



Unsupervised learning I:

Manifold learning and deep learning

Oriol Pujol

Layout

- Autoencoders
- Learning unsupervised representations
- Sparse coding
- A manifold learning view
- Deep patient

Unsupervised learning tries to understand the properties of a particular set of data. There are different ways of doing this

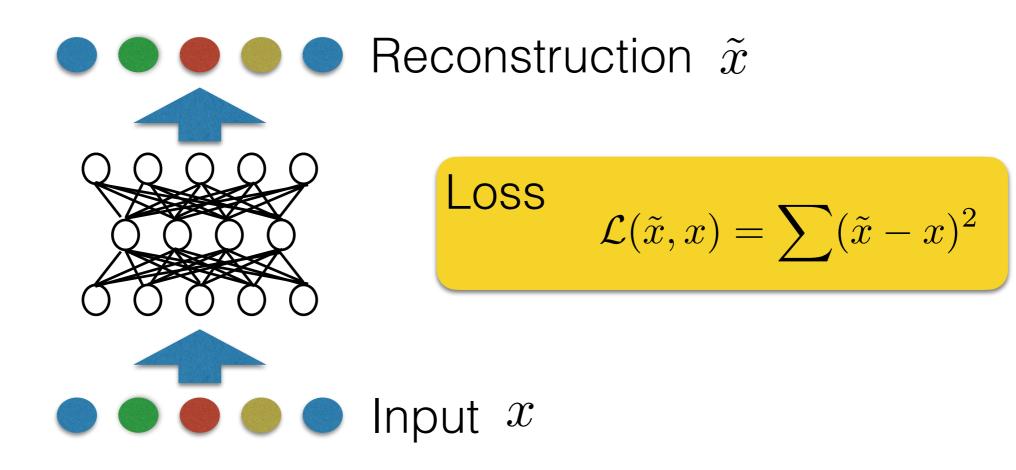
- Clustering Divide data in groups according to some notion of similarity.
- Manifold learning Understanding how data is distributed in the space, parameterising a manifold.

Autoencoder

Build a network with the aim of reconstruction.

D.E. Rumelhart, G.E. Hinton, and R.J. Williams. Learning internal representations by error propagation. In Parallel Distributed Processing. Vol 1: Foundations. MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, 1986.

