

Métricas de desempeño

Performance measurements

42 17 1 20 4

Total samples: $N = TP + FP + TN + FN$

Accuracy: $ACC = \frac{(TP + TN)}{N}$

¿cuánto se acerca a los valores reales? exactitud

Sensitivity/Recall: $TPR = \frac{TP}{(TP + FN)}$

tasa de enfermos correctamente detectados

Specificity: $TNR = \frac{TN}{(TN + FP)}$

tasa de sanos correctamente clasificados

Precision: $PPV = \frac{TP}{(TP + FP)}$

de los clasificados positivos ¿cuántos son los realmente positivos?

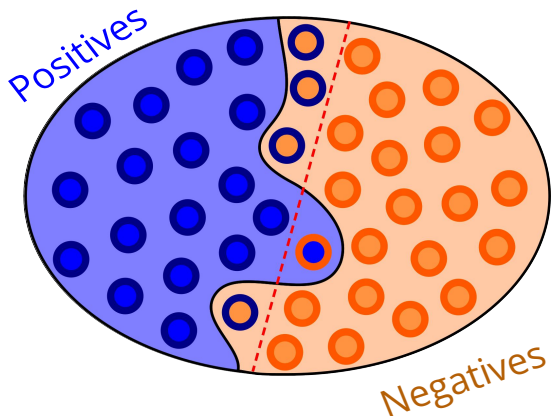
False positive rate: $FPR = \frac{FP}{(FP + TN)}$

probabilidad de una falsa alarma.

False discovery rate: $FDR = \frac{FP}{(FP + TP)}$

F-score: $F = \frac{2TP}{(2TP + FP + FN)}$

Media armónica entre TPR y PPV.



TP: true positives
success

TN: true negatives
correct rejection

FP: false positives
type I error (false alarm)

FN: false negatives
type II error

system login

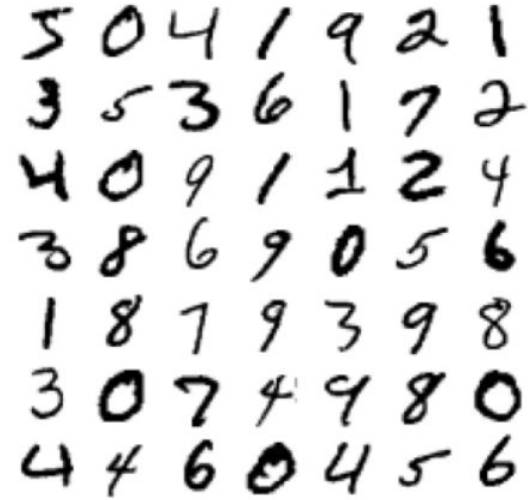
disease detection

Confusion matrix

		Positive (sick)	Negative (healthy)		
		TP	FN		
Real labels	Positive (sick)	TP	FN		
	Negative (healthy)	FP	TN		
		Predicted labels			

