

# Lecture 17: Clustering and density estimation

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## What is unsupervised learning?

# Unsupervised Learning

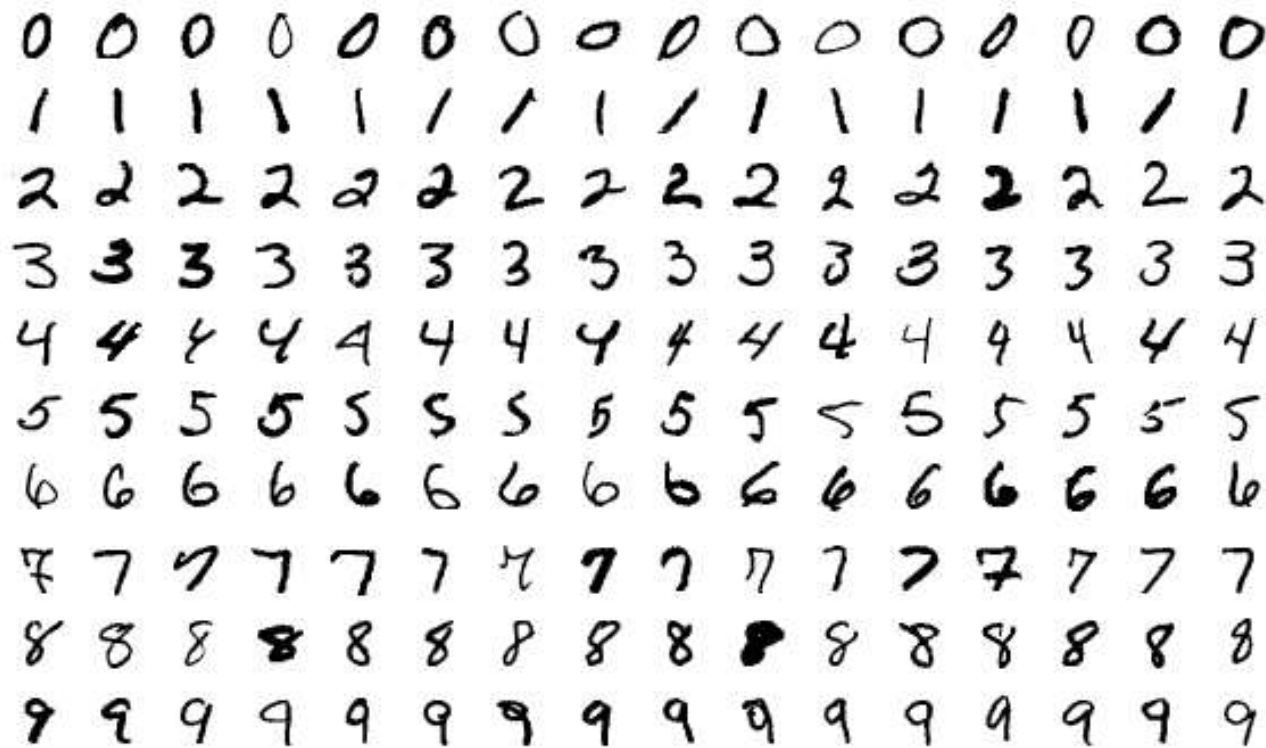
You are given  $n$  observations:

$$\mathbf{x}_{1:n} = \{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n\}$$

(inputs, features, ...)

**Problem:** Find patterns/structure in the data.

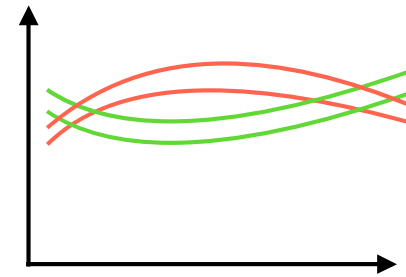
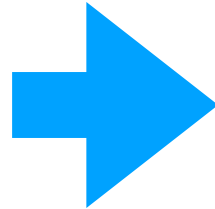
# Classic clustering example: MNIST dataset without labels



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MNIST\\_database#/media/File:MnistExamples.png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MNIST_database#/media/File:MnistExamples.png)

