

RBF

**Learning Constructive RBF Networks by
Active Data Selection**

2001 2

.

RBF
Learning Constructive RBF Network by
Active Data Selection

2000 10

.

2000 12

_____ ()

_____ ()

_____ ()

RBF
 가
 , 가
 (active learning)
 (constructive learning)
 MLP
 GENIE
 RBF
 가
 가 가
 ARAN (Active RAN)
 ARAN Platt RAN GENIE
 . 5 UCI
 RAN
 CoIL Challenge 2000
 , 가
 , ARAN
 : ARAN, , RBF ,

1.	1
1.1	1
1.2	2
1.3	3
2.	4
2.1 RBF	4
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1.

1.1

RBF (Radial Basis Function)

가 (least mean square error, LMS) .

가

(Resource-Allocating Network) [Platt91]. RAN

. RBF

가

, RAN 가

[Zhang91a, Zhang94a].

가

가

RAN

ARAN

(Active RAN)

[Park00].

1.2

RBF

RBF

RAN

가

GENIE [Zhang93, Zhang94b, Zhang96]

MLP (Multi-layer Perceptron) RBF

RBF

가

가

가

UCI

5

ARAN

가

가

(Horse)

가

UCI

(<ftp://ftp.ics.uci.edu/pub/machine-learning-databases/>).

, 2000 5

CoIL (Computational Intelligence and Learning)

Challenge 2000

가

(Sentient Machine Research)

가

UCI

RAN

ARAN

, CoIL Challenge 2000

ARAN

가

CAMDA'00 (Critical Assessment of Techniques for Microarray Data Mining)

7129
가 .
가 .
. ARAN
2가

1.3

. 2 ARAN RBF
, RAN
. 3 ARAN
. 4 ARAN 5 UCI
, CoIL Challenge 2000
CAMDA '00 . 5
,

2.

ARAN RAN
 . RAN
 가
 RAN RBF
 RAN

2.1 RBF

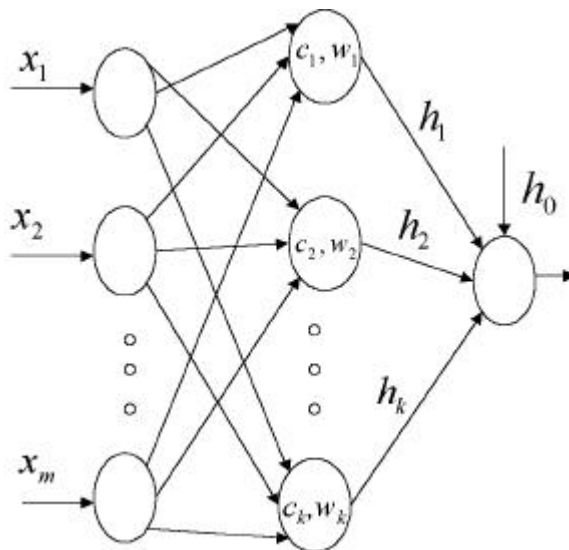
, 가 가 ,
 (MLP) . MLP 가
 RBF ,
 [Tao93]. 1
 RBF .

1 : MLP RBF

	MLP	RBF
	1 or more	1
		가

RBF 가 MLP
 가 . MLP

, RBF 가
 , MLP , RBF
 . RBF MLP
 , RBF , MLP
 [Haykin98].
 RBF 1 . $f: R_m \rightarrow R$
 가 RBF .
 가 m
 $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$. 1 , c_j j , w_j
 . h_0 , h_j j
 가 ,
 가 ,
 가



1 : RBF

RBF

$$y = \sum h_j z_j + h_0 \quad (1)$$

$$z_j = \exp\left(-\frac{\|c_j - x\|^2}{w_j^2}\right) \quad (2)$$

RBF
가

[Haykin98]

[Broomhead88]

가 pseudoinverse
MLP
가 SOM

(Least mean square error, LMS)

