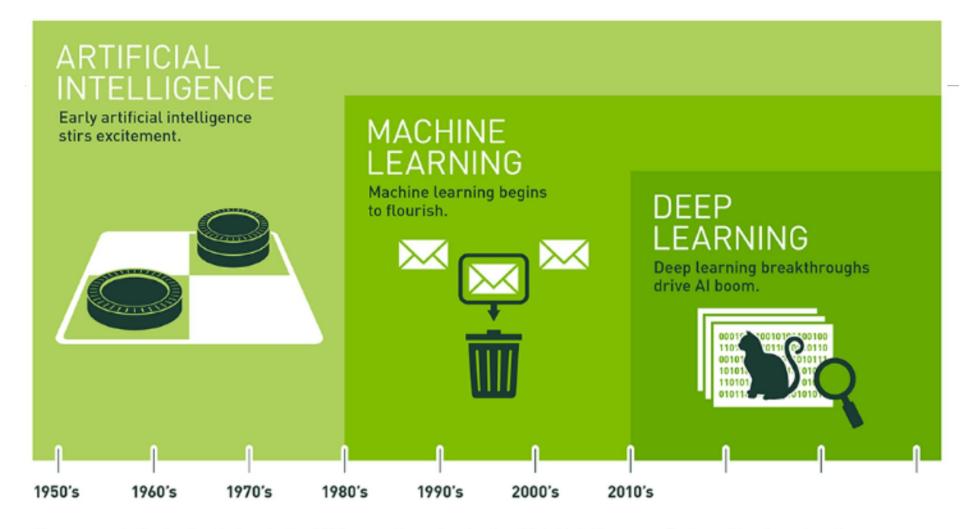
Machine Learning



Since an early flush of optimism in the 1950s, smaller subsets of artificial intelligence – first machine learning, then deep learning, a subset of machine learning – have created ever larger disruptions.

Big data và dữ liệu khổng lồ



3,024,476,315

Internet Users in the world



1,139,737,171

Total number of Websites



145,692,209,447

Emails sent today

9

2,776,526,173

Google searches today



2,547,826

Blog posts written today



486,695,263

Tweets sent today



5,516,365,773

Videos viewed today on YouTube



92,250,973

Photos uploaded today on Instagram



97,066,147

Tumblr posts today

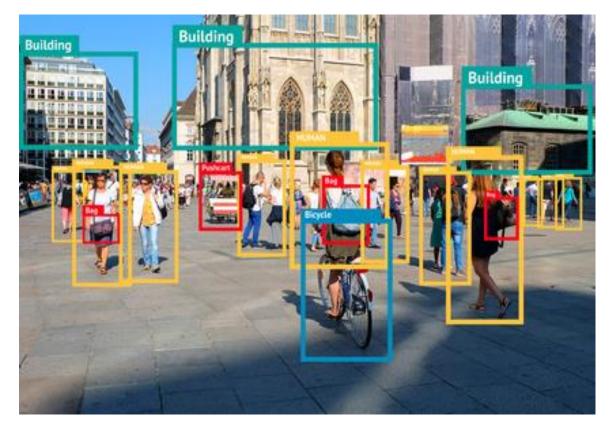
http://www.internetlivestats.com Screenshot: 12/9/14

Một số bài toán dẫn nhập

- Thị giác máy tính (Computer Vision)
- Xử lý ngôn ngữ tự nhiên (Natural Language Processing)

Thị giác máy tính

Bài toán nhận dạng:

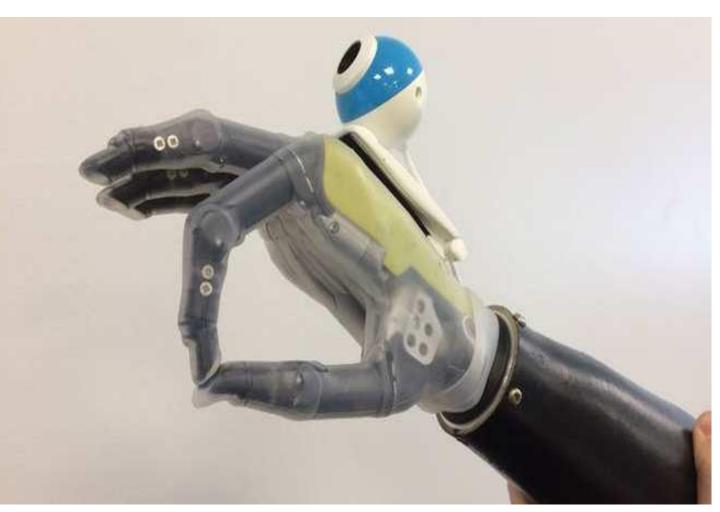




Thị giác máy tính

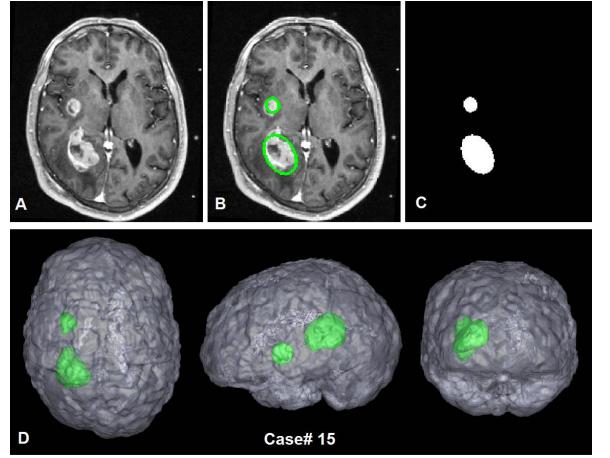
Robotics





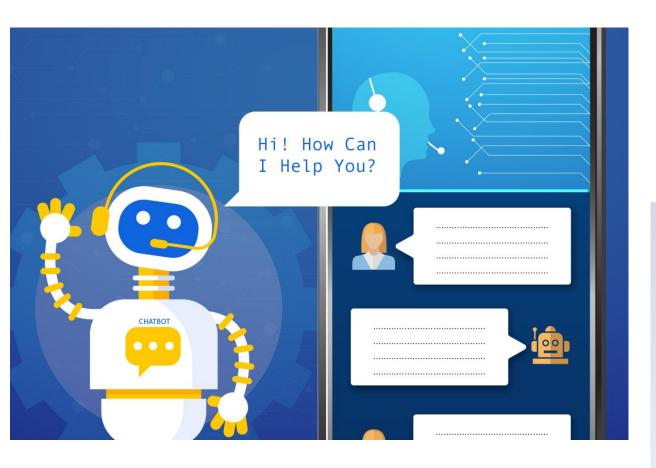
Thị giác máy tính

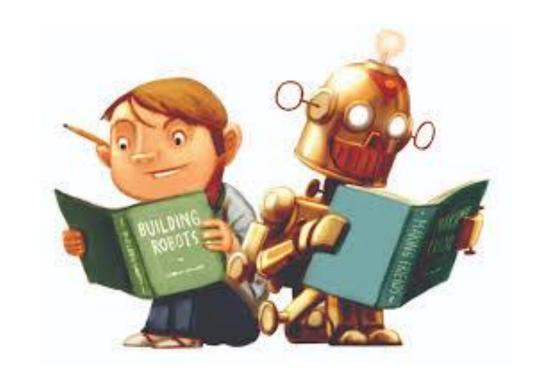
Bài toán trong y khoa:

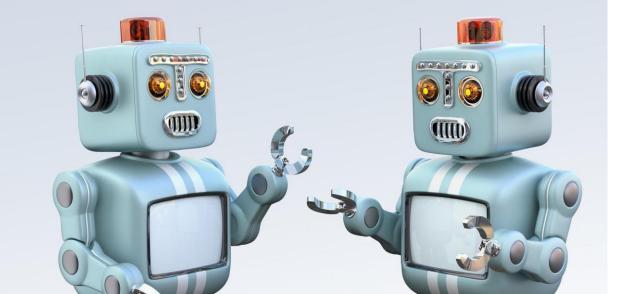




Bài toán xử lý văn bản, giọng nói



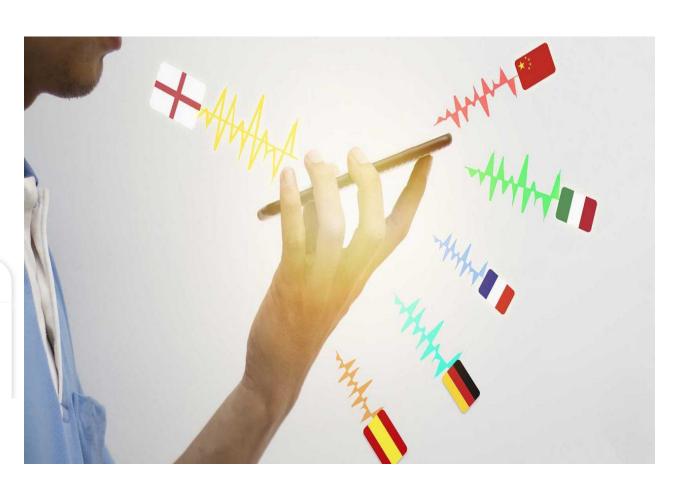




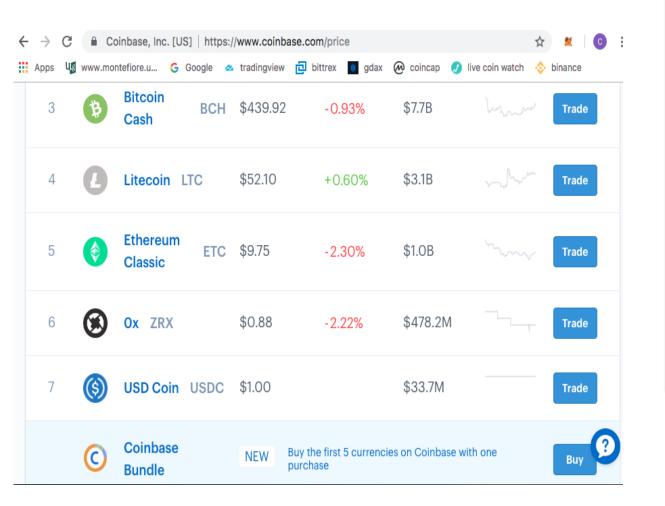
Bài toán xử lý văn bản, giọng nói

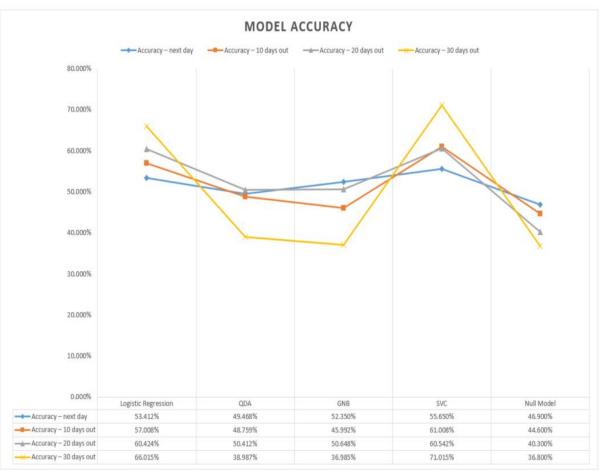
Google

artificial intelligence
artificial intelligence course
artificial intelligence meaning
artificial intelligence examples



Lĩnh vực tài chính





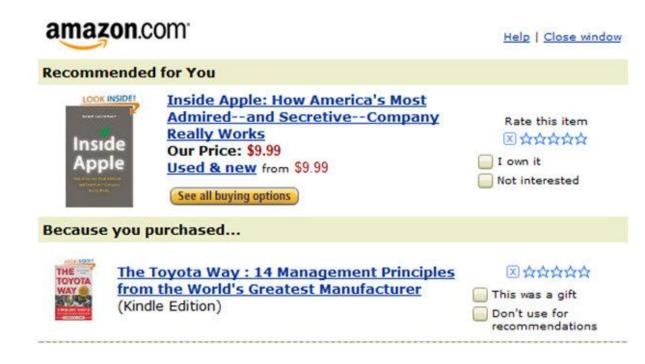
Hệ thống dự đoán





Hệ thống dự đoán





Frequently Bought Together



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- This item: Data Mining: Practical Machine Learning Tools and Techniques, Third Edition (The Morgan Kaufm) Ian H. Witten Paperback \$42.09
- Data Mining: Concepts and Techniques, Third Edition (The Morgan Kaufmann Series in Data Management Sy
- Mining the Social Web: Analyzing Data from Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and Other Social Media Sites by Ma

Applied DL and AI Systems Computer vision and data technology

Speech Recognition & Computer Vision





Drug discovery & Medical Image Analysis











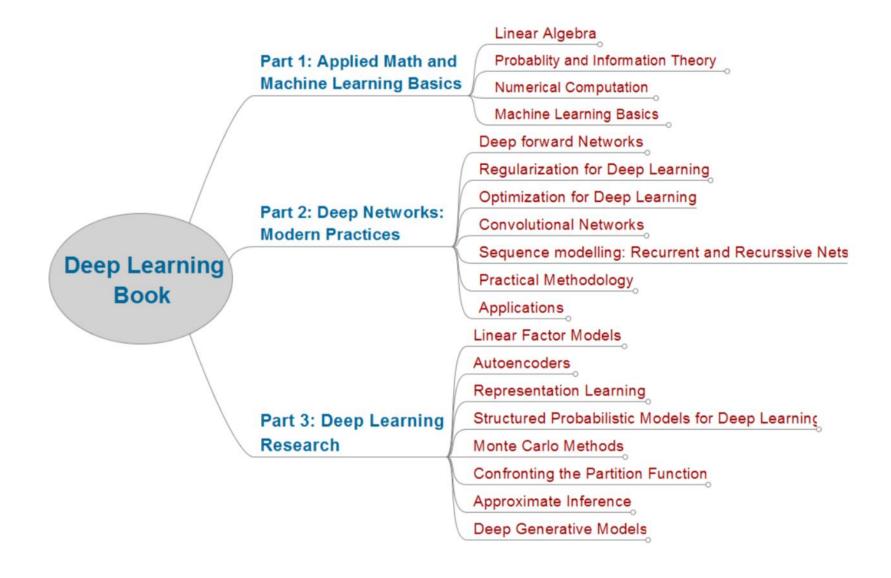
Học tăng cường



Bản chất vấn đề là gì???

