Learning Objective Functions

Machine Learning CSx824/ECEx242 Bert Huang Virginia Tech

Outline

- Optimization and machine learning
- Types of optimization problems
 - Unconstrained, constrained
 - Lagrange multipliers for constrained optimization
 - **Convex**, non-convex, discrete

Optimization and Machine Learning



$$-\sum_{i=1}^{n} \log(1 + \exp(-y_i w^{\top} x_i))$$

objective function

Types of Optimization Problems

- Unconstrained, constrained
- Lagrange multipliers for constrained optimization
- Convex, non-convex, discrete

Unconstrained Optimization



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Constrained Optimization

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Penalty Functions





Lagrange Multipliers argmin f(x) subject to g(x) = 0X $g(x) = I(x \in [-10, 100])$ $\operatorname{argmin}_{x} \max_{\alpha} \frac{f(x) + \alpha g(x)}{\text{Lagrangian}}$







Saddle Point Optimization

$\underset{x}{\operatorname{argmin}} \max_{\alpha} f(x) + \alpha g(x)$

 $x^{2} + (1 - x) y$



Convexity

$f(\alpha x_1 + (1 - \alpha)x_2) \le \alpha f(x_1) + (1 - \alpha)f(x_2)$ $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}^d$







Logistic Regression Neg. Log Likelihood

Convex Functions



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Bernoulli Negative Log Likelihood



Non-Convex Optimization



$f(x) = \sigma(w_h \sigma(w_x x))$



Local Optimization





Bounding Methods





Discrete Optimization

- Feature selection, decision tree learning
- Often intractable
- Relaxation to continuous optimization

Categorizing Machine Learning Techniques Nonconvex Convex

Unconstrained Constrained

support vector machines

naive Bayes

Saddle Point

support vector machines expectation maximization multilayered perceptron expectation maximization

- logistic regression
 - perceptron

Discrete

support vector machines decision tree learning