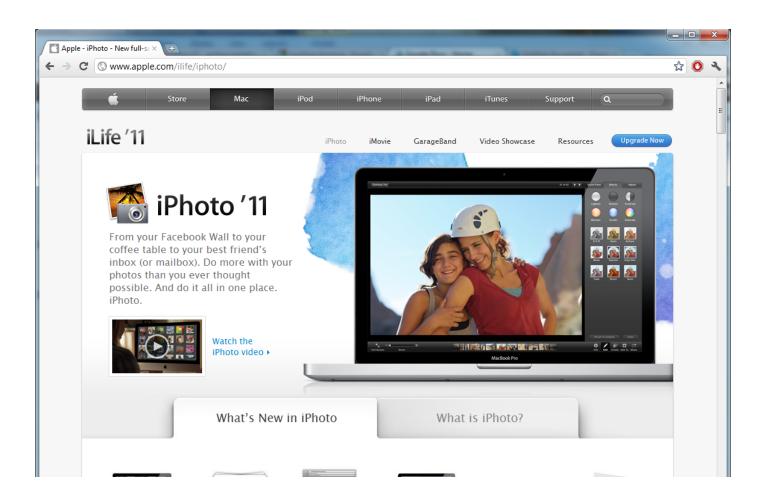


Introduction

Welcome

Machine Learning





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

Examples:

- 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 Al
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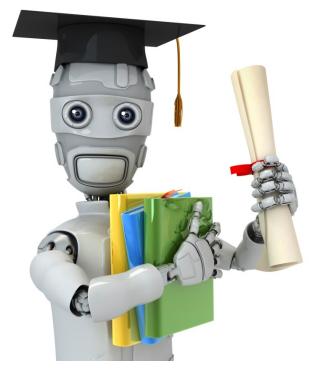
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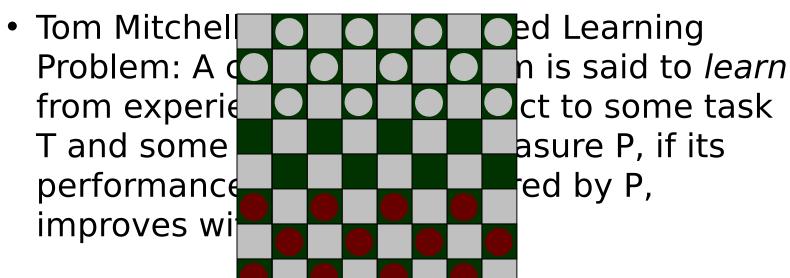
- Self-customizing programs



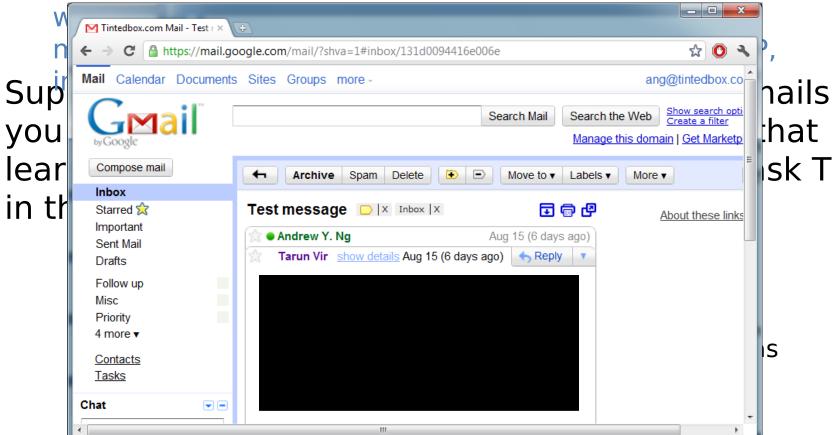
Introduction What is machine learning

Machine Learning definition

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



"A computer program is said to learn from experience E



Machine learning algorithms:

- Supervised learning
- Unsupervised learning

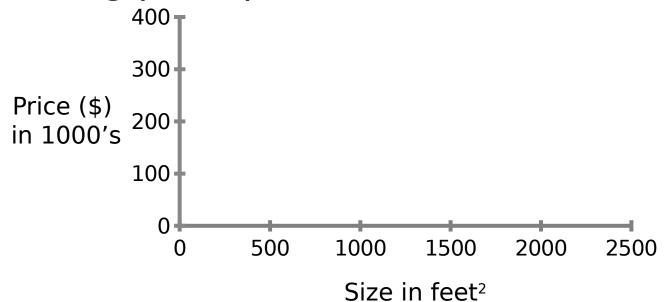
Others: Reinforcement learning, recommender systems.

