

Warm-up as You Log In

Assume that exam scores are drawn independently from the same Gaussian (Normal) distribution.

Given three exam scores 75, 80, 90, which pair of parameters is a better fit?

- A) Mean 80, standard deviation 3
- B) Mean 85, standard deviation 7

Use a calculator/computer.

Gaussian PDF: $p(y \mid \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

Announcements

Assignments

- HW3
 - Mon, 9/28, 11:59 pm
- HW4
 - Not out until after the midterm

Schedule change this week

- Recitation slots this Friday will all be lecture (all three)

Announcements

Midterm 1

- Mon, 10/5
- See Piazza for details
- SGD not in scope for Midterm 1
- Practice exam
 - Timed (90 min) exam in Gradescope
 - Open for a 24 hour window only, Tue 7 pm to Wed 7 pm
 - Need to take the practice exam to have access to the questions
 - Also, practice exam zoom sessions
 - Tue 7 pm
 - Tue 11 pm

Plan

Last time

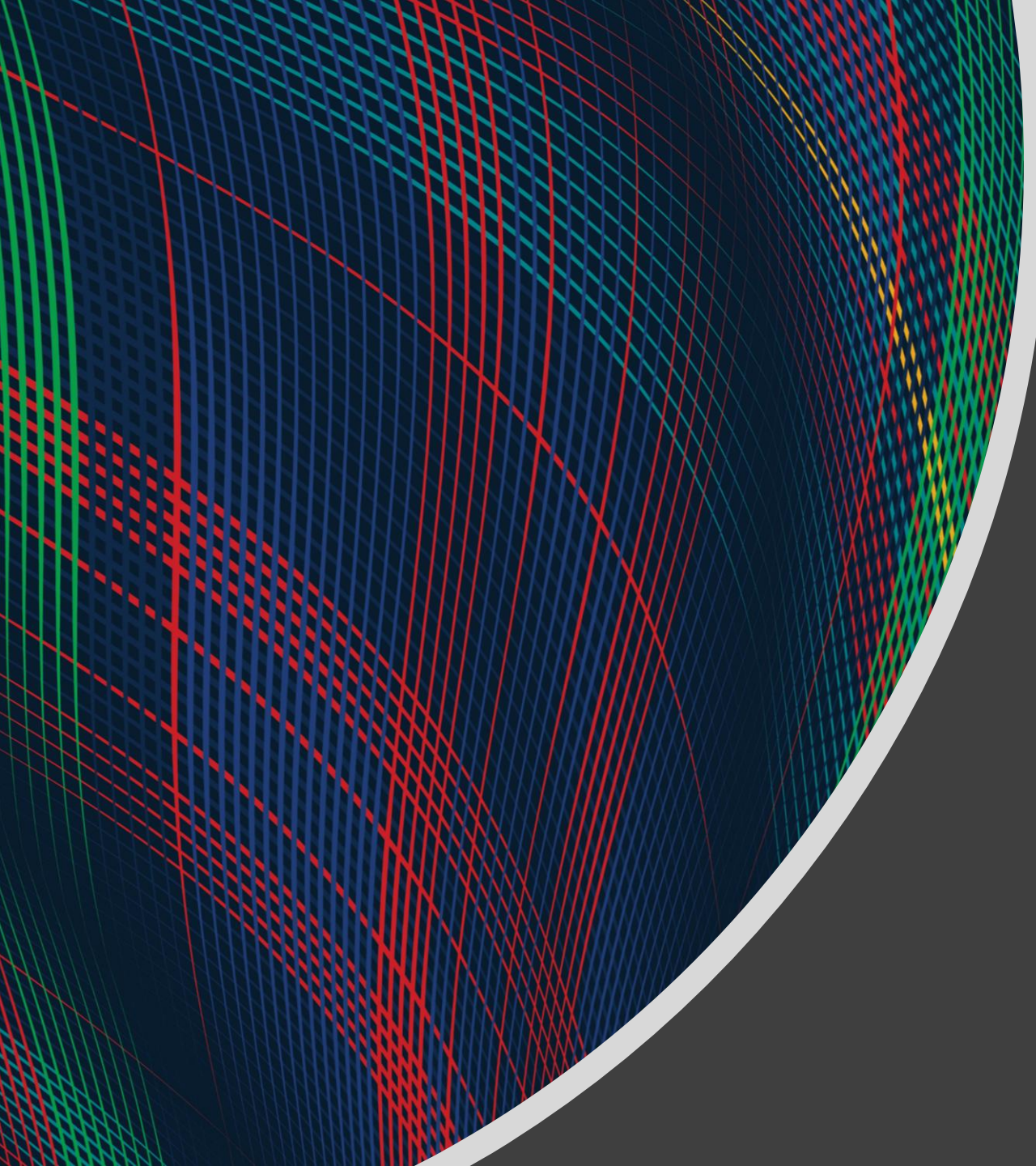
- Optimization for linear regression
 - Linear and convex functions
 - (Batch) Gradient descent
 - Closed-form solution

Today

- Stochastic gradient descent
- Logistic Regression
 - Back to classification
- Likelihood
- MLE

Wrap-up (Stochastic) Gradient Descent

[Previous lecture slides](#)

An abstract graphic on the left side of the slide, featuring a sphere-like shape composed of a dense grid of intersecting red, green, and blue lines. The lines are curved and follow the contours of the sphere, creating a complex, woven pattern. The sphere is set against a dark gray background.

