Supervised machine Learning Gozelinti maure ogrenesi) input -> Californa algoritmess primarsing by meduating right answer is correct label y for given input x) Input (x) Orthof (A) Approxim erroul spem or not sporm filtering qudio text transcripts speech recognition ad, user info online advortising click or not self - driving con bortion of other cas image, rodo into

- Regression regression degisementer crossidate titettation tourin etmose Pain!
- Pegression algorithms, which is a type of supervised learning algorithm learns to predict numbers out of infinitely may possible numbers

2) classification algorithm

close or category when referring to the output, it means some thing close if tration algorithms predict categories. (south, somether leategories) small numbers of possible outputs.

Hopetle, bazumli dezistvan un bazumsna dezistvan yeni girdi un girti bir aradaysa bua gönetimli (Supervised) öğrenre derir. Bu öğrenre tipinde malineyi
Vetitetlenmizti unibri hullanınız eğitirsinin ve bazı verlein zatın doğru
yantla eşleştirildiği onlamına gelir.

Up supervised Learning

+ Goldingia ogrennede Gibbler adulinan Tainde blumas. Obalembren binner benzer balurebine göre bir oraya getirilir. Gösetimsia ögrenne, etilenlenmeniz ver limelerini oralia etnek ve kimelemek iain yapay ng - conne algoritmalanı kıllanır.

1) Cluster agorithm (kinneleme algoritman)

Takes data without labels and tries to automatically group them into clusters.

& Group similar data points -together -

- to unsupervised learning, data only comes with inputsx, but not output labels y. Algorithm has to find Structure in the data.

 2) Anomaly detection (dusur/hata saptoma) is similar to the contained in the data.
 - SEA HOUSEL plate 2017

find unusual data points.

3) Dimensinately reduction (boyst abaltera)
Compress data using fever numbers.

Not: Kisara, gözetimi Ögrenne modelluri gözetimsiz Öğrenne modellerinden daha doğru Olma eğilimindeyhen, verlir uygın şaktide etiletlerine illin önceden inson midanalesi gerellirir. 68 Jetinti öğrene modelbi alonda;

· Sporn algilora

o dugo analique

· have during typnini

· fi yathduma talimini

Litrelia Caustural Tain.

(restand) (labora) (mentant)

Gozetinsiz (denetinsiz) ögrame Modelli alalais

- · Oran motorlan
- · moster wiettielen
- · tibbi gorintidence

Jupyter Notebook

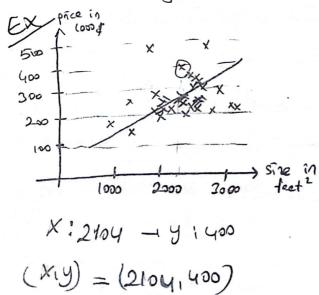
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+ Linear eggression Model

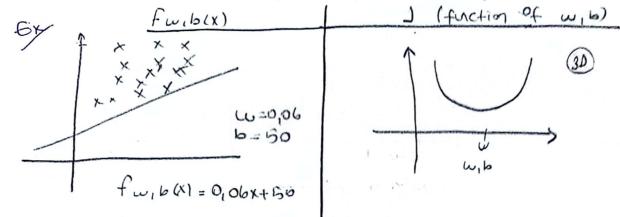
de pir linear dogn gizer.



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set - features -) The output targets are the right answers to the model. Learning algorithm X + function f +) (y-hot) (y igin bir tohmin) (feature) (model) (estimated y(toget)) + size - [F] - price (estimated) $f = f_{\omega,b}(x) = \omega x + b = (\omega \circ db : \hat{y}) \rightarrow f(x)$ (Linear regression with one variable) and story antique Tile Univariate linear regression y = bo +by. X - bo = Sabit hatsayı deger b1 = girdi hateayısı X = girdi function (makinged fork.) g(1)=fulb(x(1))= m. Kingthe answered market $\frac{1}{2m} \stackrel{m}{\leq} \left(\stackrel{\circ}{y}^{(i)} - \stackrel{\circ}{y}^{(i)} \right)^{2} = Cost \text{ function} = J(w_{1}b)$ $\stackrel{\circ}{\text{error}} \left(\text{ squared error cost} \right)$ function $J(\omega,b) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(f_{\omega,b}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)} \right)^{-1}$ + Bu fortsigned sodece in me la appropriation parametrelevilit it took ishoo Training Set : Simplified fuction $J(w) = \frac{1}{2m} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (f_{w}(x^{i}) - y^{i})$ x. W=(x) with the stage baron lubel edur) w=1-en wax dozer example * Maliyet J rispeter howz, Sifua yelun olduzuda, modelin u ve billiger severeller lugare verter done it uydozu ahlonura selir

that results in the smallest possible value for the cost function.



Gradient descent (gradyon inigi)

Gradyon iniet motodu, and guali ve and genel optimizaryon metodudur Gradyon iniei, maline öğrenmest alanında populur bir yöntemdir, ainlit maline öğrenmesinin amacılarından biri, eğitim vetisi ada öndime alındıgrada, on yozuce doğruluzu bulnak voya hata aranını en ana indimeterir.

* Gradyon iniei maliyet forksiyanunu en aza indirgeyerlek asagri hatayı
bulmak için kullanlır.

+ J'nin degerer soreux orals. Cionui 3>=0 olimphes

mont win ? (m/p)

beep changing with to reduce g(wib)

until we settle at a rear a minimum to harbon

yoursaraya hada way Just Just a of the Marian Notes of Says

(din) p = p - or = g (n'p)

correct sinulteness update

tmp-w=w-aad J(w,b)

tmp-b=b-aad J(w,b)

b= top-w

of Gradyon inisi, I notiget fink.

Minimize edon le le b poonetrebini

degerbini bulmak Tain bullonlon bir

algorithodur.

x: pèrevue oran) Gradient descent may be sour Minimma yakbsur (yaus yuusana) of is too shall Minimador A con reach local min with fixed learning rate w=w- ~. <u>3</u> J (w) Gradient descent (gradya inigi) wear of local min, - Desivative become smaller - update steps become smaller Can reach min without decrearing learning rate &. · w=w- ox (J (w, b) - 1 = (f w, b (x (i)) - y (i)) x (i) · b= b- a (2 j (u, b)) -> 1 & (+u,b(xV) -y(i)) If we are using a squared error cost function with linear regression the cost function doesn't and will never have multiple local minima

the cost function doesn't and will never have multiple local minimum because of this bowl-shope. This cost function is a convex function.

"Batch" gradient descent

Each step of gradient descent uses all the training examples