

# Supervised vs. Unsupervised

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Given: training data

example $\vec{x}_1 \rightarrow$	$x_{11}$	$x_{12}$	$\dots$	$x_{1d}$	$y_1 \leftarrow$ label
$\dots$	$\dots$	$\dots$	$\dots$	$\dots$	$\dots$
example $\vec{x}_i \rightarrow$	$x_{i1}$	$x_{i2}$	$\dots$	$x_{id}$	$y_i \leftarrow$ label
$\dots$	$\dots$	$\dots$	$\dots$	$\dots$	$\dots$
example $\vec{x}_n \rightarrow$	$x_{n1}$	$x_{n2}$	$\dots$	$x_{nd}$	$y_n \leftarrow$ label

# Supervised vs. Unsupervised

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example $\vec{x}_n \rightarrow$	$x_{n1}$	$x_{n2}$	$\dots$	$x_{nd}$	$y_n \leftarrow$ label

$(\vec{x}_1, y_1), \dots, (\vec{x}_n, y_n) / \vec{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$  and  $y_i$  is the label.

# Supervised vs. Unsupervised

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fruit	length	width	weight	label
fruit 1	165	38	172	Banana
fruit 2	218	39	230	Banana
fruit 3	76	80	145	Orange
fruit 4	145	35	150	Banana
fruit 5	90	88	160	Orange
...				
fruit n	...	...	...	...

# Supervised vs. Unsupervised

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fruit	length	width	weight	label
fruit 1	165	38	172	Banana
fruit 2	218	39	230	Banana
fruit 3	76	80	145	Orange
fruit 4	145	35	150	Banana
fruit 5	90	88	160	Orange
...				
fruit n	...	...	...	...

## Unsupervised learning

Learning a model from **unlabeled** data

## Supervised learning

Learning a model from **labeled** data

# Unsupervised Learning

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Training data: “examples”  $\vec{x}$

$$\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n, \vec{x}_i \in X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

