Machine Learning : 06048203

# Logistic Regression

# Logistic Regression

# Logistic Regression

- Logistic Regression
    - Don’t be confused by the use of the term “regression” in its name!
    - Logistic Regression is a **classification** algorithm designed to predict **categorical** target labels.

# Logistic Regression

- Logistic Regression Section Overview
  - Transforming Linear Regression to Logistic Regression
  - Mathematical Theory behind Logistic Regression
  - Simple Implementation of Logistic Regression for Classification Problem

# Logistic Regression

- Logistic Regression Section Overview
  - Interpreting Results
    - Odds Ratio and Coefficients
    - Classification Metrics
      - Accuracy
      - Precision
      - Recall
    - ROC Curves

# Logistic Regression

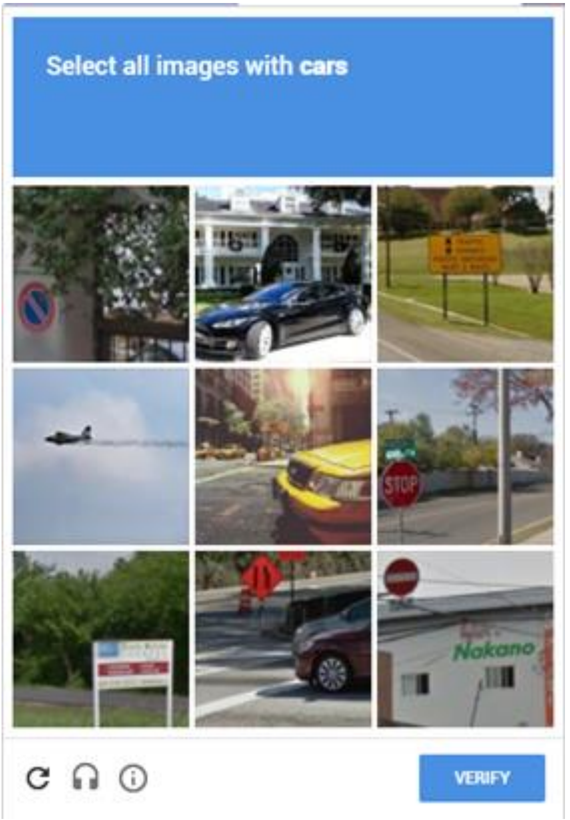
- Logistic Regression Section Overview
  - Multiclass Classification with Logistic Regression
  - Logistic Regression Project
  - Logistic Regression Project Solutions

# Logistic Regression

- Classification algorithms predict a class or category label:
  - Class 0: Car Image
  - Class 1: Street Image
  - Class 2: Bridge Image

# Logistic Regression

- You may not have realized you are helping Google label class data!



# Logistic Regression

- Keep in mind, any continuous target can be converted into categories through discretization.
  - Class 0: House Price $0-100k
  - Class 1: House Price $100k-200k
  - Class 2: House Price <$200k

# Logistic Regression

- Classification algorithms also often produce a **probability** prediction of belonging to a class:
    - Class 0: 10% Probability
    - Class 1: 85% Probability
    - Class 2: 5% Probability

# Logistic Regression

- Classification algorithms also often produce a **probability** prediction of belonging to a class:
    - Class 0: 10% Probability - Car Image
    - Class 1: 85% Probability - Street Image
    - Class 2: 5% Probability - Bridge Image
        - Model reports back prediction of Class 1, image is a street.

# Logistic Regression

- Also note our prediction **ŷ** will be a category, meaning we won't be able to calculate a difference based on **y-ŷ.**
    - **Car Image - Street Image** does not make sense.
- We will need to discover a completely different set of error metrics and performance evaluation!

# Logistic Regression Theory and Intuition

Part One: The Logistic Function

# Logistic Regression

- Logistic Regression works by transforming a Linear Regression into a classification model through the use of the logistic function:

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

# Logistic Regression

- 1830-1850: Under guidance of Adolphe Quetelet, Pierre François Verhulst developed the logistic function:


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

# Logistic Regression

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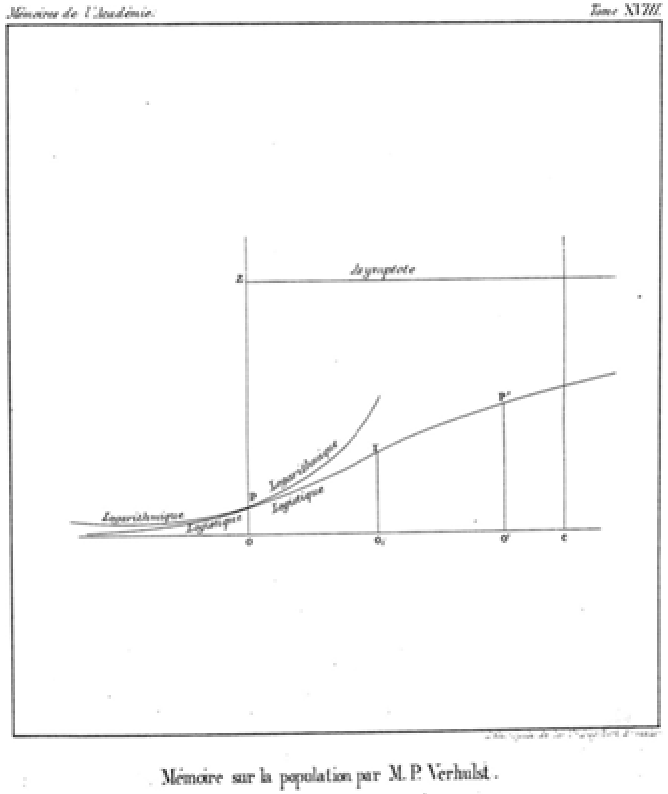
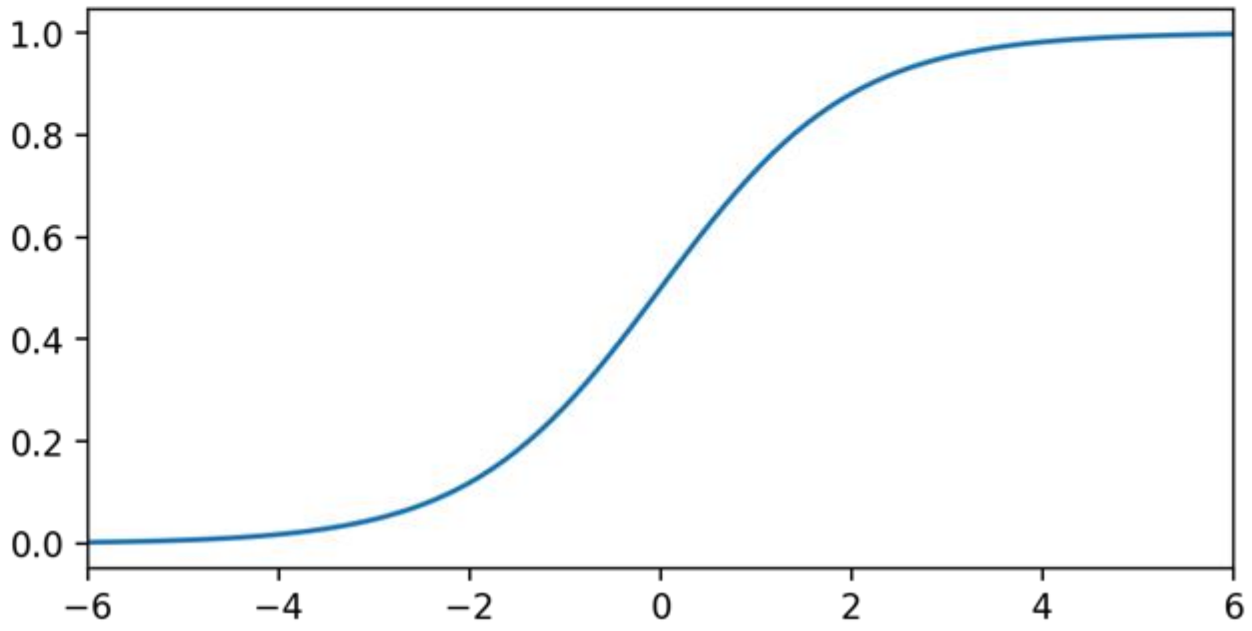
# Logistic Regression

- 1830-1850: Developed for the purposes of modeling population growth.


# Logistic Regression

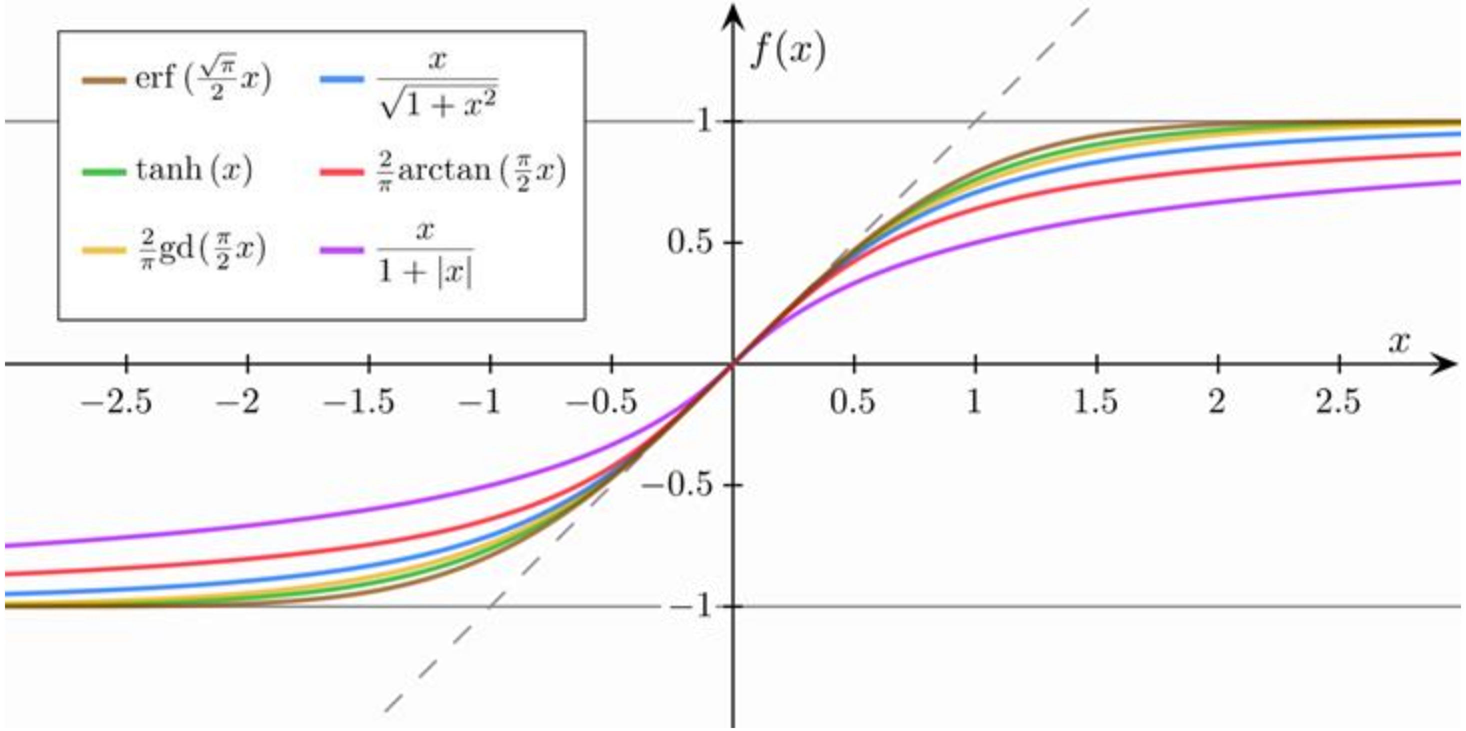
- Why the need for a logistic function versus a logarithmic function?




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

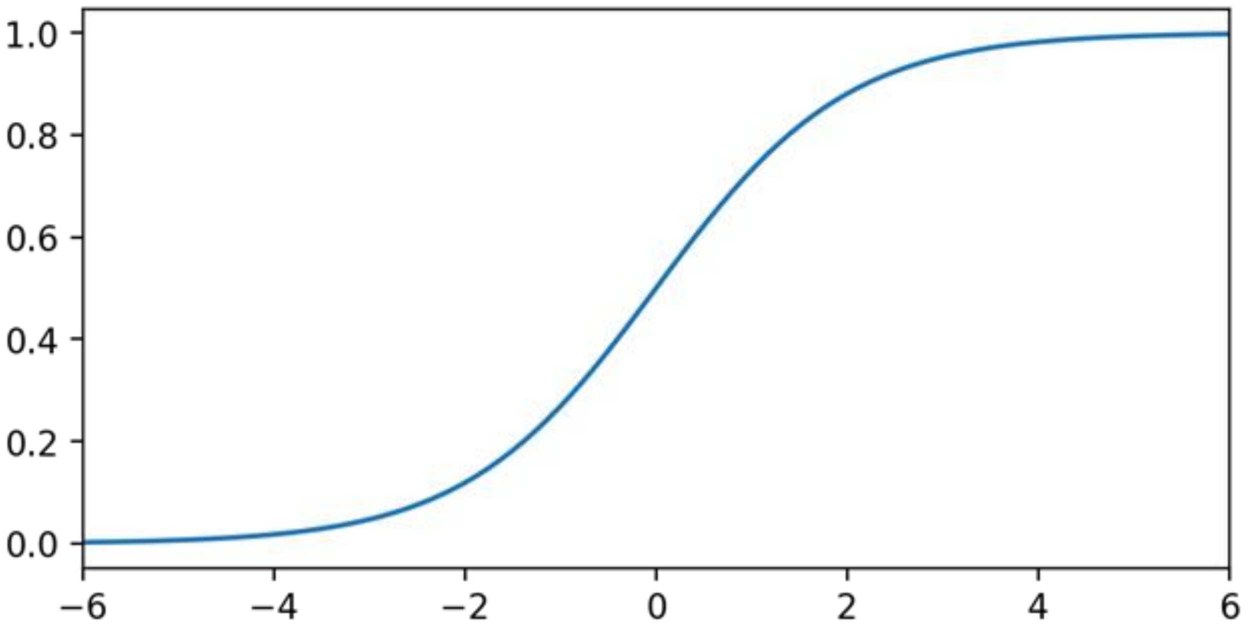
# Logistic Regression

- Note: There is a "family" of logistic functions.



# Logistic Regression

- Also notice **any** value of **x** will have an output range between 0 and 1.




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

# Logistic Regression Theory and Intuition

## Part Two:
## Linear to Logistic Intuition

# Logistic Regression

- Let’s explore how to convert a Linear Regression model used for a **regression task** into a Logistic Regression model used for a **classification task.**
- Imagine a dataset with a single feature (previous year’s income) and a single target label (loan default)

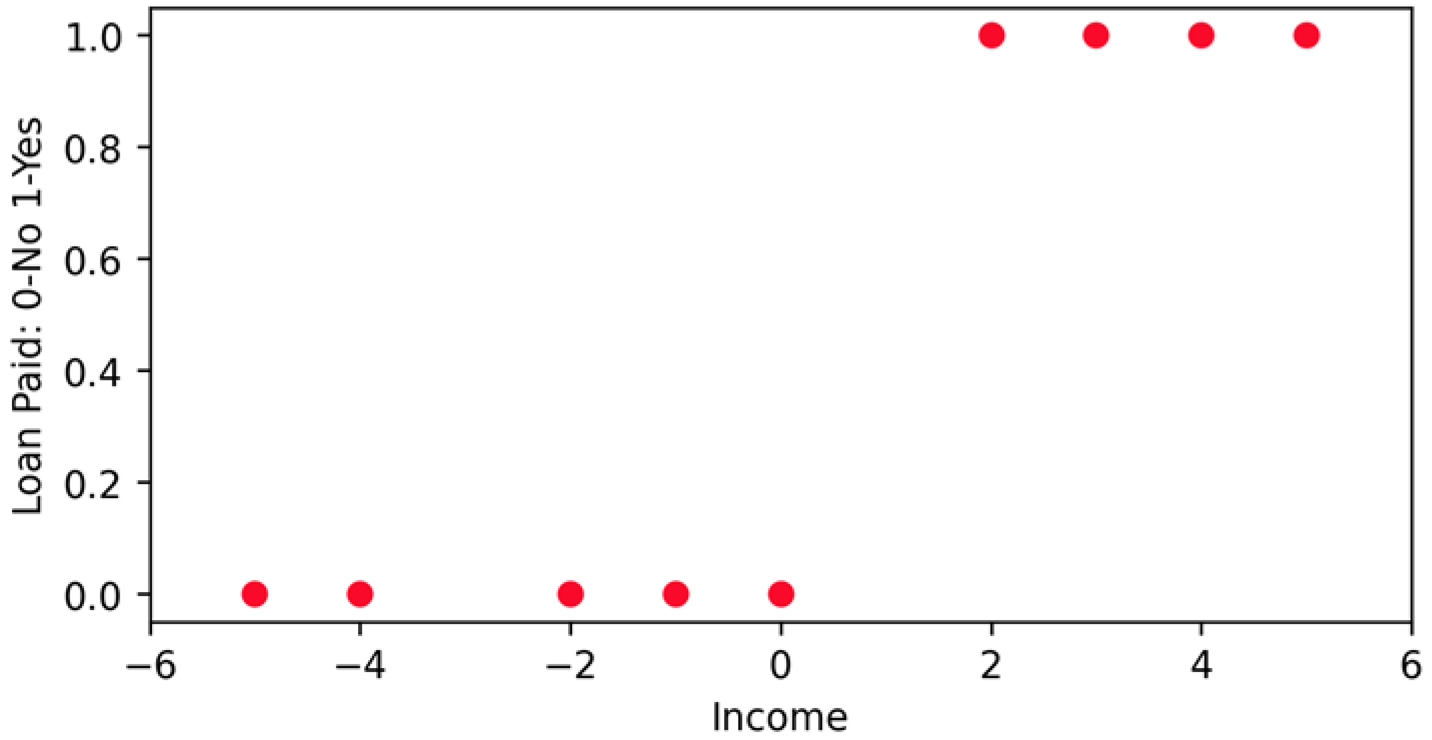
# Logistic Regression

- Our data set:

| Income | Loan Paid |
|---|---|
| -5 | 0 |
| -4 | 0 |
| -2 | 0 |
| -1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 1 |
| 3 | 1 |
| 4 | 1 |
| 5 | 1 |

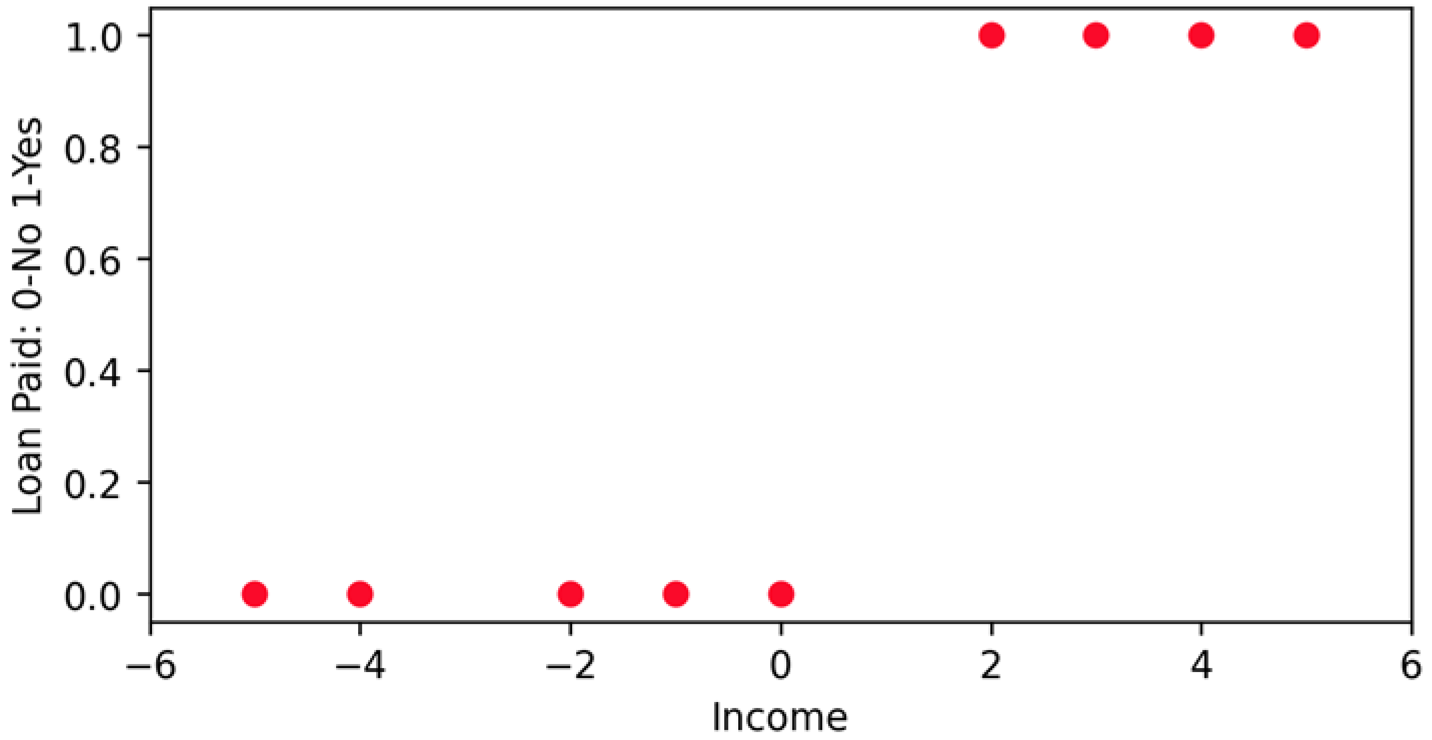
# Logistic Regression

- Let’s begin by plotting income versus default:



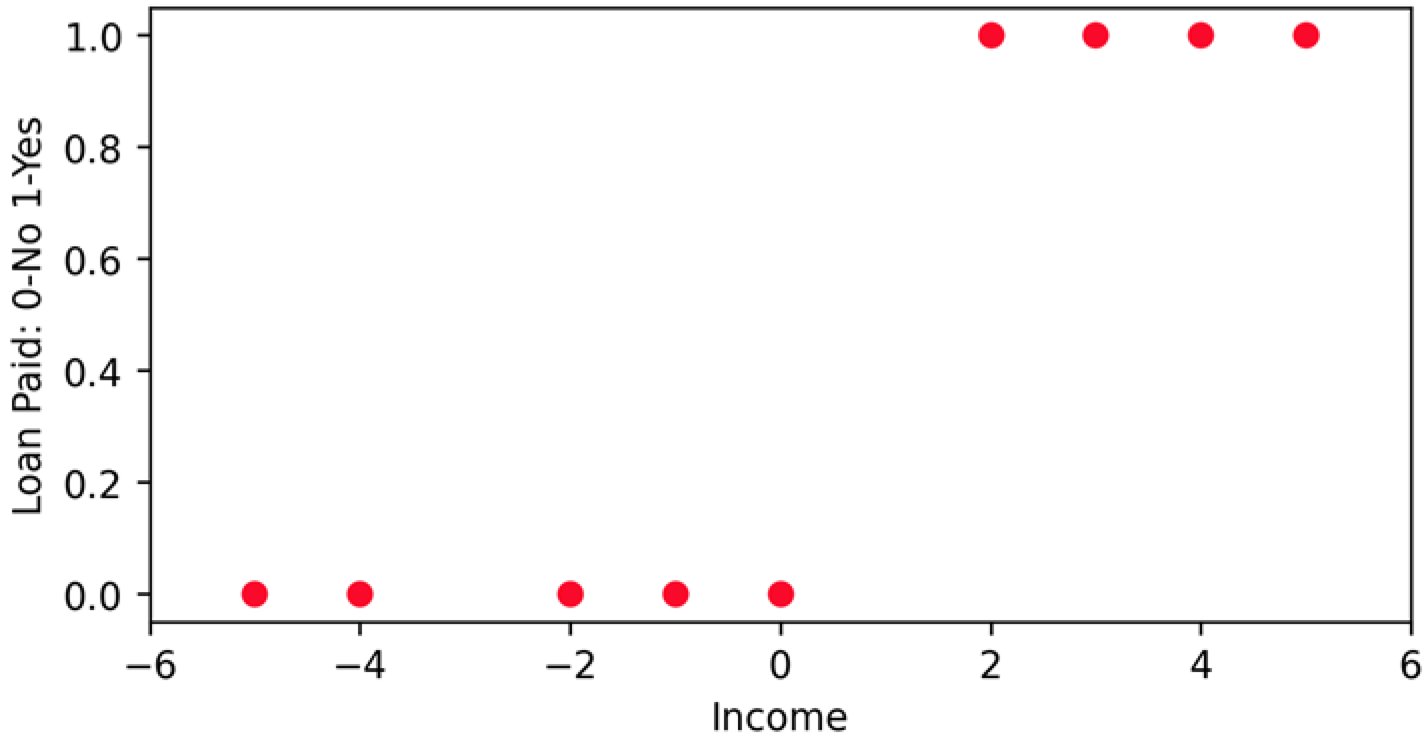
# Logistic Regression

- Notice that people with negative income tend to default on their loans.



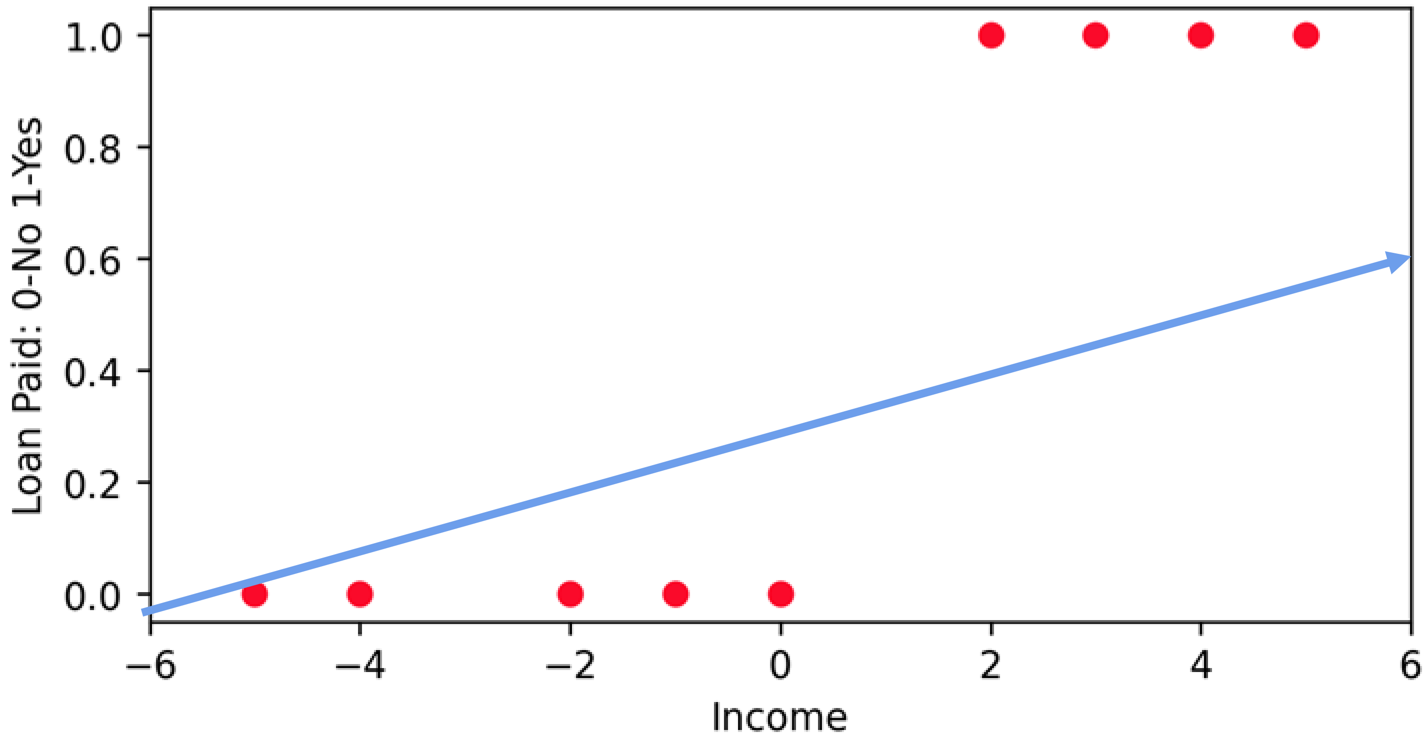
# Logistic Regression

- What if we had to predict default status given someone's income?



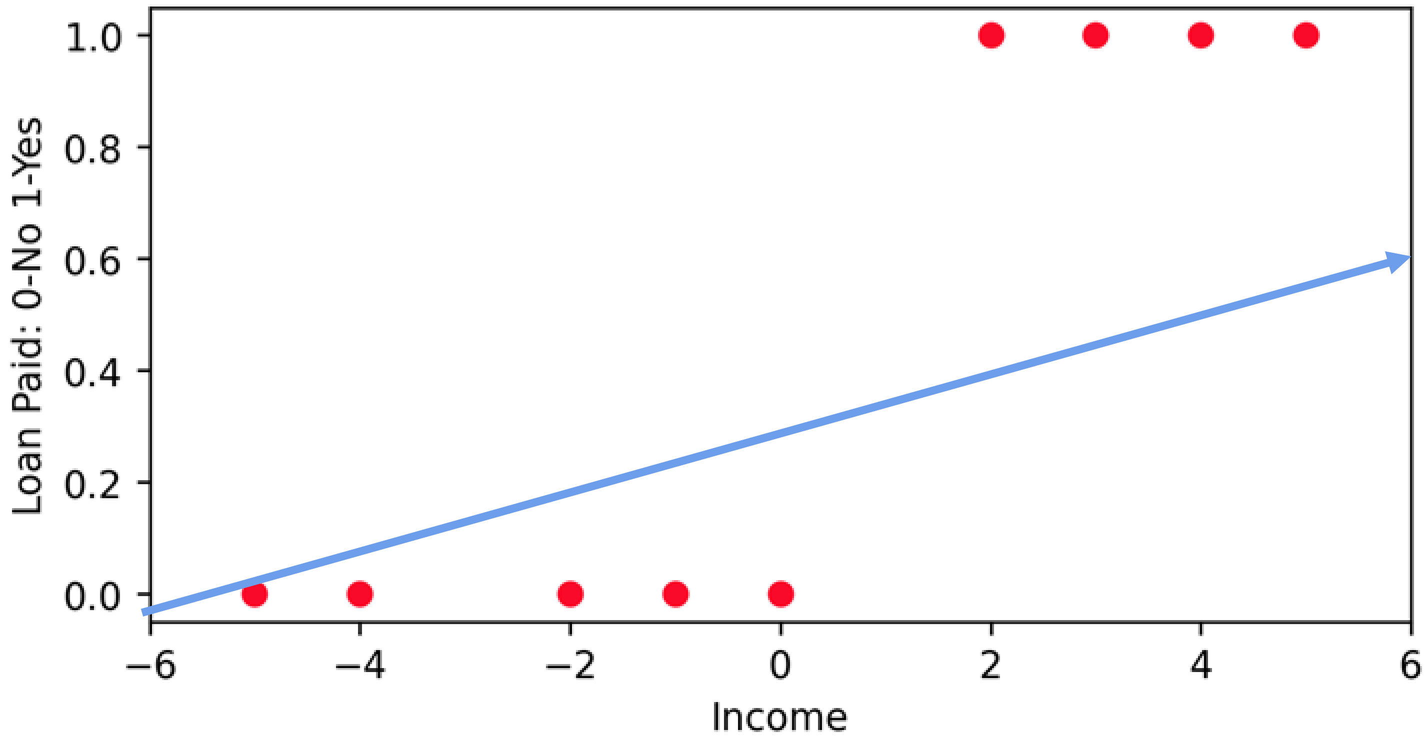
# Logistic Regression

- Fitting a Linear Regression would not work (recall Anscombe's quartet):



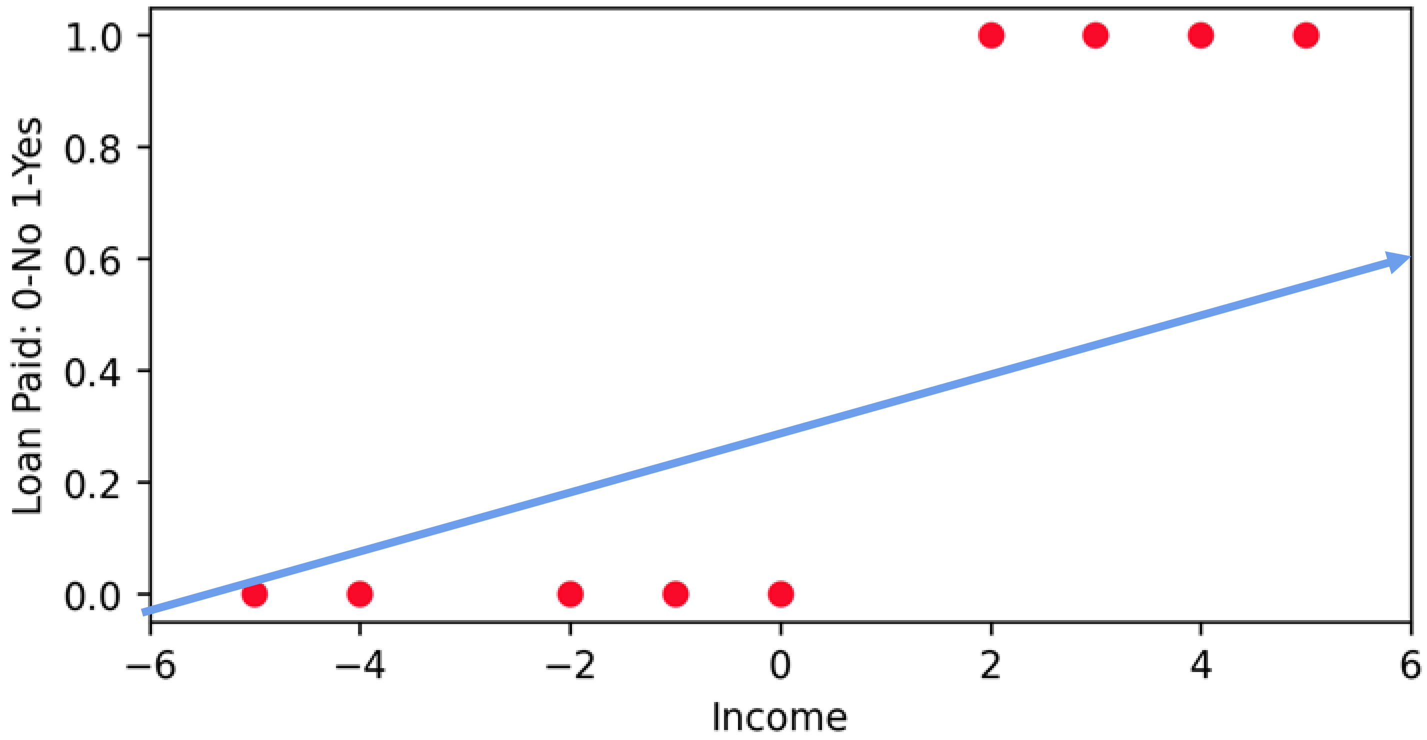
# Logistic Regression

- Linear Regression easily distorted by only having 0 and 1 as possible y training values.



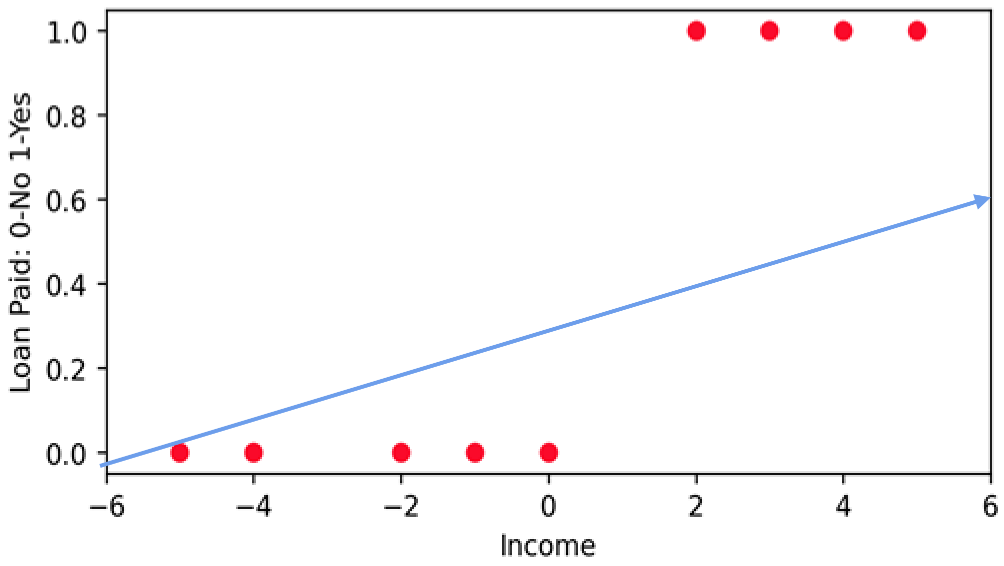
# Logistic Regression

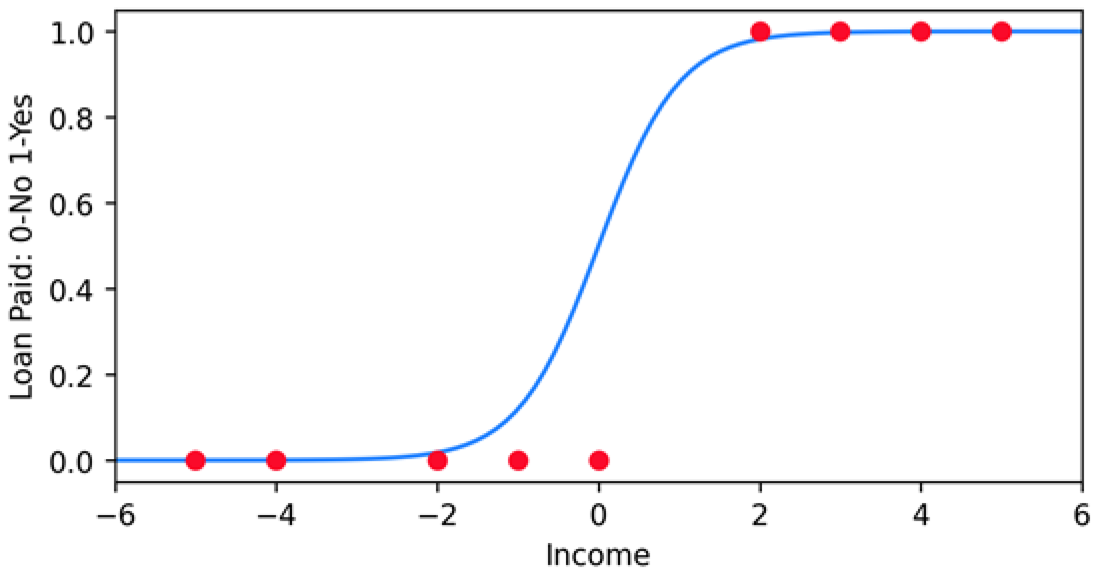
- Also would be unclear how to interpret predicted y values between 0 and 1.



# Logistic Regression

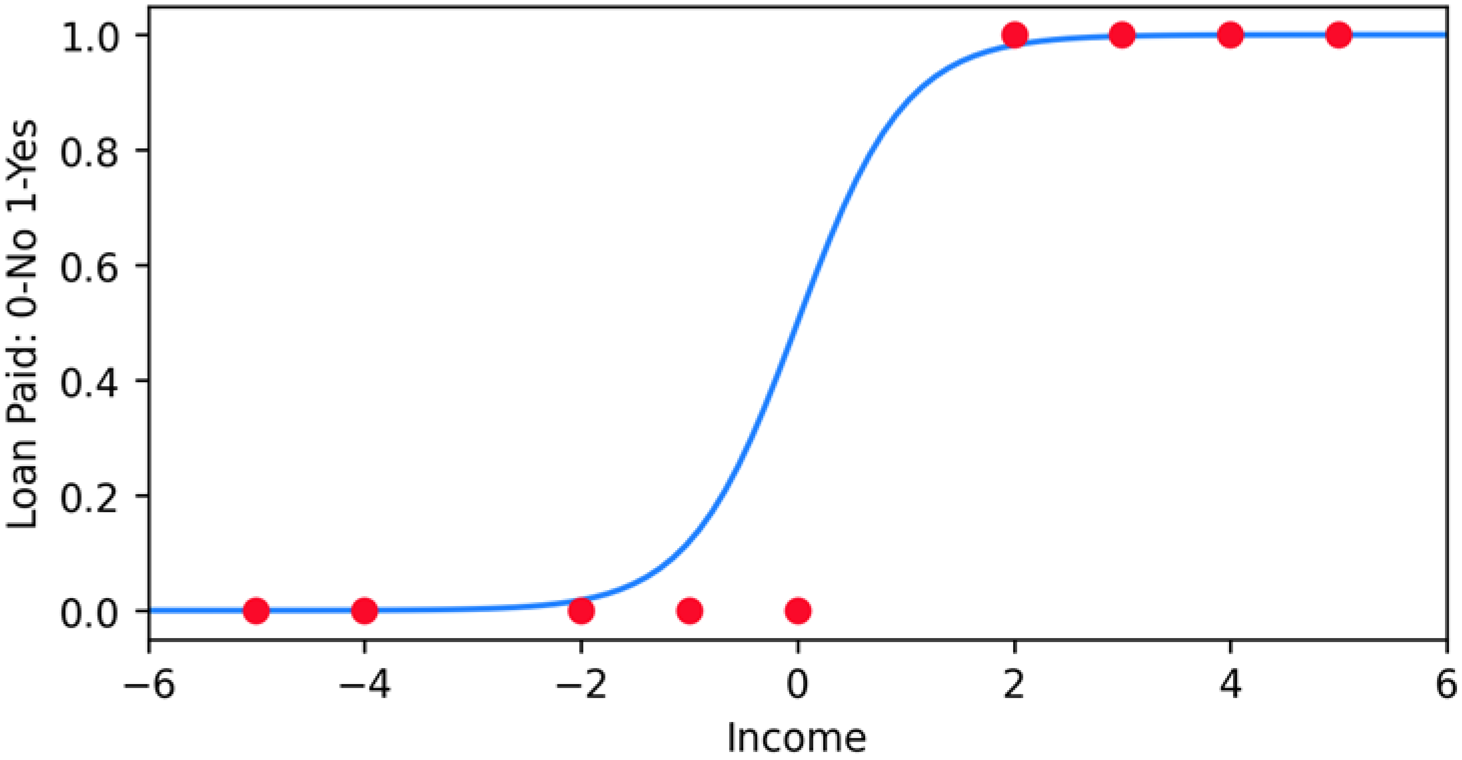
- We could make use of the Logistic Function for a conversion!



