Statistical Machine Learning Part I: Statistical Learning Theory

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Course Introduction

- The Promises of Big Data
- What kind of tools will we use?
- Do we have to program?
- For starters... a first assignment
- Why is this useful for me?

The Promises of Big Data

Personal Health

• Data can help us predict when people will have to go to the hospital





Started: 5:03 pm, Monday 4 April 2011 UTC Ends: 6:59 am, Wednesday 3 April 2013 UTC (729 total days)

Heritage Health Prize

Small Businesses

• Data can help us predict the dynamics of restaurants' popularity



Yelp.com dataset challenge

Lending Money

• Data can help us predict who we can lend money to



www.lendingclub.com

Lending Money

• Data can help us predict who we can lend money to

Download CSV



(44,533kb)

www.lendingclub.com

Movies

• Data can help us predict whether people will like a given movie



Netflix Prize, Research@ATT

18,000 movies 1 1 Х Х Х ... 5 Х Х Х Х ... 3 х Х Х Х ... 480,000 х 4 3 2 х ... users Х Х Х Х 5 1 Х Х Х ... 3 3 Х Х Х ... 1 2 Х Х Х ...

Hao Zhang

All these problems have in common that...

Data is Available

all you have to do, is download it... and analyze it!

What we will do in 7 lectures

The graduate school has many courses on how to handle data. Check the course offerings.

In these 7 lectures, we will focus on 3 things:

- Present elementary tools: regression and classification
- Study the mathematical foundations of statistical learning theory:
 - Choose the right models, address computational issues,
 Address the problem of overfitting.
- Introduce advanced topics: kernel methods, sparsity.

What kind of mathematical tools?

We will adopt a mathematical formalism to propose and study algorithms.

Probability & Statistics, Linear Algebra, Optimization

Mathematical Tools

• **Probability & Statistics** (to handle uncertainty & randomness)

- Probability Spaces, Random variables
- $\circ~$ Expectation, variance, inequalities
- Central limit theorem, convergence in probability

• Linear Algebra (to handle high-dimensional problems)

- \circ Matrix inverse, eigenvalues/vectors
- \circ Positive-definiteness.

• **Optimization** (to give the best possible answer)

- convex programs,
- $\circ\,$ lagrangean, Lagrange multipliers etc.

Programming

This is not a course about programming, but we will implement algorithms

I encourage you to use **MATLAB** but you can use any other program (R, Python, etc...)

I do not recommend using C/C++ or other compiled languages.

For Starters...

Some simple ideas and a 1st assignment.



a polynomial plotted between 0 and 4...



... can be seen as a very detailed scatter plot.



Yet, when less points are available...



can we still guess the whole blue line?

A partially observed function



Assume we only have the red points.

We can guess by using interpolating polynomials



Curve fitting tools can help us get back the original function. We can actually reconstruct it **perfectly**.

Polynomial Interpolation



even if points are not evenly spaced...

Polynomial Interpolation



Uncertainty in measurements



sometimes, we do not have access to the correct information...

Uncertainty in measurements



but rather an information **corrupted** by "noise".



If we use standard tools...



we might be very far from the original function.



Can we handle **uncertainty** in a better way? Quantify **how far** we might be from the true function? **How many points** do we need to reconstruct a more **general** curve? Does this work for surfaces in **higher dimensions**?



First assignment - due Monday October 13th 23:59 by email

- Look for a definition of interpolation, *e.g.* check the wikipedia page.
- Do what I just did with Matlab and send me an email with the results:
 - Choose a function.. you can use fancier functions (sin, cos, exp etc.)
 Plot it. Scatter plot a few points.
 - Use these points with the curve fitting tool. Interpolate & Compare.
- Finally: give me a hint of what might go wrong in higher dimensions?