

# Logistic Regression

## logistic classification

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# Case-Study Data

We are provided a sample of 1000 customers.  
We need to predict the probability whether a  
**customer of a Particular Age** will buy (y) a  
particular magazine or  
not.

As we've a categorical outcome variable, we'll  
use logistic regression.

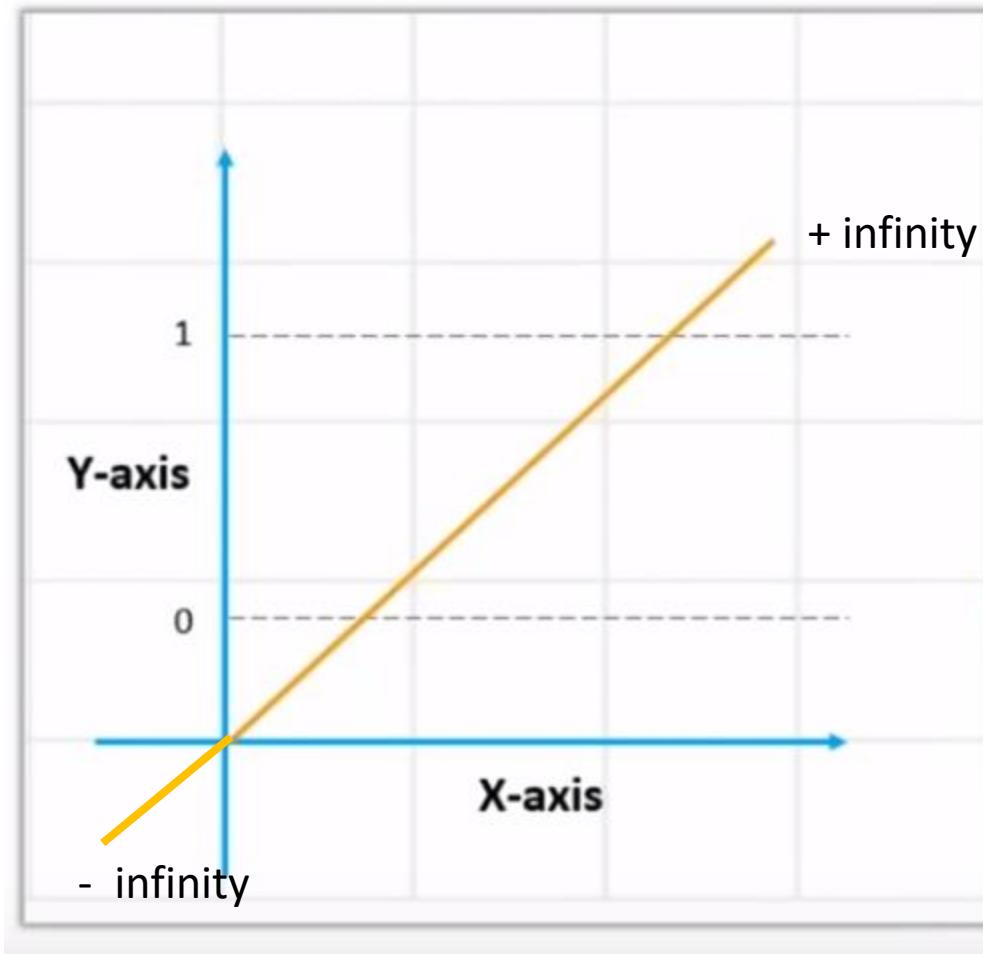
# Linear to Logistic – (a)

- To start with logistic regression, first write the simple linear regression equation with dependent variable enclosed in a link function:

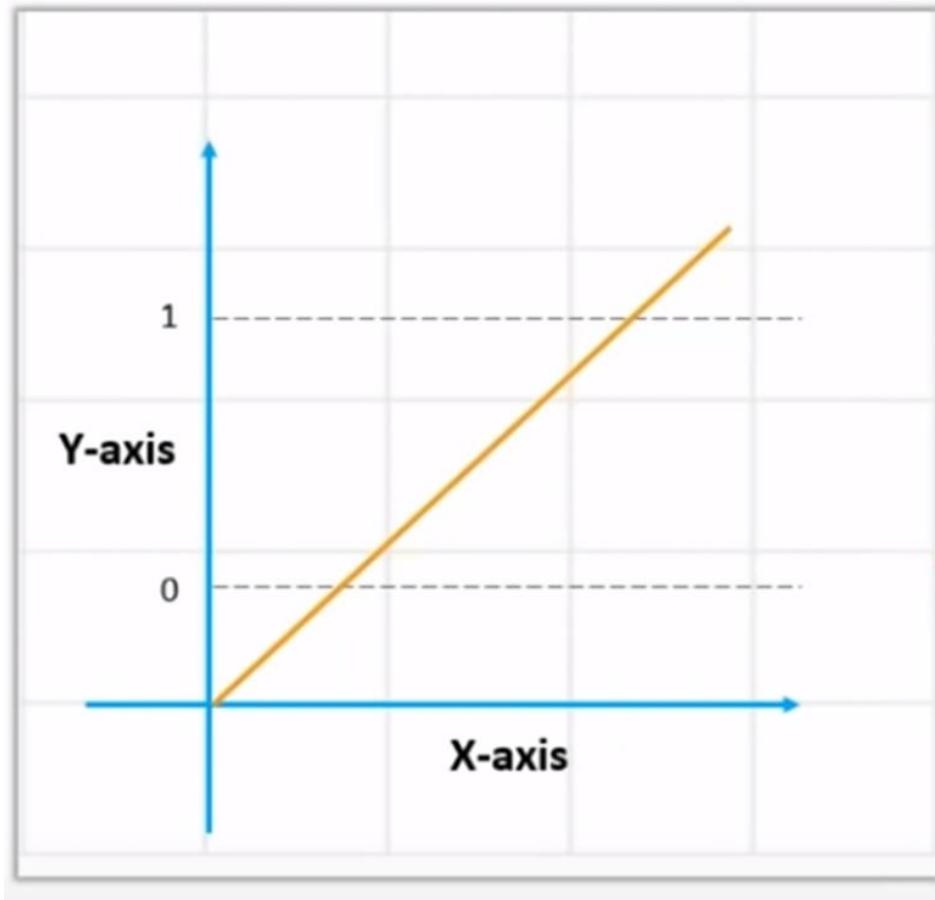
$$Y = c + m X$$
$$g(y) = \beta_0 + \beta_1(Age) \text{--- (a)}$$

For understanding, consider 'Age' as independent variable.

