Gio composents l'approcess de classification Beyessem.
L> particolar Sirlappor. Naive Buyes

MACHINE LEARNING

Linear classification

Corso di Laurea Magistrale in Informatica

Università di Roma Tor Vergata

Prof. Giorgio Gambosi

a.a. 2021-2022



Classification

-> potremno mone stuation obore ogni elem. non apputione el une sola chia.

- value t to predict are from a discrete domain, where each value denotes a class
- most common case: disjoint classes, each input has to assigned to exactly one class
- input space is partitioned into decision regions
- in linear classification models decision boundaries are linear functions of input \mathbf{x} (D 1-dimensional hyperplanes in the *D*-dimensional feature space)
- o datasets such as classes correspond to regions which may be separated by linear decision boundaries are said linearly separable Cass biners.

Ad ogni classe e' associate una regione connessa ed anche converse.

a.a. 2021-2022

divido los

Spetis in 2 ape or pinni. (D=2).

Tel Semperera Taremo II relimiento a etassificazioni acte s 2.
Se abbiamo quindi la separazione linerare, l'ideale sarebbe un iperpiano dove da una parte c'è la classe 0 e da una parte la classe 1.
Non è detto che ci sia sempre un dataset linearmente separabile.

Per semplicità faremo rifermiento a classificazioni dove D-2

Regression and classification

- r'usreme di wlon: disereto.
- Regression: the target variable t is a vector of reals
- Classification: several ways to represent classes (target variable values)
- ⊚ Binary classification: a single variable $t \in \{0, 1\}$, where t = 0 denotes class C_0 and t = 1 denotes class C_1
- \odot K > 2 classes: "1 of K" coding. t is a vector of K bits, such that for each class C_j all bits are 0 except the j-th one (which is 1)

Lu coon più semple nella clussificatione? arrimo le clussi con els nomi, gl. ussoci, delle codifiche cintere. Sugli interi el pero definita una relatione d'ordine, ma qui el impropriera e quel la codifica non prace e si usur ultri metodi, ovvero la codifica non prace e si usur ultri metodi, ovvero la codifica no su ka.

a.a. 2021-2022 3/5

Codifica "1 su K": supponiamo di avere 2 classi, ogni elemento è rappresentato come un vettore di due valori binari: il primo valore è associato alla prima classe, il secondo alla seconda. Per i classi: il vettore della classe i-esima sarà: <0. ... 1. ... 0> dove l'1 è in posizione 1-esima.

Interessante per i classificatori probabilistici: il risultato sarà una coppia di valori di probabilità (

sempre caso a due dimensioni). Con la nostra notazione: nel caso M. F avremo probabilità 1 di avere un M e 0

di avere F (vettore <1.0>). Il tipo di rappresentazione è la stessa, vale anche per il caso k.

Approaches to classification

Three general approaches to classification

- 1. find $f: \mathbf{X} \mapsto \{1, ..., K\}$ (discriminant function) which maps each input \mathbf{x} to some class C_i , such that $i = f(\mathbf{x})$
- 2. discriminative approach: determine the conditional probabilities $p(C_j|\mathbf{x})$ (inference phase); use these distributions to assign an input to a class (decision phase)
- 3. generative approach: determine the class conditional distributions $p(\mathbf{x}|C_j)$, and the class prior probabilities $p(C_j)$; apply Bayes' formula to derive the class posterior probabilities $p(C_j|\mathbf{x})$; use these distributions to assign an input to a class

· Approces, per l'unitres : applica l'alzetra lueure per tronen le funcioni che separino le classi. .

· Approces, per l'unitation : z approces

- distrimentation .

a.a. 2021-2022 4/

che è quello che userò. $i(i \mid i)$, quindi assumo che questo abbia una certa forma con dei Qui, parto da fatto che mi interessi

Approccio generativo: sono fondamentalmente approcci Bavesiani. Concettualmente, cerchiamo il modo migliore

(parametrico) per rappresentare le varie classi, a quel punto avrò lì i coefficienti

ogni valore di w vediamo le predizioni che ci fornisce il modello e vediamo qual è il costo

aprroccio ha delle tecniche abbastanza semplici.

parametri. A questo punto cerco di apprendere i parametri, salto la prima fase.

Nel caso 3) cerchiamo i valori di w che permettono meglio di rappresentare ogni classe (max likelihood.

MAP), una volta modellate al meglio le varie classi applichiamo Baves. Non ci confrontiamo mai con il target.

o meglio guardiamo al target partizionando il dataset ma finisce lì. In 2), il learning è più "classico": per

2) e 3) sono i così detti metodi generativi, cambiano al variare della struttura delle x e C mentre il primo

Discriminative approaches

Cenario di disciminare al meglis i punti nella mie classi.

