

Goals:

- ① understand the math behind logistic regression
- ② develop intuitions about learning NN

ICCS482 Deep Learning

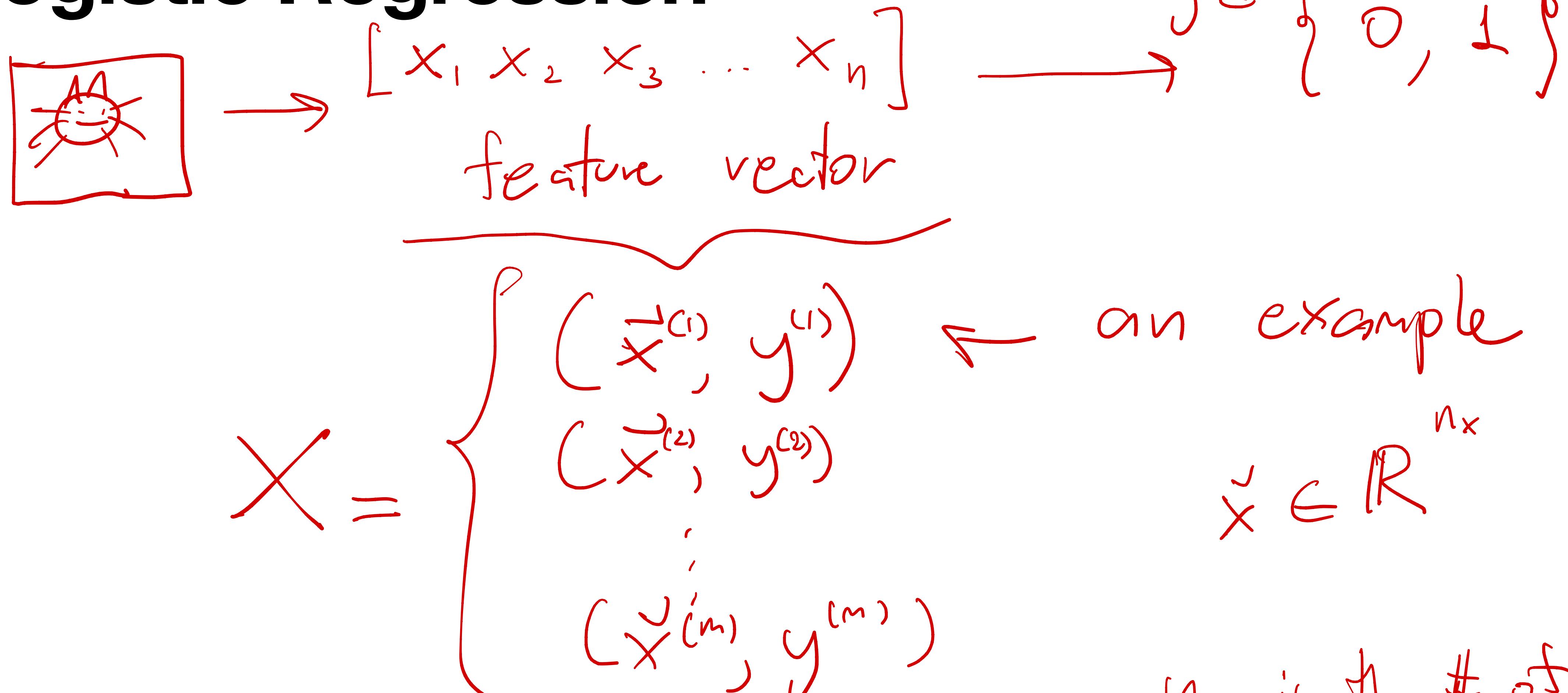
Lecture 3: Logistic Regression

Binary Classification



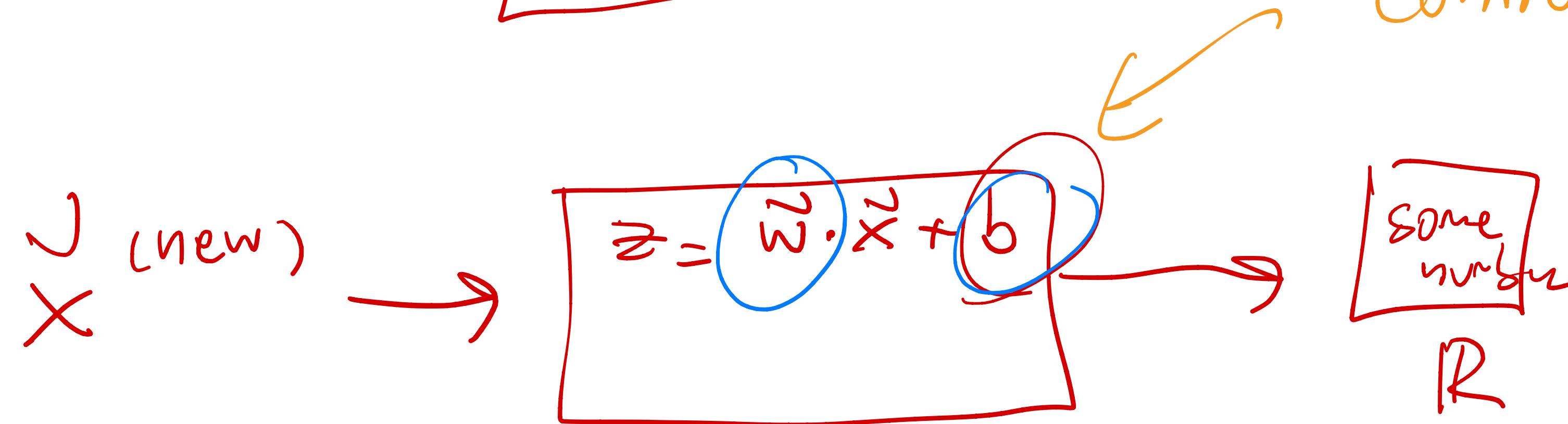
1 (cat) or 0 (non cat)

