MACHINE LEARNING

Non parametric classification

Corso di Laurea Magistrale in Informatica

Università di Roma Tor Vergata

Prof. Giorgio Gambosi

a.a. 2021-2022

Non porunetros: siemo in combto productistico, non facciumo ipotes: sulla distributione



Probabilistic classification methods recap

The application of probabilistic classifier requires that the (at least approximate) knowledge of a suitable distribution is derived from the training set

 \odot the class conditional distribution $p(C_k|\mathbf{x})$ for each class C_k in the discriminative case, where an item \mathbf{x} shall be assigned to C_i if

$$i = \operatorname*{argmax}_{k} p(C_{k}|\mathbf{x})$$

 \circ the class conditional distribution $p(\mathbf{x}|C_k)$ (and the prior distribution $p(C_k)$) for each class C_k in the generative (bayesian) case, where an item \mathbf{x} shall be assigned to C_i if

$$i = \operatorname*{argmax}_{k} p(\mathbf{x}|C_{k}) p(C_{k})$$

a.a. 2021-2022 2/2

Assents dell'approces parametrics (softmax o logatic regression)

Signific can any oments = combinational linear delle feature

The type of probability distribution is assumed to be known: the value of a suitable set of coefficients must be derived. For example,

- \odot $p(C_k|\mathbf{x})$ is assumed to be of the type $\frac{e^{\mathbf{w}_k^T \bar{\mathbf{x}}}}{\sum_i e^{\mathbf{w}_i^T \bar{\mathbf{x}}}}$ in the case of softmax (a discriminative method)

Lo unche un Naive Bayes, dove e' cutegoria (viorda i documenti)

a.a. 2021-2022 3/

In both case, an estimate of parameter values (either \mathbf{w}_k or $\boldsymbol{\theta}_k$) is performed for all classes. Different approaches to parameter estimation:

Maximum likelihood:

- ⊚ In the discriminative case, the likelihood of the target is considered $\mathbf{w}^{ML} = \underset{\mathbf{w}}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(\mathbf{t}|\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{w})$: prediction is performed as $\underset{k}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(C_k|\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}^{ML})$
- \odot In the generative case, for each class C_k , the likelihood of the subset \mathbf{X}_k of items belonging the class is instead maximized, that is $\boldsymbol{\theta}_k^{ML} = \operatorname*{argmax}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} p(\mathbf{X}_k | \boldsymbol{\theta}_k)$: prediction is

performed as $\underset{k}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_k^{ML})p(C_k)$

a.a. 2021-2022 4/2

Maximum a posteriori : Similar to the previous one:

- ⊚ In the discriminative case, the posterior of the parameters wrt to training set $\mathbf{w}^{MAP} = \underset{\mathbf{w}}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(\mathbf{w}|\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{t})$: prediction is performed as $\underset{k}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(C_k|\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}^{MAP})$
- o In the generative case, for each class C_k , the posterior of the parameters wrt the items in the class $\boldsymbol{\theta}_k^{MAP} = \operatorname*{argmax} p(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k | \mathbf{X}_k)$ is maximized: prediction is performed as $\boldsymbol{\theta}_k$

 $\underset{k}{\operatorname{argmax}} \ p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}^{MAP}) p(C_{k})$

a.a. 2021-2022 5/

Bayesian estimate : This approach directly express the predictive distribution as

$$p(C_k|\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{X}, \mathbf{t}) = \int_{\mathbf{w}} p(C_k|\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}) p(\mathbf{w}|\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{t}) d\mathbf{w}$$

a.a. 2021-2022 67

Non parametric approach

considere il suporto con x de tubi gli elementa di C1 e cori vià ...

No knowledge whatsoever of the probabilities is assumed.

- ⊚ The class distributions $p(\mathbf{x}|C_i)$ are directly from data.
- \odot In previous cases, use of (parametric) models for a synthetic description of data in X, t
- In this case, no models (and parameters): training set items explicitly appear in class distribution estimates.
- Denoted as non parametric models: indeed, an unbounded number of parameters is used

mol dire che les tanti parametri quanti sons i dati.

