



Northeastern  
University

# Introduction to Machine Learning

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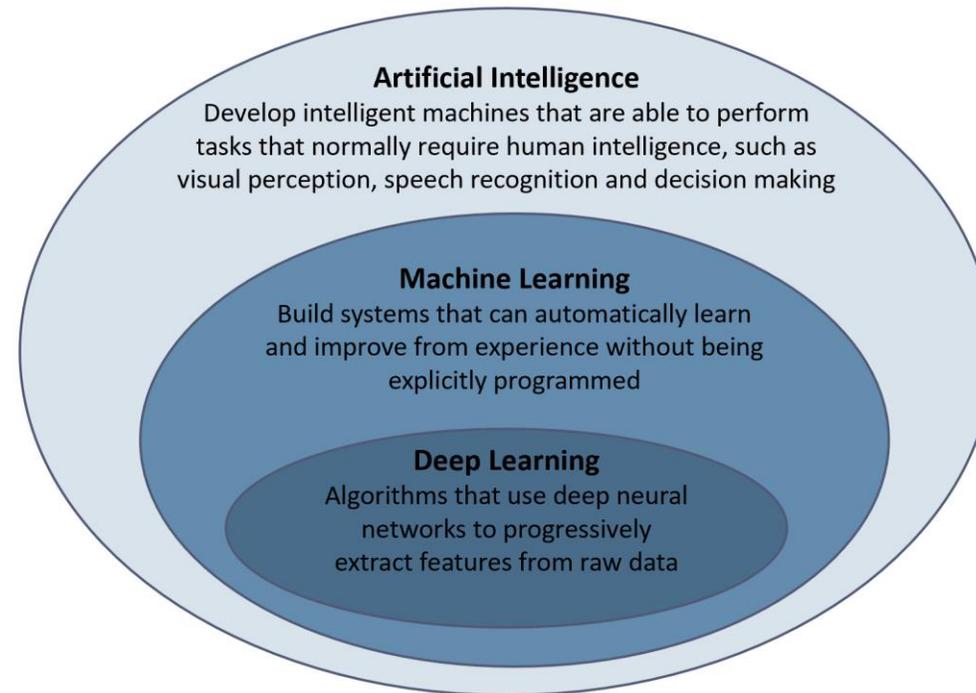
# Agenda

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- ▶ What is machine learning?
- ▶ Types of machine learning
- ▶ Limitations of machine learning
- ▶ Machine learning models
- ▶ Python ML ecosystem
- ▶ Course objectives and overview

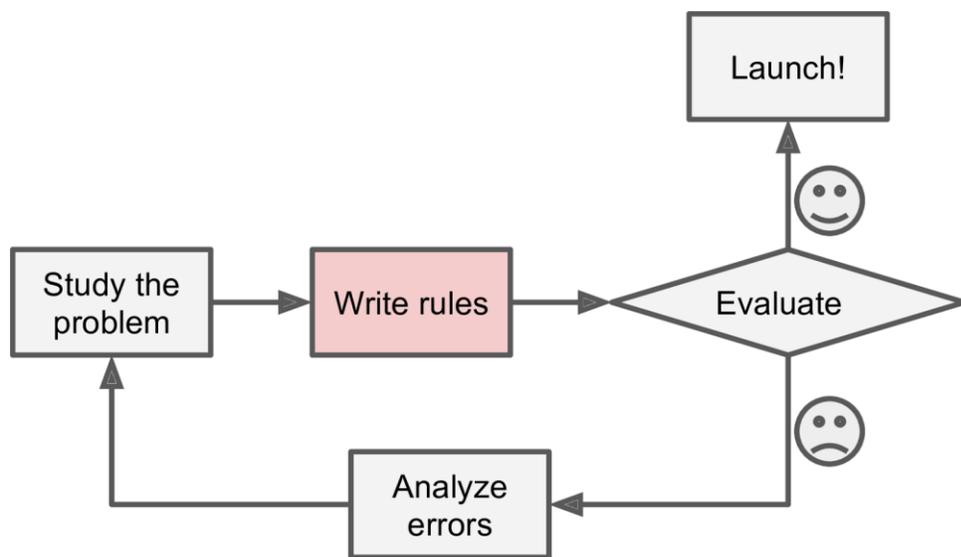
# What is Machine Learning (ML)?

