

## Linear models for conditional probability estimation

### Topics we'll cover

- ① Sources of uncertainty in prediction
- ② Linear functions for conditional probability estimation
- ③ The logistic regression model

## Uncertainty in prediction

Can we usually expect to get a perfect classifier, if we have enough training data?

### Problem 1: Inherent uncertainty

The available features  $x$  do not contain enough information to perfectly predict  $y$ , e.g.,

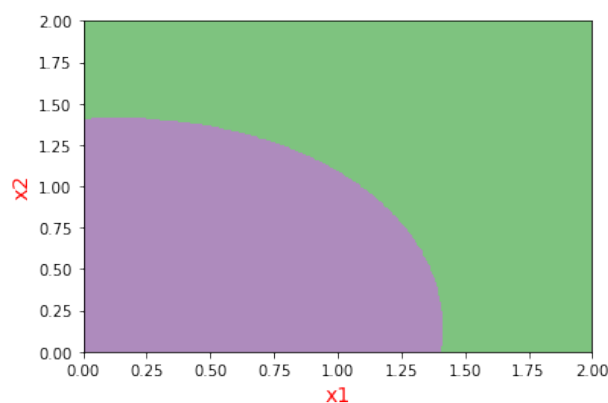
- $x$  = complete medical record for a patient at risk for a disease
- $y$  = will he/she contract the disease in the next 5 years?

## Uncertainty in prediction, cont'd

Can we usually expect to get a perfect classifier, if we have enough training data?

### Problem 2: Limitations of the model class

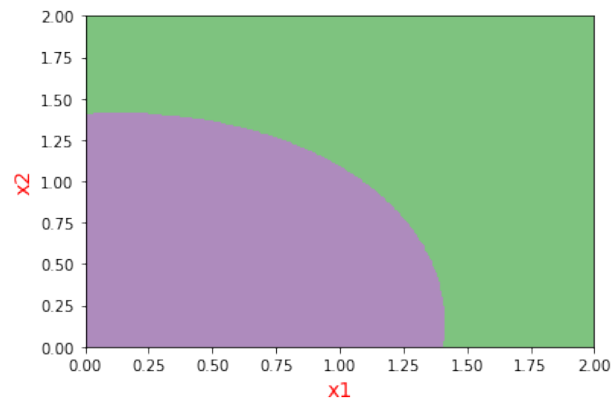
The type of classifier being used does not capture the decision boundary, e.g. using linear classifiers with:



## Conditional probability estimation for binary labels

- Given: a data set of pairs  $(x, y)$ , where  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$  and  $y \in \{-1, 1\}$
- Return a classifier that also gives probabilities  $\Pr(y = 1|x)$

Simplest case: using a linear function of  $x$ .



## A linear model for conditional probability estimation

For data  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , classify and return probabilities using a linear function

$$w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + \cdots + w_dx_d + b = w \cdot x + b$$

where  $w = (w_1, \dots, w_d)$ .

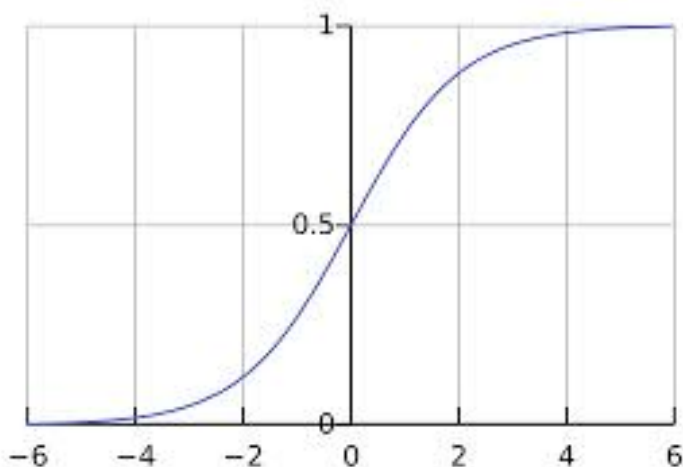
The probability of  $y = 1$ :

- Increases as the linear function grows.
- Is 50% when this linear function is zero.

How can we convert  $w \cdot x + b$  into a probability?

## The squashing function

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



## The logistic regression model

Binary labels  $y \in \{-1, 1\}$ . Model:

$$\Pr(y = 1|x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w \cdot x + b)}}$$

What is  $\Pr(y = -1|x)$ ?

## Summary: logistic regression for binary labels

- Data  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$
- Binary labels  $y \in \{-1, 1\}$

Model parametrized by  $w \in \mathbb{R}^d$  and  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ :

$$\Pr_{w,b}(y|x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-y(w \cdot x + b)}}$$

Learn parameters  $w, b$  from data