データマイニング

Data Mining

11: クラスタリング① Clustering

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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.)

クラスタリングの種類 Types of Clustering

非階層的クラスタリング Non-Hierarchical Clustering

階層的クラスタリング Hierarchical Clustering

モデル・ベース・クラスタリング Model-Based Clustering

データの統計的分布についての仮定をおく Make presumptions about statistical distribution of data

	,	sepai width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)	target
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
					/ \.
145	6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3	virginica
146	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9	virginica
147	6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0	vrginica
148	6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3	virginica
149	5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8	virginica



	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2
145	6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3
146	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9
147	6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0
148	6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3
149	5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8

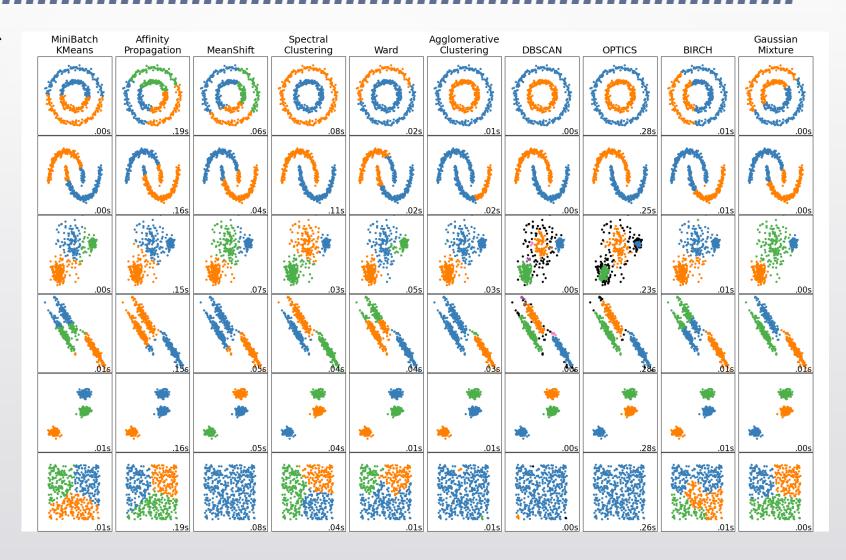
クラスタリング

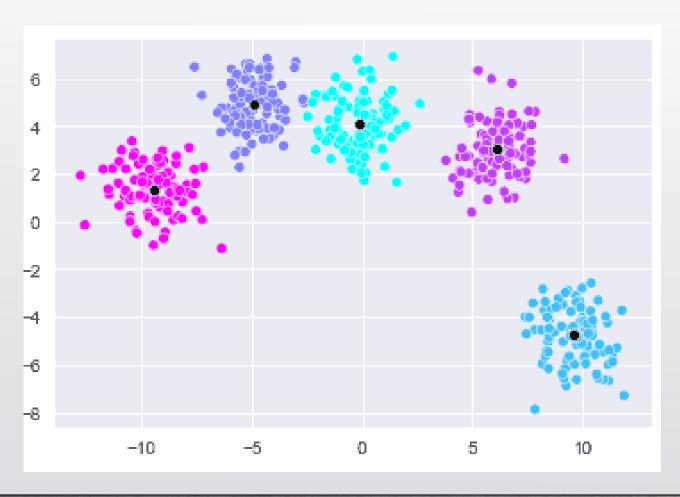
Final result of clustering depends on

Type of algorithm アルゴリズムの種類

Parameter Setting パラメータ設定

> https://scikitlearn.org/stable/ modules/clusterin g.html





クラスターの数を指定しなくては いけない

You have to specify the number of clusters, k.

非階層的クラスタリングの代表的なアルゴリズム Representative algorithm of non-hierarchical clustering

各クラスターの中心とデータとの距離に基いてクラスタリングを行う Clustering based on distance between data point and center of each cluster

予めクラスターの数を指定する必要がある
It is necessary to specify the number of clusters beforehand

$$D = \{x_1, x_2, ..., x_N\}, x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

d次元データがN個ある There are N d-dimensional data points

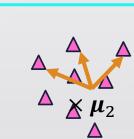
 μ_k : k番目のクラスターの代表ベクトル Representative vector of k-th cluster

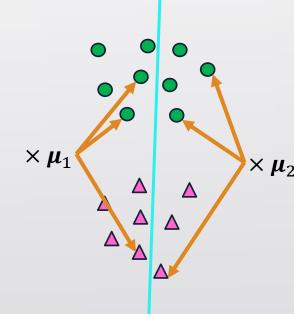
 $M(\mu_k)$: μ_k のボロノイ領域 Voronoi region of representative vector μ_k

$$q_{i,k} = \begin{cases} 1 & (x_i \in M(\mu_k) の場合) \text{ In case of } x_i \in M(\mu_k) \end{cases}$$

$$J(q_{i,k}, \mu_k) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{K} q_{i,k} \|\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{\mu}_k\|^2$$

