

Prof. Luiz Paulo Lopes Fávero

PRINTS DURANTE A AULA 20/08/2024

Obs	Dummy (Y)	X <sub>1</sub>	X <sub>2</sub>	...	X <sub>K</sub>
M	1 Sim				⋮
J	0 Não				
P	1 Sim				
A	1 Sim				
⋮	0 Não				
⋮	0 Não				
⋮	1 Sim				
n	1 Sim				

Y:  
1: evento (Sim)  
0: não evento (Não)

↳ dicotômica

↳ reg. logística binária!

P: probabilidade do evento.

1 - P: probabilidade do não evento.

$$\text{chance (odds)} = \frac{P}{1 - P} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{evento} \\ \text{não evento} \end{array}$$

$$p = 0,80 \rightarrow \text{chance} = \frac{4}{1} = 4$$

$$p = 0,25 \rightarrow \text{chance} = \frac{0,25}{0,75} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$p = 0,50 \rightarrow \text{chance} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

MQO (OLS):

$$\hat{y}_i = \alpha + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \beta_2 X_{2i} + \dots + \beta_K X_{Ki}$$

Logística Binária: (Hosmer & Lemeshow  
Communications in Statistics, 1989)

$$\ln(\text{chance}_i) = \alpha + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \beta_2 X_{2i} + \dots + \beta_K X_{Ki}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = z$$

z: logito

$$\frac{p}{1-p} = e^z$$

$$p(1+e^z) = e^z$$

$$p = \frac{e^z}{1+e^z} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$$

Prob. evento

$$p_i = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(\alpha + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \dots + \beta_K X_{Ki})}}$$

Origem: Juros Compostos (mat. Financeira).

$$e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \cong \underline{2,71828}$$

Número Euler  
(~ começo séc 18)Número Napier  
(~ final séc 16) } "o descobridor de logaritmos".

$$\ln = \log_e$$

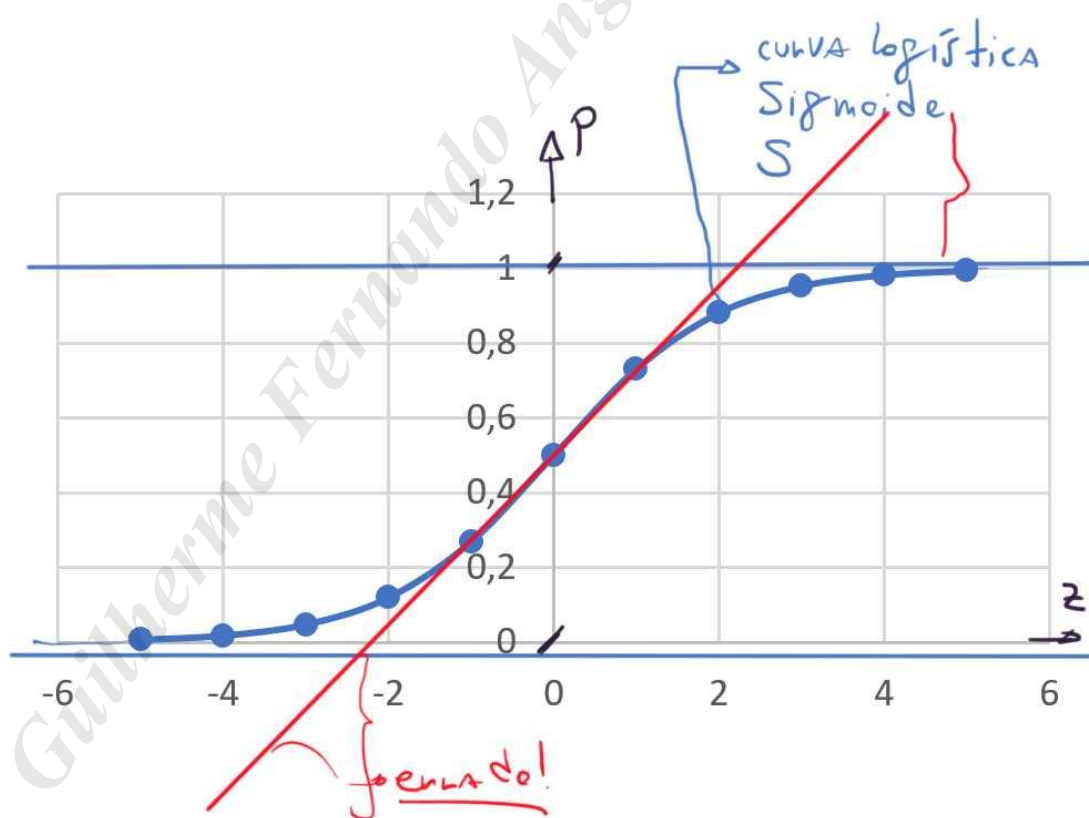
$$p = \frac{e^z}{1+e^z} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$$