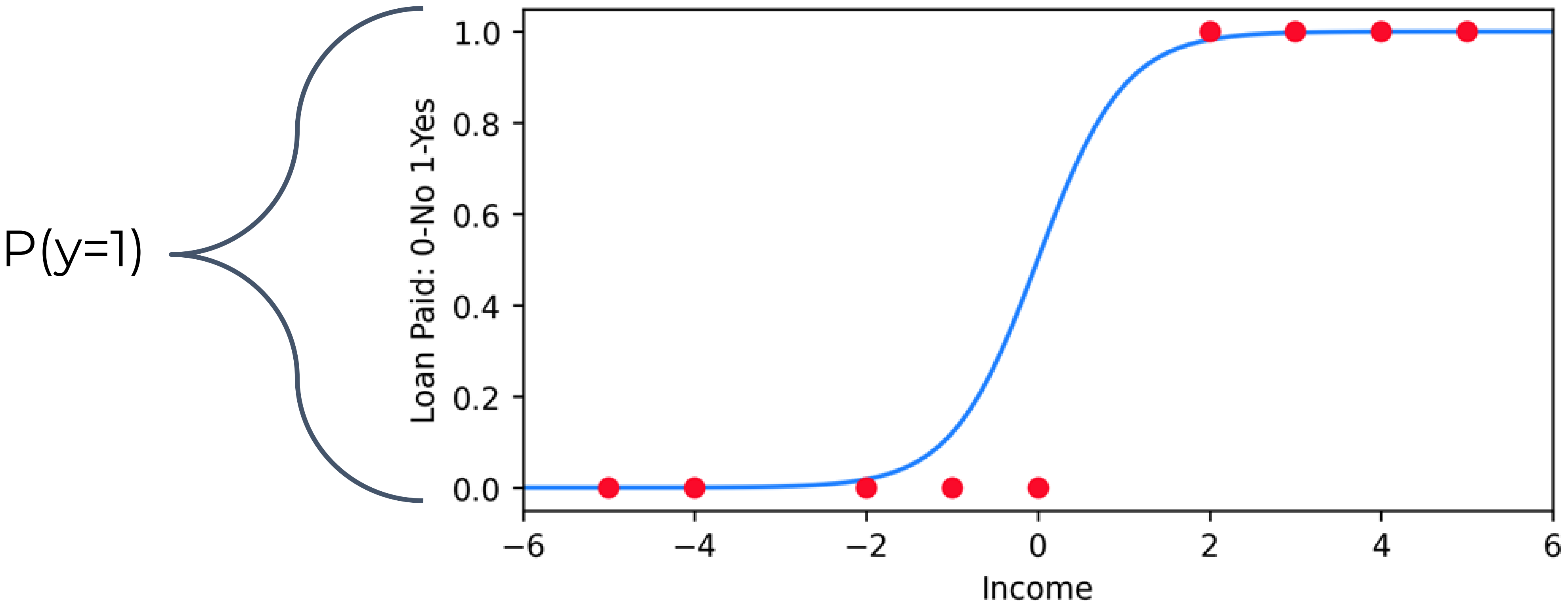
# Logistic Regression

- Let's first focus on what this Logistic Regression would look like.



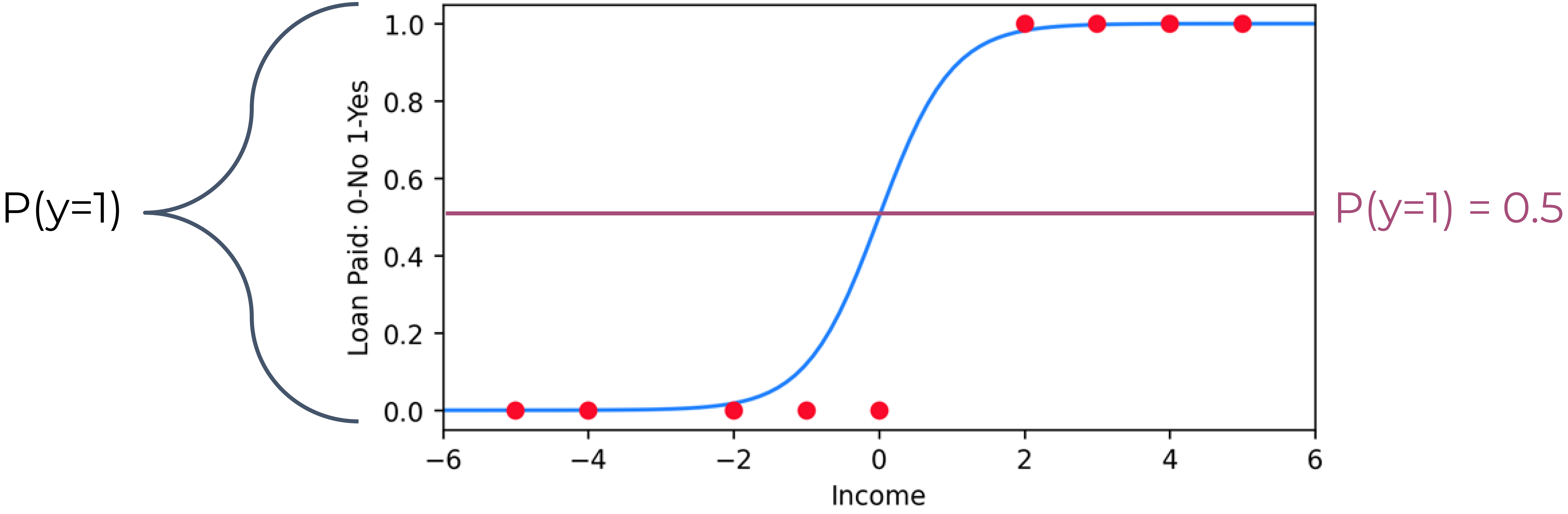
# Logistic Regression

- Treat the y-axis as a probability of belonging to a class:



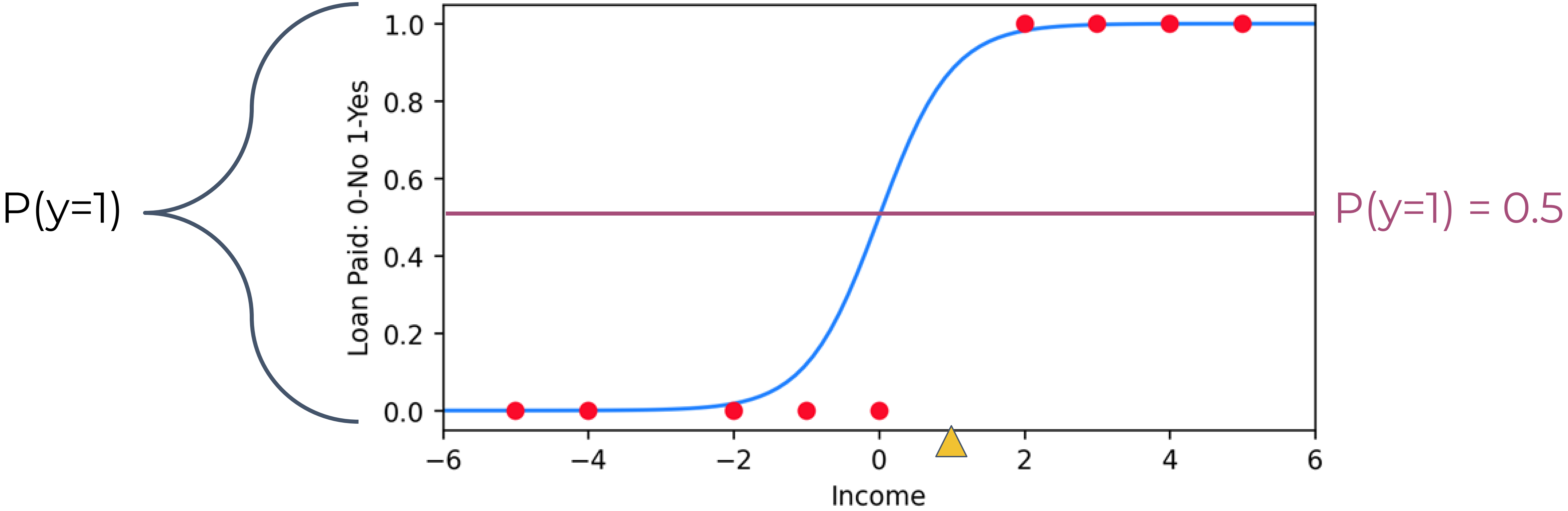
# Logistic Regression

- Treating P(y=1) >= 0.5 as a cut-off for classification:



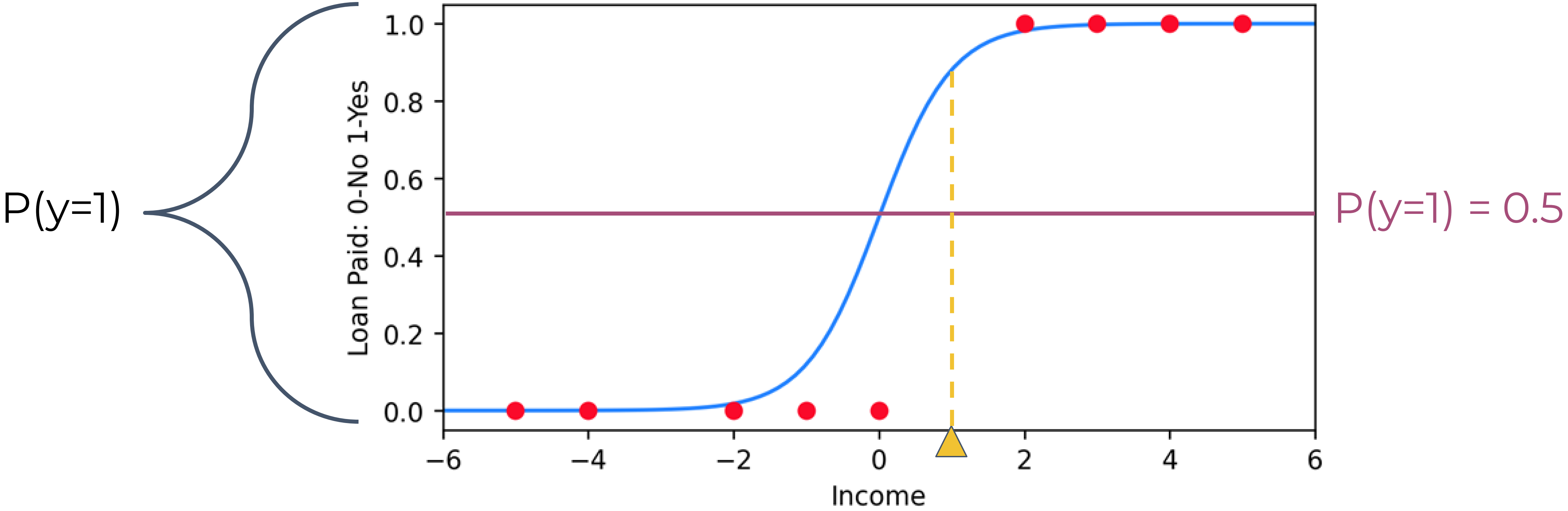
# Logistic Regression

- For example, a new person with an income of 1:



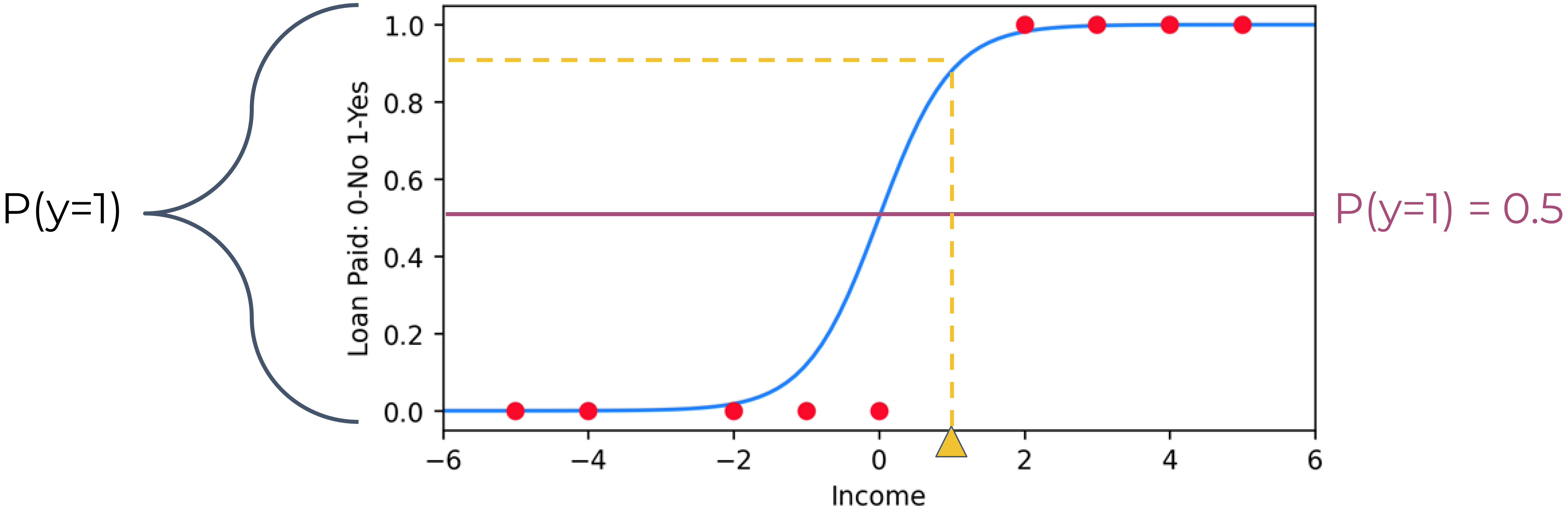
# Logistic Regression

- For example, a new person with an income of 1:



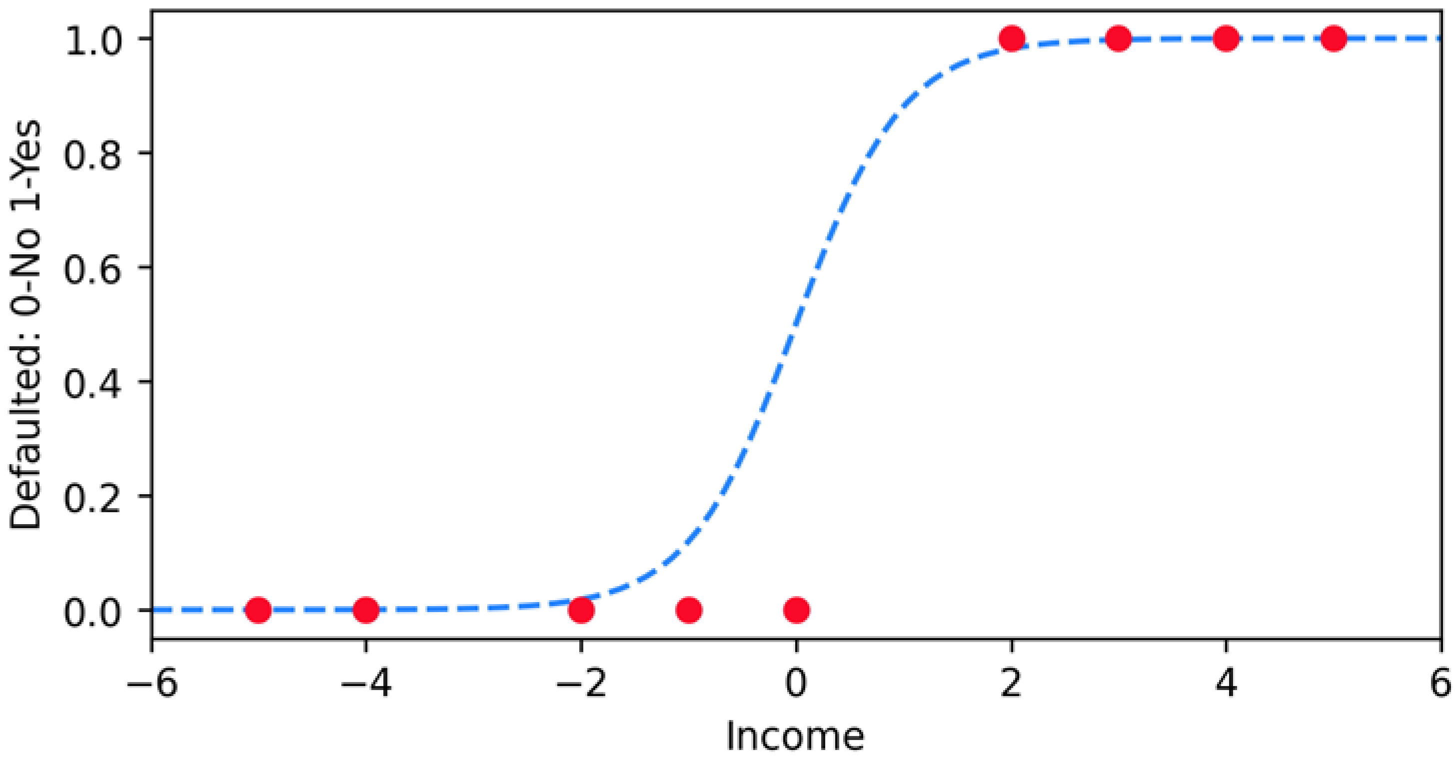
# Logistic Regression

- Predict a 90% probability of paying off loan, return prediction of Loan Paid = 1.



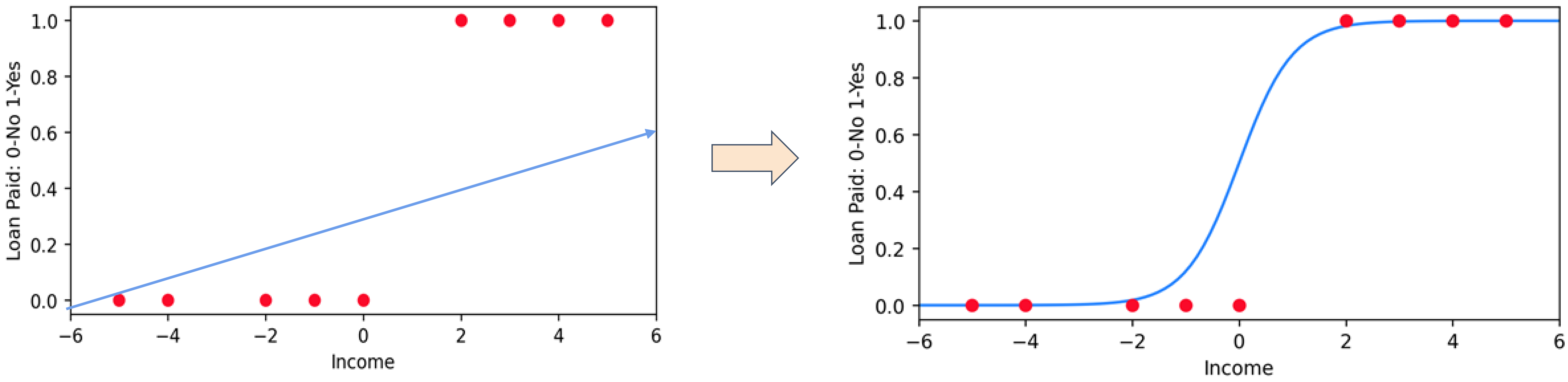
# Logistic Regression

- But how do we actually create this line?



