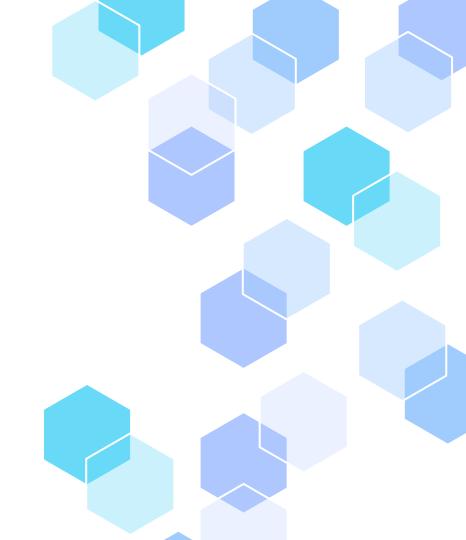
Sistemas de Inteligencia Artificial

## Aprendizaje No Supervisado

Grupo 02 - ITBA 2024



#### El equipo



Girod, Joaquín



Ijjas, Christian

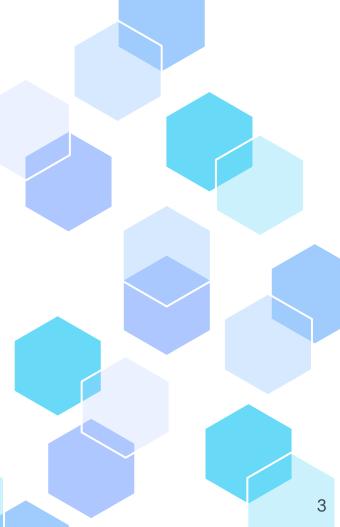


Magliotti, Gianfranco



Ferrutti, Francisco

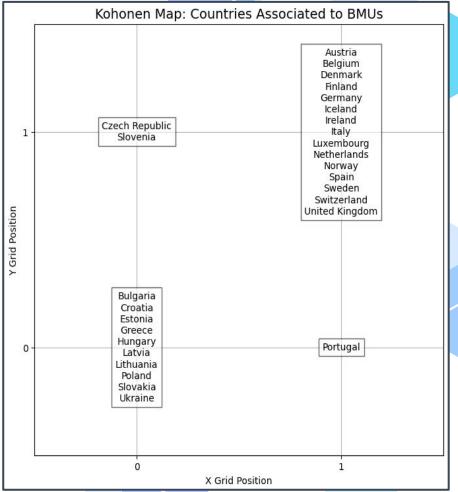
# 01 Red de Kohonen



#### Primera Agrupación

- Agrupación Clásica :
  - Países Desarrollados
  - Países en Vías de Desarrollo
  - Países No Desarrollados
- Reclusión a Europa
- Muy Simple

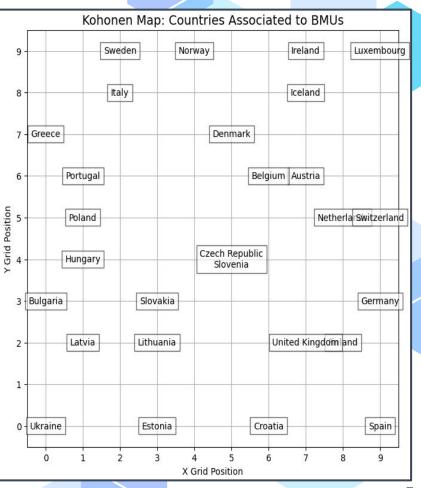
```
seed = 42
grid_size = 2
eta = 0.5
eta_fn = expo_decay
initial_radius = 3
radius_fn = expo_decay
sim_fn = euclidean
epochs = 1000
```



#### **Aumentamos Grid Size**

- Ganamos Diferenciación
- No estamos realmente agrupando, intuitivamente bajamos el grid size
- Muchas neuronas inutilizadas

