

Digging Deeper into Fundamentals



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Overview

Work through the logic of a specific machine learning problem

Run programs on different inputs using placeholders and feed dictionaries

Use variables to hold values which the program updates

Make TensorBoards more useful using named scopes

Understanding Linear Regression

X Causes Y



Cause

Independent variable



Effect

Dependent variable

Wealth Increases Life Expectancy



Cause

Wealth of individuals



Effect

How long they expect to live

Lower Home Prices Away from the City



Cause

**Distance in miles from the
city center**



Effect

**Price per square foot of
homes**

X Causes Y



Cause

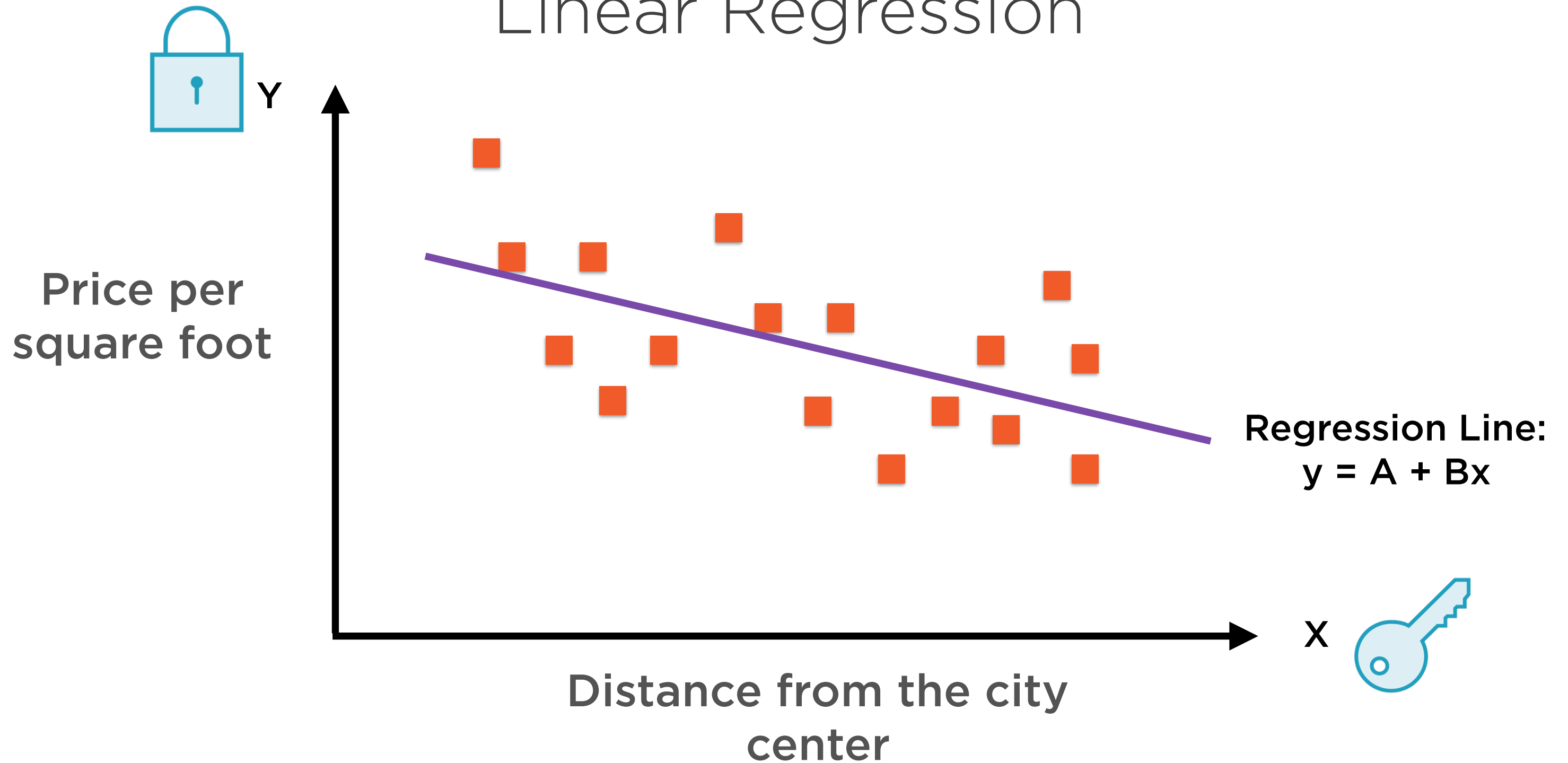
Explanatory variable



Effect

Dependent variable

Linear Regression



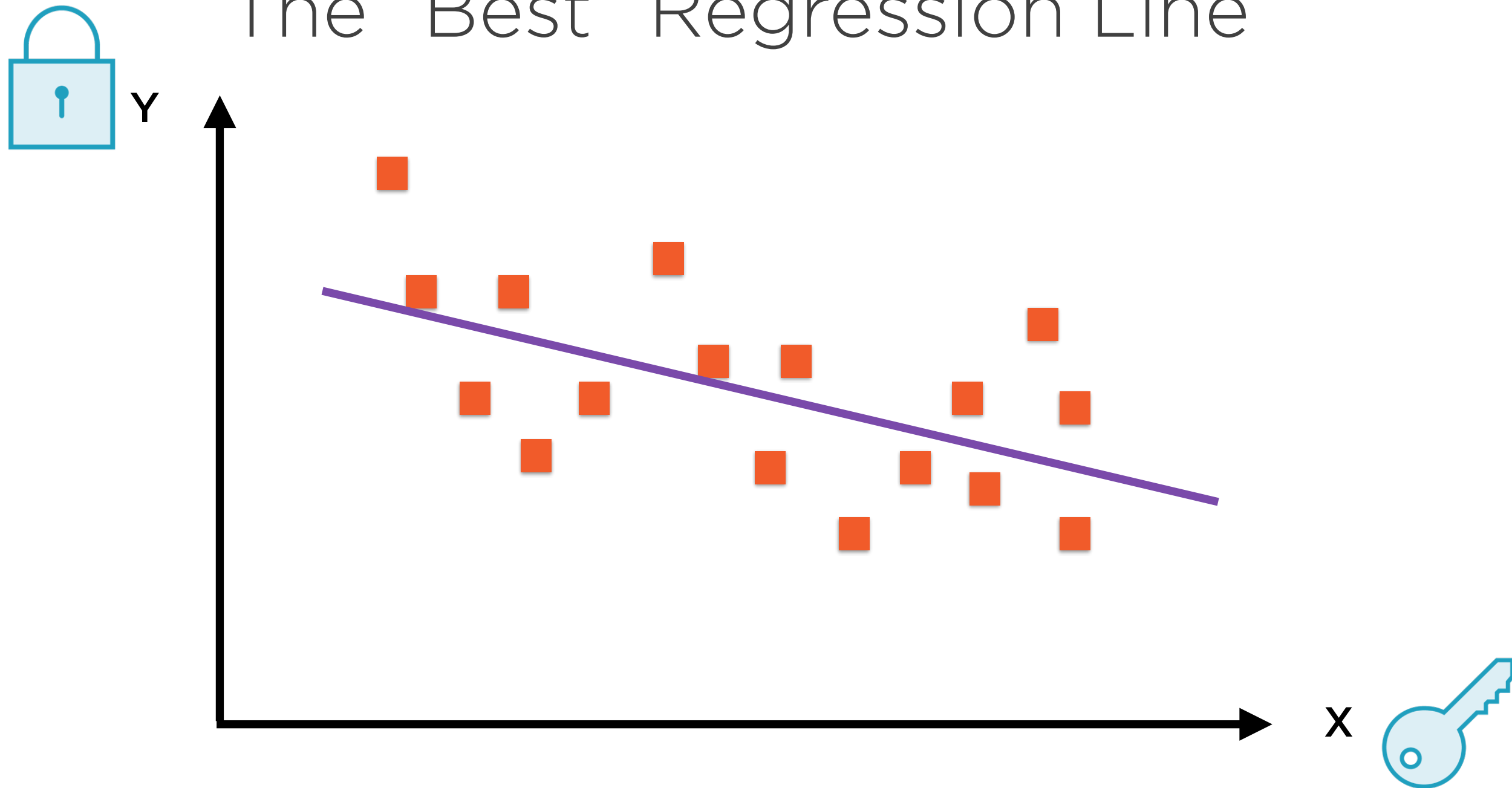
Simple Regression

Regression Equation:

$$y = A + Bx$$

- $y_1 = A + Bx_1$
- $y_2 = A + Bx_2$
- $y_3 = A + Bx_3$
- ...
- $y_n = A + Bx_n$