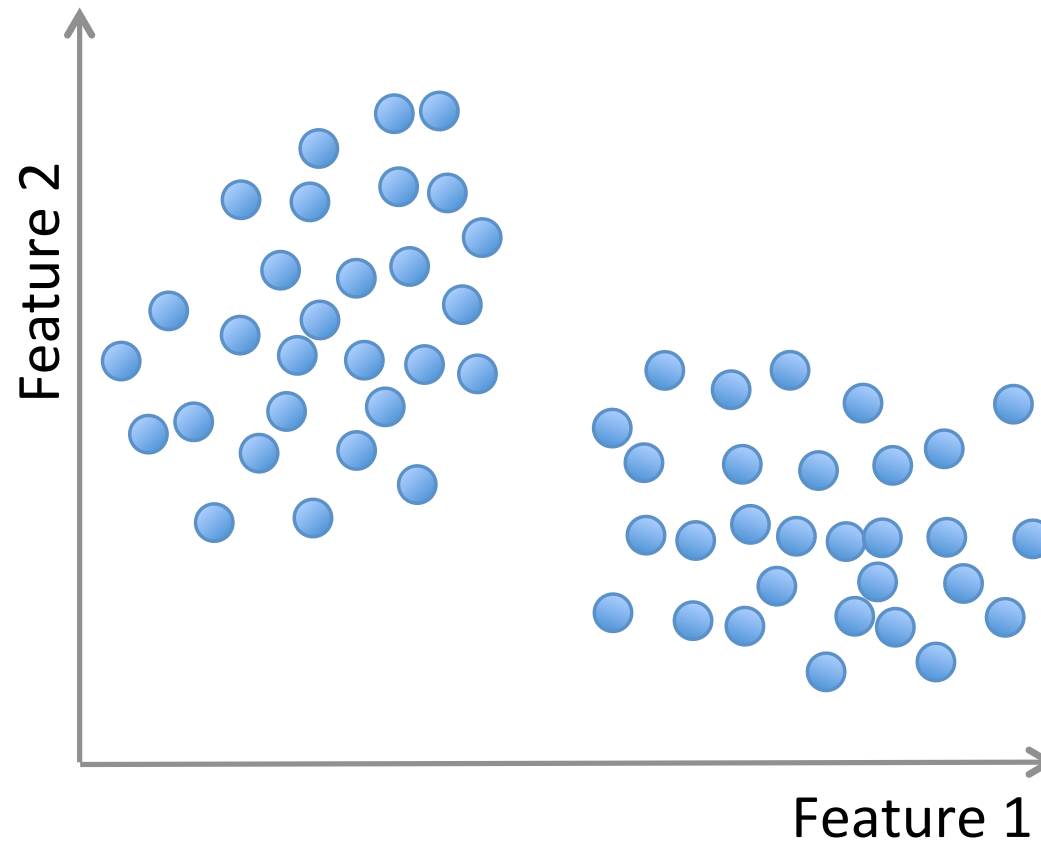
- **Clustering/segmentation:**

$$f : \mathbb{R}^d \longrightarrow \{C_1, \dots, C_k\} \text{ (set of clusters)}$$

Example: Find clusters in the population, fruits, and species.