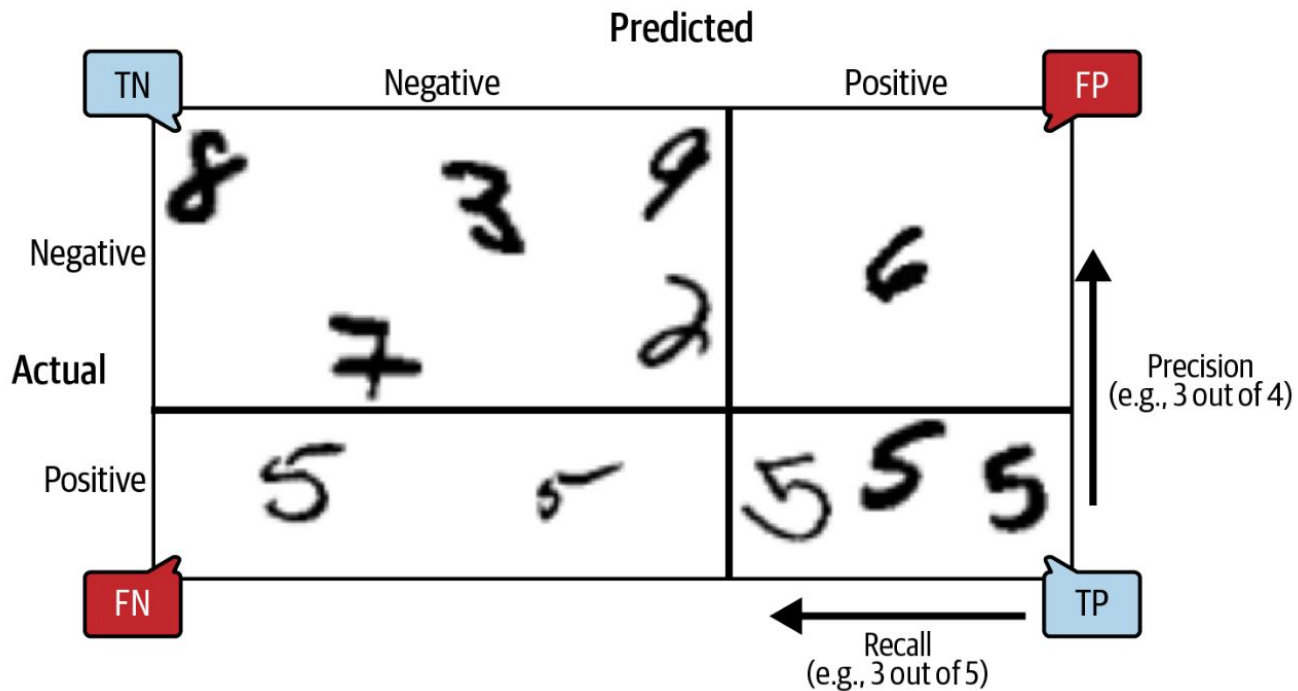
Ejemplo con base MNIST y clasificador lineal

- Base MNIST
 - Author: Yann LeCun, Corinna Cortes, Christopher J.C. Burges
 - Source: [MNIST Website](http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/)
 - Base de imágenes de dígitos manuscritos
 - 784 características (imágenes de 28x28 píxeles)
 - Accesible en sklearn mediante la función:
https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.datasets.fetch_openml.html#sklearn.datasets.fetch_openml
 - 70000 instancias
 - 60000 train
 - 10000 test

