



TOPIC - LOGISTIC REGRESSION

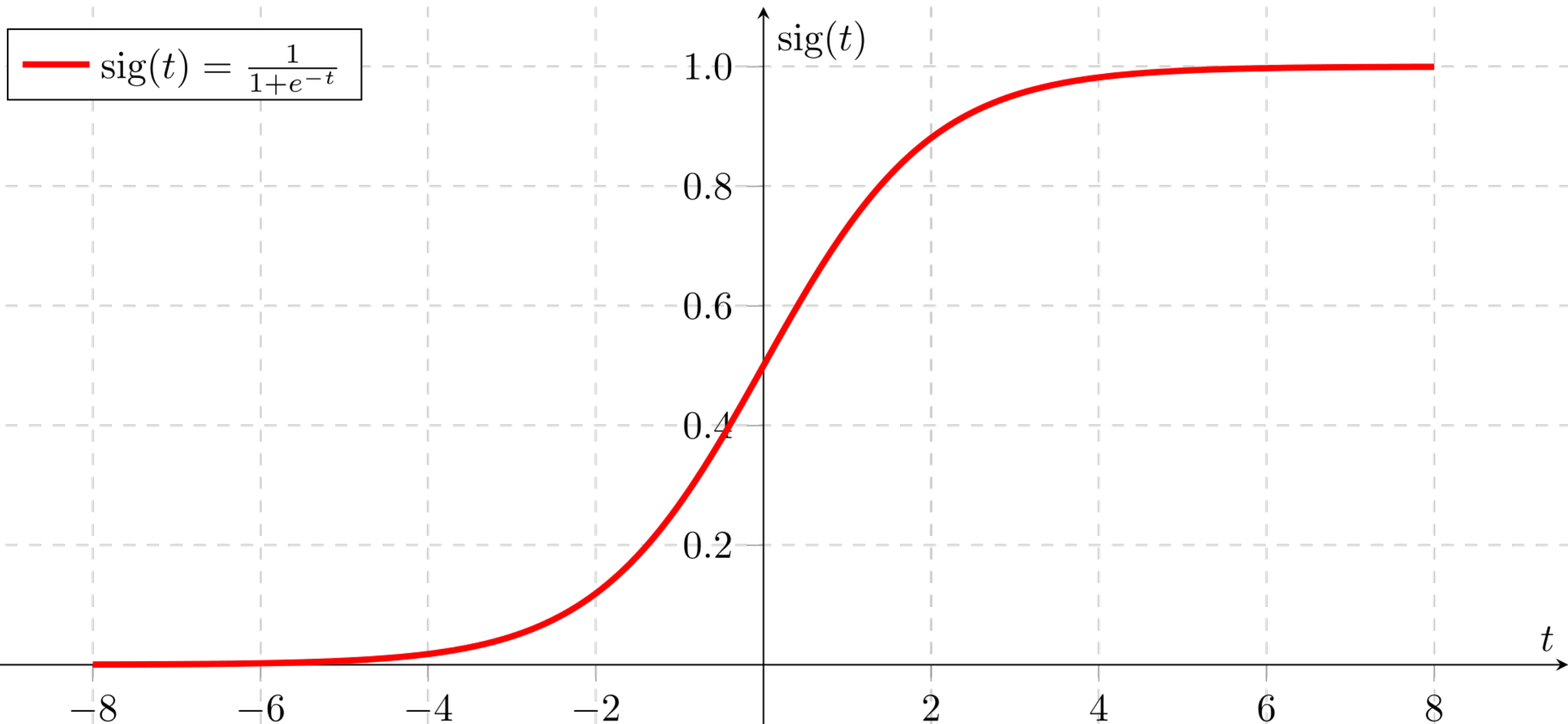


WHAT IS LOGISTIC REGRESSION?

- ▶ Standard classification machine learning algorithm.
- ▶ Uses sigmoid function to convert all outputs to 0 or 1.



