

Algebraic Geometry And Statistical Learning Theory

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Computations in Algebraic Geometry with Macaulay 2 - David Eisenbud 2013-03-14

This book presents algorithmic tools for algebraic geometry, with experimental applications. It also introduces Macaulay 2, a computer algebra system supporting research in algebraic geometry, commutative algebra, and their applications. The algorithmic tools presented here are designed to serve readers wishing to bring such tools to bear on their own problems. The first part of the book covers Macaulay 2 using concrete applications; the second emphasizes details of the mathematics.

Density Ratio Estimation in Machine Learning - Masashi Sugiyama 2012-02-20

This book introduces theories, methods and applications of density ratio estimation, a newly emerging paradigm in the machine learning community.

A Guided Tour of Artificial Intelligence Research - Pierre Marquis 2020-05-08

The purpose of this book is to provide an overview of AI research, ranging from basic work to interfaces and applications, with as much emphasis on results as on current issues. It is aimed at an audience of master students and Ph.D. students, and can be of interest as well for researchers and engineers who want to know more about AI. The book is split into three volumes: - the first volume brings together twenty-three chapters dealing with the foundations of knowledge representation and the formalization of reasoning and learning (Volume 1. Knowledge representation, reasoning and learning) - the second volume offers a view of AI, in fourteen chapters, from the side of the algorithms (Volume 2. AI Algorithms) - the third volume, composed of sixteen chapters, describes the main interfaces and applications of AI (Volume 3. Interfaces and applications of AI). Implementing reasoning or decision making processes requires an appropriate representation of the pieces of information to be exploited. This first volume starts with a historical chapter sketching the slow emergence of building blocks of AI along centuries. Then the volume provides an organized overview of different logical, numerical, or graphical representation formalisms able to handle incomplete information, rules having exceptions, probabilistic and possibilistic uncertainty (and beyond), as well as taxonomies, time, space, preferences, norms, causality, and even trust and emotions among agents. Different types of reasoning, beyond classical deduction, are surveyed including nonmonotonic reasoning, belief revision, updating, information fusion, reasoning based on similarity (case-based, interpolative, or analogical), as well as reasoning about actions, reasoning about ontologies (description logics), argumentation, and negotiation or persuasion between agents. Three chapters deal with decision making, be it multiple criteria, collective, or under uncertainty. Two chapters cover statistical computational learning and reinforcement learning (other machine learning topics are covered in Volume 2). Chapters on diagnosis and supervision, validation and explanation, and knowledge base acquisition complete the volume.

Elements of Causal Inference - Jonas Peters 2017-11-29

A concise and self-contained introduction to causal inference, increasingly important in data science and machine learning. The mathematization of causality is a relatively recent development, and has become increasingly important in data science and machine learning. This book offers a self-contained and concise introduction to causal models and how to learn them from data. After explaining the need for causal models and discussing some of the principles underlying causal inference, the book teaches readers how to use causal models: how to compute intervention distributions, how to infer causal models from observational and interventional data, and how causal ideas could be exploited for classical machine learning problems.

All of these topics are discussed first in terms of two variables and then in the more general multivariate case. The bivariate case turns out to be a particularly hard problem for causal learning because there are no conditional independences as used by classical methods for solving multivariate cases. The authors consider analyzing statistical asymmetries between cause and effect to be highly instructive, and they report on their decade of intensive research into this problem. The book is accessible to readers with a background in machine learning or statistics, and can be used in graduate courses or as a reference for researchers. The text includes code snippets that can be copied and pasted, exercises, and an appendix with a summary of the most important technical concepts.

Variational Bayesian Learning Theory - Shinichi Nakajima 2019-07-11

This introduction to the theory of variational Bayesian learning summarizes recent developments and suggests practical applications.

