

SEN122A – Choice Behaviour Modelling

Formula Cheat Sheet

S. van Cranenburgh

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RUM-MNL

Observed utility associated with alternative i :

$$V_i = f(\beta, \mathbf{x}_i)$$

Observed utility associated with alternative i under the assumption that utility is linear and additive:

$$\begin{aligned} V_i &= \sum_{m=1}^M \beta_m x_{im} \\ &= \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2} + \dots + \beta_M x_{iM} \end{aligned}$$

Total utility associated with alternative i :

$$U_i = V_i + \varepsilon_i$$

Condition for alternative i to be chosen:

$$U_i > U_j \quad \forall j \in C$$

Probability for alternative i to be chosen:

$$P_i = \text{prob}(V_i + \varepsilon_i > V_j + \varepsilon_j, \forall j \neq i)$$

MNL choice probability formula:

If $\varepsilon_i \sim \text{i.i.d. Extreme Value Type I}$, with variance $\pi^2/6$:

$$P_i = \frac{\exp(V_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^J \exp(V_j)}$$

where J denotes the number of alternatives in the choice set.

The likelihood function

The likelihood of N observations given β :

$$L(\beta) = \prod_{n=1}^N \prod_{i \in C_n} P(i|\beta)^{y_{ni}}$$

where $y_{ni} = 1$ if i is chosen by individual n , and 0 otherwise.

Null-likelihood:

$$L_0 = \prod_{n=1}^N \left(\frac{1}{J_n} \right)$$

Log-likelihood:

$$\ln(L(\beta)) = \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{i \in C_n} y_{ni} \cdot \ln P_n(i|\beta)$$

Null log-likelihood:

$$\ln(L_0) = \sum_{n=1}^N \ln \left(\frac{1}{J_n} \right)$$

McFadden's ρ^2 :

$$\rho^2 = 1 - \frac{LL(\hat{\beta})}{LL_0}$$

Likelihood Ratio Statistic:

$$LR = -2 \cdot (LL_A - LL_B)$$

Determines if model B 's better fit (compared to model A) is due to chance.

t-ratio for parameter $\hat{\beta}$ vs. value β_0 :

$$t = \frac{\hat{\beta} - \beta_0}{\text{se}(\hat{\beta})}$$

For the special case that we test against zero:

$$t = \frac{\hat{\beta}}{\text{se}(\hat{\beta})}$$

95% confidence interval:

$$\hat{\beta} \pm 1.96 \times \text{se}(\hat{\beta})$$

Economic appraisal with RUM-MNL

Willingness to Pay (WTP) for a one-unit improvement in attribute x_k :

$$WTP_k = - \frac{\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_k}}{\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_c}}$$

where c is the cost attribute.

If utility is linear and additive:

$$WTP_k = - \frac{\beta_k}{\beta_c}$$

Value of Travel Time (VTT):

$$VTTS = -\frac{\beta_{tt}}{\beta_{tc}}$$

Expected maximum utility derived from a choice set by decision-maker n :

$$\mathbb{E}[\max U_n] = \ln\left(\sum_{i \in C_n} e^{V_{in}}\right) + \gamma$$

where γ is the Euler-Mascheroni constant (0.5772)

This term is also known as the LogSum (LS).

Change in Consumer Surplus (CS) due to policy from the SQ to New :

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta CS &= \frac{-1}{\beta_c} [LS_{New} - LS_{SQ}] \\ \Delta CS &= \frac{-1}{\beta_c} \left[\ln\left(\sum_{i \in C_n} \exp(V_i^{New})\right) - \ln\left(\sum_{i \in C_n} \exp(V_i^{SQ})\right) \right]\end{aligned}$$

Mixed Logit model

Choice probability with random error term

Choice probability of alternative i in the presence of a random error term v with pdf $f(v)$:

$$P_i(\beta, \sigma) = \int_v [P_i | v] f(v|\sigma) dv$$

Simulated choice probability

Simulated choice probability of alternative i in the presence of v , where $r = 1, \dots, R$ denote draws from $f(v)$:

$$\check{P}_i = \frac{1}{R} \sum_{r=1}^R [P_i | v^{(r)}]$$

Drawing from a Normal distribution

Draws $\theta \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma)$ are generated by rescaling standard Normal draws $\eta \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$:

$$\theta = \mu + \eta \sigma$$

Drawing from a LogNormal distribution

Draws $\tau \sim \text{LogNormal}(\mu, \sigma)$ are generated by exponentiating Normal draws $\theta = \mu + \eta \sigma$, where $\eta \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$:

$$\tau = \exp(\theta) = \exp(\mu + \eta \sigma)$$

Drawing from a LogUniform distribution

Draws $\tau \sim \text{LogUniform}(a, b)$ are generated by exponentiating Uniform draws $U \sim \text{Uniform}(0, 1)$:

$$\tau = e^{a+U(b-a)}$$

Panel Mixed Logit choice probability

Panel Mixed Logit probability that a decision-maker n chooses alternative i in T consecutive choice situations, in the presence of taste heterogeneity:

$$P_{ni}(\beta, \sigma) = \int_{\beta_n} \left[\prod_{t=1}^T P_{ni}^t | \beta_n \right] f(\beta_n | \sigma) d\beta_n$$