

Logistic RegressionModel  $y|x$  directly

$$\hat{f}(x) = \underset{c}{\operatorname{argmin}} \hat{p}(y|x)$$

Basic version: binary classifier  $y \in \{0, 1\}$ Prediction fn:Since  $y \in \{0, 1\}$ 

$$p(y=1|x) = 1 - p(y=0|x)$$

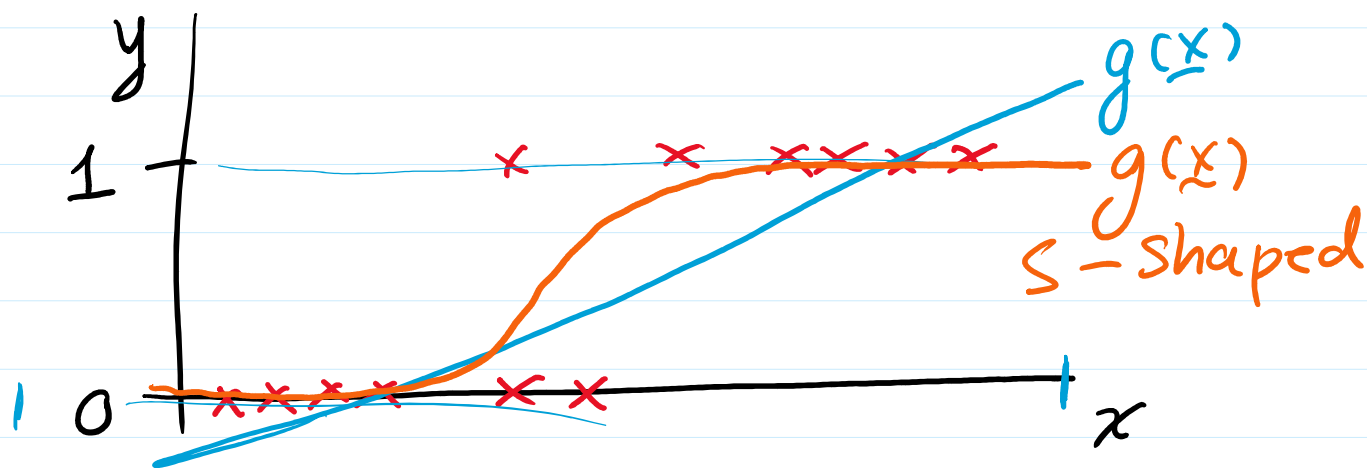
↖ only need to model one

$$\text{Equiv: } \hat{f}(x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{p(y=1|x)} > p(y=0|x) \\ > 1 - p(y=1|x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p(y=1|x) > \frac{1}{2}.$$

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$$Y|X=x \sim \text{Bern}(\text{???}) \\ p(y=1|x) = g(x)$$



In particular logistic regression uses logistic curve:

$$g(\underline{x}) = \text{logistic}(\underline{x}^T \beta)$$

$$\text{logistic}(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$



inverse:  $\text{logit}(a) = \log\left(\frac{a}{1-a}\right)$

Notice:  $\delta_1(\underline{x}) = p(y=1|\underline{x}) = g(\underline{x}) = \text{logistic}(\underline{x}^T \beta)$

then  $\text{logit}(\delta_1(\underline{x})) = \underline{x}^T \beta$

↑ increasing

So logistic regression is a linear classifier.

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How do I learn good values of  $\beta$ ? MLE

$$\hat{\beta} = \underset{\beta}{\text{argmax}} \ell(\beta) = \underset{\beta}{\text{argmin}} \text{NLL}(\beta)$$

$y_n | \underline{x}_n \sim \text{Bern}(g(\underline{x}_n))$

$$g(\underline{x}_n) = \text{logistic}(\underline{x}_n^T \beta)$$

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$$z \sim \text{Bern}(p), \quad p(t) = \underline{p^t (1-p)^{1-t}}$$

$$p = p(z=1)$$

$$L(\beta) = \prod_n p(y_n | \underline{x}_n)$$

$$= \prod_n g(\underline{x}_n)^{y_n} (1 - g(\underline{x}_n))^{1 - y_n}$$

$$\ell(\beta) = \sum_n \left[ y_n \log(g(\underline{x}_n)) + (1 - y_n) \log(1 - g(\underline{x}_n)) \right]$$

$$= - \sum_n H(y_n, g(\underline{x}_n))$$

cross entropy

$$H(p, q) = p \log(q) + (1 - p) \log(1 - q)$$

$$NLL(\beta) = \sum_n \left[ H(y_n, g(\underline{x}_n)) \right] \text{cross entropy loss}$$

$$\hat{\beta} = \arg \min_{\beta}$$

= minimize cross entropy

No closed form soln, use numerical optim.

## Gradient descent:

Initialize guess  $\hat{\beta}^{(0)}$

For  $t=1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$\hat{\beta}^{(t)} \leftarrow \hat{\beta}^{(t-1)} - \alpha \nabla_{\beta} \text{NLL}(\hat{\beta}^{(t-1)})$$

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Can extend to more than 1 class

Called Multinomial Logistic Regression

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## LDA v. Logistic Regression

LDA

Logistic Regression

① model  $X|Y$  and  $Y$   
normality assump.  
on  $X$

② easier to fit, less  
issues

① model  $Y|X$  directly  
no assump. about dist of  $X$

② harder to fit,  
could have problems if  
classes very separated

③ both linear