

# The Document

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# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Linear Algebra</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1	What is a matrix?	5
1.1.1	A system of Equations	5
1.1.2	Vectors in Space	6
1.2	Basis, Spaces and Subspaces	6
1.2.1	Column Space or Range	7
1.2.2	Row Nullspace or Kernel	7
1.3	Rank and Spaces relationships	8
<b>2</b>	<b>Telecommunication Networks - Overview</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1	Introduction	9
2.2	Networks Fundamentals	10
<b>3</b>	<b>Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning</b>	<b>13</b>
3.1	Supervised Learning	13
3.1.1	Neural Networks - BackPropagation	13
3.2	Unsupervised Learning	14
3.2.1	Lagrange Multipliers	14
3.3	Reinforcement Learning and Decision Making	14
3.3.1	Search Problems	14
<b>3</b>	<b>Theory on Variate Topics</b>	<b>11</b>
3.1	Erlang Models B and C	11
<b>4</b>	<b>MATLAB</b>	<b>12</b>
4.1	Plots	12
4.1.1	Contour	12
4.1.2	Extra Stuff for Graphs	12
4.2	Functions	13
4.3	Set and Matlab Objects	13
4.4	Save images	13
4.5	Opening stuff	13
4.6	Max and Min	14
4.7	Other useful tools	14
4.8	Label data in Scatter plots	15
4.9	Create Gif from plots	15
4.10	Write table to Excel	15
<b>5</b>	<b>L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X</b>	<b>16</b>
5.1	Symbols that you never remember	16
5.2	Important Packages	16
5.3	Margins	16
5.4	Code listings	16
5.5	Images side by side	17
5.6	Equations and Math	17
5.7	Multicolumns	19
5.7.1	Multicolumns in Text	19
5.7.2	Multicolumns in lists	19
5.8	Itemize, Enumerate and Lists	19
5.9	How to insert images from files outside the report file	20
5.10	Good Tables with that diagonal line	20
5.11	Useful little things	20
5.11.1	Tables	20
5.11.2	Horizontal lines in a page	21
5.11.3	Others	21
<b>6</b>	<b>Python</b>	<b>22</b>
6.1	Important Concepts	22
6.1.1	Lambda and Anonymous functions	22
6.2		22

6.3	Some useful tools . . . . .	22
6.4	Pandas . . . . .	22
6.5	Jupyter Notebooks . . . . .	23
6.6	From Python 2 to Python 3 . . . . .	23
<b>7</b>	<b>Linux</b>	<b>24</b>
7.1	How to build from source . . . . .	24
7.2	How to change Permissions and Ownership . . . . .	24
7.3	Formatting a partition as exFAT . . . . .	25
7.4	Install Custom ROM with Linux . . . . .	25
7.5	Android Studio with Linux . . . . .	28
7.6	Downloading videos from all over the web . . . . .	29
7.7	MPV - The best video player . . . . .	29
7.8	Keybindings - Keyboard and Mouse . . . . .	29
7.9	Linux Image Editor . . . . .	30
7.10	Linux Video Editor & Instagram . . . . .	30
7.11	Other Linux related stuff . . . . .	30
7.12	Linux Life Lessons . . . . .	30
7.12.1	Wine and PlayOnLinux - Project: Kindle to PDF . . . . .	30
7.12.2	Keyboard keybindings . . . . .	31
<b>8</b>	<b>Database work - SQL</b>	<b>33</b>
8.1	SQL commands . . . . .	33
8.2	Browsing Tool with Filters . . . . .	33
<b>9</b>	<b>Visual Studio Code: The Environment for Development</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>GitHub</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Interesting stuff and People</b>	<b>35</b>
11.1	ArcXiv . . . . .	35
11.2	The writings of IST president . . . . .	35
11.3	YIFY/YST release group . . . . .	35
11.4	Interesting links . . . . .	35
<b>12</b>	<b>Books</b>	<b>35</b>
12.1	Emotional Intelligence - Daniel Goleman . . . . .	36
12.2	The Digital Mind - Arlindo Oliveira . . . . .	36
12.3	Inteligência Artificial - Arlindo Oliveira . . . . .	36
12.4	12 Rules for Life: An Antidote to Chaos - Jordan Peterson . . . . .	36
12.5	Maps of Meaning - Jordan Peterson . . . . .	36
12.6	Enlightenment Now: The Case for Reason, Science, Humanism, and Progress - Steven Pinker . . . . .	36
12.7	The Better Angels of Our Nature: Why Violence Has Declined - Steven Pinker . . . . .	36
12.8	The Beginning of Infinite - David Deutsch . . . . .	36
<b>13</b>	<b>A few lessons</b>	<b>36</b>
13.1	Be professional & make up your mind . . . . .	36
13.2	Insure properly . . . . .	36
13.3	Read . . . . .	36

