

Introducción a la Inteligencia Artificial
Facultad de Ingeniería
Universidad de Buenos Aires



Clase 7

1. Motivación
 - a. Aprendizaje No supervisado
 - b. Aplicaciones
2. Gaussian Mixture Models
 - a. Aplicaciones
 - b. Formulación
3. Expectation Maximization



Aprendizaje no supervisado

| Machine Learning Supervisado | Machine Learning no Supervisado |
|--|--|
| Proceso aleatorio \bar{X}, y | Proceso aleatorio \bar{X} |
| $\hat{f}_{y/\bar{x}}(y \bar{x})?$ \longrightarrow Bayes y M.V. | $\hat{f}_{\bar{x}}(\bar{x})?$ \longrightarrow Bayes y M.V. |
| Inferencias, predicciones | Clusterización, Reducción Dimensionalidad |

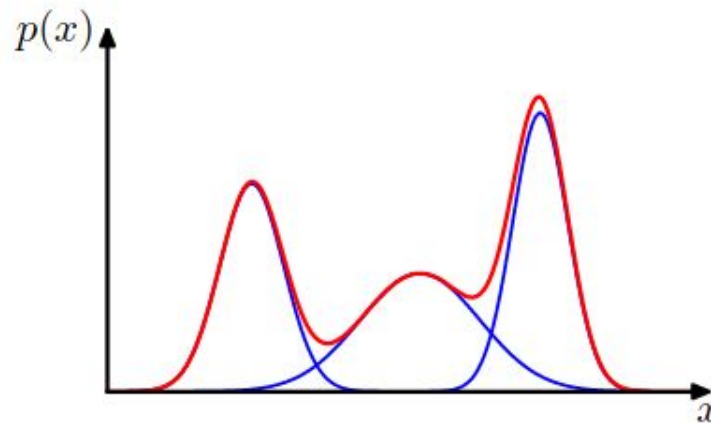
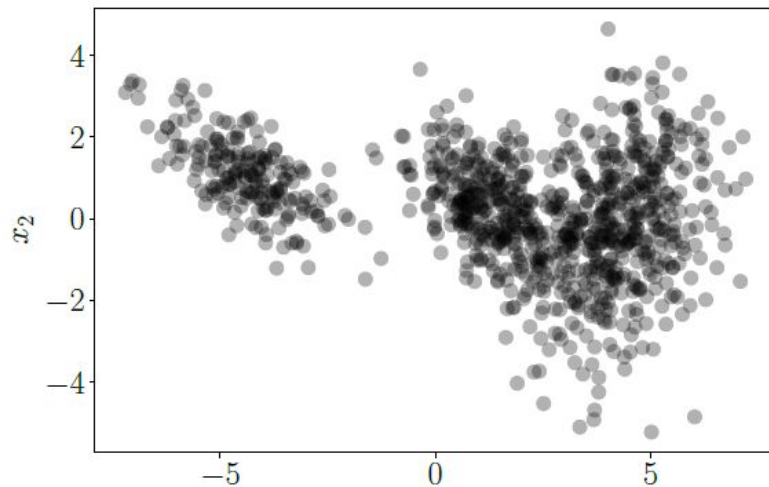
Aprendizaje no supervisado

Aplicaciones Generales

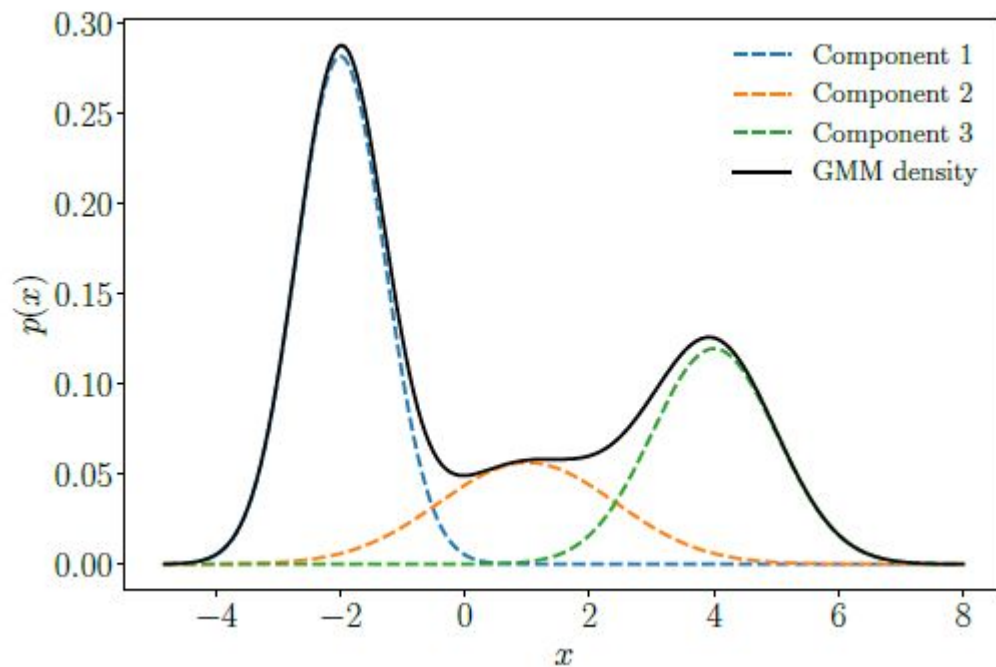
- Data Mining
- Pattern Recognition
- Statistical Analysis