- ▶ Subfield of artificial intelligence (AI)
- ▶ Design algorithms that learn patterns from data without being explicitly programmed

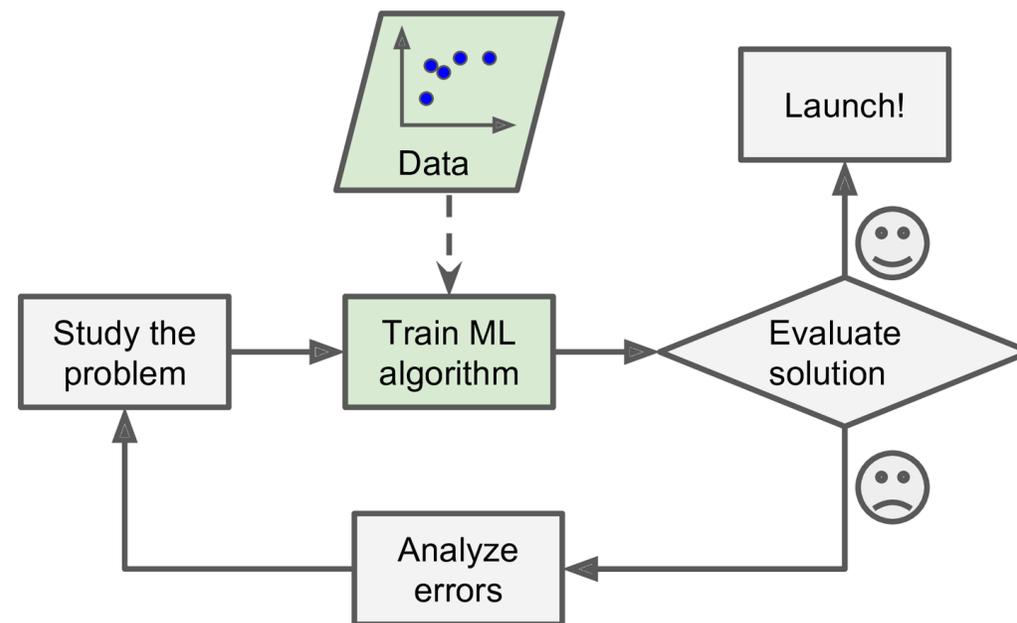


# What is Machine Learning (ML)?

- ▶ Solving problems with ML vs. the traditional programming tools:



Traditional approach



The ML approach

# Learning Problems

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- ▶ Which types of problems can be solved with machine learning?
  - ▶ When the task can be expressed as a learning task
    - ▶ e.g., sorting a list of numbers can be solved without learning
  - ▶ When high-quality data is available
    - ▶ GIGO (Garbage In – Garbage Out)
  - ▶ When some error is acceptable
    - ▶ Can rarely achieve 100% accuracy

