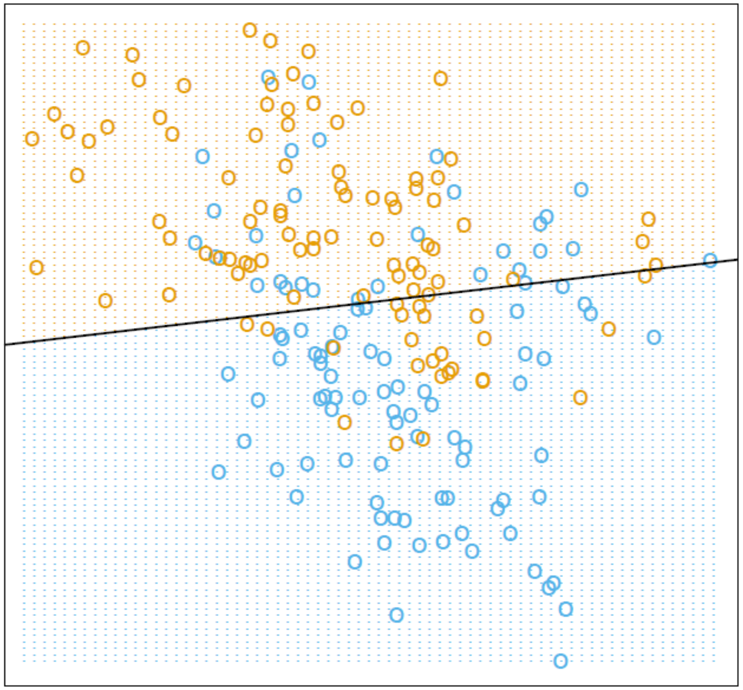
Linear Classifiers



Some slides from:

Andrew Ng

CSC411: Machine Learning and Data Mining, Winter 2018

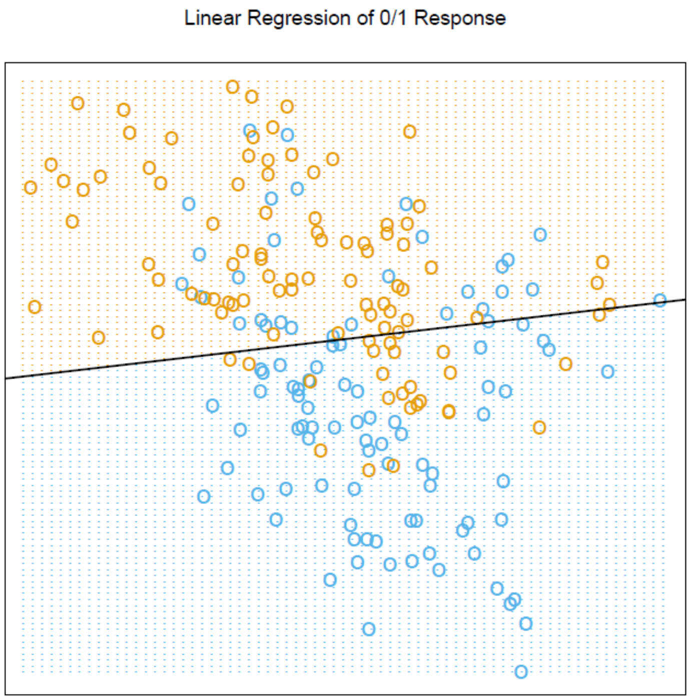
Michael Guerzhoy and Lisa Zhang

Classification vs. Regression

- Classification: for the example $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ predict the label y (e.g., face recognition)
- Regression: for the example $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ predict a real number y (e.g., house price prediction)

Classification with two classes

- If there are only two classes, transform, e.g.,
  orange => 1
  blue => 0
  to turn the classification problem into a regression problem
- Find the best
  $$h_\theta(x) = \theta^T x$$
- Predict:
  $$\begin{cases} 1, h_\theta(x) > 0.5 \\ 0, otherwise \end{cases}$$



$\theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2$ (can add in θ_0)

What is the equation of the decision boundary?

But what about the loss function?

(Loss function = cost function)

What is the equation of the decision boundary?

Attempt #1:

- Quadratic loss, as in Linear Regression.

