## Deep Learning - Logistic Regression Homework 1

In linear regression we model our data with a linear function which outputs continuous values :

$$f(w,b) = wx + b$$

However, when we talk about logistic regression we are not interested in continuous values but we want probabilistic values. In order to plot predicted values into probabilities between 0 and 1, we use the sigmoid function to plug it into our linear function.

$$S(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$
 def sigmoid(result):  
final\_result = 1/(1+np.exp(-result))  
return final\_result

From these assumptions we can see the hypothesis of logistic regression.

$$h_{ heta}(\mathbf{x}) = rac{1}{1 + e^{- heta^ op \mathbf{x}}}$$

Then we have to apply this logistic regression function over the summation of weights features:

```
Z = np.dot(input_batch_size, weights) + bias
S = sigmoid(Z)
```

Later on, we had to define the cost function(0.5):

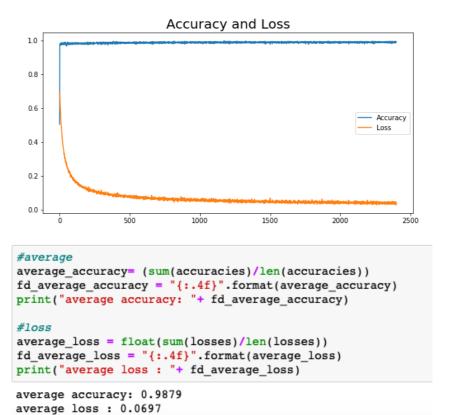
We can now calculate the accuracy and loss of each data and update the weights in each epoch and batches:

```
# calculate the loss (and accuracy)
loss = (-1.0) * np.mean(np.multiply(y, np.log(A)) + np.multiply(1.0-y, np.log(1.0 - A)))
accuracy = compute_accuracy(y, y_hat)

# update weights
dw = np.dot(input_batch_size.T, np.transpose(A - y).T) * (1.0/input_batch_size.shape[1])
db = np.mean((A - y))
weights = weights - learning_rate * dw
bias = bias - learning_rate * db

losses.append(loss)
accuracies.append(accuracy)
```

After our training data is finished, we can check the accuracy and the loss of our logistic regression program:



As we can see from my results above, my calculated average accuracy was: 0.9879, average loss was: 0.0697