

Carlos J. Costa

### **MACHINE LEARNING**



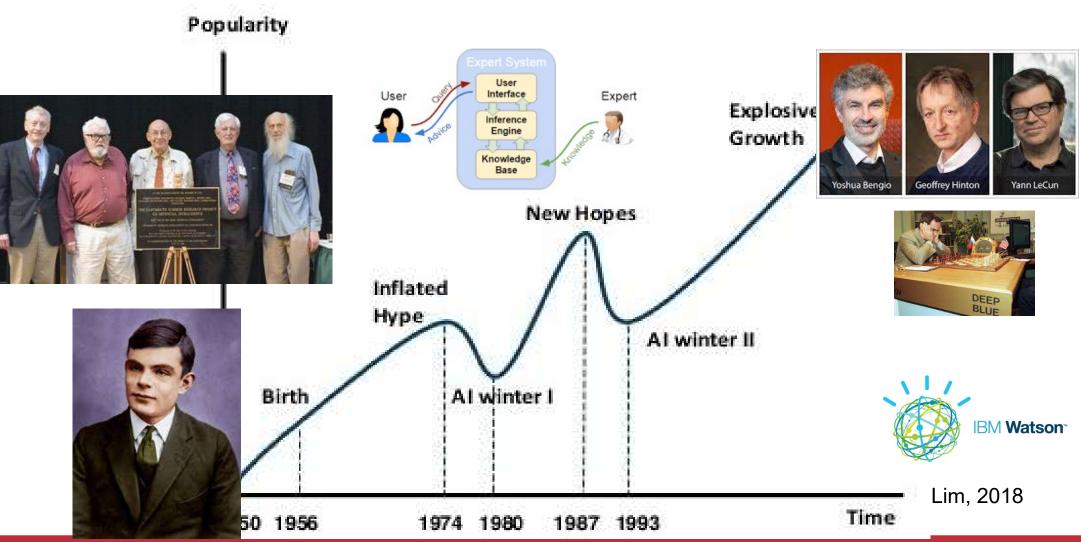


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## Artificial Intelligence(AI)

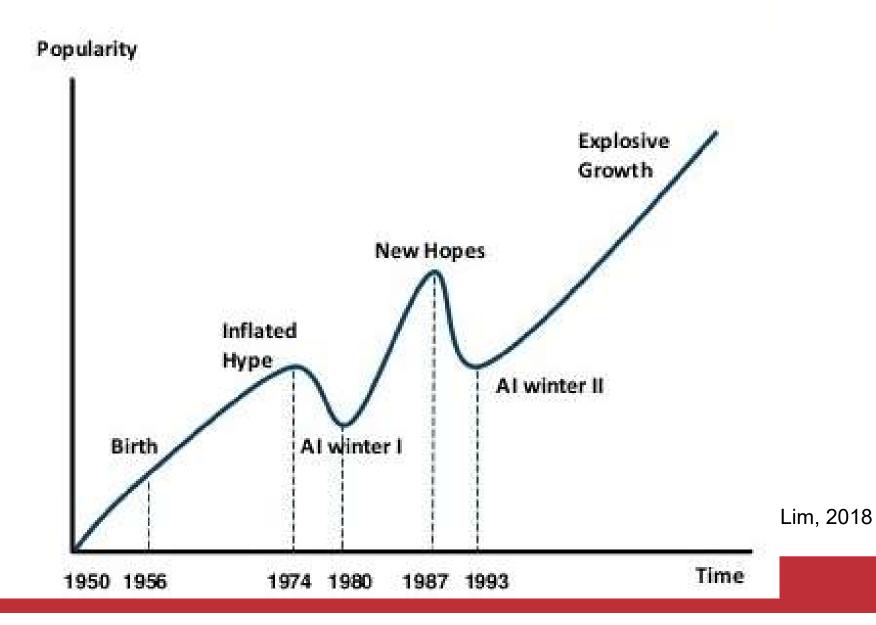
 Artificial intelligence refers to the development of computer-based solutions that are able to perform tasks which mimic human intelligence.





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Carlos J. Costa (ISEG) 2020/21 - 4





 It is as a subset of artificial intelligence that enable systems to learn patterns from data and subsequently improve from experience.



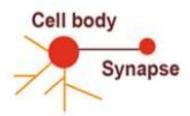
#### Symbolists

# Animals Mammals Birds

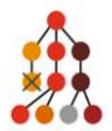
#### Bayesians

Likelihood Prior
Posterior Margin

#### Connectionists



#### **Evolutionaries**



#### **Analogizers**



Use symbols, rules, and logic to represent knowledge and draw logical inference Assess the likelihood of occurrence for probabilistic inference Recognize and generalize patterns dynamically with matrices of probabilistic, weighted neurons

Generate variations and then assess the fitness of each for a given purpose Optimize a function in light of constraints ("going as high as you can while staying on the road")

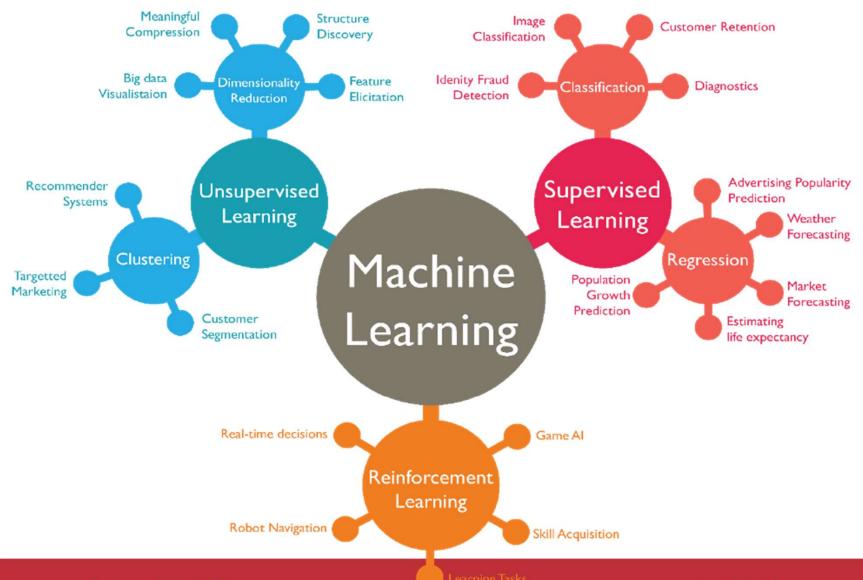
Favored algorithm Rules and decision trees Favored algorithm Naive Bayes or Markov Favored algorithm Neural networks Favored algorithm Genetic programs

Favored algorithm Support vectors

Source: Pedro Domingos, The Master Algorithm, 2015

Tribe	Origins	Master Algorithm
Symbolists	Logic, philosophy	Inverse deduction
Connectionists	Neuroscience	Backpropagation
Evolutionaries	Evolutionary biology	Genetic programming
Bayesians	Statistics	Probabilistic inference
Analogizers	Psychology	Kernel machines





#### Train-Validate-Test

- Step 1: Making the model examine data.
- Step 2: Making the model learn from its mistakes.
- Step 3: Making a conclusion on how well the model performs



Data Processing and Machine Learning

- Libraries: Numpy, Pandas, statsmodels, sklearn, networkx

Tools: IDE – Jupiter

IDE: Integrated Development Environment





## References

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