CS 540 Introduction to Artificial Intelligence
Statistics & Linear Algebra Review

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Based on slides by Fred Sala

Review: Bayesian Inference

- Conditional Prob. & Bayes:

$$P(H|E) = \frac{P(E|H)P(H)}{P(E)}$$

- *H*: some class we'd like to infer from evidence
  - Need to plug in prior, likelihood, etc.
  - How to estimate?

Samples and Estimation

- Usually, we don't know the distribution (P)
  - Instead, we see a bunch of samples

- Typical statistics problem: **estimate parameters** from samples
  - Estimate probability *P(H)*
  - Estimate the mean $E[X]$
  - Estimate parameters $P_\theta(X)$

Samples and Estimation

- Typical statistics problem: **estimate parameters** from samples
  - Estimate probability *P(H)*
  - Estimate the mean $E[X]$
  - Estimate parameters $P_\theta(X)$
- Example: Bernoulli with parameter *p*
  - Mean $E[X]$ is p

Examples: Sample Mean

- Bernoulli with parameter *p*
- See samples $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$
  - Estimate mean with **sample mean**

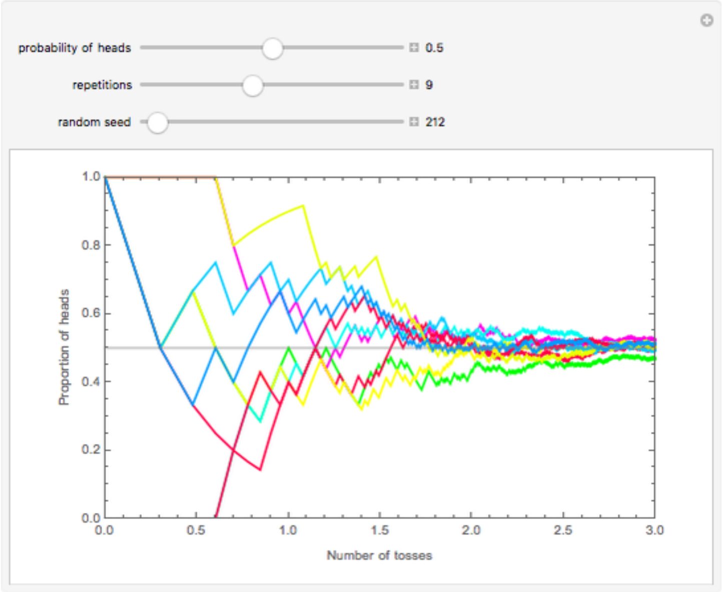
$$\hat{\mathbb{E}}[X] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$$

  - No different from counting heads

Estimation Theory

- How do we know that the sample mean is a good estimate of the true mean?
  - Law of large numbers
  - Central limit theorems
  - Concentration inequalities

$$P(|\mathbb{E}[X] - \hat{\mathbb{E}}[X]| \geq t) \leq \exp(-2nt^2)$$



probability of heads 0.5

repetitions 9

random seed 212

Wolfram Demo

Break & Quiz

Q 2.1: You see samples of X given by [0,1,1,2,2,0,1,2]. Empirically estimate $E[X^2]$

A. 9/8
B. 15/8
C. 1.5
D. There aren't enough samples to estimate $E[X^2]$

Break & Quiz

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Break & Quiz

Q 2.2: You are empirically estimating *P(X)* for some random variable *X* that takes on 100 values. You see 50 samples. How many of your *P(X=a)* estimates might be 0?

A. None.
B. Between 5 and 50, exclusive.
C. Between 50 and 100, inclusive.
D. Between 50 and 99, inclusive.

Break & Quiz

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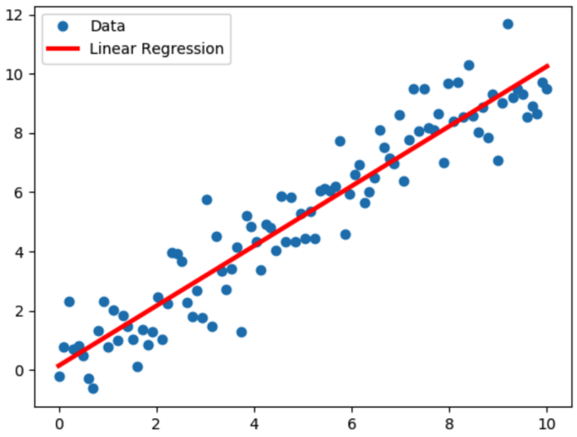
Linear Algebra: What is it good for?

