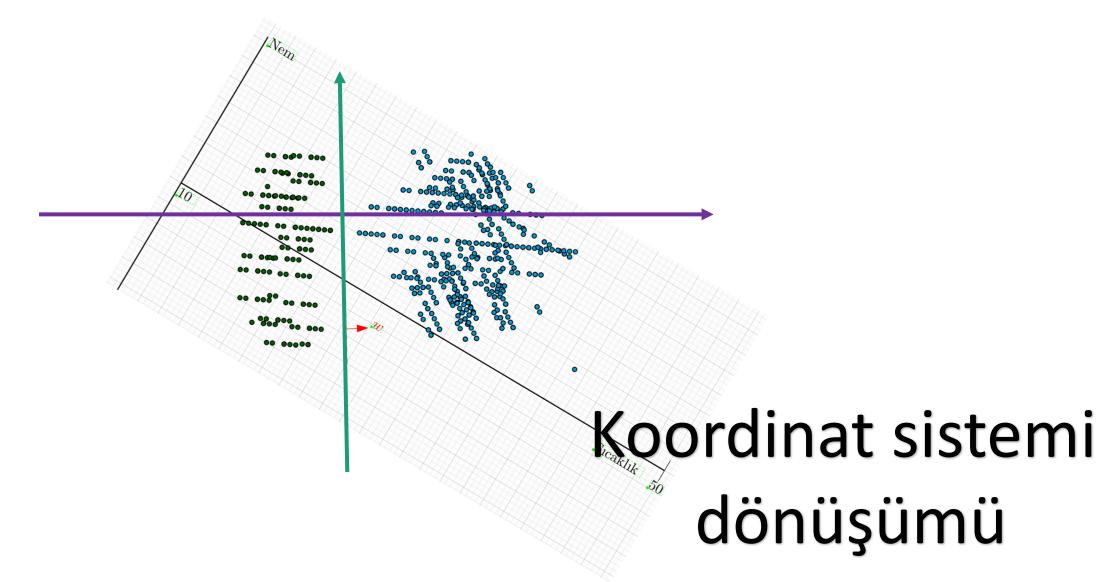
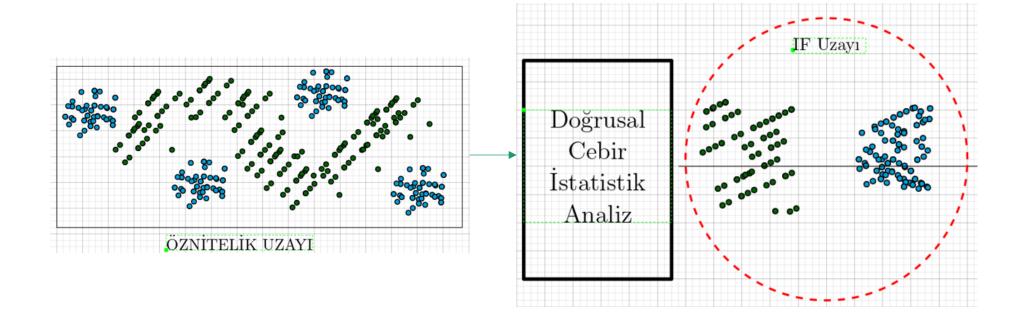
BİL 475 Örüntü Tanıma

Hafta-3:

K-En Yakın Komşu Algoritması Temel Olasılık

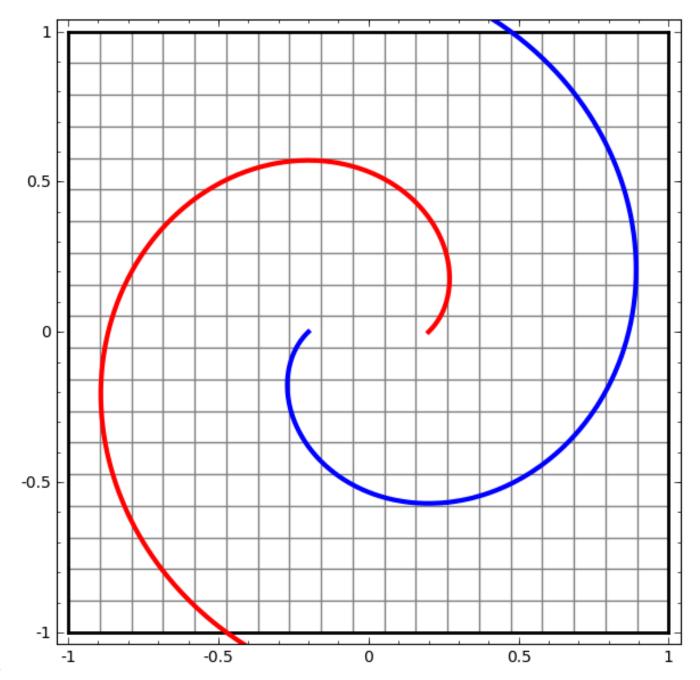






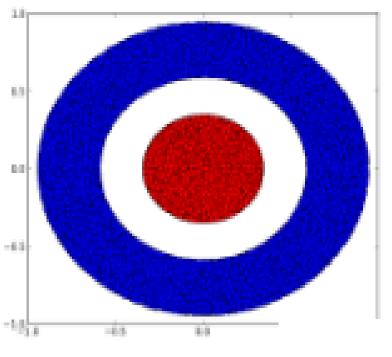
Makine Öğrenmesinin Amacı

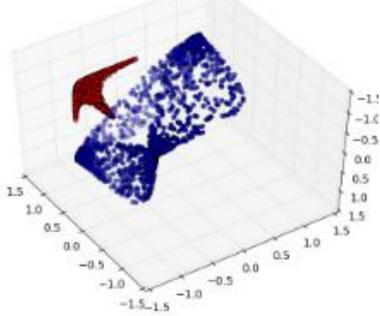
Doğrusal ayrıştırılabilir bir uzaya koordinat dönüşümü yapmak



