MACHINE LEARNING

CHAPTER 0: INTRODUCTION

Alphago: 2016

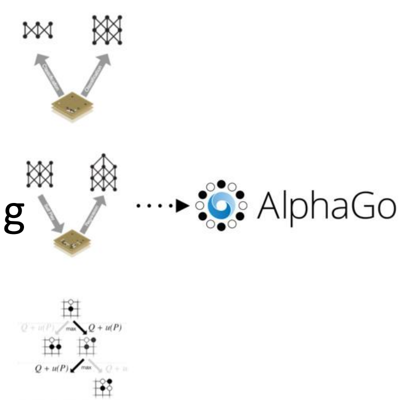
Alphago VS. 李世石

Alphago VS. 柯洁

Supervised learning

Reinforcement learning

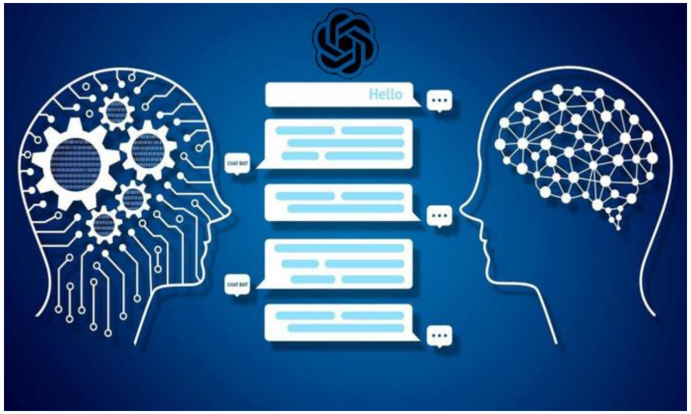
Priori knowledge



Better network structure

Enhance the role of Reinforcement learning

ChatGPT: 2023



Generative AI

Strong AI

- AI-powered large language model
- Generating human-like text in response to input
- Question-answering, composition, coding, text completion, and conversation
- Trained on a large corpus of text data and to be widespread

Strong AI v.s. Weak AI

Human-like Behavior	Rational Behavior
Human-like Thinking	Rational Thinking

Strong AI

Emotions Ethics Aesthetics

Imperfect but Creative

Weak AI

Generalization Prediction Processing

Perfect but Non-Creative

Generative AI v.s. Discriminative AI

Generative AI	Discriminative AI
Coding	Regression
Writing	Clustering
Painting	Classification
Video Generation	Dimension Reduction

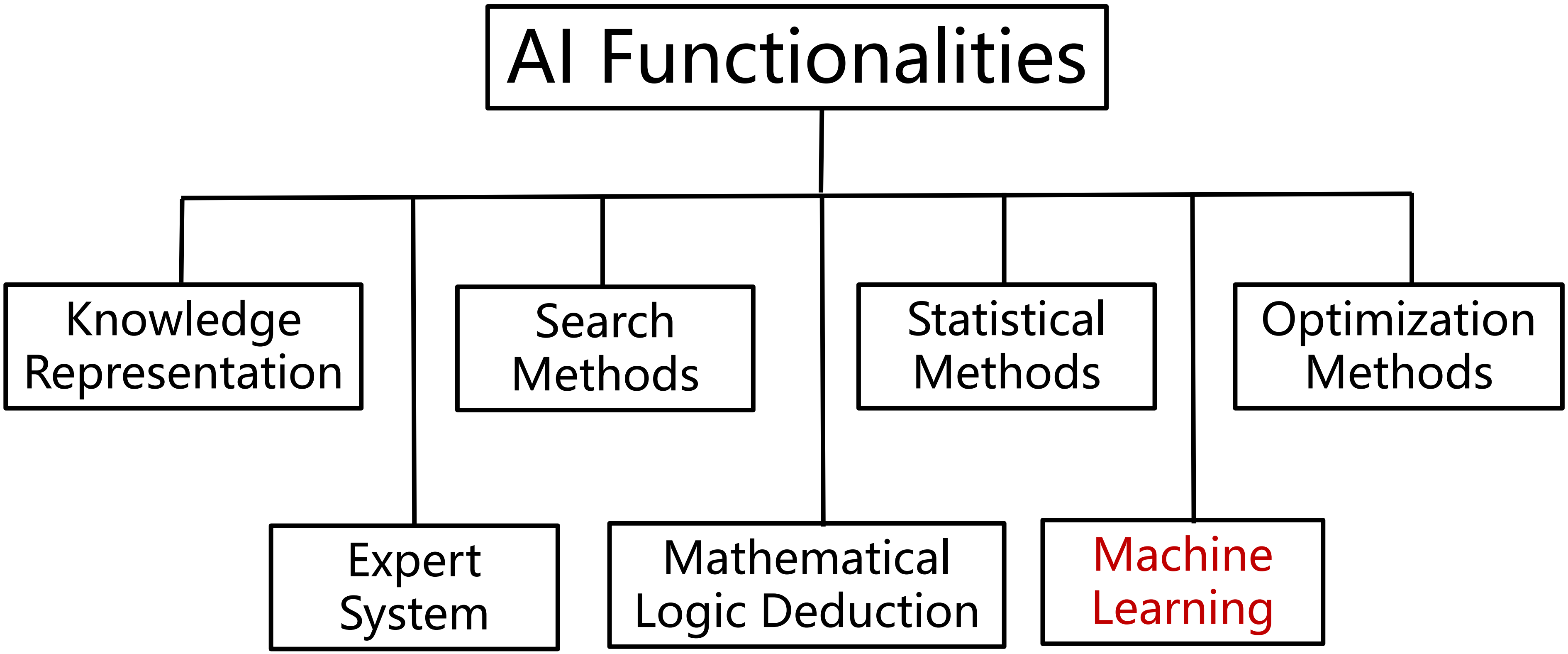
Generative AI

Generation of new data using extracted features of datasets

Discriminative AI

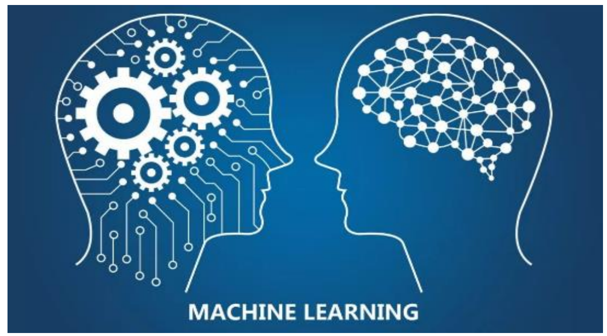
Predictions and decisions using extracted features of datasets

Technologies for AI

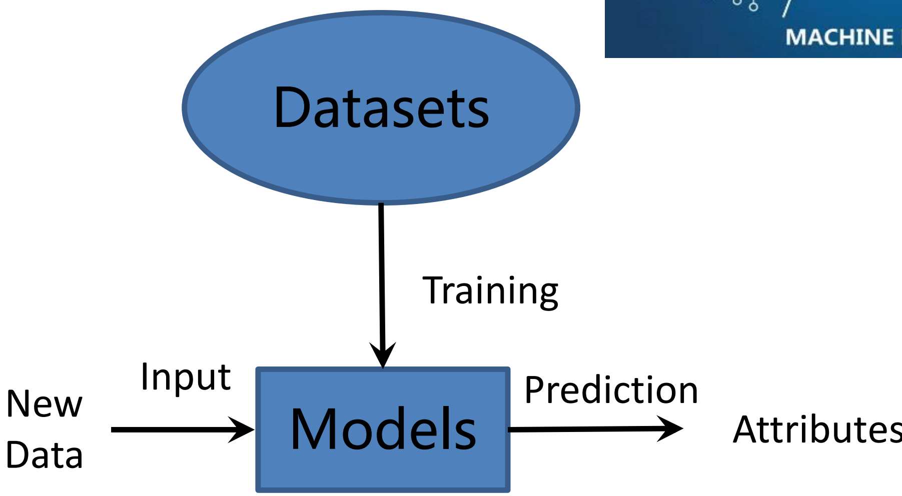


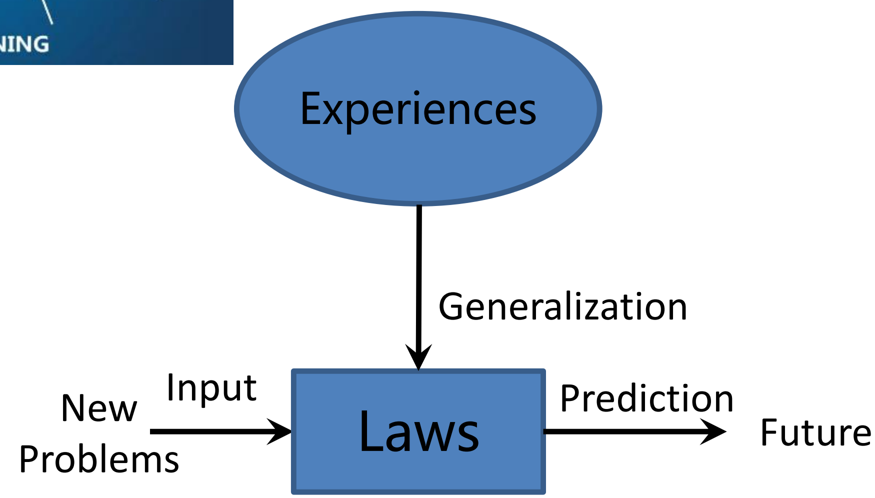
Machine Learning Framework

Machine Learning



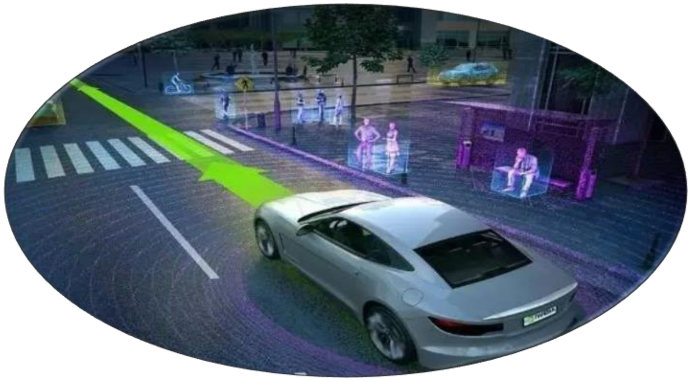
Human Learning





ML Applications

AI Medicine



Self-Driving Vehicles

AI Robotics

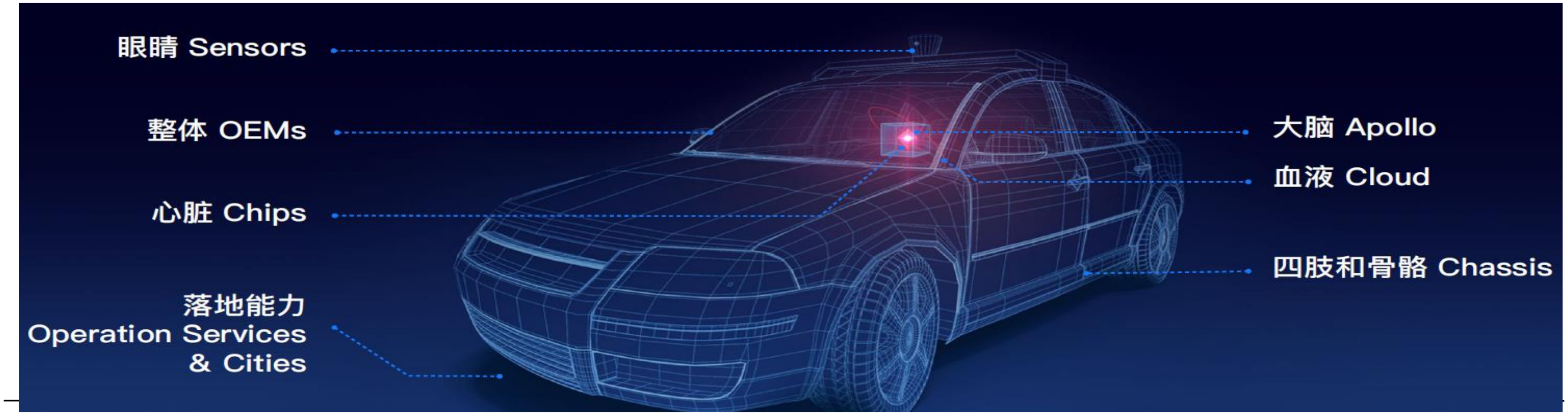
Human-Machine Interaction

Autonomous Driving

2014 Google

2016 Tesla

2017 Apollo

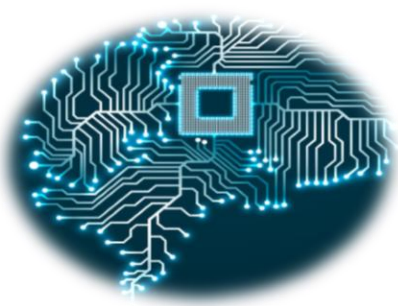


Future of Autonomous Driving

Personal Mobile Space

New Life Styles

Human Evolution



- 人机一体
- 脑机芯片

Contact Information

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Web:	*http://hqlab.isus.tech/teaching/CS405*
BB:	Machine Learning Fall 2024
OJ:	*http://oj.isus.tech/*

Class Schedule

- **Lectures**: T 8:00 am – 9:50 am Teaching Building I 111/304
- **Study**: M 7:00 pm – 8:50 pm Teaching Building I 303
- **Grading policy:**

Final Exam (in-class):	**20%**	**Midterm Exam (take-home):**	**10%**
Assignments (8~12 times):	**15%**	**Quizzes (<=10 times):**	**10%**
Lab Projects :	**25%**	**Final Projects (4/2 per group*):**	**20%**
Bonus Credits:	**<=5%**		

90~93: A-	94~97: A	98~100: A+
80~82: B-	83~86: B	87~89: B+
70~72: C-	73~76: C	77~79: C+
60~62: D-	63~66: D	67~69: D+

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* 2 students a group for final projects in H class

Textbook and Lecture Notes

Textbooks:

[1] Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning, by Christopher M. Bishop, 2006 Springer

[2] Machine Learning in Action, by Peter Harrington, 2012, Manning

Other books:

[1] 机器学习, 周志华

[2] Dive in Deep Learning, by Aston Zhang, Zachary C. Lipton, Mu Li, and Alexander J. Smola

[3] Reinforcement Learning: An Introduction, by Richard S. Sutton

[4] The Elements of Statistical Learning, by Trevor Hstie, Rober Tibshirani, Jerome Friedman

Paper reading:

[1] Ghahramani Z. Probabilistic machine learning and artificial intelligence, Nature, 2015

[2] Lecun Y, Bengio Y, Hinton G. Deep learning, Nature, 2015

[3] Littman M L. Reinforcement learning improves behavior from evaluative feedback, Nature, 2015

Lecture notes:

http://hqlab.isus.tech/teaching/CS405

Other Resources

Assignment platform: bb.sustech.edu.cn

Assignments through Github:
https://github.com/SUSTech-ML-Course/

Textbook resource: https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/people/cmbishop/#prml-book

Textbook Python codes : https://github.com/ctgk/PRML

Teaching Objectives

- Fundamental knowledge about machine learning and pattern recognition, from Bayesian approaches to deep learning frameworks through lectures, quizzes and exercises

- Machine learning system development methods in Python based platforms (numpy, sciki-learn, pytorch) through labs and projects

- Model-based and data-driven machine learning system design and integration skills through the final project, literature surveys and reports

Lecture Schedule

Section 0	Course Introduction	
Section 1	Preliminary	(HW1)
Section 2	Probability Distributions	(HW2)
Section 3	Linear Regression and Classification	(HW3)
Section 4*	Dimension Reduction and Feature Selection	(HW4)
Section 5	Neural Networks	(HW5)
Section 6	Sparse Kernel Machine	(HW6)
Section 7	Clustering and EM learning	(HW7)
-- *Midterm Exam* --		
Section 8*	Ensemble Learning	(HW8)
Section 9	Hidden Markov Models	(HW9)
Section 10*	Bayesian Networks	(HW10)
Section 11	Markov Decision Process	(HW11)
Section 12*	Reinforcement Learning	(HW12)
-- *Final Exam* --		

* means learning by yourselves

Lab Schedule

Section 0	Lab Introduction
Section 1	Preliminary
Section 2	Bayes
Section 3	Regression and Classification
--Final Project Proposal--	
Section 4	Decision Tree
Section 5	Random Forest (Ensemble Learning)
Section 6	KNN and Support Vector Machine
Section 7	K-Mean and EM Clustering
Section 8	Neural Network (I)
Section 9	Neural Network (II)
Section 10	Neural Network (III)
Section 11*	Reinforcement Learning
--Final Project Report--	

Final Project Examples

[1] Reinforcement learning based planning using a self-driving car simulator

[2] Segmentation of 2D/3D measurements for self-driving applications

[3] Detection and recognition of traffic signs for self-driving applications

[4] Detection and tracking of 2D/3D objects for self-driving applications

[5] Federated learning for model fusion of networked vehicle applications

[6] GNN for self-driving data augmentation

[7] Bayesian neural networks for object detection and occupancy map*

Bonus Credits

- AI companies
- Survey Papers
- Attendance
- Bonus Credits

Plagiarism

From Spring 2018, the plagiarism policy applied by the Computer Science and Engineering department is the following:

* If an assignment is found to be plagiarized, the first time the score of the assignment will be 0.

- The second time the score of <u>the course</u> will be 0.

As **it may be difficult** when two assignments are identical or nearly identical who actually wrote it, the policy will apply to BOTH students, unless one confesses having copied without the knowledge of the other.

What is OK, and what isn't OK

It's OK

- to work on an assignment with a friend, and think together about the program structure, share ideas and even the global logic. At the time of actually writing the code, you should write it alone.
- to use in an assignment a piece of code found on the web, as long as you indicate in a comment where it was found and don't claim it as your own work.
- to help friends debug their programs (you'll probably learn a lot yourself by doing so).
- to show your code to friends to explain the logic, as long as the friends write their code on their own later.

It's NOT OK

- **to take the code of a friend, make a few cosmetic changes (comments, some variable names) and pass it as your own work.**

Make a Promise to Keep

Sign

the “Student Commitment for Assignments”

Keep

the promise during the whole semester!