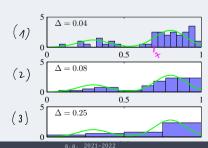
a.a. 2021-2022 7/2

Histograms

- Elementary type of non parametric estimate
- Domain partitioned into m d-dimensional intervals (bins)
- © The probability $P_{\mathbf{x}}$ that an item belongs to the bin containing item \mathbf{x} is estimated as $\frac{n(\mathbf{x})}{n}$, where $n(\mathbf{x})$ is the number of element in that bin
- \odot The probability density in the interval corresponding to the bin containing \mathbf{x} is then estimated as the ratio between the above probability and the interval width $\Delta(\mathbf{x})$ (tipically, a constant Δ)

$$p_H(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\frac{n(\mathbf{x})}{N}}{\Delta(\mathbf{x})} = \frac{n(\mathbf{x})}{N\Delta(\mathbf{x})}$$





Dobbiamo valutare:

$$p(\mathbf{x}|C_k)\forall k$$

possiamo prendere un campione di una distribuzione, ci serve un modo per assegnare un valore di probabilità ad ogni elemento:

non vogliamo ipotizzare che la distribuzione sia Gaussiana. La probabilità sarà più alta dove gli elementi del campione tendono ad addensarsi (intuitivamente), quindi possiamo usare un istogramma: partizione dello spazio dei possibili valori in contenitori o intervalli (bins) ad ognuno dei quali associamo il numero di elementi dell'insieme che vi cadono dentro.

Ora, abbiamo una situazione come (1) e vorremmo una stima della probabilità di x (rosa). La probabilità sarà circa data dal numero di elementi caduti nell bin diviso il numero totale di elementi.

La densità di probabilità sarà la probabilità divisa per il volume, in questo caso l'ampiezza del bin.

Perché è "rozza":

- la divisione dello spazio è predefinita, ho diviso nei bin ed ho contato quanti elementi sono in ogni bin
- e messo da parte, per poi stimare le probabilità degli x
- se un x cade vicino al bordo fra due rettangoli, come mi comporto.

Posso fare l'istogramma più fitto, facendo tendere la dimensione a 0, ma se li rendo piccoli la maggior parte saranno vuoti, quindi se stimo x in un bin la probabilità è 0. Sarebbe meglio stimare la probabilità di x guardando all'intorno di x (verde) nel piano.

Kernel density estimators

- © Probability that an item is in region $\mathcal{R}(\mathbf{x})$, containing \mathbf{x} $P_{\mathbf{x}} = \int_{\mathcal{R}(\mathbf{x})} p(\mathbf{z}) d\mathbf{z}$ $P(\mathbf{z}) = \int_{\mathcal{R}(\mathbf{x})} p(\mathbf{z}) d\mathbf{z}$ $P(\mathbf{z}) = \int_{\mathcal{R}(\mathbf{x})} p(\mathbf{z}) d\mathbf{z}$
- \odot Given n items $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n$, the probability that k among them are in $\mathcal{R}(\mathbf{x})$ is given by the binomial distribution

$$p(k) = \binom{n}{k} P_{\mathbf{x}}^{k} (1 - P_{\mathbf{x}})^{n-k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} P_{\mathbf{x}}^{k} (1 - P_{\mathbf{x}})^{n-k}$$

© Since $E[k] = nP_{\mathbf{x}}$ and $\sigma_k^2 = nP_{\mathbf{x}}(1 - P_{\mathbf{x}})$, by the binomial distribution properties, we have that, for what concerns the ratio $r = \frac{k}{n}$,

$$E[r] = \frac{1}{n}E[k] = P_{\mathbf{x}} \qquad \qquad \sigma_r^2 = \frac{1}{n^2}\sigma_k^2 = \frac{P_{\mathbf{x}}(1 - P_{\mathbf{x}})}{n}$$