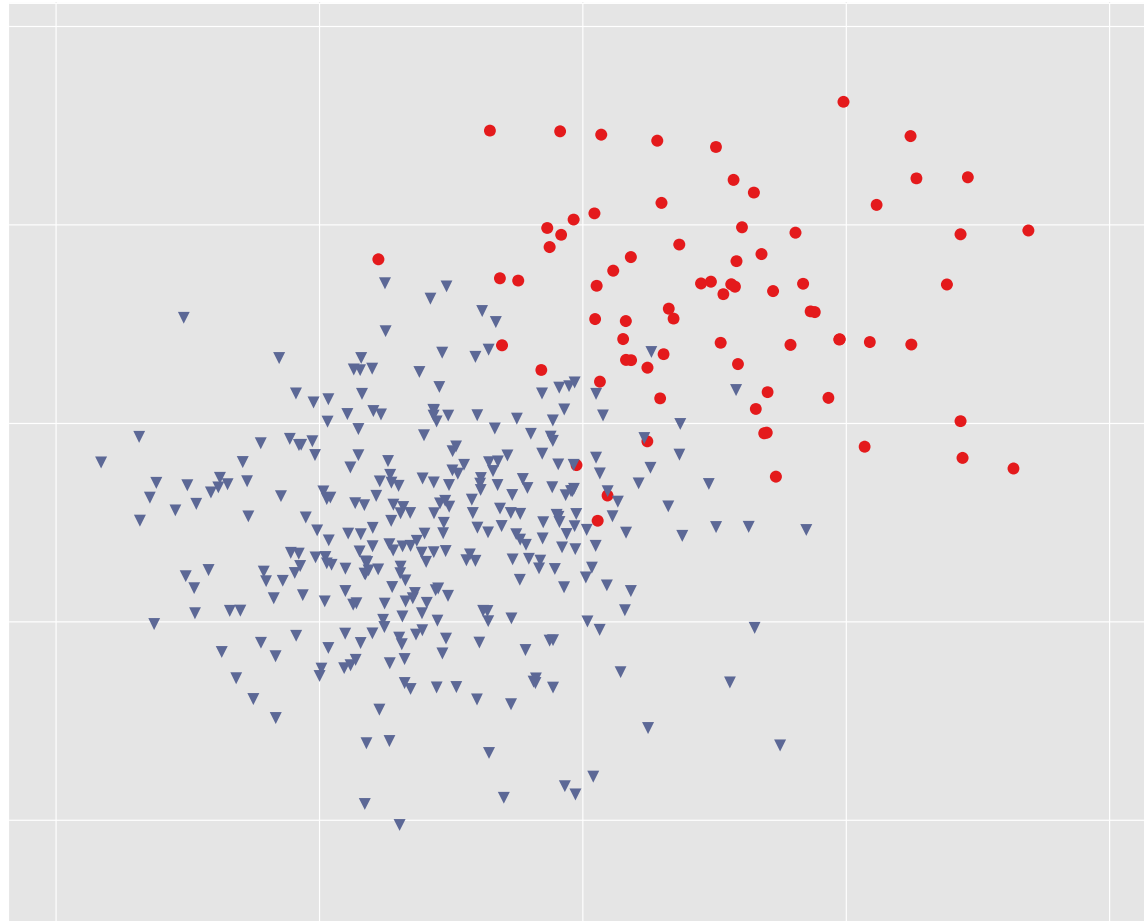
Introduction to Machine Learning

Logistic Regression

Instructor: Pat Virtue

Prediction for Cancer Diagnosis

Learn to predict if a patient has cancer ($Y = 1$) or not ($Y = 0$) given the input of two test results, X_A and X_B .