# Example of unsupervised learning in engineering context

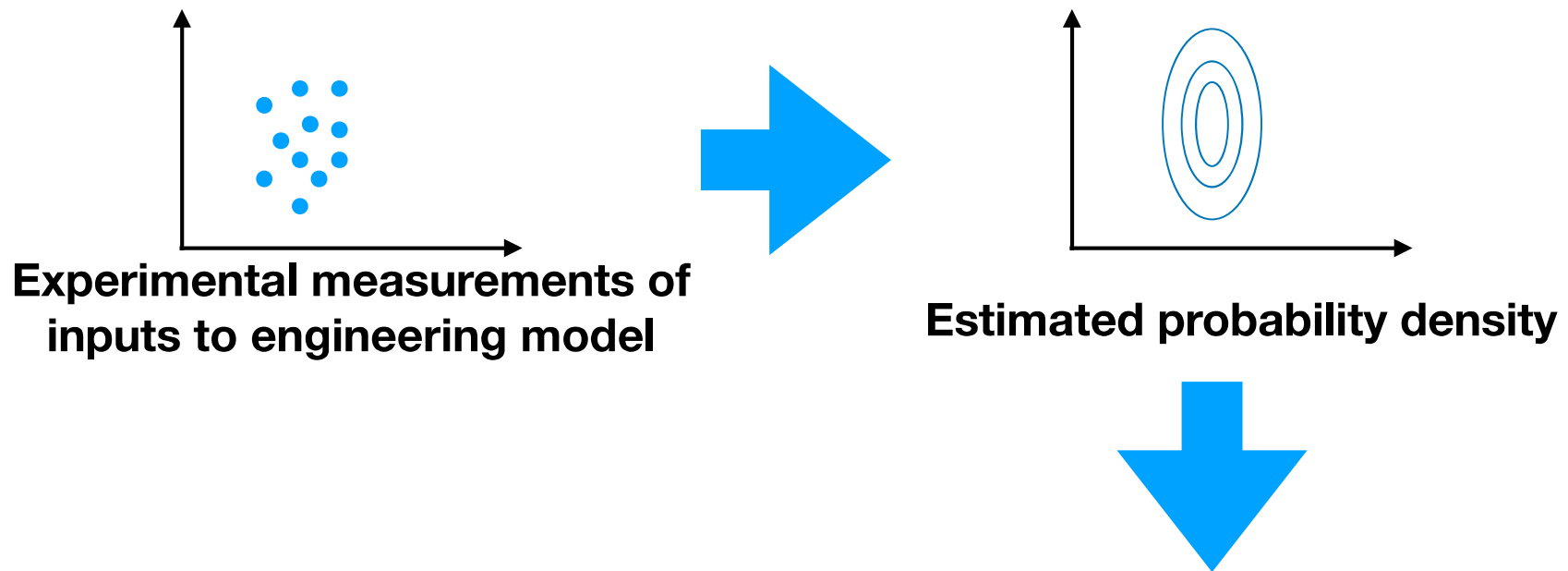
Engineering  
system



Timeseries of sensor data

How many different operating faults can occur?

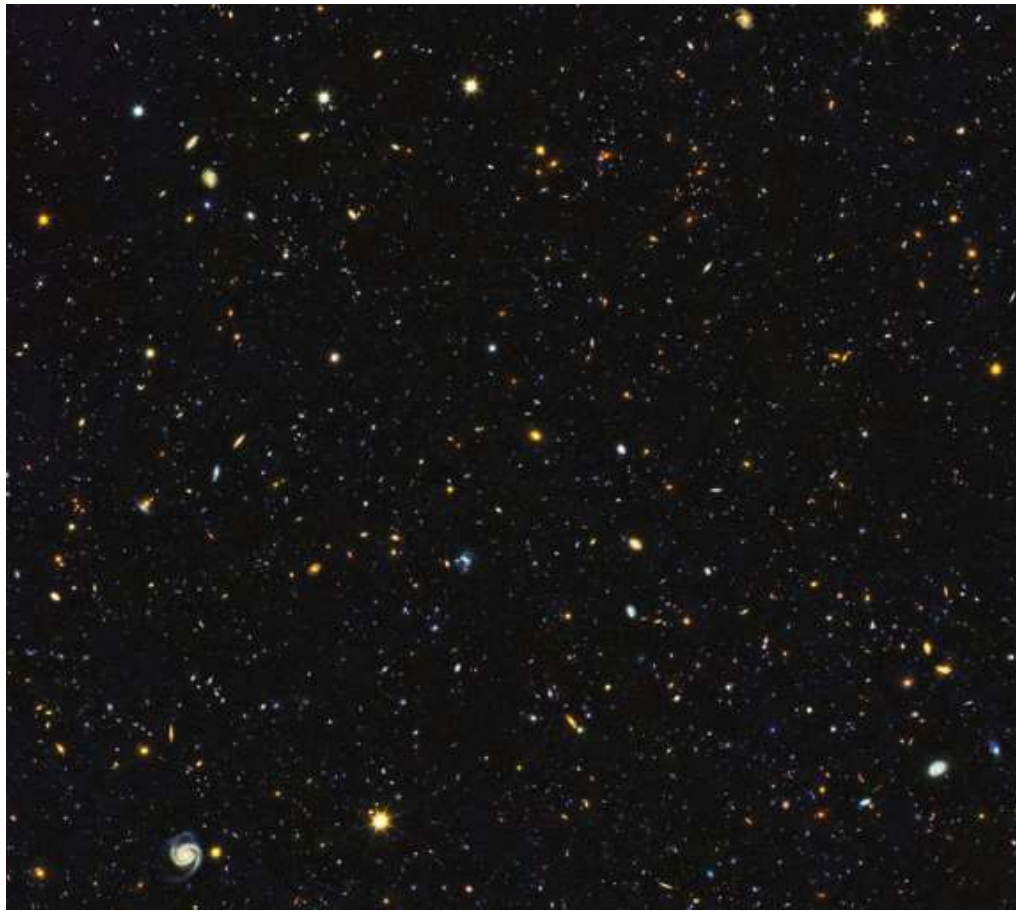
# Example of density estimation in engineering/scientific context



Uncertainty propagation through engineering/scientific model.

