

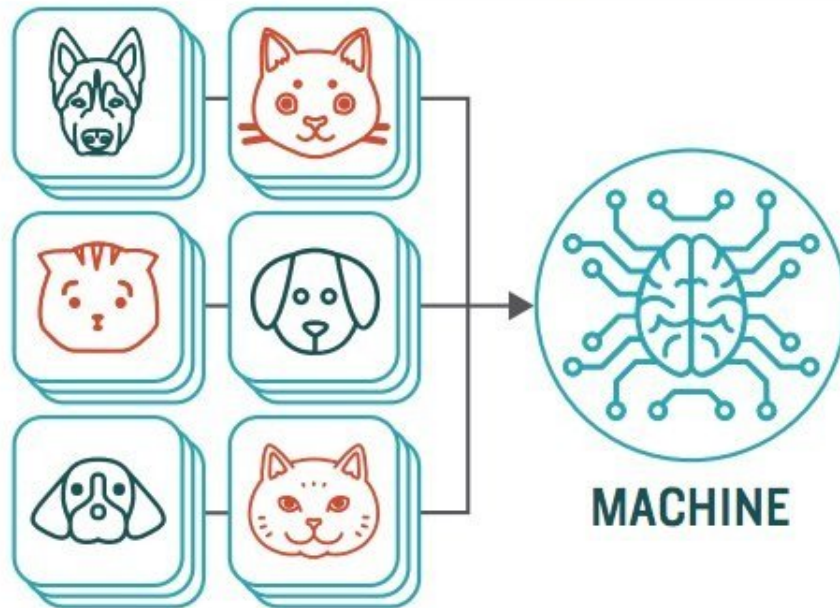
# LOGISTIC REGRESSION



# How **Unsupervised** Machine Learning Works

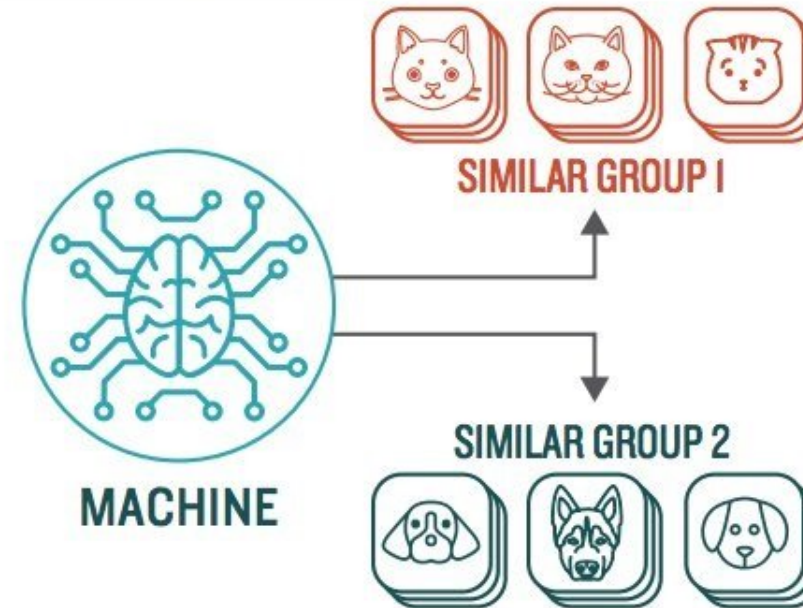
## STEP 1

Provide the machine learning algorithm uncategorized, unlabeled input data to see what patterns it finds

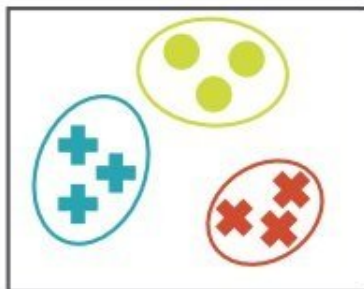


## STEP 2

Observe and learn from the patterns the machine identifies



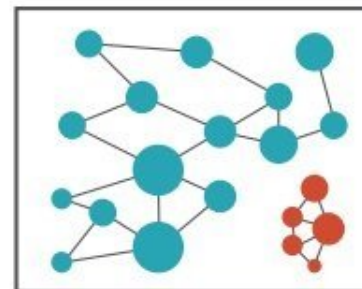
## TYPES OF PROBLEMS TO WHICH IT'S SUITED



### CLUSTERING

Identifying similarities in groups

*For Example:* Are there patterns in the data to indicate certain patients will respond better to this treatment than others?