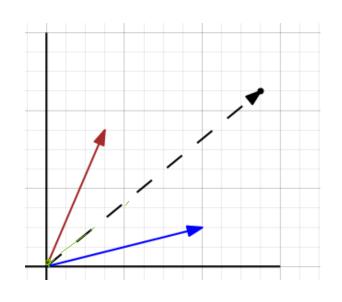
Makine Öğrenmesinin Amacı

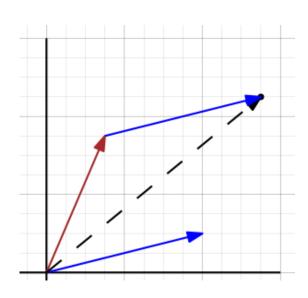
Doğrusal ayrıştırılabilir bir uzaya koordinat dönüşümü yapmak





Fiziksel Olgulardan Matematiğe Geçiş





Baz vektörleri ile diğer vektörleri ifade edebilme (Taylor, Fourier)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} y + \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} z = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 1 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Vektör İşlemleri

Transpoze

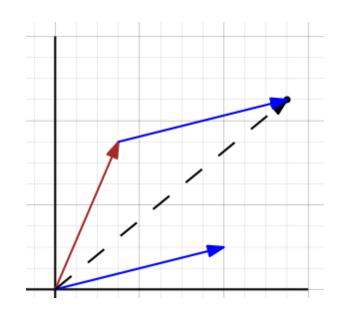
iç çarpım (Bra-ket)
$$\approx$$

$$\langle x, \overline{y} \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_N \\ \overline{y}_1 + \overline{y}_2 & \overline{y}_1 & \overline{y}_N \end{bmatrix}$$

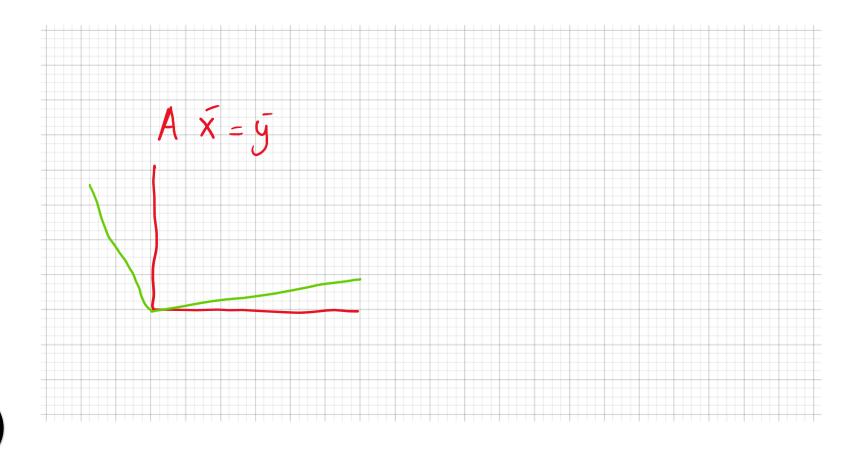
$$\overline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \overline{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow 1.2 + 4.3$$

$$= 0.14$$

Vektör İşlemleri



Doğrusal Dönüşüm (Linear Transformation)



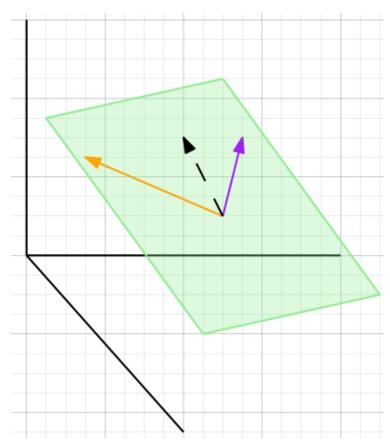
Vektör İşlemleri

```
clear all, close all; clc
v1 = [1,2,3]';
v2 = [2,2,3]';
v3 = [1,1,1]';

V = [v1,v2,v3]

rank(V)
```

Uzayın Germe: İstanbul'da Yemek Kültürü



Vektör İşlemleri

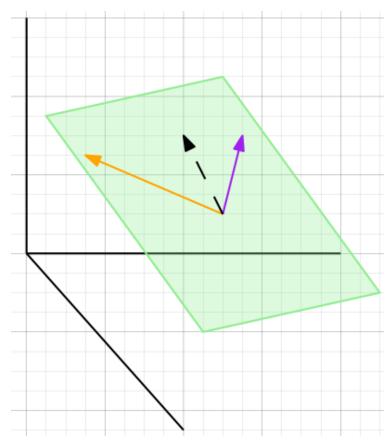
```
clear all, close all; clc

v1 = [1,2,3]';
v2 = [2,2,3]';
v3 = randn(1)*v1 + randn(1)*v2;

V = [v1,v2,v3]

rank(V)
```