- Everything is a **function**
  - Multiple inputs and outputs
- Linear functions
  - Simple, tractable
- Study of linear functions

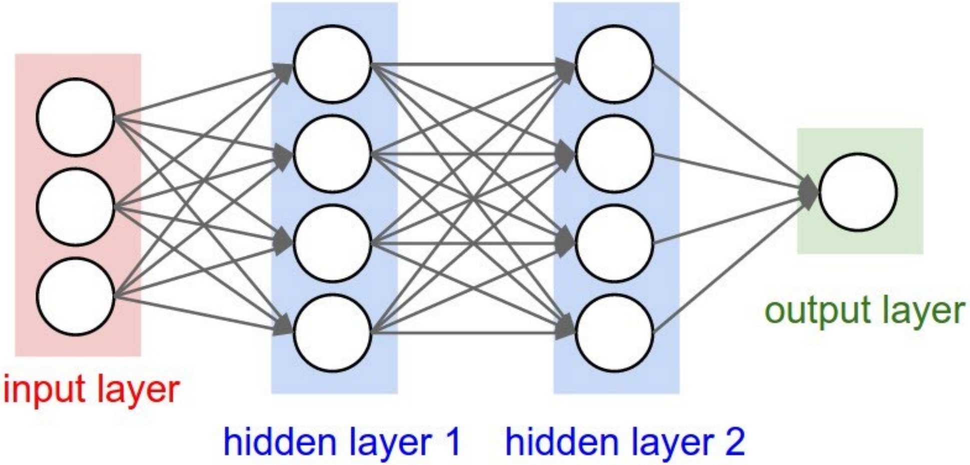
In AI/ML Context

Building blocks for **all models**

- E.g., linear regression; part of neural networks



Hieu Tran

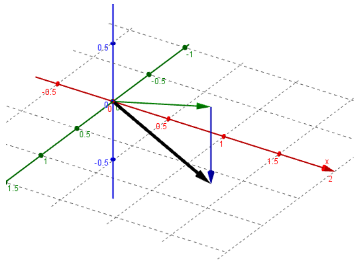


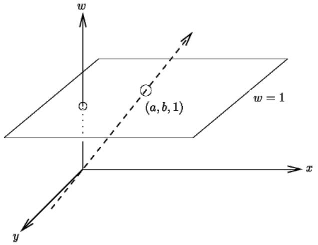
Stanford CS231n

Basics: **Vectors**

Vectors

- Many interpretations
  - Physics: magnitude + direction
  - Point in a space
  - List of values (represents information)

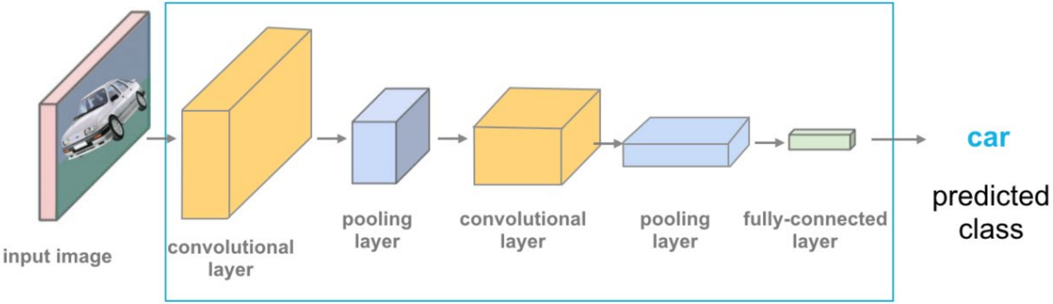




$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Basics: **Vectors**

- Dimension
  - Number of values $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$
  - Higher dimensions: richer but more complex
- AI/ML: often use **very high dimensions**:
  - Ex: images!