Aplicaciones Específicas

- Density Estimation
- Clustering
- Anomaly Detection
- Object Tracking
- Speech Feature Extraction



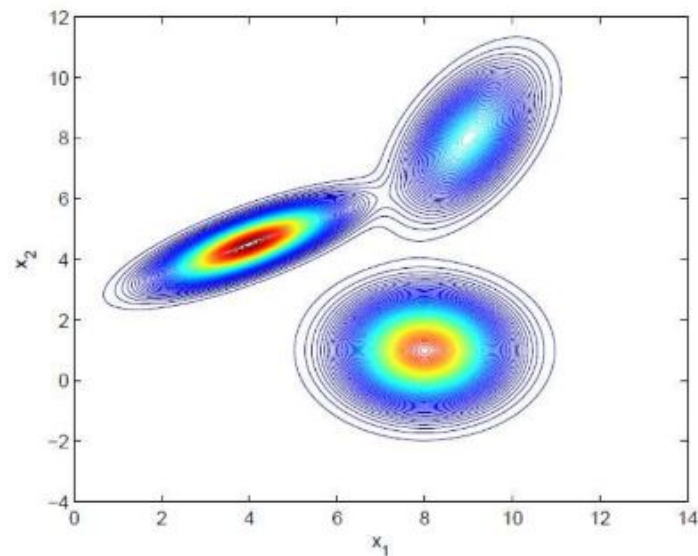
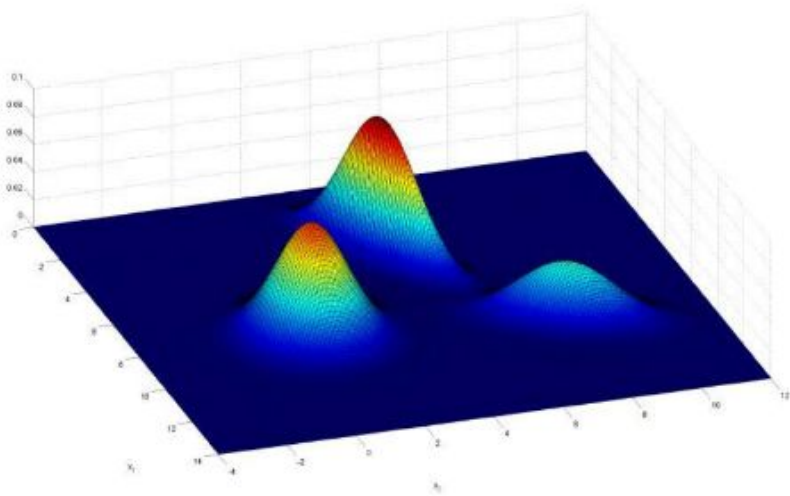
Formulación



