

# True positive rate (Sensitivity)

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

(Proportion of actual positives that are correctly identified)

# True negative rate (Specificity)

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

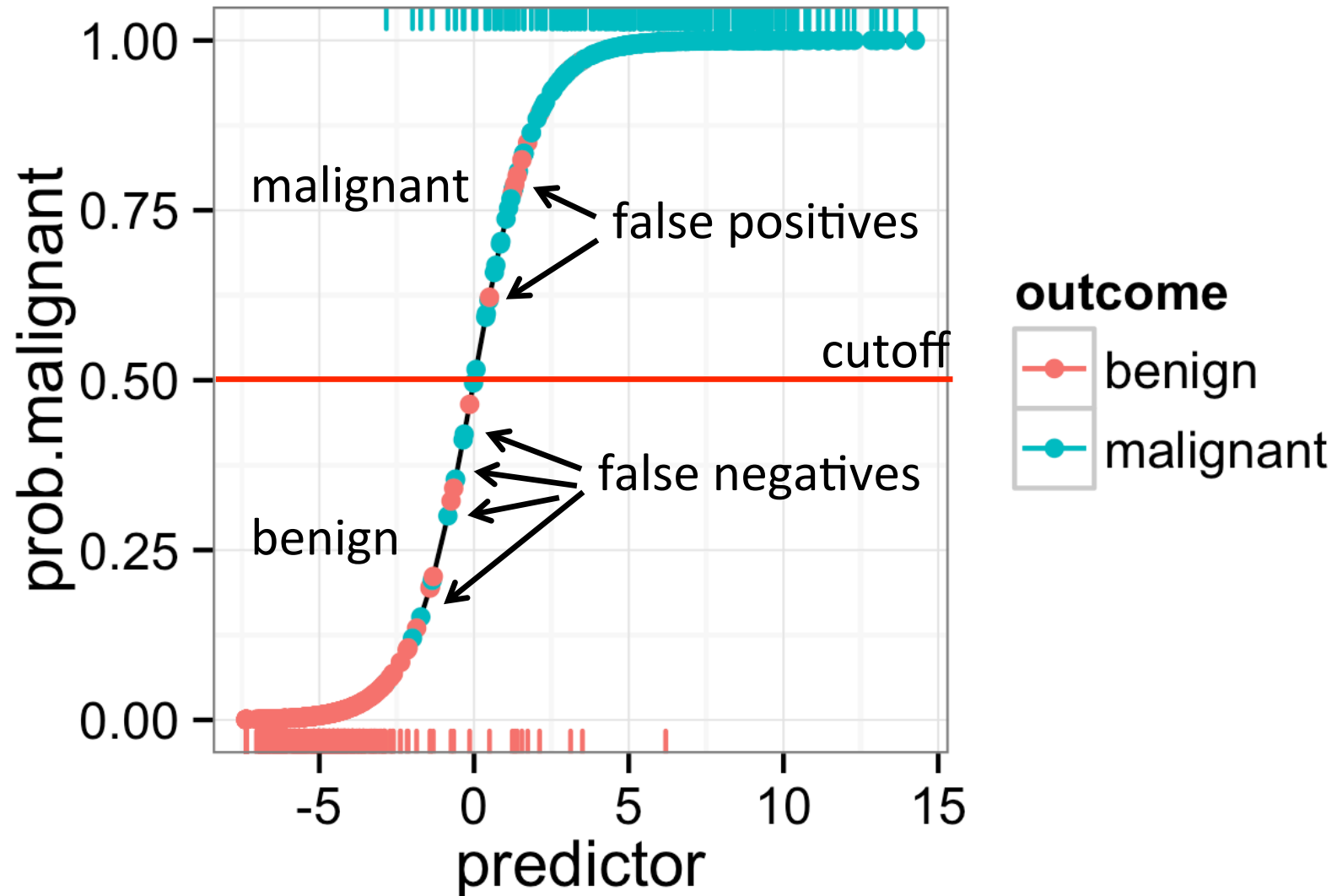
(Proportion of actual negatives that are correctly identified)