 $J(q_{i,k},\mu_k)$ を最小化する $q_{i,k}$ と μ_k を求める Find $q_{i,k}$ and μ_k that minimize $J(q_{i,k},\mu_k)$





$$J(q_{i,k}, \mu_k) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{K} q_{i,k} \|\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{\mu}_k\|^2$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_k} = 0 \quad -2\sum_{i=1}^N q_{i,k}(\boldsymbol{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu}_k) = 0$$

$$\mu_k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} q_{i,k} x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} q_{i,k}}$$

 μ_k と $q_{i,k}$ を同時に最適化するにはどうすればいいか?

How can we optimize μ_k and $q_{i,k}$ simultaneously?

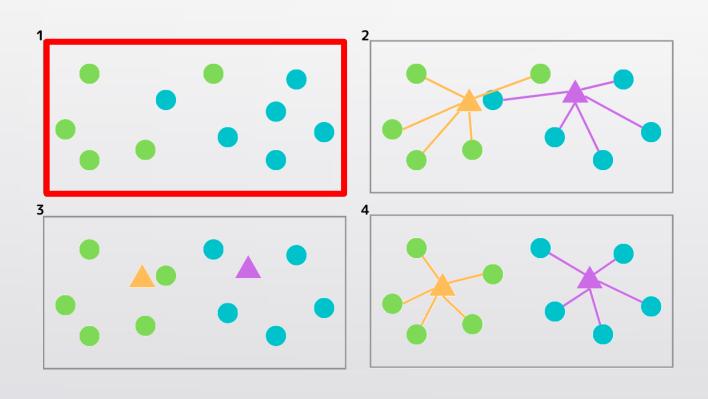
$$J(q_{i,k}, \mu_k) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{K} q_{i,k} \|\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{\mu}_k\|^2$$

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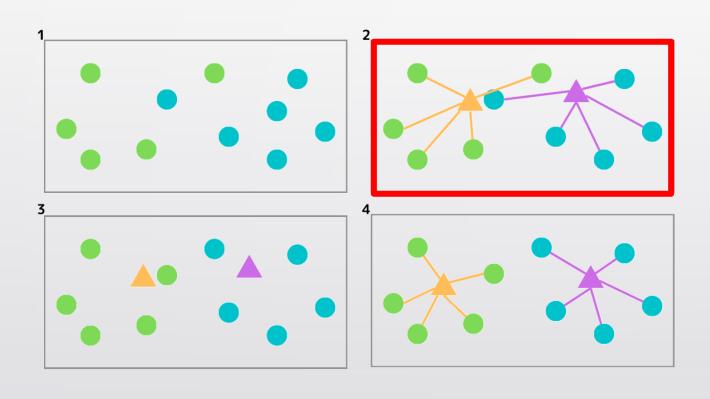
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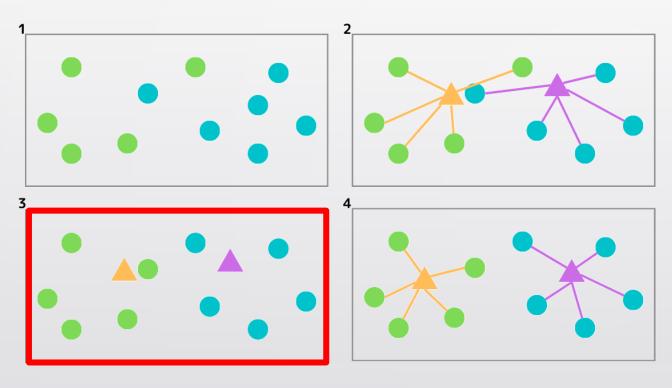
1. データをランダムにクラスターに 割り当てる

Randomly assign data to one of the clusters



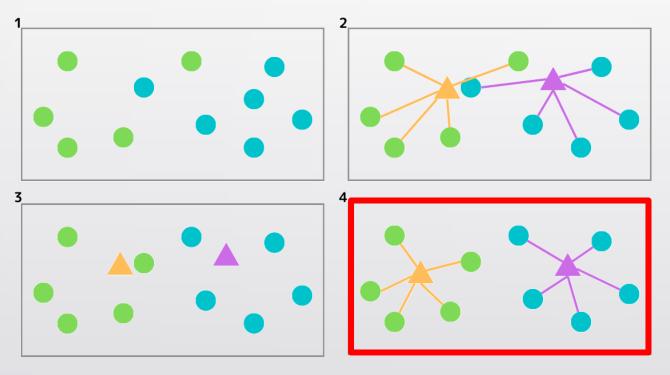
- 2. 各クラスターの中心を計算する Compute the center of each cluster
- 3. 各クラスタ中心とデータとの距離を計算する

