データマイニング

Data Mining

6: 分類① Classification

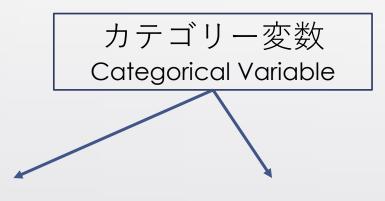
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機械学習によるモデル化 Data Modelling by Machine Learning 分類 CLASSIFICATION 教師あり学習 SUPERVISED LEARNING Develop predictive model based on both input and output data 回帰 REGRESSION MACHINE LEARNING UNSUPERVISED LEARNING クラスタリング CLUSTERING Group and interpret data based only 教師なし学習 on input data

Supervised Learning versus Unsupervised Learning (Mathworks, n.d.)

変数の種類 Types of Variables



名義尺度

Nominal Variable

順序尺度 Ordinal Variable 間隔尺度 Interval Variable

量的変数

Numerical Variable

比例尺度 Ratio Variable

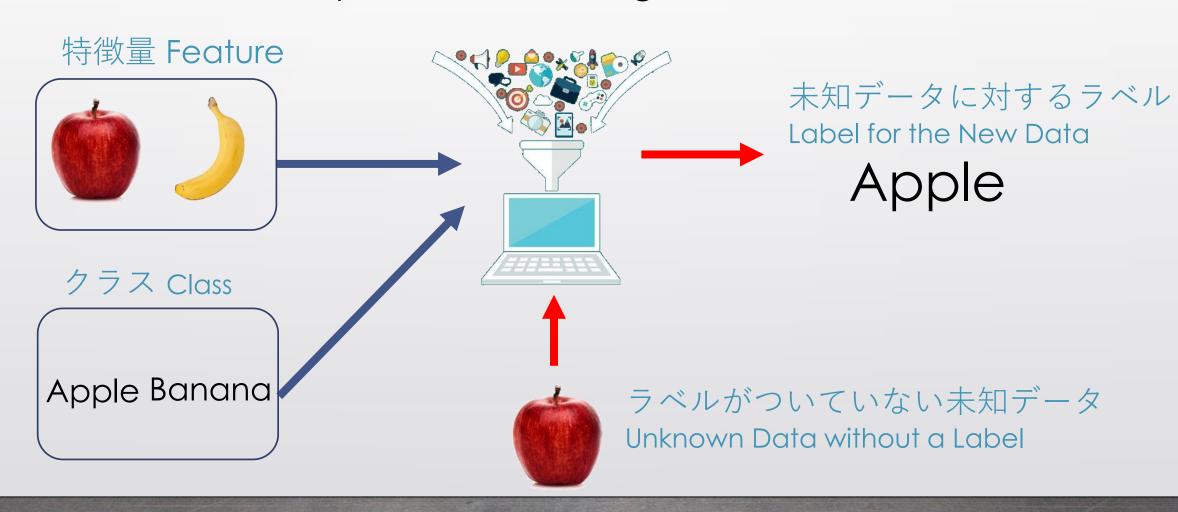
変数の種類 Types of Variables

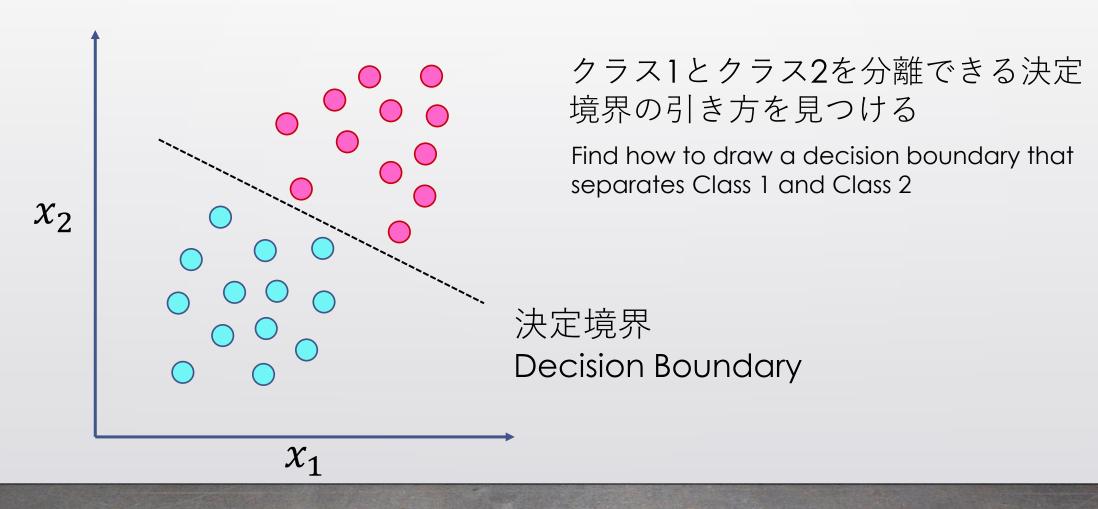
名義尺度 Nominal Variable あるカテゴリーを、別のカテゴリーと区別するために用いられる、数値自体には意味がない変数