Cezanne Camacho

Basics: **Matrices**

- Again, many interpretations
  - Represent linear transformations
  - Apply to a vector, get another vector
  - Also, list of vectors

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

- Not necessarily square
  - Indexing! $A \in \mathbb{R}^{c \times d}$
  - Dimensions: #rows x #columns

Basics: Transposition

- Transposes: flip rows and columns
  - Vector: standard is a column. Transpose: row
  - Matrix: go from *m x n* to *n x m*

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad x^T = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \end{bmatrix} \quad A^T = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

Vector **Operations**

- Addition, Scalar Multiplication
- Inner product (e.g., dot product)

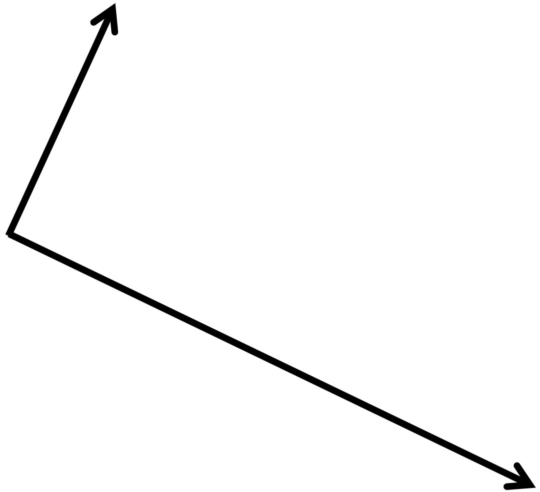
$$< x, y > := x^T y = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + x_3 y_3$$

- Outer product

$$xy^T = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 y_1 & x_1 y_2 & x_1 y_3 \\ x_2 y_1 & x_2 y_2 & x_2 y_3 \\ x_3 y_1 & x_3 y_2 & x_3 y_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Vector **Operations**

- Inner product defines “orthogonality”
  - If $\langle x, y \rangle = 0$



- Vector norms: “size”

$$\|x\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2}$$

Matrix & Vector **Operations**

- Addition, scalar multiplication
- Matrix-Vector multiply
  - linear transformation: plug in vector, get another vector
  - Each entry in *Ax* is the inner product of a row of *A* with *x*

$$Ax = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}x_1 + A_{12}x_2 + \ldots + A_{1n}x_n \\ A_{21}x_1 + A_{22}x_2 + \ldots + A_{2n}x_n \\ \vdots \\ A_{n1}x_1 + A_{n2}x_2 + \ldots + A_{nn}x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrix & Vector **Operations**

Ex: feedforward neural networks. Input *x.*

- Output of layer k is

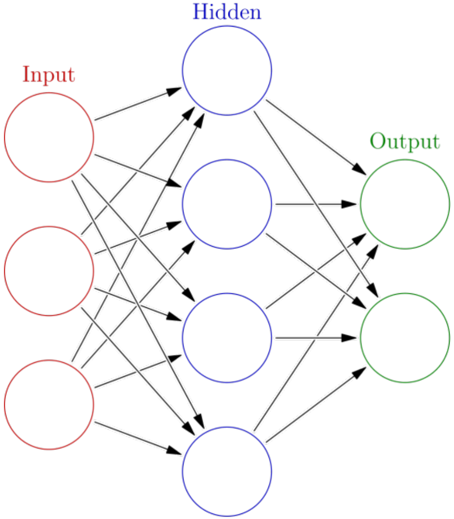
nonlinearity

$$f^{(k)}(x) = \sigma(W_k^T f^{(k-1)}(x)))$$

Output of layer k-1: **vector**

Output of layer k: vector

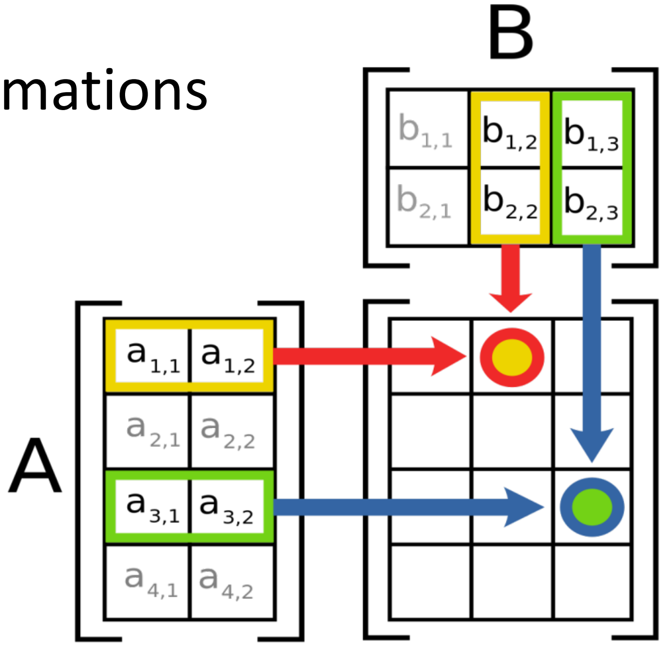
Weight **matrix** for layer k:
Note: linear transformation!