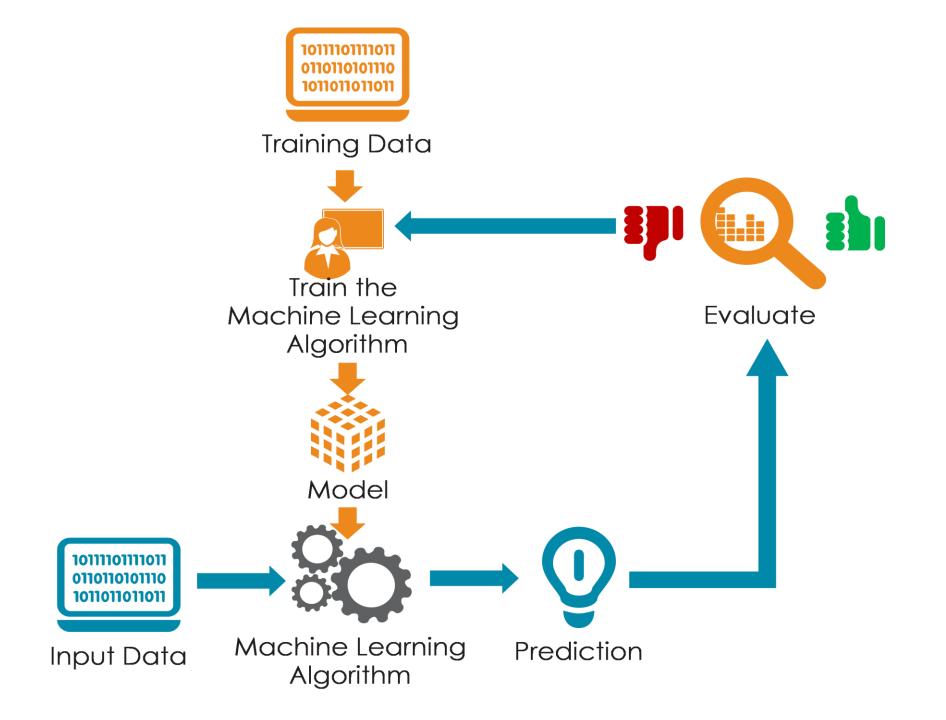
Từ heuristics đến ... AUTOMATED LEARNING!

