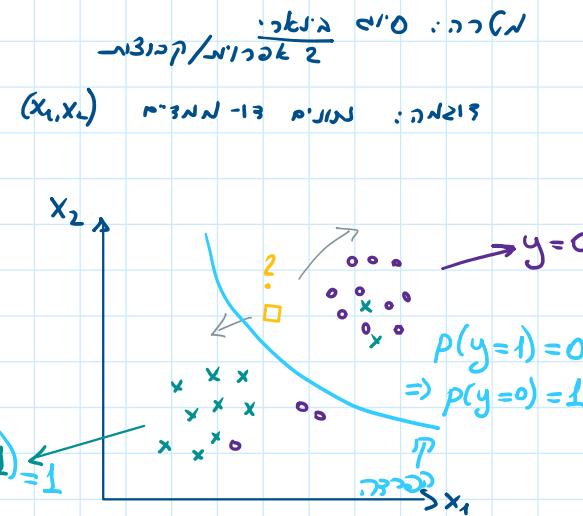
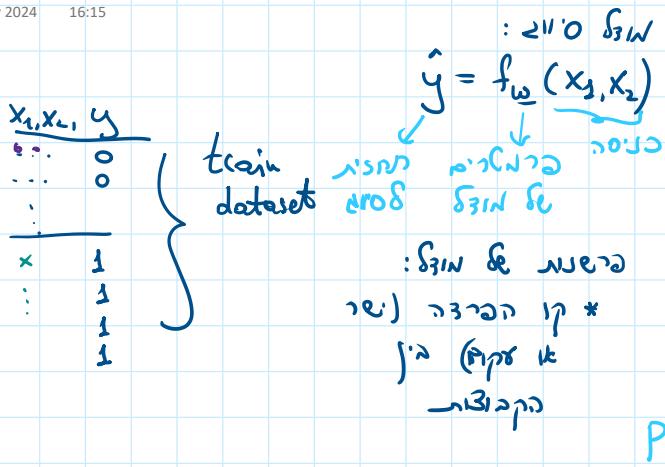
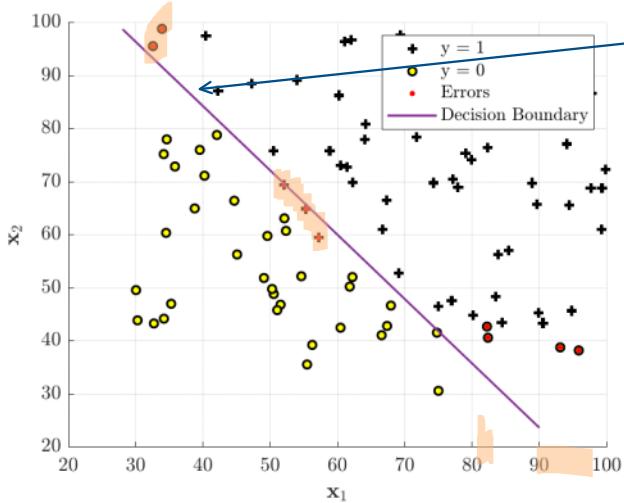


Lec6 - Classification

Monday, 8 July 2024 16:15



Generalized Binary Linear Classification Models



$$\text{פונקציית פיתוח: } w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_0 = 0$$

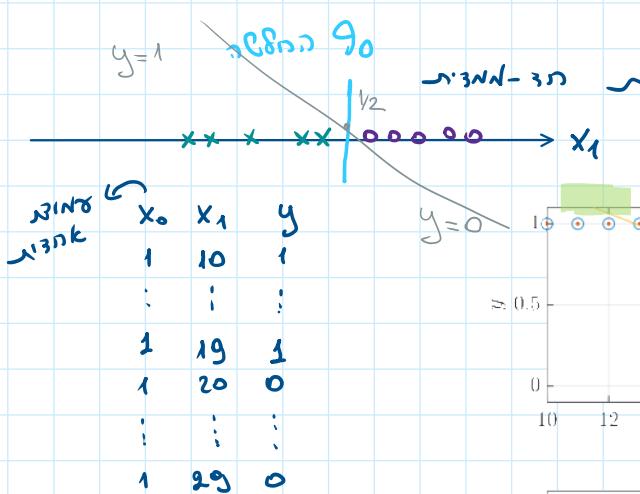
$$\Rightarrow w_2 = -\frac{w_1}{w_2}x_1 - \frac{w_0}{w_2}$$

