**Interpretation CCA**

In a plot of canonical correlation analysis (CCA), the two axes represent the canonical variates, which are the linear combinations of the original variables that maximize the correlation between the two sets of variables.

**Axis 1 (x-axis):**

The x-axis represents the first canonical variate of the X variables (also known as the predictor variables or features). This axis shows the direction of maximum correlation between the X variables and the Y variables (also known as the response variables or outcomes).

**Axis 2 (y-axis):**

The y-axis represents the first canonical variate of the Y variables. This axis shows the direction of maximum correlation between the Y variables and the X variables.

**Interpretation:**

The points in the plot represent the observations (e.g., individuals, samples) projected onto the two canonical variates. The proximity of points to each other indicates similarity in terms of the correlation between the X and Y variables.

Here are some key aspects to interpret:

* **Correlation:** The distance from the origin (0, 0) to a point on the plot indicates the strength of correlation between the X and Y variables for that observation. Points closer to the origin have weaker correlations, while points farther away have stronger correlations.
* **Direction:** The direction of the points from the origin indicates the direction of the correlation. Points in the top-right quadrant have positive correlations, while points in the bottom-left quadrant have negative correlations.
* **Clusters:** If you see clusters of points, it may indicate that there are subgroups of observations with similar correlation patterns between the X and Y variables.
* **Outliers:** Points that are far away from the rest of the data may indicate outliers or unusual observations that don't follow the general correlation pattern.

By examining the plot, you can gain insights into the relationships between the X and Y variables, identify patterns and correlations, and potentially discover new features or relationships that were not apparent from individual variable analysis.

Rechtes Modell mit u = 0.075 für unser Versicherungsmodell, da Falsch-Klassifikation nicht so schlimm , in dem linken Modell würden wir nur 3 + 6 Leute anschreiben

TO DO:

Nachschauen der NPV und PPV und specificity und sensitivity

0.075 gewählt da Parallelverschiebung der Winkelhalbierenden in der Nähe von 0.075 bzw. 0.05 für u am näcsten dran ist am Punkt links oben, welcher optimal wäre (u ist nicht direkt im Plot (sondern ist die Veränderliche durch die die Linie entsteht))