

Logistic Regression

Step 1: Function Set

We want to find $P_{w,b}(C_1|x)$

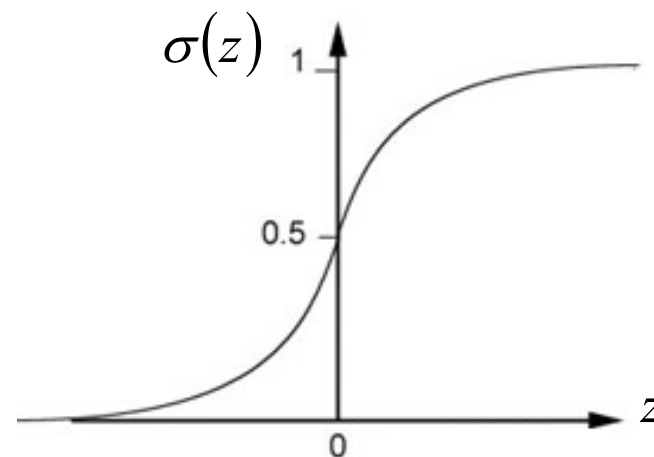
If $P_{w,b}(C_1|x) \geq 0.5$, output C_1

Otherwise, output C_2

$$P_{w,b}(C_1|x) = \sigma(z)$$

$$z = w \cdot x + b$$

$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-z)}$$

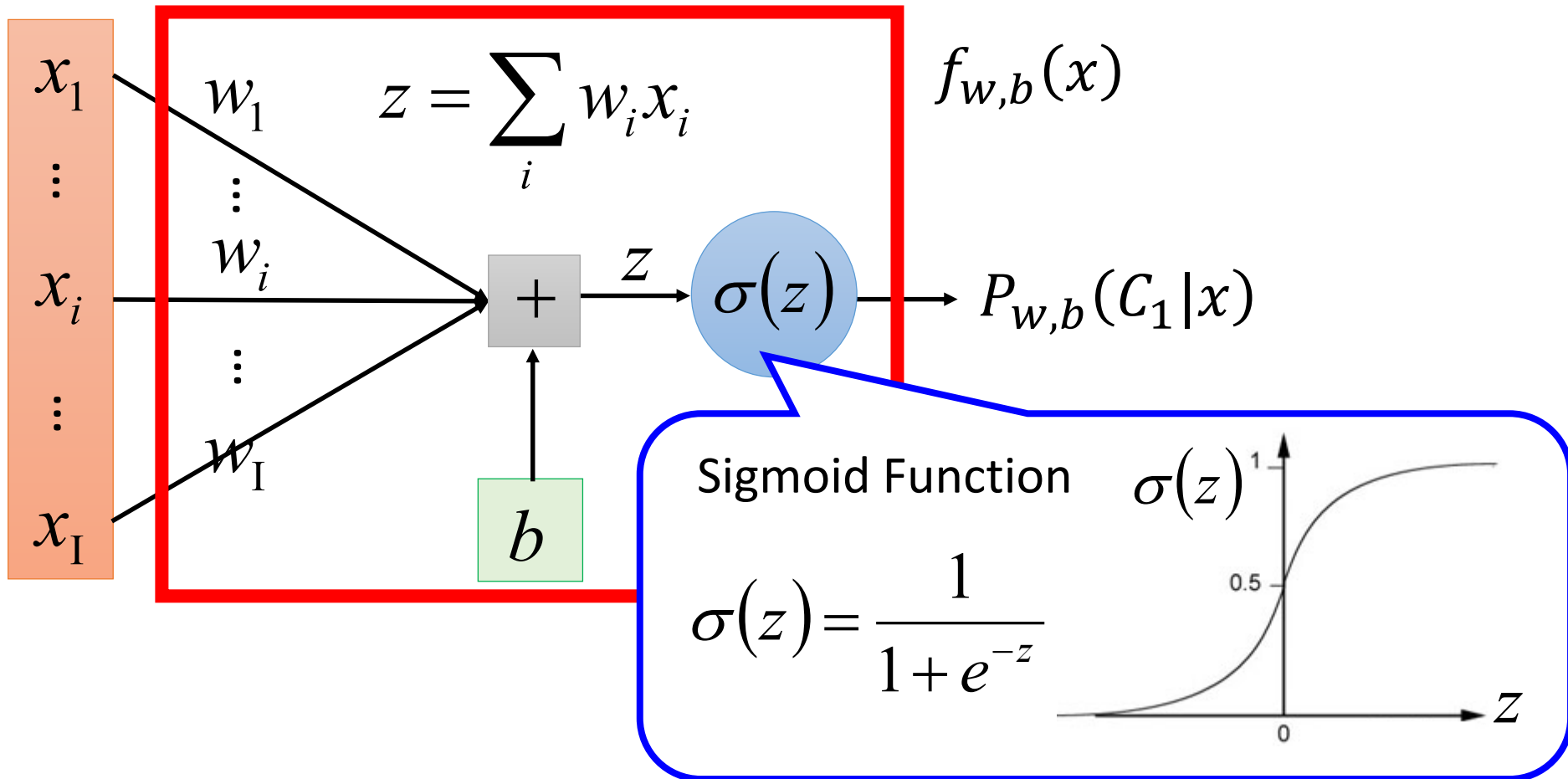


Function set:

$$f_{w,b}(x) = P_{w,b}(C_1|x)$$

Including all
different w and b

Step 1: Function Set



Logistic Regression

Step 1: $f_{w,b}(x) = \sigma \left(\sum_i w_i x_i + b \right)$

Output: between 0 and 1

Linear Regression

$$f_{w,b}(x) = \sum_i w_i x_i + b$$

Output: any value

Step 2:

Step 3:

Step 2: Goodness of a Function

Training Data	x^1	x^2	x^3	...	x^N
	C_1	C_1	C_2	...	C_1

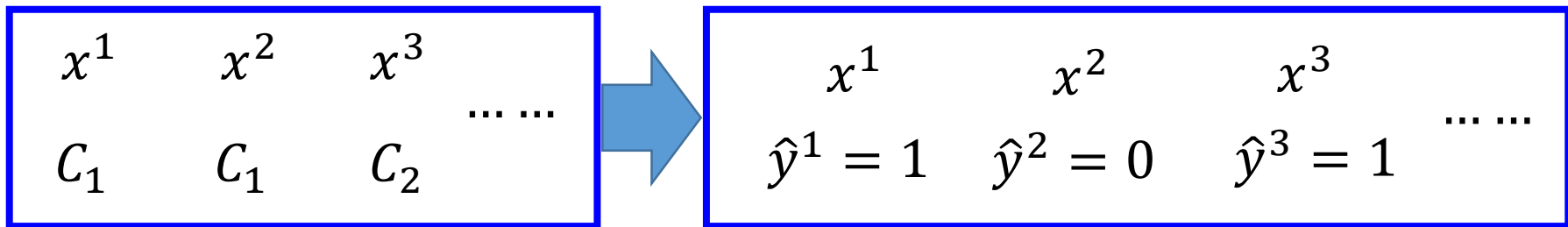
Assume the data is generated based on $f_{w,b}(x) = P_{w,b}(C_1|x)$

Given a set of w and b , what is its probability of generating the data?

$$L(w, b) = f_{w,b}(x^1) f_{w,b}(x^2) (1 - f_{w,b}(x^3)) \cdots f_{w,b}(x^N)$$

The most likely w^* and b^* is the one with the largest $L(w, b)$.