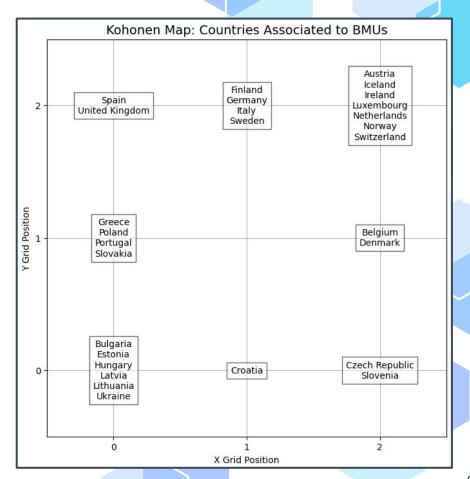
```
seed = 42
grid_size = 10
eta = 0.5
eta_fn = expo_decay
initial_radius = 3
radius_fn = expo_decay
sim_fn = euclidean
epochs = 1000
```



#### **Equilibrio**

- Agrupación con una cantidad equilibrada de elementos
- Una sola Neurona Muerta
- Atado al Data Set
- Pero no podemos apreciar la distancia entre las neuronas...

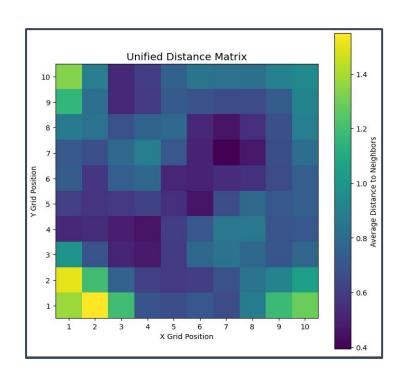
```
seed = 42
grid_size = 3
eta = 0.5
eta_fn = expo_decay
initial_radius = 3
radius_fn = expo_decay
sim_fn = euclidean
epochs = 1000
```

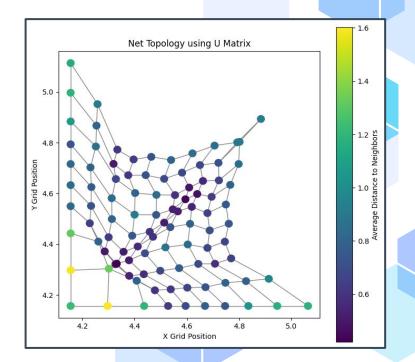


#### Análisis de Distancias

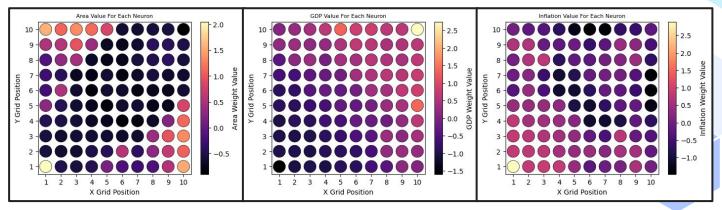
- Usamos grid\_size 10 para apreciar mejor la topología
- La acumulacion le otorga mayor precisión a la red

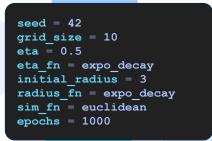
```
seed = 42
grid_size = 10
eta = 0.5
eta_fn = expo_decay
initial_radius = 3
radius_fn = expo_decay
sim_fn = euclidean
epochs = 1000
```

