

Aprendizaje no supervisado

VC01: Medidas de distancia

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Similitud: ¿Cuánto se parecen dos elementos?

Disimilitud: ¿Cuánto se diferencian dos elementos?

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Distancia: \sim disimilitud, con una serie de condiciones:

- ▶ No negatividad:

$$d(a, b) \geq 0, \forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

- ▶ Simetricidad:

$$d(a, b) = d(b, a), \forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

- ▶ Identidad de los indiscernibles:

$$d(a, b) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = b, \forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

- ▶ Desigualdad triangular:

$$d(a, b) \leq d(a, c) + d(c, b), \forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

Variables aleatorias:

$$\mathbf{X} = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_v)$$

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- ▶ Variable continua, X : valor numérico, $x \in \mathbb{R}$
- ▶ Variable categórica, X : valor discreto, $x \in \Omega_X$
con $\Omega_X = \{A, B, \dots, C\}$

Variables continuas:

Una única variable

$$d(x_1, x_2) = |x_1 - x_2|$$

Variables continuas:

Varias variables

$$d(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2) = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^v (x_{1j} - x_{2j})^2} = \sqrt{(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)^T (\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)}$$

Distancia euclidiana

Variables continuas:

$$d_p(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2) = \|\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2\|_p = \left(\sum_{j=1}^v |x_{1j} - x_{2j}|^p \right)^{(1/p)}$$

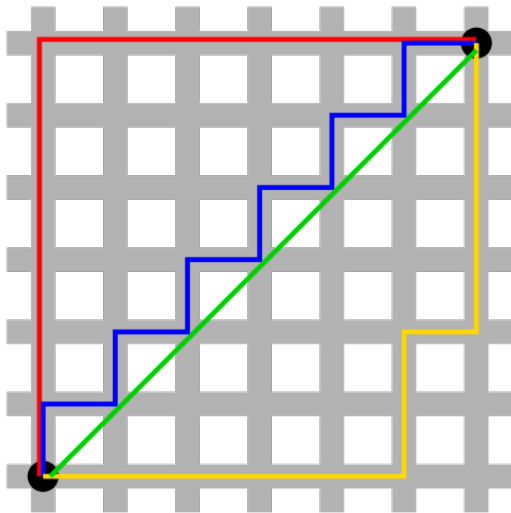
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► Manhattan ($p = 1$):

$$d(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2) = \sum_{j=1}^v |x_{1j} - x_{2j}| = \|\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2\|_1$$

Similitud y disimilitud



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- Euclidiana ($p = 2$):

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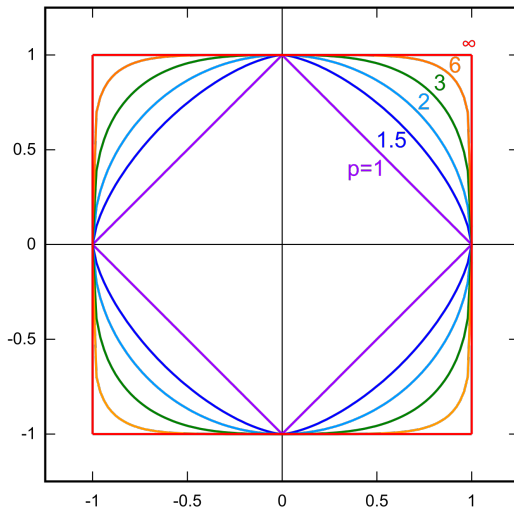
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$$d(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2) = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^v (x_{1j} - x_{2j})^2} = \|\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2\|_2$$

- ▶ Máximo ($p = \infty$):

$$d(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2) = \max_{j \in 1, \dots, v} |x_{1j} - x_{2j}| = \|\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2\|_\infty$$

Similitud y disimilitud



Variables continuas:

$$d(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2) = \sqrt{(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)}$$

