



# Precision, Recall and F-measure

# Precision and Recall

- True Positive Rate (Recall or Sensitivity)

$$TP_{rate} = TP / (TP + FN)$$

- True Negative Rate

$$TN_{rate} = TN / (FP + TN)$$

- Positive Predictive Value (Precision)

$$PP_{value} = TP / (TP + FP)$$

- Negative predictive Value

$$NP_{value} = TN / (TN + FN)$$

# Precision and Recall

- True Positive Rate (Recall or Sensitivity)

$$TP_{rate} = TP / (TP + FN)$$

Minority  
class

- True Negative Rate

$$TN_{rate} = TN / (FP + TN)$$

Majority  
class

- Positive Predictive Value (Precision)

$$PP_{value} = TP / (TP + FP)$$

Minority  
class

- Negative predictive Value

$$NP_{value} = TN / (TN + FN)$$

Majority  
class

# Precision and Recall

- Both precision and recall vary between 0 and 1
- To select and tune machine learning models, our goal is to maximize both precision and recall.
- Both precision and recall depend on a probability threshold
  - Values vary depending on the threshold we use to determine the class output

# F-measure

- The F1 score is a weighted harmonic mean of precision and recall.

$$F\text{-measure} = \frac{2 \times \text{Precision} \times \text{Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}}$$



# F-measure

- The F1 score is a weighted harmonic mean of precision and recall.
- The best score is 1.0 and the worst is 0.0.
- Optimizing this metric produces the best balance between precision and recall



# Support

- Support is the number of actual occurrences of the class in the specified dataset.
- Indicates structural weaknesses in the reported scores. Highlights imbalanced datasets.
- Doesn't change between models but instead diagnoses the evaluation process.

# Recall

Target	Prediction
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	1
0	1
0	0
0	0
1	0
1	1
1	1

- Recall =  $TP / (TP + FN)$
- Recall =  $2 / (2+1) = 2 / 3 = 0.66$



# Precision

Target	Prediction
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	1
0	1
0	0
0	0
1	0
1	1
1	1

- Precision =  $TP / (TP + FP)$
- Precision =  $2 / (2+2) = 2 / 4 = 0.5$

# F-measure

Target	Prediction
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	1
0	1
0	0
0	0
1	0
1	1
1	1

- $\text{Recall} = 2 / (2+1) = 2 / 3 = 0.66$
- $\text{Precision} = 2 / (2+2) = 2 / 4 = 0.5$

$$F\text{-measure} = \frac{2 \times \text{Precision} \times \text{Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}}$$

$$F\text{-measure} = \frac{2 \times 0.5 \times 0.66}{0.5 + 0.66} = 0.57$$

# Support

Target	Prediction
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	1
0	1
0	0
0	0
1	0
1	1
1	1

- Majority class = 7
- Minority class = 3

# Measures per class

Target	Prediction
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	1
0	1
0	0
0	0
1	0
1	1
1	1

- True Positive Rate (Recall or Sensitivity)

$$\text{TP rate} = \text{TP} / (\text{TP} + \text{FN})$$

$$\text{TP rate} = 2 / (2 + 1) = 0.66$$

- True Negative Rate

$$\text{TN rate} = \text{TN} / (\text{FP} + \text{TN})$$

$$\text{TN rate} = 5 / (2 + 5) = 0.71$$

- Positive Predictive Value (Precision)

