



# Introduction to Machine Learning

## Course Logistics

林彥宇 教授

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Computer Science, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University

# About Yen-Yu Lin

- Work Experience
  - Professor, CS, NCTU, August 2019 ~ present
  - Associate research fellow, CITI, Academia Sinica, 2015 ~ 2019
  - Assistant research fellow, CITI, Academia Sinica, 2011 ~ 2015
- Research interests
  - Computer Vision (CV):  
*Let computers see, recognize, and interpret the world like humans*
  - Machine Learning (ML):  
*Provide a statistical way to learn how human visual system works*
  - Goal: Design ML methods to facilitate CV applications

# Today's agenda

- Course logistics
- Course overview

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# How to choose and take this course?

- Please use the online course management system
  - Max number: 90 -> **105** students
- I do not plan to add additional students
  - The size of the classroom
  - The loading of our TAs
  - Considering taking the same course offered by another professor
  - If you have some reason why you must take this course, send me an email with the reason
- Be a guest student?
  - Yes. Send TAs an email with your student ID. We will add you to the student list on E3

# Instructor and teaching assistants

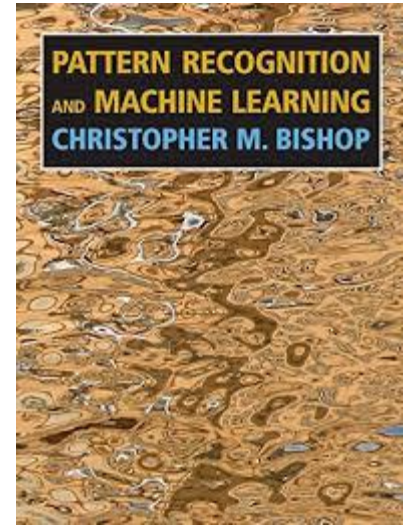
- Instructor: Yen-Yu Lin 林彥宇
  - Email: [lin@cs.nctu.edu.tw](mailto:lin@cs.nctu.edu.tw)
  - Office: EC706 (please email me first)
- Teaching assistants:
  - Jui-Che Chiang 江睿哲 Email: [benchiang.cs07@nctu.edu.tw](mailto:benchiang.cs07@nctu.edu.tw)
  - Wei-Hsiang Yu 游為翔 Email: [weihsiang.yu@gmail.com](mailto:weihsiang.yu@gmail.com)
  - Ji-Jia Wu 吳季嘉 Email: [jijiawu.cs@gmail.com](mailto:jijiawu.cs@gmail.com)
  - Si-Yu Huang 黃思瑜 Email: [stella900604@gmail.com](mailto:stella900604@gmail.com)
- Office hour (email first)
  - 4:20 pm ~ 5:20 pm on Tuesdays at EC701 and EC234-C

# Textbook

- Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning

- Christopher Bishop
- Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 2006
- Free online at

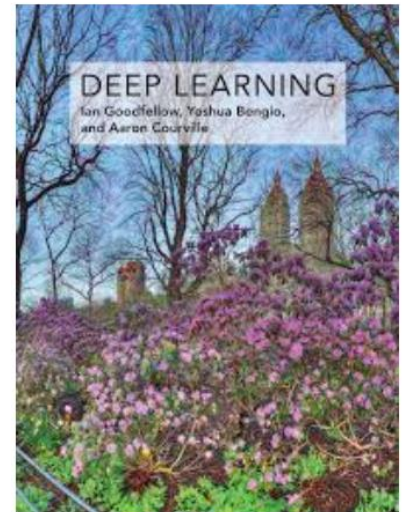
<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/uploads/prod/2006/01/Bishop-Pattern-Recognition-and-Machine-Learning-2006.pdf>



- Deep learning (optional)

- I. Goodfellow, Y. Bengio, and A. Courville
- MIT Press, 2016
- Free online at

<https://www.deeplearningbook.org/>



# Grading policy

- Four homework assignments: 72% (= 18% x 4)
- For each assignment
  - You are required to implement machine learning algorithms and complete some short answer questions
  - Late policy: 20% off per late day
- Final project: 28%
  - Join a competition on Kaggle