Wikipedia

Matrix & Vector **Operations**

- Matrix multiplication
  - "Composition" of linear transformations
  - **Not commutative** (in general)!
  - Lots of interpretations



Wikipedia

More on Matrices: Identity

- Identity matrix:
  - Like “1”
  - Multiplying by it gets back the same matrix or vector
  - Rows & columns are the “**standard basis vectors**” e_i

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

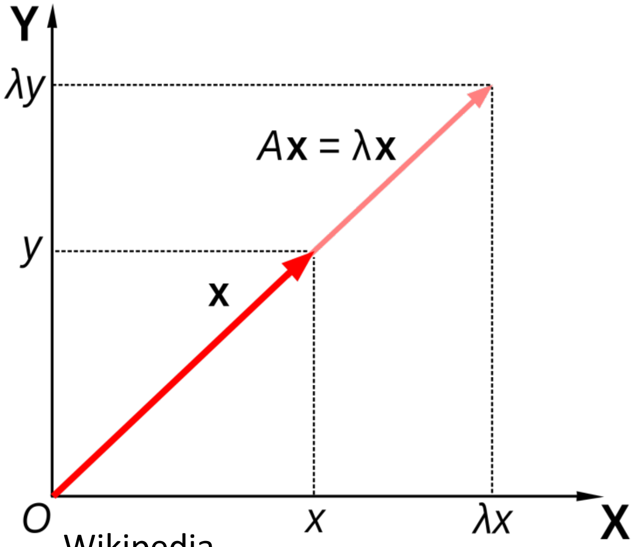
More on Matrices: Inverses

- If for *A* there is a *B* such that $AB = BA = I$
  - Then *A* is invertible/nonsingular, B is its inverse
  - Some matrices are **not** invertible!
  - Usual notation: A^{-1}

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

Eigenvalues & Eigenvectors

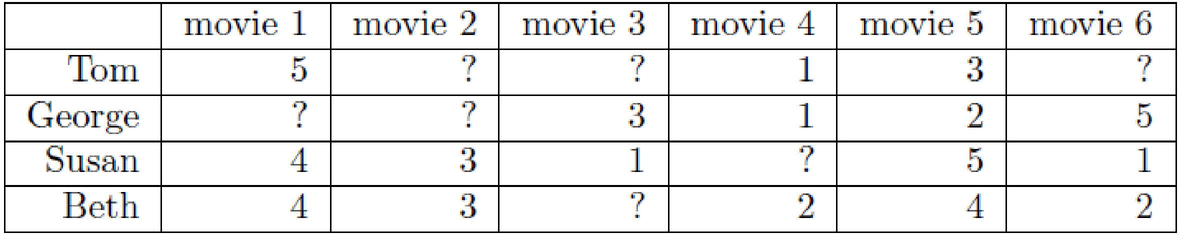
- For a square matrix *A*, solutions to $Av = \lambda v$
  - *v* (nonzero) is a vector: **eigenvector**
  - λ is a scalar: **eigenvalue**
  - Intuition: A is a linear transformation;
  - Can stretch/rotate vectors;
  - E-vectors: only stretched (by e-vals)



Wikipedia

Dimensionality Reduction

- Vectors used to store features
  - Lots of data -> lots of features!
- Document classification
  - Each doc: thousands of words, etc.
- Netflix surveys: 480189 users x 17770 movies

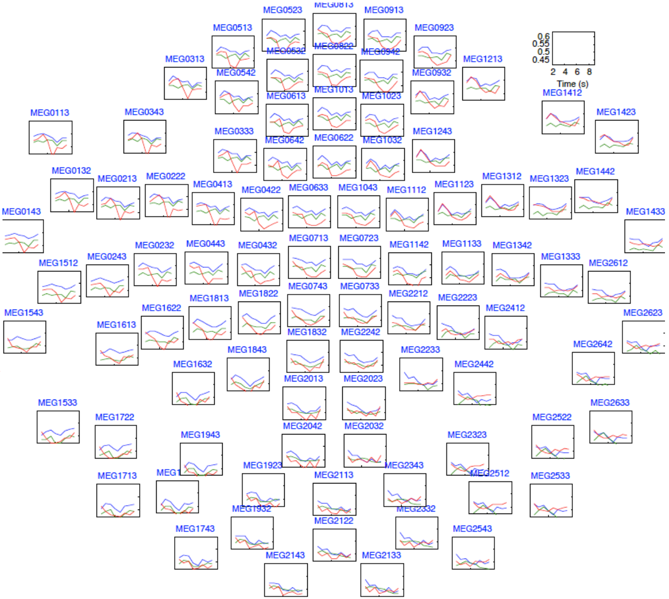


	movie 1	movie 2	movie 3	movie 4	movie 5	movie 6
Tom	5	?	?	1	3	?
George	?	?	3	1	2	5
Susan	4	3	1	?	5	1
Beth	4	3	?	2	4	2

