

Logistic Regression

Recap

WHAT IS A MODEL?

“A representation of some aspect of the world which is based on simplifying assumptions.”

Alternatively:

“A phenomenon represented mathematically to produce a simplified version of reality.”

REGRESSION

A regression problem is one where the output variable is a real or continuous value, such as “salary” or “weight”.

CLASSIFICATION

A classification problem is when the output variable is a category, such as “red” or “blue” / “disease” or “no disease”.

WHAT IS LINEAR REGRESSION?

Linear Regression is a way to predict the relationship between two variables, where the dependent variable is continuous.

- Single-variable regression: one predictor, one response
- Multi-variable regression: multiple predictors, one response

Logistic Regression

Umm, so, we'll actually be using it for classification



WHAT IS LOGISTIC REGRESSION?

Logistic regression is a **classification algorithm** that **predicts the probabilities** of a **categorical (or binary)** dependent variable.

WHAT IS LOGISTIC REGRESSION?

Given existing data, it predicts the
class/categories for new data



Logistic regression is a **classification algorithm** that predicts the probabilities of a categorical (or binary) dependent variable.

WHAT IS LOGISTIC REGRESSION?

Logistic regression is a classification algorithm that predicts the probabilities of a **categorical (or binary)** dependent variable.

Two possible outcomes:

True/False

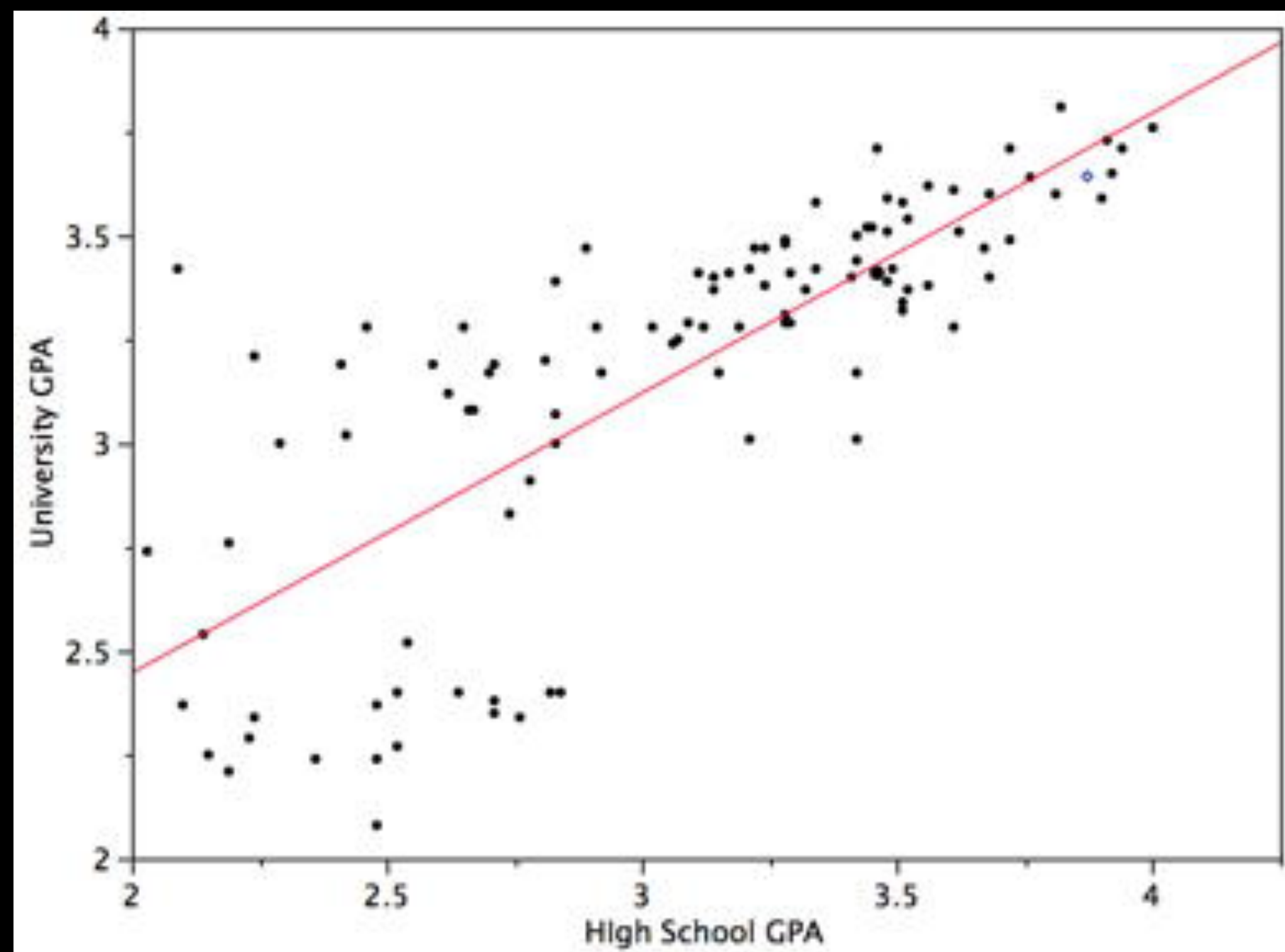
Success/Failure

Win/Lose

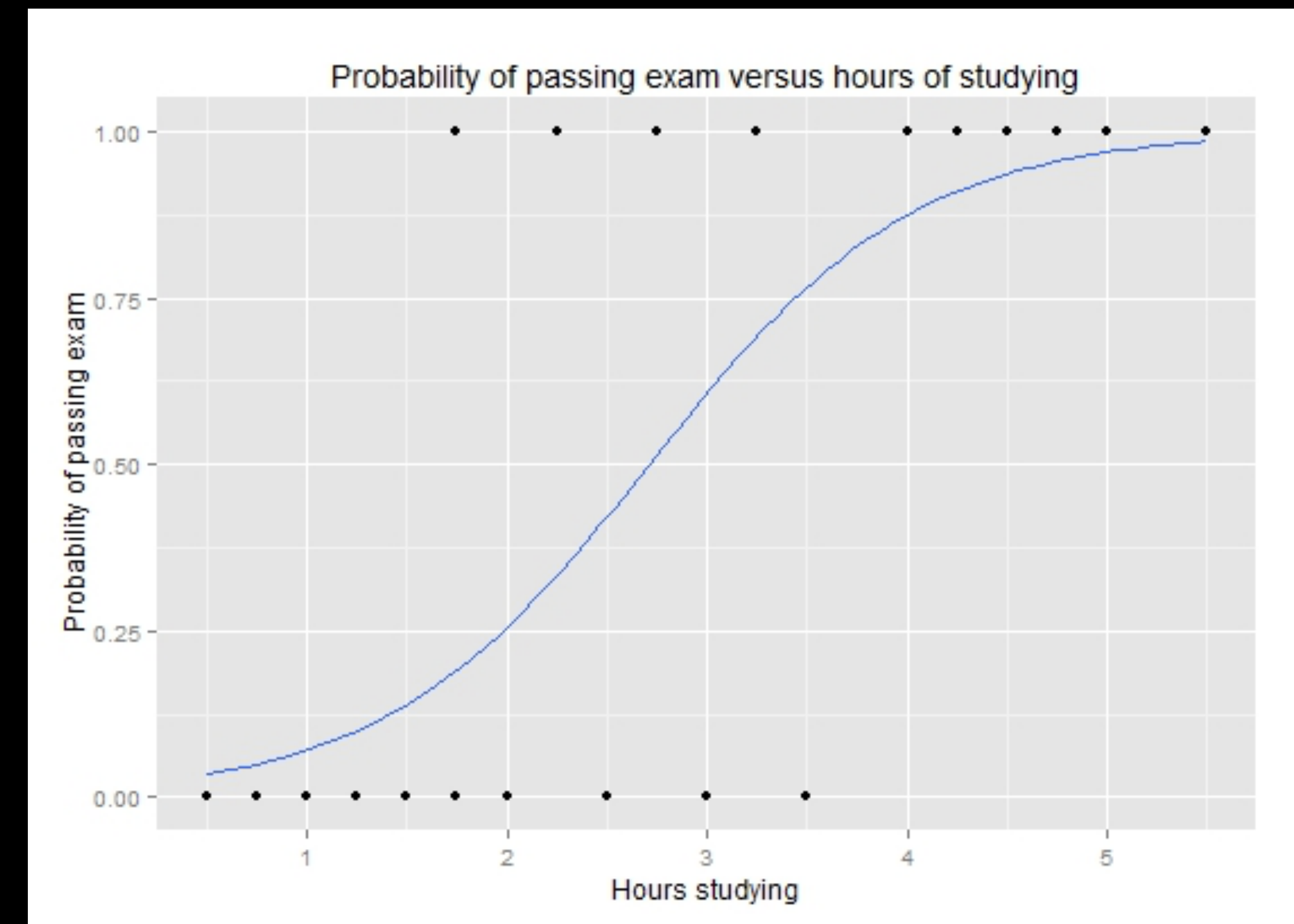
Adult/Child

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LINEAR REGRESSION



LOGISTIC REGRESSION



LINEAR REGRESSION

X	y
High School GPA	University GPA
3.5	4.0
3.3	3.8
2.5	2.1
4.0	4.0

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

X	y
Hours Studied	Passed/Failed
5	Pass
5	Fail
15	Pass
25	Pass

LINEAR REGRESSION	LOGISTIC REGRESSION
Predicts a continuous dependent variable.	Predicts a categorical dependent variable.
Finds line of “best fit” using least squares .	Finds the “sigmoid” curve using maximum likelihood estimation .
A linear relationship exists between the dependent and independent variables.	Linear relationship between the dependent and independent variables isn't mandatory.

MACHINE LEARNING 101: SOME CONCEPTUAL STUFF - I

- Training Data
- Test Data
- Cross Validation
- Overfitting

LOGISTIC REGRESSION: TOY EXAMPLE

LOGISTIC REGRESSION: DEMO I

MACHINE LEARNING 101: SOME CONCEPTUAL STUFF - II

- Confusion Matrix
- Precision
- Recall

WHAT IS A CONFUSION MATRIX?

Predicted Class		Actual Class	
		Condition Positive	Condition Negative
	Predicted Positive	True Positive	False Positive
	Predicted Negative	False Negative	True Negative

True Positive (TP):

- Reality: A wolf threatened.
- Shepherd said: "Wolf."
- Outcome: Shepherd is a hero.

False Positive (FP):

- Reality: No wolf threatened.
- Shepherd said: "Wolf."
- Outcome: Villagers are angry at shepherd for waking them up.

False Negative (FN):

- Reality: A wolf threatened.
- Shepherd said: "No wolf."
- Outcome: The wolf ate all the sheep.

True Negative (TN):

- Reality: No wolf threatened.
- Shepherd said: "No wolf."
- Outcome: Everyone is fine.

PRECISION

$$\textit{Precision} = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

RECALL

$$\textit{Recall} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$