$$\text{הypothesis: } x^T y = \|x\| \|y\| \cos(\theta)$$

הypothesis: $x^T y = \|x\| \|y\| \cos(\theta)$
הypothesis: $\cos(\theta) \leq 0$

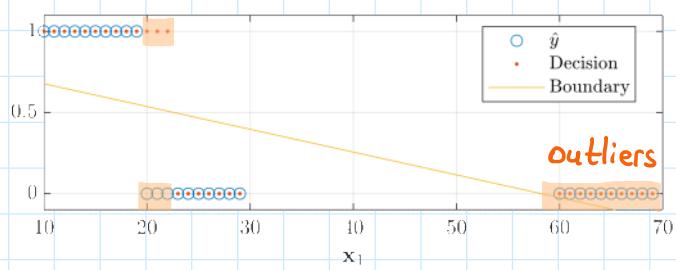
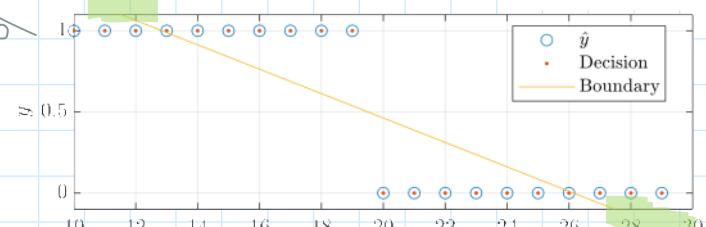
$$x^T y \leq 0$$

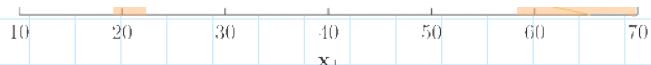
linear regression : סינון ניטויים



$$\hat{y} = Xw$$

$$\hat{y}_j = \begin{cases} 1 & \hat{y}_j > \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \hat{y}_j < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

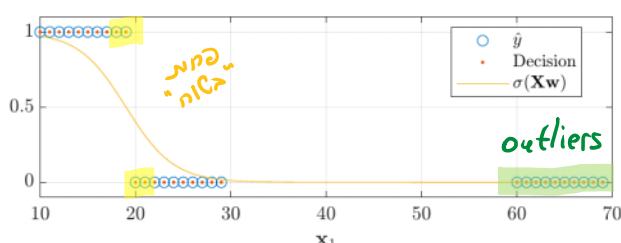
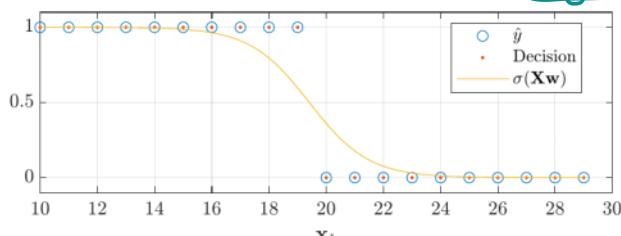




Logistic Model

- Linear model
- Outliers handling
- Probabilistic interpretation

$$\hat{y} \sim p(y=1)$$



! ω ליניאר יק
 $MSE \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\cdot) = \frac{1}{2M} \|\hat{y} - y\|^2$

* מינימיזציה נגדיות
 ω ו-
 \hat{y}

Entropy: For the discrete distribution $P = \{p_i = \Pr[X = x_i]\}$, the entropy is given by

$$H(P) = - \sum_i p_i \log(p_i) \quad (7.11)$$

$H(p)$ מינימלי מ-
 $p_i = p_j$ *
 \ln מינימלי מ-
 $p_i = p_j$ *

Cross-entropy: For two discrete distributions, p and q , the cross-entropy is given by

$$H(p, q) = - \sum_i p_i \log(q_i) \quad (7.12)$$

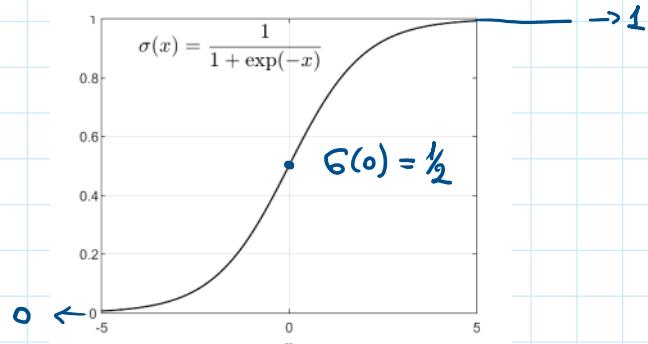
$p_i = q_i$, $H(p, q)$ מינימלי *
 $\Rightarrow H(p, q) = H(p)$
 $H(p, q)$ מינימלי *

