

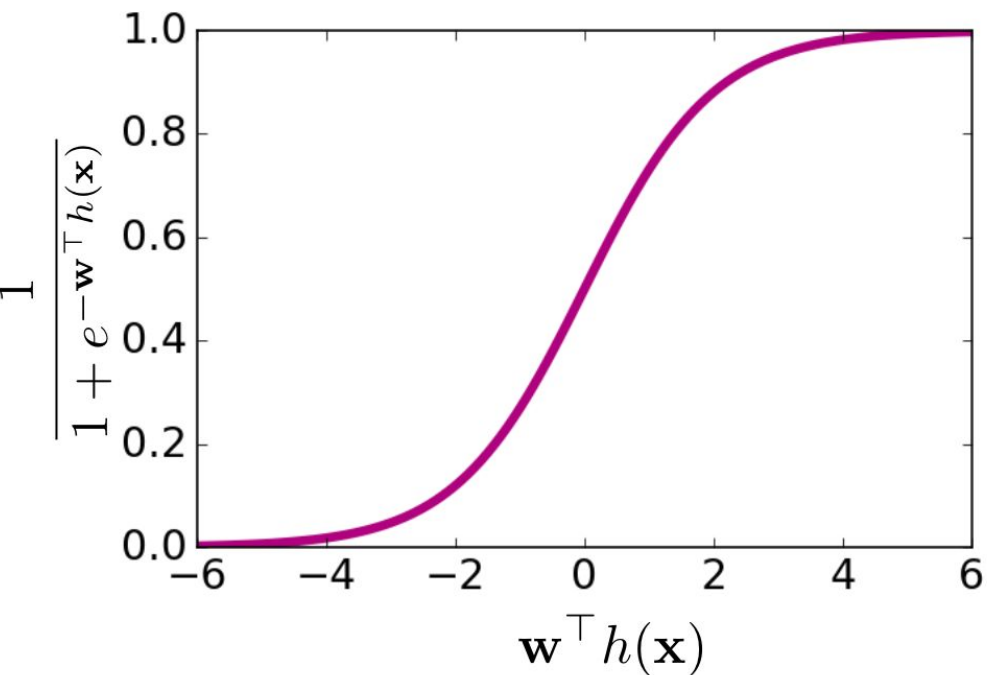
Regularizations in logistic regression

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A special thank you!

Lots of plots and ideas of this talk are taken from excellent notes from Emily Fox @ U Washington

With a logit link, we can apply our knowledge on linear regression to classification problems

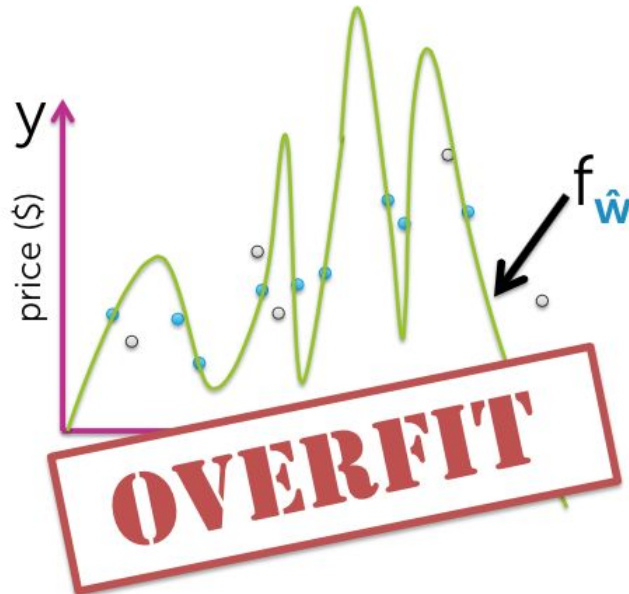
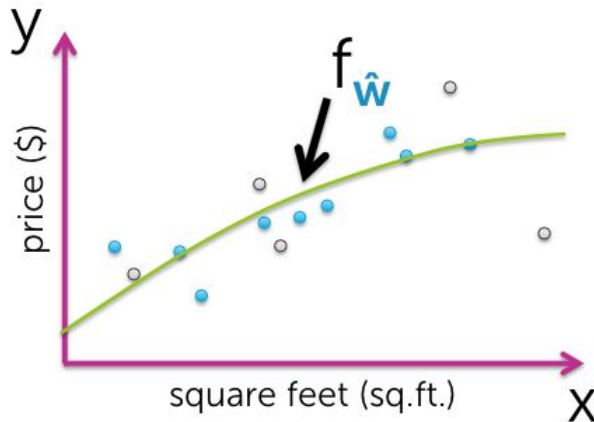


