रा.इ.सू.प्रौ.सं
NIELIT
Deemed to be University

Advanced Machine Learning & AI Concepts

An in-depth exploration from Dimensionality Reduction to Generative AI and Ethics.

Lecture Roadmap

1. Reduce

Dimensionality Reduction: Making massive datasets manageable using PCA, LDA, ICA, and t-SNE.

2. Cluster

Probabilistic Grouping: Moving beyond K-Means to Gaussian Mixture Models (GMM).

3. Deepen

Deep Learning: Neural Networks, CNNs for Vision, and Transformers for Language.

The Curse of Dimensionality

Why high dimensions hurt

As the number of features (dimensions) grows, the amount of data needed to generalize accurately grows exponentially.

Sparsity: Data points become distant from each other.

Distance Breakdown: In high dimensions, the difference between the "nearest" and "farthest" neighbor becomes negligible.

Overfitting: Models find patterns in noise rather than signal.

Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

Unsupervised Learning: Reduces dimensions while preserving *variance*.

How it works

- Calculates the **covariance matrix** of the data.
- Computes **Eigenvectors** (directions) and **Eigenvalues** (magnitude).
- **Projects** data onto the top Eigenvectors.

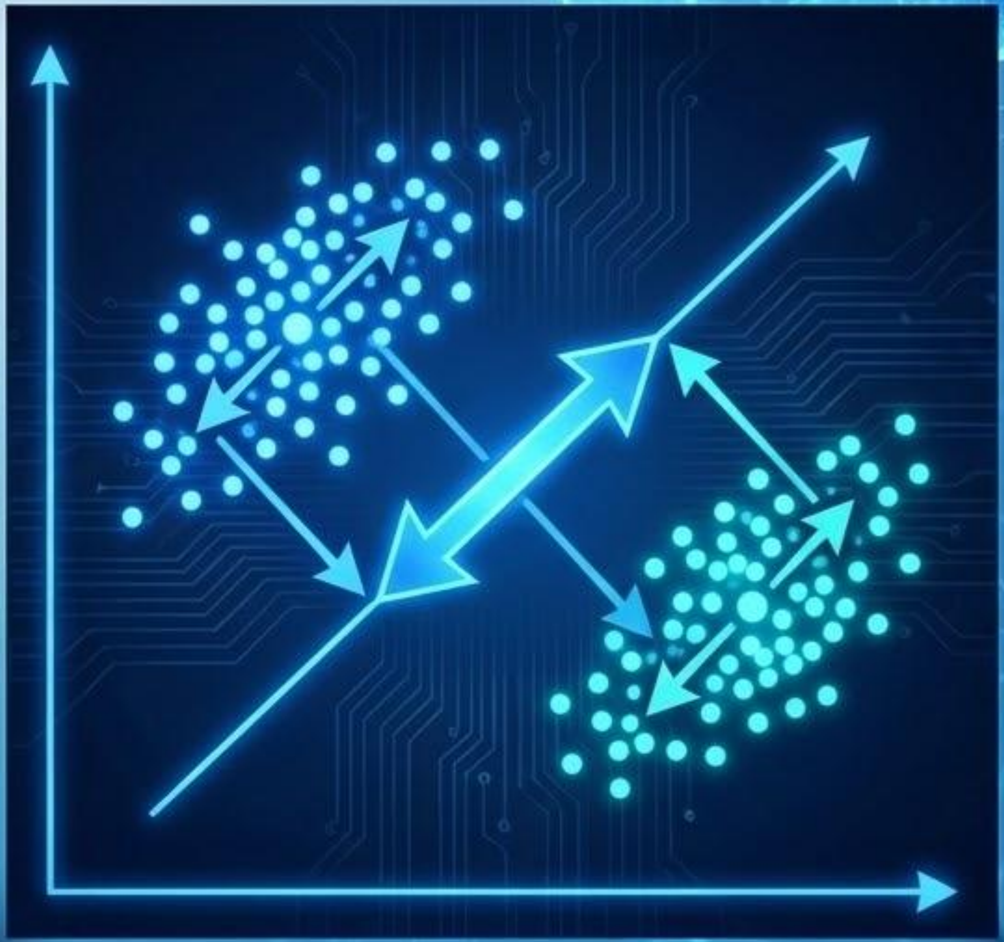
> *"We rotate the dataset to find the angle that shows the most information (spread)."*

Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA)

Supervised Learning: Reduces dimensions while maximizing class separation.

Fisher's Criterion: LDA seeks a projection that maximizes the distance between class means while minimizing the spread (variance) within each class.

Ideal for pre-processing before classification.



Independent Component Analysis (ICA)

