

# Lecture 16:

# Classification

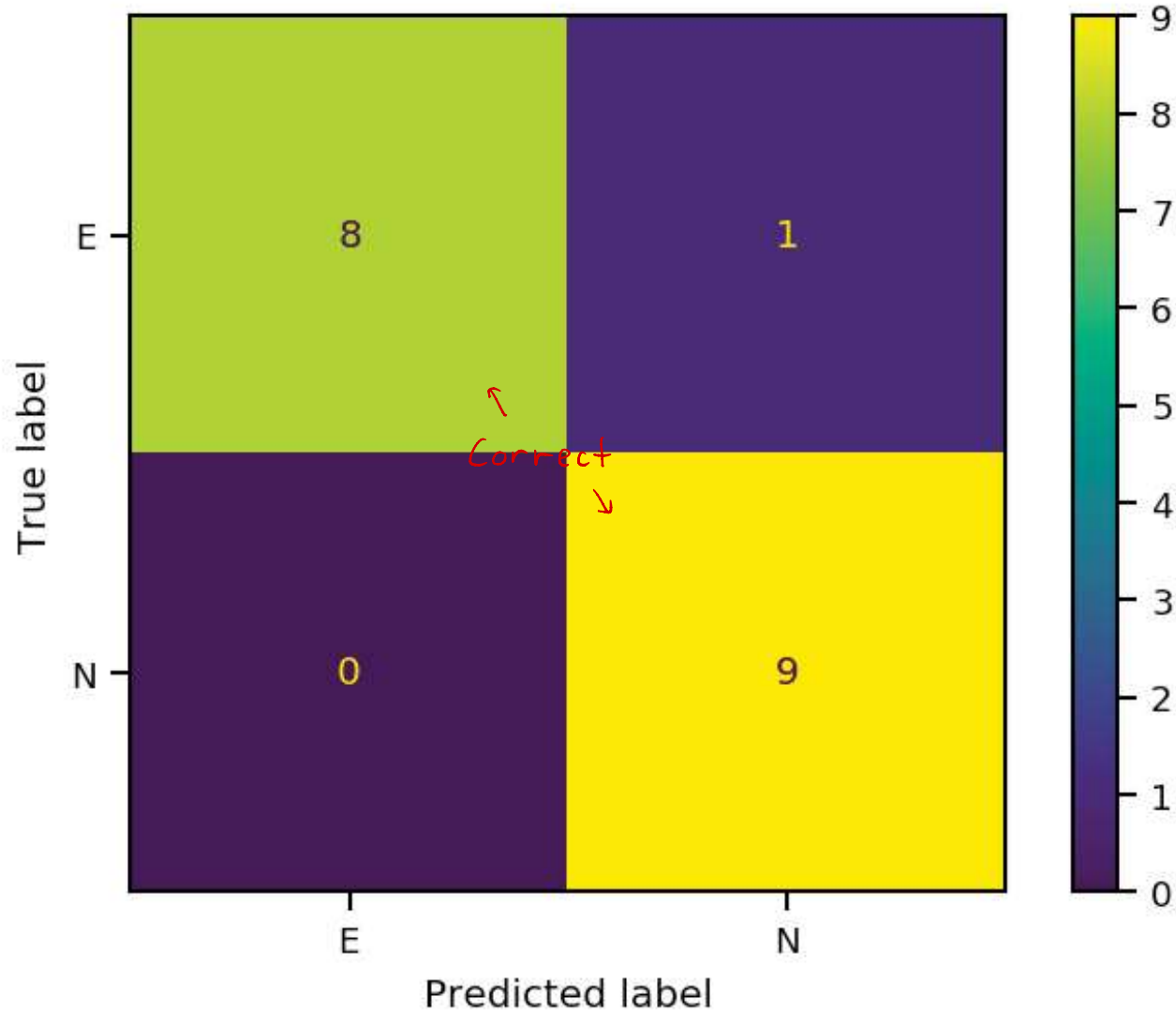
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## Diagnostics for classification

*How to determine if the classification is good enough*

# Confusion matrix

*Run diagnostics on validation data*



# Accuracy score

obs  
validation  $\begin{cases} x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n^v} \\ y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{n^v} \end{cases}$

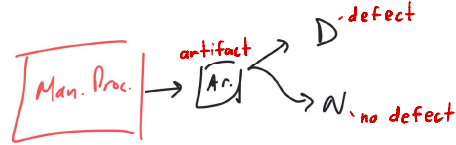
pred  $\hat{y}_1, \hat{y}_2, \dots, \hat{y}_{n^v}$

$\text{acc}(\hat{y}_{1:n^v}, y_{1:n^v}) = \%$  of observations correctly

$$= \frac{1}{n^v} \sum_{i=1}^{n^{\text{predicted}}} \mathbb{1}_{\{y_i\}}(\hat{y}_i)$$

indicator  
function

# Imbalanced data



N N N N N N D N N N ...

Stupid Model  $(x) = N$  with 100% prob.

→ 99% accuracy because D happens only 1% of the time.

Because of imbalance between N and D.



True positives = TP = # of correctly predicted D.

True negatives = TN = # of correctly predicted N.

False positives = FP = # of predicted D that were wrong.

False negatives = FN = # of predicted N that were wrong.

Sensitivity =  $\frac{TP}{TP + FN}$  = % of D that were predicted correctly.

Specificity =  $\frac{TN}{TN + FP}$  = % of N that were predicted correctly.

Balanced accuracy =  $\frac{1}{2} (\text{Sensitivity} + \text{Specificity})$

=  $\frac{1}{2} (\% \text{ of corr. pred. D's} + \% \text{ of corr. pred. N})$

Stupid Model's balan. acc. =  $\frac{1}{2} (0 + 1) = 0.5$

# More Metrics

- Cross entropy loss
- Receiver operating characteristics curve
- f1-score
- Brier score
- ...