# Linear Regression

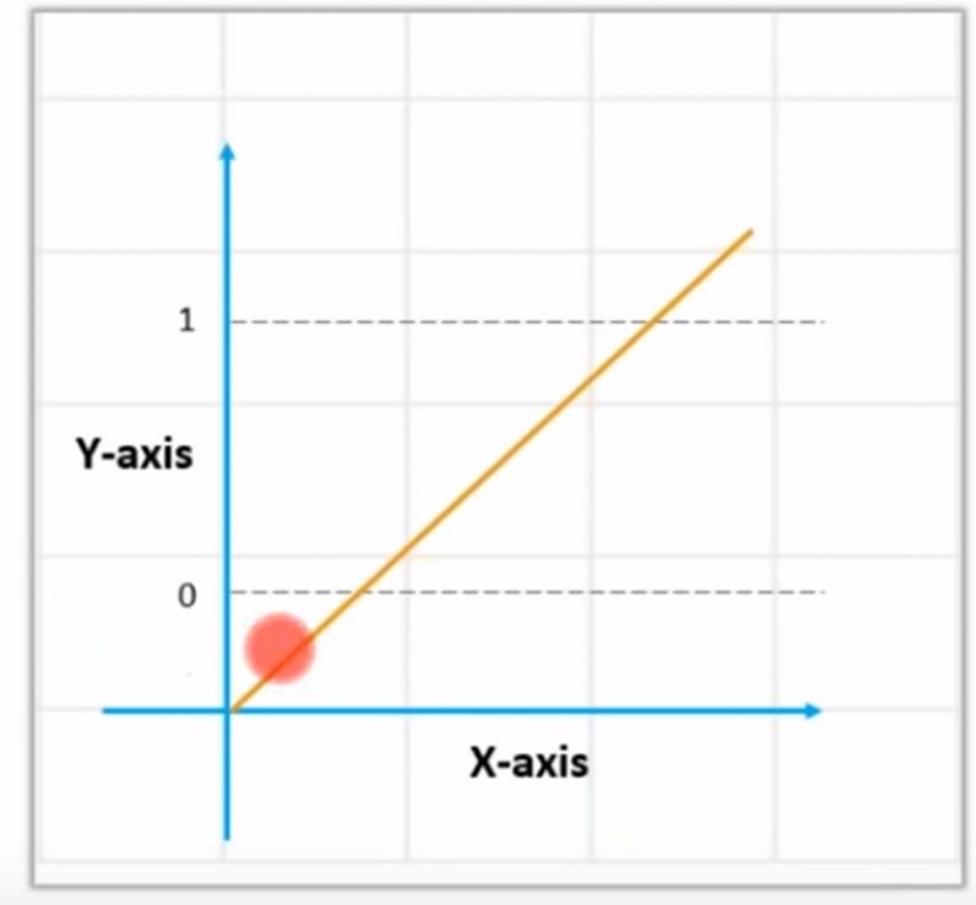


Linear regression equation:  $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1x_1$   
 $+ \beta_2x_2 \dots + \beta_nx_n$



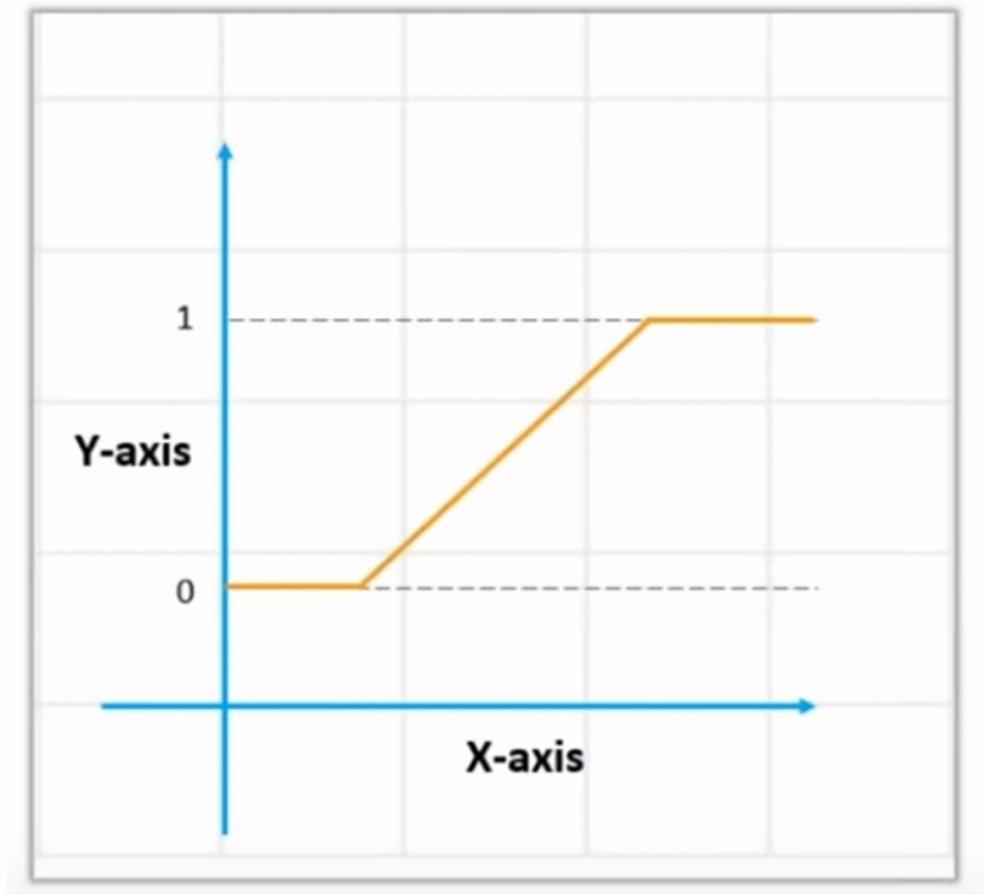
Since our value of Y  
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and 1, the linear line  
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# Value of Y – between 0 and 1



Since our value of Y will be between 0 and 1, the linear line has to be clipped at 0 and 1.

