

# Logistic Regression

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February 15, 2021

# Introduction

Lantz Chapter 6 is about Regression Methods for Predicting Numeric Data. The author presents the basics of Simple Linear Regression and Multiple Linear Regression.

Regression Methods can also be used for Classification.

- ▶ Logistic Regression
- ▶ CART

## Why not linear regression?

The author applies linear regression to the launch data. In this data set the dependent variable is **distress\_ct**. This variable has only 3 categories.

And making predictions less than 0 or greater than 3 does not make much sense.

**Logistics Regression** or **Multinomial Regression** would make more sense.

These are **Generalized Linear Models** (GLMs).

## An excellent introduction to Logistic Regression

Here is a link to an R-bloggers post [How to perform a Logistic Regression in R](#).

The author of the post creates training and test data sets. And introduces the use of the **ROC** to evaluate the fitted model.

# Logistic Regression

A logistic regression model, models a **binary dependent variable**

$Y = 1$  or Yes

or

$Y = 0$  or No

where  $P(Y = 1|X)$  is modeled in terms of the predictors  $X$ .

# Logistic Regression

Try

$$P(Y = 1|X) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X$$

but all probabilities need to be between 0 and 1.

What is used is the **logit** function, to keep the values of the probabilities between 0 and 1.

$$P(Y = 1|X) = \frac{e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 X}}{1 + e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 X}}$$

# Logistic Regression

So it turns out that the **log odds** are linear

$$\log \left( \frac{P(Y=1|X)}{1-P(Y=1|X)} \right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X$$

This gives a nonlinear model that is estimated using MLEs by numerical methods.

# Multiple Logistic Regression

**Multiple Logistic Regression** can be used when there is more than one predictor variable.

Categorical or Numeric variables can be used as predictors.



# Evaluations

The **AIC** is used to compare models.

The **ROC** curve is used to compare models.

The Area under the ROC is commonly used to evaluate and compare models.

## Logistic Regression

Try Logistic Regression with the **launch** data and the **credit** data.

# CART

Try CART with the **credit** data.

This will be using the “C” in CART.

# An excellent introduction to Generalized Linear Models (GMLs)

Here is a link to a Quick-R post Generalized Linear Models.