- Approaches 1 and 2 are discriminative: they tackle the classification problem by deriving from the training set conditions (such as decision boundaries) that, when applied to a point, discriminate each class from the others
- The boundaries between regions are specified by discrimination functions

3° appaces: cachiant de appresentre el negh le vive classi.

a.a. 2021-2022 5/

Generalized linear models

Comb. linene della freutere + termine moto > muor valur par fine la

perelitaine

- In linear regression, a model predicts the target value; the prediction is made through a linear function $y(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + w_0$ (linear basis functions could be applied)
- ⊚ In classification, a model predicts probabilities of classes, that is values in [0, 1]; the prediction is made through a generalized linear model $y(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + w_0)$, where f is a non linear activation function with codomain [0, 1]
- \odot boundaries correspond to solution of $y(\mathbf{x}) = c$ for some constant c; this results into $w^T \mathbf{x} + w_0 = f^{-1}(c)$, that is a linear boundary. The inverse function f^{-1} is said link function.

> per la clussificatione, anche con solo volori 0,1, combinando loncermente non et dettr che ottemo 0-,1 come vulori del coolonismor. Applico la franzione di attrimatione (che un c'hineme).

a.a. 2021-2022 6/53

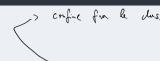
The squire punts delto spates, expertise of $f(x) = f(w^{T}x + w_{0})$, per member i valori melle unie classi evroi una superficie di separatione. Come ei futta; $w^{T}x + w_{0} = f^{-1}(c)$, m_{N} e' costante \Rightarrow le superfici di separatione sono lameni.

Generative approaches

- Approach 3 is generative: it works by defining, from the training set, a model of items for each class
- The model is a probability distribution (of features conditioned by the class) and could be used for random generation of new items in the class
- By comparing an item to all models, it is possible to verify the one that best fits

a.a. 2021-2022 7/53

Linear discriminant functions in binary classification



- © Decision boundary: D-1-dimensional hyperplane of all points s.t. $y(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + w_0 = 0$
- \odot Given $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2$ on the hyperplane, $y(\mathbf{x}_1) = y(\mathbf{x}_2) = 0$. Hence,

$$\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_1 + w_0 - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_2 - w_0 = \mathbf{w}^T (\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2) = 0$$

that is, vectors $\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2$ and \mathbf{w} are orthogonal —> Il vottone de cefficante e sampe I all'impino.

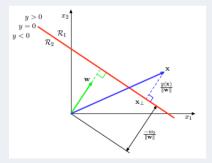
- ⊚ For any \mathbf{x} , the dot product $\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$ is the length of the projection of \mathbf{x} in the direction of \mathbf{w} (orthogonal to the hyperplane $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + w_0 = 0$), in multiples of $||\mathbf{w}||_2$
- ⊚ By normalizing wrt to $\|\mathbf{w}\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i w_i^2}$, we get the length of the projection of \mathbf{x} in the direction orthogonal to the hyperplane, assuming $\|\mathbf{w}\|_2 = 1$



a.a. 2021-2022

Linear discriminant functions in binary classification

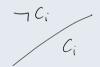
- \odot For any $\mathbf{x}, y(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + w_0$ returns the distance (in multiples of $\|\mathbf{w}\|$) of \mathbf{x} from the hyperplane
- The sign of the returned value discriminates in which of the regions separated by the hyperplane the point lies

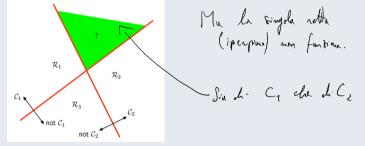


a.a. 2021-2022 10/53

First approach

- \odot Define K-1 discrimination functions
- ⊚ Function f_i (1 ≤ i ≤ K − 1) discriminates points belonging to class C_i from points belonging to all other classes: if $f_i(\mathbf{x}) > 0$ then $\mathbf{x} \in C_i$, otherwise $\mathbf{x} \notin C_i$
- \odot The green region belongs to both R_1 and R_2

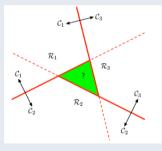




a.a. 2021-2022 11/53

Second approach

- \odot Define K(K-1)/2 discrimination functions, one for each pair of classes
- \odot Function f_{ij} ($1 \le i < j \le K$) discriminates points which might belong to C_i from points which might belong to C_j
- Item x is classified on a majority basis
- The green region is unassigned



a.a. 2021-2022 12/53

Dave K somo le classi.

