1. Likelihood function of logistic regression:

Consider the case has two classes. The posterior probability for  $C_1$  can be written:

$$p(C_1|x) = \frac{p(x|C_1)p(C_1)}{p(x|C_1)p(C_1) + p(x|C_2)p(C_2)}$$

where we have defined:

$$a = log \frac{p(x|C_1)p(C_1)}{p(x|C_2)p(C_2)}$$

So the logistic sigmoid function defined by

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

The model logistic regression:

$$p(C_1|\phi) = y(\phi) = \sigma(w^T\phi) \ p(C_2|\phi) = 1 - p(C_1|\phi)$$

The likelihood function:

$$p(t|w) = \prod_{n=1}^{N} (y_n)^{t_n} (1 - y_n)^{1 - t_n} L = -\log(t|w) = -\sum_{n=1}^{N} (t_n \log y_n + (1 - t_n) \log(1 - y_n))^{1 - t_n} L = -\log(t|w) = -\sum_{n=1}^{N} (t_n \log y_n + (1 - t_n) \log(1 - y_n))^{1 - t_n} L = -\log(t|w) = -\sum_{n=1}^{N} (t_n \log y_n + (1 - t_n) \log(1 - y_n))^{1 - t_n} L = -\log(t|w) = -\sum_{n=1}^{N} (t_n \log y_n + (1 - t_n) \log(1 - y_n))^{1 - t_n} L = -\log(t|w) = -\sum_{n=1}^{N} (t_n \log y_n + (1 - t_n) \log(1 - y_n))^{1 - t_n} L = -\log(t|w) = -\sum_{n=1}^{N} (t_n \log y_n + (1 - t_n) \log(1 - y_n))^{1 - t_n} L = -\log(t|w) = -\sum_{n=1}^{N} (t_n \log y_n + (1 - t_n) \log(1 - y_n))^{1 - t_n} L = -\log(t|w) = -\sum_{n=1}^{N} (t_n \log y_n + (1 - t_n) \log(1 - y_n))^{1 - t_n} L = -\log(t|w) = -\sum_{n=1}^{N} (t_n \log y_n + (1 - t_n) \log(1 - y_n))^{1 - t_n} L = -\log(t|w) = -\sum_{n=1}^{N} (t_n \log y_n + (1 - t_n) \log(1 - y_n))^{1 - t_n} L = -\log(t|w) = -\sum_{n=1}^{N} (t_n \log y_n + (1 - t_n) \log(1 - y_n))^{1 - t_n} L = -\log(t|w) = -\sum_{n=1}^{N} (t_n \log y_n + (1 - t_n) \log(1 - y_n))^{1 - t_n} L = -\log(t|w) = -\sum_{n=1}^{N} (t_n \log y_n + (1 - t_n) \log(1 - y_n))^{1 - t_n} L = -\log(t|w) = -\sum_{n=1}^{N} (t_n \log y_n + (1 - t_n) \log(1 - y_n))^{1 - t_n} L = -\log(t|w) = -\sum_{n=1}^{N} (t_n \log y_n + (1 - t_n) \log(1 - y_n))^{1 - t_n} L = -\log(t|w) = -\sum_{n=1}^{N} (t_n \log y_n + (1 - t_n) \log(1 - y_n))^{1 - t_n} L = -\log(t|w) = -\sum_{n=1}^{N} (t_n \log y_n + (1 - t_n) \log(1 - y_n))^{1 - t_n} L = -\log(t|w) = -\sum_{n=1}^{N} (t_n \log y_n + (1 - t_n) \log(1 - y_n))^{1 - t_n} L = -\log(t|w) = -\sum_{n=1}^{N} (t_n \log y_n + (1 - t_n) \log(1 - y_n))^{1 - t_n} L = -\log(t|w) = -\sum_{n=1}^{N} (t_n \log y_n + (1 - t_n) \log(1 - y_n))^{1 - t_n} L = -\log(t|w) = -\sum_{n=1}^{N} (t_n \log y_n + (1 - t_n) \log(t_n) + \log(t_n \log y_n) \log(t_n)$$

want to minimize L by taking derivative of it with respect to w, we have:

$$\frac{\delta L}{\delta w_0} = \frac{\delta L}{\delta y_n} \frac{\delta y_n}{\delta z} \frac{\delta z}{\delta w_0}$$

we have: 
$$\frac{\delta L}{\delta y_n} = -\frac{t}{y} - \frac{1-t}{1-y}$$

$$\frac{\delta y_n}{\delta z} = \sigma(z)(1-\sigma(z))$$

$$\frac{\delta z}{\delta w_0} = 1$$
so that:

$$\rightarrow \frac{\delta L}{\delta w_0} = y_n - t \frac{\delta L}{\delta w_1} = (y_n - t)\phi_1 \rightarrow \frac{\delta L}{\delta w} = \sum_{n=1}^N (y_n - t_n)\phi_n$$

2. Find f(x) that f'(x) = f(x)(1-f(x))

$$f'(x) = f(x)(1 - f(x))$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = f(x) - f^{2}(x)$$

$$dx = df(x) \frac{1}{f(x) - f^{2}(x)}$$

$$\rightarrow \int dx = \int \frac{df(x)}{f(x) - f^{2}(x)}$$

$$x = \int \frac{df(x)}{f(x)(1 - f(x))}$$

$$x = \int (\frac{1}{f(x)} - \frac{1}{f(x) - 1}) df(x)$$

$$x = \int \frac{df(x)}{f(x)} - \int \frac{df(x)}{f(x) - 1}$$

$$x = \ln|f(x)| - \ln|1 - f(x)|$$

$$x = \ln|f(x)| \frac{1}{f(x) - 1}$$

$$\rightarrow e^{x} = \frac{f(x)}{f(x) - 1}$$

$$\rightarrow e^{x} = \frac{f(x)}{f(x) - 1}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{e^{x}} = \frac{f(x) - 1}{f(x)} = 1 - \frac{1}{f(x)}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{f(x)} = 1 - \frac{1}{e^{x}} = \frac{e^{x} - 1}{e^{x}}$$

$$f(x) = e^{x} = \frac{e^{x} - 1}{e^{x} - 1}$$