

# Project\_on\_Machine\_Learning

June 27, 2018

- Ising Model
- [Metha et al, arXiv 1803.08823](#) accompanied by a [Jupyter notebook](#).
- Phases
  - Ordered
  - Critical
  - Disordered

## Linear Regression

- $\{y_i, \mathbf{x}_i\}_{i=1}^n, i = 1, \dots, n$
- $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$
- minimize the  $L_2$ -norm  $\min_{\boldsymbol{\beta}} |\mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} - \mathbf{y}|^2$
- Solution:  $\boldsymbol{\beta}_{\text{LS}} = \underset{\boldsymbol{\beta}}{\operatorname{argmin}} |\mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} - \mathbf{y}|^2 \Rightarrow \boldsymbol{\beta}_{\text{LS}} = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y}$

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## Ridge Regression

- $L_2$ -regularization:  $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \alpha \sum_{i=1}^m \beta_i^2$
- $\boldsymbol{\beta}_{\text{Ridge}} = \underset{\boldsymbol{\beta}}{\operatorname{argmin}} (|\mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} - \mathbf{y}|^2 + \alpha |\boldsymbol{\beta}|^2) \Rightarrow \boldsymbol{\beta}_{\text{Ridge}} = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \alpha \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y}$

## Linear Regression

- $\{y_i, x_i\}_{i=1}^n, i = 1, \dots, n$
- $y = X\beta + \varepsilon$
- minimize the  $L_2$ -norm  $\min_{\beta} |X\beta - y|^2$
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## Ridge Regression

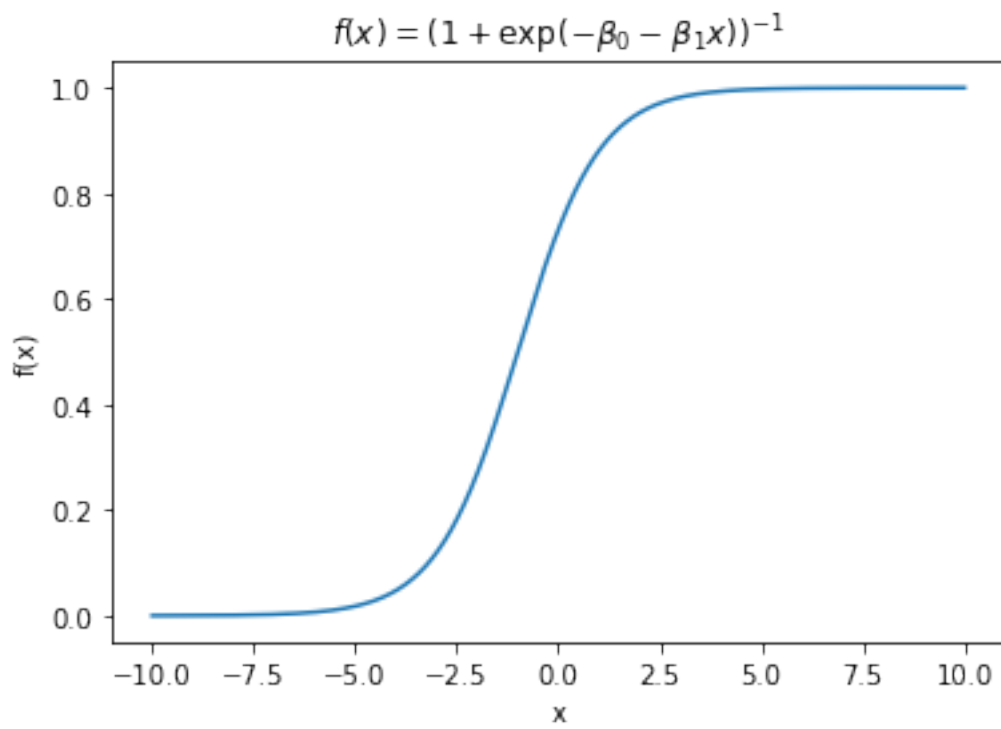
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## Lasso Regression

- $L_1$ -regularization:  $y = X\beta + \alpha \sum_{i=1}^m |\beta_i|$
- Constrained ( $|\beta| \leq t$ ):  $\beta_{\text{Lasso}} = \underset{\beta}{\operatorname{argmin}} (|X\beta - y|^2 + \alpha |\beta|)$
- Solution:  $\beta_j^{\text{Lasso}} = \operatorname{sign}(\beta_j^{\text{LS}}) (|\beta_j^{\text{LS}}| - \alpha)_+$

