Méthodes d'Apprentissage Automatique pour l'Aide au Diagnostic

Yohan Dupuis

Bienvenue

Instructeur

- Yohan Dupuis, PhD, MScEE, Meng,
 - Chef de Projet, Chercheur MEDDE
 - CEREMA DTerNC
 - E-mail: yohan.dupuis@cerema.fr,
 - Tél: 02 35 68 90 55,
 - Contact: E-mail ou sur RDV.

Plan de cours

I. Introduction

I.Notions de base

II.Statistiques – Probabilités – Algèbre Linéaire

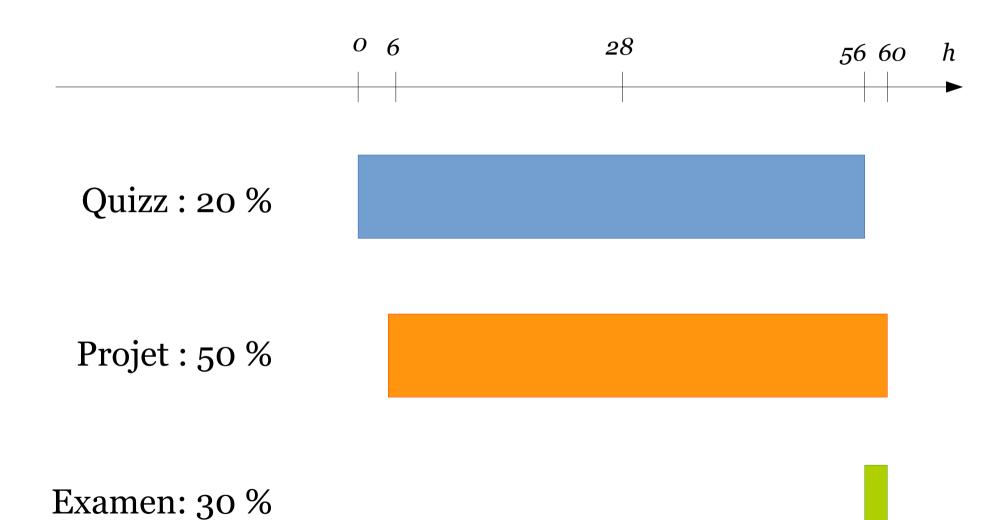
II. Apprentissage Supervisé

I.Régression

II.Classification

III. Apprentissage Non-Supervisé

Notation



Sources

• Statistics, San Jose State University, USA.

• Linear Algebra, MIT, USA.

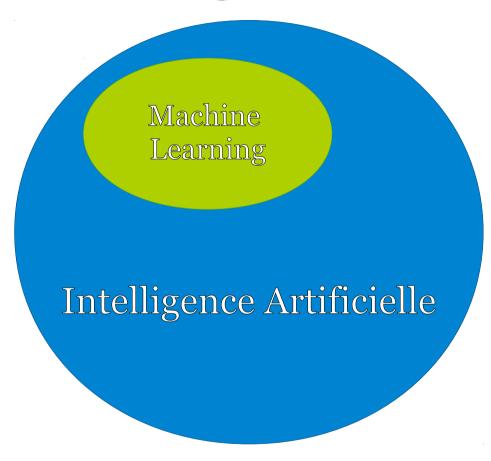
• Data Mining, Union Graduate College, USA.

• Applied Machine Learning, Stanford, USA.

Introduction



Machine Learning



- Data Mining
- Application complexes

- Conseils personnalisés
- Compréhension de l'apprentissage

Définitions

« Machine Learning: Field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed »

- Arthur Samuel (1901-1990)

Définitions

« A computer program is said to learn from experience **E** with respect to some class of tasks **T** and performance measure **P**, if its performance at tasks in **T**, as measured by **P**, improves with experience **E** »

-Tom Michael Mitchel (1961-)

Familles d'algorithmes

- Apprentissage supervisé
- Apprentissage non supervisé
- Apprentissage par renforcement
- Systèmes de recommandation

Introduction

Apprentissage Supervisé

Coûts & Santé

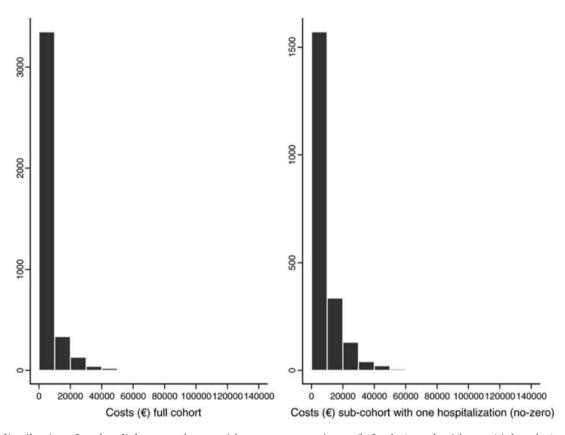


Figure 1 Cost distribution for the diabetes cohort, with zero-cost patients (left plot) and without (right plot).

