

Machine learning

Chapter 1

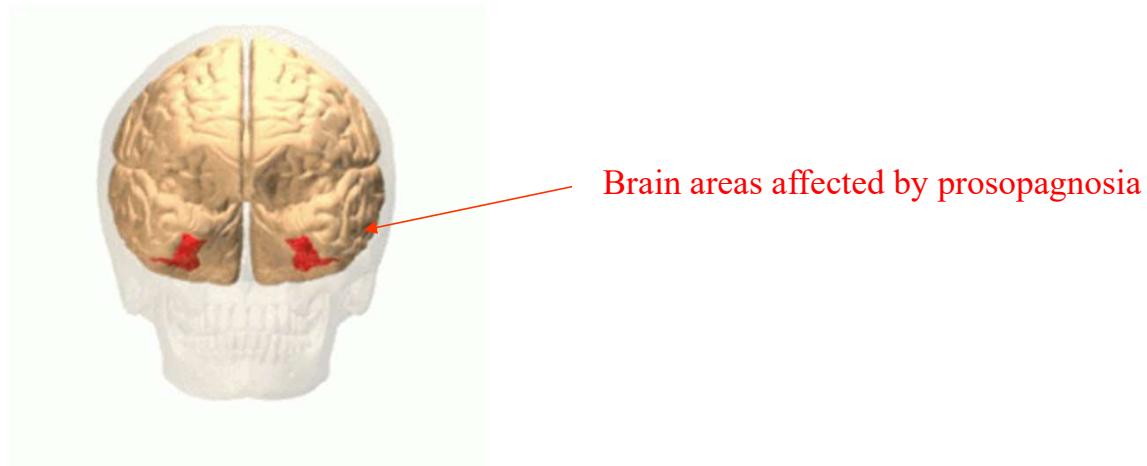
Introduction



Searching for patterns in data is a fundamental problem humans have been facing throughout history. Millions of years ago, the ability to classify and identify poisonous plants or dangerous animals was a valuable skill for our ancestors, and it gave them a clear evolutionary advantage.



Brain support: as an example, prosopagnosia is a cognitive disorder of face perception in which the ability to recognize familiar faces, including one's own face, is impaired, while other aspects of visual processing (e.g., object discrimination) and intellectual functioning (e.g., decision-making) remain intact.



Nowadays, pattern recognition has evolved to automatic algorithms that can be applied in many scientific and technological fields, such as medical diagnosis, musicology, business, and financial sciences

Objective

To define learning techniques based on observed data with the objective of taking automatic smart decisions. The techniques are applicable to problems of very different nature.



Goals...

- Take better decisions than a human expert
- Reduction of costs

The art of winning an unfair game

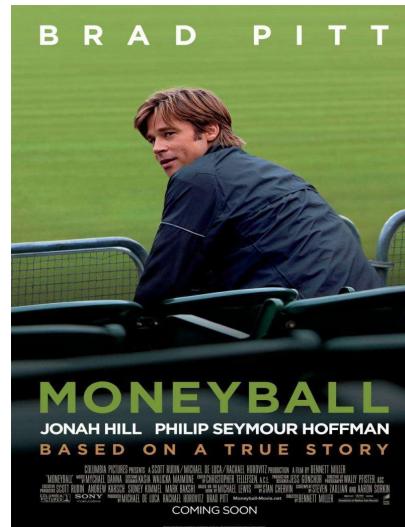


Two years later, the [Boston Red Sox](#) used the same methods and wins the World Series after 86 years.

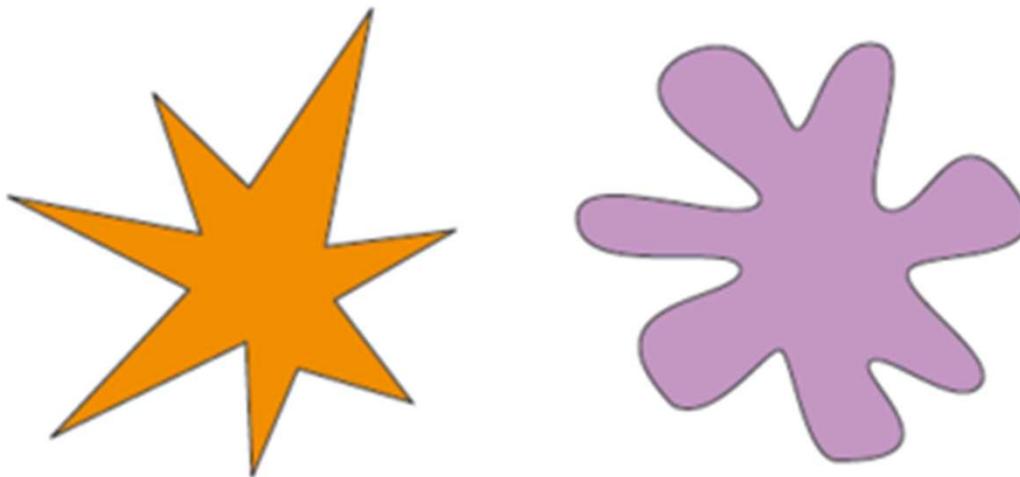
Why?



Billy Beane is the general manager of [Oakland Athletics](#), which has lost another season in the baseball league. In 2002 he decides to relaunch the team and, with the help of the young Harvard graduated economist Peter Brand, will use statistical data to contract the most suitable players, instead of using the reports of experts. Oakland beats an old record of 20 consecutive victories in the Word Series.



Cognitive biases



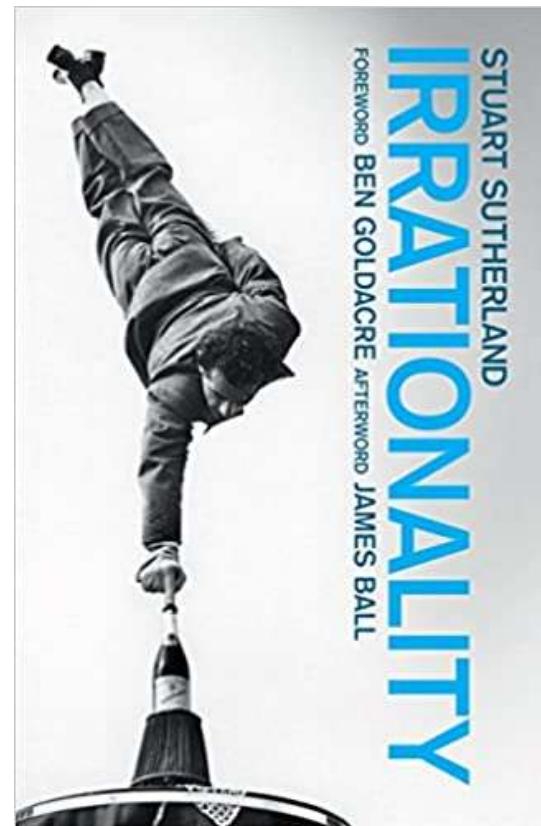
Which figure is called *bouba* and which one *kiki*?