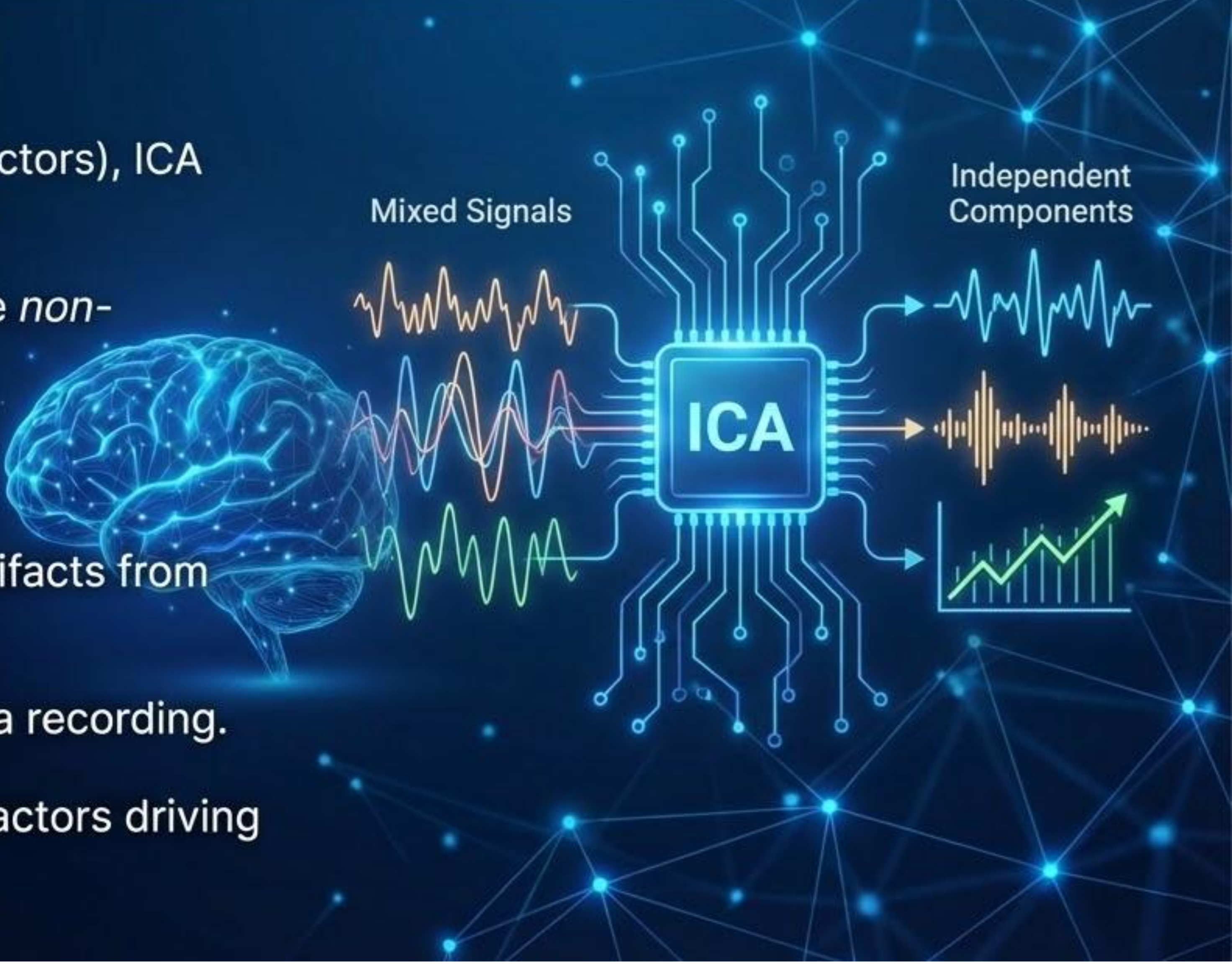
Blind Source Separation

Unlike PCA (which seeks uncorrelated factors), ICA seeks **statistically independent** factors.

Key Assumption: The source signals are *non-Gaussian.*

Applications

- **EEG Scans:** Removing eye-blink artifacts from brain wave data.
- **Audio:** Separating mixed voices in a recording.
- **Finance:** Identifying independent factors driving stock prices.



t-SNE & UMAP

PCA is linear. Real-world data is often curved (non-linear manifold).

t-SNE (t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding)

Focuses on keeping similar points close together in low dimensions.

UMAP (Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection)

Faster than t-SNE and preserves more of the global structure.

Note: These are primarily for visualization, not feature engineering.

Gaussian Mixture Models (GMM)