Learning Objectives

1. What is the history of machine learning?
2. What are the most important functionalities of machine learning?
3. What are the major technical challenges for developing machine learning systems?
4. What are the most useful tools for developing machine learning systems?
5. What are the most popular software and hardware platforms for developing machine learning systems?
6. What are the most promising applications for machine learning?

Outlines

- Framework
- Problem Statement
- Related Areas
- History
- Datasets and Learning Models
- Optimization Methods
- Algorithms
- Examples

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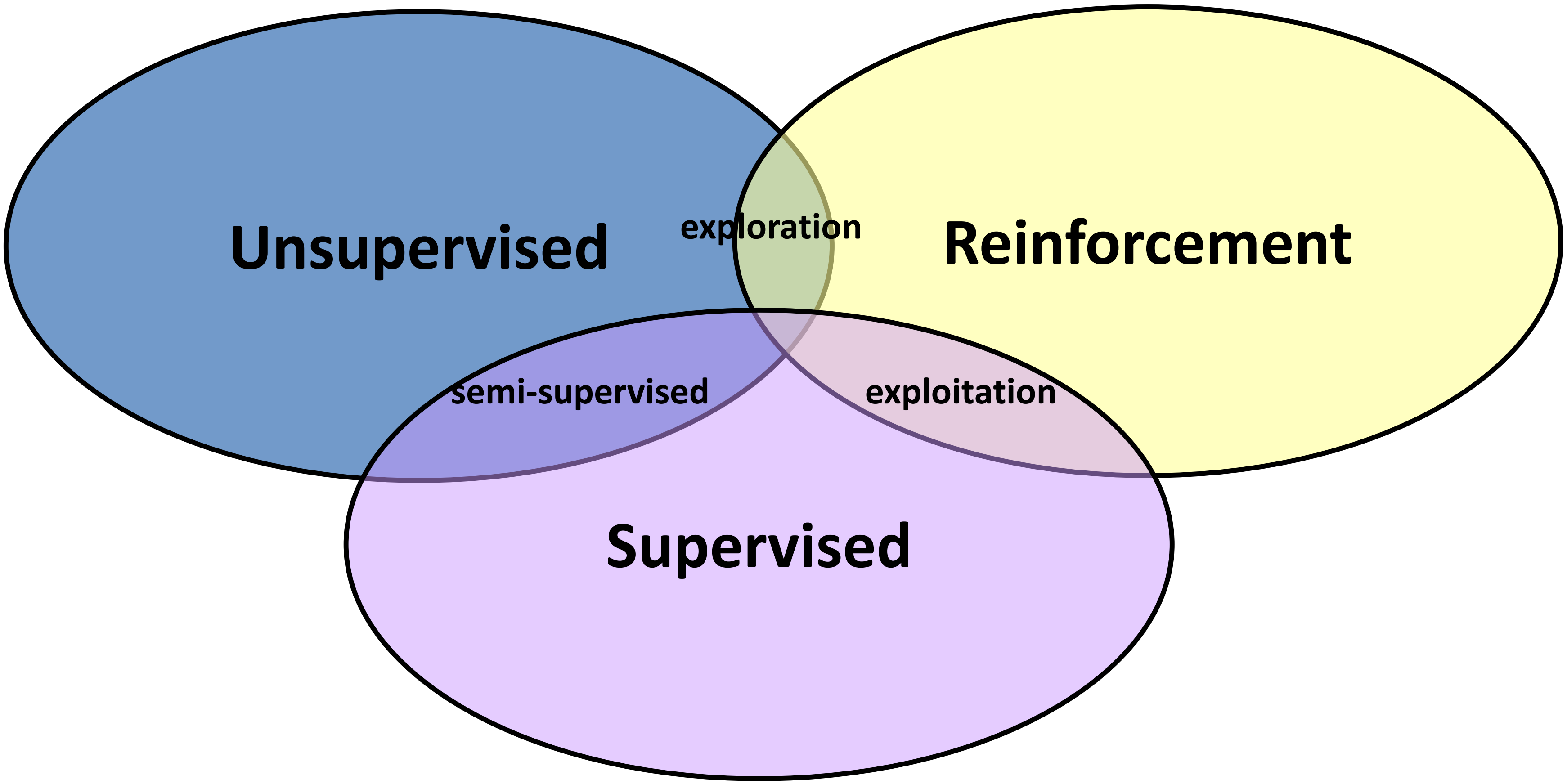
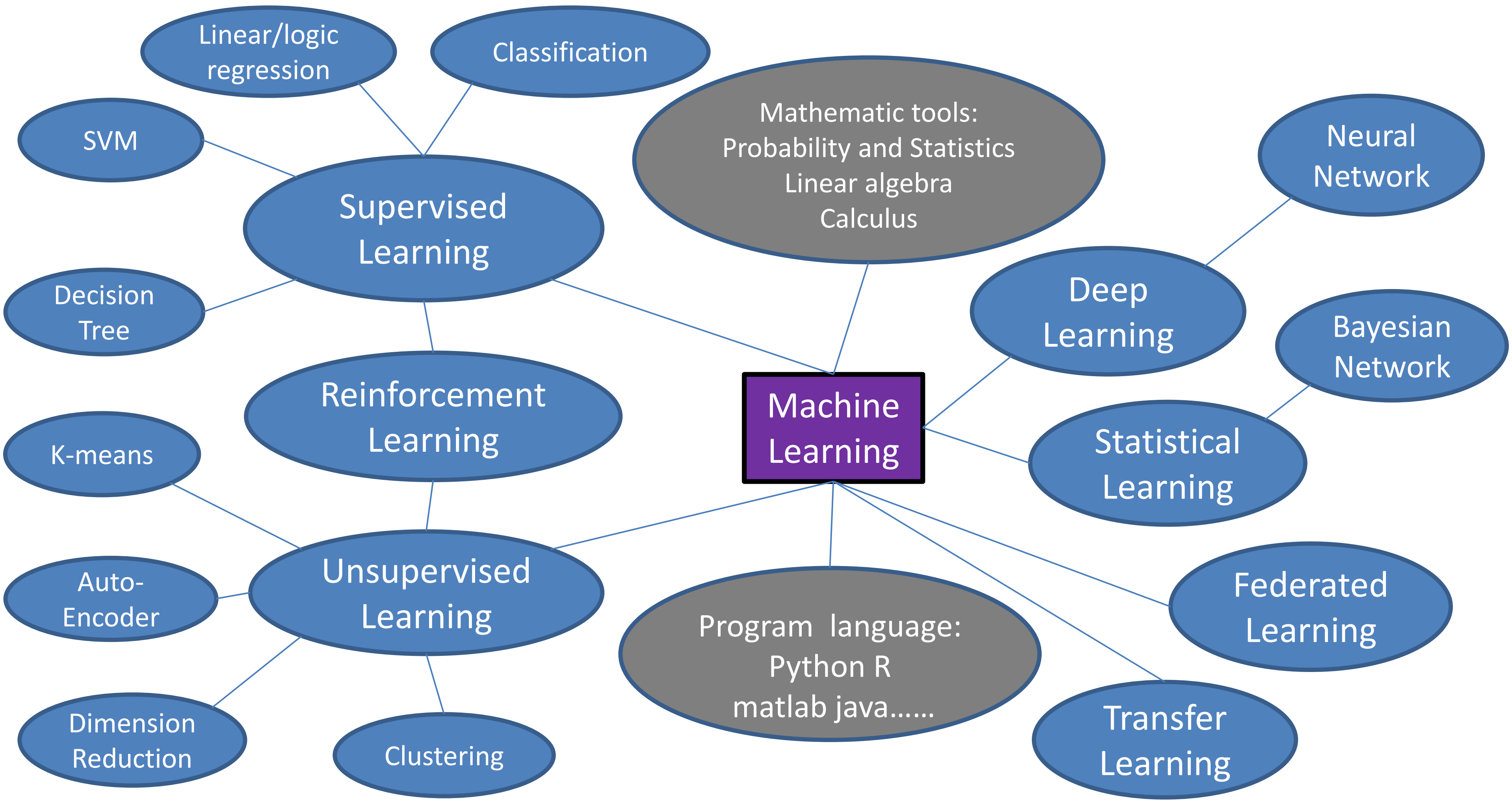
Framework


Unsupervised
exploration
Reinforcement
semi-supervised
exploitation
Supervised

Framework


Linear/logic regression
Classification
SVM
Supervised Learning
Mathematic tools:
Probability and Statistics
Linear algebra
Calculus
Neural Network
Decision Tree
Deep Learning
Bayesian Network
Reinforcement Learning
Machine Learning
K-means
Statistical Learning
Auto-Encoder
Unsupervised Learning
Federated Learning
Program language:
Python R
matlab java……
Dimension Reduction
Clustering
Transfer Learning

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Problem Statement

- **Problem：** Predict the label $\hat{Y}$ and data $\hat{X}$ with training set（X,Y）？

Unknown model

Training label

Training data

Training： $Y = \underline{A} \circ X$

Prediction： $\hat{Y} = A \circ \hat{X}$

Predicting label

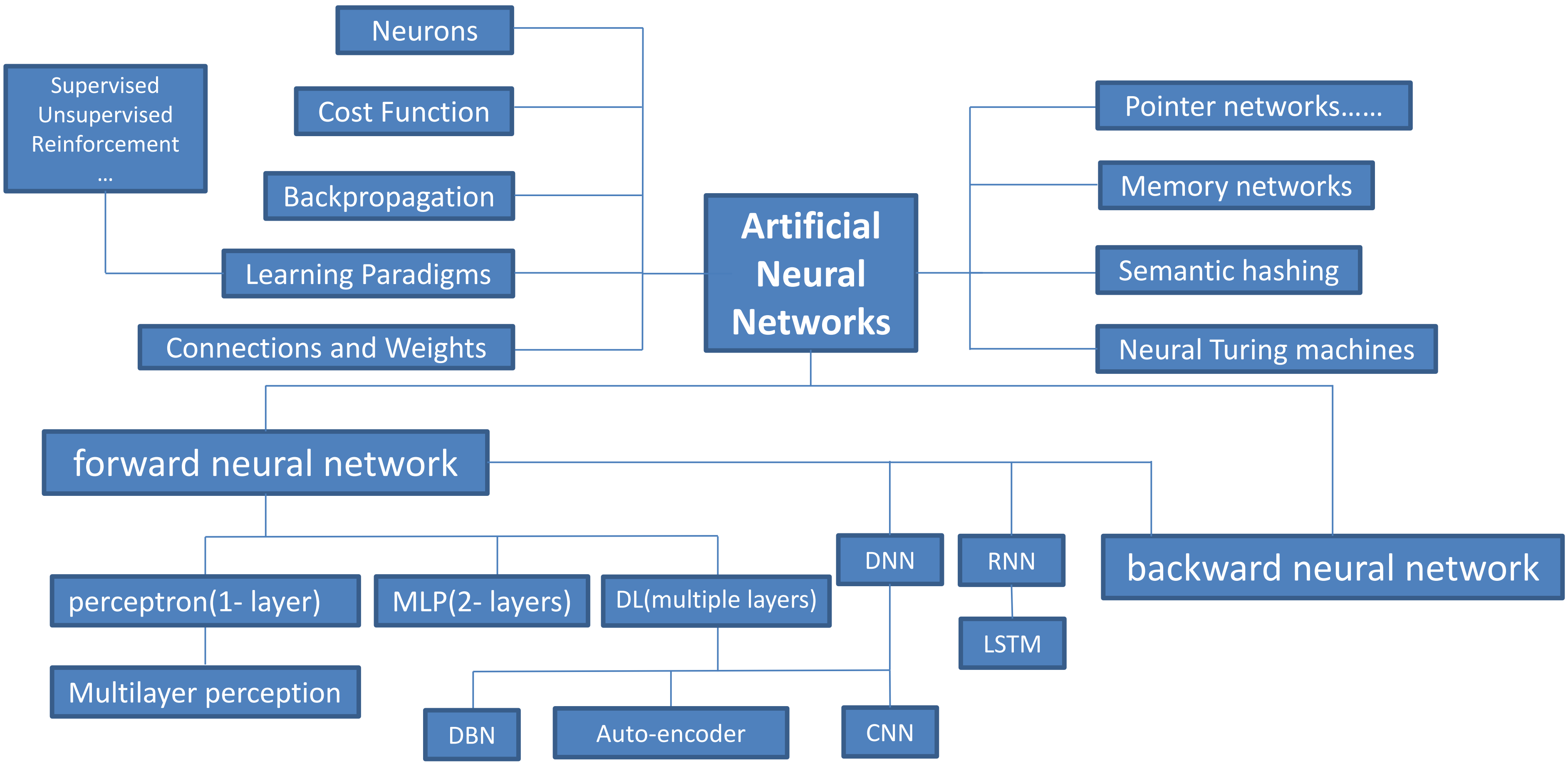
Predicting data

$$\begin{cases} Y\ and\ X\ is\ known\text{： supervised learning} \\ Y\ or\ X\ is\ unknown\text{： unsupervised learning} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} Y\text{、}\hat{Y}\ are\ continuous\text{： Regression} \\ Y\text{、}\hat{Y}\ are\ discrete\text{： classification} \end{cases}$$

$Y\ is\ known\ and\ Dim(Y) > Dim(X)$： dimensionality reduction

Neural Network Models



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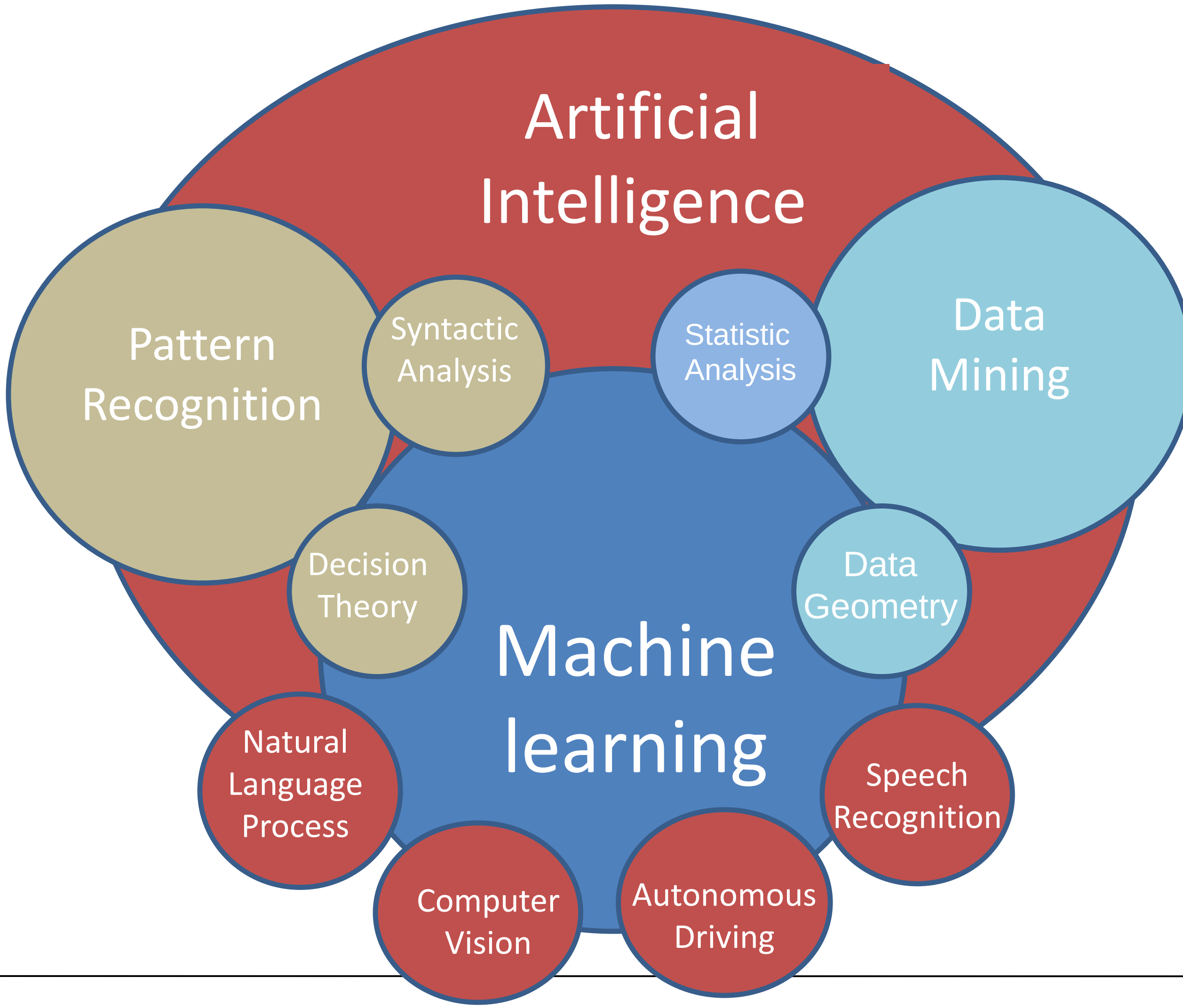
The Whole Picture



