Coursera Machine Learning Specialization

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"(Machine Learning) The field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without explicitly being programmed."

- Athur Samuel, 1959.

These are course notes for Deeplearning.ai's Machine Learning Specialization, taught by Professor Andrew Ng. Credit for the template goes to Tyler Zhu.

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1 Supervised Machine Learning

1.1 Week 1

Supervised machine learning refers to algorithms that learn $x \to y$, or input to output mappings.

The key characteristic of supervised learning is that you give your learning algorithm examples to learn from. This includes right answers (correct label y for given input x). It is by seeing correct pairs of input x and desired output label y that the learning algorithm eventually learns to take just the input alone without the output label, and gives a reasonably accurate prediction or guess of the output. An example of a supervised learning algorithm is $\underline{regression}$, where the task is to predict a number. A second example of a supervised learning algorithm is $\underline{classification}$, where the task is to predict categories. Classification is different from regression because it only has a small number of possible output, unlike regression, which has infinite. Additionally, classification algorithms can take two or more inputs. Typically, the more complex the problem, the more inputs you will need to use.