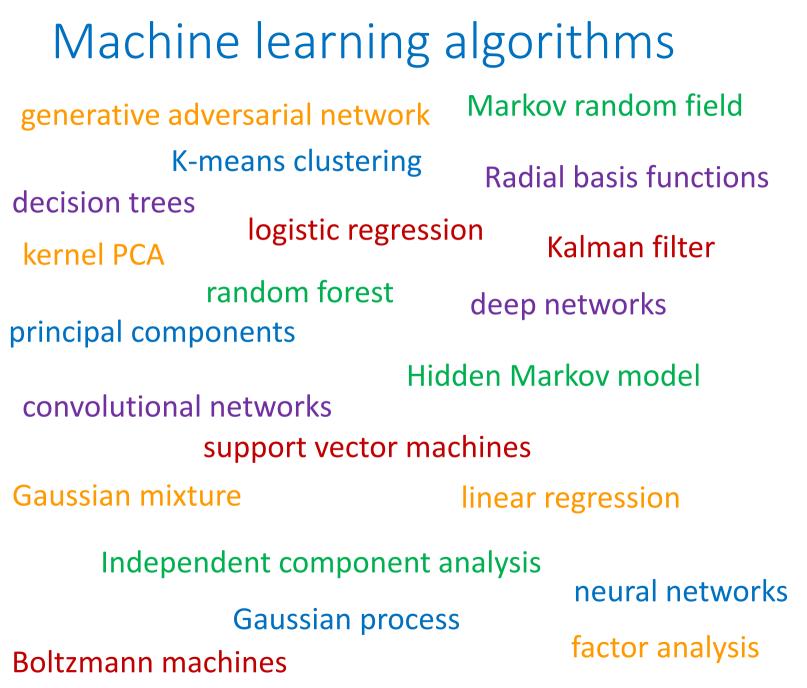
Microsoft Research



Model-Based Machine Learning Applied ML Days, Lausanne 30 January, 2018

Chris Bishop





The 'No Free Lunch' Theorem

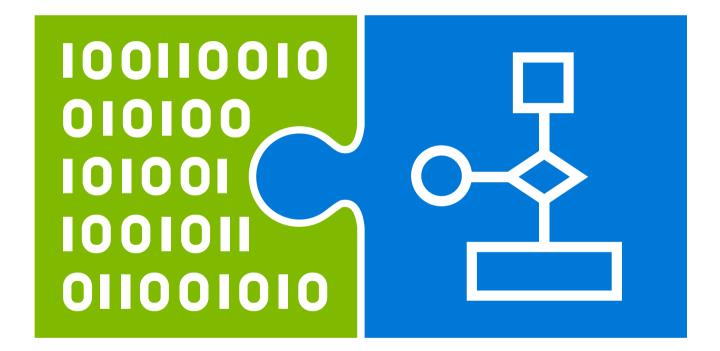
Averaged over all possible data-generating distributions, every classification algorithm has the same error rate when classifying previously unobserved points.

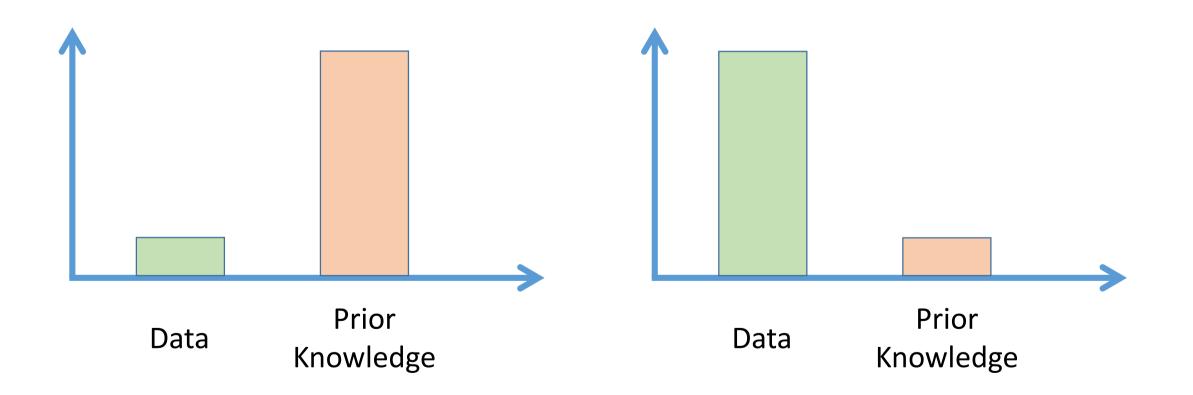
Wolpert (1996)

