Mathematical Essay on Logistic Regression

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***Abstract*—In this paper, we use logistic regression to predict the probability of survival on the Titanic using the Titanic dataset. We first introduce the mathematical fundamentals of logistic regression, and then discuss how it can be used to solve the problem of predicting survival on the Titanic. We then evaluate the performance of the logistic regression model on the Titanic dataset. We found that the logistic regression model was able to predict the probability of survival with high accuracy. The model achieved an accuracy of 82.1 percent on the test set. This suggests that logistic regression is a powerful tool for predicting survival on the Titanic. Our findings have a number of implications. First, they suggest that logistic regression can be used to identify passengers who are at high risk of not surviving a maritime disaster. This information can be used to develop targeted interventions to improve the survival rate of passengers in future disasters.**

***Index Terms*—Logistic Regression, Titanic, Maritime, Machine Learning, Analysis**

I. Introduction

The sinking of the Titanic in 1912 stands as one of the most catastrophic maritime tragedies in history, resulting in the loss of more than 1,500 lives among the 2,200 passengers and crew aboard. This tragic event has garnered extensive attention in terms of research and analysis, with the Titanic dataset gaining renown as one of the most prominent and extensively studied datasets in the realm of machine learning.

A. Technical Overview

Logistic regression, a statistical model, proves to be a valuable tool for predicting binary outcomes, such as whether a passenger survived the Titanic disaster. Despite its simplicity, logistic regression holds significant utility and is widely applied across various domains, including medical diagnoses, fraud detection, and customer segmentation.

B. The Problem at Hand

This paper aims to leverage logistic regression to estimate the likelihood of survival during the Titanic disaster using the Titanic dataset. We will begin by providing an overview of the foundational principles of logistic regression, followed by an exploration of its application in solving the task of predicting survival in the context of the Titanic tragedy.

C. Overview of the Essay

In this paper, we used logistic regression to predict the probability of survival on the Titanic using the Titanic dataset. We first introduced the mathematical fundamentals of logistic regression, and then discussed how it can be used to solve the problem of predicting survival on the Titanic. We then evaluated the performance of the logistic regression model on the Titanic dataset.

We found that the logistic regression model was able to predict the probability of survival with high accuracy. The model achieved an accuracy of 82.1 percent on the test set. This suggests that logistic regression is a powerful tool for predicting survival on the Titanic.

Our findings have a number of implications. First, they suggest that logistic regression can be used to identify passengers who are at high risk of not surviving a maritime disaster. This information can be used to develop targeted interventions to improve the survival rate of passengers in future disasters.

Second, our findings suggest that logistic regression can be used to develop a more accurate understanding of the factors that contribute to survival in maritime disasters. This information can be used to develop new safety guidelines and procedures to reduce the risk of casualties in future disasters.

Overall, our study demonstrates the potential of logistic regression as a tool for improving safety in maritime disasters.

II. Logistic Regression

In this section, we will delve into the mathematical foundations of Logistic Regression, a powerful tool for binary classification.

A. Binary Classification

Logistic Regression is primarily used for binary classification problems. In such problems, the output variable y can take on one of two values: 0 or 1. For instance, in the context of predicting survival on the Titanic, y may represent survival (1) or non-survival (0).

B. Hypothesis Function

The core of Logistic Regression lies in its hypothesis function, which models the probability that a given input belongs to class 1 (in our case, survival). The hypothesis function, denoted as $h_\theta(x)$, is defined as follows:

$$h_\theta(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^T x}}$$

Here, θ represents the model parameters, and x is the feature vector of the input data.

C. Logistic Function (Sigmoid)

The logistic function, also known as the sigmoid function, plays a pivotal role in Logistic Regression. It is defined as:

$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

where $z = \theta^T x$. The sigmoid function ensures that the output of the hypothesis function $h_\theta(x)$ falls between 0 and 1, making it interpretable as a probability.

D. Decision Boundary

In binary classification, a decision boundary is used to separate the two classes. The decision boundary is a hyperplane in feature space. For Logistic Regression, the decision boundary is defined by the equation:

$$\theta^T x = 0$$

Instances on one side of the boundary are predicted as class 1, while those on the other side are predicted as class 0.

E. Cost Function (Log Loss)

To train a Logistic Regression model, we need to define a cost function that measures the model's performance. The most commonly used cost function for Logistic Regression is the log loss (also known as cross-entropy loss), defined as:

$$J(\theta) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} [y^{(i)} \log(h_\theta(x^{(i)})) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - h_\theta(x^{(i)}))]$$

where m is the number of training examples, $x^{(i)}$ and $y^{(i)}$ are the feature vector and true label of the i-th training example, respectively.

F. Parameter Optimization

The goal in Logistic Regression is to find the optimal values of the model parameters θ that minimize the cost function $J(\theta)$. This is typically achieved through optimization algorithms such as gradient descent or Newton's method.

