

Machine Learning for Exploration Geophysics

Th2: Basic Principles of
Supervised Learning

10. - 12. March 2020

Hamburg

Outline

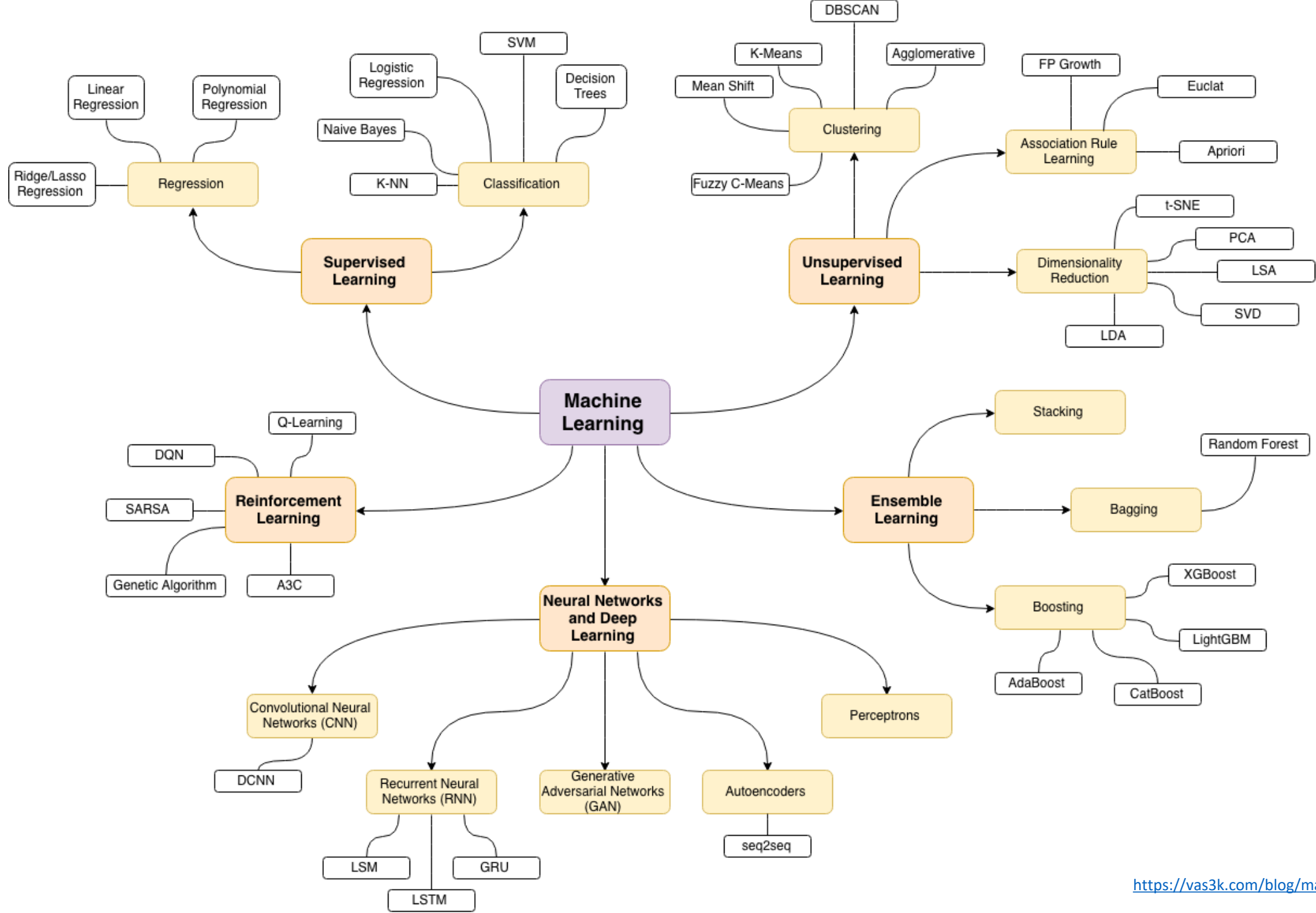
- Three components of supervised learning
- Regression
 - Linear regression
 - Polynomial regression
 - Gradient descent
 - Regularization
 - Training / CV / Test
 - k-Fold Cross-Validation
 - Hyperparameter tuning

Three components of supervised learning

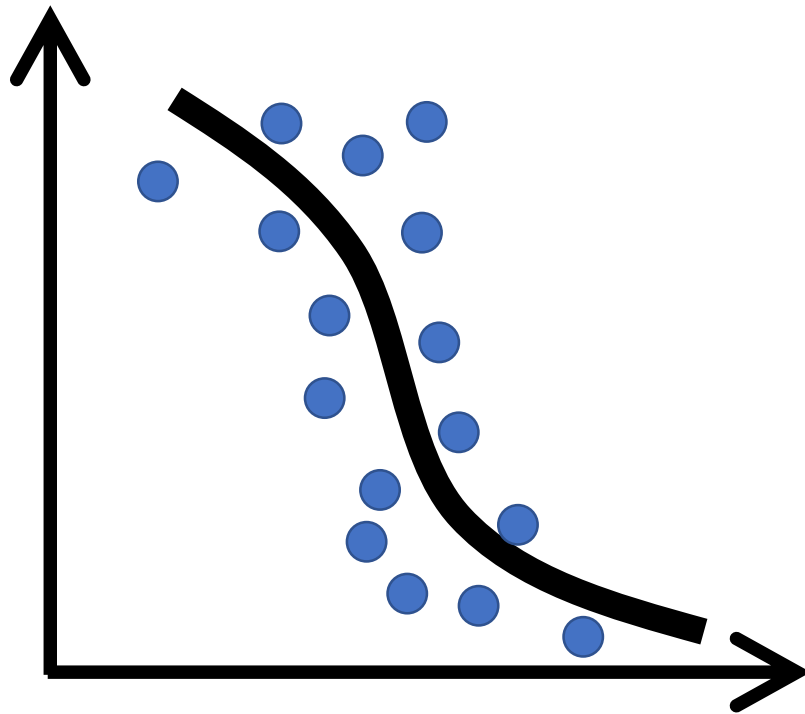
Goal of supervised learning algorithms: **predict** results based on incoming **data**