Uzayın Germe: İstanbul'da Yemek Kültürü



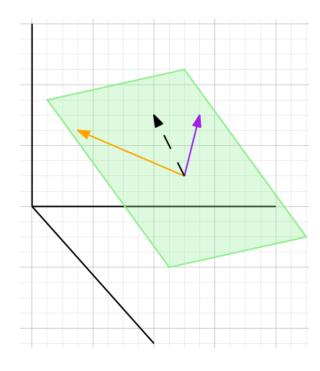
Sayılar, Vektörler ve Matrisler Vektör İşlemleri

Uzayın Germe ve Doğrusal Bağımsızlık

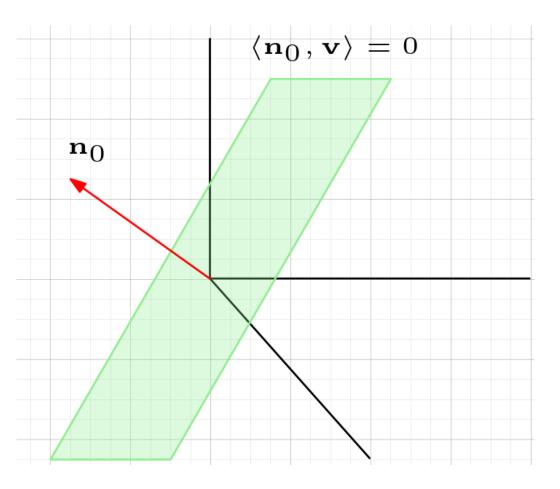
Baz vektörleri, gerdikleri uzay içinde herhangi bir noktayı oluşturabilirler.

Bu kural N boyutlu uzaylar için geçerlidir. !!

Göremesek bile sayılar bize yol gösterici Örnek: Norm



• Düzlem Denklemi (İpucu-İki vektör dikse iç çarpım 0'dır):

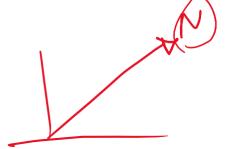


or dikse iç çarpım 0'dır):
$$N_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \overline{X}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

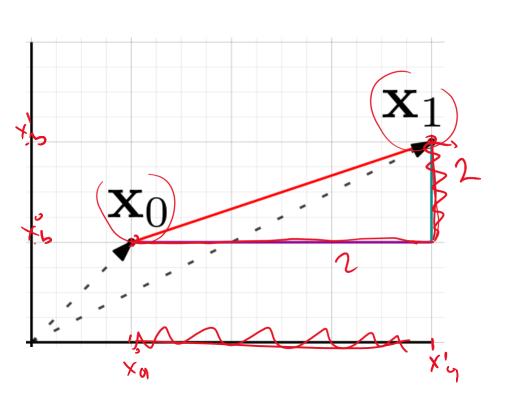
$$(N_0, X_0) = -8 + 4 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

 $(N_0, X_1) = -4 + 9 = 4$
 $(N_0, X_1) = -4 + 9 = 4$

Uzayı İkiye Böler!!!



NORM KAVRAMI



$$\overline{X}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_{0} - x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \end{vmatrix}^{2} + \begin{vmatrix} x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \end{vmatrix}^{2} + \begin{vmatrix} x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \end{vmatrix}^{2} + \begin{vmatrix} x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \end{vmatrix}^{2} + \begin{vmatrix} x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \end{vmatrix}^{2} + \begin{vmatrix} x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \end{vmatrix}^{2} + \begin{vmatrix} x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \end{vmatrix}^{2} + \begin{vmatrix} x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \end{vmatrix}^{2} + \begin{vmatrix} x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \end{vmatrix}^{2} + \begin{vmatrix} x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \end{vmatrix}^{2} + \begin{vmatrix} x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \end{vmatrix}^{2} + \begin{vmatrix} x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \end{vmatrix}^{2} + \begin{vmatrix} x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0} \end{vmatrix}^{2} + \begin{vmatrix} x_{0} \\ \overline{X}_{0} - x_{0}$$

NORM KAVRAMI

$$\mathbf{x} \in \Re^{N \times 1} \text{ olsun}$$

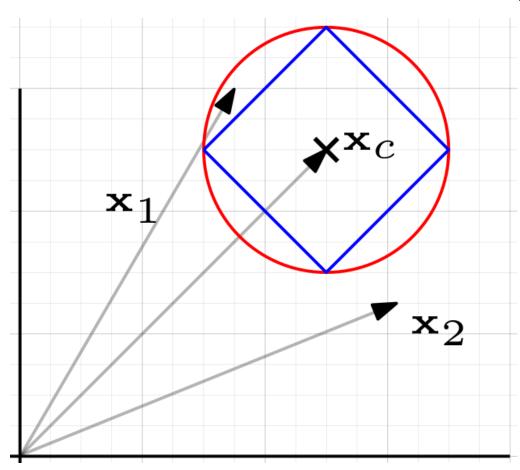
$$\ell_1 \text{ -norm} = |\mathbf{x}|_1 \longrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^N |\mathbf{x}(i)|$$

$$\ell_2 \text{ -norm} = |\mathbf{x}|_2 \longrightarrow \sqrt[N]{\sum_{i=1}^N |\mathbf{x}(i)|^2}$$

$$\ell_p \text{ -norm} = |\mathbf{x}|_p \longrightarrow (\sum_{i=1}^N |\mathbf{x}(i)|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\ell_\infty \text{ -norm} = |\mathbf{x}|_\infty \longrightarrow \max\{|\mathbf{x}(i)| : i \in 1, 2, 3, ..., N\}$$