# Syllabus

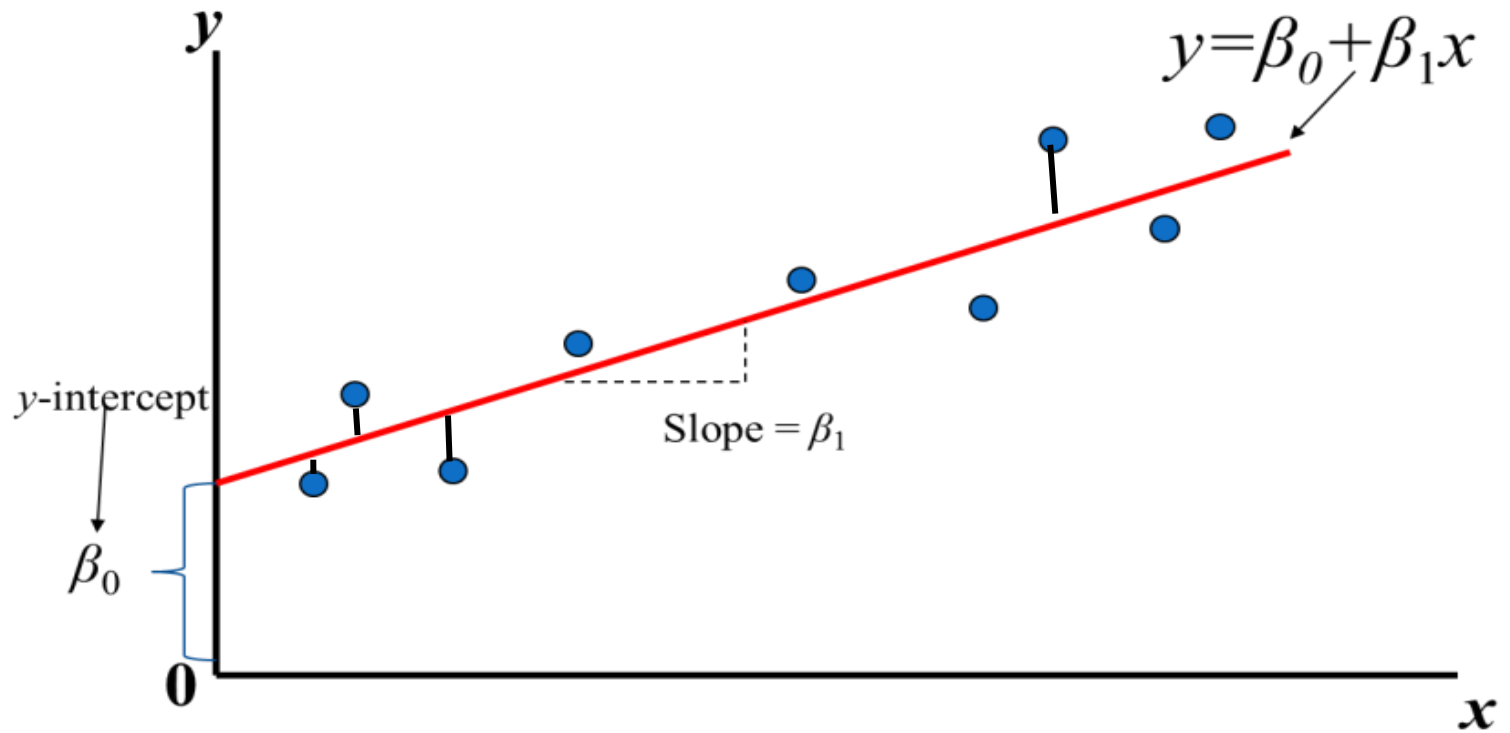
	1	2023-09-12(二)	Introduction
	2	2023-09-19(二)	Linear Model for Regression
HW1	3	2023-09-26(二)	Linear Model for Classification I
	4	2023-10-03(二)	No lecture: The instructor will attend a conference.
	5	2023-10-10(二)	No lecture: Holiday
	6	2023-10-17(二)	Linear Model for Classification II
HW2	7	2023-10-24(二)	Neural Networks
	8	2023-10-31(二)	Ensemble Model I
	9	2023-11-07(二)	Ensemble Model II
HW3	10	2023-11-14(二)	Kernel Method I
	11	2023-11-21(二)	Kernel Method II
HW4	12	2023-11-28(二)	Deep Neural Networks (DNN)
Final Project	13	2023-12-05(二)	Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) I
	14	2023-12-12(二)	Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) I and Attention and Transformers I
	15	2023-12-19(二)	Guest lectures: 1. Prof. Chen Yu with UT Austin; 2. David J. Crandall with Indiana University
	16	2023-12-26(二)	Attention and Transformers II

