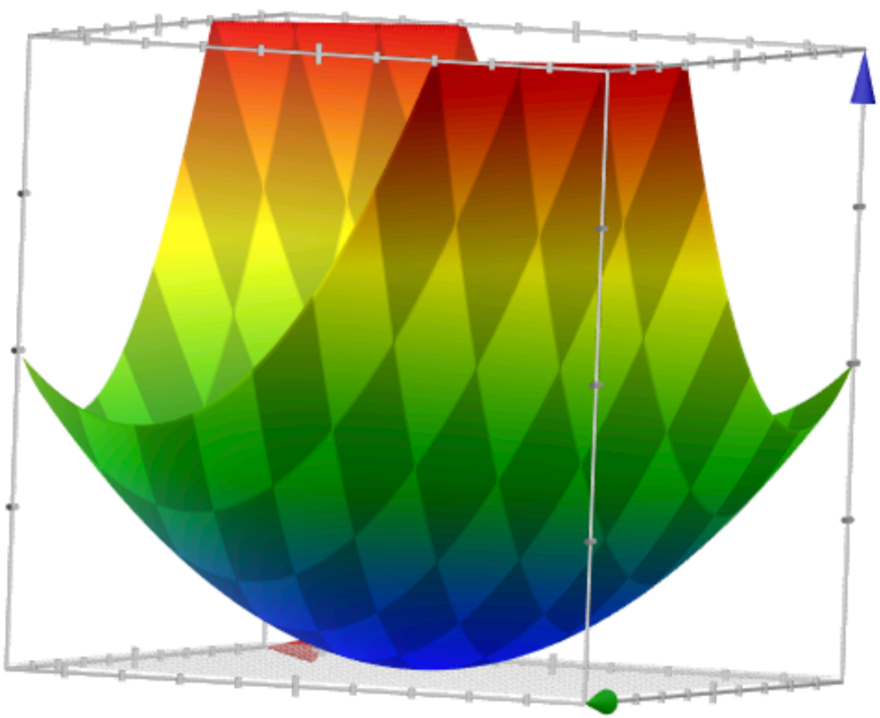
Coordinate descent and intro to classification

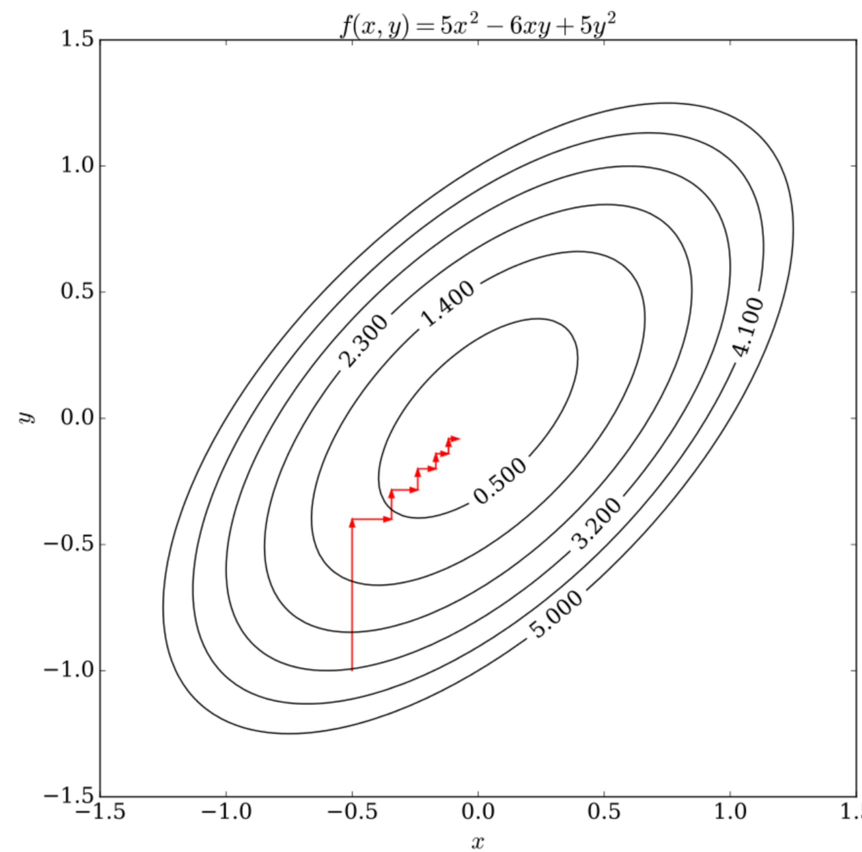
UNIVERSITY *of* WASHINGTON

Optimization: how do we solve Lasso?

- among many methods to find the solution, we will learn **coordinate descent method**
- as an illustrating example, we show coordinate descent updates on finding the minimum of a very simple function:

$$f(x, y) = 5x^2 - 6xy + 5y^2$$





Optimizing LASSO Objective One Coordinate at a Time

Fix any $j \in \{1, \ldots, d\}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(y_i - x_i^T w\right)^2 + \lambda ||w||_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(y_i - \sum_{k=1}^{d} x_{i,k} w_k\right)^2 + \lambda \sum_{k=1}^{d} |w_k|$$

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$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\left(y_i - \sum_{k \neq j} x_{i,k} \, w_k \right) - x_{i,j} \, w_j \right)^2 + \lambda \sum_{k \neq j} |w_k| + \lambda |w_j|$$

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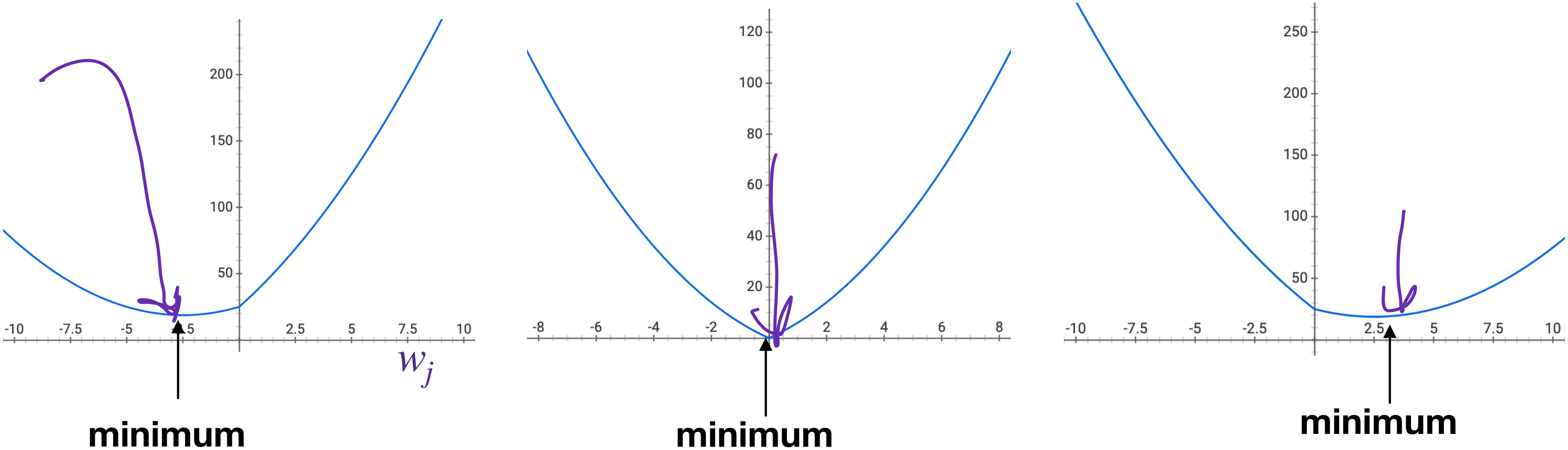
Loop over $j \in \{1, \ldots, d\}$:

$$r_i^{(j)} = y_i - \sum_{k \neq j} x_{i,j} \widehat{w}_k$$

$$\widehat{w}_j = \arg\min_{w_j} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(r_i^{(j)} - x_{i,j}\, w_j \right)^2 + \lambda |w_j|$$

Optimizing LASSO Objective One Coordinate at a Time

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(r_i^{(j)} - x_{i,j}\, w_j\right)^2 + \lambda |w_j|$$



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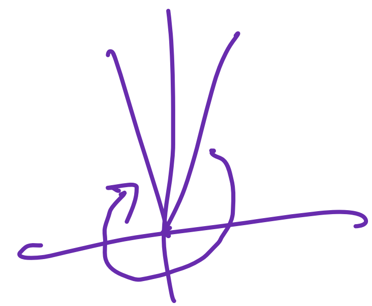
Taking the Subgradient

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(r_i^{(j)} - x_{i,j}\,w_j\right)^2 + \lambda|w_j|$$

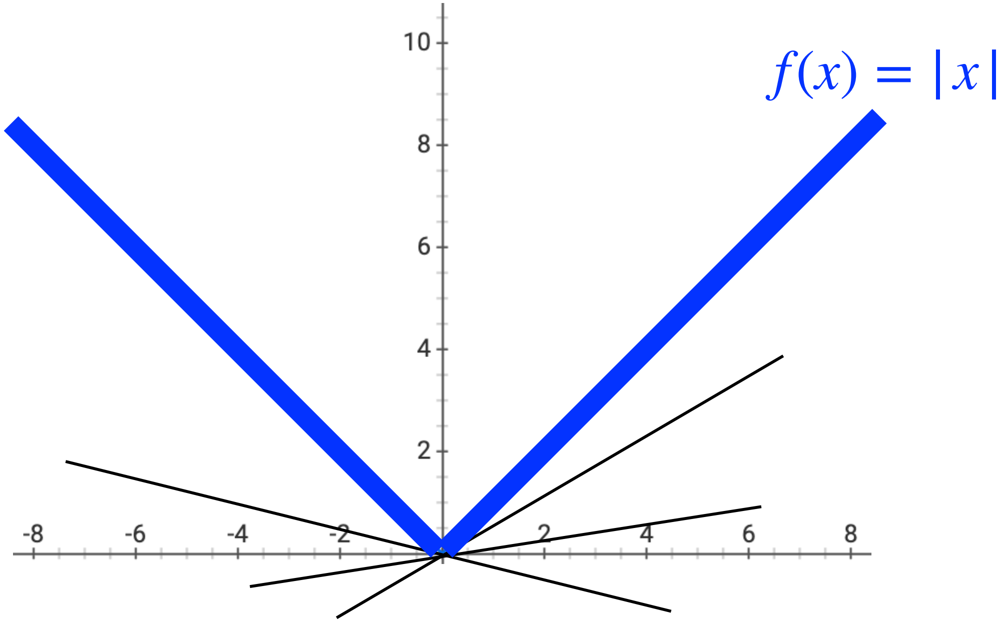
$$\partial f(x) = \left\{ g \in \mathbb{R}^d \mid f(y) \geq f(x) + g^T(y - x), \text{ for all } y \in \mathbb{R}^d \right\}$$

$$\partial_{w_j}|w_j| = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{when } w_j > 0 \\ [-1, 1] & w_j = 0 \\ -1 & \text{when } w_j < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\partial_{w_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(r_i^{(j)} - x_{i,j}\,w_j\right)^2 = \sum \left(-2x_{ij}\right)\left(r_i^{j} - x_{ij} w_j\right)$$

Convexity



- for a **non-differentiable** function, gradient is not defined at some points, for example at $x = 0$ for $f(x) = |x|$
- at such points, **sub-gradient** plays the role of gradient
  - sub-gradient at a differentiable point is the same as the gradient
  - sub-gradient at a non-differentiable point is a set of vector satisfying

$$\partial f(x) \;=\; \left\{ g \in \mathbb{R}^d \,|\, f(y) \geq f(x) + g^T(y - x), \text{ for all } y \in \mathbb{R}^d \right\}$$

  - for example, sub-gradient of $|\cdot|$ is $\partial|x| \;=\; \begin{cases} +1 & \text{for } x > 0 \\ [-1, 1] & \text{for } x = 0 \\ -1 & \text{for } x < 0 \end{cases}$

Taking the Subgradient

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(r_i^{(j)} - x_{i,j}\, w_j \right)^2 + \lambda |w_j|$$

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$$\partial_{w_j} |w_j| =$$

$$\partial_{w_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(r_i^{(j)} - x_{i,j}\, w_j \right)^2 =$$

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$$\partial_{w_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(r_i^{(j)} - x_{i,j}\, w_j\right)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n}(-2x_{i,j})\left(r_i^{(j)} - x_{i,j}w_j\right)$$

$$= -\underbrace{2\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i,j} r_i^{(j)}\right)}_{=:c_j} + \underbrace{2\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i,j}^2\right)}_{=:a_j} w_j$$

Setting Subgradient to 0

$$\partial_{w_j}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(r_i^{(j)} - x_{i,j}\,w_j\right)^2 + \lambda|w_j|\right) = \begin{cases} a_j w_j - c_j - \lambda & \text{if } w_j < 0 \\ [-c_j - \lambda, -c_j + \lambda] & \text{if } w_j = 0 \\ a_j w_j - c_j + \lambda & \text{if } w_j > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a_j = 2(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i,j}^2) \qquad c_j = 2(\sum_{i=1}^{n} r_i^{(j)} x_{i,j})$$

Setting Subgradient to 0

$$w_j = \frac{c_j+\lambda}{a_j}$$

$$= 0$$

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w is a minimum if
0 is a sub-gradient at w

$$\widehat{w}_j = \begin{cases} (c_j+\lambda)/a_j & \text{if } c_j < -\lambda \\ 0 & \text{if } |c_j| \le \lambda \\ (c_j-\lambda)/a_j & \text{if } c_j > \lambda \end{cases}$$

Soft Thresholding

$$\hat{w}_j = \begin{cases} (c_j + \lambda)/a_j & \text{if } c_j < -\lambda \\ 0 & \text{if } |c_j| \leq \lambda \\ (c_j - \lambda)/a_j & \text{if } c_j > \lambda \end{cases}$$