LMS 가
(Gradient Decent)
가 가

MLP

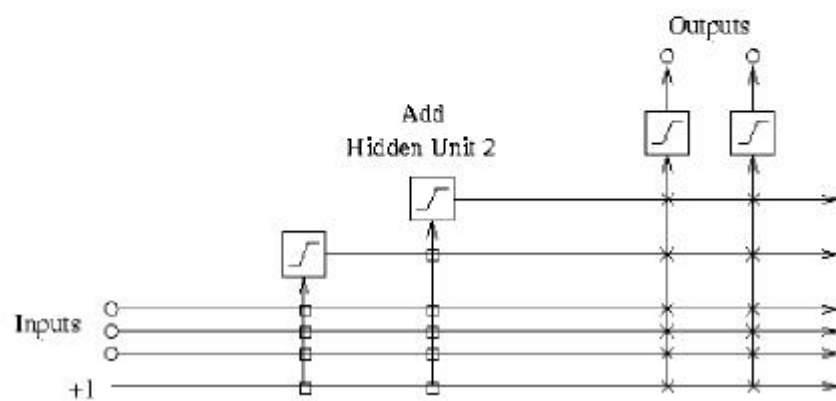
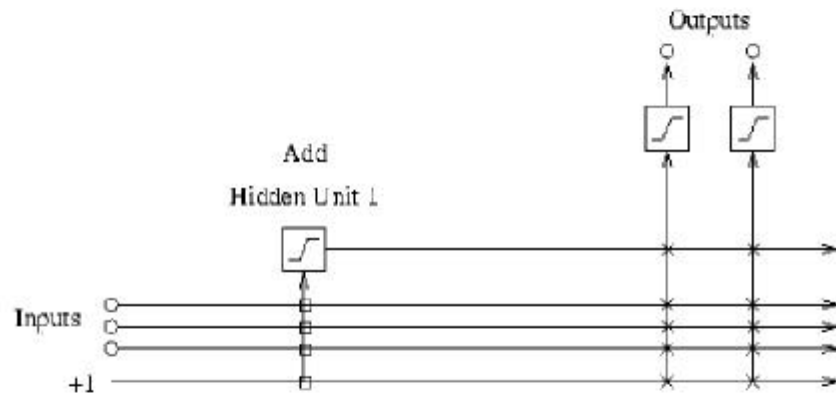
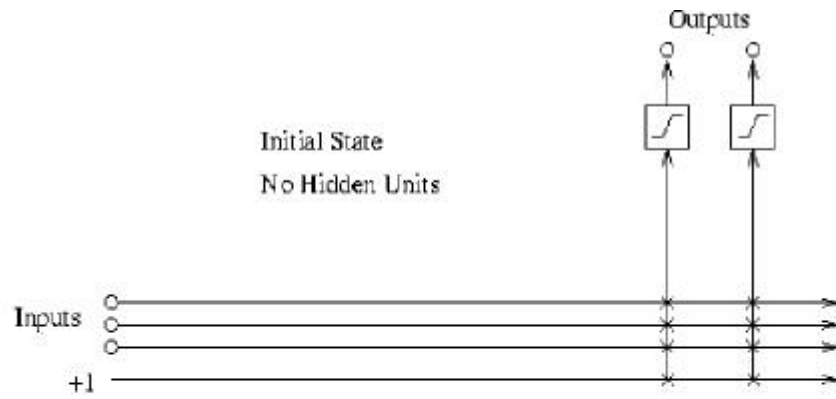
RBF
[Billings95,
Burdsall97], EM (Expectation-Maximization)

RBF

[Ungar94]

2.2

가 가 .
 ,
 가 .
 ,
 (Overfitting) 가 .
 가 [Baum89].
 가 (Pruning algorithm)
 가 ,
 가 [Reed93]. 가
 가 ,
 , 가 가
 ,
 가 ,
 가 가
 [Kwok97].
 , 가
 . 가
 ,
 가 ..
 MLP Cascade-Correlation
 (Cascor) [Fahlman90] RBF RAN .
 Cascor가 RAN



2 : Cascor

가
 ,
 2 Cascor가 가 가
 Cascor 가
 가
 가
 가 , 가
 가 , 가
 가
 , RAN Cascor
 , RBF
 가 . RAN 가

Dynamic Node Creation (DNC) , Projection Pursuit Regression (PPR), Group Method of Data Handling (GMDH) [Ash89, Friedman81, Farlow84].