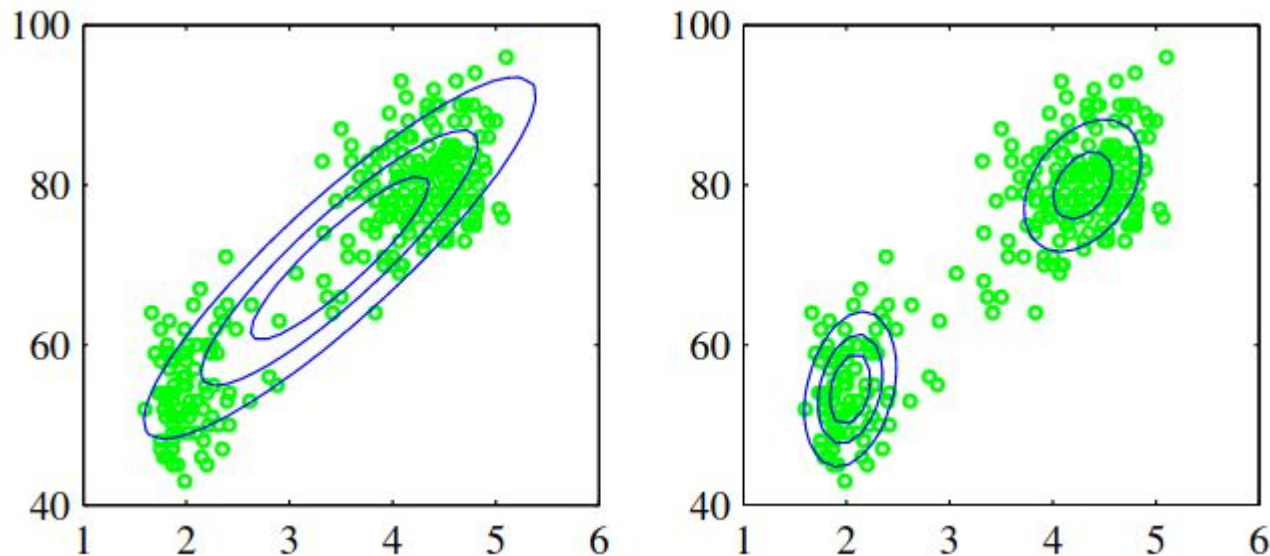
$$p(x | \theta) = 0.5\mathcal{N}(x | -2, \frac{1}{2}) + 0.2\mathcal{N}(x | 1, 2) + 0.3\mathcal{N}(x | 4, 1)$$

Formulación

$$p(x) = \underbrace{0.3}_{\pi_1} \mathcal{N}\left(x \mid \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4.5 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mu_1}, \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1.2 & 0.6 \\ 0.6 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix}}_{\Sigma_1}\right) + \underbrace{0.5}_{\pi_2} \mathcal{N}\left(x \mid \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mu_2}, \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\Sigma_2}\right) + \underbrace{0.2}_{\pi_3} \mathcal{N}\left(x \mid \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mu_3}, \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0.6 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 1.5 \end{pmatrix}}_{\Sigma_3}\right)$$

