

# **Precision and Recall**

True Positive Rate (Recall or Sensitivity)
TP rate = TP / (TP + FN)

Positive Predictive Value (Precision)
PP value = TP / (TP + FP)

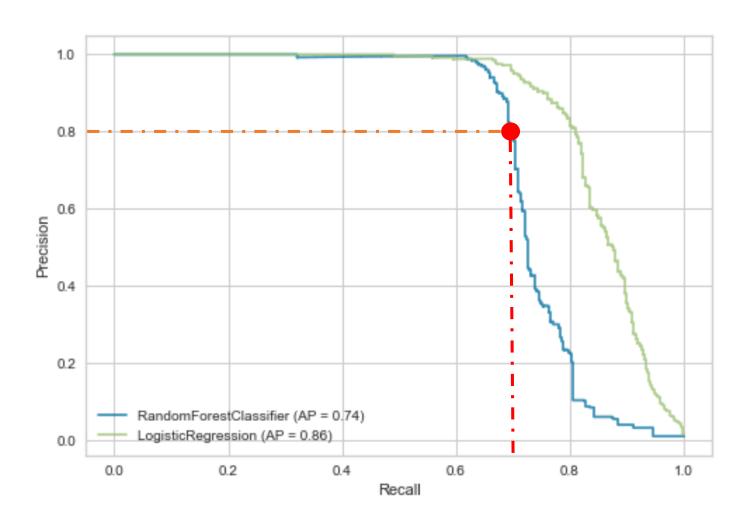


• The Precision-Recall Curve shows the relationship between precision and recall for every cut-off / Discriminant Probability Threshold.

- The PRC is a graph with:
  - ✓ Recall in the x-axis
  - ✓ Precision in the y-axis

 Every point on the PRC represents a chosen cut-off. Every point provides the precision and the recall for a certain cut-off / threshold.

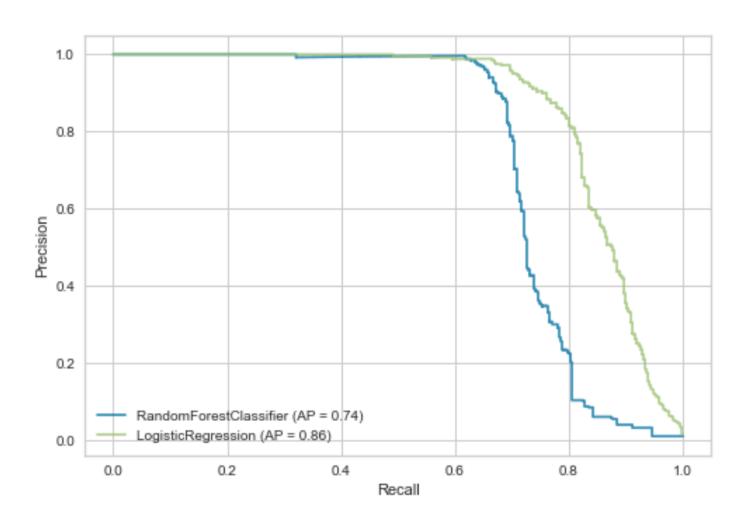




#### For the threshold at •:

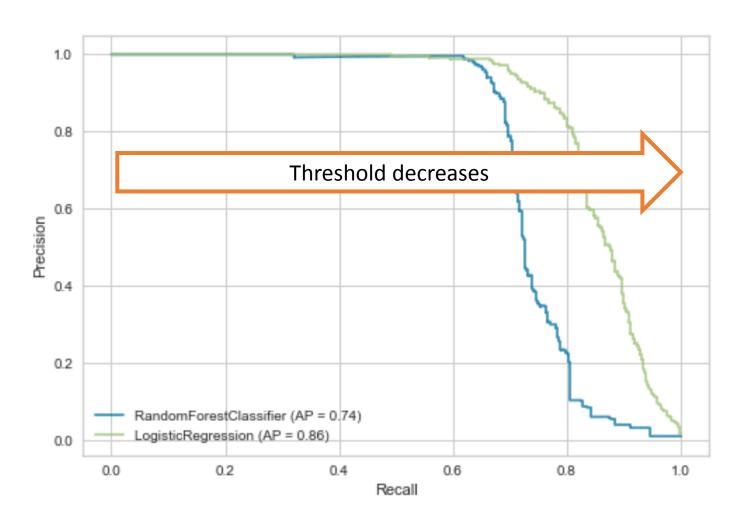
- Precision = 0.8
- Recall = 0.7





- The area under the PRC provides an aggregate measure of performance across all possible classification thresholds.
- Higher area indicates better model performance

