

Computer → Code Execution Machine Learning

Human → ① Write Algorithm ② write Code

• Definition :

- ↳ Learning from Data
- ↳ Pattern Recognition
- ↳ Learn by Experience

Experiment (E)
Performance (P)
Task (T)



Arthur Lee Samuel (1959)



“ Machine learning is the study of computer algorithms that allow computer programs to automatically improve through experience.

~ Tom Mitchell,
Machine Learning, McGraw Hill, 1997

* AI: Artificial Intelligence

= —

Simulation of Human
Mimic Intelligence

=

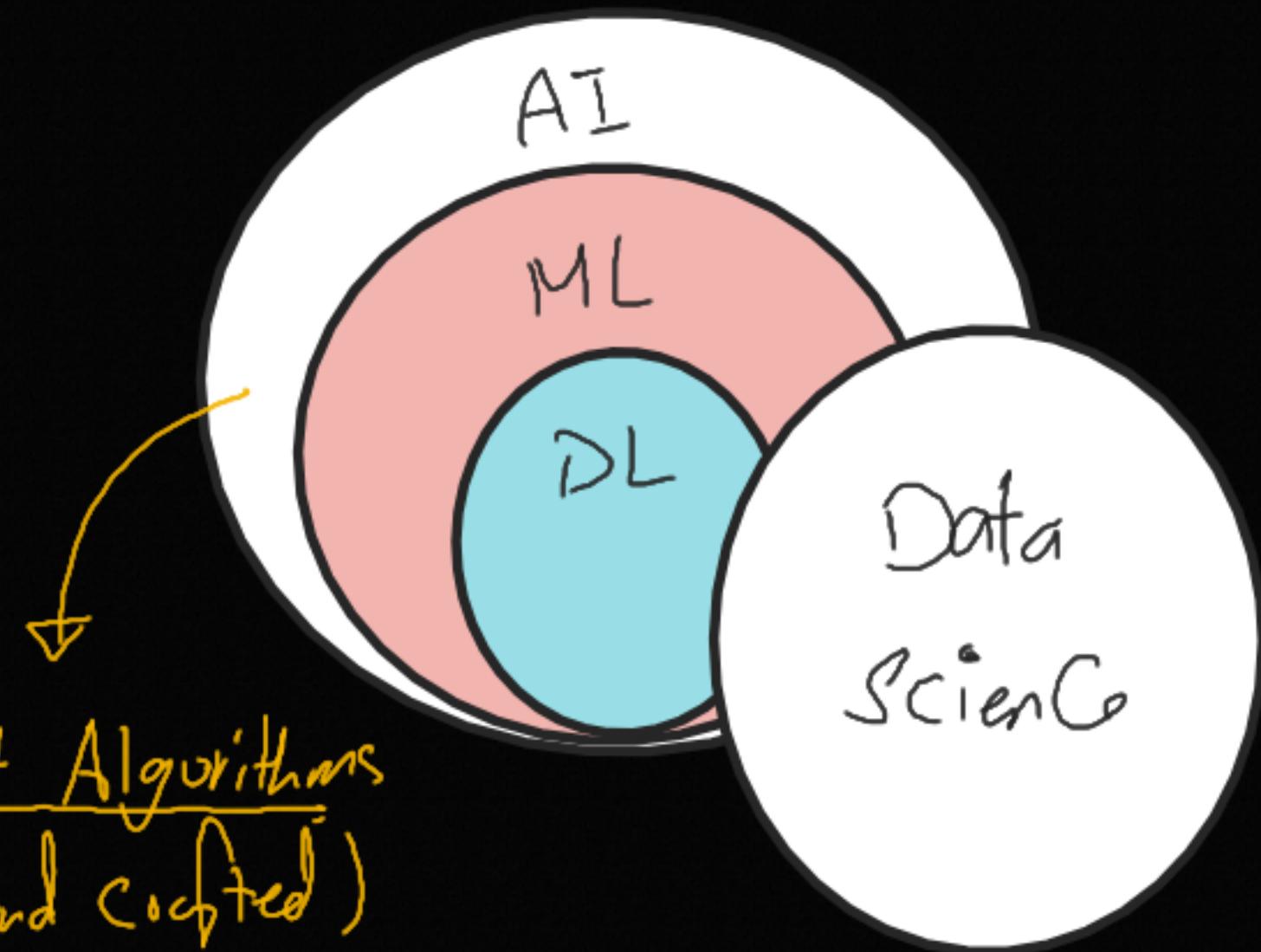
* ML → by learning

=

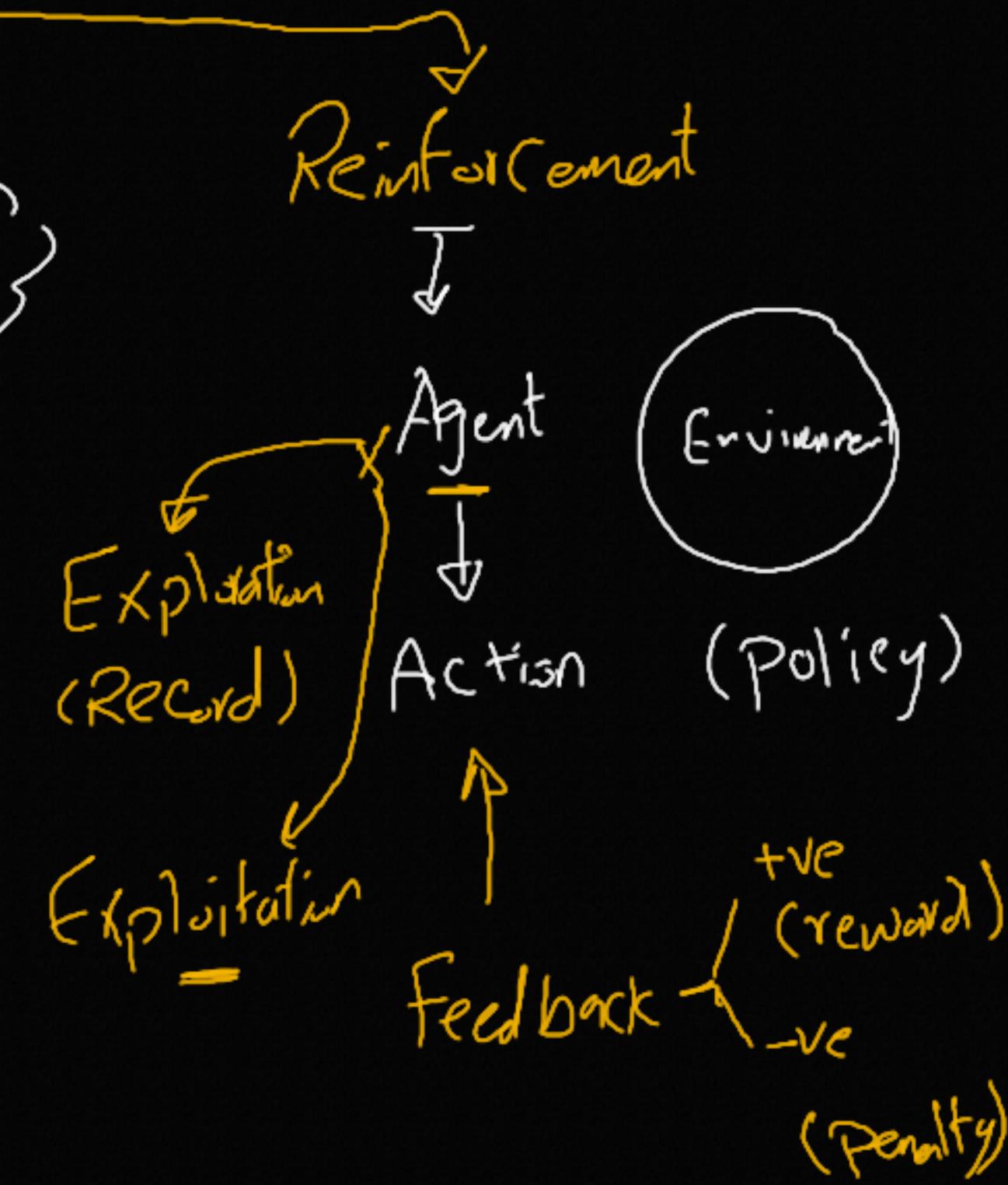
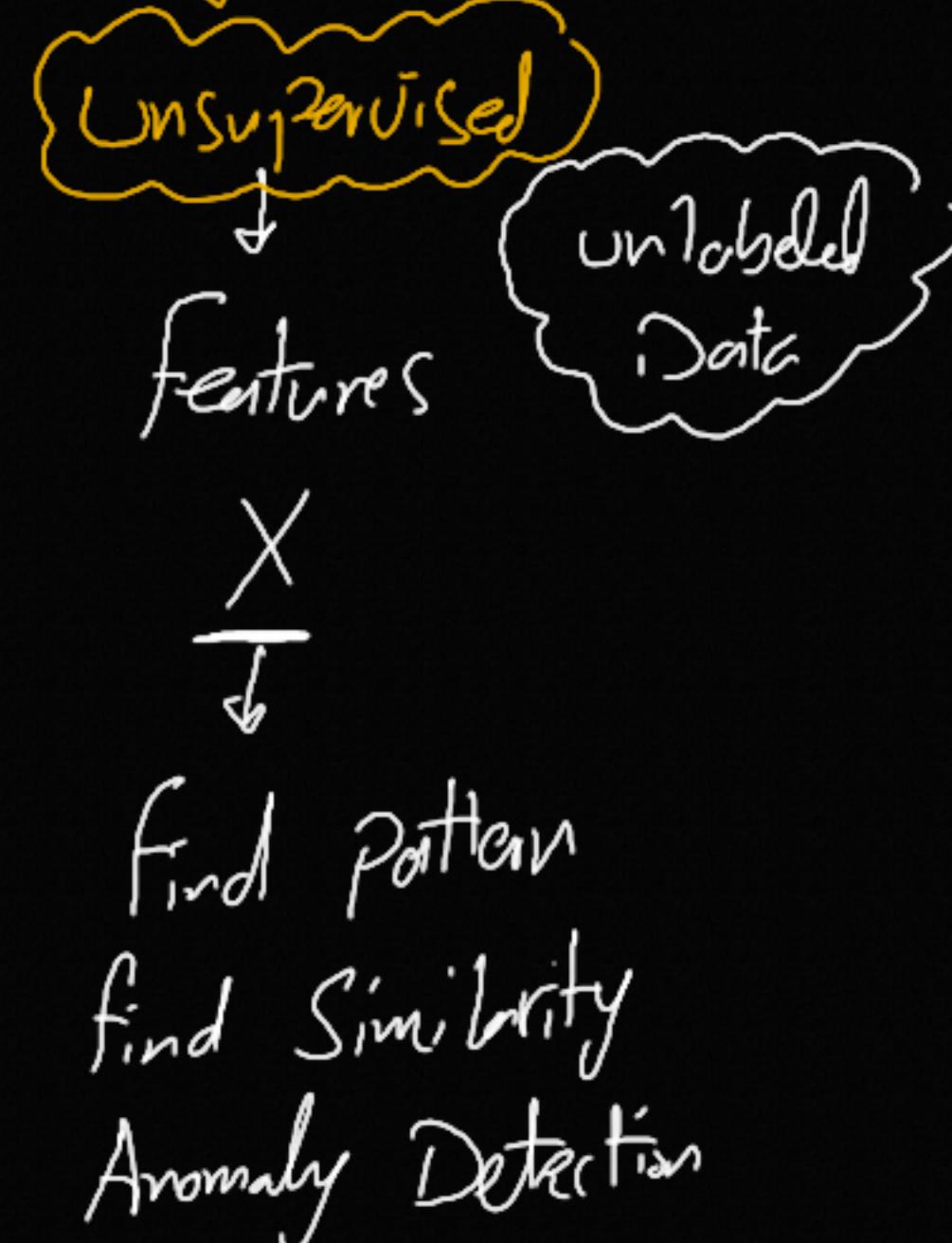
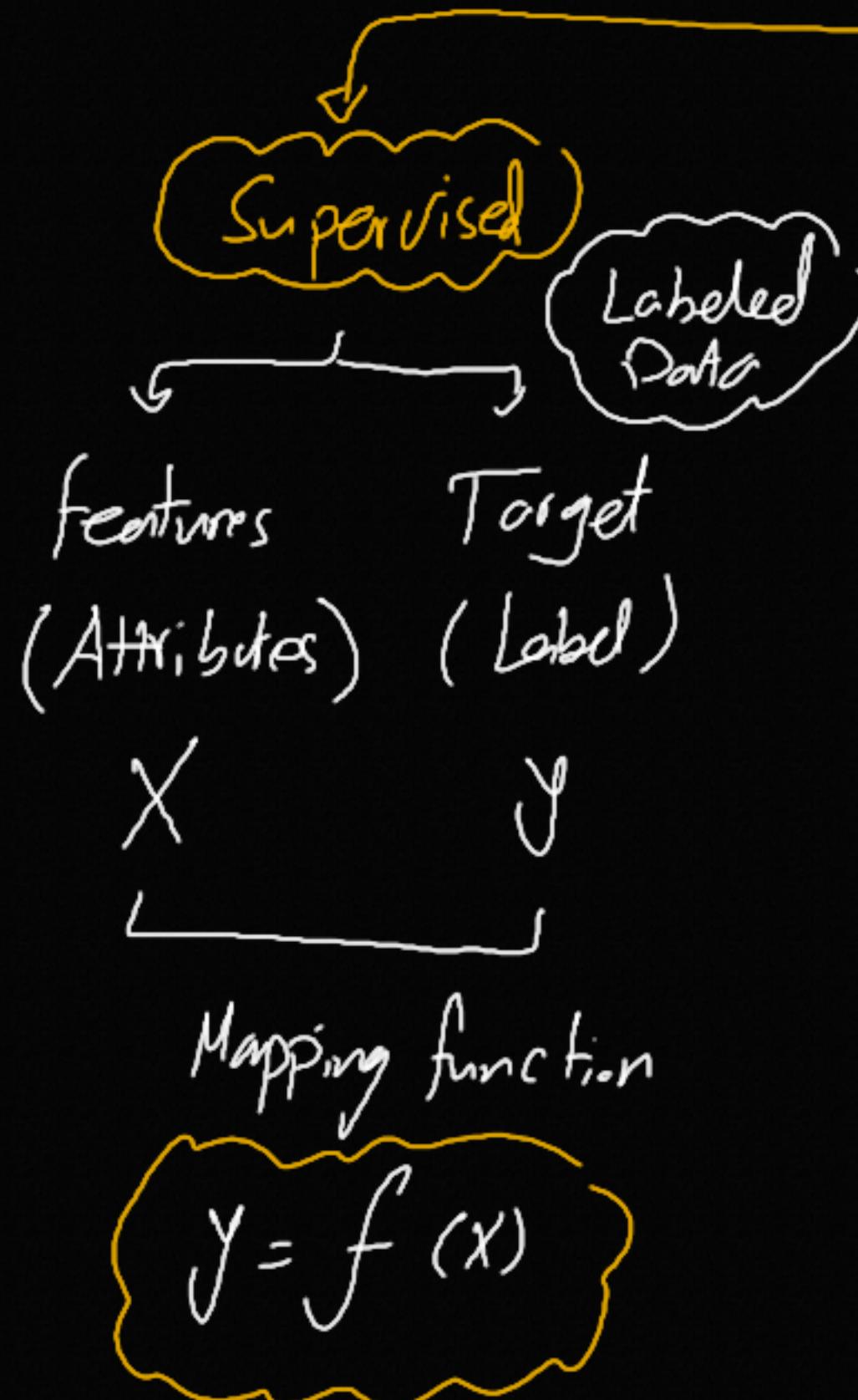
from Data

* DL → learning through
Artificial Neural Networks

Smart Algorithms
(Hand crafted)
(Hard coded)
(Traditionally)



