INTRODUCTION TO MACHINE LEARNING COMPSCI 4ML3

Lecture 1

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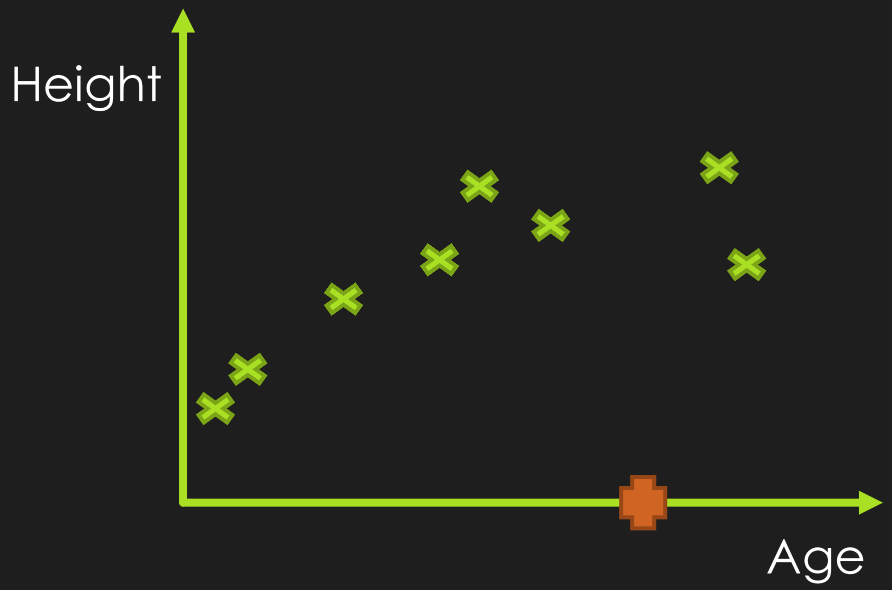
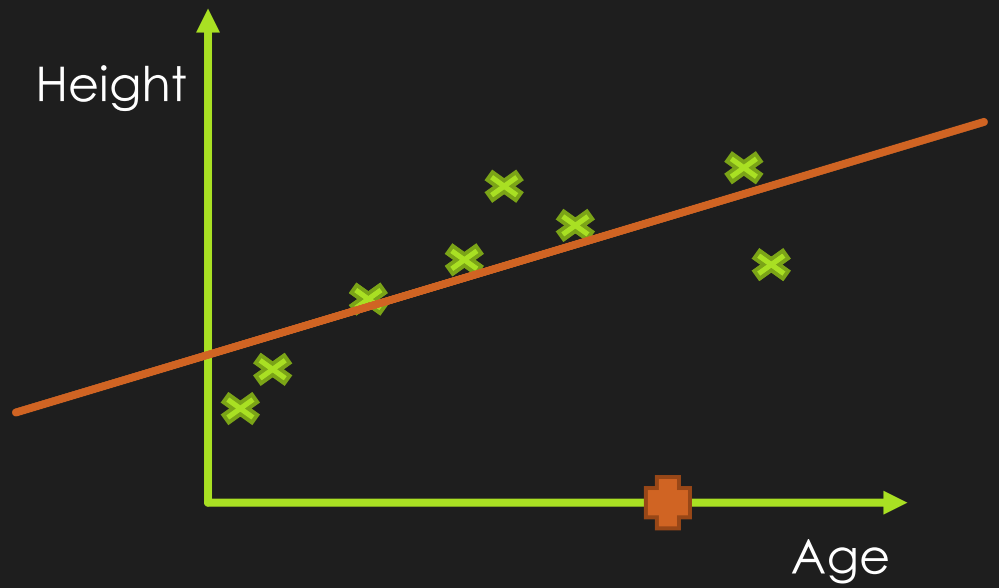
CURVE-FITTING

- Predict height of a person given her/his age?
- Collect a set of "data points"
- Represent data point i by (x^i, y^i)
  - E.g., if the individual i is 25 years old and is 175cm tall then we can write $(x^i, y^i) = (25, 175)$
- We have collected n data points, $S = \{(x^i, y^i)\}_{i=1}^{n}$
  - Given a new x, "predict" its y?

