

# Classification

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# Outline

- 1 introduction
- 2 Classification
- 3 Cost Function
- 4 Gradient Decent

# What is supervised learning?

- Learning to map input  $x$  into output  $y$

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$$f(x) = y$$

- $y$  can be continuous or distinct class of numbers
- regressions vs classifications

# Classification problems

Finding the function  $f(x) = y$  where  $y$  belongs to distinct class

# Classification problems

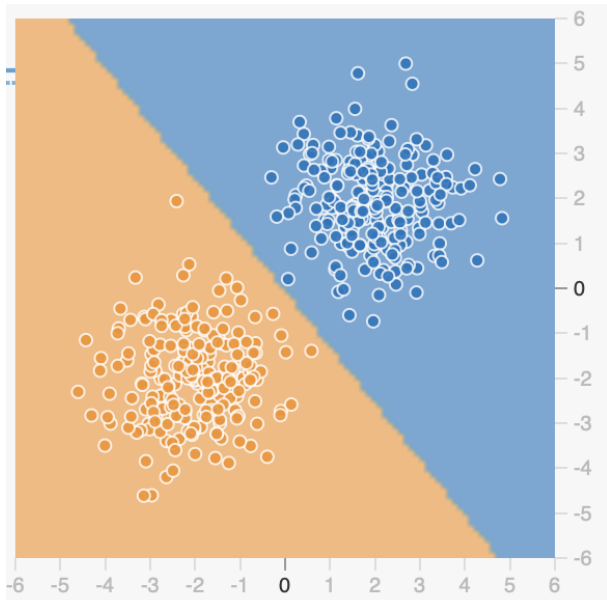
Finding the function  $f(x) = y$  where  $y$  belongs to distinct class

## Examples

- Predicting digit from hand written images
- Predicting size of the shirt(M - L - XL)
- Sentiment analysis
- Someone is cancer or not



# Decision Boundary



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Find best  $a$  and  $b$  that satisfies  $f(x) = y$

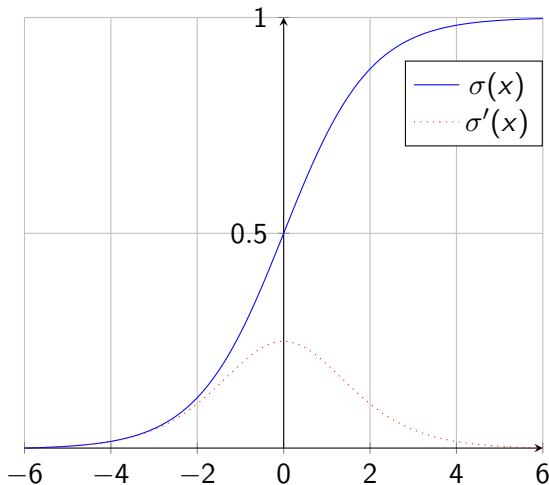
# Logistic Regression

$$y = \begin{cases} 1 & \sigma(ax + b) \geq 0.5 \\ 0 & \sigma(ax + b) < 0.5 \end{cases}$$

## Sigmoid Function

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

# Sigmoid Function



# Cost Function

## Error (cost) function

$$J(w, b) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (y \cdot \log(y') + (1 - y) \cdot (1 - \log(y')))$$

We learn with the same principal.



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Get gradient, make changes.

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By using derivative of the cost function one can determine if he/she should increase the weights and biases or decrease

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$$W = W - \alpha.\Delta W$$

$$b = b - \alpha.\Delta b$$

# Summary

- 1 pick random  $W$  and  $b$
- 2 make predictions  $y'$
- 3 calculate  $J(W, b)$
- 4 use gradient decent to make update
- 5 repeat until  $J$  settles

## Python Implementation

# Overfitting vs Underfitting

