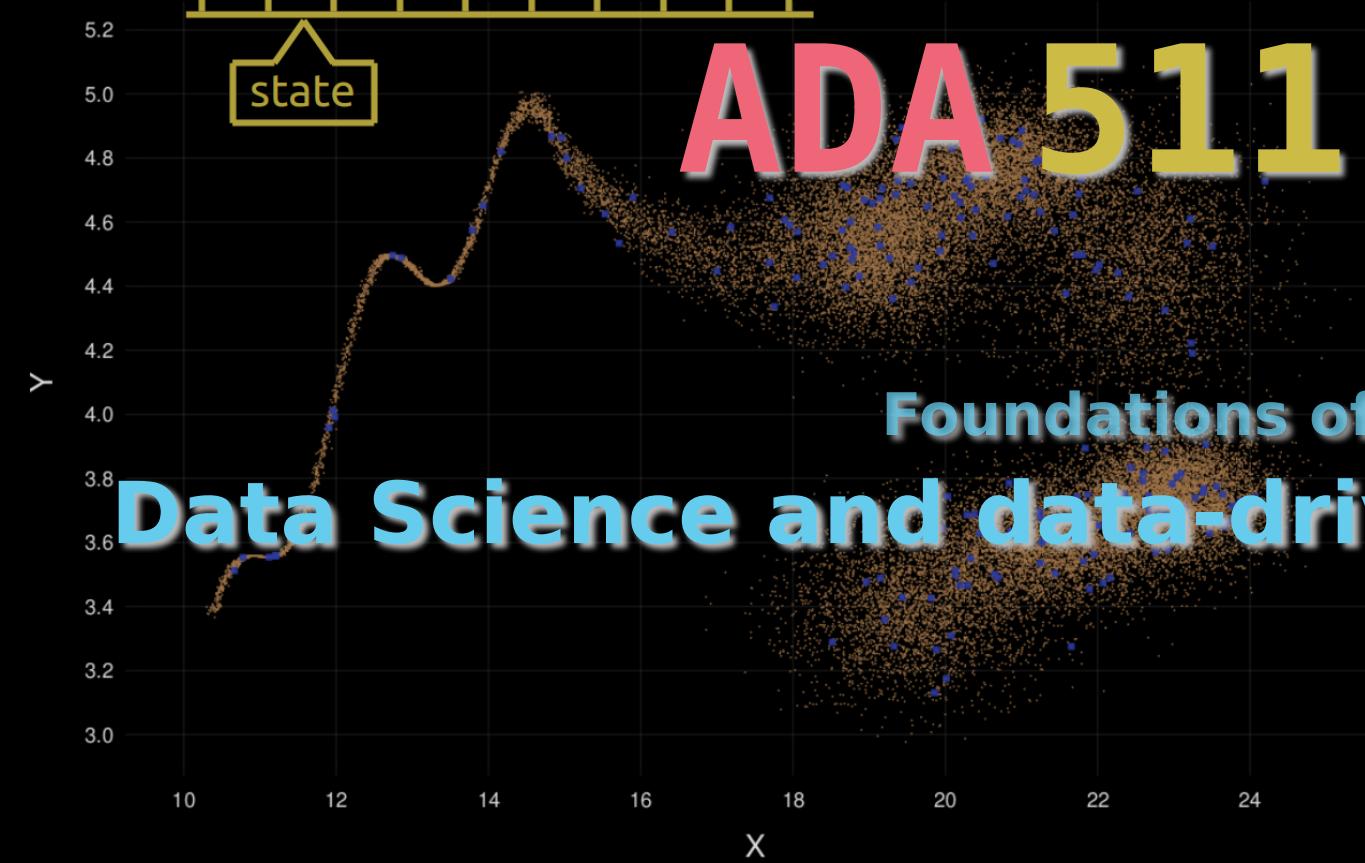


# ADA 511

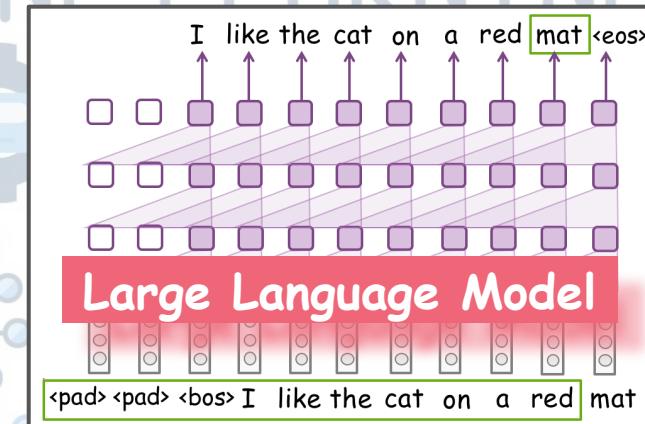
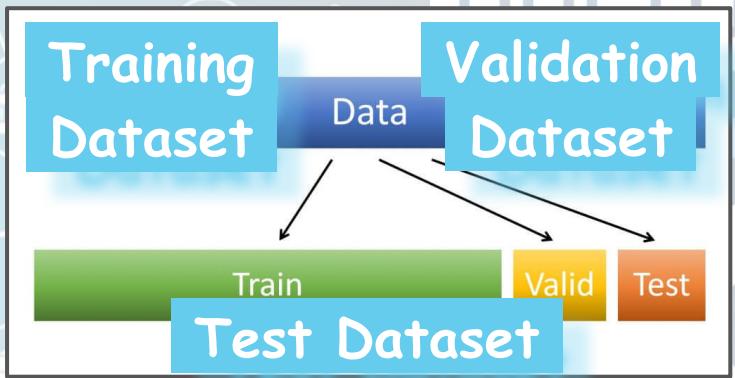
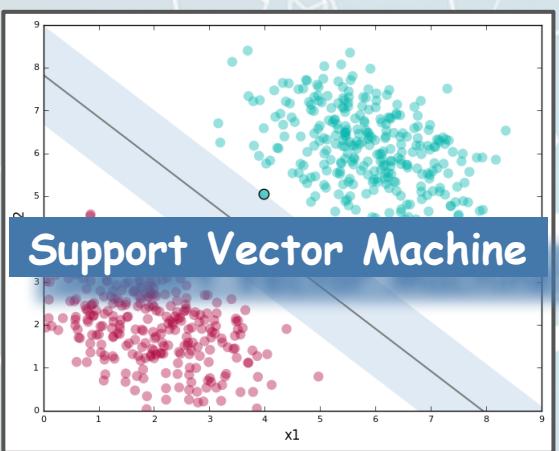
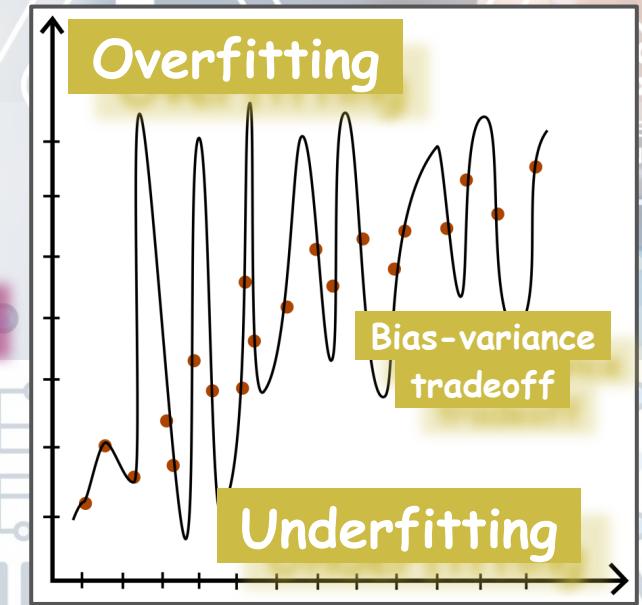
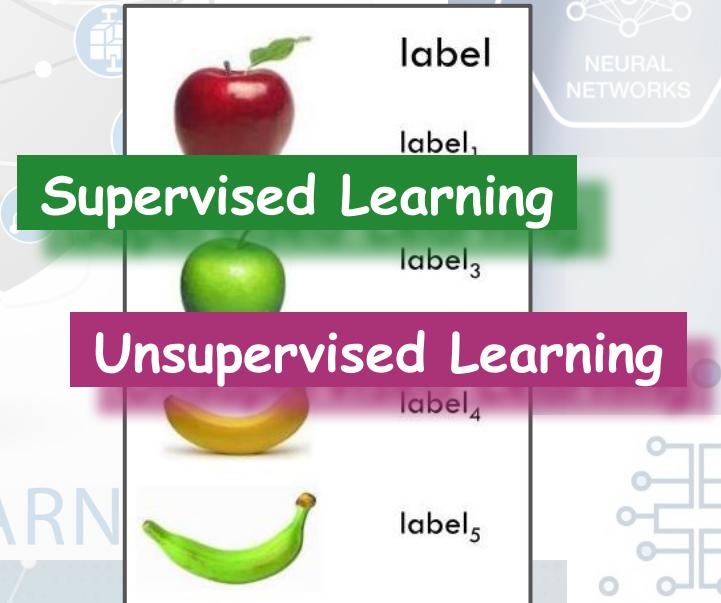
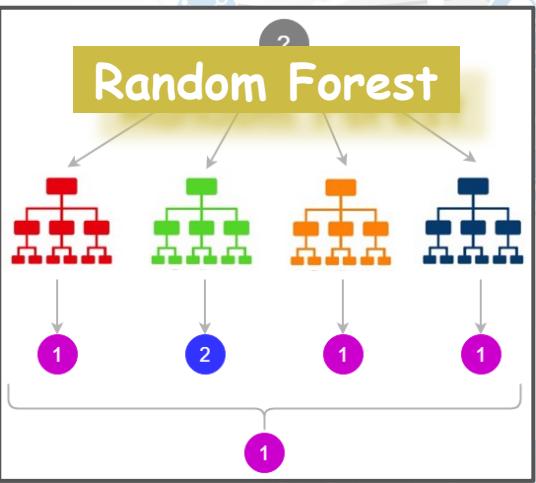
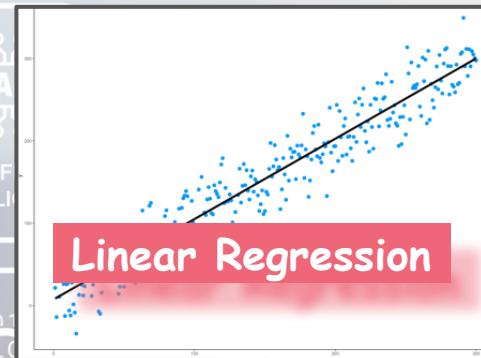
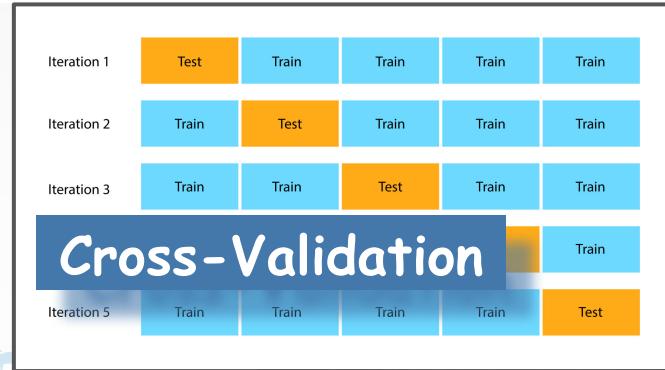
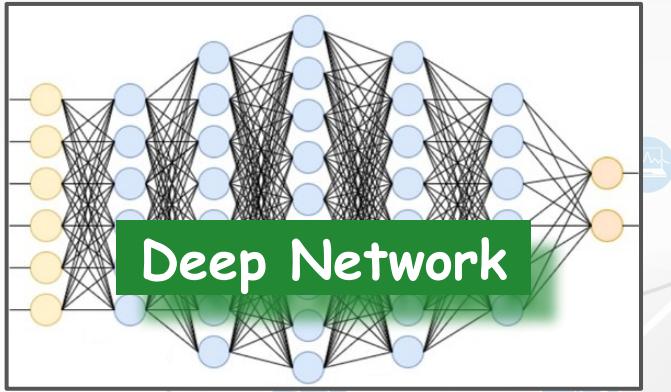