Third approach

○ Define *K* linear functions

$$v_i(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}_i^T \mathbf{x} + w_{i0}$$

$$1 \le i \le K$$

Item **x** is assigned to class C_k iff $y_k(\mathbf{x}) > y_j(\mathbf{x})$ for all $j \neq k$: that is,

$$k = \underset{j}{\operatorname{argmax}} \ y_{j}(\mathbf{x})$$

Assegns allo chasse per con le y e'

 \odot Decision boundary between C_i and C_j : all points **x** s.t. $y_i(\mathbf{x}) = y_i(\mathbf{x})$, a D-1-dimensional hyperplane

$$(\mathbf{w}_i - \mathbf{w}_j)^T \mathbf{x} + (w_{i0} - w_{j0}) = 0$$

Dominda: come sono le regioni? Lineari

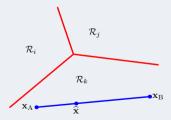
××××

ly. d. un iperpiums

The resulting decision regions are connected and convex

- ⊚ Given $\mathbf{x}_A, \mathbf{x}_B \in \mathcal{R}_k$ then $y_k(\mathbf{x}_A) > y_i(\mathbf{x}_A)$ and $y_k(\mathbf{x}_B) > y_i(\mathbf{x}_B)$, for all $j \neq k$
- \odot Let $\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \lambda \mathbf{x}_A + (1 \lambda)\mathbf{x}_B$, $0 \le \lambda \le 1$
- ⊚ Since y_i is linear for all i, $y_i(\hat{\mathbf{x}}) = \lambda y_i(\mathbf{x}_a) + (1 \lambda)y_i(\mathbf{x}_B)$
- ⊚ Then, $y_k(\hat{\mathbf{x}}) > y_j(\hat{\mathbf{x}})$ for all $j \neq k$; that is, $\hat{\mathbf{x}} \in \mathcal{R}_k$

Councise: mai dest regioni assegnate alla stessa classe "staccite" fra lora. Il commins passa destro.



Nelle note, Si Pro' SALIARE

Conveste: dure qualunque
punt: melle regione
consider la retr du la
collegn=> truti: prenti
sulla retre
regione.

a.a. 2021-2022 14/5

Generalized discriminant functions

 The definition can be extended to include terms relative to products of pairs of feature values (Quadratic discriminant functions)

$$y(\mathbf{x}) = w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{D} w_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^{D} \sum_{j=1}^{i} w_{ij} x_i x_j$$

 $\frac{d(d+1)}{2}$ additional parameters wrt the d+1 original ones: decision boundaries can be more complex

 \odot In general, generalized discriminant functions through set of functions ϕ_i,\ldots,ϕ_m

$$y(\mathbf{x}) = w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{M} w_i \phi_i(\mathbf{x})$$

a.a. 2021-2022 15/53

Linear discriminant functions and regression

- Assume classification with K classes
- \odot Classes are represented through a 1-of-K coding scheme: set of variables z_1, \dots, z_K , class C_i coded by values $z_i = 1$, $z_k = 0$ for $k \neq i$
- \odot K discriminant functions v_i are derived as linear regression functions with variables z_i as targets
- To each variable z_i a discriminant function $y_i(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}_i^T \mathbf{x} + w_{i0}$ is associated: \mathbf{x} is assigned to the class C_k s.t.

$$k = \underset{i}{\operatorname{argmax}} y_i(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\underset{i}{\operatorname{argmax}} y_i(\mathbf{x})$$

- ⊚ Then, $z_k(\mathbf{x}) = 1$ and $z_i(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ $(j \neq k)$ if $k = \operatorname{argmax} y_i(\mathbf{x})$
- Group all parameters together as

$$\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{W}^T \overline{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} w_{10} & w_{11} & \cdots & w_{1D} \\ w_{20} & w_{21} & \cdots & w_{2D} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_{K0} & w_{K1} & \cdots & w_{KD} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \lambda_2 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_K \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \lambda_2(\mathbf{x}) \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_K(\mathbf{x}) \end{pmatrix}$$

a.a. 2021-2022

> duta uma feature, alero prese due K rui abili.