Probabilistic Clustering

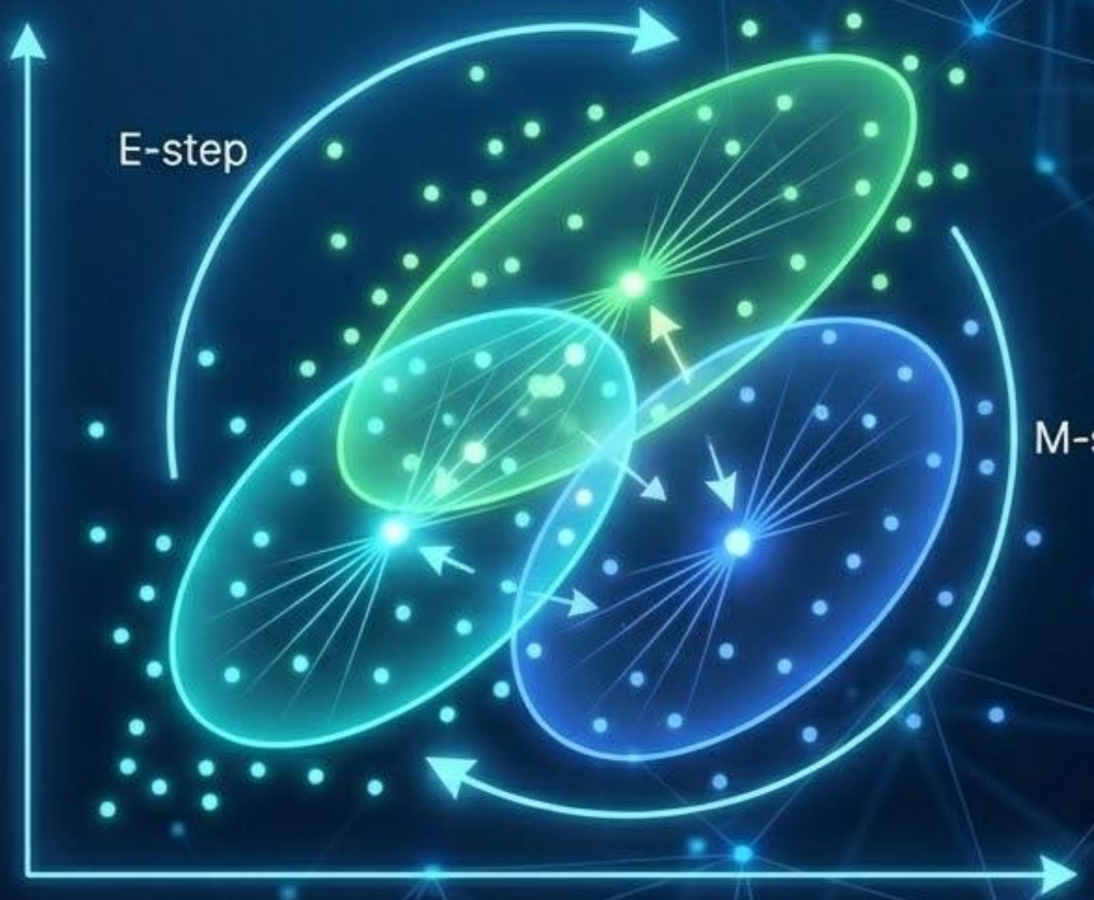
Assumes that all data points are generated from a mixture of a finite number of Gaussian distributions with unknown parameters.

Soft Assignment

Every point has a probability of belonging to every cluster.

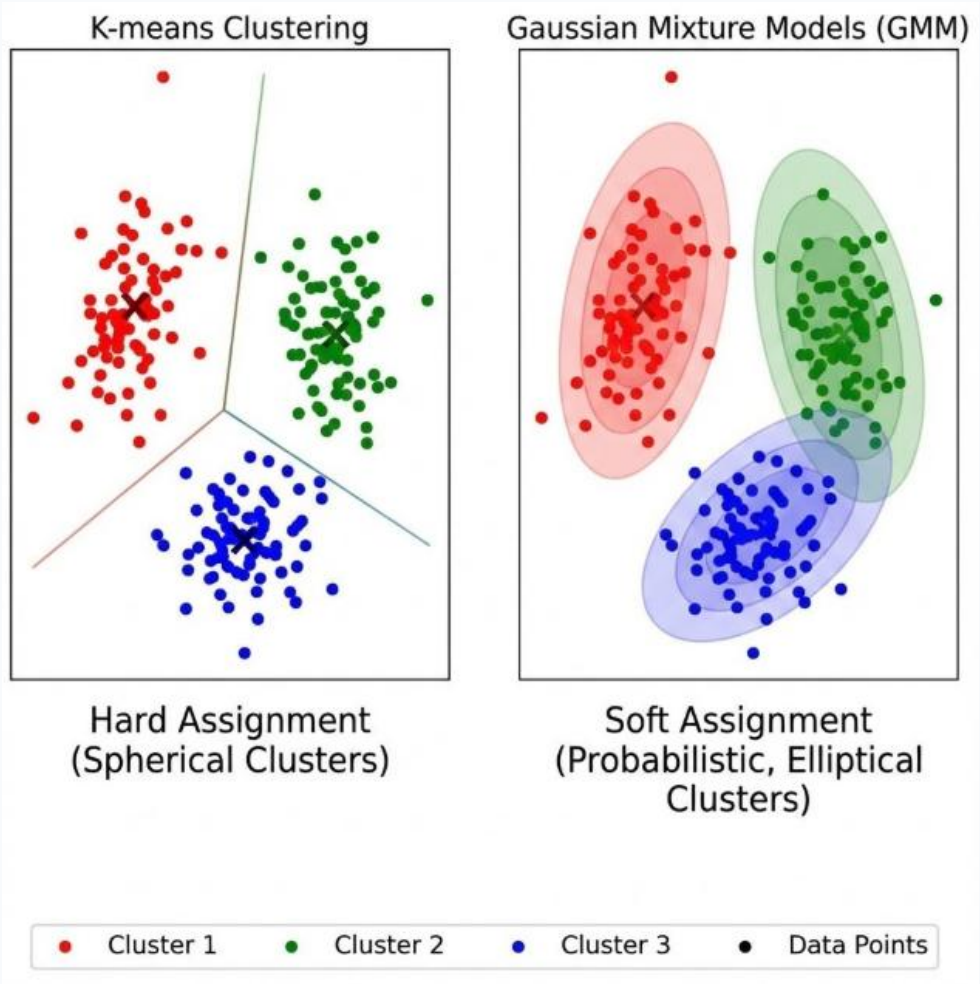
Expectation-Maximization (EM)

The algorithm iteratively estimates the mean and variance for each cluster to fit the data.



