

Math-Industry Day
IHP - Paris
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Towards new Machine Learning tools based on Ode and Pde models

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&
See-d

DATA

Data

Phase	1			2			3		
Period	1 → 16			17 → 22			23 → 43		
Lipid proportion	20%			17%			18%		
Protein proportion	40%			45%			48%		
Consumption	2785	...	2834	1983	...	2013	1675	...	1669
Weight gain	2078	...	2107	1430	...	1468	987	...	965

Data

Phase	1	2	3	
Period	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43	
Lipid proportion	20%	17%	18%	
Protein	Phase	1	2	
	Period	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43
	Lipid proportion	23%	18%	20%
Consumption	Phase	1	2	
	Period	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43
	Lipid proportion	22%	16%	19%
Weight	Phase	1	2	
	Period	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43
	Lipid proportion	36%	47%	46%
Protein	Consumption	2786	...	2827
	Weight gain	2059	...	2113
Consumption	Consumption	1890	...	1976
	Weight gain	1434	...	1468
Weight	Consumption	1665	...	1678
	Weight gain	978	...	965
...				

Machine Learning

Objective : Learn to forecast

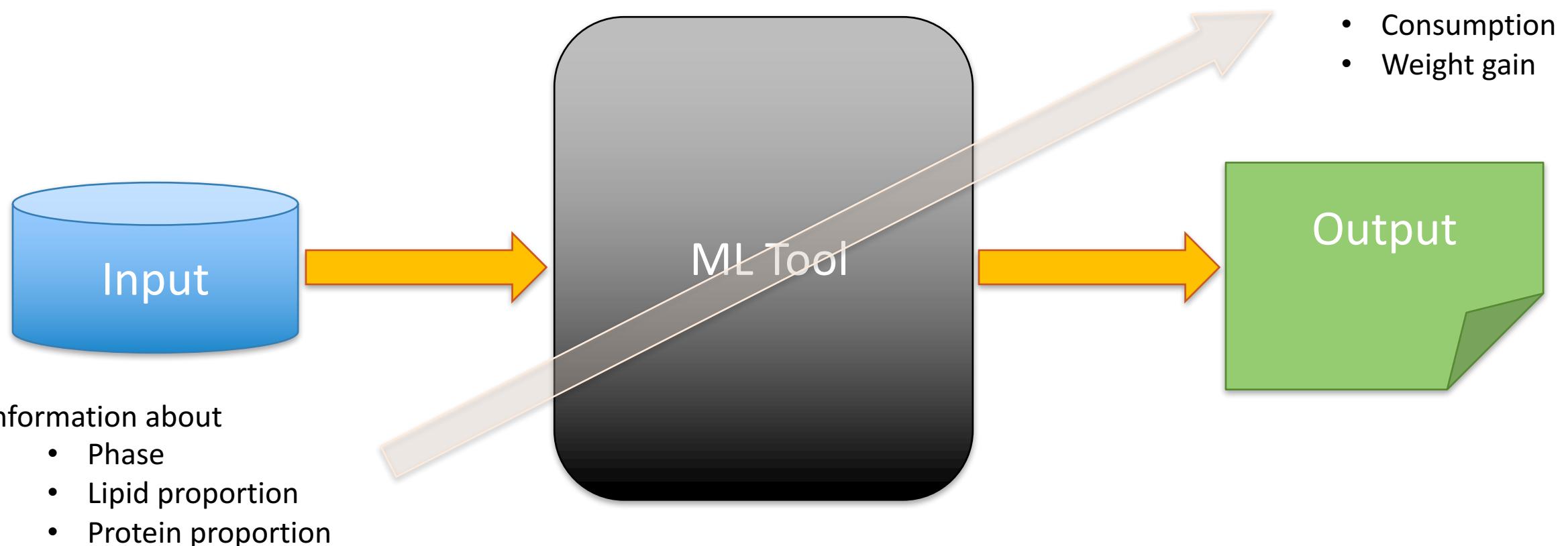
Machine Learning

Objective : Learn to forecast



Machine Learning

For our problem



Machine Learning

Generic working



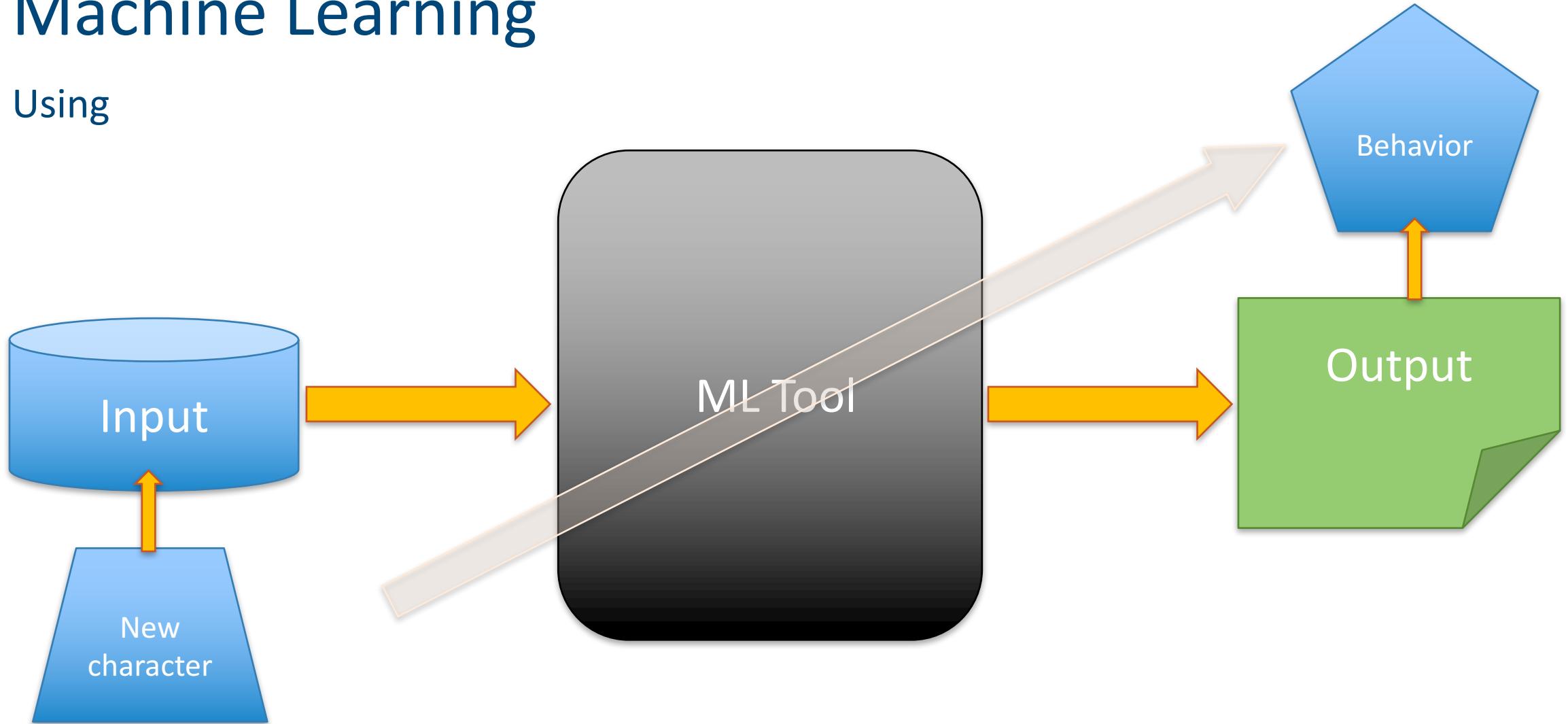
Learning base

- Characters for learning
- Characters for tests

- Groups
- Correlations
- Forecasts
- *Etc.*

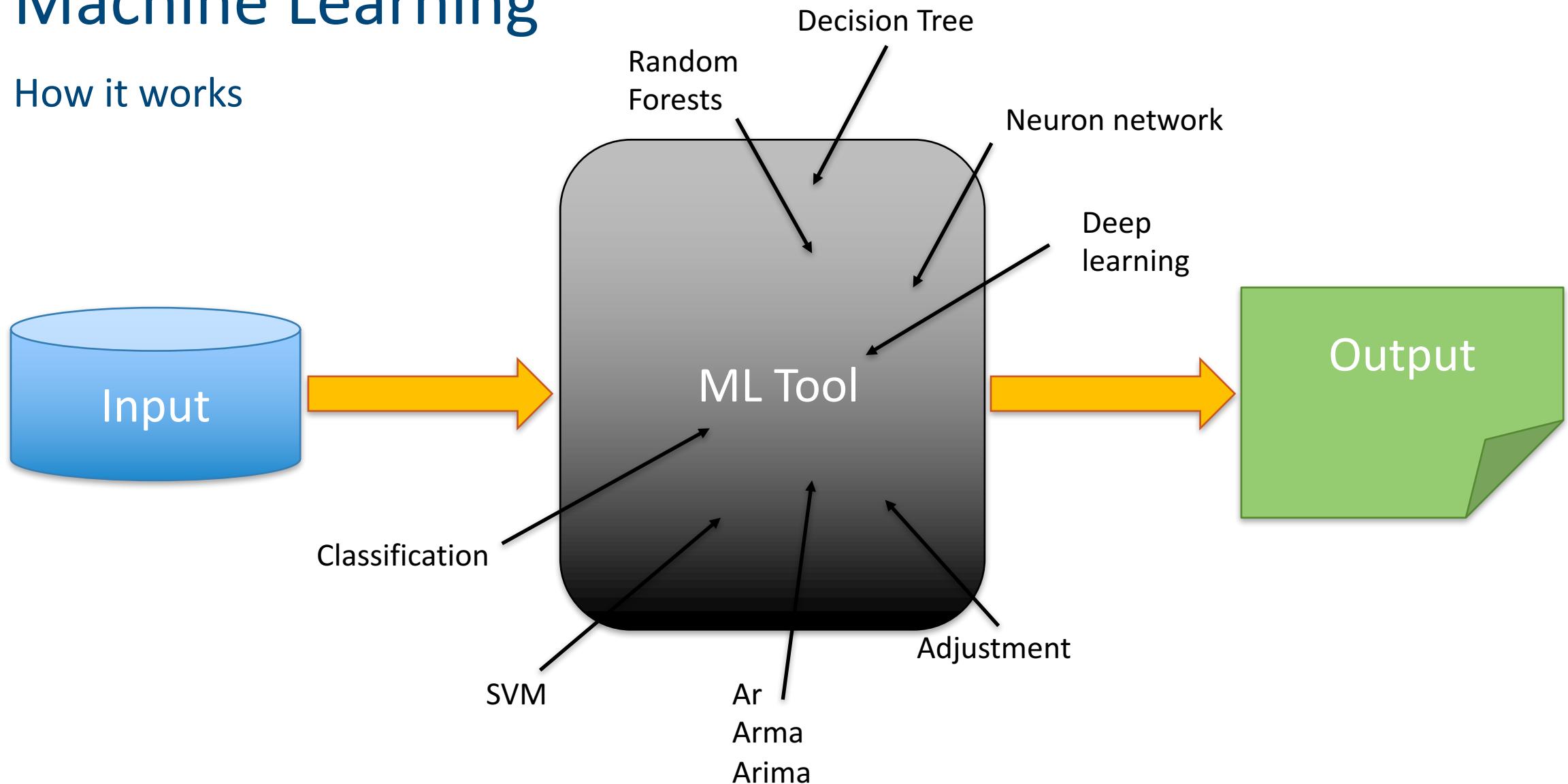
Machine Learning

Using



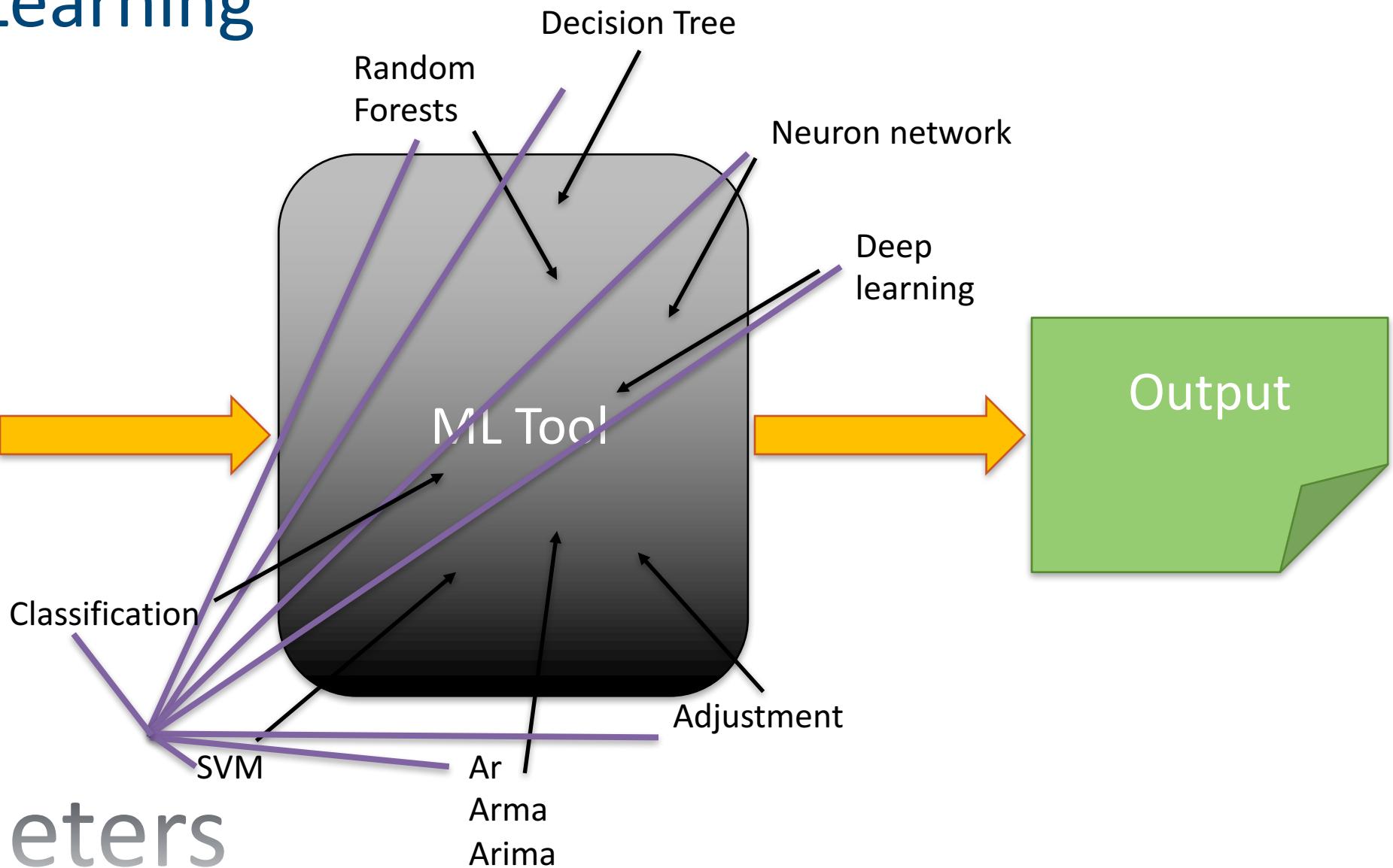
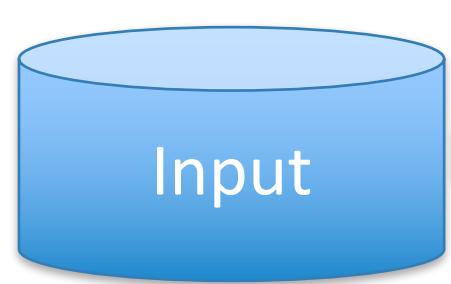
Machine Learning

How it works



Machine Learning

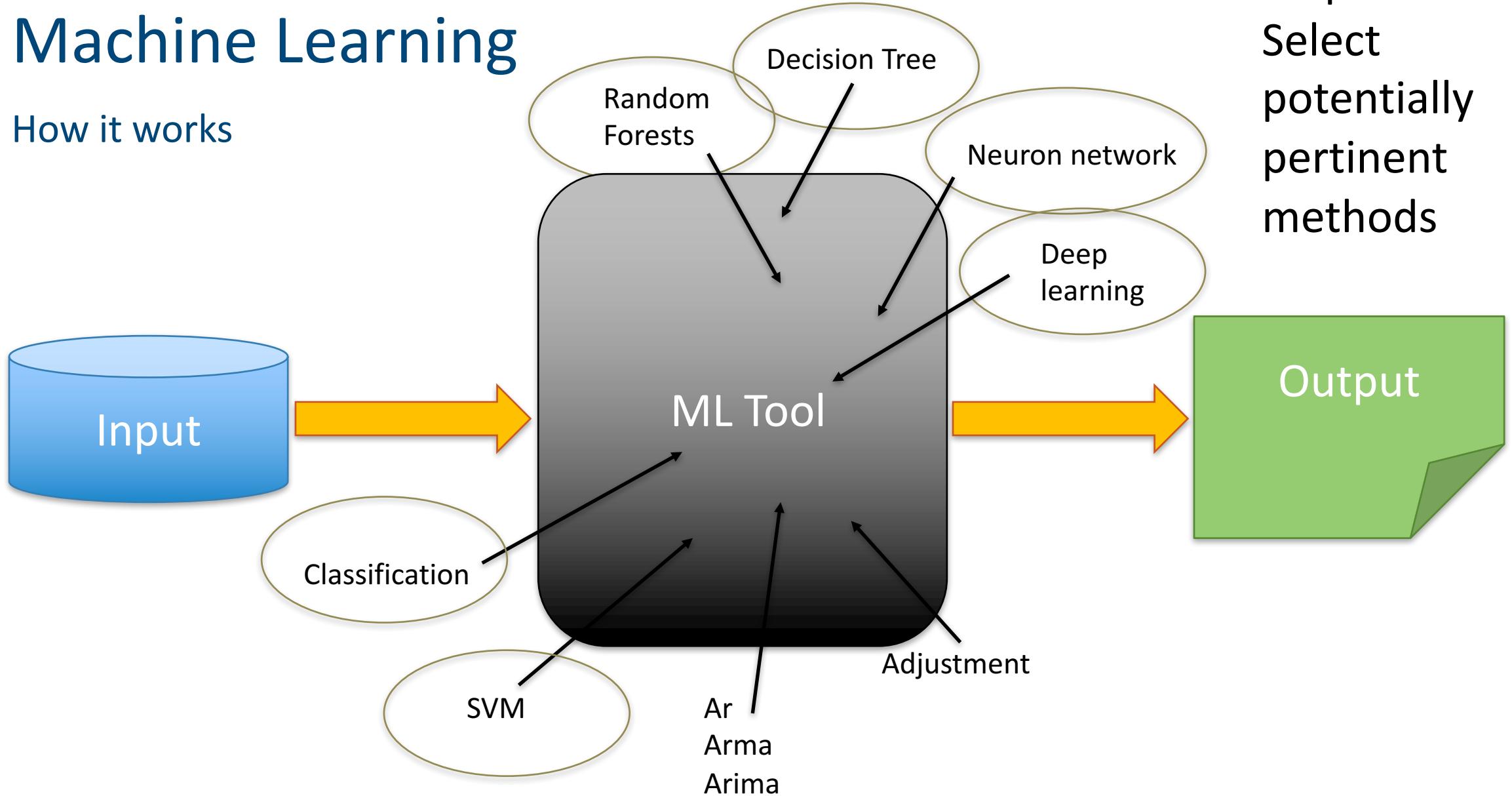
How it works



Depend
on parameters

Machine Learning

How it works

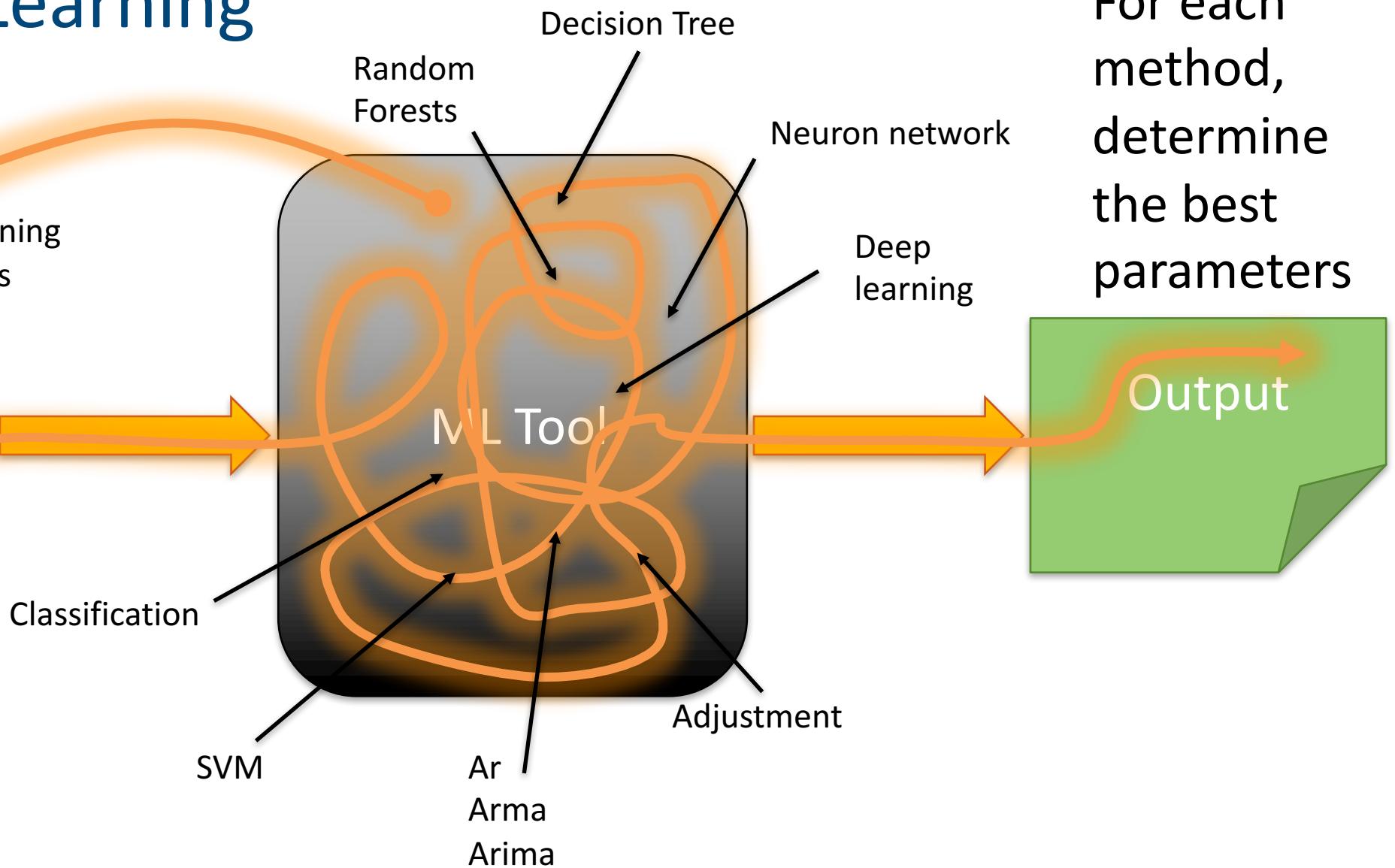
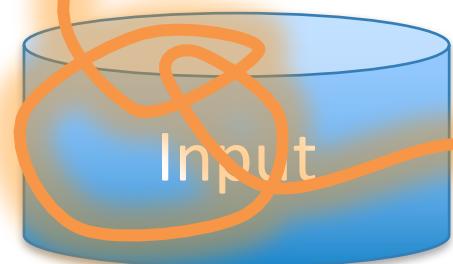