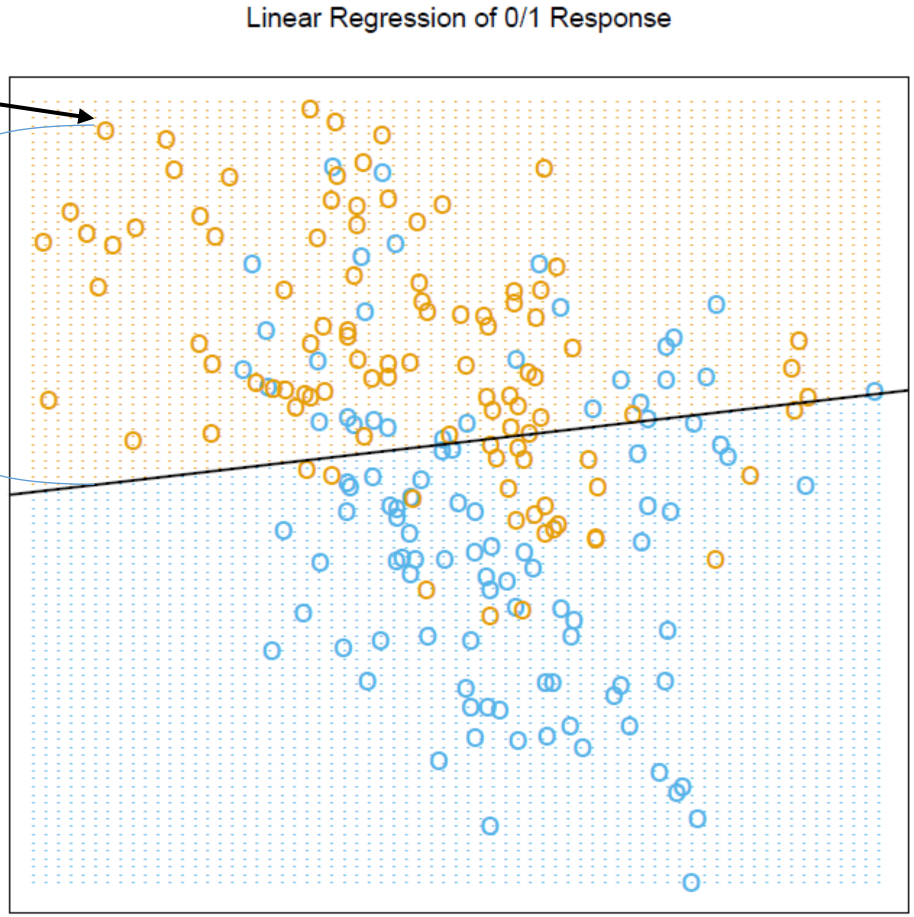
$$\sum_{i=1}^{m}\left(y^{(i)} - \theta^T x^{(i)}\right)^2$$

- What is the problem with this loss function?

Attempt #1:

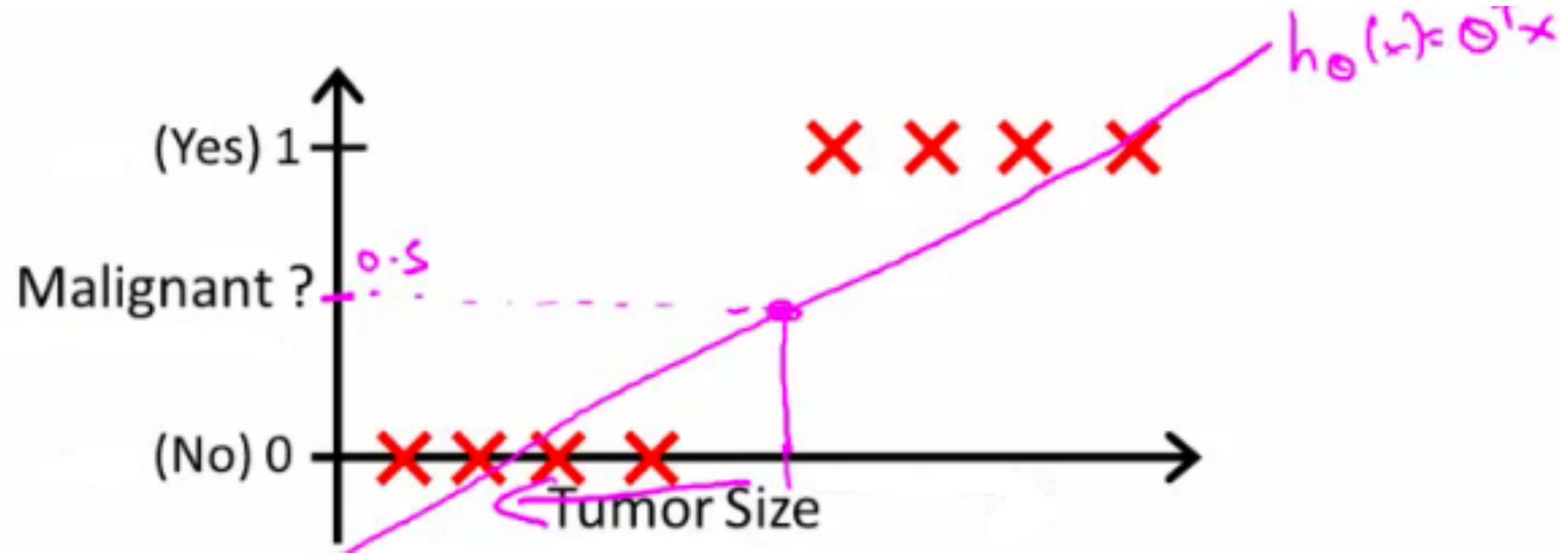
How much does this training data contribute to the loss?

A lot!



Quadratic loss penalizes data well within the decision boundary.

Example in 1D



Even with perfect classification,
Loss is still nonzero (and can be high!)

