

Chao Cai @AICon 2018.1





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# 人工智能基础课

"通俗易懂的人工智能入门课,



# AI技术内参

你的360度人工智能信息助理



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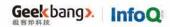
### [北京站] 2018

会议: 2018年4月20-22日 / 培训: 2018年4月18-19日

北京·国际会议中心









### 2018 · 深圳站

从2012年开始算起,InfoQ已经举办了9场ArchSummit全球架构师峰会,有来自Microsoft、Google、Facebook、Twitter、LinkedIn、阿里巴巴、腾讯、百度等技术专家分享过他们的实践经验,至今累计已经为中国技术人奉上了近干场精彩演讲。

限时7折报名中, 名额有限, 速速报名吧!

2012.08.10-12 深圳站

2018.07.06-09 深圳站

会议: 07.06-07.07 培训: 07.08-07.09



$$m_t = \beta_1 m_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_1) g_t$$

$$v_t = \beta_2 v_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_2) g_t^2$$

$$\hat{m}_t = \frac{m_t}{1 - \beta_1^t}$$

$$\hat{v}_t = \frac{v_t}{1 - \beta_2^t}$$

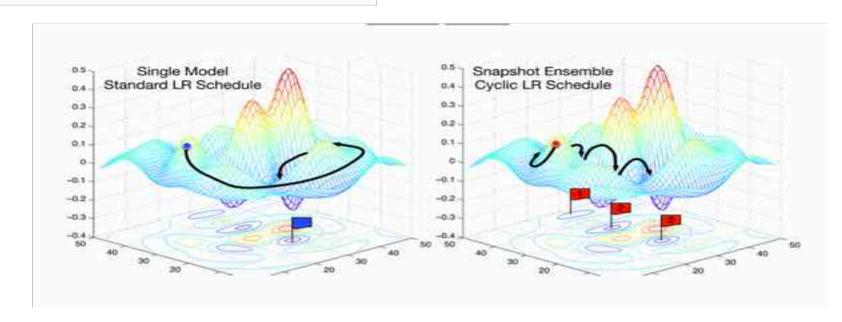
$$\theta_{t+1} = \theta_t - \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{\hat{v}_t} + \epsilon} \hat{m}_t - \eta w_t \theta_t$$

$$m_t = \beta_1 m_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_1) g_t$$

$$v_t = \beta_2 v_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_2) g_t^2$$

$$\hat{v}_t = \max(\hat{v}_{t-1}, v_t)$$

$$\theta_{t+1} = \theta_t - \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{\hat{v}_t} + \epsilon} m_t$$







