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The existential threat of COVID-19 has highlighted an acute need to develop working therapeutics against emerging health threats. One of the luxuries deep learning has afforded us is the ability to ...

Deep learning helps predict new drug combinations to fight COVID-19

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The Brilliant 10: The most innovative up-and-coming minds in science

An unimaginable amount of data is continually being generated by scientific experiments, longitudinal studies, clinical trials, and ...

Machine Learning to Understand and Prevent Disease

Despite recent advancements in AI (especially in the fields of natural language processing (NLP) and computer vision applications), mastering the unique complexities of human language continues to be ...

Can Self-Supervised Learning Teach AI Systems Common Sense?

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An Update On The End Of College... And A New Way To Profit

Want to wrap your head around machine learning at last? There's a bit of a learning curve, but it's indeed doable. Dale Markowitz has the deets.

A chaotic intro to all this machine learning hoo-ha

Researchers from Kaunas universities in Lithuania developed a deep learning-based method that can predict the possible ... algorithm one-hundred-per cent. Think of a machine as a robot capable ...

Researchers develop deep-learning based method to predict onset of Alzheimer's disease

Since 2019, we at Purdue have utilized "virtual labs," which masterfully simulate the experience of being in a laboratory through ... can predict, recommend and individualize learning for ...

Making Virtual Learning Real

Personalized heart models of patients with sarcoidosis can predict ... learning perspective, it's large from a modelling perspective. "Our validation results were stronger than the test results. But ...

Imaging, modelling and machine learning combine to predict risk of sudden cardiac death

While NIU quarterback Rocky Lombardi didn't have a terrific day on the ground, he also didn't really need to because he certainly wasn't worried about getting sacked; Georgia Tech only produced three ...

Georgia Tech Football: What Should We Learn This Week - Kennesaw State

The Delta SkyMiles Platinum American Express Card is a great card for Delta Air Lines frequent fliers who want added benefits and don't mind paying a big annual fee.

Delta SkyMiles Platinum American Express Card review: Companion ticket, free checked bags and TSA PreCheck credit

The promise of AI is that it can go through vast amounts ... And then I think we went from there and now to more of people started using machine learning when in fact machine learning refers ...

What We Still Need to Learn about AI in Marketing — and Beyond

New habits formed during lockdowns will have ramifications for commercial real estate, transportation and taxes, a new business report predicts.

Remote work, distance learning: What stays in Orange County's pandemic recovery?

Our student bloggers write about how they're coping with the current global health crisis, give insight on their school's performing arts programs, share their opinions on the latest theater news, and ...

Student Blogs This Week - Performing Arts Degrees, Back to the Rehearsal Room, and More!

Following a virtually nonexistent flu season in 2020-2021, health officials are voicing concern that the 2021-22 season is shaping up to be significantly worse—which could cause a ...

In this simply written, well-researched book the author provides the key to unlock the secrets of the zodiac and know the future. Learn, Think and Predict through Astrology explains how rashis (signs), grahas (planets), nakshatras (constellations) and bh

A cutting-edge collection of essays by irreverent neuroscientists explores the quirky and counterintuitive aspects of brain function

It has become clear to researchers in robotics and adaptive behaviour that current approaches are yielding systems with limited autonomy and capacity for self-improvement. To learn autonomously and in a cumulative fashion is one of the hallmarks of intelligence, and we know that higher mammals engage in exploratory activities that are not directed to pursue goals of immediate relevance for survival and reproduction but are instead driven by intrinsic motivations such as curiosity, interest in novel stimuli or surprising events, and interest in learning new behaviours. The adaptive value of such intrinsically motivated activities lies in the fact that they allow the cumulative acquisition of knowledge and skills that can be used later to accomplish fitness-enhancing goals. Intrinsic motivations continue during adulthood, and in humans they underlie lifelong learning, artistic creativity, and scientific discovery, while they are also the basis for processes that strongly affect human well-being, such as the sense of competence, self-determination, and self-esteem. This book has two aims: to present the state of the art in research on intrinsically motivated learning, and to identify the related scientific and technological open challenges and most promising research directions. The book introduces the concept of intrinsic motivation in artificial systems, reviews the relevant literature, offers insights from the neural and behavioural sciences, and presents novel tools for research. The book is organized into six parts: the chapters in Part I give general overviews on the concept of intrinsic motivations, their function, and possible mechanisms for implementing them; Parts II, III, and IV focus on three classes of intrinsic motivation mechanisms, those based on predictors, on novelty, and on competence; Part V discusses mechanisms that are complementary to intrinsic motivations; and Part VI introduces tools and experimental frameworks for investigating intrinsic motivations. The contributing authors are among the pioneers carrying out fundamental work on this topic, drawn from related disciplines such as artificial intelligence, robotics, artificial life, evolution, machine learning, developmental psychology, cognitive science, and neuroscience. The book will be of value to graduate students and academic researchers in these domains, and to engineers engaged with the design of autonomous, adaptive robots. The contributing authors are among the pioneers carrying out fundamental work on this topic, drawn from related disciplines such as artificial intelligence, robotics, artificial life, evolution, machine learning, developmental psychology, cognitive science, and neuroscience. The book will be of value to graduate students and academic researchers in these domains, and to engineers engaged with the design of autonomous, adaptive robots.