2.3 RAN

RAN 1 RBF
 RBF ,
 가
 가 가

가

$$z_j = \exp\left(-\frac{\|c_j - x\|^2}{w_j^2}\right) \quad (3)$$

가

$$y = \sum h_j z_j + h_0 \quad (4)$$

1) RBF (2) (RAN RBF

2

가

$$\|x - c_{nearest}\| > \delta(t) \quad (5)$$

$$\|T_x - O_x\| > \varepsilon \quad (6)$$

T_x x , O_x x (5) 가 가

6) 가 가 (

(6) ϵ RBF 가 ϵ 가 ,
 가 ,
 (gradient decent rule)
 , (5) $\delta(t)$ δ_{\max}
 δ_{\min} 가 .

$$\delta(t) = \max [\delta_{\max} \exp(-t/\tau), \delta_{\min}] \quad (7)$$

(7) τ .

2 : RAN

()
 .
 ()
 .
 {
 x
 (E)
 x 가 가 (d)
 $\|E\| > \epsilon$ $d > \delta$ j
 $c_j = x$
 $w_j = \alpha \|x - c_{nearest}\|$
 $h_j = E$
 , 가 (8)
 δ
 }

(5) (6) 가 RBF .

, 가 가 , 가 .

[Platt91]. α .

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_j(t+1) &= h_j(t) + \alpha E \left\{ \exp \left(- \frac{\|x - c_j(t)\|^2}{w_j(t)^2} \right) \right\} \\
 c_j(t+1) &= c_j(t) + 2 \frac{\alpha}{w_j(t)} (x - c_j(t)) E \left\{ h_j(t) \exp \left(- \frac{\|x - c_j(t)\|^2}{w_j(t)^2} \right) \right\} \\
 w_j(t+1) &= w_j(t) + \alpha E \left\{ h_j(t) \exp \left(- \frac{\|x - c_j(t)\|^2}{w_j(t)^2} \right) \|x - c_j(t)\| \right\}
 \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

RAN CC-RAN (Coarse Coding RAN)[Deco93]
M-RAN (Minimal RAN)[Yingwei98] . CC-RAN

, M-RAN RAN 가 가 .

2.4

가 가 , 가 가 가 가 [Zhang91b, Plutowski93].

가

가

[Whitehead91],
[Zhang94],
[Cohn90],
[Cohn96] (deterministic)

가

[Fukumizu00].

가 (incremental) (selective) 가

(incremental) (selective)

[Adejumo99]. [Zhang94] 가 (incremental learning),
[Engelbrecht98] (selective learning) . ARAN
가 (incremental learning)

validation . [Leisch98] Cross
가

,
, [Liere97]
(Committee),

Committee

가 가

[McCallum98].

, MLP
Röbel94].

[Zhang94a,

3. ARAN

RAN

가

[Zhang94a]. ARAN

가

. RAN

ARAN

3.1

ARAN

3

. ARAN

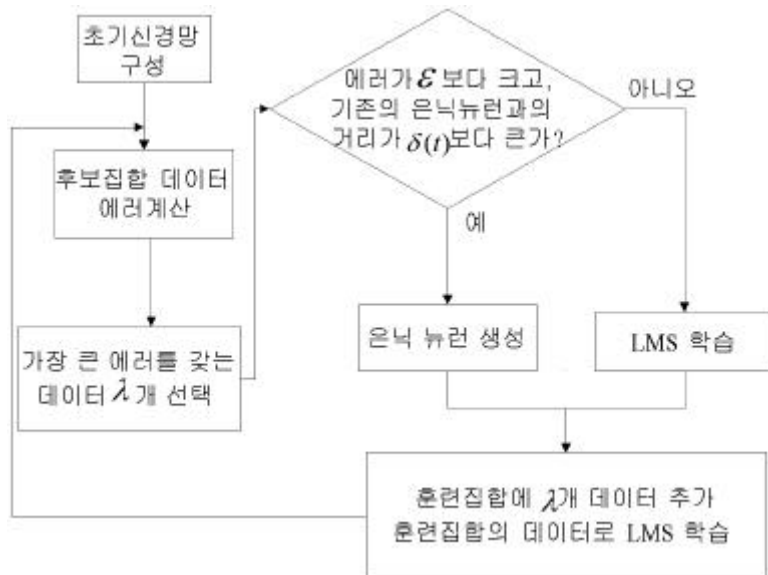
가

. ARAN

N

가

(N)



