

# Lecture 4:

# Logistic Regression

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# Last lecture

- Linear regression
  - Normal equation
  - Gradient methods
  - Examples
  - Probabilistic view
  - Applications
  - Regularization

# Today's lecture

- Discriminative / Generative Models
- Logistic regression (binary classification)
  - Cross entropy
  - Formulation, sigmoid function
  - Training—gradient descent
- More measures for binary classification (AUC, AUPR)
- Class imbalance
- Multi-class logistic regression

# Discriminative / Generative Models

# Discriminative / Generative Models

- Discriminative models
  - Modeling the **dependence** of unobserved variables on observed ones
  - also called conditional models.
  - Deterministic:  $y = f_{\theta}(x)$
  - Probabilistic:  $p_{\theta}(y|x)$
- Generative models
  - Modeling the **joint** probabilistic distribution of data
  - Given some hidden parameters or variables

$$p_{\theta}(x, y)$$

- Then do the conditional inference

$$p_{\theta}(y|x) = \frac{p_{\theta}(x, y)}{p_{\theta}(x)} = \frac{p_{\theta}(x, y)}{\sum_{y'} p_{\theta}(x, y')}$$

# Discriminative Models

- Discriminative models
  - Modeling the **dependence** of unobserved variables on observed ones
  - also called conditional models.
  - Deterministic:  $y = f_{\theta}(x)$
  - Probabilistic:  $p_{\theta}(y|x)$
- Directly model the dependence for label prediction
- Easy to define dependence on specific features and models
- Practically yielding higher prediction performance
- E.g. linear regression, logistic regression, k nearest neighbor, SVMs, (multi-layer) perceptrons, decision trees, random forest

# Generative Models

- Generative models
  - Modeling the **joint** probabilistic distribution of data
  - Given some hidden parameters or variables

$$p_{\theta}(x, y)$$

- Then do the conditional inference

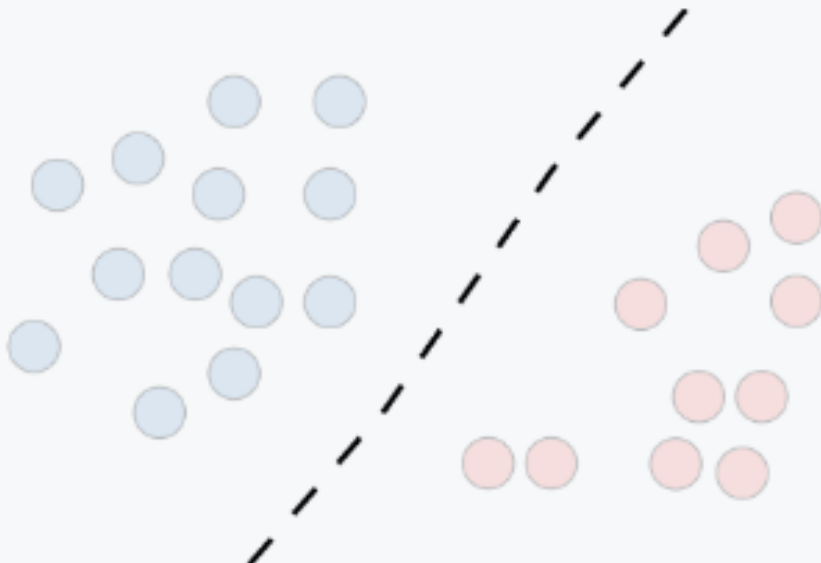
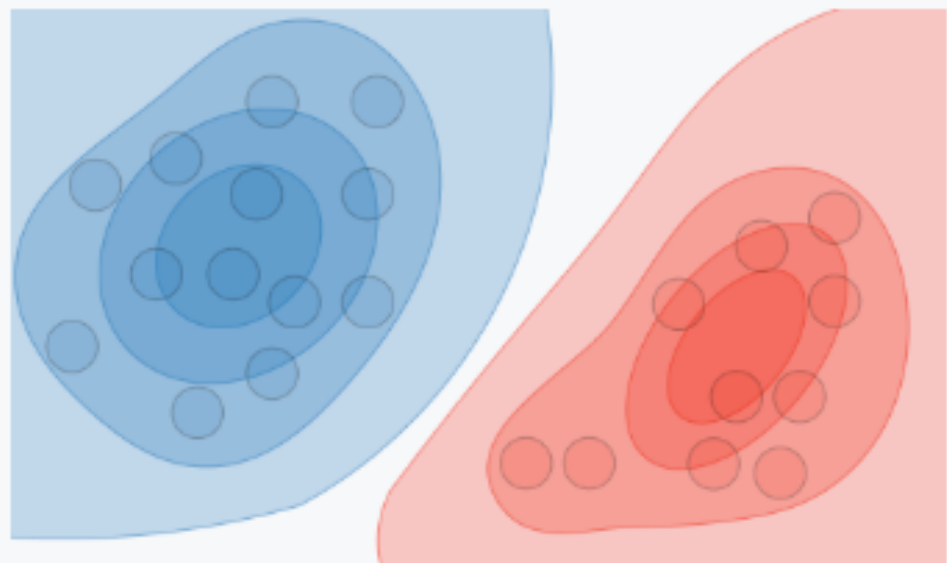
$$p_{\theta}(y|x) = \frac{p_{\theta}(x, y)}{p_{\theta}(x)} = \frac{p_{\theta}(x, y)}{\sum_{y'} p_{\theta}(x, y')}$$

- Recover the data distribution [essence of data science]
- Benefit from hidden variables modeling
- E.g. Naive Bayes, Hidden Markov Model, Mixture Gaussian, Markov Random Fields, Latent Dirichlet Allocation

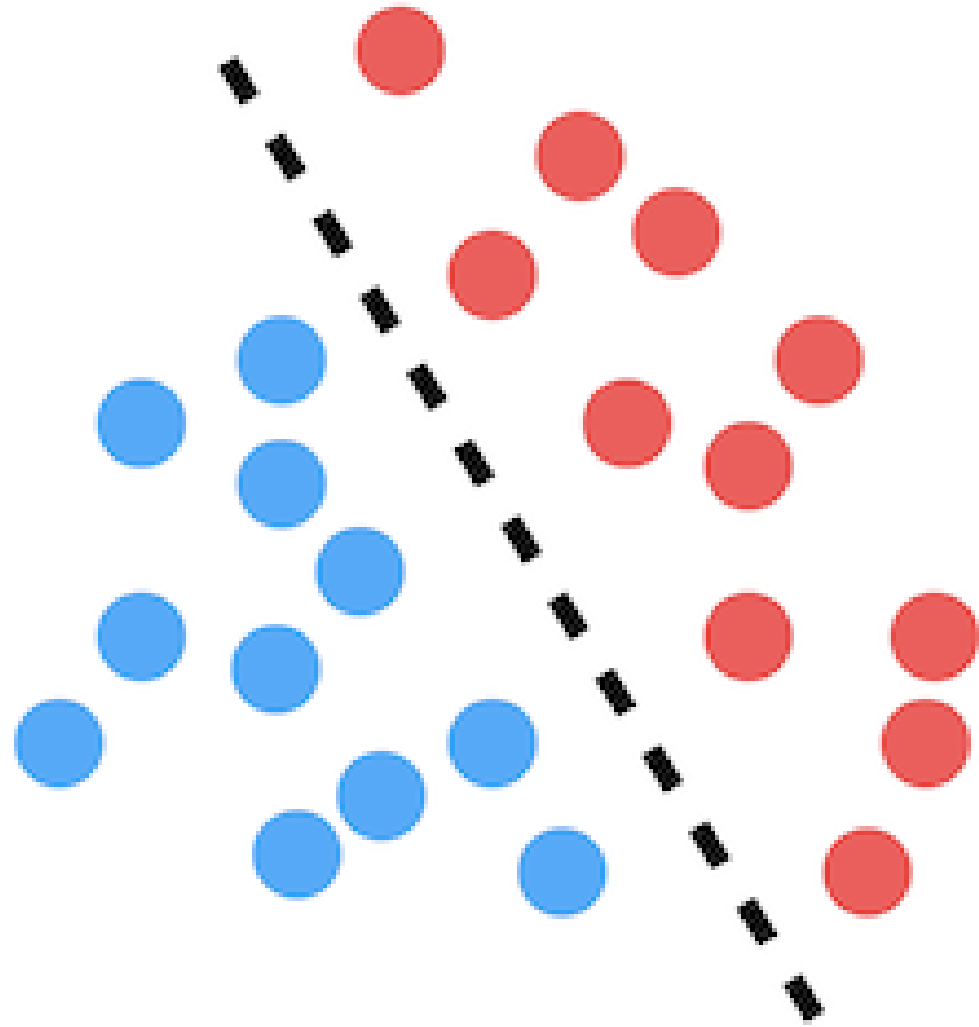
# Discriminative Models vs Generative Models

