

MACHINE LEARNING IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

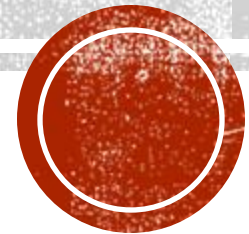
Eago, Kai Yang

Assistant Professor

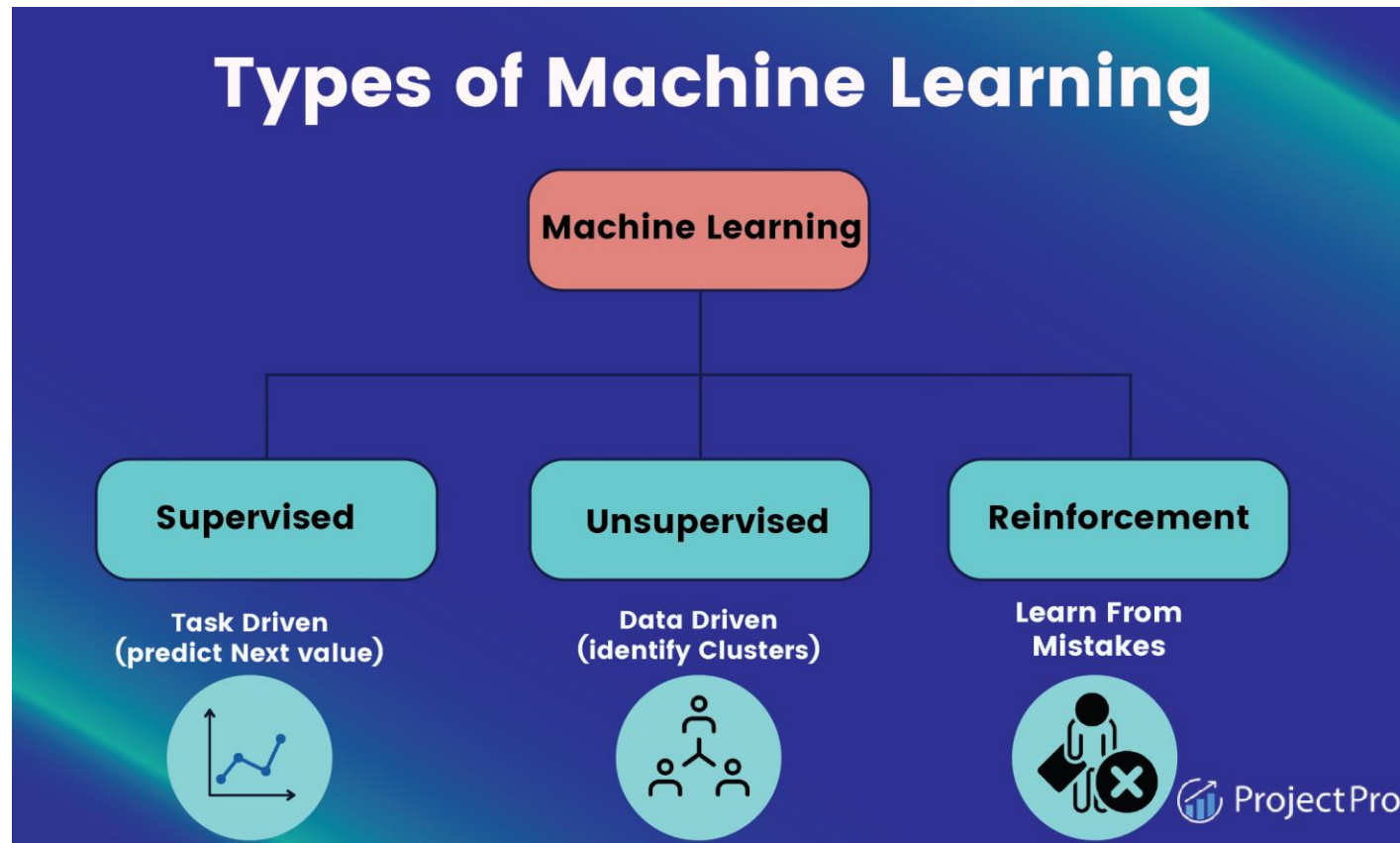
Dept of Government and Public Administration

Lingnan University, HK

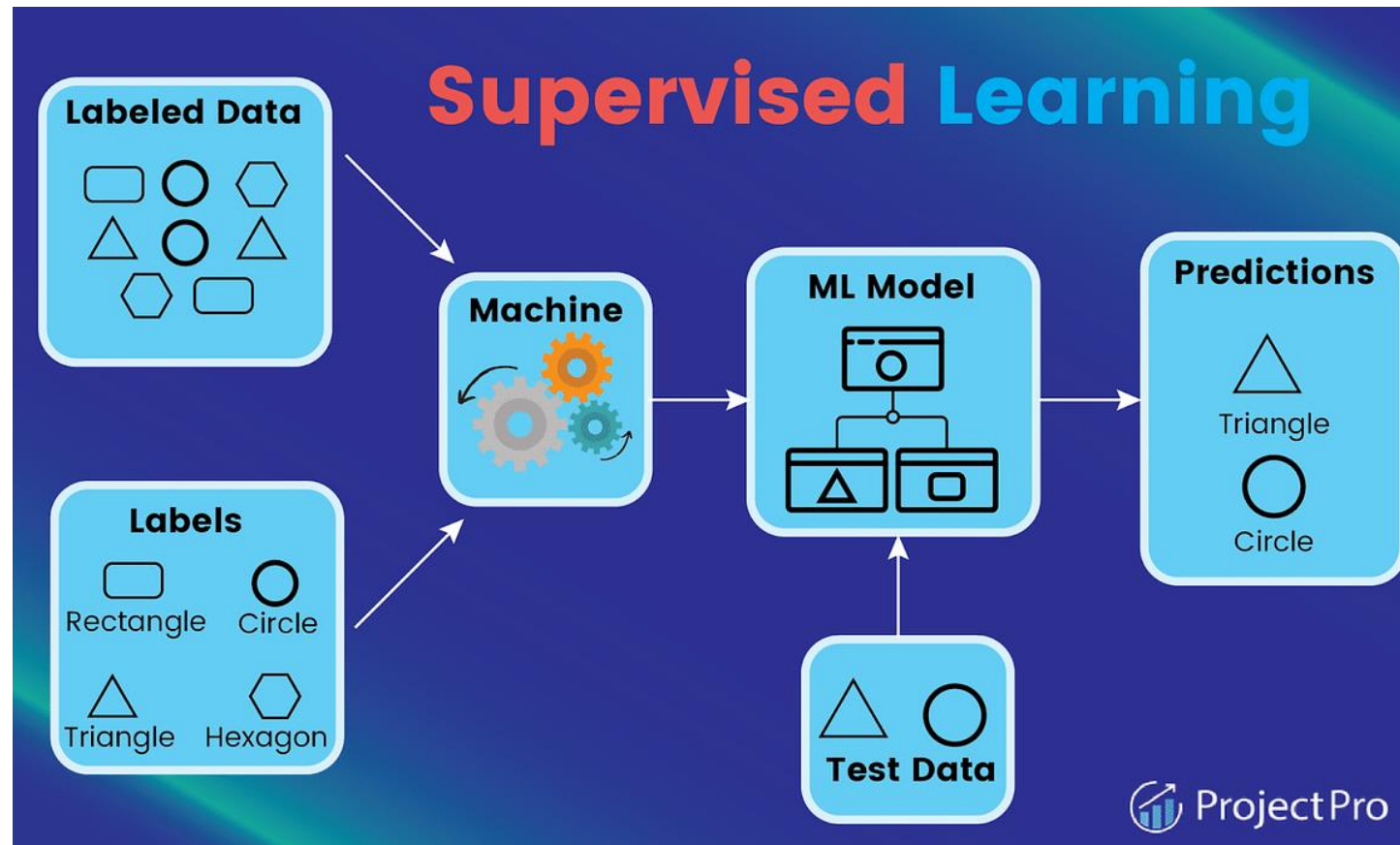
February 12, 2025



MACHINE LEARNING



I. SUPERVISED LEARNING ALGORITHMS



1.1 CLASSIFICATION

- Predicts the label of a class
- Predict the dataset's categories
- Example: "Yes" or "No"
- Commonly Used Algorithms:
 - Decision Tree Algorithm
 - Logistic Regression
 - Random Forest Algorithm
 - Support Vector Machine Algorithm

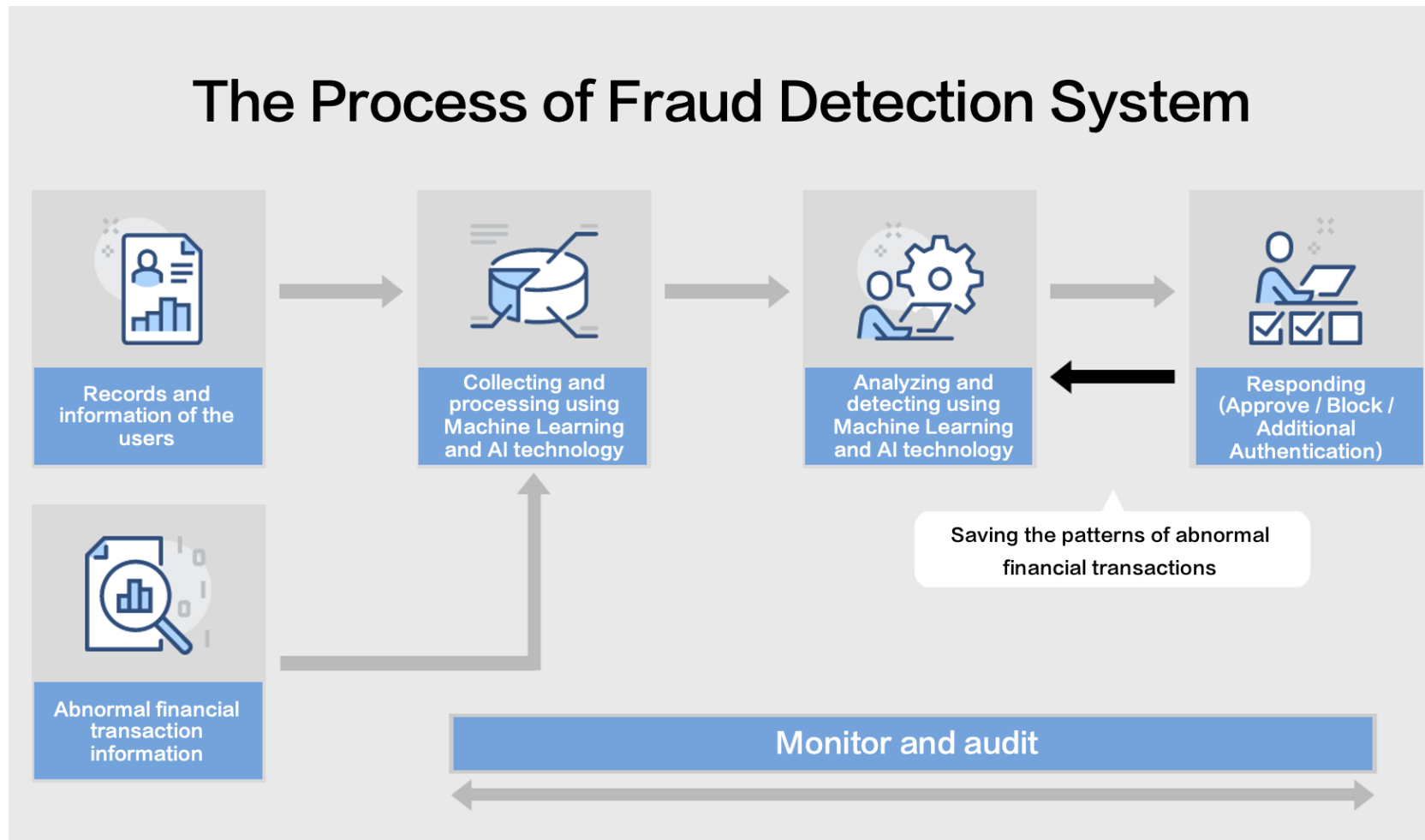


1.2 REGRESSION

- Predicts the numerical label/continuous variables
- Example: weather prediction
- Commonly used algorithms:
 - Decision Tree Algorithm
 - Lasso Regression
 - Multivariate Regression Algorithm
 - Simple Linear Regression Algorithm



APPLICATION I: FRAUD DETECTION



APPLICATION II: IMAGE SEGMENTATION

Classification



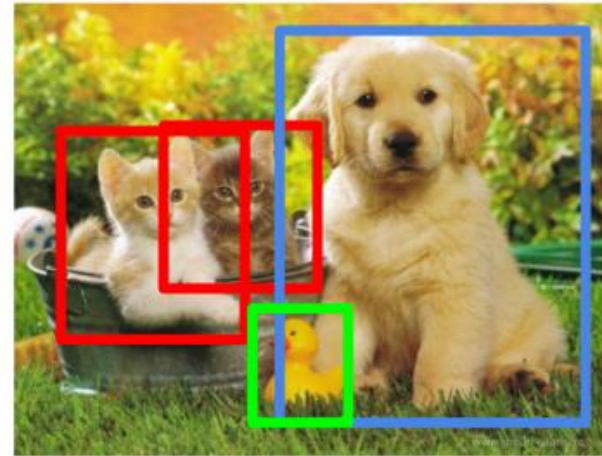
CAT

**Classification
+ Localization**



CAT

Object Detection



CAT, DOG, DUCK

**Instance
Segmentation**

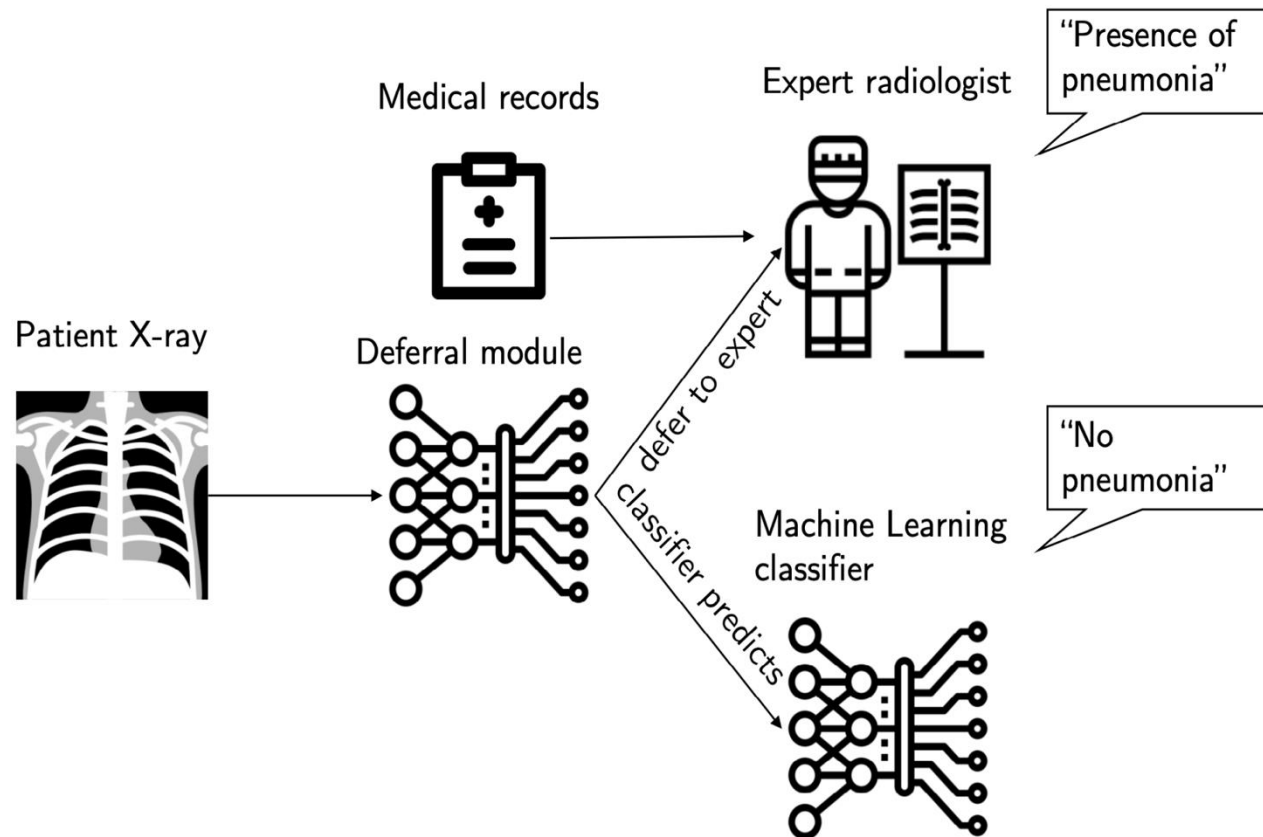


CAT, DOG, DUCK

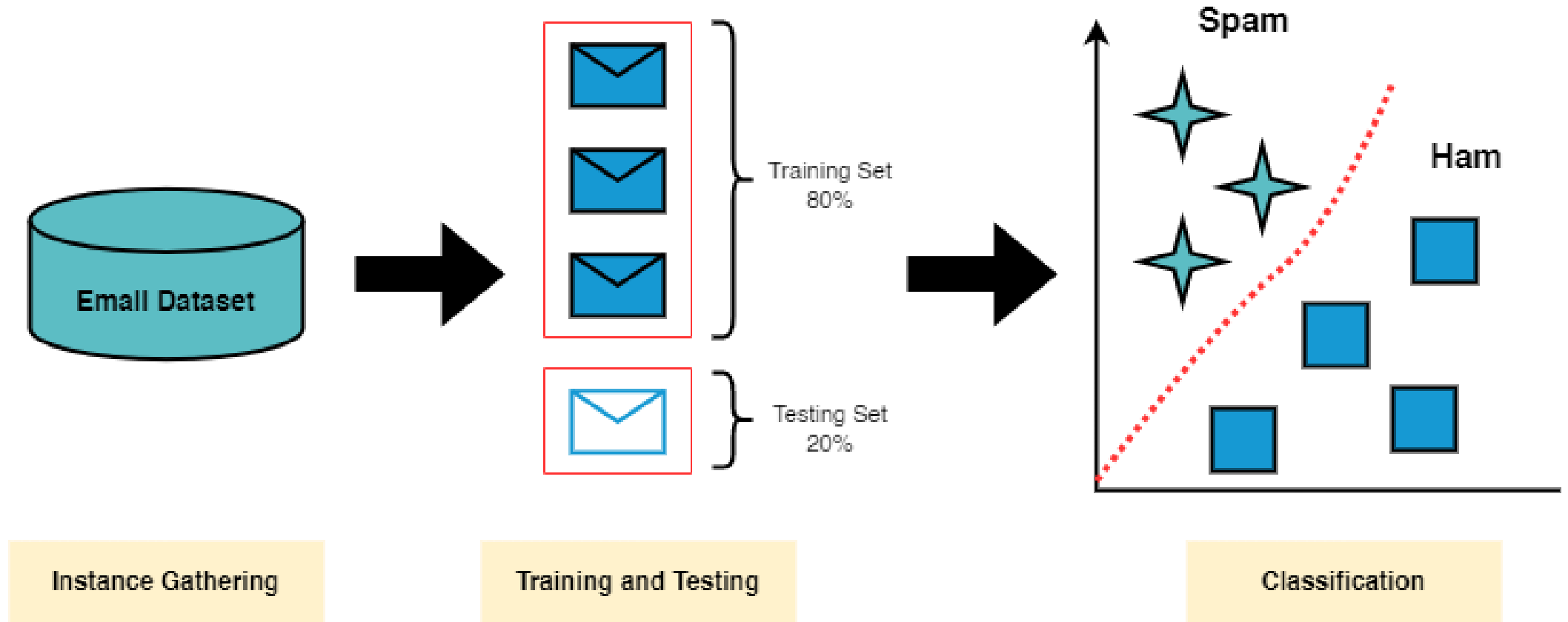
Single object

Multiple objects

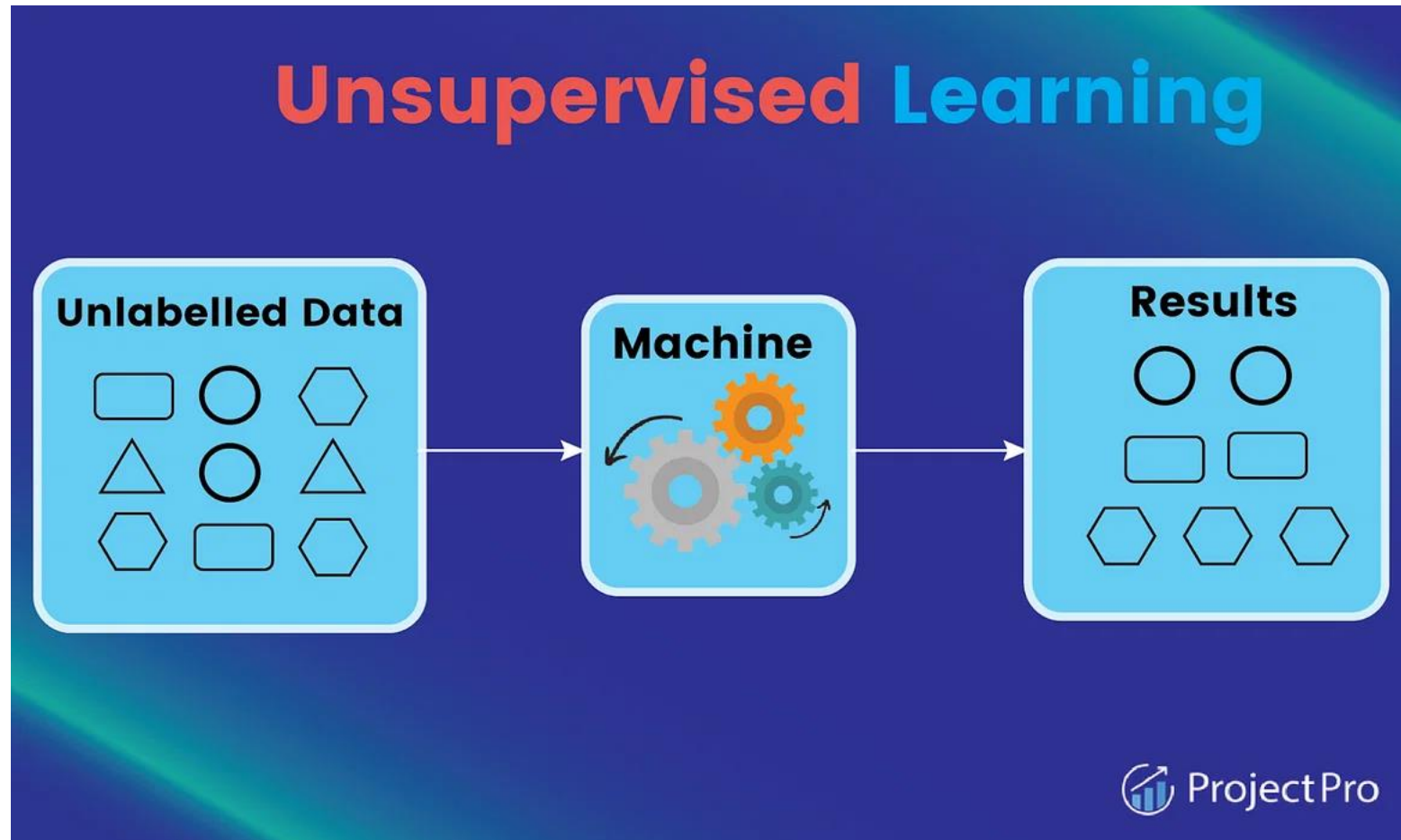
APPLICATION III: MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS



APPLICATION IV: SPAM DETECTION



2. UNSUPERVISED LEARNING ALGORITHMS



2.1 ASSOCIATION

- Finds relations between variables in a large dataset
- Goal: discover and map data dependent on the other to produce maximum profit
- Example: web usage mining
- Commonly used algorithms:
 - Apriori algorithm
 - Eclat
 - FP-growth algorithm

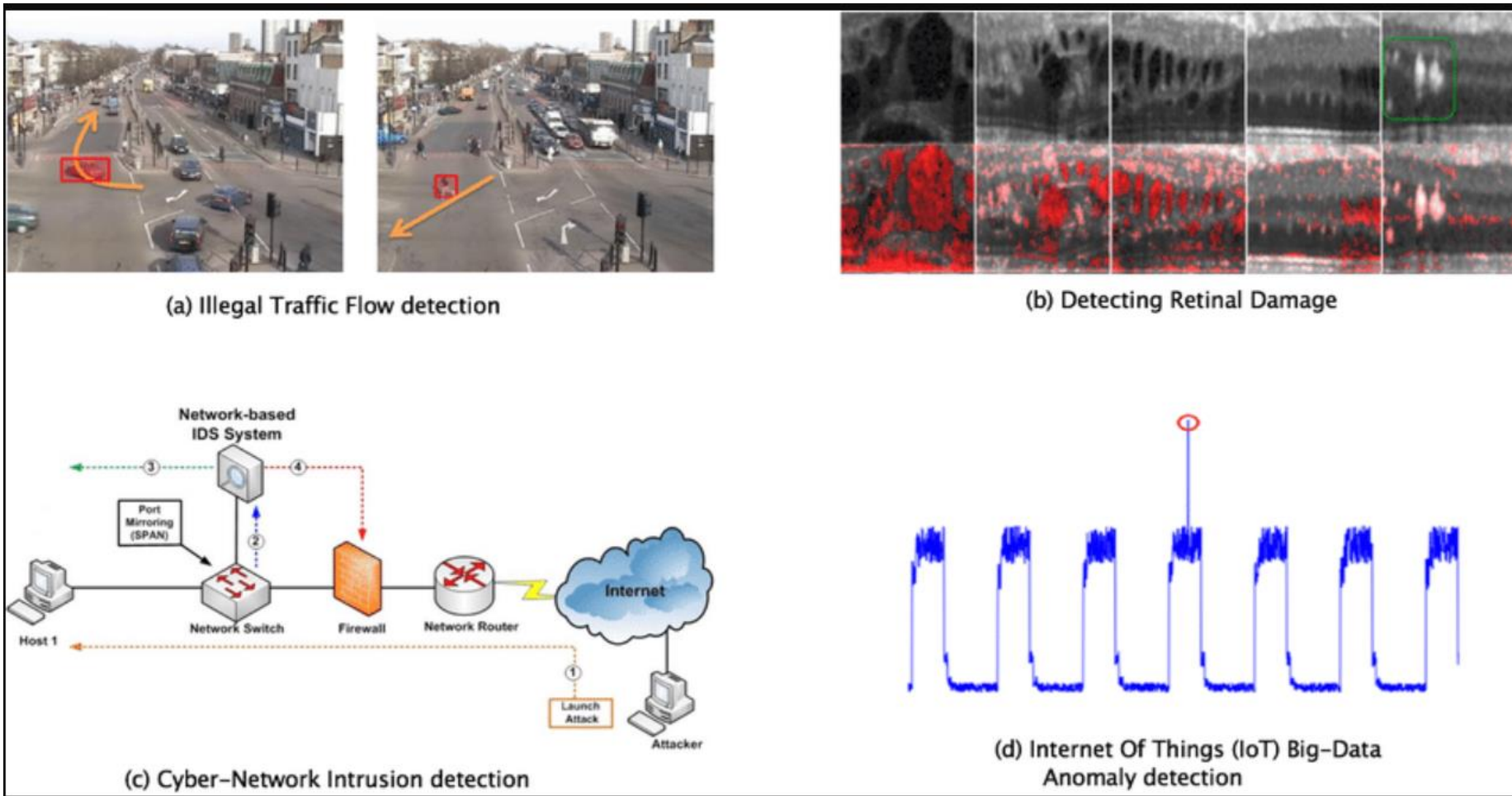


2.2 CLUSTERING

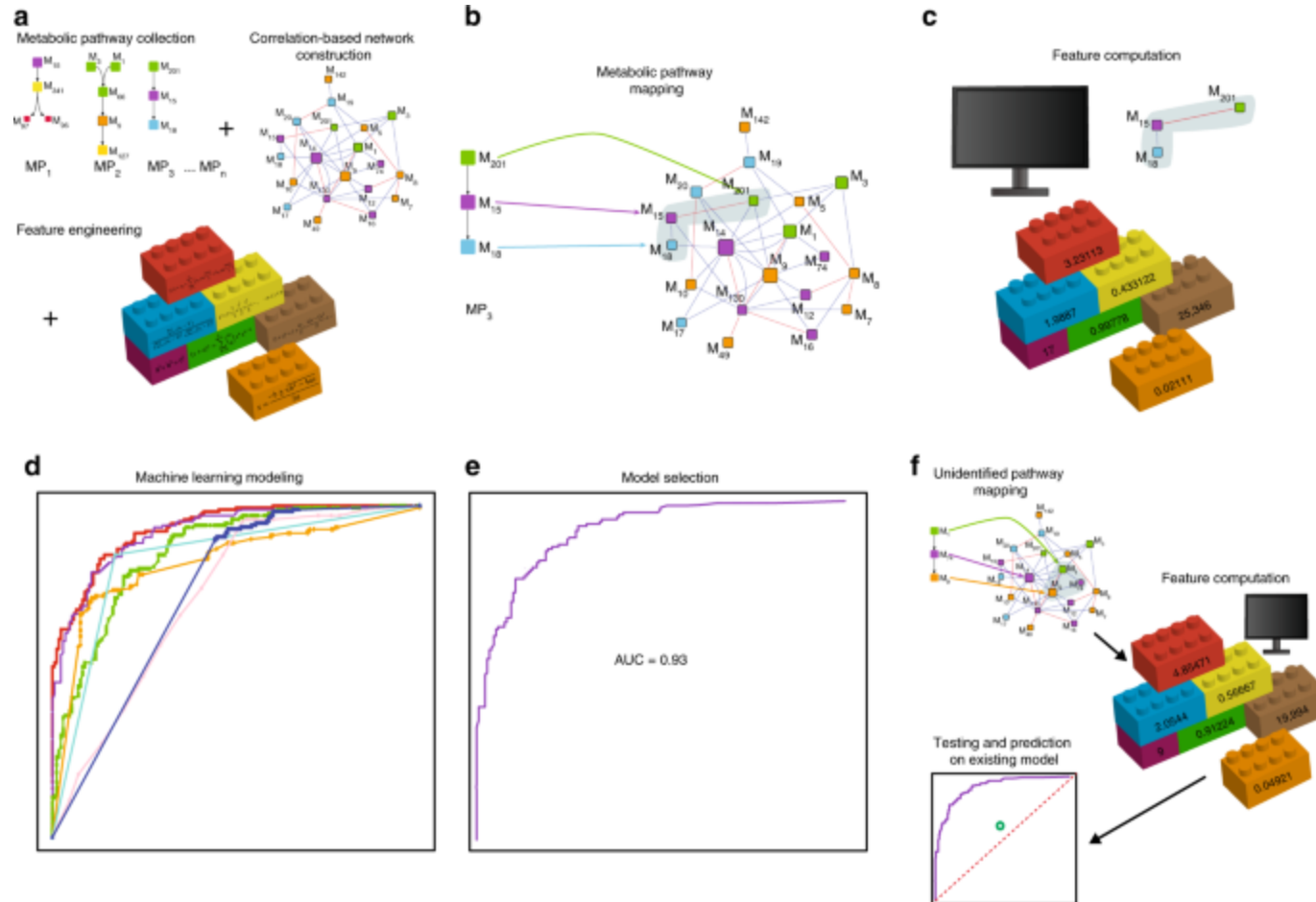
- A method of grouping each set of similar objects into a cluster
- Goal: discover inherent groups from the dataset
- Example: retail marketing
- Commonly used algorithms:
 - K-Means Clustering Algorithm
 - DBSCAN Algorithm
 - Independent Component Analysis
 - Mean-Shift Algorithm
 - Principal Component Analysis



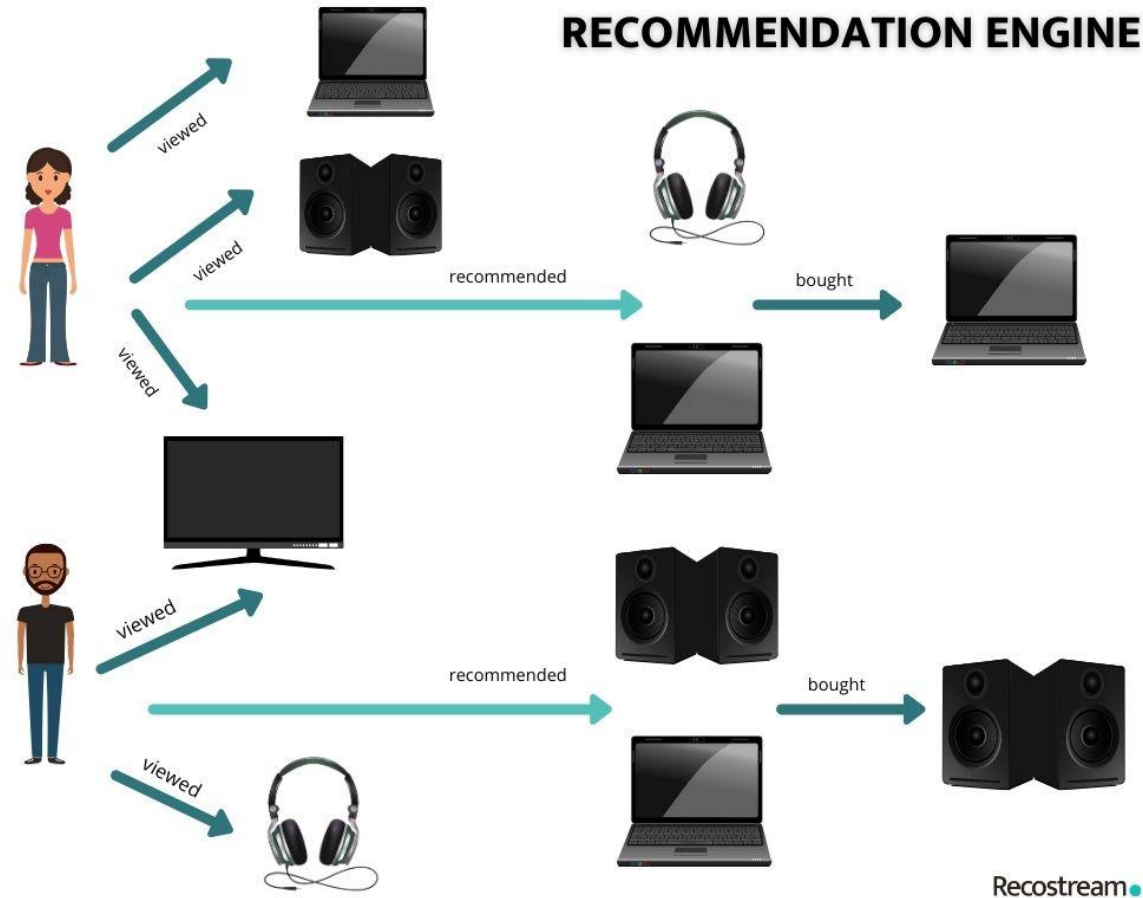
APPLICATION I: ANOMALY DETECTION



APPLICATION II: NETWORK ANALYSIS




APPLICATION III: RECOMMENDATION SYSTEMS




APPLICATION IV: SINGULAR-VALUE DECOMPOSITION



Mathematics for Machine Learning:
Understanding Singular Value
Decomposition (SVD) with NumPy

$$\begin{matrix} s_1 & u_1 & v_1^T \\ + & s_2 & u_2 & v_2^T \end{matrix}$$


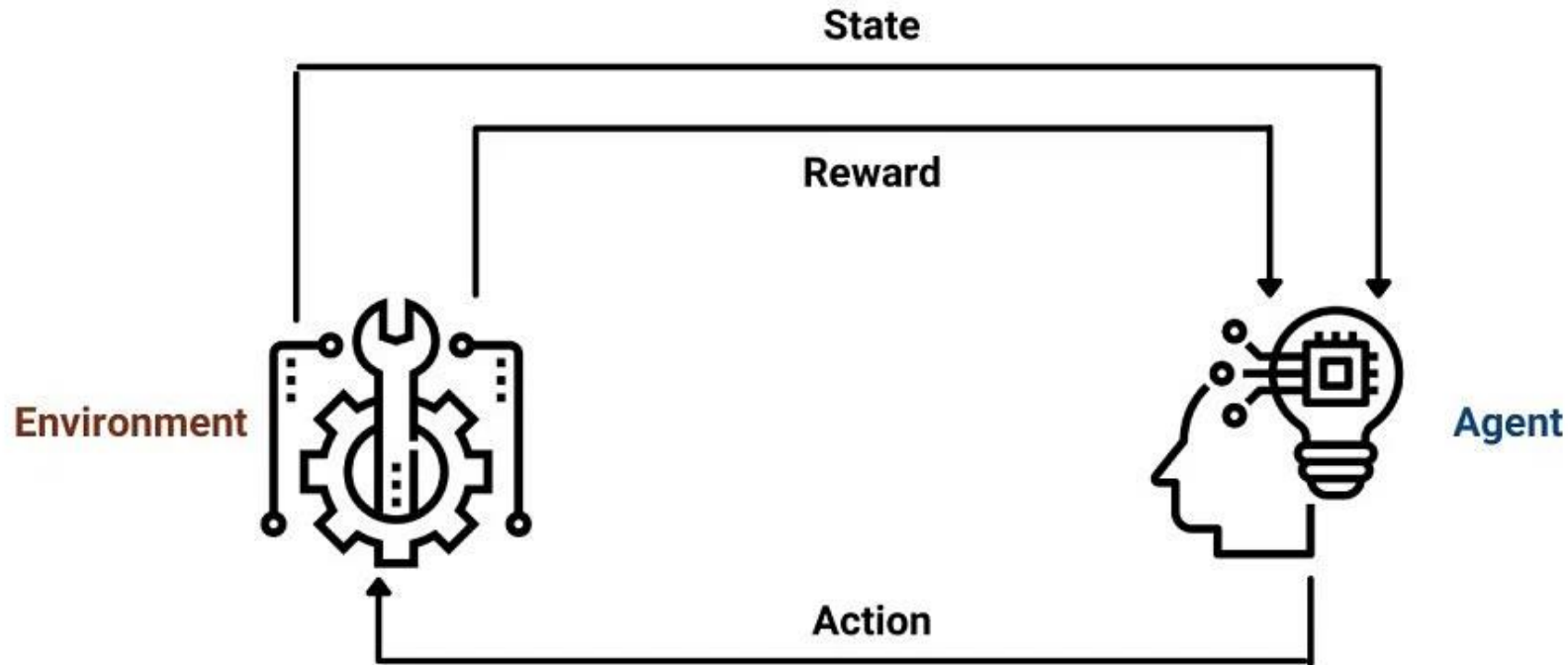
python



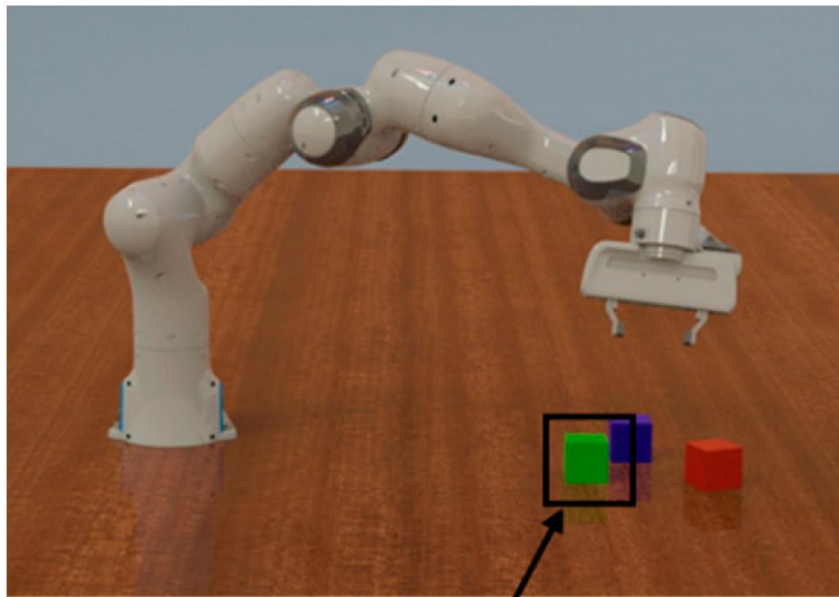


3. REINFORCEMENT LEARNING ALGORITHMS

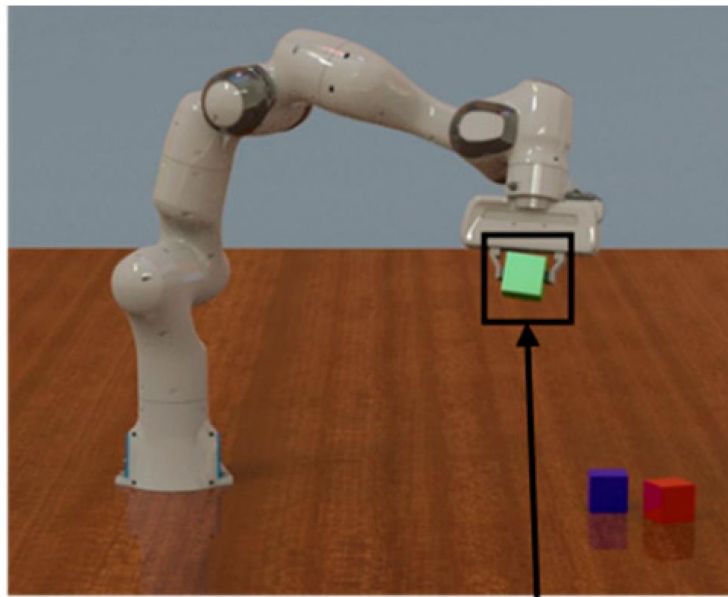
Reinforcement Learning



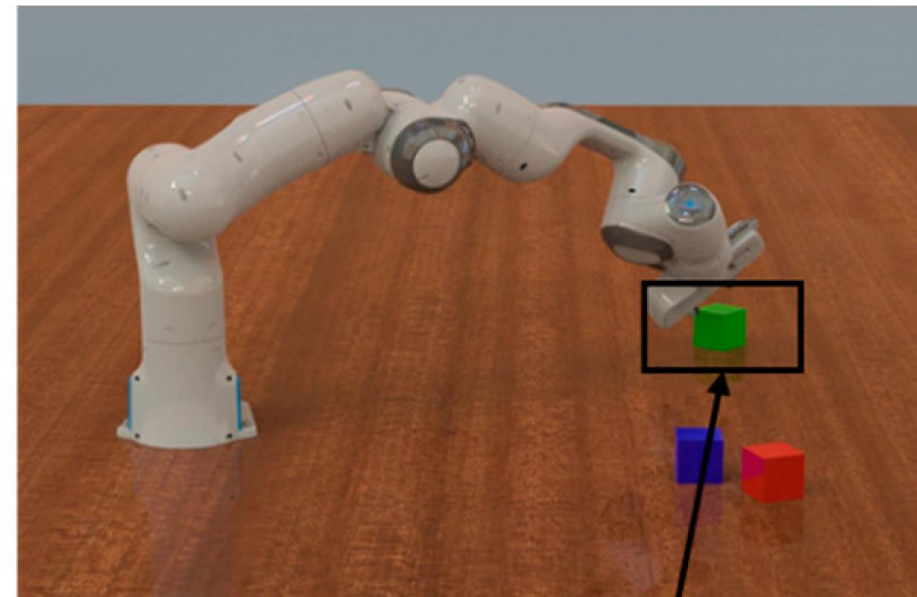
APPLICATION I: ROBOTICS



Target
Object



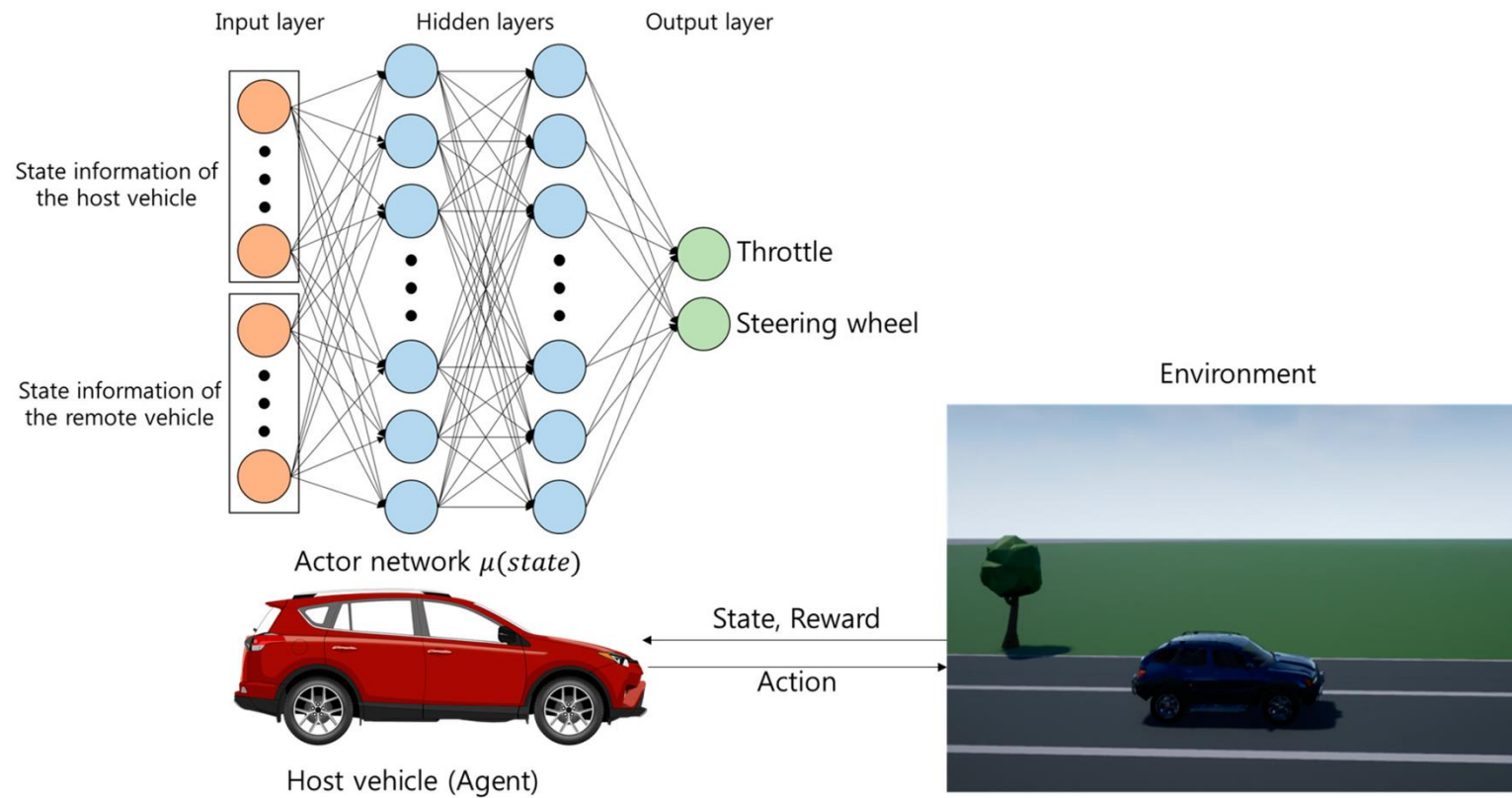
Target
Selected



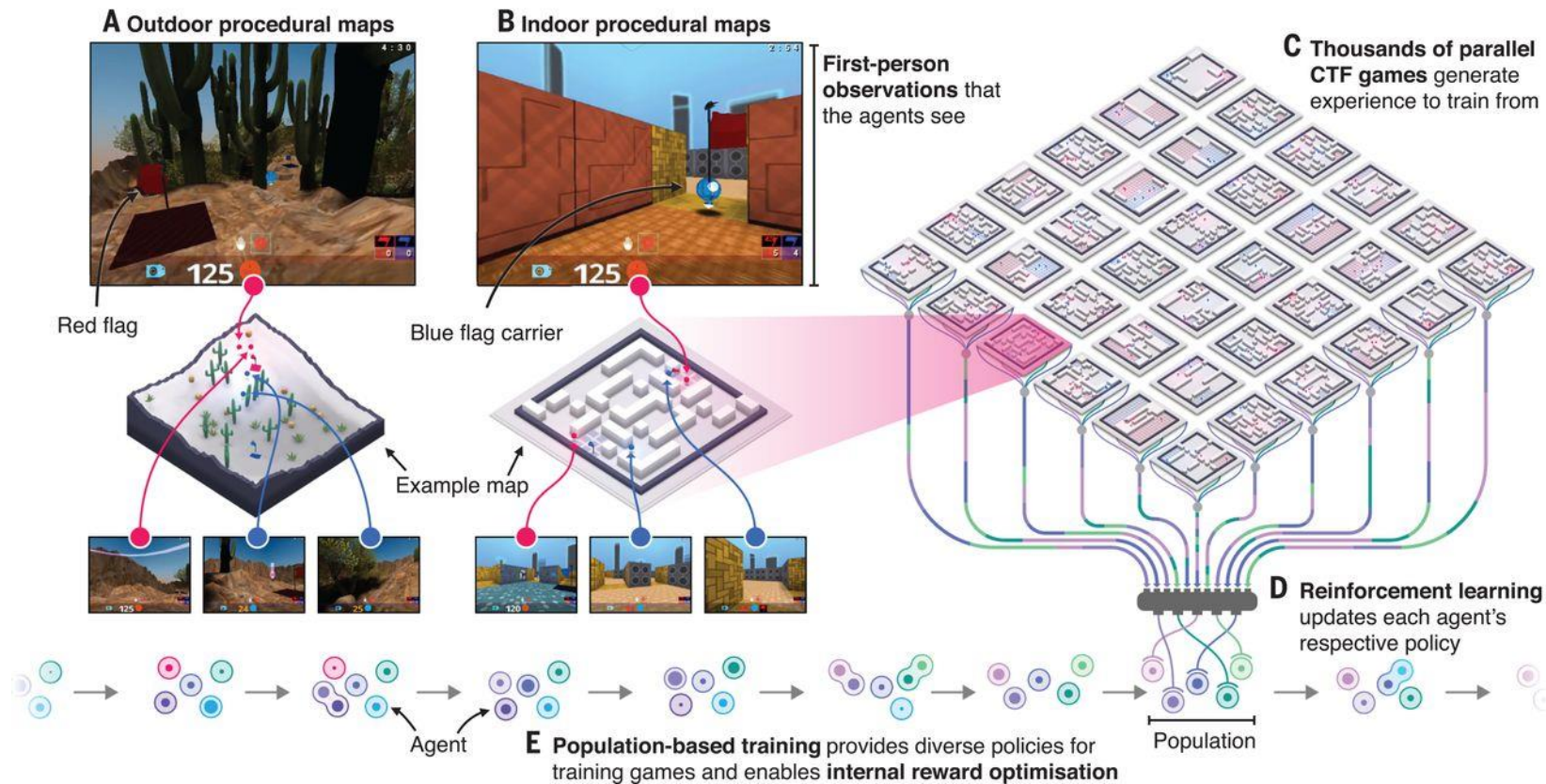
Successful
Placement



APPLICATION II: SELF-DRIVING AUTOMOBILES



APPLICATION III: VIDEO GAMES



APPLICATION IV: CHATGPT

Step 1

Collect demonstration data and train a supervised policy.

A prompt is sampled from our prompt dataset.

A labeler demonstrates the desired output behavior.

This data is used to fine-tune GPT-3.5 with supervised learning.



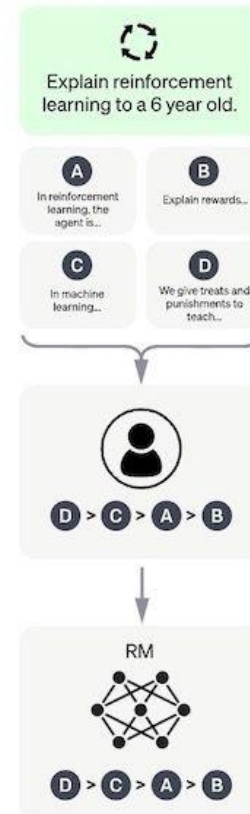
Step 2

Collect comparison data and train a reward model.

A prompt and several model outputs are sampled.

A labeler ranks the outputs from best to worst.

This data is used to train our reward model.



Step 3

Optimize a policy against the reward model using the PPO reinforcement learning algorithm.

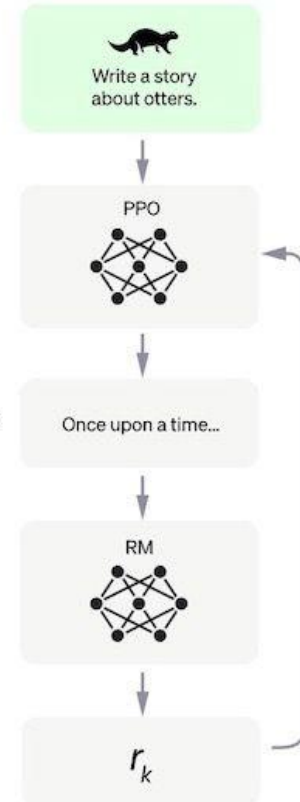
A new prompt is sampled from the dataset.

The PPO model is initialized from the supervised policy.

The policy generates an output.

The reward model calculates a reward for the output.

The reward is used to update the policy using PPO.



- Introduction to the Virtual Issue: Machine Learning in Political Science
- <https://www.cambridge.org/core/services/aop-file-manager/file/5c348274e401b41903dae11b/PAN-VSI-Intro-0119-Machine-learning.pdf>
- Machine Learning for Social Science: An Agnostic Approach
- <https://www.annualreviews.org/doi/pdf/10.1146/annurev-polisci-053119-015921?download=true>



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