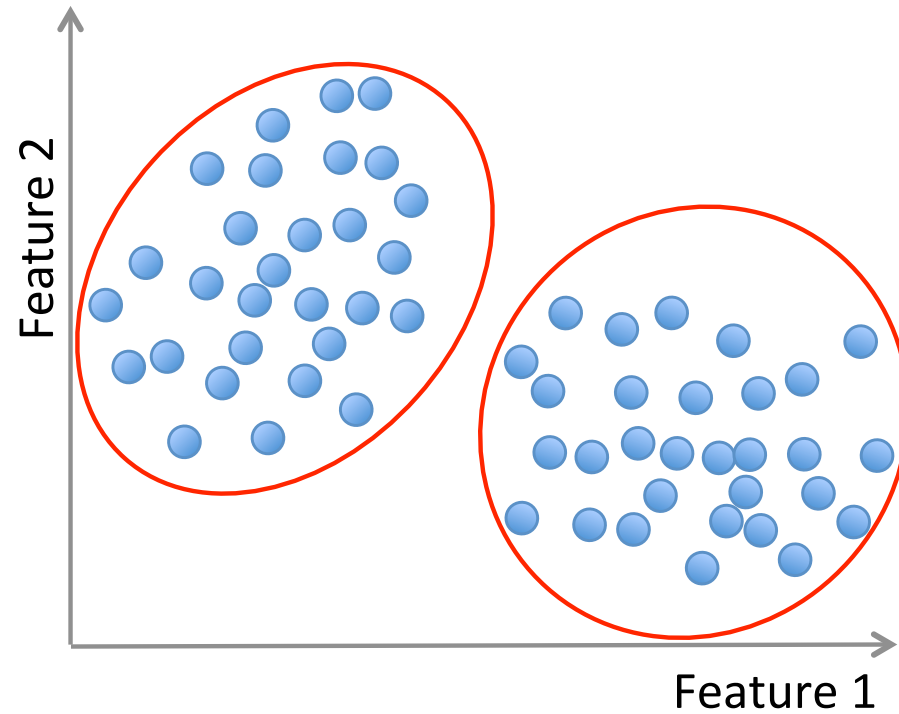
# Unsupervised Learning

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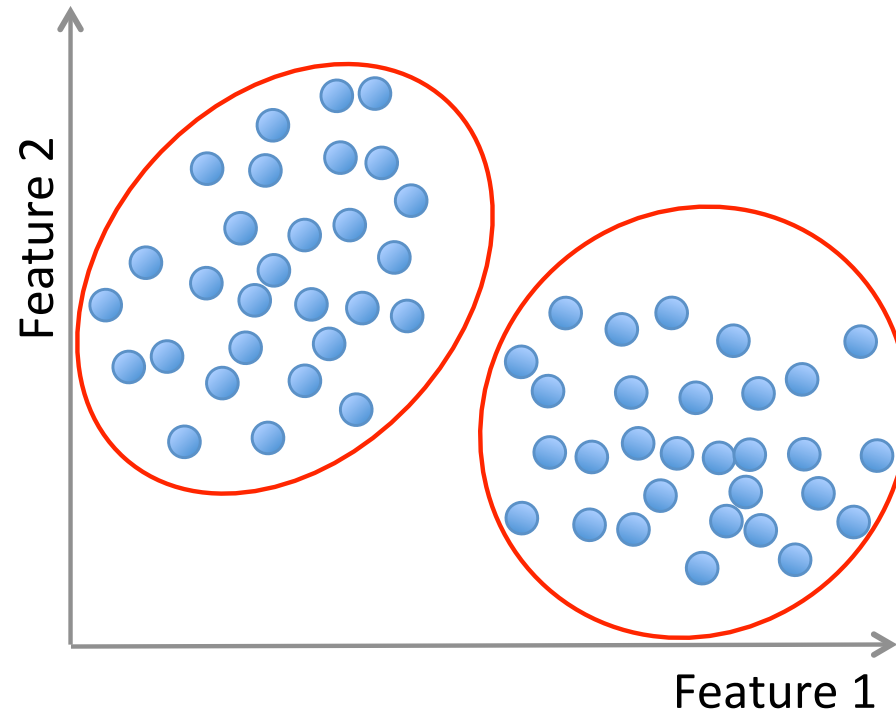
# Unsupervised Learning

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# Unsupervised Learning

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**Methods:** K-means, Gaussian mixtures, hierarchical clustering, spectral clustering, etc.



# Supervised Learning

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**Training data:** “examples”  $\vec{x}$  with “labels”  $y$

$$(\vec{x}_1, y_1), \dots, (\vec{x}_n, y_n) / \vec{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

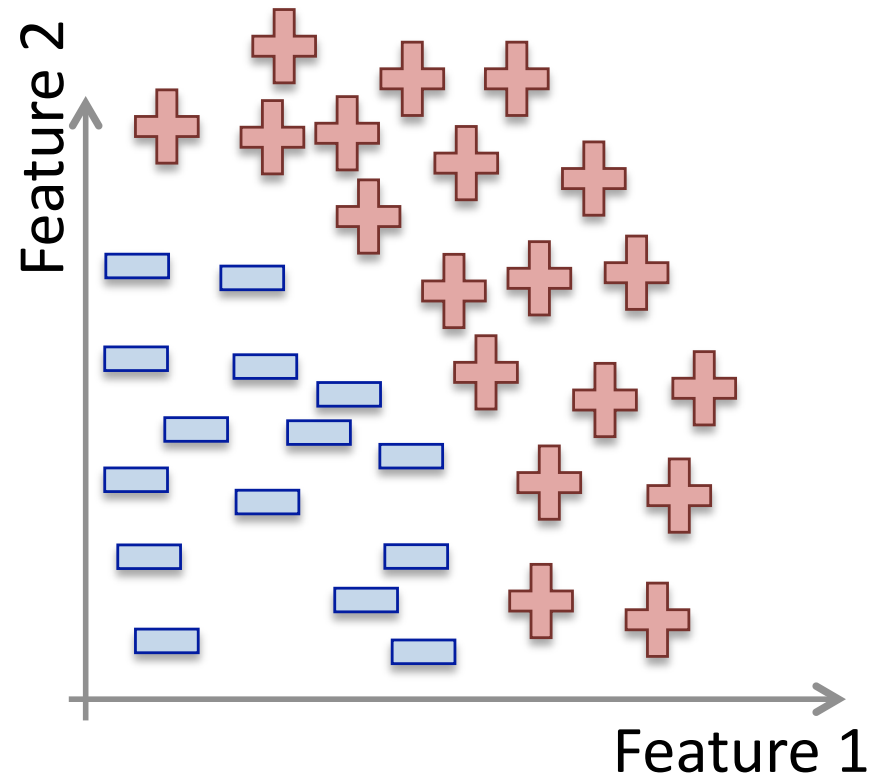
- **Classification:**  $y$  is discrete; to simplify,  $y \in \{-1, +1\}$

$$f : \mathbb{R}^d \longrightarrow \{-1, +1\} \quad f \text{ is called a } \mathbf{binary\ classifier}.$$

