

#DLUPC

Day 1 Lecture 2

Machine Learning



Xavier Giro-i-Nieto

xavier.giro@upc.edu

Associate Professor

Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya
Technical University of Catalonia



Acknowledgements



Kevin McGuinness

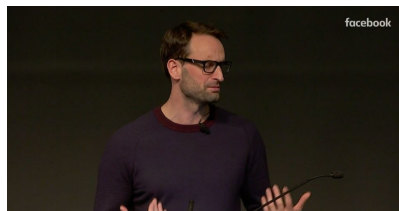
kevin.mcguinness@dcu.ie

Research Fellow

Insight Centre for Data Analytics
Dublin City University

Machine Learning

	...with a teacher	...without a teacher
Active agent...	Reinforcement learning (with extrinsic reward)	Intrinsic motivation / Exploration.
Passive agent...	Supervised learning	Unsupervised learning



Slide inspired by Alex Graves (Deepmind) at
["Unsupervised Learning Tutorial"](#) @ NeurIPS 2018.

Machine Learning

	...with a teacher	...without a teacher
Active agent...	Reinforcement learning (with extrinsic reward)	Intrinsic motivation / Exploration.
Passive agent...	Supervised learning	Unsupervised learning



Slide inspired by Alex Graves (Deepmind) at
[“Unsupervised Learning Tutorial”](#) @ NeurIPS 2018.

Types of machine learning

Yann Lecun's Black Forest cake



■ "Pure" Reinforcement Learning (cherry)

- ▶ The machine predicts a scalar reward given once in a while.
- ▶ **A few bits for some samples**

■ Supervised Learning (icing)

- ▶ The machine predicts a category or a few numbers for each input
- ▶ Predicting human-supplied data
- ▶ **10→10,000 bits per sample**

■ Unsupervised/Predictive Learning (cake)

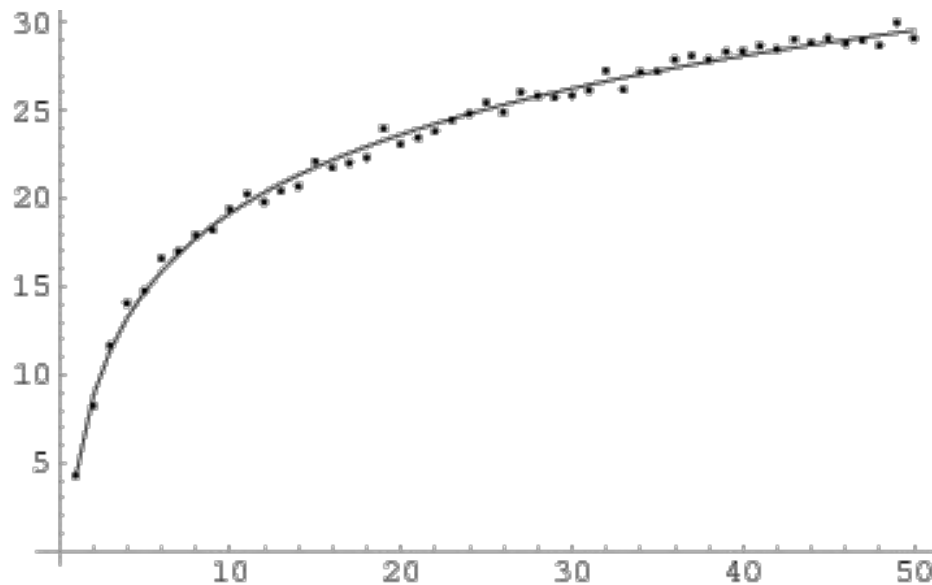
- ▶ The machine predicts any part of its input for any observed part.
- ▶ Predicts future frames in videos
- ▶ **Millions of bits per sample**



■ (Yes, I know, this picture is slightly offensive to RL folks. But I'll make it up)

Supervised learning

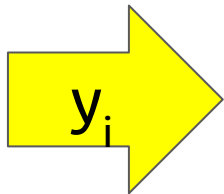
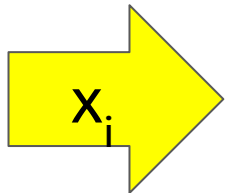
Fit a function: $y = f(\mathbf{x})$, $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m$



Supervised learning

Fit a function: $\mathbf{y} = f(\mathbf{x})$, $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m$

Given paired training examples $\{(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i)\}$



