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17 **Machine Learning 101**

Basics of Logistic Regression

classification. Also note that Machine Learning 101 focuses on Supervised Learning. Therefore

First I would like clarify that the Logistic Regression model is a model for

we always would be discussing Classification and Regression. Machine Learning 102 on the other hand, focuses on Unsupervised Learning (Clustering, Density Estimation and Dimensionality Reduction).

Logistic regression is a model used when the dependent variable follows a

What is Logistic Regression?

binomial distribution. Simply put, when the variable y, is binary. And although we would discuss details of probability distribution later, but just know

that a distribution is what you get when you plot he probabilities of a random variable against the values of the random variable. So instead of saying

y = f(x)

we say:

p(x) = f(x)

 $p(X) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X$

In case of logistic regression, we use the logistic function, given as:

$$P(X) = \frac{e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 X}}{1 + e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 X}}$$

 $P(X) = \frac{e^Y}{1 + e^Y}$

Don't worry about how it this function looks. Its quite simple. It's the same as:

$$1+e^{\gamma}$$

 $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X$

The logistic function is good for modelling binary response because, the output of

where

this function would always be between 0 and 1 for all values of X.

This is a very important concept you should know. We derive the odds ratio by modifying the logistic function. If we do that, we would

infinity(∞)

have the function below:

Odds Ratio

 $\frac{p(X)}{1-p(X)} = e^{\beta_0 + \beta_0 X}$

So the quantity
$$p(X)/[1-p(X)]$$
 is called the odds. It can take values from 0 to infinity(∞)

Value of odds close to 0 indicates very low probability while values close to ∞ indicate very high probability.

Odds are sometimes used instead of probability in certain fields. For instance in

games. We can ask: what are the odds of winning this game? If the probability of

winning is let's say 0.9, then the odds of winning would be 9 - that is 9/(1-9). Let's go a little further.

If we take the log of both sides of the odds equation, we would have the equation below:

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

Unit Change in X

We want to understand the behavior of the logistic regression model. In Logistic

regression, increasing value of X by on unit would change the odds by β_1 or

However, since the relationship between p(X) and X is not linear, β_1 does not produce a corresponding change in p(X) associated with a unit increase in X. The

If β_1 is positive, then increase in X will yield increase in p(X) but if β_1 is negative,

then increase in X would result in decrease in p(X). This is irrespective of the value

amount that p(X) changes therefore depends on the current value of X.

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similarly it multiplies the odds by e^{β_1} .

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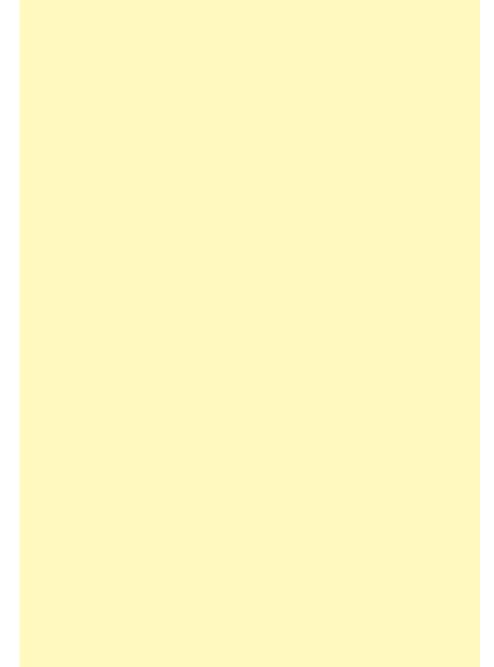
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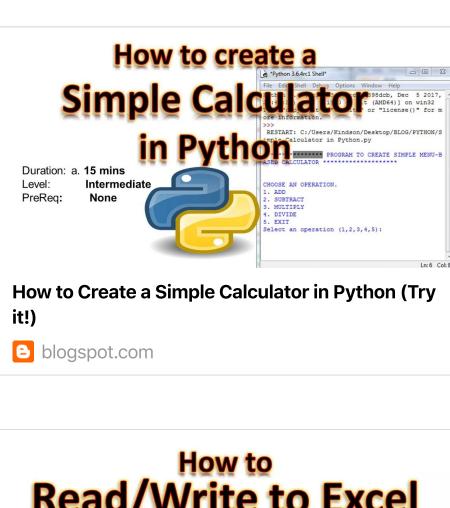
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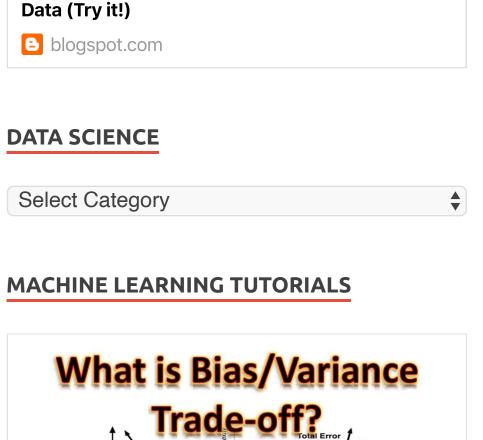
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