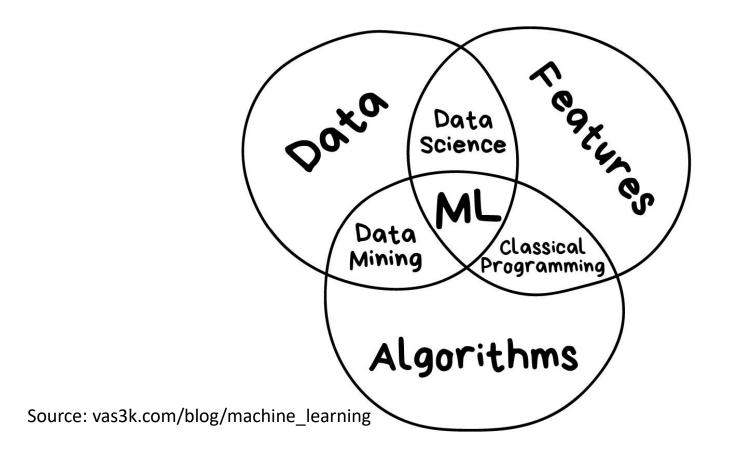
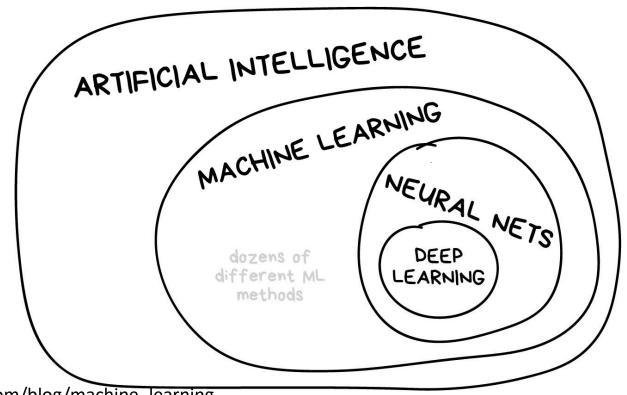
# Machine Learning Review