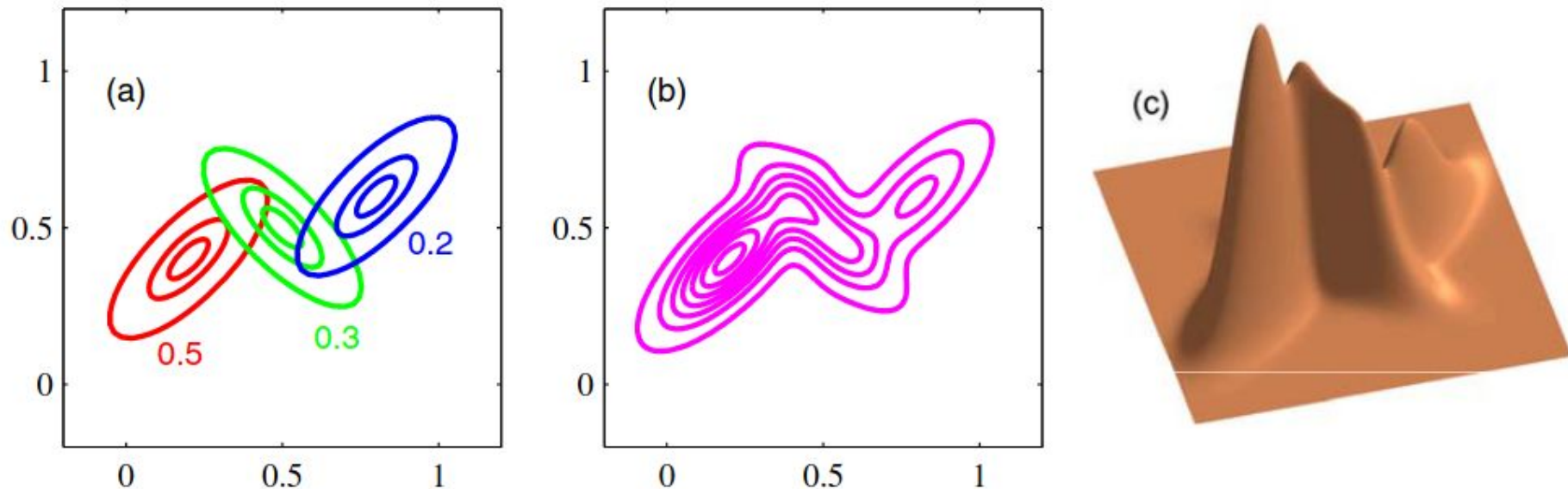


Gaussian Mixture Models: Estudio de fenómenos naturales



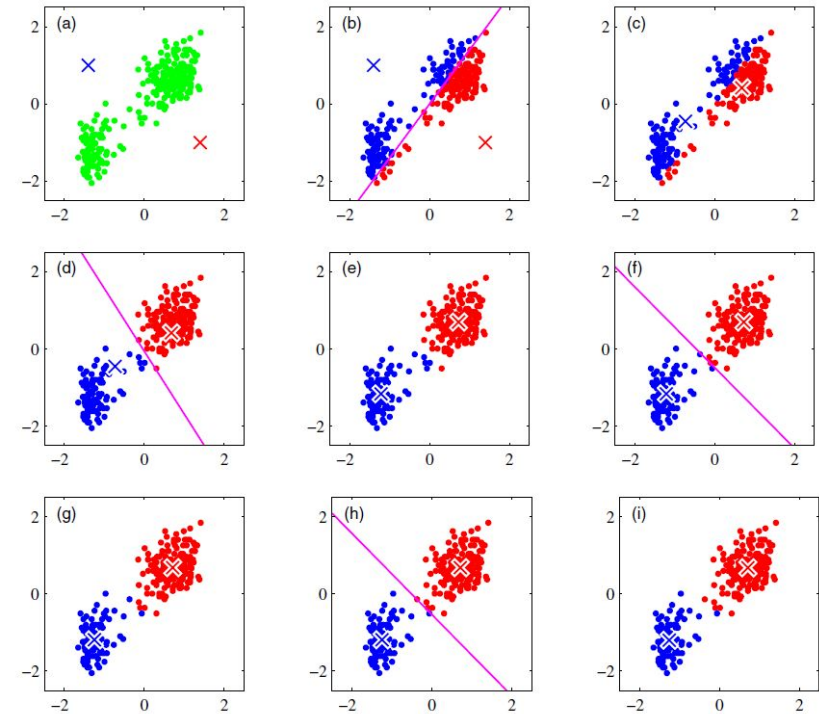
“Old Faithful” dataset. 272 mediciones de erupciones del “Old Faithful” geyser en el Parque Nacional Yellowstone. El eje horizontal representa la duración de una erupción (medida en minutos) y el vertical el tiempo hasta la próxima erupción.

Gaussian Mixture Models: Clustering

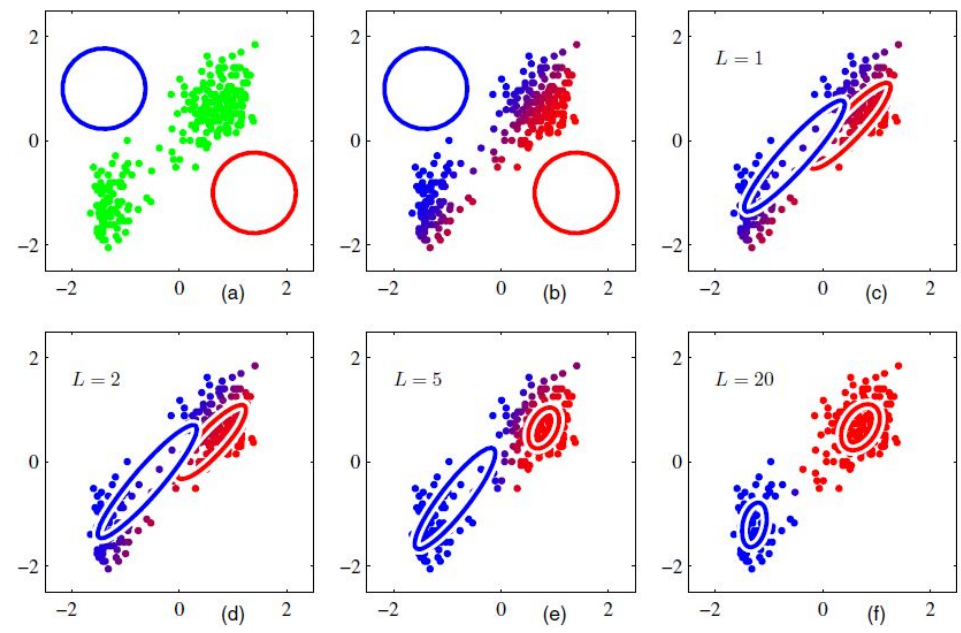


Ejemplo de Gaussian Mixture. En la imagen (a) se muestran las tres distribuciones subyacentes indicando con colores sus variables latentes. En la imagen (b) las curvas de nivel de la distribución conjunta y en la (c) la densidad.

