

# Các phương pháp học máy

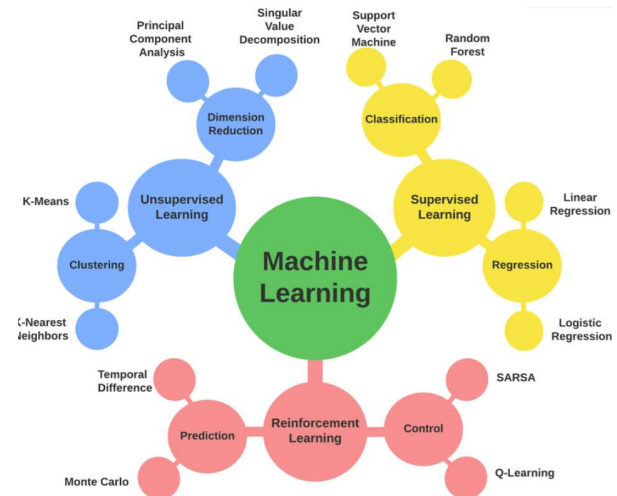
## Machine learning methods

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# Các phương pháp học máy

## Machine learning methods

Bổ sung kiến thức:

- Đại số tuyến tính cơ bản

# Đại số tuyến tính cơ bản

## Scalars

Most everyday mathematics **consists of manipulating numbers** one at a time. Formally, we call these values scalars.

- For example, the temperature in Palo Alto is a balmy 72 degrees Fahrenheit.
  - What else?

Denote scalars by **ordinary lower-cased letters** (e.g.,  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$ ) and the space of all (continuous) real-valued scalars by  $\mathbf{R}$ .

- The expression  $x \in \mathbf{R}$  is a formal way to say that  $x$  is a real-valued scalar.

# Đại số tuyến tính cơ bản

## Scalars

```
import torch  
x = torch.tensor(3.0)  
y = torch.tensor(2.0)  
# x + y, x * y, x / y, x**y
```

```
(tensor(5.), tensor(6.), tensor(1.5000), tensor(9.))
```

# Đại số tuyến tính cơ bản

## Vectors

A vector can be thought as a fixed-length array of scalars.

- Denote vectors by bold lowercase letters, (e.g., **x**, **y**, and **z**)

```
x = torch.arange(3)
# tensor([0, 1, 2])
```

# Đại số tuyến tính cơ bản

## Vectors

A vector can be thought as a fixed-length array of scalars.

- Refer to an element of a vector by using a subscript.
  - For example,  $x_2$  denotes the second element of  $\mathbf{x}$ .

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix},$$

# Đại số tuyến tính cơ bản

## Vectors

```
x = torch.arange(3) # tensor([0, 1, 2])
```

```
x[2] # tensor(2)
```

```
len(x) # 3
```

```
x.shape # torch.Size([3])
```

# Đại số tuyến tính cơ bản

## Vectors

```
x = torch.arange(3) # tensor([0, 1, 2])  
x[2] # tensor(2)  
len(x) # 3  
x.shape # torch.Size([3])
```



# Đại số tuyến tính cơ bản

## Matrices

Scalars are 0 th-order tensors and vectors are 1 st-order tensors, matrices are 2 nd-order tensors.

- Denote matrices by **bold capital letters** (e.g., **X**, **Y**, and **Z**), and represent them in code by tensors with two axes.
- The expression  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  indicates that a matrix **A** contains  $m \times n$  real-valued scalars, arranged as  $m$  rows and  $n$  columns.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}.$$

# Đại số tuyến tính cơ bản

## Matrices

```
A = torch.arange(6).reshape(3, 2)  
tensor([[0, 1], [2, 3], [4, 5]])
```

```
# tensor([ [0, 1],  
           [2, 3],  
           [4, 5] ])
```

# Đại số tuyến tính cơ bản

## Matrices

Signify **a matrix A's transpose by  $A^T$**  and if  $B = A^T$ , then  $b_{ij} = a_{ij}$  for all  $i$  and  $j$ .