# False positive rate (1 – Specificity)

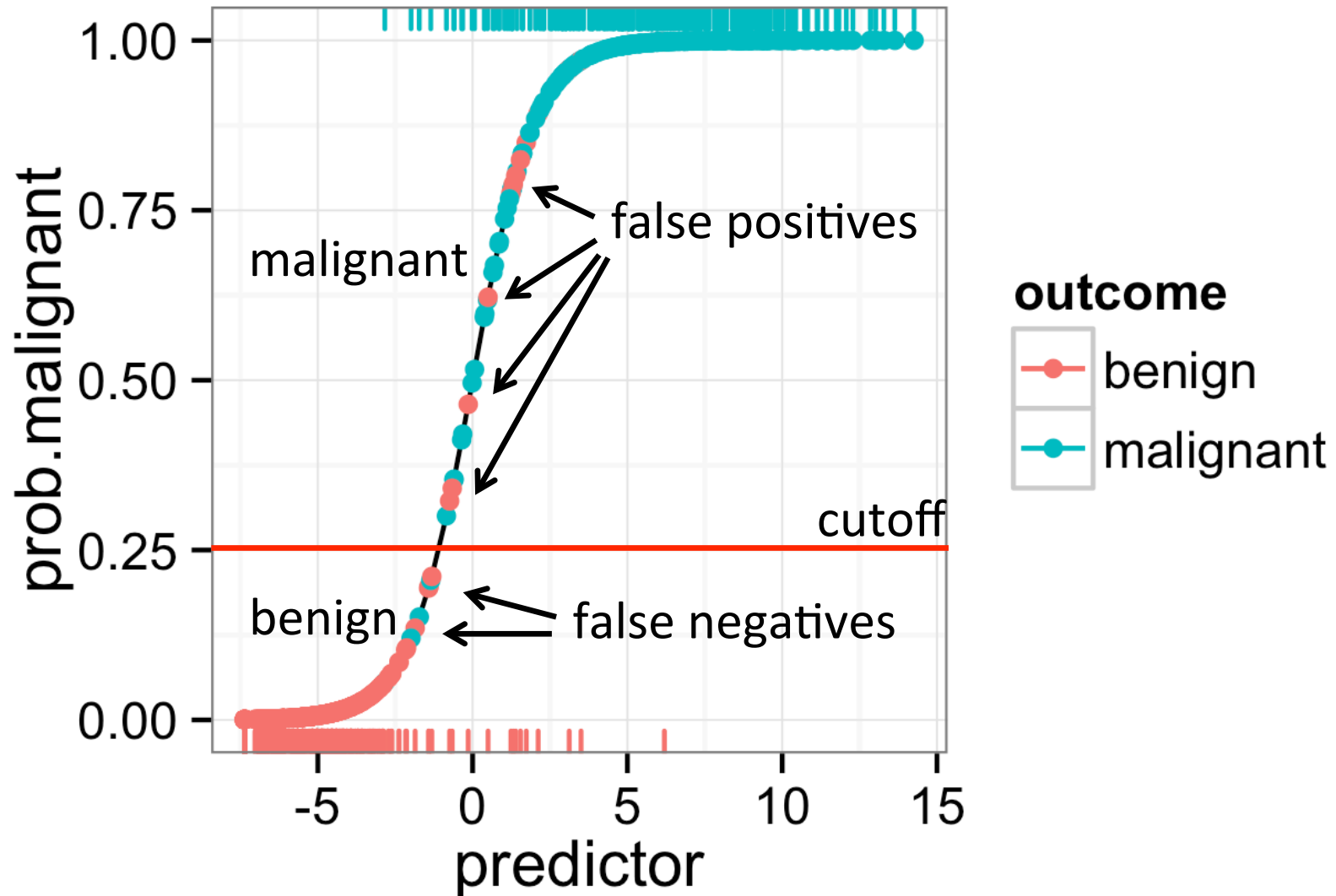
$$\text{false positive rate} = \frac{\# \text{ of false positives}}{\# \text{ of known negatives}}$$

(Proportion of actual negatives that are **incorrectly** identified)

