Nearest Neighbour Classifiers



1-Nearest Neighbor Classifier



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The Task: Supervised Learning

•Given a set of labelled examples (the *training set*), determine/predict the labels of a set of unlabelled examples (the *test set*)

•Training set:

Train Example 1: $(x_1^{(1)}, x_2^{(1)}, \dots, x_m^{(1)})$ Label: $y^{(1)}$ Train Example 2: $(x_1^{(2)}, x_2^{(2)}, \dots, x_m^{(2)})$ Label: $y^{(2)}$

Train Example N: $(x_1^{(N)}, x_2^{(N)}, \dots, x_m^{(N)})$ Label: $y^{(N)}$ •Test set:

Test Example 1: $(x_1^{(N+1)}, x_2^{(N+1)}, \dots, x_m^{(N+1)})$ Label: $y^{(N+1)}$ Test Example 2: $(x_1^{(N+2)}, x_2^{(N+2)}, \dots, x_m^{(N+2)})$ Label: $y^{(N+2)}$... Test Example K: $(x_1^{(N+K)}, x_2^{(N+K)}, \dots, x_m^{(N+K)})$ Label: $y^{(N+K)}$

Task: Face Recognition

- Training set: photos of musicians with names ("labels")
- Test set: photos of musicians whose name we want to figure out
 - Note: generally, we *will* know the labels for the test set, but we pretend we don't. We can then predict the labels using our algorithm and compare the answers the algorithm gives to the correct answers to figure out the performance of our algorithm.
- An estimate for the performance of the algorithm on *new data*: the proportion of the examples in the test set that were correctly classified

What Justin Bieber Looks like to a Computer

53 39 59 64 25 32 54 32 85 68 82 88 53 77 55 77 74 82 81 89 86 77 73 64 52 51 51 33 59 83 76 63 147 148 122 141 166 188 202 194 124 123 125 126 141 215 217 137 82 69 33 34 49 28 19 32 30 28 29 40 39 31 24 33 33 43 36 63 58 71 54 68 126 128 127 77 65 79 72 84 75 64 70 68 54 49 57 113 151 172 184 194 193 175 150 147 142 90 96 100 101 100 98 98 103 107 104 181 195 130 90 79 61 46 29 25 17 27 37 28 45 42 28 32 36 18 36 32 34 95 83 79 71 61 66 59 59 58 61 91 108 78 174 164 156 164 181 190 202 194 163 155 151 149 33 38 41 44 46 46 45 47 49 50 59 54 44 41 65 65 64 72 77 68 80 83 72 87 93 101 106 95 89 83 72 71 68 63 51 63 92 47 165 189 174 174 172 188 201 199 180 154 149 151 151 26 28 26 23 35 96 126 98 98 72 70 63 57 50 35 21 22 65 61 76 109 102 102 105 93 110 92 87 89 90 97 110 116 104 96 98 107 94 68 59 56 58 61 64 64 137 200 190 206 195 172 156 156 148 145 27 28 28 28 31 32 32 32 25 26 33 44 80 108 77 62 39 28 48 34 51 69 44 78 94 98 87 66 54 50 35 23 77 78 69 116 159 163 74 75 54 42 38 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The Face Recognition Task

- Training set:
 - { $(x^{(1)}, y^{(1)}), (x^{(2)}, y^{(2)}), \dots, (x^{(N)}, y^{(N)})$ }
 - $x^{(i)}$ is a k-dimensional vector consisting of the intensities of all the pixels in in the i-th photo (20×20 photo $\rightarrow x^{(i)}$ is 400dimensional)
 - $y^{(i)}$ is the *label* (i.e., name)
- Test phase:
 - We have an input vector x, and want to assign a label y to it
 - Whose photo is it?

Face Recognition using 1-Nearest Neighbors (1NN)

• Training set:
$$\{(x^{(1)}, y^{(1)}), (x^{(2)}, y^{(2)}), \dots, (x^{(N)}, y^{(N)})\}$$

- Input: *x*
- 1-Nearest Neighbor algorithm:
 - Find the training photo/vector $x^{(i)}$ that's as "close" as possible to x, and output the label $y^{(i)}$



Closest training image to the input *x* Output: Paul

Are the two images *a* and *b* close?

- Key idea: think of the images as *vectors*
 - Reminder: to turn an image into a vector, simply "flatten" all the pixels into a 1D vector
- Is the distance between the endpoints of vectors *a* and *b* small?

$$|a-b| = \sqrt{\sum_i (a_i - b_i)^2}$$
 small

• Is the cosine of the angle between the vectors *a* and *b* large?

$$\cos \theta_{ab} = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a||b|} = \frac{\sum_{i} a_{i}b_{i}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i} a_{i}^{2}}\sqrt{\sum_{i} b_{i}^{2}}} \text{ large}$$
By the law of cosines



k-Nearest Neighbour Classification

- For an example *x*
 - Find the k closest examples (neighbours) to x in the training set
 - Output the plurality label for the k closest examples
- Can use various distance functions:
 - Euclidian (L2): dist $(a, b) = \sqrt{\sum_i (a_i b_i)^2}$ (default)
 - L-infinity: dist(a, b) = $\max_{i} |a_i b_i|$
 - L-zero: dist(a, b) = $\#\{a_i \neq b_i\}$
 - Negative cosine: dist(a, b) = $-\frac{a \cdot b}{|a||b|}$

1-nearest neighbour

Task: classify the test set of "+" The labels for the training set are GREEN and RED The examples are 2-dimensional Use L2/Euclidean distance



3-nearest neighbour



5-nearest neighbour



How do we determine K?

Try different values, and see which works best on the test set?
Could do that, but then we are selecting the best K for our particular test set. This means that the performance on our test set is now an overestimate of how well we'd do on *new data*Solution: set aside a *validation set* (which is separate from both the training and the test set), and select the K for the best performance on the validation set, but report the results on the test set

•Generally, the performance on the validation set will be better than on the test set

•What about the performance on the *training set*?

What does the best K say about the data?

1-Nearest Neighbor Classifier

15-Nearest Neighbor Classifier



Large k: relatively simple boundary, no small "islands" in the data. Small changes in x do no generally change the label

Small k: a complex boundary between the labels. Small changes in x often change the labels

Why not let K be very small?

•Great for the performance on the training set!

•Perfect performance guaranteed for k = 1

•If the test data does not look exactly like the training data, the performance on the test data will be worse for k that is too small

•The training data could be noisy (e.g., in the orange region, data points are sometimes blue with probability 5%, randomly)

•This is an example of *overfitting* – building a classifier that works well on the training set, but does not generalize well to the test set

Why not let K be very large?

Distance Functions

- For images, why might the cosine distance make sense?
- For images, why might the Euclidean distance make sense?