Attempt #2:

- Classification error or 0-1 loss.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathrm{I}\left[y^{(i)}, t^{(i)}\right]$$

$$t^{(i)} = \begin{cases} 1, h_\theta\left(x^{(i)}\right) > 0 \\ 0, otherwise \end{cases}$$

- Where I is the indicator function:

$$\mathrm{I}[y, t] = \begin{cases} 1, y = t \\ -1, otherwise \end{cases}$$

- What is the problem with this loss function?

Not continuous.
Hard to optimize.
Cannot use gradient descent (Why?
On the board)

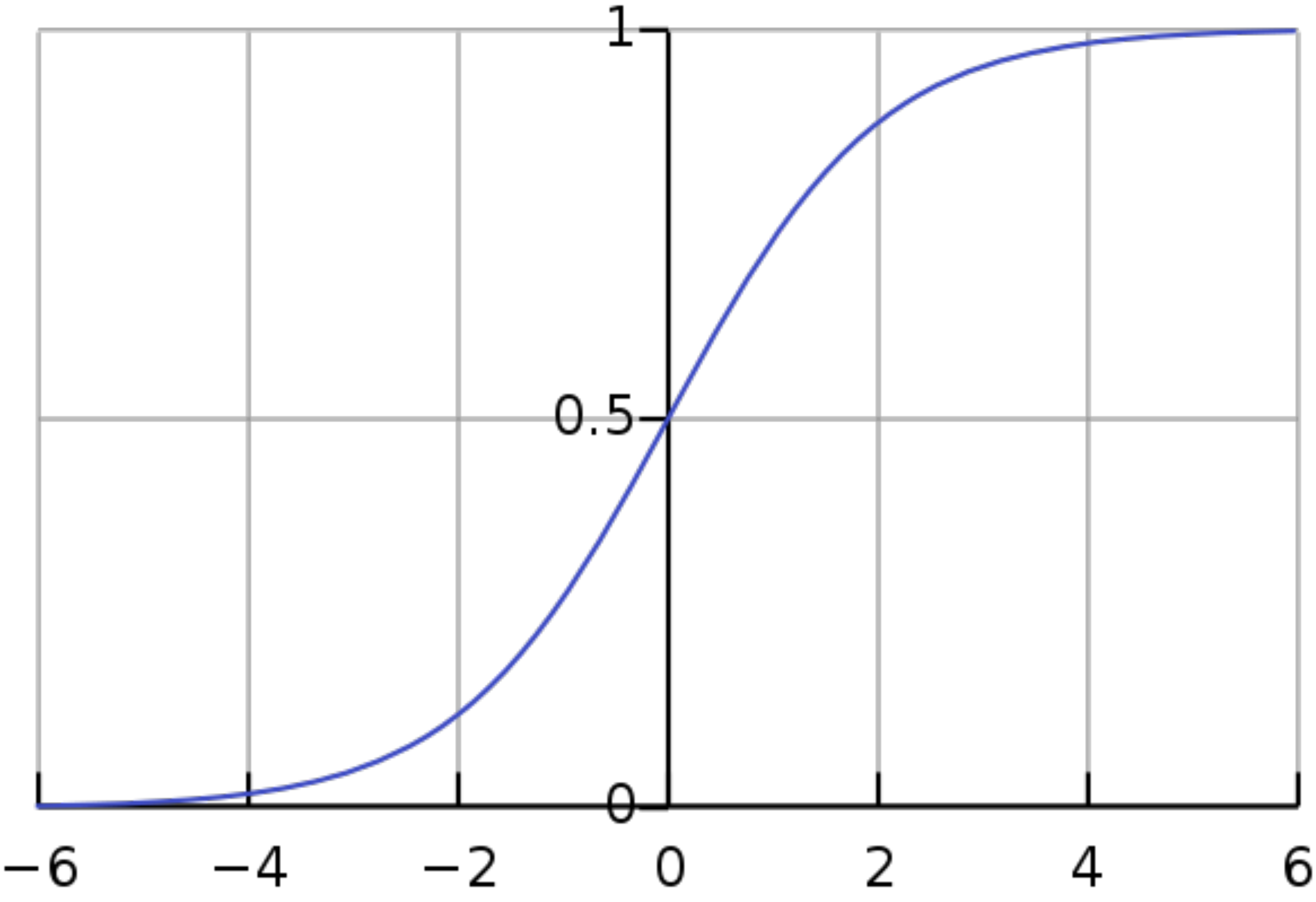
Attempt #3:

- Problem with linear regression (quadratic loss): **Predictions are allowed to take arbitrary real values!**
- Problem with linear regression (0-1 loss): **Hard to optimize!**

