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(<https://stanford.edu/~shervine/teaching/cs-229/cheatsheet-unsupervised-learning#cs-229---machine-learning>) CS 229 - Machine Learning (teaching/cs-229)

English



Supervised Learning

Unsupervised Learning

Deep Learning

Tips and tricks

(<https://stanford.edu/~shervine/teaching/cs-229/cheatsheet-unsupervised-learning#cheatsheet>) Unsupervised Learning cheatsheet

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(<https://stanford.edu/~shervine/teaching/cs-229/cheatsheet-unsupervised-learning#intro>) Introduction to Unsupervised Learning

□ **Motivation** — The goal of unsupervised learning is to find hidden patterns in unlabeled data $\{x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(m)}\}$.

□ **Jensen's inequality** — Let f be a convex function and X a random variable. We have the following inequality:

$$E[f(X)] \geq f(E[X])$$

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Clustering

Expectation-Maximization

□ **Latent variables** — Latent variables are hidden/unobserved variables that make estimation problems difficult, and are often denoted z . Here are the most common settings where there are latent variables:

Setting	Latent variable z	$x z$	Comments
Mixture of k Gaussians	Multinomial(ϕ)	$\mathcal{N}(\mu_j, \Sigma_j)$	$\mu_j \in \mathbb{R}^n, \phi \in \mathbb{R}^k$
Factor analysis	$\mathcal{N}(0, I)$	$\mathcal{N}(\mu + \Lambda z, \psi)$	$\mu_j \in \mathbb{R}^n$

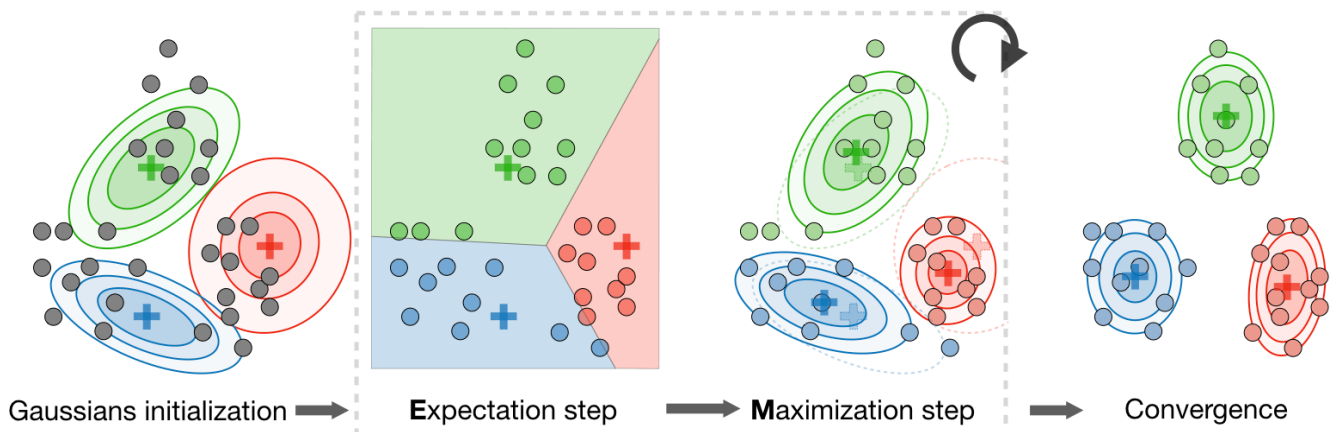
□ **Algorithm** — The Expectation-Maximization (EM) algorithm gives an efficient method at estimating the parameter θ through maximum likelihood estimation by repeatedly constructing a lower-bound on the likelihood (E-step) and optimizing that lower bound (M-step) as follows:

- **E-step:** Evaluate the posterior probability $Q_i(z^{(i)})$ that each data point $x^{(i)}$ came from a particular cluster $z^{(i)}$ as follows:

$$Q_i(z^{(i)}) = P(z^{(i)} | x^{(i)}; \theta)$$

- **M-step:** Use the posterior probabilities $Q_i(z^{(i)})$ as cluster specific weights on data points $x^{(i)}$ to separately re-estimate each cluster model as follows:

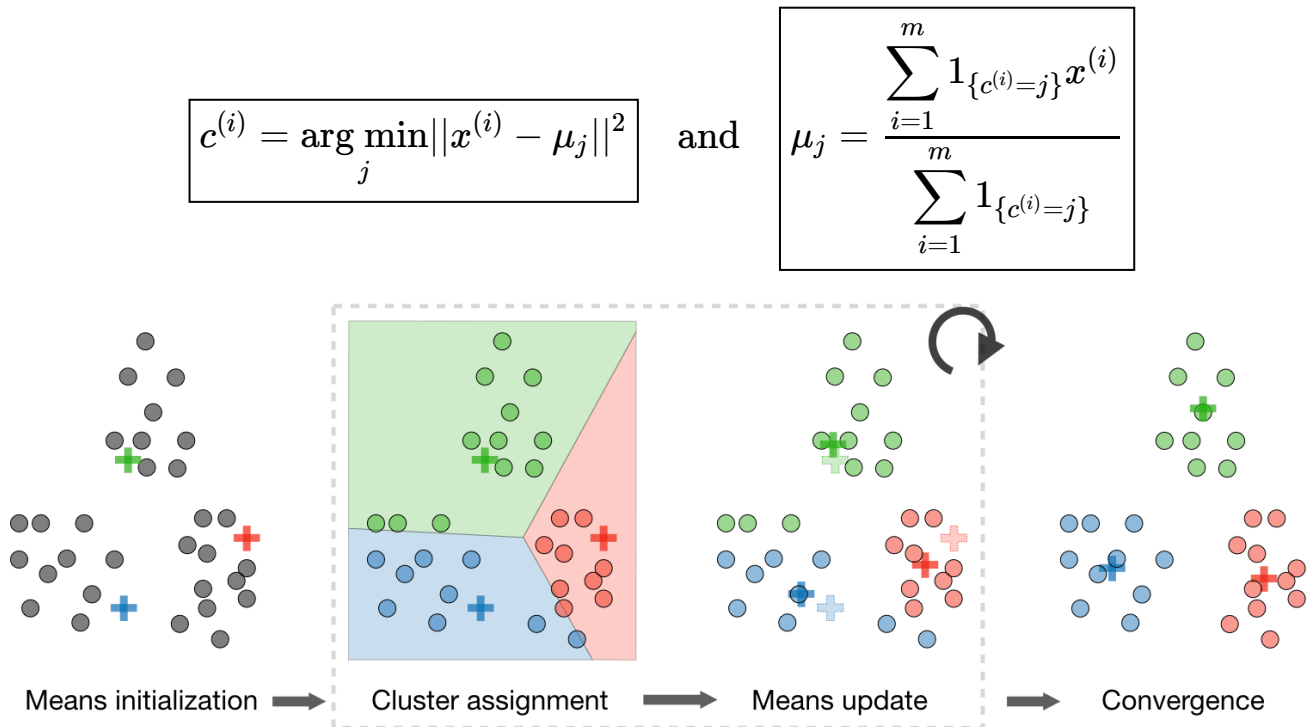
$$\theta_i = \operatorname{argmax}_{\theta} \sum_i \int_{z^{(i)}} Q_i(z^{(i)}) \log \left(\frac{P(x^{(i)}, z^{(i)}; \theta)}{Q_i(z^{(i)})} \right) dz^{(i)}$$



k -means clustering

We note $c^{(i)}$ the cluster of data point i and μ_j the center of cluster j .

□ **Algorithm** — After randomly initializing the cluster centroids $\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$, the k -means algorithm repeats the following step until convergence:



□ **Distortion function** — In order to see if the algorithm converges, we look at the distortion function defined as follows:

$$J(c, \mu) = \sum_{i=1}^m ||x^{(i)} - \mu_{c^{(i)}}||^2$$

Hierarchical clustering

□ **Algorithm** — It is a clustering algorithm with an agglomerative hierarchical approach that build nested clusters in a successive manner.

□ **Types** — There are different sorts of hierarchical clustering algorithms that aims at optimizing different objective functions, which is summed up in the table below:

Ward linkage	Average linkage	Complete linkage
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Minimize within cluster distance	Minimize average distance between cluster pairs	Minimize maximum distance of between cluster pairs
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Clustering assessment metrics

In an unsupervised learning setting, it is often hard to assess the performance of a model since we don't have the ground truth labels as was the case in the supervised learning setting.

□ **Silhouette coefficient** — By noting a and b the mean distance between a sample and all other points in the same class, and between a sample and all other points in the next nearest cluster, the silhouette coefficient s for a single sample is defined as follows:

$$s = \frac{b - a}{\max(a, b)}$$

□ **Calinski-Harabaz index** — By noting k the number of clusters, B_k and W_k the between and within-clustering dispersion matrices respectively defined as

$$B_k = \sum_{j=1}^k n_{c^{(j)}} (\mu_{c^{(j)}} - \mu)(\mu_{c^{(j)}} - \mu)^T, \quad W_k = \sum_{i=1}^m (x^{(i)} - \mu_{c^{(i)}})(x^{(i)} - \mu_{c^{(i)}})^T$$

the Calinski-Harabaz index $s(k)$ indicates how well a clustering model defines its clusters, such that the higher the score, the more dense and well separated the clusters are. It is defined as follows:

$$s(k) = \frac{\text{Tr}(B_k)}{\text{Tr}(W_k)} \times \frac{N - k}{k - 1}$$

(<https://stanford.edu/~shervine/teaching/cs-229/cheatsheet-unsupervised-learning#dimension-reduction>)

Dimension reduction

Principal component analysis

It is a dimension reduction technique that finds the variance maximizing directions onto which to project the data.