50 cognitive biases

Memoria	Social	Aprendizaje	Creencias	Dinero	Política
Error de atribución fundamental <p>Juzgamos a los demás por su personalidad o carácter fundamental, pero nos juzgamos a nosotros mismos por la situación.</p>  <p>Sally llega tarde a clase, es vagía. Llegas tarde a clase; fue una mañana malísima.</p>	Sesgo de autoservicio <p>Nuestros fracasos son situacionales, pero nuestros éxitos son nuestra responsabilidad.</p>  <p>Gané ese premio debido al trabajo duro en lugar de la ayuda o la suerte. Mientras tanto, faltó una pizca porque no había dormido lo suficiente.</p>	Favoritismo dentro del grupo <p>Favorecemos a las personas que están en nuestro grupo interno en lugar de un grupo externo.</p>  <p>Francis está en tu iglesia, así que te gusta más Francis que Sally.</p>	Efecto de arrastre <p>Las ideas, modas y creencias crecen a medida que más personas las adoptan.</p>  <p>Sally cree que los fidget spinners ayudan a sus hijos. Francis también lo hace.</p>	Pensamiento de grupo <p>Debido al deseo de coherencia y armonía en el grupo, tomamos las ideas irracionalmente, a menudo para minimizar el conflicto.</p>  <p>Sally quiere ir por un helado. Francis quiere comprar una camiseta. Supreses conseguir una camiseta con imágenes de helado.</p>	Cascada disponible <p>Vinculado a nuestra necesidad de aceptación social, las creencias se propagan entre las más plausibles a través de la repetición pública.</p>  <p>Una historia sobre hojas de árbol que aparecen en los dulces finalmente llevó a que muchas personas ya no ofrecieran golosinas caseras en Halloween en Estados Unidos.</p>
Efecto halo <p>Si ve a una persona como alguien que tiene un rasgo positivo, esa impresión positiva se extiende a otros rasgos (que también funciona para rasgos negativos).</p>  <p>"Taylor nunca podría ser mala; ella es tan linda"</p>	Suerte moral <p>Una impresión de moral ocurre debido a un resultado positivo; peor posición moral ocurre debido a un resultado negativo.</p>  <p>"Una cultura X ganó una guerra X porque eran moralmente superiores a los perdedores"</p>	Falsos concursos <p>Creemos que hay más personas de acuerdo con nosotros de lo que realmente es.</p>  <p>"Todos piensan que"</p>	Maldición del conocimiento <p>Una vez que sabemos algo, asumimos que todos los demás también lo saben.</p>  <p>Alice es maestra y lucha por comprender la perspectiva de sus nuevos alumnos.</p>	Efecto de foco <p>Sobrevaloración de la habilidad de personas que prestan atención a nuestro comportamiento y apariencia.</p>  <p>Sally está preocupada de que todos se den cuenta de lo patética que es su camiseta de helado.</p>	Declinismo <p>Tendemos a romanticizar el pasado y ver el futuro de manera negativa, creyendo que las sociedades / instituciones están en general en declive.</p>  <p>"En mi época, los niños tenían más respeto"</p>
Disponibilidad heurística <p>Nos basamos en ejemplos inmediatos que vienen a la mente al emitir juicios.</p>  <p>Al intentar recordar qué gente visitó, ella la tenía para la que vio un anuncio más recientemente, es tanrecio"</p>	Atribución defensiva <p>Como Testigo que en secreto teme ser vulnerable a un percance grave, culparamos a la víctima y no a la que atacante más si nos relacionamos con la víctima.</p>  <p>Sally esperó demasiado tiempo en un semáforo en verde porque el conductor de la moto que la chocaron por detrás, Greg, quien es conocido por enviar mensajes de texto y conducir, salió y le gritó a la persona que la golpeó.</p>	Hipótesis de un mundo justo <p>Tendemos a creer que el mundo es justo; Por lo tanto, asumimos que los actos de injusticia son merecidos.</p>  <p>"El bolso de Sally fue robado porque se quedó sola con Francis sobre su camiseta y tenía mala Karma"</p>	Realismo ingenuo <p>Creemos que observamos la realidad objetiva y que otras personas son irracionales, desinformadas o sesgadas.</p>  <p>"Veo el mundo como es la realidad - otras personas son tontas"</p>	Cinismo ingenuo <p>Creemos que observamos la realidad objetiva y que otras personas tienen un sesgo egocéntrico más alto de lo que realmente existe en sus acciones / interacciones.</p>  <p>"La única razón por la que esta persona es la realidad - otras personas son tontas"</p>	Sesgo cero riesgo <p>Preferimos reducir el riesgo pequeño a cero, incluso si podemos reducir más riesgo en general con otra opción</p>  <p>0% "Probablemente deberías parar la garanta"</p>
Efecto Forer (también conocido como efecto Barnum) <p>Atribuimos fácilmente nuestra personalidad a declaraciones vagas, incluso si pueden aplicarse a una amplia gama de personas.</p>  <p>"Este horóscopo es tan preciso"</p>	Efecto Dunning-Kruger <p>Cuanto menos sepa, más confianza tendrá. Cuanto más sepa, menos confianza tendrá.</p>  <p>Francis siente con confianza al grupo que no hay ayuda en el fondo. No trabajan en la industria láctea.</p>	Fondeo <p>Dependemos en gran medida de la primera información que se introduce al tomar decisiones.</p>  <p>"¿ese 50% de descuento? debe ser mucho"</p>	Sesgo de automatización <p>Confiamos en sistemas automatizados, algo que confía demasiado en la corrección automática de decisiones realmente correctas</p>  <p>"Su teléfono lo corrige automáticamente, por lo que asume que es correcto"</p>	Efecto Google (también conocido como efecto Google) <p>Tendemos a olvidar la información que se busca fácilmente en los motores de búsqueda.</p>  <p>"¿Cómo se llamaba ese actor en esa película lúdica? Lo he buscado como ocho veces ..."</p>	Efecto placebo <p>Si creemos que un tratamiento funcionará, a menudo tendrá un pequeño efecto fisiológico.</p>  <p>A Alice le dieron un placebo para su dolor, y su dolor disminuyó.</p>
Resistencia reactiva <p>Hacemos lo contrario de lo que nos dicen, especialmente cuando percibimos amenazas a las libertades personales</p>  <p>Uno de los estudiantes de Alice se niega a hacer su tarea, a pesar de que tanto ella como sus padres lo lo dicen</p>	Sesgo de confirmación <p>Tendemos a encontrar y recordar informaciones que confirman nuestra percepción.</p>  <p>Puede confirmar una teoría de la conspiración, pero esa evidencia mientras ignora la evidencia contraria</p>	Efecto contraproductivo <p>Refutar la evidencia de algo tiene el efecto injustificado de confirmar nuestras creencias.</p>  <p>La evidencia que refuta su teoría de la conspiración, la guerra probablemente falseada por el gobierno.</p>	Efecto tercera persona <p>Creemos que los demás se ven más afectados por el consumo de los medios de comunicación que nosotros mismos.</p>  <p>"Los medios de comunicación te han llevado al cerebro claramente"</p>	Sesgo de creencias <p>Juzgamos la fuerza de un argumento basándonos en lo que apoya la conclusión, sino por lo plausible que es la conclusión en nuestras propias mentes.</p>  <p>Sally menciona al teñido de agua, sobre todo la teoría de la conspiración, que adoptas de tu corazón a pesar de que tiene muy poca evidencia al respecto.</p>	Criptomnesia <p>Confundimos los recuerdos reales con la imaginación</p>  <p>Greg cree que visitó un cementerio, pero está bastante seguro de que acaba de tener</p>
Ilusión de agrupamiento <p>Encontramos patrones y grupos en datos aleatorios.</p> 	Sesgo de pesimismo <p>A veces sobreestimamos la probabilidad o los malos resultados</p>  <p>"Esa nube se parece a tu cara, Alice"</p>	Efecto espectador <p>Cuantas más personas haya alrededor, es menos probable que ayudemos a una víctima</p>  <p>Greg le prestó un bolígrafo a Francis. Cuando Francis pidió un préstamo de \$ 5, Greg lo hizo fácilmente.</p>	Sugestión <p>Nosotros, especialmente los niños, a veces confundimos ideas sugeridas por preguntas con recuerdos.</p>  <p>Entonces, ¿te caiste del sofá antes o después de que tu mamá te golpeará?</p>	Memoria falsa <p>Confundimos la imaginación con recuerdos reales</p>  <p>Greg está seguro de que Sally dijo un chiste muy divertido sobre las piratas, cuando ese chiste en realidad salió de una televisión.</p>	
Efecto de punto ciego <p>No creamos que tengamos prejuicios, y lo vemos en los demás más que en nosotros mismos.</p>  <p>"No soy parcial"</p>	Efecto optimismo <p>A veces somos demasiado optimistas acerca de los buenos resultados</p>  <p>"Va a resultar genial"</p>				

Fundamental causes of human irrational behavior

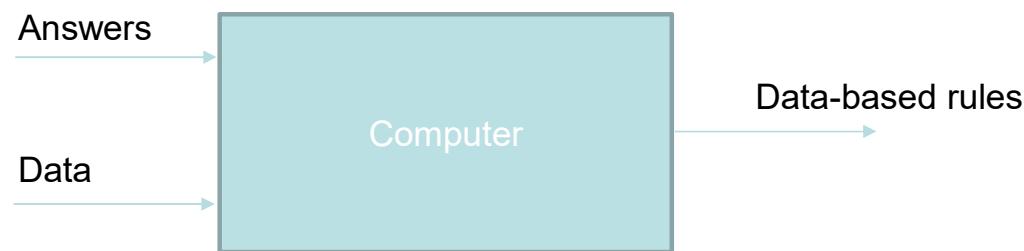
- Evolutionary causes: fear of loosing esteem, groupthink, conformism, shame,...
- Physiological causes: when we learn, some neurons connect but some other existing connections weaken
- Mental sloth
- Unability to manage many variables simultaneously
- Unability to handle basic concepts of probability calculus
- Self-interests



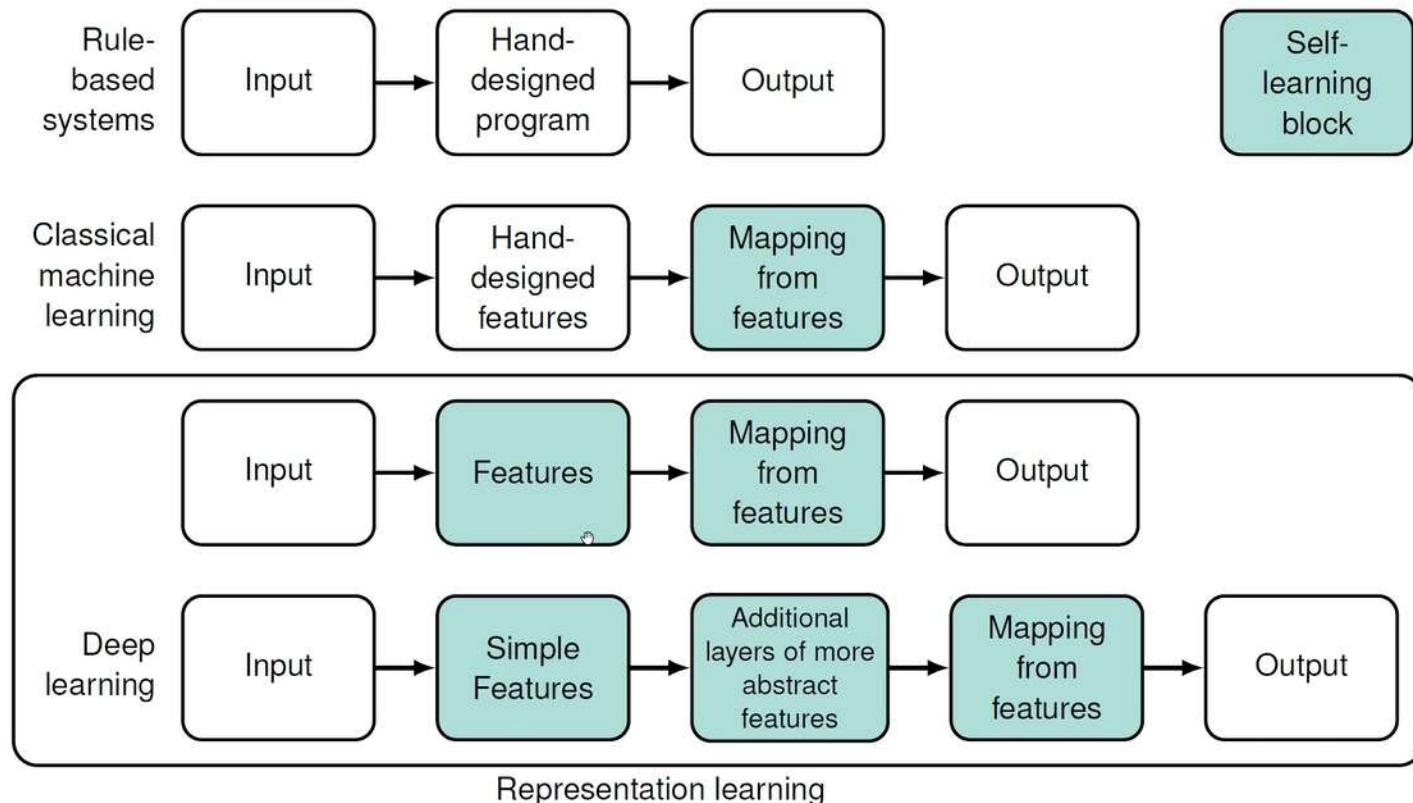
Traditional use of computers



Machine learning at training phase



Differences between AI/ML/DL



Some applications benefiting from decision taking based on data analysis...

- Prediction

Medical diagnose, product recommendation (Amazon, Netflix), future values of stock market or currency exchange rates,...

- Pattern classification

Voice, faces, facial expressions, objets in real scenes, written characters, biometric identification, spam detection,...

- Data mining

Clicks on webpages, searches on Google, ...

- Anomaly detection

Abnormal credit card transactions, anomalous recordings of sensors in a nuclear plant,...

