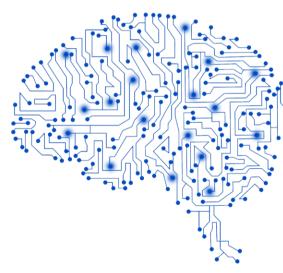
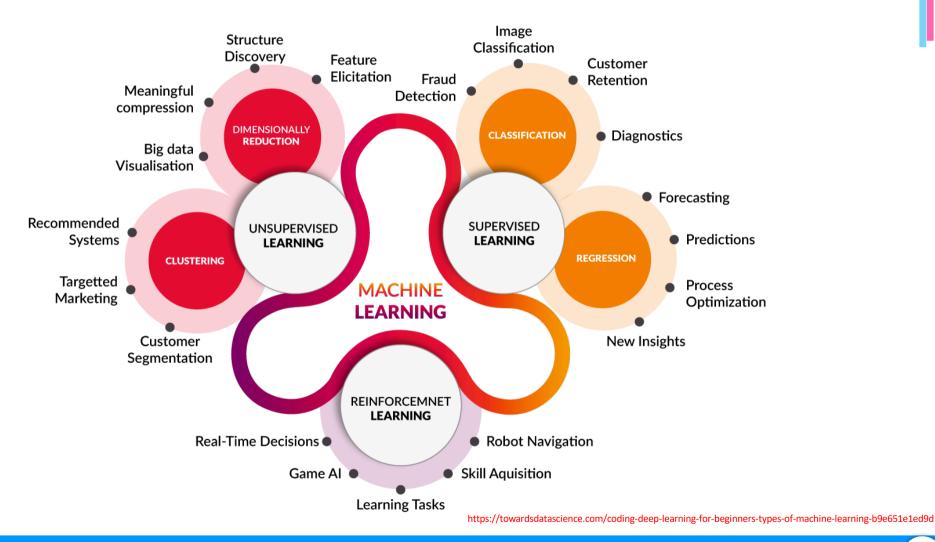
# Python Programming Machine Learning Lecture 01

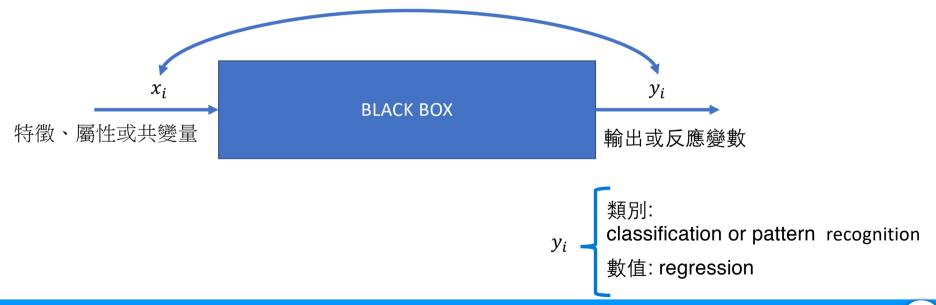
Min-Kuan Chang GICE, EECS

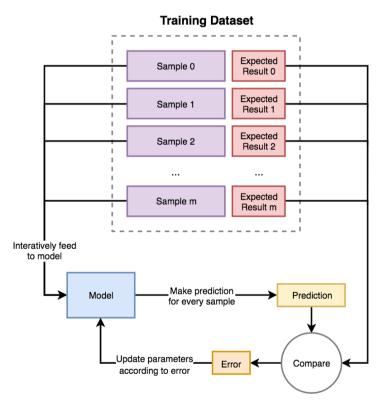


- 大數據時代的到來
  - 美國零售商Walmart 每小時須處理一百萬的交易且該公司的資料庫的容量約可儲存 2.5 petabytes (2.5  $\times$  10<sup>15</sup>) 的資料
  - 自動化資料分析的需求日益增加
  - 機器學習開始展露頭角