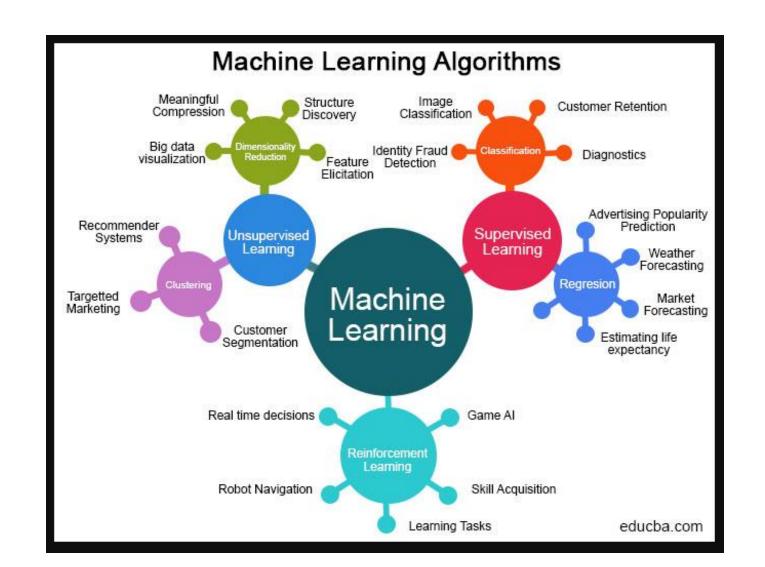
NORM KAVRAMI



$$x \in \Re^{2 \times 1} |x - x_c|_p = 1$$

Verinin etrafını sarma

Denetimli Öğrenme



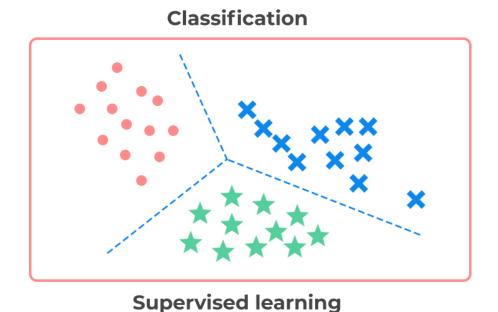
Denetimli Öğrenme

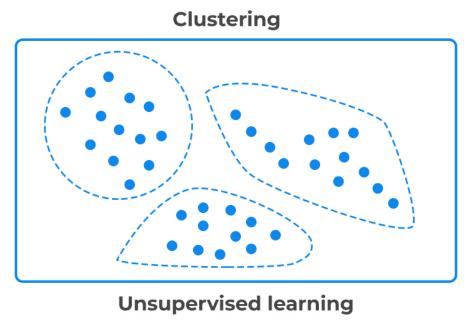
- Denetimli Öğrenme
- Veri
- Veri seti
- Eğitim verisi
- Test verisi

Denetimli Öğrenme (Tersi??)

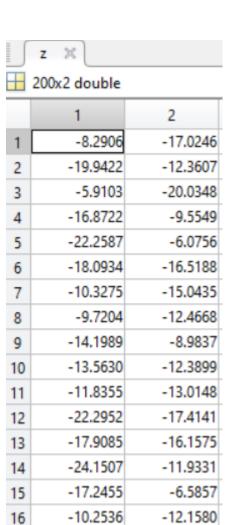


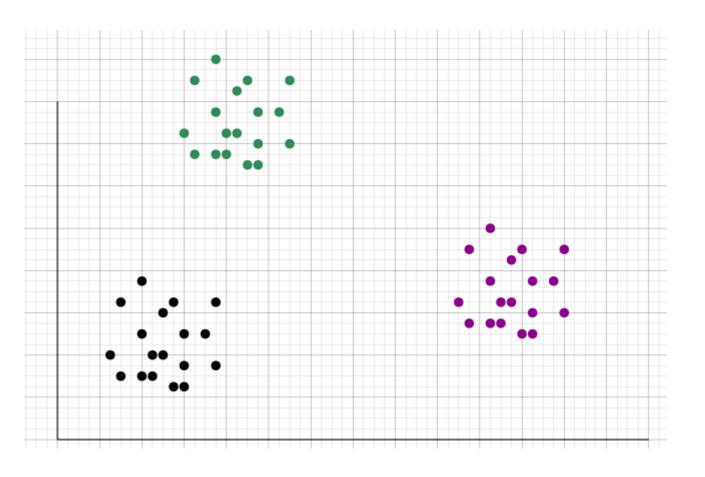
Supervised vs. Unsupervised Learning





```
30
clear all, close all; clc
                                               20
x = -15 + 5*randn(100,2);
y = 15 + 5*randn(100,2);
                                               10
z = [x ; y];
                                                0
c = [ones(1,100), 2*ones(1,100)];
                                              -10
figure
scatter(z(:,1) , z(:,2) ,[] ,c),grid on
                                              -20
                                              -30
                                                              -10
                                                -30
                                                       -20
                                                                      0
                                                                             10
                                                                                    20
                                                                                           30
```





```
X = [1, 2]
       4,4
       7,2
                                    25
                      -5
                                                     34
                                                                              =
                                                                5.8310
       8,6
                                                      5
                                                                2.2361
      11,5];
                            -3
                                                     10
                                                                3.1623
                                                                                 3
                                                                2.2361
                      5
                             0
                                                                                 4];
                                                     25
                                    25
                                                                5.0000
v = [6, 5];
```

