

Conceitos e aplicações da aprendizagem de máquina

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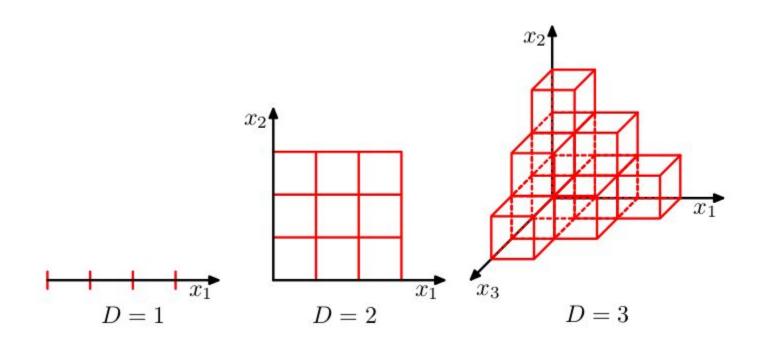


Fontes de dados

Características dos Dados

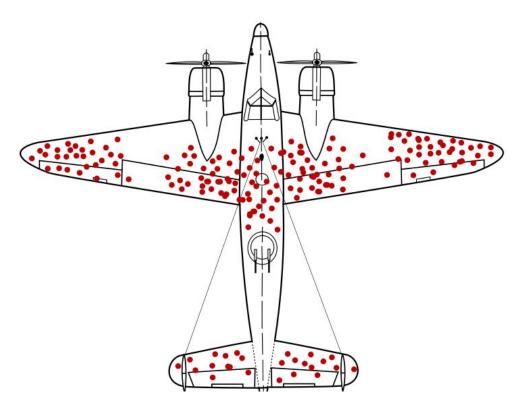
- Dimensionalidade (número de atributos)
 - Alta dimensionalidade geram uma série de desafios
- Esparsidade
 - Dados de presença, por exemplo
- Resolução
 - Padrões dependem da escala
- Tamanho
 - Tipos de análises podem depender do tamanho do conjunto de dados

"Maldição" da Dimensionalidade



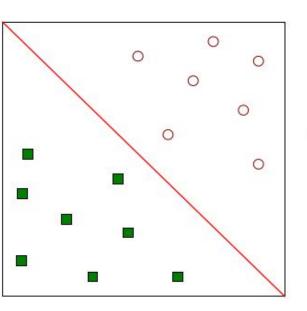
Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning. Bishop, C. M.; 2006

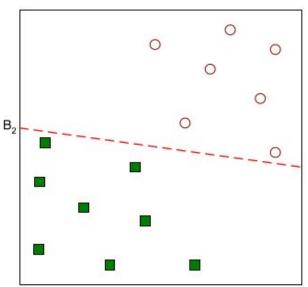
Viés do Sobrevivente

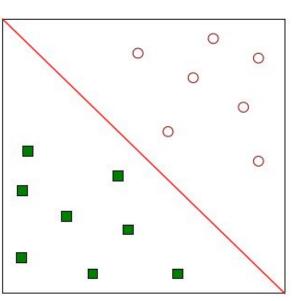


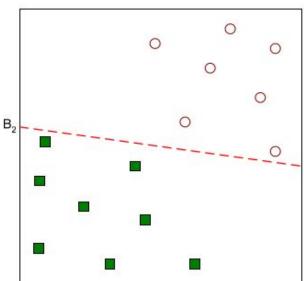
https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ficheiro:Survivorship-bias.svg

