

Lecture 1: Introduction

Nayel Bettache

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Machine Learning (ML) vs Stat

"Artificial intelligence (or machine learning) is actually statistics, but it uses a very gorgeous rhetoric. It is actually statistics. A lot of formulas are very old. But all artificial intelligence uses statistics to solve problems."

-Thomas J. Sargent, Nobel Prize winner in Economics, 2018

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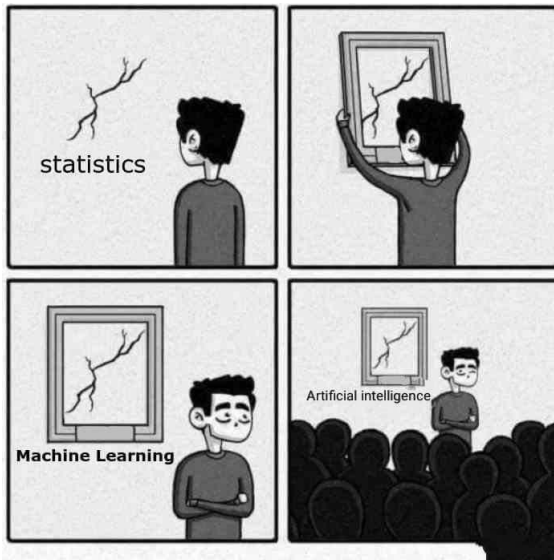
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"When you are fundraising, it is AI. When you are hiring, it is ML. When you are implementing, it is logistic regression."

-everyone on Twitter ever

Machine Learning (ML) vs Stat



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An Overview of Statistical Learning

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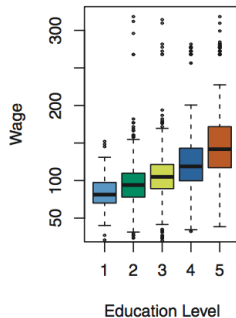
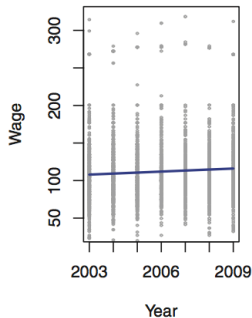
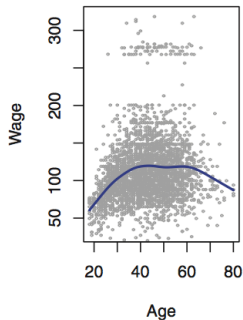
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- Applications span across diverse fields such as business, medicine, astrophysics, and public policy.

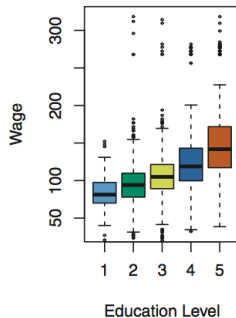
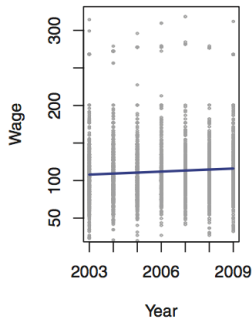
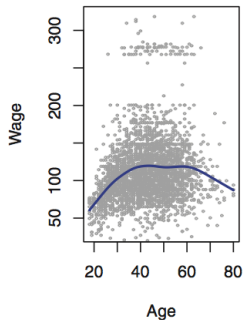
Wage Data