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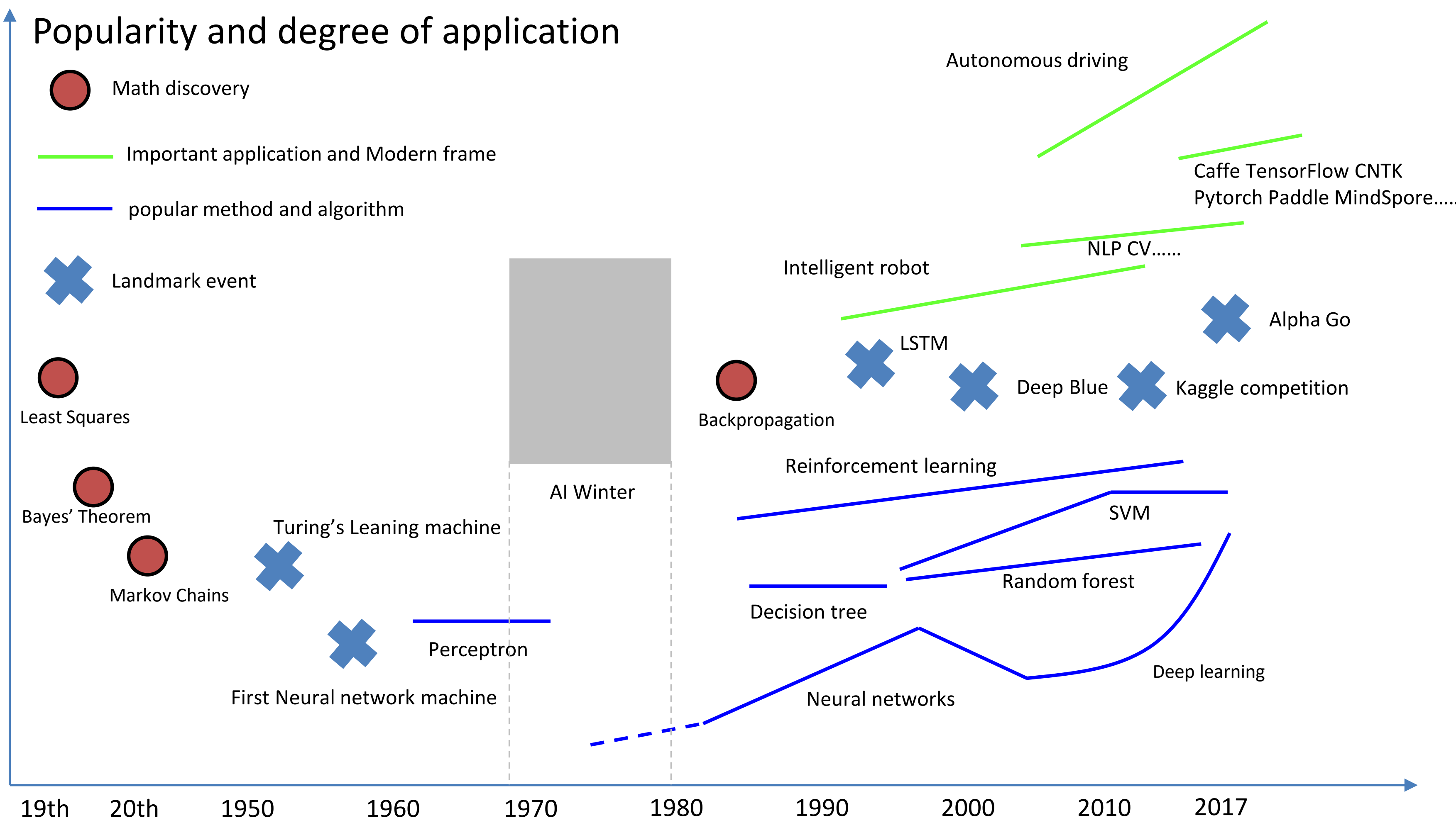
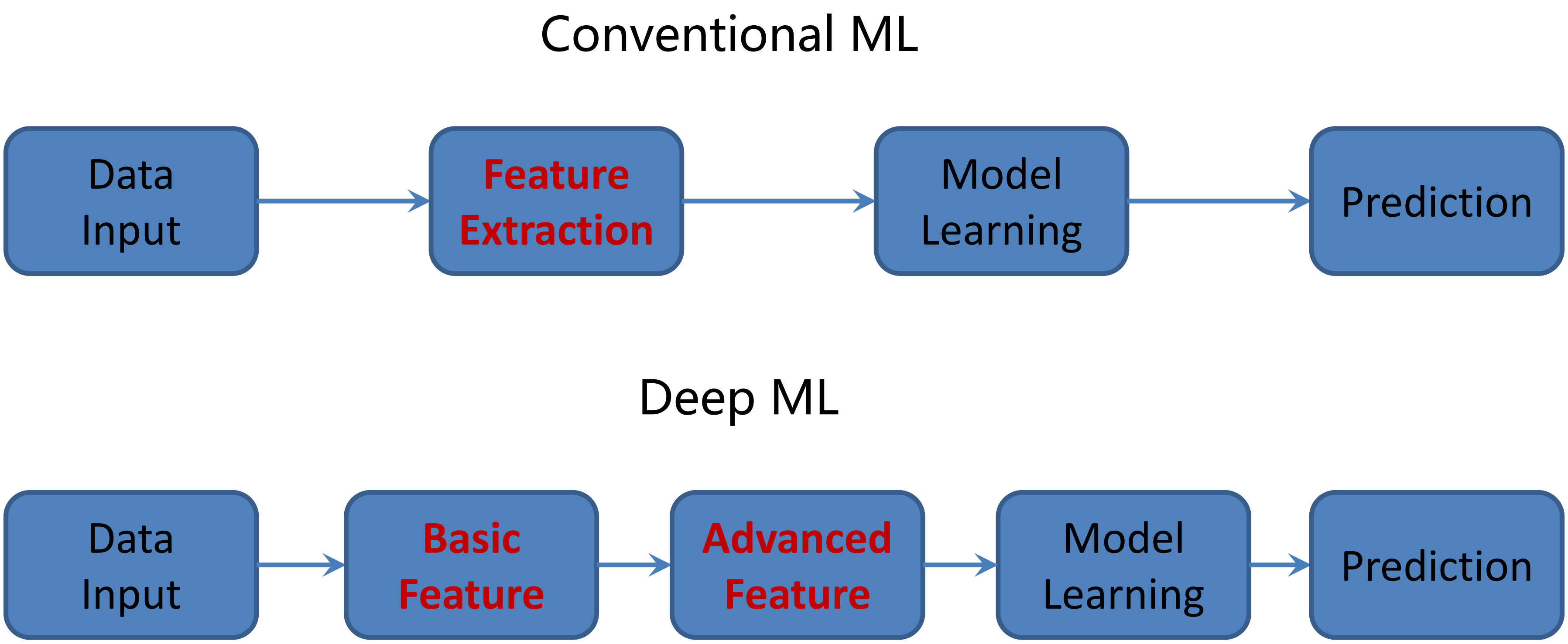
History

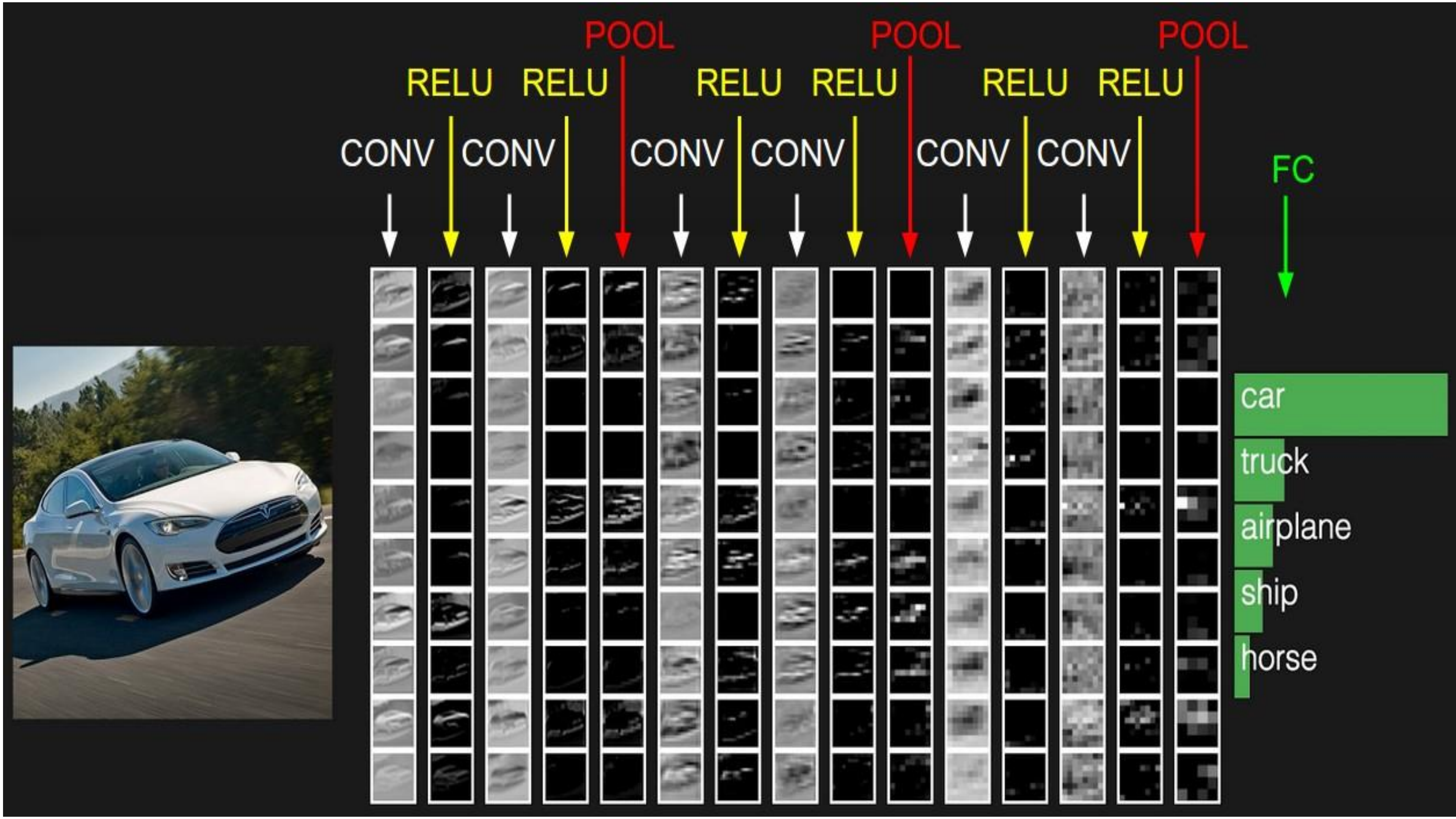


Popularity and degree of application
Math discovery
Important application and Modern frame
popular method and algorithm
Landmark event
Autonomous driving
Caffe TensorFlow CNTK
Pytorch Paddle MindSpore……
NLP CV……
Intelligent robot
Alpha Go
LSTM
Deep Blue
Kaggle competition
Least Squares
Backpropagation
Reinforcement learning
AI Winter
SVM
Bayes' Theorem
Turing's Leaning machine
Random forest
Markov Chains
Decision tree
Perceptron
Deep learning
First Neural network machine
Neural networks
19th
20th
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
2017

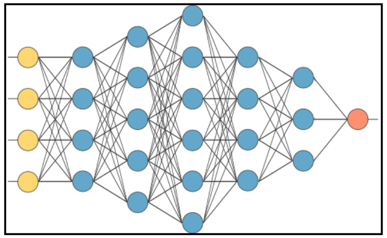
Deep ML vs Conventional ML



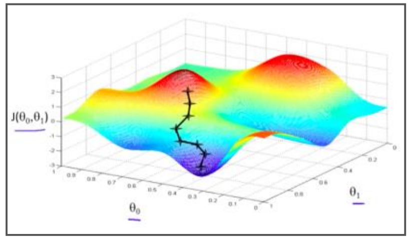
Feature Extraction



Deep ML vs Conventional ML



model



optimization

data

platform

CNN

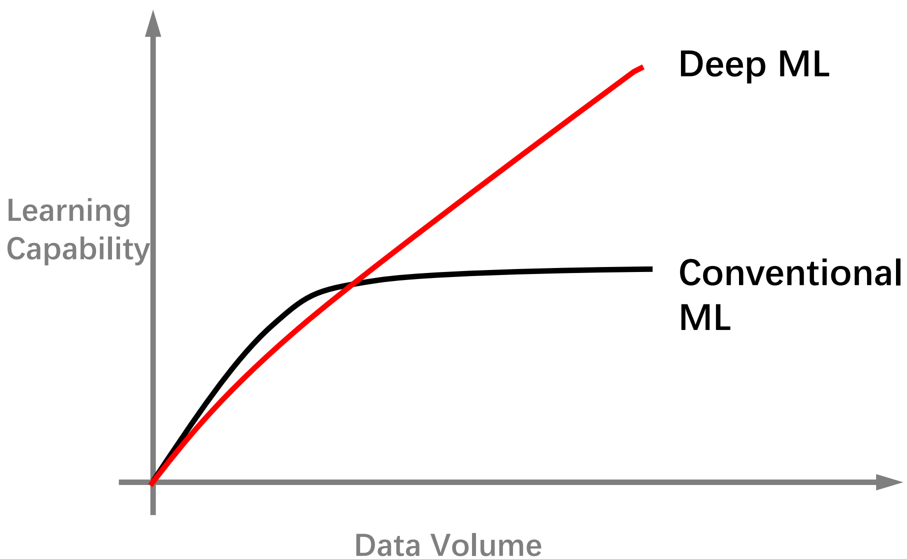
RNN

LSTM

Auto Encoder

GAN

RL & FL



GPU & TPU

Cloud Computing

Data Visualization

GPU Service

MindSpore

TFlow & Pytorch

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Machine learning

- **Machine Learning—minimization of some loss function for generalizing data sets with models.**

- **Datasets —annotated, indexed, organized**

- **Models —tree, distance, probabilistic, graph, bio-inspired**

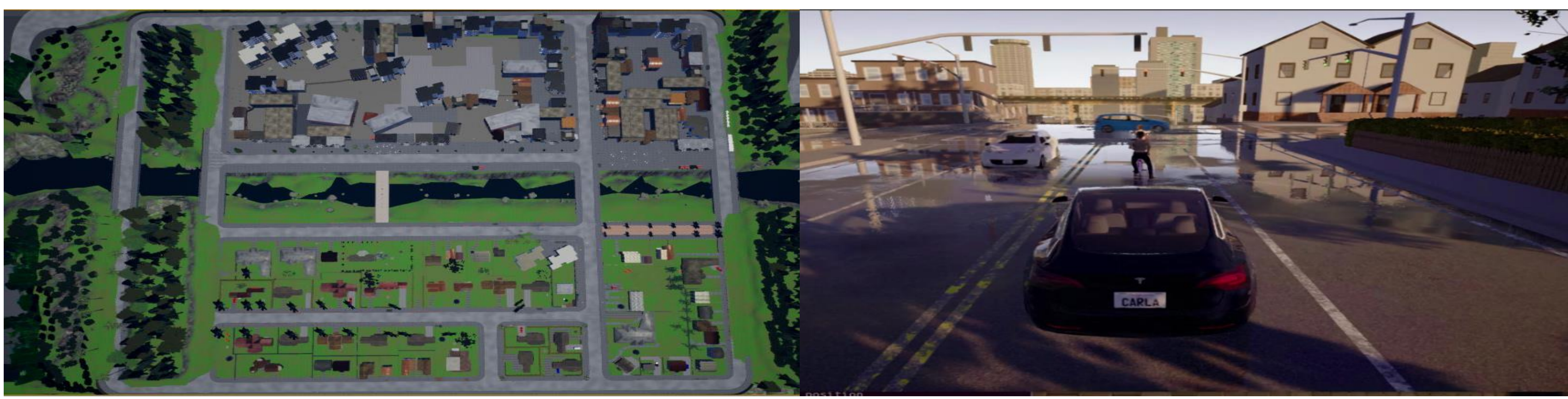
- **Optimization —algorithms can minimize the loss.**

Datasets

- Collection
- Storage
- Annotation
- Indexing
- Organization
- Access

Simulators

- Data visualization
- Generate training data
- Algorithm evaluation



Benchmark Metrics

- System functionalities
- System scalability
- System robustness
- System efficiency

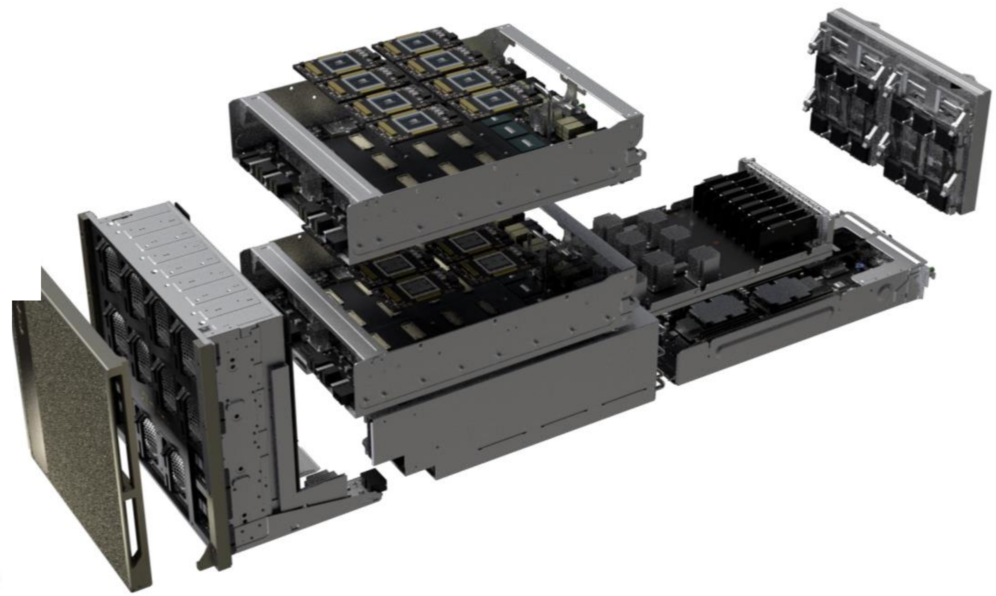
Models

- Tree Models
- Distance-based Models
- Probabilistic Models
- Neural Network Models
- Graph-based Models

