coursera Q



Video: Welcome to Machine Learning!
1 min

<u>°</u>

Reading: Machine Learning
Honor Code
8 min

Introduction

Video: Welcome 6 min

Video: What is Machine Learning?
7 min

Reading: What is Machine Learning?
5 min

Reading: How to Use Discussion Forums
4 min

Video: Supervised Learning
12 min

Reading: Supervised Learning 4 min

Video: Unsupervised Learning
14 min

Reading: Unsupervised Learning 3 min

Reading: Who are Mentors?

Reading: Get to Know Your Classmates
8 min

Reading: Frequently Asked
Questions
11 min

Review

Reading: Lecture Slides 20 min

Quiz: Introduction 5 questions

Model and Cost Function

Video: Model
Representation
8 min

Reading: Model Representation

Matrices and Vectors

Matrices are 2-dimensional arrays:

$$egin{bmatrix} a & b & c \ d & e & f \ g & h & i \ j & k & l \end{bmatrix}$$

The above matrix has four rows and three columns, so it is a 4 x 3 matrix.

A vector is a matrix with one column and many rows:

$$\left[egin{array}{c} w \ x \ y \ z \end{array}
ight]$$

So vectors are a subset of matrices. The above vector is a 4 x 1 matrix.

Notation and terms:

- A_{ij} refers to the element in the ith row and jth column of matrix A.
- A vector with 'n' rows is referred to as an 'n'-dimensional vector.
- ullet v_i refers to the element in the ith row of the vector.
- In general, all our vectors and matrices will be 1-indexed. Note that for some programming languages, the arrays are 0-indexed.
- Matrices are usually denoted by uppercase names while vectors are lowercase.
- "Scalar" means that an object is a single value, not a vector or matrix.
- \mathbb{R} refers to the set of scalar real numbers.
- \mathbb{R}^n refers to the set of n-dimensional vectors of real numbers.

Run the cell below to get familiar with the commands in Octave/Matlab. Feel free to create matrices and vectors and try out different things.

```
% The ; denotes we are going back to a new row. A = [1, 2, 3; 4, 5, 6; 7, 8, 9; 10, 11, 12]
     % Initialize a vector
     v = [1;2;3]
     \% Get the dimension of the matrix A where m = rows and n = columns
     [m,n] = size(A)
10
11
     % You could also store it this way
     dim_A = size(A)
12
13
     \% Get the dimension of the vector v
14
15
     dim_v = size(v)
                                                                           Run
     % Now let's index into the 2nd row 3rd column of matrix A
16
17
     A_23 = A(2,3)
                                                                          Reset
```