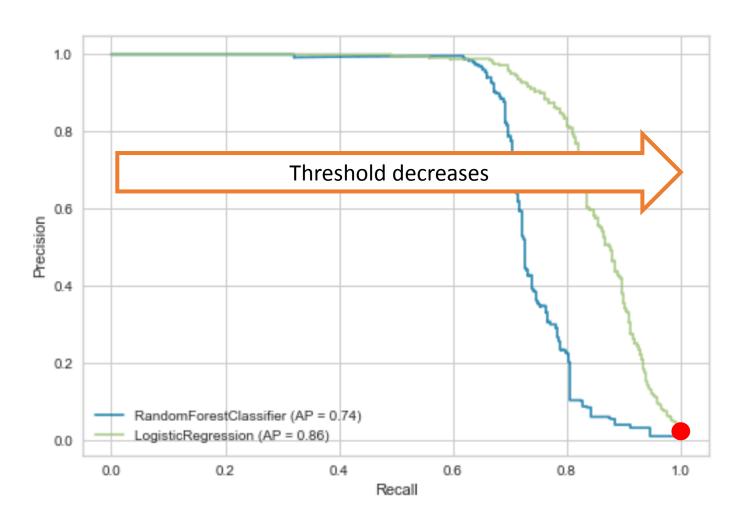




#### As threshold decreases:

- Precision decreases
  - TP / (TP + FP)
- Recall increases
  - (TP / (TP + FN) )

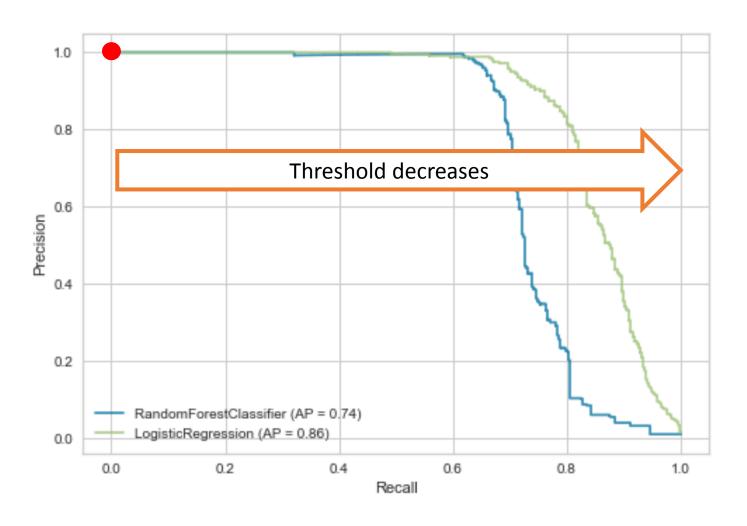




#### As threshold decreases:

- Precision decreases
  - TP / (TP + FP)
- Recall increases
  - (TP / (TP + FN) )
- Threshold = 0
  - Recall = 1
  - Precision ~ balance ratio