Logistic Regression



n_x is the # of
features

Logistic Regression



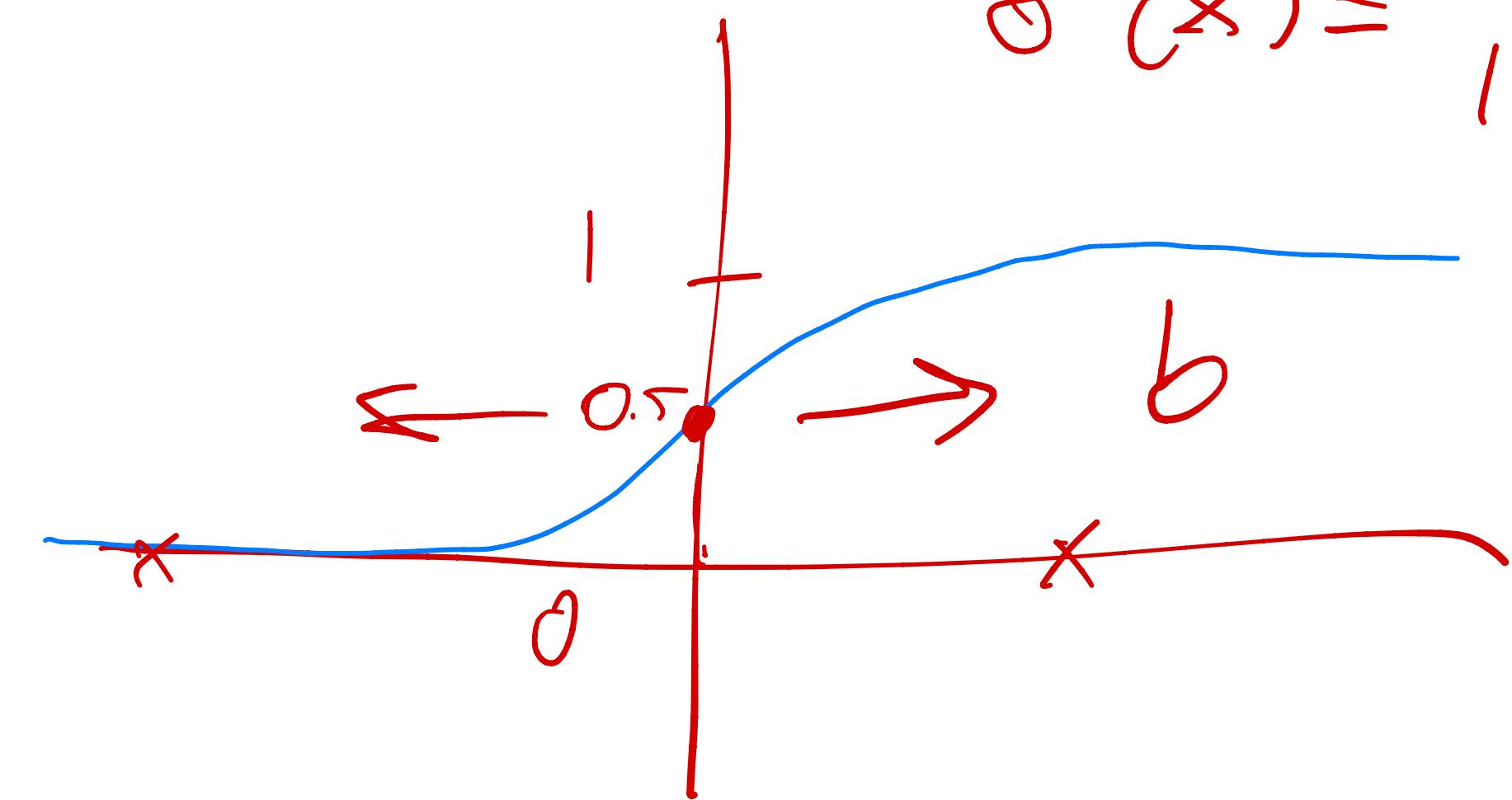
$$\tilde{w} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{x} &= 1 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 4 \\ &= 11\end{aligned}$$

