Supervised Classification

Boosting

AdaBoosting

• Weight Assignment: $w_{i,0} = \frac{1}{n}$

• Error Rate:
$$r_j = \frac{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{N} w^{(i)}}{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{N} w^{(i)}}$$

- Predictor Weight: $\alpha_j = \eta \ln \left(\frac{1 r_j}{r_i} \right)$
- **Hard SVM**

- $y(x) = w^T \phi(x) + b = 0$
- Margin: $\frac{1}{\|w\|}$
- Objective: $\min_{w,h} \frac{1}{2} ||w||^2$
- Discriminant Function: $f(x) = w^T \phi(x) + MDS$:
- Support Vectors: $y_i(w^T\phi(x_i) + b) = 1$
- Polynomial Kernel: $K(x,y) = (1 + \langle x,y \rangle)^d$
- Gaussian RBF Kernel: K(x,y) =

Soft SVM

- Objective: $\min_{w,h,\xi} \frac{1}{2} ||w||^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_i$
- Constraints: $y_i(w^T\phi(x_i) + b) \ge 1 \xi_i$
- Slack Variables: $\xi_i \geq 0$
- Lagrangian: $\mathcal{L}(w,b,\xi,\alpha,\beta) = \frac{1}{2}||w||^2 +$ $C\sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} (y_{i}(w^{T}\phi(x_{i}) + b) - 1 + \xi_{i}) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \beta_{i} \xi_{i}$
- KKT Conditions: $\alpha_i \geq 0, \beta_i \geq$ $0, \alpha_i(y_i(w^T\phi(x_i) + b) - 1 + \xi_i) = 0, \beta_i\xi_i = 0$
- Dual Problem: $\max_{\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i$ $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i \alpha_i y_i y_i K(x_i, x_i)$
- Predictor: $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i K(x, x_i) + b$

Dimensionality Reduction Curse of Dimensionality

- Volume: $V_d(r) = r^d$
- Ratio: $ratio = \frac{V_{crust}}{V_{S_1}} = \frac{V_{S_1} V_{crust}}{V_{S_1}}$

Feature Selection

- Embedded: L1: L1: $\|\mathbf{w}\|_1 = \sum_{i=0}^{M} |w_i|$
- Wrappers: Recursive Feature Elimination using Greedy Search
- Feature Extraction: PCA, LDA

PCA:

- Mean: $\mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i$
- Covariance: $\Sigma = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i \mu)(x_i \mu)^T$
- Eigendecomposition: $\Sigma = W \Lambda W^T$
- Sorting: $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \ldots \geq \lambda_M$
- Projection: $z = W^T x$
- Reconstruction: $x = Wz + \mu$

- Distance Matrix: $D = \{d_{ij}\}$
- Gram Matrix: $G = -\frac{1}{2}HDH$
- Eigendecomposition: $G = V\Lambda V^T$
- Projection: $Z = V\Lambda^{1/2}$
- Reconstruction: $D = \{d_{ij}\}$

0.1 ISOMAP

- Shortest $\min_{p_{ij}} \sum_{k=1}^{L_{ij}-1} ||x_{p_{ij}(k)} - x_{p_{ij}(k+1)}||$
- Time Complexity: $O(N^3)$

- Finding a set of weights $W \in \Re^{D \times d}$ that minimizes the reconstruction error
- $x_i = \sum_{i=1}^K w_{ij} x_{i(j)}$

- Objective: $KL(P||Q) = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} p_{ij} \log \frac{p_{ij}}{q_{ij}}$
- Perplexity: $Perp(P_i) = 2^{H(P_i)}$
- Symmetric SNE: $p_{ij} = \frac{p_{i|j} + p_{j|i}}{2N}$
- Gradient: $\frac{\partial C}{\partial v_i} = 4\sum_j (p_{ij} q_{ij})(y_i y_j)(1 + y_i)$ $||y_i - y_i||^2)^{-1}$
- Time Complexity: $O(N^2)$

Clustering

K-Means

- $u^{(i)}$ 1. Centroid Assignment: $arg min_i ||x^{(i)} - \mu_i||^2$
- 2. Requires **Scaling the Data**
- 3. Convergence if Assignments do not change