Three components to teach the machine:

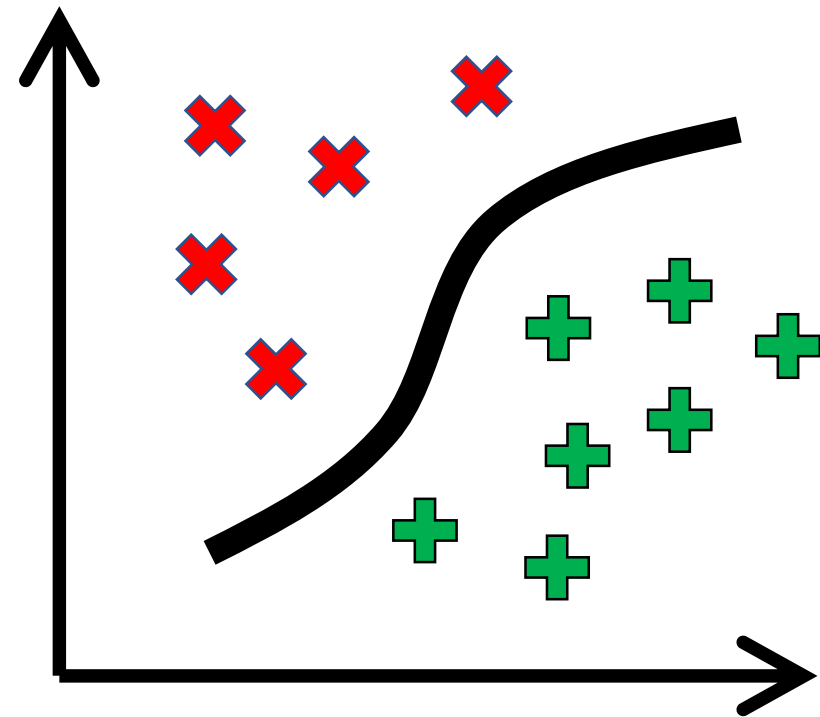
- Data
 - The more diverse the data, the better the result!
 - Two main ways to get the data: manual and automatic
- Features
 - Feature selecting is time consuming (AutoML)
 - Subjective selection is the main source of errors
- Algorithms
 - Any problem can be solved!
 - But, the precision, performance, and size of the final model depend on the algorithm
 - “Garbage in - Garbage out”



Regression vs Classification



Regression



Classification

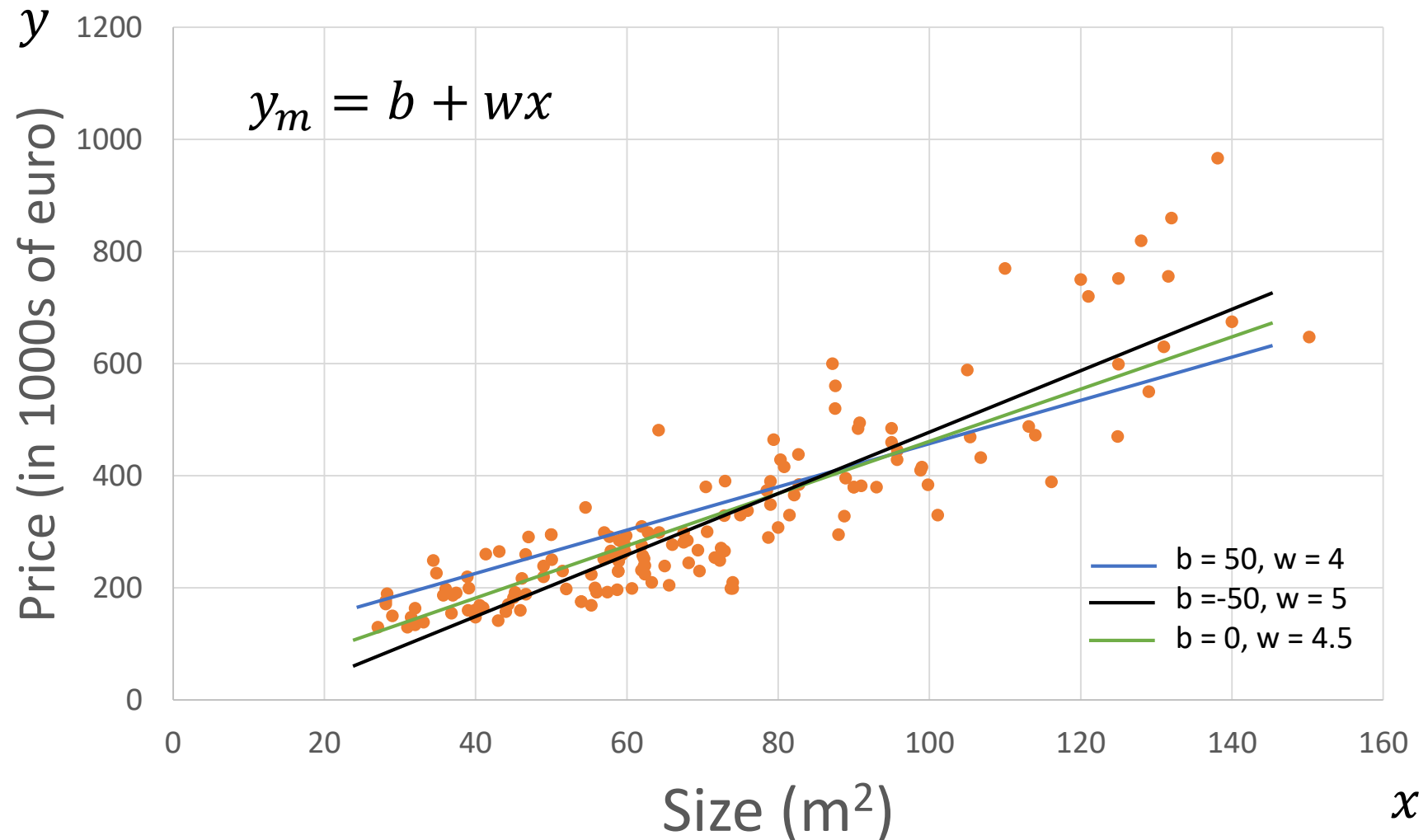
Housing Prices (Berlin Neukölln)

