

# Advanced School in Artificial Intelligence

## Introduction to Machine Learning

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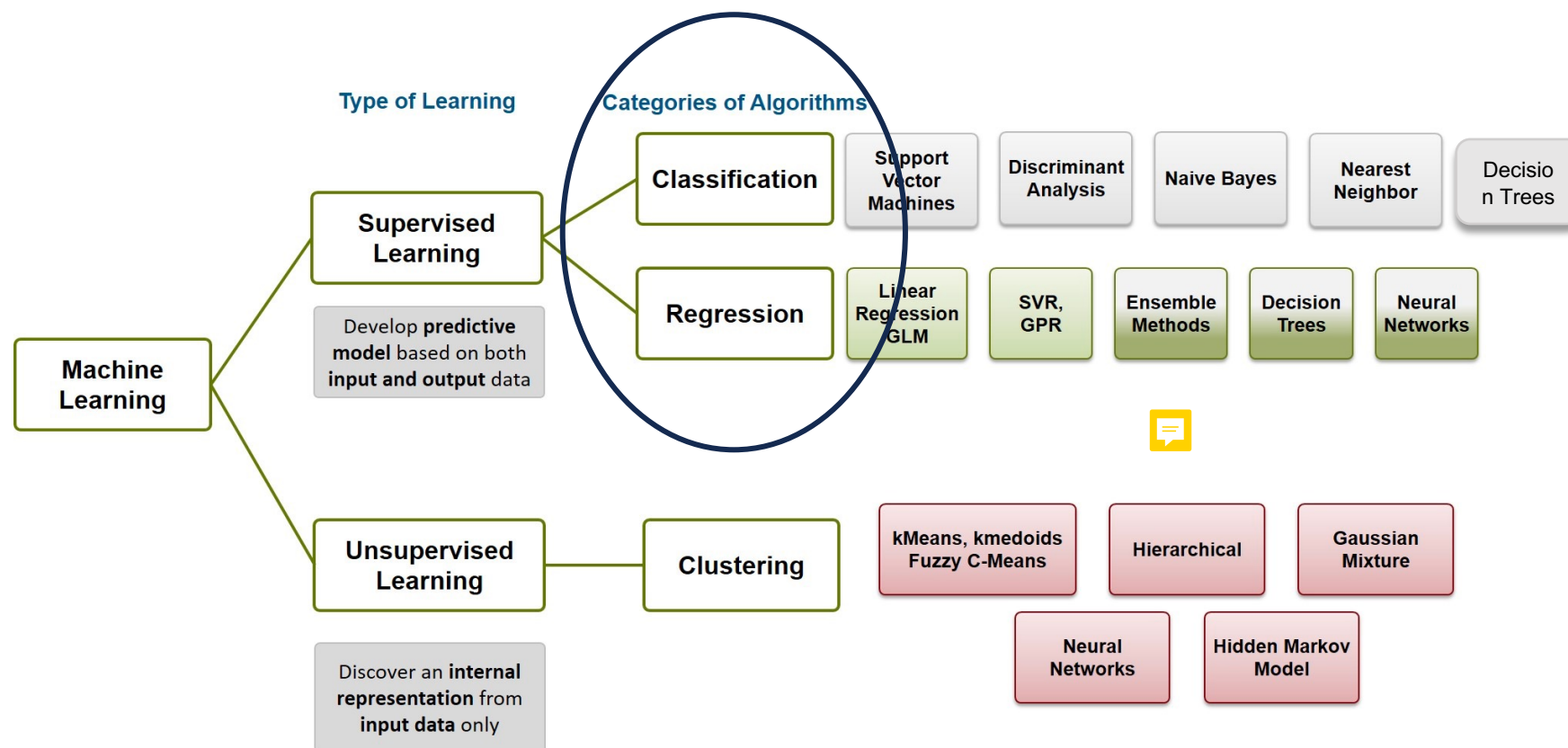


