



Advanced Microprocessors

THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

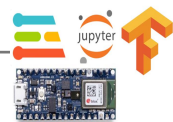
Dennis A. N. Gookyi

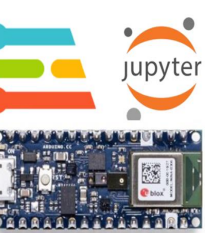




CONTENTS

❖ The Machine Learning Paradigm

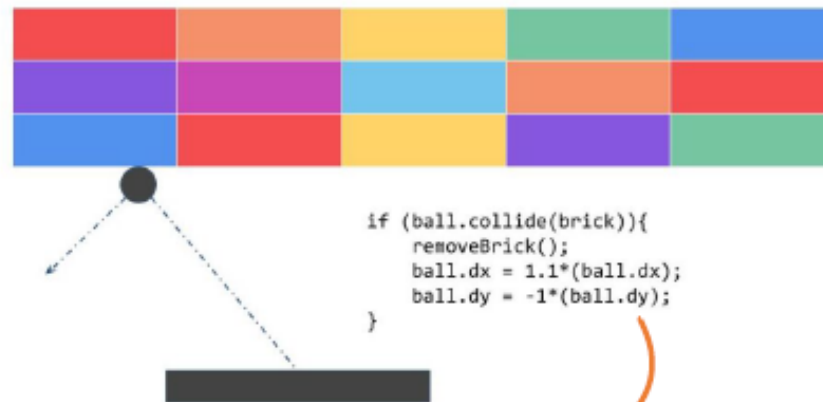




THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

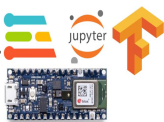
❖ Explicit coding

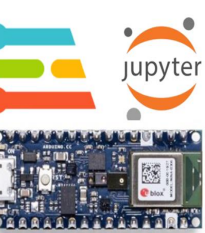
- Defining rules that determine behavior of a program
- Everything is pre-calculated and pre-determined by the programmer
- Scenarios are limited by program complexity



Rules

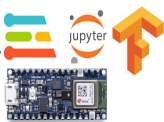
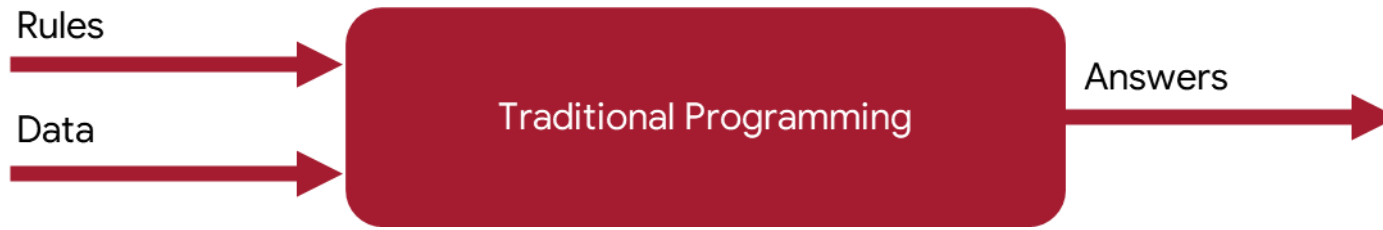
- If ball collides:
 - Remove brick
 - Change dy direction
 - Speed dx

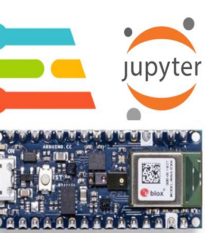




THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

- ❖ The traditional programming paradigm





THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

❖ The traditional programming paradigm

- Consider activity detection



```
if(speed<4){  
    status=WALKING;  
}
```



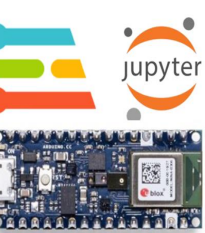
```
if(speed<4){  
    status=WALKING;  
} else {  
    status=RUNNING;  
}
```



```
if(speed<4){  
    status=WALKING;  
} else if(speed<12){  
    status=RUNNING;  
} else {  
    status=BIKING;  
}
```

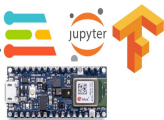
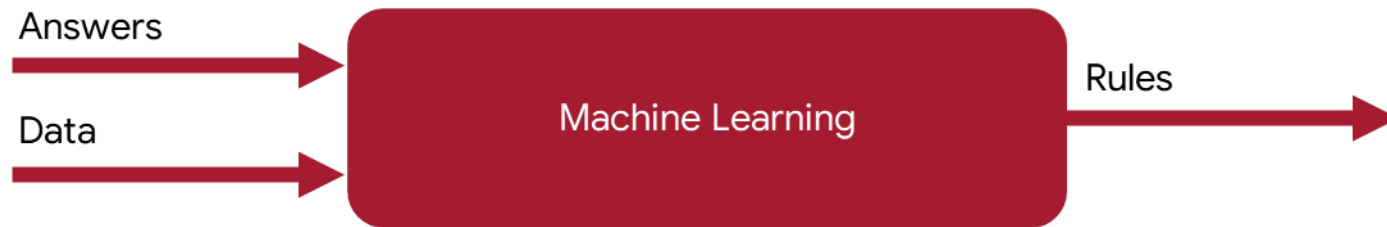


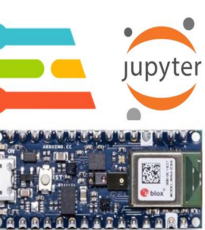
```
// ???
```



THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

❖ The machine learning paradigm





THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

- ❖ The machine learning paradigm
 - Activity detection with machine learning



```
0101001010100101010
1001010101001011101
0100101010010101001
0101001010100101010
```

Label = WALKING



```
1010100101001010101
0101010010010010001
0010011111010101111
1010100100111101011
```

Label = RUNNING



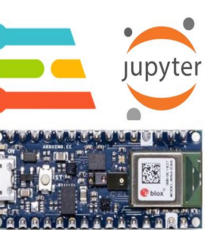
```
1001010011111010101
1101010111010101110
1010101111010101011
1111110001111010101
```

Label = BIKING



```
1111111111010011101
0011111010111110101
0101110101010101110
1010101010100111110
```

Label = GOLFING



THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

- ❖ The machine learning paradigm
 - Activity detection with machine learning



```
0101001010100101010
1001010101001011101
0100101010010101001
0101001010100101010
```

Label = WALKING



```
1010100101001010101
0101010010010010001
0010011111010101111
1010100100111101011
```

Label = RUNNING



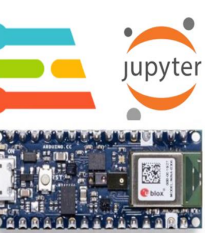
```
1001010011111010101
1101010111010101110
1010101111010101011
1111110001111010101
```

Label = BIKING



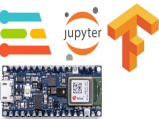
```
1111111111010011101
0011111010111110101
0101110101010101110
1010101010100111110
```

