



Part 4

Lecture 1 Key Concepts



Who I am...

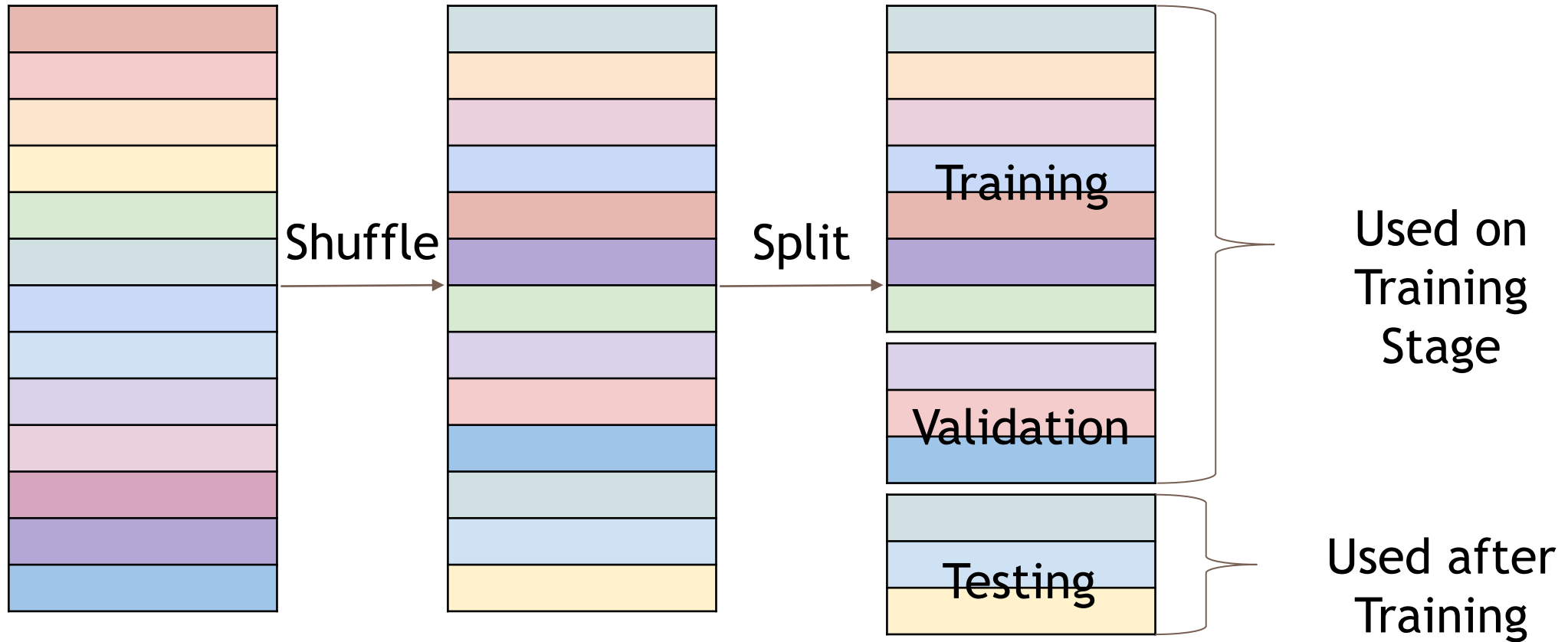
Pascal Tyrrell, PhD *Associate Professor*

Department of Medical Imaging, Faculty of Medicine

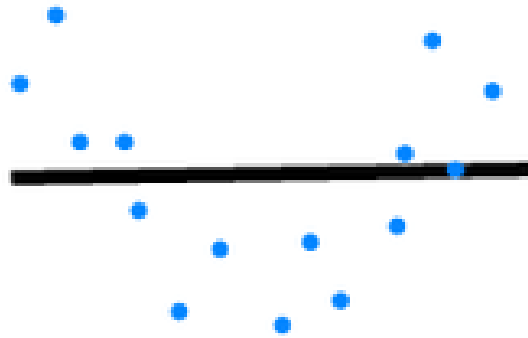
Institute of Medical Science, Faculty of Medicine