Size in m ² (x)	Price in 1000's of euro (y)
41,34	260,505
54,52	343,476
28,12	171,532
34,81	226,265
...	...

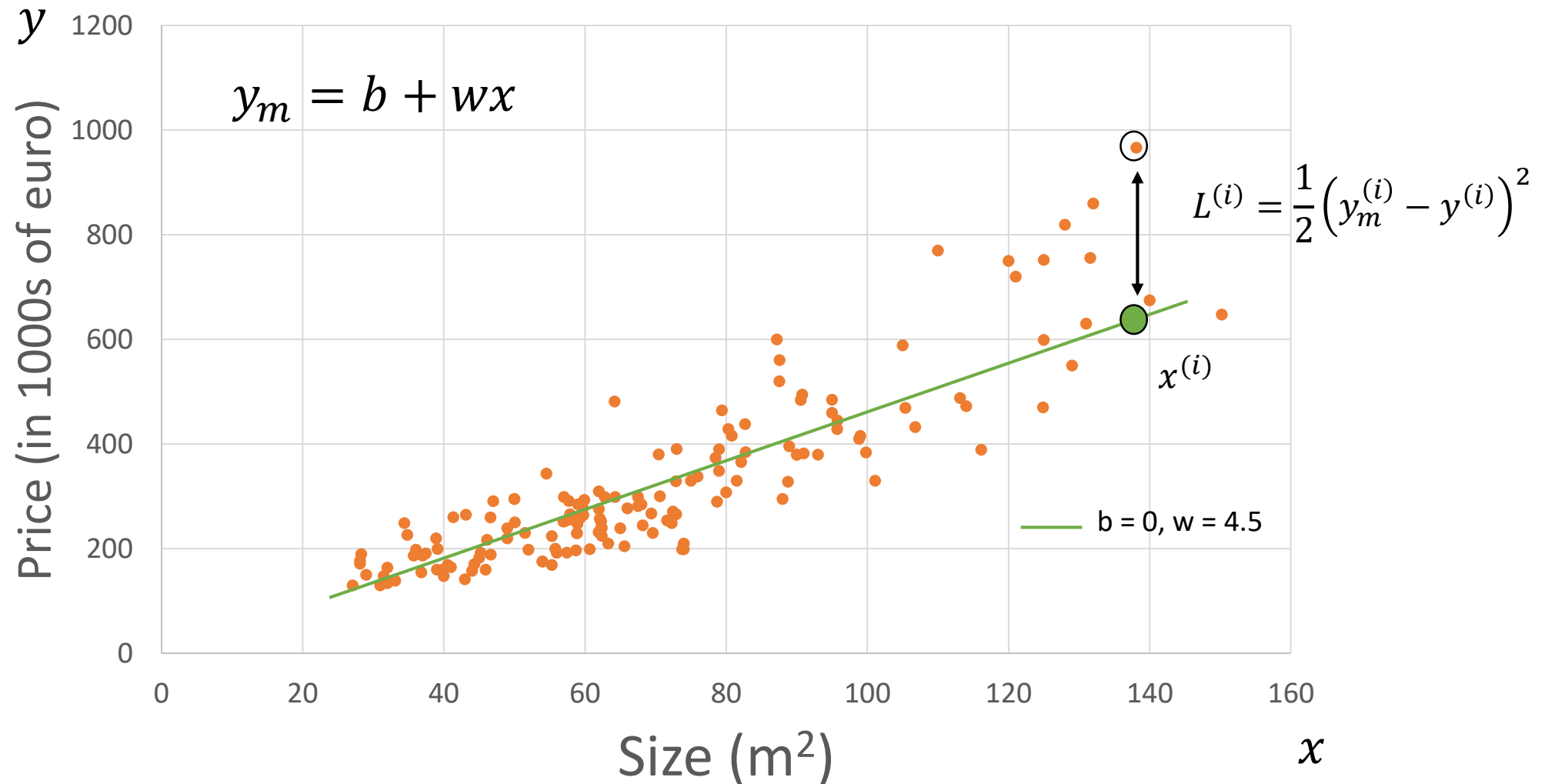
- Linear regression:

$$y_m = b + wx$$

Housing Prices (Berlin Neukölln)



