

Understanding Logistic Regression



What Is Classification in ML?

Classification is a type of supervised learning where a model assigns input data to predefined categories (classes).

The model is trained using labeled data, where:

- **Features (X)** represent input variables
- **Labels (y)** represent the correct class

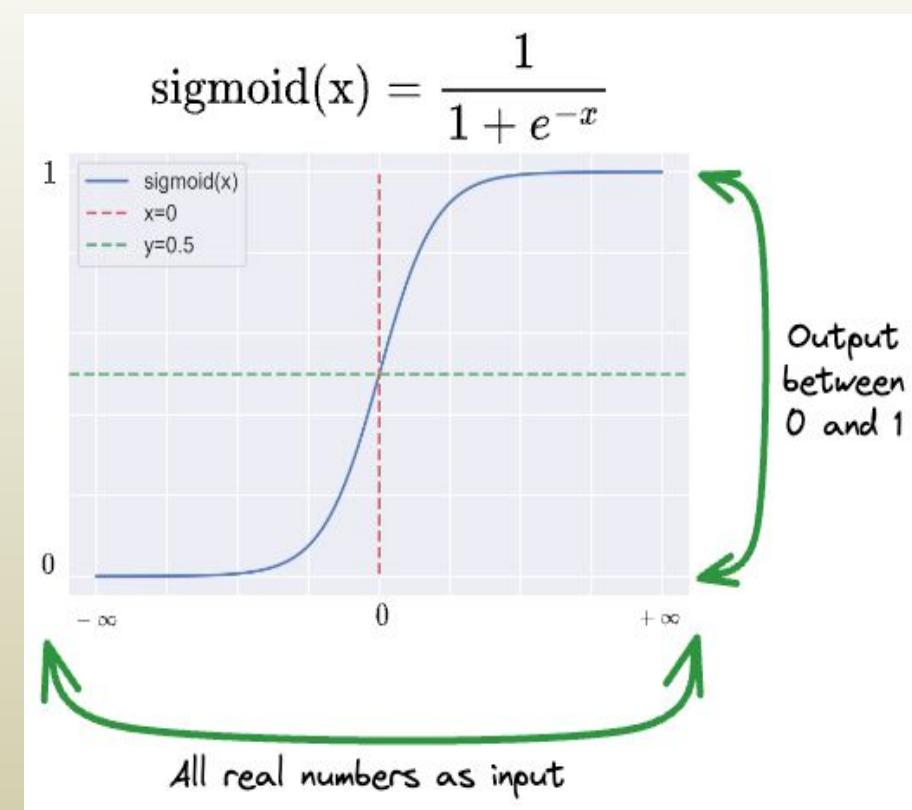
The model learns a decision boundary that separates different classes.

Types of Classification

- **Binary Classification:** Two classes (e.g., Spam / Not Spam)
- **Multiclass Classification:** More than two classes (e.g., digits 0–9)
- **Multilabel Classification:** Multiple labels per instance (e.g., image tags)

What is Logistic Regression?

- Logistic Regression is a supervised machine learning algorithm used primarily for classification tasks, especially binary classification. It models the relationship between input features and the probability of a class using a logistic (sigmoid) function, producing outputs between 0 and 1.
- It works by computing a weighted sum of the input features and passing it through the sigmoid function, then applying a threshold (commonly 0.5) to decide the class label.
- Because Logistic Regression learns a linear decision boundary, it is efficient, interpretable, and works well when the relationship between features and the target is approximately linear.



When to Employ Logistic Regression

- Binary classification problems
- When model interpretability is important
- Datasets with linearly separable classes
- When you need probability outputs
- Small to medium-sized datasets

Limitations of the Logistic Regression

- Assumes a linear relationship between features and the log-odds
- Performs poorly with nonlinear decision boundaries
- Sensitive to outliers
- Can struggle with highly correlated features
- Requires proper feature scaling for best performance

Evaluation Metrics for Logistic Regression

Accuracy – overall correctness

Precision – correctness of positive predictions

Recall – ability to find all positives

F1 Score – balance between precision & recall

Confusion Matrix – detailed error analysis