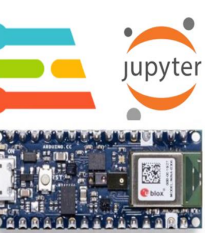
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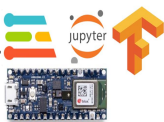
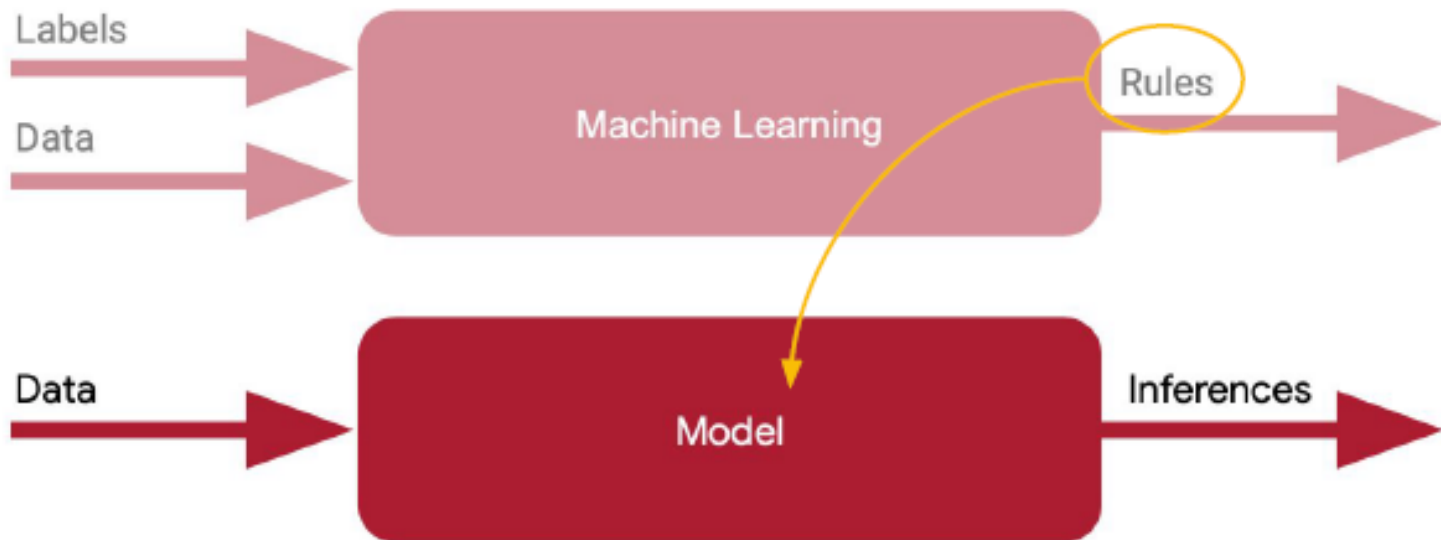
❖ The machine learning paradigm

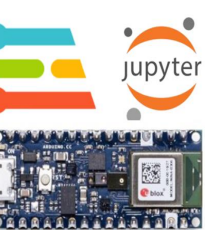




THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

❖ The machine learning paradigm

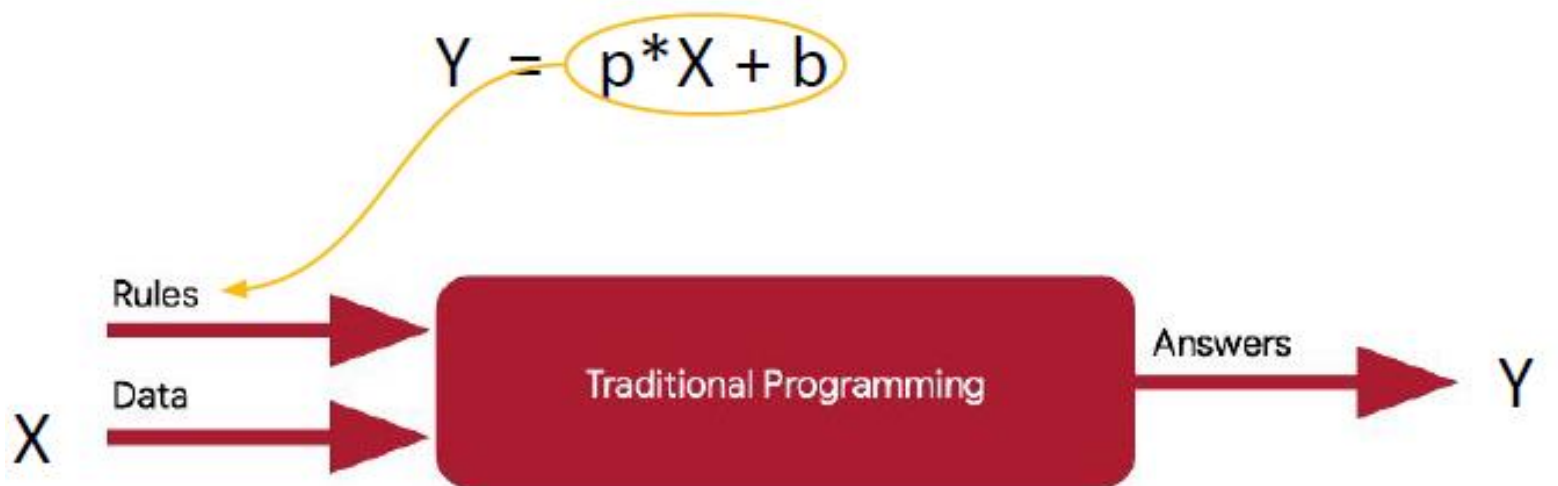




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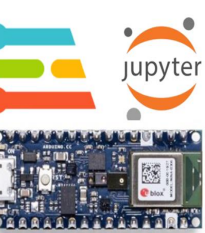
❖ Loss

- A way to measure your accuracy



$X = \{-1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$

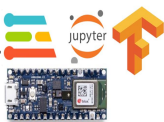
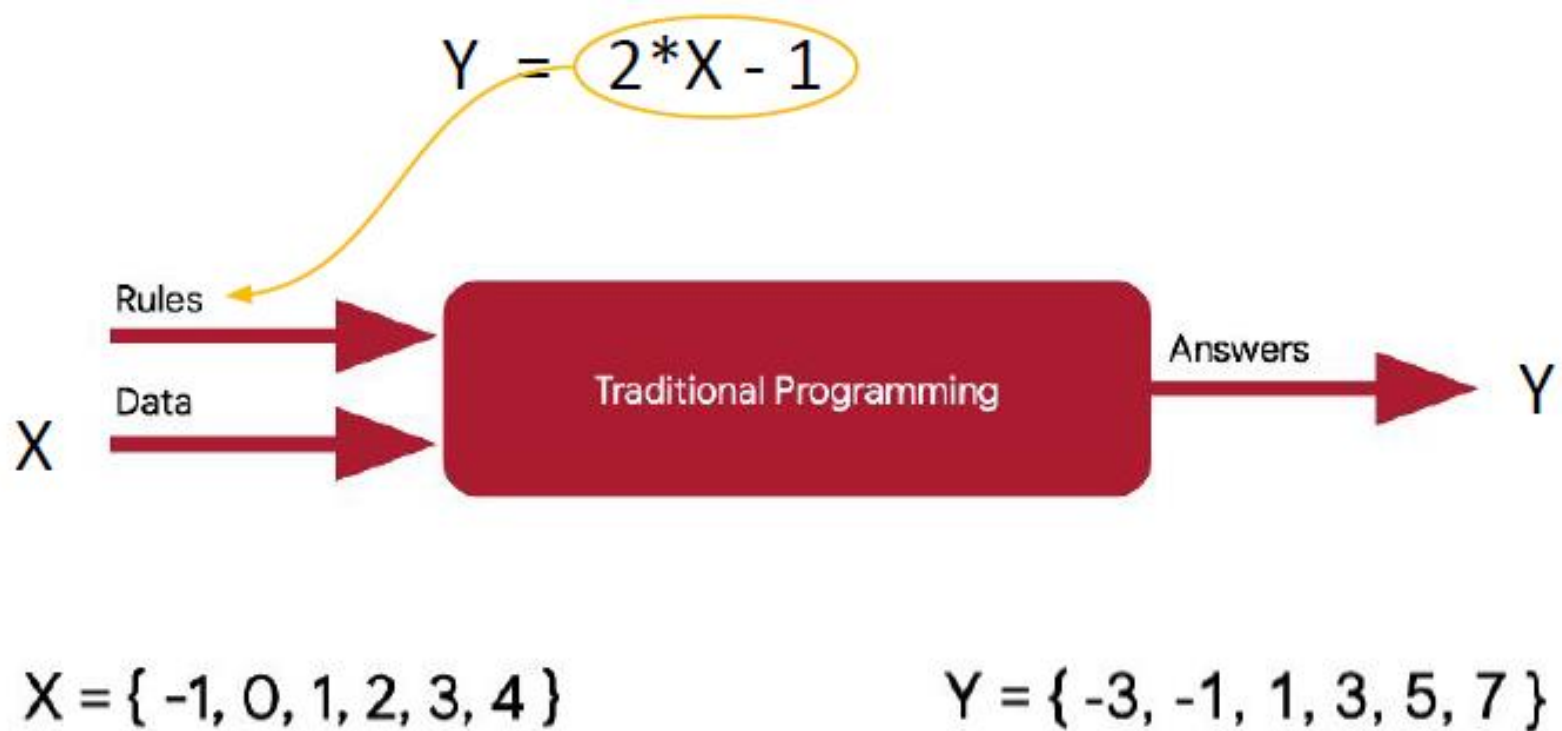
$Y = \{?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?\}$