CURVE-FITTING

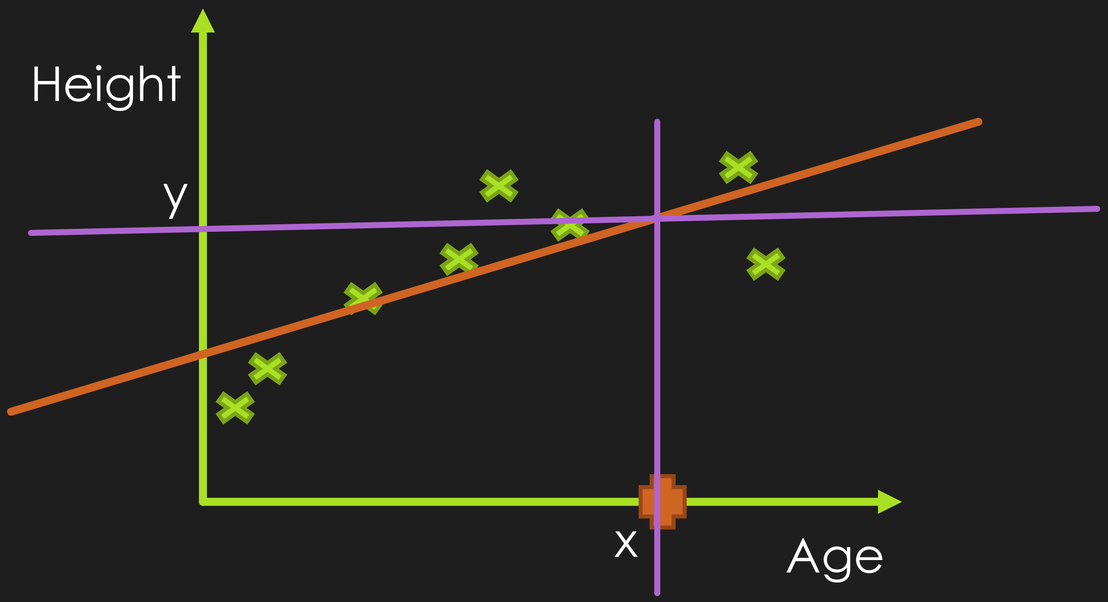


LINEAR CURVE-FITTING



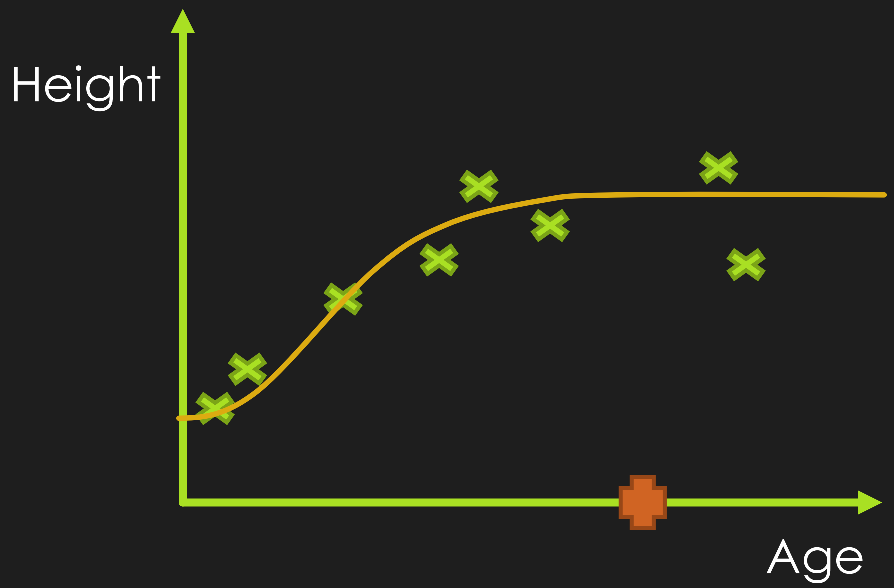
LINEAR CURVE-FITTING

- x IS CALLED AN INPUT, y IS CALLED AN OUTPUT/RESPONSE



NON-LINEAR CURVE-FITTING

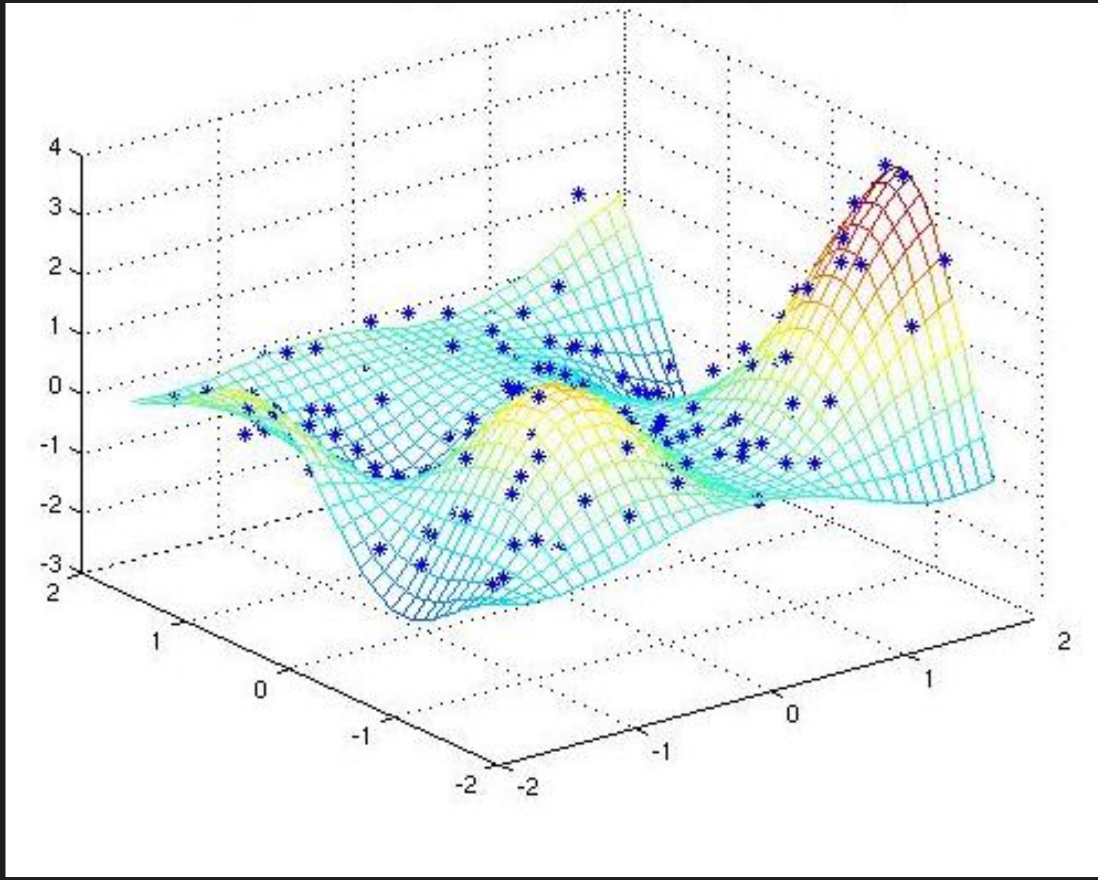
- WHICH ONE IS BETTER?



- LINEAR VS NON-LINEAR?

MULTIDIMENSIONAL CURVE-FITTING

- x AND/OR y COULD BE MULTI-DIMENSIONAL
- FOR EXAMPLE,
  PREDICT THE
  HEIGHT
  BASED ON THE
  AGE **AND** WEIGHT
- E.G., IN THE RIGHT PICTURE,
  $x \in \mathbb{R}^2, y \in \mathbb{R}$

