

< Logistic Loss Function >

- Squared error cost function = convex function 이기 때문에 사용하기 좋음 logistic loss function도 동일하게 해당 cost function은 logistic regression의 cost function으로 사용

$J_{\vec{w},b}$

cost

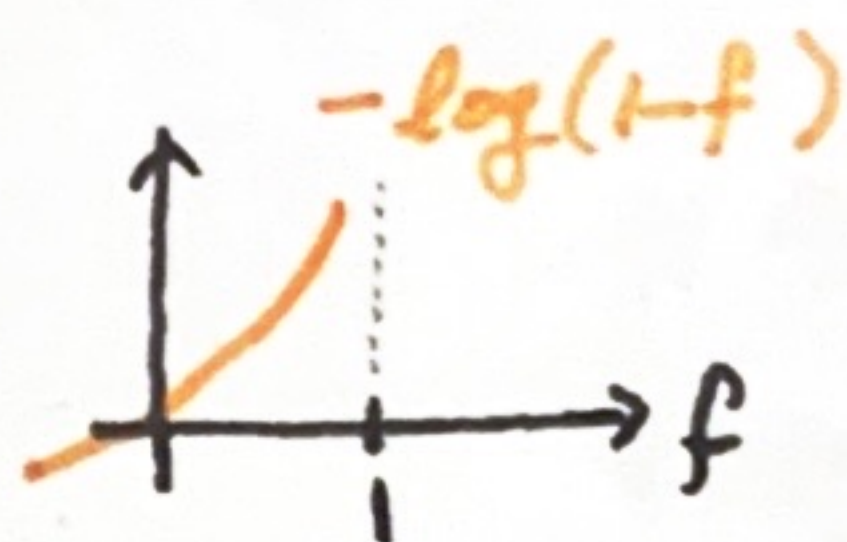
$$J(\vec{w}, b) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{2} (f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

