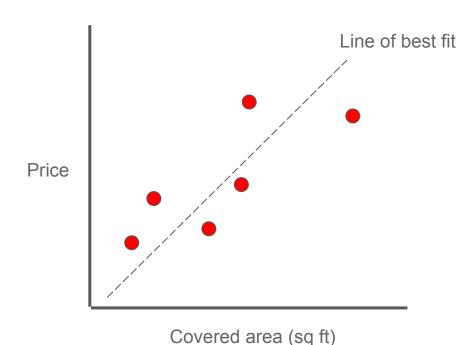
Linear Regression

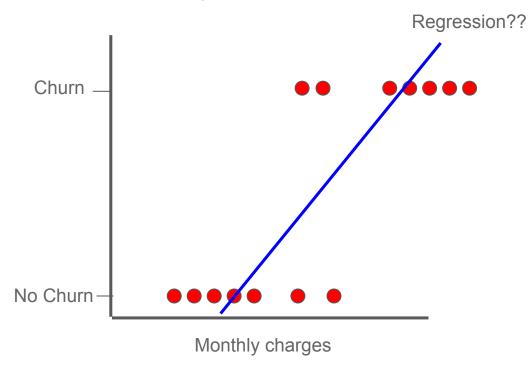
Predict square_foot vs home prices



- 1. Is there relationship between covered area and home price?
- 2. How strong is the relationship (R^2 value)
- 3. Is the relationship significant (p-value)
- 4. Predict home price for a given covered area

Regression equation: Price = $\beta_0 + \beta_1$ * area

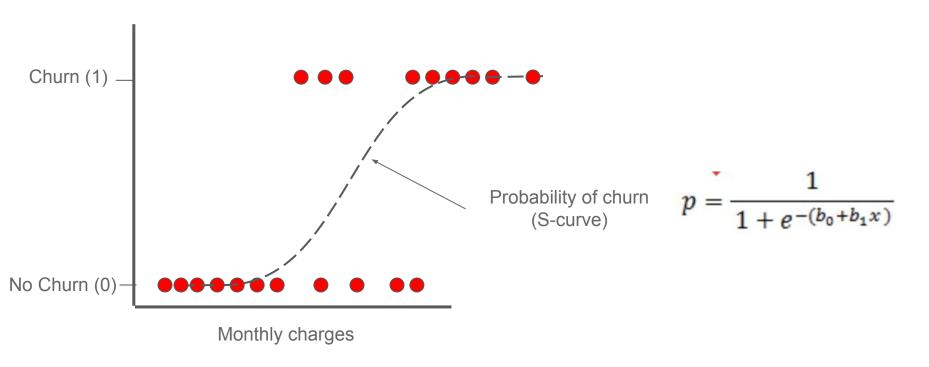
Outcome is binary

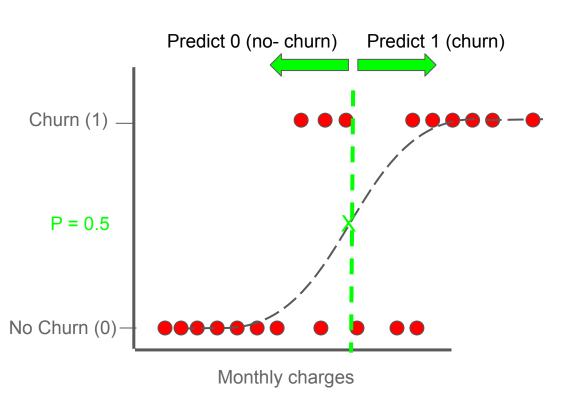


Why not use linear regression?.

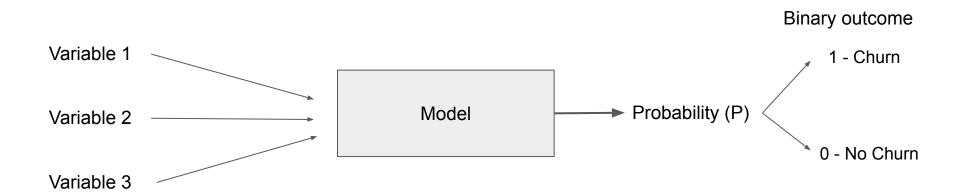
- Binary data does not have normal distribution which is an condition for most types of linear regression
- Predicted target values can be beyond 0 and 1 in linear regression.
 - For probability, values outside of 0 and 1 does not make sense.
- Probabilities are often not linear
 - a. Can be 'U' shaped i.e. extreme values at the ends.

