

Index

- χ^2 kernel, *see* chi-squared kernel
- accuracy, 46, 63
- additive kernels, 168
- alignment of data, 254
- ANN, *see* approximate nearest neighbor
- applications
 - autonomous driving, 4
 - face recognition, 5, **44**
 - gait recognition, 5
 - natural language processing, 5
 - optical character recognition, 3
 - pedestrian detection, 5
 - speech recognition, 5
 - speech synthesis, 5
 - surveillance, 7
- approximate nearest neighbor, 58, **61**
- area under the precision–recall curve, 78
- area under the ROC curve, 77
- arithmetic mean, 204
- AUC-PR, *see* area under the precision–recall curve
- AUC-ROC, *see* area under the ROC curve
- auto-conjugate, 305
- average precision, 94
- back propagation, 340
- backward algorithm, HMM, 278
- backward variable β , HMM, 278
- basic problems in HMM, 274
 - decoding, 274
 - evaluation, 274
 - parameter learning, 274
- batch normalization, 362
- batch processing, 339
- Baum–Welch algorithm, 283, **287**
 - EM interpretation, 331
- Bayes decision theory, 73
- Bayes error rate, 80
- Bayes’ theorem, 28, 175
- Bayesian estimation, 178, 181
- beta distribution, 314
- beta function, 314
- bias–variance decomposition, 83
 - bias, 83
 - variance, 83
- BN, *see* batch normalization
- canonical parameterization, Gaussian, 296
- categorical data, 56
- categorical variable, *see* nominal variable
- Cauchy distribution, 30
- Cauchy–Schwarz inequality, 17
 - integral form, 17
 - Schwarz inequality, 41
- chain rule, 335
- Chapman–Kolmogorov equations, 290
- characteristic function, 298, **309**
 - normal distribution, 309
- Chebyshev’s inequality, 31
 - one-sided version, 31
- chi-squared kernel, 169
- Cholesky factorization, 139
- city block distance, *see* Manhattan distance
- class conditional distribution, 175
- classification, 56, **174**
- clustering, 57
- CNN, *see* convolutional neural network
- complete data log-likelihood, 322
- compressive sensing, *see* sparse coding
- computer vision, 5
- concave function, 36
- concept drift, 55
- condition number, 137
 - 2-norm, 137
- conditional entropy, 222
- conditional independence, 277, **287**
- conditionally positive definite kernel, 170
- confusion matrix, 96
 - normalized confusion matrix, 97
- conjugate prior, 183
- convex function, 36
 - strictly convex, 37
- convex set, 36
- convolution, 344

- convolution kernel, 344
- convolution stride, 346
- convolutional neural network, 333
 - backward run, 336
 - forward run, 336, **337**
- cost matrix, 72
- cost minimization, *see* loss minimization
- cost sensitive, 72
- cross entropy, 230
- cross entropy loss, 232
- curse of dimensionality, 187

- δ variables, HMM, 282
- d-separation rule, 289
- DAG, *see* directed acyclic graph
- decision forest, 237
- decision tree, 235
 - attribute, 235
- deep learning, 3, 348
 - end-to-end, 10
- dictionary, 251
 - overcomplete, 251
 - undercomplete, 251
- dictionary learning, 251
- differential entropy, 226
- dimensionality reduction, 103
 - linear dimensionality reduction, 104
- directed acyclic graph, 363
- discrete metric, 197
- discrete-time Markov chain, *see* Markov chain
- discriminant function, 176
- discriminative model, 176
- distance metric learning, 202
- distributed representation, 348
- divide and conquer, 258
- DTMC, *see* Markov chain
- DTW, *see* dynamic time warping
- dual coordinate descent, 171
- duality gap, 154
- dynamic programming, 258
- dynamic time warping, 255–262

- early stopping, 68
- eigendecomposition, 23
- EM, *see* expectation-maximization
- empirical loss, 159
- entropy, 221
- epoch, 339
- error rate, 63
 - generalization error, 63
 - test error, 64
 - training error, 64
 - validation error, 68
- Euclidean distance, 197
- expectation-maximization, 327
- explaining away, 289