Department of Statistical Sciences, Faculty of Arts and Science

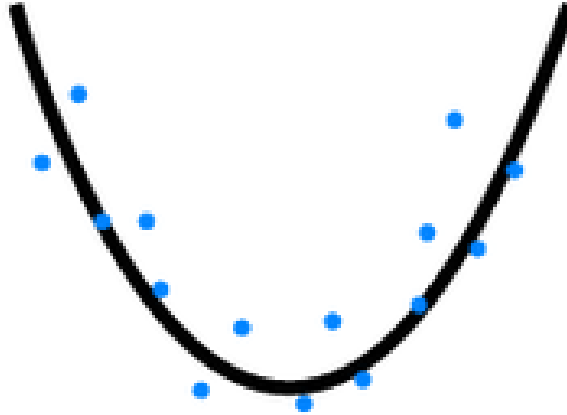
Dataset Splits



Overfitting and Underfitting



Underfitting



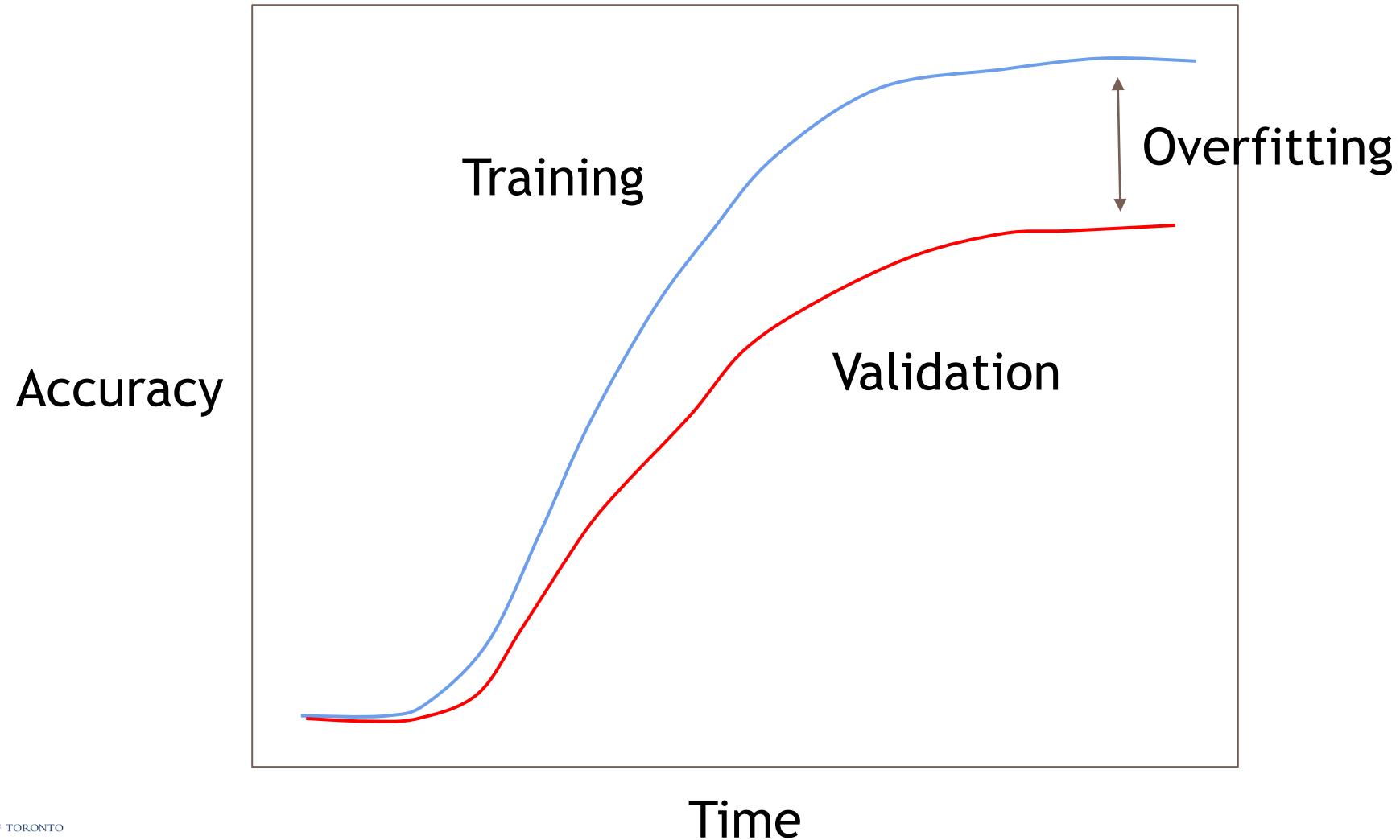
Desired



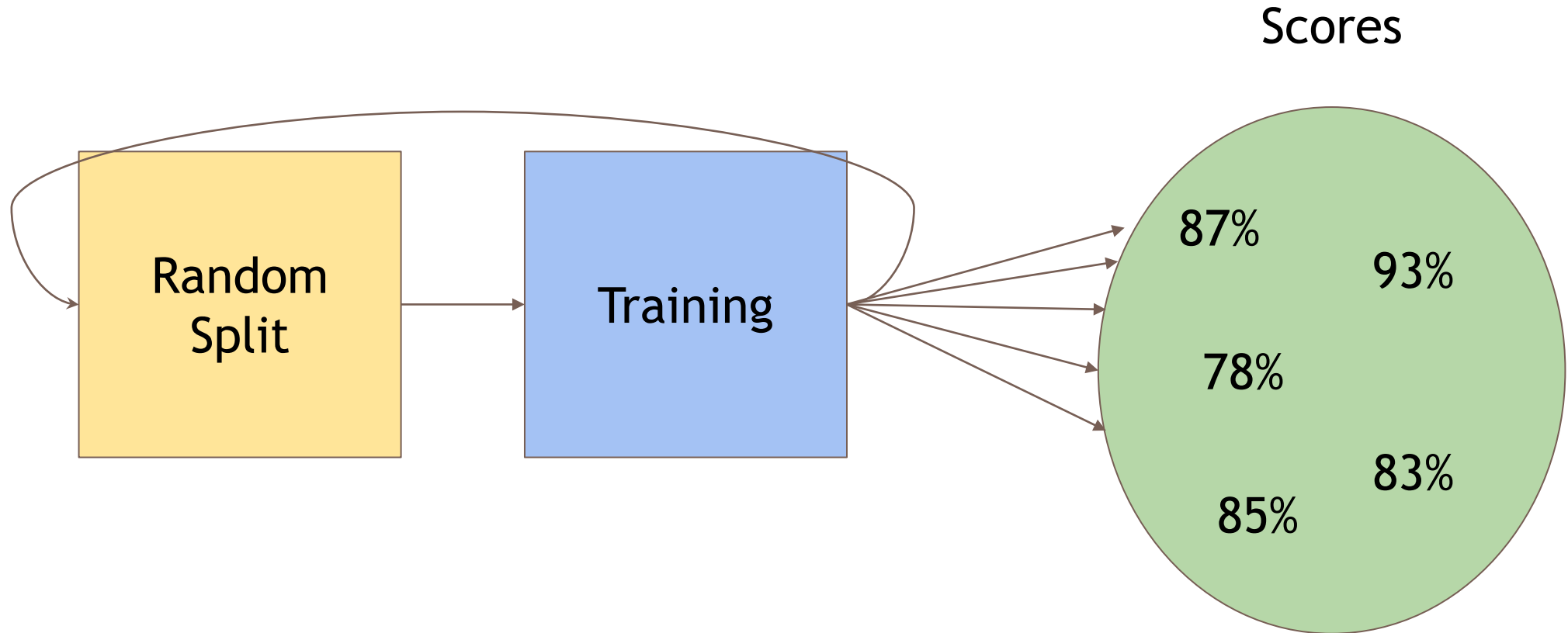
Overfitting



Overfitting and Underfitting



Cross Validation - Several Runs



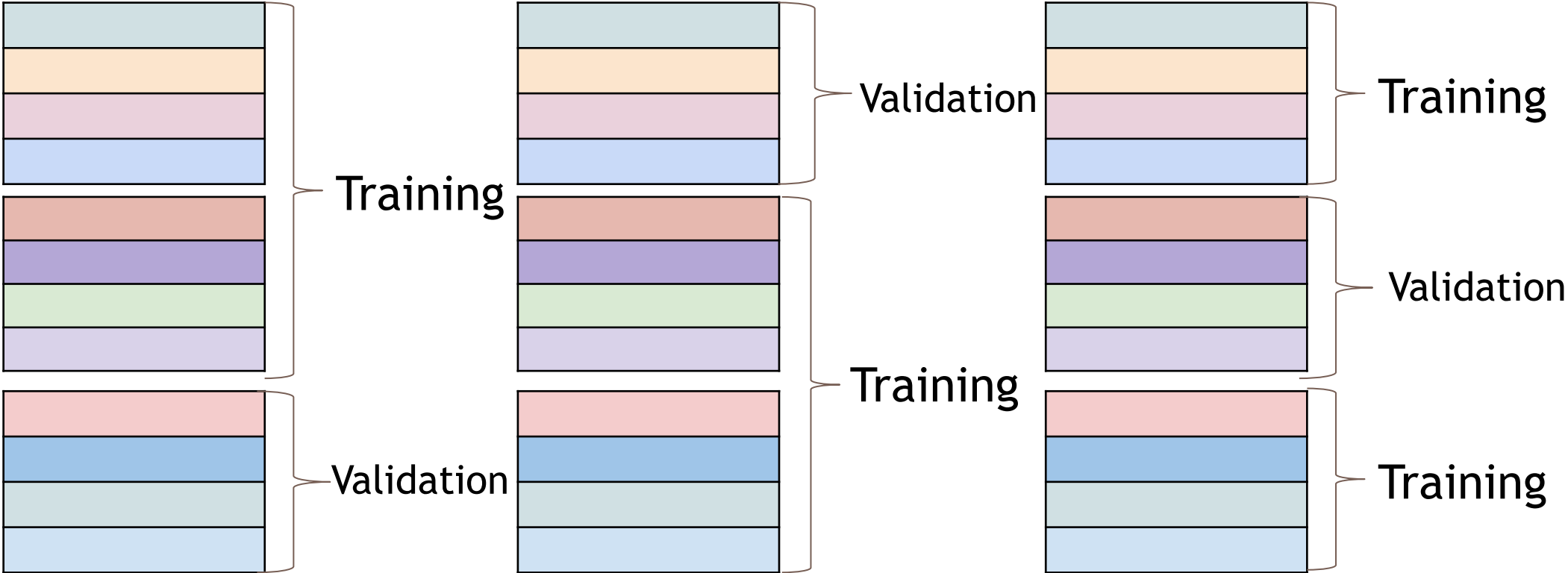
Average: 85.2

