

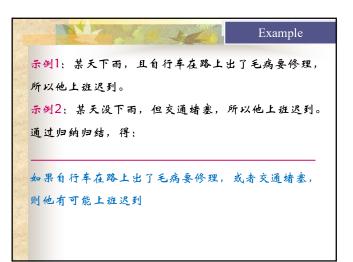
本例: 学习"同花"概念
 実例空间: (2,梅花), (3,梅花), (5,梅花)
 (J,梅花), (K,梅花)
 規则空间: 描述一手牌的全部谓词表达式
 如: SUIT(花色), RANK(点数), 常量梅花, 方块, A, 1, 2...
 SUIT(c1, x) △ SUIT(c2, x) △ SUIT(c3, x) △ SUIT(c4, x)
 →同花(c1, c2, c3, c4)



含弄条件 示例: SUIT(c1,红桃) ∧ RANK(c1,2) ∧ SUIT(c2,红桃) ∧
RANK(c2,4) ∧ SUIT(c3,红桃) ∧ RANK(c3,6) ∧ SUIT(c4,红桃) ∧ RANK(c4,7) -> 同花(c1,c2,c3,c4) **含去点数**,用X代替红桃

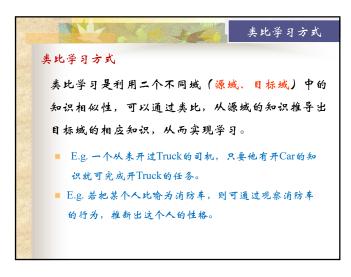
规则1: SUIT(c1,x) ∧ SUIT(c2,x) ∧ SUIT(c3,x) ∧ SUIT(c4,x) ->
同花(c1,c2,c3,c4)



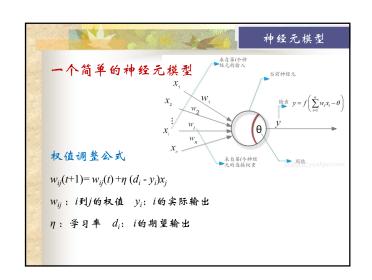


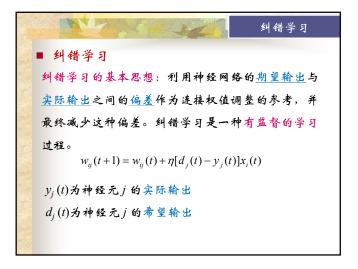


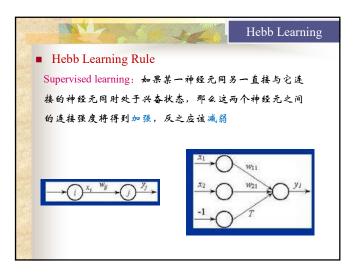


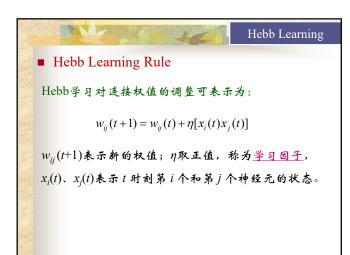


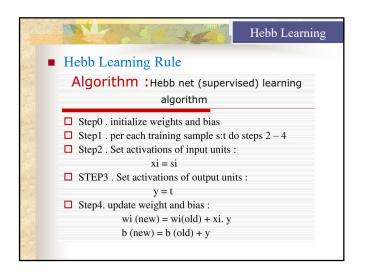
和器学习按学习方法的分类 - 神经学习神经学习是对人脑神经系统学习机理的一种模拟按学习规则分类: Hebb学习 反向传播(BP)网络学习 Hopfield学习

