

Learning Outcomes

- Comprehend the importance of math and stats in data science
- O Understand how linear algebra is used to represent data
- O Understand how calculus is used to optimize solutions
- O Understand how probability is used for decision making

Guidelines



Listen only mode



Ask questions at the interest of the larger audience



Questions in the O&A Box

Thank you

Kindly utilize the chat box for subject-relevant questions only to maximize your learnings from the session.

Meet Your Speaker



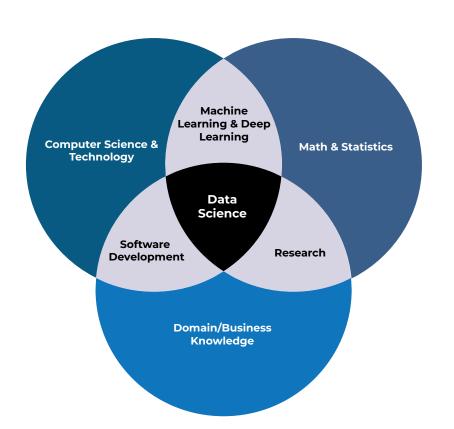


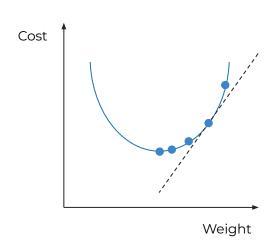
Dr. Abhinanda Sarkar Academic Director at Great Learning

- Alumnus Indian Statistical Institute, Stanford University
- Faculty MIT, Indian Institute of Management, Indian Institute of Science
- Experienced in applying probabilistic models, statistical analysis and machine learning to diverse areas
- Certified Master Black Belt in Lean Six Sigma and Design for Six Sigma in GE

