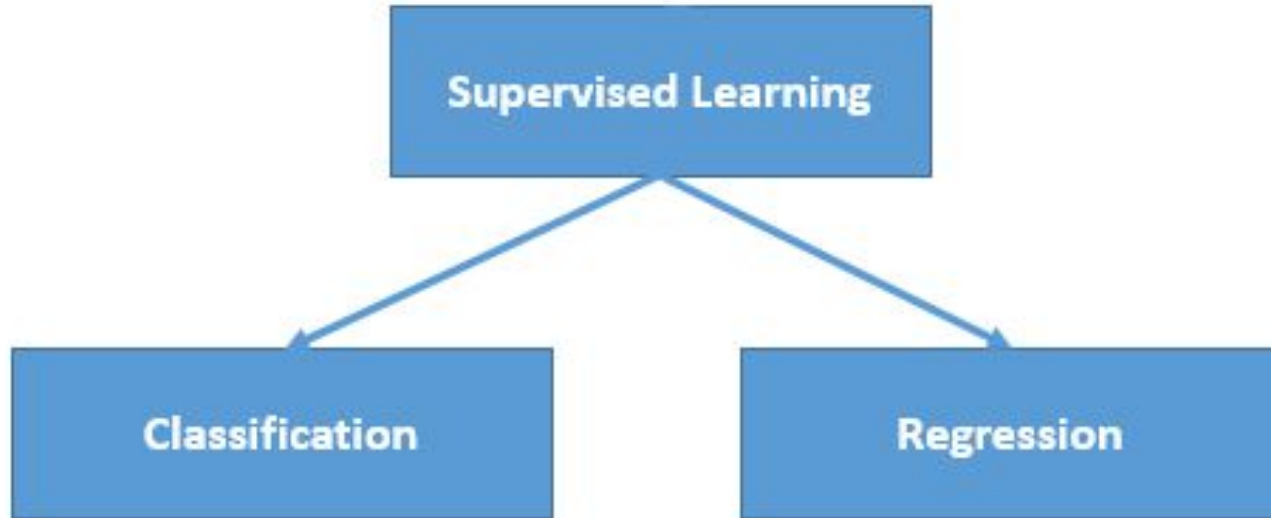

Models

Onur Sahil Cerit

Supervised Learning



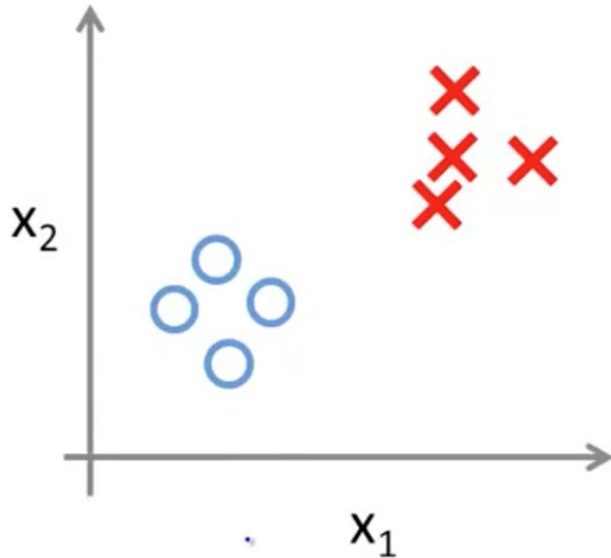
Regression Analysis

Bağımlı Değişken	Bağımsız Değişken
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Bu değişken tahmin etmeye çalıştığımız değişkendir	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Bu değişken tahmin etmek için kullandığımız giriş değişkenidir
<ul style="list-style-type: none">“y” olarak ifade edilir	<ul style="list-style-type: none">“X” olarak ifade edilir

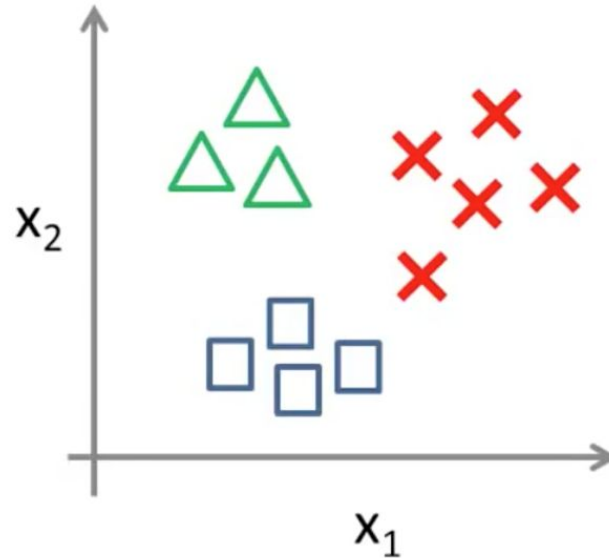
**** Bir regresyon probleminde sürekli aralıkta olan sonuçları tahmin etmeye çalışırız.**

Classification Analysis

Binary classification:



Multi-class classification:



Linear Regression

Tek-değişkenli linear regresyon modeli

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i = h(x_i) + \varepsilon_i \Rightarrow \varepsilon_i = y_i - h(x_i)$$

y^i => 'i' numaralı gözlem için bağımlı değişken (ev fiyatı)