3 : ARAN

가 ,
 . ,
 N . N
 가 ,
 가 .
 ARAN 가

. 가
 (x, y) 가 가

$$e = \frac{1}{\dim(y)} \|y - f(x)\| \quad (9)$$

dim(y) , f(x) x

2 RAN

3 ,

. ,
 가 가

(x_{max}(t)) (e_{max}(t))가 (ε) ,

가 가 (c_{nearest}) 가 (δ(t)) ,

가 .
 (LMS)

. 가 ,
 가 LMS . 가

t ARAN 가 가 λ

가 λ 가
 $x_{\max}(t)$ $e_{\max}(t)$

$$\|x_{\max} - c_{nearest}\| > \delta(t) \quad (10)$$

$$e_{\max} > \varepsilon \quad (11)$$

RAN (5), (6) 가 RBF

가

가 .

$$c_j = x_{\max}(t) \quad (12)$$

$$w_j = \mathcal{X} \|x_{\max}(t) - c_{nearest}\| \quad (13)$$

$$h_j = y_{\max}(t) - f(x_{\max}(t)) \quad (14)$$

가

(12), 가 가 가

(13) . ,

가 (14) .

$x_{\max}(t)$

$\delta(t)$ RAN .

$$\delta(t) = \max [\delta_{\max} \exp(-t/\tau), \delta_{\min}] \quad (15)$$

, 가 LMS

(x, y) 가 , j

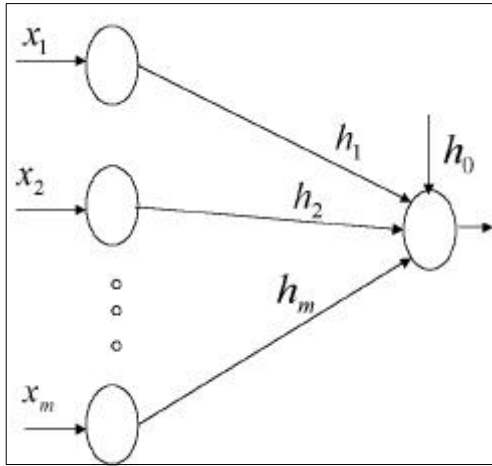
LMS

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_j(t+1) &= h_j(t) + \alpha e \exp\left(-\frac{\|x - c_j(t)\|^2}{w_j(t)^2}\right) \\
 w_j(t+1) &= w_j(t) + \alpha e h_j(t) \exp\left(-\frac{\|x - c_j(t)\|^2}{w_j(t)^2}\right) \|x - c_j(t)\| \\
 c_j(t+1) &= 2\frac{\alpha}{w_j(t)} (x - c_j(t)) e h_j(t) \exp\left(-\frac{\|x - c_j(t)\|^2}{w_j(t)^2}\right)
 \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