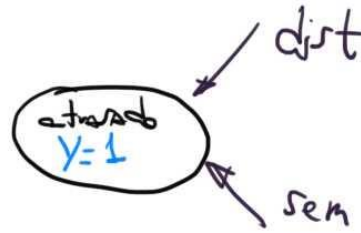
evento  
 $y=1$

$$p = 1 - \frac{e^z}{1+e^z} = \frac{1}{1+e^z}$$

não evento  
 $y=0$

$$\sum p = 1.$$





$$P_{\substack{\text{atrasado} = \text{sim} \\ y=1}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\alpha + \beta_1 \cdot \text{dist}_i + \beta_2 \cdot \text{sem}_i)}}$$

$$p(Y_i) = p_i^{Y_i} \cdot (1 - p_i)^{1 - Y_i}$$

Distribuição Bernoulli.

$$p(1) = p^1 \cdot (1 - p)^0 = p$$

$$p(0) = p^0 \cdot (1 - p)^1 = 1 - p.$$



$\alpha$  -26,16

 $\beta_1$  0,19

Somatória LL<sub>i</sub> -50,46638

 $\beta_2$  2,36

## Generalized Linear Model Regression Results

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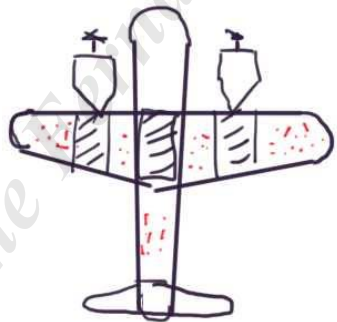
=====
Dep. Variable:      atrasado      No. Observations:    100
Model:              GLM           Df Residuals:         97
Model Family:       Binomial      Df Model:              2
Link Function:       Logit         Scale:                 1.0000
Method:              IRLS          Log-Likelihood:       -50.466
Date:                Tue, 20 Aug 2024      Deviance:              100.93
Time:                21:34:51             Pearson chi2:           86.7
No. Iterations:      7               Pseudo R-squ. (CS):    0.2913
Covariance Type:     nonrobust
=====

```

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept $\alpha$	-26.1665	8.442	-3.100	0.002	-42.712	-9.621
dist $\beta_1$	0.1904	0.076	2.493	0.013	0.041	0.340
sem $\beta_2$	2.3629	0.795	2.972	0.003	0.804	3.921

$$P_{atrasado} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(-26,16 + 0,19 \cdot dist_i + 2,36 \cdot sem_i)}}$$

Z de Wald: (1902 - 1950)



## Logit Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	atrasado	No. Observations:	100			
Model:	Logit	Df Residuals:	97			
Method:	maximum likelihood est. MLE	Df Model:	2			
Date:	Tue, 20 Aug 2024	Pseudo R-squ.:	0.2544			
Time:	22:17:05	Log-Likelihood:	-50.466			
converged:	True	LL-Null:	-67.686			
Covariance Type:	nonrobust	LLR p-value: (Analog p-value F)	3.324e-08 $\chi^2$			
=====						
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
-----						
Intercept	$\alpha$ -26.1665	8.442	-3.100	0.002	-42.713	-9.620
dist	$\beta_1$ 0.1904	0.076	2.493	0.013	0.041	0.340
sem	$\beta_2$ 2.3629	0.795	2.972	0.003	0.804	3.921
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$$\chi^2 = -2 \cdot (LL_0 - LL_m)$$

$$\text{pseudo } R^2 = \frac{-2LL_0 - (-2LL_m)}{-2LL_0}$$

↑ melhor  
↓ melhor

$$AIC = -2LL_m + 2 \cdot (k+1) \quad BIC = -2LL_m + (k+1) \cdot \ln(n)$$

$\beta_1$   $\beta_2$

cutoff.

$\hat{p}_{e \text{ phat}} \geq \text{cutoff} \Rightarrow \text{Evento}$

$\hat{p}_{e \text{ phat}} < \text{cutoff} \Rightarrow \text{NÃO Evento}$

## Matriz de Confusão: (Classificação Cruzada)

Cutoff = 0,5

True (Real)

classified (previsto)

	1	0
1	46	16
0	13	25
	59	41

$$\text{Sensibilidade} = \frac{46}{59} \quad \text{Especificidade} = \frac{25}{41} \quad \text{Acurácia} = \frac{46 + 25}{100}$$

(Recall) (EGH)

Log Lik (LLf)  
pseudo R<sup>2</sup>  
AIC  
BIC

} Indicador performance do Modelo.  
(independem do cutoff).

Sensibilidade  
Especificidade  
Acurácia

} Dependem do cutoff.