Comparison: K-Means vs. GMM

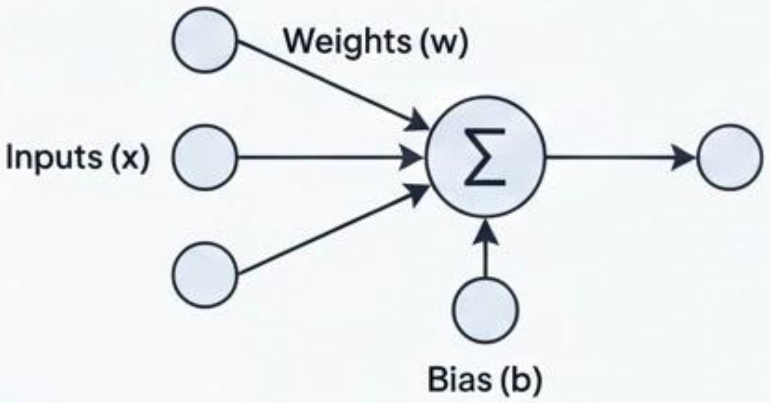
Feature	K-Means	GMM
Cluster Shape	Circular (Spherical)	Elliptical (Flexible)
Assignment	Hard (0 or 1)	Soft (Probability)
Parameters	Centroids	Mean, Variance, Weight



Foundations of Deep Learning

The Perceptron

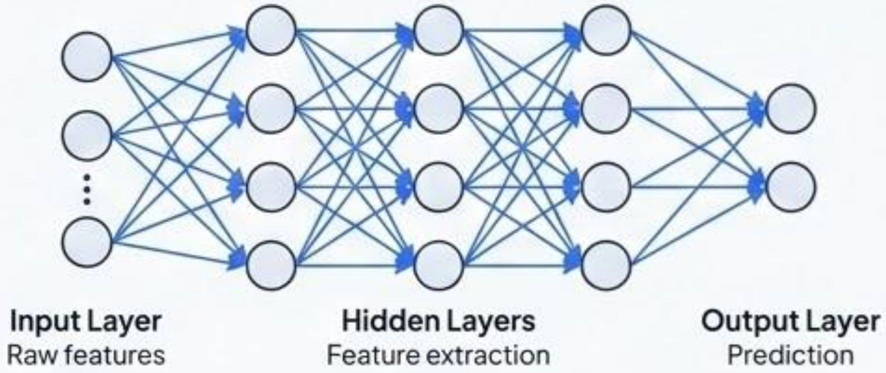
The mathematical model of a biological neuron.



- **Inputs (x)**: The data.
- **Weights (w)**: The strength of the connection.
- **Bias (b)**: The activation threshold.

Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP)

Stacking neurons in layers creates a "Deep" Neural Network.



- **Input Layer**: Raw features.
- **Hidden Layers**: Feature extraction.
- **Output Layer**: Prediction.

How Networks Learn

1. Forward Propagation

Data flows through the network to generate a prediction.

2. Loss Function

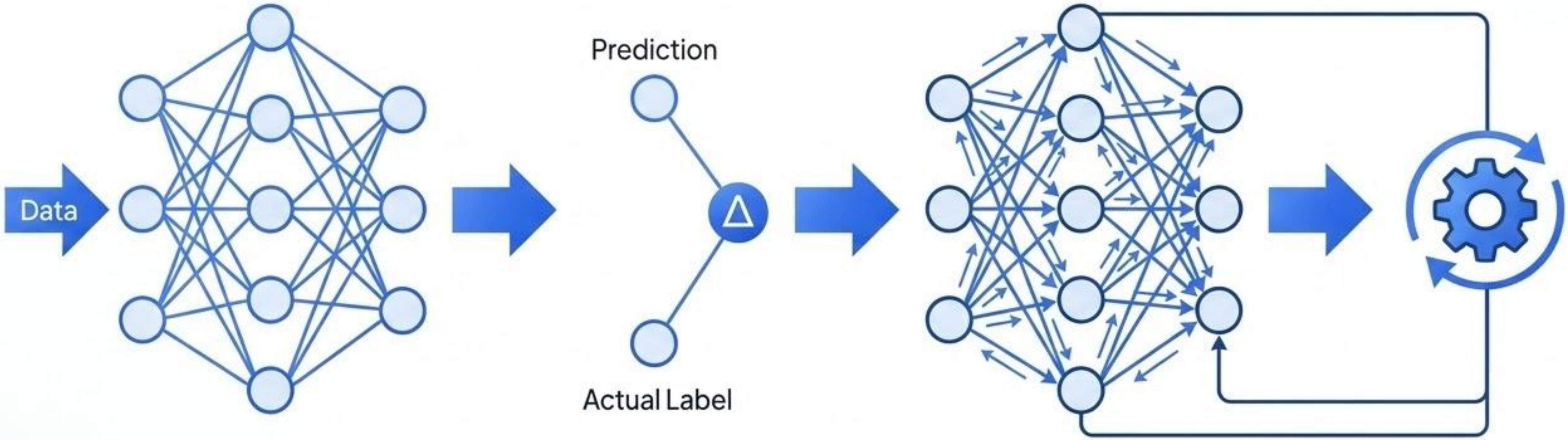
Calculates the error (distance) between the prediction and the actual label.

3. Backpropagation

The “magic” step. We calculate the gradient of the loss with respect to each weight.

4. Optimizer (e.g., SGD, Adam)

Updates the weights to minimize the error.