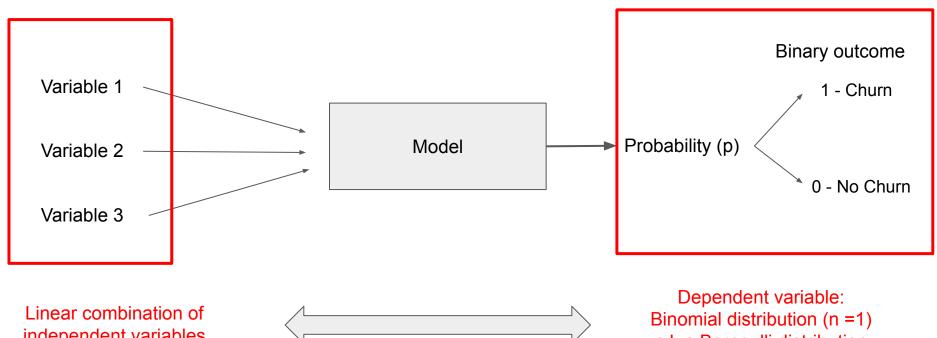
Outcome is binary





 Model a probability of certain event happening based on linear combination of independent variables

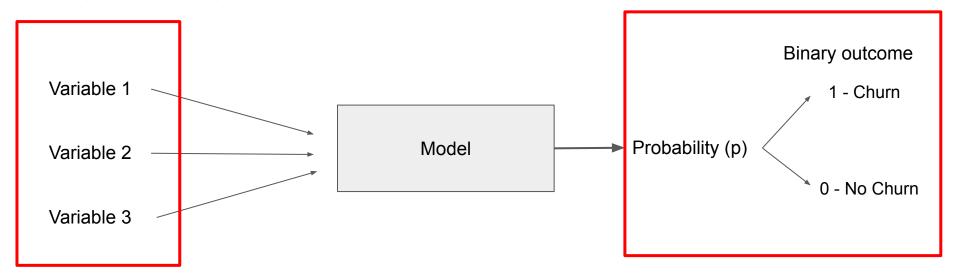




independent variables



a.k.a Bernoulli distribution

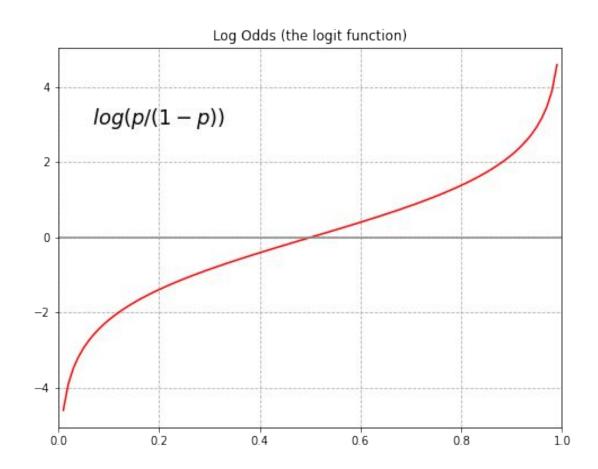


Linear combination of independent variables

logit $\log it$ $\log it (p) = \ln \left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1$

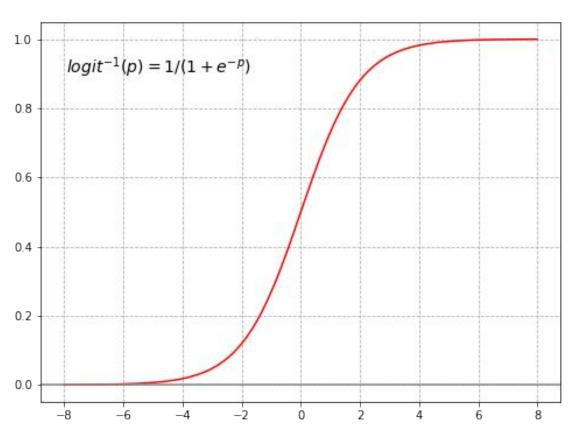
Dependent variable: Binomial distribution (n =1) aka. Bernoulli distribution

Logit

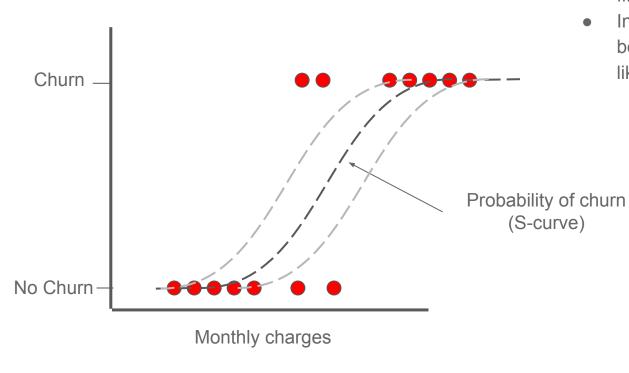


Inverse logit function (Sigmoid function)

Inverse logit gives the probability (on y-axis)







- In regression we find the line of best fit using 'least squares' method
- In logistic regression we find the best curve using MLE (maximum likelihood estimation)

$$p = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(b_0 + b_1 x)}}$$

Extra: Logit function

Logit = maps the linear combination of independent variables to the bernoulli's probability distribution in domain 0 to 1.

$$Logit = log_e(odds) = log_e(p/(1-p))$$

odds =
$$P(occurring) / P(not occurring) = p / (1-p)$$

Toss a fair coin

odds = 0.5 / (1-0.5) = 1 i.e. Odd of landing tails vs heads is 1:1 for fair coin