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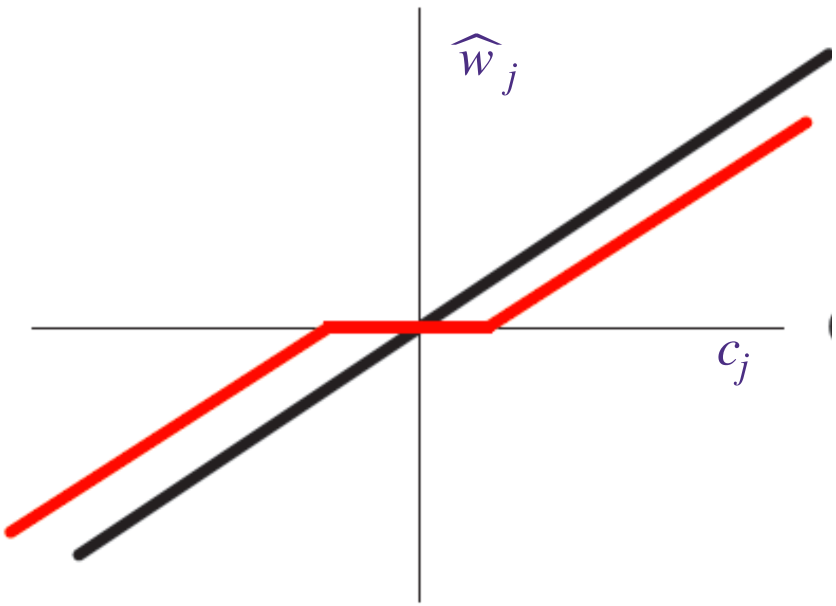

Coordinate Descent for LASSO (aka Shooting Algorithm)

Initialize $\widehat{w}_k = 0$ for all $k \in \{1, \dots, d\}$

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Logistics:

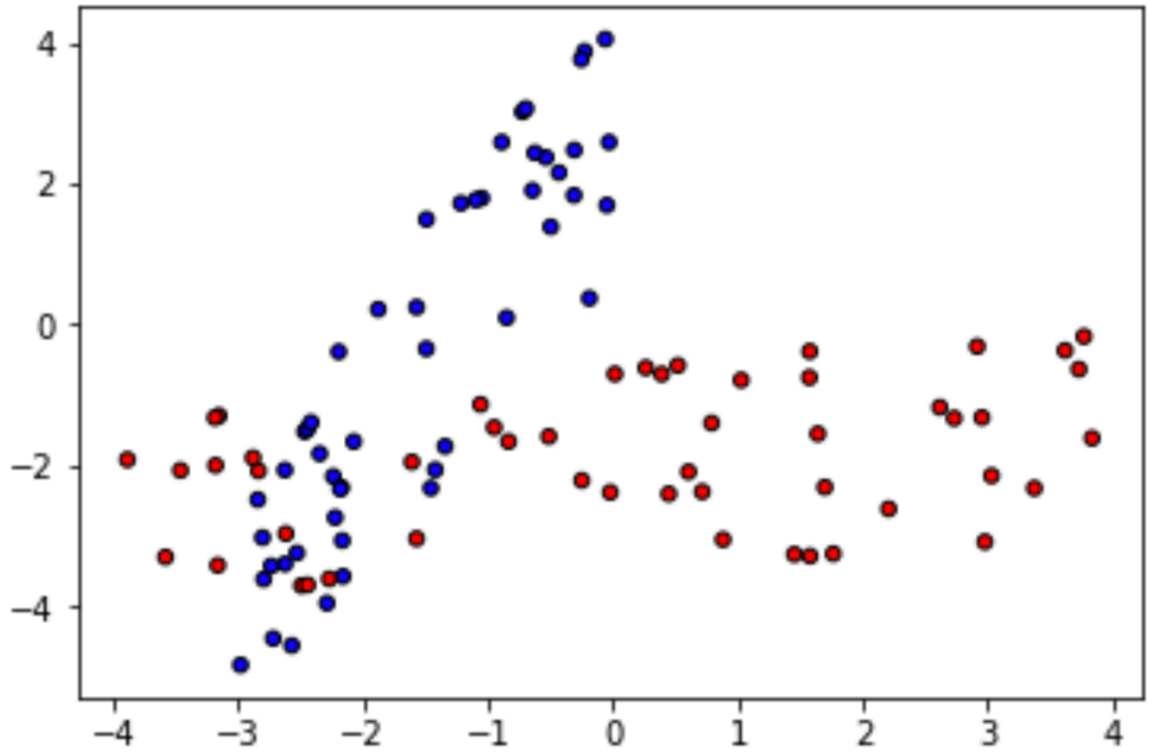
- Mid-term evaluation open now!!
  - For every 25% participation, there'll be an extra credit question on the exam
- Midterm exam next Friday Feb 10 in-class
  - Section next week will be reviewing last quarter's midterm exam, so please review it befor

Classification with logistic regression

- Regression: label is continuous valued
- Classification: label is discrete valued, e.g., {0,1}

- Note that logistic *regression* is
  a classification algorithm not a regression algorithm

Training data for a binary classification problem



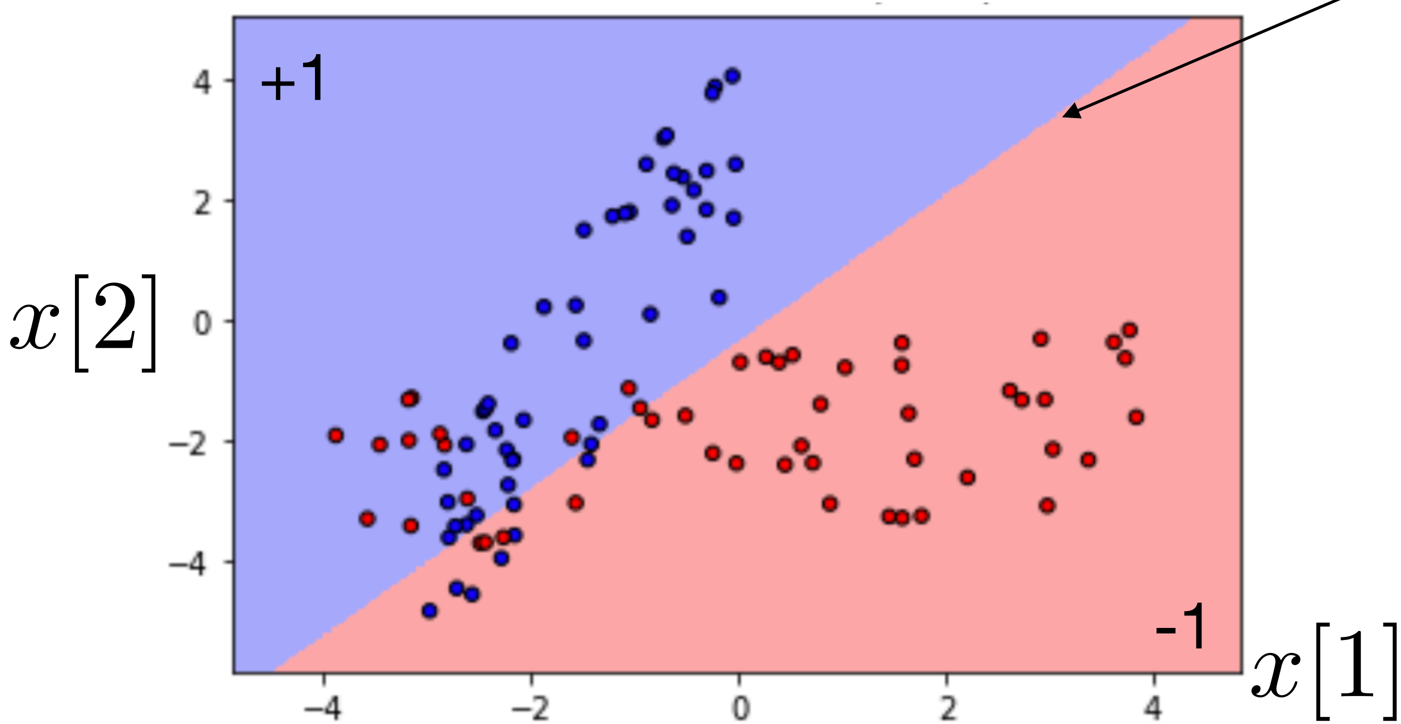
$x[2]$

$x[1]$

- in this example, each input is $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^2$
- Red points have label y_i=-1, blue points have label y_i=1
- We want a predictor that maps any $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$ to a prediction $\hat{y} \in \{-1, +1\}$

Example: linear classifier trained on 100 samples

simple decision boundary at $w^T x + b = 0$



- We fit a linear model: $w_0 + w_1 x[1] + w_2 x[2] = 0.8 - 1.1x[1] + 0.9x[2]$
- predict using $\hat{y} = \text{sign}(0.8 - 1.1x[1] + 0.9x[2])$
- decision boundary is the line (or hyperplane in higher dimensions) defined by

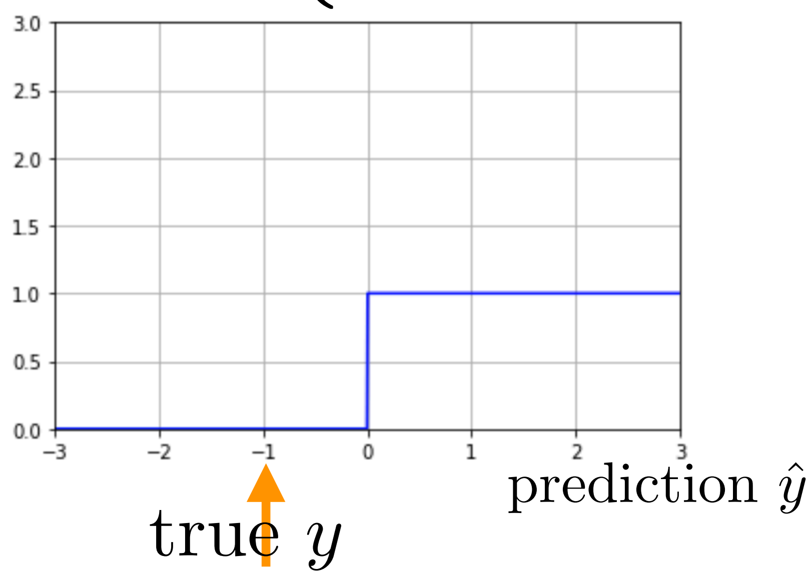
$$0.8 - 1.1x[1] + 0.9x[2] = 0$$

- note that a model $2w^T x + 2b$ has the same predictions as $w^T x + b$
- How do we find such a good linear classifier that fits the data?

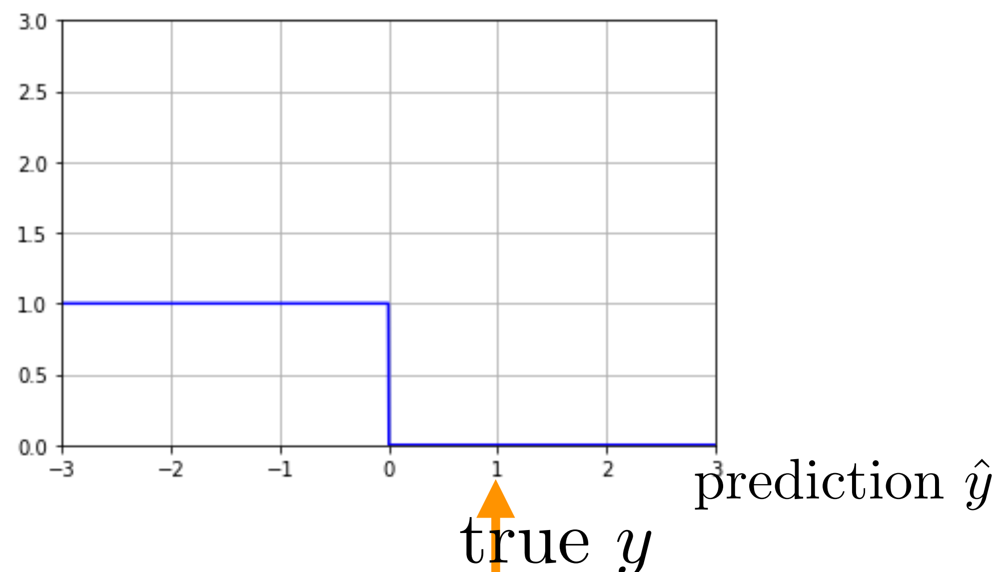
Binary Classification with 0-1 loss

- **Learn** a linear model: $f : x \mapsto \hat{y} = b + x^T w$
  - x – input/features, $y \in \{-1, +1\}$ – label in target classes
  - Prediction: $\text{sign}(\hat{y})$
- **Ideal loss function** $\ell(\hat{y}, y)$**:**
  - **0-1 loss**, because we care about how many were classified correctly
  - What are weaknesses? Not differentiable and zero derivative

$$\ell(\hat{y}, -1) = \begin{cases} 0 & \hat{y} < 0 \\ +1 & \hat{y} \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

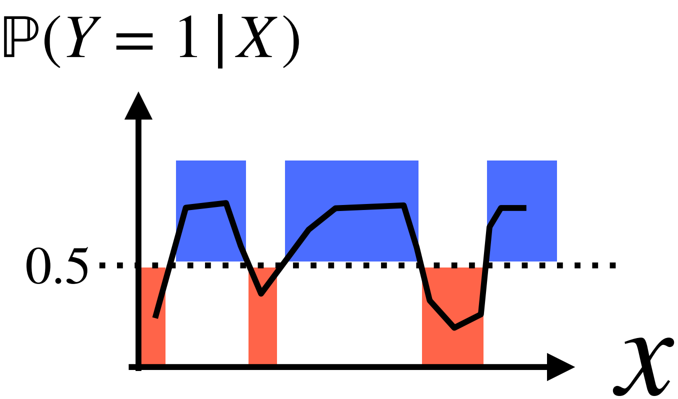


$$\ell(\hat{y}, +1) = \begin{cases} 0 & \hat{y} > 0 \\ +1 & \hat{y} \leq 0 \end{cases}$$