### ANOMALY DETECTION

Identifying abnormalities in data

*For Example:* Is a hacker intruding in our network?

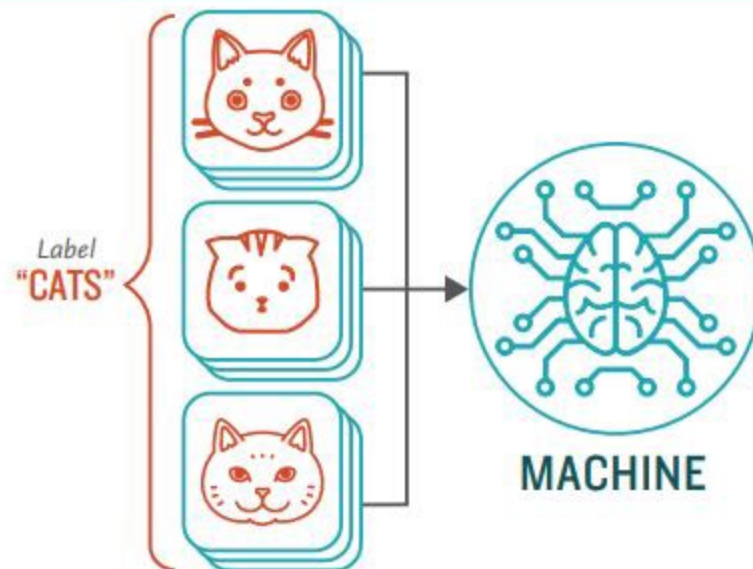
No labels attached to data



# How **Supervised** Machine Learning Works

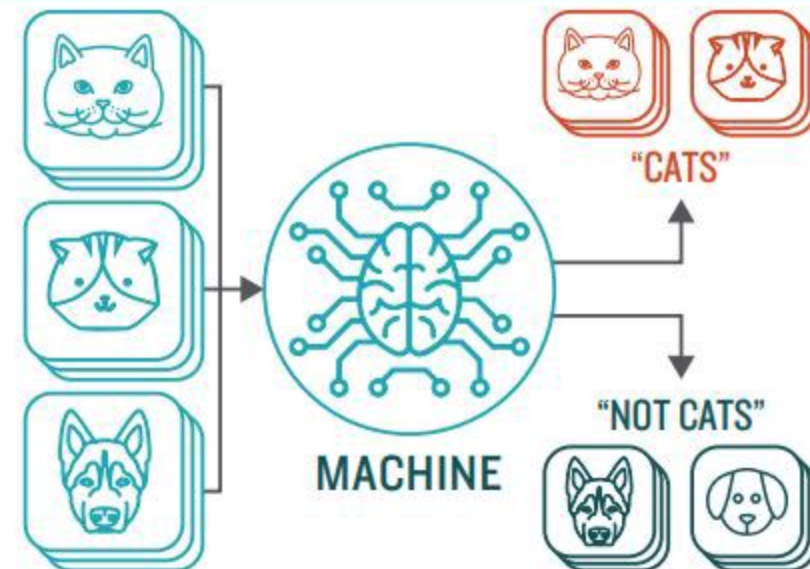
## STEP 1

Provide the machine learning algorithm categorized or "labeled" input and output data from to learn