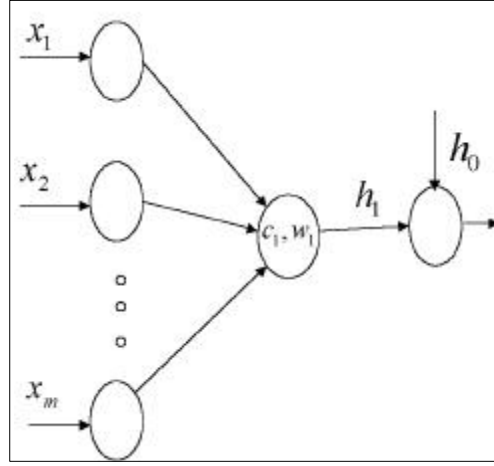
3.2

ARAN

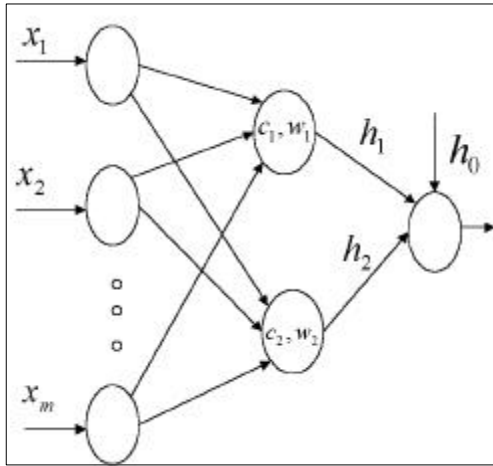
ARAN . 4 가
 ARAN . 4- (a)가 ARAN ,
 4- (b) 가 , 4- (c)
 가 , 4- (d) k 가 .
 ARAN 가



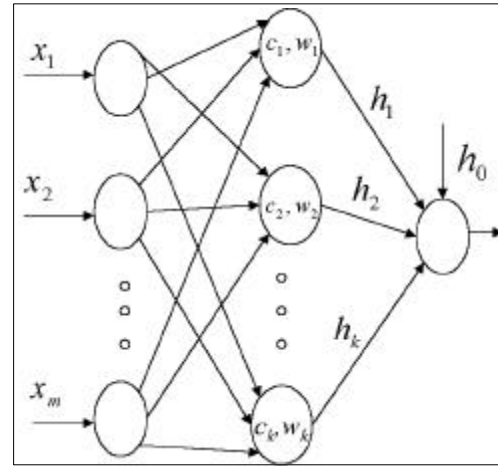
4- (a) :



4- (b) :



4- (c) :