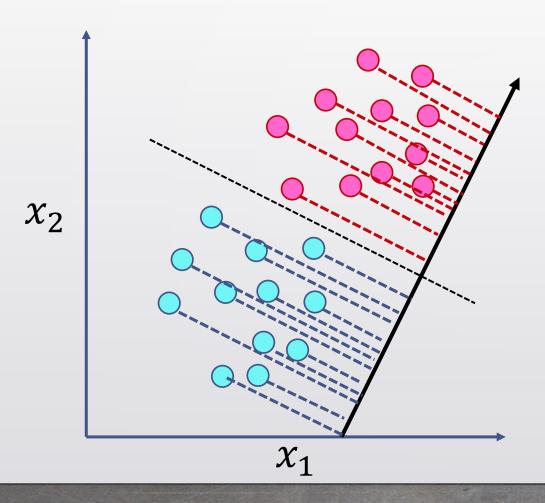
Variables, whose number has no numerical value, often used to discriminate multiple categories

ユーザーID	性別	年齢	年収
sanapon	男	26	411万円
oggi1985	女	33	536万円
murachan	女	39	681万円
shozan.s	男	23	309万円

教師あり学習 Supervised Learning







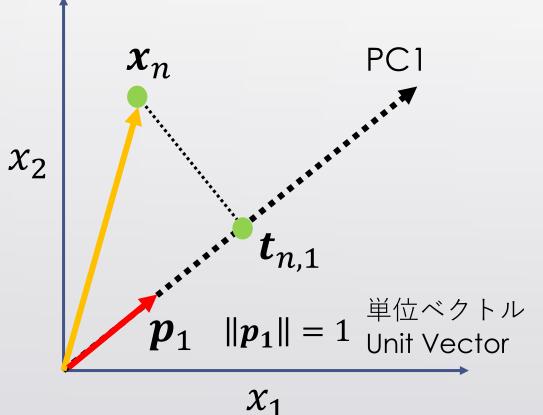
決定境界に直交する軸へのデータの射影を計算する

Consider the projection of data onto axis orthogonal to the decision boundary

第1主成分の計算 Computation of PC1

太字はベクトルか行列

Thick font represents vector or matrix



変数を標準化しておく

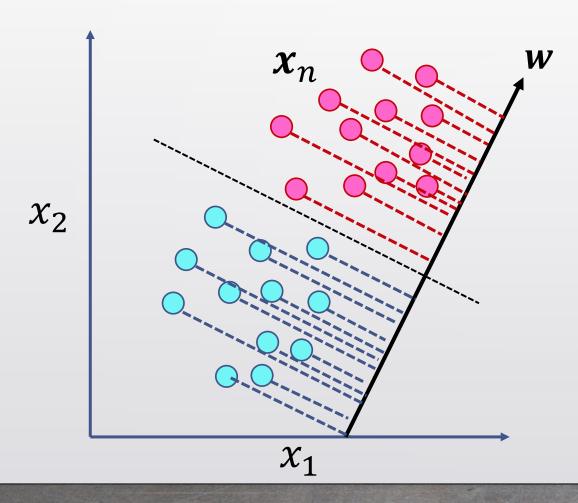
Normalize the variables

観測データ x_n の第1主成分軸方向への

射影 $t_{n,1}$ を計算する

Compute the projection $t_{n,1}$ of the observed data x_n onto the first PC axis

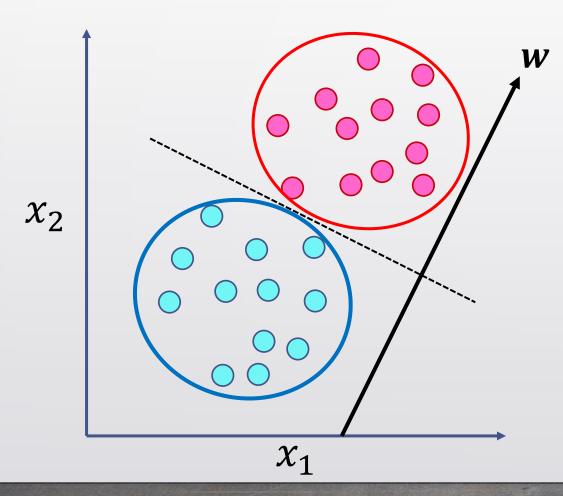
 $t_{n,1}$ は x_n と p_1 の内積 $t_{n,1}$ is dot(inner) product of x_n and p_1