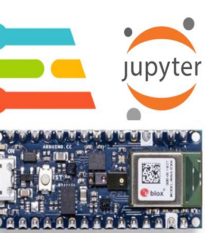


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❖ Loss

- A way to measure your accuracy





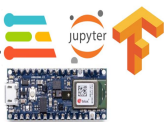
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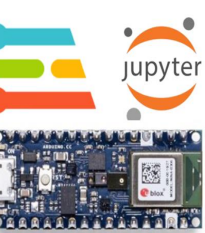
❖ Loss

- A way to measure your accuracy

Matching X to Y

$$X = \{ -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 \}$$





THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

❖ Loss

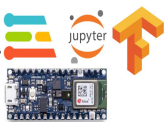
- A way to measure your accuracy

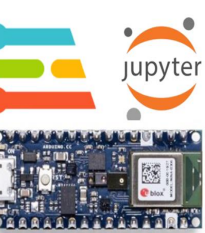
Matching X to Y

$$X = \{ -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 \}$$

$$Y = \{ -3, -1, 1, 3, 5, 7 \}$$

$$Y = p * X + b$$





THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

❖ Loss

- A way to measure your accuracy

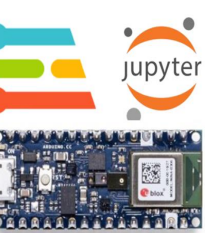
Matching X to Y

$X = \{-1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$

$Y = \{-3, -1, 1, 3, 5, 7\}$

$$Y = p * X + b$$



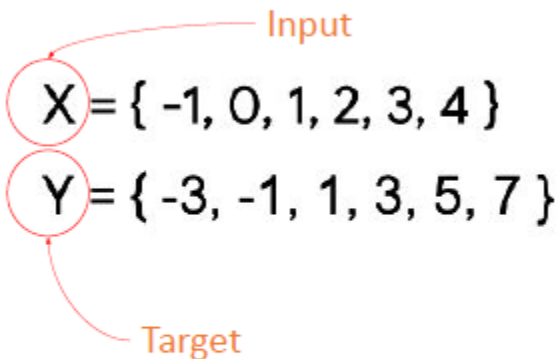


THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

❖ Loss

- A way to measure your accuracy

Matching X to Y

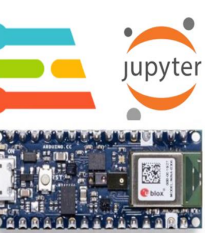


$$Y = p * X + b$$

Parameters

A diagram showing the linear equation $Y = p * X + b$. Red circles are drawn around the parameters p and b . A red arrow points from the label 'Parameters' to these circles.





THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

❖ Loss

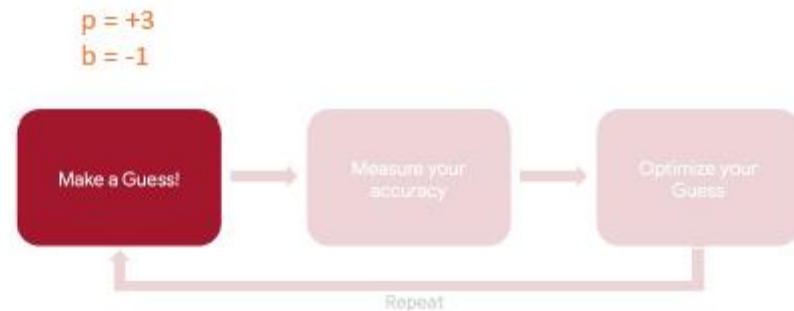
- A way to measure your accuracy

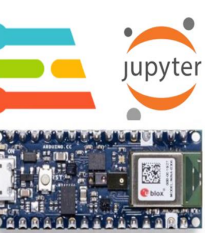
Make a guess! ("parameters' initialization")

$$Y = 3X - 1$$

$$X = \{-1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$Y = \{-4, -1, 2, 5, 8, 11\}$$





THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

❖ Loss

- A way to measure your accuracy

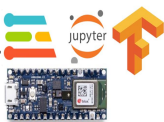
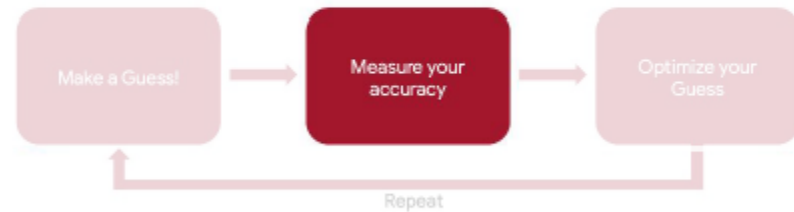
How good is the guess?

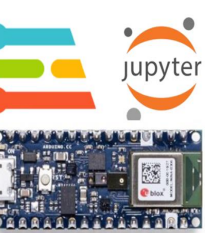
$$Y = 3X - 1$$

$$X = \{-1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$\text{My } Y = \{-4, -1, 2, 5, 8, 11\}$$

$$\text{Real } Y = \{-3, -1, 1, 3, 5, 7\}$$



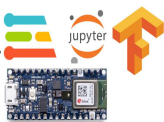
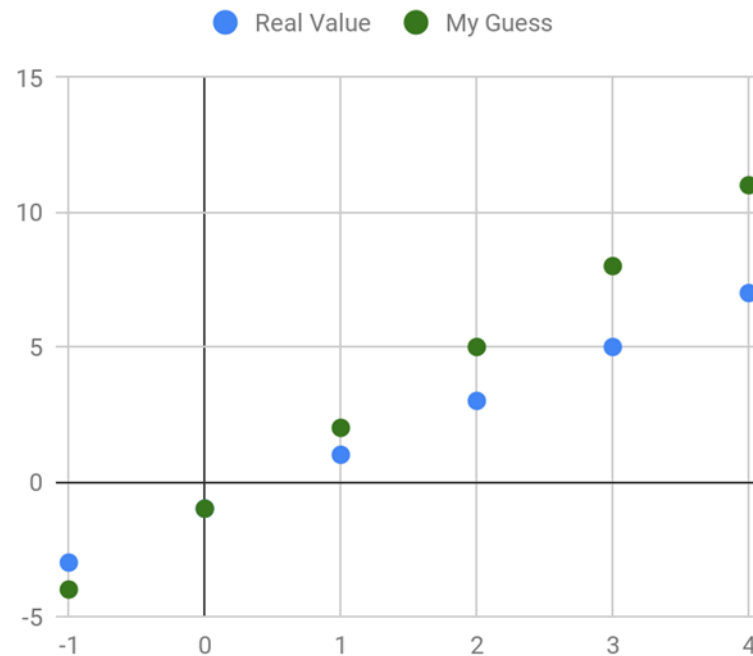


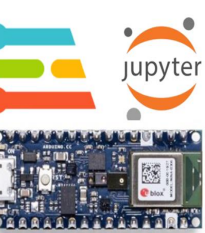
THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

❖ Loss

- A way to measure your accuracy

Let's measure it!