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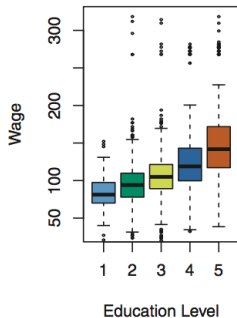
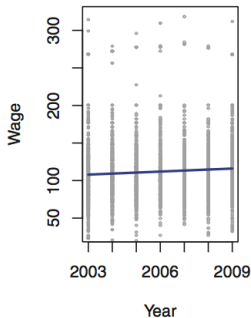
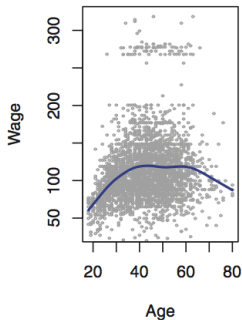
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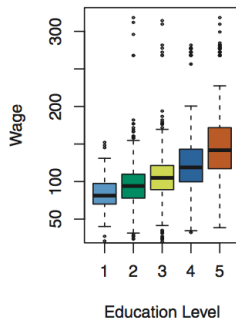
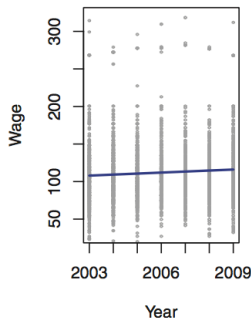
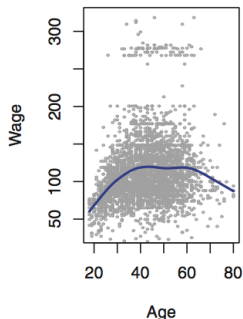
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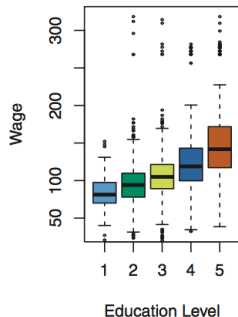
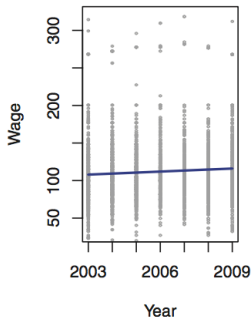
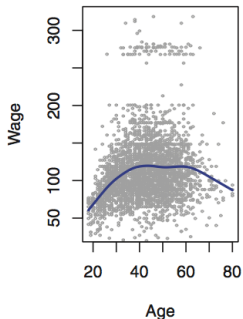
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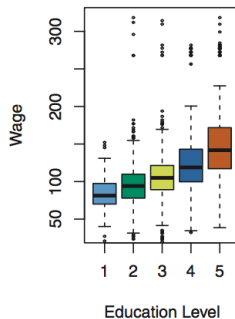
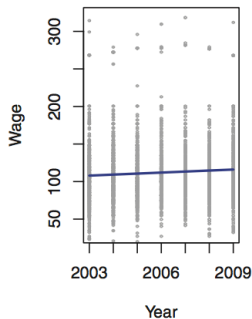
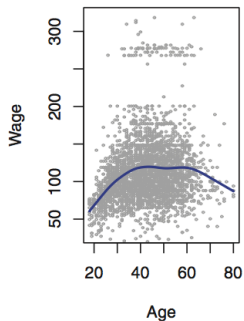
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 - Education and wage: Higher education correlates with higher wages.



