

Machine Learning

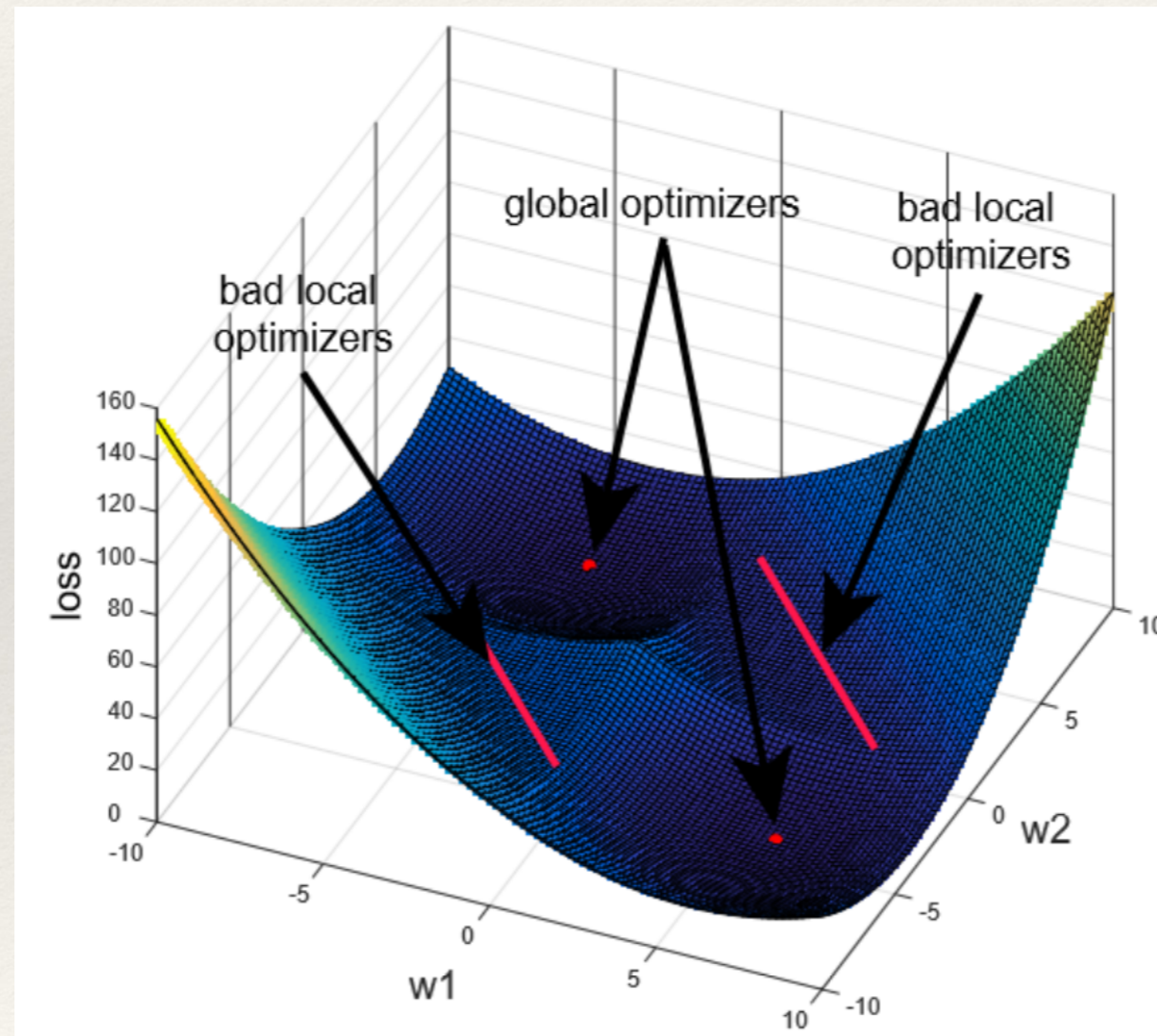
CMSC 422- Project Discussion

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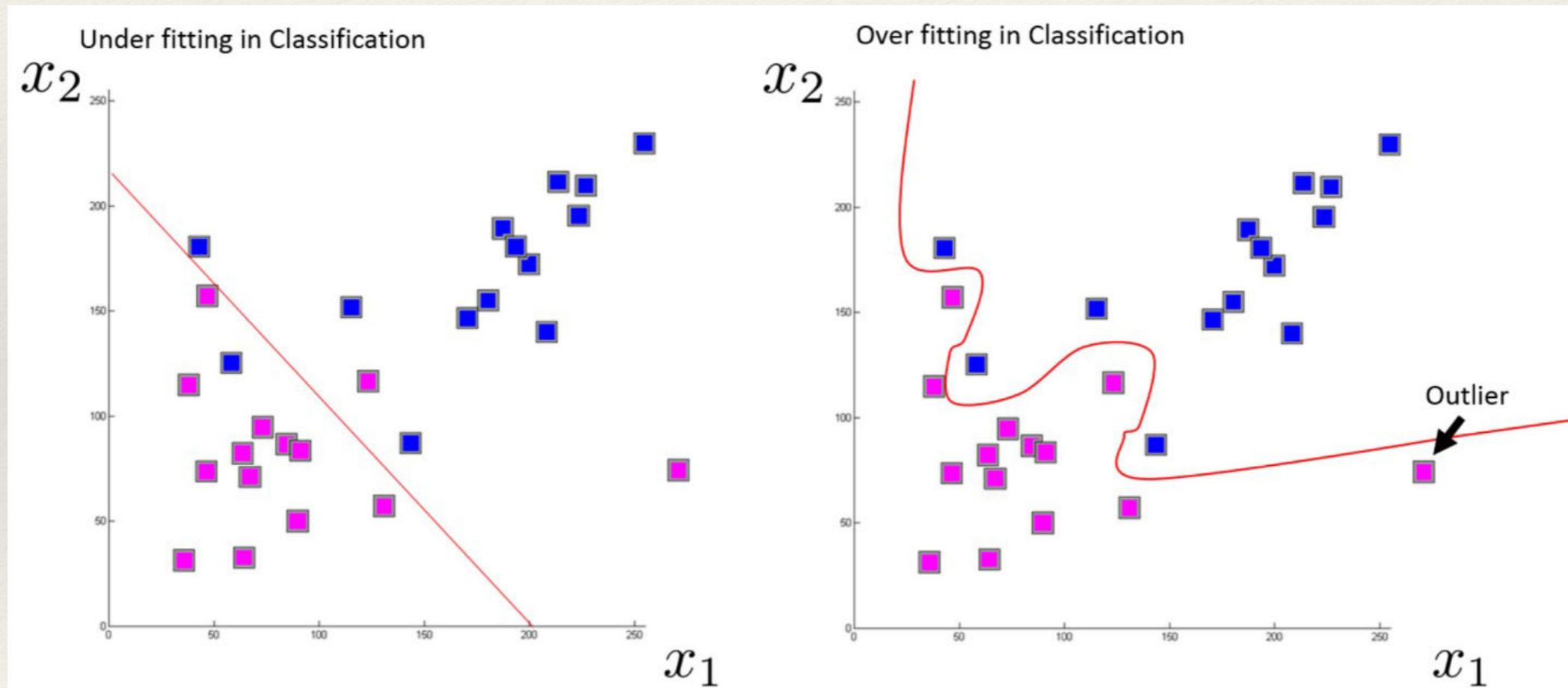
Supervised Learning

