

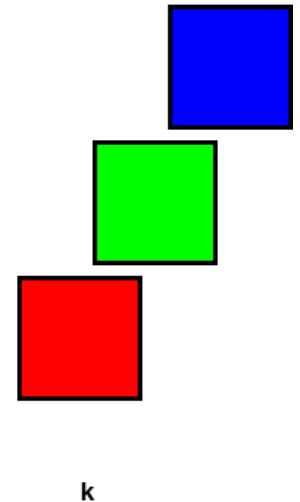
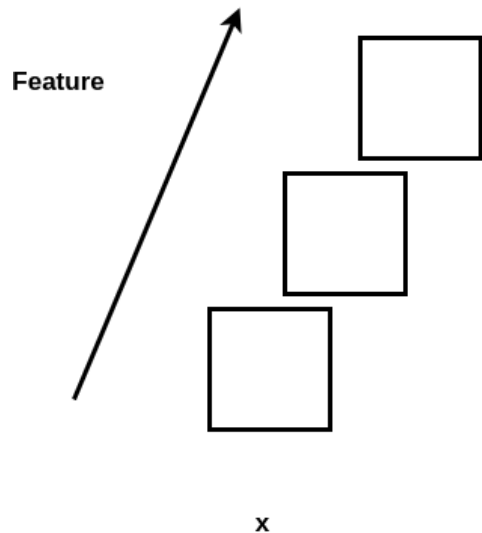
# Shape of an example

Up to now: each example is a *vector* of features

- this vector is *one-dimensional*: the only dimension is the feature dimension
- length 3: number of features

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Zero non-feature dimensions, length 3 feature dimension



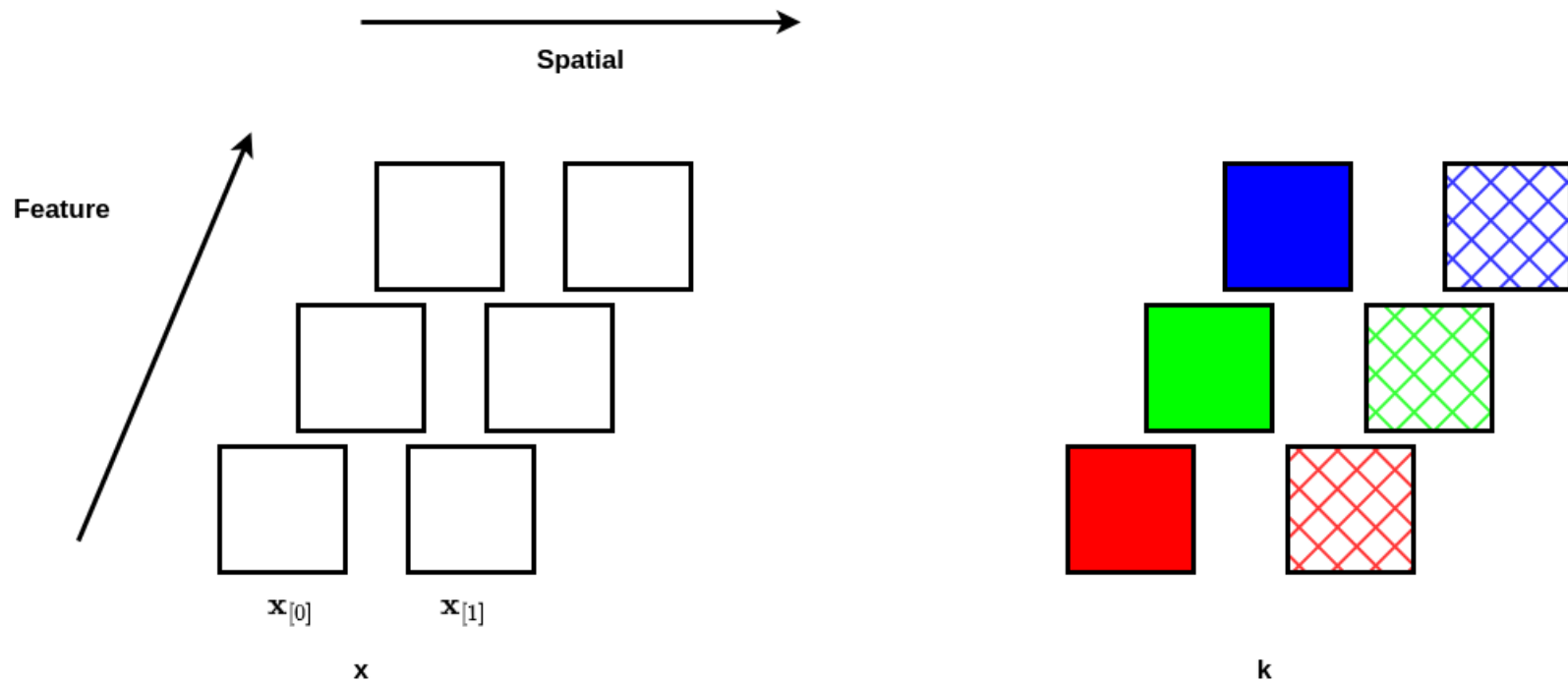
In subsequent lectures, we will learn about data that has *non-feature* dimensions

- time
- spatial

In the picture below, a *single example*  $\mathbf{x}$

- has a single non-feature dimension ("location along a line")
- of length 2
- with vectors of features  $\mathbf{x}_{[0]}$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_{[1]}$  at each of the two locations
- the number of features is 3

One non-feature dimension of length 2, feature dimension of length 3



We could add a *second* non-feature dimension to represent *two-dimensional* space

- non-feature dimensions named "row" and "column"
- example
  - the pixel at spatial coordinates  $(R, C)$  have three features
    - intensity of the colors Red, Green, Blue

The diagram for *timeseries* would look similar to the one non-feature dimension example above

For example

- at each time step
- there are features: return, volume, momentum

There is an **critical distinction** between the feature dimension and non-feature dimensions

- there is **no ordering** in the feature dimension
- there **may be** ordering in the non-feature dimensions
  - temporal order: time occurs before time +1
  - element at spatial locations  $(R, C)$  is to the northwest of element at location  $(R + 1, C + 1)$

Moreover

- there is **no ordering** among examples
  - we can shuffle the order

What this means for *timeseries* data

- if each example represents a point in time
  - we have no way to capture this
- if we try to represent time in the feature dimension
  - we don't have the ability to actually impose order
  - the mathematics of the dot product are invariant to order
    - permuting the order of features and using an identical permutation for the ordering of parameters
    - yields the **same dot product**

In [2]: `print("Done")`

Done



