

Problem Motivation

Anomaly Detection ex. 이상치 탐지

QA (Quality Assurance testing)

Aircraft engine features:

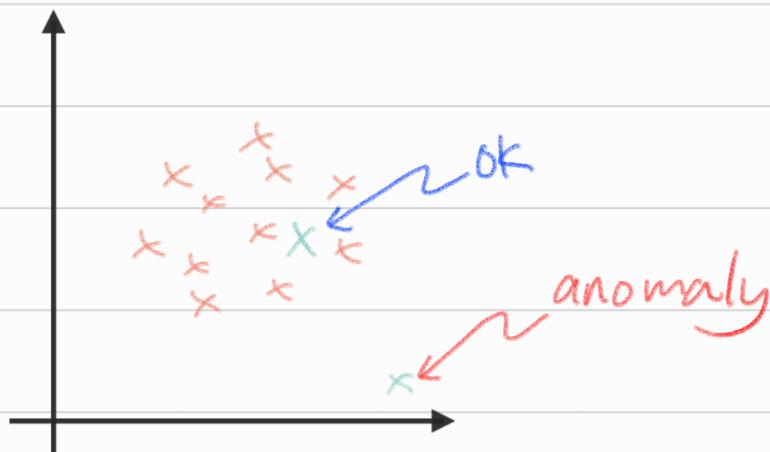
x_1 = heat generated

x_2 = vibration intensity

:

Dataset: $\{x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(n)}\}$

New engine: x_{test}



Density Estimation

$p(x)$: model of the probability of x

$p(x_{test}) < \epsilon \rightarrow \text{flag anomaly}$

$p(x_{test}) \geq \epsilon \rightarrow \text{okay}$

Ex. ① Fraud detection:

$x^{(i)}$ = features of user i 's activities

Model $p(x)$ from data

Identify **unusual users** by checking
which have $p(x) < \epsilon$

② Manufacturing

③ Monitoring computers in a data center

$x^{(i)}$ = features of machine i

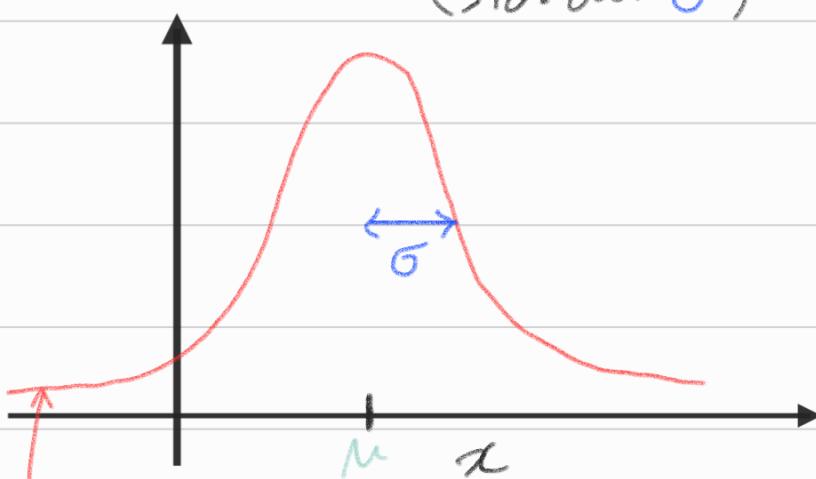
Gaussian Distribution (Normal Distribution)

Say $x \in \mathbb{R}$,

If x is a distributed Gaussian with

Mean μ , Variance σ^2 $x \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

(std. dev. σ)



$$p(x; \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

Parameter estimation

Dataset: $\{x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(m)}\}$ $x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}$

$$x^{(i)} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x^{(i)}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x^{(i)} - \mu)^2$$

Algorithm

Training set: $\{x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(m)}\}$ $x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}$

$$p(x)$$

$$= p(x_1; \mu, \sigma^2) p(x_2; \mu, \sigma^2) p(x_3; \mu, \sigma^2) \cdots p(x_n; \mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$= \prod_{j=1}^n p(x_j; \mu_j, \sigma_j^2)$$

정식

Anomaly detection algorithm

1. Choose features x_i that you think might be indicative of anomalous examples.

2. Fit parameters $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n, \sigma_1^2, \dots, \sigma_n^2$

$$\mu_j = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_j^{(i)}$$

(average value of feature j)

$$\sigma_j^2 = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_j^{(i)} - \mu_j)^2$$

3. Given new example x , compute $p(x)$:

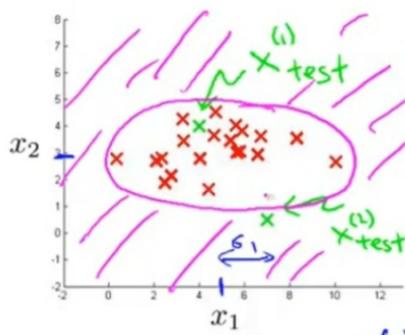
$$p(x) = \prod_{j=1}^n p(x_j; \mu_j, \sigma_j^2)$$

各個
feature

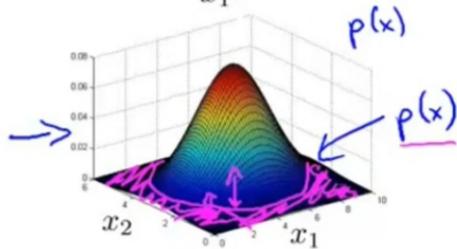
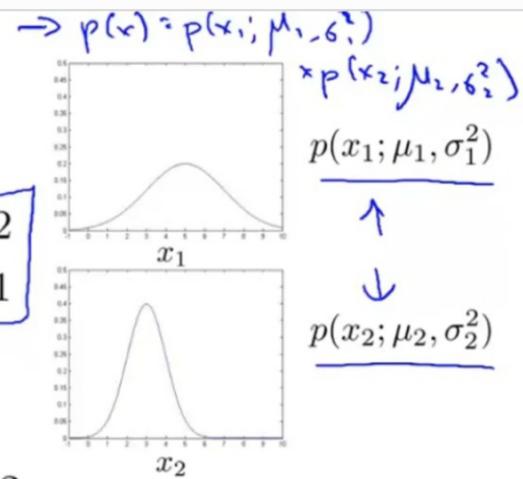
feature (j)에 대해
 $p(x) \frac{?}{?}$

Anomaly if $p(x) < \epsilon$

Anomaly detection example



$$\begin{aligned} \mu_1 &= 5, \sigma_1^2 = 2 \\ \mu_2 &= 3, \sigma_2^2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon &= 0.02 \\ p(x_{test}^{(1)}) &= 0.0426 \geq \epsilon \\ p(x_{test}^{(2)}) &= 0.0021 < \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

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