□ **Eigenvalue, eigenvector** — Given a matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, λ is said to be an eigenvalue of A if there exists a vector $z \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$, called eigenvector, such that we have:

$$Az = \lambda z$$

□ **Spectral theorem** — Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$. If A is symmetric, then A is diagonalizable by a real orthogonal matrix $U \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$. By noting $\Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$, we have:

$$\exists \Lambda \text{ diagonal, } A = U\Lambda U^T$$

Remark: the eigenvector associated with the largest eigenvalue is called principal eigenvector of matrix A .

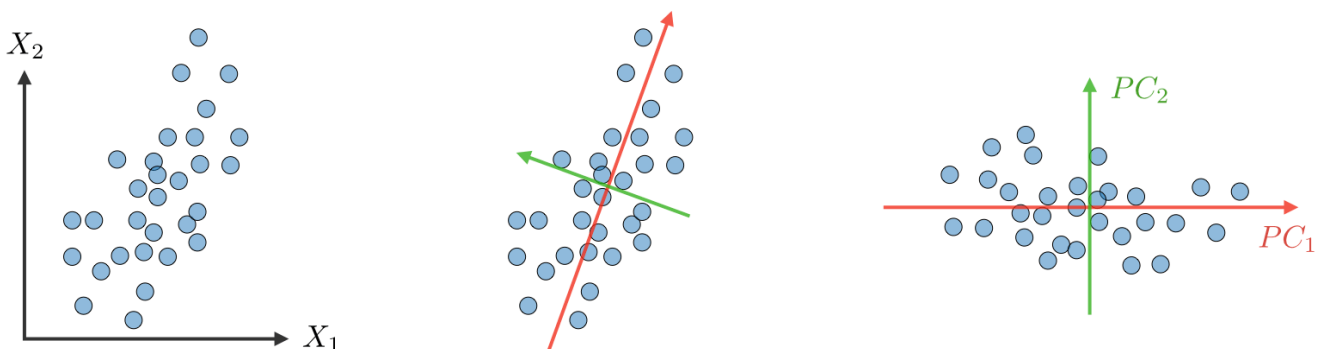
□ **Algorithm** — The Principal Component Analysis (PCA) procedure is a dimension reduction technique that projects the data on k dimensions by maximizing the variance of the data as follows:

- Step 1: Normalize the data to have a mean of 0 and standard deviation of 1.

$$x_j^{(i)} \leftarrow \frac{x_j^{(i)} - \mu_j}{\sigma_j} \quad \text{where} \quad \mu_j = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_j^{(i)} \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma_j^2 = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_j^{(i)} - \mu_j)^2$$

- Step 2: Compute $\Sigma = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x^{(i)} x^{(i)T} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, which is symmetric with real eigenvalues.
- Step 3: Compute $u_1, \dots, u_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$ the k orthogonal principal eigenvectors of Σ , i.e. the orthogonal eigenvectors of the k largest eigenvalues.
- Step 4: Project the data on $\text{span}_{\mathbb{R}}(u_1, \dots, u_k)$.

This procedure maximizes the variance among all k -dimensional spaces.



Data in feature space \longrightarrow Find principal components \longrightarrow Data in principal components space

Independent component analysis

It is a technique meant to find the underlying generating sources.

□ **Assumptions** — We assume that our data x has been generated by the n -dimensional source vector $s = (s_1, \dots, s_n)$, where s_i are independent random variables, via a mixing and non-singular matrix A as follows:

$$x = As$$

The goal is to find the unmixing matrix $W = A^{-1}$.

□ **Bell and Sejnowski ICA algorithm** — This algorithm finds the unmixing matrix W by following the steps below:

- Write the probability of $x = As = W^{-1}s$ as:

$$p(x) = \prod_{i=1}^n p_s(w_i^T x) \cdot |W|$$

- Write the log likelihood given our training data $\{x^{(i)}, i \in \llbracket 1, m \rrbracket\}$ and by noting g the sigmoid function as:

$$l(W) = \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \log \left(g'(w_j^T x^{(i)}) \right) + \log |W| \right)$$

Therefore, the stochastic gradient ascent learning rule is such that for each training example $x^{(i)}$, we update W as follows:

$$W \leftarrow W + \alpha \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 - 2g(w_1^T x^{(i)}) \\ 1 - 2g(w_2^T x^{(i)}) \\ \vdots \\ 1 - 2g(w_n^T x^{(i)}) \end{pmatrix} x^{(i)T} + (W^T)^{-1} \right)$$



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