HOCHSCHULE LUZERN

Informatik
FH Zentralschweiz

ML: Logistic Regression - Exercises

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Please write down to solution of the exercises in a consise but comprehensible way (including intermediate results). Numerical results should be accurate to 4 digits. Sketches should be correct qualitatively.

At least 75% of the exercises have to be solve satisfactorily. Due time is April 24th, 2018. The first two exercises should be handed in via E-Mail to <code>Josef.Buergler@hslu.ch</code>.

Exercise 1: Sigmoid Function

During the lectures we derived the first derivative of the Logistic Function

$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}, \ z \in \mathbb{R}.$$

We have verified, that the first derivative can be written as

$$\sigma'(z) = \sigma(z) (1 - \sigma(z)), z \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Using the above result show, that the second derivative can be written as

$$\sigma''(z) = \sigma(z) (1 - \sigma(z)) (1 - 2\sigma(z)), z \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Exercise 2: Partial Derivative

Compute (by hand) the following partial derivative

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_k} \sigma(\mathbf{x}^T \boldsymbol{\theta}), k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m,$$

where

$$\boldsymbol{x}^T \boldsymbol{\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 = 1, & x_1, & x_2, & \cdots & x_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_m \end{bmatrix} = \boldsymbol{\theta}_0 + \boldsymbol{\theta}_1 x_1 + \boldsymbol{\theta}_2 x_2 + \cdots + \boldsymbol{\theta}_m x_m.$$

and σ is the sigmoid function from above. Note: use the derivative of $\sigma(z)$ from above.

Exercise 3: Simplest Example

Fill in the missing sections in the first part (1D example) of logistic_regression_gap.ipynb and make the Jupyter Notebook runnable. Hand it in via E-Mail to tim.vorderbrueck@hslu.ch no later than Tuesday, April 24th, 2018.

Exercise 4: Real Word Examples

Fill in the missing sections in the seconde part (Real World Example) of logistic_regression_gap.ipynb and make the Jupyter Notebook runnable. Hand it in via E-Mail to tim.vorderbrueck@hslu.ch no later than Tuesday, April 24th, 2018.

Happy Machine Learning!