# Pre-requisite

- Linear algebra, probability, calculus, and programming
- Python
  - We strongly encourage students who are not familiar with Python to complete the following tutorial first
  - <http://cs231n.github.io/python-numpy-tutorial/>
- One deep learning framework, Pytorch or Keras
  - Pytorch: <https://pytorch.org/tutorials/>
  - Keras: <https://elitedatascience.com/keras-tutorial-deep-learning-in-python>

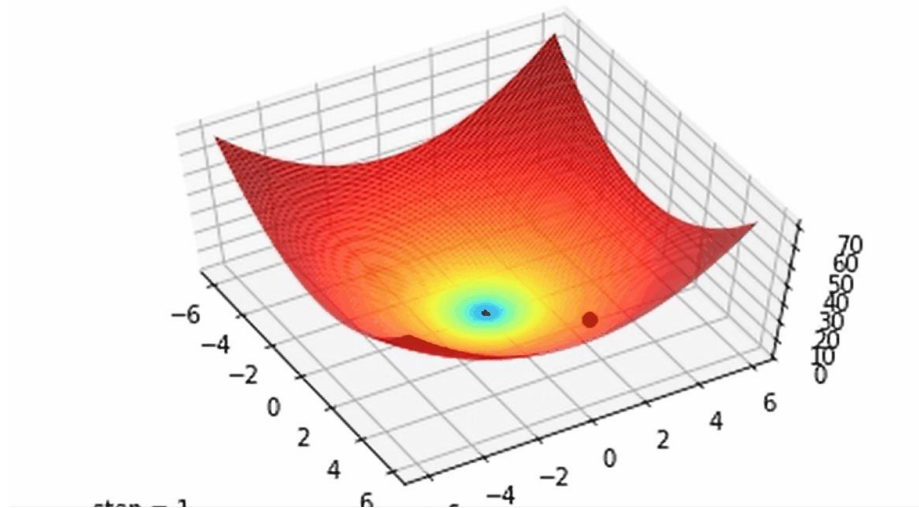
# Homework 1: Linear regression (last year)

- Find the value of  $\beta_0$  and  $\beta_1$



# Gradient descent

- x-axis and y-axis represent the values of two variables
- z-axis represents the loss of the corresponding variables
- Targets: Find the variable values that minimize the loss



# Gradient descent pseudo code

## Algorithm

1. Initialize weights randomly  $\sim N(0, \sigma^2)$
2. Loop until convergence:
  - i. Pick batch of B data points
  - ii. Compute gradient.  $\frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{k=1}^B \frac{\partial J_k(\theta)}{\partial \theta}$
  - iii. Update weights  $\theta \leftarrow \theta - \eta \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta}$
3. Return weights

