True positive rate (Sensitivity)

true positive rate =
$$\frac{\text{# of true positives}}{\text{# of known positives}}$$

(Proportion of actual positives that are correctly identified)

True negative rate (Specificity)

true negative rate =
$$\frac{\text{# of true negatives}}{\text{# of known negatives}}$$

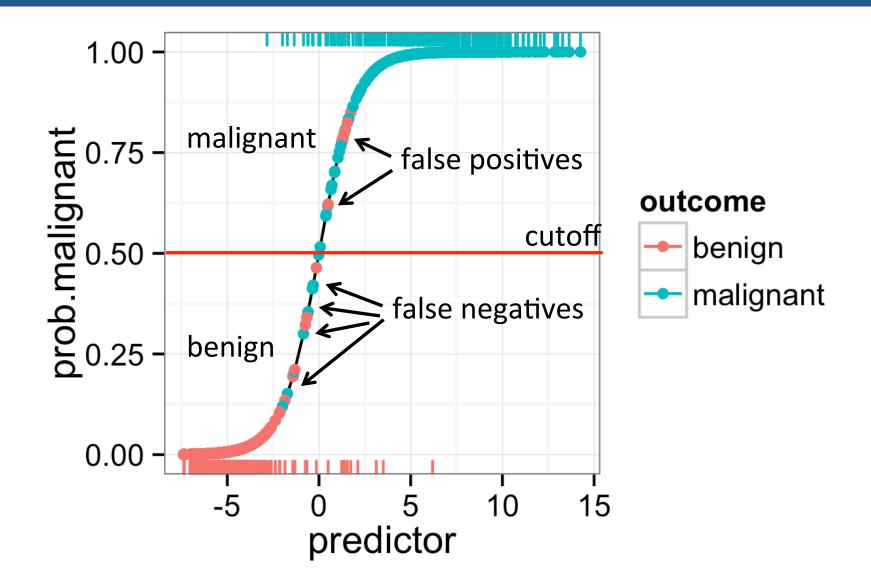
(Proportion of actual negatives that are correctly identified)

False positive rate (1 – Specificity)

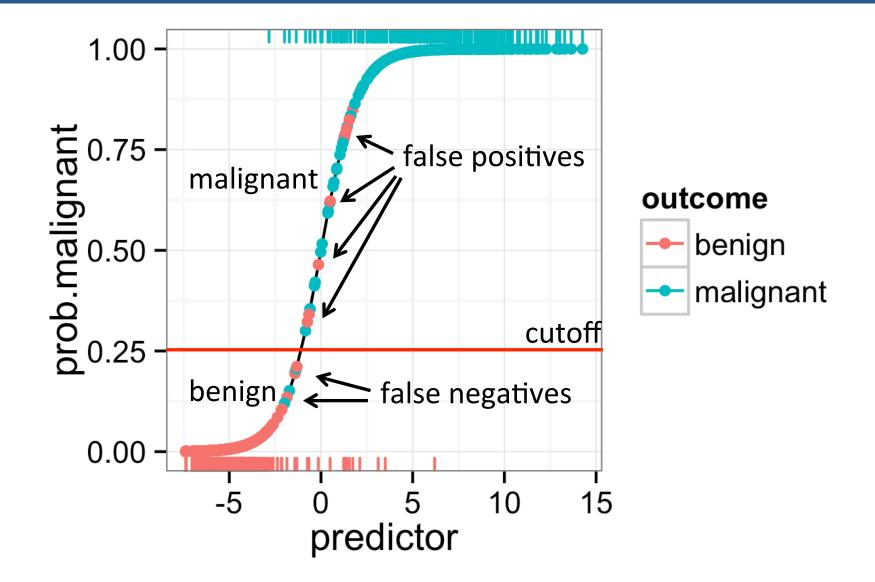
false positive rate =
$$\frac{\text{# of false positives}}{\text{# of known negatives}}$$