- Apply a nonlinearity or activation function: **sigmoid function:**

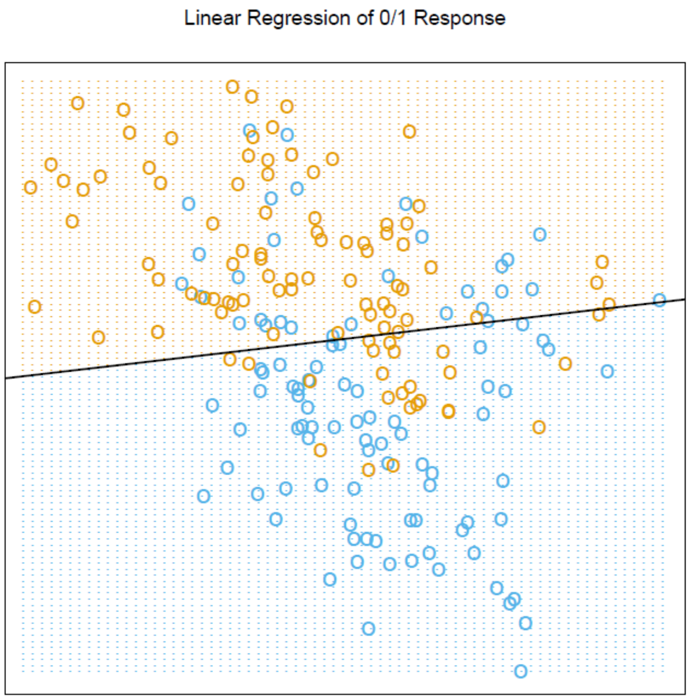
$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

Sigmoid function



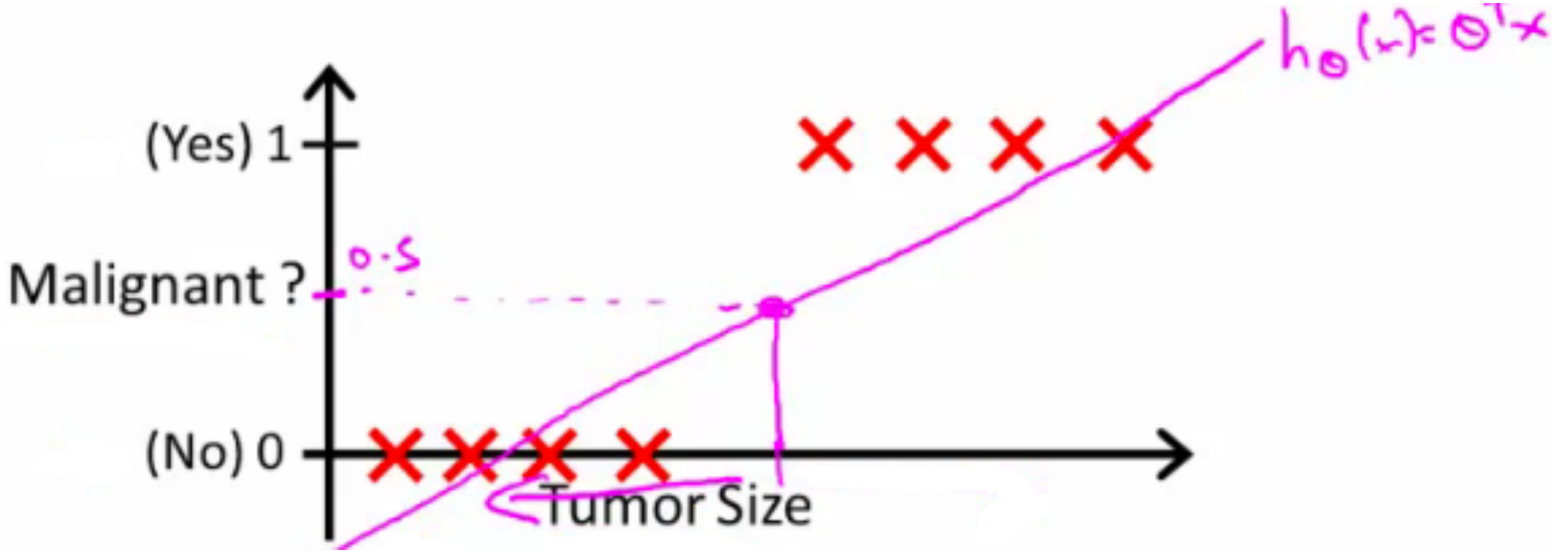
Revised Setup

- If there are only two classes, transform, e.g.,
  orange => 1
  blue => 0
  to turn the classification problem into a regression problem
- Model:
$$h_\theta(x) = \sigma(\theta^T x)$$
- Where
$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$



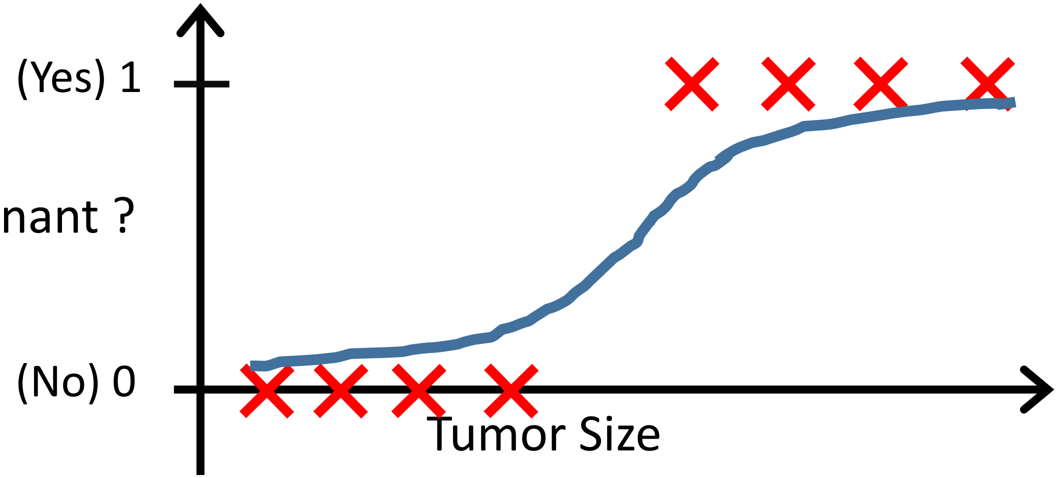
What is the equation of the decision boundary?

