

KNSI Golem Bootcamp 2023

Spotkanie 3 – klasyfikacja







Krótko o klasyfikacji



Problem: wartości dyskretne

Rozwiązanie







CLF



Cat: 80%

Dog: 3%

McD employee: 17%

Klasyfikacja binarna







CLF

Cat: 80%

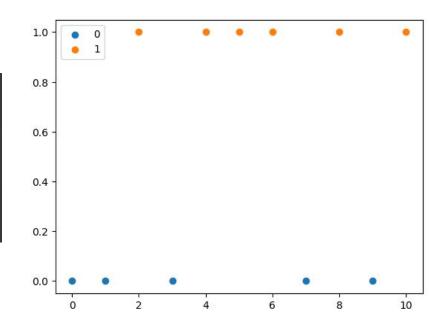


Regresja logistyczna

Nasze dane



	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
у	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1

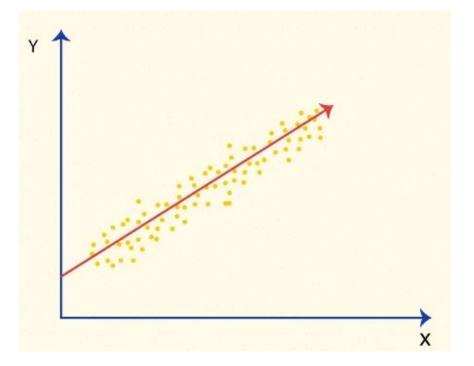


Regresja



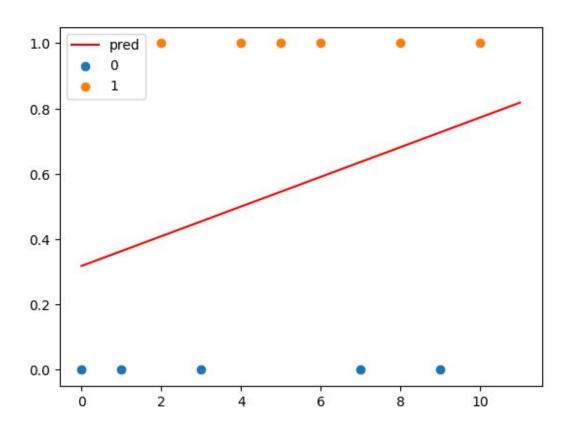
Wzór

$$y = \beta \mathbf{X}$$



Efekt?



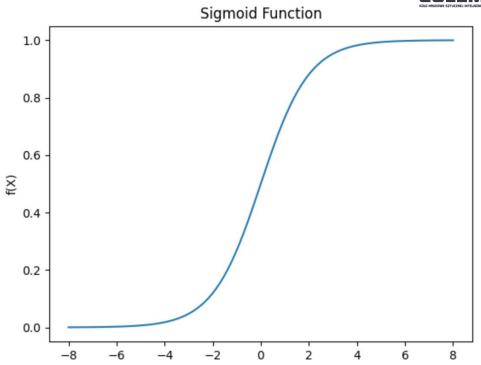


Sigmoida

GOLEM

Wzór

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp x}$$



Regresja logistyczna

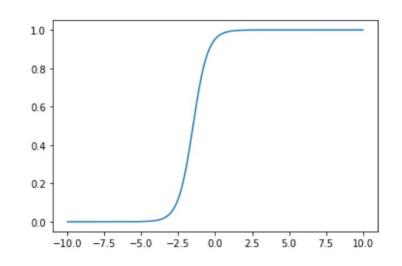


Wzór

$$P = \sigma(\beta \mathbf{X})$$

Przykład

$$\beta_0 = 3, \beta_1 = 2, X \in [-10, 10]$$



Funkcja straty: entropia krzyżowa



$$H(p,q) = -\sum_{x \in \mathbf{X}} p(x) \cdot log(q(x))$$

W naszym rozumieniu:

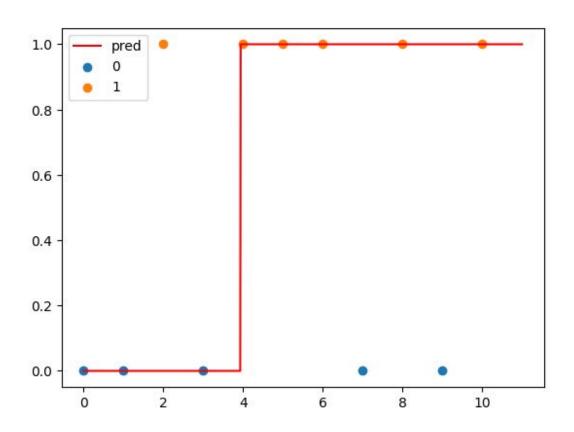
p(x) – prawdziwa klasa dla danego przypadku

q(x) – prawdopodobieństwo zwracane przez model

$$L(\beta, \mathbf{X}, y) = -\sum_{\sigma \in \mathbf{Y}} y \cdot log(\sigma(\beta \mathbf{X}))$$

Efekt?