The “Best” Regression Line

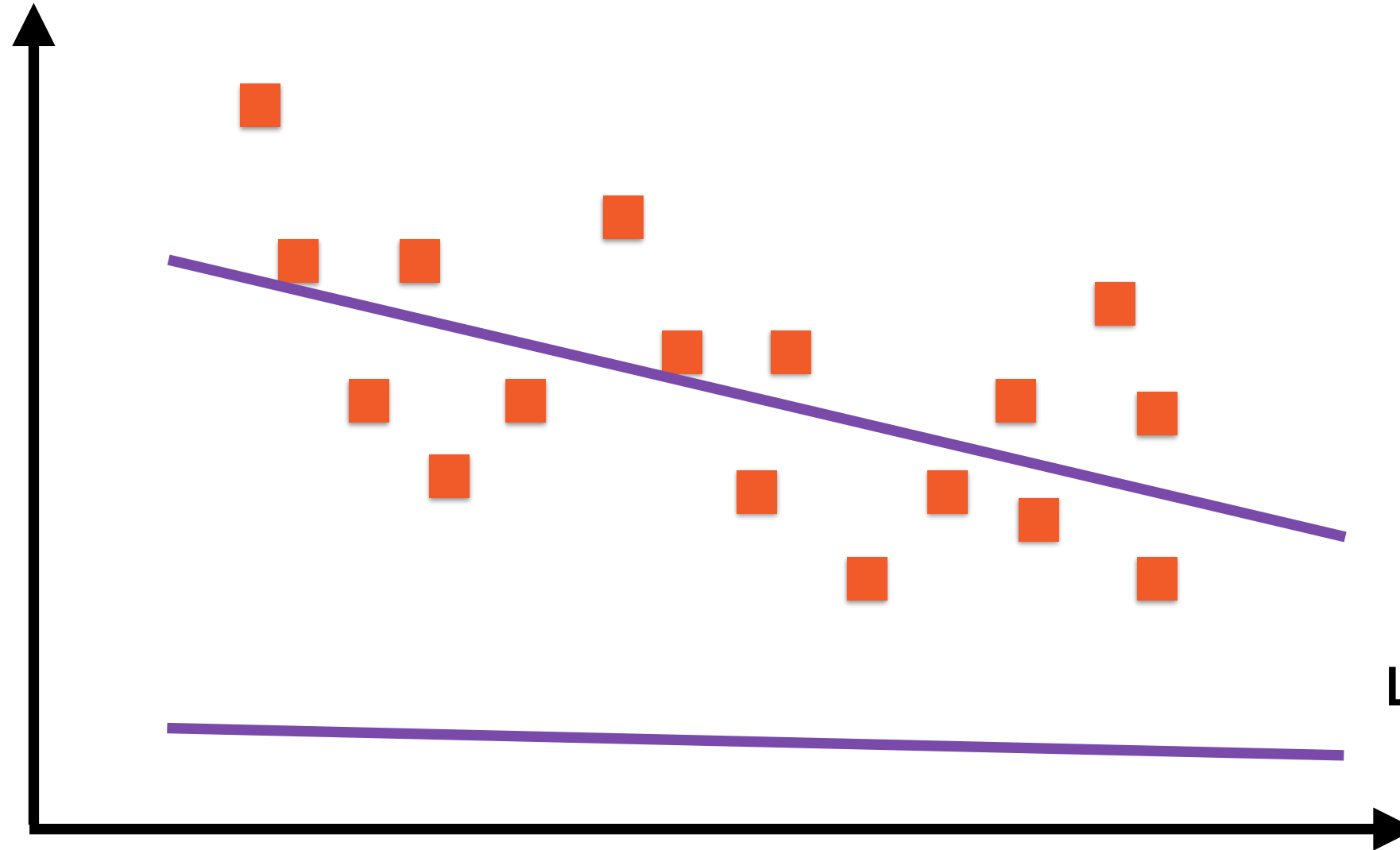


Linear Regression involves finding the “best fit” line

The “Best” Regression Line



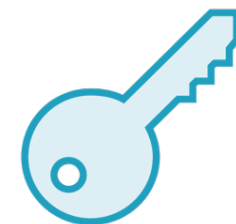
Y



Line 1: $y = A_1 + B_1x$

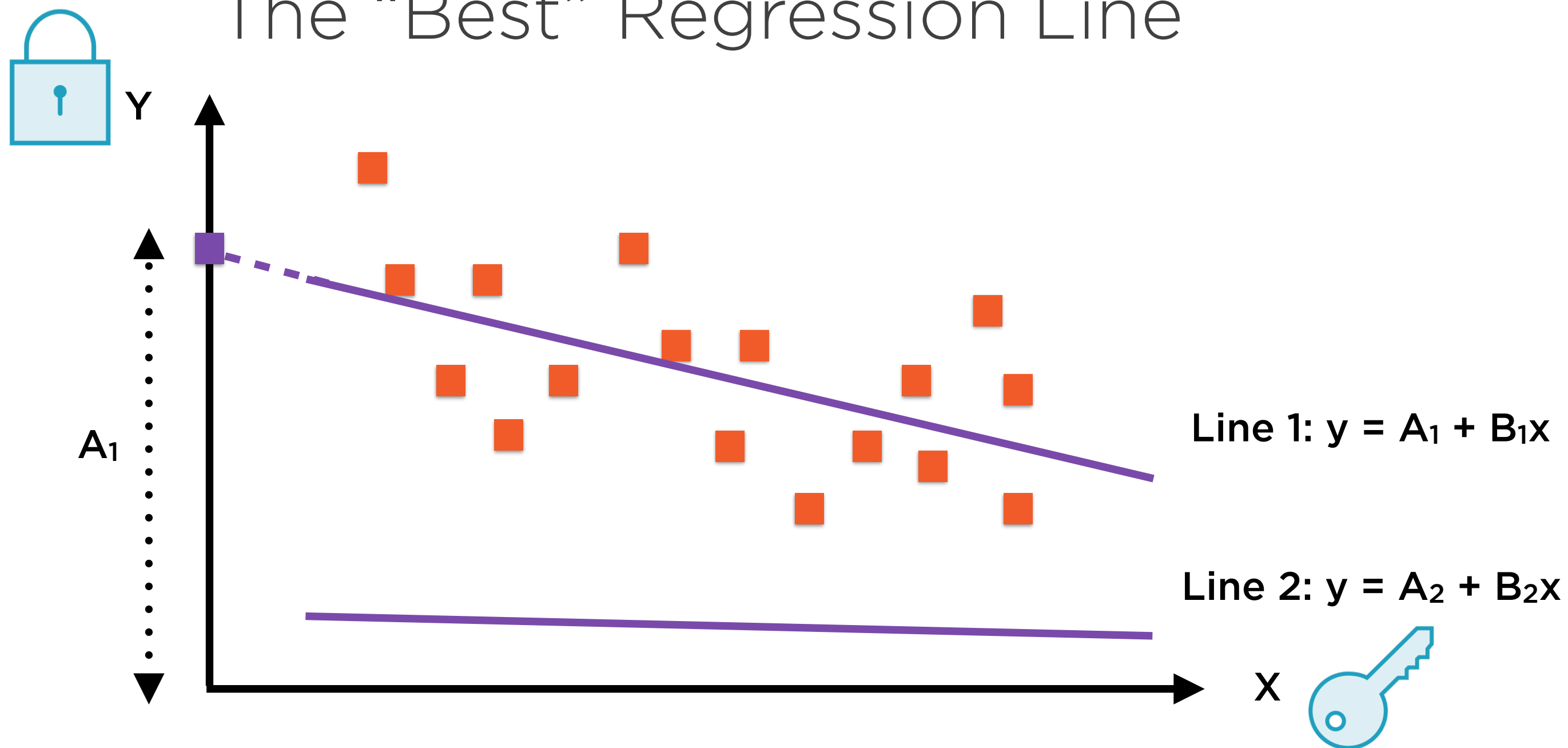
Line 2: $y = A_2 + B_2x$

X



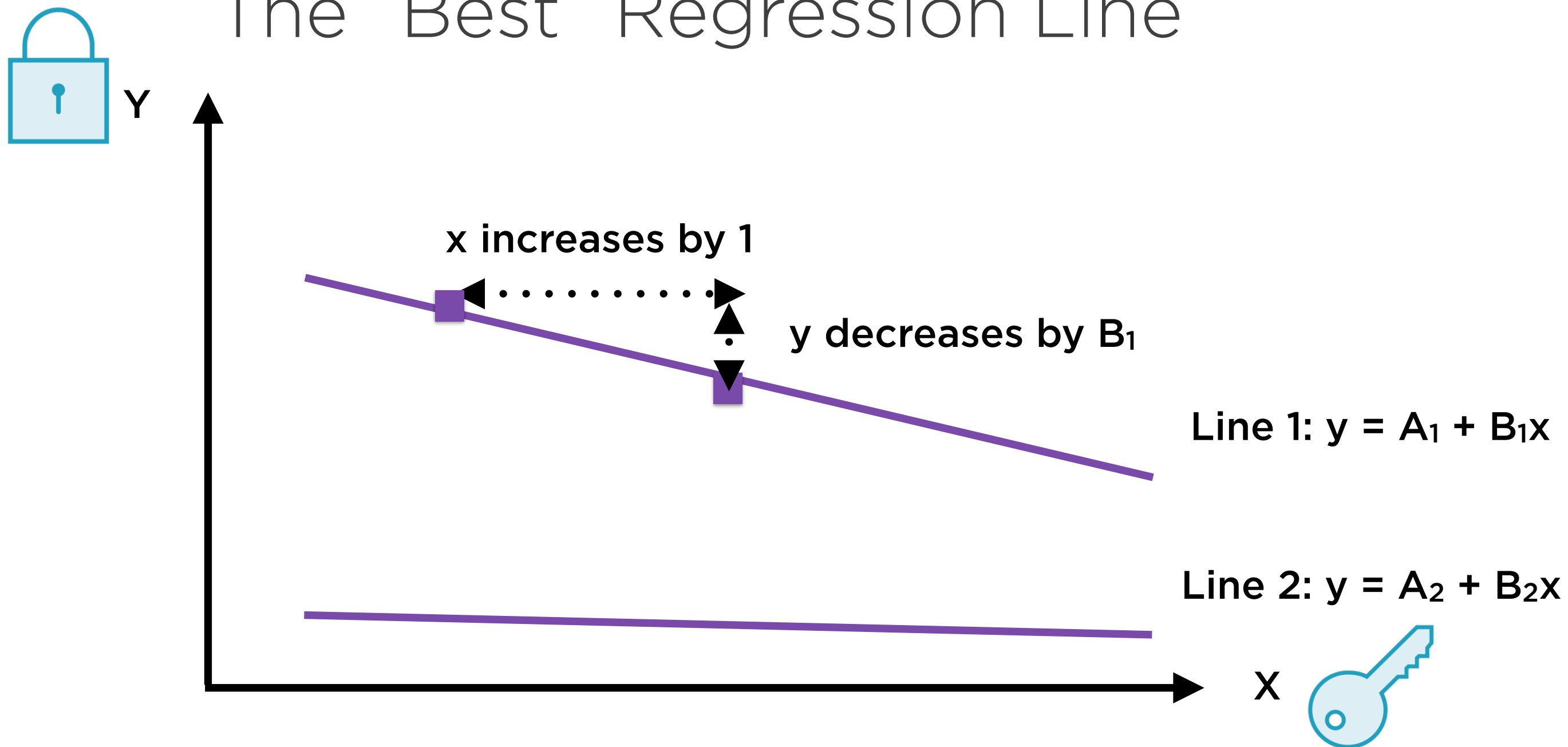
Let's compare two lines, Line 1 and Line 2

The “Best” Regression Line



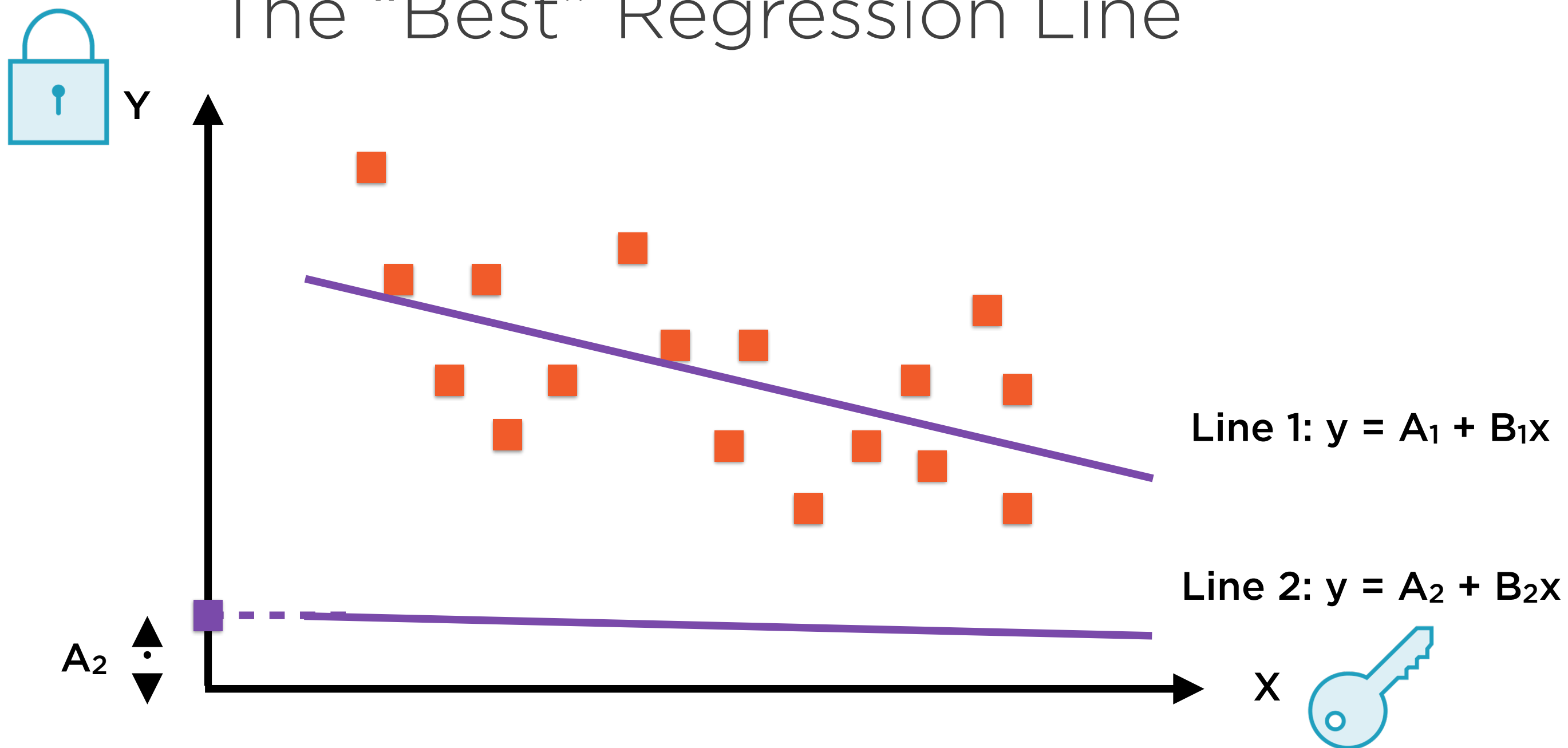
The first line has y-intercept A_1

The “Best” Regression Line



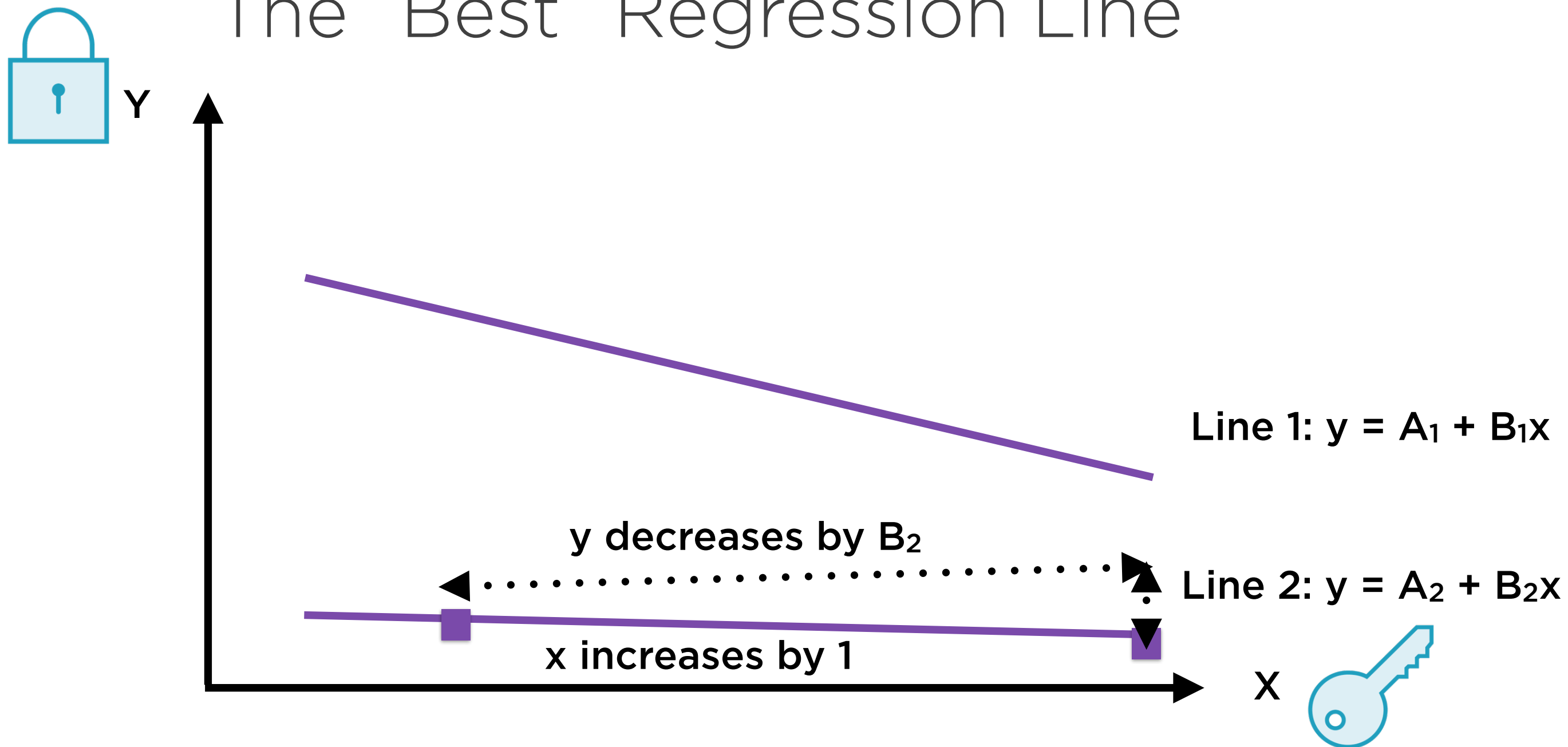
In the first line, if x increases by 1 unit, y decreases by B_1 units