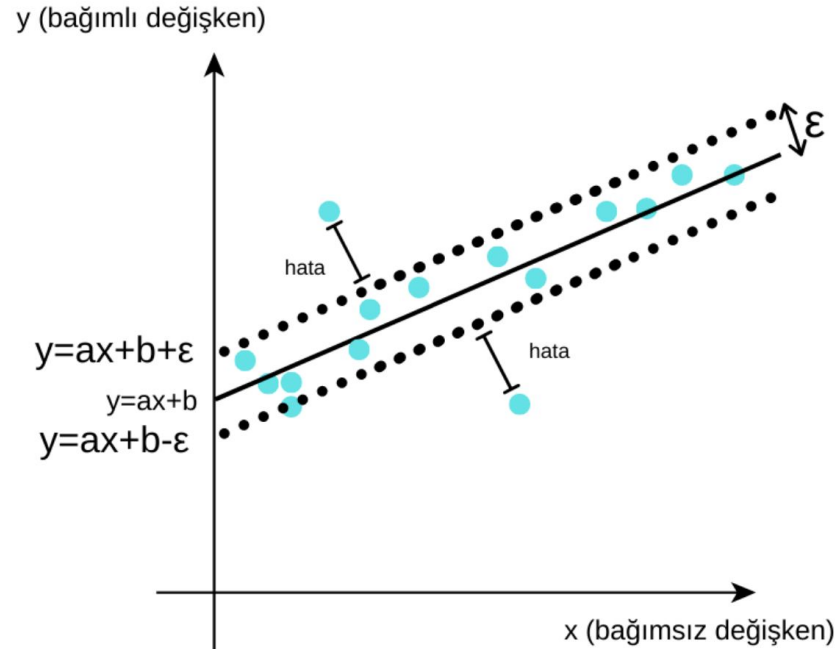
x^i => 'i' numaralı gözlem için bağımsız değişken (ev özellikleri)

ϵ^i => 'i' numaralı gözlem için hata değeri

β_0 => 'i' numaralı gözlem için sabit katsayı değeri

β_1 => 'i' numaralı gözlem için bağımsız değişkenin katsayı değeri

Linear Regression



Multiple Linear Regression

k-değişkenli çoklu lineer regresyon modeli

$$y^i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1^i + \beta_2 x_2^i + \dots + \beta_k x_k^i + \epsilon^i$$

y^i => 'i' numaralı gözlem için bağımlı değişken (ev fiyatı)

x_j^i => 'i' numaralı gözlem için j numaralı bağımsız değişken

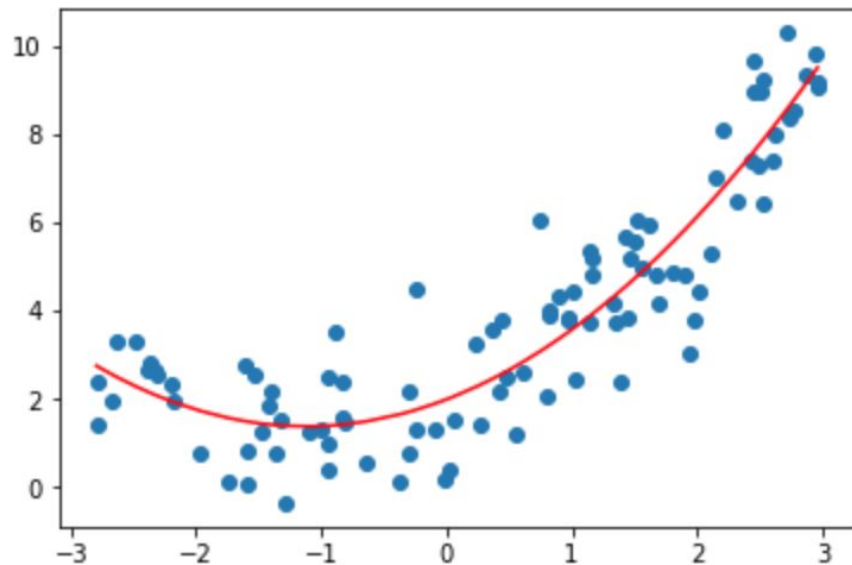
ϵ^i => 'i' numaralı gözlem için hata değeri

β_0 => 'i' numaralı gözlem için sabit katsayı değeri

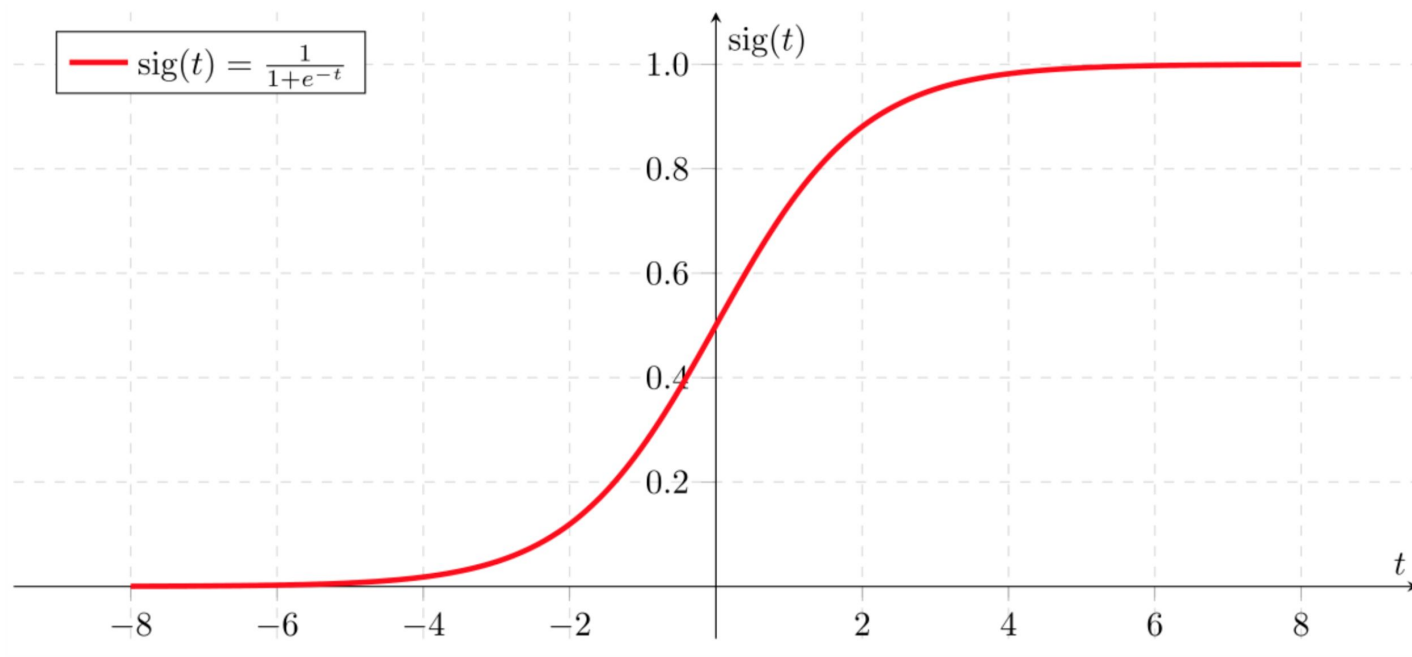
β_j => 'j' numaralı bağımsız değişken için regresyon katsayısı

