

# Baseline Models Difference

As a starting point in Multinomial [Logistic Regression](#) we can choose any class to be the **baseline**

## Example

- Say we have  $A, B, C$  classes
- We pick  $B$  to be the baseline

The model estimate

$$\log \left( \frac{\Pr(Y=A)}{\Pr(Y=B)} \right) = \vec{X} \vec{\beta}_A$$

$$\log \left( \frac{\Pr(Y=C)}{\Pr(Y=B)} \right) = \vec{X} \vec{\beta}_C$$

After adding exponent for both sides we get

$$\frac{P(Y=A)}{P(Y=B)} = e^{\vec{X} \vec{\beta}_A}$$

$$\frac{P(Y=C)}{P(Y=B)} = e^{\vec{X} \vec{\beta}_C}$$

$$\text{Let } S_A = e^{\vec{X} \vec{\beta}_A} S_C = e^{\vec{X} \vec{\beta}_C}$$

$$P(A) + P(B) + P(C) = 1$$

$$P(C) = S_C P(B)$$

$$P(A) = S_A P(B)$$

$$P(B) = P(B)$$

$$S_A P(B) + P(B) + S_C P(B) = 1$$

$$P(B)(S_A + S_C + 1) = 1$$

$$P(B) = \frac{1}{S_A + S_C + 1} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\vec{X} \vec{\beta}_A} + e^{\vec{X} \vec{\beta}_C}}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{e^{\vec{X} \vec{\beta}_A}}{1 + e^{\vec{X} \vec{\beta}_A} + e^{\vec{X} \vec{\beta}_C}}$$

$$P(C) = \frac{e^{\vec{X} \vec{\beta}_C}}{1 + e^{\vec{X} \vec{\beta}_A} + e^{\vec{X} \vec{\beta}_C}}$$

- In the denominator there is +1 cause the  $e$   
*Why Baseline is needed?*
- Cause probabilities must sum to 1

$$P(Y=A) + P(Y=B) + P(Y=C) = 1$$

- Only  $K - 1$  sets of classes are needed to model  $K$  model

## Generalized

$$\log \left( \frac{P(Y=k|X)}{P(Y=K|X)} \right) = \vec{X}' \vec{\beta}_k$$

- This is the difference in **log odds** between the class  $k$  and the baseline
- The coefficient  $\vec{\beta}$  describe the log odds of choosing the class  $k$  and over the baseline and how much it will vary from  $X$

$$\log \left( \frac{\Pr(Y=k|X)}{\Pr(Y=K|X)} \right) = \vec{X} \vec{\beta}_k$$

$$\frac{\Pr(Y=k|X)}{\Pr(Y=K|X)} = e^{\vec{X} \vec{\beta}_k}$$

- $\Pr(Y=K|X) = \frac{1}{1 + \sum e^{\vec{X} \vec{\beta}_k}}$  is the baseline class  $K$

- $Pr(Y = k|X) = \frac{e^{\vec{X}\vec{\beta}_k}}{1 + \sum e^{\vec{X}\vec{\beta}_k}}$

In simple terms we subtract **baseline** log odds, calculate the difference between the baseline coefficients and the model coefficients and we get the *relative* coefficients for that model and then plug them into this

$$P(Y = k|X) = \frac{e^{\vec{X}\vec{\beta}_k}}{1 + \sum^{K-1} e^{\vec{X}\vec{\beta}}}$$