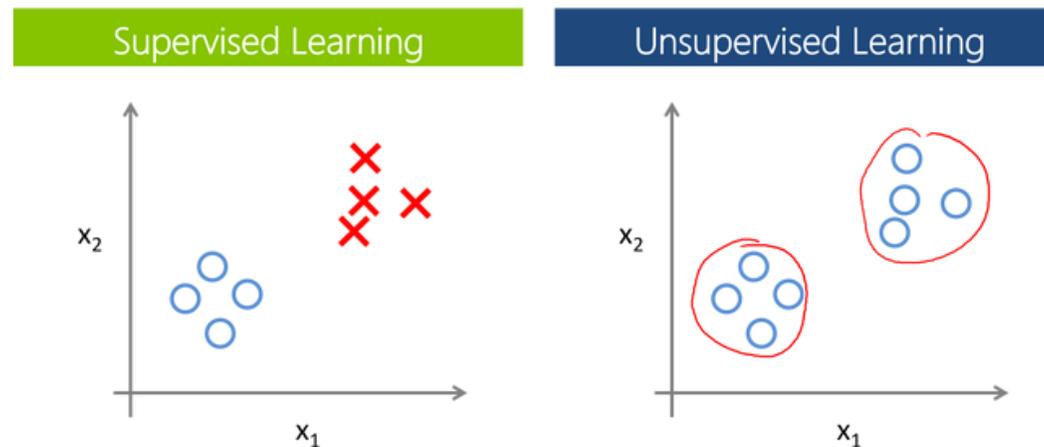
# Short History

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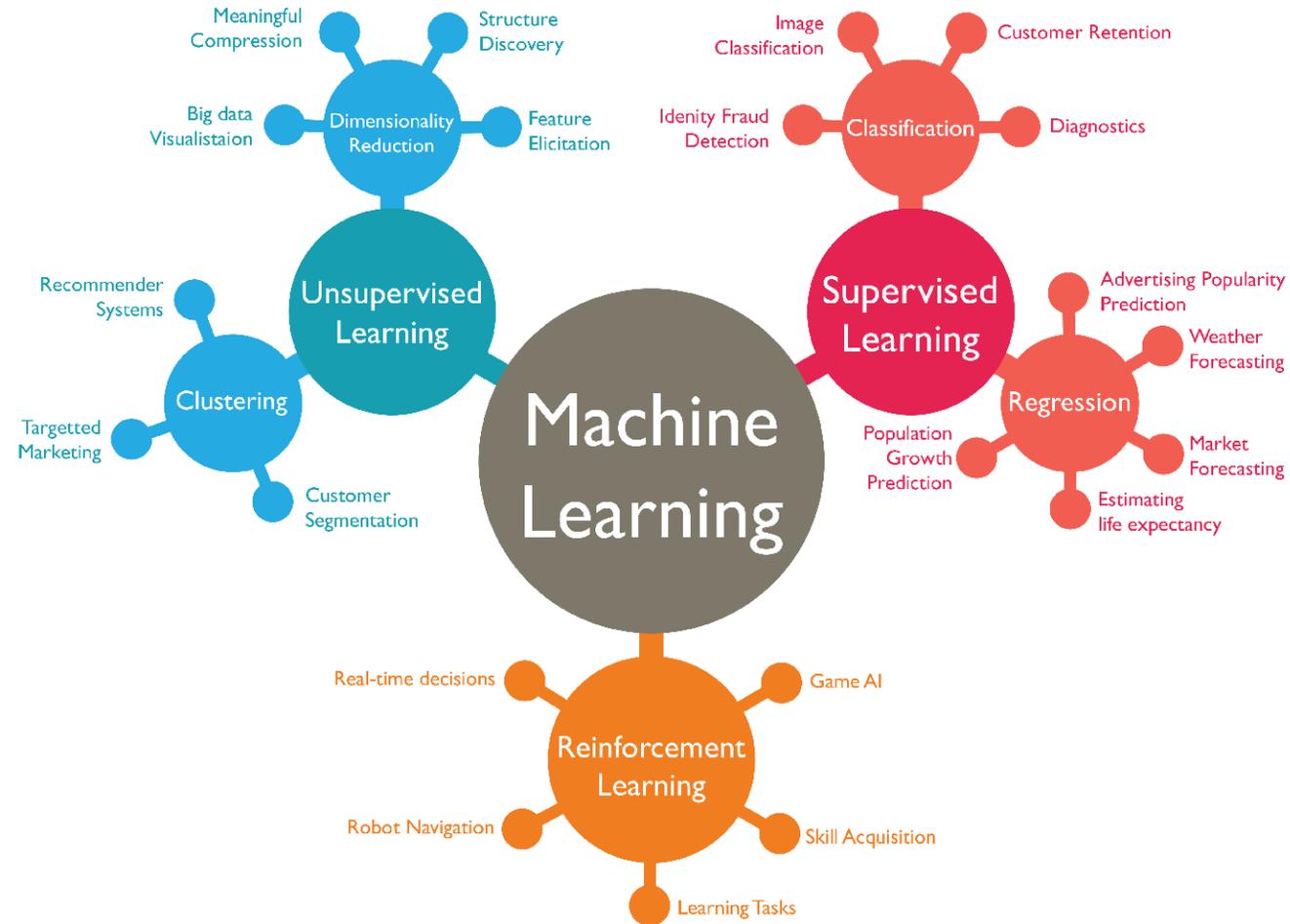
- ▶ 1763 – Thomas Bayes, Bayes theorem
- ▶ 1805 – Legendre and Gauss used linear regression to predict planetary movement
- ▶ 1943 – McCulloch-Pitts neurons, first mathematical model of biological neurons
- ▶ 1952 – Arthur Samuel’s checkers program, the first computer learning program
- ▶ 1957 – Frank Rosenblatt, the perceptron model
- ▶ 1967 – The nearest neighbors algorithm
- ▶ 1970 – “AI winter”, limitations of perceptron
- ▶ 1979 – The Stanford Cart, a robot that was able to navigate obstacles in a room
- ▶ 1986 – Quinlan, ID3, decision tree learning
- ▶ 1990 – Cortes and Vapnik, SVM with kernels
- ▶ 1997 – IBM Deep blue defeats Kasparov at chess
- ▶ 2006 – Geoffrey Hinton, deep learning
- ▶ 2011 – IBM’s Watson beats its human competitors at Jeopardy
- ▶ 2014 – Facebook develops DeepFace that is able to recognize faces at the same level as humans
- ▶ 2016 – Google’s AlphaGo defeats the 18-time Go world champion Lee Sedol
- ▶ 2022 – OpenAI released ChatGPT, a powerful chatbot that can assist on many tasks

