clusterAl ciencia de datos en ingeniería industrial UTN BA curso I5521

clase_10: Autoencoders

docente: martin palazzo

agenda

Autoencoders

- Reducción de la dimensionalidad
- Autoencoders
- Autoencoders multi-modales

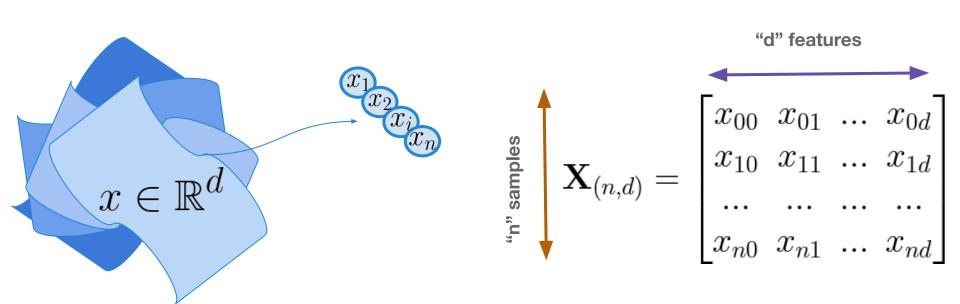
¿que es una red neuronal artificial?

$$y = f_w(x)$$

$$w = \underset{w}{\operatorname{argmin}} L(y, \hat{y}) = \underset{w}{\operatorname{argmin}} L(y, \hat{f}_w(x))$$

Una red neuronal, es una función $\mathbf{f(x)} = \mathbf{z}$ lineal o no lineal caracterizada por un conjunto de parámetros "W". Esta función toma como entrada un vector \mathbf{x} d-dimensional para generar una respuesta/salida unidimensional 'y' o multidimensional 'z'. Para obtener los parámetros \mathbf{w} se medirá mediante una función de costo \mathbf{L} distintos aspectos como la calidad de las variables de salida de la función \mathbf{f} (y o z).

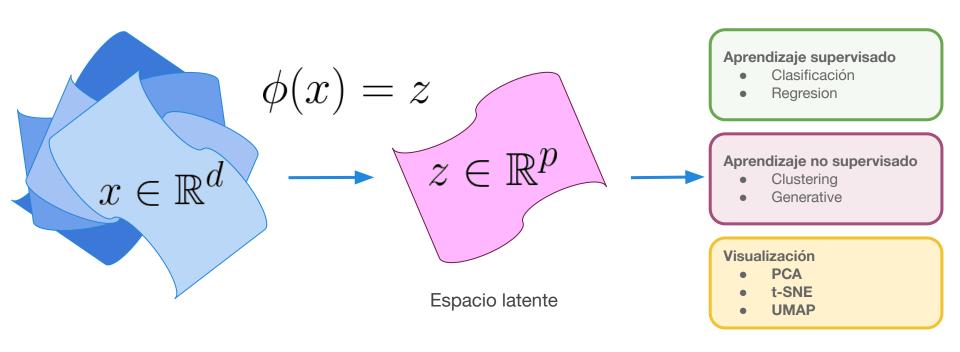
Input space



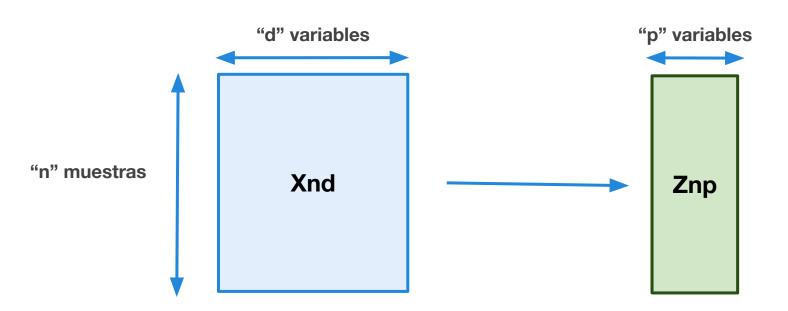
Dim. Reduction: Feature extraction

$$\phi(x) = z \qquad \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{X} \in \mathbb{R}^d \\ \mathcal{Z} \in \mathbb{R}^p \\ p < d \end{array}$$