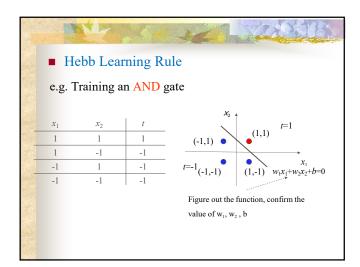


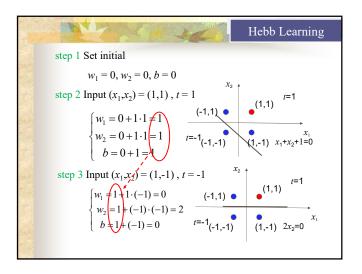


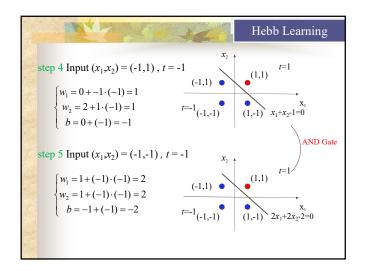


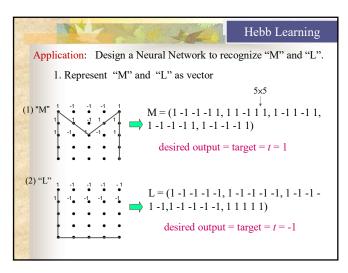


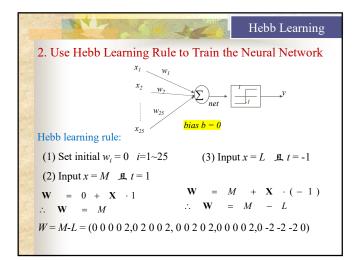


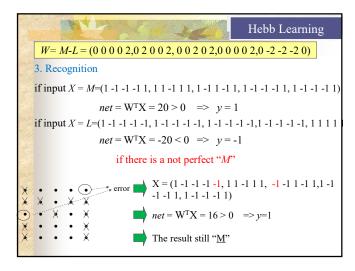


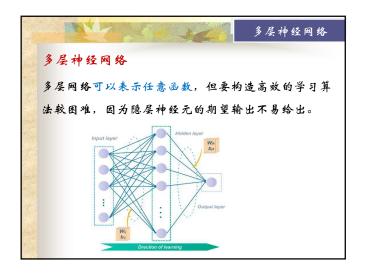




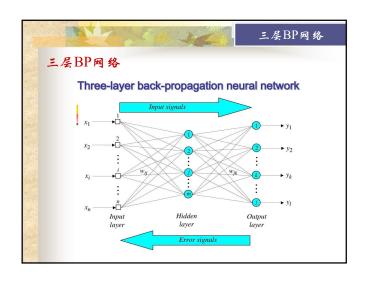


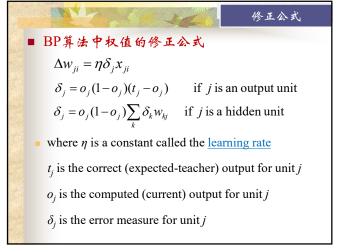


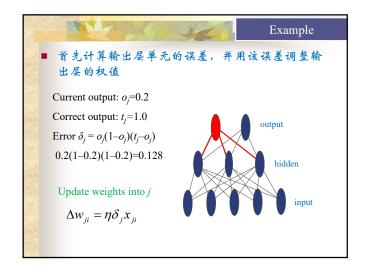


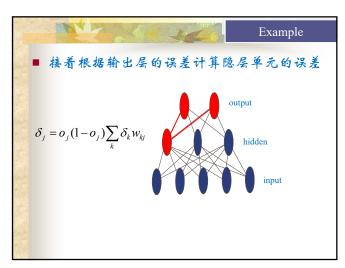


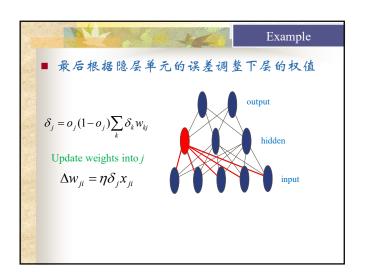


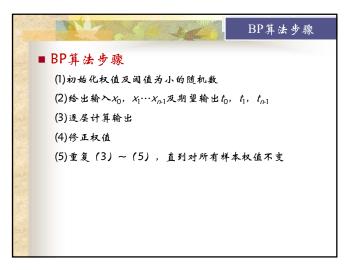






