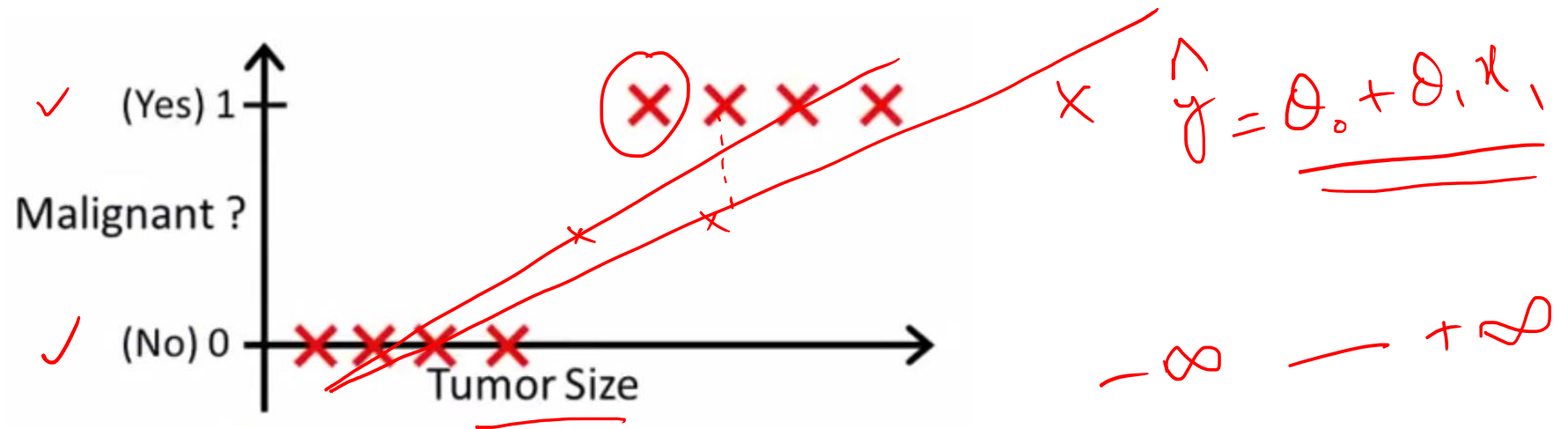


# Logistic Regression - Intuition

Dr. Muhammad Wasim

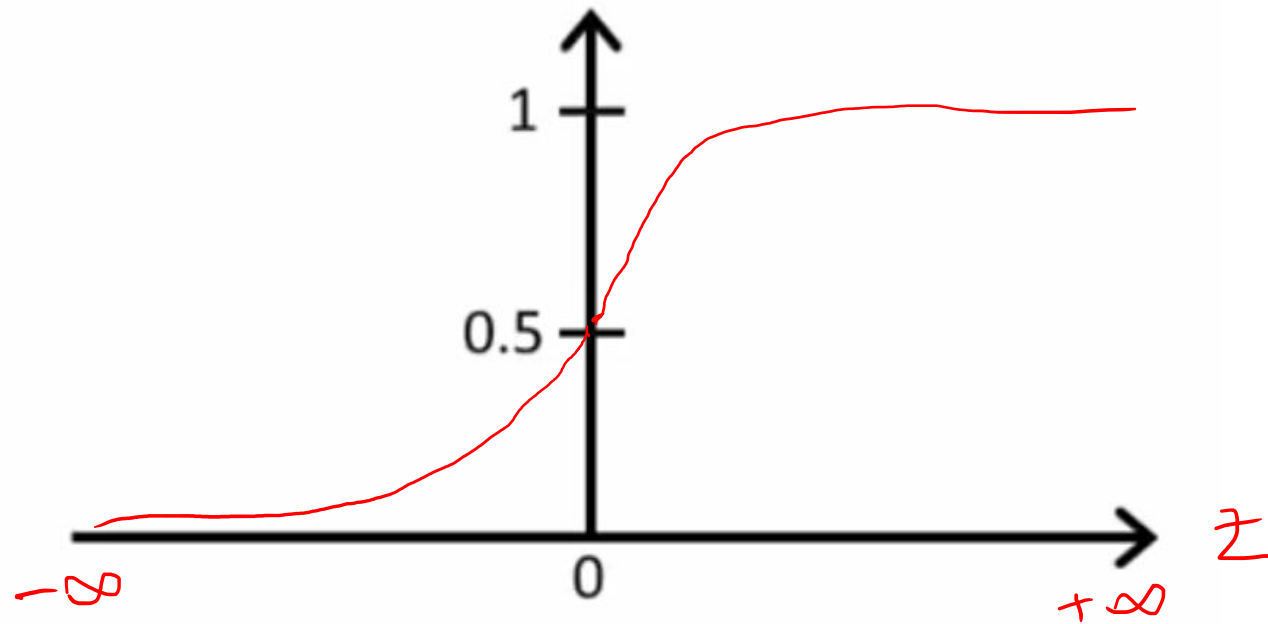
# Linear Regression for Classification? An Example of Diagnosing Cancer