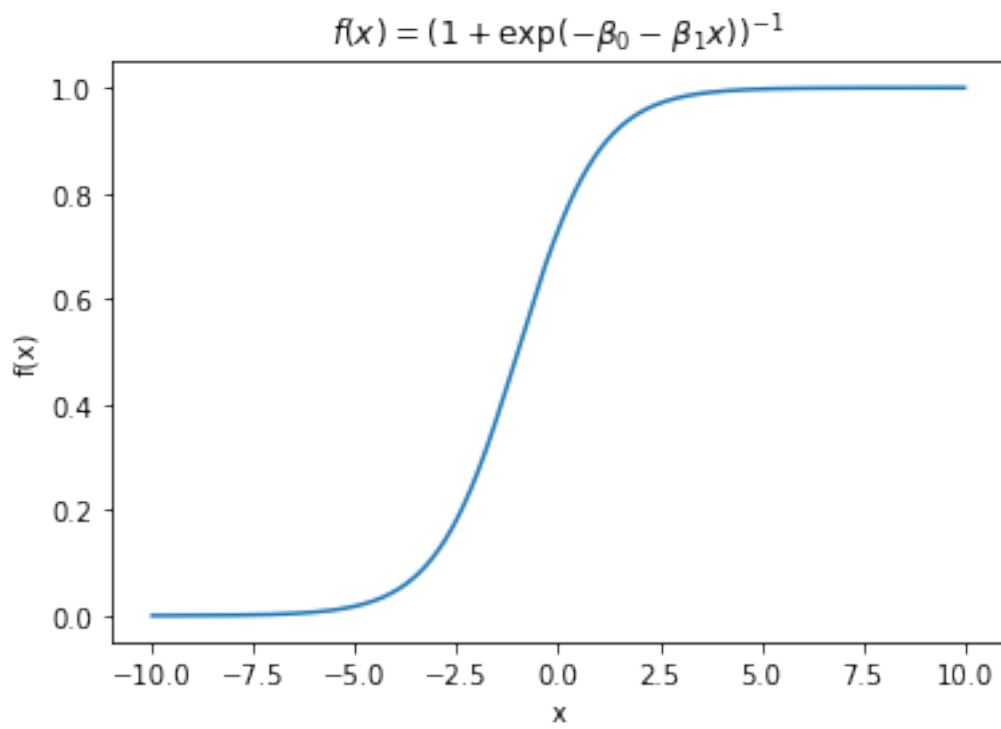
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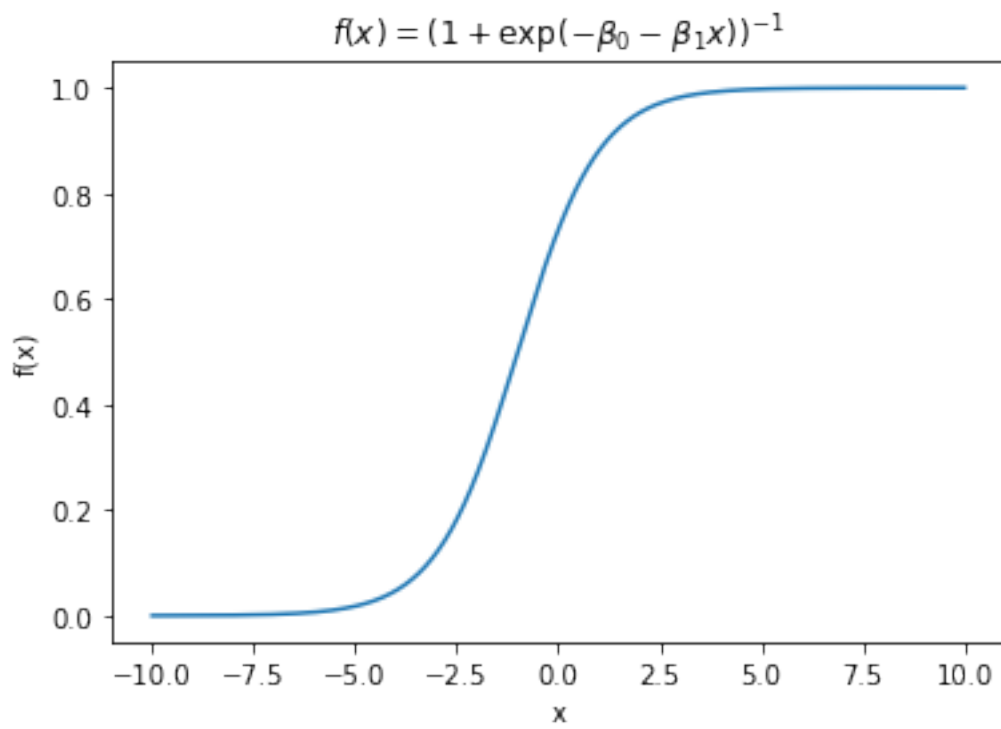
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- Categorisation

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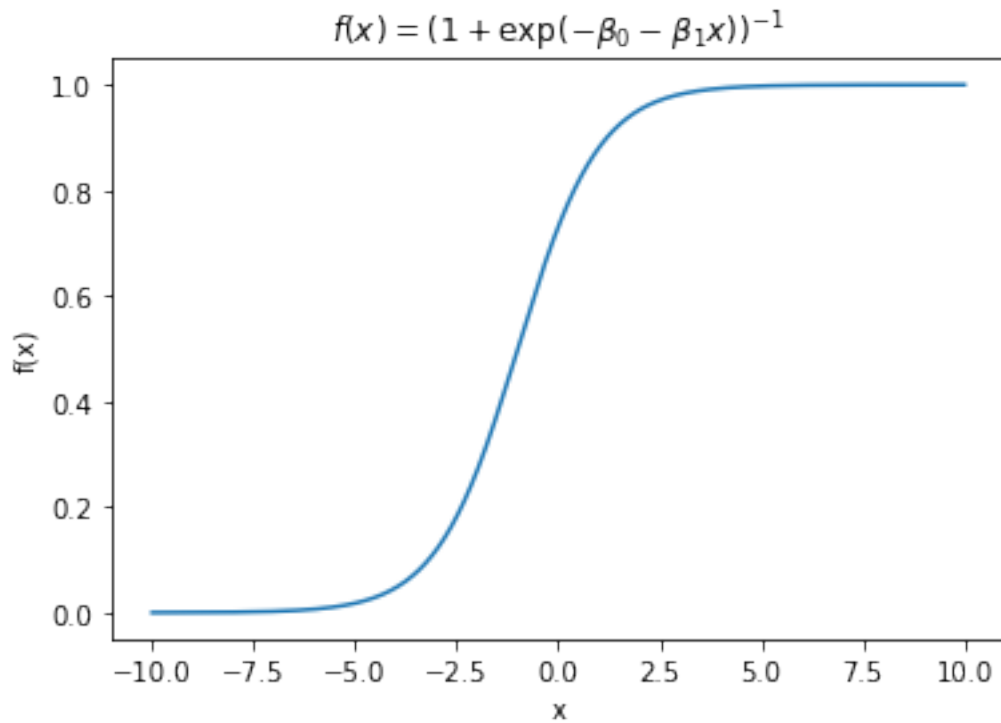
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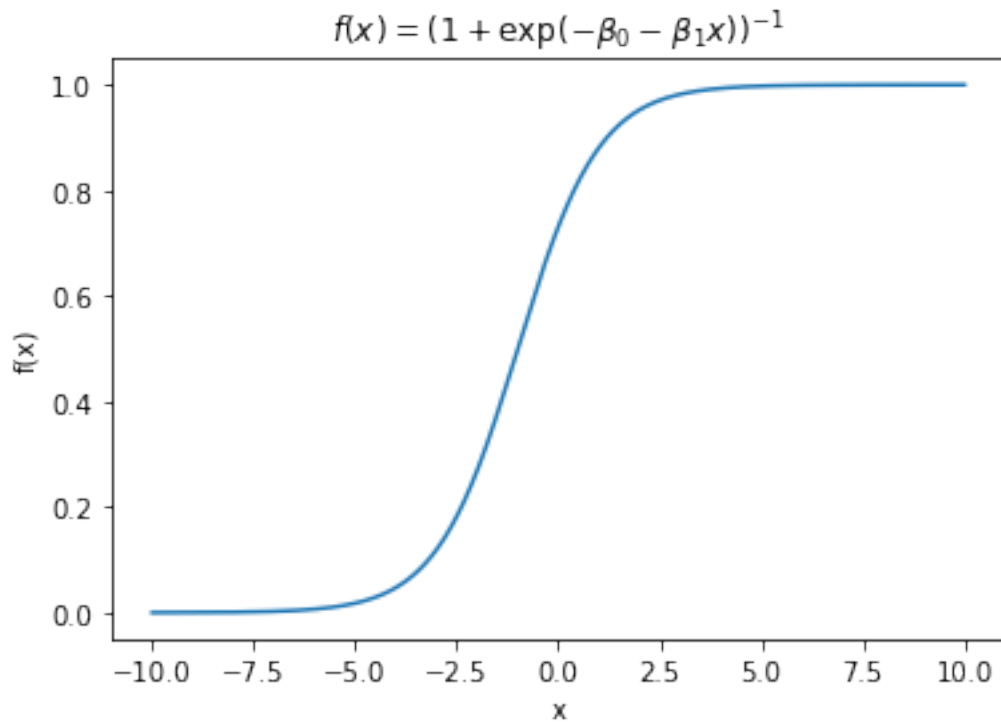


