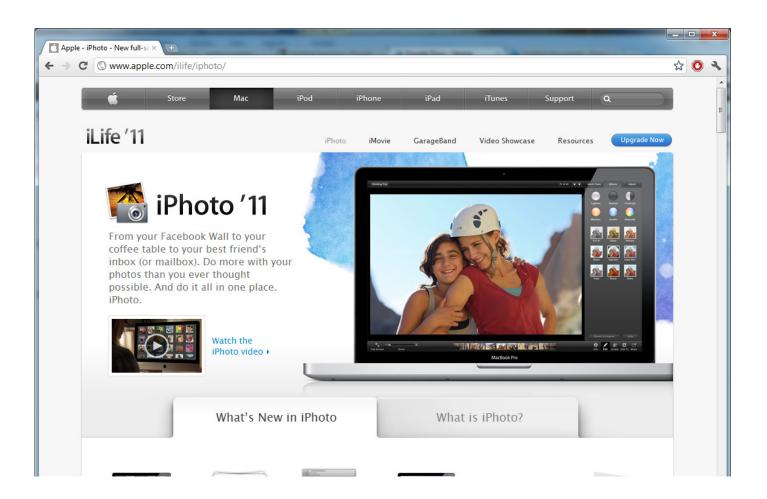


## Introduction

## Welcome

Machine Learning





- Grew out of work in Al
- New capability for computers

- Database mining
  - Large datasets from growth of automation/web.
  - E.g., Web click data, medical records, biology, engineering
- Applications can't program by hand.
  - E.g., Autonomous helicopter, handwriting recognition, most of Natural Language Processing (NLP), Computer Vision.

- Grew out of work in AI



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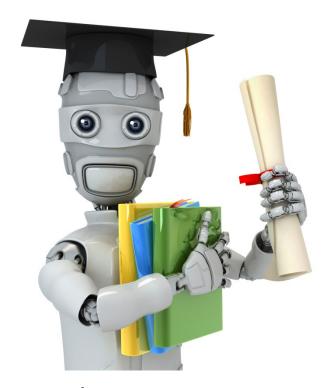
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- Understanding human learning (brain, real AI).



## Introduction

## What is machine learning

 Arthur Samuel (1959). Machine Learning: Field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed.

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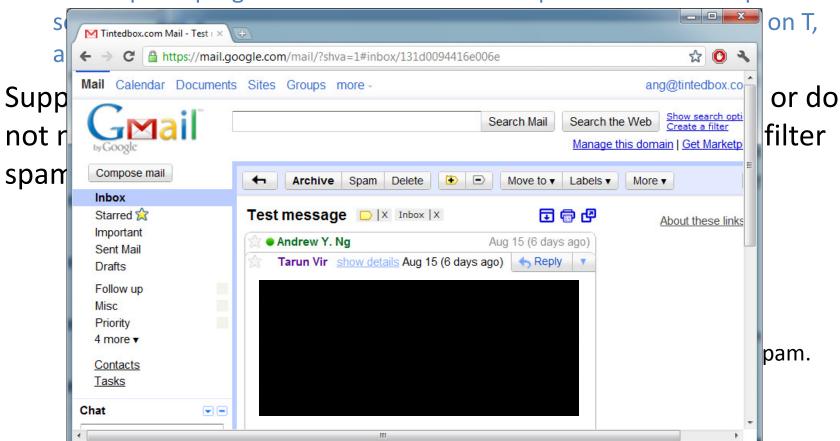
- Arthur Samuel (1959). Machine Learning: Field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed.
- Tom Mitchell (1998) Well-posed Learning Problem: A computer program is said to *learn* from experience E with respect to some task T and some performance measure P, if its performance on T, as measured by P, improves with experience E.

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Suppose your email program watches which emails you do or do not mark as spam, and based on that learns how to better filter spam. What is the task T in this setting?

- Oclassifying emails as spam or not spam.
- Watching you label emails as spam or not spam.
- The number (or fraction) of emails correctly classified as spam/not spam.
- O None of the above—this is not a machine learning problem.

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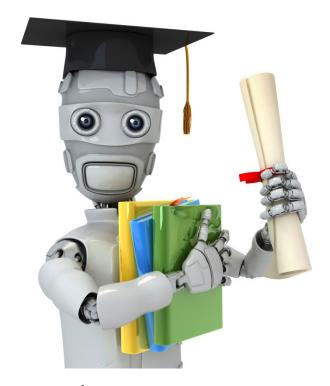
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#### Machine learning algorithms:

- Supervised learning
- Unsupervised learning

Others: Reinforcement learning, recommender systems.