Optimization Landscape of Deep Learning



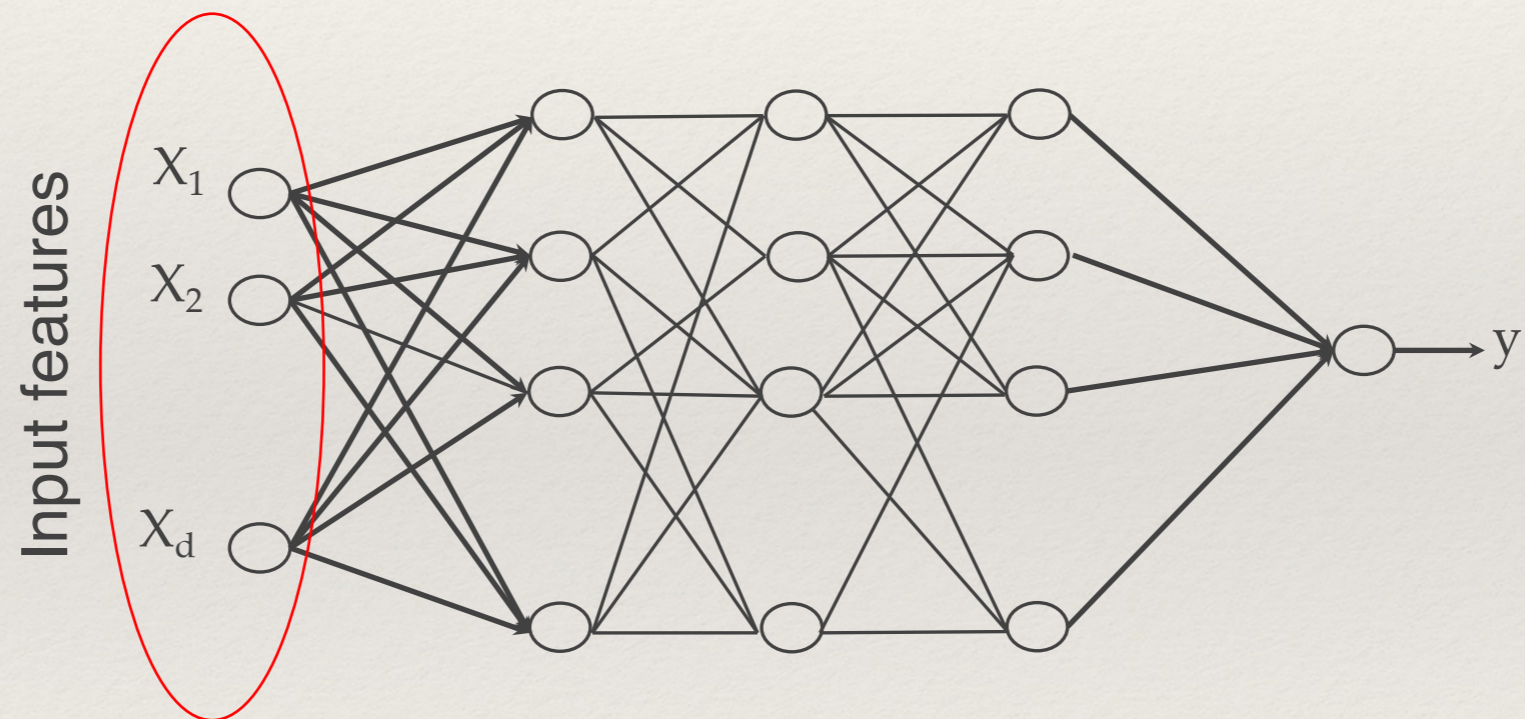
Supervised Learning

Generalization in Deep Learning (# required samples for training)



Supervised Learning

Effect of depth in deep learning



Supervised Learning

Adversarial Examples

data



“panda”
57.7% confidence

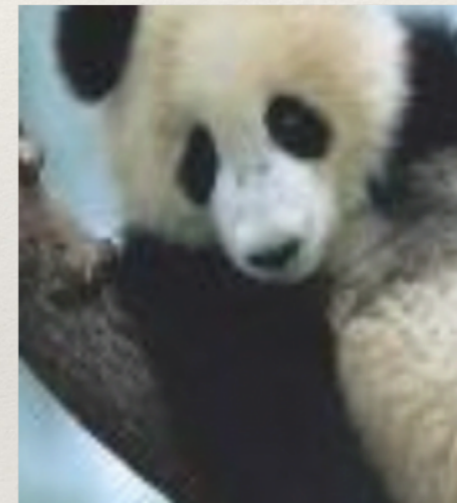
adversarial
noise



+

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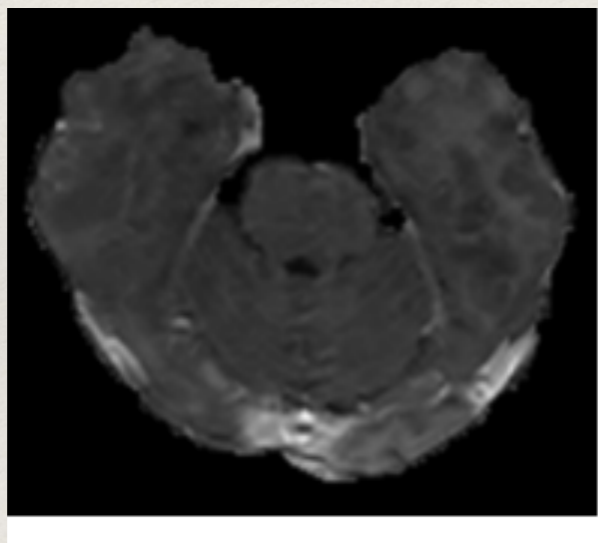
noisy data



“gibbon”
99.3 % confidence

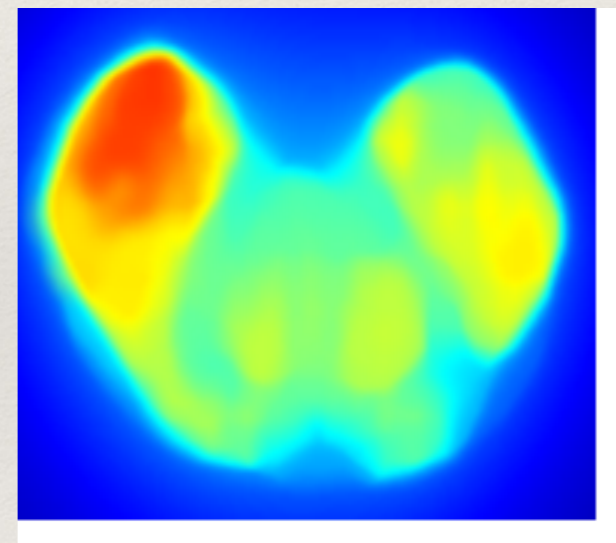
Supervised Learning

Interpretability (features and samples)



