Fundaments of Machine learning for and with engineering applications

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Representation

A representation should **capture** the nature of the subject being studied.

Example: If you want to evaluate the 3D structure of a wind turbine, a set of descriptors an be:

1. Blade length
2. Turbine hight
3. Geograpical position
4. Output power
5. Wind direction

which are two decimal numbers, a 2d tuple, a 1D time series and a 2D time serie (or 3D even).

Comparability

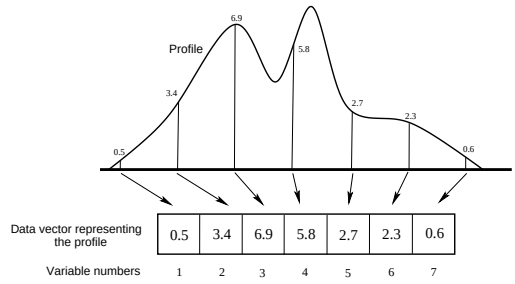
Same meaning **represenations** for different objects (inputs).

Discussion point!

How do we compare two wind turbines accounting for the 5 variables previously intoduced?

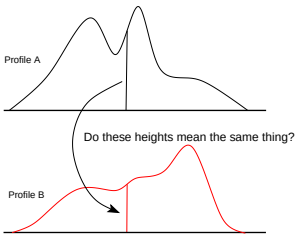
Sampling point representation (SPR)

- An intuitive way to represent curves and spectra is the **sampling point representation**.
- We sample at regular intervals where each sample point is represented by a variable



Sampling point representation (SPR)

- SPR is useful until point i in a curve has the same meaning of the point i in another curve.



- Which parts of the profiles or shapes are comparable, i.e. have the same meaning?

Data structures

Given a representation, it is then needed to decide on a suitable **data structure** for the problem.

Definition

A data structure is a way of storing and organizing data in a computer so that it can be used effectively.

Typical data structures used in data analysis are:

- Data points
- Arrays (vectors, matrices, N-mode (way) arrays)
- Graphs (trees)
- Data bases