Reminder: linear prediction in 1D



Even with perfect classification,
Loss is still nonzero (and can be high!)

Example in 1D: applying the sigmoid



What about the loss?

- Square Loss?

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(y^{(i)} - \sigma\left(\theta^T \boldsymbol{x}^{(i)}\right)\right)^2$$

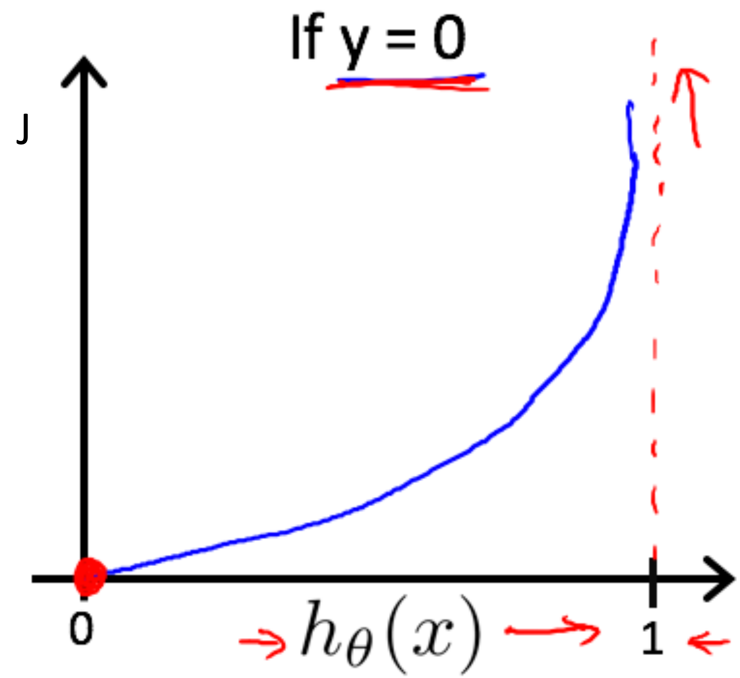
- On the board:
  - If $h_\theta(\boldsymbol{x}) = \sigma\left(\theta^T \boldsymbol{x}\right)$ is very close to 0 or 1, then the gradient of the loss is close to zero!
  - Why is that a problem?
  - Summary:

$$\nabla J(\theta) = 2\left(y - \sigma(\theta^T x)\right)\sigma(\theta^T x)\left(1 - \sigma(\theta^T x)\right)\theta$$

What loss should we use?

- We will use **Cross Entropy Loss**

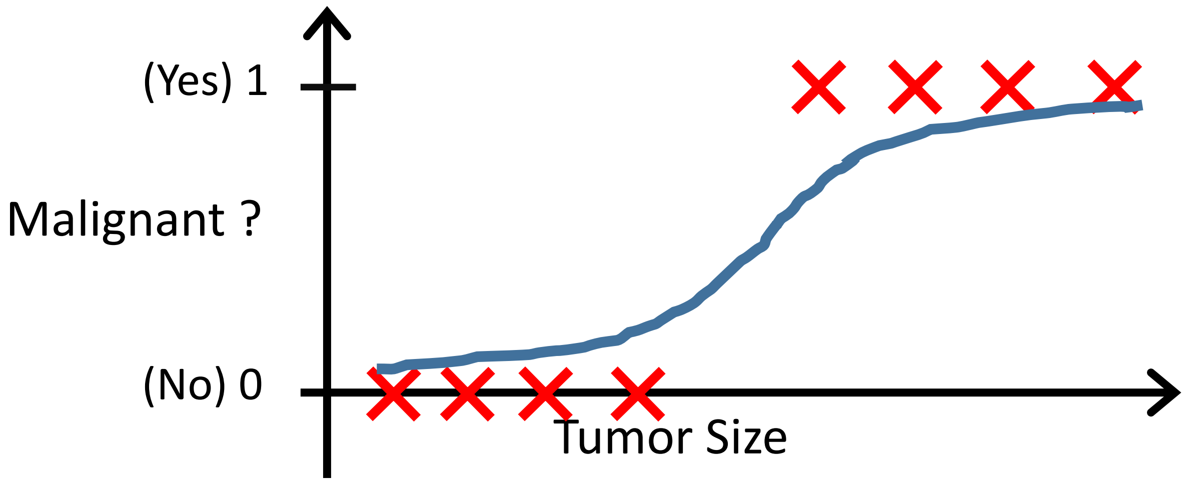
$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\left(-\log\sigma\left(\theta^T \boldsymbol{x}^{(i)}\right)\right)^{y^{(i)}}\left(-\log(1-\sigma\left(\theta^T \boldsymbol{x}^{(i)}\right))\right)^{1-y^{(i)}}$$



Why Cross Entropy?