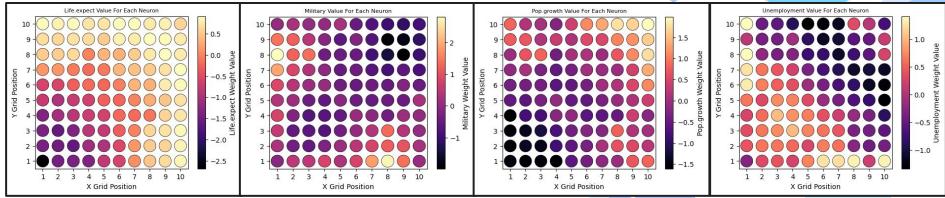




#### Análisis de Variables





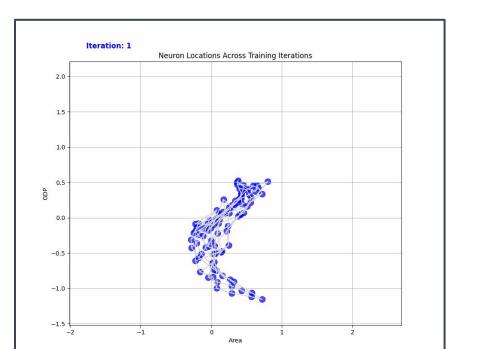


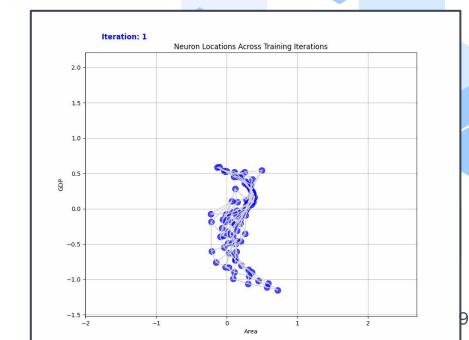
```
SOM 1
seed = 42
grid_size = 10
eta = 0.5
eta_fn = expo_decay
initial_radius = 3
radius_fn = expo_decay
sim_fn = euclidean
epochs = 100
```

#### Convergencia

- La red derecha no logra estabilizarse
- Efecto de los hiperparámetros
- Muy dependiente del último valor utilizado para fitting

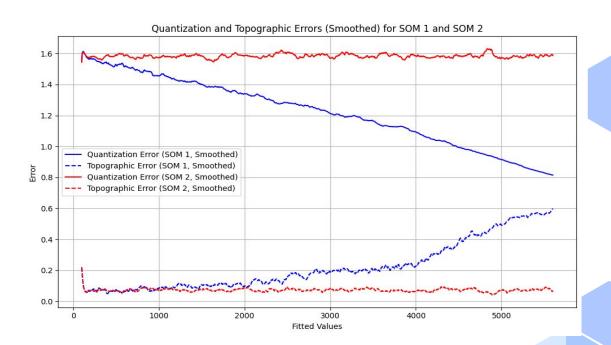
```
SOM 2
seed = 42
grid_size = 10
eta = 0.5
eta_fn = constant
initial_radius = 3
radius_fn = constant
sim_fn = euclidean
epochs = 100
```





#### **Errores**

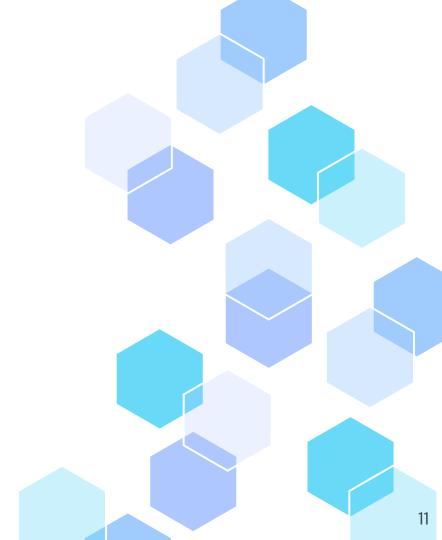
- SOM 2 no logra minimizar el error de cuantización
- La red minimiza el error de cuantización al costo del error topográfico
- Un trade-off que vale la pena?



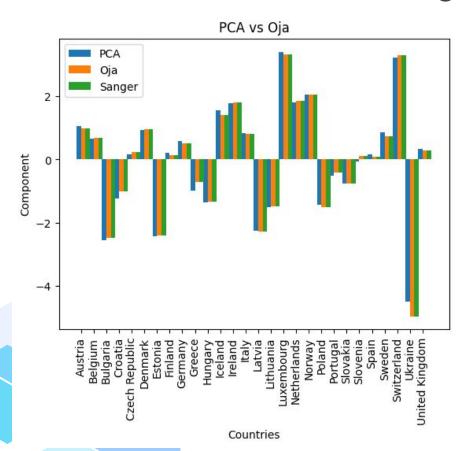
```
SOM 1
seed = 42
grid_size = 10
eta = 0.5
eta_fn = expo_decay
initial_radius = 3
radius_fn = expo_decay
sim_fn = euclidean
epochs = 100
```

```
SOM 2
seed = 42
grid_size = 10
eta = 0.5
eta_fn = constant
initial_radius = 3
radius_fn = constant
sim_fn = euclidean
epochs = 100
```