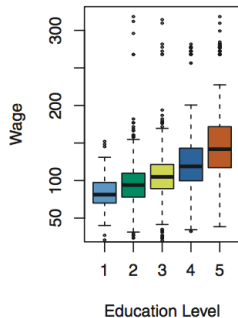
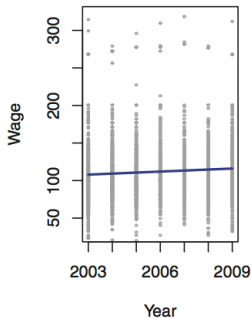
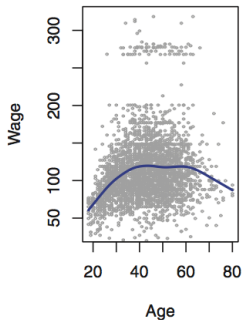
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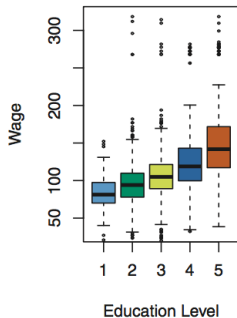
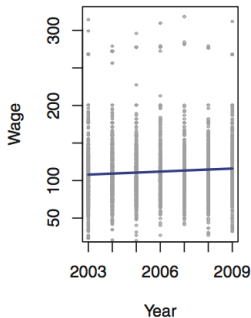
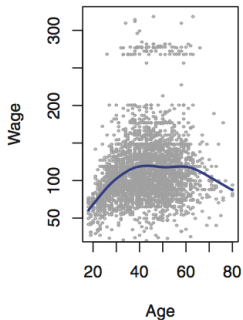
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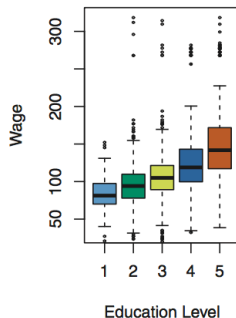
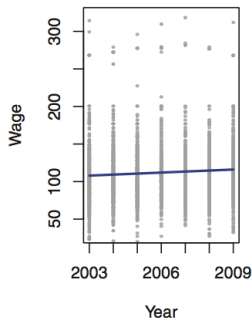
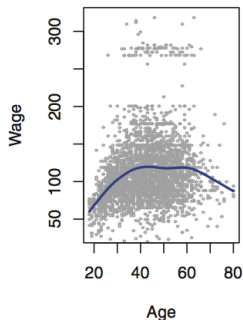
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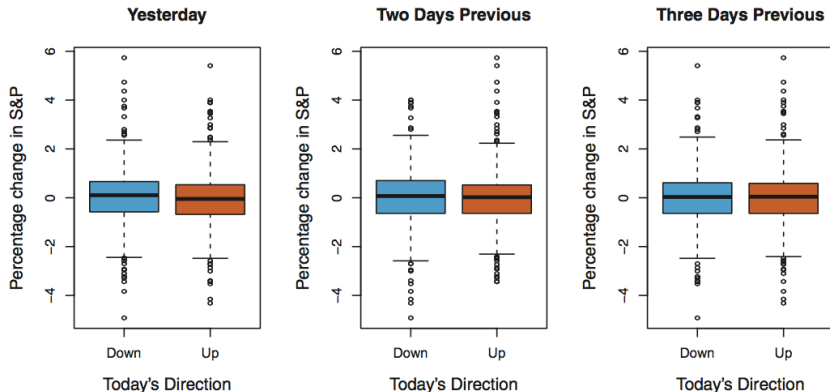
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- Ideally, we should predict wage in a way that accounts for the non-linear relationship between wage and age.



