Inf2b Learning and Data

Lecture 16: Review

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Today's Schedule

1. Topic revision
2. Maths formulae to memorise
3. Methods/derivations to understand
4. Exam technique

Topics dealt within the course

- Distance and similarity measures (collaborative filtering)
- Clustering (K-means clustering)
- Classification
  - K-NN classification
  - Naive Bayes
  - Gaussian classifiers (maximum-likelihood estimation, discriminant functions)
  - Neural networks (Perceptron error correction algorithm, sum-of-squares error cost function, gradient descent, error back propagation)
- Statistical pattern recognition theories
  - Bayes theorem, and Bayes decision rule
  - Probability distributions and parameter estimation
    - Bernoulli distribution / Multinomial distribution
    - Gaussian distribution
  - Discriminant functions
  - Decision boundaries/regions
  - Evaluation measures and methods

Maths formulae to memorise

- Euclidean distance:

$$r_2(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) = ||\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}|| = \sqrt{\sum_{d=1}^{D}(x_d-y_d)^2}$$

cf. $\mathrm{sim}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) = \frac{1}{1+r_2(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y})}$ as a similarity measure

- Pearson correlation coefficient:

$$\rho(x,y) = \frac{1}{N-1}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\frac{(x_i-\mu_x)}{\sigma_x}\frac{(y_i-\mu_y)}{\sigma_y}$$

- Bayes Theorem

$$P(Y|X) = \frac{P(X|Y)P(Y)}{P(X)}$$

$$P(c_k|\mathbf{x}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{x}|c_k)P(c_k)}{p(\mathbf{x})} = \frac{p(\mathbf{x}|c_k)P(c_k)}{\sum_{k=1}^{K} p(\mathbf{x}|c_k)P(c_k)}$$

Maths formulae to memorise

- Bayes decision rule (cf. MAP decision rule)

$$c^* = \arg\max_{c_k} P(c_k\,|\,\mathbf{x}) = \arg\max_{c_k} P(\mathbf{x}|c_k)P(c_k)$$

- Naive Bayes for document classification
  - Likelihood by Bernoulli document model

$$P(\mathbf{b}|c_k) = \prod_{t=1}^{|V|}[b_t P(w_t\,|\,c_k) + (1-b_t)(1-P(w_t\,|\,c_k))]$$

  - Likelihood by Multinomial document model

$$p(\mathbf{x}|c_k) \propto \prod_{t=1}^{|V|} P(w_t|c_k)^{x_t}$$

Maths formulae to memorise

- Univariate Gaussian pdf:

$$p(x\,|\,\mu,\sigma^2) = N(x;\mu,\sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}\exp\left(\frac{-(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

- Multivariate Gaussian pdf:

$$p(\mathbf{x}\,|\,\boldsymbol{\mu},\Sigma) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d/2}|\Sigma|^{1/2}}\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu})^T\Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu})\right)$$

Parameter estimation by MLE:

$$\hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N}\mathbf{x}^{(n)}, \quad \hat{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N}(\mathbf{x}^{(n)}-\hat{\mu})(\mathbf{x}^{(n)}-\hat{\mu})^T$$

- Correlation coefficient:

$$\rho(x_i,x_j) = \rho_{ij} = \frac{\sigma_{ij}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{ii}\sigma_{jj}}}, \qquad \Sigma = (\sigma_{ij})$$

Maths formulae to memorise

- Logistic sigmoid function:

$$g(a) = \frac{1}{1+\exp(-a)}$$

- Softmax activation function:

$$y_k = \frac{\exp(a_k)}{\sum_{\ell=1}^{K}\exp(a_\ell)}$$

- and basic maths rules (e.g. differentiation)

Methods/derivations to understand (non exhaustive)

- Collaborative filtering
- Clustering and classification
- Discriminant functions of Bayes classifiers
- Learning as an optimisation problem
  - Maximum likelihood estimation
  - Gradient descent and back propagation algorithm (neural networks) for minimising the sum-of-squares error

NB: Learning is a difficult problem by nature — generalisation from a limited amount of training samples.
→ need to assume some structures (constraints):
  - Naive Bayes
  - Diagonal covariance matrix rather than a full covariance for each class, shared covariance matrix among classes, regularisation.

Exam revision

Look at past papers. There are *many*.

Early papers: many (useful) multiple choice Qs
- No longer the exam format
- Syllabus has changed slightly

Recent papers:
- 2009?-

Don't overfit!
Anything that appears in the notes, slides, or tutorial sheets is examinable, unless marked non-examinable, extra topics, or (†)

Time in the exam

- Half an hour per question (minus time to pick questions)
- Don't panic!
- Go for easy marks first
- Don't spend a long time on any small part
- Know the standard stuff:
  there's not time to work everything out from scratch

(Calculators may be used in the examination)