Machine Learning

How it works

Learning base

- Characters for learning
- Characters for tests



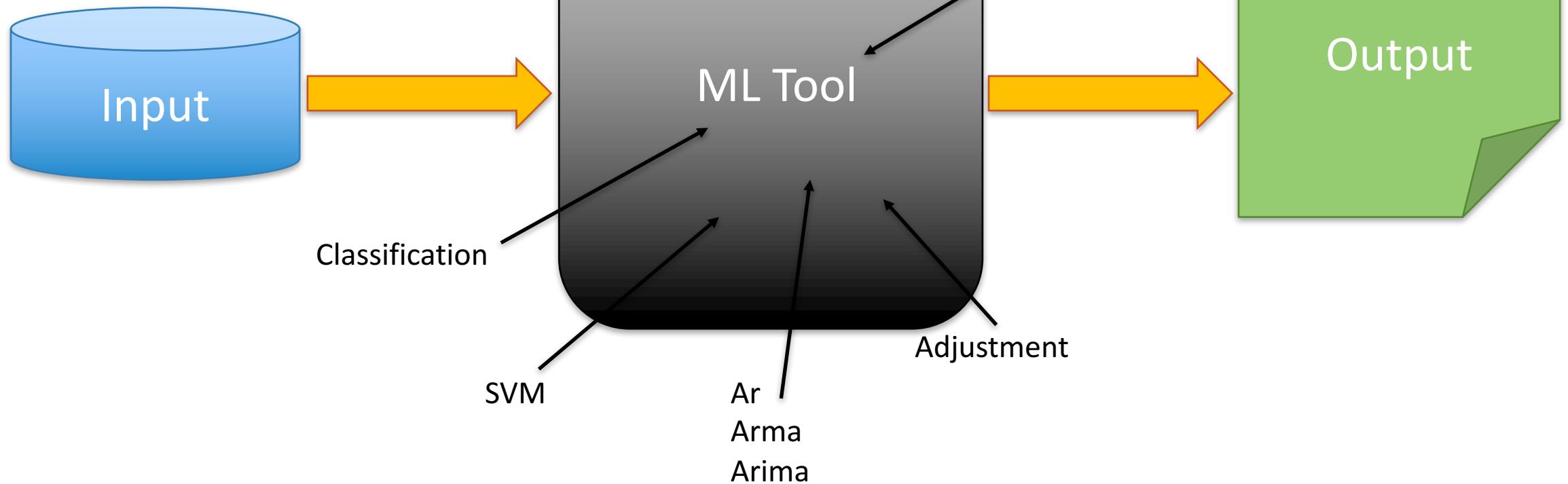
Step 2 :
For each
method,
determine
the best
parameters

Machine Learning

How it works

Learning base

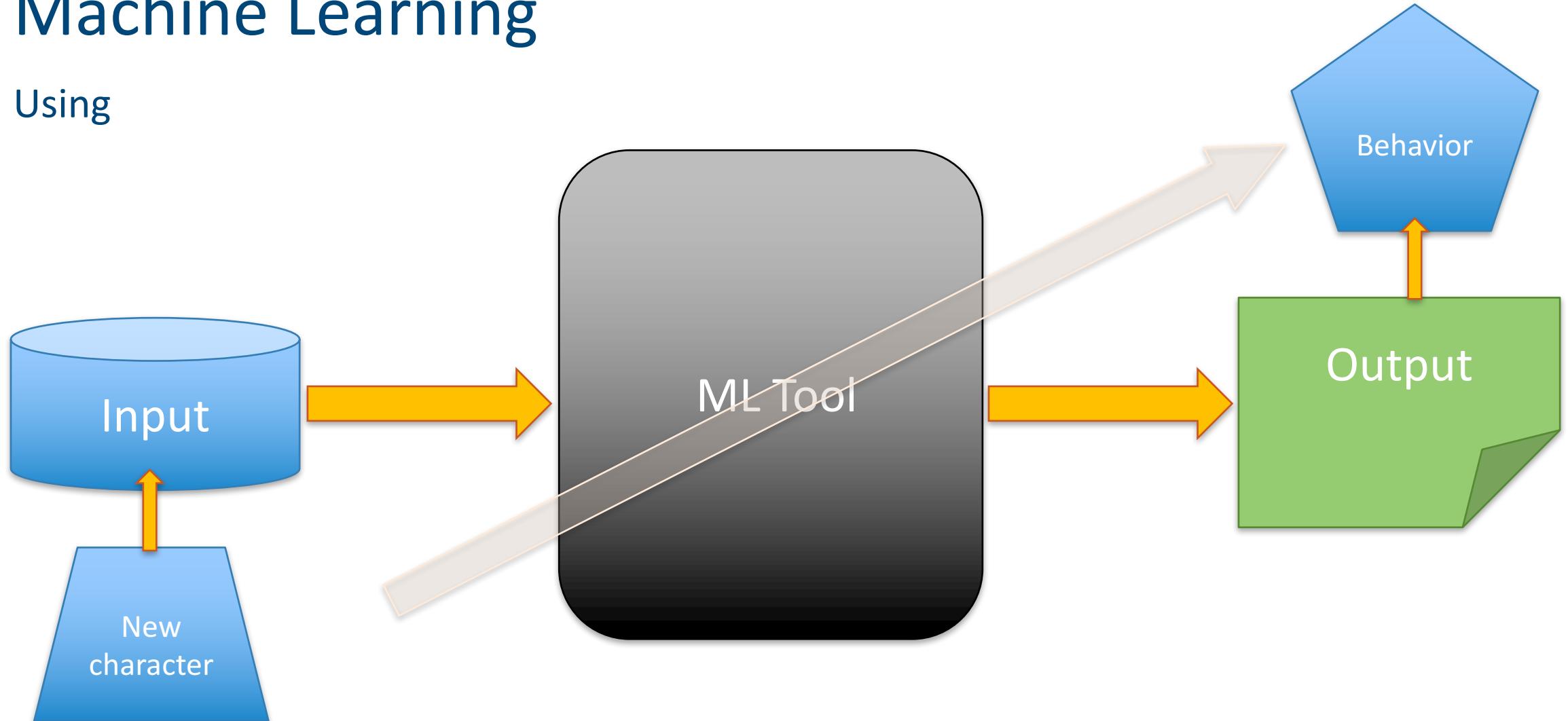
- Characters for learning
- Characters for tests