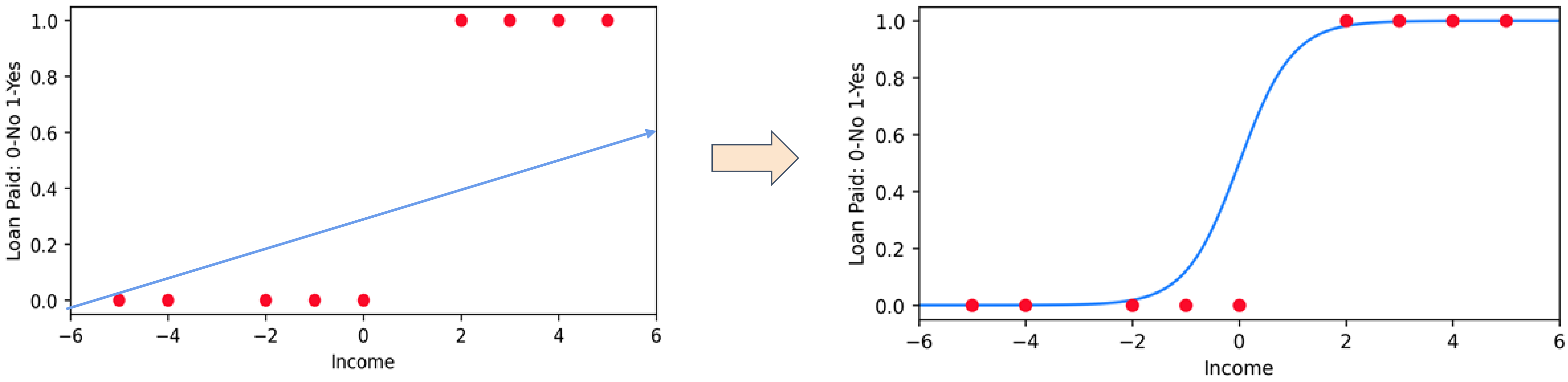
# Logistic Regression

- Fortunately, the mathematics of the conversion are quite simple!



# Logistic Regression

- In the next lecture we will go through the mathematical process of this conversion.

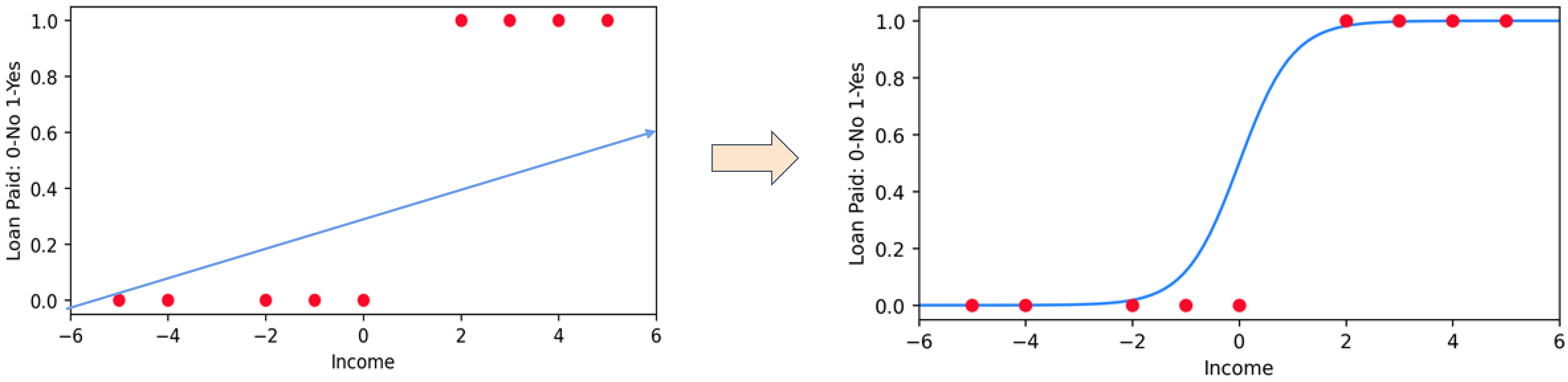


# Logistic Regression Theory and Intuition

## Part Two: Linear to Logistic Math

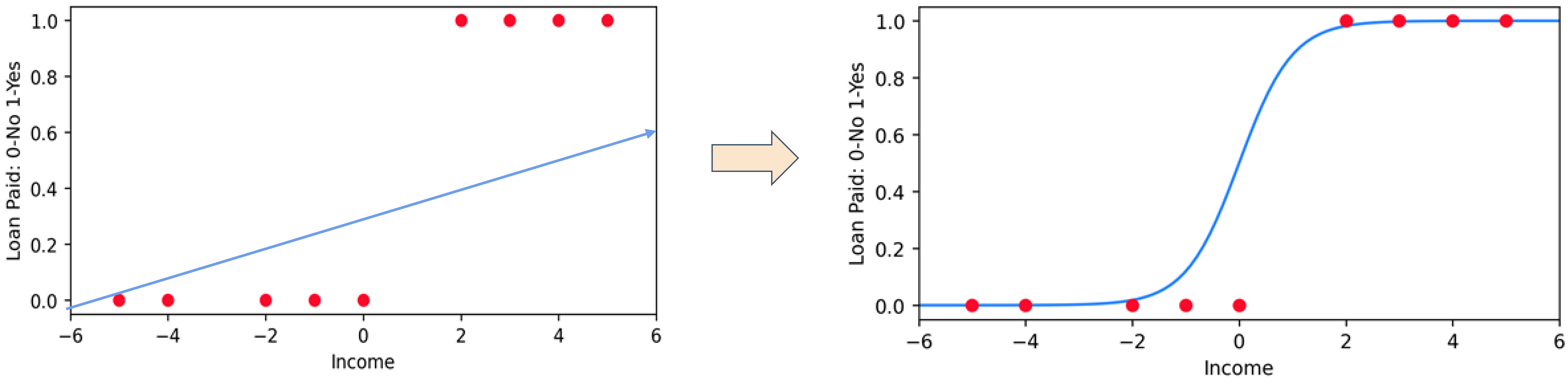
# Logistic Regression

- Let's go through the math of converting Linear Regression to Logistic Regression.



# Logistic Regression

- Relevant ISLR Reading:
    - Section 4.3 Logistic Regression



# Logistic Regression

- We already know the Linear Regression equation:

$$\hat{y} = \beta_0 x_0 + \cdots + \beta_n x_n$$

$$\hat{y} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_i x_i$$

# Logistic Regression

- We also know the Logistic function transforms any input to be between 0 and 1

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

# Logistic Regression

- All we need to do is plug the Linear Regression equation into the Logistic function to create a Logistic Regression!

$$\hat{y} = \beta_0 x_0 + \cdots + \beta_n x_n$$

$$\hat{y} = \boxed{\sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_i x_i}$$

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

# Logistic Regression

- Simply put in terms of the logistic function:

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(\beta_0 x_0 + \cdots + \beta_n x_n)$$

$$\hat{y} = \sigma\left(\sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_i x_i\right)$$

# Logistic Regression

- Writing it out fully:

$$\hat{y} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_i x_i}}$$

# Logistic Regression

- How do we interpret the coefficients and their relation to $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ ?

$$\hat{y} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\sum_{i=0}^{n} \boxed{\beta_i} x_i}}$$

# Logistic Regression

- First we need to understand the term **odds.**
- A term you may be familiar with from gambling **odds**.

# Logistic Regression

- The odds of an event with probability **p** is defined as the chance of the event happening divided by the chance of the event not happening:

$$\frac{p}{1-p}$$

# Logistic Regression

- Imagine an event with **50%** probability of occuring. This is **0.5/1-0.5** which is **0.5/0.5** , the same as **1/1** or **1 to 1 odds of occurring.**

$$\frac{p}{1-p}$$

# Logistic Regression

- This will allow us to solve for the coefficients and feature x in terms of **log odds.**

$$\hat{y} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_i x_i}}$$

# Logistic Regression

- Solving for **log odds:**

$$\hat{y} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_i x_i}}$$

$$\hat{y} + \hat{y}e^{-\sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_i x_i} = 1$$

# Logistic Regression

- Solving for **log odds:**

$$\hat{y} + \hat{y}e^{-\sum_{i=0}^{n}\beta_i x_i} = 1$$

# Logistic Regression

- Solving for **log odds:**

$$\hat{y} + \hat{y}e^{-\sum_{i=0}^{n}\beta_i x_i} = 1$$

$$\hat{y}e^{-\sum_{i=0}^{n}\beta_i x_i} = 1 - \hat{y}$$

# Logistic Regression

- Solving for **log odds:**

$$\hat{y} + \hat{y}e^{-\sum_{i=0}^{n}\beta_i x_i} = 1$$

$$\hat{y}e^{-\sum_{i=0}^{n}\beta_i x_i} = 1 - \hat{y}$$

$$\frac{\hat{y}}{1-\hat{y}} = e^{\sum_{i=0}^{n}\beta_i x_i}$$

# Logistic Regression

- Solving for **log odds:**

$$\frac{\hat{y}}{1-\hat{y}} = e^{\sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_i x_i}$$

# Logistic Regression

- Solving for **log odds:**

$$\frac{\hat{y}}{1-\hat{y}} = e^{\sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_i x_i}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{\hat{y}}{1-\hat{y}}\right) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_i x_i$$

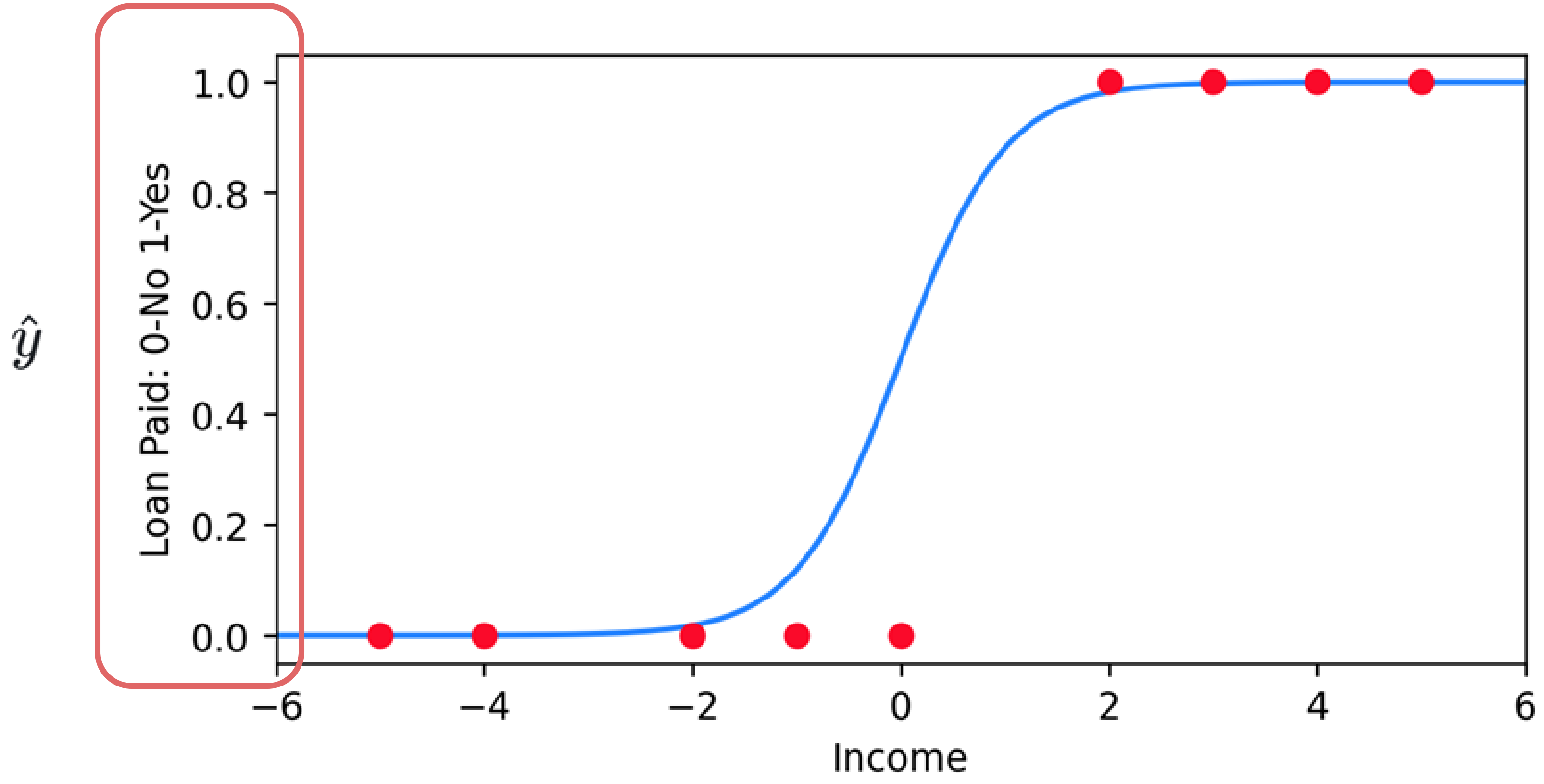
# Logistic Regression

- What would the function curve look like in terms of log odds?

$$\ln\left(\frac{\hat{y}}{1-\hat{y}}\right) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_i x_i$$

# Logistic Regression

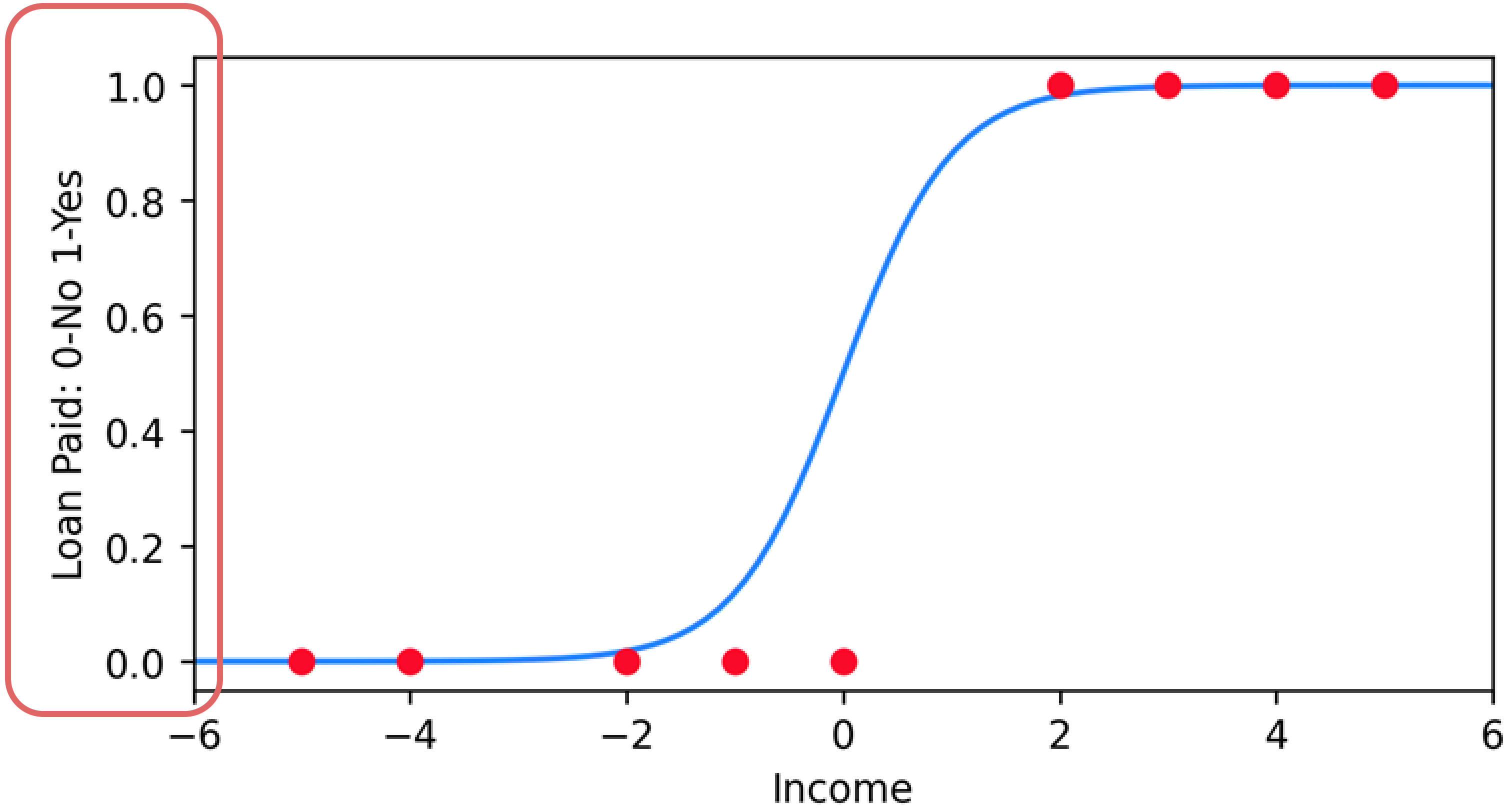
- What would the function curve look like in terms of log odds?



# Logistic Regression

- What would the function curve look like in terms of log odds?

$$\ln\left(\frac{\hat{y}}{1-\hat{y}}\right) \Leftarrow \hat{y}$$



# Logistic Regression

- Consider p=0.5, halfway point now at 0.

$$ln(\frac{0.5}{1-0.5}) = 0$$

# Logistic Regression

- As p goes to 1 then log odds becomes ∞

$$\lim_{p \to 1} ln(\frac{p}{1-p}) = \infty$$

$$ln(\frac{0.5}{1-0.5}) = 0$$

# Logistic Regression

- As p goes to 0 then log odds becomes -∞

$$\lim_{p\to 1} ln(\frac{p}{1-p}) = \infty$$

$$ln(\frac{0.5}{1-0.5}) = 0$$

$$\lim_{p\to 0} ln(\frac{p}{1-p}) = -\infty$$

# Logistic Regression

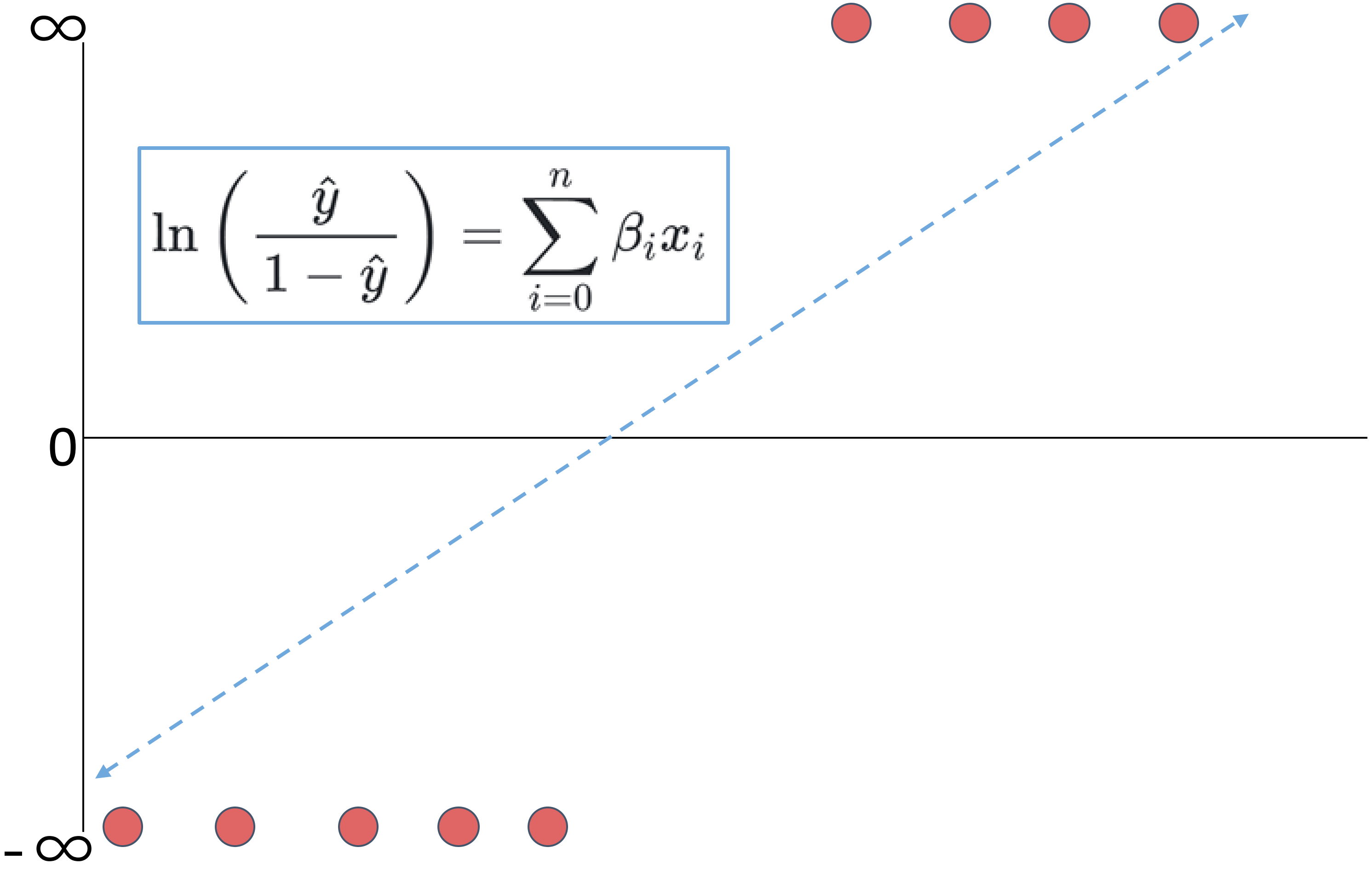
- Coefficients in terms of change in log odds.

