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# Human vs. Computer

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# Reminder of the first presentation

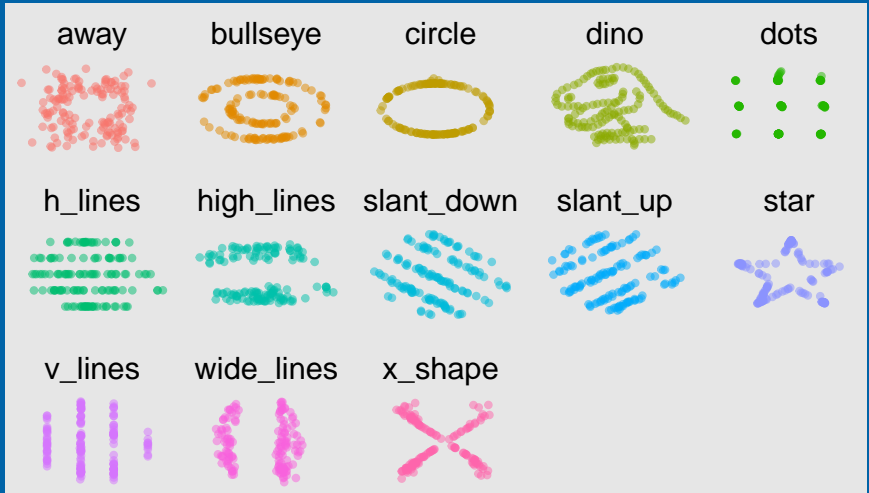
## Our goal

### **Teach the computer to read residual plots**

A major component used to diagnose model fits is a plot of the residuals. Residual plots are used to assess:

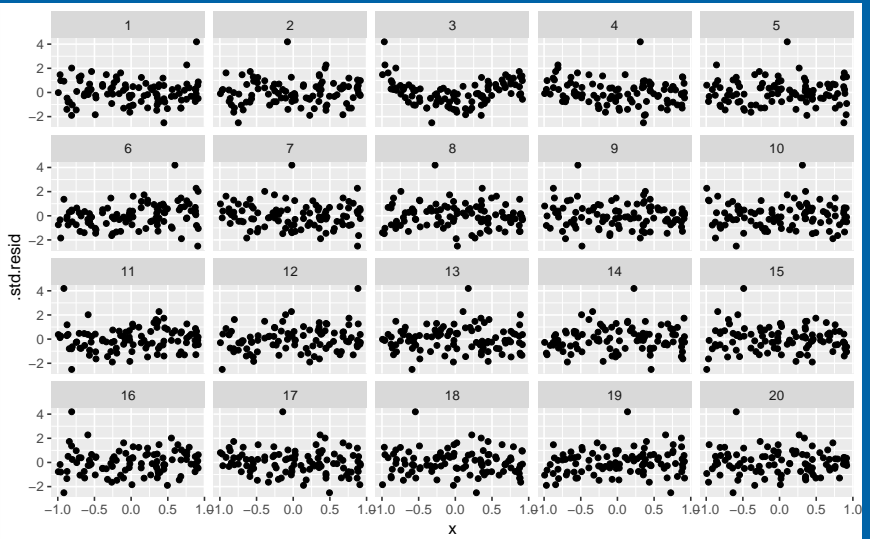
- Gauss-Markov assumption
- Heteroskedasticity
- Clumps of outliers
- ...