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degli Studi  
di Ferrara**

## Outline

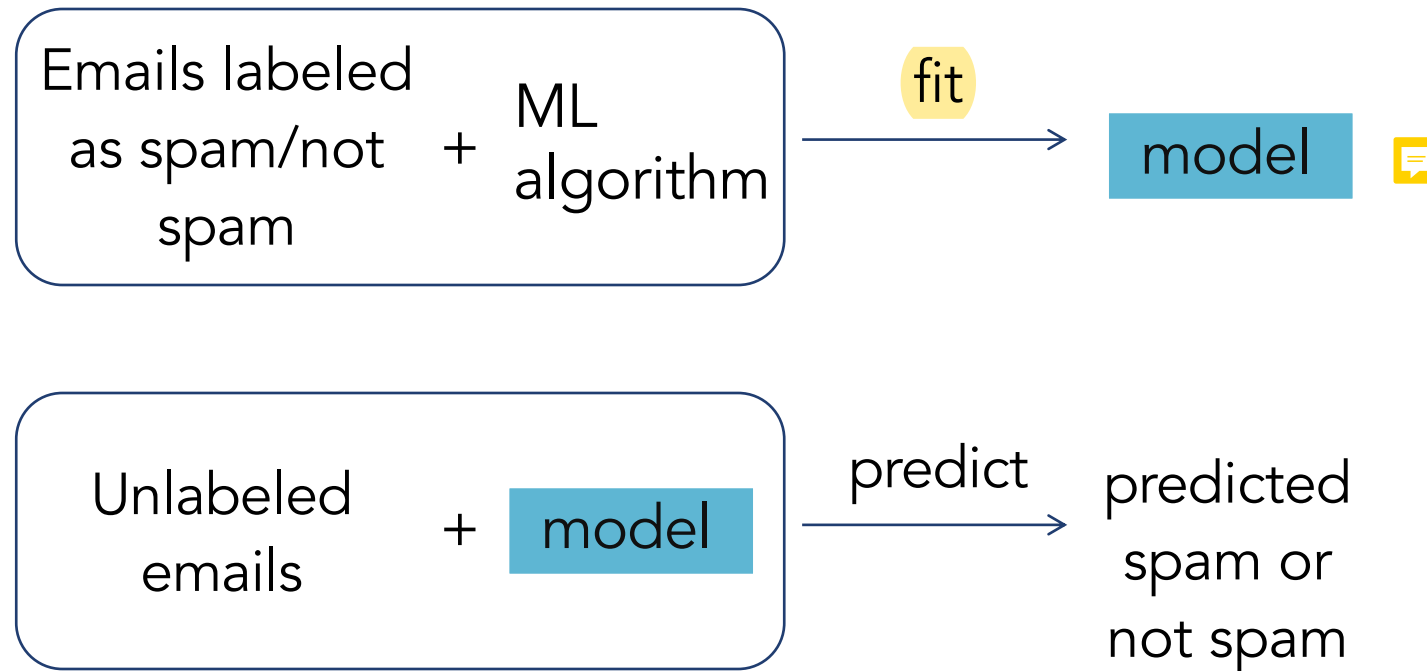
- Machine learning (ML) definitions
- Learning paradigms
  - **supervised**
  - **unsupervised**
  - semi-supervised
  - reinforcement
- Use of Data in ML
  - training, validation and test set
  - generalization, underfitting and overfitting
  - capacity
  - bias and variance
- Learning protocols