Also talk about: Practical advice for applying learning algorithms.



Introduction Supervised Learning

Housing price prediction.

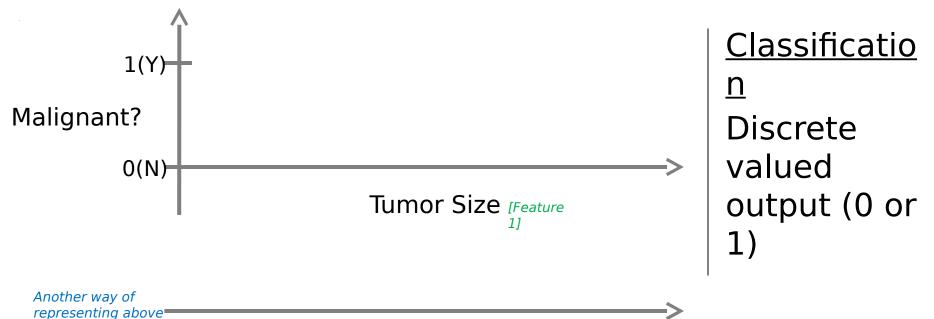


Supervised Learning "right answers" given

Regression: Predict continuous valued output (price)

Breast cancer (malignant, benign)

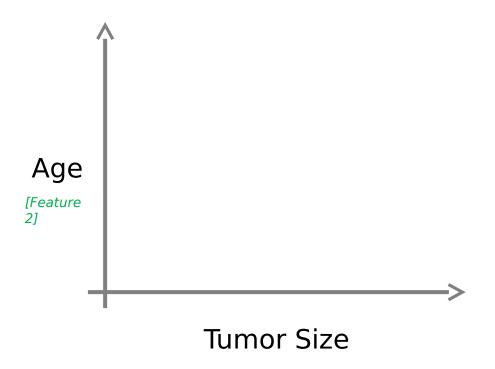
Harmful



Tumor Size

graph

We have given training data set (past medical records) which tells whether a particular tumor size lead to a breast cancer or not. We want to know, the given tumor size falls in which category



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

. . .

[Feature 1]

You're running a company, and you want to develop learning algorithms to address each of two problems.

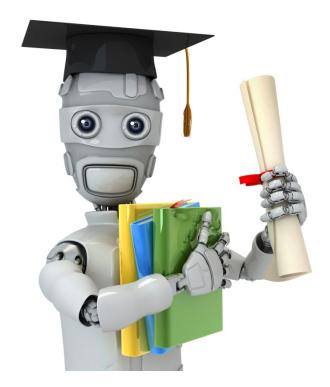
Problem 1: You have a large inventory of identical items. You want to predict how many of these items will sell over the next 3 months. Problem 2: You'd like software to examine individual customer accounts, and for each account decide if it has been hacked/compromised.

Should you treat these as classification or as regression problems? Treat both as classification problems.

- Treat problem 1 as a classification problem, problem 2 as a regression problem.
- regression problem.

 Treat problem 1 as a regression problem, problem 2 as a classification problem.
- classification problem.

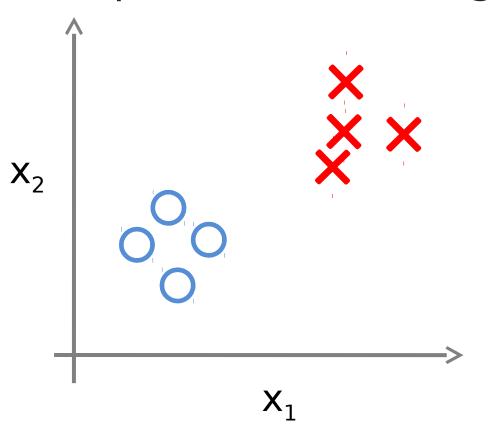
 Treat both as regression problems.