# Sensitivity and specificity depend on a chosen cutoff

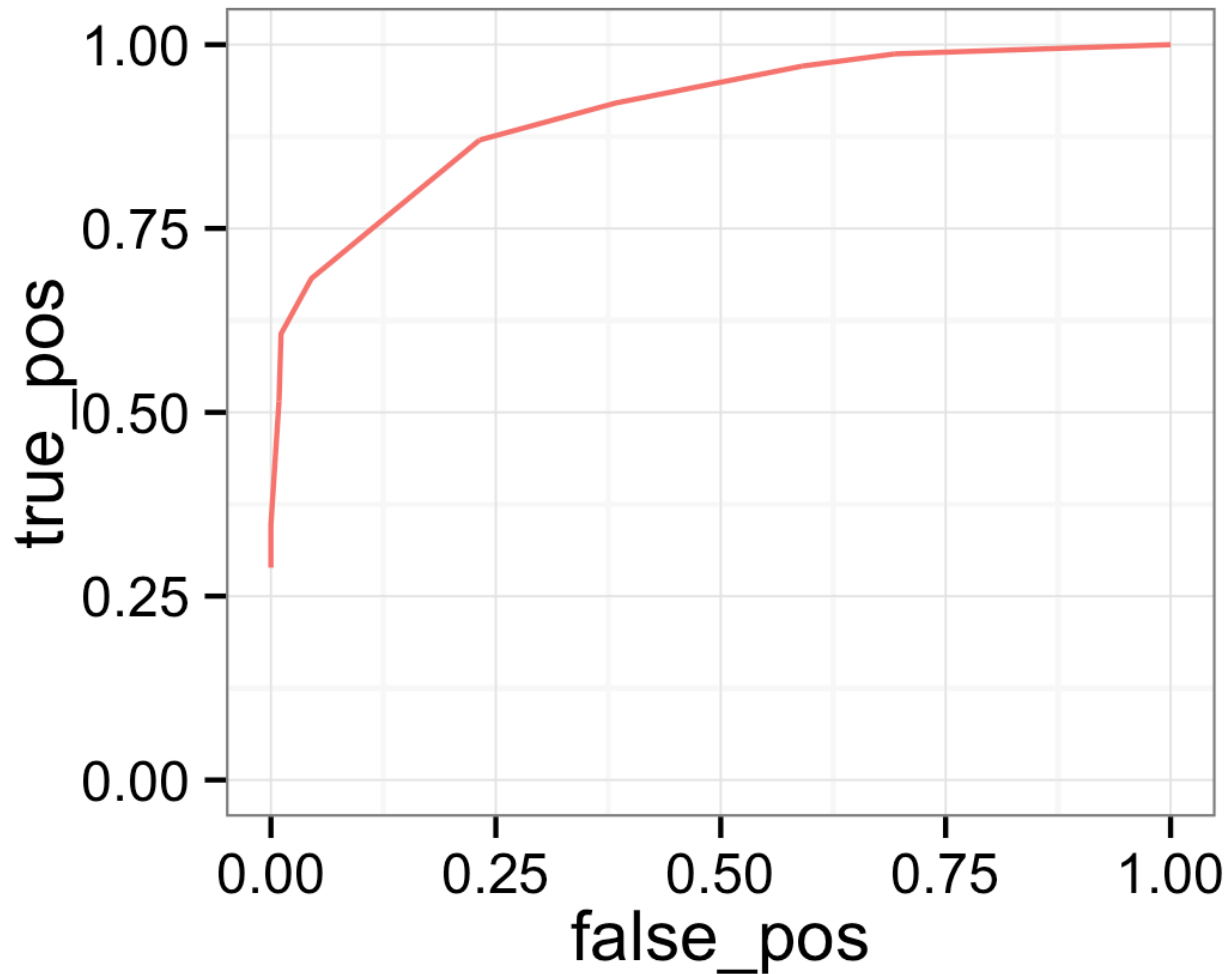


# Sensitivity and specificity depend on a chosen cutoff

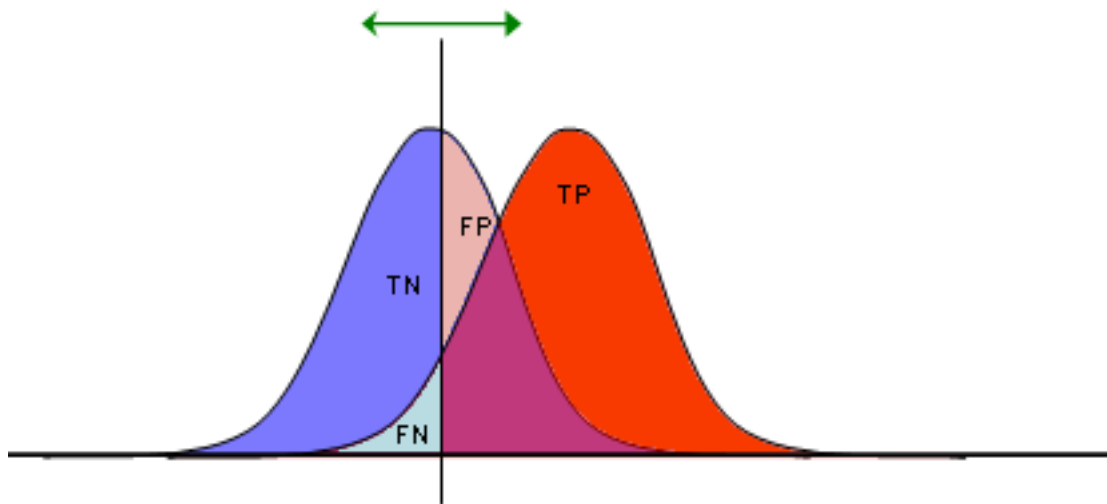


Do Part 1 of the worksheet now

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



**ROC curve**  
Receiver  
Operating  
Characteristic  
curve



TP	FP
FN	TN
1	1