Books



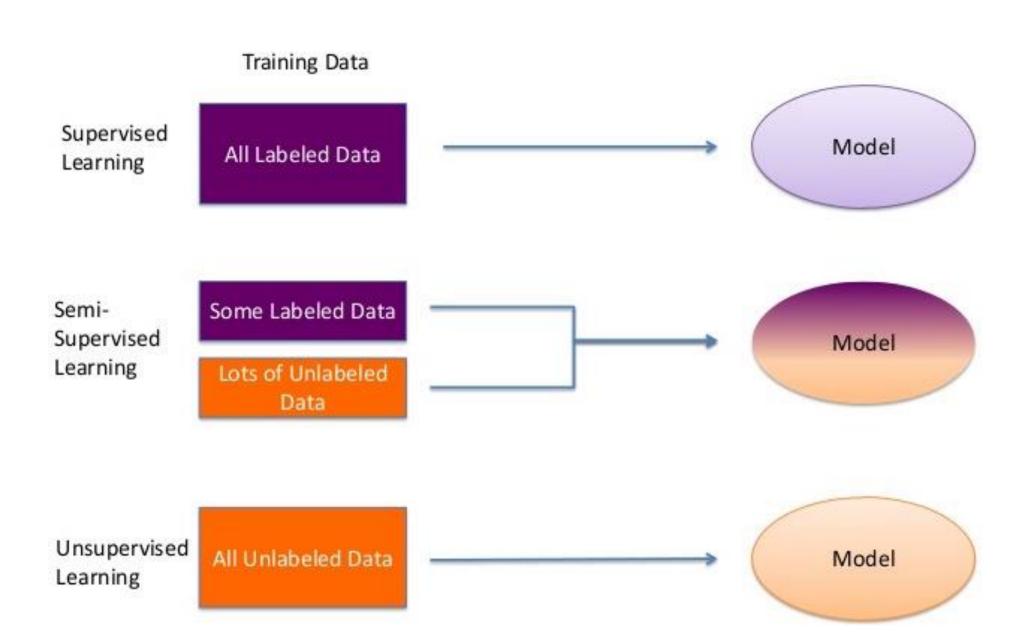
Steps

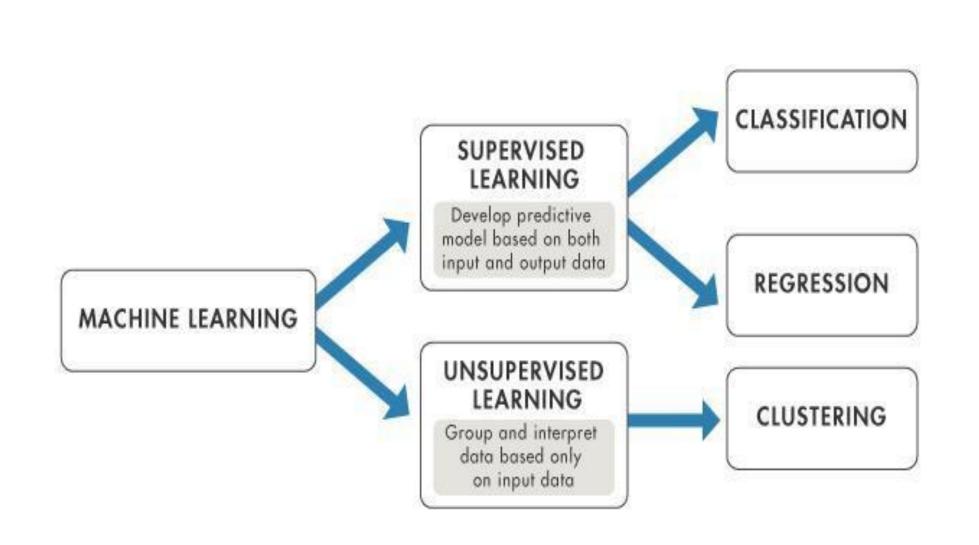
- Collect Data
- Data preprocessing
- Data mining
- Data modeling and prediction
- Data visualization



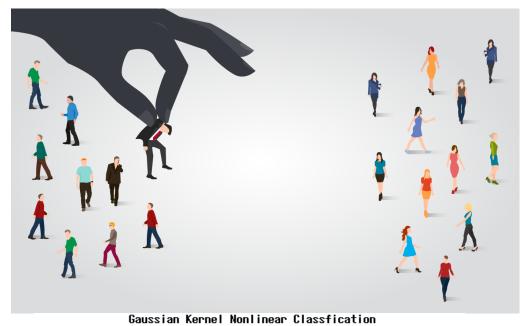
Phân loại máy học

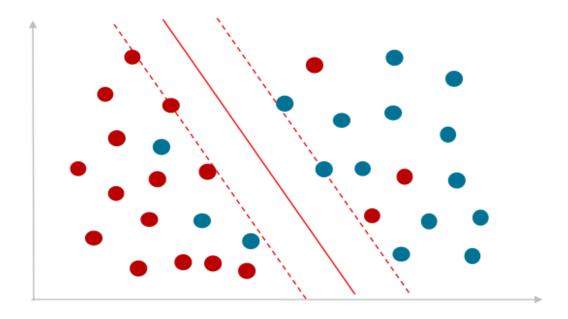
- Supervised Learning (Học có giám sát)
- Unsupervised Learning (Học không giám sát)
- Semi-Supervised Learning (Học bán giám sát)
- Reinforcement Learning (Học củng cố)