Step 3 :
determine
the best
method

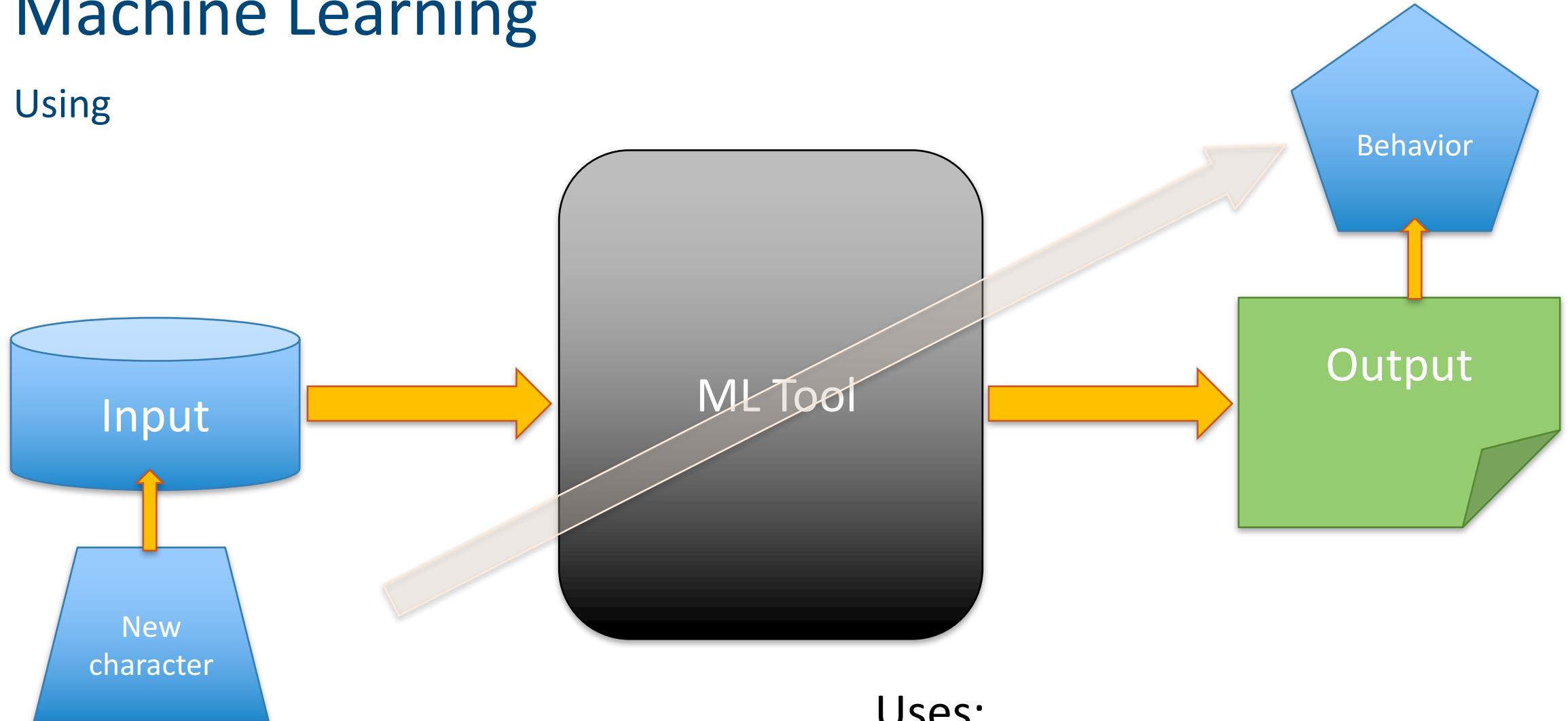
Machine Learning

Using



Machine Learning

Using

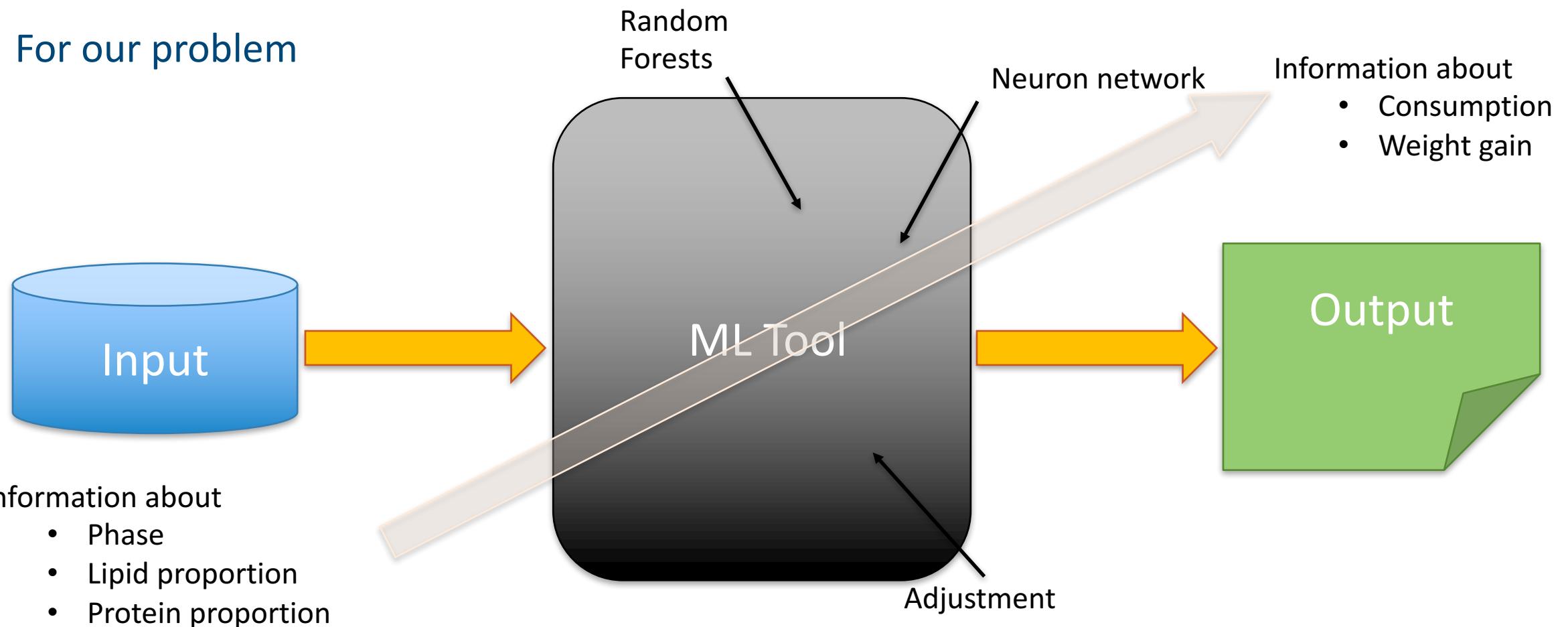


Uses:

- The best method
- With the right parameters

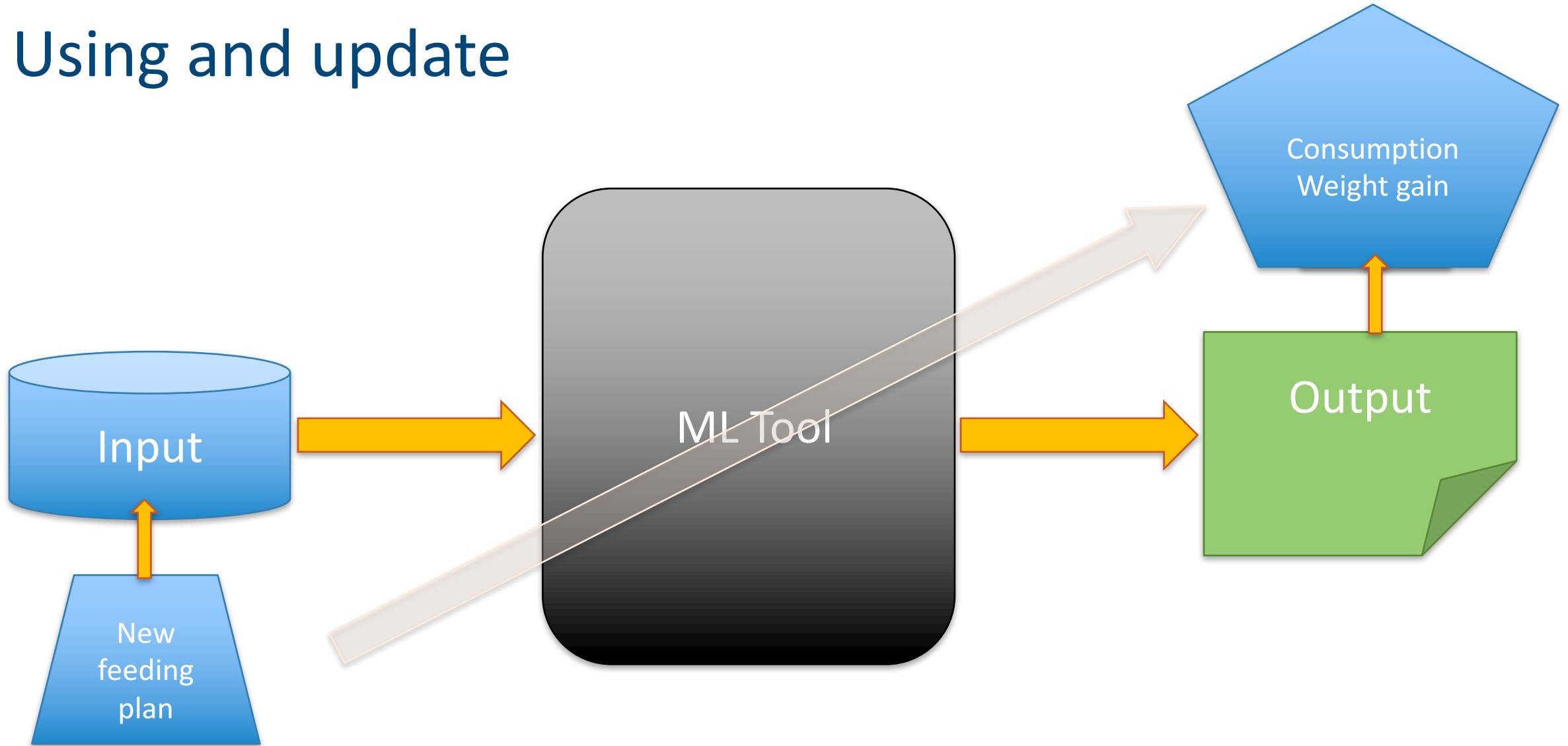
Machine Learning

For our problem



Using and update

Using and update



Using and update

New data :

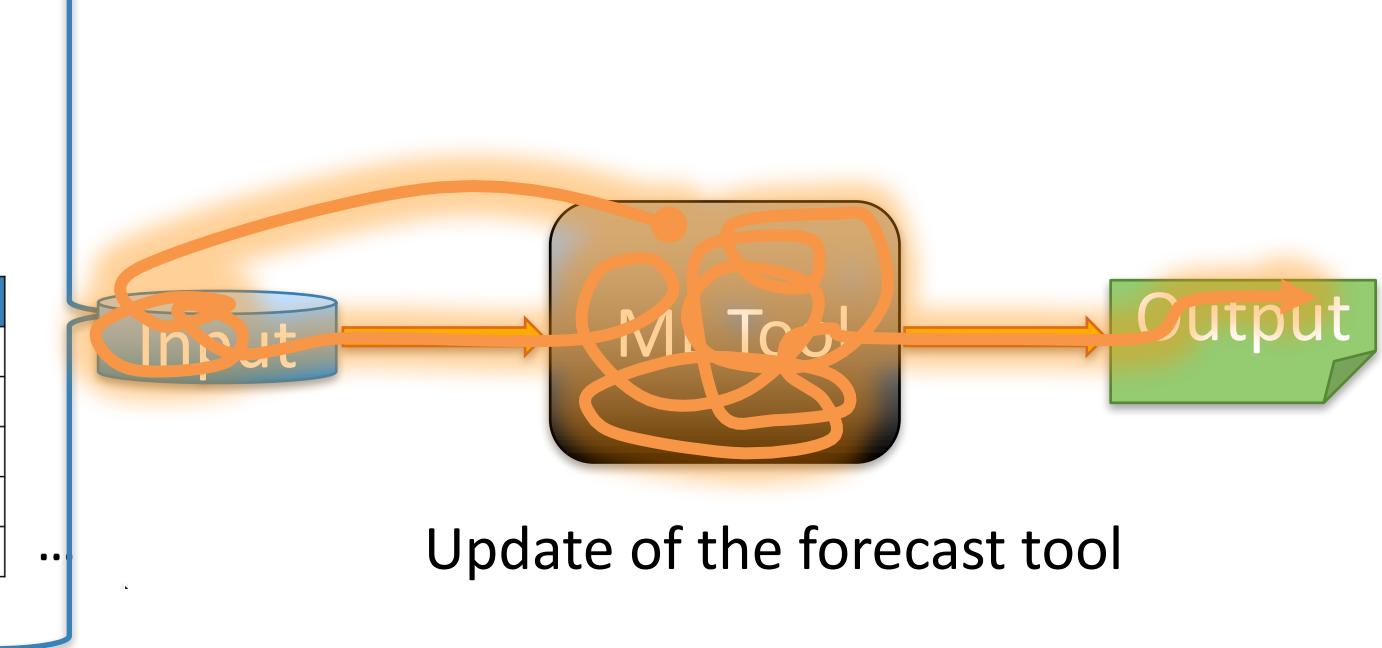
Phase	1	2	3	
Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43	
Proportion de lipides	20%	17%	18%	
Consommation				
Prise de poids				

Phase	1	2	3	
Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43	
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Prise de poids				

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Consommation				
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Prise de poids	2059	...	2113	1434	...	1468	978	...	965

Phase	1	2	3
Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43
Proportion de lipides	20%	17%	18%
Proportion de protéines	40%	45%	48%
Consommation	2785	...	2834
Prise de poids	2078	...	2107
	1983	...	1631
	2013	...	1960
	1675	...	965
		...	941



Data heterogeneity

Data heterogeneity

Pb :

Phase	1	2	3						
Période	1 → 16	17 → 24	25 → 43						
Proportion de lipides	20%	17%	18%						
Proportion de protéines	40%	45%	48%						
Consommation	2785	...	2834	2383	...	2130	1570	...	1890
Prise de poids	2078	...	2107	1430	...	1468	987	...	965

Phase	1	2	3							
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Propor	Phase	1	2	3						
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Propri	Phase	1	2	3						
Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43							
Consom	Proportion de lipides	36%	47%	46%						
Prise de	Consommation	2786	...	2827	1890	...	1976	1665	...	1678
Prise de	Prise de poids	2059	...	2113	1434	...	1468	978	...	965

...

