Ten de dominio: 
$$(x_1, y_1)$$
, ----,  $(x_n, y_n)$ 

$$\hat{p}_{i} \propto \epsilon R^{d}$$
 et  $y \in \{0,1\}^{3}$ .

$$\frac{1}{Y_{=1}} \frac{1}{X_{=x}}$$

$$\mathbb{P}\left[Y=1 \mid X=X\right] =$$

$$\Re \left[ Y = 1 \mid X = X \right] = \Im \left[ \frac{9}{1 + e^3} \right]$$

$$\Re \left[ Y = 1 \mid X = X \right] = \frac{e^3}{1 + e^3}$$

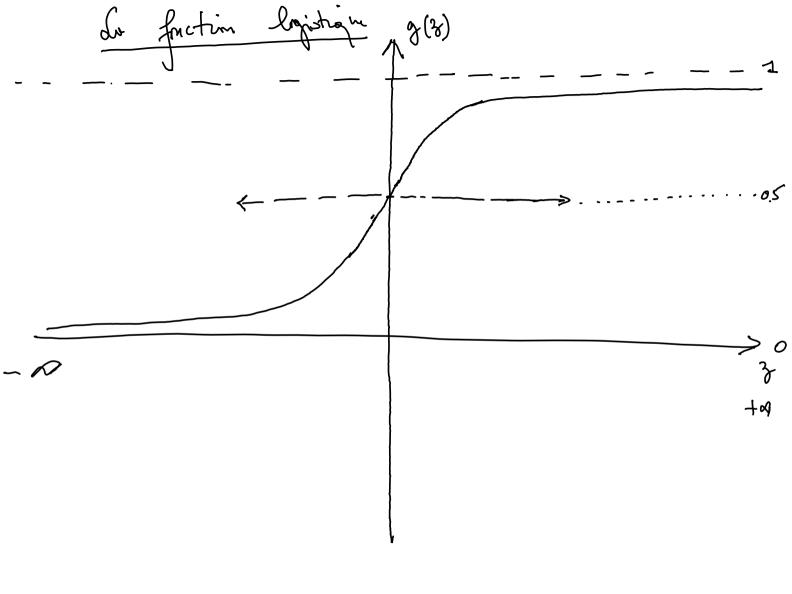
On peut voir 
$$2 = (1, 2, ---, 2p)^T$$
.  
et moler  $\beta_0 + \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \cdots + \beta_p$   
 $= \beta^T \gamma$  On  $\beta =$ 

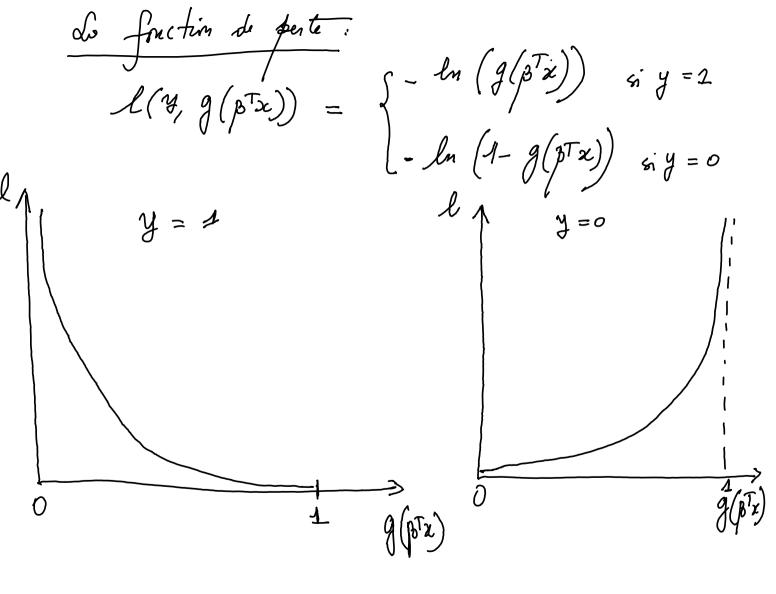
ser 
$$\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \cdots + \beta_7 x_7$$
  
 $= \beta^T x$  on  $\beta = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{bmatrix}$ 

n partécine danc:  

$$P(Y=y \mid X=x) = g(p^Tx) \times (1-g(p^Tx))$$

$$\left(\chi = x\right) = g\left(\beta^{T}x\right) \times \left(1 - g\left(\beta^{T}x\right)\right)$$





donc, 4i on moti 
$$2i = (2, 2i_1, ---, 2i_p)$$
le perte du ium individu du fau de donnée est donnée per  $l(y_i, g(p^Tx_i)) = -y_i \ln (g(p^Tx_i)) - (1-y_i) \ln (1-g(p^Tx_i))$ 

pour un jeu de données de taille on je la la perte est données par  $L(\beta) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} l(y_i, g(\beta^T x_i))$ .

pour en jeu de dennes sur man de dennes sur la son de la son faite, calculer 
$$\beta = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\beta \in \mathbb{R}^{p+1}$$

données 
$$L(\beta) =$$

On m calcular

$$\nabla_{\beta} L(\beta) = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} L(\beta) \end{cases}$$
 be gradient

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} L(\beta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} L(\beta)$ 
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$$\frac{\partial}{\partial p_{j}} L(p) = \frac{\partial}{\partial p_{j}} \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=2}^{n} L(y_{i}, g(p^{T}x_{i})) \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial}{\partial p_{j}} \left( y_{i}, \ln(g(p^{T}x_{i})) + (1 - y_{i}) \ln(1 - g(p^{T}x_{i})) \right)$$

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial g_{i}} \left( y_{i} \ln \left( g \left( \beta^{T} x_{i} \right) \right) + \left( 1 - y_{i} \right) \ln \left( 1 - g \left( \beta^{T} x_{i} \right) \right) \right)$ 

$$\frac{dnu}{\partial \beta} : \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left( g(\beta^T x_i) \right) = g(\beta^T x_i) \left( 1 - g(\beta^T x_i) \right) \times ij$$

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial \beta} \left( y_i \ln \left( g(\beta^T x_i) \right) + \left( 1 - y_i \right) \ln \left( 1 - g(\beta^T x_i) \right) \right)$$

$$= \left( \frac{y_i}{g(\beta^T x_i)} - \frac{\left( 1 - y_i \right)}{1 - g(\beta^T x_i)} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left( g(\beta^T x_i) \right)$$

 $= \frac{g(\beta^{T}z_{i})}{g(\beta^{T}z_{i})} \frac{1-g(\beta^{T}z_{i})}{g(\beta^{T}z_{i})} \frac{g(\beta^{T}z_{i})}{g(\beta^{T}z_{i})} \times g(\beta^{T}z_{i}) \frac{1-g(\beta^{T}z_{i})}{g(\beta^{T}z_{i})} \frac{1-g(\beta^{T}z_{i})}{g(\beta^{T}z_{i})}$ 

on déduit 
$$g^{\mu e}$$
:

$$\frac{\partial L(\beta)}{\partial \beta_{i}} = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_{i}} \left( y_{i} \ln (g(\beta_{x_{i}})) + (1-y_{i}) \ln (1-g(\beta_{x_{i}})) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( g(\beta_{x_{i}}) - y_{i} \right) \chi_{ij}$$

Descente du grandient:

 $\beta \leftarrow \beta - \eta \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=2}^{m} (g(\beta^{T}x_{i}) - y_{i})x_{j}$ 

 $= (y_i - g(\beta^T x_i)) x_{ij} = -(g(\beta^T x_i) - y_{i}) x_{ij}$