

Statistical Machine Learning (BE4M33SSU) Lecture 1.

Czech Technical University in Prague

Organisational Matters

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Format: 1 lecture & 1 lab per week (6 credits), labs of two types (alternating)

- ◆ practical labs: implementation of selected methods (Python or Matlab)
- ◆ theoretical labs: solving theoretical assignments

Grading: 40% practical labs + 60% written exam = 100% (+ bonus points)

Prerequisites:

- ◆ probability theory and statistics (A0B01PSI)
- ◆ pattern recognition and machine learning (AE4B33RPZ)
- ◆ optimisation (AE4B33OPT)

More details: <https://cw.fel.cvut.cz/wiki/courses/be4m33ssu/start>

Goals

The aim of statistical machine learning is to develop systems (models and algorithms) able to learn to solve prediction tasks given a set of examples and some prior knowledge about the task.

Machine learning has been successfully applied e.g. in areas

- ◆ text and document classification,
- ◆ speech recognition,
- ◆ computational biology (genes, proteins) and biological imaging (gene expression analysis)
- ◆ computer vision,
- ◆ fraud detection, network intrusion,
- ◆ medical diagnosis

You will gain the skill to construct learning systems for typical applications by successfully combining appropriate models and learning methods.

Characters of the play

- ◆ **object features** $x \in \mathcal{X}$ are observable; x can be:
a categorical variable, a scalar, a real valued vector, a tensor, a sequence of values, an image, a labelled graph,
- ◆ **state of the object** $y \in \mathcal{Y}$ is usually hidden; y can be: see above
- ◆ **prediction strategy** (a.k.a inference rule) $h: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$; depending on the type of \mathcal{Y} :
 - y is a categorical variable \Rightarrow classification
 - y is a real valued variable \Rightarrow regression
- ◆ **training examples** $\{(x, y) \mid x \in \mathcal{X}, y \in \mathcal{Y}\}$
- ◆ **loss function** $\ell: \mathcal{Y} \times \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ penalises wrong predictions,
i.e. $\ell(y, h(x))$ is the loss for predicting $y' = h(x)$ when y is the true state

Goal: optimal prediction strategy h that minimises the loss

Q: give meaningful application examples for combinations of different \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}

Main assumption:

- ◆ X, Y are random variables,
- ◆ X, Y are related by an unknown joint p.d.f. $p(x, y)$,
- ◆ we can collect examples (x, y) drawn from $p(x, y)$.

Q: give meaningful application examples for which this assumption is fulfilled/not fulfilled

Typical concepts:

- ◆ regression: $Y = f(X) + \epsilon$, where f is unknown and ϵ is a random error,
- ◆ classification: $p(x, y) = p(y)p(x | y)$, where $p(y)$ is the prior class probability and $p(x | y)$ the conditional feature distribution.

Consequences and problems

- ◆ the inference rule $h(X)$ and the loss $\ell(Y, h(X))$ become random variables.
- ◆ risk of an inference rule $h(X) \Rightarrow$ expected loss

$$R(h) = \mathbb{E} \ell(Y, h(X)) = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \sum_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} p(x, y) \ell(y, h(x))$$

- (a) how to compute/estimate $R(h)$ if $p(x, y)$ is unknown?
- (b) how to choose an optimal inference rule $h(x)$ if $p(x, y)$ is unknown?

Estimating $R(h)$:

collect an i.i.d. test sample $\mathcal{S}^l = \{(x^i, y^i) \in \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y} \mid i = 1, \dots, l\}$ drawn from $p(x, y)$,

estimate the risk $R(h)$ of the strategy h by the **empirical risk**

$$R(h) \approx R_{\mathcal{S}^l}(h) = \frac{1}{l} \sum_{i=1}^l l(y^i, h(x^i))$$

Q: how strong can they deviate from each other? (see next lecture)

Choosing an optimal inference rule $h(x)$

If $p(x, y)$ is **known**:

The best possible risk is

$$R^* = \inf_{h \in \mathcal{Y}^{\mathcal{X}}} R(h) = \inf_{h \in \mathcal{Y}^{\mathcal{X}}} \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \sum_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} p(x, y) \ell(y, h(x)) = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} p(x) \inf_{y' \in \mathcal{Y}} \sum_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} p(y | x) \ell(y, y')$$

The best possible inference rule is the Bayes inference rule

$$h^*(x) = \arg \min_{y' \in \mathcal{Y}} \sum_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} p(y | x) \ell(y, y')$$