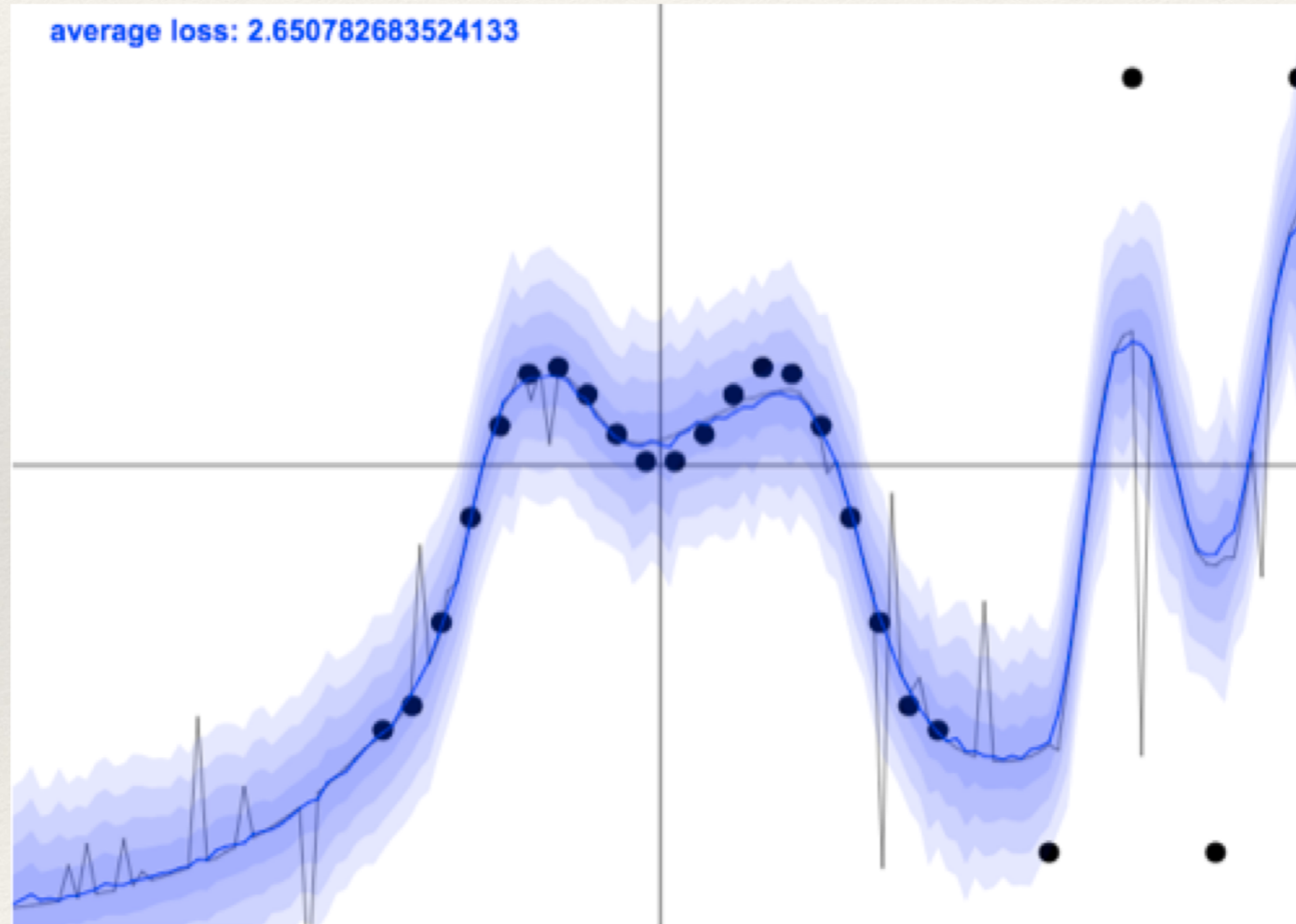
low-grade glioma

saliency map



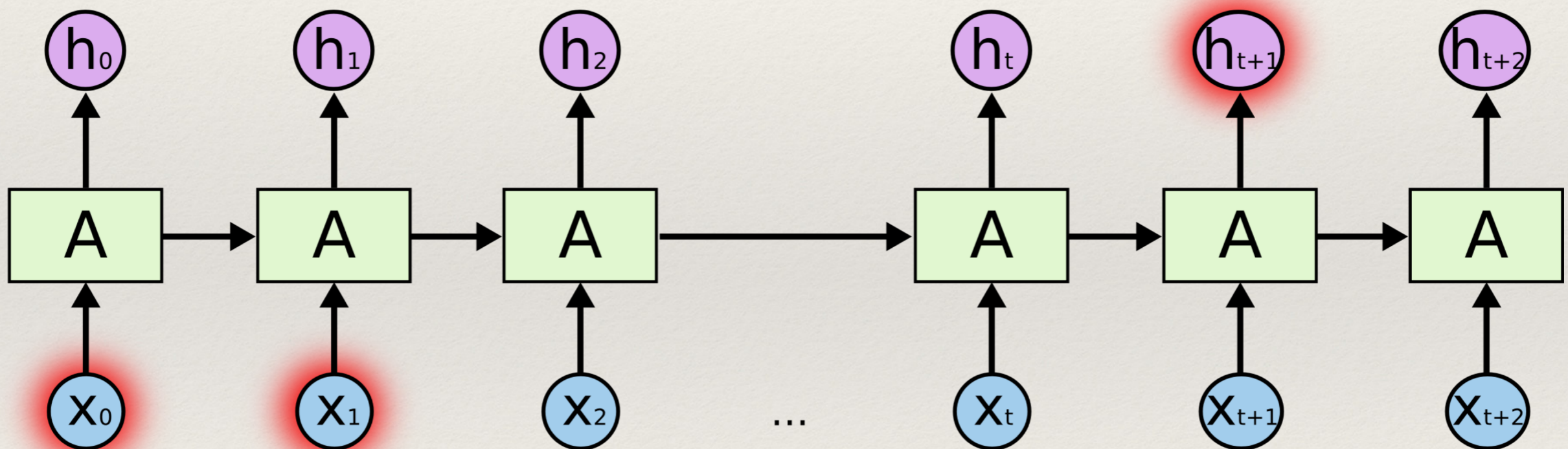
Supervised Learning

Bayesian Deep Learning



Supervised Learning

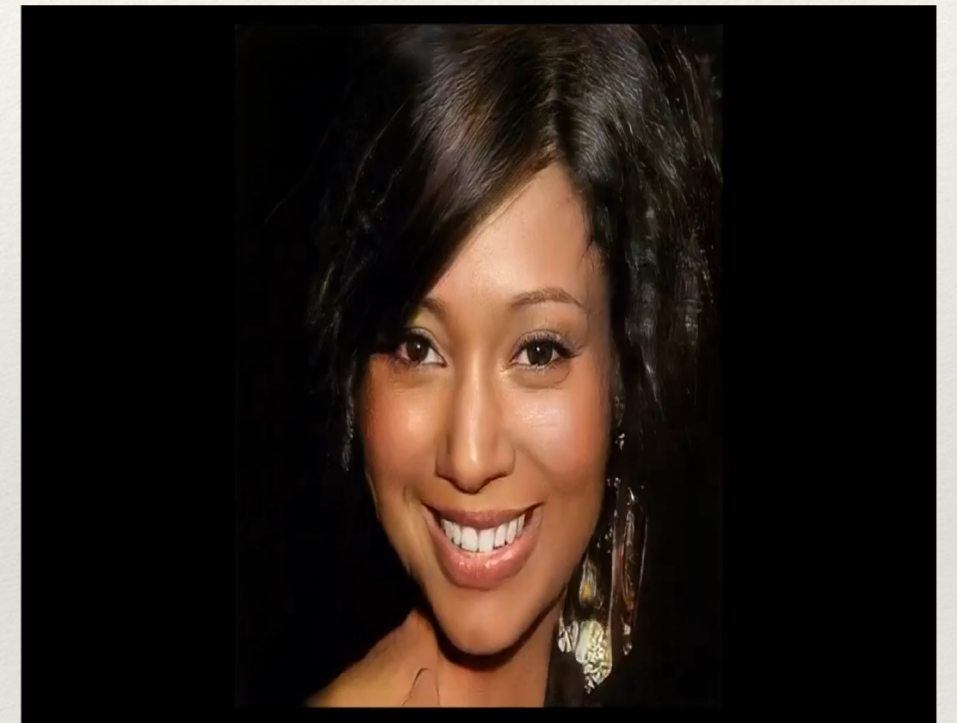
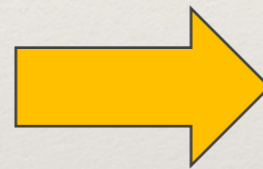
Recurrent Neural Networks: LSTMs



Unsupervised Learning

Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)