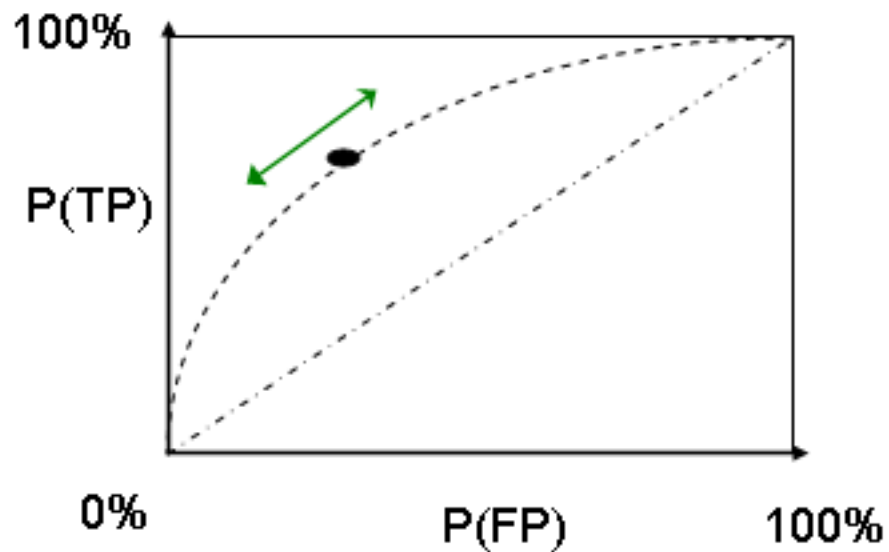


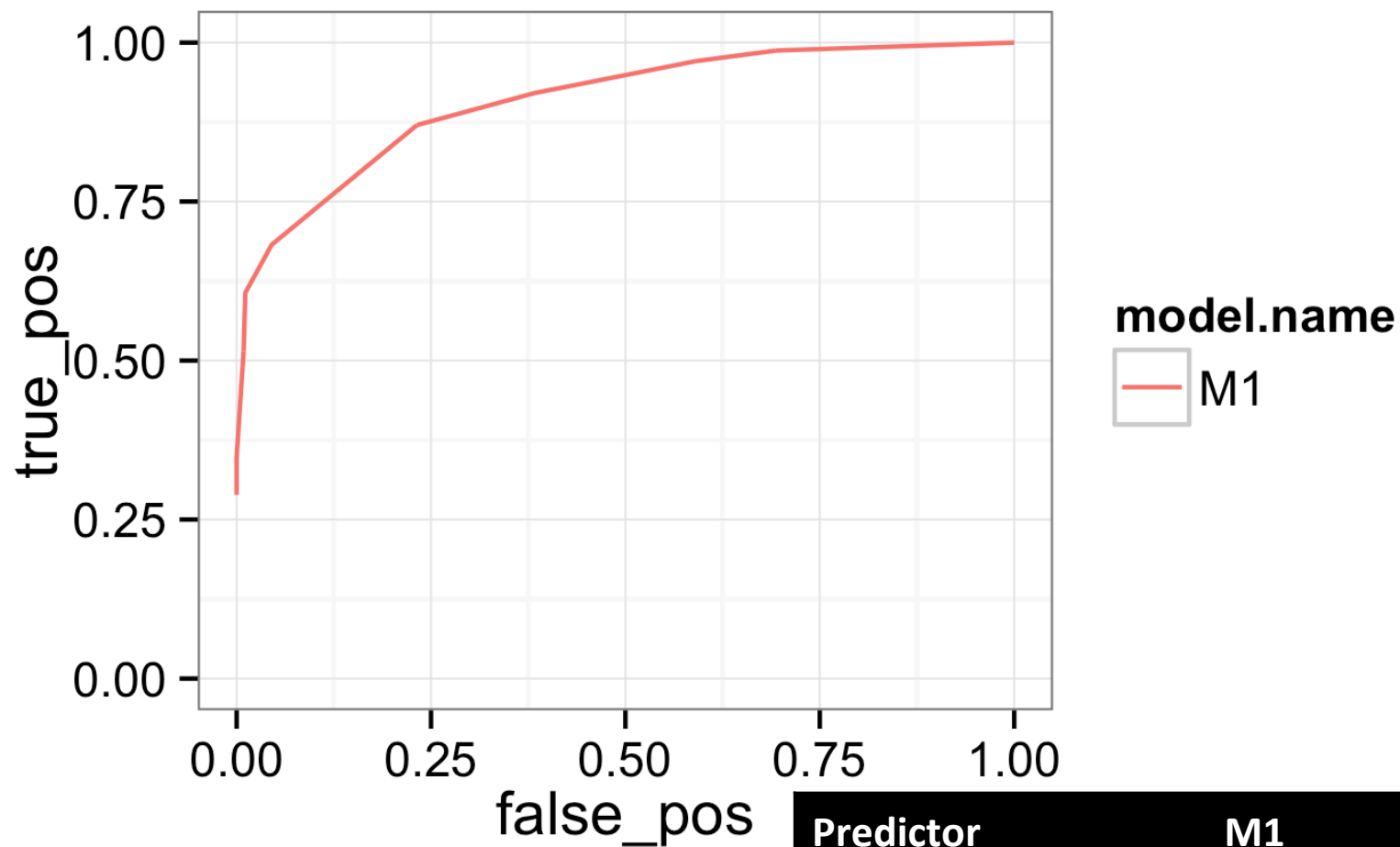
Image from: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Receiver\\_operating\\_characteristic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Receiver_operating_characteristic)



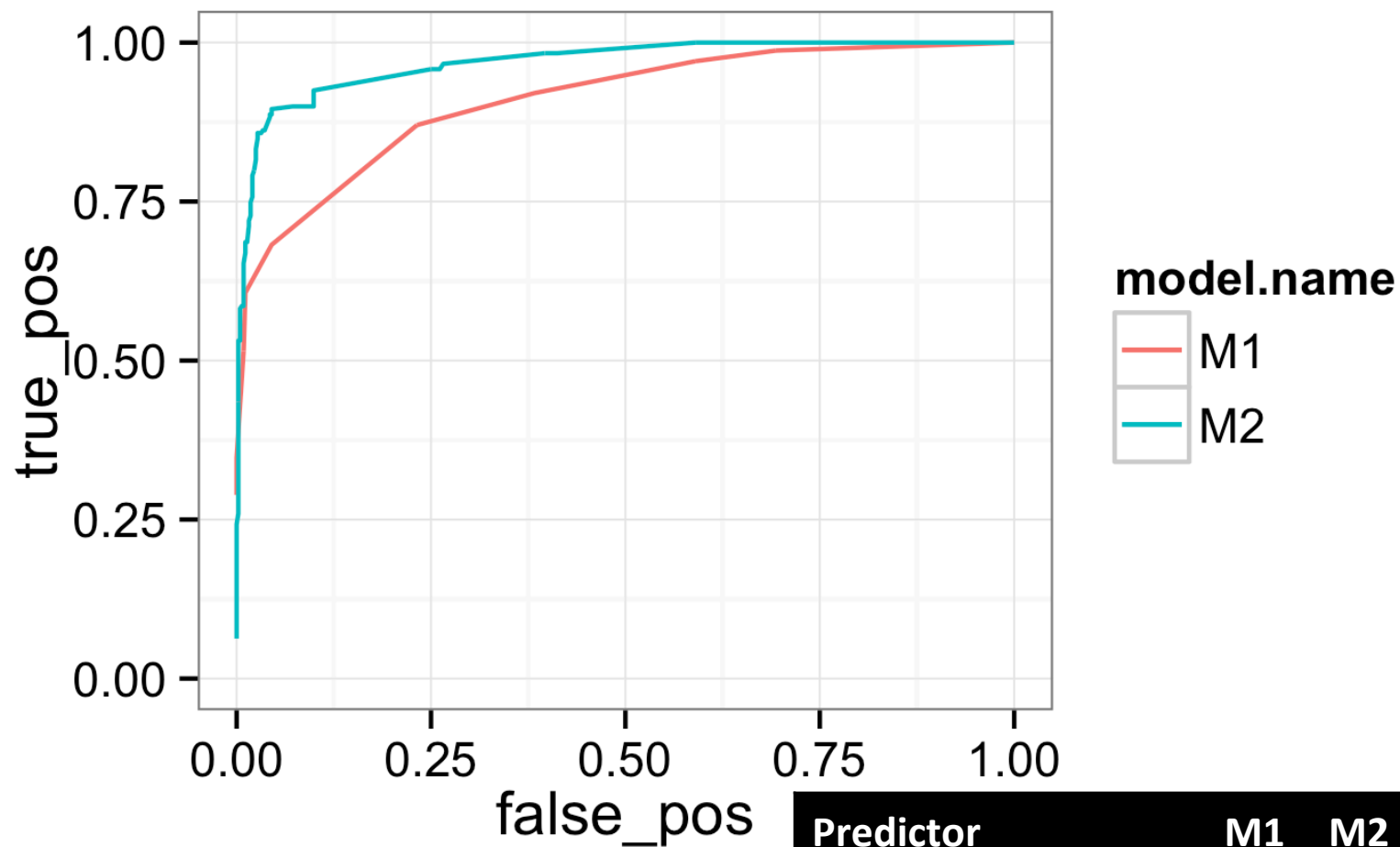
The area under the curve tells us how good a model's predictions are