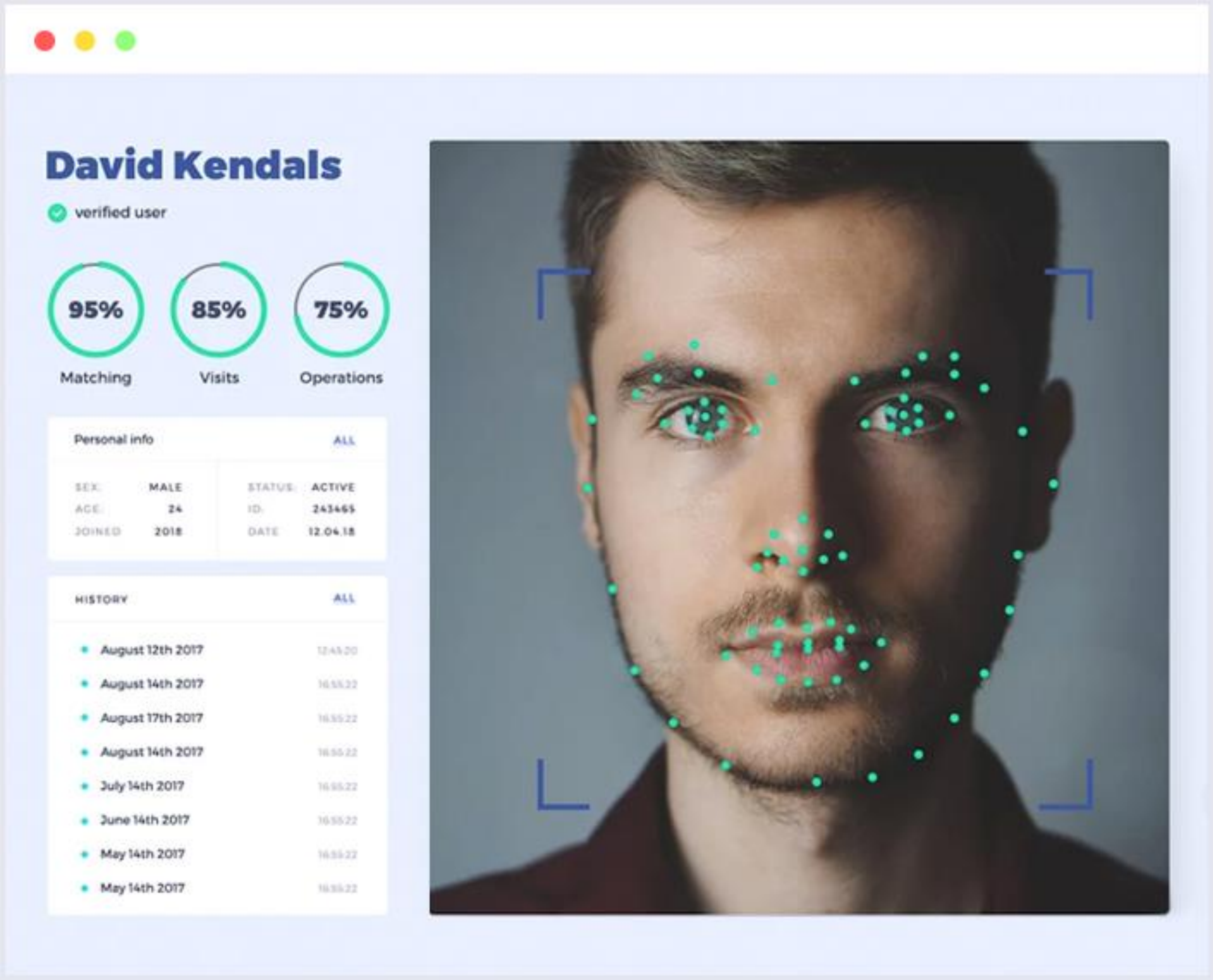


CURVE-FITTING IS EVERYWHERE

- Fitting a curve enables interpolation and extrapolation
- This is a type of supervised learning/prediction
  - Prediction, because we predict y given x
  - Supervised, because $\{(x^i, y^i)\}_{i=1}^{n}$ is given

