# MATHEMATICAL FOUNDATIONS OF MACHINE LEARNING

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#### **General Concept**

The course aims at introducing the students to the mathematical background of machine learning, especially to the foundations of *statistical learning* and *reinforcement learning*, though some of the material is also important for *deep learning*. A number of standard mathematical concepts are overviewed, as well, denoted by the term "[Reminder]" below. These include the basics of linear regression, Markov chains and nonlinear optimization, which should ideally be known to the audience, and could be skipped depending on the students. The trade-off is that the more reminders are needed, the less proofs can be given for the main material.

### [Reminder] Linear Regression

data fitting with basis functions  $\star$  LS: least squares (ordinary, weighted, generalized, recursive, and least norm)  $\star$  ridge regression  $\star$  LASSO: least absolute shrinkage and selection operator  $\star$  deterministic LS: normal equation  $\star$  orthogonal projection  $\star$  solution via QR factorization  $\star$  SVD: singular value decomposition  $\star$  low rank approximation  $\star$  stochastic LS: mean and covariance  $\star$  Gauss-Markov theorem  $\star$  strong consistency  $\star$  limiting distribution  $\star$  LS and maximum likelihood estimation  $\star$  statistical efficiency  $\star$  confidence ellipsoids

## [Reminder] Nonlinear Optimization

nonlinear optimization  $\star$  conjugate function  $\star$  Lagrangian duality  $\star$  weak and strong duality  $\star$  Karush-Kuhn-Tucker conditions  $\star$  convex optimization  $\star$  equivalent transformations  $\star$  Slater's condition  $\star$  Wolfe duality

### Statistical Learning Theory (SLT)

classification and regression  $\star$  loss  $\star$  expected risk  $\star$  empirical risk minimization  $\star$  Bayes optimal classifier  $\star$  consistency  $\star$  no free lunch results  $\star$  inductive bias  $\star$  nearest neighbor classifiers  $\star$  estimation error vs approximation error  $\star$  bias-variance trade-off  $\star$  underfitting vs overfitting  $\star$  shattering  $\star$  Vapnik-Chervonenkis (VC) dimension  $\star$  generalization bounds  $\star$  structural risk minimization  $\star$  linear classification: canonical parametrization and support vectors  $\star$  Vapnik's (hard and soft margin) support vector classification (SVC)  $\star$  least-squares support vector machines  $\star$  Wolfe dual of SVC  $\star$  nonlinear SVC  $\star$  inner product representation  $\star$  kernel ridge regression  $\star$  kernelized LASSO  $\star$  (linear and nonlinear) support vector regression  $\star$  reproducing kernel Hilbert spaces (RKHS)  $\star$  Riesz-Fréchet representation theorem  $\star$  reproducing property  $\star$  typical kernels  $\star$  Moore-Aronszajn theorem  $\star$  representer theorem  $\star$  McDiarmid's inequality  $\star$  uniformly stable estimators  $\star$  uniform convergence bounds  $\star$  misclassification bounds  $\star$  nearest centroid classifier  $\star$  kernel mean embedding of distributions  $\star$  universal and characteristic kernels  $\star$  famous embeddings: moment generating and characteristic functions  $\star$  induced metric on probability distributions  $\star$  empirical estimation of mean embeddings  $\star$  generalized strong law of large numbers with error bounds  $\star$  weak convergence to Gaussian processes

# [Reminder] Markov Chains

discrete (countable) Markov chains  $\star$  transition kernels  $\star$  initial distribution  $\star$  Chapman-Kolmogorov equations  $\star$  communicating classes  $\star$  closed and absorbing classes  $\star$  recurrence and transience  $\star$  passage times  $\star$  expected return times  $\star$  irreducibility and aperiodicity  $\star$  invariant distributions  $\star$  existence of and convergence to the stationary distribution  $\star$  positive and null recurrence  $\star$  ergodic theorem  $\star$  Poisson equation

#### Markov Decision Processes (MDPs)

equivalent definitions of MDPs  $\star$  control policies  $\star$  sufficiency of Markov policies  $\star$  value functions  $\star$  partial ordering of policies  $\star$  state augmentation  $\star$  finite horizon problems  $\star$  stochastic shortest path problems  $\star$  discounted problems  $\star$  average cost problems  $\star$  Bellman operators  $\star$  optimality equation  $\star$  dynamic programming principle  $\star$  famous examples: asset selling, inventory control and linear-quadratic regulator  $\star$  underlying contractions  $\star$  monotonicity  $\star$  constant shifts  $\star$  value iteration (and variants: asynchronous, approximate, Gauss-Seidel, relative)  $\star$  policy iteration (and variants: approximate, optimistic, and generalized)  $\star$  error bounds  $\star$  linear programming formulation  $\star$  Blackwell optimality  $\star$  unbounded costs  $\star$  partial observability

#### Reinforcement Learning (RL)

model-free solutions to MDPs  $\star$  actor-critic methods  $\star$  Monte Carlo policy evaluations  $\star$  temporal difference (TD) learning  $\star$  first-visit, every-visit, online, offline TD variants  $\star$  TD( $\lambda$ )  $\star$  strong consistency of TD  $\star$  action-value functions  $\star$  SARSA  $\star$  Bellman equation for Q-factors  $\star$  underlying contractions  $\star$  Q-learning  $\star$  strong consistency  $\star$  exploration vs exploitation  $\star$  stochastic bandits  $\star$  pseudo-regret  $\star$  sub-Gaussian distributions  $\star$  concentration bounds  $\star$  explore-then-commit algorithm  $\star$  optimism principle  $\star$  UCB algorithm

## Stochastic Approximation (SA)

adaptive algorithms  $\star$  fixed point and root finding problems  $\star$  Robbins-Monro algorithm  $\star$  Kiefer-Wolfowitz algorithm  $\star$  policy gradient  $\star$  SPSA (simultaneous perturbation stochastic approximation)  $\star$  stochastic gradient descent (SGD)  $\star$  momentum acceleration  $\star$  Polyak averaging  $\star$  asymptotic analysis for martingale difference noises  $\star$  consistency based on Lyapunov functions  $\star$  examples: SGD with Lipschitz continuous gradient and Euclidean norm pseudo-contractions  $\star$  consistency based on contraction and monotonicity properties

#### **Recommended Literature**

- Vapnik, V. N.: Statistical Learning Theory, John Wiley & Sons, 1998.
- Schölkopf, B., & Smola, A. J.: Learning with Kernels: Support Vector Machines, Regularization, Optimization and Beyond, The MIT Press, 2002.
- Bertsekas, D. P., & Tsitsiklis, J. N.: Neuro-Dynamic Programming, Athena Scientific, 1996.
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- Manton, J. H., & Amblard, P. O.: A Primer on Reproducing Kernel Hilbert Spaces, Foundations and Trends in Signal Processing, Now Publisher, 2015.
- Muandet, K., Fukumizu, K., Sriperumbudur, B., & Schölkopf, B.: Kernel Mean Embedding of Distributions: A Review and Beyond, Foundations and Trends in Machine Learning, Now Publisher, 2017.

#### **Background Material for the Reminders**

- DeGroot, M. H., & Schervish, M. J.: Probability and Statistics, 4th ed. Pearson Education, 2012.
- Boyd, S., & Vandenberghe, L.: Convex Optimization, Cambridge University Press, 2004.
- Norris, J. R.: Markov Chains, Cambridge University Press, 1998.
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