Dimensionality Reduction

Ex: MEG Brain Imaging: 120 locations x 500 time points x 20 objects

- Or any image



Dimensionality Reduction

Reduce dimensions

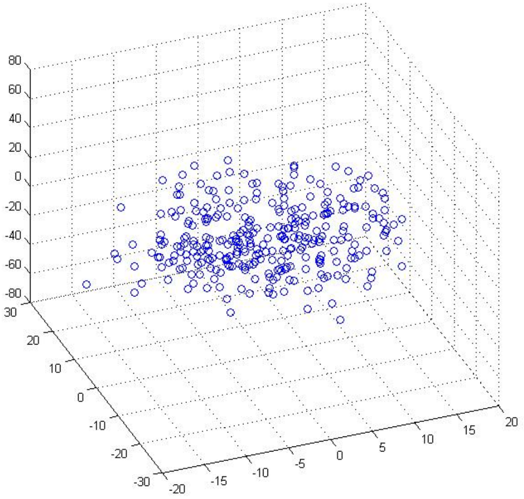
- Why?
  - Lots of features redundant
  - Storage & computation costs

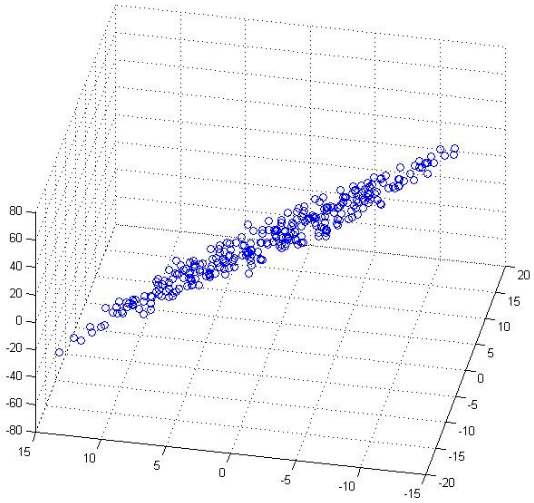
CreativeBloq

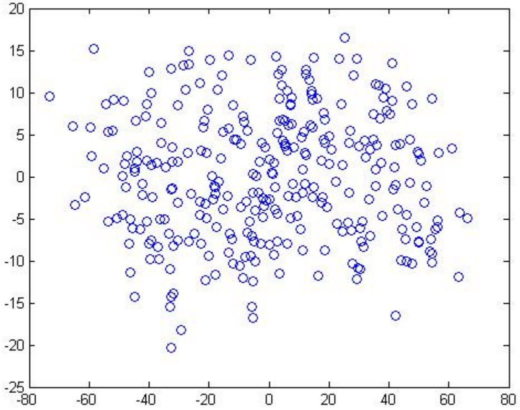
- Goal: take $x \in \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}^r$ for $r << d$
  - But, minimize information loss

Compression

Examples: 3D to 2D







Andrew Ng

Break & Quiz

Q 2.1: What is the inverse of

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

A. :

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

B. :

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

C. Undefined / *A* is not invertible

Break & Quiz

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Break & Quiz

Q 2.2: What are the eigenvalues of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

A. -1, 2, 4
B. 0.5, 0.2, 1.0
C. 0, 2, 5
D. 2, 5, 1

Break & Quiz

Q 2.2: What are the eigenvalues of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

A. -1, 2, 4

B. 0.5, 0.2, 1.0

C. 0, 2, 5

D. 2, 5, 1

Break & Quiz

Q 2.3: Suppose we are given a dataset with n=10000 samples with 100-dimensional binary feature vectors. Our storage device has a capacity of 50000 bits. What’s the lower compression ratio we can use?