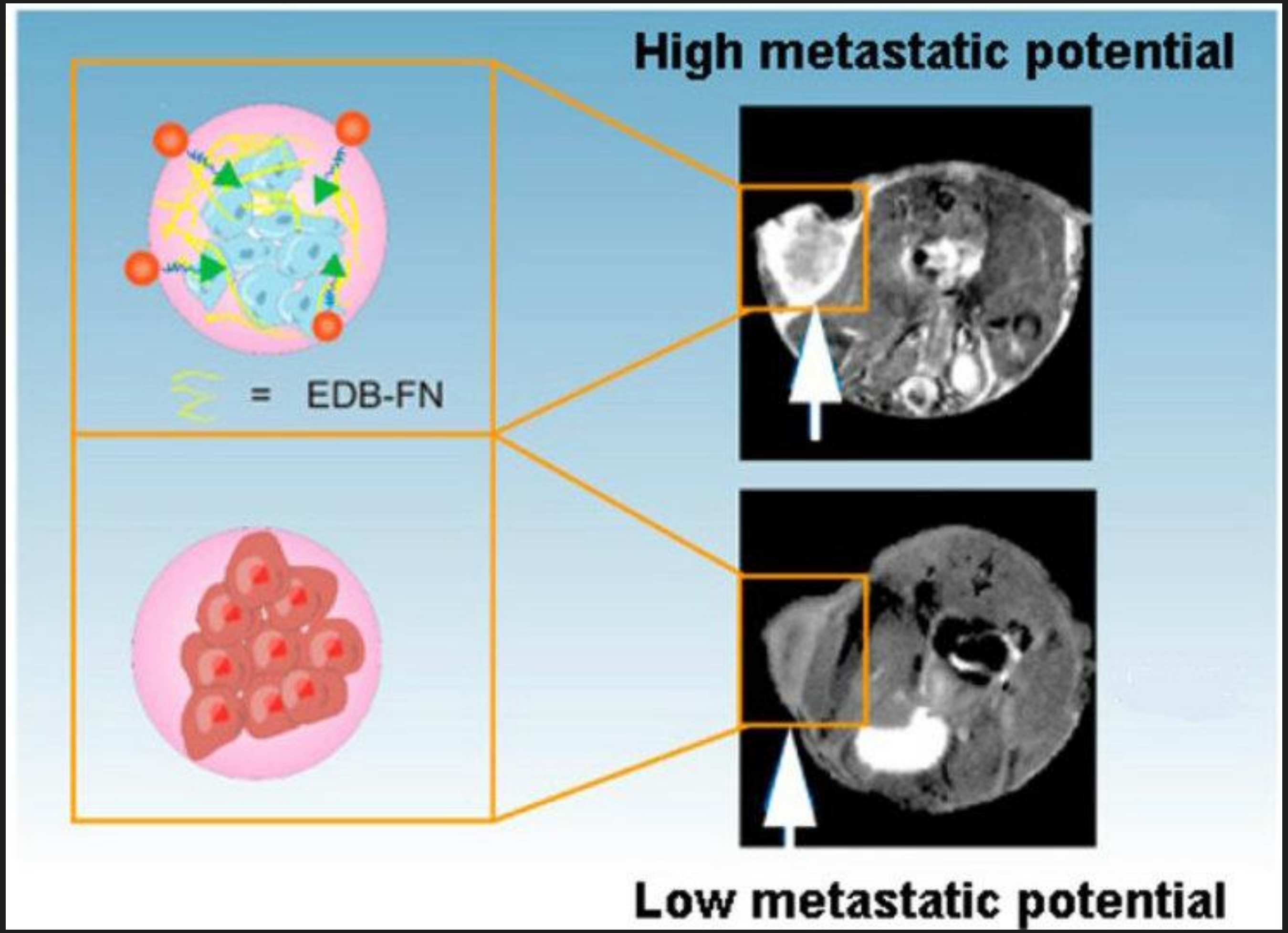
PREDICTION IS EVERYWHERE

- Face recognition
- x: image
  - $x \in$
- y: identity
  - $y \in$



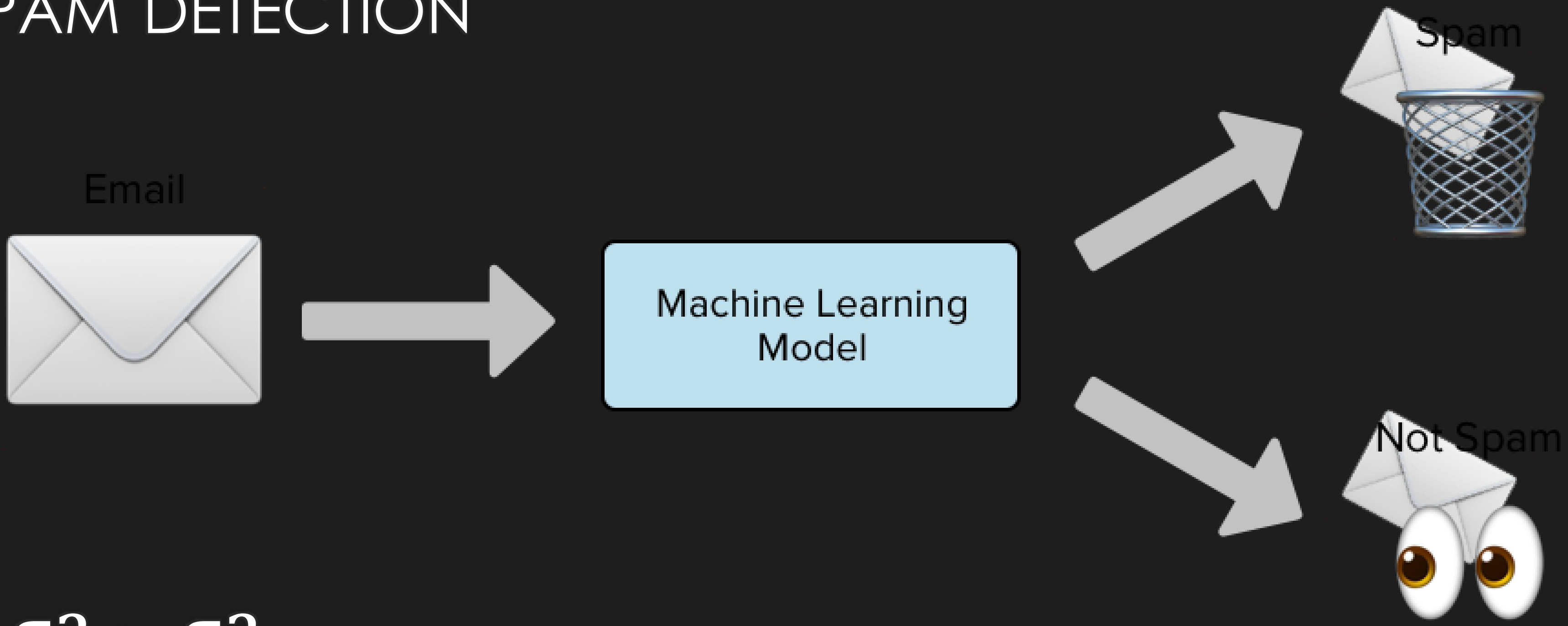
PREDICTION IS EVERYWHERE

- Biomedical Imaging
- x: MRI image
  - $x \in$
- y: cancerous?
  - $y \in$



PREDICTION IS EVERYWHERE

- Spam detection



- $x \in ?\ y \in ?$

PREDICTION IS EVERYWHERE

- OIL/STOCK PRICE PREDICTION
- E.G., GIVEN PRICE
  FOR $t = 1,2,\ldots,1000$