control the shift
of the sigmoid

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



Logistic Regression

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{x} + b)$$

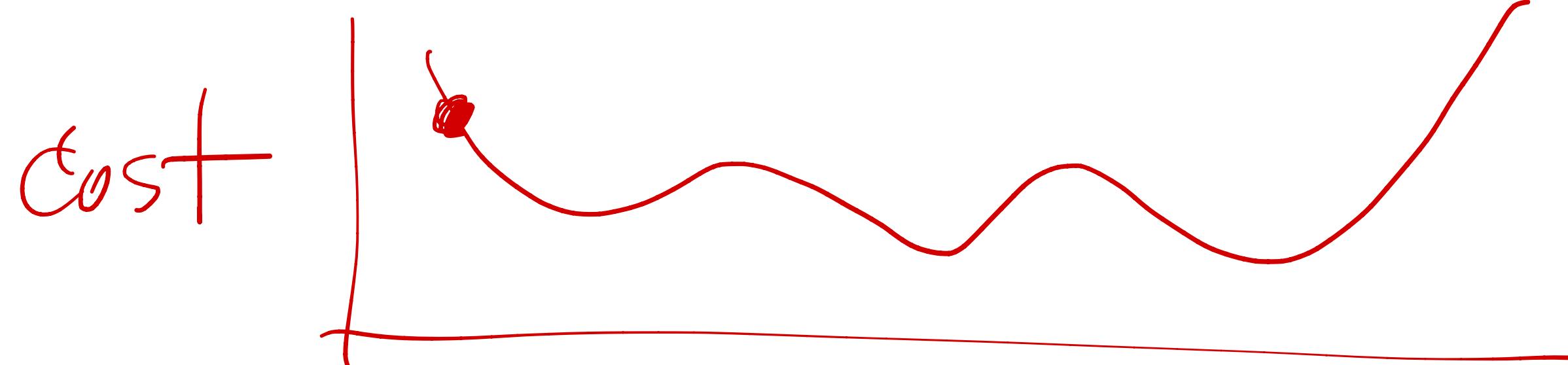
How to train the model?
Figure out the optimal settings for \tilde{w} and b

objective function

Loss function: $l(y, \hat{y})$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\hat{y} - y)^2$$