The “Best” Regression Line



The second line has y-intercept A_2

The “Best” Regression Line

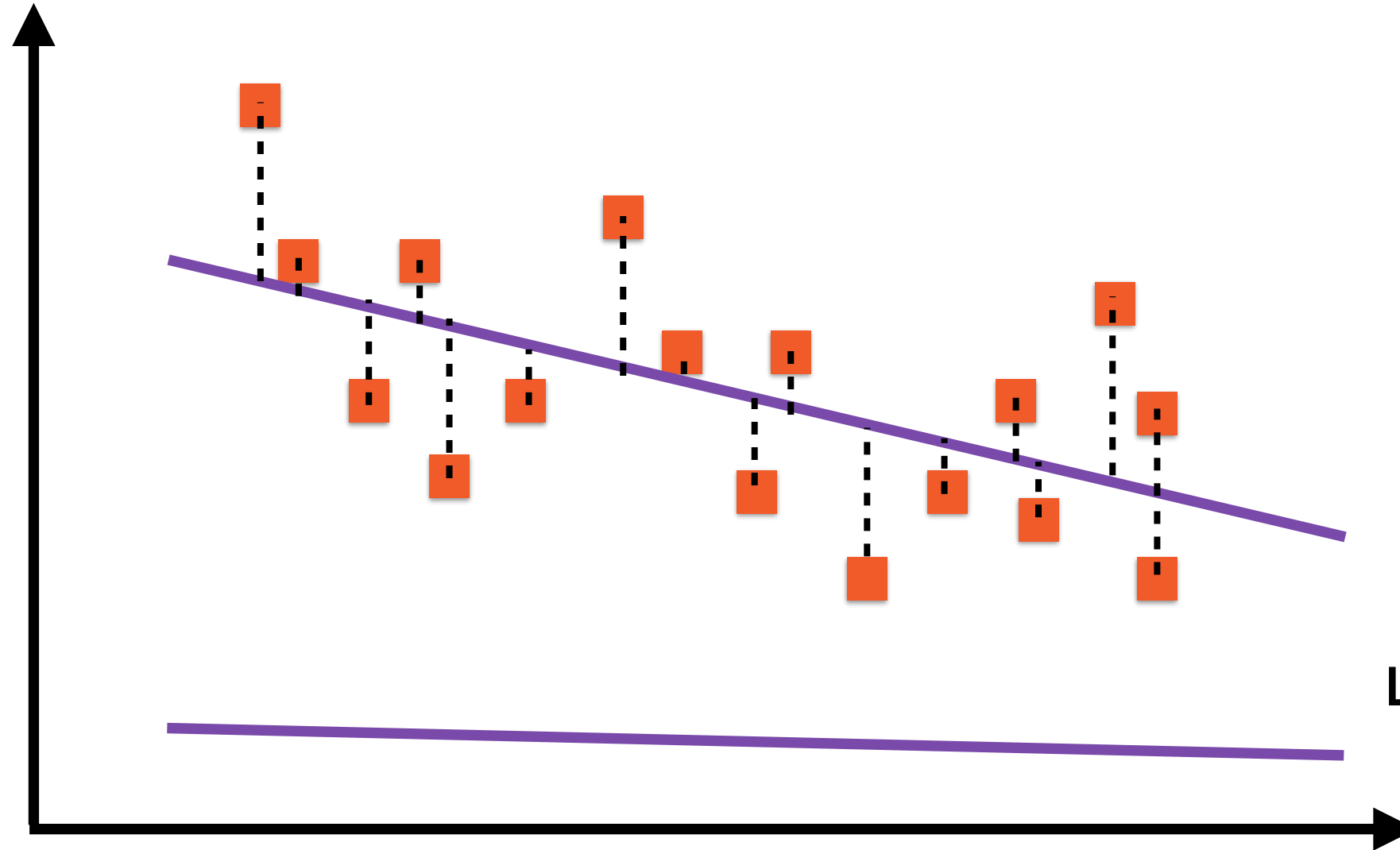


In the second line, if x increases by 1 unit, y decreases by B_2 units

Minimising Least Square Error



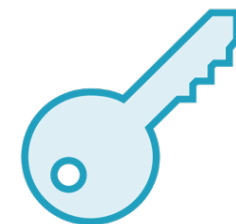
Y



Line 1: $y = A_1 + B_1x$

Line 2: $y = A_2 + B_2x$

X

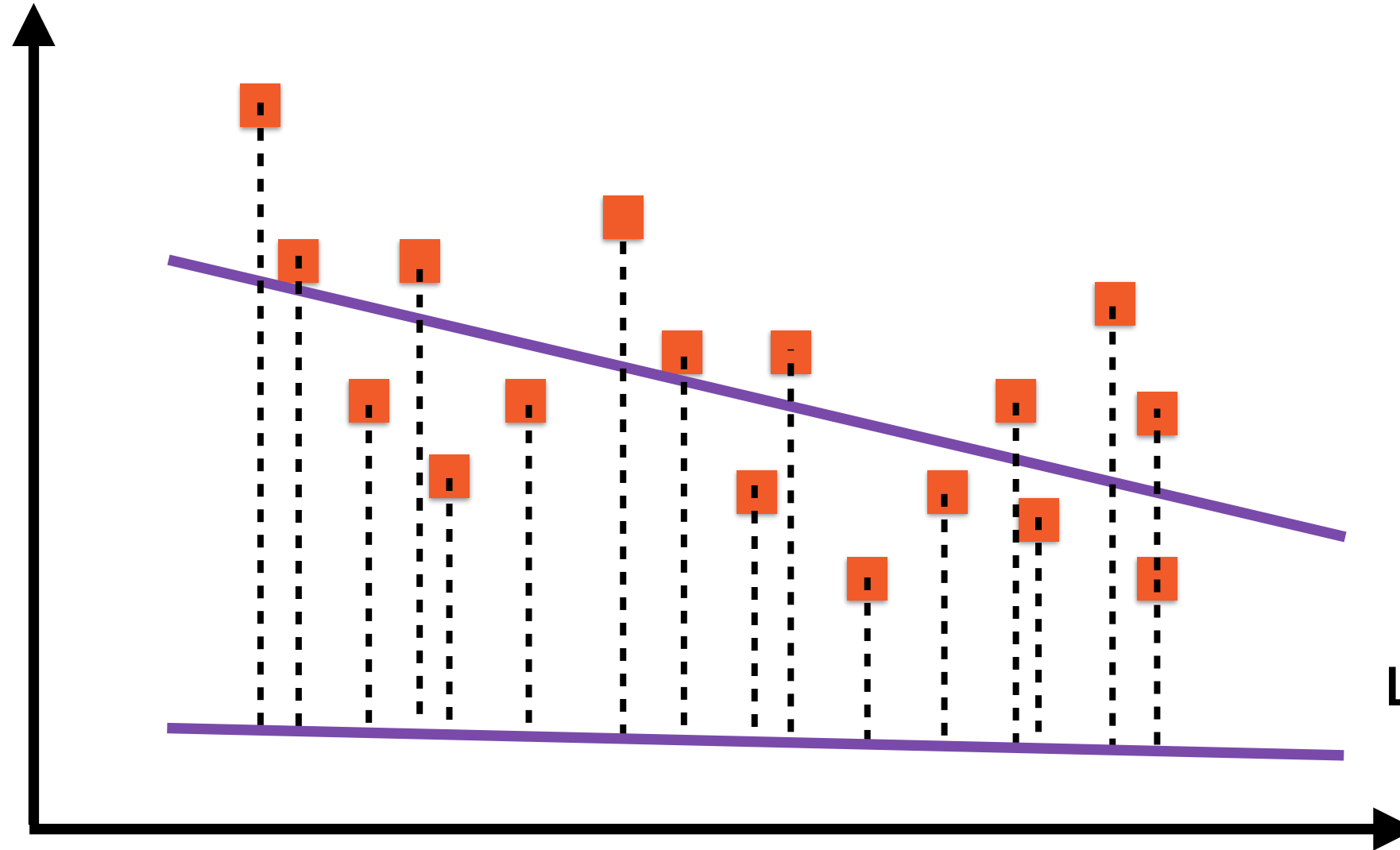


Drop vertical lines from each point to
the lines 1 and 2

Minimising Least Square Error



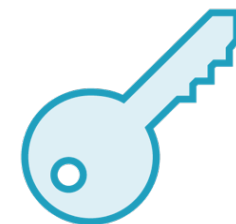
Y



Line 1: $y = A_1 + B_1x$

Line 2: $y = A_2 + B_2x$

X

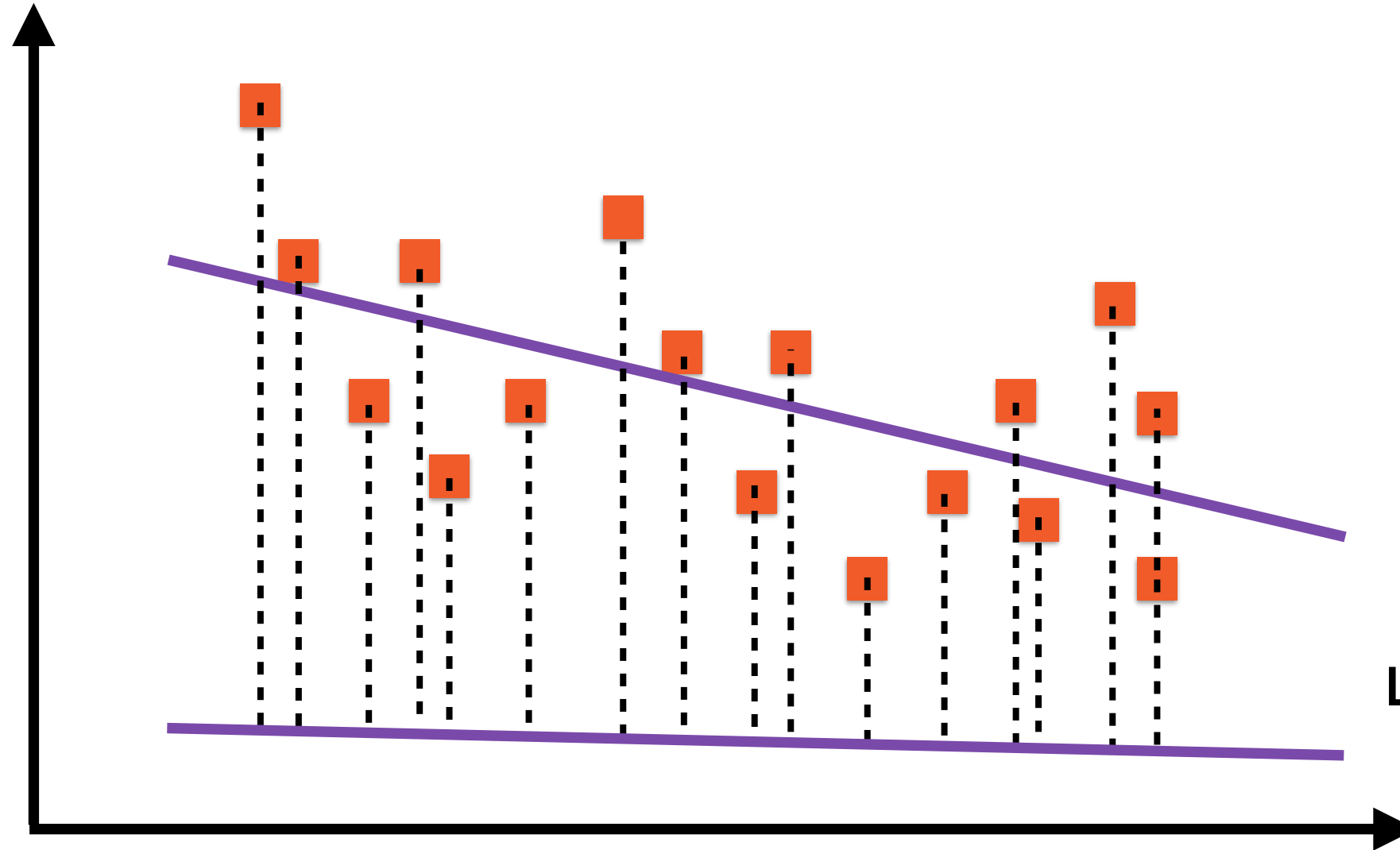


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Minimising Least Square Error



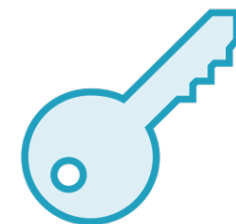
Y



Line 1: $y = A_1 + B_1x$

Line 2: $y = A_2 + B_2x$

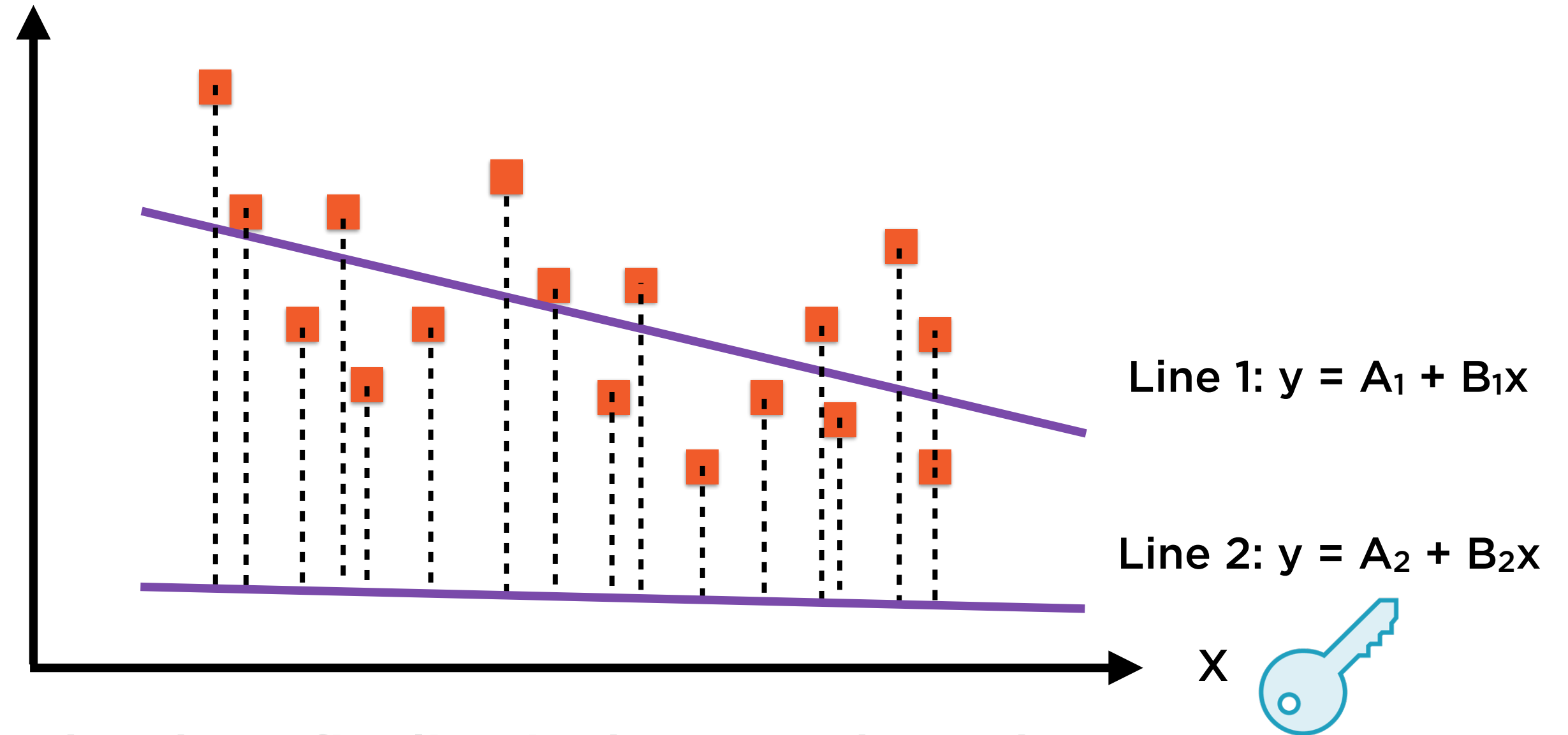
X



The “best fit” line is the one where the sum of the squares of the lengths of these dotted lines is minimum



Minimising Least Square Error

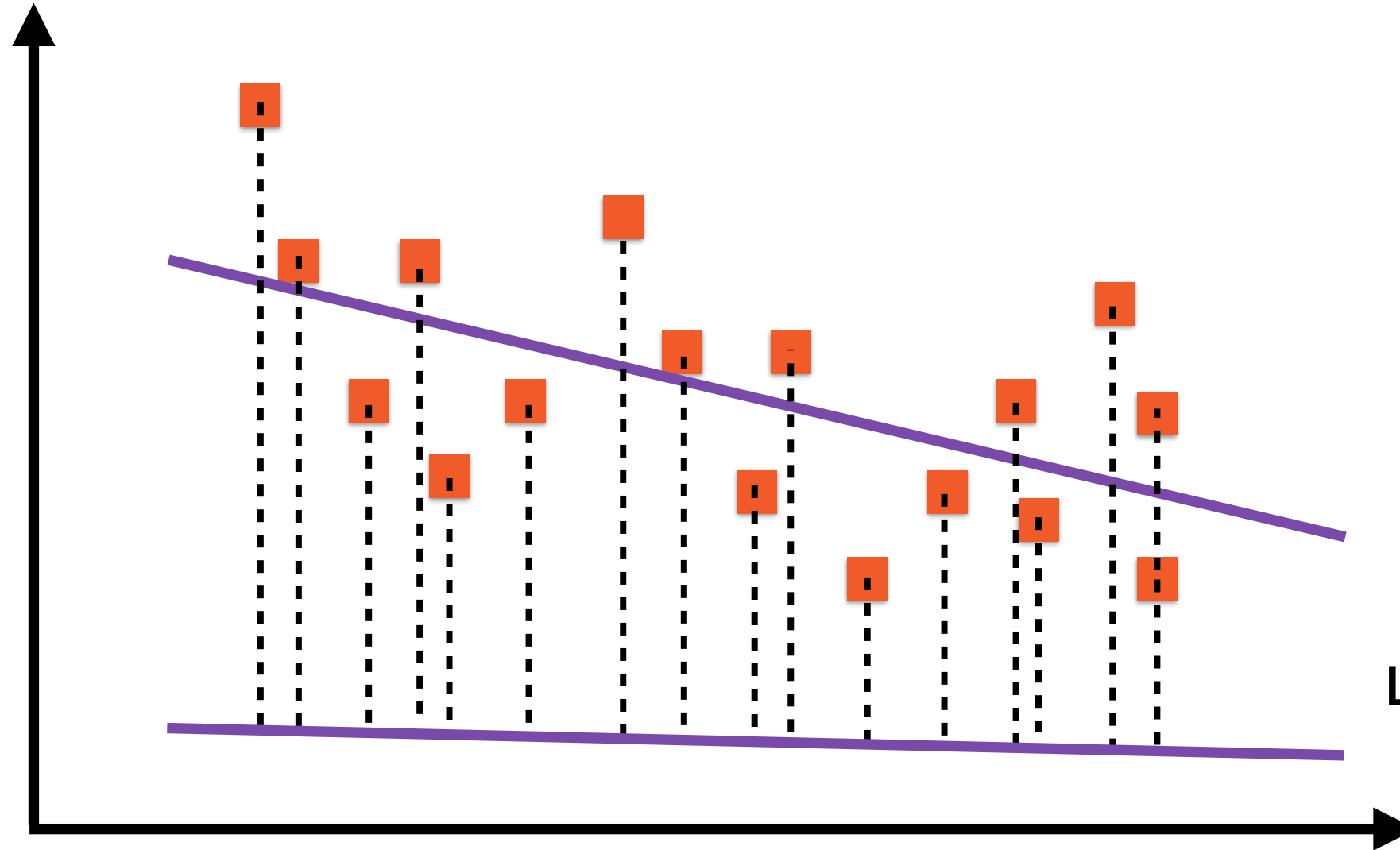


The “best fit” line is the one where the sum of the squares of the lengths of **these dotted lines** is minimum