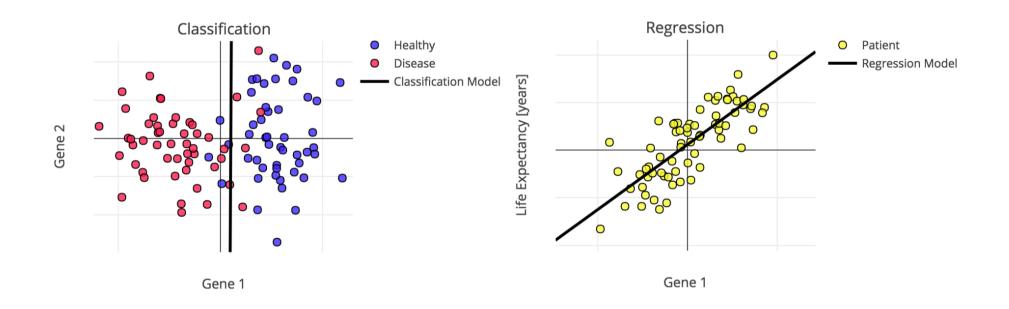


• 監督式學習

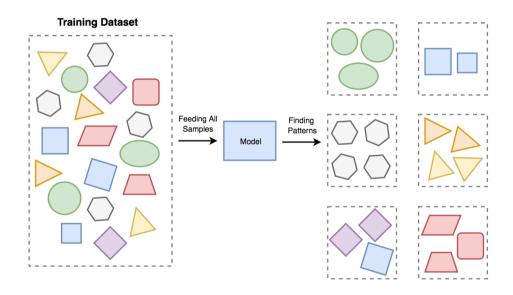




https://towardsdatascience.com/coding-deep-learning-for-beginners-types-of-machine-learning-b9e651e1ed9d



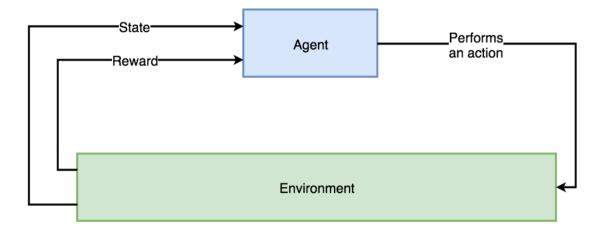
• 非監督式學習



https://towardsdatascience.com/coding-deep-learning-for-beginners-types-of-machine-learning-b9e651e1ed9d

- 常見的非監督式學習方法:
  - 圖形辨識與資料分群
    - 將類似的資料歸類在一起, 進而將資料分成許多不同的類別
    - 這些類別通常稱為群
    - 例如: 顧客分群、將訊號中的雜訊去除
  - 減少資料維度
    - 資料的維度定義為將資料完整呈現所需的特徵數目
    - 資料的降維是將資料中的特徵進行壓縮,保留較為重要的特徵而捨去不重要的特徵

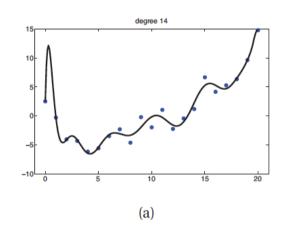
• 強化學習

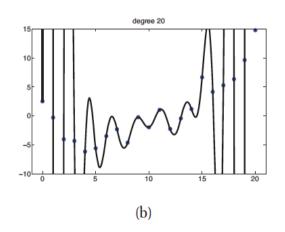


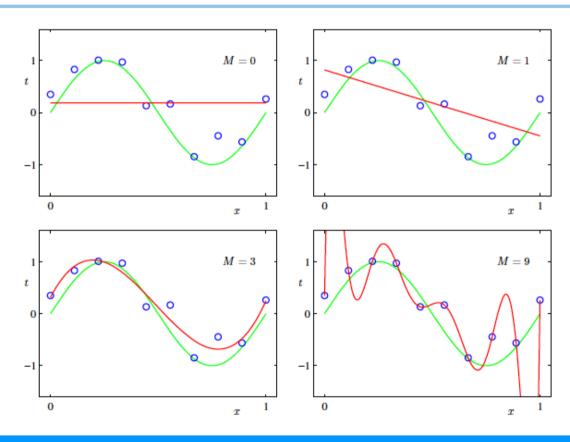
- 參數模型 vs 非參數模型
  - 參數模型
    - 有固定數量的參數
    - 優點:快速使用
    - 缺點:對於資料的本質做了過強的假設
  - 非參數模型
    - 參數的數量會隨著訓練資料的增長而增加
    - 較有彈性但是容易因為資料量過大而造成計算上的負擔
    - 例如: K nearest neighbor (KNN) 分類器

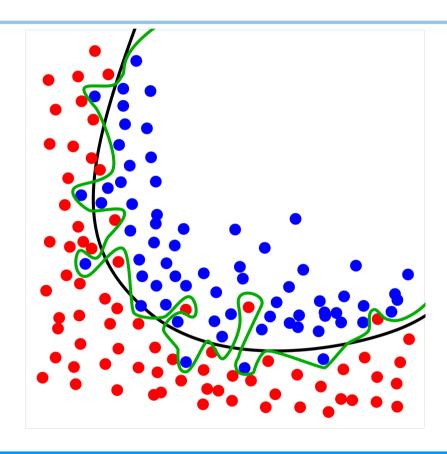
- 推論的偏差
  - 或稱為學習偏差
  - 學習者對於未曾蒙面的資料所做的統計上的假設,並且基於這樣的假設來預測結果
  - Example:
    - 奧卡姆剃刀法則(Occam's razor)
      - 用最簡單的假設來面對問題
      - 當有很多不同的假設可以用來解決當前的問題,選擇最少假設的那個方法
      - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occam%27s razor
  - <a href="http://inductivebias.com/Blog/what-is-inductive-bias/">http://inductivebias.com/Blog/what-is-inductive-bias/</a>
  - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inductive\_bias