Binary Classification with 0-1 loss

- If we know the underlying distribution, $(x, y) \sim P_{X,Y}$ and if we do not restrict ourselves to **any function class**, then we could find the optimal predictor under **0-1 loss**, called **Bayes optimal classifier**
  - $f_{\text{Bayes}}(x) = \arg\max_{\hat{y}\in\{-1,1\}} \mathbb{P}_{Y|X}(Y = \hat{y} \,|\, X = x)$



- Claim: Bayes optimal classifier achieves the minimum possible achievable **true error for 0-1 loss**
- True error: $\mathbb{E}_{X,Y}[\ell(f(X), Y)] = \mathbb{P}\big(\,\text{sign}(f(X)) \neq Y\,\big)$
- Proof:
  We can write the true error of a classifier $f(\cdot)$ using chain rule as
  $\mathbb{E}_{X,Y}[\mathbb{I}\{Y \neq f(X)\}] = \mathbb{E}_X\big[\mathbb{E}_{Y|X}[\mathbb{I}\{Y \neq f(x)\}] \,|\, X = x\big] = \mathbb{E}_X\big[\,\mathbb{P}_{Y|X}(Y \neq f(x) \,|\, X = x)\,\big]$

  optimal classifier minimizes this true error, at every x

$$f_{\text{opt}}(x) = \arg\min_{\hat{y}\in\{-1,1\}} \mathbb{P}_{Y|X}(Y \neq \hat{y} \,|\, x)$$

- But, we do not know $P_{X,Y}$ and 0-1 loss cannot be optimized with gradient descent

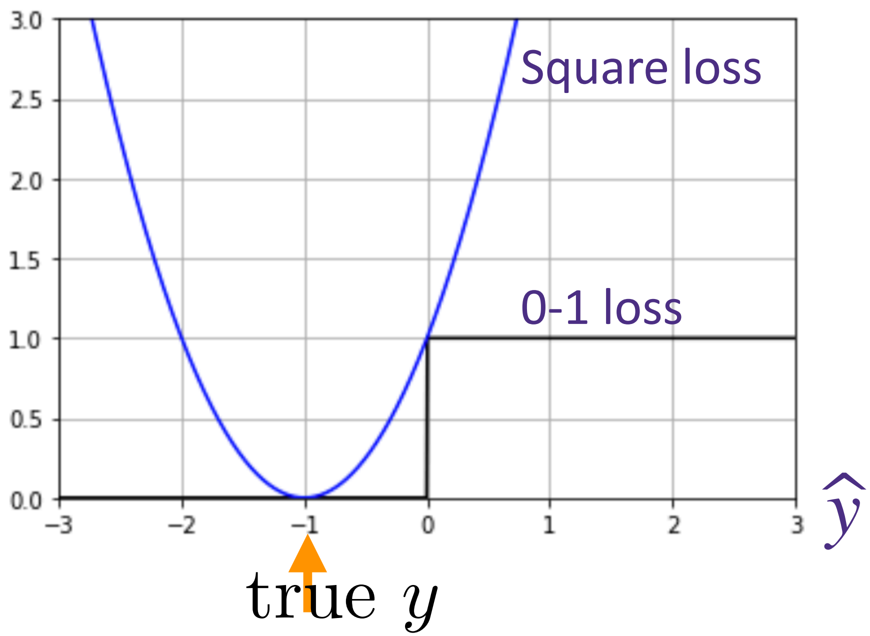
Binary Classification with square loss

- **Learn** a linear model: $f : x \mapsto \hat{y} = b + x^T w$
  - x input/features, $y \in \{-1, +1\}$ label in target classes
  - Prediction: $\text{sign}(\hat{y})$
- **Square loss function** $\ell(b + x^T w, y) = (y - x^T w - b)^2$
  - This is the same as treating this as a linear regression problem

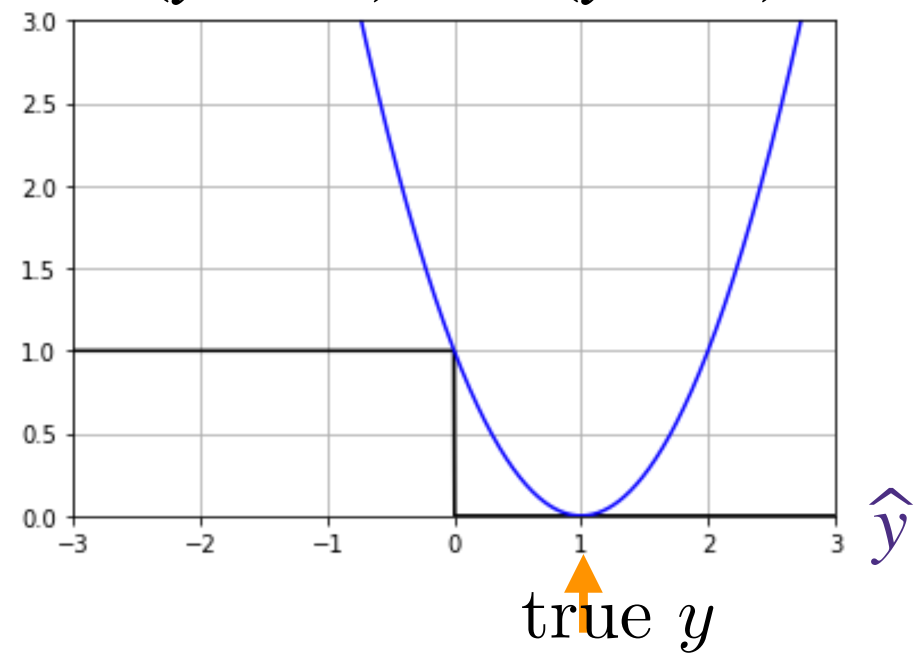
$$(\widehat{w}, \widehat{b}) = \arg\min_{b,w} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - (b + x_i^T w))^2$$

- What is the strengths and weaknesses? Goes back up in the “correct” regime

$$\ell(\hat{y}, -1) \;=\; (\hat{y} + 1)^2$$

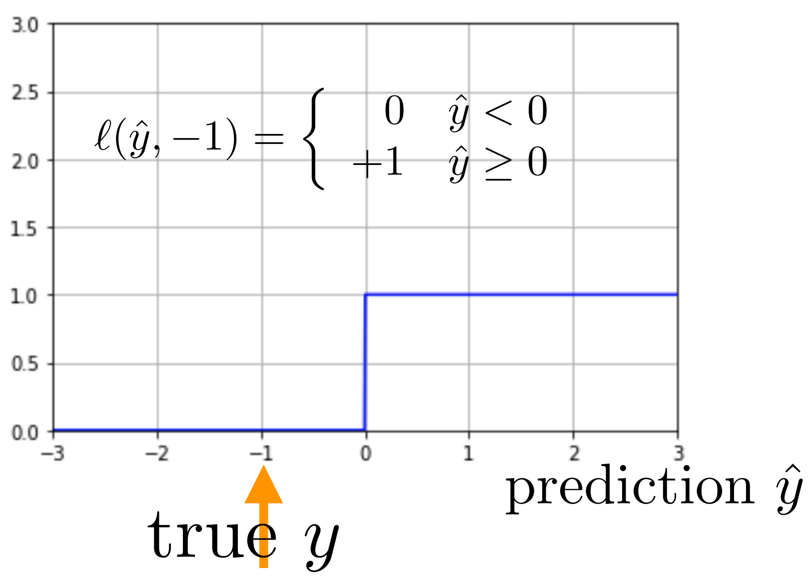


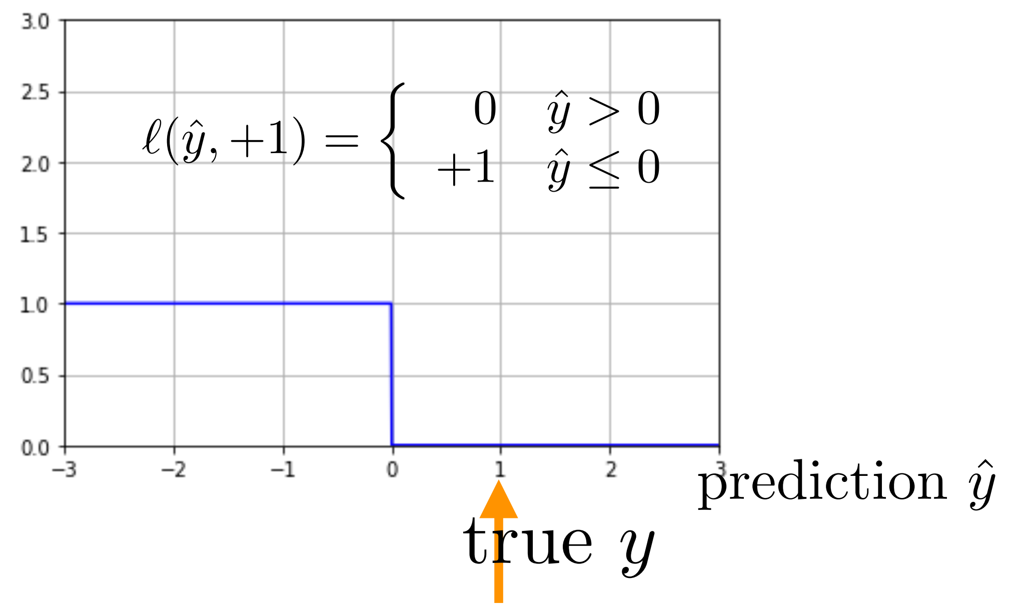
$$\ell(\hat{y}, +1) \;=\; (\hat{y} - 1)^2$$



Looking for a better loss function

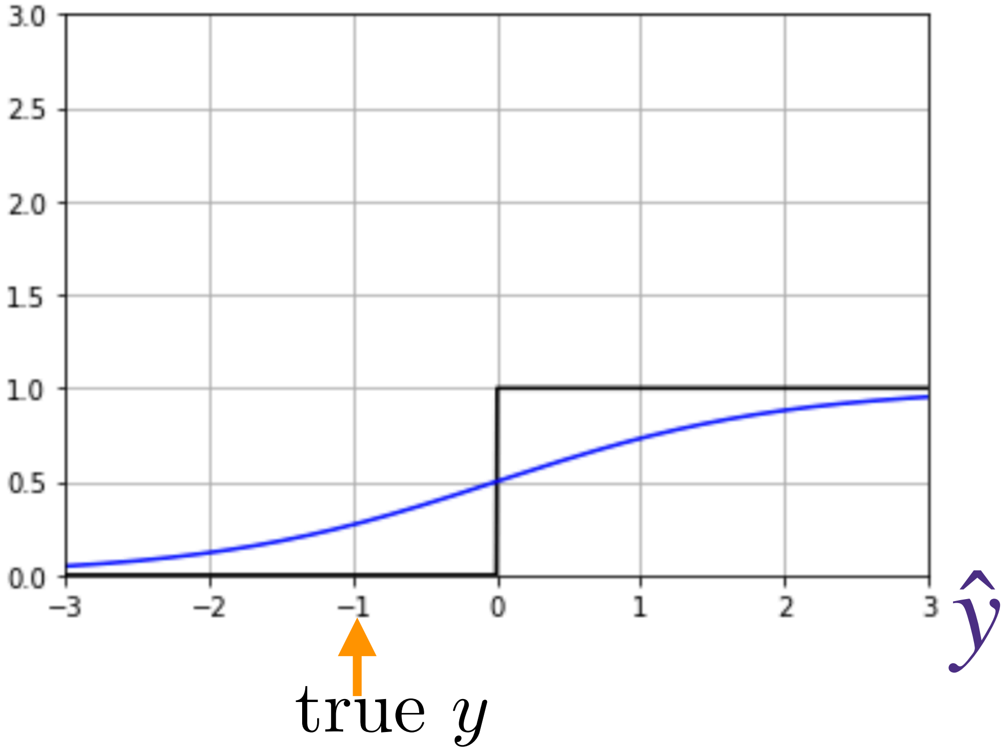
- we get better results using loss functions that
  - approximate, or captures the flavor of, the 0-1 loss
  - is more easily optimized (e.g. convex and/or non-zero derivatives)
- concretely, we want a **loss function**
  - with $\ell(\hat{y}, -1)$ small when $\hat{y} < 0$ and larger when $\hat{y} > 0$
  - with $\ell(\hat{y}, 1)$ small when $\hat{y} > 0$ and larger when $\hat{y} < 0$
  - Which has other nice characteristics, e.g., differentiable or convex



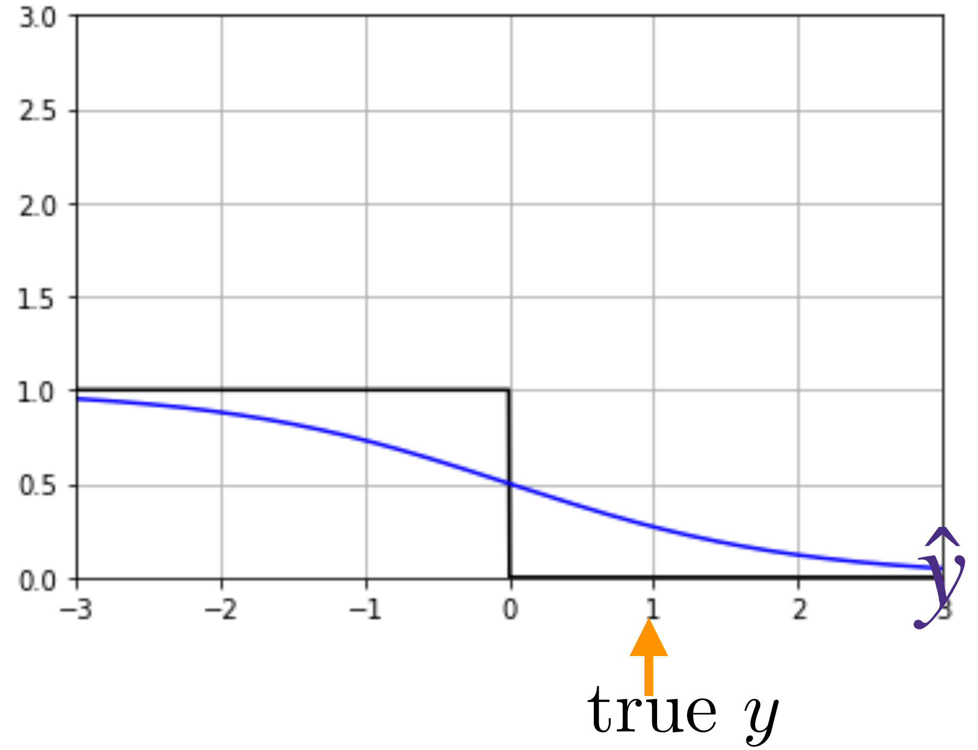


Sigmoid loss $\ell(\hat{y}, y) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{y\hat{y}}}$

$$\ell(\hat{y}, -1) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-\hat{y}}}$$



$$\ell(\hat{y}, +1) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\hat{y}}}$$