CelebA dataset

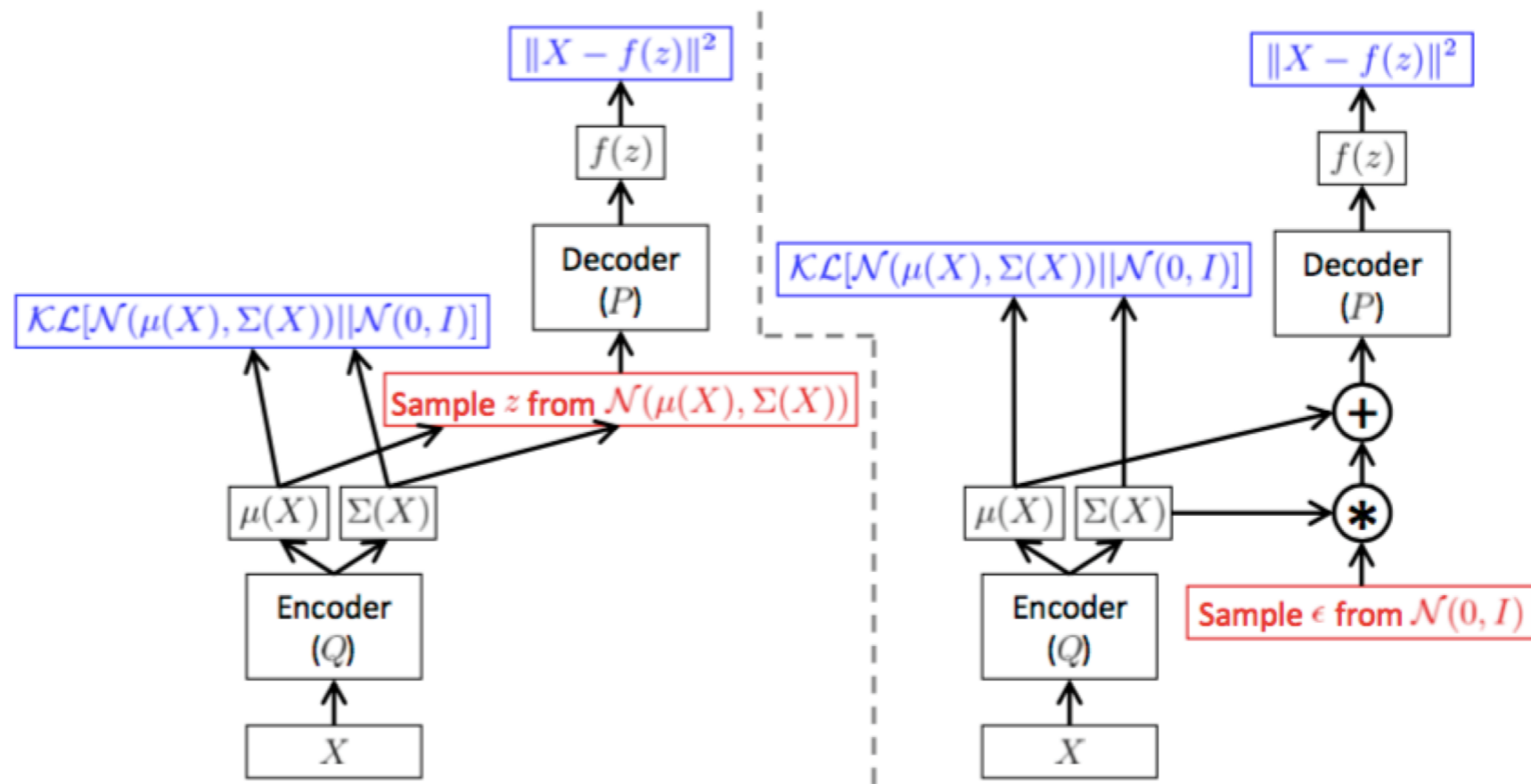


Karras et al. 2017

Formulation, Convergence, Mode-Collapse

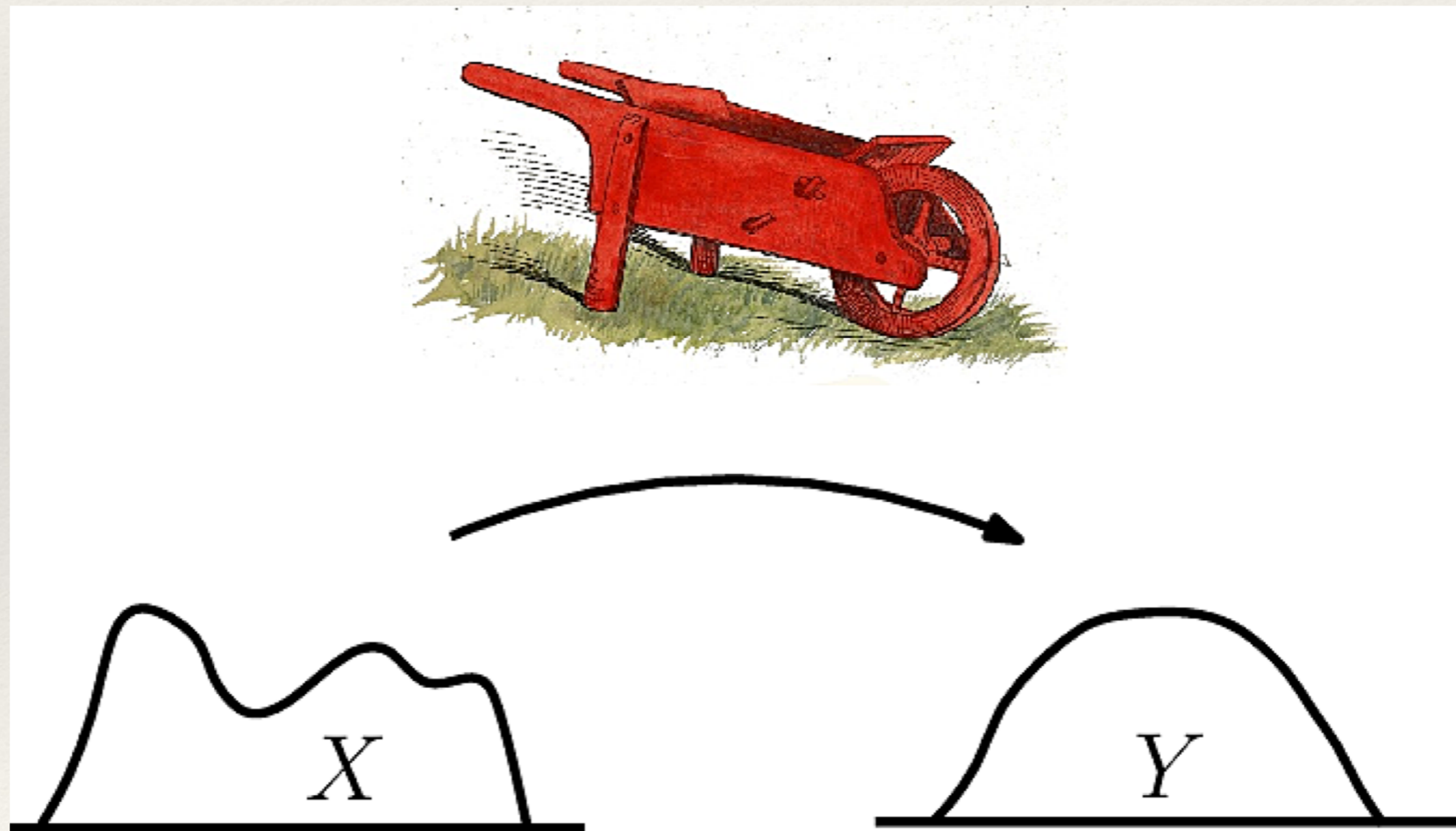
Unsupervised Learning

Variational AutoEncoders (VAEs)