(Proportion of actual negatives that are incorrectly identified)

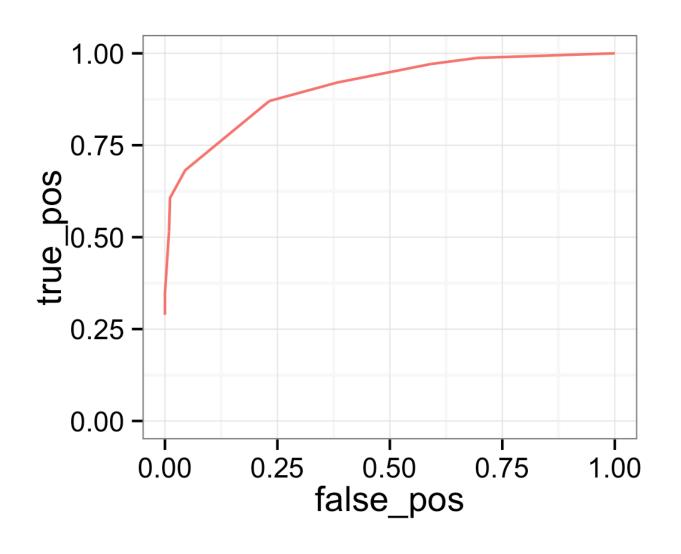
Sensitivity and specificity depend on a chosen cutoff



Sensitivity and specificity depend on a chosen cutoff



We usually plot the true pos. rate vs. the false pos. rate for all possible cutoffs