$$w^*, b^* = \arg \max_{w, b} L(w, b)$$



\hat{y}^n : 1 for class 1, 0 for class 2

$$L(w, b) = f_{w,b}(x^1) f_{w,b}(x^2) (1 - f_{w,b}(x^3)) \dots$$

$$w^*, b^* = \arg \max_{w,b} L(w, b) = w^*, b^* = \arg \min_{w,b} -\ln L(w, b)$$

$$-\ln L(w, b)$$

$$= -\ln f_{w,b}(x^1) \longrightarrow -[1 \ln f(x^1) + 0 \ln(1 - f(x^1))]$$

$$-\ln f_{w,b}(x^2) \longrightarrow -[1 \ln f(x^2) + 0 \ln(1 - f(x^2))]$$

$$-\ln(1 - f_{w,b}(x^3)) \longrightarrow -[0 \ln f(x^3) + 1 \ln(1 - f(x^3))]$$

⋮

Step 2: Goodness of a Function

$$L(w, b) = f_{w,b}(x^1)f_{w,b}(x^2)(1 - f_{w,b}(x^3)) \cdots f_{w,b}(x^N)$$

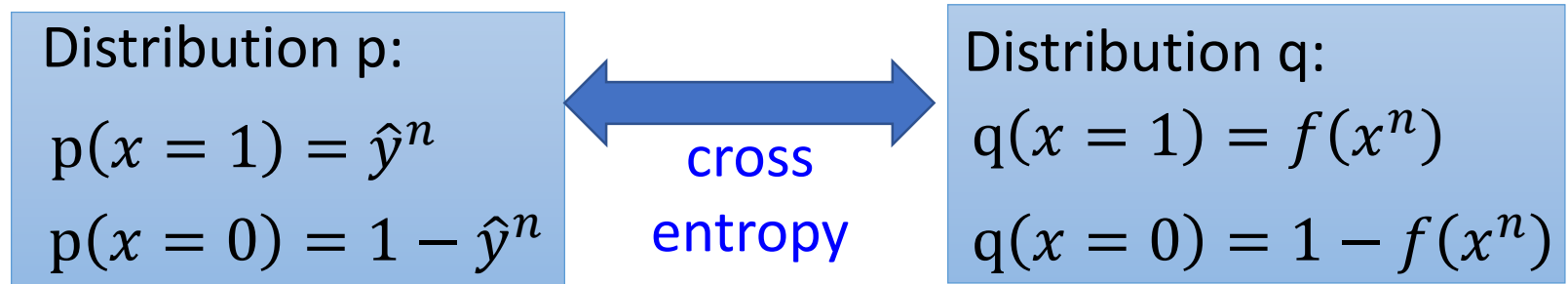
$$-\ln L(w, b) = \ln f_{w,b}(x^1) + \ln f_{w,b}(x^2) + \ln(1 - f_{w,b}(x^3)) \cdots$$

\hat{y}^n : 1 for class 1, 0 for class 2

求最大likelihood的w, b即是最好的model, 中間加入二項式分佈來加入分類影響

$$= \sum_n - \left[\hat{y}^n \ln f_{w,b}(x^n) + (1 - \hat{y}^n) \ln(1 - f_{w,b}(x^n)) \right]$$

Cross entropy between two Bernoulli distribution



$$H(p, q) = - \sum_x p(x) \ln(q(x))$$

Logistic Regression

Step 1: $f_{w,b}(x) = \sigma \left(\sum_i w_i x_i + b \right)$

Output: between 0 and 1

Training data: (x^n, \hat{y}^n)

Step 2: \hat{y}^n : 1 for class 1, 0 for class 2

$$L(f) = \sum_n C(f(x^n), \hat{y}^n)$$

Linear Regression

$$f_{w,b}(x) = \sum_i w_i x_i + b$$

Output: any value

Training data: (x^n, \hat{y}^n)

\hat{y}^n : a real number

$$L(f) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_n (f(x^n) - \hat{y}^n)^2$$

Cross entropy:

$$C(f(x^n), \hat{y}^n) = -[\hat{y}^n \ln f(x^n) + (1 - \hat{y}^n) \ln(1 - f(x^n))]$$

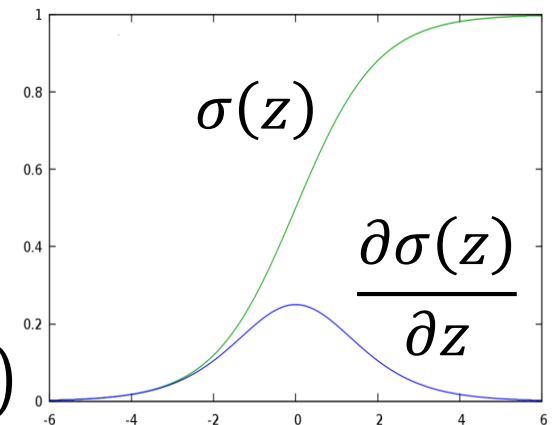
Question: Why don't we simply use square error as linear regression?

Step 3: Find the best function

$$\frac{-\ln L(w, b)}{\partial w_i} = \sum_n - \left[\hat{y}^n \frac{\left(1 - f_{w,b}(x^n)\right) x_i^n}{\partial w_i} + (1 - \hat{y}^n) \frac{\ln \left(1 - f_{w,b}(x^n)\right)}{\partial w_i} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln f_{w,b}(x)}{\partial w_i} = \frac{\partial \ln f_{w,b}(x)}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial w_i} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial w_i} = x_i$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln \sigma(z)}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{\sigma(z)} \frac{\partial \sigma(z)}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{\cancel{\sigma(z)}} \cancel{\sigma(z)} (1 - \sigma(z))$$



$$\begin{aligned} f_{w,b}(x) &= \sigma(z) \\ &= 1 / (1 + \exp(-z)) \end{aligned}$$

$$z = w \cdot x + b = \sum_i w_i x_i + b$$

Step 3: Find the best function

$$\frac{-\ln L(w, b)}{\partial w_i} = \sum_n - \left[\hat{y}^n \frac{(1 - f_{w,b}(x^n)) x_i^n}{\partial w_i} + (1 - \hat{y}^n) \frac{f_{w,b}(x^n) x_i^n}{\partial w_i} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln(1 - f_{w,b}(x))}{\partial w_i} = \frac{\partial \ln(1 - f_{w,b}(x))}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial w_i} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial w_i} = x_i$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln(1 - \sigma(z))}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{1 - \sigma(z)} \frac{\partial \sigma(z)}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{1 - \sigma(z)} \sigma(z) (1 - \sigma(z))$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{w,b}(x) &= \sigma(z) \\ &= 1 / (1 + \exp(-z)) \end{aligned}$$

$$z = w \cdot x + b = \sum_i w_i x_i + b$$

Step 3: Find the best function

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{-\ln L(w, b)}{\partial w_i} &= \sum_n - \left[\hat{y}^n \frac{(1 - f_{w,b}(x^n)) x_i^n}{\partial w_i} + (1 - \hat{y}^n) \frac{f_{w,b}(x^n) x_i^n}{\partial w_i} \right] \\
 &= \sum_n - \left[\hat{y}^n \frac{(1 - f_{w,b}(x^n)) x_i^n}{\partial w_i} - (1 - \hat{y}^n) \frac{f_{w,b}(x^n) x_i^n}{\partial w_i} \right] \\
 &= \sum_n - \left[\hat{y}^n - \cancel{\hat{y}^n f_{w,b}(x^n)} - f_{w,b}(x^n) + \cancel{\hat{y}^n f_{w,b}(x^n)} \right] x_i^n \\
 &= \sum_n - \left(\hat{y}^n - f_{w,b}(x^n) \right) x_i^n
 \end{aligned}$$

Larger difference, larger update

$$w_i \leftarrow w_i - \eta \sum_n - \left(\hat{y}^n - f_{w,b}(x^n) \right) x_i^n$$

Logistic Regression

Step 1: $f_{w,b}(x) = \sigma \left(\sum_i w_i x_i + b \right)$

Output: between 0 and 1

Training data: (x^n, \hat{y}^n)

Step 2: \hat{y}^n : 1 for class 1, 0 for class 2

$$L(f) = \sum_n C(f(x^n), \hat{y}^n)$$

Linear Regression

$$f_{w,b}(x) = \sum_i w_i x_i + b$$

Output: any value

Training data: (x^n, \hat{y}^n)

\hat{y}^n : a real number

$$L(f) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_n (f(x^n) - \hat{y}^n)^2$$

Logistic regression: $w_i \leftarrow w_i - \eta \sum_n - \left(\hat{y}^n - f_{w,b}(x^n) \right) x_i^n$

Step 3:

Linear regression: $w_i \leftarrow w_i - \eta \sum_n - \left(\hat{y}^n - f_{w,b}(x^n) \right) x_i^n$

Logistic Regression + Square Error

Step 1: $f_{w,b}(x) = \sigma \left(\sum_i w_i x_i + b \right)$

Step 2: Training data: (x^n, \hat{y}^n) , \hat{y}^n : 1 for class 1, 0 for class 2

$$L(f) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_n (f_{w,b}(x^n) - \hat{y}^n)^2$$

Step 3:

$$\frac{\partial (f_{w,b}(x) - \hat{y})^2}{\partial w_i} = 2(f_{w,b}(x) - \hat{y}) \frac{\partial f_{w,b}(x)}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial w_i}$$
$$= 2(f_{w,b}(x) - \hat{y}) f_{w,b}(x) (1 - f_{w,b}(x)) x_i$$

$\hat{y}^n = 1$ If $f_{w,b}(x^n) = 1$ (close to target) $\Rightarrow \partial L / \partial w_i = 0$

If $f_{w,b}(x^n) = 0$ (far from target) $\Rightarrow \partial L / \partial w_i = 0$

