

CSC 390

Topics in Artificial Intelligence

“Unsupervised Machine Learning”

Fall 2016
Prof. Sara Mathieson
Smith College

Outline: 10/6

- Recap Homework 2
- Recap Lab 3 and finish PCA
- Autoencoders
- Reminders:
 - Office hours today 4-5pm (Ford 355)
 - Homework 3 due tonight

Recap Homework 2

Python tips

1) **`i,j = minDist(distance_matrix)`**

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- 2) **`float(x)/y`**, not `float(x/y)`
- 3) Parenthesis often unnecessary
 - 1) Order of operations: **`a*b+c`**, not `(a*b)+c`
 - 2) Conditionals: **`if x == 2`**, not `if (x == 2)`

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5) Camel case: functions, underscores: variables

Recap Lab 3

Lab 3 Solution

```
# load iris dataset
iris = datasets.load_iris()
X = iris.data
y = iris.target

# PCA
pca = decomposition.PCA(n_components=2)
pca.fit(X)
X_transform = pca.transform(X)

# list comprehension for colors
colors = [color_dict[y_value] for y_value in y]

# create a scatter plot
plt.scatter(X_transform[:,0], X_transform[:,1], c=colors)
plt.xlabel('PC 1')
plt.ylabel('PC 2')
plt.title('PCA on Iris flower dataset')

# create legend
leg_objects = []
for i in range(3):
    circle, = plt.plot([], color_dict[i] + 'o')
    leg_objects.append(circle)
plt.legend(leg_objects, names)

# show the plot
plt.show()
```


Autoencoders

Motivation

- Data compression, especially for images
- Incorporate non-linear combinations of input features