$$\boldsymbol{x_n} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_M \end{bmatrix} \quad \boldsymbol{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_M \end{bmatrix} \quad ||\boldsymbol{w}|| = 1$$

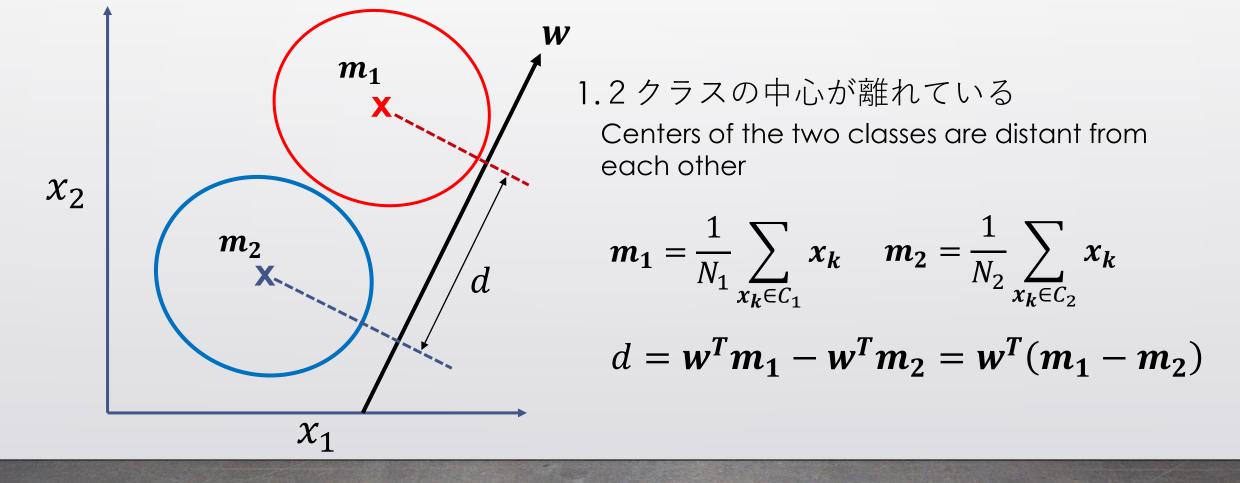
 y_n は x_n の軸wへの射影 y_n is projection of x_n onto axis w

$$y_n = w^T x_n$$

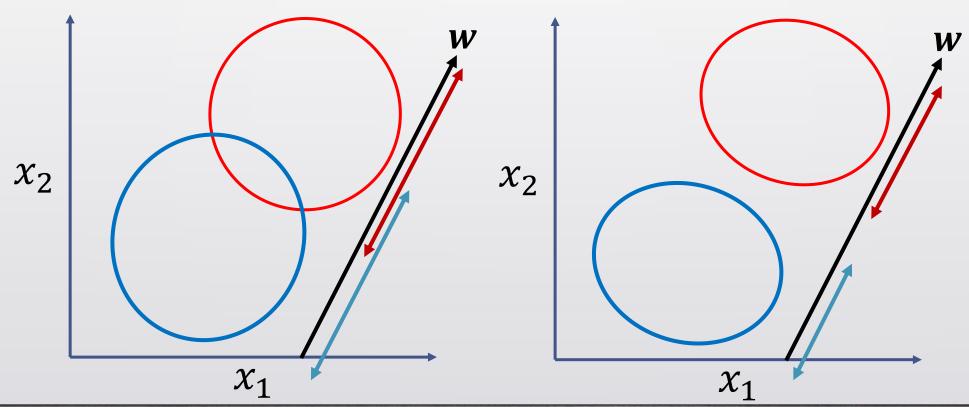


よい決定境界は、下の二つの条件を満たす A good decision boundary meets the two conditions below

- 1.2 クラスの中心が離れている
 Centers of the two classes are distant from each other
- 2.各クラスのクラス内分散が小さい
 Within-class variance of each class is small