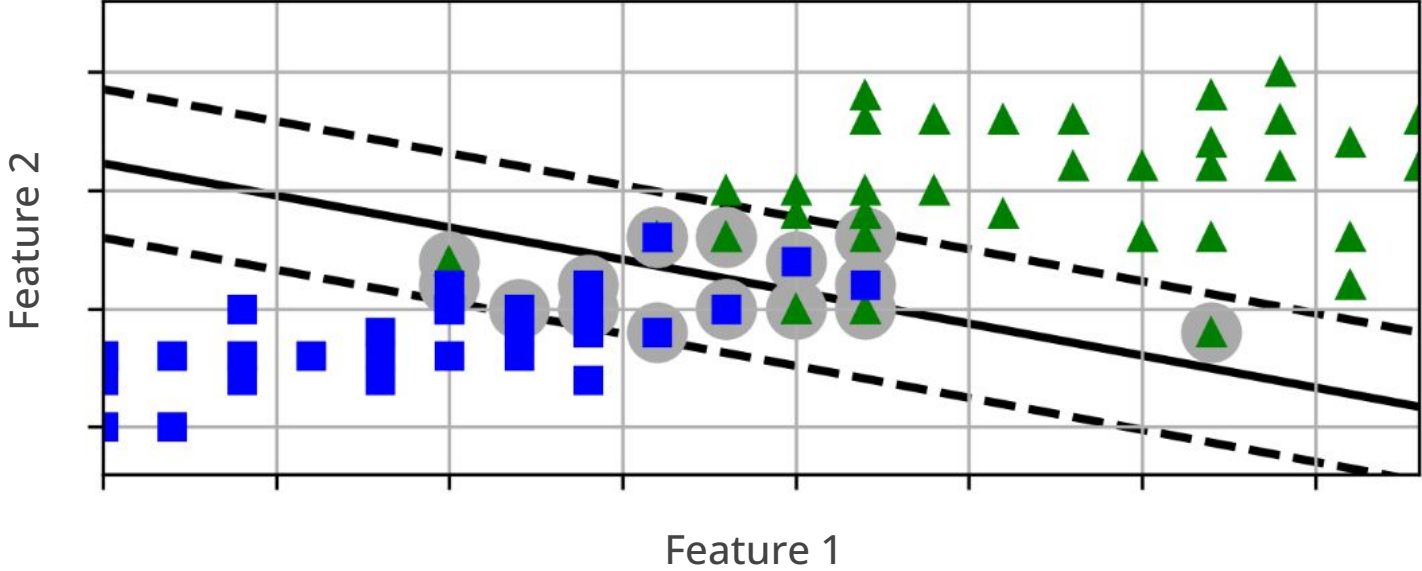


- SGDClassifier
https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear_model.SGDClassifier.html