Motivation

original
image



Motivation

original
image



compression and
feature reduction



Motivation

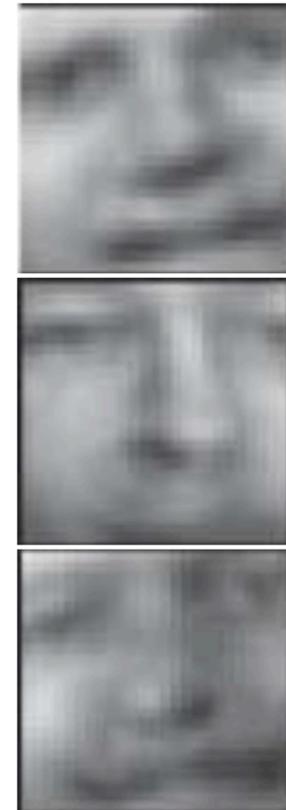
original
image



compression and
feature reduction



reconstructed
image



Autoencoder algorithm



x_1

x_2

x_3

x_4

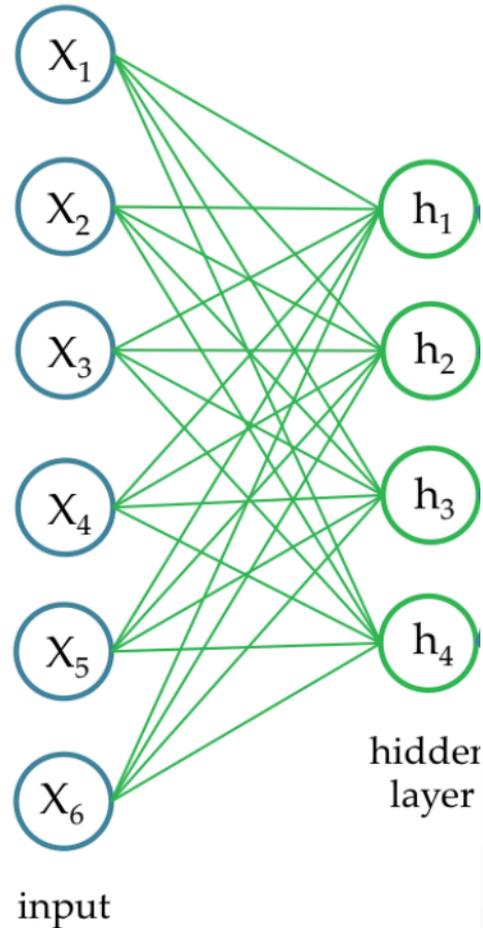
x_5

x_6

input

Autoencoder algorithm

1. Project data into a lower dimension:

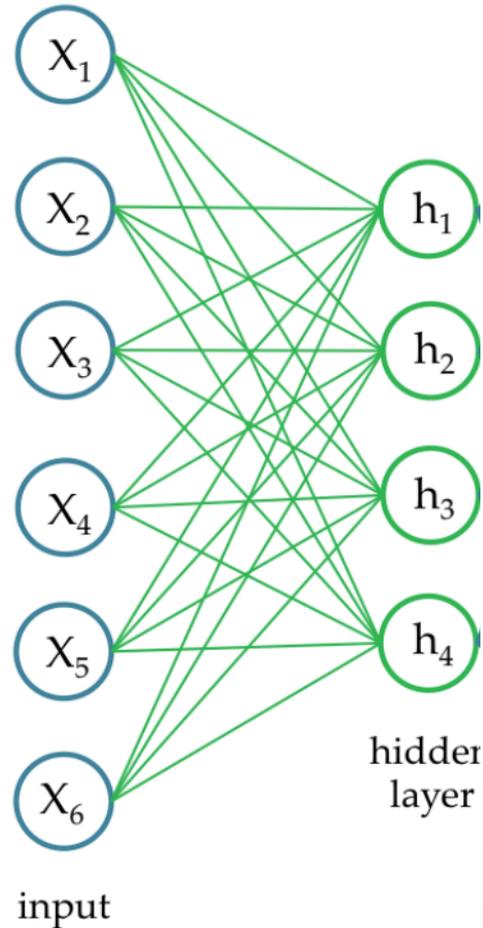


Autoencoder algorithm

1. Project data into a lower dimension:

$$h_j = \sigma(W_j^{(1)} \cdot x)$$

$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$



Autoencoder algorithm

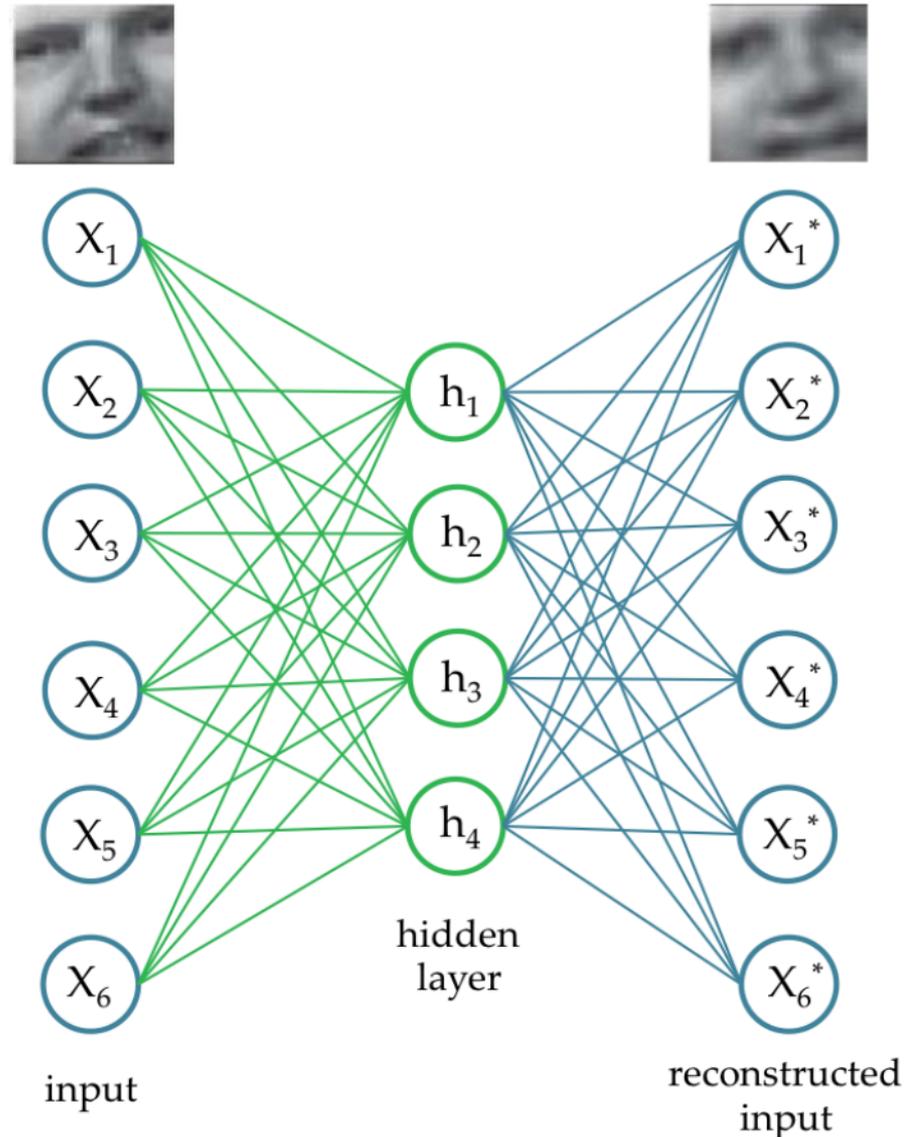
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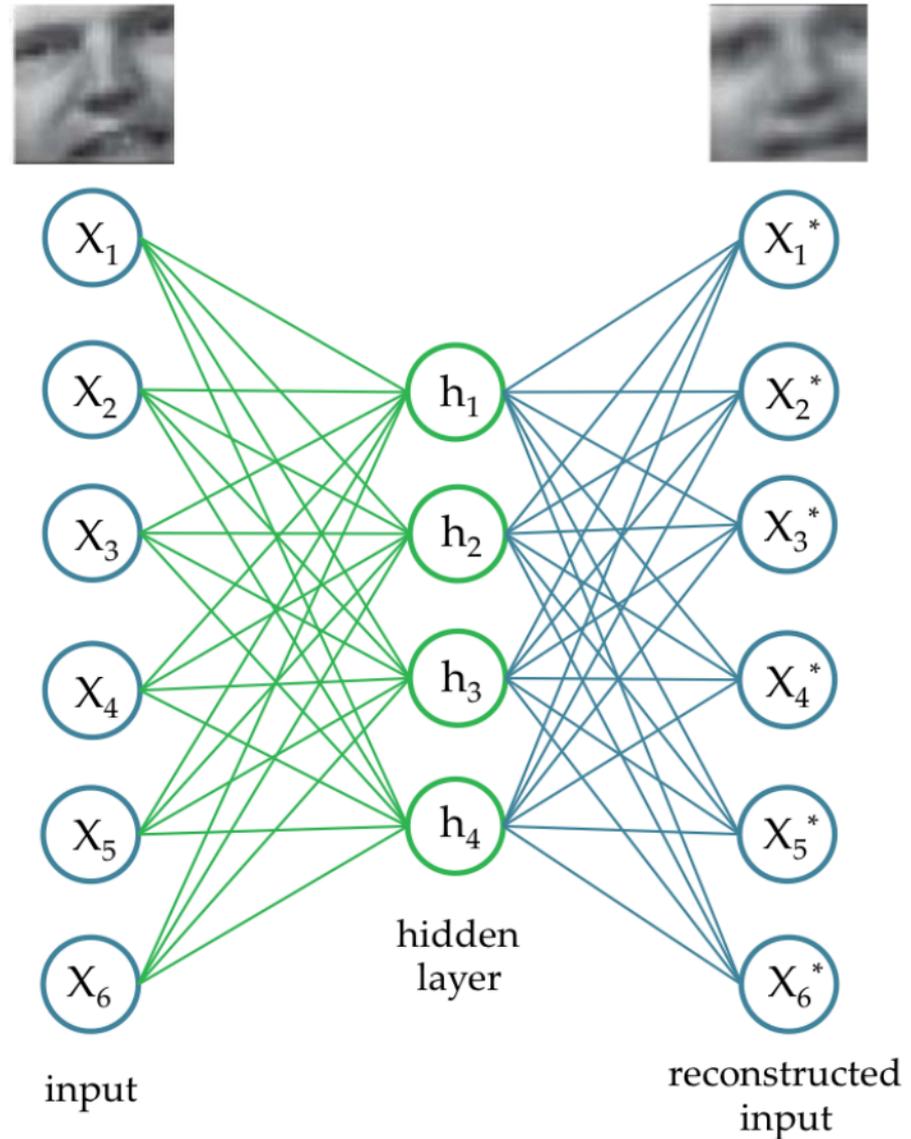
2. Minimize objective function:

$$J_x(W) = \frac{1}{2} \|x - x^*\|^2$$

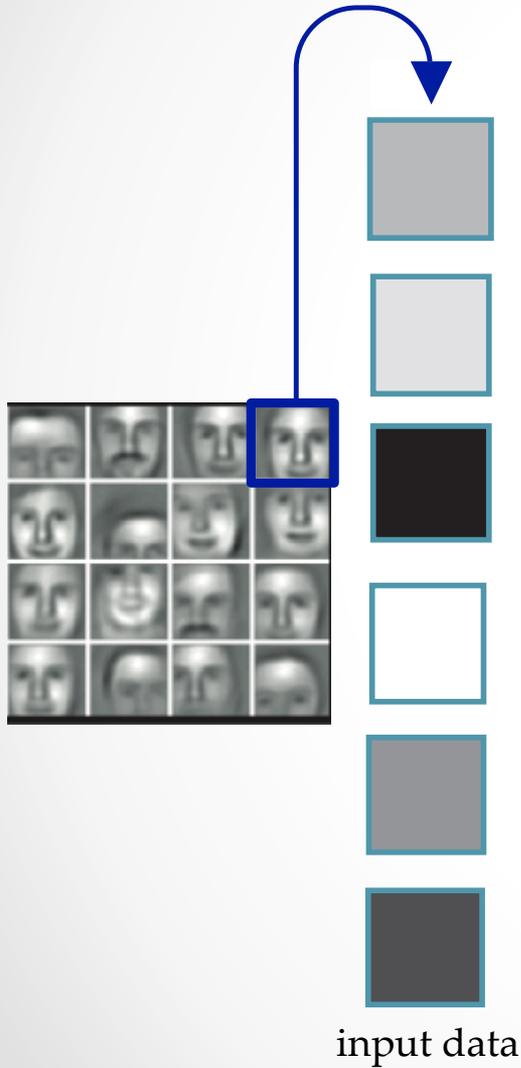


Autoencoder algorithm

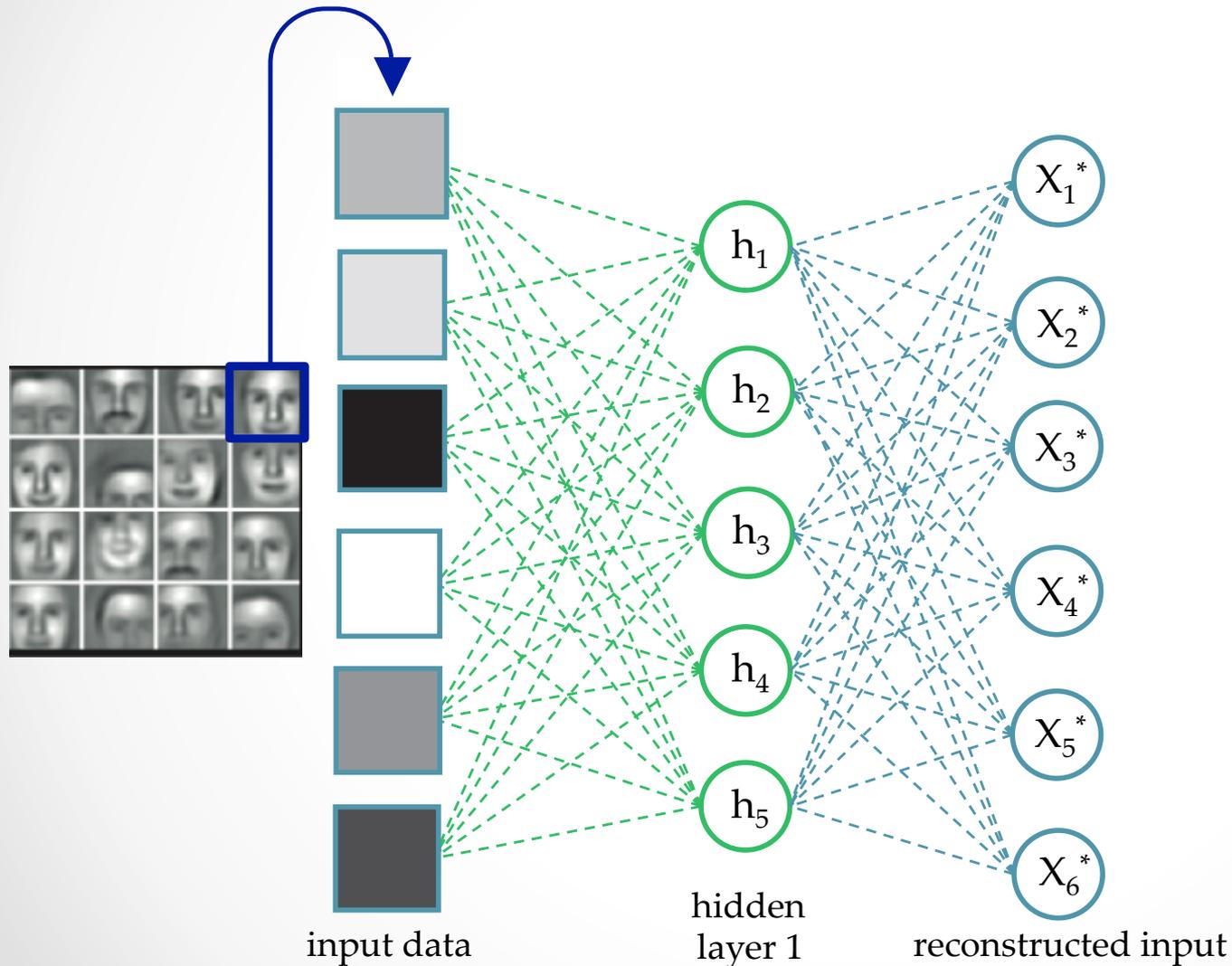
1. Project data into a lower dimension
2. Then try to reconstruct the data
 - ▶ learns a “basis” of features automatically
 - ▶ robust to noise or uninformative data