Data heterogeneity

Solutions - 1:



For it works :

Enough data in each "Phase duration" category

In our problem : not the case

Data heterogeneity

Solutions - 2:

Phase	1	2	3						
Période	1 → 16	17 → 24	25 → 43						
Proportion de lipides	20%	17%	18%						
Proportion de protéines	40%	45%	48%						
Consommation	2785	...	2834	1983	...	2013	1675	...	1369
Prise de poids	2078	...	2107	1631	...	1960	965	...	941

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Prise de	Prise de poids	2059	...	2113	1434	...	1468	978	...	965

...

Data heterogeneity

Solutions - 2:

Phase	1	2	3
Période	1 → 16	17 → 24	25 → 43
Proportion de lipides	20%	17%	18%
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Consommation	2785	...	2834
Prise de poids	2078	...	2107
	1983	...	1631
	2013	...	1960
	1675	...	965
		...	1369
			941

Phase	1	2	3
Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43
Proportion de lipides	20%	17%	18%
Phase	1	2	3
Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43
Proportion de lipides	23%	18%	20%
Phase	1	2	3
Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43
Proportion de lipides	22%	16%	
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Prise de poids	2059	...	2113
	1890	...	1434

	1976	...	1468

Phase	1	2	3
Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43
Proportion de lipides	20%	17%	18%
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Consommation	2785	...	2834
Prise de poids	2078	...	2107
	1430	...	1468
	2130	...	1570
	1890	...	987
		...	965

Data heterogeneity

Solutions - 2:

Phase	1	2	3
Période	1 → 16	17 → 24	25 → 43
Proportion de lipides	20%	17%	18%
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Consommation	2785	...	2834
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Phase	1	2	3				
Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43				
Proportion de lipides	20%	17%	18%				
Propor	Phase	1	2				
Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43				
Consom	Proportion de lipides	23%	18%	20%			
Prise de	Propor	Phase	1	2			
Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43				
Consom	Proportion de lipides	22%	16%	20%			
Prise de	Consom	Proportion de protéines	36%	47%			
Prise de	Consommation	2786	...	2827	1890	...	1976
Prise de	Prise de poids	2059	...	2113	1434	...	1468

Phase	1	2	3
Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43
Proportion de lipides	20%	17%	18%
Proportion de protéines	40%	45%	48%
Consommation	2785	...	2834
Prise de poids	2078	...	2107

Data heterogeneity

Solutions - 2:



Update of the forecast tool

Phase	1	2	3
Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43
Proportion de lipides	20%	17%	18%
Proportion de protéines	36%	47%	48%
Consommation	2786	...	2827
Prise de poids	2059	...	2113

Phase	1	2	3
Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43
Proportion de lipides	20%	17%	18%
Proportion de protéines	40%	45%	48%
Consommation	2785	...	2834
Prise de poids	2078	...	2107

Data heterogeneity

Limitations of implemented solution:

Phase	1	2	3						
Période	1 → 12	13 → 27	28 → 43						
Proportion de lipides	20%	17%	18%						
Proportion de protéines	40%	45%	48%						
Consommation	1785	...	1834	2983	...	2730	1170	...	1490
Prise de poids	1078	...	1107	1930	...	2368	887	...	865

Phase	1	2	3						
Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43						
Proportion de lipides	20%	17%	18%						
Phase	1	2	3						
Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43						
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Proportion de lipides	22%	16%	19%						
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Consommation	2786	...	2827	1890	...	1976	1665	...	1678
Prise de poids	2059	...	2113	1434	...	1468	978	...	965

...

1. Strong distortion :
Doubt about the solution accuracy

Data heterogeneity

Limitations of implemented solution:

Phase	1	2	3	4
Période	1 → 12	13 → 21	22 → 30	21 → 47
Proportion de lipides	20%	17%	18%	22%
Proportion de protéines	40%	45%	48%	42%
Consommation	...	...	...	...
Prise de poids	...	...	...	...

Phase	1	2	3						
Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43						
Proportion de lipides	20%	17%	18%						
Phase	1	2	3						
Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43						
Proportion de lipides	23%	18%	20%						
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Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43						
Proportion de lipides	22%	16%	19%						
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Consommation	2786	...	2827	1890	...	1976	1665	...	1678
Prise de poids	2059	...	2113	1434	...	1468	978	...	965

2. different phase number :
Solution non implemable

...

Data heterogeneity

What to do?

Use mathematical and/or statistical modeling

Coupling model-data

MODEL

Equation for weight and consumption evolution

$$\frac{dP}{dt}(t) = (\alpha Q(t) + \beta L(t)) \left(\frac{\eta P(t)}{L(t)} \right) \frac{P(t) - \gamma}{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{dC}{dt}(t) = \frac{\eta P(t)}{L(t)}$$

$P(t)$: Weight at time t

$C(t)$: Full (since the beginning) food consumption at time t

Equation for weight and consumption evolution

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dP}{dt}(t) &= (\alpha Q(t) + \beta L(t)) \left(\frac{\eta P(t)}{L(t)} \right) - \gamma \\ \frac{dC}{dt}(t) &= \frac{\eta P(t)}{L(t)} \end{aligned}$$

Diagram illustrating the components of the equations:

- Speed of weight gain at time t : Points to the term $\alpha Q(t) + \beta L(t)$.
- Speed of full food increase at time t : Points to the term $\frac{\eta P(t)}{L(t)}$.
- Protein proportion in the food: Points to the term $\frac{\eta P(t)}{L(t)}$.
- Lipid proportion in the food: Points to the term $\frac{\eta P(t)}{L(t)}$.
- Growth limiter: Points to the term γ .
- Food daily consumption: Points to the term $\frac{\eta P(t)}{L(t)}$.

Equation for weight and consumption evolution

$$\frac{dP}{dt}(t) = (\alpha Q(t) + \beta L(t)) \left(\frac{\eta P(t)}{L(t)} \right) - \gamma P(t)$$
$$\frac{dC}{dt}(t) = \frac{\eta P(t)}{L(t)}$$

Parameters

It is an ODE system

$$\frac{dP}{dt}(t) = (\alpha Q(t) + \beta L(t)) \left(\frac{\eta P(t)}{L(t)} \right) \frac{P(t) - \gamma}{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{dC}{dt}(t) = \frac{\eta P(t)}{L(t)}$$

It is an ODE system

$$\frac{dP}{dt}(t) = (\alpha Q(t) + \beta L(t)) \left(\frac{\eta P(t)}{L(t)} \right) \frac{P(t) - \gamma}{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{dC}{dt}(t) = \frac{\eta P(t)}{L(t)}$$

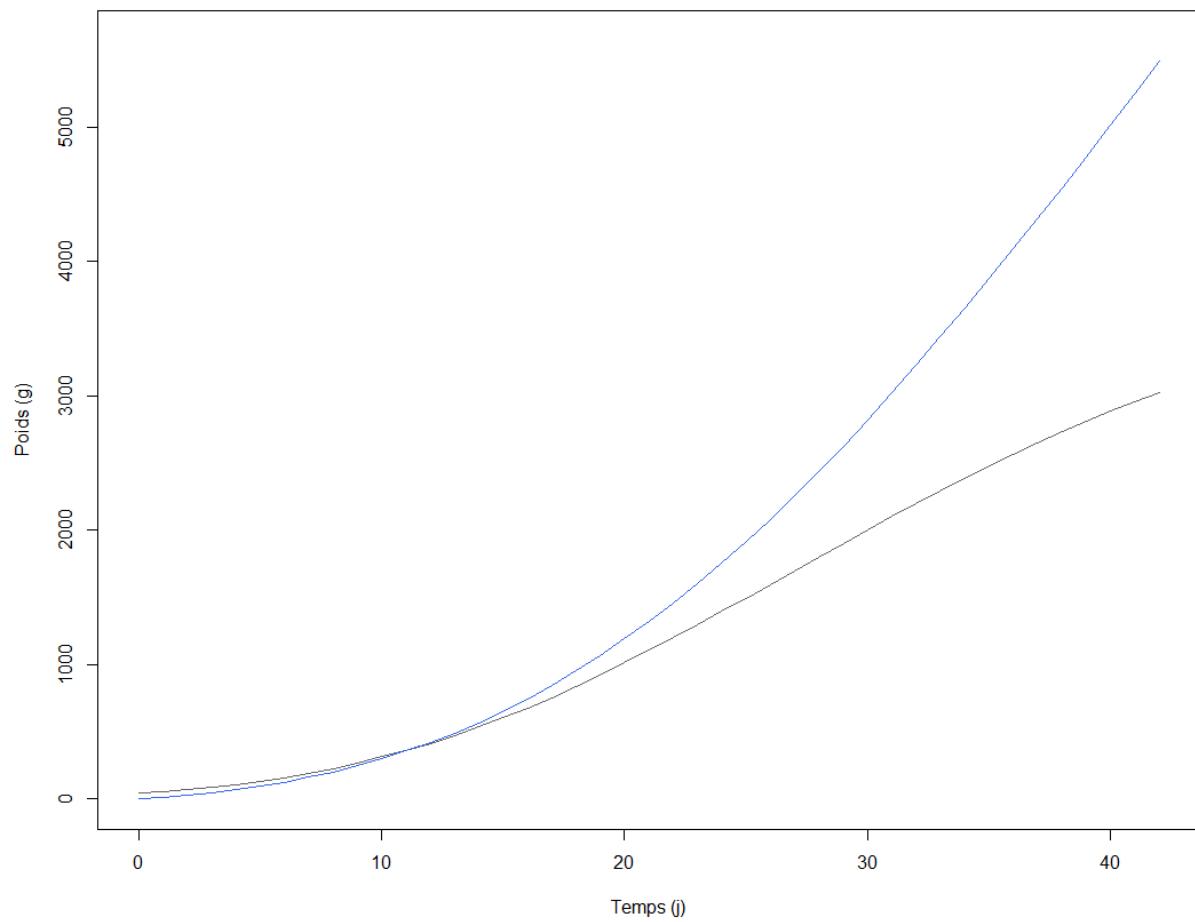
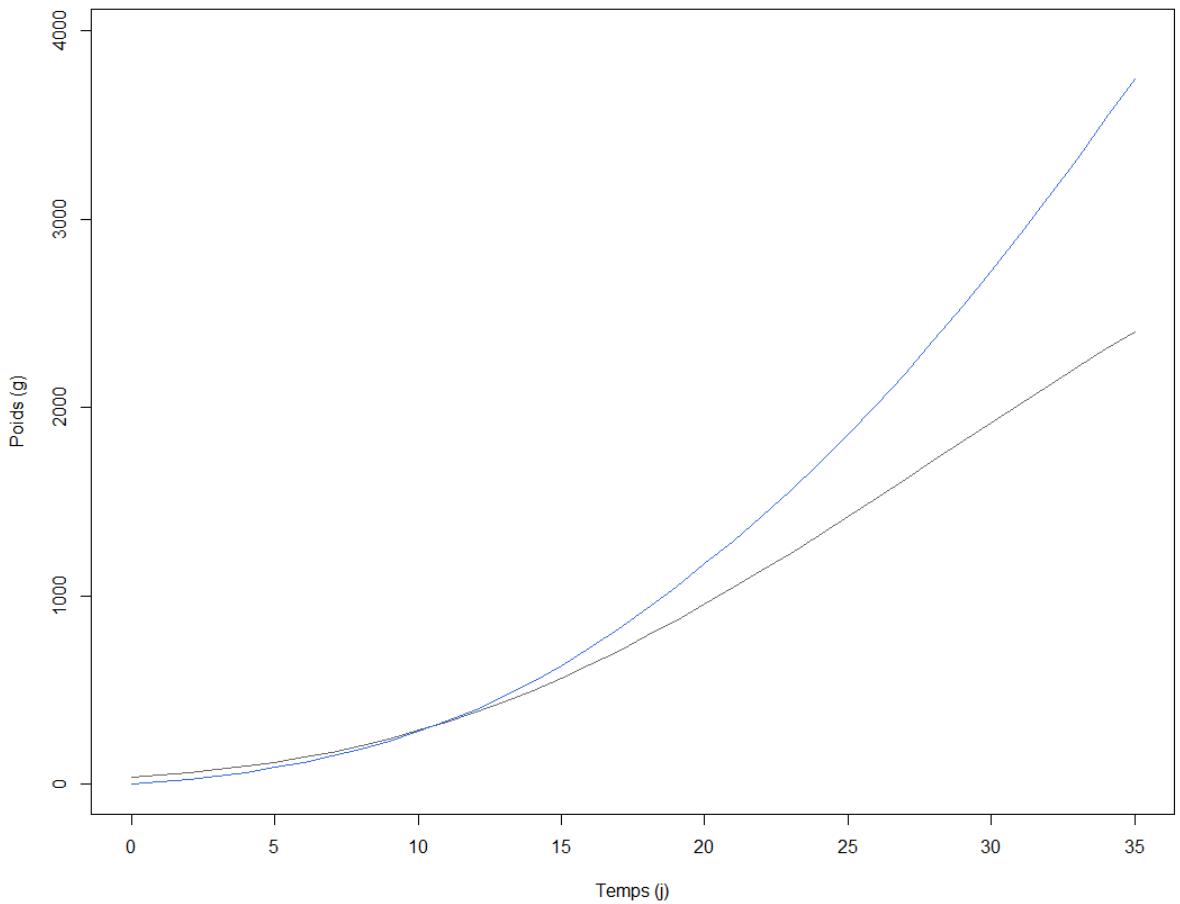
$$C(t = 0) = 0$$

