

# LOGISTIC REGRESSION

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# MULTINOMIAL LOGISTIC REGRESSION

- **Binary Classification:**

- Given the subject and the email text predicting, Email Spam or not.
- Sunny or rainy day prediction, using the weather information.
- Based on the bank customer history, Predicting whether to give the loan or not.

- **Multi-Classification:**

- Given the dimensional information of the object, Identifying the shape of the object.
- Identifying the different kinds of vehicles.
- Based on the color intensities, Predicting the color type.

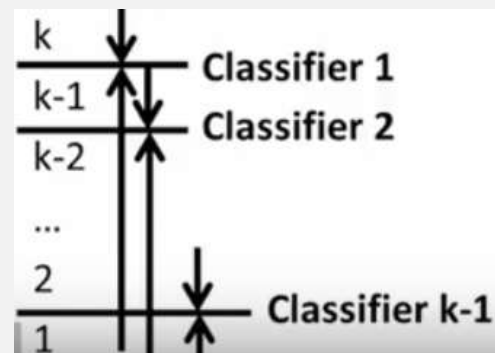
# HOW DOES IT WORK?

$$y_j = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{-- rating is } j \text{ or above} \\ 0 & \text{-- rating is lower than } j \end{cases}$$

Predictors:  $X = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_M)$

Rating:  $r \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots, k\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \log \frac{p(Y_j = 1|X)}{p(Y_j = 0|X)} &= \log \frac{p(r \geq j|X)}{1 - p(r \geq j|X)} = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^M x_i \beta_i = f(x) = z \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}} \end{aligned}$$



# ESSENTIALLY ...

$P(r \geq k | X > 0.5?)$

YES

$r = k$

No

$P(r \geq k-1 | X > 0.5?)$

YES

$r = k - 1$

No

$P(r \geq k-2 | X > 0.5?)$

YES

$r = k - 2$

No

...

No

...

No

$P(r \geq k-3 | X > 0.5?)$

YES

$r = 1$

# DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SIGMOID FUNCTION & SOFTMAX FUNCTION

## Softmax Function

Used for multi-classification in logistic regression model.

The probabilities sum will be 1

Used in the different layers of neural networks.

The high value will have the higher probability than other values.

## Sigmoid Function

Used for binary classification in logistic regression model.

The probabilities sum need not be 1.

Used as activation function while building neural networks.

The high value will have the high probability but not the higher probability.

# SKLEARN.LINEAR\_MODEL.LOGISTICREGRESSION

- `class sklearn.linear_model.LogisticRegression(penalty='l2', dual=False, tol=0.0001, C=1.0, fit_intercept=True, intercept_scaling=1, class_weight=None, random_state=None, solver='warn', max_iter=100, multi_class='warn', verbose=0, warm_start=False, n_jobs=None)`

`multi_class` : str, {'ovr', 'multinomial', 'auto'}, default:'ovr'

If the option chosen is 'ovr', then a binary problem is fit for each label.