# Why plots?



$$E(x) = 54.3, E(y) = 47.8, sd(x) = 16.8, sd(y) = 26.9, r = -0.06$$

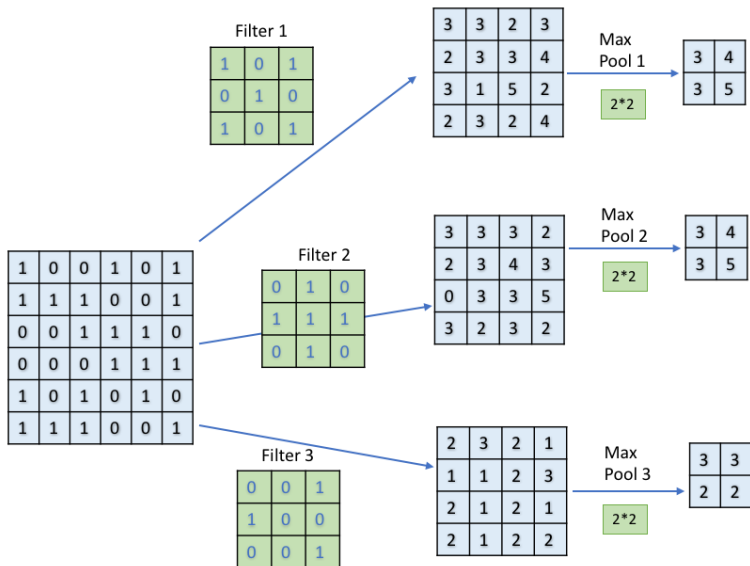
# Visual inference



# Convolutional neural network (convnets)

- Computer vision has advanced substantially
- If we can train a computer to read residual plots we can have it process a lot more data, than a human can manage.

# How convnets works: Diagram of convolution and max pooling



# How convnets works

diagram

## Aside: Computers can't tell difference between blueberry muffins and chihuahuas



**Figure 2:** Computers can't tell difference between blueberry muffins and chihuahuas



# Our Experiments

## ■ First experiment: Linear vs. Null

$H_0$ : There are no relationships between the two variables. (Null)

$H_1$ : There is linear relationship between the two variables where all Gauss-Markov assumptions are met. (Linear)

## ■ Second experiment: Heteroskedasticity vs. Null

$H_0$ : There is linear relationship between the two variables where all Gauss-Markov assumptions are met. (Null)

$H_1$ : There is linear relationship between the two variables where the variance of the error term is not a constant while all other Gauss-Markov assumptions are met. (Heteroskedasticity)

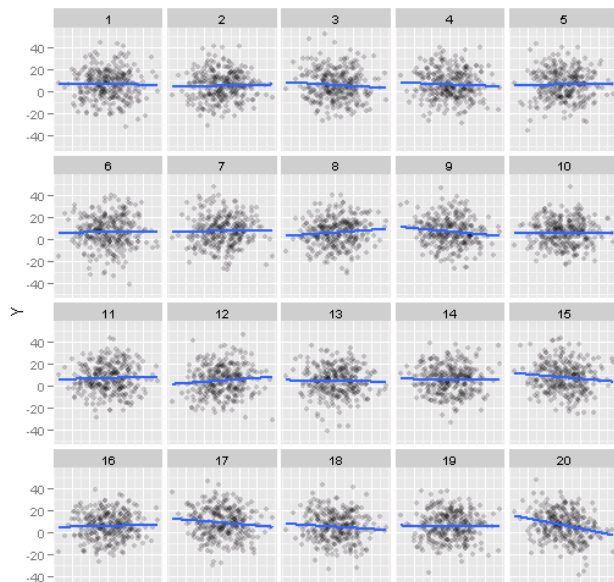
# First Experiment: Linear vs. Null

## Amazon Mechanical Turk study

- Majumder et al (2013) conducted a large study to compare the performance of the lineup protocol, assessed by human evaluators, in comparison to the classical test
- Experiment 2 examined  $H_o : \beta_k = 0$  vs  $H_a : \beta_k \neq 0$  assessing the importance of including variable  $k$  in the linear model, conducted with a  $t$ -test, and also lineup protocol
- 70 lineups of size 20 plots
- 351 evaluations by human subjects
- 
- Trained deep learning model will be used to classify plots from this study. Accuracy will be compared with results by human subjects.

