Machine Learning uses Linear Algebra and Matrix Methods to solve data problems wherein it leverages the power of algorithms such as classification, regression and clustering. ML problems can be supervised or unsupervised depending on whether correct data is incorporated in the dataset or not. The LS problem gives approximate solutions to a system of equations. Binary Classifiers are a class of ML problems that categorize data while incorporating regularization to reduce the impact of noise. Complex decision boundaries can be found using weighted kernels and computationally-efficient solutions can be found by making use of neural networks, SVD, SGD and SVMs.