Gaussian Mixture Models: Clustering

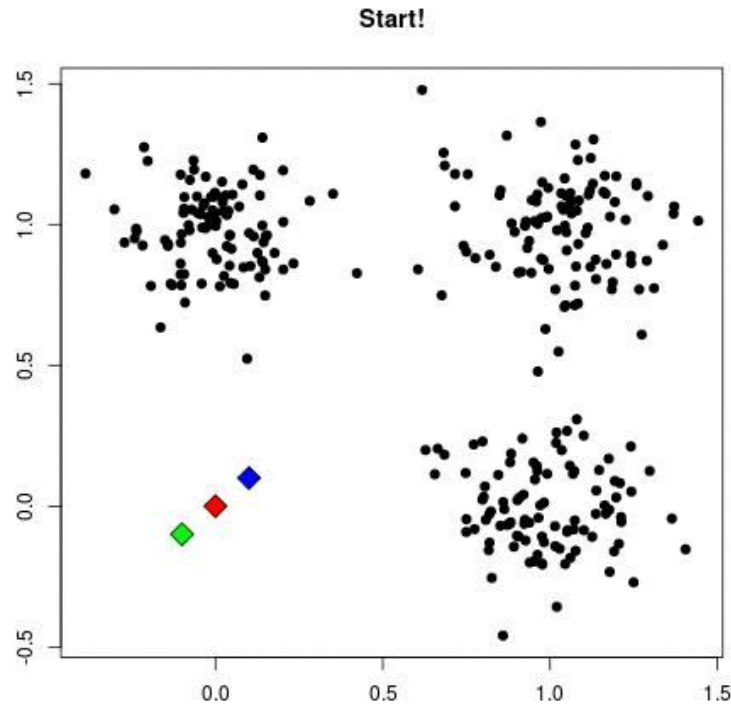


KNN

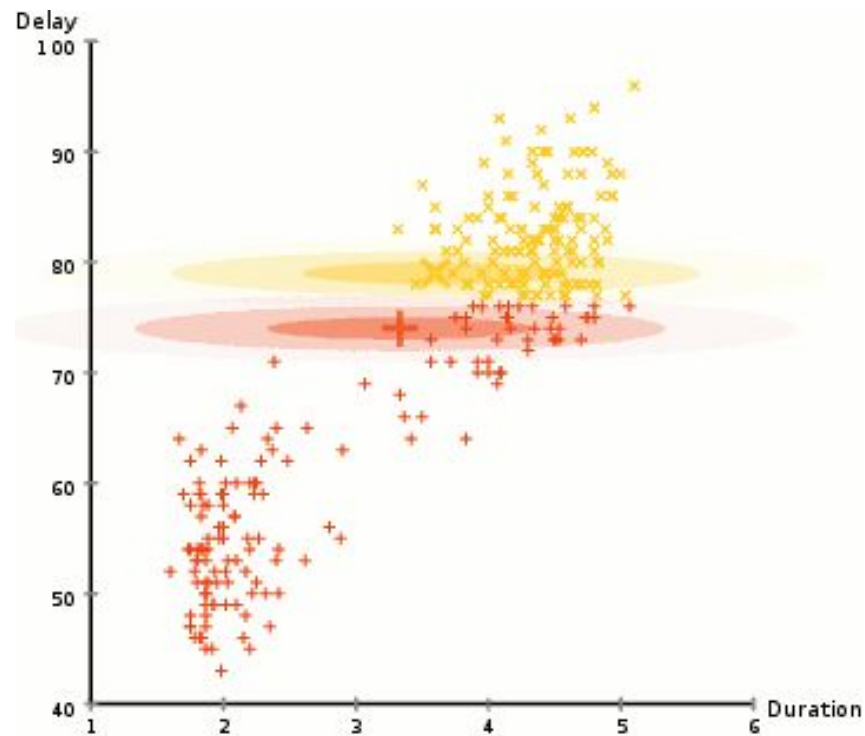


GMM

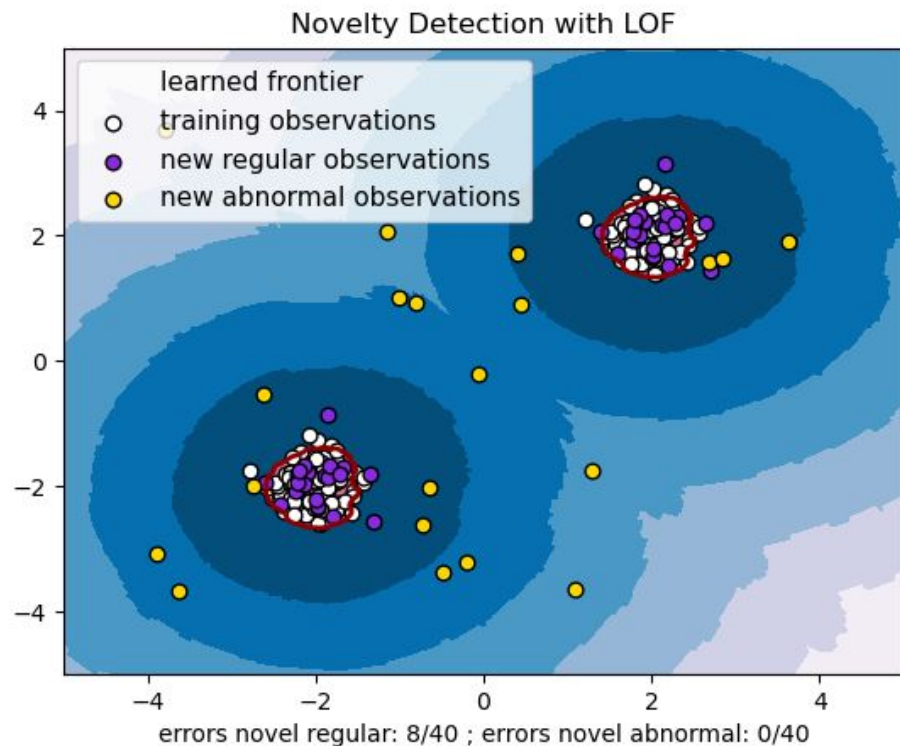
