

Chapter 1 - Introduction

pattern recognition - automatic discovery of regularities in data through the use of computer algorithms

training/learning set - large set of input used to tune the parameters of an adaptive model

test set - new input ran through the trained model

generalisation - ability to categorise correctly new examples that differ from those used for the training

supervised learning - training set contains input with corresponding target

classification - assign each input to one of a finite number of discrete categories

regression - desired output consists of one or more continuous variables

unsupervised learning - training set without targets

clustering - discover groups of similar examples within the data

density estimation - determine the distribution of data

visualisation - project data from high-dimensional to 2/3D space

reinforcement learning - find suitable actions maximising reward

credit assignment - trade-off between exploration and exploitation

1. Example: Polynomial Curve Fitting

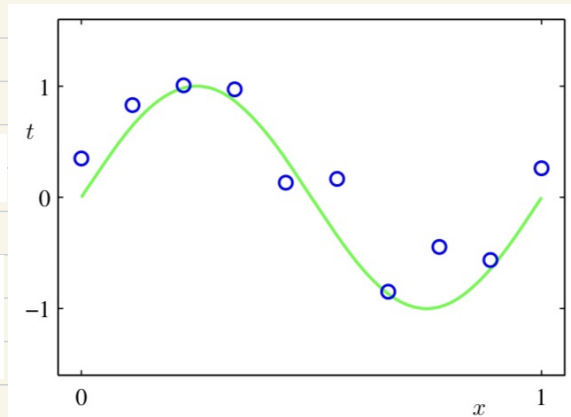
$t = \sin(2\pi x) + \text{noise}$

polynomial curve fitting function:

$$y(x, \mathbf{w}) = w_0 + w_1x + w_2x^2 + \dots + w_Mx^M = \sum_{j=0}^M w_jx^j$$

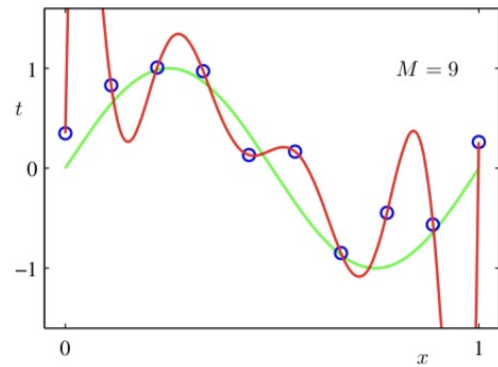
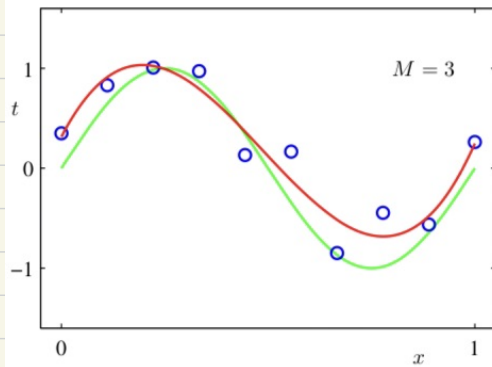
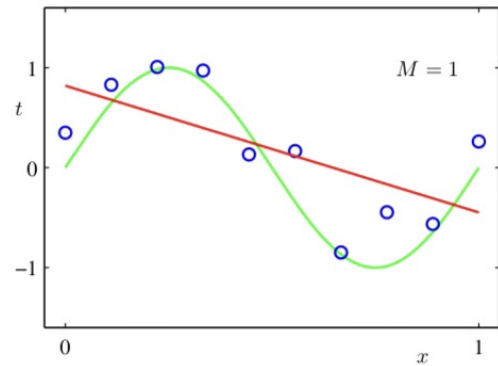
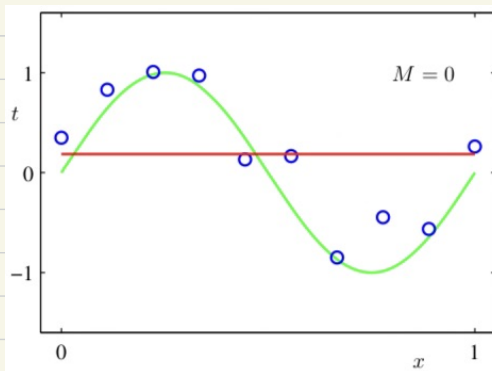
error function:

$$E(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N \{y(x_n, \mathbf{w}) - t_n\}^2$$



model comparison/selection - problem of choosing the order M of the polynomial

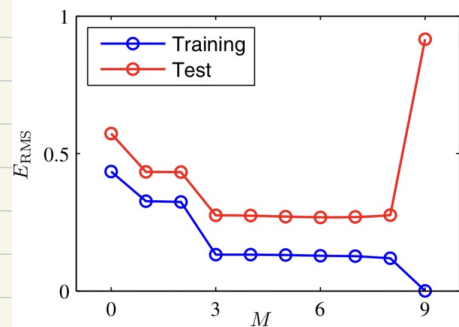
$M = 9$, $E(\mathbf{w}^*) = 0$ - over-fitting (passes precisely through all the points)



root-mean-square error:

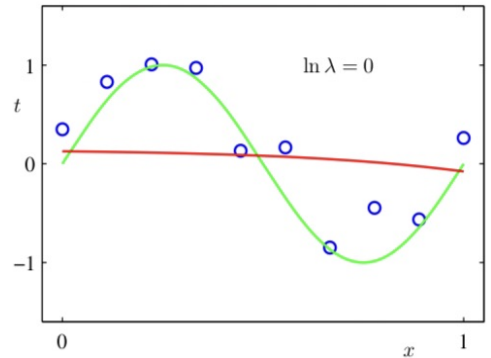
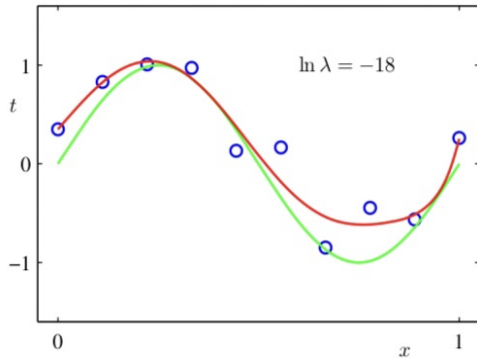
$$E_{\text{RMS}} = \sqrt{2E(\mathbf{w}^*)/N}$$

	$M=0$	$M=1$	$M=6$	$M=9$
w_0^*	0.19	0.82	0.31	0.35
w_1^*		-1.27	7.99	232.37
w_2^*			-25.43	-5321.83
w_3^*			17.37	48568.31
w_4^*				-231639.30
w_5^*				640042.26
w_6^*				-1061800.52
w_7^*				1042400.18
w_8^*				-557682.99
w_9^*				125201.43



regularisation - controls over-fitting phenomenon

$$\tilde{E}(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N \{y(x_n, \mathbf{w}) - t_n\}^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2$$



	$\ln \lambda = -\infty$	$\ln \lambda = -18$	$\ln \lambda = 0$
w_0^*	0.35	0.35	0.13
w_1^*	232.37	4.74	-0.05
w_2^*	-5321.83	-0.77	-0.06
w_3^*	48568.31	-31.97	-0.05
w_4^*	-231639.30	-3.89	-0.03
w_5^*	640042.26	55.28	-0.02
w_6^*	-1061800.52	41.32	-0.01
w_7^*	1042400.18	-45.95	-0.00
w_8^*	-557682.99	-91.53	0.00
w_9^*	125201.43	72.68	0.01