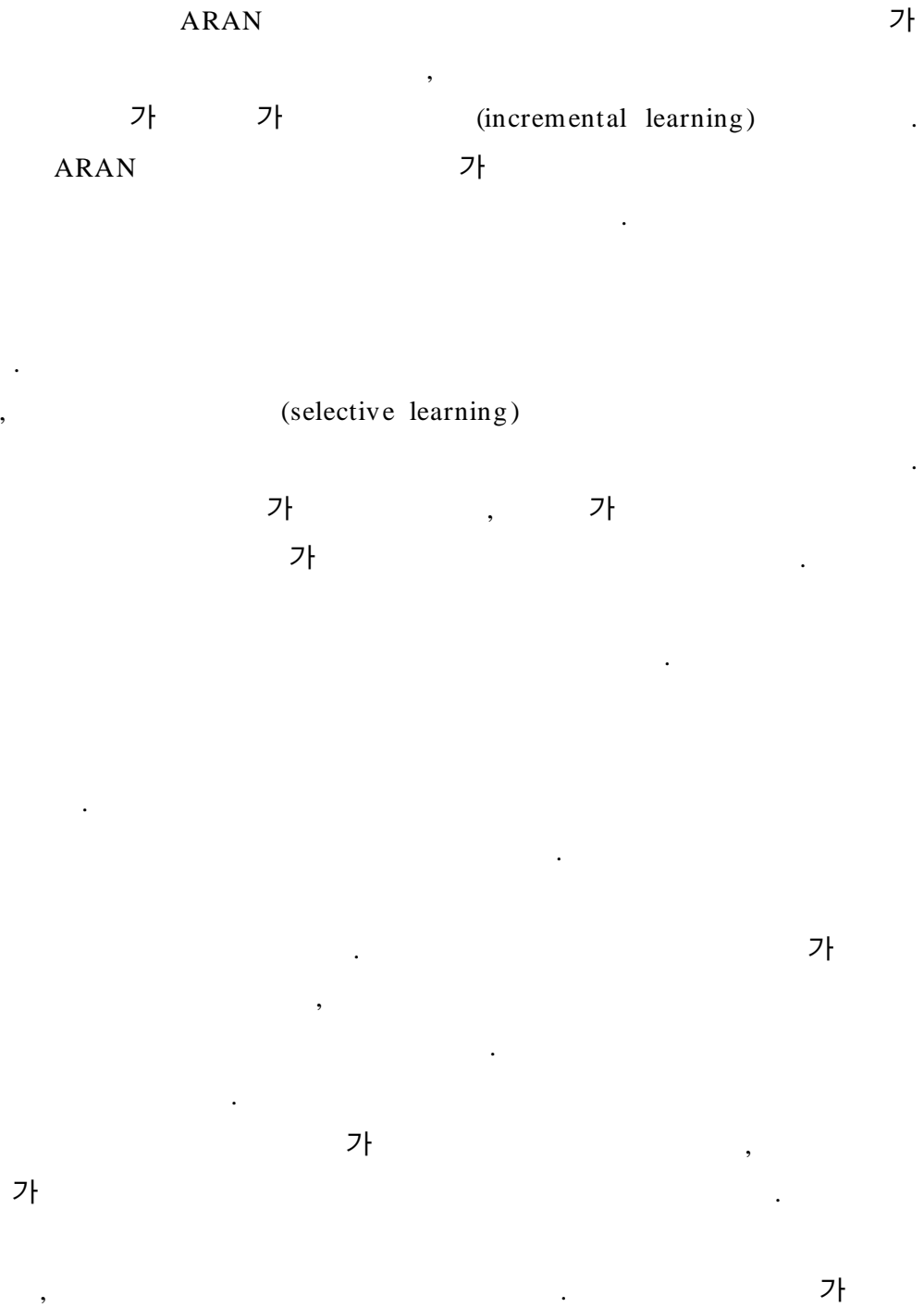


4- (d) : k

4 : ARAN

가

3.3



ARAN

가

ARAN

3 5가

3 : ARAN

incremental	
typical selective	
flexible selective	
balanced selective	
selective incremental	

4.

Challenge 2000 가 5 UCI CoIL
 , CAMDA '00 Conference

4.1 UCI

가 가 가
 UCI . PROBEN1[Prechelt94] UCI 15

5가

4

4 : 5 UCI

	Cancer	Diabetes	Heart disease	Card	Horse
	699	768	920	690	364
	9	8	35	51	58
	2	2	2	2	3
	65.5/34.5	65.1/34.9	33/67	56/44	62/24/14

Cancer

9

가 가

. Diabetes

가

. Heart

disease

가

Card

. Horse

가

30% 가

가

5 : ARAN

	Cancer	Diabetes	Heart	Card	Horse
(λ)	4	5	6	4	5
(ε)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
$\hat{\delta}(t)$ ($\hat{\delta}_{\max}$)	1.5	1.5	6	4	2
$\hat{\delta}(t)$ ($\hat{\delta}_{\min}$)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
	100	10	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100