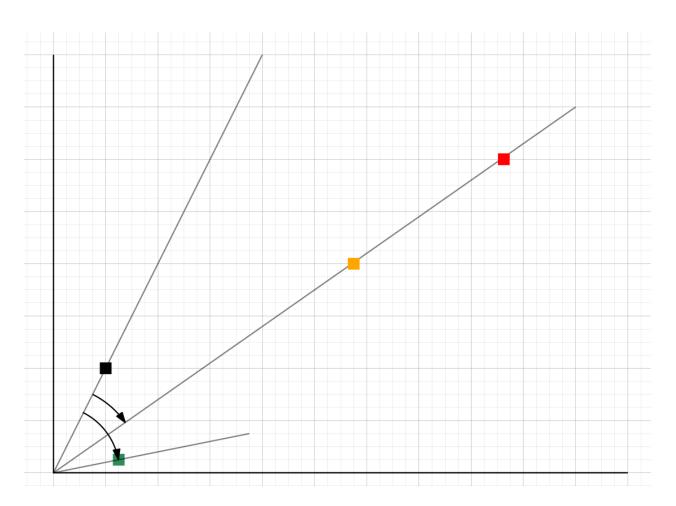
 $Metrik: \ell_1 - Norm Olsaydi$

- Euclidian Distance (ℓ_2)
- City Block (Manathan) (ℓ_1)
- Minkowski Dist.
- Chebyshev (ℓ_{∞})

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i-y_i|^p\right)^{1/p}$$

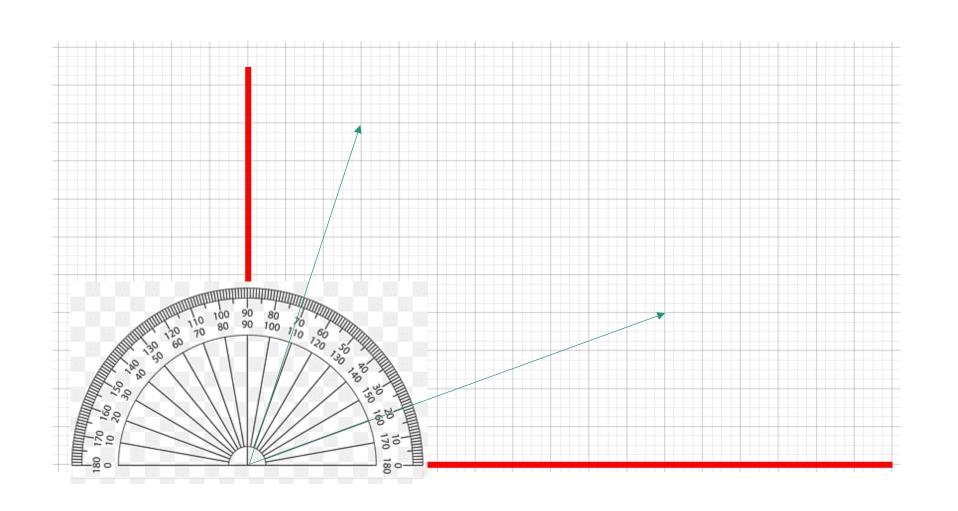
- Euclidian Distance (ℓ_2)
- City Block (Manathan) (ℓ_1)
- Minkowski Dist.
- Chebyshev (ℓ_{∞})
- Cosine Similarity

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \left|x_i-y_i
ight|^p
ight)^{1/p}$$



$$\frac{\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle}{|x_1||x_2|} \qquad \text{u.v} = u_1v_1 + u_2v_2 + u_3v_3$$

$$|x_1||x_2| \qquad \text{u.v} = ||\mathbf{u}||||\mathbf{v}|| \cos \theta$$



$$\mathbf{u.v} = u_1v_1 + u_2v_2 + u_3v_3$$

 $\mathbf{u.v} = ||\mathbf{u}|| ||\mathbf{v}|| \cos \theta$

$$\frac{\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle}{|x_1||x_2|}$$

Algoritma adımları

- Etiketli bir veri seti
- Test örneği
- T-V her örnekle mesafeler hesaplanacak
- Sort (en düşük mesafe, indis)
- K tane en düşük örnek arasında baskın olan sınıfı

PYTHON



Parameters::

n_neighbors : int, default=5

Number of neighbors to use by default for kneighbors queries.

weights: {'uniform', 'distance'} or callable, default='uniform'

Weight function used in prediction. Possible values:

- 'uniform' : uniform weights. All points in each neighborhood are weighted equally.
- 'distance': weight points by the inverse of their distance. in this case, closer neighbors of a query point will have a greater influence than neighbors which are further away.
- [callable]: a user-defined function which accepts an array of distances, and returns an array of the same shape containing the weights.

algorithm: {'auto', 'ball_tree', 'kd_tree', 'brute'}, default='auto'

Algorithm used to compute the nearest neighbors:

- 'ball tree' will use BallTree
- 'kd_tree' will use KDTree
- 'brute' will use a brute-force search.
- · 'auto' will attempt to decide the most appropriate algorithm based on the values passed to fit method.