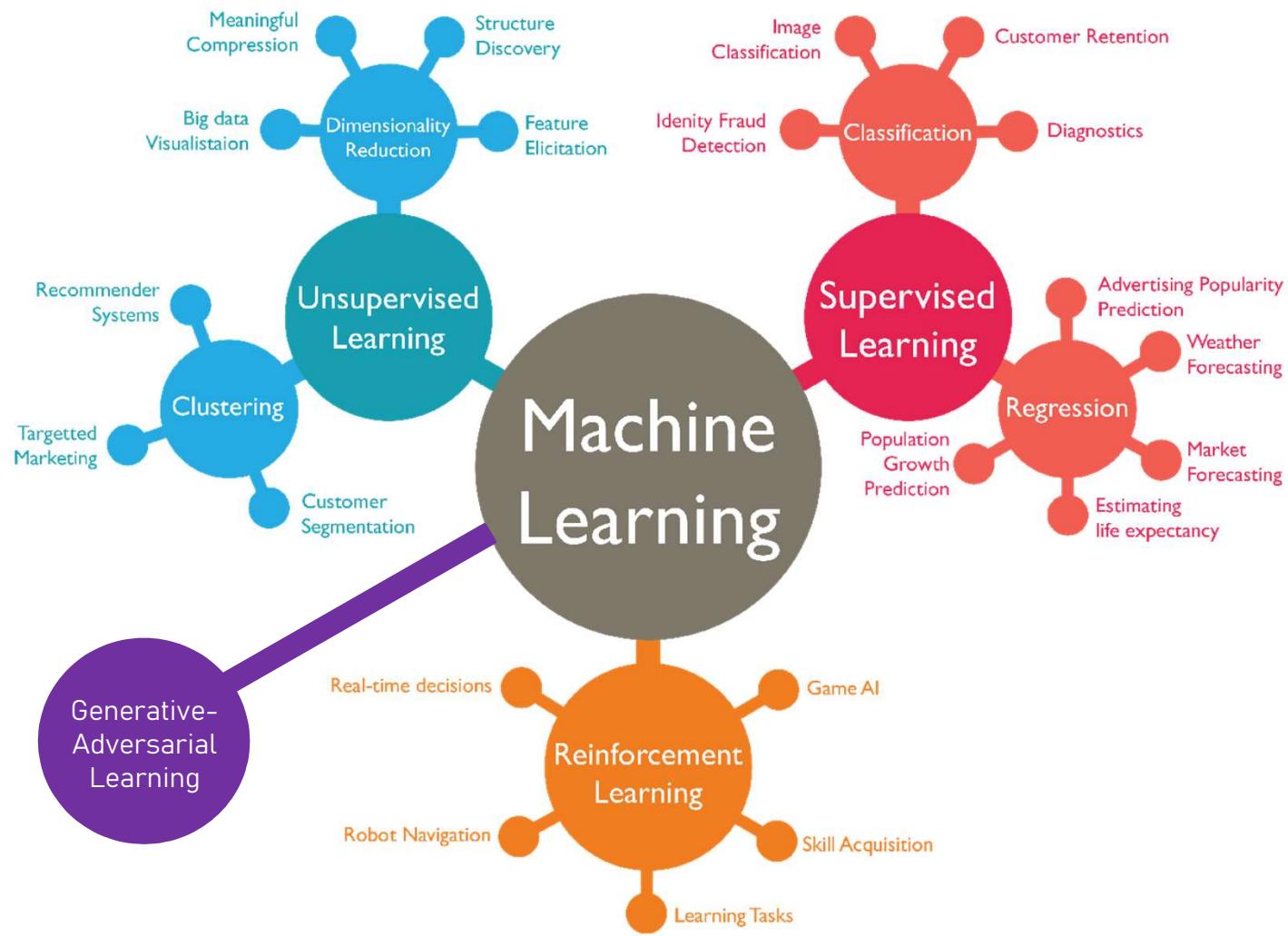
- Understanding of the brain behavior

Three types of learning

We want to build a machine that learns how to take decisions out of sensorial data (feature vectors) $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \mathbf{x}_3, \mathbf{x}_4, \dots$

There are three main approaches to machine learning:

1. **Supervised learning:** the learning rule is provided with the **desired outputs** $y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, \dots$ for each given input, and the objective is generating the **right output** when fed with a new input.
2. **Unsupervised learning:** a model is built for the values of \mathbf{x} that can be used to explain some phenomenon, to understand the structure of data, to predict, to communicate, etc.
3. **Reinforcement learning:** the machine decides some **actions** a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots affecting the environment, and gets some **reward (or punishment)** r_1, r_2, r_3, \dots The objective is learning to act in a way that long term accumulated **rewards are maximized**.



Description of the supervised learning...

Data base

- Feature vectors (observations): $\mathbf{x}_i \quad i=1, \dots, N$
- Each belonging to one of the c classes (nature states): y_i

Objective

Design a procedure that learns to associate \mathbf{x}_i and y_i through the function h_{θ}

$$\hat{y}_j = h_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_j)$$

that depends on some parameters θ , using the data base and optimising some loss function

$$\theta = \arg \min_{\theta} L(y, h_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}))$$

Conditioning

Is the statistics of vectors known?

What are the criteria used to determine the procedure that learns h_{θ} ?

An example: define a machine that identifies handwritten digits between 0 and 9?

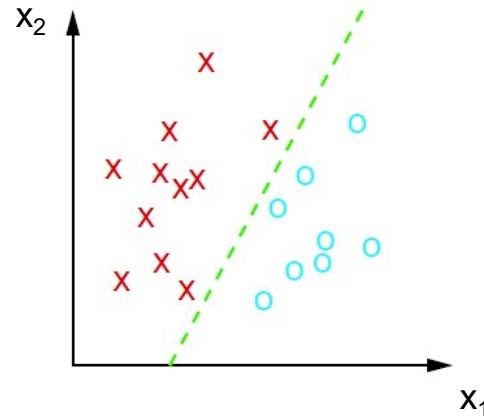


The decision algorithm will select one or another digit without explicit rules, but learning from examples. What are in this case \mathbf{x}_i and y_i ?

Two main types of supervised learning...

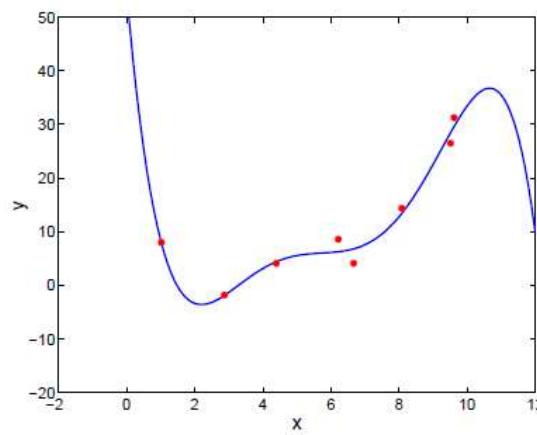
Classification

The desired outputs y_i are discrete class labels. The goal is to classify new inputs \mathbf{x} correctly.



Regression

The desired outputs y_i are continuous valued. The goal is to predict the output correctly for new inputs.



Practical examples

Example 1: Symbol detection in a Gaussian communication channel

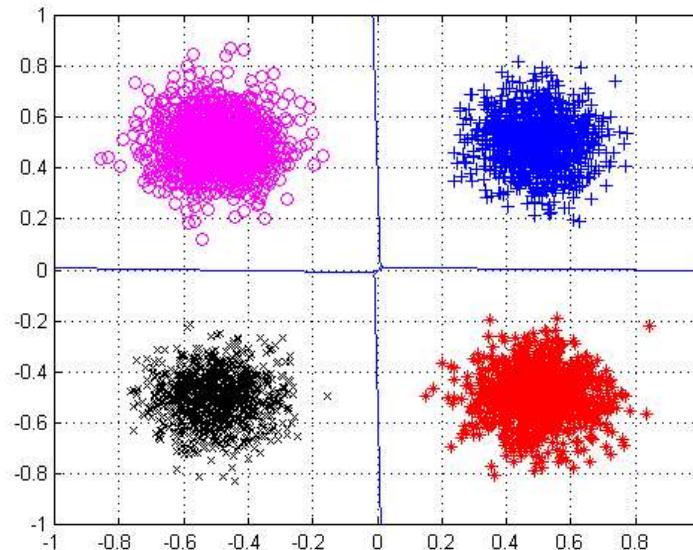
Processing:

Down-conversion and
matched filters

Feature extraction:

I/Q Sampling

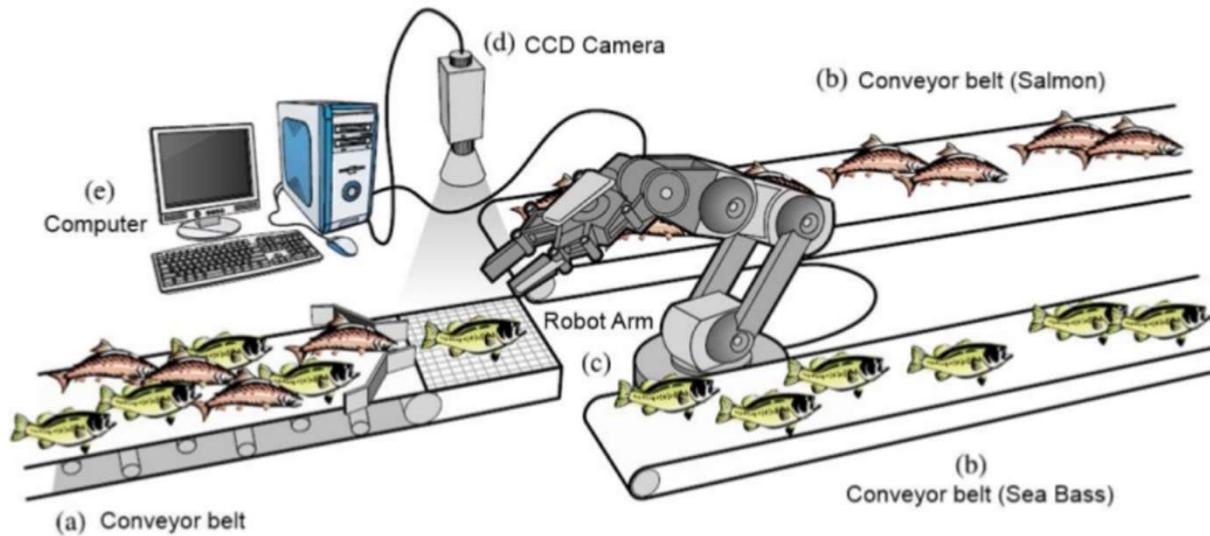
Decision: MAP detection



$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) P(A)}{P(B)}$$

Example 2: Classification of salmons or sea bass

Features are extracted from the CCD image (e.g. brightness, length, width) and a computer takes decisions that are executed by the robot.



Example 3: Diagnose of heart disease

Data base SHEART

Feature vectors (blood analitics, tobacco, family history, obesity, alcohol consumption, age, etc.) can be used to

- Predict the risk of a heart attack onset.
- Identify the most relevant features for prediction.

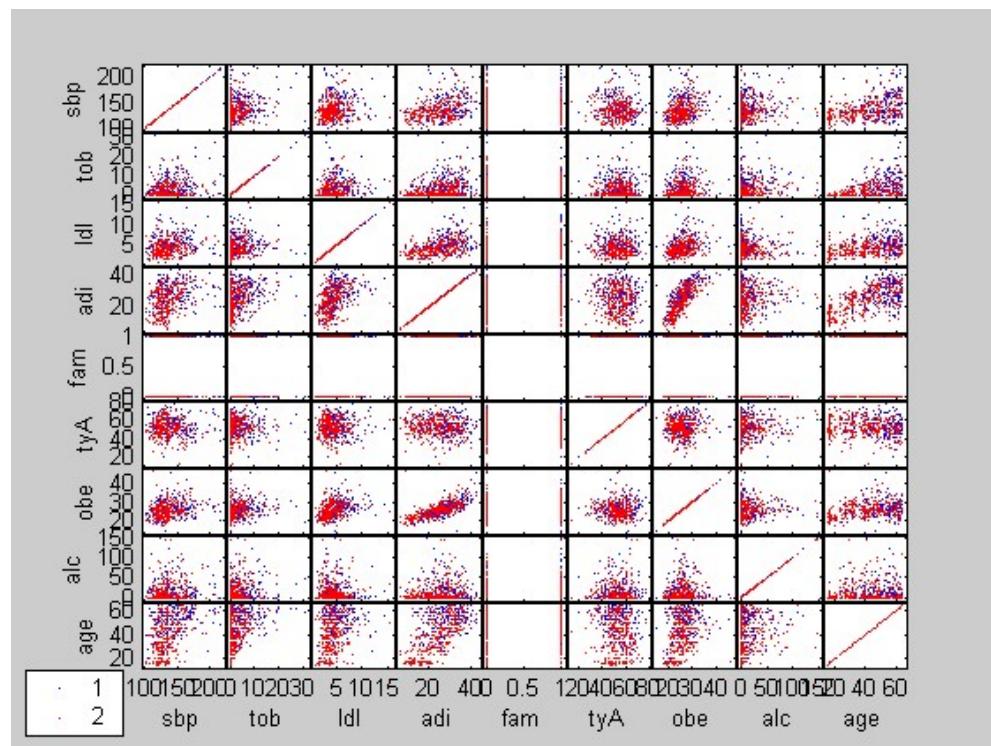
SHEART. Sample of males in a heart-disease high-risk region of the Western Cape, South Africa.