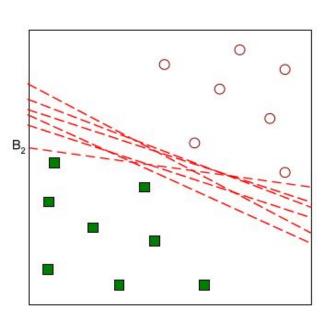
Máquina de Vetores Suporte - SVM





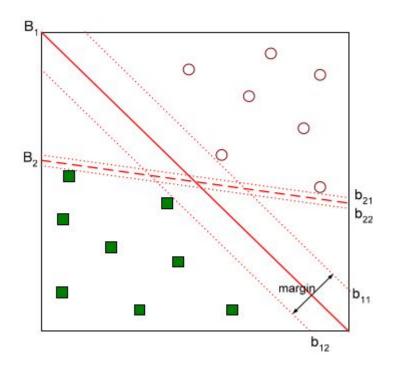




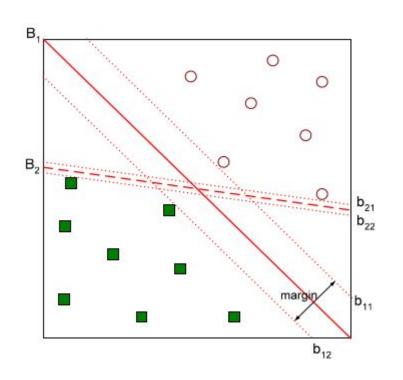


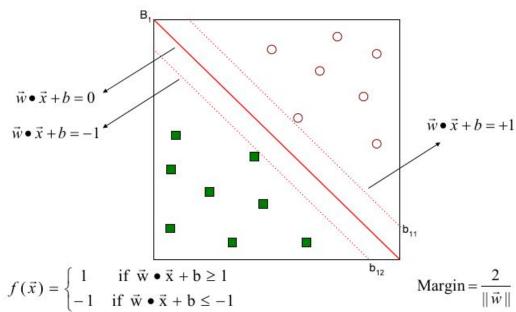
Introduction to Data Mining, 2nd Edition

Aprendizagem de Máquina: Conceitos e Aplicações

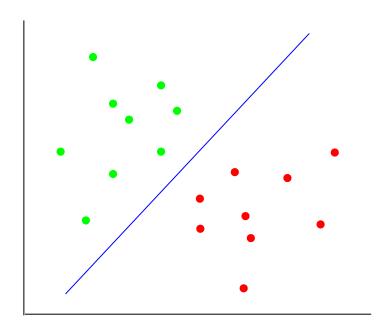


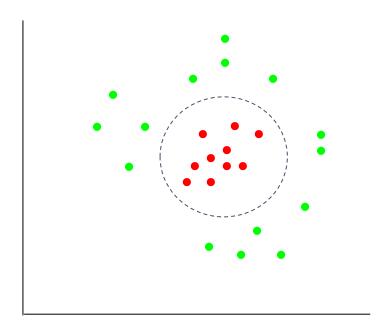
Introduction to Data Mining, 2nd Edition

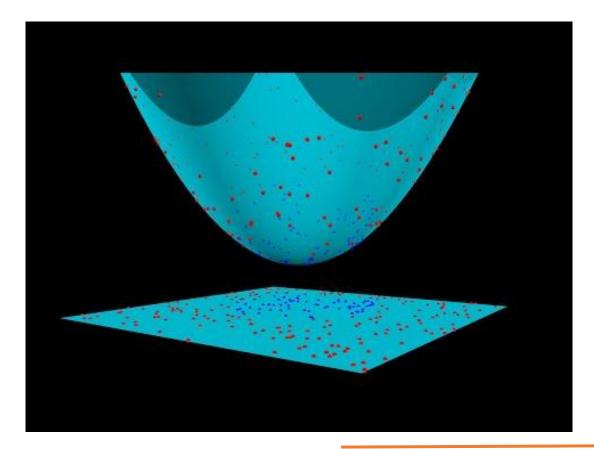




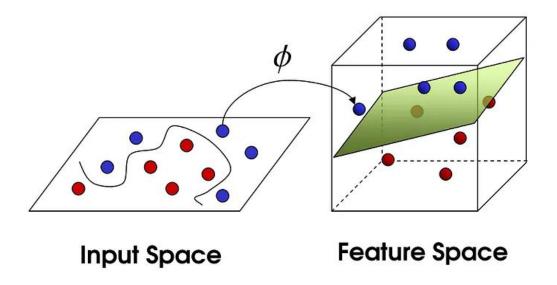
Introduction to Data Mining, 2nd Edition