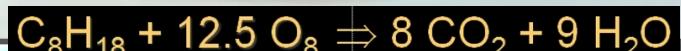
**Data Science and data-driven engineering**

Foundations of

$P(Y|X)$







Isooctane

Oxygen

Carbon dioxide

Water



SEDAN



HATCHBACK



CUV



SUV



MICRO



CABRIOLET



SUPERCAR



COUPE



VAN



MINIVAN



CAMPER VAN



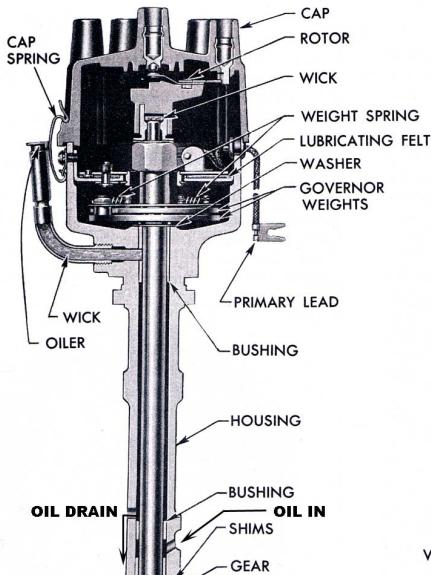
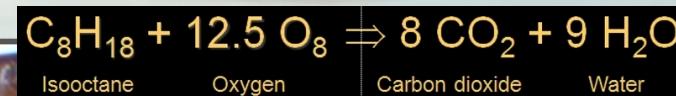
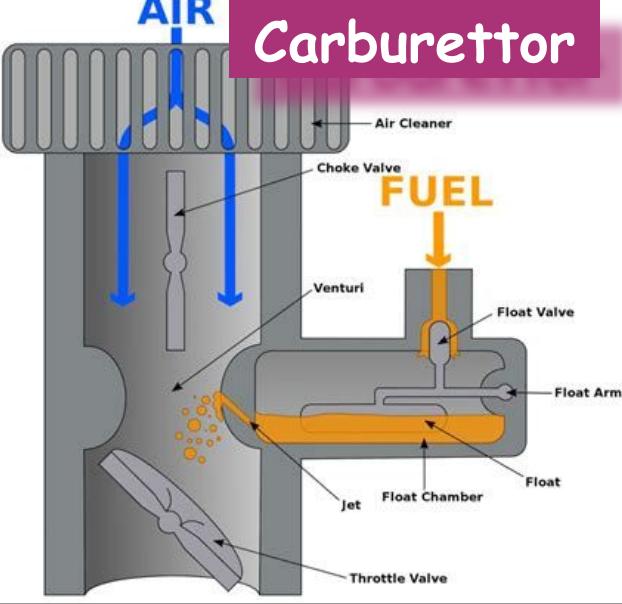
TRUCK



BIGTRUCK

AIR

## Carburettor



## Distributor

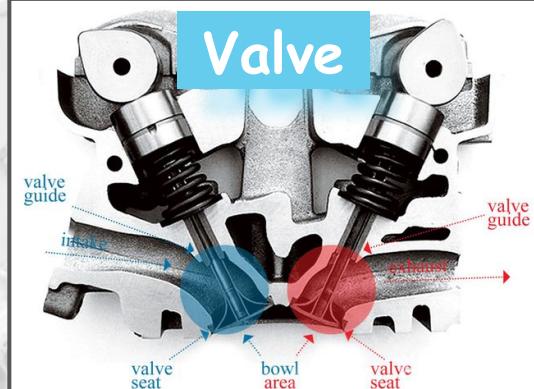


## Spark plug

Fuel



## Octanes



## Silencer (muffler)



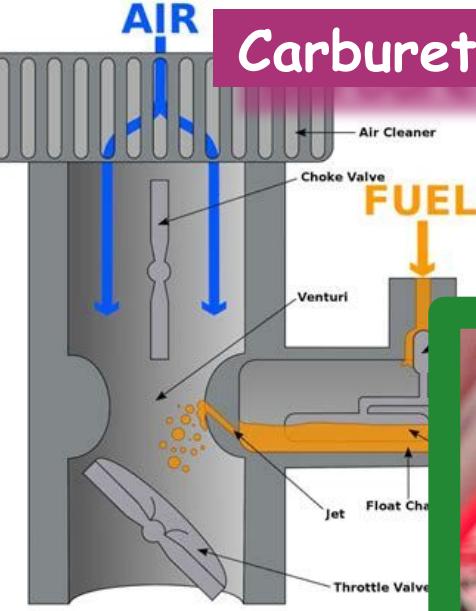
CAMPVAN

TRUCK

## Green emissions

AIR

Carburettor

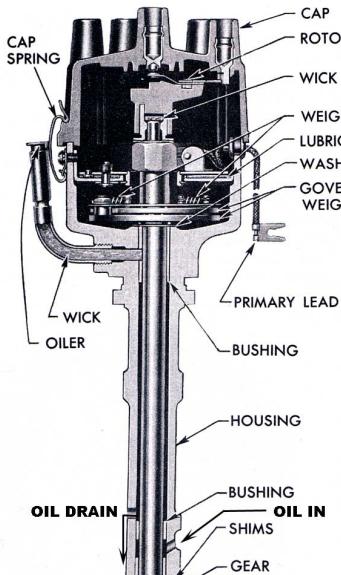


Fuel



Octanes

# car mechanic



Distributor



Spark plug



Engine oil



Silencer (muffler)



Green emissions

 cartwright



 car mechanic



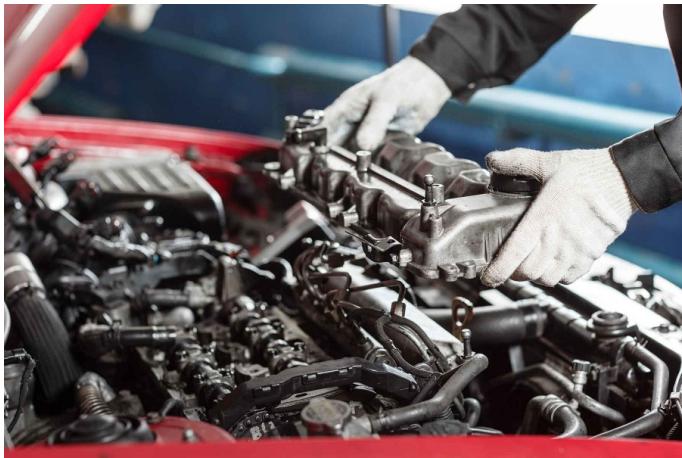
 EV mechanic



automotive engineer



## car mechanic



🔍 *specific*

🔨 *practical*

☰ *procedural*

⚓ *technology-dependent*

...

## automotive engineer



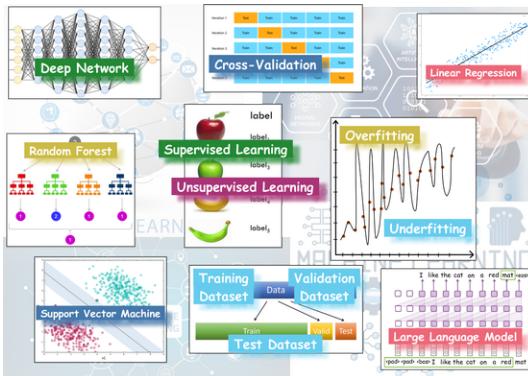
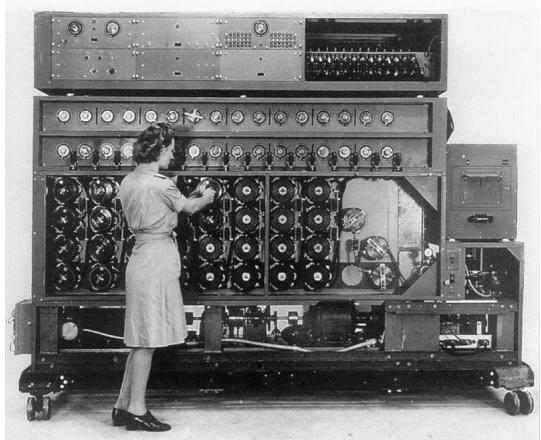
💡 *general*

Ἁ *principled*

🧭 *exploratory*

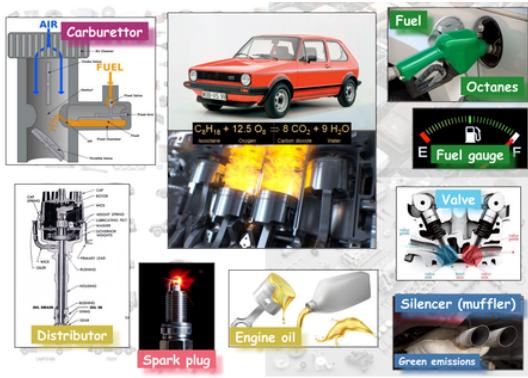
🐦 *technology-independent*

...



