Supplementary Material for ”Machine learning from crowds using candidate set-based labelling”

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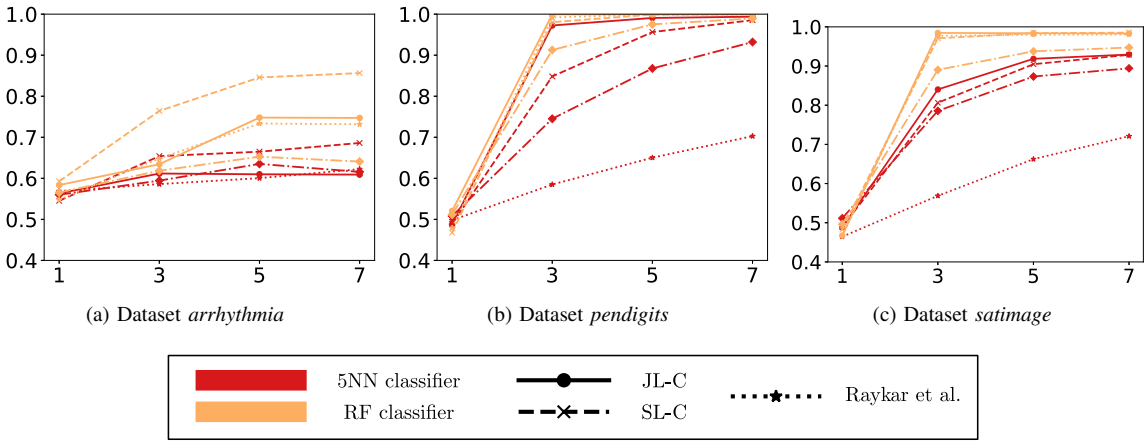
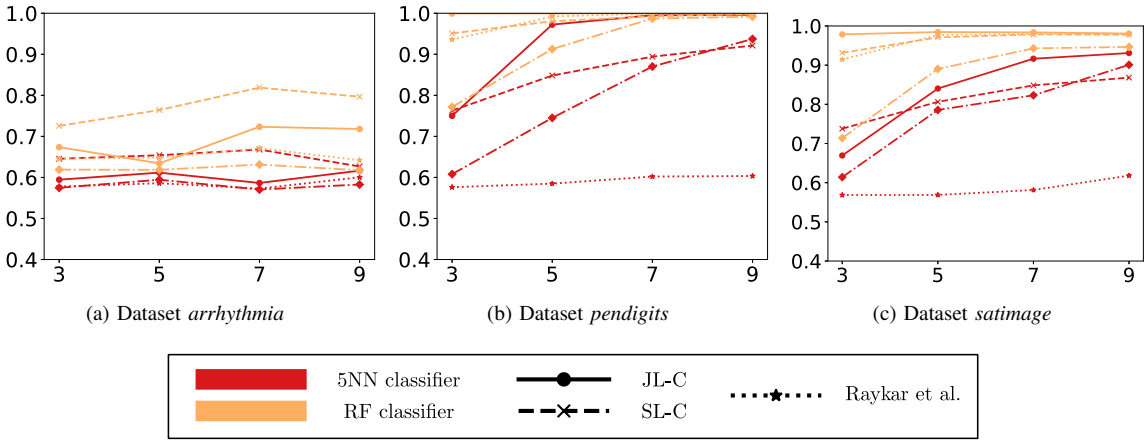


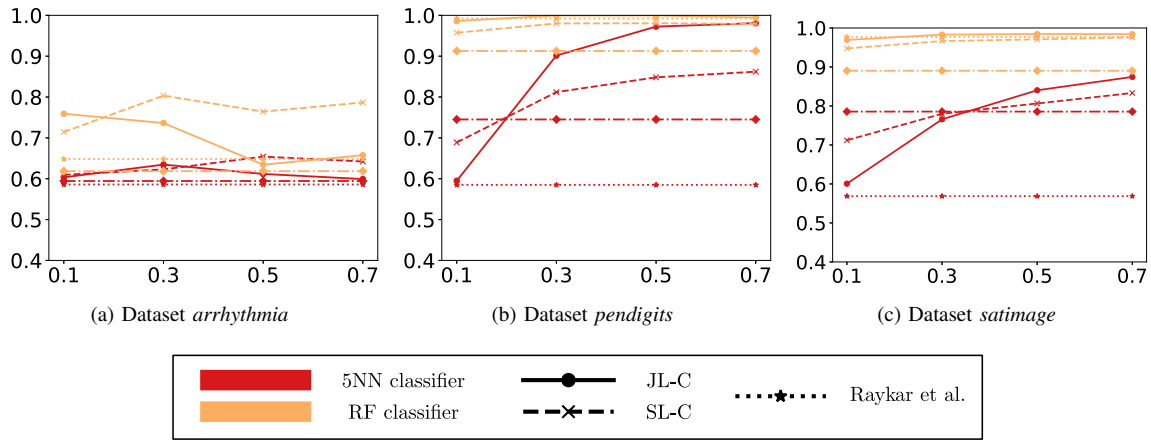
(a) Dataset *arrhythmia* (b) Dataset *pendigits* (c) Dataset *satimage*

Figure 1. Experimental results throughout different values of the parameter β (annotator expertise), in terms of AUC metric, within different datasets (subplots). Results with classifiers RF and 5NN are displayed in orange and red colors, respectively. A different line style and marker is used for each method (SL-C, JL-C, RAY , DS). The rest of generative parameters are fixed to $m = 5$ and $prop = 0.5$.



(a) Dataset *arrhythmia* (b) Dataset *pendigits* (c) Dataset *satimage*

Figure 2. Experimental results throughout different values of the parameter m (number of annotators), in terms of AUC metric, within different datasets (subplots). Results with classifiers RF and 5NN are displayed in orange and red colors, respectively. A different line style and marker is used for each method (SL-C, JL-C, RAY , DS). The rest of generative parameters are fixed to $\beta = 3$ and $prop = 0.5$.



(a) Dataset *arrhythmia* (b) Dataset *pendigits* (c) Dataset *satimage*

Figure 3. Experimental results throughout different values of the parameter $prop$ (flexibility of the annotators), in terms of AUC metric, within different datasets (subplots). Results with classifiers RF and 5NN are displayed in orange and red colours, respectively. A different line style and marker is used for each method (SL-C, JL-C, RAY , DS). The rest of generative parameters are fixed to $\beta = 3$ and $m = 5$.