

Dynamic Time Warping

On doit calculer la distance entre chaque paire → matrice d'alignements

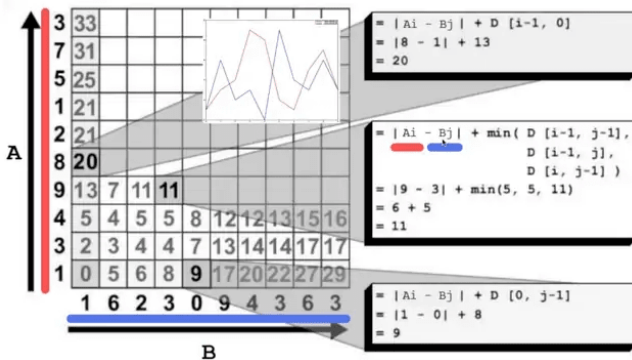


FIGURE – Thales Sehn Körting - DTW vidéo

Other shape measurement

Cross-Correlation based measurement

Beyond Raw Data

Features et modèle

- Auto-corrélation
- Min-max values
- ARMA modèle coefficients

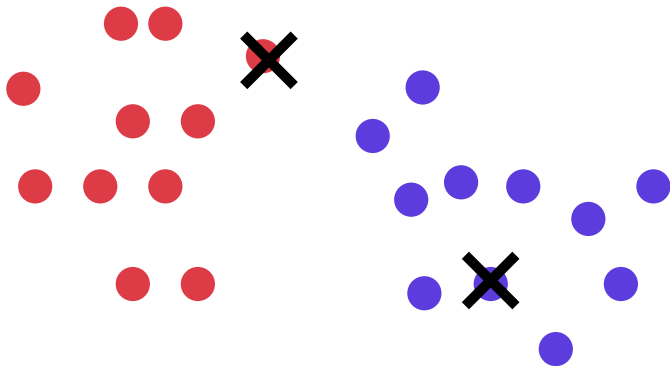
Partitional Clustering

Motivations : regrouper les séries temporelles en se basant sur une distance ou un critère de similarité

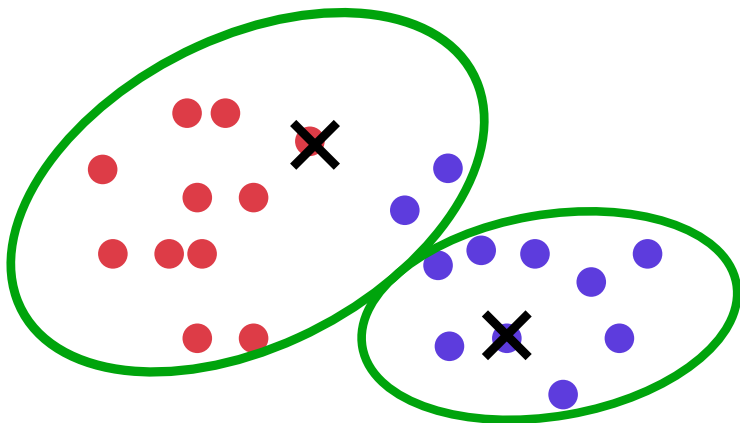
- Algorithmes simples à mettre en oeuvre
- Populaires
- Convergence lente