## Accuracy ? most important metric



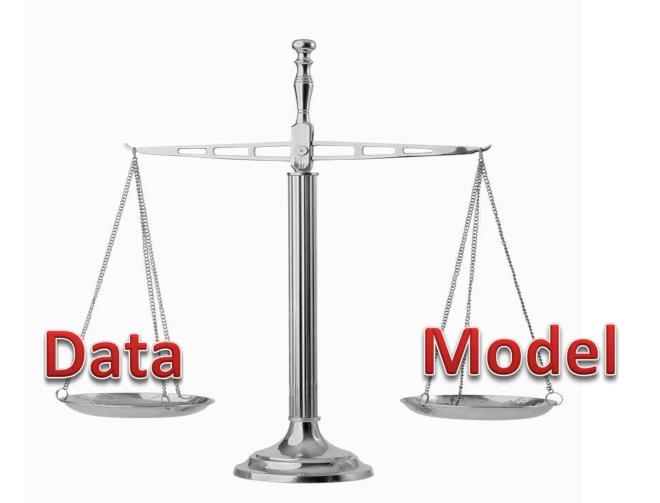
# 2,000 1,000,000

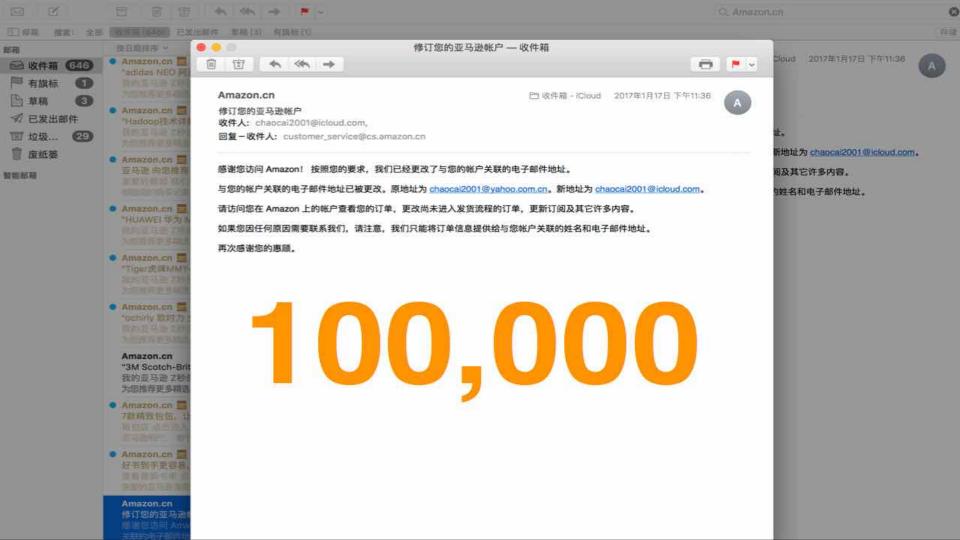
No Information Rate = 99.8%

$$Accuracy = (TP + TN) / (P + N)$$

Recall/Sensitivity/TPR = TP/ P

Specificity = TN / N



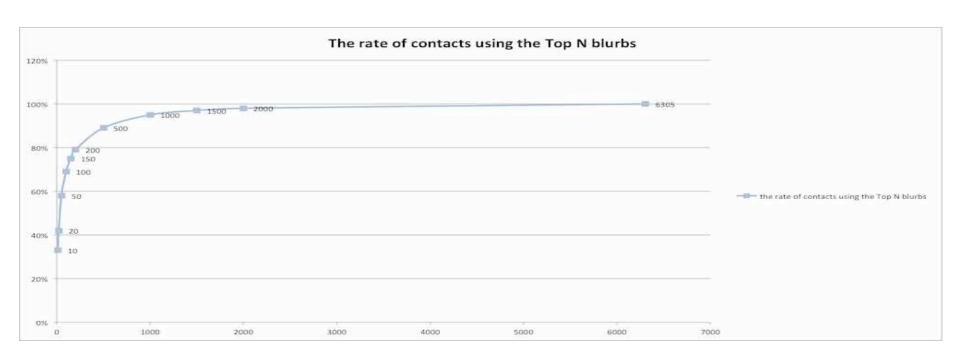




NO

YES

# Recommend by TopN



### More is Better?



# > head(Advertising)

TV Radio Newspaper Sales 1 230.1 37.8 69.2 22.1 2 44.5 39.3 45.1 10.4 17.2 45.9 69.3 9.3 4 151.5 41.3 58.5 18.5 5 180.8 10.8 58.4 12.9 8.7 48.9 75.0 7.2

•••

model<-train(Sales ~., data=Advertising, method="glm",trControl=ctrl)

```
Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 2.938889 0.311908 9.422 <2e-16 ***

TV 0.045765 0.001395 32.809 <2e-16 ***

Radio 0.188530 0.008611 21.893 <2e-16 ***

Newspaper -0.001037 0.005871 -0.177 0.86

---

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

model<-train(Sales ~TV+Radio, data=Advertising, method="glm",trControl=ctrl)

```
Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 2.92110 0.29449 9.919 <2e-16 ***