Standard Deviation: 5.495



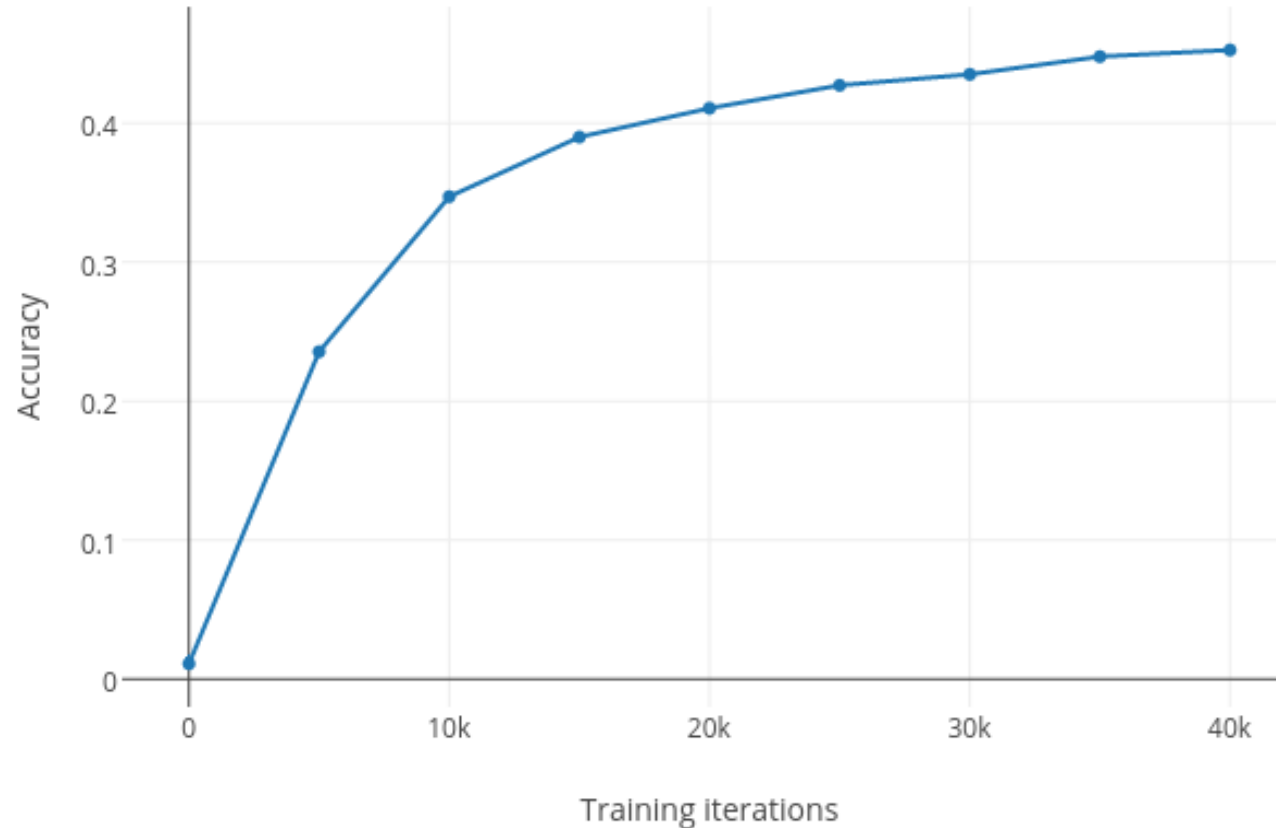
Cross Validation - K-Fold Validation

K-Split



Evaluation Metrics - Classification

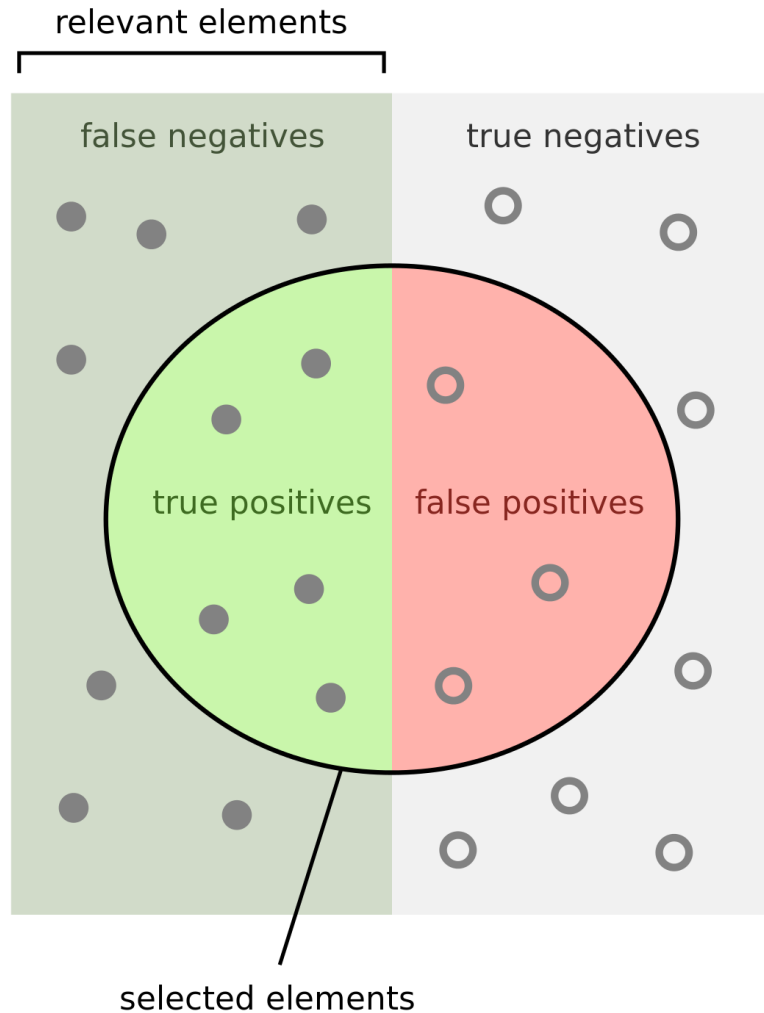
Classification accuracy on the test set vs. training iterations



Accuracy:
**Correct classifications/
Total Classifications**



Evaluation Metrics - Classification



$$\textit{precision} = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

$$\textit{recall} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

$$F1 = \frac{2 \times \textit{precision} \times \textit{recall}}{\textit{precision} + \textit{recall}}$$

$$\textit{accuracy} = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + FN + TN + FP}$$

$$\textit{specificity} = \frac{TN}{TN + FP}$$

For every class



Evaluation Metrics - Regression

- ❑ Mean Squared Error: More penalization to outliers
- ❑ Mean Absolute Error: More robust to outliers
- ❑ Root Mean Squared Error: Same units as target

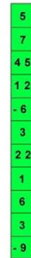


What is a framework?

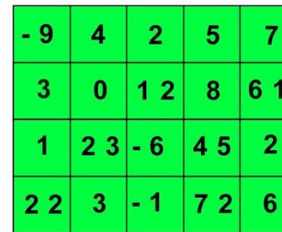
A library (compilation of functions) that forces the user to write code in a certain way.

To use DL Frameworks we have to transform our data into Tensors (matrix of matrices).