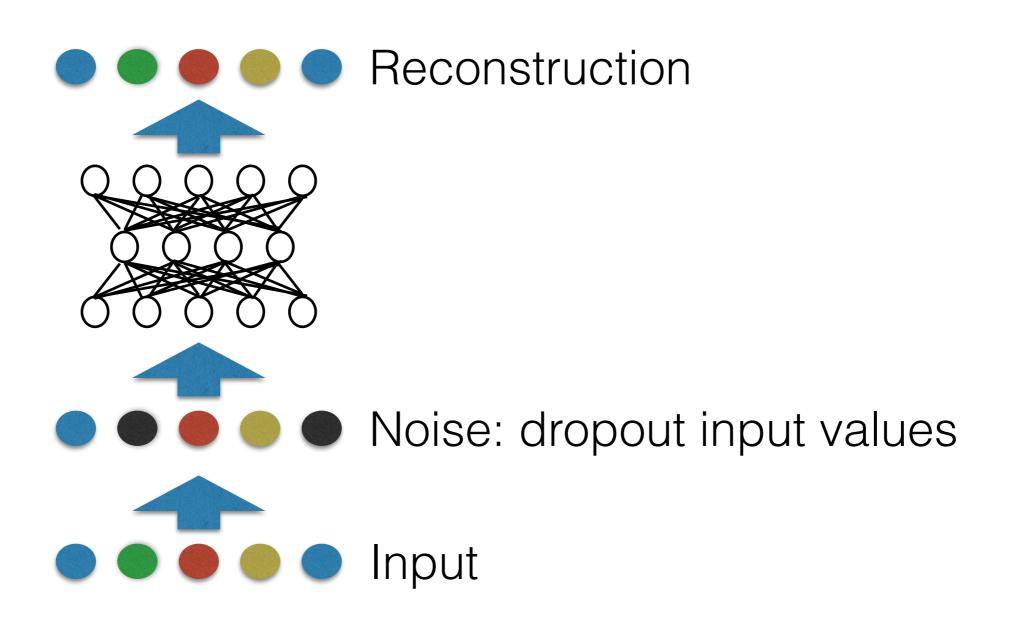
Autoencoders



Problems

- In large networks it may learn the identity mapping rendering the auto encoder representation useless.
- In order to correct this issue and furthermore give robustness to the auto encoder, demonising auto encoders are proposed.

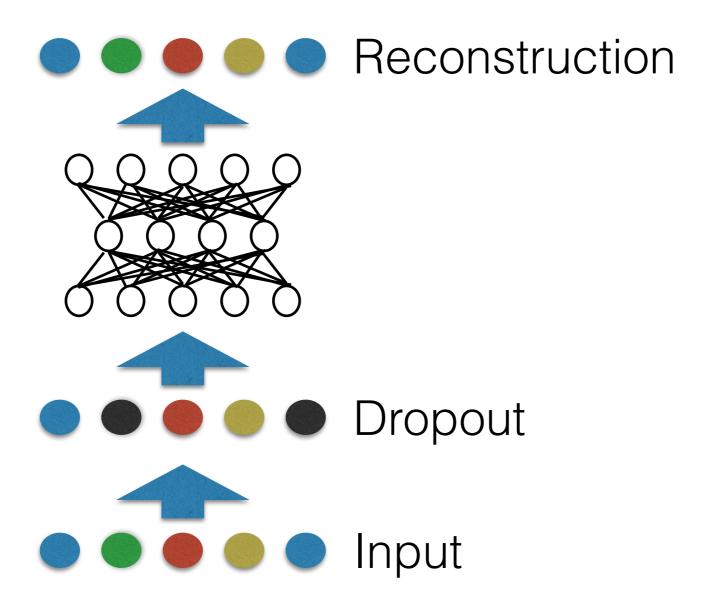
Denoising Autoencoders



Learning representations

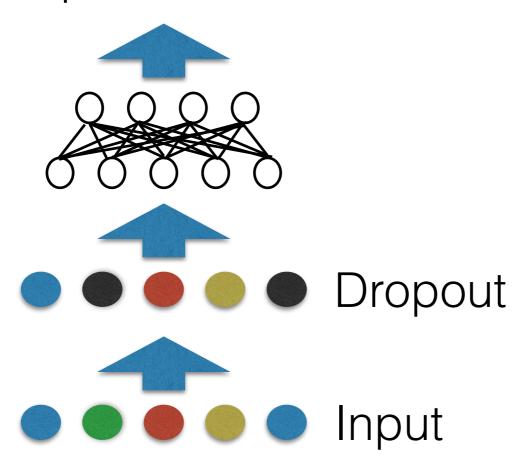
- What can we use these representations for?
- Transfer learning
 - Pure transfer
 - Pretraining
- Compression