# How to get the value of 0 and 1



# How to get the value of 0 and 1?

## Use Sigmoid

- We Apply sigmoid function on the linear regression equation to get the S-curve so that it lies between 0 and 1

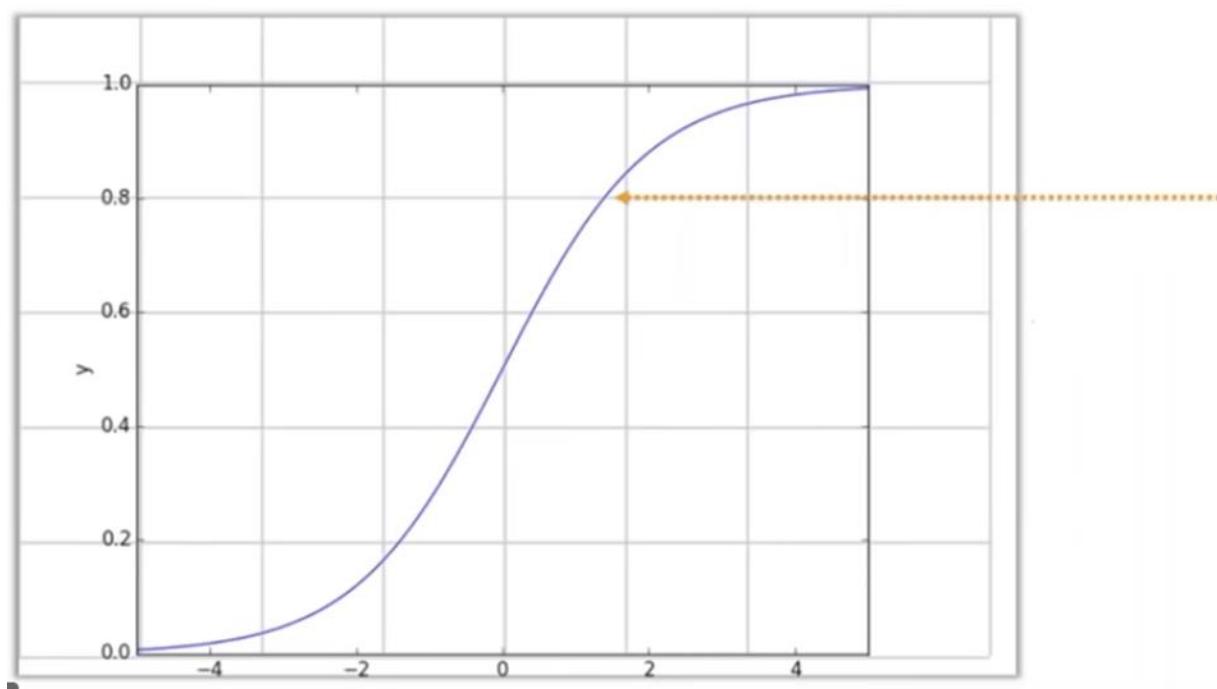
**Sigmoid function:**  $p = 1 / (1 + e^{-y})$

- A sigmoid function is a mathematical function/equation having a characteristic "S"-shaped curve or sigmoid curve.