## Supervised Learning Algorithms

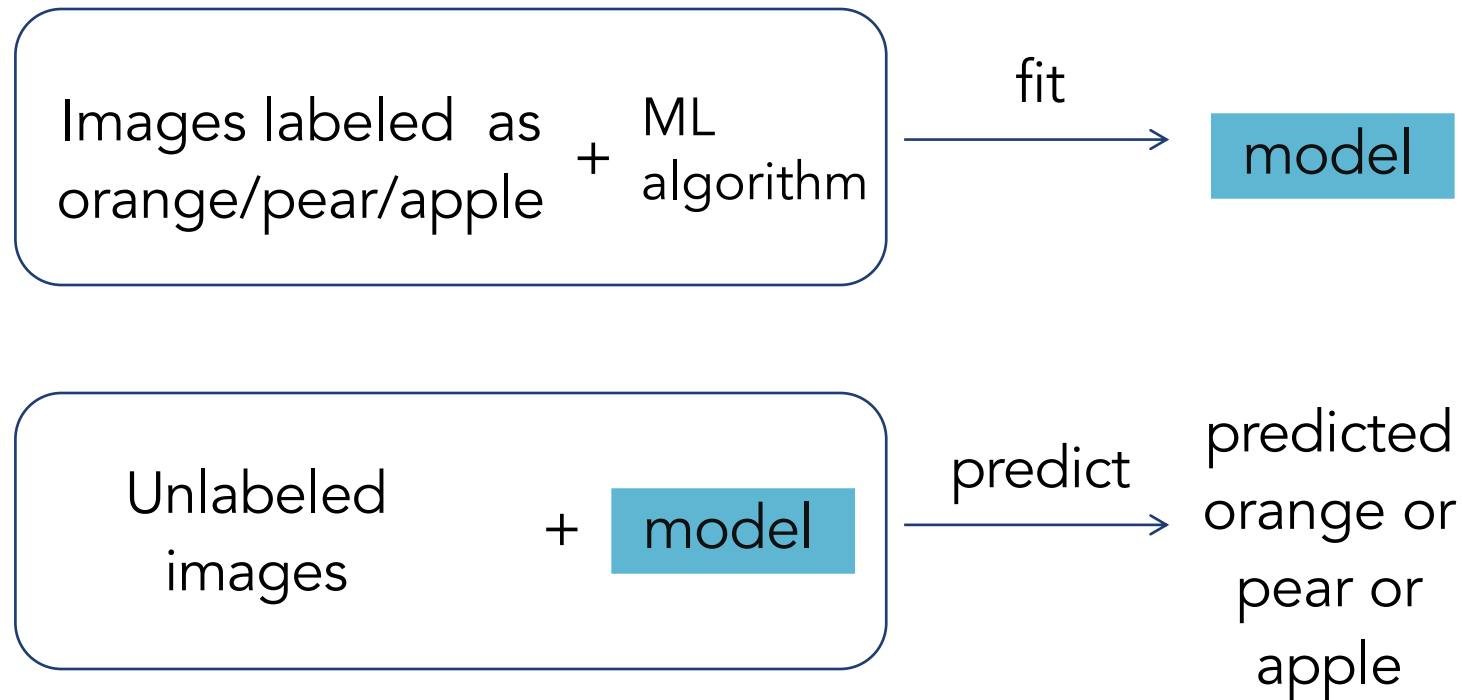




## Classification: binary case



## Classification: multiclass case

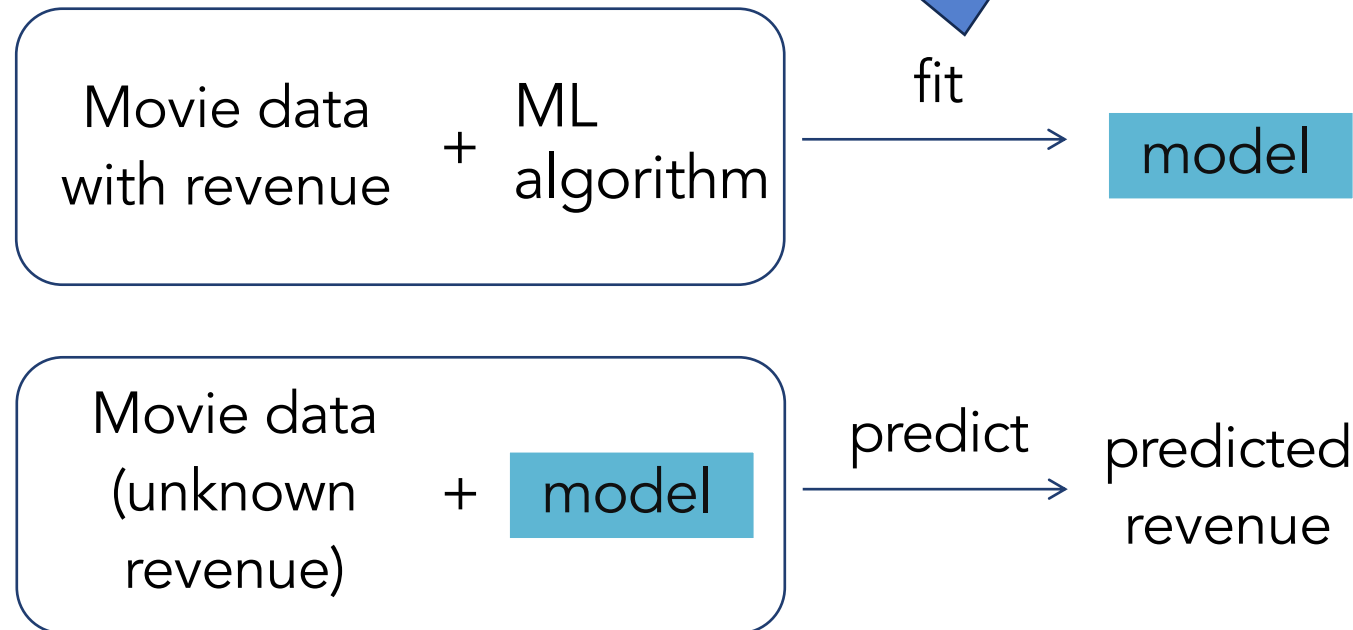


## Classification

- We are going to study **Tree Models** for classification tasks

## Regression

The ML algorithm, surveying the past movie data  $x$ , will fit an 'estimator function' to this data to learn  $y$  (the revenue) as a function of the movie attributes



## Regression

- Linear regression: a linear model, meaning that  $g$  is a linear combination of input features, with weights applied to each feature
  - for a single feature

$$\hat{y}_i = g(x) = w_0 + w_1 x \quad \text{💬}$$

- Polynomial regression