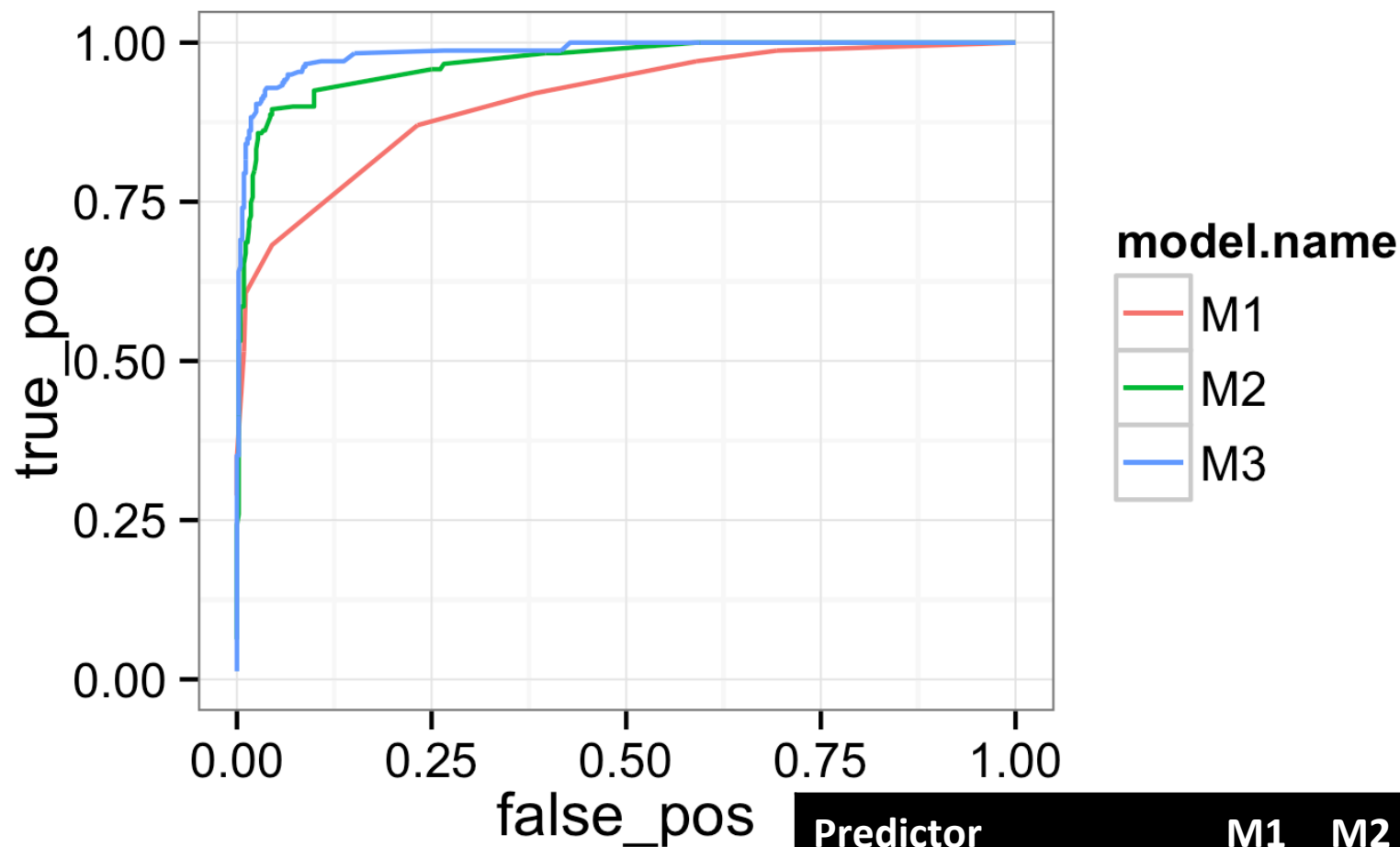
Let's look at the performance of several different models for the biopsy data set