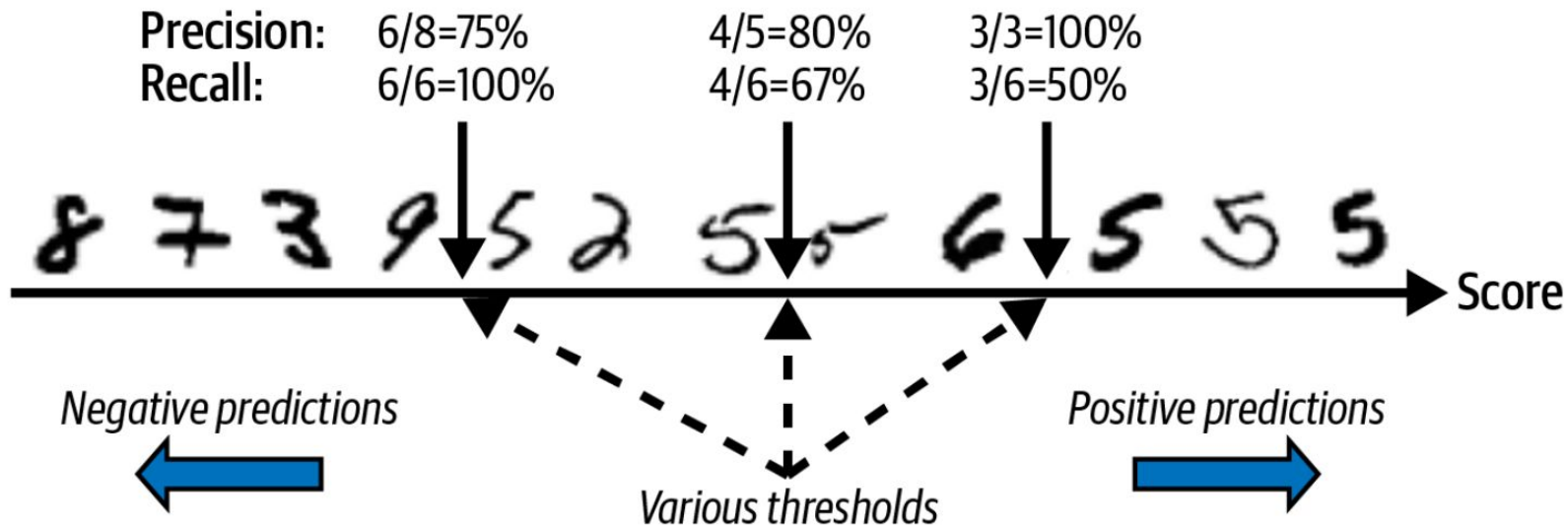
Matriz de confusión



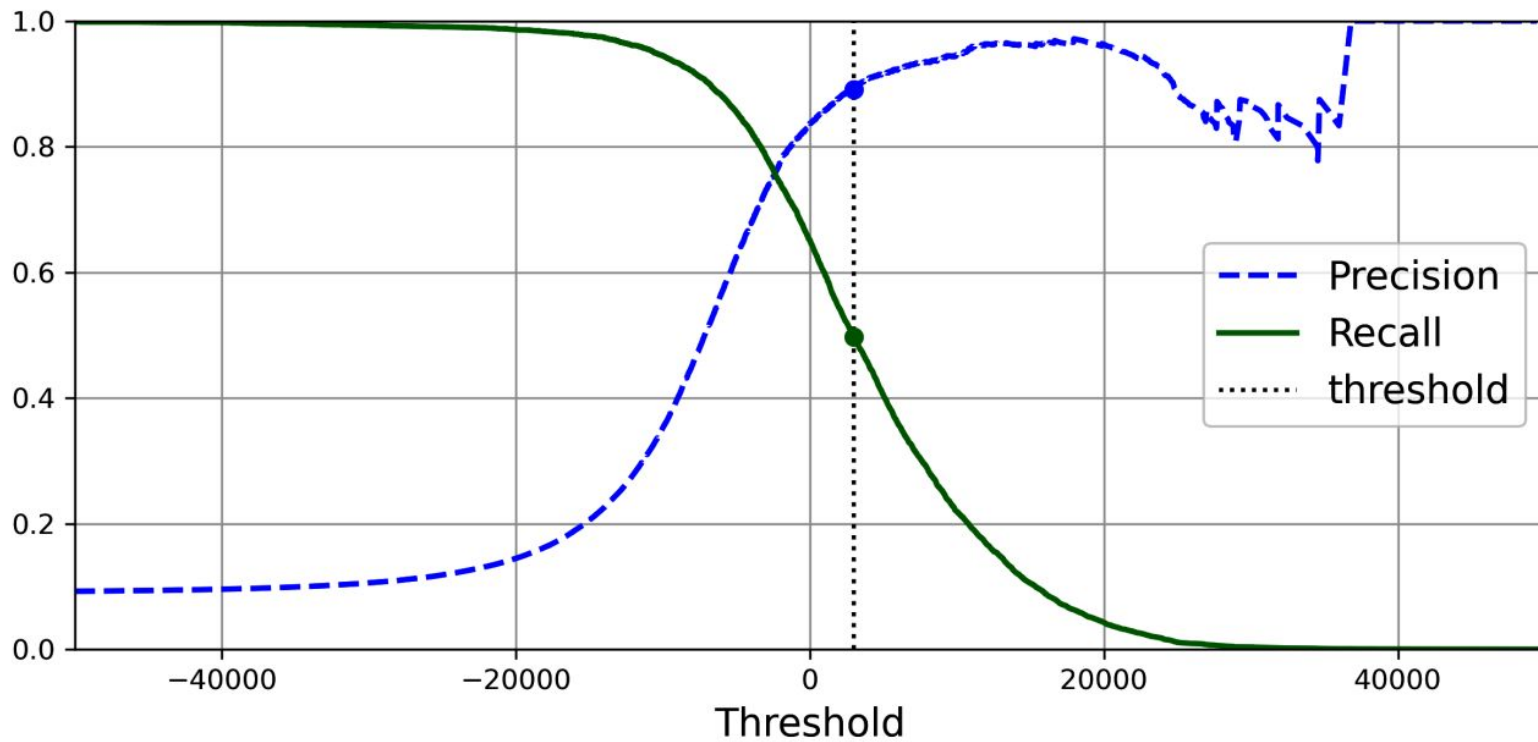
Score de confianza. Distancia al hiperplano