$$\hat{y}_i = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} = w_0 + w_1 x + w_2 x^2 \dots + w_k x^k$$

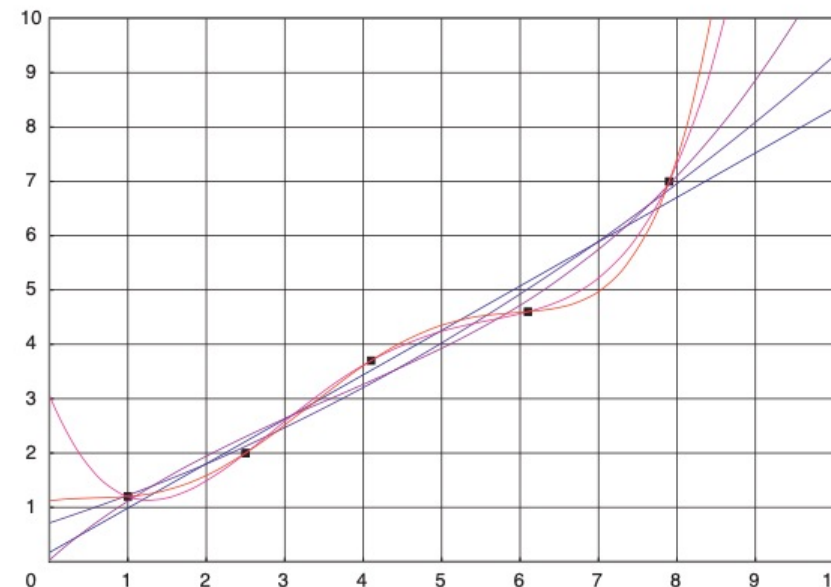
- Logistic regression

$$\hat{y}_i = \sigma(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) \quad \text{💬}$$



## Regression

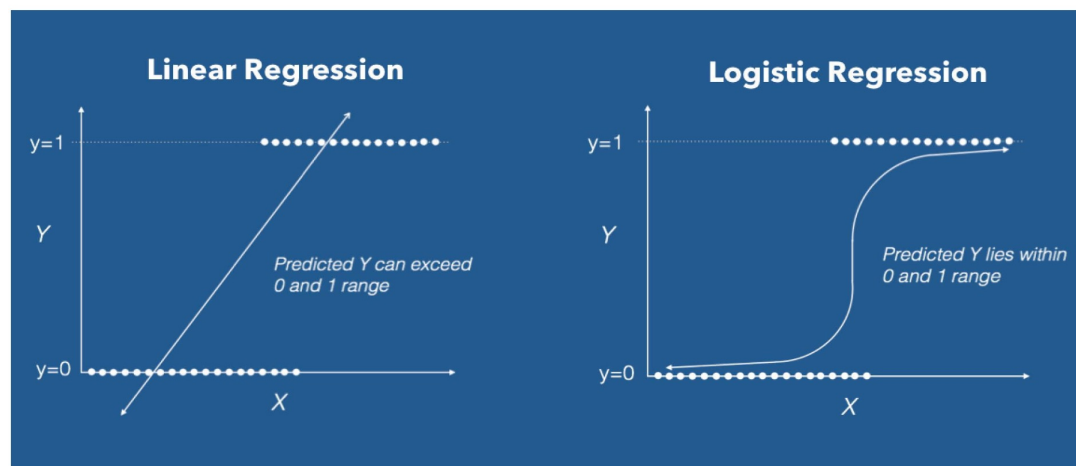
- The output and the inputs - attribute values - are all numeric
- The problem is to come up with good values for the **weights** - ones that make the model's output match the desired output 🗨️
- **Linear and polynomial models** are the easiest to **visualize in two dimensions**, where they correspond to drawing a curve through a set of data points, which represents the prediction equation



