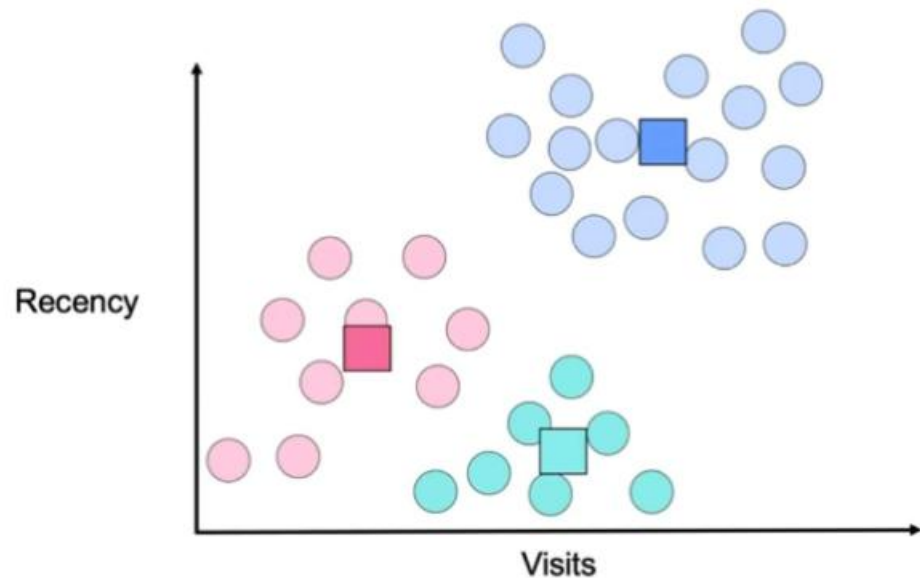




USOS DE UNSUPERVISED MACHINE LEARNIG

- Agrupamiento (encontrar las fracciones del espacio de característico naturales)
- Reducción de dimensionalidad (transformación del espacio de características)
- Detección de Anomalías

K - MEANS



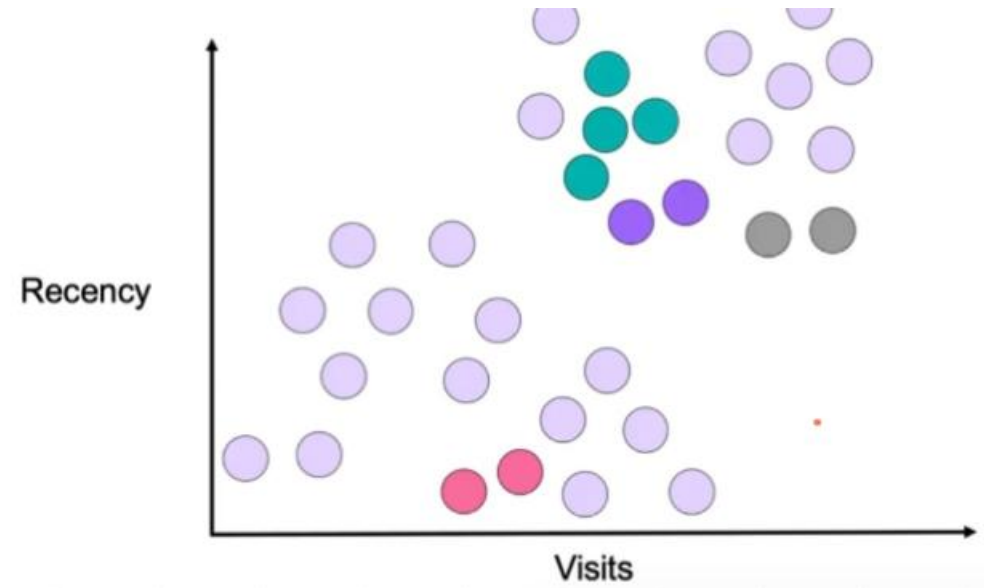
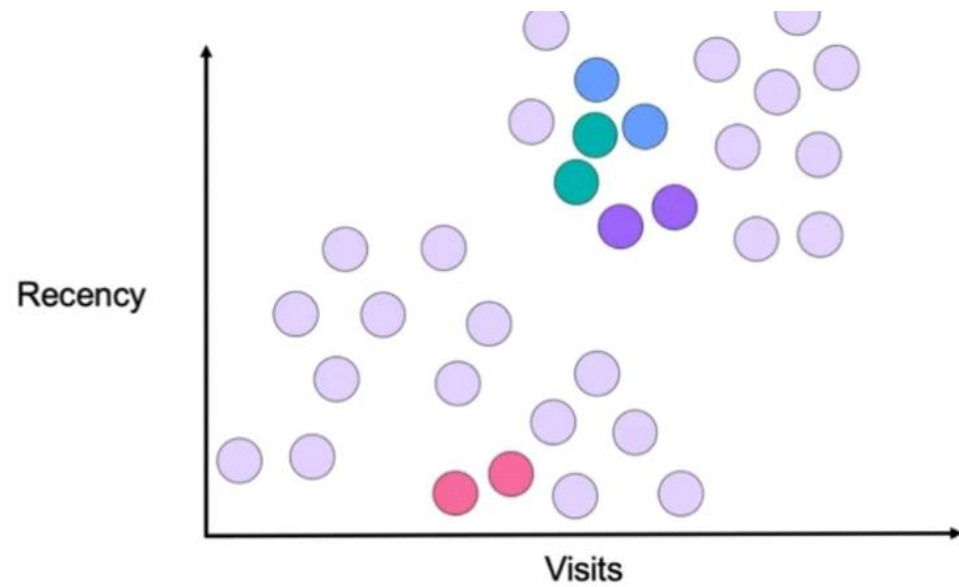
- Hiperparámetros: Número de K y Métricas
- Entrenamiento