Linear discriminant functions and regression

- \odot In general, a regression function provides an estimation of the target given the input $E[t|\mathbf{x}]$
- \odot $y_i(\mathbf{x})$ can be seen as an estimate of the conditional expectation $E[z_i|\mathbf{x}]$ of binary variable z_i given \mathbf{x}
- \odot If we assume z_i is distributed according to a Bernoulli distribution, the expectation corresponds to the posterior probability

$$y_i(\mathbf{x}) \simeq E[z_i|\mathbf{x}]$$

$$= P(z_i = 1|\mathbf{x}) \cdot 1 + P(z_i = 0|\mathbf{x}) \cdot 0$$

$$= P(z_i = 1|\mathbf{x})$$

$$= P(C_i|\mathbf{x})$$

 \odot However, $y_i(\mathbf{x})$ is not a probability itself (we may not assume it takes value only in the interval [0,1])

a.a. 2021-2022 18/53

- Given a training set X, t, a regression function can be derived by least squares
- ⊚ An item in the training set is a pair $(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{t}_i)$, $\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^D$ e $\mathbf{t}_i \in \{0, 1\}^K$
- ⊚ $\overline{\mathbf{X}} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times (D+1)}$ is the matrix of feature values for all items in the training set

$$\overline{\mathbf{X}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_{11} & \cdots & x_{1D} \\ 1 & x_{21} & \cdots & x_{2D} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{n1} & \cdots & x_{nD} \end{pmatrix}$$

 \odot Then, for matrix $\overline{\mathbf{X}}\mathbf{W}$, of size $n \times K$, we have

$$(\overline{\mathbf{X}}\mathbf{W})_{ij} = w_{j0} + \sum_{k=1}^{D} x_{ik} w_{jk} = y_j(\mathbf{x}_i)$$

which is the estimate of $p(C_j|\mathbf{x}_i)$

a.a. 2021-2022 19/5

$$(\overline{\mathbf{X}}\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{T})_{ij} = y_j(\mathbf{x}_i) - t_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{D} x_{ik} w_{jk} + w_{j0} - t_{ij}$$

Detus consider the diagonal items of $(\overline{\mathbf{X}}\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{T})^T (\overline{\mathbf{X}}\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{T})$. Then,

$$((\overline{\mathbf{X}\mathbf{W}} - \mathbf{T})^T (\overline{\mathbf{X}\mathbf{W}} - \mathbf{T}))_{jj} = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_j(\mathbf{x}_i) - t_{ij})^2$$

That is,

$$((\overline{\mathbf{X}}\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{T})^T (\overline{\mathbf{X}}\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{T}))_{jj} = \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in C_j} (y_j(\mathbf{x}_i) - 1)^2 + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \notin C_j} y_j(\mathbf{x}_i)^2$$

codifica

A su K de

l'elements.

a.a. 2021-2022 20/5

© Summing all elements on the diagonal of $(\overline{X}W - T)^T(\overline{X}W - T)$ provides the overall sum, on all items in the training set, of the squared differences between observed values and values computed by the model, with parameters W, that is

$$\sum_{j=1}^{K} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_j(\mathbf{x}_i) - t_{ij})^2$$

This corresponds to the trace of $(\overline{X}W - T)^T(\overline{X}W - T)$. Hence, we have to minimize:

$$E(\mathbf{W}) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr} \left((\overline{\mathbf{X}} \mathbf{W} - \mathbf{T})^T (\overline{\mathbf{X}} \mathbf{W} - \mathbf{T}) \right)$$

Standard approach, solve

$$\frac{\partial E(\mathbf{W})}{\partial \mathbf{W}} = \mathbf{0}$$

It is possible to show that

$$\frac{\partial E(\mathbf{W})}{\partial \mathbf{W}} = \overline{\mathbf{X}}^T \overline{\mathbf{X}} \mathbf{W} - \overline{\mathbf{X}}^T \mathbf{T}$$

 \odot From $\overline{\mathbf{X}}^T \overline{\mathbf{X}} \mathbf{W} - \overline{\mathbf{X}}^T \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{0}$ it results

$$\mathbf{W} = (\overline{\mathbf{X}}^T \overline{\mathbf{X}})^{-1} \overline{\mathbf{X}}^T \mathbf{T}$$

and the set of discriminant functions

$$\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{W}^T \overline{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{T}^T \overline{\mathbf{X}} (\overline{\mathbf{X}}^T \overline{\mathbf{X}})^{-1} \overline{\mathbf{x}}$$

Effettus la preditione continued linearmente i whom delle feature a partire dans dati.

a.a. 2021-2022 27

Fisher linear discriminant

Metodo di apprendimento non supervisionento, per clossificatore lineare.

