

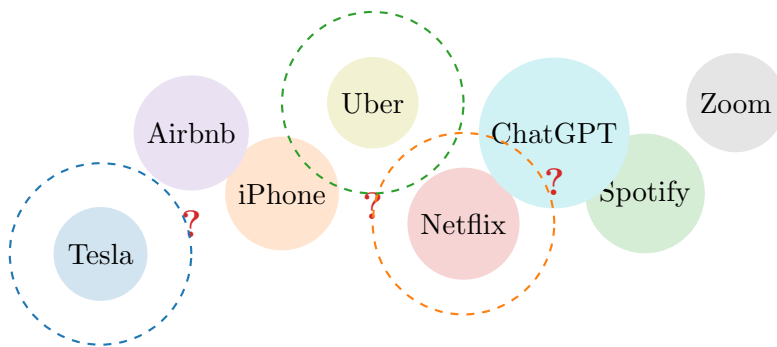
# Machine Learning for Innovation

A Discovery Journey with Real Data

## Challenge

### Can You Beat the Algorithm?

Inside: 8 challenges where human intuition fails  
and machine learning reveals hidden innovation patterns



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Your Field: \_\_\_\_\_

## Did You Know?

Companies using ML for innovation pattern discovery are **2.3x more likely** to be industry leaders

## Challenge 1: Group These Real Innovations

### Exercise: Beat the Algorithm - Round 1

Below are 20 real innovations. Group them into 4 categories. You have 3 minutes!

<b>Tesla Model 3</b> Electric Vehicle 2017	<b>iPhone</b> Smartphone 2007	<b>Netflix</b> Streaming 1997	<b>Airbnb</b> Sharing Economy 2008
<b>Spotify</b> Music Streaming 2006	<b>Uber</b> Ride Sharing 2009	<b>ChatGPT</b> AI Assistant 2022	<b>Zoom</b> Video Conferencing 2011
<b>Instagram</b> Social Media 2010	<b>PayPal</b> Digital Payment 1998	<b>Amazon Prime</b> Subscription 2005	<b>Google Maps</b> Navigation 2005
<b>WhatsApp</b> Messaging 2009	<b>Bitcoin</b> Cryptocurrency 2009	<b>Slack</b> Team Communication 2013	<b>TikTok</b> Short Video 2016
<b>Peloton</b> Fitness Tech 2012	<b>Discord</b> Gaming Chat 2015	<b>DoorDash</b> Food Delivery 2013	<b>Robinhood</b> Trading App 2013

### Your 4 Groups

Group 1: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Group 2: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Group 3: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Group 4: \_\_\_\_\_

### Compare with Your Peer

Ask someone else how they grouped them. Are they the same?

Differences found: \_\_\_\_\_

Who's right? \_\_\_\_\_

### Challenge

**The Reveal:** ML found 7 different valid groupings using different features!

- By founding year: Pre-2010 vs Post-2010 vs Recent
- By business model: Platform vs Product vs Service
- By target: B2C vs B2B vs Both
- By disruption level: Industry creators vs Enhancers

**Key Insight:** There's no single "correct" grouping - it depends on which features matter for your goal!

## Challenge 2: The Spotify Prediction Failure

### Real Case Study

**Spotify processes 60,000 new songs daily.** How do they know which songs you'll like?

### Exercise: Predict the Playlist

Here are 10 real songs with 5 Spotify features. Circle the 3 songs that would appear in the same playlist:

Song	BPM	Energy	Dance	Acoustic	Valence
"Blinding Lights" - Weeknd	171	0.73	0.67	0.00	0.39
"Shape of You" - Ed Sheeran	96	0.65	0.83	0.58	0.93
"Bohemian Rhapsody" - Queen	72	0.40	0.29	0.27	0.22
"Old Town Road" - Lil Nas X	136	0.62	0.88	0.03	0.64
"Someone Like You" - Adele	68	0.33	0.60	0.95	0.12
"Levitating" - Dua Lipa	103	0.82	0.70	0.00	0.91
"Stairway to Heaven" - Zeppelin	82	0.35	0.33	0.36	0.19
"WAP" - Cardi B	133	0.84	0.93	0.10	0.35
"Perfect" - Ed Sheeran	95	0.45	0.60	0.16	0.37
"Thunder" - Imagine Dragons	168	0.81	0.60	0.01	0.29