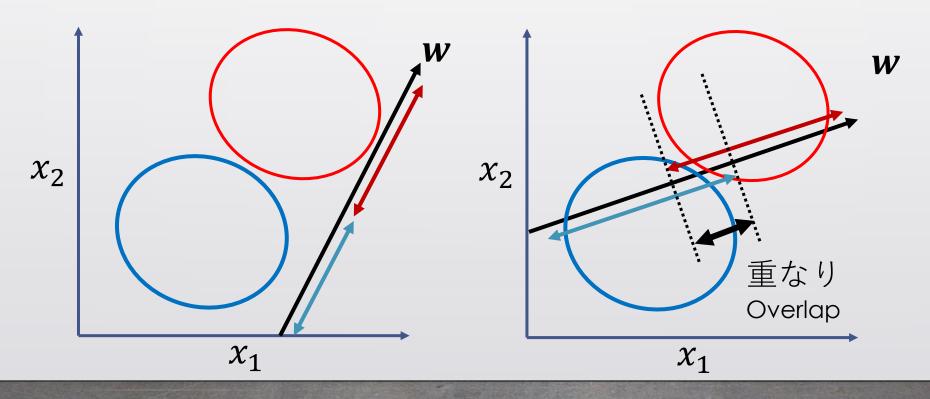


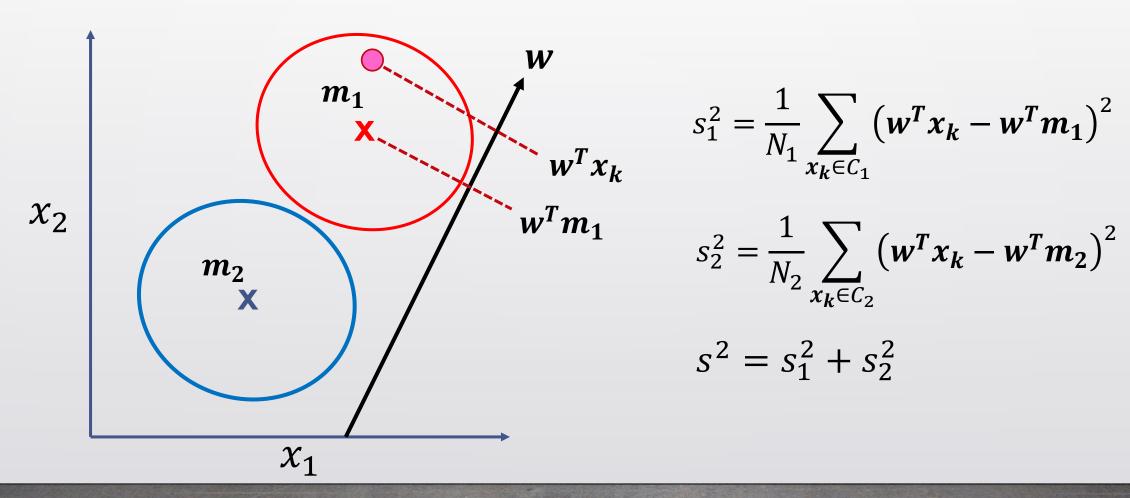
クラス内分散 大 Large within-class variance クラス内分散 小 Small within-class variance



射影のクラス内分散は軸wの向きにより変化する

Within-class variance of projection is dependent on the direction of axis w





1.2 クラスの中心が離れている Centers of the two classes are distant from each other



$$d$$
 を最大化する Maximize d $d = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{m_1} - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{m_2} = \mathbf{w}^T (\mathbf{m_1} - \mathbf{m_2})$

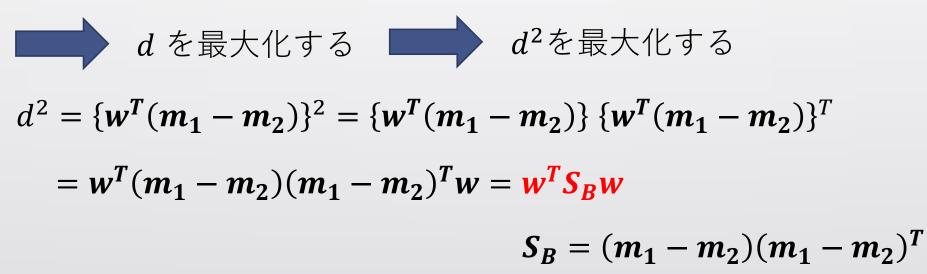
2.各クラスのクラス内分散が小さい Within-class variance of each class is small



 s^2 を最小化する Minimize s^2

$$s^2 = s_1^2 + s_2^2$$
 $s_j^2 = \frac{1}{N_j} \sum_{x_k \in C_j} (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_k - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{m}_j)^2$