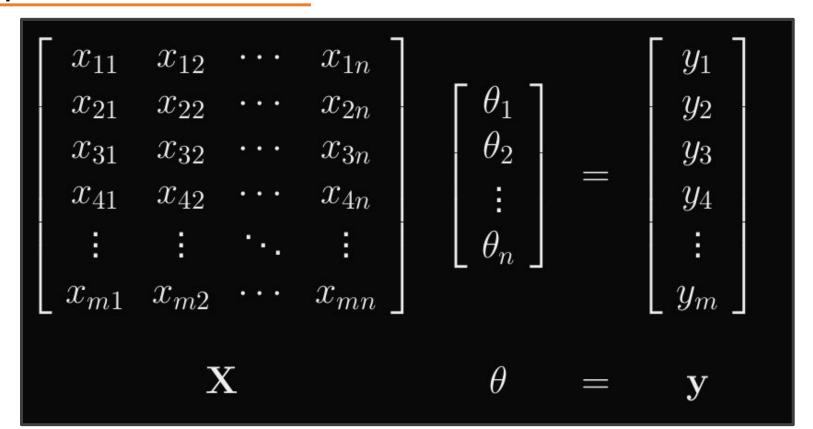






- The Kernel Trick in Support Vector Classification:
 - https://towardsdatascience.com/the-kernel-trick-c98cdbcaeb3f





$$egin{array}{lll} \mathbf{X} heta &= \mathbf{y} \ \mathbf{X}^ op \mathbf{X} heta &= \mathbf{X}^ op \mathbf{y} \ heta &= (\mathbf{X}^ op \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^ op \mathbf{y} \end{array}$$

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \theta_i x_i = \theta^{\top} \mathbf{x}.$$

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \theta_i \phi(x_i) = \theta^{\top} \phi.$$

Kernel Gaussiano

$$k(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) = e^{-\gamma \|\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}\|^2}, \gamma > 0$$

Métodos Combinados (Ensemble)

Bagging

Boosting

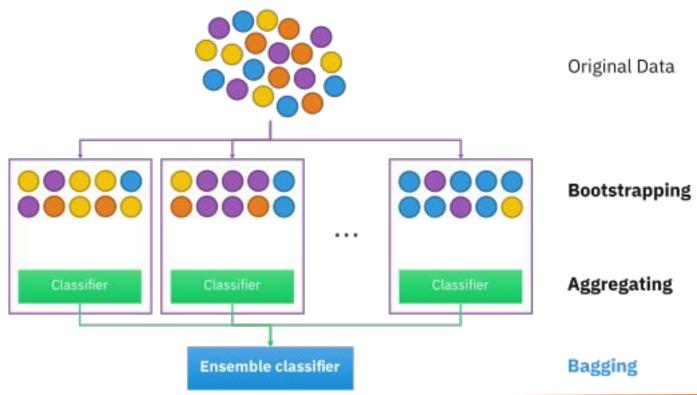
Stacking

Bagging

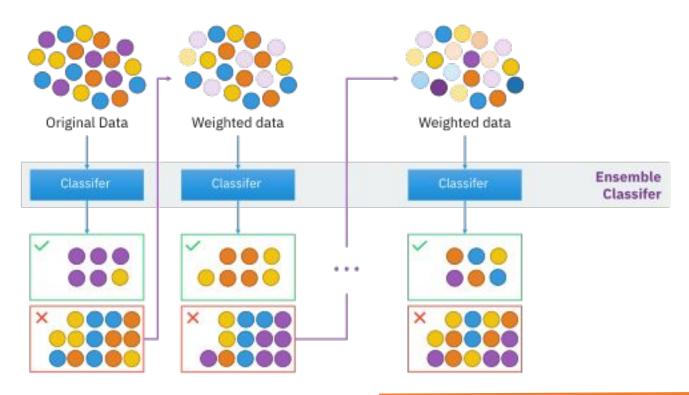
Boosting

Stacking

Bagging

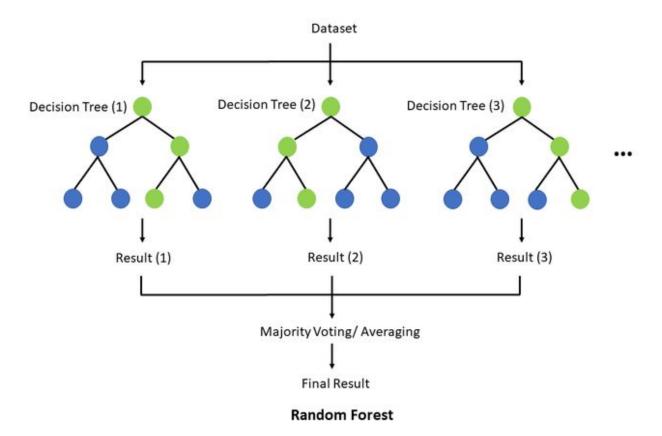


Boosting



Random Forest

Random Forest





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