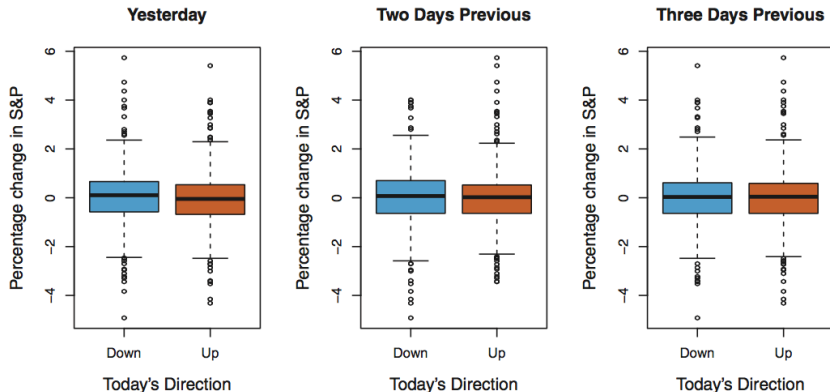
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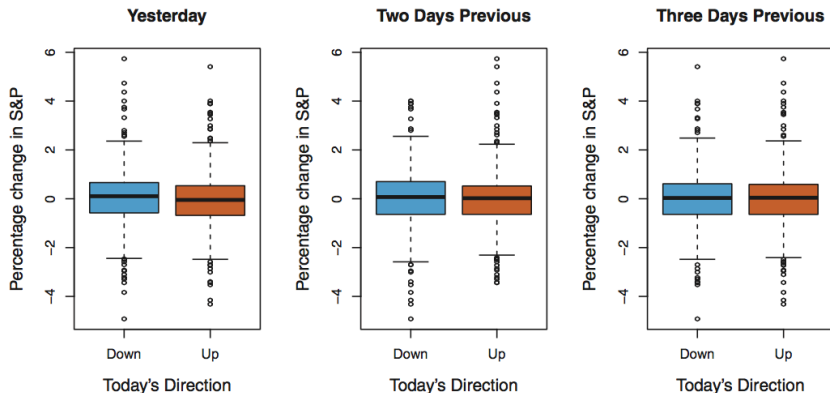
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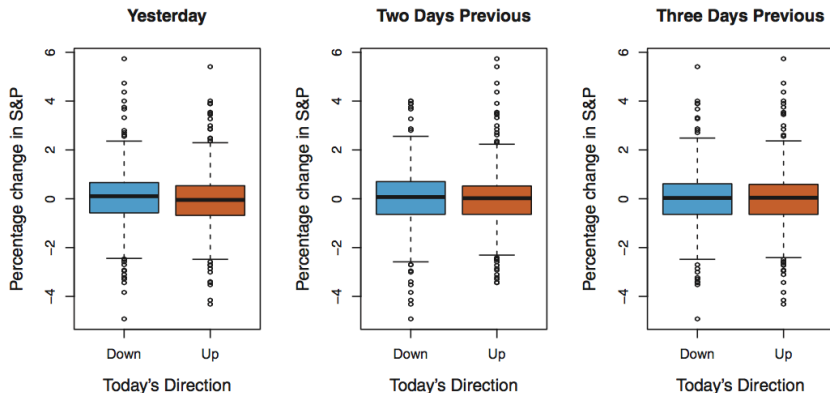
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- Left-hand panel: Boxplots for the previous day's percentage change.
- Little difference between days the market increased vs. decreased, suggesting no simple predictive strategy.