But $p(x, y)$ is **not known** and we can only collect examples drawn from it \Rightarrow see this course and literature

Learning types

Training data:

- ◆ if $\mathcal{T}^m = \{(x^i, y^i) \in \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y} \mid i = 1, \dots, m\} \Rightarrow$ supervised learning
- ◆ if $\mathcal{T}^m = \{x^i \in \mathcal{X} \mid i = 1, \dots, m\} \Rightarrow$ unsupervised learning
- ◆ if $\mathcal{T}^m = \mathcal{T}_l^{m_1} \cup \mathcal{T}_u^{m_2}$, with labelled training data $\mathcal{T}_l^{m_1}$ and unlabelled training data $\mathcal{T}_u^{m_2} \Rightarrow$ semi-supervised learning

Prior knowledge about the task:

- ◆ **Discriminative learning:** the optimal inference rule h^* is in some class of rules $\mathcal{H} \Rightarrow$ replace the true risk by **empirical risk**

$$R_{\mathcal{T}}(h) = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{T}|} \sum_{(x,y) \in \mathcal{T}} \ell(y, h(x))$$

and minimise it w.r.t. $h \in \mathcal{H}$, i.e. $h_{\mathcal{T}}^* = \arg \min_{h \in \mathcal{H}} R_{\mathcal{T}}(h)$.

Q: How strong can $h_{\mathcal{T}}^*$ deviate from h^* ? How does this deviation depend on \mathcal{H} ?

Learning types

◆ **Generative learning:** The true p.d. $p(x, y)$ is in some parametrised family of distributions, i.e. $p = p_{\theta^*} \in \mathcal{P}_{\Theta} \Rightarrow$ split the dependence on unknown $\theta \in \Theta$ and random \mathcal{T} :

1. $\theta_{\mathcal{T}}^* = \arg \max_{\theta \in \Theta} p_{\theta}(\mathcal{T})$, i.e. **maximum likelihood estimator**,

2. set $h_{\mathcal{T}}^* = h_{\theta_{\mathcal{T}}^*}$, where h_{θ} denotes the **Bayes inference rule** for the p.d. p_{θ} .

Q: How strong can $\theta_{\mathcal{T}}^*$ deviate from θ^* ? How does this deviation depend on \mathcal{P}_{Θ} ?

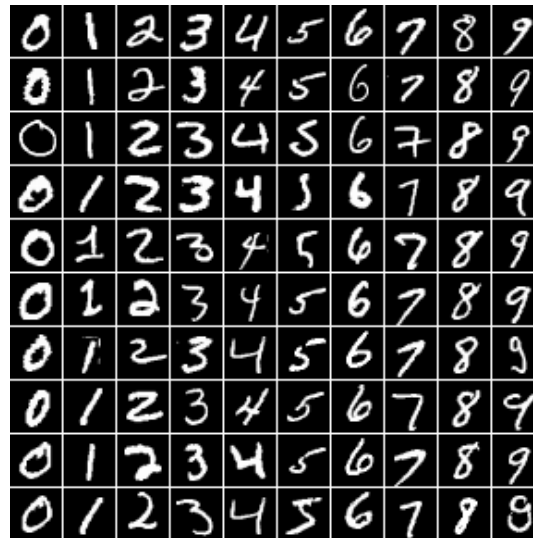
Possible combinations (training data vs. learning type)

	discr.	gener.
superv.	yes	yes
semi-sup.	(yes)	yes
unsuperv.	no	yes

In this course:

- ◆ discriminative: Support Vector Machine, Deep Neural Network, structured output SVM
- ◆ generative: mixture models, Hidden Markov Model, Markov Random Field
- ◆ other: Bayesian learning, Ensembling

Example: Classification of handwritten digits



$x \in \mathcal{X}$ - grey valued images, 28x28, $y \in \mathcal{Y}$ - categorical variable with 10 values

- ◆ **discriminative:** Specify a class of strategies \mathcal{H} and a loss function $\ell(y, y')$. How would you estimate the optimal inference rule $h^* \in \mathcal{H}$?
- ◆ **generative:** Specify a parametrised family $p_\theta(x, y)$, $\theta \in \Theta$ and a loss function $\ell(y, y')$. How would you estimate the optimal θ^* by using the MLE? What is the Bayes inference rule for p_{θ^*} ?