$$O(I \cdot n \cdot k \cdot d)$$

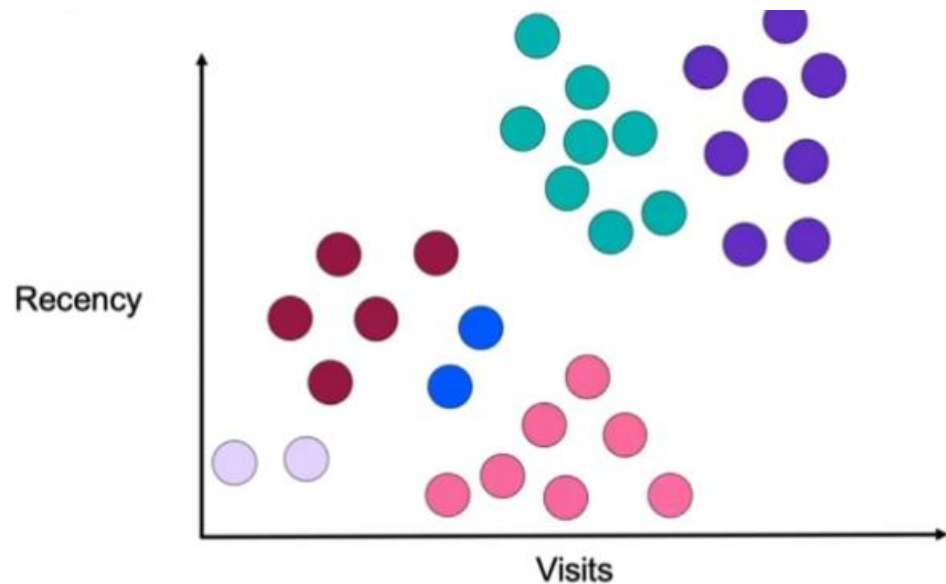
- Predicción:

$$O(k \cdot d)$$

HIERARCHICAL



HIERARCHICAL



- Hiperparámetros:

n_clusters (número de clusters deseado)

affinity (métrica utilizada para calcular la distancia)

linkage (criterio para fusionar clusters: 'ward', 'complete', 'average', 'single')