- In General
  - A Discriminative model models the **decision boundary between the classes**
  - A Generative Model explicitly models the **actual distribution of each class**
- Example: Our training set is a bag of fruits. Only **apples** and **oranges** Each labeled. Imagine a post-it note stuck to the fruit
  - A generative model will model various attributes of fruits such as color, weight, shape, etc
  - A discriminative model might model color alone, **should that suffice** to distinguish apples from oranges

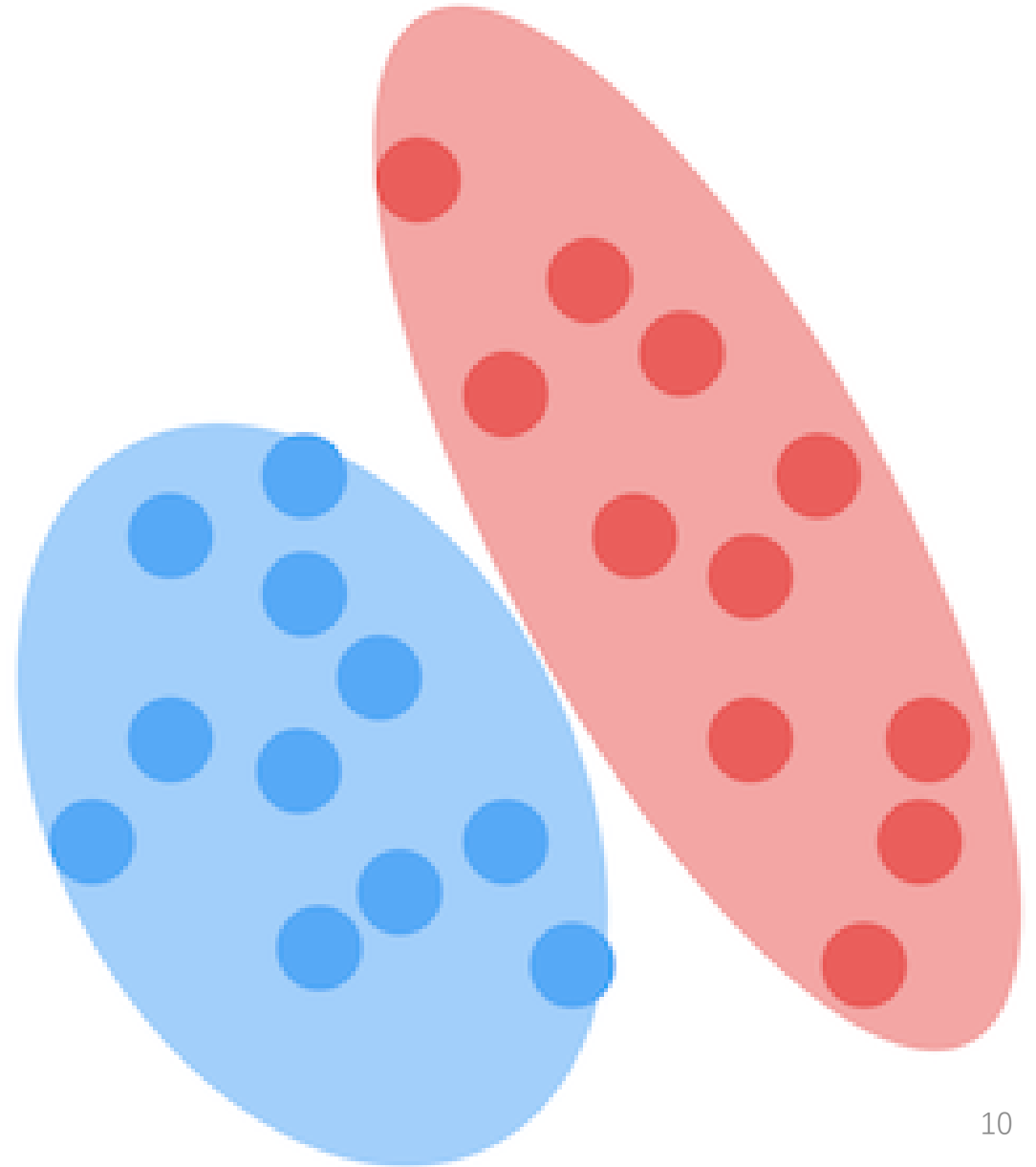


	Discriminative model	Generative model
Goal	Directly estimate $P(y x)$	Estimate $P(x y)$ to then deduce $P(y x)$
What's learned	Decision boundary	Probability distributions of the data
Illustration		
Examples	Regressions, SVMs	GDA, Naive Bayes

# Discriminative



# Generative



# Linear Discriminative Models

- Discriminative model
  - modeling the dependence of unobserved variables on observed ones
  - also called conditional models
  - **Deterministic:**  $y = f_{\theta}(x)$
  - Probabilistic:  $p_{\theta}(y|x)$
- Linear regression model

$$y = f_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^d \theta_j x_j = \theta^{\top} x$$

$$x = (1, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d)$$

# Logistic Regression

# From linear regression to logistic regression

- Logistic regression
  - Similar to linear regression
    - Given the numerical features of a sample, predict the numerical label value
    - E.g. given the size, weight, and thickness of the cell wall, predict the age of the cell
  - The values  $y$  we now want to predict take on only a small number of discrete values
    - E.g. to predict the cell is benign or malignant

# Example

- Given the data of cancer cells below, how to predict they are benign or malignant?

Id	Cl.thickness	Cell.size	Cell.shape	Marg.adhesion	Epith.c.size	Bare.nuclei	Bl.cromatin	Normal.nucleoli	Mitoses	Class
1000025	5	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	benign
1002945	5	4	4	5	7	10	3	2	1	benign
1015425	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	benign
1016277	6	8	8	1	3	4	3	7	1	benign
1017023	4	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	benign
1017122	8	10	10	8	7	10	9	7	1	malignant
1018099	1	1	1	1	2	10	3	1	1	benign
1018561	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	benign
1033078	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	benign
1033078	4	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	benign
1035283	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	benign
1036172	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	benign
1041801	5	3	3	3	2	3	4	4	1	malignant

# Logistics regression

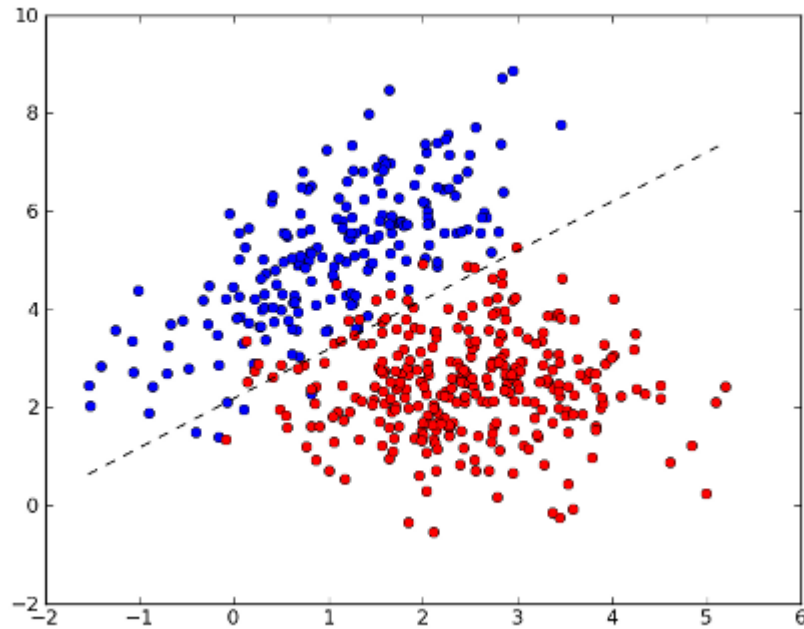
- It is a Classification problem
  - Compared to regression problem, which predicts the labels from many numerical features
- Many applications
  - **Spam Detection**: Predicting if an email is Spam or not based on word frequencies
  - **Credit Card Fraud**: Predicting if a given credit card transaction is fraud or not based on their previous usage
  - **Health**: Predicting if a given mass of tissue is benign or malignant
  - **Marketing**: Predicting if a given user will buy an insurance product or not