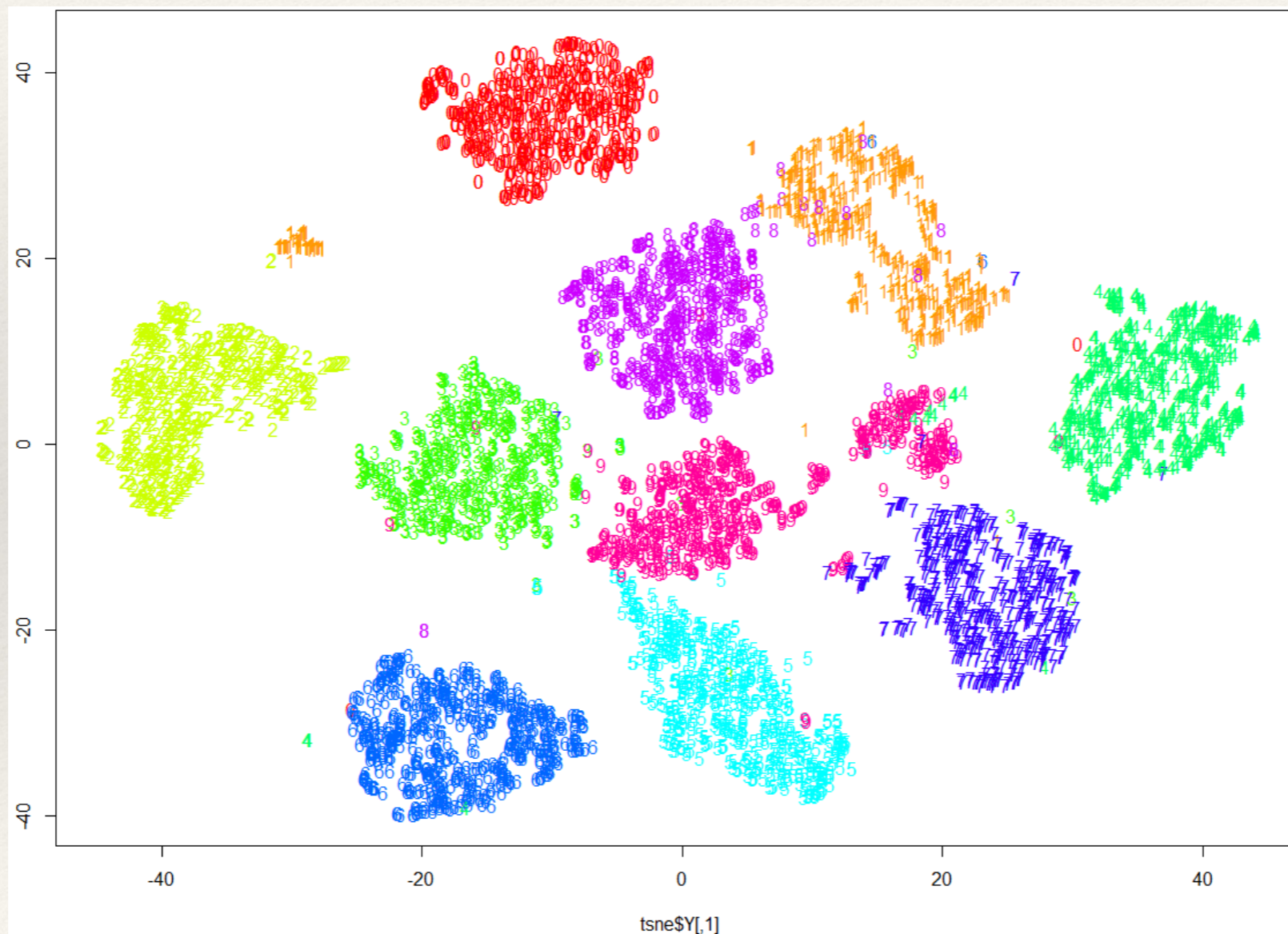
Unsupervised Learning

Computing distances between distributions: optimal transport (earth-mover), divergences, etc