O2 Oja y Sanger

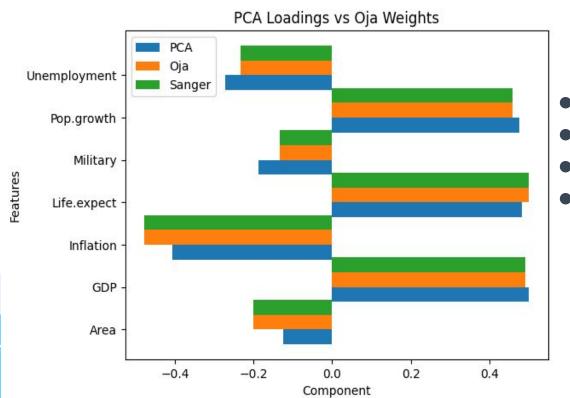


#### PCA vs Oja vs Sanger



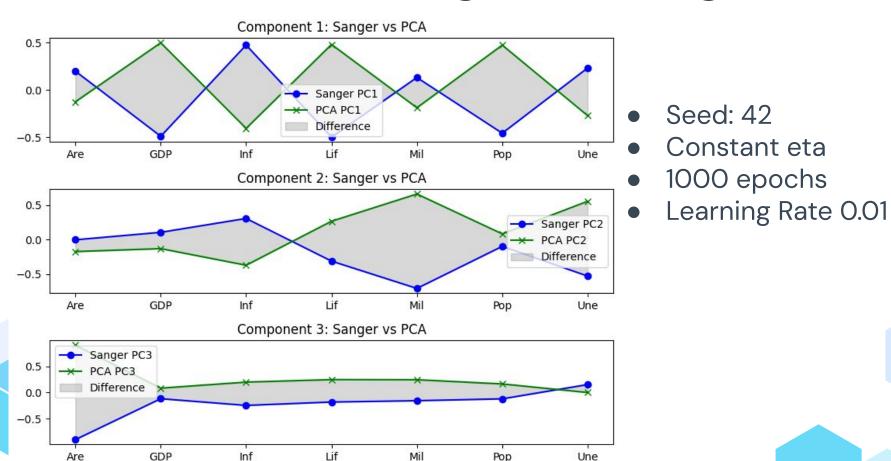
- Seed: 42
- Dividing by epoch
- 1000 epochs
- Learning Rate 0.01

#### PCA vs Oja vs Sanger: Loadings



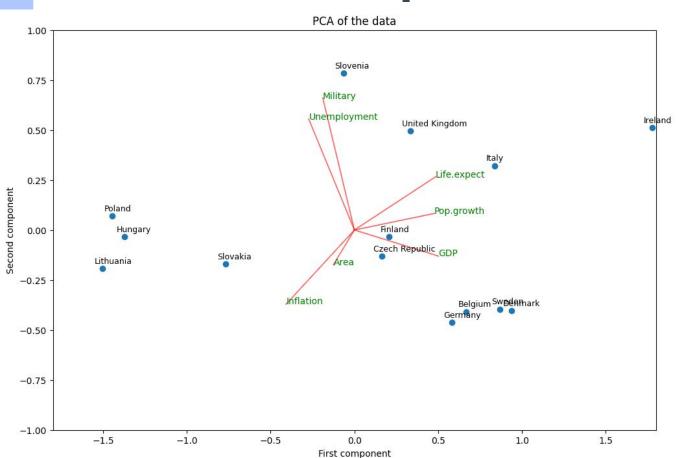
- Seed: 42
- Dividing by epoch
- 1000 epochs
- Learning Rate 0.01