# Classification problem

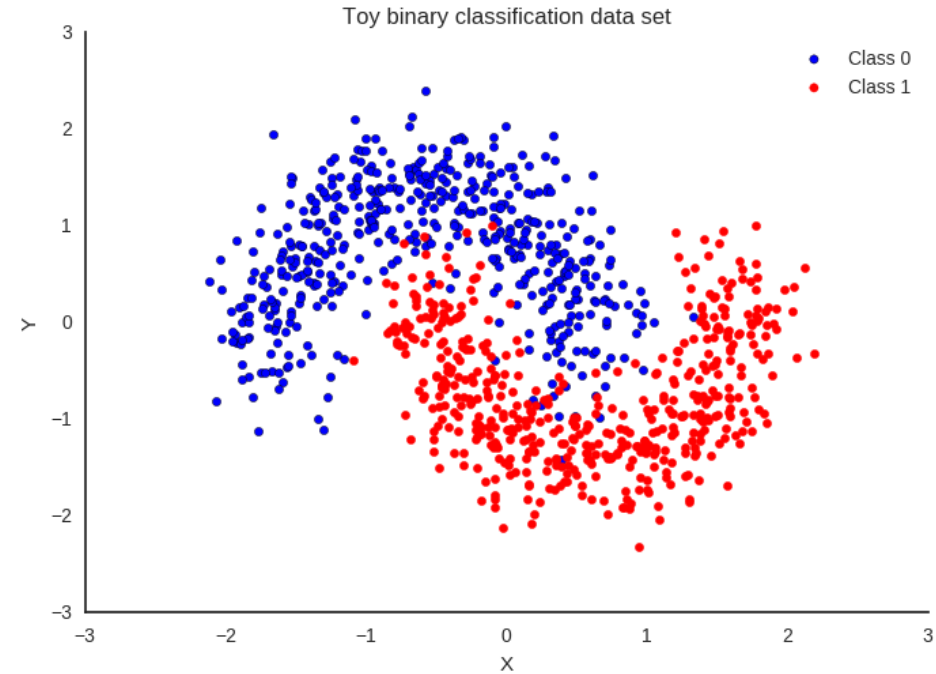
- Given:
  - A description of an instance  $x \in X$
  - A fixed set of categories:  $C = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m\}$
- Determine:
  - The category of  $x: f(x) \in C$  where  $f(x)$  is a categorization function whose domain is  $X$  and whose range is  $C$
  - If the category set binary, i.e.  $C = \{0, 1\}$  ({false, true}, {negative, positive}) then it is called binary classification



# Binary classification



Linearly separable



Nonlinearly separable

# Linear discriminative model

- Discriminative model
  - modeling the dependence of unobserved variables on observed ones
  - also called conditional models.
  - Deterministic:  $y = f_{\theta}(x)$
  - **Probabilistic:**  $p_{\theta}(y|x)$
- For binary classification
  - $p_{\theta}(y = 1 | x)$
  - $p_{\theta}(y = 0 | x) = 1 - p_{\theta}(y = 1 | x)$

# Loss Functions

# KL divergence

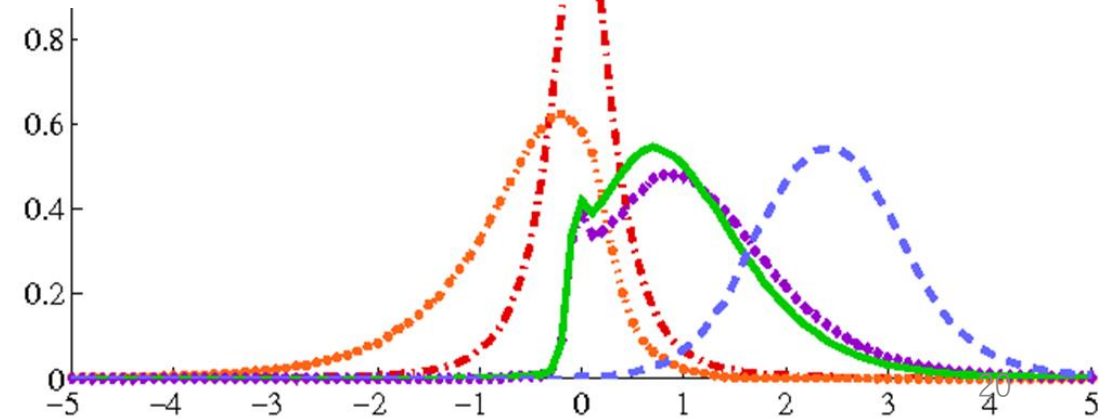
- Regression: mean squared error (MSE)
- Kullback-Leibler divergence (KL divergence)
  - Measure the dissimilarity of two probability distributions

$$\mathbb{KL}(p||q) \triangleq \sum_{k=1}^K p_k \log \frac{p_k}{q_k}$$

$$\mathbb{KL}(p||q) = \underbrace{\sum_k p_k \log p_k}_{\text{Entropy}} - \underbrace{\sum_k p_k \log q_k}_{\text{Cross entropy}} = -\mathbb{H}(p) + \mathbb{H}(p, q)$$

Question:

Which one is more similar to norm distribution?



# KL divergence (cont.)

- Information inequality

$$\mathbb{KL}(p||q) \geq 0 \text{ with equality iff } p = q.$$

- Entropy

- $\mathbb{H}(X) \triangleq - \sum_{k=1}^K p(X = k) \log_2 p(X = k)$

- Is a measure of the uncertainty

- Discrete distribution with the maximum entropy is the uniform distribution

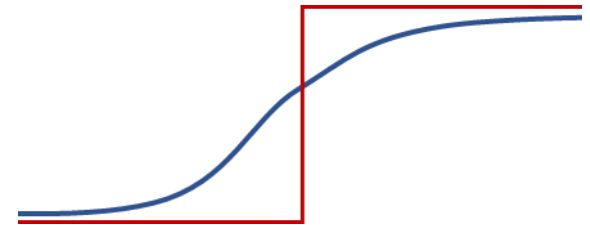
- Cross entropy

- $\mathbb{H}(p, q) \triangleq - \sum_k p_k \log q_k$

- Is the average number of bits needed to encode data coming from a source with distribution  $p$  when we use model  $q$  to define our codebook

# Cross entropy loss

- Cross entropy
  - Discrete case:  $H(p, q) = -\sum_x p(x) \log q(x)$
  - Continuous case:  $H(p, q) = -\int_x p(x) \log q(x)$
- Cross entropy loss in classification:
  - Red line  $p$ : the ground truth label distribution.
  - Blue line  $q$ : the predicted label distribution.



# Example for binary classification

- Cross entropy:  $H(p, q) = -\sum_x p(x) \log q(x)$

- Given a data point  $(x, 0)$  with prediction probability

$$q_{\theta}(y = 1|x) = 0.4$$

the cross entropy loss on this point is

$$\begin{aligned} L &= -p(y = 0|x) \log q_{\theta}(y = 0|x) - p(y = 1|x) \log q_{\theta}(y = 1|x) \\ &= -\log(1 - 0.4) = \log \frac{5}{3} \end{aligned}$$

- What is the cross entropy loss for data point  $(x, 1)$  with prediction probability

$$q_{\theta}(y = 1|x) = 0.3$$

# Cross entropy loss for binary classification

- Loss function for data point  $(x, y)$  with prediction model  $p_\theta(\cdot | x)$

is

$$\begin{aligned} L(y, x, p_\theta) &= -1_{y=1} \log p_\theta(1|x) - 1_{y=0} \log p_\theta(0|x) \\ &= -y \log p_\theta(1|x) - (1 - y) \log (1 - p_\theta(1|x)) \end{aligned}$$