- The idea of *Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA)* is to find a linear projection of the training set into a suitable subspace where classes are as linearly separated as possible
- A common approach is provided by Fisher linear discriminant, where all items in the training set (points in a D-dimensional space) are projected to one dimension, by means of a linear transformation of the type

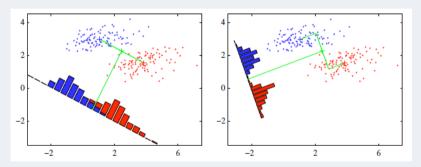
$$y = \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$$

where w is the D-dimensional vector corresponding to the direction of projection (in the following, we

Applicable se il data set l' segrensionats (feuture + target). Supposium classifia cu rione binana: Come nodu ci umo la dimensionalità: 2D > nettra cosi che tribi i punto di um classe souro da um purte e est ultri de un i ultra.

a.a. 2021-2022

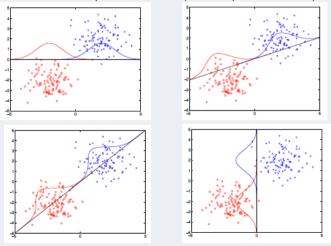
If K = 2, given a threshold \tilde{y} , item **x** is assigned to C_1 iff its projection $y = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$ is such that $y > \tilde{y}$; otherwise, **x** is assigned to C_2 .



Vonemus alment minimistral le some in cui rossi e blu si vintrecciano (rom nel mestos). Iperpiare in questo caso e l'assissa (2 parts) che seperi gli insiemi.

a.a. 2021-2022

Different line directions, that is different parameters **w**, may induce quite different separability properties.



a.a. 2021-2022 26/

Let n_1 be the number of items in the training set belonging to class C_1 and n_2 the number of items in class C_2 . The mean points of both classes are

$$\mathbf{m}_1 = \frac{1}{n_1} \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in C_1} \mathbf{x} \qquad \mathbf{m}_2 = \frac{1}{n_2} \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in C_2} \mathbf{x}$$

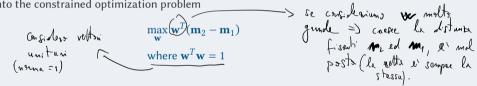
A simple measure of the separation of classes, when the training set is projected onto a line, is the difference between the projections of their mean points

$$m_2 - m_1 = \mathbf{w}^T (\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_1)$$
 -> netter in case the partie is an extension of the line.

where $m_i = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{m}_i$ is the projection of \mathbf{m}_i onto the line.

a.a. 2021-2022 27/53

- \odot We wish to find a line direction w such that $m_2 m_1$ is maximum
- \odot $\mathbf{w}^T(\mathbf{m}_2 \mathbf{m}_1)$ can be made arbitrarily large by multiplying \mathbf{w} by a suitable constant, at the same time maintaining the direction unchanged. To avoid this drawback, we consider unit vectors, introducing the constraint $\|\mathbf{w}\|_2 = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{w} = 1$
- This results into the constrained optimization problem



 This can be transformed into an equivalent unconstrained optimization problem by means of lagrangian multipliers

$$\max_{\mathbf{w},\lambda} \mathbf{w}^T (\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_1) + \lambda (1 - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{w})$$

Combis le f. stilltim de me ssimitime: il viesto d'viene parte della funzione stillitis moltiplicatione la guargians.

Setting the gradient of the function wrt \mathbf{w} to $\mathbf{0}$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{w}^T(\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_1) + \lambda(1 - \mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{w})) = \mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_1 + 2\lambda\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{0}$$

results into

$$\mathbf{w} = \frac{\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_1}{2\lambda}$$



a.a. 2021-2022 29

Setting the derivative wrt λ to 0

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda}(\mathbf{w}^T(\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_1) + \lambda(1 - \mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{w})) = 1 - \mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{w} = 0$$

results into

$$1 - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{w} = 1 - \frac{(\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_1)^T (\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_1)}{4\lambda^2} = 0$$

that is

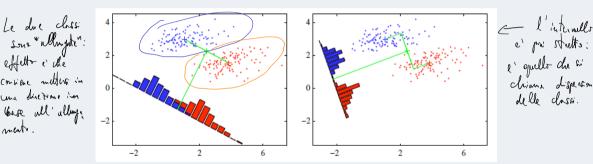
$$\lambda = \frac{\sqrt{(\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_1)^T (\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_1)}}{2} = \frac{\|\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_1\|_2}{2}$$

Combining with the result for the gradient, we get

a.a. 2021-2022

The best direction \mathbf{w} of the line, wrt the measure considered, is the one from \mathbf{m}_1 to \mathbf{m}_2 .

However, this may result in a poor separation of classes.



Projections of classes are dispersed (high variance) along the direction of $\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2$. This may result in a large overlap.

