



Prediction  $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Correct} \Rightarrow \text{True} \\ \rightarrow \text{Incorrect} \Rightarrow \text{False} \end{cases}$

Classifying data label  $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Positive class} \\ \rightarrow \text{Negative class} \end{cases}$  } For binary classification.



If accuracy = 100%.

Then,

$$\text{accuracy} = \text{precision} = \text{recall} = \text{F1 score} = 1$$



Confusion Matrix:

| Predicted \ Actual | Negative | Positive |
|--------------------|----------|----------|
| Negative           | TN       | FP       |
| Positive           | FN       | TP       |

Precision  $\uparrow$

Recall  $\leftarrow$



For spam detection

| Predicted \ Actual | Normal/Not Spam   | Spam                          |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Normal Email       | Not spam          | Normal Email detected as spam |
| Spam Email         | Spam not detected | Spam                          |

| Precision | Recall | F1     |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| 65%       | 65%    | 65%    |
| 85%       | 65%    | 73.67% |
| 65%       | 85%    | 73.67% |
| 95%       | 45%    | 61.02% |

Difference Matter



Precision: How many of them are actually positive class.

Recall: How accurately it can detect the positive class.



$$FPR = \frac{FP}{FP + TN}$$

$$TPR = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$



Precision: ↑, do will not lose normal email.

Recall: ↑, some spam may come to inbox.

L-09/25.06.2025/



$$FPR \Rightarrow \text{Fall Out} \Rightarrow \frac{FP}{FP + TN}$$

$$TNR \Rightarrow \text{Specificity} \Rightarrow 1 - FPR = \frac{TN}{TN + FP}$$



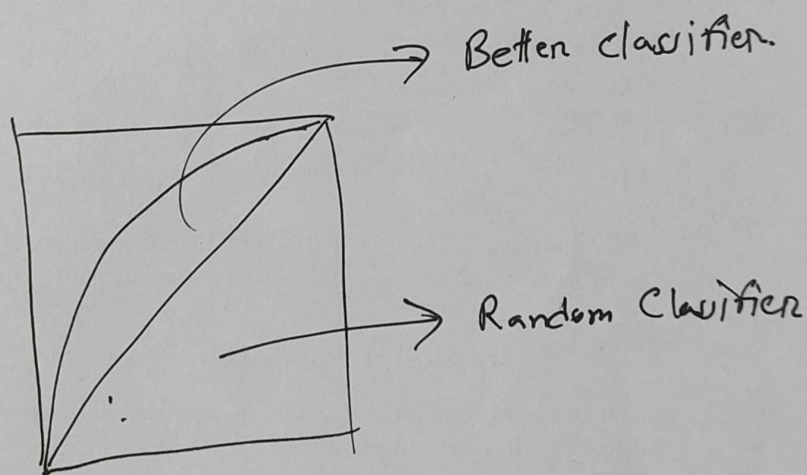
$$\text{TPR} \Rightarrow \text{Recall} \Rightarrow \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

⊗ Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) Curve

$\Rightarrow$  TPR vs FPR

| Predicted \ Actual | Spam | Normal |
|--------------------|------|--------|
| Spam               | TN   | FP     |
| Normal             | FN   | TP     |

Recall  $\Rightarrow$  Passing spam as normal email.



⊗ F1 score is average of mean, harmonic mean.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{2m_1m_2}$$

$$\text{inverse} = \frac{2m_1m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

⊗ Parametric knowledge

⊗ knowledge distillation.

L-10/30.06.2025/

$$Y = mx + c$$

$$Y = Wx + \epsilon$$

error term

$$\begin{cases} Y = n \times 1 \\ X = n \times m \\ W = \theta \dots \end{cases}$$

$$MSE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{Y}_i - x_i)^2$$

Predicted

Actual

$$L(W) = \|Y - WX\|^2$$

Loss function.

$$L(W) = \epsilon^T = (Y - WX)^T$$

$$\frac{dL}{dW} = -2X(Y - WX)$$

More solution is shared in a pdf.

RA, office time

STMW  $\Rightarrow$  10 am  $\rightarrow$  1 pm

RA  $\Rightarrow$  12 pm - 5 pm

L-11/02.07.2025/

$$\otimes L(W) = \| (Y - WX)^T \|^2$$

$$= (Y - WX)^T (Y - WX)$$

$$= (Y^T - W^T X^T) (Y - WX)$$

$$= YY^T - WX Y^T - Y W^T X^T + W W^T X X^T$$

$$WX Y^T = Y W^T X^T$$



$$\therefore L(W) = Y Y^T - 2 W X^T Y + \cancel{W X (W X)^T} W^T X X^T$$

$$\Delta \frac{d}{dW} L(W) = 0 - 2 X^T Y + 2 W X X^T$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = -2 X^T Y + \cancel{2 W X X^T} 2 W X X^T$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 W X X^T = 2 X^T Y$$

$$\therefore W = (X X^T)^{-1} X^T Y$$

(\*)

$$X^+ = (X X^T)^{-1} X^T$$

$$\therefore W = \hat{\theta} = X^+ Y$$

$$\therefore X = \overset{\text{Left singular vector}}{U \Sigma V^T}$$

$$\therefore X^+ = U \Sigma^+ V^T$$

$\searrow$  Right singular vector

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} U = m \times m \\ V = n \times n \\ \Sigma = m \times n \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dW} L(W) = -2 Y X^T + 2 W X X^T$$

L-12 / 07.07.2025 /

⊗ Overfitting:

- good <sup>on</sup> ~~at~~ train ~~set~~
- bad on validation set
- start with zero error on train set.

⊗ Underfitting:

- bad on both train and validation set.
- start with high error on train set

L-13 / 09.07.2025 /

⊗ Bias:

- Polynomial degree of data is 10
- but model trained as 5 or less than 10.
- the less the degree is, the ~~bias~~ higher the bias is.

⊗ Variance:

- if the model is train with a degree which is higher than the data.

⊗ Soft-margin  $\Rightarrow$  can ignore outlier

svm  
Hard-margin  $\Rightarrow$  can't ignore, count each data.





Variance, Bias

Overfitting, Underfitting

One question must in viva

Midterm

23.07.2025

Lecture 1-6

- Math derivation
- Precision, accuracy math
- True-False
- MCQ

L-14 / 14.07.2025 /



Decision Tree:

- work without pre-processing.
- Root node is decided by the lowest GINI score.
- One question important for midterm, related to GINI score.

L-15/16.07.2025/

$$h = W^T x + b$$

$$W = \{\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3 \dots \theta_n\}$$

- ⊛ Why kernel tricks?
  - ⊛ What is variance?
  - ⊛ Calculate Confusion Matrix.
- } important for midterm
- 3 derivation  
- logical math  
} midterm

⊛ YouTube - for more learning:

StatQuest with Josh Starmer

L-16/21.07.2025/

⊛ Ensemble Method:

- train 50% data first.
- then use the pre trained model ~~with~~ for the rest 50% of data.
- it will ~~hyper~~ tune the hyperparameter learned on first step.
- speed up the training process.

⊛ Different Category of Ensemble.  
important for midterm.

midterm  
upto this.