- Where does this come from?
- As in Linear Regression, we will use a probabilistic interpretation

Predictions look like probabilities



Logistic Regression

Logistic Regression

- Assume the data is generated according to

$$y^{(i)} = 1 \text{ with probability } \frac{1}{1+\exp(-\theta^T x^{(i)})}$$

$$y^{(i)} = 0 \text{ with probability } \frac{\exp(-\theta^T x^{(i)})}{1+\exp(-\theta^T x^{(i)})}$$

- This can be written concisely as:

odds

$$\frac{P(y^{(i)}=1|x^{(i)},\theta)}{P(y^{(i)}=0|x^{(i)},\theta)} = \exp(\theta^T x^{(i)})$$

(exercise)

Logistic Regression: Likelihood

- $P\left(y^{(i)} = 1 \middle| x^{(i)}, \theta\right) = \left(\frac{1}{1+\exp\left(-\theta^T x^{(i)}\right)}\right)^{y^{(i)}} \left(\frac{\exp\left(-\theta^T x^{(i)}\right)}{1+\exp\left(-\theta^T x^{(i)}\right)}\right)^{1-y^{(i)}}$

  (just a trick that works because $y^{(i)}$ is either 1 or 0)

- $P(y|x, \theta) = \Pi_{i=1}^{m} \left(\frac{1}{1+\exp\left(-\theta^T x^{(i)}\right)}\right)^{y^{(i)}} \left(\frac{\exp\left(-\theta^T x^{(i)}\right)}{1+\exp\left(-\theta^T x^{(i)}\right)}\right)^{1-y^{(i)}}$
- $\log P(y|x, \theta) =$
  $\sum_{i=1}^{m} y^{(i)} \log\left(\frac{1}{1+\exp\left(-\theta^T x^{(i)}\right)}\right) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log\left(\frac{\exp\left(-\theta^T x^{(i)}\right)}{1+\exp\left(-\theta^T x^{(i)}\right)}\right)$

Logistic Regression: Learning and Testing

- Learning: find the θ that maximizes the log-likelihood:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} y^{(i)} \log\left(\frac{1}{1+\exp(-\theta^T x^{(i)})}\right) + (1-y^{(i)}) \log\left(\frac{\exp\left(-\theta^T x^{(i)}\right)}{1+\exp(-\theta^T x^{(i)})}\right)$$

- For x in the test set, compute

$$P(y=1|x,\theta) = \frac{1}{1+\exp(-\theta^T x)}$$

- Predict that $y = 1$if $P(y = 1|x, \theta) > .5$

Logistic Regression: Decision Surface

- Predict $y = 1$ if $\frac{1}{1+\exp(-\theta^T x)}$>.5

$$\Leftrightarrow \qquad -\theta^T x < 0$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \qquad \theta^T x > 0$$

- The decision surface is $\theta^T x = 0$, a hyperplane

Logistic Regression

- Outputs the probability of the datapoint's belonging to a certain class:

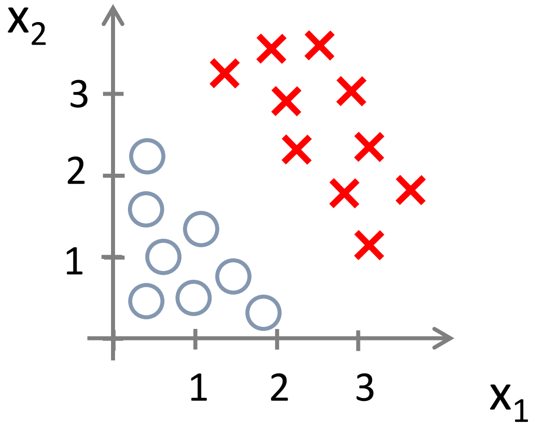
  $y^{(i)} = 1$ with probability $\frac{1}{1+\exp(-\theta^T x^{(i)})}$

  $y^{(i)} = 0$ with probability $\frac{\exp(-\theta^T x^{(i)})}{1+\exp(-\theta^T x^{(i)})}$

  (compare with linear regression)

- Linear decision surface
- Probably the first thing you would try in a real-world setting for a classification task