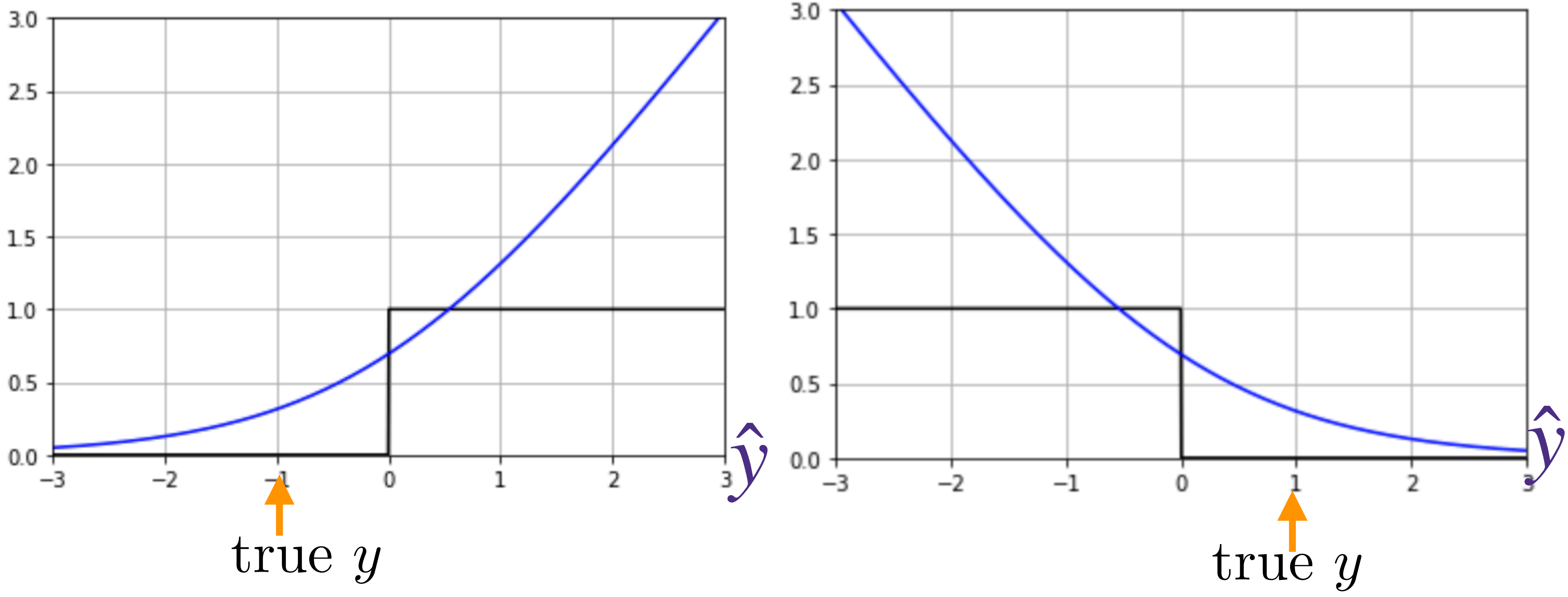
- differentiable approximation of 0-1 loss
- What is the weakness? not convex in $\hat{y}$
- the two losses sum to one

$$\frac{1}{1 + e^{-\hat{y}}} + \frac{1}{1 + e^{\hat{y}}} = \frac{e^{\hat{y}}}{e^{\hat{y}} + 1} + \frac{1}{1 + e^{\hat{y}}} = 1$$

- softer (or smoothed) version of the 0-1 loss

Logistic loss $\ell(\hat{y}, y) = \log(1 + e^{-y\hat{y}})$

$\ell(\hat{y}, -1) = \log(1 + e^{\hat{y}})$ $\ell(\hat{y}, +1) = \log(1 + e^{-\hat{y}})$



- differentiable and convex in $\hat{y}$
- how do we show $\ell(\,\cdot\,, y)$ is convex?
- approximation of 0-1
- Most popular choice of a loss function for classification problems

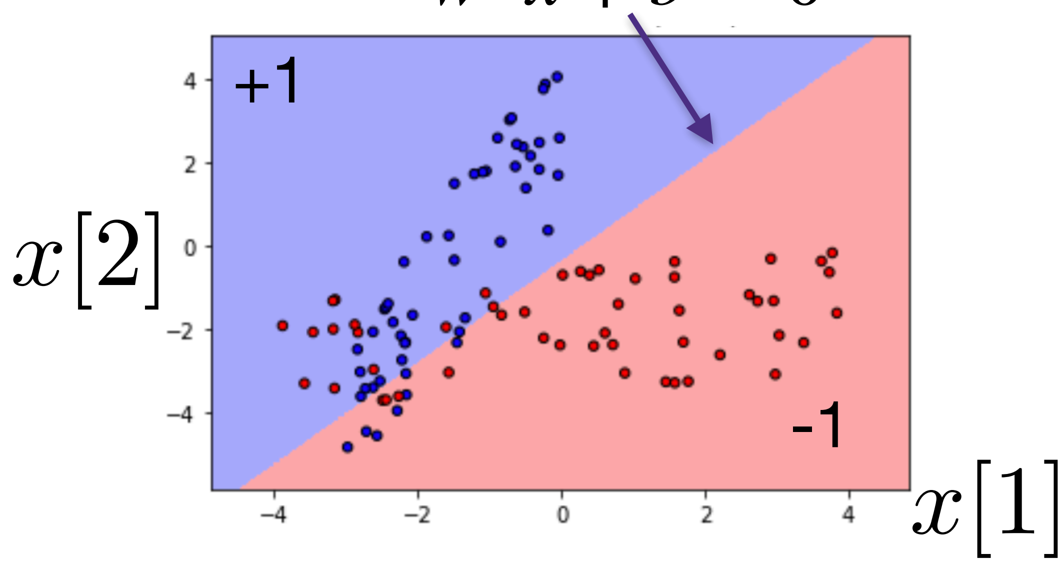
Logistic regression for binary classification

- Data $\mathcal{D} = \{(x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d, y_i \in \{-1, +1\})\}_{i=1}^n$
- Model: $\hat{y} = x^T w + b$
- Loss function: logistic loss $\ell(\hat{y}, y) = \log(1 + e^{-y\hat{y}})$
- Optimization: solve for

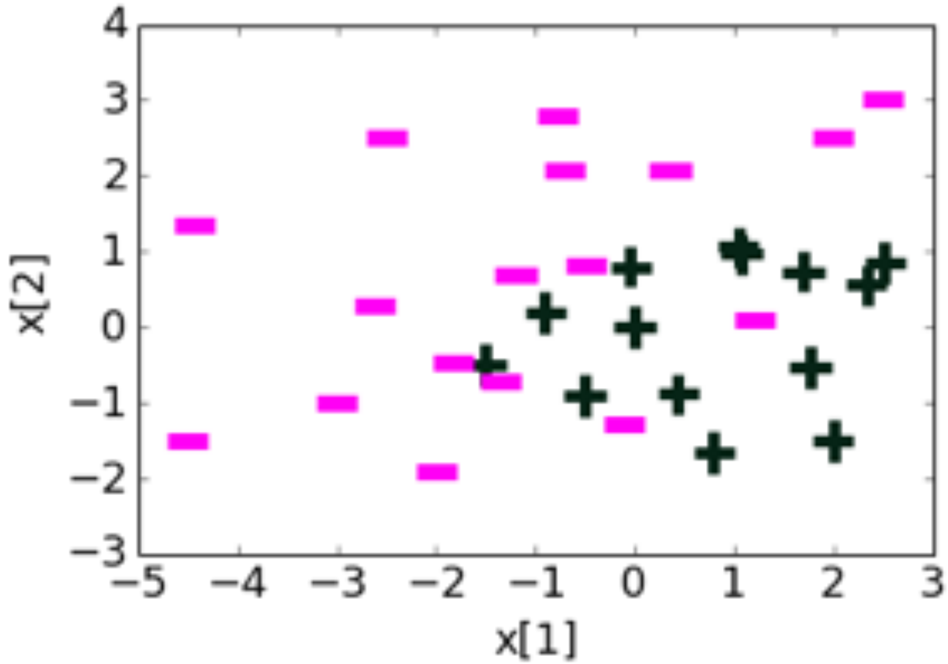
$$(\widehat{b}, \widehat{w}) = \arg\min_{b,w} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log(1 + e^{-y_i(b + x_i^T w)})$$

- As this is a **smooth convex** optimization, it can be solved efficiently using gradient descent
- Prediction: $\text{sign}(b + x^T w)$

decision boundary at $w^T x + b = 0$



Example: adding more polynomial features

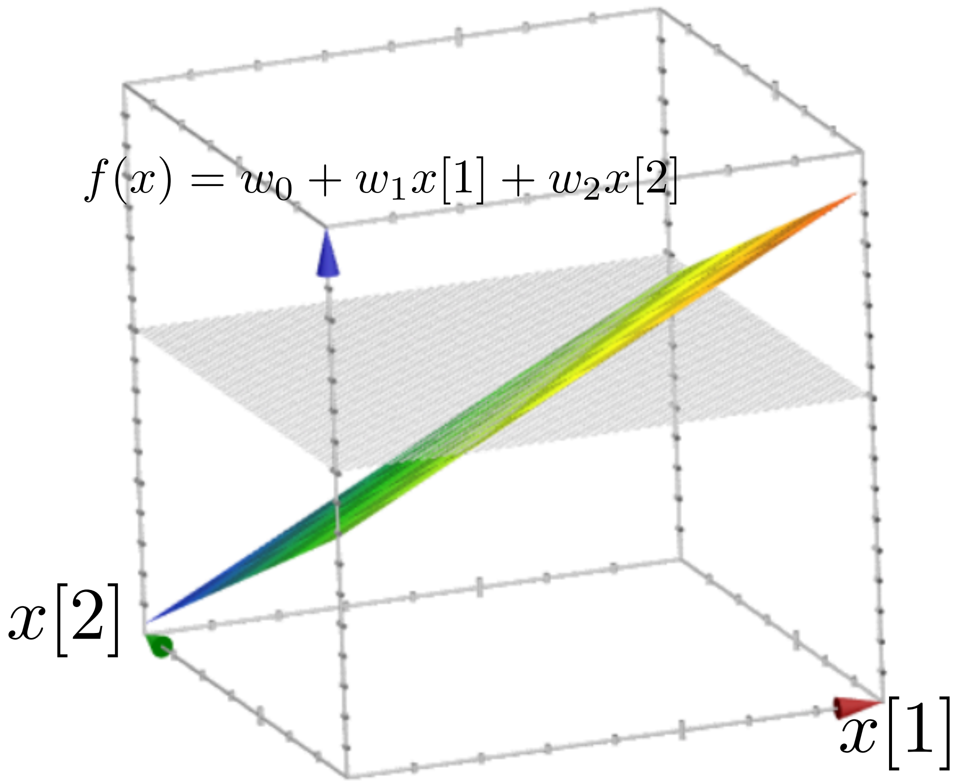


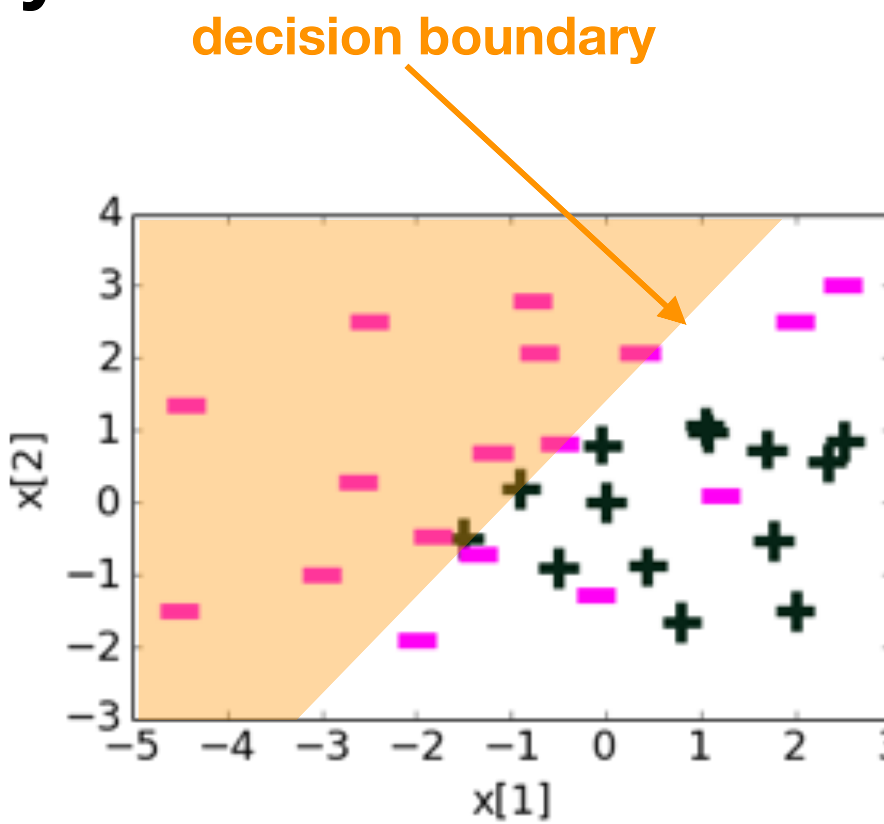
Polynomial features

$$\begin{bmatrix} h_0(x) = 1 \\ h_1(x) = x[1] \\ h_2(x) = x[2] \\ h_3(x) = x[1]^2 \\ h_4(x) = x[2]^2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

