



THE UNIVERSITY  
OF QUEENSLAND  
AUSTRALIA



# QUANTUM MACHINE LEARNING

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<https://github.com/alexgcsa/resbaz2023>



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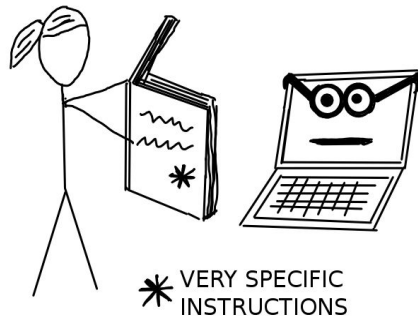
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# MACHINE LEARNING

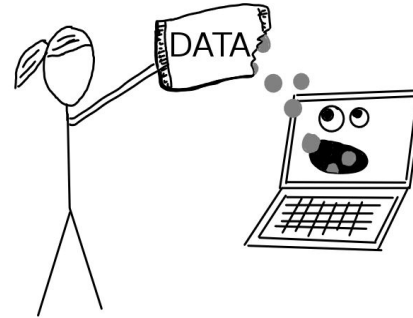
Machine learning is the field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed.

Arthur L. Samuel, AI pioneer, 1959

**Without Machine Learning**

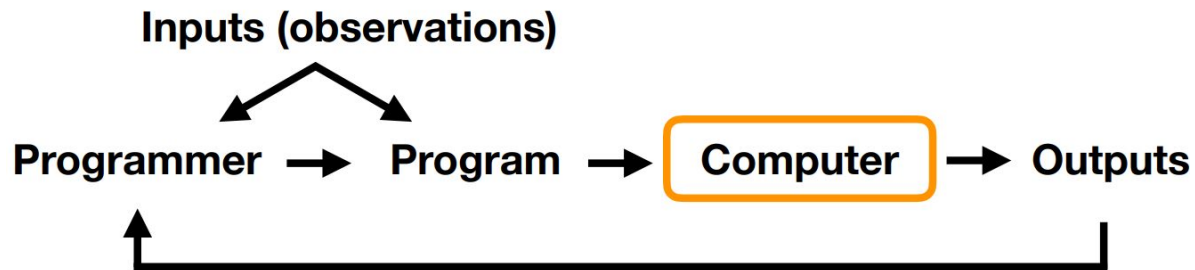


**With Machine Learning**

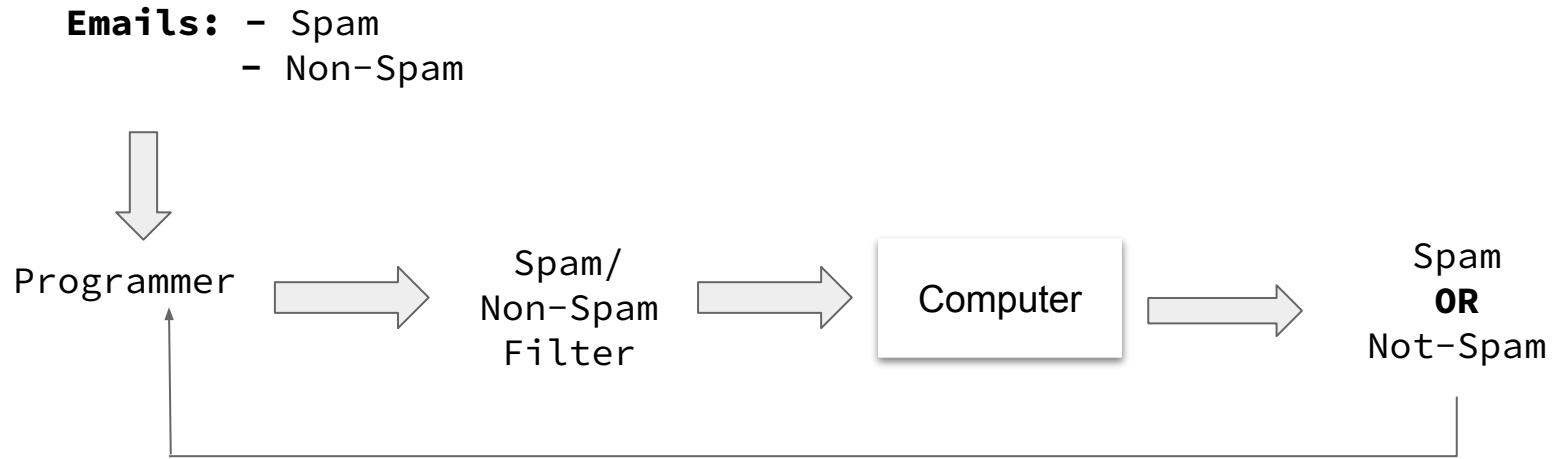


[Molnar, 2021](#)

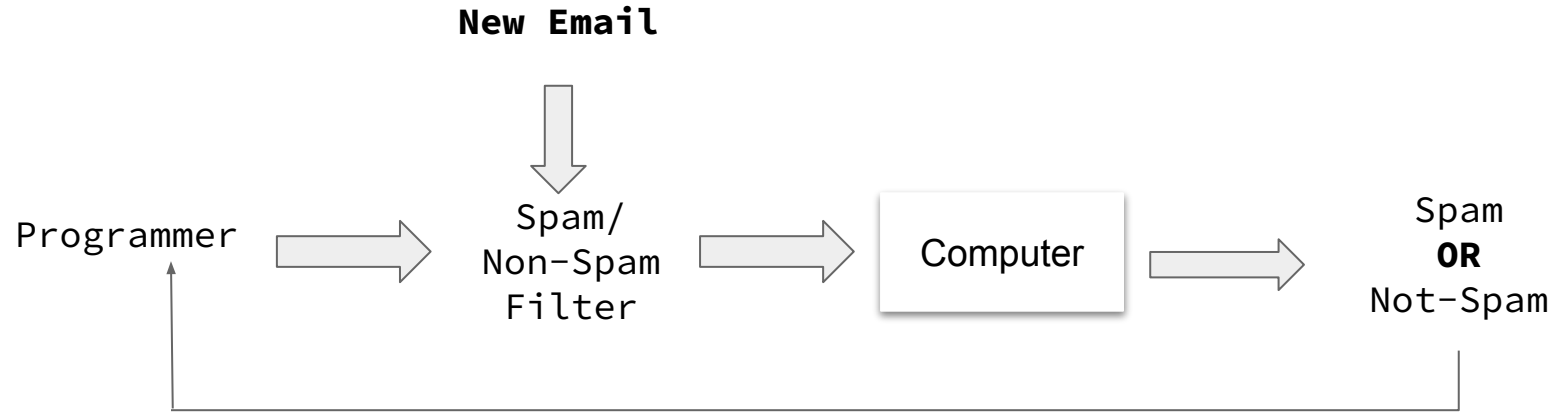
# TRADITIONAL PROGRAMMING VERSUS MACHINE LEARNING

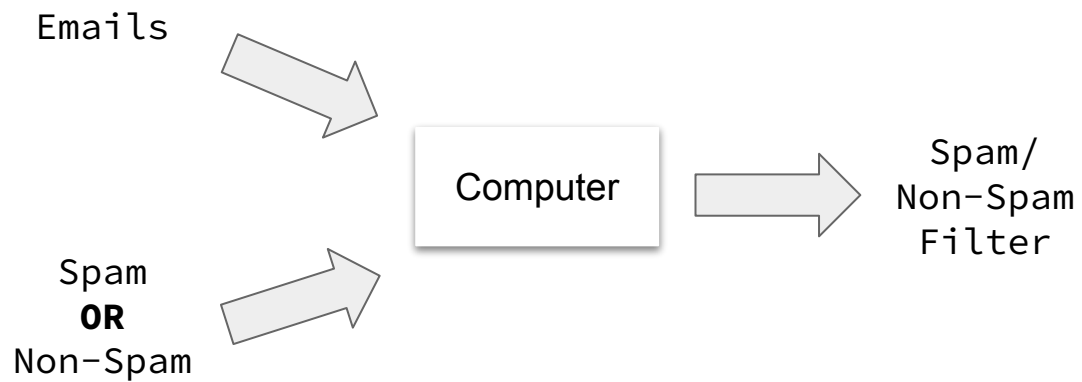


# TRADITIONAL PROGRAMMING

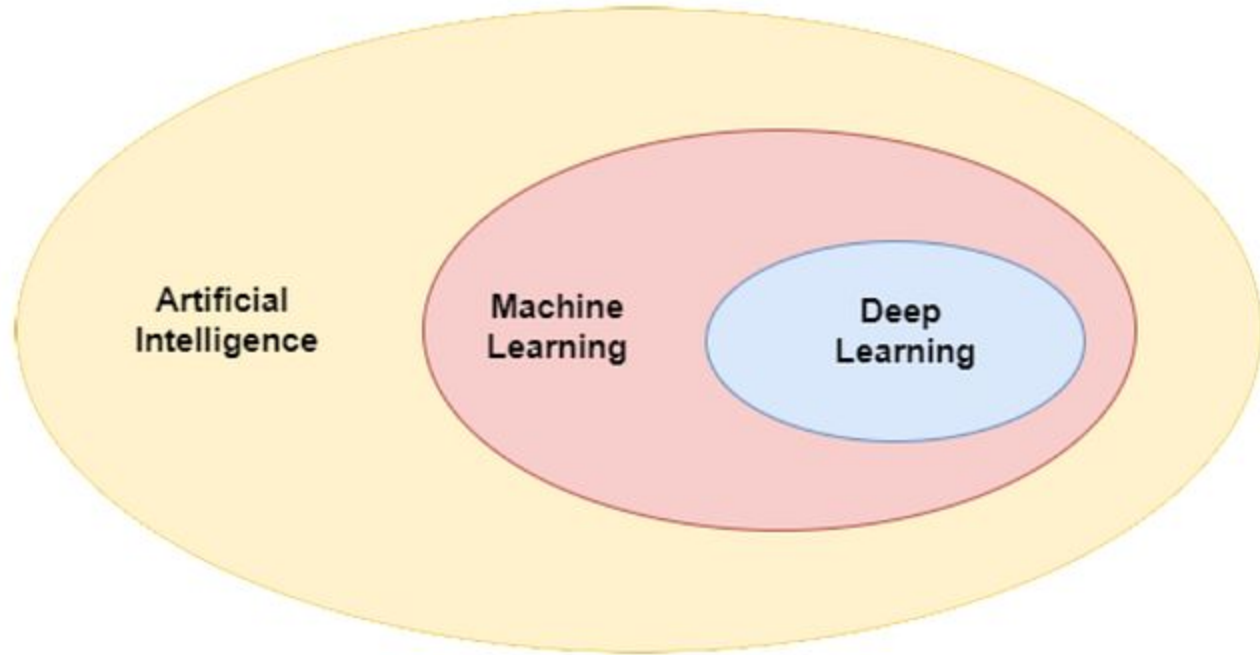


# TRADITIONAL PROGRAMMING



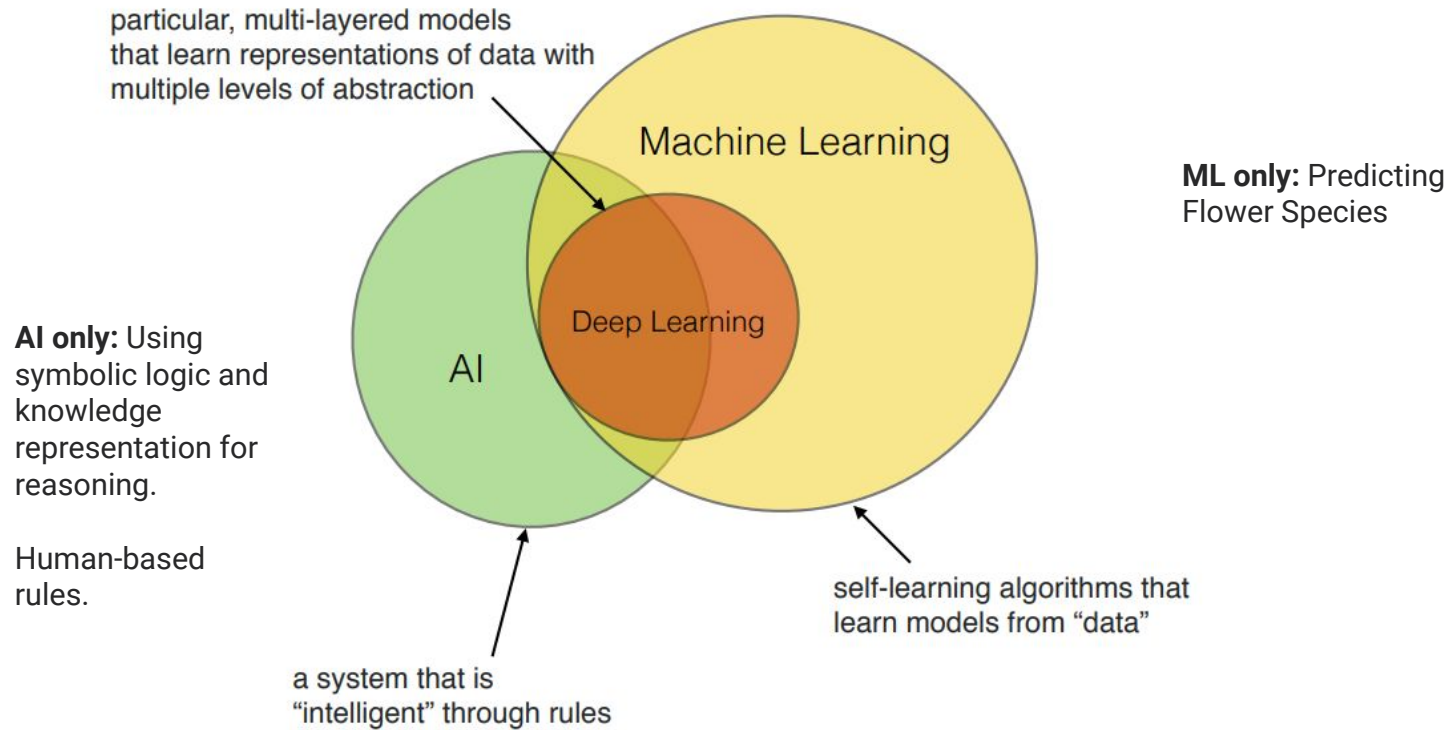


# TAXONOMY OF MACHINE LEARNING





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# TAXONOMY OF MACHINE LEARNING

## Supervised Learning

- Labeled data
- Direct feedback
- Predict outcome/future

## Unsupervised Learning

- No labels/targets
- No feedback
- Find hidden structure in data

## Reinforcement Learning

- Decision process
- Reward system
- Learn series of actions

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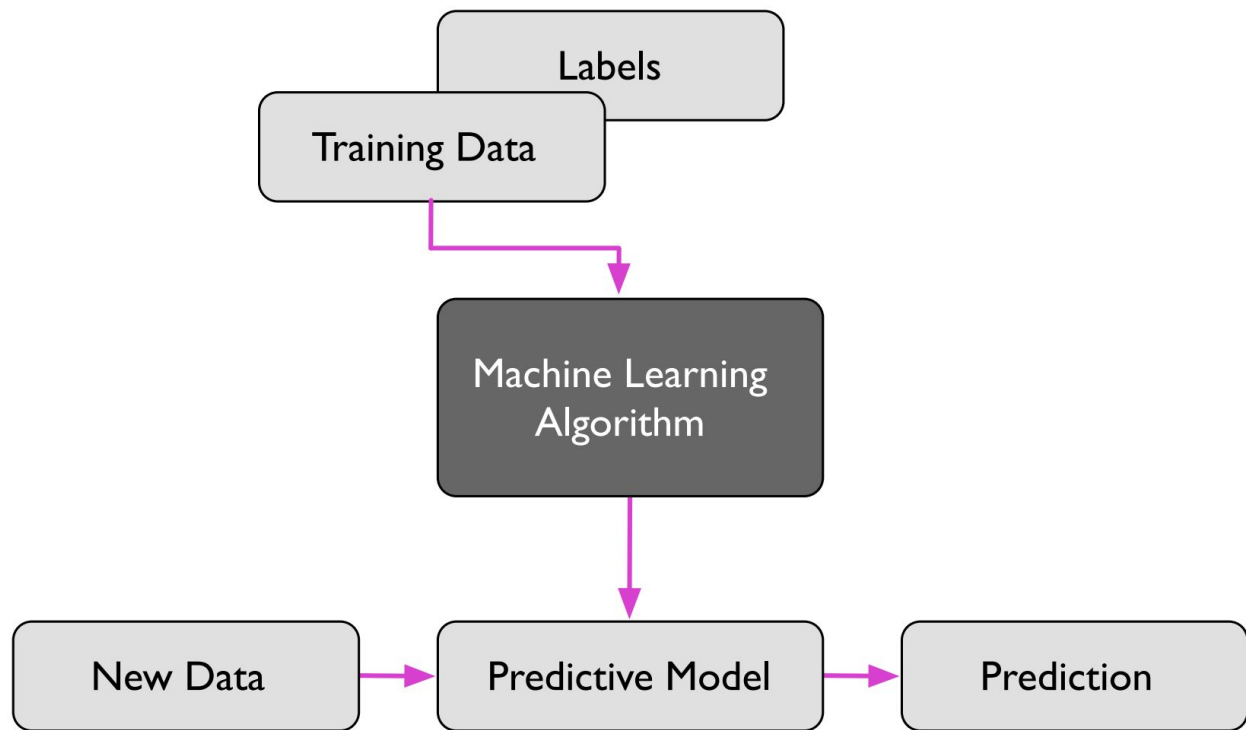
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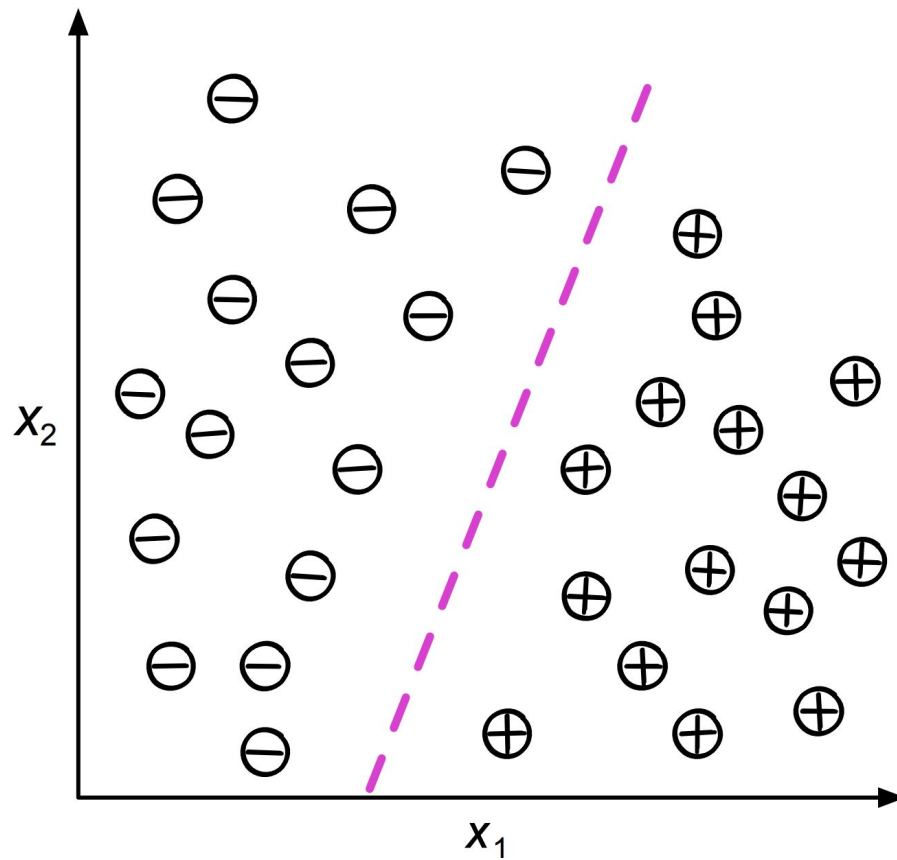
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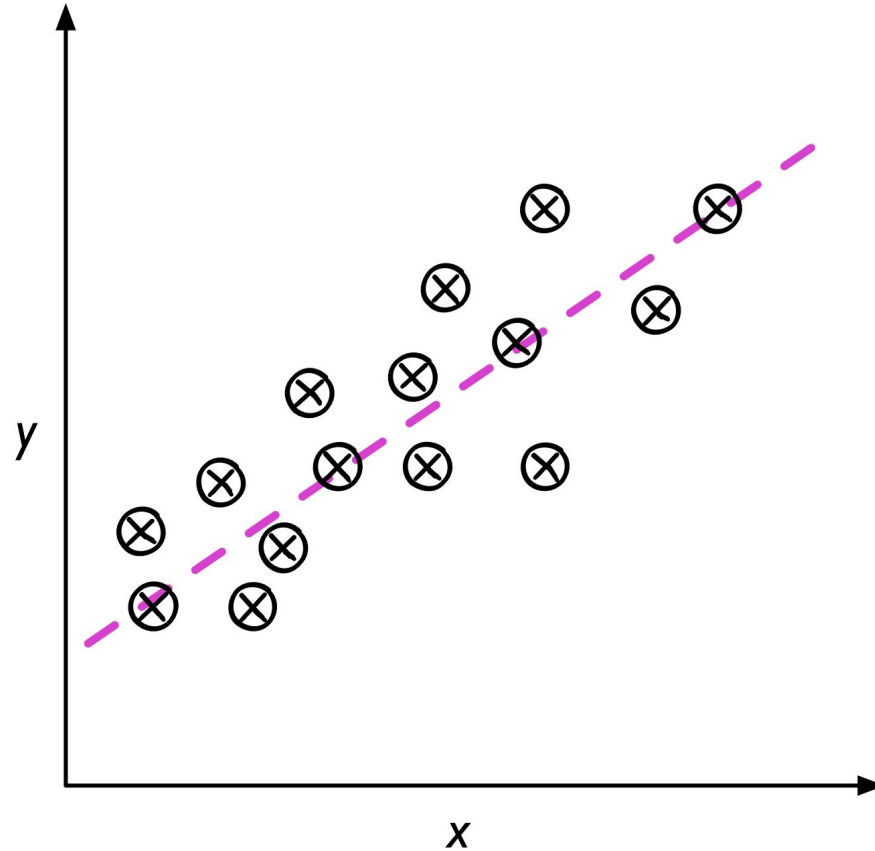
# SUPERVISED LEARNING



# SUPERVISED LEARNING - CLASSIFICATION



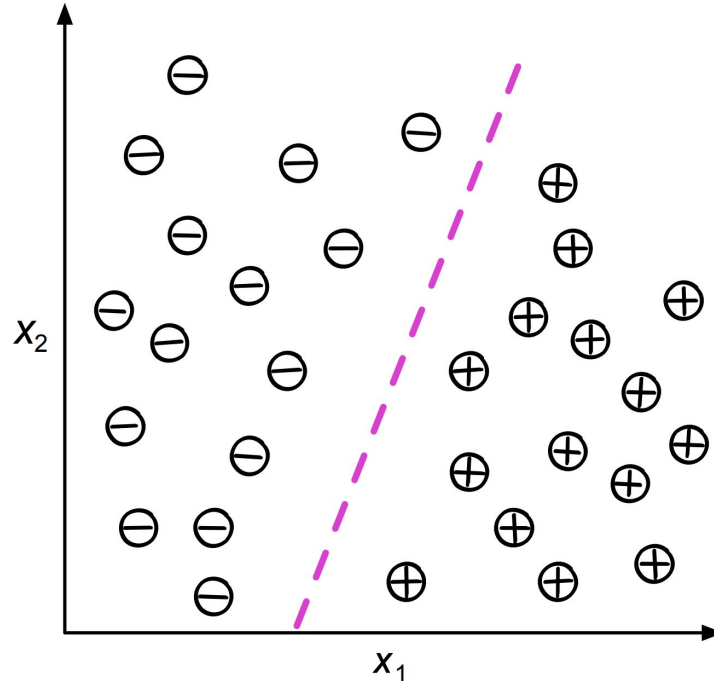
# SUPERVISED LEARNING - REGRESSION



Focusing on Classification

# DECISION BOUNDARY

**Definition:** A decision boundary, is a surface that separates data points belonging to different class labels. ([Sahu, 2021](#))



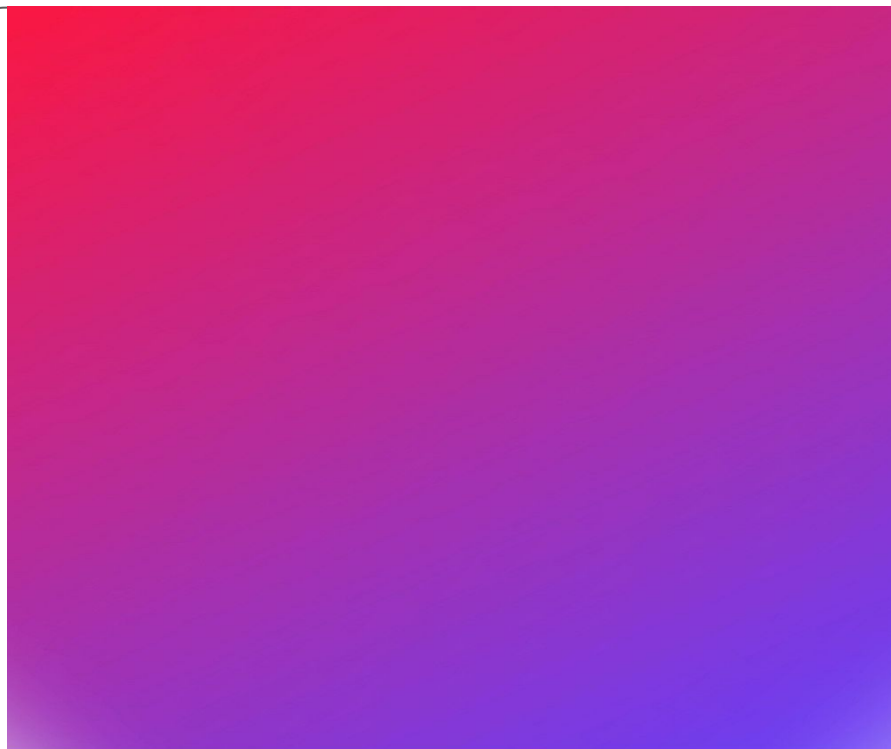


# DECISION BOUNDARY

Binary  
Classification

Pink

Purple



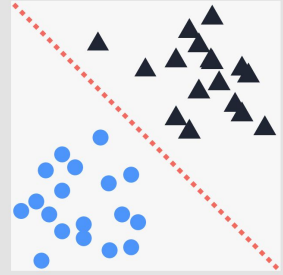
# DECISION BOUNDARY

Pink

Many things that are  
pink will now be  
classified as purple



Classification



Purple

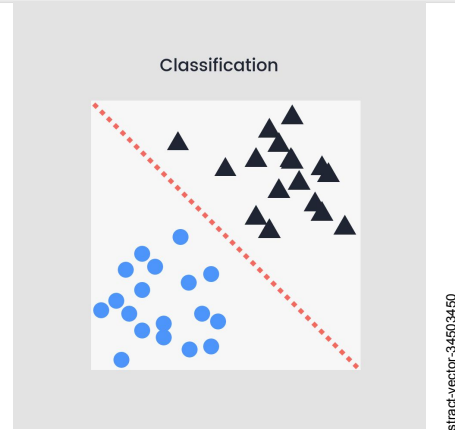
# DECISION BOUNDARY

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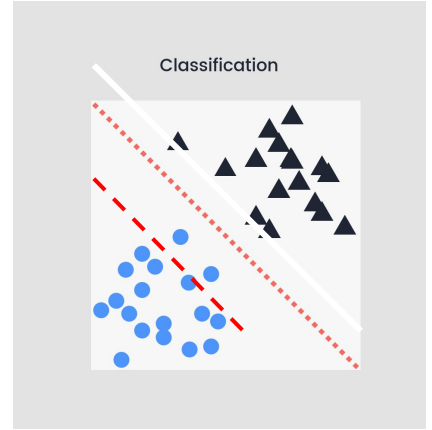
Purple



# DECISION BOUNDARY

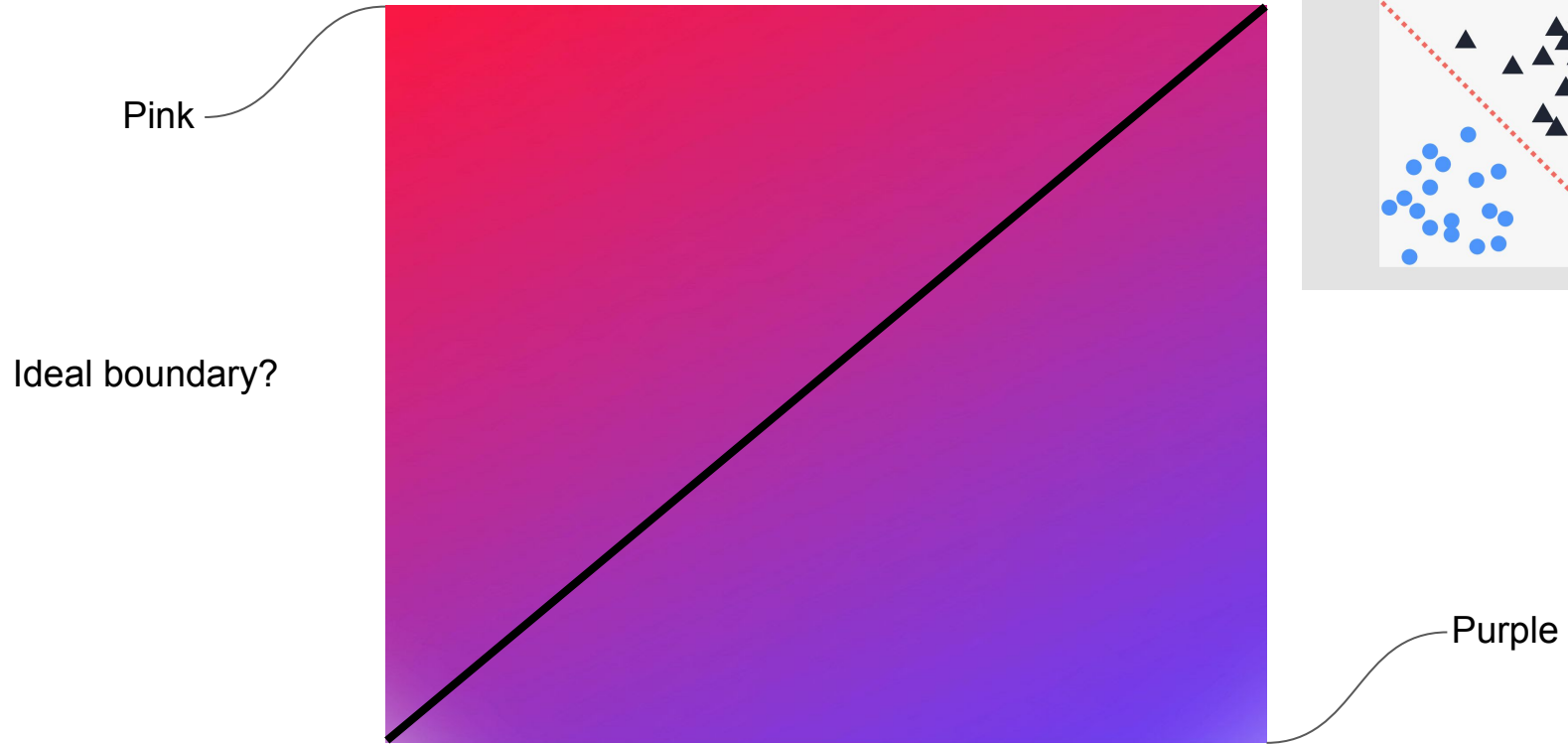
Pink

Many things that are purple will now be classified as pink



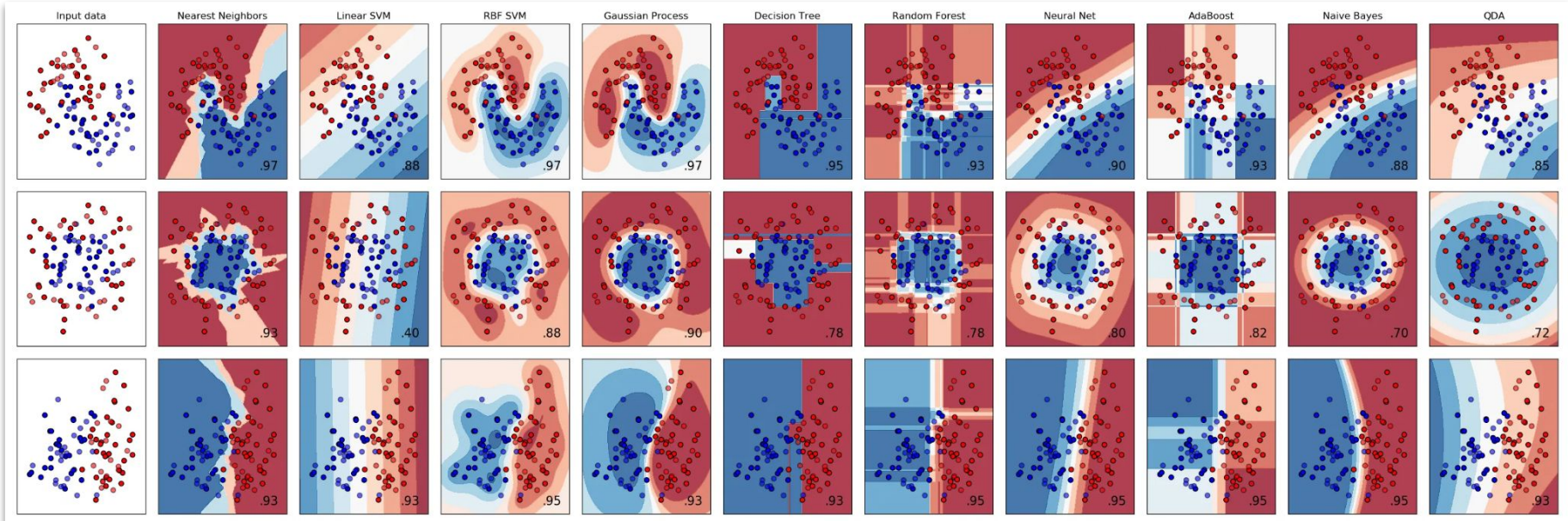
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# DECISION BOUNDARY



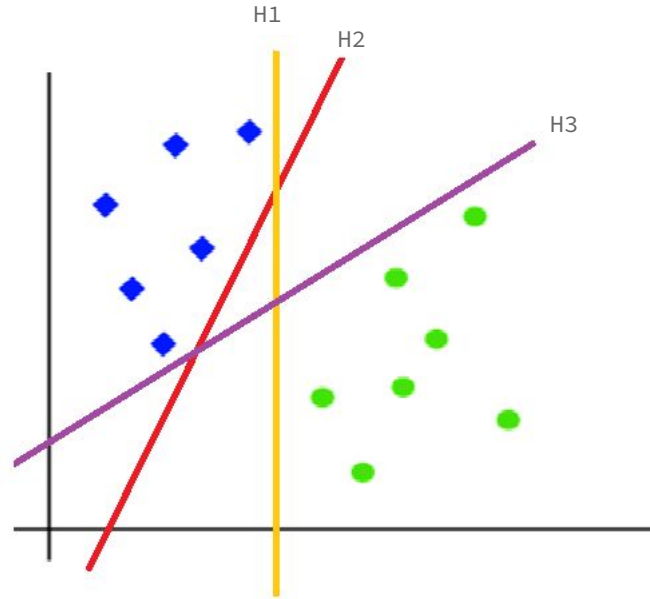
# DECISION BOUNDARY

Comparison of the decision boundaries of 10 machine learning models:

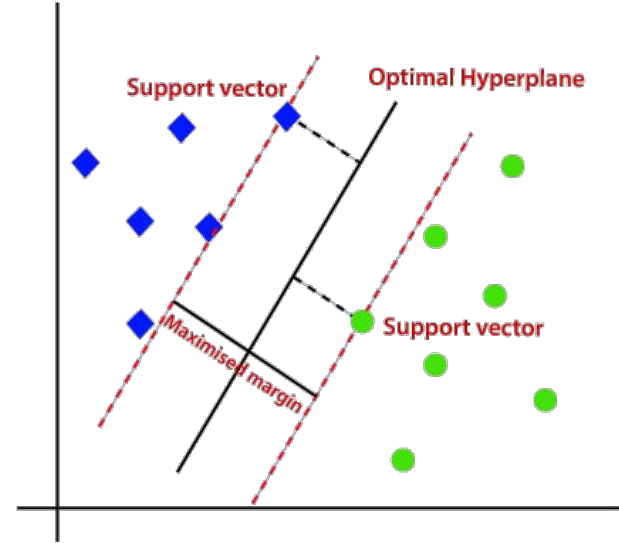
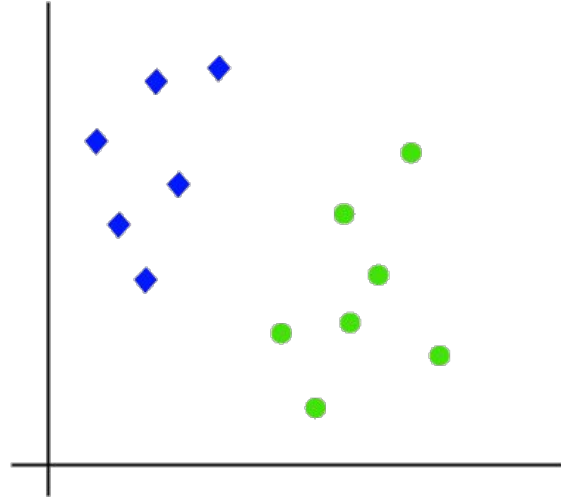


Varoquaux and Müller

# CLASSICAL SUPPORT VECTOR CLASSIFIER (SVC)



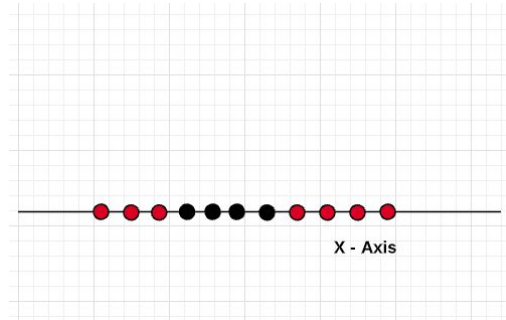
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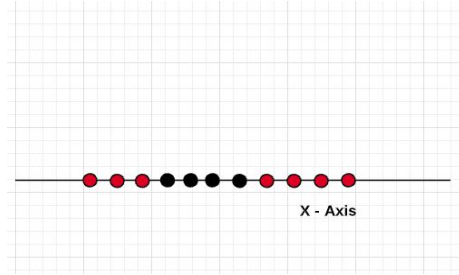
# CLASSICAL SUPPORT VECTOR CLASSIFIER (SVC)

Support Vector Machines were developed to deal with linear data.  
What happens when we take data like:



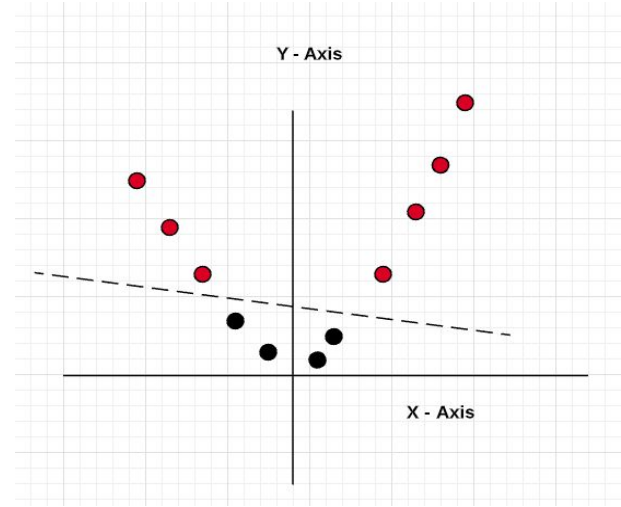
Non-linearly separable data

# CLASSICAL SUPPORT VECTOR CLASSIFIER (SVC)



Non-linearly  
separable data

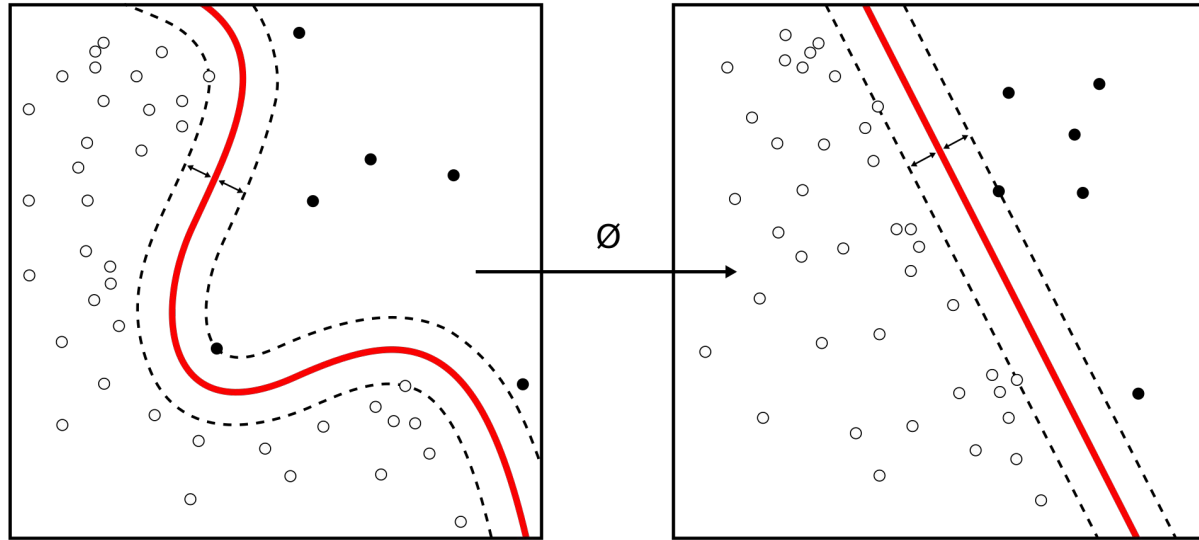
$$\phi \rightarrow$$
$$y = x^2$$



Support Vector Machines have a key component called **kernel machine**.

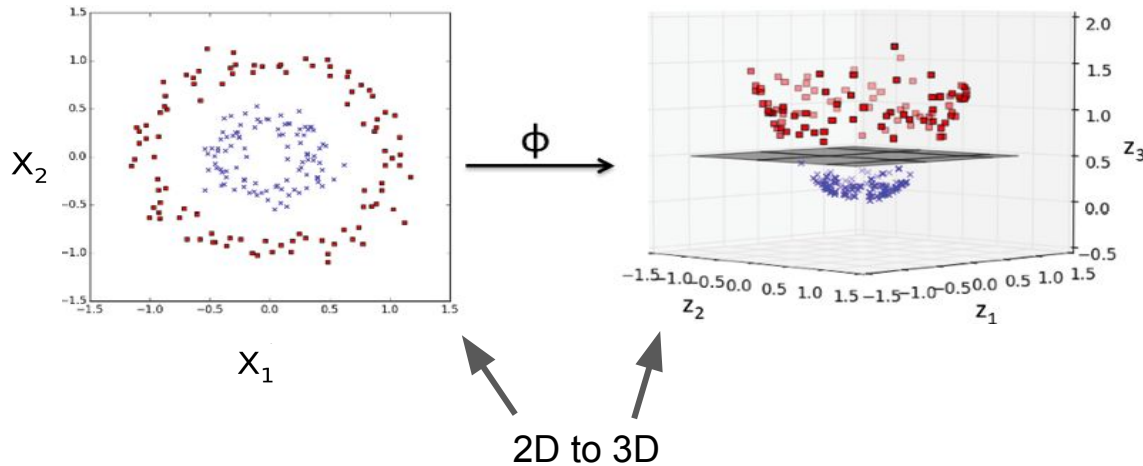
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A **Kernel Function** manipulates the training data to transform a non-linear lower dimension space into a higher dimension space, which we can get a linear decision boundary



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<https://github.com/alexgcsa/resbaz2023>

- Tom Mitchell's Book and Youtube Course:
  - <https://www.cs.cmu.edu/~tom/mlbook.html>
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m4NlfvrRCdg&list=PLl-BBnDxtUt1hLXmIwu27P22bTi6VwMkN>
- Sebastian Raschka's Course:
  - <https://sebastianraschka.com/blog/2021/ml-course.html>
- Andrew Ng's Course:
  - <https://www.coursera.org/specializations/machine-learning-introduction>



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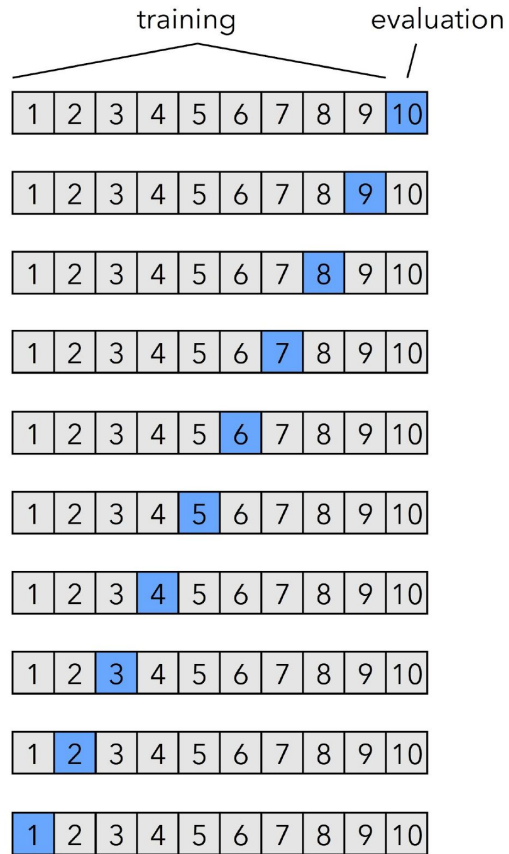
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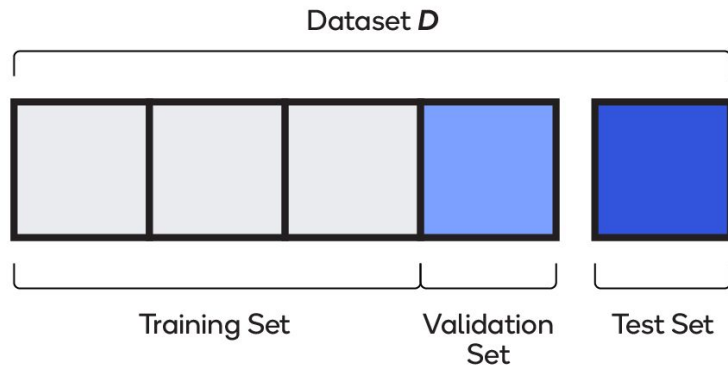




# K-FOLD CROSS-VALIDATION



Test the model on new data, assessing its generalisation



# CLASSIFICATION METRICS

		ACTUAL VALUES	
		Positive	Negative
PREDICTED VALUES	Positive	TP	FP
	Negative	FN	TN

The predicted value is positive and its positive

Type I error :  
The predicted value is positive but it False

Type II error :  
The predicted value is negative but its positive

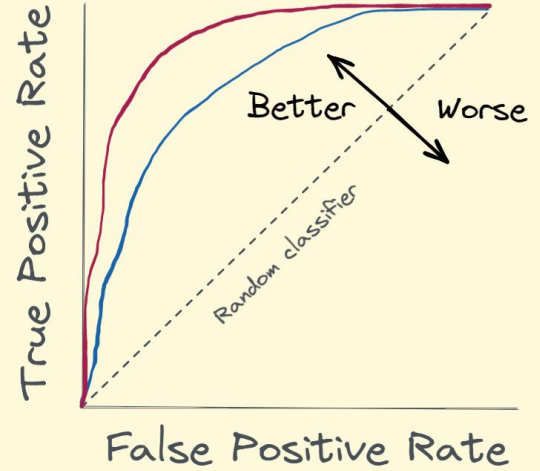
The predicted value is Negative and its Negative

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{TP + TN}{\text{Total Samples}}$$

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

$$\text{F1 Score} = \frac{2 \times \text{Precision} \times \text{Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}}$$



[Towards Data Science, 2023](#)

[Medium, 2020](#)