

## Confusion Matrix

		Predicted		
		1	0	
Actual	1	TP True Positive	FN False Negative	→ P
	0	FP False Positive	TN True Negative	→ N

## Precision and Recall

↳ information retrieval

$$\text{Precision}^{(i)} = \frac{TP}{TP + FP} \quad ; \quad \text{Precision}^{(o)} = \frac{TN}{TN + FN}$$

What do we infer from precision:-

↳ out of total positives (1) predicted by the model, what is the percentage of actual positive results.

↳ out of total negatives (0) predicted by the model, what is the percentage of actual negative results

$$(i) \text{ Recall} = \text{True Positive Rate} = \frac{TP}{TP+FN} = \frac{TP}{P}$$

$$(ii) \text{ Recall} = \text{True Negative Rate} = \frac{TN}{TN+FP} = \frac{TN}{N}$$

Confusion Matrix

		Predicted	
		1	0
Actual	1	TP True Positive	FN False Negative
	0	FP False Positive	TN True Negative

→ P

→ N

Implement precision and recall in python, sklearn:-

↳ classification\_report module

$$0 \leq \text{Precision, recall} \leq 1$$

F1-Score

$$2 * \frac{\text{Precision} * \text{Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{recall}} = \text{F1\_score}$$

$$0 \leq \text{F1\_score} \leq 1$$

↳ The higher F1-score is, the more accurate your model is.