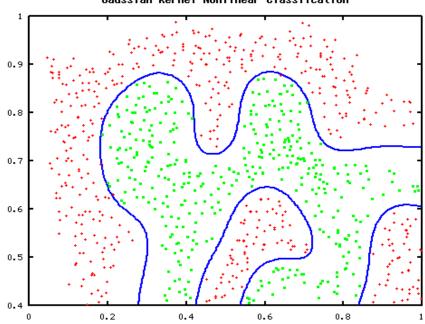


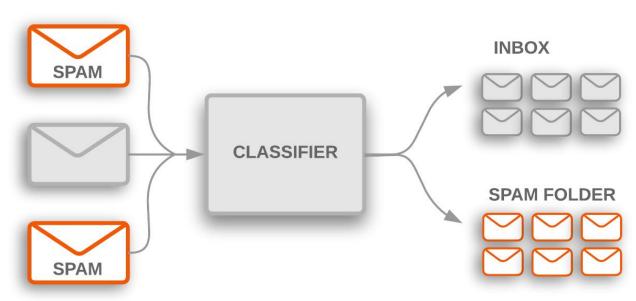


Classification in machine learning

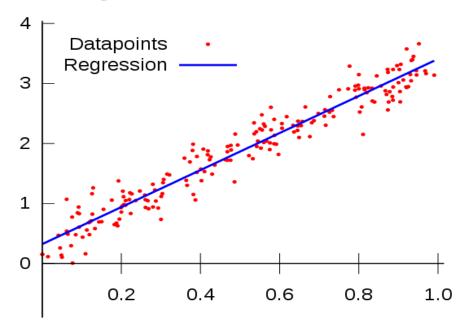


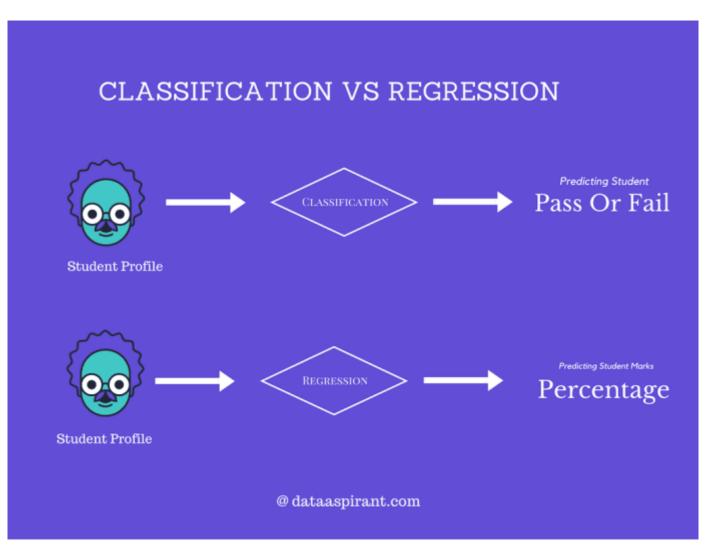




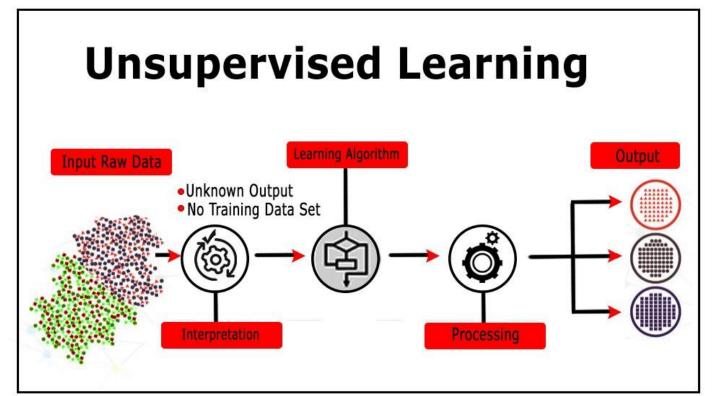


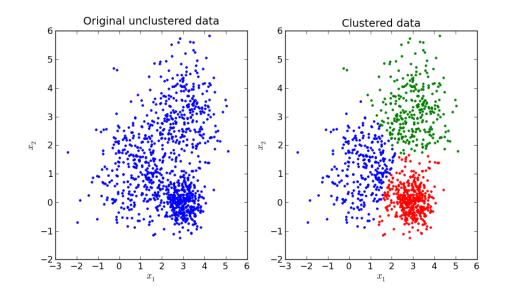
Regression in machine learning

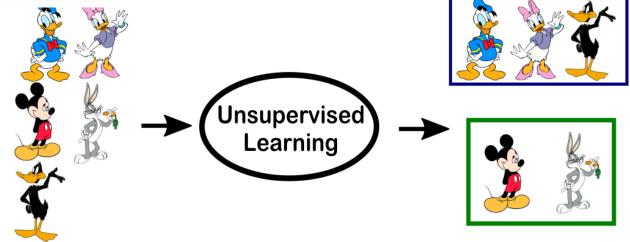




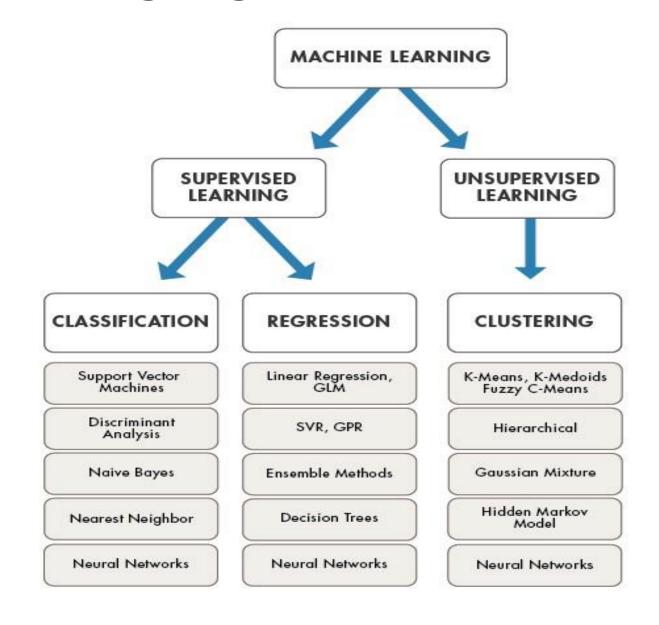
Unsupervised learning



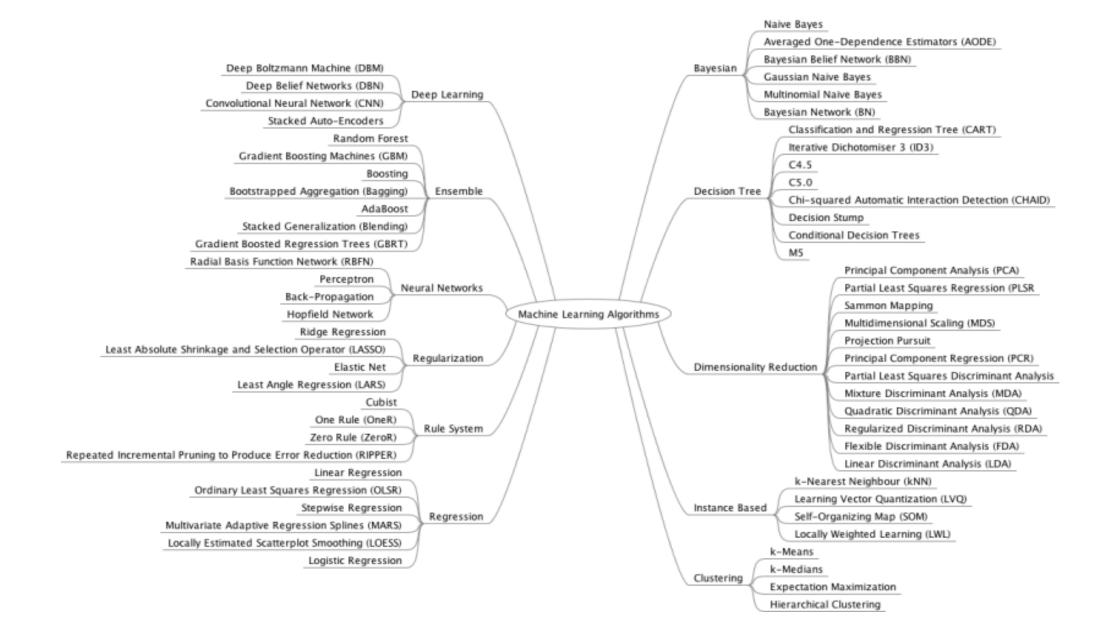




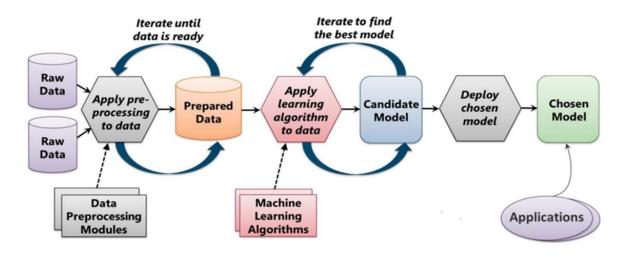
Machine Learning Algorithms



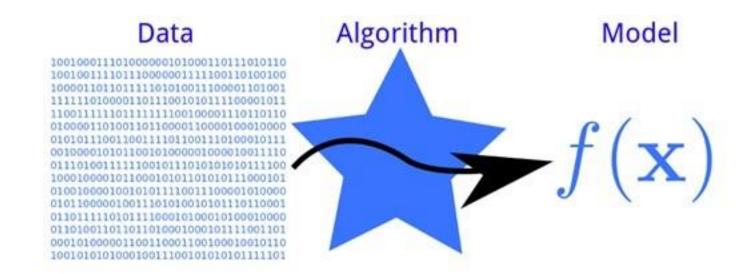
Machine Learning Algorithms

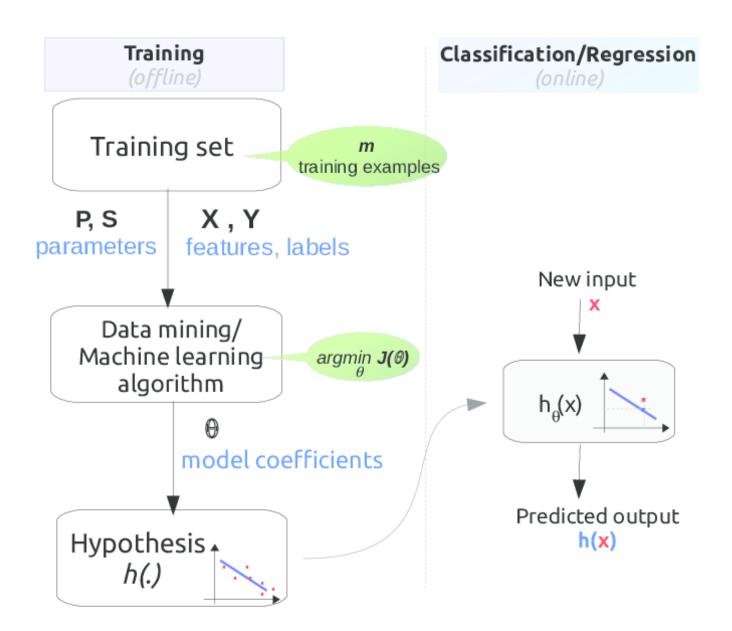


The Machine Learning Process

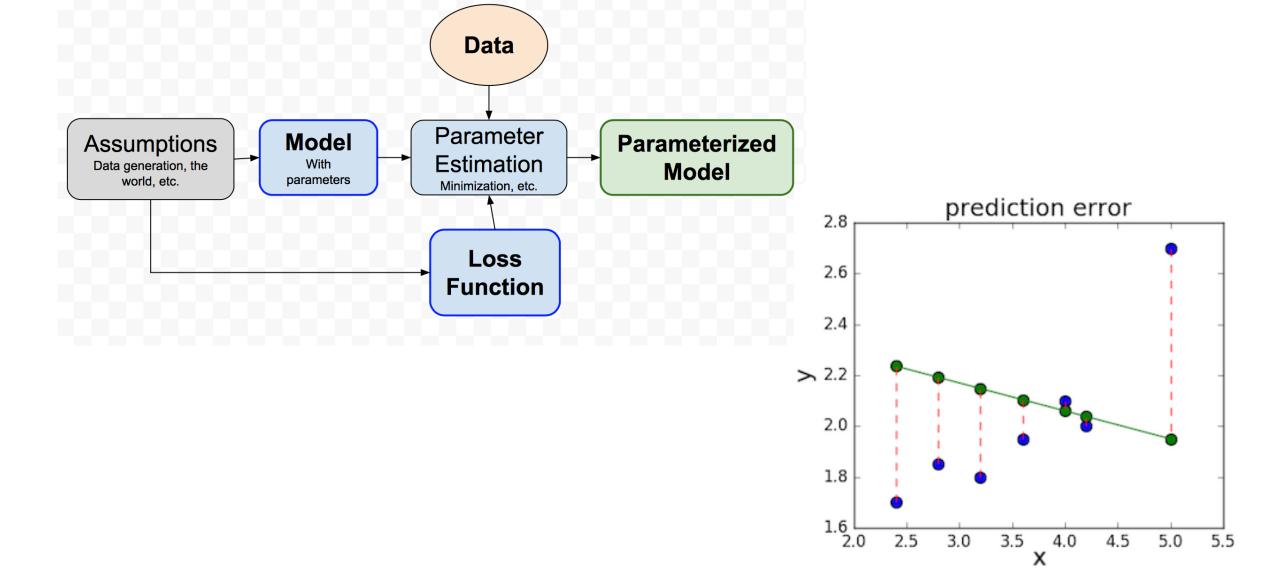


