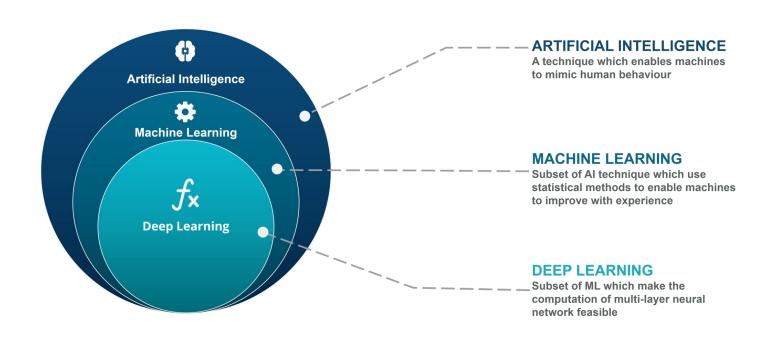
# Statistical Learning Introduction to Machine Learning

Bin Liu 6/16/2022

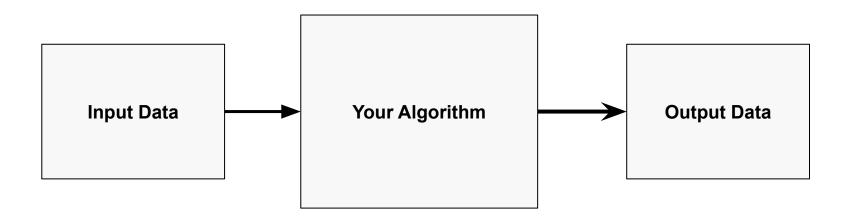


A learning algorithm to predict certain desired outputs given the required inputs.

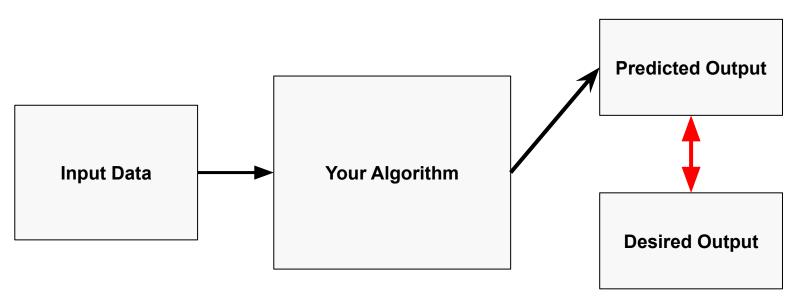
"Garbage in, garbage out"



Your analysis is as good as your data.



#### Learning



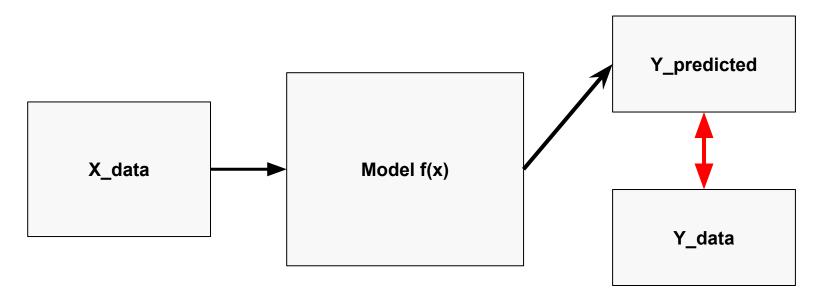
**Function approximation** 

# **Machine Learning Categories**

- Supervised Learning
  - Regression
  - Classification
- Unsupervised Learning
  - Clustering
  - Dimensionality Reduction
- Reinforcement Learning