Compromiso precision/recall



Compromiso precision/recall

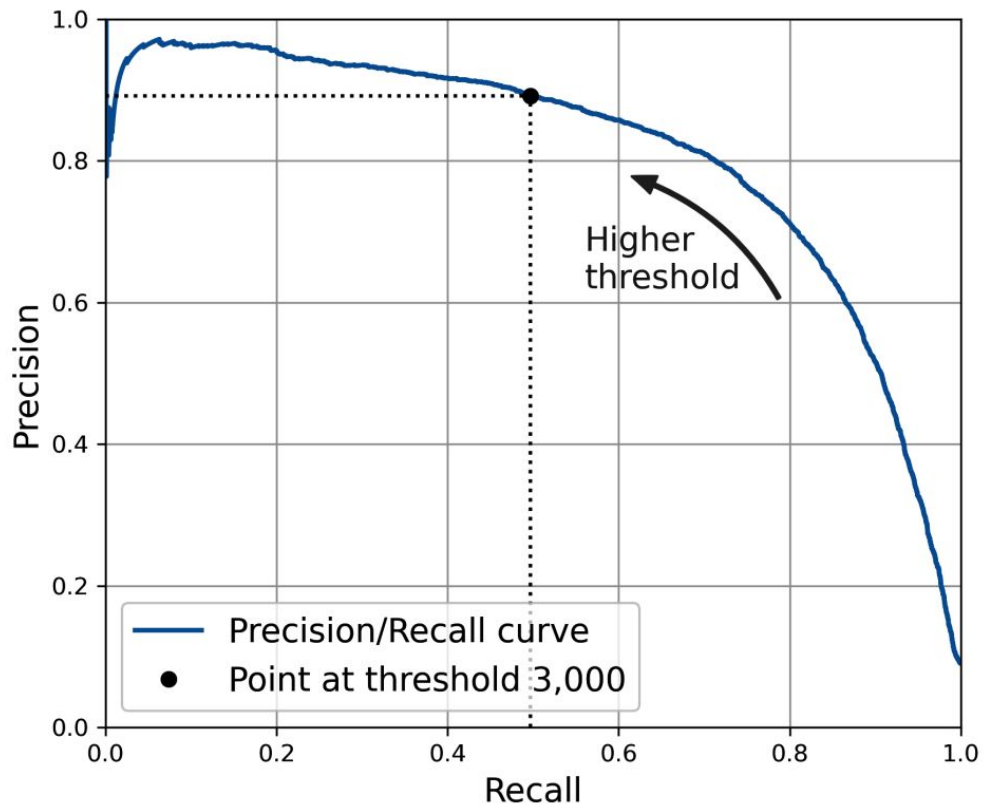


F1-score

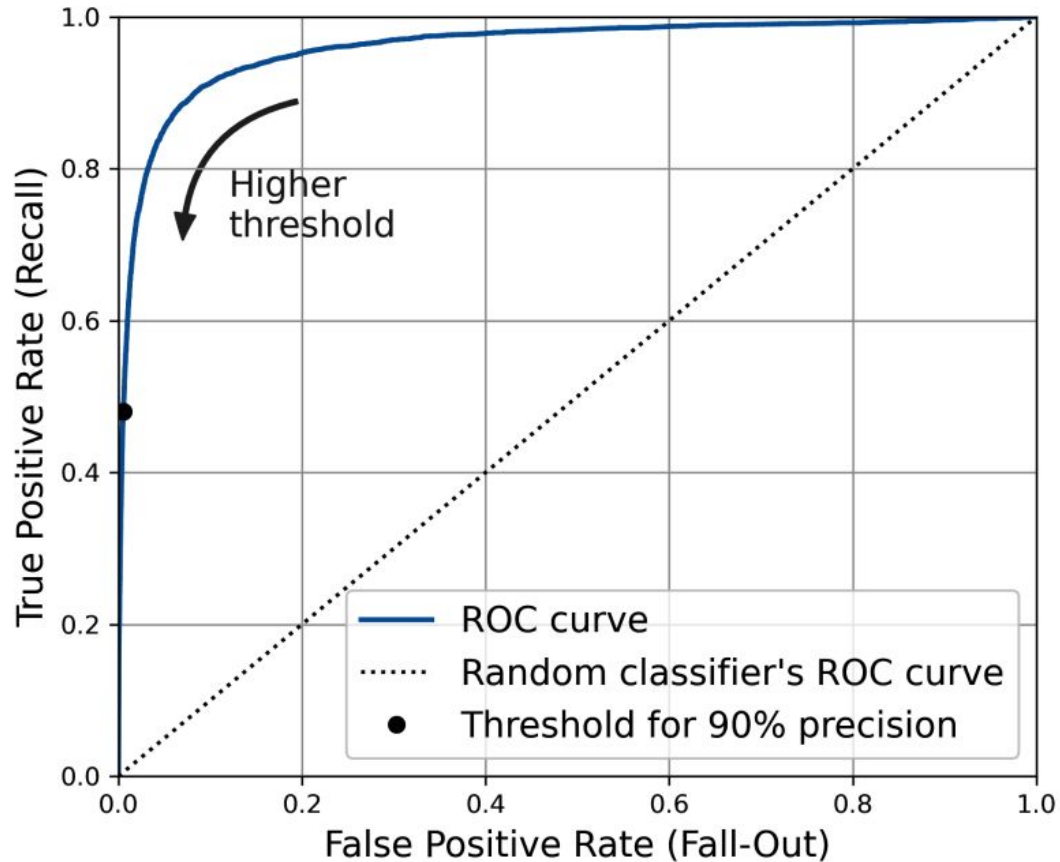
- Un score que combina precision y recall
- Tener un solo score permite comparar dos clasificadores
- Es la media armónica de precision y recall
 - Da importancia a los valores bajos
 - Un F1 alto se da sólo si precision y recall son ambos altos