Supervised learning

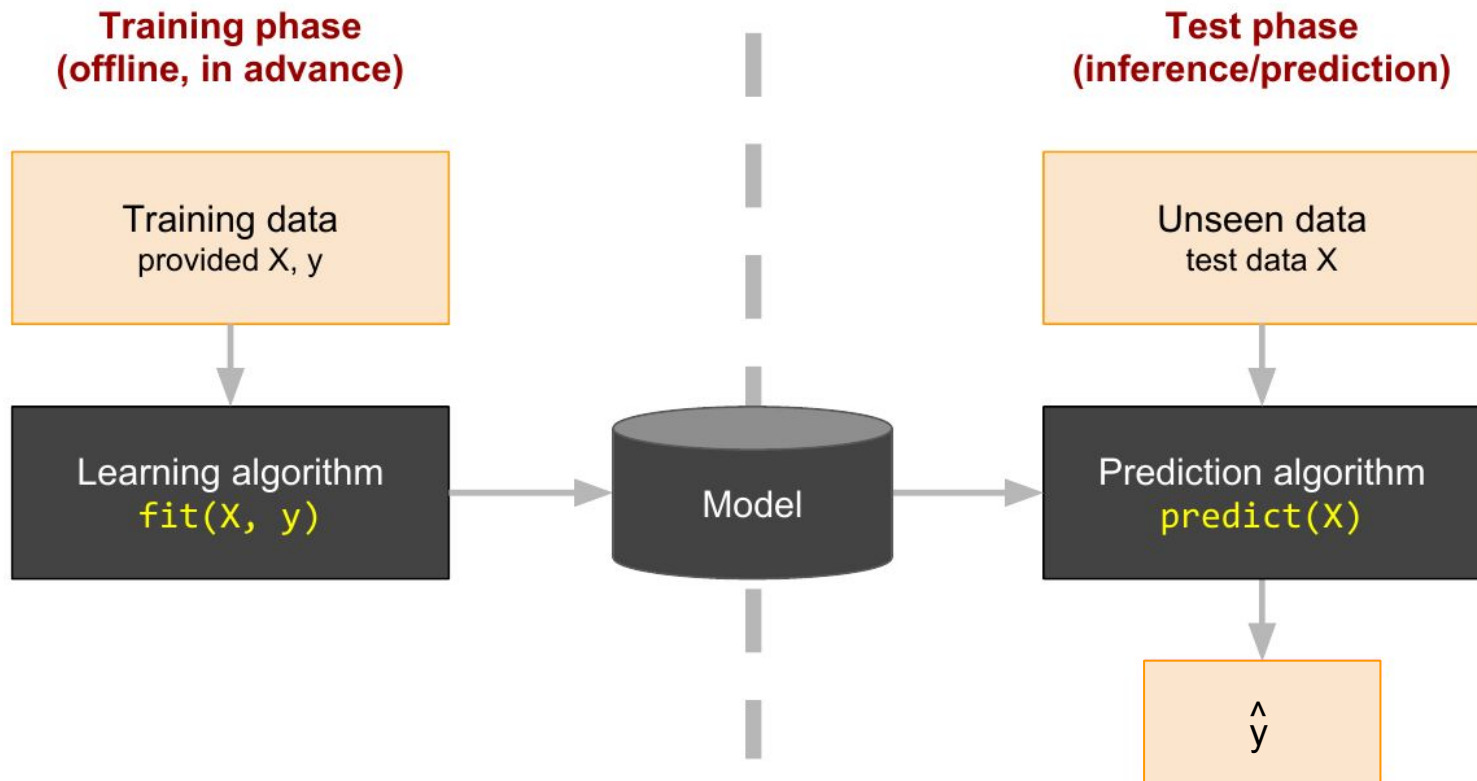
Fit a function: $\mathbf{y} = f(\mathbf{x})$, $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m$

Given paired training examples $\{(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i)\}$

Key point: **generalize well to unseen examples**



Black box abstraction of supervised learning



Regression vs Classification

Depending on the type of target y we get:

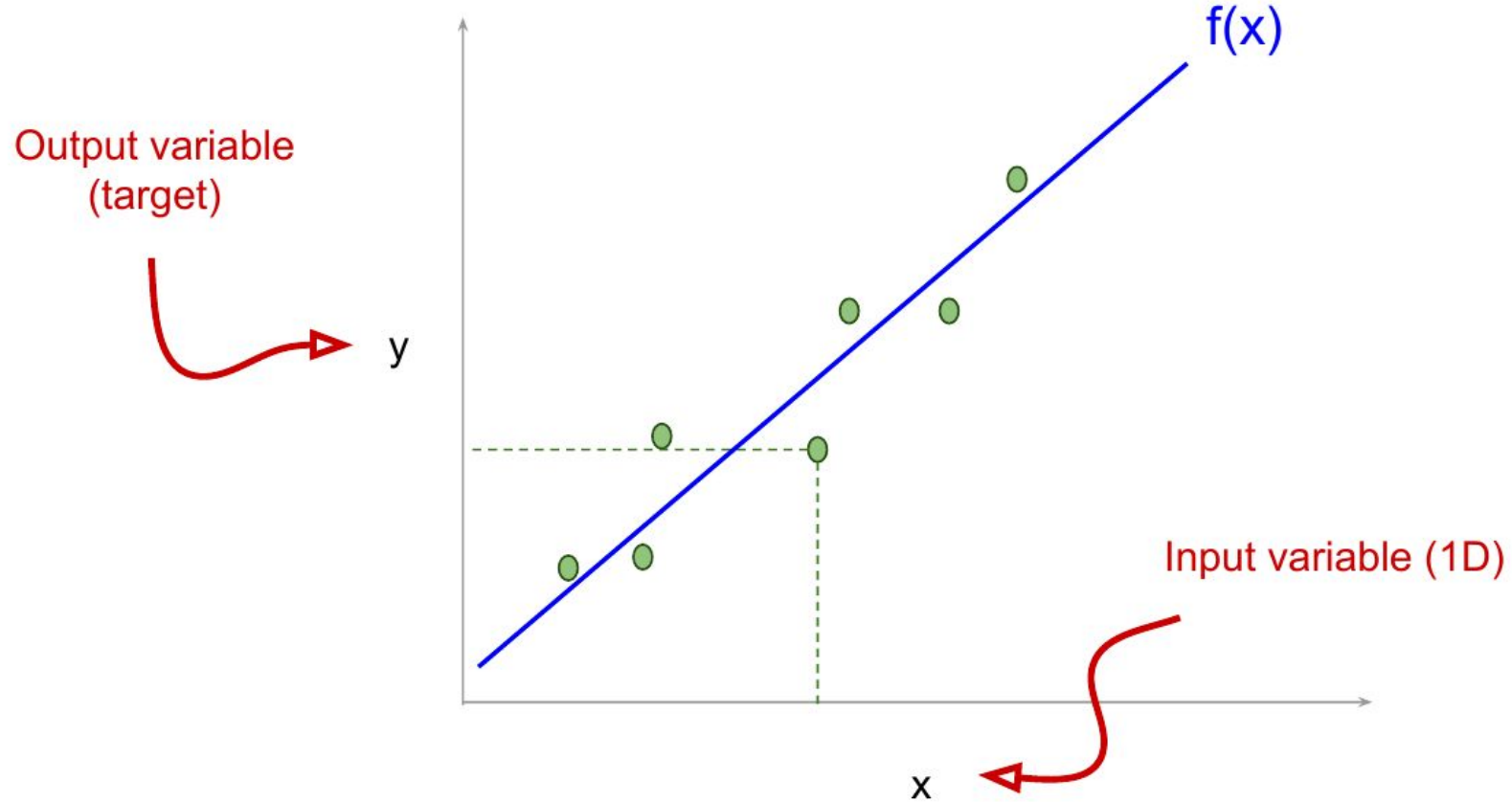
- **Regression**: $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$ is **continuous** (e.g. temperatures $y = \{19^\circ, 23^\circ, 22^\circ\}$)
- **Classification**: y is **discrete** (e.g. $y = \{\text{"dog"}, \text{"cat"}, \text{"ostrich"}\}$).

Regression vs Classification

Depending on the type of target y we get:

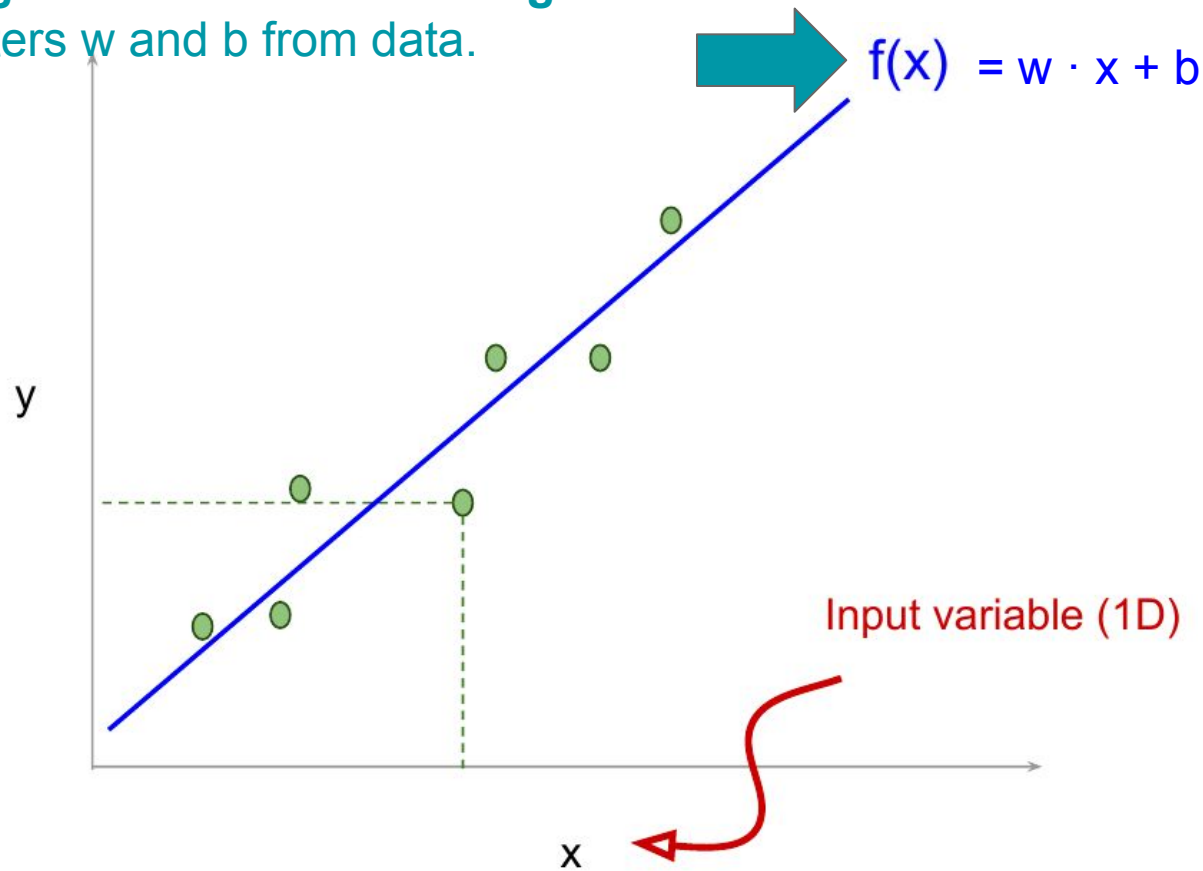
- **Regression**: $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$ is **continuous** (e.g. temperatures $y = \{19^\circ, 23.2^\circ, 22.8^\circ\}$)
- **Classification**: y is **discrete** (e.g. $y = \{\text{"dog"}, \text{"cat"}, \text{"ostrich"}\}$).

Linear Regression (eg. 1D input - 1D output)



Linear Regression (eg. 1D input - 1D output)

Training a model means learning parameters w and b from data.



Linear Regression (M-D input)

Input data can also be M-dimensional with vector \mathbf{x} :

$$y = \mathbf{w}^T \cdot \mathbf{x} + b = w_1 \cdot x_1 + w_2 \cdot x_2 + w_3 \cdot x_3 + \dots + w_M \cdot x_M + b$$

e.g. we want to predict the **price of a house (y)** based on:

x_1 = square-meters (sqm)

$x_{2,3}$ = location (lat, lon)

x_4 = year of construction (yoc)

y = price = $w_1 \cdot (\text{sqm}) + w_2 \cdot (\text{lat}) + w_3 \cdot (\text{lon}) + w_4 \cdot (\text{yoc}) + b$



Regression vs Classification

How many parameters must be estimated for a linear regressor ?

- A. One: the line slope (w).
- B. One: the bias (b).
- C. Two: the line slope (w) and bias (b).
- D. As many as the dimensionality of the input data x , plus a bias (b).

Regression vs Classification

How many parameters must be estimated for a linear regressor ?