From "Introduction to Microsoft Azure" by David Chappell

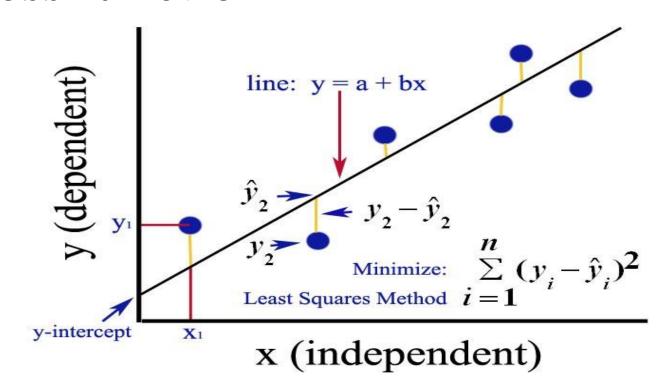




Loss function



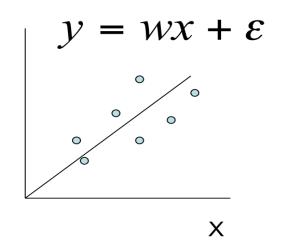
Loss function



$$ext{MSE} = rac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \hat{Y_i})^2.$$

- Our goal is to estimate w from a training data of <x_i,y_i> pairs
- Optimization goal: minimize squared error (least squares):

$$\arg\min_{w} \sum_{i} (y_i - wx_i)^2$$



Linear Regression - Types of Loss Functions

Least Squares Estimation

» loss function is sum of squared residuals = sum of squared prediction errors

Maximum Likelihood

» loss function is likelihood function, which in the linear regression case is equivalent to the sum of squared prediction errors