- sbp systolic blood pressure
 - tobacco cumulative tobacco (kg)
 - ldl low density lipoprotein cholesterol
 - adiposity
 - famhist family history of heart disease (Present, Absent)
 - typea type-A behavior
 - obesity
 - alcohol current alcohol consumption
 - age age at onset
 - chd response, coronary heart disease

sbp	tob	ldl	Adip.	fa	A	Ob.	alc	age
160	12	5.73	23.11	1	49	25.3	97.2	52

Scatter plot of SHEART

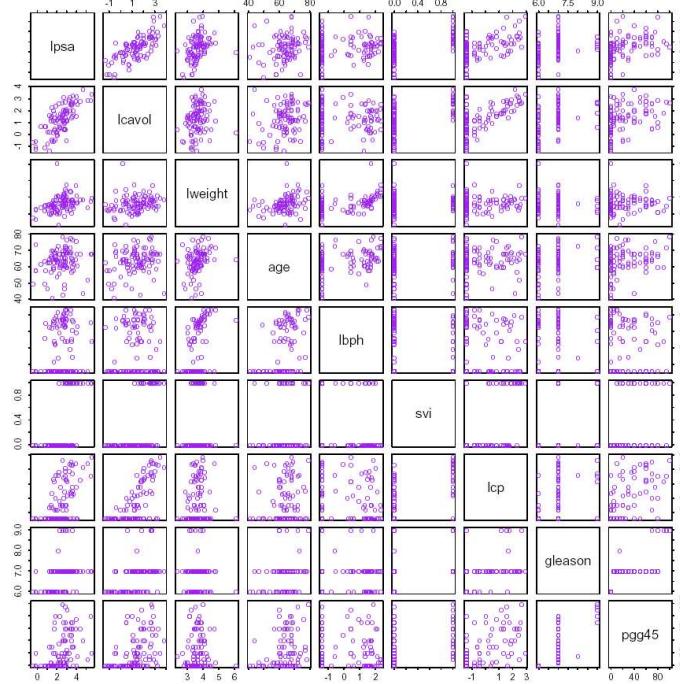
None of the features
is Gaussian!



Example 3: Diagnose of prostate cancer

Search for correlation between the prostate specific antigen (PSA) and variables that may help in predicting the cancer condition:

- log cancer volume (lcavol)
- log prostate weight (lweight)
- age
- log benign prostatic hyperplasia (lbph)
- seminal vesicle invasion (svi)
- Gleason score (gleason)
- percent of Gleason scores 4 or 5 (pgg45)



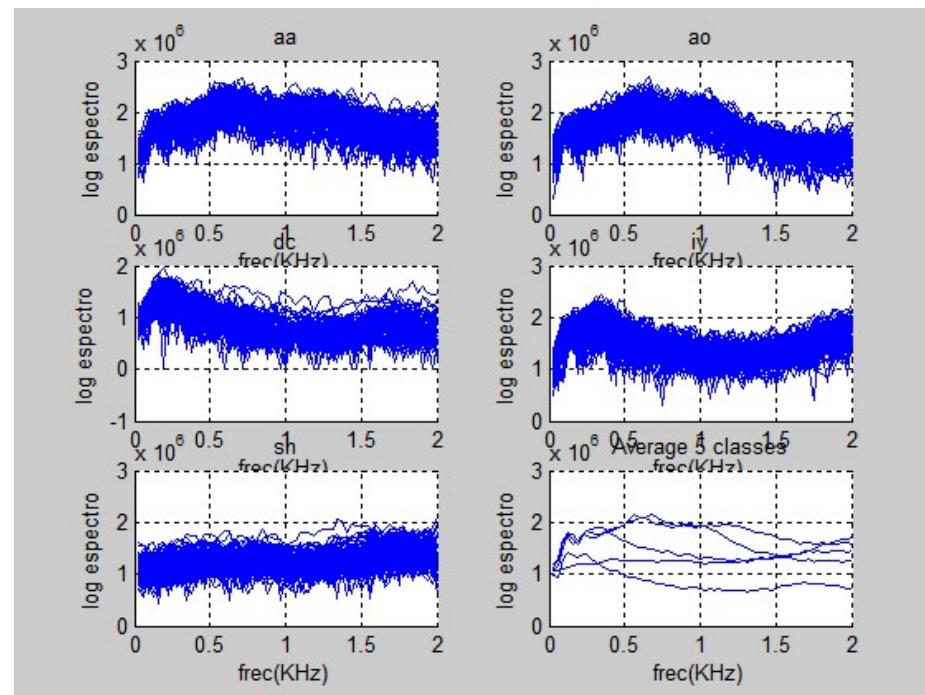
Example 4: PHONEME data base

Sampling freq. = 8KHz

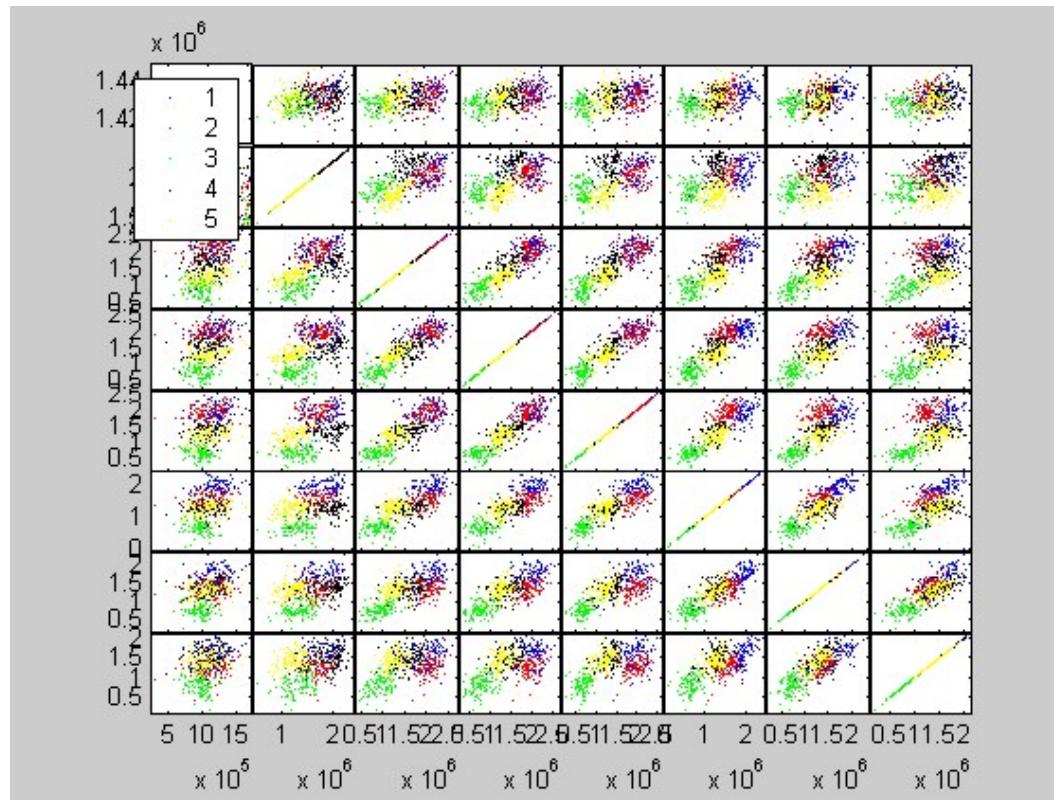
Log Spectrum

aa	ao	dcl	iy	sh
695	1022	757	1163	872

Feature vector size = 64



Scatter plot



Example 5: Biometrics



(a) Fingerprint



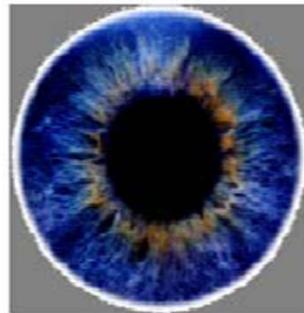
(b) Face



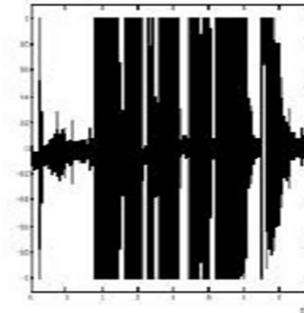
(c) Hand Geometry



(d) Signature



(e) Iris



(f) Voice

Comparison of biometrical identification methods

	Ojo - Iris	Ojo - Retina	Huellas dactilares	Geometria de la mano	Escritura - Firma	Voz
Fiabilidad	Muy alta	Muy alta	Alta	Alta	Alta	Alta
Facilidad de uso	Media	Baja	Alta	Alta	Alta	Alta
Prevención de ataques	Muy Alta	Muy alta	Alta	Alta	Media	Media
Aceptación	Media	Media	Media	Alta	Muy alta	Alta
Estabilidad	Alta	Alta	Alta	Media	Media	Media
Identificación y autenticación	Ambas	Ambas	Ambas	Autenticación	Ambas	Autenticación
Estándars	-	-	ANSI/NIST, FBI	-	-	SVAPI
Interferencias	Gafas	Irritaciones	Suciedad, heridas, asperezas ...	Artritis, reumatismo ...	Firmas fáciles o cambiantes	Ruido, resfriados ...
Utilización	Instalaciones nucleares, servicios médicos, centros penitenciarios	Instalaciones nucleares, servicios médicos, centros penitenciarios	Policia, industrial	General	Industrial	Accesos remotos en bancos o bases de datos