## 3 Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning

### 3.1 Supervised Learning

#### Extrema Conditions and Hessian Matrix

Videos: [87 - Warm up to the second partial derivative test](#) to... [89 - Second partial derivative test intuition](#)

This sub (...) sub section aims to explain why the conditions imposed on the Hessian matrix - the second derivative matrix - correspond to imposing in 2D what we know already.

In practice, in 2D, to find an extrema we need to guarantee that the first derivative is zero, which in N dimensions is correspondent to guaranteeing that the gradient is zero in that point, because the gradient is nothing more than all partial derivatives in that point. Therefore, setting  $\nabla f = 0$  means that, in that point, the function is not increasing or decreasing in any of the N directions. So the first derivative makes sense.

However, when we go to the second derivative, the meanings get a bit more complicated.

In 2D, if the second derivative was 0, it was probably (not certainly) a saddle point, if it was  $> 0$  or  $< 0$  it was, respectively, a local minimum or maximum.

The conditions we should impose in 3D is to have a positive (for finding a minimum) or negative (for finding a maximum) definite Hessian Matrix. While second derivatives in order to just one variable is possible to attribute a sense to it, why do the cross derivatives play a role as well? And, why do they mean really?

Well, first the explanation on why it is needed: there are functions that across multiple dimensions still show that it is an extrema but then there's an inflexion along directions that are not along the axis. So, checking the axis is not enough. Why checking the cross partial derivatives makes it enough?

#### The Second Derivative Test

$$f_{xx}(x_o, y_o)f_{yy}(x_o, y_o) - f_{xy}(x_o, y_o)^2 \geq 0$$

If it is greater than 0, we have a maximum or a minimum and have to check the value of  $f_{xx}$  or  $f_{yy}$  to be sure. If it is less than 0, we have a saddle point. If it equals 0, then we don't know if it is a saddle point, but it is not a min or max therefore, at least for now, we certainly don't care.

Cross or Mixed partial derivatives can be switched? Yes if the function is  $C^2$ . (Boring to prove theorem called: Schwarz' Theorem)

Therefore, we just need to compute one of the cross derivatives.

Also this works because the second derivative test is nothing more than the determinant of the Hessian matrix. The determinant is the product of every eigenvalue of that matrix, therefore it can only be positive if they are both positive or both negative, in which cases there is, respectively, a minimum or a maximum.

But why do eigenvalues tell us this? Because they tell us how the eigenvectors are scaled! And the eigenvectors of such matrix will be the greatest and the least curvatures. Therefore, they either have the same signal / are scaled the same amount, or

Some other links that helped with this:

- [Differential Geometry](#)
- [Criterion for critical points - Maximum, Minimum or Saddle?](#)
- David Butler - Facts about Eigenvalues

#### 3.1.1 Neural Networks - BackPropagation

Two of the most useful websites to check while trying to demonstrate the backpropagation algorithm:

- [all backpropagation derivatives](#)
- [Error \(deltas\) derivation for backpropagation in neural networks](#)
- 3Blue1Brown Neural Networks - Specially the last one, on backpropagation.