- Entrenamiento

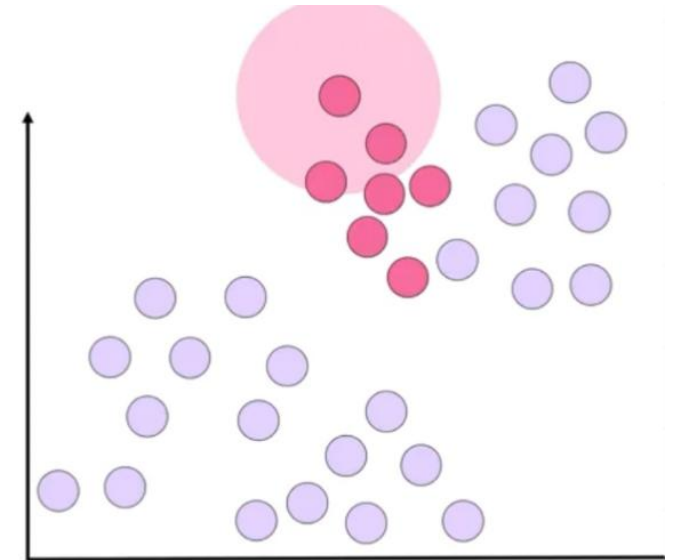
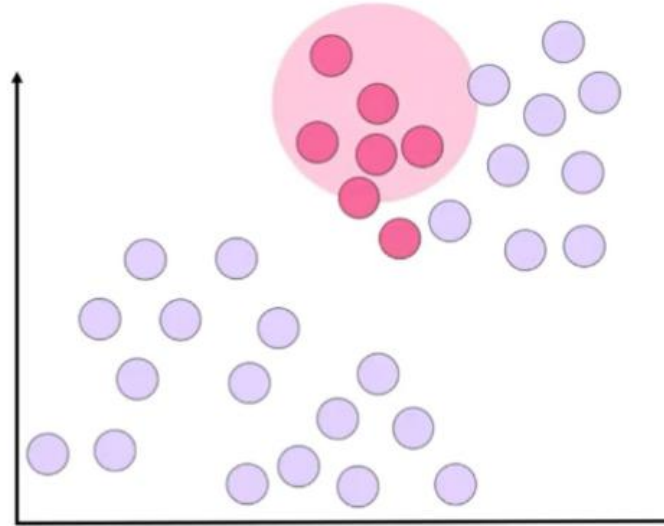
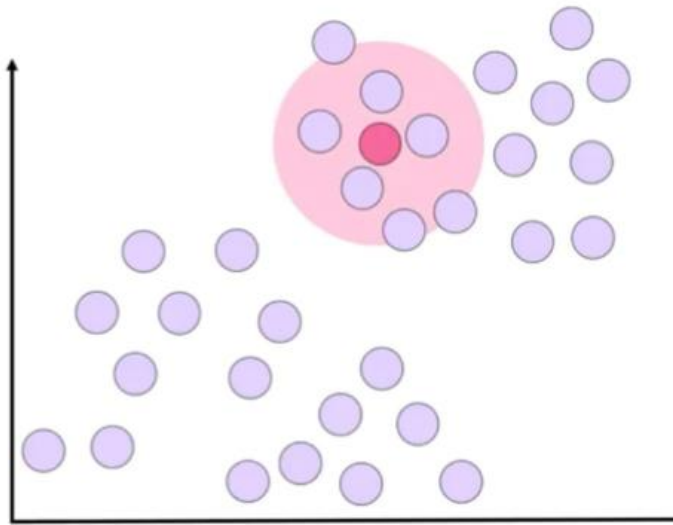
$$O(n^3)$$