# Frist Experiment: Linear vs. Null

## Example lineup from Turk experiment 2



# First experiment: Linear vs. Null

## Computer model procedures (diagram)

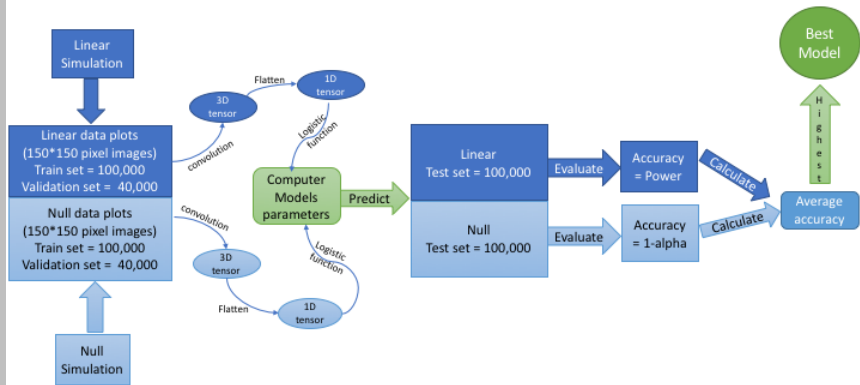


Figure 3: Procedure of computer model experiment

# First Experiment: Linear vs. Null

## Data simulation

The linear model:

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \varepsilon_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

- $X \sim N[0, 1]$
- $\beta_0 = 0$
- $\beta_1 \sim U[-10, -0.1] \cup [0.1, 10]$
- $\varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$  where  $\sigma \sim U[1, 12]$
- $n = U[50, 500]$

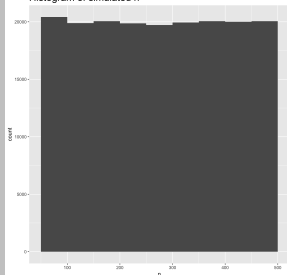
The null model:

- $\beta_1 = 0$

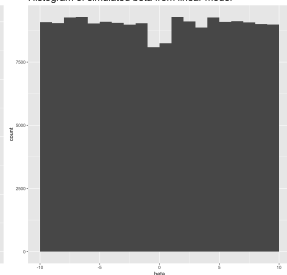
# First Experiment: Linear vs. Null

## Histogram of simulated parameters from linear model

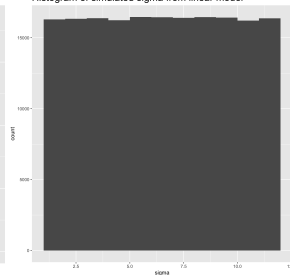
Histogram of simulated  $n$



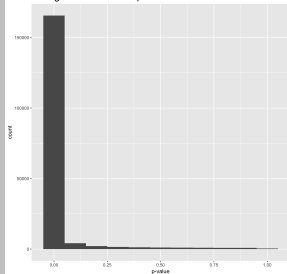
Histogram of simulated beta from linear model



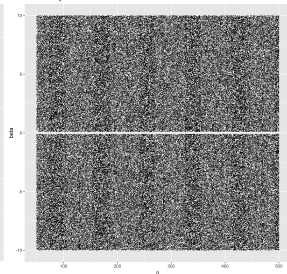
Histogram of simulated sigma from linear model



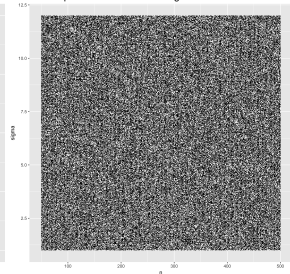
Histogram of estimated p value of t-test from linear model