Note: fitting on sparse input will override the setting of this parameter, using brute force.

leaf_size : int, default=30

Leaf size passed to BallTree or KDTree. This can affect the speed of the construction and query, as well as the memory required to store the tree. The optimal value depends on the nature of the problem.

p:int, default=2

Power parameter for the Minkowski metric. When p = 1, this is equivalent to using manhattan_distance (I1), and euclidean_distance (I2) for p = 2. For arbitrary p, minkowski_distance (I_p) is used.

metric: str or callable, default='minkowski'

Metric to use for distance computation. Default is "minkowski", which results in the standard Euclidean distance when p = 2. See the documentation of scipy.spatial.distance and the metrics listed in distance metrics for valid metric values.

If metric is "precomputed", X is assumed to be a distance matrix and must be square during fit. X may be a sparse graph, in which case only "nonzero" elements may be considered neighbors.

If metric is a callable function, it takes two arrays representing 1D vectors as inputs and must return one value indicating the distance between those vectors. This works for Scipy's metrics, but is less efficient than passing the metric name as a string.

sklearn.metrics.pairwise.distance_metrics

sklearn.metrics.pairwise.distance_metrics()

[source]

Valid metrics for pairwise_distances.

This function simply returns the valid pairwise distance metrics. It exists to allow for a description of the mapping for each of the valid strings.

The valid distance metrics, and the function they map to, are:

metric	Function	
'cityblock'	metrics.pairwise.manhattan_distances	
'cosine'	metrics.pairwise.cosine_distances	
'euclidean'	metrics.pairwise.euclidean_distances	
'haversine'	metrics.pairwise.haversine_distances	
'11'	metrics.pairwise.manhattan_distances	
'l2'	metrics.pairwise.euclidean_distances	
'manhattan'	metrics.pairwise.manhattan_distances	
'nan_euclidean'	metrics.pairwise.nan_euclidean_distances	

K-NN algoritması

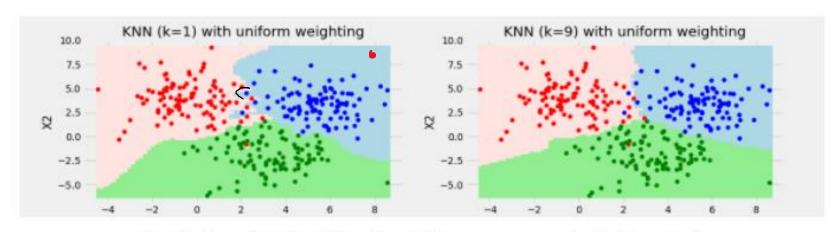
Avantajları

- Gerçekleme kolaylığı
- Herhangi bir ön kabule ihtiyacı yoktur.
- Eğitim yok
- Yeni örnekler geldiğinde hızlı adaptasyon sağlar
- Hem sınıflandırma hem de regresyon için kullanılır.
- Birkaç parametre (k ve norm)
- Doğrusal olmayan veriler sınıflandırılabilir

Dezavantajları

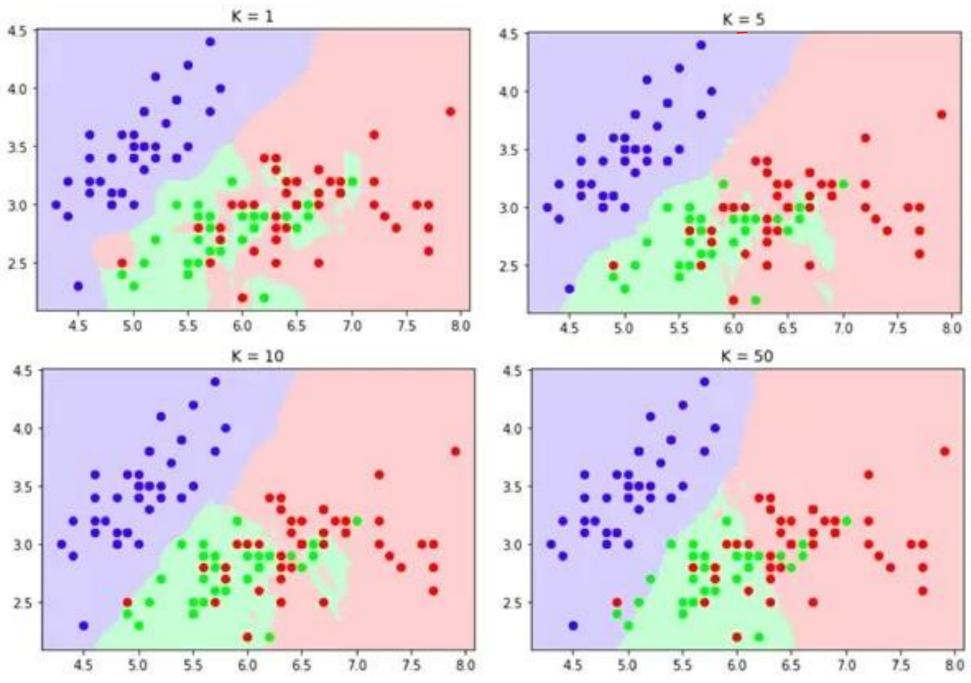
- Yavaş bir algoritmadır (büyük veri)
- Homojen öznitelikler olması gerekir
- Aykırı örneklere takılabilir.
- K sayısının tespiti
- RAM ihtiyacı

K-NN algoritması



K-NN (k=1) vs. K-NN (k=9) Classifiers (all images are generated by the author)

https://towardsdatascience.com/k-nearest-neighbors-k-nn-explained-8959f97a8632



https://kdagiit.medium.com/k-nearest-neighbor-knn-algorithm-9a0eefe1f148

K-NN algoritması

• Doğruluk Hesaplaması

DENETİMLİ		DENETIMSIZ
Sınıflandırma	Regresyon	
k-NN		
Başarım Kriteri		
Doğruluk		

K-NN algoritması

• İleri Konular (Büyük Veri)