**Your 3 songs:** \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

### The Spotify Reality

**Plot Twist!** Spotify actually uses **50+ audio features**, not just 5:

- Loudness
- Speechiness
- Instrumentalness
- Liveness
- Tempo variance
- Key signature
- Time signature
- Mode (major/minor)
- Duration
- Popularity trend
- Skip rate
- Completion rate
- Playlist adds
- User demographics
- Time of day patterns
- Seasonal trends
- And 34 more...

### Did You Know?

Spotify's Discover Weekly uses clustering on these 50+ features to find songs similar to your taste profile. It generates **2 billion** playlist recommendations every Monday!

### Your Discovery

**Why your prediction likely failed:**

With only 5 features visible, you missed: \_\_\_\_\_

**Key Learning:** Human intuition breaks down beyond 3-4 dimensions. ML thrives in 50+ dimensions!

Challenge 3: Smartphone Market Segmentation

Exercise: Group These Real Phones (2024 Models)

A phone manufacturer wants to understand market segments. Group these 15 phones into 3 categories:

Model	Price (\$)	Screen (inch)	Battery (mAh)	Camera (MP)	RAM (GB)	5G
iPhone 15 Pro Max	1,199	6.7	4,422	48	8	Yes
Samsung S24 Ultra	1,299	6.8	5,000	200	12	Yes
Google Pixel 8 Pro	999	6.7	5,050	50	12	Yes
OnePlus 12	799	6.82	5,400	50	16	Yes
iPhone 15	799	6.1	3,349	48	6	Yes
Samsung A54	449	6.4	5,000	50	8	Yes
Pixel 8a	499	6.1	4,492	64	8	Yes
Xiaomi 14	649	6.36	4,610	50	12	Yes
Nothing Phone 2	599	6.7	4,700	50	12	Yes
Motorola Edge 40	399	6.55	4,400	50	8	Yes
iPhone SE 3	429	4.7	2,018	12	4	Yes
Samsung A15	199	6.5	5,000	50	4	No
Redmi Note 13	249	6.67	5,000	108	8	No
Nokia G60	299	6.58	4,500	50	6	Yes
Moto G Power	179	6.6	5,000	50	4	No

Your Manual Clustering

Premium Segment: \_\_\_\_\_  
Mid-Range Segment: \_\_\_\_\_  
Budget Segment: \_\_\_\_\_

Challenge

Now re-cluster using ONLY these features and see how groups change:

- 1. **By Battery Life Only:** Long-life vs Standard vs Compact
- 2. **By Camera Only:** Photography-focused vs Standard vs Basic
- 3. **By Ecosystem:** Apple vs Samsung vs Google vs Others

**Discovery:** Different features = Different market insights!

Real Case Study

**Samsung’s Real Strategy:** They use clustering on 127 features including user behavior, app usage, purchase history, and demographics to identify micro-segments like "Mobile Gamers," "Photography Enthusiasts," and "Business Power Users."

## Challenge 4: Innovation Distance Calculator

### Exercise: Calculate Real Innovation Distances

Compare these transportation innovations using actual metrics:

Feature	Uber	Lyft	Traditional Taxi
Average wait time (min)	5	6	12
Price per mile (\$)	2.20	2.10	3.50
App rating (1-5)	4.2	4.3	2.8
Driver rating system	Yes (1)	Yes (1)	No (0)
Cashless payment	Yes (1)	Yes (1)	Sometimes (0.5)
Price transparency	Yes (1)	Yes (1)	No (0)

### Calculate Euclidean Distance

Between Uber and Lyft:

$$d = \sqrt{(5 - 6)^2 + (2.20 - 2.10)^2 + (4.2 - 4.3)^2 + \dots} = \text{---}$$

Between Uber and Taxi:

$$d = \sqrt{(5 - 12)^2 + (2.20 - 3.50)^2 + (4.2 - 2.8)^2 + \dots} = \text{---}$$

### Calculate Manhattan Distance

Between Uber and Lyft:

$$d = |5 - 6| + |2.20 - 2.10| + |4.2 - 4.3| + \dots = \text{---}$$

Between Uber and Taxi:

$$d = |5 - 12| + |2.20 - 3.50| + |4.2 - 2.8| + \dots = \text{---}$$

### Challenge

**Which distance metric makes more sense here?**

Manhattan distance treats each feature independently (wait time doesn't affect price).