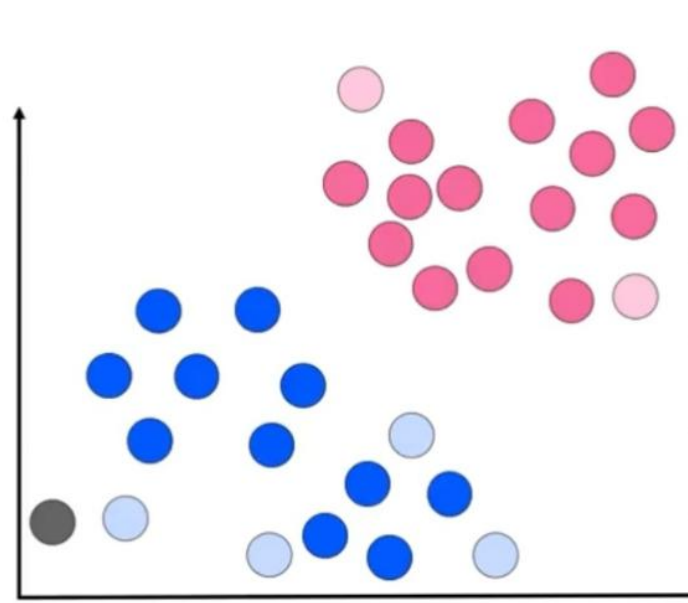
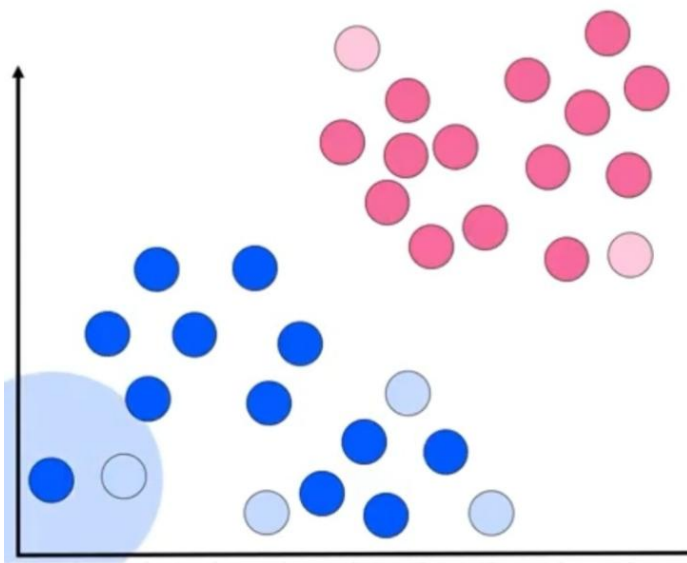
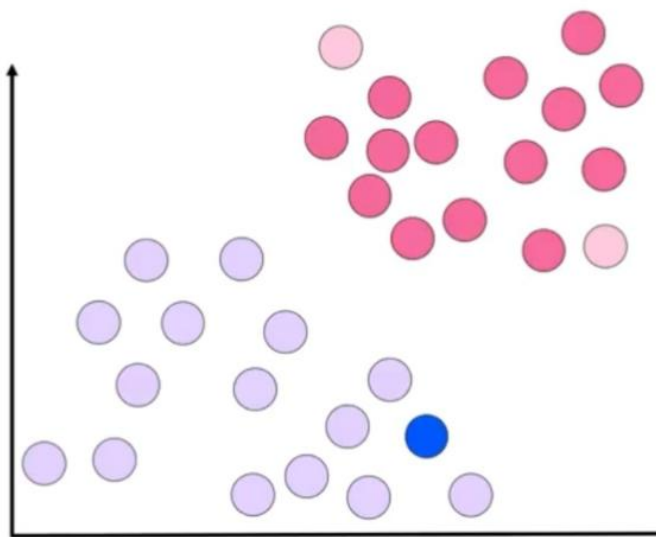
$$O(n^2 \cdot \log(n))$$

- Predicción:

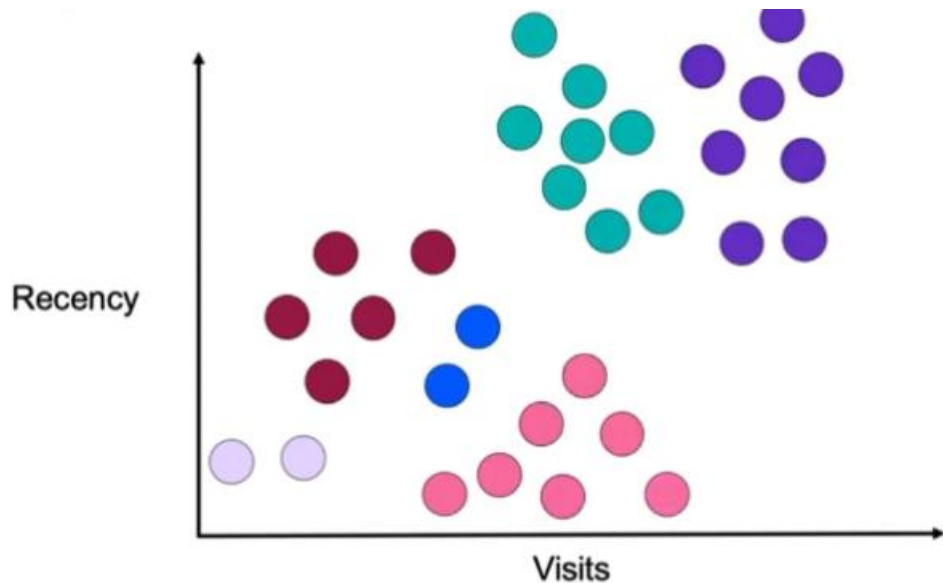
$$O(n \cdot d)$$

DBSCAN





DBSCAN



- Hiperparámetros:

eps (distancia máxima entre dos puntos)

min_samples (número mínimo de puntos necesarios para formar un cluster)

metric (métrica de distancia)