Distancia Mahalanobis

Similitud y disimilitud

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} E[(X_1 - \mu_1)(X_1 - \mu_1)] & E[(X_1 - \mu_1)(X_2 - \mu_2)] & \cdots & E[(X_1 - \mu_1)(X_n - \mu_n)] \\ E[(X_2 - \mu_2)(X_1 - \mu_1)] & E[(X_2 - \mu_2)(X_2 - \mu_2)] & \cdots & E[(X_2 - \mu_2)(X_n - \mu_n)] \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ E[(X_n - \mu_n)(X_1 - \mu_1)] & E[(X_n - \mu_n)(X_2 - \mu_2)] & \cdots & E[(X_n - \mu_n)(X_n - \mu_n)] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma = E \left[(\mathbf{X} - E[\mathbf{X}])(\mathbf{X} - E[\mathbf{X}])^T \right]$$

$$\sigma^2 = \text{var}(X) = E \left[(X - E[X])^2 \right] = E \left[(X - E[X])(X - E[X]) \right]$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E \left[(X - E[X])(Y - E[Y]) \right]$$

Variables continuas:

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Distancia Mahalanobis

$$d(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2) = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^v \left(\frac{x_{1j} - x_{2j}}{\sigma_j} \right)^2} = \sqrt{(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)^T S^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)}$$

Distancia euclidiana estandarizada

Variables continuas:

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Distancia Mahalanobis

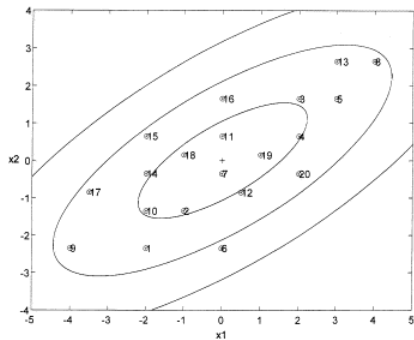
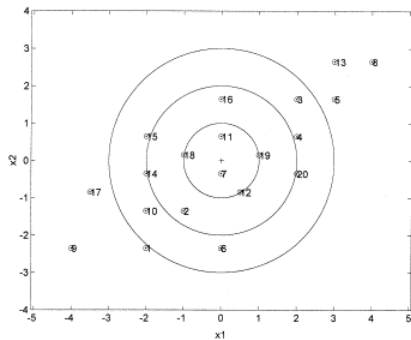
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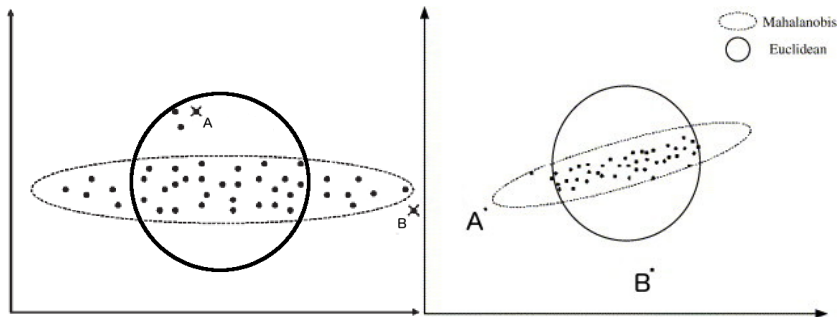
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Distancia euclidiana

Similitud y disimilitud



Similitud y disimilitud



Variable continuas:

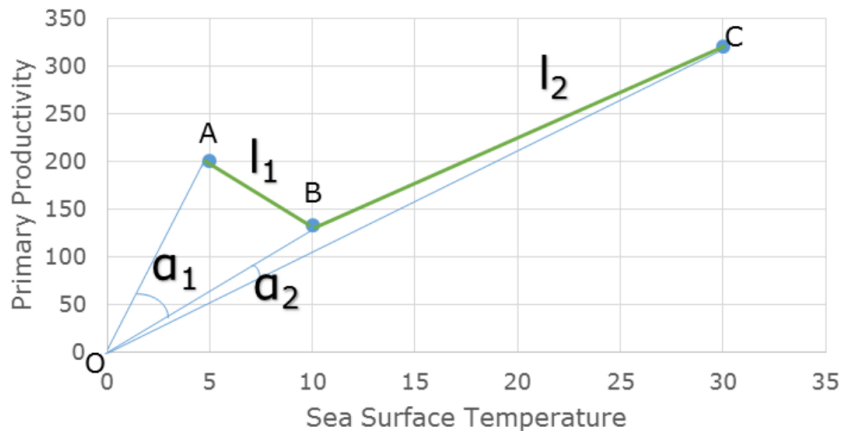
$$s(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2) = \frac{\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2}{\|\mathbf{x}_1\| \cdot \|\mathbf{x}_2\|} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^v x_{1j} \cdot x_{2j}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^v x_{1j}^2} \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^v x_{2j}^2}}$$