 \odot $P_{\mathbf{x}}$ is the expected fraction of items in $\mathscr{R}(\mathbf{x})$, and the ratio r is an estimate. As $n \to \infty$ variance decreases and r tends to $E[r] = P_{\mathbf{x}}$, we assume $r = \frac{k}{r} \simeq P_{\mathbf{x}}$

a.a. 2021-2022 9/2

Nonparametric estimates

Ci interessa la denata de probabilità Px

 \odot Let the volume of $\mathcal{R}(\mathbf{x})$ be sufficiently small. Then, the density $p(\mathbf{x})$ is almost constant in the region and

$$P_{\mathbf{x}} = \int_{\mathscr{R}(\mathbf{x})} p(\mathbf{z}) d\mathbf{z} \simeq p(\mathbf{x}) V$$

where V is the volume of $\mathcal{R}(\mathbf{x})$

 \odot since $P_{\mathbf{x}} \simeq \frac{k}{n}$, it then derives that $p(\mathbf{x}) \simeq \frac{k}{nV}$

a.a. 2021-2022 10/

Approaches to nonparametric estimates

Two alternative ways to exploit the relation $p(\mathbf{x}) \simeq \frac{k}{nV}$ to estimate $p(\mathbf{x})$ for any \mathbf{x} :

·) cenco la v più piccola

- 1. Fix V and derive k from data (kernel density estimation)
- 2. Fix *k* and derive *V* from data (K-nearest neighbor). –

It can be shown that in both cases, under suitable conditions, the estimator tends to the true density $p(\mathbf{x})$ as $n \to \infty$.

a.a. 2021-2022 11/2

Kernel density estimation: Parzen windows

Devo fissure la regime (whene
$$V$$
)

- \odot Region associated to a point **x**: hypercube with edge length h (and volume $h^{(j)}$) centered on **x**.
- Kernel function k(z) (Parzen window) used to count the number of items in the unit hypercube centered on the origin 0

$$k(\mathbf{z}) = \begin{cases} 1 & |z_i| \le 1/2 & i = 1, \dots, d \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$i = 1, \dots, d$$

- \odot as a consequence, $k\left(\frac{\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{x}'}{L}\right)=1$ iff \mathbf{x}' is in the hypercube of edge length h centered on \mathbf{x}
- the number of items in the hypercube is then

$$k = \sum_{i=1}^{n} k(\mathbf{x})$$

$$supportion of well
$$k = 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} k(\mathbf{x})$$$$

$$(R) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} k \left(\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{i}}{K} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{trustutione so ogni puto } \mathbf{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{or adjust in base at lets odel quadrate}$$

$$\text{(reale unitaris, scale)}$$

a.a. 2021-2022

Kernel density estimation: Parzen windows

The estimated density is

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{nV} \sum_{i=1}^{n} k\left(\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i}{h}\right) = \frac{1}{nh^d} \sum_{i=1}^{n} k\left(\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i}{h}\right)$$

Since

$$k(\mathbf{z}) \ge 0$$
 and $\int k(\mathbf{z})d\mathbf{z} = 1$

it derives

$$k\left(\frac{\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{x}_i}{h}\right) \ge 0$$
 and $\int k\left(\frac{\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{x}_i}{h}\right) d\mathbf{x} = h^d$

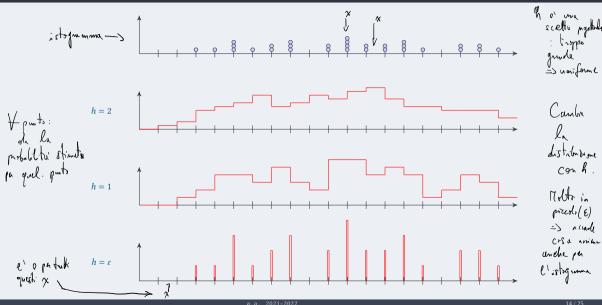
As a consequence, it results that $p_n(\mathbf{x})$ is a probability density.

Clearly, the window size has a relevant effect on the estimate

Ho ovviato a qualche problema dell'istorgramma:

- se un punto è sul bordo non succede che non tengo conto di cose vicine, vado a centrare direttamente sul punto

Kernel density estimation: Parzen windows



Perferimene il metodo Drawbacks

- -> la stiema de probabilitai sulta (rede grefino). La vonema pria
- 1. discontinuity of the estimates
- 2. items in a region centered on \mathbf{x} have uniform weights: their distance from \mathbf{x} is not taken into account

Solution. Use of smooth kernel functions $\kappa_h(u)$ to assign larger weights to points nearer to the origin.