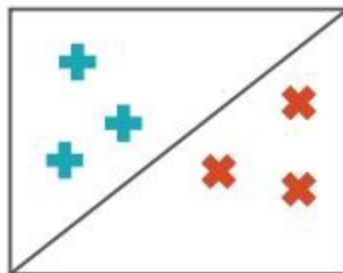


## STEP 2

Feed the machine new, unlabeled information to see if it tags new data appropriately. If not, continue refining the algorithm

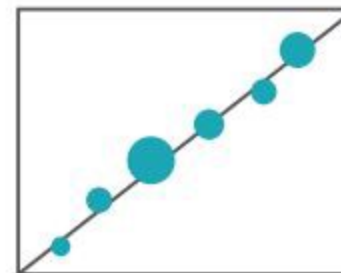


## TYPES OF PROBLEMS TO WHICH IT'S SUITED



### CLASSIFICATION

Sorting items into categories



### REGRESSION

Identifying real values (dollars, weight, etc.)

Labels attached to data



# ANALYTICS MODELS

- Decision trees
  - Regression trees
  - Random forests
  - Boosted trees
  - **Logistic regression**
  - Naïve Bayes
  - K-Means Clustering
- **Logistic Regression** is similar linear regression, yet its used when outcome variable is categorical.
  - **Example:**
    - **Input X:** GRE score, GPA and undergrad school rank
    - **Output Y:** Admission (Yes/No)  
Binary classification  $Y=0$  or  $Y=1$