Semialgebraic Statistics and Latent Tree Models - Piotr Zwiernik 2015-09-01

Semialgebraic Statistics and Latent Tree Models explains how to analyze statistical models with hidden (latent) variables. It takes a systematic, geometric approach to studying the semialgebraic structure of latent tree models. The first part of the book gives a general introduction to key concepts in algebraic statistics, focusing on methods that are helpful in the study of models with hidden variables. The author uses tensor geometry as a natural language to deal with multivariate probability distributions, develops new combinatorial tools to study models with hidden data, and describes the semialgebraic structure of statistical models. The second part illustrates important examples of tree models with hidden variables. The book discusses the underlying models and related combinatorial concepts of phylogenetic trees as well as the local and global geometry of latent tree models. It also extends previous results to Gaussian latent tree models. This book shows you how both combinatorics and algebraic geometry enable a better understanding of latent tree models. It contains many results on the geometry of the models, including a detailed analysis of identifiability and the defining polynomial constraints.

Algebraic and Geometric Methods in Discrete Mathematics - Heather A. Harrington 2017-03-16

This volume contains the proceedings of the AMS Special Session on Algebraic and Geometric Methods in Applied Discrete Mathematics, held on January 11, 2015, in San Antonio, Texas. The papers present connections between techniques from "pure" mathematics and various applications amenable to the analysis of discrete models, encompassing applications of combinatorics, topology, algebra, geometry, optimization, and representation theory. Papers not only present novel results, but also survey the current state of knowledge of important topics in applied discrete mathematics. Particular highlights include: a new computational framework, based on geometric combinatorics, for structure prediction from RNA sequences; a new method for approximating the optimal solution of a sum of squares problem; a survey of recent Helly-type geometric theorems; applications of representation theory to voting theory and game theory; a study of fixed points of tensors; and exponential random graph models from the perspective of algebraic statistics with applications to networks. This volume was written for those trained in areas such as algebra, topology, geometry, and combinatorics who are interested in tackling problems in fields such as biology, the social sciences, data analysis, and optimization. It may be useful not only for experts, but also for students who wish to gain an applied or interdisciplinary perspective.

The Geometry of Multivariate Statistics - Thomas D. Wickens 2014-02-25

A traditional approach to developing multivariate statistical theory is algebraic. Sets of observations are represented by matrices, linear combinations are formed from these matrices by multiplying them by coefficient matrices, and useful statistics are found by imposing various criteria of optimization on these combinations. Matrix algebra is the vehicle for these calculations. A second approach is computational. Since many users find that they do not need to know the mathematical basis of the techniques as long as they have a way to transform data into results, the computation can be done by a package of computer programs that somebody else has written. An approach from this perspective emphasizes how the computer packages are used, and is usually coupled with rules that allow one to extract the most important numbers from the output and interpret them. Useful as both approaches are—particularly when combined—they can overlook an important aspect of multivariate analysis. To apply it correctly, one needs a way to conceptualize the multivariate relationships that exist among variables. This book is designed to help the reader develop a way of thinking about multivariate statistics, as well as to understand in a broader and more intuitive sense what the procedures do and how their results are interpreted. Presenting important procedures of multivariate statistical theory geometrically, the author hopes that this emphasis on the geometry will give the reader a coherent picture into which all the multivariate techniques fit.

Algebraic Geometry and Statistical Learning Theory - Sumio Watanabe 2009-08-13

Sure to be influential, Watanabe's book lays the foundations for the use of algebraic geometry in statistical learning theory. Many models/machines are singular: mixture models, neural networks, HMMs, Bayesian networks, stochastic context-free grammars are major examples. The theory achieved here underpins accurate estimation techniques in the presence of singularities.

Percolation - Geoffrey R. Grimmett 2013-03-09

Percolation theory is the study of an idealized random medium in two or more dimensions. The emphasis of this book is upon core mathematical material and the presentation of the shortest and most accessible proofs. Much new material appears in this second edition including dynamic and static renormalization, strict inequalities between critical points, a sketch of the lace expansion, and several essays on related fields and applications.