- K-Means
- K-Medoids

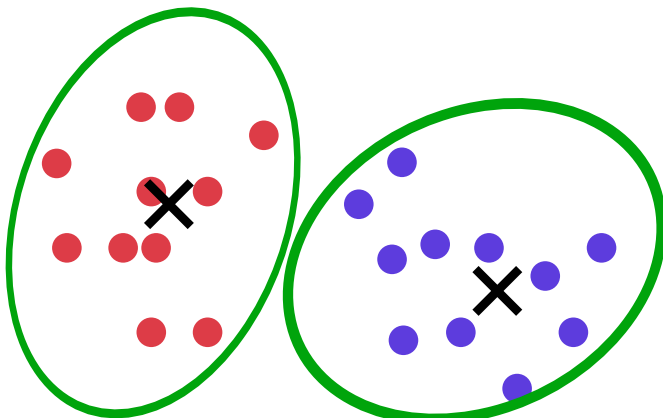
K-Means



K-Means



K-Means

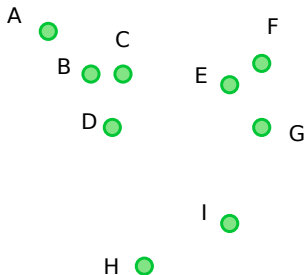


Agglomerative Hierarchical

Motivations : Construire une hiérarchie de clusters

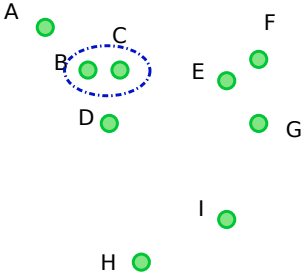
- **Agglomération** : Chaque élément est considéré comme un cluster. Les clusters sont fusionnés lorsque l'on monte dans la hiérarchie.
- **Division** : Tous les éléments appartiennent au même cluster et sont séparés récursivement en descendant la hiérarchie.

Agglomerative Hierarchical : Single Linkage Clustering

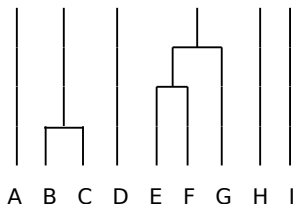
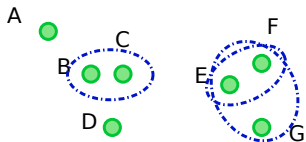


A B C D E F G H I

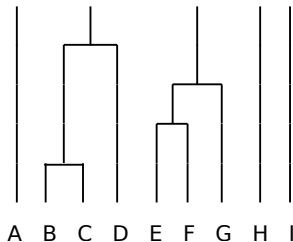
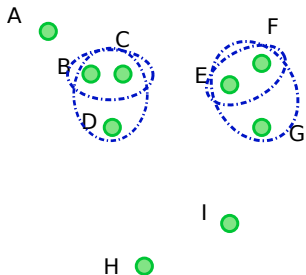
Agglomerative Hierarchical : Single Linkage Clustering



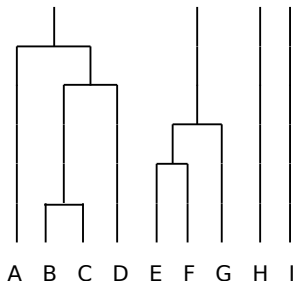
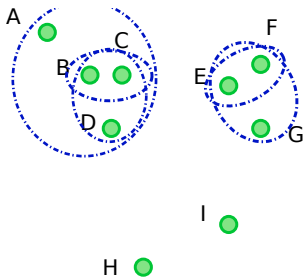
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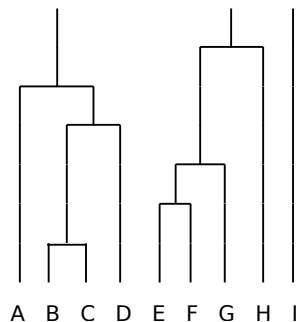
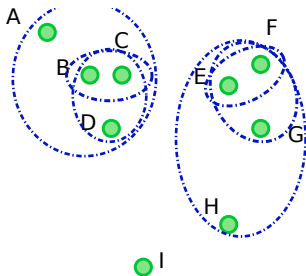
Agglomerative Hierarchical : Single Linkage Clustering



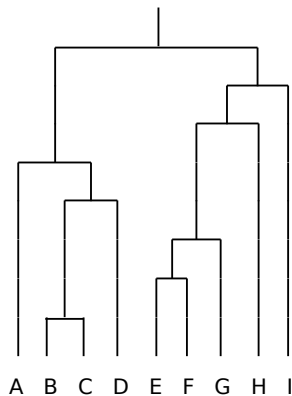
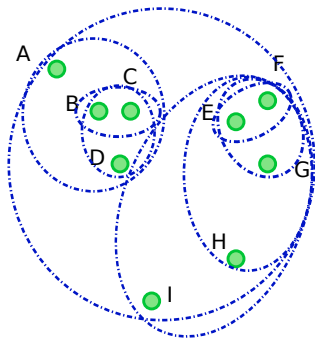
Agglomerative Hierarchical : Single Linkage Clustering



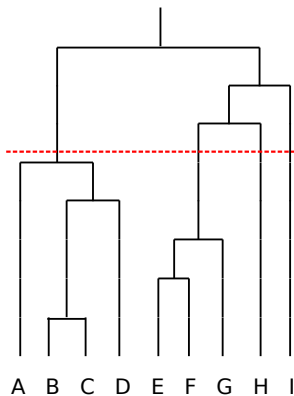
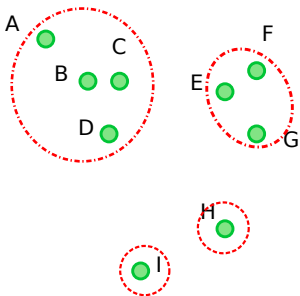
Agglomerative Hierarchical : Single Linkage Clustering