Logistic Regression + Square Error

Step 1: $f_{w,b}(x) = \sigma \left(\sum_i w_i x_i + b \right)$

Step 2: Training data: (x^n, \hat{y}^n) , \hat{y}^n : 1 for class 1, 0 for class 2

$$L(f) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_n (f_{w,b}(x^n) - \hat{y}^n)^2$$

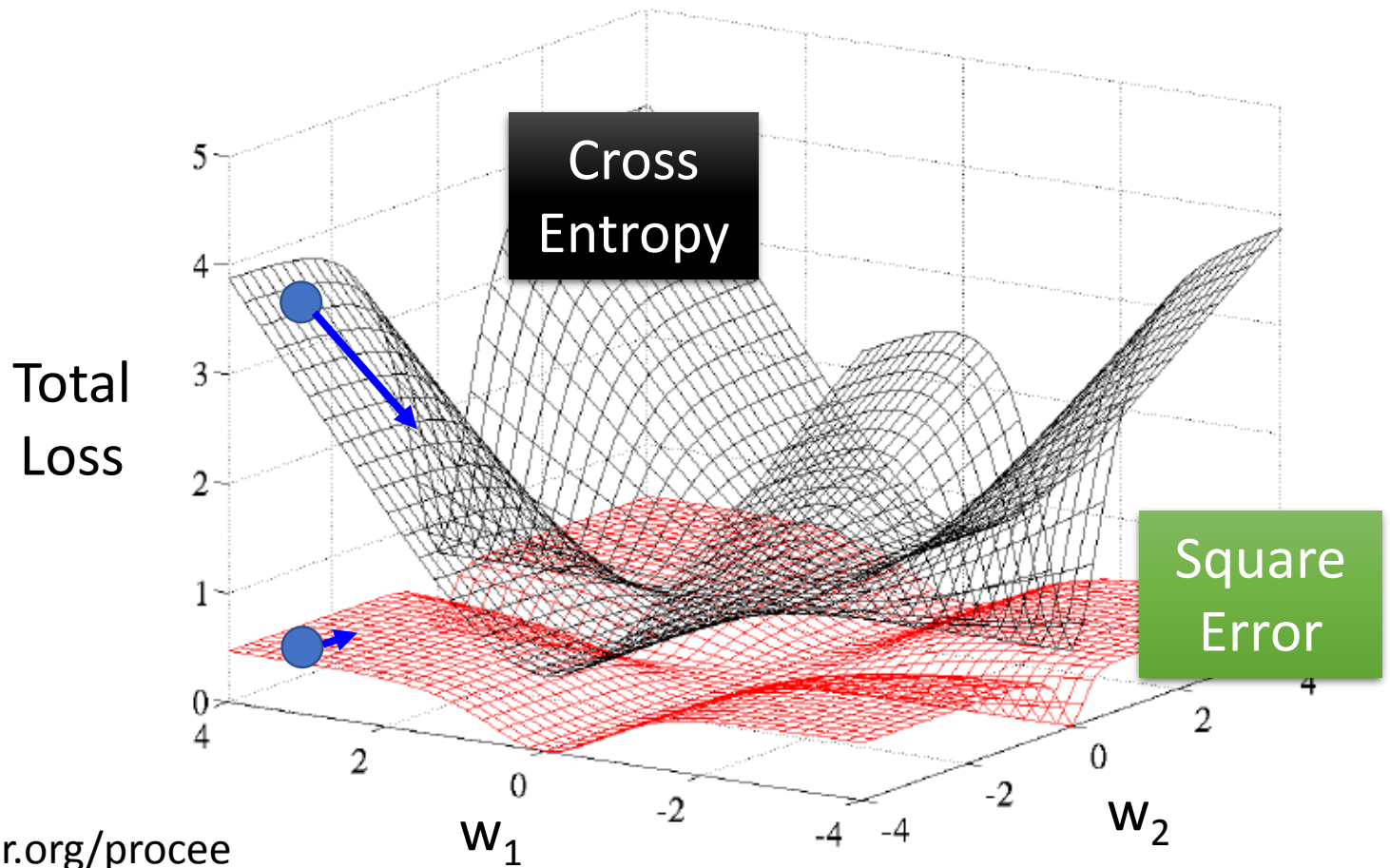
Step 3:

$$\frac{\partial (f_{w,b}(x) - \hat{y})^2}{\partial w_i} = 2(f_{w,b}(x) - \hat{y}) \frac{\partial f_{w,b}(x)}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial w_i}$$
$$= 2(f_{w,b}(x) - \hat{y}) f_{w,b}(x) (1 - f_{w,b}(x)) x_i$$

$\hat{y}^n = 0$ If $f_{w,b}(x^n) = 1$ (far from target)  $\partial L / \partial w_i = 0$

If $f_{w,b}(x^n) = 0$ (close to target)  $\partial L / \partial w_i = 0$

Cross Entropy v.s. Square Error



<http://jmlr.org/proceedings/papers/v9/glorot10a/glorot10a.pdf>

Discriminative v.s. Generative

$$P(C_1|x) = \sigma(w \cdot x + b)$$



directly find w and b

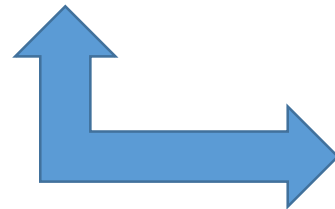


Find $\mu^1, \mu^2, \Sigma^{-1}$

$$w^T = (\mu^1 - \mu^2)^T \Sigma^{-1}$$

$$b = -\frac{1}{2} (\mu^1)^T (\Sigma^1)^{-1} \mu^1$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} (\mu^2)^T (\Sigma^2)^{-1} \mu^2 + \ln \frac{N_1}{N_2}$$

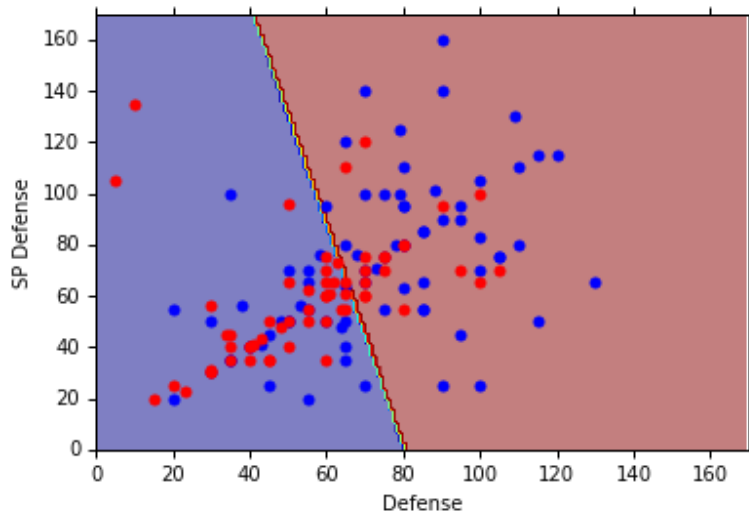


Will we obtain the same set of w and b ?

The same model (function set), but different function is selected by the same training data.