# Types of Machine Learning

- ▶ **Supervised learning** – learn from **labeled data**
  - ▶ Goal is to learn a function that maps an input to an output
- ▶ **Unsupervised learning** – learn from **unlabeled data**
  - ▶ Goal is to extract useful patterns from the data
- ▶ **Reinforcement learning** – learn to take the best actions in an environment in order to maximize a cumulative reward



# Types of Machine Learning



# Machine Learning Model Components

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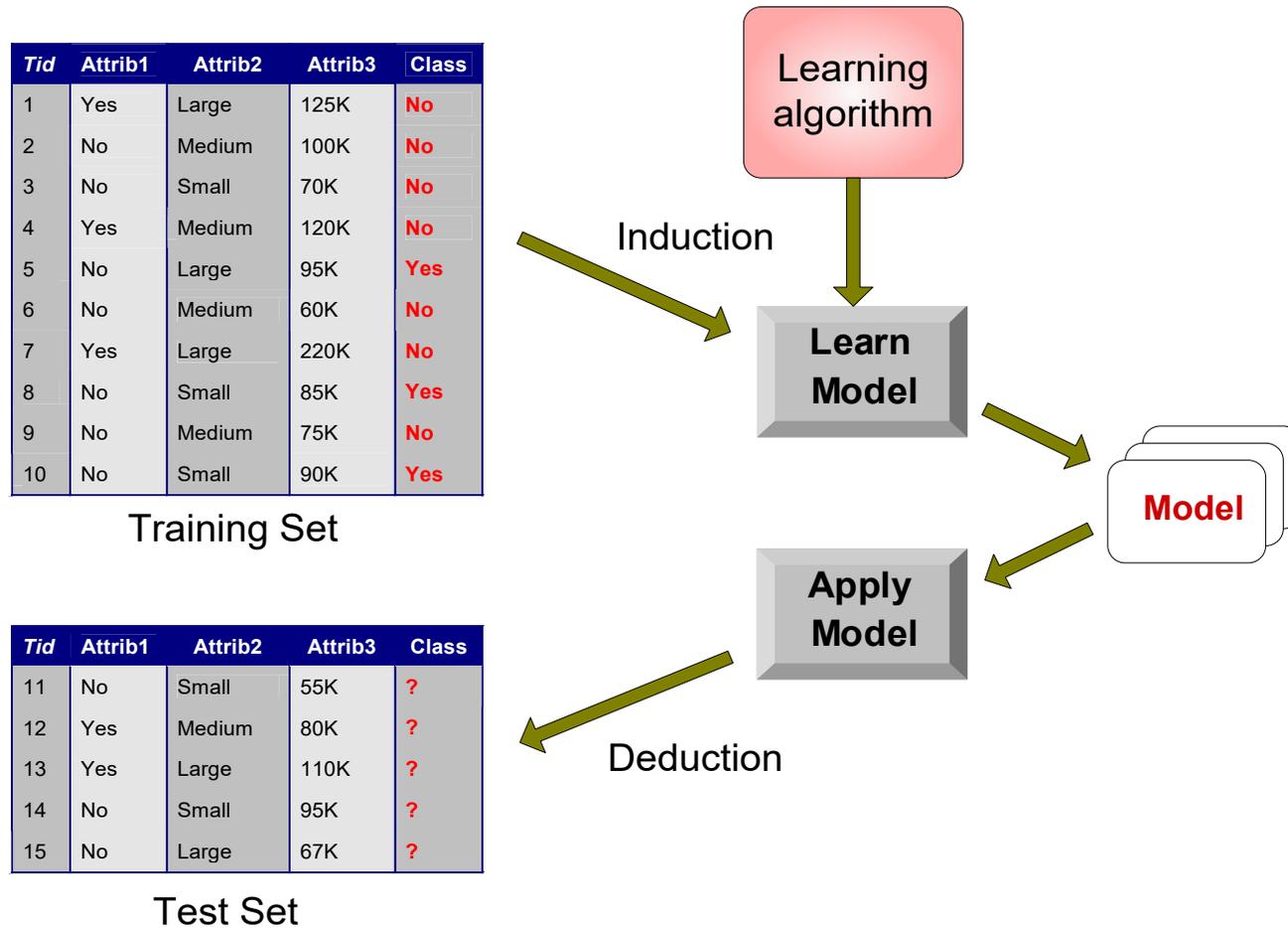
- ▶ **Dataset:** Collection of examples used to train and evaluate a model
  - ▶ **Training set:** Subset of data used to fit the model's parameters
  - ▶ **Test set:** Held-out data used to assess the model's final generalization performance
- ▶ **Parameters:** Internal values learned from the training data
- ▶ **Hyperparameters:** Configuration settings defined before training
  - ▶ e.g., learning rate, tree depth
- ▶ **Loss function:** Quantifies the model's error, guides the learning process
- ▶ **Optimization method:** Algorithm used to minimize the loss function
  - ▶ e.g., gradient descent
- ▶ **Evaluation metrics:** Measures used to judge model performance
  - ▶ e.g., accuracy, RMSE, AUC