A. 20X

B. 100X

C. 5X

D. 1X

Break & Quiz

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A. **20X**

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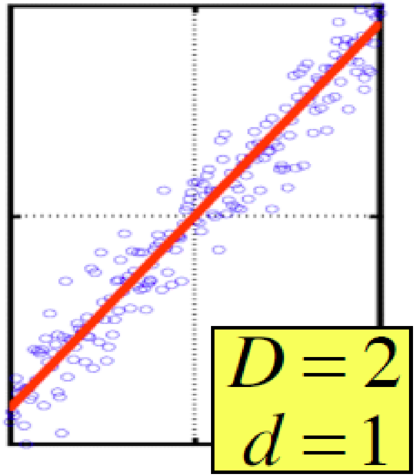
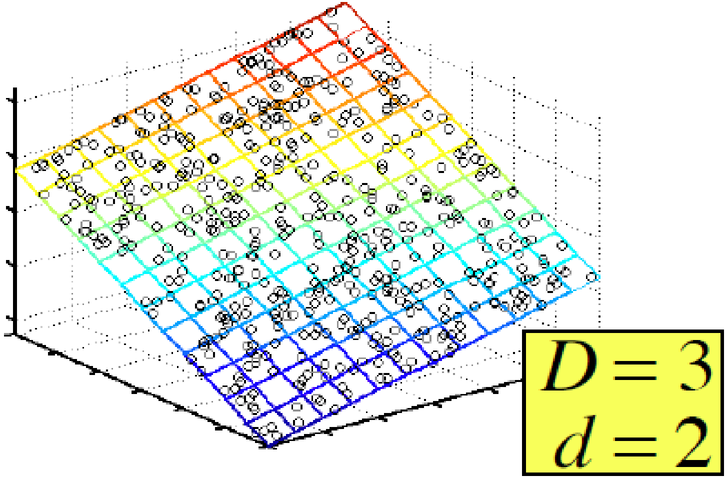
C. 5X

D. 1X

Principal Components Analysis (**PCA**)

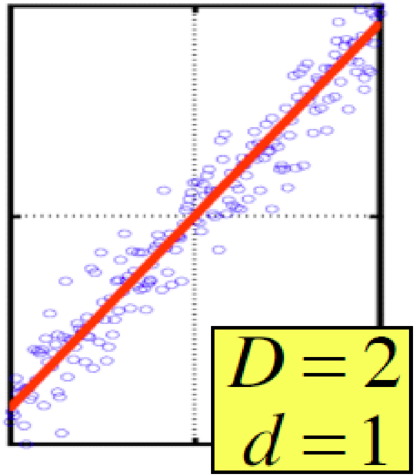
- A type of dimensionality reduction approach
  - For when data is **approximately lower dimensional**

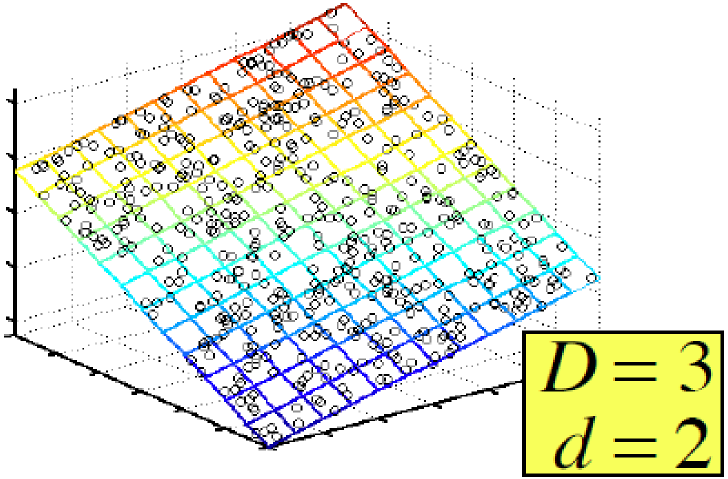




Principal Components Analysis (**PCA**)

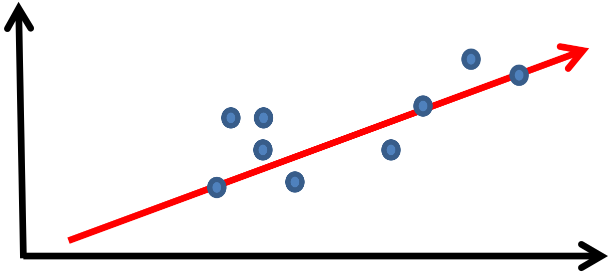
- Goal: find **axes** of a subspace
  - Will project to this subspace; want to preserve data





Principal Components Analysis (**PCA**)

