

# lec02 - Main Data Mining Problems

## Fundamental Problems

There are four fundamental problems:

- Association pattern mining
- Classification
- Clustering
- Outlier detection

## Association pattern mining

The special case for it is **Frequent Pattern Mining** (binary data sets)

Given the  $n \times d$  data matrix, identify all subsets of columns (features) such that at least a fraction  $s$  of rows (objects) in the matrix have all the features enabled.

Assume that  $s = 0.65$ , {Milk, Butter, Bread} are frequently bought together.

Transaction	Milk	Butter	Bread	Mushrooms	Onion	Carrot
1234	1	1	1	0	1	0
324	0	1	0	1	1	1
234	1	1	1	0	1	0
2125	1	1	1	1	0	1
113	1	0	0	1	1	0
5653	1	1	1	1	1	0

## Classification

The goal is to use **training data** to learn relationships between a fixed feature called **class label** and the remaining features in the data (目标是使用训练数据来学习称为类标签的固定特征与数据中其余特征之间的关系) Classification is **supervised learning**

The resulting learned model may then be used to estimate/predict values of the class label for records, where the value is not known (然后, 所得的学习模型可用于估计/预测记录的类标签值). The objects whose class label is unknown are test objects/data

Examples:

- Targeted marketing
- Text recognition

## Clustering

Given a data set/matrix, partition (划分) its objects/rows into sets/clusters  $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k$  such that the objects in each cluster are "similar" to one another. Specific definitions depend on how the notion of similarity is defined (具体定义取决于相似性概念的定义方式).

Clustering can be seen as an unsupervised version of classification

Examples:

- Customer segmentation (identify similar customers for targeted product promotion)
- Data summarisation (cluster can be used to create a summary of the data)

## Outlier detection

Given a data set, determine the outliers, i.e. the objects that are **significantly different** from the remaining objects

Examples:

- Credit card fraud
- Detecting sensor events
- Medical diagnosis
- Earth science

## Math Notions

**Outer product:**

For  $u \in \mathbb{R}^m$  and  $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , the outer product is

$$u \otimes v = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 v_1 & u_1 v_2 & \cdots & u_1 v_n \\ u_2 v_1 & u_2 v_2 & \cdots & u_2 v_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ u_m v_1 & u_m v_2 & \cdots & u_m v_n \end{pmatrix}$$

**Linear independence (线性无关):**

$a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$  是  $m$  个向量, 对于方程  $\lambda_1 a_1 + \lambda_2 a_2 + \dots + \lambda_m a_m = 0$ , 如果其有非零解

$(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m) \neq 0$ , 则称  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$  线性相关; 如果其有唯一解  $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m) = 0$ , 则称  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$  线性无关

### 直观的解释:

首先我们定义线性组合:  $\vec{u}$  与  $\vec{v}$  的线性组合为  $a\vec{u} + b\vec{v}, (a, b \in \mathbb{R})$

但是什么是线性呢?

在基础数学中, 我们很容易理解线性关系与非线性关系:  $y = kx, y = kx^2$

线性, 即可加与数乘。线性代数中, 我们处理的问题全部都是线性的 (非线性也太难了)

而我们对多个向量进行数乘与加法, 这个结果就是一个线性组合

需要特别注意的是, 仿射变换经常会被误认为线性变换 (虽然我不认为这节课会涉及)

回到线性无关/相关

现在, 我们只有一个向量  $\vec{u}$ , 对其进行数乘得到  $a\vec{u}$ , 由于  $a$  可以取全体实数,  $a\vec{u}$  的落点就是一条直线。我们可以说, 这条直线就是  $a\vec{u}$  张成的空间

- 对于两个不共线的向量  $\vec{u}$  与  $\vec{v}$ , 他们线性组合  $a\vec{u} + b\vec{v}, (a, b \in \mathbb{R})$  的所有落点可以构成  $\vec{u}, \vec{v}$  所在平面, 这个平面就是这个线性组合的张成空间, 也可以说这个线性组合可以表示在这个平面内的所有向量
- 而当他们共线时, 这两个向量的张成空间就只剩下他们的所在直线了; 这其实意味着对于任意一个向量, 我们都可以对另一个向量进行数乘来得到它, 这两个向量是线性相关的。

推广到  $m$  维便是线性无关的定义了, 我们用三维空间进行直观的解释

对于向量  $\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}$

- 当他们线性无关时, 这三个向量的张成空间就是三维空间, 此时对于方程  $\lambda_1\vec{u} + \lambda_2\vec{v} + \lambda_3\vec{w} = 0$ , 有且只有一组解  $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = 0$
- 当他们线性相关时, 这三个向量的张成空间不可能为三维空间, 这说明其中一个向量与另外两个向量共面, 或者这三个向量共线; 且对于上述方程, 具有非 0 解