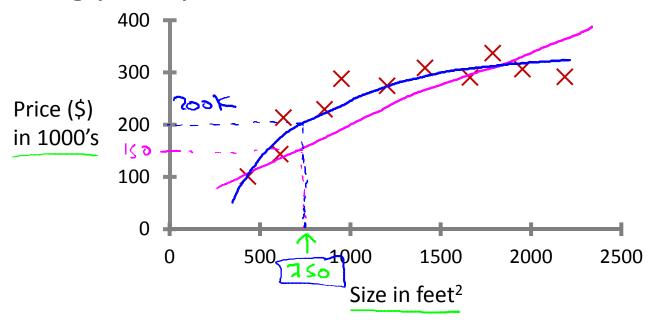
Also talk about: Practical advice for applying learning algorithms.



## Introduction

## Supervised Learning

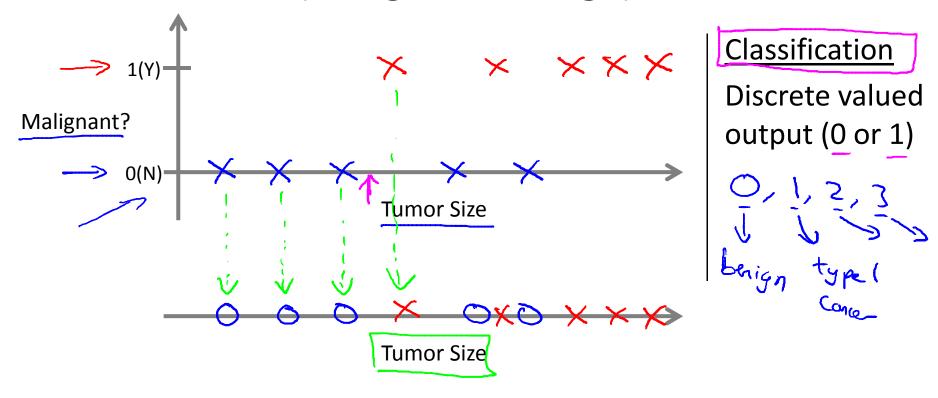
#### Housing price prediction.

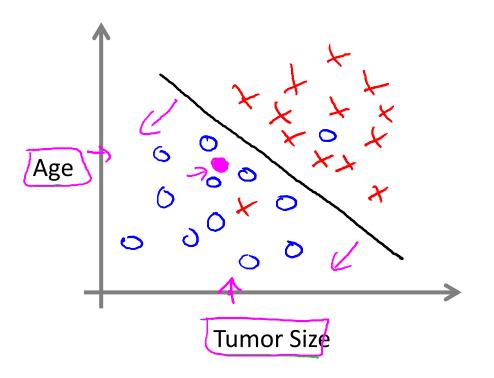


Supervised Learning 'right answers' given

Regression: Predict continuous valued output (price)

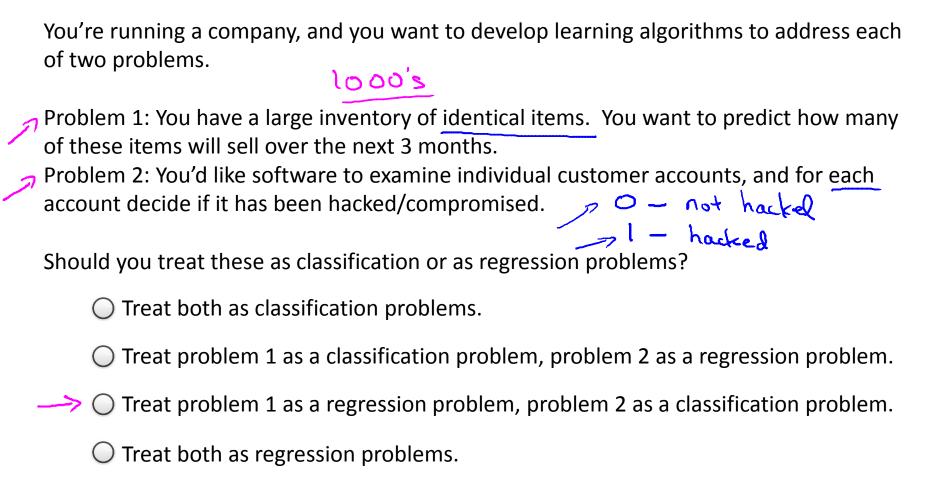
#### Breast cancer (malignant, benign)