Compute the distance of data from center of each cluster



3. データと最も中心からの距離が近いクラスターに割り当てる

Assign data point to the cluster with smallest distance



4. データと最も中心からの距離が近い クラスターに割り当てる

Assign data point to the cluster with smallest distance

1. μ_k を固定し以下の方法で $q_{i,k}$ を決定する Fix μ_k and determine $q_{i,k}$ following the rule below

$$q_{i,k} = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} 1 & if & k = argmin_j \left\| x_i - \mu_j
ight\|^2 & \sum_{\substack{i=1,\dots,j \in \mathbb{N}\\ \text{centroid } \mu_j \text{ is closest to } x_i}} \left\| x_i - \mu_j
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ight\|^2 & \sum_{\substack{i=1,\dots,j \in \mathbb{N}\\ \text{centroid } \mu_j \text{ is closest to } x_i}} \left\| x_i - \mu_j \right\|^2 & \sum_{\substack{i=1,\dots,j \in \mathbb{N}\\ \text{centroid } \mu_j \text{ is closest to }$$

2. μ_k を最適化する $\mu_k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N q_{i,k} \boldsymbol{x}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N q_{i,k}}$

 x_i を重心 μ_i との距離が一番近

Assign x_i to the cluster whose

1-2.の手続きを収束するまで繰り返す Repeat Step 1-4 until the result converges

クラスター内の誤差平方和が閾値以下になることが収束条件である

Convergence Criterion is usually that squared-sum within cluster SSE_k becomes smaller than threshold

$$SSE_k = \sum ||x_i - \mu_k||^2 \sum SSE_k \le Threshold$$

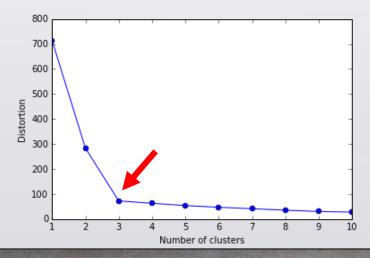
距離は、通常、ユークリッド距離を計算する

Usually, Euclidian distance is computed as the index of distance between data point and cluster center

クラスター数の決定法: エルボー法

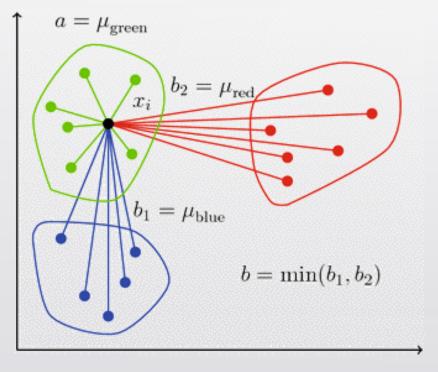
How to determine the number of Clusters: Elbow Method

- 1. 様々なクラスター数でクラスタリングを行いSSEを計算する Compute SSE after clustering with varying number of clusters
- 2. SSEをプロットし、SSEの減少が平たんになるクラスター数を見つける Plot SSEs and find the cluster number at which decrease of SSE reaches plateau



https://qiita.com/deaikei/item s/11a10fde5bb47a2cf2c2

How to determine the number of Clusters: Silhouette Coefficient



Usha Narra et al, 2016

a: クラスター内の他のデータとの距離の平均

a: Mean distance from other data points within cluster

b: 最も近いクラスターのデータとの距離の平均

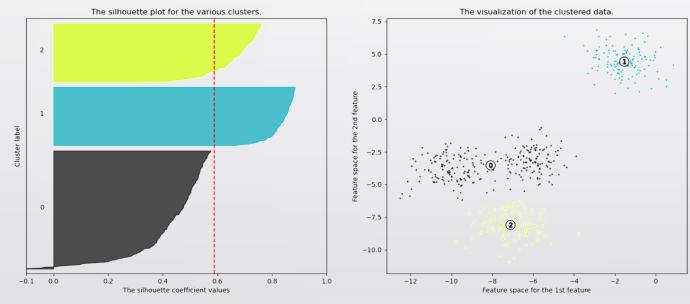
a: Mean distance from data points in nearest cluster

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

[-1,1]の範囲で変動する Ranges within [-1,1]