SIGMOID EQUATION

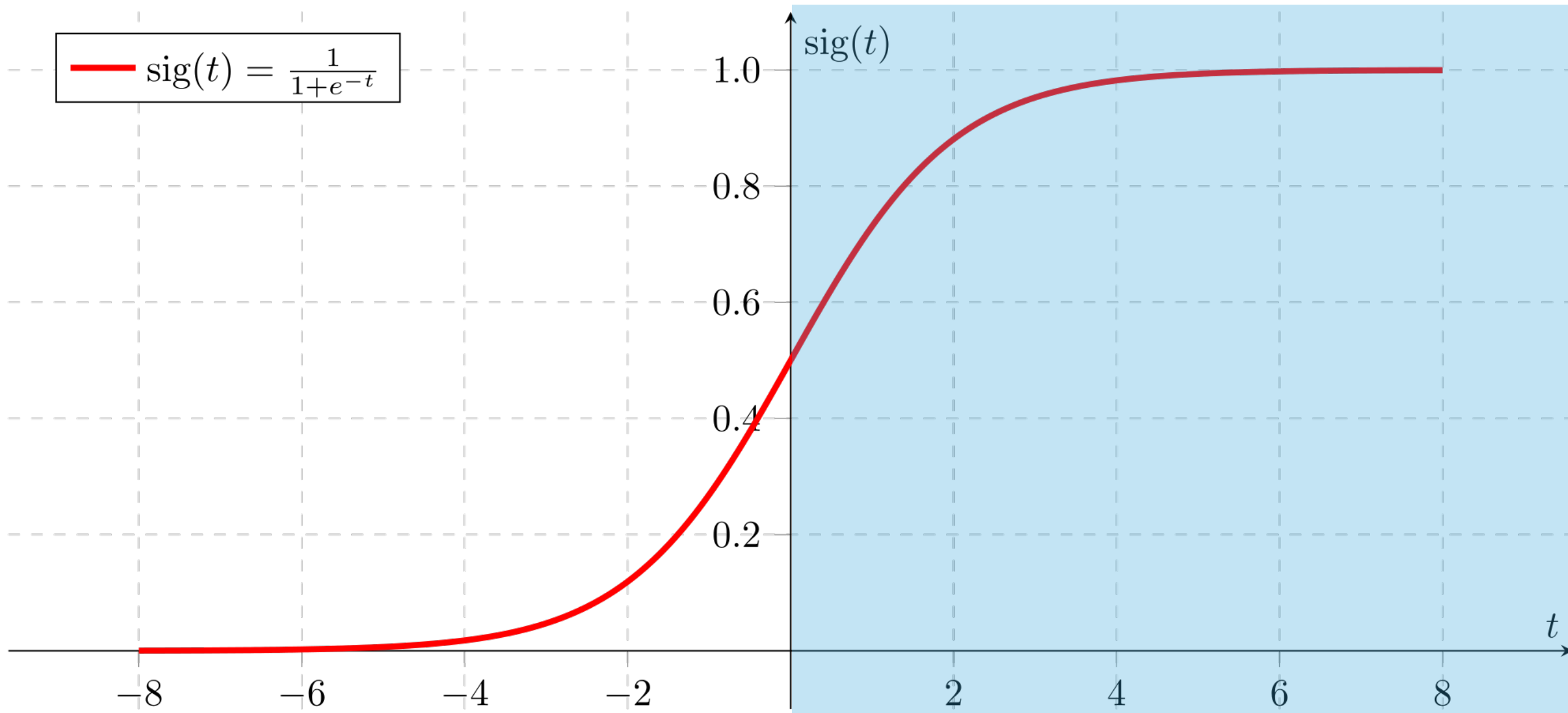




SIGMOID EQUATION

$$\text{sig}(t) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-t}}$$