- exponential distribution, 42, 192
 - entropy, 227
 - memoryless, 42
- exponential family, 312
 - conjugate prior, 315

- F_β measure, 79
- F-measure, 78
- face recognition
 - PCA+FLD, 124, 139
- false negative, 16, 74
- false negative rate, 75
- false positive, 16, 74
- false positive rate, 75
- fast iterative shrinkage-thresholding algorithm, 264
- feature extraction, 7
- feature mapping, 164
 - feature space, 164
 - input space, 164
- feature selection, 233
 - mRMR, 234
 - sparse linear classifier, 252
- features, 9
 - feature learning by deep learning, 9
 - feature vector, 9
 - manually designed, 9
- Fisher's linear discriminant, 125–132
 - between-class scatter matrix, 129
 - multiclass extension, 132
 - total scatter matrix, 134
 - within-class scatter matrix, 129
- FISTA, *see* fast iterative shrinkage-thresholding algorithm
- FLD, *see* Fisher's linear discriminant
- forward algorithm, HMM, 277
- forward variable α , HMM, 277
- Frobenius norm, 121

- γ variables, HMM, 280
 - unnormalized, 281
- Gauss transformation, 138
- Gaussian distribution, *see* normal distribution
- Gaussian kernel, *see* kernel function, radial basis function kernel
- Gaussian mixture model, 177, **317**
 - EM algorithm, 328–330
 - mixing coefficients, 317
- generalized mean, 169, **203**
- generalized Rayleigh quotient, 130
- generating a sequence
 - in DTMC, 272
 - in HMM, 274
- generative model, 176
- geometric distribution (discrete), 26
 - entropy, 225
- geometric mean, 204

- Gibbs' inequality, 241
- Givens rotation, 120
- GMM, *see* Gaussian mixture model
- gradient, 338
- gradient descent, 338
- graphical model, *see* probabilistic graphical model
- groundtruth labels, 49, **80–81**
- group sparsity, 250

- harmonic mean, 78, 204
- Hellinger's kernel, 169
- Hessian, 37
- hidden Markov model, 272
- hidden variables, 174, **319**
- hinge loss, 159
- histogram, 185
 - bin, 185
 - bin width, 185
- histogram intersection kernel, 168
- HMM, *see* hidden Markov model
- Huffman code, 220
- Huffman tree, 220
- hyperbolic tangent function, 212
- hyperparameter, 65, 165

- i.i.d., *see* independent and identically distributed
- ill-conditioned function, 137
- ill-conditioned matrix, 137
- imbalanced classification, 52
 - evaluation, 72
 - SVM learning, 168
- incomplete data log-likelihood, 322
- independent and identically distributed, 55
- indicator function, 64
- information gain, 238
- information theory, 57, 221
- inherent dimensionality, 101
- integral image, 265
- ISTA, iterative shrinkage-thresholding algorithms, 263

- Jacobi method, 121
- Jensen's inequality, 36
- joint entropy, 222

- k -fold cross-validation, 69
- K-means clustering, 62
 - Lloyd's method, 62
- Kalman filter, 269, 305
 - innovation, 307
 - Kalman gain matrix, 307
- Karush–Kuhn–Tucker conditions, 153
- KDE, kernel density estimation, 188
- kernel density estimation
 - bandwidth, 189
 - theoretically optimal bandwidth, 189
- kernel function in KDE, 188
- Epanechnikov kernel, 189
- Gaussian kernel, 189
- kernel functions, 165
 - additive kernels, 168
 - linear kernel, 165
 - polynomial kernel, 165
 - power mean kernels, 169
 - radial basis function kernel, 165
- kernel matrix, 163
- kernel methods, 161
- kernel trick, 164
- KKT conditions, *see* Karush–Kuhn–Tucker conditions
- KL distance, *see* Kullback–Leibler divergence
- Kronecker product, 350
- Kullback–Leibler divergence, 223