1.2 クラスの中心が離れている Centers of the two classes are distant from each other



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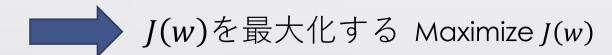


 s^2 を最小化する Minimize s^2

$$s^2 = s_1^2 + s_2^2 = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{w}$$

$$S_w = \sum_{x_k \in C_1} (x_k - m_1)(x_k - m_1)^T + \sum_{x_k \in C_2} (x_k - m_2)(x_k - m_2)^T$$

- 1.2 クラスの中心が離れている Centers of the two classes are distant from each other
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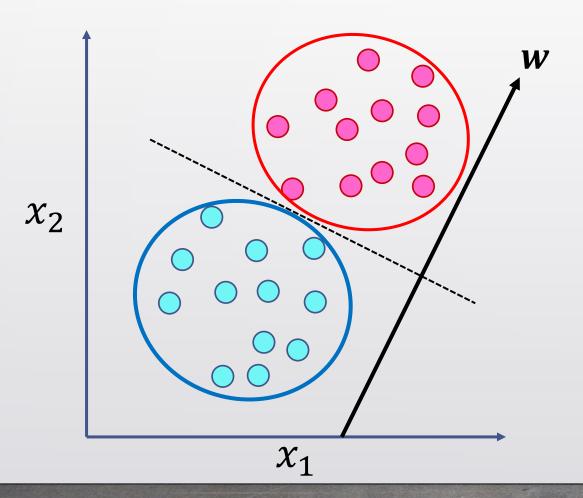
$$J(w) = \frac{w^T S_B w}{w^T S_w w}$$

$$J(w)$$
を最大化する Maximize $J(w)$
$$J(w) = \frac{w^T S_B w}{w^T S_w w}$$

J(w)を最大化するwは下の固有方程式を満たすw that maximizes J(w) satisfies the eigen equation below

$$S_{w}^{-1}S_{B}w = \lambda w \qquad S_{B}w = S_{w}S_{w}^{-1}S_{B}w = \lambda S_{w}w$$

$$J(w) = \frac{w^{T}S_{B}w}{w^{T}S_{w}w} = \frac{\lambda w^{T}S_{w}w}{w^{T}S_{w}w} = \lambda$$



$$S_w^{-1}S_B w = \lambda w$$

$$J(w) = \frac{w^T S_B w}{w^T S_w w} = \frac{\lambda w^T S_w w}{w^T S_w w} = \lambda$$

軸wは最大の固有値に対応する固有ベクトルと並行

Axis \mathbf{w} is in parallel with eigen vector corresponding to the largest eigen value