ROC curve

Receiver
Operating
Characteristic
curve

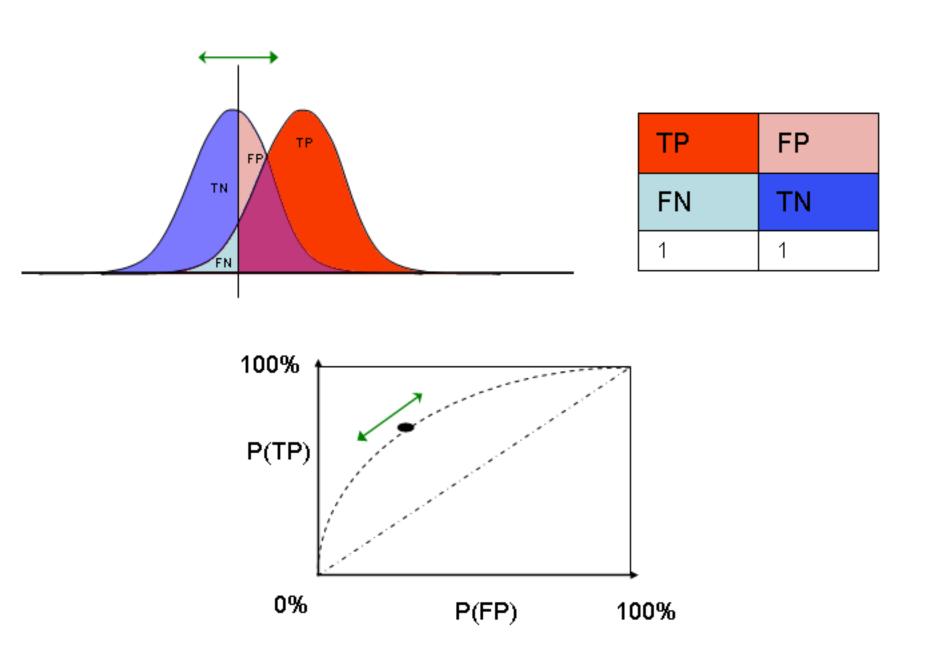
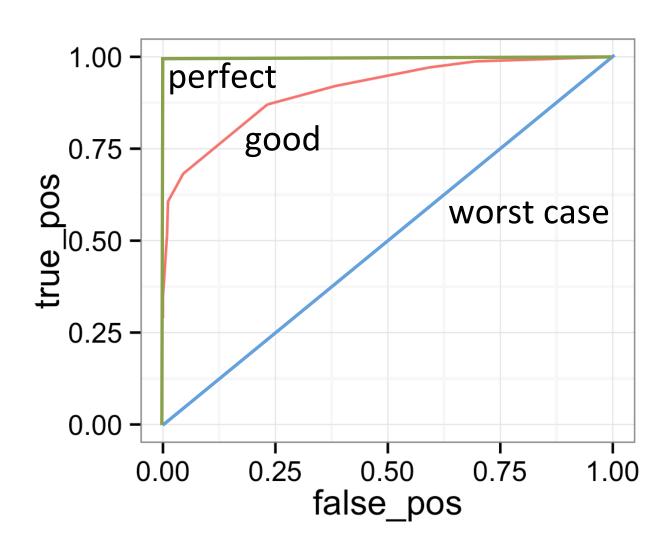
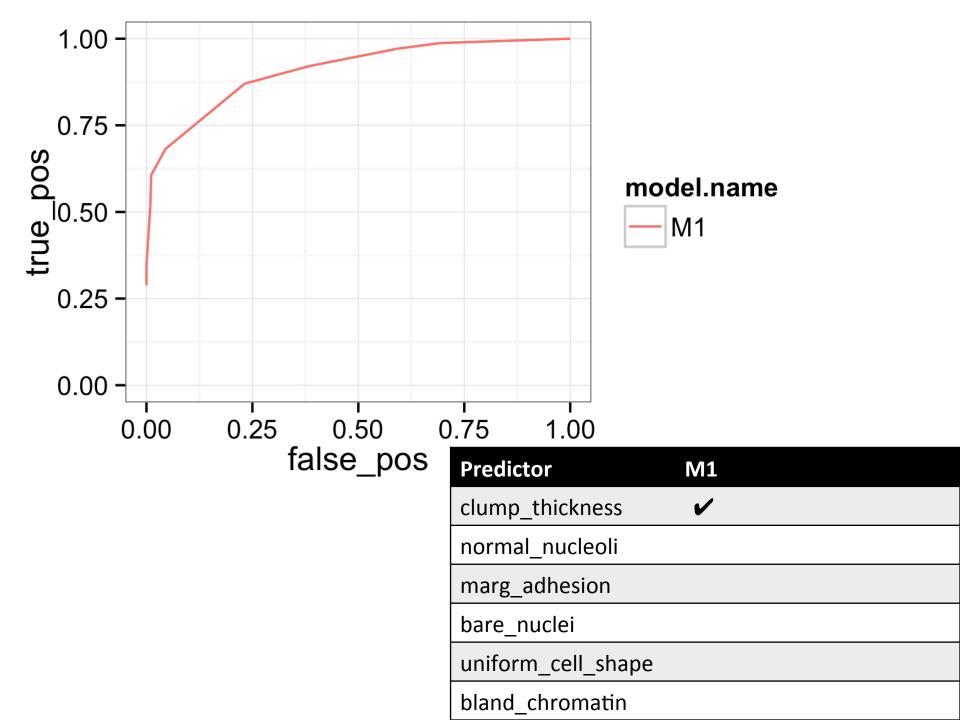


