

Machine Learning and Statistical Data Analysis

Sugiyama-Yokoya-Ishida Lab

{sugi, yokoya, ishi}@k.u-tokyo.ac.jp

<http://www.ms.k.u-tokyo.ac.jp>



Faculty Members

2

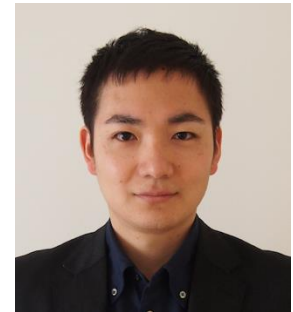
■ Masashi Sugiyama (Professor)

- Machine learning theory and algorithm (weakly supervised learning, noise robust learning, transfer learning, etc.)



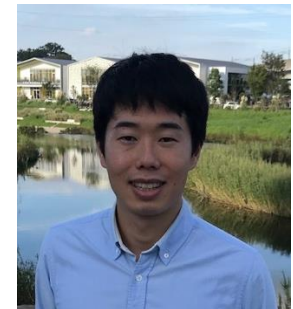
■ Naoto Yokoya (Professor)

- Image processing
- Remote sensing



■ Takashi Ishida (Associate Professor)

- Weakly supervised learning
- Limit learning performance estimation



Staffs' Affiliations

3

- Graduate School of Frontier Sciences (K)
- Graduate School of Information Science and Technology (H)
- Faculty of Science (H)
- The Institute for AI and Beyond (H)
- RIKEN Center for Advanced Intelligence Project (N)

Current members:

Doctoral students: 24

Master students: 21

Research/auditing students: 2



How Intelligent Can Computers Be?

- We are interested in **machine learning**:
 - Construction of fundamental theories.
 - Development of practical algorithms.
 - Application in real-world problems.

Sugiyama-Yokoya-Ishida Lab at the University of Tokyo

We are working on theory, algorithm, and application of machine learning and statistical data analysis.

[[English](#) | [Japanese](#)]

Sugiyama Lab

Yokoya Lab

Ishida Lab

How Intelligent Can Computers Be?

Theory, Algorithm, and Application of Machine Learning

With the dramatic performance improvement of information and communication technology, intelligent information processing that can be done only by humans is becoming possible also by computers. Under the theme of "how intelligent can computers be?", Sugiyama Laboratory is working on various research topics related to intelligent data analysis, called machine learning, in the field of artificial intelligence.

Top

Members

Publications

How to Join Us

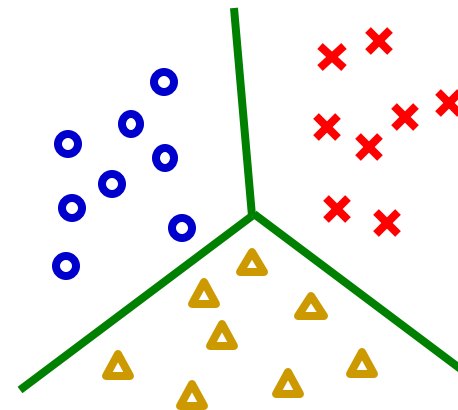
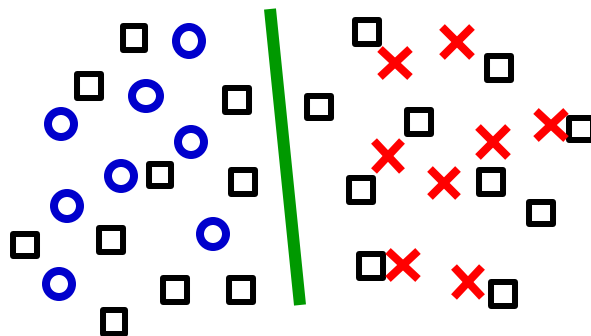
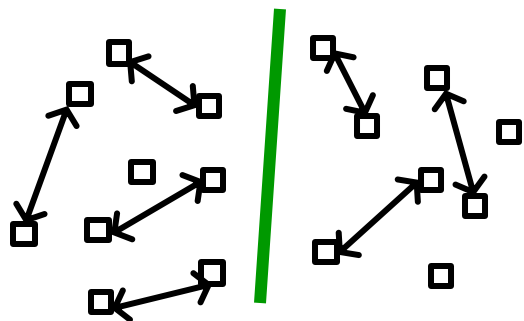
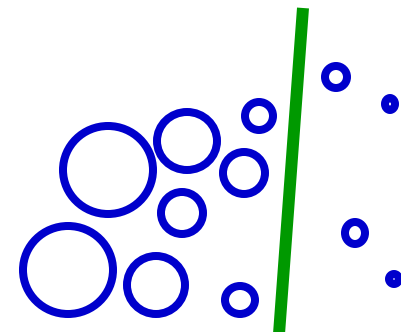
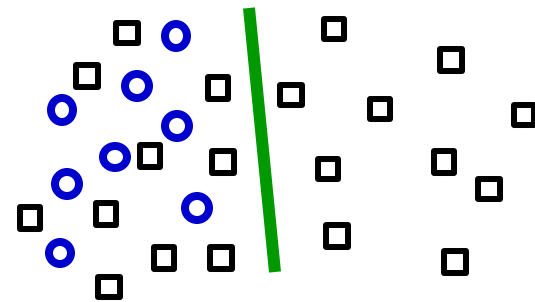
Access

