



Electivo III: Machine Learning

Introducción

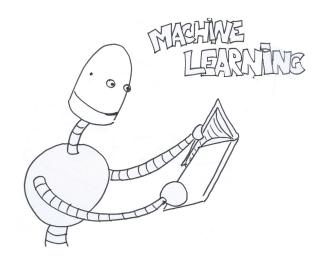
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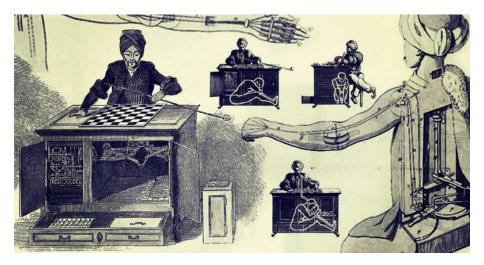


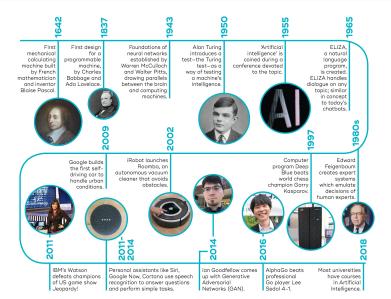


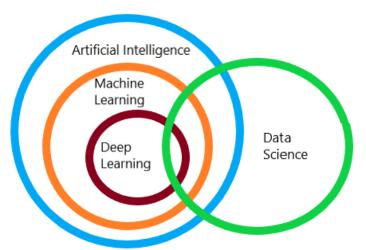
MACHINE LEARNING



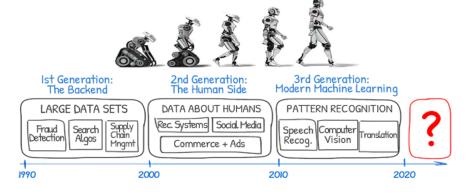
El sueño de una máquina autómata

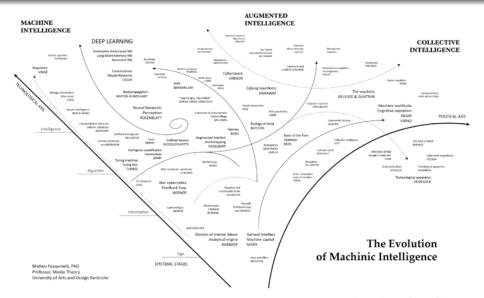






A BRIEF HISTORY OF MACHINE LEARNING & A.I.





La Ubiquidad de las aplicaciones de ML

 Labores rutinarias automatizadas

- Comprensión del habla
- Vehículos autónomos



El paradigma de la IA

 Los problemas difíciles para la gente son fáciles para la IA

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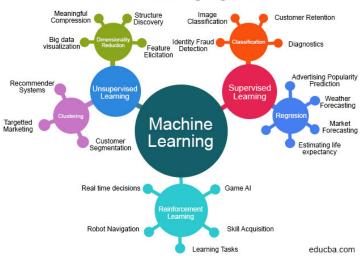


Tareas que requieren Inteligencia

- Razonamiento
- Planeación
- Aprendizaje
- Lenguaje Natural
- Habilidades de Integración
- Capacidad de sentir/actuar

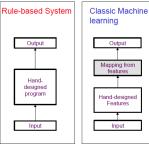


Machine Learning Algorithms



Cómo resolver problemas de IA

- Aproximación basada en Conocimiento (desde reglas)
- Aproximación basada en Aprendizaje (desde experiencias)



Shaded boxes indicate components that can learn from data

Definiendo Machine Learning

Field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed. (Arthur Samuel, 1959)



Definiendo Machine Learning

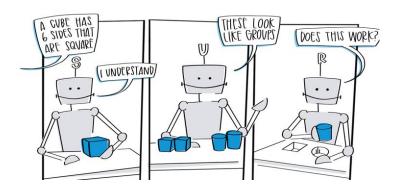
A computer program is said to learn from experience **E** with respect to some class of tasks **T** and performance measure **P** if its performance at tasks in **T**, as measured by **P**, improves with experience **E**. (Tom Mitchell, 1998)

Machine Learning - Examples

A chess learning problem:

- Task T: playing chess
- Performance measure P: percent of games won against opponents
- Training experience E: playing practice games against itself

MACHINE LEARNING



Taller 1: Reflexión

Leer el artículo The Future of Machine Learning.
enlace: https://towardsdatascience.com/the-future-of-machine-learning-ce0a9dc18cb8