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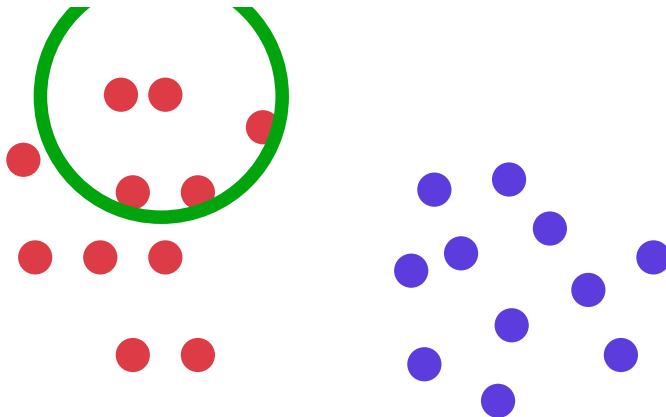


Density based clustering

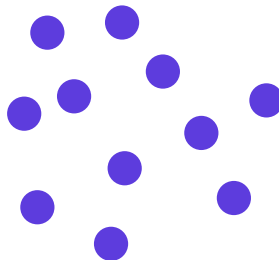
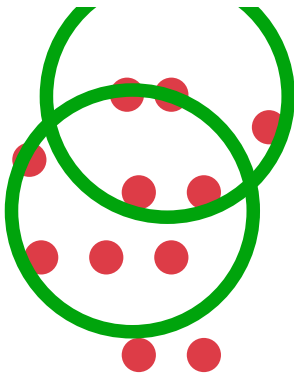
Motivation : séparer les clusters en fonction de leur densité

- DBSCAN
- OPTIC
- Density Peaks clustering

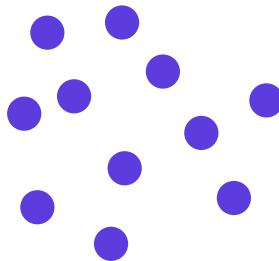
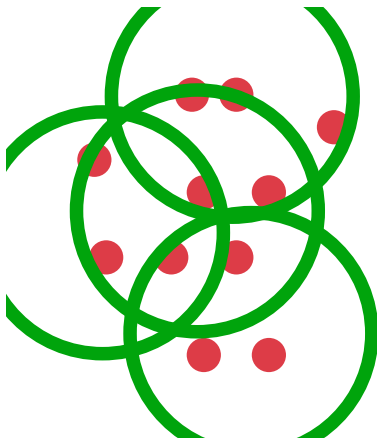
Density based clustering : DBSCAN



