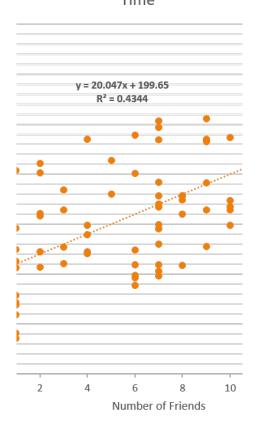


Evaluation Methods

School of Information Studies
Syracuse University

Evaluation Methods







Agenda

- Intro
- R-squared
- P-values
- Model validation



R-Squared

$$R^{2} = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i} (y_{i} - \widehat{y}_{i})^{2}}{\sum_{i} (y_{i} - \overline{y}_{i})^{2}}$$

Im(formula = hardness ~ dens, data = hardness)

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max -338.40 -96.98 -15.71 92.71 625.06

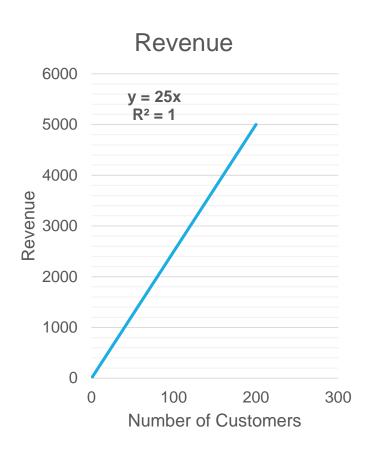
Coefficients:

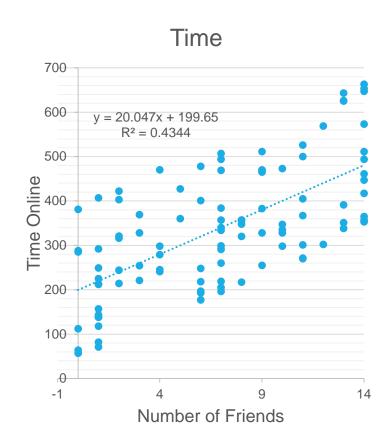
Residual standard error: 183.1 on 34 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.9493, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9478

F-statistic: 637 on 1 and 34 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

R-Squared (cont.)





P-Values

- Low p-value?
 - Highly unlikely to occur randomly, therefore significant
- High p-value?
 - Coefficient might actually be zero, therefore consider removing from model

lm(formula = hardness ~ dens, data = hardness)

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max -338.40 -96.98 -15.71 92.71 625.06

Coefficients:

Residual standard error: 183.1 on 34 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.9493, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9478

F-statistic: 637 on 1 and 34 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

Model Validation

- Collect new data
- Compare the results with:
 - Theoretical expectation (how much should a 0bedroom house cost?)
 - Earlier empirical studies
 - Simulation (see GPA example from text)
- Split the original data with one portion for training and one for testing

Confusion Matrix

- True positive
- False positive
- Accuracy
- Precision
- Specificity