# Convert Linear to Logistics

- Linear regression equation:  $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 \dots + \beta_n x_n$
- Sigmoid function:  $p = 1 / 1 + e^{-y}$   
 $e^{-y}$   $y$  is replaced
- Logistic Regression equation:  $p = 1 / 1 + e^{-(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 \dots + \beta_n x_n)}$

# Sigmoid – S-curve

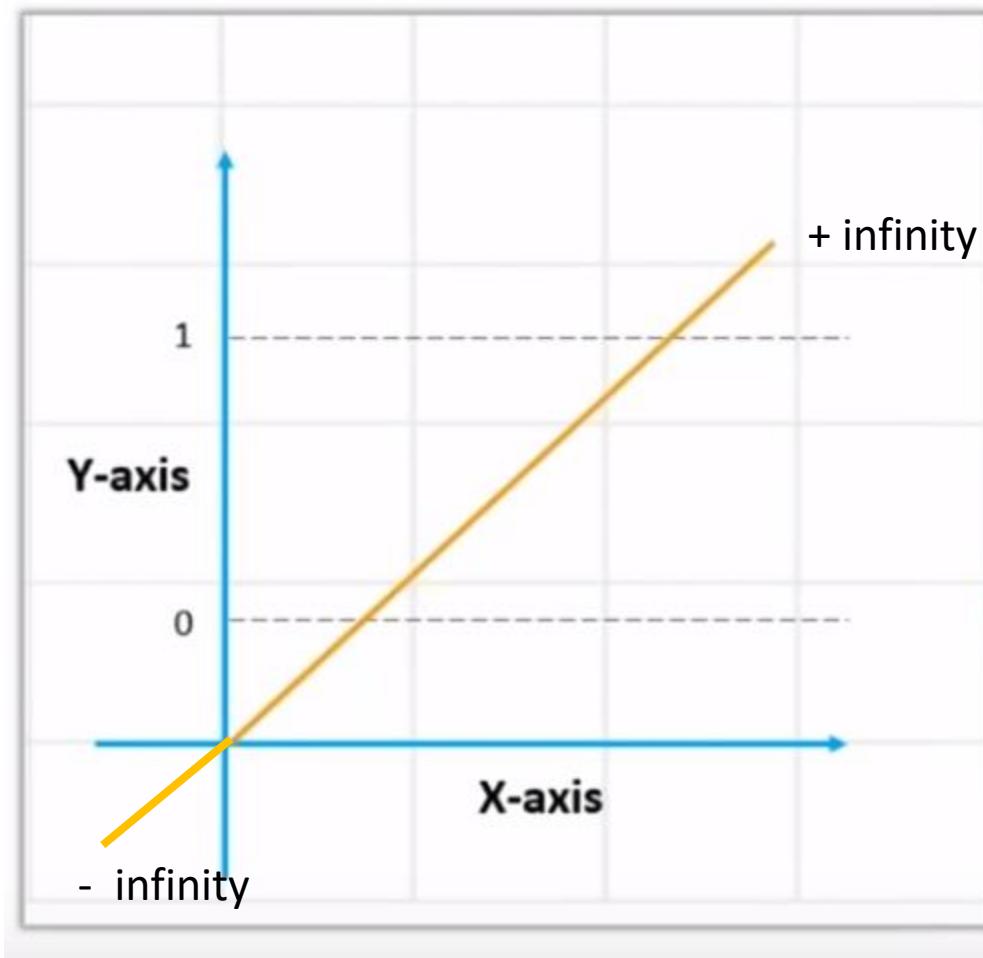


The Sigmoid "S" Curve

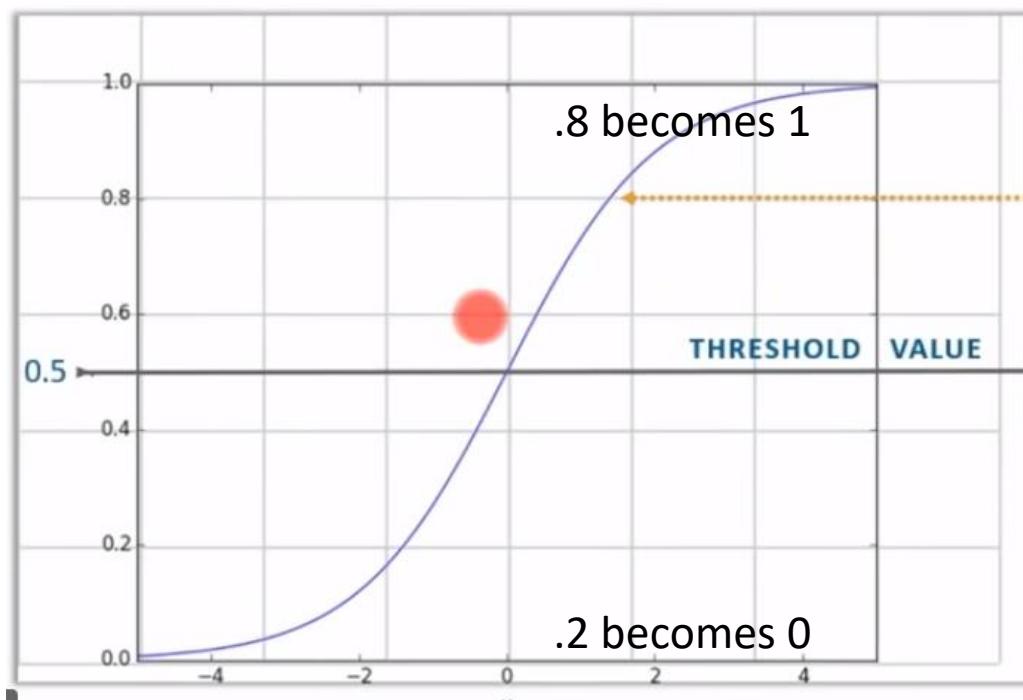
# Sigmoid

- Sigmoid curve converts any value from -infinity to +infinity to (0 to 1)
- Sigmoid will output:  