# The Learning Process

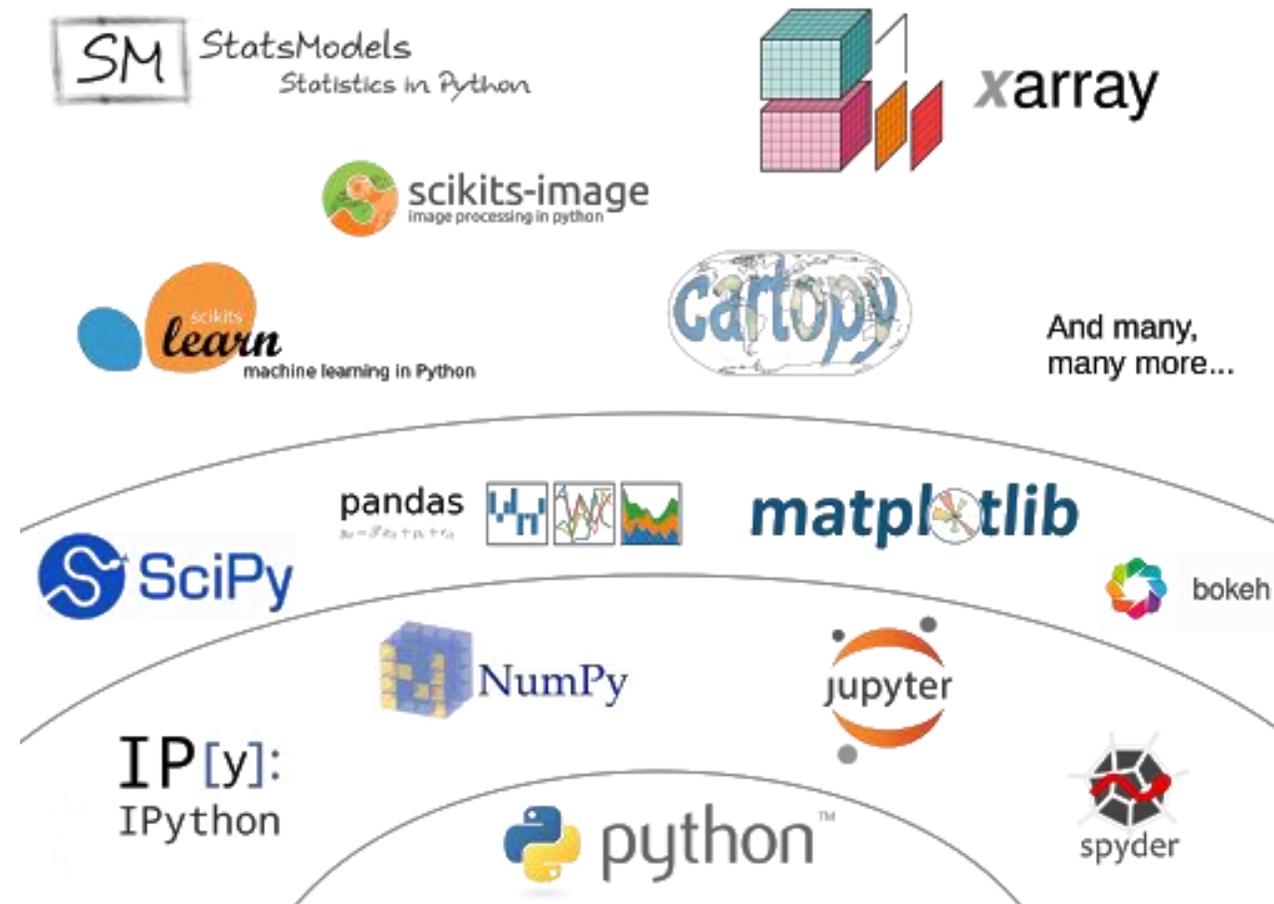
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- ▶ Define the problem space
- ▶ Collect data
- ▶ Extract/select features
- ▶ Pick a model (hypothesis)
- ▶ Develop a learning algorithm
  - ▶ Train and learn model parameters
- ▶ Make predictions on new data
  - ▶ Testing phase
- ▶ In practice, usually re-train when new data is available and use feedback from deployment