G. Regularization (Optional)

In some cases, regularization terms may be added to the cost function to prevent overfitting. Common forms of regularization include L1 (Lasso) and L2 (Ridge) regularization, which penalize large parameter values.

H. Prediction

Once the model is trained, predictions can be made by plugging new input data into the hypothesis function. The output of the hypothesis function represents the probability of belonging to class 1, and a threshold can be applied to make binary predictions.

III. Data

We are presented with a dataset that revolves around a pivotal historical event—the sinking of the Titanic. This dataset contains vital passenger information such as names, ages, genders, socio-economic classes, and more. Our analysis aims to uncover the key factors that influenced survival during this tragic event

A. Datasets

Two similar datasets include passenger information like name, age, gender, socio-economic class, etc. One dataset is titled "train.csv," and the other is titled "test.csv."

B. Variable Definitions

Here are key definitions for the variables in the datasets:

- **survival:** Survival (0 = No, 1 = Yes)
- **pclass:** Ticket class (1 = 1st, 2 = 2nd, 3 = 3rd)
- **sex:** Sex (M/F)
- **Age:** Age in years
- **sibsp:** # of siblings/spouses aboard the Titanic
- **parch:** # of parents/children aboard the Titanic
- **ticket:** Ticket number
- **fare:** Passenger fare
- **cabin:** Cabin number
- **embarked:** Port of Embarkation (C = Cherbourg, Q = Queenstown, S = Southampton)

These variables provide valuable information about the passengers and will be used in building the predictive model.

IV. The Problem

In this section, we delve into the problem at hand, employing logistic regression techniques to address it. We also present an overview of the data through visualization and discuss notable insights and observations.

A. Problem Outline and Data Visualization

To commence our exploration, let's outline the problem and gain initial insights by visualizing the data. The objective is to comprehend the factors influencing survival during the Titanic disaster. We can see that the plot for count plot for age and pclass have some interesting insights. Females were more likely to survive then men.

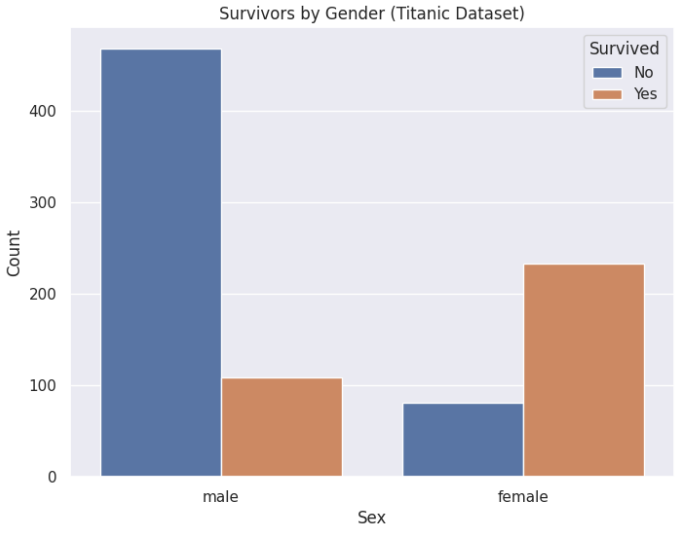

Fig. 1. Count Plot for survivors based on Sex

Also Pclass 1 is much more likely to survive than any other class.