Dim. Reduction: Feature extraction

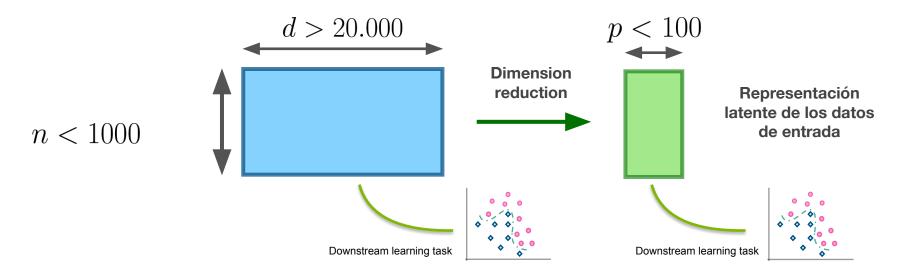


Reducción de la dimensionalidad



Por reducción de dimensionalidad transformaremos nuestra matriz de datos **Xnd** a una matriz de datos **Znp** de menor dimensión. Reducir la dimensionalidad implica encontrar un **espacio latente** que explica mejor mis datos y por ende puede ayudar en el entrenamiento de un modelo de aprendizaje supervisado o no supervisado.

High dimensional data (a.k.a. "fat" data)



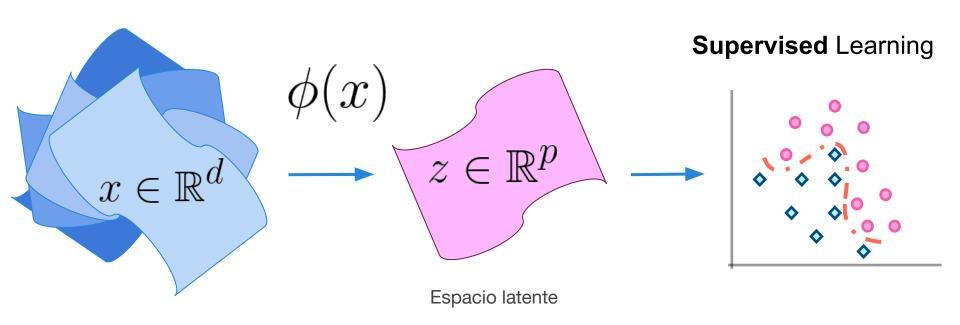
Dimension reduction methods aims to obtain a small subset of features/variables to do both:

- make the data easy to interpret
- improve a downstream task machine learning model

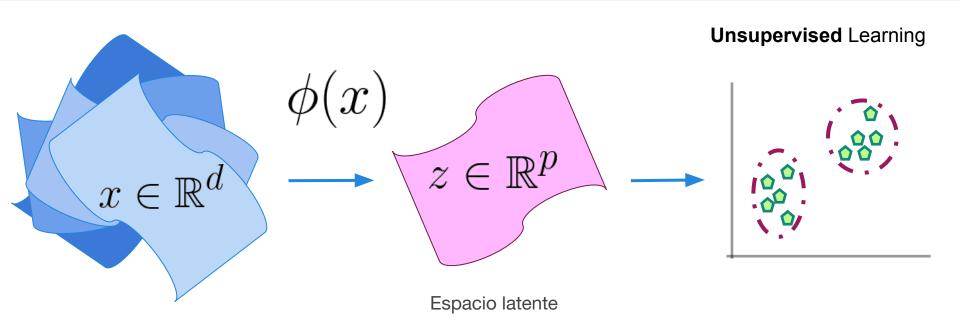
There are two approaches for dimensionality reduction:

- Feature extraction
- Feature selection

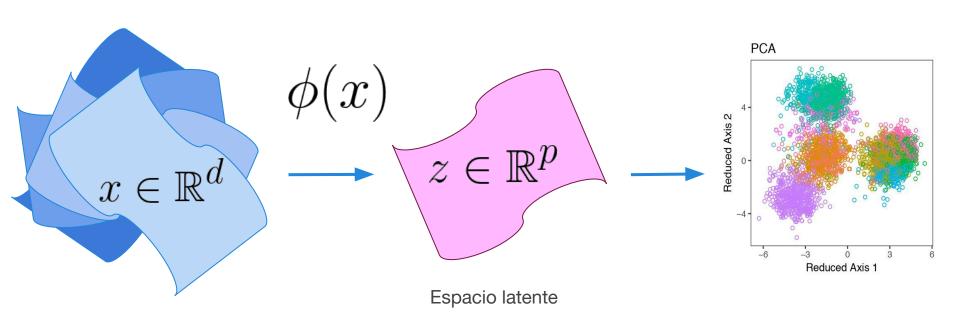
Reduccion de la dimensionalidad: visualizacion

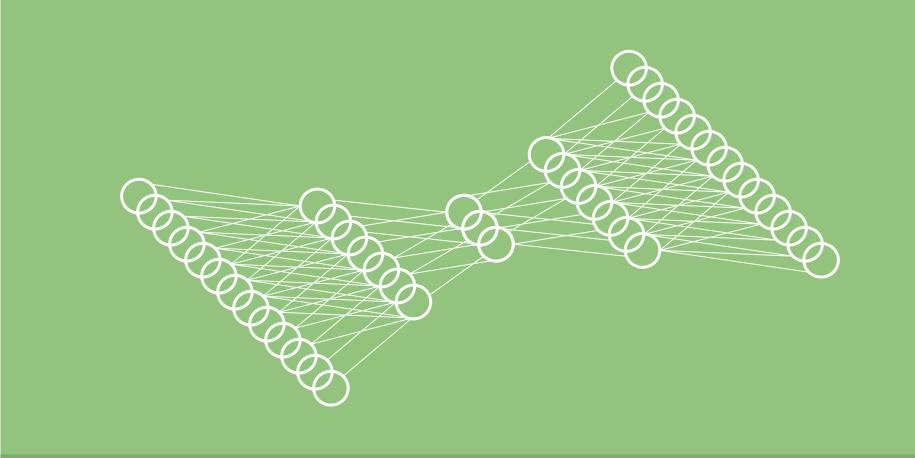


Reduccion de la dimensionalidad: visualizacion

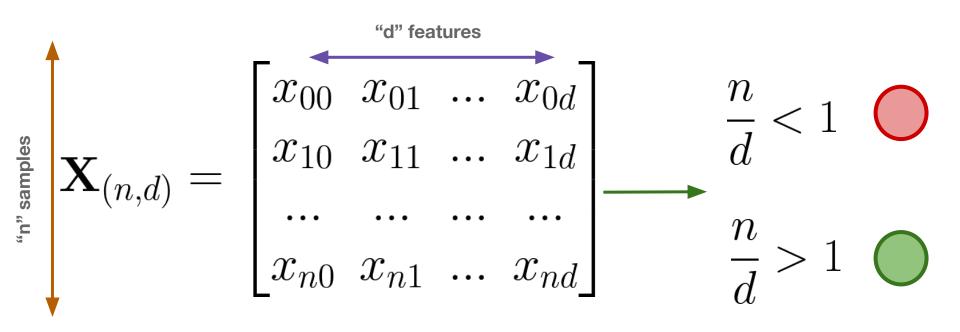


Reduccion de la dimensionalidad: visualización





Sample-to-feature ratio



When the number n of samples < number of features d, the relationship between instances and dimensions is less than one and that implies greater difficulty in being able to explain and describe the space where our instances live.

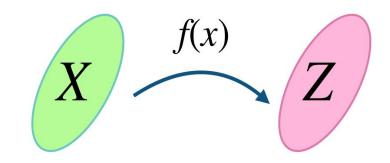
^{*}Indyk, P., & Motwani, R. (1998, May). Approximate nearest neighbors: towards removing the curse of dimensionality. In Proceedings of the thirtieth annual ACM symposium on Theory of computing (pp. 604-613).