Tengrasnita unche della rusimba, distribusime into una alla media.

a.a. 2021-2022 31/5

- Ochoose directions s.t. classes projections show as little dispersion as possible
- Possible in the case that the amount of class dispersion changes wrt different directions, that is if the distribution of points in the class is elongated
- We wish then to maximize a function which:
 - is growing wrt the separation between the projected classes (for example, their mean points)
 - is decreasing wrt the dispersion of the projections of points of each class

Vonemons une projetime dove:
- le due clusse son molt reprinte (lontumente fra le medie)
- preu dispersione interno alla media.

a.a. 2021-2022 32/5

 \odot The within-class variance of the projection of class C_i (i = 1, 2) is defined as

$$s_i^2 = \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in C_i} (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} - m_i)^2$$

The total within-class variance is defined as $s_1^2 + s_2^2$

Siven a direction w, the Fisher criterion is the ratio between the (squared) class separation and the overall within-class variance, along that direction

 \odot Indeed, $J(\mathbf{w})$ grows wrt class separation and decreases wrt within-class variance Aspetto empirico: sto modellando perché l'obiettivo non è facilmente quantificabile, ma serve modellarlo matematicamente con una scelta precisa.

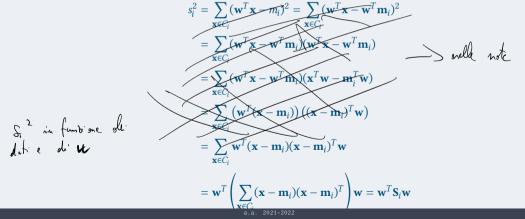
Mi interessa mostrare che se modello l'obiettivo in modo diverso ottengo cose diverse: la funzione è come quella di prima ma con denominatore e che ha l'andamento che ci piace. È il criterio di Fisher.

a.a. 2021-2022 33/5

Let S_1, S_2 be the within-class covariance matrices, defined as

$$\mathbf{S}_i = \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in C_i} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{m}_i) (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{m}_i)^T$$

Then,



34 / 53

Let also $S_W = S_1 + S_2$ be the total within-class covariance matrix and

$$\mathbf{S}_B = (\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_1)(\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_1)^T$$

be the between-class covariance matrix.

Then,

$$J(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{(\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_1)^2}{\mathbf{s}_1^2 + \mathbf{s}_2^2} = \frac{(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{m}_1)^2}{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_1 \mathbf{w} + \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_2 \mathbf{w}}$$

$$= \frac{(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{m}_1)(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{m}_1)}{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_1 \mathbf{w} + \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_2 \mathbf{w}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_B \mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_W \mathbf{w}}$$

a.a. 2021-2022 35/53

Deriving w in the binary case: refinement

As usual, $J(\mathbf{w})$ is maximized wrt \mathbf{w} by setting its gradient to $\mathbf{0}$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \frac{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_B \mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_W \mathbf{w}} = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_B \mathbf{w} \mathbf{w} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_W \mathbf{w} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_W \mathbf{w} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_W \mathbf{w}^T$$

which results into

$$(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_B \mathbf{w}) \mathbf{S}_W \mathbf{w} = (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_W \mathbf{w}) \mathbf{S}_B \mathbf{w}$$

a.a. 2021-2022 36/5

Deriving w in the binary case: refinement

Observe that:

- \odot **w**^T**S**_B**w** is a scalar, say c_B
- \odot **w**^T**S**_W**w** is a scalar, say c_W
- $\odot (\mathbf{m}_2 \mathbf{m}_1)^T \mathbf{w}$ is a scalar, say c_m

Then, the condition $(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_B \mathbf{w}) \mathbf{S}_W \mathbf{w} = (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_W \mathbf{w}) \mathbf{S}_B \mathbf{w}$ can be written as

$$c_B \mathbf{S}_W \mathbf{w} = c_W \mathbf{S}_B \mathbf{w} = c_W (\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_1) (\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_1)^T \mathbf{w} = c_W (\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_1) c_m$$

which results into

$$\mathbf{w} = \frac{c_W c_m}{c_R} \mathbf{S}_W^{-1} (\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_1)$$

Since we are interested into the direction of \mathbf{w} , that is in any vector proportional to \mathbf{w} , we may consider the solution

$$\hat{\mathbf{w}} = \mathbf{S}_W^{-1}(\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_1) = (\mathbf{S}_1 + \mathbf{S}_2)^{-1}(\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_1)$$
 Therefore obtains

Serie di considerazioni (c.+*)

a.a. 2021-2022 37/

Deriving w in the binary case: choosing a threshold

Possible approach:

 \odot model $p(y|C_i)$ as a gaussian: derive mean and variance by maximum likelihood

$$m_i = \frac{1}{n_i} \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in C_i} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$$
 $\sigma_i^2 = \frac{1}{n_i - 1} \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in C_i} (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} - m_i)^2$