TV 0.04575 0.00139 32.909 <2e-16 ***

Radio 0.18799 0.00804 23.382 <2e-16 ***

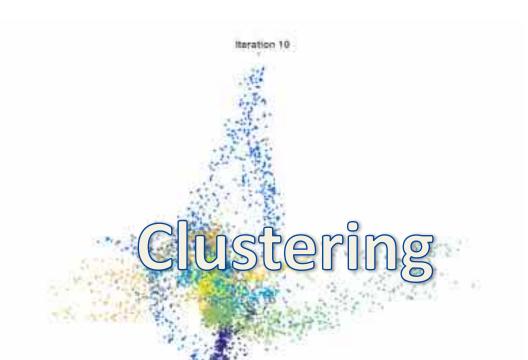
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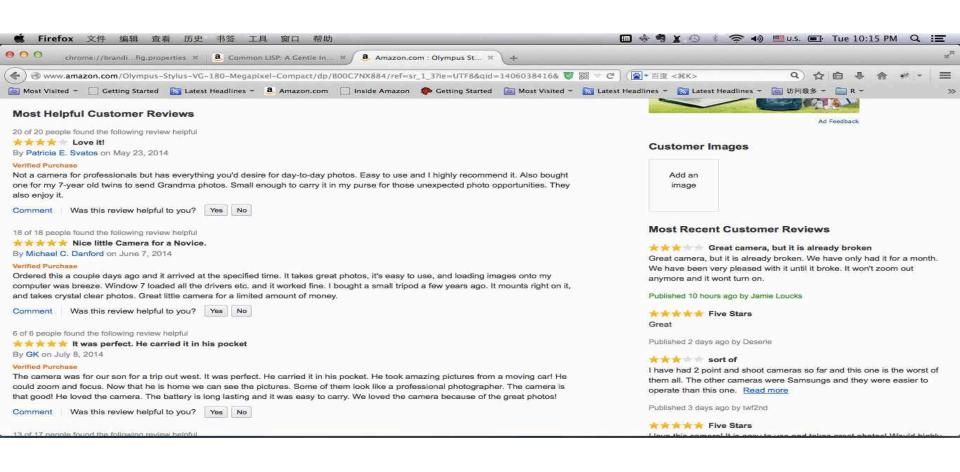
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

### RMSE Rsquared 1.676055 0.8975927

Only Supervised?











### Most Helpful Customer Reviews

461 of 473 people found the following review helpful

\*\* \* \* A nifty little camera

By Nematoda on December 25, 2013

I'm just a point-and-shoot guy, and all I wanted was a good point-and-shoot camera with a powerful zoom lens, and good picture quality for an admittedly undiscerning eye. I got all that and more with this camera. Since there are plenty of "expert" reviews, I'm not going to say anything about the ins-and-outs of the camera. So, for what it's worth, here are my random comments.

1. Besides the 30x optical zoom on the SX510, the other cool feature is the wifi capability. Setting up the wifi was not particularly intuitive, but I eventually got everything working. I read one review from a mac owner that the wifi would not transfer pictures wirelessly from the camera to the the Apple computer. That's not true. All you need to do is download some Canon software (available here: [...] Once you download and install the software, you need to connect your computer to the camera via your home wifi network. Again, this isn't very intuitive, but it's not too difficult either. After the connection is made, you'll be able to transfer photos from the camera to your Apple computer via the "Image Sync" command.