Logistic regression model

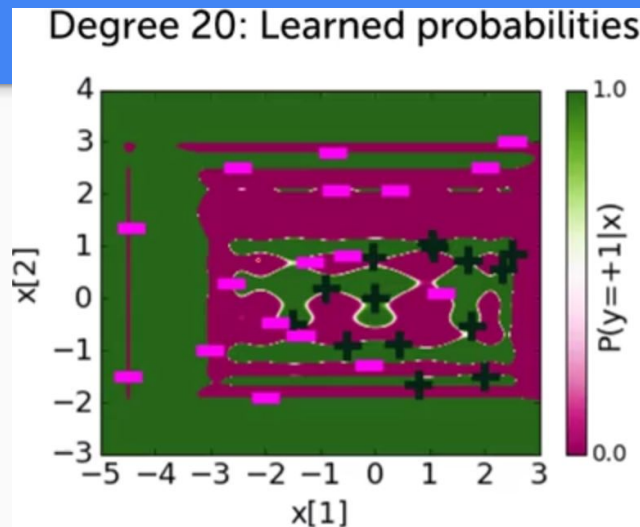
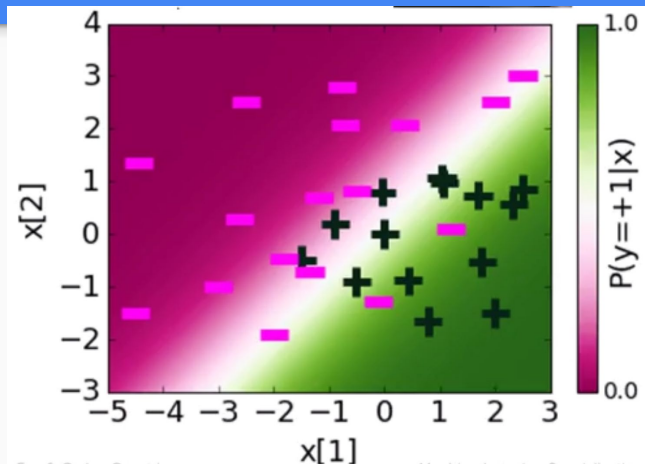
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Score}(\mathbf{x}_i) = \hat{\mathbf{w}}^T \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}_i) \\ -\infty \longleftarrow \text{Score}(\mathbf{x}_i) \longrightarrow +\infty \\ \downarrow \\ 0.0 \quad 0.5 \quad 1.0 \\ \longleftarrow \text{Probability} \longrightarrow \\ \hat{P}(y=+1|\mathbf{x}, \hat{\mathbf{w}}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\hat{\mathbf{w}}^T \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x})}} \end{array}$$

Remember in linear regression we have problem with overfitting?

$$y_i = w_0 + w_1 x_i + w_2 x_i^2 + \dots + w_p x_i^p + \varepsilon_i$$



Signs of overfitting in logistic regression



- Overly complex decision boundary
- Overly large coefficients
- Side effect: “overconfidence” due to large coefficients

Regularizations to the rescue

Instead of maximizing the likelihood function, we maximize

Total quality = quality of fit + measure of model complexity

L1 penalty: $\ell(\mathbf{w}) - \lambda \|\mathbf{w}\|_1$

L2 penalty: $\ell(\mathbf{w}) - \lambda \|\mathbf{w}\|_2^2$

(Note that L1 regularization leads to sparsity)

How much to penalize?

Tuning factor λ controls the model complexity

Optimized through validation/cross-validation

(note that in sklearn, $C = 1/\lambda$)

Demo time!