Source: «Regression models for analyzing costs and their determinants in health care: an introductory review», International Journal for Quality in Health Care, 2011

Coûts & Santé

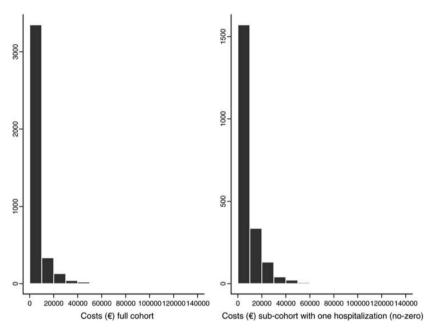


Figure 1 Cost distribution for the diabetes cohort, with zero-cost patients (left plot) and without (right plot).

- Supervisé : connaissance de valeurs « vraies » .
- Régression: prédiction d'une valeur continue.

Source: «Regression models for analyzing costs and their determinants in health care: an introductory review», International Journal for Quality in Health Care, 2011

Reconnaissance d'activités

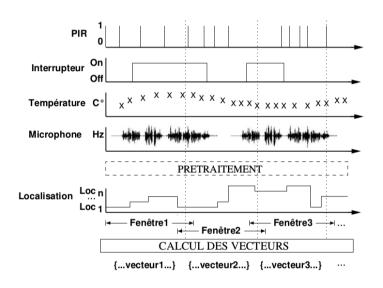


FIGURE 1 – Fenêtrage temporel utilisé pour l'obtention des attributs à partir des données fournies par les capteurs.

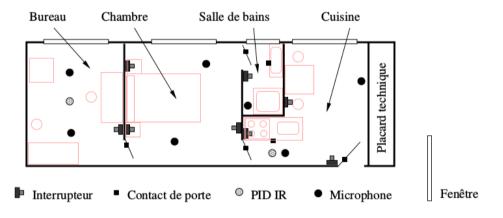


FIGURE 2 – Plan de l'appartement DOMUS et disposition des capteurs.

Source : «Méthodes SVM et MLN pour la reconnaissance automatique d'activités humaines dans les habitats perceptifs: tests et perspectives», RFIA , 2012

Reconnaissance d'activités

| Rejet | Sans | | | | | | | Avec | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|----------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|----------------|------|------|-----------------|------|
| Fenêtrage Recouvrement | 0 | 60 secs 25% | 50% | 0 | 120 secs 25% | 50% | 0 | 60 secs 25% | 50% | 0 | 120 secs 25% | 50% |
| Repas | 75,4 | 74,3 | 72,9 | 75,9 | 75,3 | 73,6 | 73,3 | 74,3 | 75 | 74,1 | 71,8 | 75,3 |
| Ranger | 50,3 | 51,9 | 52,1 | 56,8 | 55,6 | 55 | 42,2 | 46,9 | 49,5 | 49,2 | 50 | 49,6 |
| Hygiène | 44 | 40,7 | 35,5 | 40,9 | 40,9 | 40,9 | 32 | 25,9 | 25,8 | 40,9 | 40,9 | 40,9 |
| Détente | 79,9 | 80,6 | 82 | 81,6 | 80,1 | 82,1 | 76,3 | 78 | 81,4 | 80 | 79,4 | 80,8 |
| Habillage | 4,8 | 4,8 | 4,8 | 4,8 | 2,4 | 9,5 | 2,4 | 0 | 4,8 | 4,8 | 4,8 | 2,4 |
| Dormir | 68,1 | 81,8 | 83,3 | 63,8 | 60,8 | 63,2 | 68,1 | 78,4 | 82,5 | 55,3 | 62,7 | 61,4 |
| Rejet | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | 9,3 | 7,9 | 7,3 | 17,1 | 9,8 | 7,3 |

TABLE 3 – Rappel de la classification des activités avec les SVM (validation croisée à 5 partitions)