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}. \quad \mathbf{A}^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \cdots & a_{m1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{m2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}.$$

# Đại số tuyến tính cơ bản

## Matrices

```
A = torch.arange(6).reshape(3, 2)
# tensor([[0, 1], [2, 3], [4, 5]])

print(A.T)
# tensor([[0, 2, 4], [1, 3, 5]])
```

# Đại số tuyến tính cơ bản

## Tensors

A **tensor** is a **multi-dimensional data structure used for storing and processing data**. Tensors can be thought of as generalizations of scalars, vectors, and matrices to higher dimensions.

1. **0-D Tensor (Scalar)**: A single number, e.g., `3` or `-2.5`.
2. **1-D Tensor (Vector)**: A one-dimensional array of numbers, e.g., `[1, 2, 3]`.
3. **2-D Tensor (Matrix)**: A two-dimensional array, e.g., a matrix `[[1, 2], [3, 4]]`.
4. **3-D Tensor and Higher**: Tensors with more dimensions. For instance, a color image can be represented as a 3-D tensor with dimensions for height, width, and the number of color channels (e.g., RGB). A 4-D tensor might represent a batch of images, with dimensions for batch size, height, width, and color channels.

# Đại số tuyến tính cơ bản

## Tensors

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# Đại số tuyến tính cơ bản

## Tensors

```
torch.arange(24).reshape(2, 3, 4)
```

```
tensor([[[ 0,  1,  2,  3],  
         [ 4,  5,  6,  7],  
         [ 8,  9, 10, 11]],  
       [[12, 13, 14, 15],  
        [16, 17, 18, 19],  
        [20, 21, 22, 23]]])
```

# Đại số tuyến tính cơ bản

## Tensors

```
torch.arange(24).reshape(2, 3, 4)
```

```
tensor([[[ 0,  1,  2,  3],  
         [ 4,  5,  6,  7],  
         [ 8,  9, 10, 11]],  
       [[12, 13, 14, 15],  
        [16, 17, 18, 19],  
        [20, 21, 22, 23]]])
```



# Đại số tuyến tính cơ bản

## Elementwise operations

- refer to mathematical operations that are performed on **corresponding elements** of two or more tensors or arrays.

```
A = torch.arange(6, dtype=torch.float32).reshape(2, 3)
B = A.clone() # Assign a copy of A to B by allocating new memory
A, A + B
```

```
(tensor([[0., 1., 2.],
         [3., 4., 5.]]),
 tensor([[ 0.,  2.,  4.],
         [ 6.,  8., 10.])))
```

# Đại số tuyến tính cơ bản

## Hadamard product

The **elementwise product of two matrices** is called their Hadamard product (denoted  $\odot$ ).

$$\mathbf{A} \odot \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} & a_{12}b_{12} & \dots & a_{1n}b_{1n} \\ a_{21}b_{21} & a_{22}b_{22} & \dots & a_{2n}b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1}b_{m1} & a_{m2}b_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn}b_{mn} \end{bmatrix}.$$

# Đại số tuyến tính cơ bản

## Reduction

- refers to the process of performing operations that **reduce the dimensionality** of tensors.

```
x = torch.arange(3, dtype=torch.float32)  
x, x.sum()
```

```
(tensor([0., 1., 2.]), tensor(3.))
```

# Đại số tuyến tính cơ bản

## Reduction

```
1  import torch
2
3  A = torch.arange(6, dtype=torch.float32).reshape(2, 3)
4  print(A, A.shape)
5  # tensor([[0., 1., 2.],
6  #         [3., 4., 5.]]) torch.Size([2, 3])
7
8  B = A.sum()
9  print(B, B.shape)
10 #tensor(15.)
11
12 B = A.sum(axis=0)
13 print(B, B.shape)
14 #tensor([3., 5., 7.]) torch.Size([3])
15
16 B = A.sum(axis=1)
17 print(B, B.shape)
18 #tensor([ 3., 12.]) torch.Size([2])
```

# Đại số tuyến tính cơ bản

## Dot product (Tích vô hướng)

- **dot product** of two vectors is a way of multiplying them together to produce a single number (a scalar).
  - Calculated by taking the sum of the products of their corresponding components.

