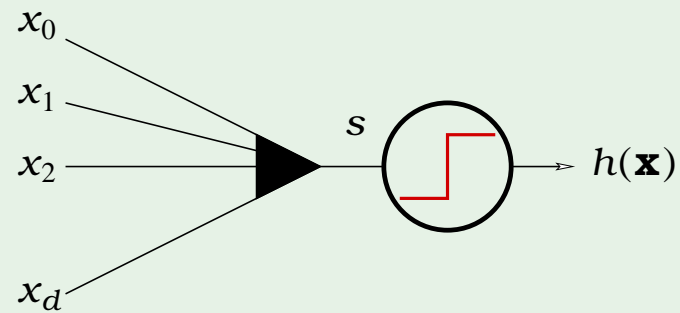


A third linear model

$$s = \sum_{i=0}^d w_i x_i$$

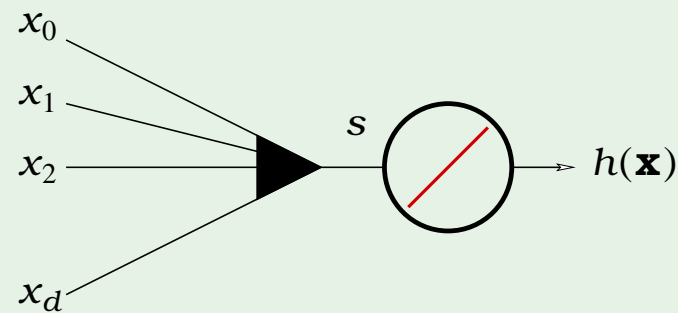
linear classification

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \text{sign}(s)$$



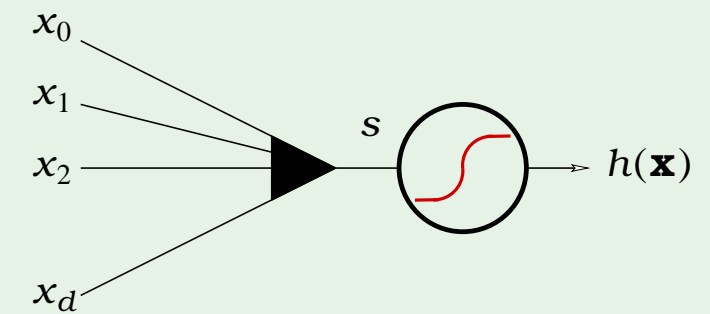
linear regression

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = s$$



logistic regression

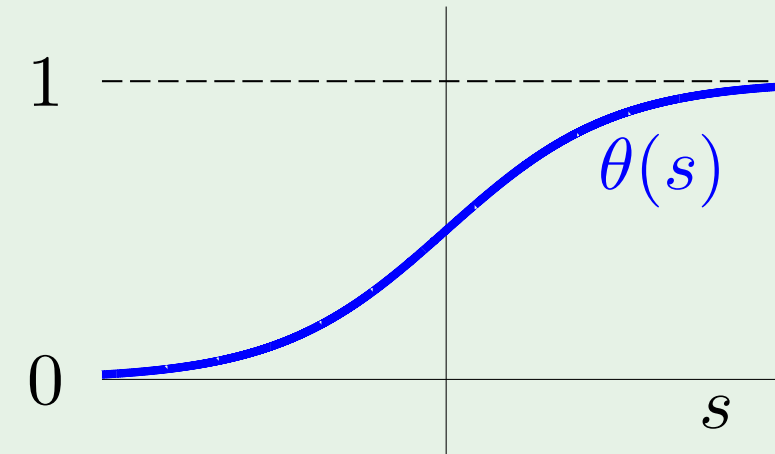
$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \theta(s)$$



The logistic function θ

The formula:

$$\theta(s) = \frac{e^s}{1 + e^s}$$



soft threshold: uncertainty

sigmoid: flattened out 's'

Probability interpretation

$h(\mathbf{x}) = \theta(s)$ is interpreted as a probability

Example. Prediction of heart attacks

Input \mathbf{x} : cholesterol level, age, weight, etc.

$\theta(s)$: probability of a heart attack

The signal $s = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$ “risk score”

Genuine probability

Data (\mathbf{x}, y) with **binary** y , generated by a noisy target:

$$P(y \mid \mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} f(\mathbf{x}) & \text{for } y = +1; \\ 1 - f(\mathbf{x}) & \text{for } y = -1. \end{cases}$$

The target $f : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is the probability

$$\text{Learn } g(\mathbf{x}) = \theta(\mathbf{w}^\top \mathbf{x}) \approx f(\mathbf{x})$$