Dim. Reduction: Feature extraction

$$\mathcal{X} \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

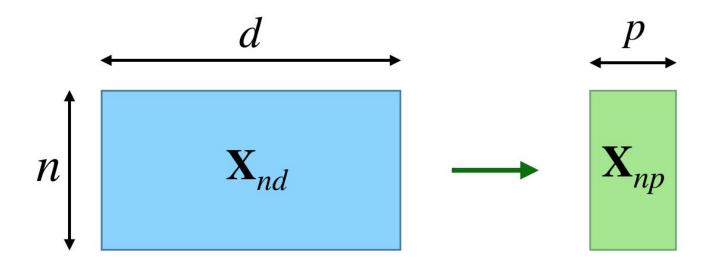
$$\mathcal{Z} \in \mathbb{R}^p$$

$$p < d$$



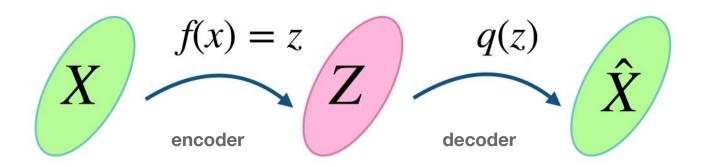
A way to reduce dimensionality is by feature extraction methods (PCA, kPCA, Autoencoders). This method learn a transformation f(x)=z where **Z** is a low dimensional subspace where data **X** is projected. Then on the reduced subspace clustering can be performed.

High dimensional data



A way to reduce dimensionality is by feature extraction methods (PCA, kPCA, Autoencoders). This method learn a transformation f(x)=z where **Z** is a low dimensional subspace where data **X** is projected. Then on the reduced subspace clustering can be performed.

Autoencoder

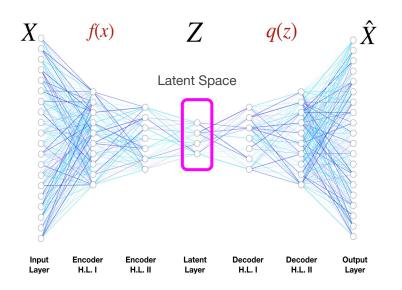


The objective is to learn two functions:

- encoder f(x) = z maps the high dimensional input vectors X in a low dimensional latent space z
- decoder q(z) = x maps the latent vectors **z** to the original high dimensional input space.

Palazzo, M. (2021). Dimensionality Reduction of Biomedical Tumor Profiles: a Machine Learning Approach (Doctoral dissertation, Université de Technologie de Troyes; Universidad Technologiea Nacional. Facultad Regional Buenos Aires (Buenos Aires, Argentine)).

Autoencoders

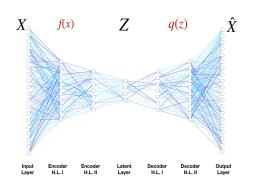


$$\mathbf{z} = f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{W}_f) = \sigma(\mathbf{W}_f \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}_f)$$

 $\tilde{\mathbf{x}} = q(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{W}_q) = \sigma(\mathbf{W}_q \mathbf{z} + \mathbf{b}_q)$

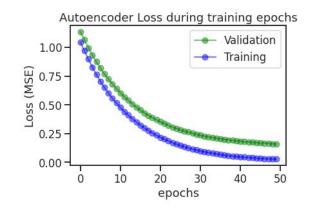
Using autoencoders it is possible learn low-dimensional representations of the data (latent space). These representations help to find clusters although they are not interpretable in biological terms.

