AI_12_27

Types of Models

Regression

Predict a number

Classification

Predict a label

Regression

Linear Regression

Model: $h_w(x_j) = w_o + w_1 x_{j,1} + \ldots + w_n x_{j,n} = \sum_i w_i x_{j,i} = w^T x_j$

Empirical Loss (經驗損失): $L(w) = ||X_w - y||^2$

Gradient (坡度): $orall L(w) = 2X^T(Xw-y)$

Find : $\triangledown L(w) = 0$

Gradient descend (坡度下降):w=w-a orall L(w)

Analytical solution (分析結果): $w^* = (X^TX)^{-1}X^Ty$

將資料向量化,然後建立縣性的預測模型

Decision Trees

在做判斷時候,有先後順序,中間的條件會影響結果,且有前後順序 而且有條件是一旦達成,就可以有結果之類的,不用判斷到全部 ex.可以寫在手冊上的故障排除

KNN (K-Nearest Neighbors)

若要將資料分成兩類,該如何分散 去找最近 k 個的鄰近點,然後把

K 變大,去與會越平順,有可能資料被劃分錯誤

SVM (Support Vector Machine)

因為現在的資料叫做訓練資料,他想要讓已知資料的邊緣離越遠越好,找到一條線,是離兩類資料離的最遠

Artificial Neural Networks/Deep Learning 人工神經網路/深度學習

給多個神經元,去告訴該怎麼連接、處理、傳送接收到的資訊,最後輸出會是數值或是判斷 Backprogation 逆傳導 Regularization 防止過擬合

Other Popular Models and Methods

Ensemble Learning (集成學習): 在學習當中,有很多學習方式,可以最後集合起來過後,整合很多模型的預測,找到更好的方法

Learn Actions:

action = h(state)

- 用結果判斷Learn Heuristics:
- eval = h(state)
- 有預測的函式加入判斷 Perception:
- NPL

Computer Vision

- information
 - + 3D stucture of a scene 場景的 3D 結構
 - + Presence and location of moving objects 移動物體的存在、位置
 - + Identity of a person

As a sensor

Inverse Problem

很難將轉為2維的資訊轉回為3維

Vision 視覺 = Geometry 維度、幾何 + Measure 測量 + Interpretation 判斷、解讀

Passive sensor 被動傳感器

Define by Image and Model

output\input	Image	Model
Image	Image Processing	Computer Graphics
Model	Computer Vision	Computational Geometry

Segmentation 切割

Detection and Tracking

Image-Based Recongnition

Vision for 3D Reconstruction

Vision for Control

More Vision for Control

computer graphics 合成 computer vision 分析

Artificial Intelligence

- Design intelligence systems
- three stages : perception, congnition, action
- Computer vision 多是 perception, congnition

下一集:

stereo vision