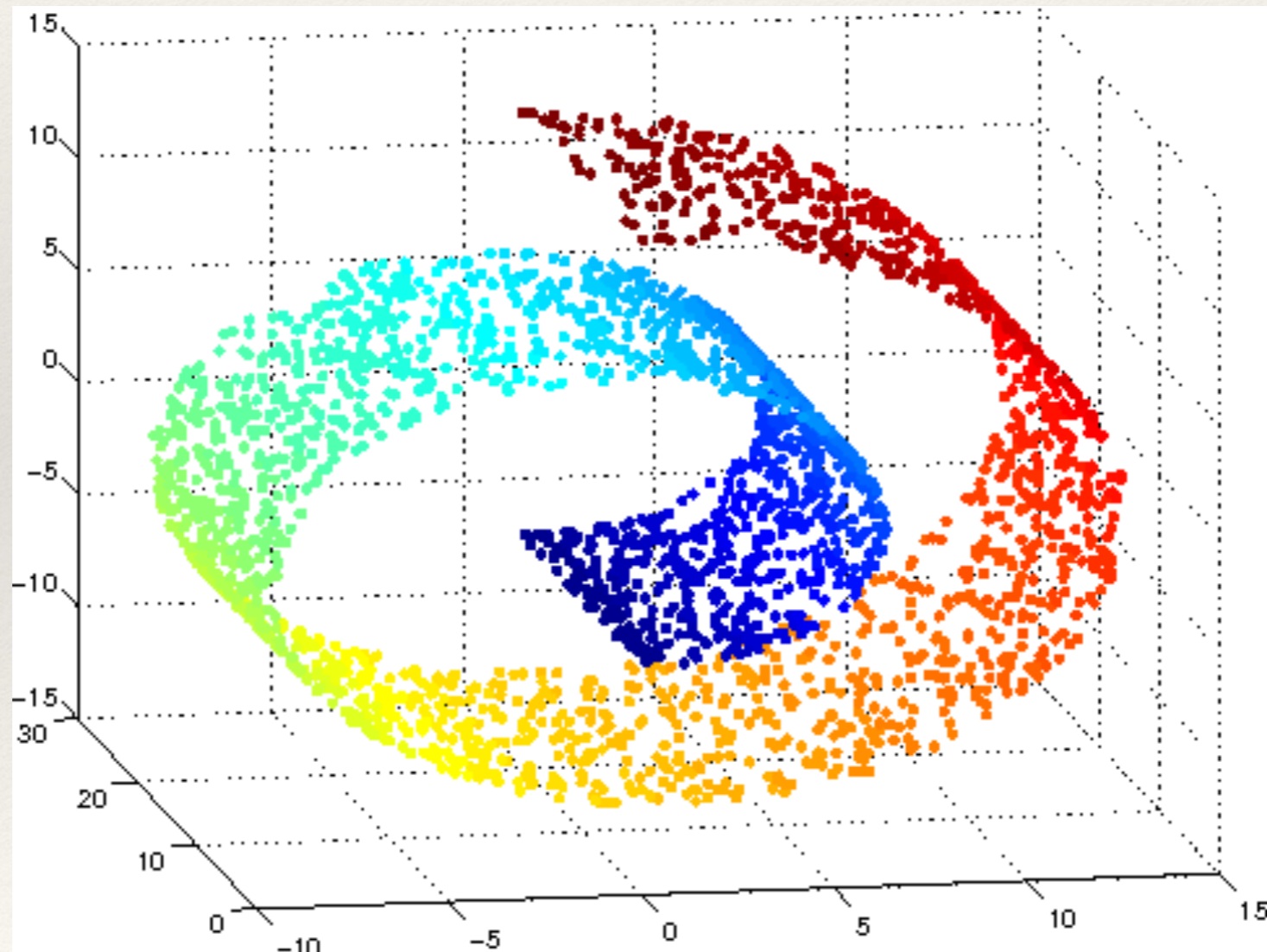
Unsupervised Learning

Nonlinear Dimensionality Reduction: TSNE



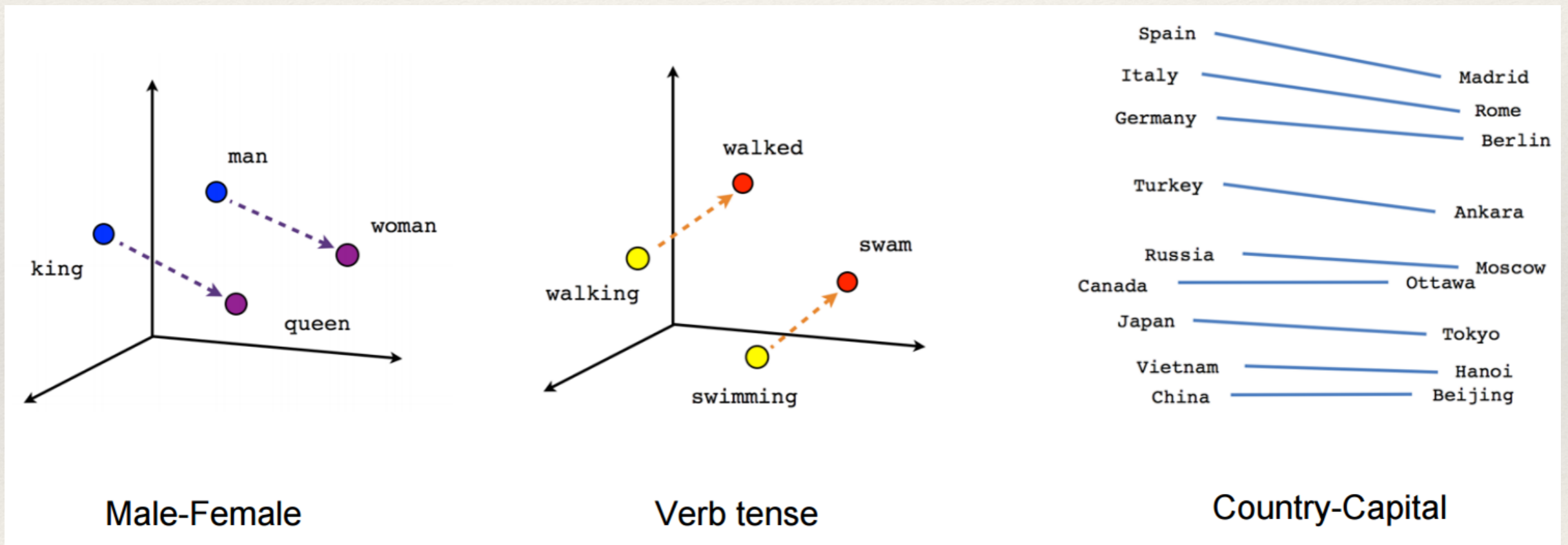
Unsupervised Learning

Nonlinear Dimensionality Reduction: Manifold Learning,
Multidimensional Scaling



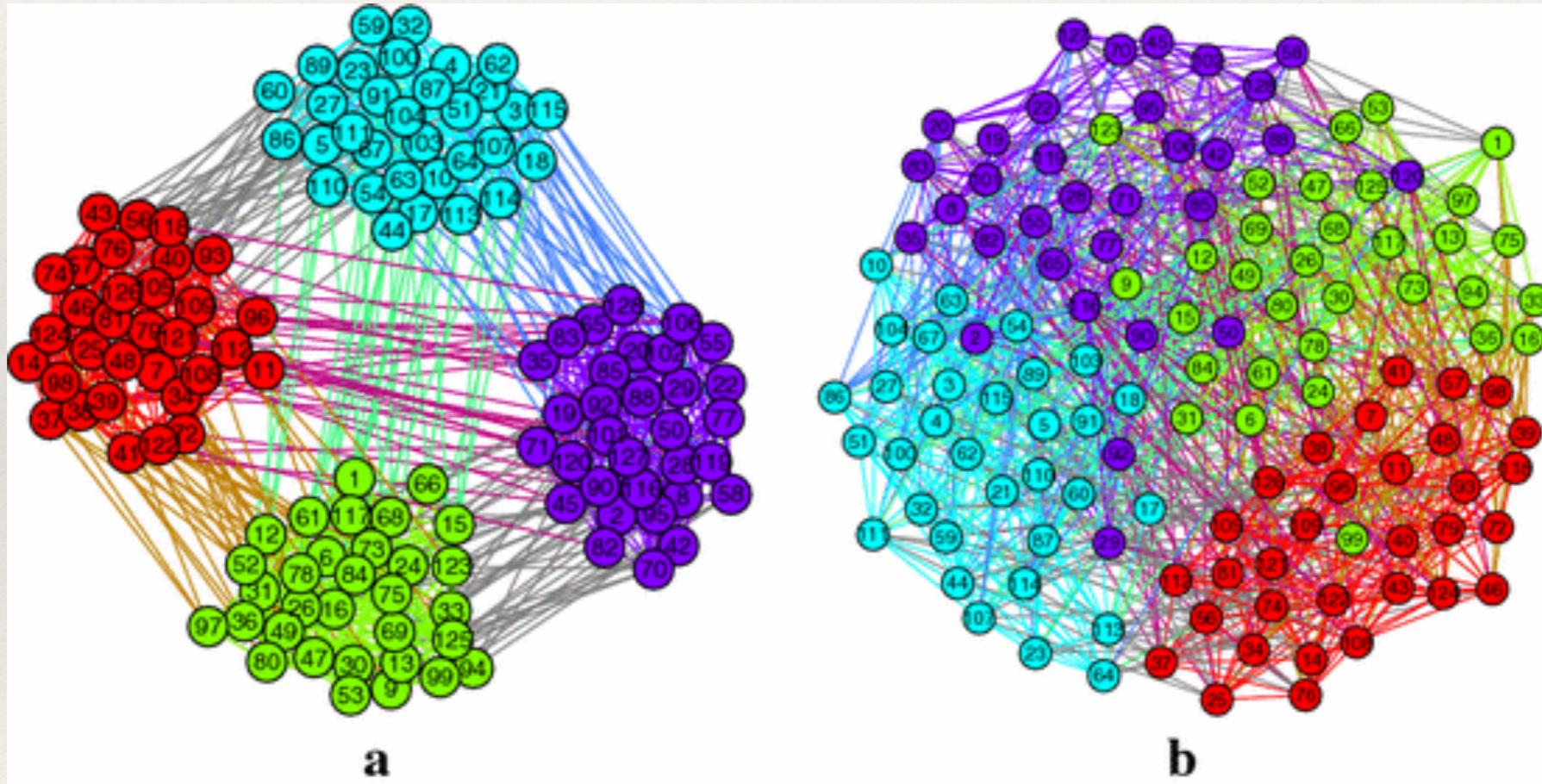
Unsupervised Learning

Embeddings: word2vec, graph2seq



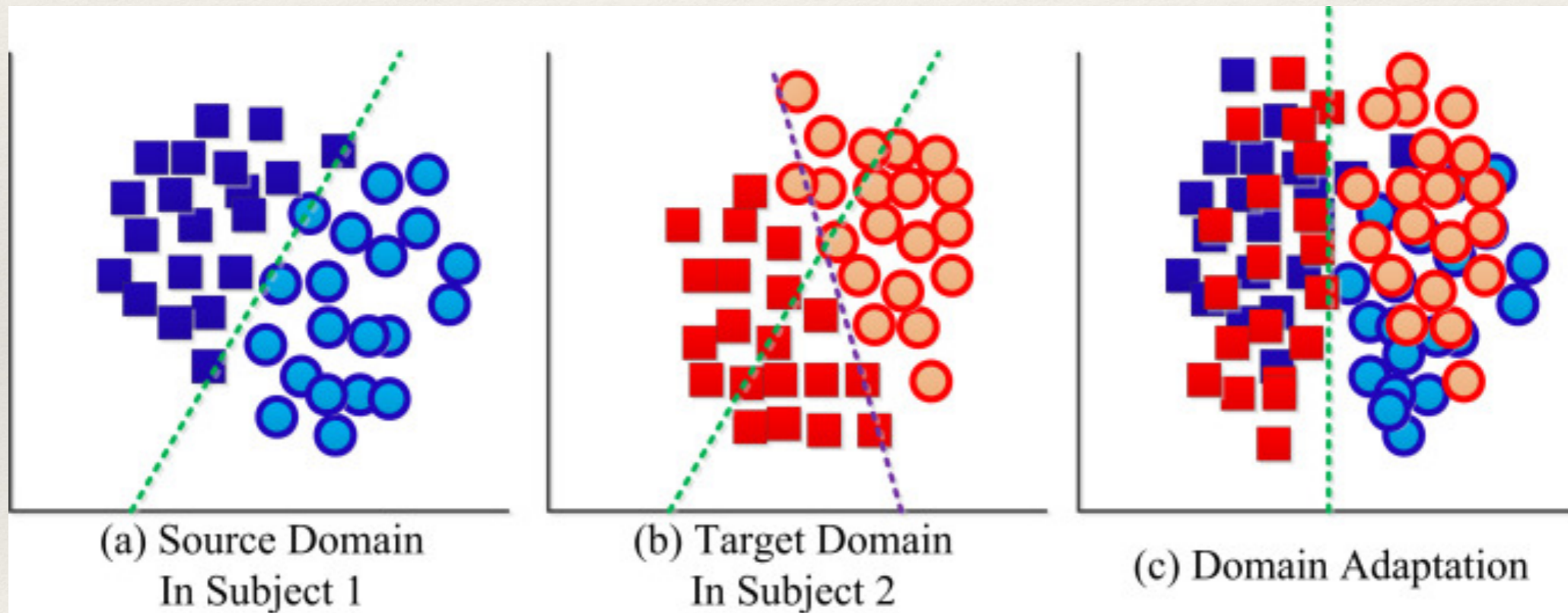
Unsupervised Learning