Types of ML



Supervised ML

X, Y

Numerical

* Price

* Sales

* Temp

* Consumption

Regression

Categorical

* Emails clif

* Purchase / Not

* Handwritten
Numbers Recog
 $[0 \rightarrow 9]$

* Sentiment Analysis

Classification

Unsupervised

Clustering

Grouping

arr. to Similarity

Dimension
Reduction

1000 features



30 features

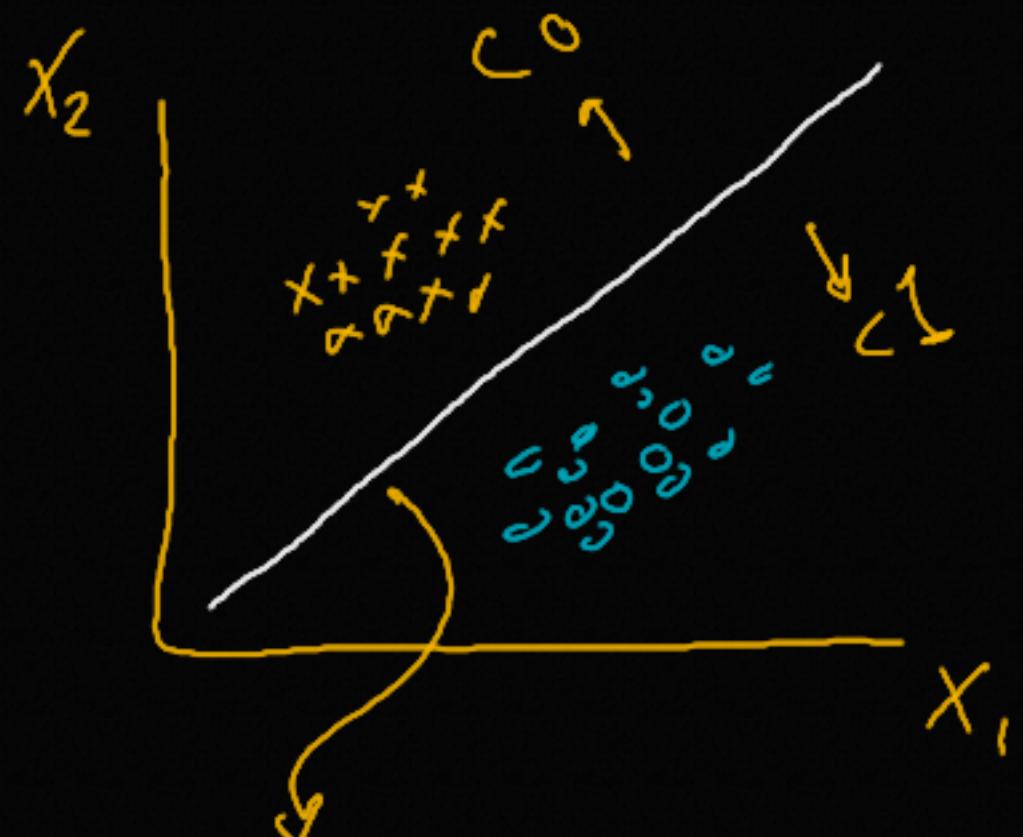
* Regression



Best fit line

$$y = w_0 + w_1 x$$

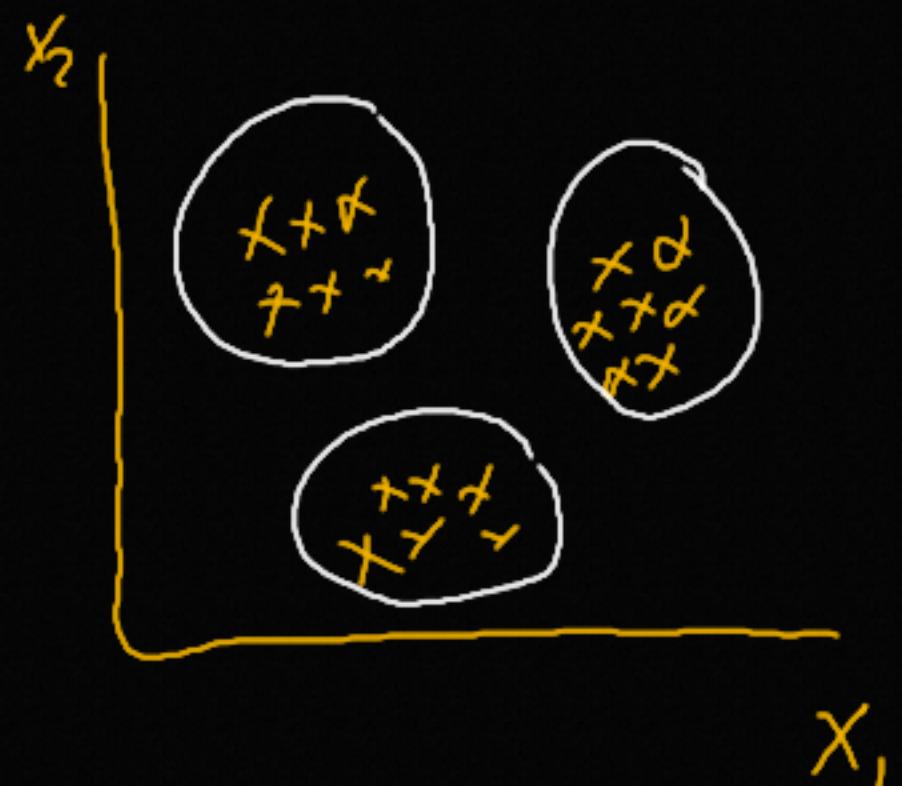
* Classification \equiv labeled



Decision Boundary

$$w_0 + w_1 x = 0$$

* Clustering \equiv unlabeled



\rightarrow Grouping
based on Similarity

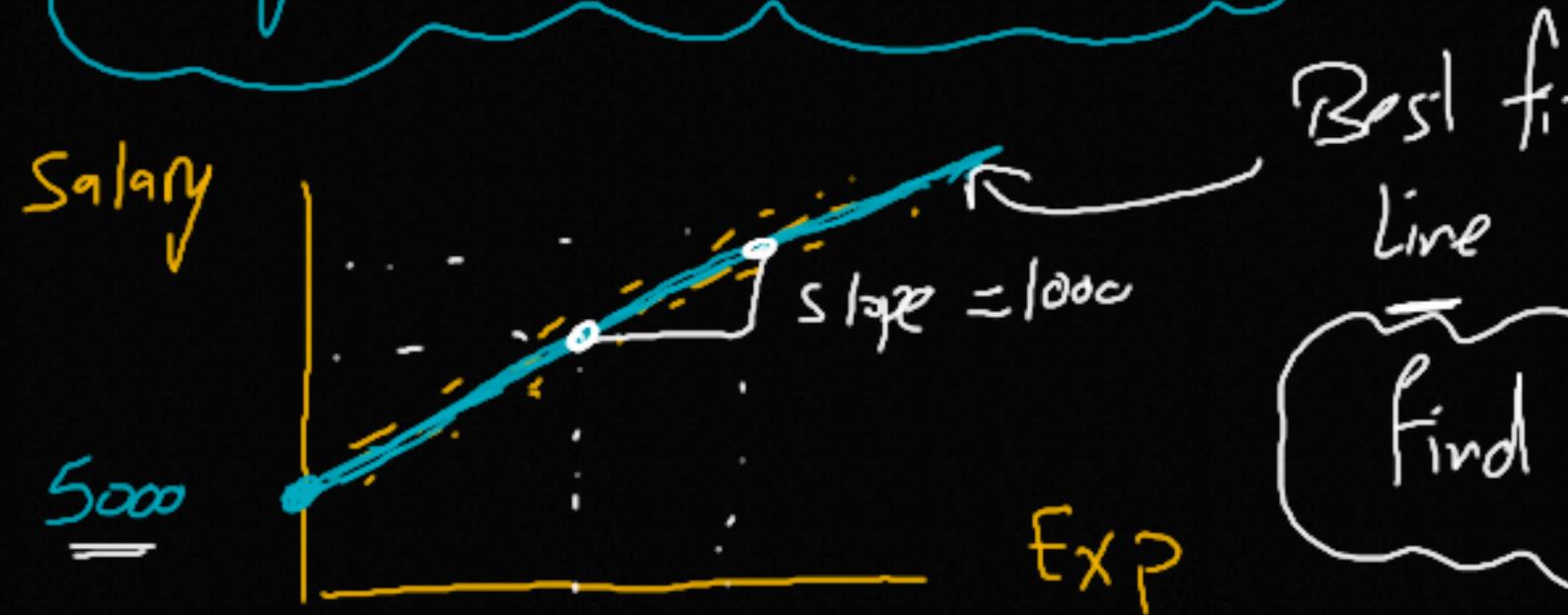
Linear Regression

* Simple Linear Regression

$$y = w_0 + w_1 x$$

↓ ↓ ↘
Salary Start weight # Experience

Salary = $5000 + 1000 \times \text{YearsExp}$



$w_0 = \text{Intercept}$

$w_1 = \text{coeff (slope)} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$