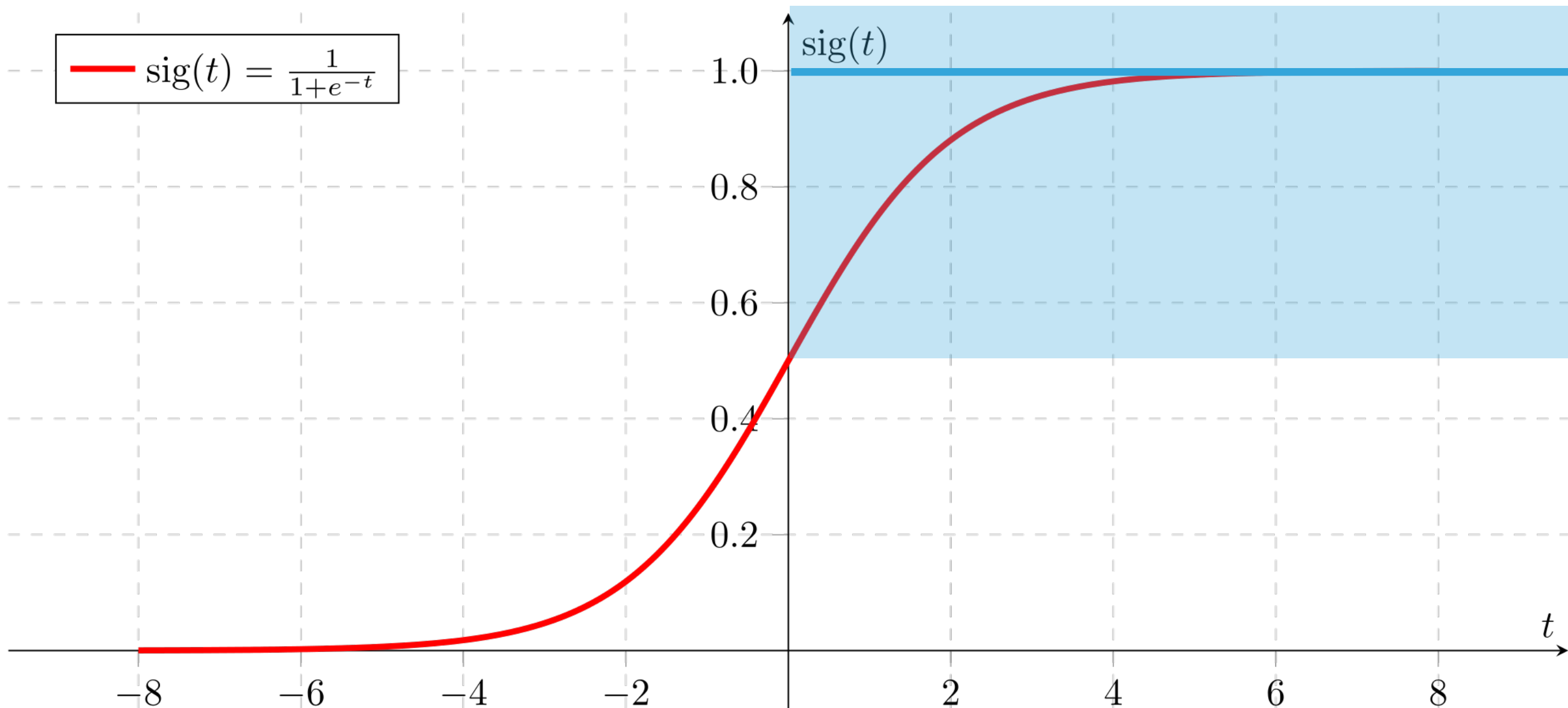
Positive X values



SIGMOID EQUATION

$$\text{sig}(t) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-t}}$$