The need for math in data science



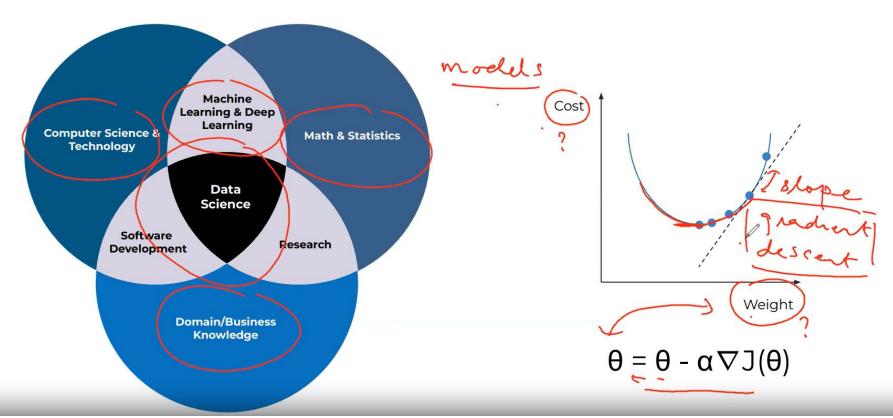




$$\theta = \theta - \alpha \nabla J(\theta)$$

The need for math in data science





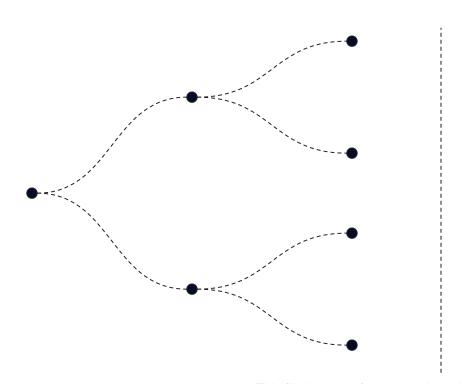


Probability & Descriptive Statistics

Bayes Rule



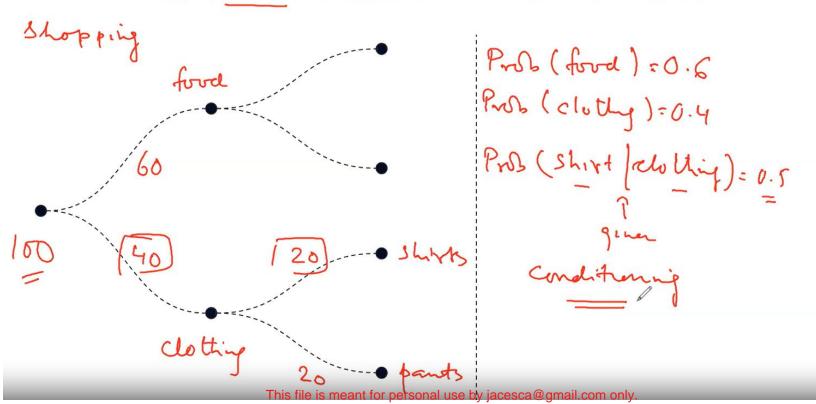
"Determine probability of a hypothesis based on prior knowledge and new evidence"



Bayes Rule



"Determine probability of a hypothesis based on prior knowledge and new evidence"



P(disese) = · 01





В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	1	K L	M
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) prevalence		0.01							
						disease and	test positive		
						95			
			disease						
			100						
						disease and	test negative		
tested group						5			
10000									
								total tes	t positive
						no disease a	nd test positive	59	90
			no disease	:		495			
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		disease and test positive	
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2		disease and test negative	
tested group		5	
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	9900		
		no disease test negative	
		9405	



		disease and test positive	
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		disease and test negative	
tested group		5	
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			total test positive
		no disease and test positive	590
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P(test posi	itive disease) sensitivity	0.95		P(disease	test posi	tive) = ?	0.82609		
P(test neg	ative no disease) specifici	ty 0.95					ф		
P(disease)	prevalence	0.2							
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						disease and test	negative		
	tested group					100			
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	Α	В	C	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J	K	L	M
1	P(test posi	tive disease) sensit	ivity	0.95		P(disease	test posi	tive) = ?		0.48969			
2	P(test nega	ative no disease) sp	ecificity	0.99									
3	P(disease)	prevalence		0.01									
4													
5													
6								disease an	d test pos	itive			
7								95					
8					disease								
9					100								
10								disease an	d test neg	ative			
11		tested group						5					
12		100	000										
13												total test p	ositive
14								no disease	and test	positive		194	
15					no disease	9		99					
16					9900								



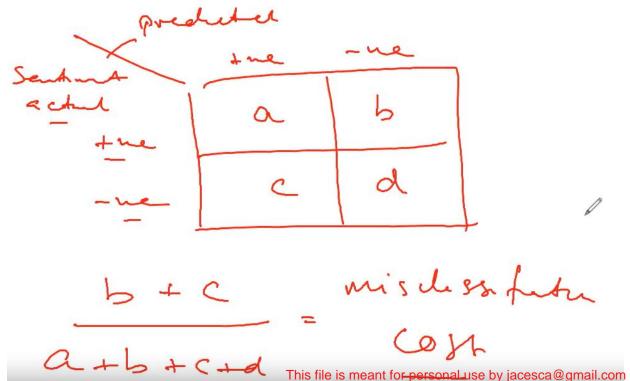
A	В	C D	Е	F	G	Н	1	J	K	L	M
1 P(test po	sitive disease) sensitivit	y 0.95		P(disease	test pos	sitive) = ?		മ്പൂ90562			
2 P(test ne	gative no disease) speci	ficity 0.999									
3 P(disease	e) prevalence	0.01									
4											
5											
5						disease and	test pos	itive			
7						95					
3			disease								
)			100								
0						disease and	test neg	ative			
1	tested group					5					
2	10000										
3										total test p	ositive
4						no disease	and test p	oositive		104.9	
5			no disease	e		9.9					
16			9900								



1	A	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	ı	J	K	L	М
1	P(test pos	itive disease) sensitivi	ty	0.95		P(disease	test pos	itive) = ?		0.16102			
2	P(test neg	ative no disease) spec	ificity	0.95									
3	P(disease)	prevalence		0.01									
4													
5													
6								disease and	d test pos	itive			
7								0.0095					
8					disease								
9					0.01								
10								disease and	d test neg	ative			
11		tested group						0.0005					
12		1	1										
13												total test p	ositive
14								no disease	and test	positive		0.059	
15					no disease	2		0.0495					
16					0.99								