- Problems:
  - Threshold may not perform optimally
  - The values can be much smaller/larger than the expected value (0/1)

# Logistic Regression

- Want  $0 \leq h_{\theta}(x) \leq 1$
- $h_{\theta}(x) = \theta^T x$
- Logistic/sigmoid function



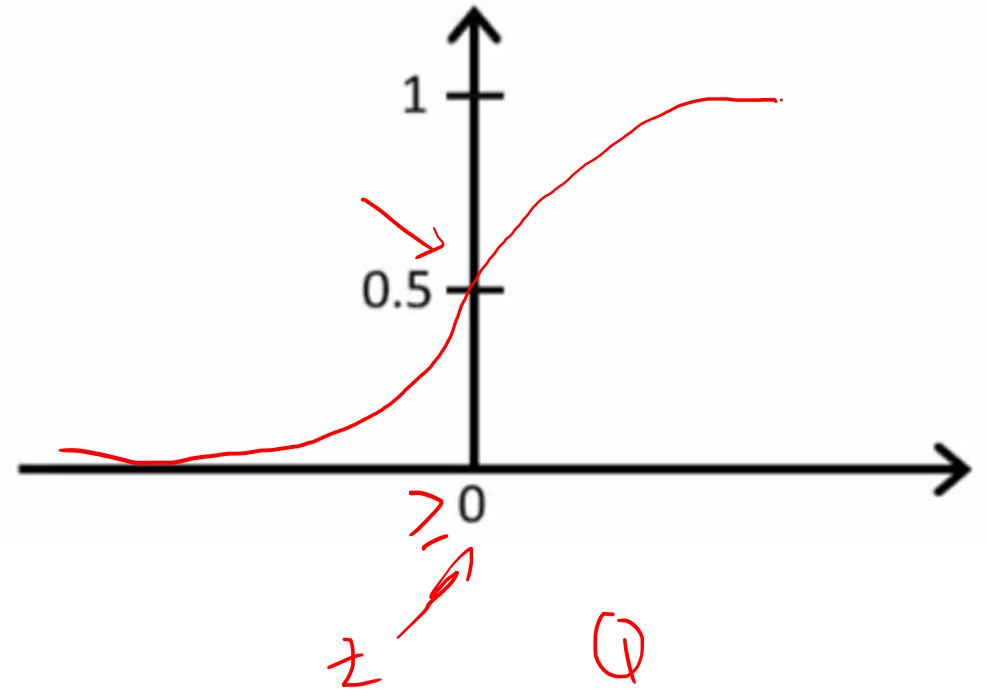
# Interpretation of Hypothesis Output

- $h(x)$  = estimated probability that  $y=1$  on input  $x$
- If  $h(x) = 0.7$
- It ~~means~~ that the patient has 70% chance of tumor being malignant