Polynomial Regression

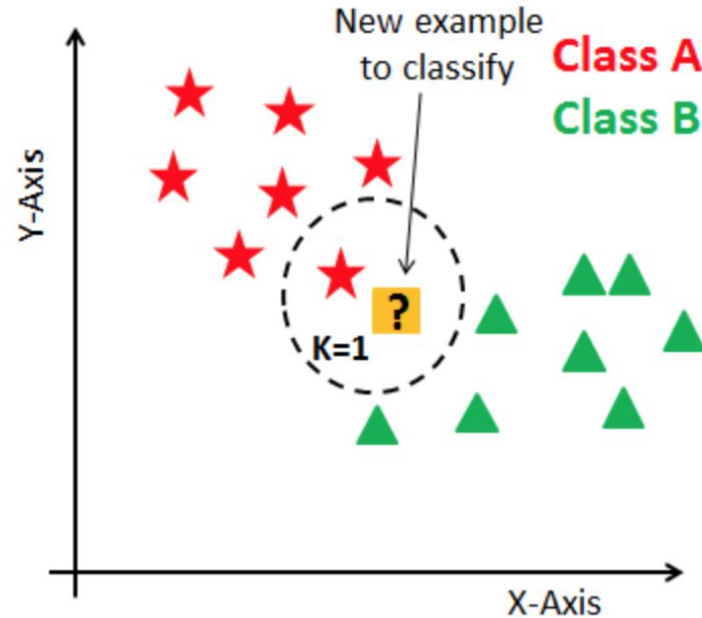
$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \beta_2 x_i^2 + \cdots + \beta_m x_i^m + \varepsilon_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$



Logistic Regression



k-Nearest Neighbor

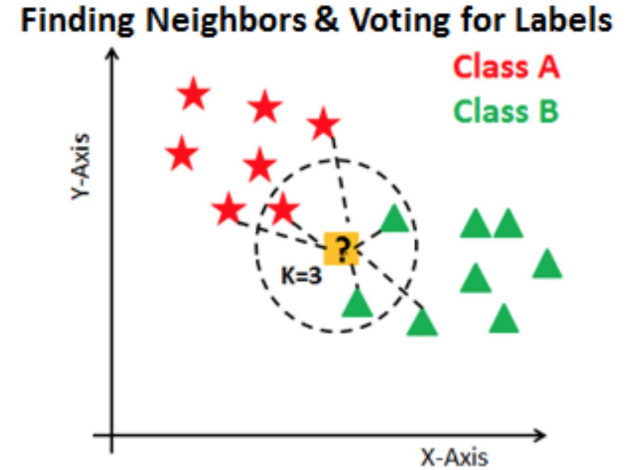
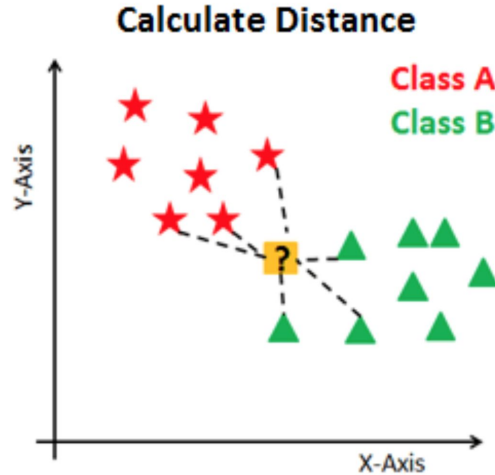
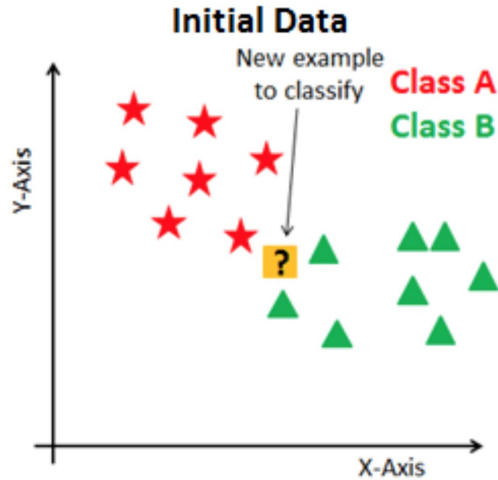


k-Nearest Neighbor

Steps:

1. Uzaklığı Hesapla
2. Yakın Komşuları Bul
3. Etiket/Sınıf için Oy Ver

k-Nearest Neighbor

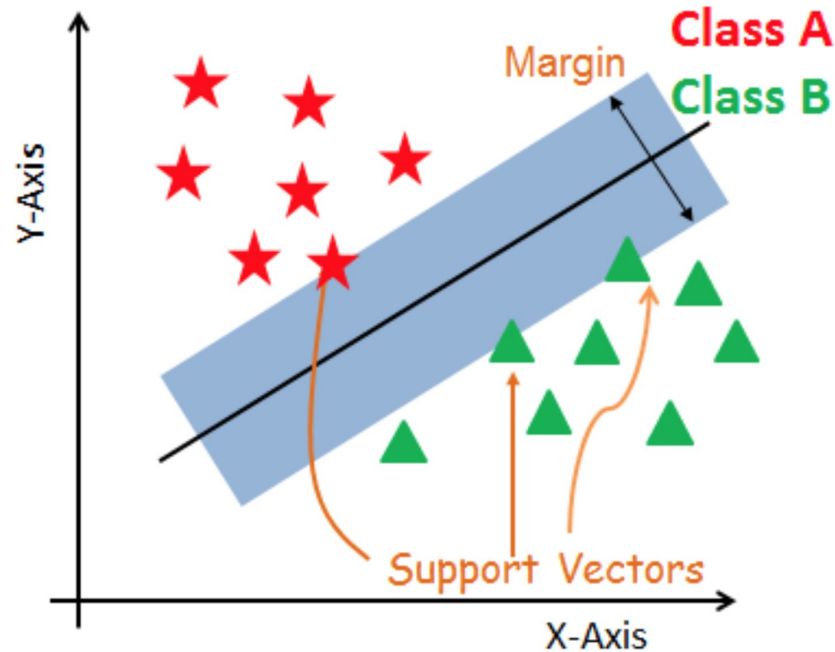


k-Nearest Neighbor - Euclidean Distance

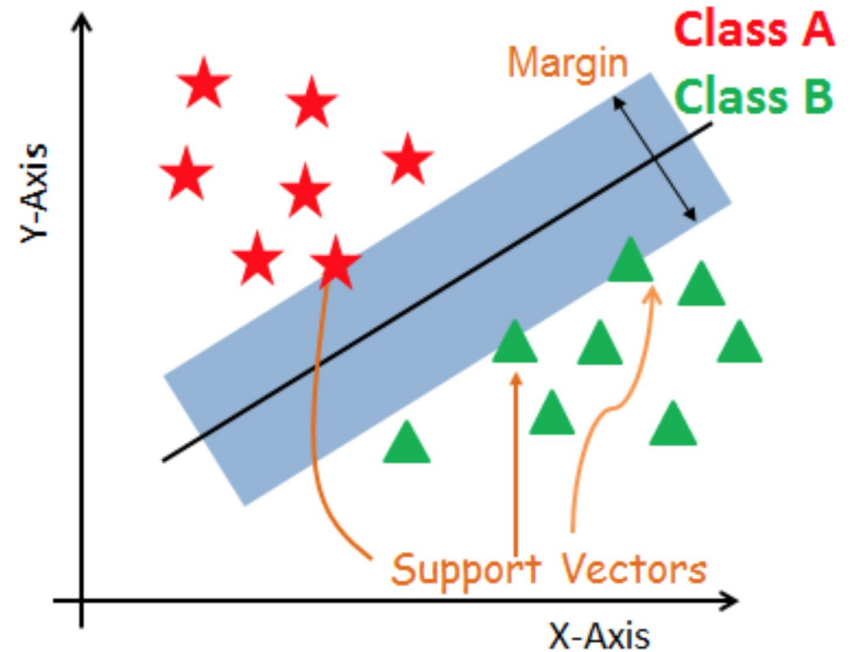
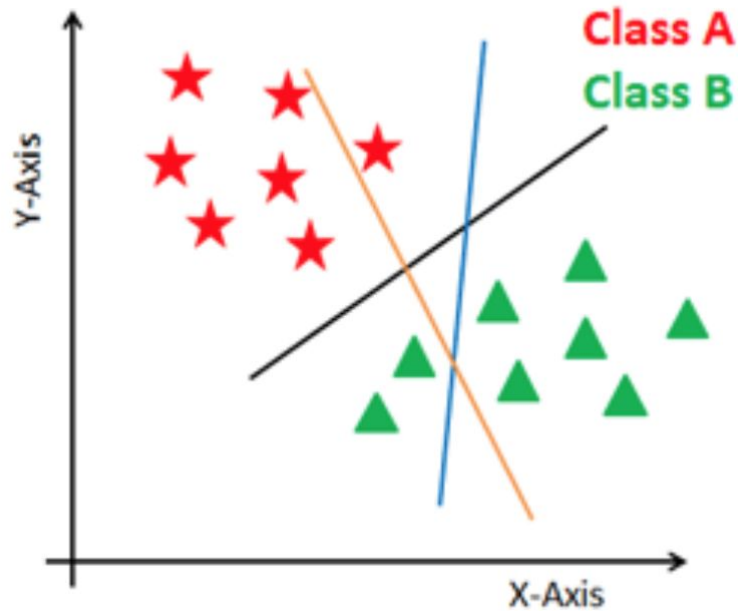
$$A = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \quad B = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m)$$

$$\text{dist}(A, B) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - y_i)^2}{m}}$$

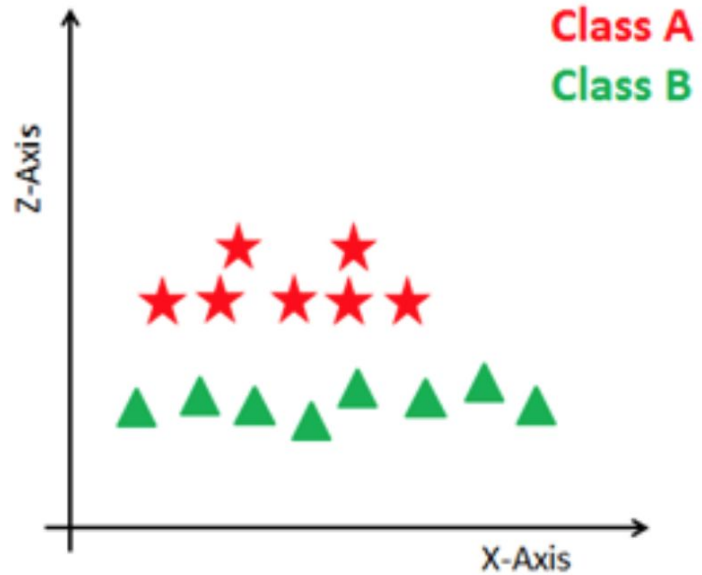
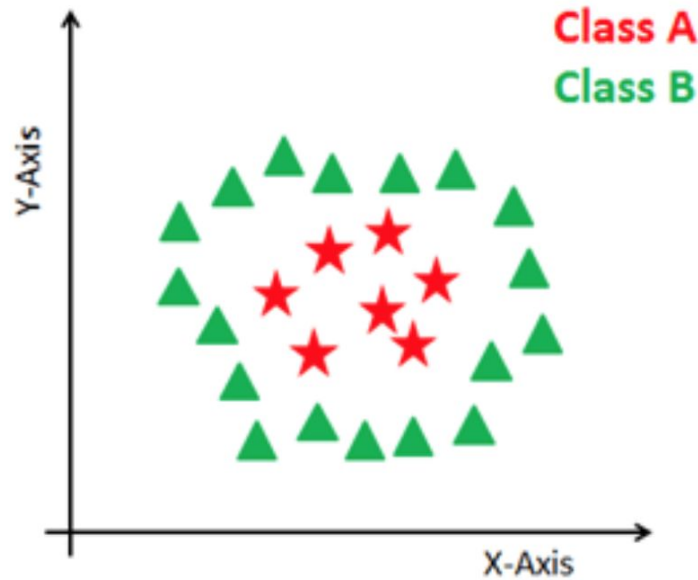
Support Vector Machines



