

M339G : February 25<sup>th</sup>, 2026.

### Logistic Regression w/ 2 Categories in the Response.

We can represent one category by 0, and the other by 1.

$$\text{P}[Y=1 \mid X=x] = p(x)$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{p(x)}{1-p(x)}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta \cdot x$$



$$p(x) = \frac{e^{\beta_0 + \beta \cdot x}}{1 + e^{\beta_0 + \beta \cdot x}}$$

$$\text{P}[Y=1 \mid X=x] = \frac{e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_p x_p}}{1 + e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_p x_p}}$$

$$\text{P}[Y=0 \mid X=x] = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_p x_p}}$$

## Logistic Regression w/ K categories in the Response

The labels of the categories:  $C = \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$

In the book:

$$P[Y=K | X=x] = \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^{K-1} e^{\beta_{0k} + \beta_{1k}x_1 + \dots + \beta_{pk}x_p}}$$

For all other categories:

$$P[Y=l | X=x] = \frac{e^{\beta_{0l} + \beta_{1l}x_1 + \dots + \beta_{pl}x_p}}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^{K-1} e^{\beta_{0k} + \beta_{1k}x_1 + \dots + \beta_{pk}x_p}}$$