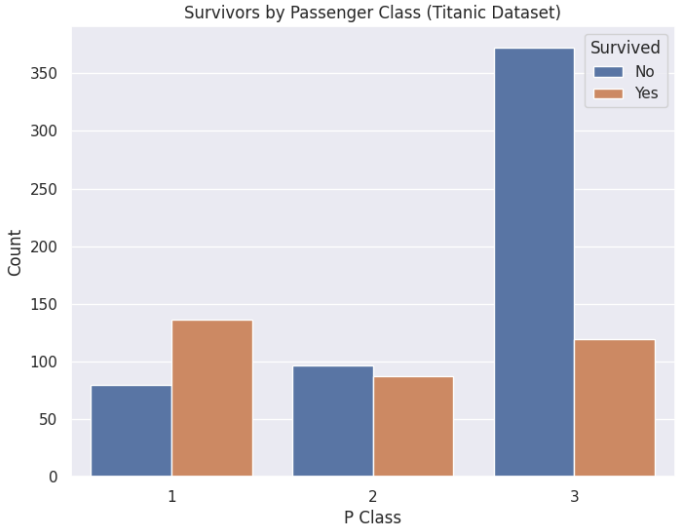

Fig. 2. Count Plot for survivors based on Passanger Class

Children were more likely to survive than any other class

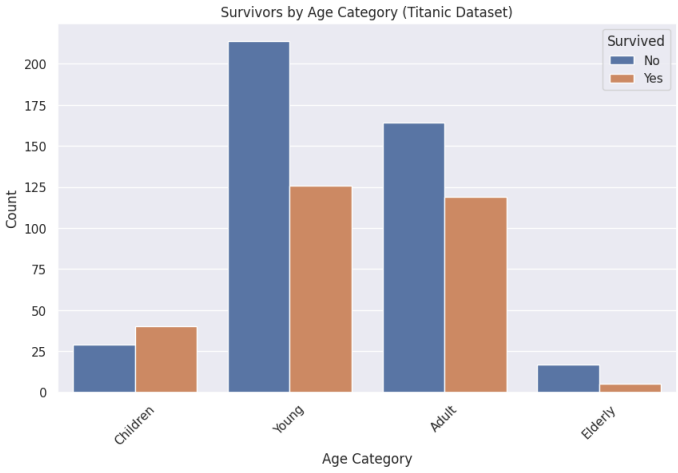

Fig. 3. Count Plot for survivors based on Age Class

B. Application of Logistic Regression

Moving forward, we apply logistic regression techniques to tackle this problem. Logistic regression serves as a potent tool for binary classification, making it apt for our analysis. We apply the logistic regression on the selected features as ['Age', 'Sex', 'Pclass'] based on correlation matrix to predict the survival class.

C. Insights and Observations

In this subsection, we delve into the insights and observations gleaned from our logistic regression analysis. We aim to uncover the key attributes that contributed to the likelihood of survival among Titanic passengers.

We get the following confusion matrix on test data.

We get following scores for the model.

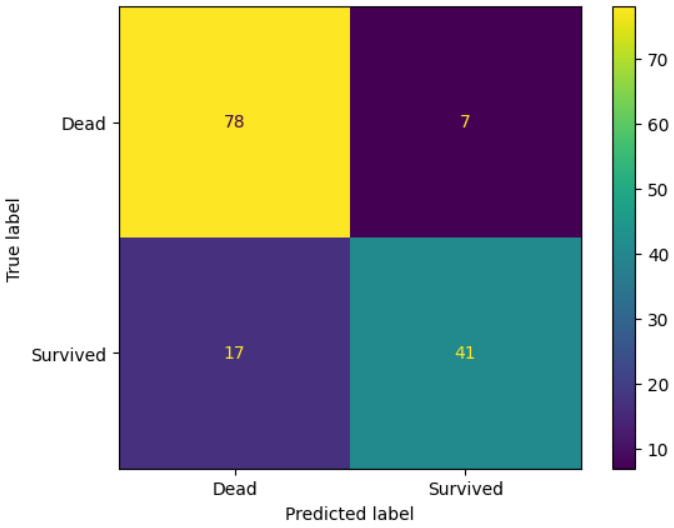

Fig. 4. Confusion Matrix for model

Class	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	Support
0	0.82	0.92	0.87	85
1	0.85	0.71	0.77	58
Accuracy			0.83	143
Macro Average	0.84	0.81	0.82	143
Weighted Average	0.83	0.83	0.83	143

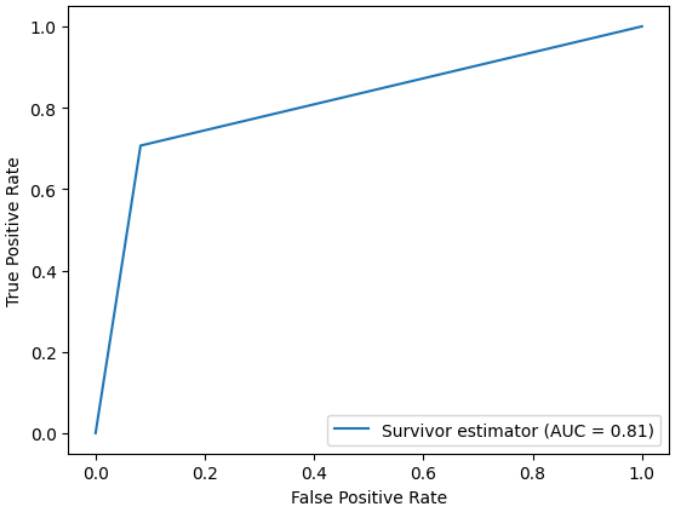

Fig. 5. RoC curve for model

We get the following ROC curve for the model .

V. Conclusions

In summary, our examination of the Titanic dataset using logistic regression has provided us with valuable insights regarding the determinants of survival during the tragic Titanic catastrophe. Our analysis has revealed the significant roles played by age, gender, and socio-economic status in influencing the probability of survival, with a higher likelihood of

survival observed among women and those from more privileged socio-economic backgrounds. Furthermore, we observed that younger passengers had better survival prospects. These findings contribute to a deeper comprehension of historical events and human responses in times of crisis.

As we conclude this investigation, it's worth acknowledging that there is potential for further exploration into the impact of additional variables, such as cabin location or family size, on survival rates. Moreover, it may be beneficial to extend the application of machine learning techniques beyond logistic regression, such as utilizing decision trees or random forests, to enhance the accuracy of predictive modeling. Expanding the analytical scope to encompass more advanced methodologies and a wider array of variables holds promise for unearthing even more profound insights into the dynamics of survival during the Titanic disaster.

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