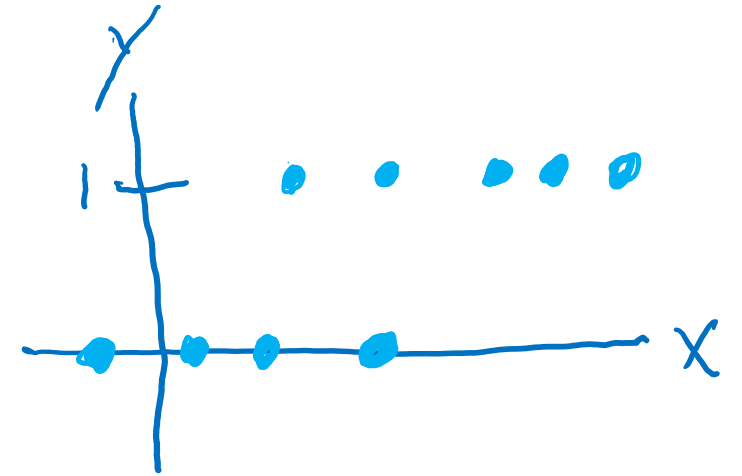
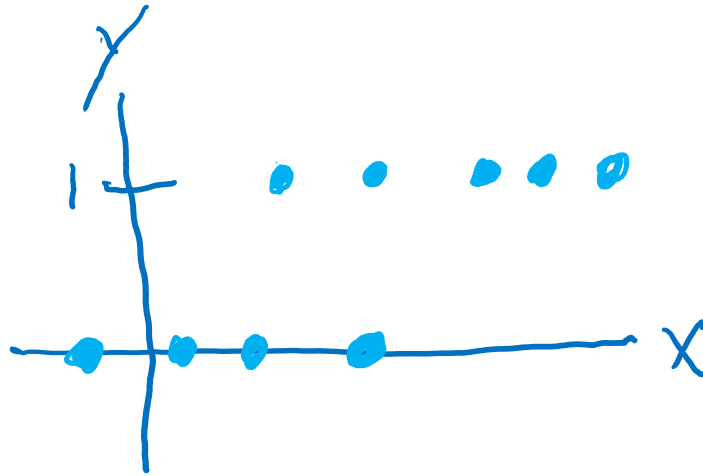
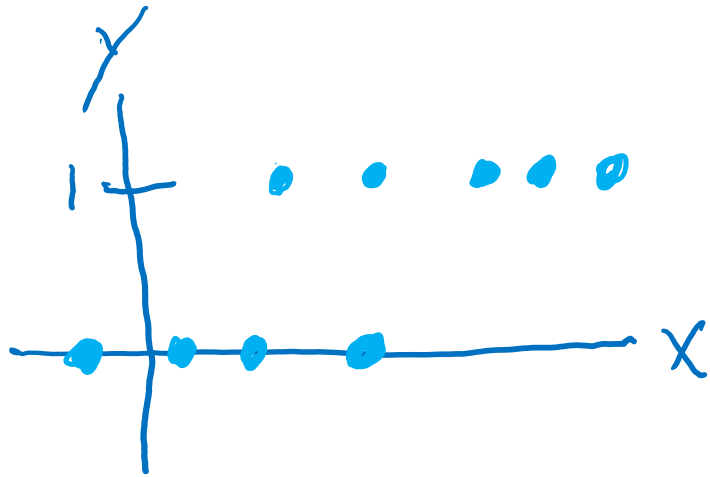


Prediction for Cancer Diagnosis

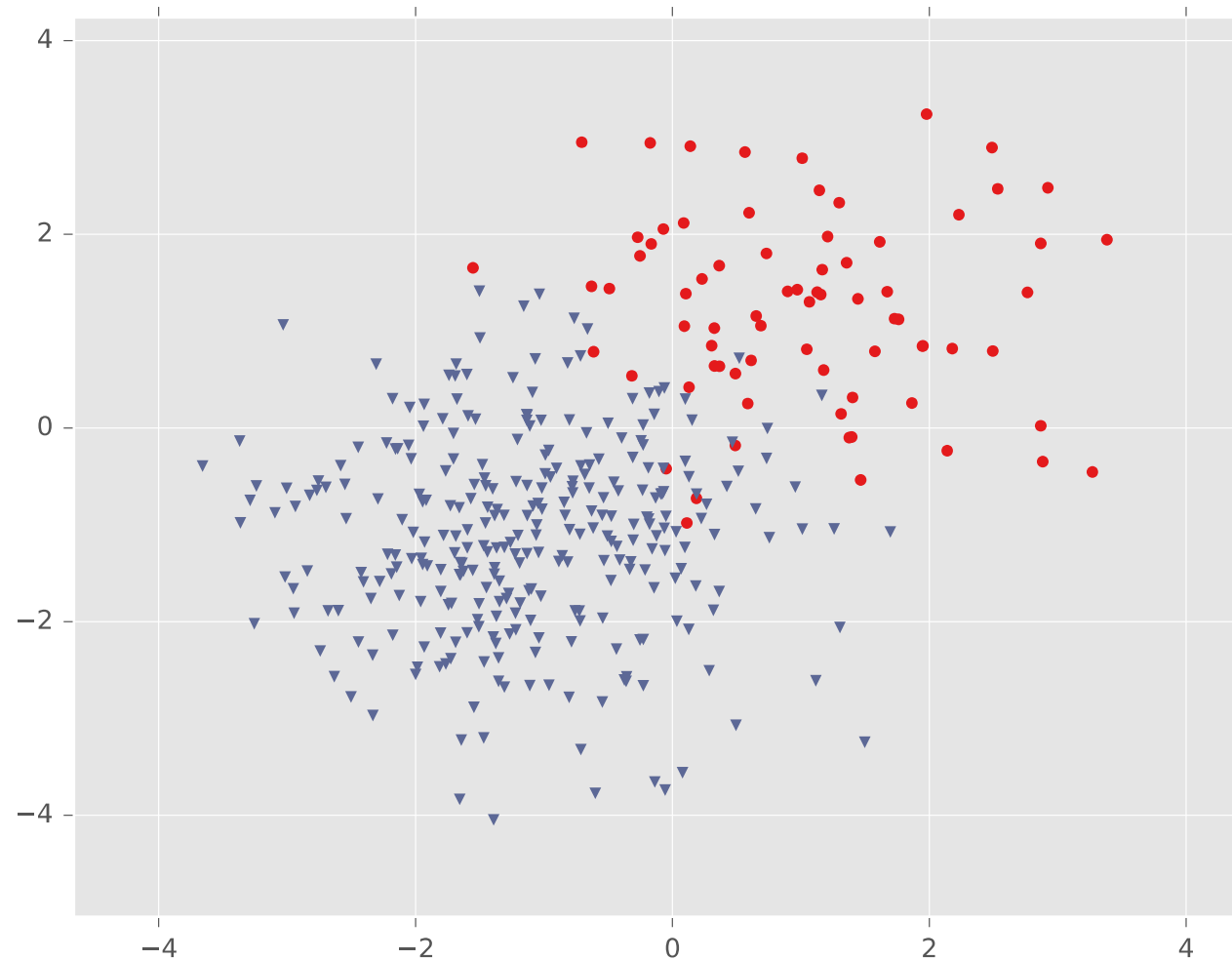
Learn to predict if a patient has cancer ($Y = 1$) or not ($Y = 0$) given the input of just one test result, X_A .