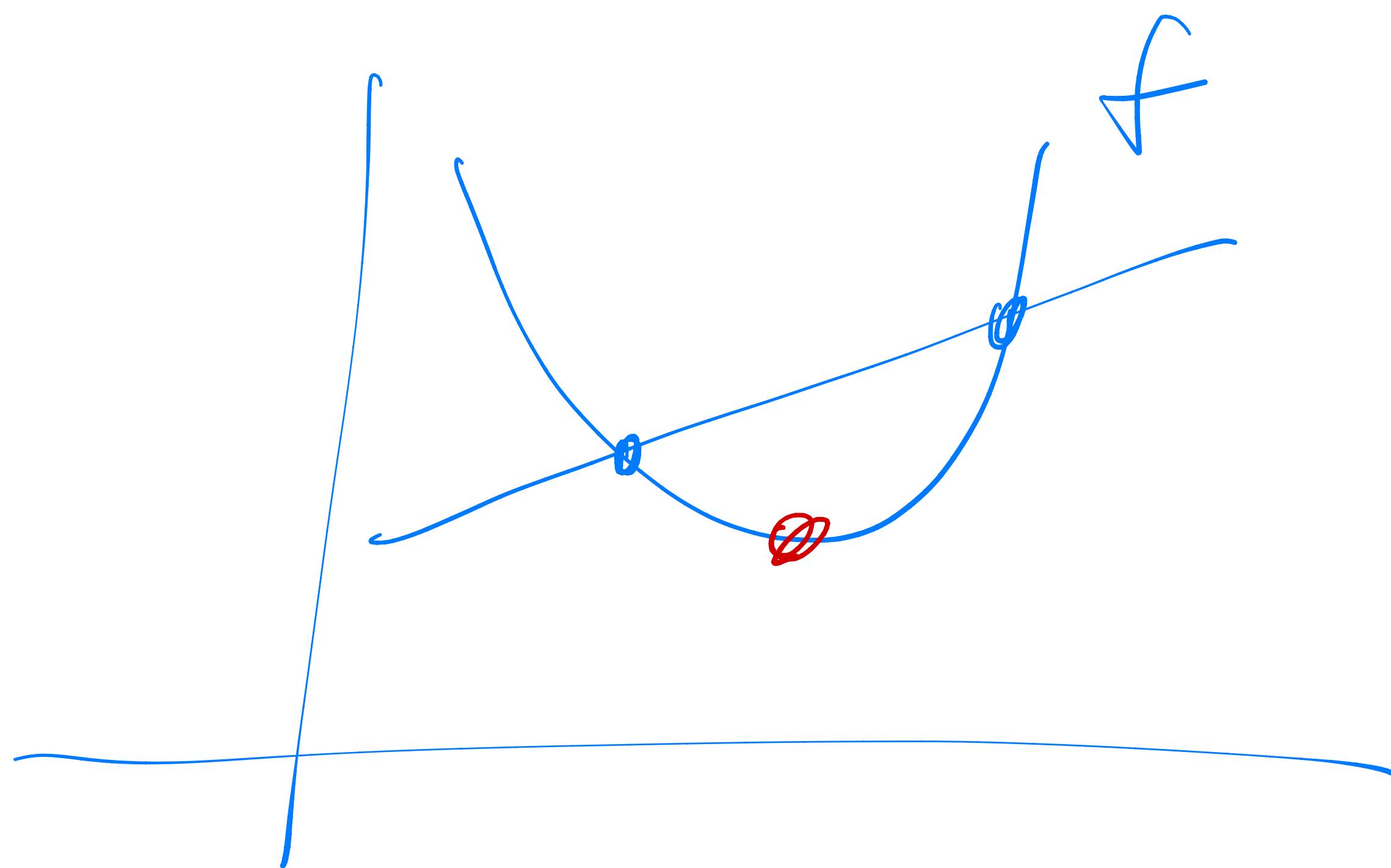
this is non-convex



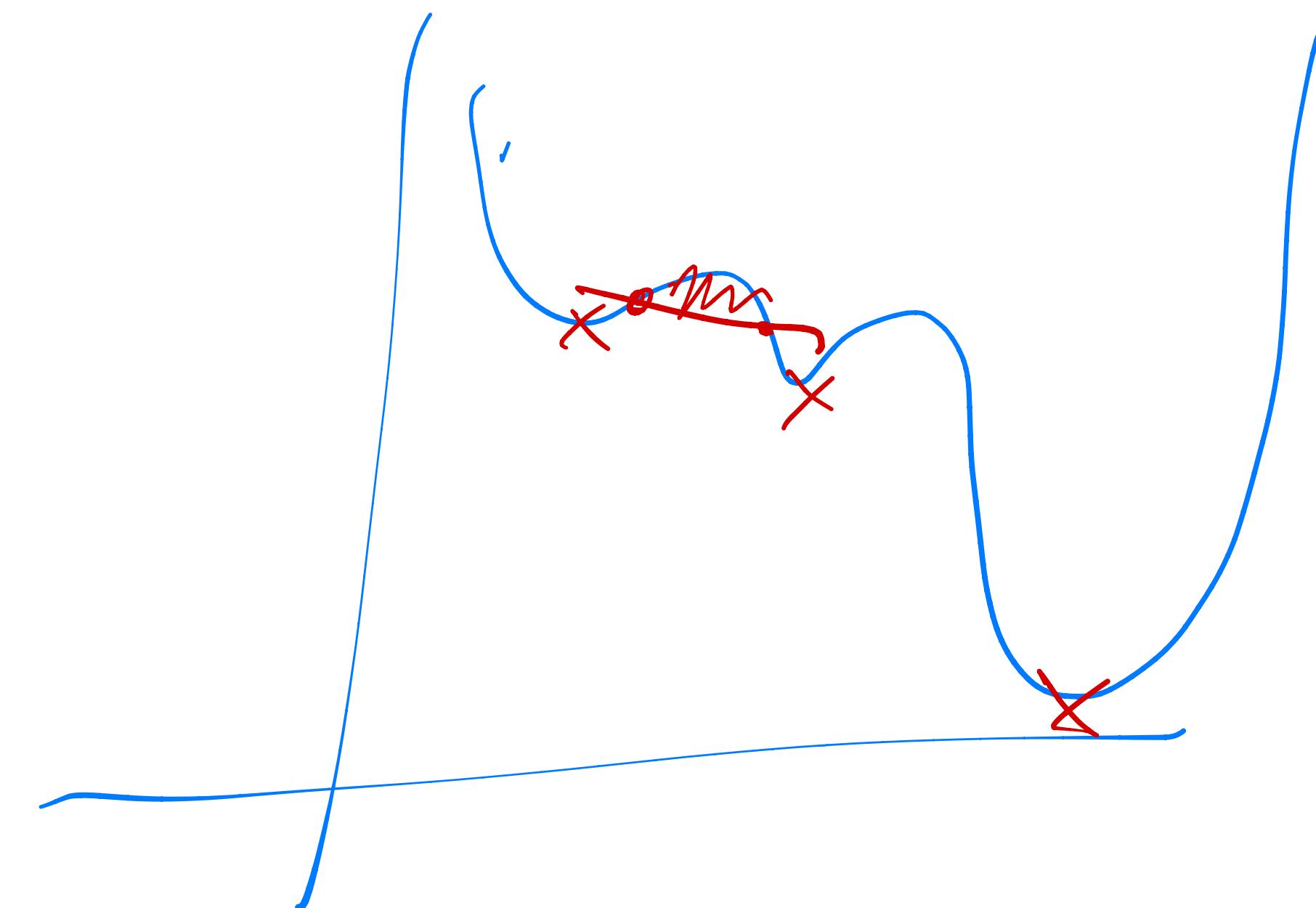
square loss

Logistic Regression

Convex