There is no universal machine learning algorithm

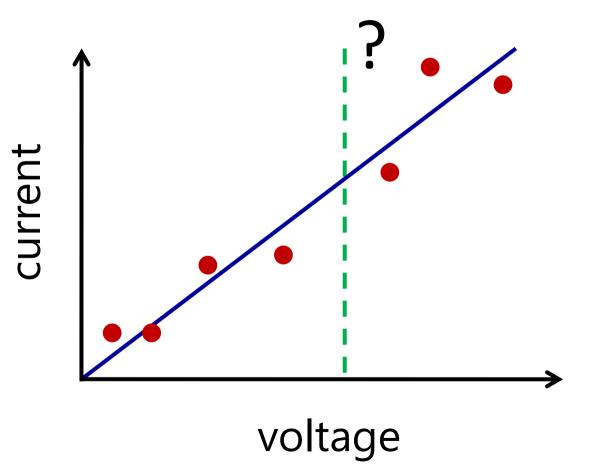
The goal of machine learning is to find an algorithm that is well matched to the problem being solved

Machine Learning





'Big data'





Model-based machine learning

Derive the appropriate ML algorithm by making modelling assumptions explicit

Traditional:

"how do I map my problem onto standard algorithms"?

Model-based:

"what is the *model* that represents my problem"?

Machine learning algorithm

PCA as an algorithm

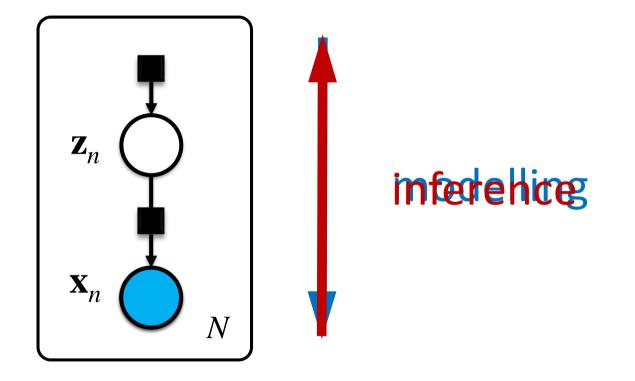
$$\overline{\mathbf{x}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \mathbf{x}_n$$

$$\mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (\mathbf{x}_n - \overline{\mathbf{x}}) (\mathbf{x}_n - \overline{\mathbf{x}})^{\mathrm{T}}$$

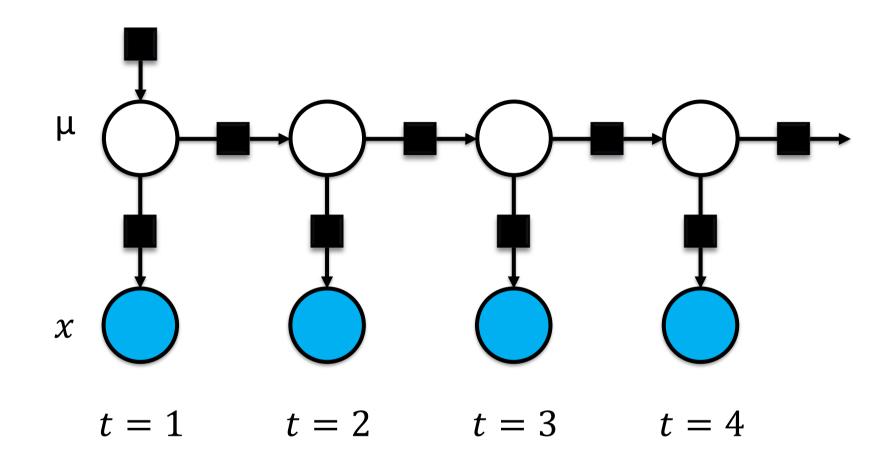
$$\mathbf{S}\mathbf{u}_i = \lambda_i \mathbf{u}_i$$

retain *M* < *D* eigenvectors

PCA as a model



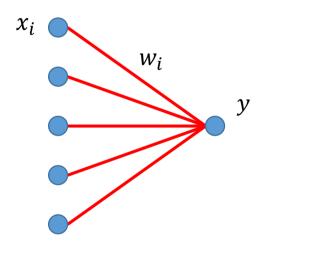
M. E. Tipping and C. M. Bishop (1997)