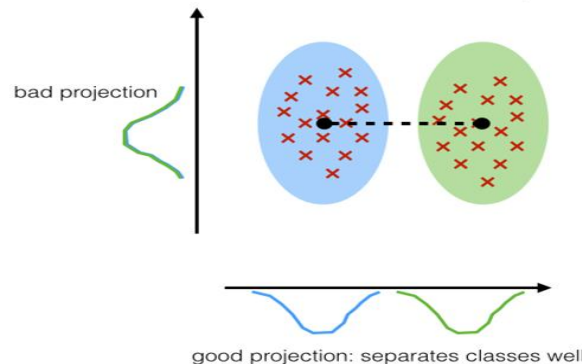


## Homework 2: Fisher's linear discriminant (last year)

- FLD (or LDA) is a “supervised” method and computes the directions representing the axes that maximize the separation between multiple classes.
- FLD seeks the projection  $\mathbf{w}$  that gives a **large distance between the projected data means** while giving a **small variance within each class**

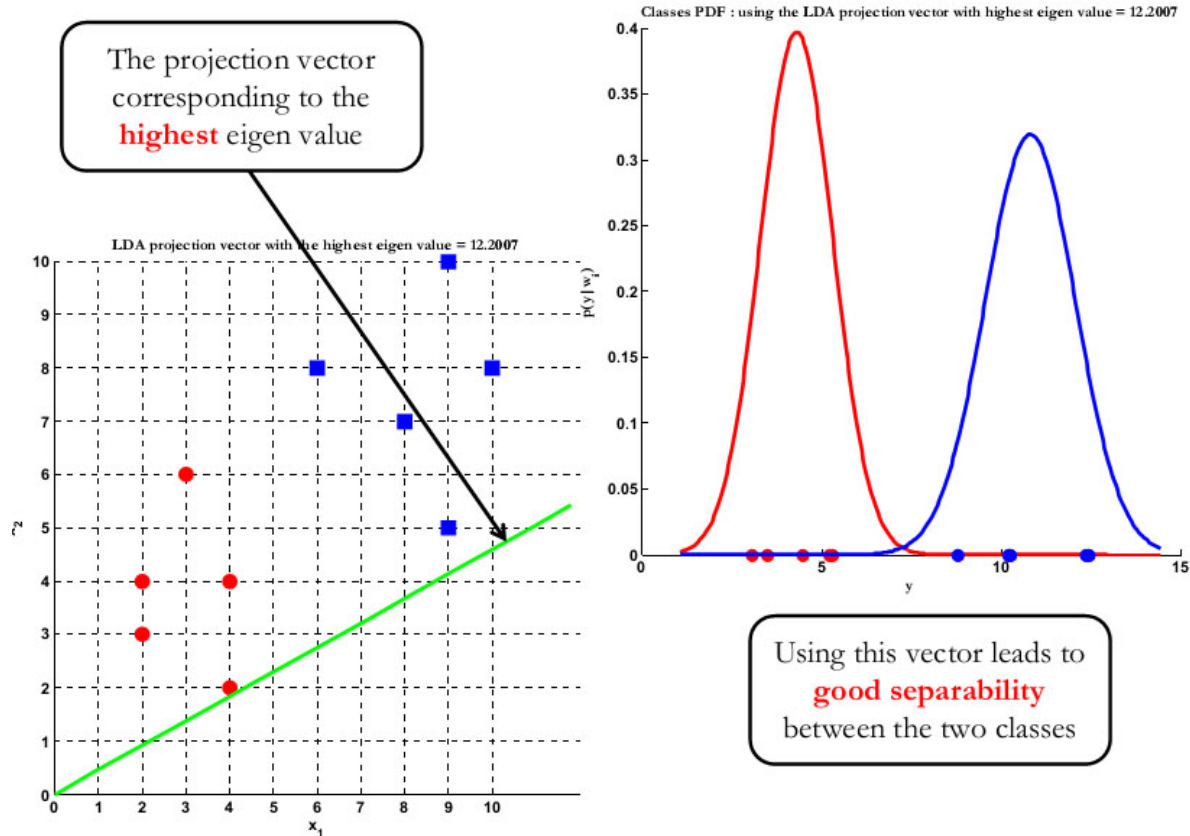
### LDA:

maximizing the component axes for class-separation



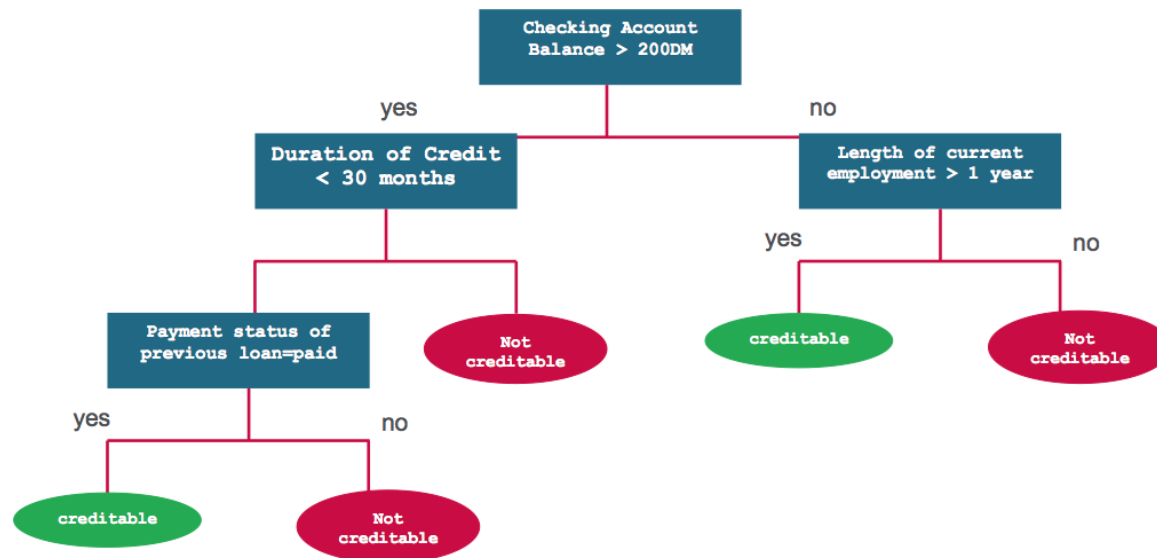
# Eigenvalue problem

## LDA - Projection



## Homework 3: Decision tree algorithm (last year)

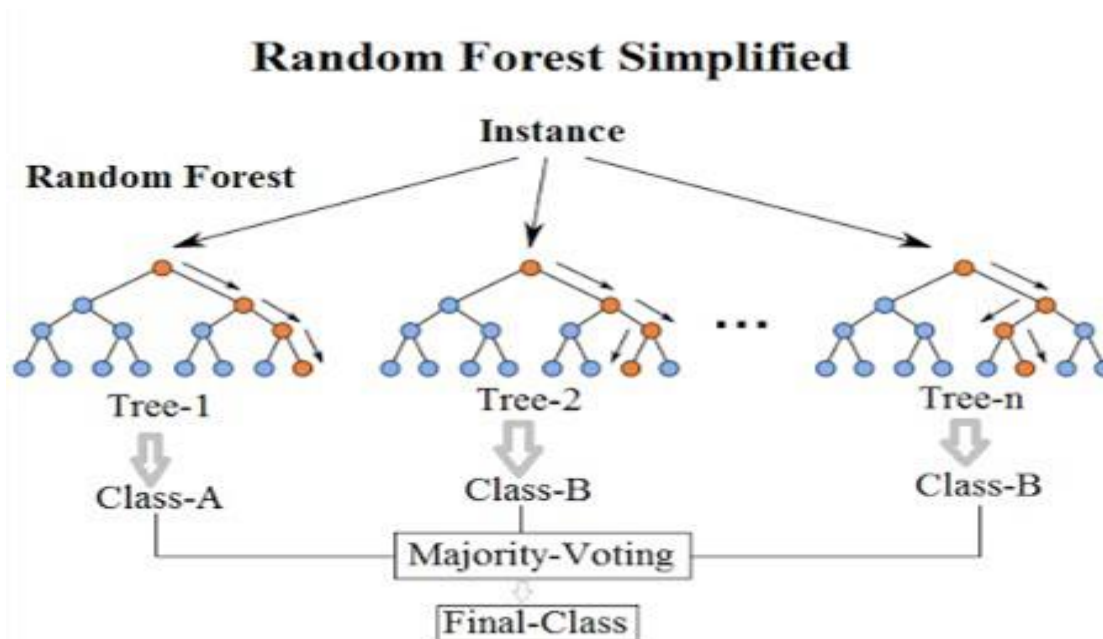
- How to find the feature for making decisions? What's the value of feature?
- Find the features to separate data that the class at the resulting nodes are as **pure** as possible





