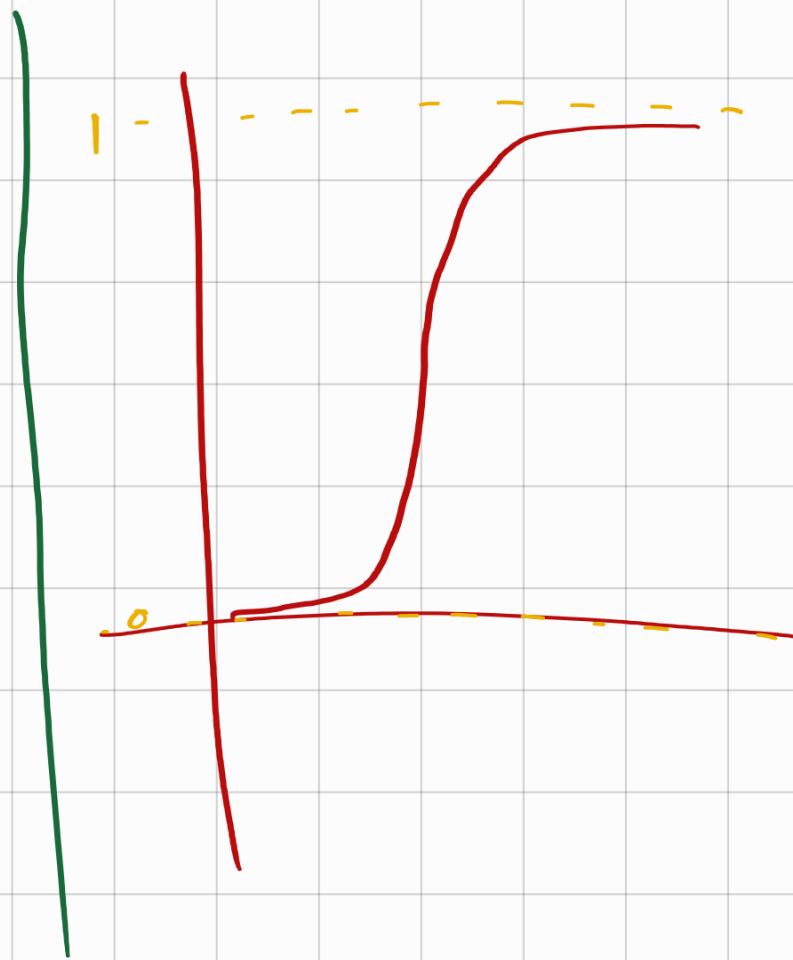


$$y = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(a+bx)}}$$



⇒ We want to minimize
log loss

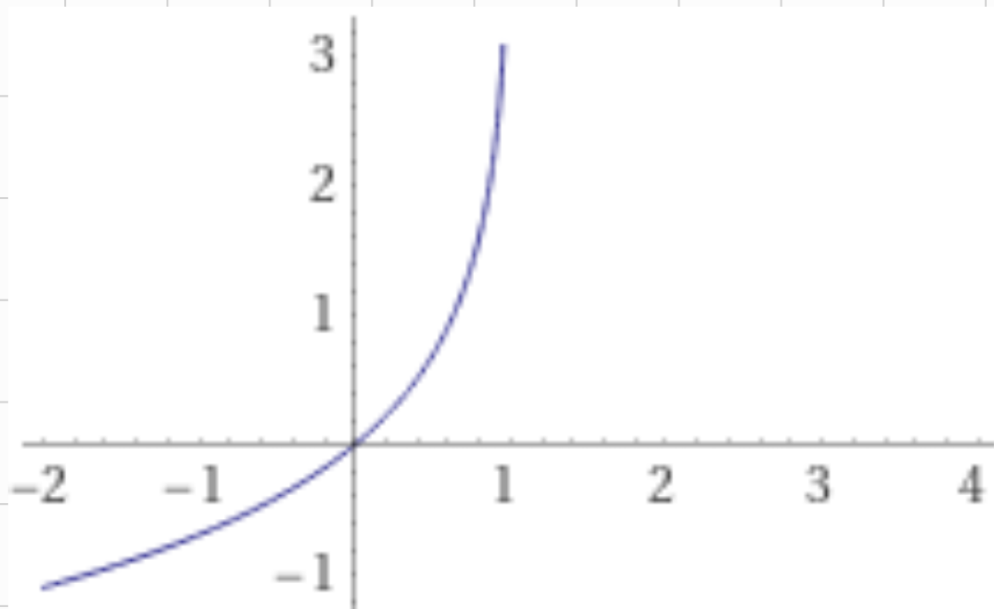
$$\text{log loss} = (-y \log(\hat{y}) - (1-y) \log(1-\hat{y}))$$

y = observed

\hat{y} = Predicted.