Minimising Least Square Error



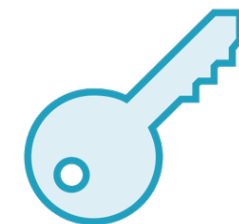
Y



Line 1: $y = A_1 + B_1x$

Line 2: $y = A_2 + B_2x$

X

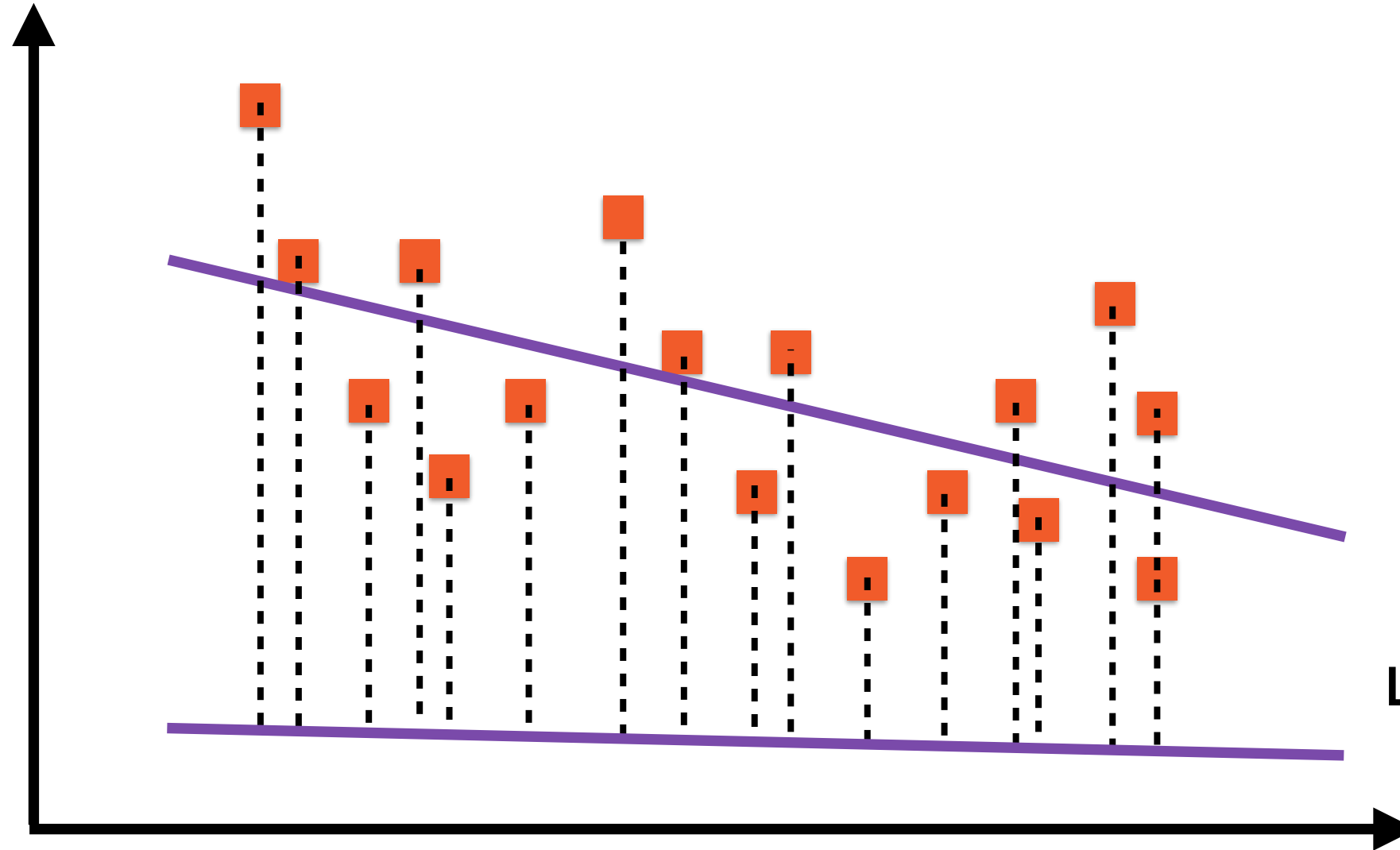


The “best fit” line is the one where the sum of the squares of the lengths of **the errors** is minimum

Minimising Least Square Error



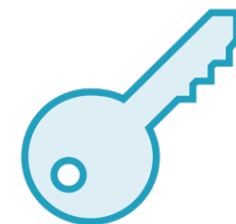
Y



Line 1: $y = A_1 + B_1x$

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X

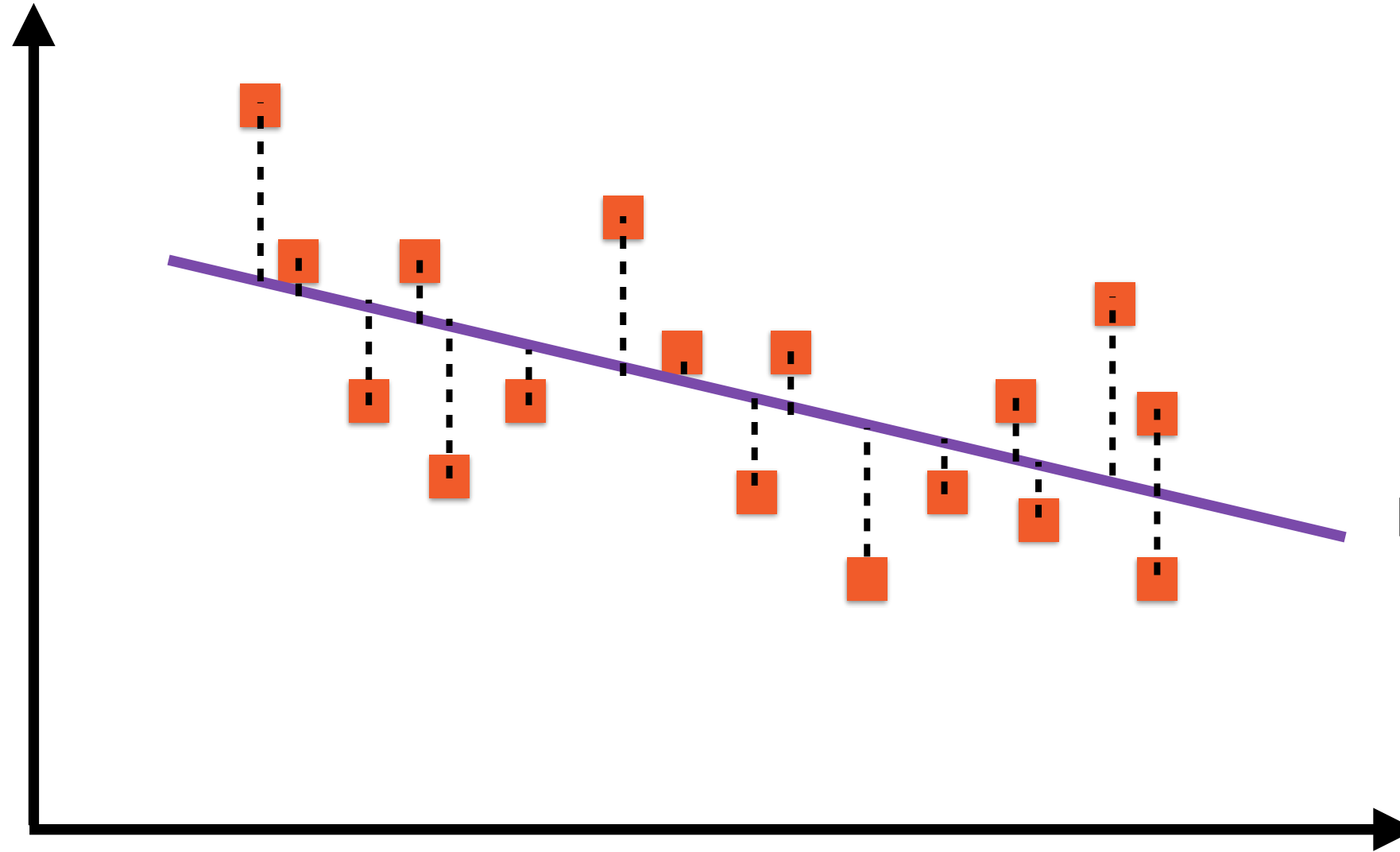


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Minimising Least Square Error

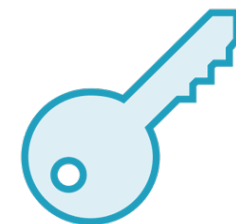


Y

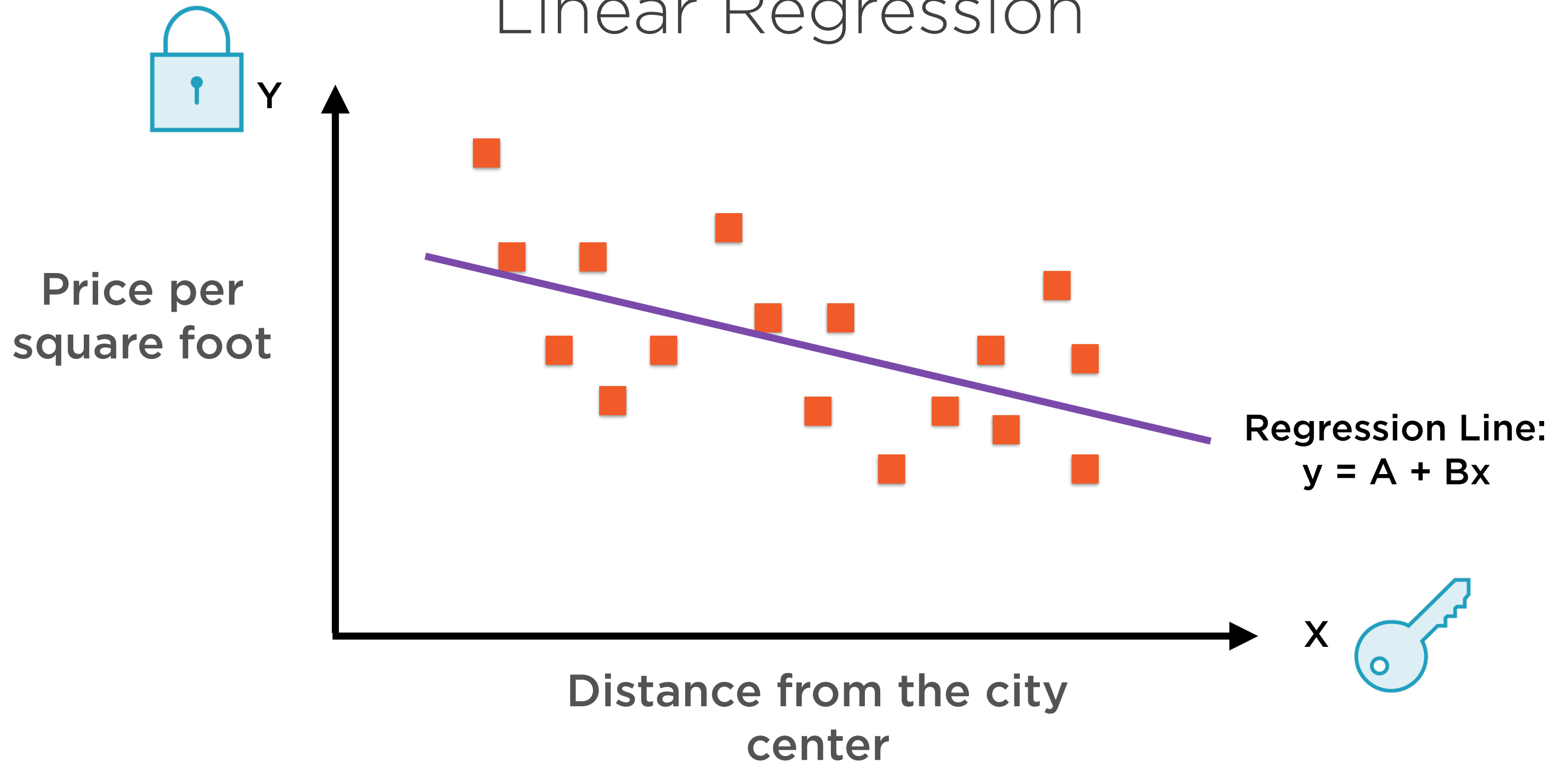


Regression Line:
 $y = A + Bx$

X



Linear Regression



Linear Regression Algorithms in Practice

**Estimate initial
values for A and B**

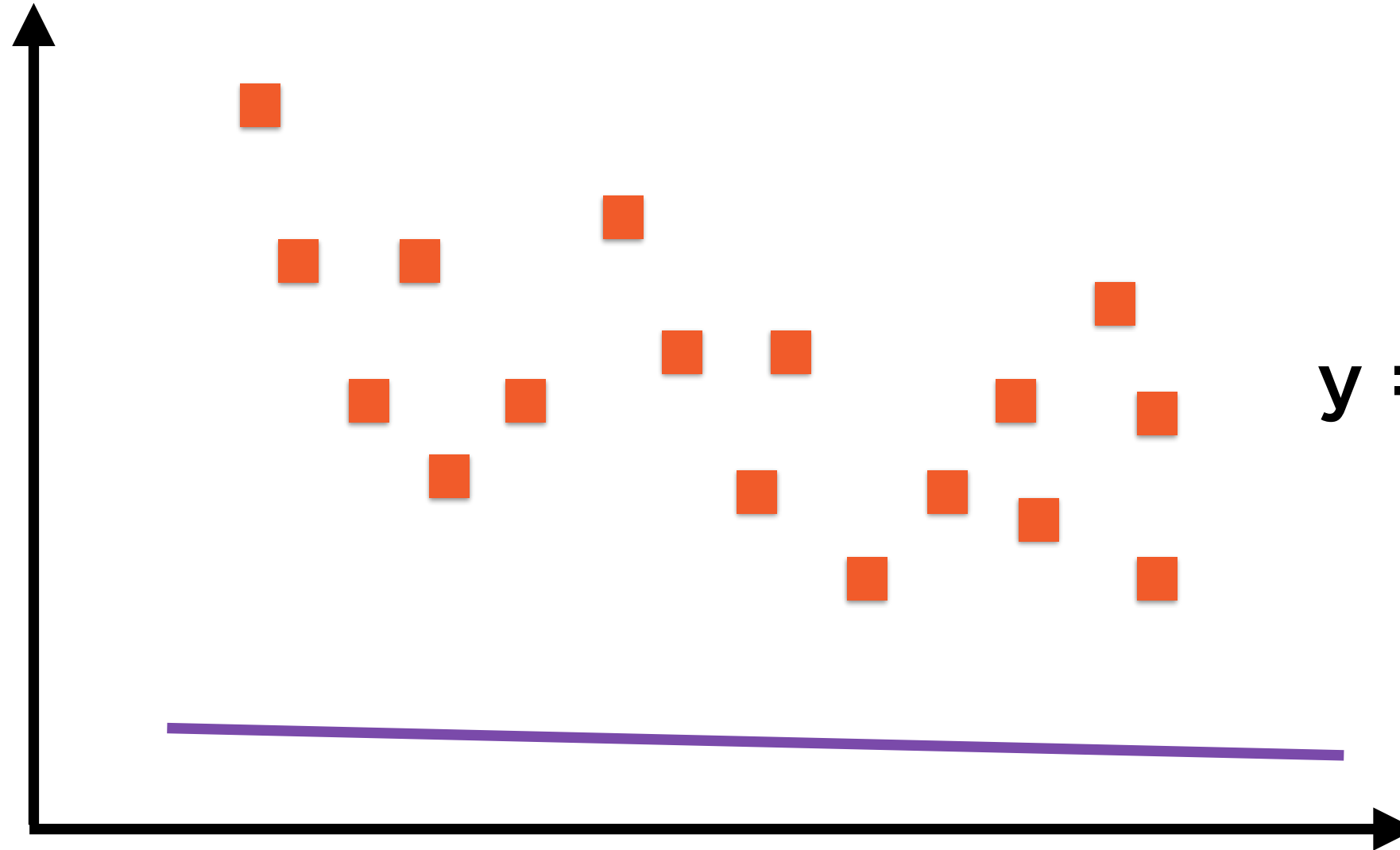
**Find the errors for
the regression line
with those values**

