

# Multiclass Classification

# Multi-class Classification

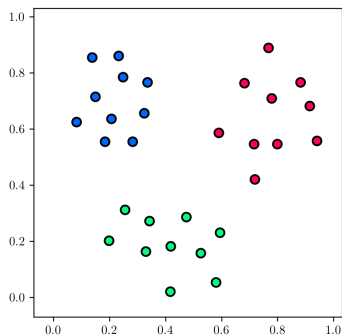
- Let  $\mathcal{X} = \{(x_i, y_i) \mid x_i \in \mathbb{R}^n, y_i \in \{1, \dots, k\}, i \leq m\}$  be a labeled set of points with more than two classes
- In order to define a predictor  $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k\}$  we can use two strategies:
  - ▶ Define a specific Machine Learning algorithm whose prediction function has the set of all the labels as range
  - ▶ Generalize a binary classifier to the case with more than 2 labels
- We will focus on the second strategy and consider two approaches:  
*1-vs-all* and *1-vs-1*

# Multi-class classifiers 1-vs-all

- For the 1-vs-all strategy the idea is to build  $k$  binary classifiers and combine them to obtain a prediction function for the whole label set  $Y = \{1, \dots, k\}$

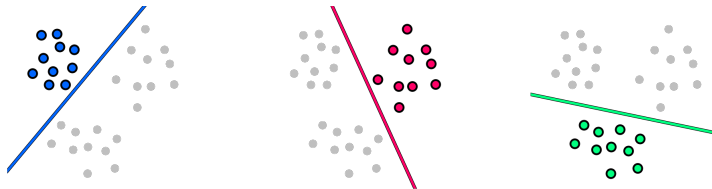
# Multi-class classifiers 1-vs-all

- For the 1-vs-all strategy the idea is to build  $k$  binary classifiers and combine them to obtain a prediction function for the whole label set  $Y = \{1, \dots, k\}$
- Consider the following picture:



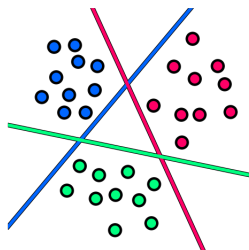
# Multi-class classifiers 1-vs-all

- For every class  $j \in Y$  we can build a binary classifier that separates the element in the  $j$ -th class from all the other elements



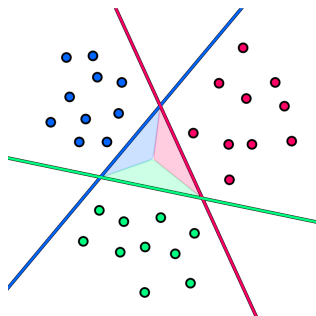
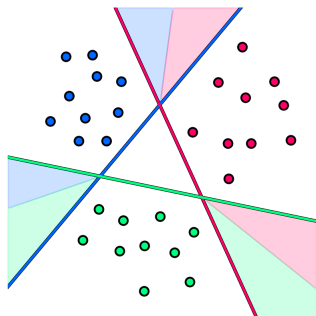
# Multi-class classifiers 1-vs-all

- Once all the  $k$  classifiers are build, we can divide the space into  $k$  distinct regions



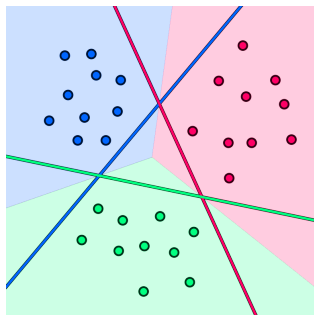
# Multi-class classifiers 1-vs-all

- In this case, in order to classify the points in the common regions, we can use the distance of the points from the separating lines



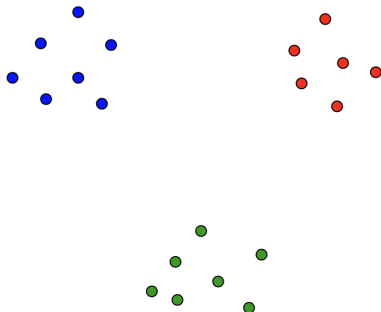
# Multi-class classifiers 1-vs-all

- Putting all together we obtain a classifier able to predict the label of any point in the ambient space



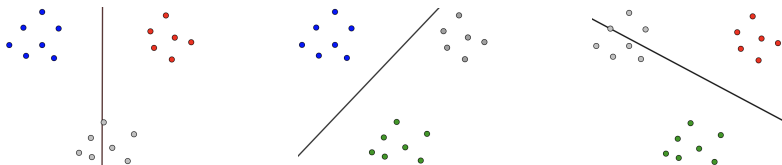
## Multi-class classifiers 1-vs-1

- For the 1-vs-1 strategy we build a classifier for every pair of classes. If  $Y$  has  $k$  different classes we build  $\frac{k(k-1)}{2}$  different classifiers
- Consider the following picture:



# Multi-class classifiers 1-vs-1

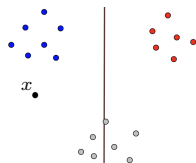
- For every pair of different classes  $i, j \in Y$  we build a binary classifier  $f_{i,j}(x) : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \{i, j\}$ :



# Classificatori multi-classe 1-vs-1

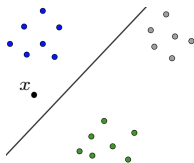
- Once we have all the classifiers  $f_{ij}$  we implement a voting system to assign the labels:

$$f_{1,2}(x) = \text{Blu}$$



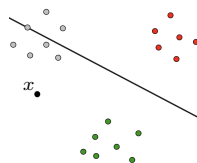
Classes	Votes
Blue	1
Red	0
Green	0

$$f_{1,3}(x) = \text{Blu}$$



Classes	Votes
Blue	2
Red	0
Green	0

$$f_{2,3}(x) = \text{Verde}$$



Classes	Votes
Blue	2
Red	0
Green	1

The multi-class classifier  $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y$  assign to the element  $x$  the label that got the most votes:

$$f(x) = \text{Blue}$$