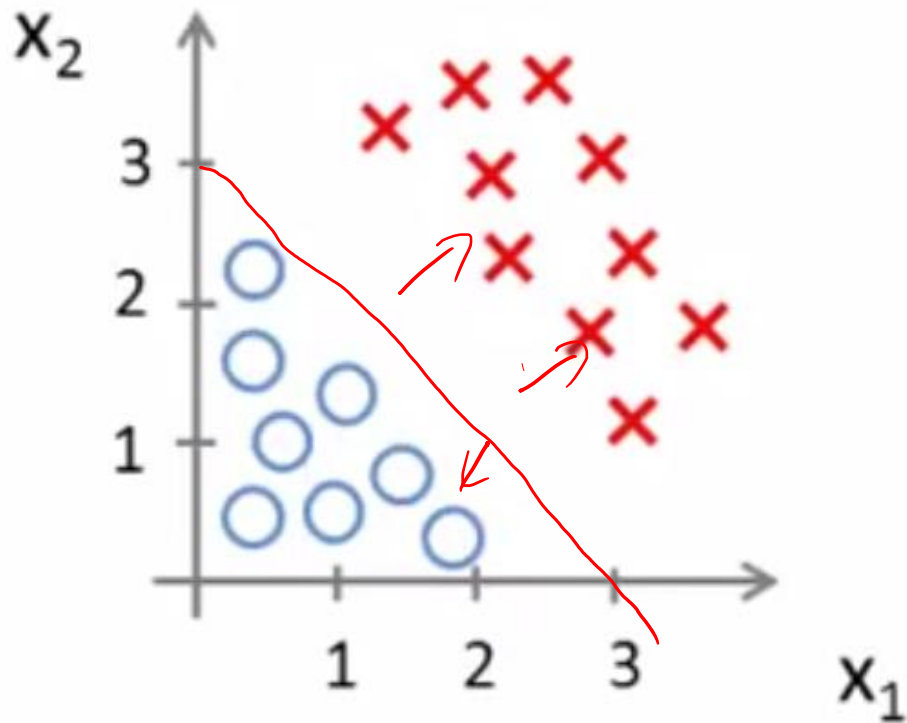
$$P(\underline{y} = \underline{0} | \underline{x}; \theta) + P(\underline{y} = \underline{1} | \underline{x}; \theta) = \underline{1}$$

# Logistic Regression

- $h(x) = g(\theta^T x)$
- $g(z) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$
- Suppose predict "y=1" if  $h(x) \geq 0.5$
- Predict "y=0" if  $h(x) < 0.5$



# Decision Boundary

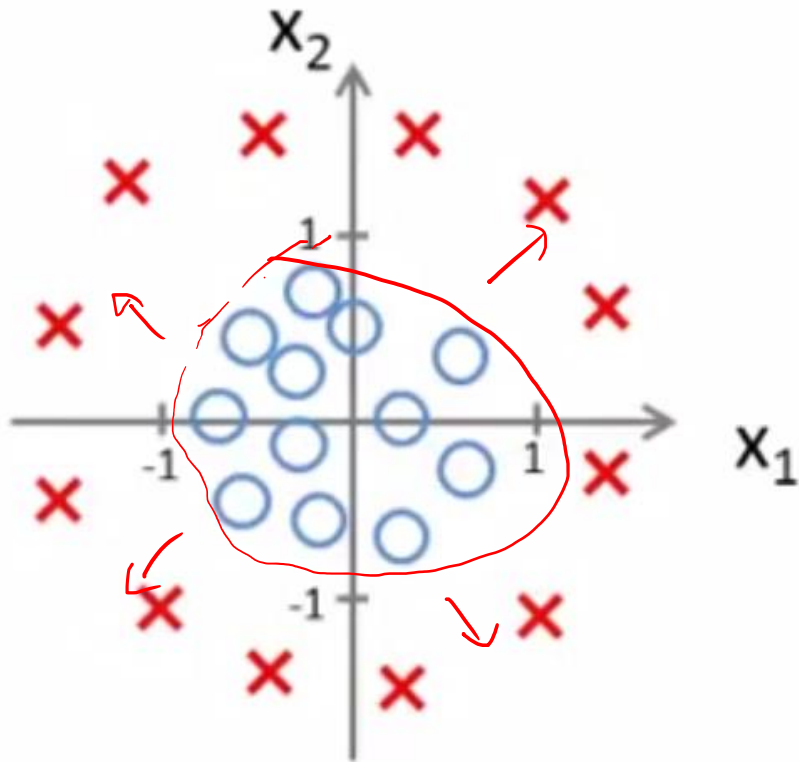


- $h(x) = g(\overset{=-3}{\theta_0} + \overset{=1}{\theta_1}x_1 + \overset{=1}{\theta_2}x_2)$

- Predict  $y=1$  if  $\boxed{-3 + x_1 + x_2} \geq 0$

- Predict  $y=0$  if  $-3 + x_1 + x_2 < 0$

# Decision Boundary – Example II



- Non linear decision boundary

- $h(x) = g(\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \theta_3 x_1^2 + \theta_4 x_2^2)$

- Predict  $y=1$  if  $-1 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 \geq 0$

- Predict  $y=0$  if  $-1 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 < 0$   $x_1^2 + x_2^2 > 1$