# Cross entropy loss for multiple classification

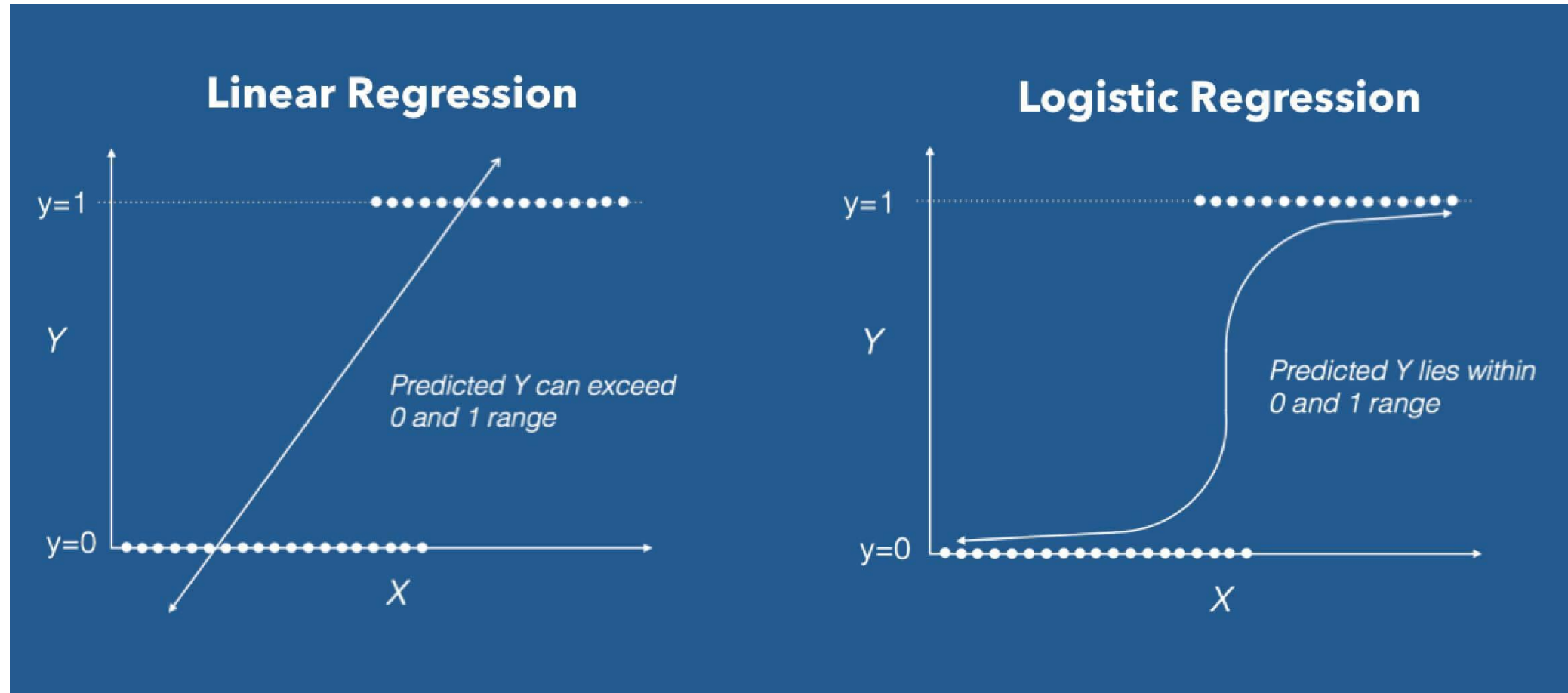
- Loss function for data point  $(x, y)$  with prediction model  $p_\theta(\cdot | x)$

is

$$L(y, x, p_\theta) = - \sum_{i=1}^m 1_{y=c_k} \log p_\theta(C_k | x)$$

# Binary Classification

# Binary classification: linear and logistic



# Binary classification: linear and logistic

- Linear regression:

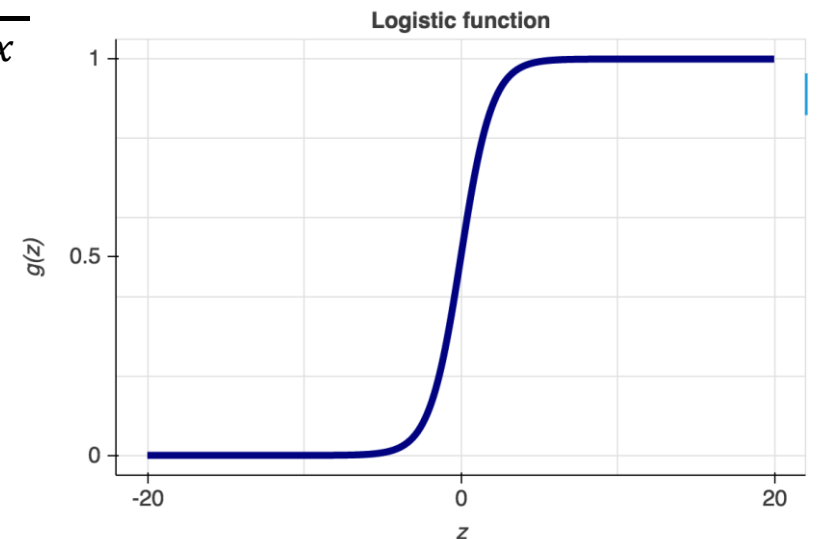
- Target is predicted by  $h_{\theta}(x) = \theta^T x$

- Logistic regression

- Target is predicted by  $h_{\theta}(x) = \sigma(\theta^T x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^T x}}$   
where

$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

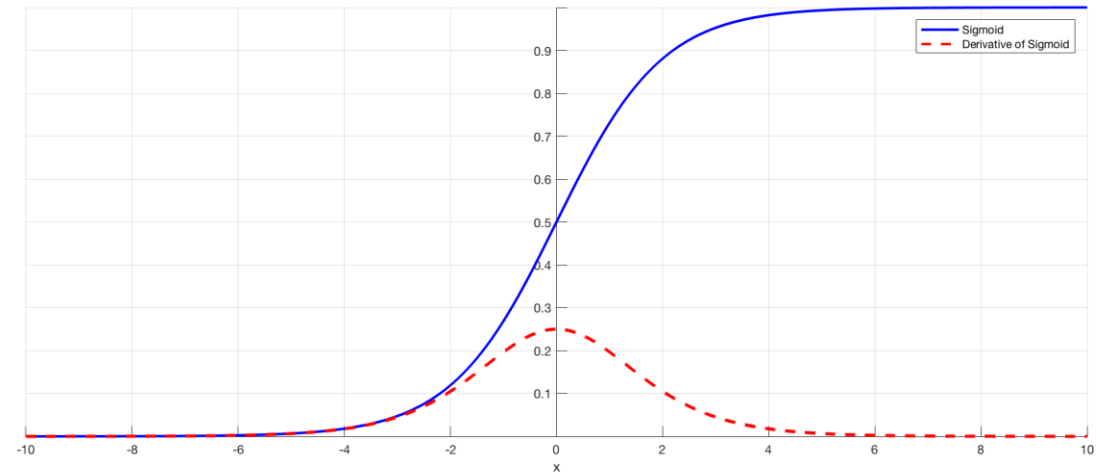
is the **logistic function** or the **sigmoid function**



# Properties for the sigmoid function

- $\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$ 
  - Bounded in (0,1)
  - $\sigma(z) \rightarrow 1$  when  $z \rightarrow \infty$
  - $\sigma(z) \rightarrow 0$  when  $z \rightarrow -\infty$

- $\sigma'(z)$   $= \frac{d}{dz} \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}} = -(1 + e^{-z})^{-2} \cdot (-e^{-z})$ 
$$= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}} \frac{e^{-z}}{1 + e^{-z}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}} \right)$$
$$= \underline{\underline{\sigma(z)(1 - \sigma(z))}}$$



# Logistic regression

- Binary classification

$$p_{\theta}(y = 1|x) = \sigma(\theta^{\top} x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^{\top} x}}$$

$$p_{\theta}(y = 0|x) = \frac{e^{-\theta^{\top} x}}{1 + e^{-\theta^{\top} x}}$$

- Cross entropy loss function

is also convex in  $\theta$

$$\mathcal{L}(y, x, p_{\theta}) = -y \log \sigma(\theta^{\top} x) - (1 - y) \log(1 - \sigma(\theta^{\top} x))$$

- Gradient

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(y, x, p_{\theta})}{\partial \theta} &= -y \frac{1}{\sigma(\theta^{\top} x)} \sigma(z)(1 - \sigma(z))x - (1 - y) \frac{-1}{1 - \sigma(\theta^{\top} x)} \sigma(z)(1 - \sigma(z))x \\ &= (\sigma(\theta^{\top} x) - y)x \end{aligned}$$

$$\theta \leftarrow \theta + \eta(y - \sigma(\theta^{\top} x))x$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial \sigma(z)}{\partial z} = \sigma(z)(1 - \sigma(z))}$$

$$\theta_{\text{new}} \leftarrow \theta_{\text{old}} - \eta \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\theta)}{\partial \theta}$$

# Label decision

- Logistic regression provides the probability

$$p_{\theta}(y = 1|x) = \sigma(\theta^{\top} x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^{\top} x}}$$

$$p_{\theta}(y = 0|x) = \frac{e^{-\theta^{\top} x}}{1 + e^{-\theta^{\top} x}}$$

- The final label of an instance is decided by setting a threshold  $h$

$$\hat{y} = \begin{cases} 1, & p_{\theta}(y = 1|x) > h \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

# How to choose the threshold

- Precision-recall trade-off

- Precision =  $\frac{TP}{TP+FP}$

- Recall =  $\frac{TP}{TP+FN}$

$$\hat{y} = \begin{cases} 1, & p_{\theta}(y = 1|x) > h \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- Higher threshold