Loss $L(f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}), y^{(i)})$

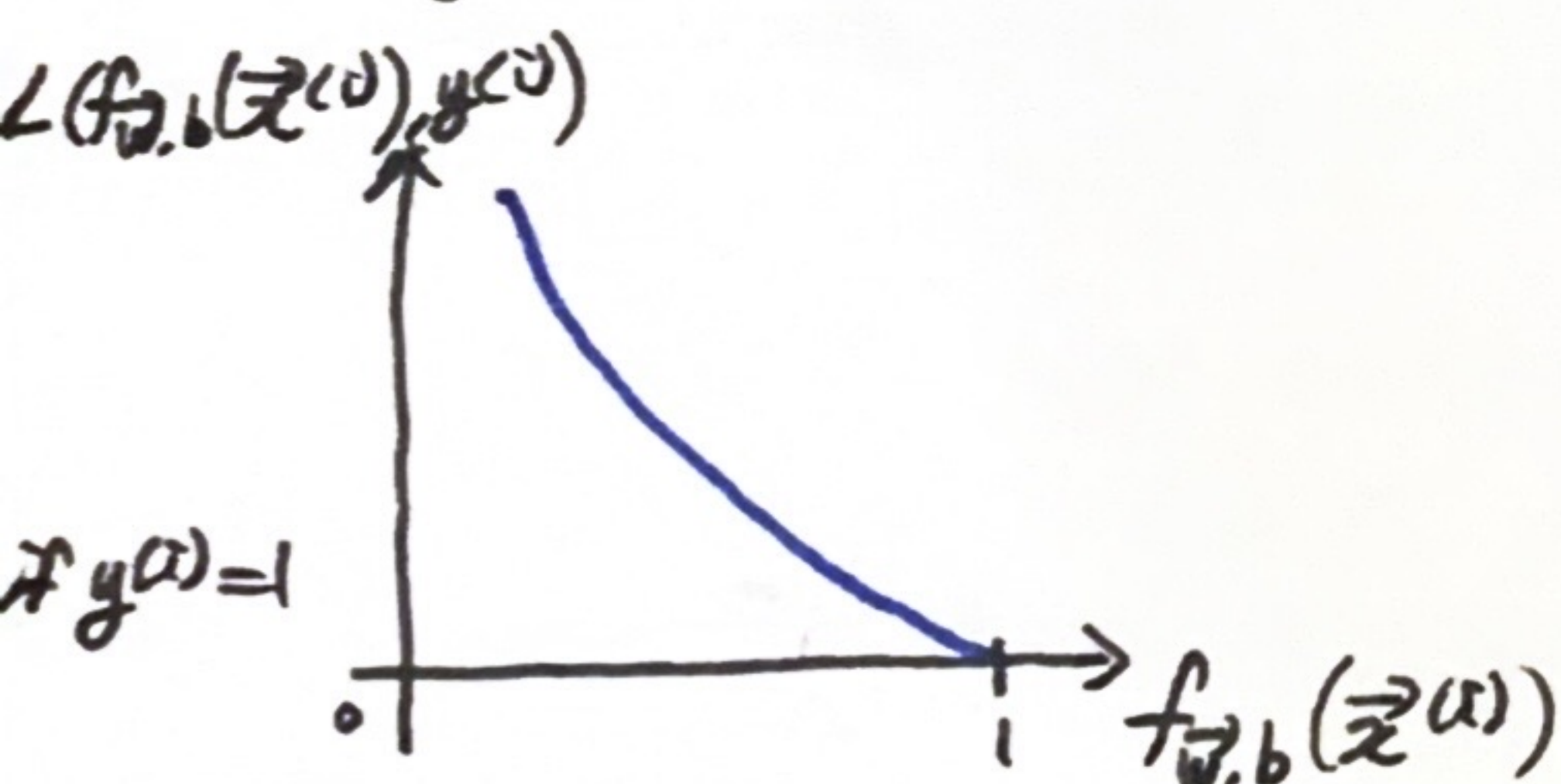
logistic loss func

$$L(f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}), y^{(i)}) = \begin{cases} -\log(f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x}^{(i)})) \\ -\log(1 - f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x}^{(i)})) \end{cases}$$

* log function



i) $-\log(f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}))$



$y^{(i)} (= \text{target}) = 1$ 일 때

$f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}) (= \text{prediction}) = 1 \rightarrow \text{loss} = 0$
 $f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}) (= \text{prediction}) \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \text{loss} \rightarrow \infty$

∴ cost

loss

$$J(\vec{w}, b) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^m L(f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}), y^{(i)})$$

$$L = \begin{cases} -\log(f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x}^{(i)})) & \text{if } y^{(i)} = 1 \\ -\log(1 - f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x}^{(i)})) & \text{if } y^{(i)} = 0 \end{cases}$$

loss

$$L(f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}), y^{(i)})$$

$$= -y^{(i)} \log(f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x}^{(i)})) - (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}))$$

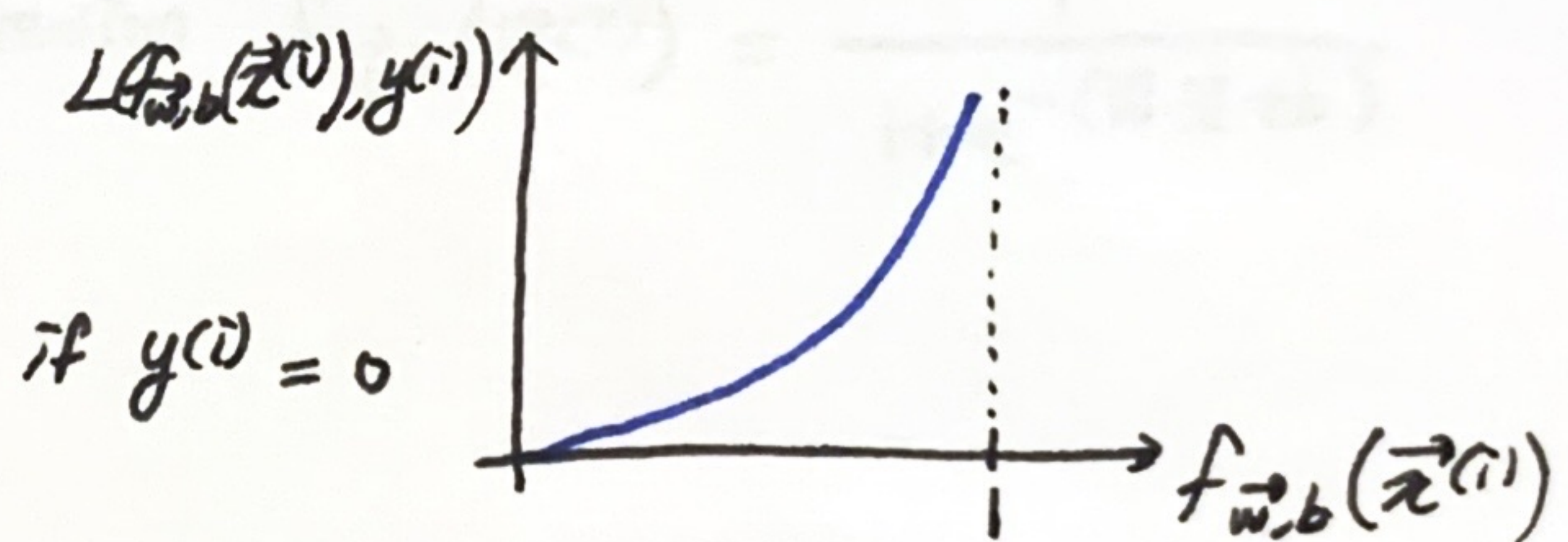
cost

$$J(\vec{w}, b) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^m [L(f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}), y^{(i)})]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^m [y^{(i)} \log(f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x}^{(i)})) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}))]$$

(2)

ii) $-\log(1 - f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}))$



if $y^{(i)} = 0$

$y^{(i)} (= \text{target}) = 0$ 일 때

$f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}) (= \text{prediction}) \Rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \text{loss} \rightarrow \infty$
 $f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}) (= \text{prediction}) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{loss} = 0$

⇒ overall cost function becomes convex

= can reach a global minimum by using gradient descent