

PRML

Lecture (1,2,3)

Week 1.

- Course overview
 - Intro to PRML
 - Regression: Technique of Curve fitting
 - Clustering: Unsupervised discovery of structure
 - Classification: Supervised discovery of structure
 - Dimension Reductionality: Removing Redundant Dims
 - Time series: Modeling into temporal structure
 - Bayesian Model: Model based bayes theorem of Conditional probability

Regression

- Curve fitting task.
- for Continuous value labels
- univariate $y = f(x)$ x is variable
- Multivariate $y = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ x_1, \dots, x_n are variable
- Linear: $y = mx + c$ or $y = wX + b$
- Non-Linear $y = w_1 x^2 + w_2 x + b$
- Cost-function
- Gradient Descent for optimization
 - types :- Gradient Descent (Batch-size = dataset)
 - : batch GD
 - : Stochastic GD (Batch size = 1)

Clustering

- Grouping of Similar data
- Partitioning approach: K-means, fuzzy-C
- Gaussian mix model
- Hierarchical - agglomerative
- Hierarchical divisive
 - bottom up
 - Top down

Classification

- Classification is clustering on basis of labels
- Generative v/s discriminative
 - Binary v/s multiclass
 - Parametric v/s non-parametric
 - Logistic regression
 - k-nearest Neighbour
 - SVM's
 - Generative classifiers.

PR's borrow heavily from statistics, prob and random processes and signal processing

ML uses theories developed in PR to develop efficient algo

PR may be treated as theory of ML

DL involves task of learning features & also Pattern

Terminology

PR :- Hand crafted ^{feature} Patterns + Predifined model

ML: Hand crafted feature + Comp. Learning Pattern

DL: Learning features ~~over~~ + learning pattern

Intelligence: Ability to learn something and use it for deciding future course

AI: task like

Discovery, Learning, dealing with uncertainty and new situation.

AI 1.0: Rules and Problem with list of formal and mathematical aspect

→ Chess Game

→ Not Successful for several recognition task

AI 2.0

Speech recognition and Computer vision

AI 1.0 = hand crafted feature to raw data in AI 2.0

ML

Goal

 y : dependent variable x : independent variable

$$y = f(x)$$

Goal of ML is to find most accurate mapping from $x \rightarrow y$

OR

Goal is discover a pattern recognizer

That's why PR is treated as theory of ML.