Similitud coseno

Similitud y disimilitud

Variable continuas:

Similitud coseno



Variable binarias:

$$d(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2) = |x_{1j} \neq x_{2j}|_{j \in \{1, \dots, v\}}$$

Distancia de Hamming

$$s(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2) = \frac{|x_{1j} = 1 \wedge x_{2j} = 1|_{j \in \{1, \dots, v\}}}{|x_{1j} = 1 \vee x_{2j} = 1|_{j \in \{1, \dots, v\}}}$$

Similitud de Jaccard

Similitud y disimilitud

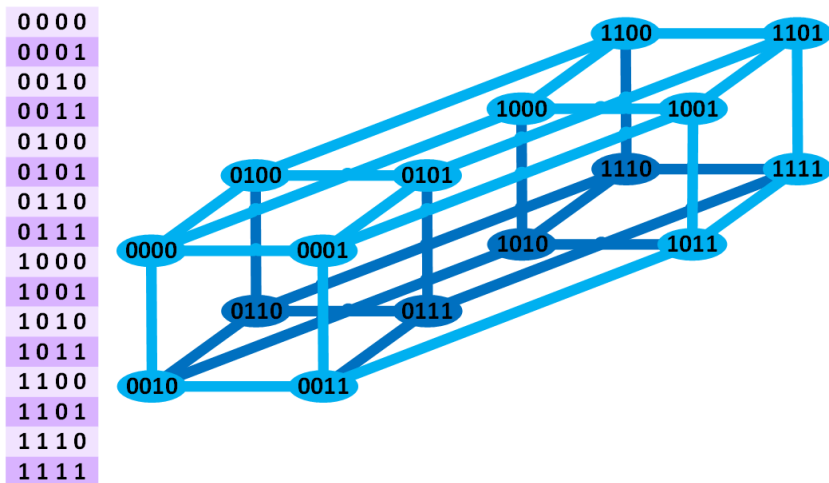
Variable binarias:

<i>A</i>	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
			↕				↕			↕
<i>B</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1

Distancia de Hamming

Similitud y disimilitud

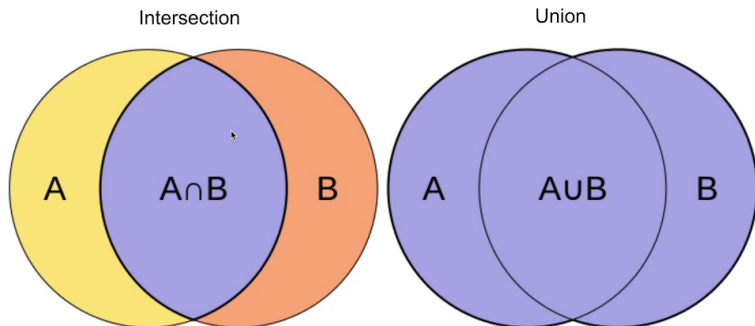
Variable binarias:



Distancia de Hamming

Similitud y disimilitud

Variable binarias:



Similitud de Jaccard

Variable categórica:

$$d_j(x_{1j}, x_{2j}) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{si } x_{1j} \neq x_{2j} \\ 0, & \text{si } x_{1j} = x_{2j} \end{cases}$$

Combinar medidas por variable:

$$d(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2) = \sum_{j=1}^v d_j(x_{1j}, x_{2j})$$

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$$d(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2) = \sum_{j=1}^v w_j \cdot d_j(x_{1j}, x_{2j}), \text{ con } \sum_{j=1}^v w_j = 1$$

Propuesta de Hastie et al. (2008):

$$w_j = 1/\hat{d}_j, \text{ con } \hat{d}_j = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{i'=1}^n d_j(x_{ij}, x_{i'j})$$

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Si $d_j(x_{ij}, x_{i'j}) = (x_{ij} - x_{i'j})^2$ para todo j , entonces: $w_j = 1/(2\text{var}_j)$

Transformar matriz de ejemplos $D (n \times v)$ en...

matriz de distancias, $M (n \times n)$, tal que:

$$M_{ij} = d(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j)$$

y ésta, a su vez, en una matriz de similitudes, $S (n \times n)$:

$$S_{ij} = \exp(-M_{ij}^2/c)$$

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