Housing Prices (Berlin Neukölln)



- Linear regression:

$$F(x) = b + wx$$

- Parameters:

$$b, w$$

- Cost Function:

$$J(b, w) = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{i=1}^N (F(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

- Goal:

$$\underset{b, w}{\text{minimize}}(J(b, w))$$

$$\begin{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} y^{(1)} \\ y^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ y^{(N)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x^{(1)} \\ 1 & x^{(2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x^{(N)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b \\ w \end{bmatrix} + \epsilon \\ & \begin{matrix} X & w \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\boxed{\mathbf{w} = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y}}$$

- Linear regression:

$$F(x) = b + wx$$

- Parameters:

$$b, w$$

- Cost Function:

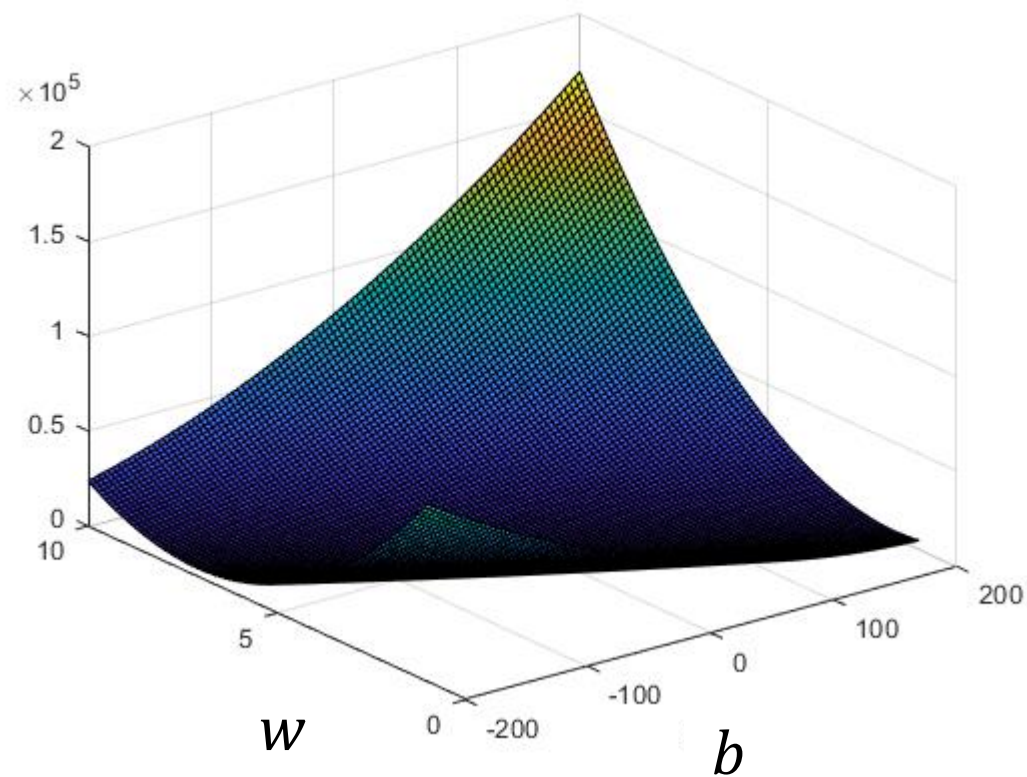
$$J(b, w) = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{i=1}^N (F(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

- Goal:

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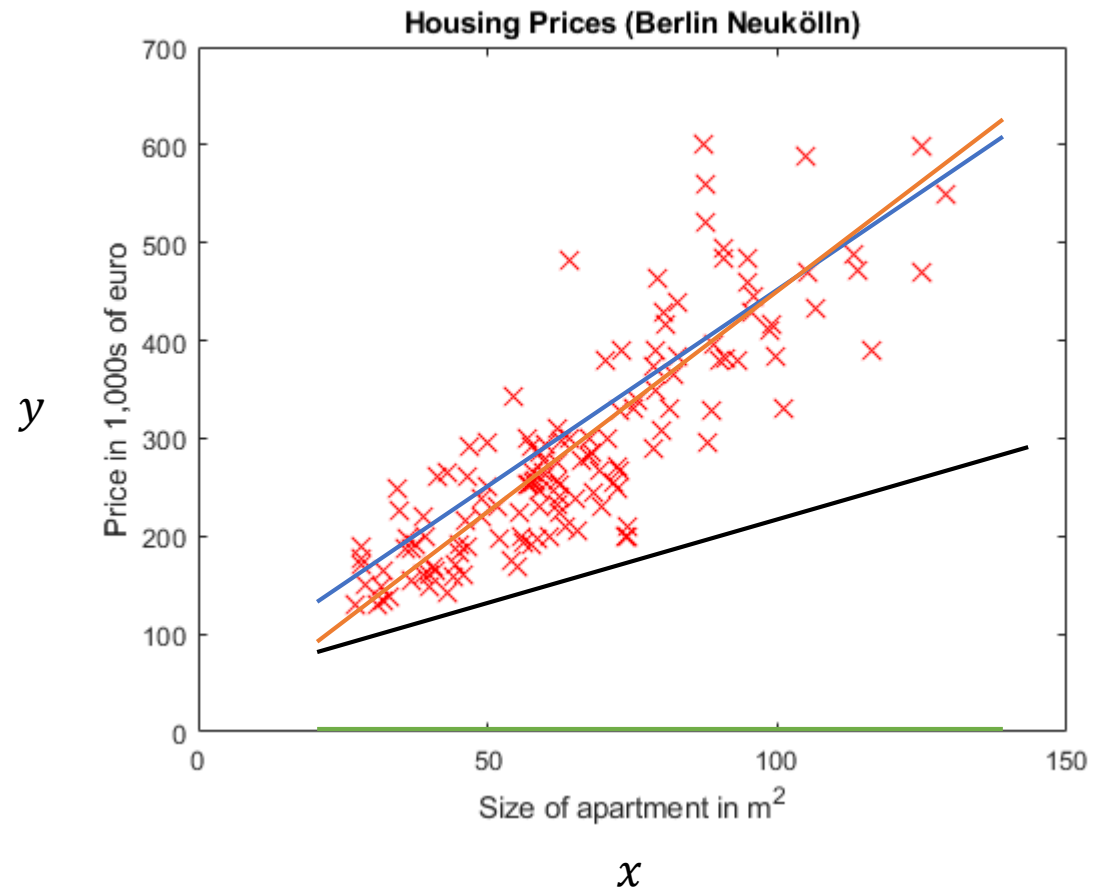
$$J(b, w)$$