# The Learning Process



# Python ML Ecosystem



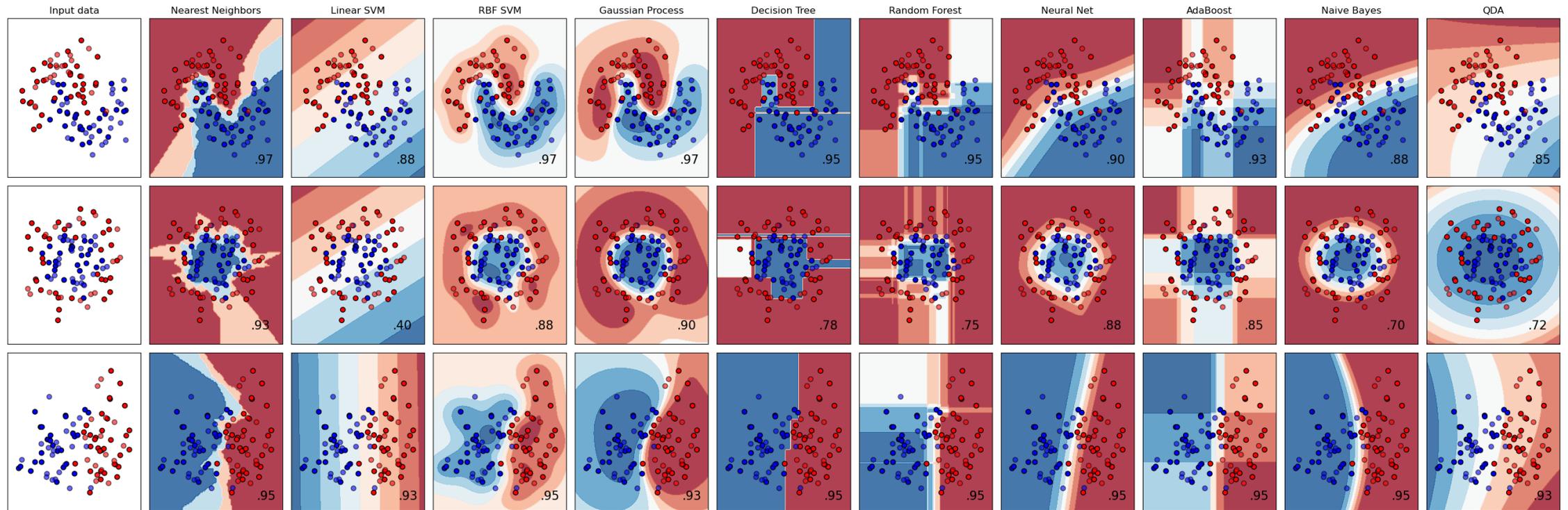
# Scikit-Learn

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- ▶ scikit-learn is a free machine learning library for Python
- ▶ Provides efficient versions of a large number of common ML algorithms, including various classification, regression and clustering algorithms
- ▶ Characterized by a clean, uniform, and streamlined API, as well as by very useful and complete online documentation
- ▶ Designed to interoperate with Python scientific libraries NumPy and SciPy
- ▶ Largely written in Python, with some core algorithms written in Cython to achieve fast performance
- ▶ <http://scikit-learn.org/>



# Classification Algorithms



[https://scikit-learn.org/stable/auto\\_examples/classification/plot\\_classifier\\_comparison.html](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/auto_examples/classification/plot_classifier_comparison.html)

# Course Objectives

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- ▶ Become familiar with main machine learning tasks and concepts
  - ▶ Model capacity, generalization
  - ▶ Model selection, regularization, cross-validation
  - ▶ Bias vs. variance tradeoff
- ▶ Study most well-known algorithms
  - ▶ Regression (linear regression, polynomial regression)
  - ▶ Classification (decision trees, Naïve Bayes, KNN, SVMs, ensembles, etc.)
  - ▶ Neural networks (+ intro to deep learning)
  - ▶ Clustering (K-means, GMM, hierarchical clustering)
  - ▶ Dimensionality reduction (PCA, t-SNE)
- ▶ Learn the theory and foundation behind ML algorithms and how to apply them to real-world data sets

# Math Background

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- ▶ Linear algebra
  - ▶ Vectors, norms of vectors, dot product, projections
  - ▶ Matrices, basic properties (transpose, trace, determinant, norm)
  - ▶ Systems of linear equations
  - ▶ Eigenvectors and eigenvalues
- ▶ Calculus
  - ▶ Limits, derivatives, integrals
  - ▶ The chain rule of derivatives
  - ▶ Multivariable functions, gradients, Hessian, Jacobian matrix
  - ▶ Minimization/maximization of a function, Lagrange multipliers
- ▶ Probability theory
  - ▶ Random variables, expectation, variance
  - ▶ Common probability distributions (Bernoulli, Binomial, Poisson, Uniform, Normal)
  - ▶ Covariance, correlation

# Assignments

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- ▶ Weekly problem sets including both theoretical and programming exercises
  - ▶ Assignments are due at 11:59PM on the specified date
  - ▶ Up to one day late is allowed, penalized by 10%
  - ▶ **Assignments must be done independently**
    - ▶ Can use tools like ChatGPT only for clarifying concepts, not for generating code or answers
- ▶ Final Project
  - ▶ Can choose any topic related to supervised machine learning
  - ▶ Team size: 1-3 members
  - ▶ Project proposal: mid class
  - ▶ Presentation: on the last lecture of the semester
  - ▶ Final report: when semester ends

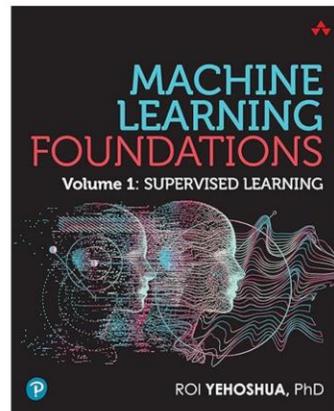
# Grading

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- ▶ Assignments – **20%**
- ▶ Midterm exam – **20%**
- ▶ Final exam – **20%**
- ▶ Final project – **40%**
- ▶ Class participation is used to adjust grade upwards (at the discretion of the instructor)

# Course Textbook

- ▶ **Machine Learning Foundations (Volume 1)**, Roi Yehoshua, Pearson, 2026
- ▶ Textbook will be published on February 2026
  - ▶ Can be purchased from Northeastern's bookstore
  - ▶ Or directly from Amazon
  - ▶ <https://www.amazon.com/Machine-Learning-Foundations-Roi-Yehoshua/dp/0135337860>



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