Gaussian Mixture Models - kNN



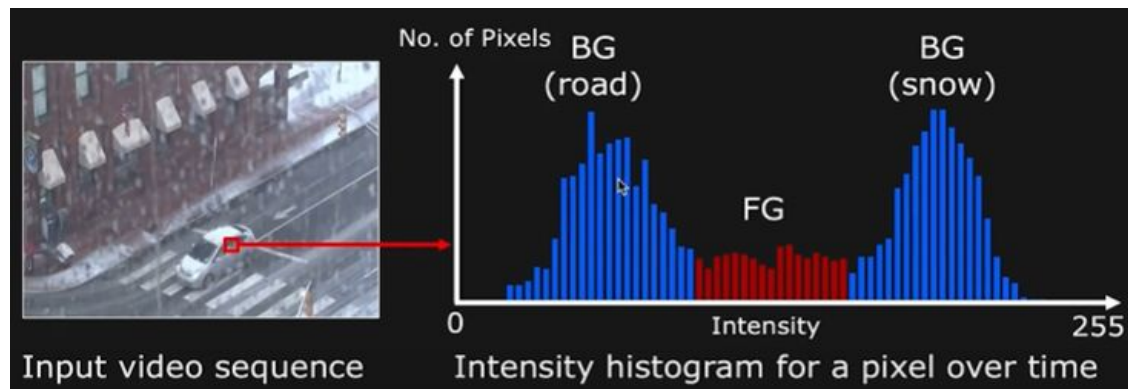
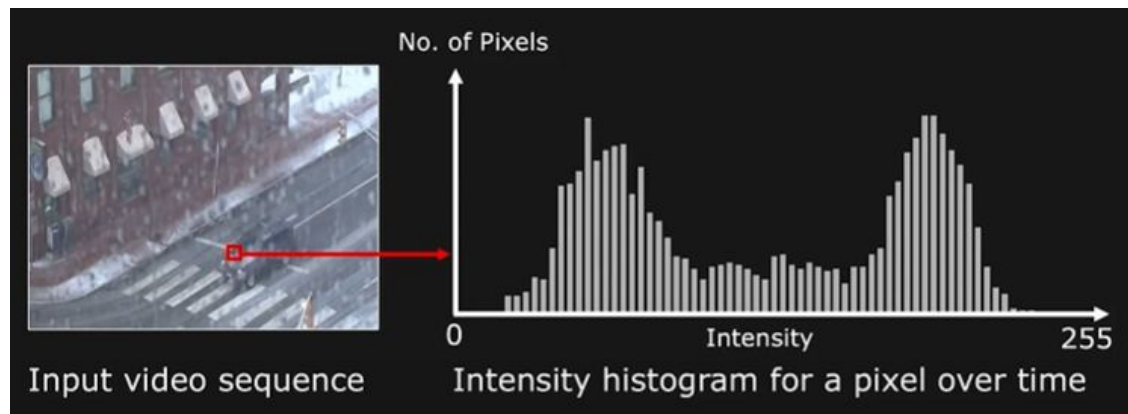
Gaussian Mixture Models: Clustering



