Regresión logística

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29 de agosto de 2022



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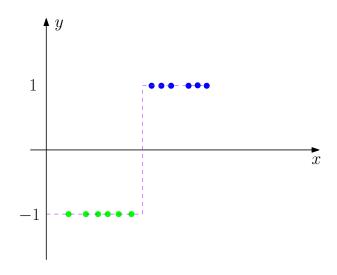
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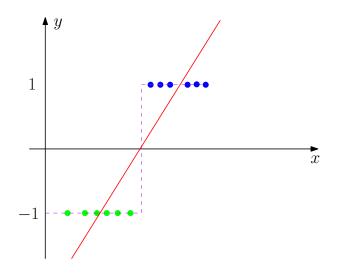
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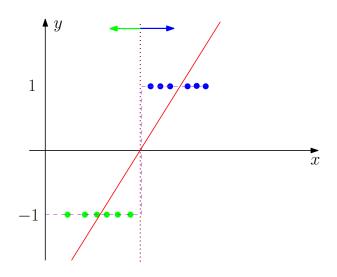
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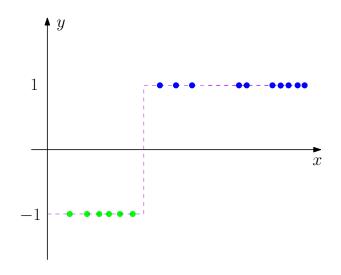
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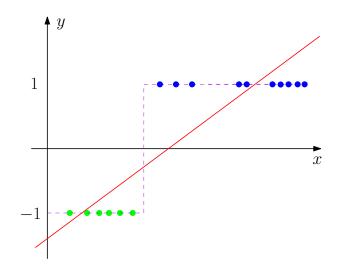
• Cómo encontrar un buen clasificador?

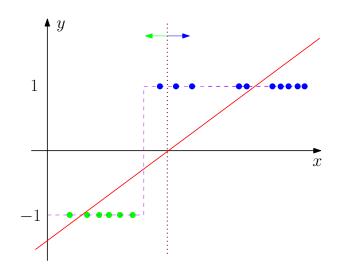












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$$z = \ln \left(\frac{p_1(\mathbf{x})\alpha}{p_0(\mathbf{x})(1-\alpha)} \right)$$

Caso Especial

• Cuando $p_0(\mathbf{x})$ y $p_1(\mathbf{x})$ son Normales:

Caso Especial

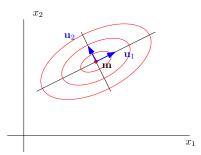
• Cuando $p_0(\mathbf{x})$ y $p_1(\mathbf{x})$ son Normales:

$$\frac{p_0(\mathbf{x})(1-\alpha)}{p_1(\mathbf{x})\alpha} = \frac{\frac{1-\alpha}{(2\pi)^{\frac{d}{2}}\sqrt{|\Sigma_0|}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{m}_0)^T \Sigma_0^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{m}_0)\right\}}{\frac{\alpha}{(2\pi)^{\frac{d}{2}}\sqrt{|\Sigma_1|}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{m}_1)^T \Sigma_1^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{m}_1)\right\}}$$

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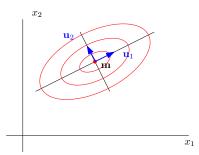


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$$z = -\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{m}_0)^T \Sigma_0^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{m}_0) + \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{m}_1)^T \Sigma_1^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{m}_1) + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{|\Sigma_1|}{|\Sigma_0|}\right) + \ln \left(\frac{1 - \alpha}{\alpha}\right)$$

• Si además $\Sigma_0 = \Sigma_1 = \Sigma$:

$$z = -\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{x}^{T}\Sigma^{-1}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{m}_{0}^{T}\Sigma^{-1}\mathbf{x} - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{m}_{0}^{T}\Sigma^{-1}\mathbf{m}_{0} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{x}^{T}\Sigma^{-1}\mathbf{x}$$
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• entonces:

$$z = \underbrace{(\mathbf{m}_0 - \mathbf{m}_1)^T \Sigma^{-1}}_{\mathbf{w}^T} \mathbf{x} + \underbrace{\ln\left(\frac{1 - \alpha}{\alpha}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathbf{m}_1^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_0^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{m}_0\right)}_{w_0}$$

• Modelo:

$$h_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{x}) = \sigma(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})$$

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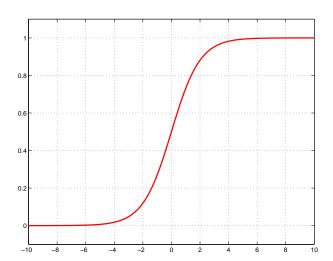
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 $\sigma(.)$ es la función logística o sigmoide

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



$$\mathbf{P}(y=1 \mid \mathbf{x}; \mathbf{w}) = \sigma(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})$$

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$$\mathbf{P}(y = 0 \mid \mathbf{x}; \mathbf{w}) = 1 - \sigma(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})$$

• Interpretamos $\sigma(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x})$ como el estimativo dado por el modelo con parámetros \mathbf{w} de la probabilidad de que \mathbf{x} pertenezca a la clase 1:

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- Podemos escribir más compactamente

$$\mathbf{P}(y \mid \mathbf{x}; \mathbf{w}) = (\sigma(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}))^y (1 - \sigma(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}))^{1-y}$$

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$$l(\mathbf{w}) = \log(L(\mathbf{w})) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i \log(\sigma(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i)) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \sigma(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i))$$

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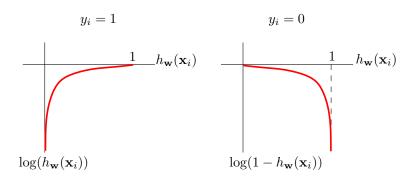
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$$\mathbf{w}^* = \operatorname*{arg\,max}_{\mathbf{w}} l(\mathbf{w})$$

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Negativo de la Función de error (acierto!)



Incialize \mathbf{w}_0

Incialize \mathbf{w}_0 repeat

Incialize
$$\mathbf{w}_0$$

repeat
 $\mathbf{w}_{k+1} = \mathbf{w}_k + \eta_k \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} l(\mathbf{w}_k)$

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$$= e_i \mathbf{x}_i$$

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 $e = y_i - g$

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• Hessiana de $l(\mathbf{w})$:

$$\nabla^2 l(\mathbf{w}) = -\sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i (1 - \sigma_i) \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_i^T$$

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