For Two Vectors

Given two vectors:

- $\mathbf{a} = [a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n]$
- $\mathbf{b} = [b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n]$

Their dot product is calculated as:

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = a_1 \cdot b_1 + a_2 \cdot b_2 + \dots + a_n \cdot b_n$$

# Đại số tuyến tính cơ bản

## Dot product (Tích vô hướng)

```
1  import torch
2
3  y = torch.ones(3, dtype = torch.float32)
4  print(y)
5  # tensor([1., 1., 1.])
6
7  x = torch.arange(3, dtype = torch.float32)
8  print(x)
9  # tensor([0., 1., 2.])
10
11 z = torch.dot(x, y)
12 print(z)
13 # tensor(3.)
14
15 z1 = torch.sum(x * y)
16 print(z1)
17 # tensor(3.)
18
```

# Đại số tuyến tính cơ bản

## Dot product (Tích vô hướng)

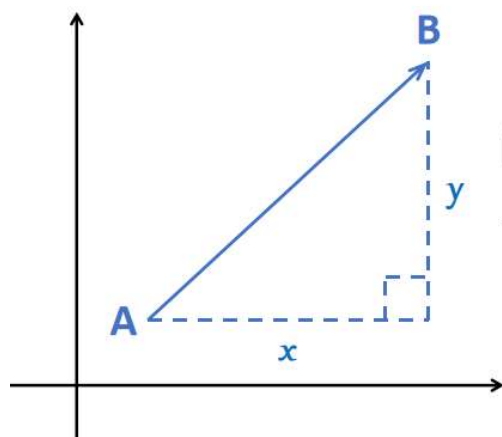
```
1  import torch
2
3  y = torch.ones(3, dtype = torch.float32)
4  print(y)
5  # tensor([1., 1., 1.])
6
7  x = torch.arange(3, dtype = torch.float32)
8  print(x)
9  # tensor([0., 1., 2.])
10
11 z = torch.dot(x, y)
12 print(z)
13 # tensor(3.)
14
```

# Đại số tuyến tính cơ bản

## Euclidean Norm (L2 Norm)

For a vector  $\mathbf{x}=[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]$ , the Euclidean norm is:

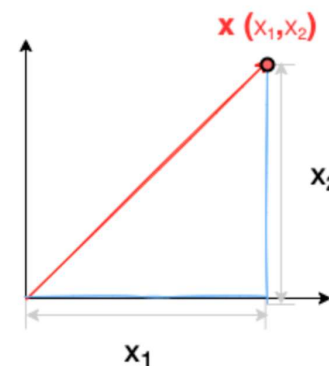
$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_2 = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}$$



$$|\vec{AB}|^2 = x^2 + y^2 \text{ (Định lý Pytago)}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\|x\|_2 = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}$$





# Đại số tuyến tính cơ bản

## Manhattan Norm (L1 Norm)

For a vector  $\mathbf{x}=[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]$ , the Manhattan norm is:

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_1 = |x_1| + |x_2| + \dots + |x_n|$$



# Đại số tuyến tính cơ bản

## Norms

```
1  import torch
2
3  # Define a tensor
4  tensor = torch.tensor([3.0, 4.0])
5
6  # Compute the L1 norm (Manhattan norm)
7  l1_norm = torch.norm(tensor, p=1)
8  print(f"L1 norm (Manhattan norm): {l1_norm.item()}")
9  # L1 norm (Manhattan norm): 7.0
10
11 # Compute the L2 norm (Euclidean norm)
12 l2_norm = torch.norm(tensor, p=2)
13 print(f"L2 norm (Euclidean norm): {l2_norm.item()}")
14 # L2 norm (Euclidean norm): 5.0
```