$P(t = 0)$ = Weight at beginning

we can solve using R
Matlab, Scilab, etc.

For given α, β, η and γ

Examples of solutions for given values of $\alpha, \beta, \eta, \gamma$



MODEL - DATA COUPLING

Interpretation of the data set according to the model

		Phase			1		2		3					
		Période			1 → 12		13 → 27		28 → 43					
		Proportion de lipides			20%		17%		18%					
		Proportion de protéines			40%		45%		48%					
Phase		1		2		3		834	2983	...	2730	1170	...	1490
Période		1 → 16		17 → 22		23 → 43		107	1930	...	2368	887	...	865
Proportion de lipides		20%		17%		18%								
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Consommation		Phase		1		2		3						
Consommation		Période		1 → 16		17 → 22		23 → 43						
Prise de poids		Proportion de lipides		23%		18%		20%						
Prise de poids		Proportion de protéines		40%		45%		48%						
Prise de poids		Phase		1		2		3						
Prise de poids		Période		1 → 16		17 → 22		23 → 43						
Prise de poids		Proportion de lipides		22%		16%		19%		30		21 → 47		
Prise de poids		Proportion de protéines		36%		47%		46%				22%		
Prise de poids		Consommation		2786	...	2827	1890	...	1976	1665	...	1678		
Prise de poids		Prise de poids		2059	...	2113	1434	...	1468	978	...	965	...	...
		Prise de poids		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Interpretation of the data set according to the model

	Phase			1		2		3		
	Période			1 → 12		13 → 27		28 → 43		
	Proportion de lipides			20%		17%		18%		
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Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43	107	1930	...	2368	887	...	865
Proportion de lipides	20%	17%	18%							
Propor	Phase	1	2	3						
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Prise de	Proportion de lipides	23%	18%	20%						
Propor	Phase	1	2	3						
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	Prise de poids
	Prise de poids

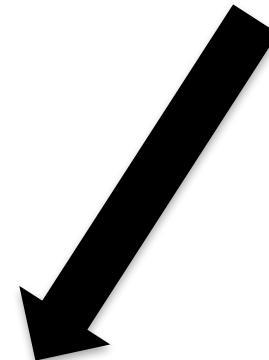


$L(t), Q(t)$

Interpretation of the data set according to the model

Phase		1			2			3		
Période	1 → 12			13 → 27			28 → 43			
Proportion de lipides	20%			17%			18%			
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	Prise de poids

$L(t), Q(t)$

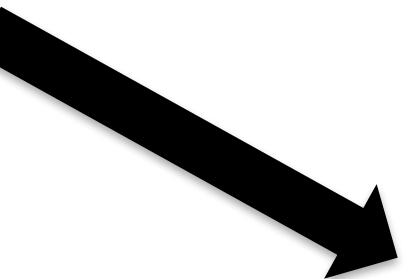


$$\frac{dP}{dt}(t) = (\alpha Q(t) + \beta L(t)) \left(\frac{\eta P(t)}{L(t)} \right) \frac{P(t) - \gamma}{\gamma}$$

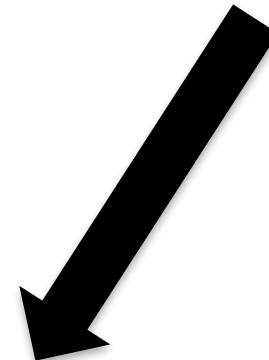
$$\frac{dC}{dt}(t) = \frac{\eta P(t)}{L(t)}$$

Interpretation of the data set according to the model

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Prise de poids



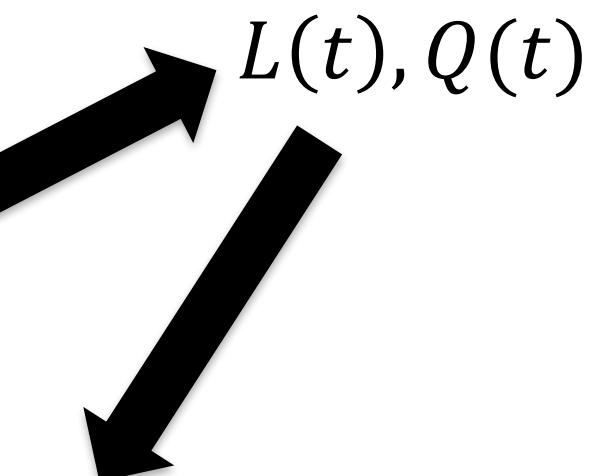
$L(t), Q(t)$



$$\frac{dP}{dt}(t) = (\alpha Q(t) + \beta L(t)) \left(\frac{\eta P(t)}{L(t)} \right) \frac{P(t) - \gamma}{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{dC}{dt}(t) = \frac{\eta P(t)}{L(t)}$$

	Phase			1		2		3		
	Période			1 → 12		13 → 27		28 → 43		
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Proportion de lipides	20%	17%	18%							
Phase	1	2	3							
Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43							
Proportion de lipides	23%	18%	20%							
Phase	1	2	3							
Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43							
Proportion de lipides	22%	16%	19%							
Proportion de protéines	36%	47%	46%							
Consommation	2786	...	2827	1890	...	1976	1665	...	1678	
Prise de poids	2059	...	2113	1434	...	1468	978	...	965	
Prise de poids	
Prise de poids	



$$\frac{dP}{dt}(t) = (\alpha Q(t) + \beta L(t)) \left(\frac{\eta P(t)}{L(t)} \right) \frac{P(t) - \gamma}{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{dC}{dt}(t) = \frac{\eta P(t)}{L(t)}$$

Adjust α , β , η and γ

For each character (i)
and each value set of
 α , β , η and γ

- Compute $P(t)$ et $C(t)$
 - Compute $P(\text{End of phase 1})$, $C(\text{End of phase 1})$, $P(\text{End of phase 2})$, etc.
 - Compute $(P(\text{End of phase 1}) - \text{Real Weight Gain}(\text{End of phase 1}))^2 + (C(\text{End of phase 1}) - \text{Real Consumption}(\text{End of phase 1}))^2 + (P(\text{End of phase 2}) - \text{Real Weight Gain}(\text{End of phase 2}))^2 + \dots$
 - $= D(i)$
 - Compute $\sum_{\text{all characters } i} D(i)$
 - $= \text{Fitness}(\alpha, \beta, \eta, \gamma)$

	Phase	1	2	3	
Phase	Période	1 → 12	13 → 27	28 → 43	
Proportion de lipides	20%	17%	18%		
Proportion de protéines	40%	45%	48%		
Phase	1	2	3		
Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43		
Proportion de lipides	20%	17%	18%		
Proportion de protéines	40%	45%	48%		
Consommation	Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43	
Prise de poids	Proportion de lipides	23%	18%	20%	
Prise de poids	Phase	1	2	3	
Prise de poids	Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43	4
Consommation	Proportion de lipides	23%	16%	19%	30
Prise de poids	Proportion de protéines	36%	47%	46%	21 → 47
Consommation	Prise de poids	2784 ...	2827	1890 ...	1576
Prise de poids	Consommation	2059 ...	2115	1434 ...	1468
Prise de poids	Prise de poids	...	...	...	978
Prise de poids	Prise de poids	...	...	...	965
Prise de poids	Prise de poids	...	...	...	...
Prise de poids	Prise de poids	...	...	...	...
Prise de poids	Prise de poids	...	...	...	...

Adjust α, β, η and γ

Using an optimization method:

Phase		1	2	3	4
Période	1 → 12		13 → 27		28 → 43
Proportion de lipides	20%		17%		18%
Proportion de protéines	40%		45%		48%
Phase	1	2	3	4	
Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43	107	1930 ... 2368 887 ... 865
Proportion de lipides	20%	17%	18%		
Phase	1	2	3	4	
Période	1 → 16	17 → 22	23 → 43	107	1930 ... 2368 887 ... 865
Consommation	23%	18%	20%		
Prise de poids	Phase	1	2	3	4
Consommation	22%	16%	19%	30	21 → 47
Prise de poids	36%	47%	46%		22%
Consommation	2786 ... 2827	1890 ... 1976	1665 ... 1678		42%
Prise de poids	2059 ... 2113	1434 ... 1468	978 ... 965		
Prise de poids					

- Find $(\alpha, \beta, \eta, \gamma)$ minimizing :

$$\text{Fitness}(\alpha, \beta, \eta, \gamma) = \sum_{all characters i} D(i)$$

- Gives:

$$(\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta}, \hat{\eta}, \hat{\gamma})$$

What do we have ?