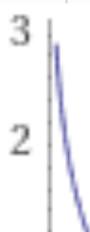
$$\begin{cases} -\log(\hat{y}) & \text{if } y=1 \\ -\log(1-\hat{y}) & \text{if } y=0 \end{cases}$$

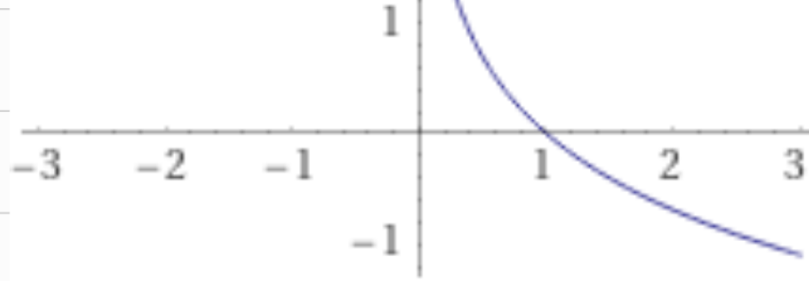
$$y = -\log(1-x)$$



(x from -2 to 4)

$$-\log(x)$$



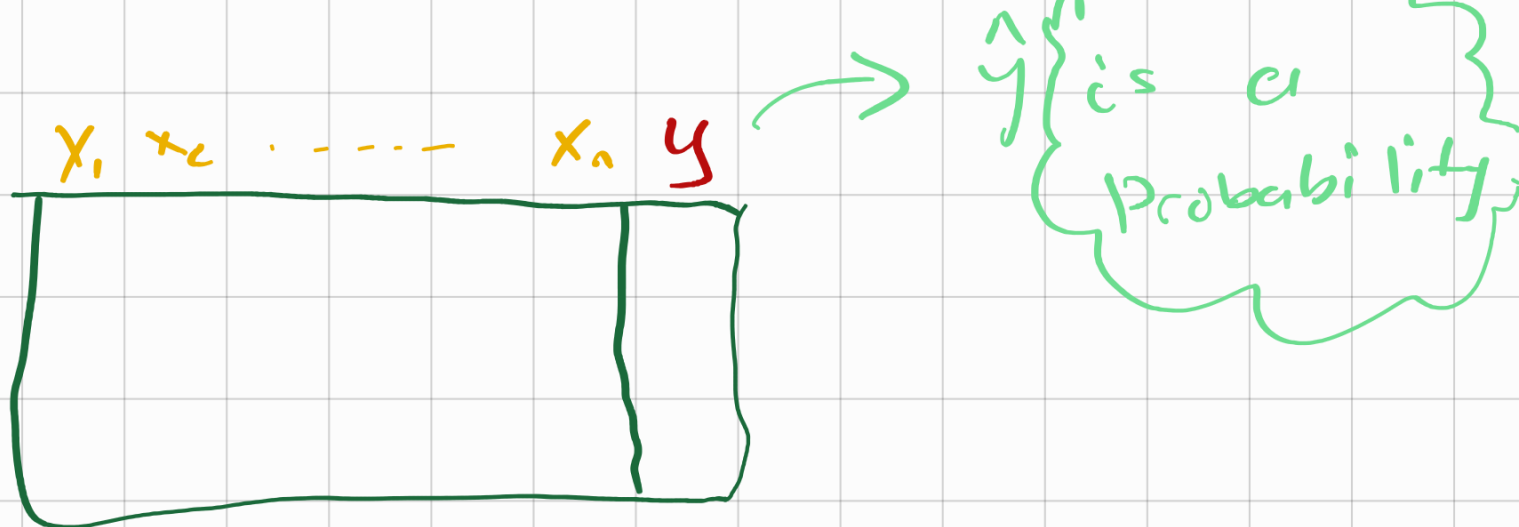


(x from -3 to 3)

final Logit Function

$$y = \frac{1}{e^{-(a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 \dots + b_nx_n)}}$$

Thresholds



=> When deciding on the threshold for logit functions, Put it where outliers or mis-predictions will have a very low cost

Confusion Matrix

		Truth	
		P	N
Pred	P	True TP Positives	false FP Positives
	N	false FN negatives	True negative TN

Measures

① Accuracy

$$Acc = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

② Recall (Sensitivity / True Positive rate)

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

out of all True Positives
what fraction did we identify?

③ Precision

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