- Clump Thickness
- Uniformity of Cell Size
- Uniformity of Cell Shape

• • •



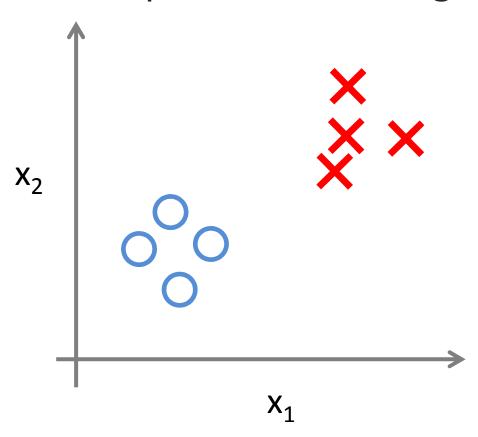


Machine Learning

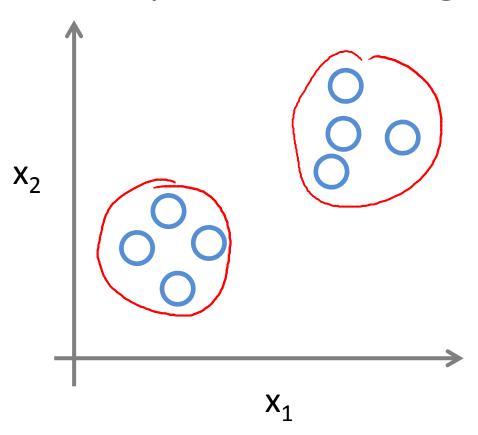
## Introduction

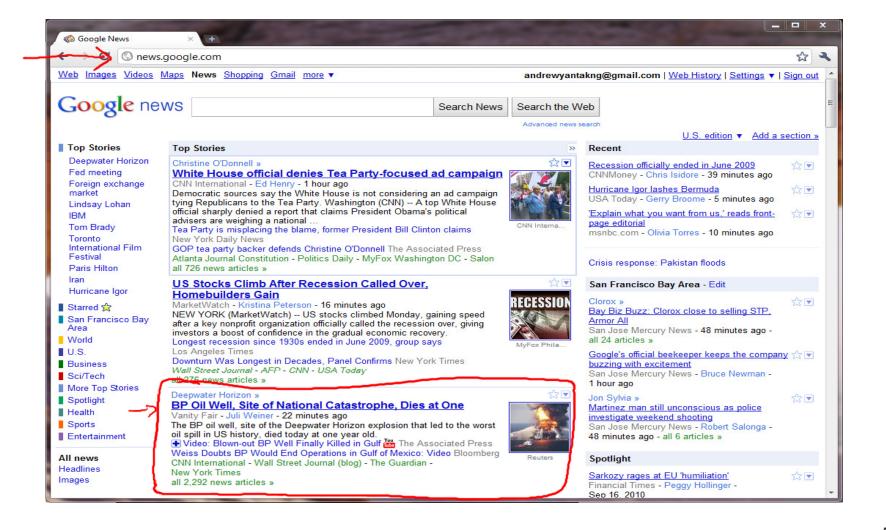
# Unsupervised Learning

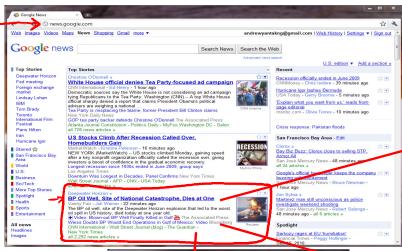
### **Supervised Learning**

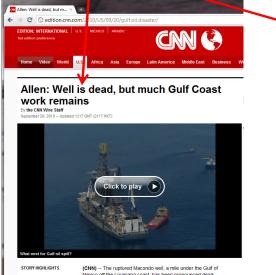


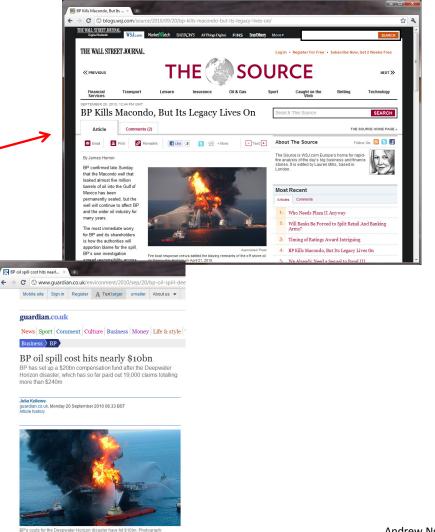
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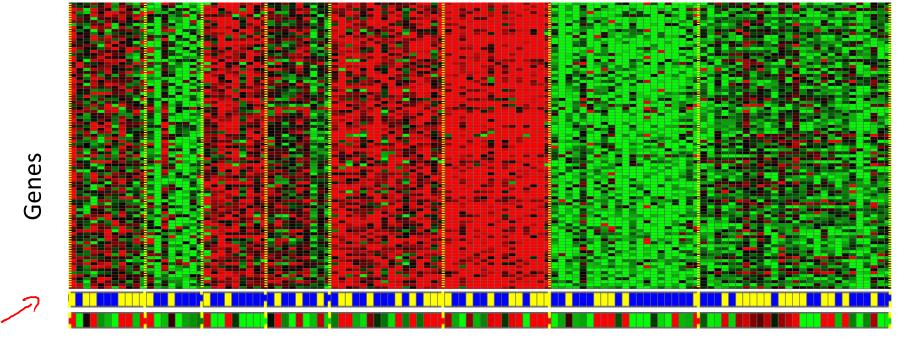