PAPER • OPEN ACCESS

Analysis of KNN Algorithm with Mapreduce Technique on Big Data

Tatikonda Bhavana¹, J. Padmavathy¹, R. Sethuraman² and J.K. Jeevitha³ Published under licence by IOP Publishing Ltd

IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering, Volume 590, International Conference on Frontiers in Materials and Smart System Technologies 10 April 2019, Tamil Nadu, India

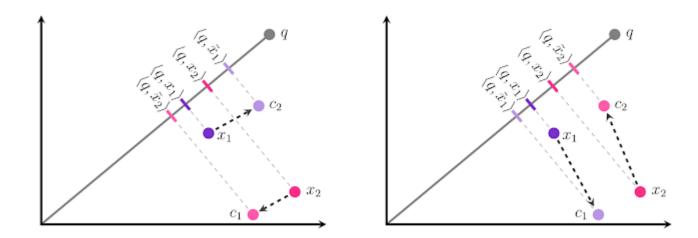
Citation Tatikonda Bhavana et al 2019 IOP Conf. Ser.: Mater. Sci. Eng. 590 012028

DOI 10.1088/1757-899X/590/1/012028



K-NN algoritması

• İleri Konular (Büyük Veri)



The goal is to quantize each x_i to $\tilde{x}_i = c_1$ or $\tilde{x}_i = c_2$. Traditional quantization (left) results in the incorrect ordering of x_1 and x_2 for this query. Even though our approach (right) chooses centers farther away from the data points, this in fact leads to lower inner product error and higher accuracy.

K-NN algoritması – Yarıçap Tabanlı

Bayes Karar Teorisi

Olasılık 101

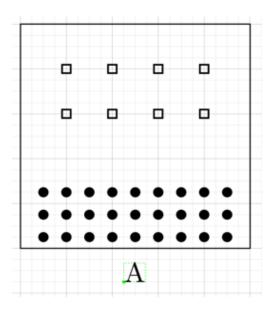
- Olasılık nedir?
 - ☐Bir şeyin olmasına ait matematiksel yüzdesi (wiki)
 - ☐Popülasyonu betimleyen sayısal bilgiler

- Yazı tura
- Zar atma
- Okula varma süresi
- 5 günlük hava raporunun sonunda meteoroloji tahmini





Olasılık 101

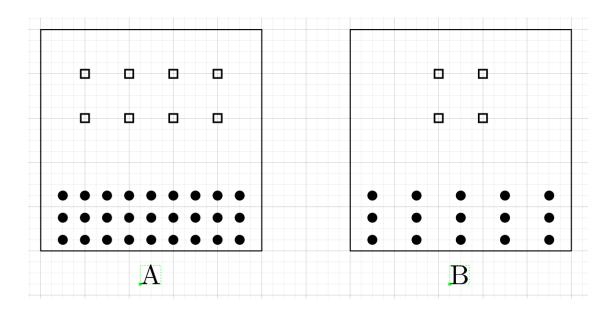


Kare ve Daire S: 27 D, 8 K

Axioms of Probability:

- Axiom 1: For any event A, $P(A) \geq 0$.
- ullet Axiom 2: Probability of the sample space S is P(S)=1.
- Axiom 3: If A_1,A_2,A_3,\cdots are disjoint events, then $P(A_1\cup A_2\cup A_3\cdots)=P(A_1)+P(A_2)+P(A_3)+\cdots$

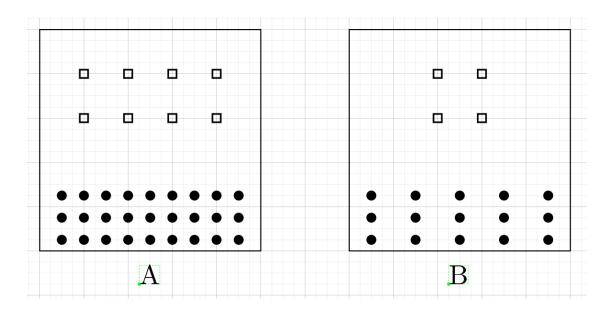
https://www.probabilitycourse.com/chapter1



Kare ve Daire

A: 27 D, 8 K

B: 15 D, 4 K



Kare ve Daire

A: 27 D, 8 K

B: 15 D, 4 K

HIZLI VE YAVAŞ DÜŞÜNME



DANIEL KAHNEMAN

-2002 Nobel Ekonomi Ödülü-

If A and B are two events in a sample space S, then the **conditional probability of** A **given** B is defined as

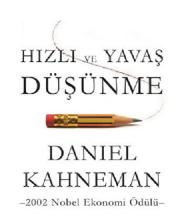
$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$
, when $P(B) > 0$.

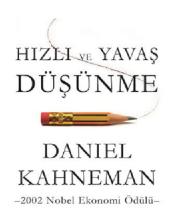
Kim Bu? Çiftçi yada Kütüphaneci

Kendisi içine kapanık ve duygusal biriydi.

• Sosyal çevresi pek yok, keni ağır işleriyle ilgilenmeyi sever.

Oldukça entelektüel ve derinlikli fikir sahibi.