  PREDICT PRICE
  FOR $t = 1001$
- $x \in ?$
- $y \in ?$

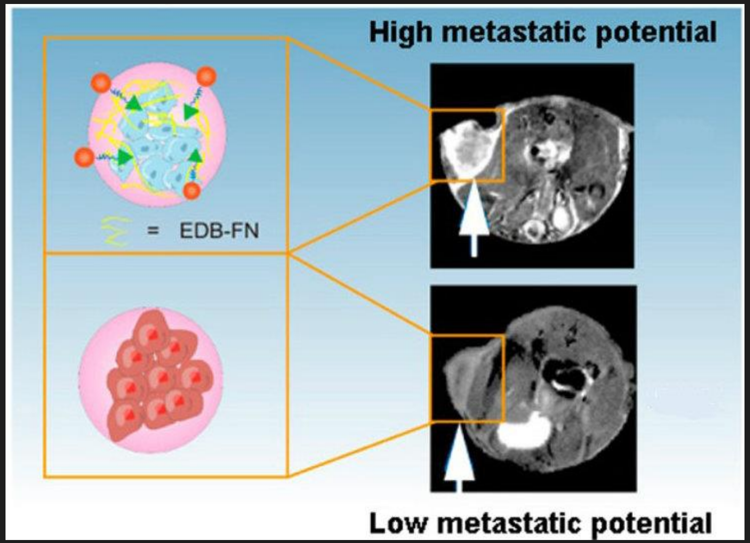
PREDICTION IS EVERYWHERE

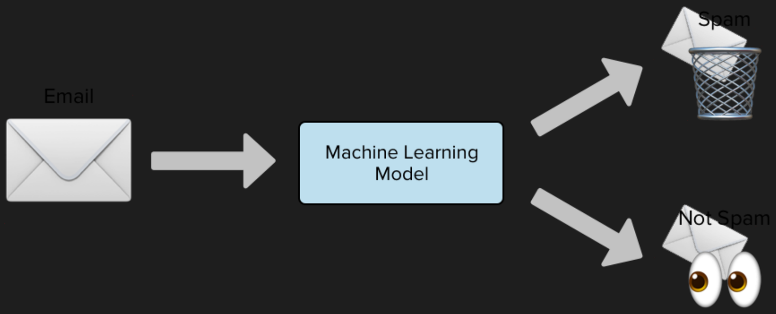
- Translating French text to English text
  - Input? Output?
- Speech recognition (Input? Output?)
- Text to speech (Input? Output?)
- Netflix recommendations (Input? Output?)
- Is everything in AI just prediction?!
  - Not exactly (e.g., prediction vs control)

