Machine Learning and AI

- Methods and Algorithms -

Personnal Notes François Bouvier d'Yvoire

CentraleSupélec & Imperial College Current Branch: LogicLearning

Commit: 0997c3f2b0d5d05f4c8a2b7cebc16e2ad1998500

Contents

1	Log	Logic-Based Learning												
	1.1	Inductive Logic Programming (ILP)	2											
		1.1.1 Predictive ILP	3											

Todo list

add ref to lecturer																																			-	,
add fer to fecturer	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	4	-

Intro

This document will use the following classification for the machine learning algorithms. However their might be some changes. For exemple, some of them will be part of the commons algorithms and not from their real class.

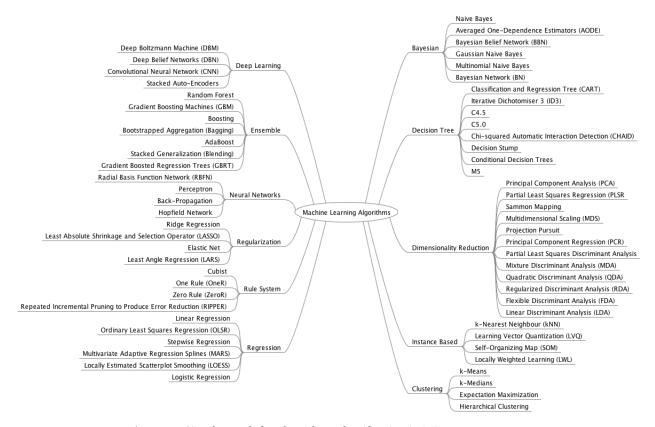


Figure 1 – Simple graph for algorithms classification in ML

Chapter 1

Logic-Based Learning

add ref to lecturer

1.1 Inductive Logic Programming (ILP)

Introduction to Concept Learning In Concept Learning we aim to compute a definition of a concept, expressed in a given langage (called **hypothesis space**) that satisfies positive exemple and none of negatives ones. As an exemple, it can be a regexp which can match all words of a set, and none of an other set (see Regexp Golf)

Machine Learning Task The Inductive Logique Programming is a subset of Machine Learning wgere prior knowledge are expressed in declarative language. The task is then a search problem for an hypothesis that would minimise a loss function.

Given:

- A language of examples L_e
- a language of hypotheses *L_h*
- an unknown target function $f: L_e \rightarrow Y$
- a set *E* of training exemples $E = \{(e_i, f(e_i))\}$
- e loss function

We want to find the hypothesis $h \in L_h$ that minimises the loss function $(h = \arg\min_{h_j \in L_h} \log(h_j, E))$. We want the hypothese h to approximates as much as possible the function h

Different loss can be choosed, such as $l(h, E) = \frac{1}{|E|} \sum_{i} (f(e_i) - h(e_i))$ or the squared differenced

Data Mining Task In a Data Mining Task, the objective is also to discover hypothesis, but the loss is replaced by a quality criterion Q(h,E) such that the search is now to find h such as $Q(h,E) = \frac{|c(h,E)|}{|E|} \ge \epsilon$. This expresses a notion of coverage. This is essential for the concept learning, as we refer generaly to the set of exemple covered by an hypothesis h

1.1.1 Predictive ILP

Given

• A set of observation in L_e with positive examples E_- and negative examples E_-

Branch : LogicLearning