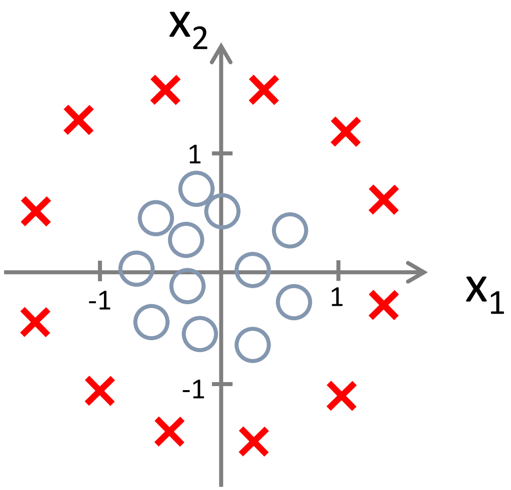
Decision boundary shapes



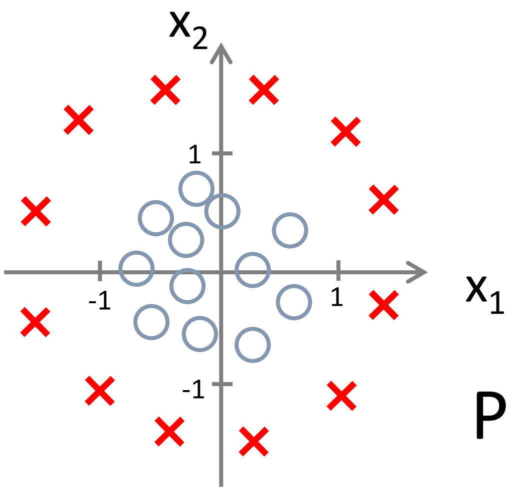
$$h_\theta(x) = g(\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2)$$

Predict $y = 1$ if $-3 + x_1 + x_2 \geq 0$

Decision boundary shapes



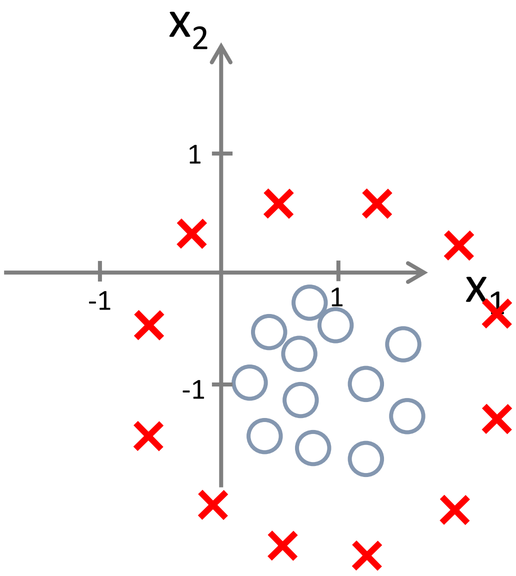
Decision boundary shapes



$$h_\theta(x) = g(\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 \\ + \theta_3 x_1^2 + \theta_4 x_2^2)$$

Predict $y = 1$ if $-1 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 \geq 0$

What is the equation for a good decision boundary?