- data: ***x*** in 2-dimensions, ***y*** in {+1,-1}
- features: polynomials
- model: linear on polynomial features
- $f(x) \; = \; w_0 h_0(x) + w_1 h_1(x) + w_2 h_2(x) + \cdots$

Learned decision boundary

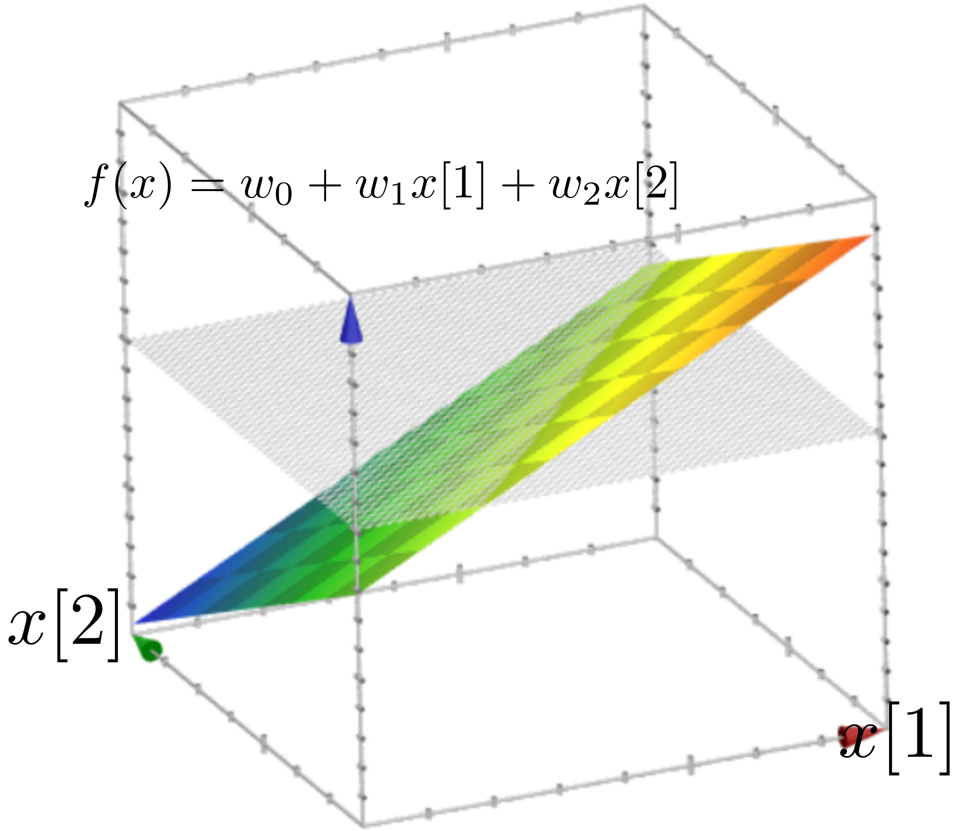


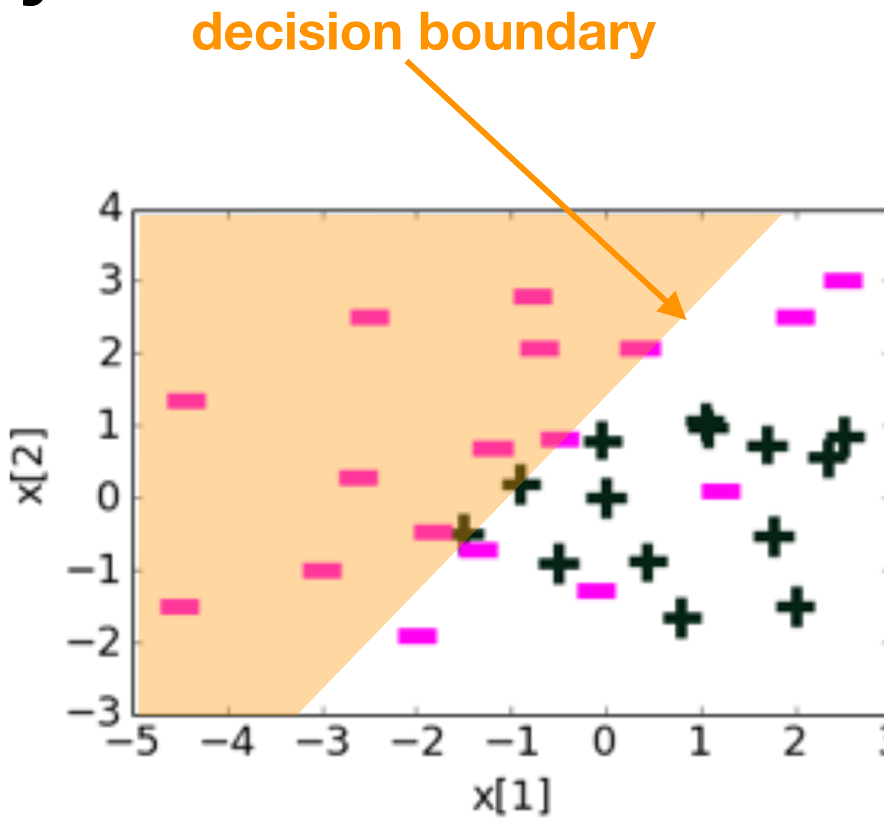


Feature	Value	Coefficient
$h_0(x)$	1	0.23
$h_1(x)$	x[1]	1.12
$h_2(x)$	x[2]	-1.07

- Simple **regression** models had **smooth** predictors
- Simple **classifier** models have **smooth** decision boundaries

Learned decision boundary





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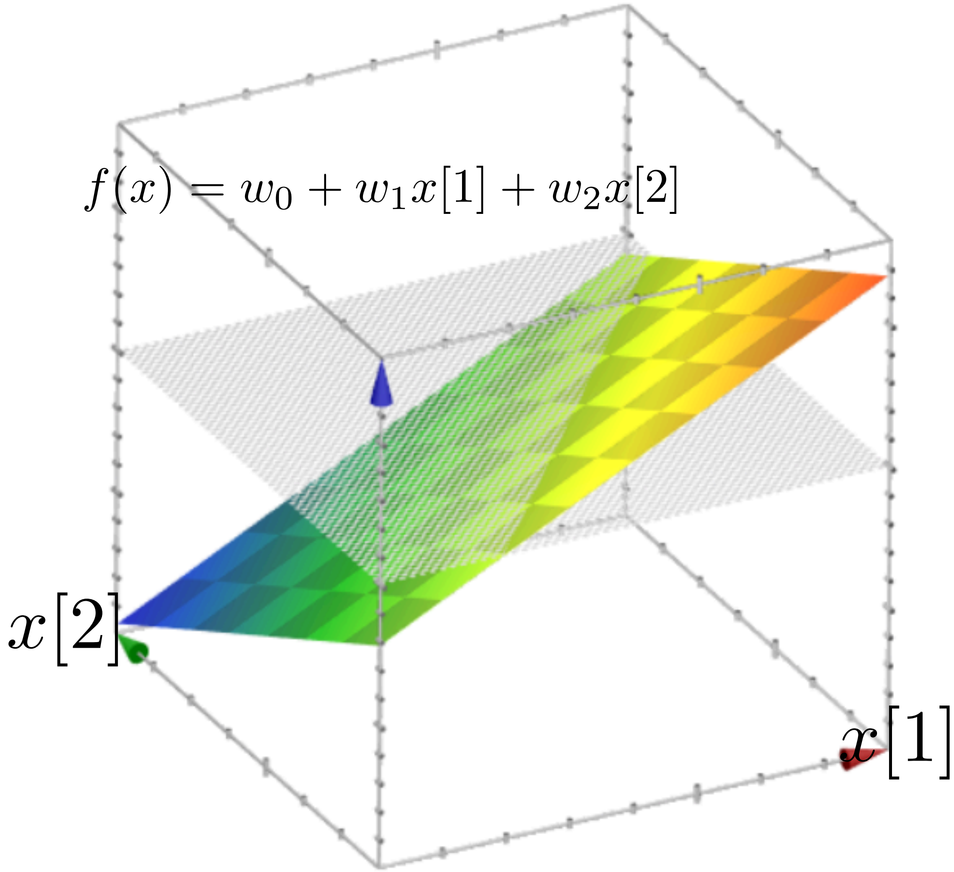
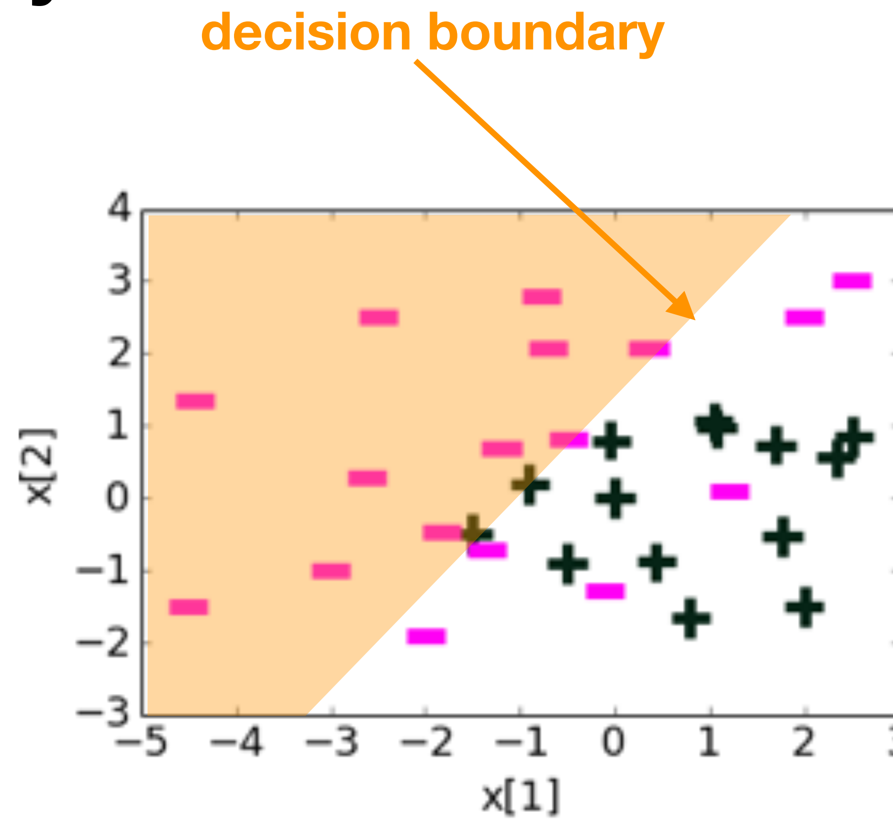
- Simple **classifier** models have **smooth** decision boundaries

