

應用機器學習

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# 課程目標

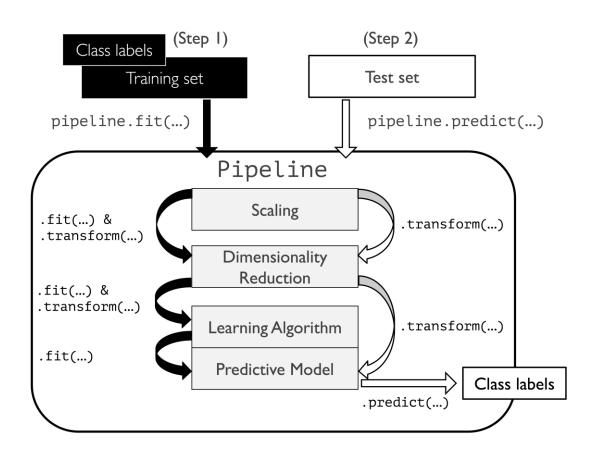
- 1. 了解基本的數據分析
- 2. 了解基本的機器學習(Machine Learning)方法
- 3. 掌握Python的基本操作和一些有用的package
- 4. 處理及從網上下載數據
- 5. 在Python上應用機器學習

# 今天課堂 概要

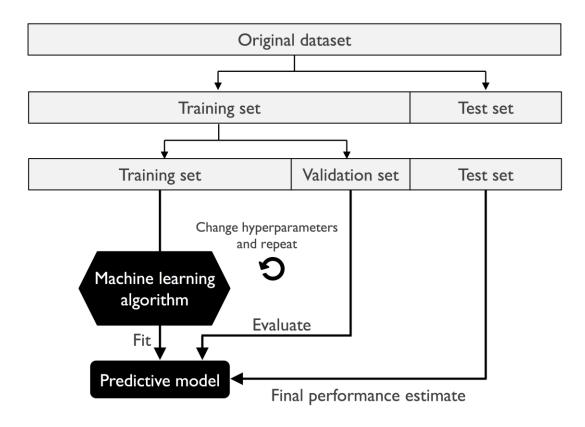
#### **Model Evaluation**

- Pipeline & Validation (Holdout & k-fold)
- 2. Over- and underfitting addressed with validation curves
- 3. Evaluation matrix
- 4. Class imbalance

### **PIPELINE**



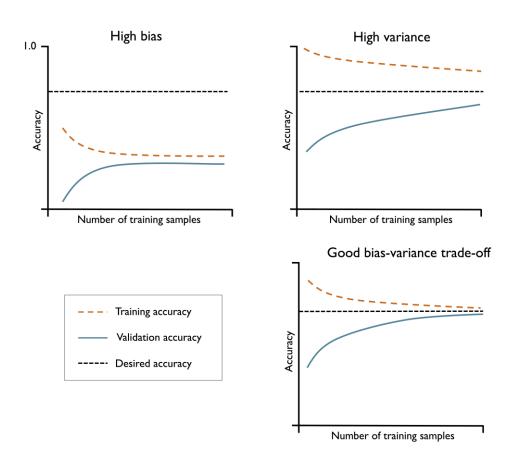
### HOLDOUT VALIDATION



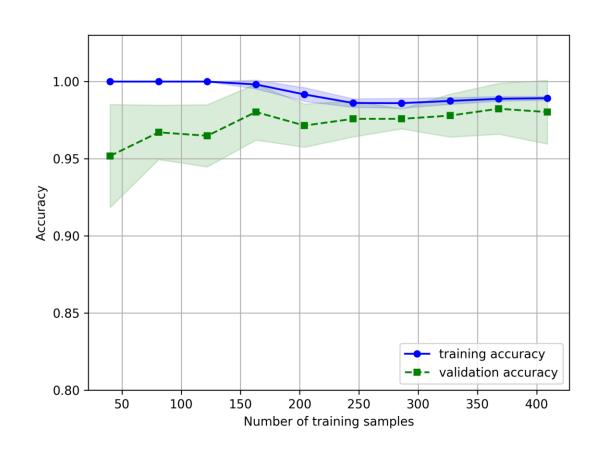
### K-FOLD VALIDATION



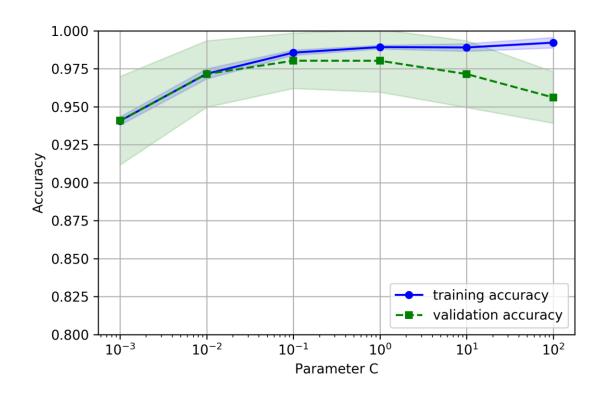
#### DIAGNOSING BIAS AND VARIANCE



#### DIAGNOSING BIAS AND VARIANCE



# OVER- AND UNDERFITTING ADDRESSED WITH VALIDATION CURVES



#### **EVALUATION MATRIX**

#### Predicted class NTrue False positives negatives (TP) (FN) Actual class False True positives negatives (FP) (TN)

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

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

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

F1 = 
$$2 \times \frac{PRE \times RECALL}{PRE + RECALL} = 2 \times \frac{1}{\frac{1}{Pre} + \frac{1}{Recall}}$$

Suppose that there is a data set which has 1,000 data points (970 with false label and 30 with true label).

	Predict true	Predict false
Actual true	20	10
Actual false	70	900

Accuracy = (20+900)/(20+70+10+900) = 0.92

	Predict true	Predict false
Actual true	1	29
Actual false	0	939

Accuracy = 940/970 = 0.96

#### Case 1:

Precision = 20/(20+70)=0.222

Recall = 20/(20+10)=0.667

F1 = 0.333

#### Case 2:

Precision = 0/(30)

Recall = 1/(1+30)=0.032

F1 = 0

## UNBALANCED DATA

Re-sampling

# 今天課堂 概要

#### **Model Evaluation**

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# 下一課...

- 1. Summarize the topics covered
- 2. Introduction of deep learning and demonstration of selected application (e.g. Text summarization or computer vision)