Support Vector Machines



Support Vector Machines - Kernels

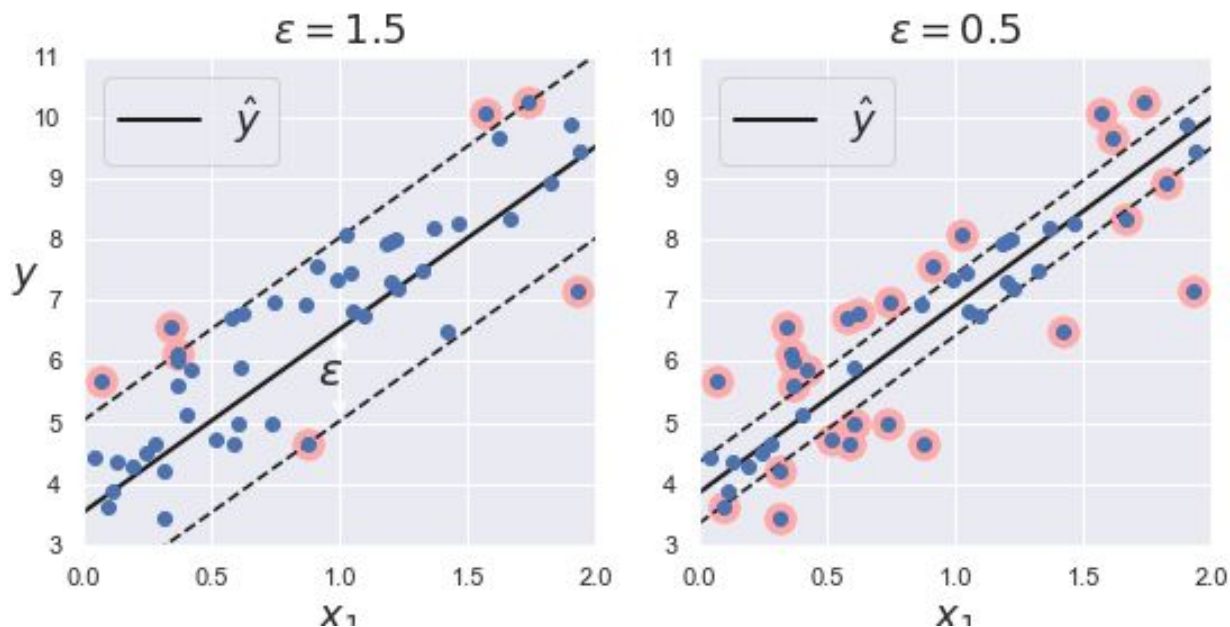


Support Vector Machines - Kernels

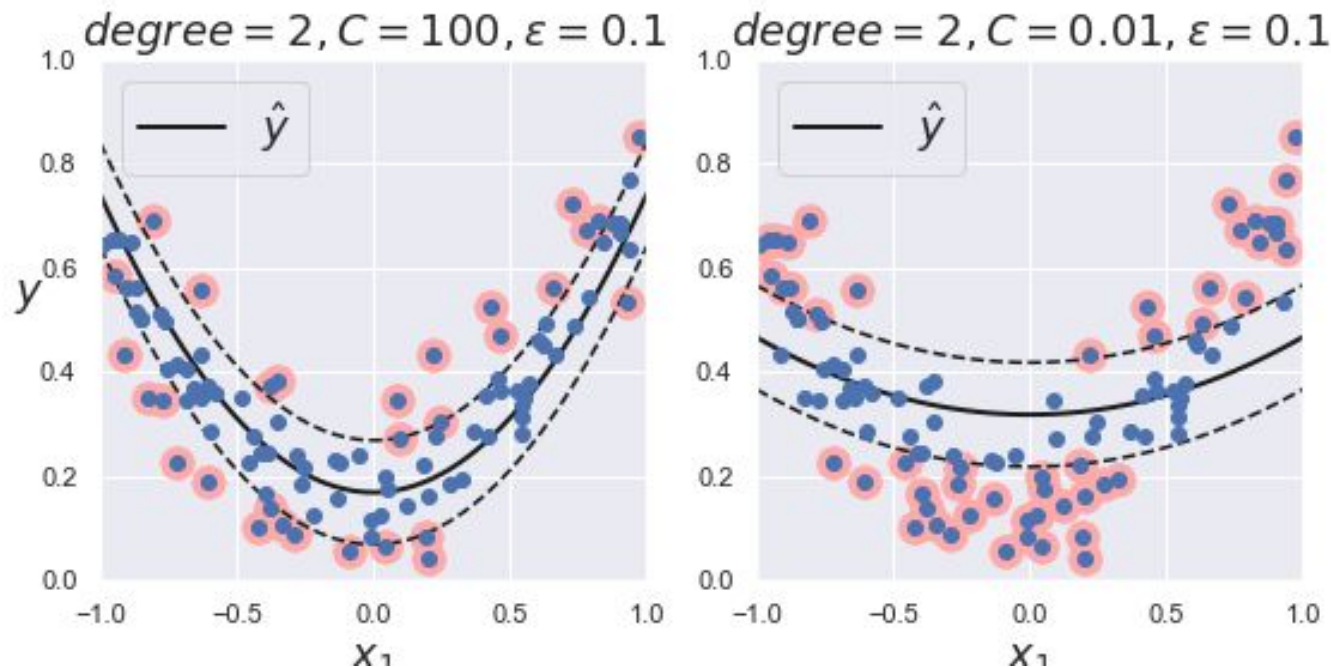
SAMPLES

Name of the Kernel	Mathematical Formula
Linear	$k(x, y) = x^T \cdot y$
Polynomial	$k(x, y) = (x^T \cdot y)^p$ or $k(x, y) = (x^T \cdot y + 1)^p$ where p is the polynomial degree
RBF(Gaussian)	$\phi(x) = \exp(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}), \sigma > 0$