Example: approve credit yes/no, spam/ham, banana/orange

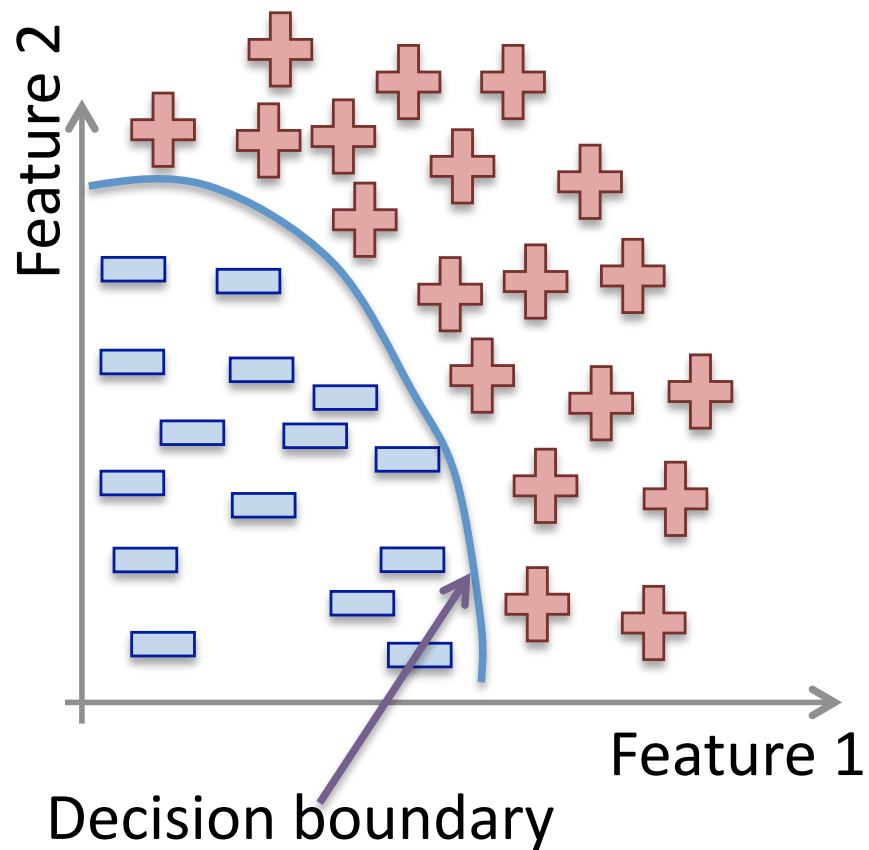
# Supervised Learning

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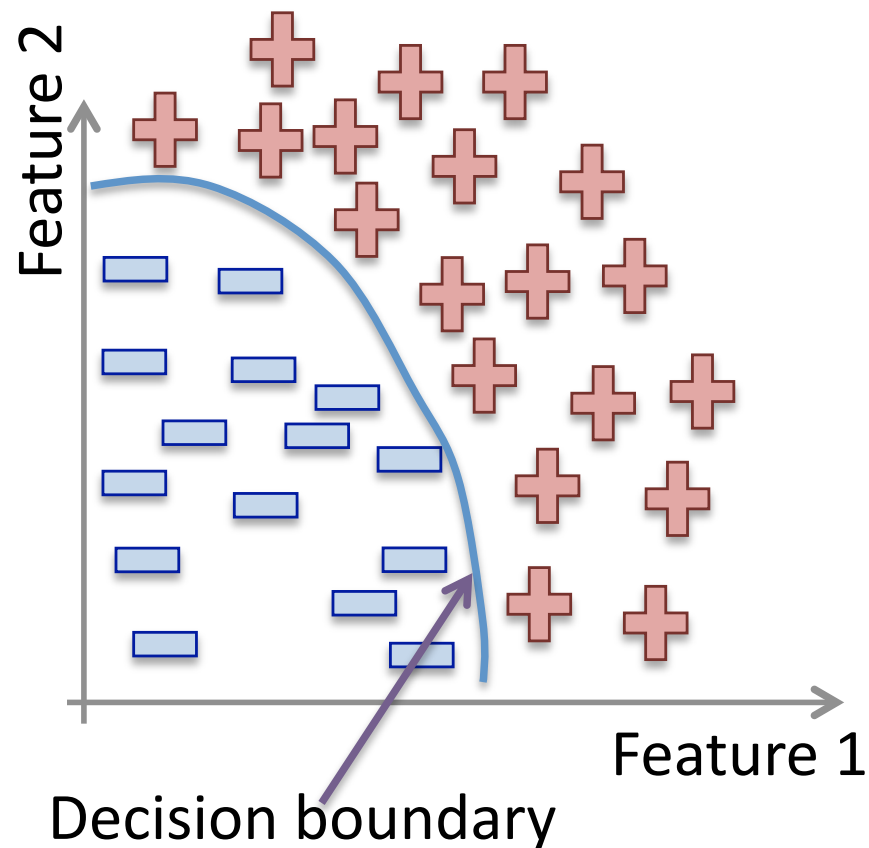
# Supervised Learning

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# Supervised Learning

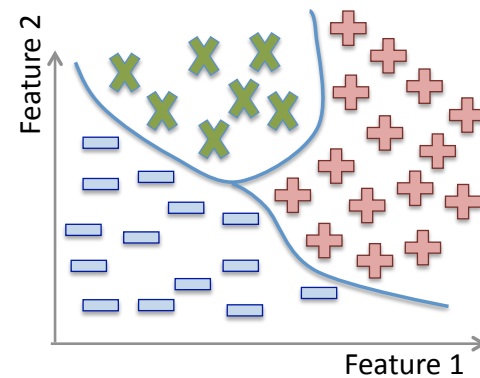
