#### I\_ Improduction

# Supervised bimary classification:

Gen approach:

Discriminative approach

You to madel placingi)?

Which feature allows to distinguish?

\_ draw a boundary

Decision Trees, SVTIS

Naive Bayes, Generative / Hidden Markov Model

### IT The formal neuron and Perceptron

Perceptron:  $\hat{y}$ : = sign( $\omega^T$ xi + b),  $\theta = \{\omega, b\}$  parameters of

Learning procedure

Imit: ω, = 0

Algo CU si les classes sont liméairement séparables R<sup>2</sup> it

Boucle: ViE[1,n]

vi; = sign (w7xi)

. Si y; + y; : w+1 = w+ sigm(y;)x

Limites: - quality of the boundary

-, Case of mom-limear separability

Loss function: . zero-ome : 1 y - sign ( flx, w))

· hinge: max (0, 1-y. 8(x, w))

. MSE : ( y - 8(x, w))2

Sigmoid: on remplace sign par  $\sigma(x) = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}$ , différentiable

=> û; = o ( \articolor \articolor

Probabilistic loss function: MLE estimation  $\ell_{\text{PLE}}(\theta) = -\log \mathcal{L}(\theta)$  avec  $\mathcal{L}(\theta) = \prod \{(x_i, \omega)^{i} (1 - \{(x_i, \omega))^{1 - g_i}\}$ Gradient: Olnie - - I [y; - g(x; w)]xi Gradient-based learning procedure: . While 11 lace (wet) - lace (we) 11 > 8 et t> miter: • Pour  $j \in [1, d]$ :  $\omega_{i,1}^{j} = \omega_{i}^{j} + \sum_{n} [y_{i} - f(x_{i}, \omega)] x_{i}^{j}$ III\_ Multi-Layer Perceptron × w h Neurons are grouped into layers: h(1) = φ(1) (ω1) x + b(1))

1 fenction d'activation possiblement non-liméaire Los chaque layer est une fonction du layer précédent Activation:  $\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$ ,  $tanh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$ · Soft max : ô: = [ e 2 1.1.2 ] Les généralisate de la sigmoid pour le sorbies Optimisation: Backpropagation

# IV. Model and Myperparameter selection

- → Split data into train/test et choisis les hyperparamie tres
- J. Split into train / validation / test to verify part

# Choice of learning rate E:

Si perf 2 sur validat data: ε= ε\* α « ε ι σι ι σ ου . Step decay: « α tous les N epochs ου . expomential decay: ε<sup>(1)</sup> ε<sup>(0)</sup> e<sup>-αt</sup>

Regularisation: To avoid overfitting

$$l_{reg}(\omega) = l_{reg}(\omega) + \lambda \omega^{T} \omega$$

$$= \lambda \omega^{t+1} = (1 - 2\lambda) \omega^{t} - \varepsilon \nabla_{\omega} l_{reg}$$

Imitialisation: dépend beaucoup des actual & des méthodes d'ophim mais souvent  $\omega^{(i)} \sim \mathcal{U}(0, \frac{1}{d_i})$ 

Advantages: -> very flexible in term of input /output

\_, backpropagate allows efficient updates

\_, SGD allows efficient taining m pr grosse dela

Mais: -> Gradient descent par facile à executer

-> bap d'hyper paramètres

-> risque over fitting ( not enough deta)

-> optimisate hard -> uncler sitting

Solution: underfitting: more data better optim

overfitting: find better coay to regularise

unsupervised: init hidden layers with unsupervised

- droppet: randomly remove parts of hidden layers

Better optimization: Adaptative gradient

Better activation: ReLU: relu(x) = max (0, x)

- avoid saturated & vanishing great.

Better init: Un supervised pre-training

Lis fine tuning = ajout d'un surport et entrainement supervisé après cette init

Better reg: Dropout