היפוך
 $\hat{y}_i = g(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i)$ נסכח
 מילוי כל גורם נסכח
 גורם נסכח

linear regression $f_{\text{lin}} = g(x) = x$ basic linear model

logistic regression $g(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-x)}$ sigmoid = $\sigma(x)$

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{\exp(x)}{1 + \exp(x)} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-x)}$$



Logistic regression:

איך מיצים $\hat{y}_i = \sigma(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i)}$
 דינמי וGLOBAL. $\hat{y} = \sigma(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{w})$

Cross-entropy loss

פונקציית כוונתית כפונקציית

$$p_1 = p_2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow H(p) = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = 1$$

$$p_1 = \frac{1}{10}, p_2 = \frac{9}{10} \Rightarrow H(p) = -\frac{1}{10} \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{10} \right) - \frac{9}{10} \log_2 \left(\frac{9}{10} \right) \approx 0.4690$$

Binary Cross-Entropy (BCE) Loss

$$i = \{0, 1\}$$

$$H(p, q) = -p_0 \log(q_0) - p_1 \log(q_1)$$

* מינימלי מ-0.5 - ברכך.
 $y = 1 \Rightarrow p(y=1) = 1$ $p(y=1) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow H(p, q) = H(p)$$

הנ' $H(p, q)$ הוכח בז' ו'

1.3 בז'

$$f_w(x) \rightarrow 1$$

מינימום פונקציונלי

$$P_i = q_i$$

$$y = 1 \Rightarrow p(y=1) = 1$$

$$p(y=1) \propto$$

$$y = 0 \Rightarrow p(y=1) = 0$$

$$p_0 = \Pr(y=0) = 1 - y$$

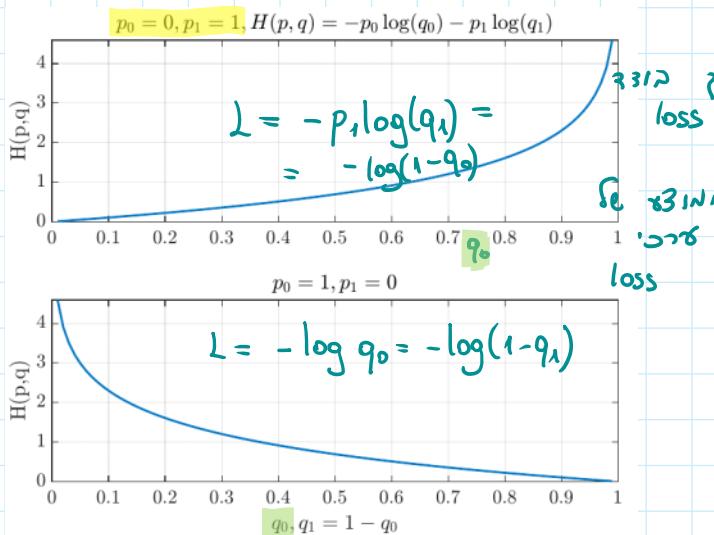
$$p_1 = \Pr(y=1) = y$$

$$q_0 = \Pr(\hat{y}=0) = 1 - f_w(x)$$

$$q_1 = \Pr(\hat{y}=1) = f_w(x)$$

$$H(p, q) = -p_0 \log(q_0) - p_1 \log(q_1)$$

$$= -(1-y) \log(1-f_w(x)) - y \log(f_w(x))$$



BCE loss: Binary cross-entropy (BCE) loss function

$$\mathcal{L}(y, \hat{y}) = -(1-y) \log(1-\hat{y}) - y \log(\hat{y}) \quad (7.14)$$

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{M} \sum_{j=1}^M (1-y_i) \log(1-\hat{y}_i) + y_i \log(\hat{y}_i)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{M} [(1-y) \log(1-\hat{y}) + y \log(\hat{y})]$$

האנו מוכיחים
הכל מוכיחים
בנוסף להיפrac{1}{M} סכום כל ה失ות
ההיפrac{1}{M} סכום כל ה失ות

0.010

Probabilistic prediction:

$$p(y=1|x, w) = \sigma(\bar{x}w)$$

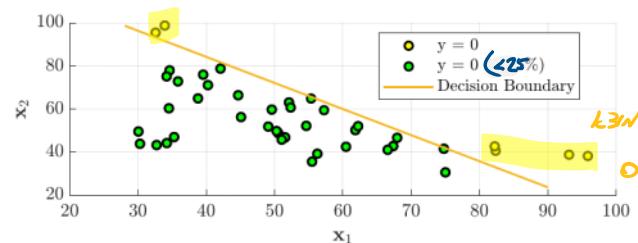
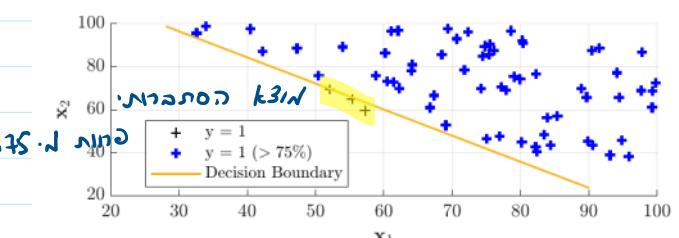
$$p(y=0|x, w) = 1 - \sigma(\bar{x}w) \quad (7.16)$$

Classification decision: $\hat{y} \leq \frac{1}{2}$

Another way:

$$\hat{y} = \begin{cases} 1 & \bar{x}^T w \geq 0 \\ 0 & \bar{x}^T w < 0 \end{cases}$$

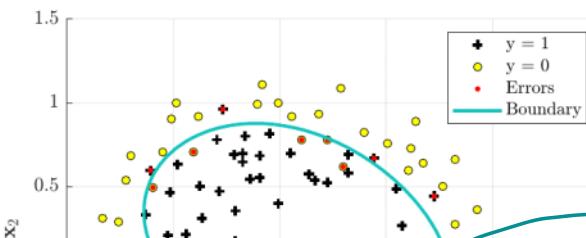
$\cos(\theta)$

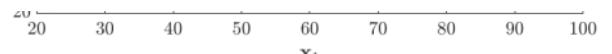
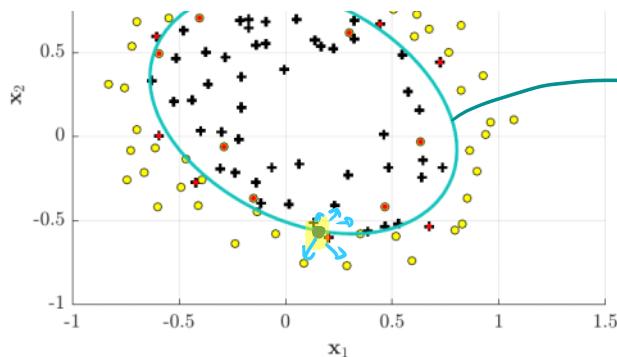


- Regularization can be applied,

$$\mathcal{L}_{new} = \mathcal{L}(y, \hat{y}) + \frac{\lambda}{2M} \sum_{i=1}^N w_i^2 \quad (7.21)$$

$$\varphi(x_1, x_2) = (1, x_1, x_1^2, x_2, x_2^2, x_1x_2, x_1^2x_2, x_1x_2^2, x_1^2x_2^2)$$

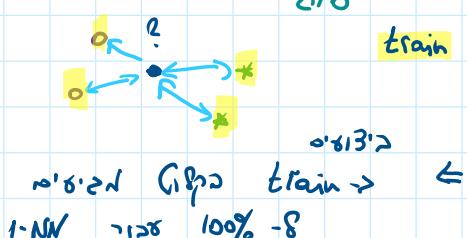




k-NN
nearest neighbors
המודל ש"מ כוכב הבודדים
נמצא ב-
הכ. קיומו
 $k=1$ (בכל מינ')

* מילוי גנטים מערך
ה-PCA-הרכבה
* גודל און זרדים
1 .. 2
- חיבור נקודות
- שיבור נקודות

* סדרת מושגים בדוחות



- Euclidean distance metric,

$$d(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = \|\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}\| = \sqrt{(a_1 - b_1)^2 + (a_2 - b_2)^2 + \dots + (a_M - b_M)^2} \quad (7.22)$$

- City block (Manhattan) distance

$$d(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = \sum_{j=1}^M |a_j - b_j| = |a_1 - b_1| + \dots + |a_M - b_M| \quad (7.23)$$

- Minkowski distance with (hyper) parameter p ,

$$p=1 \\ p=2$$

$$d(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = \sqrt[p]{\sum_{j=1}^M |a_j - b_j|^p} \quad (7.24)$$

* מילוי גנטים מערך
baseline performance

* סדרת מושגים בדוחות

לדוגמא סדרה H מוקדם

train סדרה מוקדם
outliers סדרה מאוחרם

* סדרה מוקדם מוקדם