

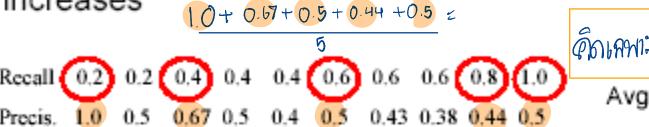






- Often want a single-number effectiveness measure
  - E.g., for a machine-learning algorithm to detect improvement
- Average precision is widely used in IR
- Calculate by averaging precision when recall

increases







# อพาประเภิษก้านพด เก่าใร - อากก่าก่านใน R- Precision (2) การ์เดืองให้อำนาก สามประกับ

 Precision at the R-th position in the ranking of results for a query that has R relevant documents.

| Model | Manual | Inn | In

n	doc#	relevant
1	588	Х
2	589	X
3	576	
4	590	X
5	986	
6	592	X
7	984	
8	988	
9	578	
10	985	
11	103	
12	591	
13	772	X
14	990	

$$R = \# \text{ of relevant docs} = 5$$

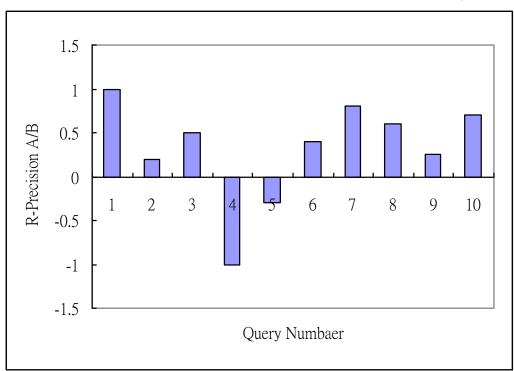
R-Precision = 
$$3/5 = 0.60$$

## **Precision Histograms**

A 2 algo: 10 คำกาม ส่งกามไป เล้า ทำไปแล่ง R-pre เพื่อหาว่า กามในแบบมากับ

 Use R-precision measures to compare the retrieval history of two algorithms through visual inspection

$$RP_{A/B}(i) = RP_A(i) - RP_B(i)$$
 ואלא ד ואאייהיט א





### F-Measure

- One measure of performance that takes into account both recall and precision.
- Harmonic mean of recall and precision:

 Compared to arithmetic mean, both need to be high for harmonic mean to be high.

# E Measure (parameterized F Measure)

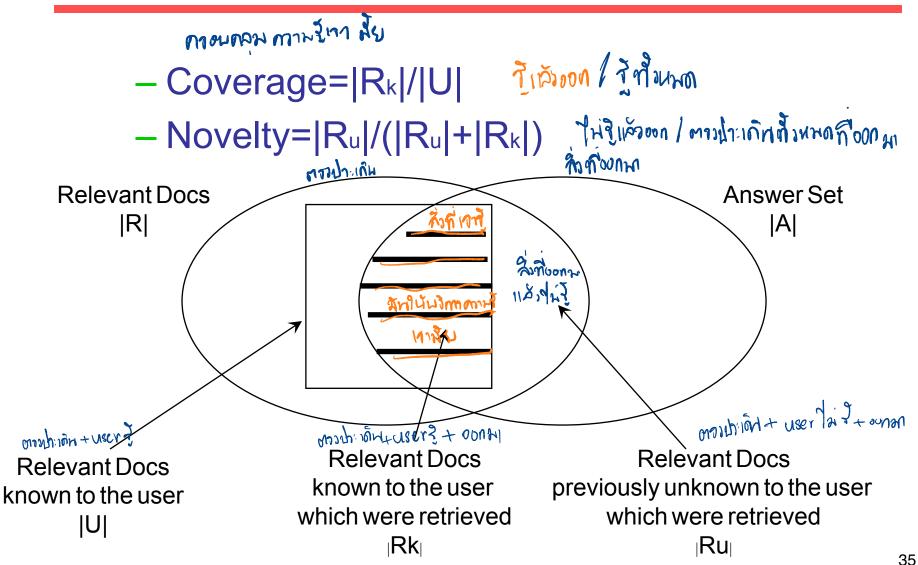
A variant of F measure that allows

weighting emphasis on precision over recall: 
$$E = \frac{(1+\beta^2)PR}{\beta^2 P + R} = \frac{(1+\beta^2)}{\frac{\beta^2}{R} + \frac{1}{P}}$$
• Value of  $\beta$  controls trade-off:

- - $-\beta$  = 1: Equally weight precision and recall (E=F).
  - $-\beta > 1$ : Weight precision more.
  - $-\beta$  < 1: Weight recall more.



#### **User-Oriented Measure**



### **Fallout Rate**



- Problems with both precision and recall:
  - Number of irrelevant documents in the collection is not taken into account.
  - Recall is undefined when there is no relevant document in the collection.
  - Precision is undefined when no document is retrieved.

10 Mionochilan & return

Fallout = no. of nonrelevant items retrieved

total no. of nonrelevant items in the collection