

Introduction

Unsupervised vs. Supervised Learning

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What Is Machine Learning?



Supervised Learning

- In supervised learning, we train models to create predictions, then compare their predictions on out of sample answers to the right answer.
- We can (and do) iteratively improve these models.
- We always know what the right answer is.
- The computer is trained to come up with predictions that are as close as possible to the right answer.

Unsupervised Learning

- In unsupervised learning, an algorithm comes up with its own classifications based on patterns in the data.
- There aren't really outcomes to predict in unsupervised learning.
- Instead, we're allowing the algorithm to generate insights into our data.

Types of Unsupervised Learning Problems

Association rules

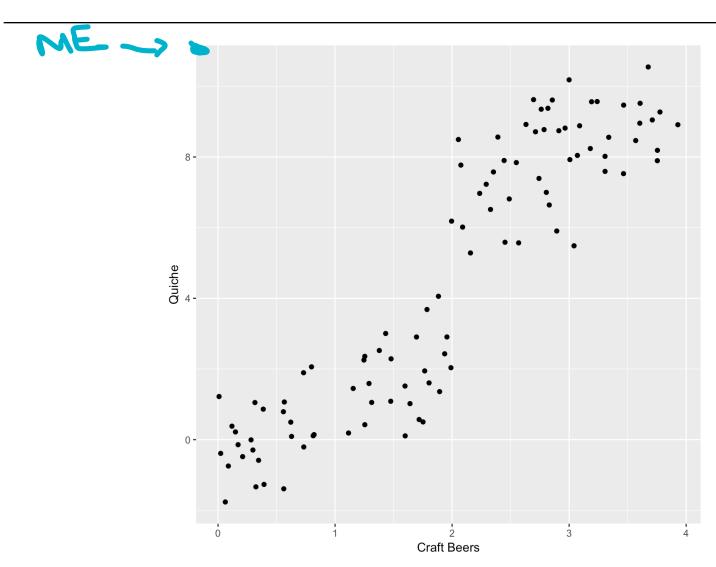
- This covers problems where we'd like to generate a series of "rules" that cover how people behave
- Recommendation engines can work this way
- Retail locations are (analogously) structured around association rules (bread, peanut butter, jelly)

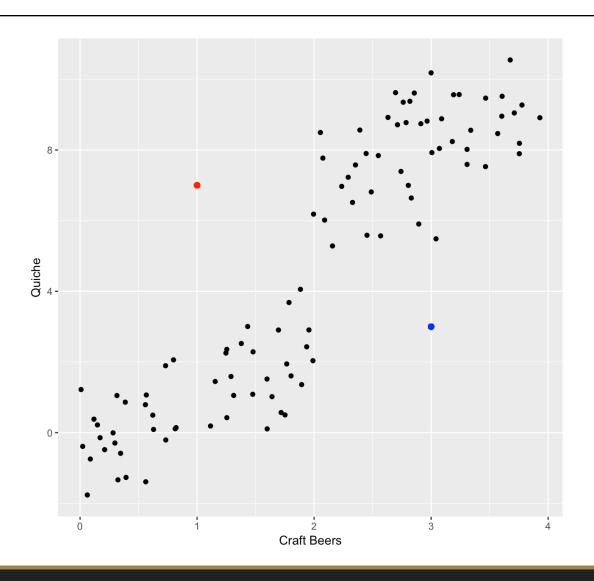
Clustering

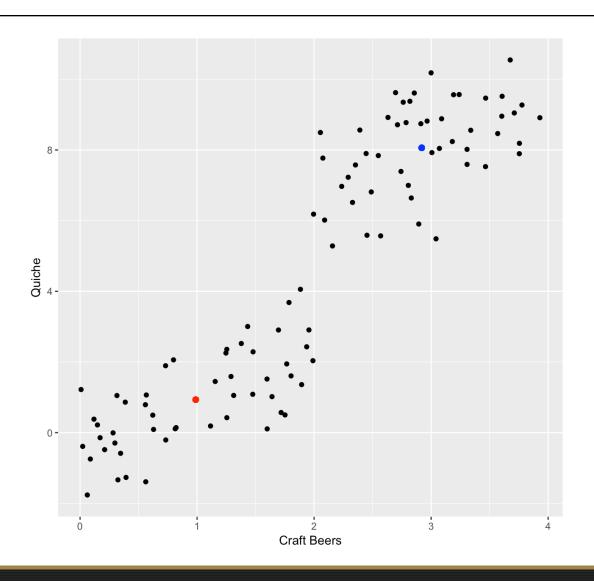
- Covers problems where we want to classify groups in the data
- Different from classification because we don't know a priori what the groups are

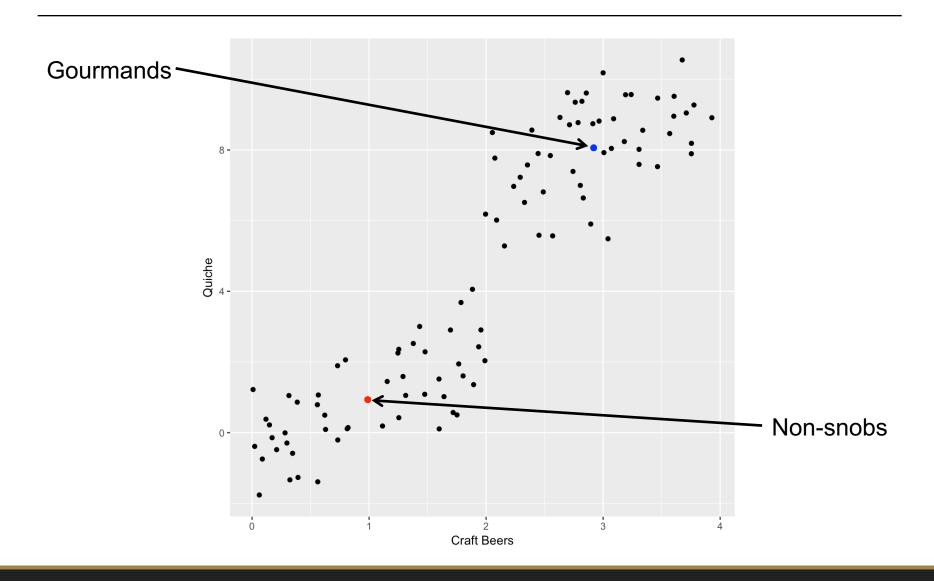
Clustering

- Clustering is a general term
- Types of clustering include:
 - K-means
 - Principal components
 - Latent variables/factor analysis
- We'll cover the most common type: k-means clustering









K-Means Algorithm

- 1. Propose centers.
- 2. Calculate distances from centers to data.
- 3. Assign points closest to the center.
- 4. Move the center to minimize the distance from assigned points (place it at combined mean).
- 5. Repeat steps 2–4 until centers cease moving (convergence).

Real-World Applications

- Political typologies (e.g., soccer moms, NASCAR dads)
- Customer segmentation (value shoppers, fashionistas)
- Health care—clusters of problematic health issues