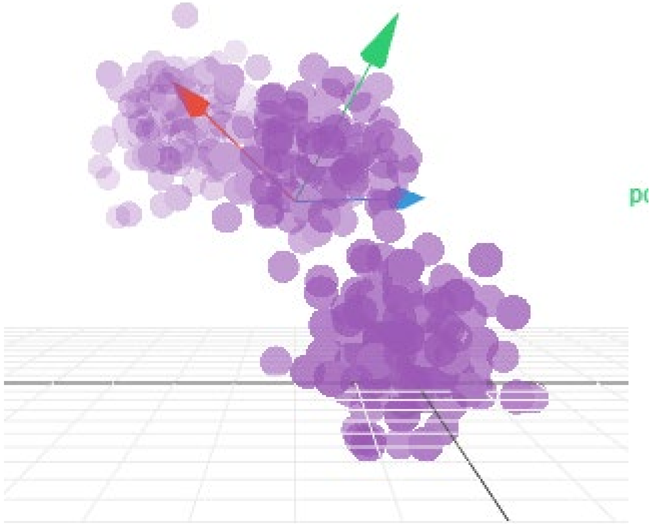
- From 2D to 1D:
  - Find a $v_1 \in \mathbb{R}^d$ so that we maximize "variability"
  - IE,



  - New representations are along this vector (1D!)

Principal Components Analysis (**PCA**)

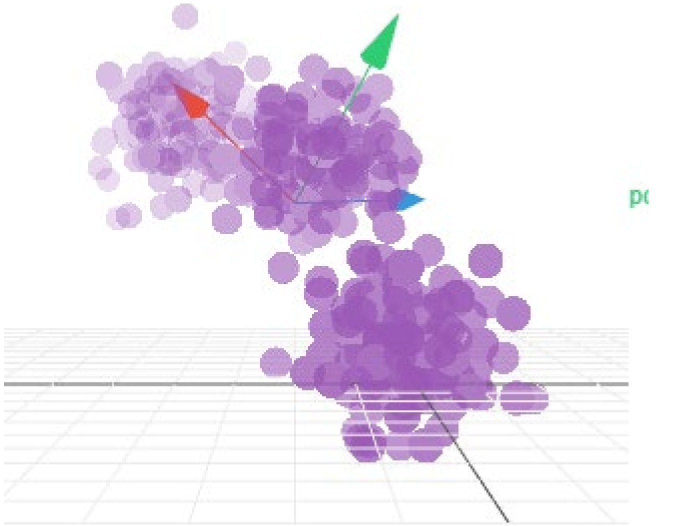
- From *d* dimensions to *r* dimensions
  - Sequentially get $v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_r \in \mathbb{R}^d$
  - Orthogonal!
  - Still maximize “variability”
  - The vectors are the **principal compon**



Victor Powell

PCA Setup

- **Inputs**
  - Data: $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n, \;\; x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$
  - Can arrange into $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$
  - **Centered**! $$\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = 0$$



Victor Powell

- **Outputs**
  - Principal components $v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_r \in \mathbb{R}^d$
  - Orthogonal!

PCA Goals

- Want directions/components (unit vectors) so that
  - Projecting data maximizes variance
  - What's variance of the projections? $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \langle x_i, v \rangle^2 = \|Xv\|^2$
- Do this **recursively**
  - Get orthogonal directions $v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_r \in \mathbb{R}^d$

PCA First Step

- First component,

$$v_1 = \arg\max_{\|v\|=1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \langle v, x_i \rangle^2$$

- Same as getting

$$v_1 = \arg\max_{\|v\|=1} \|Xv\|^2$$

PCA Recursion

- Once we have *k-1* components, next?

$$\hat{X}_k = X - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} X v_i v_i^T$$

Deflation

- Then do the same thing

$$v_k = \arg\max_{\|v\|=1} \|\hat{X}_k\, v\|^2$$

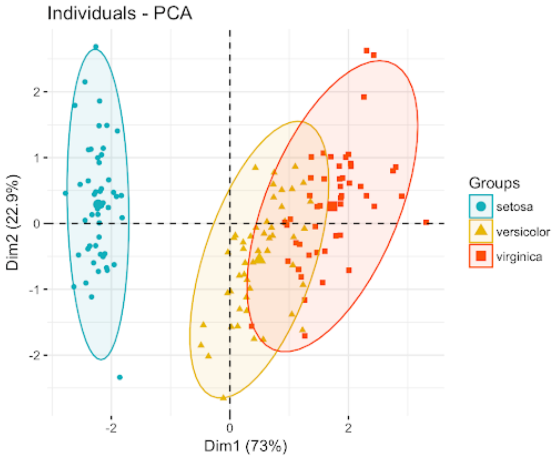
PCA Interpretations

- The v’s are eigenvectors of $X^T X$ **(Gram matrix)**
  - Show via Rayleigh quotient
- $X^T X$ (proportional to) sample covariance matrix
  - When data is 0 mean!
  - I.e., PCA is eigendecomposition of sample covariance