#### PCA vs Sanger: Loadings



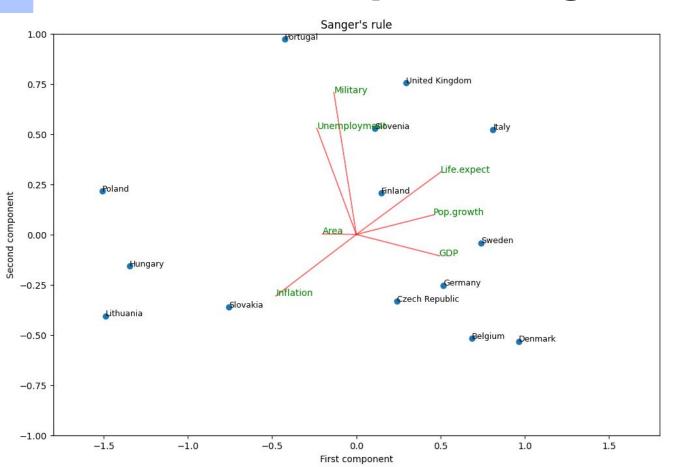
Repaso:

#### **Biplot: PCA**



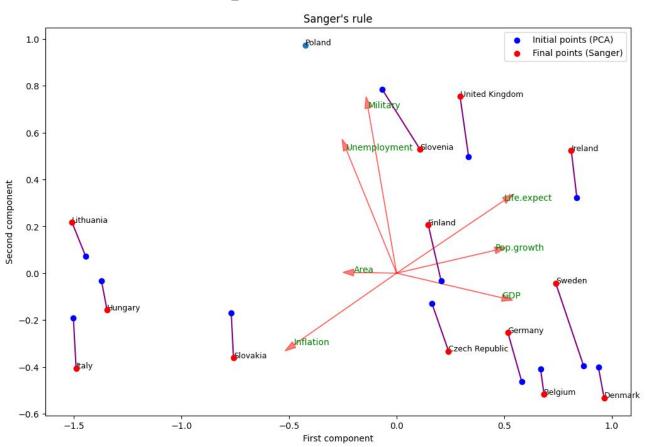
• Zoom in

#### **Biplot: Sanger**

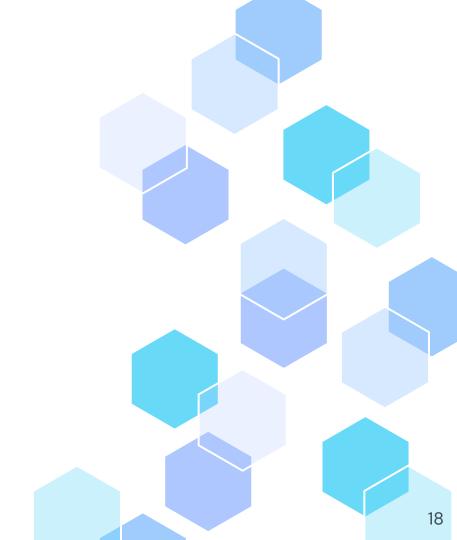


- Seed: 42
- Constant eta
- 1000 epochs
- Learning Rate 0.01
- Zoom in

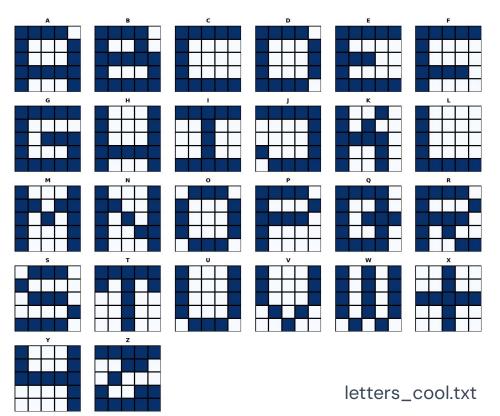
#### **Biplot: Paths**



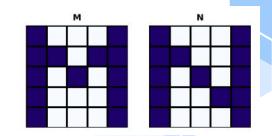
# O3 Hopfield



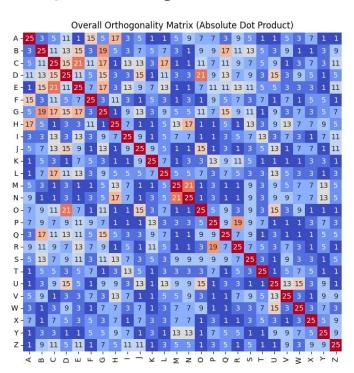
#### **Nuestras Memorias**

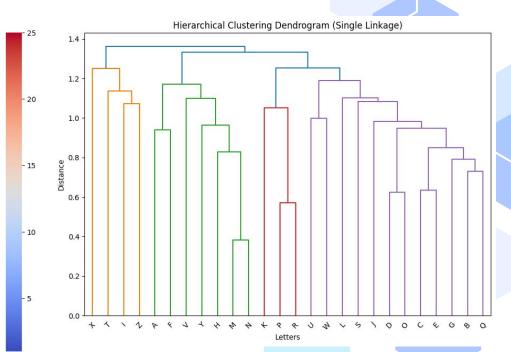


### **Buenas Memorias**

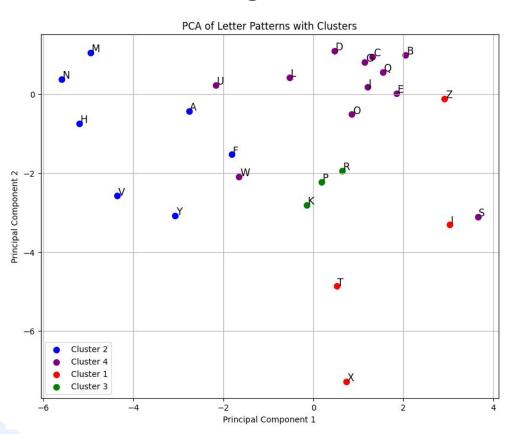


- ¿Cómo se eligen buenas memorias?





#### **Mejores Memorias**



#### Mejores

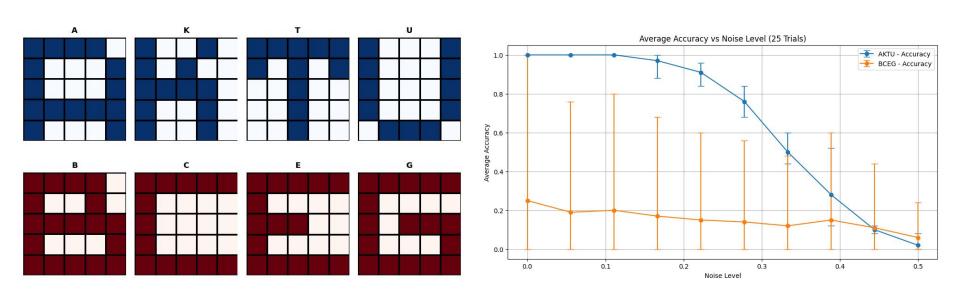
<>  medio	grupo	unique_values
1.00	('A', 'K', 'T', 'U')	[1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
1.00	('A', 'K', 'T', 'Z')	[1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
1.00	('A', 'K', 'U', 'Z')	[1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
1.00	('A', 'T', 'U', 'Z')	[1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
1.00	('K', 'T', 'U', 'Z')	[1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
1.33	('A', 'K', 'T', 'Y')	[1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1]

#### Peores

```
16.00 ('C', 'D', 'E', 'G') [15, 21, 17, 11, 15, 17]
16.67 ('B', 'C', 'E', 'G') [11, 15, 19, 21, 17, 17]
```

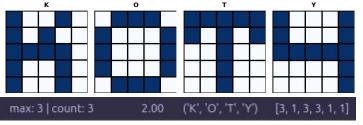
Las memorias muy similares generan recuerdos confusos.