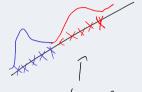
where n_i is the number of items in training set belonging to class C_i

derive the class probabilities

$$p(C_i|y) \propto p(y|C_i)p(C_i) = p(y|C_i)\frac{n_i}{n_1 + n_2} \propto n_i e^{-\frac{(y-m_i)^2}{2\sigma_i^2}}$$

 \odot the threshold \tilde{y} can be derived as the minimum y such that

$$\begin{split} \frac{p(C_2|y)}{p(C_1|y)} &= \frac{n_2}{n_1} \frac{p(y|C_2)}{p(y|C_1)} > 1 \\ &\qquad \qquad \qquad \begin{cases} \text{for } p(C_1|y) & \text{if } y \in C_1 \\ \text{counter in } i \in C_1 \end{cases} \end{split}$$



olovie il
ponts de
ferentione?

Mi competrion

mode Byeriuns:
olevo considere il
pent dore le due
ode si incremo
como lo sters
velare.

Perceptron

"Ponte vers il future": riveste un' importante significative peché du quests concetto sons mute le reti neural:

- Introduced in the '60s, at the basis of the neural network approach
- Simple model of a single neuron
- Hard to evaluate in terms of probability
- Works only in the case that classes are linearly separable

Mostrato qualche ans dogs che, se non cie un squartre mene burno, non funtione.

Singolo neurone: segal: da altro neuroni.



L'operation che il neurone fa: in funt one dei agnali in ingresso, con il lovo peso, quind cont. lineure de: vuloi, supera una cata sogha > il neurone un h con divine 1 l'restituisse vulore altr.

r=x1...x1 associati[w1...wd] se & v;x; > u0 => wdi1

Definition

It corresponds to a binary classification model where an item \mathbf{x} is classified on the basis of the sign of the value of the linear combination $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$. That is,

$$y(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})$$

f() is essentially the sign function

$$f(i) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{if } i < 0\\ 1 & \text{if } i \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

The resulting model is a particular generalized linear model. A special case is the second that is $y(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})$.

By the definition of the model, $y(\mathbf{x})$ can only be ± 1 : we denote $y(\mathbf{x}) = 1$ as $\mathbf{x} \in C_1$ and $y(\mathbf{x}) = -1$ as $\mathbf{x} \in C_2$.

To each element \mathbf{x}_i in the training set, a target value is then associated $t_i \in \{-1, 1\}$.

a.a. 2021-2022 40/53

Cost function

Devi fone appendiments: dess définire la funtione di costs, minimitane pri i pulon di m. Come l'fattu: la 0/1 mm piace. Se abbiumo i vulon di w, la funtione nestituisce un vulore di costs che wallo diminuire.

- A natural definition of the cost function would be the number of misclassified elements in the training set
- This would result into a piecewise constant function and gradient optimization could not be applied (we would have zero gradient almost everywhere)
- A better choice is using a piecewise linear function as cost function

Se les un certe value de w, li cambio de poce, continuer a streplue come puma. Ders allata memi molts, la f. di costs e' costruite a tradici.

Applicant ; il gnodente, dove undo? Non los una diretimo dove miglioro nei punti printi, nelle discontinuiti > 00.

a.a. 2021-2022

Cost function

We would like to find a vector of parameters w such that, for any \mathbf{x}_i , $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i > 0$ if $\mathbf{x}_i \in C_1$ and $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i < 0$ if $\mathbf{x}_i \in C_2$: in short, $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i t_i > 0$.

Each element \mathbf{x}_i provides a contribution to the cost function as follows

- 1. 0 if \mathbf{x}_i is classified correctly by the model
- 2. $-\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_it_i > 0$ if \mathbf{x}_i is misclassified

Let M be the set of misclassified elements. Then the cost is

e set of misclassified elements. Then the cost is

e' Which in
$$\Psi_i(a) \longrightarrow E_p(\mathbf{w}) = -\sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in M} t_i \mathbf{x}_i^T \mathbf{w}$$

where $E_p(\mathbf{w}) = -\sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in M} t_i \mathbf{x}_i^T \mathbf{w}$

The contribution of \mathbf{x}_i to the cost is 0 if $\mathbf{x}_i \notin \mathcal{M}$ and it is a linear function of \mathbf{w} otherwise

a.a. 2021-2022

: se fisso W ho un certo valore della funzione di costo (espressione come sopra). $x \in M$

