

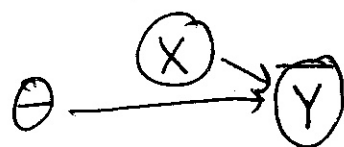
# Machine Learning

def Program learns from experience,  $E$ , with respect to class of tasks  $T$ , and performance measure,  $P$ , if its performance at  $T$  improves by  $P$  w/  $E$ .

rem •  $E$ : data (training)  
•  $P$ : loss (test), reward  
•  $T$ : classification, regression, expert selection, parameters

def Given a loss  $l_i(\theta)$  for datum/instance  $i$  risk is  $R(\theta) = \mathbb{E} l_i(\theta)$  ( $= \mathbb{E} l_i(\theta)$  if i.i.d.) and empirical risk is  $R_n(\theta) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n l_i(\theta)$

ex Supervised learning



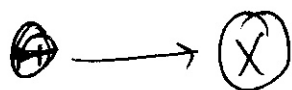
Want to learn  $\mathbb{E} Y|X$  from i.i.d. samples  $\{x_i, y_i\}$  (parametrized by  $\theta$ )

Typically:  $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^P$   $y_i \in \mathbb{R}$  (or  $\{-1, +1\}$ )

0-1 loss:  $l_{0-1}(g_\theta(x), Y) = \mathbb{1}\{g_\theta(x) \neq Y\}$   $g_\theta: \mathbb{R}^P \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

0-1 risk:  $\mathbb{P} \mathbb{E} l_{0-1}(g_\theta(x), Y) = \mathbb{P}\{g_\theta(x) \neq Y\}$

ex Unsupervised learning



Want to summarize/compress/learn distribution of  $X$ . Clustering for example is

$\theta = \{\{z_k\}_{k=1}^C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^P, \text{ and loss may be } \sigma: \{1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, C\}\}$  (distortion)

$l_i(\theta) = \|x_i - z_{\sigma(i)}\|_2^2 = \sum_j (x_{ij} - z_{\sigma(i)j})^2$