Learned decision boundary

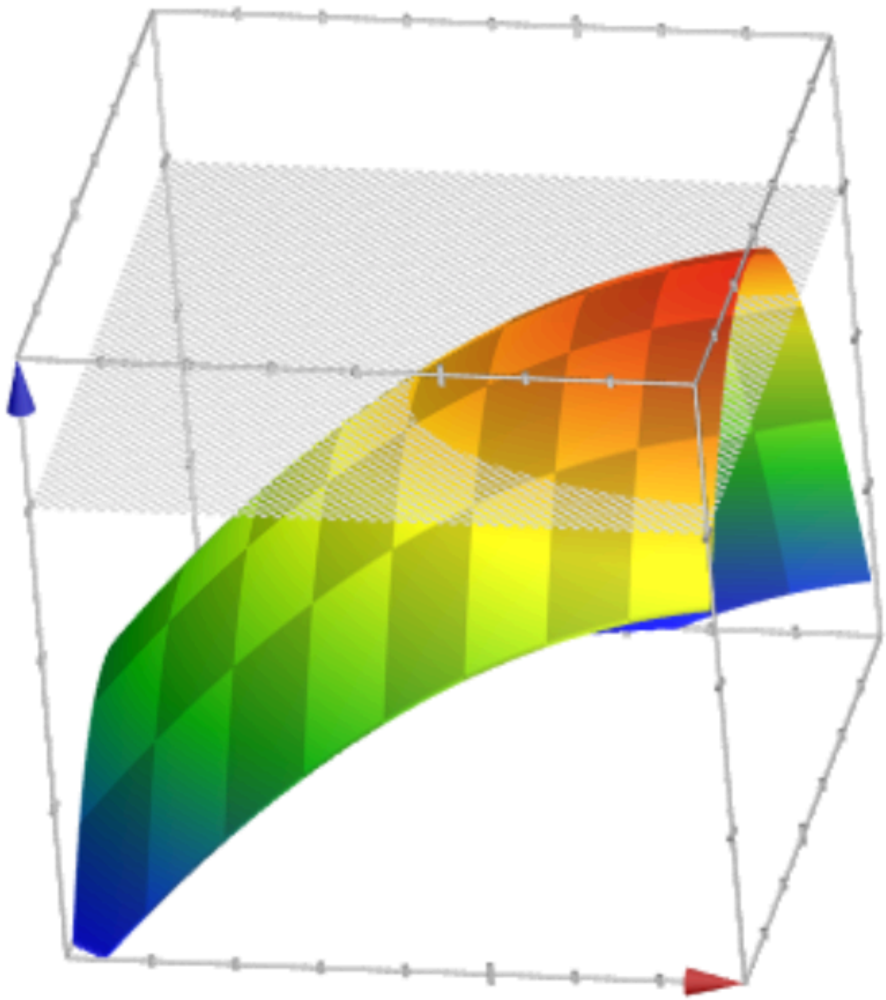


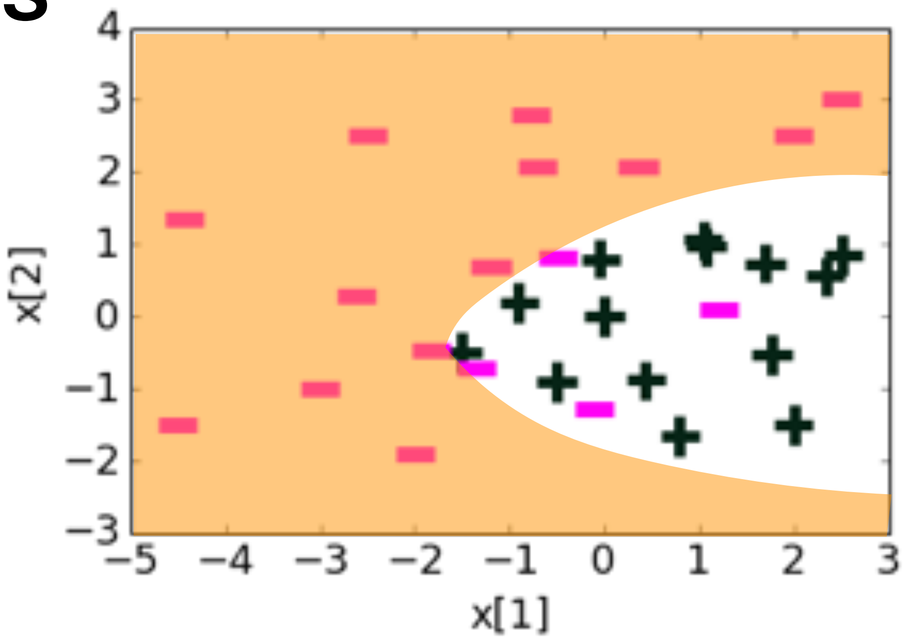


Feature	Value	Coefficient
$h_0(x)$	1	0.23
$h_1(x)$	x[1]	1.12
$h_2(x)$	x[2]	-1.07

- Simple **regression** models had **smooth** predictors
- Simple **classifier** models have **smooth** decision boundaries

Adding quadratic features

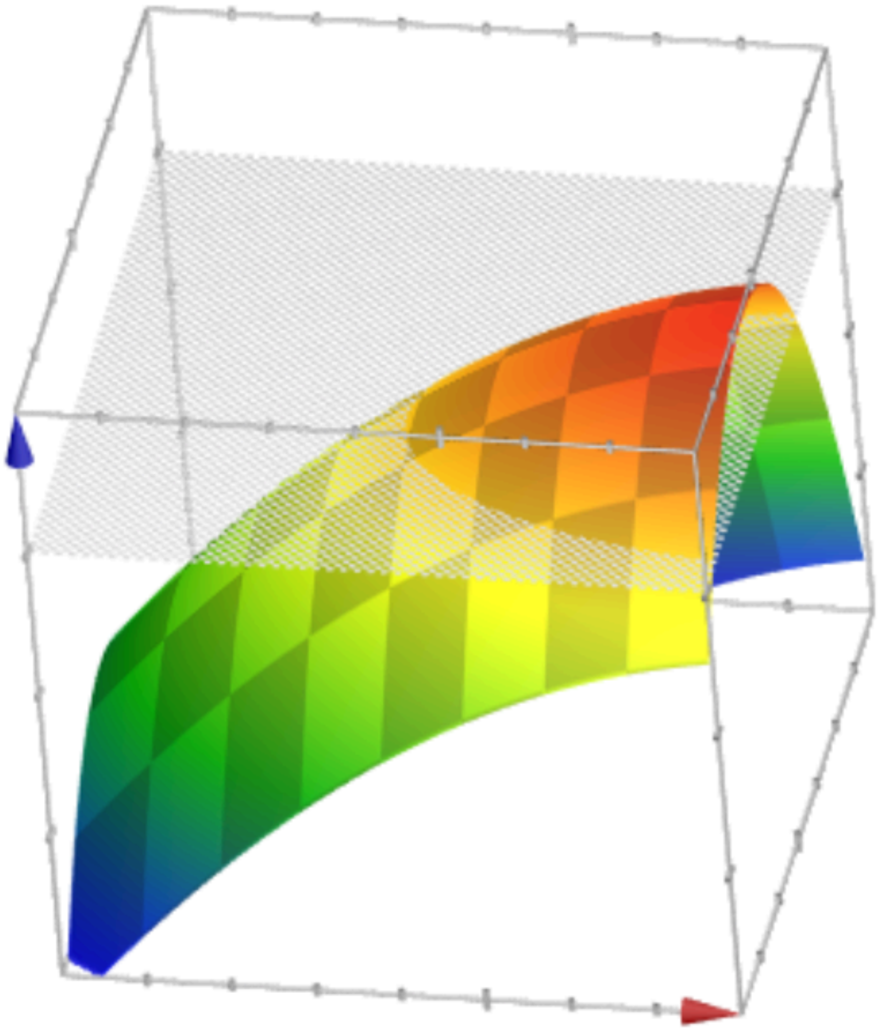


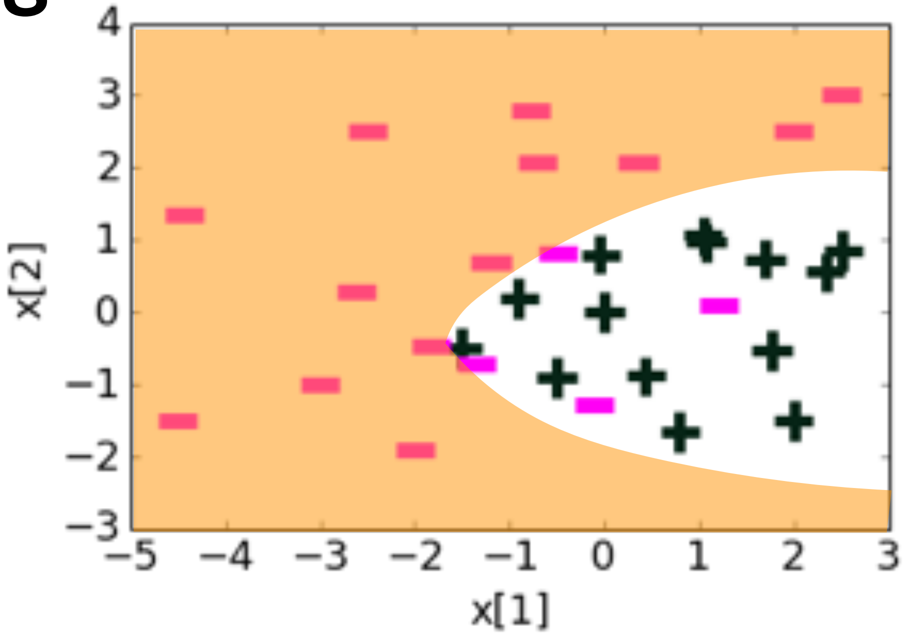


Feature	Value	Coefficient
$h_0(x)$	1	1.68
$h_1(x)$	x[1]	1.39
$h_2(x)$	x[2]	-0.59
$h_3(x)$	$(x[1])^2$	-0.17
$h_4(x)$	$(x[2])^2$	-0.96
$h_5(x)$	x[1]x[2]	Omitted

- Adding more features gives more complex models
- Decision boundary becomes more complex

Adding quadratic features





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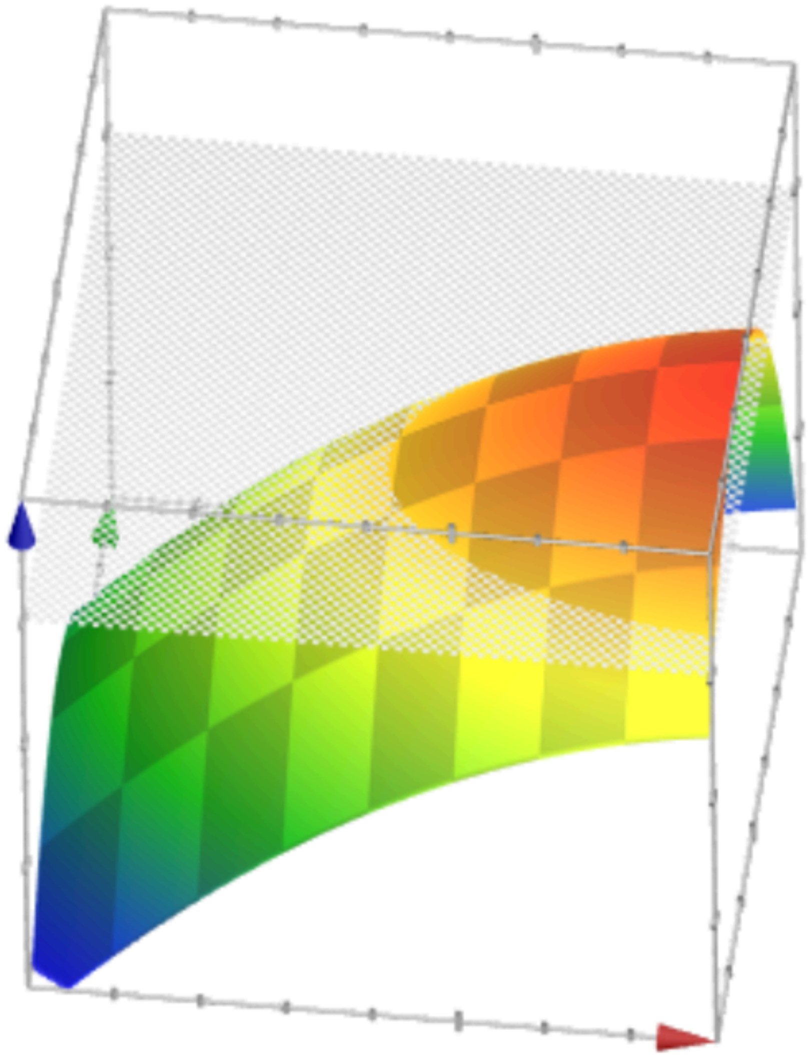

