# Classification Logistic Regression



## Thus far, regression:

predict a continuous value given some inputs

## Reading Your Brain, Simple Example

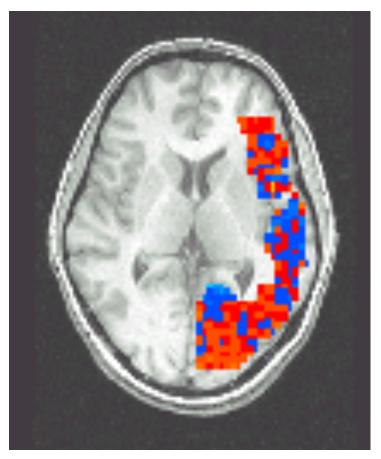
[Mitchell et al.]

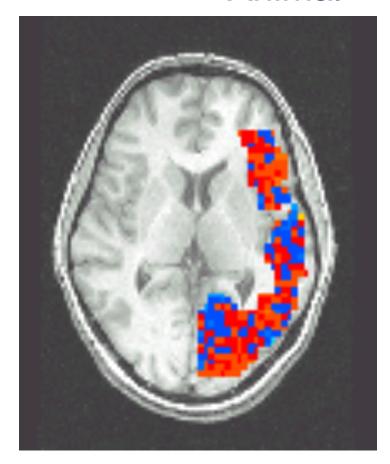
Pairwise classification accuracy: 85%

Person -



**Animal** 





#### Classification

- · Learn f: X -> Y
  - · X features
  - Y target classes
- Loss Function
- Expected loss of f:

#### Classification

- · Learn f: X -> Y
  - X features
  - Y target classes
- Loss Function  $\ell(f(x), y) = \mathbf{1}\{f(x) \neq y\}$
- Expected loss of f:

$$\mathbb{E}_{XY}[\mathbf{1}\{f(X) \neq Y\}] = \mathbb{E}_{X}[\mathbb{E}_{Y|X}[\mathbf{1}\{f(x) \neq Y\}|X = x]]$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{Y|X}[\mathbf{1}\{f(x) \neq Y\}|X = x] = \sum_{i} P(Y = i|X = x)\mathbf{1}\{f(x) \neq i\} = \sum_{i \neq f(x)} P(Y = i|X = x)$$

$$= 1 - P(Y = f(x)|X = x)$$

Suppose you knew P(YIX) exactly, how should you classify?

#### Classification

- · Learn f: X -> Y
  - X features
  - Y target classes
- Loss Function  $\ell(f(x), y) = \mathbf{1}\{f(x) \neq y\}$
- Expected loss of f:

$$\mathbb{E}_{XY}[\mathbf{1}\{f(X) \neq Y\}] = \mathbb{E}_{X}[\mathbb{E}_{Y|X}[\mathbf{1}\{f(x) \neq Y\}|X = x]]$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{Y|X}[\mathbf{1}\{f(x) \neq Y\}|X = x] = \sum_{i} P(Y = i|X = x)\mathbf{1}\{f(x) \neq i\} = \sum_{i \neq f(x)} P(Y = i|X = x)$$

$$= 1 - P(Y = f(x)|X = x)$$

- Suppose you knew P(YIX) exactly, how should you classify?
  - Bayes-Optimal classifier:

$$f(x) = \arg\max_{y} \mathbb{P}(Y = y | X = x)$$

## **Bayes Optimal Binary Classifier**

$$Y \in \{0, 1\}$$

- Suppose you knew P(YIX) exactly, how should you classify?
  - Bayes-Optimal classifier:

$$f(x) = \arg\max_{y} \mathbb{P}(Y = y | X = x)$$

Suppose we don't know P(YIX), but have n iid examples

$$\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$$

What is a natural estimator for P(Y I X)?

## **Bayes Optimal Binary Classifier**

Suppose we don't know P(YIX), but have n iid examples

$$\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n \qquad Y \in \{0, 1\}$$

What is a natural estimator for P(Y I X)?

Fix some  $\tilde{x} \in X$ 

Suppose  $x_i = \tilde{x}$  for  $m \leq n$  samples

What is a natural estimator for  $\theta_* := \mathbb{P}(Y = 1 | X = \tilde{x})$ ?

If k of the m labels are equal to Y = 1 then

## **Bayes Optimal Binary Classifier**

Suppose we don't know P(YIX), but have n iid examples

$$\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n \qquad Y \in \{0, 1\}$$

What is a natural estimator for argmax\_y P(Y = y I X)?

If 
$$X = \{0,1\}^d$$
, or is generally discrete

$$\hat{f}(x) = \arg\max_{y \in \{0,1\}} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{1}[\mathbf{x_i} = \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y_i} = \mathbf{y}]}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{1}[\mathbf{x_i} = \mathbf{x}]}$$

Issues?

#### **Process**

Collect a dataset

Decide on a model

Find the function which fits the data best

Choose a loss function

Pick the function which minimizes loss
on data

Use function to make prediction on new examples

## Decide on a model, Binary Classification

To make predictions for unseen inputs (xs),

need a **general** model for 
$$\mathbb{P}(Y=1|X=x)$$

What about standard linear regression model?

- Need to map real values to [0,1]
  - We call such maps "link functions"

## **Logistic Regression**

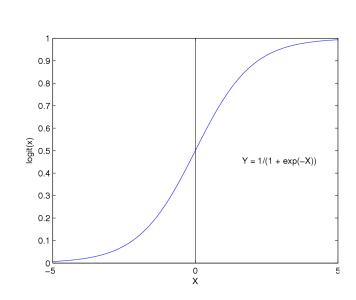
#### **Actually classification, not regression:)**

Learn  $\mathbb{P}(Y=1|X=x)$  using  $\sigma(w^Tx)$ , for link function  $\sigma=$ 

$$\frac{1}{1 + exp(-z)}$$

$$\mathbb{P}[Y = 1 | X = x, w] = \sigma(w^T x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-w^T x)}$$

$$\mathbb{P}[Y = 0|X = x, w] = 1 - \sigma(w^T x) = \frac{\exp(-w^T x)}{1 + \exp(-w^T x)}$$
$$= \frac{1}{1 + \exp(w^T x)}$$



#### Features can be discrete or continuous!

## **Understanding the sigmoid**

$$\sigma(w_0 + \sum_k w_k x_k) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{w_0 + \sum_k w_k x_k}}$$