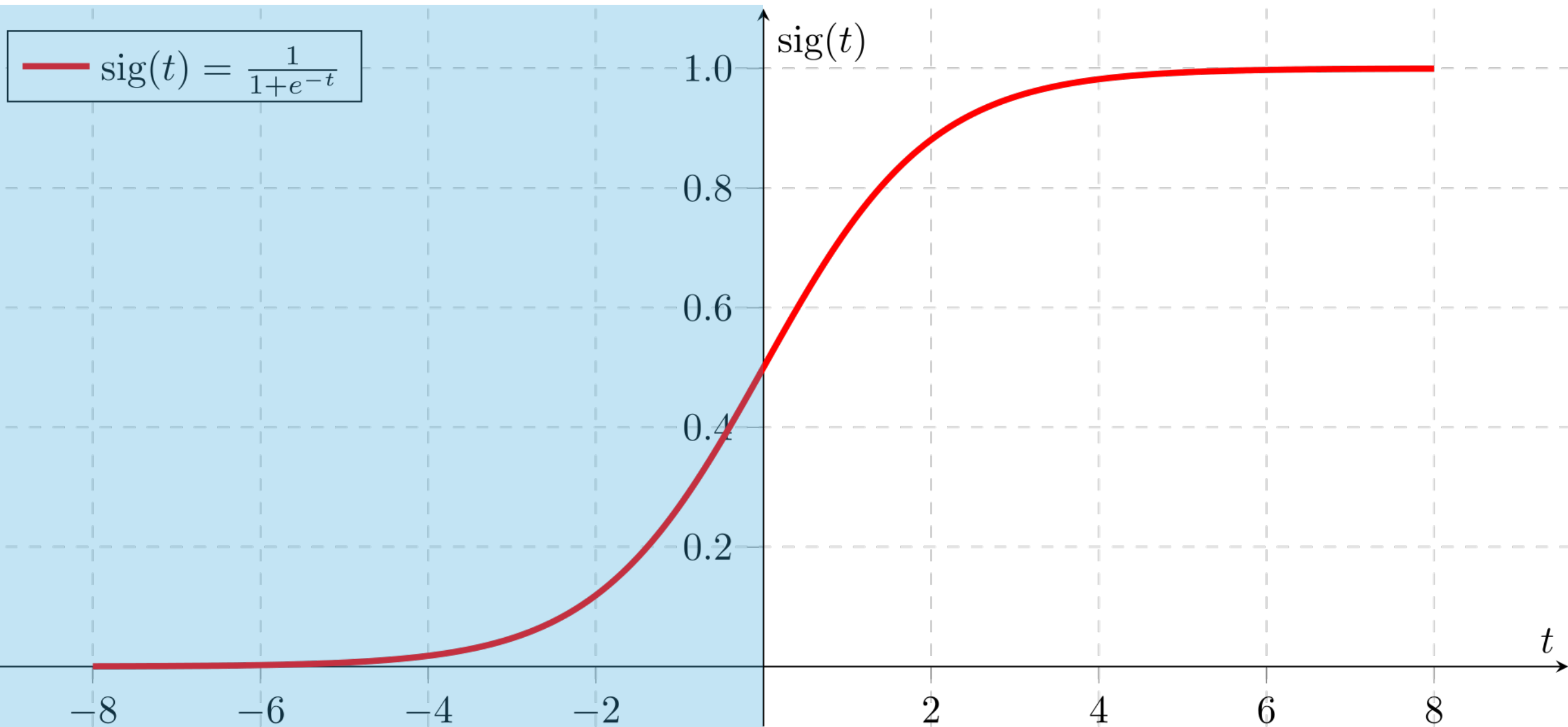
Positive X values are mapped to class 1





SIGMOID EQUATION

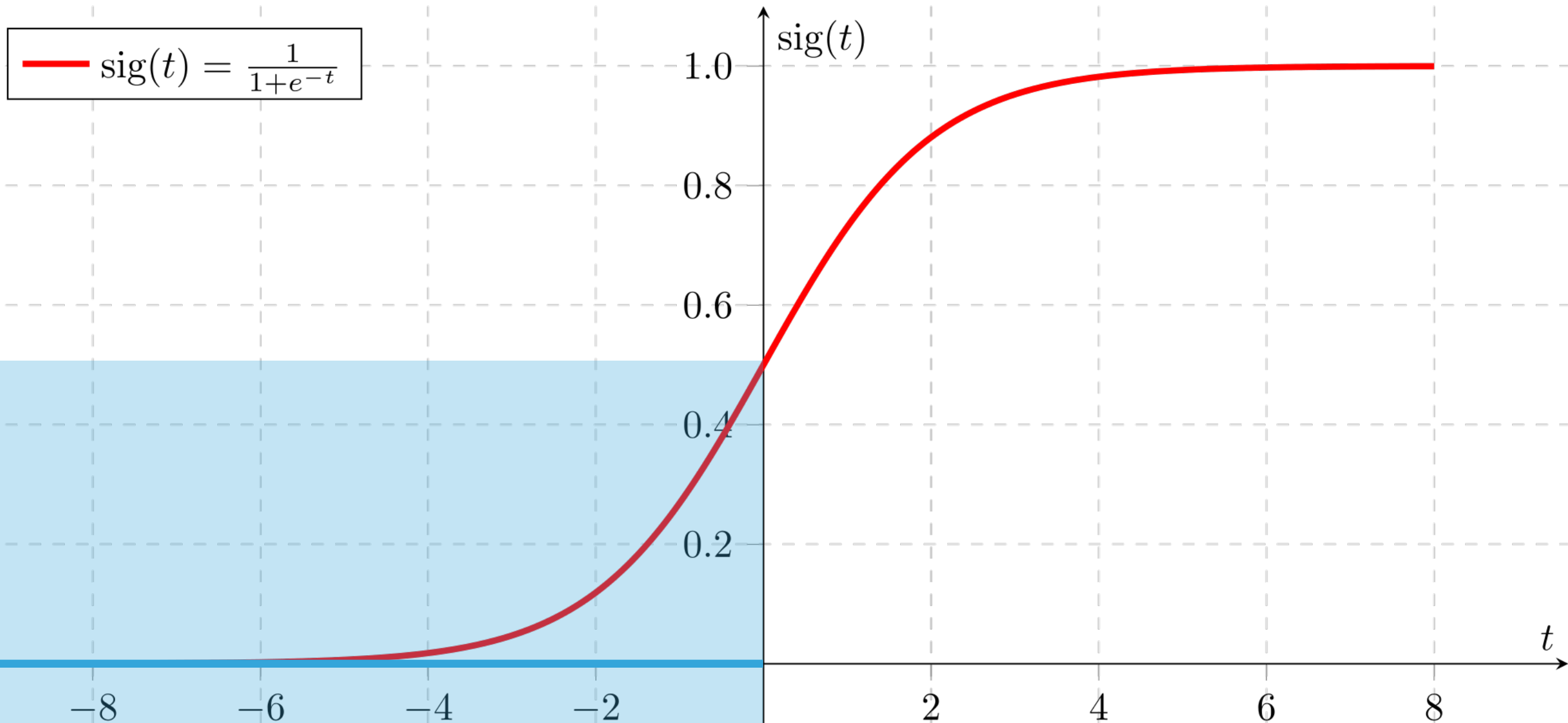
Negative X values