**Feed errors back
and get new values
for A and B**

The “Best” Regression Line

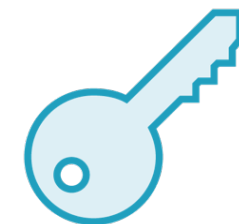


Y



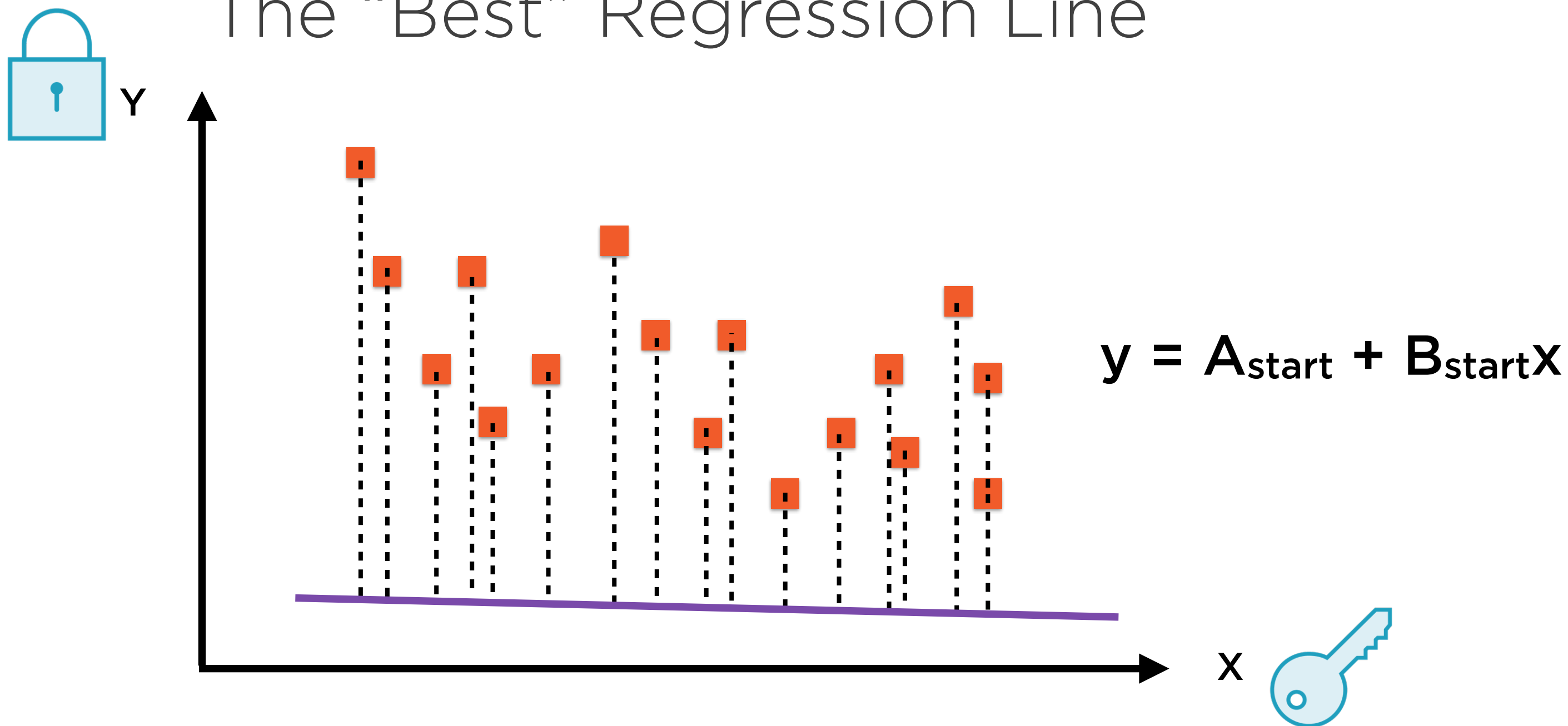
$$y = A_{\text{start}} + B_{\text{start}}x$$

