

Building ML Models

Week 2: Intro to Math

Overview

- Intro to Math
- Building a Math Library

Administrivia

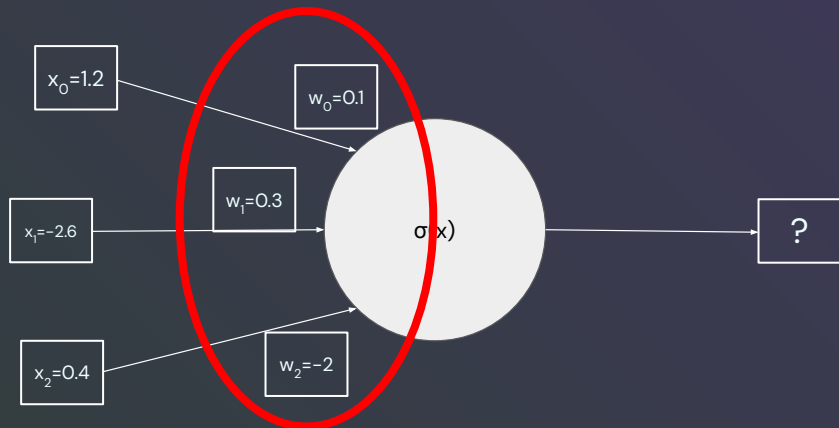
Administrivia

- Week 1 solution posted to [GitHub](#)
- Slack: we're working on it
 - We've added everyone we could to the Slack, create an account with your UMich email if you haven't already
 - If you still don't have access, email one of us (kevincal@umich.edu, iheitman@umich.edu)
 - Hopefully next week we can fully transition to Slack

Intro to Math

Gradient Descent

- Last week: perceptrons
- How does the perceptron “learn?”
 - **Continuously adjust weights**
 - Minimize loss (error)
- **How??**