SIGMOID EQUATION

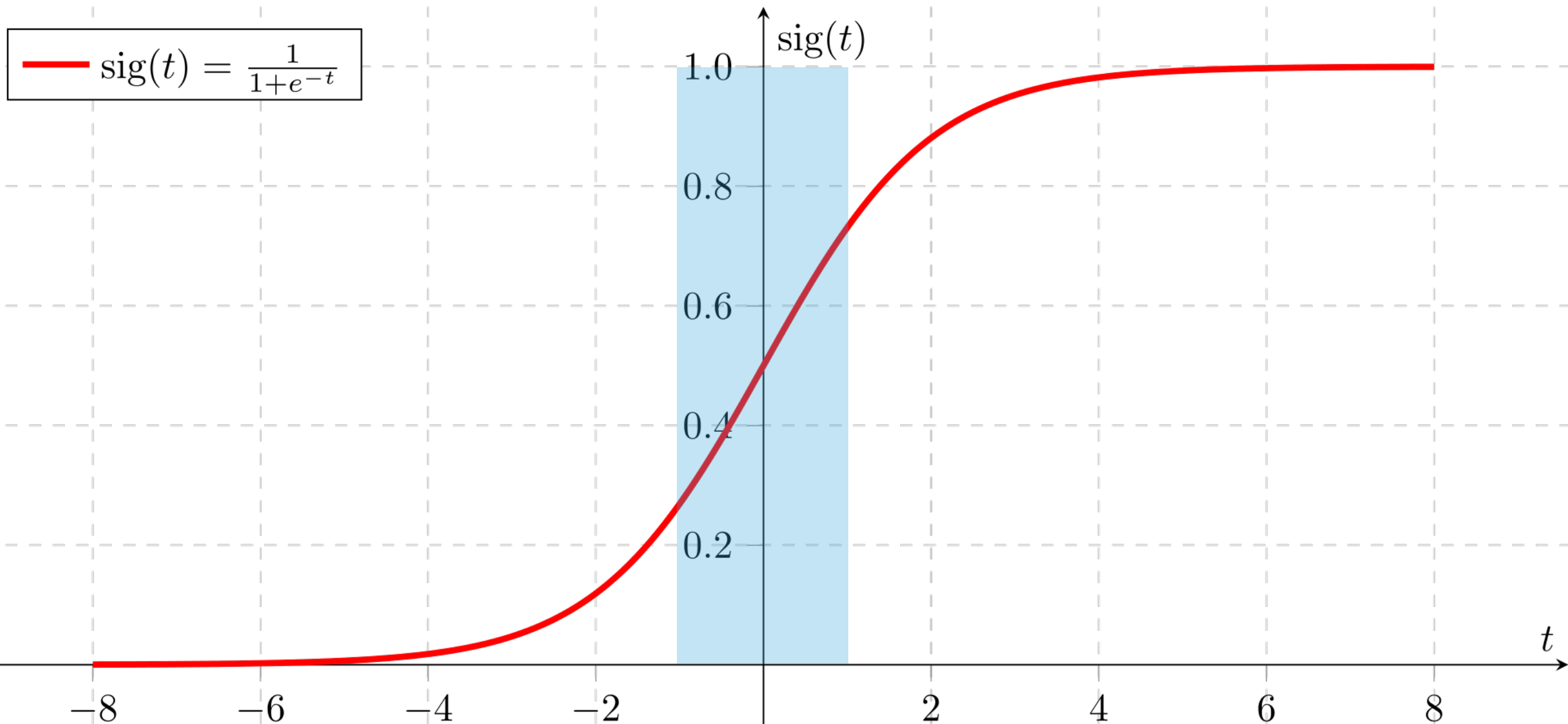
Negative X values are mapped to class 0





SIGMOID EQUATION

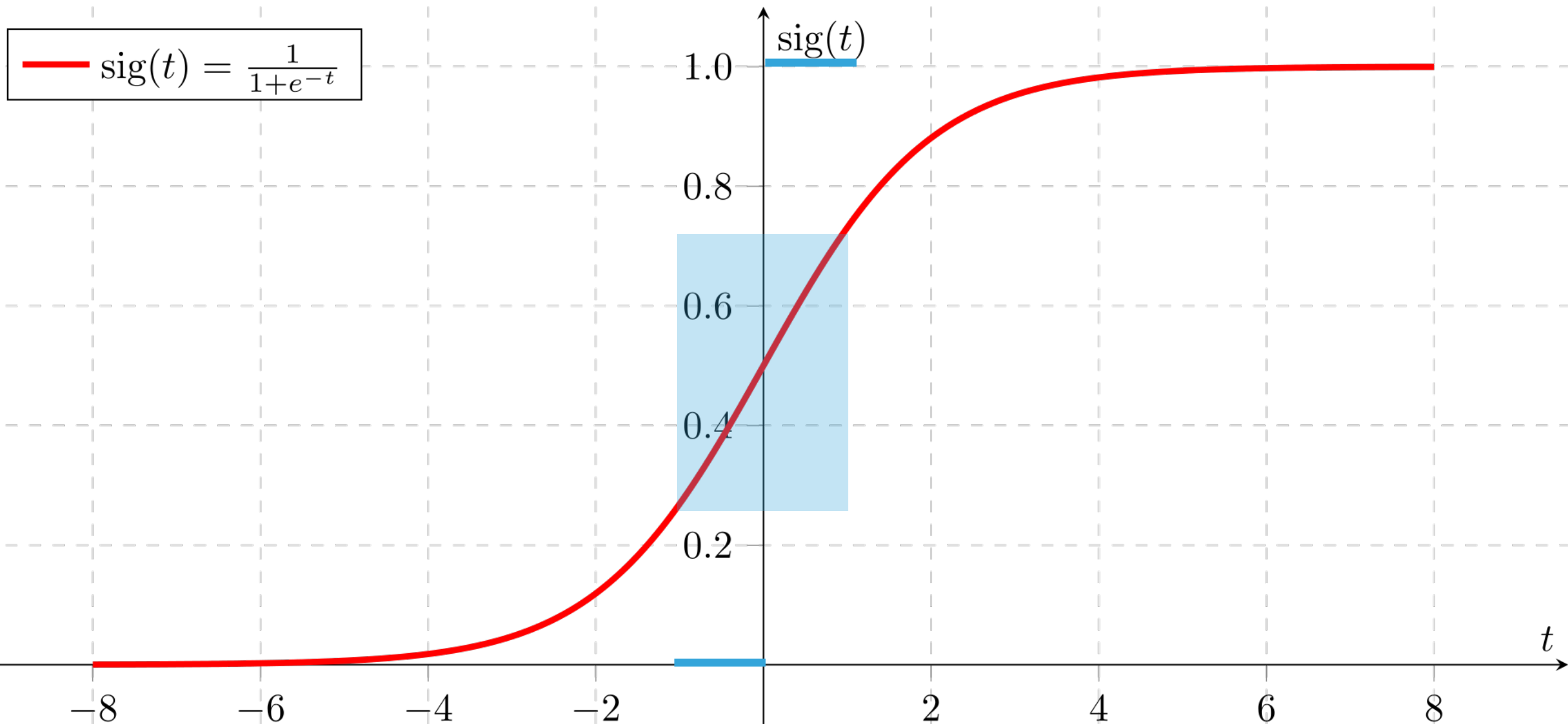
