

• Sigmoid Function

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$

$$- 0 < f(x) < 1$$

- Can give value $[0, 1]$, given a line

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+e^{-(mx+c)}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+e^{-y}}$$

• If line is given to you, predict object is line this side / that side.

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(mx+c)}}$$

$$= \frac{e^{(mx+c)}}{1+e^{mx+c}}$$

$$- h(\theta) = mx+c$$

$$p(x) = \frac{e^{h(\theta)}}{1+e^{h(\theta)}} \quad \text{--- (I)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1-p(x) = 1 - \frac{e^{h(\theta)}}{1+e^{h(\theta)}} \quad \text{--- (II)}$$

• Sigmoid Function

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$

$$- 0 < f(x) < 1$$

- Can give value $[0, 1]$, given a line

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+e^{-(mx+c)}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+e^{-y}}$$

• If line is given to you, predict object is line this side / that side.

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(mx+c)}}$$

$$= \frac{e^{(mx+c)}}{1+e^{mx+c}}$$

$$- h(\theta) = mx+c$$

$$p(x) = \frac{e^{h(\theta)}}{1+e^{h(\theta)}} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1-p(x) = 1 - \frac{e^{h(\theta)}}{1+e^{h(\theta)}} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\frac{(I) \quad p(x)}{(II) \quad 1-p(x)} = \frac{e^{h(\theta)}}{1+e^{h(\theta)}} \quad / \quad 1 - \frac{e^{h(\theta)}}{1+e^{h(\theta)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p(x)}{1-p(x)} = \frac{e^{h(\theta)}}{1+e^{h(\theta)}} \quad / \quad \frac{1+e^{h(\theta)} - e^{h(\theta)}}{1+e^{h(\theta)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p(x)}{1-p(x)} = e^{h(\theta)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log \left(\frac{p(x)}{1-p(x)} \right) = \log (e^{mx+c})$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\log \left(\frac{p(x)}{1-p(x)} \right) = mx+c \right]$$

Logistic Regression
Formula

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p(x)}{1-p(x)} = e^{mx+c}$$

o Cost Function

$$J(\theta) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[y^{(i)} \log(\hat{p}^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - \hat{p}^{(i)}) \right]$$

for single instance,

$$\text{Cost}(p(x), y) = \begin{cases} -\log(p(x)), & \text{if } y = 1 \\ -\log(1 - p(x)), & \text{if } y = 0 \end{cases}$$

- minimize $J(\theta)$:- Cost \downarrow , Error \downarrow

- we choose this as line or separator

o Multiple Logistic Function

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2 + \dots + c)}}$$