

# So, what is AI?



# AI的起源: 1956 Dartmouth Conference: The Founding Fathers of AI



**John MacCarthy**



**Marvin Minsky**



**Claude Shannon**



**Ray Solomonoff**



**Alan Newell**



**Herbert Simon**



**Arthur Samuel**



**Oliver Selfridge**



**Nathaniel Rochester**



**Trenchard More**

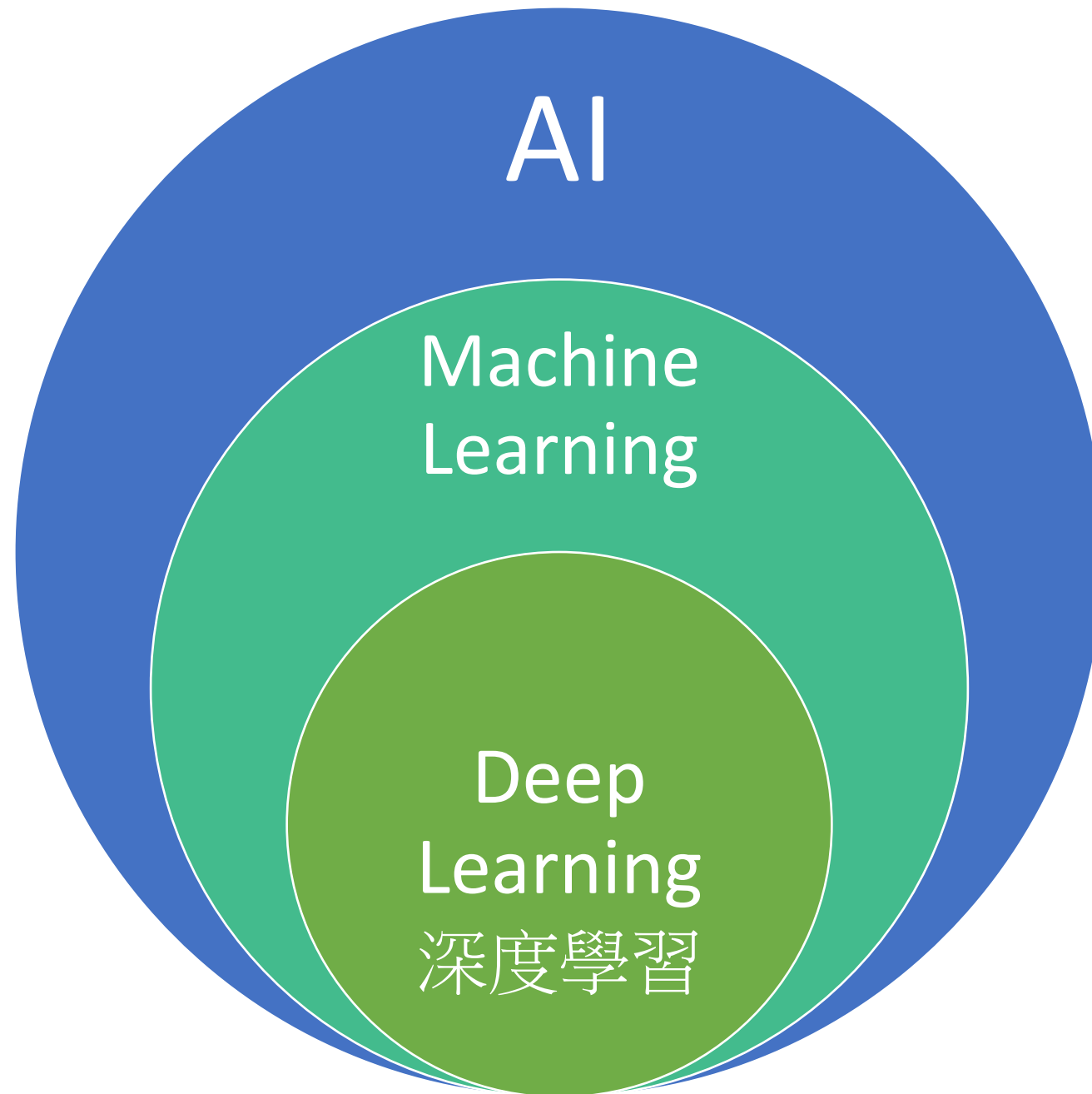
Courtesy of [scienceabc.com](http://scienceabc.com)



# Machine Learning

# 機器學習

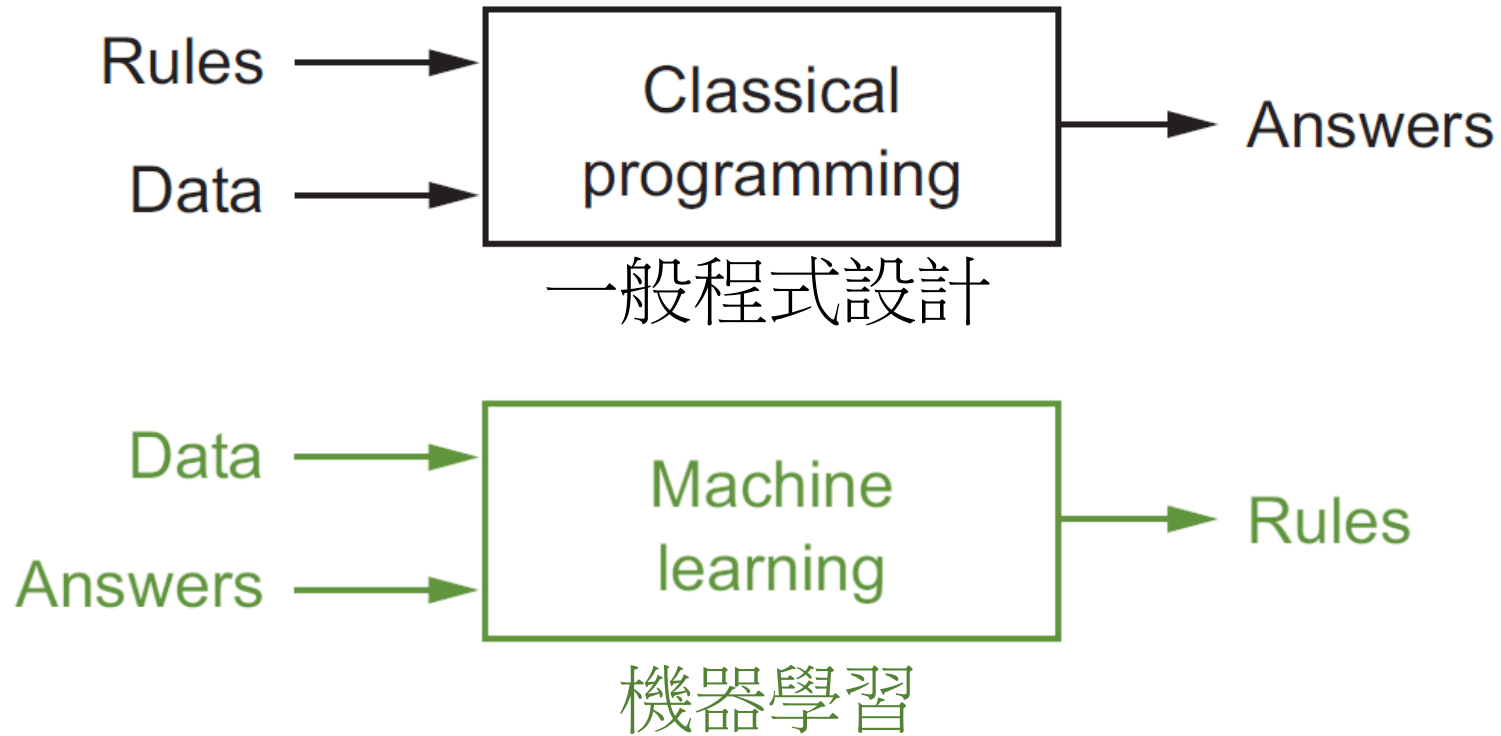






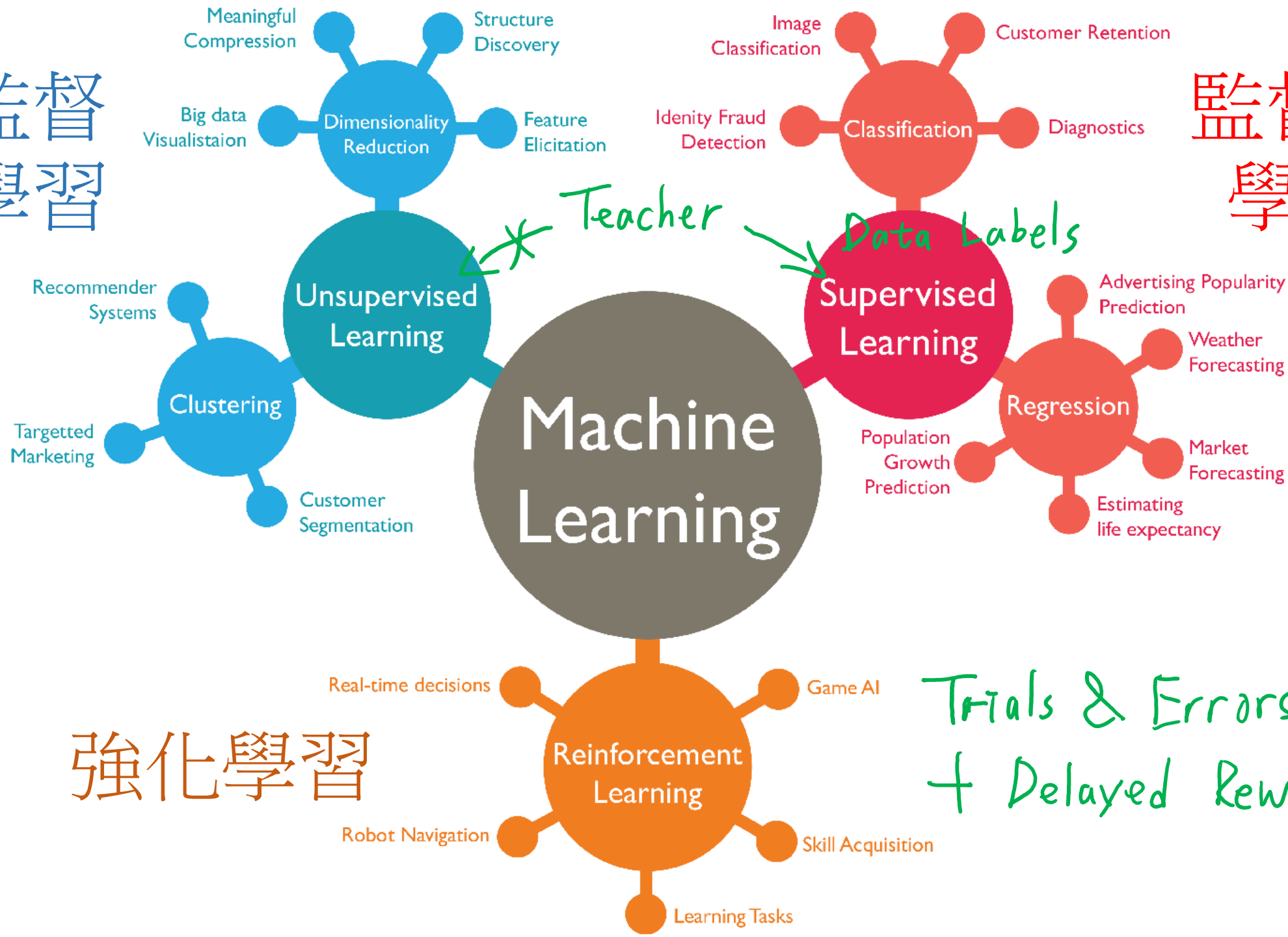
# Machine Learning (Statistical Learning)