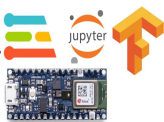
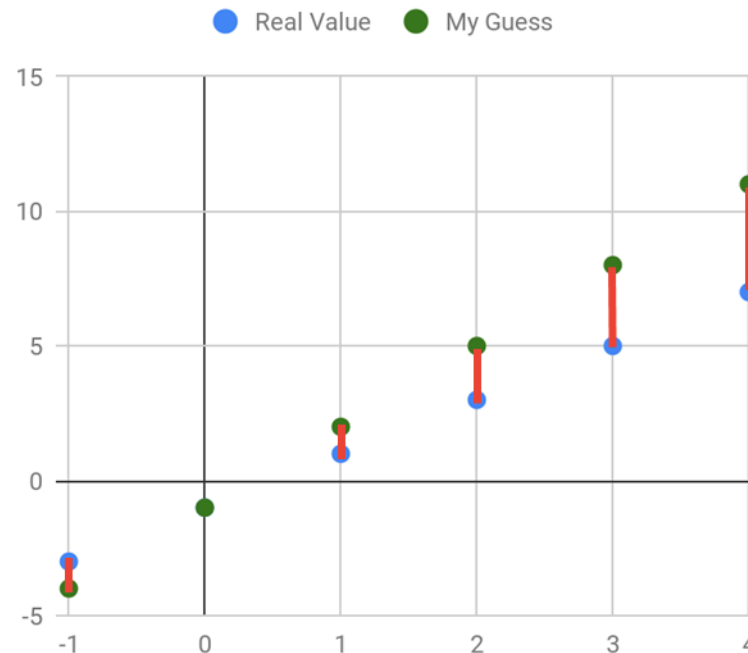


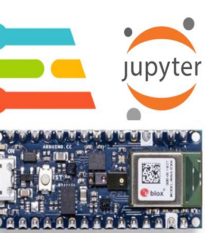
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❖ Loss

- A way to measure your accuracy

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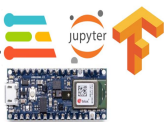
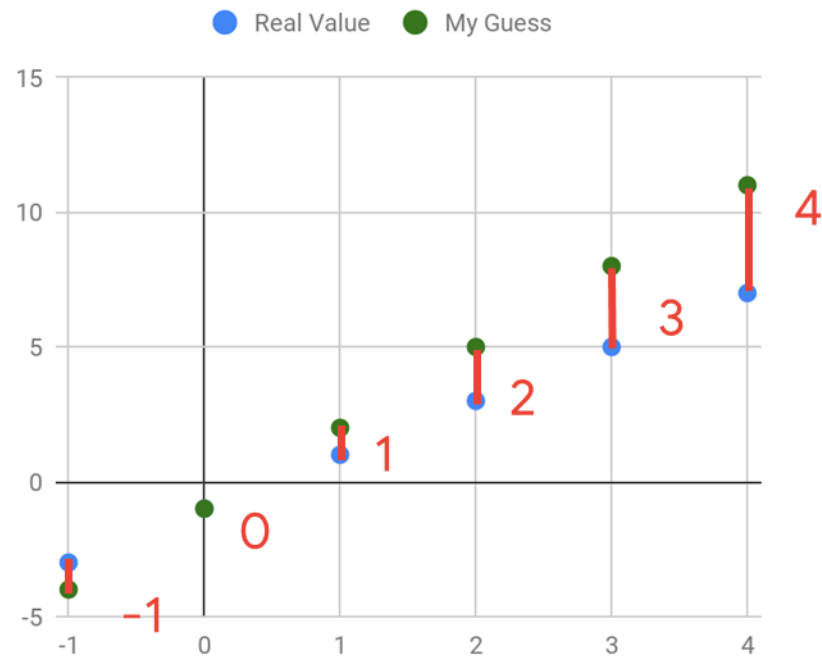


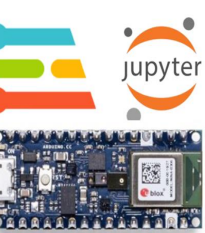
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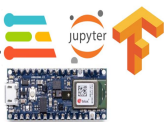
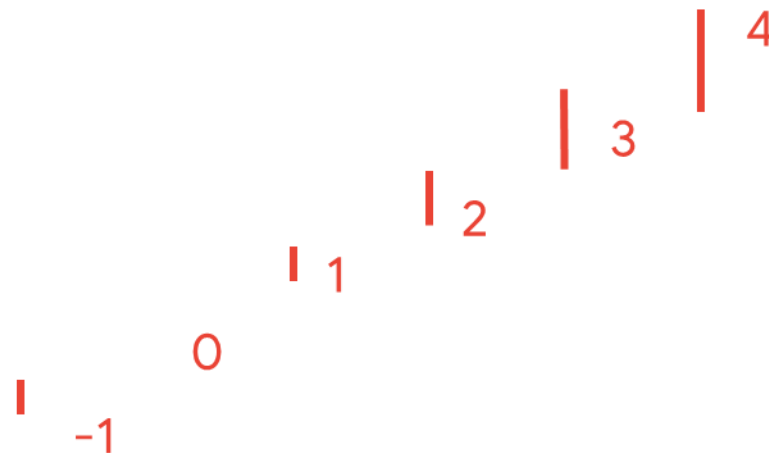


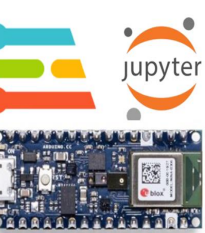
THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

❖ Loss

- A way to measure your accuracy

Let's measure it!



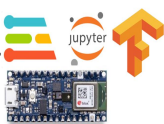
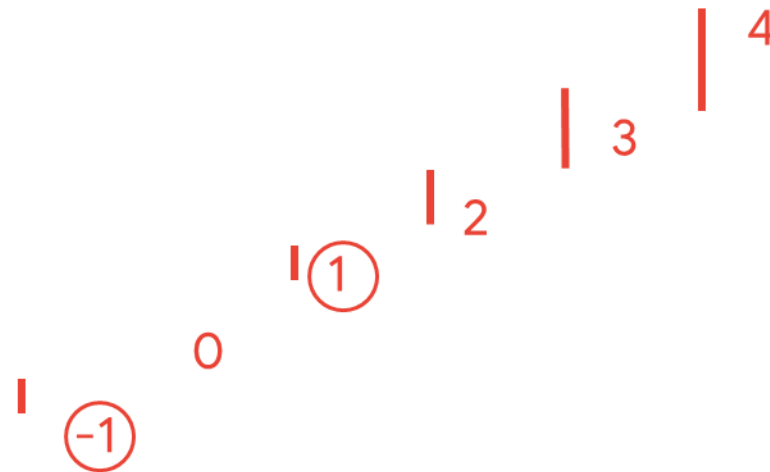


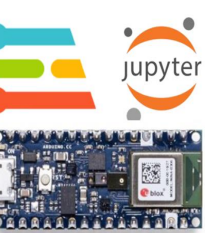
THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

❖ Loss

- A way to measure your accuracy

We have a problem!