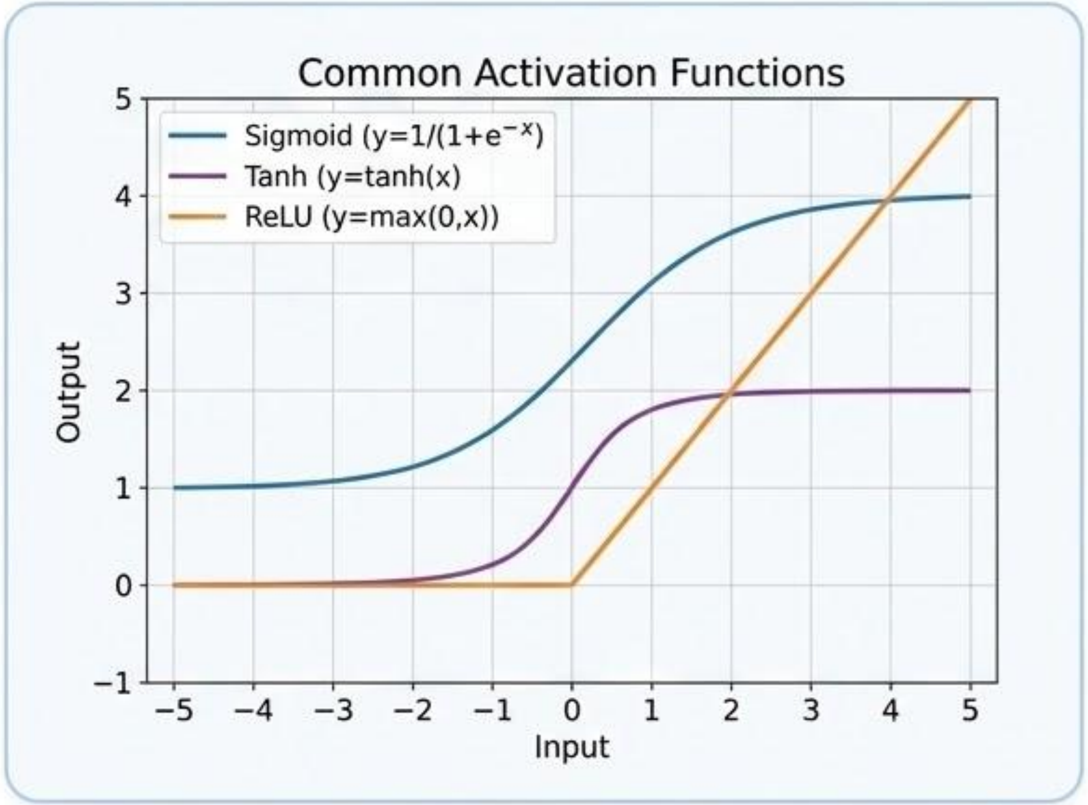


Activation Functions

The Power of Non-Linearity

Without activation functions, a Neural Network is just a single Linear Regression model, no matter how deep it is.

- **Sigmoid:** Squashes output between 0 and 1. Good for probability, but suffers from "Vanishing Gradient".
- **ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit):** . The standard for hidden layers. Solves vanishing gradient.
- **Softmax:** Used in the output layer for multi-class classification.



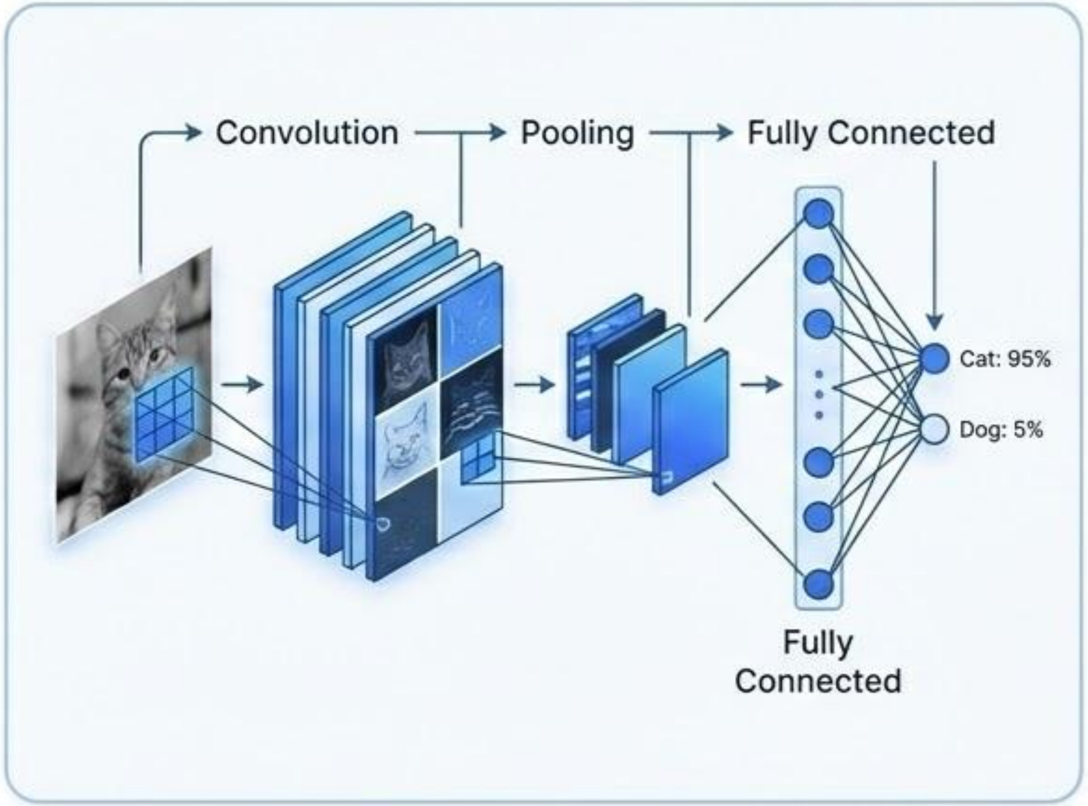
Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

Spatial Hierarchies

Standard networks flatten images, losing spatial structure. CNNs process pixels in patches.