## 機器學習 vs. 程式設計



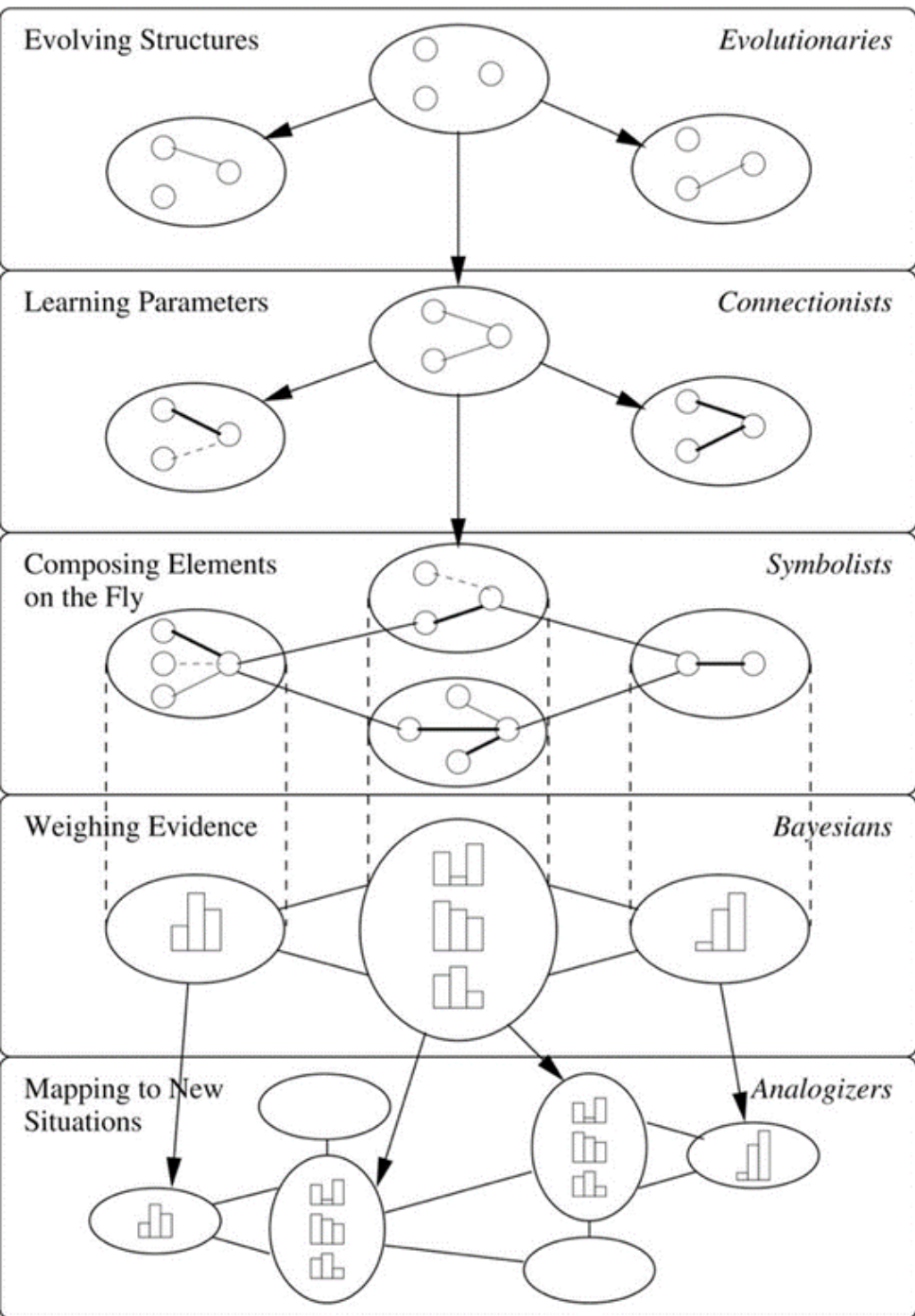
非監督式學習

監督式學習



強化學習





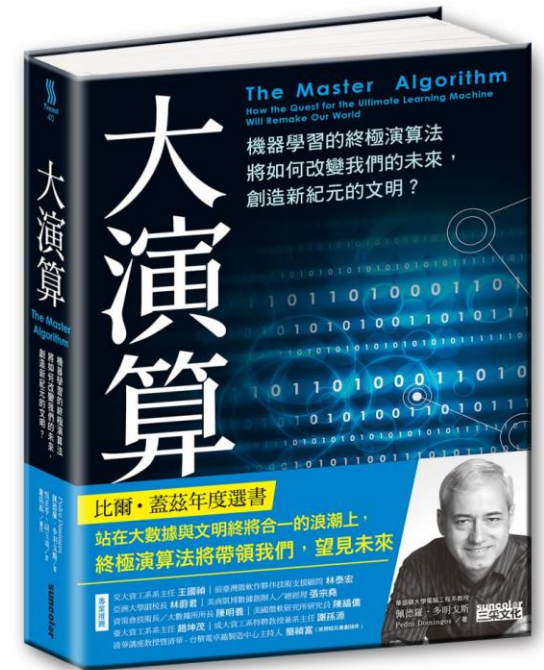
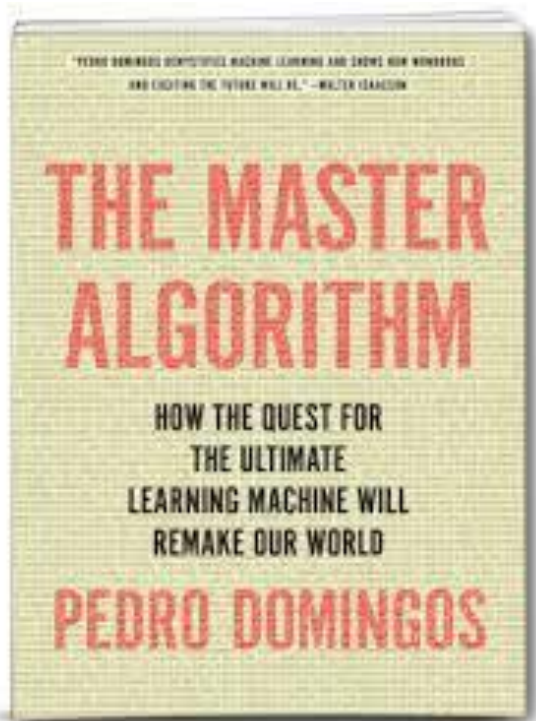
# Five Tribes of Machine Learning

## 機器學習的五大門派

- **Evolutionaries** (演化法)
- **Connectionists** (類神經網路)
- **Symbolists** (邏輯歸納法)
- **Bayesians** (貝氏機率)
- **Analogizers** (類比近似)



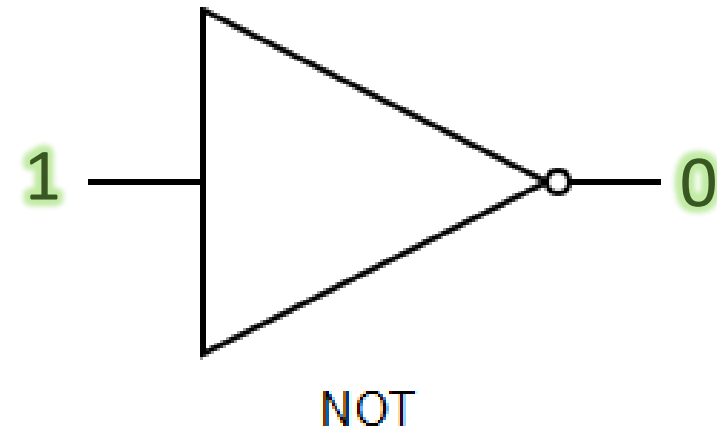
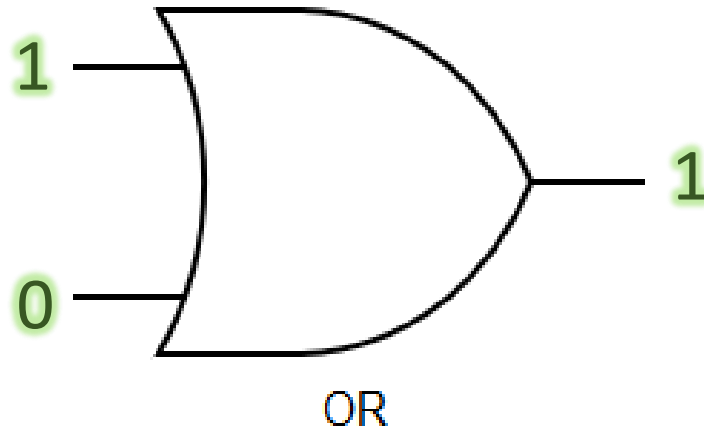
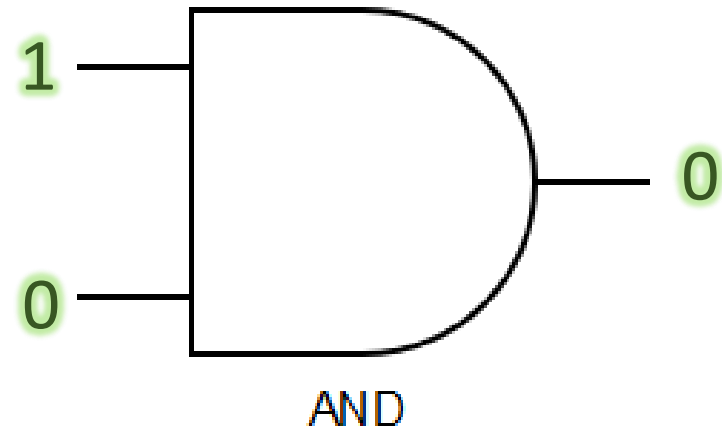
# The Master Algorithm – Pedro Domingos



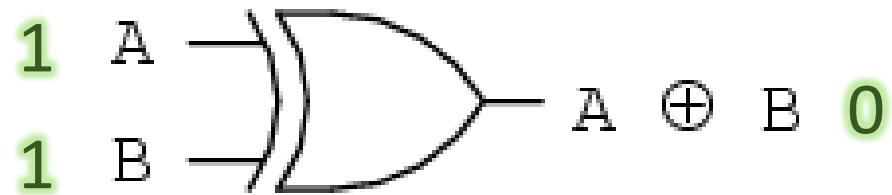
# 3 Basic Operations of Algorithms

## 演算法的三大元素

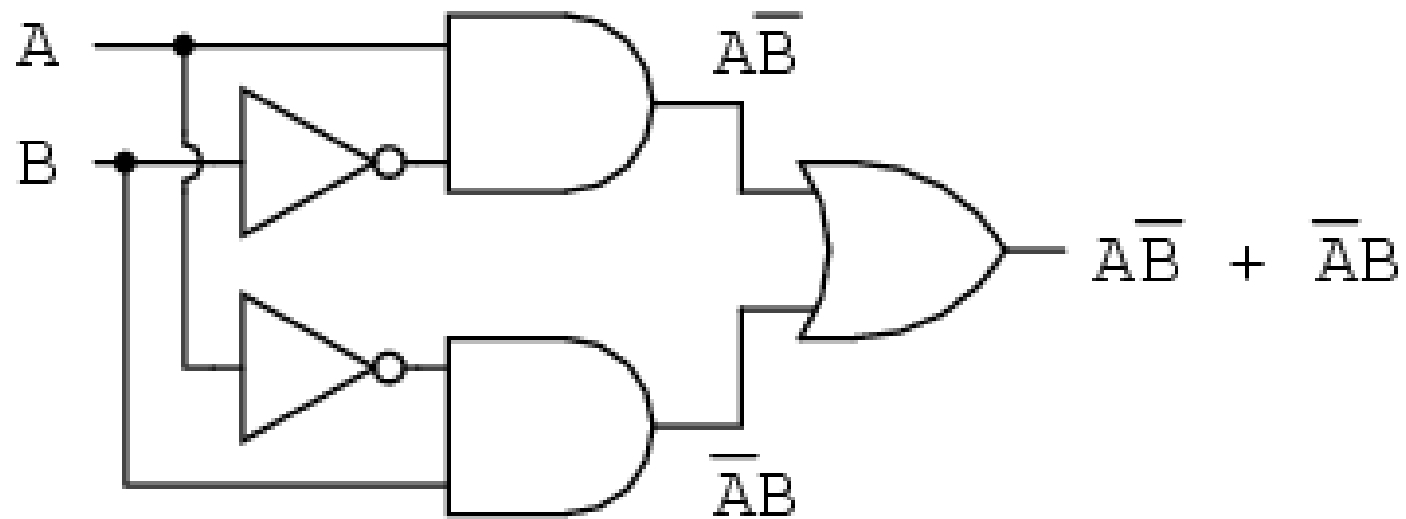
- All Algorithms can be Reduced to 3 Operations



# XOR



*... is equivalent to ...*



$$\mathbf{A \oplus B = \bar{A}\bar{B} + \bar{\bar{A}}B}$$





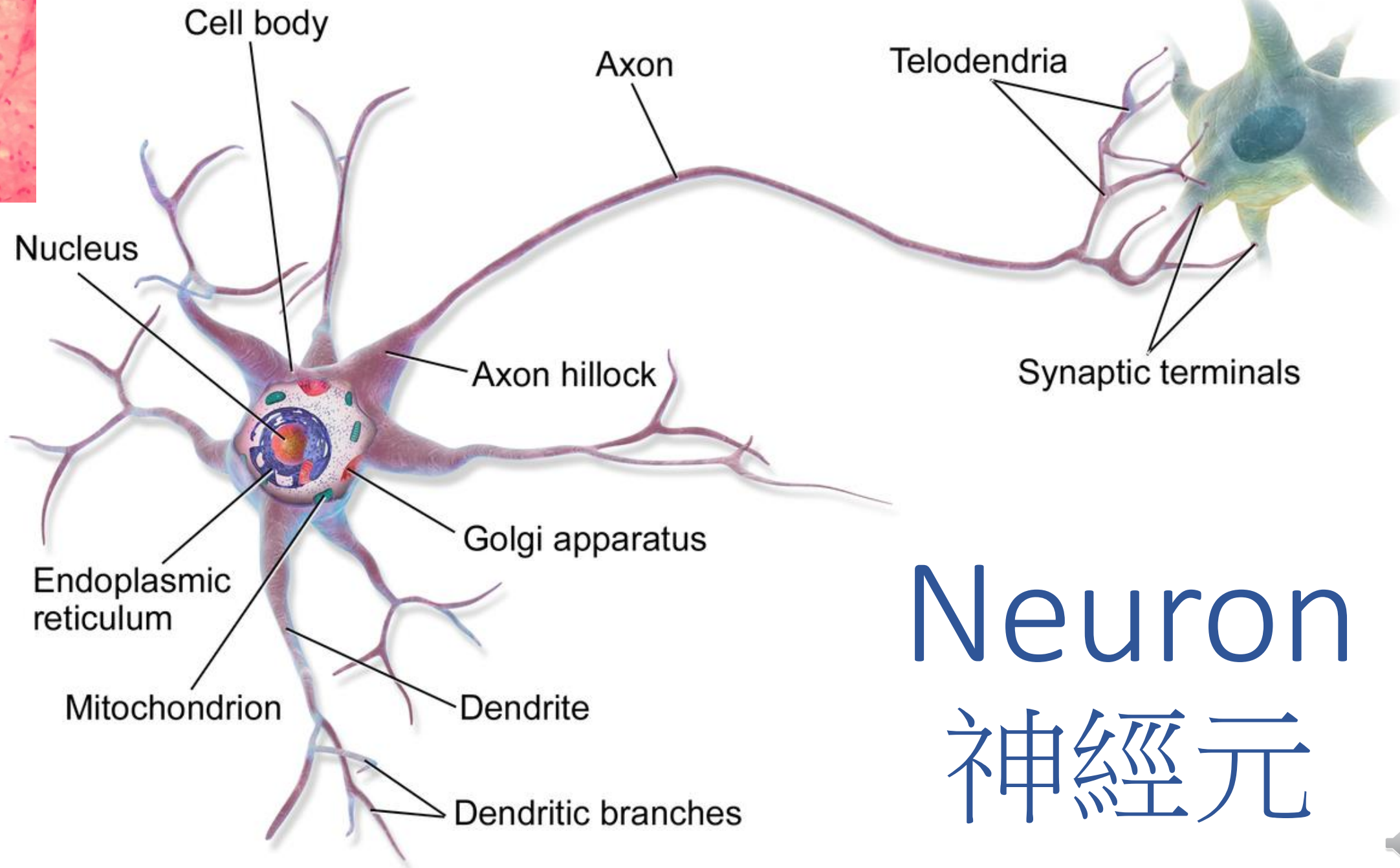
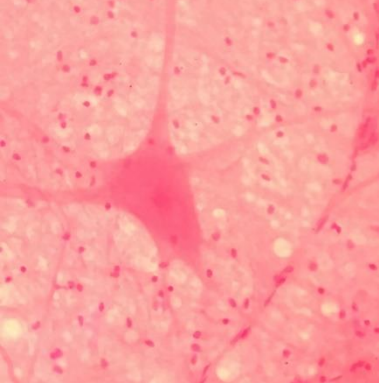