Why kernels are important? They facilitate a lot the mapping of features to higher dimensions!

Why kernels?

## **3.2 Unsupervised Learning**

### **3.2.1 Lagrange Multipliers**

Perfect Explanation why it works:

Quora - Intuition on Lagrange Multipliers

And a video showing exactly how it's done:

Khan Academy - Lagrange Multipliers Example

## **3.3 Reinforcement Learning and Decision Making**

An agent to make the wisest decision in its situation has to have knowledge on what state he is in, how the environment will evolve, how it will be like if he performs a certain action (taking into account stochastic environments) and a utility function to know how much that state contributes to its happiness.

### **3.3.1 Search Problems**

There are some goal states and one initial state. The objective is to find the goal state that is closer (with the shortest path to the root/ with the least search cost). Is given as the solution the steps necessary to perform that path.

To keep the formulation as general as possible, abstractions are required, keeping in mind that they will need a correspondence when applied to a real problem.

## 6 Python

### 6.1 Important Concepts

Python is a language with many characteristics, ones more obvious and easy to understand, like in-fix notation, others are more complex, like Dynamic Typing and Automatic Memory Allocation.

Moreover, many programming principles like anonymous functions, map, zip are important and should be addressed in order to achieve flexible and overall good programming skills.

Beforehand, check the Python Notebook and the slides from Rodrigo Ventura in the “Additional Material” Folder. They are very complete and give a proper insight on how everything works.

Tuples are faster than lists.

#### 6.1.1 Lambda and Anonymous functions

Lambda is the keyword used to make an anonymous function. The following 2 pieces of code do exactly the same.

```
1  def my_key(x):
2      return x[0]
3
4  l.sort(key=my_key)
5
6
7  OR
8
9  l.sort(key = lambda x: x[1])
```

And a short example is:

```
1  ----short example on how cool python is----
2  def make_multiplier(factor):
3      return lambda x: factor*x
4
5  f = make_multiplier(2)
6  -----
```

Therefore, lambda is nothing more than defining a function, without giving it a name. It helps keeping the code simple specially when the function is just going to be used once.

### 6.2

### 6.3 Some useful tools

To check if a variable points to a certain data type:

```
1  isinstance(var, [list, tuple, int])
```

To define functions with optional arguments and call them in the incorrect order:

```
1
2  def draw_point(x, y, color='red', thickness=2):
3      print('x =', x, 'y =', y, 'color=', color, 'thickness=', thickness)
4
5  x = 1
6  y = 2
7  draw_point(x,y,'blue', 5)
8
9  draw_point(x,y,thickness=2, color='blue')
```

### 6.4 Pandas

[Check this link :\)](#)

## 6.5 Jupyter Notebooks

Along with Anaconda comes a full installation of the most recent python version and the Jupyter Notebooks, which are awesome to write python.

Here are some very useful shortcuts to tame that beast:

There are 2 modes of shortcutting:

- The Command Mode (when border of the cell is blue). Press ESC to access this mode.
- The Edit Mode (when border of the cell is green). Press ENTER to access this mode.

The Edit Mode is clearly superior:

- Ctrl + Enter to run cell
- Shift + Enter to run cell and get directly to the next
- Ctrl + D to delete a whole line
- Ctrl + arrows jumps words (usual)
- Ctrl + Backspace deletes whole word (usual)

The Command Mode can be usefull sometimes, especially when adding cells is needed, but remember that the cell has to have a blue border:

- A - insert cell before
- B - insert cell after
- DD - delete current cell
- Z - undo cell deletion

## 6.6 From Python 2 to Python 3

In Linux, if 2to3 is installed, one may simply run:

```
1  2to3 -w -n file.py
```

This will write the file translated into python 3 in the same file(-w) and without creating a backup(-n).