Building on a Linear Model

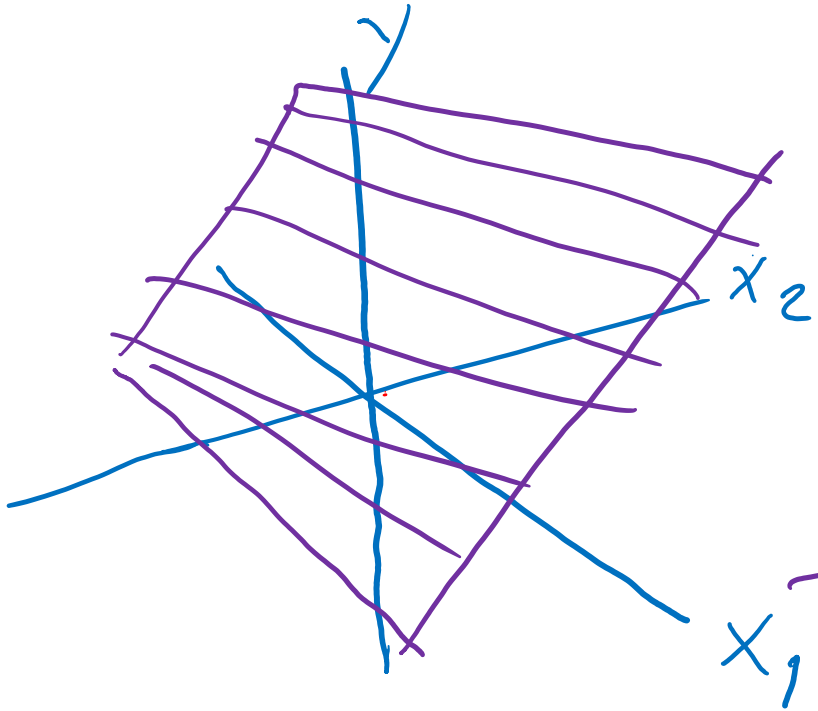
Linear vs Thresholded Linear vs Logistic Linear