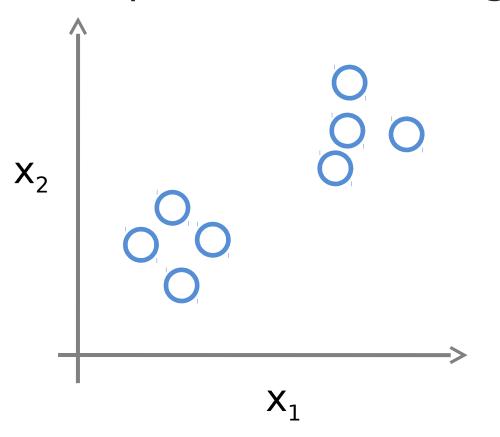
Machine Learning

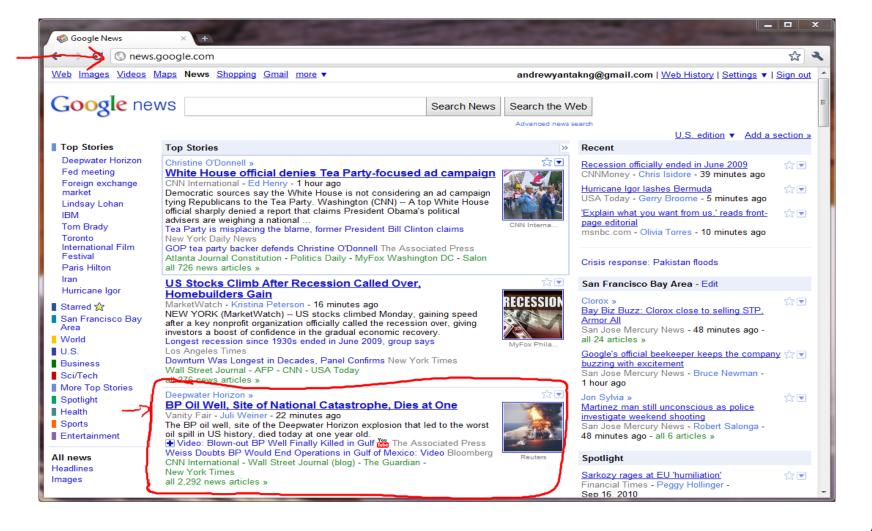
Introduction Unsupervise d Learning

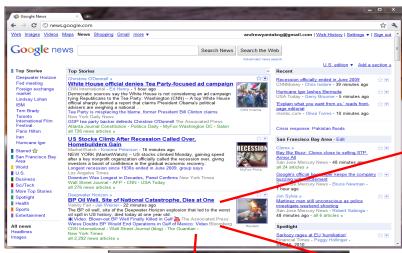
Supervised Learning

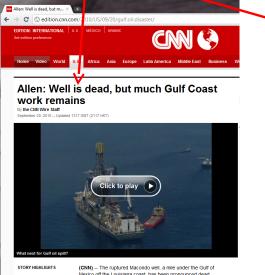


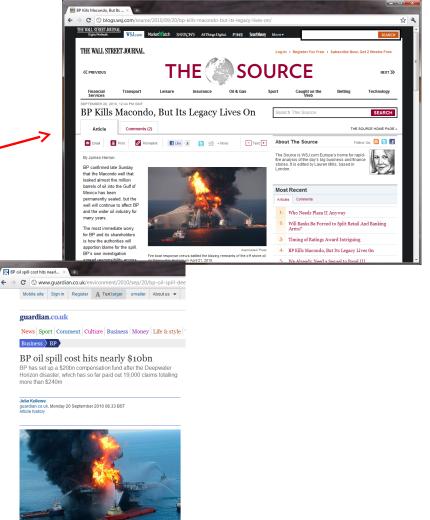
Unsupervised Learning





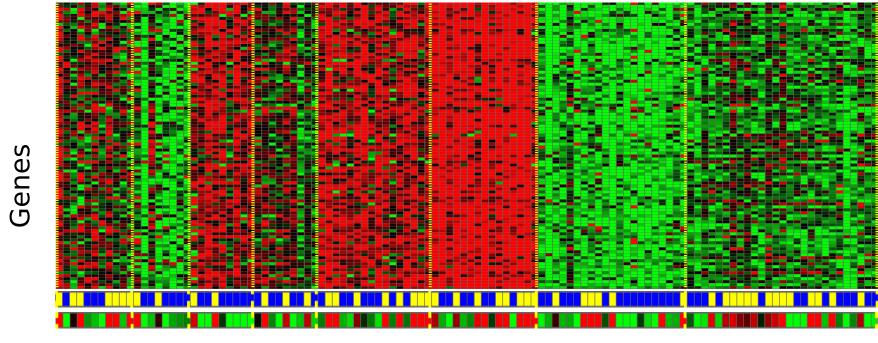




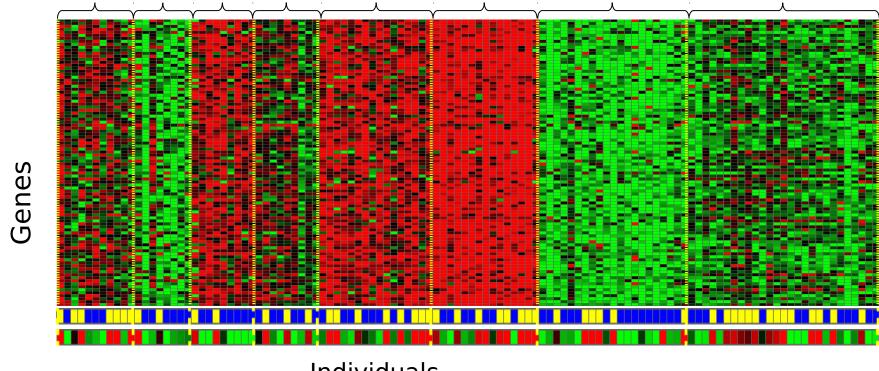


BP's costs for the Deepwater Horizon disaster have hit \$10bn. Photograph

Andrew No



Individuals



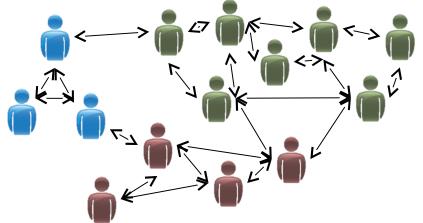
Individuals