*Polynomials of different degree fitted to a set of 5 points. From bottom to top in the top right-hand corner: degree 1 (straight line), degree 2 (parabola), degree 3, degree 4, degree 5*

## Regression

- **Logistic** regression is a linear model that outputs a probability, a value **between 0 and 1**
- The output can be interpreted as a probability for a binary event (heart attack or no heart attack, etc.), so the final prediction is discrete
- $\sigma(s) = \frac{e^s}{1+e^s}$  is the logistic function whose output is between 0 and 1



## Fitting Training and Test Data (Supervised learning)

Training  
Data

Fit the model

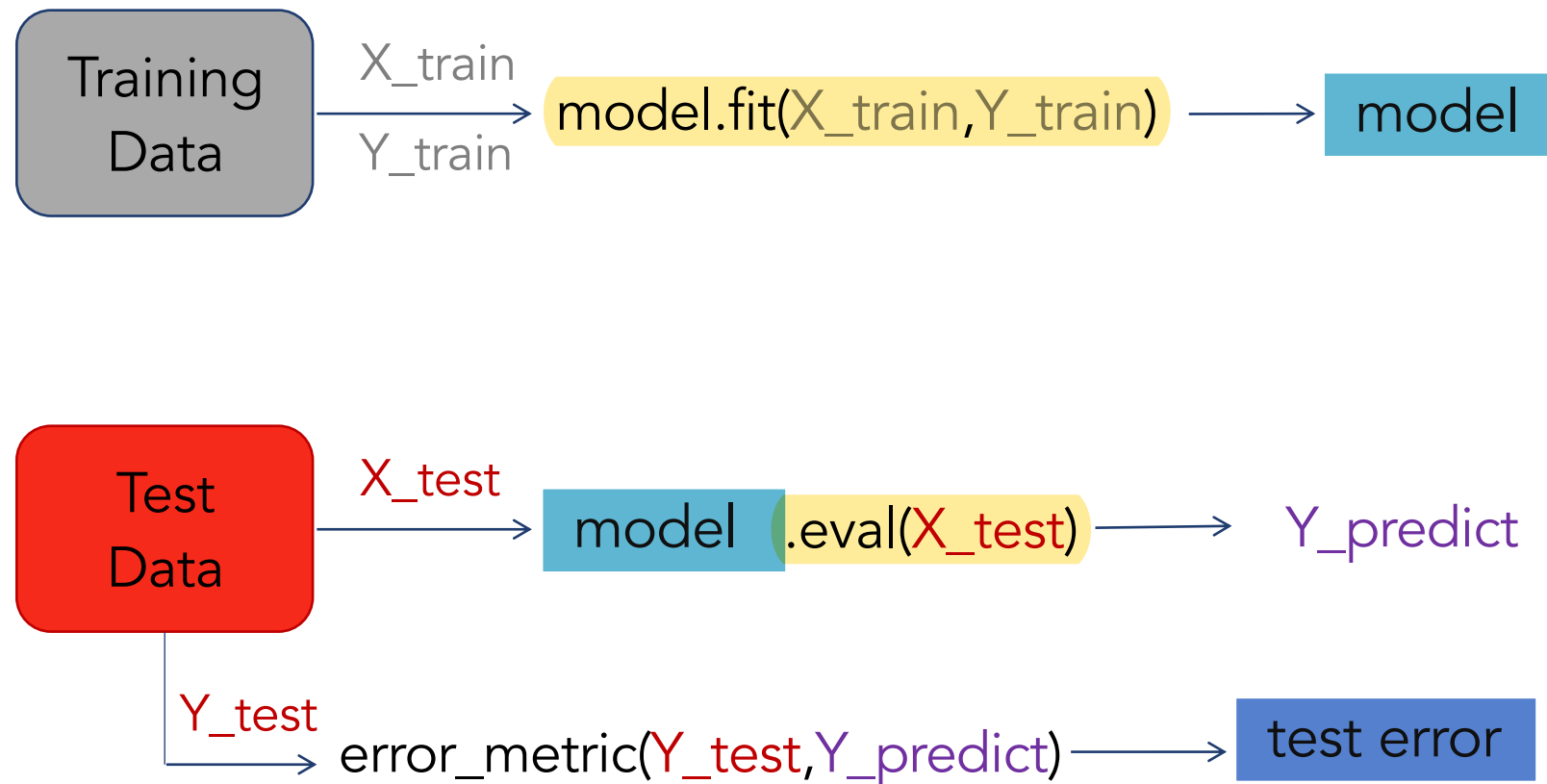
Test  
Data

Measure performance

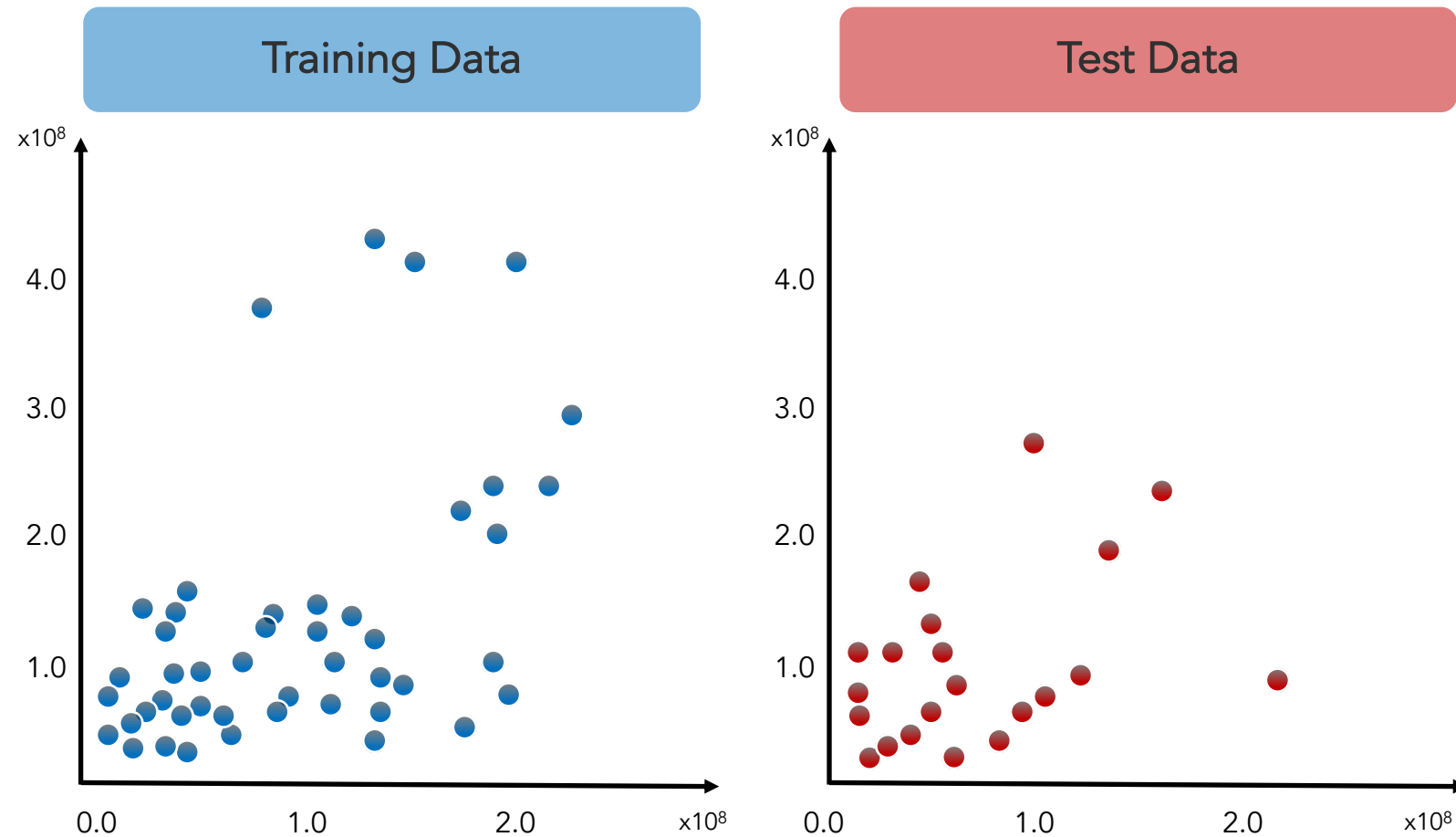
- Predict label with model
- Compare with actual value
- Measure error