(function of the parameters b, w)



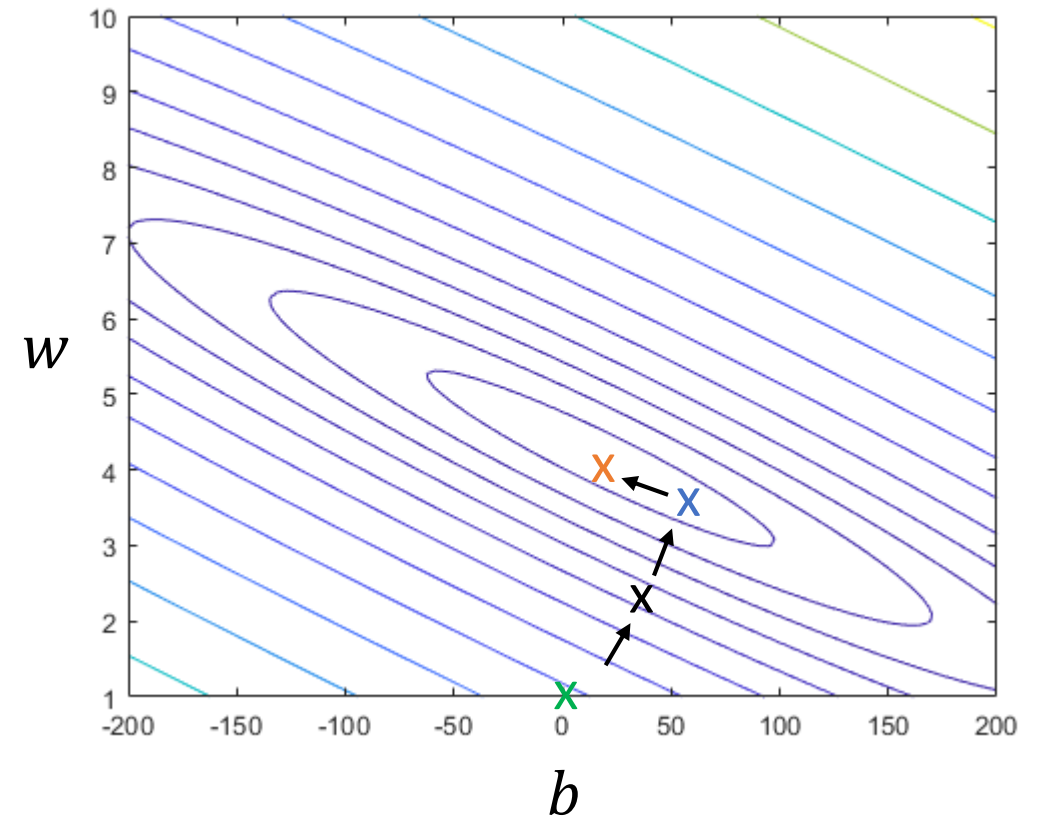
$$F(x)$$

(for fixed b, w , this is function of x)



$$J(b, w)$$

(function of the parameters b, w)