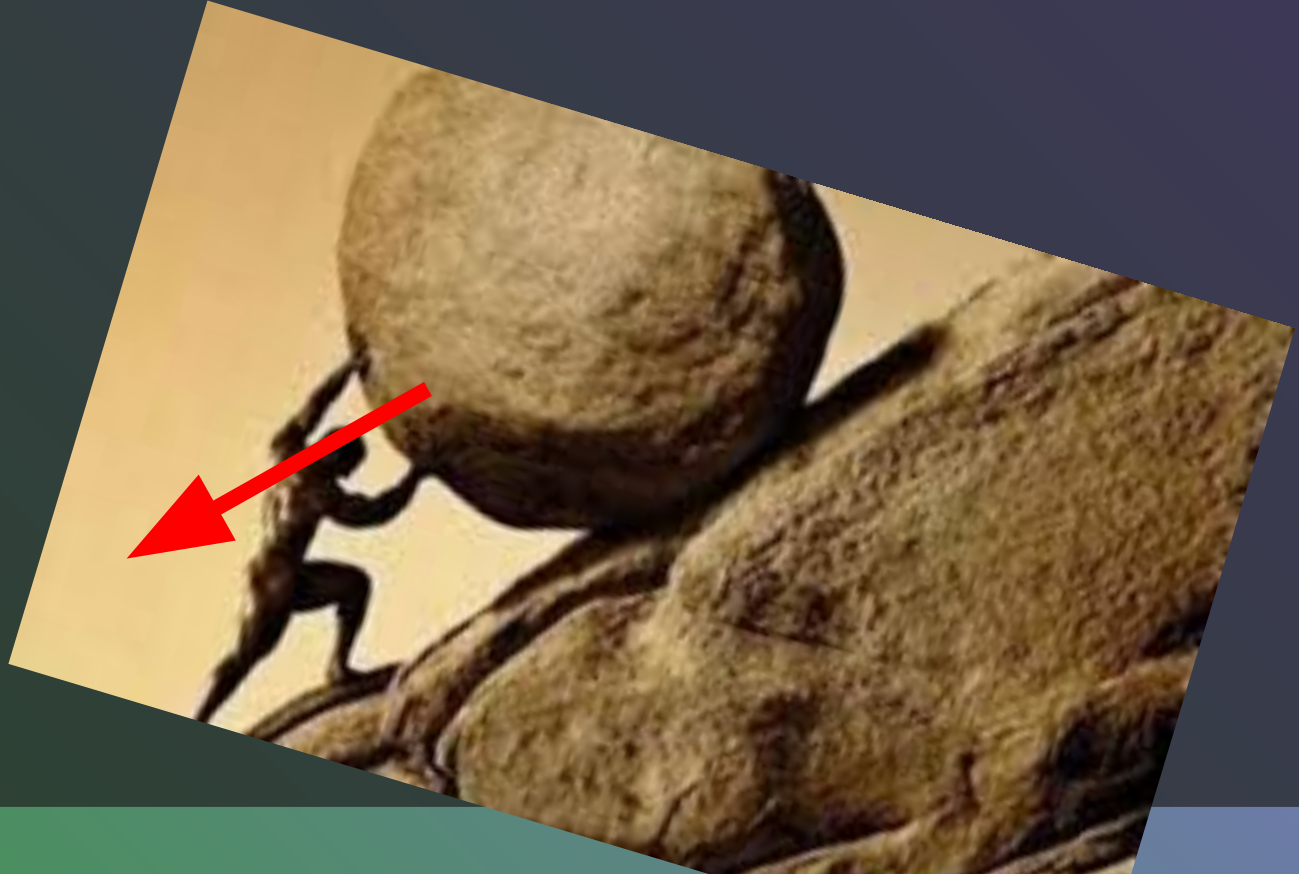
Gradient Descent – Basics



Gradient Descent – Basics



Gradient Descent – Basics





Gradient Descent – Basics

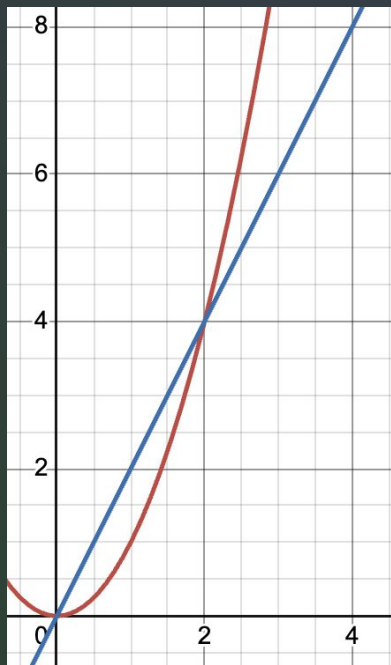


Gradient Descent – Basics




Gradient Descent – Basics

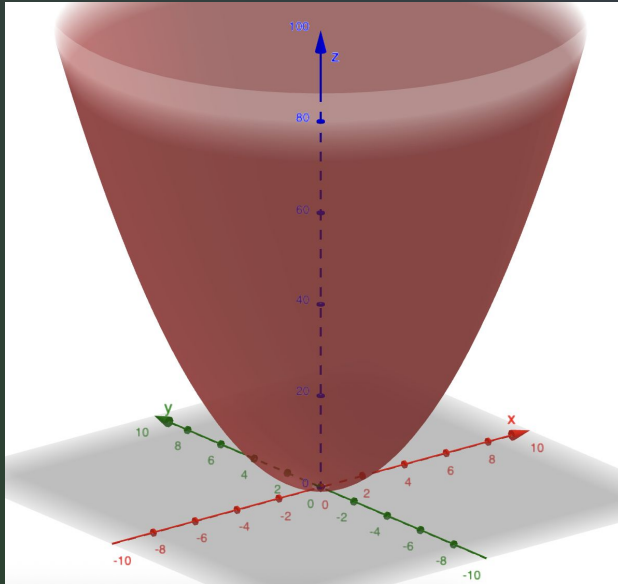
1		$f(x) = x^2$
2		$f'(x)$



- Think back to calculus with the **derivative**
 - Instantaneous rate of change, or **slope**
 - **Steep slope = high $f'(x)$**
 - **Flat? $f'(x) = 0$**
- **Subtract slope = move closer to $f'(x) = 0$**

Gradient Descent – Multivariate

 $f: z = x^2 + y^2$

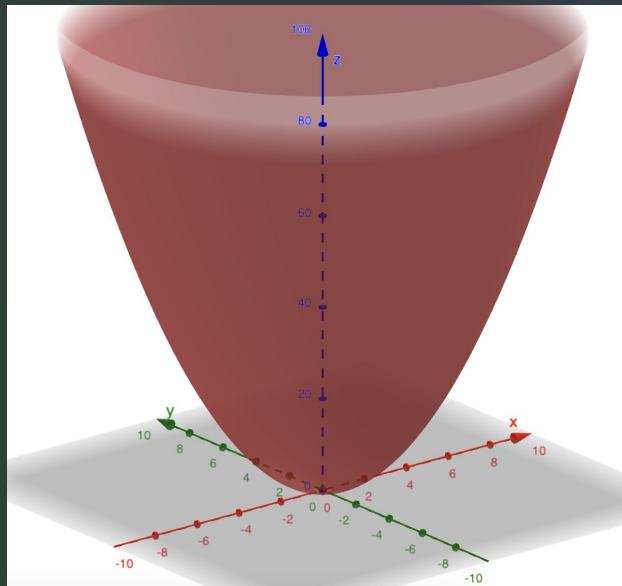


- Expand to 3 dimensions
 - Rate of change in z ?
 - Hard to get with (x,y)
 - **Derivative in one dimension**
- Take the derivative **with respect** to x or y