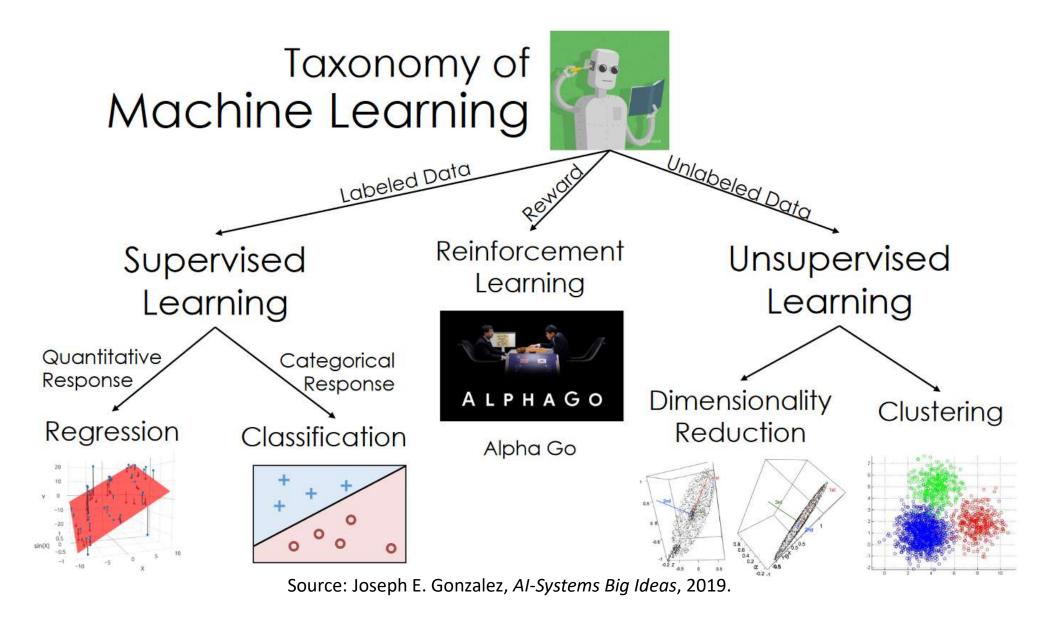
## Three Components of ML

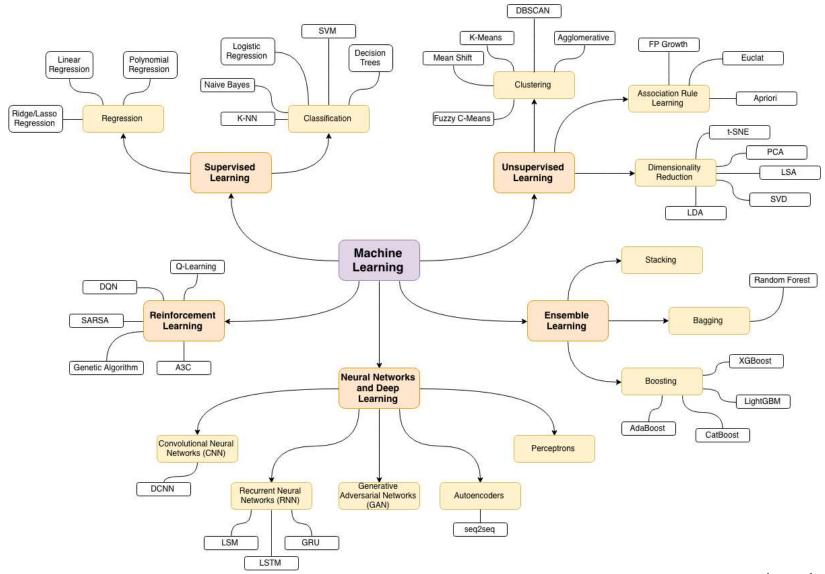


## Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence



Source: vas3k.com/blog/machine\_learning





Source: vas3k.com/blog/machine\_learning

## Machine Learning ≈ Function Approximation

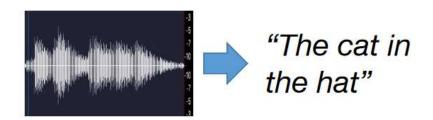
Object Recognition



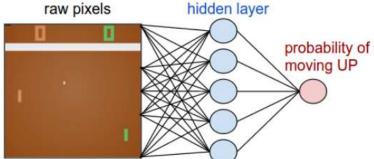




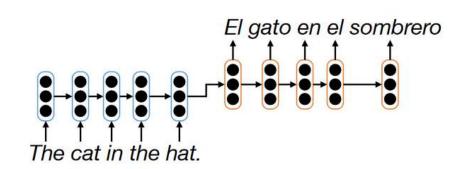
Label:Cat



#### Robotic Control

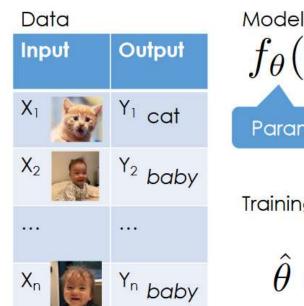


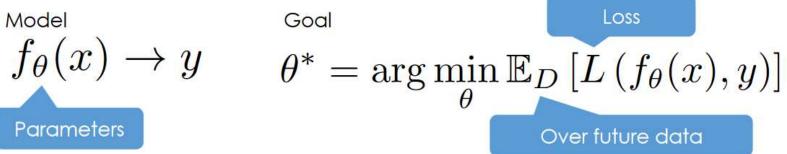
#### **Machine Translation**



## Supervised Machine Learning

Given data containing the function inputs and outputs



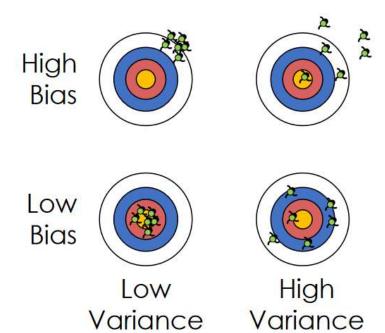


Training (approximates the goal over training data):

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg\min_{\theta} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} L\left(f_{\theta}(x_i), y_i\right)$$

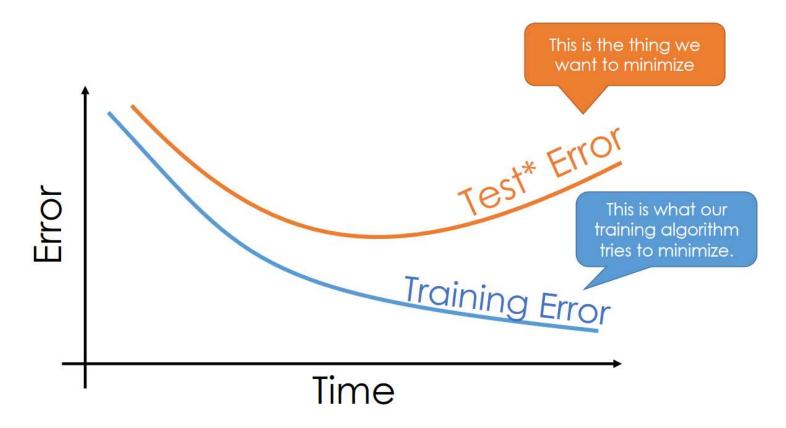
### The Bias Variance Tradeoff

Fundamental trade-off in ML (classically)



- Low bias learning techniques
  - Typically higher variance ...
- Increasing data supports
  - Higher variance techniques
- Deep neural networks?
  - Focus on training procedure not models to control tradeoff
    - Initialization, SGD, Dropout, learning rates, early stopping, ...

## Training and Validation



<sup>\*</sup>If we are making modeling decisions based on this then it should be called validation error.

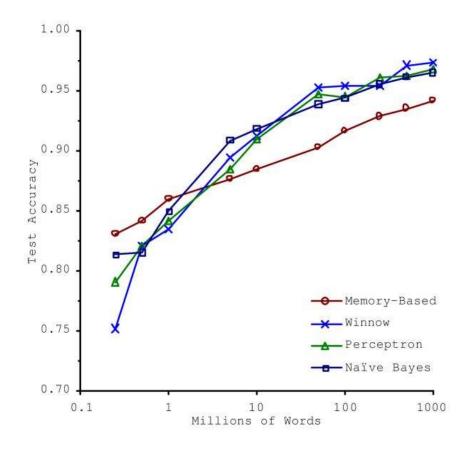
## On Dataset Size and Learning

- Data is a a resource! (e.g., like processors and memory)
  - Is having lots of processors a problem?
- You don't have to use all the data!
  - Though using more data can often help
- More data often \*dominates models and algorithms



\*More data also enables more sophisticated.

# On Dataset Size and Learning



#### References

- Joseph E. Gonzalez, AI-Systems Big Ideas, 2019.
- Pedro Domingos, A Few Useful Things to Know About Machine Learning, CACM, 2012.