How to determine the number of Clusters: Silhouette Coefficient

Silhouette analysis for KMeans clustering on sample data with n clusters = 3



全てのデータのシルエット係数をプロットしている Silhouette coefficient of every data point is plotted

クラスター数が不適切な時

When number of clusters is not appropriate

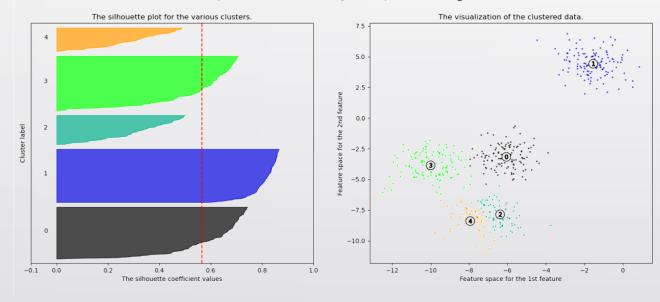
シルエット係数が小さなクラス ターがある

There are clusters with small silhouette coefficient

https://scikitlearn.org/stable/auto_examples/cluster/plot_kmeans_silhou ette_analysis.html

How to determine the number of Clusters: Silhouette Coefficient

Silhouette analysis for KMeans clustering on sample data with n_clusters = 5



全てのデータのシルエット係数をプロットしている Silhouette coefficient of every data point is plotted

クラスター数が不適切な時 When number of clusters is not appropriate

シルエット係数が小さなクラス ターがある

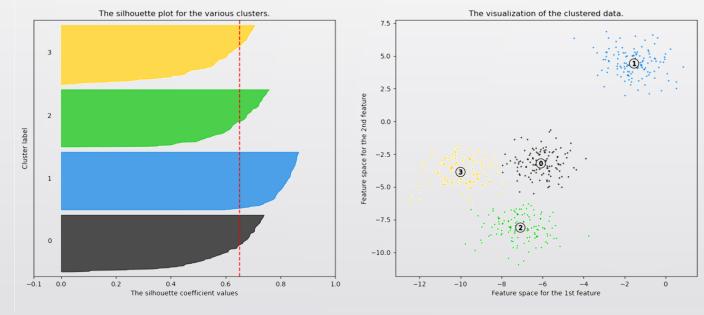
There are clusters with small silhouette coefficient

クラスターの大きさが不均一 Size of cluster is inhomogenous

https://scikitlearn.org/stable/auto_examples/cluster/plot_kmeans_silhouette_analysis.html

How to determine the number of Clusters: Silhouette Coefficient





全てのデータのシルエット係数をプロットしている Silhouette coefficient of every data point is plotted

クラスター数が適切な時

When number of clusters is not appropriate

全てのクラスターのシルエット係数 が大きい

Silhouette coefficient of every cluster is large enough

クラスターの大きさが均一 Size of cluster is homogenous

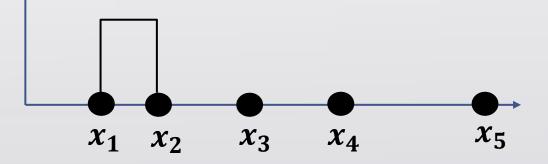
https://scikitlearn.org/stable/auto_examples/cluster/plot_kmeans_silhouette_analysis.html

凝集性階層的クラスタリング Agglomerative Hierarchical Clustering

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5
x_1	0				
x_2	1	0			
x_3	4	3	0		
x_4	6	5	2	0	
x_5	10	9	6	4	0

x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5
1	2	5	7	11

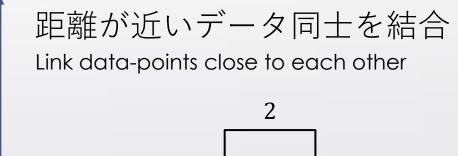
距離が近いデータ同士を結合 Link data-points close to each other

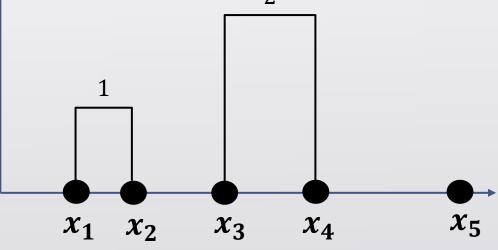


凝集性階層的クラスタリング Agglomerative Hierarchical Clustering

	$\left\{x_{1,}x_{2}\right\}$	x_3	x_4	x_5
$\{x_1, x_2\}$	0			
x_3	3	0		
x_4	5	<mark>2</mark>	0	
x_5	9	6	4	0

x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5
1	2	5	7	11
	1	<u></u>		
	†			
	←			





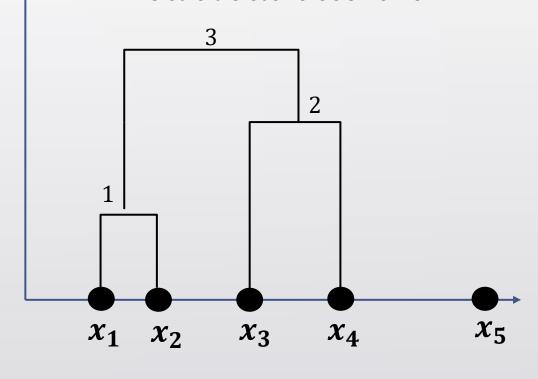
凝集性階層的クラスタリング

Agglomerative Hierarchical Clustering

	$\left\{x_{1,}x_{2}\right\}$	$\{x_{3},x_{4}\}$	x_5
$\{x_1, x_2\}$	0		
$\{x_{3},x_{4}\}$	3	0	
x_5	9	4	0

x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5
1	2	5	7	11
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
	t			

