

## 336546 - Machine Learning in Healthcare:

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### **1. Clustering**

- a. K-Medoids is more robust as compared to K-Means. As in K-Medoids we find k data points as centers to minimize the sum of dissimilarities of data objects whereas, K-Means used sum of squared Euclidean distances for data objects. Calculating Manhattan distance reduces noise and outliers by choosing a point near other clustered points, and not a point in the center influenced toward the outliers.
- b. Say the mean of a vector of m observations is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i$$

$\mu$  will be the centroid of k-mean clustering.

Prove: the  $\mu$  that minimizes  $\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu)^2$  is  $\mu = \bar{x}$

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu)^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x} + \bar{x} - \mu)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x} + \bar{x} - \mu)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})(\bar{x} - \mu) + \sum_{i=1}^m (\bar{x} - \mu)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})^2 + 2(\bar{x} - \mu) \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})}_{=0 \text{ (definition of mean)}} + m(\bar{x} - \mu)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})^2 + m(\bar{x} - \mu)^2 \end{aligned}$$

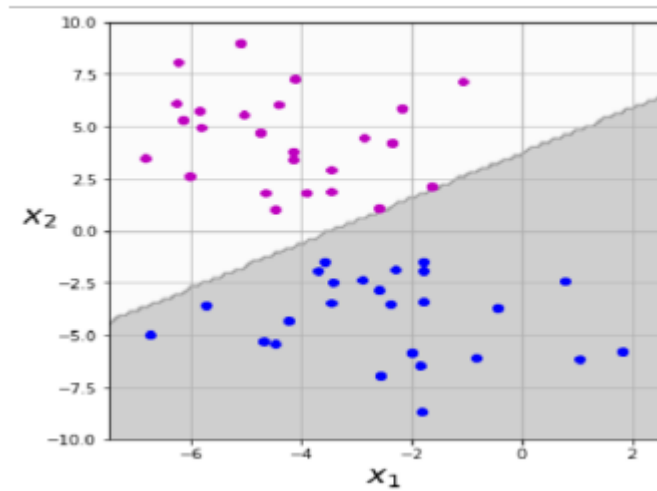
$$\frac{\partial(\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu)^2)}{\partial \mu} = \frac{\partial(\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})^2 + m(\bar{x} - \mu)^2)}{\partial \mu} = -2m(\bar{x} - \mu) \stackrel{\text{want}}{=} 0 \Rightarrow \bar{x} - \mu$$

Check that it's minimum:

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2(\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu)^2)}{(\partial \mu)^2} \right|_{\mu=\bar{x}} = 2m > 0 \Rightarrow \text{minimum}$$

## 2. SVM

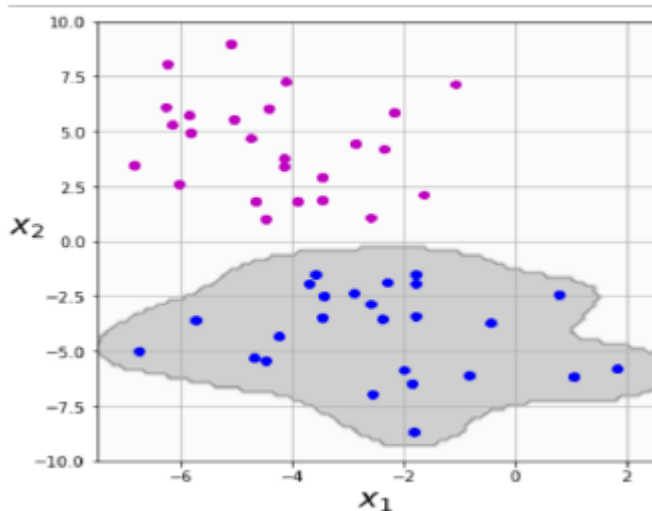
A



Linear kernel with  $C = 0.01$ .

The separation is linear. The margins are bigger than those in plot D- thus the  $C$  hyperparameter is smaller. The two purple observations are close to the hyperplane margin meaning the model allows misclassification or data to be between margins created by the support vectors.

B



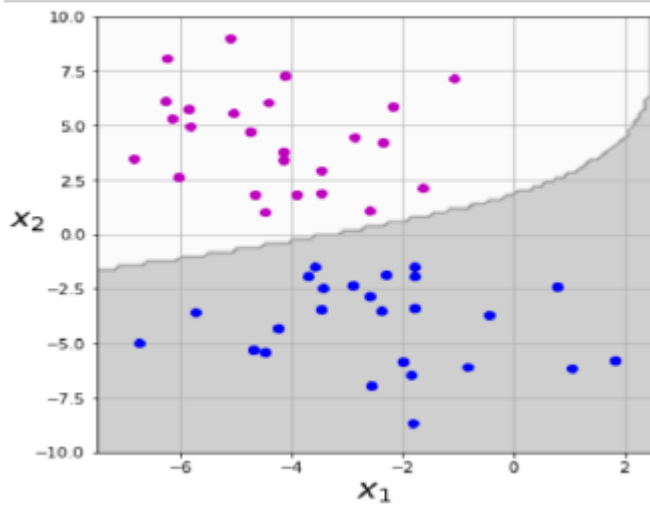
Matches:

RBF kernel with  $\gamma = 1$

The classifier's shape correlates with RBF kernel.

