

## Classification and Representation

- Video: Classification 8 min
- Reading: Classification 2 min
- Video: Hypothesis Representation 7 min
- Reading: Hypothesis
  Representation
  3 min
- Video: Decision Boundary
  14 min
- Reading: Decision
  Boundary
  3 min

## **Logistic Regression Model**

- Video: Cost Function
  10 min
- Reading: Cost Function 3 min
- Video: Simplified Cost Function and Gradient Descent 10 min
- Reading: Simplified Cost Function and Gradient Descent
  3 min
- Video: Advanced Optimization 14 min
- Reading: Advanced Optimization 3 min

## **Multiclass Classification**

Review

Solving the Problem of Overfitting

Review

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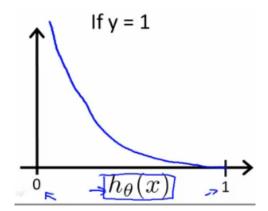
## Cost Function

We cannot use the same cost function that we use for linear regression because the Logistic Function will cause the output to be wavy, causing many local optima. In other words, it will not be a convex function.

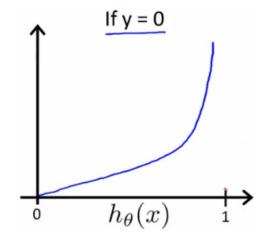
Instead, our cost function for logistic regression looks like:

$$J( heta) = rac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \mathrm{Cost}(h_{ heta}(x^{(i)}), y^{(i)})$$
 $\mathrm{Cost}(h_{ heta}(x), y) = -\log(h_{ heta}(x)) \qquad ext{if } \mathrm{y} = 1$ 
 $\mathrm{Cost}(h_{ heta}(x), y) = -\log(1 - h_{ heta}(x)) \qquad ext{if } \mathrm{y} = 0$ 

When y = 1, we get the following plot for  $J(\theta)$  vs  $h_{\theta}(x)$ :



Similarly, when y = 0, we get the following plot for  $J(\theta)$  vs  $h_{\theta}(x)$ :



$$\operatorname{Cost}(h_{ heta}(x),y) = 0 ext{ if } h_{ heta}(x) = y \ \operatorname{Cost}(h_{ heta}(x),y) o \infty ext{ if } y = 0 ext{ and } h_{ heta}(x) o 1 \ \operatorname{Cost}(h_{ heta}(x),y) o \infty ext{ if } y = 1 ext{ and } h_{ heta}(x) o 0$$

If our correct answer 'y' is 0, then the cost function will be 0 if our hypothesis function also outputs 0. If our hypothesis approaches 1, then the cost function will approach infinity.

If our correct answer 'y' is 1, then the cost function will be 0 if our