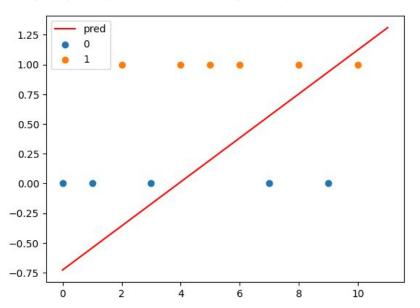




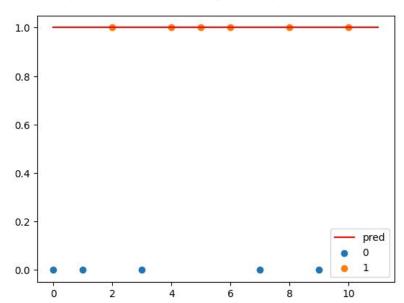




Regresja logistyczna bez sigmoidy

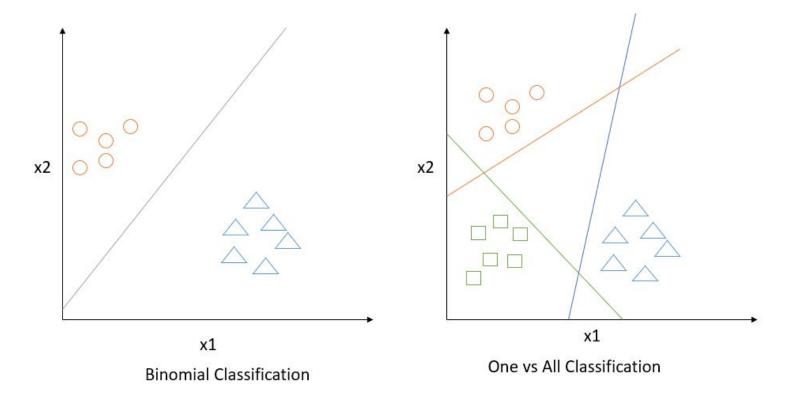


Regresja liniowa z sigmoidą



Wieloklasowe zadanie klasyfikacji





Inny model: drzewo decyzyjne





Artificial Intelligence



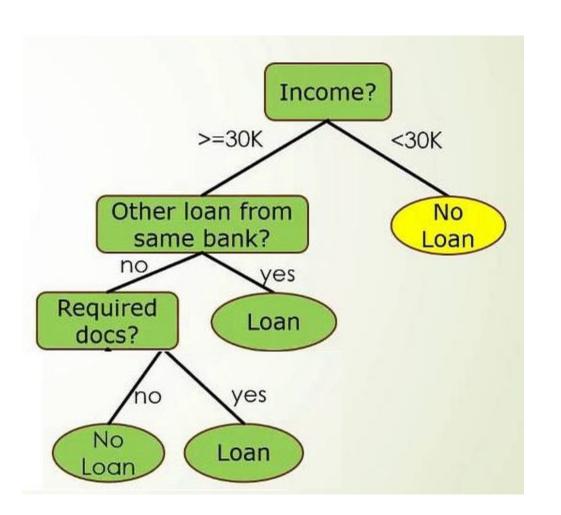
what people think it is



what amateur programmers think it is

what actually it is









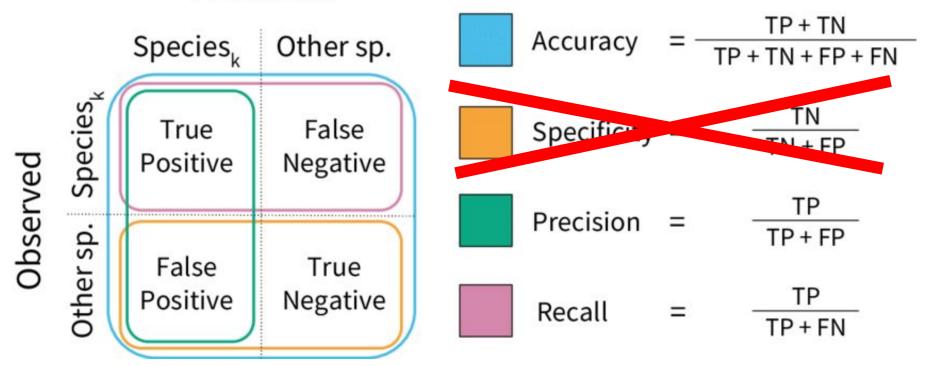
		Actual				
		Positive	Negative			
cted	Positive	True Positive	False Positive			
Predicte	Negative	False Negative	True Negative			

Metryki

W skrócie



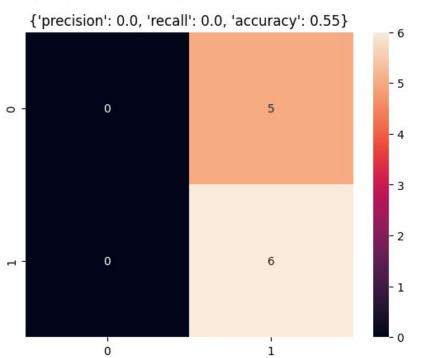
Predicted



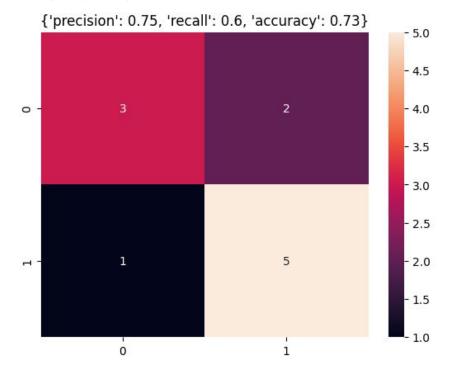








Regresja Logistyczna





Q&A