Pretraining and transfer

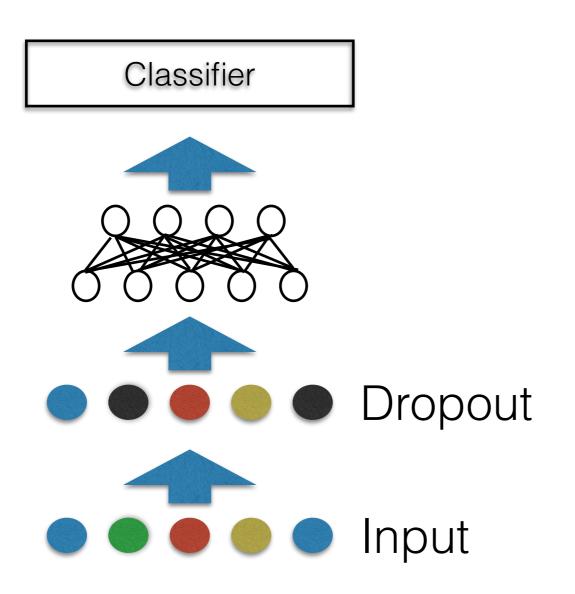


Pretraining and transfer

Representation



Pretraining and transfer

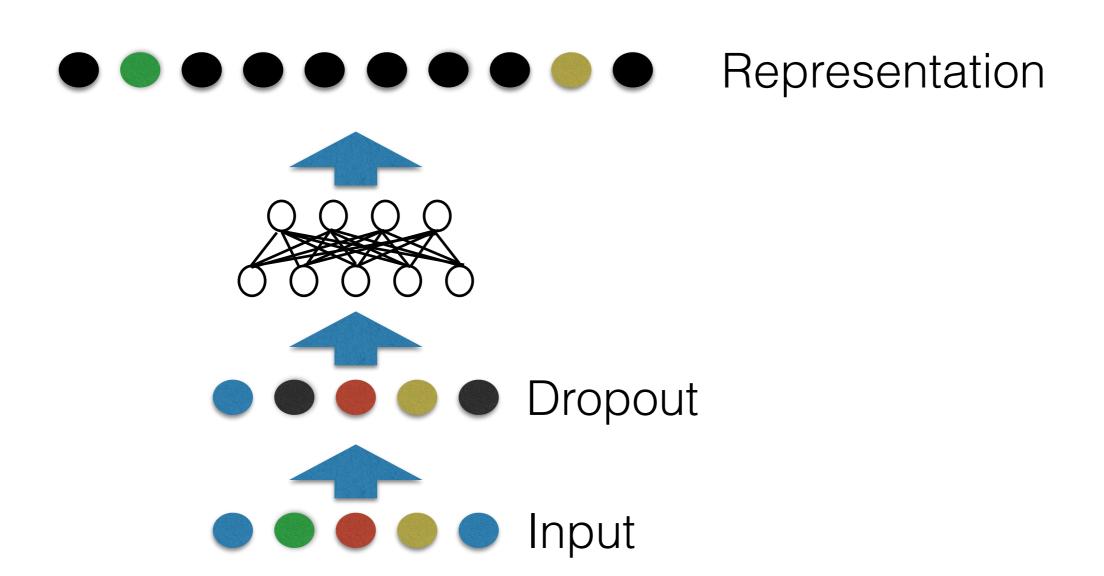


Compression

 Sparse coding - we might enforce that inner representation is sparse. This is, the learned representation has very few active units.

• How?

