

Research on Feature Selection in Logistic Regression

Logistic Regression:

Machine Learning Algorithm

- Supervised Machine Learning Algorithm
- Classify the output either 0 or 1 or multi-class
- uses Sigmoid as Activation function or Soft-max
- useful for Fraud, Spam, Diagnosis, Customer churn
- Loss function evaluate the true labeled value vs Predicted value.

- Uses Cross-entropy (for-binary Classification)
- uses Categorical Cross-Entropy (for Multi-class classification)

Logistic Regression takes linear Combination

$$Z = \text{bias} + x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 + \dots + x_n w_n$$

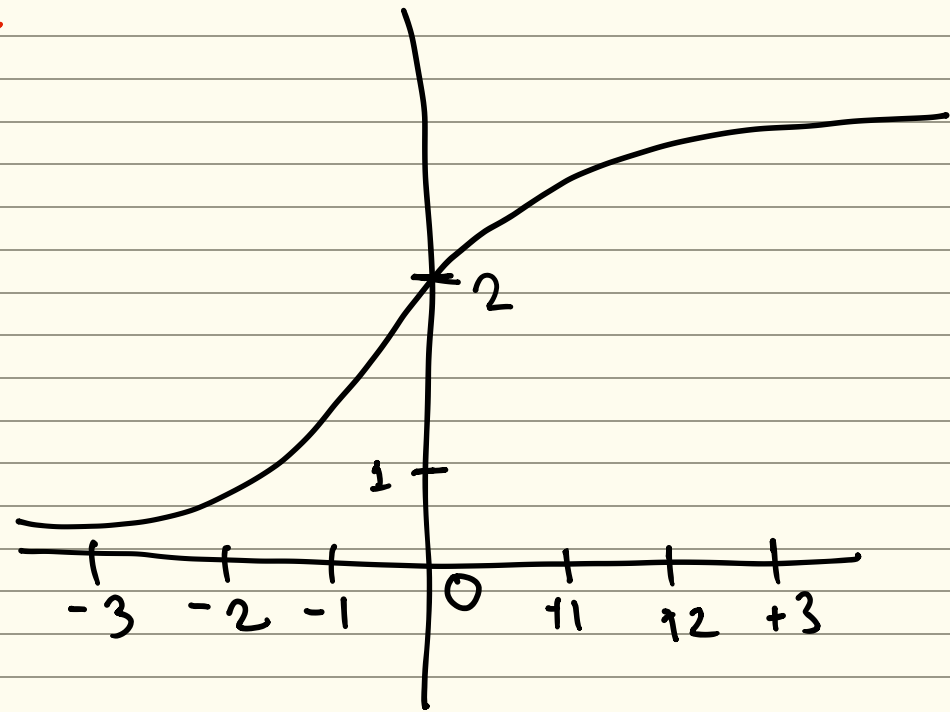
where bias is the additional weight

x_n → inputs for each feature

w_n → weights for each feature

Sigmoid Activation function $\sigma(x)$:-

$$\sigma(x) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$



Before Diving into Logistic Regression fig. logistic Curve.

We must understand the probability Concept on

Odds of Success (θ)

$$\theta = \frac{p}{1-p}$$

where p is the probability

So,

$$\theta = \frac{p}{1-p}$$

\Rightarrow probability of an event happening

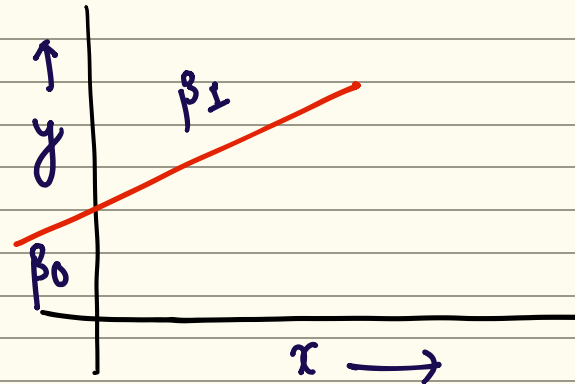
probability of an event not happening

$$\left[\theta = \frac{p}{1-p} \right]$$

Here the value of probability lies between Range of 0 to 1
But the θ or odds range from 0 to ∞ .

Let's understand the straight line related to the logistic Regression

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x$$



Now to predict the odds of success, we take log on odds formula:

$$\log \left(\frac{p(x)}{1-p(x)} \right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x$$

- Exponentiating both sides, we have

$$e^{\ln \left(\frac{p(x)}{1-p(x)} \right)} = e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x}$$

$$\left[e^{\ln(x)} = x \right]$$

$$\frac{p(x)}{1-p(x)} \Rightarrow e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x}$$

Let, $Y = e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x}$

then $\frac{p(x)}{1-p(x)} \Rightarrow Y$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} p(x) = Y - Y p(x) \\ p(x) + Y p(x) = Y \end{array} \right|$$

$$p(x) \Rightarrow \frac{Y}{Y+1}$$

$$p(x) = \frac{e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x}}{1 + e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x}}$$

\Rightarrow Dividing by $e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x}}{e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x}}$$

$$\frac{1 + e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x}}{e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x}}$$

$$\neq \frac{1}{e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x}} + \frac{e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x}}{e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x}} + 1} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x)}}$$