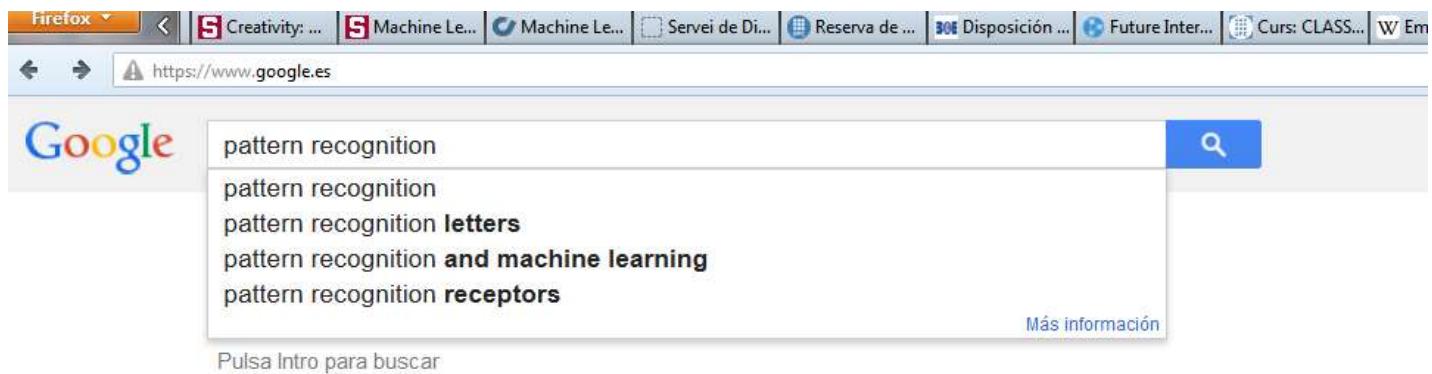
Example 6: Classification of spam email

Text file → Statistics of words/characters → Clasification

```
word_freq_make: continuous.
word_freq_address: continuous.
word_freq_all: continuous.
word_freq_3d: continuous.
word_freq_our: continuous.
word_freq_over: continuous.
word_freq_remove: continuous.
word_freq_internet: continuous.
word_freq_order: continuous.
word_freq_mail: continuous.
word_freq_receive: continuous.
word_freq_will: continuous.
word_freq_people: continuous.
word_freq_report: continuous.
word_freq_addresses: continuous.
word_freq_free: continuous.

word_freq_business: continuous.
word_freq_email: continuous.
word_freq_you: continuous.
word_freq_credit: continuous.
word_freq_your: continuous.
word_freq_font: continuous.
word_freq_000: continuous.
word_freq_money: continuous.
word_freq_hp: continuous.
word_freq_hpl: continuous.
word_freq_george: continuous.
word_freq_650: continuous.
word_freq_lab: continuous.
word_freq_labs: continuous.
word_freq_telnet: continuous.
word_freq_857: continuous.
word_freq_data: continuous.
word_freq_415: continuous.
word_freq_85: continuous.
word_freq_technology: continuous.
word_freq_1999: continuous.
word_freq_parts: continuous.
word_freq_pm: continuous.
word_freq_direct: continuous.
word_freq_cs: continuous.
word_freq_meeting: continuous.
word_freq_original: continuous.
word_freq_project: continuous.
word_freq_re: continuous.
word_freq_edu: continuous.
word_freq_table: continuous.
word_freq_conference: continuous.
char_freq_:: continuous.
char_freq_(: continuous.
char_freq_[: continuous.
char_freq_![: continuous.
char_freq_S: continuous.
char_freq_#: continuous.
capital_run_length_average: continuous.
capital_run_length_longest: continuous.
capital_run_length_total: continuous.
1, 0. | spam, non-spam classes
```

Example 7: Browsers



Example 8: Face recognition(Facebook), smile recognition(photo cameras)



Audio clips (Shazam)



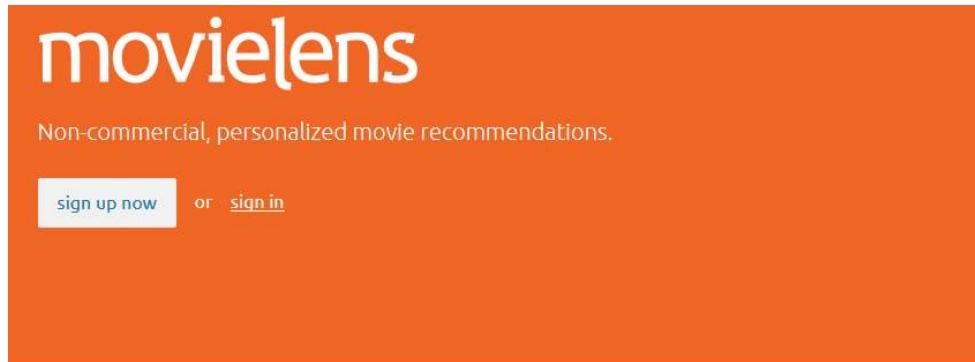
Example 9: Robotics, recognition of movements



Example 10: Reinforcement learning



Example 11: Recommendation systems (Amazon, Netflix)



recommendations

MovieLens helps you find movies you will like. Rate movies to build a custom taste profile, then MovieLens recommends other movies for you to watch.

This screenshot shows the MovieLens interface. At the top, it says "top picks" with a "see more" link. It displays a grid of movie recommendations based on user ratings. Below this is a section titled "recent releases" with a "see more" link, showing movies released in the last 90 days.

Example 12: Crowdsourcing

The image shows two screenshots of crowdsourcing websites side-by-side. On the left is the MalariaSpot website, featuring a purple background with a magnifying glass icon and the text "Juega contra la malaria". It includes a red "JUEGA!" button and a small green cartoon character. On the right is the Galaxy Zoo website, which has a dark background with a blue "CLASSIFY" button and a large image of a spiral galaxy. Both sites have navigation menus at the top.

MalariaSpot

Juega contra la malaria

JUEGA!

Galaxy Zoo

CLASSIFY STORY SCIENCE DISCUSS PROFILE LANGUAGE

Few have witnessed what you're about to see

How Do Galaxies Form? History of Galaxy Zoo

Example 12: Natural language applications



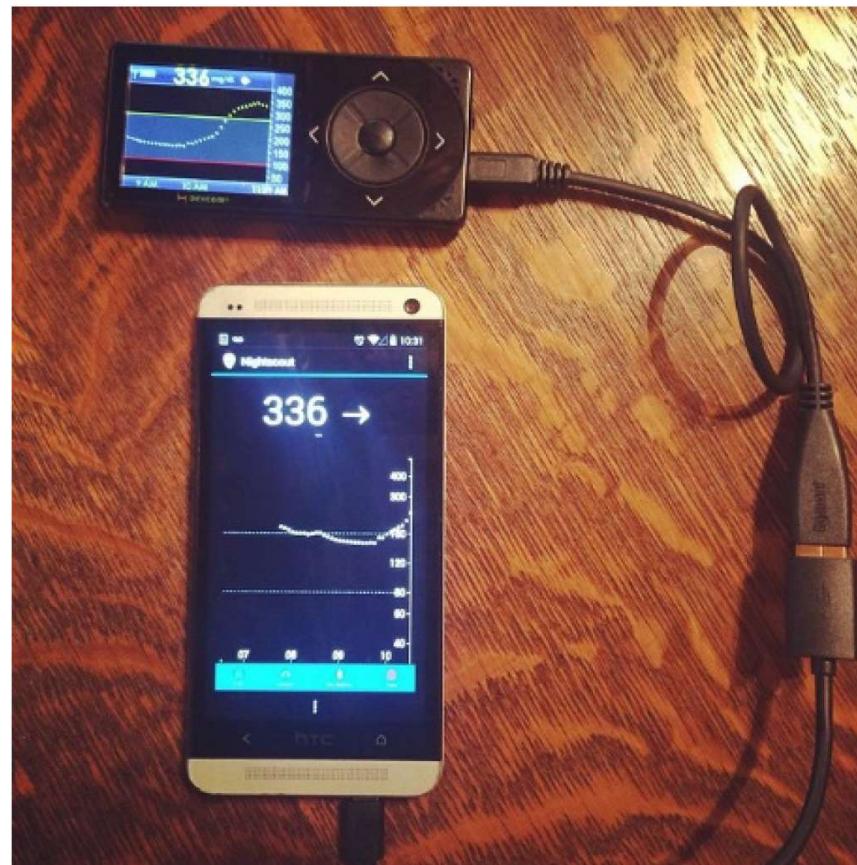
Google's Neural Machine Translation

...reduced translation errors by an average of 60% when compared to the prior Google Translate technology

Amazon's Alexa



Example 13: Forecast of hipoglucemia on mobile devices

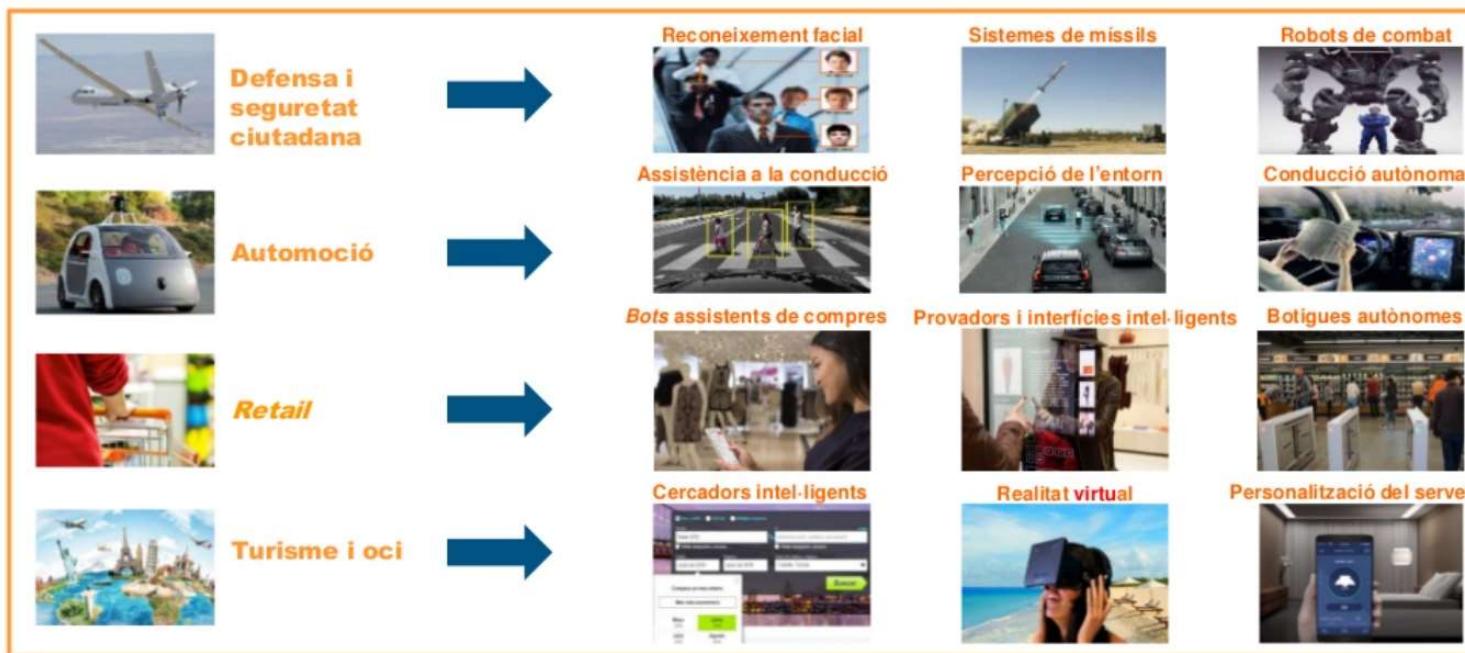


Example 14: Generative intelligence

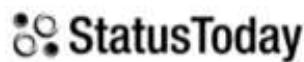
Some applications per demand sector



Some applications per demand sector



Main AI companies...



Almost any Internet-based company use machine learning: the business is no longer in owning the physical asset, but on how to manage it smartly.