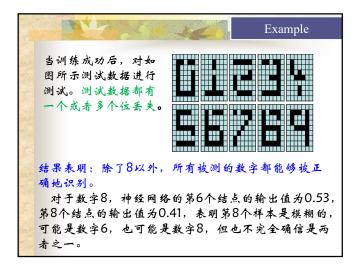






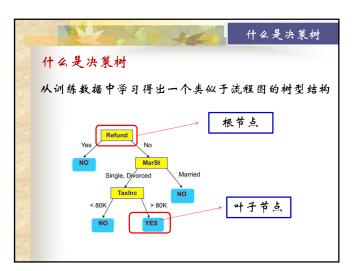


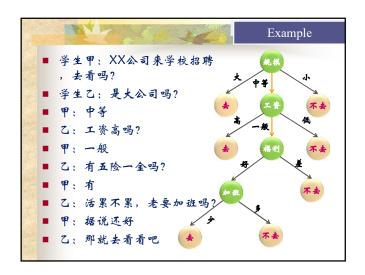




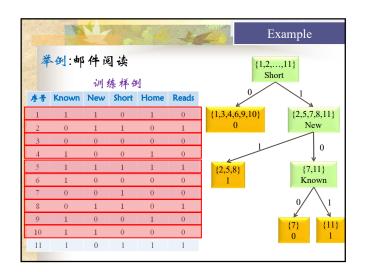


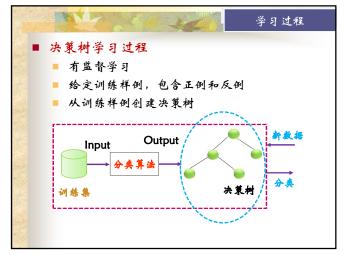










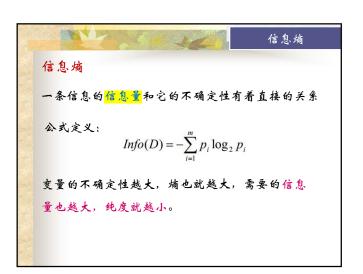


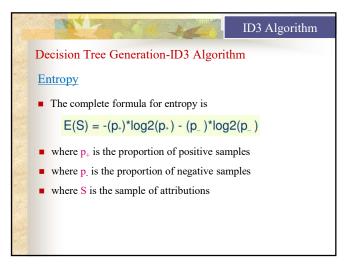


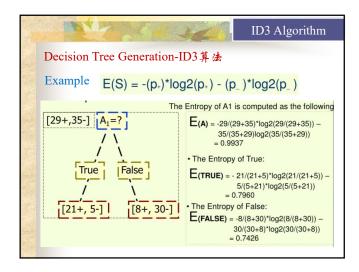


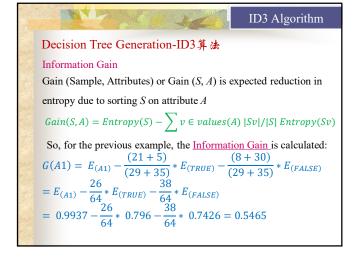


Decision Tree Generation-ID3 Algorithm ID3 Algorithm I Is the algorithm to construct a decision tree Using Entropy to generate the Information Gain The best value then be selected