- 過適 (Overfitting)
  - 當我們使用高度有彈性的模型時,我們得要注意不樣讓學習的結果太過貼近 資料的樣子
  - 我們應該避免將學習的模型來貼近任一個可能發生的偏差,因為這些偏差有可能是來自於干擾的雜訊



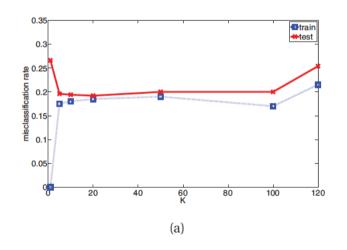


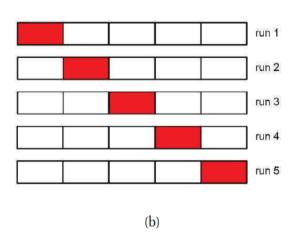


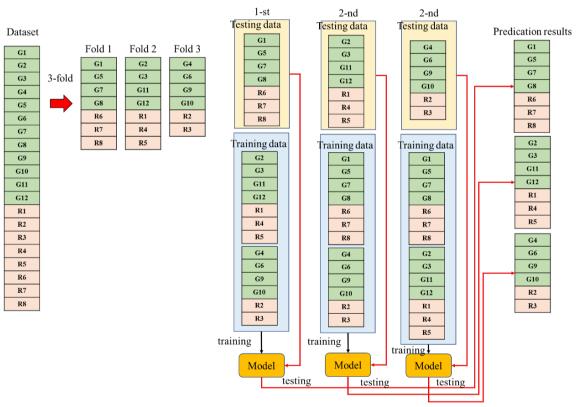


https://www.apixio.com/engineering/introduction-to-machine-learning/

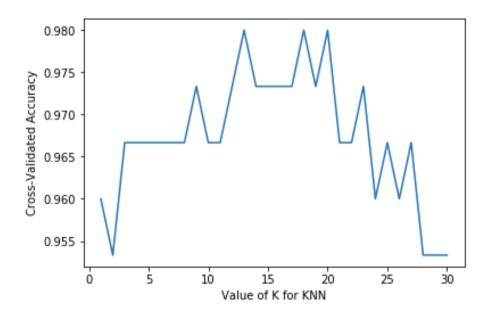
- 如何避面過適 (How to prevent overfitting)
  - 交叉驗證(Cross-validation)





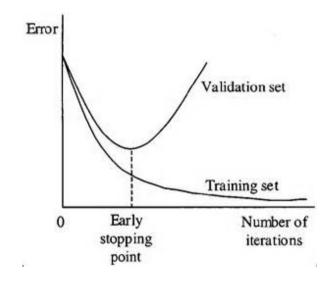


https://medium.com/@chih.sheng.huang821/%E4%BA%A4%E5%8F%89%E9%A9%97%E8%AD%89-cross-validation-cv-3b2c714b18db



https://ithelp.ithome.com.tw/articles/10197461

- 如何避面過適 (How to prevent overfitting)
  - 使用更多訓練資料
  - 移除某部分特徵
  - 提早結束(Early stopping)
  - 正規化(Regularization)
  - 集成(Ensembling)



https://elitedatascience.com/overfitting-in-machine-learning



#### In "Nature" 27 January 2016:

- "DeepMind's program AlphaGo beat Fan Hui, the European Go champion, five times out of five in tournament conditions..."
- "AlphaGo was not preprogrammed to play Go: rather, it learned using a general-purpose algorithm that allowed it to interpret the game's patterns."
- "...AlphaGo program applied deep learning in neural networks (convolutional NN) — brain-inspired programs in which connections between layers of simulated neurons are strengthened through examples and experience."

## 機器學習的例子



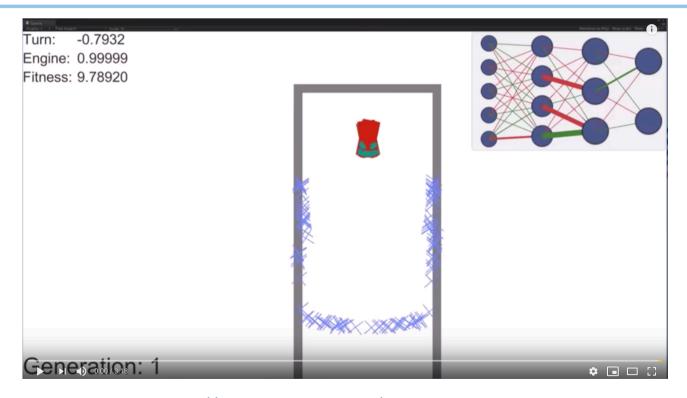
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V1eYniJ0Rnk

## 機器學習的例子



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CxanE\_W46ts

#### 機器學習的例子



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Aut32pR5PQA

