

# Statistics for Computing

## MA4413 Lecture 10A

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# Binary Classification

Recall the possible outcomes of a hypothesis test procedure. In particular recall the two important types of error. Importantly the binary classification prediction procedure can yield wrong predictions.

	Null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) true	Null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) false
Reject null hypothesis	<b>Type I error</b> False positive	<b>Correct outcome</b> True positive
Fail to reject null hypothesis	<b>Correct outcome</b> True negative	<b>Type II error</b> False negative

# Accuracy, Precision and Recall

Let us simplify the last table, and present it in the context of a binary prediction procedure.

	Predicted Negative	Predicted Positive
Observed Negative	True Negative	False Positive
Observed Positive	False Negative	True Positive

# Accuracy, Precision and Recall

Important metrics for determining how usefulness of the prediction procedure are : Accuracy, Recall and Precision.

Accuracy, Precision and recall are defined as

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{tp + tn}{tp + tn + fp + fn}$$

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{tp}{tp + fp}$$

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{tp}{tp + fn}$$

# Accuracy, Precision and Recall

Another measure is the F-measure. The F measure is computed as

$$F = 2 \cdot \frac{\text{precision} \cdot \text{recall}}{\text{precision} + \text{recall}}$$

# Questions

	Predicted Negative	Predicted Positive
Negative Cases	TN: 9,700	FP: 165
Positive Cases	FN: 35	TP: 100

# Accuracy, Precision and Recall

With reference to the table above, compute each of the following appraisal metrics.

**a.** Accuracy

**b.** Precision

**c.** Recall

**d.**  $F$  measure

# Accuracy, Precision and Recall

- Why is the accuracy value so high?
- Why is the F-measure so low?
- This is the class-imbalance problem: more “negative” outcomes which skews the statistic, but these outcomes are the least relevant.
- F-measure disregards the irrelevant “true negatives, and concentrates on the more relevant potential outcomes.



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