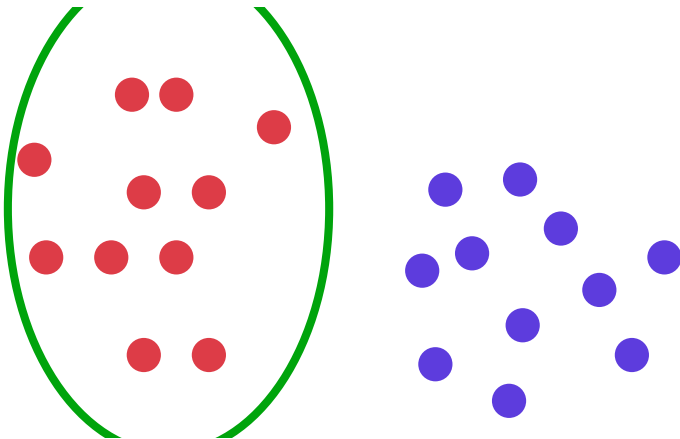
Density based clustering : DBSCAN



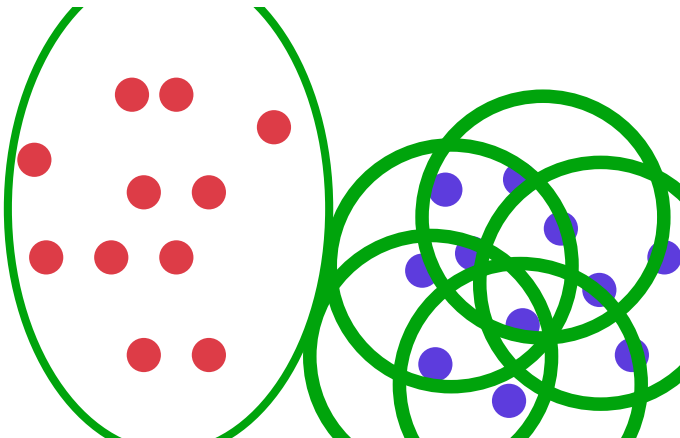
Density based clustering : DBSCAN



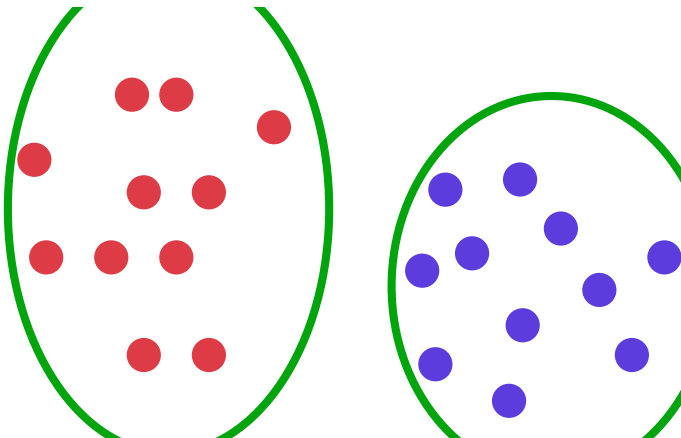
Density based clustering : DBSCAN



Density based clustering : DBSCAN



Density based clustering : DBSCAN



Plan

1 Introduction

2 Distances et Similarités

3 Clustering

4 Deep Learning for TS

5 Mécanismes attentionnels

Deep Learning strategies

- Convolutional Neural Networks
- Recurrent Neural Networks
- Estimation $n + 1$
- Multi-horizon
- Probabilistic outputs

Convolutional Neural Networks

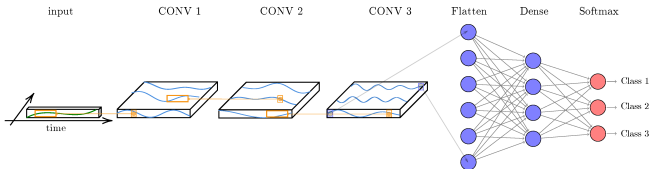


FIGURE – C. Pelletier et Al. 2019

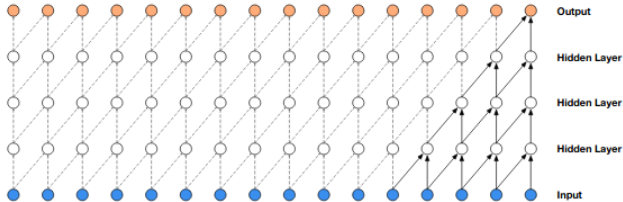


FIGURE – Van Den Oord et Al. 2016

Convolutional Neural Networks

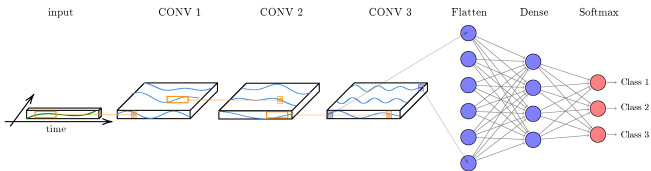


FIGURE – C. Pelletier et Al. 2019

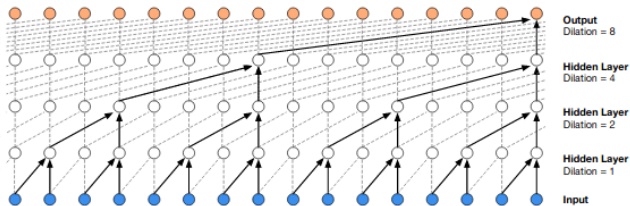
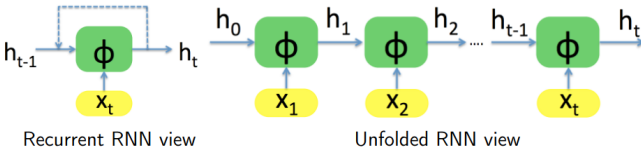