Generative v.s. Discriminative

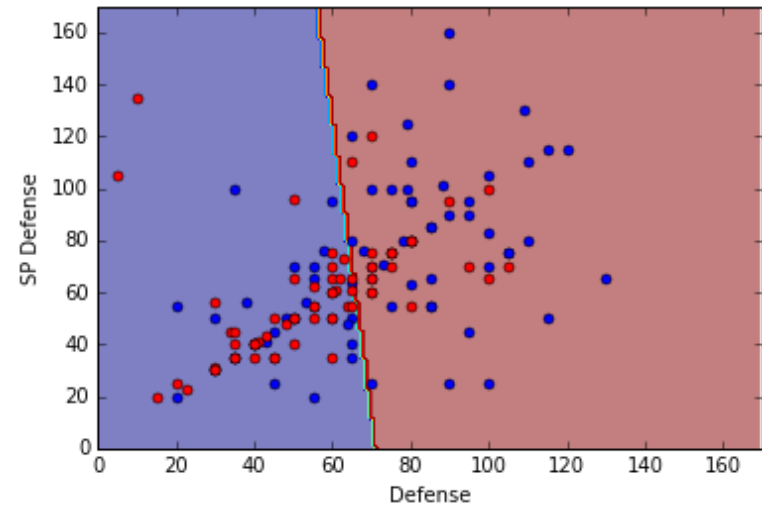
Generative



All: total, hp, att, sp att, de, sp de, speed

73% accuracy

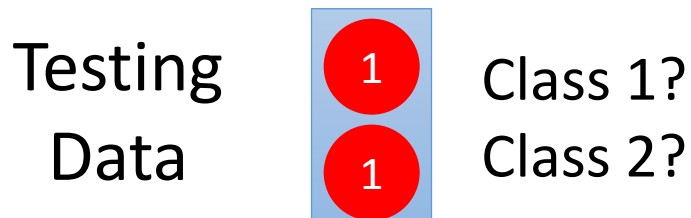
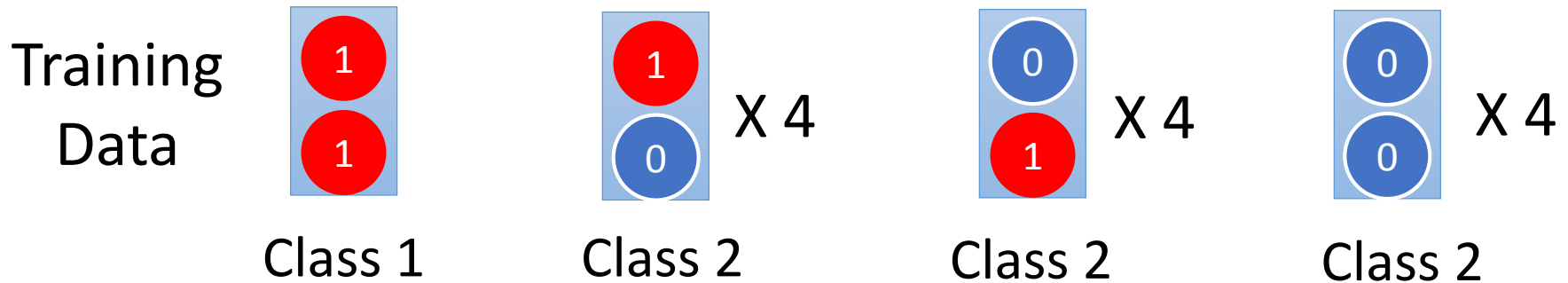
Discriminative



79% accuracy

Generative v.s. Discriminative

- Example

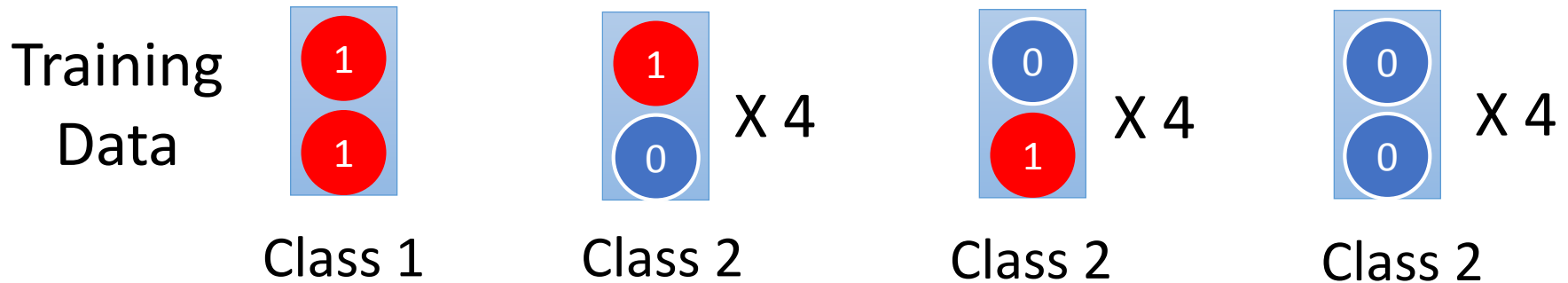


How about Naïve Bayes?

$$P(x|C_i) = P(x_1|C_i)P(x_2|C_i)$$

Generative v.s. Discriminative

- Example



$$P(C_1) = \frac{1}{13}$$

$$P(x_1 = 1|C_1) = 1$$

$$P(x_2 = 1|C_1) = 1$$

$$P(C_2) = \frac{12}{13}$$

$$P(x_1 = 1|C_2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(x_2 = 1|C_2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

Training
Data



Class 1



Class 2

X 4



Class 2

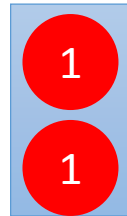
X 4



Class 2

X 4

Testing
Data



$$P(C_1|x) = \frac{P(x|C_1)P(C_1)}{P(x|C_1)P(C_1) + P(x|C_2)P(C_2)}$$

<0.5

Diagram illustrating the calculation of $P(C_1|x)$ for testing data (x₁=1, x₂=1):

- Top path (Class 1): 1×1 (from $P(x|C_1)$) and $\frac{1}{13}$ (from $P(C_1)$)
- Bottom path (Class 2): $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$ (from $P(x|C_2)$) and $\frac{12}{13}$ (from $P(C_2)$)

$$P(C_1) = \frac{1}{13}$$

$$P(x_1 = 1|C_1) = 1$$

$$P(x_2 = 1|C_1) = 1$$

$$P(C_2) = \frac{12}{13}$$

$$P(x_1 = 1|C_2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(x_2 = 1|C_2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

Generative v.s. Discriminative

- Benefit of generative model
 - With the assumption of probability distribution, less training data is needed
 - With the assumption of probability distribution, more robust to the noise
 - Priors and class-dependent probabilities can be estimated from different sources.

Multi-class Classification (3 classes as example)

$$C_1: w^1, b_1 \quad z_1 = w^1 \cdot x + b_1$$

$$C_2: w^2, b_2 \quad z_2 = w^2 \cdot x + b_2$$

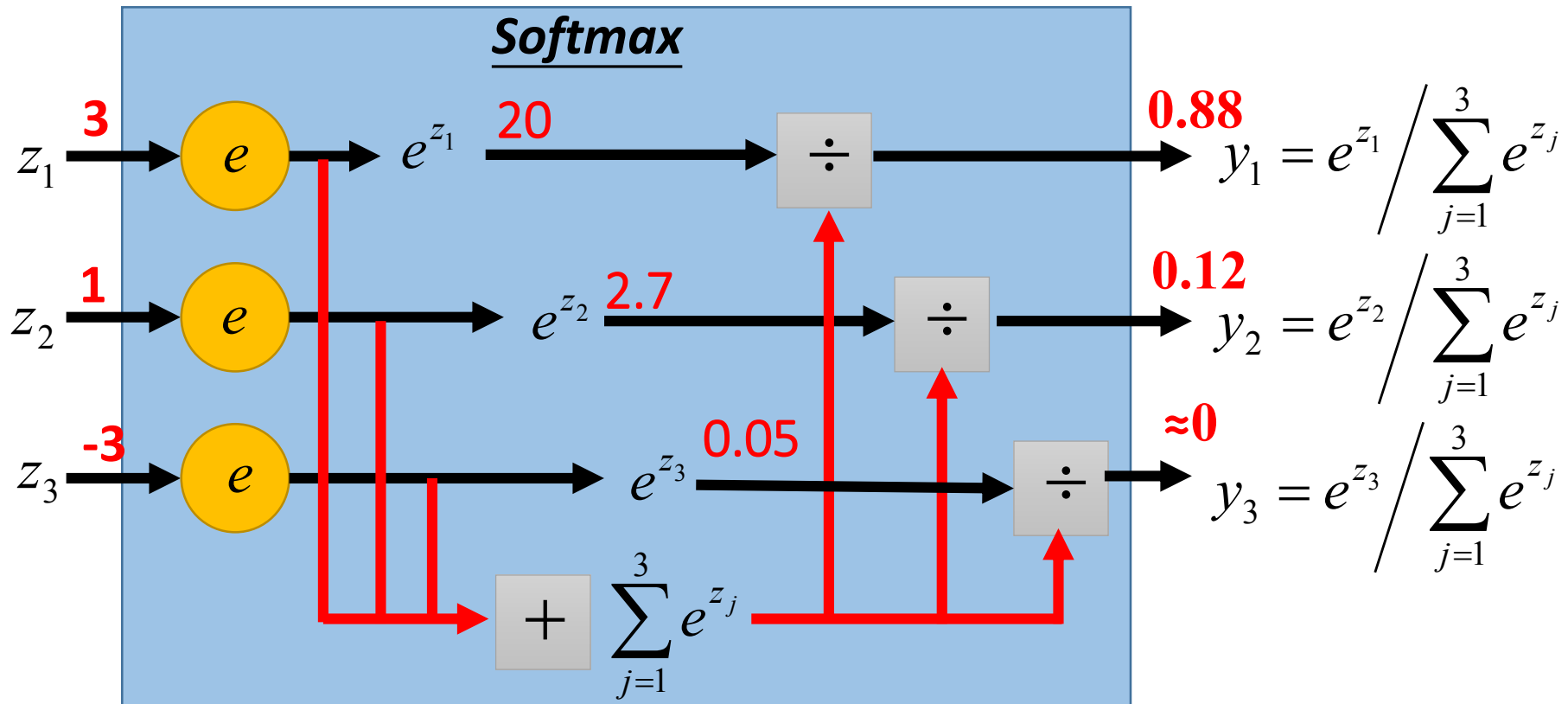
$$C_3: w^3, b_3 \quad z_3 = w^3 \cdot x + b_3$$