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  - Binary:  $P(Y|X)$
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- Numerical minimization:  $\mathbf{0} = \nabla C(w) = \sum_{i=1}^n [f(\mathbf{X}_i^T w) - Y_i] \mathbf{X}_i$

## **Random Forest Algorithm**

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- Extremized Random Forest: Split decision trees at random

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- input:  $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & \dots & x_{1d} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{d1} & \dots & x_{nd} \end{pmatrix}$

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- Backpropagation:
  - **Activation at input layer:** Calculate activations  $a_j^l = \sigma \left( \sum_k w_{kj}^l a_k^{l-1} \right)$
  - **Feedforward:** Compute  $z^l$  and  $a^l$  for subsequent layers
  - **Error at output:** Calculate error in output
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- Cost function

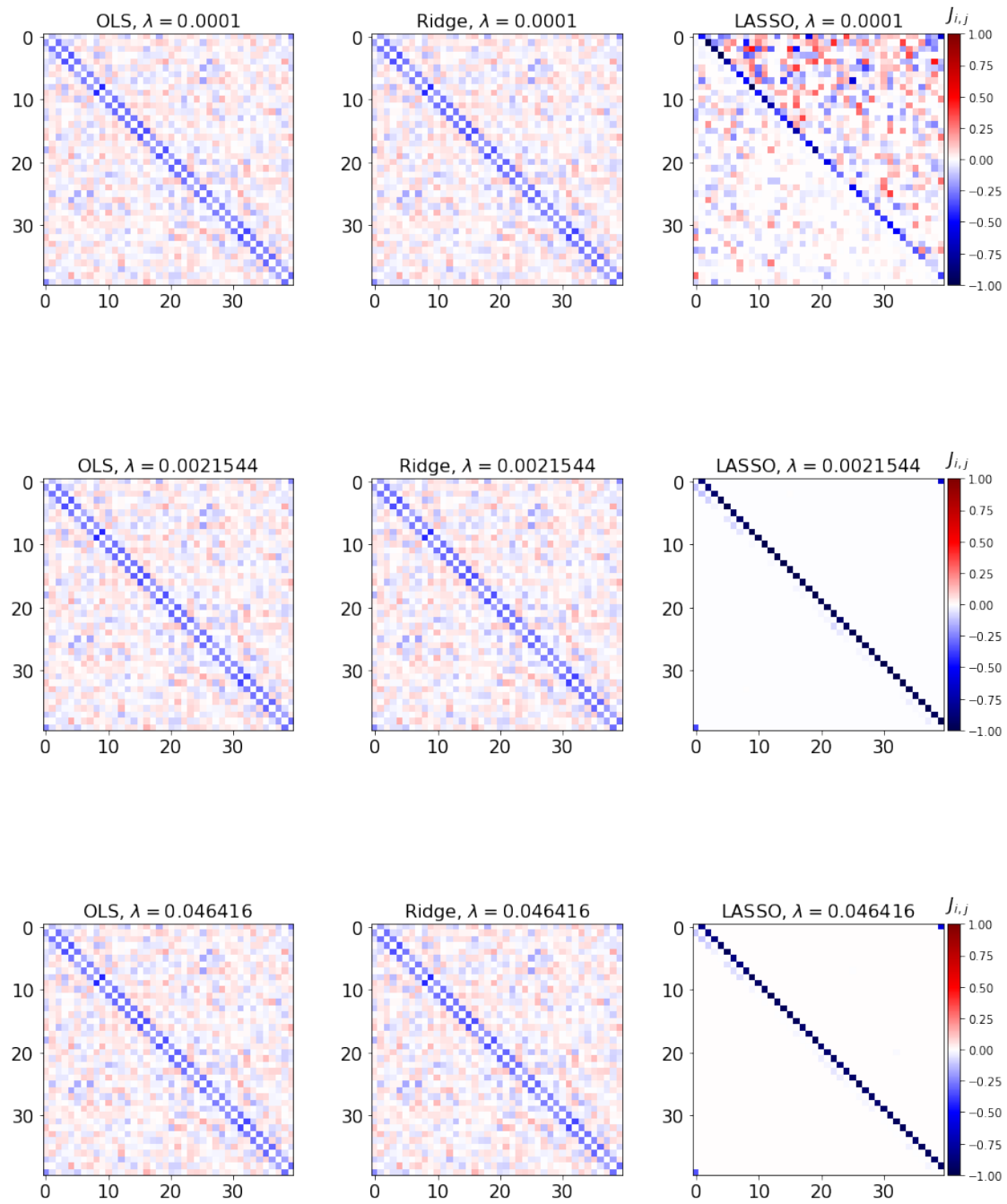
## Estimating the Coupling Constant of the 1D Ising Model