The model is more over-fitted than figure E thus gamma hyperparameter is bigger.

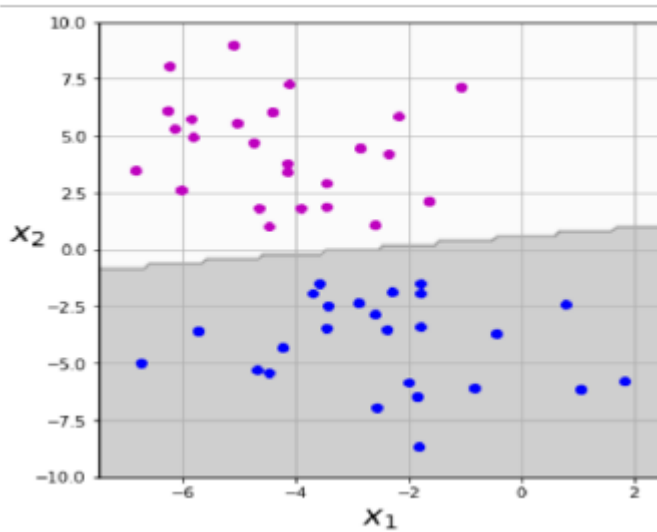
C



matches:

2nd order polynomial kernel.  
The polynomial kernel separates the data by non-linear margin from small order, 2.

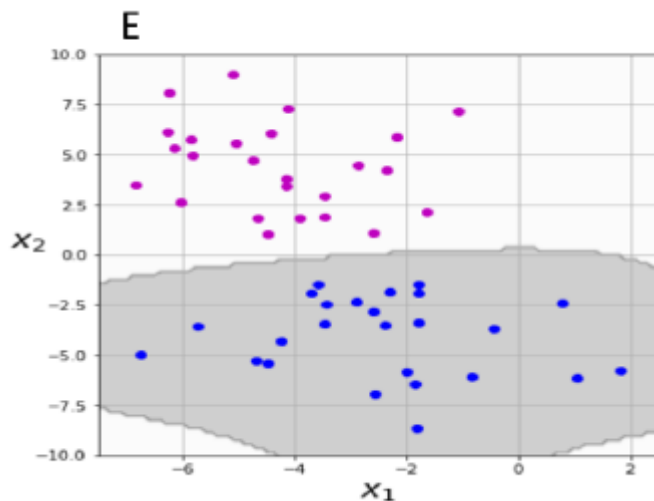
D



matches:

Linear kernel with  $C = 1$ .

The separation is linear. The margins are smaller than those in plot D- thus the  $C$  is higher.

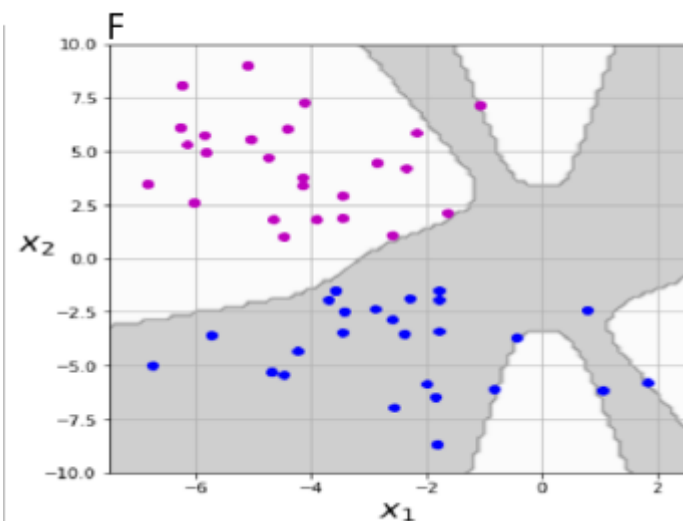


Matches:

RBf kernel with  $\gamma = 0.2$

The classifier's shape correlates with RBf kernel.

The model is less over-fitted than figure B thus gamma hyperparameter is smaller.



matches:

10th order polynomial kernel

The higher the order of the polynomial kernel, the higher the over-fitting will be. We see that graph F is more over-fitted than graph C, with smaller degree polynomial kernel.

### 3. Capability of generalization:

- In machine learning, the scientific term of the balance Albert Einstein meant in "Everything should be made as simple as possible but not simpler" is generalization. We want our model to be able to fit to as much new data as possible (not over-fitted) but without harming its complexity.
- The 2p in AIC measures the complexity of the model, while  $\ln(\hat{L})$  assesses the goodness-to-fit of the model.
- The balance is violated between over fitted model with high complexity (high number of feature) to under fitted model with low complexity (low number of

features). We want a good fitted model with low complexity to avoid overfitting, and gain generalization.

- d. Comparing two different model's AIC value with the same data set, we will choose the model with minimum AIC value. That will tell us that our model has a goodness-to-fit (higher likelihood function) but low complexity (low number of parameters).