Advancements in Bayesian Methods and Implementations - 2022-09-30

Advancements in Bayesian Methods and Implementation, Volume 47 in the Handbook of Statistics series, highlights new advances in the field, with this new volume presenting interesting chapters on a variety of timely topics, including Fisher Information, Cramer-Rao and Bayesian Paradigm, Compound beta binomial distribution functions, MCMC for GLMMS, Signal Processing and Bayesian, Mathematical theory of Bayesian statistics where all models are wrong, Machine Learning and Bayesian, Non-parametric Bayes, Bayesian testing, and Data Analysis with humans, Variational inference or Functional horseshoe, Generalized Bayes. Provides the authority and expertise of leading contributors from an international board of authors Presents the latest release in the Handbook of Statistics series Updated release includes the latest information on Advancements in Bayesian Methods and Implementation

Mathematical Theory of Bayesian Statistics - Sumio Watanabe 2018-04-27

Mathematical Theory of Bayesian Statistics introduces the mathematical foundation of Bayesian inference which is well-known to be more accurate in many real-world problems than the maximum likelihood method. Recent research has uncovered several mathematical laws in Bayesian statistics, by which both the generalization loss and the marginal likelihood are estimated even if the posterior distribution cannot be approximated by any normal distribution. Features Explains Bayesian inference not subjectively but objectively. Provides a mathematical framework for conventional Bayesian theorems. Introduces and proves new theorems. Cross validation and information criteria of Bayesian statistics are studied from the mathematical point of view. Illustrates applications to several statistical problems, for example, model selection, hyperparameter optimization, and hypothesis tests. This book provides basic introductions for students, researchers, and users of Bayesian statistics, as well as applied mathematicians. Author Sumio Watanabe is a professor of Department of Mathematical and Computing Science at Tokyo Institute of Technology. He studies the relationship between algebraic geometry and mathematical statistics.

Mathematics for Machine Learning - Marc Peter Deisenroth 2020-04-23

The fundamental mathematical tools needed to understand machine learning include linear algebra,

analytic geometry, matrix decompositions, vector calculus, optimization, probability and statistics. These topics are traditionally taught in disparate courses, making it hard for data science or computer science students, or professionals, to efficiently learn the mathematics. This self-contained textbook bridges the gap between mathematical and machine learning texts, introducing the mathematical concepts with a minimum of prerequisites. It uses these concepts to derive four central machine learning methods: linear regression, principal component analysis, Gaussian mixture models and support vector machines. For students and others with a mathematical background, these derivations provide a starting point to machine learning texts. For those learning the mathematics for the first time, the methods help build intuition and practical experience with applying mathematical concepts. Every chapter includes worked examples and exercises to test understanding. Programming tutorials are offered on the book's web site.

Generalized Principal Component Analysis - Yi Ma 2015-12-06

The main goal of this book is to introduce a new method to study hybrid models, referred to as generalized principal component analysis. The general problems that GPCA aims to address represents a fairly general class of unsupervised learning problems— many data clustering and modeling methods in machine learning can be viewed as special cases of this method. This book provides a comprehensive introduction of the fundamental statistical, geometric and algebraic concepts associated with the estimation (and segmentation) of the hybrid models, especially the hybrid linear models.

Fuzzy Systems and Data Mining V - A.J. Tallón-Ballesteros 2019-11-06

The Fuzzy Systems and Data Mining (FSDM) conference is an annual event encompassing four main themes: fuzzy theory, algorithms and systems, which includes topics like stability, foundations and control; fuzzy application, which covers different kinds of processing as well as hardware and architectures for big data and time series and has wide applicability; the interdisciplinary field of fuzzy logic and data mining, encompassing applications in electrical, industrial, chemical and engineering fields as well as management and environmental issues; and data mining, outlining new approaches to big data, massive data, scalable, parallel and distributed algorithms. The annual conference provides a platform for knowledge exchange between international experts, researchers, academics and delegates from industry. This book includes the papers accepted and presented at the 5th International Conference on Fuzzy Systems and Data Mining (FSDM 2019), held in Kitakyushu, Japan on 18-21 October 2019. This year, FSDM received 442 submissions. All papers were carefully reviewed by program committee members, taking account of the quality, novelty, soundness, breadth and depth of the research topics falling within the scope of FSDM. The committee finally decided to accept 137 papers, which represents an acceptance rate of about 30%. The papers presented here are arranged in two sections: Fuzzy Sets and Data Mining, and Communications and Networks. Providing an overview of the most recent scientific and technological advances in the fields of fuzzy systems and data mining, the book will be of interest to all those working in these fields.