# Neural Networks

# 類神經網路







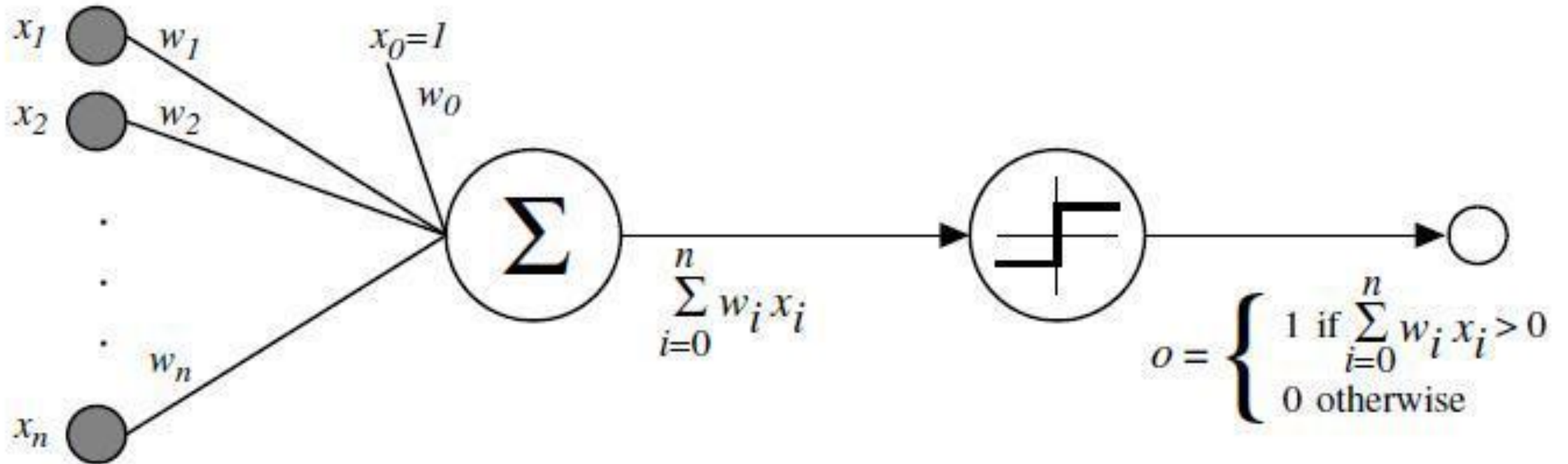
# Neuron

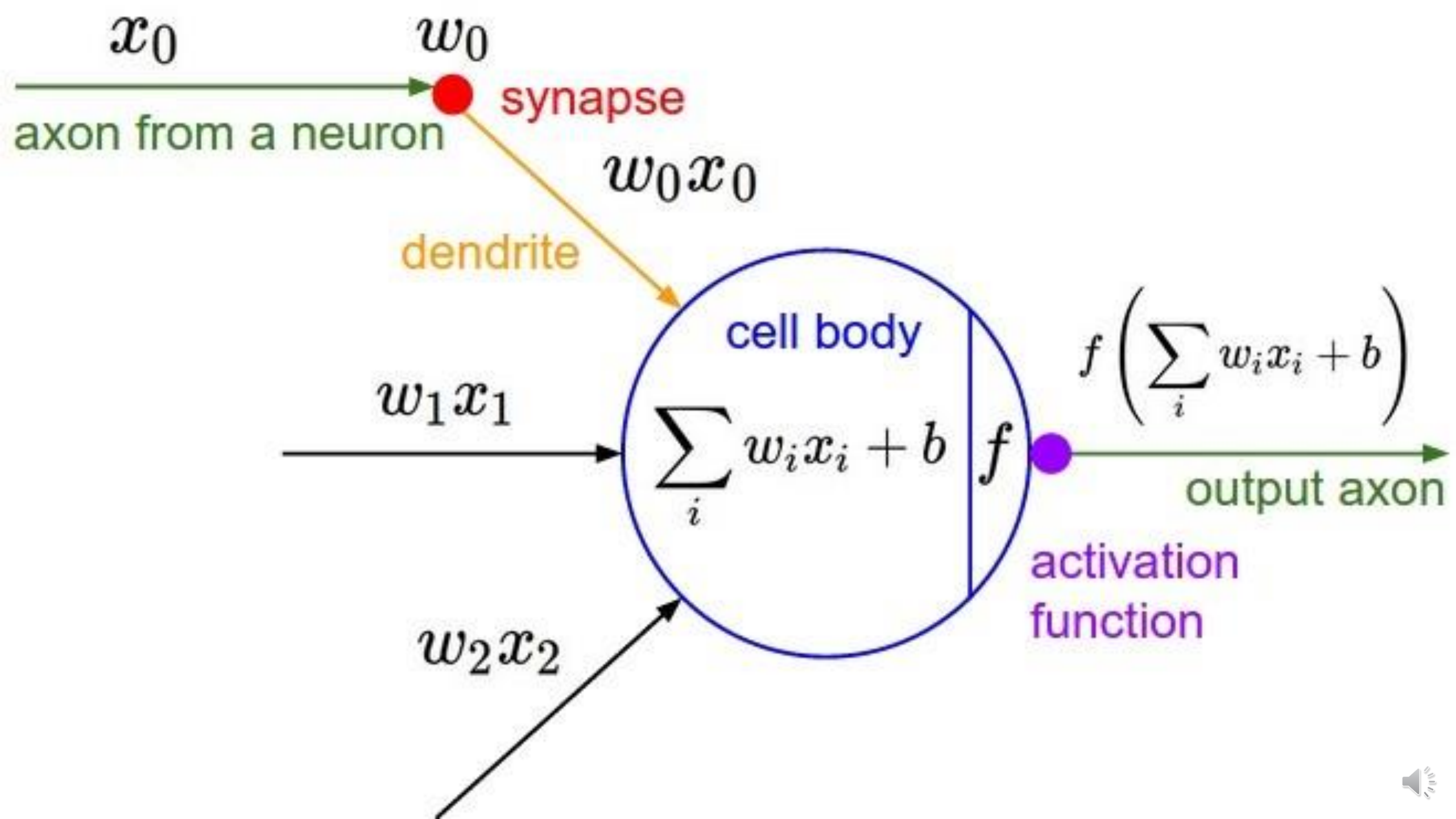
# 神經元





# Frank Rosenblatt's Perceptron (1957)







# Number of Connections in the Brain

## 每個人腦中都有個小宇宙!?

**Neurons (for adults):**

**$10^{11}$ , or 100 billion, 100000000000**

**Synapses (based on 1000 per neuron):**

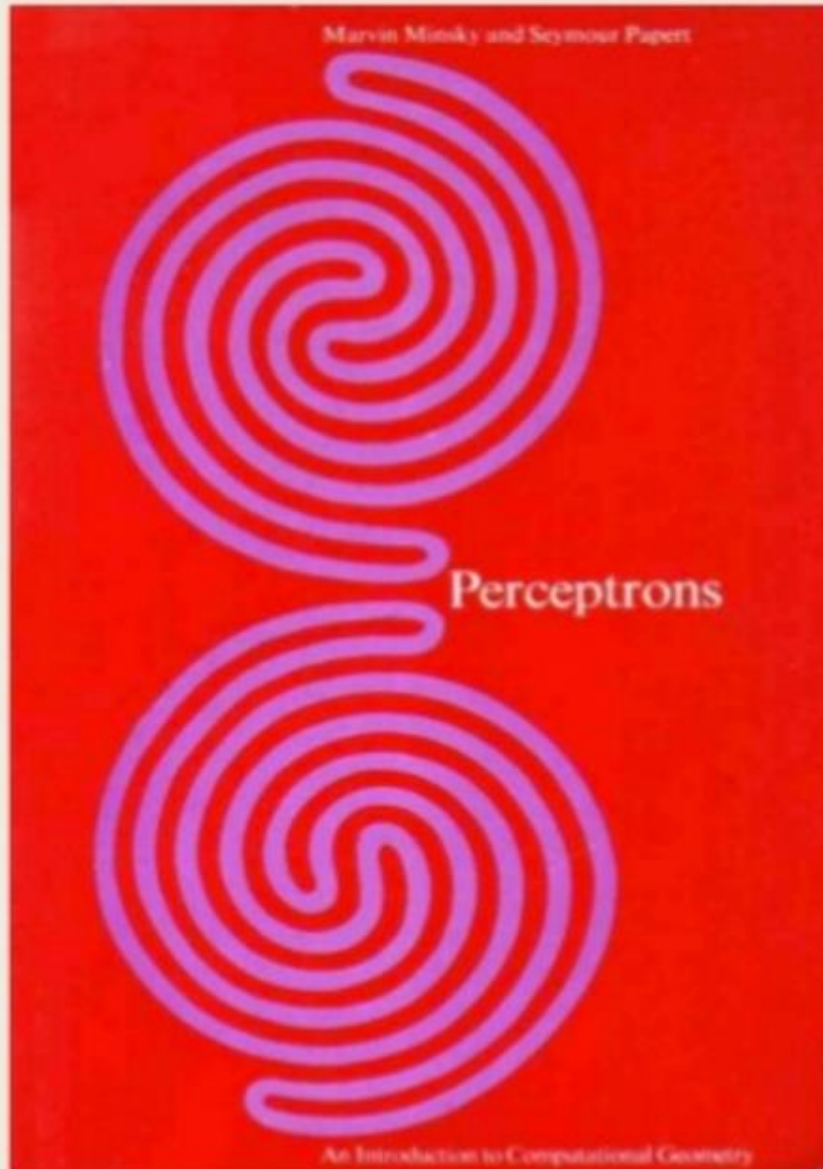
**$10^{14}$ , or 100 trillion, 100000000000000**

**(每個神經元約有1000突觸)**

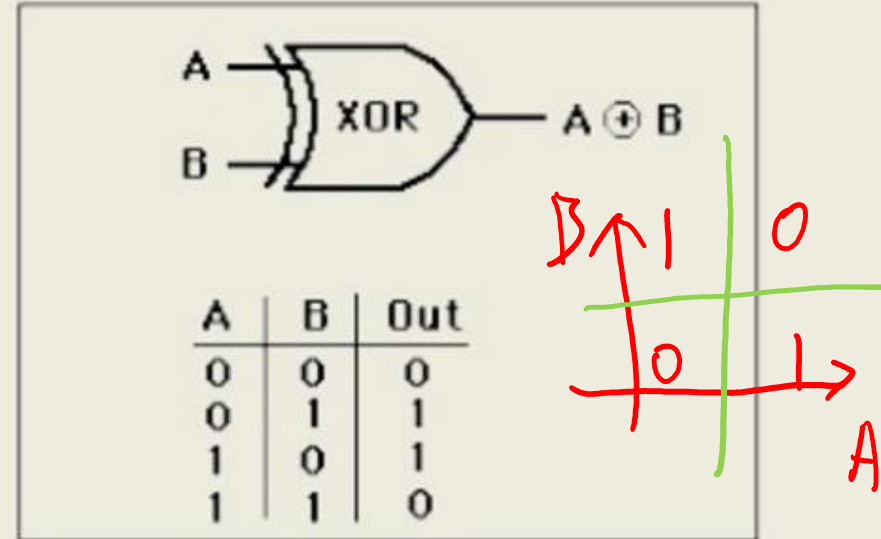




# 1969: Perceptrons can't do XOR!



<http://www.i-programmer.info/images/stories/BabBag/AI/book.jpg>



<http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/electronic/ietron/xor.gif>



Minsky & Papert

<https://constructingkids.files.wordpress.com/2013/05/minsky-papert-71-csolomon-x640.jpg>





AI Winter  
1969 - 1990



# Deep Learning



Geoffrey Hinton  
(Toronto, Google)



Yann LeCun  
(New York, Facebook)



Yoshua Bengio  
(Montreal)

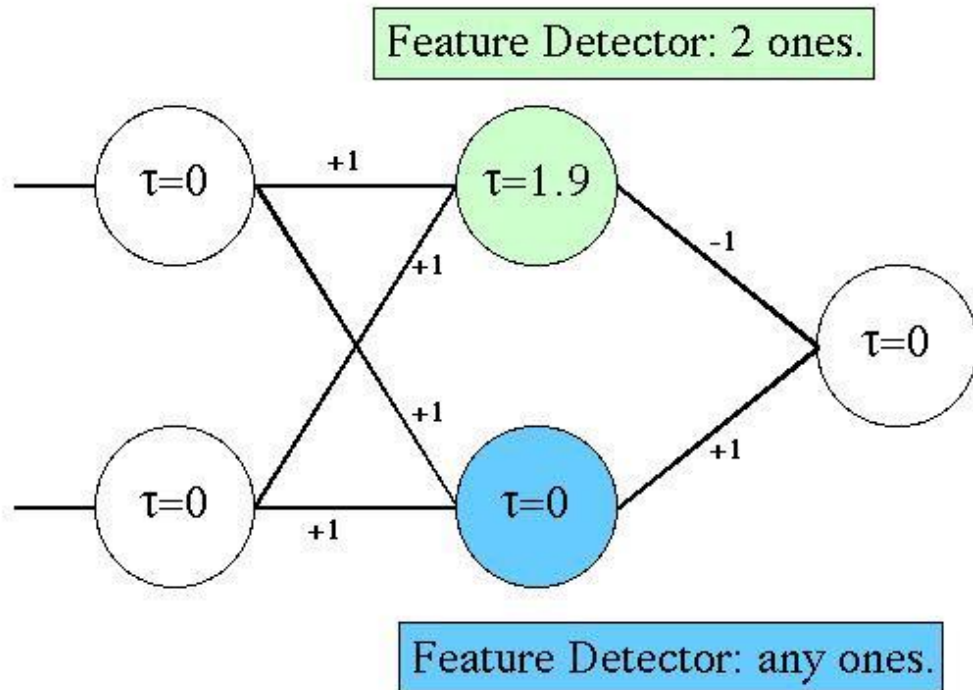






# Learning XOR (1986)

## XOR Network



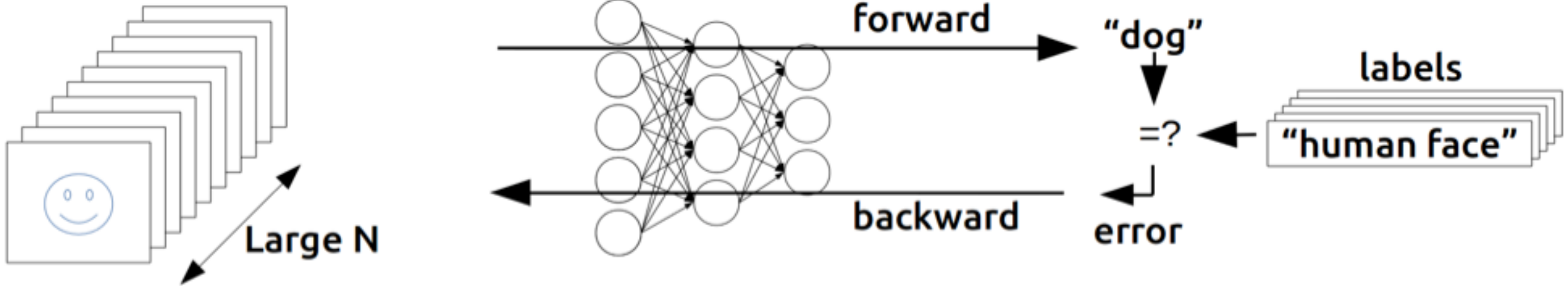
## Geoffrey Hinton





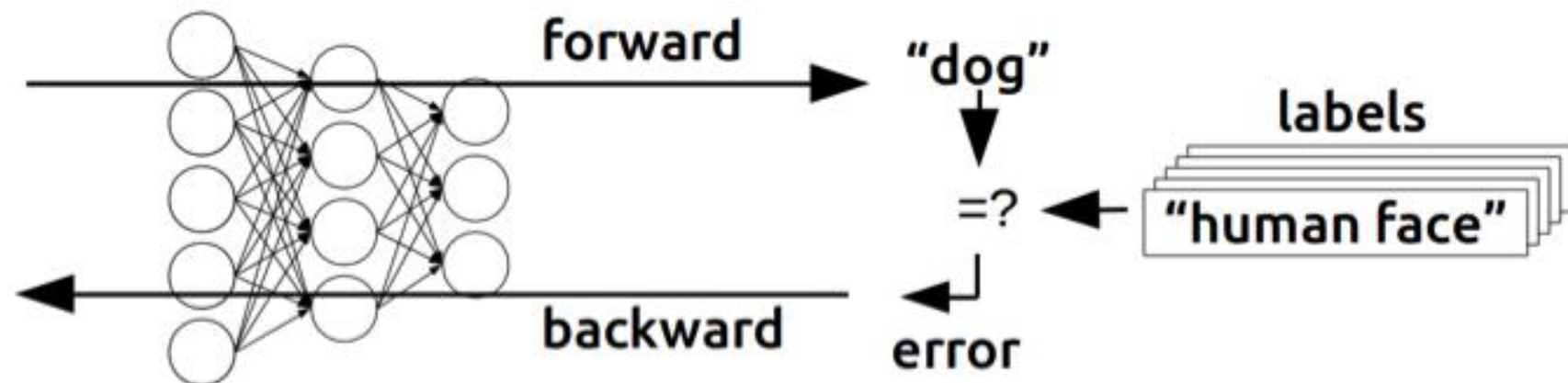
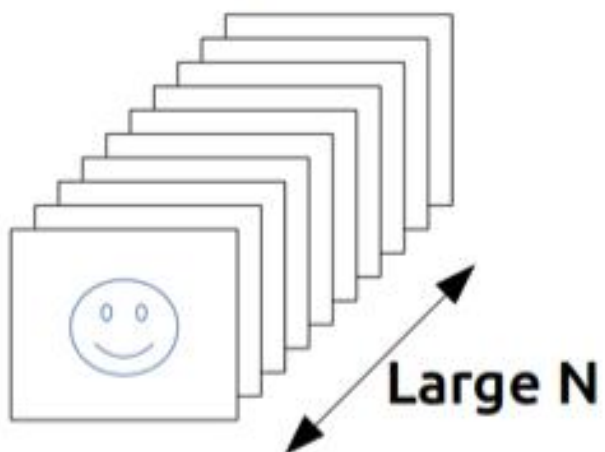
# Backpropagation (反向傳播)