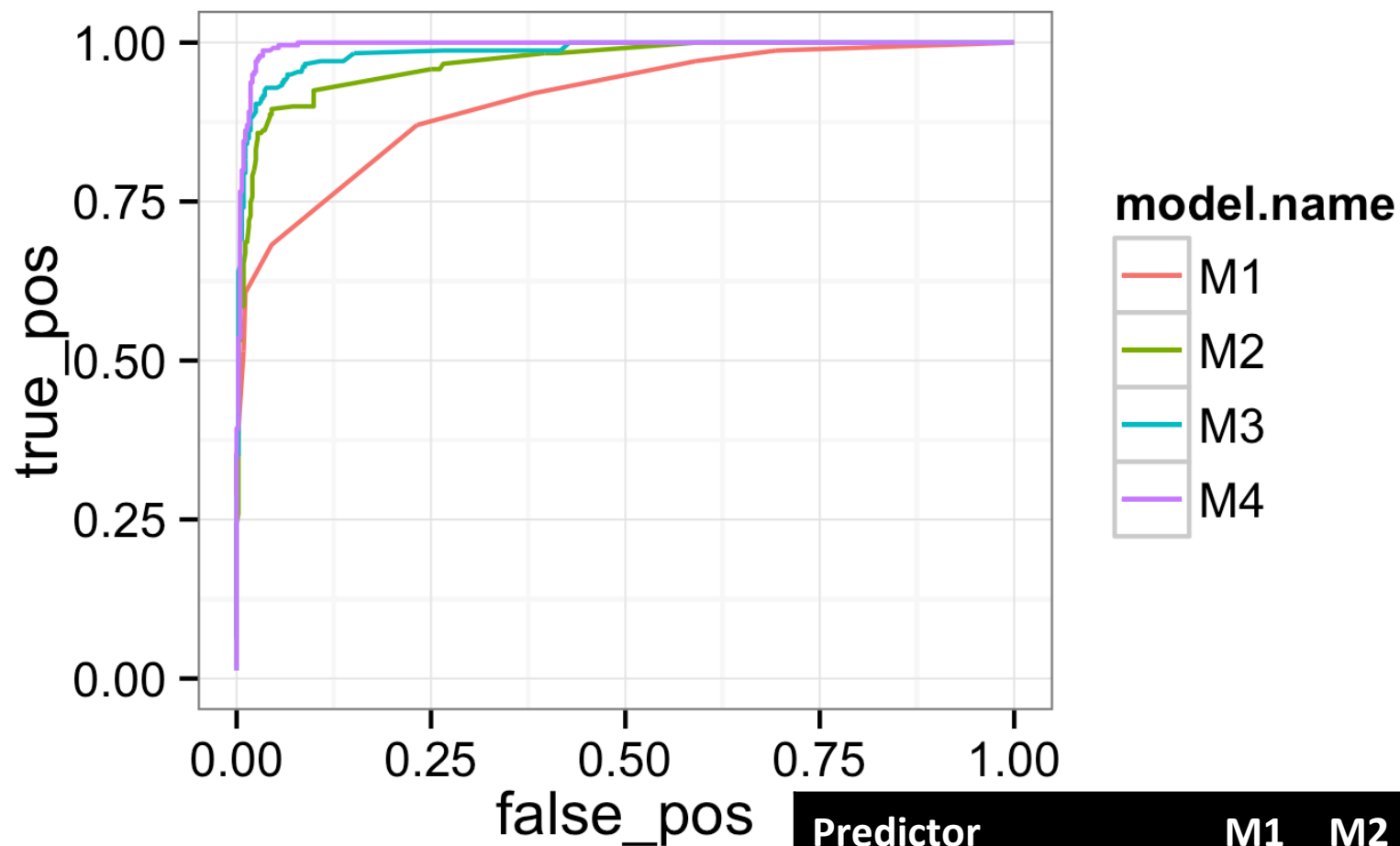
Predictor	M1
clump_thickness	✓
normal_nucleoli	
marg_adhesion	
bare_nuclei	
uniform_cell_shape	
bland_chromatin	



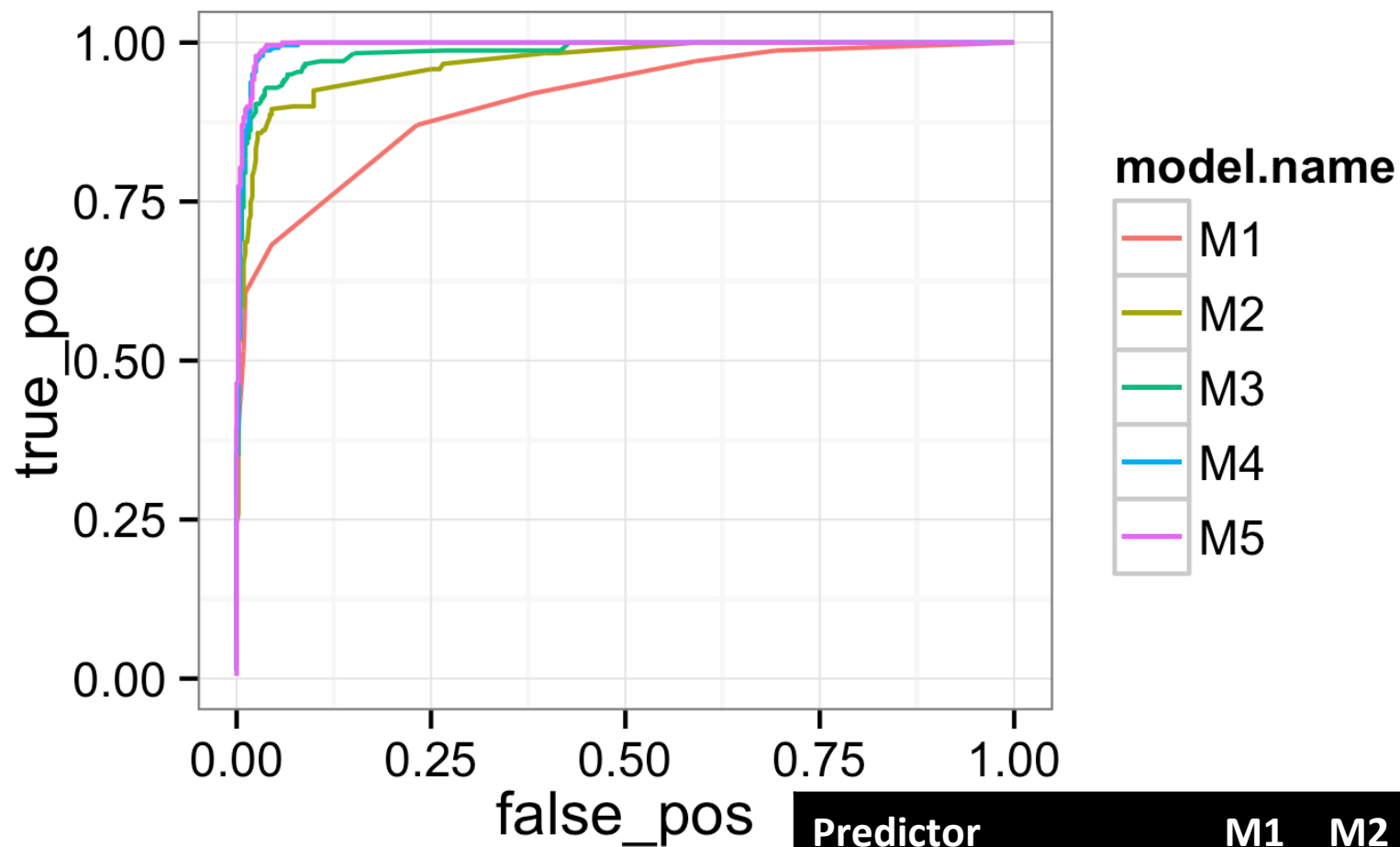
Predictor	M1	M2
clump_thickness	✓	✓
normal_nucleoli		✓
marg_adhesion		
bare_nuclei		
uniform_cell_shape		
bland_chromatin		