- ℓ_1 norm
 - induce sparsity, 246
- ℓ_2 normalization, 210
- ℓ_0 “norm”, 199
- ℓ_1 distance, 199
- ℓ_1 norm, 199
- ℓ_1 normalization, 210
- ℓ_p distance, 199
- Laplace distribution, 227
 - entropy, 227
- large margin classifiers, 147
- lasso, 252
- layers, CNN, 336
 - ReLU layer, 342
 - softmax layer, 337
 - average pooling layer, 357
 - convolution layer, 344
 - dropout layer, 360, **362**
 - fully connected layer, 356
 - loss layer, 337
 - max pooling layer, 357
- LDA, *see* linear discriminant analysis
- LDL factorization, 138
- learning, 45
 - training set, 45
- learning rate, 338
- likelihood, 175
- linear discriminant analysis, 131
- linear model, 9
- linear regression, 93, **207**
- linearly separable, 144
- Lipschitz constant, 263
- LLE, *see* locally linear embedding
- locally linear embedding, 213
- log partition function, 313
- log sum inequality, 241
- log-likelihood function, 180
- log-normal distribution, 193
 - entropy, 227

- logistic regression, 212
 logistic sigmoid function, 211
 loss minimization, 71
 LU factorization, 138
- Mahalanobis distance, 202, **300**
 Manhattan distance, 199
 MAP, *see* maximum a posteriori estimation
 margin, 147
 of a dataset, 147
 of one example, 147
 margin calculation, 147–149
 formula, 149
 geometry, 148
 marginal likelihood, 174
 Markov chain, 270
 Markov property, 269
 in HMM, 273
 Markov's inequality, 31
 matrix inversion lemma, 311
 matrix norm, 137
 matrix 2-norm, 137
 matrix rank, 136
 column rank, 136
 full rank, 136
 row rank, 136
 max-margin classifiers, 147
 maximum a posteriori estimation, 181
 maximum entropy distribution
 exponential distribution, 241
 multivariate normal, 229
 maximum likelihood estimation, 178, **180**
 likelihood, 179
 likelihood function, 179
 mean field approximation, 193
 mean squared error, 71
 Mercer's condition, 163
 message passing, 283
 method of Lagrange multipliers, 38, 152
 Lagrange function, 38
 Lagrange multiplier, SVM, 152
 Lagrange multipliers, 38
 metric, 197
 induced by vector norm, 198
 mini-batch, 340
 Minkowski inequality, 199
 mixed $\ell_{2,1}$ (matrix) norm, 249
 mixed $\ell_{\alpha,\beta}$ matrix norm, 249
 MLE, *see* maximum likelihood estimation
 model, 9
 model learning, 9
 parameters, 9
 model selection, 274
 moment parameterization, Gaussian, 296
 Moore–Penrose pseudoinverse, 132
 MSE, *see* mean squared error
 multinomial distribution, 318
 multinomial logistic regression, 232
 multivariate KDE, 190
 diagonal bandwidth matrix, 190
 multivariate normal distribution, 32, **294**
 entropy, 229
 mutual information, 223
- nat, 226
 nearest neighbor classifier, 45
 k -nearest neighbors, 48
 no free lunch theorem, 51
 noise, 83
 nominal variable, 174
 nonparametric methods, 177
 normal distribution, 32, **293**
 entropy, 226
- observation probability matrix, 273
 observations, 272
 observed variables, 173, **319**
 OCR, *see* applications, optical character
 recognition
 one-vs.-one, 160
 one-vs.-rest, 160
 ordinary linear regression, 93
 outlier, 55, **103**
 overfitting, 66, 187
- ψ variables, HMM, 282
 p -norm, 198
 pad an image, 345
 parameter estimation, 176
 parametric methods, 177
 Pareto distribution, 192
 conjugate prior, 193
 partition function, 313
 PCA, *see* principal component analysis
 Pearson's correlation coefficient, 31
 per-dimension normalization, 209
 per-example normalization, 210
 point estimation, 178
 polynomial regression, 65, **94**
 degree, 65
 posterior distribution, 175
 posterior predictive distribution, 184
 power mean kernels, 169, **204**
 PR curve, *see* precision–recall curve
 precision, 77
 precision–recall curve, 78
 prefix code, 220
 principal component analysis, 111
 principal component, 111
 projection direction, 109