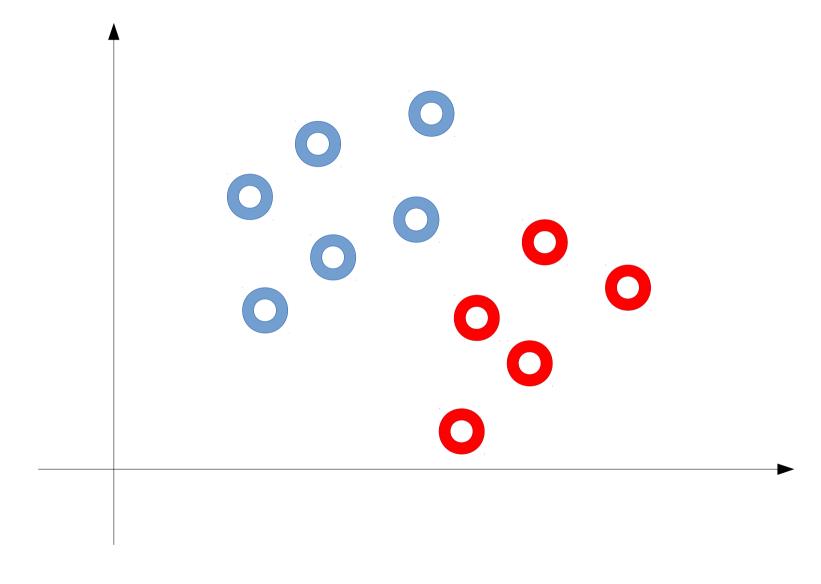
- Supervisé : connaissance de valeurs « vraies ».
- Classification : prédiction d'une valeur discrète.

Source : «Méthodes SVM et MLN pour la reconnaissance automatique d'activités humaines dans les habitats perceptifs: tests et perspectives», RFIA , 2012

