Statistical significance of Delta-based authorship attribution

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Some preliminaries

Data sets

Load relative frequencies and z-scores for the German, English and French data set. For technical reasons, the data structures store the transposed document-term matrices \mathbf{F}^T and \mathbf{Z}^T

```
load("data/delta_corpus.rda")
## FreqDE, FreqEN, FreqFR ... text-word matrix with absolute and relative frequencies
## zDE, zEN, zFR ... standardized (z-transformed) relative frequencies
## goldDE, goldEN, goldFR ... gold standard labels (= author names)
```

- \mathbf{F}^T is available under the names FreqDE\$S, FreqEN\$S and FreqFR\$S
- \mathbf{Z}^T is available under the names zDE, zEN and zFR
- absolute frequencies $n_{D_j} \cdot f_i(D_j)$ can be found in FreqDE\$M, FreqEN\$M, FreqFR\$M

Setup for plots

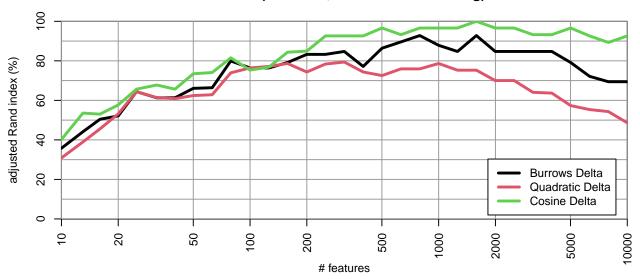
```
n.vals <- round(10 ^ seq(1, 4, .1)) # logarithmic steps
draw.grid <- function () { # corresponding grid for plot region
  abline(h=seq(0, 100, 10), col="grey60")
  abline(v=c(10,20,50,100,200,500,1000,2000,5000,10000), col="grey60")
}</pre>
```

Cross-validation

The standard approach in supervised classification tasks is to estimate sampling variation from cross-validation runs. In a leave-one-out setting, this amounts to treating the test items as a random sample (\rightarrow binomial confidence interval) and ignoring variability due to training data and the choice of authors.

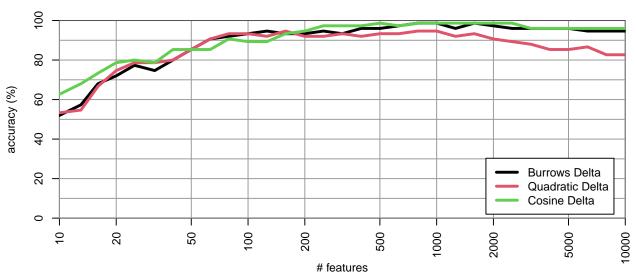
Let us start with a standard evaluation plot:

German (z-scores, k-medoids clustering)



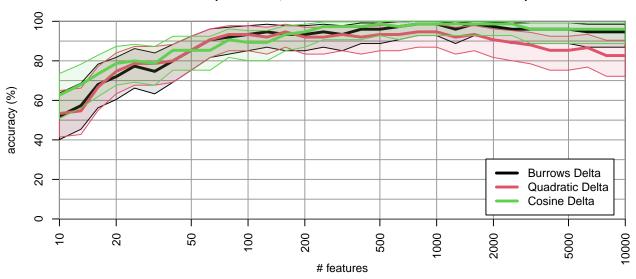
For the cross-validation approach, we re-evaluated based on the accuracy of a 1-NN classifier:

German (z-scores, 1-NN classifier)



We now define a function that re-constructs the number of correct assignments and generates binomial confidence intervals.

German (z-scores, 1-NN classifier w/ cross-validation)



References