Recent Research Topics

5

Weakly supervised learning:

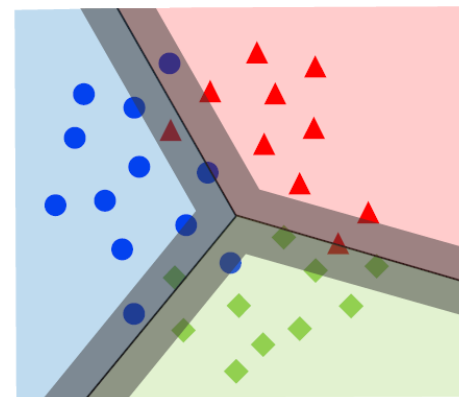
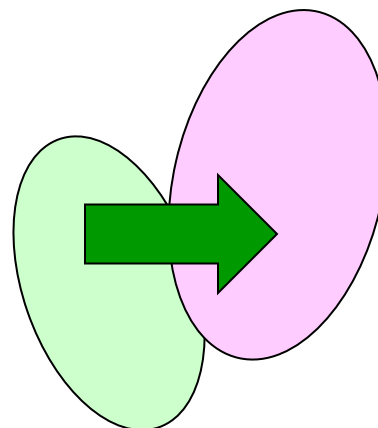
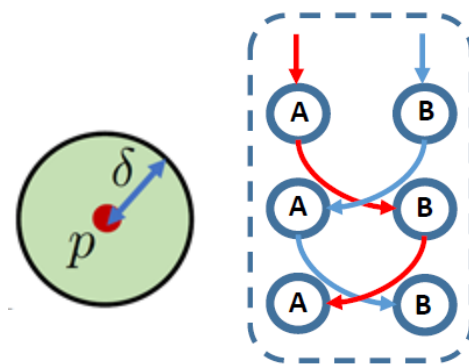
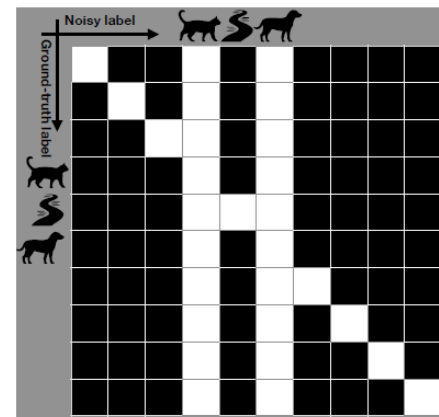
- Labeling data is costly.
- But learning from small data is generally difficult.
- Let's utilize “weak” data that can be collected easily!
- **Examples:** PU, PNU, Pconf, UU, SDU, Comp. learning, etc.



Recent Research Topics

Robust and reliable learning:

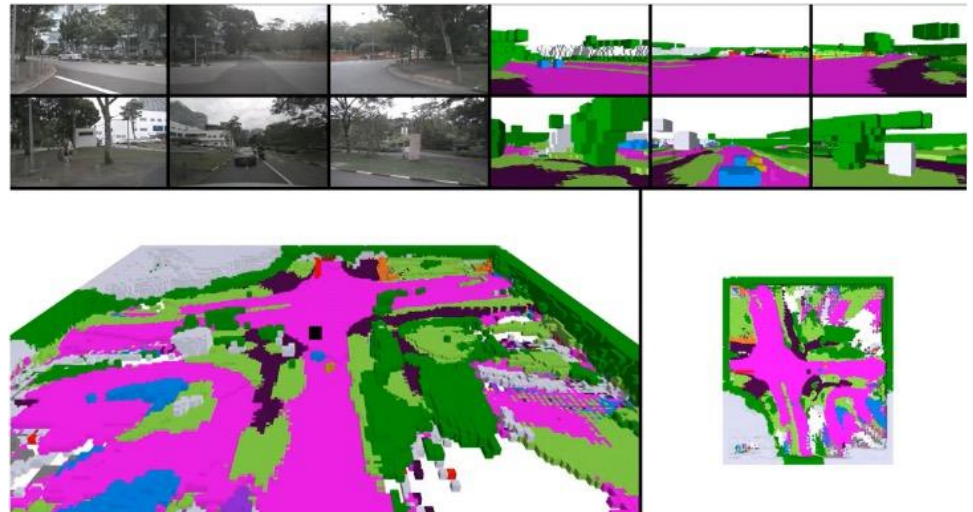
- Data is often contaminated by **noise**, **outlier**, **non-stationarity**, etc.
- Standard machine learning methods do not work well with such data.
- We are developing new technologies that can overcome these difficulties.
- **Examples**: Co-teaching, label-noise learning, classification with rejection, sequential decision making, transfer learning, etc.



Recent Research Topics

7

- **Understanding complex real-world scenes**
 - Environmental variability, scarce labels & resources
 - Developing data fusion & resource efficient algorithms for practical computer vision
 - **Examples:** Multimodal learning, lightweight model design, few-shot learning, etc.



Recent Research Topics

8

■ Remote sensing image processing

- Resolution is limited & pixel-wise labeling is costly
- Developing new technologies for super-resolution & map creation with low-cost supervision
- **Examples:** Guided super-resolution, learning from synthetic data, mixed supervision learning, etc.

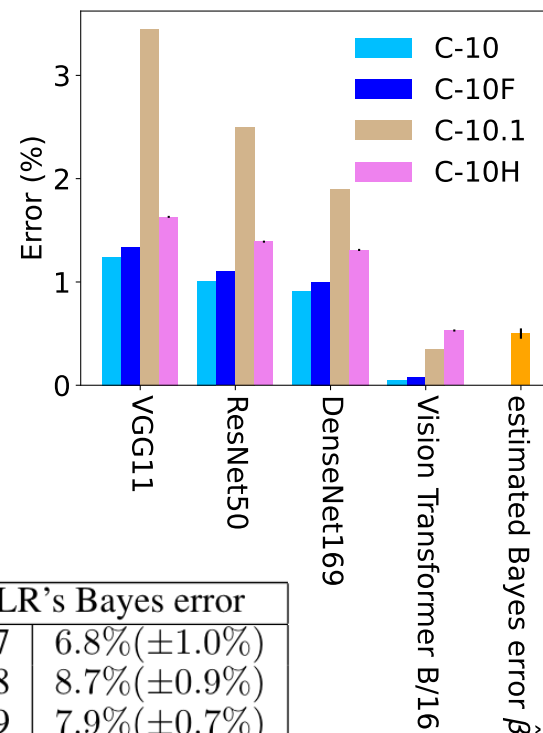


Recent Research Topics

9

■ Estimating the upper bound of prediction performance

- Useful for comparing with SOTA, detecting test-overfitting, & understanding the difficulty of datasets.
- Developed a Bayes error estimation method, which represents the best possible performance for classification.



ICLR's Bayes error	
2017	6.8%(±1.0%)
2018	8.7%(±0.9%)
2019	7.9%(±0.7%)
2020	8.8%(±0.5%)
2021	9.3%(±0.5%)
2022	9.6%(±0.5%)
2023	8.0%(±0.4%)

Table 1: Parenthesis is 95% confidence interval.

Sugiyama-Yokoya-Ishida Lab: 10

Machine Learning and Statistical Data Analysis

- **Goal:** Develop computers that **learn** like us.
 - **Supervised learning:** We directly help computers.
 - **Unsupervised learning:** We do not help computers.
 - **Reinforcement learning:** We indirectly help computers.
- **Research aspects:**
 - **Theory:** Probability, statistics, optimization, information theory, etc.
 - **Algorithm:** Effectiveness, efficiency, practicality, etc.
 - **Application:** signal, image, sensor, web, language, robot, biology, brain, medicine, etc.