## Fitting Training and Test Data

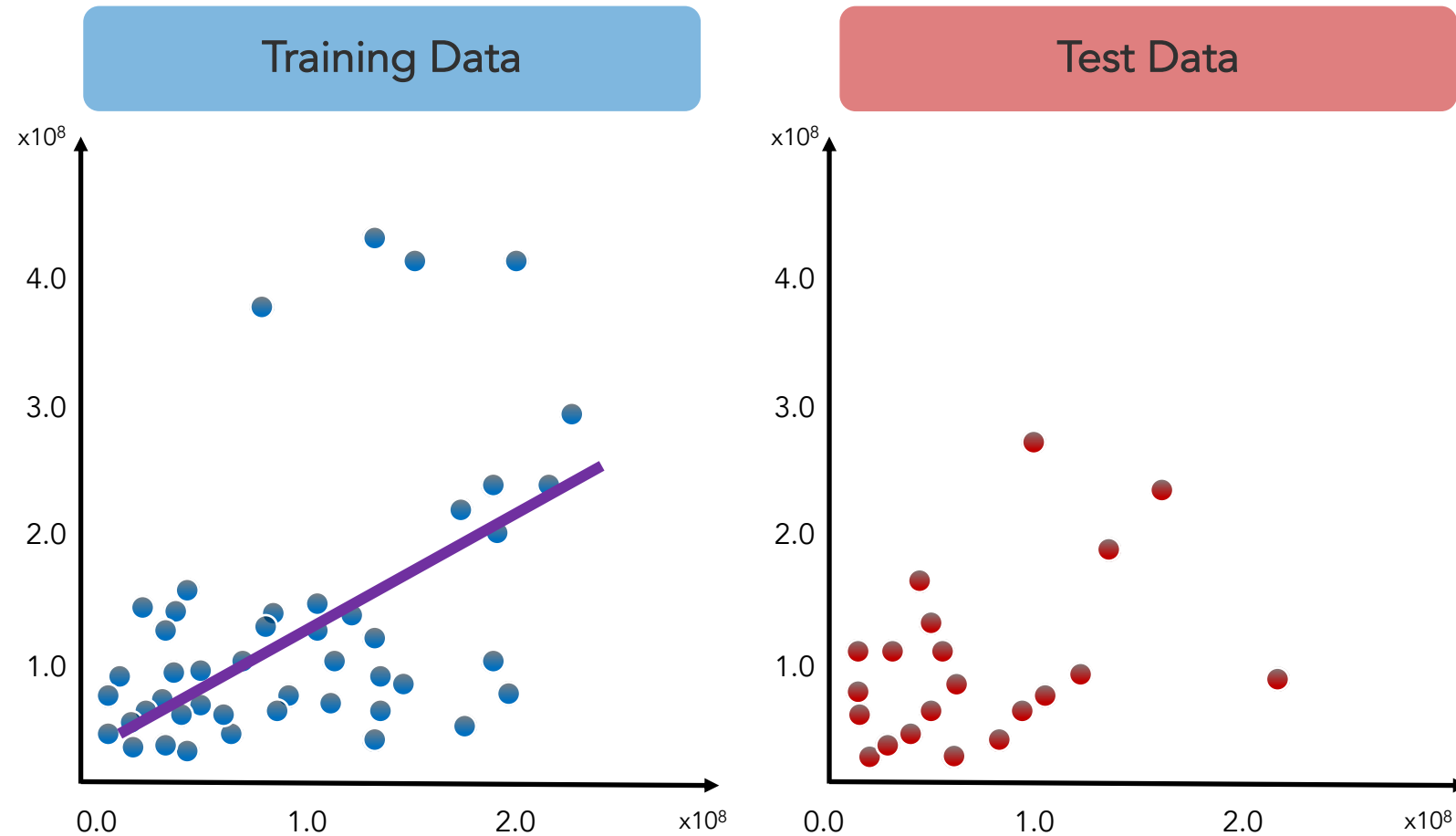
(no cross-validation)