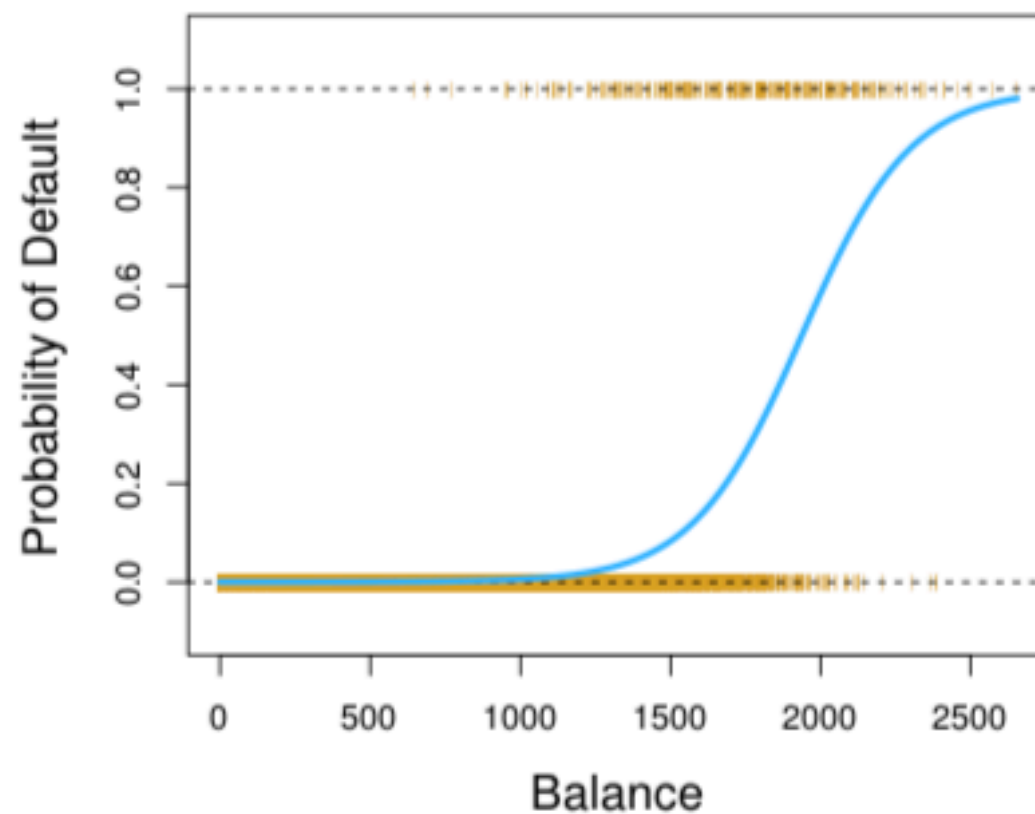
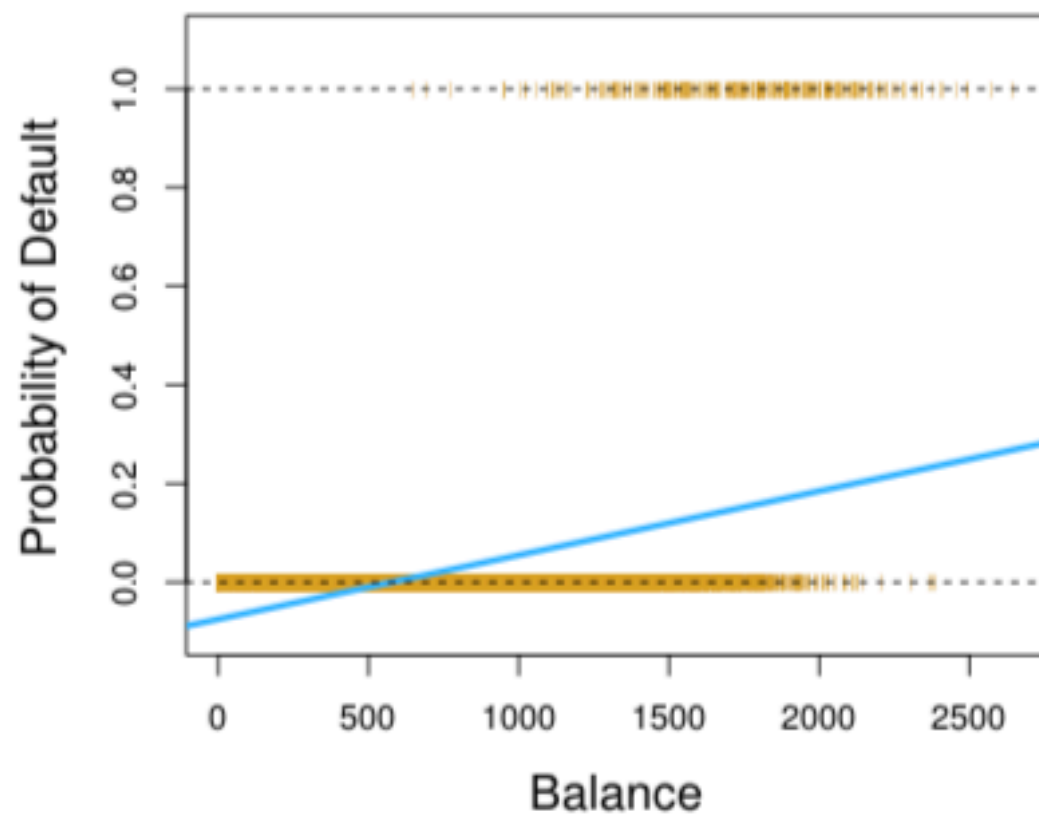


- We are more interested in estimating the **probabilities** that  $X$  belongs to each category in  $C$ . For example, we will estimate the **probability** if **a student will get admission**, than a classification he will be accepted or not.
- In case of a binary outcome, linear regression does a good job as a classifier. However, linear regression might produce probabilities less than zero or bigger than one. **Logistic regression is more appropriate.**

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# Linear versus Logistic Regression



Logistic regression ensures that our estimate for  $p(X)$  lies between 0 and 1.



Inputs (X)

x1  
x2  
x3  
x4



Linear Model

Probabilities

0.5  
0.8  
0.1  
0.2



sigmoid function

Values between  
0 and 1

0.9  
0.1



**0**  
**or**  
**1**

The Logistic Regression Algorithm



- **The Logit** is a function of the predictor variables that relates them to a 0/1 outcome
- Logit can be modeled as a linear function of the predictors
- The logit can be mapped back to a probability, which, in turn, can be mapped to a class



# REFERENCES

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