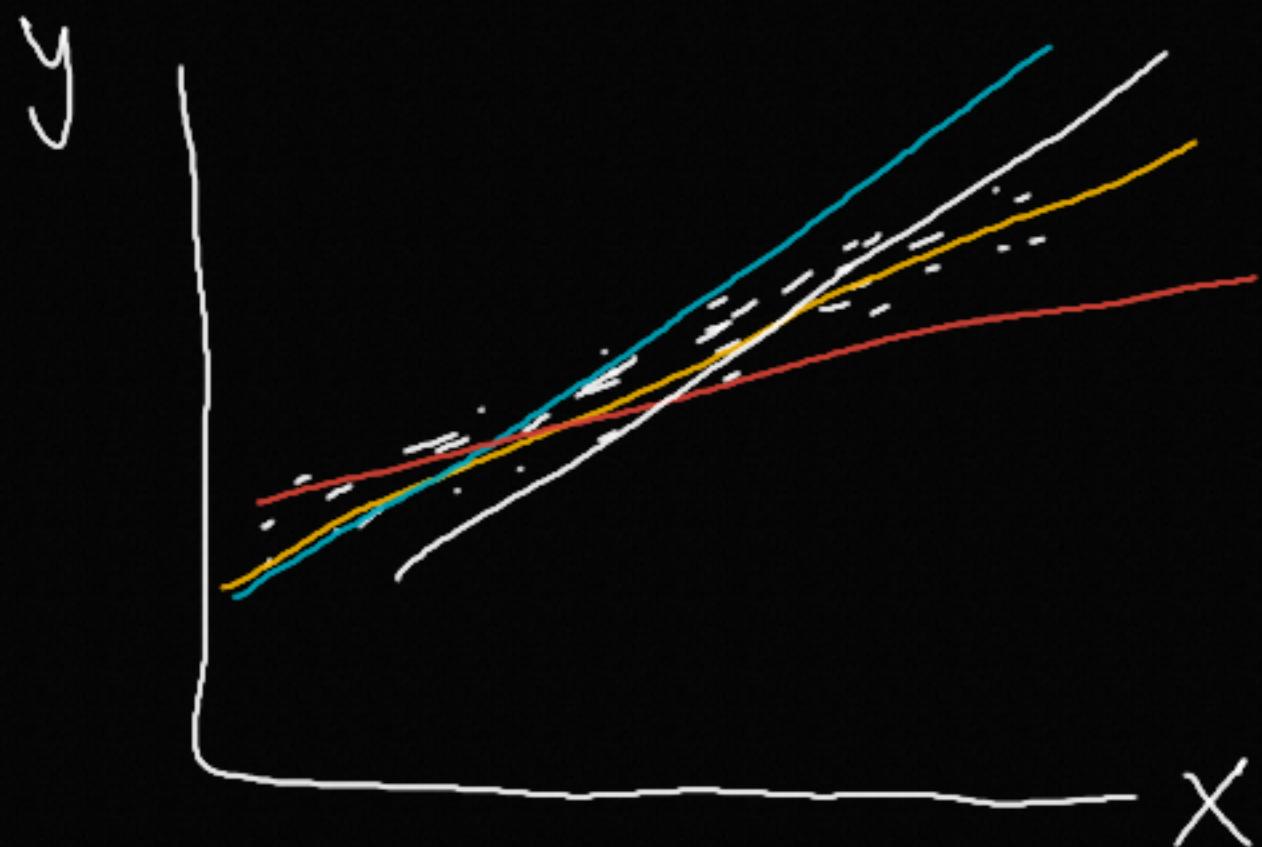
| Exp | Salary |
|-----|--------|
| : | : |
| : | : |
| : | : |
| : | : |

$w_0 = 5000$ ✓

$w_1 = 1000$ ✓

ML Role

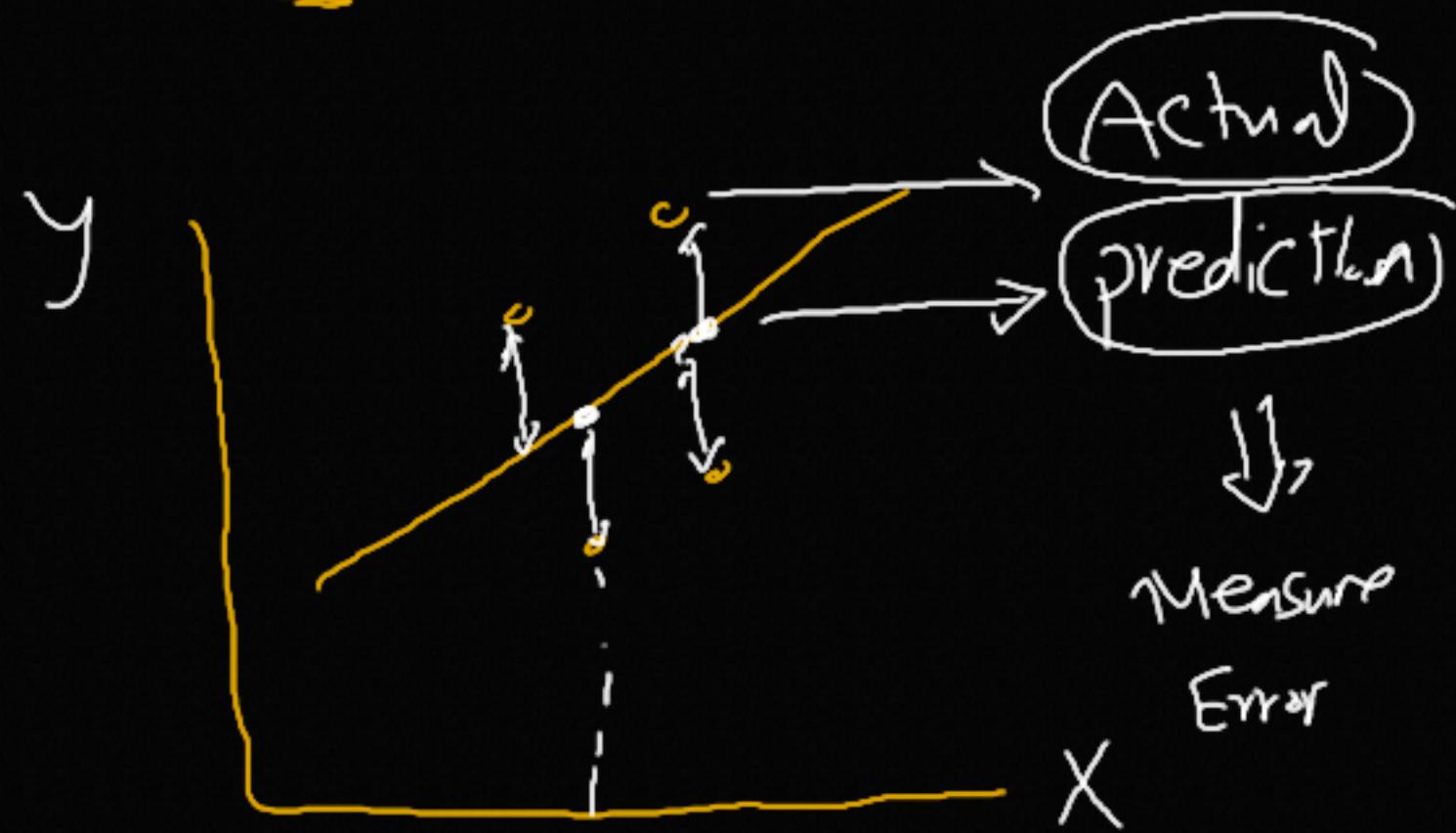
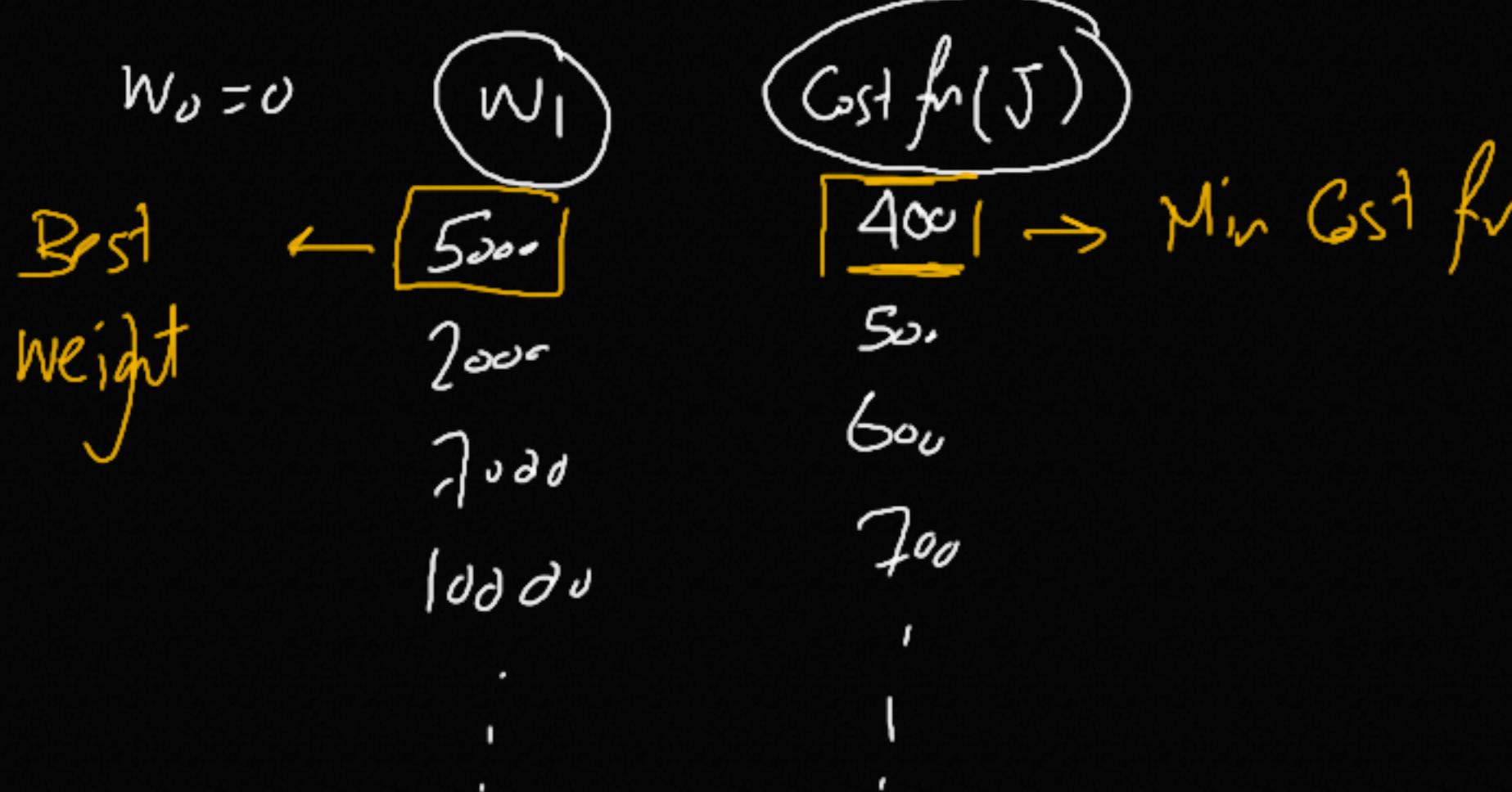
Find Weights

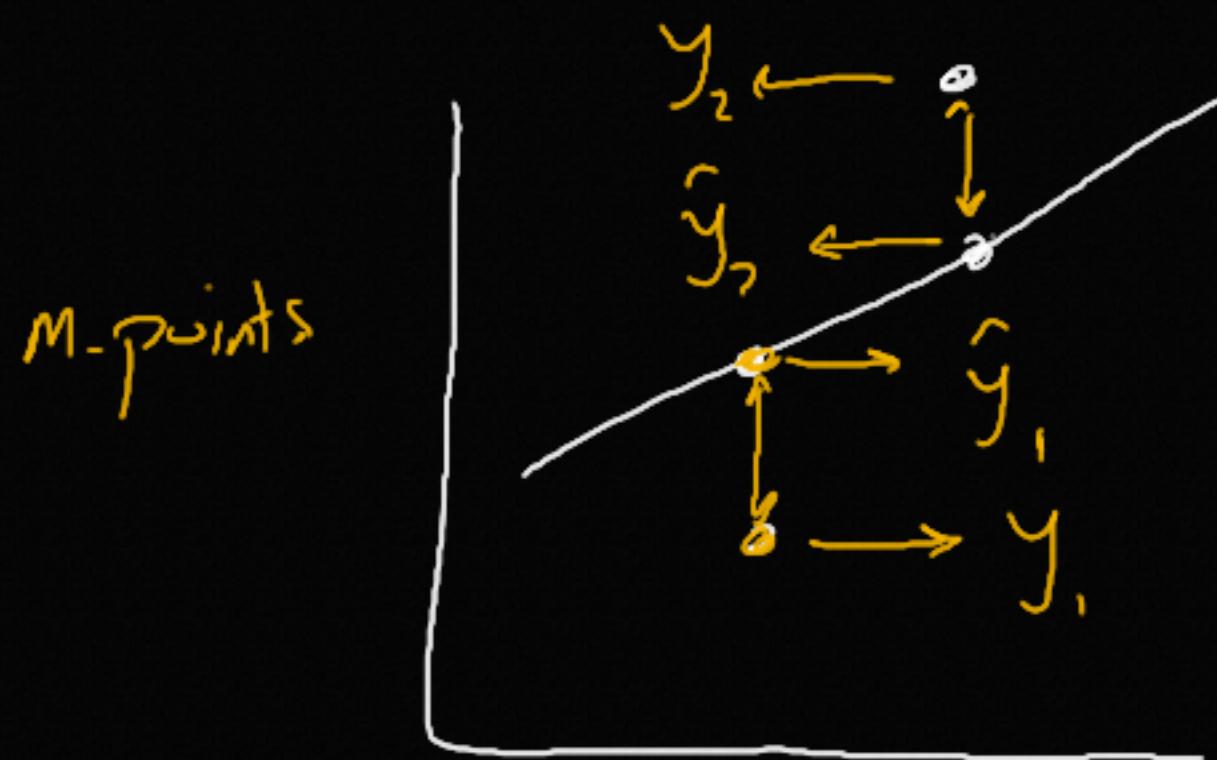


Best fit line?

Min Error \rightarrow Error Metric?

- ✓ ① Define Cost Function
- ✓ ② Find weights for Min. Cost function





$$J = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

Cost Function

→ Mean Squared Error
MSE

$$J(w) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - (w_0 + w_1 X_i))^2$$

↑ Target
Missing
checkbox

↑ feature
checkbox

| w_0 | w_1 | J |
|-------|-------|-----|
| - | . | . |
| - | . | . |
| - | . | . |
| - | . | . |
| - | . | . |

* Gradient Descent (optimizer)

① Initialize Random Weights

② Calculate gradients \rightarrow derivatives

Iterations
till convergence

\hookrightarrow direction for next
weights update
(+ / -)

③ update weights

$$W^{\text{new}} = W^{\text{old}} - \gamma \frac{\partial J}{\partial w}$$

\hookrightarrow learning
Rate

Convergence
 \equiv

$$W^{\text{new}} \approx W^{\text{old}}$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w} \approx 0$$

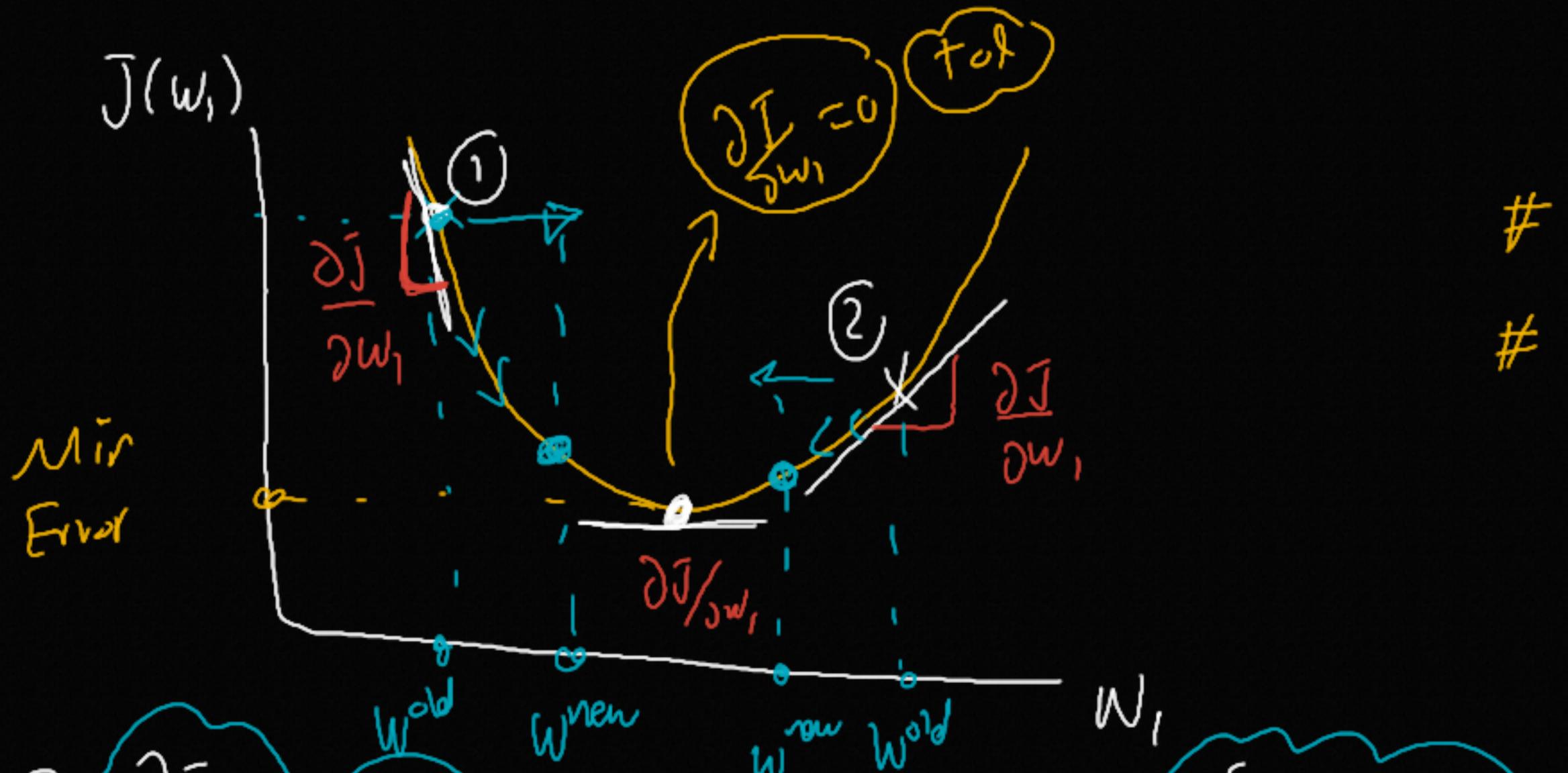
\rightarrow Best weights

$$w_0 = 0$$

$$\hat{y} = w_1 x$$

\Rightarrow

$$\bar{J}(w_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - w_1 x_i)^2$$



① $\frac{\partial \bar{J}}{\partial w_1} = -ve$

$$\rightarrow w_1^{new} = w_1^{old} - \gamma \frac{\partial \bar{J}}{\partial w_1}$$

$w_1^{new} > w_1^{old}$

② $\frac{\partial \bar{J}}{\partial w_1} = +ve$

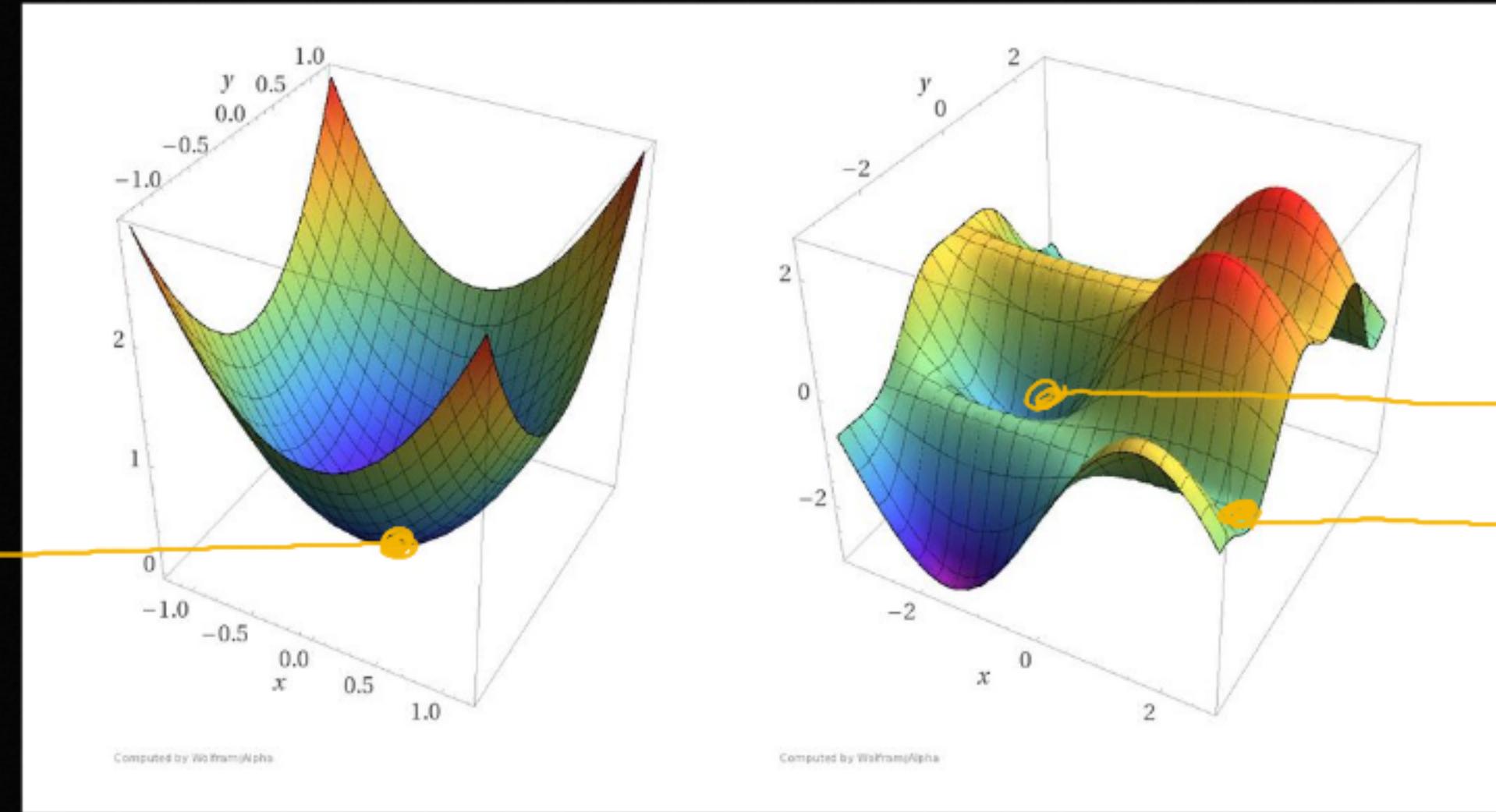
$$\rightarrow w_1^{new} = w_1^{old} - \gamma \frac{\partial \bar{J}}{\partial w_1}$$

$w_1^{new} < w_1^{old}$

Iterations

learning Rate

Min
Error



- ① Initialize Random weights
- ② $\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_0}, \frac{\partial J}{\partial w_1}, \dots \dots \dots$ *iterations*
- ③ update weights

Best fit line
Solution

Iterative

Gradient Descent

OLS

ordinary
Least
Squares
 \hat{y}

Closed Solution

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w} = 0$$

Eqs = # weights

[https://are.berkeley.edu/courses/
EEP118/current/derive_ols.pdf](https://are.berkeley.edu/courses/EEP118/current/derive_ols.pdf)

* Multiple Features

$$\hat{y} = w_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + \dots + w_n x_n$$

$$\boxed{\hat{y} = w^T X}$$

vectorized

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} X \text{ (Matrix of features)} \\ y \text{ (vector of labels)} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow W \text{ (Vector of weights)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X \xrightarrow{f(x)} Y = \tilde{w}^T X$$

$$W = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$

Complex
Computation

Gradient Descent

iterations

learning rate

Complexity ↓

$> 10^5$

Sklearn

SGDRegressor

Normal Equation (OLS)

No iterations

No learning rate

Complexity ↑

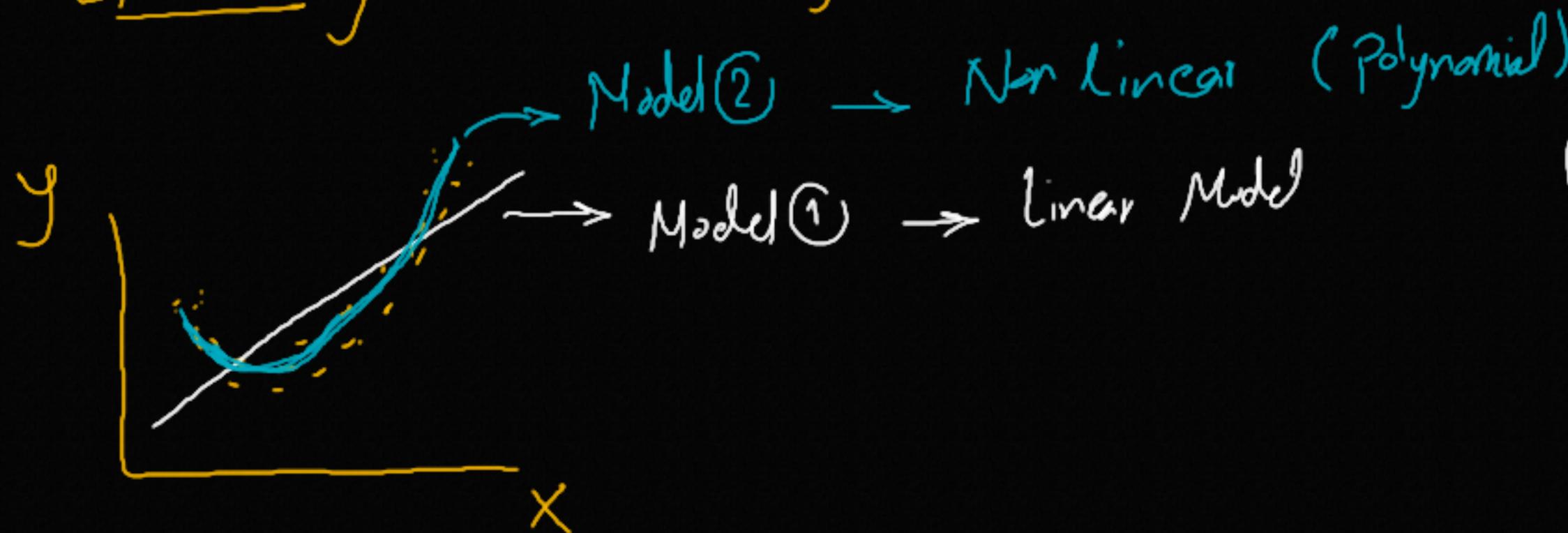
$< 10^5$

Linear Regression



Linear Regression

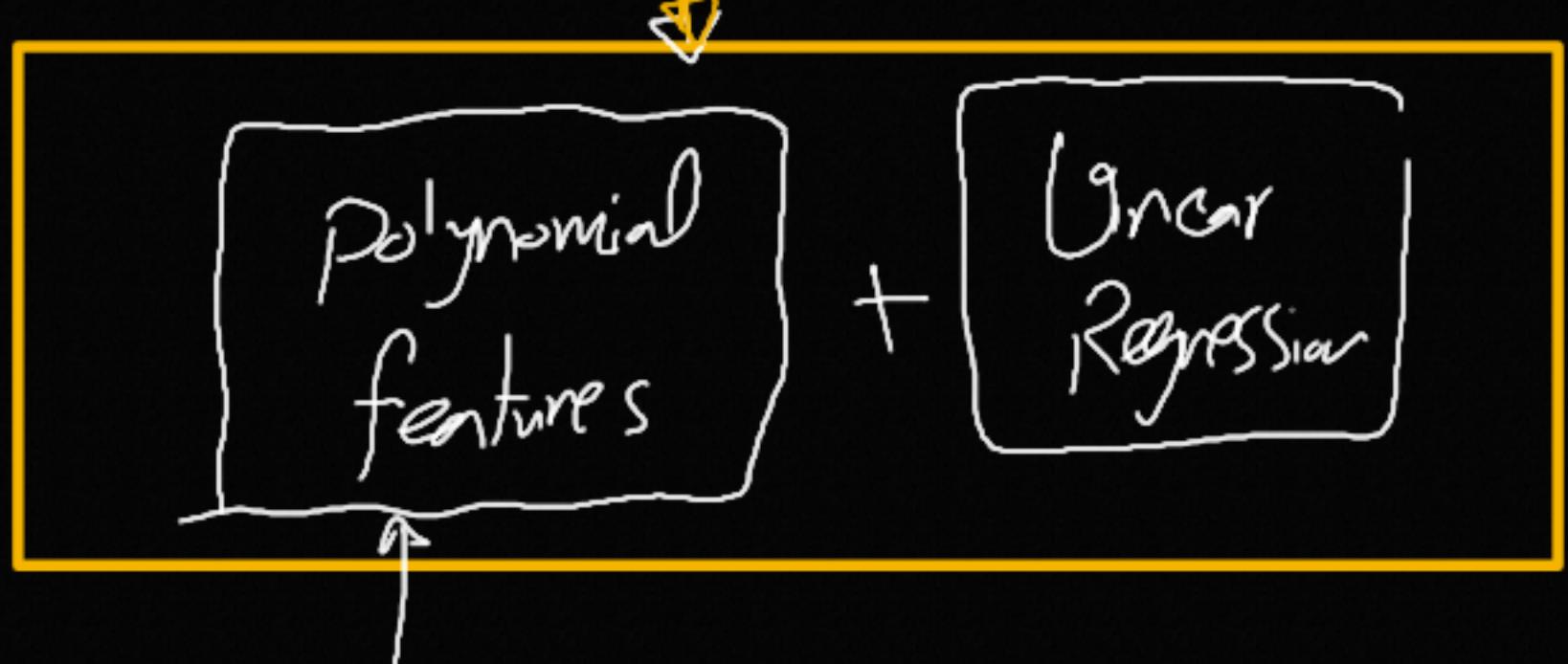
$$\hat{y} = w_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + \dots + w_n x_n$$



$$\hat{y} = w_0 + w_1 x + w_2 x^2$$

Non linear
(Higher Degrees)

* Polynomial Regression



Exp Salary

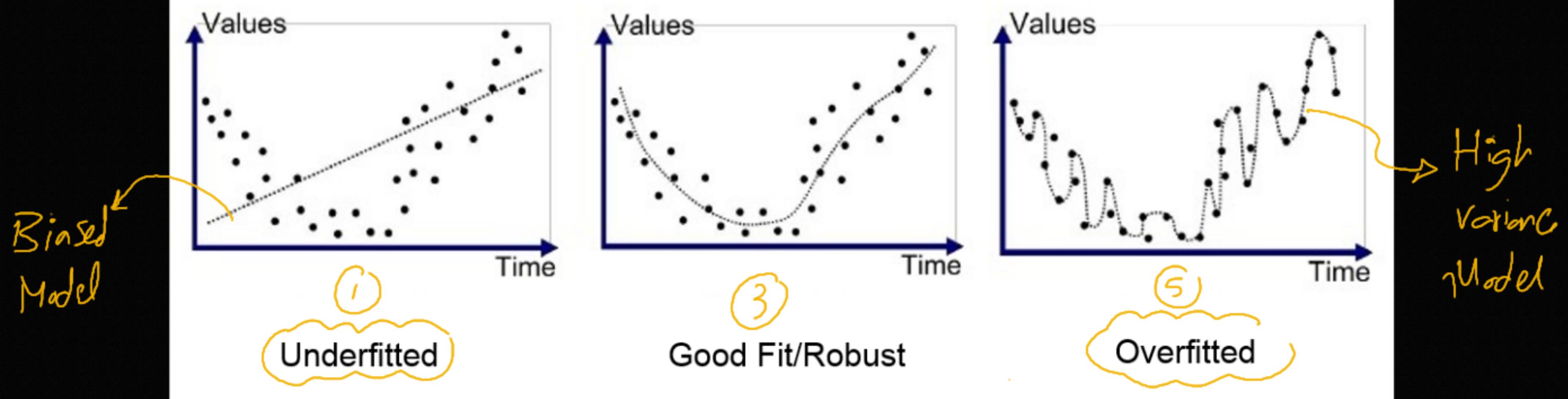


preprocessing

Linear $\rightarrow w_0 + w_1 \underline{x_1} + w_2 \underline{x_2} = \hat{y}$

model

Exp $(\underline{Exp})^2$ Salary



Polynomial Degree → ① → Underfitting (very simple Model)
 Bias vs. Variance Tradeoff → ⑤ → Overfitting (very complex Model)
 ↳ ③ → Good fit



Complexity

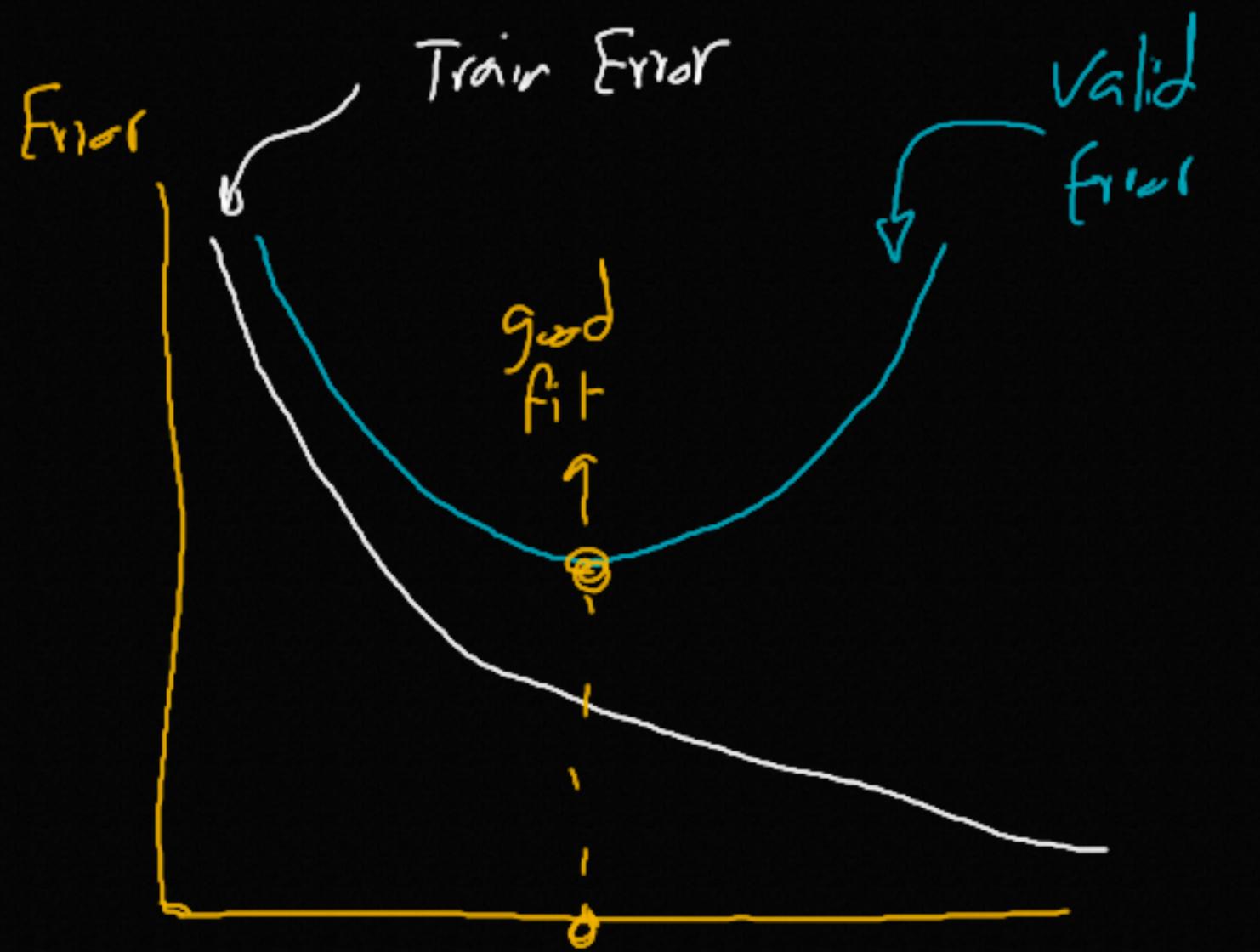
Model Complexity ↴ ↵

Underfitting

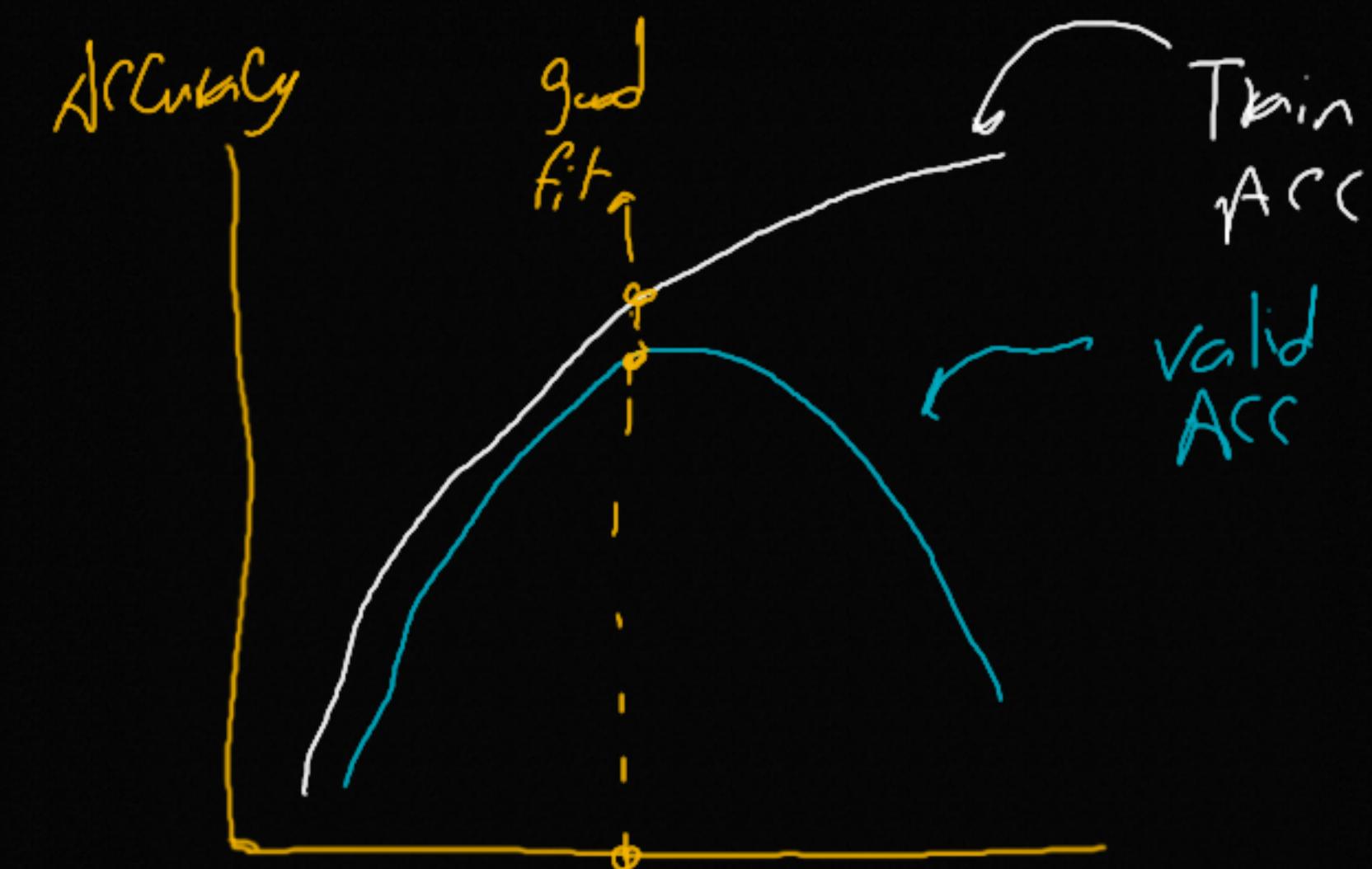
Good fit

Model Complexity ↑↑

Overfitting



| | Underfitting | overfitting |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| High Bias | High | High |
| Varience | Variance ↑ | Variance ↓ |
| Error Train | Error Train ↑ | Error Train ↓ |
| Error Valid | Error Valid ↑ | Error Valid ↓ |



| | Underfitting | overfitting |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| High Bias | Train Acc ↓ | Train Acc ↑ |
| Varience | Valid ~ ↓ | Valid ~ ↑ |