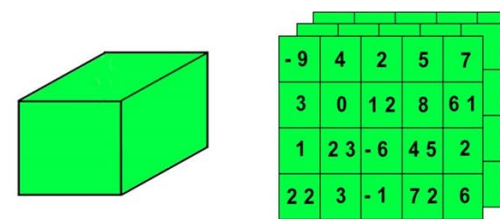
1D TENSOR /
VECTOR



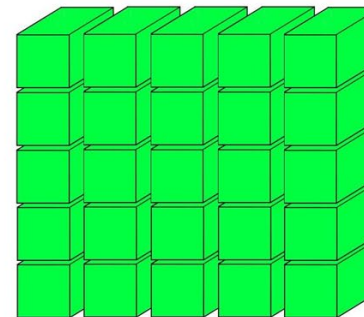
2D TENSOR /
MATRIX



3D TENSOR /
CUBE



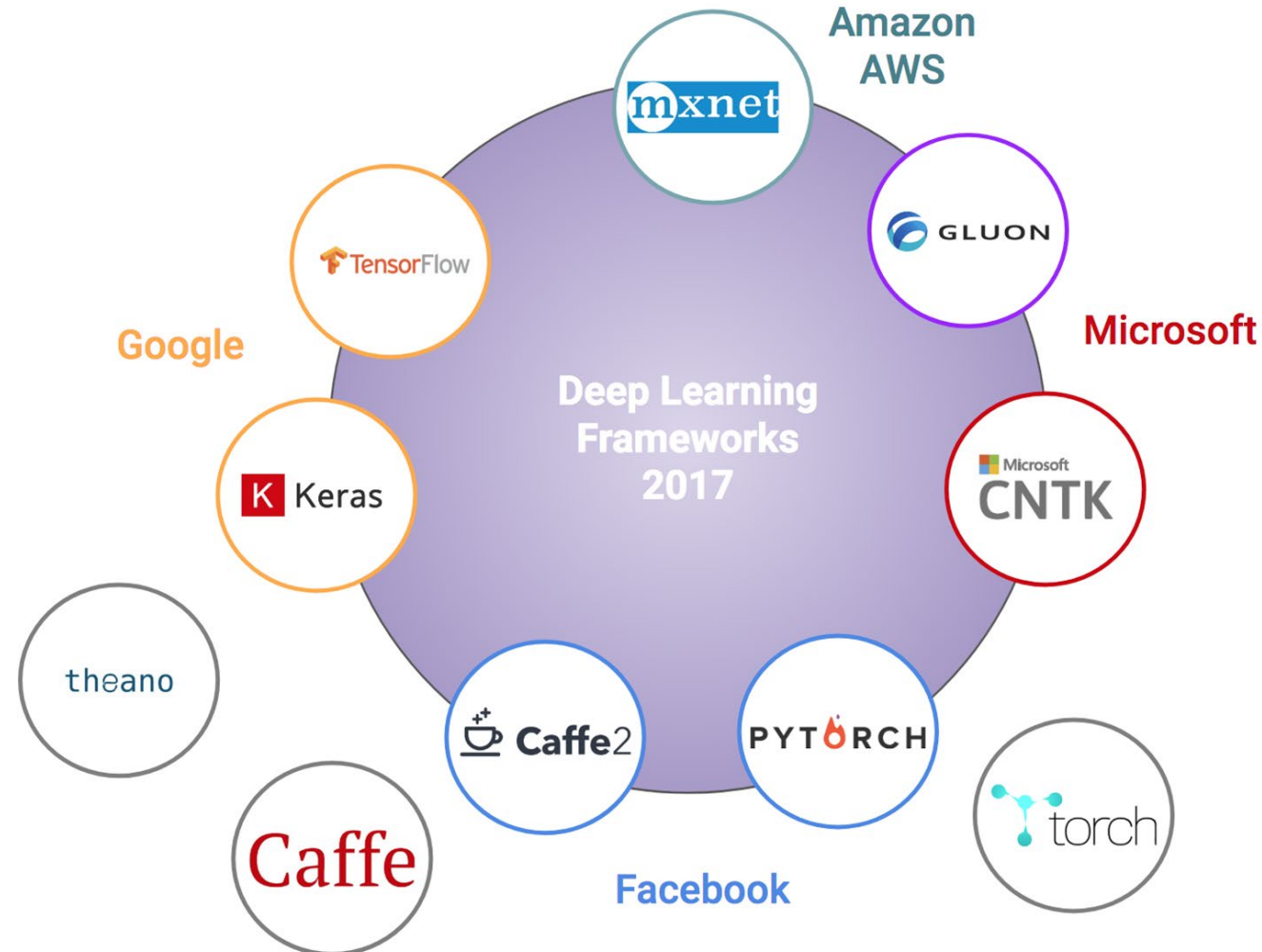
4D TENSOR
VECTOR OF CUBES



5D TENSOR
MATRIX OF CUBES



DL Frameworks available

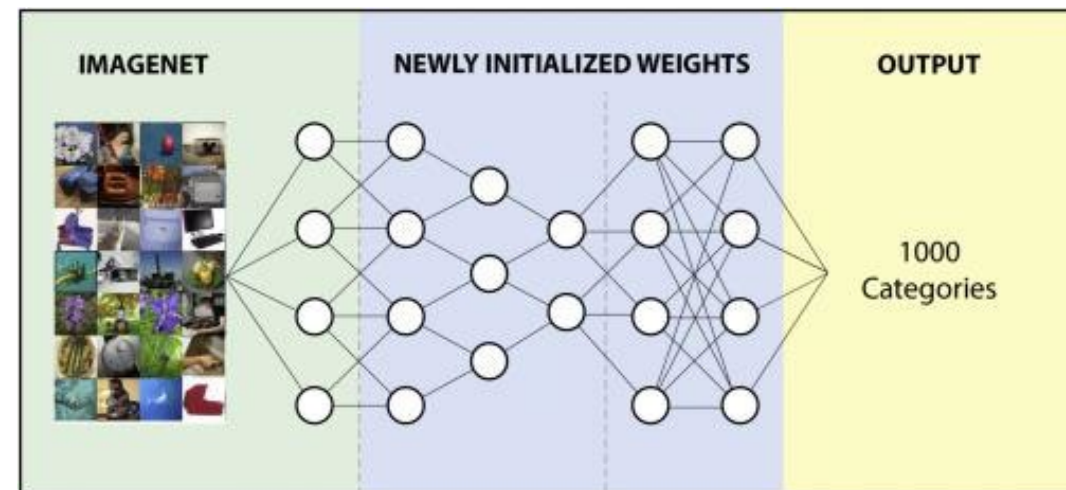


What is Transfer Learning?