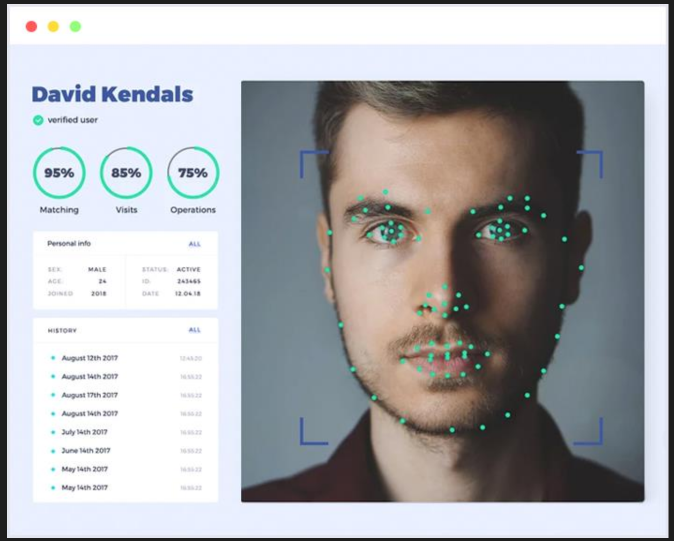
PREDICTION IS EVERYWHERE

PREDICTION IS EVERYWHERE

- AND … PREDICTION METHODS CAN BE QUITE DIFFERENT FOR EACH APPLICATION

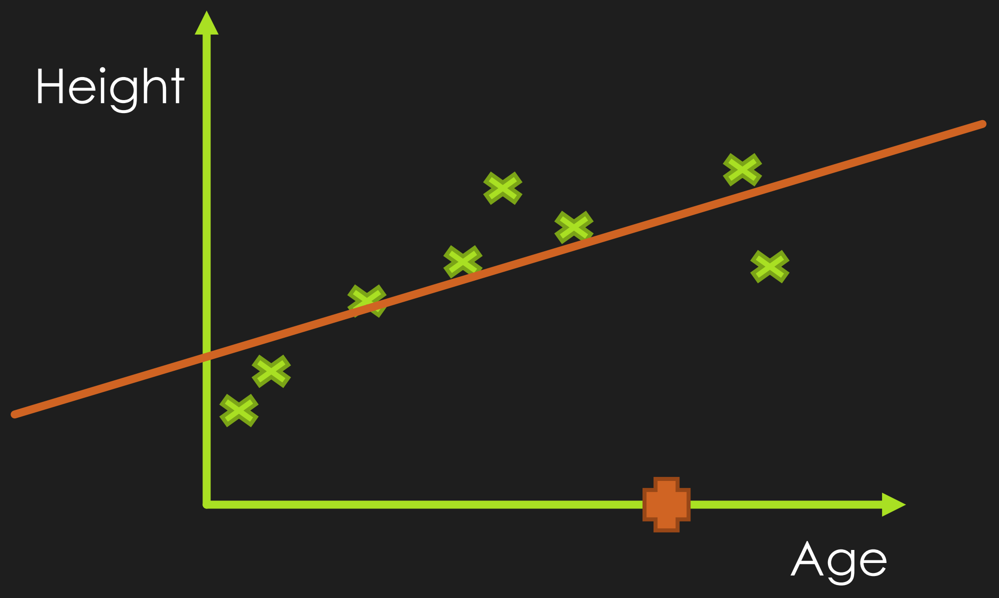






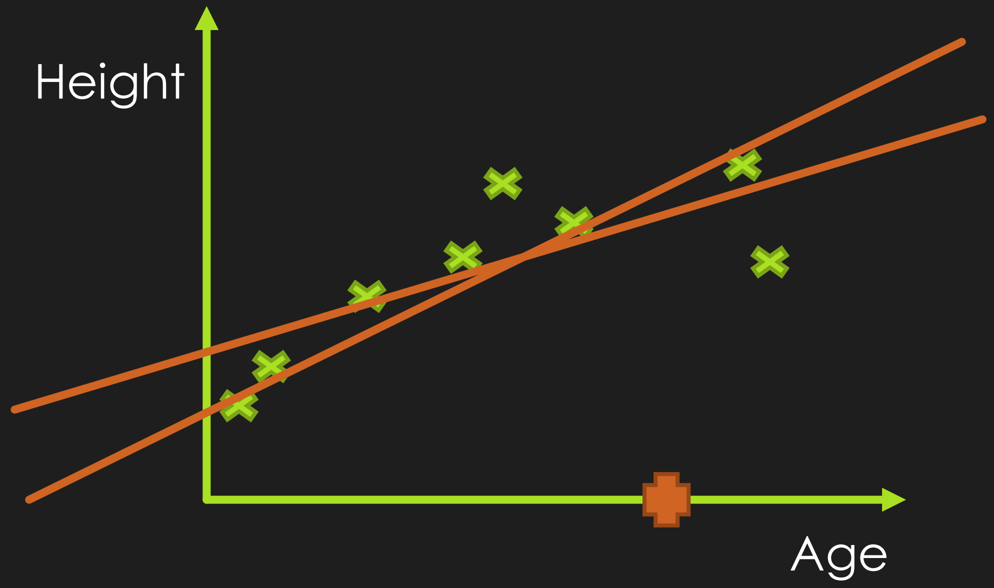
LINEAR REGRESSION

- PREDICTION WHERE
  - $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$
  - $y \in \mathbb{R}$ (COULD BE $\mathbb{R}^k$)
- THE CASE $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ IS CALLED SIMPLE LINEAR REGRESSION
- BEST WAY OF FITTING A LINE?