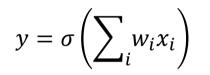


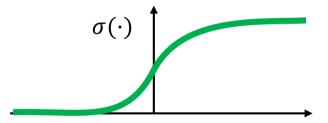
The Kalman filter

The hidden Markov model

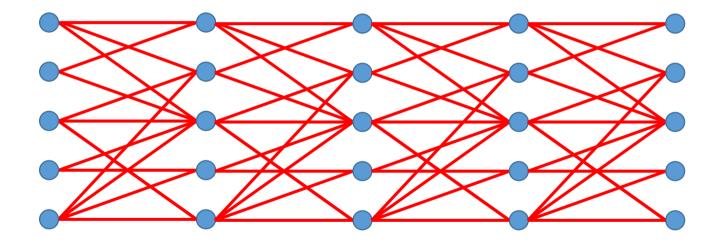
Logistic Regression





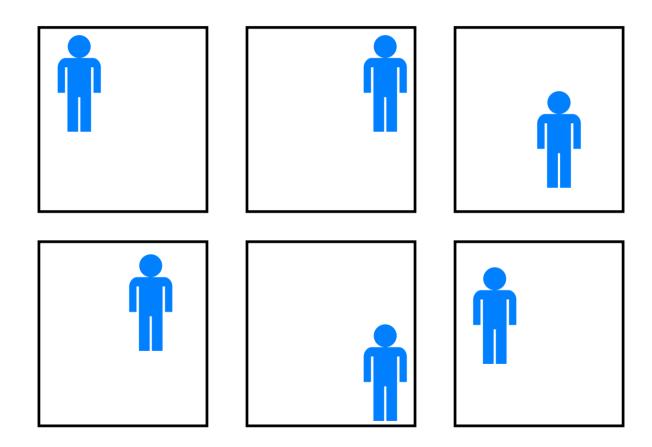


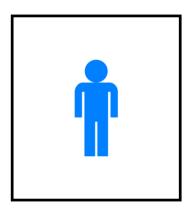
Deep Neural Networks





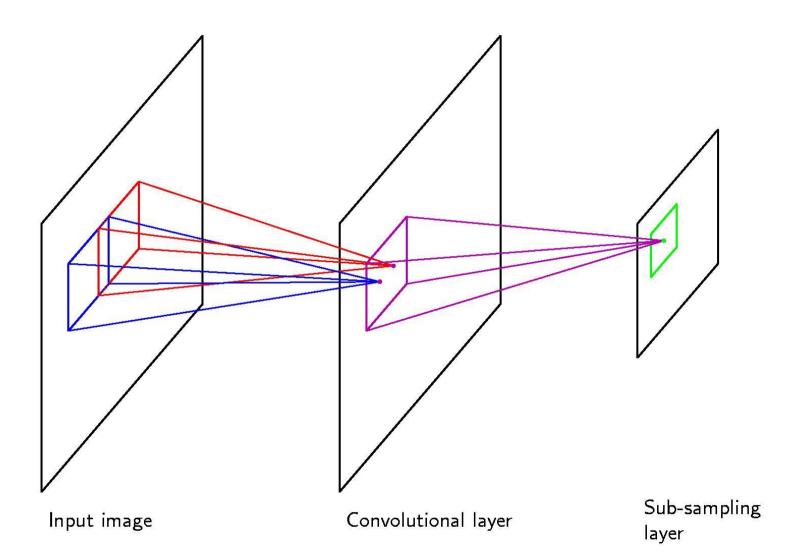
Data and prior knowledge





Translation invariance

Convolutional Neural Networks

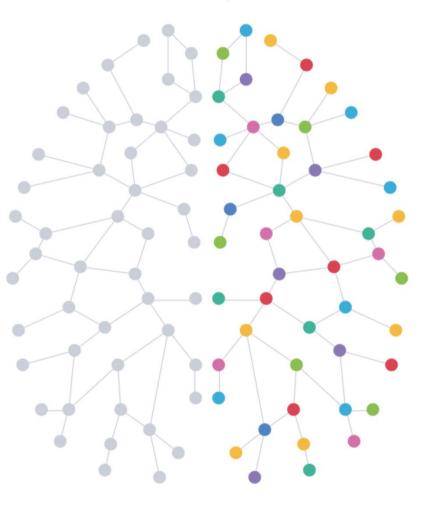


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EARLYACCE Model-Based Machine Learning



John Winn and Christopher Bishop Thomas Diethe

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