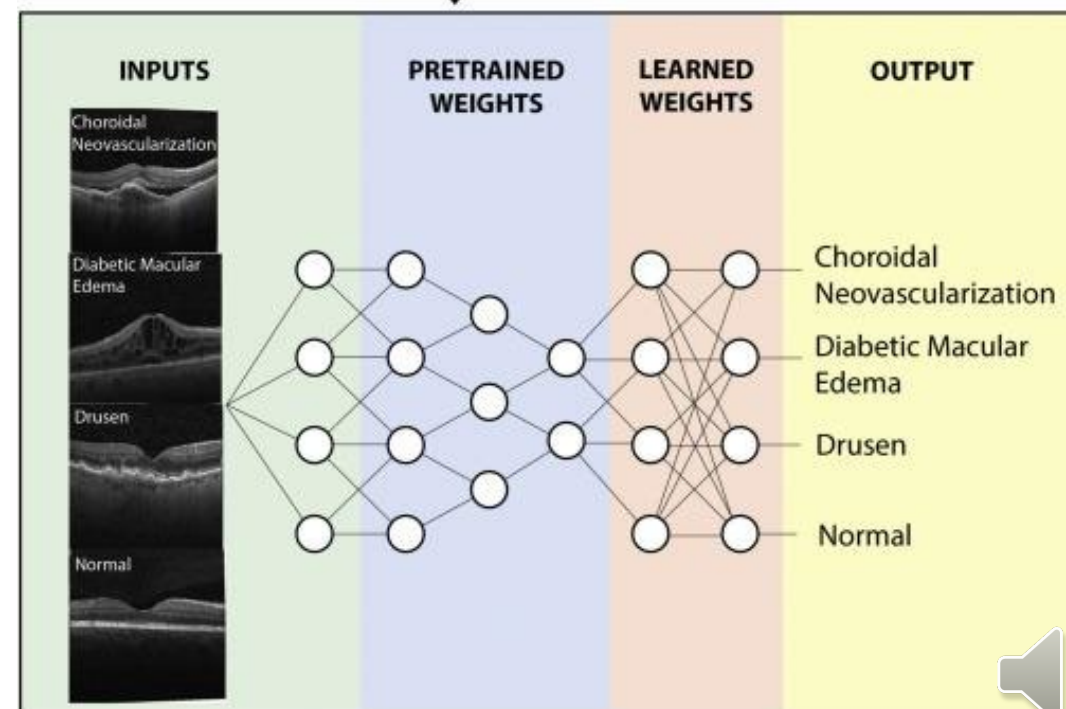
Use an already trained model as base for your dataset.

Reduce overfitting on small datasets.

Base models are known as back models.

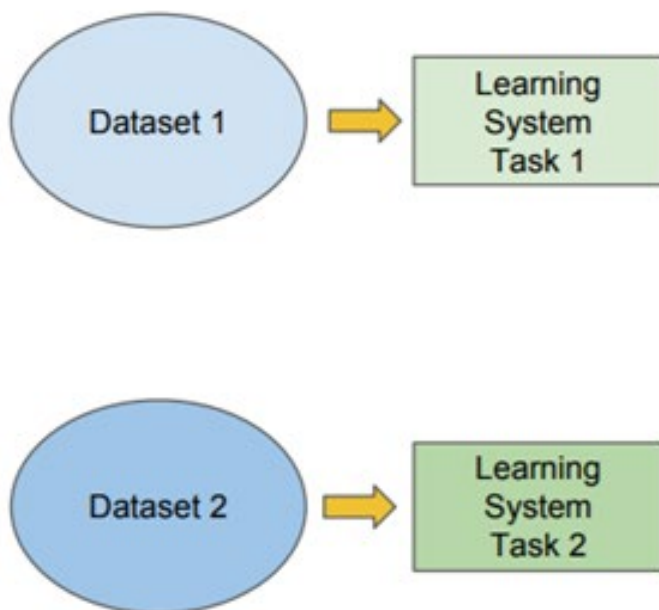


↓
**TRANSFER
LEARNING**



Traditional ML

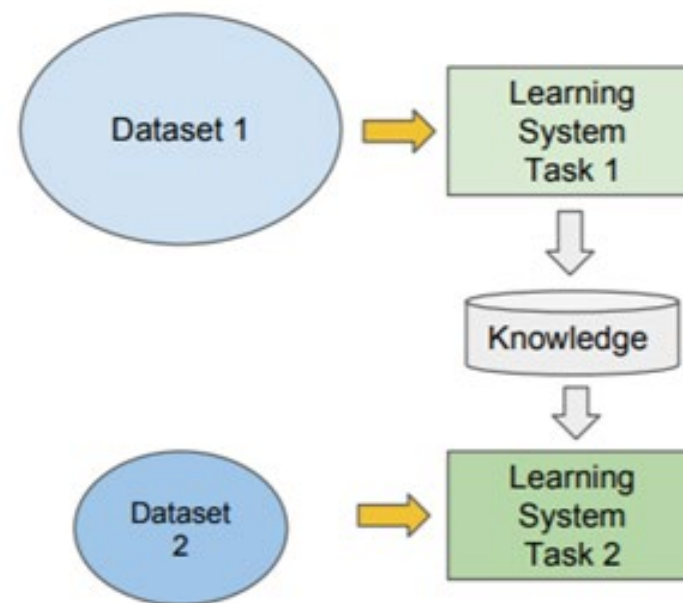
- Isolated, single task learning:
 - Knowledge is not retained or accumulated. Learning is performed w.o. considering past learned knowledge in other tasks