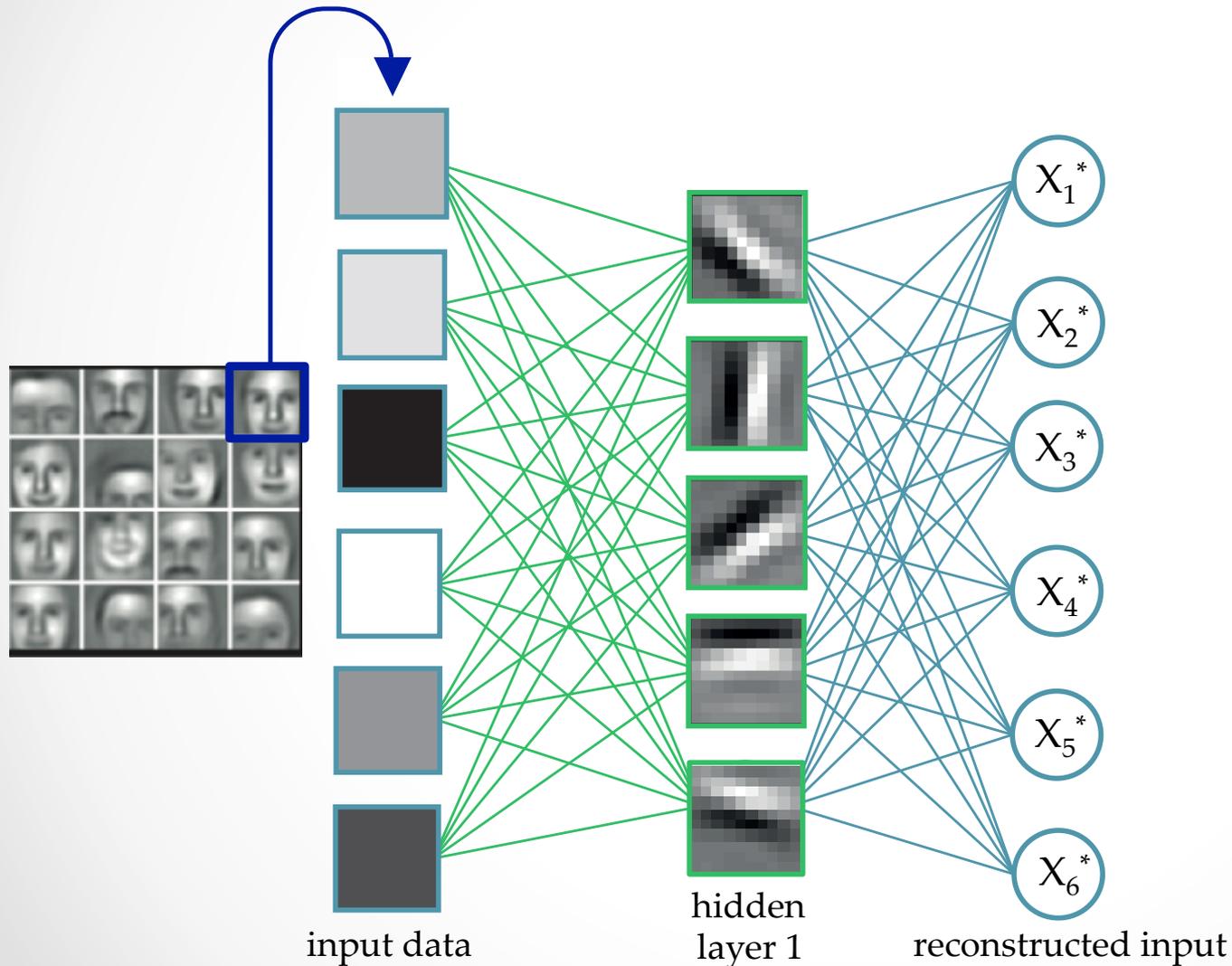
Autoencoder example



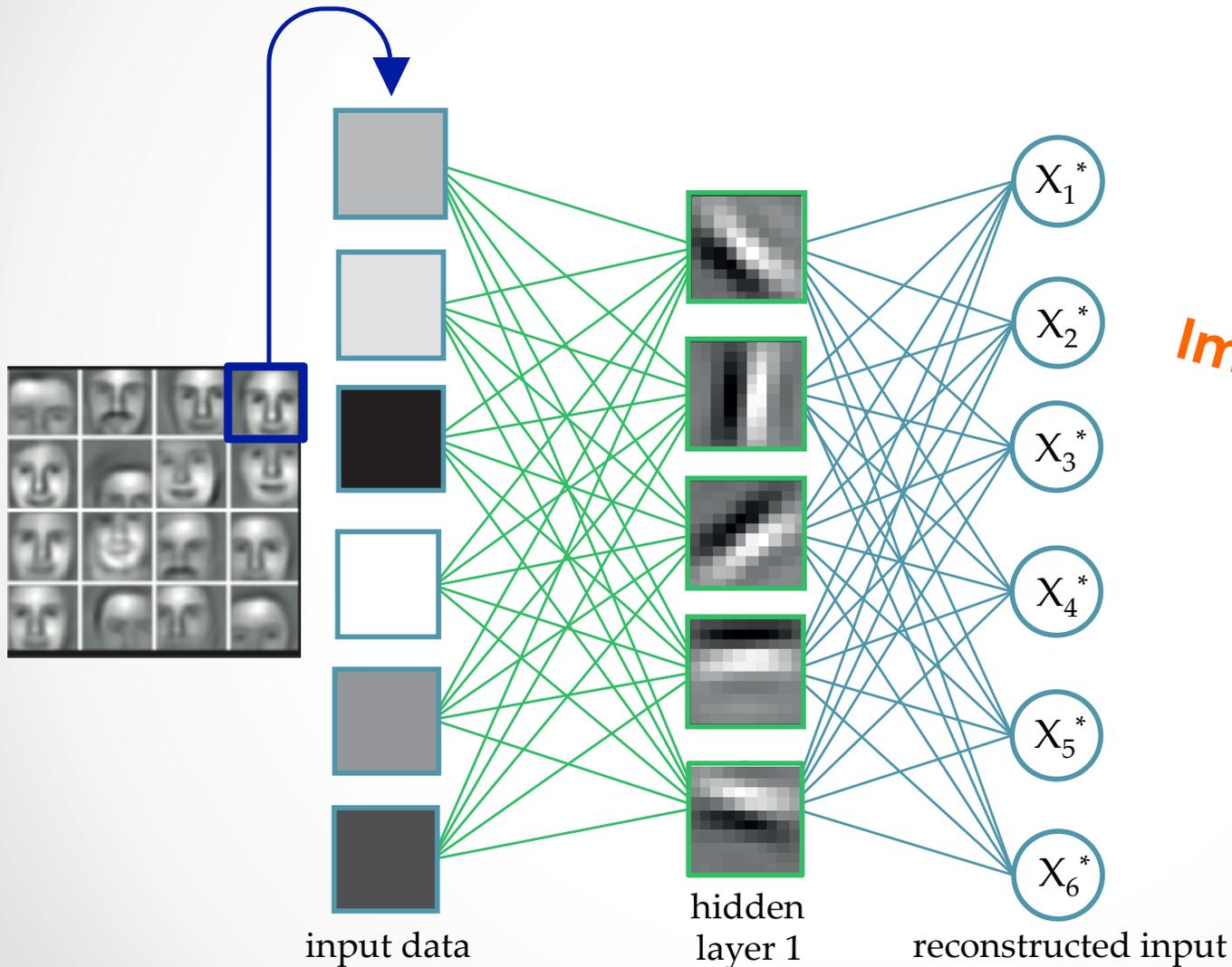
Autoencoder example



Autoencoder example



Autoencoder example



Images are made up of lines!