# Example of clustering in scientific context

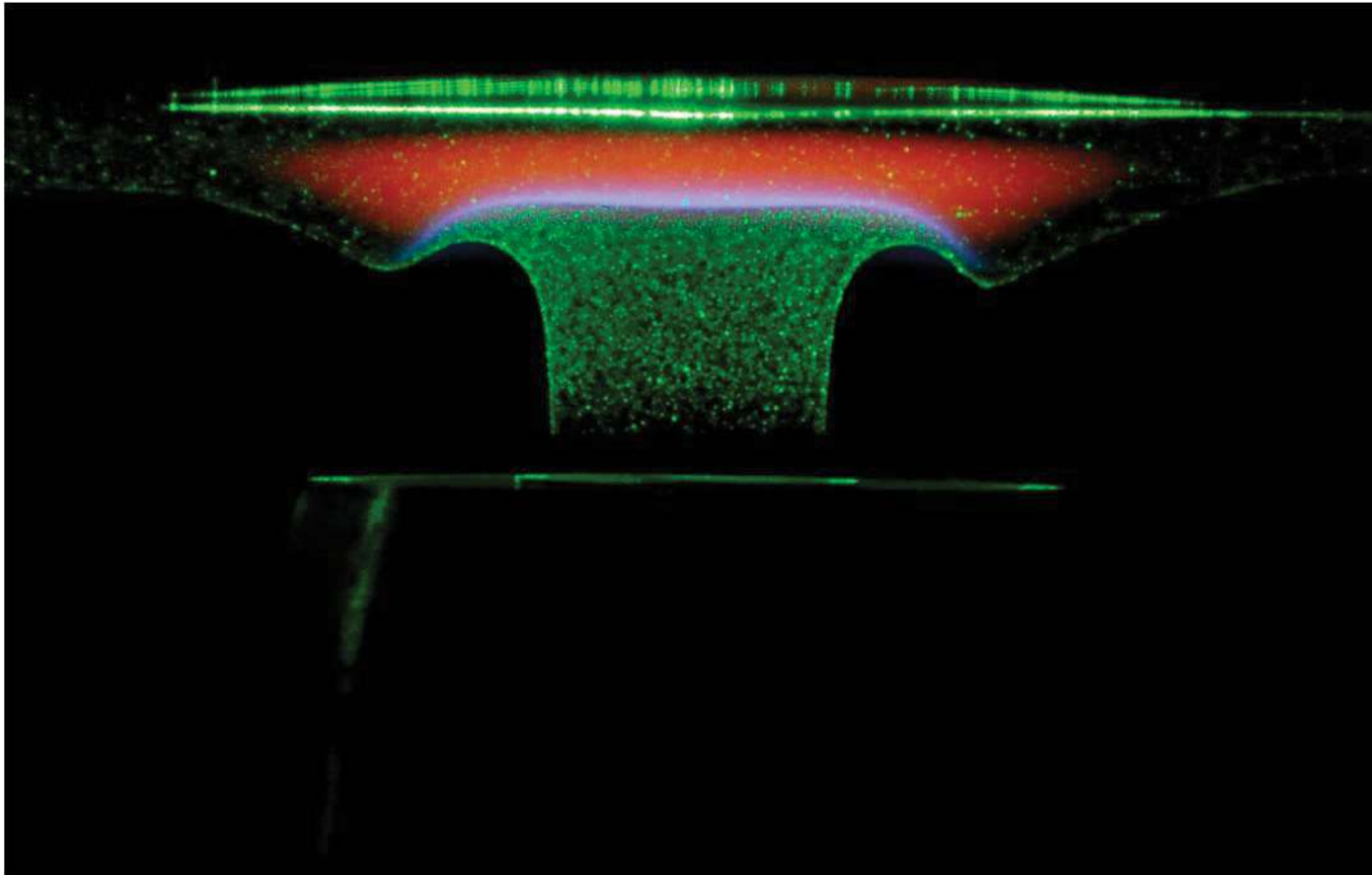
How many different galaxies are there in this picture?



<https://astrobiology.nasa.gov/news/15000-galaxies-in-one-image/>

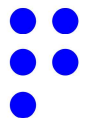
# Particle identification

What are the locations of the particles?



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Particle\\_image\\_velocimetry#/media/File:PIV\\_through\\_stagnation\\_flame.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Particle_image_velocimetry#/media/File:PIV_through_stagnation_flame.jpg)

**A methane stagnation flame; flow seeded with 1 micron Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> particles, illuminated by green light sheet (wavelength 532 nm) for particle image velocimetry.**



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SCIENCE LABORATORY