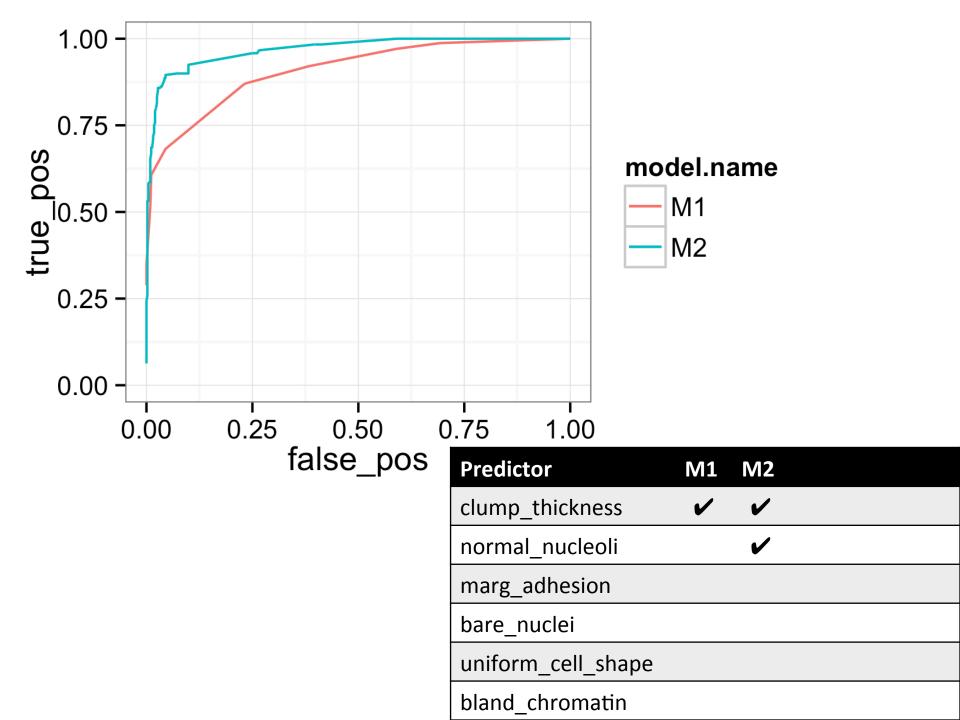
Image from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Receiver_operating_characteristic

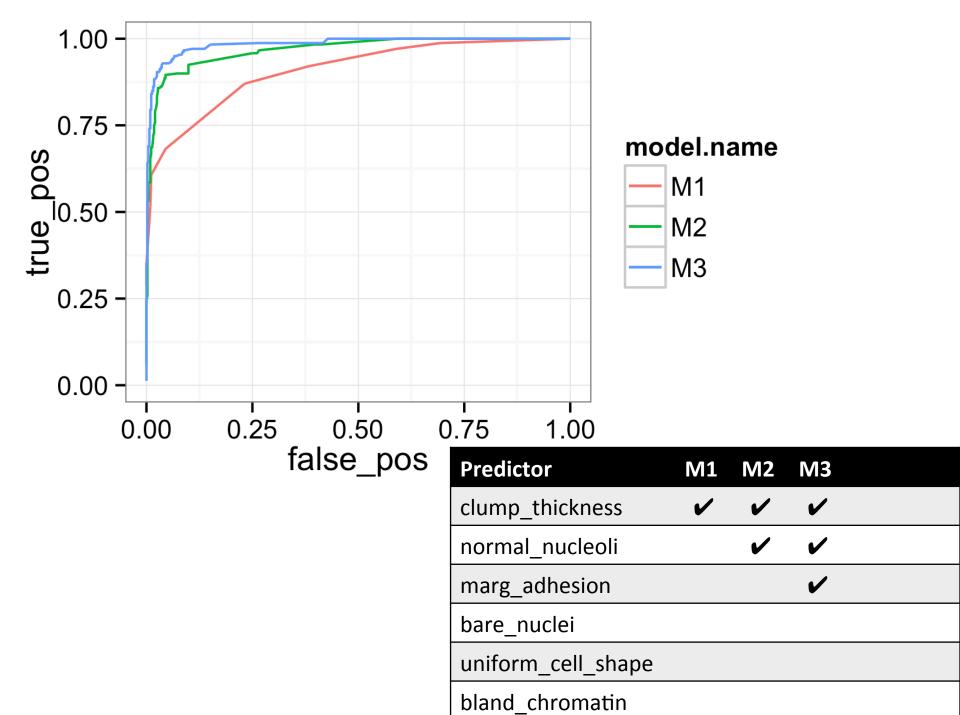
The area under the curve tells us how good a model's predictions are