- Data with  $J = 1$

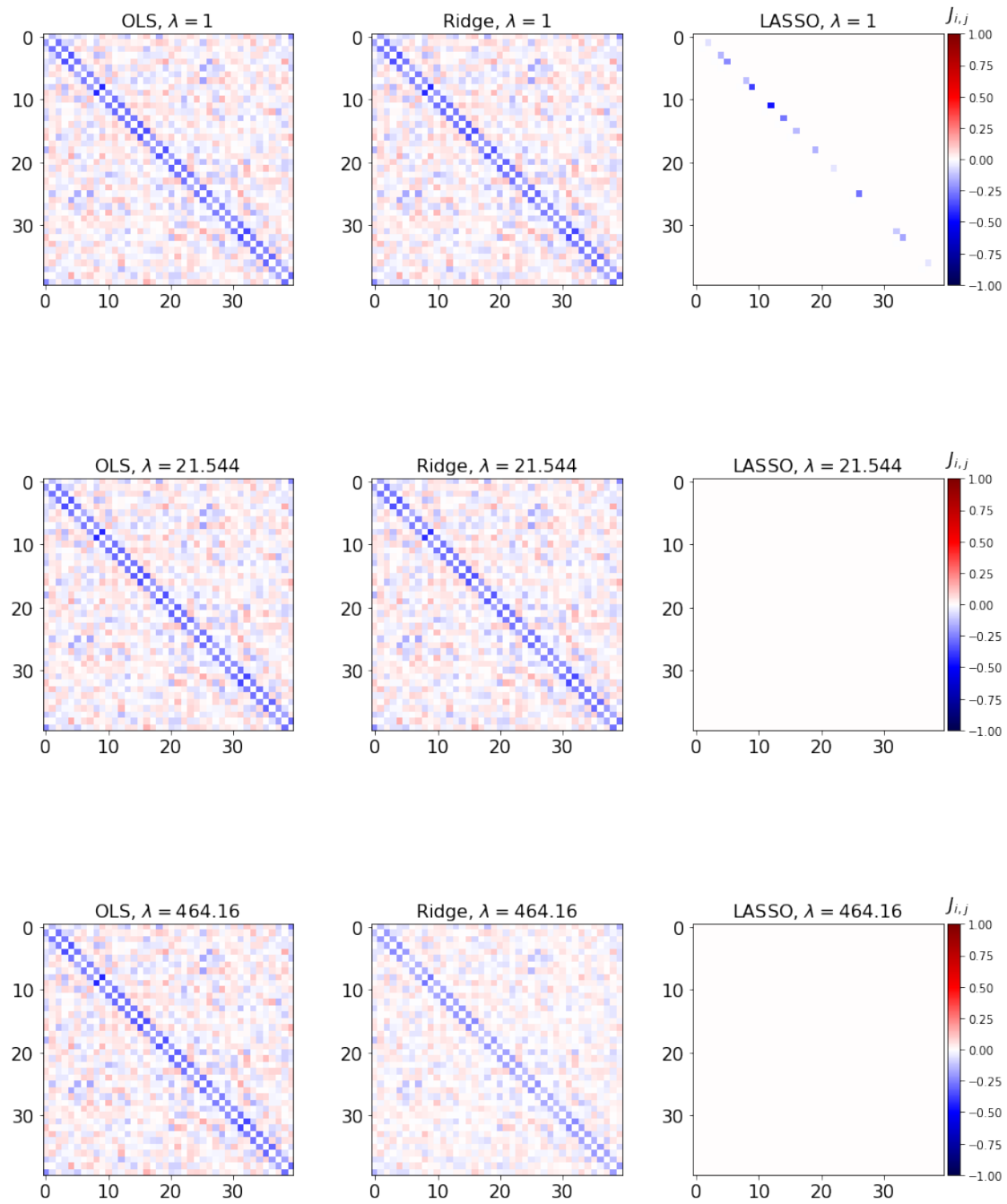
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- Data with  $J = 1$
- $E^{(i)} = -\mathbf{X}^{(i)} \cdot \mathbf{J}$