ARAN

2/3

1/3

. ARAN λ

100

$x = 1$, 가 0.1,

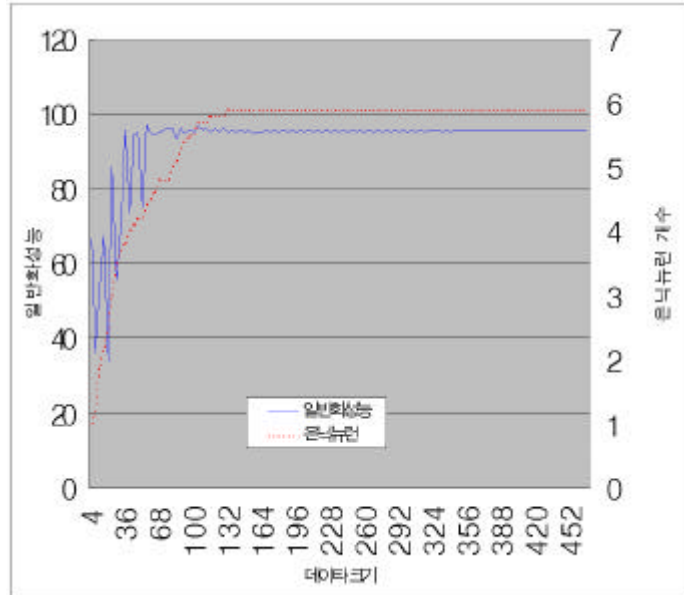
0.05

5
6 5 UCI RAN ARAN
10
RAN , ARAN
, ARAN

6 : RAN ARAN

				(%)	(%)
(RAN) Cancer (ARAN)	466	466	5.0	97.1	97.0
		72.4 (15%)	4.7	83.7	97.0
(RAN) Diabetes (ARAN)	512	512	10.4	76.4	74.5
		300 (59%)	8.5	64.1	74.9
(RAN) Heart (ARAN)	614	614	5.0	83.1	79.4
		487 (79%)	6.0	79.0	80.4
(RAN) Card (ARAN)	460	460	11.1	81.1	85.1
		290 (63%)	10.2	83.9	88.3
(RAN) Horse (ARAN)	243	243	5.4	59.7	70.8
		112 (46%)	7.1	63.0	72.1

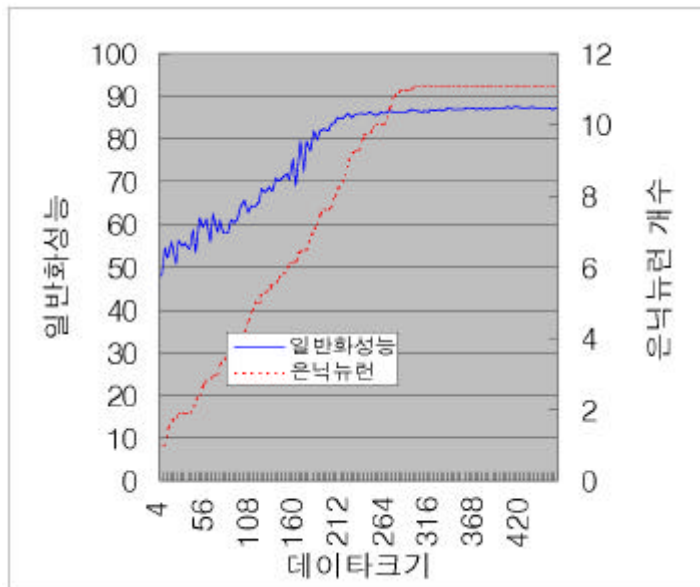
6 , ARAN
가 가 .
Cancer 15% 가 .
, ARAN .
, ARAN .
5 Cancer ARAN .
. 10
가 ,
가 가 가 가 ,
가 Cancer
가 ,
. ARAN
가 ,
. 6 Card
Cancer .



5 : cancer ARAN

x :

y :



6 : card ARAN

4.2 CoIL Challenge 2000

CoIL Challenge 2000

86 , 43 가
 ,
 . 5822 , 4000
 . 가 5822 ,
 4000 가
 .
 6% 가
 . 348 ,
 238 ,
 . 4000

7 : CoIL Challenge 2000

가	

800
가
7 CoIL Challenge 2000 85
가
가 , 가
4000 가 800 800
가 800 238
121 가 가 1
800 6% 42
8 가
ARAN
, 0
ARAN 가 , 가
0 1
0
1 ,

8 : CoIL Challenge 2000

	(800)
	238
	42
1	121
2	115
3	112

9 : CoIL Challenge 2000

	(800)	
85	110	104
4	118	109

가 가

, 85

, 가

4

4

CoIL Challenge 2000

9

9

, 85

4

가

가

가

, 85

4

가

85

가

가

CoIL Challenge 2000

가

CoIL Challenge 2000

9

. ARAN

가 가 9

4.3 CAMDA '00 Conference

가 . ,

CAMDA'00(Critical Assessment of Techniques for Microarray Data Mining)

가 2000 12 .

ARAN .

38

, 34

AML ALL ,

11

AML ,

27 가 ALL ,

14 가 AML, 20 가 ALL .

7129

7129

가 AML ALL

가 .