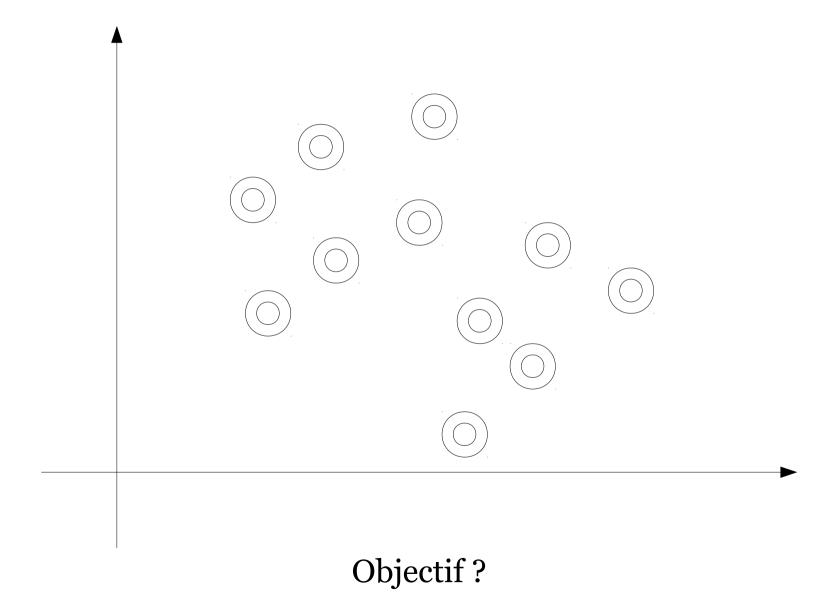
Introduction

Apprentissage Non Supervisé

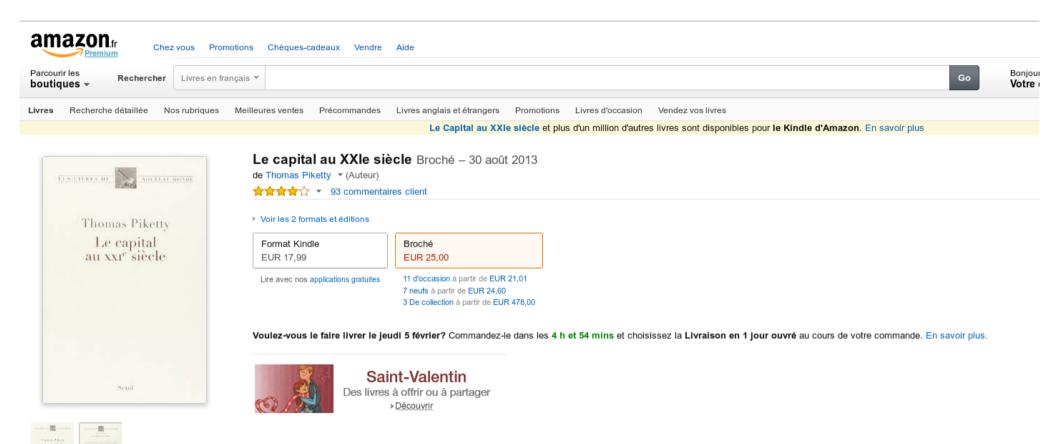
Apprentissage supervisé



Apprentissage non supervisé



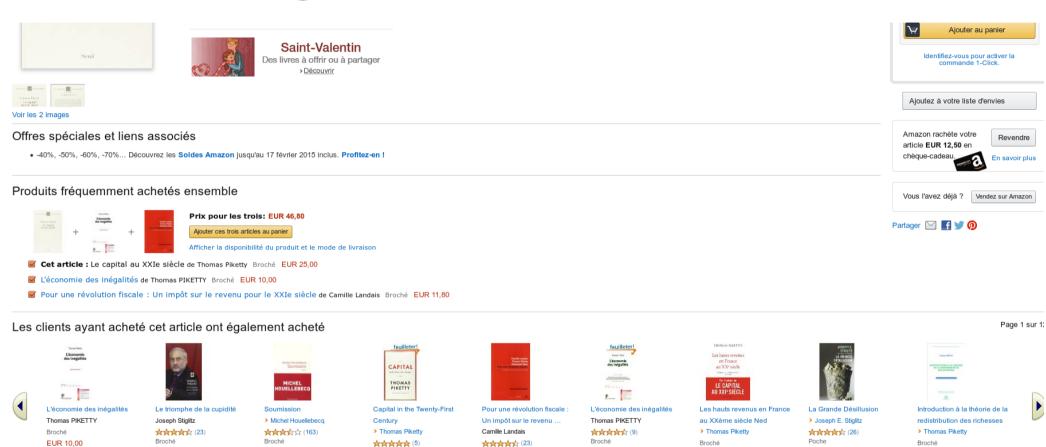
Marketing - Recommandations



Marketing - Recommandations

大大大大大大(5)

EUR 32,65



EUR 11,80

EUR 6.90

EUR 15.00

EUR 31,00

Descriptions du produit

EUR 10.70

EUR 21.00

Bio-informatique

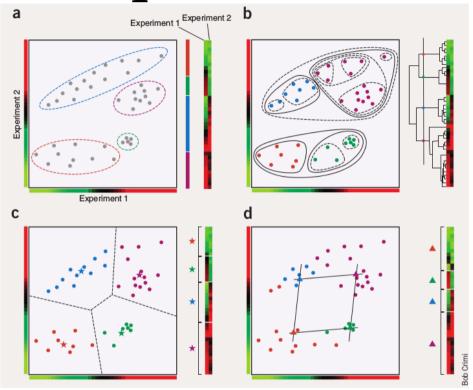


Figure 1 A simple clustering example with 40 genes measured under two different conditions. (a) The data set contains four clusters of different sizes, shapes and numbers of genes. Left: each dot represents a gene, plotted against its expression value under the two experimental conditions. Euclidean distance, which corresponds to the straight-line distance between points in this graph, was used for clustering. Right: the standard red-green representation of the data and corresponding cluster identities. (b) Hierarchical clustering finds an entire hierarchy of clusters. The tree was cut at the level indicated to yield four clusters. Some of the superclusters and subclusters are illustrated on the left. (c) k-means (with k = 4) partitions the space into four subspaces, depending on which of the four cluster centroids (stars) is closest. (d) SOM finds clusters, which are organized into a grid structure (in this case a simple 2×2 grid).