$$\lim_{p \to 1} ln(\frac{p}{1-p}) = \infty$$

$$ln(\frac{0.5}{1-0.5}) = 0$$

$$\lim_{p \to 0} ln(\frac{p}{1-p}) = -\infty$$

$$\boxed{\ln\left(\frac{\hat{y}}{1-\hat{y}}\right) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_i x_i}$$



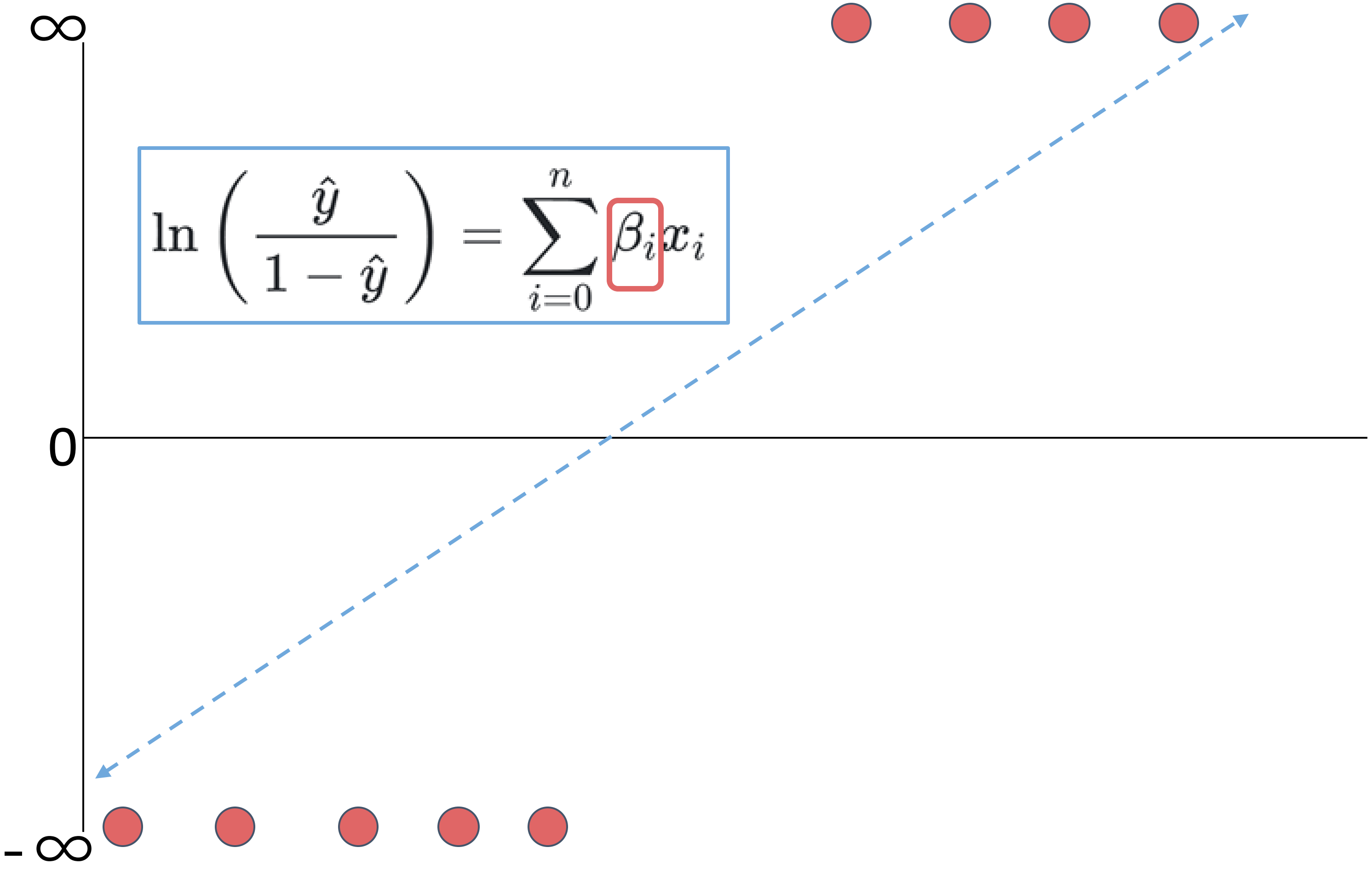
# Logistic Regression

- Is **β** simple to interpret? Not really...

$$\lim_{p \to 1} ln(\frac{p}{1-p}) = \infty$$

$$ln(\frac{0.5}{1-0.5}) = 0$$

$$\lim_{p \to 0} ln(\frac{p}{1-p}) = -\infty$$




$$\ln\left(\frac{\hat{y}}{1-\hat{y}}\right) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \boxed{\beta_i} x_i$$

# Logistic Regression

- There are some straightforward insights we can gain however...

$$\ln\left(\frac{\hat{y}}{1-\hat{y}}\right) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_i x_i$$

# Logistic Regression

- Sign of Coefficient
  - Positive **β** indicates an increase in likelihood of belonging to 1 class with increase in associated **x** feature.
  - Negative **β** indicates an decrease in likelihood of belonging to 1 class with increase in associated **x** feature.

# Logistic Regression Theory and Intuition

## Part Three: Finding the Best Fit

### Deriving the binary cross-entropy for logistic regression

Let us consider a predictor $x$ and a binary (or Bernoulli) variable $y$. Assuming there exist some relationship between $x$ and $y$, an ideal model would predict

$$\mathcal{P}(y|\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if} \quad y = 1 \\ 0 & \text{if} \quad y = 0 \end{cases}$$

By using logistic regression, this unknown probability function is modeled as

$$\hat{\mathcal{P}}(y = 1|\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}}}$$

https://towardsdatascience.com/binary-cross-entropy-and-logistic-regression-bf7098e75559

### From the Bernoulli distribution to the binary cross-entropy

One way to assess how good of a job our model is doing is to compute the so-called *likelihood function*. Given $m$ examples, this likelihood function is defined as

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{w}) = \prod_{i=1}^{m} \hat{\mathcal{P}}(y_i|\mathbf{x}_i; \mathbf{w})$$

Ideally, we thus want to find the parameters $w$ that maximizes $\mathcal{L}(w)$. In practice, however, one usually does not work directly with this function but with its negative log for the sake of simplicity

$$-\log \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{w}) = -\sum_{i=1}^{m} \log \hat{\mathcal{P}}(y_i|\mathbf{x}_i; \mathbf{w})$$

logistic regression only models $P(1|x, w)$? Given that

$$\hat{\mathcal{P}}(0|\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{w}) = 1 - \hat{\mathcal{P}}(1|\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{w})$$

one can use a simple exponentiation trick to write

$$\hat{\mathcal{P}}(y|\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{w}) = \hat{\mathcal{P}}(1|\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{w})^y \times \hat{\mathcal{P}}(0|\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{w})^{1-y}$$

Inserting this expression into the negative log-likelihood function (and normalizing by the number of examples), we finally obtain the desired normalized binary cross-entropy

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{J}(\mathbf{w}) &= -\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i \log \hat{\mathcal{P}}(1|\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{w}) + (1-y_i)\log\left(1 - \hat{\mathcal{P}}(0|\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{w}\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i \log \sigma(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_i) + (1-y_i)\log\left(1 - \sigma(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_i)\right)\end{aligned}$$

# Logistic Regression

- In terms of a cost function, we seek to minimize the following (log loss):

$$J(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{1}{m}\sum_{j=1}^{m} y^j \log\left(\hat{y}^j\right) + (1 - y^j)\log\left(1 - \hat{y}^j\right)$$

$$J(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{1}{m}\sum_{j=1}^{m}\left(y^j \log\left(\frac{1}{1 + e^{-\sum_{i=0}^{n}\beta_i x_i^j}}\right) + (1 - y^j)\log\left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\sum_{i=0}^{n}\beta_i x_i^j}}\right)\right)$$

# Logistic Regression

- Just as with Linear Regression, gradient descent can solve this for us!

$$J(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{1}{m}\sum_{j=1}^{m} y^j \log\left(\hat{y}^j\right) + (1 - y^j)\log\left(1 - \hat{y}^j\right)$$

$$J(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{1}{m}\sum_{j=1}^{m}\left(y^j \log\left(\frac{1}{1 + e^{-\sum_{i=0}^{n}\beta_i x_i^j}}\right) + (1 - y^j)\log\left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\sum_{i=0}^{n}\beta_i x_i^j}}\right)\right)$$

# Classification Performance Metrics

Part One: Confusion Matrix Basics

# Classification Metrics

- You’ve probably heard of terms such as “false positive” or “false negative”. As well as metrics like “accuracy”.
- But what do these terms actually mean mathematically?

# Classification Metrics

- Imagine we’ve developed a test or model to detect presence of a virus infection in a person based on some biological feature.
- We could treat this as a Logistic Regression, predicting:
    - 0 - Not Infected (Tests Negative)
    - 1 - Infected (Tests Positive)

# Classification Metrics

- It is unlikely our model will perform perfectly. This means there 4 possible outcomes:
    - Infected person tests positive.
    - Healthy person tests negative.

# Classification Metrics

- It is unlikely our model will perform perfectly. This means there 4 possible outcomes:
  - Infected person tests positive.
  - Healthy person tests negative.
    - *Note, these are the outcomes we want! But it is unlikely our test is perfect...*

# Classification Metrics

- It is unlikely our model will perform perfectly. This means there 4 possible outcomes:
    - Infected person tests positive.
    - Healthy person tests negative.
    - Infected person tests negative.
    - Healthy person tests positive.

# Classification Metrics

- Based off these 4 possibilities, there are many error metrics we can calculate.
- First, let's start by visualizing these four possibilities as a matrix.

# Classification Metrics

- Confusion Matrix

| | | ACTUAL | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
| PREDICTED | INFECTED | | |
| | HEALTHY | | |

# Classification Metrics

- Confusion Matrix

| | | ACTUAL | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
| PREDICTE D | INFECTED | TRUE POSITIVE | |
| | HEALTHY | | |

# Classification Metrics

- Confusion Matrix

| | | ACTUAL | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
| PREDICTED | INFECTED | TRUE POSITIVE | |
| | HEALTHY | | TRUE NEGATIVE |

# Classification Metrics

- Confusion Matrix

| | | ACTUAL | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
| PREDICTE<br>D | INFECTED | TRUE POSITIVE | FALSE POSITIVE |
| | HEALTHY | | TRUE NEGATIVE |

# Classification Metrics

- Confusion Matrix

| | | ACTUAL | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
| PREDICTED | INFECTED | TRUE POSITIVE | FALSE POSITIVE |
| | HEALTHY | FALSE NEGATIVE | TRUE NEGATIVE |

# Classification Metrics

- What is accuracy?

| | | ACTUAL | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
| PREDICTED | INFECTED | 4 | 2 |
| | HEALTHY | 1 | 93 |

- Accuracy:
  - How often is the model correct?

Acc = (TP+TN)/Total

# Classification Metrics

- Calculating accuracy:

| | | ACTUAL | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
| PREDICTE D | INFECTED | 4 | 2 |
| | HEALTHY | 1 | 93 |

(4+93)/100 = 97% Accuracy

- Accuracy:
  - How often is the model correct?

Acc = (TP+TN)/Total

# Classification Metrics

- Is this a good value for accuracy?

| | | ACTUAL | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
| PREDICTE D | INFECTED | 4 | 2 |
| | HEALTHY | 1 | 93 |

(4+93)/100 = 97% Accuracy

- Accuracy:
  - How often is the model correct?

Acc = (TP+TN)/Total

# Classification Metrics

- The accuracy paradox...

| | | ACTUAL | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
| PREDICTE D | INFECTED | 4 | 2 |
| | HEALTHY | 1 | 93 |

(4+93)/100 = 97% Accuracy

- Accuracy:
  - How often is the model correct?

Acc = (TP+TN)/Total

# Classification Metrics

- Imagine we **always** report back “healthy”

| | | ACTUAL | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
| PREDICTED | INFECTED | 4 | 2 |
| | HEALTHY | 1 | 93 |

# Classification Metrics

- Imagine we **always** report back “healthy”

| | | ACTUAL | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
| PREDICTED | INFECTED | 0 | 0 |
| | HEALTHY | 5 | 95 |

# Classification Metrics

- Imagine we **always** report back "healthy"

ACTUAL

| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
|---|---|---|---|
| PREDICTED | INFECTED | 0 | 0 |
| | HEALTHY | 5 | 95 |

(0+95)/100 = 95% Accuracy

- Accuracy:
  - How often is the model correct?

95% accuracy for a model that always returns "healthy"!

# Classification Metrics

- You may be thinking, "*The numbers here are arbitrary, we just happen to get good accuracy in this made up case. Real world data would reflect poor accuracy if a model always returned the same result*".

# Classification Metrics

- This is the accuracy paradox!
  - Any classifier dealing with **imbalanced** classes has to confront the issue of the accuracy paradox.
  - **Imbalanced** classes will always result in a distorted accuracy reflecting better performance than what is truly warranted.

# Classification Metrics

- **Imbalanced** classes are often found in real world data sets.
    - Medical conditions can affect small portions of the population.
    - Fraud is not common (e.g. Real vs. Fraud credit card usage).

# Classification Metrics

- If a class is only a small percentage (**n%**), then a classifier that always predicts the majority class will always have an accuracy of (1-n).
- In our previous example we saw infected were only 5% of the data.
- Allowing the accuracy to be 95%.

# Classification Metrics

- This means we shouldn’t solely rely on accuracy as a metric!
- This is where precision,recall, and f1-score will come in.
- Let’s explore these other metrics in the next lecture.

# Classification Performance Metrics

Part Two: Precision and Recall

# Classification Metrics

- We already know how to calculate accuracy and its associated paradox.
- Let’s explore three more metrics that can help give a clearer picture of performance:
  - Recall (a.k.a. sensitivity)
  - Precision
  - F1-Score

# Classification Metrics

- Let’s begin with recall.

| | | ACTUAL | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
| PREDICTE D | INFECTED | 4 | 2 |
| | HEALTHY | 1 | 93 |

- Recall:
  - When it actually is a positive case, how often is it correct?

(TP)/Total Actual Positives

# Classification Metrics

- Let’s begin with recall.

| | | ACTUAL | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
| PREDICTED | INFECTED | 4 | 2 |
| | HEALTHY | 1 | 93 |

Recall =
(TP)/Total Actual Positives

- Recall:
  - When it actually is a positive case, how often is it correct?

(TP)/Total Actual Positives

# Classification Metrics

- Let's begin with recall.

| | | ACTUAL | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
| PREDICTE D | INFECTED | 4 | 2 |
| | HEALTHY | 1 | 93 |

Recall = (TP)/5

- Recall:
  - When it actually is a positive case, how often is it correct?

(TP)/Total Actual Positives

# Classification Metrics

- Let's begin with recall.

| | | ACTUAL | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
| PREDICTED | INFECTED | 4 | 2 |
| | HEALTHY | 1 | 93 |

Recall = (4)/5

- Recall:
  - When it actually is a positive case, how often is it correct?

(TP)/Total Actual Positives

# Classification Metrics

- Let's begin with recall.

| | | ACTUAL | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
| PREDICTED | INFECTED | 4 | 2 |
| | HEALTHY | 1 | 93 |

Recall = 0.8

- Recall:
  - How many relevant cases are found?

(TP)/Total Actual Positives

# Classification Metrics

- What's the recall if we always classify as "healthy"?

ACTUAL

| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
|---|---|---|---|
| PREDICTED | INFECTED | 0 | 0 |
| | HEALTHY | 5 | 95 |

Recall =
(TP)/Total Actual Positives

- Recall:
  - How many relevant cases are found?

(TP)/Total Actual Positives

# Classification Metrics

- What’s the recall if we always classify as “healthy”?

| | | ACTUAL | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
| PREDICTED | INFECTED | 0 | 0 |
| | HEALTHY | 5 | 95 |

Recall =
(0)/5 !

- Recall:
  - How many relevant cases are found?

(TP)/Total Actual Positives

# Classification Metrics

- A recall of 0 alerts you the model isn't catching cases!

ACTUAL

| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
|---|---|---|---|
| PREDICTED | INFECTED | 0 | 0 |
| | HEALTHY | 5 | 95 |

Recall = (0)/5 !

- Recall:
  - How many relevant cases are found?

(TP)/Total Actual Positives

# Classification Metrics

- Now let's explore **precision**.

| | | ACTUAL | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
| PREDICTED | INFECTED | 4 | 2 |
| | HEALTHY | 1 | 93 |

Precision =
(TP)/Total Predicted Positives

- Precision:
  - When prediction is positive, how often is it correct?

(TP)/Total Predicted Positives

# Classification Metrics

- Now let's explore **precision**.

| | | ACTUAL | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
| PREDICTED | INFECTED | 4 | 2 |
| | HEALTHY | 1 | 93 |

Precision =
(TP)/Total Predicted Positives

- Precision:
  - When prediction is positive, how often is it correct?

(TP)/Total Predicted Positives

# Classification Metrics

- Now let's explore **precision**.

| | | ACTUAL | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
| PREDICTED | INFECTED | 4 | 2 |
| | HEALTHY | 1 | 93 |

Precision = (TP)/6

- Precision:
  - When prediction is positive, how often is it correct?

(TP)/Total Predicted Positives

# Classification Metrics

- Now let's explore **precision**.

| | | ACTUAL | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
| PREDICTED | INFECTED | 4 | 2 |
| | HEALTHY | 1 | 93 |

Precision = (TP)/6

- Precision:
  - When prediction is positive, how often is it correct?

(TP)/Total Predicted Positives

# Classification Metrics

- Now let's explore **precision.**

| | | ACTUAL | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
| PREDICTED | INFECTED | 4 | 2 |
| | HEALTHY | 1 | 93 |

Precision = (4)/6

- Precision:
  - When prediction is positive, how often is it correct?

(TP)/Total Predicted Positives

# Classification Metrics

- Now let's explore **precision**.

| | | ACTUAL | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
| PREDICTED | INFECTED | 4 | 2 |
| | HEALTHY | 1 | 93 |

Precision = 0.666

- Precision:
    - When prediction is positive, how often is it correct?

(TP)/Total Predicted Positives

# Classification Metrics

- What's the **precision** if we always classify as "healthy"?

ACTUAL

| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
|---|---|---|---|
| PREDICTED | INFECTED | 0 | 0 |
| | HEALTHY | 5 | 95 |

Precision =
(TP)/Total Predicted Positives

- Precision:
  - When prediction is positive, how often is it correct?

(TP)/Total Predicted Positives

# Classification Metrics

- What's the **precision** if we always classify as "healthy"?

| | | ACTUAL | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | INFECTED | HEALTHY |
| PREDICTED | INFECTED | 0 | 0 |
| | HEALTHY | 5 | 95 |

Precision = 0/0

- Precision:
  - When prediction is positive, how often is it correct?

(TP)/Total Predicted Positives

# Classification Metrics

- Recall and Precision can help illuminate our performance specifically in regards to the relevant or positive case.
- Depending on the model, there is typically a trade-off between precision and recall, which we will explore later on with the ROC curve.