## Training

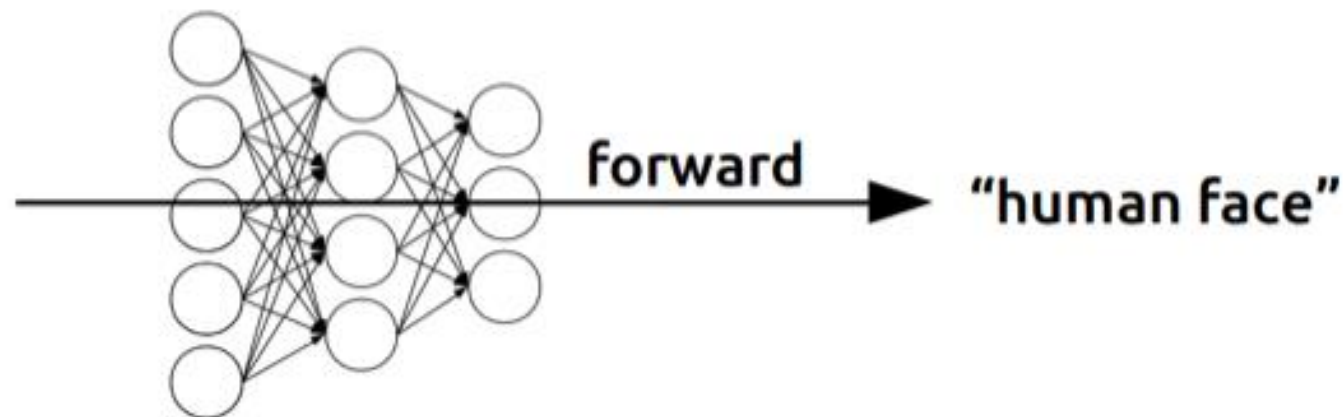
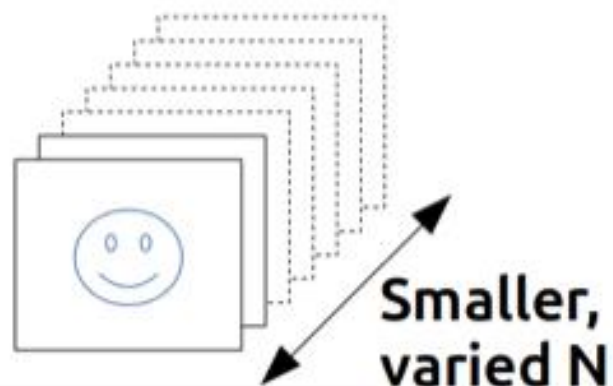


# Inference (推理: 使用模型)

## Training



## Inference



# Chain Rule

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d^2 y}{du^2} \left( \frac{du}{dx} \right)^2 + \frac{dy}{du} \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2}$$

$$\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = \frac{d^3 y}{du^3} \left( \frac{du}{dx} \right)^3 + 3 \frac{d^2 y}{du^2} \frac{du}{dx} \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{du} \frac{d^3 u}{dx^3}$$

$$\frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} = \frac{d^4 y}{du^4} \left( \frac{du}{dx} \right)^4 + 6 \frac{d^3 y}{du^3} \left( \frac{du}{dx} \right)^2 \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2 y}{du^2} \left( 4 \frac{du}{dx} \frac{d^3 u}{dx^3} + 3 \left( \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} \right)^2 \right) + \frac{dy}{du} \frac{d^4 u}{dx^4}.$$



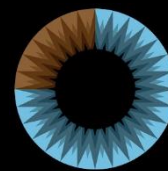
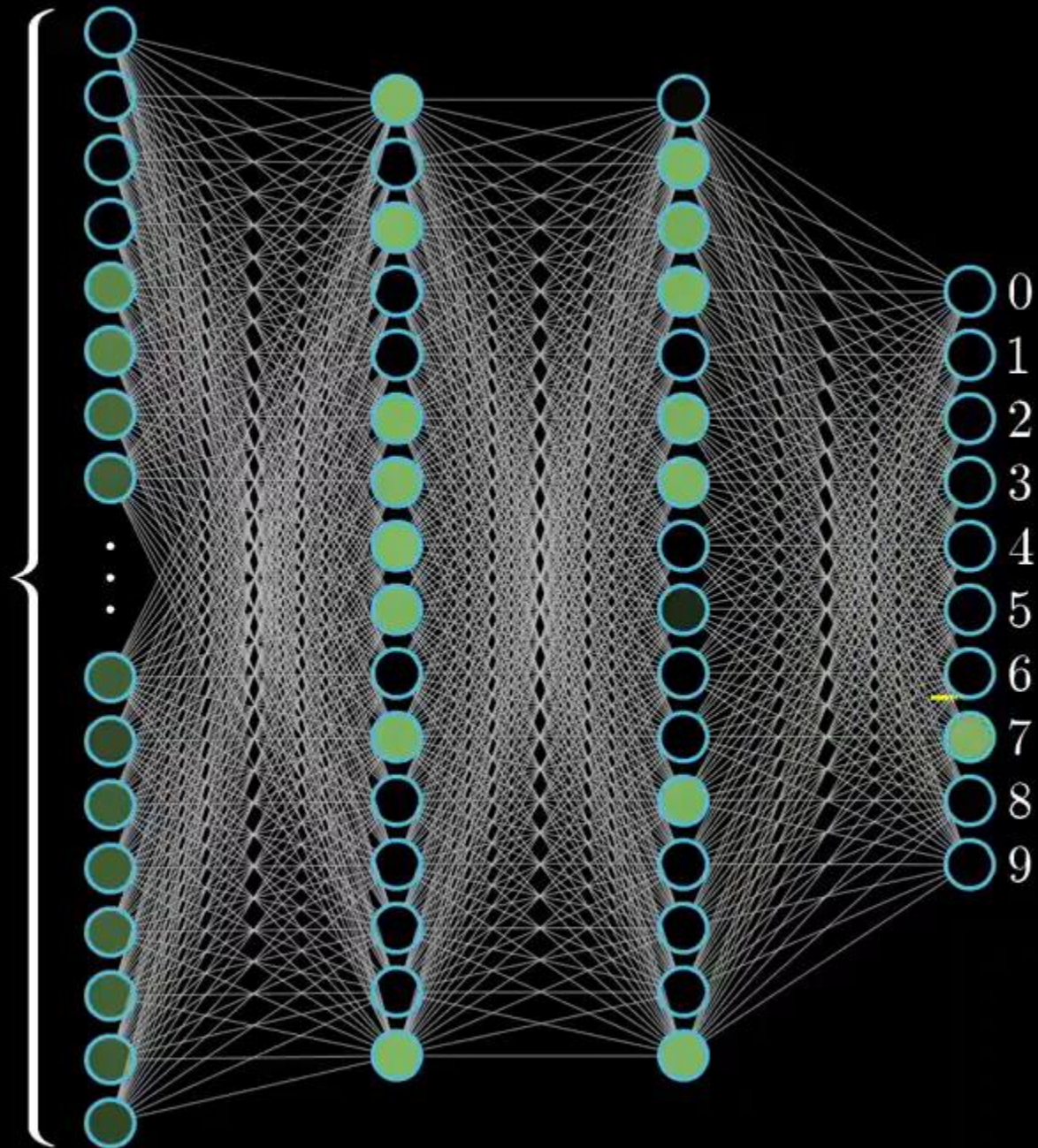
# Example: Recognizing Handwritten Digits

- MNIST dataset



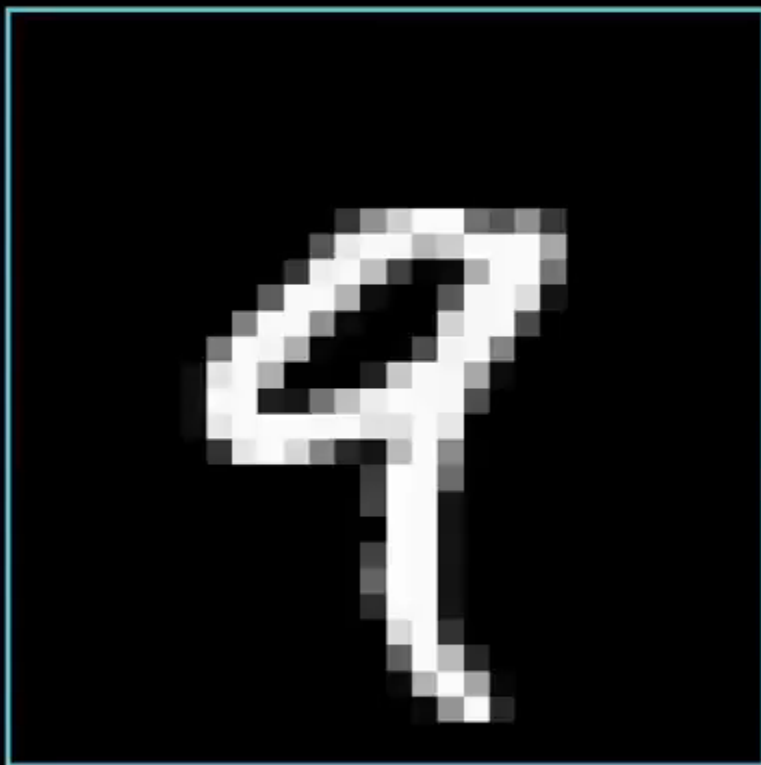


784



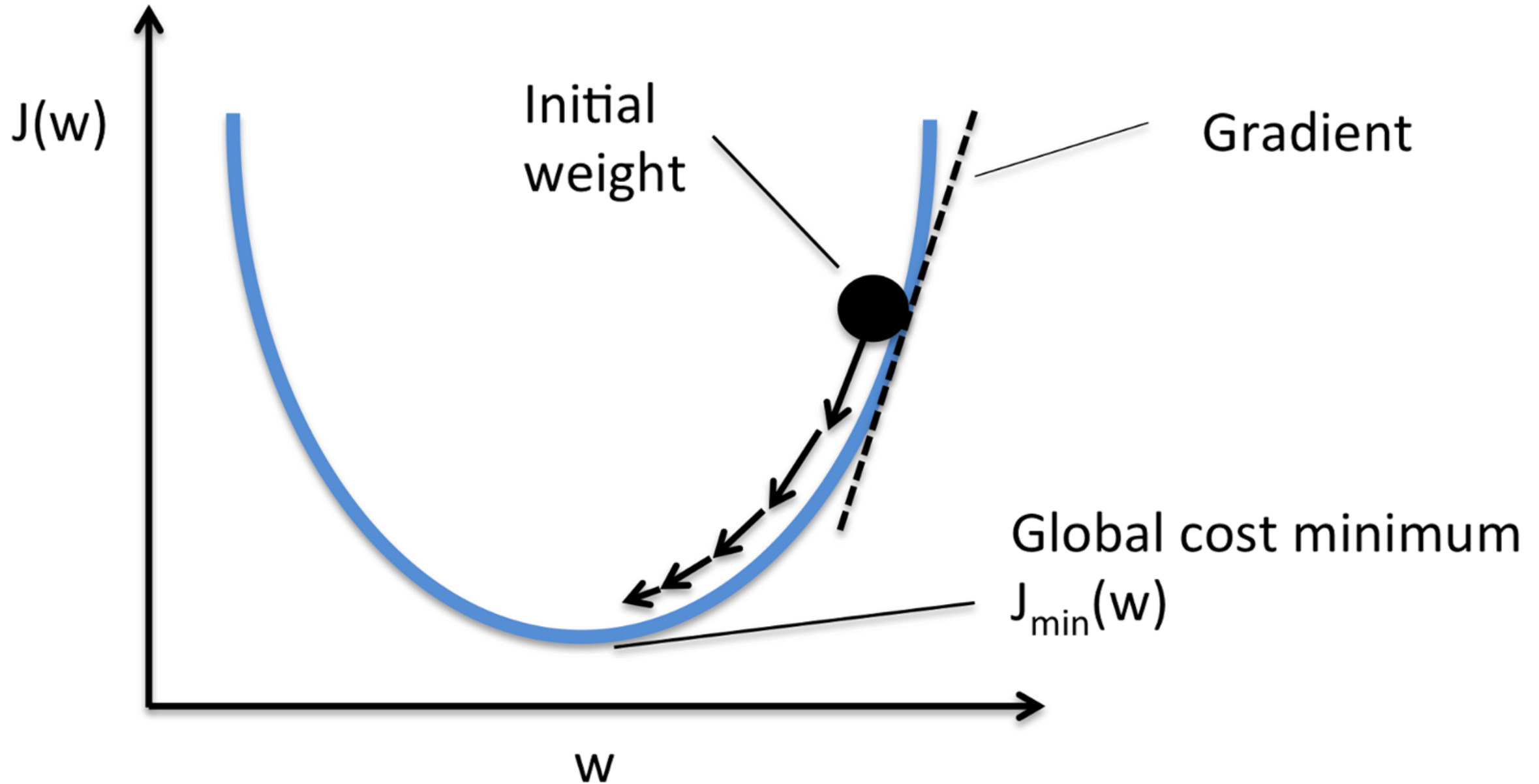
3Blue1Brown







# Gradient Descent



## Cost function

$$C(\underbrace{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{13,002}}_{\text{Weights and biases}})$$

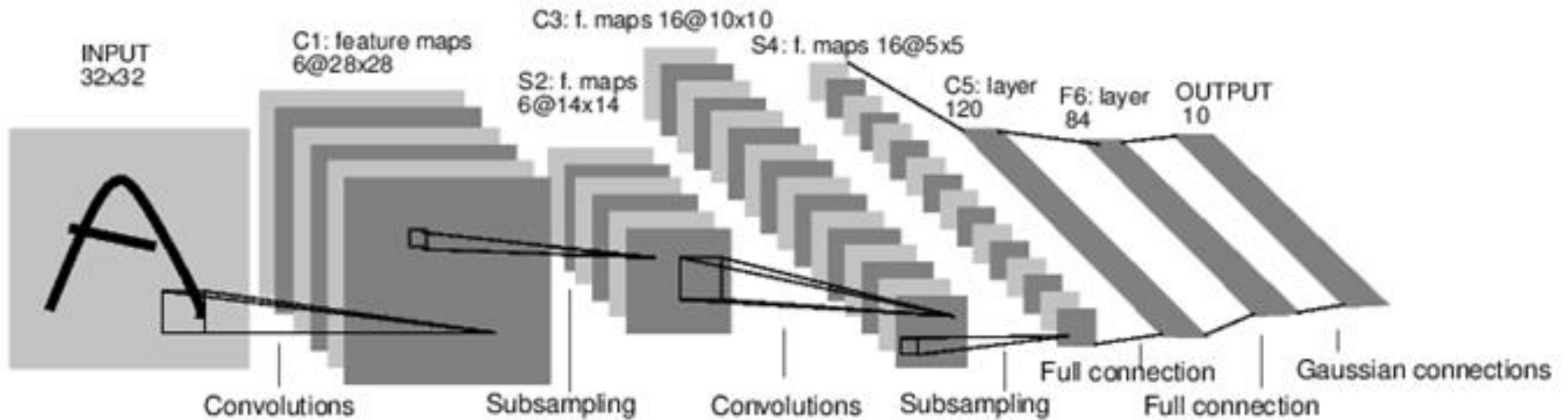
Weights and biases





# Convolutional Neural Network (LeNet-5)

- <https://medium.com/@sh.tsang/paper-brief-review-of-lenet-1-lenet-4-lenet-5-boosted-lenet-4-image-classification-1f5f809dbf17>