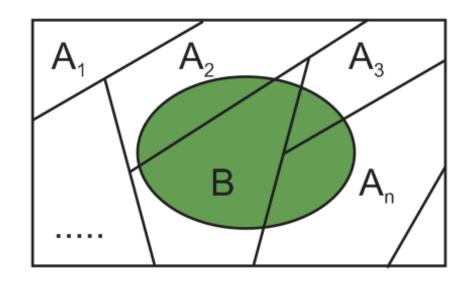








Adobe Stock | #221094422

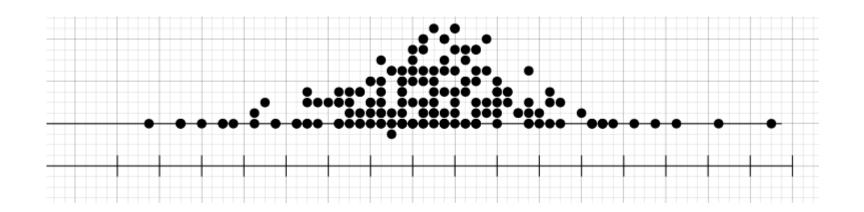


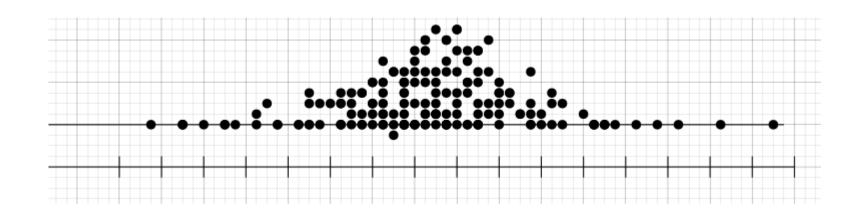


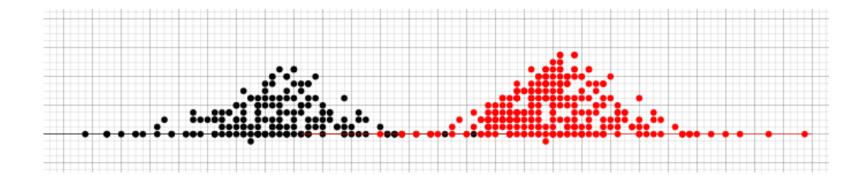
- Bir toplumda kanser vakaları %0.1 olsun (0.001)
- Bir test cihazı hasta (C) iken %98 (+), (C') iken %95 (-) hassasiyetle hastaları tespit edebiliyor.
- Eğer cihaz bir kişiye (+) demiş ise bu kişinin kanser olma (C) ihtimali nedir?

- Bir toplumda kanser vakaları %0.1 olsun (0.001)
- Bir test cihazı hasta (C) iken %98 (+), (C') iken %95 (-) hassasiyetle hastaları tespit edebiliyor.
- Eğer cihaz bir kişiye (+) demiş ise bu kişinin kanser olMAma (C') ihtimali nedir?

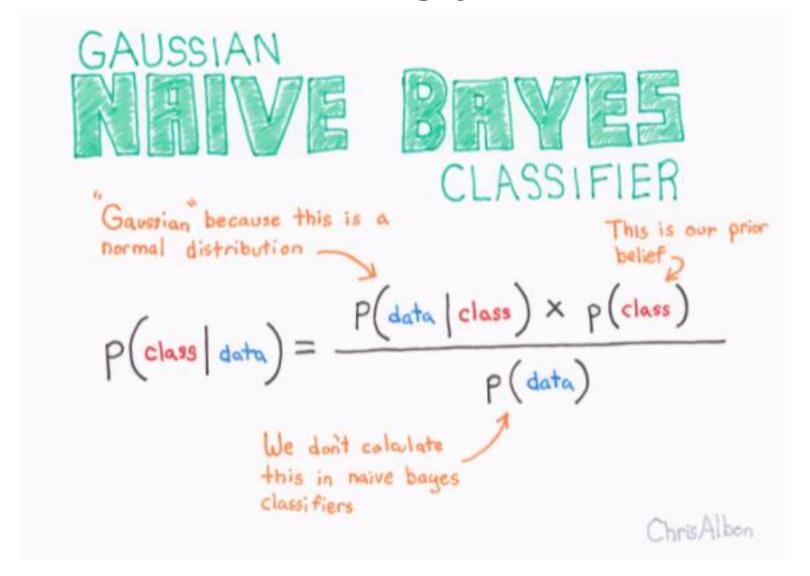
• Elimizde p(x) yoksa







- Denizden palamut çıkma olasılığı P(A) = 0.6
- Hamsi çıkma olasılığı P(B) = 0.4
- $P(10 \text{ cm} \mid B) = 0.5$, $P(10 \text{ cm} \mid A) = 0.2$
- Eğer 10 cm bir balık geldiyse H mi P mi?



- Merhaba,
- Bugün gerçekleştirilen bir çekilişte tam 3M TL kazandınız.
- TC kimlik ve IBAN adresinizi xxxx adresine gönderdiğiniz takdirde size büyük ödül iletilecektir.

Uskumru (C1)		Palamut (C2)	
Uzunluk (cm)	Adet	Uzunluk (cm)	Adet
05-10	5	15-20	5
10-15	15	20-25	10
15-20	20	25-30	20
20-25	15	30-35	30
25-30	5	35-40	10
30-35	0	40-45	5
35-40	0	45-50	0

- 1. Sınıf olasılıklarını bul
- 2. Sınıf içi olasılıkları bul
- 3. Formülde yerine koy

$$P(C1|u=22)=?$$