$$F_1 = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{\text{precision}} + \frac{1}{\text{recall}}} = 2 \times \frac{\text{precision} \times \text{recall}}{\text{precision} + \text{recall}} = \frac{TP}{TP + \frac{FN + FP}{2}}$$

Curva precision vs recall

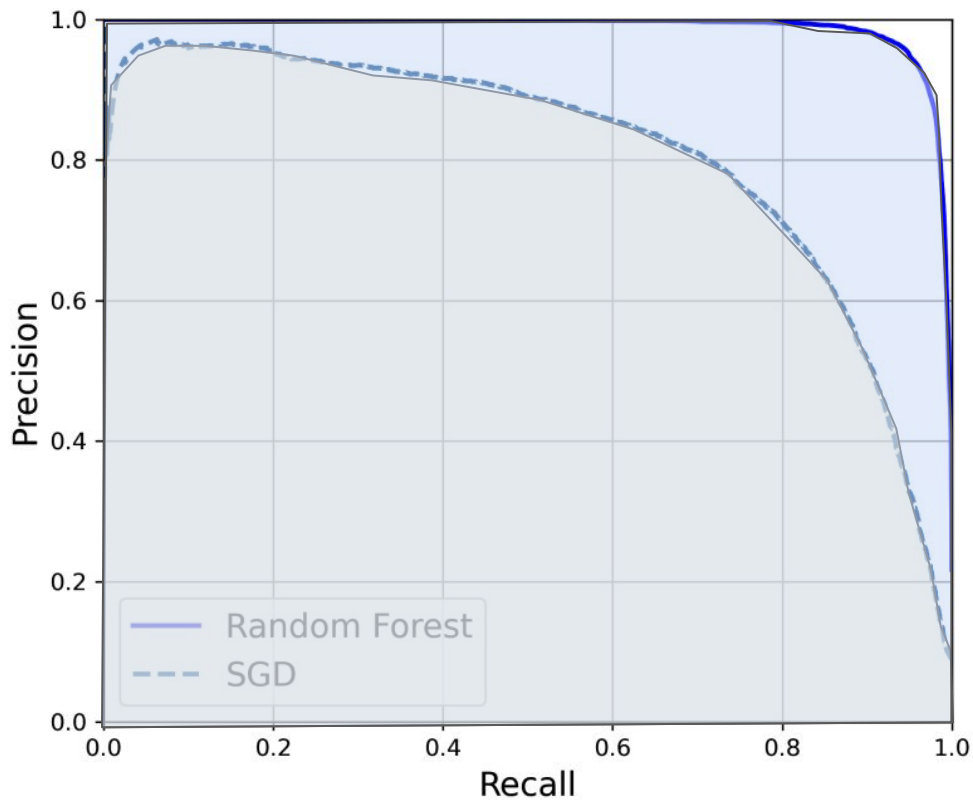


Curva ROC - Receiver Operating Characteristic

