

# Partial classification of a binary labeled dataset (working title)

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## 1 Problem

Supervised learning is the task of approximating the unknown function  $y = f(x)$  where  $x$  generates  $y$ . Both  $x$  and  $y$  can be any object. If  $y$  is from a finite set this learning problem is called classification.

A classifier learns  $h(x)$  based on a set  $T$  containing  $n$  example tuples:

$$T := \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)\}$$

referred to as the training set.[RN12]

A classifier is trained to approximate  $f(x)$  with  $h(x)$  based on  $T$ , which makes the accuracy  $a$ ,  $0 \leq a \leq 1$  of  $h(x)$  (how well  $h(x)$  generalizes and predicts the corresponding  $y$  to unseen  $x$  from a test set  $T'$  similar to  $T$ ) dependent on the quality of  $T$ . [TC17]

For some datasets the data quality is not high enough to be able to find  $h(x)$  with a sufficient accuracy  $a(h(x))$ . In this case sufficient means that  $a(h(x))$  is greater than or equal to a context dependent value  $s$  representing a threshold  $s \leq a(h(x))$ .

I am trying to find a method that first clusters a dataset with which I can only train classifiers that build insufficient  $h(x)$  and afterwards finds a subset  $P_s \subseteq P$  of these clusters or partitions  $P$  of the dataset so that for each partition in  $P_s$  exists a classifier with a sufficient  $h(x)$ . My goal is to maximize the space  $P_s$  covers.

## 2 Next steps

To start this project I want to begin with a literature research focusing on the following topics:

- Common clustering methods, especially the k-means algorithm
- Nearest Neighbor algorithms, Voronoi Cells, LSH (Local Sensitive Hashing)
- Isolation Forest and ensemble-based classification methods
- Randomized methods (Monte Carlo methods)

## Literatur

[RN12] Stuart Russel and Peter Norvig. Künstliche Intelligenz: Ein moderner Ansatz. Pearson, Higher Education, München, 3 edition, 2012.

[TC17] Ophir Tanz and Cambron Carter. Why the future of deep learning depends on finding good data. <https://techcrunch.com/2017/07/21/why-the-future-of-deep-learning-depends-on-finding-good-data/>, 2017. 10.28.2018.