

2)에 의해 추정.

$$p(y) = \begin{cases} 1-p & \text{for } y=0 \\ p & \text{for } y=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow p(y) = \underline{p^y \cdot (1-p)^{1-y}} \rightarrow \text{우도 (왼쪽 확률} \times \text{왼가나리 확률)}$$

$$\arg \max_{\theta} \prod_{i=1}^n p(y^{(i)} | x^{(i)}, \theta^{(i)})$$

x, θ 값이 주어졌을 때, y 값에 대한 확률을 구함.

2)인 y 값을 외에도 다른 값을 구할 것이므로.

$$\arg \max_{\theta} \prod_{i=1}^n p(x^{(i)}, \theta^{(i)})^{y^{(i)}} \times (1 - p(x^{(i)}, \theta^{(i)}))^{1-y^{(i)}} \Rightarrow y=0, 1 \text{ 은 정수 나뉘지 않음.}$$

이때, $p = \frac{1}{1+e^{-2}}$

$L(\theta) = \log P(y|x;\theta) \rightarrow$ 계산의 편리성을 위해 로그 취함.

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \log (p(x_i; \theta_i)^{y_i} (1 - p(x_i; \theta_i))^{1-y_i})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \log p(x_i; \theta_i)^{y_i} + \log (1 - p(x_i; \theta_i))^{1-y_i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \cdot \log p(x_i; \theta_i) + (1-y_i) \cdot \log (1 - p(x_i; \theta_i))$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \cdot \log \frac{1}{1+e^{-x_i \theta}} + (1-y_i) \cdot \log \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+e^{-x_i \theta}} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \log \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+e^{-x_i \theta}} \right) + y_i \left[\log \frac{1}{1+e^{-x_i \theta}} - \log \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+e^{-x_i \theta}} \right) \right]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \log \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+e^{-x_i \theta}} \right) + y_i \left[\log e^{-x_i \theta} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n -\log(1+e^{x_i \theta}) + \sum_{i=1}^n y_i x_i \theta$$

$$\frac{1}{1+e^{-x_i \theta}} = \frac{e^{x_i \theta}}{1+e^{x_i \theta}}$$