

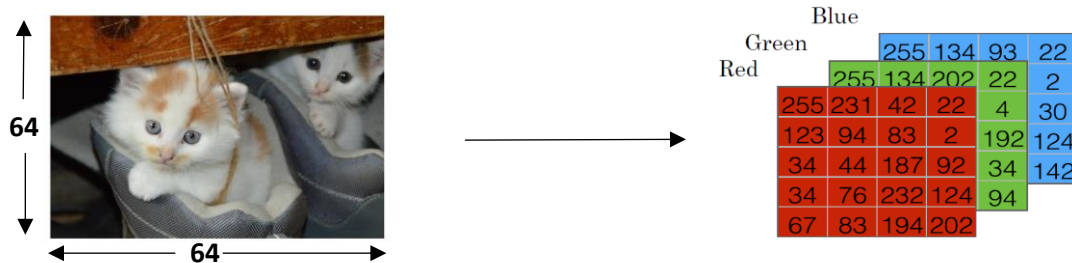
Binary Classification

In a binary classification problem, the result is a discrete value output.

For example - account hacked (1) or not hacked (0)
 - a tumor malign (1) or benign (0)

Example: Cat vs Non-Cat

The goal is to train a classifier for which the input is an image represented by a feature vector, x , and predicts whether the corresponding label is 1 or 0. In this case, whether this is a cat image (1) or a non-cat image (0).



An image is stored in the computer in three separate matrices corresponding to the Red, Green, and Blue color channels of the image. The three matrices have the same size as the image, for example, the resolution of the cat image is 64 pixels X 64 pixels, the three matrices (RGB) are 64 X 64 each.

The value in a cell represents the pixel intensity which will be used to create a feature vector of n -dimension. In pattern recognition and machine learning, a feature vector represents an image, Then the classifier's job is to determine whether it contain a picture of a cat or not.

To create a feature vector, x , the pixel intensity values will be “unrolled” or “reshaped” for each color. The dimension of the input feature vector x is $n = 64 \times 64 \times 3 = 12288$.

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 255 \\ 231 \\ 42 \\ \vdots \\ 255 \\ 134 \\ 202 \\ \vdots \\ 255 \\ 134 \\ 93 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{red} \\ \text{green} \\ \text{blue} \end{matrix}$$