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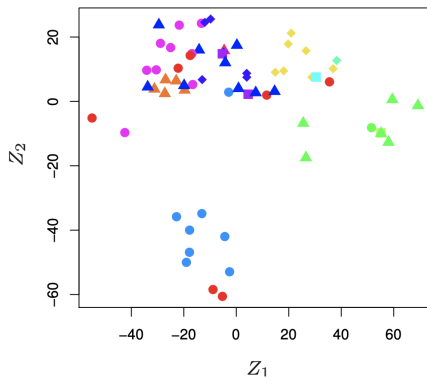
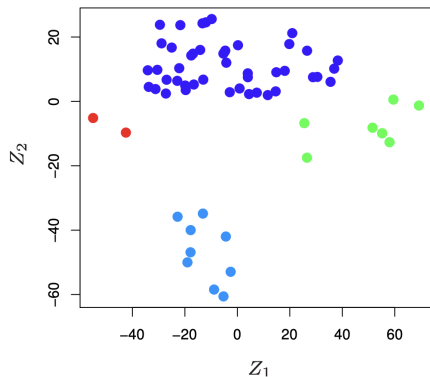
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- Example: Smarket data set, predicting whether the S&P 500 index will increase (Up) or decrease (Down) on a given day.

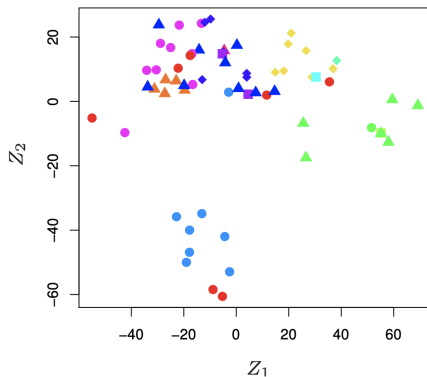
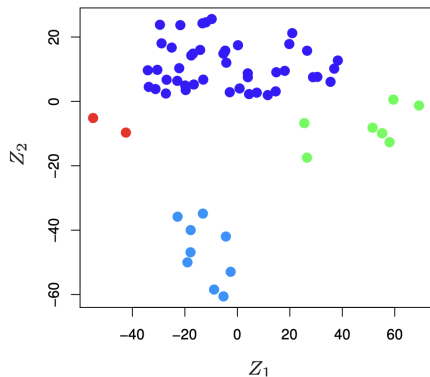
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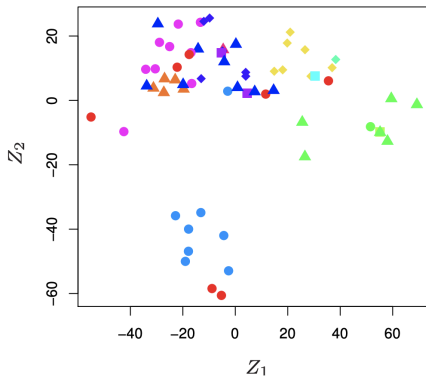
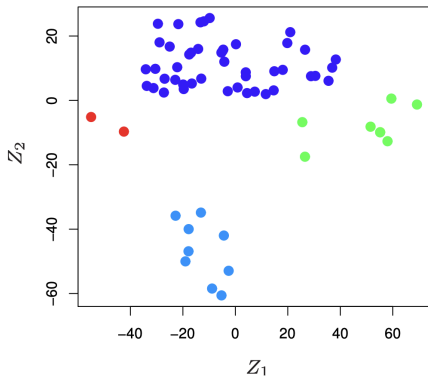
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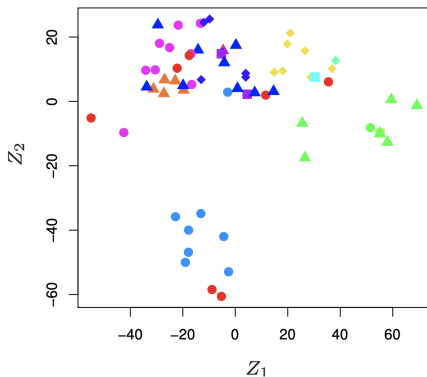
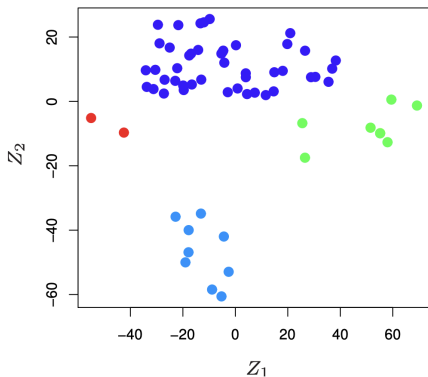
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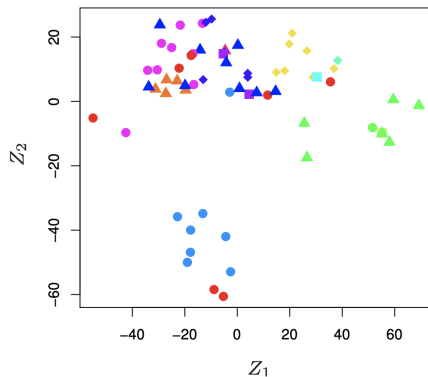
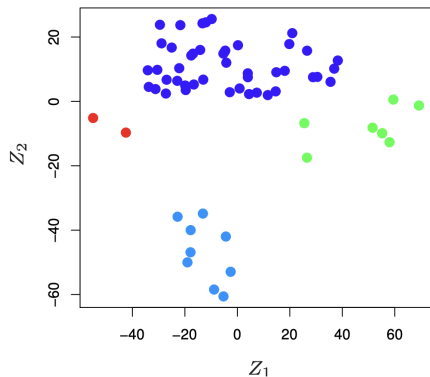
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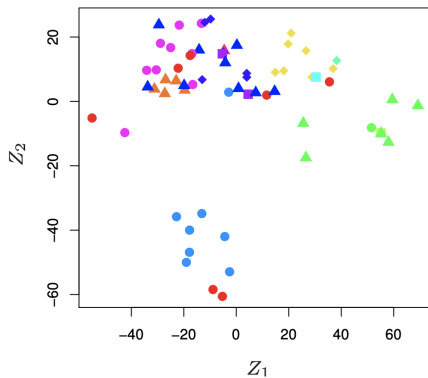
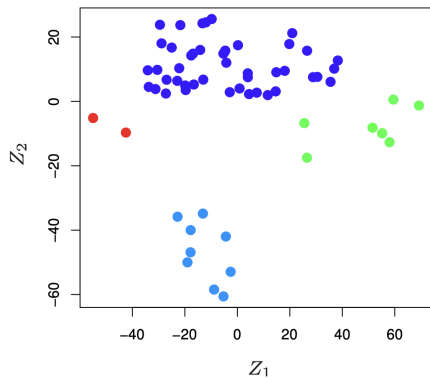
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- Some information loss is expected, but clustering is now visually assessable.