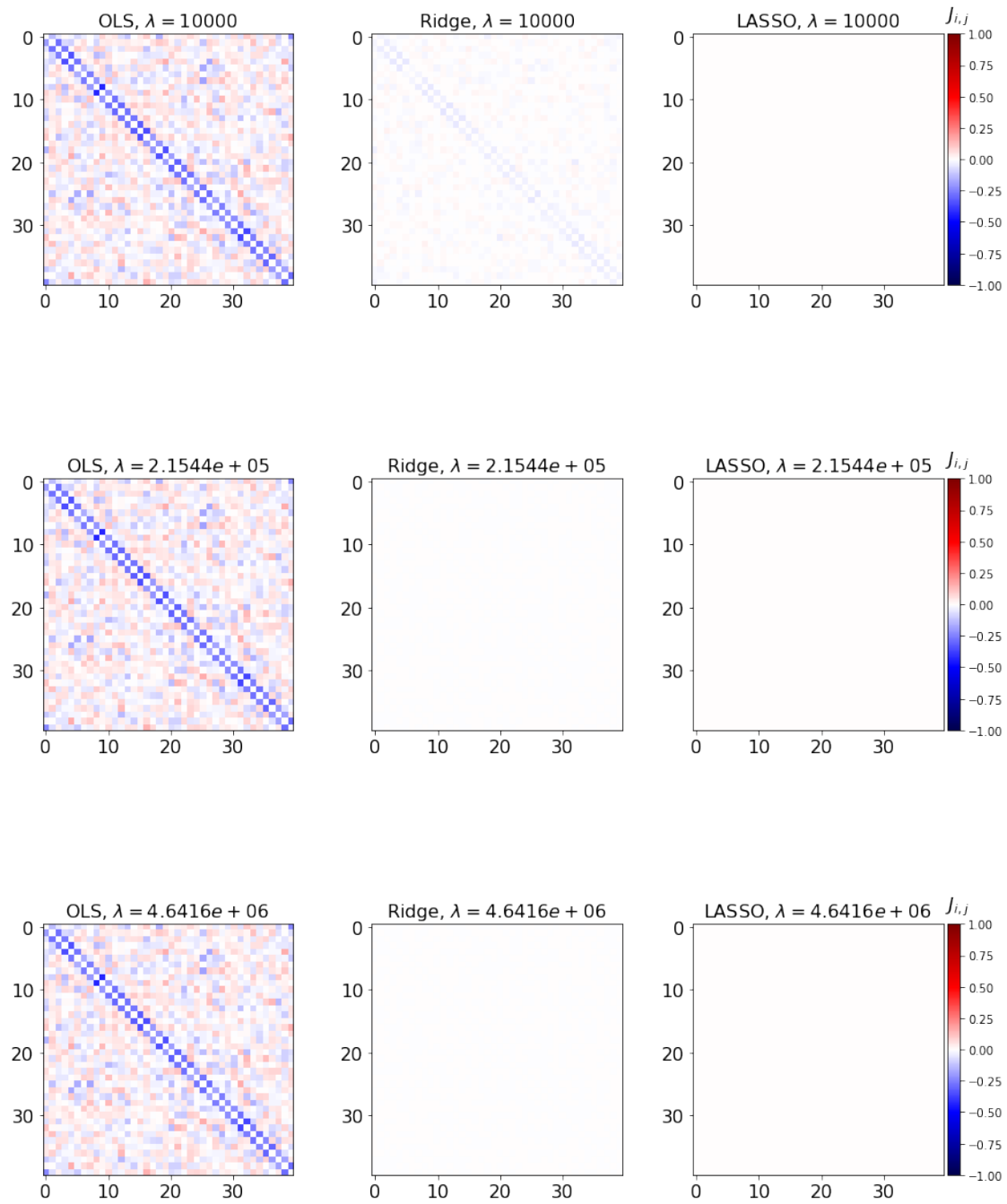
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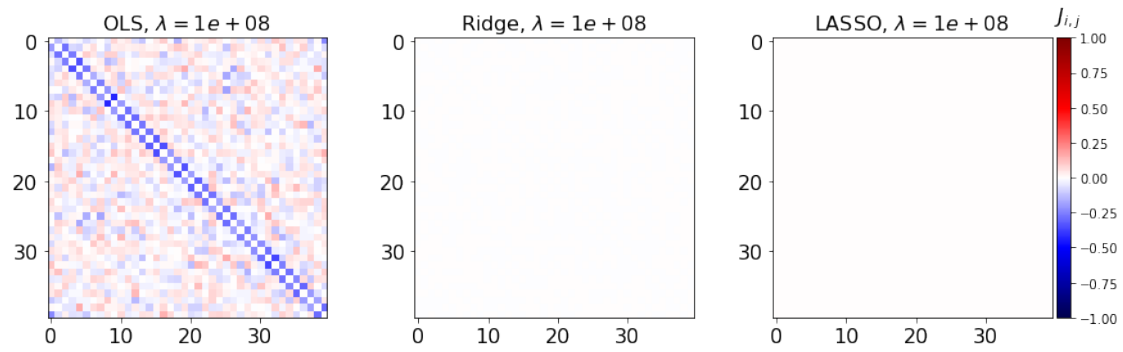
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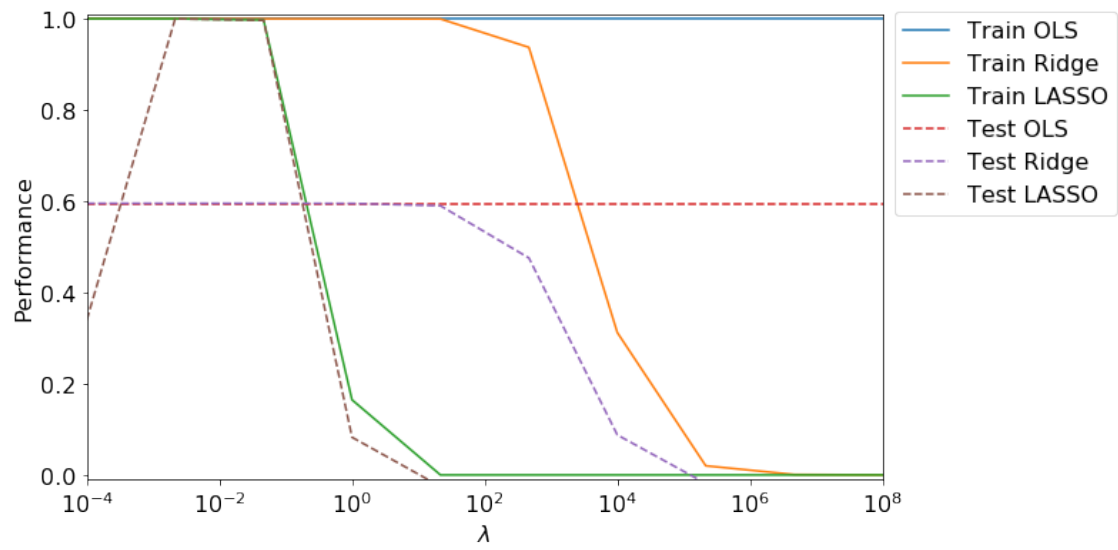


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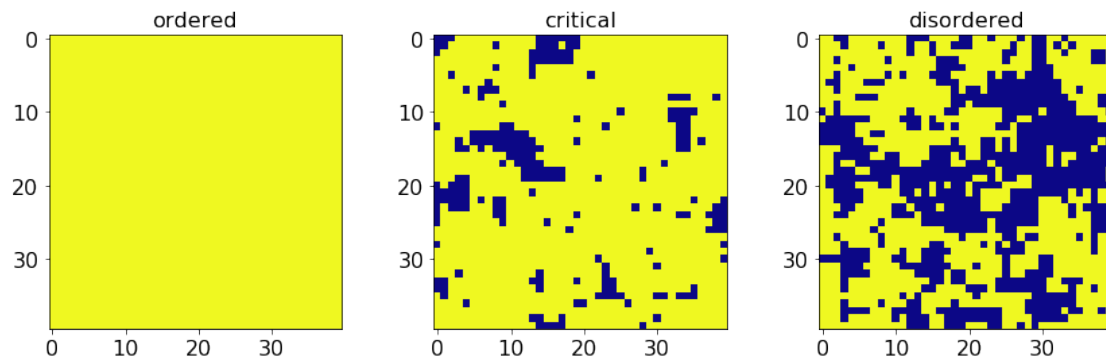