Sparse coding

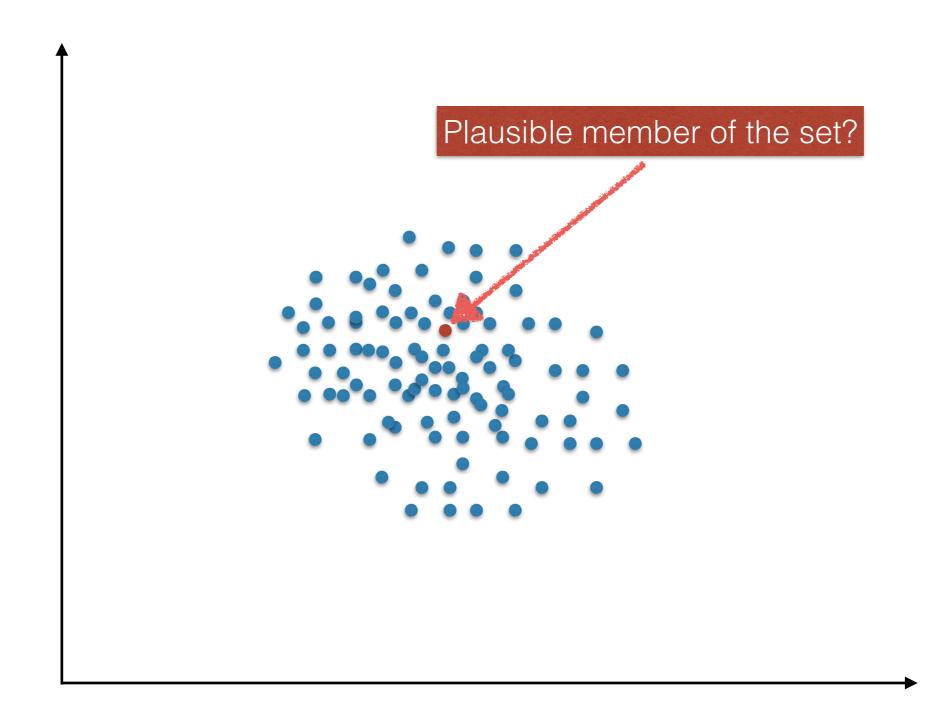


Manifold learning

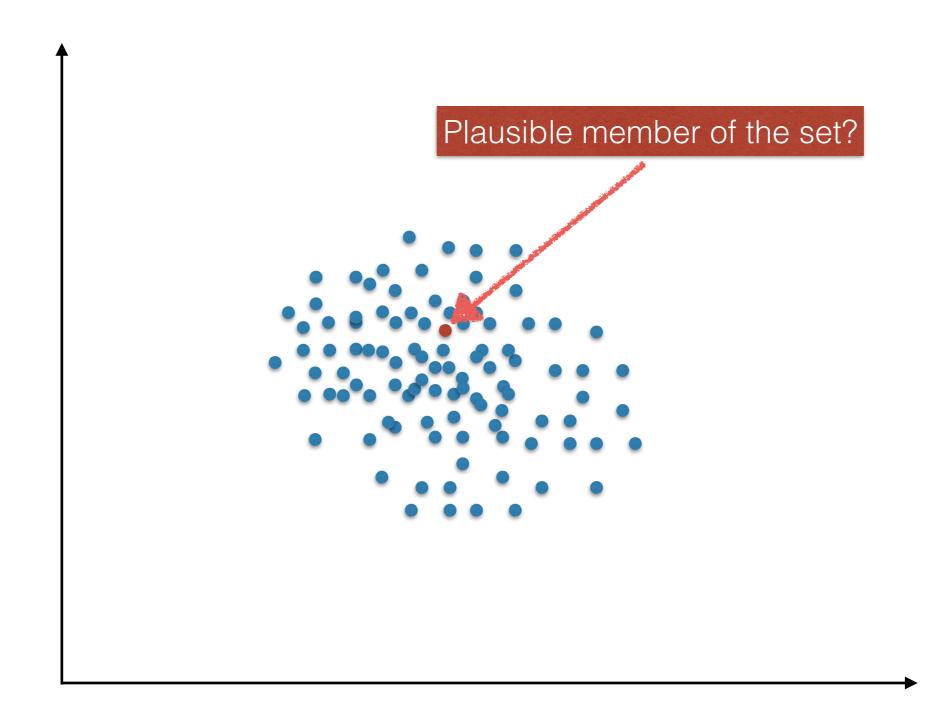
From PCA to Non-linear dimensionality reduction