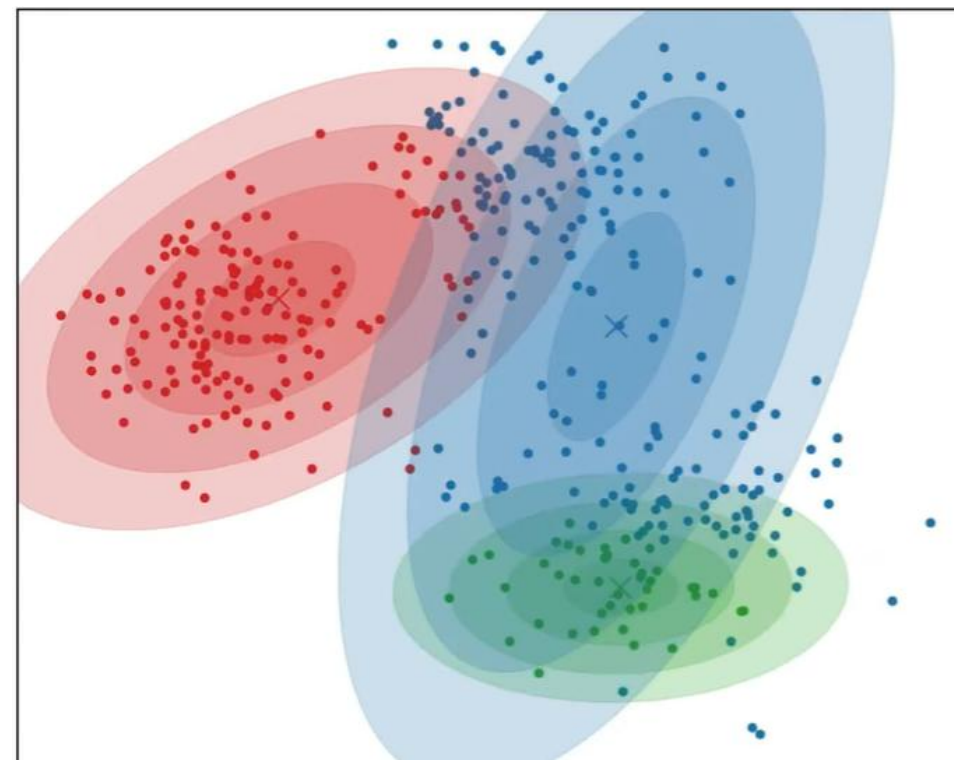
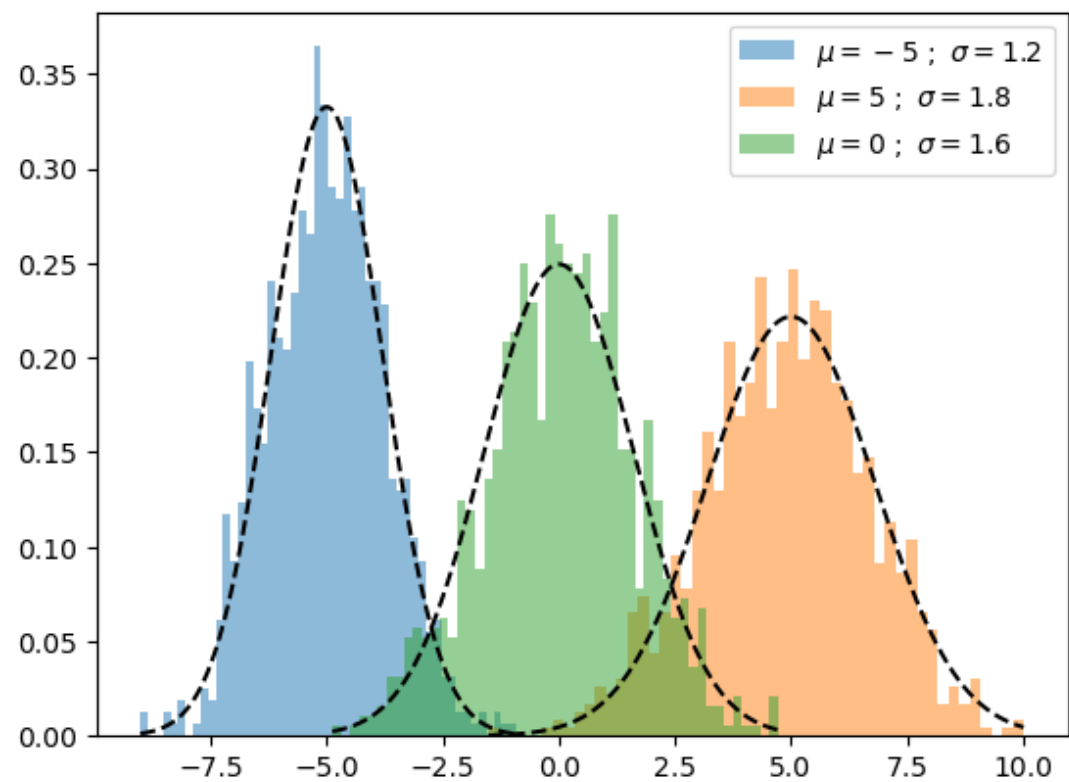
- Entrenamiento

$$O(n^2) \quad O(n \cdot \log(n))$$

- Predicción:

$$O(n \cdot d)$$

GAUSSIAN MIXTURE MODEL



EXPECTATION-MAXIMIZATION PARA CALIBRAR:

$$p(x) = \sum_{i=1}^K \phi_i \mathcal{N}(x | \mu_i, \sigma_i)$$

EXPECTATION STEP:

$$\hat{\gamma}_{ik} = \frac{\hat{\phi}_k \mathcal{N}(x_i | \hat{\mu}_k, \hat{\sigma}_k)}{\sum_{j=1}^K \hat{\phi}_j \mathcal{N}(x_i | \hat{\mu}_j, \hat{\sigma}_j)}$$

MAXIMIZATION STEP:

Peso:

$$\hat{\phi}_k = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\hat{\gamma}_{ik}}{N}$$

Media:

$$\hat{\mu}_k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \hat{\gamma}_{ik} x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N \hat{\gamma}_{ik}}$$

Varianza:

$$\hat{\sigma}_k^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \hat{\gamma}_{ik} (x_i - \hat{\mu}_k)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^N \hat{\gamma}_{ik}}$$