



$$acc = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + FP + FN + TN}$$

Si hes un modelo constante | h | -> azul

accuracy = 98%



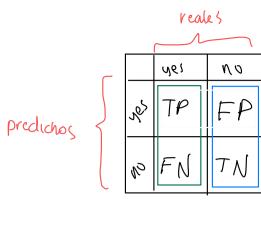
accuracy = tasa de predicciones correctas

$$acc = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + FP + FN + TN}$$

MATRIZ DE CONFUSION

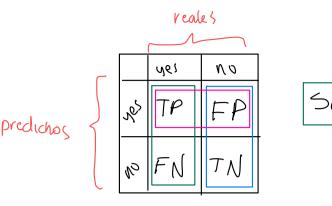
reales

predictos FN TN



Sensitivity =
$$\frac{TP}{TP+FN}$$
 Specificity = $\frac{TN}{FP+TN}$

La paradoja de los falsos positivos...



Precision =
$$\frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

Combinándo(as: $F = \frac{2 \cdot precision \cdot recall}{precision + recall}$

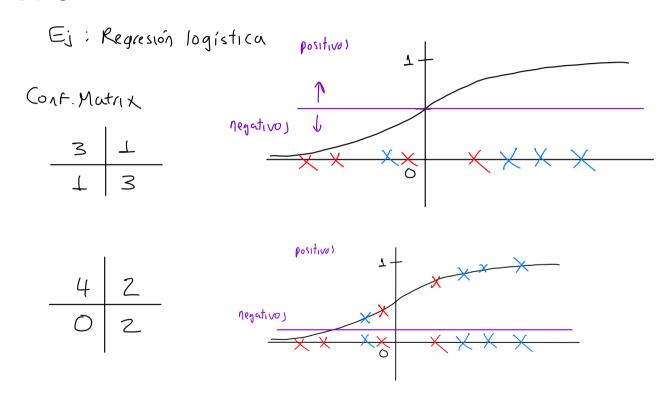
Figure 2: $\frac{(1+\beta^2) \cdot precision \cdot recall}{p^2 precision + recall}$

Figure 4: $\frac{(1+\beta^2) \cdot precision \cdot recall}{p^2 precision + recall}$

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Cuando el clasificador predice una probabilidad de pertenecer a una clase



ROC (Receiver Operating Characteristic)

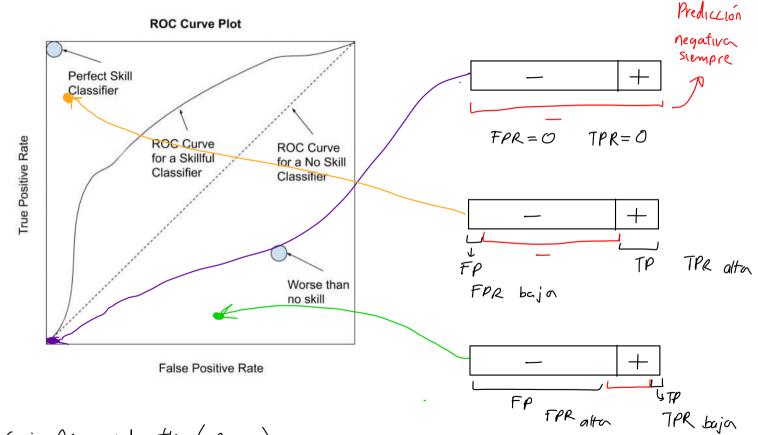
Gráfica que resume el comportamiento de un modelo al mostrar la tasa de falsos positivos y la tasa de verdaderos positivos Con respecto a diferentes umbrales

True positive rate
$$(TPR) = vecall = sensitivity = \frac{TP}{TPFN}$$

Folse positive vate $(FPR) = 1$ -specificity = $\frac{FP}{FP+TN}$

reals

predictor $\sqrt{PR} = \sqrt{PR} = \sqrt{PR$



AUC: Area under the (ROC) curve