- More FN and less FP
    - Higher precision
    - Lower recall

- Lower threshold

- More FP and less FN
    - Lower precision
    - Higher recall



# Example

- We have the heights and weights of a group of students
  - Height: in inches,
  - Weight: in pounds
  - Male: 1, female, 0
- Please build a Logistic regression model to predict their genders

```
"Height","Weight","Male"  
73.847017017515,241.893563180437,1  
68.7819040458903,162.3104725213,1  
74.1101053917849,212.7408555565,1  
71.7309784033377,220.042470303077,1  
69.8817958611153,206.349800623871,1  
67.2530156878065,152.212155757083,1  
68.7850812516616,183.927888604031,1  
68.3485155115879,167.971110489509,1  
67.018949662883,175.92944039571,1  
63.4564939783664,156.399676387112,1  
...  
63.1794982498071,141.266099582434,0  
62.6366749337994,102.85356321483,0  
62.0778316936514,138.691680275738,0  
60.0304337715611,97.6874322554917,0  
59.0982500313486,110.529685683049,0  
66.1726521477708,136.777454183235,0  
67.067154649054,170.867905890713,0  
63.8679922137577,128.475318784122,0  
69.0342431307346,163.852461346571,0  
61.9442458795172,113.649102675312,0
```

## Example (cont.)

- As there are only two features, height and weight, the logistic regression equation is:  $h_{\theta}(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(\theta_0+\theta_1x_1+\theta_2x_2)}}$

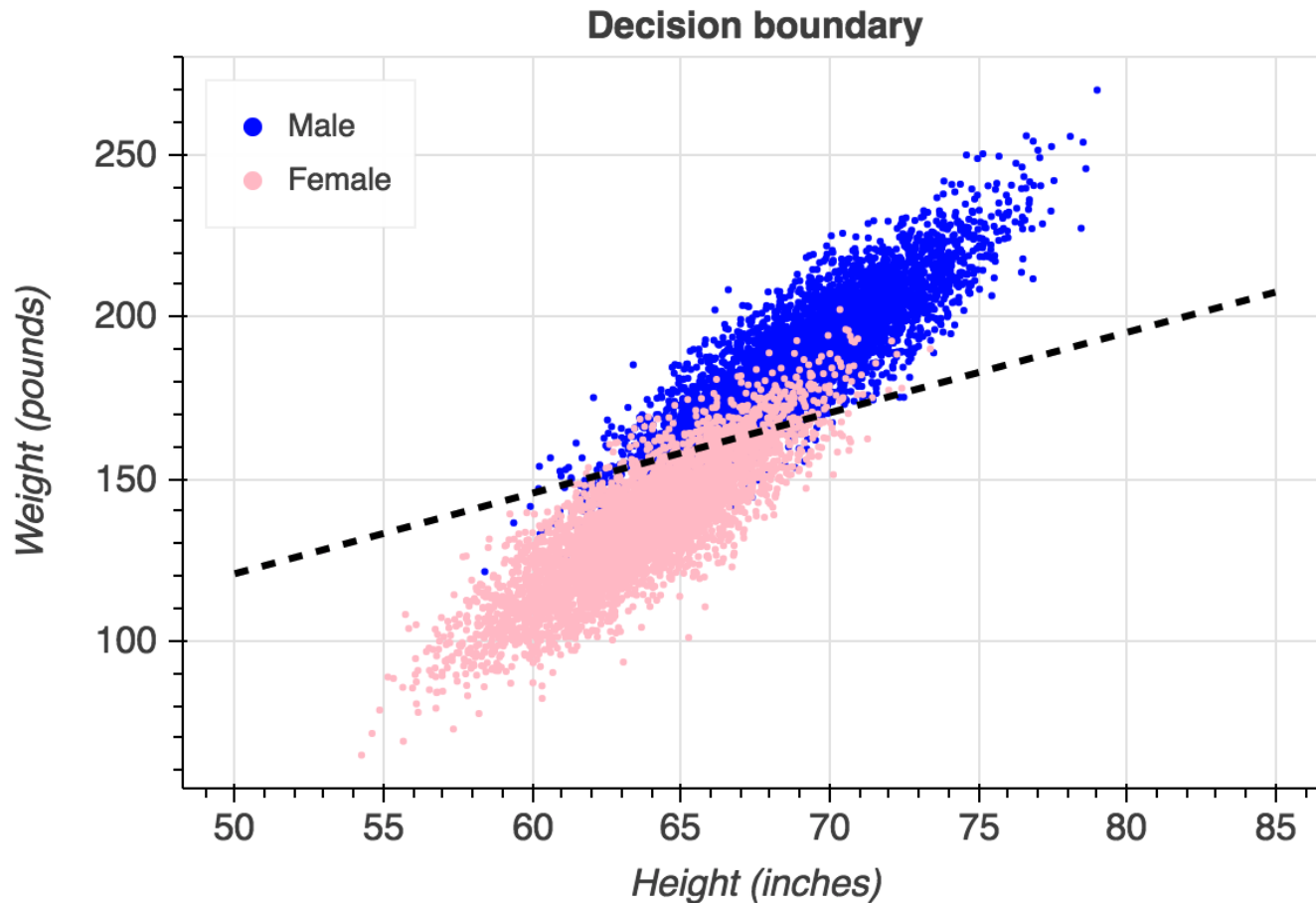
- Solve it by gradient descent

- The solution is  $\theta = \begin{bmatrix} 0.69254 \\ -0.49269 \\ 0.19834 \end{bmatrix}$



There will be a lab hw  
on logistic regression

# Example (cont.)



- Threshold  $h = 0.5$
- Decision boundary is
$$\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 = 0$$
- Above the decision boundary lie most of the blue points that correspond to the Male class, and below it all the pink points that correspond to the Female class.
- The predictions won't be perfect and can be improved by including more features (beyond weight and height), and by potentially using a different decision boundary (e.g. nonlinear)

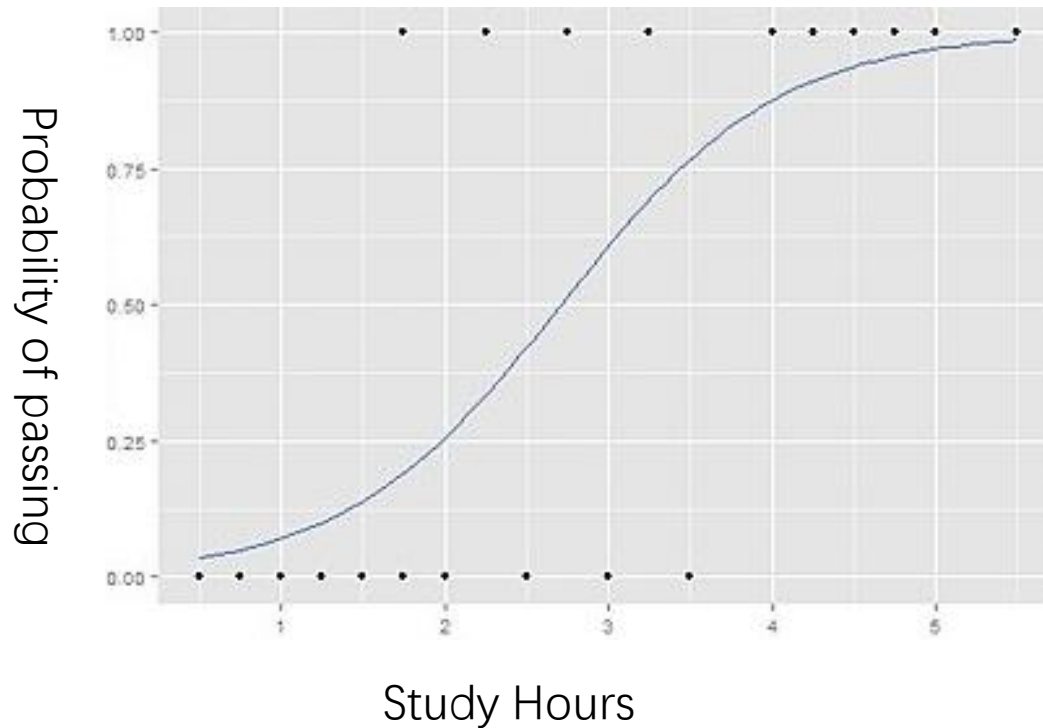
# Example 2

- A group of 20 students spends between 0 and 6 hours studying for an exam. How does the number of hours spent studying affect the probability of the student passing the exam?