Scatter plot of simulated  $n$  and beta from linear model

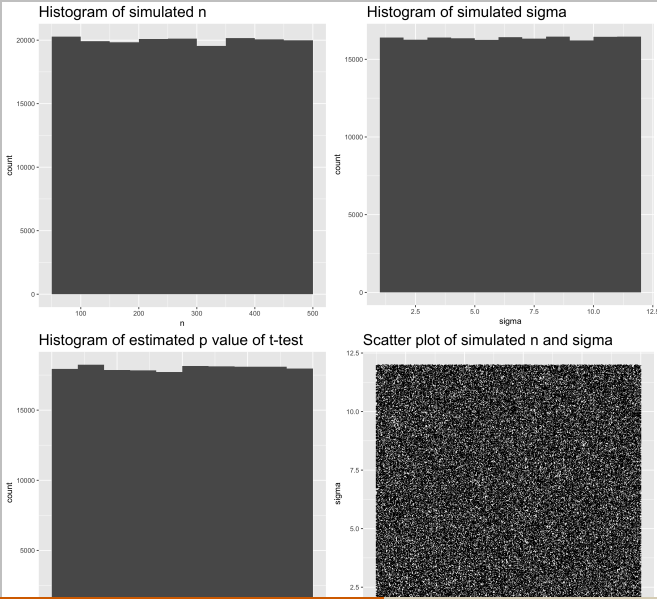


Scatter plot of simulated  $n$  and sigma from linear model



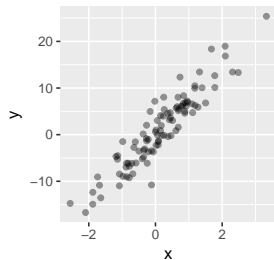
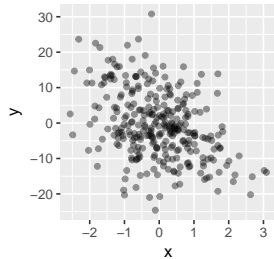
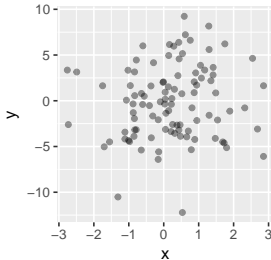
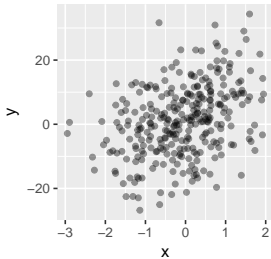
# First Experiment: Linear vs. Null

## Histogram of simulated parameters from null model



# First Experiment: Linear vs. Null

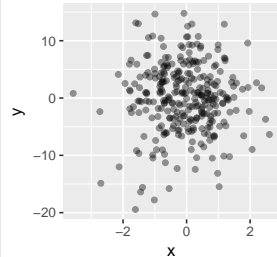
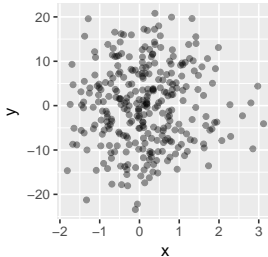
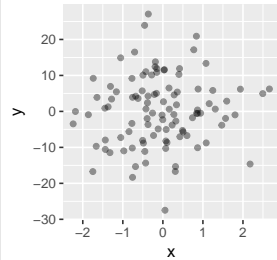
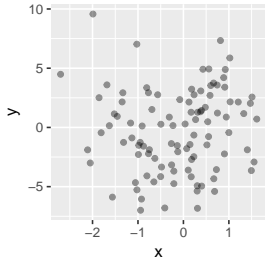
## Examples of scatter plots from the linear model





