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1. The parameters are the same as in linear regression, but just that the logit function is applied to the parameters. The logit function is logit(x) = ln(x/1-x).
2. Odds ratio: probability/(1p-probability). When probabilities are small, the odds ratio is close to the probability (also small) and the risk ratio is related to the odds ratio. Thus, the risk ratio is small when the odds are small.
3. Log odds ratio is the natural log of the odds ratio. Thus, a 1 unit increase in the predictor does not result in a 1 unit increase in the log odds ratio, it results in a ln((x+1)/(1-x+1))
4. 4
   1. Y would be equal to Bo or the intercept. The predictor variable would have no affect on the outcome.
   2. Bo
   3. 100%, since Y would be equal to 1.