$$\frac{dP}{dt}(t) = (\hat{\alpha} Q(t) + \hat{\beta} L(t)) \left(\frac{\hat{\eta} P(t)}{L(t)} \right) \frac{P(t) - \hat{\gamma}}{\hat{\gamma}}$$

$$\frac{dC}{dt}(t) = \frac{\hat{\eta} P(t)}{L(t)}$$

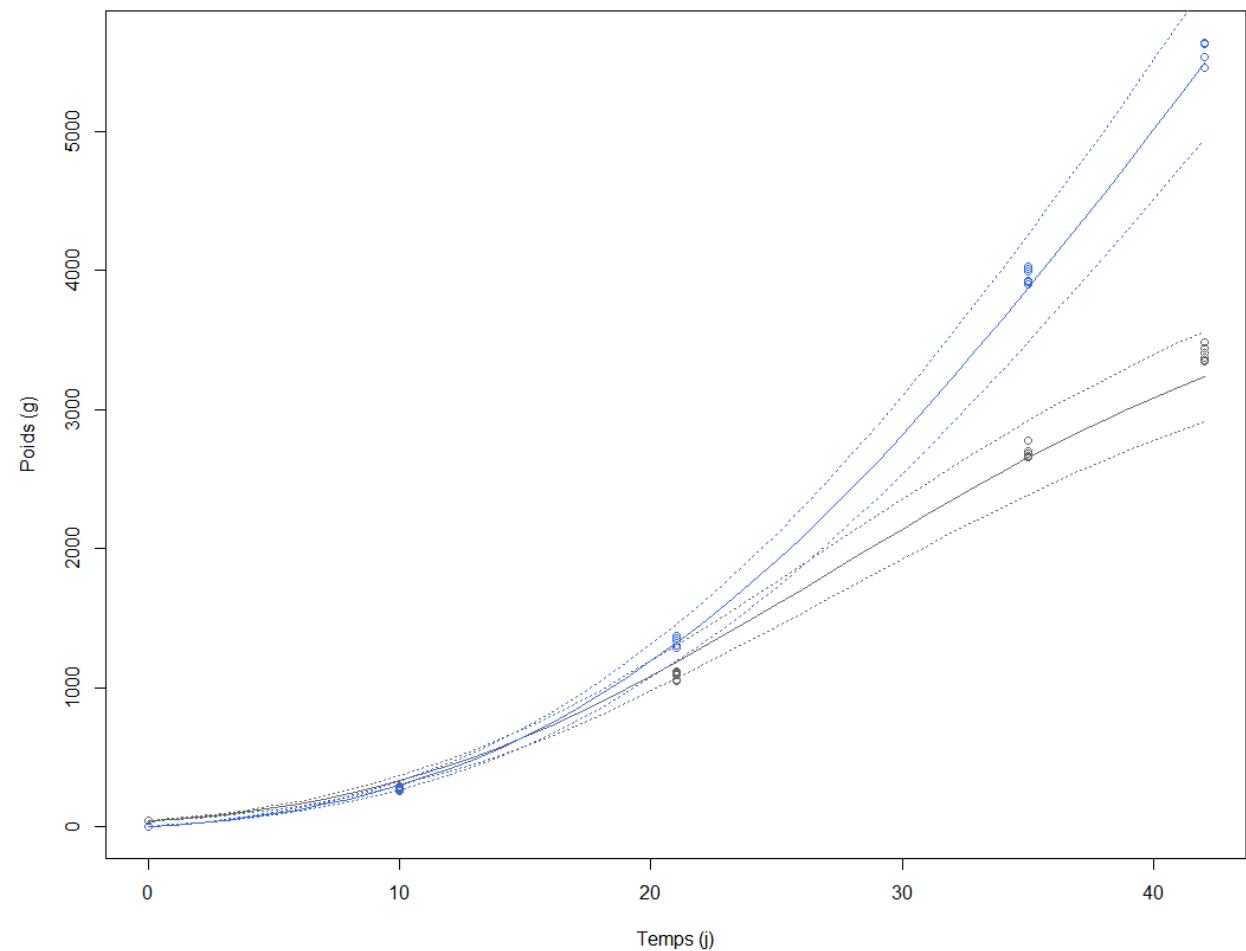
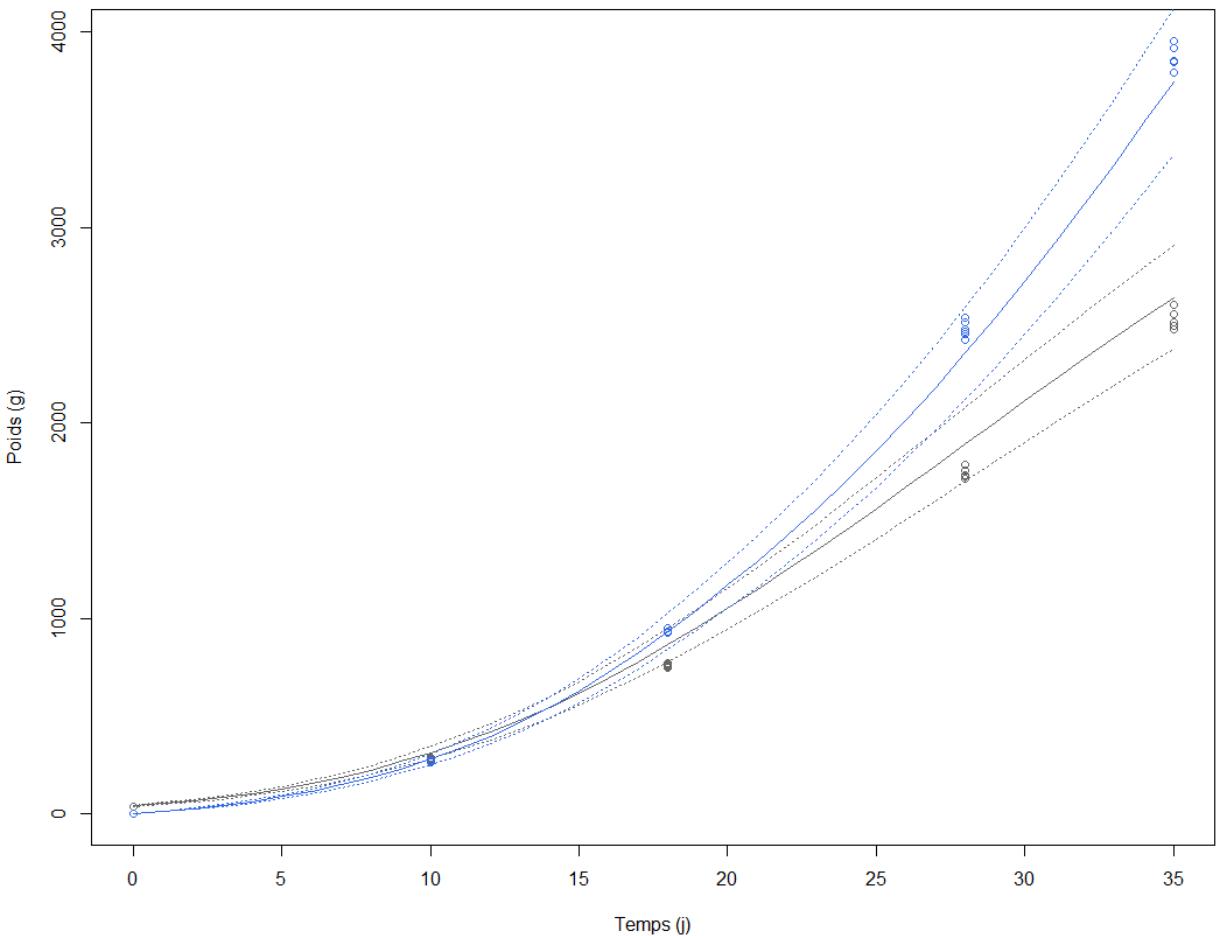
$$C(t = 0) = 0$$

$P(t = 0)$ = Weight at beginning

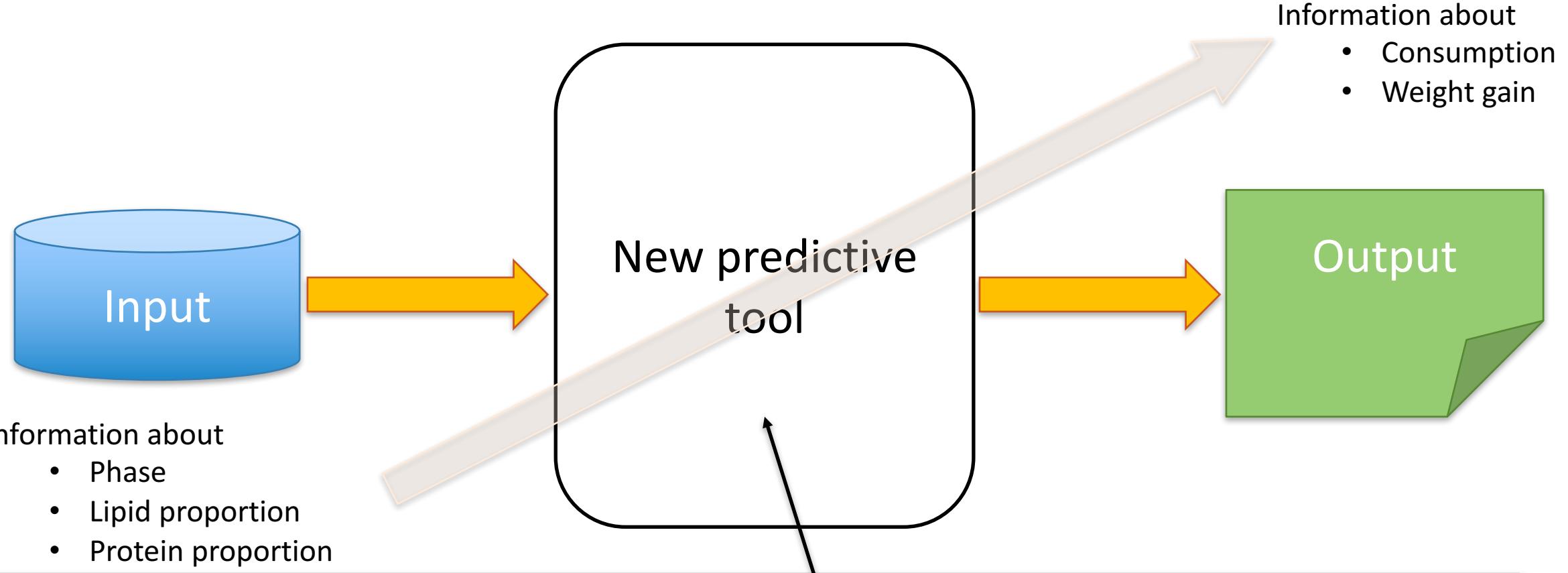
Allows computation of the weight and the full consumption at each time

What do we have ?

Allows computation of the weight and the full consumption at each time



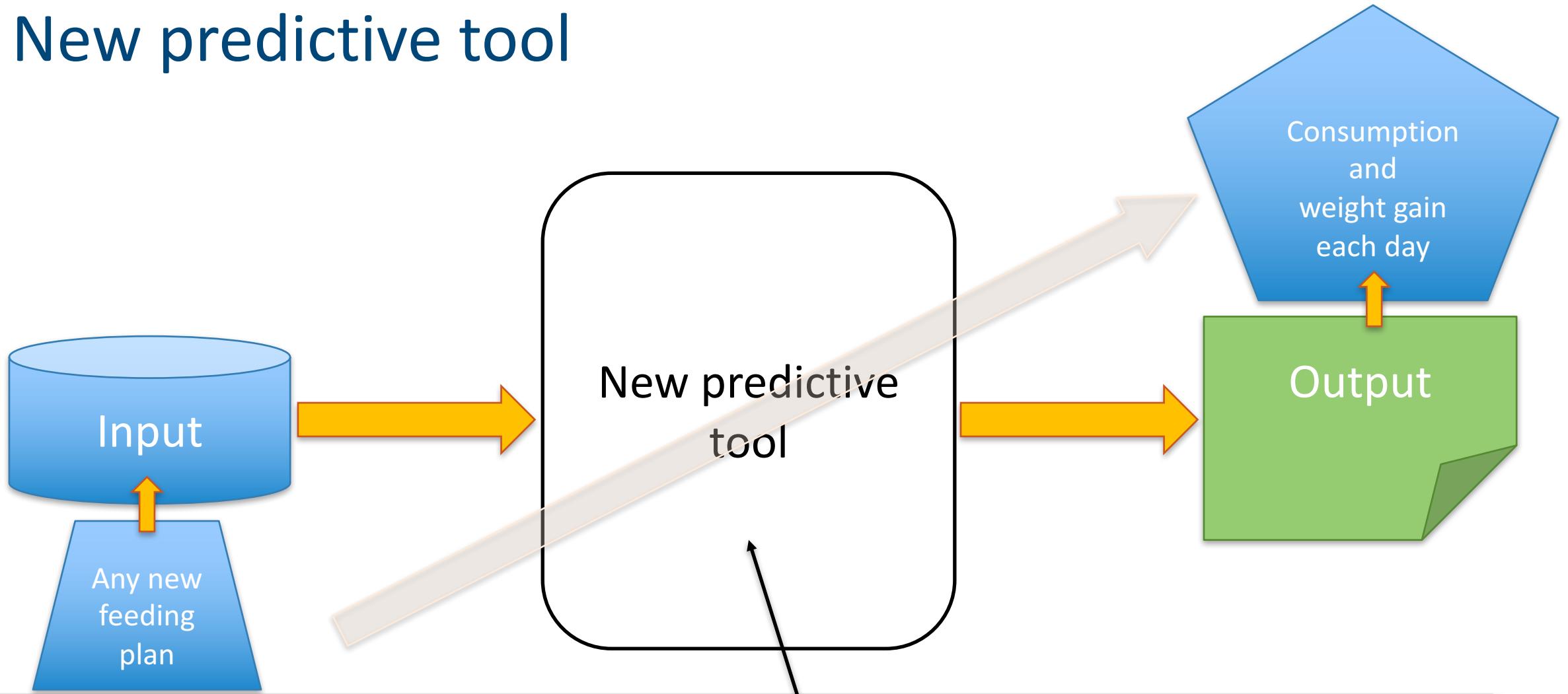
New predictive tool



$$\frac{dP}{dt}(t) = (\hat{\alpha} Q(t) + \hat{\beta} L(t)) \left(\frac{\hat{\eta} P(t)}{L(t)} \right) \frac{P(t) - \hat{\gamma}}{\hat{\gamma}}$$

$$\frac{dC}{dt}(t) = \frac{\hat{\eta} P(t)}{L(t)}$$

New predictive tool



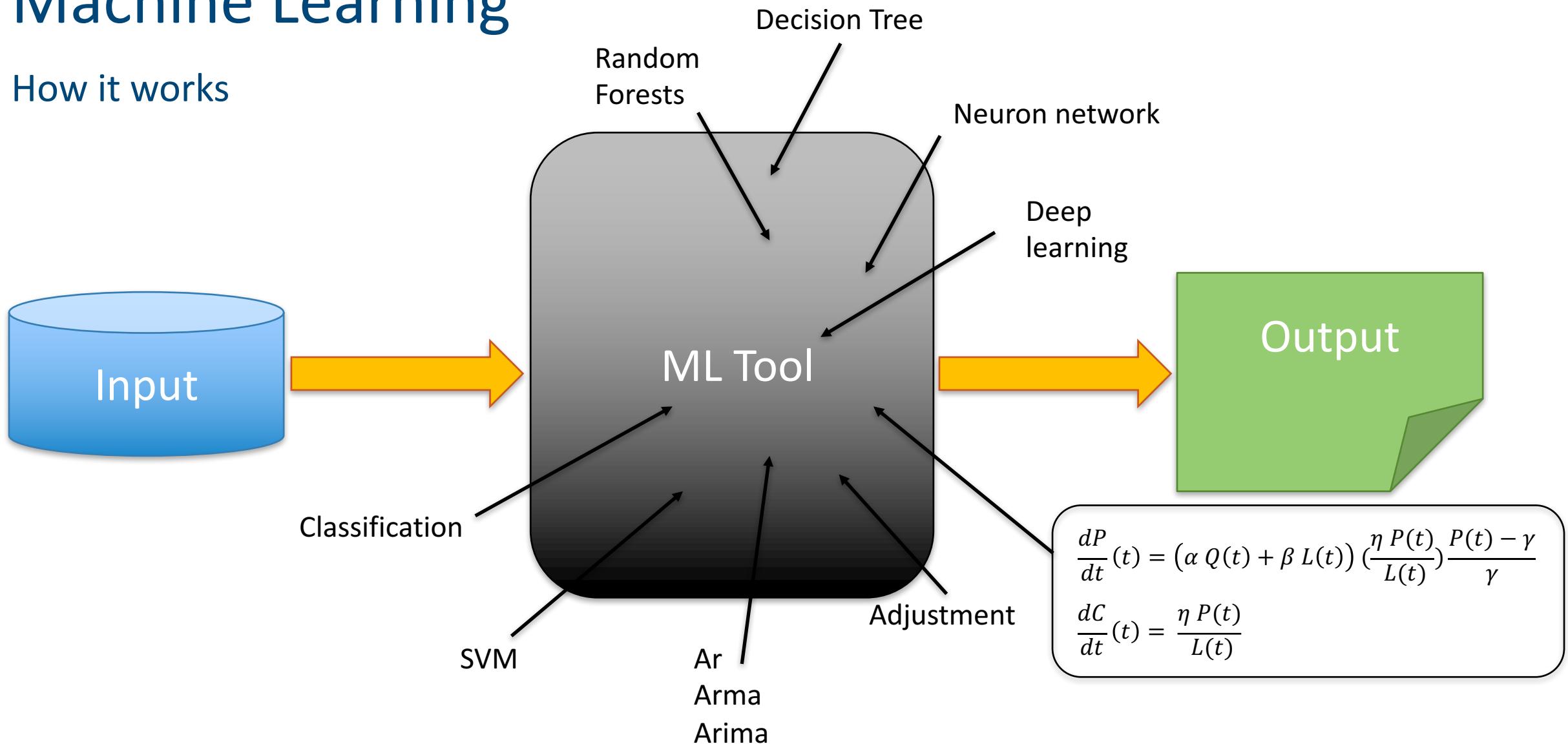
$$\frac{dP}{dt}(t) = (\hat{\alpha} Q(t) + \hat{\beta} L(t)) \left(\frac{\hat{\eta} P(t)}{L(t)} \right) \frac{P(t) - \hat{\gamma}}{\hat{\gamma}}$$

$$\frac{dC}{dt}(t) = \frac{\hat{\eta} P(t)}{L(t)}$$

NEW MACHINE LEARNING TOOL BASED ON ODE DISCRETIZATION

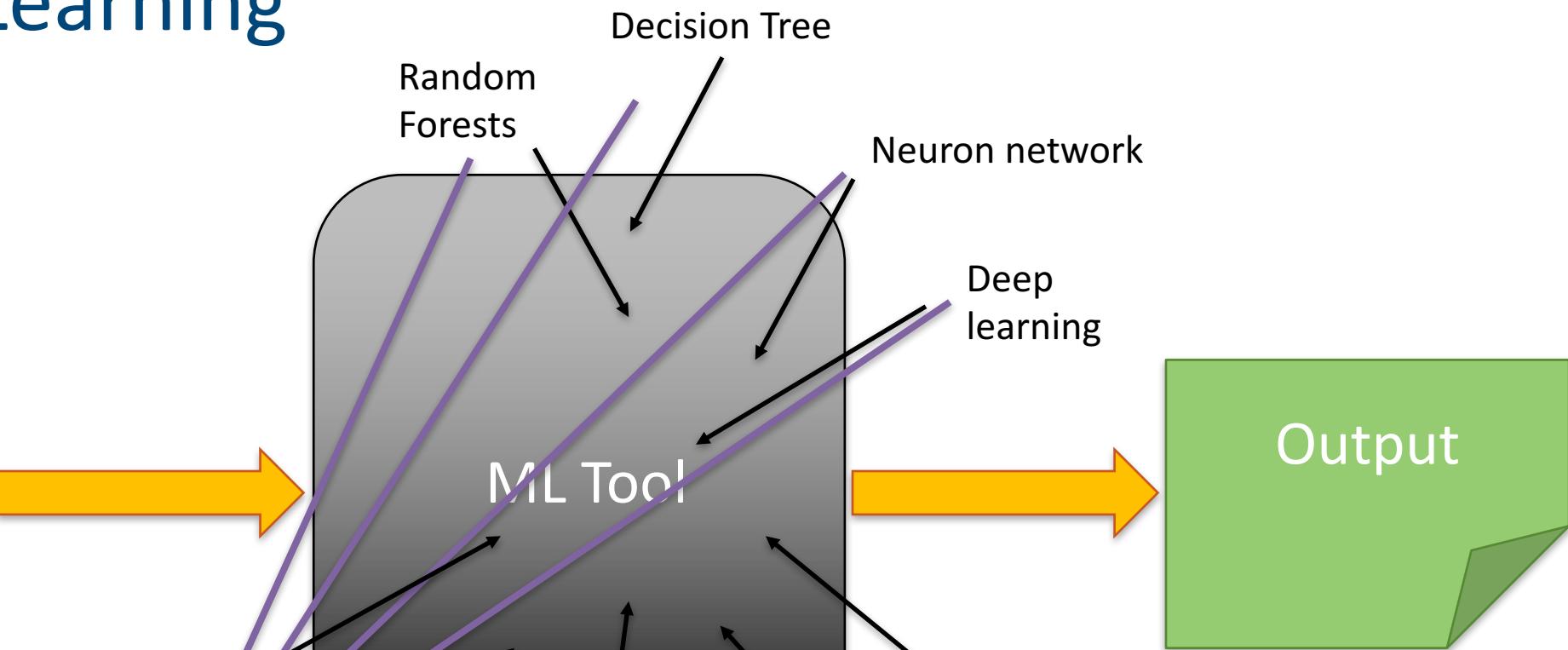
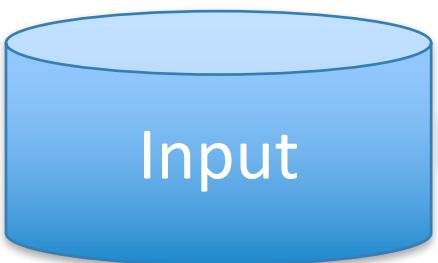
Machine Learning

How it works



Machine Learning

How it works



Depend
on parameters

$$\frac{dP}{dt}(t) = (\hat{\alpha} Q(t) + \hat{\beta} L(t)) \left(\frac{\hat{\eta} P(t)}{L(t)} \right) \frac{P(t) - \hat{\gamma}}{\hat{\gamma}}$$

$$\frac{dC}{dt}(t) = \frac{\hat{\eta} P(t)}{L(t)}$$

Thanks for your attention