X values in the middle





SIGMOID EQUATION

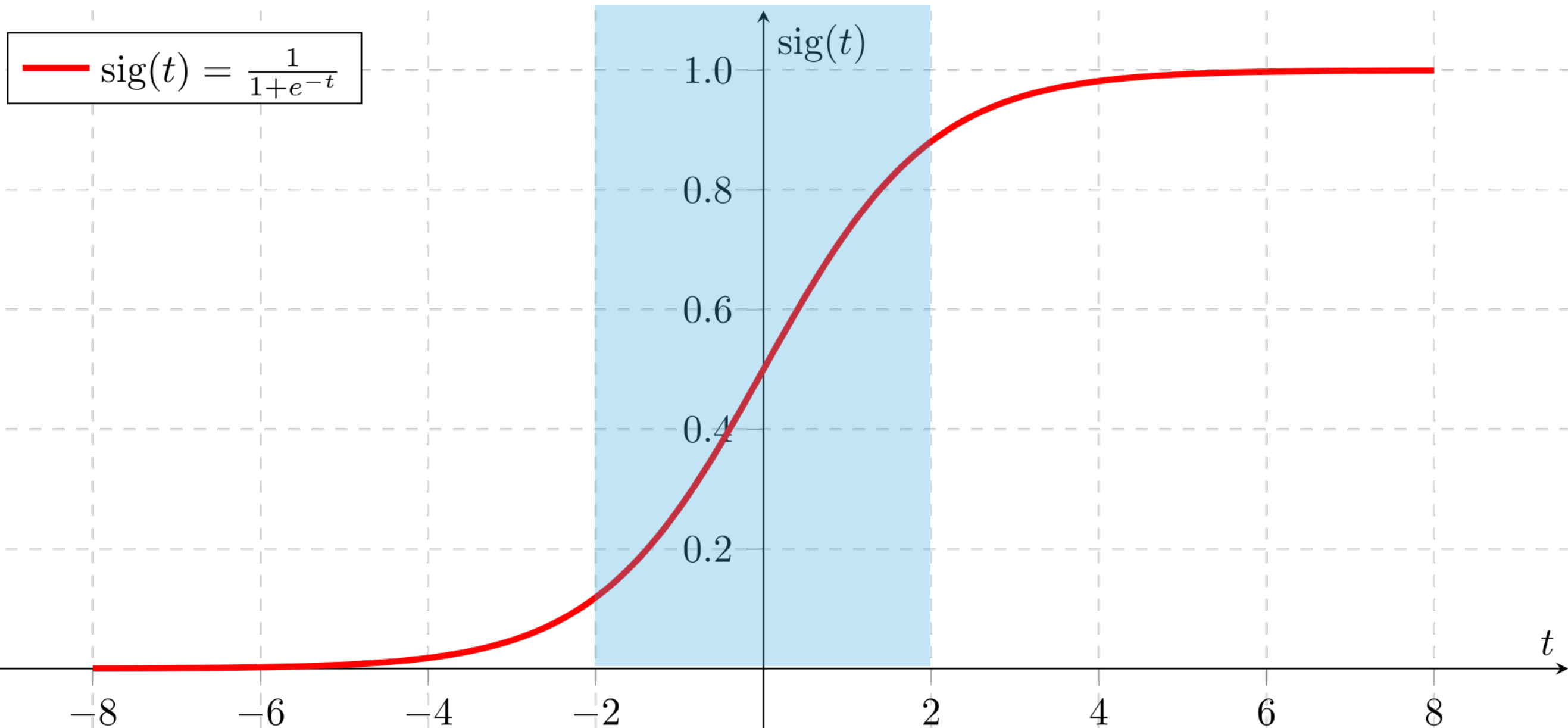
X values in the middle have the greatest uncertainty





