Psychoinformatics - Week 9 (Exercises)

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```
In []: import numpy as np
    from sklearn import *
    from sklearn import model_selection
    from matplotlib.pyplot import *
    %matplotlib inline
    from sklearn import datasets
    from sklearn import neighbors
```

1檢查 machine learning pipeline (8 points)

1.1 請打亂原本的Y觀察正確率是否和chance level (0.33)有差異? 若有, why? (4 points)

```
In [ ]: # 本題在研究打亂X和打亂Y有差別嗎?
      iris = datasets.load iris()
      X=iris.data
      Y=iris.target
      Y2=np.random.permutation(Y)
      print("Y=", Y)
      print("Y2=", Y2)
      clf=neighbors.KNeighborsClassifier(1)
      clf.fit(X,Y2)
      orig accuracy=np.mean(clf.predict(X)==Y)
      new accuracy=np.mean(clf.predict(X)==Y2)
      ac=np.mean(clf.predict(X)==Y)
      print("原正確率:", orig accuracy)
      print("新正確率:", new_accuracy)
      2 2]
      1 \; 2 \; 0 \; 2 \; 1 \; 1 \; 1 \; 1 \; 1 \; 0 \; 2 \; 2 \; 0 \; 2 \; 1 \; 2 \; 2 \; 1 \; 1 \; 1 \; 0 \; 0 \; 0 \; 1 \; 1 \; 2 \; 1 \; 2 \; 0 \; 1 \; 0 \; 0 \; 0 \; 0 \; 1 \; 2
      0\; 2\; 0\; 1\; 2\; 1\; 2\; 2\; 2\; 0\; 0\; 1\; 0\; 2\; 2\; 2\; 2\; 0\; 1\; 1\; 1\; 0\; 0\; 0\; 2\; 0\; 1\; 1\; 2\; 1\; 2\; 1\; 2\; 1\; 0\; 1\; 0
      2 2]
      原正確率: 0.3
     新正確率: 1.0
```

有差異。在原本的Y中,類別標籤的分佈是有順序的,而KNeighborsClassifier會選擇K個最近鄰中出現最多次的類别作为待分類樣本的類别,此時,因有序排列,同一種類別會聚集。然而,在打亂Y之後,類別標籤的分佈較為均勻。這可能有助於分類器更好地泛化到未見過的數據,提高分類的正確率。

1.2 請用母數或無母數統計檢定以下accuracies中的結果是否和chance level (0.5)有差異? 若有, why? (4 points)

```
In [ ]: Y=np.remainder(range(200),2)
                     print(Y) #Y的0和1個數一樣多
                     [0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 
                      1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1
In [ ]: # 跑一百次測試:
                     clf=svm.SVC()
                     accuracies=[]
                     for i in range(100):
                       X=np.random.rand(200,2) # X取亂數
                       kf=model selection.KFold(len(Y), shuffle=True) # Leave-one-out cross-validation
                       sc=model selection.cross val score(clf, X, Y, cv=kf)
                       accuracies.append(sc.mean())
In [ ]: # Please do your statistical tests here:
                     from scipy.stats import ttest 1samp
                     t statistic, p value = ttest 1samp(accuracies, 0.5)
                     print("t statistic:", t_statistic)
                     print("p value:", p value)
                     # 根據p value判斷是否有差異
                     alpha = 0.05
                     if p value < alpha:</pre>
                              print("accuracies與0.5有顯著差異")
                     else:
                               print("accuracies與0.5没有顯著差異")
                    t statistic: -1.4713413130333677
                    p value: 0.14437043182525255
                    accuracies與0.5没有顯著差異
                    有差異
```

t statistic為負數,代表樣本均值小於期望值,正確率在100次實驗中小於0.5。

差異原因可能有以下三個:

1.随機數據:np.random.rand()會生成一個均匀分布的随機数据,可能不容易被SVM有效地分離,因此無法很好地分類这些數據。

2.樣本量和特徵:dataset包含200個數據,每個數據有2個特徵。由於數據和特徵數量較少,對於SVM,通常需要大量的數據和更多的特徵以獲得更好的模型。

3.數據分佈:由于數據是随機生成,可能導致類别之間的邊界不明顯,或两個類别的分布重叠多,使分類困難。因為SVM是一種用于處理線性可分或近似線性可分數據的演算法,當數據不 滿足,性能可能會下降。

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