

Estadística III para In

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Agenda



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anuncios varios
 Tarea 2 entrega lunes 24 de Abril (Preguntas)
modelos de analitica (machine learning-ML) Super
  Regresión logística
    Matemática de la regresión logística
      Deep Dive, Gradiente descendiente
   Árboles
     Árboles simples
     G MB
```



Logistic Regression, Deep

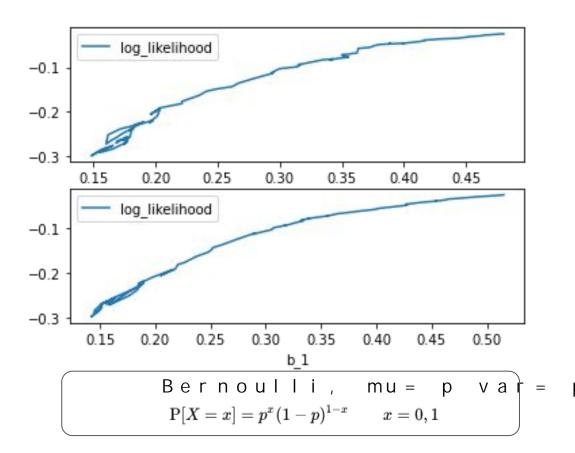
Utilizando los datos de 2 exámenes para predecir si el mayor si el modelo tiene menos errores en los datos de ent

$$y = \frac{1}{(1 + e^{-(b1x_1 + b2x_2 + b0)})}$$

$$p(y = 1|d) = 1/n \prod_{i=1}^{n} (1 - p(y))^{1-y} \cdot (p(y))^{y}$$

$$l = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (1 - \frac{1}{(1 + e^{-(b1x + b2x_2 + b_0)})})^{(1-y)} * (\frac{1}{(1 + e^{-(b1x + b2x_2 + b_0)})})^y$$

$$\log(l) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} + (1 - y) \log(1 - \frac{1}{(1 + e^{-(b_1 x + b_2 x_2 + b_0)})}) + y \log(\frac{1}{(1 + e^{-(b_1 x + b_2 x_2 + b_0)})})$$





Logistic Regression,

$$\frac{dl}{db_1} = \frac{dl}{du} \frac{du}{db_1}$$

$$\frac{dl}{db_1} = y \log([1 + e^{-(b_1 x + b_2 x_2 + b_0)}]^{-1}) + (1 - y) \log(\frac{e^{-(b_1 x + b_2 x_2 + b_0)}}{1 + e^{-(b_1 x + b_2 x_2 + b_0)}})$$

$$= -x_1 - (1 + e^{-(b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + c)})^{-1}(e^{-(b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + c)})(-x_1)) + yx_1$$

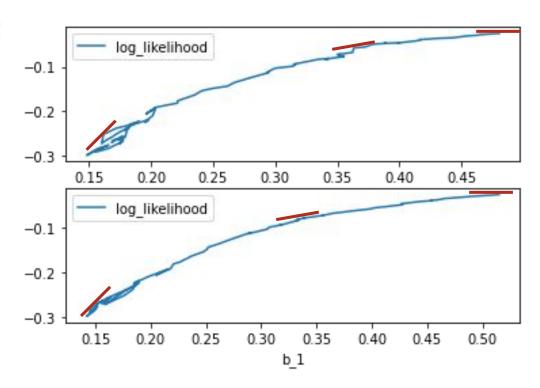
$$= -x_1 - (-x_1)(\frac{1}{1 + e^{(b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + c)}}) + yx_1$$

$$=-x_1-(-x_1)(\frac{1}{1+e^{(b_1x_1+b_2x_2+c)}})+yx_1$$

$$=\frac{-x_1+x_1+-x_1e^{(b_1x_1+b_2x_2+c)}}{1+e^{(b_1x_1+b_2x_2+c)}})+yx_1$$

$$= x_1(y - \frac{e^{(b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + c)}}{1 + e^{(b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + c)}})$$

$$\frac{dl}{db_1} = x_1(y - \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + c)}})$$





Iterar sobre los datos

Algorithm 21 GRADIENT DESCENT $(\mathcal{F}, K, \eta_1, ...)$

6: return z^(K)

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1: z^{(0)} \leftarrow \langle o, o, \dots, o \rangle // initialize variable we are optimizing

2: for k = 1 \dots K do

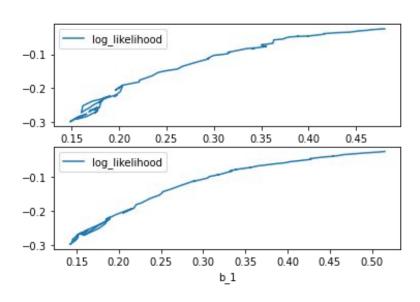
3: g^{(k)} \leftarrow \nabla_z \mathcal{F}|_{z^{(k-1)}} // compute gradient at current location

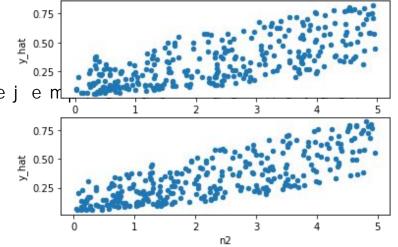
4: z^{(k)} \leftarrow z^{(k-1)} - \eta^{(k)} g^{(k)} // take a step down the gradient

5: end for
```

Valorenscontrados por el gradiente, en Estámuy cerca del valor real

bo_hat: 0.48045085346873073, b_0 = 0. b1_hat: 0.5152842933767637, b_1=0.5



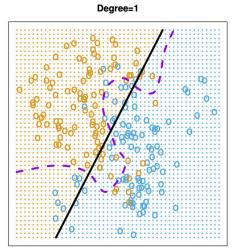


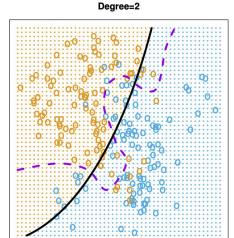
^{*} A Course of Machine Learning http://ciml.info/

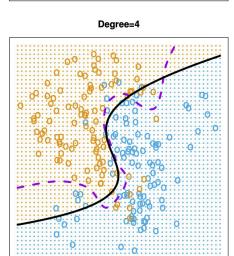
Gareth James, An Introduction to Statistical Learning

Recuerde, la regresió de la regresión de la re transformaciones de los









$$\log\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_1^2 + \beta_3 X_2 + \beta_4 X_2^2.$$

Igual que la regresión polinomios para tener dividir los datos.

urse of Machine Learning http://ciml.info/ Gareth James, An Introduction to Statistical Learning



Codigo para hacer la

Similar a la regresión, sólo asumimos las forma logistica

```
X_train = sm.add_constant(X_train)
X_test = sm.add_constant(X_test)
model = sm.Logit(y_train, X_train).fit(method='bfgs',maxiter=10000)
model.summary()
```