**Your answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Real Insight:** That's why Uber and Lyft cluster together - they're innovative in the same dimensions!

### Did You Know?

When Uber analyzes competition, they track 200+ metrics including surge pricing patterns, driver availability heat maps, and user switching behavior. Their clustering algorithm identified that their real competition in Manhattan isn't Lyft - it's the subway during rush hour!

## Challenge 5: Netflix's Hidden Genres

### Real Case Study

Netflix doesn't just have "Comedy" or "Drama." They have 76,897 micro-genres like:

- "Critically Acclaimed Emotional Underdog Movies"
- "Violent Sci-Fi from the 1980s"
- "Sunday Night Crime Shows for Couples"

### Exercise: Find the Hidden Pattern

These 20 shows all belong to ONE secret Netflix genre. Can you identify it?

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| • Breaking Bad     | • Succession         |
| • Better Call Saul | • Billions           |
| • Ozark            | • Ray Donovan        |
| • Narcos           | • The Americans      |
| • The Sopranos     | • Homeland           |
| • Peaky Blinders   | • Queen of the South |
| • The Wire         | • Power              |
| • Boardwalk Empire | • Yellowstone        |
| • Mad Men          | • Mare of Easttown   |
| • House of Cards   | • True Detective     |

Your guess at the genre: \_\_\_\_\_

### The Netflix Answer

**Genre:** "Dark Antiheroes in Morally Complex Dramas"

Netflix's clustering algorithm found these commonalities:

- Protagonist moral ambiguity score:  $\geq 0.8$
- Episode runtime: 45-60 minutes
- Violence level: Medium-High
- Viewer completion rate:  $\geq 75\%$
- Binge-watching coefficient:  $\geq 0.7$
- Male viewership: 60-70%
- Peak viewing: 9-11 PM

**Exercise: Calculate Silhouette Score**

If these shows form a cluster, calculate how well "The Office" fits:

- Average distance to shows in cluster: 8.5
- Average distance to next nearest cluster (Comedies): 3.2
- Silhouette =  $\frac{b-a}{\max(a,b)} = \frac{3.2-8.5}{\max(8.5,3.2)} = \text{----}$

**Interpretation:** Negative score means \_\_\_\_\_

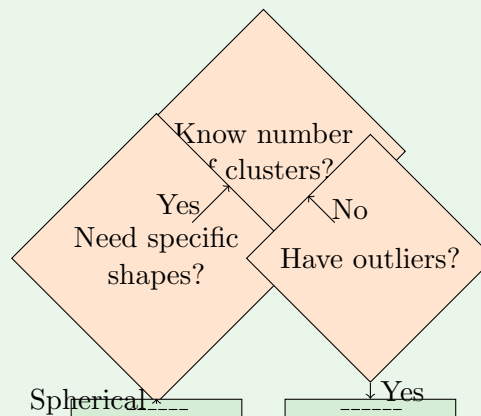
## Challenge 6: Which Algorithm for Which Company?

