

# Logistic Regression

①

Response has 2 categories, by convention numbered 0 and 1

Ex:  $y_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if a crab number } i \text{ is orange species of genus Leptograpsus} \\ 0 & \text{if crab \# } i \text{ is blue species of genus Leptograpsus} \end{cases}$

$x_i$  = frontal lobe size of crab  $i$  in mm.

Model says that the prob. of being in class 1 is

$$f_1(x) = \frac{e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x}}{1 + e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x}}$$

 . Increasing if  $\beta_1 > 0$   
 . Decreasing if  $\beta_1 < 0$

Note this is between 0 and 1 as required

Since  $f_0(x) + f_1(x) = 1$ ,

$$f_0(x) = 1 - f_1(x) = 1 - \frac{e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x}}{1 + e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x}}$$

Decision boundary:  $f_1(x) = f_0(x) = 0.5$

$$\Rightarrow 0.5 = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x}} \Rightarrow 0.5 e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x} + 0.5 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_0 + \beta_1 x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-\beta_0}{\beta_1}$$

## Interpretation of $\beta_1$

(2)

Def: Odds that  $Y=1$  =  
$$\text{Odds}(Y_i=1|X_i) = \frac{P(Y_i=1|X_i)}{P(Y_i=0|X_i)}$$

Examples:

• If  $P(Y_i=1|X_i) = 0.75$ ,  $\text{Odds}(Y_i=1|X_i) = \frac{0.75}{0.25} = 3$

• If  $P(Y_i=1|X_i) = 0.5$ ,  $\text{Odds}(Y_i=1|X_i) = \frac{0.5}{0.5} = 1$

• If  $P(Y_i=1|X_i) = 0.1$ ,  $\text{Odds}(Y_i=1|X_i) = \frac{0.1}{0.9} = 1/9$

Odds in a logistic regression model:

$$\text{Odds}(Y_i=1|X_i) = \frac{P(Y_i=1|X_i)}{P(Y_i=0|X_i)} = \frac{\left( \frac{e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i}}{1 + e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i}} \right)}{\left( \frac{1}{1 + e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i}} \right)}$$

$$= e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i}$$

$$\text{log-odds} = \log \{ \text{Odds}(Y_i=1|X_i) \} = \log \{ e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i} \} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i$$

Interpretation in terms of odds:

If  $x_i^{(\text{new})} = x_i + 1$ , ~~the~~ odds is

$$e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i^{(\text{new})}} = e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 (x_i + 1)} = e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i} \cdot e^{\beta_1}$$

Increasing  $x_i$  by 1 unit leads to a multiplicative change in the odds of  $e^{\beta_1}$

Interpretation in terms of log odds:

Increasing  $x_i$  by 1 unit leads to an additive change in the log odds of  $\beta_1$ .