

# Week-5, Graded, Solutions

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## Question-1

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Logistic regression is typically used in binary classification settings. The two settings in the options are:

- Predicting whether it will rain on a given day at a given location based on the prevailing weather conditions.
- To predict whether a company's stock price will fall or not on a particular day based on the historical stock market data, and company's annual report.

## Question-2

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$A$  is a better model than  $B$  as the area under the ROC curve is higher for model  $A$  than it is for model  $B$ . To understand why this makes sense, you can go through the answers in this [link](#).

### Question-3

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The gradient is given by the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} X^T(\sigma(Xw) - y) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \left( \sigma \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix} \right) - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.29 \\ 1.25 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

## Question-4

	True	False
Predicted True	$a$	$b$
Predicted False	$c$	$d$

- The total number of data-points is:

$$n = a + b + c + d$$

This is because each point has to fall in one of these four classes: TP, FP, TN, FN.

- The number of data-points that belong to the "True" class is  $a + c$ .
- The number of data-points that are predicted "False" is equal to  $c + d$ .

## Question-5

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If  $X = [a, b, c]$ , then the polynomial transform of degree 2 on  $X$  will result in the following second degree features:

$$a^2, b^2, c^2, ab, bc, ca$$

Adding them to the first degree features and throwing the dummy feature in, we have:

$$[1, a, b, c, a^2, b^2, c^2, ab, bc, ca]$$

## Question-6

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- Using a polynomial transformation produces a non-linear decision boundary.
- A high-degree polynomial transformation has a lot of capacity, hence it would end up overfitting the training data.

## Question-7

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The binary cross entropy loss for a set of  $n$  examples is given by:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n -y^{(i)} \log \hat{y}^{(i)} - (1 - y^{(i)}) \log (1 - \hat{y}^{(i)})$$

For the given data-points, this comes out to be **2.398**.