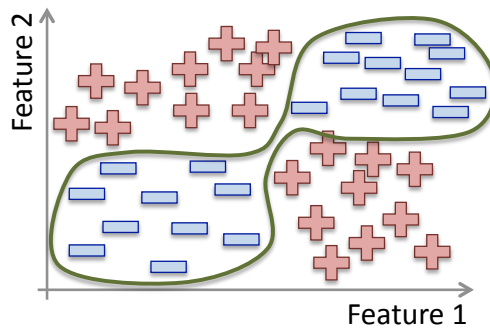
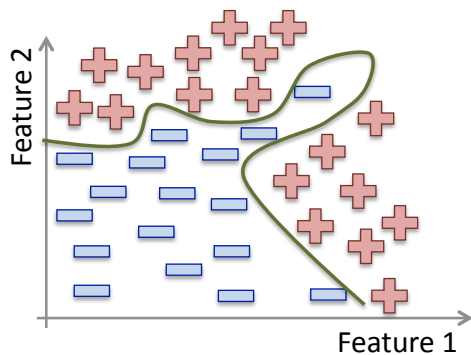
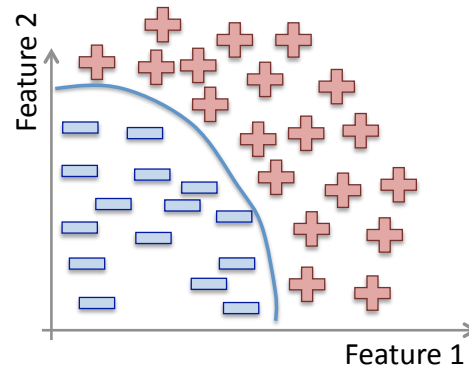
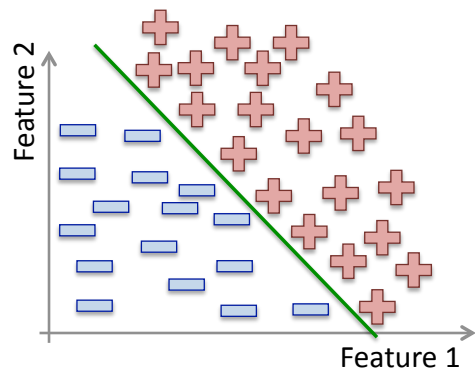
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**Methods:** support vector machines, neural networks, decision trees, k-nearest neighbors, Naive Bayes, etc.