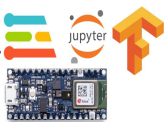
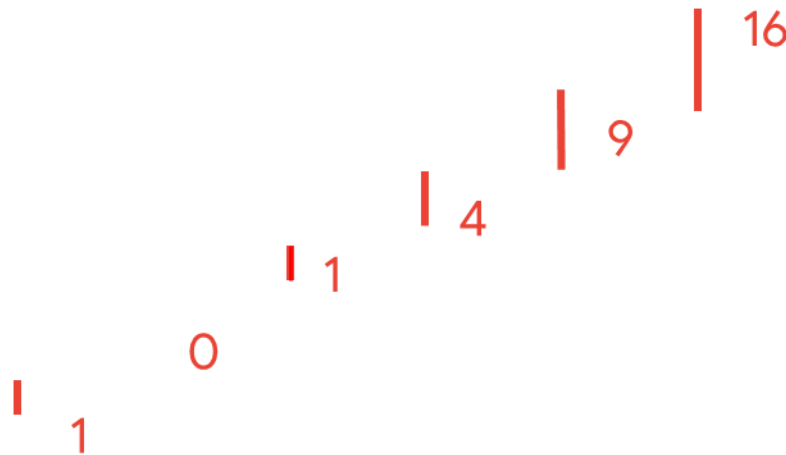


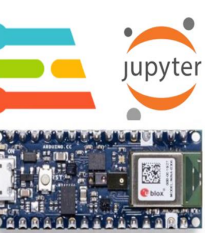
THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

❖ Loss

- A way to measure your accuracy

What if we **square**² them?





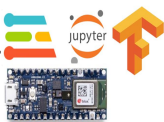
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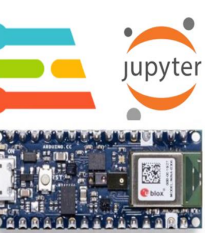
❖ Loss

- A way to measure your accuracy

Calculate de mean error:

$$\begin{aligned} &= (1 + 1 + 4 + 9 + 16) / 6 \\ &= 5.17 \end{aligned}$$





THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

❖ Loss

- A way to measure your accuracy

Make another guess!

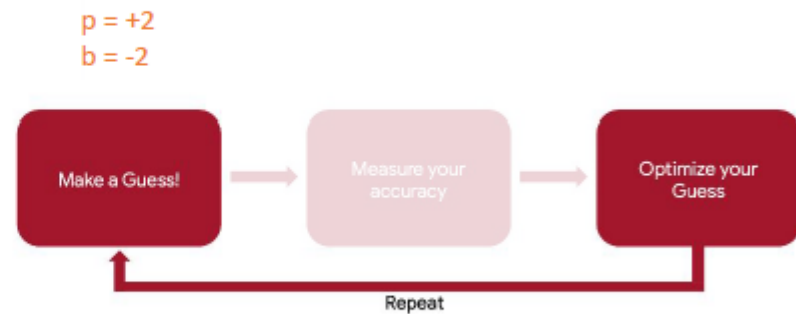
$$Y = 2X - 2$$

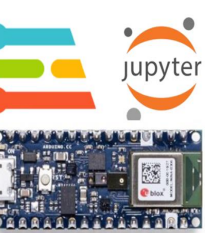
$$X = \{-1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$\text{My } Y = \{-4, -2, 0, 2, 4, 6\}$$

$$\text{Real } Y = \{-3, -1, 1, 3, 5, 7\}$$

$$\text{Diff}^2 = \{1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1\}$$





THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

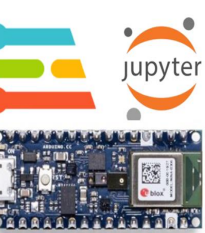
❖ Loss

- A way to measure your accuracy

Get the same difference, repeat the same process.

$$\begin{aligned} &= (1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1) / 6 \\ &= 1.00 \end{aligned}$$





THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

❖ Loss

- A way to measure your accuracy

Make another guess!

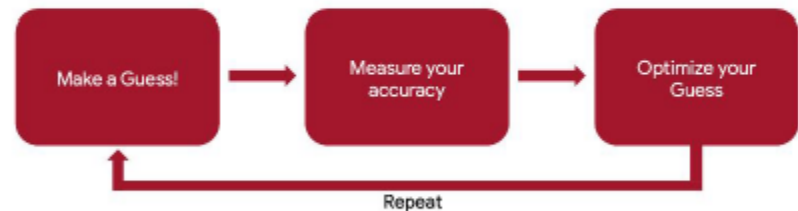
$$Y = 2X - 1$$

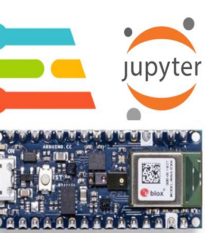
$$X = \{-1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$\text{My } Y = \{-3, -1, 1, 3, 5, 7\}$$

$$\text{Real } Y = \{-3, -1, 1, 3, 5, 7\}$$

$$\text{Diff}^2 = \{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\}$$





THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

❖ Loss

- A way to measure your accuracy

Make another guess!

$$Y = 2X - 1$$

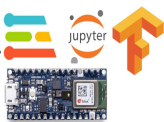
Parameters

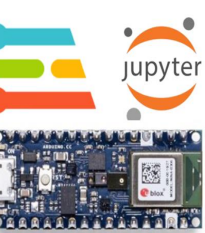
$$X = \{-1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$\text{My } Y = \{-3, -1, 1, 3, 5, 7\}$$

$$\text{Real } Y = \{-3, -1, 1, 3, 5, 7\}$$

$$\text{Diff}^2 = \{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\}$$





THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

❖ Loss

- A way to measure your accuracy

Make another guess!

$$Y = 2X - 1$$

Parameters

$$X = \{-1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

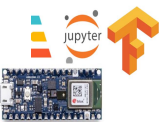
$$\text{My } Y = \{-3, -1, 1, 3, 5, 7\}$$

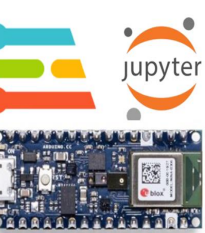
$$\text{Real } Y = \{-3, -1, 1, 3, 5, 7\}$$

$$\text{MSE} = \{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\} / 6$$

$$\text{MSE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)^2$$

Mean Squared Error: Goal: Minimum as possible!





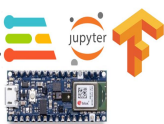
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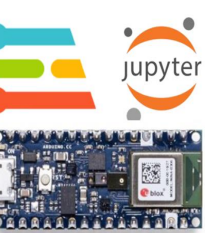
❖ Loss

- A way to measure your accuracy

Exploring Loss and Cost Function

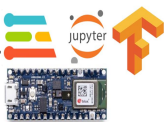
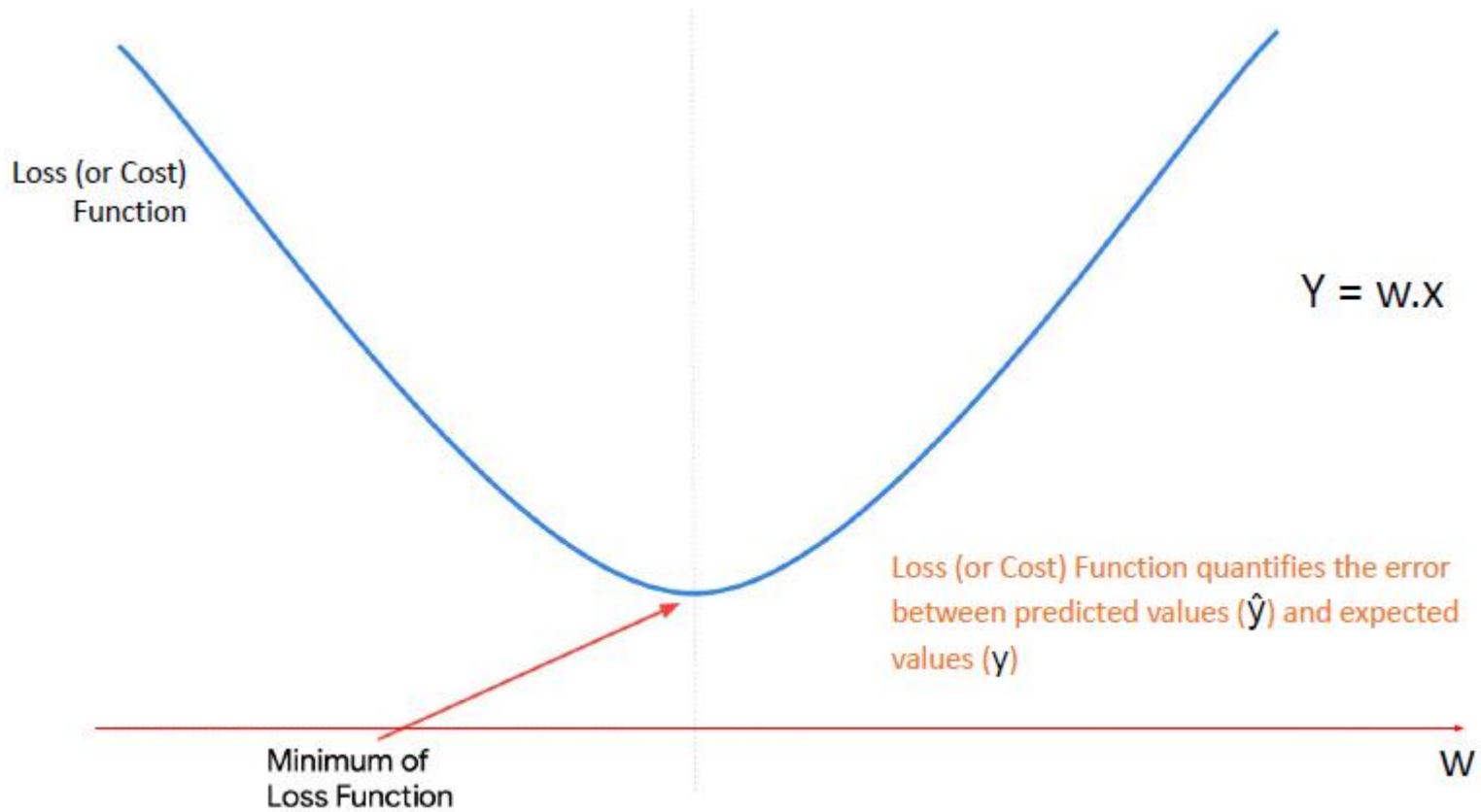
Code Time!

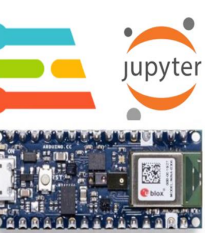




THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

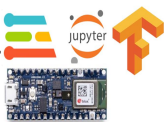
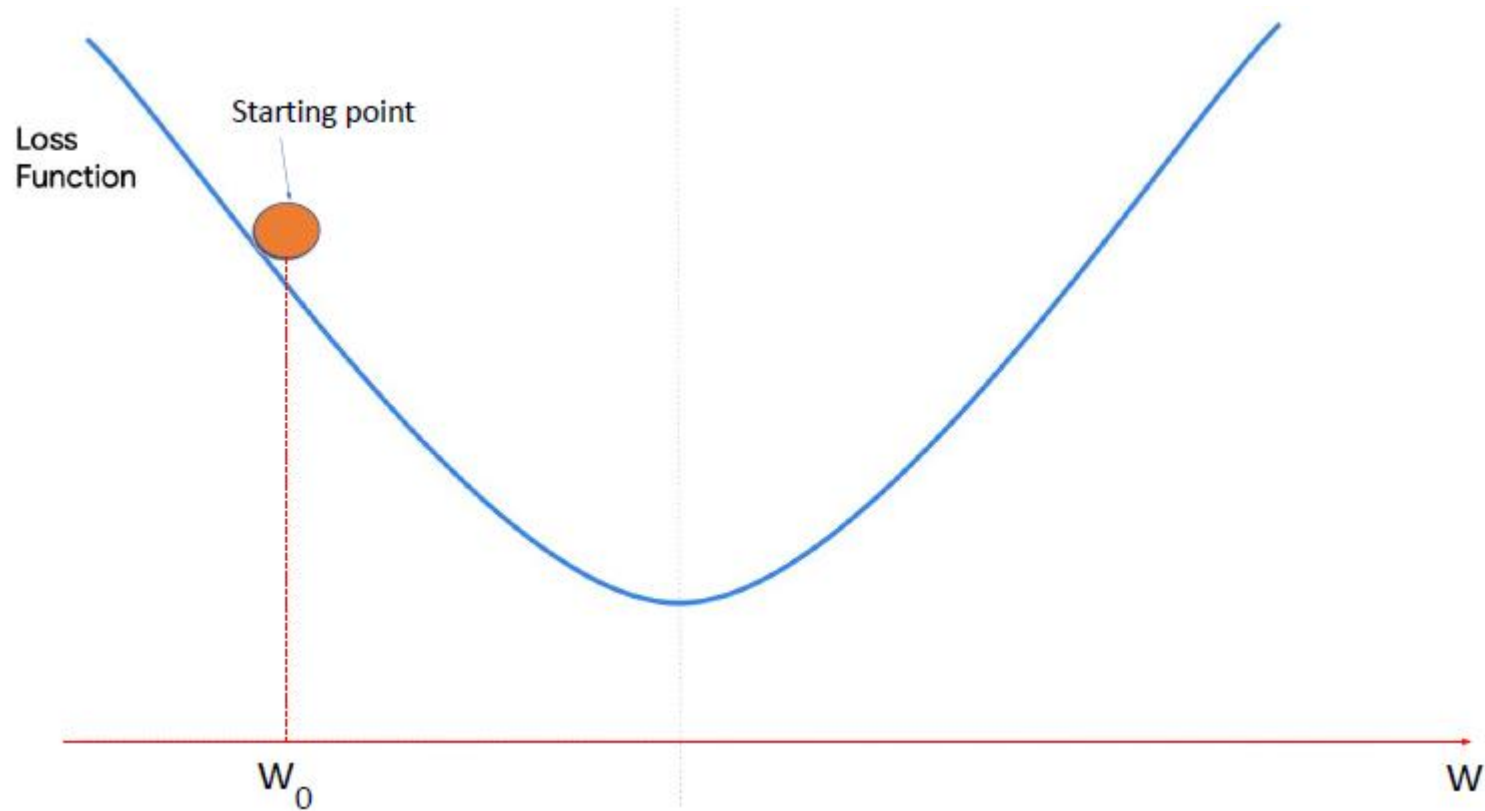
❖ Minimizing loss

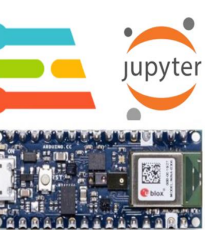




THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

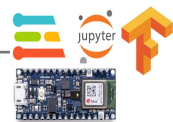
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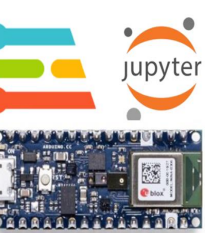




