

## classification

$Y$  categorical (not numeric)

ground truth: for given  $x$ ,

$$\begin{array}{l} P_1(x_0) = P(Y=1 | X=x_0) \\ \vdots \\ P_k(x_0) = P(Y=k | X=x_0) \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} P_1(x_0) \\ \vdots \\ P_k(x_0) \end{array}} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{randomness} \\ \text{some } x_0 \text{ can give different} \\ \text{values of } Y \\ \text{irreducible error} \end{array}$$

want  $\hat{f}(x_0) \rightarrow$  returns the category of  $Y$  most likely at  $x_0$

## measure error

$$\text{misclassification rate: } \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 1\{Y_i \neq \hat{Y}_i\}$$

between 0 and 1

$$\text{accuracy} = 1 - \text{misclassification rate}$$

## Confusion matrix ( $k=2$ )

		true					
		1	0				
pred	1	a	b	a =	# samples where	$\hat{Y}_i = 1$ and	$Y_i = 1$
	0	c	d	b =	...	$\hat{Y}_i = 1$	$Y_i = 0$
				c =		$\hat{Y}_i = 0$	$Y_i = 1$
				d =		$\hat{Y}_i = 0$	$Y_i = 0$
				$n = a + b + c + d$			

$$\text{misclassification rate} = \frac{b+c}{n}$$

$$\text{accuracy} = \frac{a+d}{n}$$

before, used CV to estimate MSPE

now use CV to estimate misclassification rate

$k=2$

compute  $P(\hat{Y}=1|X)$ ,  $P(\hat{Y}=0|X)$

predict  $\hat{Y}=1$  if  $P(\hat{Y}=1|X) > 0.5$  ← threshold

Why not consider different values of threshold?  
might want to consider different threshold

↳ can get smaller misclassification error with different threshold

linear regression gives  $\hat{Y}$  any number  $\in \mathbb{R}$

want to get  $P(\hat{Y}=1)$  instead

probability  $p$   $0 \leq p \leq 1$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \in (0, 1)$$

$$\hat{Y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x \rightarrow \frac{\exp(\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x)}{1 + \exp(\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x)} \in (0, 1)$$

$$P(\hat{Y}=1|X)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{P(\hat{Y}=1|X)}{1-P(\hat{Y}=1|X)}\right) = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x$$

$$P(\hat{Y}=1|X) = \frac{\exp(\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x)}{1 + \exp(\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x)} \rightarrow 1 \text{ as } x \rightarrow \infty$$

$\hat{\beta}_1 > 0$  then  $x$  increasing means  $P(\hat{Y}=1|X)$  increases also

$\hat{\beta}_1 < 0$  then  $x$  increasing means  $P(\hat{Y}=1|X)$  decreases