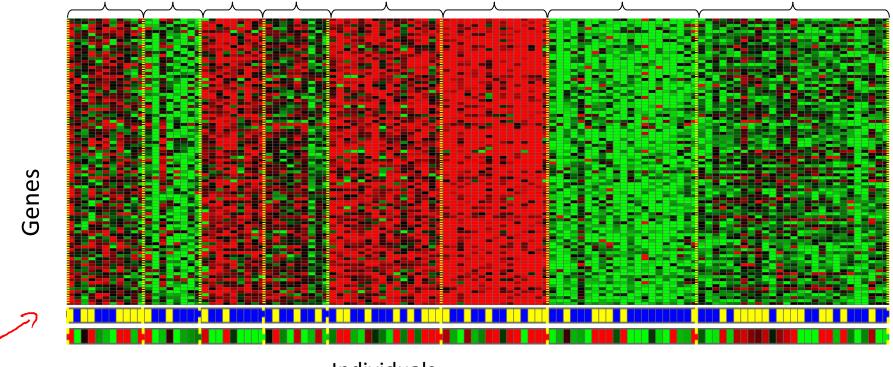








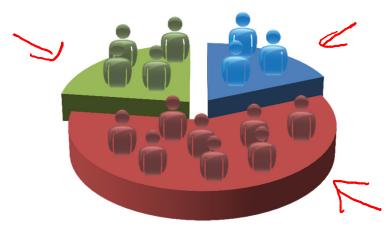
Individuals



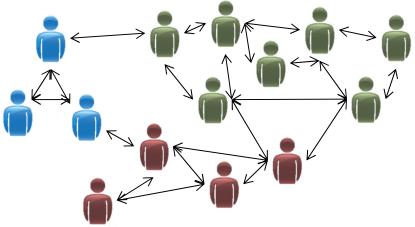
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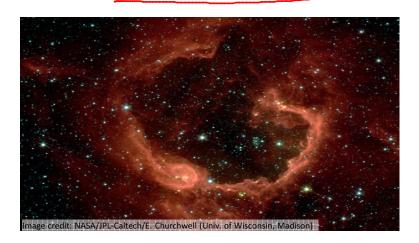
Organize computing clusters



Market segmentation

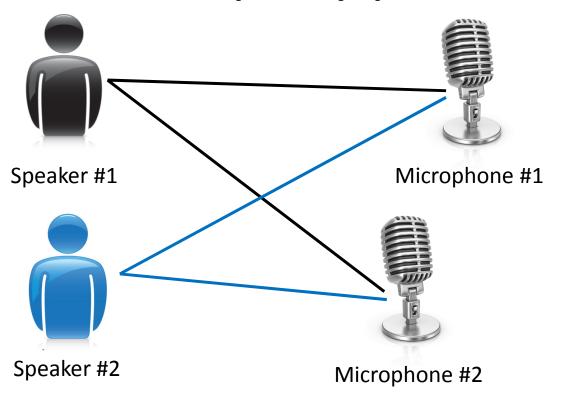


Social network analysis



Astronomical data analysis

## Cocktail party problem



Microphone #1: 

Output #1:

Microphone #2: 4 Output #2: 4

Microphone #1: 

Output #1:

Microphone #2: 
Output #2:

## Cocktail party problem algorithm

[W,s,v] = svd((repmat(sum(x.\*x,1),size(x,1),1).\*x)\*x');

Of the following examples, which would you address using an <u>unsupervised</u> learning algorithm? (Check all that apply.)

- Given email labeled as spam/not spam, learn a spam filter.
- Given a set of news articles found on the web, group them into set of articles about the same story.
- Given a database of customer data, automatically discover market segments and group customers into different market segments.
- Given a dataset of patients diagnosed as either having diabetes or not, learn to classify new patients as having diabetes or not.