A Full Convolutional Neural Network (LeNet)









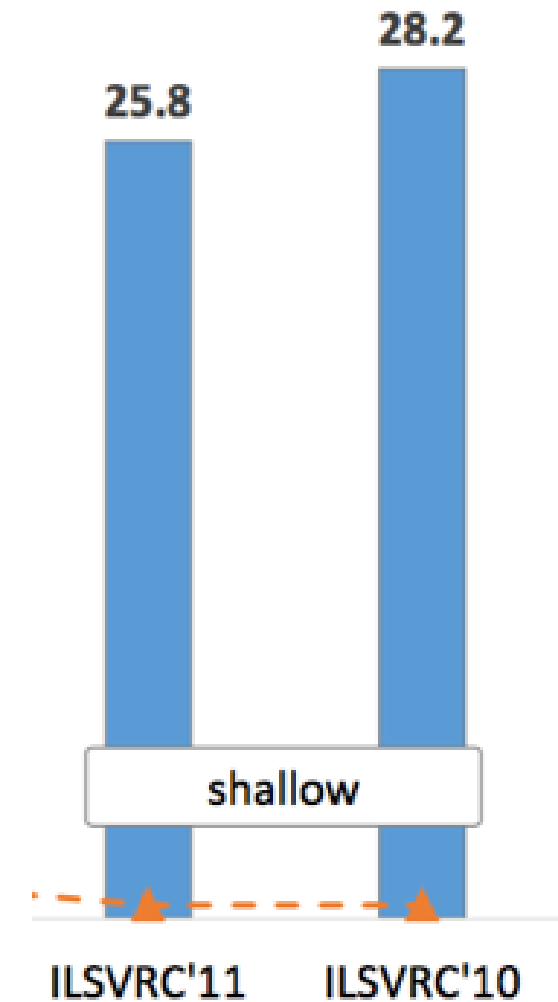
ImageNet Large Scale  
Visual Object  
Recognition Challenge  
(ILSVRC)

# ImageNet 影像分類 競賽

- 1000 categories
- For ILSVRC 2017
  - **Training images** for each category ranges from 732 to 1300
  - 50,000 validation **images** and 100,000 test **images**.
- Total number of images in ILSVRC 2017 is around 1,150,000

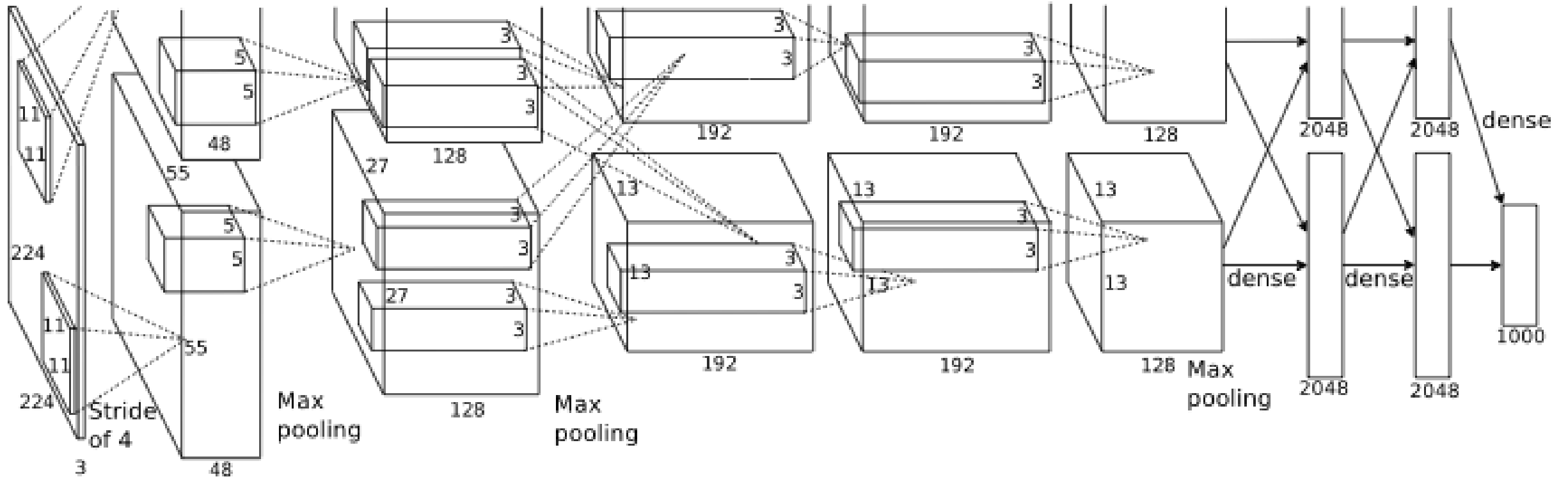


# Error Rate on ImageNet Challenge

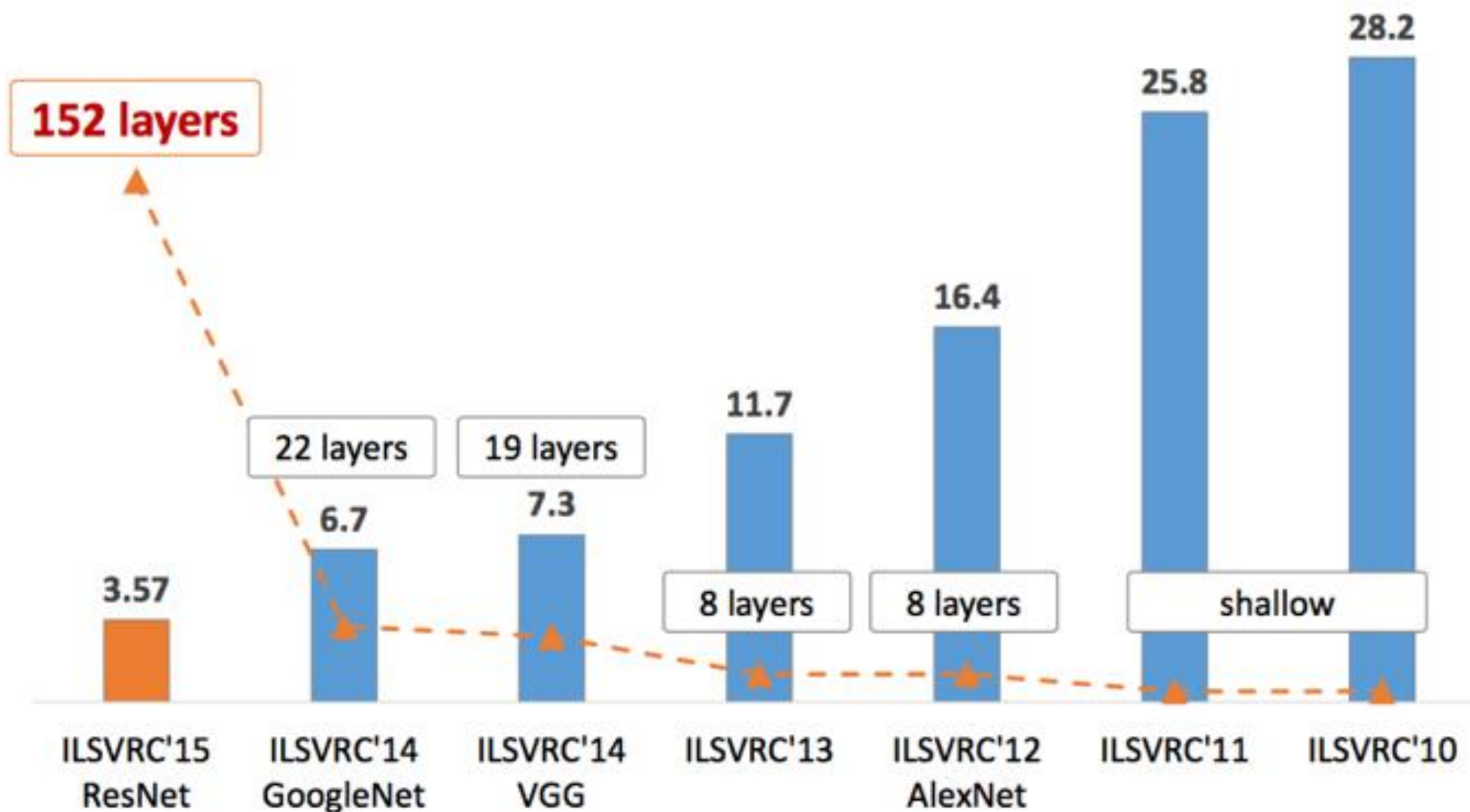


# Convolutional Neural Network (AlexNet)

- Alex Krizhevsky, Geoffery Hinton et al., 2012



# Error Rate on ImageNet Challenge



```

graph BT
    A[Convolution 5x5, 30] -- "30x144x144" --> B[Activation tanh]
    B -- "30x144x144" --> C[Pooling max, 2x2]
    C -- "30x144x144" --> D[Convolution 5x5, 30]
    D -- "30x144x144" --> E[Activation tanh]
    E -- "30x144x144" --> F[Pooling max, 2x2]
    F -- "29x200" --> G[Flatten]
    G -- "300" --> H[Fully Connected 500]
    H -- "300" --> I[Activation tanh]
    I -- "300" --> J[Fully Connected 10]
    J -- "10" --> K[Softmax Output]
  
```

[illegible]

```

graph TD
    A[Softmax Output] -- 0 --> B[Dropout 0.5]
    B -- 4096 --> C[Fully Connected 4096]
    C -- 4096 --> D[Dropout 0.5]
    D -- 4096 --> E[Activation relu]
    E -- 4096 --> F[Fully Connected 4096]
    F -- 4096 --> G[Dropout 0.5]
    G -- 4096 --> H[Activation relu]
    H -- 112x112x3 --> I[Flatten]
    I -- 112x112x3 --> J[Pooling max, 2x2]
    J -- 112x112x3 --> K[Activation relu]
    K -- 112x112x3 --> L[Convolution 3x3, 512]
    L -- 112x112x3 --> M[Activation relu]
    M -- 112x112x3 --> N[Convolution 3x3, 512]
    N -- 112x112x3 --> O[Pooling max, 2x2]
    O -- 112x112x3 --> P[Activation relu]
    P -- 112x112x3 --> Q[Convolution 3x3, 512]
    Q -- 256x256x3 --> R[Pooling max, 2x2]
    R -- 256x256x3 --> S[Softmax Output]
  
```

The architecture is a deep neural network with the following layers (from bottom to top):

- Input Layer:** Activation relu (20x18x18).
- Stage 1:**
  - Concat (20x18x18) receives input from the input layer and a residual connection.
  - Activation relu (20x18x18).
  - Convolution 1x1, 160 (8x2x9).
  - Convolution 1x1, 32 (8x2x9).
  - Activation relu (8x2x9).
  - Convolution 1x1, 128 (8x2x9).
  - Convolution 1x1, 128 (8x2x9).
  - Convolution 1x1, 128 (8x2x9).
  - Pooling max, 3x3 (8x2x9).
- Stage 2:**
  - Concat (12x6x9) receives input from Stage 1 and a residual connection.
  - Activation relu (12x6x9).
  - Convolution 3x3, 128 (12x6x9).
  - Convolution 3x3, 48 (12x6x9).
  - Activation relu (12x6x9).
  - Convolution 1x1, 128 (12x6x9).
  - Convolution 1x1, 128 (12x6x9).
  - Convolution 1x1, 128 (12x6x9).
  - Pooling max, 3x3 (12x6x9).
- Stage 3:**
  - Concat (34x6x9) receives input from Stage 2 and a residual connection.
  - Activation relu (34x6x9).
  - Convolution 3x3, 384 (34x6x9).
  - Convolution 3x3, 128 (34x6x9).
  - Convolution 1x1, 128 (34x6x9).
  - Convolution 1x1, 128 (34x6x9).
  - Convolution 1x1, 128 (34x6x9).
  - Pooling max, 3x3 (34x6x9).
- Output Layer:**
  - Flatten (34x6x3).
  - Fully Connected 2 (34x6x3).
  - Softmax Output (34x6x3).

The diagram illustrates the architecture of the proposed ResNet-50 model. It is a deep convolutional neural network with the following components and flow:

- Input Layer:** The process begins with an input layer at the bottom.
- Stage 1:** The input is processed by a **Convolution 3x3, 64** layer, followed by **BatchNorm** and **Activation relu** layers.
- Stage 2:** The output of Stage 1 is concatenated with the original input (residual connection) and passed through a **Convolution 3x3, 64** layer, followed by **BatchNorm** and **Activation relu** layers.
- Stage 3:** The output of Stage 2 is concatenated with the original input (residual connection) and passed through a **Convolution 3x3, 128** layer, followed by **BatchNorm** and **Activation relu** layers.
- Stage 4:** The output of Stage 3 is concatenated with the original input (residual connection) and passed through a **Convolution 3x3, 256** layer, followed by **BatchNorm** and **Activation relu** layers.
- Global Average Pooling:** The output of Stage 4 is passed through a **Global Avg Pool** layer.
- Output Layer:** The output of the pooling layer is passed through a **Fully Connected 2** layer, followed by a **Softmax Output** layer.

The diagram uses color-coding to distinguish between different types of layers: red for convolutional layers, blue for batch normalization, yellow for activation functions, and orange for concatenation and pooling layers. Arrows indicate the flow of data between components, and labels specify the number of filters and kernel sizes used in each layer.



A close-up shot of Leonardo DiCaprio in a dark suit and tie, looking slightly to his right with a serious expression. Another man's head and shoulder are visible in the foreground on the right, partially obscuring the view. The background is blurred, suggesting an indoor setting with windows.

