

9-6-18

meeting w/ Bill Noble, Jacob, Ariel

ROC area = accuracy of putting a positive above a negative

spectrum kernel  $\rightarrow$  count aa, pairs, tripples, etc.

- sparse data = ok

- triple data can get aa back to original seq (30-mer)

- see how ea information does in combination w/ others.

$\rightarrow$  regularize model to account for Sparseness - Nobel has way to do this,

$\rightarrow$  use multiple values of  $k$  simultaneously

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can sort by rank instead of activator score - away to avoid exponential data.

Ariel: Dense network = significant improvement

5 neurons  $\rightarrow$  20+

↳ does small # neurons mean a concise signature?

correlate features w/ output

~~Ariel~~ bias for negative charges in AD positives - but this is not the only important feature

make sure that we do better than just looking at charge.

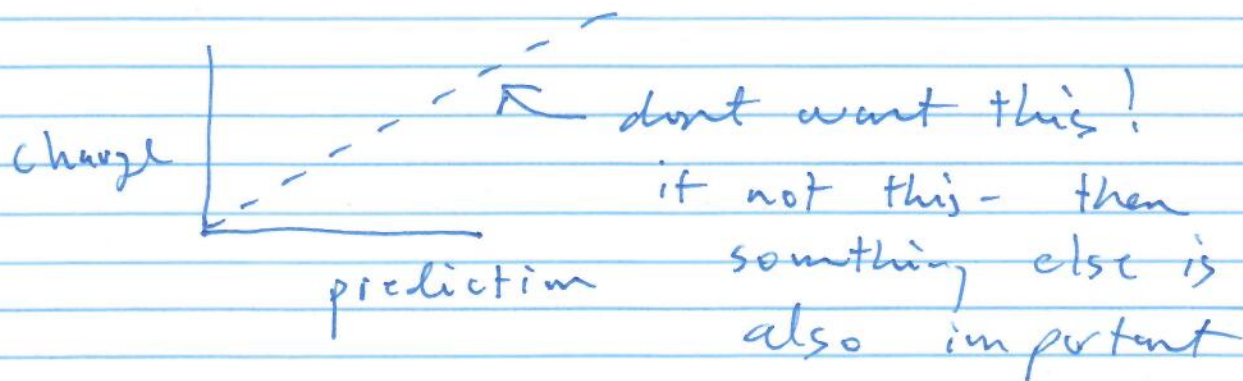
Accuracy # matters depending on system

stock market - 99% accuracy = \$\$\$

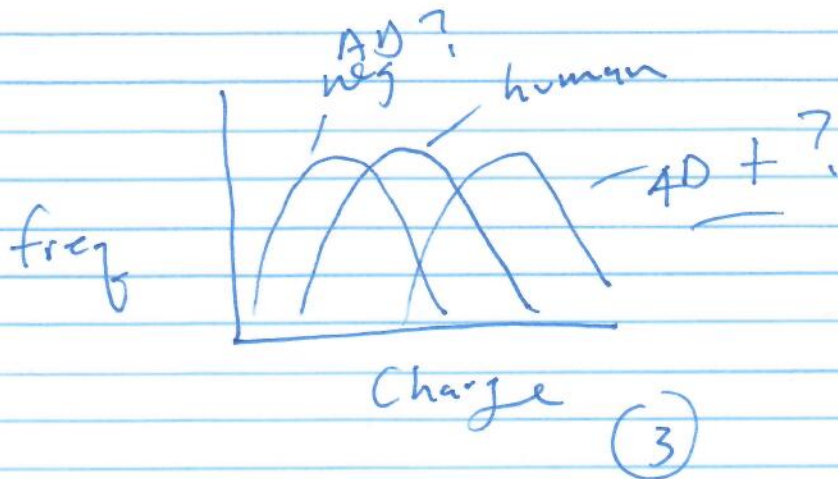
self-driving car - 99% = ☹️

need to do better than charge alone

try:



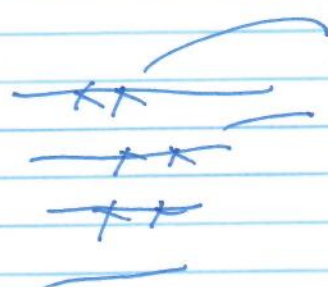
try w/ random sequences from human genome (30-mers?)





what is not-encoding?

will not reveal motif.

 what are important features?  
↓  
which lead to AD<sup>+</sup>?

Jacob supposedly has package that  
can reveal most important features  
in every seq.

more fine-grained into

Ariel will try to implement these  
suggestions & get back to Jacob/Bill