Gradient descent

Want: $\min_{b,w} J(b, w)$

1. Start with a guess:

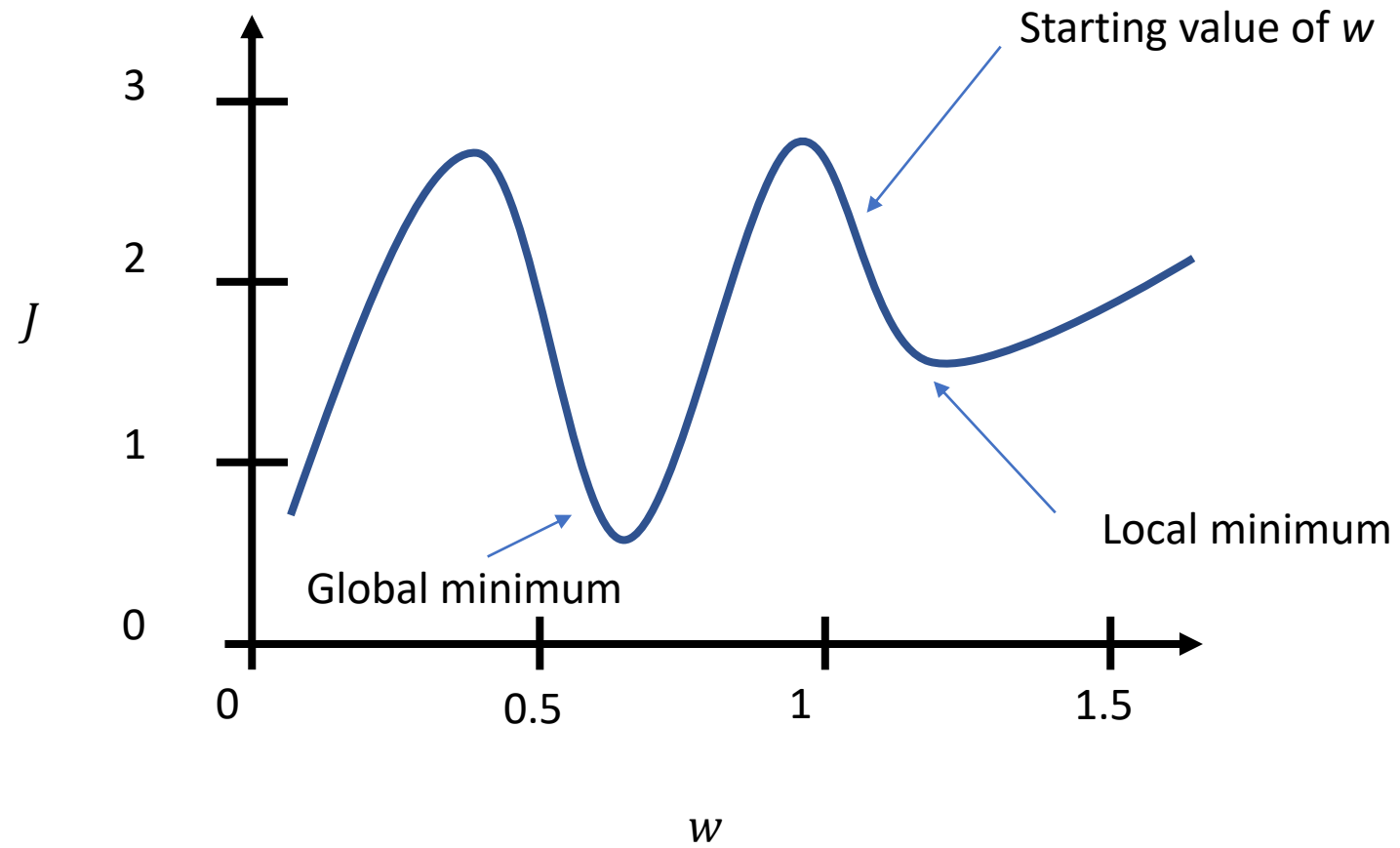
$$b = b_0, \quad w = w_0$$

2. Calculate:

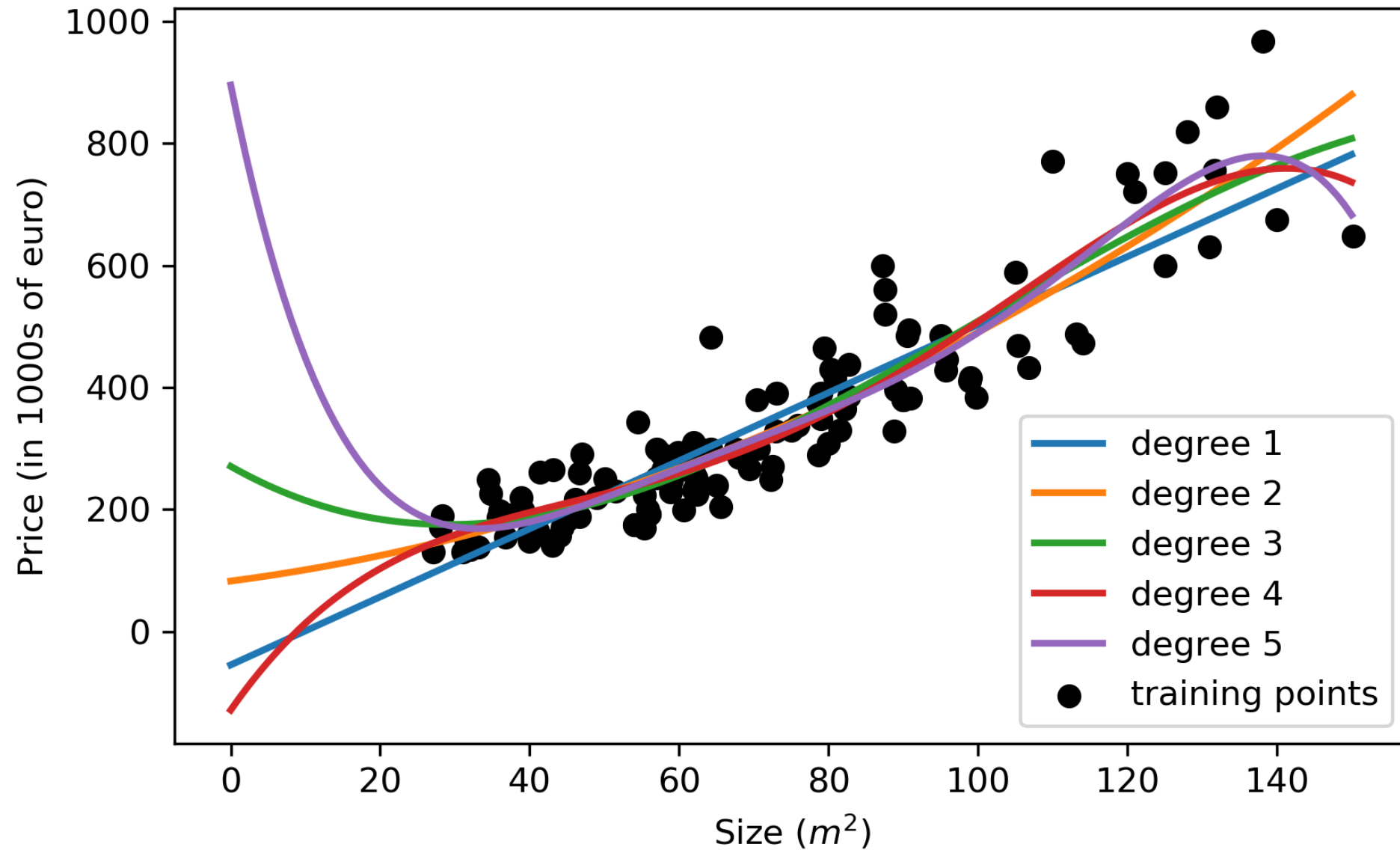
$$db = \frac{\partial J}{\partial b}, \quad dw = \frac{\partial J}{\partial w}$$