Hours	Pass		Hours	Pass
0.50	0		2.75	1
0.75	0		3.00	0
1.00	0		3.25	1
1.25	0		3.50	0
1.50	0		4.00	1
1.75	0		4.25	1
1.75	1		4.50	1
2.00	0		4.75	1
2.25	1		5.00	1
2.50	0		5.50	1

## Example 2 (cont.)

- $$h_{\theta}(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(1.5046 * hours - 4.0777)}}$$



# Interpretation of logistic regression

- Given a probability  $p$ , the odds of  $p$  is defined as  $odds = \frac{p}{1-p}$
- The **logit** is defined as the log of the odds:  $\ln(odds) = \ln(\frac{p}{1-p})$
- Let  $\ln(odds) = \theta^T x$ , we will have  $\ln(\frac{p}{1-p}) = \theta^T x$ , and

$$p = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^T x}}$$

- So in logistic regression, the logit of an event(predicted positive)'s probability is defined as a result of linear regression

# More Measures for Classification

# Confusion matrix

- Remember what we have learned about the confusion matrix

		Prediction	
		1	0
Label	1	True Positive	False Negative
	0	False Positive	True Negative

- Precision:** the ratio of true class 1 cases in those with prediction 1

$$\text{Prec} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FP}}$$

		Prediction	
		1	0
Label	1	True Positive	False Negative
	0	False Positive	True Negative

- Recall:** the ratio of cases with prediction 1 in all true class 1 cases

$$\text{Rec} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FN}}$$

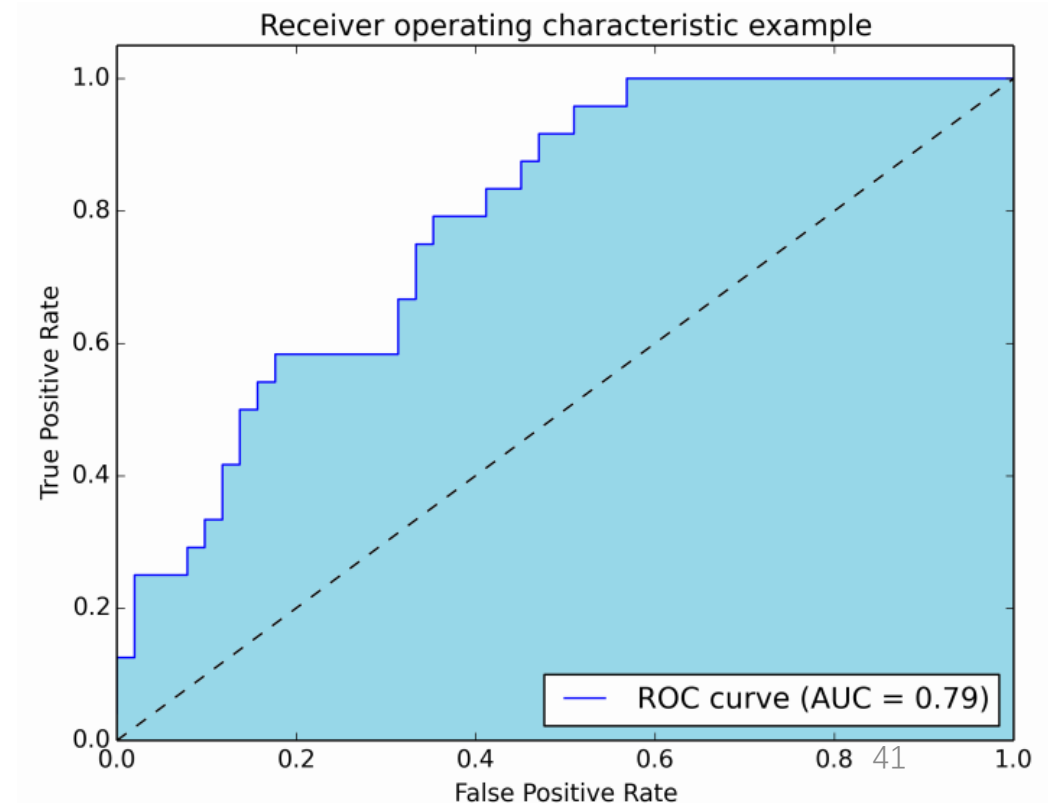
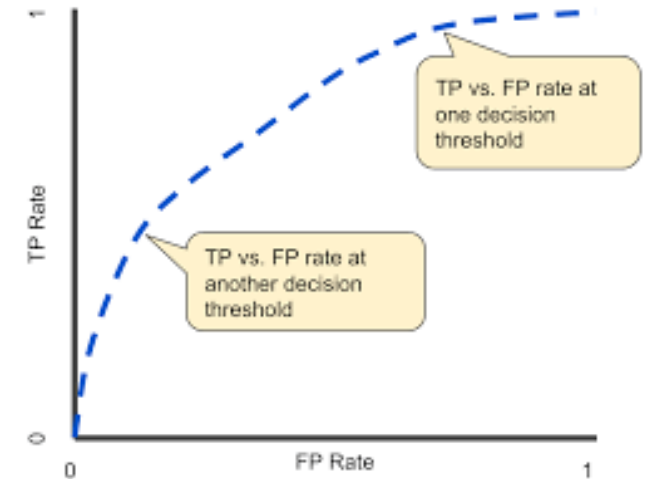
$$\text{F1} = \frac{2 \times \text{Prec} \times \text{Recall}}{\text{Prec} + \text{Rec}}$$

- These are the basic metrics to measure the classifier

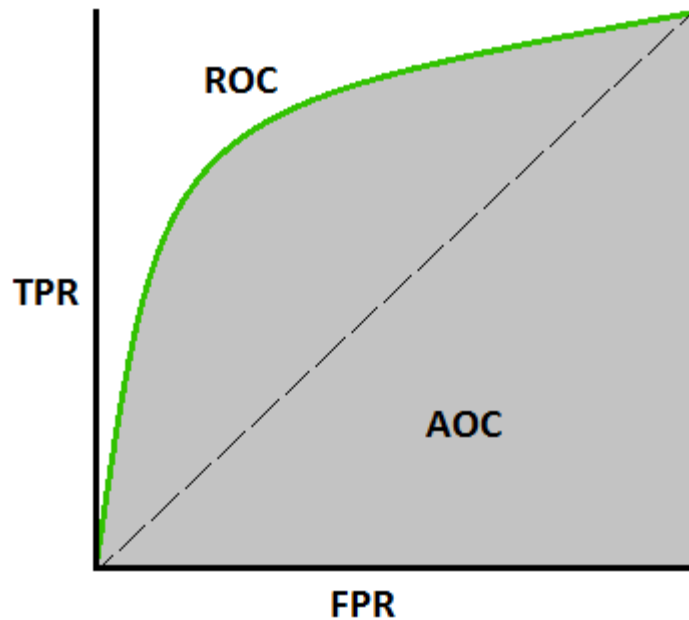


# Area Under ROC Curve (AUC)

- A performance measurement for classification problem at various thresholds settings
- Tells how much the model is capable of distinguishing between classes
- The higher, the better
- Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) Curve
  - TPR against FPR
  - $\text{TPR/Recall/Sensitivity} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FN}}$
  - $\text{FPR} = 1 - \text{Specificity} = \frac{\text{FP}}{\text{TN} + \text{FP}}$



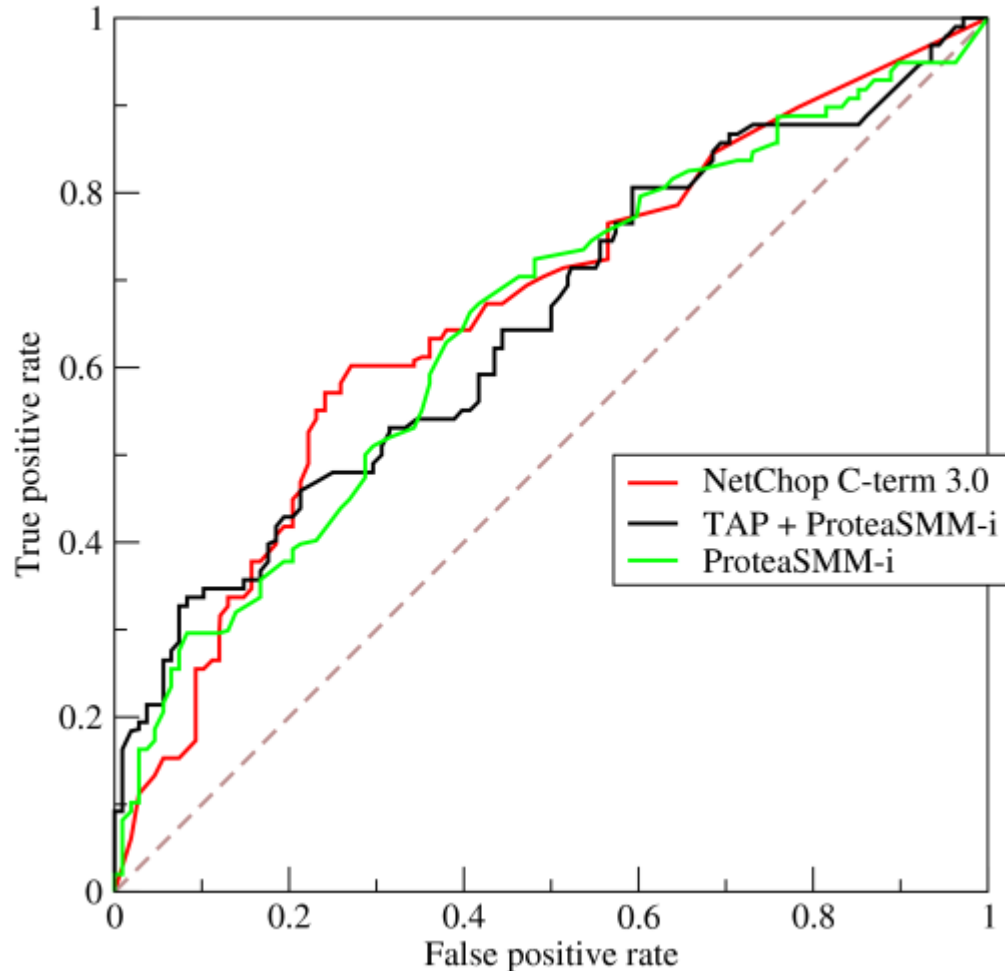
# AUC (cont.)