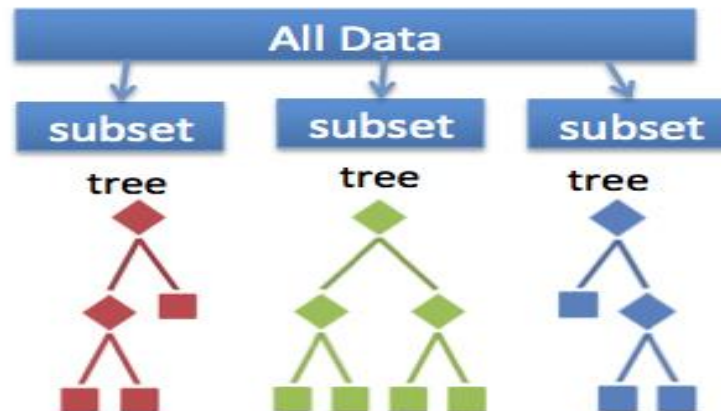
# Ensemble method of decision trees: Bagging

- **Bagging (Bootstrap aggregating):** Fit many large trees to bootstrap-resampled versions of the training data, and classify by majority vote



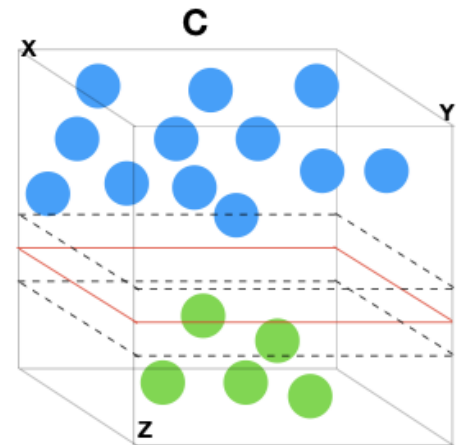
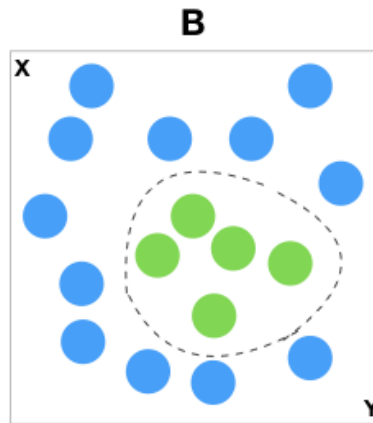
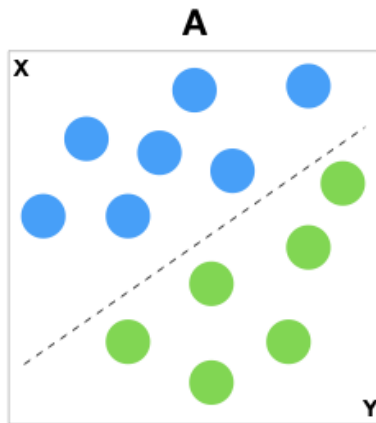
# Another ensemble method: Random Forest

- Bootstrapped dataset
- Each tree in the forest may grow with different data and features
- Which features or data to be used is **randomly** sampled to grow the tree