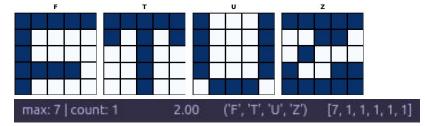
#### Comparando Memorias

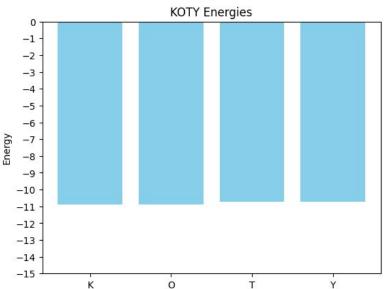


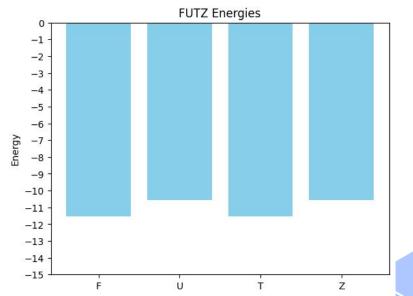


#### Comparando Memorias

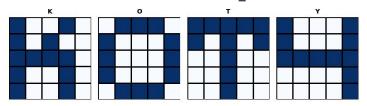


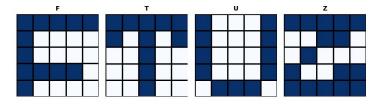


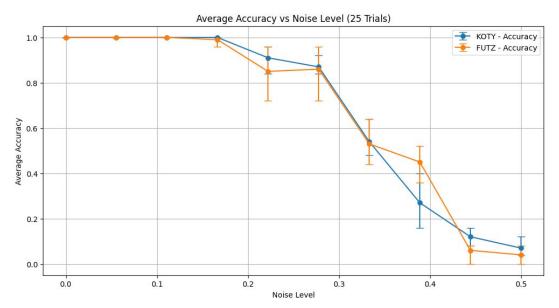




#### Comparando Memorias

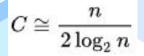


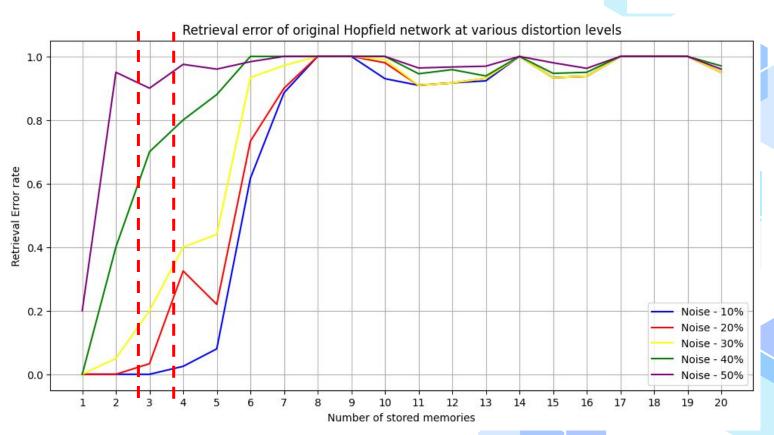




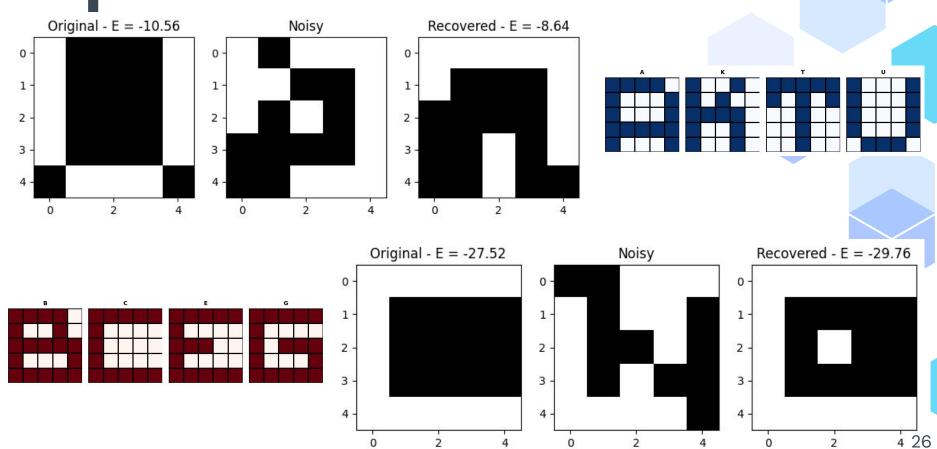
La media **esconde** datos relevantes

#### Limitaciones



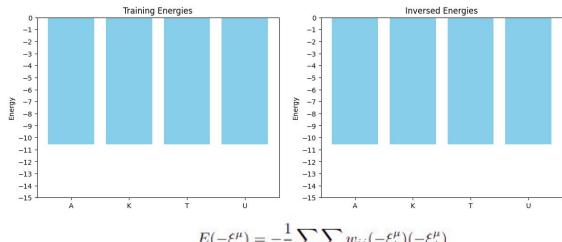


## Espuriedad



### Clasificación

- Negación
- **CL de N patrones : N impar**

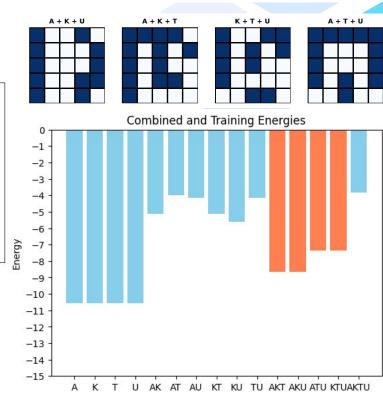


$$E(-\xi^{\mu}) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} w_{ij} (-\xi_{i}^{\mu}) (-\xi_{j}^{\mu})$$

Al simplificar, tenemos:

$$E(-\xi^{\mu}) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} w_{ij} \xi_{i}^{\mu} \xi_{j}^{\mu} = E(\xi^{\mu})$$

$$\epsilon_i^{ ext{mix}} = \pm \operatorname{sgn}(\pm \epsilon_i^{\mu_1} \pm \epsilon_i^{\mu_2} \pm \epsilon_i^{\mu_3})$$



## ¿Espuriedad = malo?



#### espurio, ria SIN. / ANT.

Del lat. spurius.

1. adj. bastardo (Il que degenera de su origen o naturaleza).

Sin.: bastardo, ilegítimo.