X



Start off with some values for A and B

The “Best” Regression Line

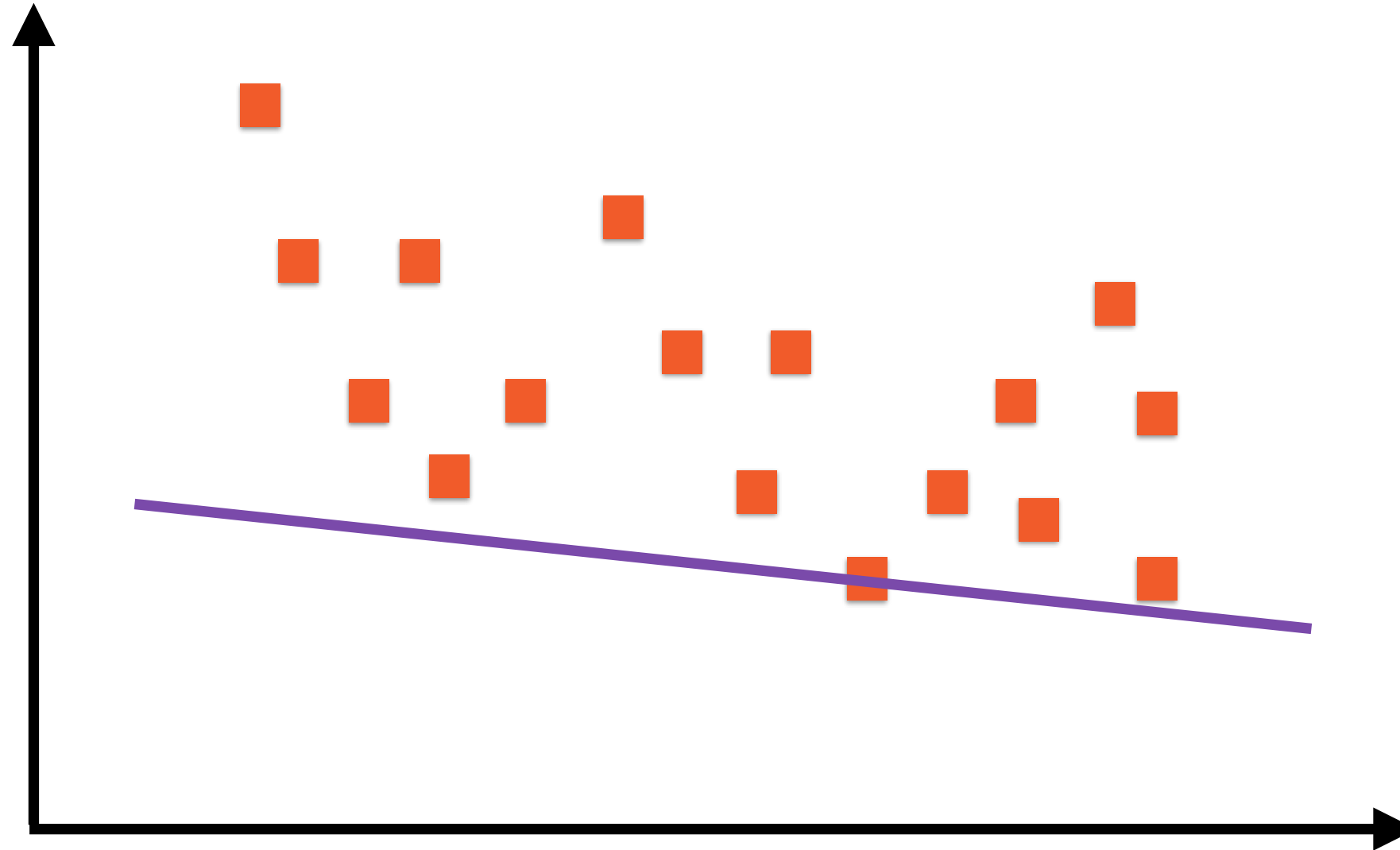


Calculate the least square error and feed that back

The “Best” Regression Line

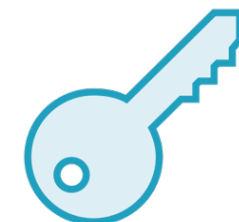


Y



$$y = A_i + B_i x$$

x

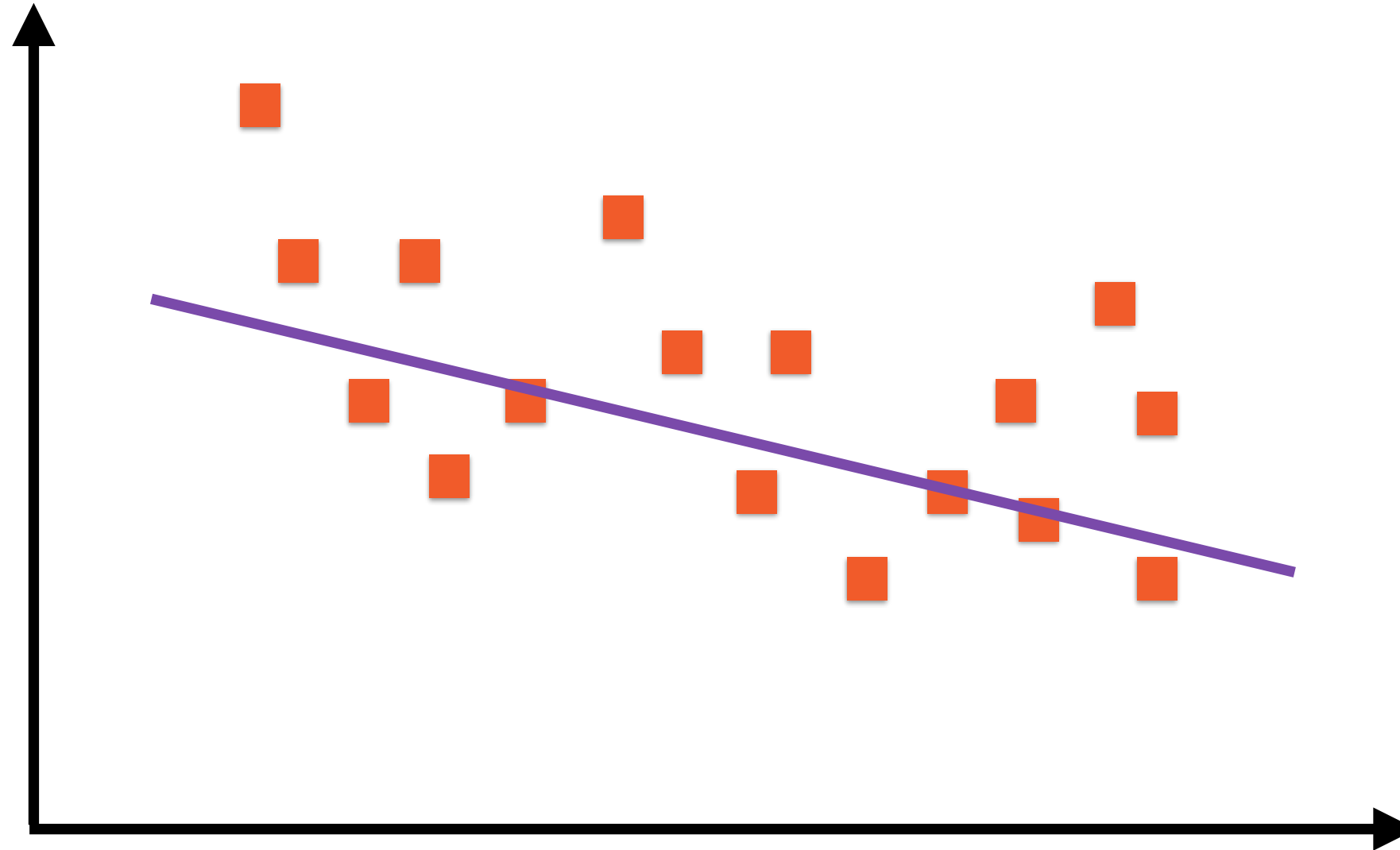


This will give us new values for A and B

The “Best” Regression Line

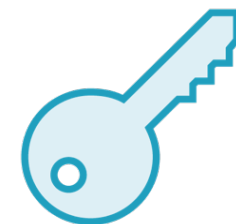


Y



$$y = A_i + B_i x$$

x

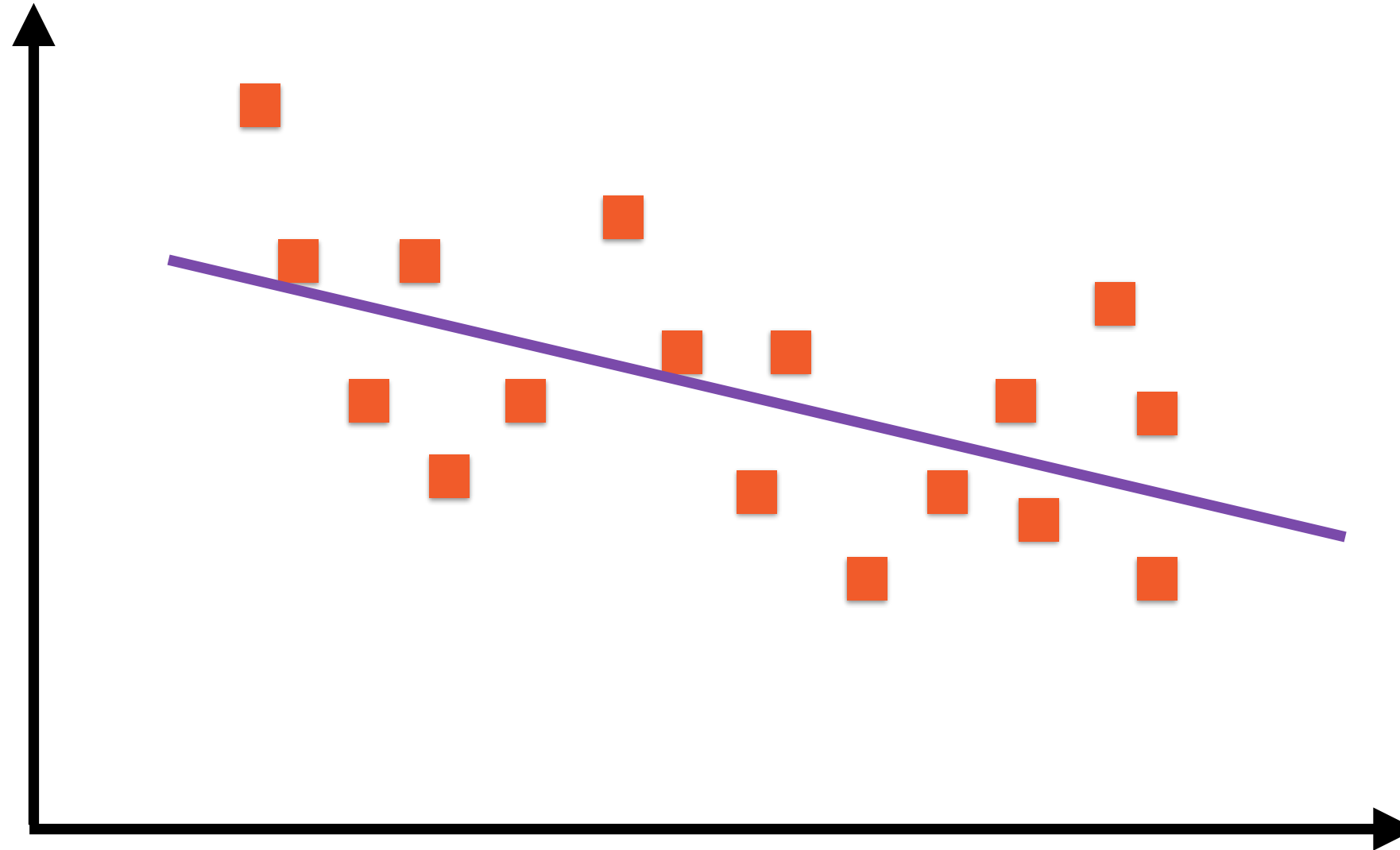


Adjust values of A and B by feeding
back the error values

The “Best” Regression Line

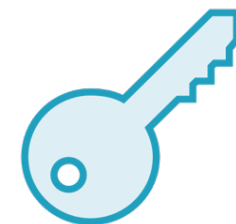


Y



$$y = A_i + B_i x$$

x

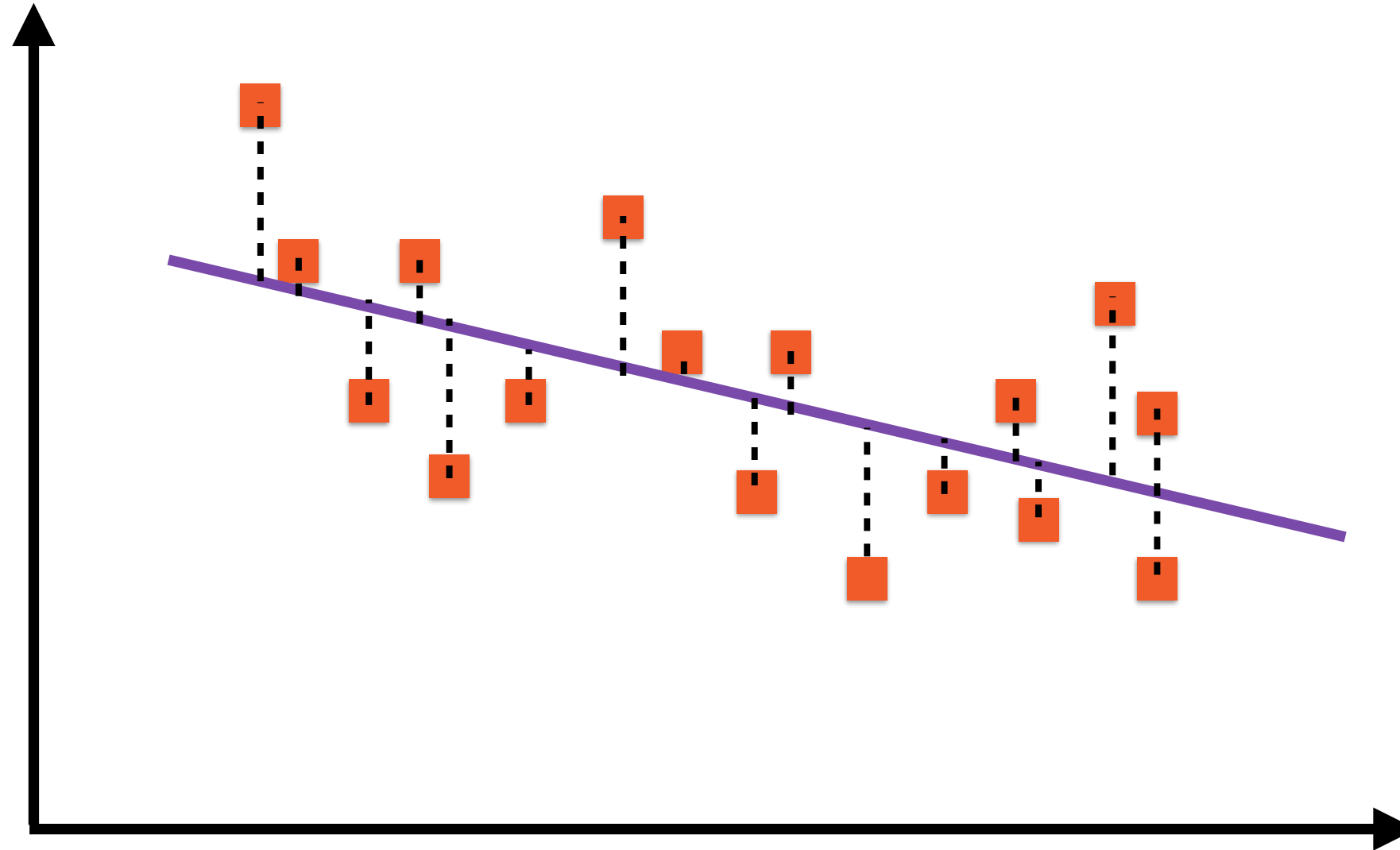


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The “Best” Regression Line



Y



X

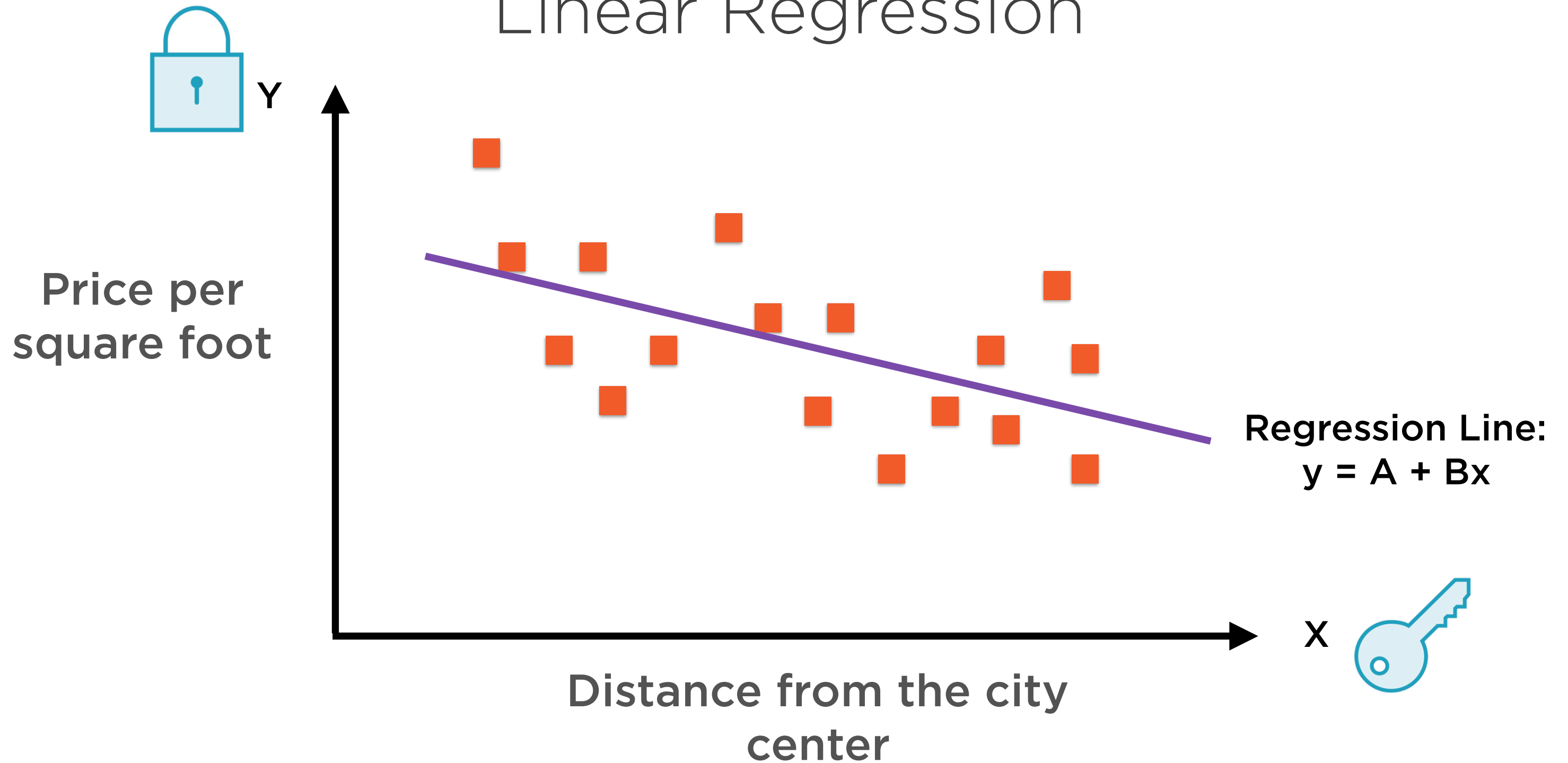


The “best fit” line is called the
regression line

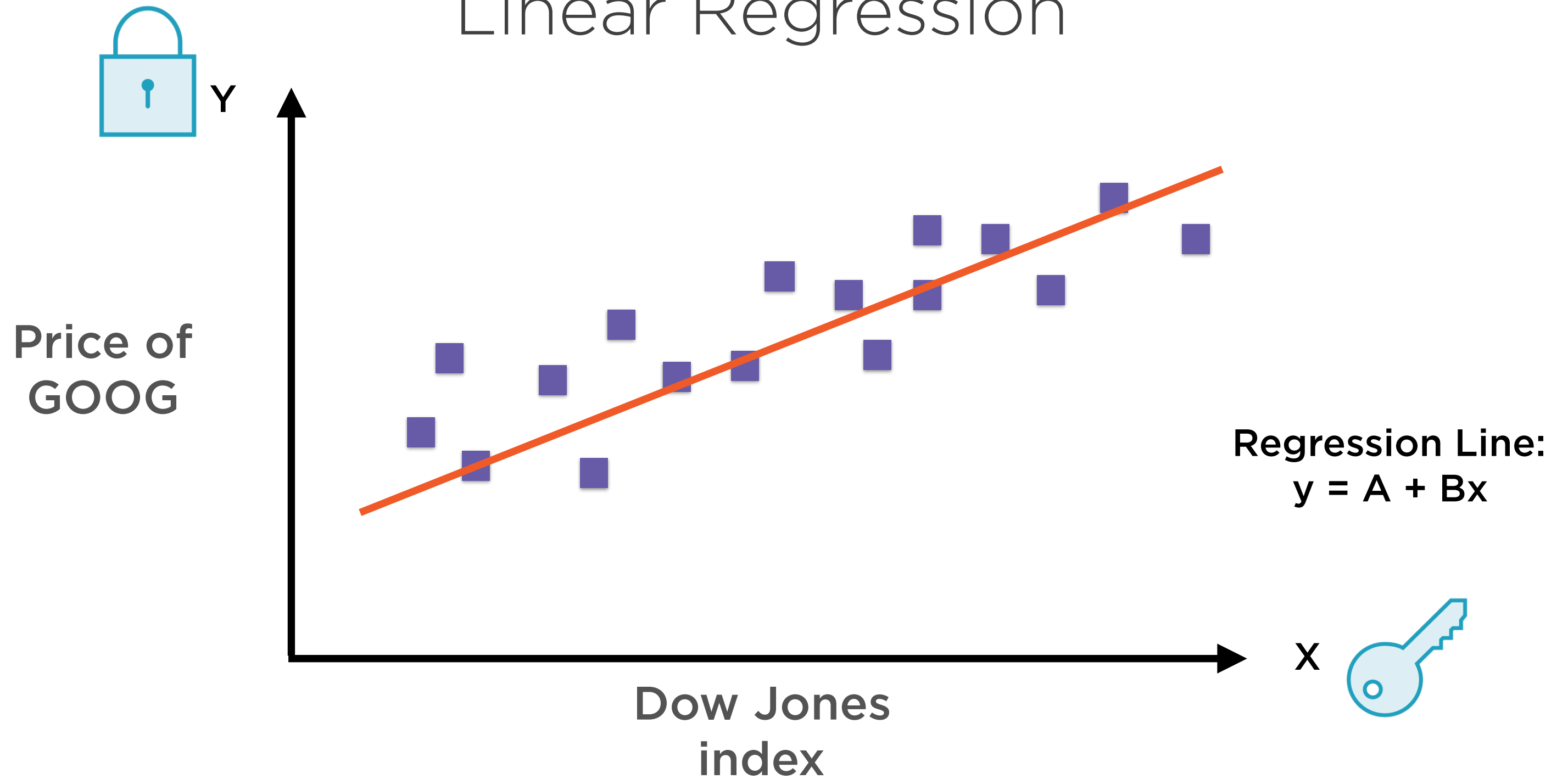
Regression is an example of a supervised learning algorithm