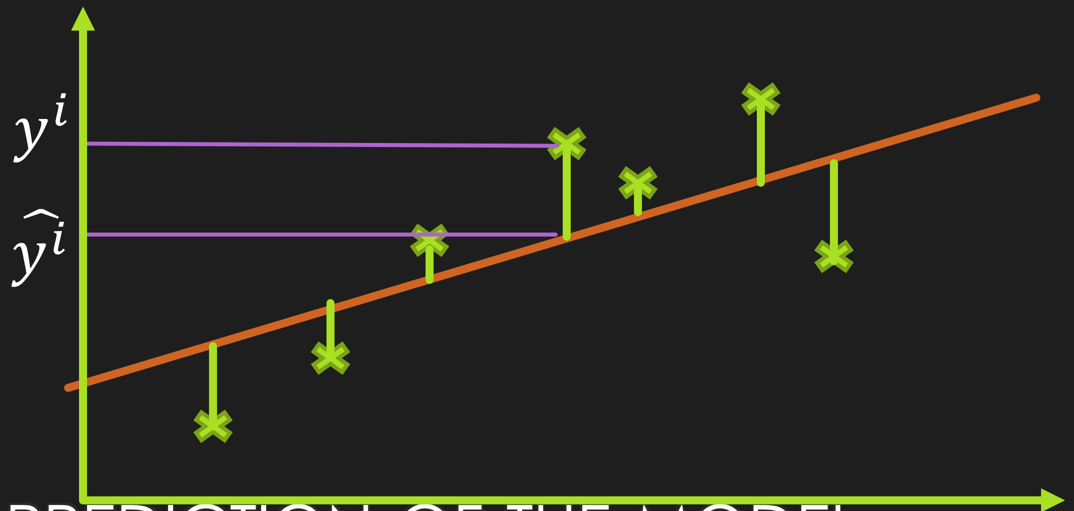


LINEAR REGRESSION

- Which line is better?
- Maybe the one that "fits the data" better?



LINEAR REGRESSION



- $\widehat{y^i}$ IS THE PREDICTION OF THE MODEL
- LET $d^i = |y^i - \widehat{y^i}|$
- BEST LINE MINIMIZES $\sum_{i=1}^{n}(d^i)^2$?
- OTHER OPTIONS?

LINEAR REGRESSION

- ORDINARY LEAST SQUARES (OLS) METHOD
  - MINIMIZE $\sum_{i=1}^{n}(d^i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n}(y^i - \widehat{y^i})^2$
- HOW ABOUT?
  - MINIMIZE $\sum_{i=1}^{n} |y^i - \widehat{y^i}|$
  - MINIMIZE $\sum_{i=1}^{n}(\frac{y^i}{\widehat{y^i}} + \frac{\widehat{y^i}}{y^i})$ OR MINIMIZE $\sum_{i=1}^{n}(\frac{y^i+a}{\widehat{y^i}+a} + \frac{\widehat{y^i}+a}{y^i+a})$
  - MINIMIZE $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \text{LOG} \left|\frac{y^i+0.0001}{\widehat{y^i}+0.0001}\right|$
  - …

1-D ORDINARY LEAST SQUARES

- $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$
- FIND $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ SUCH THAT $\hat{y} = ax + b \approx y$
- WE ARE GIVEN $\{(x^i, y^i)\}_{i=1}^n$
- FIND/LEARN a, b FROM THE DATA

$$\min_{a,b} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (ax^i + b - y^i)^2$$

- MINIMIZE $f(a, b) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(ax^i + b - y^i\right)^2$

1-D ORDINARY LEAST SQUARES

- OPTIMAL a AND b:
- $a = \frac{\overline{xy} - \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y}}{\overline{x^2} - (\bar{x})^2} = \frac{COV(x,y)}{Var(x)}, b = a\bar{x} - \bar{y}$
  - $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{N} \sum x^i, \bar{y} = \frac{1}{N} \sum y^i, \ \overline{xy} = \frac{1}{N} \sum x^i y^i, \overline{x^2} = \frac{1}{N} \sum \left(x^i\right)^2$