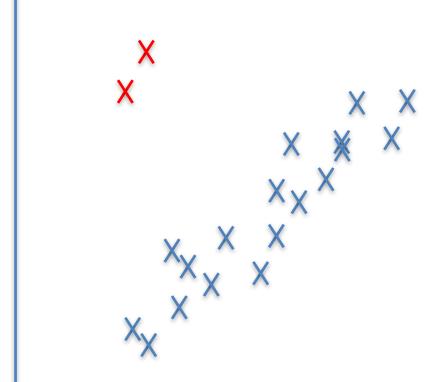




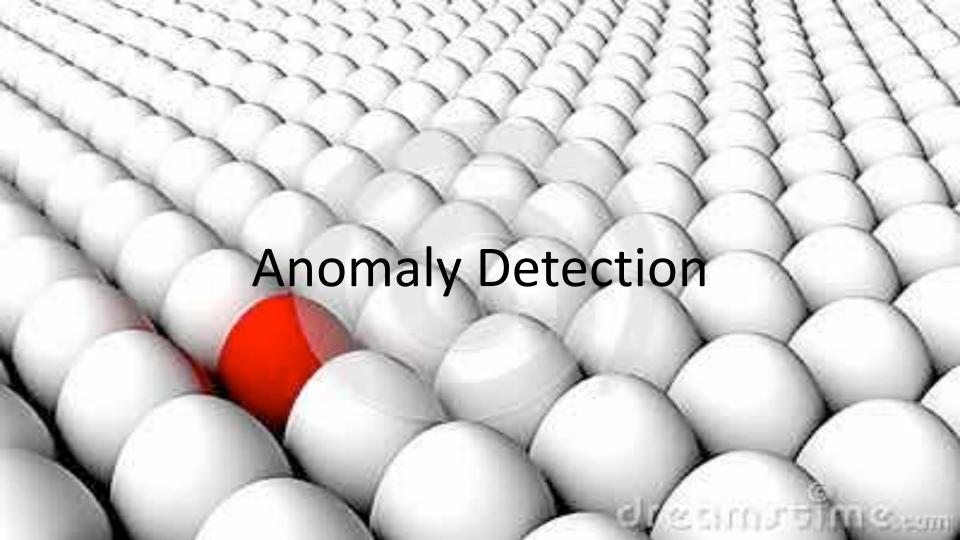
### **Imbalanced Data**

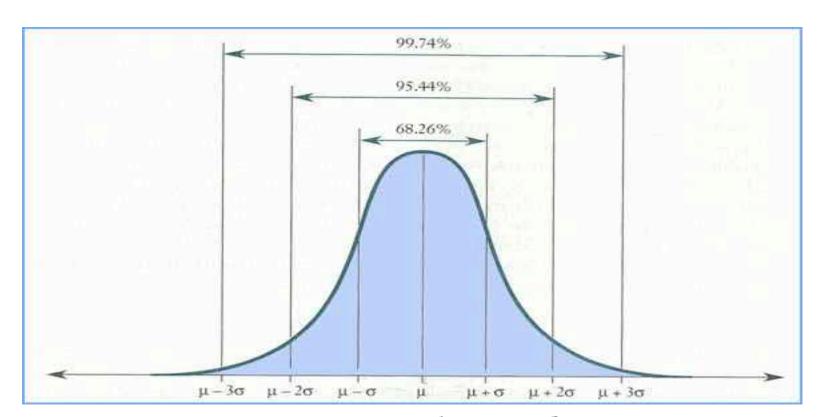


Memory Usage



**CPU Usage** 





$$f(x,\mu,\sigma) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

### Feature Vector $X \{X_1, X_2, X_3 ... X_n\}$

Given new example 
$$x$$
, compute  $p(x)$ : 
$$p(x) = \prod_{j=1}^n p(x_j; \mu_j, \sigma_j^2) = \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_j} \exp{(-\frac{(x_j - \mu_j)^2}{2\sigma_j^2})}$$

Anomaly if  $p(x) < \varepsilon$ 

### Multivariate Gaussian (Normal) distribution

Parameters  $\mu, \Sigma$ 

$$p(x; \mu, \Sigma) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}} |\Sigma|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu)\right)$$

### Anomaly detection vs. Supervised ML

### **Anomaly detection**

- Very small number of the anomaly (positive) samples
- Large number of the normal (negative) samples

