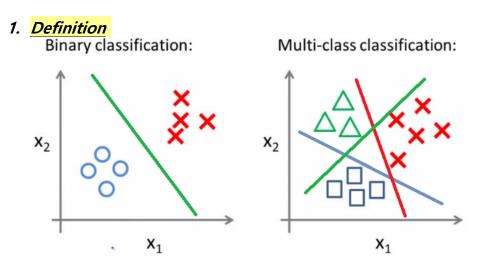
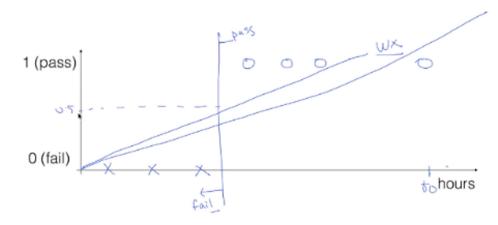
3. Logistic(sigmoid) Classification

2019년 3월 29일 금요일 오후 12:47



- Binary한 분류 Classification (Binary) -> 0,1 encoding
- Logistic Regression 의 한계 : H(x) = Wx + b 는 값이 x값에 따라 1보다 무한정 커질 수 있다.

Linear Regression?



2. Hypothesis



$$H_{L}(X) = WX$$

$$Z = H_{L}(X)$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$

$$g(Z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-2}}$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$

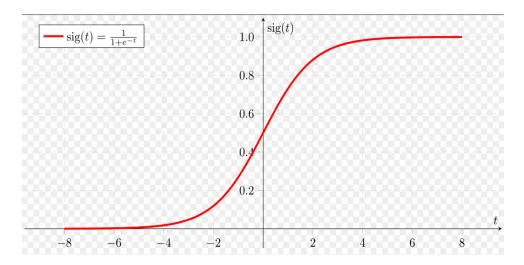
$$H_{R}(X) = g(H_{L}(X))$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$

$$H(X) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1 + e^{-W^{T}X}}$$

- sigmoid function:

- logistic regression의 한계를 해결
- o g(z): logistic, sigmoid function
- z가 무한히 커지면 1에 수렴하고, 무한히 작아지면 0에 수렴
- 어떤 값이라도 0과 1사이로 나오도록 조정



3. Cost function

- 일반적인 이차 코스트 함수를 쓸 수 없다. -> log를 취한다.

Cost function

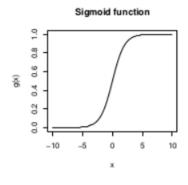
$$COSt(W) = \frac{1}{m} \sum c(H(x), y)$$

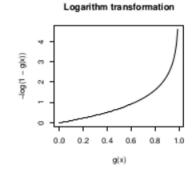
$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \mathrm{Cost}(h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}), y^{(i)})$$

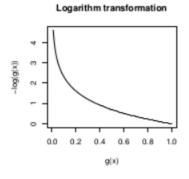
$$Cost(h_{\theta}(x), y) = -\log(h_{\theta}(x))$$
 if

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Cost}(h_{\theta}(x), y) &= -\log(h_{\theta}(x)) & \text{if } y = 1 \\ \operatorname{Cost}(h_{\theta}(x), y) &= -\log(1 - h_{\theta}(x)) & \text{if } y = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$C(H(x),y) = ylog(H(x)) - (1-y)log(1-H(x))$$







- (a) Sigmoid function.
- **(b)** Cost for y = 0.
- (c) Cost for y = 1.

4. Gradient descent algorithm