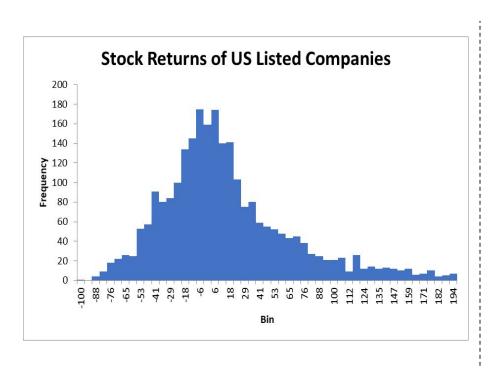
Questions?





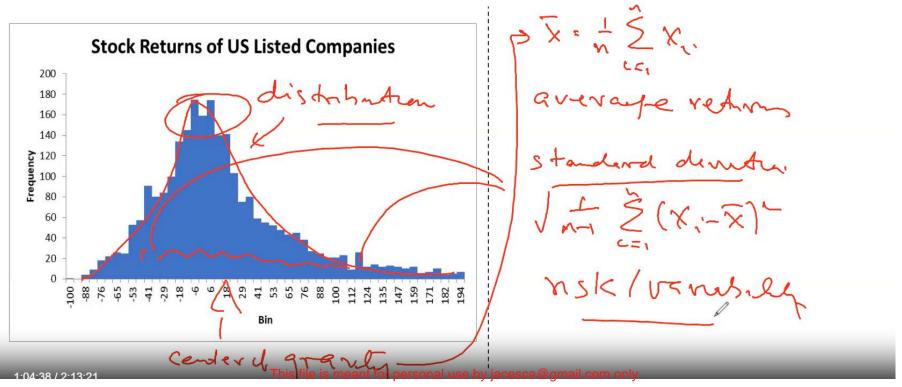


"Describing features of a dataset by generating summaries about data samples"





"Describing features of a dataset by generating summaries about data samples"





"Describing features of a dataset by generating summaries about data samples"





"Describing features of a dataset by generating summaries about data samples"



Ventin



Matrices & Linear Algebra



"Personalized recommendations to users based on their past behavior & preferences"

Approach - 1

You watched:







So I'll recommend:



Approach - 2

You are between age 20 to 30, prefer fantasy, action and science fiction

So I'll recommend:







"Personalized recommendations to users based on their past behavior & preferences"

Approach - 1

You watched:







So I'll recommend:





You are between age 20 to 30, prefer fantasy, action and science fiction

So I'll recommend:





rtems - morries



"Personalized recommendations to users based on their past behavior & preferences"

Approach - 1

You watched:







So I'll recommend:





You are between age 20 to 30, prefer fantasy, action and science fiction

So I'll recommend:





rtems - morries



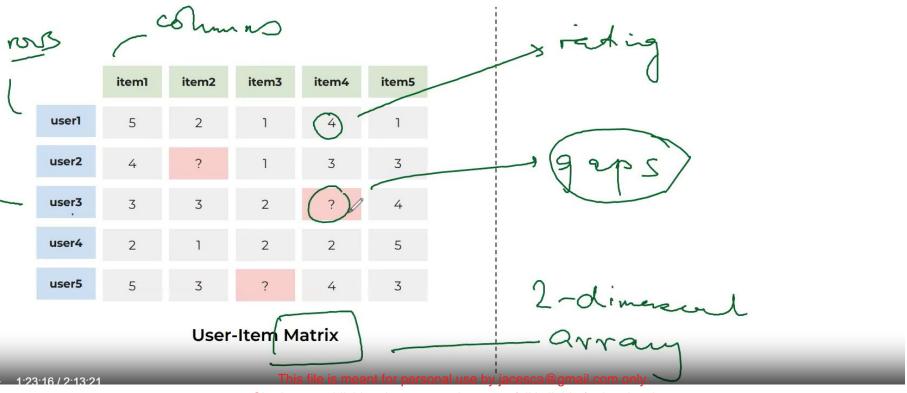
"Personalized recommendations to users based on their past behavior & preferences"

	item1	item2	item3	item4	item5
user1	5	2	1	4	1
user2	4	?	1	3	3
user3	3	3	2	?	4
user4	2	1	2	2	5
user5	5	3	?	4	3