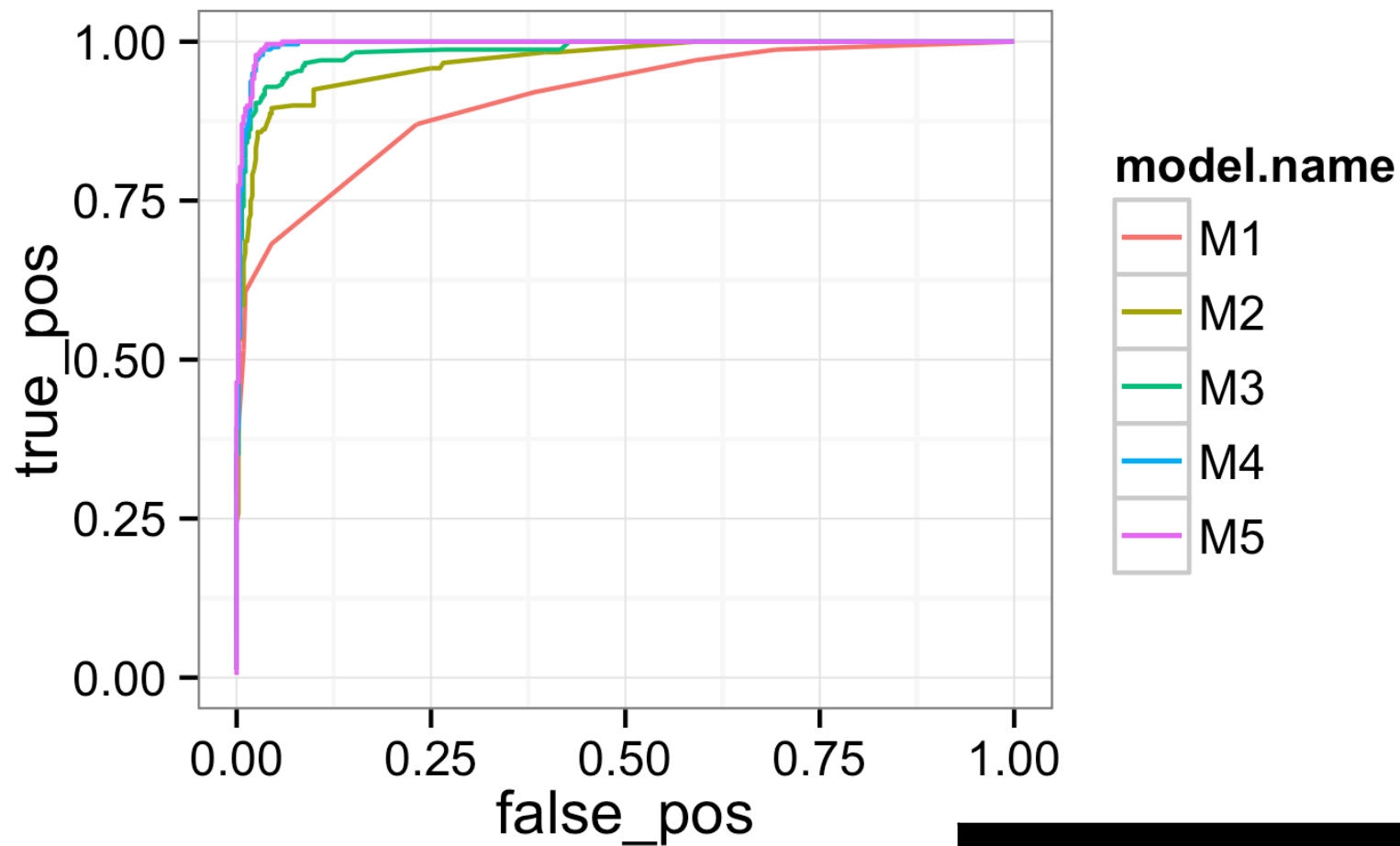
Predictor	M1	M2	M3
clump_thickness	✓	✓	✓
normal_nucleoli		✓	✓
marg_adhesion			✓
bare_nuclei			
uniform_cell_shape			
bland_chromatin			