Gaussian Mixture Models: Detección de anomalías



Gaussian Mixture Models - Object Tracking



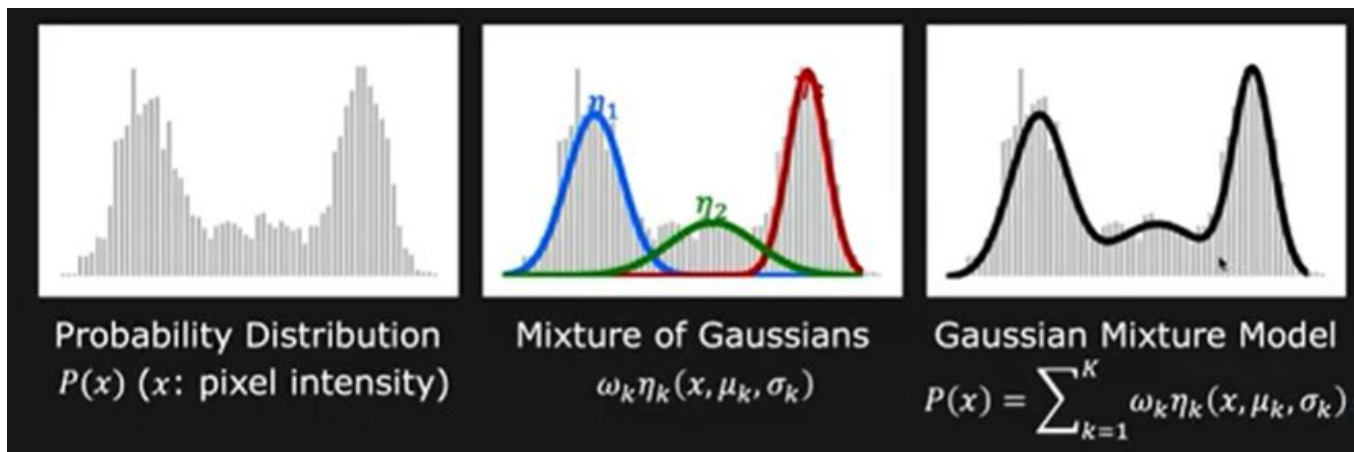
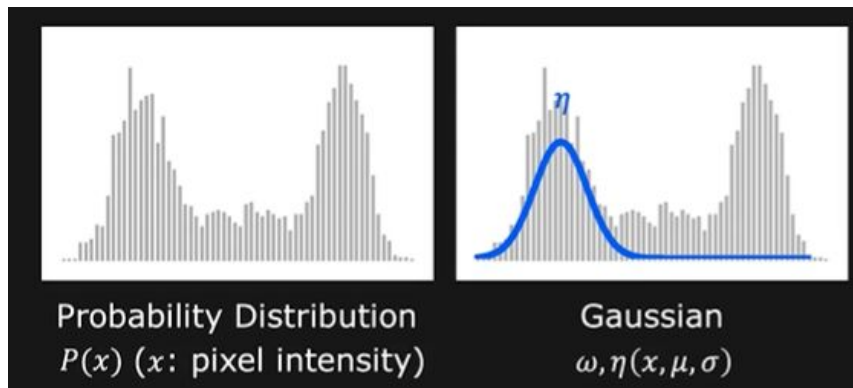
Gaussian Mixture Models - Object Tracking

$$P(\mathbf{X}) \cong \sum_{k=1}^K \omega_k \eta_k(\mathbf{X}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_k, \Sigma_k) \quad \text{such that} \quad \sum_{k=1}^K \omega_k = 1$$

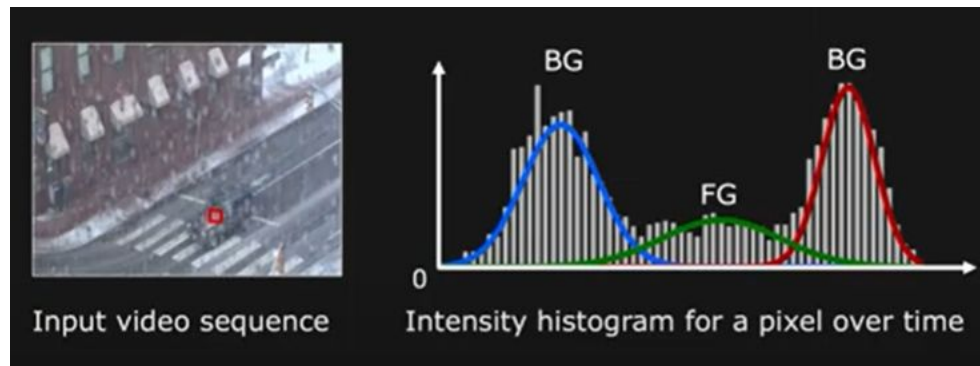
where: $\eta(\mathbf{X}, \boldsymbol{\mu}, \Sigma) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D/2} |\Sigma|^{1/2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu})^T (\Sigma)^{-1} (\mathbf{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu})}$