Non-convex X



Logistic Regression

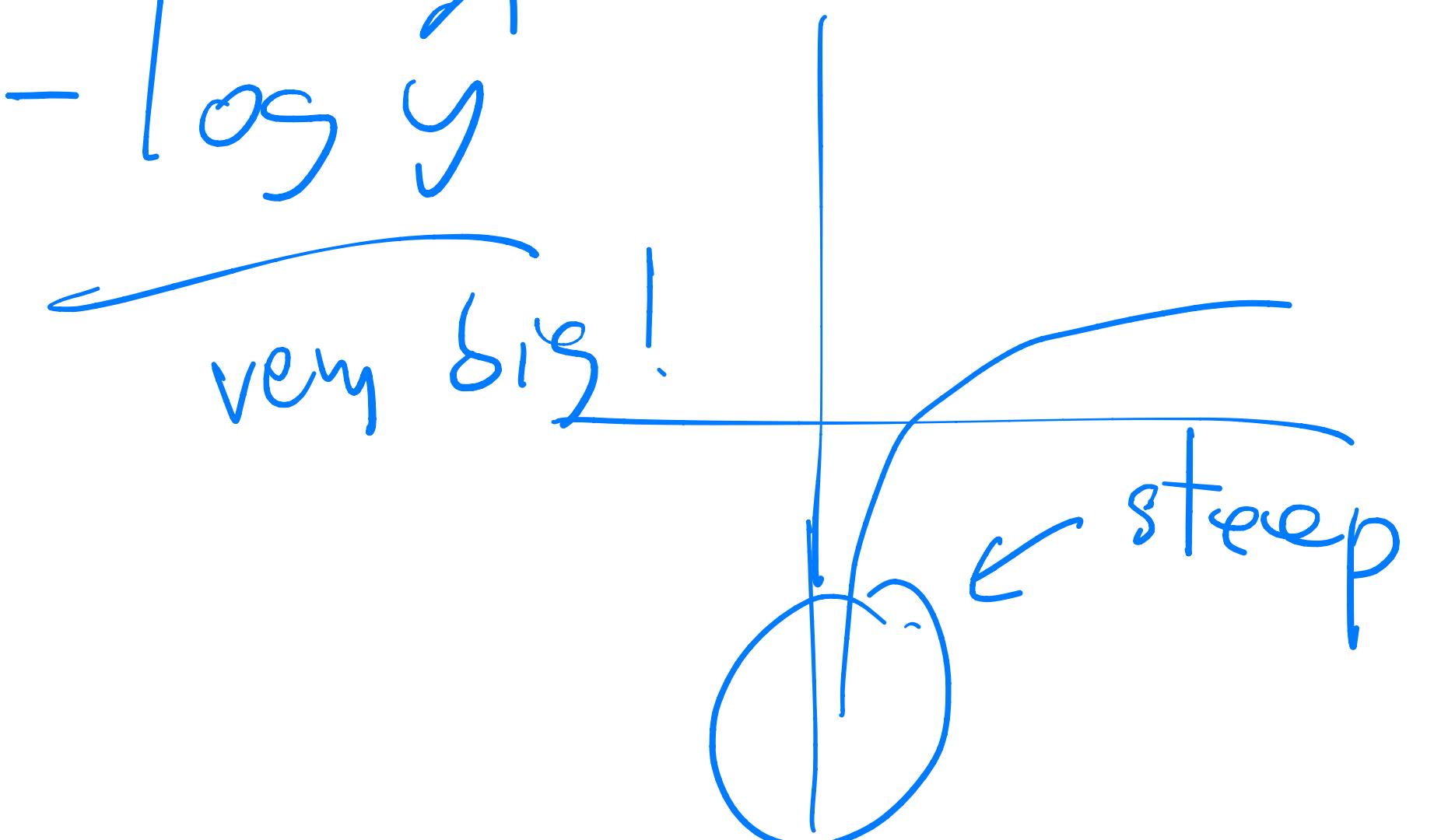
Log loss (entropy loss)

$$l(\hat{y}, y) = -(y \cdot \log \hat{y} + (1-y) \log(1-\hat{y}))$$

if $y=1$, $l(\hat{y}, y) = -\log \hat{y}$

if $y=0$, ...

works well in classification



Logistic Regression

Cost Function (objective function)

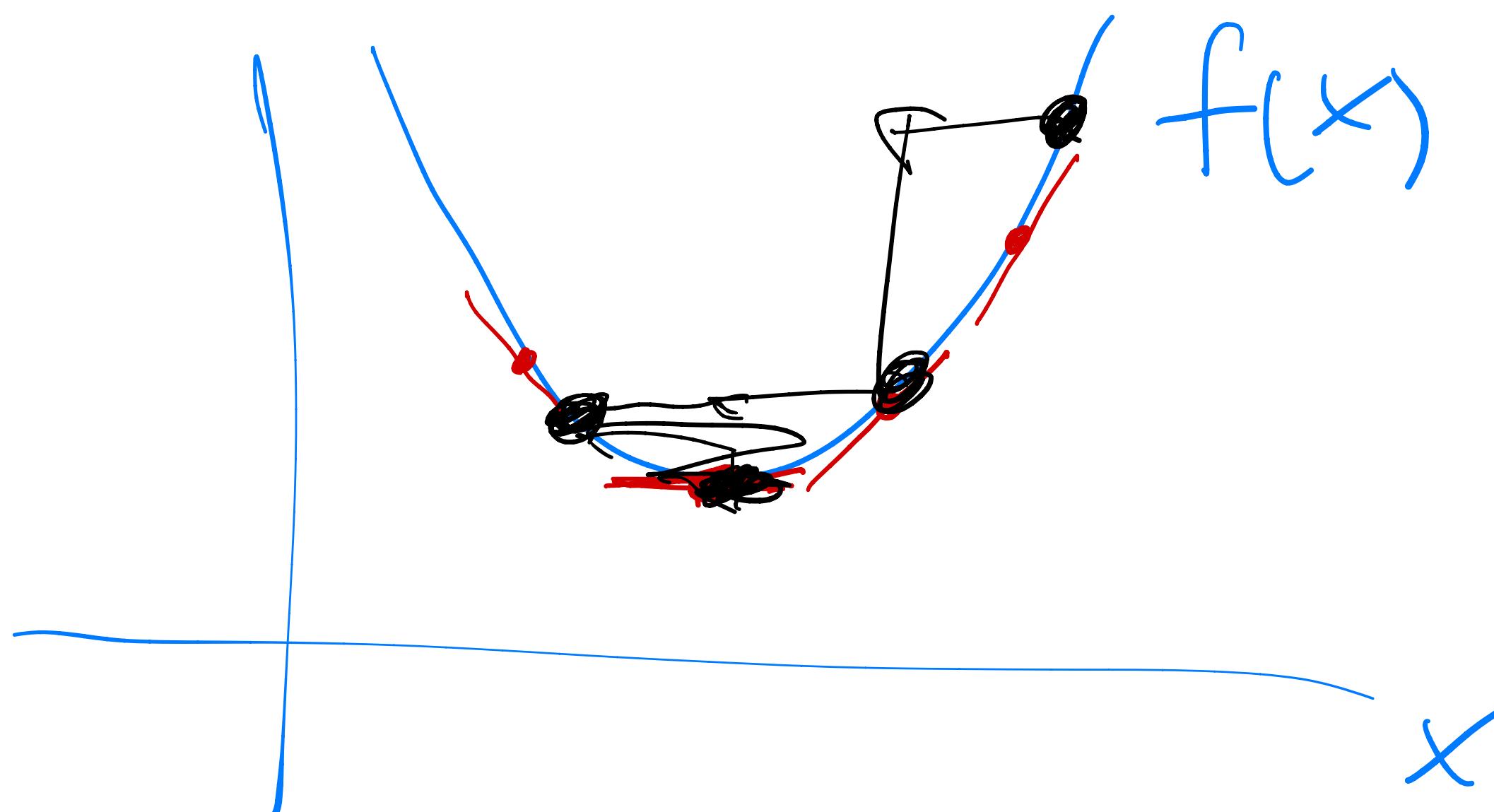
$$J(\vec{w}, b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m l(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$$

→ size of the train set average loss over \vec{w}
average loss over \vec{w}
for every i .

Logistic Regression

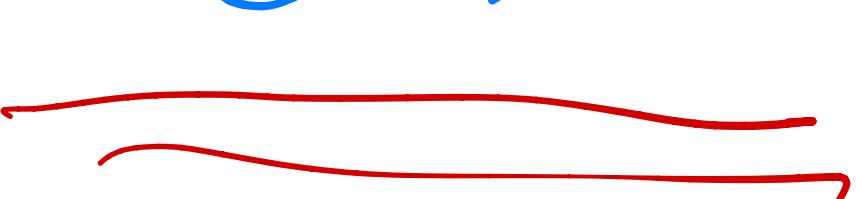
How to find the best \tilde{w} . and L ?

"Gradient Descent"



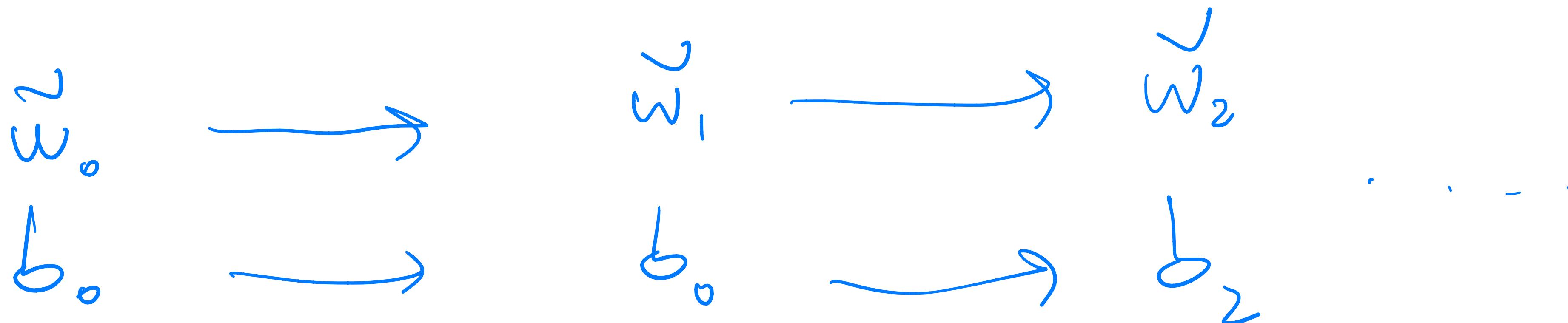
minimum points

must here $f'(x) = 0$



Logistic Regression

$$J(\tilde{w}, b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m l(y^{(i)}, \hat{y}^{(i)}) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m y^{(i)} \cdot \log(\hat{y}^{(i)}) + (1-y^{(i)}) \cdot \log(1-\hat{y}^{(i)})$$



$$w = w - \alpha \cdot \frac{d J(\tilde{w}, b)}{dw}$$

$$b = b - \alpha \cdot \frac{d J(\tilde{w}, b)}{db}$$

Logistic Regression

$$\tilde{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \tilde{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad b$$

$$z = \tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{x} + b = (x_1 \cdot w_1 + x_2 \cdot w_2) + b$$

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

$$l(a, y) = - (y \cdot \log a + (1-y) \log(1-a))$$

$$J(\tilde{w}, b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^n l(a^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$$

Logistic Regression

$$\frac{d J(\tilde{w}, b)}{dw_1} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{d l(a^{(i)}, y^{(i)})}{dw_1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d l(a, y)}{dw_1} &= - (y \cdot \log a + (1-y) \log(1-a)) \\ \frac{d \log a}{dw_1} &= -y \frac{d \log a}{dw_1} + \frac{d \log(1-a)}{dw_1} - \frac{y d \log(1-a)}{dw_1} \\ \frac{d \log a}{dw_1} &= \frac{-y}{a} \frac{d c_s}{dw_1} + \frac{1}{1-a} \left(\frac{d(1-a)}{dw_1} \right) - \frac{y}{1-a} \frac{d(1-a)}{dw_1} \end{aligned}$$

Logistic Regression

$$\frac{d \cdot l(a, y)}{da} = \frac{-y}{a} + \frac{(1-y)}{1-a}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d \cdot l(a, y)}{dz} &= \frac{d \cdot l(a, y)}{da} \cdot \frac{da}{dz} \\ &\approx \left(\frac{-y}{a} + \frac{(1-y)}{1-a} \right) \cdot \frac{da}{dz}\end{aligned}$$

$$\approx \left(-\frac{y}{a} + \frac{(1-y)}{1-a} \right) \cdot (a(1-a)) = a - y$$

$$\begin{aligned}a &= \sigma(z) \\ \frac{da}{dz} &= \frac{d}{dz} \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}} \\ &= a(1-a)\end{aligned}$$

Logistic Regression

$$\frac{d \ell(a, y)}{dw_1} = \boxed{x_i \cdot dz}$$

$$\frac{d \ell(a, y)}{dw_2} = \boxed{x_i \cdot dz}$$

$$\frac{d \ell(a, y)}{dt} = \boxed{dz}$$

$$dz = \left(\frac{-y}{a} + \frac{t-y}{1-a} \right) \cdot a(1-a)$$
$$\Rightarrow a - y$$

Logistic Regression

$$J=0; dw_1=0; dw_2=0; db=0$$

For $i=1$ to M :

$$z^{(i)} = \tilde{w} \cdot x^{(i)} + b$$

$$a^{(i)} = \sigma(z^{(i)})$$

$$J += -[y^{(i)} \cdot \log a^{(i)} + (1-y^{(i)}) \cdot \log(1-a^{(i)})]$$

$$dz^{(i)} = a^{(i)} - y^{(i)}$$

$$dw_1 += x_1^{(i)} \cdot dz^{(i)}$$

$$dw_2 += x_2^{(i)} \cdot dz^{(i)}$$

$$db += dz^{(i)}$$

compute
cost

$$w_1 = w_1 - \alpha dw_1$$

$$w_2 = w_2 - \alpha dw_2$$

$$b = b - \alpha db$$

compute
derivatives
and
update
 w and b

$$J /= m; dw_1 /= M; dw_2 /= M; db /= M$$

Logistic Regression