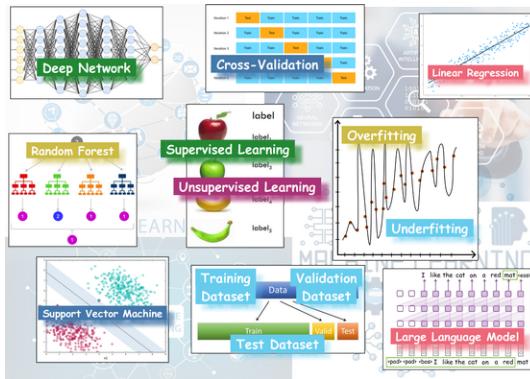
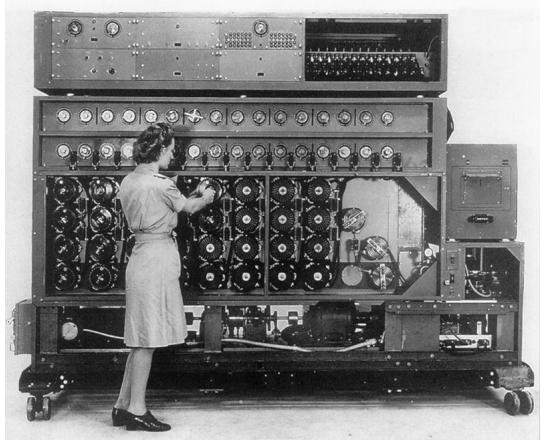
🔧 “data mechanic”

cartwright



🔌 EV mechanic





“data mechanic”

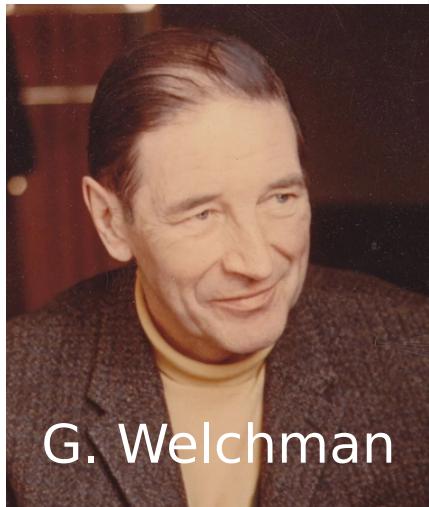


“data engineer”

[insert picture of you all here?]



Alan Turing



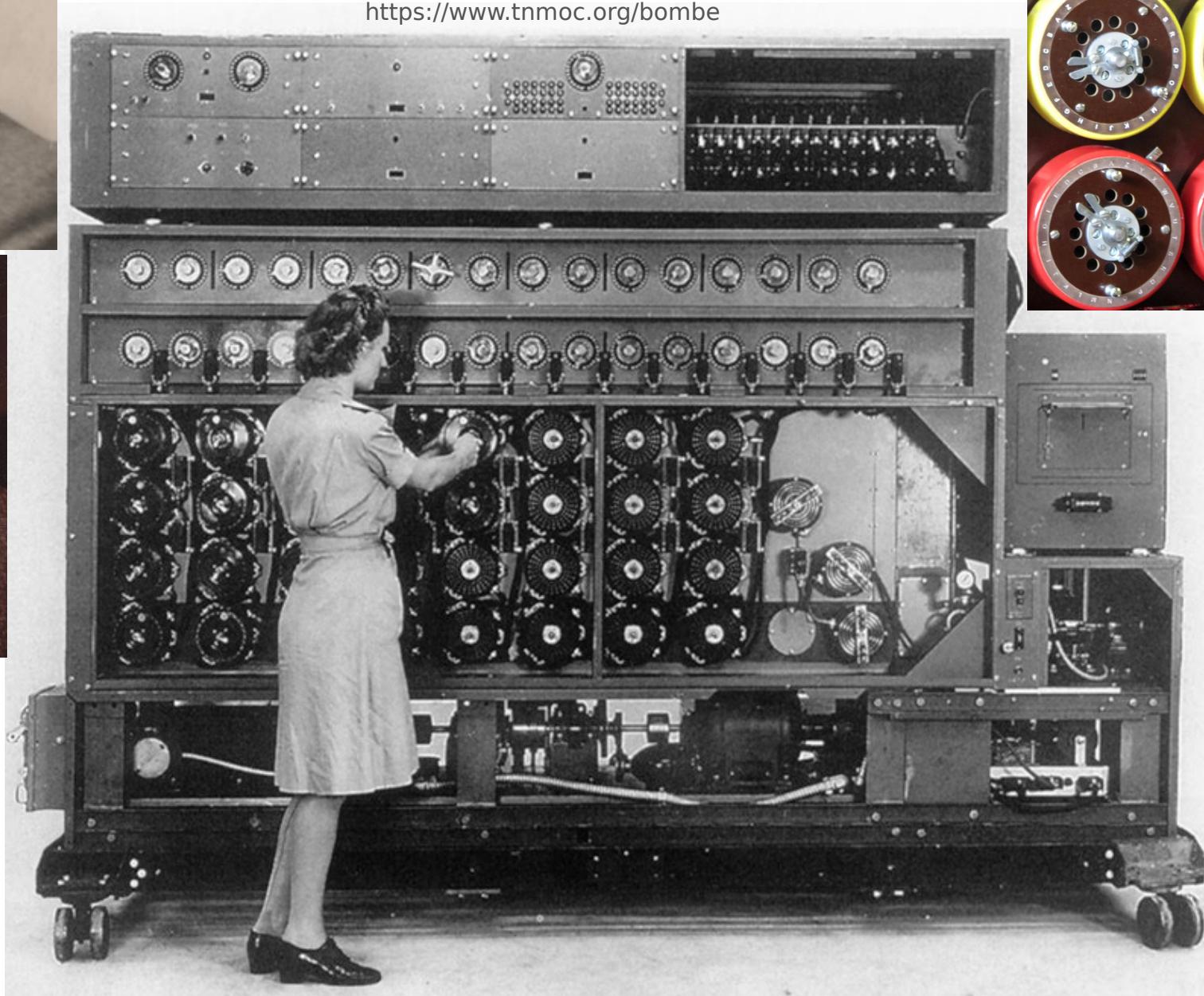
G. Welchman

## *The Bombe* a.k.a. *Agnes* electromechanical computer

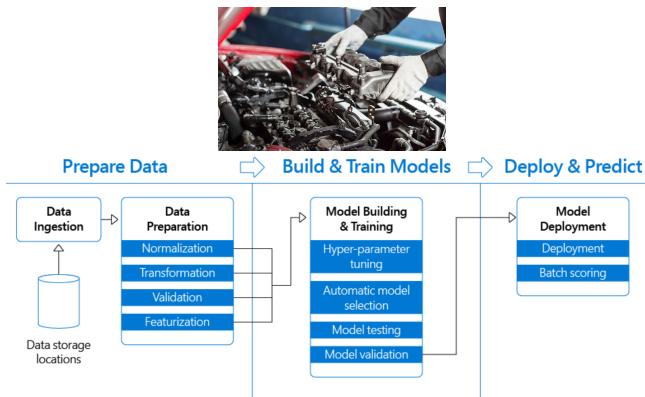
Decoded encrypted Nazi communications during World War II  
(efficiency rate: 98.8%)

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Bombe>

<https://www.tnmoc.org/bombe>



## “data mechanic”



🔍 *specific*

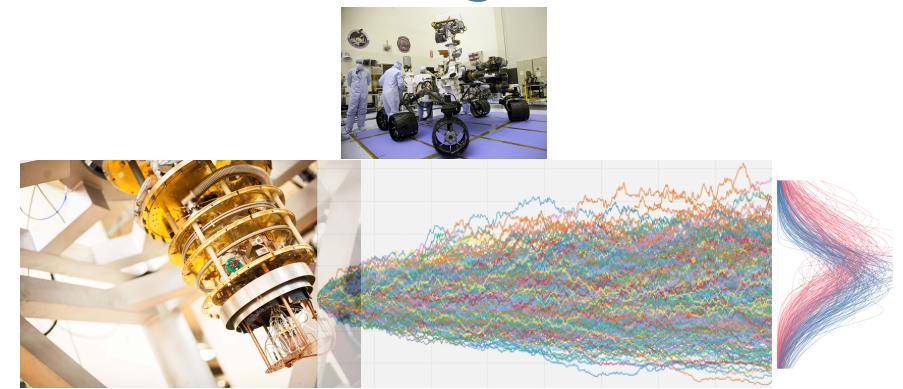
🔨 *practical*

Ξ *procedural*

⚓ *technology-dependent*

...

## “data engineer”



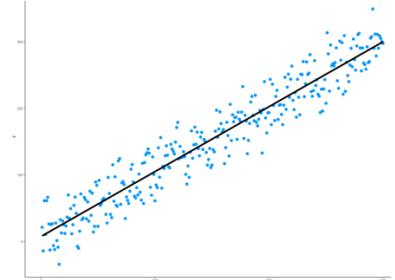
👀 *general*

📐 *principled*

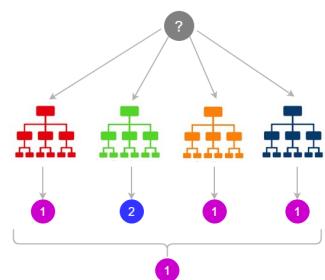
🧭 *exploratory*

🐦 *technology-independent*

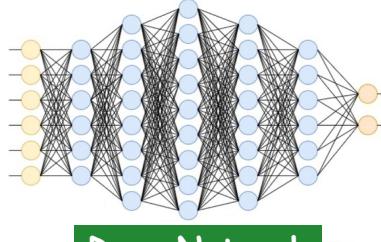
...