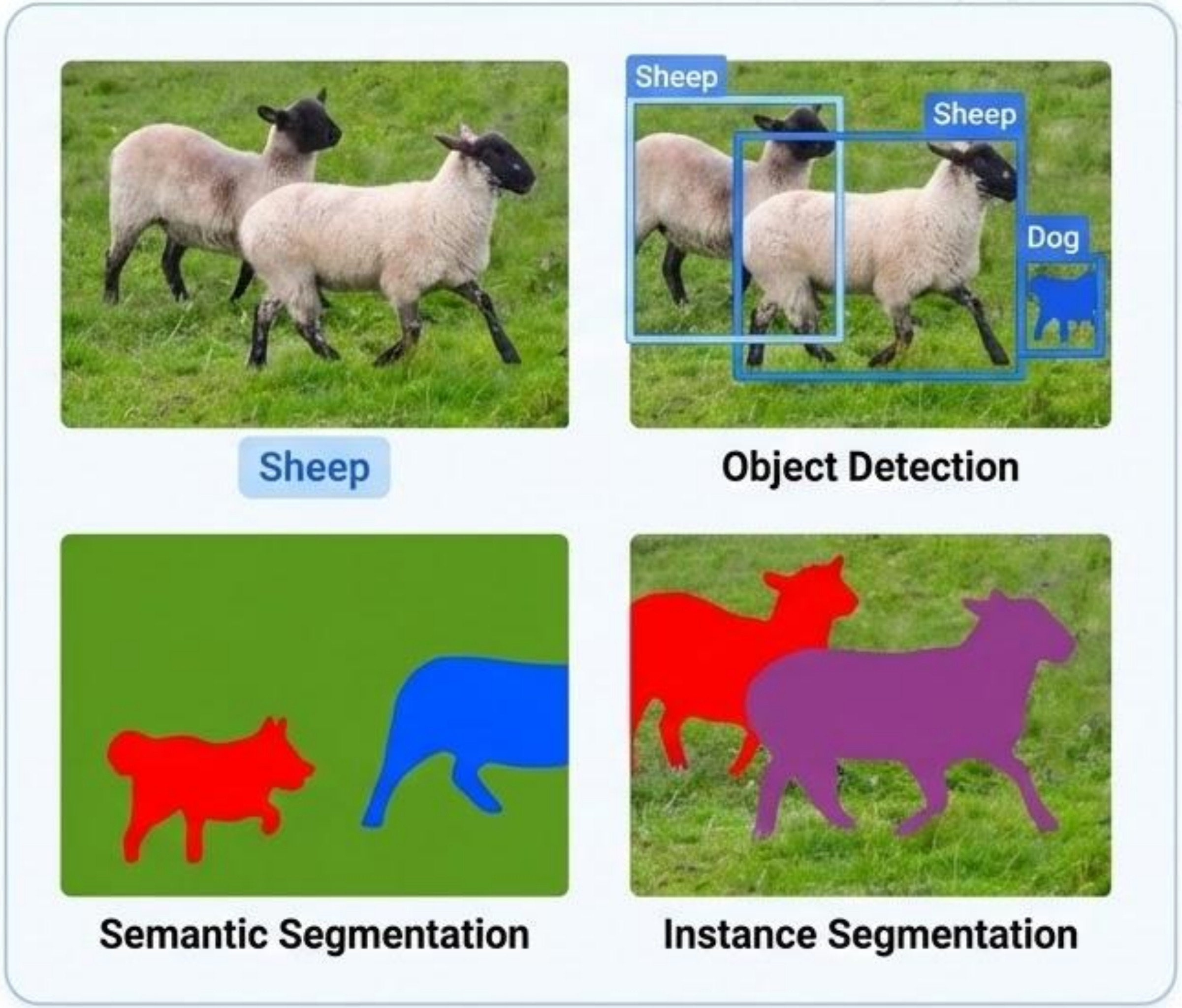
Key Components

- **Convolution Layer**: Applies filters (kernels) to detect features like edges, curves, and textures.
- **Pooling Layer**: Reduces image size (downsampling) to reduce computation and prevent overfitting.
- **Fully Connected Layer**: Makes the final decision.



Advanced Computer Vision

- **Classification**: "There is a cat in this image."
- **Object Detection (e.g., YOLO):** "There is a cat here (bounding box) and a dog here."
- **Semantic Segmentation:** "These exact pixels belong to the cat." (Pixel-level classification).
- **Instance Segmentation:** "These pixels are Cat A, and these are Cat B."