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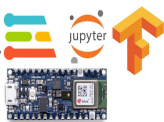
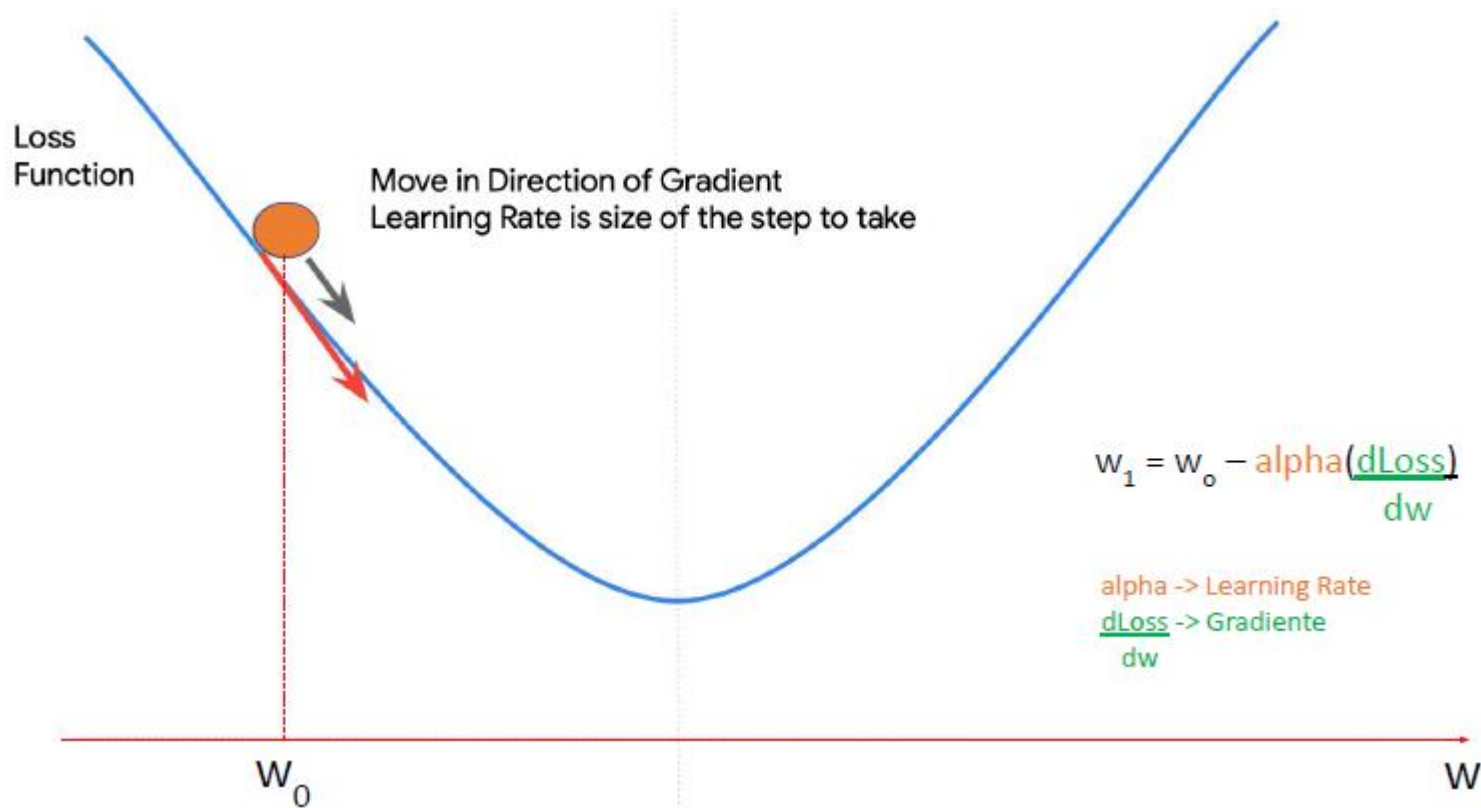
❖ Minimizing loss





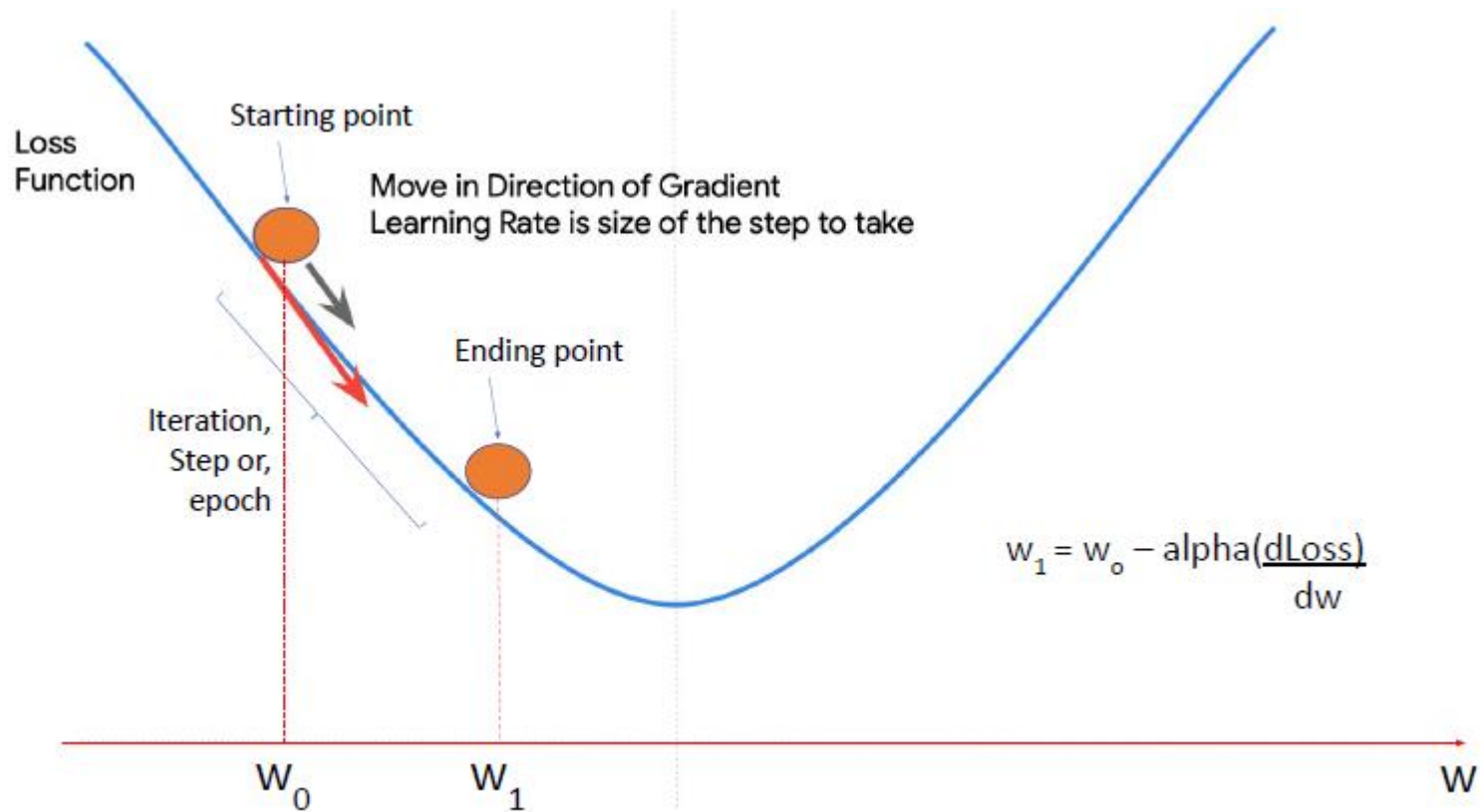
THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

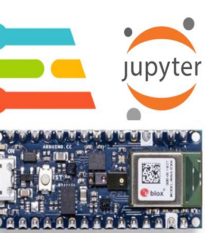
❖ Minimizing loss



THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

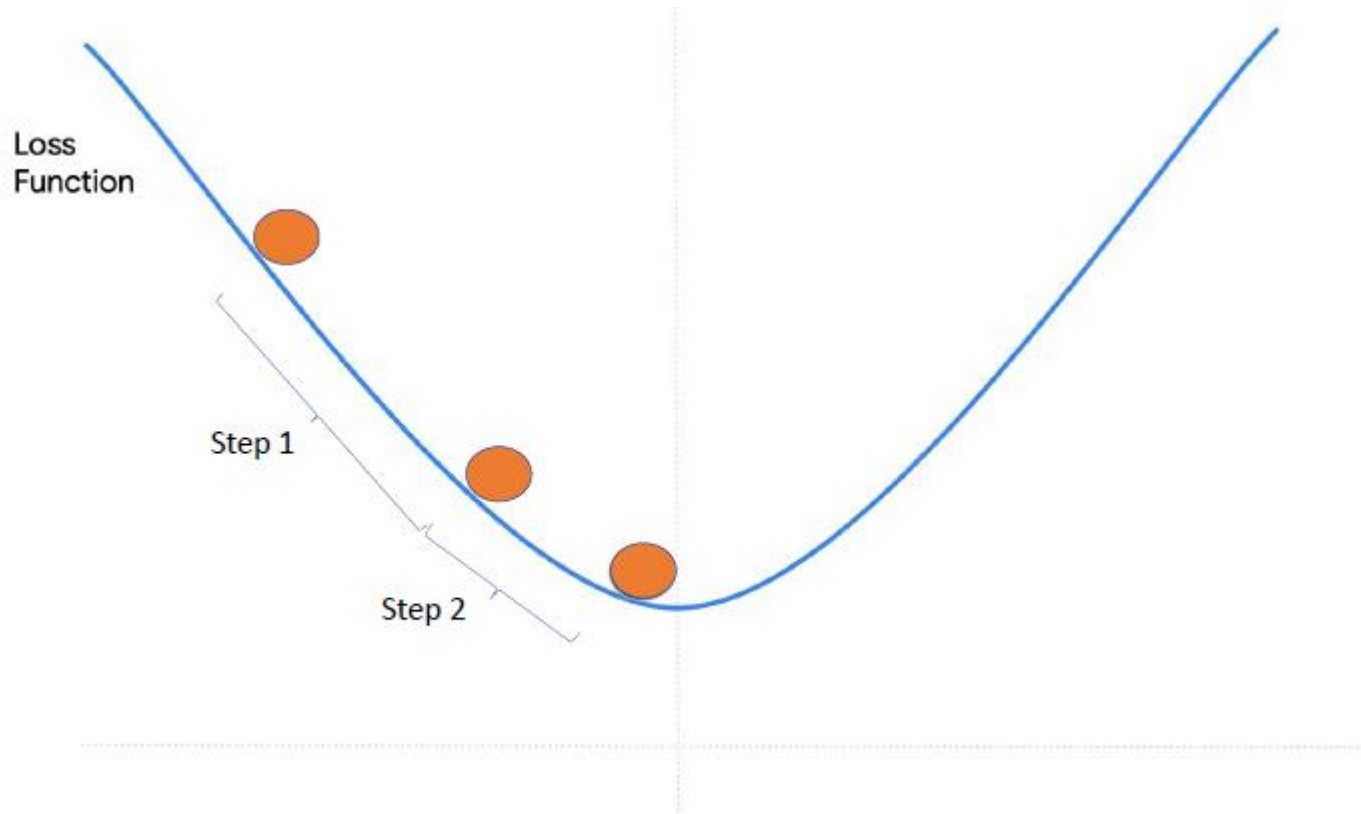
❖ Minimizing loss

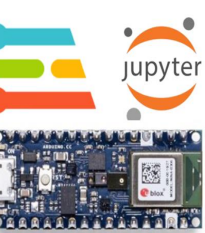




THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

❖ Minimizing loss



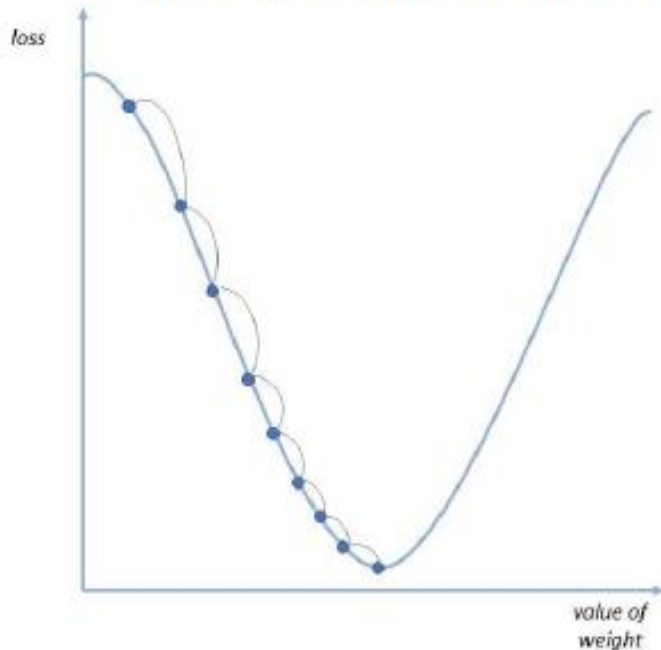


THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

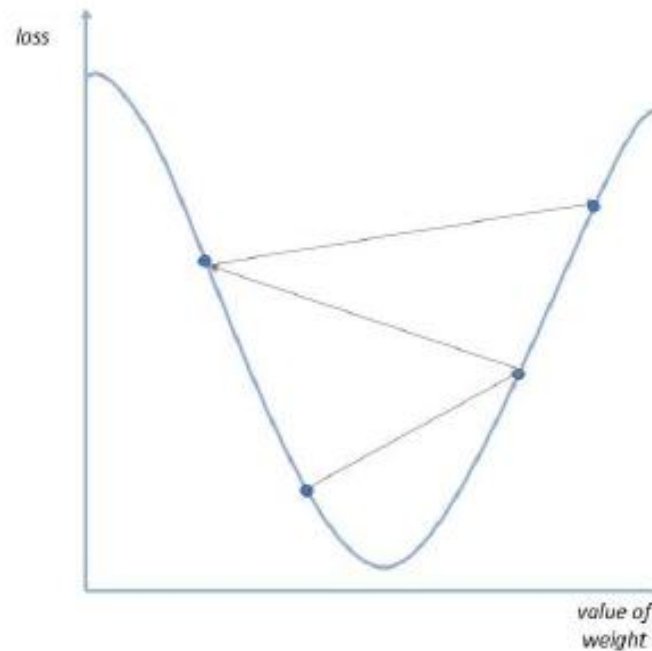
❖ Minimizing loss

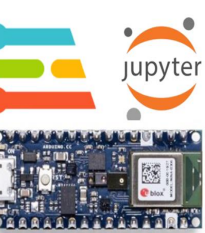
It is important to choose the correct Learning Rate (size of the step)

If the **Learning Rate** is too small it may take a long time to reach the minimum



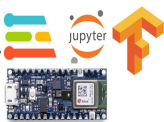
If the **Learning Rate** is too large we may never reach the minimum

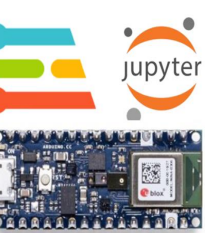




THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

❖ The machine learning paradigm





THE MACHINE LEARNING PARADIGM

- ❖ The machine learning paradigm