### Exercise: Match the Real Scenario to the Right Algorithm

Draw lines connecting each company's challenge to the best clustering algorithm:

Company Challenge	Algorithm
<b>Amazon:</b> "We need exactly 5 customer segments for our marketing campaigns"	<b>DBSCAN</b>
<b>Facebook:</b> "Find fake accounts - they're rare and different from normal users"	<b>K-Means</b>
<b>Google:</b> "Organize all websites into a hierarchy from general to specific"	<b>Hierarchical</b>
<b>Spotify:</b> "Users can belong to multiple music taste groups"	<b>Gaussian Mixture</b>
<b>Tesla:</b> "Find defective parts - they cluster in weird shapes on the assembly line"	<b>Mean Shift</b>

### Decision Flowchart - Fill in the Blanks



### Real Case Study

#### Amazon's Real Implementation:

- Uses K-means on 100+ features for customer segmentation
- Segments: Prime Power Shoppers, Deal Seekers, Brand Loyalists, Window Shoppers, One-time Buyers
- Each segment receives different homepage layouts, email campaigns, and recommendations
- Result: 35% increase in conversion rate



## Your Innovation Clustering Project

### Exercise: Design Your Own Innovation Analysis

Choose your field and complete this template:

#### 1. Your Innovation Domain

**Field:** ☐ Tech ☐ Healthcare ☐ Education ☐ Finance ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

##### 20 Innovations in Your Field:

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____  | 11. _____ |
| 2. _____  | 12. _____ |
| 3. _____  | 13. _____ |
| 4. _____  | 14. _____ |
| 5. _____  | 15. _____ |
| 6. _____  | 16. _____ |
| 7. _____  | 17. _____ |
| 8. _____  | 18. _____ |
| 9. _____  | 19. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 20. _____ |

#### 2. Feature Selection

##### 10 Key Features to Track:

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____  |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____  |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____  |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____  |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

#### 3. Success Metrics

**Target number of clusters:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Minimum silhouette score:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Business question to answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Your Discovery Reflections

### What Patterns Are You Missing?

Before today, I grouped innovations by:

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Now I realize I should also consider:

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### Challenge

#### The 270-Dimension Challenge

If each innovation has 270 features, and you can only visualize 3 at a time, how many different 3D views would you need to see all possible combinations?

**Answer:**  $\binom{270}{3} = \frac{270!}{3!(270-3)!} = 3,241,350$  views!

**Time to view all (at 1 second each):** 37.5 days non-stop!

**Time for ML to analyze all:** 1 second

### Your Top 5 Discoveries

1. 

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2. 

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3. 

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4. 

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5. 

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### Real Case Study

#### Success Story: Procter & Gamble

- Used clustering on 200+ innovation features
- Discovered "Sustainable Millennials" segment
- Launched Tide Eco-Box based on cluster insights
- Result: \$100M new revenue stream in year 1

## Your Innovation Clustering Action Plan

### Week 1 Action Items

- ☐ Identify 50 innovations in your field
- ☐ List 20 features that matter
- ☐ Collect data for at least 10 innovations
- ☐ Try manual clustering with 3 features
- ☐ Calculate distances between top 5 innovations
- ☐ Identify which algorithm fits your needs

### Did You Know?

#### Industry Clustering Applications You Use Daily:

- **Netflix:** 76,897 micro-genres from clustering viewing patterns
- **Spotify:** 5,000 "taste clusters" for Discover Weekly
- **Amazon:** 150 customer segments for personalization
- **Google:** 2 billion web pages organized via clustering
- **LinkedIn:** 147 skill clusters for job matching
- **Instagram:** 32 interest clusters for Explore page

### Resources to Explore

#### Interactive Demos:

- [www.tensorflow.org/playground](http://www.tensorflow.org/playground) - See clustering in action
- [projector.tensorflow.org](http://projector.tensorflow.org) - Visualize high-dimensional data
- [distill.pub/2016/misread-tsne/](http://distill.pub/2016/misread-tsne/) - Understand dimensionality

#### Real Datasets to Try:

- Startup Database: [www.crunchbase.com](http://www.crunchbase.com)
- Innovation Rankings: [www.globalinnovationindex.org](http://www.globalinnovationindex.org)
- Patent Database: [patents.google.com](http://patents.google.com)

## Final Challenge

You've discovered that ML can find patterns in 270 dimensions that humans can't see.

**Question:** What innovation opportunities might be hiding in YOUR data?

Next week: We'll use these techniques on real innovation datasets!

**Course Instructors** — ML for Innovation — Week 1 Complete