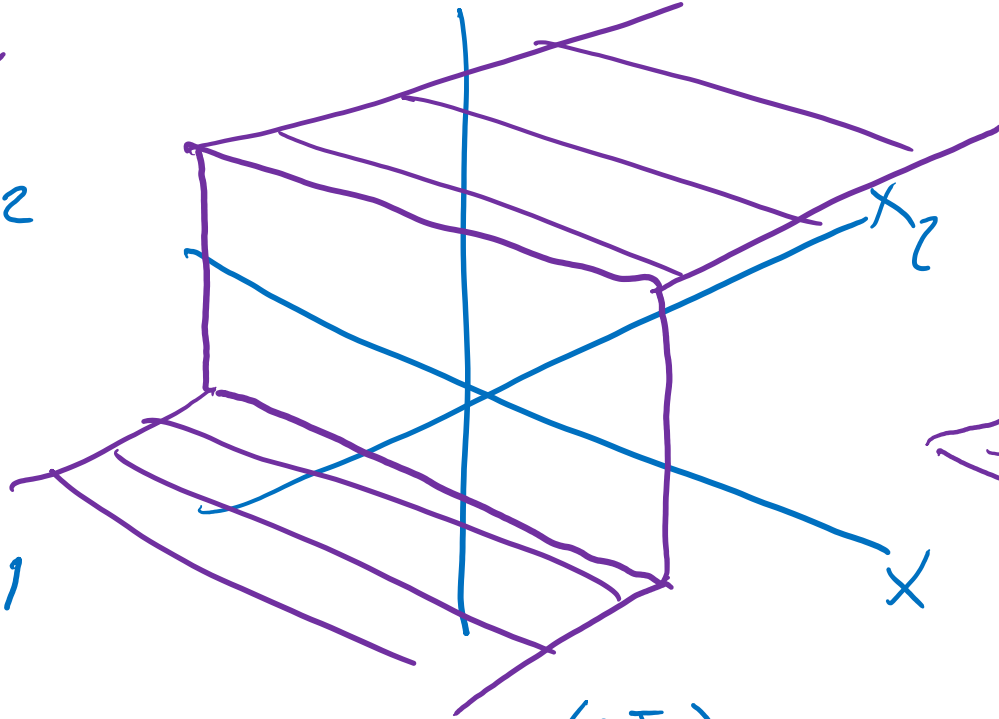
Building on a Linear Model



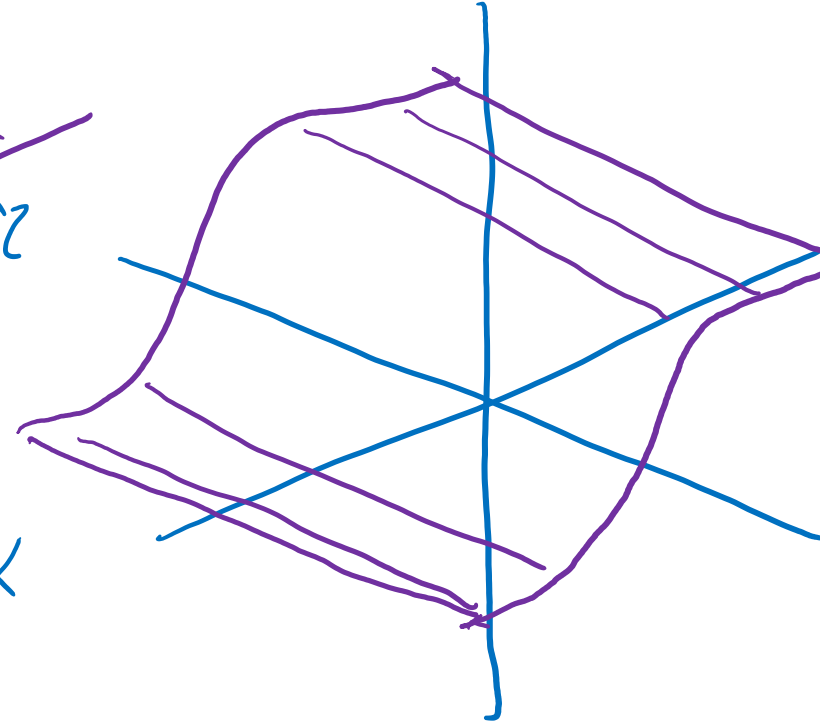
Building on a Linear Model



$$y = \vec{\theta}^T \vec{x}$$

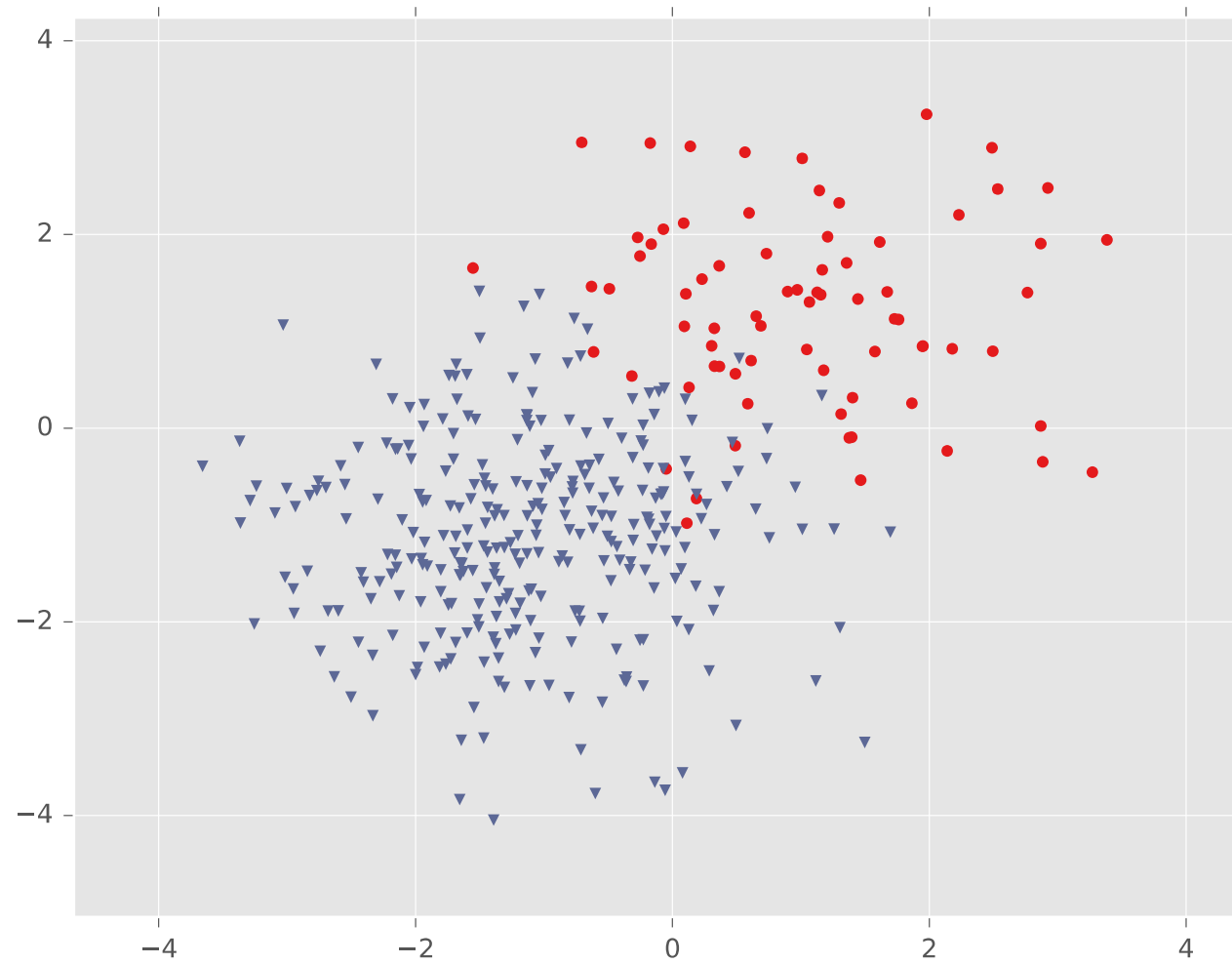


$$y = \text{sign}(\theta^T x)$$

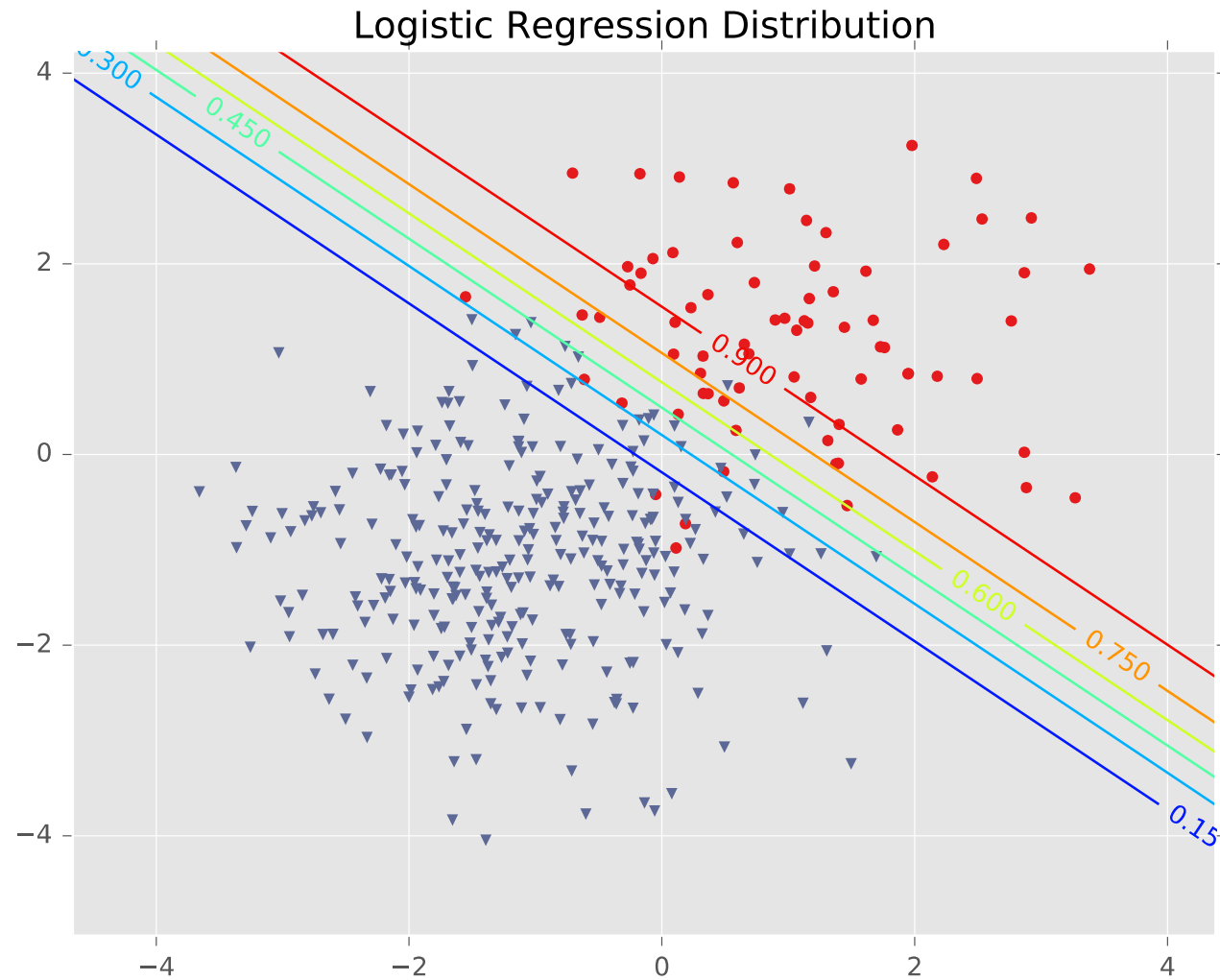


$$y = \sigma(\theta^T x)$$
$$p(y|x)$$

Logistic Regression

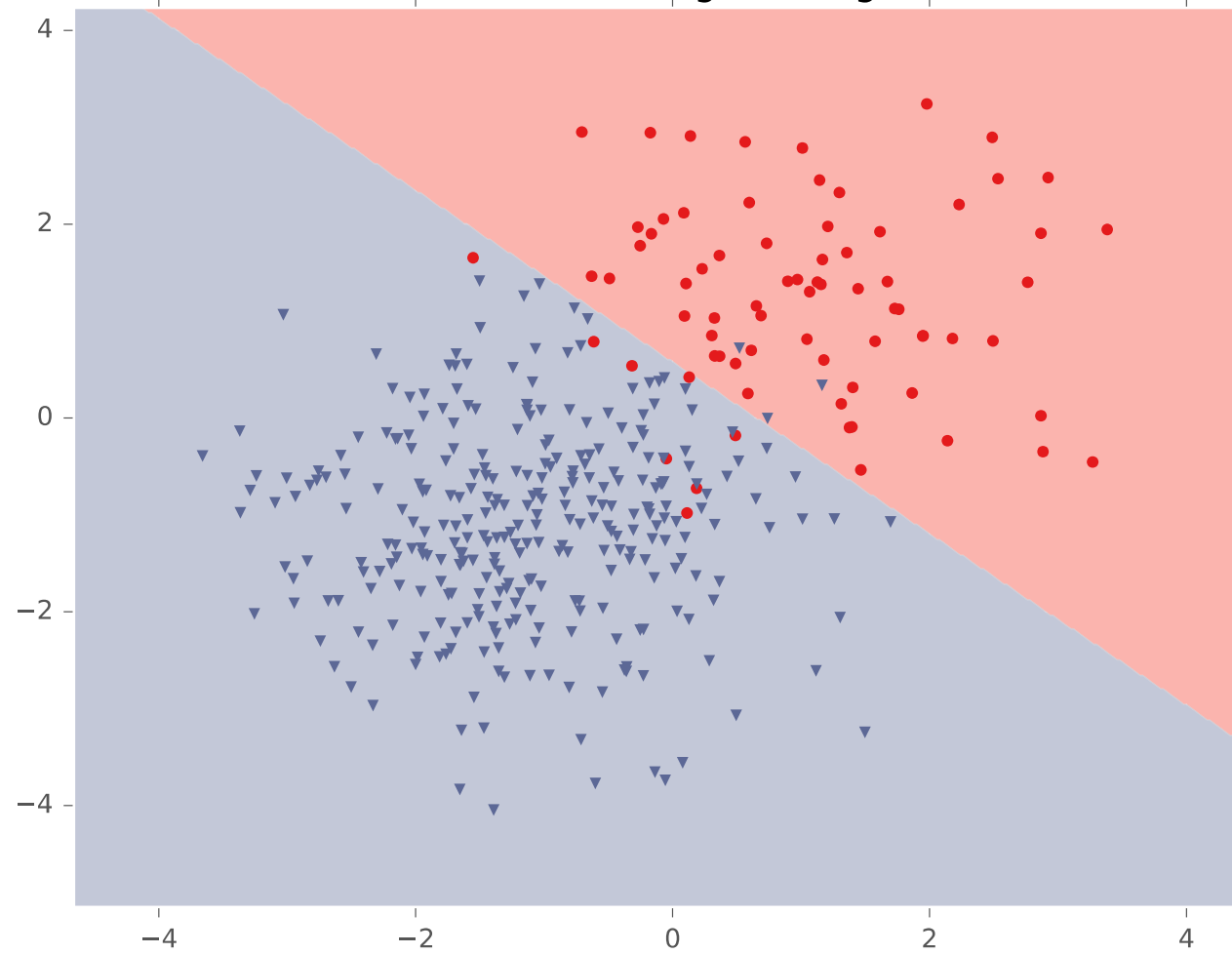


Logistic Regression