The Digital Disruption Has Already Happened

- World's largest taxi company owns no taxis (Uber)
- Largest accommodation provider owns no real estate (Airbnb)
- Largest phone companies own no telco infra (Skype, WeChat)
- World's most valuable retailer has no inventory (Alibaba)
- Most popular media owner creates no content (Facebook)
- Fastest growing banks have no actual money (SocietyOne)
- World's largest movie house owns no cinemas (Netflix)
- Largest software vendors don't write the apps (Apple & Google)

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IBM

Main world-wide investors



Jobs offers



Labs.google.com, Google's technology playground.
Google labs showcases a few of our favorite ideas that aren't quite ready for prime time. Your feedback can help us improve them. Please play with these prototypes and send your comments directly to the Googlers who developed them.

New! [Google Deskbar](#) - Download now
Search using Google without opening your browser
11/6/03 - Give us feedback - Discuss with others

New! [Search by Location](#)
Restrict your search to a particular geographic area
9/22/03 - Give us feedback - Discuss with others

[Google Compute](#) - Download now
Donate your computer's idle time to help scientific research
3/26/03 - Give us feedback - Discuss with others

[Google Sets](#)
Automatically create sets of items from a few examples
5/20/02 - Give us feedback - Discuss with others

[Google Viewer](#)
View search results as scrolling web page images
12/10/02 - Give us feedback - Discuss with others

[Google Webquotes](#)
View search results with quotes about them from other sites
12/10/02 - Give us feedback - Discuss with others

[Keyboard Shortcuts](#)
Navigate search results without using your mouse
5/20/02 - Give us feedback - Discuss with others

[Voice Search](#)
Search on Google by voice with a simple telephone call
5/20/02 - Give us feedback - Discuss with others

Graduates of Labs

[Google Glossary](#)
Find definitions for words, phrases and acronyms.

[Google News Alerts](#)
Specify a topic and receive email updates when news breaks.

Passionate about these topics? [You should work at Google](#).

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| • algorithms | • data compression | • machine learning | • text processing |
| • artificial intelligence | • data mining | • natural language processing | • user interface design |
| • compiler optimization | • file system design | • operating systems | • web information retrieval |
| • computer architecture | • genetic algorithms | • profiling | • robotics |
| • computer graphics | • information retrieval | • and more! | |

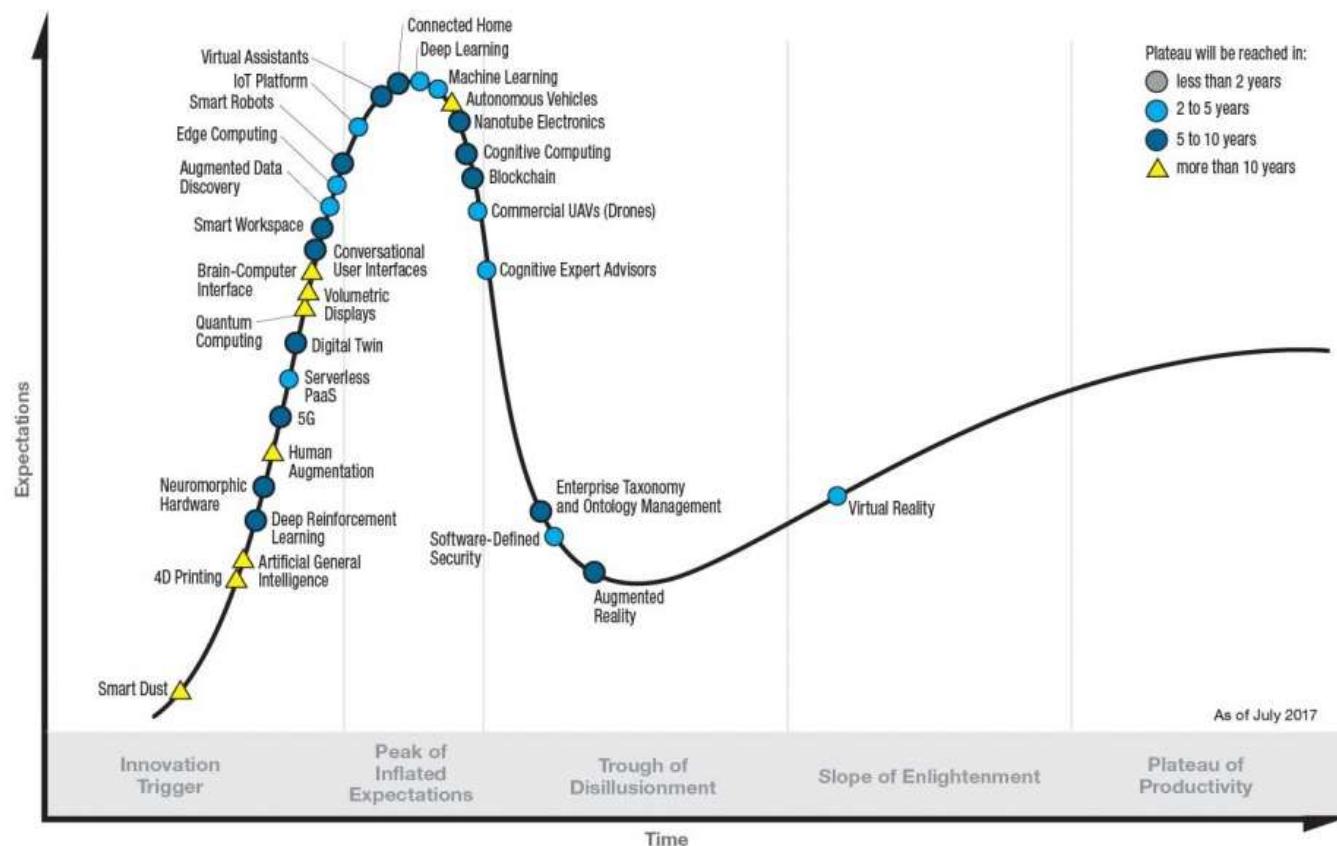
Send your resume and a brief cover letter to great-engineers@google.com



Data Science Jobs Board

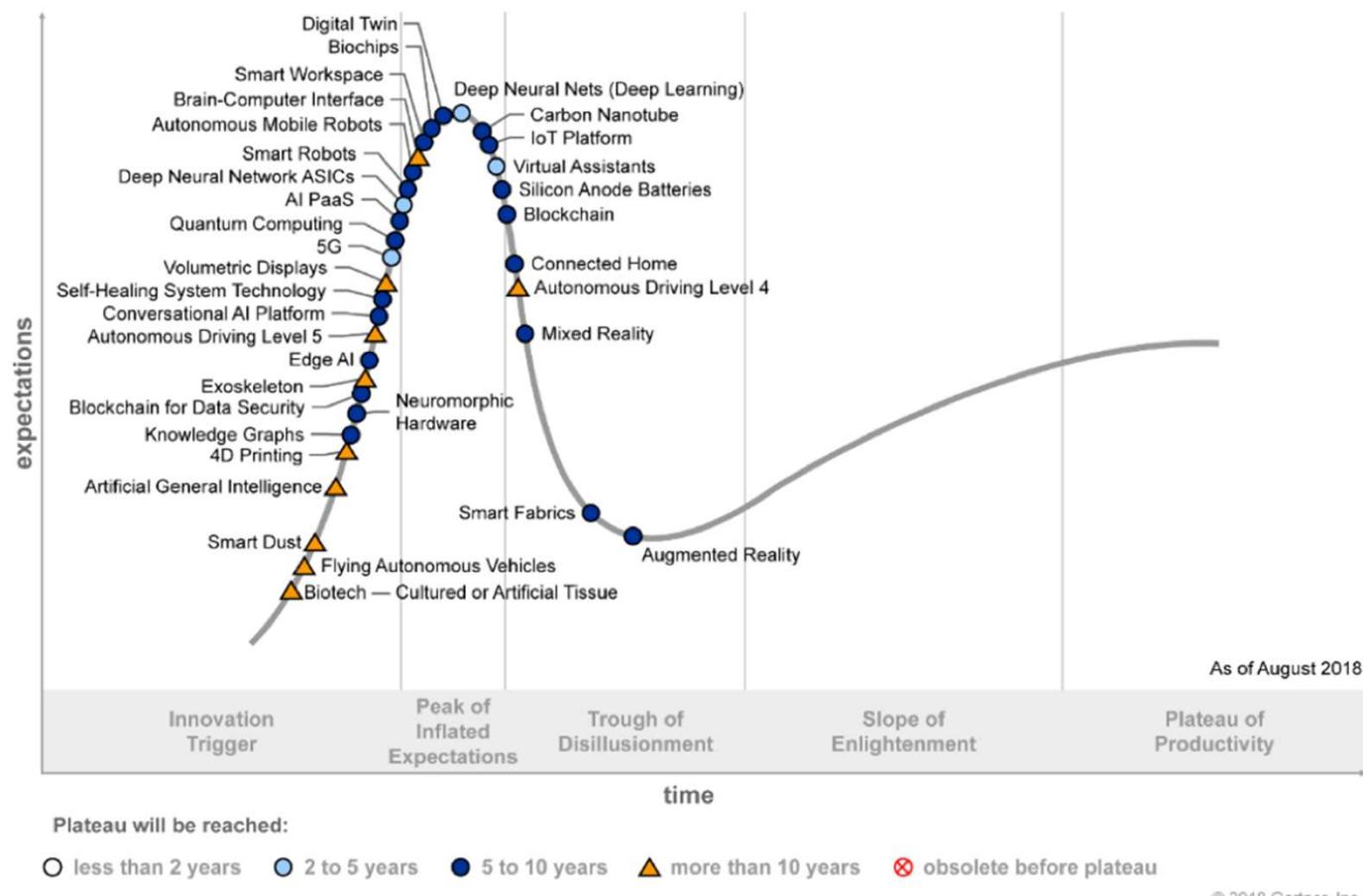
<https://www.kaggle.com/jobs>

Cycles for new technologies (2017)