Cluster Validity Metrics Internal Criteria

1. Silhouette Coefficient: $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{b_i - a_i}{\max(a_i, b_i)}$

External Criteria

- 1. Rand Index:
 - (a) **a** is the number of pairs of elements in X that are in the same subset in C and in the same subset in D.
 - (b) *b* is the number of pairs of elements in *X* that are in different subset in *C* and in different subset in *D*.
 - (c) *c* is the number of pairs of elements in X that are in the same subset in C and in different subset in D.
 - (d) *d* is the number of pairs of elements in *X* that are in different subset in *C* and in the same subset in D.
- 2. Rand Score = $\frac{a+b}{a+b+c+d}$

DBSCAN

- Core Point: $N_{\epsilon}(x) \ge \min Pts$
- **Border Point:** $N_{\epsilon}(x) < \min \text{Pts}$, but x is in the ϵ -neighborhood of a core point
- Noise Point: Neither core nor border
- Time Complexity: $O(N \log N)$

Heirarchical Clustering Agglomerative

- Single Linkage: $d(C_i, C_i)$ $\min_{x \in C_i, y \in C_i} ||x - y||$
- $d(C_i, C_i)$ • Complete Linkage: $\max_{x \in C_i, y \in C_i} ||x - y||$
- Average Linkage: $d(C_i, C_i)$ $\frac{1}{|C_i||C_i|} \sum_{x \in C_i} \sum_{y \in C_i} ||x - y||$

Heirarchical Clustering

Agglomerative

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- Complete Linkage: $d(C_i, C_i)$ $\max_{x \in C_i, y \in C_i} ||x - y||$
- Average Linkage: $d(C_i, C_i)$ $\frac{1}{|C_i||C_i|}\sum_{x\in C_i}\sum_{y\in C_i}||x-y||$

Distance Metrics

- 1. Euclidean: $||x-y||_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{D} (x_i y_i)^2}$
- 2. City-Block: $||x-y||_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{D} |x_i y_i|$
- 3. Mahalanobis: $||x - y||_M$ $\sqrt{(x-y)^T}M(x-y)$ where M is the covariance matrix
- 4. Cosine: $\cos(x, y) = \frac{x^{T} y}{\|x\|_{2} \|y\|_{2}}$

Neural Networks

- **Activation Functions**
 - 1. **Heaviside:** $H(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$
 - 2. Linear: f(x) = x
 - 3. **Sigmoid:** $f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$
 - 4. **Tanh:** $f(x) = \frac{\exp(x) \exp(-x)}{\exp(x) + \exp(-x)}$
 - 5. **ReLU:** $f(x) = \max(0, x)$
 - 6. Leaky ReLU: $f(x) = \max(\alpha \cdot x, x)$
 - 7. **Softmax:** $f(x)_i = \frac{\exp(x_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^K \exp(x_i)}$
 - 8. Exponential Linear Unit: $\alpha(\exp(x)-1)$ x<0
- 9. **Softplus:** $f(x) = \log(1 + \exp(x))$

Backpropagation

- 1. Forward Pass: $z^{(l)} = W^{(l)}a^{(l-1)} + b^{(l)}$, $a^{(l)} = f^{(l)}(z^{(l)})$
- 2. Backward Pass: $\delta^{(L)} = \nabla_a J \odot f^{(L)'}(z^{(L)})$,

$$\delta^{(l)} = (W^{(l+1)})^T \delta^{(l+1)} \odot f^{(l)'}(z^{(l)})$$

3. Weight Update: $\nabla_{W^{(l)}}J = \delta^{(l)}(a^{(l-1)})^T$, $\nabla_{b^{(l)}}J = \delta^{(l)}$

Optimizers Gradient Descent

- 1. Batch Gradient Descent: $\theta = \theta \eta \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta)$
- 2. Stochastic Gradient Descent: $\theta = \theta$ –

 $\eta \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta; x^{(i)}; y^{(i)})$

3. Mini-Batch Gradient Descent: $\theta = \theta - \eta \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta; x^{(i:i+n)}; y^{(i:i+n)})$