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# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
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The loss function of a logistic regression with multiple points is given by:

$L(y, y_{\text{pred}}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum -(y(i) * \ln(y_{\text{pred}}) + (1-y(i)) * \ln(1-y_{\text{pred}}))$

where y is the true label (either 1 or 0),

y_{pred} is the predicted probability for that label to be 1 (range from 0 to 1 continuously)

y_{pred} is computed as $1/(1+e^{-z})$

where $z = m*x + b$

Given $m = 1/2$ and $b = 1$:

z for $x_1 = -2$ is:

$1/2 * -2 + 1 = 0$

y_{pred} for $z = 0$ is:

$1/(1+e^0) = 1/2$

z for $x_2 = 1$ is:

$1/2 * 1 + 1 = 3/2$

y_{pred} for $z = 3/2$ is:

$1/(1+e^{-(3/2)})$

Now to compute the log loss for each data point:

$L_1 = -(0 + 1 * \ln(1-1/2)) = -\ln(1/2)$ # y is 0

$L_2 = -(1 * \ln(1/(1+e^{-(3/2)})) + 0) = -\ln(1/(1+e^{-(3/2)}))$ # y is 1

the average log loss over the dataset is:

$1/2 * (L_1+L_2)=$

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$1/2 * (-\ln(1/2)-\ln(1/(1+e^{-(3/2)})))$

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