Community Detection, Graph Clustering



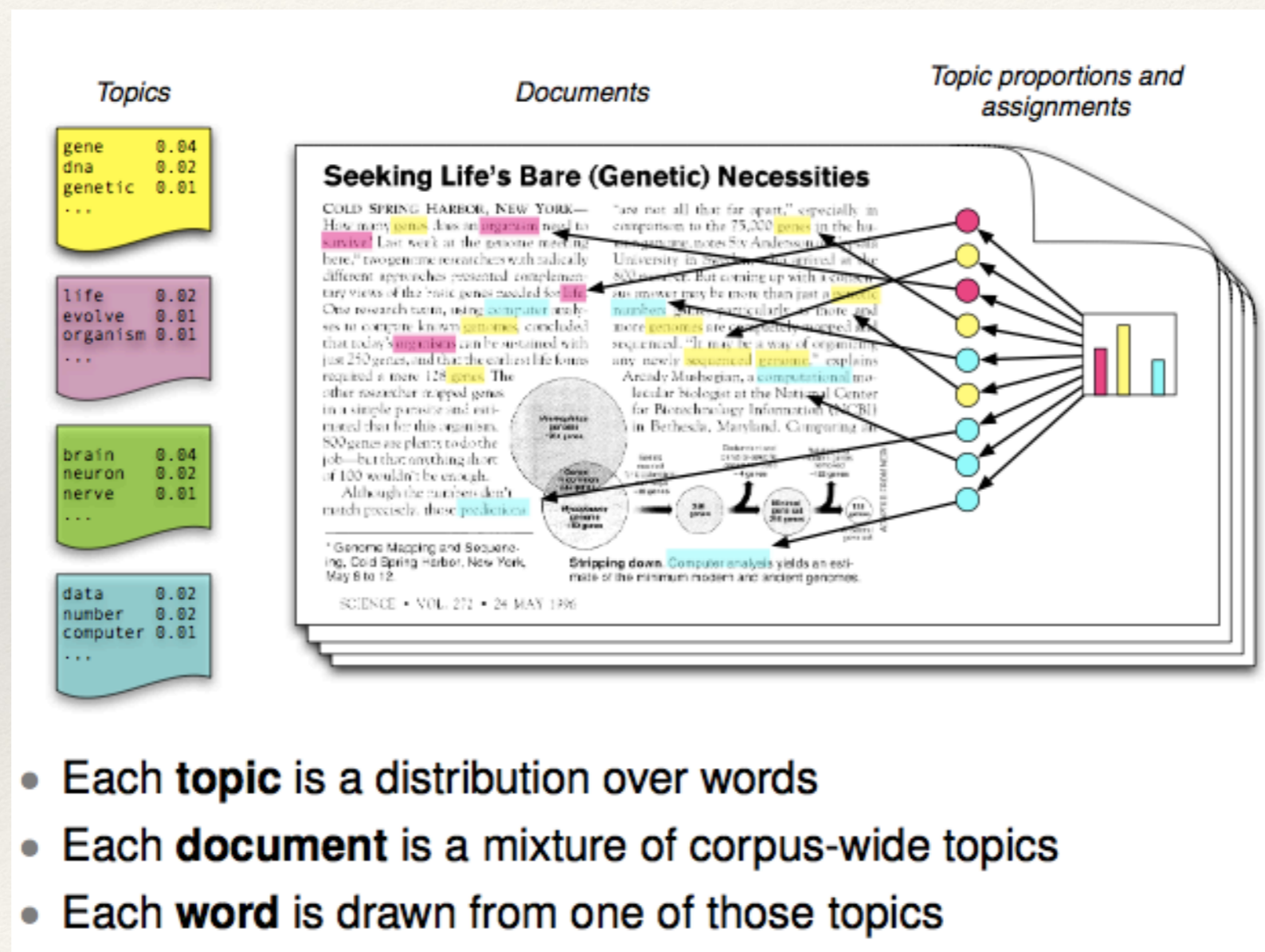
Unsupervised Learning

Domain adaptation, transfer learning



Unsupervised Learning

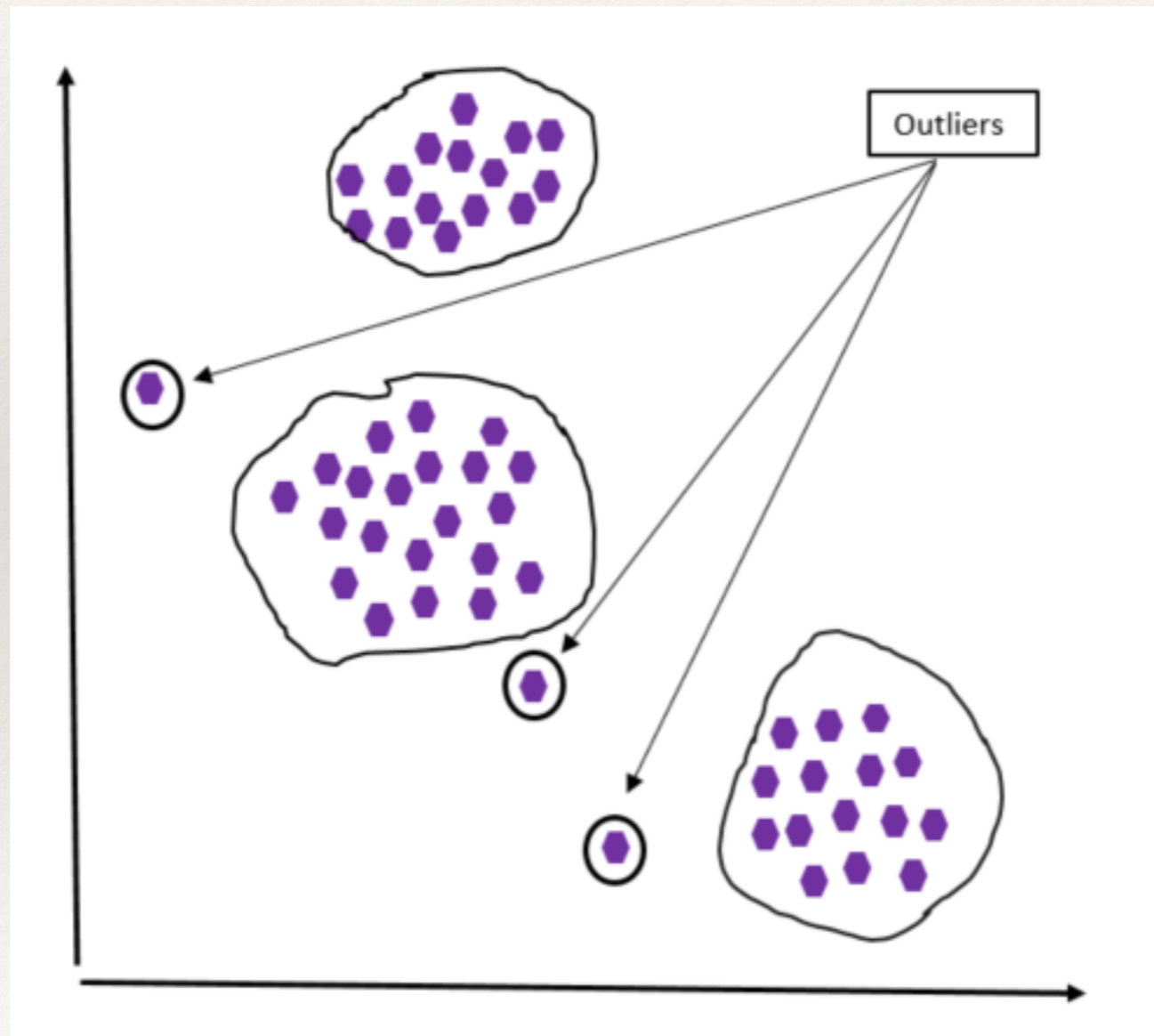
Topic modeling, nonnegative matrix factorization



- Each **topic** is a distribution over words
- Each **document** is a mixture of corpus-wide topics
- Each **word** is drawn from one of those topics