Understanding Machine Learning - Shai Shalev-Shwartz 2014-05-19

Introduces machine learning and its algorithmic paradigms, explaining the principles behind automated learning approaches and the considerations underlying their usage.

Elementary Algebraic Geometry - Klaus Hulek 2003

This book is a true introduction to the basic concepts and techniques of algebraic geometry. The language is purposefully kept on an elementary level, avoiding sheaf theory and cohomology theory. The introduction of new algebraic concepts is always motivated by a discussion of the corresponding geometric ideas. The main point of the book is to illustrate the interplay between abstract theory and specific examples. The book contains numerous problems that illustrate the general theory. The text is suitable for advanced undergraduates and beginning graduate students. It contains sufficient material for a one-semester course. The reader should be familiar with the basic concepts of modern algebra. A course in one complex variable would be helpful, but is not necessary.

Statistical Learning with Sparsity - Trevor Hastie 2015-05-07

Discover New Methods for Dealing with High-Dimensional Data A sparse statistical model has only a small number of nonzero parameters or weights; therefore, it is much easier to estimate and interpret than a dense model. Statistical Learning with Sparsity: The Lasso and Generalizations presents methods that exploit sparsity to help recover the underlying signal in a set of data. Top experts in this rapidly evolving

field, the authors describe the lasso for linear regression and a simple coordinate descent algorithm for its computation. They discuss the application of l_1 penalties to generalized linear models and support vector machines, cover generalized penalties such as the elastic net and group lasso, and review numerical methods for optimization. They also present statistical inference methods for fitted (lasso) models, including the bootstrap, Bayesian methods, and recently developed approaches. In addition, the book examines matrix decomposition, sparse multivariate analysis, graphical models, and compressed sensing. It concludes with a survey of theoretical results for the lasso. In this age of big data, the number of features measured on a person or object can be large and might be larger than the number of observations. This book shows how the sparsity assumption allows us to tackle these problems and extract useful and reproducible patterns from big datasets. Data analysts, computer scientists, and theorists will appreciate this thorough and up-to-date treatment of sparse statistical modeling.

Semialgebraic Statistics and Latent Tree Models - Piotr Zwiernik 2015-08-21

Semialgebraic Statistics and Latent Tree Models explains how to analyze statistical models with hidden (latent) variables. It takes a systematic, geometric approach to studying the semialgebraic structure of latent tree models. The first part of the book gives a general introduction to key concepts in algebraic statistics, focusing on methods that a

Machine Learning in Non-Stationary Environments - Masashi Sugiyama 2012-03-30

Theory, algorithms, and applications of machine learning techniques to overcome “covariate shift” non-stationarity. As the power of computing has grown over the past few decades, the field of machine learning has advanced rapidly in both theory and practice. Machine learning methods are usually based on the assumption that the data generation mechanism does not change over time. Yet real-world applications of machine learning, including image recognition, natural language processing, speech recognition, robot control, and bioinformatics, often violate this common assumption. Dealing with non-stationarity is one of modern machine learning's greatest challenges. This book focuses on a specific non-stationary environment known as covariate shift, in which the distributions of inputs (queries) change but the conditional distribution of outputs (answers) is unchanged, and presents machine learning theory, algorithms, and applications to overcome this variety of non-stationarity. After reviewing the state-of-the-art research in the field, the authors discuss topics that include learning under covariate shift, model selection, importance estimation, and active learning. They describe such real world applications of covariate shift adaption as brain-computer interface, speaker identification, and age prediction from facial images. With this book, they aim to encourage future research in machine learning, statistics, and engineering that strives to create truly autonomous learning machines able to learn under non-stationarity.