Autoencoder Loss Function: MSE



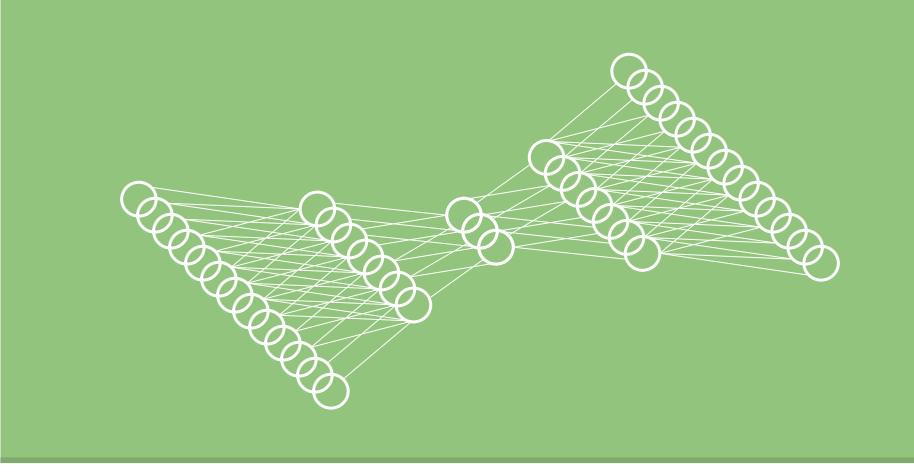
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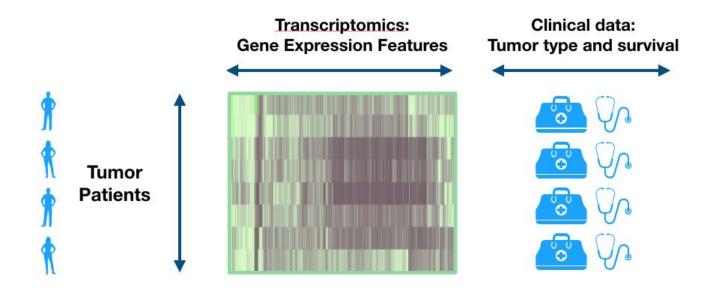
$$L(x, \hat{x}) = L(x, q(f(x))) = ||x - \hat{x}||^2$$

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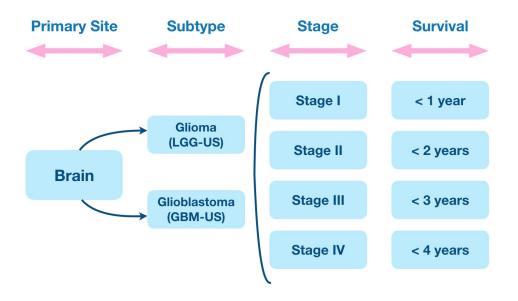
Autoencoders en biomedicina

Biomedical data from cancer patients



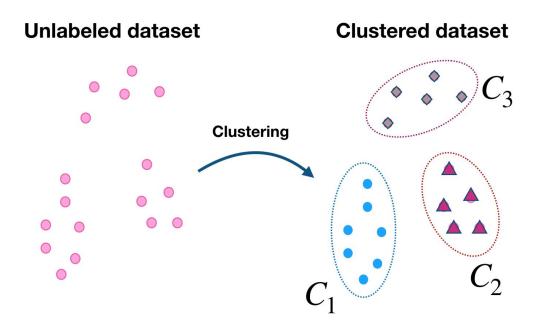
Each patient's tumor is characterized by thousands of bio-molecular features such as Genetic expression. In addition, each patient is labeled with clinical information such as tumor type or subtype, survival, and tumor stage.

Tumor types, subtypes and stages



Tumor types presents inner heterogeneity that can be subdivided in tumor subtypes, stage or survival.

Tumor subtype discovery



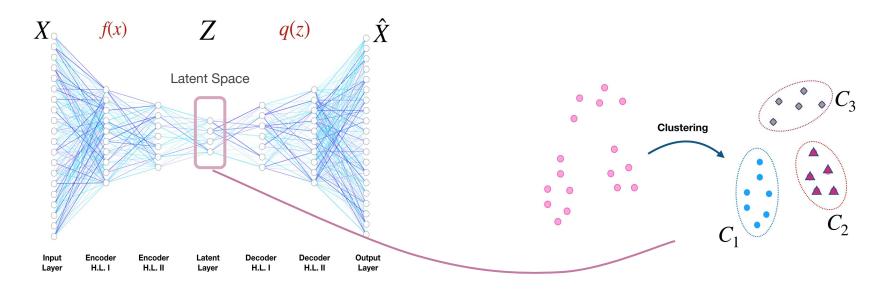
Tumors can be clustered to discover new subgroups (subtypes) with relevant clinical differences.

Dim. Reduction: Feature extraction

$$\mathcal{X} \in \mathbb{R}^d$$
 $\mathcal{Z} \in \mathbb{R}^p$ $p < d$ X $f(x) = z$ Z

A way to reduce dimensionality is by feature extraction methods (PCA, kPCA, Autoencoders). This method learn a transformation f(x)=z where **Z** is a low dimensional subspace where data **X** is projected. Then on the reduced subspace clustering can be performed.

