

Program 2022-23

1. Finite numbers:

- Absolute and relative errors
- Normalized scientific representation (to compute)
- IEEE single and double precision
- Absolute and relative representation errors of real numbers in floating point arithmetic
- Machine precision
- Sum and subtraction of finite numbers (in basis 10) (to compute)

2. Linear algebra (ch.2,3,4 -not all the pages- MML)

- Norms of vectors and matrices (to compute)
- Linear independence of vectors and rank of a matrix. (to compute)
- Orthogonality. Orthogonal matrices (to compute)
- Symmetric and positive definite matrices (compute the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of 2x2 matrices)
- LU and Cholesky decomposition (you are not required to factorize a matrix)
- Conditioning of a linear system
- Linear mappings. Matrix representation
- Affine spaces and subspaces.
- Orthogonal projections onto subspace of dimension one and onto a general subspace
- Eigenvalues and eigenvectors (definitions).
- Singular Value Decomposition (SVD).
- Relation between the singular values of A and the eigenvalues of A^TA .
- Matrix approximation with svd.

3. Vector Calculus

- Partial derivatives, gradient and hessian (to compute)
- The chain rule for vector functions $f: \mathbb{R}^D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (to compute)
- The jacobian (to compute)
- Automatic differentiation (to compute)

4. Optimization

- Definitions of local and global minima.
- Optimality conditions.
- Iterative methods, convergence rate

- Gradient based descent methods: computation of the direction and of the steplength.

5. Probability and statistics.

- Sample space, event, probability, Random Variable.
- Probability Mass Function and probability density function. Poisson and normal distributions.
- Bivariate probability functions.
- Sum and product rules. Bayes theorem.
- Statistics of RV: expectation, mean, covariance, variance, standard deviation, correlation.
- Population statistics.
- Statistics and conditional independence.
- Models as deterministic functions. Empirical risk. Regularization. Examples in the book.
- Models as probabilistic functions. Examples in the book.
- Maximum likelihood estimate (MLE) and Maximum a posteriori estimate (MAP).