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1. (1%) AUC

a. (1%) 證明 $AUC = Pr\{f(x^+) > f(x^-)\}$, 其中 x^+ 代表實際上 positive 的一個樣本, x^- 代表實際 negative 的一個樣本, f表示模型預測該樣本 positive 的機率或程度。

Let $f(x^+) = X \sim g(\cdot), f(x^-) = Y \sim h(\cdot)$, and $G(\cdot), H(\cdot)$ are the cdf respectively. Moreover, assume $g(\cdot), h(\cdot)$ are independent, that is, the positive score a classifier gives to positive samples is independent of the score one gives to negative samples.

In ROC, AUC is the integral of True Positive Rate (1-G(t)) over False Positive Rate (1-H(t)), hence,

$$AUC = \int_0^1 (1 - G(t))d(1 - H(t))$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (1 - G(t))h(t)dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(X > t)P(Y = t)dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(X > t, Y = t)dt$$

$$= P(X - Y > 0) = P\left(f(x^+) > f(x^-)\right)$$

2. (1%) Surrogate Loss

- a. (0.5%) 實作一個 surrogate loss 並貼上對應的程式碼。
- b. (0.5%) 請簡短介紹你使用的 loss, 並比較使用 BCELoss 跟 Surrogate Loss 在 Public Leaderboard 上的表現。

a.

```
# assited by gemini
def loss_function(y_pred, y_true):

positive_mask = y_true == 1
negative_mask = y_true == 0

positive_predictions = y_pred[positive_mask]
negative_predictions = y_pred[negative_mask]

# Broadcasting to avoid nested loops
diff = positive_predictions.unsqueeze(1) - negative_predictions # Shape: (num_pos, num_neg)
loss = torch.sum((torch.clamp(1 - diff, min=0)**2)) # maximum: squared hinge loss
return loss
```

b. 使用作業投影片提供之 Squared Hinge Loss:

$$\hspace{0.5in} \hspace{0.5in} \hspace{0.5in}$$

| \odot | predict.csv Complete · 4d ago · first submit (squared hinge loss) | 0.62268 | ~ |
|----------|--|---------|----------|
| ⊘ | predict (5).csv Complete · 19s ago · BCE loss | 0.60167 | |

BCE loss 比起 Squared Hinge Loss 分數稍微低一點。但我最後採用的模型是使用 XGBoost,採用內建的 loss function 仍是 BCE loss ('objective': 'binary:logistic')

3. (1%) Feature importance

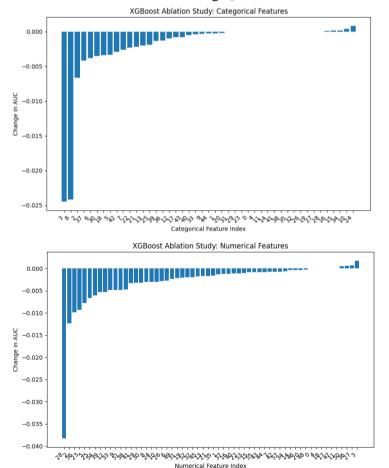
- a. 使用 Ablation study 所判斷出來重要的 feature 有哪些?
- b. 使用 Saliency map 所判斷出來重要的 feature 有哪些?
- c. 如果一起比較 categorical feature, continuous feature, 你認為是公平的嗎?

Ans:

a.

Categorical Features Selected from Ablation Study: ['family support_good', 'firstborn', 'unexpectedPre', 'water_wall', 'edu_M_high']

Continuous Features Selected from Ablation Study: ['365_NO2', 'birth_weight', 'Tri2_RH', '365_CO', 'mother_age']

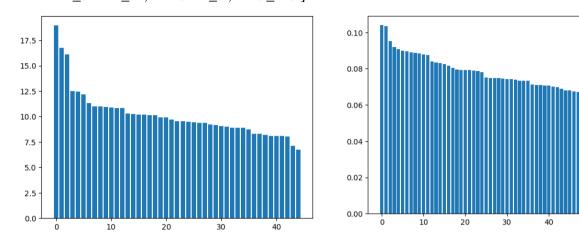


b. 如下: 因 xgboost 並無回傳 gradient 功能,只好在這邊報告單純用 simple_nn 做出來的結果。

至少在 categorical feature 上都選到相似的 feature。 Continuous feature 上差異較大。

Categorical Feature Selected from Saliency Map: ['family support_good', 'firstborn', 'mold', 'edu_M_high', 'water_wall']

Continuous Features Selected from Saliency Map: ['Tri2_O3', 'Tri1_CO', 'BW_before_D', 'APGAR_5', 'Tri3_NO']



左:category ,右: continuous

c. 不公平,以 Ablation study 為例,categorical feature 被置換造成的效果大小(AUC 改變),和 continuous feature 改變造成的尺度本身就不一樣。例如某 continuous feature 置換成-100 ,就實際資料分布可能為為 noise 十分嚴重的輸入,對最終模型表現影響很高,但可能對 categorical feature 而言置換就成 0 不算是特別奇怪的輸入,對最終模型表現相較而言實際數值就沒相差這麼多。因此放在一起比較有失公平。