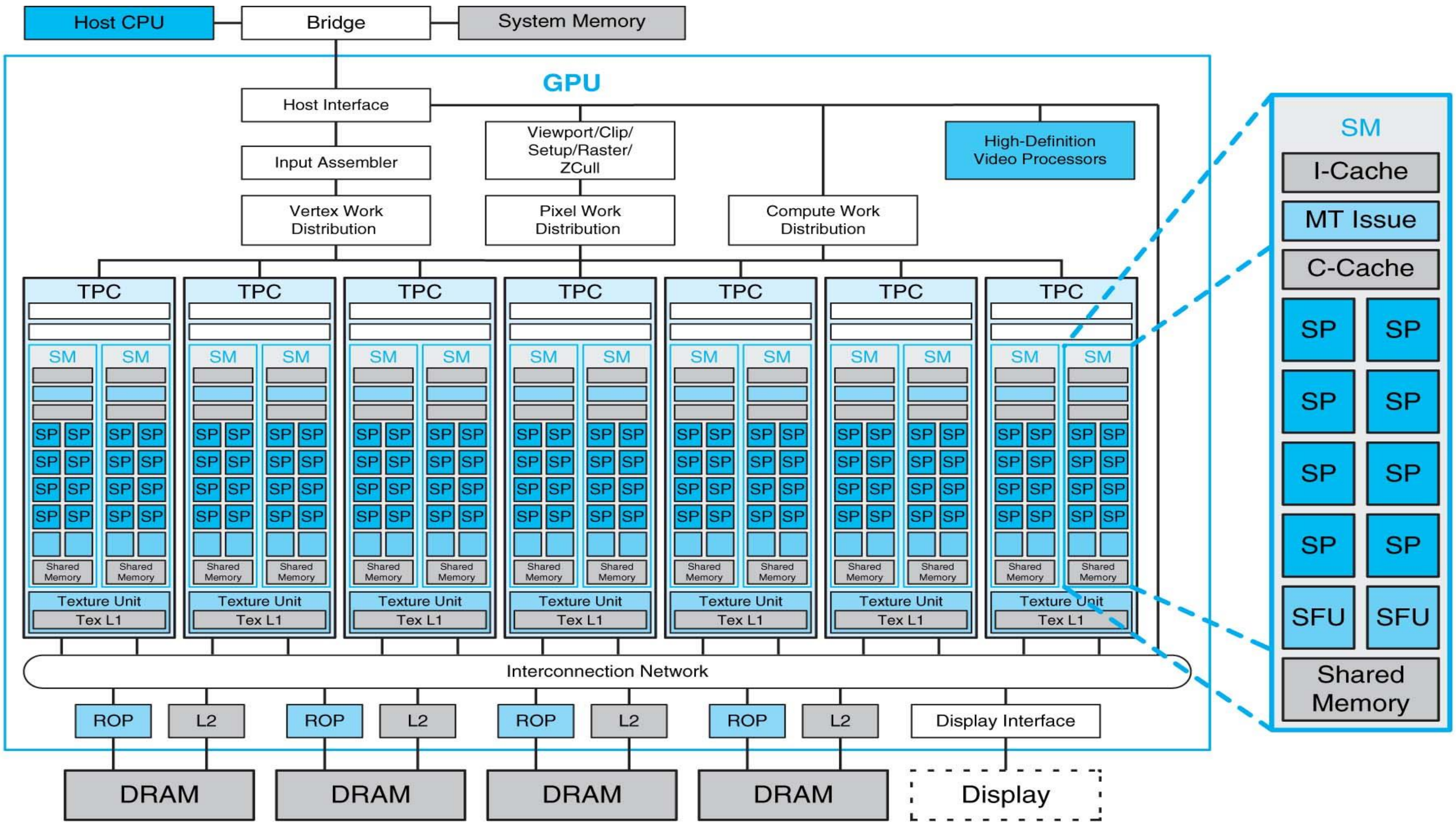
Models

- Boosting
- Mixed Models
- Ensemble Learning

Hardware Platform (GPU Server)



Hardware Platform (GPU)



构筑业界最强AI算力平台，极简易用、极致性能

Atlas系列硬件打造人工智能算力平台基石

Atlas训练系列硬件

Atlas 300T训练卡

单卡算力**业界领先**

320 TFLOPS FP16

Atlas 800

训练服务器

Atlas 900 PoD

Atlas 900 AI集群

Atlas推理系列硬件

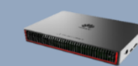
Atlas 300I 推理卡

Atlas 800

推理服务器

Atlas 200

AI加速模块



Atlas 200DK

Atlas 500

智能小站

Atlas 500 Pro

智能边缘服务器

异构计算架构CANN，软硬协同充分释放澎湃算力

使能全场景

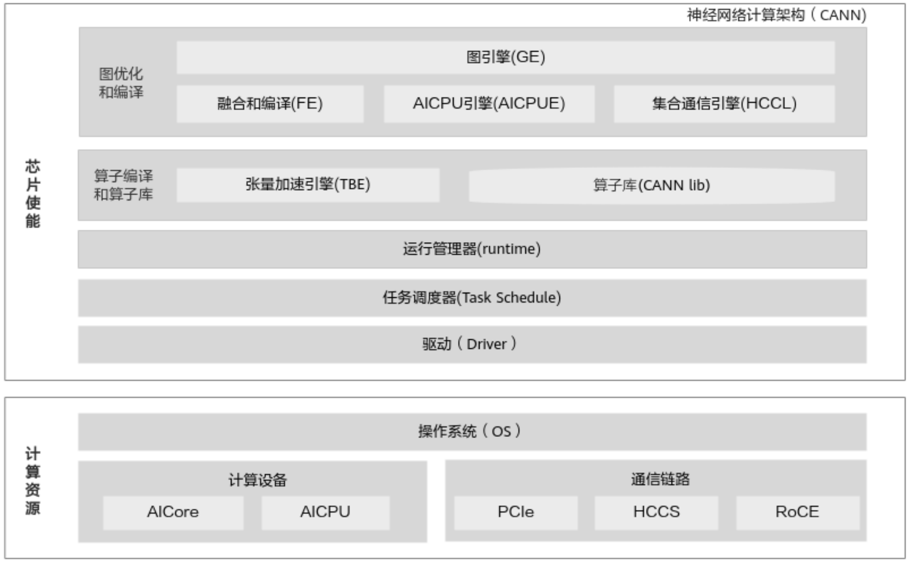
- 支持**10+**端边云设备形态
- 支持**14+**操作系统
- 支持多种AI框架

使能极简开发

- 统一API，AscendCL
- 自定义算子开发方式
  TBE-DSL/TBE-TIK/AI CPU

使能极致性能

- 亲和昇腾的图编译技术
- **1200+**高性能算子



开源AI框架MindSpore，构建端边云全场景生态

简单的开发体验

帮助开发者实现网络自动切分，只需串行表达就能实现并行训练，降低门槛，简化开发流程。

灵活的调试模式

具备训练过程静态执行和动态调试能力，开发者通过变更一行代码即可切换模式，快速在线定位问题。

充分发挥硬件潜能

最佳匹配昇腾处理器，最大程度地发挥硬件能力，帮助开发者缩短训练时间，提升推理性能。

全场景快速部署

支持云、边缘和手机上的快速部署，实现更好的资源利用和隐私保护，让开发者专注于AI应用的创造。

全自动并行

静态图自动混合并行训练**性能提升40%**

动态图优化
性能**超越业界60%**

全场景协同

云端分布式推理

边缘AI加速

超轻量IoT设备推理

全流程极简

第三方框架转换工具
业务快速迁移

开发者生态

51万+ 下载量

2300+ 社区贡献者

开放AI应用使能套件MindX，加速人工智能应用创新

MindX：昇腾应用使能

MindX DL	MindX Edge	MindX SDK	ModelZoo
深度学习使能	智能边缘使能	行业应用开发套件	250+预训练模型

MindX SDK：沉淀行业知识，使能行业应用 极简开发

2人月
传统应用开发方式

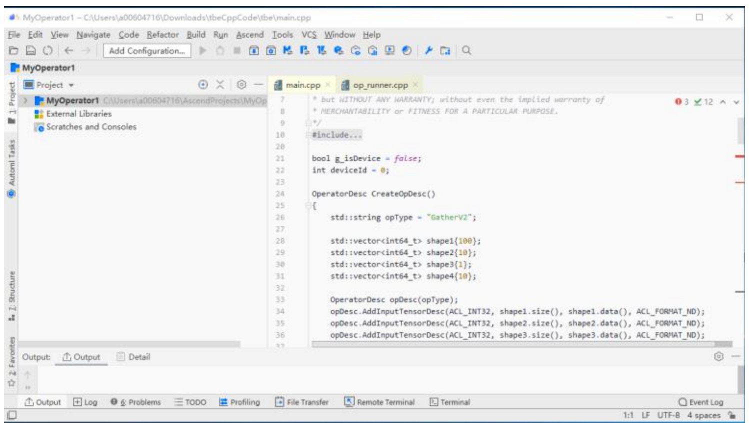
2人天
基于SDK开发方式

已支撑 20+ 场景化解决方案高效开发

华为松山湖产线		友达光电	南瑞继远		...
PCB板质检	散热器缺失检测	切片AOI检测	变电站火警检测	变电站人员着装检测	

一站式开发环境MindStudio，打造高效、便捷的全流程开发工具链

MindStudio是一套基于IntelliJ框架的开发工具平台。提供了应用开发、调试、模型转换功能，同时还提供了网络移植、优化和分析等功能，为用户开发应用程序带来了极大的便利。



- 训练脚本转换
- 模型转换
- 精度比对
- Profiling性能分析
- System Profiling工具
- AI Core Error分析工具

应用开发

- 基于MindX SDK开发应用
- 基于新工程开发应用
- 应用工程调试

模型开发

- 查询模型
- 模型训练
- 模型可视化

算子开发

- 查询算子
- 开发流程
- 算子分析
- 工程创建
- TBE算子开发（TensorFlow）
- TBE算子开发（PyTorch）
- TBE算子开发（MindSpore）
- AI CPU算子开发（TensorFlow）

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Machine learning and Optimization

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- **Datasets —annotated, indexed, organized**

- **Models —tree, distance, probabilistic, graph, bio-inspired**

- **Optimization —algorithms can minimize the loss.**

What is optimization?

- Finding (one or more) minimizer of a function subject to constraints

$$arg \min_{x} f_0(x)$$

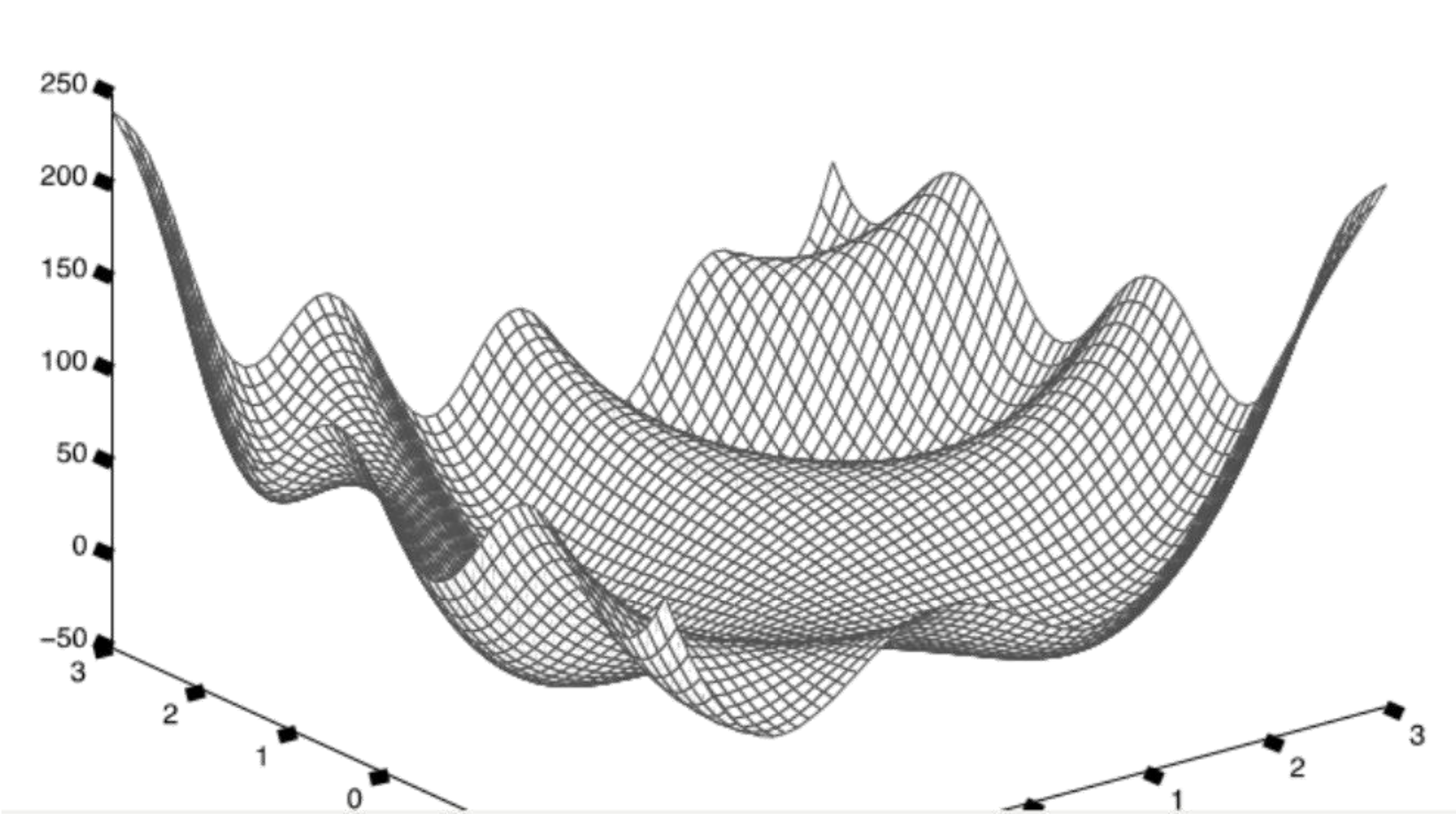
$$s.t. f_i(x) \leq 0, i = \{1, \dots, k\}$$

$$s.t. h_j(x) = 0, j = \{1, \dots, l\}$$

- Most of the machine learning problems are, in the end, optimization problems

General Problem

- Minimize f(x)



Linear Optimization

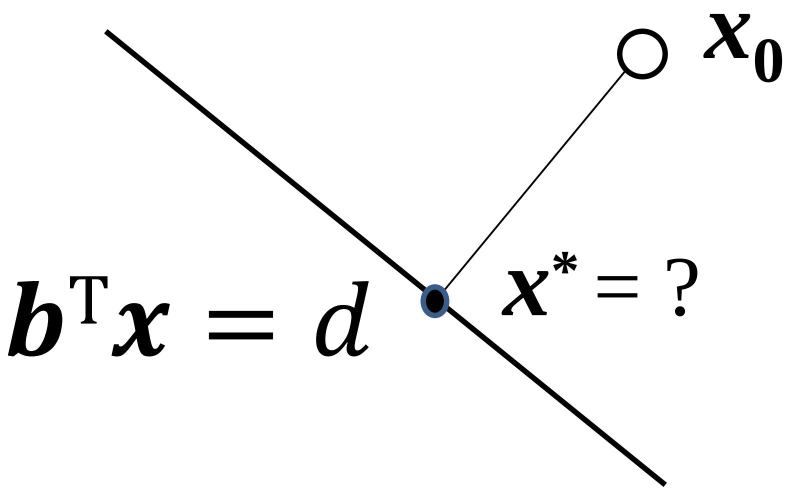
$$\boxed{Y = AX + w} \qquad w \sim \mathcal{N}(0, R)$$

$$X^* = \min_X (Y - AX)^{\mathrm{T}} R^{-1} (Y - AX)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial X^T} (Y - AX)^{\mathrm{T}} R^{-1} (Y - AX) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow X^* = (A^T R^{-1} A)^{-1} A^T R^{-1} Y$$

Linear Optimization



$$\boxed{\boldsymbol{x}^{*} = \boldsymbol{x}_0 - \frac{(\boldsymbol{b}^T\boldsymbol{x}_0 - d)\boldsymbol{b}}{\boldsymbol{b}^T\boldsymbol{b}}}$$

$$\boldsymbol{x}^{*} = \min_{\boldsymbol{x}} (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_0)^T(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_0)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \boldsymbol{b}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{x} - d = 0$$

Nonlinear Optimization

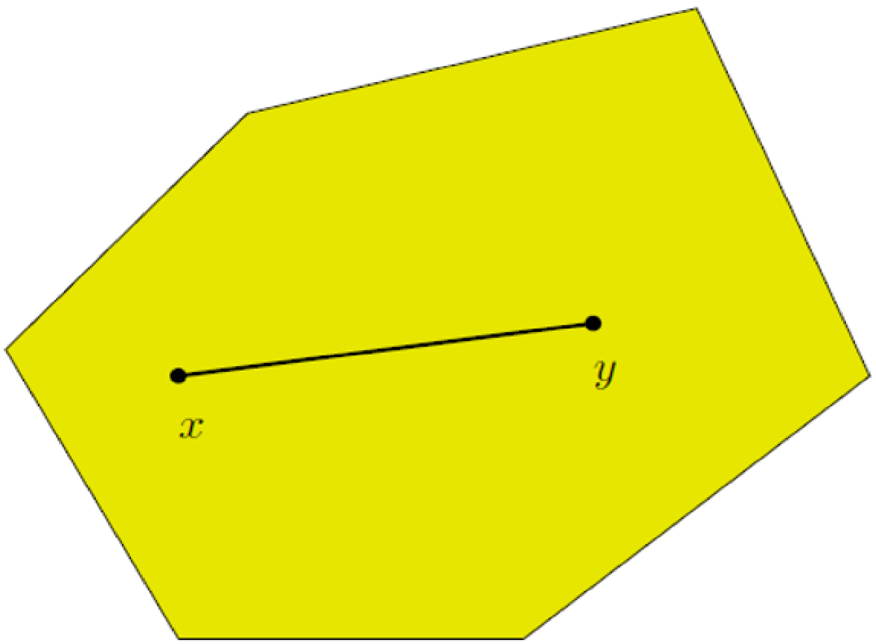
- Convex Optimization
  - Unconstrained optimization
  - Constrained optimization
  - SVMs and Bayesian models
- Non-convex Optimization
  - Heuristic algorithms
  - Random search

What is Convex?

- Convex sets

Def: A set C $\subseteq$ R is convex if for $x,y \in$ C; a $\in$ [0,1]

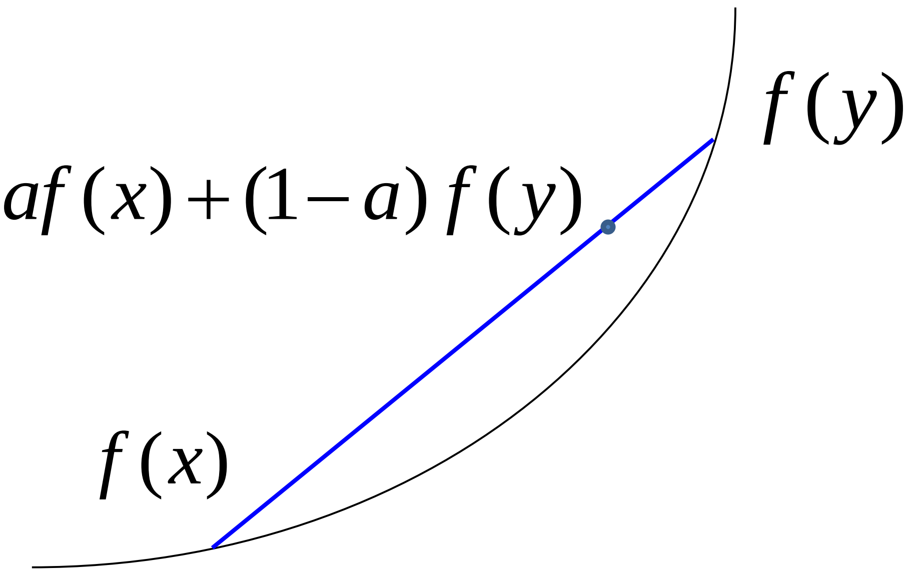
$$ax + (1-a)y \in C$$



What is Convex?