A smart and funny book by a prominent Harvard psychologist, which uses groundbreaking research and (often hilarious) anecdotes to show us why we're so lousy at predicting what will make us happy – and what we can do about it. Most of us spend our lives steering ourselves toward the best of all possible futures, only to find that tomorrow rarely turns out as we had expected. Why? As Harvard psychologist Daniel Gilbert explains, when people try to imagine what the future will hold, they make some basic and consistent mistakes. Just as memory plays tricks on us when we try to look backward in time, so does imagination play tricks when we try to look forward. Using cutting-edge research, much of it original, Gilbert shakes, cajoles, persuades, tricks and jokes us into accepting the fact that happiness is not really what or where we thought it was. Among the unexpected questions he poses: Why are conjoined twins no less happy than the general population? When you go out to eat, is it better to order your favourite dish every time, or to try something new? If Ingrid Bergman hadn't gotten on the plane at the end of Casablanca, would she and Bogey have been better off? Smart, witty, accessible and laugh-out-loud funny, *Stumbling on Happiness* brilliantly describes all that science has to tell us about the uniquely human ability to envision the future, and how likely we are to enjoy it when we get there.

The primary goal of *Everday Thoughts about Nature* is to understand how typical ninth-grade students and their science teachers think about Nature or the natural world, and how their thoughts are related to science. In pursuing this goal, the book raises a basic question about the purpose of science education for the public. Should science education seek to educate 'scientific thinkers' in the pattern of science teachers? Or, should science education seek to foster sound science learning within the matrices of various cultural perspectives? By carefully examining the ideas about Nature held by a group of students and their science teachers, Cobern argues that the purpose of science education for the public is 'to foster sound science learning within the matrices of various cultural perspectives'. Cobern's two books, *World View Theory and Science Education Research* and now *Everyday Thoughts about Nature*, provide complementary accounts of theoretical and empirical foundations for worldview theory in science education. While many graduate students and researchers have benefited from his earlier work, many more will continue to benefit from this book.

In this book, the educational theory of metacognitive learning and its instructional implications are used to describe and illustrate how learners can become effective or self-directive learners. First, three levels of general knowledge of the learning process are discussed in this book through an overview of research studies. The book then describes how learners can develop along these levels and learn to effectively plan their learning. This book includes study and educational material centered on the learning and instruction of general knowledge of the learning process.

From grade school to graduate school, from the poorest public institutions to the most affluent private ones, our educational system is failing students. In his provocative new book, cognitive scientist and bestselling author Roger Schank argues that class size, lack of parental involvement, and other commonly-cited factors have nothing to do with why students are not learning. The culprit is a system of subject-based instruction and the solution is cognitive-based learning. This groundbreaking book defines what it would mean to teach thinking. The time is now for schools to start teaching minds!

During the past decade there has been an explosion in computation and information technology. With it have come vast amounts of data in a variety of fields such as medicine, biology, finance, and marketing. The challenge of understanding these data has led to the development of new tools in the field of statistics, and spawned new areas such as data mining, machine learning, and bioinformatics. Many of these tools have common underpinnings but are often expressed with different terminology. This book describes the important ideas in these areas in a common conceptual framework. While the approach is statistical, the emphasis is on concepts rather than mathematics. Many examples are given, with a liberal use of color graphics. It should be a valuable resource for statisticians and anyone interested in data mining in science or industry. The book's coverage is broad, from supervised learning (prediction) to unsupervised learning. The many topics include neural networks, support vector machines, classification trees and boosting---the first comprehensive treatment of this topic in any book. This major new edition features many topics not covered in the original, including graphical models, random forests, ensemble methods, least angle regression & path algorithms for the lasso, non-negative matrix factorization, and spectral clustering. There is also a chapter on methods for "wide" data (p bigger than n), including multiple testing and false discovery rates. Trevor Hastie, Robert Tibshirani, and Jerome Friedman are professors of statistics at Stanford University. They are prominent researchers in this area: Hastie and Tibshirani developed generalized additive models and wrote a popular book of that title. Hastie co-developed much of the statistical modeling software and environment in R/S-PLUS and invented principal curves and surfaces. Tibshirani proposed the lasso and is co-author of the very successful *An Introduction to the Bootstrap*. Friedman is the co-inventor of many data-mining tools including CART, MARS, projection pursuit and gradient boosting.

The founder of FiveThirtyEight.com challenges myths about predictions in subjects ranging from the financial market and weather to sports and politics, profiling the world of prediction to explain how readers can distinguish true signals from hype, in a report that also reveals the sources and societal costs of wrongful predictions.

InfoWorld is targeted to Senior IT professionals. Content is segmented into Channels and Topic Centers. InfoWorld also celebrates people, companies, and projects.

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