Autoencoders for tumor subtype discovery

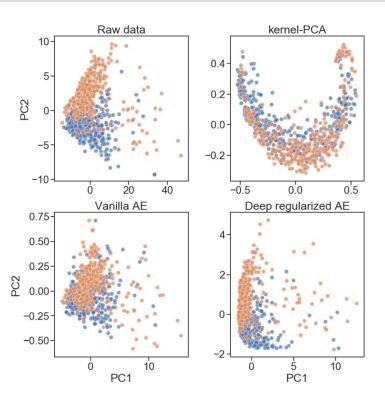


Using autoencoders it is possible learn low-dimensional representations of the data (latent space). These representations help to find clusters although they are not interpretable in biological terms.

Figure: Dimension Reduction of tumor profiles using autoencoders (Palazzo M.)

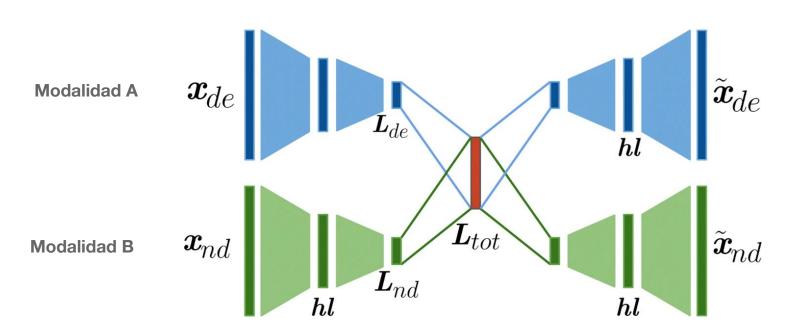
^[1] Hinton, G. E., & Salakhutdinov, R. R. (2006). Reducing the dimensionality of data with neural networks. *science*, *313*(5786), 504-507. [2] Goodfellow, I., Bengio, Y., Courville, A., & Bengio, Y. (2016). Deep learning Book. Cambridge: MIT press. (Chapter 14)

Feature extraction methods



Unsupervised Feature Selection for tumor profiles using Autoencoders and Kernel methods. Palazzo, et. Al. IEEE International Conference on Computational Intelligence in Bioinformatics 2020. https://arxiv.org/pdf/2007.06106.pdf

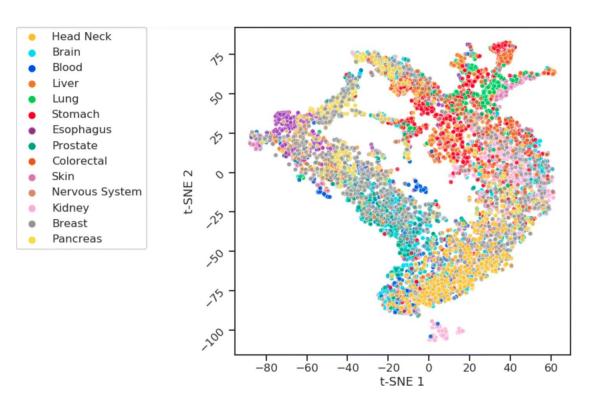
Autoencoder multi-modal



Los autoencoders son redes neuronales que permiten reducir la dimensionalidad de los datos para mejorar tareas de aprendizaje aguas abajo. Este trabajo propone aprender desde distintas capas de informacion biologica de manera multi-modal.

^{*} A pan-cancer somatic mutation embedding using autoencoders. Palazzo, et. Al. BMC Bioinformatics 20, 655 (2019). https://doi.org/10.1186/s12859-019-3298-z

Aprendizaje de representaciones de perfiles tumorales usando mutaciones somáticas



Una mejor representación permite entender cómo se agrupan los distintos tipos de tumor.

La calidad del autoencoder multi-modal es validada por tareas de aprendizaje no supervisado en muestras de evaluacion nunca vistas por el modelo.

El objetivo es poder estudiar la distribución de distintos tipos y sub-tipos de tumor basados en sus perfiles mutacionales.

^{*} Palazzo, et. Al.. A pan-cancer somatic mutation embedding using autoencoders. BMC Bioinformatics 20, 655 (2019). https://doi.org/10.1186/s12859-019-3298-z