Probability:

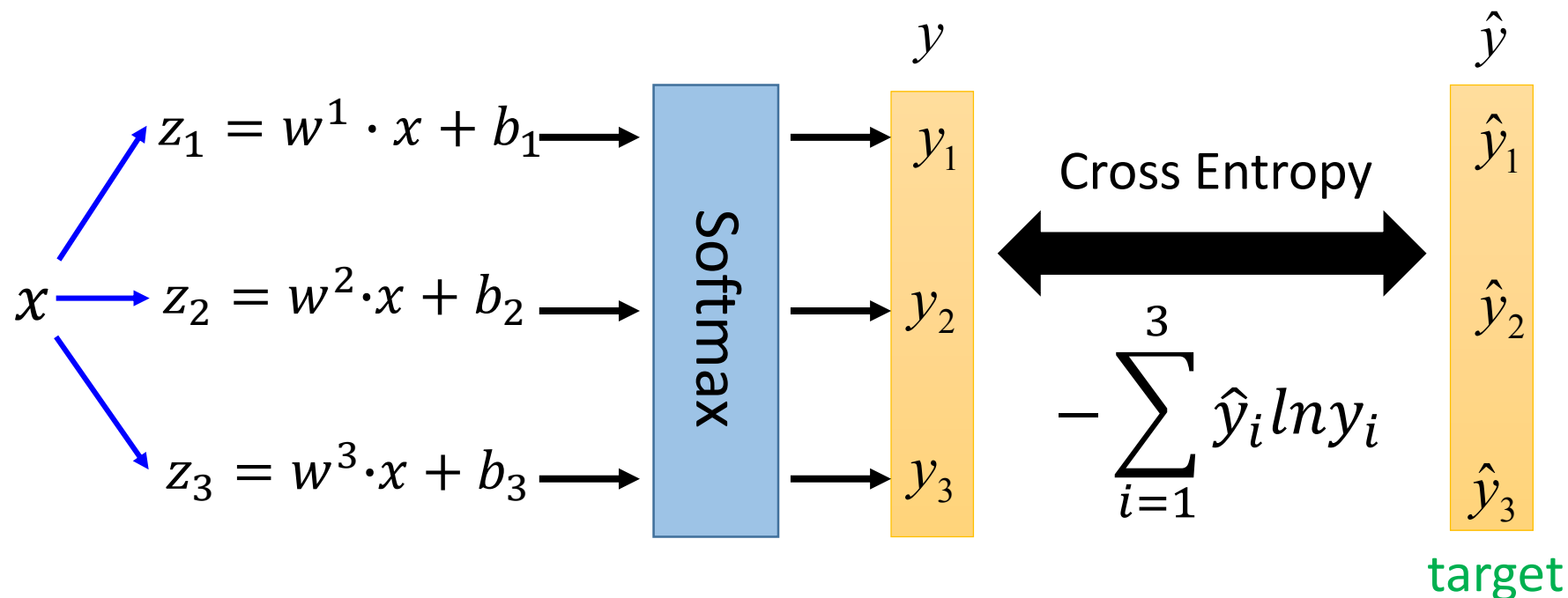
$$\blacksquare 1 > y_i > 0$$

$$\blacksquare \sum_i y_i = 1$$

$$y_i = P(C_i | x)$$



Multi-class Classification (3 classes as example)



If $x \in \text{class 1}$

$$\hat{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

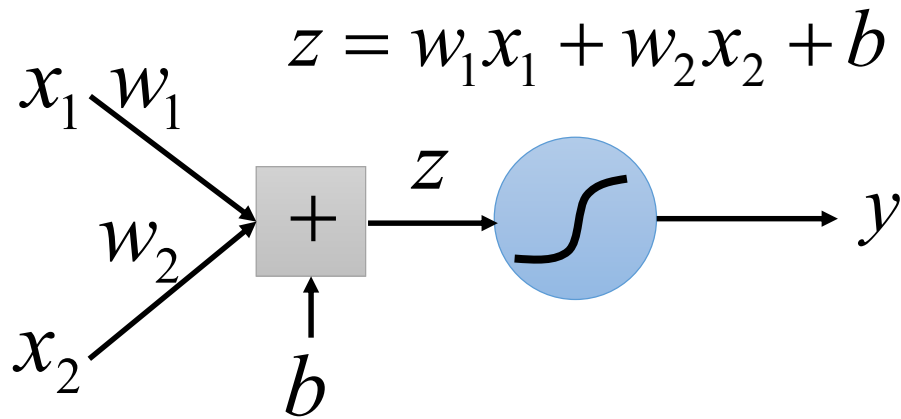
If $x \in \text{class 2}$

$$\hat{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

If $x \in \text{class 3}$

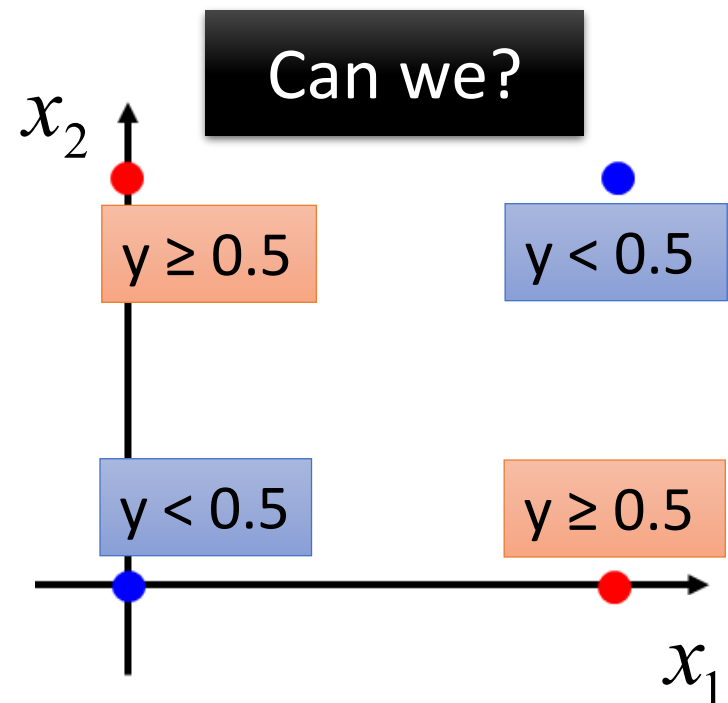
$$\hat{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Limitation of Logistic Regression