Algebraic Geometry 1 - 1999

By studying algebraic varieties over a field, this book demonstrates how the notion of schemes is necessary in algebraic geometry. It gives a definition of schemes and describes some of their elementary properties.

Deep Learning on Graphs - Yao Ma 2021-09-23

A comprehensive text on foundations and techniques of graph neural networks with applications in NLP, data mining, vision and healthcare.

Computational Intelligence - Volume I - Hisao Ishibuchi 2015-12-30

Computational intelligence is a component of Encyclopedia of Technology, Information, and Systems Management Resources in the global Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS), which is an integrated compendium of twenty one Encyclopedias. Computational intelligence is a rapidly growing research field including a wide variety of problem-solving techniques inspired by nature. Traditionally computational intelligence consists of three major research areas: Neural Networks, Fuzzy Systems, and Evolutionary Computation. Neural networks are mathematical models inspired by brains. Neural networks have massively parallel network structures with many neurons and weighted connections. Whereas each neuron has a simple input-output relation, a neural network with many neurons can realize a highly non-linear complicated mapping. Connection weights between neurons can be adjusted in an automated manner by a learning algorithm to realize a non-linear mapping required in a particular application task. Fuzzy systems are mathematical models proposed to handle inherent fuzziness in natural language. For example, it is very difficult to mathematically define the meaning of “cold” in everyday conversations such as “It is

cold today” and “Can I have cold water”. The meaning of “cold” may be different in a different situation. Even in the same situation, a different person may have a different meaning. Fuzzy systems offer a mathematical mechanism to handle inherent fuzziness in natural language. As a result, fuzzy systems have been successfully applied to real-world problems by extracting linguistic knowledge from human experts in the form of fuzzy IF-THEN rules. Evolutionary computation includes various population-based search algorithms inspired by evolution in nature. Those algorithms usually have the following three mechanisms: fitness evaluation to measure the quality of each solution, selection to choose good solutions from the current population, and variation operators to generate offspring from parents. Evolutionary computation has high applicability to a wide range of optimization problems with different characteristics since it does not need any explicit mathematical formulations of objective functions. For example, simulation-based fitness evaluation is often used in evolutionary design. Subjective fitness evaluation by a human user is also often used in evolutionary art and music. These volumes are aimed at the following five major target audiences: University and College students Educators, Professional practitioners, Research personnel and Policy analysts, managers, and decision makers.

Algebraic and Geometric Methods in Statistics - Paolo Gibilisco 2010

An up-to-date account of algebraic statistics and information geometry, which also explores the emerging connections between these two disciplines.

Geometric Structures of Statistical Physics, Information Geometry, and Learning - Frédéric Barbaresco 2021-06-27

Machine learning and artificial intelligence increasingly use methodological tools rooted in statistical physics. Conversely, limitations and pitfalls encountered in AI question the very foundations of statistical physics. This interplay between AI and statistical physics has been attested since the birth of AI, and principles underpinning statistical physics can shed new light on the conceptual basis of AI. During the last fifty years, statistical physics has been investigated through new geometric structures allowing covariant formalization of the thermodynamics. Inference methods in machine learning have begun to adapt these new geometric structures to process data in more abstract representation spaces. This volume collects selected contributions on the interplay of statistical physics and artificial intelligence. The aim is to provide a constructive dialogue around a common foundation to allow the establishment of new principles and laws governing these two disciplines in a unified manner. The contributions were presented at the workshop on the Joint Structures and Common Foundation of Statistical Physics, Information Geometry and Inference for Learning which was held in Les Houches in July 2020. The various theoretical approaches are discussed in the context of potential applications in cognitive systems, machine learning, signal processing.