- c'era un elemento che veniva classificato male che ora è classificato bene, quindi c'è un addendo in meno Quindi, M e lineare e tutto funziona bene solo se l'insieme è sempre lo stesso. Siccome cambiando anche di poco cambia la somma, passiamo ad un'altra funzione linerare e quindi questo spiega perché è linerare a tratti

- c'era un elemento classificato bene che ora è classificato male, quindi ho un addendo in più

Ouando M cambia:

The minimum of $E_p(\mathbf{w})$ can be found through gradient descent

$$\mathbf{w}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{w}^{(k)} - \eta \frac{\partial E_p(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \Big|_{\mathbf{w}^{(k)}}$$

the gradient of the cost function wrt to \mathbf{w} is

$$\frac{\partial E_p(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = -\sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in M} \mathbf{x}_i t_i$$

Then gradient descent can be expressed as

$$\mathbf{w}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{w}^{(k)} + \eta \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in M_k} \mathbf{x}_i t_i$$

where M_k denotes the set of points misclassified by the model with parameter $\mathbf{w}^{(k)}$

Nel gradiente redo i purti clusafacuti mele che est nom melle modifica della solutione.

a.a. 2021-2022 43/

> Adopenta nel paceptrone, dove con siden un elemento alla volta

Online (or stochastic gradient descent): at each step, only the gradient wrt a single item is considered

$$\mathbf{w}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{w}^{(k)} + \eta \mathbf{x}_i t_i$$

where $\mathbf{x}_i \in M_k$ and the scale factor $\eta > 0$ controls the impact of a badly classified item on the cost function The method works by circularly iterating on all elements and applying the above formula.

Ho um entre soluzione in un ceto punto: colcilo il gintiate su un solo punto. Du, mol dine che: consider un punto

consider un punto

- pro' e sque bu classificato=> contabato 0, gradiente => quindi ve non camba

- mul classificato: contabato x; t;

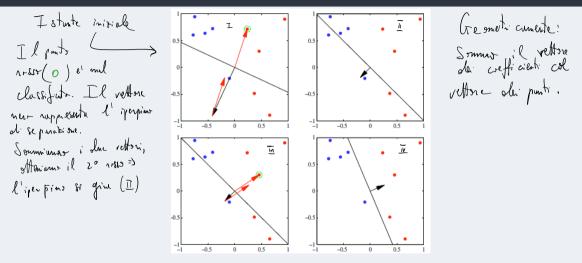
il mbre dei crefficienti sommando il punto, sporta l'iperpino di separatione nella

il mbre dei crefficienti sommando il punto, obrazione di grusta classificazione.

```
Initialize \mathbf{w}^0
k := 0 repeat
k := k + 1
i := (k \mod n) + 1
y := f(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i)t_i
if y > 0 then \mathbf{w}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{w}^{(k)}
else \mathbf{w}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{w}^{(k)} + \eta \mathbf{x}_i t_i
until all elements are well classified
```

L) ip: c'e' un separatore linene, allora convage

a.a. 2021-2022 45/



In black, decision boundary and corresponding parameter vector \mathbf{w} ; in red misclassified item vector \mathbf{x}_i , added by the algorithm to the parameter vector as $\eta \mathbf{x}_i$

a.a. 2021-2022 46/5

At each step, if \mathbf{x}_i is well classified then $\mathbf{w}^{(k)}$ is unchanged; else, its contribution to the cost is modified as follows

$$\begin{aligned} -\mathbf{x}_i^T \mathbf{w}^{(k+1)} t_i &= -\mathbf{x}_i^T \mathbf{w}^{(k)} t_i - \eta (\mathbf{x}_i t_i)^T \mathbf{x}_i t_i \\ &= -\mathbf{x}_i^T \mathbf{w}^{(k)} t_i - \eta ||\mathbf{x}_i||^2 \\ &< -\mathbf{x}_i^T \mathbf{w}^{(k)} t_i \end{aligned}$$

This contribution is decreasing, however this does not guarantee the convergence of the method, since the cost function could increase due to some other element becoming misclassified if $\mathbf{w}^{(k+1)}$ is used

l'effetto della modifica e' fui si che diminuisca il coroto al contributo del singelo elemente ma localmente, non e' detto che globalmente su cosi. Si closa di classificare meglio il punto.

a.a. 2021-2022 47/

Perceptron convergence theorem

It is possible to prove that, in the case the classes are linearly separable, the algorithm converges to the correct solution in a finite number of steps.

Let $\hat{\mathbf{w}}$ be a solution (that is, it discriminates C_1 and C_2): if \mathbf{x}_{k+1} is the element considered at iteration (k+1) and it is an isolarisclassified. Hen

where $\alpha > 0$ is a constant, to be specified later

a.a. 2021-2022 48/5