

ECE/CS/ME 532:

Matrix Methods in Machine Learning  
(formerly Theory and Applications of Pattern Recognition)

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Machine Learning is about learning by example.

Ex. Imagining we want predict ~~which~~ whether someone will enjoy the orig. Star Wars Trilogy.

First we take a survey of people who watched it; and ask

1. did you like it?
2. how much do you usually like Sci fi?
3. how much do you care about the Bechdel test?

Bechdel test: movie must have

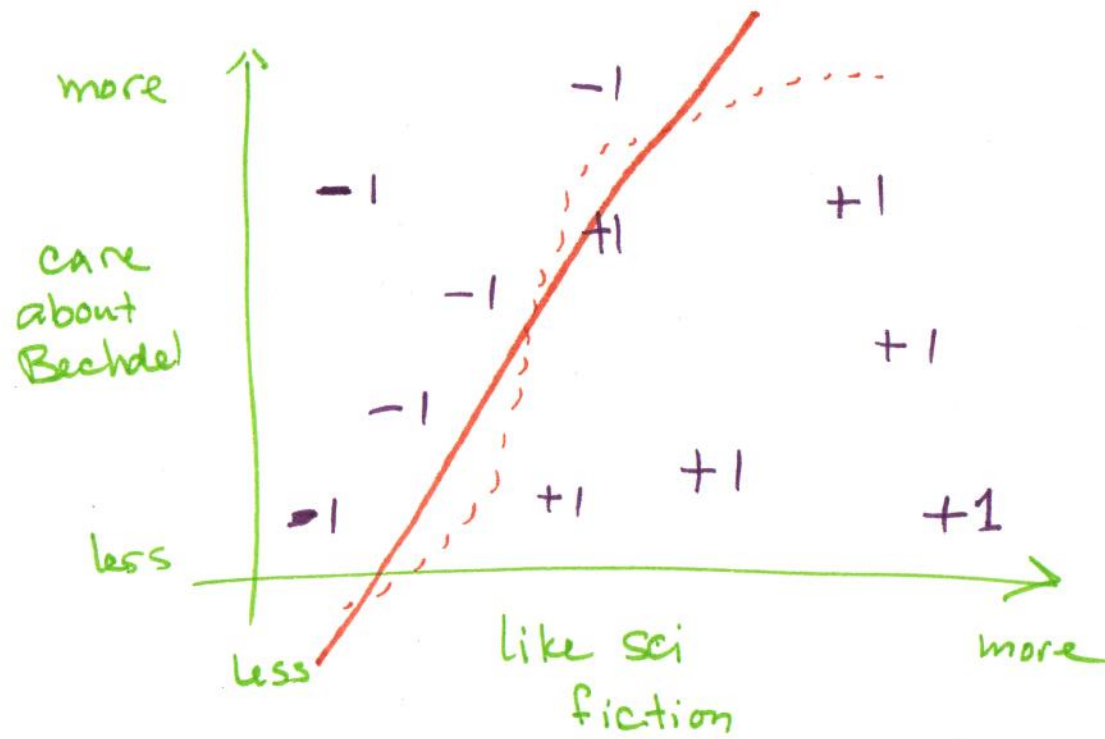
$\geq 2$  female characters (with names)

talk to each other

about something besides men.

Then we ~~plot~~ the results

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Can we now predict whether someone will like Star Wars based on how much they like Sci fi and the Bechdel test?

One approach: predict label  $y$  using a weighted combination of features  $x_1 = \text{sci fi pref.}$   
 $x_2 = \text{Bechdel pref.}$

$$\hat{y} = \text{weight}_1 \cdot x_1 + \text{weight}_2 \cdot x_2$$

How do we choose  $weight_1$  and  $weight_2$  based on the survey results? ③

let's index the surveys  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

for  $i^{\text{th}}$  survey, have ~~a~~ label  $y_i$

and features  $x_{i1}$  (sci fi) and  $x_{i2}$  (Bechdel)

goal: make sure  $\hat{y}_i = weight_1 x_{i1} + weight_2 x_{i2} \approx y_i$   
for all  $i$

Matrix Methods help us find good weights.

(4)

let  $\underline{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$  be a vector of labels (~~Star Wars~~ Star Wars preference)

let  $\underline{X} = \begin{bmatrix} X_{1,1} & X_{1,2} & \dots & X_{1,p} \\ X_{2,1} & X_{2,2} & \dots & X_{2,p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ X_{n,1} & X_{n,2} & \dots & X_{n,p} \end{bmatrix}$   $X_{i,j} =$  survey response of  $i^{\text{th}}$  person on  $j^{\text{th}}$  question

each row of  $\underline{X}$  is response of one person

each column of  $\underline{X}$  is all responses to one question

vector of weights  $\underline{W} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{weight}_1 \\ \text{weight}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \text{weight}_p \end{bmatrix}$

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before  $\hat{y} = \sum_{j=1}^p \text{weight}_j x_j$

now :  $\underline{\hat{y}} = \underline{X} \underline{W} \Rightarrow$  now we use matrix methods to find  $\underline{W}$  so that  $y \approx \hat{y}$

(6)

Matrix methods are at the heart of

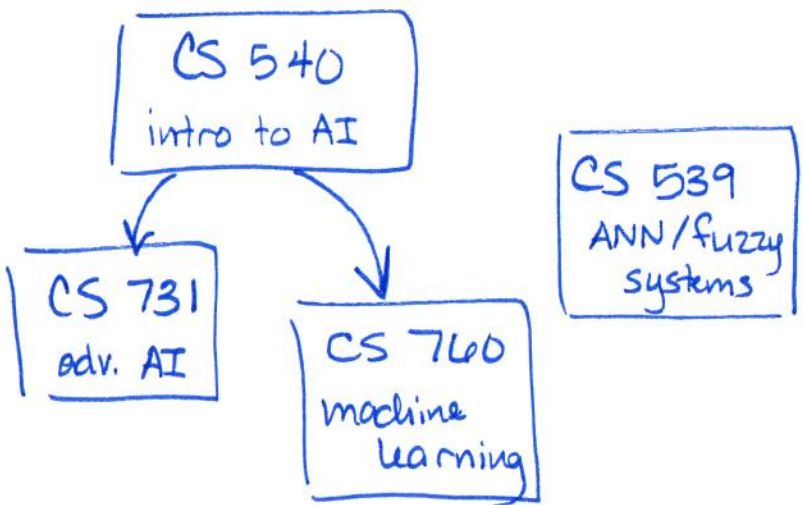
- machine learning
  - predicting labels / classification
  - recommender system
  - image recognition / analysis
- robotics
- finance
- mech / aero engineering
- signal processing
- optimization / operations research.

↔ our focus

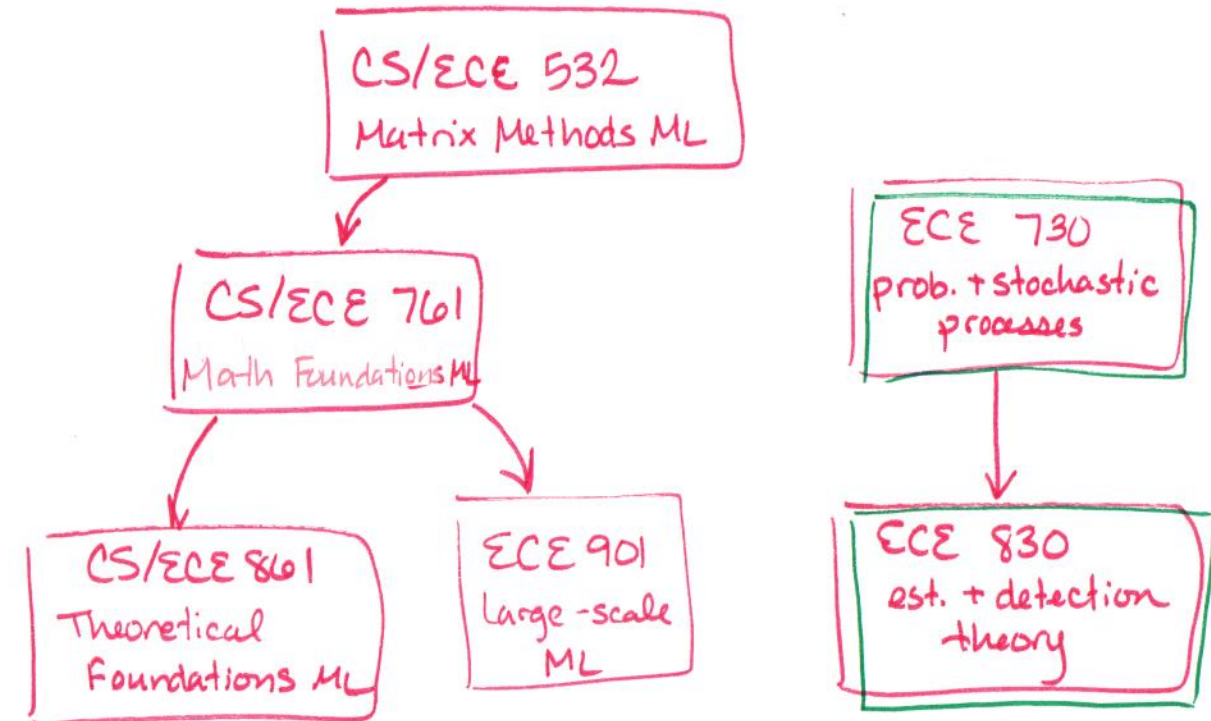
Beyond toolboxes

- put algorithms in context / understand why they work
- design new algorithms

# Machine Learning + Signal Processing Class @ Wisconsin



more applied survey style  
courses (lots of coding)



more mathematical focus  
(less coding)

Signal  
processing  
courses