Differential Geometry and Statistics - M.K. Murray 2017-10-19

Several years ago our statistical friends and relations introduced us to the work of Amari and Barndorff-Nielsen on applications of differential geometry to statistics. This book has arisen because we believe that there is a deep relationship between statistics and differential geometry and moreover that this relationship uses parts of differential geometry, particularly its 'higher-order' aspects not readily accessible to a statistical audience from the existing literature. It is, in part, a long reply to the frequent requests we have had for references on differential geometry! While we have not gone beyond the path-breaking work of Amari and Barndorff-Nielsen in the realm of applications, our book gives some new explanations of their ideas from a first principles point of view as far as geometry is concerned. In particular it seeks to explain why geometry should enter into parametric statistics, and how the theory of asymptotic expansions involves a form of higher-order differential geometry. The first chapter of the book explores exponential families as flat geometries. Indeed the whole notion of using log-likelihoods amounts to exploiting a particular form of flat space known as an affine geometry, in which straight lines and planes make sense, but lengths and angles are absent. We use these geometric ideas to introduce the notion of the second fundamental form of a family whose vanishing characterises precisely the exponential families.

Lectures on Algebraic Statistics - Mathias Drton 2009-04-25

How does an algebraic geometer studying secant varieties further the understanding of hypothesis tests in statistics? Why would a statistician working on factor analysis raise open problems about determinantal varieties? Connections of this type are at the heart of the new field of “algebraic statistics”. In this field,

mathematicians and statisticians come together to solve statistical inference problems using concepts from algebraic geometry as well as related computational and combinatorial techniques. The goal of these lectures is to introduce newcomers from the different camps to algebraic statistics. The introduction will be centered around the following three observations: many important statistical models correspond to algebraic or semi-algebraic sets of parameters; the geometry of these parameter spaces determines the behaviour of widely used statistical inference procedures; computational algebraic geometry can be used to study parameter spaces and other features of statistical models.

Statistical learning theory and stochastic optimization - Olivier Catoni 2004

Brownian Motion, Martingales, and Stochastic Calculus - Jean-François Le Gall 2016-04-28

This book offers a rigorous and self-contained presentation of stochastic integration and stochastic calculus within the general framework of continuous semimartingales. The main tools of stochastic calculus, including Itô's formula, the optional stopping theorem and Girsanov's theorem, are treated in detail alongside many illustrative examples. The book also contains an introduction to Markov processes, with applications to solutions of stochastic differential equations and to connections between Brownian motion and partial differential equations. The theory of local times of semimartingales is discussed in the last chapter. Since its invention by Itô, stochastic calculus has proven to be one of the most important techniques of modern probability theory, and has been used in the most recent theoretical advances as well as in applications to other fields such as mathematical finance. Brownian Motion, Martingales, and Stochastic Calculus provides a strong theoretical background to the reader interested in such developments. Beginning graduate or advanced undergraduate students will benefit from this detailed approach to an essential area of probability theory. The emphasis is on concise and efficient presentation, without any concession to mathematical rigor. The material has been taught by the author for several years in graduate courses at two of the most prestigious French universities. The fact that proofs are given with full details makes the book particularly suitable for self-study. The numerous exercises help the reader to get acquainted with the tools of stochastic calculus.

Statistical Machine Learning - Richard Golden 2020-06-24

The recent rapid growth in the variety and complexity of new machine learning architectures requires the development of improved methods for designing, analyzing, evaluating, and communicating machine learning technologies. Statistical Machine Learning: A Unified Framework provides students, engineers, and scientists with tools from mathematical statistics and nonlinear optimization theory to become experts in the field of machine learning. In particular, the material in this text directly supports the mathematical analysis and design of old, new, and not-yet-invented nonlinear high-dimensional machine learning algorithms. Features: Unified empirical risk minimization framework supports rigorous mathematical analyses of widely used supervised, unsupervised, and reinforcement machine learning algorithms Matrix calculus methods for supporting machine learning analysis and design applications Explicit conditions for ensuring convergence of adaptive, batch, minibatch, MCEM, and MCMC learning algorithms that minimize both unimodal and multimodal objective functions Explicit conditions for characterizing asymptotic properties of M-estimators and model selection criteria such as AIC and BIC in the presence of possible model misspecification This advanced text is suitable for graduate students or highly motivated undergraduate students in statistics, computer science, electrical engineering, and applied mathematics. The text is self-contained and only assumes knowledge of lower-division linear algebra and upper-division probability theory. Students, professional engineers, and multidisciplinary scientists possessing these minimal prerequisites will find this text challenging yet accessible. About the Author: Richard M. Golden (Ph.D., M.S.E.E., B.S.E.E.) is Professor of Cognitive Science and Participating Faculty Member in Electrical Engineering at the University of Texas at Dallas. Dr. Golden has published articles and given talks at scientific conferences on a wide range of topics in the fields of both statistics and machine learning over the past three decades. His long-term research interests include identifying conditions for the convergence of deterministic and stochastic machine learning algorithms and investigating estimation and inference in the presence of possibly misspecified probability models.