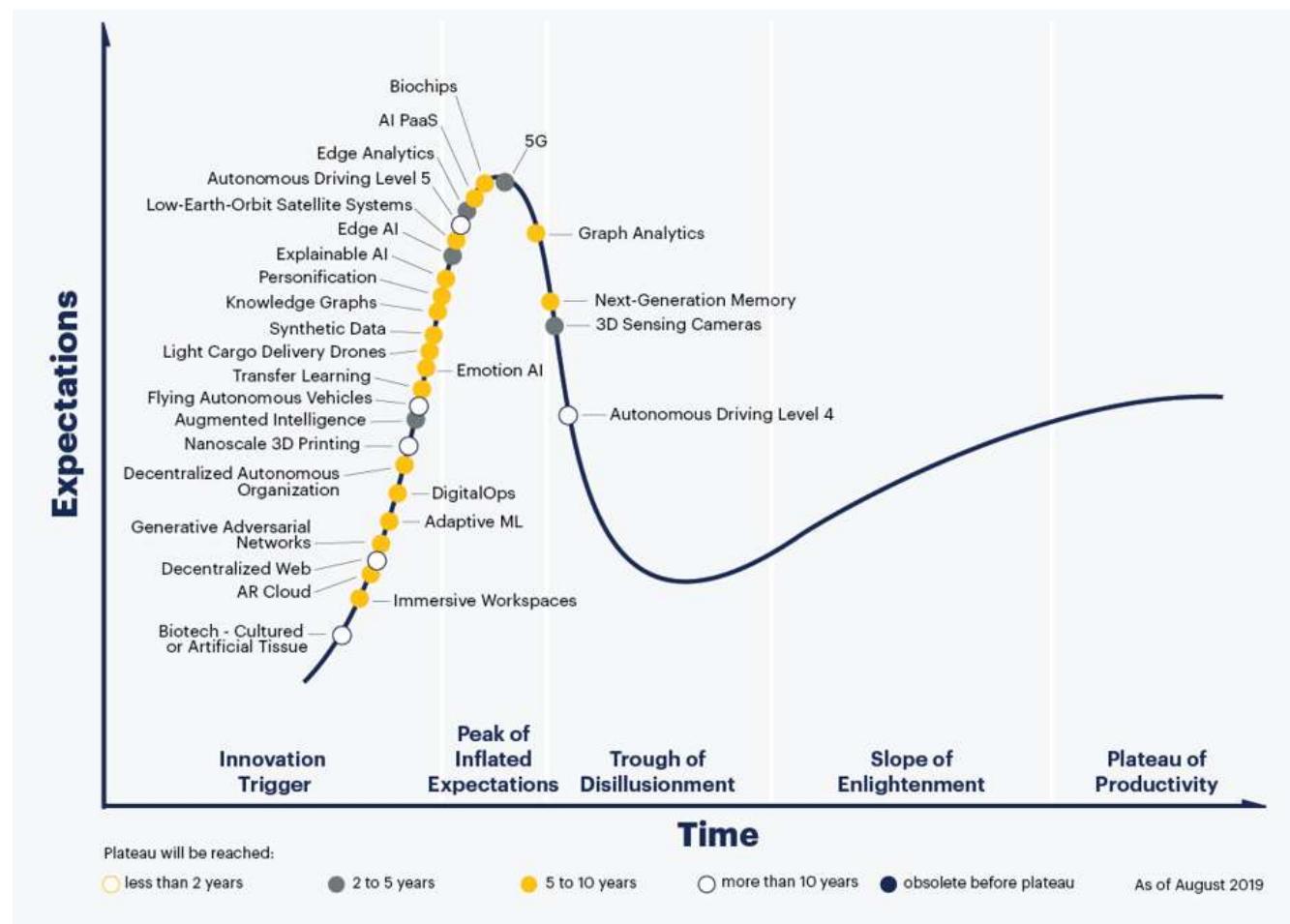


Source: <https://www.gartner.com/smarterwithgartner/top-trends-in-the-gartner-hype-cycle-for-emerging-technologies-2017/>

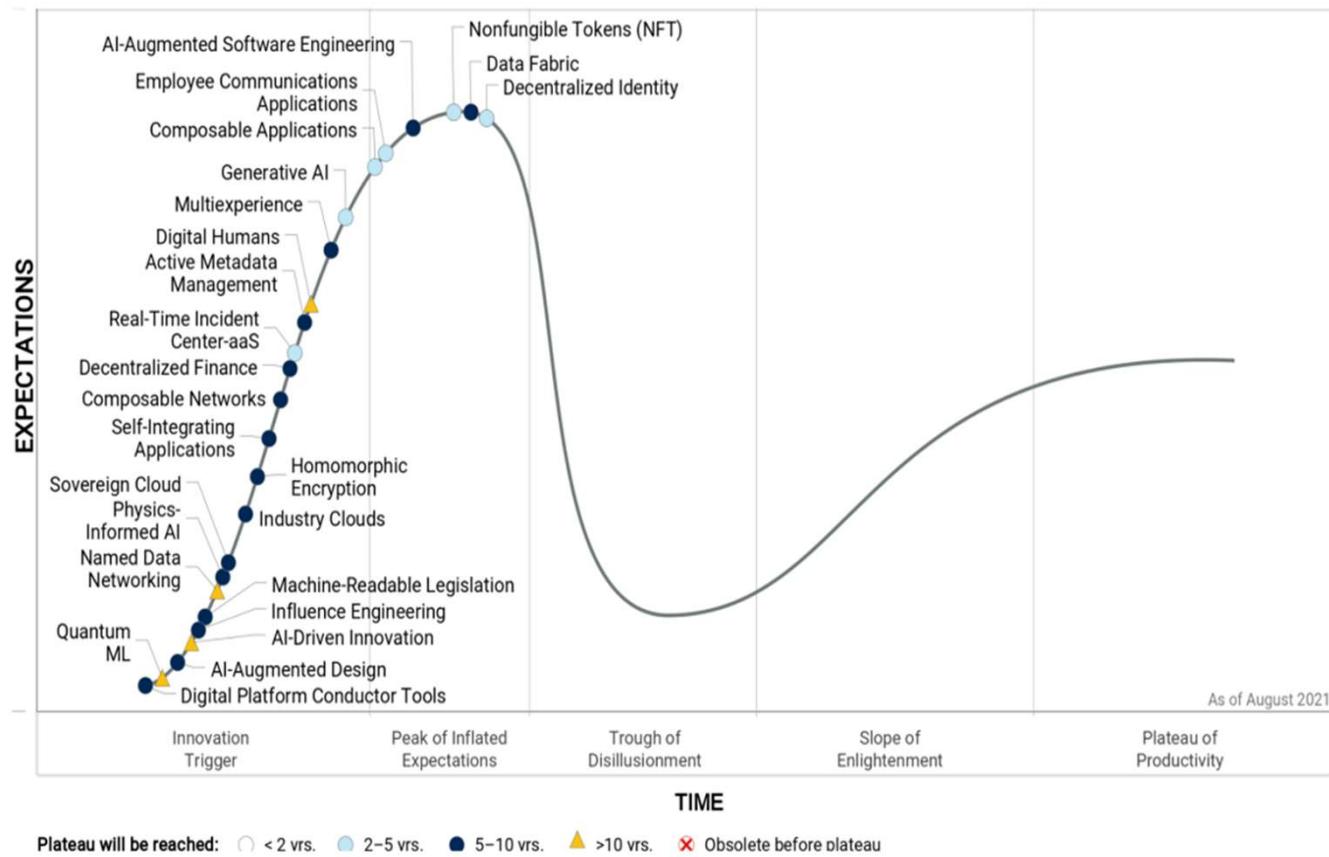
Cycles for new technologies (2018)



Cycles for new technologies (2019)

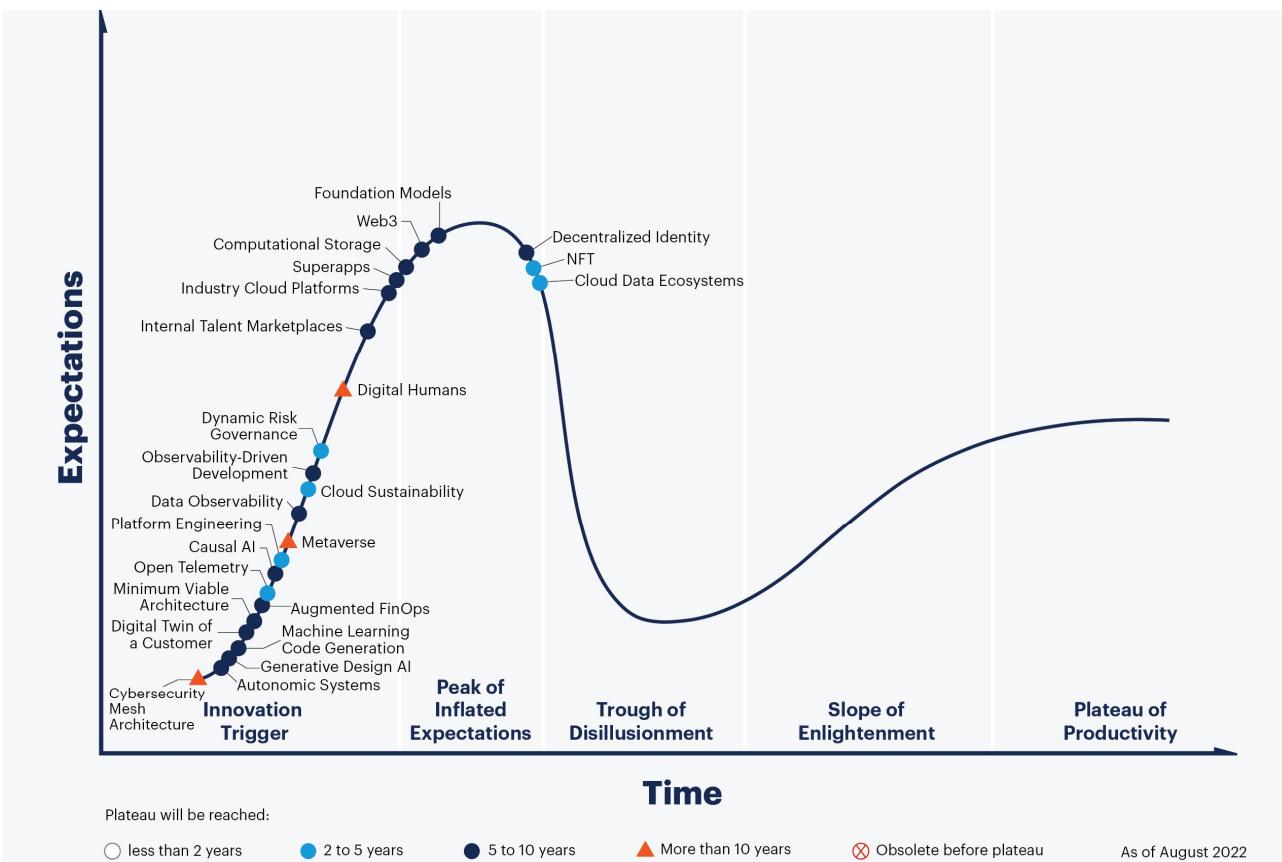


Cycles for new technologies (2021)

