Maximum Likelihood Estimation

Logistic Regression

Maximum Likelihood Estimation

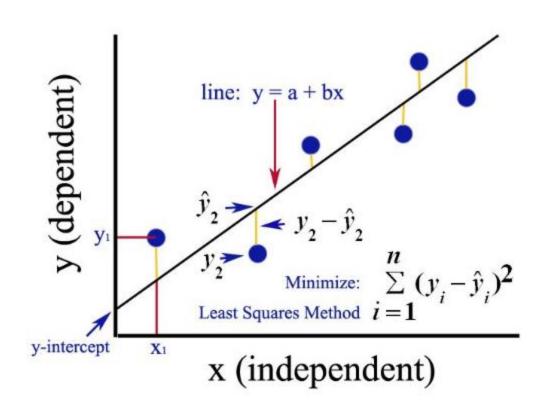
- In statistics, maximum likelihood estimation is a method of estimating the
 parameters of an assumed probability distribution, given some observed data. This
 is achieved by maximizing a likelihood function so that, under the assumed
 statistical model, the observed data is most probable
- P(X ; theta)
- Where *X* is, in fact, the joint probability distribution of all observations from the problem domain from 1 to *n*.

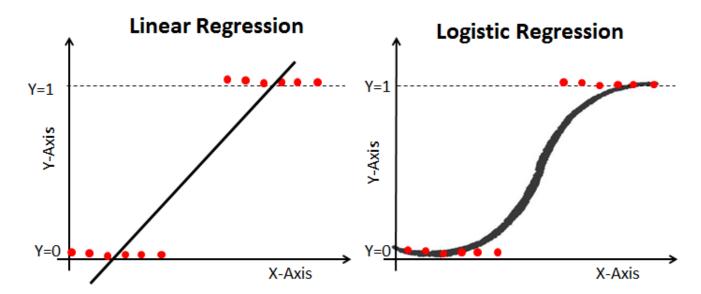
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P(x1, x2, x3, ..., xn; theta)
```

• This resulting conditional probability is referred to as the likelihood of observing the data given the model parameters and written using the notation *L()* to denote the <u>likelihood function</u>. For example:

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L(X; theta)
```

Ordinary Least Square Method

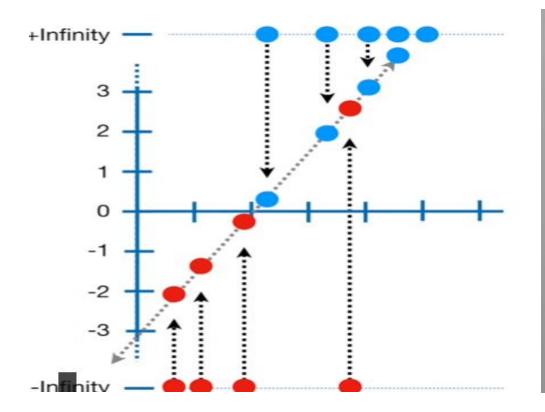




odds Ratio =
$$\frac{P}{1-P}$$
 where

 $P = \text{Robability of success}$
 $\log(\text{odds}) = \log(\frac{P}{1-P}) = \tilde{g}$ $\tilde{g} = \text{Fot} \tilde{F}_1 \tilde{g}$.

 $P = \frac{\log(\text{odds})}{1 + e^{\log(\text{odds})}}$
 $P = \frac{e(\text{Rot} \tilde{F}_1 \tilde{g})}{1 + e^{\log(\text{odds})}}$



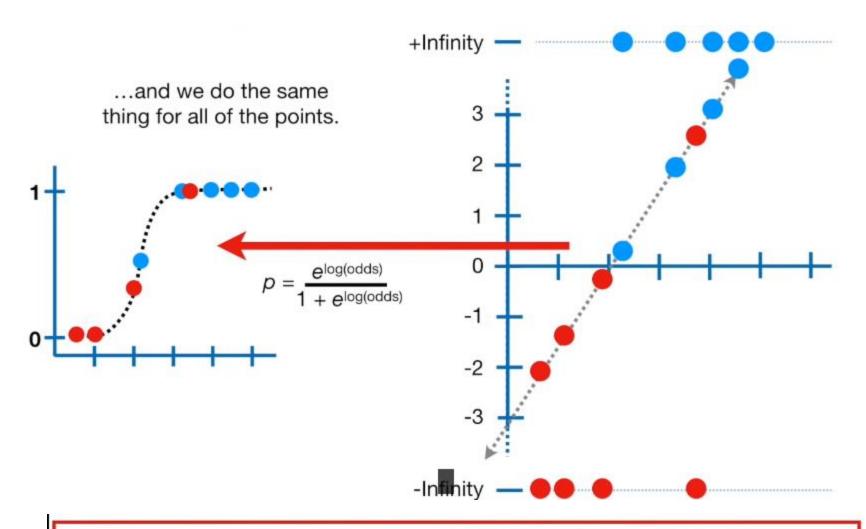
$$log(odds) = log(\frac{P}{1-P})$$

$$for P = 0.5$$

$$log(odds) = log(\frac{0.5}{1-0.5})$$

$$= log(1)$$

$$log(odds) = 0$$



likelihood of data given the squiggle = $0.49 \times 0.9 \times 0.91 \times 0.91 \times 0.92 \times (1 - 0.9) \times (1 - 0.3) \times (1 - 0.01) \times (1 - 0.01)$

```
log(likelihood of data given the squiggle) = log(0.49) + log(0.9) + log(0.91) + log(0.91) + log(0.92) + log(1 - 0.9) + log(1 - 0.3) + log(1 - 0.01)
```

log(likelihood of data given the squiggle) = -3.77

Thank you