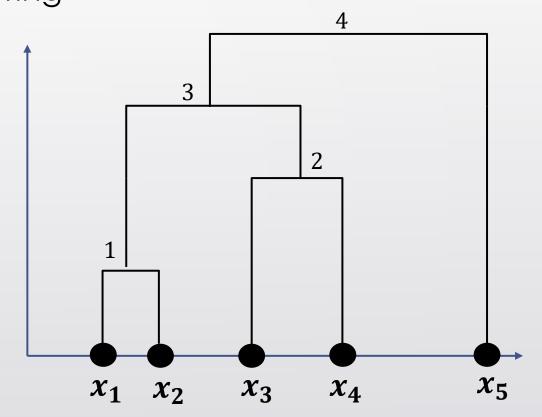
距離が近いクラスター同士を結合 Link clusters close to each other



凝集性階層的クラスタリング Agglomerative Hierarchical Clustering

	$\{x_{1,}x_{2}, x_{3,}x_{4}\}$	x_5
$\{x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, x_{4}\}$	0	
x_5	<mark>4</mark>	0

x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5
1	2	5	7	11
			<u>t</u>	



データ間の距離 Distance between Data-Points

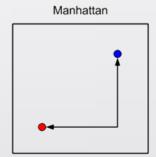
ミンコフスキ距離 Minkowski Distance Minkowski Distance = $\left(\sum |x_{i,k} - x_{j,k}|^p\right)^{\overline{q}}$

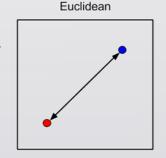
$$p=1$$
, $q=1$ の時 In case of $p=1$, $q=1$

マンハッタン距離 Manhatthan Distance =
$$\sum |x_{i,k} - x_{j,k}|$$

$$p=2$$
, $q=2$ の時 In case of $p=2$, $q=2$

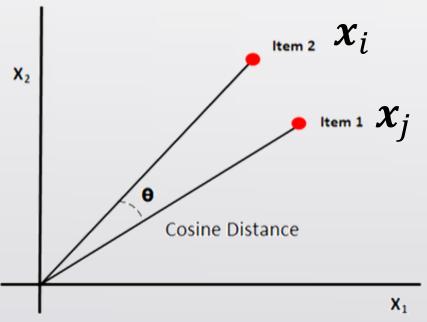
ユークリッド距離 Euclidean Distance =
$$\sqrt{\sum (x_{i,k} - x_{j,k})^2}$$





データ間の距離 Distance between Data-Points

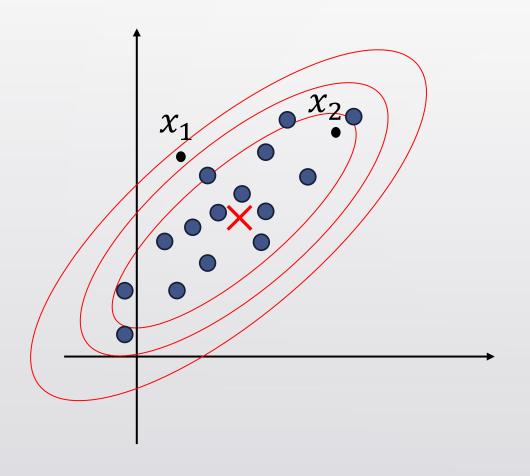
コサイン類似度 Cosine Similarity



$$D(x_{i}, x_{j}) = \frac{dot(x_{i}, x_{j})}{\|x_{i}\| \|x_{j}\|} = \frac{\sum x_{i,k} \times x_{j,k}}{\sum x_{i,k}^{2} \times \sum x_{j,k}^{2}}$$

https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/statistics-for-machine/9781788295758/eb9cd609-e44a-40a2-9c3a-f16fc4f5289a.xhtml

