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PRINTS DURANTE A AULA 20/08/2024

Obs	Dummy (Y)	X ₁	X ₂	...	X _K
M	1 Sim				⋮
J	0 Não				
P	1 Sim				
A	1 Sim				
⋮	0 Não				
⋮	0 Não				
⋮	1 Sim				
n	⋮				

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

↳ dicotômica

↳ reg. logística binária!

P: probabilidade do evento.

1 - P: probabilidade do não evento.

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

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

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

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

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".

$$\ln = \log_e$$

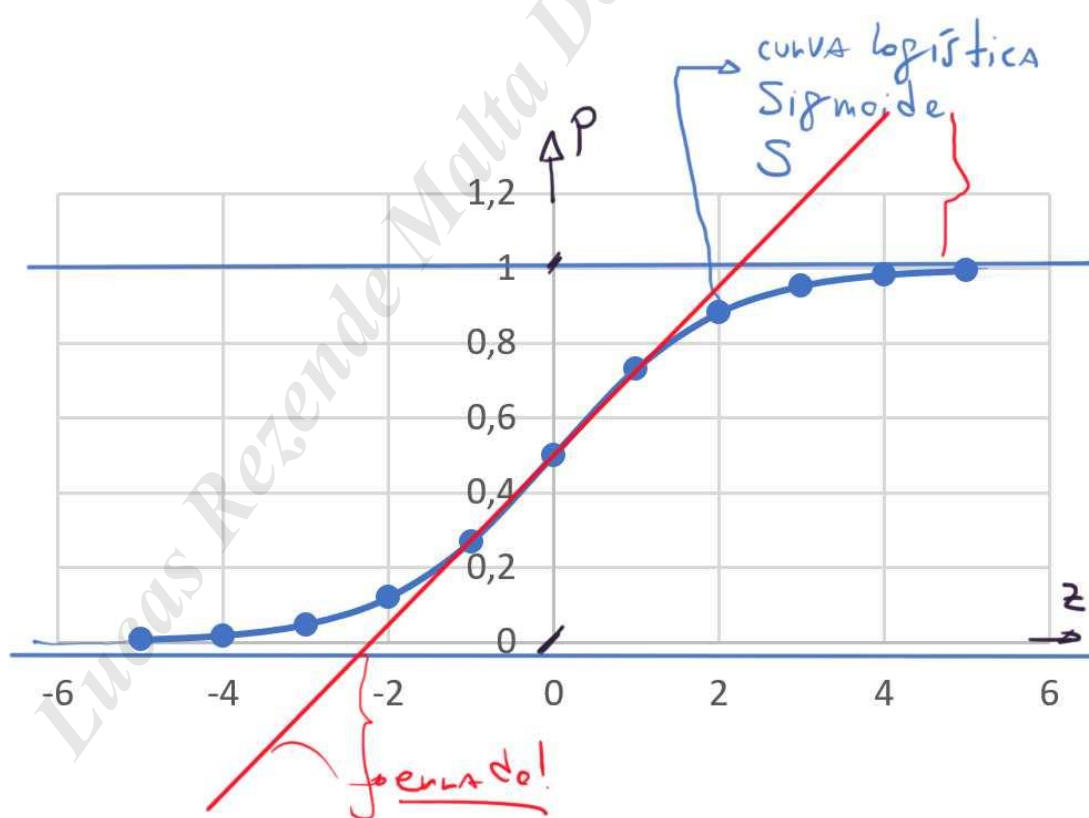
$$p = \frac{e^z}{1+e^z} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$$

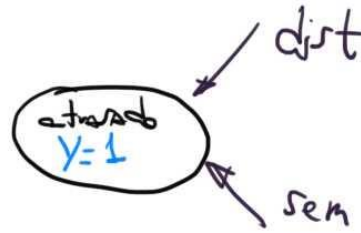
evento
 $y=1$

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

não evento
 $y=0$

$$\sum p = 1.$$





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

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

Distribuição Bernoulli.

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

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

α -26,16 β_1 0,19Somatória LL_i -50,46638 β_2 2,36

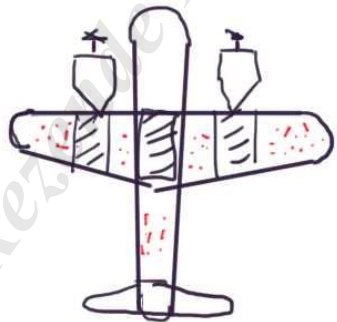
Generalized Linear Model Regression Results

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 α	-26.1665	8.442	-3.100	0.002	-42.712	-9.621
dist β_1	0.1904	0.076	2.493	0.013	0.041	0.340
sem β_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 χ^2			
=====						
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]

Intercept	α -26.1665	8.442	-3.100	0.002	-42.713	-9.620
dist	β_1 0.1904	0.076	2.493	0.013	0.041	0.340
sem	β_2 2.3629	0.795	2.972	0.003	0.804	3.921

$$\chi^2 = -2 \cdot (LL_0 - LL_m)$$

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

not for decision

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

β_1 β_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 R²
AIC
BIC

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

Sensibilidade
Especificidade
Acurácia

} Dependem do cutoff.