User-Item Matrix



"Personalized recommendations to users based on their past behavior & preferences"





"Personalized recommendations to users based on their past behavior & preferences"

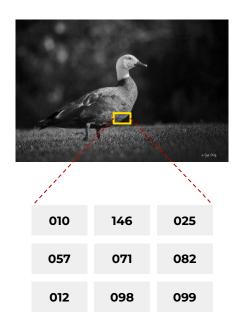
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	b ₍	b 2.	item3	item4	item5	1,000	Anny rety to all wer; hes averat
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user2	4	?	1	3	3 <	1	
					_		
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Questions?



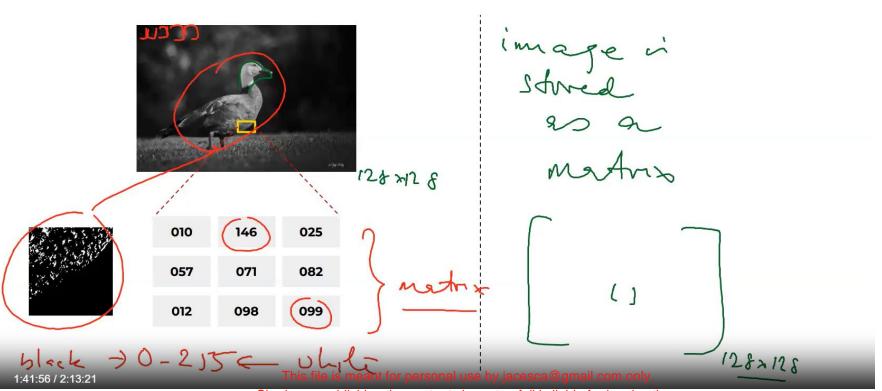


"Convert an image into an array of numbers and each pixel has an intensity number"



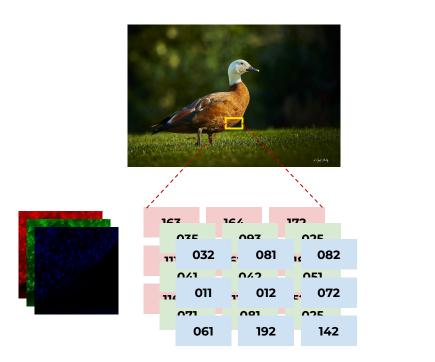


"Convert an image into an array of numbers and each pixel has an intensity number"

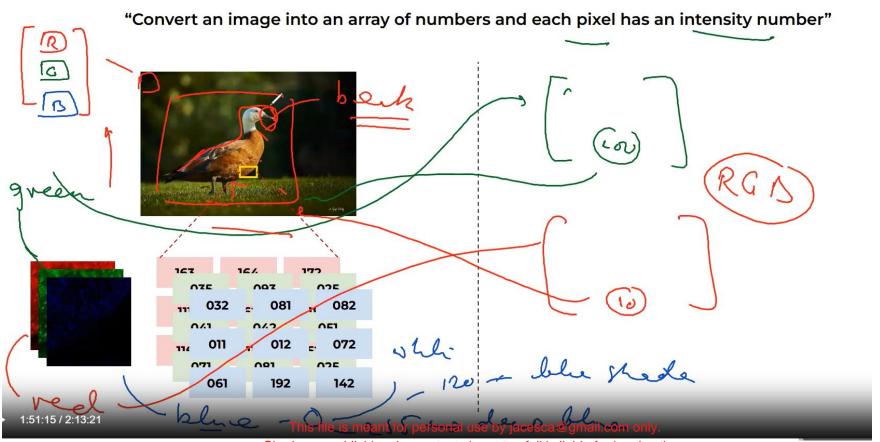




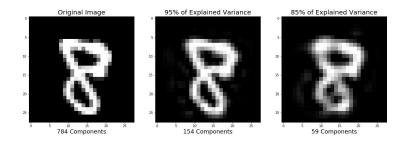
"Convert an image into an array of numbers and each pixel has an intensity number"