FIGURE – Van Den Oord et Al. 2016

Recurrent NN

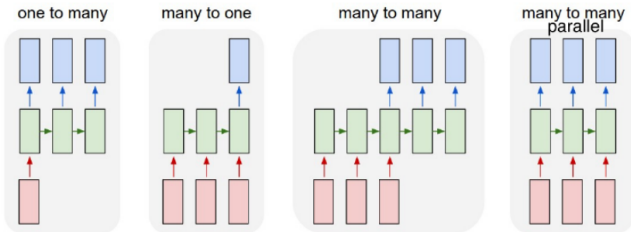
- Entrée : $\{x_t\}_{0 \leq t \leq N}$
- Hidden state : $\{h_t\}_{0 \leq t \leq N}$
- RN cell : $h_t = \Phi_t(x_t, h_{t-1})$ (récursif)
- $\phi_t = \phi$ les paramètres sont partagés dans le temps



RNN

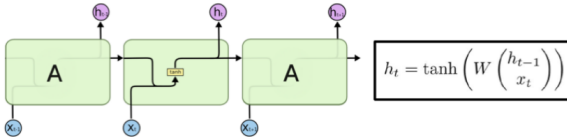
Différentes correspondances (*mapping*) pour différentes tâches

- many-to-one : prédiction
- one-to-Many : image captioning
- many-to-many parallel : traduction, sous titrage
- many-to-many : classification

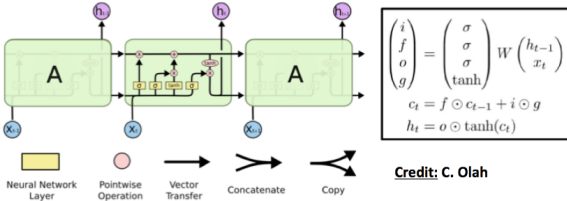


LSTM

- Recap: Vanilla RNN cell

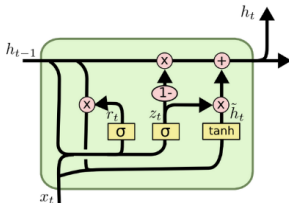


- Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) [Hochreiter and Schmidhuber, 1997]



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GRU



$$z_t = \sigma(W_z \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t])$$

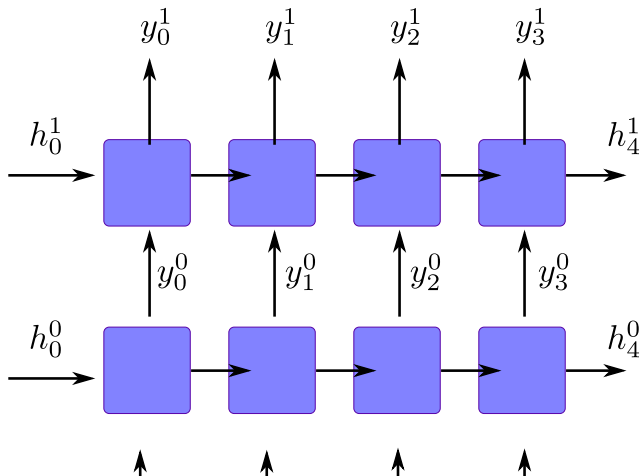
$$r_t = \sigma(W_r \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t])$$

$$\tilde{h}_t = \tanh(W \cdot [r_t * h_{t-1}, x_t])$$

$$h_t = (1 - z_t) * h_{t-1} + z_t * \tilde{h}_t$$

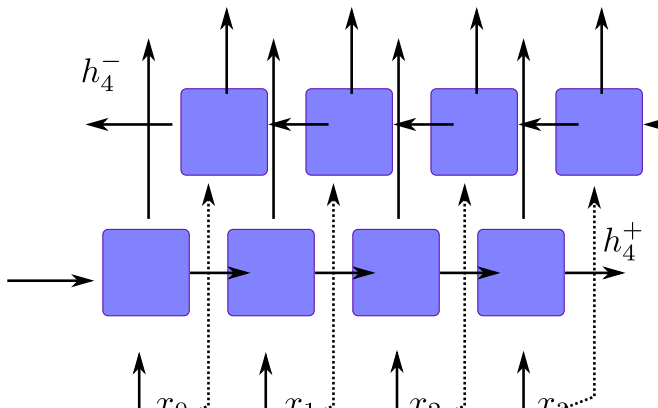
Multi-layers RNN

- Comme pour les CNN, il est possible d'empiler des block récurrents
- La sortie d'un bloc à un niveau est transmise en entrée du bloc correspondant au niveau suivant