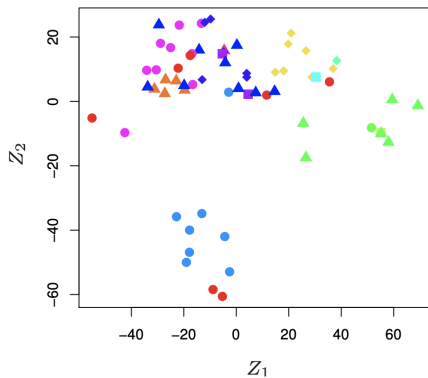
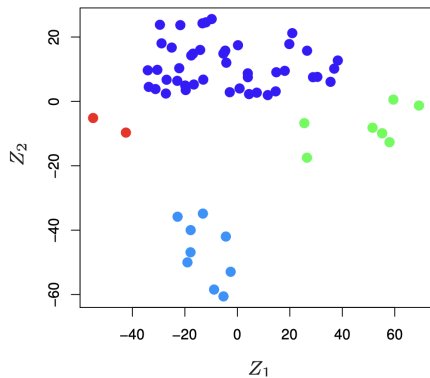
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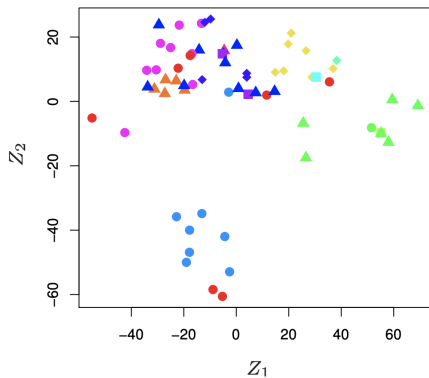
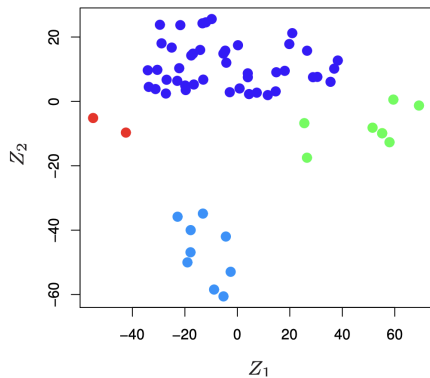
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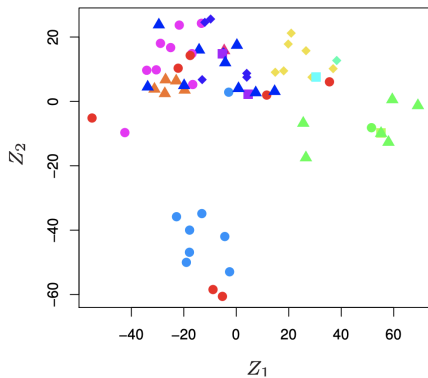
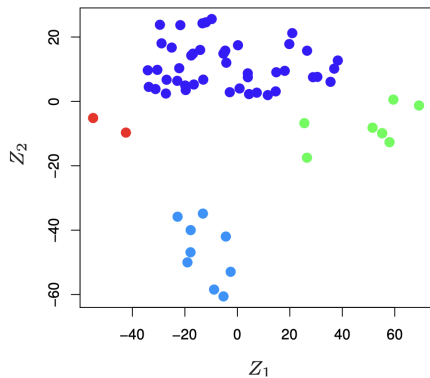
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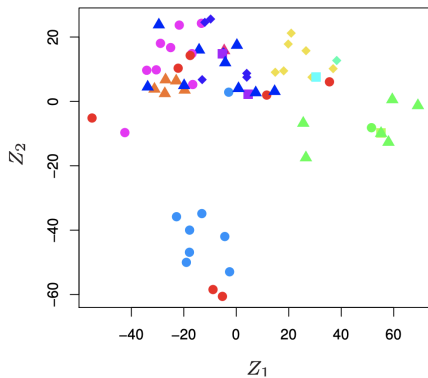
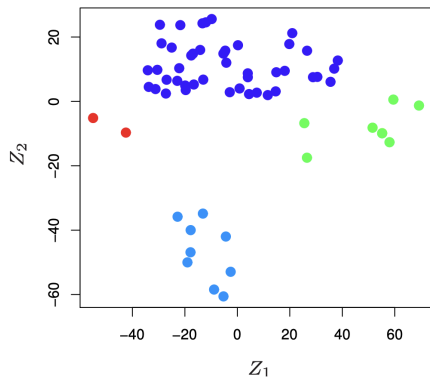
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- **Right:** Same but displays 14 cancer types using distinct colored symbols.
- Shows that cell lines with the same cancer type are often near each other.



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- Goal: Identify groups or clusters of similar individuals based on observed characteristics.

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Supervised learning problem

- The dataset contains n observations.
- For each observation, there is an outcome measurement, usually called dependent variable or response or target and noted y_i where $i = 1, \dots, n$.
 - In the regression problem, y_i is quantitative (e.g wage).
 - In the classification problem, y_i takes values in a finite, unordered set (e.g. up/down).
- For each observation, there is a vector of p predictor measurements, usually called inputs or regressors or covariates or features or independent variables and denoted x_i where $i = 1, \dots, n$ (e.g. age, year, education level).
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- The model assessment problem is difficult as it is hard to know how well you are doing.

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- This is an exciting research area, having important applications in science, industry and finance.
- Statistical learning is a fundamental ingredient in the training of a modern data scientist.

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Acknowledgement

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