Placeholders

Linear Regression



Linear Regression

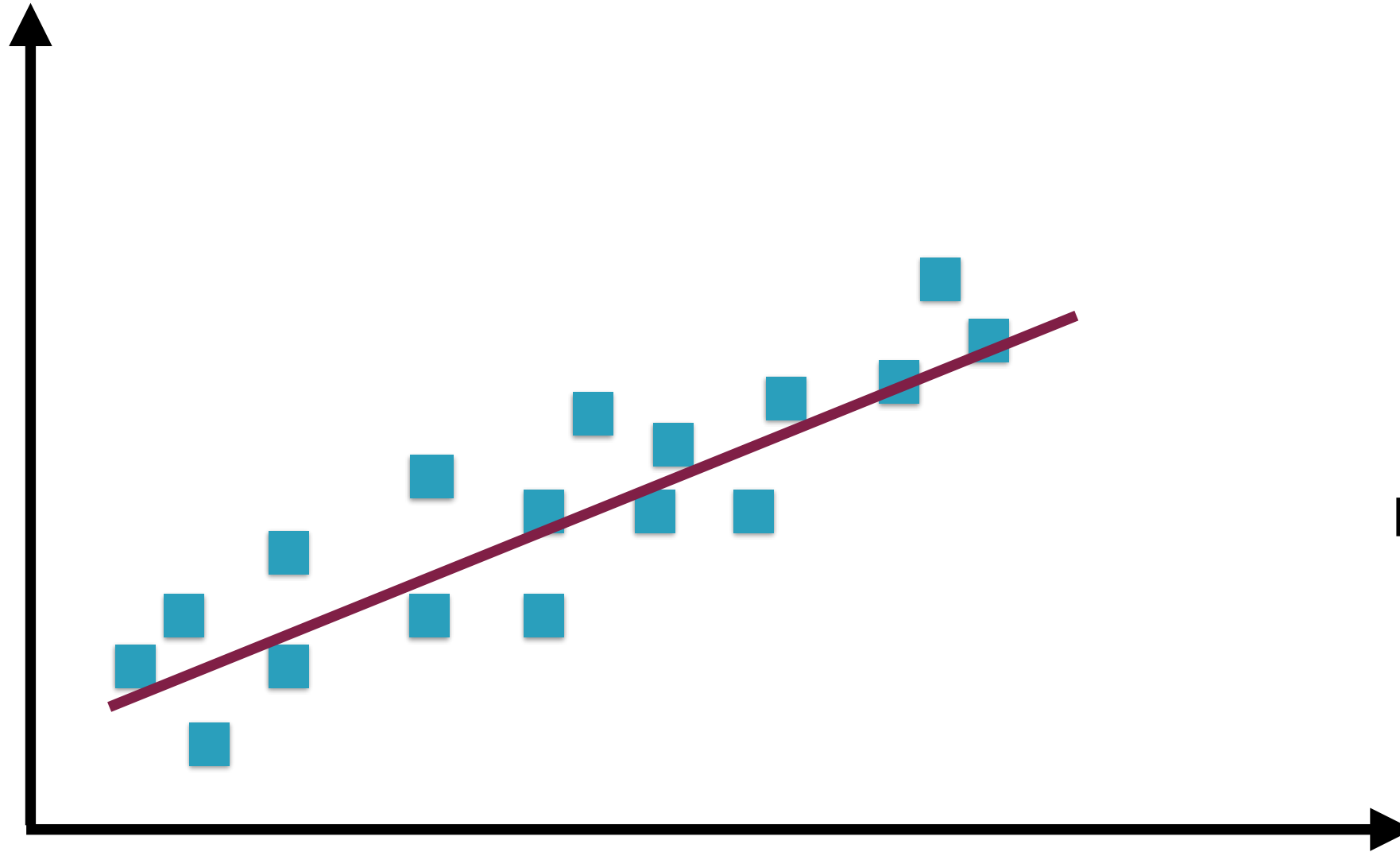


Linear Regression



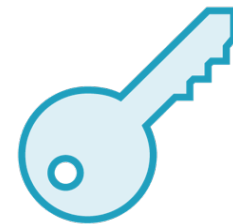
Y

Life expectancy



Regression Line:
 $y = A + Bx$

X



Wealth

Machine learning algorithms can be applied to a variety of problems

The model should have the ability to accept the different X and Y values

Placeholder

Hold the place for a Tensor that will be fed at runtime, in effect becoming an “input” node

Abrahams, Sam; Hafner, Danijar; Erwitte, Erik; Scarpinelli, Ariel (2016-07-23). TensorFlow For Machine Intelligence: A hands-on introduction to learning algorithms

Demo

Specify placeholders in our simple math operations

Use a feed dictionary to feed these into TensorFlow operations

Demo

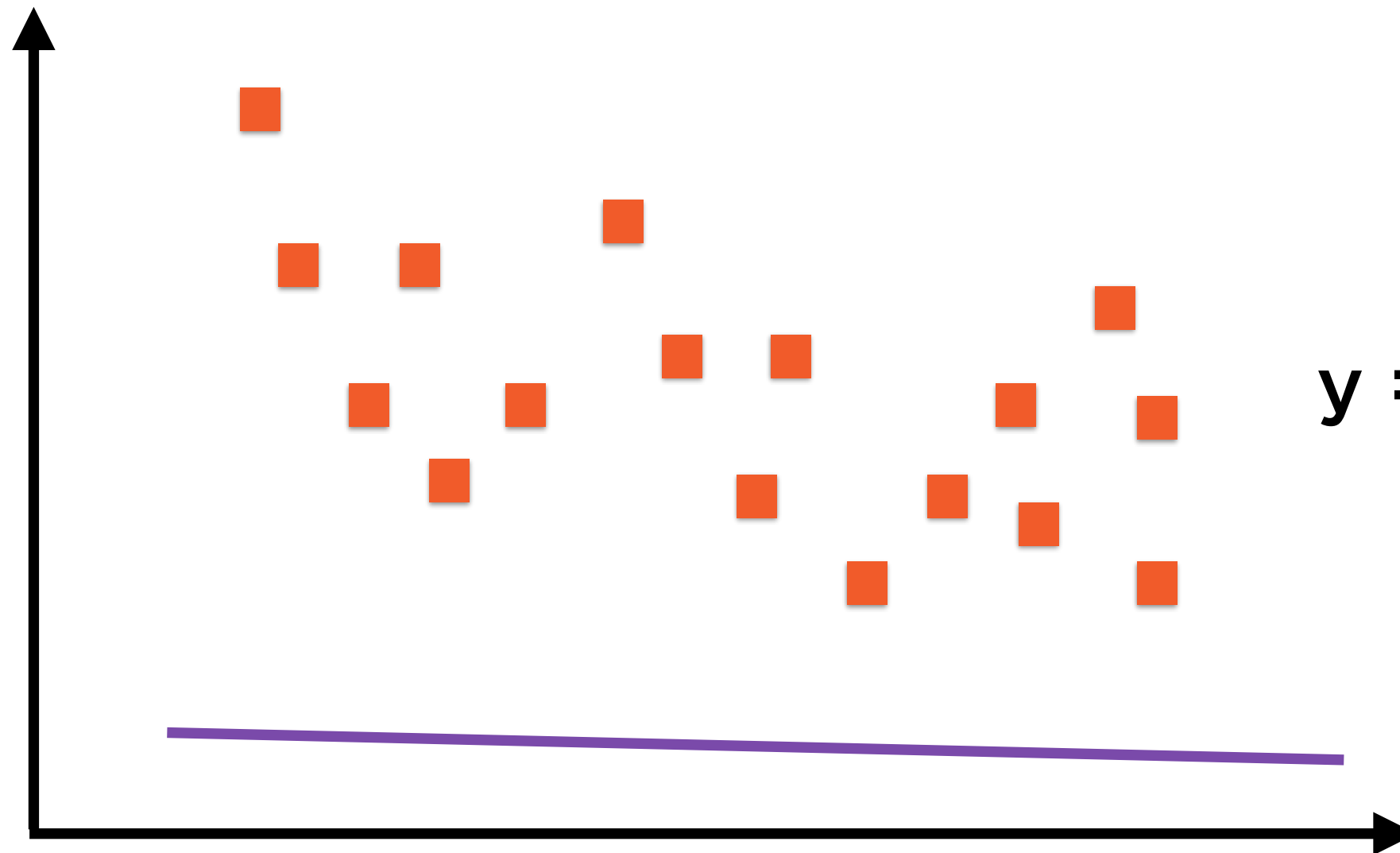
Work with fetches and the `feed_dict` passed to `Session.run()` operations

Variables

The “Best” Regression Line



Y



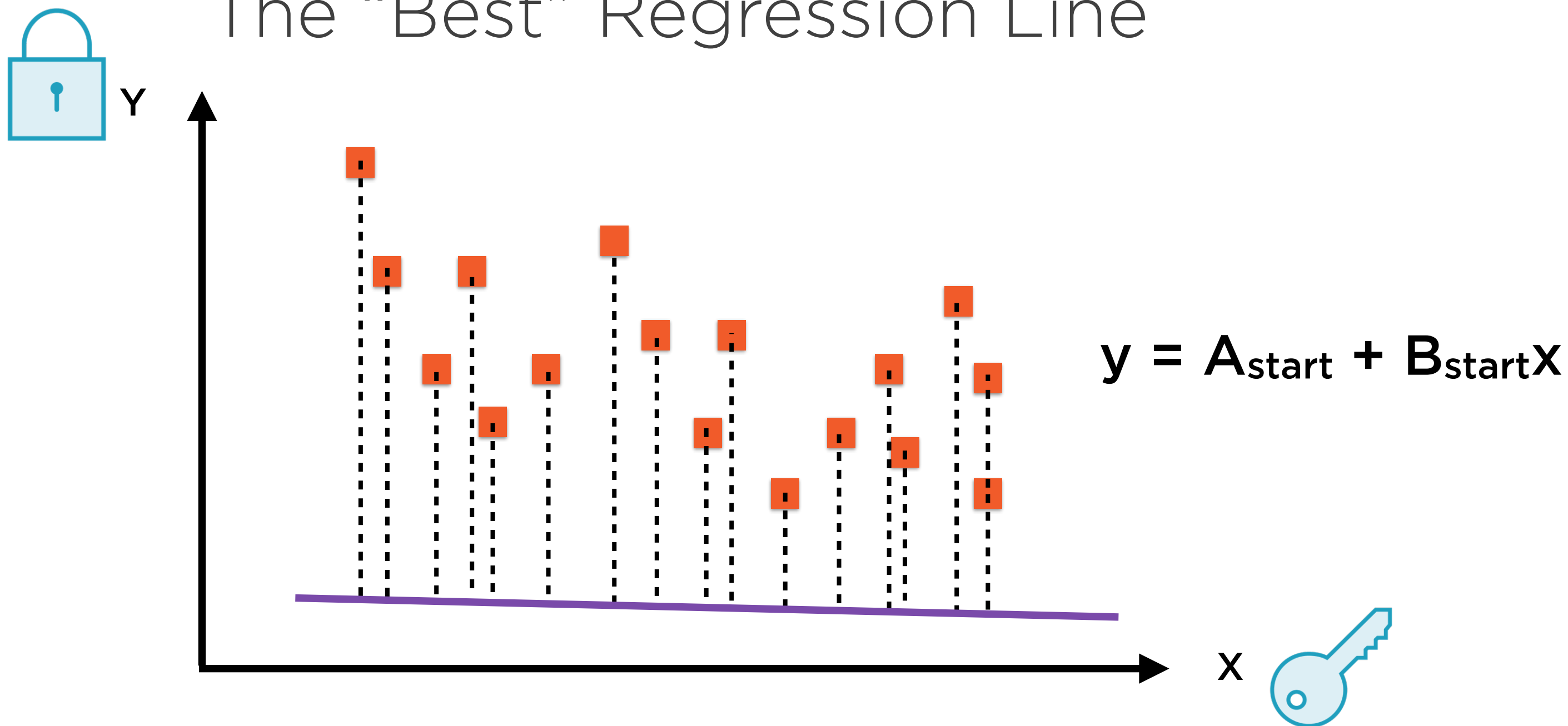
$$y = A_{\text{start}} + B_{\text{start}}x$$