TPR: true positive rate  
FPR: false positive rate

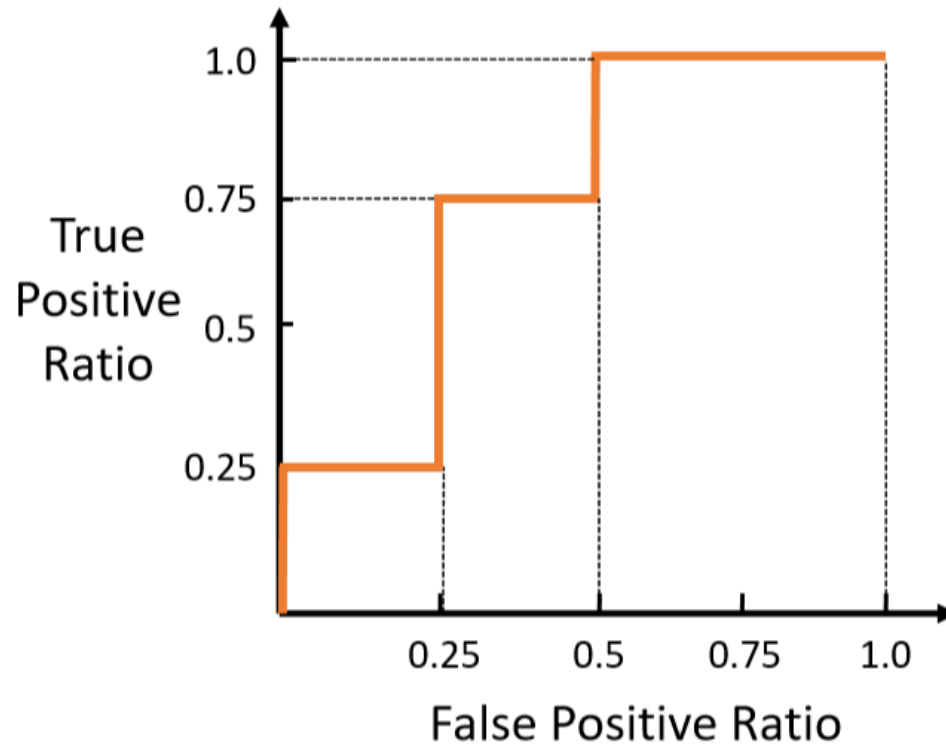
- It's the relationship between TPR and FPR when the threshold is changed from 0 to 1
- In the top right corner, threshold is 0, and every thing is predicted to be positive, so both TPR and FPR is 1
- In the bottom left corner, threshold is 1, and every thing is predicted to be negative, so both TPR and FPR is 0
- The size of the area under this curve (AUC) is an important metric to binary classifier
- Perfect classifier get  $AUC=1$  and random classifier get  $AUC = 0.5$

# AUC (cont.)



- It considers all possible thresholds.
- Various thresholds result in different true/false positive rates.
- As you decrease the threshold, you get more true positives, but also more false positives.
- From a random classifier you can expect as many true positives as false positives. That's the dashed line on the plot. AUC score for the case is 0.5. A score for a perfect classifier would be 1. Most often you get something in between.

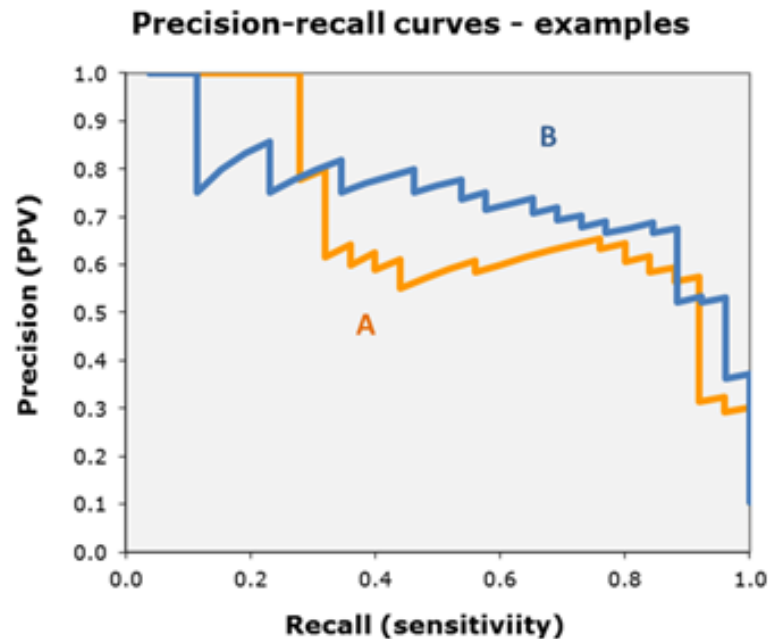
# AUC example



Prediction	Label
0.91	1
0.85	0
0.77	1
0.72	1
0.61	0
0.48	1
0.42	0
0.33	0

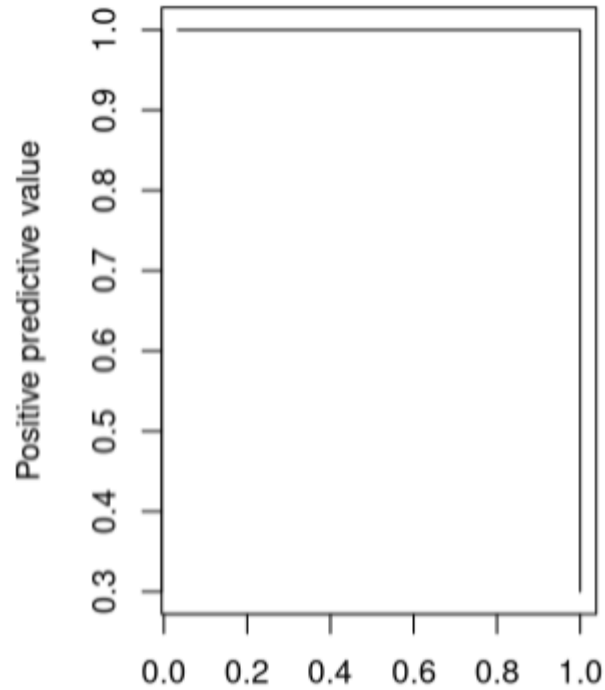
# Precision recall curve

- The precision recall curve, or pr curve, is another plot to measure the performance of binary classifier.