vs

Transfer Learning

- Learning of a new task relies on the previous learned tasks:
 - Learning process can be faster, more accurate and/or need less training data



Popular Transfer Learning Models

VGG-16

VGG-19

Inception V3

XCeption

ResNet-50

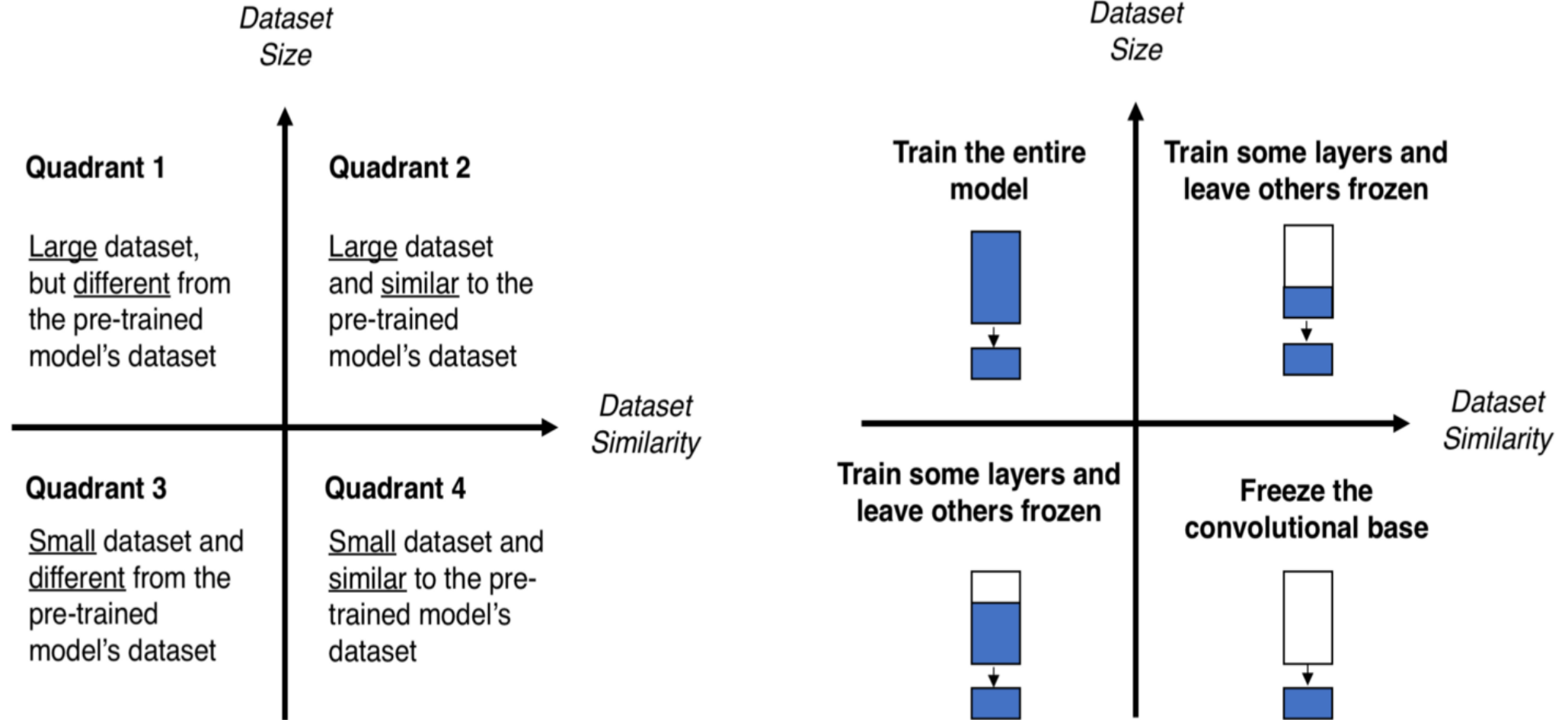
EfficientNet

Vision Transformers

Try different ones. Depending on the problem the models can give the same accuracy.



Transfer Learning



Freeze: Don't change the weights on the layers. Keep the knowledge intact.





End of Lecture 1

*Next up Part 4 Lecture 2a:
Critical Review of AI/ML Publications*