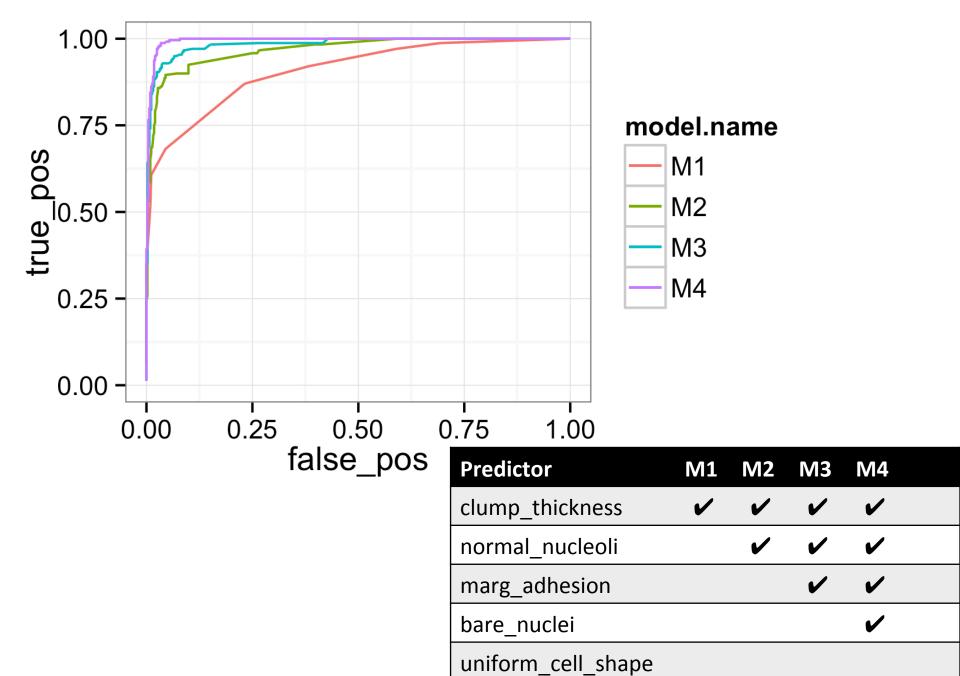


Let's look at the performance of several different models for the biopsy data set