$$\text{PP value} = \text{TP} / (\text{TP} + \text{FP})$$

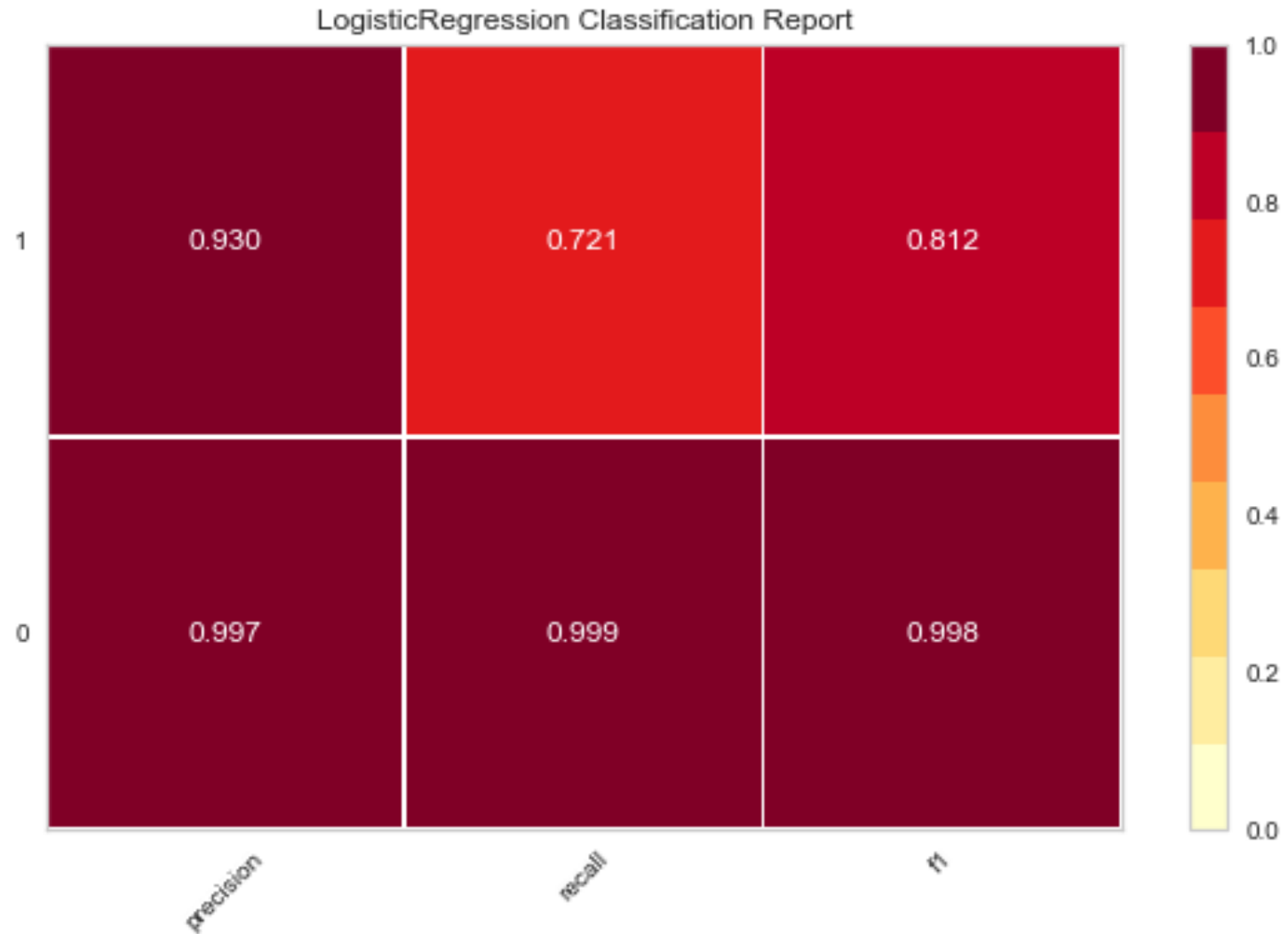
$$\text{PP value} = 2 / (2 + 2) = 0.5$$

- Negative predictive Value

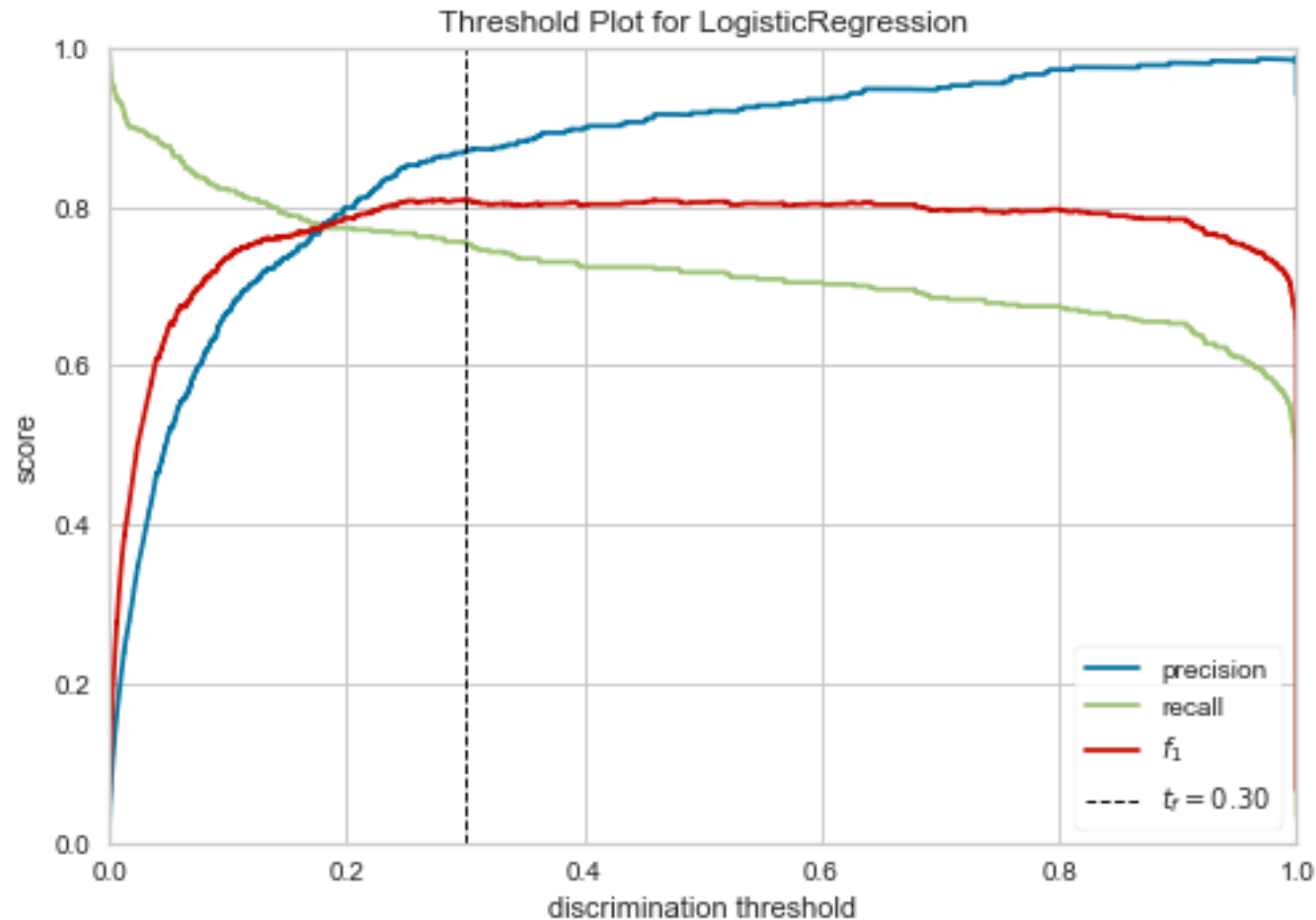
$$\text{NP value} = \text{TN} / (\text{TN} + \text{FN})$$

$$\text{NP value} = 5 / (5 + 1) = 0.82$$

# Breakdown



# Optimising the threshold



Discrimination threshold: probability above which we classify a sample as positive

The optimal threshold is that at which F-measure is highest

# THANK YOU

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