About manifolds

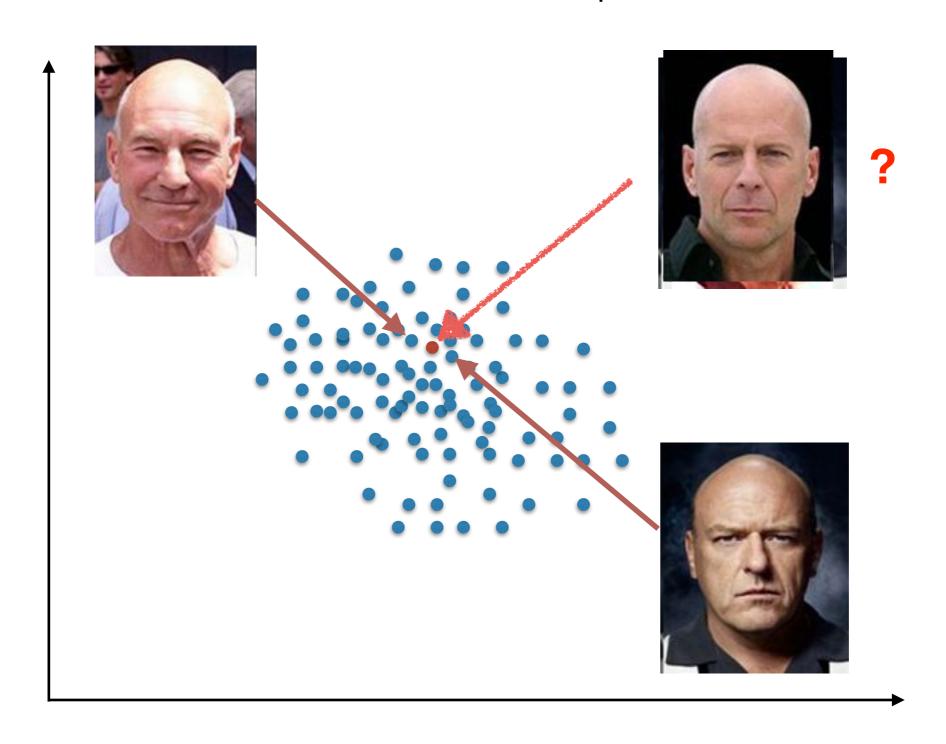
 Consider a general data space. Generally we accept that objects in this space that are close to the samples we have are together

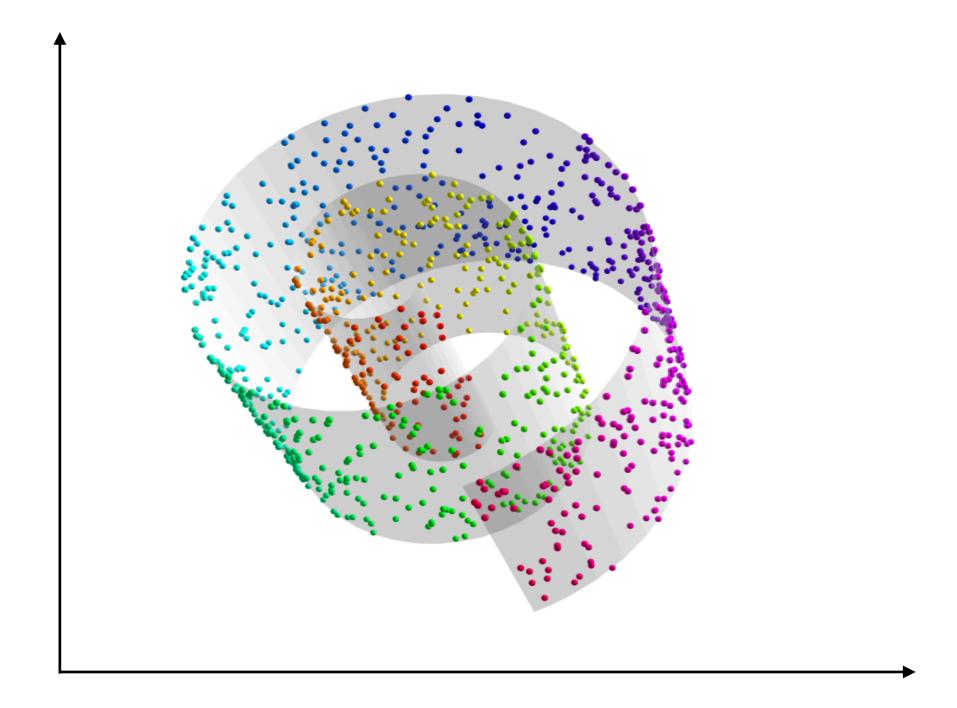


• Consider the space of images.



The Face Space





Application

 Deep Patient: An Unsupervised Representation to Predict the Future of Patients from the Electronic Health Records