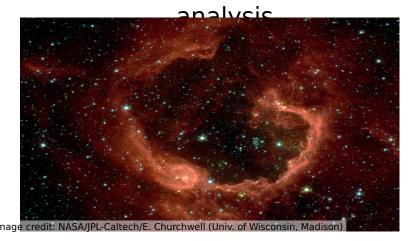
Organize computing clusters



Market segmentation

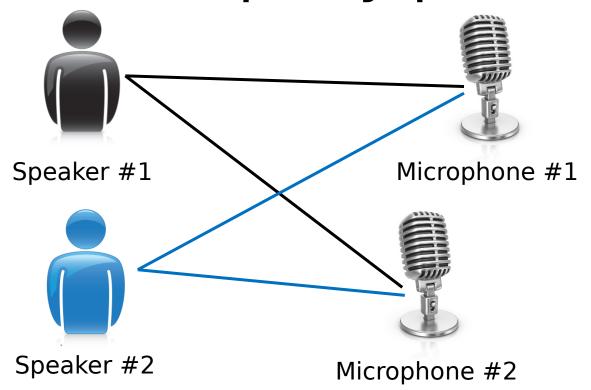


Social network



Astronomical data

Cocktail party problem



Microphone #1. Output #1: ✓

Microphone #2₩ Output #2:

Microphone #1. Output #1: €

Microphone #2. Output #2:

udio clips courtesy of Te-Won Lee.]

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.
- 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 dataset of patients diagnosed as either having diabetes or not, learn to classify new patients as having diabetes or not.