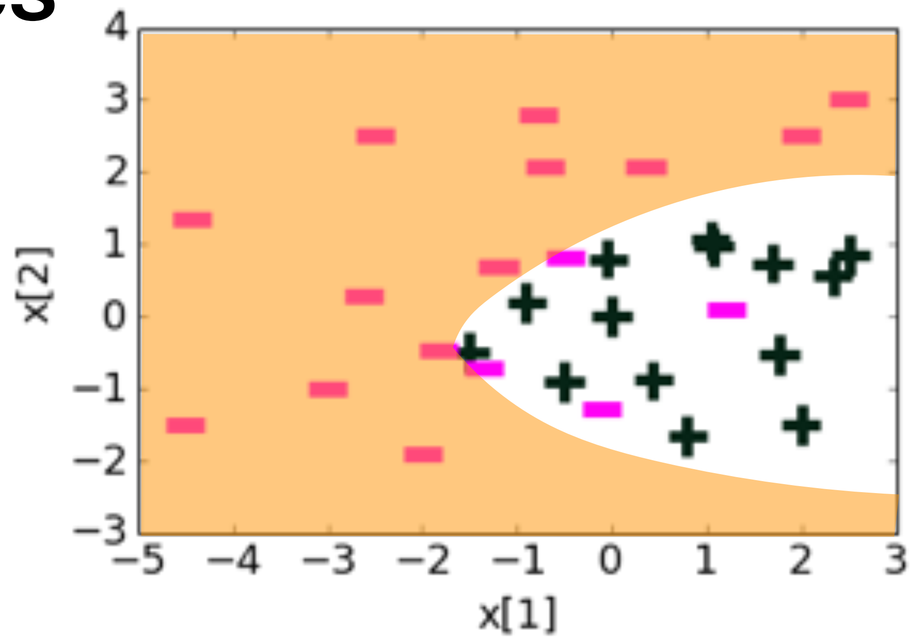

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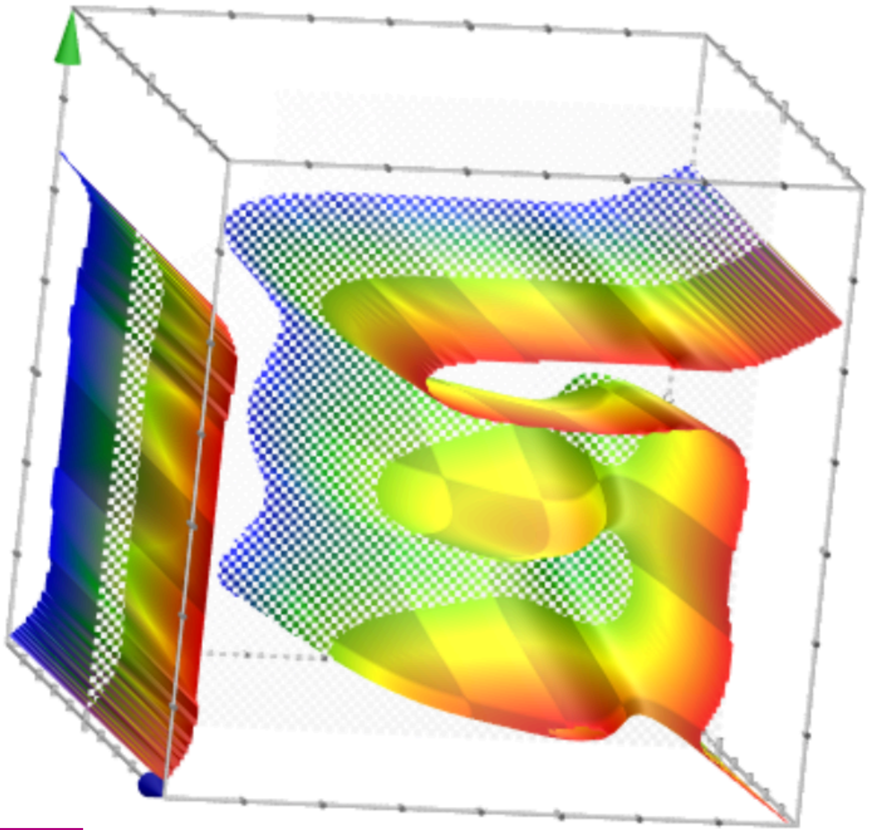
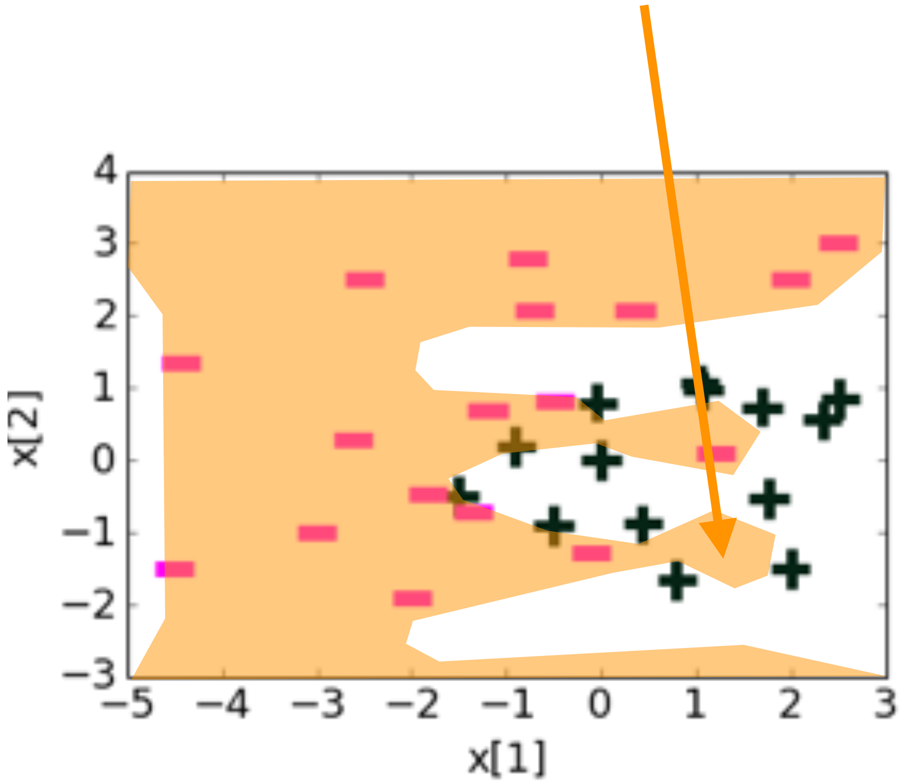
Adding higher degree polynomial features



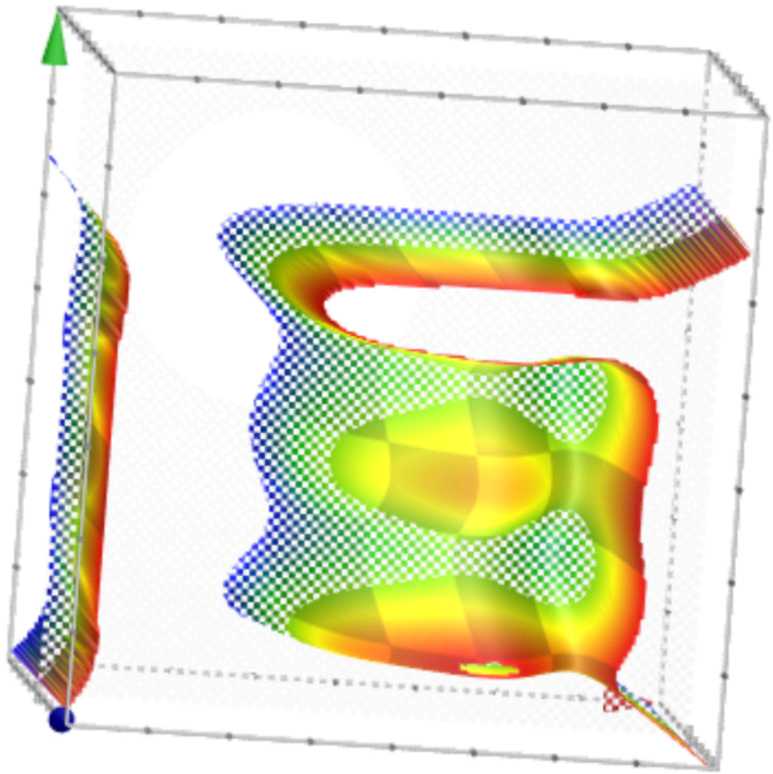
Overfitting leads to non-generalization



Feature	Value	Coefficient learned
$h_0(x)$	1	21.6
$h_1(x)$	x[1]	5.3
$h_2(x)$	x[2]	-42.7
$h_3(x)$	$(x[1])^2$	-15.9
$h_4(x)$	$(x[2])^2$	-48.6
$h_5(x)$	$(x[1])^3$	-11.0
$h_6(x)$	$(x[2])^3$	67.0
$h_7(x)$	$(x[1])^4$	1.5
$h_8(x)$	$(x[2])^4$	48.0
$h_9(x)$	$(x[1])^5$	4.4
$h_{10}(x)$	$(x[2])^5$	-14.2
$h_{11}(x)$	$(x[1])^6$	0.8
$h_{12}(x)$	$(x[2])^6$	-8.6

Coefficient values getting large

Adding higher degree polynomial features



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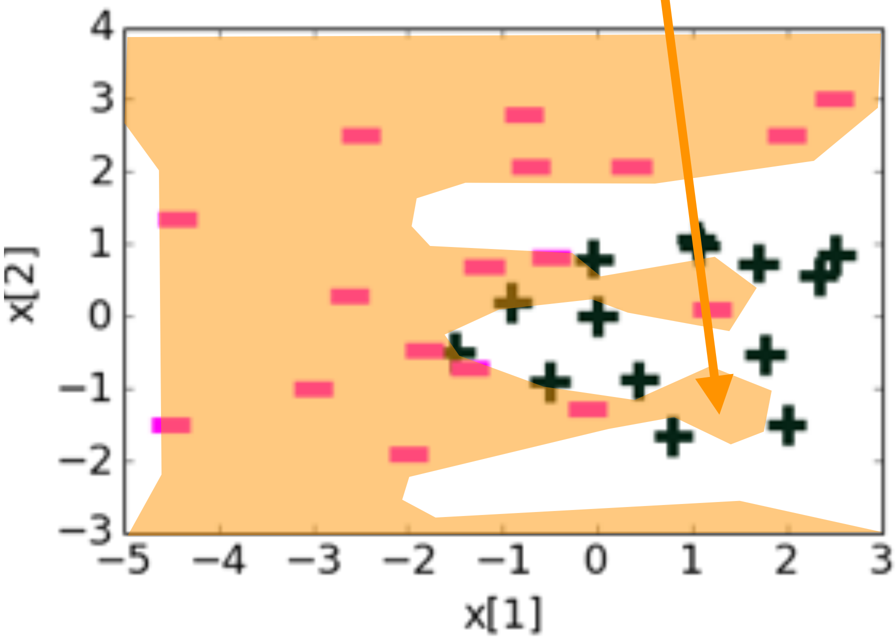

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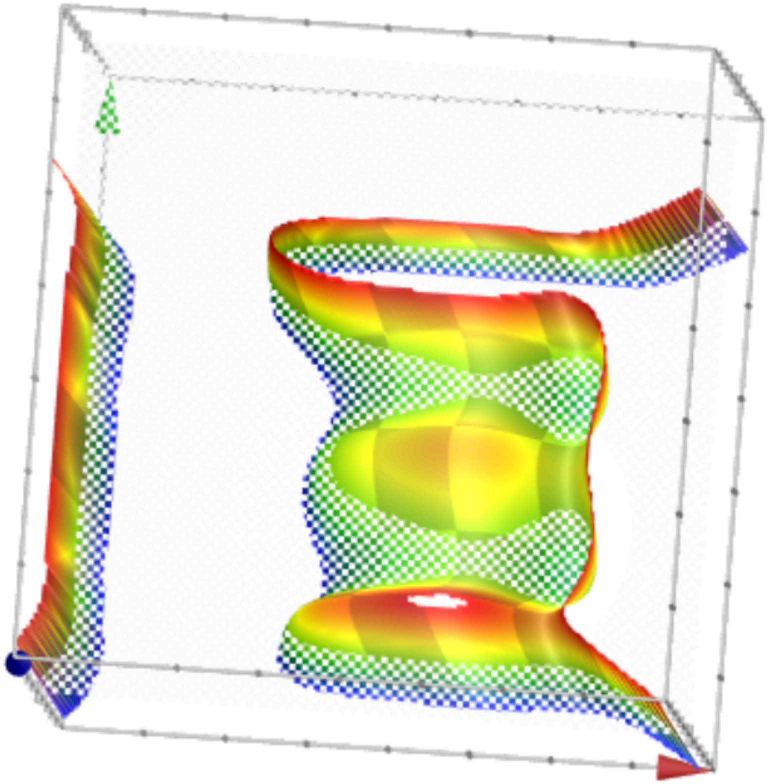

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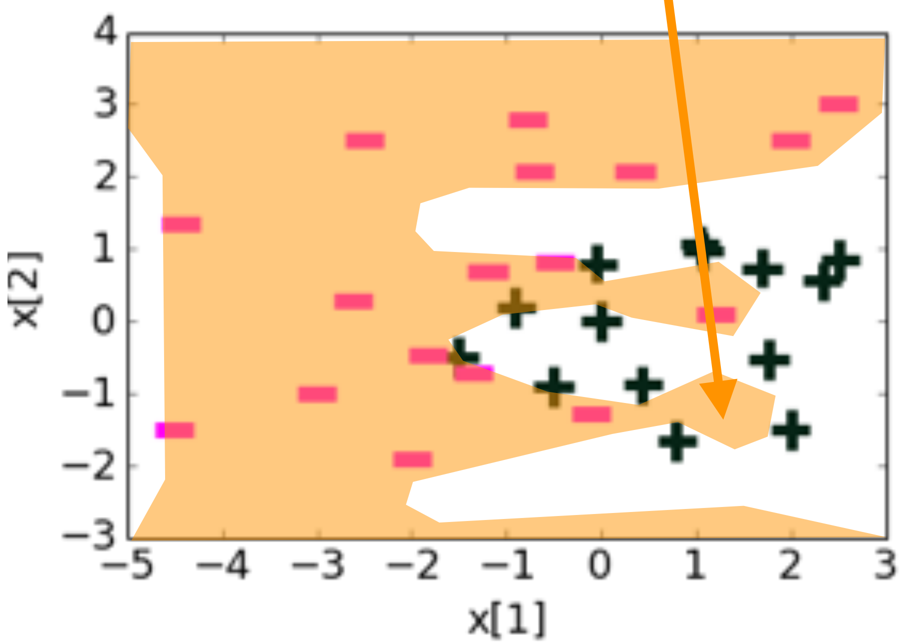

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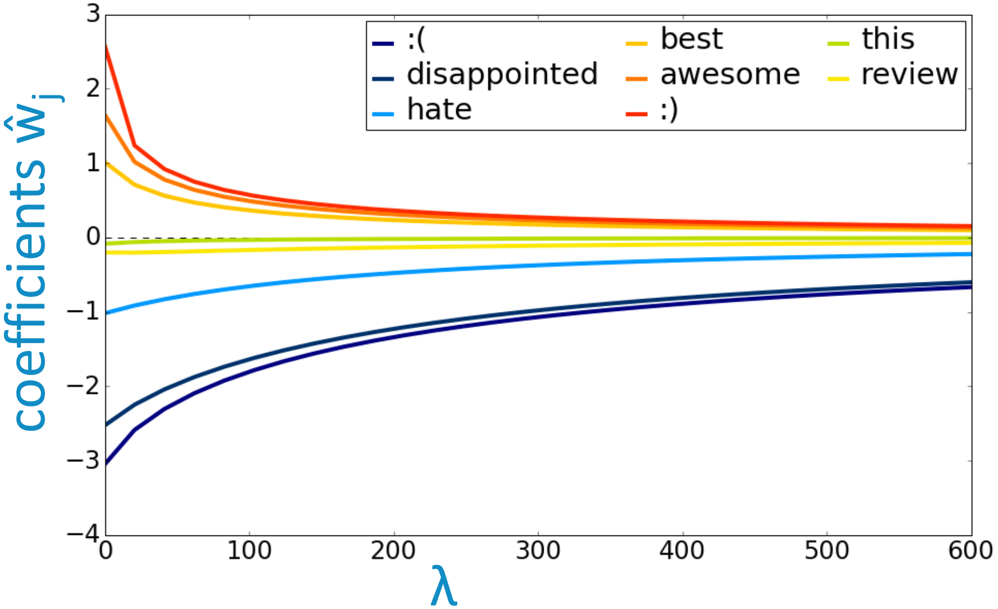
Coefficient values getting large