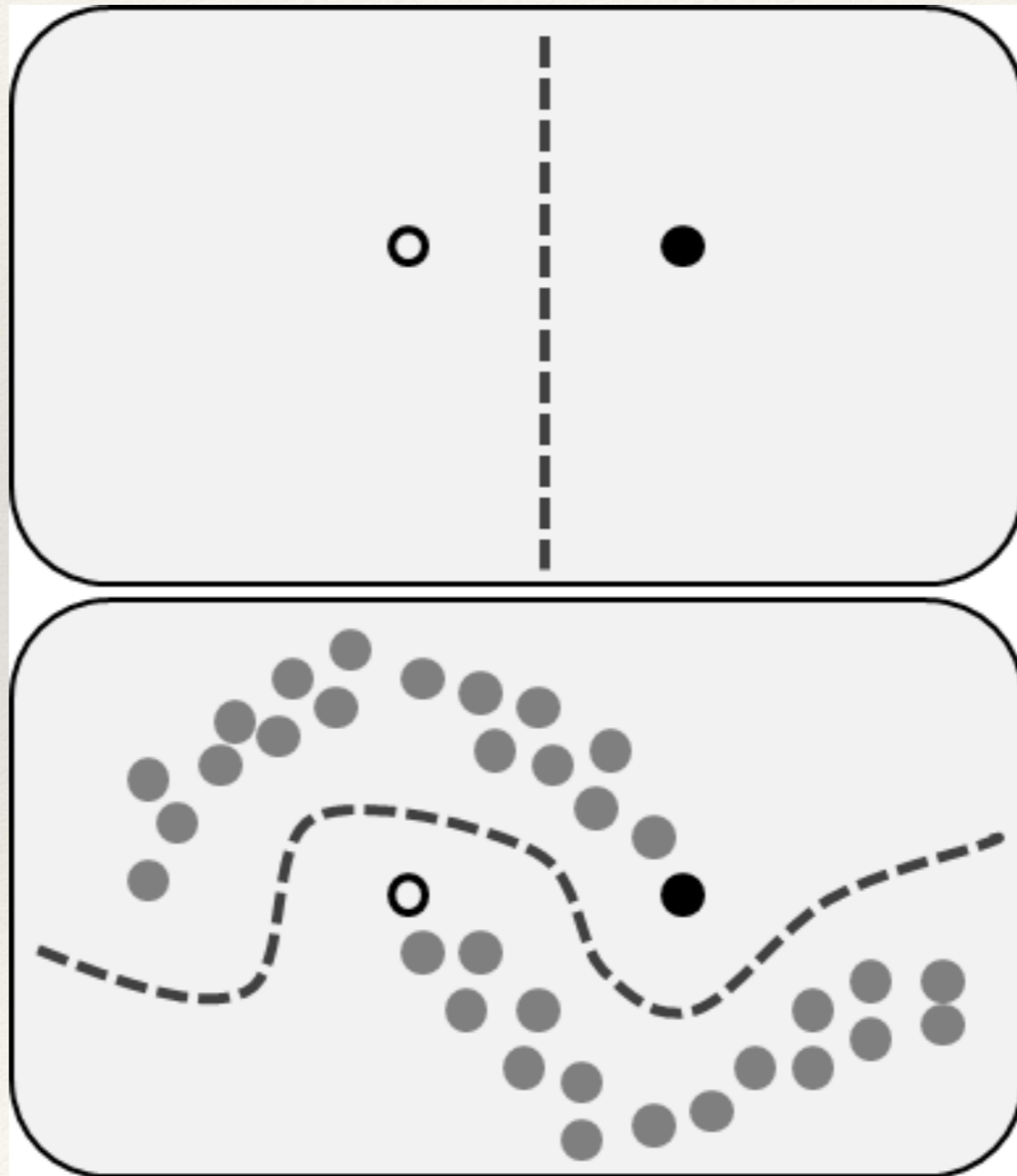
Unsupervised Learning

Denoising: outlier detection, etc.



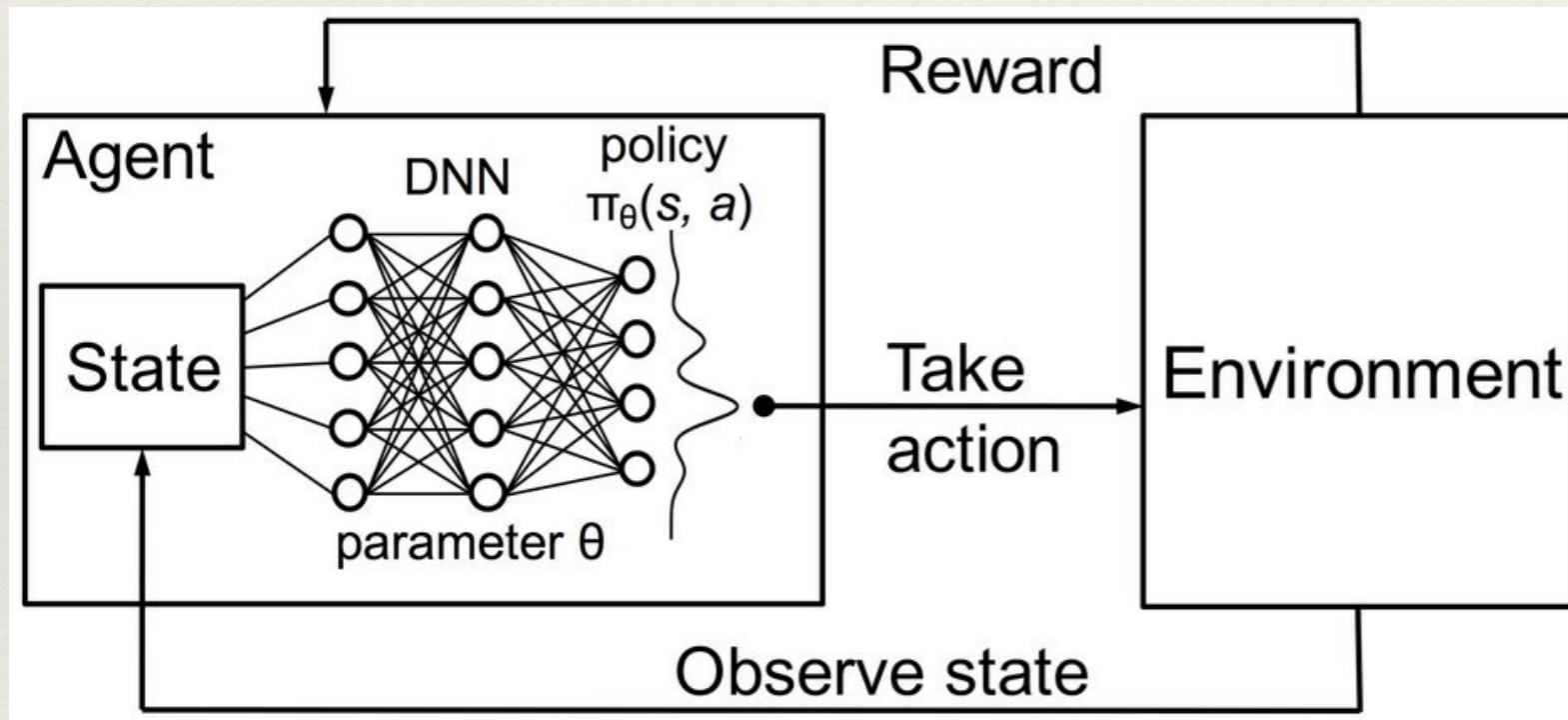
Semi-supervised Learning

Small amount of labelled data+ large amount of unlabeled data



Reinforcement Learning

Approximate dynamic programming



Online vs Batch Learning

Online: data becomes available in sequential order
(e.g. stock price prediction)



Fairness in Machine Learning

Sensitive features correlated with other features

Table 1: ProPublica Analysis of COMPAS Algorithm

	White	Black
Wrongly Labeled High-Risk	23.5%	44.9%
Wrongly Labeled Low-Risk	47.7%	28.0%

<https://www.propublica.org/article/machine-bias-risk-assessments-in-criminal-sentencing>

Privacy in Machine Learning

Differential privacy