Predictor	M1	M2	M3	M4
clump_thickness	✓	✓	✓	✓
normal_nucleoli		✓	✓	✓
marg_adhesion			✓	✓
bare_nuclei				✓
uniform_cell_shape				
bland_chromatin				



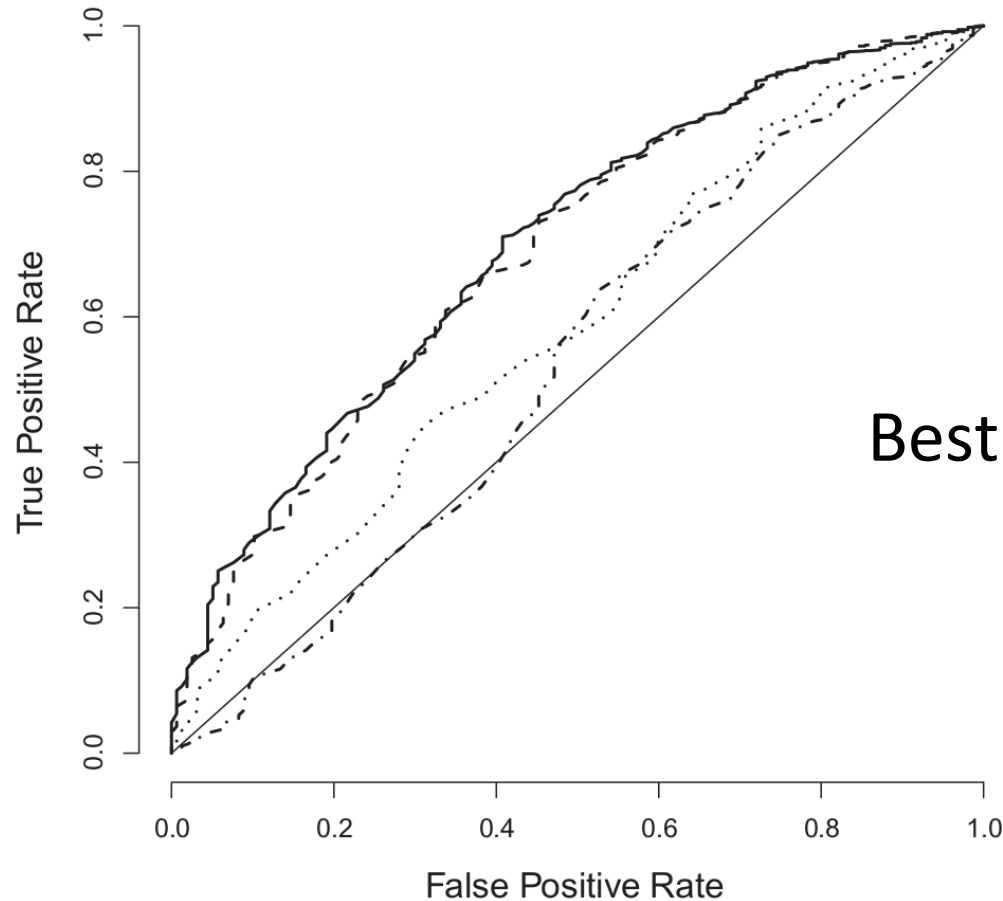
Predictor	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5
clump_thickness	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
normal_nucleoli		✓	✓	✓	✓
marg_adhesion			✓	✓	✓
bare_nuclei				✓	✓
uniform_cell_shape					✓
bland_chromatin					✓



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



Best AUC (solid line): 0.70

# Calculating ROC curves in R

# We need a custom-built function: `calc_ROC()`

```
calc_ROC <- function(probabilities, known_truth, model.name=NULL)
{
  outcome <- as.numeric(factor(known_truth))-1
  pos <- sum(outcome)    # total known positives
  neg <- sum(1-outcome) # total known negatives
  pos_probs <- outcome*probabilities      # probabilities for known positives
  neg_probs <- (1-outcome)*probabilities # probabilities for known negatives
  true_pos <- sapply(probabilities,
                     function(x) sum(pos_probs>=x)/pos) # true pos. rate
  false_pos <- sapply(probabilities,
                     function(x) sum(neg_probs>=x)/neg) # false pos. rate
  if (is.null(model.name))
    result <- data.frame(true_pos, false_pos)
  else
    result <- data.frame(true_pos, false_pos, model.name)
  result %>% arrange(false_pos, true_pos)
}
```

(We do not cover here how this function works, we just use it as a black box.)

Using the function `calc_ROC()`

# Using the function `calc_ROC()`

```
# fit a logistic regression model  
glm.out <- glm(outcome ~ clump_thickness,  
               data=biopsy, family=binomial)
```

# Using the function `calc_ROC()`

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# fit a logistic regression model
glm.out <- glm(outcome ~ clump_thickness,
               data=biopsy, family=binomial)

# calculate ROC curve
ROC1 <- calc_ROC(probabilities=glm.out$fitted.values,
                 known_truth=biopsy$outcome,
                 model.name='M1')
```

# Using the function `calc_ROC()`

```
# fit a logistic regression model
glm.out <- glm(outcome ~ clump_thickness,
               data=biopsy, family=binomial)

# calculate ROC curve
ROC1 <- calc_ROC(probabilities=glm.out$fitted.values,
                 known_truth=biopsy$outcome,
                 model.name='M1')
```

```
# Result
```

```
> ROC1
```

	true_pos	false_pos	model.name
1	0.2887029	0.000000000	M1
2	0.2887029	0.000000000	M1
3	0.2887029	0.000000000	M1
4	0.2887029	0.000000000	M1
5	0.2887029	0.000000000	M1
6	0.2887029	0.000000000	M1

Do Part 2 of the worksheet now