**WE NEED TO GO**

**DEEPER**



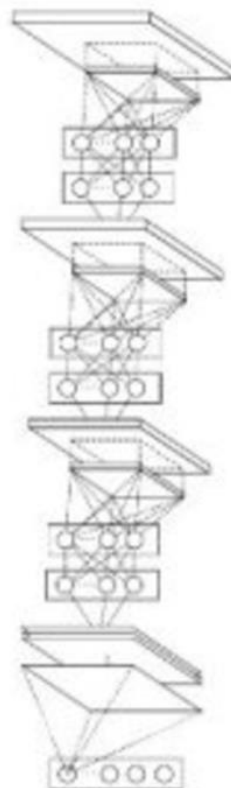
# AlexNet



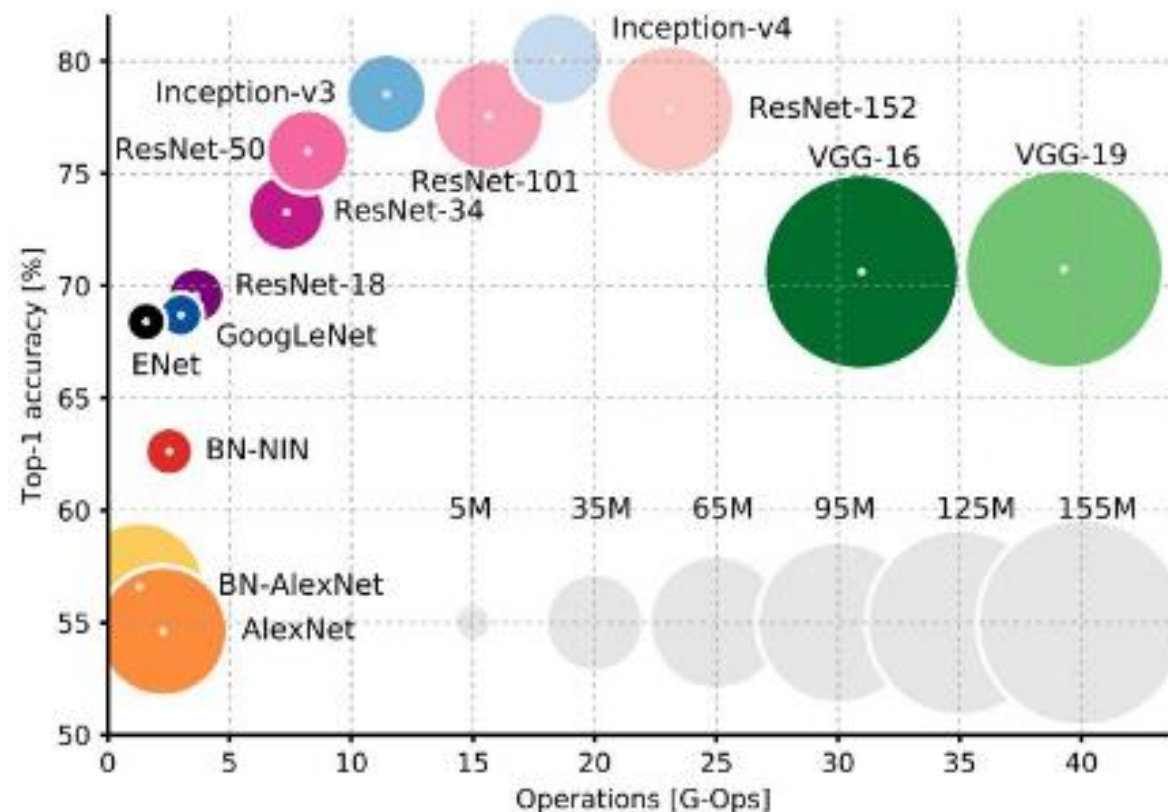
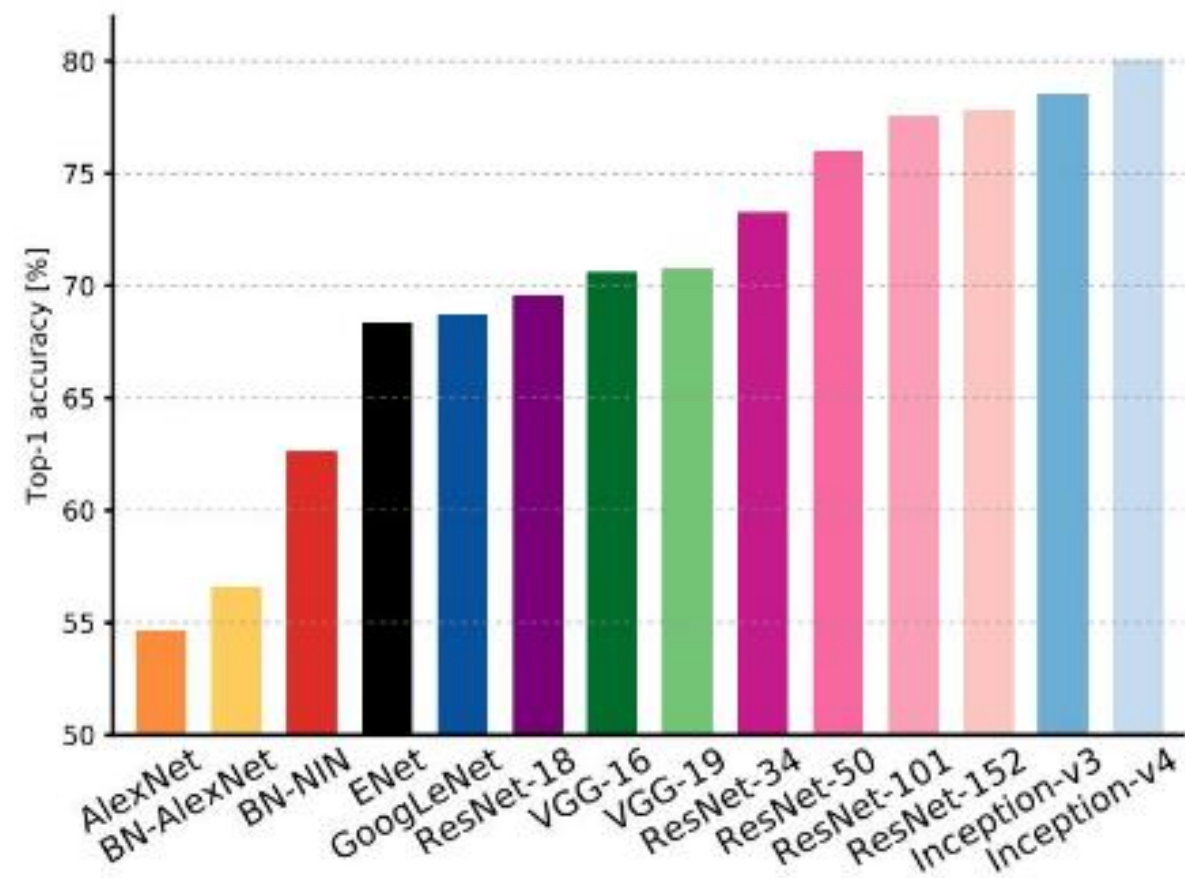
# VGG



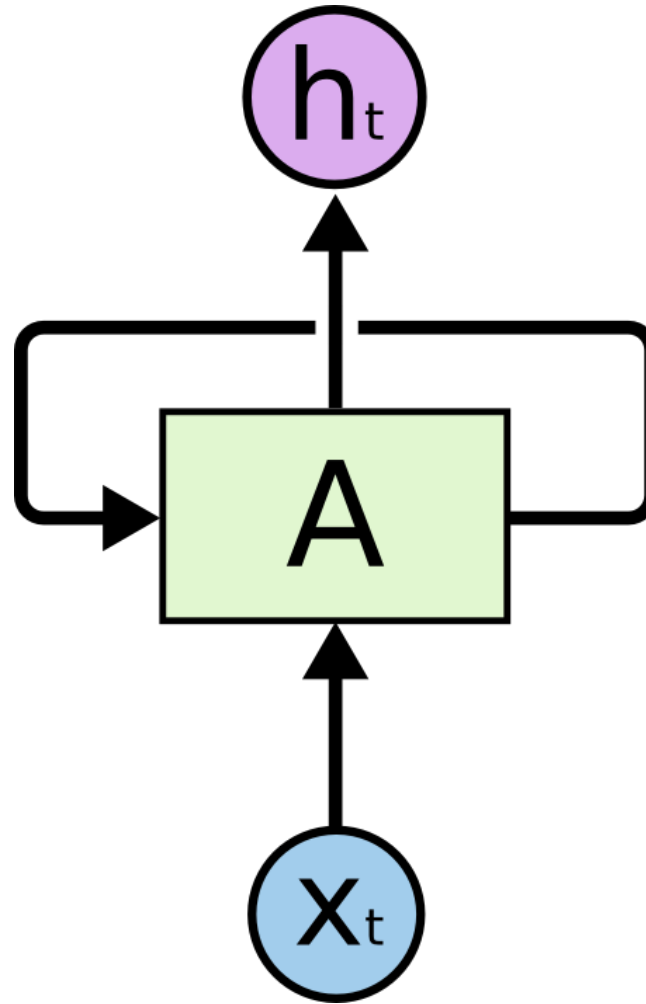
# Network in Network



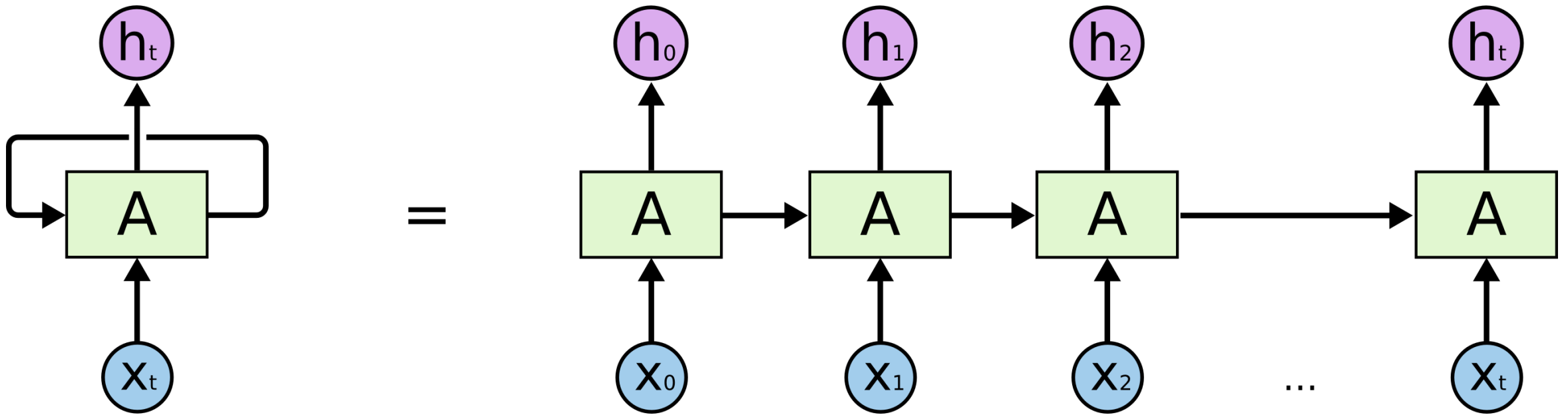
# CNN Comparison



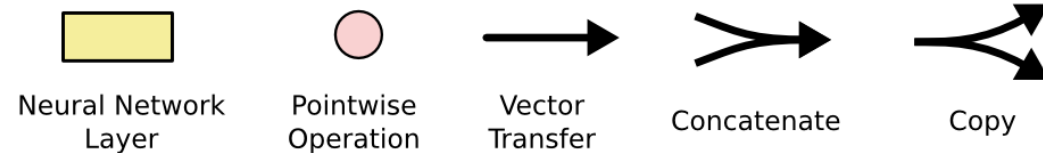
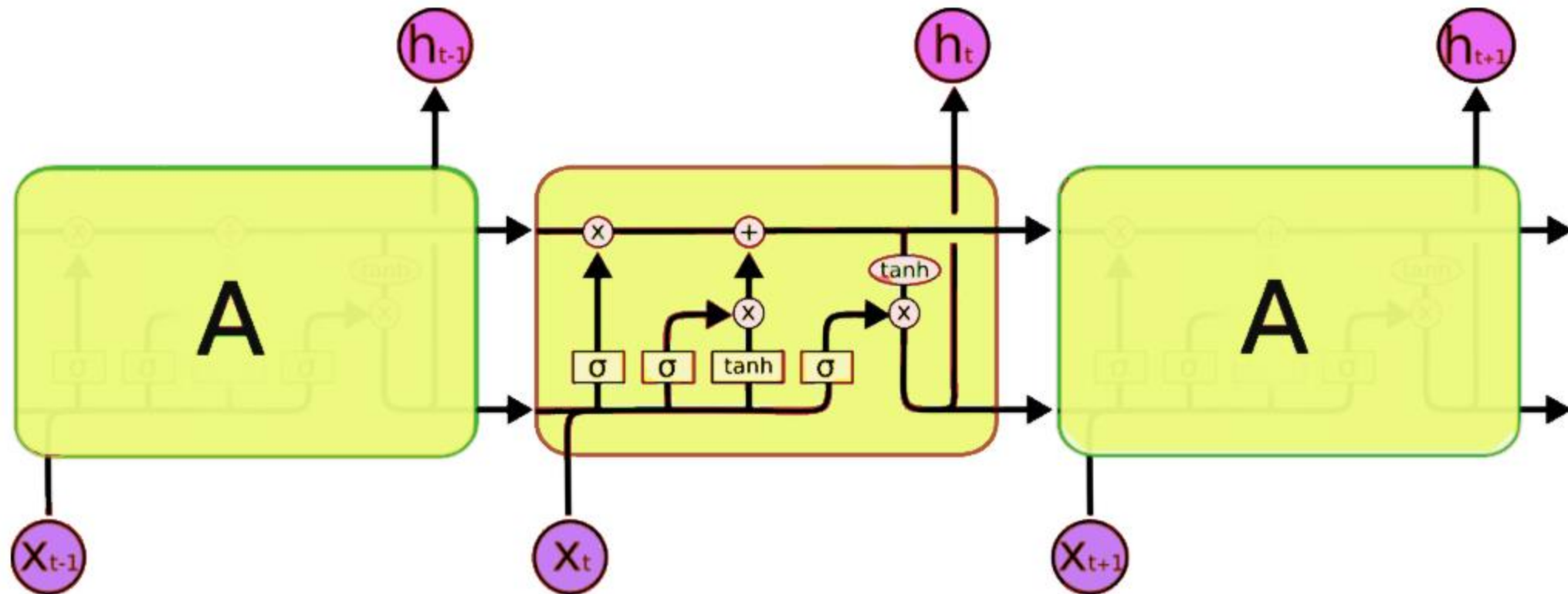
# Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)



# Unroll the RNN



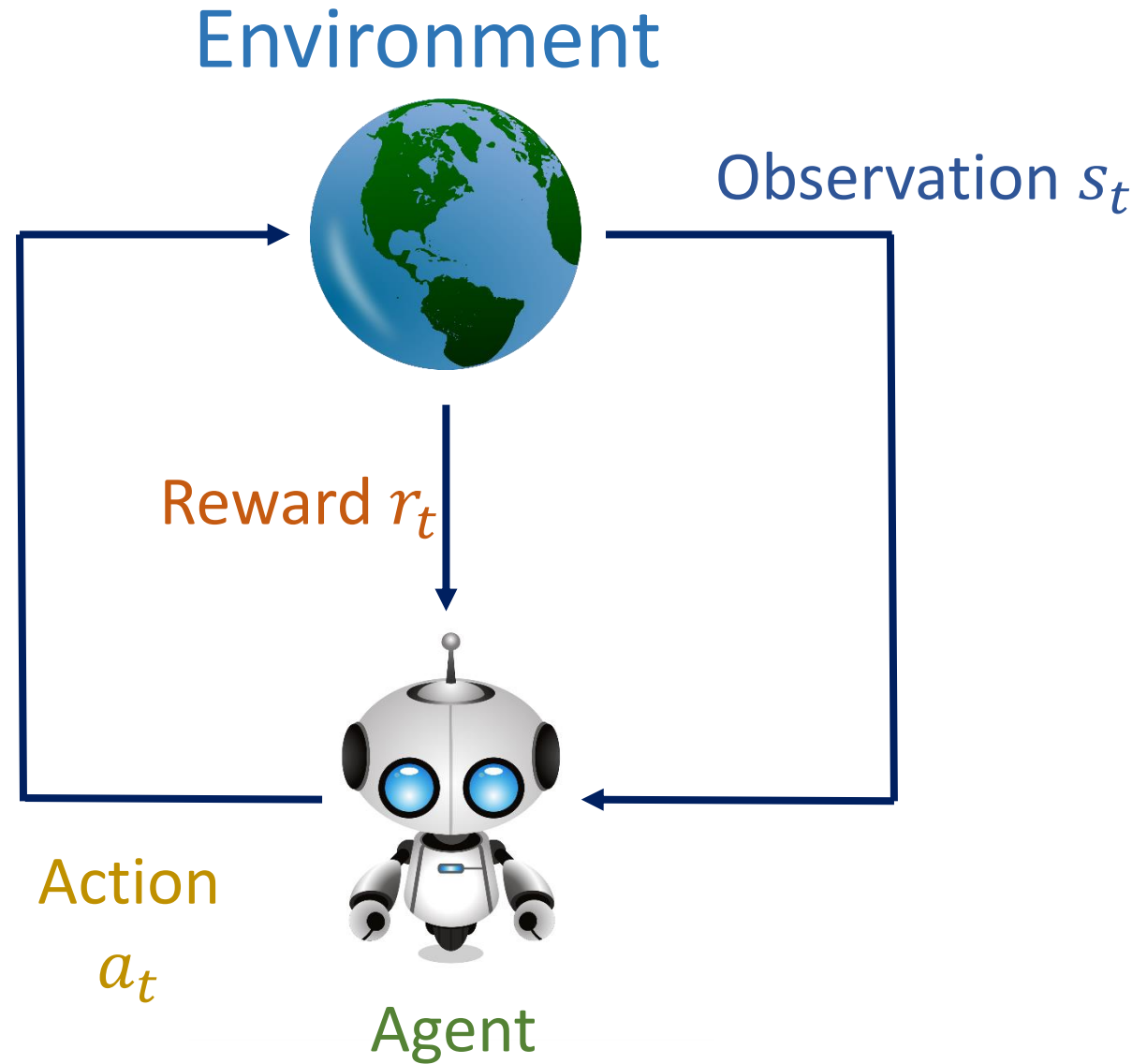
# Long Short-term Memory (LSTM)