Logistic Regression

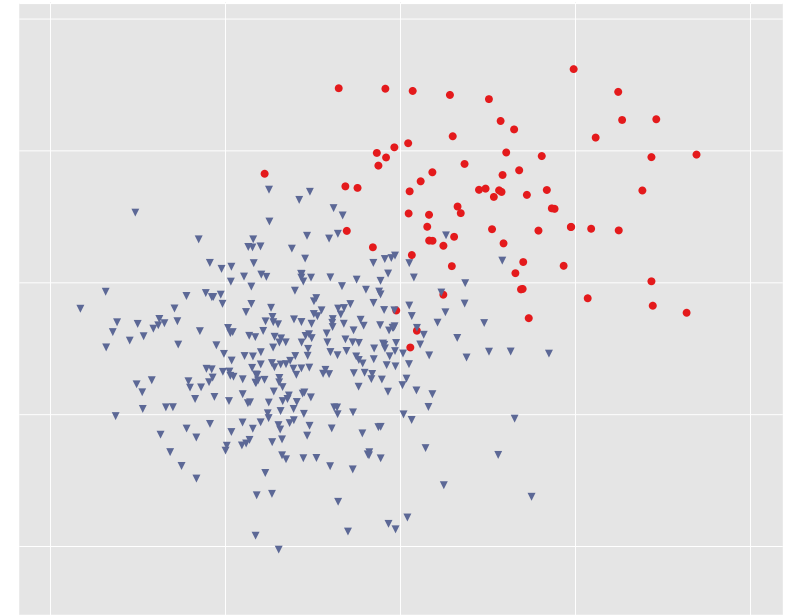
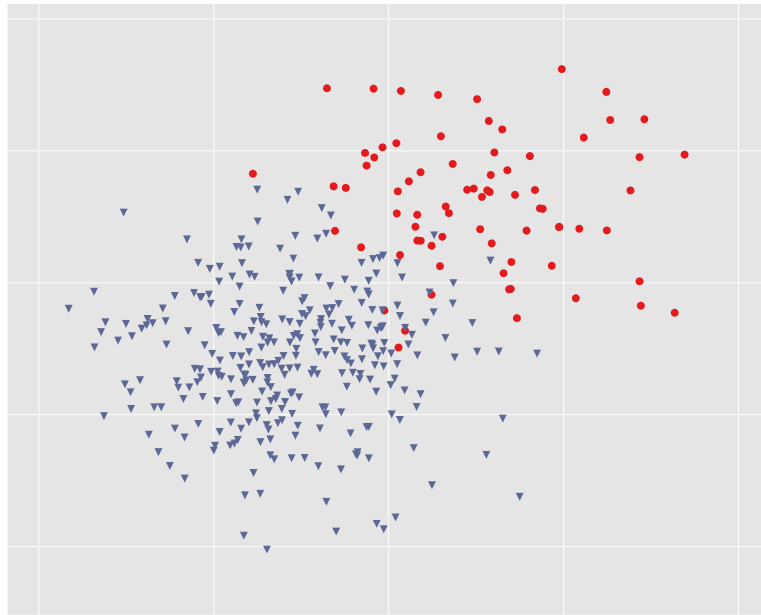
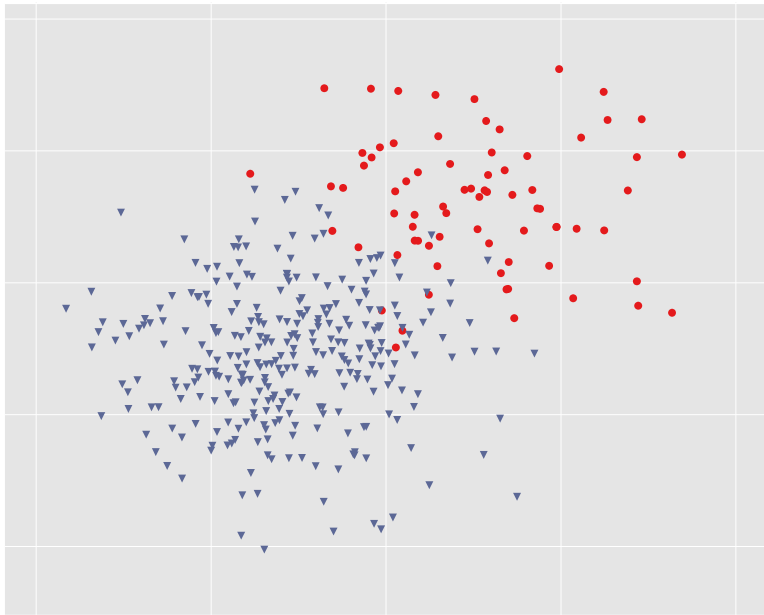
Classification with Logistic Regression



Prediction for Cancer Diagnosis

Learn to predict if a patient has cancer ($Y = 1$) or not ($Y = 0$) given the input of just one test result, X_A .

$$p(Y = 1 \mid \mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\boldsymbol{\theta}^T \mathbf{x}}}$$



LIKELIHOOD AND MLE

Likelihood

Likelihood: The probability (or density) of random variable Y taking on value y given the distribution parameters, θ .

Likelihood

Likelihood: The probability (or density) of random variable Y taking on value y given the distribution parameters, θ .

Grades

Warm-up as You Log In

Assume that exam scores are drawn independently from the same Gaussian (Normal) distribution.

Given three exam scores 75, 80, 90, which pair of parameters is a better fit?

- A) Mean 80, standard deviation 3
- B) Mean 85, standard deviation 7

Use a calculator/computer.

Gaussian PDF: $p(y \mid \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

Likelihood

Likelihood: The probability (or density) of random variable Y taking on value y given the distribution parameters, θ .

i.i.d.: Independent and identically distributed