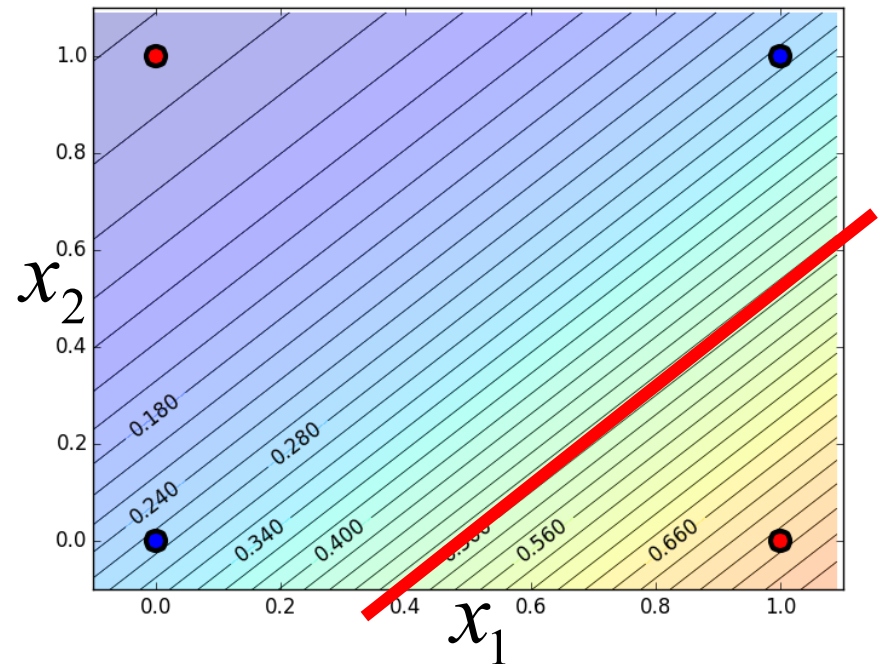
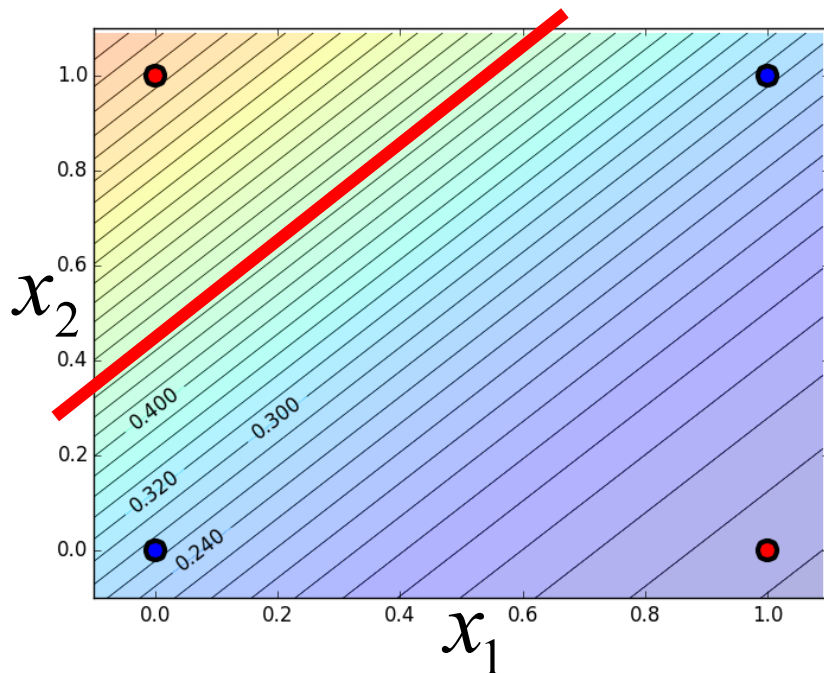
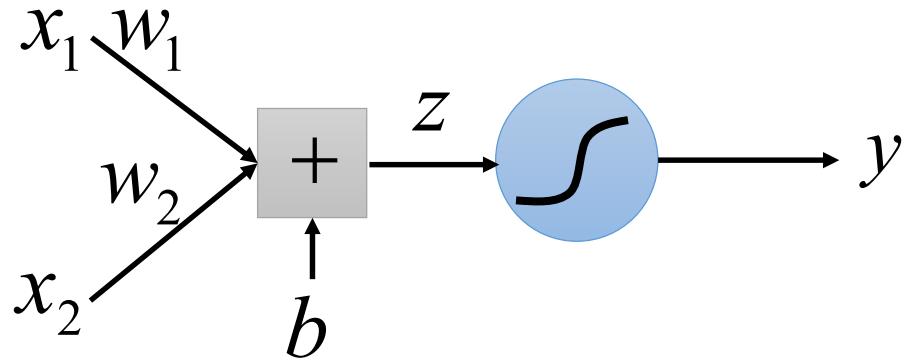
$$\begin{cases} \text{Class1} & y \geq 0.5 \\ \text{Class2} & y < 0.5 \end{cases}$$

Input Feature		Label
x_1	x_2	
0	0	Class 2
0	1	Class 1
1	0	Class 1
1	1	Class 2



Limitation of Logistic Regression

- No, we can't

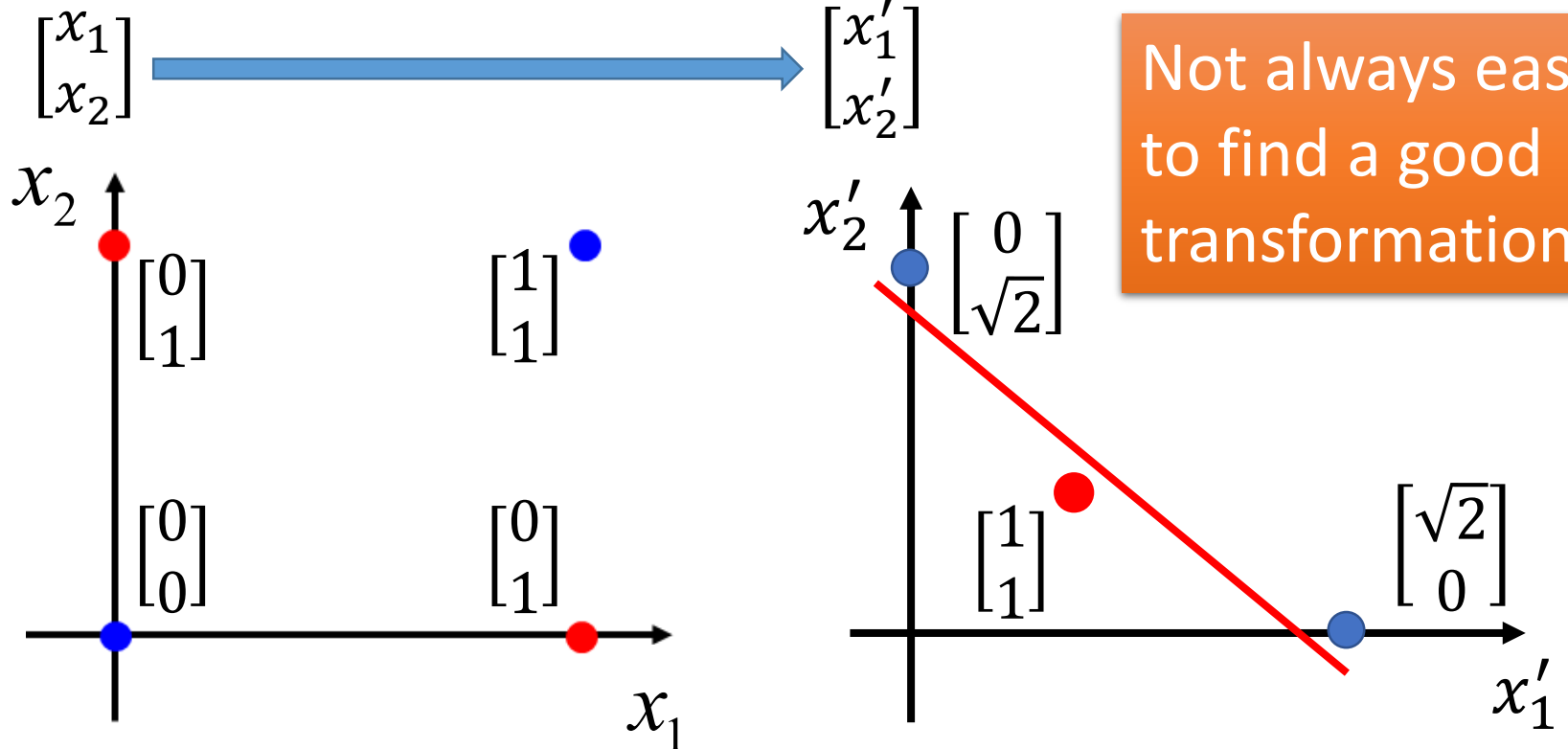


Limitation of Logistic Regression

- Feature Transformation

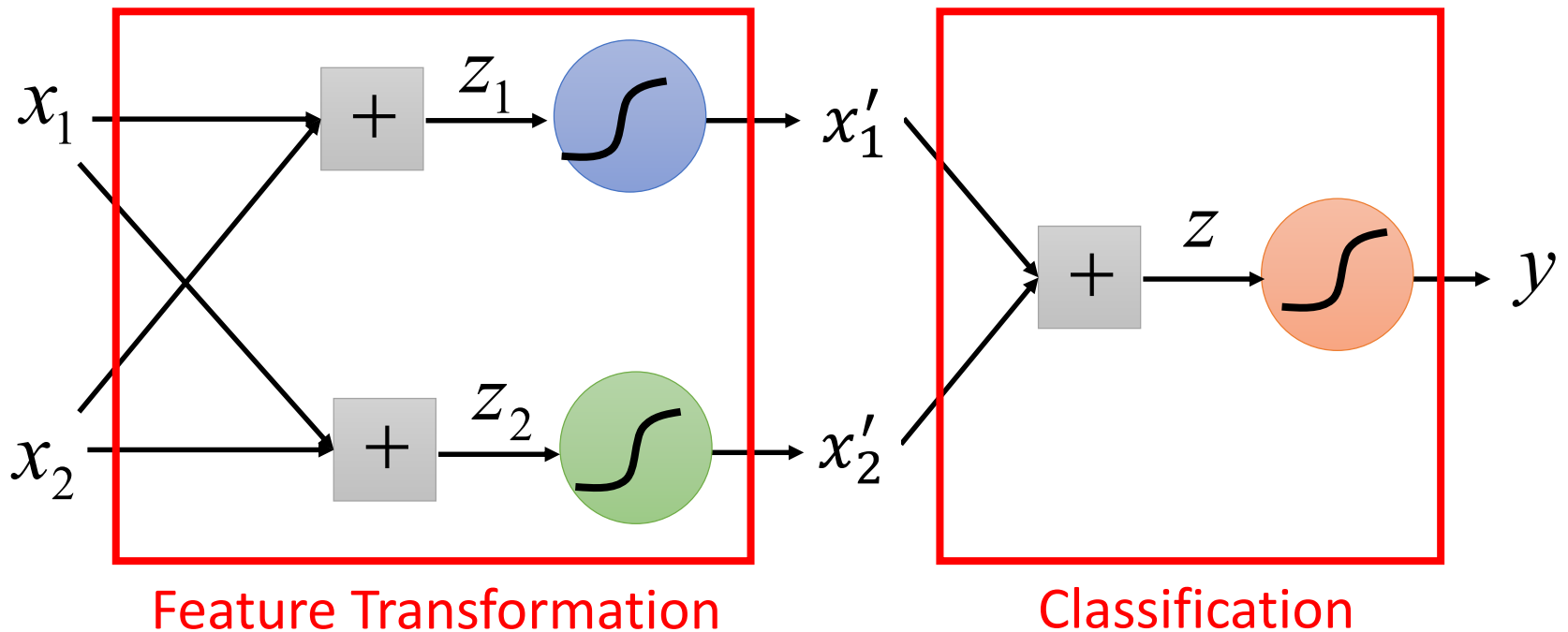
x'_1 : distance to $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

