

# Example of Feature Vector

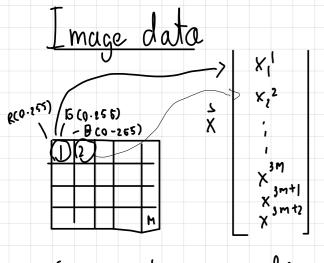
- Patient data 
$$\begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ x^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 22 \end{bmatrix}$$
 -> Age  $\begin{vmatrix} x^2 \\ x^3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 101 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$  -> blood pressure

- ปกติ ประค่อนข้างเล็กในกรณีน้

Text data X; EX= 1Rd-7 6va/ "an ant and a zebra" 

Bag-of-word: เป็นการเลิม ความถี่ สุญาสิน detail ลำดับ ของ word

Note: อาจมีต่า 0 เขอ=จ=เจิดWaste data ก็ส่งผลก่อการ predict



- Tilinowaste data insistorn coordinak
- X; EX=1R3m
- iphone 12: 12 mpixe (=> x; \( \) | R | 3 (12m) \( d = 3 (12x 19^6) \)

# Supervised Learning Sclop: Testing \*\*\*

- The function h learn from traning is called "hypothesis"
- For testing, we hope to apply h on any data coming from the distribution P.
  - : "hy pothesis"กางสร้างสมมุติฐาน ที่เป็น function จะสามางถิ่ ใช้ได้กับ data ที่มาจากการกระจา บตัวบลง population

IDEAL:  $\forall (x,y) \sim P$ ,  $h(x) = y \Rightarrow y$  is true label of x

prediction term

#### Generaling hypothesis h:

- (An learning algorithm rivinguloun funtumount) hypothesis class" H

  (H is the set of all possible hypothesis that can be generated by the algorithm)
- 2 (åon he H ñ works best on the data ionannisti loss function
  - Loss function: Any function used to evaluate if one hypothesis is worse than another
    - \* Lower loss => better hypothesis
    - \*\* non average loss

#### Example of loss functions

Note:  $L_{0/1}$  Ch, D); h -> hypothesis  $\begin{cases} \begin{cases} d(h(\vec{x}), y) \end{cases} \rightarrow wa 392 \tilde{n}_{0}uu nu 00 c \tilde{x}_{1}y) \in D \end{cases}$ D -> Data  $\begin{cases} C\tilde{x}_{1}y) \in D \end{cases}$  Town  $\begin{cases} (\tilde{n}_{0}) = 0 \end{cases}$  Town  $\begin{cases}$ 

Taun L ão Jauvos giusos Data nou maiño

- 0/1 lass is commonly used in Classification problems

2 Square loss: lsq Ch, D) = 1 2 Chck) - y)2

- Square 2065 is commonly used in regression problems

# learning CStep 2 in generating hypothesis):

- pick hell that minimize loss on the data

h= argmin LCh, D)

- overfitting: The situation in which h fits too well on data set D, but fails at making prediction on data outside D

Example of overfitting hypothesis

- hcx) = { Yi , if f (xi, yi) & D such that x-xi luns at n hcx) n out side data D q: xwaawa vu O true goal of learning: we wish to learn h
that minimizes the generalization loss cylobal loss)

generalization loss: & = \( \begin{bmatrix} \left[ \left[ \left[ \left] \right] \right] \\ \right] \\right] \\ \right] \\ \right] \\ \right] \\ \right] \\ \right] \\right] \\ \right] \\ \right] \\ \right] \\ \right] \\ \right] \\right] \\ \right] \\ \ri

Note: il's impossible to calculate E, beause we anit asses P

### Estimating the generalization loss:

- split data

DTR -7 train

DIE -> test

- The split ratio is usually 80:20 / 70:30 ctraining: testing)

- learning from the training data set

- Evaluating loss via the testing data set

- Claim As | DTE | -> +00, 2 TE ≈ E Cby the weak law of large number)

#### Supervised learning in pratice

- 1) Define setup
- 2) Collect data
- 3) Training the hypothesis from training data

  Comust choose the proper Learning algorithm)
- 4) festing the hypothesis on testing data
- 5) The error from 4) will indicate the actual accuracy