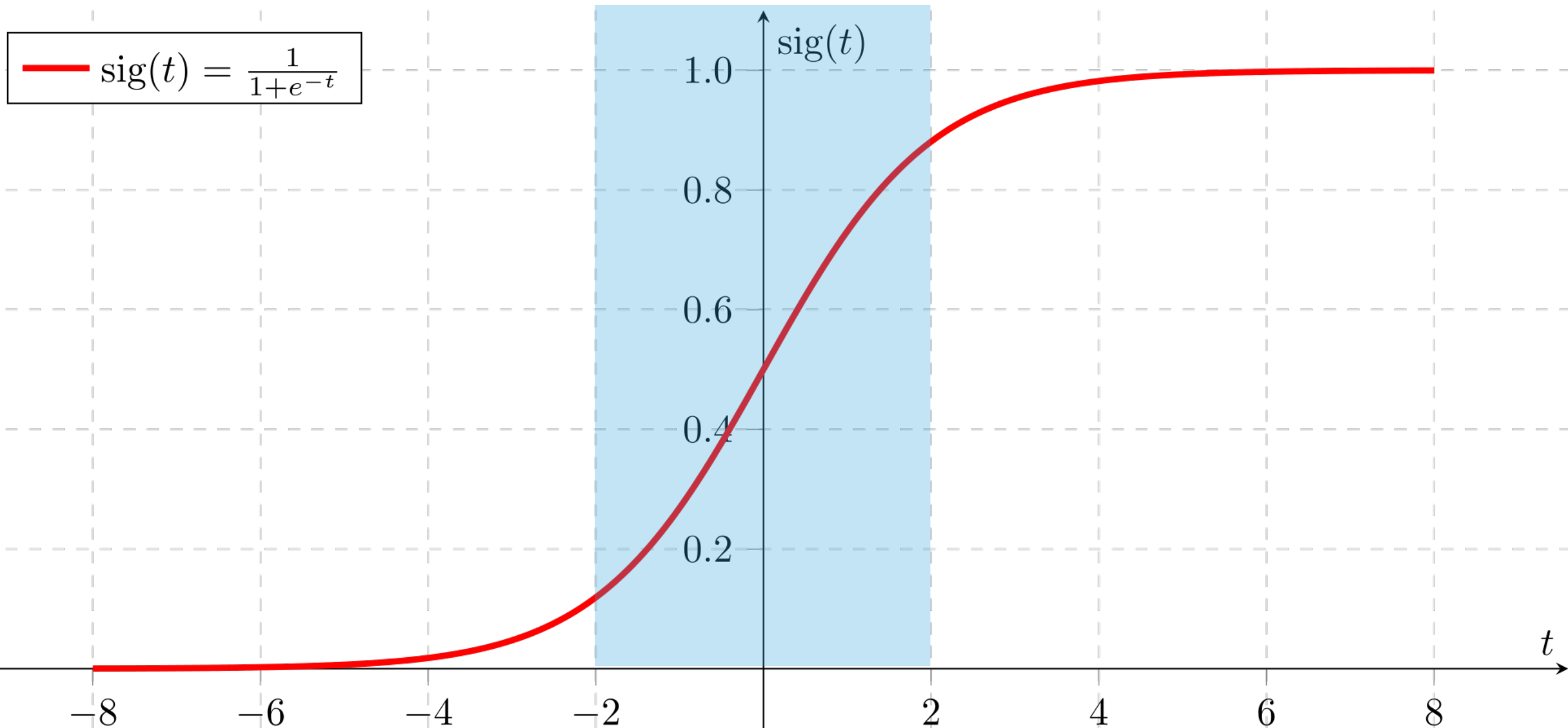
SIGMOID EQUATION

The Sigmoid ranges from 0 to 1



SIGMOID EQUATION

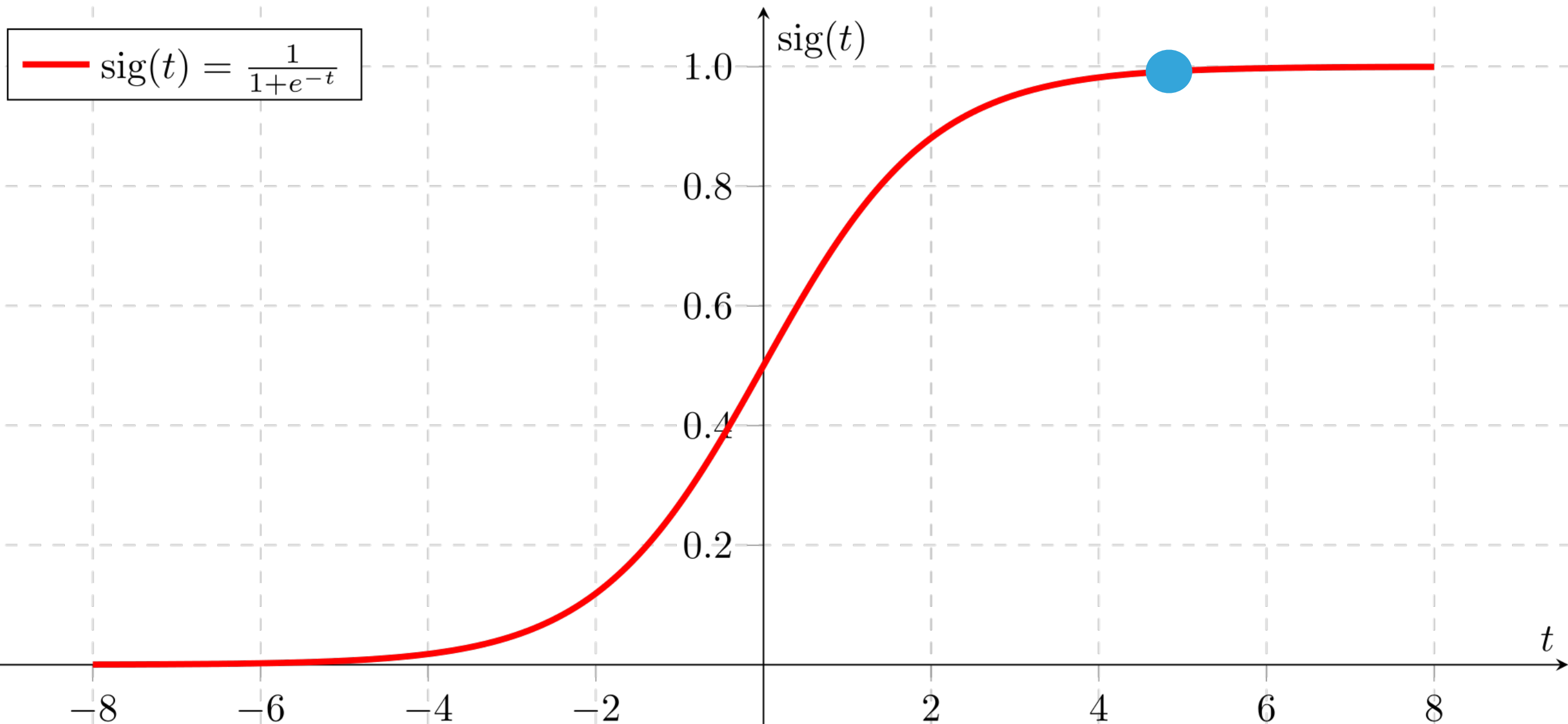
These values may be interpreted as probabilities