x'_2 : distance to $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

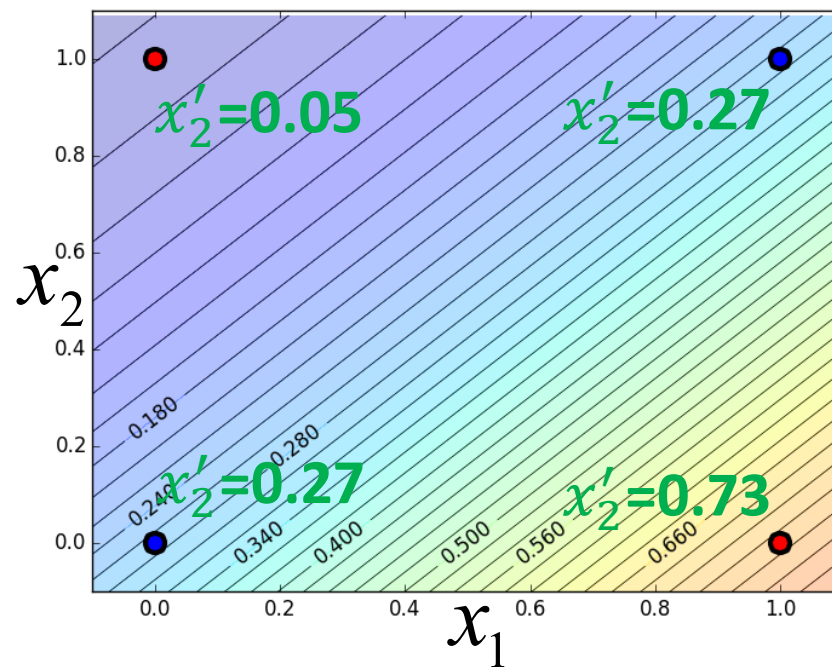
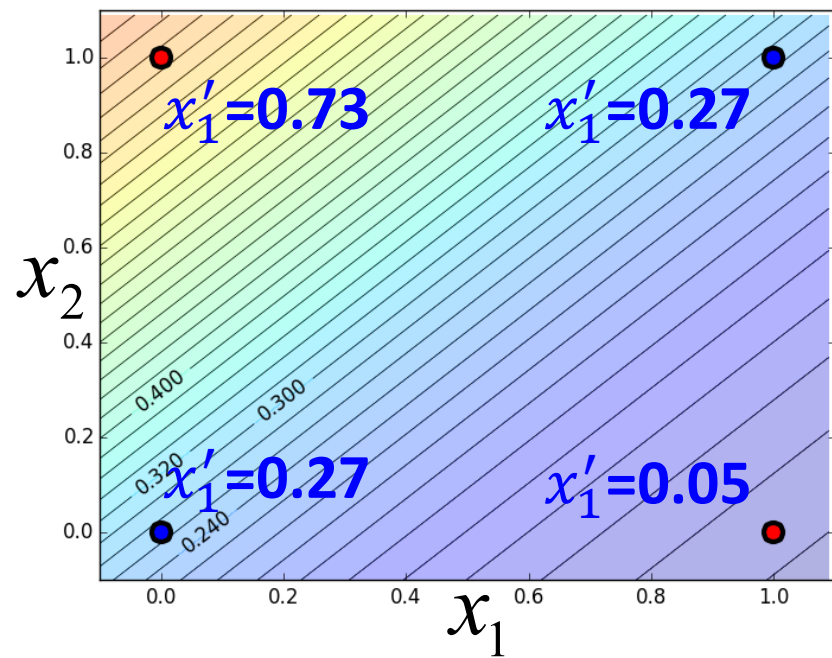
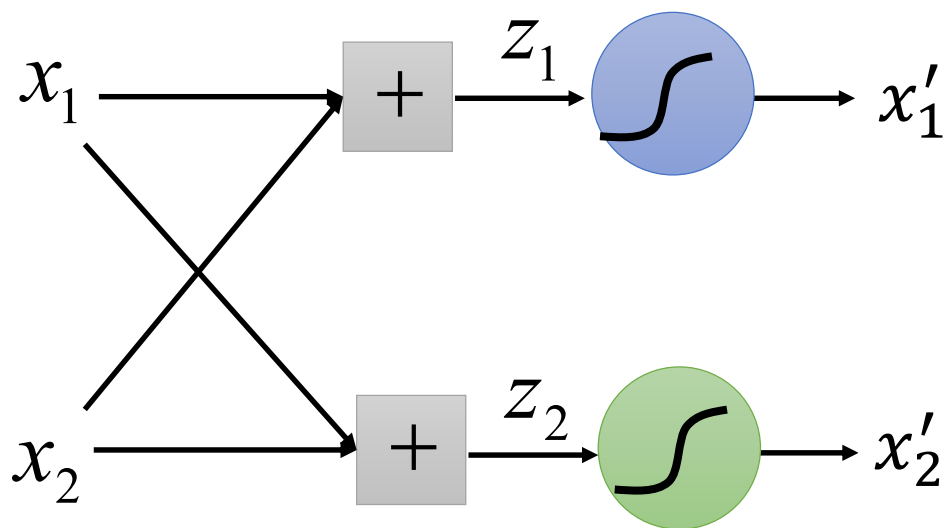