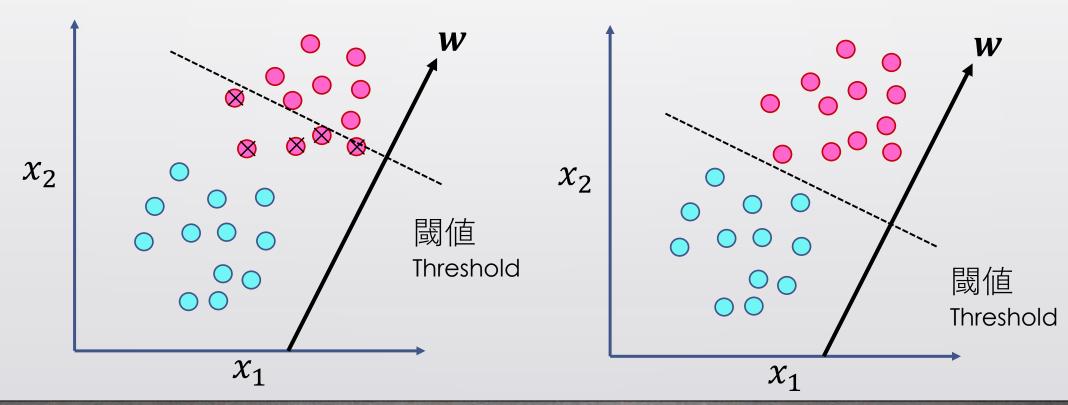


決定境界の向きが決まる Orientation of decision boundary is determined

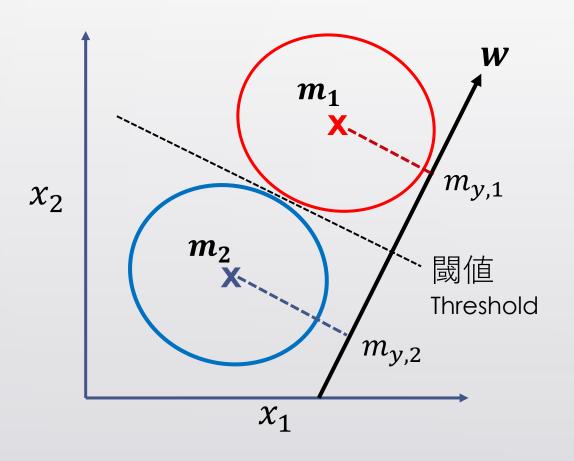
閾値をどう決定するか? How should we determine the threshold?

不適切な閾値 Inappropriate threshold

適切な閾値 Appropriate threshold



閾値をどう決定するか? How should we determine the threshold?



各クラスの中心の射影の加重平均を 閾値にする

Adopt as threshold value the weighted mean of projection of center of each class

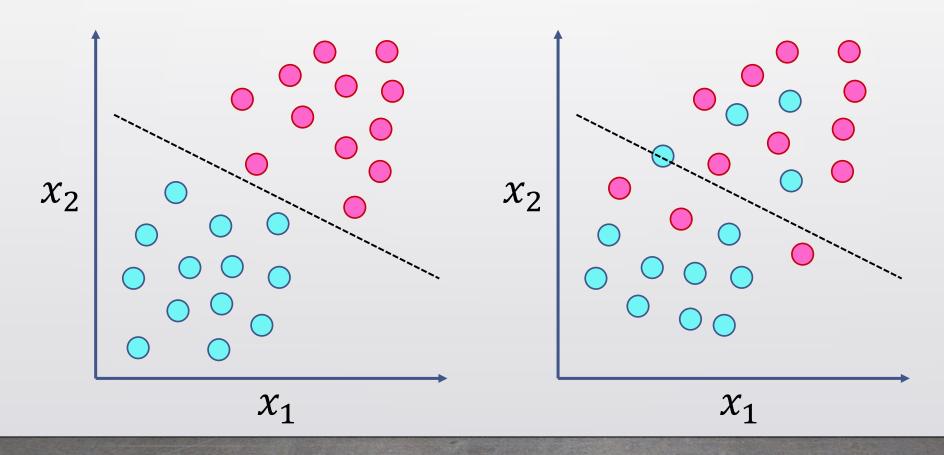
$$Threshold = \frac{N_1 s_{y,1}^2 m_{y,1} + N_2 s_{y,2}^2 m_{y,2}}{N_1 s_{y,1}^2 + N_1 s_{y,2}^2}$$

 $s_{y,j}^2$: クラスjのデータの射影の分散

 $m_{y,j}$: クラスjの重心の射影

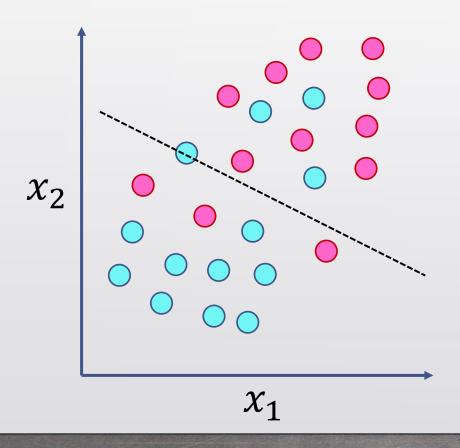
"線型分離可能"とは?

What does "Linearly Separable" Mean?



"線型分離可能"とは?

What does "Linearly Separable" Mean?



線型分離可能でない問題には、LDA がうまく機能しない

LDA does not work well for linearly inseparable problems

最近傍法 Nearest Neighbor Method

 \mathbf{x}_1

 \mathbf{x}

データx は最も近くにある鋳型データ x_j と同じクラスに属するとみなす

Data x is judged to belong to the same class as template data x_i





最近傍法 Nearest Neighbor Method

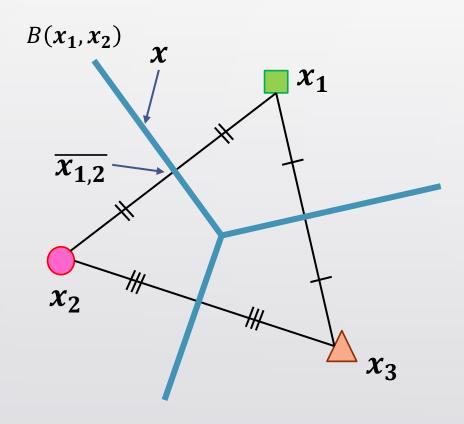
クラス C_i の鋳型と $oldsymbol{x}$ の最小距離 Shortest distance between $oldsymbol{x}$ and templates of class C_i

$$argmin_i \{ min_j \ d(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_j^i) \}$$
 if $min_{i,j} \ d(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_j^i) < t$