マハラノビス距離 Mahalanobis Distance



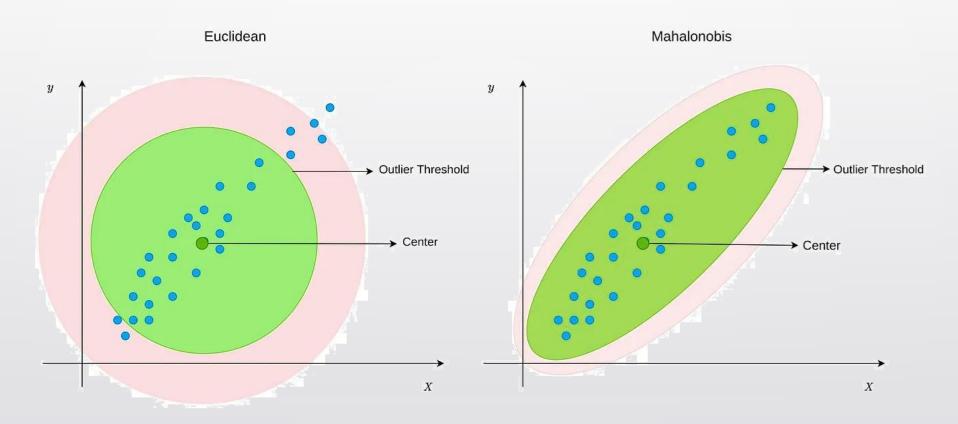
$$D_M(\boldsymbol{x}_i) = \sqrt{(\boldsymbol{x}_i - \overline{\boldsymbol{x}})\Sigma^{-1}(\boldsymbol{x}_i - \overline{\boldsymbol{x}})^T}$$

∑: 分散共分散行列
Variance-Covariance Matrix

分布の形状を考慮した分布の中心から の距離の指標

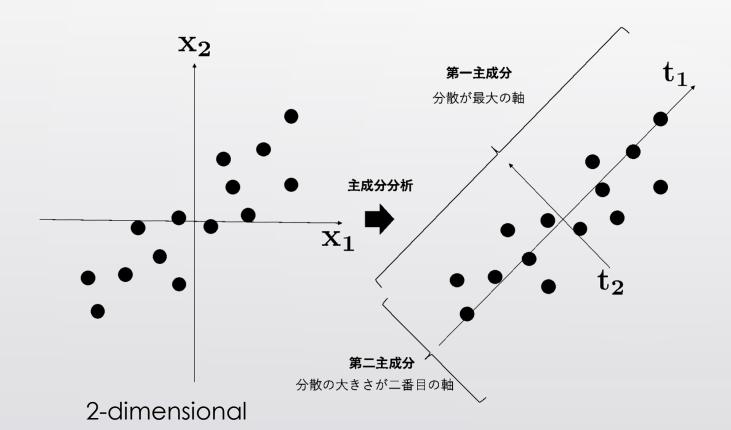
Measure of distance from distribution center adjusted by the shape of data distribution

マハラノビス距離 Mahalanobis Distance



https://bob3.hatenablog.com/entry/2023/04/22/113540

主成分 Principal Components



第1主成分軸は、データの分散が最 大化される方向を向いている

The first PC axis is oriented in the direction along which variance of projected data is maximized

第j主成分軸は、データの分散がj番目の大きさになる方向を向いている

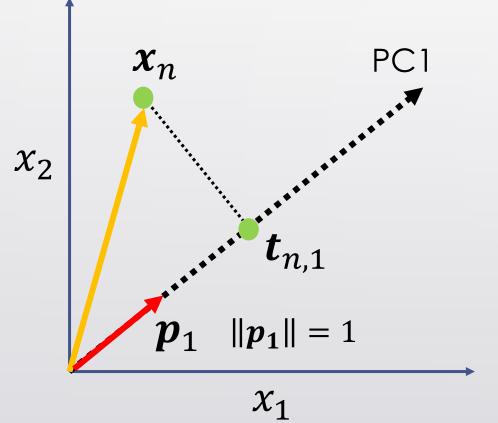
The *j*-th PC axis is oriented in the direction along which projected data has *j*-th largest variance

https://free.kikagaku.ai/tutorial/basic_of_machine_learning/learn/machine_learning_unsupervised

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



変数を中心化しておく Center 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

第1主成分の計算 Computation of PC1

$$m{V}m{p_1} = \lambda m{p_1}$$
 p_1 は $m{V}$ の固有ベクトルである p_1 is eigenvector of $m{V}$ $m{V} = rac{1}{N} m{X}^T m{X}$ $m{t_1}$ の分散は λ に一致する Variance of $m{t_1}$ equals to λ

Vとは何か? What is V?

$$V = \frac{1}{N} X^{T} X \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1,1} & x_{1,2} & \dots & x_{1,M} \\ x_{2,1} & x_{2,2} & \dots & x_{2,M} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{N,1} & x_{N,2} & \dots & x_{N,M} \end{bmatrix}$$

