Lab Introduction April 2023

Machine Learning and Statistical Data Analysis

Sugiyama-Yokoya-Ishida Lab

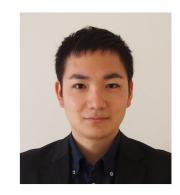
{sugi, yokoya, ishi}@k.u-tokyo.ac.jp http://www.ms.k.u-tokyo.ac.jp

Faculty Members

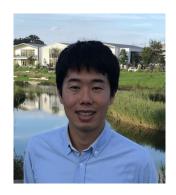
- Masashi Sugiyama (Professor)
 - Machine learning algorithms
 - Industrial applications



- Naoto Yokoya (Associate Professor)
 - Image processing
 - Remote sensing



- Takashi Ishida (Lecturer)
 - Weakly supervised learning
 - Regularization



Staffs' Affiliations

- 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 in our lab:

Research & support staffs: 6

Doctoral students: 23

Master students: 24

Research students: 3

Nihonbash

(including former Prof. Sato's students)

How Intelligent Can Computers Be?

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

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.

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

Members

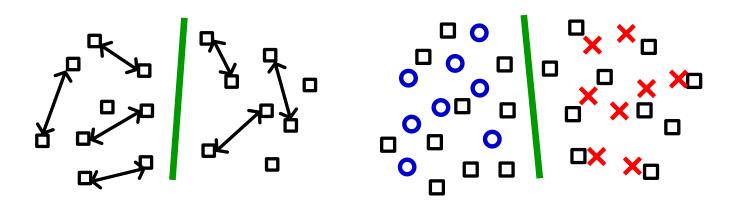
Publications

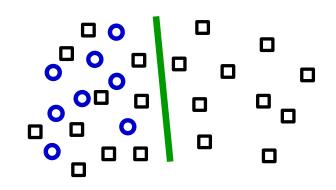
How Intelligent Can Computers Be?
Theory, Algorithm, and Application of Machine Learning

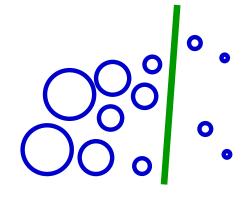
With the dramatic performance improvement of information and communication technology, intelligent

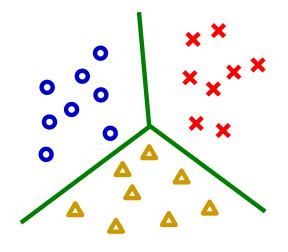
Weakly supervised learning:

- 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.

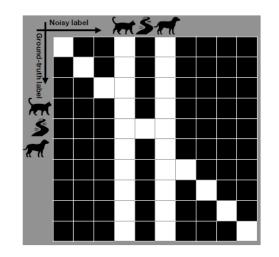


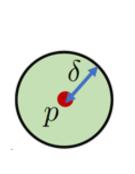


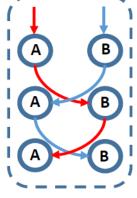


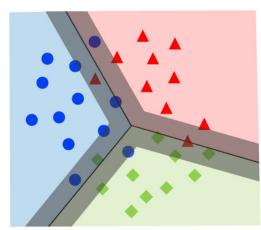


- Robust and reliable learning:
 - Data is often contaminated by noise, outlier, non-stationarity, etc.
 - Standard machine learning methods do not work well with such data.
 - We are developing new technologies that can overcome these difficulties.
 - Examples: Co-teaching, label-noise learning, classification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



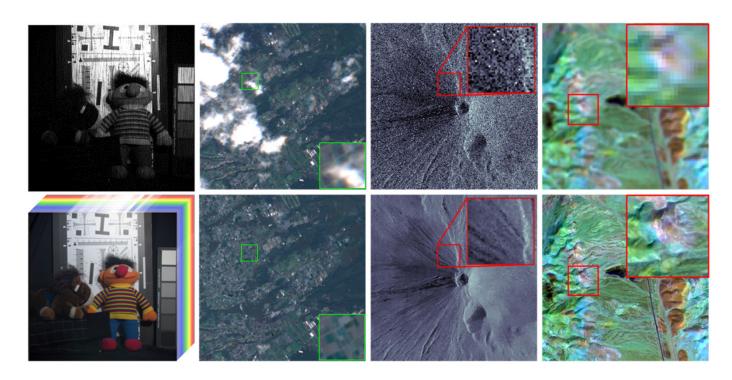




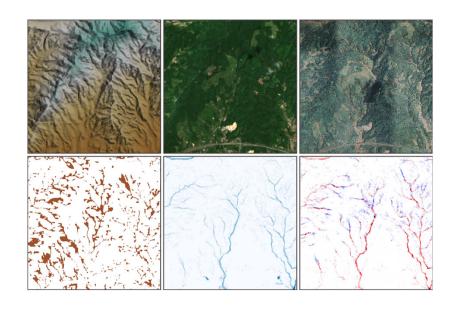


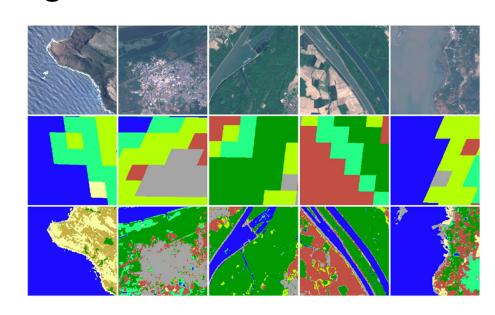
Computational imaging

- Recover images from incomplete measurements
- Compressive spectral imaging, super-resolution, inpainting, image fusion, etc.
- Deep image prior, low-rank tensor analysis, etc.



- Remote sensing image analysis
 - Human annotation is expensive in remote sensing
 - Mapping, 3D reconstruction, and change detection with low-cost supervision
 - Label super-resolution, learning from synthetic data, cross-modal learning etc.





- 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.