# Classification Metrics

- Since precision and recall are related to each other through the numerator (TP), we often also report the F1-Score, which is the harmonic mean of precision and recall.

$$F = \frac{2 \times precision \times recall}{precision + recall}$$

# Classification Metrics

- The harmonic mean (instead of the normal mean) allows the entire harmonic mean to go to zero if **either** precision or recall ends up being zero.

$$F = \frac{2 \times precision \times recall}{precision + recall}$$

# Classification Performance Metrics

Part Three: ROC Curves

# Classification Metrics

- During World War 2, Radar technology was developed to help detect incoming enemy aircraft.

# Classification Metrics

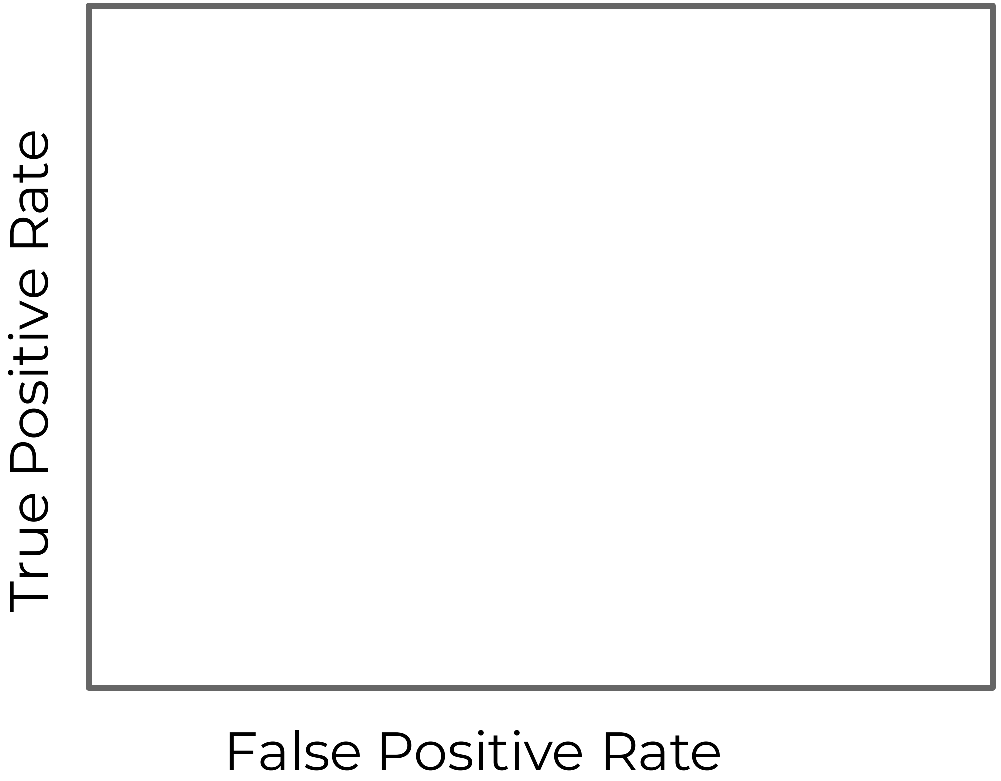
- The technology was so new, the US Army wanted to develop a methodology to evaluate radar operator performance.

# Classification Metrics

- They developed the Receiver Operator Characteristic curve.

$$\text{True Positive Rate (TPR)} = \frac{\text{True Positives (TP)}}{\text{True Positives (TP)} + \text{False Negatives (FN)}}$$

$$\text{False Positive Rate (FPR)} = \frac{\text{False Positives (FP)}}{\text{False Positives (FP)} + \text{True Negatives (TN)}}$$



# Classification Metrics

- They developed the Receiver Operator Characteristic curve.

# Classification Metrics

- They developed the Receiver Operator Characteristic curve.

$$\text{True Positive Rate (TPR)} = \frac{\text{True Positives (TP)}}{\text{True Positives (TP)} + \text{False Negatives (FN)}}$$

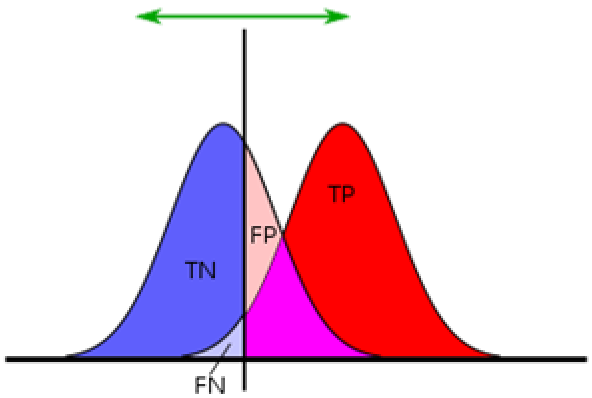
$$\text{False Positive Rate (FPR)} = \frac{\text{False Positives (FP)}}{\text{False Positives (FP)} + \text{True Negatives (TN)}}$$

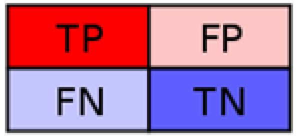
# Classification Metrics

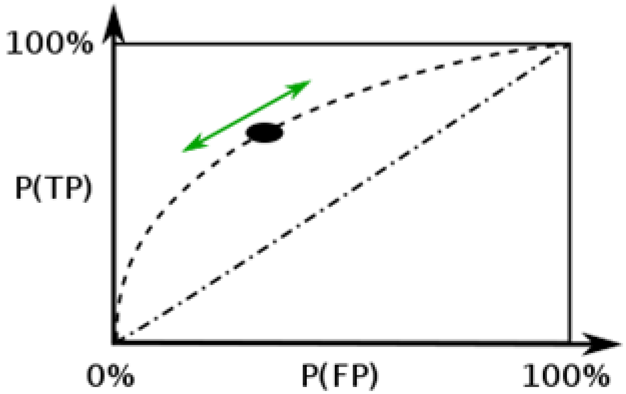
- There can be a trade-off between True Positives and False Positives.

# Classification Metrics

- There can be a trade-off between True Positives and False Positives.

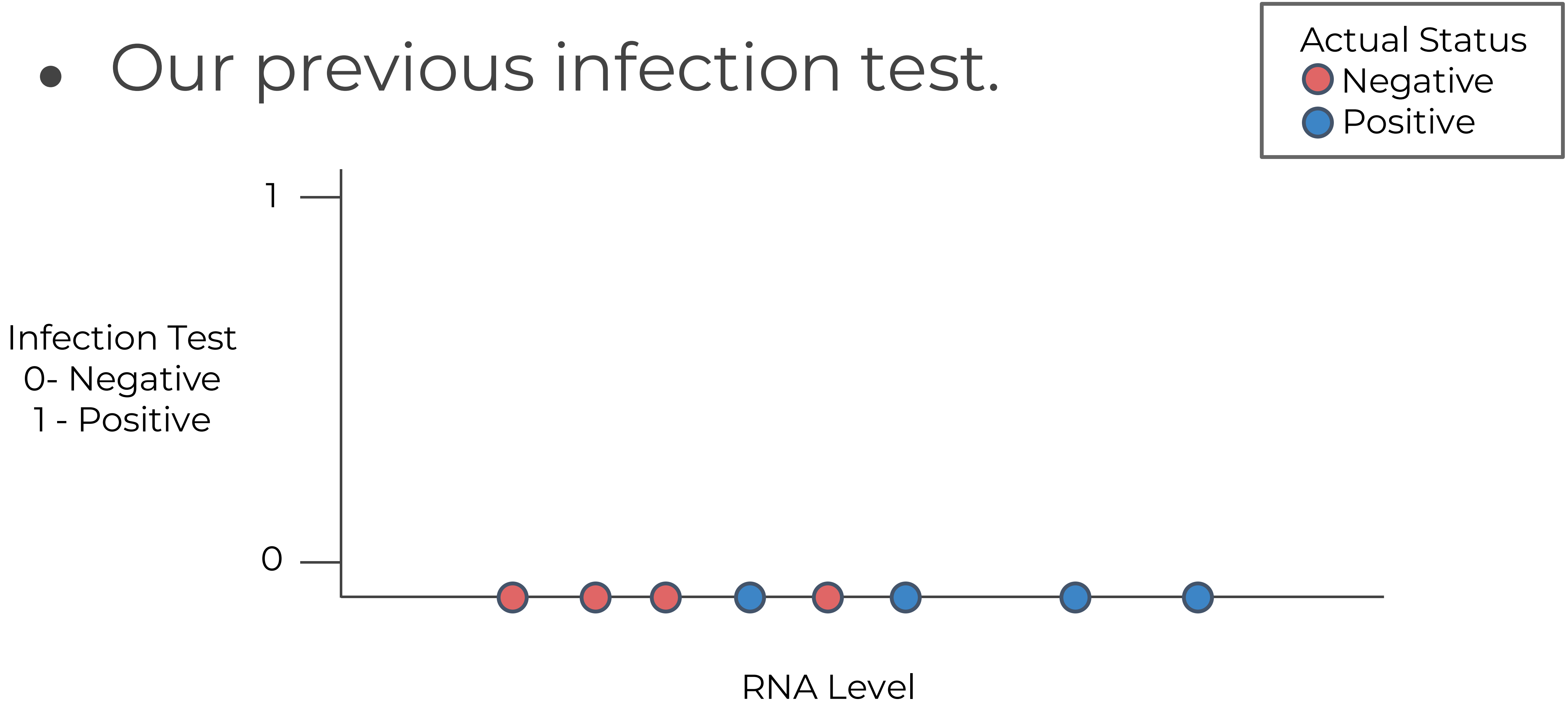


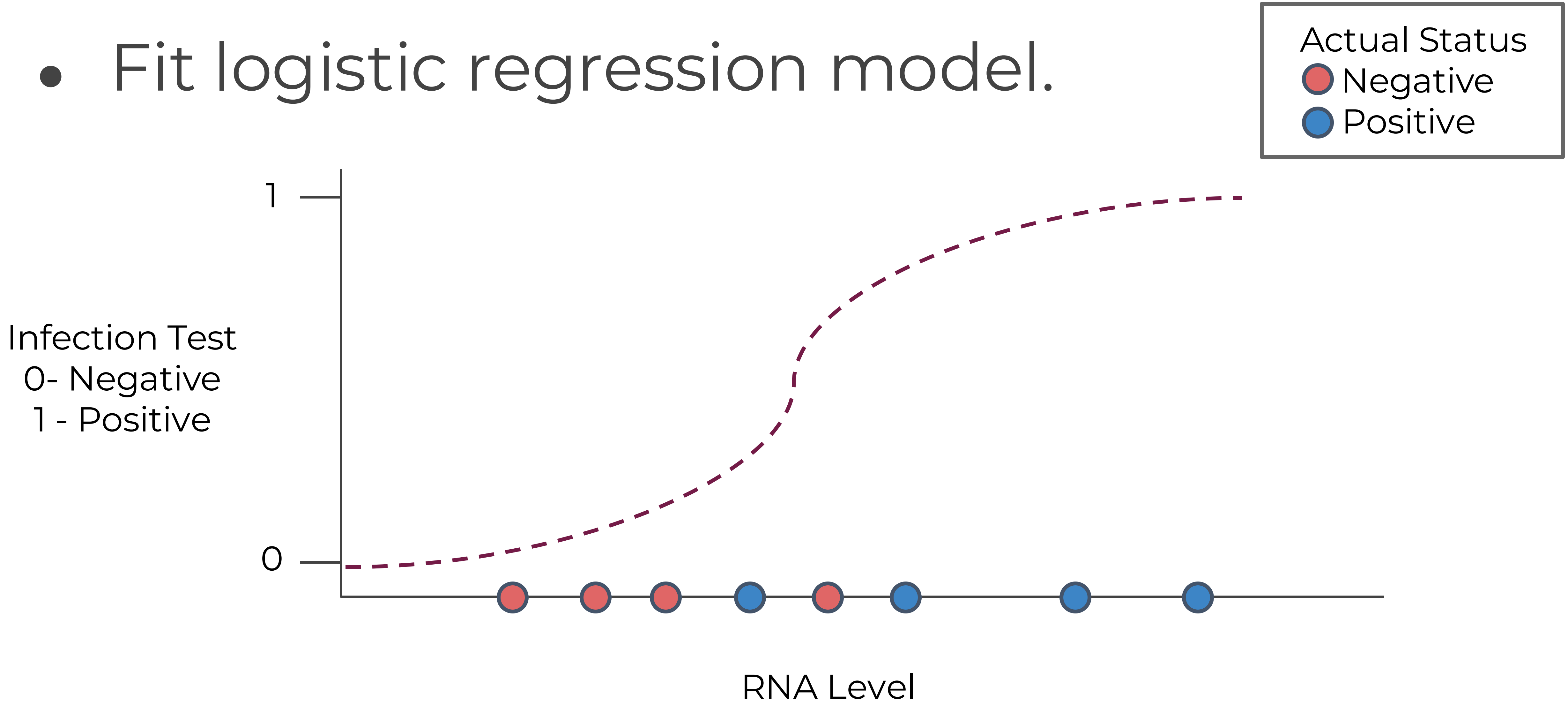
# Classification Metrics

- Our previous infection test.



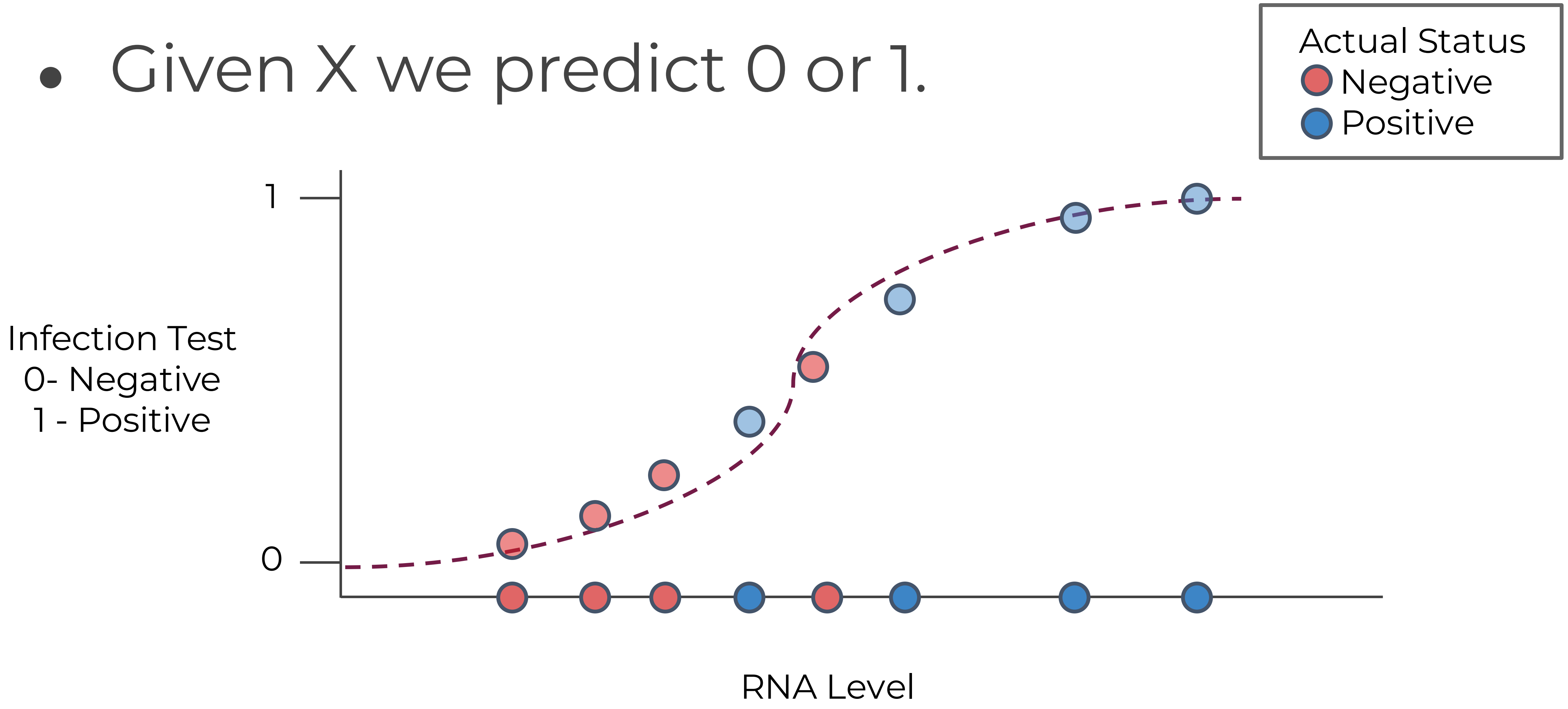
# Classification Metrics

- Fit logistic regression model.



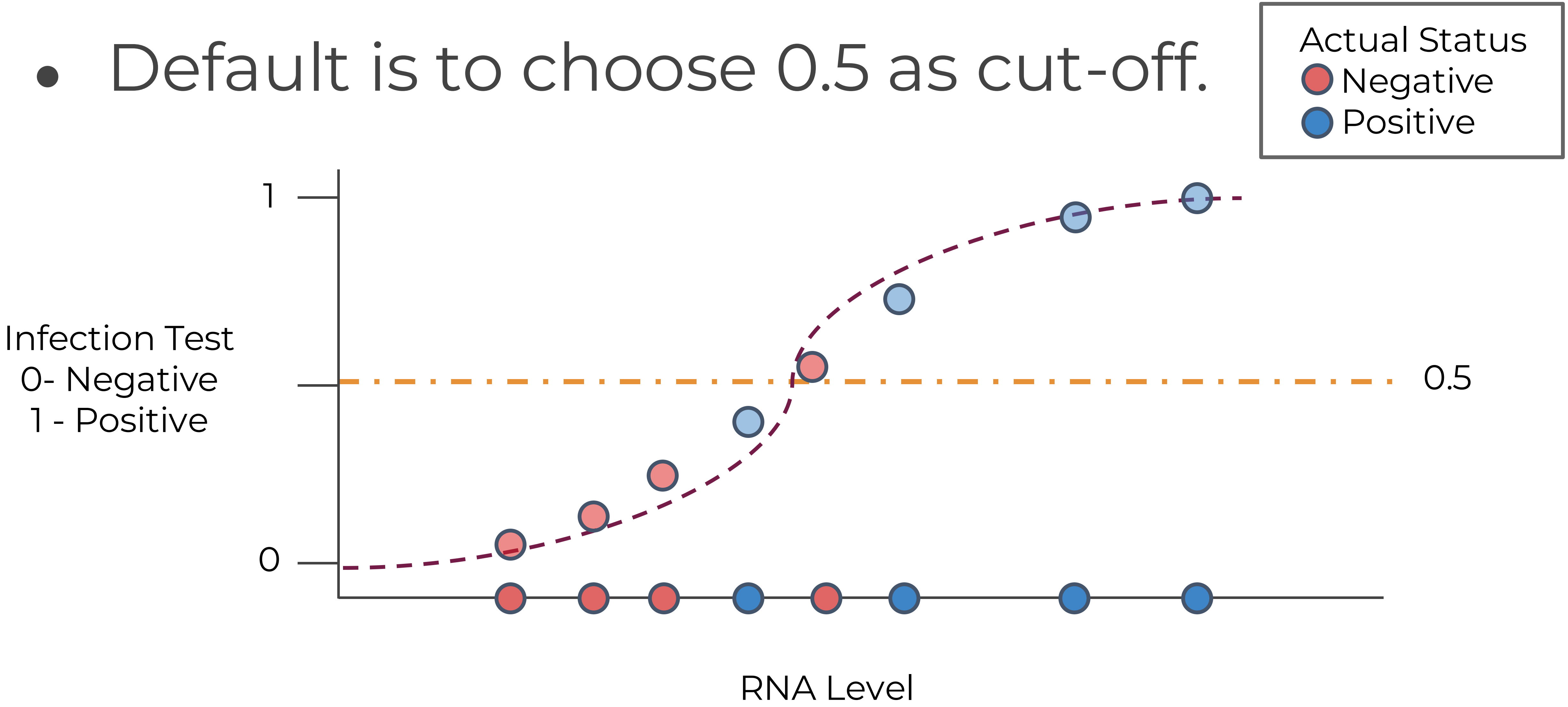
# Classification Metrics

- Given X we predict 0 or 1.