# Supervised Learning

## Classification



# Supervised Learning

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**Training data:** “examples”  $\vec{x}$  with “labels”  $y$

$$(\vec{x}_1, y_1), \dots, (\vec{x}_n, y_n) / \vec{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

- **Regression:**  $y$  is a real value,  $y \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f : \mathbb{R}^d \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

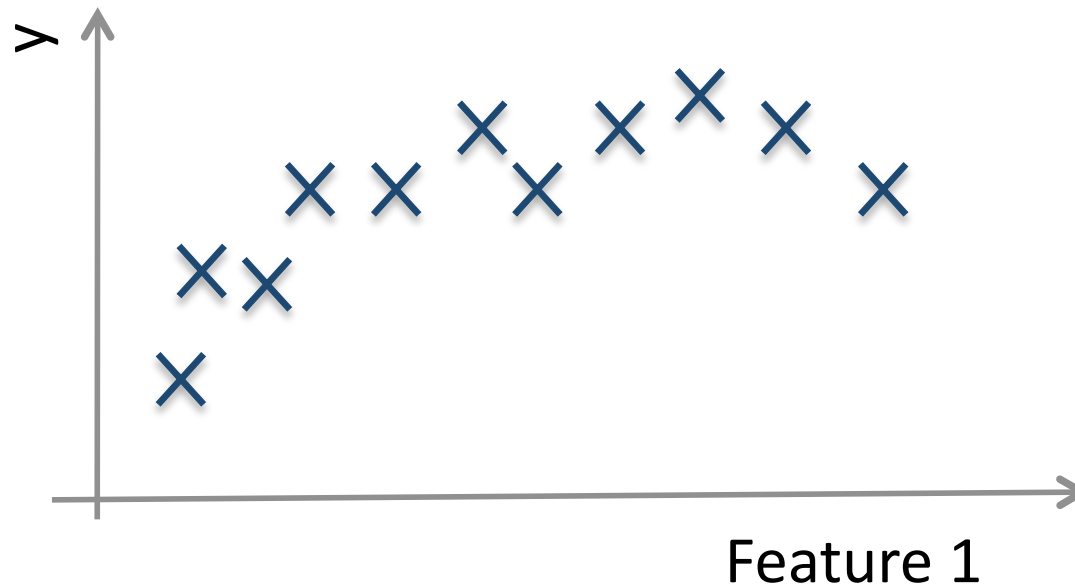
$f$  is called a **regressor**.