Support Vector Machines - Regression



Support Vector Machines - Regression

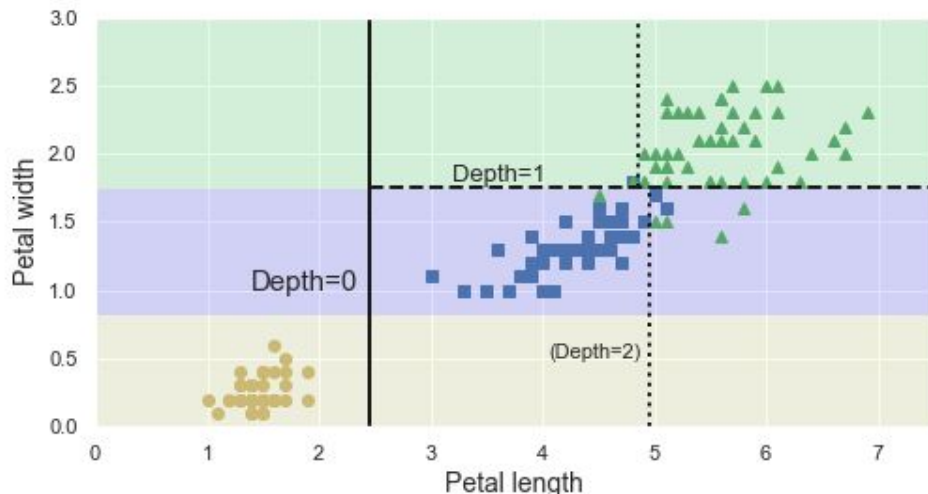
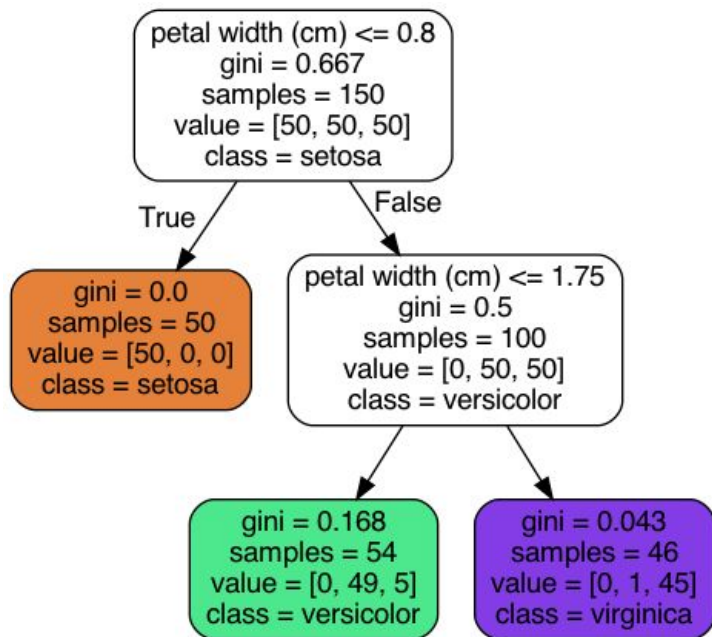


Decision Trees - Classification

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)	target
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	0.0
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	0.0
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	0.0
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	0.0
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	0.0

```
array(['setosa', 'versicolor', 'virginica'])
```

Decision Trees - Classification



Decision Trees - Classification

Gini Impurity

***Impurity:** Bir training set verisine etiket verirken o etiketin yanlış olma olma şansı (Hiç hata => Impurity = 0)

Gini Impurity, verilen bir değerin impurity(yanlış olma oranı) değerini bulur.

$$I_G(n) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^J (p_i)^2$$

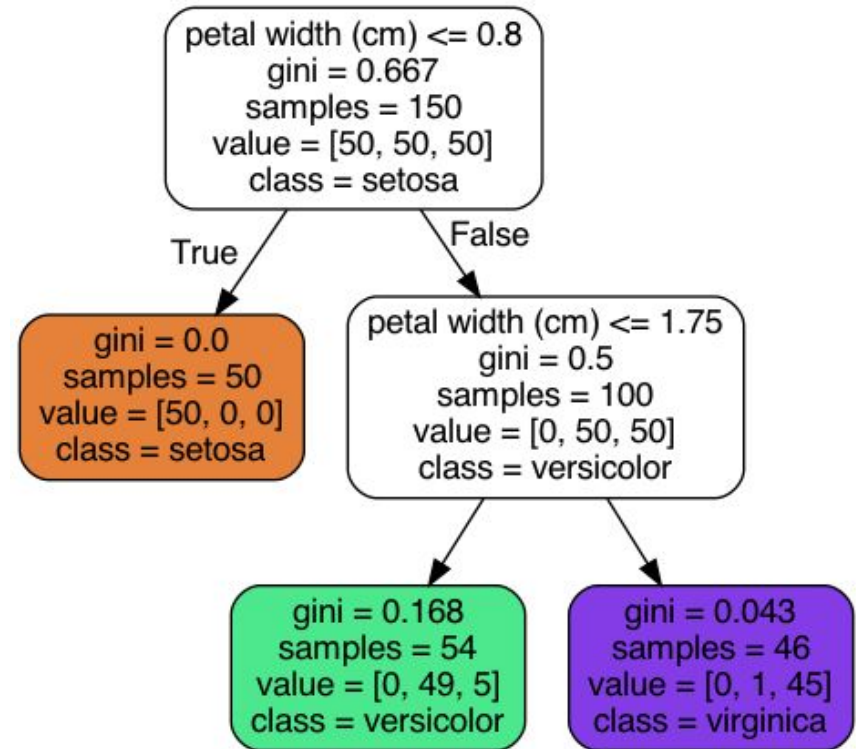
Decision Trees - Classification

Gini Impurity

$$I_G(n) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^J (p_i)^2$$

Derinlik-2 Sol Nod:

$$1 - (0/54)^2 - (49/54)^2 - (5/54)^2 \approx 0.168$$



Decision Trees - Classification

Entropy (Information Gain: sorulacak en iyi soruyu bulmakta fayda sağlar)