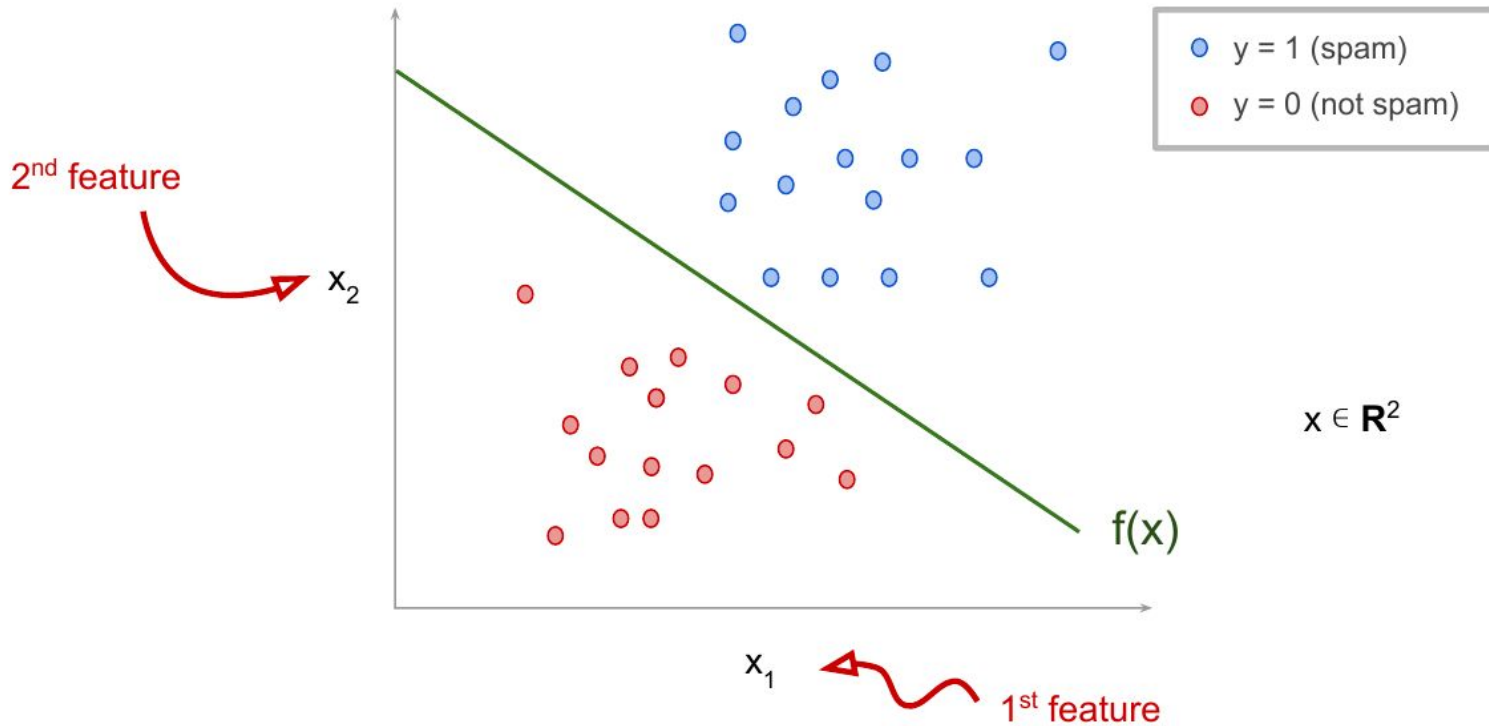
- A. One: the line slope (w).
- B. One: the bias (b).
- C. Two: the line slope (w) and bias (b).
- D. **As many as the dimensionality of the input data x , plus a bias (b).**

Regression vs Classification

Depending on the type of target y we get:

- **Regression**: $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$ is **continuous** (e.g. temperatures $y = \{19^\circ, 23^\circ, 22^\circ\}$)
- **Classification**: y is **discrete** (e.g. $y = \{\text{"dog"}, \text{"cat"}, \text{"ostrich"}\}$).

