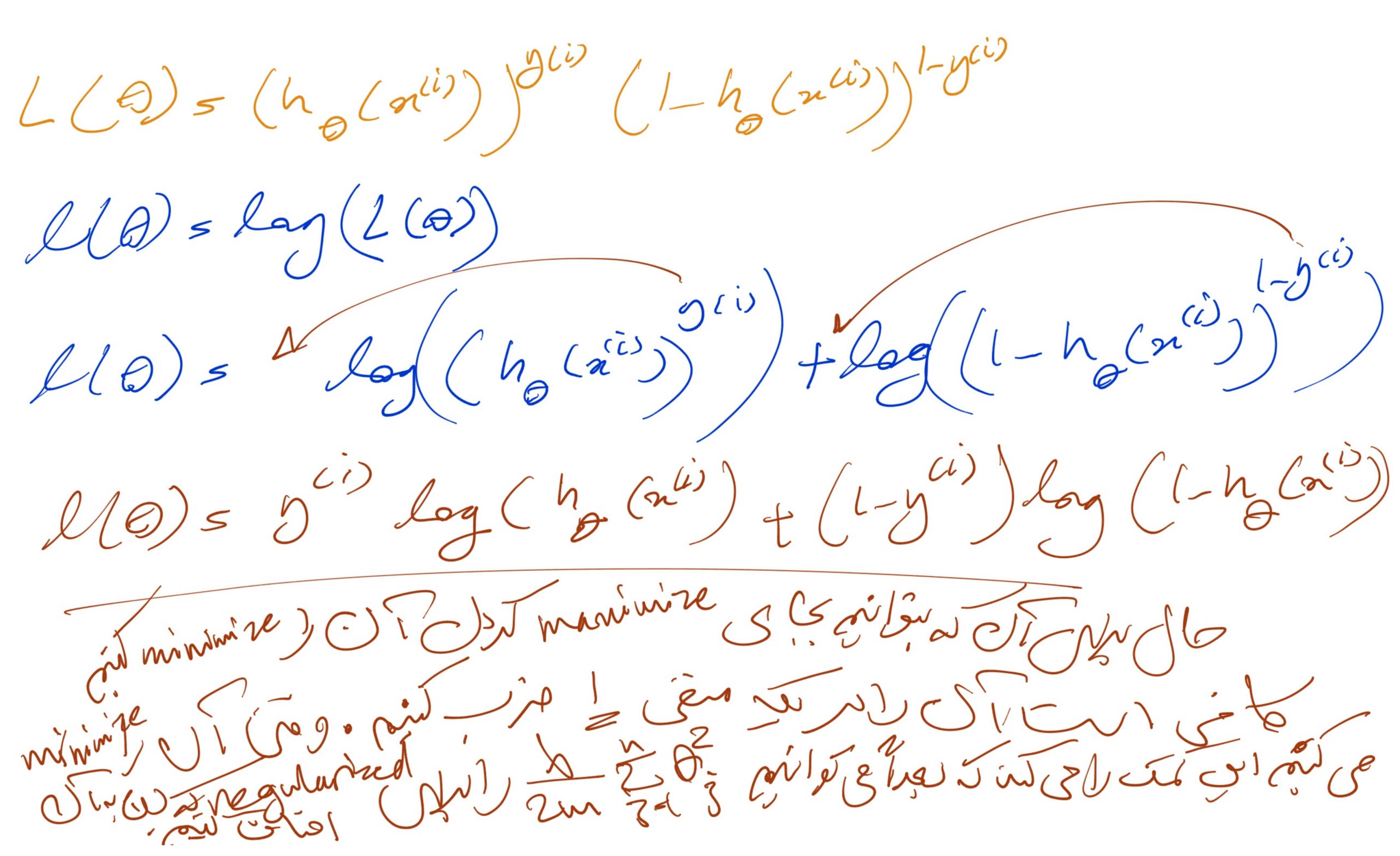
(2) = h(A) -P(D=0) 2iel - 1-h(e) - 21 2 (e) [60] $P(y) = (h_0(y)) (1 - h_0(y))^{1-y}$



 $\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{i}} l(\theta) \leq \left(y \frac{1}{g(\sigma^{T} x)} - (1-y) \frac{1}{1-g(\sigma^{T} x)}\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{i}} g(\sigma^{T} x)$ $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(d^{T}x)(1-g(d^{T}x))}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(d^{T}x)}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(d^{T}$ $= (y - h_{0}(n)) n_{1} - \frac{3}{3} (h_{0}(n) - y) x_{3}^{i}$ $= (y - h_{0}(n)) n_{1} - \frac{3}{3} (h_{0}(n) - y) x_{3}^{i}$ ou je lier John Jan graddent descent