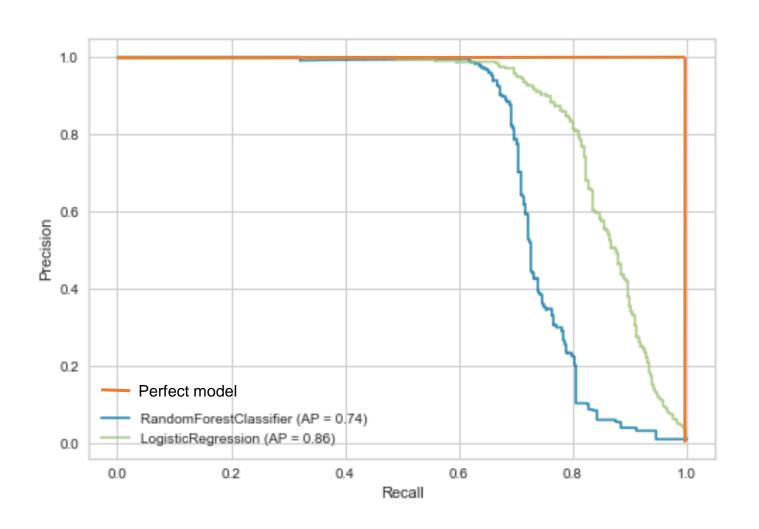


#### As threshold decreases:

- Precision decreases
  - TP / (TP + FP)
- Recall increases
  - (TP / (TP + FN) )
- Threshold approx.
  - Recall approx. 0
  - Precision approx. 1



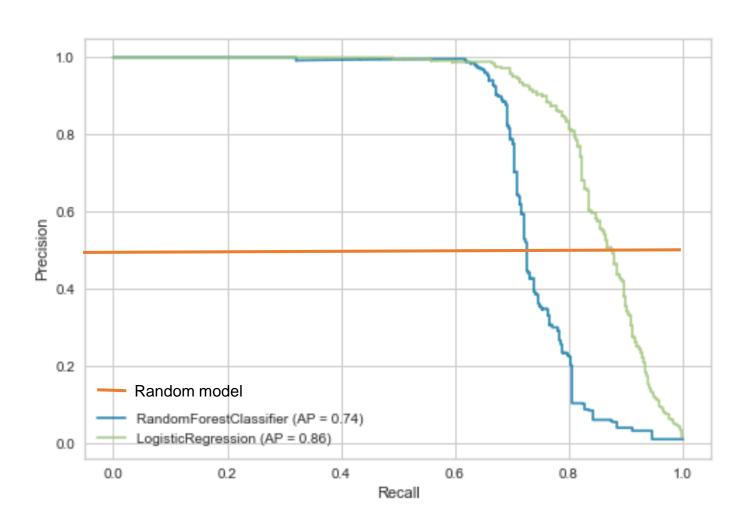
# Precision-Recall Curve: Perfect model







### Precision-Recall Curve: Random



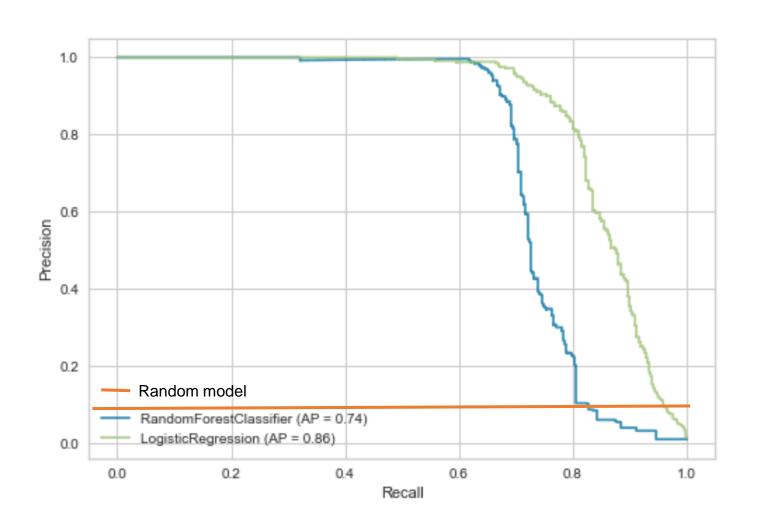
Random model on perfectly balanced data

For all thresholds:

- Precision = 0.5
  - Half of the positive predictions are wrong
- Recall varies



### Precision-Recall Curve: Random



Random model on imbalanced data

Balancing ratio 1:10

For all thresholds:

- Precision = balancing ratio
- Recall varies



### PRC vs ROC Curve

• It is harder to discriminate between ROC curves with large areas under the curve.

- PRC are robust to data imbalance
  - Better / more visual indicator to compare model performance





# THANK YOU

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