 $m{x}$ と最も近い鋳型が属するクラスの識別番号を返すReturns the identifier of the class to which the template closest to $m{x}$

Reject if $min_{i,j}$ $d(x, x_j^i) \ge t$

ボロノイ境界 Voronoi Boundary

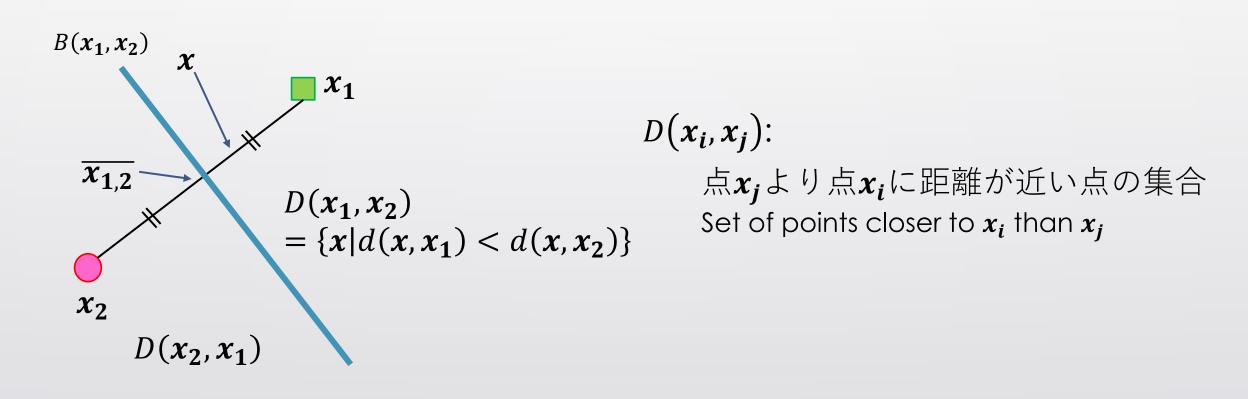


一対の鋳型から等距離にある点の集合 Set of points equidistant from a pair of templates

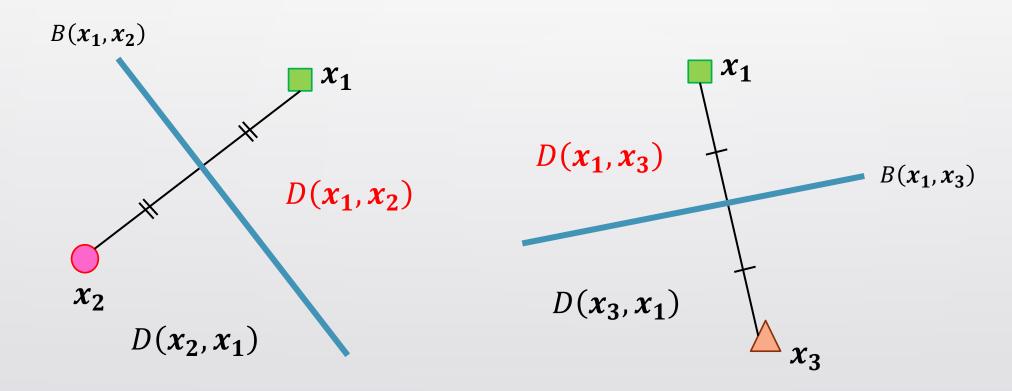
$$B(x_j, x_j) = \{x | d(x, x_i) = d(x, x_j)\}$$