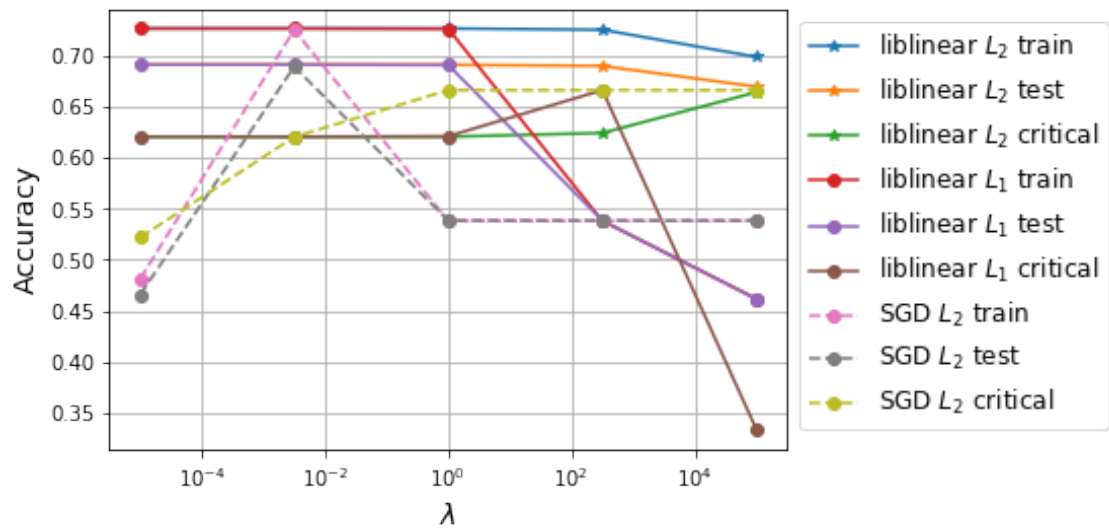
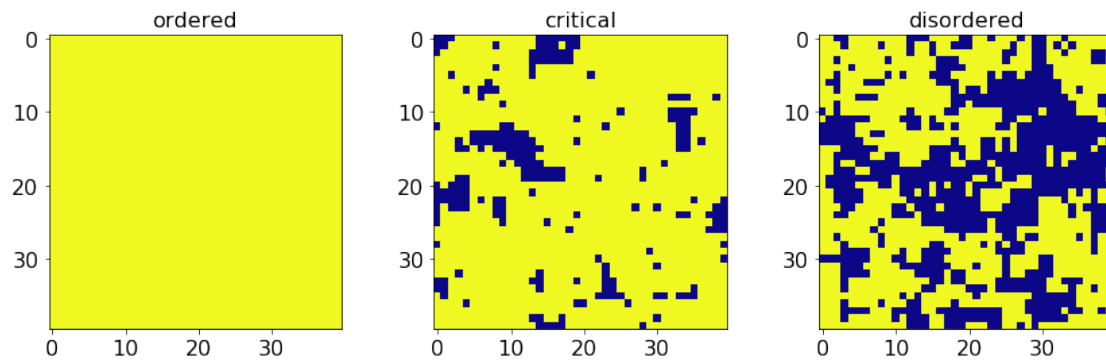
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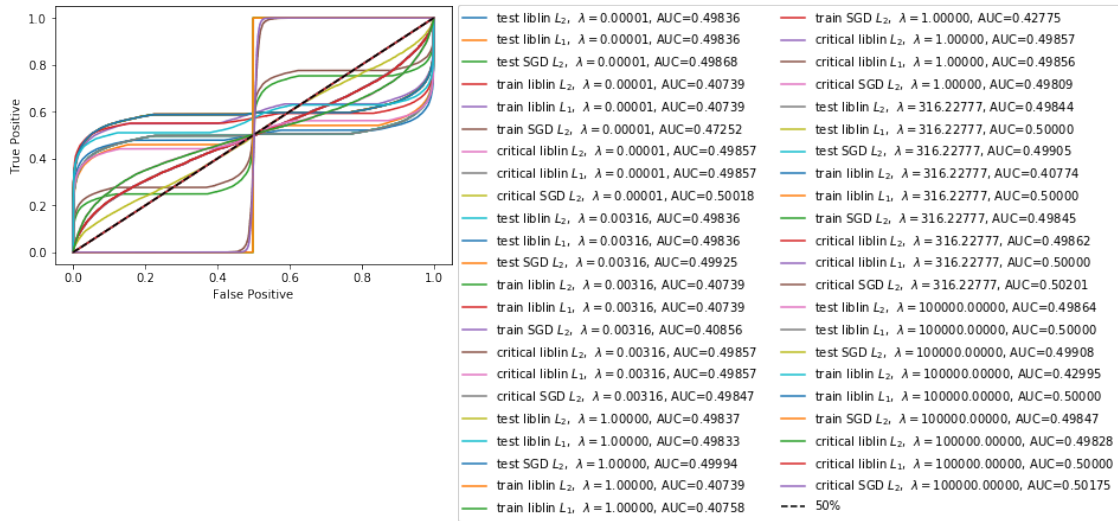
## Determine the Phase of the Two-Dimensional Ising Model