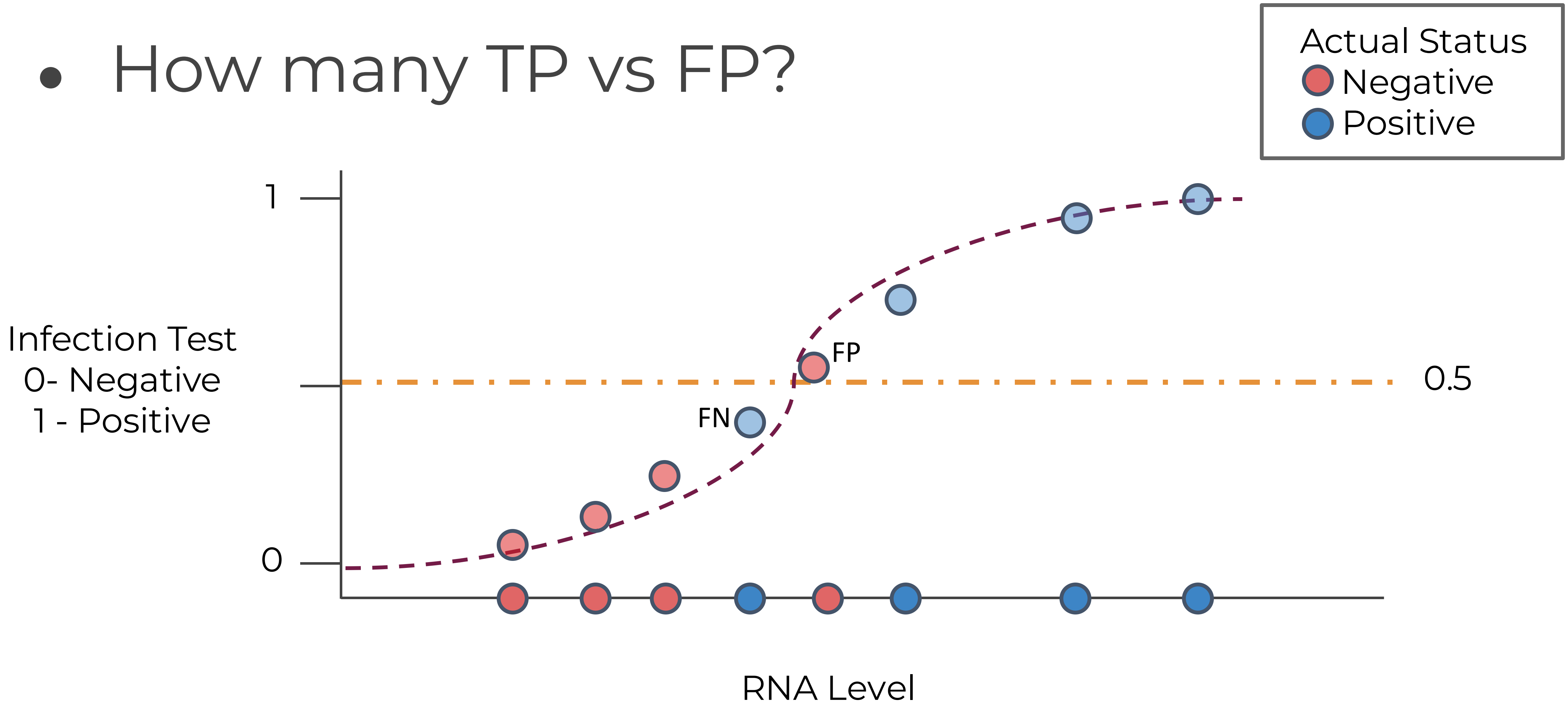
# Classification Metrics

- Default is to choose 0.5 as cut-off.



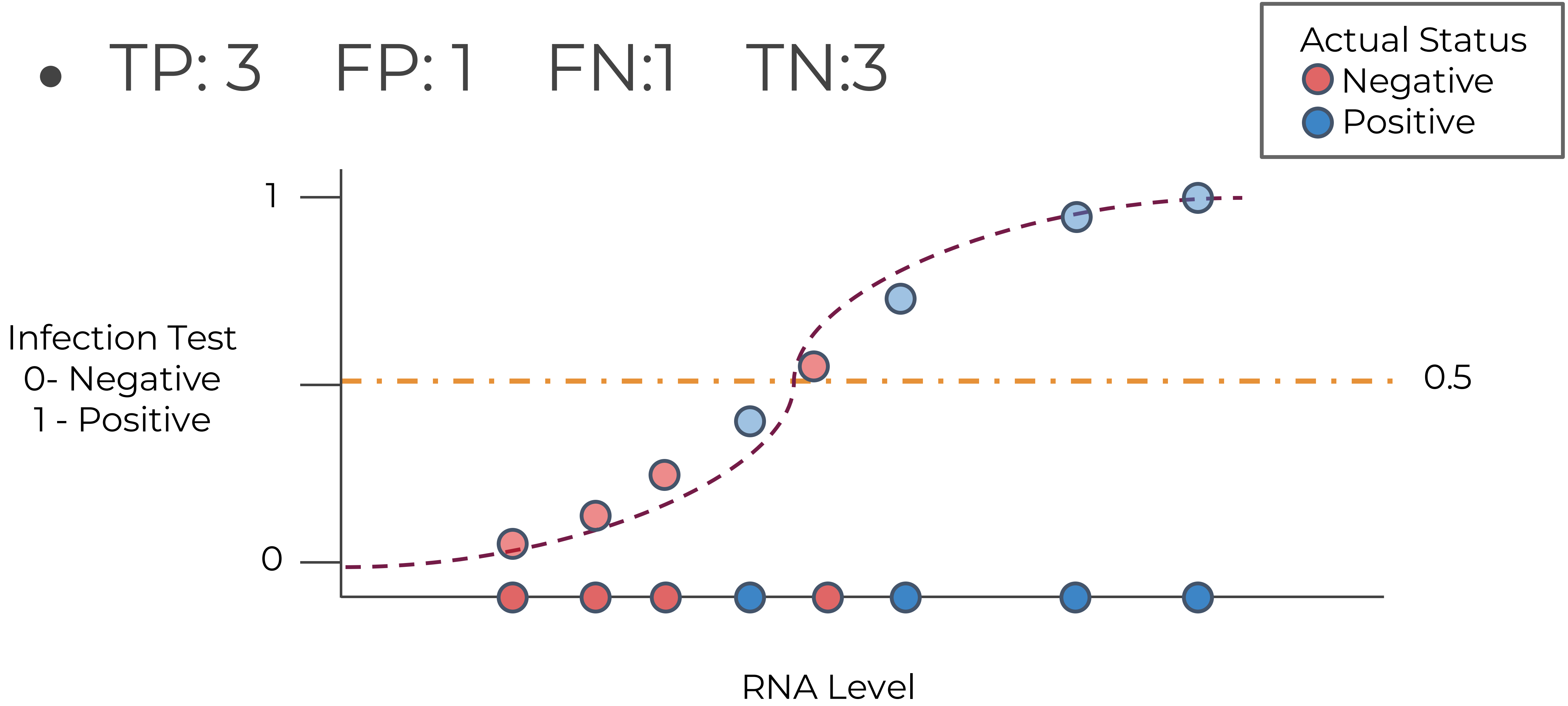
# Classification Metrics

- How many TP vs FP?