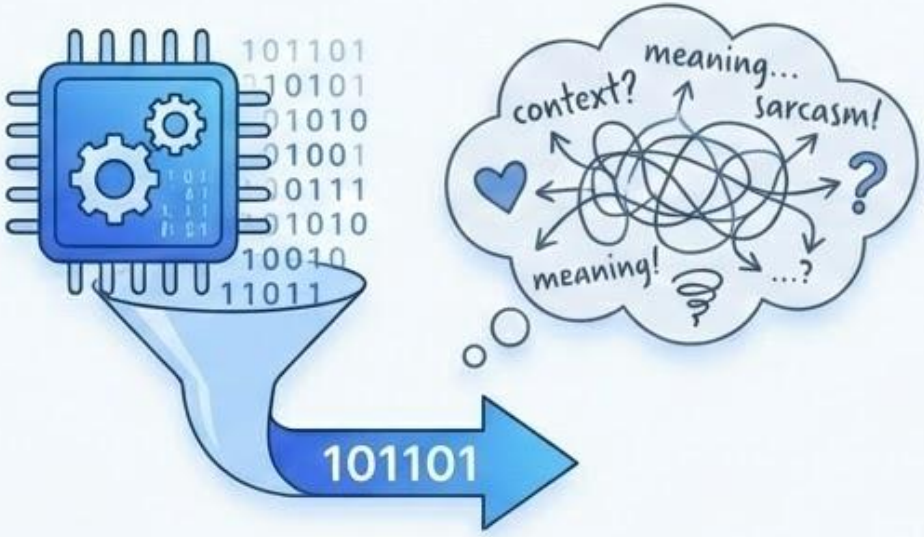


Natural Language Processing (NLP)

The Challenge

Computers understand numbers, not words.

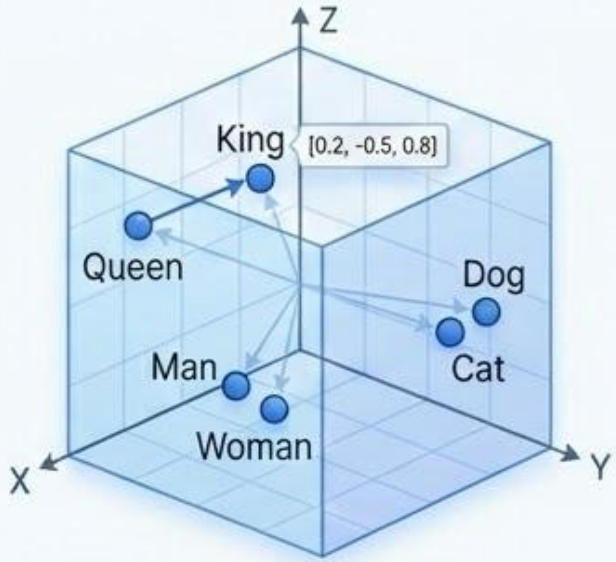
Language is messy, contextual, and ambiguous.



Word Embeddings

Converting words into dense vectors of numbers.

- **Word2Vec / GloVe:** Words with similar meanings are close in vector space.



The Transformer Revolution

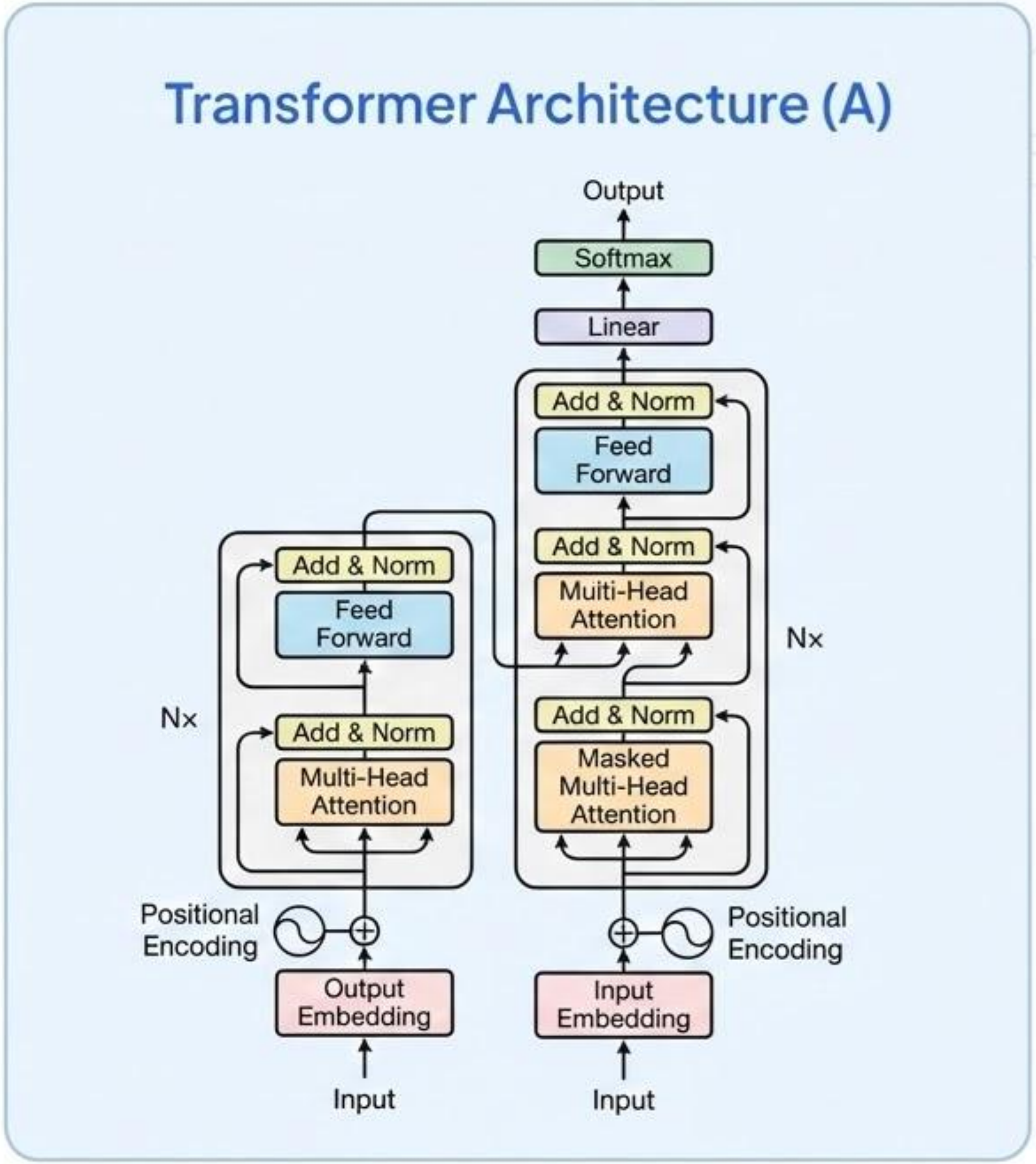
"Attention Is All You Need" (2017)