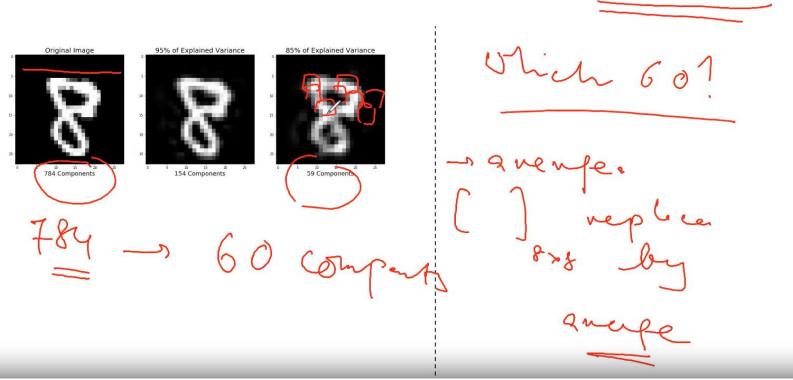




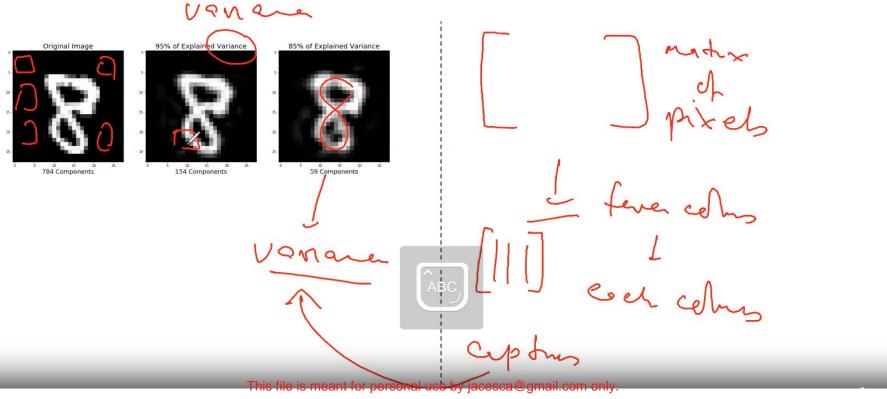




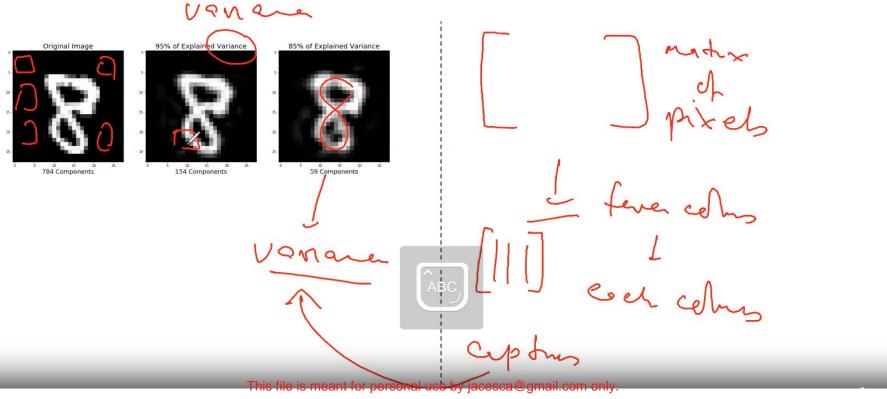










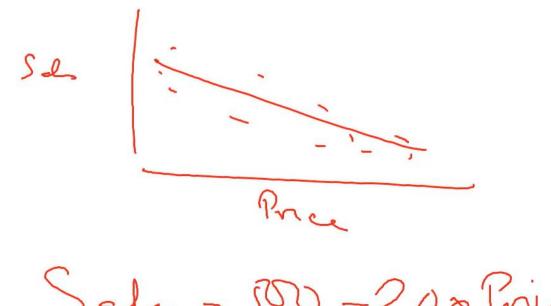


Questions?



Questions?





Summary & Conclusion





Happy Learning!

