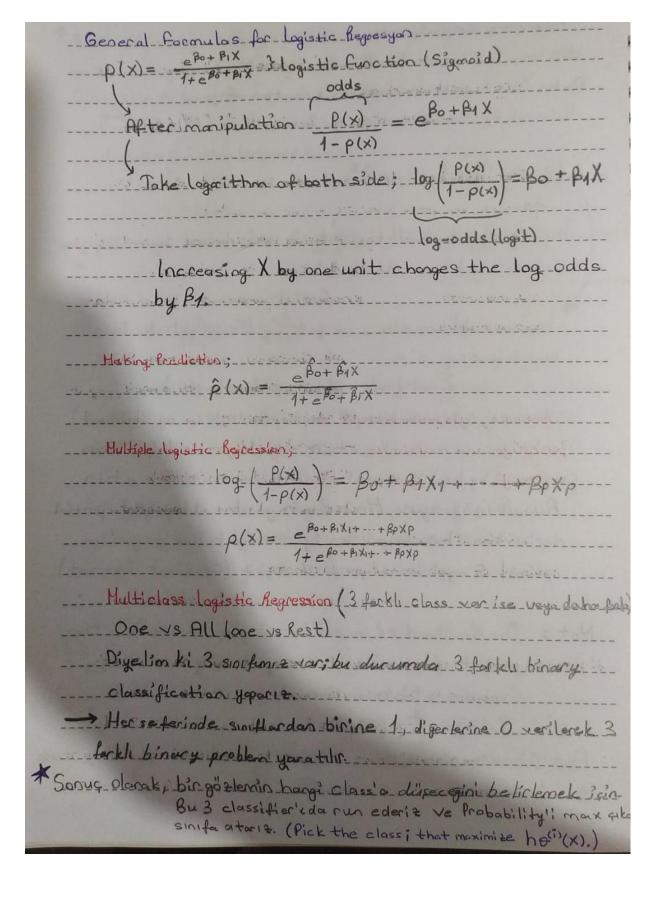


* Buradaki en iyi straight line Haximum likelihaad u
Buradaki en iyi straight une live duc-
maksimum-yapan-veya-lagilassini-nitaianum-yapaniliae duc-
(Gradien + Descent veyor Ascent ile bu line bulling)
[]
Logistic Function (Sigmoid Func)
La In ML, we use it to map predictions to probabil=
lities.
S(z) = 1 S(z) = output between Ond 1.
(algorithm prediction e.g=mx+b)
Z=Wa+W1Studied+W2Slept
Z=Wa+W1>tudied+x1431ep1
P(closs=1) = 1 e2 1+e2 -1+e2
if it returns 10.4; then only 1940 shore at passing.
(Denklenden gelen output'u Sigmoid Function yardionile
_ olasilik degerine dönüstürürüz
Dissuit degrana della san sustantia
10 01
Cost Function; (Cross Entropy or log lass)
$j(\theta) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[ y^{(i)} \log \left( h_{\mathcal{L}}(x^{(i)}) \right) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log \left( 1 - h_{\mathcal{L}}(x^{(i)}) \right) \right]$
1-1
ho(x)= ++===

Parametre Segioni, Land - all'allande salla de la
Ille us Maximum likelihood estination
- Ondar ince hatelamanit gereker konseptier var ;
- Ondar once hatelamanit gereker konseptier var; - Probability Mass Function of Bernoulli => Px (1-P)1-x
$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \rho_i^{X_i} \left(1 - \rho_i^{\lambda}\right)^{1-X_i}$
The likelihood et all the data is calculated by multiplying
leach individual bineralal probabilities.
log' unu aldymizeda, we get log likelitood for logistic  Regression:  D  Y! log (P(y!)) + (1-y!) log (1-P(y!))
Regression:p
Z 4: 108 (6(A1)) + (1-A1) for (1-6(A1))
forksígonunu maksimize etsin vega díger bir degişle Cross
entropy (log loss) your cost function u minimize etsin.
Bunun için aynı liner Begresyanda alduğugibi partial
derivative ler abarak en igi straight line a yori en
optimal Segrisine ularmy clacage 2 (Gradient Descent).
Not: The likelihood of parameter of given sample X is the
product of probability density tanily instances for
Continious Distribution.
$\mathcal{L}(\phi) = \prod_{t=1}^{t} \rho(x_t   \phi)$
- For Discrete Distribution, L(0) = ) product of probability mass
- family instances
1



