### A Few Useful Things to Know about Machine Learning

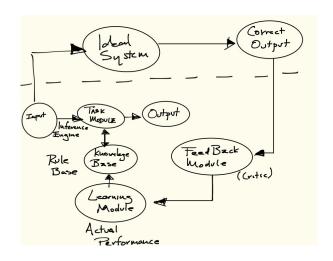


Claudia Carrera Andreu Boada Gerson Romero

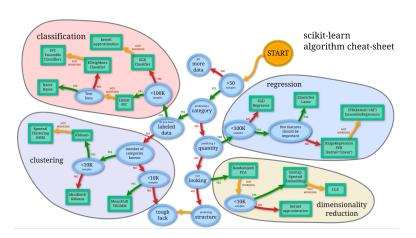
Data Mining

Noviembre 26, 2007

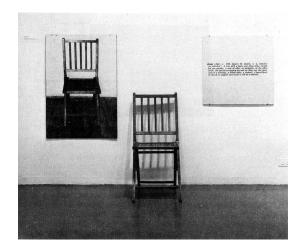
#### Introducción



# Aprendizaje=Representación + Evaluación + Optimización



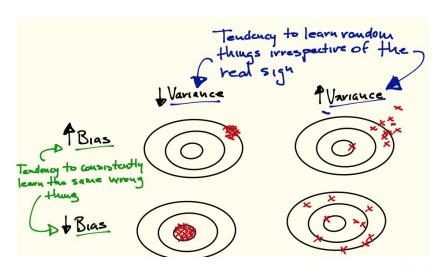
# Lo importante es generalizar



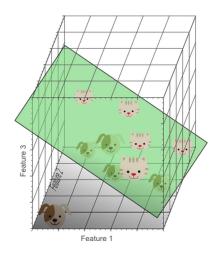
## NO es suficiente con tener datos!

Even after the observation of frequent or constant conjunction of frequent or constant conjunction of diam objects, we have no reason to draw object any inference concerning any object any inference of wich we have had beyond those of wich we have had beyond those of Wich we have had beyond those of Wich we have had

# Overfitting has many faces

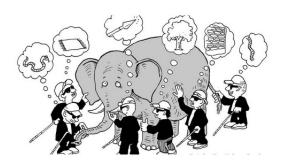


# Intuición falla en grandes dimensiones

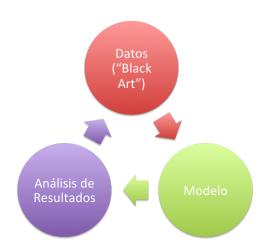


# Pruebas teóricas no son lo que parecen

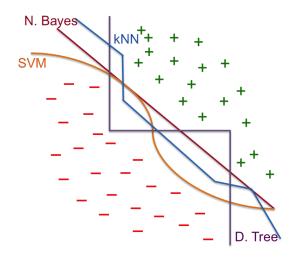
# **Caveat Emptor**



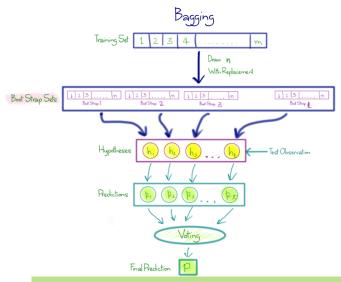
### Metodología como clave



#### Más datos mejor que un algoritmo inteligente

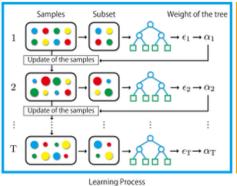


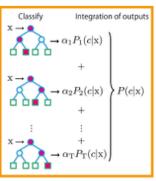
#### Aprender más modelos, no sólo uno





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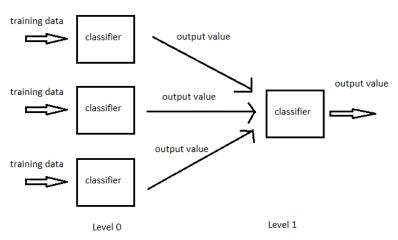




Classify Process

#### Aprender más modelos, no sólo uno

#### **Concept Diagram of Stacking**



#### Sencillez no implica precisión

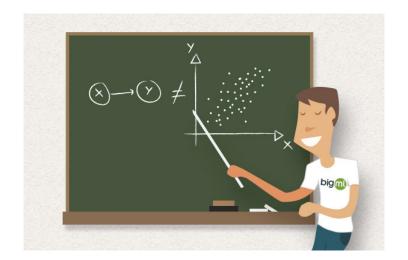


Ockham chooses a razor

#### Representable no implica aprendible

- Cualquier función es "representable".
- El algoritmo no necesariamente "aprende" la función.

# Correlación no implica causalidad



#### Conclusión

- Sabiduría popular
  - http://www.cs.washington.edu/homes/pedrod/class
  - □ Machine learning lectures: http://www.videolectures.net
  - □ Weka