Binary Classification (eg. 2D input, 1D output)

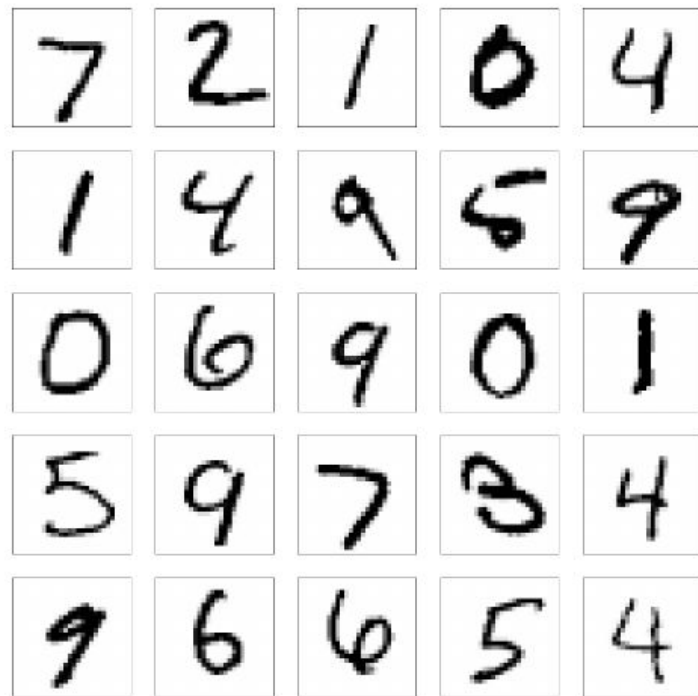


Multi-class Classification

Produce a classifier to map from pixels to the digit.

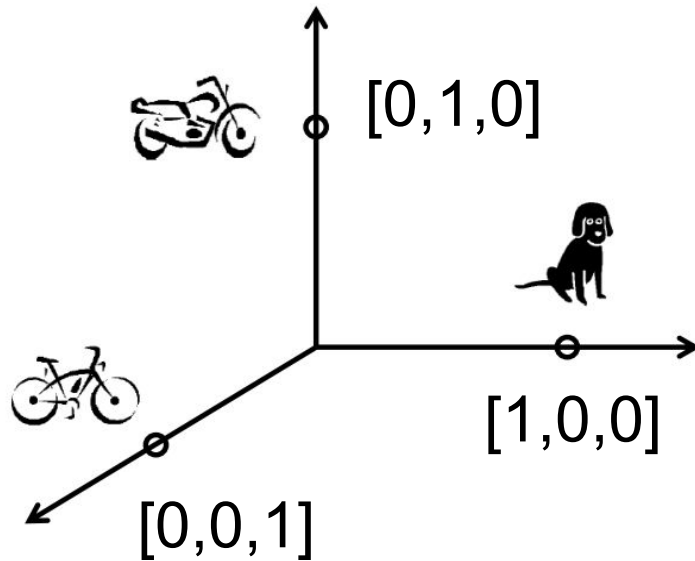
- ▶ If images are grayscale and 28×28 pixels in size, then $\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{784}$
- ▶ $y_i \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$

Example of a **multi-class classification** task.



Multi-class Classification

- **Classification:** y is **discrete** (e.g. $y = \{\text{"dog"}, \text{"cat"}, \text{"ostrich"}\}$).
 - Classes are often coded as **one-hot vector** (each class corresponds to a different dimension of the output space)



One-hot
representations

Multi-class Classification

What is the dimensionality of a one-hot representation of the MNIST classes ?

- A. 1
- B. 28
- C. 10
- D. 784

Multi-class Classification

What is the dimensionality of a one-hot representation of the MNIST classes ?

- A. 1
- B. 28
- C. 10**
- D. 784

Regression vs Classification

Should you treat these three problems as classification or as regression problems?

Problem	Regression ?	Classification ?
Predicting whether stock price of a company will increase tomorrow		
Predict the number of copies a music album will be sold next month		
Predicting the gender of a person by his/her handwriting style		

Regression vs Classification

Should you treat these three problems as classification or as regression problems?

Problem	Regression ?	Classification ?
Predicting whether stock price of a company will increase tomorrow		✓
Predict the number of copies a music album will be sold next month	✓	
Predicting the gender of a person by his/her handwriting style		✓

Undergradese

What undergrads ask vs. what they're REALLY asking

"Is it going to be an open book exam?"

Translation: "I don't have to actually memorize anything, do I?"

"Hmm, what do you mean by that?"

Translation: "What's the answer so we can all go home."

"Are you going to have office hours today?"

Translation: "Can I do my homework in your office?"

"Can i get an extension?"

Translation: "Can you re-arrange your life around mine?"

"Is this going to be on the test?"

Translation: "Tell us what's going to be on the test."

"Is grading going to be curved?"

Translation: "Can I do a mediocre job and still get an A?"

JORGE CHAM © 2008