## Fitting Training and Test Data

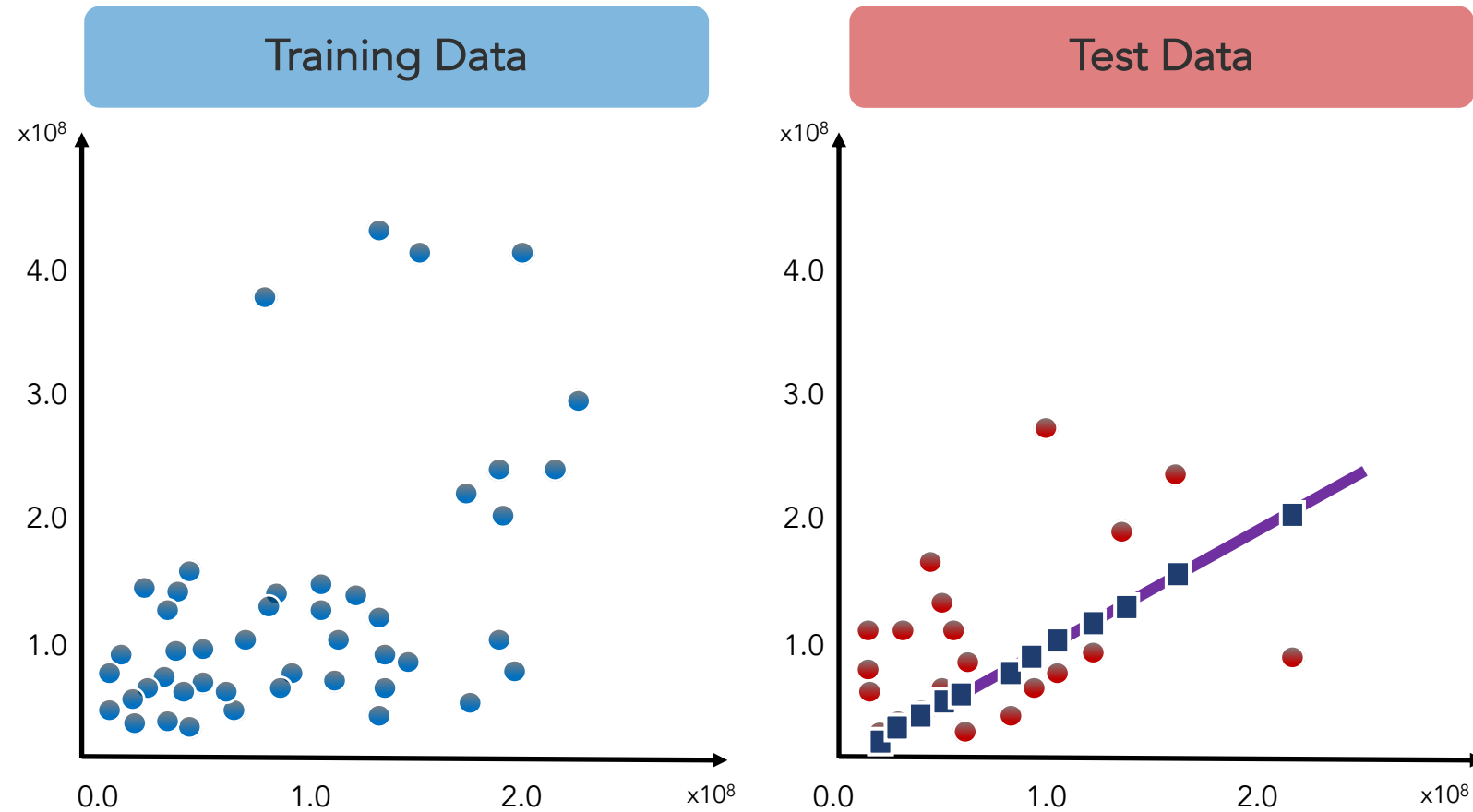


## Fitting Training and Test Data





## Fitting Training and Test Data



## Fitting Training and Test Data