Fundamental Algebraic Geometry - Barbara Fantechi 2005

Alexander Grothendieck introduced many concepts into algebraic geometry; they turned out to be astoundingly powerful and productive and truly revolutionized the subject. Grothendieck sketched his new theories in a series of talks at the Seminaire Bourbaki between 1957 and 1962 and collected his write-ups in a volume entitled "Fondements de la Geometrie Algebrique," known as FGA. Much of FGA is now common knowledge; however, some of FGA is less well known, and its full scope is familiar to few. The present book resulted from the 2003 "Advanced School in Basic Algebraic Geometry" at the ICTP in Trieste, Italy. The book aims to fill in Grothendieck's brief sketches. There are four themes: descent theory, Hilbert and Quot schemes, the formal existence theorem, and the Picard scheme. Most results are proved in full detail; furthermore, newer ideas are introduced to promote understanding, and many connections are drawn to newer developments. The main prerequisite is a thorough acquaintance with basic scheme theory. Thus this book is a valuable resource for anyone doing algebraic geometry.

Information Geometry and Its Applications - Shun-ichi Amari 2016-02-02

This is the first comprehensive book on information geometry, written by the founder of the field. It begins with an elementary introduction to dualistic geometry and proceeds to a wide range of applications, covering information science, engineering, and neuroscience. It consists of four parts, which on the whole can be read independently. A manifold with a divergence function is first introduced, leading directly to dualistic structure, the heart of information geometry. This part (Part I) can be apprehended without any knowledge of differential geometry. An intuitive explanation of modern differential geometry then follows in Part II, although the book is for the most part understandable without modern differential geometry. Information geometry of statistical inference, including time series analysis and semiparametric estimation (the Neyman-Scott problem), is demonstrated concisely in Part III. Applications addressed in Part IV include hot current topics in machine learning, signal processing, optimization, and neural networks. The book is interdisciplinary, connecting mathematics, information sciences, physics, and neurosciences, inviting readers to a new world of information and geometry. This book is highly recommended to graduate students and researchers who seek new mathematical methods and tools useful in their own fields.

Handbook of Graphical Models - Marloes Maathuis 2018-11-12

A graphical model is a statistical model that is represented by a graph. The factorization properties underlying graphical models facilitate tractable computation with multivariate distributions, making the models a valuable tool with a plethora of applications. Furthermore, directed graphical models allow intuitive causal interpretations and have become a cornerstone for causal inference. While there exist a number of excellent books on graphical models, the field has grown so much that individual authors can hardly cover its entire scope. Moreover, the field is interdisciplinary by nature. Through chapters by leading researchers from different areas, this handbook provides a broad and accessible overview of the state of the art. Key features: * Contributions by leading researchers from a range of disciplines * Structured in five parts, covering foundations, computational aspects, statistical inference, causal inference, and applications * Balanced coverage of concepts, theory, methods, examples, and applications * Chapters can be read mostly independently, while cross-references highlight connections The handbook is targeted at a wide audience, including graduate students, applied researchers, and experts in graphical models.