x



Start off with some values for A and B

The “Best” Regression Line

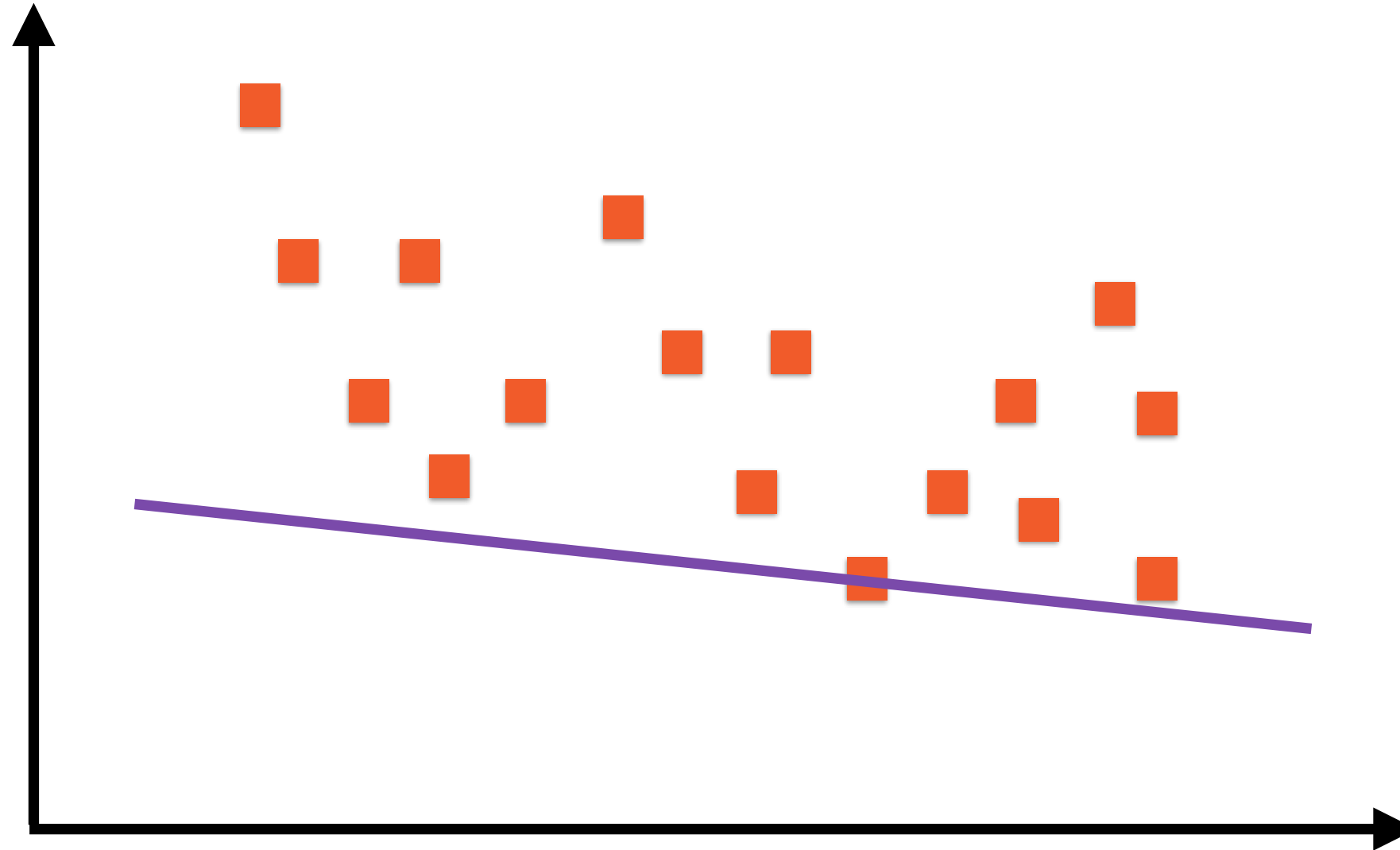


Calculate the least square error and feed that back

The “Best” Regression Line

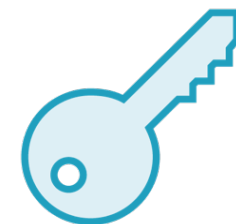


Y



$$y = A_i + B_i x$$

x

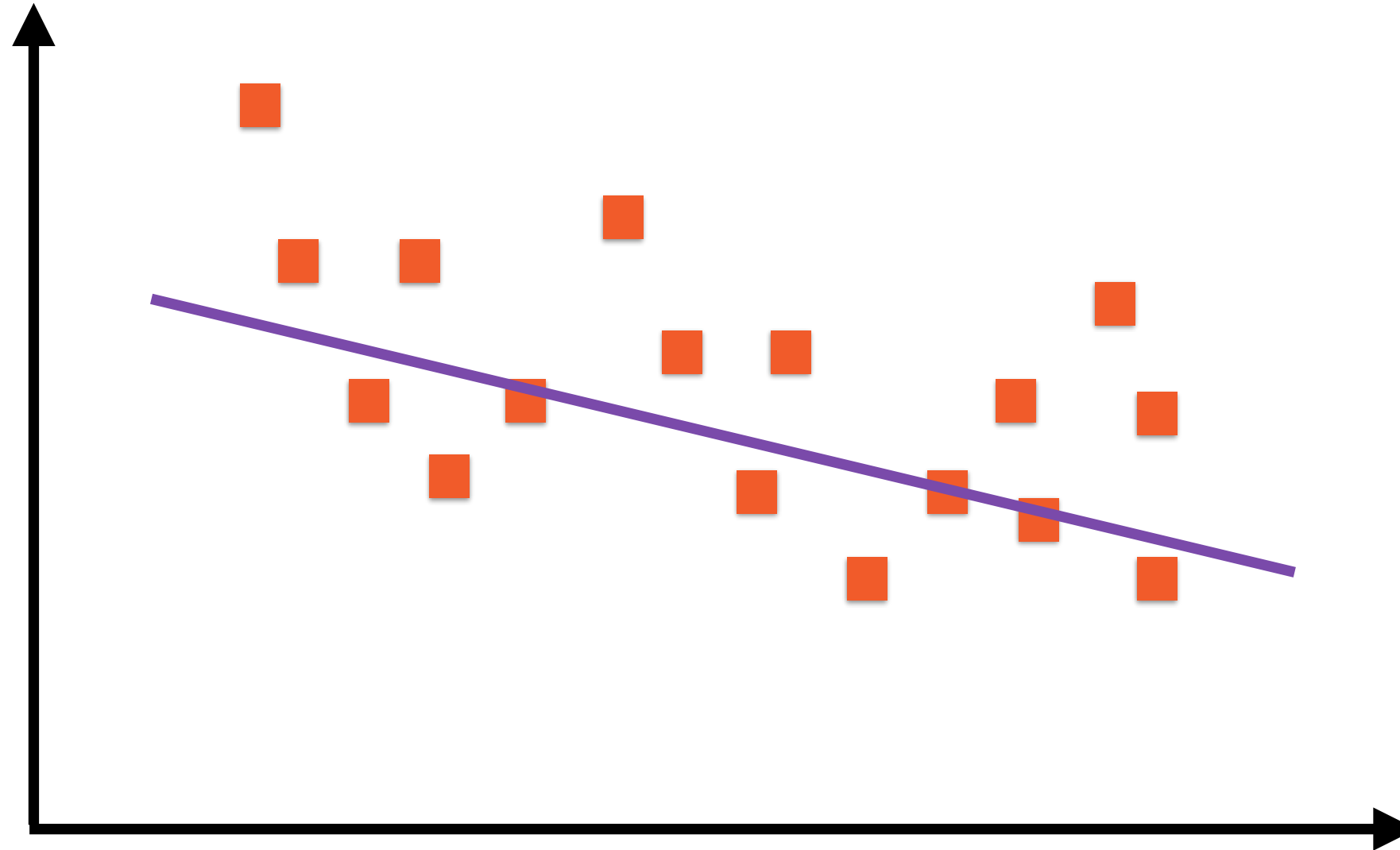


This will give us new values for A and B

The “Best” Regression Line

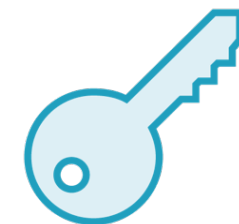


Y



$$y = A_i + B_i x$$

x

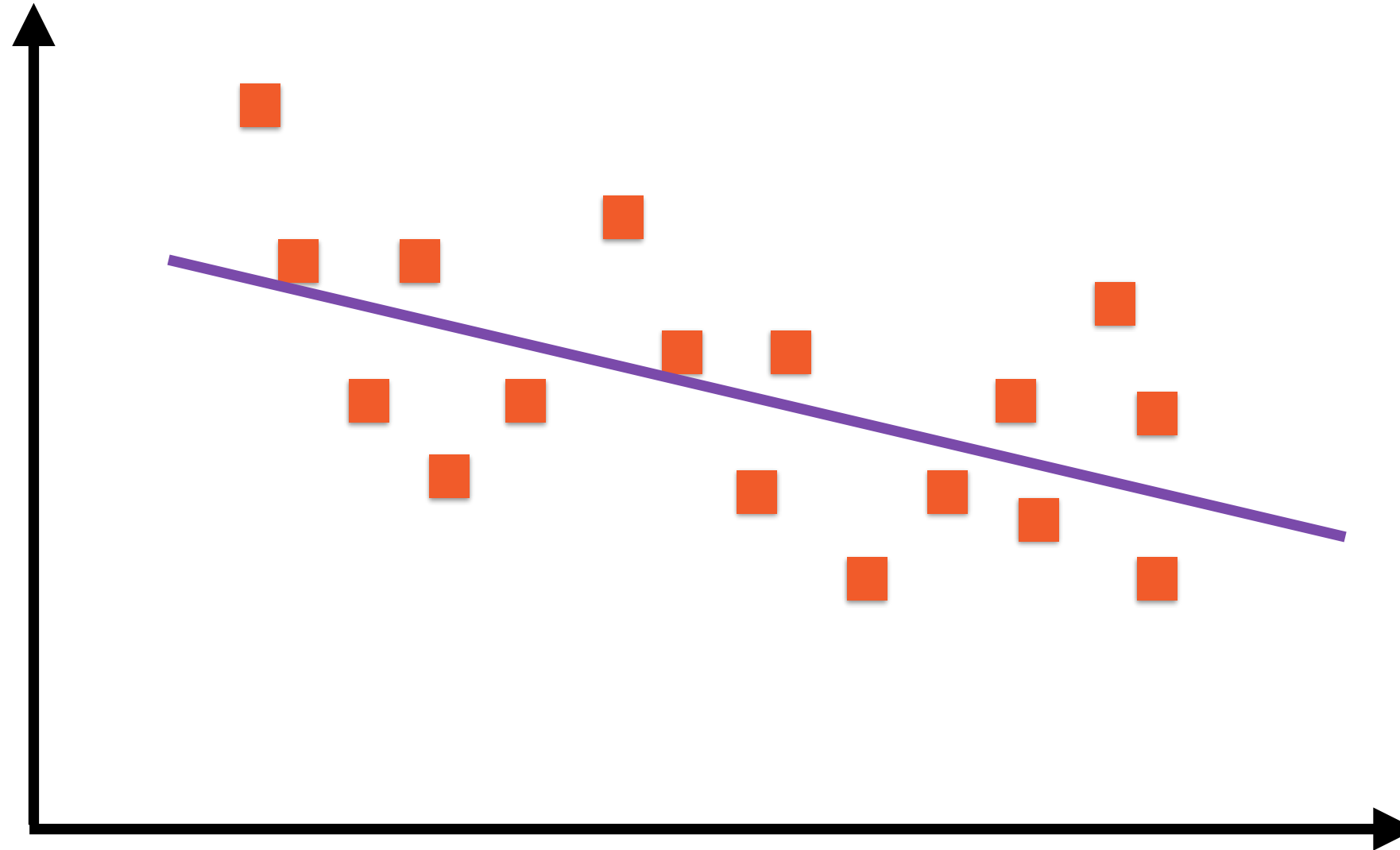


Adjust values of A and B by feeding
back the error values

The “Best” Regression Line

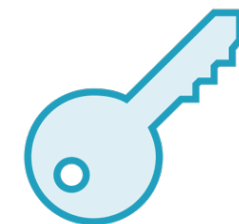


Y



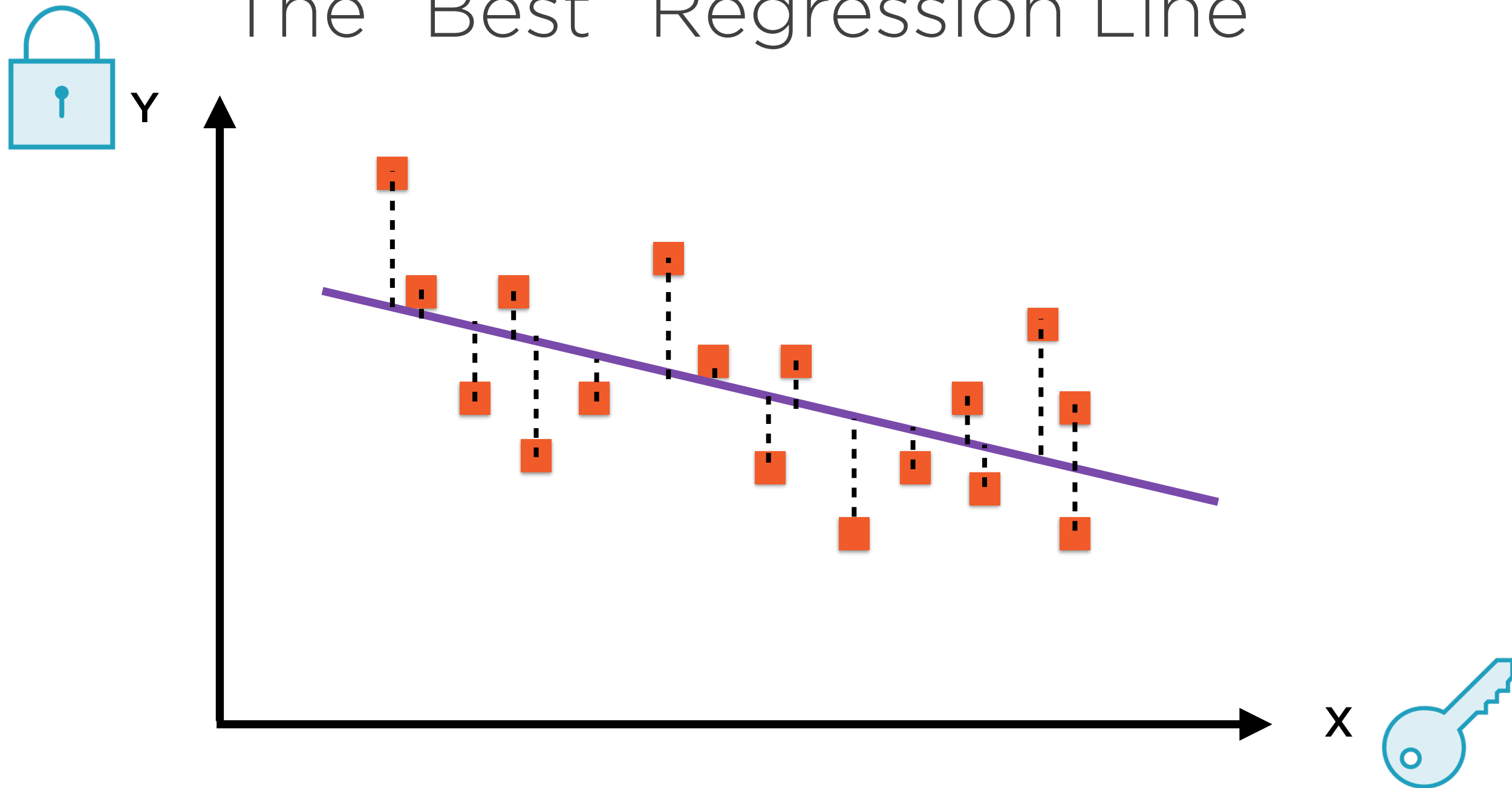
$$y = A_i + B_i x$$

x



Adjust values of A and B by feeding
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The “Best” Regression Line

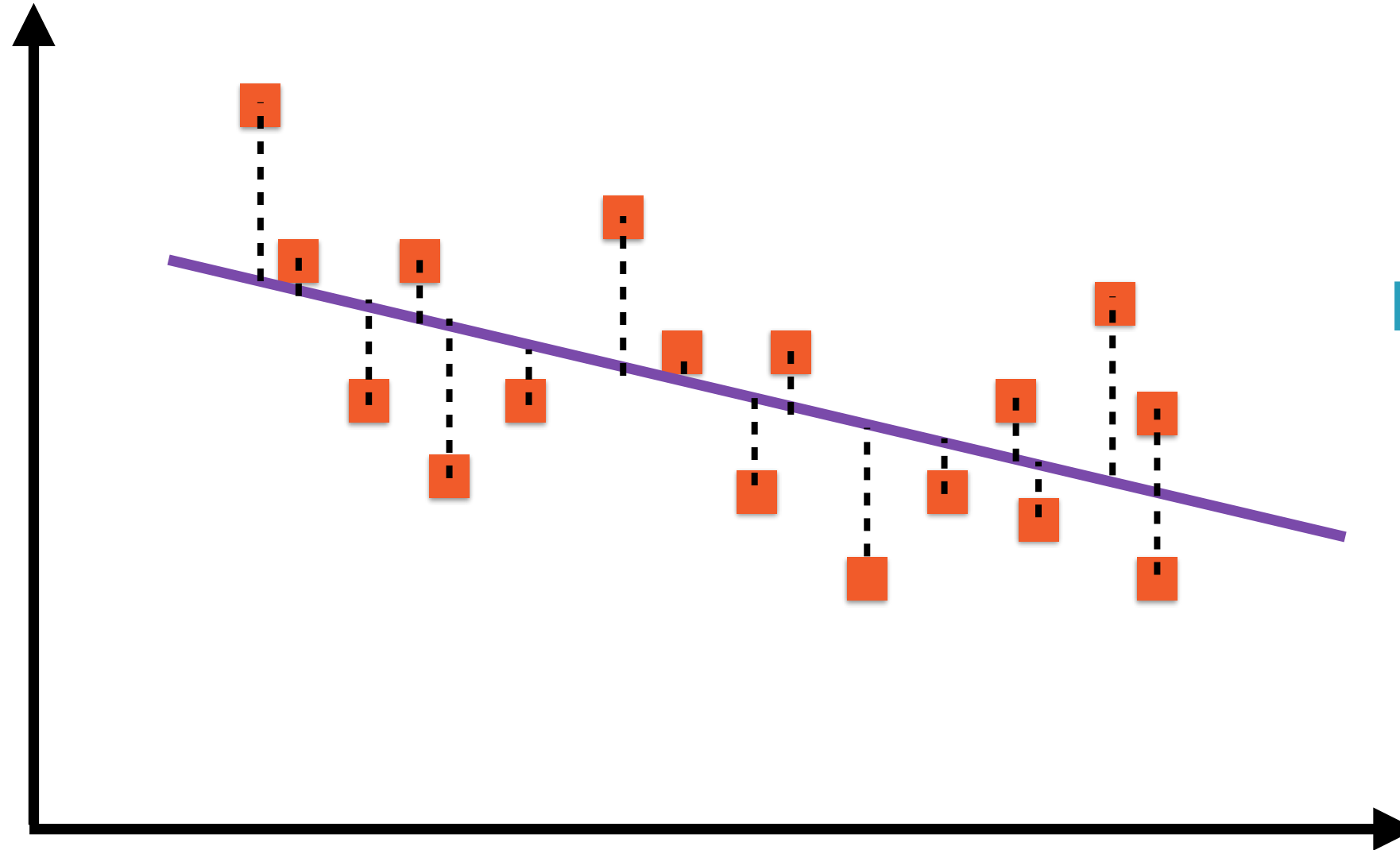


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The “Best” Regression Line

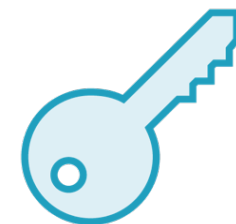


Y



Regression Line:
 $y = A + Bx$

x



The values of A and B are updated
till we get the best fit line

Machine learning algorithms
iterate to get closer to the solution

The model should have the ability to
hold constantly changing values

Constants, Placeholders and Variables

Constants

Immutable values
which do not change

Placeholders

Assigned once and do
not change after

Variables

Are constantly
recomputed

Variables

Mutable Tensor values that persist across multiple calls to `Session.run()`

Abrahams, Sam; Hafner, Danijar; Erwitte, Erik; Scarpinelli, Ariel (2016-07-23). TensorFlow For Machine Intelligence: A hands-on introduction to learning algorithms

Demo

**Use variables and update their values
when the program runs**

Demo

**The default graph and explicitly
specified graphs**

Demo

Improve debugging using the named scope

Demo

Interactive sessions in TensorFlow

Summary

Implement placeholders and variables in TensorFlow

Make TensorBoards more useful using named scopes