Prediction Error = observation - predicted value

$$y_i - \hat{y}_i = y_i - \{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1i} + \beta_2 x_{2i} + \dots + \beta_p x_{p_i}\}$$

Type of loss function

Mean squared error

$$MSE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} e_t^2$$

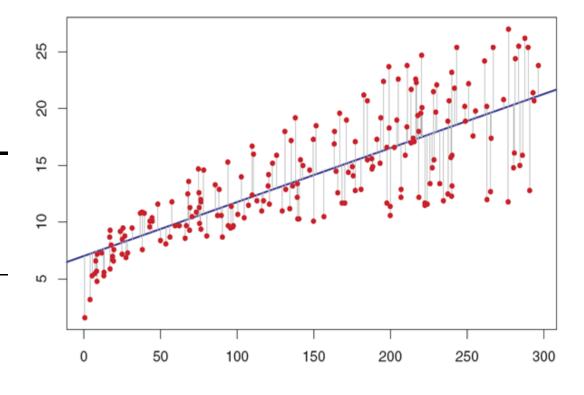
Root mean squared error

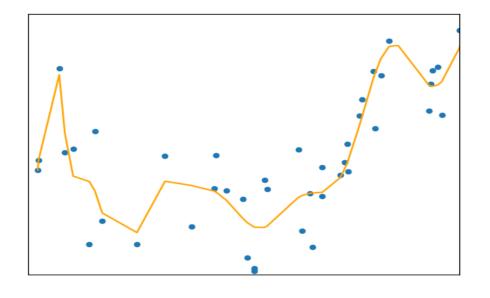
$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} \sum_{t=1}^{n} e_t^2$$

Mean absolute error

$$MAE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} |e_t|$$

Mean absolute percentage error MAPE =
$$\frac{100\%}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} \left| \frac{e_t}{y_t} \right|$$





Overfitting and underfitting