Gradient Descent – Multi-Derivative

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f_x, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = f_y$$

Gradient Descent – Multi-Derivative



$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$

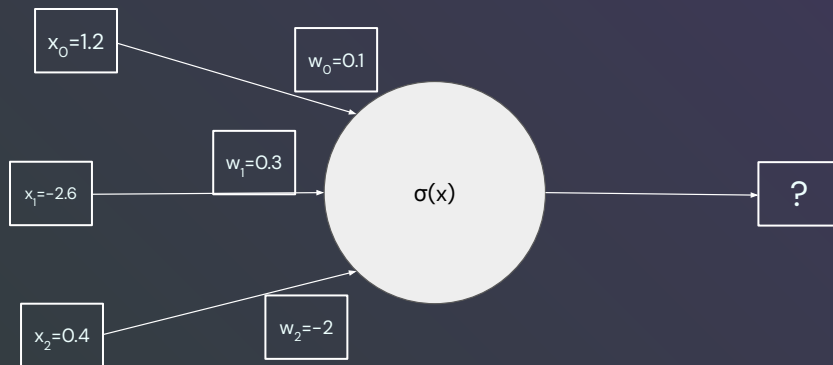
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y$$

Gradient Descent – ML

- **Prediction for ANNs**

- Train on labeled (for now) data, inputs & outputs
- Need some way to eval fitness / **accuracy**



- **Mean Squared Error**

- "MSE"

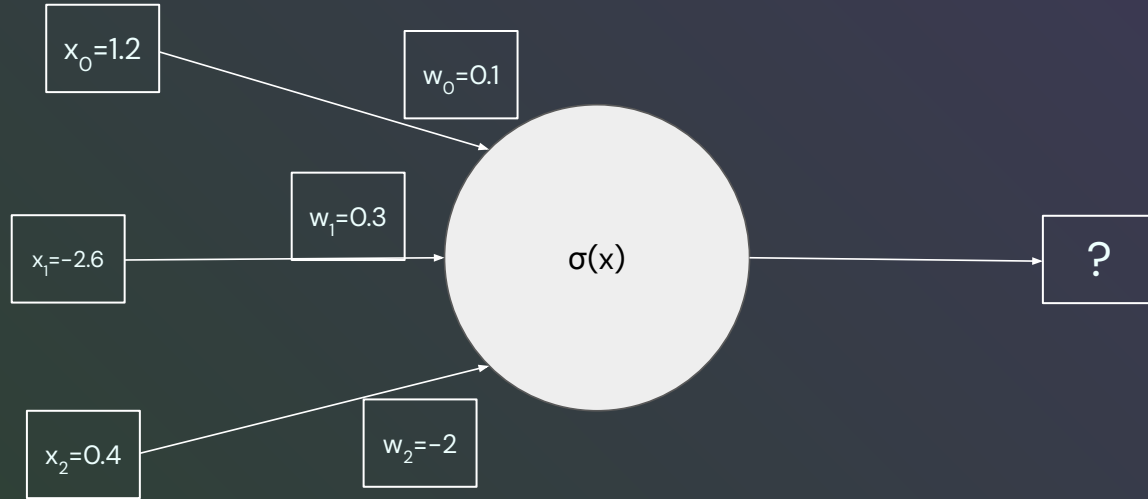
$$MSE(y, \hat{y}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

Gradient Descent – ML

$$MSE(y, \hat{y}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

- **y vs y-hat**
 - y: **true** y-values in dataset, "target"
 - y-hat: **predicted** y-values
- This is a **function** of y, y-hat, components

Gradient Descent – ML



$$\hat{y} = i_1 \cdot w_i, \quad i \in 1, 2, 3$$

$$\Delta w_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} MSE(y, \hat{y}), \quad i \in 1, 2, 3$$

Building a Math Library

Implementation Details - Base Class

- One base class, `expression`
 - Represents a single variable, like `x`
- Other classes are derived from the `expression` base class

Implementation Details - Derived Class

- Each derived class represents some math operation (+, -, etc.)
- Implement 3 functions
- `__init__`: store the expression(s) passed into the `__init__` call
- `eval`: evaluate the result of evaluating the values passed in (usually some sort of recursive call to `eval`)
- `diff`: evaluate the result of differentiating the values passed in
- An example has been given to you in the form of the `addition` class

Let's Code It!

- [GitHub Link](#)
- [Google Colab Link](#) (make a copy of the file)