✓ Target is categorical.

✓ $P(y=1 \mid X)$ → the probability of the variable being 1 given the values of X (the predictors).



$$P(y=1 \mid X) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_n x_n)}}$$

- X are the independent variables.
- Y is the target, which is class target.



$$P(y=1 \mid X) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_n x_n)}}$$

The logistic function (or sigmoid function) is used to restrict the outcome to a value between 0 and 1.



$$P(y=1 \mid X) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_n x_n)}}$$

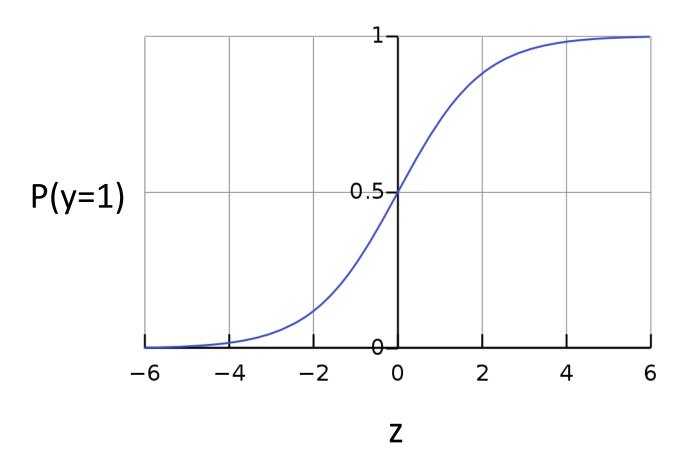
$$z = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + ... + \beta_n x_n$$

$$P(y=1 \mid X) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$$



Positive values of z (z > 0)
are predictive of class 1.

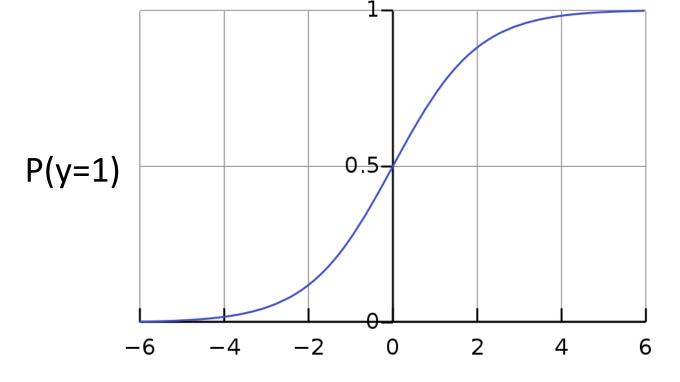
Negative values of z (z < 0)
are predictive of class 0.



$$Y = 1$$
, when $z > 0$

• • •

$$(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + ... + \beta_n x_n) > 0$$

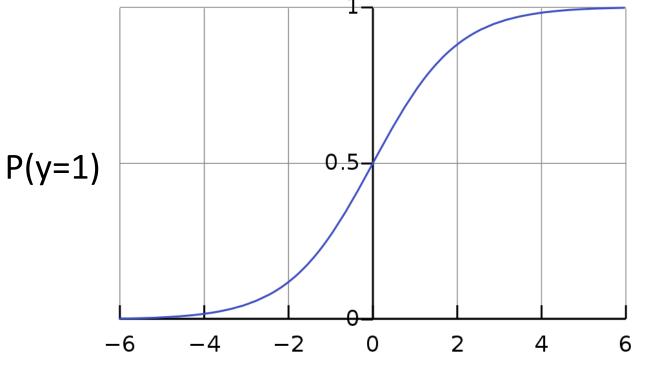


$$(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + ... + \beta_n x_n)$$



$$(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + ... + \beta_n x_n) > 0$$

- If $\beta = 0$, the feature does NOT affect the probability of the outcome.
- Positive values of β increase the probability of the outcome.
- Negative values of β decrease the probability of the outcome.

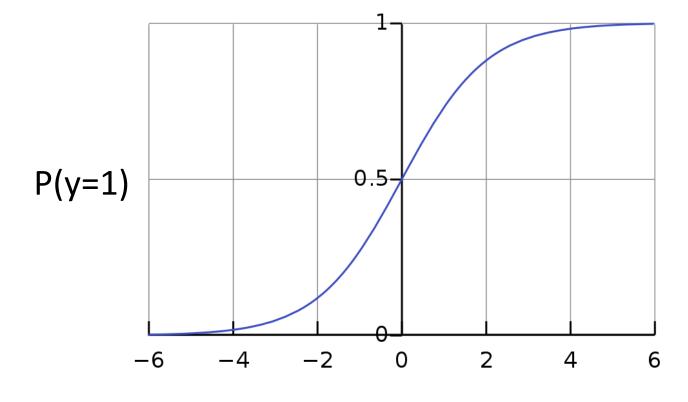


$$(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + ... + \beta_n x_n)$$



The coefficients ($oldsymbol{eta}$) are selected to predict:

- High probability when y = 1.
- Low probability when y = 0.



$$(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + ... + \beta_n x_n)$$





THANK YOU

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