## Psychoinformatics - Week 9 (Exercises)

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```
import numpy as np
from sklearn import *
from sklearn import model_selection
from matplotlib.pyplot import *
%matplotlib inline
```

### 1 檢查 machine learning pipeline (8 points)

1.1 請打亂原本的Y觀察正確率是否和chance level (0.33)有差異? 若有, why? (4 points)

#### 討論一

結果發現正確率為100%,因為模型訓練的時候是拿X與Y2使用k-NN(1-NN)分類演算法去訓練,理所當然地在拿X預測Y2時會得到100%正確。 細節說明如下: k-NN演算法是以最接近的k個資料點去分類資料,當k=1表示只用1個點做預測,因此當用模型去預測X時,模型會選擇X本身(最接近的點就是自己)對應的Y2,故理論上和實際結果皆得到100%正確率。

```
In []: #用不同的k值來看看用X預測Y的準確度會不會有差別
for i in range(2,6,1):
    clf2=neighbors.KNeighborsClassifier(i)
    clf2.fit(X,Y)
    acc2=np.mean(clf2.predict(X)==Y)
    print(f"K={i}, accuracy={round(acc2,2)}")
```

#### 討論一

結果發現當k值增加時,以X預測Y的正確率仍非常高(皆 > 0.95)。但若將Y打散(即Y2),以X預測Y的正確率則下降到0.6-0.7左右,且有k越大正確率越低的趨勢 細節說明如下:因為已知X與Y確實存在關係(鳶尾花的品種與花萼花瓣長寬間有相關),因此即使k值增加,都能大致正確。而Y2(打散的Y)是X的隨機標籤,兩者理論上並無相關,因此k越多時,採用的無效資料點越多(除了自己都是無效點),因此正確率下降,且有k越大正確率越低的趨勢。

```
In []: # 用打亂的Y訓練能預測正確的Y嗎?
        import scipy.stats as stats
        # shuffle Y and calculate predict accuracy
        clf4=neighbors.KNeighborsClassifier(1)
        acclist=[]
        for i in range(30):
            Yshuffle=np.random.permutation(Y)
            clf4.fit(X,Yshuffle)
            acc = np.mean(clf4.predict(X)==Y)
            acclist.append(acc)
        meanacc = np.mean(acclist)
        print(round(meanacc,4))
        #t-test
        t = stats.ttest 1samp(a=acclist, popmean=1/3)
        print(f"t({t.df}) = {round(t.statistic,4)}, p-value = {round(t.pvalue,4)}")
       0.3282
       t(29) = -0.6641, p-value = 0.5119
```

#### 討論三

將X及打散後的Y作為k-NN(1-NN)的訓練資料產生模型,並拿此模型預測X對應的Y。結果發現30次訓練中,平均正確率為0.3282,與1/3(chance level)相當接近(差異值僅約0.0051)。將30筆正確率與1/3(chance level)做one-sample t-test,統計上沒有顯著差異(p-value = 0.5119)。細節說明如下:因為<u>打散後的Y</u>是X的隨機標籤,因此在預測X對應的Y上,理論上和實際上都是無效的,故正確率大致為chance level(0.33)。

#### 結果簡述

1. 即使<u>打散Y</u>和X沒有相關·1-NN模型仍能正確的用X預測<u>打散Y</u>(自己預測自己)。2. 當k變大時·k-NN用X預測<u>打散Y</u>(兩者無相關)的正確率變低·而X預測Y(兩者高相關)則保持非常高的正確率。3. 若用<u>打散Y</u>訓練1-NN模型·然後輸入X預測Y·得到的正確率為chance level。

# 1.2 請用母數或無母數統計檢定以下accuracies中的結果是否和chance level (0.5)有差異? 若有, why? (4 points)

```
In [ ]: Y3=np.remainder(range(200),2)
                                                                        print(Y3) #Y3的0和1個數一樣多
                                                                \begin{smallmatrix} [0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 
                                                                     \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 
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                                                                     \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 
                                                                     101010101010101
In [ ]: # 跑一百次測試:
                                                                        clf=svm.SVC()
                                                                        accuracies=[]
                                                                        for i in range(100):
                                                                             X=np.random.rand(200,2) # X取亂數
                                                                               kf=model_selection.KFold(len(Y3),shuffle=True) # Leave-one-out cross-validation
                                                                               sc=model selection.cross val score(clf,X,Y3,cv=kf)
                                                                               accuracies.append(sc.mean())
In [ ]: # According to central limit theorem, the distribution of the mean of a large nu
                                                                        # So, we can use t-test to test the mean of accuracies.
                                                                        from scipy.stats import ttest_1samp
                                                                        t2 = ttest_1samp(accuracies, 0.5)
                                                                        accmean2 = np.mean(accuracies)
                                                                        print(round(accmean2,4))
                                                                        print(f"t({t2.df}) = {round(t2.statistic,4)}, p-value = {round(t2.pvalue,4)}")
                                                             t(99) = -2.8157, p-value = 0.0059
                                                                        討論一
```

結果發現正確率的平均值為0.48,略低於平均值 t-test結果發現有顯著差異,p-value約為 0.006 因為使用Leave-one-out cross-validation,在0和1一樣多的情況下,testing data 的正確答案在training data的比例較低 (99:100),因此在X和Y3無關的情況下,正確率會 略低於chance level。