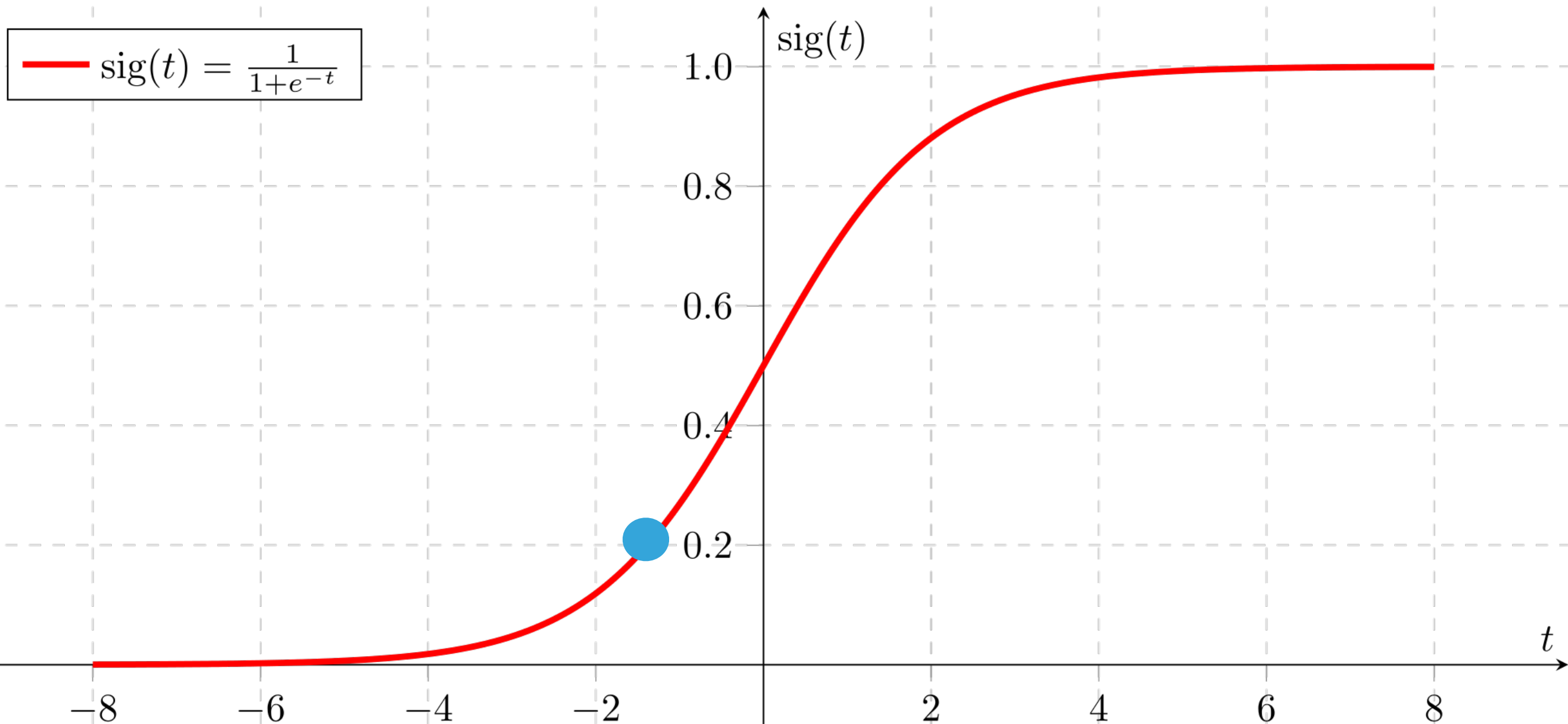
SIGMOID EQUATION

This point has a y-value of 0.98 so there is a 98% probability it belongs in class 1.



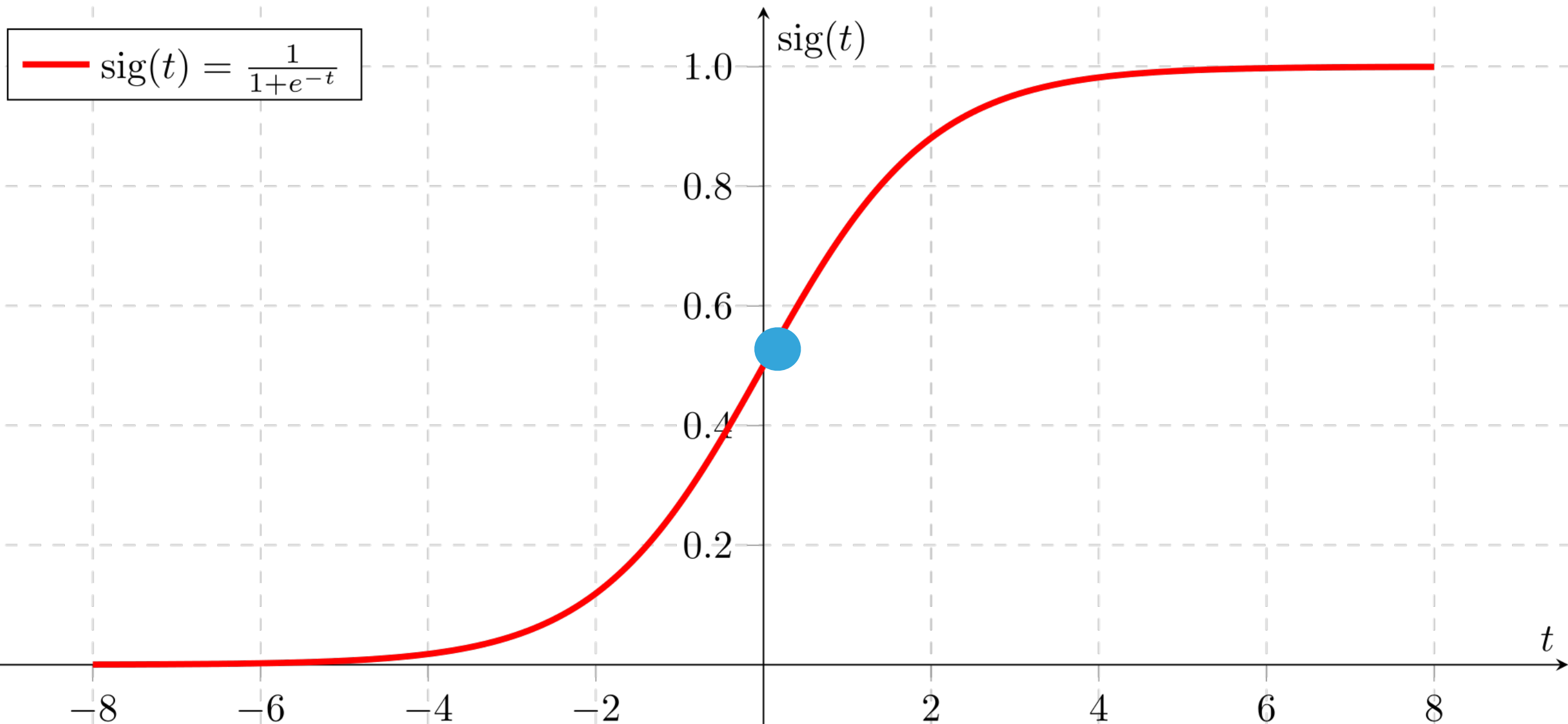
SIGMOID EQUATION

This point has a y-value of 0.2 so there is a 20% probability it belongs in class 1, and 80% probability it belongs to class 0.



SIGMOID EQUATION

This point is almost indeterminate, but it will be placed in class 1 since there is a probability of greater than 50% it belongs in class 1.



HOW LOGISTIC REGRESSION WORKS

- ▶ Weights are randomly chosen to multiply each column.
- ▶ The sum of the weighted columns becomes the X-value.
- ▶ The X-value is placed in the sigmoid equation and mapped to 0 or 1.
- ▶ The percentage of correct predictions is returned.
- ▶ Weights are adjusted depending on the error (using gradient descent).
- ▶ The model learns from each row of data when choosing weights.
- ▶ More data leads to more learning and better predictions.



LET'S CODE!

Go back to your Colab Noteook.