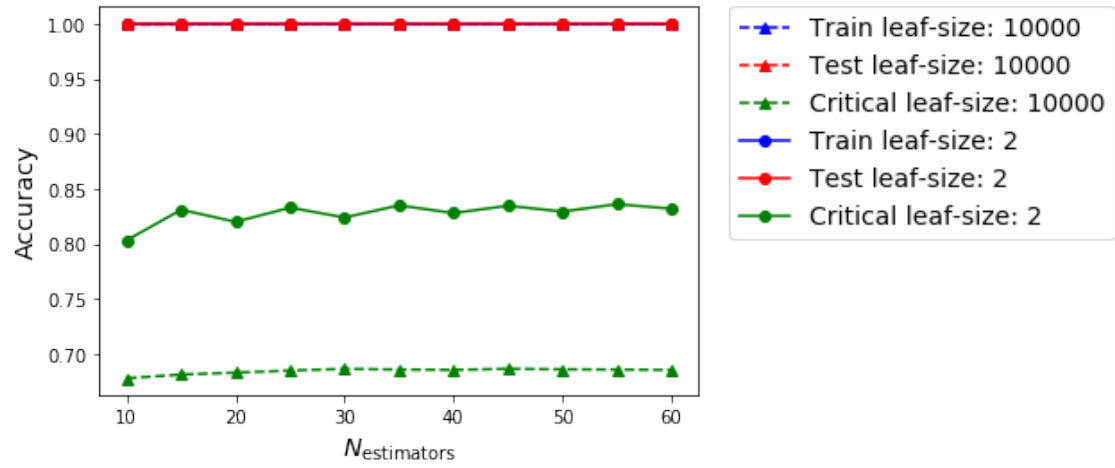
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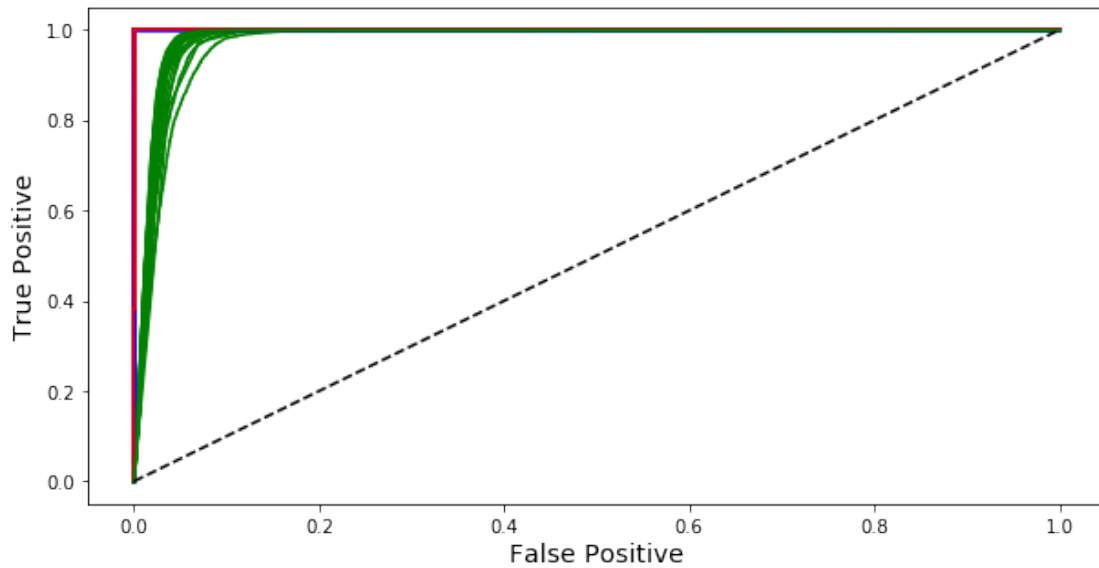
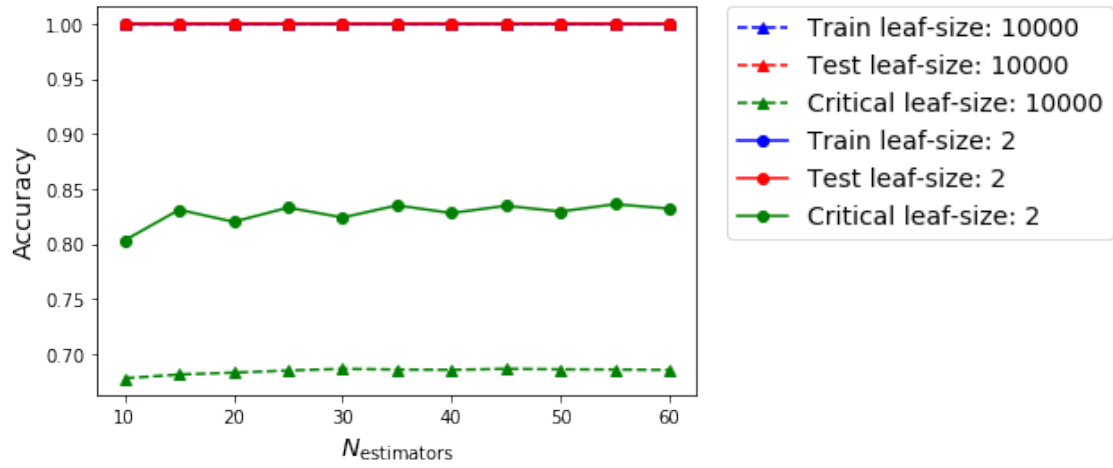
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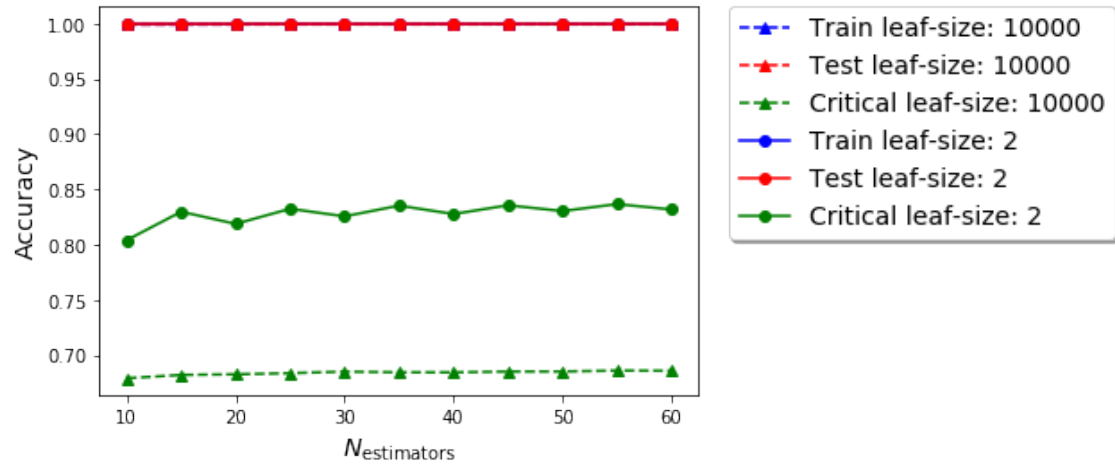
### 0.0.1 Using Random Forest to Classify Phases in the Ising Model



