Basics of Tensors and Simple Example

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Tensor

1. Generalized matrix

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2. Finite table of data

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3. Indexed along discrete dimensions

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4. 3D tensor $\rightarrow$ vector of identically sized matrices (e.g. RGB image)
5. 4D tensor $\rightarrow$ matrix of identically sized matrices or a sequence of 3D tensors (e.g. sequence of RGB images)

Tensor

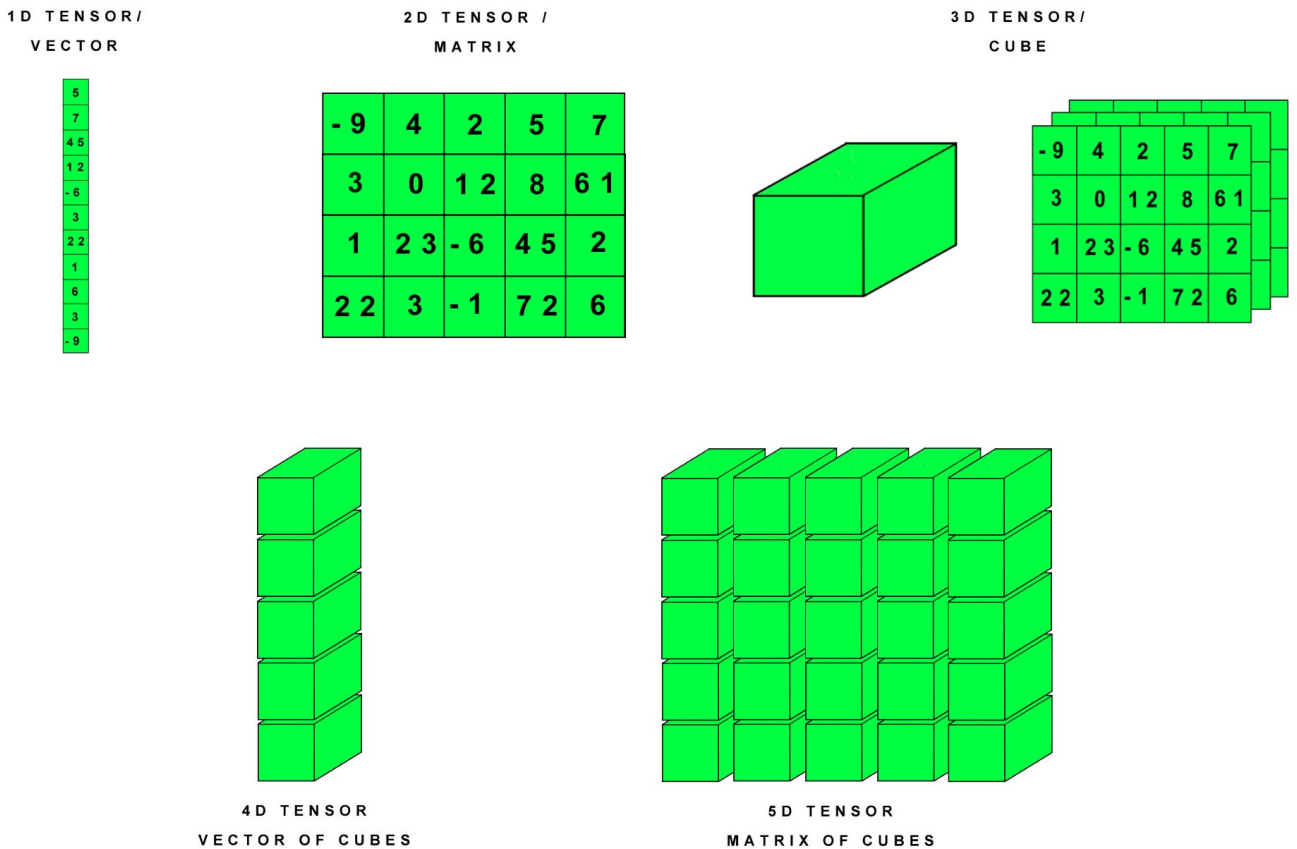

Figure Credits: datacamp.com

Tensors are used to

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   - Internal states and parameters of the model

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   - Encoding signals (e.g. text, speech, image, etc.)
   - Internal states and parameters of the model
2. Operating on data through this constrained structure allows CPUs and GPUs to operate at their near peak performance.

PyTorch's main features

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   - Standard LA and DL specific operations

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4. Data i/o
   - Load a data sample or datasets, etc.

Tensor Basics

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▸ Colab Notebook: Tensor basics

Example: Linear Regression

Linear Regression

1. Given a set of data points $(x_n, y_n) \in \mathcal{R} \times \mathcal{R}, n = 1, 2, \ldots N$

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2. Finding the best line that fits the data, $f(x; a, b) = ax + b$
3. i.e., minimizes the mean squared error (MSE), $\underset{a,b}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{N} \Sigma_{i=1}^{N} (ax_n + b - y_n)^2$

Linear Regression

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Linear Regression

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▸ Colab Notebook: Linear Regression

Tensors can be

- torch.float16, torch.float32, torch.float64
- torch.uint8
- torch.int8, torch.int16, torch.int32, torch.int64

Tensors can be

- Located either in CPU or in GPU
- Operations are performed only by that device in whose memory the tensor is stored