‘0’ as  $x$  approaches  $-\infty$   
‘1’ as  $x$  approaches  $+\infty$

# Linear Regression



# Probability values for the answers



The Sigmoid "S" Curve

With this, the threshold value indicates the probability of winning or losing

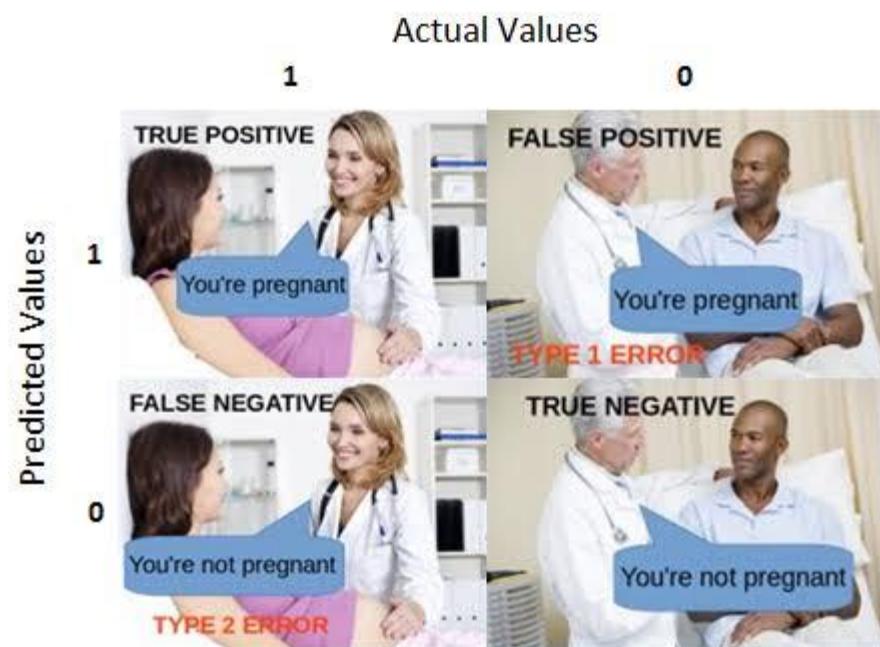
		Reality	
		True	False
Measured or Perceived	True	Correct 	Type 1 error False Positive
	False	Type 2 error False Negative	Correct 

# Reality

True  
Measured or  
Perceived  
False

	True	False
True	Correct 	Type 1 error False Positive
False	Type 2 error False Negative	Correct 

[ [119, 11],  
[ 26, 36]



Thanks

End