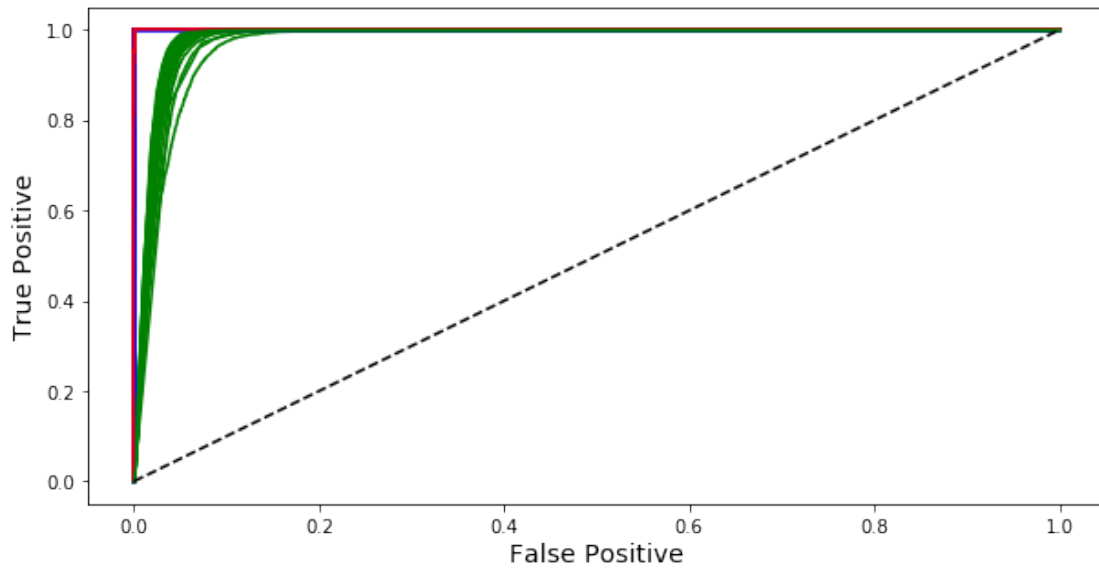
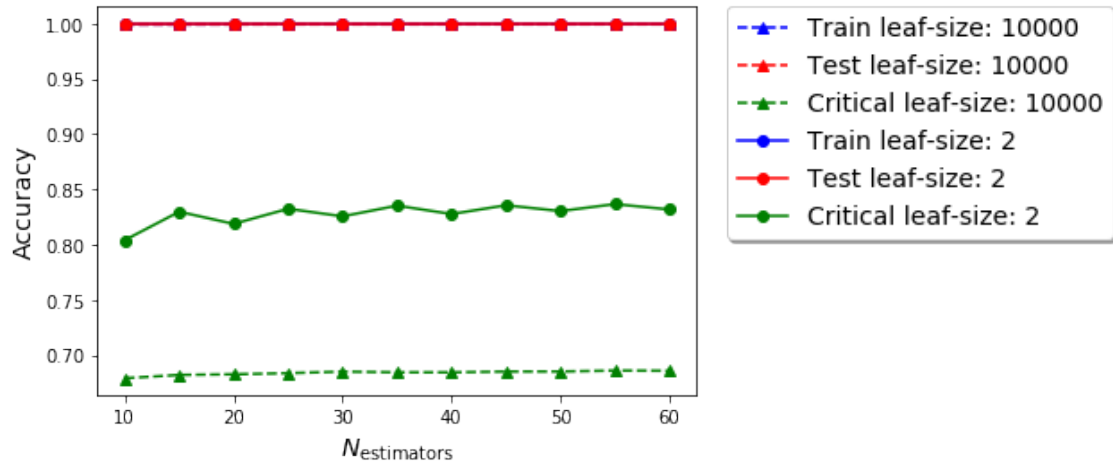
## 0.0.2 Using Random Forest to Classify Phases in the Ising Model



### 0.0.3 Using Random Forest to Classify Phases in the Ising Model

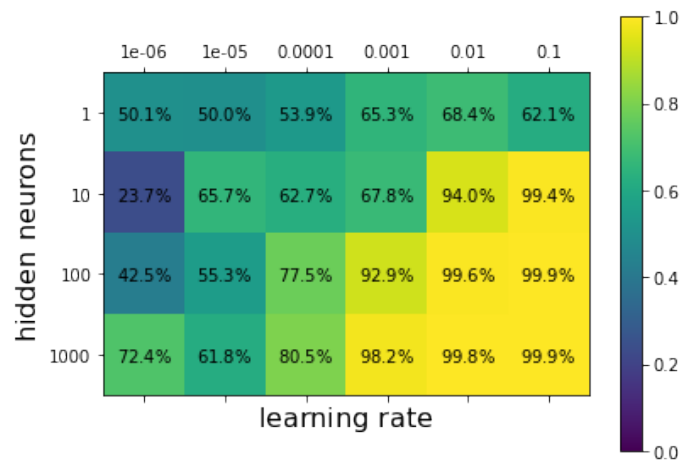
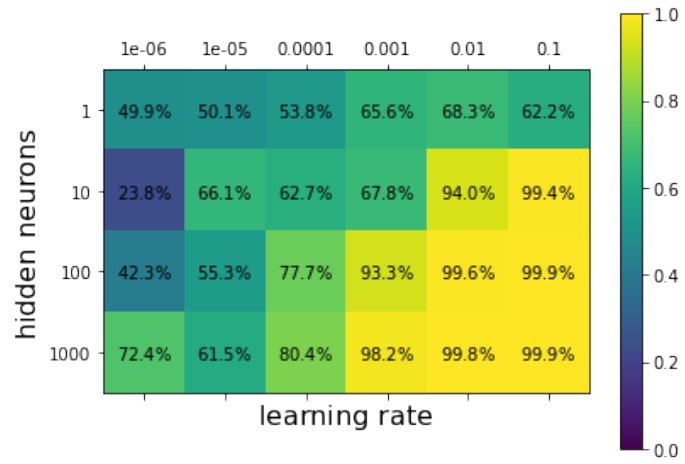


#### 0.0.4 Using Random Forest to Classify Phases in the Ising Model





## 0.0.5 Classifying the Ising Model Phase Using Neural Networks



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