*Entropy: Makine öğrenmesinde entropy bir verinin sadece tek class değeri almasıyla 0 değerini alır.

$$I_H = - \sum_{j=1}^c p_j \log_2(p_j)$$

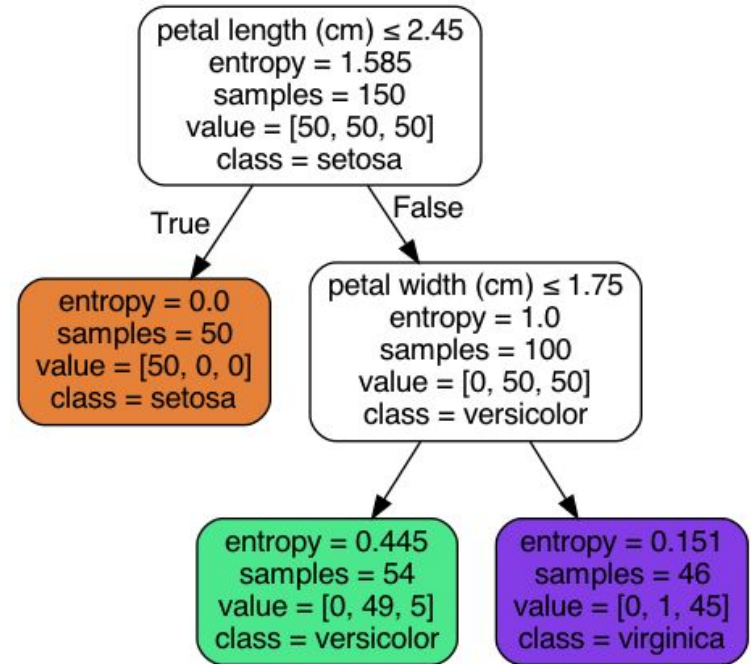
Decision Trees - Classification

Entropy

$$I_H = - \sum_{j=1}^c p_j \log_2(p_j)$$

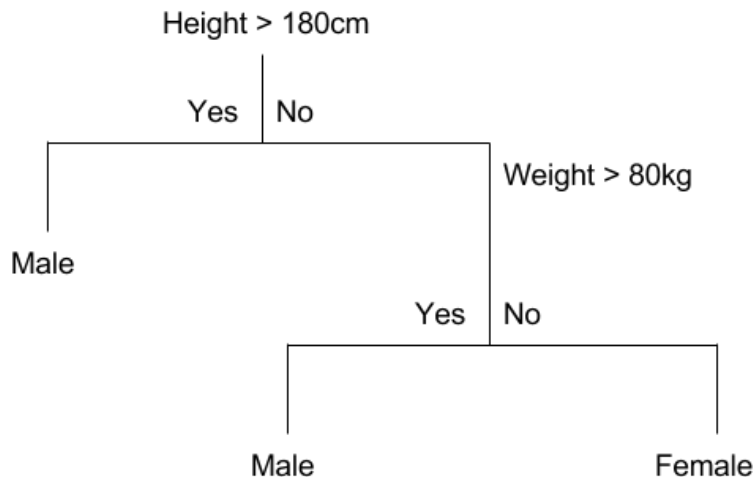
Derinlik-2 Sol Nod:

$$-(49/54)\log(49/54) - 5/54\log(5/54) \sim 0.44$$



Decision Trees - CART

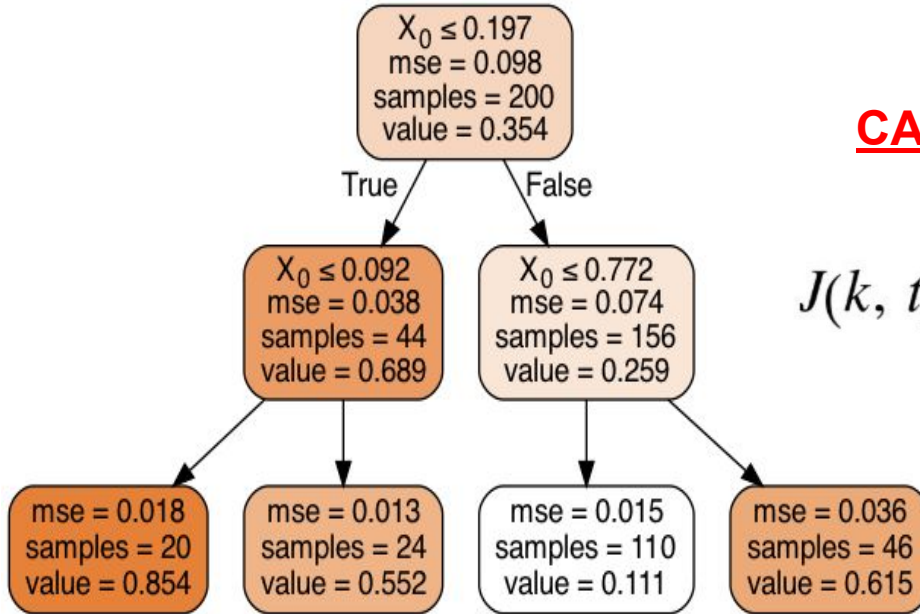
Classification and Regression Tree - CART



CART Cost Function for Classification

$$J(k, t_k) = \frac{m_{\text{left}}}{m} G_{\text{left}} + \frac{m_{\text{right}}}{m} G_{\text{right}}$$