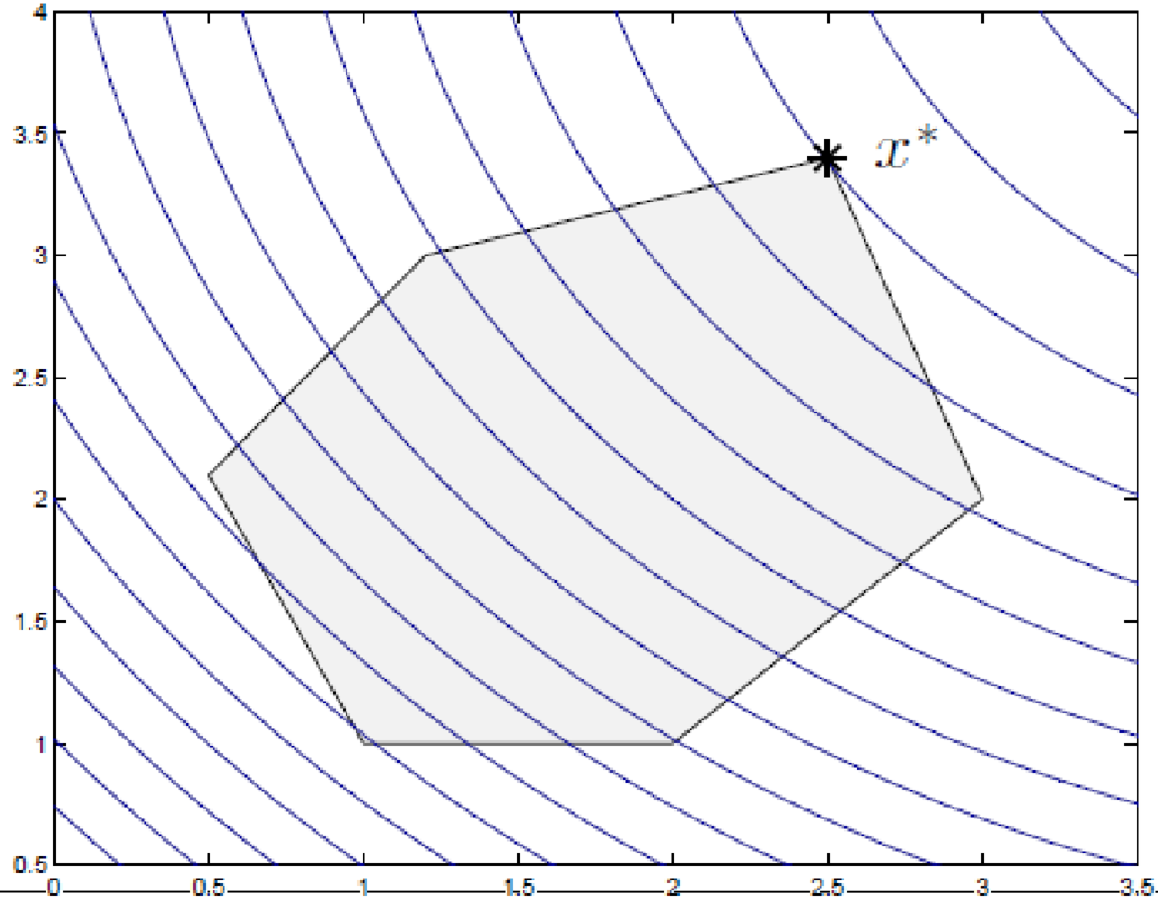
- Convex functions

$$f(ax+(1-a)y) \le af(x)+(1-a)f(y)$$



Convex Optimization

- Local minimizer = Global minimizer



Convex Optimization

- Unconstrained optimization
  - Gradient descent
  - Gauss-Newton’s method
  - Batch learning
  - Stochastic Gradient Descent
- Constrained optimization
  - Lagrange methods
  - Bayesian methods

Convex optimization

- Unconstrained optimization
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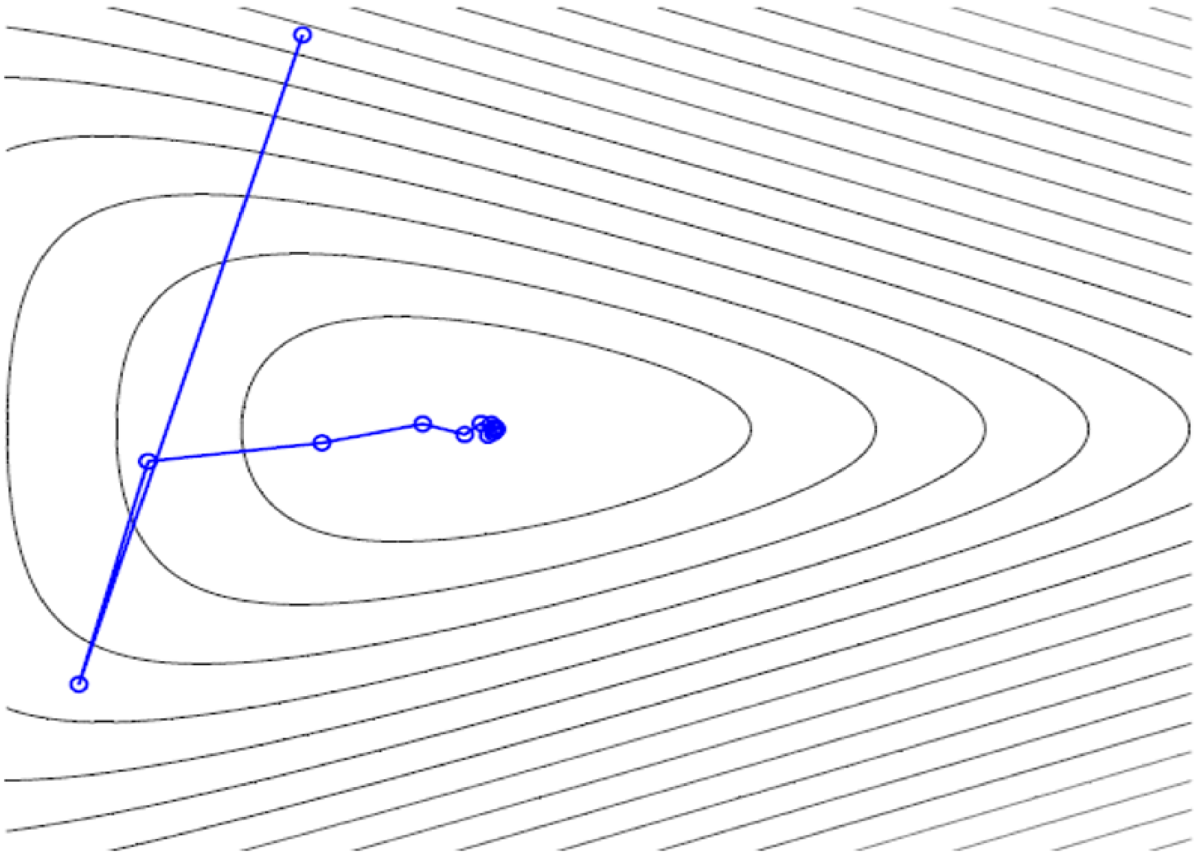
Gradient Descent

$$f(x_{t+1}) = f(x_t) - \eta \nabla f(x_t)^T (x - x_t)$$



Gauss-Newton's Method

- Idea: use a second-order approximation to function

$$f(x+\Delta x) \approx f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T \Delta x + \frac{1}{2}\Delta x^T \nabla^2 f(x) \Delta x$$

- Choose Δx to minimize above:

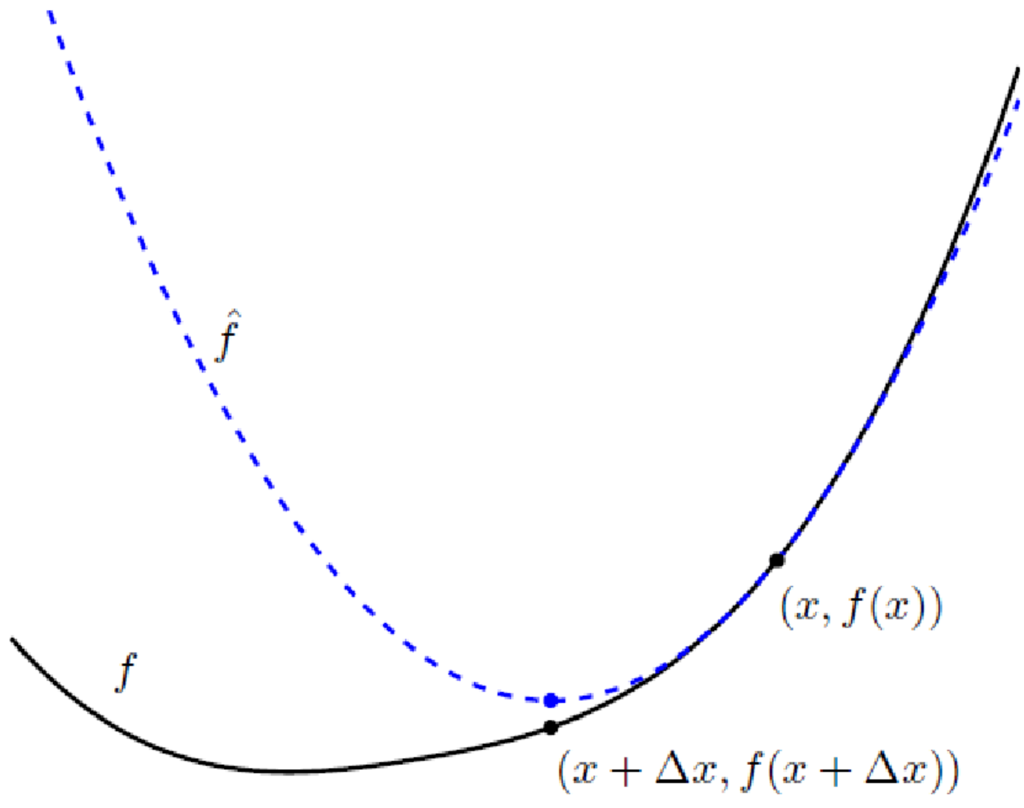
$$\Delta x = -[\nabla^2 f(x)]^{-1} \nabla f(x)$$

- This is descent direction:

$$\nabla f(x)^T \Delta x = -\nabla f(x)^T [\nabla^2 f(x)]^{-1} \nabla f(x) < 0$$

Gauss-Newton's Method

$\hat{f}$ is 2-order approximation, f is true function.



Batch Gradient Descent

- Minimize empirical loss, assuming it's convex and unconstrained
  - Gradient descent on the empirical loss
  - At each step:

$$w^{(k+1)} \leftarrow w^{(k)} - \eta_t \left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial L(w, x_i, y_i)}{\partial w}\right)$$

  - Note: ate each step, gradient is the average of the gradient for all samples (i=1,…n)
  - Very slow when n is very large

Stochastic Gradient Descent

- Alternative: compute gradient from just one (or a few samples)
- Known as stochastic gradient descent:
  - At each step,

$$w^{(k+1)} \leftarrow w^{(k)} - \eta_t \frac{\partial L(w, x_i, y_i)}{\partial w}$$

(choose one sample i and compute gradient for that sample only)

Convex Optimization

- Unconstrained optimization
  - Gradient descent
  - Gauss-Newton’s method
  - Batch learning
  - Stochastic Gradient Descent
- Constrained optimization
  - Lagrange methods
  - Bayesian methods

Lagrange Methods

- Start with an optimization problem:

$$\arg\min_x f_0(x)$$

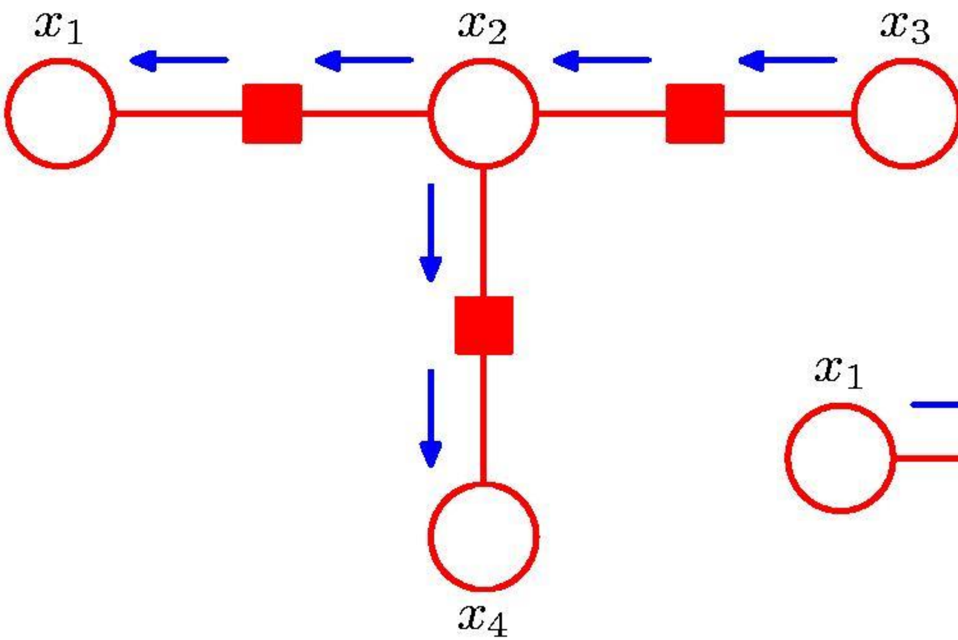
$$s.t. f_i(x) \leq 0, i = \{1, \dots, k\}$$

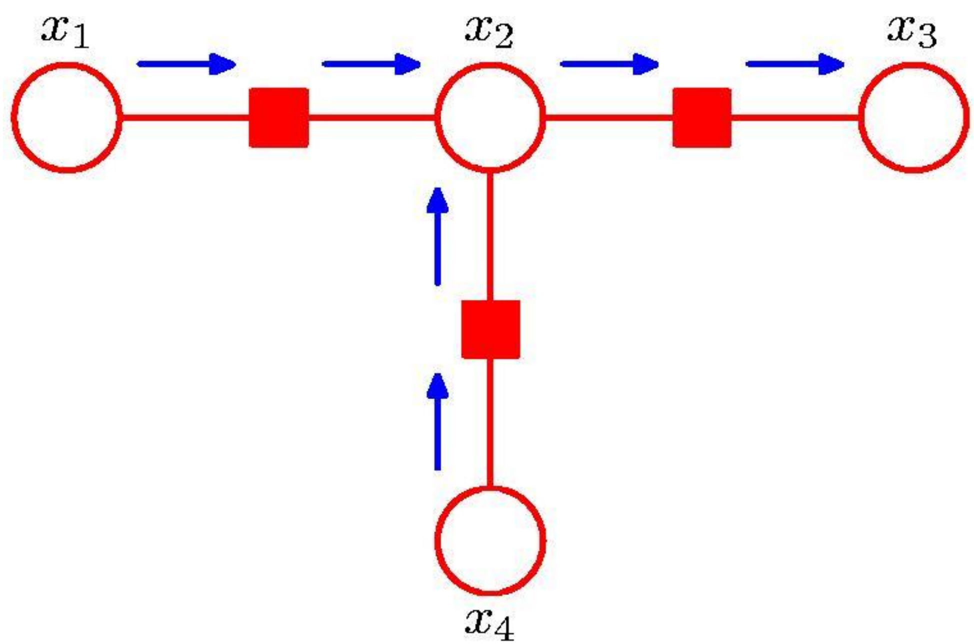
$$s.t. h_j(x) = 0, j = \{1, \dots, l\}$$

- Is equivalent to min-max optimization:

$$\arg\min_x \left[\max_{\lambda \geq 0, \gamma > 0} \left(f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{k} \lambda_i f_i(x) + \sum_{j=1}^{l} \gamma_j h_j(x) \right) \right].$$

Bayesian Methods





Random variable

factor

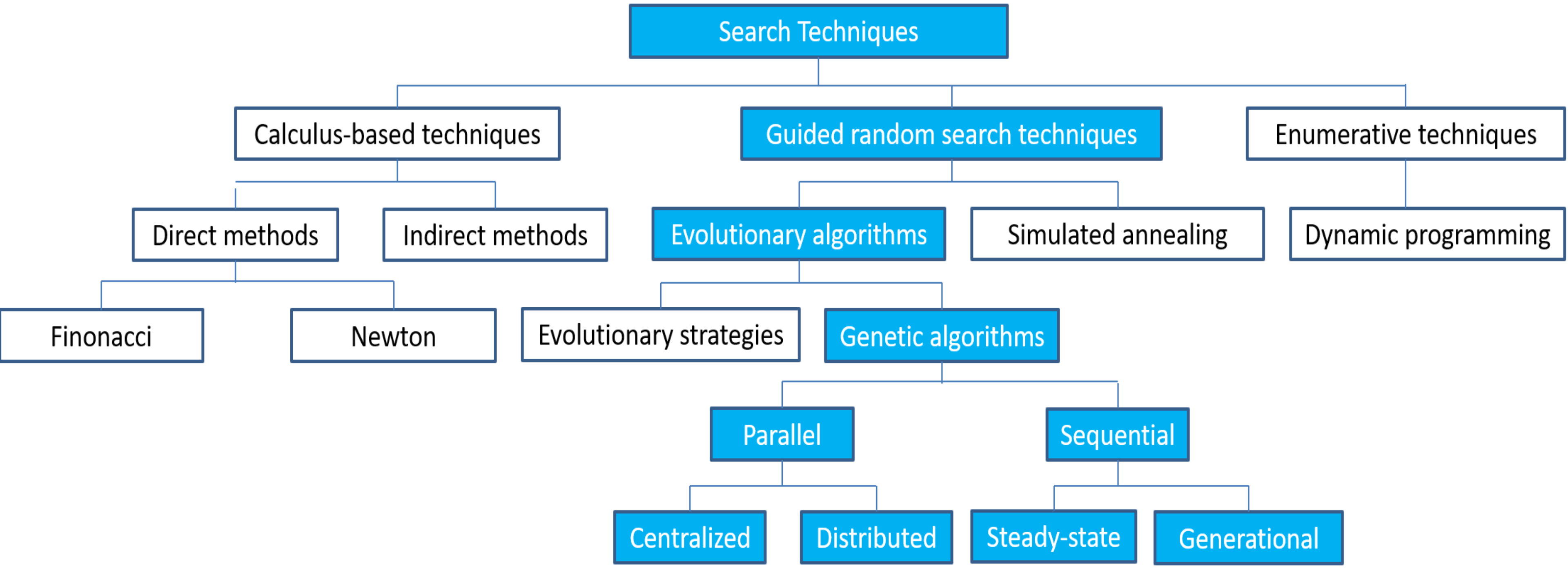
Convex Optimization for Machine Learning

