Logistic regression hypothesis function is:

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

The cost function J(0) is:

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

We will minimize the function. From Netwton-Raphson method, we know the update rule is

We know, the gradient and hursian are,

Gradient,
$$\nabla_{0}J = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_{0}(x^{i}) - y^{i}) \chi^{i}$$

Horsian,
$$H = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[h_{\theta}(x^{i}) \cdot (1 - h_{\theta}(x^{i})) \cdot \chi^{i} \cdot (\chi^{i})^{T} \right]$$

The implementation steps are follows:

- I. There are 16 some mining values in dataset. They are filled up by mean of that column.
- 2. The output column contains 2 for benign and 4 for malignent. We replaced the value on 20 for benign and 1 for malignant.

- 3. The dataset in randomly compled to create training and test dataset. Training dataset contains 80% and test dataset contains 20% of datas the total data.
- 4. The sigmoid function is defined.
- 5. Then Newton-Raphson method in used iteratively for 15 times to find the optimal solution. Gradient, hessian, and updated parameters and cost function is calculated in every iteration.
- 6. After getting the optimal parameter values, they were all applied on the test dataset.

 3f the values in greater than 0.5, then it is considered as malignant on 1. Otherwise it is considered as beingn on 0.
- 7. Then sum of squared enron and accuracy of danification are calculated.

8. Then average error and average clanification accuracy are calculated for 10 trials.

Revolts:

Avenage ennon: 2.5

Average accuracy: 96.43% (0.9643)

Checklist:

- 1. Files; (i) ovnignment 3. py

 (ii) data.csv
- 2. Report

The whole assignment code is in assignments, py file. Dataset file data csv in needed to be in name directory.