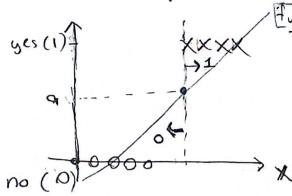
Classification

\* y can only be one of two values. This type of clossification is called binory classification.

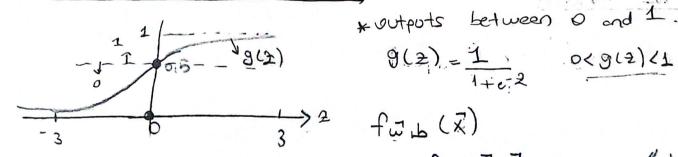


Emil = wxtb) OK 9K1 If  $f_{w,b}(x) < \alpha \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{G}} = 0$ If  $f_{w,b}(x) > q \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{G}} = 1$ 

Logistic Regression

Logistic regression is used to some binary classification problems with output label y is either too or one.

Signated fuction (logistic fuction)



\* outpots between 0 and 1.

$$9(2) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-2}}$$
  $0<9(2)<1$ 

$$f_{\vec{\omega},b}(\vec{x}) = g(\vec{\omega}.\vec{x}+b) = \boxed{\frac{1}{1+e^{-(\vec{\omega}.\vec{x}+b)}}}$$

P(y=0) + P(y=1) =1 Alojistik regresyon, iki ver faktöre orasudalu ilisuler belnak igin notenotista Aactoua pir nai augisi pervidigi. Polizie Lediczdu (0 daha sonra digenne dayall bu faktorlarden birnin dogaini talimin etnek Tain by Thiskiyi kullond Tohminin ever yo da hayir gibi sinth SOUCH VOIGHT Lojistik regresyon, yapoy 20ka ve makine ögrenimi alonuda örenli bir teknietr Lojistik regresyon kullandrak dlusterda Mi modeller wullen l'ann is voilainder eylene d'aisticlebier ongonier elde etrelina yoduncité ملاد -Decision Boundary A cak degini · 0, 2+ >0 0>d+ x, w. dusik seamer g =0 Awne bosttit olosilym decision boundary gagltacaither? 2= 2.7+6=0 0/ 2= 0-x+b=0 2 = X1+X2-J=0 , decision boundary X1 + X2 =3 non-linear -> 2= w1 x1+w2 x2 +b fu, b(x)=9(2) = 9 ( wy. x2+ w2. x2 +b) = 9(x1 + x2 -1) x1 +x22 >1 -19 =1 ( costono for sold of one of months x12 + x22 <1 - 9 =0 Logistic loss function - los (fz, b(x'(1))  $L(f_{\varpi,b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}), y^{(i)}) = \langle$ -log (1-file (x(1)) if y(i) =0 As fwib (x(1))-1 then 1095-10 As fülb (x") -10 then loss > 40 X \* The further prediction fwib(x(1)) is from toget y(1), the higher thelo

+ Lozistik regresyonición ortalang karesel hata kullankuprsa, maliyet fonk. "konveks degildir", bu nederla gradyon inisinin w ve b parametrebri Tain en uygun degari bulmosi doha Zardur.

$$J(\vec{\omega}_{b}) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[ y^{(i)} \log \left( f_{\vec{\omega}_{i}b} \left( \vec{x}^{(i)} \right) \right) + \left( l - y^{(i)} \right) \log \left( 1 - f_{\vec{\omega}_{i}b} \left( \vec{x}^{(i)} \right) \right) \right]$$
(Maximum (Thelihood estimation)

Training Logistic Regression

$$w_{j} = w_{j} - x \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{j}} \right] (\vec{w}_{i}b) \rightarrow \frac{M}{M} \left[ \frac{M}{M} \left( f \vec{w}_{i}b (\vec{x}^{(i)}) - y \vec{w} \right) \times_{j} \vec{w} \right]$$

$$b = b - x \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{j}} \right] (\vec{w}_{i}b) \rightarrow \frac{M}{M} \left[ \frac{M}{M} \left( f \vec{w}_{i}b (\vec{x}^{(i)}) - y \vec{w} \right) \times_{j} \vec{w} \right]$$

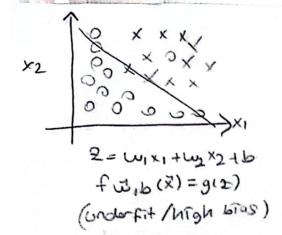
Linear regression = 
$$f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x}) = \vec{w} \cdot \vec{x} + b$$
  
Logistic regression =  $f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x} + b)}}$ 

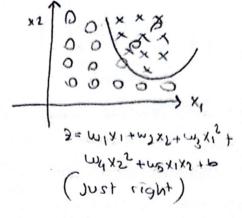
The Problem of Overfitting

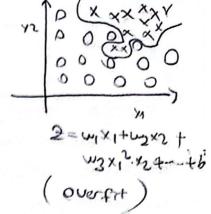
- · Underfit/high bias doesn't fit the training set well (few features)
- · Generalization fits training set pretty well (quadratic features)
- . Overfit/high variance fits the training set extremely well (too many features)

# Bir model olusturken anacımız yri Brekler için sanucion doğru tahmin etnek izere modelt bullpabilmektir Buno yapan bir modelin iyi genellene yaptızı Söylenir.

& Bir model yeri Breklete îyî aabemadiguda, bu durum modelin iyi genellene yapmadigun gosferir: (Asırı uyum)







lagularization (Disentilesticme)

Degi Even sayusi attitaq, modelin ogiri ogrenne (overfit) olosilgi atmostador Disentilostirme de agiri ogrenne problemint abstrete kein kullonila bir tekniktir.

A loguerization lets you neep all of your features, but they just prevents the features from having on overly large effect, which is what sometimes can cause overfitting.

the mi parantrebaint charentilesticing, b parantresini dusenlanet cok brenti

Addressing overtitting

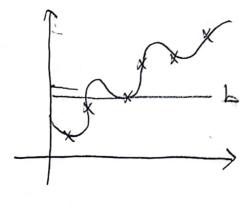
1. collect mare data

2 scleet features

- Feature selection

3. leduce size of parameters - "Regularization"

restin direkterinin syssem attempt very en alakalı bettiklerin bir att biresini secure of the youtenbur, mode-tin egitim setinde olmagan yen örnektere daha iyi gendlere yepil -



if A is very loge , I = 1010

the learning algorithm will choose in pagmetus

are close to 0 and F(x) = b. So the learning
algorithm fits a horizontal Straight line and

under fits.

Regularized Linear Regression

$$\frac{\min}{\omega_{i,b}} J(\omega_{i,b}) = \min_{\omega_{i,b}} \left( \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( f\omega_{i,b}(x^{i(i)}) - y^{(i)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \omega_{j}^{2} \right) \\
\omega_{j} = \omega_{j} - \alpha_{j} \frac{1}{2m} J(\omega_{j,b}) + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( f\omega_{i,b}(x^{i(i)}) - y^{(i)} \right) \times \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \left( f\omega_{i,b}(x^{i(j)}) - y^{(i)} \right) \\
b = b - \alpha_{j} \frac{1}{2b} J(\omega_{j,b}) + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \left( f\omega_{i,b}(x^{i(j)}) - y^{(i)} \right)$$