Assumed characteristics of $\kappa_h(u)$:

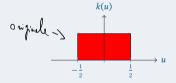
$$\int \kappa_h(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} = 1$$
$$\int \mathbf{x} \kappa_h(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} = 0$$
$$\int \mathbf{x}^2 \kappa_h(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} > 0$$

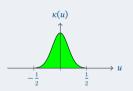
a.a. 2021-2022

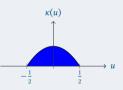
Usually kernels are based on smooth radial functions (functions of the distance from the origin)

1. gaussian
$$\kappa(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\frac{u^2}{\sigma^2}}$$
, unlimited support \longrightarrow quilingue element, all true set ports contained

- 2. Epanechnikov $\kappa(u) = 3\left(\frac{1}{2} u^2\right), |u| \leq \frac{1}{2}$, limited support
- 3. ...







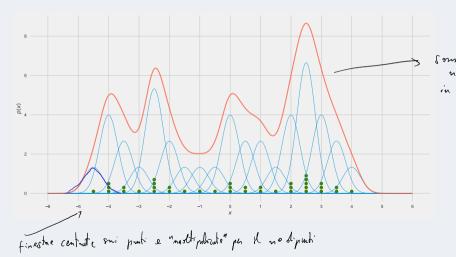
resulting estimate:

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{nh} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \kappa \left(\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i}{h} \right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \kappa_{i} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i)$$

$$\text{Consider here } f \text{ where } f \text{ della}$$

Il fascio di curve artune sono le diverse funtioni smooth.

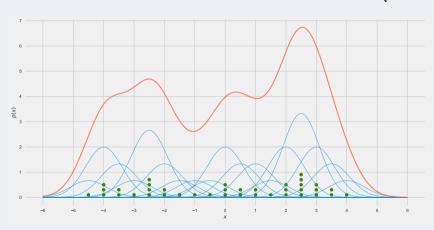
h = 1



a.a. 2021-2022 17/

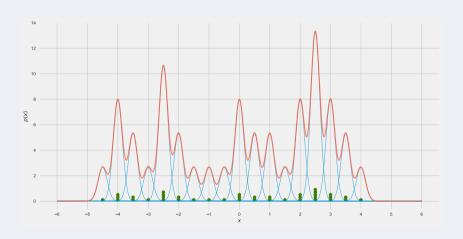
tende ad essue più uniforme, melimo su intenulli più granti.

h = 2



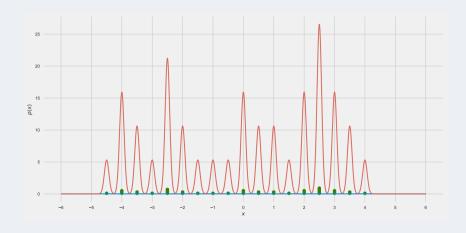
a.a. 2021-2022 18/2





a.a. 2021-2022 19/25





a.a. 2021-2022 20 / 25

Parzen windows and classification

- \odot Parzen windows provide a way to estimate $p(\mathbf{x})$ for any \mathbf{x} , given a set of points \mathbf{X}
- \odot They can be applied to classify an item **x** by estimating $p(\mathbf{x}|C_k)$ for all classes, by referring to the sets $\mathbf{X}_1, \dots, \mathbf{X}_k$ of items in the training set belonging to each class
- According to bayesian classification, x is predicted to the class with index

$$\underset{i}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(\mathbf{x}|C_i)p(C_i) = \underset{i}{\operatorname{argmax}} \frac{1}{n_i h^d} \sum_{i=1}^{n_i} k\left(\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i}{h}\right) p(C_i) =$$

$$= \underset{i}{\operatorname{argmax}} \frac{1}{n h^d} \sum_{i=1}^{n_i} k\left(\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i}{h}\right)$$

$$= \underset{i}{\operatorname{argmax}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_i} k\left(\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i}{h}\right)$$

