1. Accuracy and precision in a CI – for example!

Apparently a narrow **confidence interval** implies that there is a smaller chance of obtaining an observation within that **interval**, therefore, our **accuracy** is higher. Also a 95% **confidence interval** is narrower than a 99% **confidence interval** which is wider. The 99% **confidence interval is more accurate** than the 95%.

1. Size 1 – 10. For sex for example: We need 10 samples of woman and 10 of man? Or 10 in total?? Unbalanced samples matters?
2. Accuracy x Precision in Matrix of results. What look? Diagonals of TP + TN ?
3. ROC Curve
4. Std = Variance ( number of variables)