The architecture that changed everything.

Key Innovation: Self-Attention

Instead of processing words sequentially (RNNs), Transformers process the entire sentence at once.

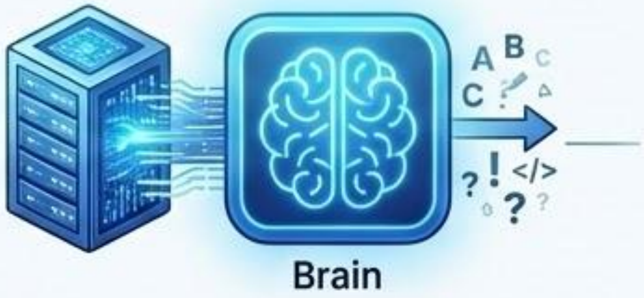
The model learns to "pay attention" to relevant words regardless of how far apart they are in the text.



Large Language Models (LLMs)

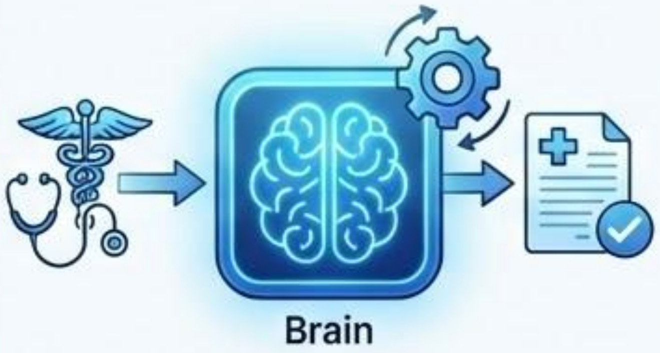
Pre-training

Training a model on massive amounts of text to predict the next word. It learns grammar, facts, and reasoning.



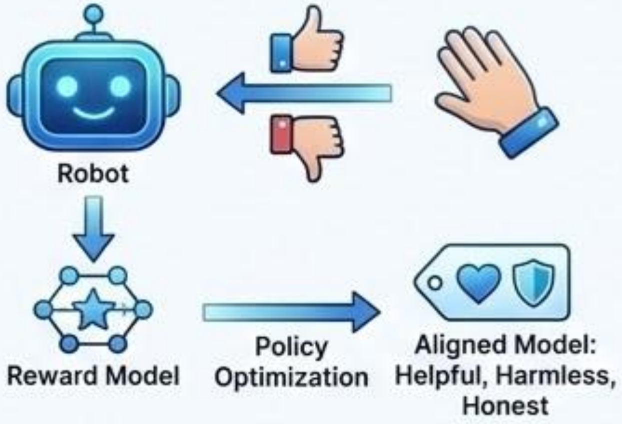
Fine-tuning

Training the pre-trained model on a smaller, specific dataset (e.g., medical records) to specialize its performance.

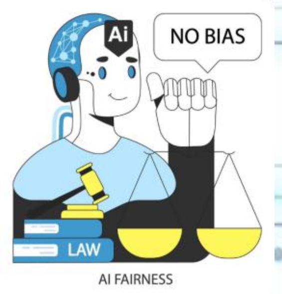


RLHF

Reinforcement Learning from Human Feedback: Aligning the model to be helpful, harmless, and honest.



Ethics & Responsibility



Algorithmic Bias

If training data is biased, the model will be biased. (e.g., Hiring algorithms favoring one demographic).

Black Box Problem

Deep Learning models are often uninterpretable. We know what they decided, but not why.

AI Safety

Ensuring systems do not produce act in unintended ways.

Black Box Problem

Deep Learning models are often uninterpretable. We know what they decided, but not why.

AI Safety

Ensuring systems do not produce harmful content or act in unintended ways.

Conclusion

Mathematical Foundations of PCA → Cutting Edge of Generative AI → Ethical Management

We have traversed from the mathematical foundations of PCA to the cutting edge of Generative AI. The future belongs to those who can build, deploy, and ethically manage these powerful systems.