- Gradient Based Methods
  - Neural networks
- Lagrange Methods
  - Support vector machines
- Bayesian Methods:
  - Expectation-Maximization methods (mixture models)
  - Variational methods (approximate models)
  - Graph optimization (belief propagation models)

Non-convex Optimization

- Convex Optimization
  - Unconstrained optimization
  - Constrained optimization
- Non-convex Optimization
  - Heuristic algorithms
  - Random search

Heuristic and Random Search



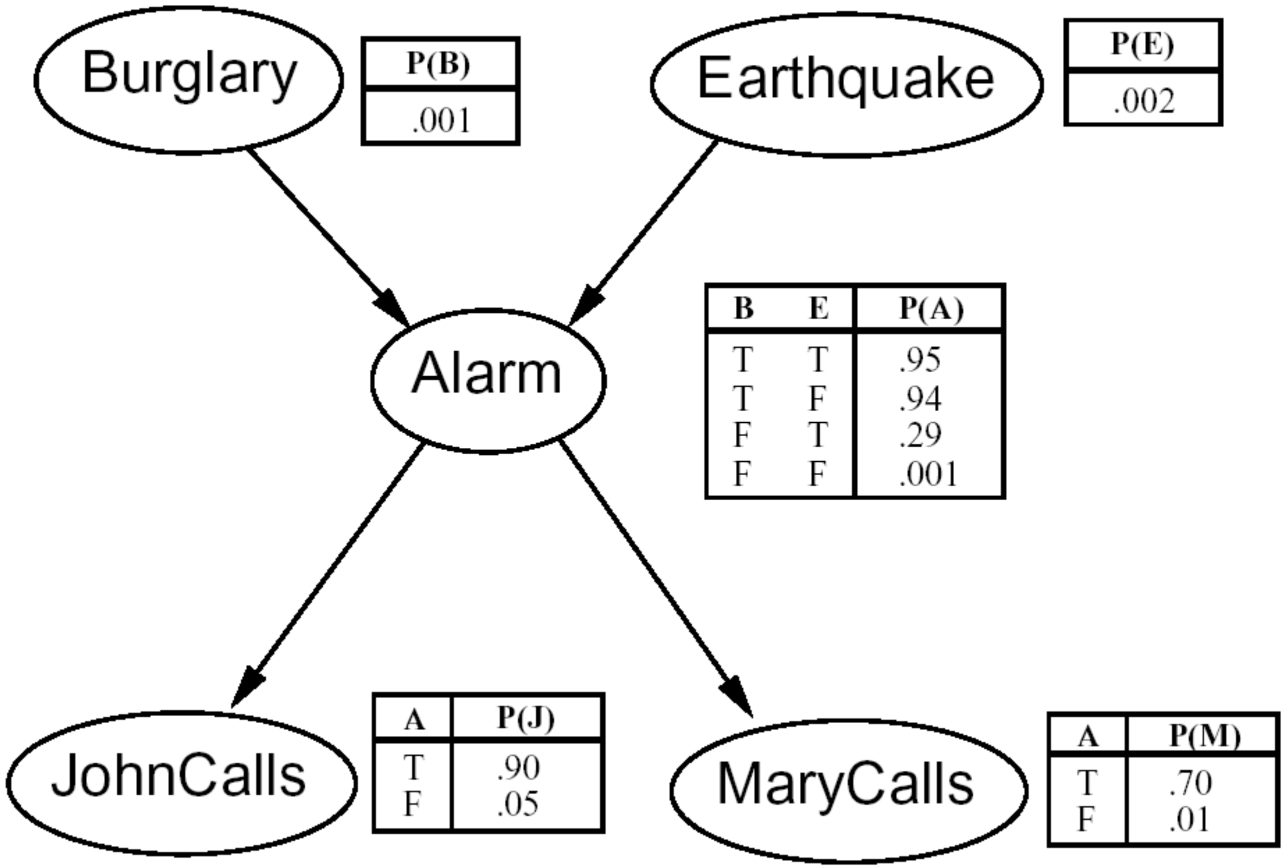
Outlines

- Framework
- Problem Statement
- Related Areas
- History
- Datasets and Learning Models
- Optimization Methods
- Algorithms
- Examples

Algorithms

- **Bayes**
- **KNN and K-means**
- **Decision tree**
- **Support Vector Machine**
- **Boosting and Ensemble Learning**
- **Linear Statistical Learning (PCA, ICA, NMF)**
- **Nonlinear Statistical Learning (Manifold learning)**
- **Deep Neural Networks**
- **Generative Adversarial Networks**
- **Bayesian Networks**
- **Reinforcement Learning**
- **Federated Learning**

Bayes



P(B)
.001

P(E)
.002

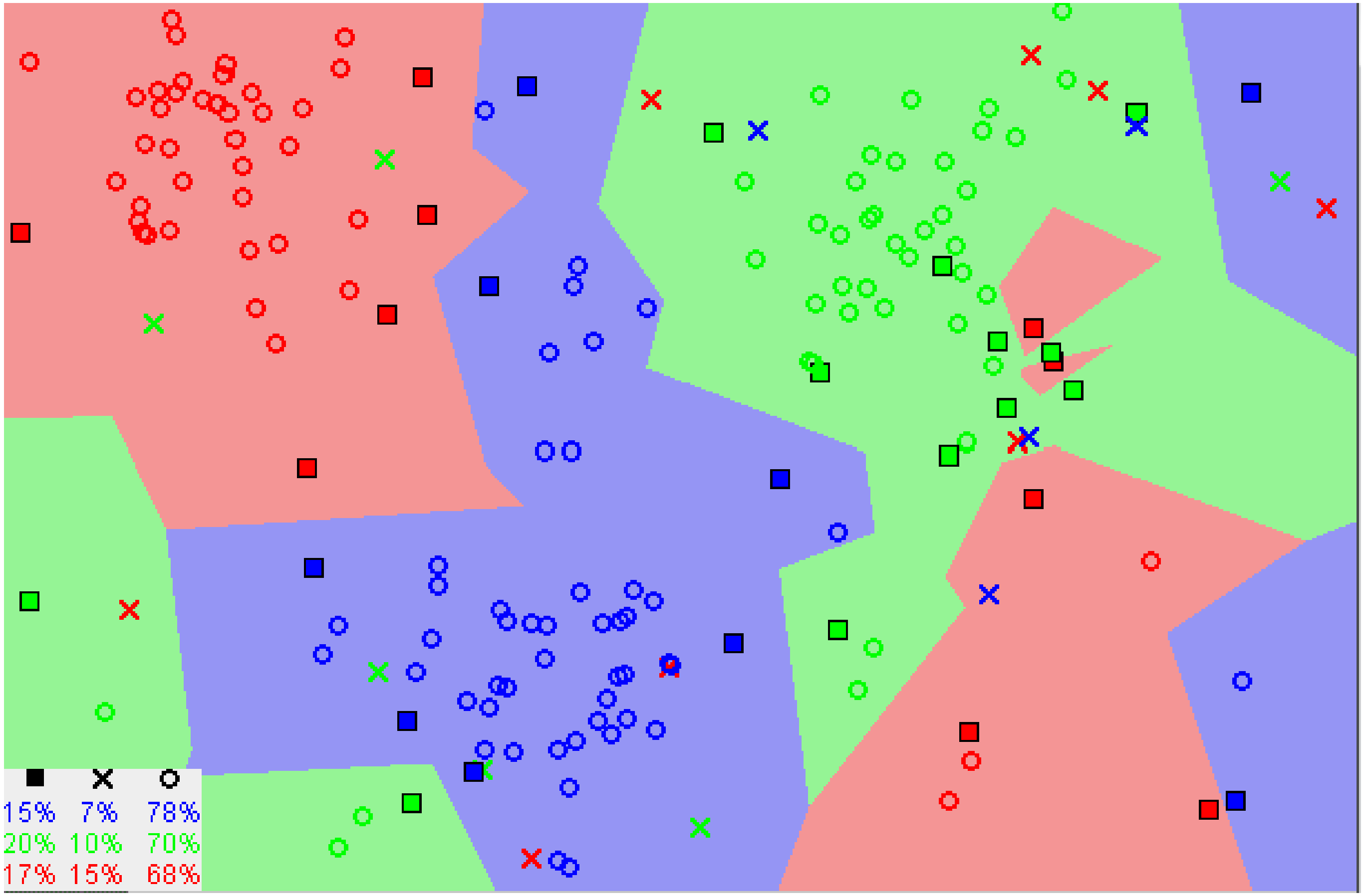
B	E	P(A)
T	T	.95
T	F	.94
F	T	.29
F	F	.001

A	P(J)
T	.90
F	.05

A	P(M)
T	.70
F	.01

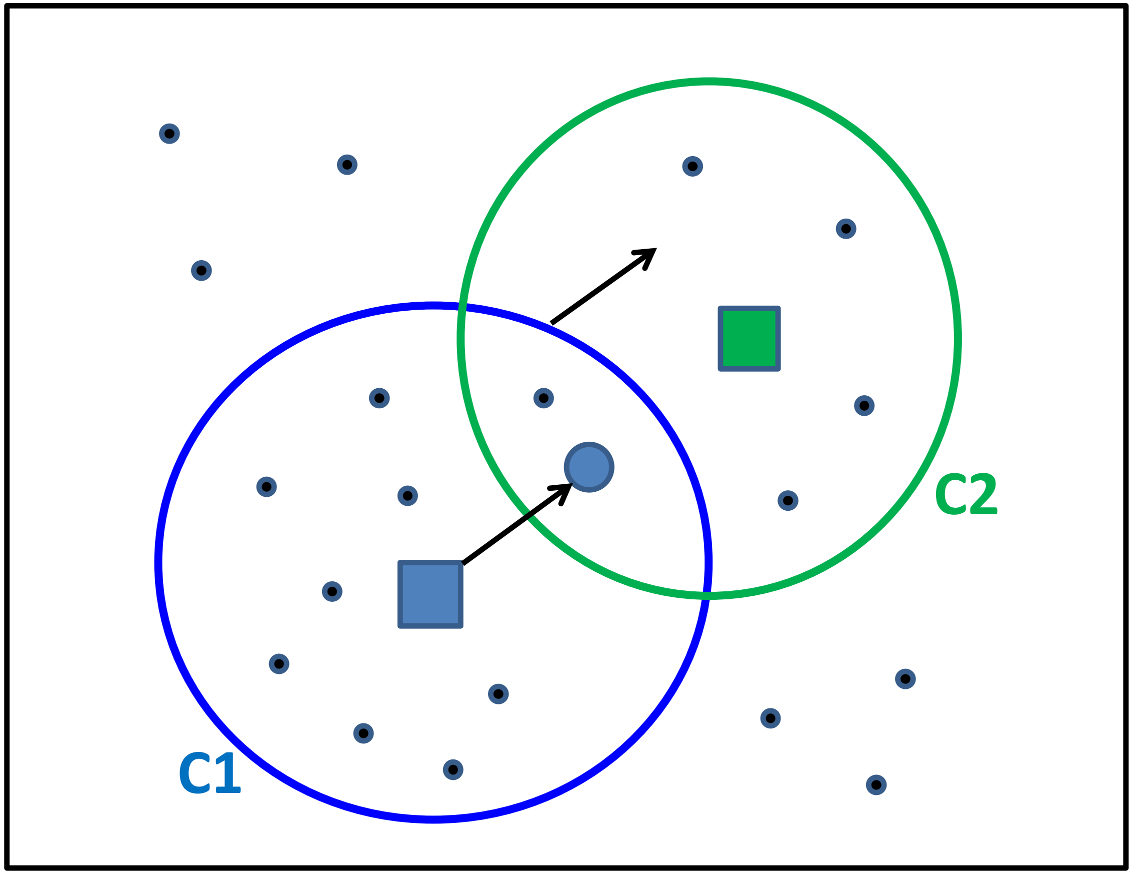
K-Nearest Neighbors

- Use training data for classification



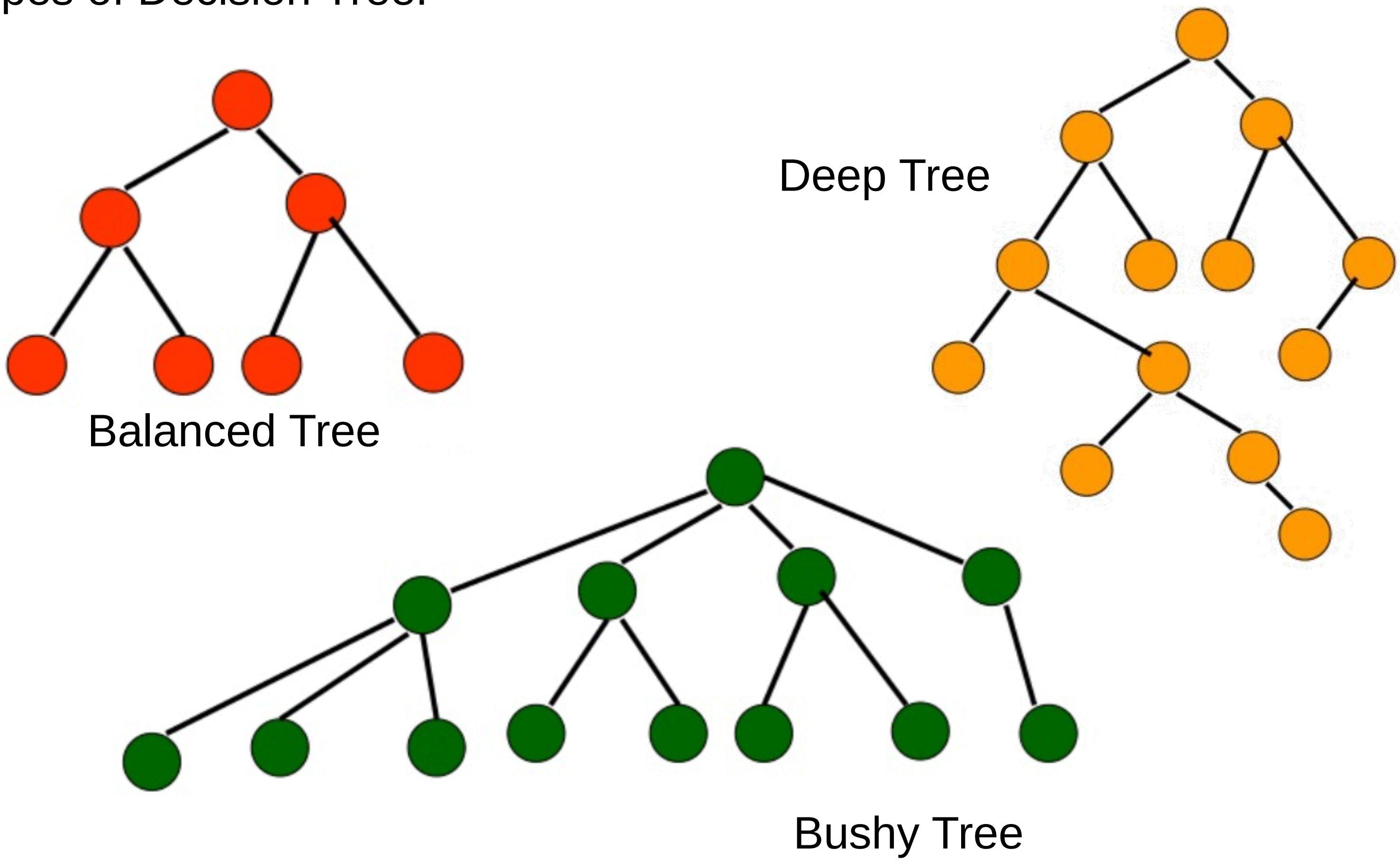
K-Means

- Mean-shift for clustering



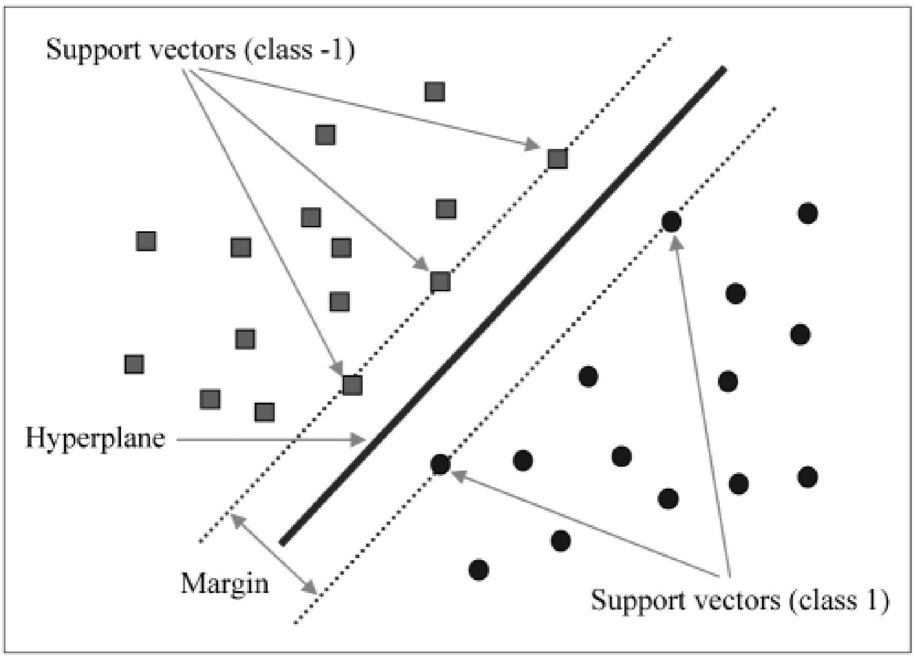
Decision Tree

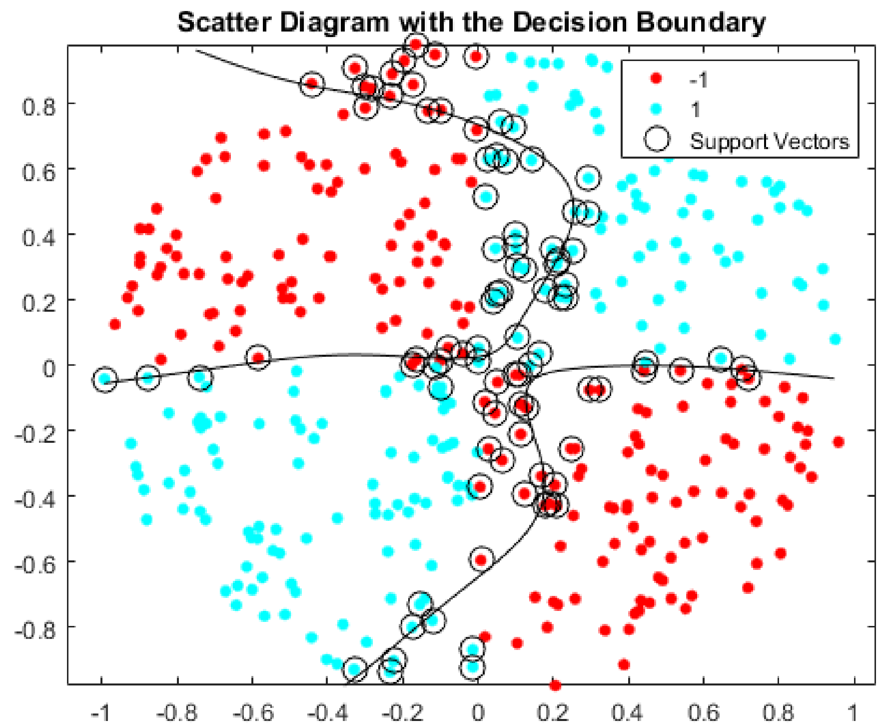
- Types of Decision Tree:



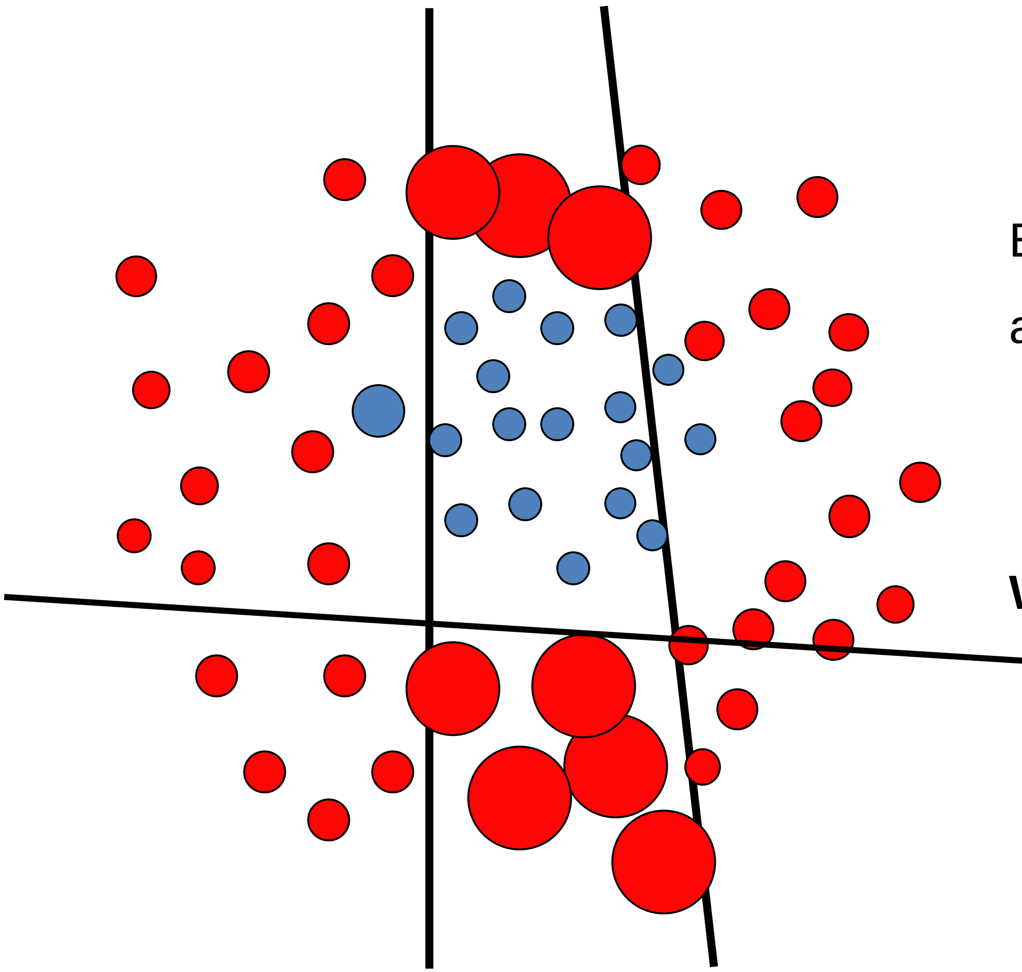
SVM

- eg. Linear SVM: $$\arg\min_{w} \sum_{i=1}^{n} ||w||^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^{n} \xi_i$$
$$\text{s.t. } 1 - y_i x_i^T w \leq \xi_i$$
$$\xi_i \geq 0$$





Boosting



Each data point has

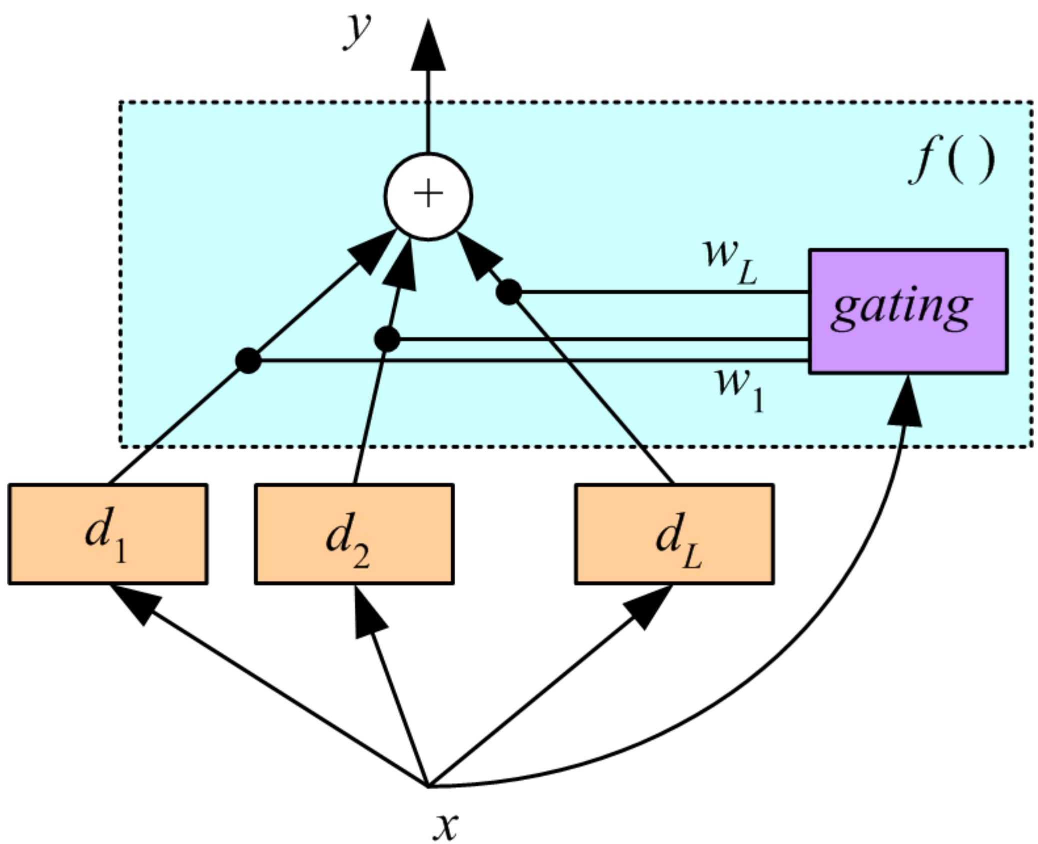
a class label:

$$y_t = \begin{cases} +1 \ (\text{red}) \\ -1 \ (\text{blue}) \end{cases}$$

We update the weights:

$$w_t \leftarrow w_t \exp\{-y_t H_t\}$$

Ensemble Learning



$$y = \sum_{j=1}^{L} w_j d_j$$

Linear Statistical Learning

- **PCA**

  Basis

  Data — Coefficients

  $$Y = AX$$

  $$A_i \perp A_j$$

- **ICA**

  Mixture Coefficients

  Data — Components

  $$Y = AX$$

  $$\min \; I(X)$$

- **NMF**

  Basis

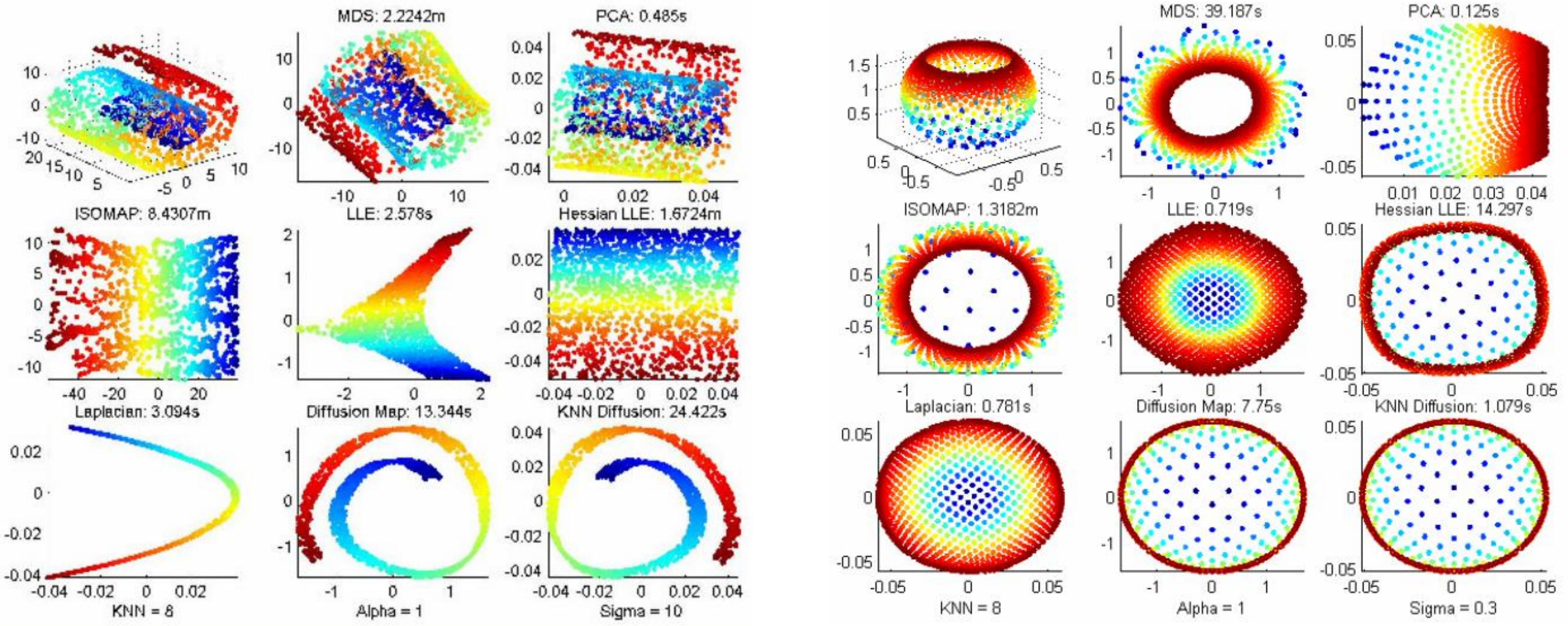
  Data — Coefficients

  $$Y = AX$$

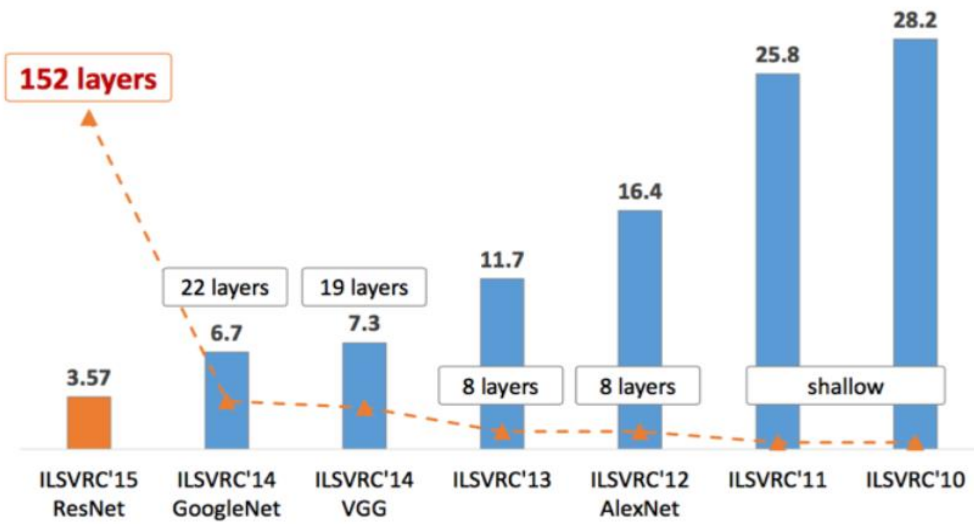
  $$A, X > 0$$

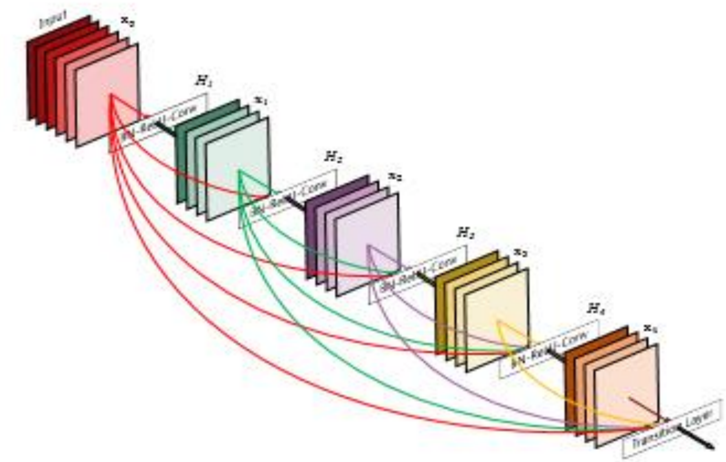
Nonlinear Statistical Learning

- Manifold learning



Deep Neural Networks

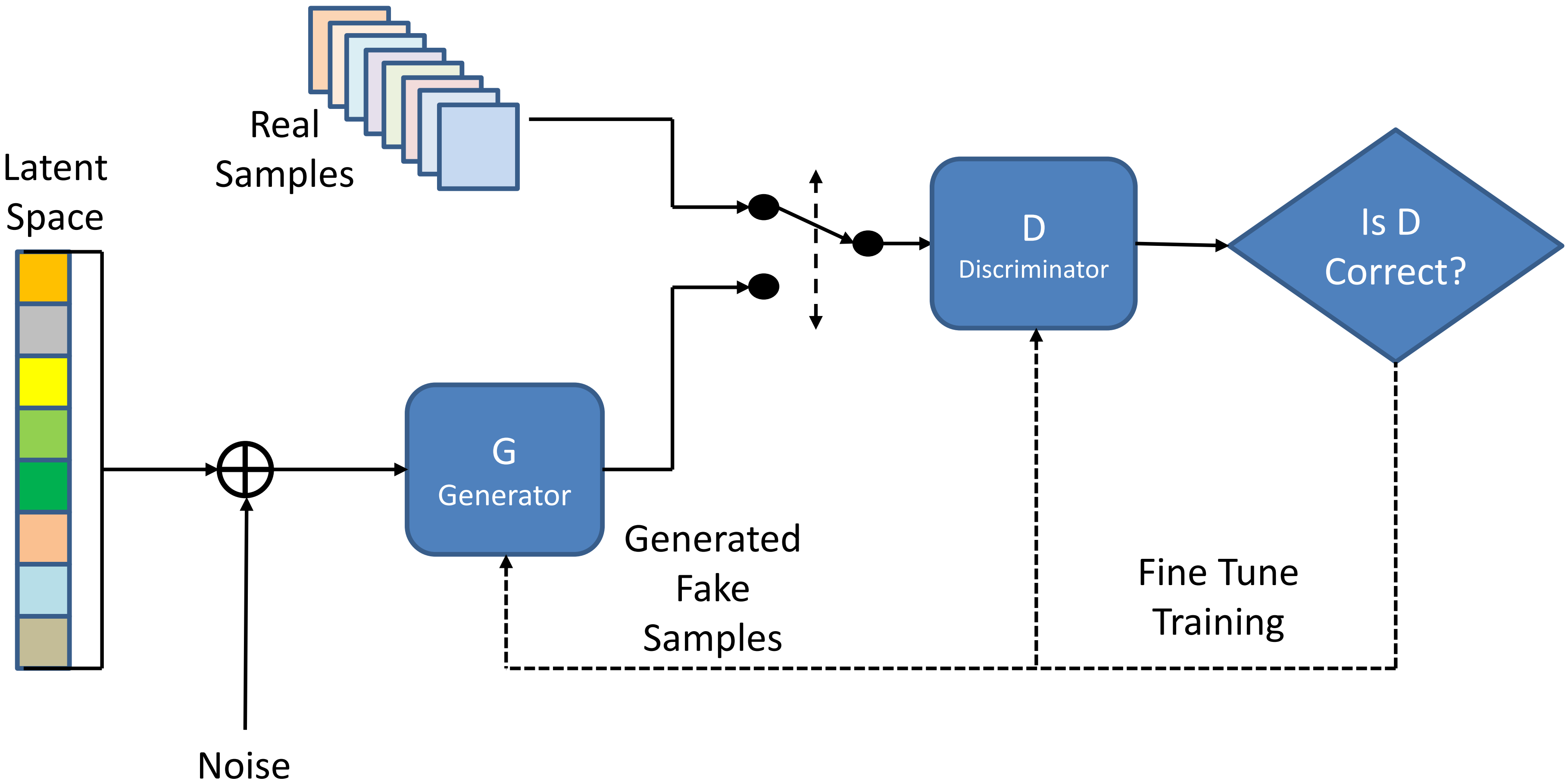




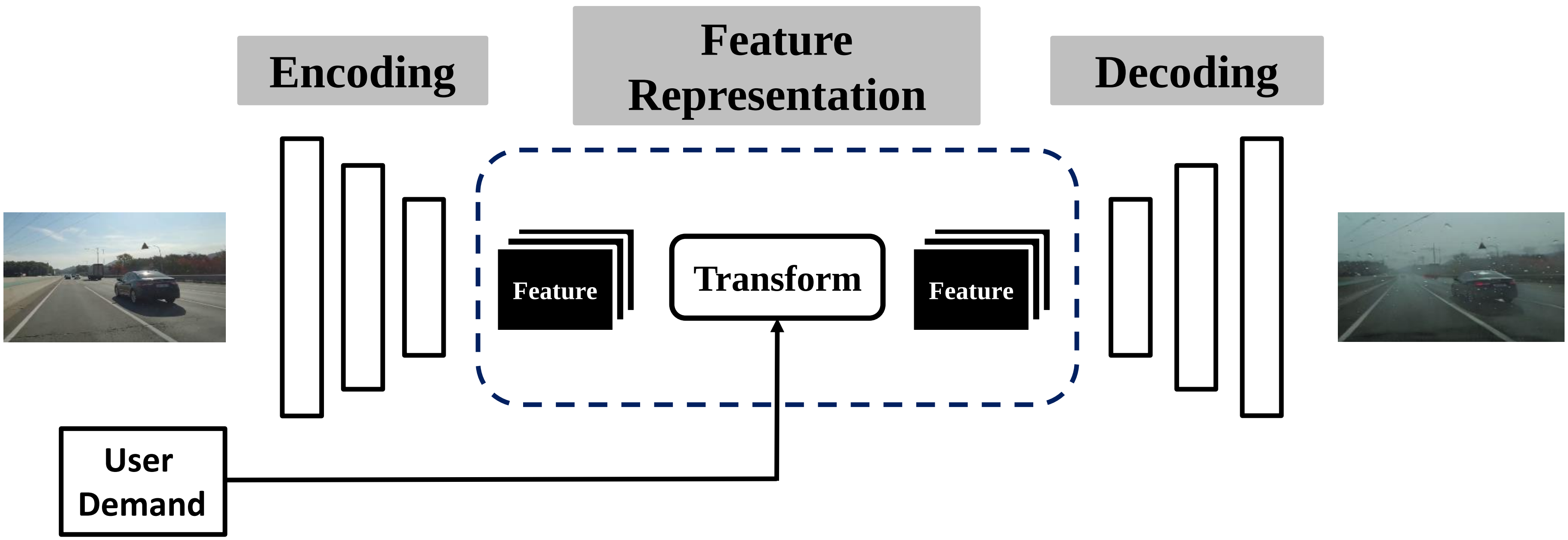
- Task： recognition
- Dataset： ILSVRC

■ Huang G, Liu Z, Weinberger K Q, et al. Densely connected convolutional networks[J]. arXiv preprint arXiv:1608.06993, 2016.

Generative Adversarial Networks



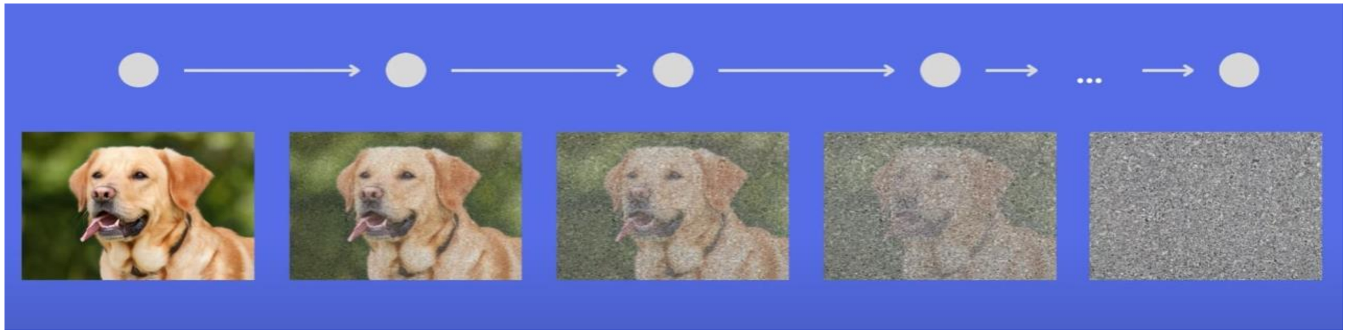
Encoder-Decoder Generative Networks



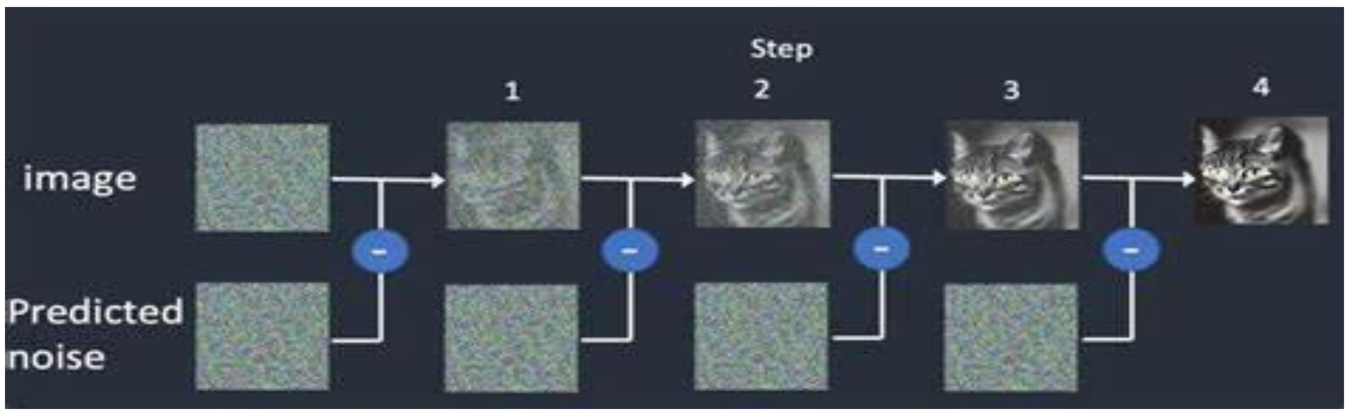
Encode data into low-dimensional feature, transform features according to user demands, and reconstruct high-dimensional data from features

Stable Diffusion Generative Networks

Diffusion

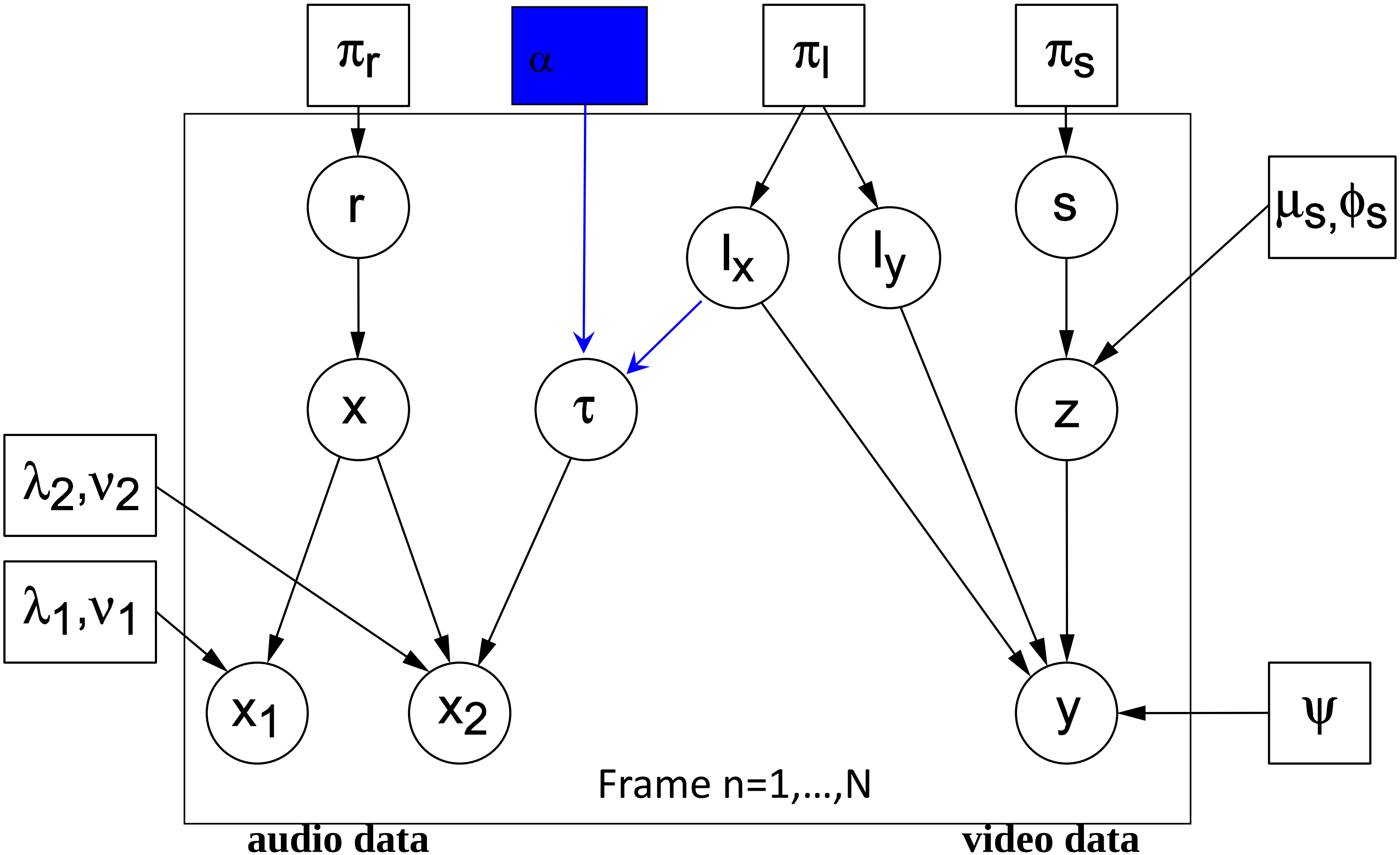


De-noise



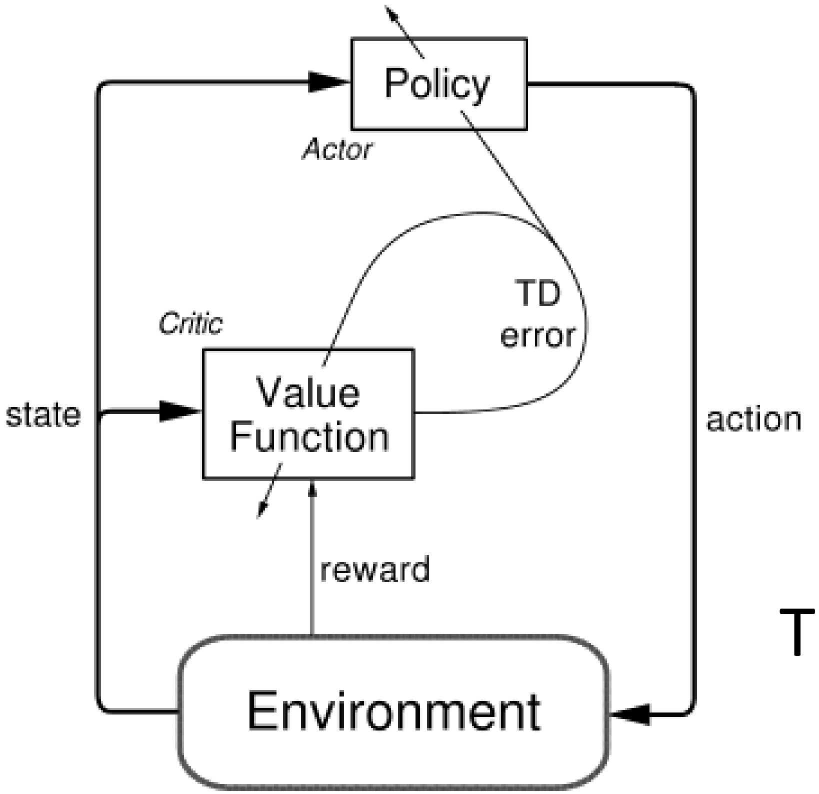
Diffuse data into Gaussian noise, learn the noise models according to user demands, and reconstruct high-dimensional data from the de-noise process.

Bayesian Networks



Reinforcement Learning

- State, action, and Reward

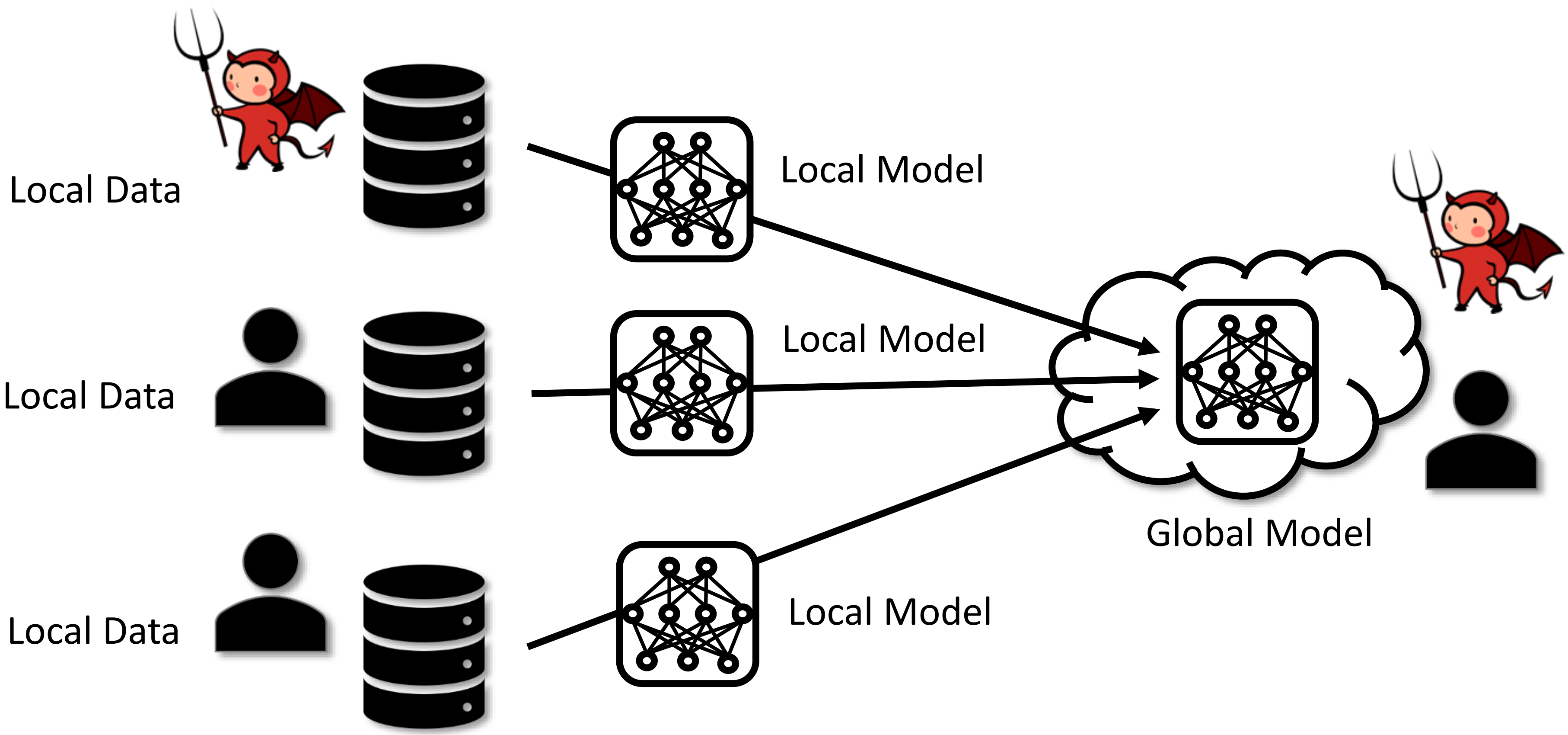


Update: Policy Function
Value Function

TD Error: Temporal Difference
between Real Reward
and Estimated Reward

Federated Learning

- Collaborative Learning



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More Reading and Multimedia Materials

Books： 《人类简史》《奇点将近》 《终极算法》《人工智能时代》《2050》《情感机器》《数学之美》

Movies： “Blade Runner” “AI” “Prometheus” “Covenant” “Ex Machina” “She” “2001：Space Odyssey” “The Matrix” “I，Robot” “Bicentennial Man” “Terminator”

TV Series： “West World” “Humans” “Black Mirrors”

More Course Links

Stanford Machine Learning：
https://see.stanford.edu/Course/CS229/47

MIT Machine Learning： https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/electrical-engineering-and-computer-science/6-867-machine-learning-fall-2006/index.htm

Stanford CNN for Vision： http://cs231n.stanford.edu

Stanford Deep Learning: http://cs230.stanford.edu/syllabus.html

MIT Deep Learning: http://introtodeeplearning.com/