Algebraic Geometry, Arcata 1974 - Robin Hartshorne 1975-12-31

Mathematical Theory of Bayesian Statistics - Sumio Watanabe 2018-04-27

Mathematical Theory of Bayesian Statistics introduces the mathematical foundation of Bayesian inference which is well-known to be more accurate in many real-world problems than the maximum likelihood method. Recent research has uncovered several mathematical laws in Bayesian statistics, by which both the generalization loss and the marginal likelihood are estimated even if the posterior distribution cannot be approximated by any normal distribution. Features Explains Bayesian inference not subjectively but objectively. Provides a mathematical framework for conventional Bayesian theorems. Introduces and proves new theorems. Cross validation and information criteria of Bayesian statistics are studied from the mathematical point of view. Illustrates applications to several statistical problems, for example, model selection, hyperparameter optimization, and hypothesis tests. This book provides basic introductions for

students, researchers, and users of Bayesian statistics, as well as applied mathematicians. Author Sumio Watanabe is a professor of Department of Mathematical and Computing Science at Tokyo Institute of Technology. He studies the relationship between algebraic geometry and mathematical statistics.

[Algebraic Geometry and Statistical Learning Theory](#) - Sumio Watanabe 2009-08-13

Sure to be influential, this book lays the foundations for the use of algebraic geometry in statistical learning theory. Many widely used statistical models and learning machines applied to information science have a parameter space that is singular: mixture models, neural networks, HMMs, Bayesian networks, and stochastic context-free grammars are major examples. Algebraic geometry and singularity theory provide the necessary tools for studying such non-smooth models. Four main formulas are established: 1. the log likelihood function can be given a common standard form using resolution of singularities, even applied to more complex models; 2. the asymptotic behaviour of the marginal likelihood or 'the evidence' is derived based on zeta function theory; 3. new methods are derived to estimate the generalization errors in Bayes and Gibbs estimations from training errors; 4. the generalization errors of maximum likelihood and a posteriori methods are clarified by empirical process theory on algebraic varieties.

Oriented Matroids - Anders Bjorner 1999-11-18

Oriented matroids are a very natural mathematical concept which presents itself in many different guises and which has connections and applications to many different areas. These include discrete and computational geometry, combinatorics, convexity, topology, algebraic geometry, operations research, computer science and theoretical chemistry. This is the second edition of the first comprehensive, accessible account of the subject. It is intended for a diverse audience: graduate students who wish to learn the subject from scratch; researchers in the various fields of application who want to concentrate on certain aspects of the theory; specialists who need a thorough reference work; and others at academic points in between. A list of exercises and open problems ends each chapter. For the second edition, the authors have

expanded the bibliography greatly to ensure that it remains comprehensive and up-to-date, and they have also added an appendix surveying research since the work was first published.

The Nature of Statistical Learning Theory - Vladimir Vapnik 2013-06-29

The aim of this book is to discuss the fundamental ideas which lie behind the statistical theory of learning and generalization. It considers learning as a general problem of function estimation based on empirical data. Omitting proofs and technical details, the author concentrates on discussing the main results of learning theory and their connections to fundamental problems in statistics. This second edition contains three new chapters devoted to further development of the learning theory and SVM techniques. Written in a readable and concise style, the book is intended for statisticians, mathematicians, physicists, and computer scientists.

Uncertainty for Safe Utilization of Machine Learning in Medical Imaging and Clinical Image-Based Procedures - Hayit Greenspan 2019-10-10

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the First International Workshop on Uncertainty for Safe Utilization of Machine Learning in Medical Imaging, UNSURE 2019, and the 8th International Workshop on Clinical Image-Based Procedures, CLIP 2019, held in conjunction with MICCAI 2019, in Shenzhen, China, in October 2019. For UNSURE 2019, 8 papers from 15 submissions were accepted for publication. They focus on developing awareness and encouraging research in the field of uncertainty modelling to enable safe implementation of machine learning tools in the clinical world. CLIP 2019 accepted 11 papers from the 15 submissions received. The workshops provides a forum for work centred on specific clinical applications, including techniques and procedures based on comprehensive clinical image and other data.

Algebraic Statistics for Computational Biology - L. Pachter 2005-08-22

This book, first published in 2005, offers an introduction to the application of algebraic statistics to computational biology.