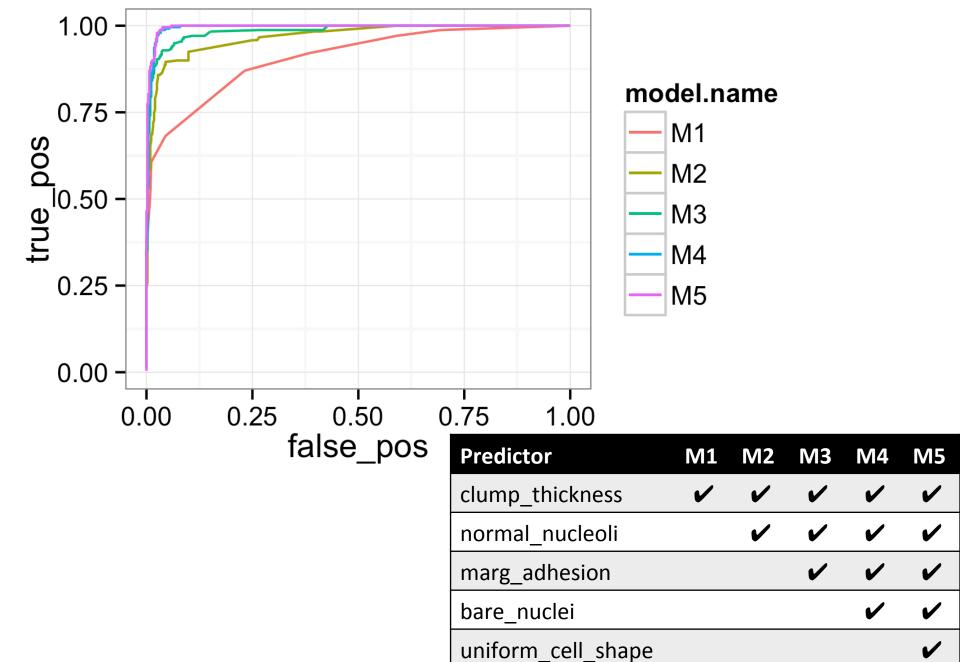




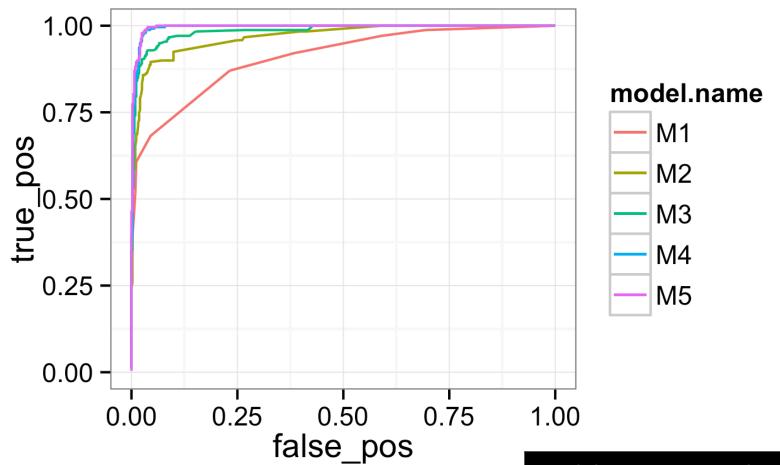




| bland_chromatin

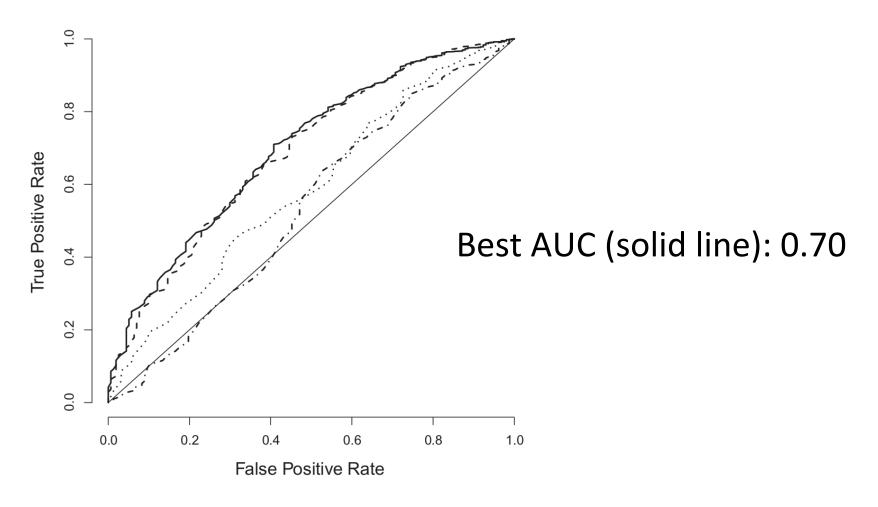


bland_chromatin



| Model | Area Under Curve (AUC) |
|-------|------------------------|
| M1 | 0.940 |
| M2 | 0.974 |
| M3 | 0.985 |
| M4 | 0.995 |
| M5 | 0.996 |

Things usually look much worse in real life



Keller, Mis, Jia, Wilke. Genome Biol. Evol. 4:80-88, 2012