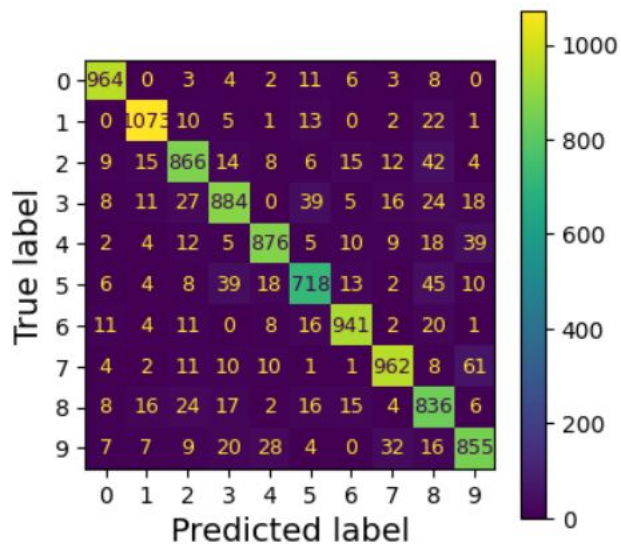


Curva precision vs recall. Comparación de algoritmos

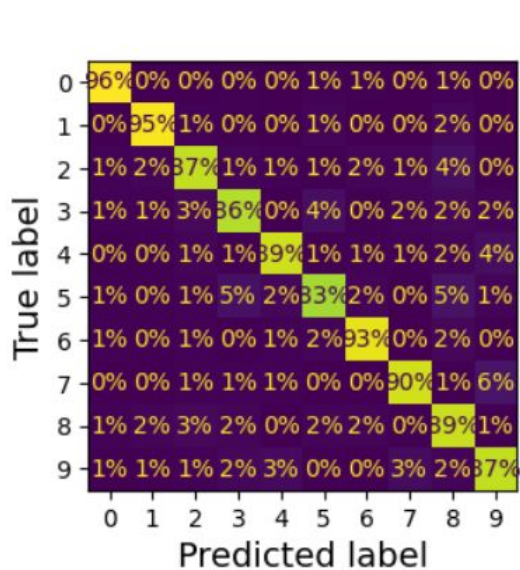
PR-AUC
Area under curve



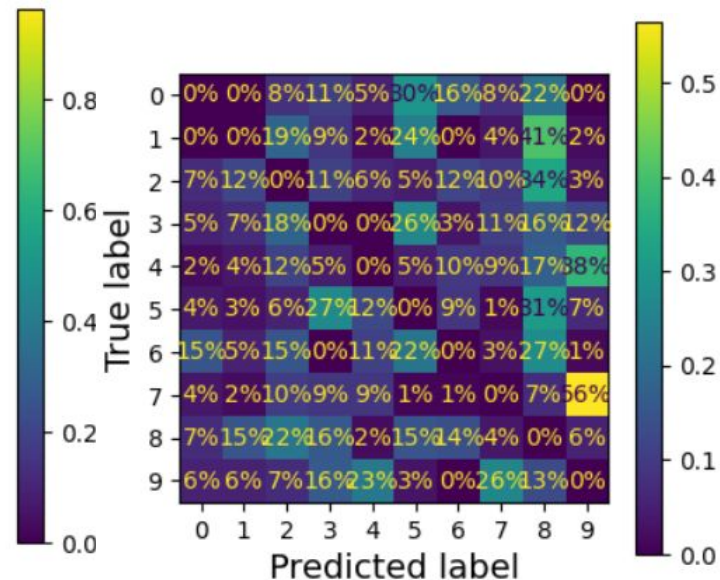
Matriz de confusión (multiclase)



Normalizada



Normalizada por filas





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