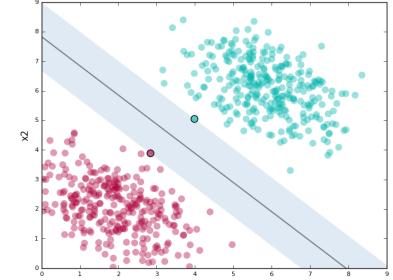
Linear Regression



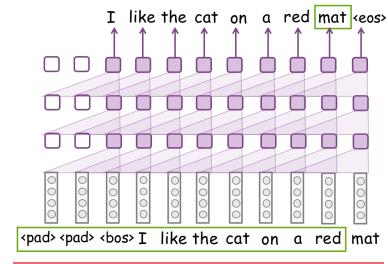
Random Forest



Deep Network



Support Vector Machine

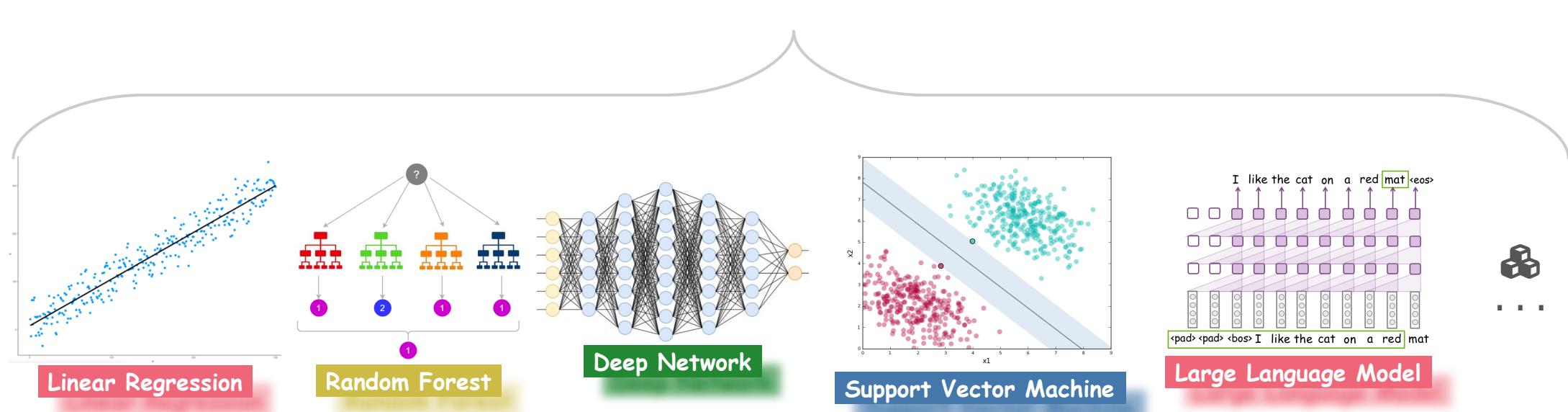
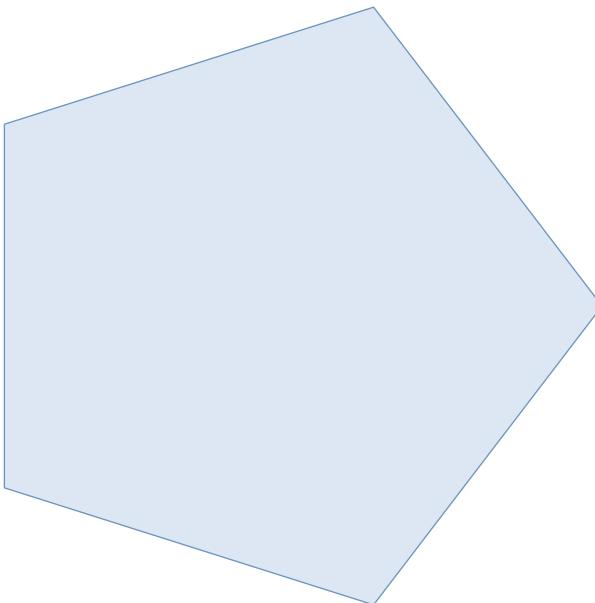


Large Language Model



...

# Optimal Predictor Machine



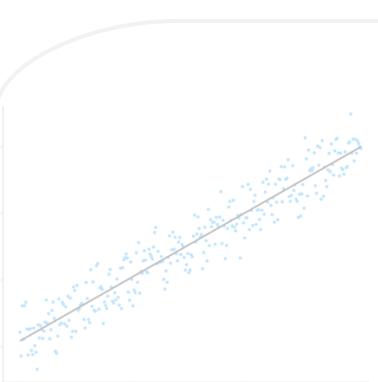
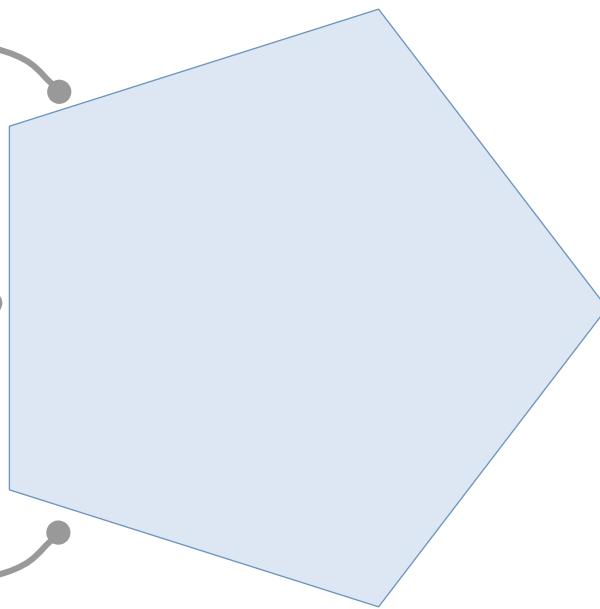
# Optimal Predictor Machine

*problem-dependent*

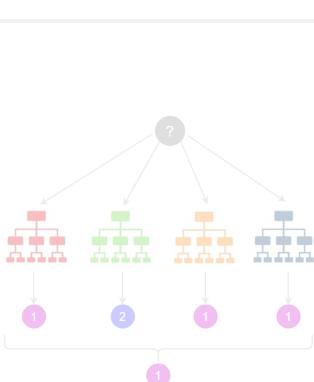
i metadata

data

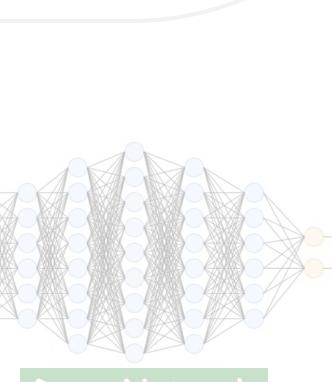
\$⌚ utilities  
(gains/losses)



