A beginner Machine Learning Engineer's biggest fear: Mathematics

…and for good reason, because it is after all a daunting thing to learn in of itself, given its immensely vast disciplines. But fear not, I believe firmly that one need not learn every ins, outs, and backwards of this seemingly dreadful thing we call mathematics, not at all, not for machine learning at least, because machine learning not just in my personal experience, but I'm sure for others as well, involves three main key concepts in order to be able to build so called Artificial Intelligence/Machine learning systems: Matrix and vector operations from the sub-discipline of mathematics called Linear Algebra, Partial differentiation from calculus, and basic Standardization and Normalization of values from the discipline of Statistics.

Learning merely these three most basic foundational concepts I personally believe will take you farther in your journey in learning the field than doing so otherwise, because knowing these will give you the ease of mind to understand how most machine learning systems work under the hood, being able to debug and fix whatever error should arise when need be, and most importantly being able to build them from scratch as opposed to using frameworks and libraries that already have these systems implemented and optimized which don't get me wrong is not at all bad, but at best these would be at first glance mere black box objects where one would have no idea how these systems work except the input it takes and output it gives.

To start off I think any machine learning engineer would tell you that in their humble beginnings the simplest model/system they would have built was a Linear Regression model. Now what is a Linear Regression model? Well if you remember the most basic math concept in high school or elementary, it was simply the slope intercept formula.

And in any machine learning/artificial intelligence system/model there exists always the data it was trained on. But how would such a simple formula have something to do with the most intelligent systems we have today? The answer is simple we feed the so called data for training a machine learning algorithm then it outputs the mapping between the input x and output y variables so it can classify or predict a novel output y given an unseen input x during training. This **mapping is also called the objective function or hypothesis**, or in this case a simple slope intercept formula we learned in high school albeit a slightly more generalized version.

When this function is outputted the way it can be used is when we give it a new data it will predict the value of this new input data based on the dataset it has been trained in.

Why a function is also called a hypothesis is exactly like how we hypothesize some idea. Basically **when we think of an outcome of something we don’t really know, we can have these assumptions of what the outcome might look like**, so we hypothesize and in turn we come up with a hypothesis. And like the output of a machine learning algorithm which is the function that can predict a specific outcome, this prediction can either be a wrong or a right outcome, which makes the function/hypothesis bad or good respectively

Because everything a machine learning system/model is built on revolves around the idea of being able to predict an output or what we would call in high school as our dependent variable or Y value given our input value,

Something to do with the main idea of machine learning

We measure how large the error is by getting simply the difference of our predicted Y value to our real Y value,

Something to do with using the line as an objective function that we optimize

When we recall in highschool given a points coefficients m and b we can essentially plot the

Obviously when we set the coefficients to different values we would get a differently positioned line every time, and when we give it an input x it always corresponds to an output y

What we want to do is position this line such that given the inputs x which are our points

After one variable linear regression we now move on to multivariate linear regression

Which uses matrix operations

And as we venture further into the likewise vast world of machine learning and all of its different domains and sub disciplines, we ought to do our very best to muster up the courage within ourselves to face that which we fear the most, not only the Mathematics in the field of AI or Machine Learning but in life as well.