# Homework 4: Support vector machines (last year)

- Support Vector Classifier tries to find the best hyperplane to separate the different classes by maximizing the distance between sample points and the hyperplane

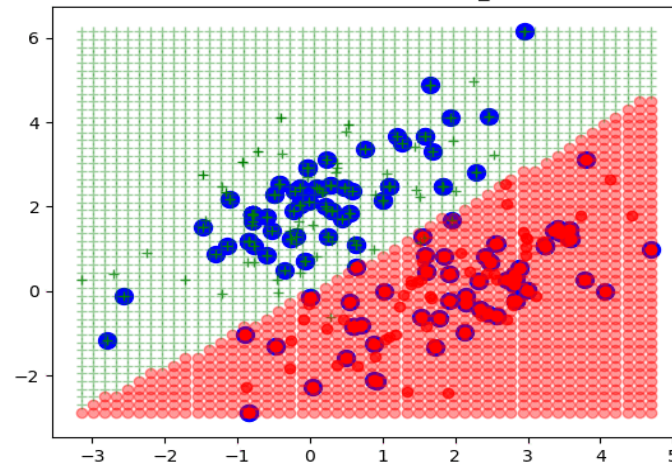


# Hyperparameter searching

- Suppose we want to find the best values of two hyperparameters for an RBF kernel SVM namely  $C$  and  $\gamma$ .
- Many hyperparameter combinations to be considered!

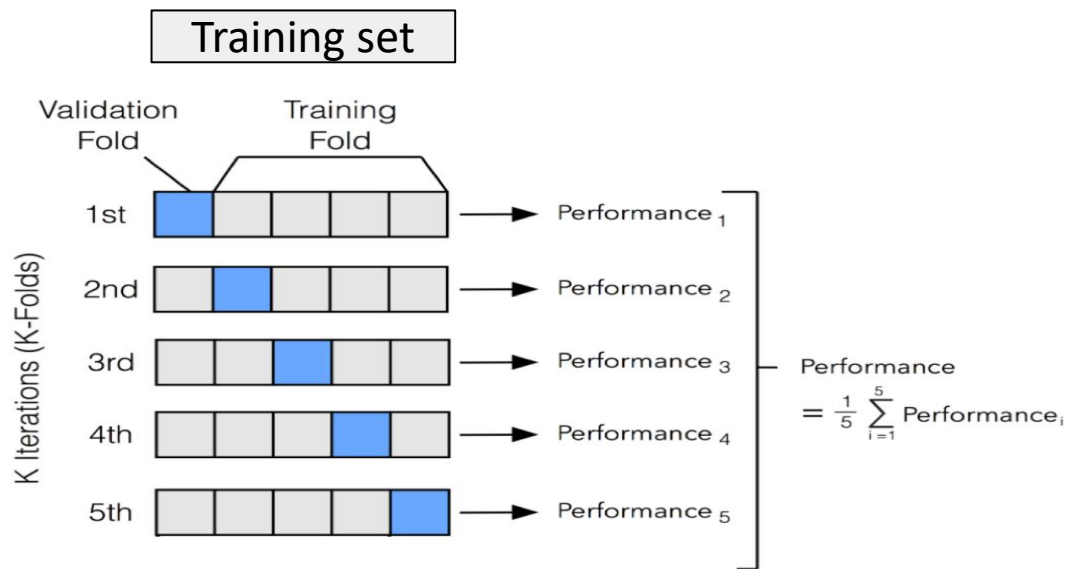
Sandipan Dey (UMBC)

SVM with CVXOPT,  $C=0.01$  kernel=gaussian\_kernel: accuracy=0.97



# K-fold Cross-validation

- We split the dataset into  $K$  parts: one part is used for validation, and the remaining  $K-1$  parts are merged into a training subset. This process repeats  $K$  times, with each part used exactly once as the validation data



# Thank You for Your Attention!

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

**Yen-Yu Lin (林彥宇)**

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