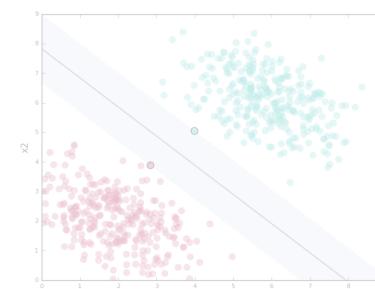
Linear Regression



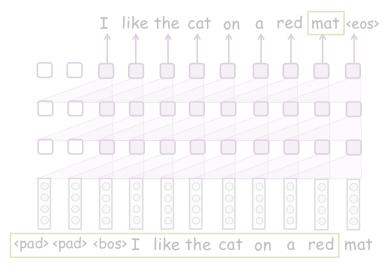
Random Forest



Deep Network



Support Vector Machine

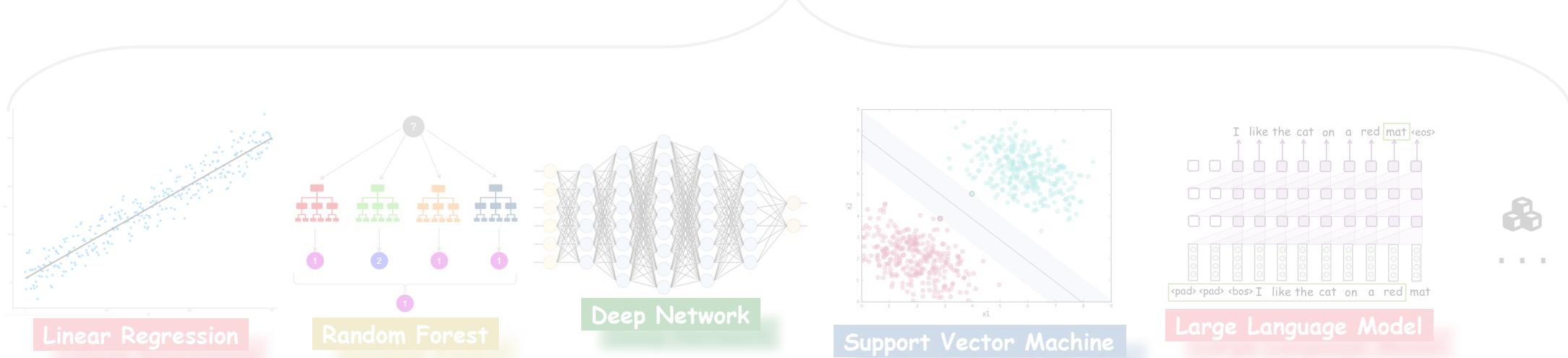
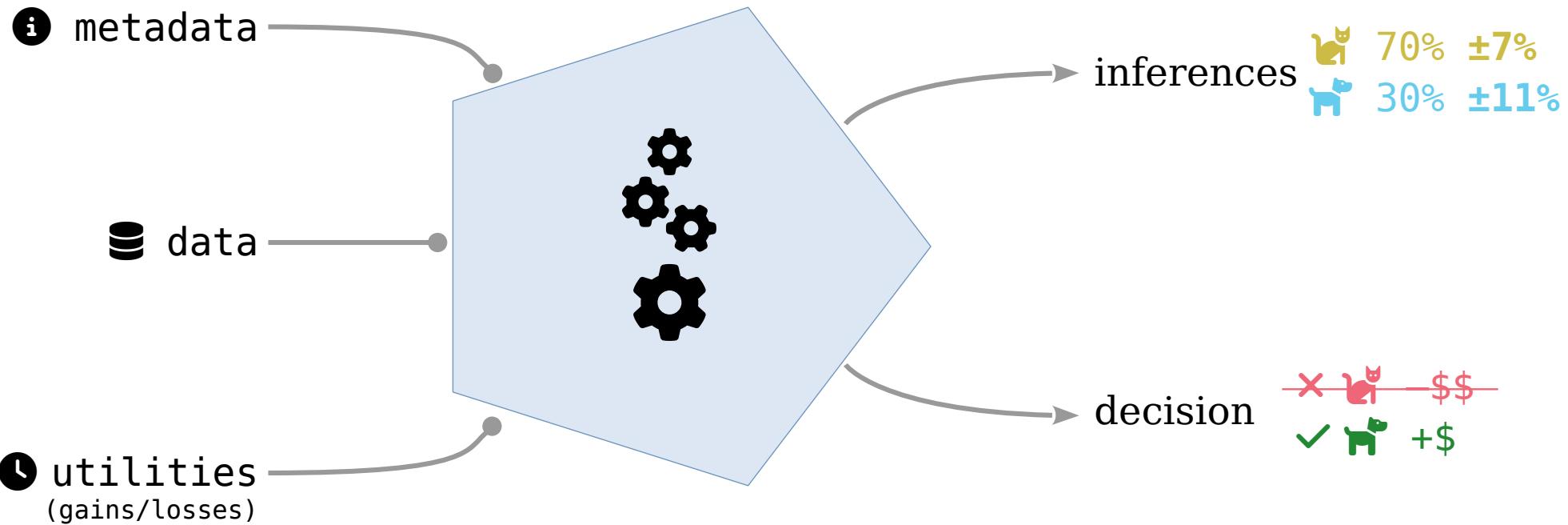


Large Language Model

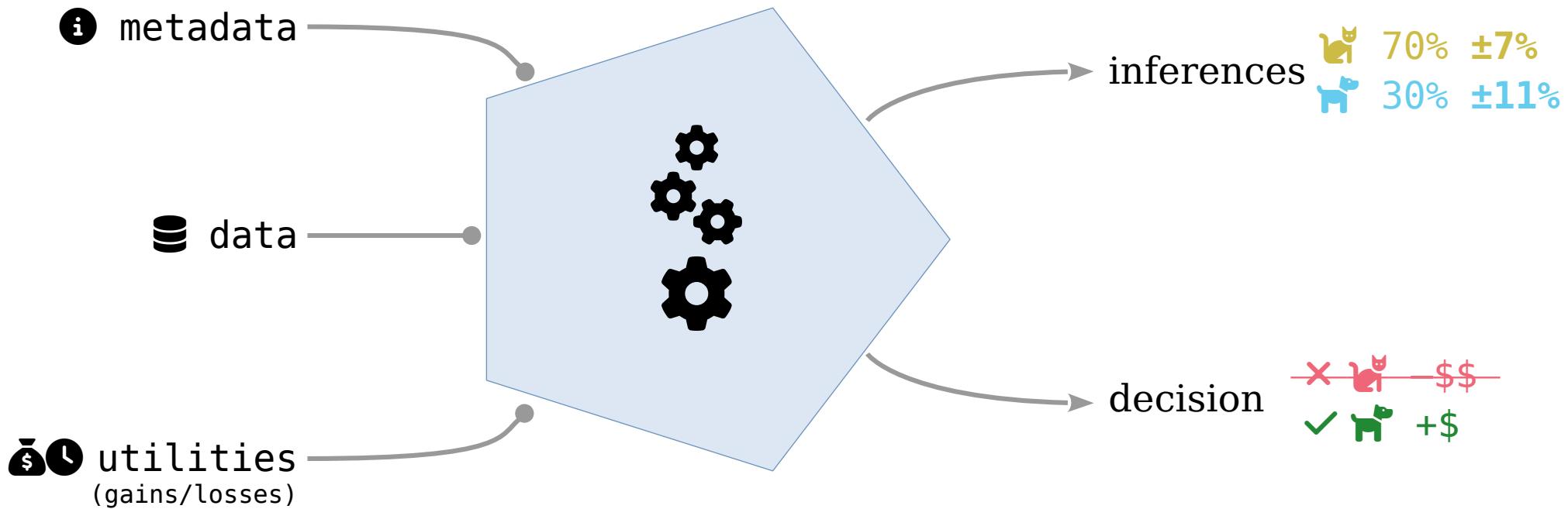


# Optimal Predictor Machine

*problem-dependent*

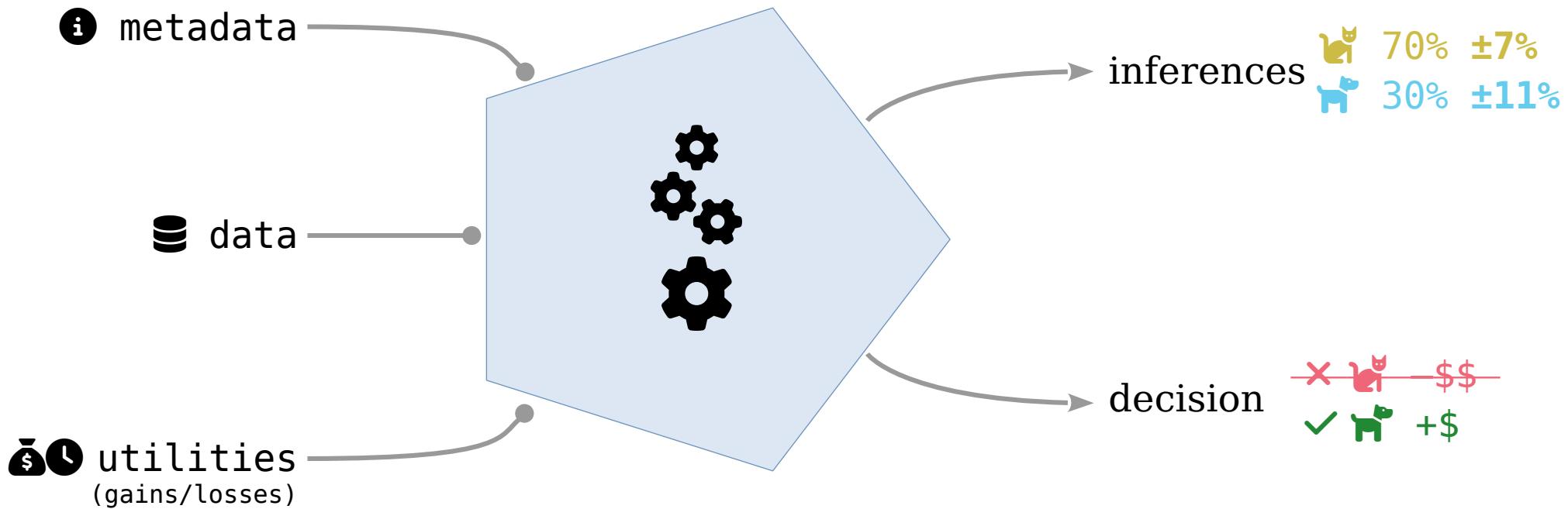


## Optimal Predictor Machine



✓ mathematically guaranteed **optimal** outcome, by design → unbeatable!

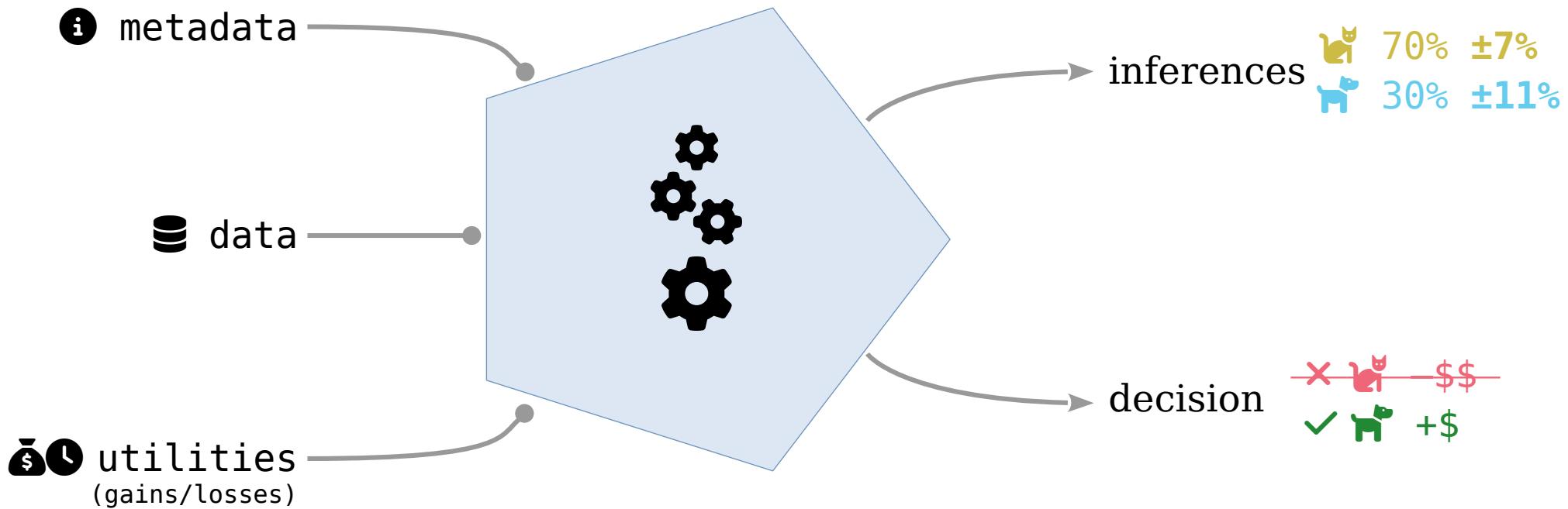
## Optimal Predictor Machine



✓ mathematically guaranteed **optimal** outcome, by design → unbeatable!