- Nested subspaces *span(v1), span(v1,v2),…,*

Lots of Variations

- PCA, Kernel PCA, ICA, CCA
  - Unsupervised techniques to extract structure from high dimensional dataset
- Uses:
  - **Visualization**
  - Efficiency
  - Noise removal
  - Downstream machine learning use



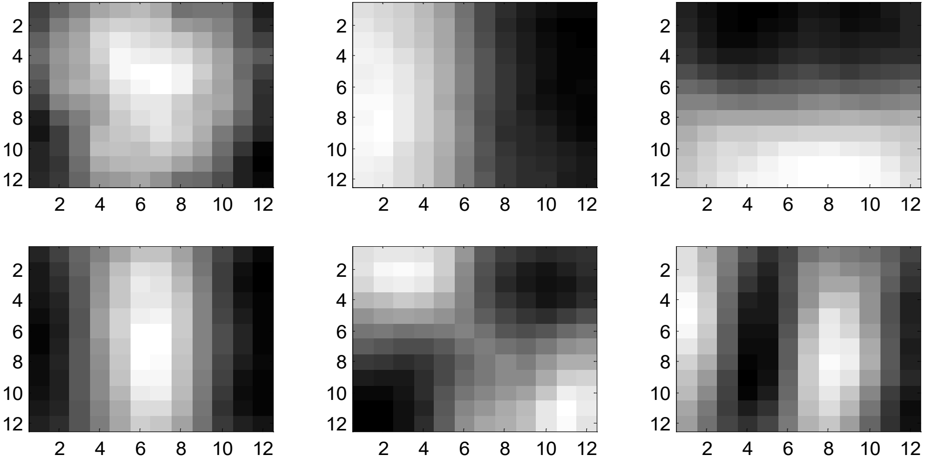
STHDA

Application: Image Compression

- Start with image; divide into 12x12 patches
  - I.E., 144-D vector
  - **Original image:**

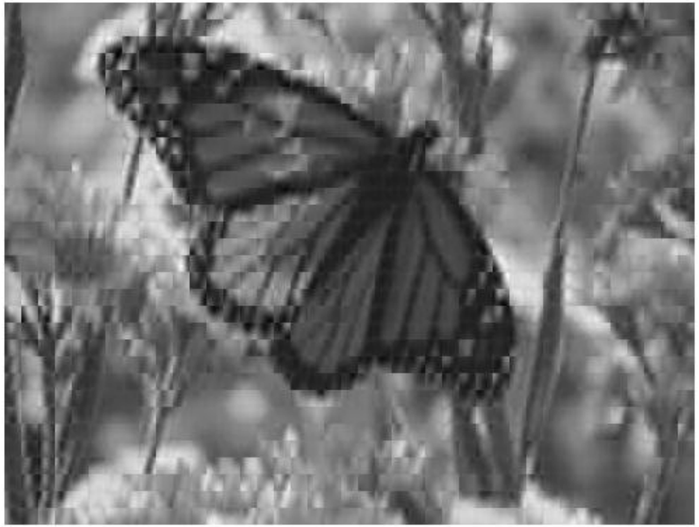
Application: Image Compression

- 6 most important components (as an image)



Application: Image Compression

- Project to 6D,



Compressed

Original

Break & Quiz

Q 3.1: What is the projection of $[1\ 2]^T$ onto $[0\ 1]^T$?

- A. $[1\ 2]^T$
- B. $[-1\ 1]^T$
- C. $[0\ 0]^T$
- D. $[0\ 2]^T$

Break & Quiz

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- A. $[1\ 2]^T$
- B. $[-1\ 1]^T$
- C. $[0\ 0]^T$
- **D. $[0\ 2]^T$**

Break & Quiz

Q 3.2: We wish to run PCA on 10-dimensional data in order to produce *r*-dimensional representations. Which is the most accurate?

- A. $r \leq 3$
- B. $r < 10$
- C. $r \leq 10$
- D. $r \leq 20$

Break & Quiz

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- A. $r \leq 3$
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- **C. $r \leq 10$**
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