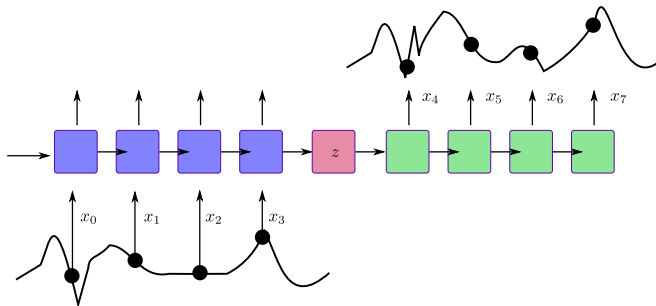
Forward and Backward RNN

- Plus de contexte peut être obtenu si le réseau parcourt la séquence dans les deux sens
- On a alors deux vecteur contextuels h^+ et h^-



seq2seq

- L'architecture en *encoder-decoder* est généralisable aux RN
- L'encodage se fait à travers le vecteur caché transmis à chaque étape de lecture de la séquence.
- Le décodage est effectué à partir du contexte global
- Dans une optique de prédiction, la dernière entrée peut aussi servir d'entrée au décodeur



seq2seq

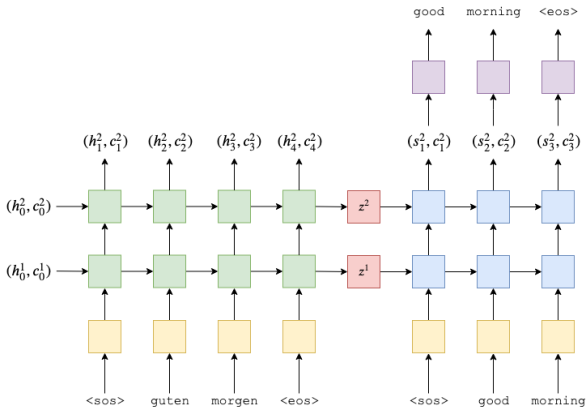


FIGURE – Ref : <https://github.com/bentrevett/pytorch-seq2seq>

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- 4 Deep Learning for TS
- 5 Mécanismes attentionnels**

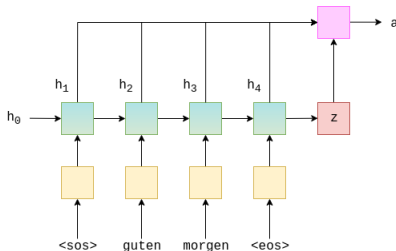
Attention seq2seq

Problème des seq2seq :

- Compression d'information très contraignante
- Difficile de trop augmenter la taille du vecteur caché

Attention

- Utiliser tous les états cachés
- Pondérer leur utilisation en fonction de leur utilité



Attention seq2seq

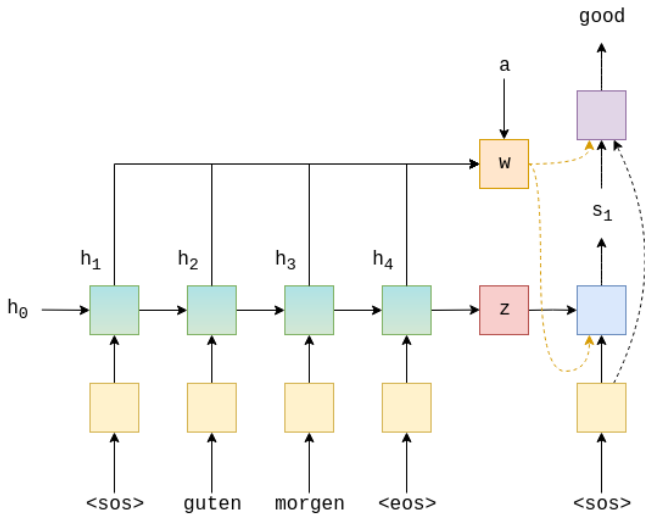


FIGURE – Ref : <https://github.com/bentrevett/pytorch-seq2seq>

Transformers

- Architecture complètement connectée
- Toute l'information est mise en correspondance avec elle-même
- Permet de repondérer les données en fonction de leur redondance et intérêt pour une tâche donnée