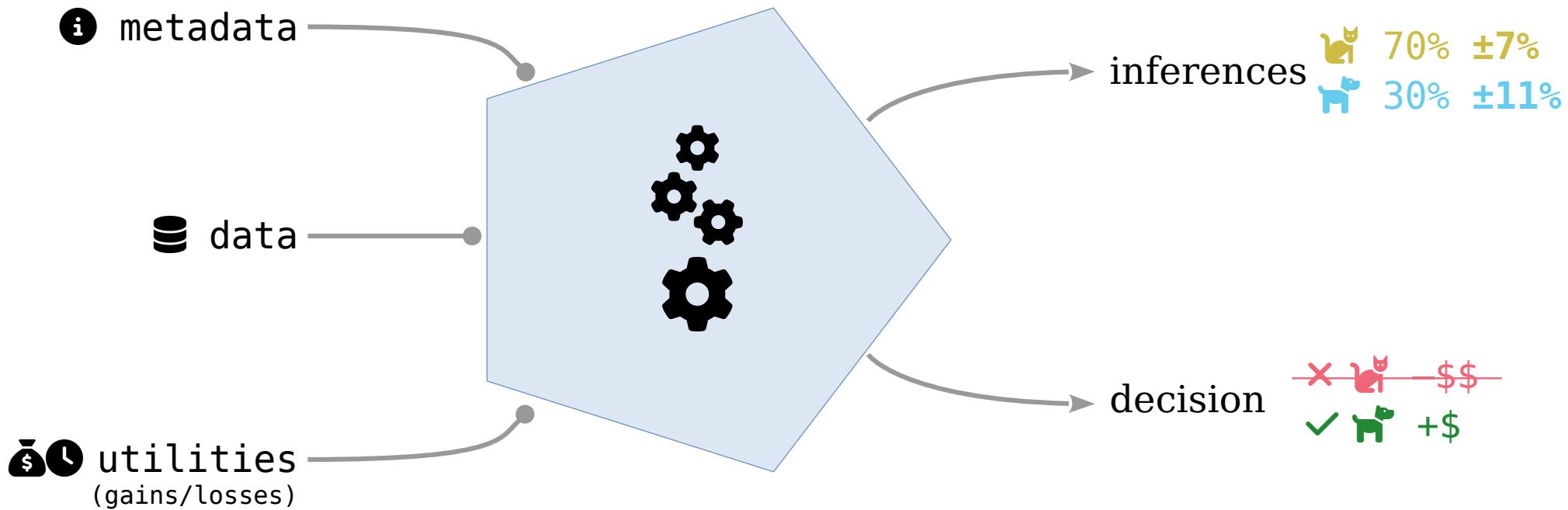
## Optimal Predictor Machine



- ✓ mathematically guaranteed **optimal** outcome, by design → unbeatable!
- ✓ mathematically guaranteed maximally-informative output



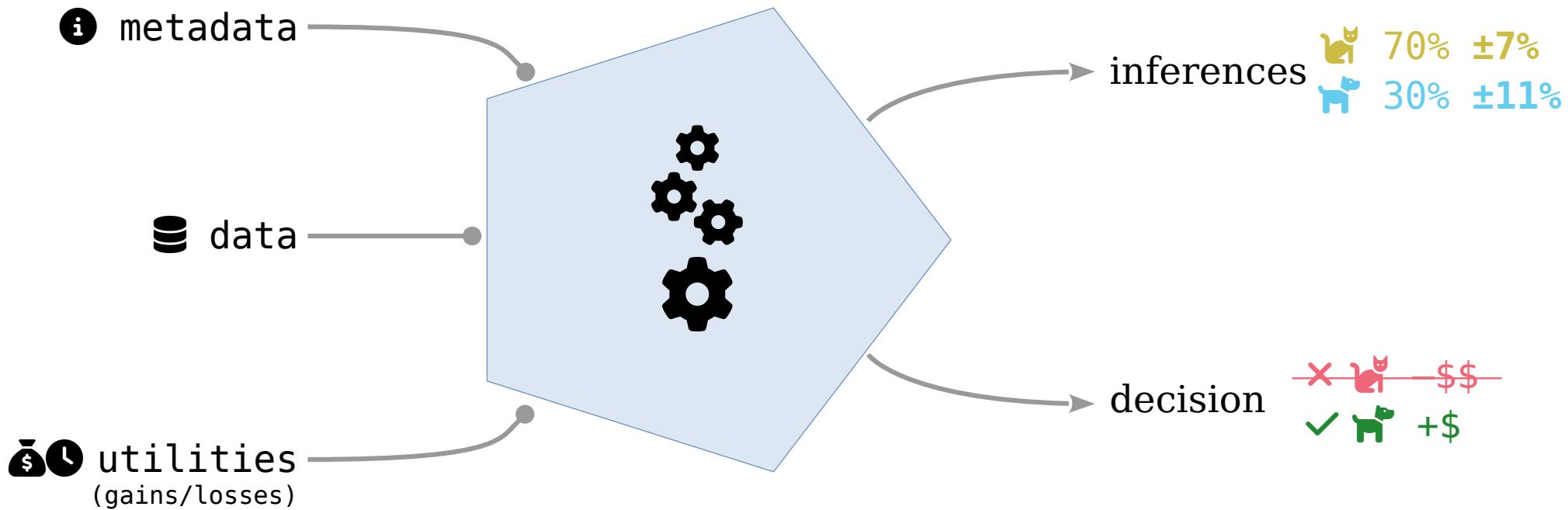
## Optimal Predictor Machine



- ✓ mathematically guaranteed **optimal** outcome, by design → unbeatable!
- ✓ mathematically guaranteed maximally-informative output
- ✓ learning is built-in



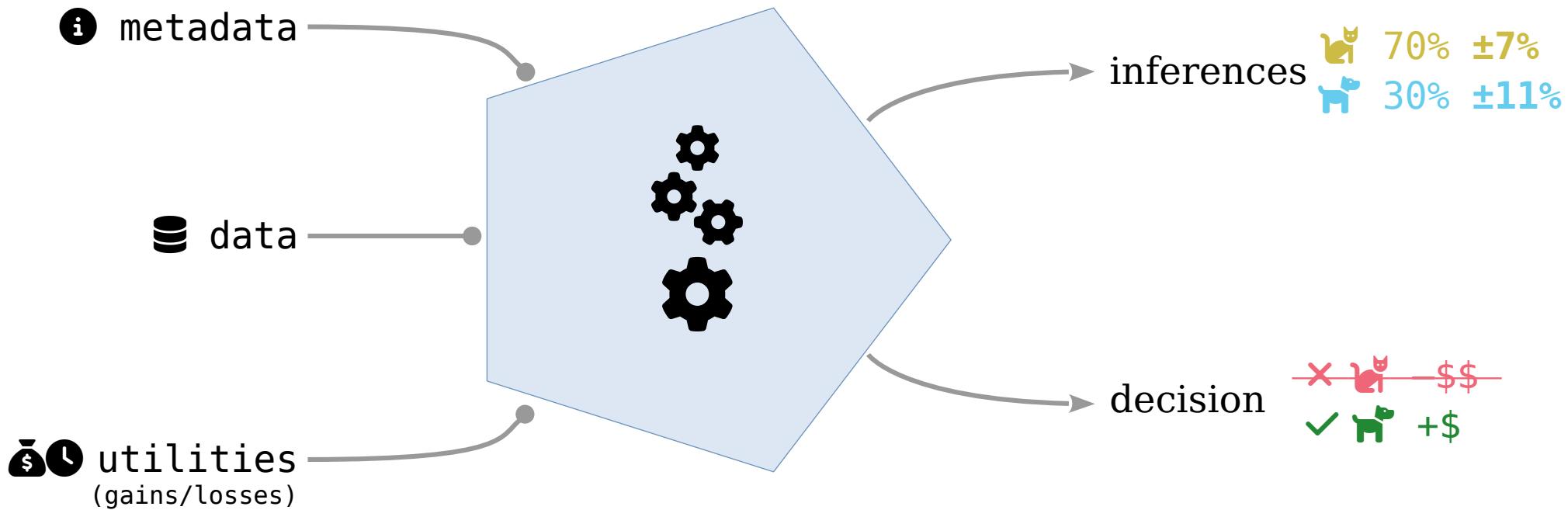
## Optimal Predictor Machine



- ✓ mathematically guaranteed **optimal** outcome, by design → unbeatable!
- ✓ mathematically guaranteed maximally-informative output
- ✓ learning is built-in
- ✓ no need to handle “un/supervised” or “discriminative/generative” differently



## Optimal Predictor Machine



- ✓ mathematically guaranteed **optimal** outcome, by design → unbeatable!
- ✓ mathematically guaranteed maximally-informative output
- ✓ learning is built-in
- ✓ no need to handle “un/supervised” or “discriminative/generative” differently
- ✓ no need for data splits, cross-validation, under/overfit... (all implicit in how it works)

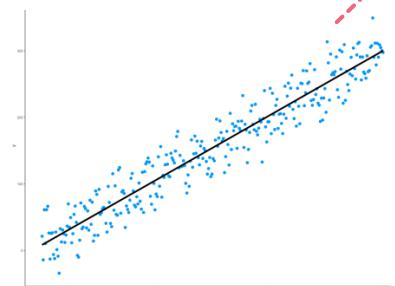
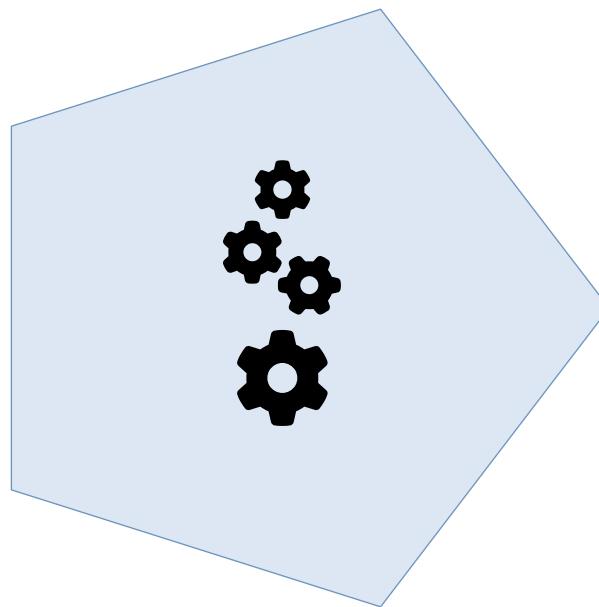




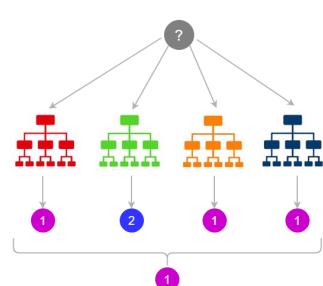
$P(\neg Y | X) = 1 - P(Y | X)$   
 $P(Z \wedge Y | X) = P(Z | Y \wedge X) \cdot P(Y | X)$   
 $P(Z \vee Y | X) = P(Z | X) + P(Y | X) - P(Z \wedge Y | X)$   
choose  $\arg \max_D U(D | Y \wedge X) \cdot P(Y | D \wedge X)$

the machine works by **4 fundamental mechanisms**  
“laws of robotics”  
for **AI** dealing with *uncertainty & decision-making*

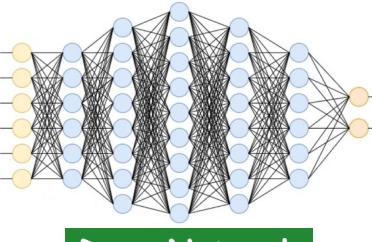
# Optimal Predictor Machine



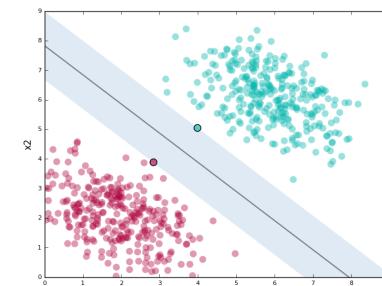
Linear Regression



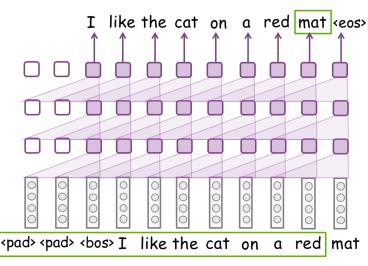
Random Forest



Deep Network



Support Vector Machine



Large Language Model



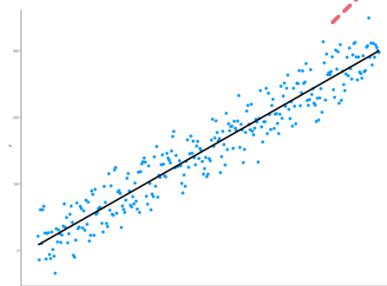
...

# Optimal Predictor Machine

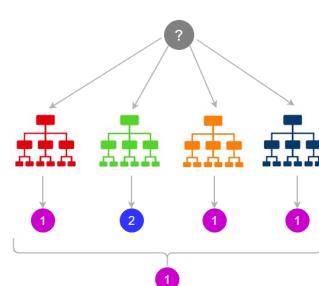
~~Σ SLOW...~~

(with present technologies)

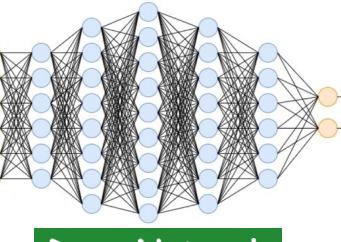
~~✈~~ fast!



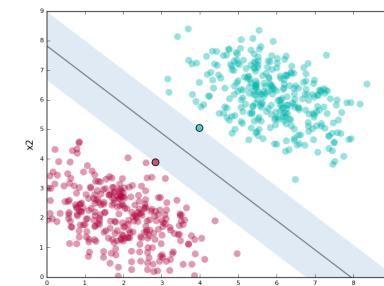
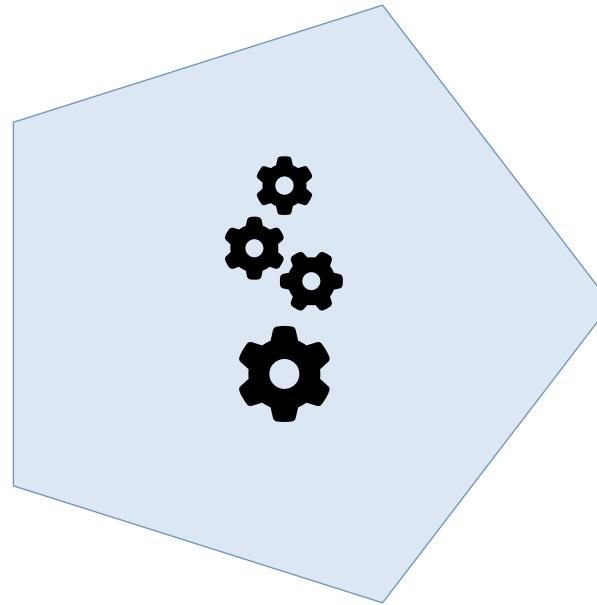
Linear Regression



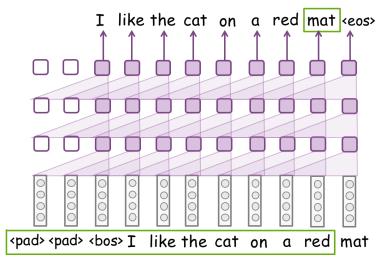
Random Forest



Deep Network



Support Vector Machine



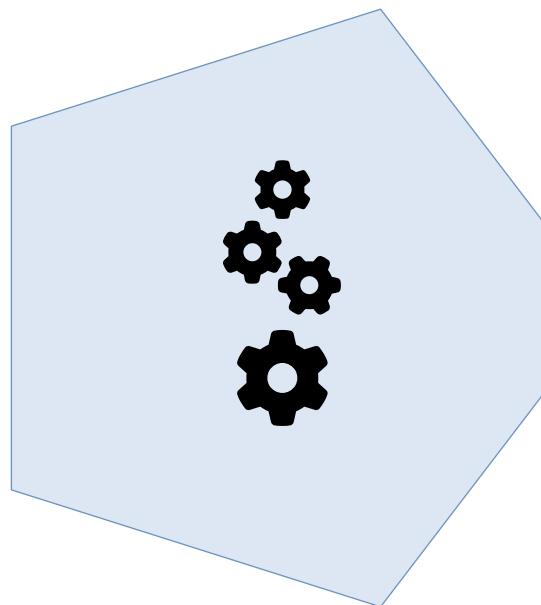
Large Language Model



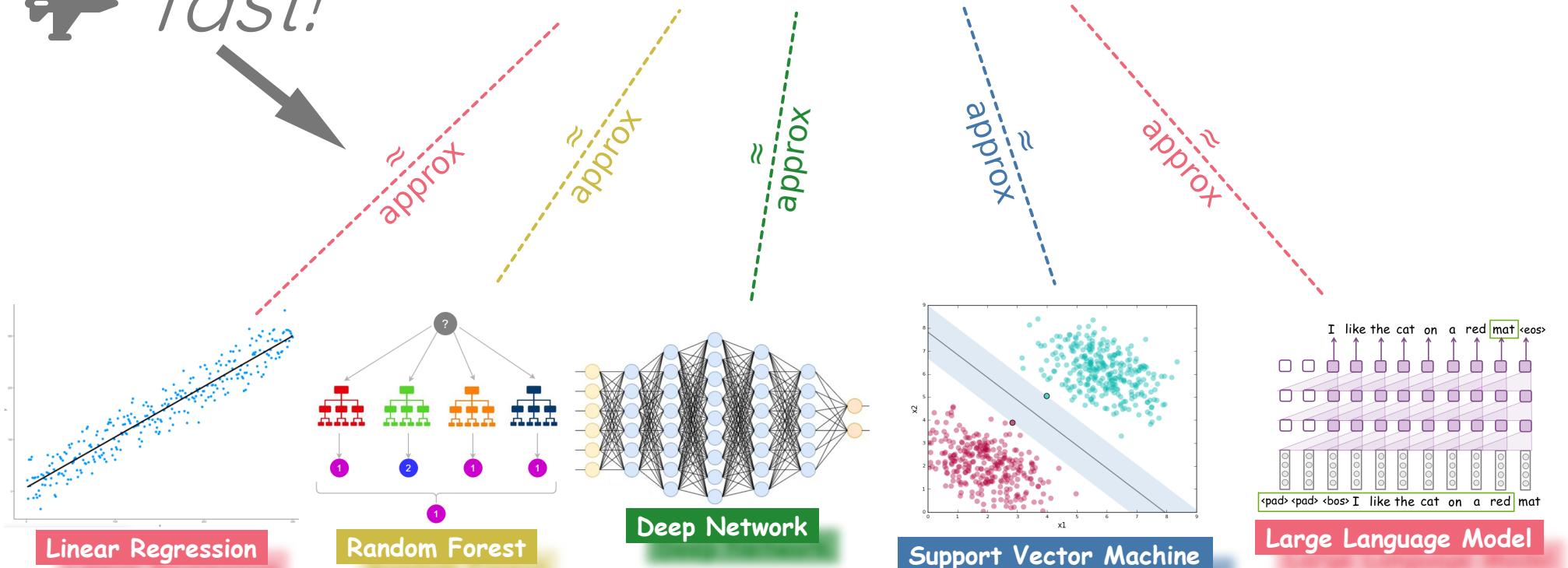
⋮

# Optimal Predictor Machine

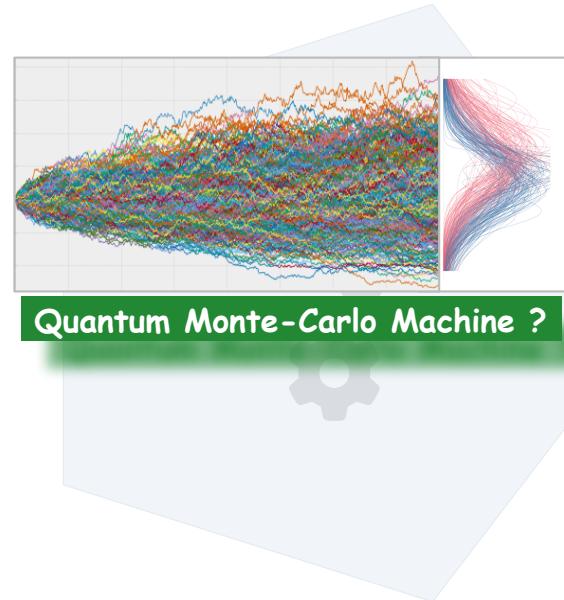
**SLOW...**  
(with present technologies)