分散共分散行列 Variance-Covariance Matrix

VはXの分散共分散行列である V is variance-covariance matrix of X

$$\boldsymbol{V} = \frac{1}{N} \boldsymbol{X}^{T} \boldsymbol{X} = \frac{1}{N} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1,1} & x_{2,1} & \dots & x_{N,1} \\ x_{1,2} & x_{2,2} & \dots & x_{N,2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{1,M} & x_{2,M} & \dots & x_{N,M} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1,1} & x_{1,2} & \dots & x_{1,M} \\ x_{2,1} & x_{2,2} & \dots & x_{2,M} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{N,1} & x_{N,2} & \dots & x_{N,M} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{1,1}^2 & \sigma_{1,2}^2 & \dots & \sigma_{1,M}^2 \\ \sigma_{2,1}^2 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \sigma_{M-1,M}^2 \\ \sigma_{M,1}^2 & \sigma_{M,2}^2 & \dots & \sigma_{M,M}^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \sigma_{i,j}^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N x_{k,i} x_{k,j}$$

分散共分散行列の対角化

Diagonalization of Variance-Covariance Matrix

$$\boldsymbol{P} = (\boldsymbol{p}_1, \boldsymbol{p}_2, ... \boldsymbol{p}_M)$$

$$Vp_i = \lambda_i p_i \quad ||p_i|| = 1$$

対称行列の異なる固有値に対する固有ベクトルは直交するので

Since eigenvectors of symmetric matrix corresponding to different eigen values are orthogonal

$$m{p}_i m{p}_j^T = \left\{egin{array}{l} 1 \ (\lambda_i = \lambda_j) \ 0 \ (\lambda_i
eq \lambda_j) \end{array}
ight.$$

分散共分散行列の対角化

Diagonalization of Variance-Covariance Matrix

$$VP = V(p_1, p_2, ... p_M) = (\lambda_1 p_1, \lambda_2 p_2, ... \lambda_M p_M)$$

$$\boldsymbol{p}_{i}^{T}\boldsymbol{V}\boldsymbol{P} = \left(\lambda_{1}\boldsymbol{p}_{i}^{T}\boldsymbol{p}_{1}, \lambda_{2}\boldsymbol{p}_{i}^{T}\boldsymbol{p}_{2}, \dots \lambda_{M}\boldsymbol{p}_{i}^{T}\boldsymbol{p}_{M}\right) = (0,0,\dots\lambda_{i}\dots,0)$$

$$\mathbf{P}^{T}\mathbf{V}\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{1} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_{2} & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \lambda_{M} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_1 = (x_{11}, x_{12}) \quad \mathbf{x}_2 = (x_{21}, x_{22})$$



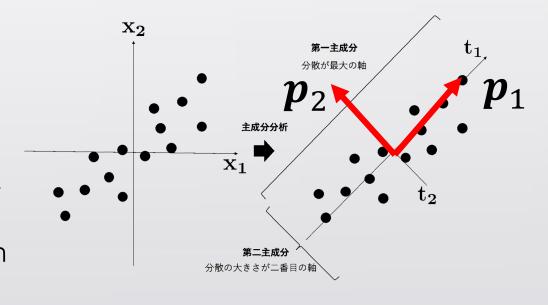
 $oldsymbol{x}_i$ の $oldsymbol{p}_k$ への射影を計算 Project $oldsymbol{x}_i$ onto $oldsymbol{p}_k$

$$u_1 = (u_{11}, u_{12}) = x_1(p_1, p_2)$$

$$u_2 = (u_{21}, u_{22}) = x_2(p_1, p_2)$$

 $(p_{1,}p_{2})$ を基底とする座標系では x_{1} は u_{1} と表現される

 x_1 is expressed as u_1 in a coordinate system defined by basis vectors of (p_1, p_2)



$$u_1 = (u_{11}, u_{12}) = x_1(p_1, p_2)$$
 $u_2 = (u_{21}, u_{22}) = x_2(p_1, p_2)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} \\ u_{21} & u_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{x}_1 \boldsymbol{p}_1 & \boldsymbol{x}_1 \boldsymbol{p}_2 \\ \boldsymbol{x}_2 \boldsymbol{p}_1 & \boldsymbol{x}_2 \boldsymbol{p}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{x}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} (\boldsymbol{p}_1, \boldsymbol{p}_2)$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} u_{1,1} & u_{1,2} & \dots & u_{1,M} \\ u_{2,1} & u_{2,2} & \dots & u_{2,M} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ u_{N,1} & u_{N,2} & \dots & u_{N,M} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1,1} & x_{1,2} & \dots & x_{1,M} \\ x_{2,1} & x_{2,2} & \dots & x_{2,M} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{N,1} & x_{N,2} & \dots & x_{N,M} \end{bmatrix} (\boldsymbol{p}_1, \boldsymbol{p}_2 \dots \boldsymbol{p}_M) = XP$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} u_{1,1} & u_{1,2} & \dots & u_{1,M} \\ u_{2,1} & u_{2,2} & \dots & u_{2,M} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ u_{N,1} & u_{N,2} & \dots & u_{N,M} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1,1} & x_{1,2} & \dots & x_{1,M} \\ x_{2,1} & x_{2,2} & \dots & x_{2,M} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{N,1} & x_{N,2} & \dots & x_{N,M} \end{bmatrix} (\boldsymbol{p}_{1}, \boldsymbol{p}_{2} \dots \boldsymbol{p}_{M}) = XP$$