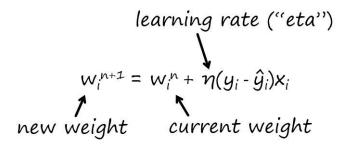
#### **Supervised Learning**

Given  $X_{data}$  and  $Y_{data}$ , find f(x) so that  $f(X) \sim Y_{data}$ 



### **Supervised Learning**

If f(x) = WX, we can update this function



Same for both

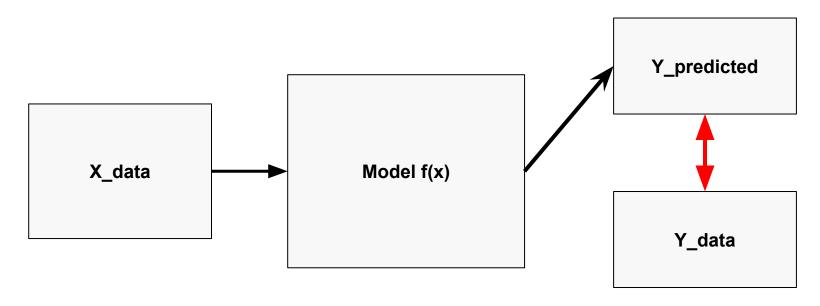
- regression,
- classification

$$\eta = 0.1$$

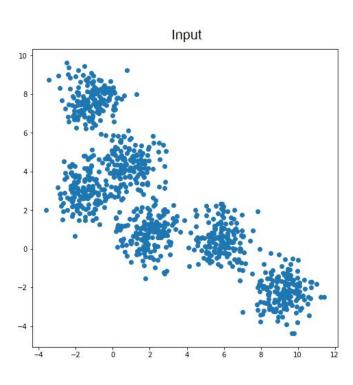
How to generalize this?

#### **Unsupervised Learning**

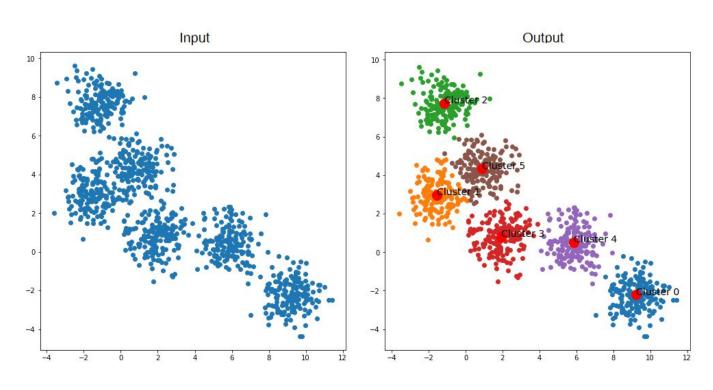
Given X\_data only, we don't know anything about Y...



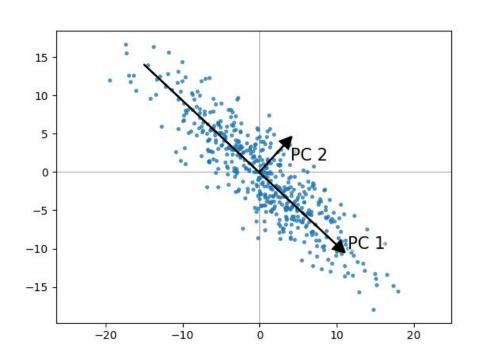
# Clustering



# Clustering

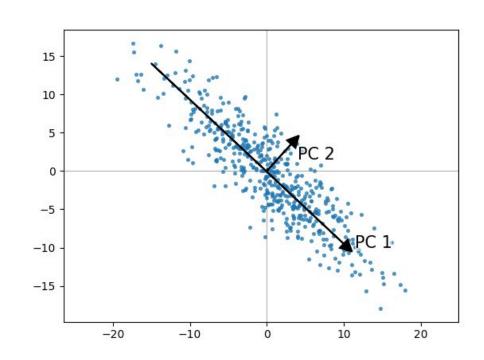


#### **Dimensionality Reduction**

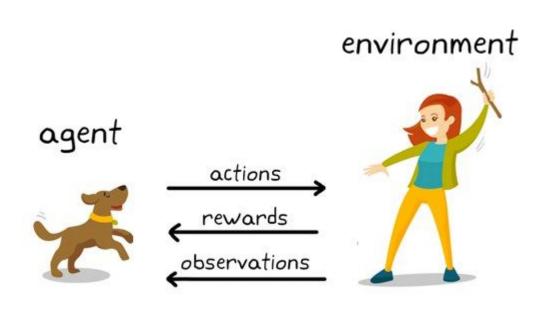


#### **Dimensionality Reduction**

Not every data point is useful and meaningful; Need to select data relevant to your outputs

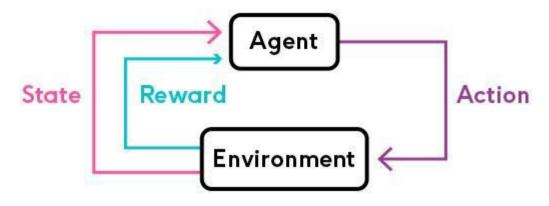


### Reinforcement Learning



#### **Reinforcement Learning**

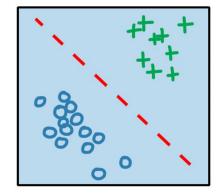
Based on current state, choose certain action so that the agent can get maximum reward from the environment



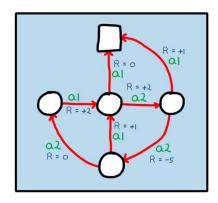
machine learning

unsupervised learning

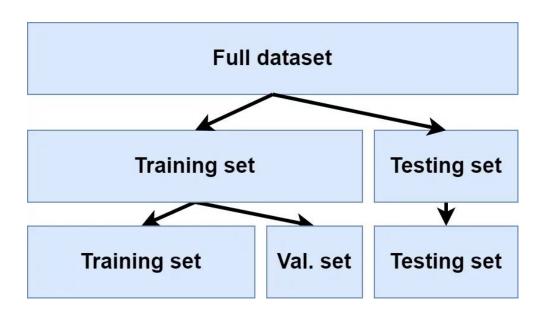
supervised learning



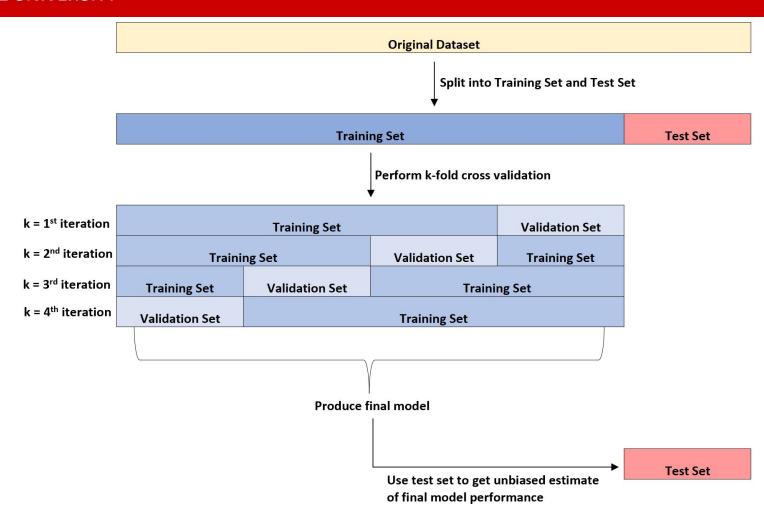
reinforcement



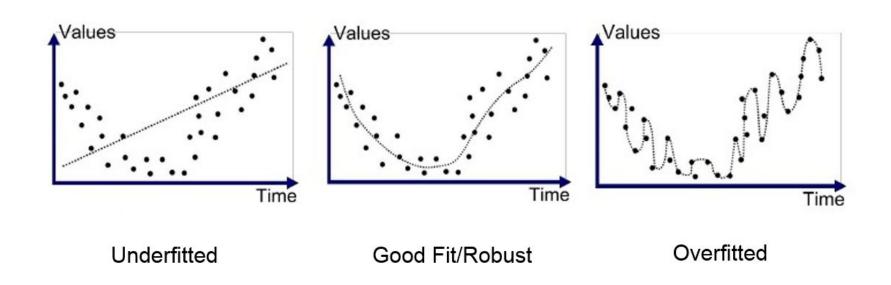
#### **About DATA**



#### **NC STATE** UNIVERSITY

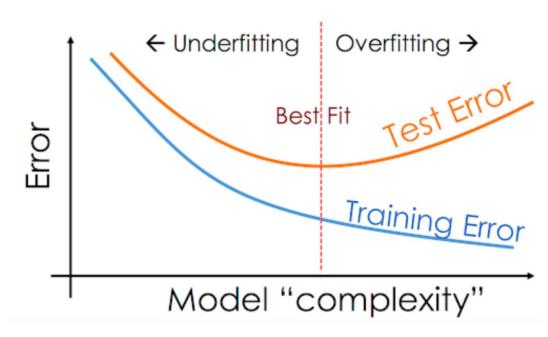


### Remember Underfitting/Overfitting?



#### Why do we keep a test set?



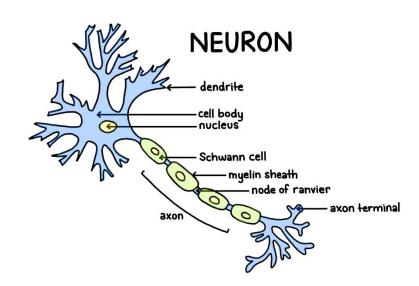


# Congratulations! You've known everything about how ML works...

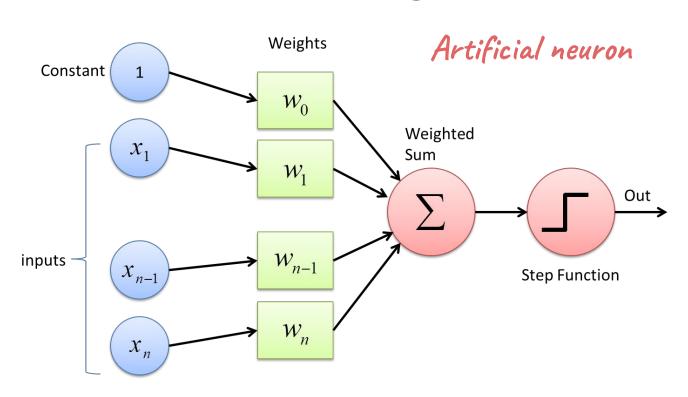
What about Deep Learning?

#### **Deep Learning**

It all starts with one neuron, but not the real one...

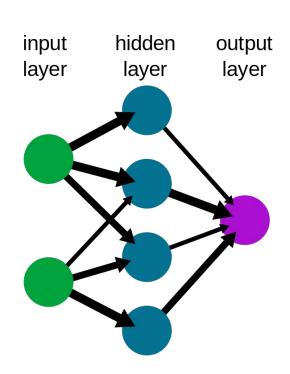


#### **Perceptron Algorithm**

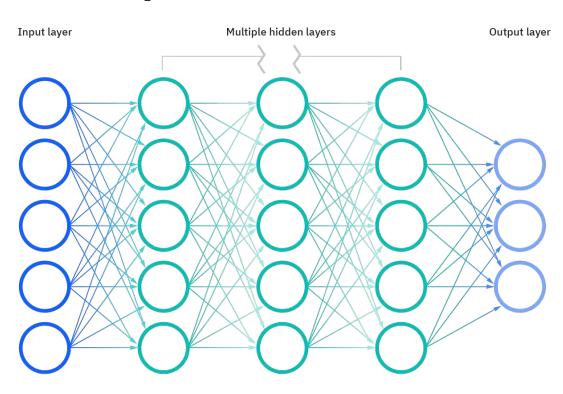


#### **Neural Network**

Assemble lots of perceptrons all together....



#### **Deep Neural Network**



# **Universal Function Approximation**

Neural Networks has a kind of universality i.e. no matter what f(x) is, there is a network that can approximately approach the result and do the job! This result holds for any number of inputs and outputs.

#### How to start?

Advanced calculus, probability theory, random processes, pattern recognition...

A strong background makes your optimization process easier.. Do not treat any of these algorithms as black box!

#### How to start?

Coding framework:



Best for ML only



From Google



From Meta

#### How to start?