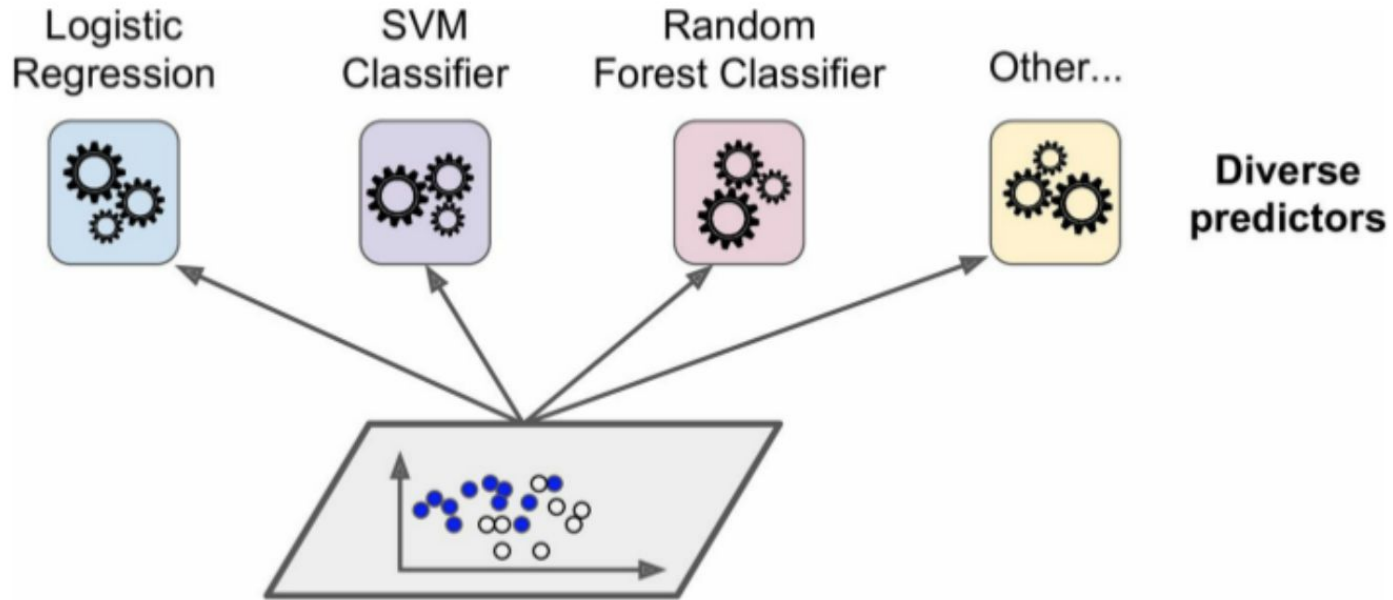
Decision Trees - Regression



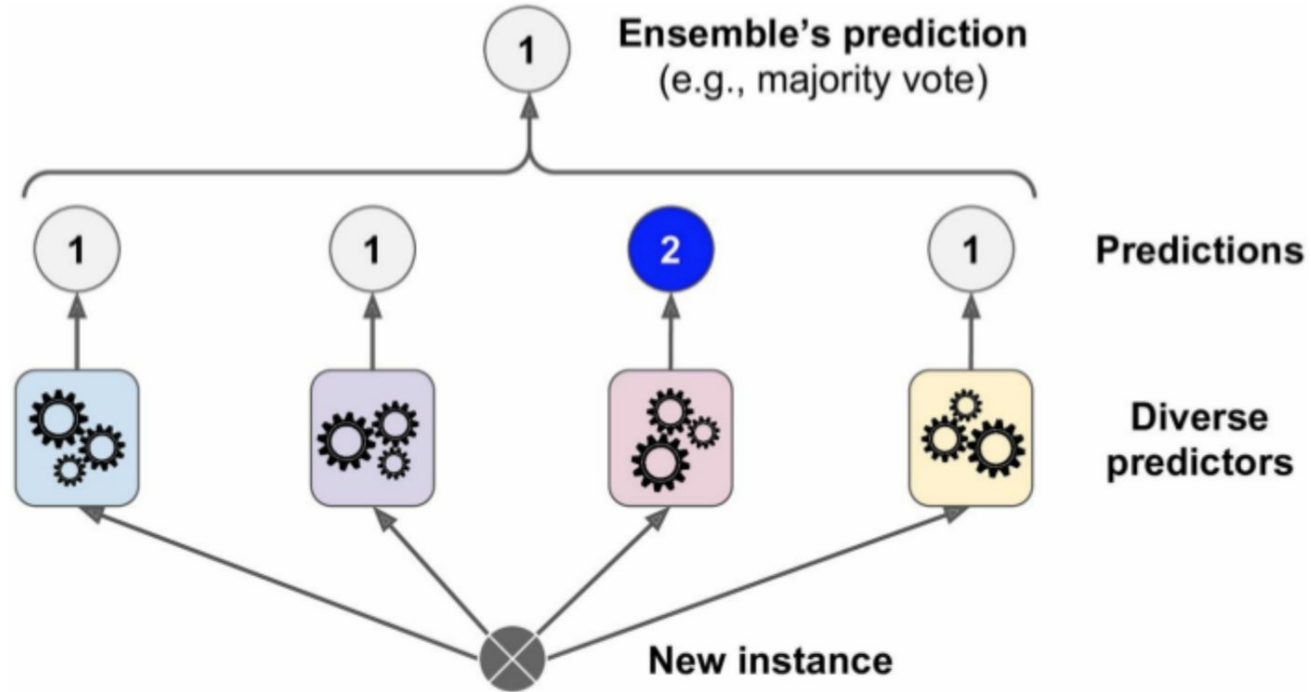
CART Cost Function for Regression

$$J(k, t_k) = \frac{m_{\text{left}}}{m} \text{MSE}_{\text{left}} + \frac{m_{\text{right}}}{m} \text{MSE}_{\text{right}}$$

Random Forest



Random Forest



Random Forest

Bagging and Pasting