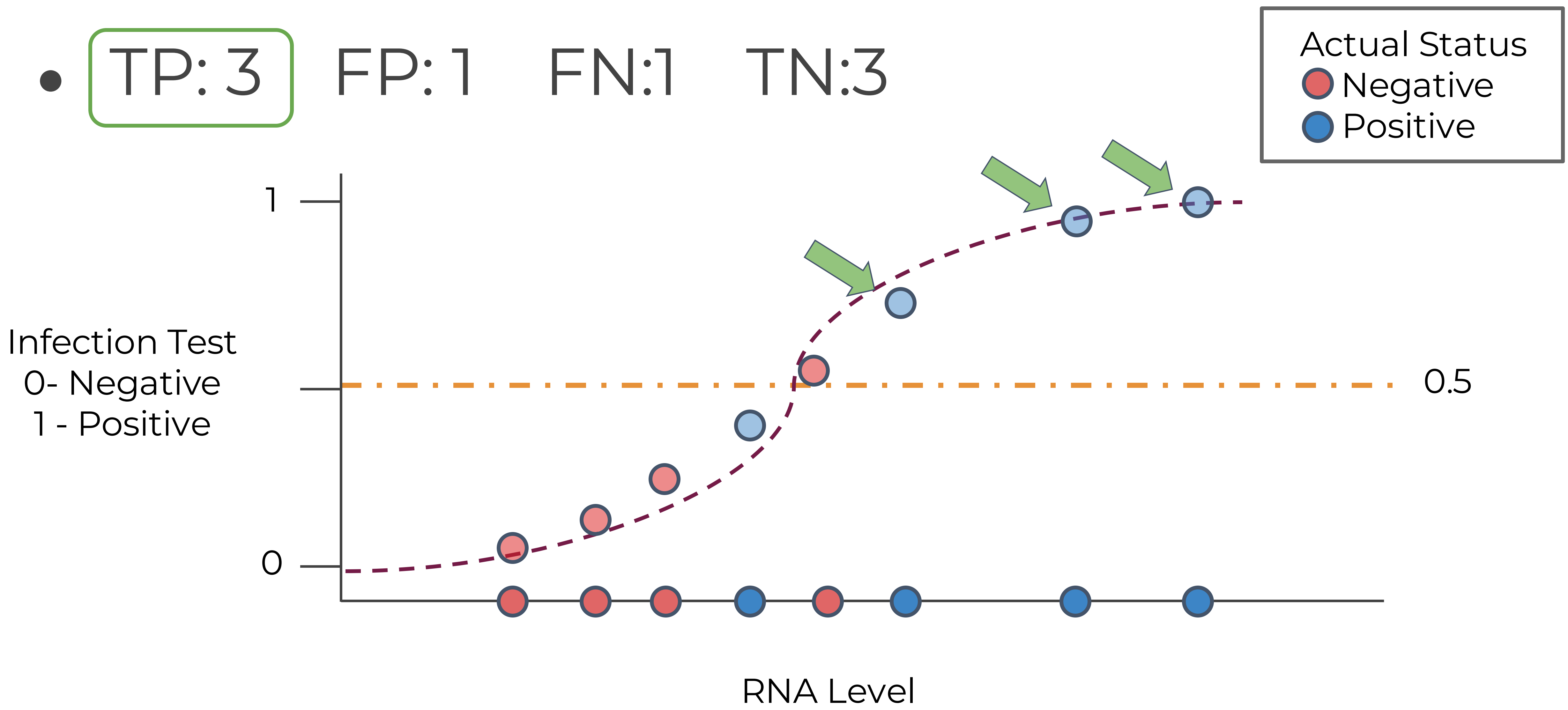
# Classification Metrics

- TP: 3 FP: 1 FN:1 TN:3



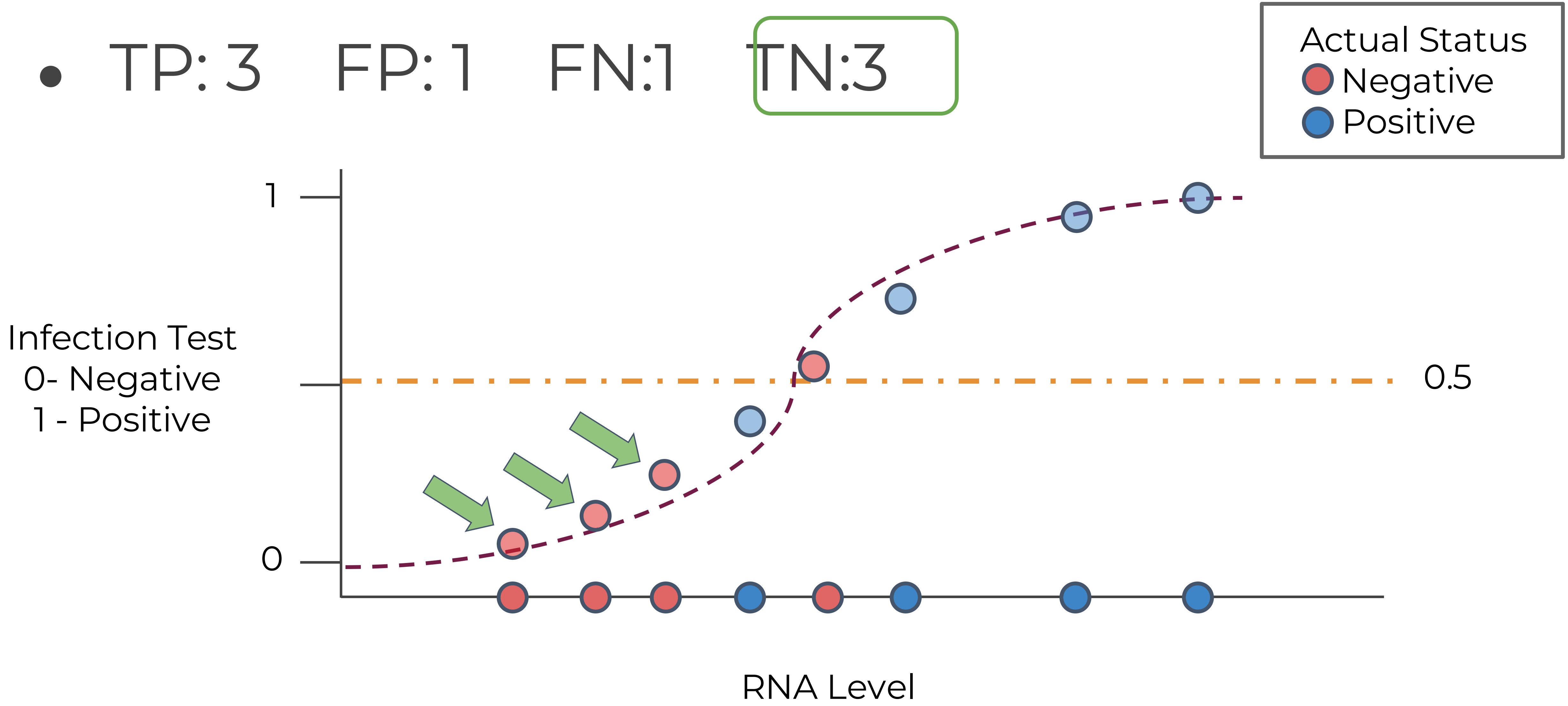
# Classification Metrics

- TP: 3  FP: 1  FN:1  TN:3



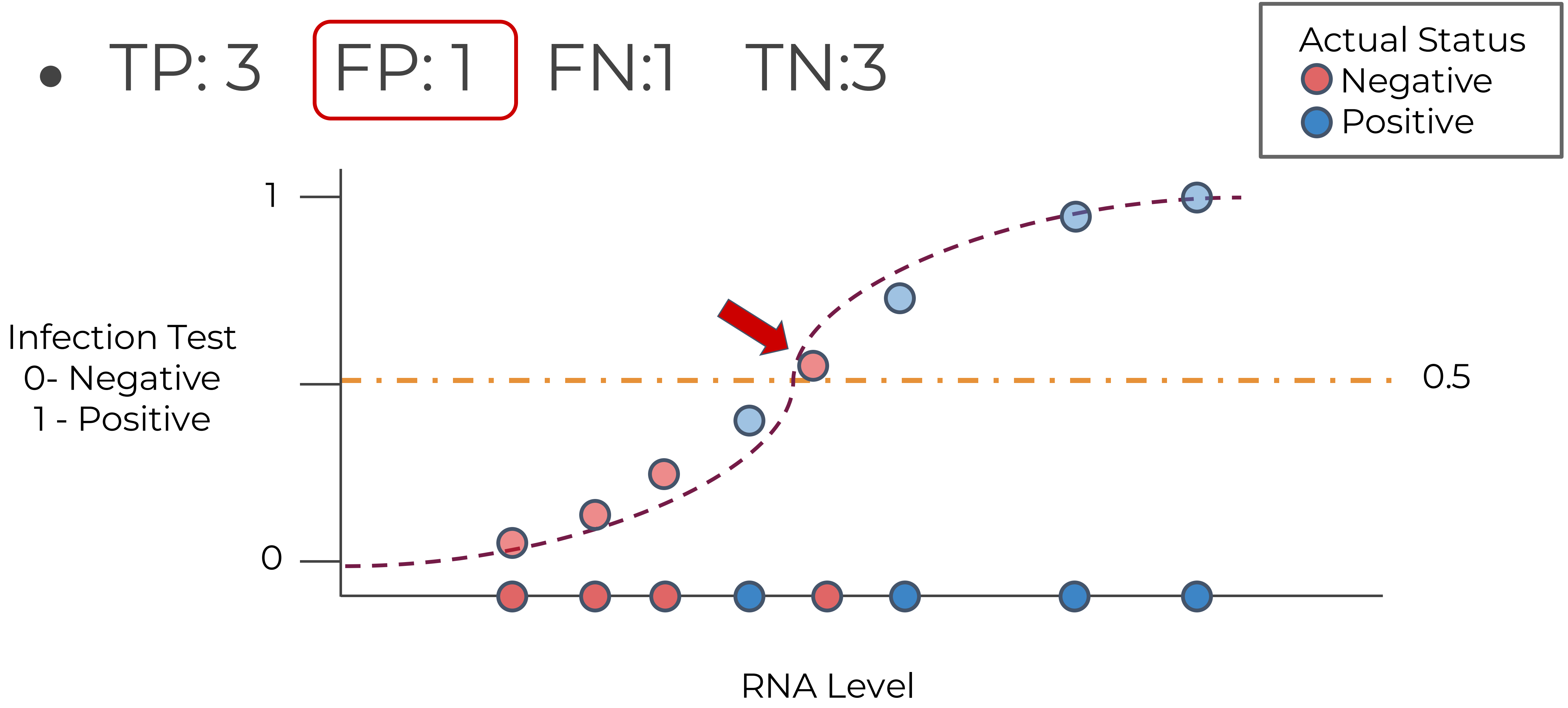
# Classification Metrics

- TP: 3   FP: 1   FN:1   TN:3



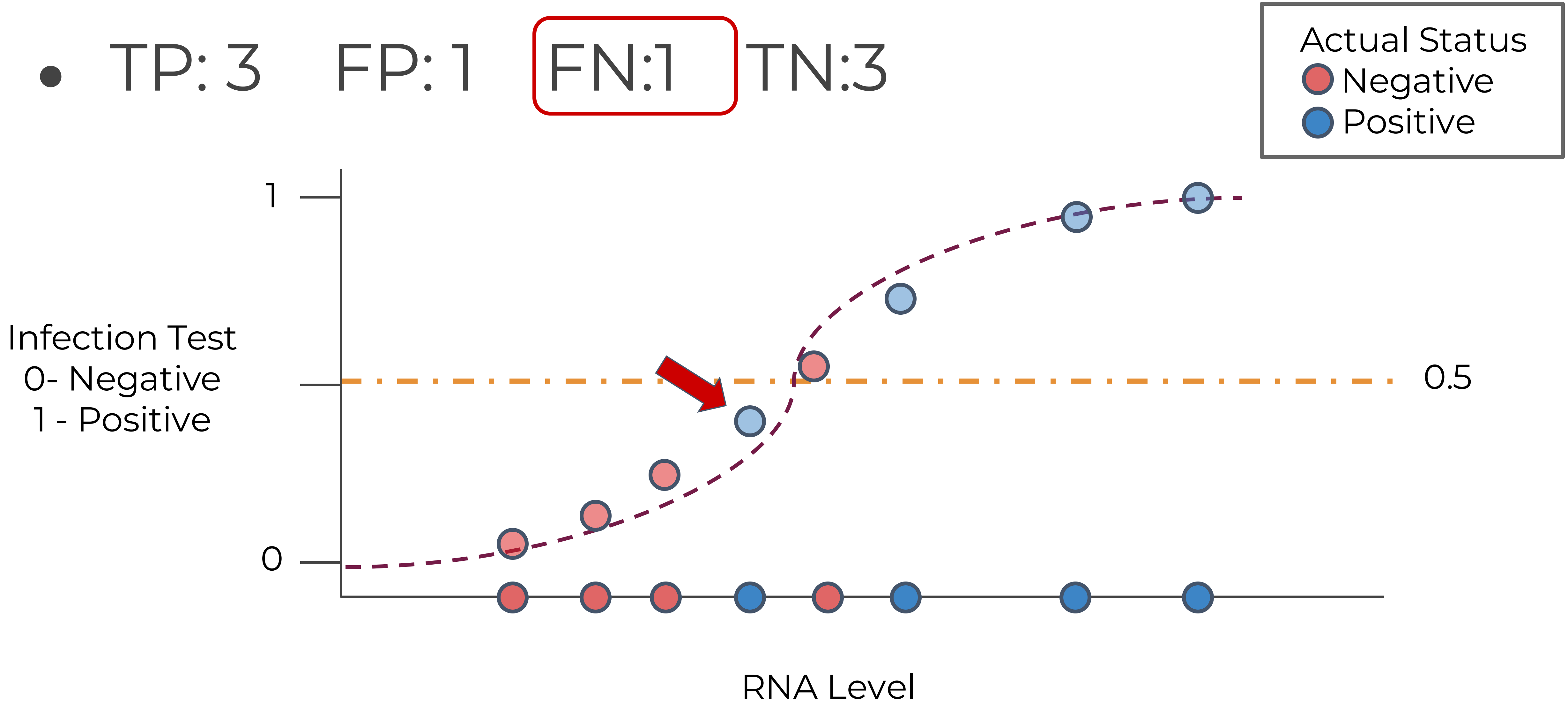
# Classification Metrics

- TP: 3 FP: 1 FN:1 TN:3



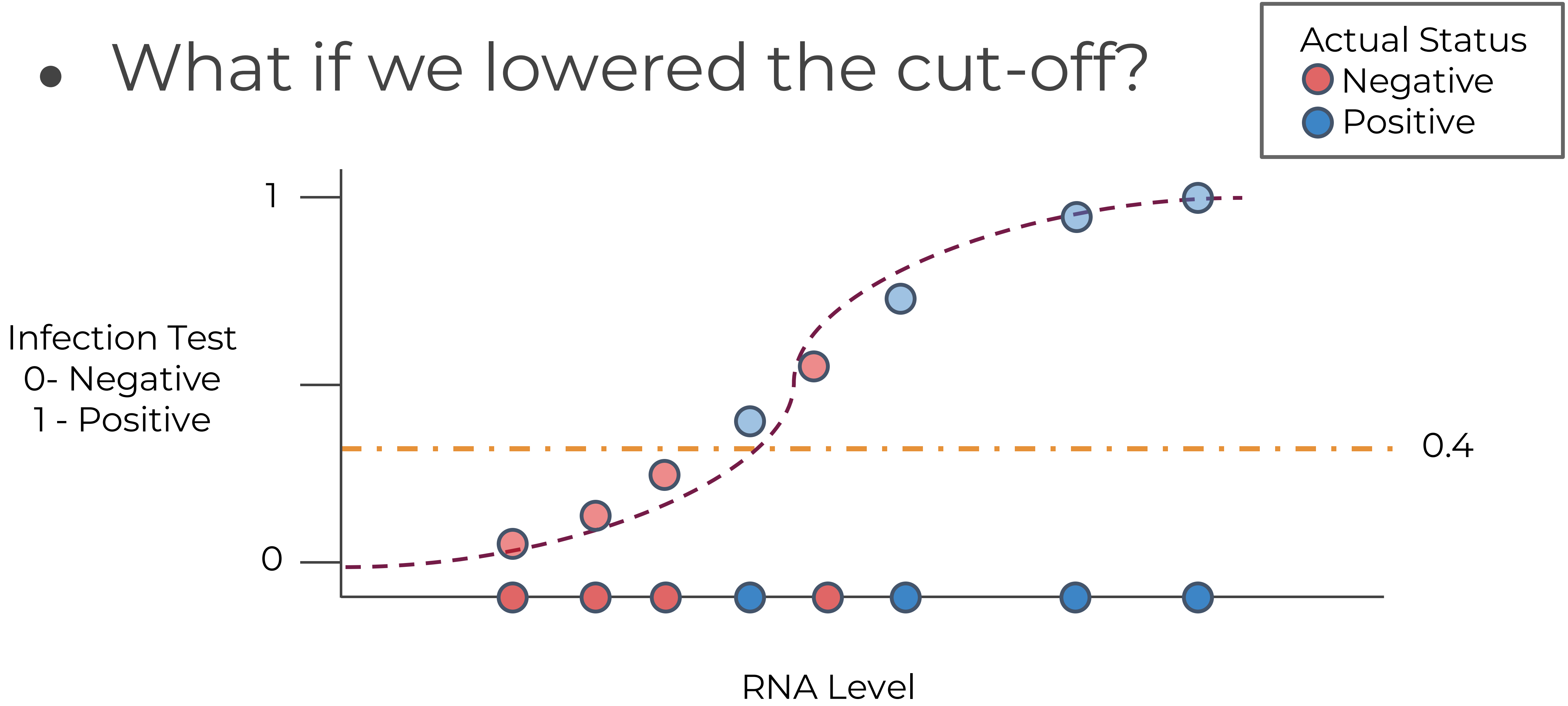
# Classification Metrics

- TP: 3  FP: 1  FN:1  TN:3



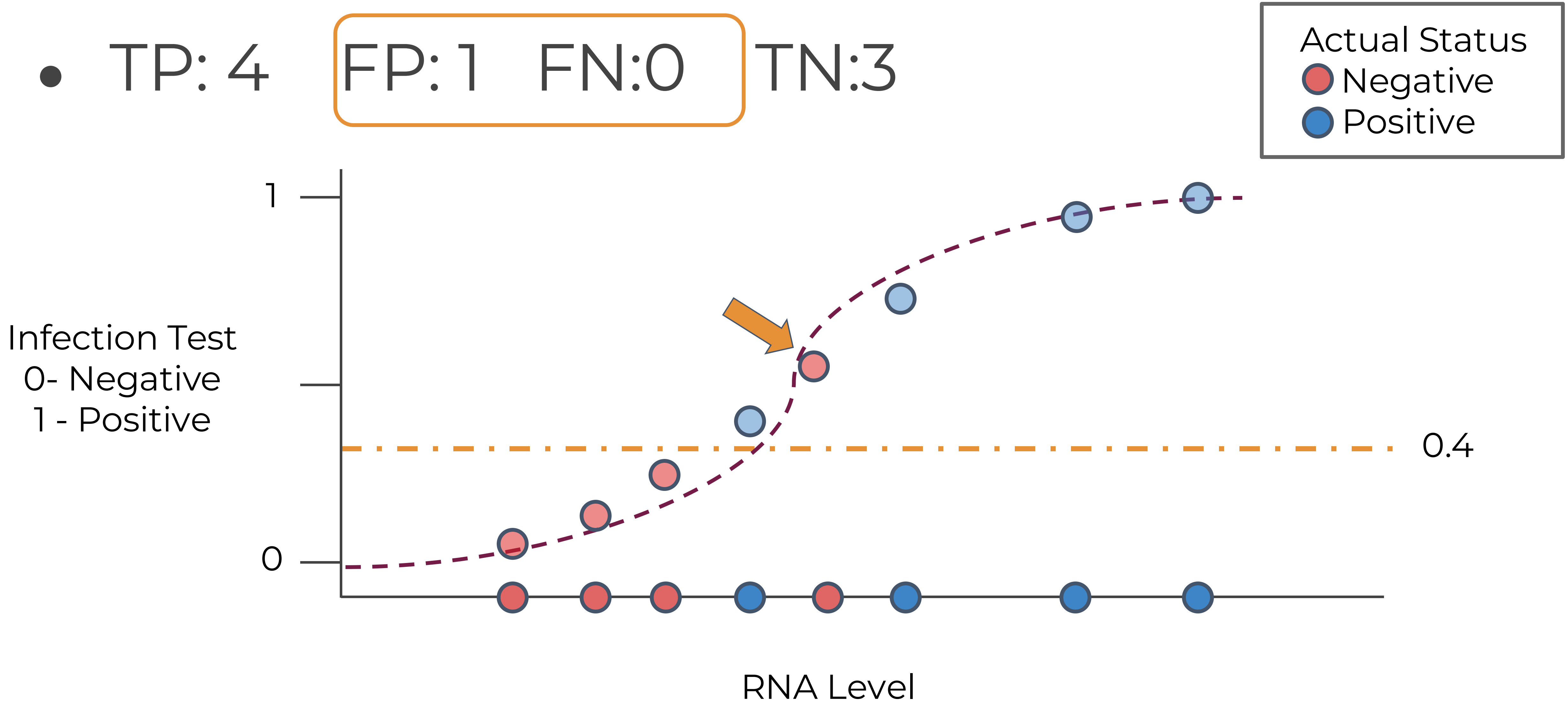
# Classification Metrics

- What if we lowered the cut-off?



# Classification Metrics

- TP: 4 FP: 1 FN:0 TN:3

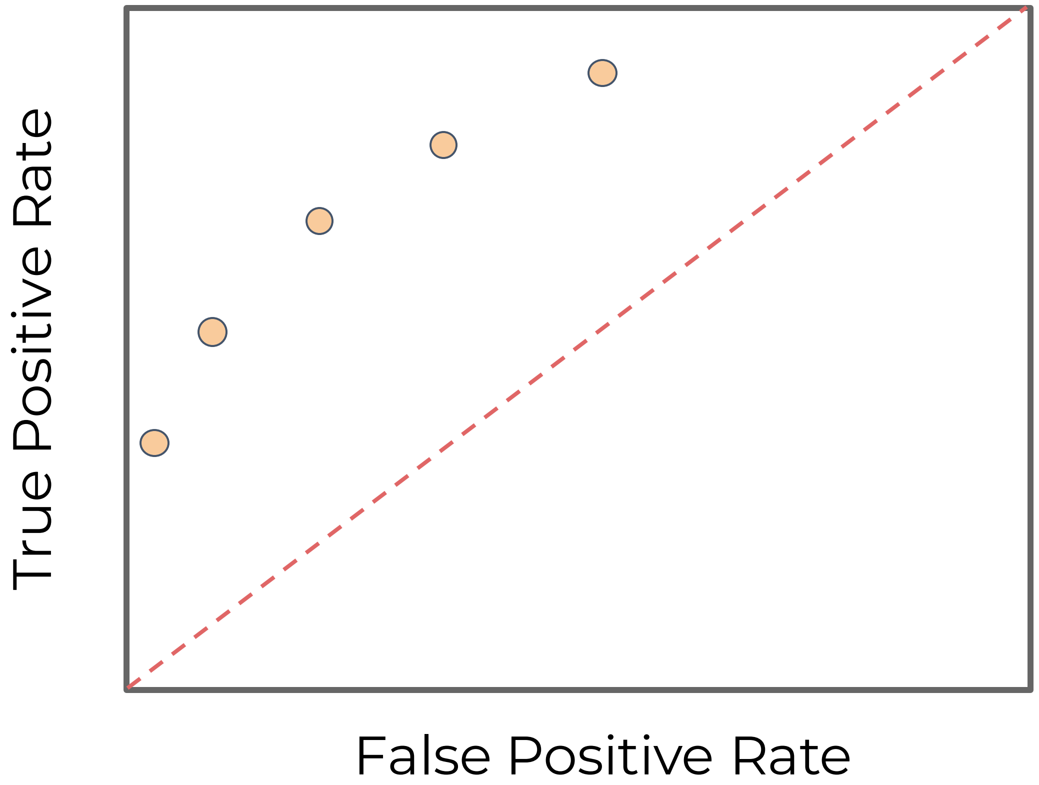


# Classification Metrics

- In certain situations, we gladly accept more false positives to reduce false negatives.
- Imagine a dangerous virus test, we would much rather produce false positives and later do more stringent examination than accidentally release a false negative!

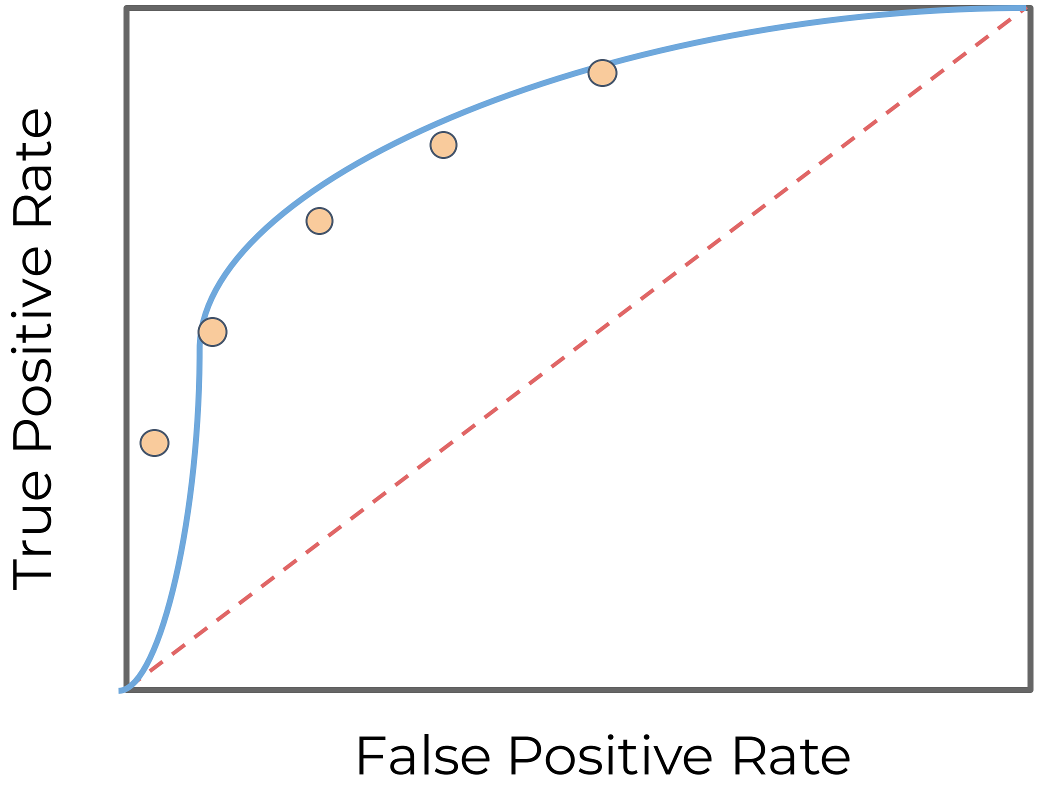
# Classification Metrics

- Chart the True vs. False positives for various cut-offs for the ROC curve.



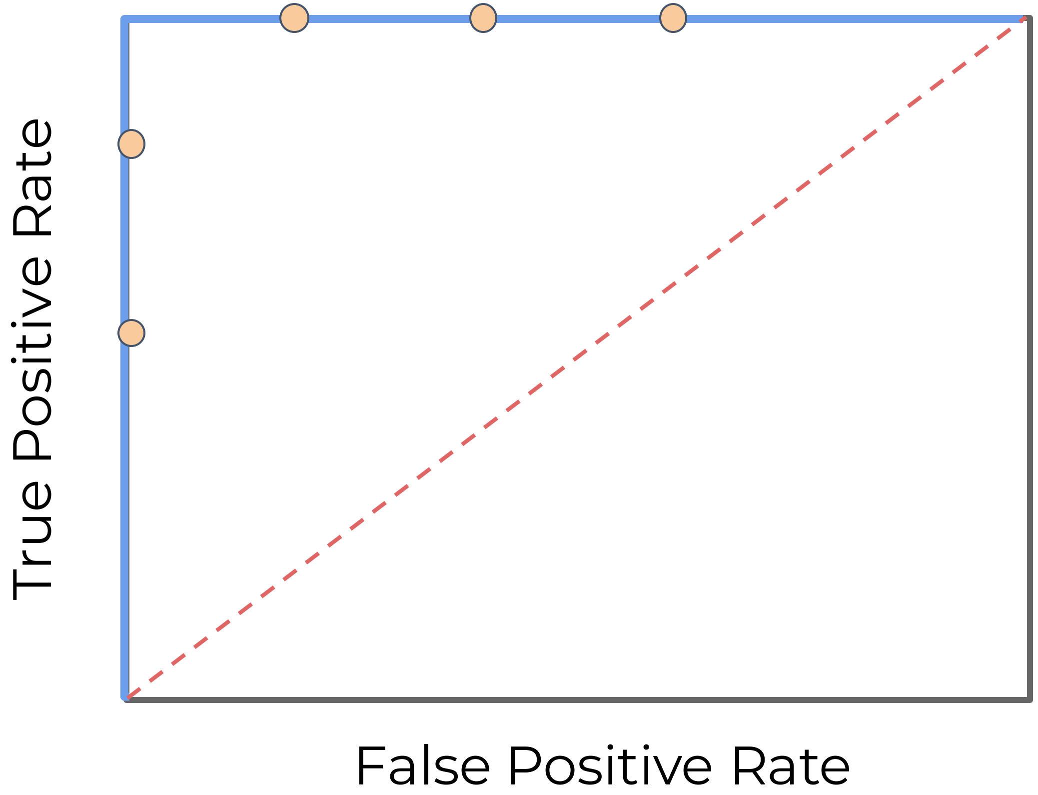
# Classification Metrics

- By changing the cut-off limit, we can adjust our True vs. False Positives!



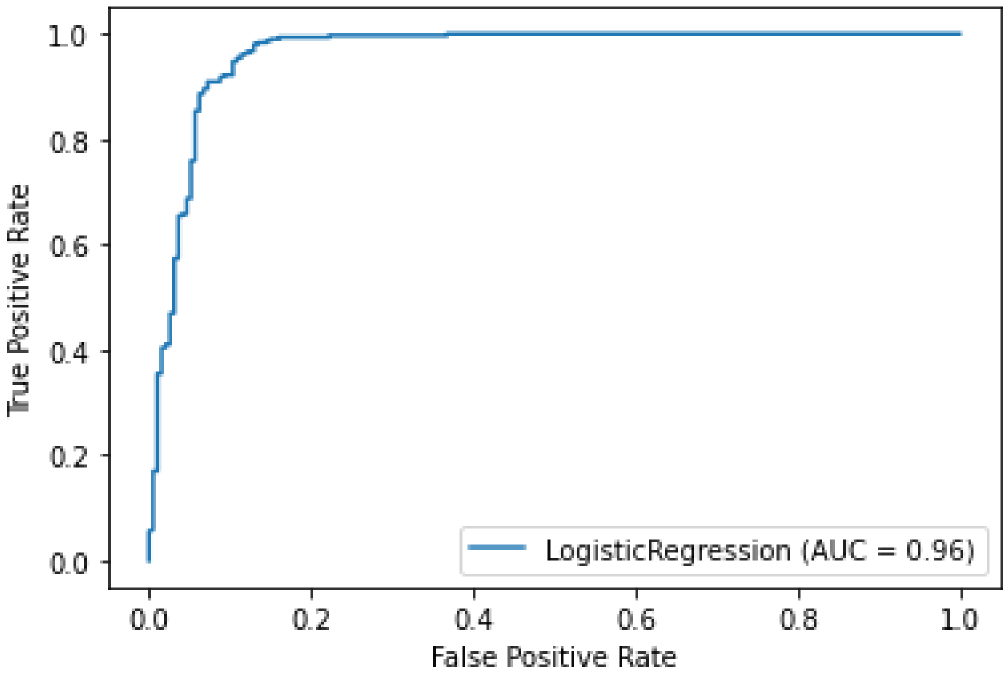
# Classification Metrics

- A perfect model would have a zero FPR.
- Random guessing is the red line.



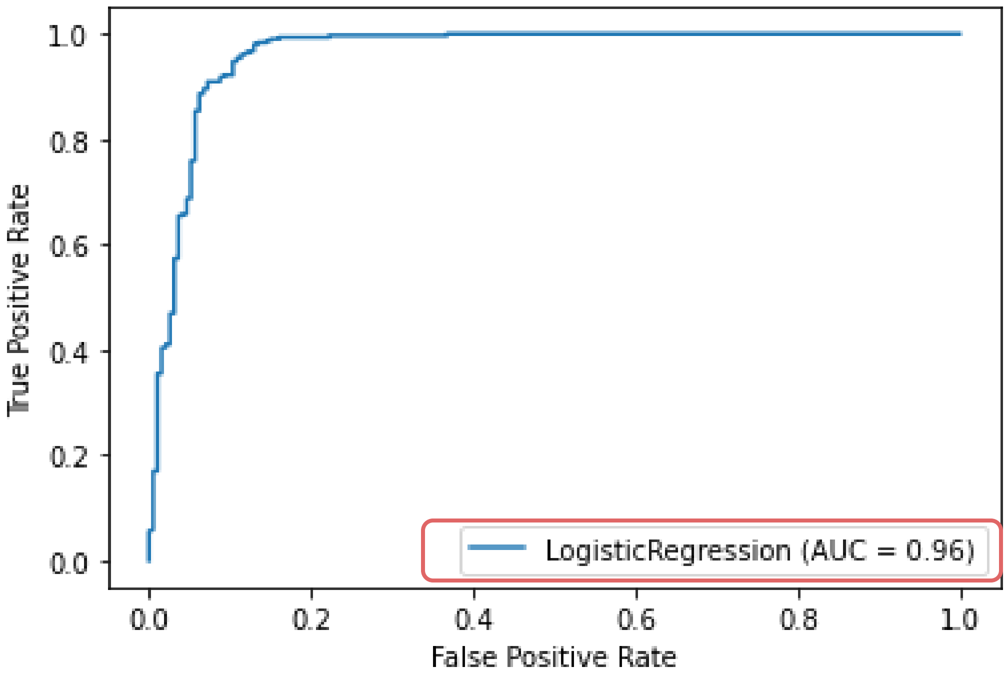
# Classification Metrics

- Realistically with smaller data sets the ROC curves are not as smooth.



# Classification Metrics

- AUC - Area Under the Curve , allows us to compare ROCs for different models.



# Classification Metrics

- Can also create precision vs. recall curves: