

Logistic Regression Cost function

$$J(\theta) = -\frac{1}{m} \left[\sum_{i=1}^m y^{(i)} \log h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) + (1-y^{(i)}) \log (1-h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})) \right] + \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{j=1}^n \theta_j^2$$

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^T x}}$$

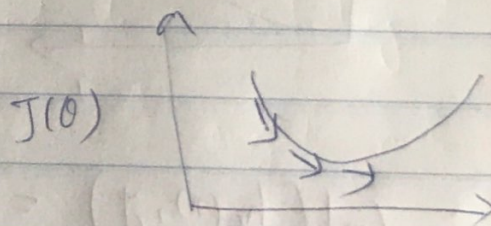
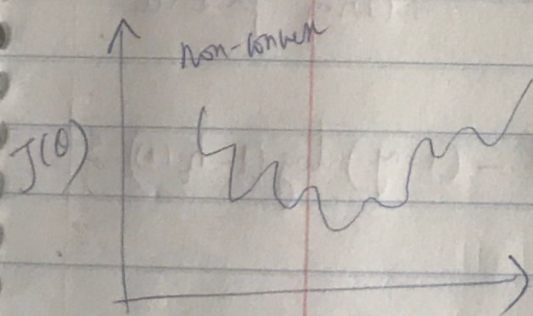
Linear Regression: $J(\theta) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{2} (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{cost}(h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}), y^{(i)})}$

for logistic

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^T x}}$$

↓ is convex function
so we can minimize it of parameters θ

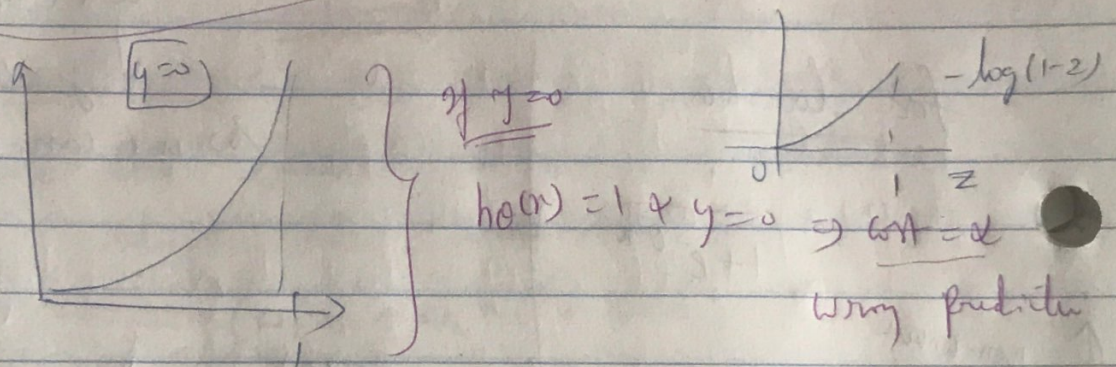
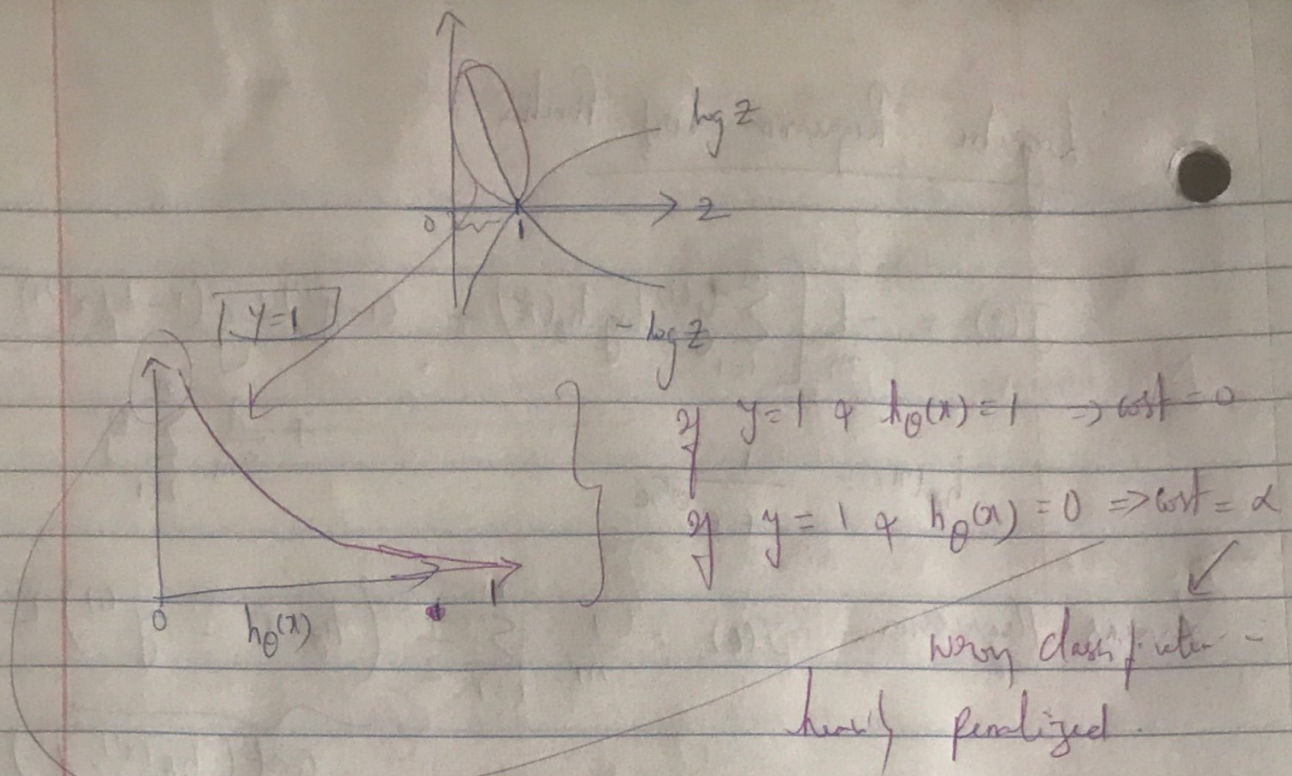


Non-convex due to very non-linear Sigmoid function.

Here due to convexity, gradient descent can converge to global optimum.

Convert Non-convex to Convex

$$\text{Cost}(h_{\theta}(x), y) = \begin{cases} -\log(h_{\theta}(x)) & \text{if } y=1 \\ -\log(1-h_{\theta}(x)) & \text{if } y=0 \end{cases}$$



$$\text{Cost}(h_\theta(x), y) = -y \log(h_\theta(x)) - (1-y) \log(1-h_\theta(x))$$

Now we can apply Gradient descent.

Want $\min_{\theta} J(\theta)$

Repeat {

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j}$$

}

(Simultaneously update all θ)

$$\sum_{i=1}^m (h_\theta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)}$$