Uの分散共分散行列は Variance-covariance matrix Σ of U is

$$\Sigma = \frac{1}{N} \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{U} = \frac{1}{N} (XP)^T XP = \frac{1}{N} P^T X^T XP = \mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \lambda_M \end{bmatrix}$$

固有ベクトルで線型変換した後、マハラノビス距離を計算する

Calculate Mahalanobis distance after linear transformation by eigen vectors

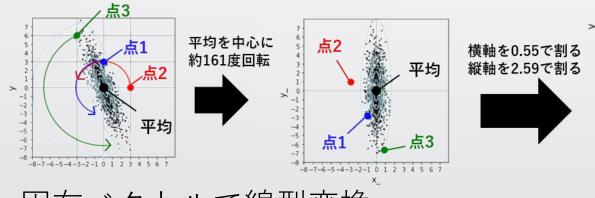
$$D_M(\boldsymbol{u}_i) = \sqrt{(\boldsymbol{u}_i - \overline{\boldsymbol{u}})\Sigma^{-1}(\boldsymbol{u}_i - \overline{\boldsymbol{u}})^T}$$

 λ_i はデータの p_i 方向の分散と一致

 λ_i equals to variance of data along the direction of $oldsymbol{p}_i$

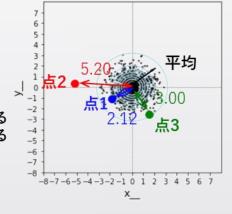
$$\Sigma^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\lambda_1} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\lambda_2} & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & & & 0 & \frac{1}{\lambda_M} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D_M(\boldsymbol{u}_i) = \sqrt{(\boldsymbol{u}_i - \overline{\boldsymbol{u}})\Sigma^{-1}(\boldsymbol{u}_i - \overline{\boldsymbol{u}})^T}$$

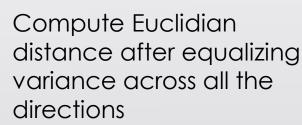


固有ベクトルで線型変換 Linear transformation by eigen vectors

https://qiita.com/yutera12/items/db42 5fafce2d87a25a1f



標準偏差1



すべての方向の分散を 一致させた後、ユーク リッド距離を計算

Jaccard 係数 Jaccard Coefficient

集合の類似度の指標 Measure of similarity between two sets ベクトル間の類似度の指標としても用いることが出来る Can be used as a measure of similarity between vectors

$$x = \{x_1, x_2 \dots x_n\}$$
 $y = \{y_1, y_2 \dots y_n\}$

$$Jaccard(x,y) = \frac{|x \cap y|}{|x \cup y|} \qquad Jaccard(x,y) = \frac{xy^T}{xx^T + yy^T - xy^T}$$

Dice 係数 Dice Coefficient

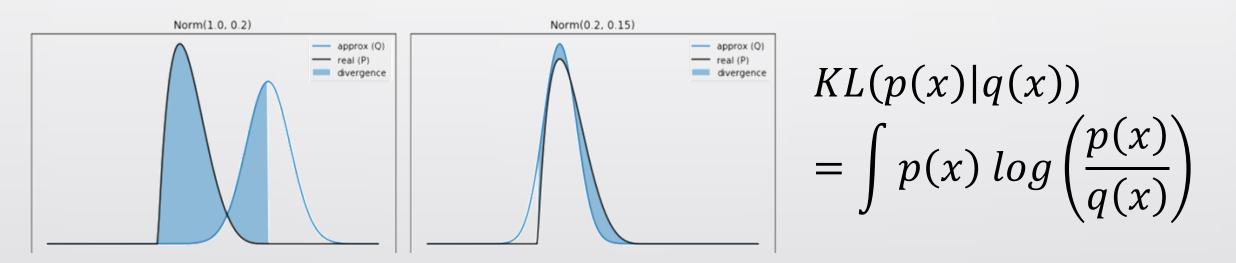
集合の類似度の指標 Measure of similarity between two sets ベクトル間の類似度の指標としても用いることが出来る Can be used as a measure of similarity between vectors

$$x = \{x_1, x_2 \dots x_n\}$$
 $y = \{y_1, y_2 \dots y_n\}$

$$Dice(x,y) = \frac{2|x \cap y|}{|x| + |y|} \qquad Dice(x,y) = \frac{2xy^T}{\|x\| + \|y\|}$$

KLダイバージェンス Kullback-Leibler Divergence

分布同士の類似度の評価指標 Measure of similarity between two distributions



https://jessicastringham.net/2018/12/27/KL-Divergence/