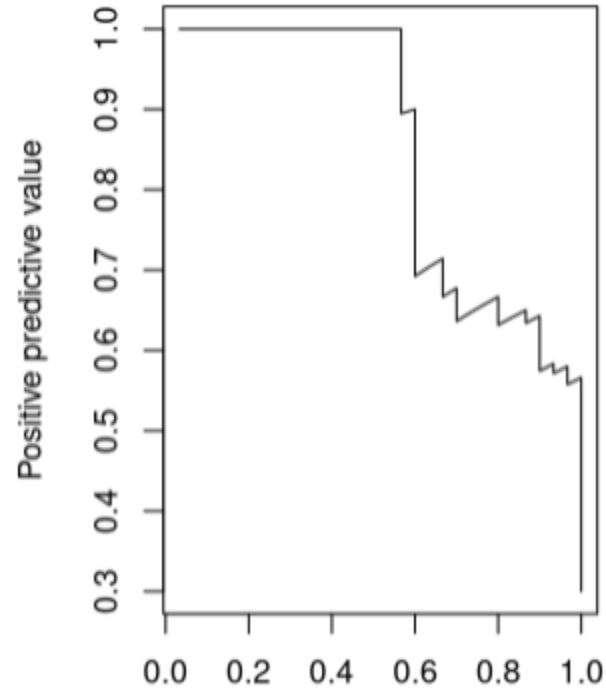


- It's the relationship between Precision and Recall when the threshold is changed from 0 to 1
- It's more complex than the ROC curve
- The size of the area under this curve is an important metric to binary classifier
- It can handle **imbalanced** dataset
- Usually, the classifiers gets lower **AUPR** value than AUC value

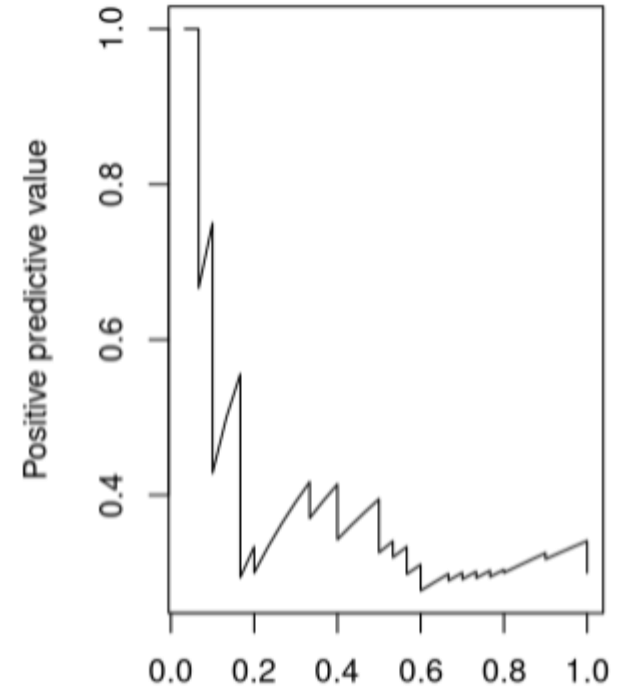
# AUPR examples



Perfect: 1



Good: 0.92

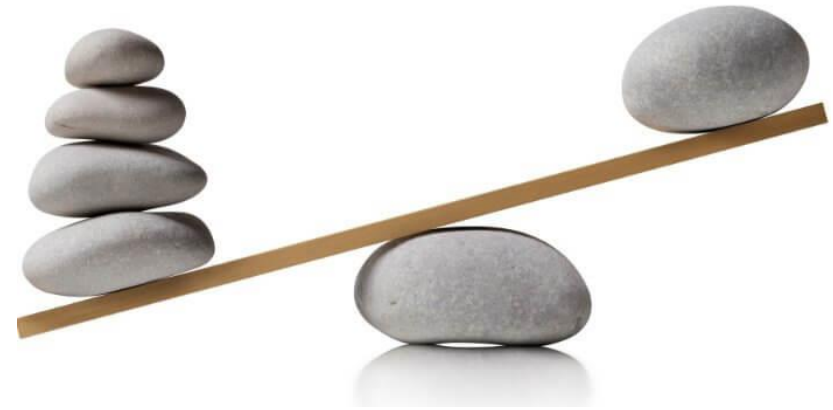


Random: 0.56

# Class Imbalance

# Class imbalance

- Down sampling
  - Sample less on frequent class
- Up sampling
  - Sample more on infrequent class
- Hybrid Sampling
  - Combine them two





# Weighted loss functions

$$L(y, x, p_{\theta}) = -y \log p_{\theta}(1|x) - (1 - y) \log (1 - p_{\theta}(1|x))$$

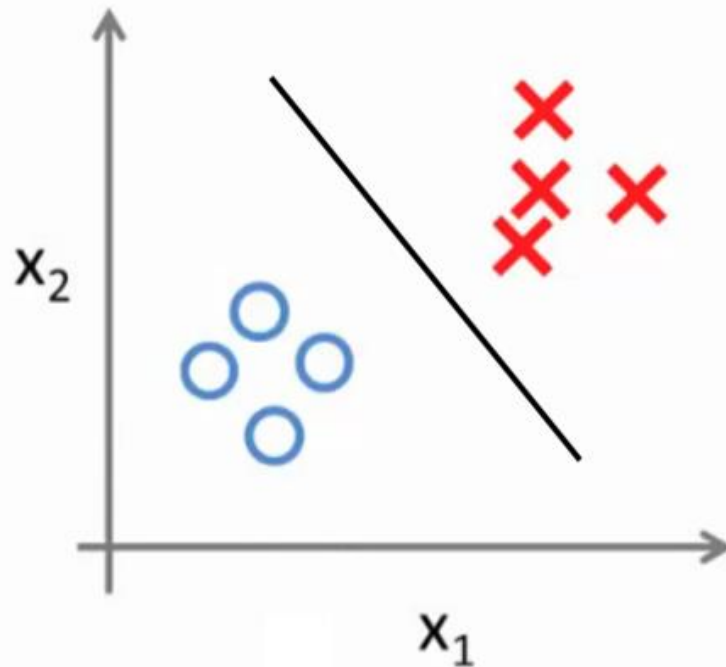
$$L(y, x, p_{\theta}) = -\mathbf{w_1} y \log p_{\theta}(1|x) - \mathbf{w_0} (1 - y) \log (1 - p_{\theta}(1|x))$$

# Multi-Class Logistic Regression

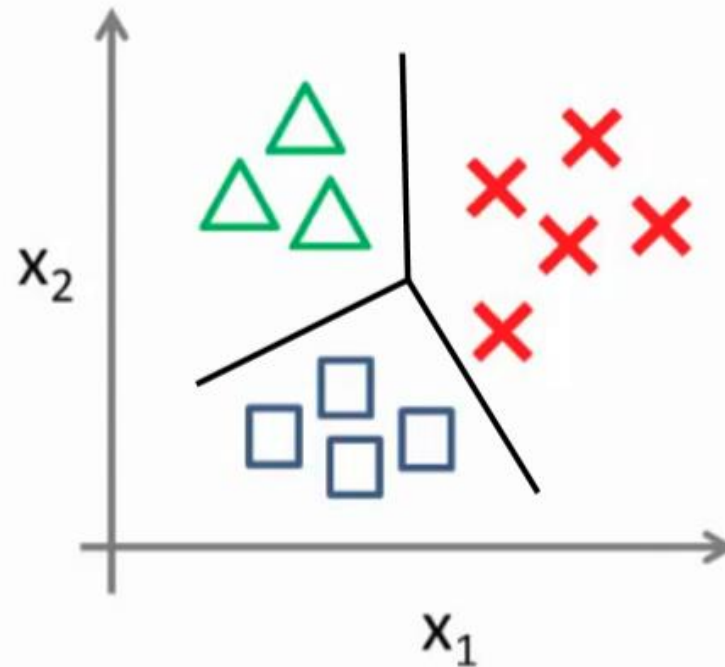
# Multi-class classification

- $L(y, x, p_\theta) = -\sum_{i=1}^m 1_{y=c_k} \log p_\theta(C_k|x)$

Binary classification:



Multi-class classification:



# Multi-Class Logistic Regression

- Class set  $C = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m\}$
- Predicting the probability of  $p_\theta(y = c_j|x)$

$$p_\theta(y = c_j|x) = \frac{e^{\theta_j^\top x}}{\sum_{k=1}^m e^{\theta_k^\top x}} \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, m$$

- Softmax
  - Parameters  $\theta = \{\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_m\}$
  - Can be normalized with m-1 groups of parameters

# Multi-Class Logistic Regression

- Learning on one instance  $(x, y = c_j)$ 
  - Maximize log-likelihood

$$\max_{\theta} \log p_{\theta}(y = c_j | x)$$

- Gradient

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \log p_{\theta}(y = c_j | x)}{\partial \theta_j} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} \log \frac{e^{\theta_j^{\top} x}}{\sum_{k=1}^m e^{\theta_k^{\top} x}} \\ &= x - \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} \log \sum_{k=1}^m e^{\theta_k^{\top} x} \\ &= x - \frac{e^{\theta_j^{\top} x} x}{\sum_{k=1}^m e^{\theta_k^{\top} x}} \end{aligned}$$

# Summary

- Discriminative / Generative Models
- Logistic regression (binary classification)
  - Cross entropy
  - Formulation, sigmoid function
  - Training—gradient descent
- More measures for binary classification (AUC, AUPR)
- Class imbalance
- Multi-class logistic regression

# Next Lecture

## SVM

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**Questions?**

<https://shuaili8.github.io/Teaching/VE445/index.html>