Mean $\boldsymbol{\mu} = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_r \\ \mu_g \\ \mu_b \end{bmatrix}$ Covariance matrix $\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma^2 \end{bmatrix}$ (can be a full matrix)

Gaussian Mixture Models - Object Tracking



Gaussian Mixture Models - Object Tracking



$$\begin{array}{l} \uparrow \frac{\omega}{\sigma} \text{ Background} \\ \downarrow \frac{\omega}{\sigma} \text{ Foreground} \end{array}$$



Formulación

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k p_k(\mathbf{x})$$

$$0 \leq \pi_k \leq 1, \quad \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k = 1,$$

Mixture Models - General

$$p(\mathbf{x} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x} \mid \boldsymbol{\mu}_k, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k)$$

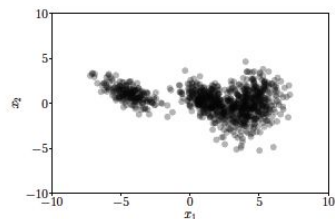
$$0 \leq \pi_k \leq 1, \quad \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k = 1,$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta} := \{\boldsymbol{\mu}_k, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k, \pi_k : k = 1, \dots, K\}$$

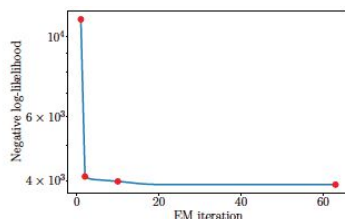
Gaussian Mixture Models

GMM y EM - JAMBOARD

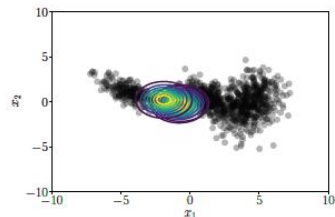
Gaussian Mixture Models - Teoría



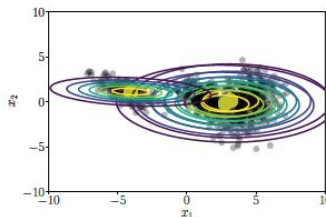
(a) Dataset.



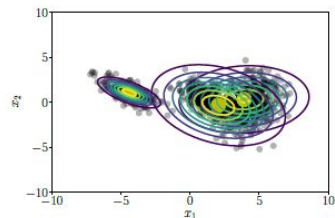
(b) Negative log-likelihood.



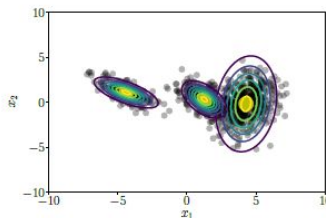
(c) EM initialization.



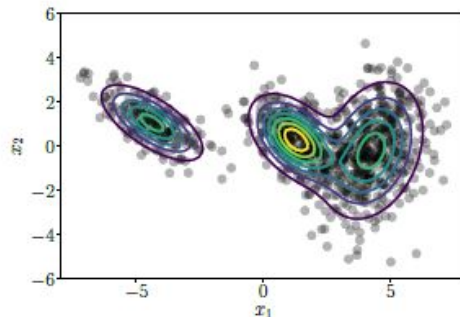
(d) EM after one iteration.



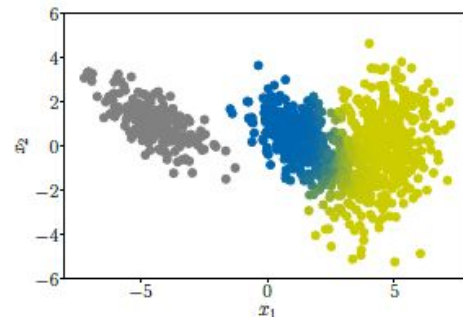
(e) EM after 10 iterations.



(f) EM after 62 iterations.



(a) GMM fit after 62 iterations.



(b) Dataset colored according to the responsibilities of the mixture components.

GMM - NOTEBOOKS

Ejercicio integrador

1. Implementar el algoritmo de Gaussian Mixture Models en NumPy.
2. Aplicar el modelo a un dataset de elección.
3. Comparar los resultados con Scikit-Learn .

Bibliografía

- Mathematics for Machine Learning | Deisenroth, Faisal, Ong
- Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning | Bishop
- Gaussian Mixture Model | John McGonagle, Geoff Pilling, Andrei Dobre
- Expectation-Maximization Algorithms | Stanford CS229: Machine Learning
- First Principles of Computer Vision | Computer Science Department, School of Engineering and Applied Sciences, Columbia University