3. Update:

$$b_{i+1} = b_i - \alpha db, \quad w_{i+1} = w_i - \alpha dw$$



Housing Prices in Berlin



Regression with regularization

- Ridge

Linear least squares with L_2 regularization:

$$J = \frac{1}{2N} \|y - Xw\|_2^2 + \alpha \sum_i w_i^2$$

- Lasso

Linear least squares with L_1 regularization:

$$J = \frac{1}{2N} \|y - Xw\|_2^2 + \alpha \sum_i |w_i|$$

- ElasticNet

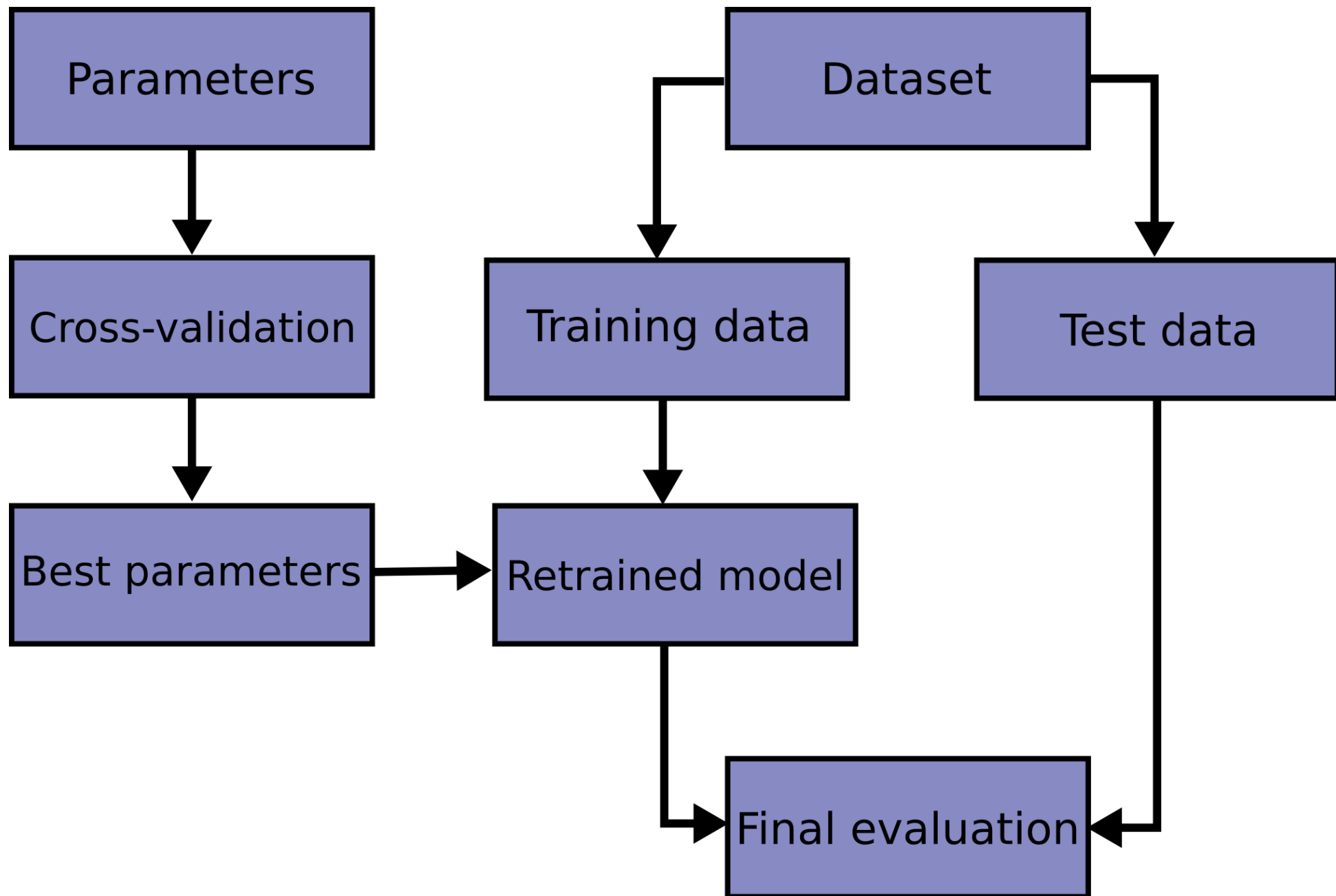
Linear regression with combined L_1 and L_2 regularization:

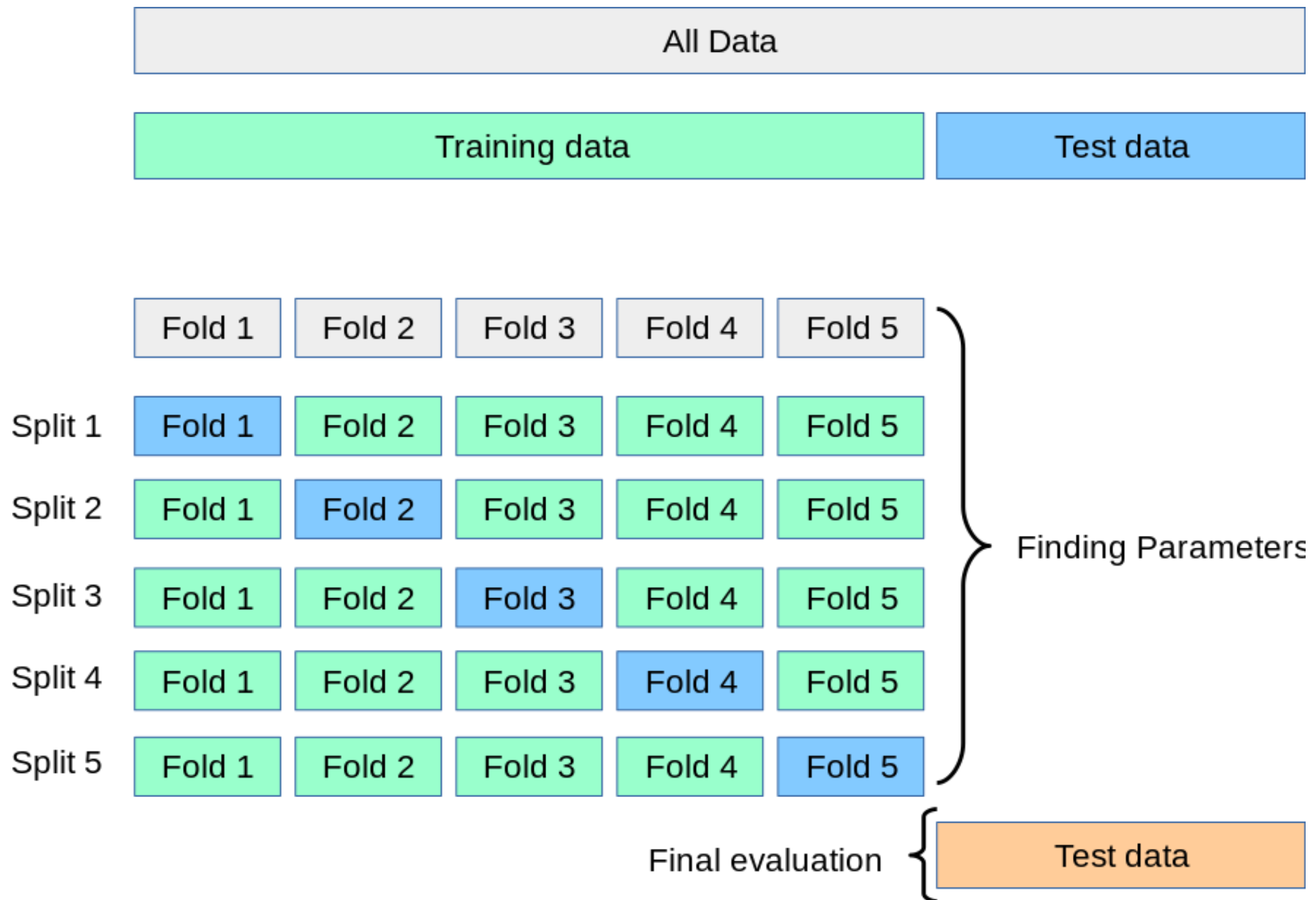
$$J = \frac{1}{2N} \|y - Xw\|_2^2 + \alpha \gamma \sum_i |w_i| + \alpha (1 - \gamma) \frac{1}{2} \sum_i w_i^2$$

Training / Test / CV



- **Training set** is a subset of data that is used to train the model
- **Test set** is a small subset of data that are not used to train the model
- **Cross validation dataset** is created in addition to the training and test sets to select model parameters (“hyperparameters”)





Hyperparameters

Example: polynomial regression with combined L_1 and L_2 regularization:

$$J = \frac{1}{2N} \|y - Xw\|_2^2 + \alpha \gamma \sum_i |w_i| + \alpha (1 - \gamma) \frac{1}{2} \sum_i w_i^2$$

Hyperparameters:

- α
- γ
- degree