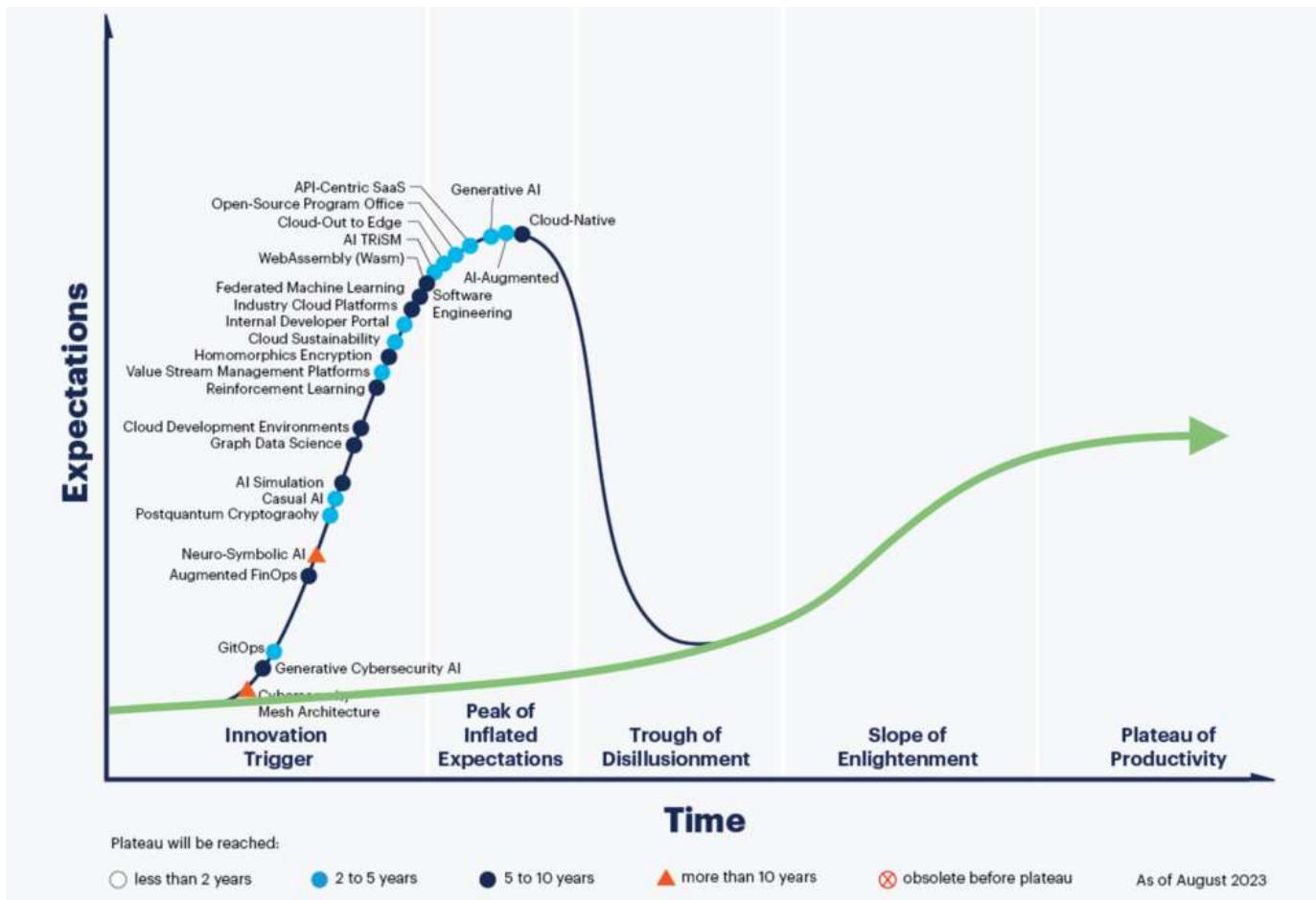


Source: Gartner (August 2021)

Cycles for new technologies (2022)



Cycles for new technologies (2023)



Other valuable skills in data science engineering (that will not be covered in this course)

- R/Python programming languages



- Deep learning tools (TensorFlow, Theano, Caffe)



- SQL and MySQL



- Data visualization tools (Tableau, Spotfire, Carto...)

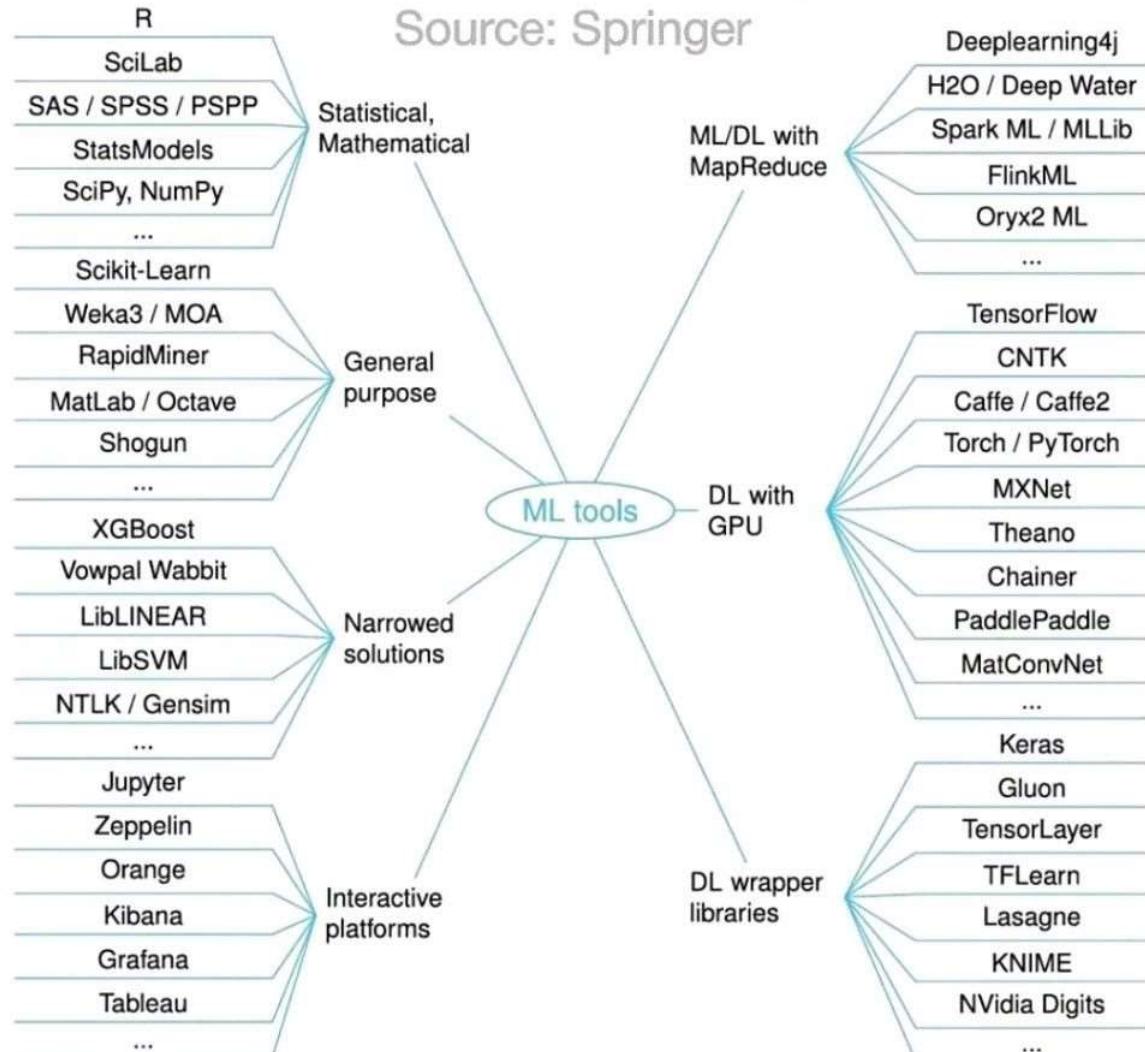


- Data warehousing (Sparkle, Hadoop, Pig, Hive, MapReduce, Flume)



Machine Learning Tools

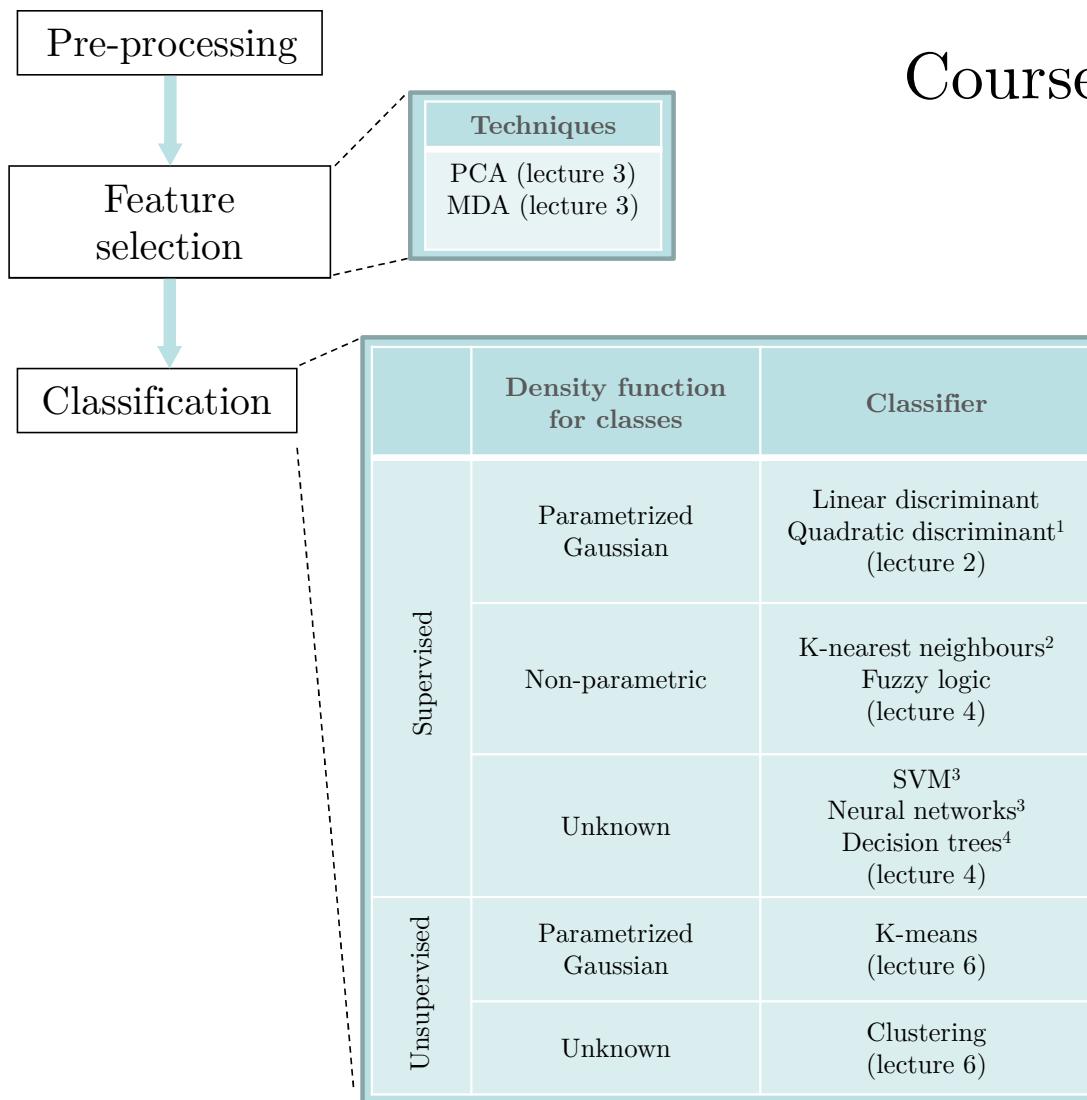
Source: Springer



A possible software architecture for data analysis



Course overview



1. Useful only if covariance matrices are not rank deficient.
2. Useful with the number of features is very large, even larger than the number of training vectors.
3. Imposes a structure to the classifier irrespective of the training data base.
4. Useful when non-numeric features are present.

Resources

Atenea: Handouts, Exercises, Practice in lab

Labs: Software in Python

Data bases

Awesome Public Datasets: <https://github.com/awesomedata/awesome-public-datasets>

Dept. of Statistics at Stanford Univ.: <https://web.stanford.edu/~hastie/ElemStatLearn/>
<http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/>

<https://web.stanford.edu/~hastie/ElemStatLearn/data.html>

<http://www.cmaterju.org/cmaterdb>

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets>

<https://physionet.org/physiobank/database/>

Open competitions

<http://www.kdd.org/kdd-cup>

<http://www.kaggle.com/competitions>

<https://datahack.analyticsvidhya.com/contest/all/>

<https://signalprocessingociety.org/get-involved/signal-processing-cup>

MOOC

<https://www.coursera.org/learn/machine-learning>

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