Multiclass Classification

Email foldering/tagging : Work, Friends, Family, Hobby

$y = 1$ $y = 2$ $y = 3$ $y = 4$

Features: x_1: 1 if “extension” is in the email, 0 otherwise

x_2: 1 if “dog” is in the email, 0 otherwise

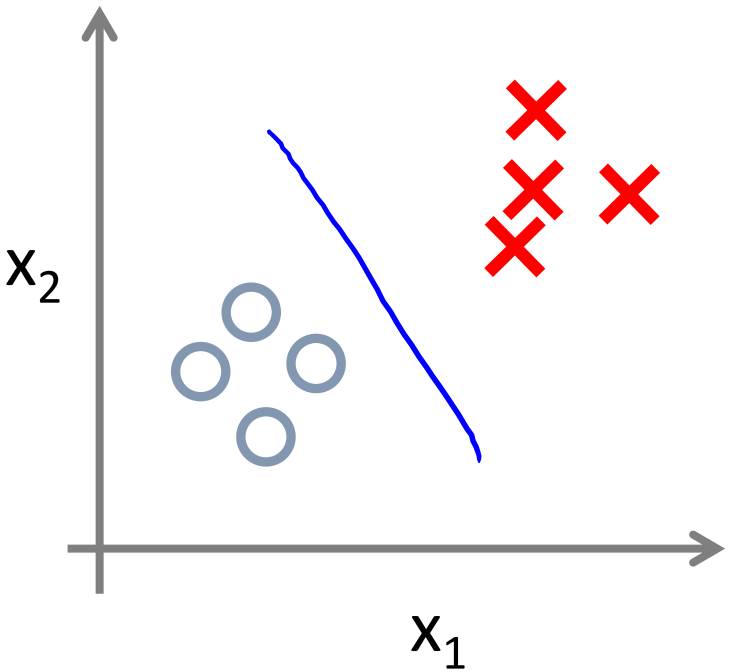
…

Medical diagrams: Not ill, Cold, Flu

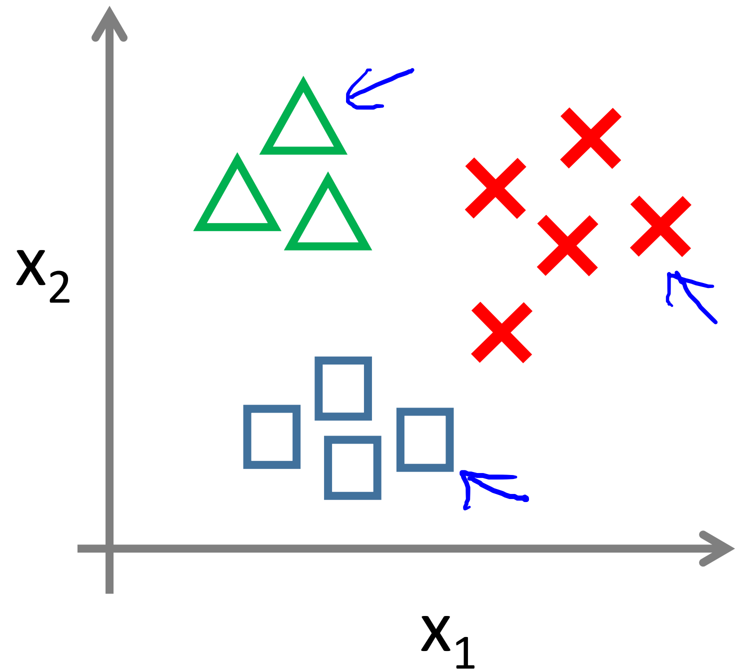
$y = 1$ $y = 2$ $y = 3$

Features: temperature, cough presence, …

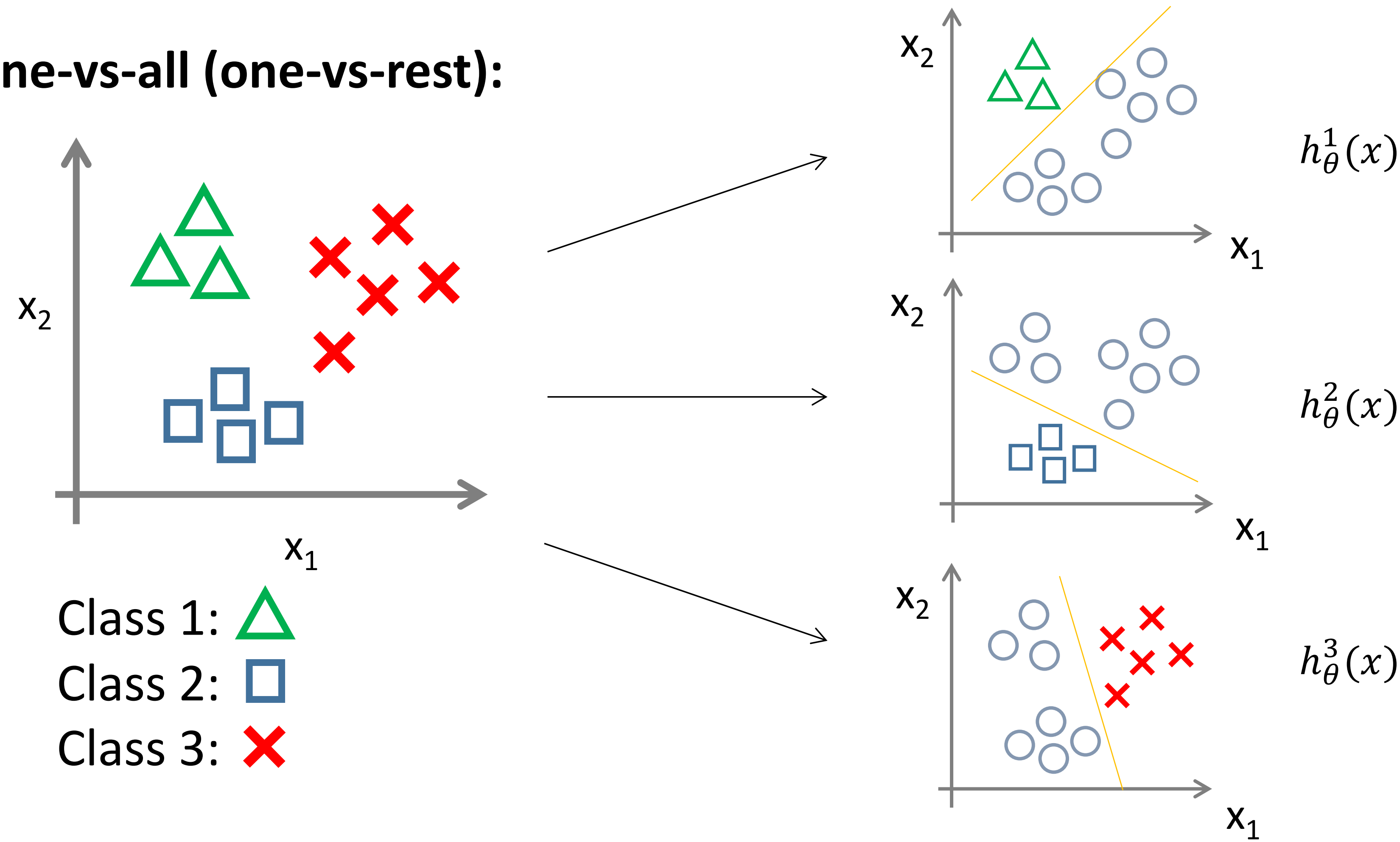
Binary classification:



Multi-class classification:



One-vs-all (one-vs-rest):



Output the i such that $h_\theta^i(x)$ is the largest

(Idea: a large $h_\theta^i(x)$ means that the classifier is "sure")