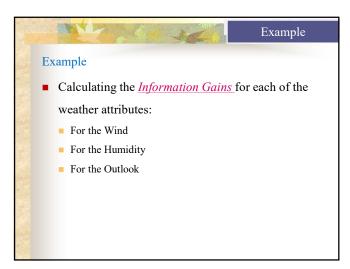


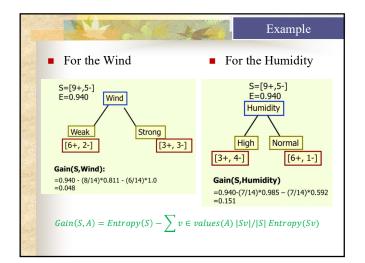


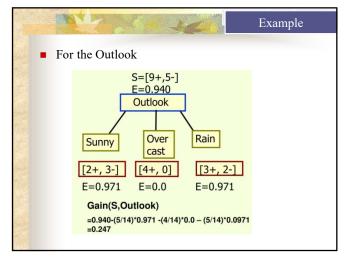


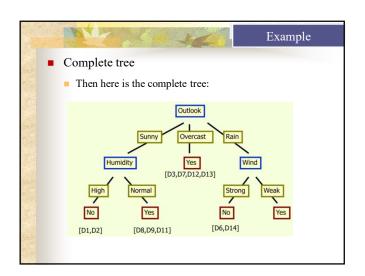


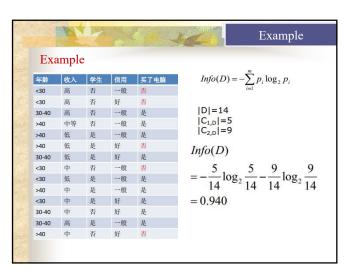


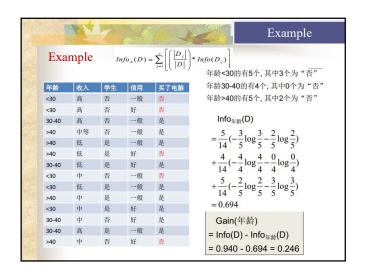


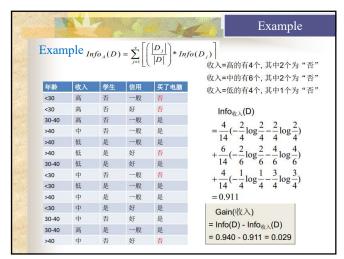


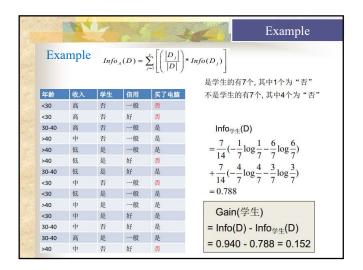


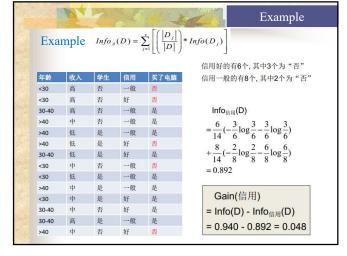


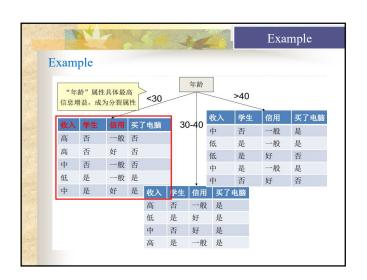


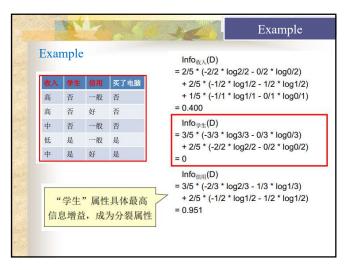


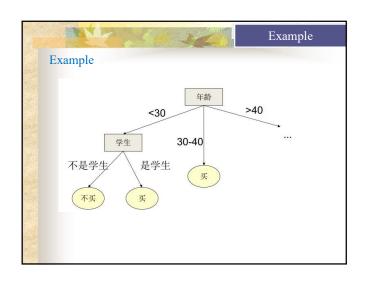














	BE				•
	序号	属性值			决策方案
一件写	3	X ₁ 学历层次	X ₂ 专业类别	X3学习基础	y_i
	1	1研究生	1电信类	1修过Al	y₃不修A
	2	1研究生	1电信类	2未修AI	y ₁ 必修A
	3	1研究生	2机电类	1修过Al	y ₃ 不修A
4	4	1研究生	2机电类	2未修AI	y ₂ 选修A
	5	2本科	1电信类	1修过Al	y₃不修A
	6	2本科	1电信类	2未修AI	Y2选修A
	7	2本科	2机电类	1修过Al	y3不修A
	8	2本科	2机电类	2未修AI	y3不修A