Example: amount of credit, weight of fruit

# Supervised Learning

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## Regression

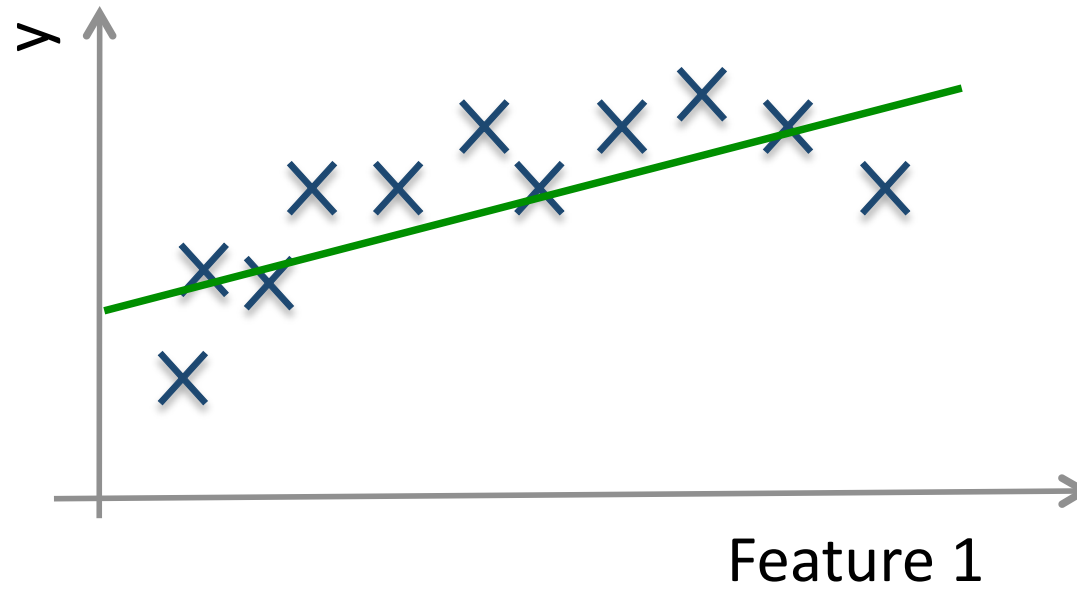


Example: income in function of age, weight of the fruit in function of its length

# Supervised Learning

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Regression:

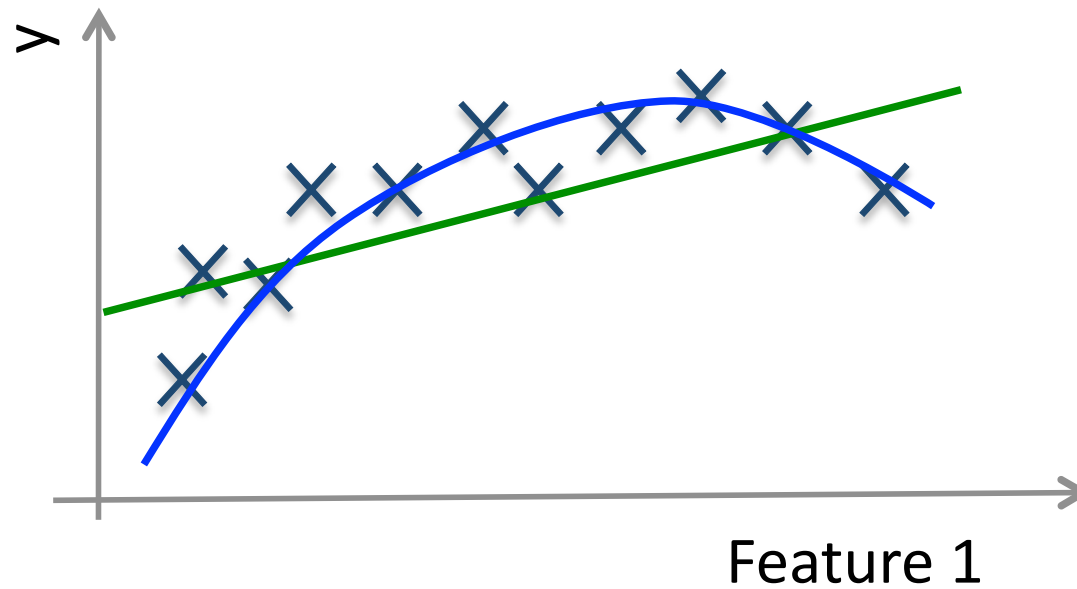




# Supervised Learning

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Regression:



# Supervised Learning

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Regression:

