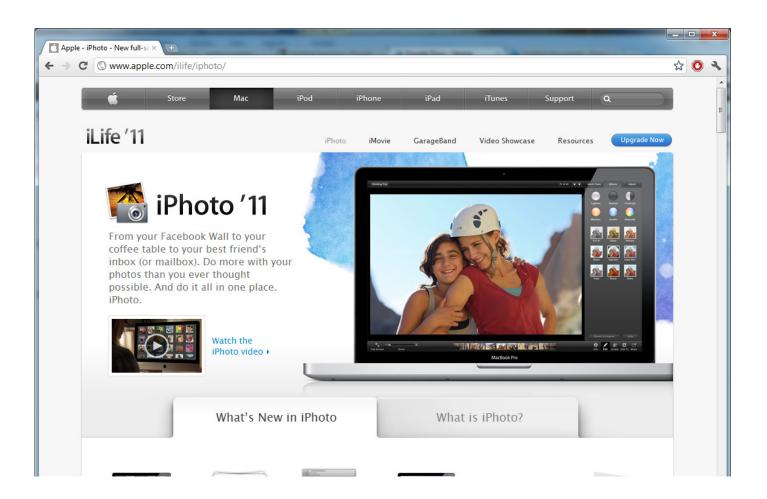


Introduction

Welcome

Machine Learning





- Grew out of work in Al
- New capability for computers

- Database mining
 - Large datasets from growth of automation/web.
 - E.g., Web click data, medical records, biology, engineering
- Applications can't program by hand.
 - E.g., Autonomous helicopter, handwriting recognition, most of Natural Language Processing (NLP), Computer Vision.

- Grew out of work in AI



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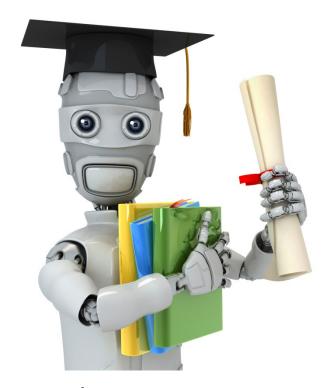
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- Self-customizing programs
 - E.g., Amazon, Netflix product recommendations
- Understanding human learning (brain, real AI).



Introduction

What is machine learning

• Arthur Samuel (1959). Machine Learning: Field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed.

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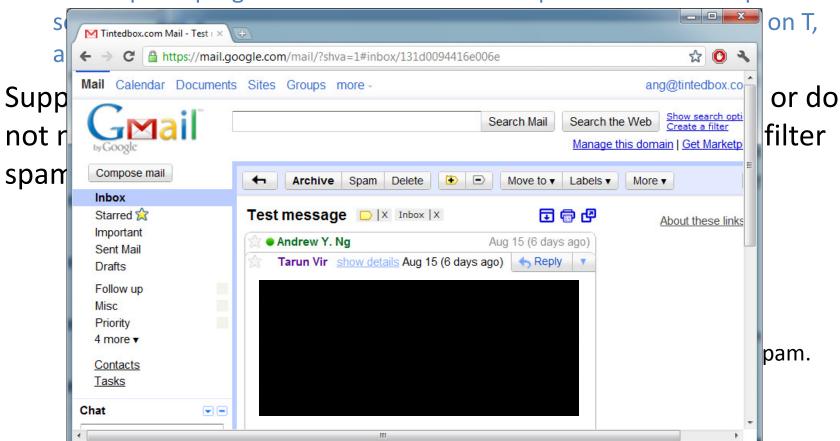
- Arthur Samuel (1959). Machine Learning: Field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed.
- Tom Mitchell (1998) Well-posed Learning Problem: A computer program is said to *learn* from experience E with respect to some task T and some performance measure P, if its performance on T, as measured by P, improves with experience E.

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Suppose your email program watches which emails you do or do not mark as spam, and based on that learns how to better filter spam. What is the task T in this setting?

- O Classifying emails as spam or not spam.
- Watching you label emails as spam or not spam.
- The number (or fraction) of emails correctly classified as spam/not spam.
- None of the above—this is not a machine learning problem.

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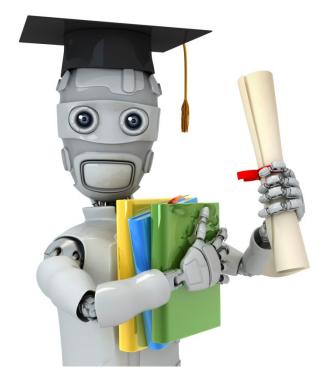
- Oclassifying emails as spam or not spam.
- Watching you label emails as spam or not spam.
- The number (or fraction) of emails correctly classified as spam/not spam.
- O None of the above—this is not a machine learning problem.

Machine learning algorithms:

- Supervised learning
- Unsupervised learning

Others: Reinforcement learning, recommender systems.

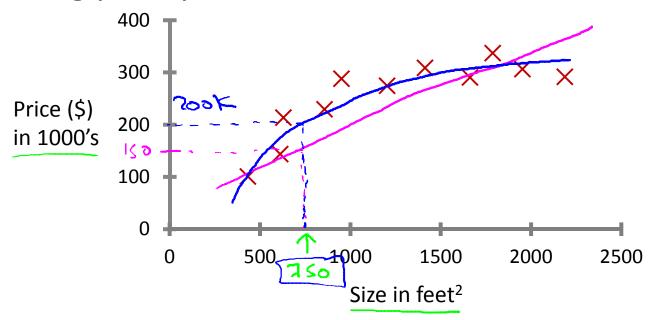
Also talk about: Practical advice for applying learning algorithms.



Introduction

Supervised Learning

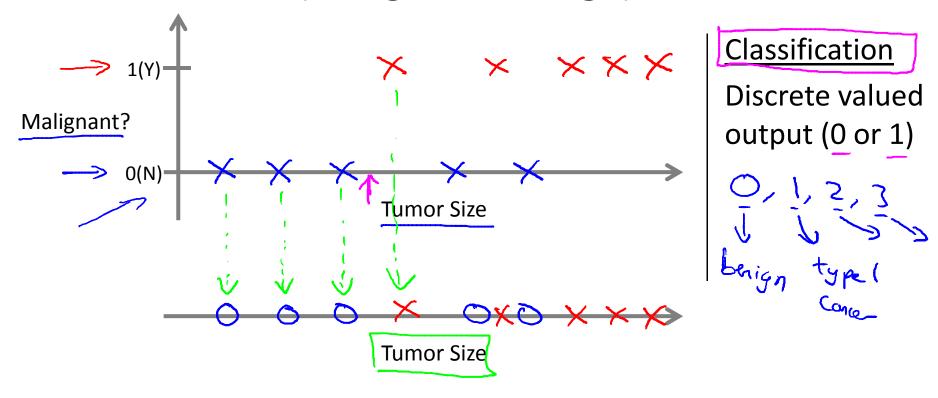
Housing price prediction.

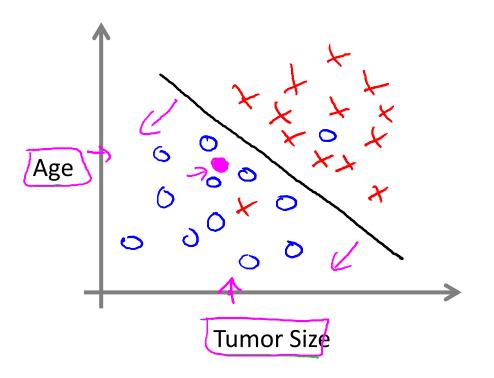


Supervised Learning 'right answers' given

Regression: Predict continuous valued output (price)

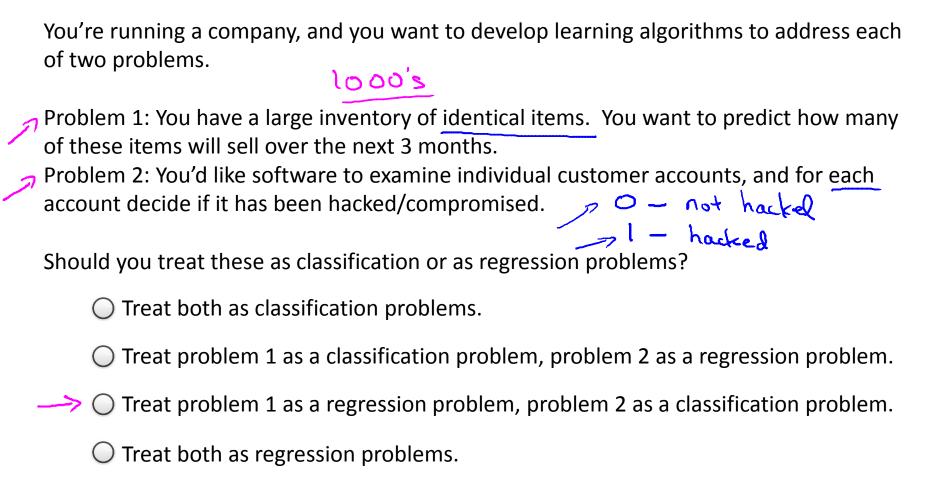
Breast cancer (malignant, benign)





- Clump Thickness
- Uniformity of Cell Size
- Uniformity of Cell Shape

• • •



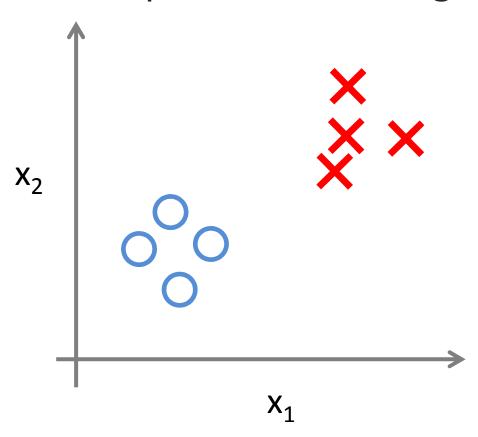


Machine Learning

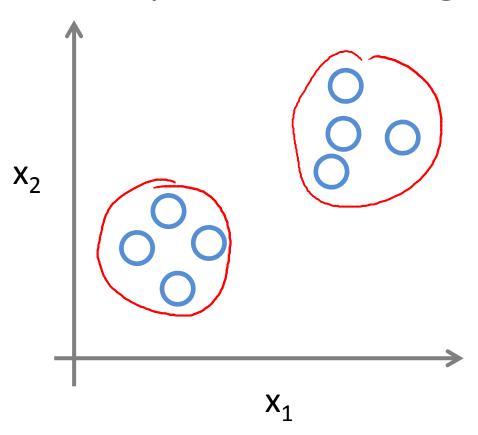
Introduction

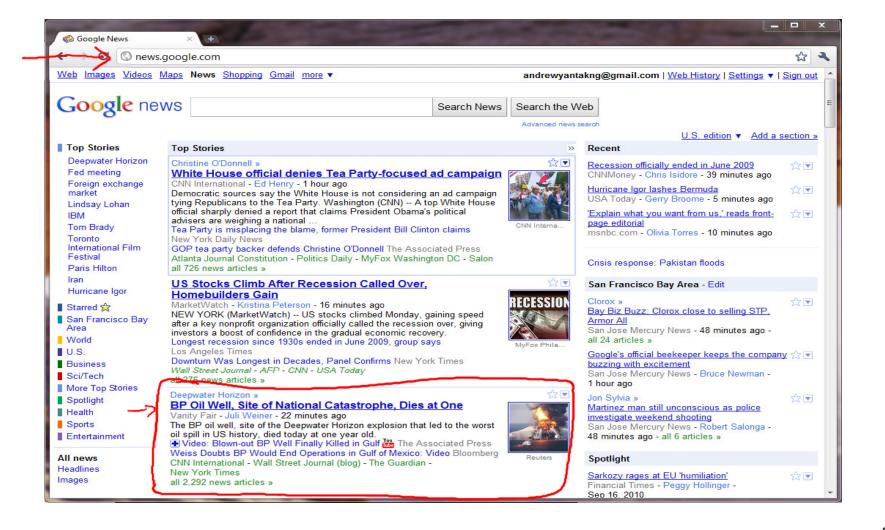
Unsupervised Learning

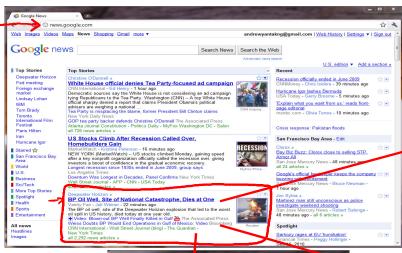
Supervised Learning



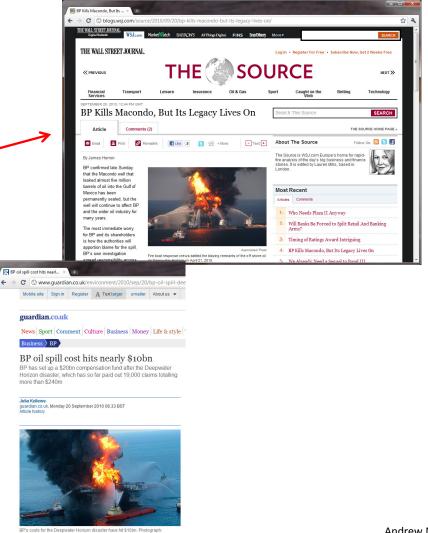
Unsupervised Learning

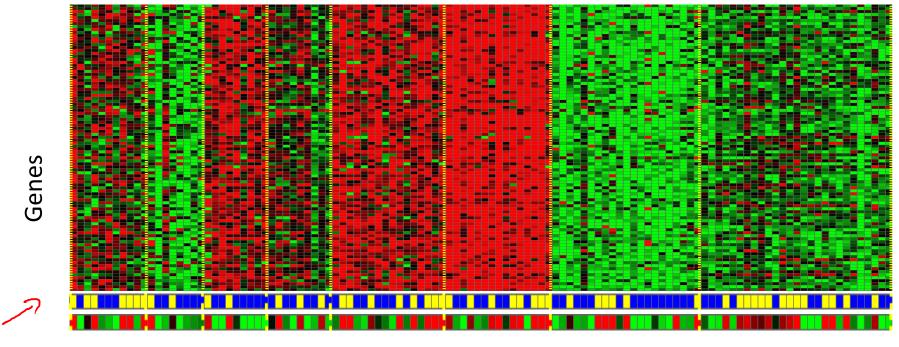




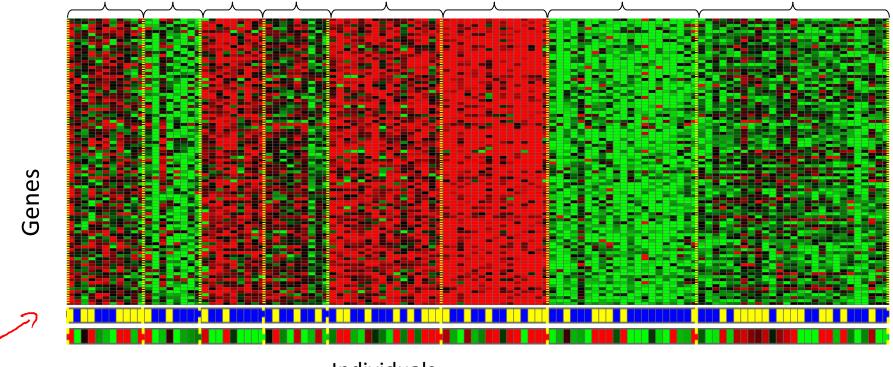








Individuals



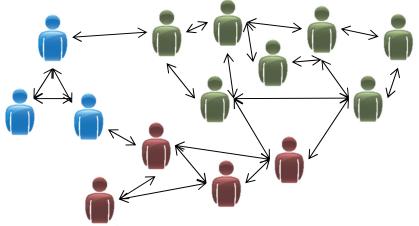
Individuals



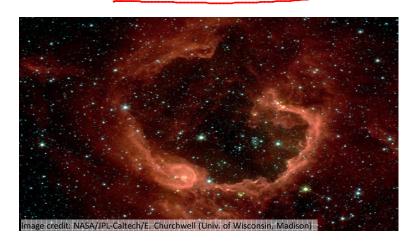
Organize computing clusters



Market segmentation

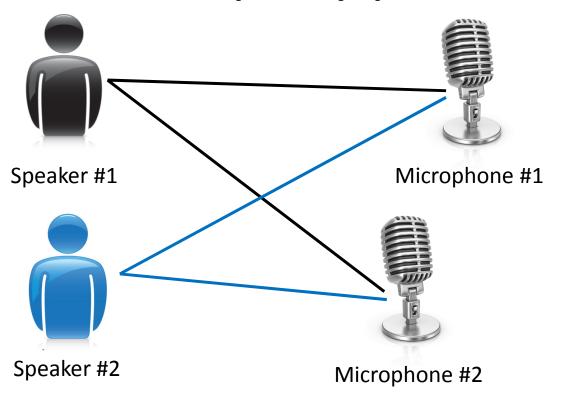


Social network analysis



Astronomical data analysis

Cocktail party problem



Microphone #1:

Output #1:

Microphone #2:
Output #2:

Microphone #1:

Output #1:

Microphone #2:
Output #2:

Cocktail party problem algorithm

[W,s,v] = svd((repmat(sum(x.*x,1),size(x,1),1).*x)*x');

Of the following examples, which would you address using an <u>unsupervised</u> learning algorithm? (Check all that apply.)

- Given email labeled as spam/not spam, learn a spam filter.
- Given a set of news articles found on the web, group them into set of articles about the same story.
- Given a database of customer data, automatically discover market segments and group customers into different market segments.
- Given a dataset of patients diagnosed as either having diabetes or not, learn to classify new patients as having diabetes or not.