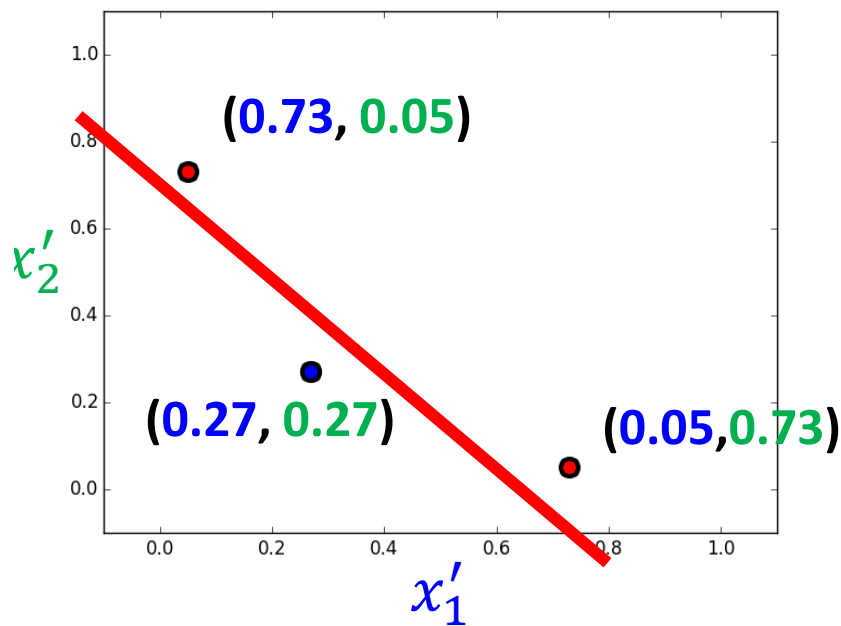
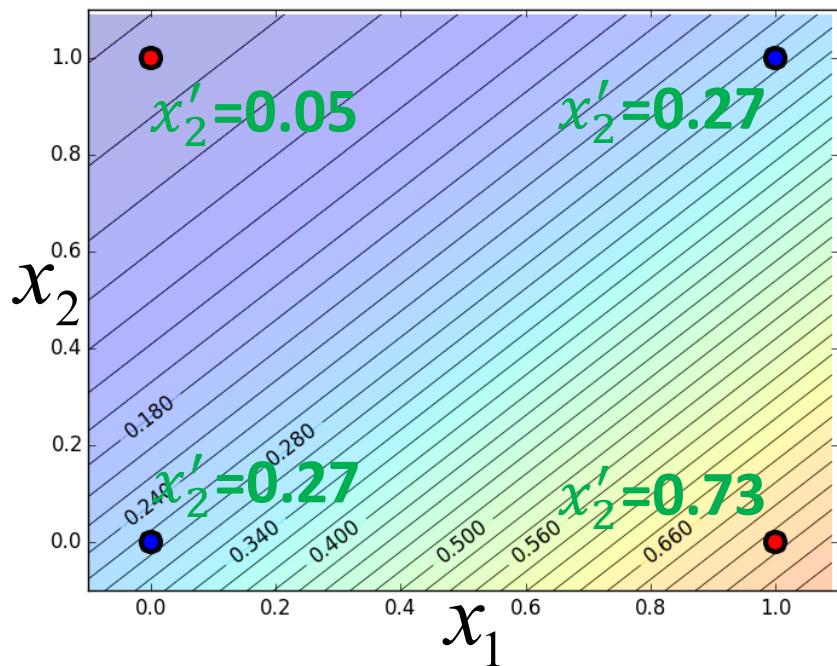
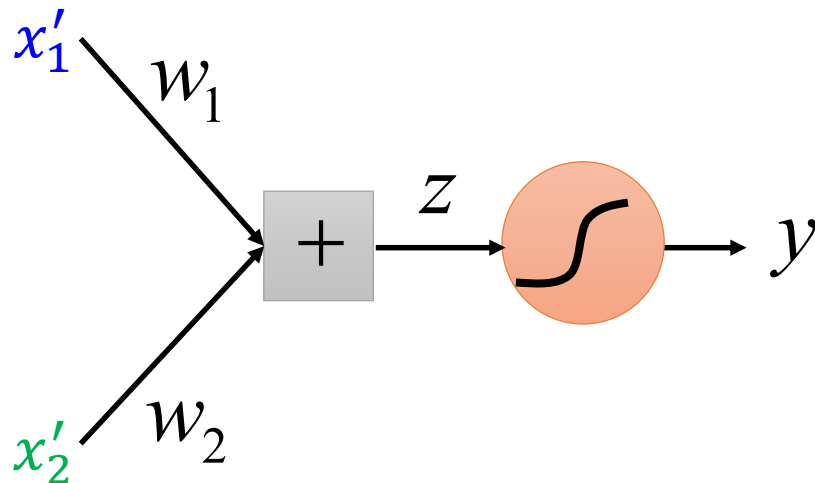
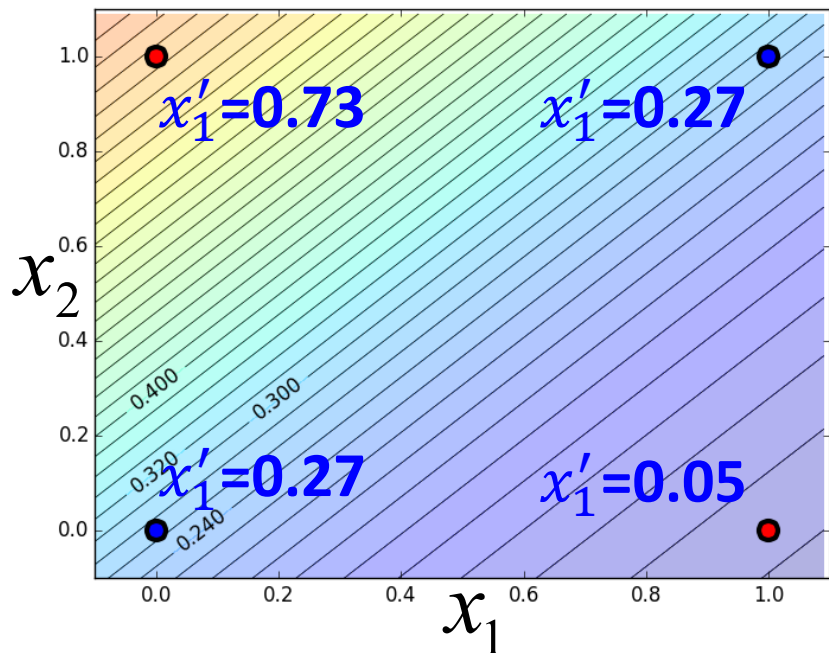
Limitation of Logistic Regression

- Cascading logistic regression models

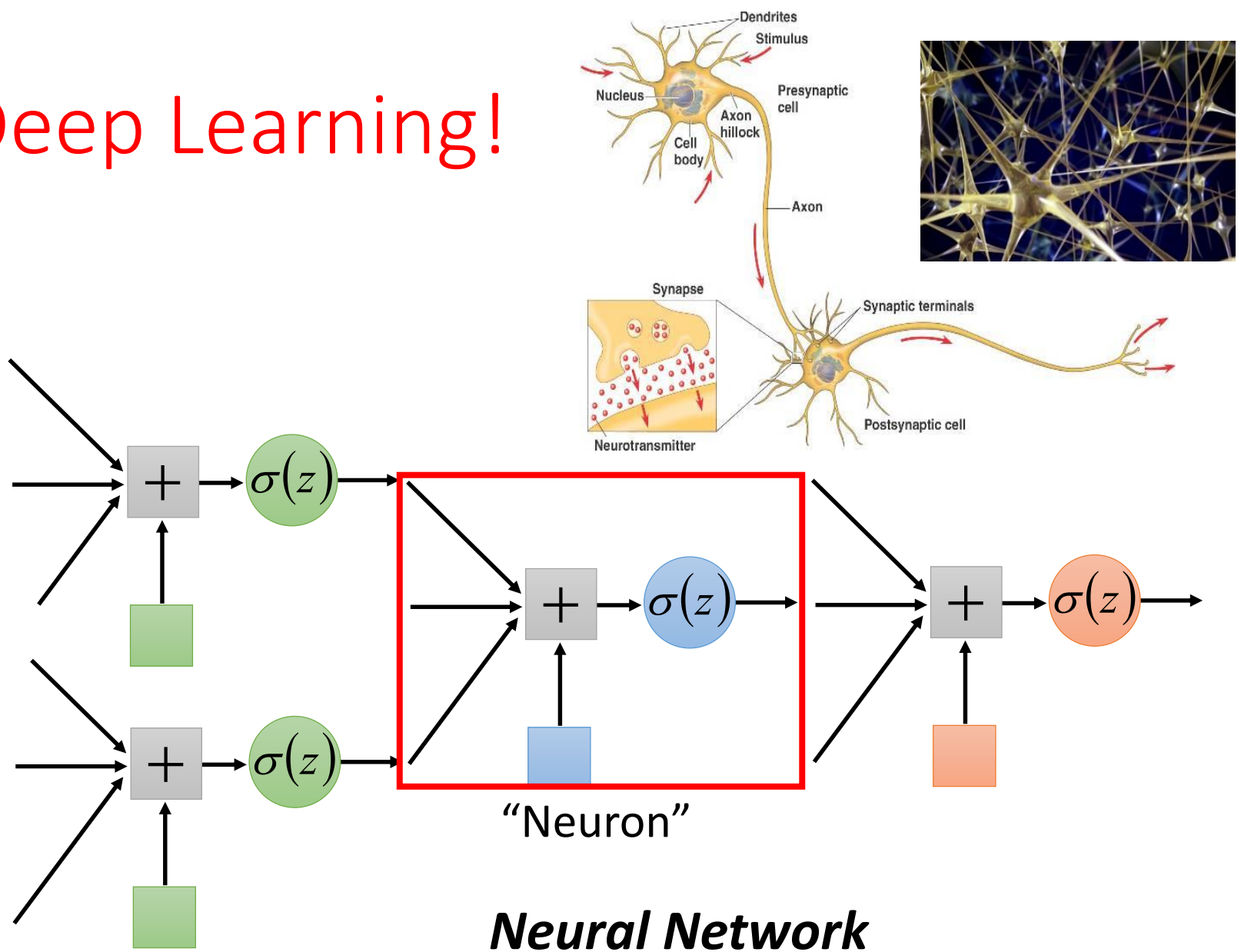


(ignore bias in this figure)





Deep Learning!



Reference

- Bishop: Chapter 4.3