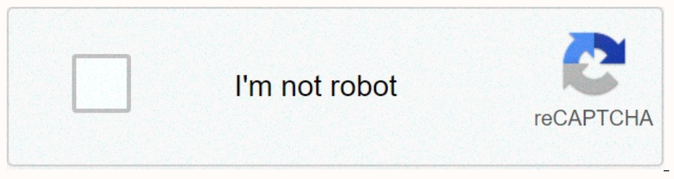

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Area under the curve definition

Area under the Curve (AUC) 曲下面積 AUC 曲下面積 {Area under the Curve} Google is committed to advancing racial equity for black communities. See how. {{type: thumb-down, id: missingformation nein, label: the information I need is missing },{Type: Thumb Down, ID: tooComplicatedTooManySteps, Label: ToocomplicatedTooManySteps, Label: Too complicated/Too many steps}, { Type: Down to thumb, id: outOfDate, label: out of date, { Type: ID: Samples CodeIsu, Label: sample/code issue },{:thumb-bottom, id: other {{{type:thumb, id:easyToUnderstand, label: easy to understand},{ Type: thumb, id: solved MyProblem, label: my problem Resolution of },{Type: Thumb, Label: Other, Label Other Estimated Time: 8 minutes ROC Curve A ROC curve (receiver operating attribute curve) is a graph that shows the performance of the classification model at all classification thresholds. This curve plot is a synonym for remembering two parameters: true positive rate false positive rate true positive rate (TPR) and is therefore defined as: $$TPR = \0 frac {TP} {TP+FN}$$False Positive Rate (FPR) is defined as: $$FPR = \0 frac {FP} {FP+TN}$$A ROC curve plots vs TPR. FPR at various classification thresholds. Reducing the classification threshold classifies more objects as positive, thus increasing both false positives and true positives. The following figure shows a specific ROC curve. Figure 4. TP vs FP rate at different classification thresholds. To calculate the digits in a ROC curve, we can evaluate a logistic regression model several times with different classification thresholds, but it will be inefficient. Fortunately, there is an efficient, sorting-based algorithm that can provide this information for us, called AUC. AUC: Roc curve stands for area under field ROC curve under AUC. That is, the AUC measures the entire two-dimensional area below the entire ROC curve (integral calculus) from (0,0) to (1,1). Figure 5. AUC (area under ROC curve). AUC provides an overall measure of performance in all possible classification thresholds. One way to interpret AUC is as the possibility that the model ranks a random positive example more than a random negative example. For example, looking at the following examples, which are arranged from left to right in ascending order of logistic regression predictions: Figure 6. Predictions ranked in ascending order of logistic regression scores. AUC represents the possibility that a random positive (green) example is positioned on the right side of the random negative (red) instance. AUC is in value from 0 to 1. In a model whose predictions are 100% incorrect, there is an AUC of 0.0; One whose predictions are 100% correct has an AUC of 1.0. AUC is desirable for the following two reasons: AUC is scale-invertant. this How well the predictions are ranked, rather than their absolute values. AUC classification - threshold - is invariant. It measures the quality of the model's predictions, even if the classification range is chosen. However, both of these reasons come with warnings, which can limit the usefulness of AUC in some use cases: scale variance is not always desirable. For example, sometimes we need really well calibrated probability output, and AUC won't tell us about that. Classification- Threshold variance is not always desirable. In cases where there are wide disparities in the cost of false negative versus false positivity, reducing a type of classification error can be important. For example, when doing email spam detection, you might want to prioritize reducing false positives (even if this results in a significant increase in false negativity). AUC is not a useful metric for this type of customization. Key words [{ Type: thumb-down, ID: missing information it, label: the information I need is missing},{ Type: thumb-down, ID: tooComplicatedTooManySteps, label: very complex/too many steps},{ Type: thumb, id: outOfDate, label: out of date},, { type: thumb down, ID: sample codeis, label: thumb id: other label: other }] [{ type: thumb-up, id: easyToUnderstand, label: easy to understand:{ Type: thumb, id: solved my problem, label: my problem solved: { type: thumb, id Other: Other, Labels: Other {} otherwise noted, the content of this page is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 license, and code samples are licensed under apache 2.0 license. For details, see the Google Developers Site Policy. Java is a registered trademark of Oracle and/or its affiliates. Last updated 2020-02-10 UTC. In the field of pharmacokinetics, the area under the curve (AUC) is a certain integral part of a curve that describes the variation of the drug concentration in the blood plasma as the function of time. In practice, the drug concentration is measured at some discrete points in time and the trapezoidal rule is used to estimate the AUC. The interpretation and usefulness of AUC values represents total drug exposure throughout AUC (minus to infinity) time. AUC is a useful metric when trying to determine whether two formulations of the same dose (for example a capsule and a pill) result in equal amounts of tissue or plasma exposure. Another use is in therapeutic drug monitoring of drugs with a narrow therapeutic index. For example, gentamisin is an antibiotic that can be nephrotoxic (renal damaging) and ototoxic (harmful hearing); The measurement of gentamicin through concentrations in a patient's plasma and the calculation of AUC is used to guide the dosage of this drug. Gets useful for AUC Average concentration at a time interval, AUC/t. In addition, AUC is referenced when talking about elimination. Amount (mass) eliminated by the body = withdrawal (quantity/ time) * AUC (mass * time/quantity). In pharmacokinetics AUC and bioavaiability, bioavaiability generally refers to the fraction of the drug that is systematically absorbed and thus available to produce biological effects. This is often measured by the amount of AUC. To determine the corresponding AUC, serum concentration versus time plots are usually assembled using C-14 labeled drugs and ASS (quick mass spectrometry). [1] Bioavailability can be measured in terms of full bioavailability or relative bioavailability. The bioavailability of the same drug refers to the bioavailability of the drug when administered through a non-intravenous (non-IV) dosage form (i.e. oral tablets, suppuration, subcutaneous, etc.). This is done by comparing the AUC of non-intravenous dosage form with AUC for intravenous administered medication. This fraction is normalized by multiplying each dose by the respective dose of the form. [2] FABS = (a U.C.N−I.O.U.C.I.V)× (DOOIIVDOS NNNIV) {\Displaystyle F_ {abs}=\\left({\0 frac {AUC_ {non--IV}{AUC_ {IV}\ Left ({\frac{Dose_{IV}\Dose_{non-IV}\\0 Right)} Relative bioavailability compares bioavailability between two different dosage forms. Then, relative AUCs are used to make this comparison and relative doses are used to normalize the calculation. FR E L = (a u cd s a g e a a a u c d s aeg e b) × (dose b d.s.a){\0 Displaystyle F_ {rel}=\\left{\frac{AUC_{dose}}{AUC_ {dose B}\0 Right) \0 Left ({\0 frac {Dose_ {B}}Dose_ {A}}\\ \ Right)} See the curve under the receiver's field of operating attribute references. Rowland, Malcolm; Garner, R. Colin (2006). [1] Use of isotopes in determining the full bioavailability of drugs in humans. Expert opinion on Drug Metabolism and Toxicology 2(3): 419-27. ^ Srinivasan, V Srini (2001). [2] Bioavailability of nutrients: A practical approach to in vitro performance of nutrient availability in multivitamin-mineral combination products. Journal of Nutrition 131 (Suppl 4): 1349S-1350S. (Pharmacokinetics) &oldid=980562603 (Pharmacokinetics) &oldid=980562603

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