```
In []: #測試不同比例的Y

Y4 = np.array([0] * 120 + [1] * 80)
Y4 = np.random.permutation(Y4)
print(Y4)
# 跑一百次測試:
clf=svm.SVC()
accuracies2=[]
for i in range(100):
X=np.random.rand(200,2) # X取亂數
```

```
kf=model selection.KFold(len(Y4),shuffle=True) # Leave-one-out cross-validation
      sc=model_selection.cross_val_score(clf,X,Y4,cv=kf)
     accuracies2.append(sc.mean())
     t3 = ttest_1samp(accuracies2,0.5)
     accmean3 = np.mean(accuracies2)
     print(round(accmean3,4))
     print(f"t({t3.df}) = {round(t3.statistic,4)}, p-value = {round(t3.pvalue,4)}")
    [0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1
     100100011010000000000110000000011000
     1000001010100010]
    0.5846
    t(99) = 28.4879, p-value = 0.0
In []: Y5 = np.array([0] * 150 + [1] * 50)
     Y5 = np.random.permutation(Y5)
     print(Y5)
     # 跑一百次測試:
     clf=svm.SVC()
     accuracies3=[]
     for i in range(100):
     X=np.random.rand(200,2) # X取亂數
     kf=model_selection.KFold(len(Y5),shuffle=True) # Leave-one-out cross-validation
     sc=model_selection.cross_val_score(clf,X,Y5,cv=kf)
     accuracies3.append(sc.mean())
     t4 = ttest_1samp(accuracies3,0.5)
     accmean4 = np.mean(accuracies3)
     print(round(accmean4,4))
     print(f"t({t4.df}) = {round(t4.statistic,4)}, p-value = {round(t4.pvalue,4)}")
    0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0]
    0.7496
    t(99) = 935.3144, p-value = 0.0
     討論二
```

試著用0和1的比例不同的Y和亂數X來進行Leave-one-out cross-validation。在0和1的比例為3:2時(Y4, 120:80),正確率的平均值為0.5846;在0和1的比例為3:1時(Y5, 150:50),正確率的平均值為0.7496。發現比例越不平衡時,正確率越高。細節說明:當Y的比例越不平衡時,在X和Y無關的情況下,模型應該越有高的傾向將資料歸類為數量多的類別 (模型中為0),同時數量多的類別(0)是testing data的正確答案的比例也越高,因此正確率越高。

```
In []: Y6 = np.array([0] * 100 + [1] * 100 + [2] *100)
Y6 = np.random.permutation(Y6)
print(Y6)
# 跑一百次測試:
clf=svm.SVC()
accuracies4=[]
for i in range(100):
```

```
X=np.random.rand(300,2) # X取亂數
            kf=model_selection.KFold(len(Y6),shuffle=True) # Leave-one-out cross-validation
           sc=model_selection.cross_val_score(clf,X,Y6,cv=kf)
           accuracies4.append(sc.mean())
          t5 = ttest_1samp(accuracies4,1/3)
          accmean5 = np.mean(accuracies4)
          print(round(accmean5,4))
          print(f"t({t5.df}) = {round(t5.statistic,4)}, p-value = {round(t5.pvalue,4)}")
         [1\ 2\ 2\ 1\ 2\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 2\ 2\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 2\ 2\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 2\ 2\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 2\ 1\ 2\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 2
          \begin{smallmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \end{smallmatrix}
          1 \; 1 \; 0 \; 1 \; 0 \; 2 \; 1 \; 2 \; 2 \; 1 \; 2 \; 0 \; 2 \; 1 \; 1 \; 0 \; 2 \; 1 \; 1 \; 2 \; 1 \; 1 \; 0 \; 0 \; 2 \; 1 \; 1 \; 2 \; 0 \; 0 \; 0 \; 0 \; 1 \; 0 \; 1 \; 1 \; 1
          1 \; 0 \; 1 \; 2 \; 2 \; 2 \; 1 \; 0 \; 0 \; 0 \; 2 \; 0 \; 2 \; 1 \; 2 \; 2 \; 0 \; 0 \; 0 \; 0 \; 0 \; 2 \; 2 \; 0 \; 2 \; 0 \; 1 \; 1 \; 0 \; 2 \; 0 \; 0 \; 1 \; 0 \; 2 \; 2 \; 1
          \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ \end{smallmatrix}
          1 0 1 1]
        0.312
        t(99) = -4.5837, p-value = 0.0
In [ ]: print(t5)
```

TtestResult(statistic=-4.583748905283841, pvalue=1.3354060839215416e-05, df=99)

#### 討論三

測試當Y有等量三類別時‧和亂數X來進行Leave-one-out cross-validation的正確率 結果 發現平均正確率為0.312·統計上達顯著(t(99) = -4.5831, p-value < 0.0001) 與我在討論 一中說明的預期結果相符 (Y比例一致時,正確率會顯著略低於平均)

#### 總結論

當X和Y無關時,用Leave-one-out cross-validation建立X預測Y模型的正確率受Y中類別 的比例影響。 如果Y是等比例的,正確率會略低於chance level; 而當Y的比例越懸殊時, 下確率越高。

Please submit your notebook in PDF to NTU Cool by next Friday (11/10).