Logistic Regression Parameters:
1) penalty 5"11" 10" "clasticaett" - cone - i De fault 12
Log-loss function: 12-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-
Log=loss function: ====================================
Eger modelimiz training sette igt, test sette kötü
Scaue verigorsa Overfit edigar denektir
Yani; "We need regularization to introduce Bias to the
model and to decrease the variance"
Bu durumda penalty pocametcesi yordiniyla penalization_
yapras aluruz
3 youten Kullander Bu youtenler Loss Function a.
penalty termiler extense & yapılır
1) L2 yorm => Llog + > \( \frac{1}{2} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\
2) L1 Norm => L102+ >> P   Pil
3) Elastionet => Lig + 7 = (a & 2 + (1-a) [8])
Ly use both Li and Lz penalties.
2) C ; Default = 1.0
Inverse of regularization strength.
We use "C" parameter as our regularization parameter.
C=1/3.
* Ornegin; if ? is very low or a, the model will have enough
big values to weights for each parameter on the
other hand, if we increase the value of 1, the model
simple.

Bu yopildigirda - Yan: - 1 & Bit Overfitt Bil Underfit 1. C & Bit Under fit 1 3 we increase regularization strongth by CV. C1 Bil exectit1 ] we low the power of regularization. Sonue clarak D vacyons-Bias trade-off wou knot calleder 3) tol, Default = 1e-4 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 Tolerance for stopping criteria. \* During the training, algorithm tries to minimize Loss - It always sheeks its convergence on computing the difference between loss at present iteration to its previous iteration. This residual value is called Tolerance. \* (Eger algoritmo verilentolerans degerille Karsilasicsa. o iterasyonda train'i durdurur.) - Tolerance = (loss at nthiteration) - (loss at (n-1)thiteration) "onek darak Yüksek Tolerans degeri verinsek, egitim enken bitecek ve Kötü bir sınıflandırma yapmış olacağız. 4) fit-intercept : Defoult = Tour - fit-intercept = folse olduğu saman Doğrumuz erigin'den geger xe intercept = Q alus. 5) intercept-scaling, Default=1 Intercept scaling degeri artikea intercept in degeri artar ancak boginsiz dezisken weight lari oalır ve etkileri dürer

The state of the s
6) class weight, default = Pone
- Ol class weight - detaute - la balance data ducumunda - over sampling / woder sampling teknik -
1 II I naranetres Lies
Ust : imbalace data durumunda II skoc ile bascri - 014
-> Buradahi problem sunadan gikar: Minocity alass's iyi agreneroegit
- ve minerity classilar sinifladirma da sok basant oluruz
"class-weight" parametresi ile bu grableni qu'terito
<u></u>
Ezitim svasinda Jalgocitmanin post forksiyonunda minority
sinifa daha forla agirlik veriyoruz, böylece minority sinifa daha
yühsek bir ceza verebilsin ve algoritma minority sınıf için hataları
altmaya odak losa bilsin.
- Manuel bir sekilde weight ler verilebileregi gibi;
Class-weights = "balanced" yapıldığı durumda , model
otanafikalarak
Lormilli ile us intil soi vasi [ Sinif Sayis * ilgili sinif taki )
formuluile weight Leri xecis
Formuliansypa =
2
= 1 - [- (y: * log (y:) + (1-y:) * log (1-y:)]
> log loss = 1 = [-(woly: *log (y:)) + w1((1-y:)*log(1-y:))]

when have	图
Floorer -, default = liblinear	2
Obligative function in different rengition	2
1300 at almost the same optimizations	2
solver ontions: a) Newton-cg => it uses exact Hessian matrix	2
b) lbfgs => It stores only last few updates, so-	
C) liblinear => Uses a coordinate descent algorith	m. E
al Sag = Stochastic Hyerage Conadient Descent	8
e) saga = Extension of sag that allows 1 requirements.	W W
1) When you have; large Ontaset use "sag" or "saga" solver	8
2 libliocar and "saga" hardle It penalty	2
3) "Saga" also supports elasticnet penalty.	=
4) For small dataset "liblinear" is good choice.	=
	=
8) max-iter, Default = 100	
Bolverlariçin_maksimum_iterasyon_sayısıyani_log_loss_	-
- fonksiyonu için mabsimum kaç îte casyon yapalımın sayısıdır.	=
de la	E
9) 11-cation, default = Pone	=
The clastic set mixing opposetes	
"The clastic net mixing parameter.	1
Ornegin; setting 11-ratio = Q is equivalent to using "penalty" = 12.	E
For O < 11- ratio < 1., the penalty is combination of Lt and La.	1
	1