$$(x - \overline{x_{i,i}}) \cdot (x_i - x_i) = 0$$

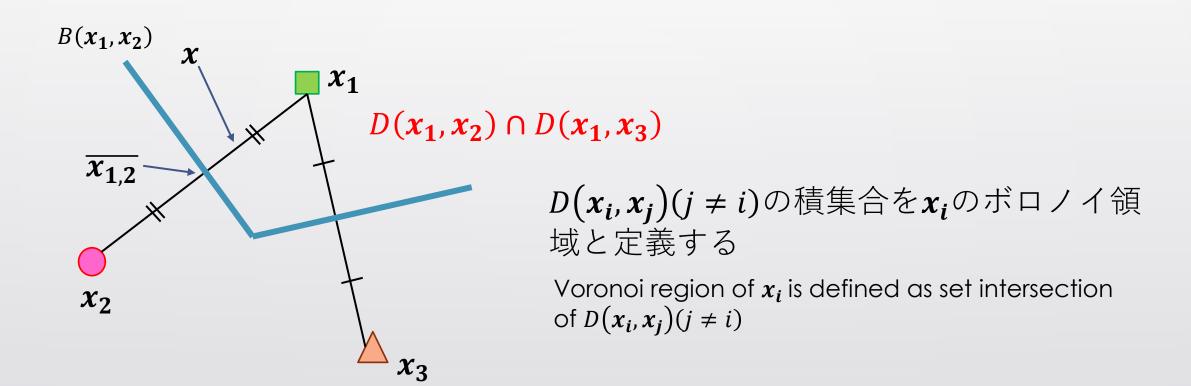
ボロノイ領域 Voronoi Region



ボロノイ領域 Voronoi Region



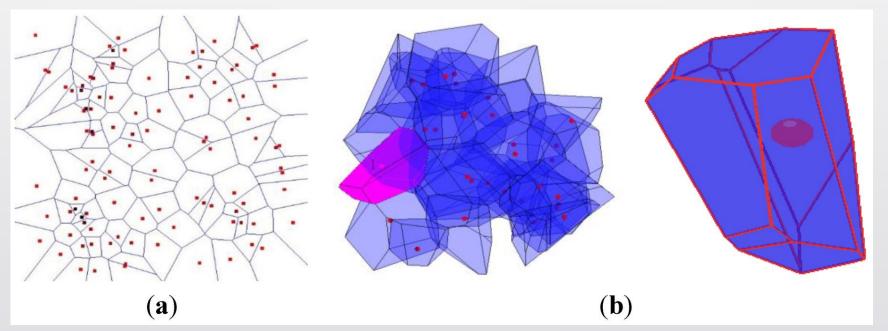
ボロノイ領域 Voronoi Region



ボロノイ図 Voronoi Diagram

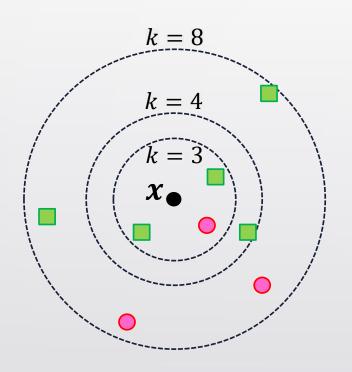
最近傍法の決定境界はボロノイ図を描く

Voronoi diagram shows configuration of decision boundaries in nearest neighbor method



https://www.mdpi.com/2220-9964/4/3/1480

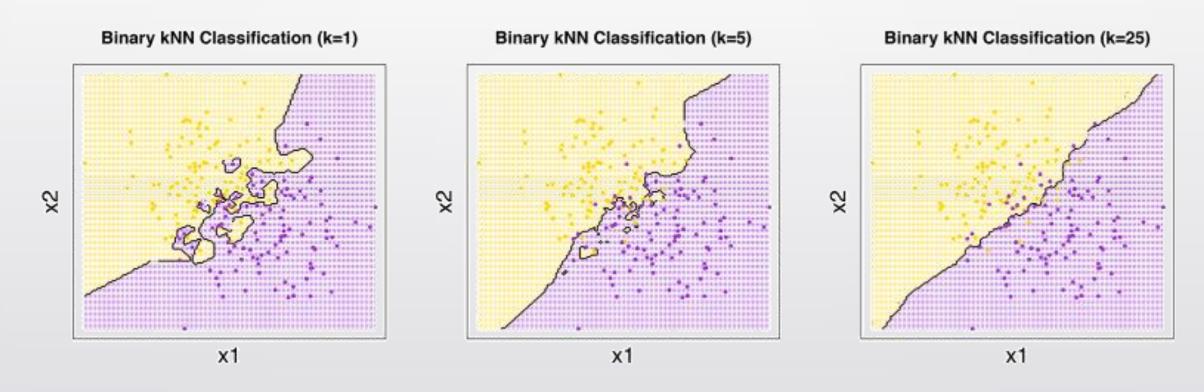
k最近傍法 k Nearest Neighbor Method



データxのクラスを最近傍にあるk個のデータの多数決投票により決定する

Class of data x is determined by majority voting of k data points closest to x

k最近傍法 k Nearest Neighbor Method



https://elvyna.github.io/2019/knn-explained/