- Overfitting leads to very large values of

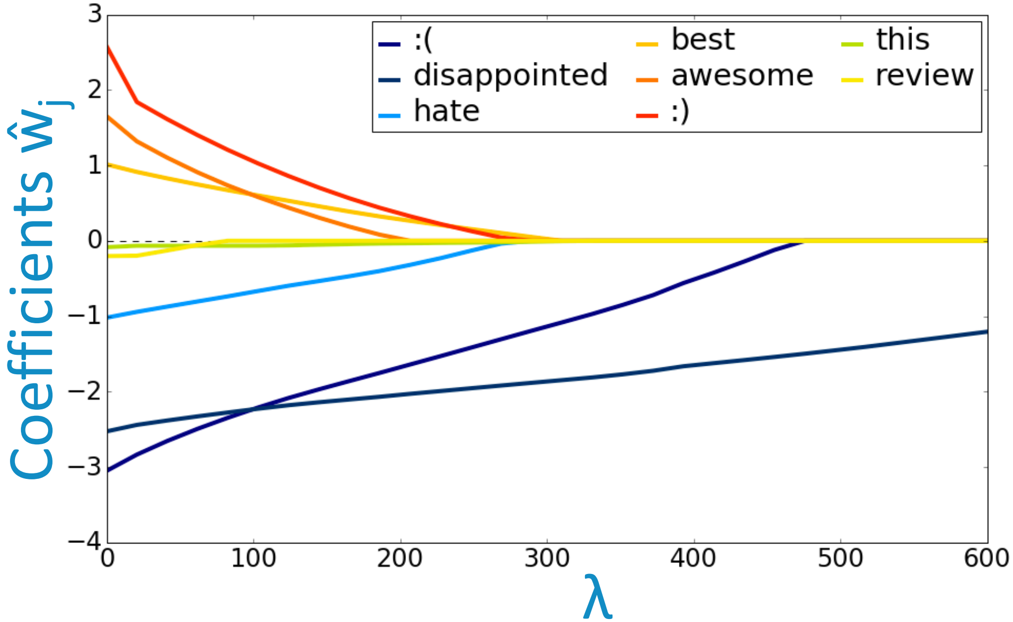
$$f(x) = w_0 h_0(x) + w_1 h_1(x) + w_2 h_2(x) + \cdots$$

Regularization path

ℓ_2 regularizer: $\|W\|_2^2 = |w_1|^2 + \cdots + |w_d|^2$



ℓ_1 regularizer: $\|w\|_1 = |w_1| + \cdots + |w_d|$



- Absolute regularizer (a.k.a ℓ_1 regularizer) gives sparse parameters, which is desired for interpretability, feature selection, and efficiency

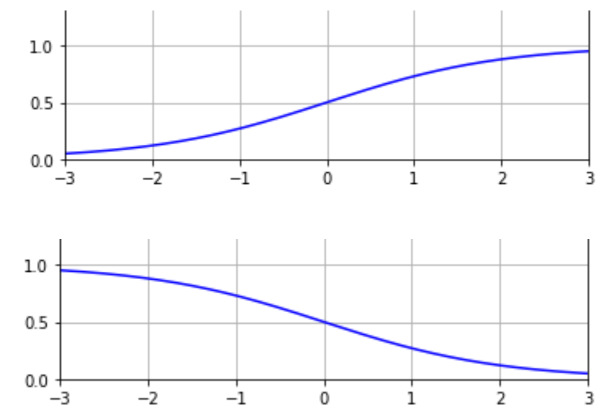
Probabilistic interpretation of logistic regression

- just as Maximum Likelihood Estimator (MLE) under linear model and additive Gaussian noise model recovers **linear least squares**,
- we study a particular noise model that recovers **logistic regression** as MLE

- a probabilistic noise model for Binary labels:

$$\mathbb{P}(y_i = +1 \mid x_i) \;=\; \frac{1}{1 + e^{-w^T x_i}}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(y_i = -1 \mid x_i) \;=\; \frac{1}{1 + e^{w^T x_i}}$$



$w^T x_i$

with a ground truth model parameter $w \in \mathbb{R}^d$

- this function $\sigma(z) = \dfrac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$ is called a **logistic function** (not to be confused with logistic loss, which is different) or a **sigmoid function**
- if we know that the data came from such a model, but do not know the ground truth parameter $w \in \mathbb{R}^d$, we can apply MLE to find the best w
- this MLE recovers the logistic regression algorithm, exactly

Maximum Likelihood Estimator (MLE)

- if the data came from a probabilistic model model: $\Big(\underbrace{\frac{1}{1+e^{-w^Tx}}}_{\mathbb{P}(y_i=+1|x_i)}, \underbrace{\frac{1}{1+e^{w^Tx}}}_{\mathbb{P}(y_i=-1|x_i)}\Big)$

- log-likelihood of observing a data point (x_i, y_i) is

$$\text{log-likelihood} = \log\Big(\mathbb{P}(y_i|x_i)\Big) = \begin{cases} \log\left(\frac{1}{1+e^{-w^Tx_i}}\right) & \text{if } y_i = +1 \\ \log\left(\frac{1}{1+e^{w^Tx_i}}\right) & \text{if } y_i = -1 \end{cases}$$

- Maximum Likelihood Estimator is the one that maximizes the sum of all log-likelihoods on training data points

$$\hat{w}_{\text{MLE}} = \arg\max_{w} \ \mathbb{P}(\{y_1, \ldots, y_n\} \,|\, \{x_1, \ldots, x_n\})$$

$$= \arg\max_{w} \prod_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{P}(y_i \,|\, x_i)$$ **(independence)**

$$= \arg\max_{w} \sum_{i:y_i=-1} \log\Big(\frac{1}{1+e^{w^Tx_i}}\Big) + \sum_{i:y_i=1} \log\Big(\frac{1}{1+e^{-w^Tx_i}}\Big)$$ **(substitution)**

- notice that this is exactly the **logistic regression:**

$$\hat{w}_{\text{logistic}} = \arg\min_{w} \frac{1}{n}\Big(\sum_{i:y_i=-1} \log(1+e^{w^T x_i}) + \sum_{i:y_i=1} \log(1+e^{-w^T x_i}) \Big)$$

- once we have trained a model $\hat{w}_{\text{logistic}}$, we can make a hard prediction $\hat{v}$ of the label at an input example x

$$\hat{v} = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } \mathbb{P}(+1|x) \geq \mathbb{P}(-1|x) \\ -1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } \frac{1}{1+e^{-w^T x}} \geq \frac{1}{1+e^{w^T x}} \\ -1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

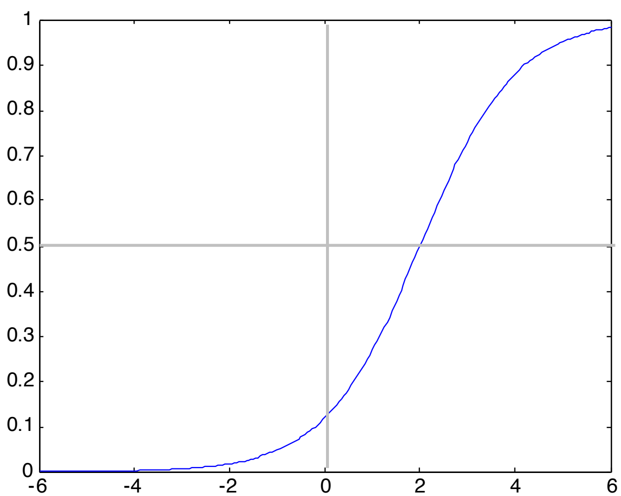
$$= \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } 1 \leq e^{2w^T x} \\ -1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$= \text{sign}(w^T x)$$

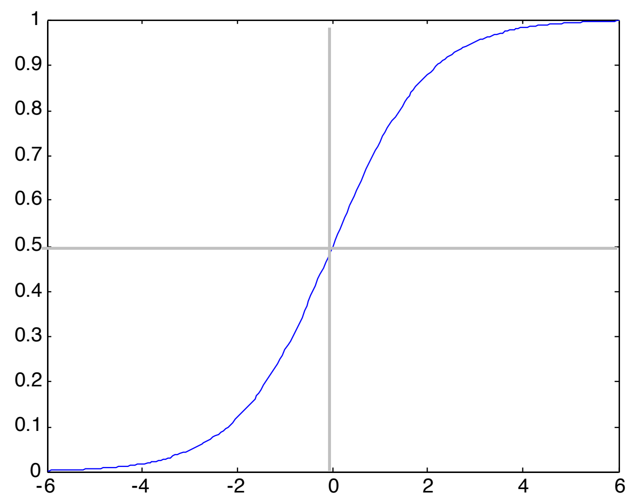
Understanding the sigmoid

$$g(w_0 + \sum_i w_i x_i) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{w_0 + \sum_i w_i x_i}}$$

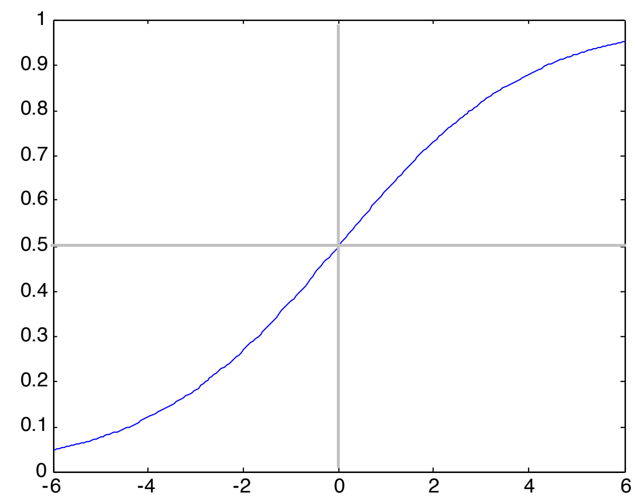
w_0=-2, w_1=-1



w_0=0, w_1=-1



w_0=0, w_1=-0.5

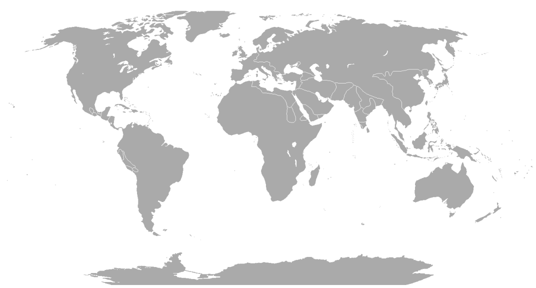


Multi-class regression

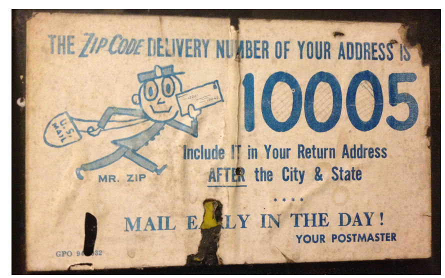
How do we encode categorical data *y*?

- so far, we considered Binary case where there are two categories
- encoding y is simple: {+1,-1}

- multi-class classification predicts categorial y
- taking values in $C = \{c_1, \ldots, c_k\}$
- c_j's are called **classes** or **labels**
- examples:



Country of birth
(Argentina, Brazil, USA,...)



Zipcode
(10005, 98195,...)

All English words

- a **k-class classifier** predicts y given x

Embedding c_j's in real values

- for optimization we need to **embed** raw categorical c_j's into real valued vectors
- there are many ways to embed categorial data
  - True->1, False->-1
  - Yes->1, Maybe->0, No->-1
  - Yes->(1,0), Maybe->(0,0), No->(0,1)
  - Apple->(1,0,0), Orange->(0,1,0), Banana->(0,0,1)
  - Ordered sequence:
    (Horse 3, Horse 1, Horse 2) -> (3,1,2)
- we use **one-hot embedding** (a.k.a. **one-hot encoding**)
  - each class is a standard basis vector in $k-$dimension

x	$h_1(x)$	$h_2(x)$	...	$h_{195}(x)$	$h_{196}(x)$
Brazil		1			
Zimbabwe					1

196 categories

196 features

Multi-class logistic regression

- data: categorical y in $\{c_1, \ldots, c_k\}$ with k categories

  we use one-hot encoding, s.t. $y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ implies that $y = c_1$

- model: linear vector-function makes a linear prediction $\hat{y} \in \mathbb{R}^k$

$$\hat{y}_i \;=\; f(x_i) \;=\; w^T x_i \quad \in \mathbb{R}^k$$

with model parameter matrix $w \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times k}$ and sample $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$

$$f(x_i) \;=\; \begin{bmatrix} f_1(x_i) \\ f_2(x_i) \\ \vdots \\ f_k(x_i) \end{bmatrix} \;=\; \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} w_{1,0} & w_{1,1} & w_{1,2} & \cdots \\ w_{2,0} & w_{2,1} & w_{2,2} & \cdots \\ \vdots & & & \\ w_{k,0} & w_{k,1} & w_{k,2} & \cdots \end{bmatrix}}_{w^T} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x_i[1] \\ \vdots \\ x_i[d] \end{bmatrix}}_{x_i} \;=\; \begin{bmatrix} w_{1,0} + w_{1,1}x_i[1] + w_{1,2}x_i[2] + \cdots \\ w_{2,0} + w_{2,1}x_i[1] + w_{2,2}x_i[2] + \cdots \\ \vdots \\ w_{k,0} + w_{k,1}x_i[1] + w_{k,2}x_i[2] + \cdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w = \begin{bmatrix} w[:,1] & w[:,2] & \cdots & w[:,k] \end{bmatrix}$$

- Logistic regression

2 classes

$$\mathbb{P}(y_i = -1 \,|\, x_i) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{w^T x_i}}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(y_i = +1 \,|\, x_i) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-w^T x_i}} = \frac{e^{w^T x_i}}{1 + e^{w^T x_i}}$$

k classes

$$\mathbb{P}(y_i = c_1 \,|\, x_i) = \frac{e^{w[:,1]^T x_i}}{e^{w[:,1]^T x_i} + \cdots + e^{w[:,k]^T x_i}}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\mathbb{P}(y_i = c_k \,|\, x_i) = \frac{e^{w[:,k]^T x_i}}{e^{w[:,1]^T x_i} + \cdots + e^{w[:,k]^T x_i}}$$

Without loss of generality setting w[:,1]=0 when $k = 2$ recovers the original binary class case

Maximum Likelihood Estimator

$$\text{maximize}_w \ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log(\mathbb{P}(y_i \,|\, x_i))$$

$$\text{maximize}_{w \in \mathbb{R}^d} \ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log\left(\frac{1}{1 + e^{-y_i w^T x_i}} \right)$$

$$\text{maximize}_{w \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times k}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{k} \mathbf{I}\{y_i = c_j\} \log\left(\frac{e^{w[:,j]^T x_i}}{\sum_{j'=1}^{k} e^{w[:,j']^T x_i}} \right)$$

$\mathbf{I}\{y_i = j\}$ is an indicator that is one only if $y_i = j$

Questions?