

Information Retrieval

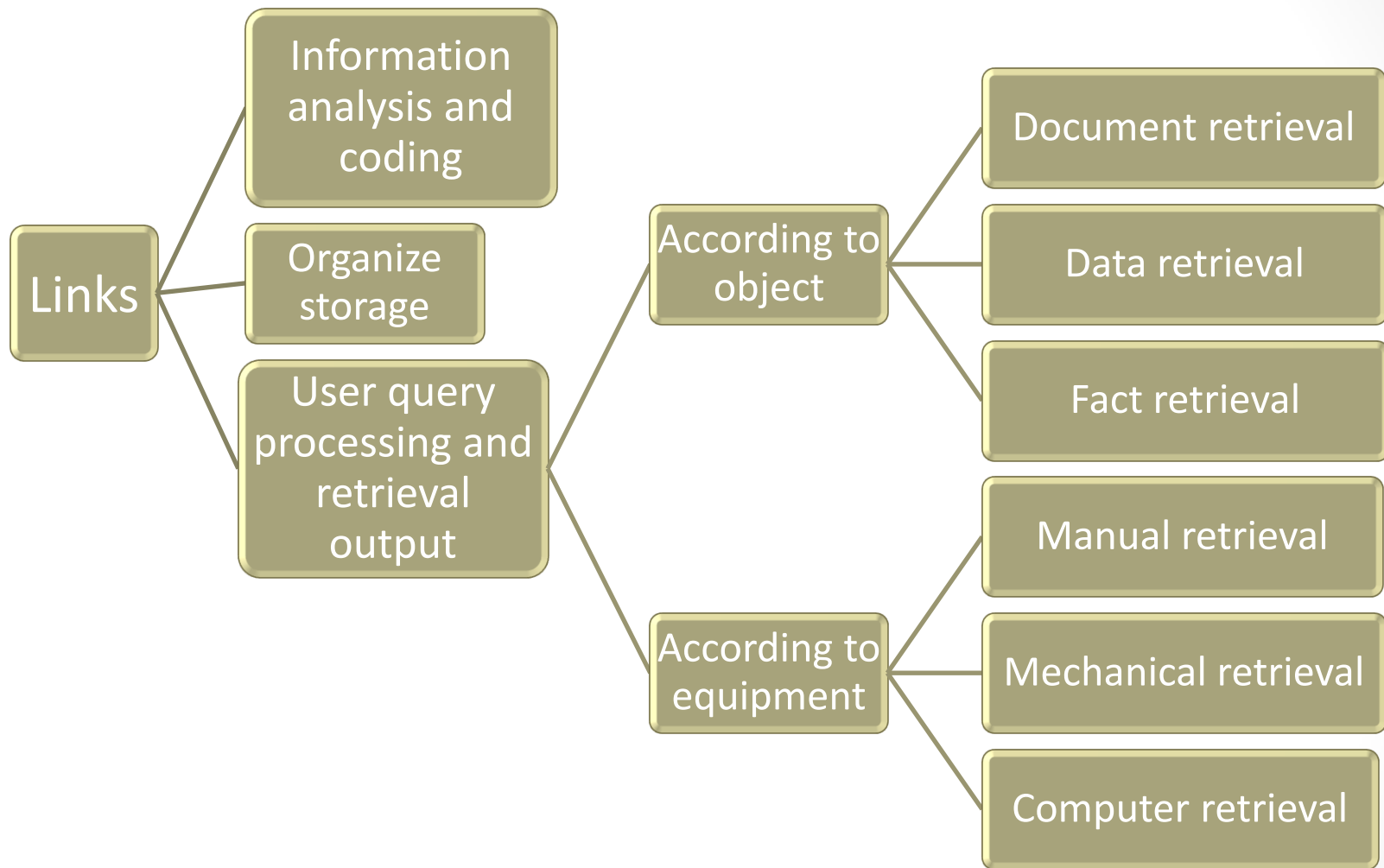
<div> <div>Properties of the Model</div> <div>Mathematical Basis</div> </div>	without term-interdependencies	with term-interdependencies	
		immanent term-dependencies	transcendent term-interdependencies
set-theoretic	<div> <div>Standard Boolean</div> <div>Extended Boolean</div> </div>		<div> <div>Fuzzy Set</div> </div>
algebraic	<div> <div>Vector Space</div> <div>Extended Boolean</div> </div>	<div> <div>Generalised Vector Space</div> <div>Latent Semantic</div> </div>	<div> <div>Topic-based Vector Space</div> <div>Balanced Topic-based Vector Space</div> <div>Spread. Activation Neuronal Network</div> <div>Backpropagation Neuronal Network</div> </div>
probabilistic	<div> <div>Binary Interdependence</div> <div>Language</div> <div>Inference Network</div> <div>Belief Network</div> </div>		<div> <div>Retrieval by Logical Imaging</div> </div>

The origin and development of information retrieval

1. Manual retrieval stage(1876-1954)
2. Off-line batch processing of the retrieval phase
3. Online retrieval phase(1965-1991)
4. Network online retrieval stage(From 1991 to the present)

Four Features

1. Information Awareness (Precondition)
2. Information Source (Basis)
3. Information Acquisition Ability (Core)
4. Information Utilization (Essential)



Methods of Information Retrieval:

1. Common Method
2. Retroactive Method
3. Sectioning Method

General Procedures for Retrieval:

- (1) Analytical issues
- (2) Selection of retrieval tools
- (3) The Use of Retrieval Tools
- (4) Acquisition of the original text
- (5) Analysis of search results
- (6) Change search strategy

Why Information Retrieval?

Easy

Gaining knowledge already existed is easier than come up with a new idea

Efficiency

Choose what you want within minutes is huge beneficial

Lifelong Journey

Study, and never stop