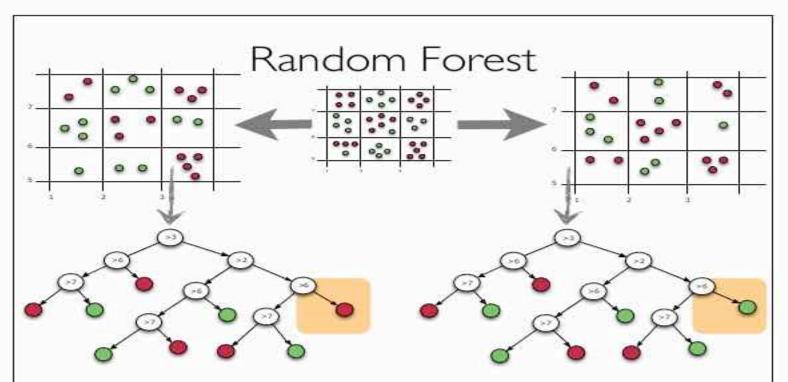
### **Supervised ML**

 Large number of the positive and negative samples.

# Feature preprocessing is hard







 Each tree sees part of the training sets and captures part of the information it contains

### Amazon Content Compliance













Content Compliance Service

# No enough Labeled Data



## Image Augmentation



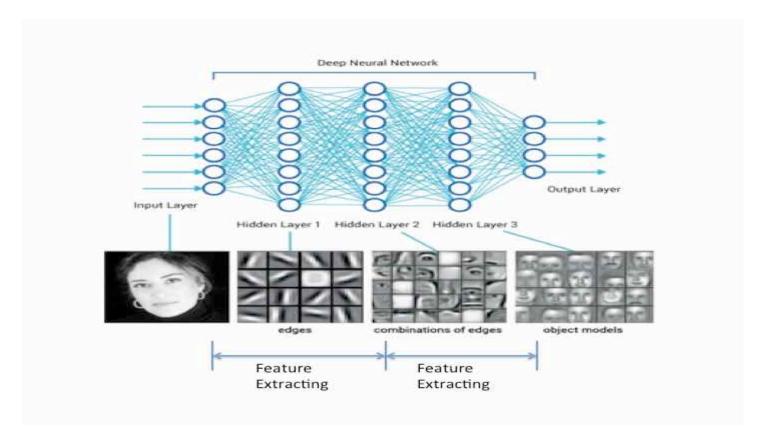




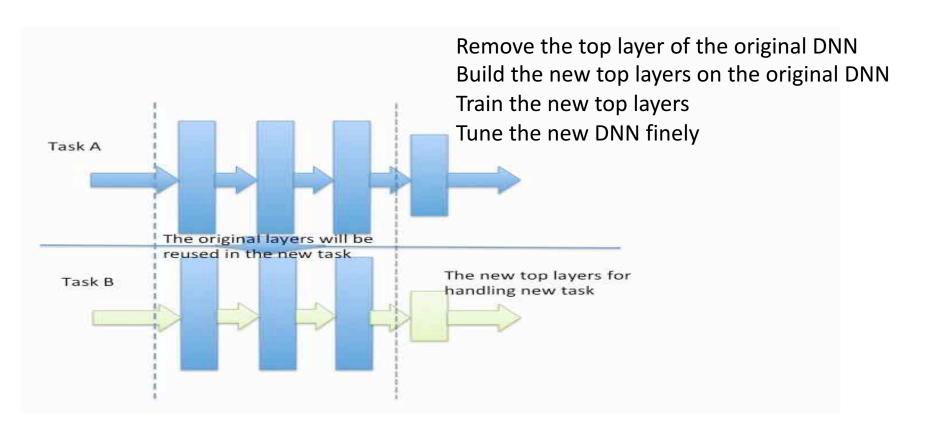


## No Bible for constructing DNN

## Transfer Learning



# Transfer Learning



## Where do you start from...

- Start from your case
- Start from your data
- Start from the simple



### For More

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