

# Summary

# Concept Learning

- Hypotheses Space
- Relations between hypotheses
- Version Space
- Find-S
- Candidate Elimination
  - Bias
  - Bias: Restriction Bias
  - Bias: Preference Bias
- Generalization

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  - *Weak Bias*
  - *Strong Bias*
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- Information Gain
- Overfitting
  - Adaptation to non-generalizing details
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# Artificial Neuronal Networks

- Single Layer Networks
- Linear Separation
- Learning based on Error Minimization
- Multi Layer Networks
  - General Classifier
  - Universal Function Approximator
- Differentiable Threshold Functions
- Error Back-Propagation
- Convergence Properties

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# Bayesian Learning

- Maximum a'Posteriori (MAP)  
The most likely hypothesis given the observed data
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The hypothesis with highest likelihood of generating the data we have
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$$\operatorname{argmax}_v \sum_h P(v|h) \cdot P(h|D)$$

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# Instance based Learning

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- $k$ -Nearest Neighbor
- Weighting (Kernel)
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- Delayed Reward
- Temporal Credit Assignment
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- Policy
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- Q-Learning
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# Learning Theory

- PAC-Learnable
- Probably ( $\delta$ ) Approximately ( $\epsilon$ ) Correct
- Complexity measured in  $\frac{1}{\delta}$ ,  $\frac{1}{\epsilon}$  och  $n$
- Number of Training Examples

$$m \geq \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left[ \ln |H| + \ln \frac{1}{\delta} \right]$$

- VC-dimension

$$\text{VC}(H) \leq \log_2 |H| \quad m \geq \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left[ 4 \log_2 \frac{2}{\delta} + 8 \text{VC}(H) \cdot \log_2 \frac{13}{\epsilon} \right]$$

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- Linear separation in high-dimensional space
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- Successive Specialization
- Greedy or Beam-search  
Heuristic Search
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Bottom-up: explain the examples

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