

Binary classification

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} t_n & f_p \\ f_n & t_p \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \hat{t} \\ \hat{t} \end{matrix}$$

* Two classes

- negative \rightarrow class 1

+ positive \rightarrow class 2

$$\therefore \text{negatives} = n = \#(t^1=1)$$

$$\therefore \text{positives} = p = \#(t^1=2)$$

$$\text{negative rate (frequency)} \quad P_n = \frac{\#(t^1=1)}{N} = \frac{n}{N}$$

$$\text{positive rate (frequency)} \quad P_p = \frac{\#(t^1=2)}{N} = \frac{p}{N}$$

$$\text{true negatives: } t_n = \#(\hat{y}=1, \hat{t}=1)$$

$$\text{false negatives: } f_n = \#(\hat{y}=1, \hat{t}=2)$$

$$\text{true positives: } t_p = \#(\hat{y}=2, \hat{t}=2)$$

$$\text{false positives: } f_p = \#(\hat{y}=2, \hat{t}=1)$$

$$\text{true negative rate, } tnr = \frac{\#(\hat{y}=1, \hat{t}=1)}{\#(\hat{t}=1)} = P(\hat{y}=1 | \hat{t}=1)$$

$$\text{false negative rate, } fnr = P(\hat{y}=1 | \hat{t}=2) = \frac{\#(\hat{y}=1, \hat{t}=2)}{\#(\hat{t}=2)}$$

$$\text{true positive rate, } tpr = P(\hat{y}=2 | \hat{t}=2) = \frac{\#(\hat{y}=2, \hat{t}=2)}{\#(\hat{t}=2)}$$

$$\text{false ~~negative~~ ^{positive} rate, } fpr = P(\hat{y}=2 | \hat{t}=1) = \frac{\#(\hat{y}=2, \hat{t}=1)}{\#(\hat{t}=1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} tpr + fnr &= 1 \\ tnr + fpr &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Classification error, } E = P(\hat{y} \neq \hat{t})$$

$$= P(\hat{y}=1, \hat{t}=2) + P(\hat{y}=2, \hat{t}=1)$$

\therefore Accuracy

$$A = 1 - E$$

$$E = fnr \cdot P_p + fpr \cdot P_n$$

Sensitivity | recall \Rightarrow tpr

Specificity | Selectivity \Rightarrow tnr

$$\text{Precision} = P(\hat{y}=1 | y=1)$$

$$= \frac{tp}{fp + tp}$$

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{tpr}{fpr \cdot \frac{P_n}{P_p} + tpr}$$

CNN dimension

$$H^{(l)} = 1 + \frac{H^{(l-1)} - f_y}{\Delta y}$$

$$W^{(l)} = 1 + \frac{W^{(l-1)} - f_x}{\Delta x}$$

Gradient descent

$$\vec{x}(t+1) = \vec{x}(t) - \epsilon \vec{\nabla}_h|_{\vec{x}(t)}$$

DNN

$$A = XW + \vec{b}^T$$

In general,

$$A^{(i)} = A^{(i-1)} \cdot W^{(i)} + \vec{b}^{(i)T}$$

- np.random.seed(int)
- support points, np.linspace()
- uniform distribution,
np.random.uniform()