

# logistic regression in matrix algebra

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July 2025

## 1 Finding classes of $m$ examples in binary classification

Suppose we have a data set having  $f$  number of attributes  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_f$  and we will find out the classes of  $m$  number of examples using the  $z$  score  $z = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_3x_3 + \dots + w_fx_f + b$  where all the  $w$ s and  $b$  are known. We will have a matrix having  $m$  rows and  $f$  columns to represent the  $m$  examples. We will have another matrix  $f$  rows and single column to represent the  $w$ s. If we multiply these two matrix having dimensions  $m \times f$  and  $f \times 1$ , we will get an output matrix having dimension  $m \times 1$ . Every row represents the summation  $w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_3x_3 + \dots + w_fx_f$  for each example. Now we add this  $m \times 1$  matrix with  $m \times 1$  column matrix (each element represents  $b$ ) to get  $m \times 1$  matrix representing the  $z$  values of each example. Applying  $\sigma$  function on each element thus gives the probability of belonging to  $y = 1$  class for each of the  $m$  examples.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1^1 & x_2^1 & x_3^1 & \dots & x_f^1 \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 & \dots & x_f^2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_1^m & x_2^m & x_3^m & \dots & x_f^m \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \\ \vdots \\ w_f \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1^1w_1 + x_2^1w_2 + x_3^1w_3 + \dots + x_f^1w_f \\ x_1^2w_1 + x_2^2w_2 + x_3^2w_3 + \dots + x_f^2w_f \\ x_1^3w_1 + x_2^3w_2 + x_3^3w_3 + \dots + x_f^3w_f \\ \vdots \\ x_1^mw_1 + x_2^mw_2 + x_3^mw_3 + \dots + x_f^mw_f \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\sigma \left( \begin{bmatrix} x_1^1w_1 + x_2^1w_2 + x_3^1w_3 + \dots + x_f^1w_f \\ x_1^2w_1 + x_2^2w_2 + x_3^2w_3 + \dots + x_f^2w_f \\ x_1^3w_1 + x_2^3w_2 + x_3^3w_3 + \dots + x_f^3w_f \\ \vdots \\ x_1^mw_1 + x_2^mw_2 + x_3^mw_3 + \dots + x_f^mw_f \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b \\ b \\ b \\ \vdots \\ b \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{y}_1 \\ \hat{y}_2 \\ \hat{y}_3 \\ \vdots \\ \hat{y}_m \end{bmatrix}$$

Now to update weights for a batch of  $m$  training examples, we can use the following matrix algebra to updates the weights in a single matrix multiplication

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \\ \vdots \\ w_f \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \\ \vdots \\ w_f \end{bmatrix} - \eta \times \frac{1}{m} \left( \left( \begin{bmatrix} \hat{y}_1 \\ \hat{y}_2 \\ \hat{y}_3 \\ \vdots \\ \hat{y}_m \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix} \right)^T \times \begin{bmatrix} x_1^1 & x_2^1 & x_3^1 & \dots & x_f^1 \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 & \dots & x_f^2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_1^m & x_2^m & x_3^m & \dots & x_f^m \end{bmatrix} \right)^T \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \\ \vdots \\ w_f \end{bmatrix} - \eta \times \frac{1}{m} \left( \left( \begin{bmatrix} \hat{y}_1 - y_1 \\ \hat{y}_2 - y_2 \\ \hat{y}_3 - y_3 \\ \vdots \\ \hat{y}_m - y_m \end{bmatrix} \right)^T \times \begin{bmatrix} x_1^1 & x_2^1 & x_3^1 & \dots & x_f^1 \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 & \dots & x_f^2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_1^m & x_2^m & x_3^m & \dots & x_f^m \end{bmatrix} \right)^T \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \\ \vdots \\ w_f \end{bmatrix} - \eta \times \frac{1}{m} \begin{bmatrix} (\hat{y}_1 - y_1)x_1^1 + (\hat{y}_2 - y_2)x_1^2 + (\hat{y}_3 - y_3)x_1^3 + \dots + (\hat{y}_m - y_m)x_1^m \\ (\hat{y}_1 - y_1)x_2^1 + (\hat{y}_2 - y_2)x_2^2 + (\hat{y}_3 - y_3)x_2^3 + \dots + (\hat{y}_m - y_m)x_2^m \\ (\hat{y}_1 - y_1)x_3^1 + (\hat{y}_2 - y_2)x_3^2 + (\hat{y}_3 - y_3)x_3^3 + \dots + (\hat{y}_m - y_m)x_3^m \\ \vdots \\ (\hat{y}_1 - y_1)x_f^1 + (\hat{y}_2 - y_2)x_f^2 + (\hat{y}_3 - y_3)x_f^3 + \dots + (\hat{y}_m - y_m)x_f^m \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

## 2 Finding classes of $m$ examples in $k$ -ary classification

Suppose we have a data set having  $f$  number of attributes  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_f$  and we will find out the classes of  $m$  number of examples where each example belongs to one of  $k$  classes. We have  $k$  number of  $z$  score  $z_1, z_2, z_3, \dots, z_k$  for  $k$  different classes. Each  $z_i$  is expressed for  $j$ -th example by  $z_i = w_{i1}x_1^j + w_{i2}x_2^j + w_{i3}x_3^j + \dots + w_{if}x_f^j + b_i$  where all the  $w_{ij}$ s and  $b_i$  are known. We will have a matrix having  $m$  rows and  $f$  columns to represent the  $m$  examples. We will have another matrix  $f$  rows and  $k$  columns to represent the  $w_{ij}$ s. If we multiply these two matrix having dimensions  $m \times f$  and  $f \times k$ , we will get an output matrix having dimension  $m \times k$ . Every element represents the summation  $w_{i1}x_1^j + w_{i2}x_2^j + w_{i3}x_3^j + \dots + w_{if}x_f^j$  for  $z_i$  score of each  $j$ -th example. Now we add this  $m \times k$  matrix with  $m \times k$  (each row represents  $b_i$  for  $i = 1$  to  $i = k$ ) to get  $m \times k$  matrix where each

row represents the  $z_i$  values of each  $i$ -th example. Applying  $\text{softmax}$  function on each element of each row thus gives the probability of belonging to  $y_k = 1$  class for each of the  $m$  examples.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \begin{bmatrix} x_1^1 & x_2^1 & x_3^1 \dots & x_f^1 \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 \dots & x_f^2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_1^m & x_2^m & x_3^m \dots & x_f^m \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} w_{11} & w_{21} & w_{31} & \dots & w_{k1} \\ w_{12} & w_{22} & w_{32} & \dots & w_{k2} \\ w_{13} & w_{23} & w_{33} & \dots & w_{k3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ w_{1f} & w_{2f} & w_{3f} & \dots & w_{kf} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} x_1^1 w_{11} + x_2^1 w_{12} + x_3^1 w_{13} + \dots + x_f^1 w_{1f} & x_1^1 w_{21} + x_2^1 w_{22} + x_3^1 w_{23} + \dots + x_f^1 w_{2f} & \dots & x_1^1 w_{k1} + x_2^1 w_{k2} + x_3^1 w_{k3} + \dots + x_f^1 w_{kf} \\ x_1^2 w_{11} + x_2^2 w_{12} + x_3^2 w_{13} + \dots + x_f^2 w_{1f} & x_1^2 w_{21} + x_2^2 w_{22} + x_3^2 w_{23} + \dots + x_f^2 w_{2f} & \dots & x_1^2 w_{k1} + x_2^2 w_{k2} + x_3^2 w_{k3} + \dots + x_f^2 w_{kf} \\ x_1^3 w_{11} + x_2^3 w_{12} + x_3^3 w_{13} + \dots + x_f^3 w_{1f} & x_1^3 w_{21} + x_2^3 w_{22} + x_3^3 w_{23} + \dots + x_f^3 w_{2f} & \dots & x_1^3 w_{k1} + x_2^3 w_{k2} + x_3^3 w_{k3} + \dots + x_f^3 w_{kf} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ x_1^m w_{11} + x_2^m w_{12} + x_3^m w_{13} + \dots + x_f^m w_{1f} & x_1^m w_{21} + x_2^m w_{22} + x_3^m w_{23} + \dots + x_f^m w_{2f} & \dots & x_1^m w_{k1} + x_2^m w_{k2} + x_3^m w_{k3} + \dots + x_f^m w_{kf} \end{bmatrix} \\
&+ \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & \dots & b_k \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & \dots & b_k \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & \dots & b_k \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & \dots & b_k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1^1 & z_2^1 & z_3^1 & \dots & z_k^1 \\ z_1^2 & z_2^2 & z_3^2 & \dots & z_k^2 \\ z_1^3 & z_2^3 & z_3^3 & \dots & z_k^3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ z_1^m & z_2^m & z_3^m & \dots & z_k^m \end{bmatrix} \\
&\text{Softmax} \left( \begin{bmatrix} z_1^1 & z_2^1 & z_3^1 & \dots & z_k^1 \\ z_1^2 & z_2^2 & z_3^2 & \dots & z_k^2 \\ z_1^3 & z_2^3 & z_3^3 & \dots & z_k^3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ z_1^m & z_2^m & z_3^m & \dots & z_k^m \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{y}^1 \\ \hat{y}^2 \\ \hat{y}^3 \\ \vdots \\ \hat{y}^m \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