# First Experiment: Linear vs. Null

## Examples of scatter plots from the null model



# First Experiment: Linear vs. Null

## Convnets R code

```
library(keras)
model <- keras_model_sequential() %>%
  layer_conv_2d(filters = 32, kernel_size = c(3, 3),
    activation = "relu",
    input_shape = c(150, 150, 1)) %>%
  layer_max_pooling_2d(pool_size = c(2, 2)) %>%
  layer_conv_2d(filters = 64, kernel_size = c(3, 3),
    activation = "relu") %>%
  layer_max_pooling_2d(pool_size = c(2, 2)) %>%
  layer_conv_2d(filters = 128, kernel_size = c(3, 3),
    activation = "relu") %>%
  layer_max_pooling_2d(pool_size = c(2, 2)) %>%
  layer_flatten() %>%
  layer_dense(units = 512, activation = "relu") %>%
  layer_dense(units = 1, activation = "sigmoid")
```

# First Experiment: Linear vs. Null

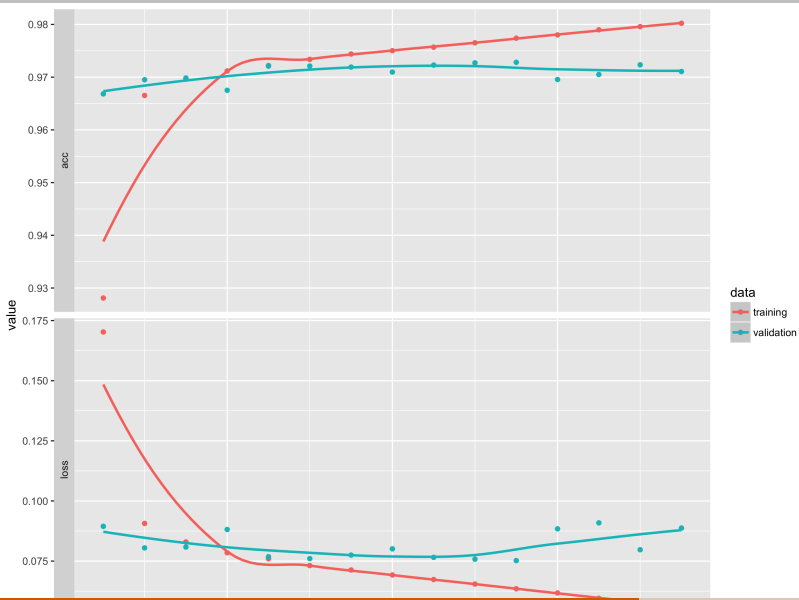
## Convnets structure

Model		
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 148, 148, 32)	320
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 74, 74, 32)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 72, 72, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 36, 36, 64)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 34, 34, 128)	73856
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 17, 17, 128)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 36992)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 512)	18940416
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 1)	513
Total params: 19,033,601		
Trainable params: 19,033,601		
Non-trainable params: 0		

Figure 6: convnets model structure

# First Experiment: Linear vs. Null

## Training and validation metrics of convnets



## First Experiment: Linear vs. Null

### Convnets model selection

Tests	Linear	Null	Overall
4 epoch	0.892	0.984	0.938
6 epoch	0.889	0.986	0.937
8 epoch	0.896	0.981	0.939
10 epoch	0.904	0.971	0.938
5% $t$ -test	0.921	0.949	0.935

**Table 1:** Performance of four checkpoints from the *convnets* model, and the 5% significant  $t$ -test, computed on the test set. Accuracy is reported for each class, and overall. There is a slight improvement as the number of epochs increases, with 10 epochs being reasonably close to the ideal  $t$ -test accuracy.

The 8th model is chosen according to the overall accuracy on the test set.

# First Experiment: Linear vs. Null

## Computer model performance calculation

The performance of the computer model for the Turk study data is tested in three steps:

- Re-generate the 70 “real plots” using the same data in Turk study (without null plots);
- Create a separate test directory for the 70 “real plots” exclusively;
- The computer model’s predicted accuracy over the 70 “real plots” are recorded as the model’s performance.