Source: «How does gene expression clustering work?», NATURE BIOTECHNOLOGY, 2005

Introduction

Algèbre Linéaire

DATA

Organisation des données

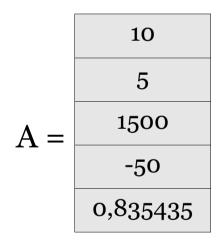
b=5

d=-50

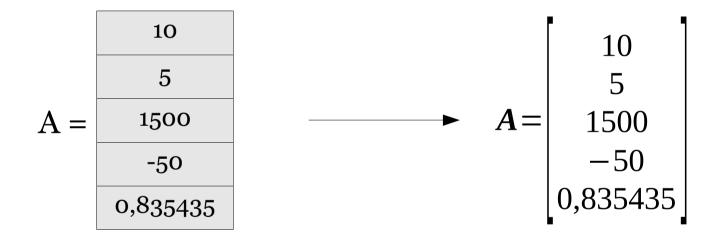
a=10

e=0.835435

c=1500



Organisation des données



Notations

• Scalaire = nombre

$$a = 10$$

Vecteur ligne

$$b = [1 \ 2]$$

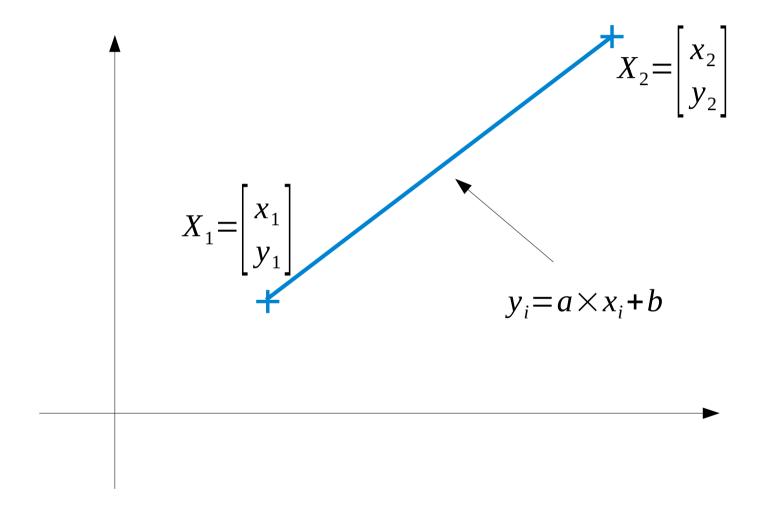
• Vecteur colonne

$$c = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $c = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}^T$

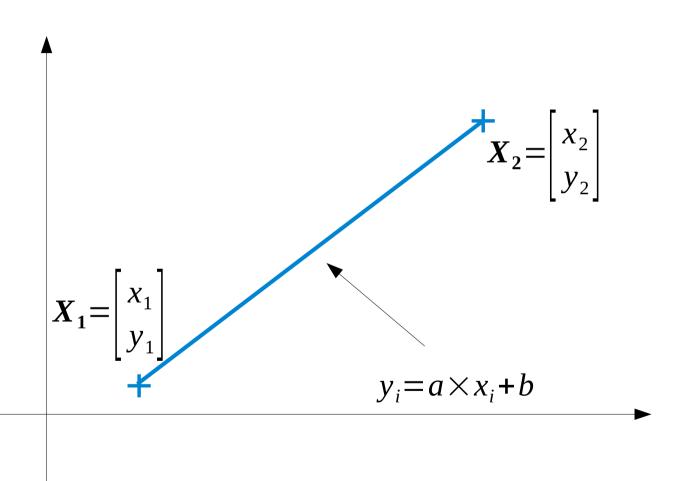
Matrice

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Exemple



Exemple



$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

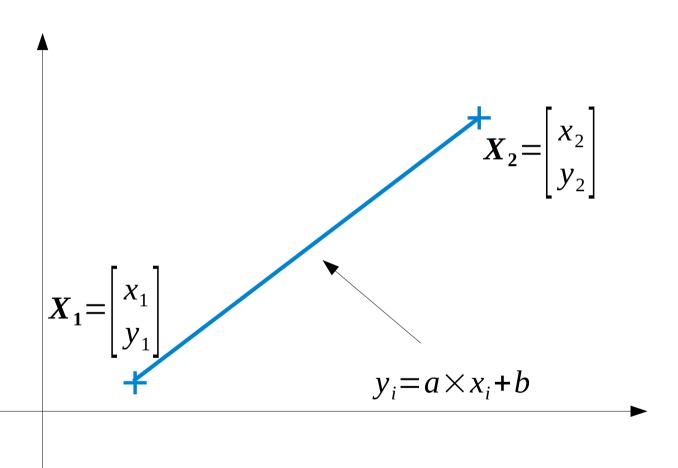
$$Ax = b$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{b} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

Exemple



$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Ax = b$$

$$x = A^{-1} \times b$$

Merci de votre Attention

Questions

Démo Matlab