ARAN ,

가 . ARAN

가

,

가

0 1

가

0 1 ,
 가 가
 7129 ,
 50
 AML (μ_1) (σ_1) ,
 ALL (μ_2) (σ_2) .

$$\frac{\mu_1 - \mu_2}{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2} \quad (17)$$

P-metric 25
 25 [Golub99]. ,
 가 10
 10
 50 .
 10 : 10

- Zyxin**
- ADM Adrenomedullin, Azurocidin gene
- DF D component of complement (adipsin)**
- PTX3 Pentaxin-related gene**
- rapidly induced by IL-1 beta
- CYSTATIN A
- NADPH-flavin reductase
- Leukotriene C4 synthase (LTC4S) gene**
- CD36 CD36 antigen (collagen type I receptor, thrombospondin receptor)
- Phosphotyrosine independent ligand p62 for the Lck SH2 domain mRNA**

11 :

7129	-	0	4	9
50		0	1.3	2.4
10		0	2.5	2

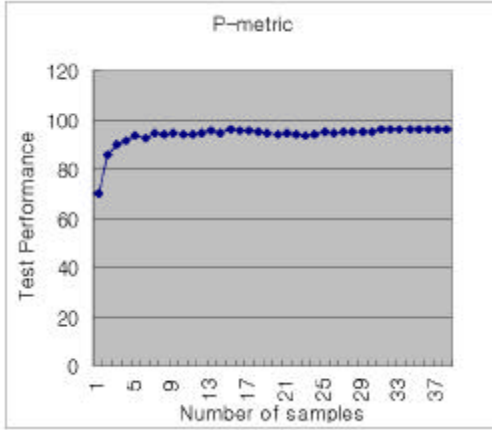
가 ARAN . 11
 가 . 10
 가 , 10

가 ARAN .
 12
 . ALL AML 2 , ARAN ALL
 28
 ARAN , ALL
 , AML . 12

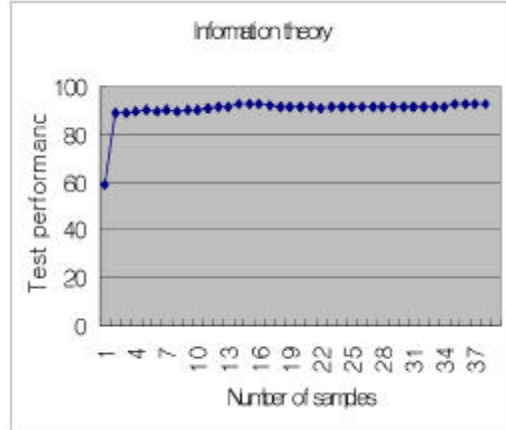
12 :

10 7	28 (66)	10 5	5, 28 (42, 66)
10 3	16, 28 (54, 66)	10 5	5, 23, 28 (42, 61, 66)

7 8



7 :



8 :

가 . ARAN
 , 13
 10 가 10
 . 28 가 35 가

13 : 10 가 10

	12, 20, 28 , 31, 35
	8, 17, 25, 28 , 32, 34, 35

5.

RAN

ARAN

가

가

, ARAN

가

가

ARAN

가

가

가 가

가

3

가

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Abstract

In this paper we propose a learning algorithm for RBF(Radial Basis Function) networks that selects data actively and increases the number of hidden units to fit the data. By selecting data actively, a learner does not simply use given all examples for training. Instead a learner controls the data properly to get better performance by active learning. Since constructive learning algorithms can find proper architecture of the neural networks by increasing the number of hidden units in learning process, so we apply a new learning algorithm to combine both active learning and constructive learning naturally to RBF networks.

In this paper we propose an ARAN (Active RAN) that iteratively selects data where the current RBF network performs the worst, then train the network on these data. ARAN is a learning algorithm which active data selection scheme is added to RAN (Resource-allocating network) by Platt. Experiments have been performed on five UCI data set and their performance was compared with RAN. In these experiments, ARAN has enough performance by learning without using all data. And Experiments have been performed on CoIL Challenge 2000 data set. The results of these experiments show that active learning method has better generalization performance than passive learning method in imbalanced data set like CoIL Challenge 2000 data. ARAN can be also used in solving real business problems. We also used ARAN for analysis of gene expression data set.

Keywords : ARAN, Active learning, Constructive Learning, RBF Networks, Critical Data, Imbalanced Data Set

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