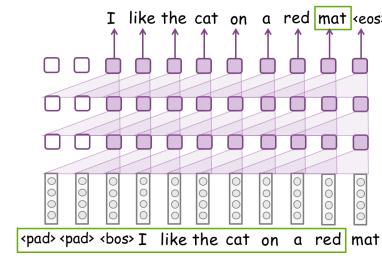
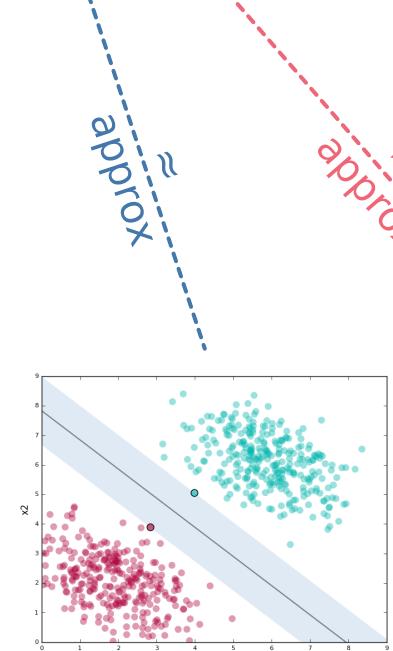
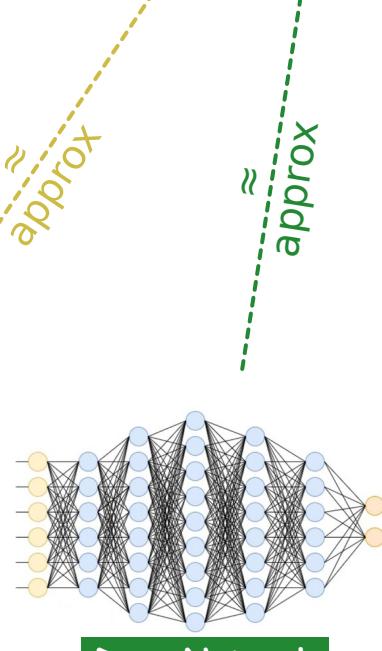
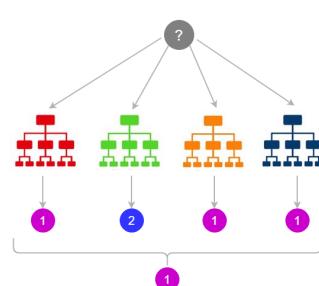
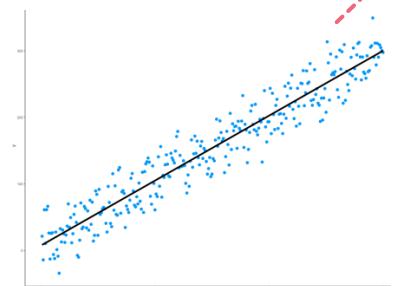
**fast!**



 *fast!* →  
(with future technologies?)

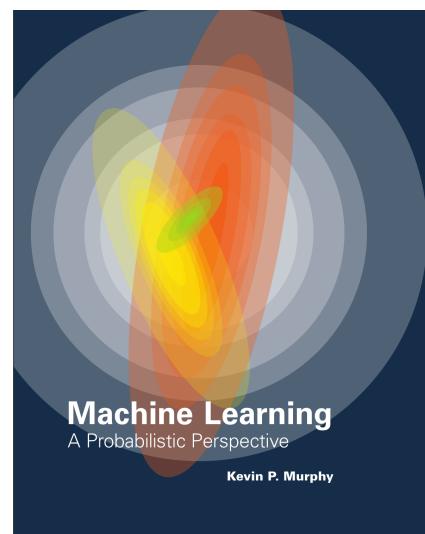
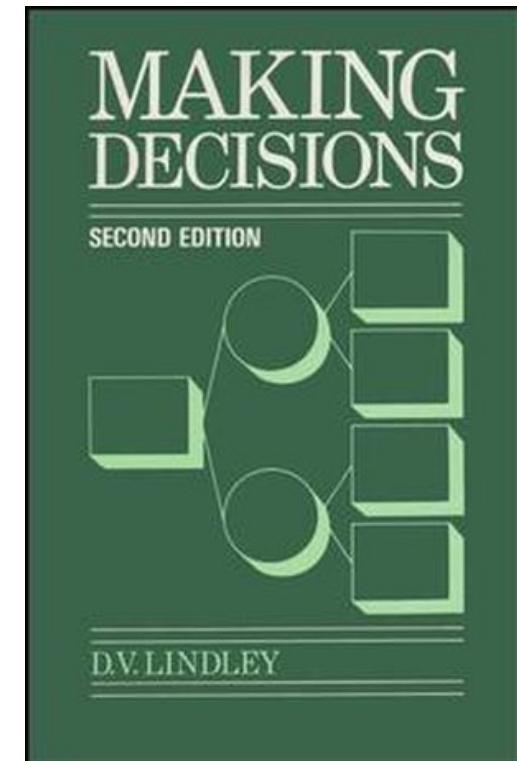
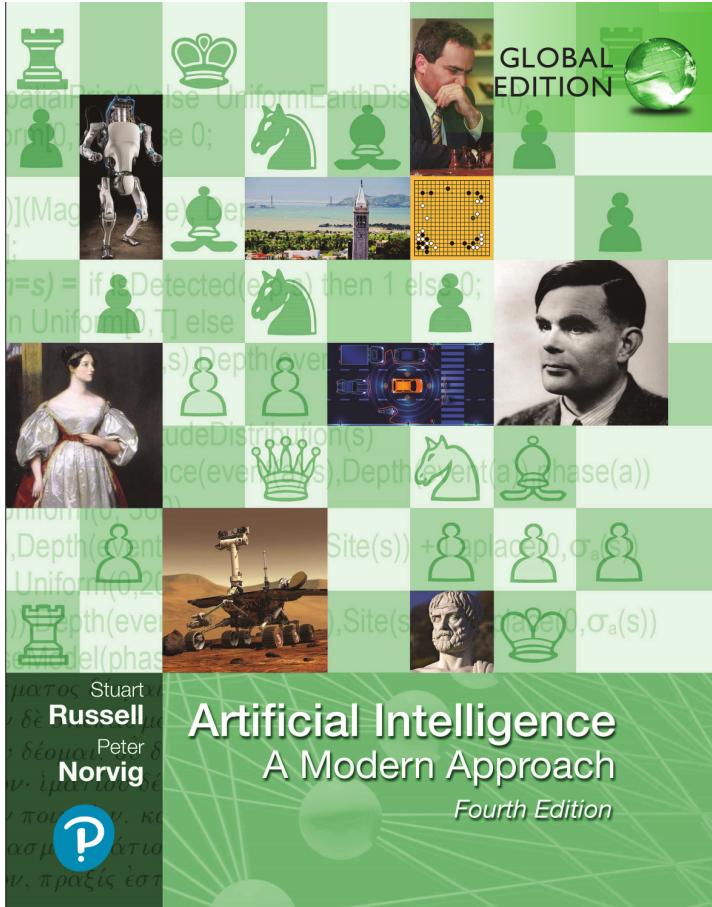
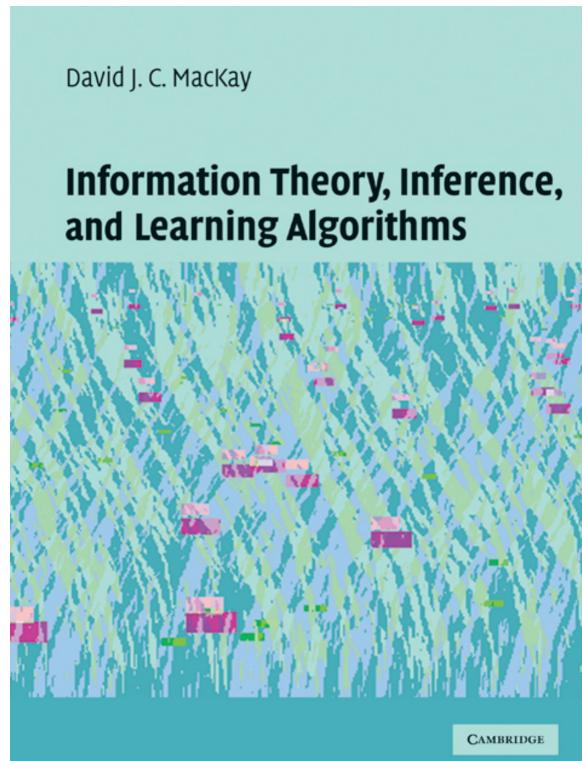


✗ SLOW...



⋮





## - Topic plan (subject to changes) -

 Goals & strategy

 Inference I (and some AI)

- *1st connection with machine learning*

 Data I

 Inference II

- *2nd connection with machine learning*

 Data II

 Utility theory (gains & losses)

 Decision-making

 Machine learning  
*... and how to improve it!*

Canvas

<https://hvl.instructure.com/courses/25074>

Course notes

<https://pglpm.github.io/ADA511/>

Software:

R

<https://www.r-project.org/>

Python

<https://www.python.org/>