ANT.: puro.

2. adj. falso (Il fingido).

SIN.: falso, refalsado, ficticio, fraudulento, bamba<sup>3</sup>.

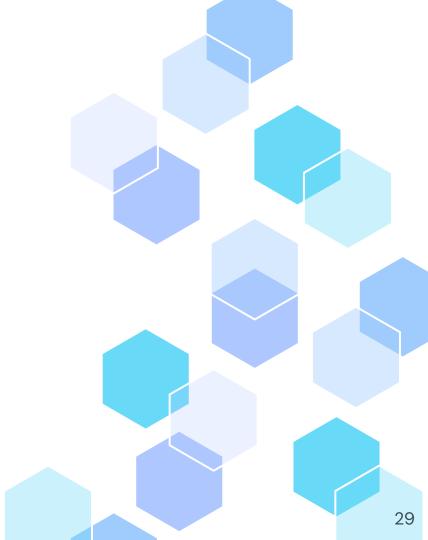
ANT.: verdadero, auténtico.

hijo espurio





# **O1 Conclusiones**



#### Conclusiones generales

- Cada red vista está especializada para un tipo de problema particular
  - Trabajarlas para poder utilizarlas en problemas de predicción resulta que sean poco óptimas
- Estos modelos nos demuestran la capacidad de poder aprender incluso en contextos donde no hay una respuesta "correcta" conocida
- Buscamos cierta uniformidad para garantizar la estabilidad de los atractores de Hopfield
- Los estados espurios pueden ser útiles, no necesariamente son interferencia.

#### Conclusiones generales

- No podremos siempre minimizar los errores. La reducción de uno puede llevar al aumento de otro.
- Oja y Sanger permiten aproximar a la reducción de dimensionalidad que ofrece PCA a una fracción del poder de cómputo
- La implementación actual de Hopfield demuestra potencial, pero limitado

#### A futuro

- Hopfield: Regla de Storkey, Implementaciones continuas<sup>1</sup>
- Oja y Sanger: Extension no lineal



## Gracias!

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