# Deep Reinforcement Learning (深度強化學習)



# Reinforcement Learning



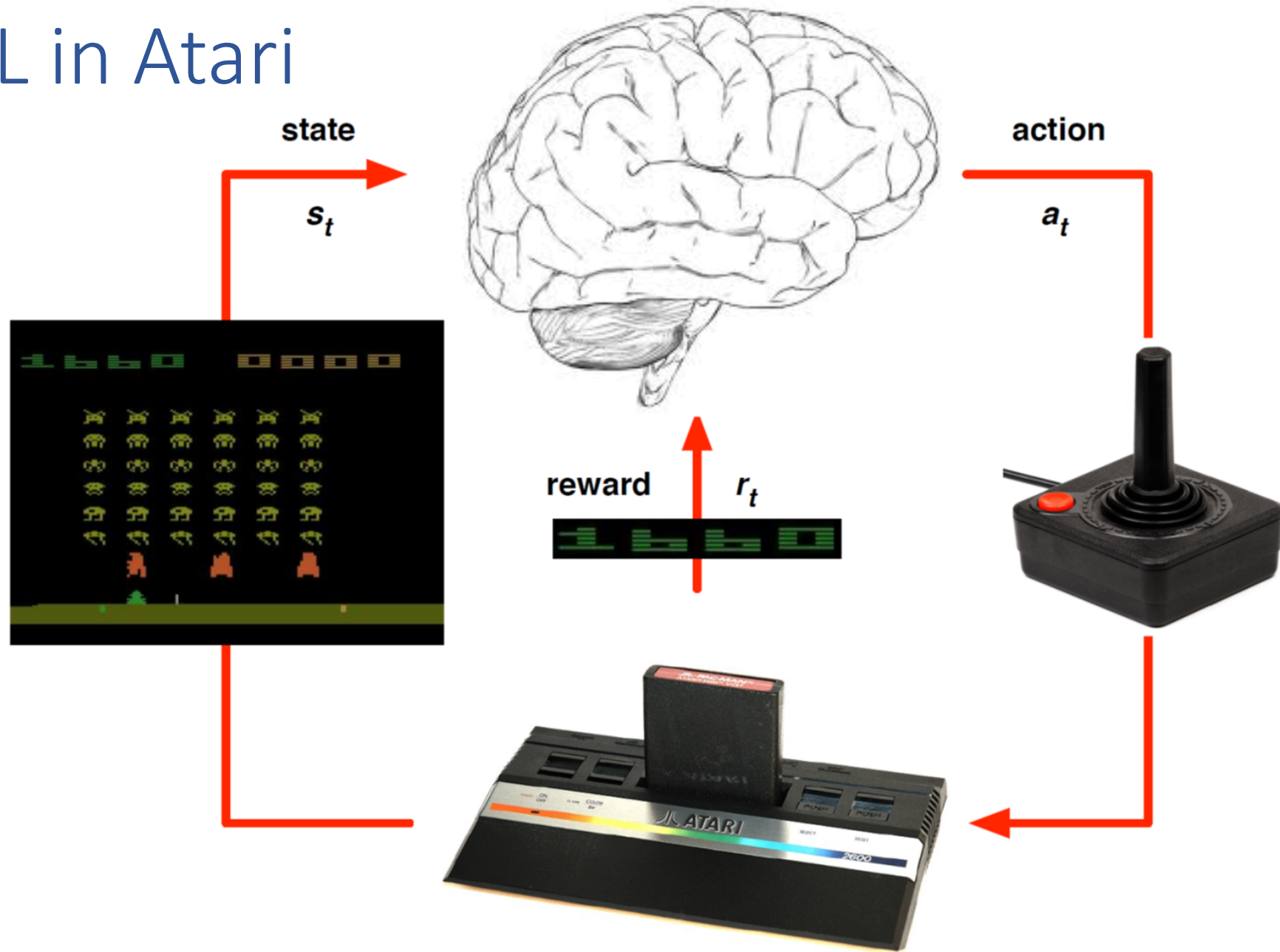


Google DeepMind





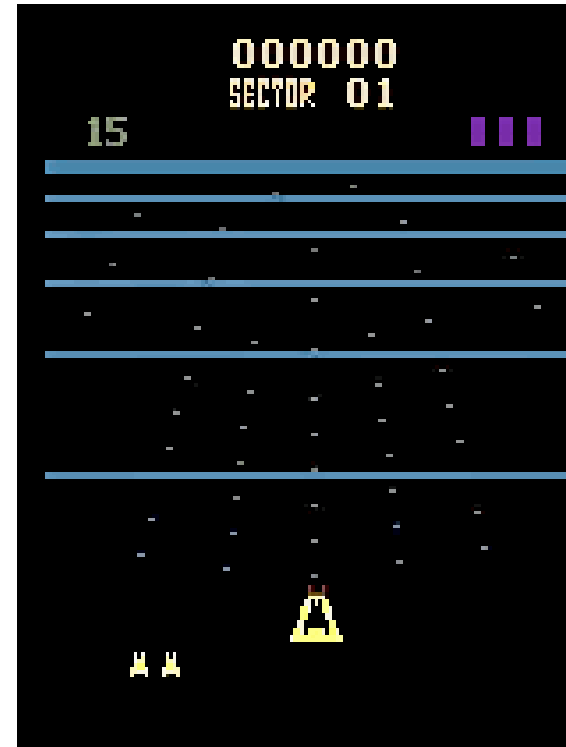
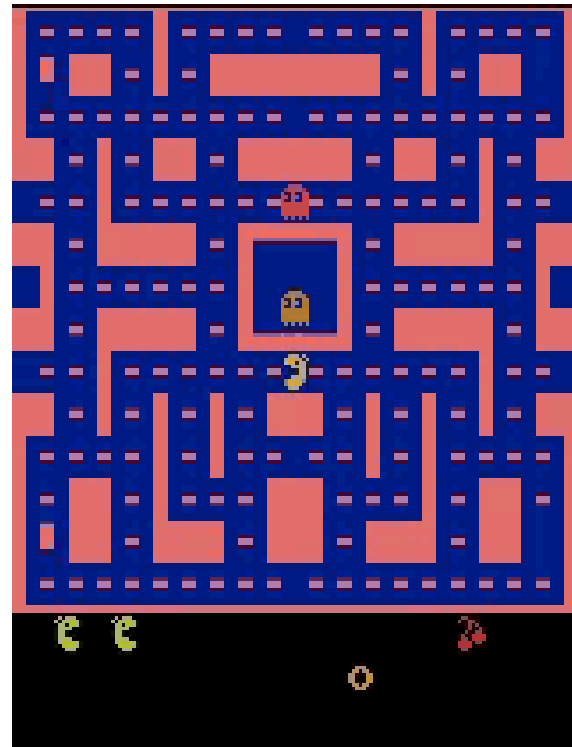
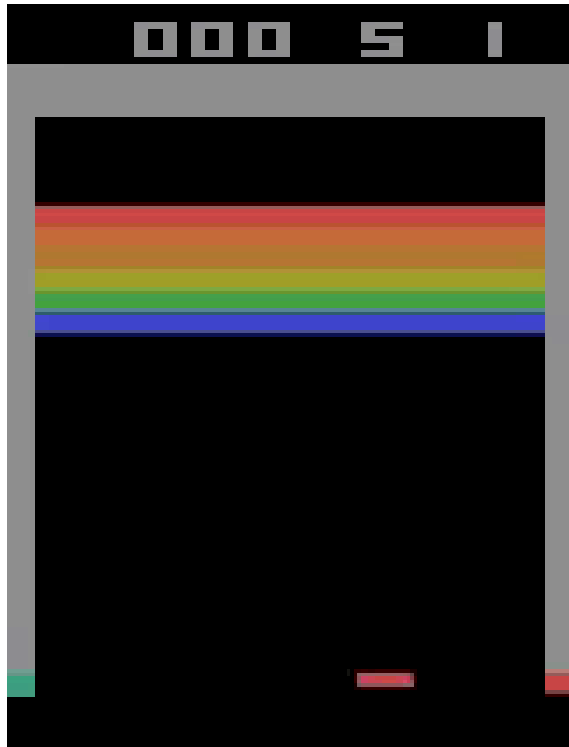
# DRL in Atari



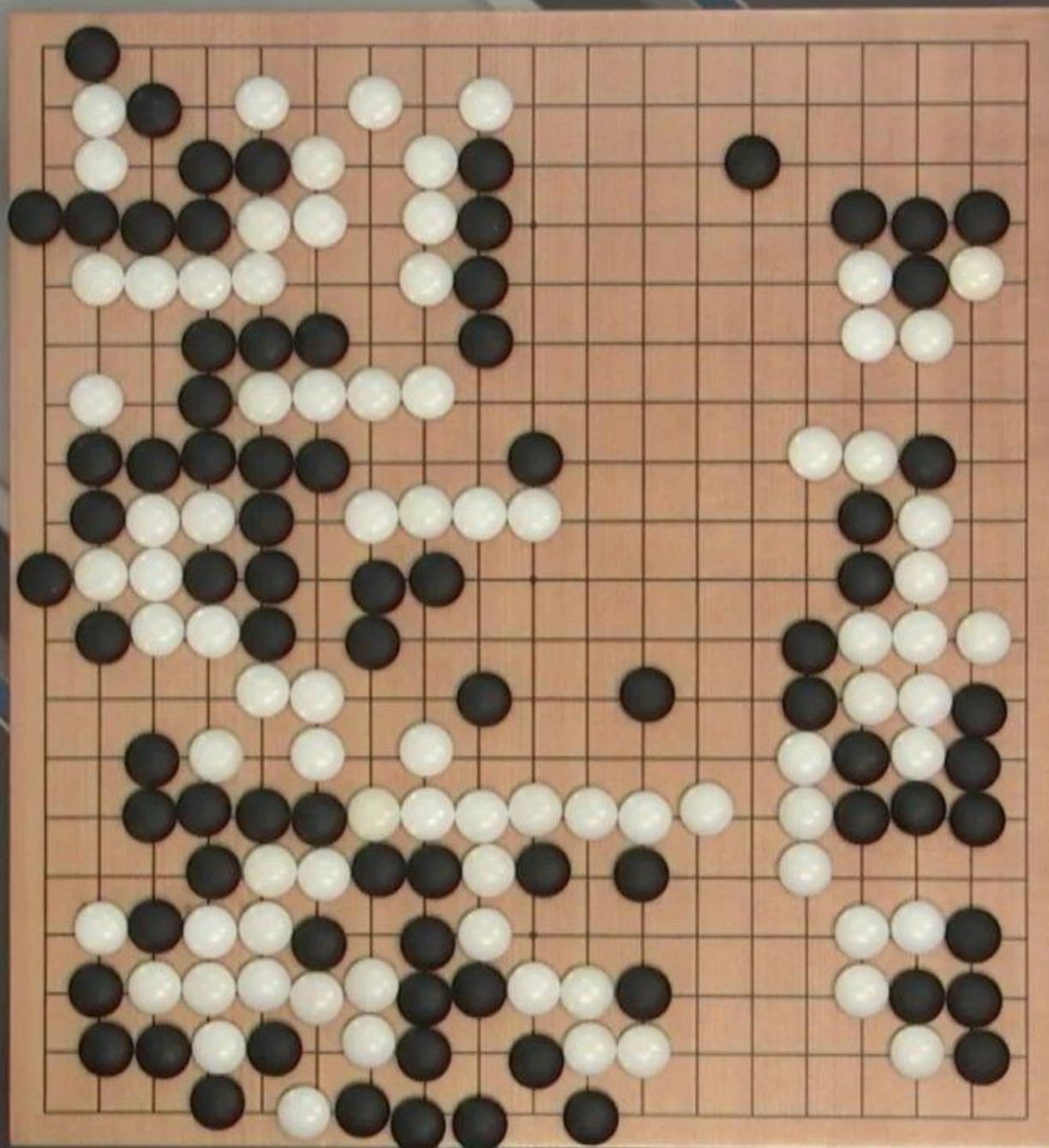
Mnih et al., "Human Level Control through Deep Reinforcement Learning," *Nature*, 2015



# Learning to Play Atari Games



● ALPHAGO  
00:10:29



● LEE SEDOL  
00:01:00





# Dr. Aja Huang (黃士杰)





# The Complexity of Go vs Chess

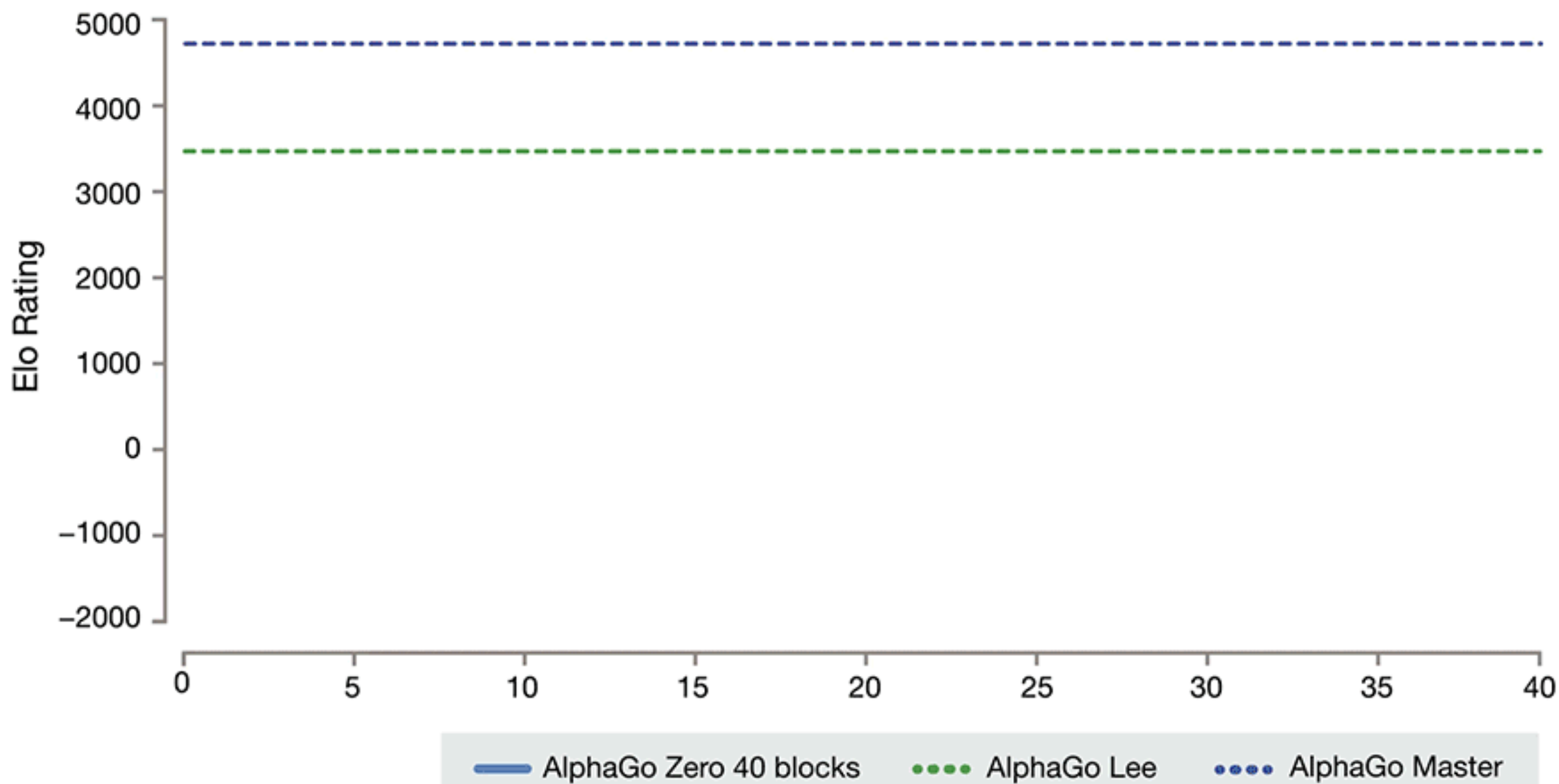
Game	Board size	State space	Game tree size
Go	19 x 19	$10^{172}$	$10^{360}$
Chess	8 x 8	$10^{50}$	$10^{123}$
Checkers	8 x 8	$10^{18}$	$10^{54}$