 \odot that is, an item is assigned to the class with most (weighted by the kernel) points near \mathbf{x} , that is in an hypercube of edge size h with center \mathbf{x}

a.a. 2021-2022 21/

Density estimation through kNN

La regime che considerium d' la pri pricola (abborno a d x) che prende k elementi. La forma es un'iper ofera

- \odot The region around **x** is extended to include k items
- The estimated density is

$$p(\mathbf{x}) \simeq \frac{k}{nV} = \frac{k}{nc_d r_k^d(\mathbf{x})}$$

where:

- c_d is the volume of the d-dimensional sphere of unitary radius
- r_k^d(x) is the distance from x to the k-th nearest item (the radius of the smallest sphere with center x containing k items)

Conggio elento alla d

E' como de perché exidentia il mols che la il raggis.

a.a. 2021-2022 22

Classification through kNN

- To estimate $p(C_i|\mathbf{x})$ in order to classify \mathbf{x} , let us consider a hypersphere of volume V with center \mathbf{x} containing k items from the training set
- Let k_i be the number of such items belonging to class C_i . Then, the following approximation holds:

$$p(\mathbf{x}|C_i) = \frac{k_i}{n_i V}$$

where n_i is the number of items in the training set belonging to class C_i

Similarly, for the evidence,

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{k}{nV}$$

And, for the prior distribution,

$$p(C_i) = \frac{n_i}{n}$$

The class posterior distribution is then

s then
$$p(C_i|\mathbf{x}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{x}|C_i)p(C_i)}{p(\mathbf{x})} = \frac{\frac{k_i}{n_iV} \cdot \frac{n_i}{n}}{\frac{k}{nV}} = \frac{k_i}{k}$$

$$\text{a.a. 2021-2022}$$

$$\text{a.s. 2021-2022}$$

$$\text{a.s. 2021-2022}$$

$$\text{a.s. 2021-2022}$$

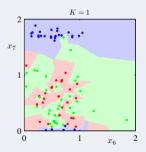
$$\text{a.s. 2021-2022}$$

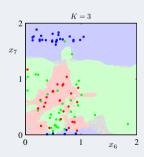
$$\text{a.s. 2021-2022}$$

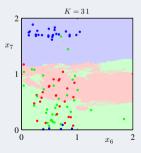
Ki e' il ne di alinati

Classification through kNN

- Simple rule: an item is classified on the basis of similarity to near training set items
- \odot To classify \mathbf{x} , determine the k items in the training nearest to it and assign \mathbf{x} to the majority class among them
- A metric is necessary to measure similarity.







i k elemento più vicini al ponto surumo del colore della regine.

a.a. 2021-2022 24/25

Classification through kNN

Complesate algoritmica: Mer considerae TUTIO le disturge du * => no melatation O(n) para elementi. Posso costruire strutture de duti come albei per migliorme, sono fuon dul ML.

- ⊚ kNN is a simple classifier which can work quite well, provided it is given a good distance metric and has enough labeled training data: it can be shown that it can result within a factor of 2 of the best possible performance as $n \to \infty$
- subject to the curse of dimensionality: due to the large sparseness of data at high dimensionality, items
 considered by kNN can be quite far away from the query point, and thus resulting in poor locality.

Sons terniche semplici, generali ma costosa pulli non ce' una visione complessa del training sot: il modello intermedio da um suppresentazione sintetirea del training sot. Il confionto del punto de classifica e' con d'coefficiali < n.

a.a. 2021-2022 25/

È pesantemente soggetto al "curse of dimensionality": se l'insieme è di dimensione elevata i dati sono molto sparsi e quindi. con le Pazner Window possiamo ritrovarci delle finestre vuote. Con kNN le finestre non sono mai vuote ma per farci entrare qualcosa occorre coprire una dimesione molto

Tutto vale se è definita una funzione di distanza, quindi se i punti non sono in uno spazio 2D ma può anche

ampia, allora l'ipotesi iniziale che la regione sia sempre la stessa diventa sempre più remota. Il metodo diventa quindi più "traballante": se devo guardare ad una regione grande, dove magari la

valere una distanza che rispetti gli assiomi ma sia diversa.

distribuzione di probabilità cambia equivale a dire che stiamo facendo un'approssimazione abbastanza improtante.