# First Experiment: Linear vs. Null

## Human evaluation performance calculation

The conclusion of human evaluation is obtained differently from the computer's. Because human evaluated "lineup", not only the "real plots". The performance is tested in five steps:

- Count total number of evaluations made by human for one lineup ( $N$ ) and the number of correct answers for that lineup ( $k$ );
- Obtain  $N$  and  $k$  for all 70 lineup;
- Calculate p-value associated with each real plot using the formula introduced in section 2 of @MM13;
- Draw conclusion: reject the null when the calculated p-value is smaller than  $\alpha$ .
- The accuracy of the conclusions the 70 real plots is presenting for the human performance.

# First Experiment: Linear vs. Null

## Comparing results

**Table 2:** Accuracy of testing the 70 data plots evaluated by human computer and the conventional t-test.

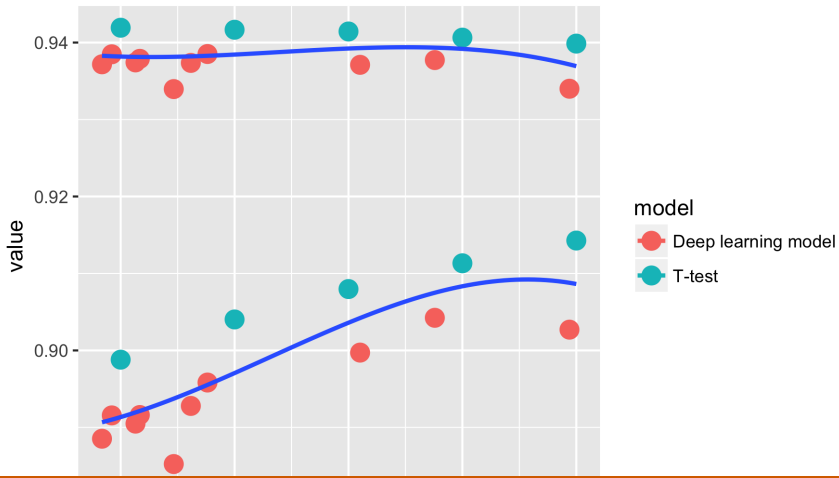
Rank	Tests	No. of correct	Accuracy
1	Human 5%	47	0.6714
1	Human 2%	47	0.6714
2	T-test 5%	43	0.6143
3	Computer 2%	39	0.5571
4	T-test 2%	39	0.5571



# First Experiment: Linear vs. Null

## Aside discussion

It is possible that the best classification strategy found by convnets is in fact the convetional t-test.



## Second Experiment: Heteroskedasticity vs. Null

### Human experiment procedures

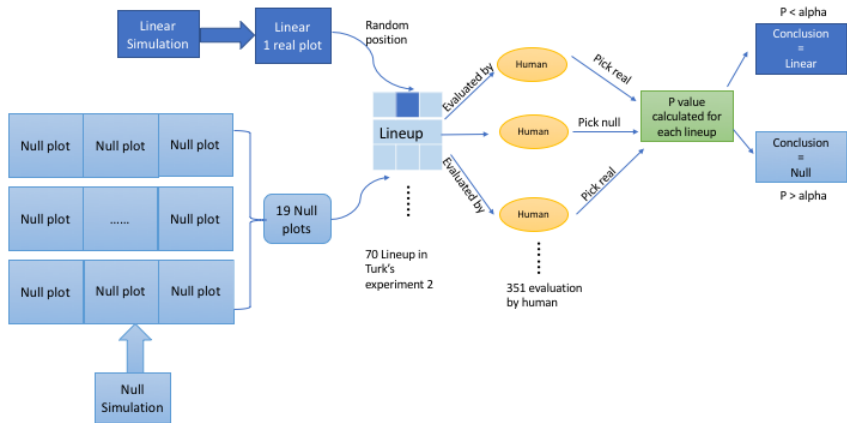


Figure 9: Procedure of computer model experiment

- The thesis, code and data is available on the github repository <https://github.com/shuofan18/ETF5550>
- Software used to conduct this research is R, Tensorflow, keras, tidyverse