Decision Boundary

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In order to get our discrete 0 or 1 classification, we can translate the output of the hypothesis function as follows:

$$h_\theta(x) \geq 0.5 \rightarrow y = 1$$
$$h_\theta(x) < 0.5 \rightarrow y = 0$$

The way our logistic function g behaves is that when its input is greater than or equal to zero, its output is greater than or equal to 0.5:

$$g(z) \geq 0.5$$
$$when\ z \geq 0$$

Remember.

$$\begin{aligned} z = 0, e^{0} = 1 &\Rightarrow g(z) = 1/2 \\ z \to \infty, e^{-\infty} \to 0 &\Rightarrow g(z) = 1 \\ z \to -\infty, e^{\infty} \to \infty &\Rightarrow g(z) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

So if our input to g is $\theta^T X$, then that means:

$$h_\theta(x) = g(\theta^T x) \geq 0.5$$
$$when\ \theta^T x \geq 0$$

From these statements we can now say:

$$\theta^T x \geq 0 \Rightarrow y = 1$$
$$\theta^T x < 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$$

The **decision boundary** is the line that separates the area where y = 0 and where y = 1. It is created by our hypothesis function.

Example:

$$\theta = \begin{matrix} 5 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$
$$y = 1\ if\ 5 + (-1)x_1 + 0x_2 \geq 0$$
$$5 - x_1 \geq 0$$
$$-x_1 \geq -5$$
$$x_1 \leq 5$$

In this case, our decision boundary is a straight vertical line placed on the graph where $x_1 = 5$, and everything to the left of that denotes y = 1, while everything to the right denotes y = 0.

Again, the input to the sigmoid function g(z) (e.g. $\theta^T X$) doesn't need to be linear, and could be a function that describes a circle (e.g. $z = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1^2 + \theta_2 x_2^2$) or any shape to fit our data.

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Completed