- rule of thumb for d , 114
- zero-dimensional representation, 105
- principle of maximum entropy, 231
- prior distribution, 174
- probabilistic graphical model, 271
 - directed, 273, **288**
 - undirected, 271
- probabilistic inference, 175
- Pythagorean theorem, 149

- QR decomposition, 121

- random process, *see* stochastic process
- Rayleigh quotient, 42
- RBF kernel, *see* kernel function, radial basis function kernel
- recall, 77
- receiver operating characteristics curve, 76
- receptive field, 361
- rectified linear unit, 342
- recurrent neural network, 267
 - nonlinear activation function, 268
 - output vector, 268
 - state vector, 268
 - unfold, 268
- regression, 56, **174**
 - dependent variable, 174
 - independent variables, 174
- regularization term, 71
- regularizer, *see* regularization term, 159
- relative entropy, *see* Kullback–Leibler divergence
- ReLU, *see* rectified linear unit
- representation learning, *see* deep learning
- representer theorem, 153, 164
- ResNet, 363
- ridge regression, 93, **216**
- RNN, *see* recurrent neural network
- ROC curve, *see* receiver operating characteristics curve

- saturated function, 343
- scatter matrix, 128
- Schur complement, 301, **310**
- self-information, *see* entropy
- semantic gap, 50
- sensors, 6
- sequential data, 254
- sequential minimal optimization, 166
- SGD, *see* stochastic gradient descent
- singular value decomposition, 24
- slack variable, 158
- SMO, *see* sequential minimal optimization
- Sobel operator, 346
- soft thresholding, 247, 262

- softmax regression, *see* multinomial logistic regression
- softmax transform, 211
- sparse coding, 250
- sparse logistic regression, 253
- sparse support vector classification, 253
- sparse vector, 245
- spectral decomposition, **23**, 110
- spherical normal distribution, 295
- square integrable function, 163
- state transition probability matrix, 271
 - n -step transition matrix, 290
- stochastic gradient descent, 338, **340**
- stochastic matrix, 271
 - left stochastic matrix, 271
 - right stochastic matrix, 271
- stochastic process, 269
- stratified sampling, 96
- string matching, 255
- structured sparsity, 250
- Student's t -distribution, 87, 90–91
 - degrees of freedom, 90
- Student's t -test, 88–92
 - null hypothesis, 89
 - one-tailed, 92
 - paired t -test, 88
 - significance level, 89
 - test statistics, 89
 - two-tailed, 91
- submodular function, 234
- subspace methods, 104
- sufficient statistics, 312
- summed area table, *see* integral image
- supervised learning, 57
- support vector machines, 155
 - complementary slackness, **154**, 155
 - dual form, linear, inseparable, 159
 - dual form, linear, separable, 154
 - dual form, nonlinear, 163
 - multiclass, 160
 - primal form, linear, inseparable, 159
 - primal form, linear, separable, 152
 - sparsity, 157, 249
 - without bias, 170
- support vector regression, 166
- support vectors, 155
- surrogate loss function, 71, 246
- SVD, *see* singular value decomposition
- SVM, *see* support vector machines
- SVR, *see* support vector regression

- testing, 46
 - test set, 46
- time window, 266
- training example, 45
 - label, 45

true negative, 16, 74
true negative rate, 75
true positive, 16, 74
true positive rate, 75

underfitting, 65, 187
universal approximator, 177
unsupervised learning, 57

validation set, 67
vector norm, 198
Viterbi decoding algorithm,
283

whitening transform, 118

ξ variables, HMM, 284