# AlphaGo Zero

Starting from scratch









# Human Extinction ?







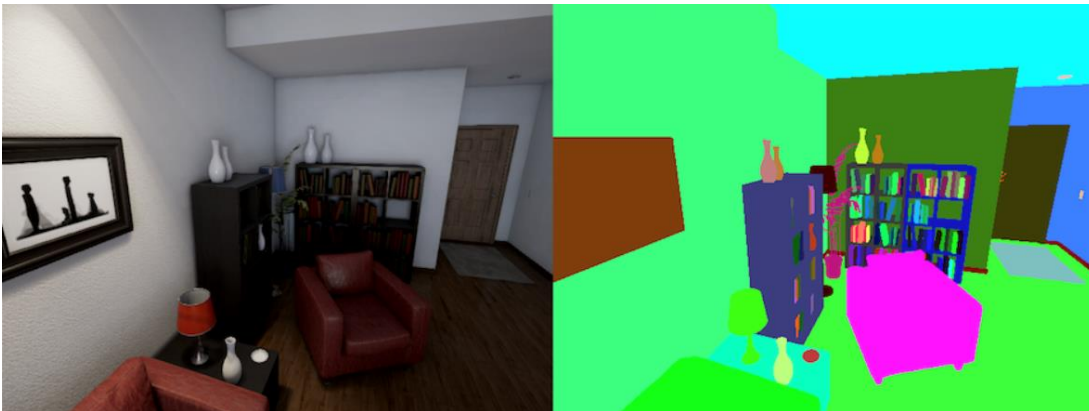




# Virtual-to-real Learning

- Inspired by DeepMind (Mnih et al., *Nature*, 2015)
  - “Human Level Control through Deep Reinforcement Learning”
- Applied to computer vision applications
  - **Image segmentation:** Armeni et al. (2016), Qiu et al., (2017)
  - **Indoor navigation:** Brodeur et al. (2017), Gupta et al. (2017), Savva et al. (2017), Wu et al. (2018)
  - **Autonomous vehicles:** Marinez et al. (2017), Muller et al. (2018), Pan et al. (2017), Shah et al. (2018)

UnrealCV



CAD<sup>2</sup>Real



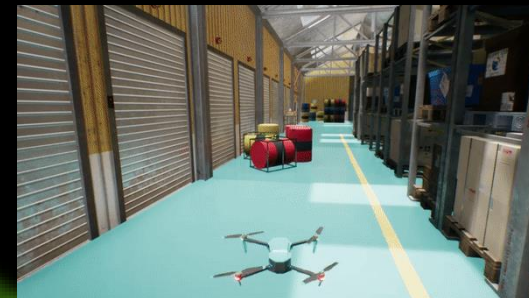


Semantic Segmentation

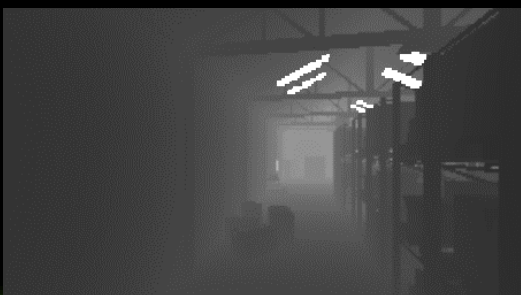


VIVID

Autonomous Navigation



Depth Prediction

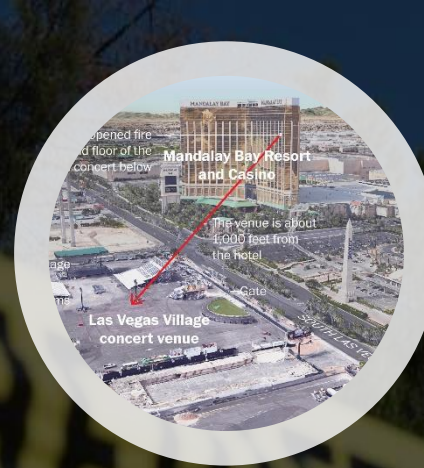


Action Recognition





# Simulate Real-life Events





# Searching for the Shooter



# Limits of Deep Learning

## 深度學習無所不能?

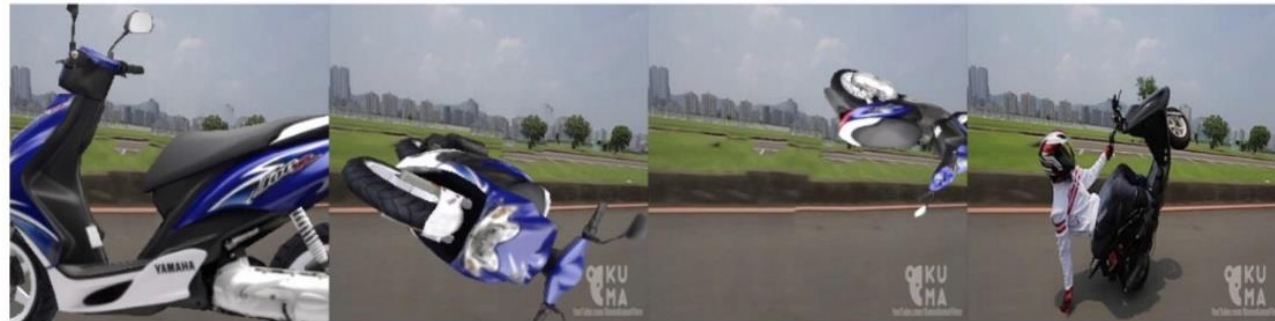




# No Idea of Real World



**school bus** 1.0 **garbage truck** 0.99 **punching bag** 1.0 **snowplow** 0.92



**motor scooter** 0.99 **parachute** 1.0 **bobsled** 1.0 **parachute** 0.54



**fire truck** 0.99 **school bus** 0.98 **fireboat** 0.98 **bobsled** 0.79





2020-06-01 06:44:03

國1 北 268K+410 水上路段

民視新聞台 HD



嘉義



大貨車翻覆橫倒車道 特斯拉高速撞進車廂



圖1 北268K+410 水上路段

# 國道特斯拉撞大貨車 相隔6公里又有五連撞

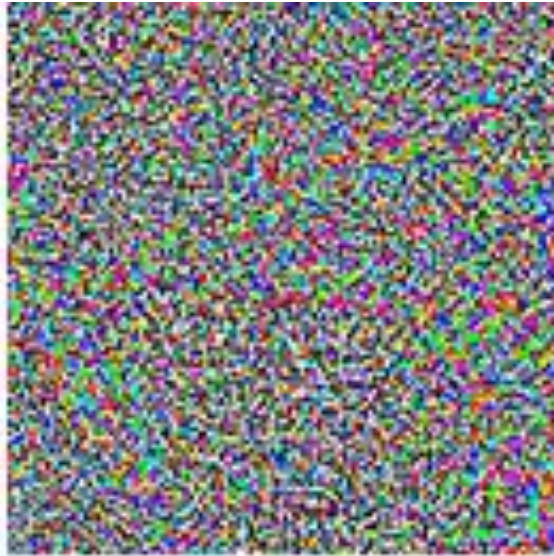
# Adversarial Attack



"panda"

57.7% confidence

+  $\epsilon$



=



"gibbon" ●

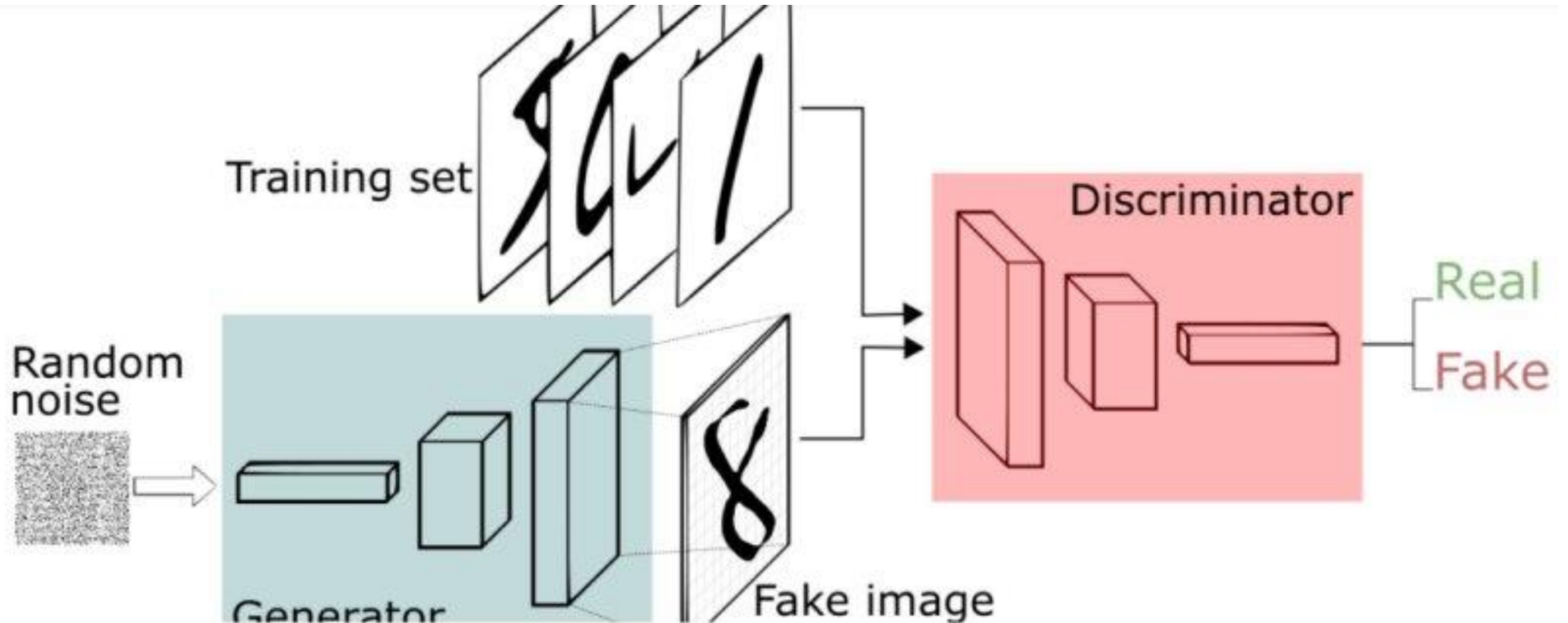
99.3% confidence





# Generative Adversarial Networks (GAN)

- Ian Goodfellow



# Painting like Van Gogh





# Super Resolution

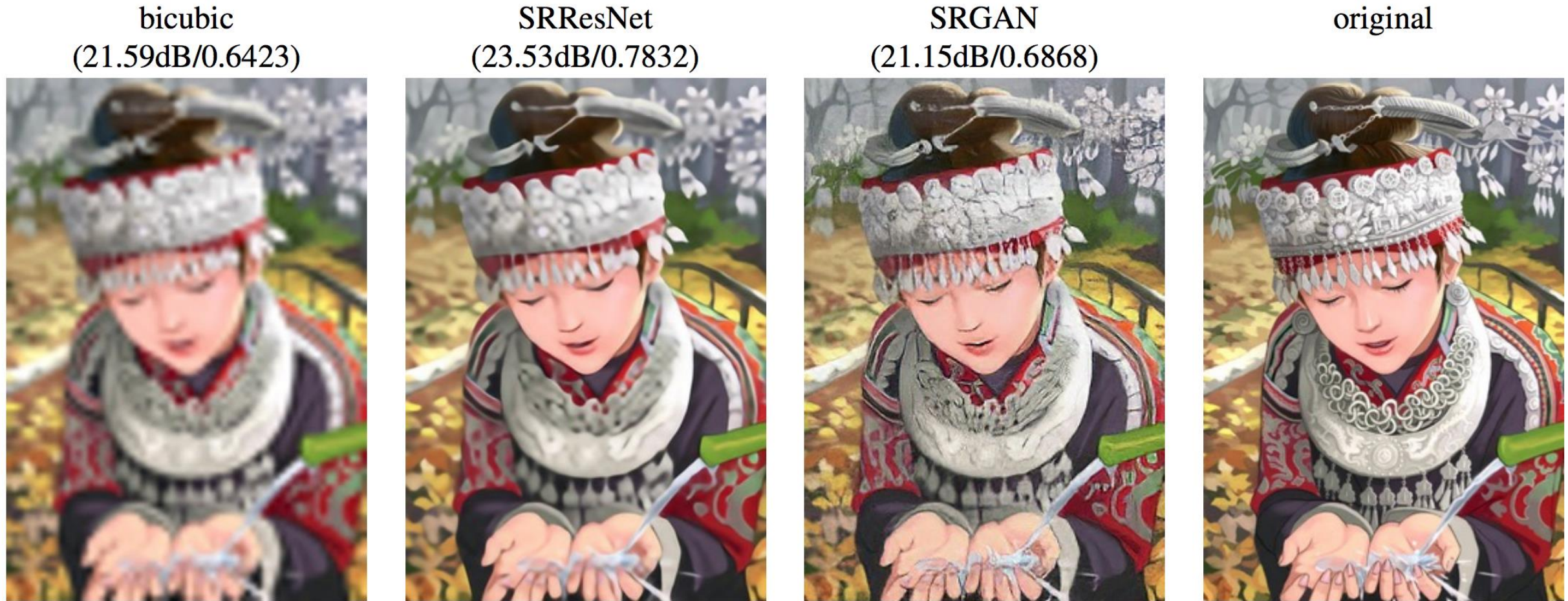


Figure 2: From left to right: bicubic interpolation, deep residual network optimized for MSE, deep residual generative adversarial network optimized for a loss more sensitive to human perception, original HR image. Corresponding PSNR and SSIM are shown in brackets. [4× upscaling]







DeepFake: Is this you?





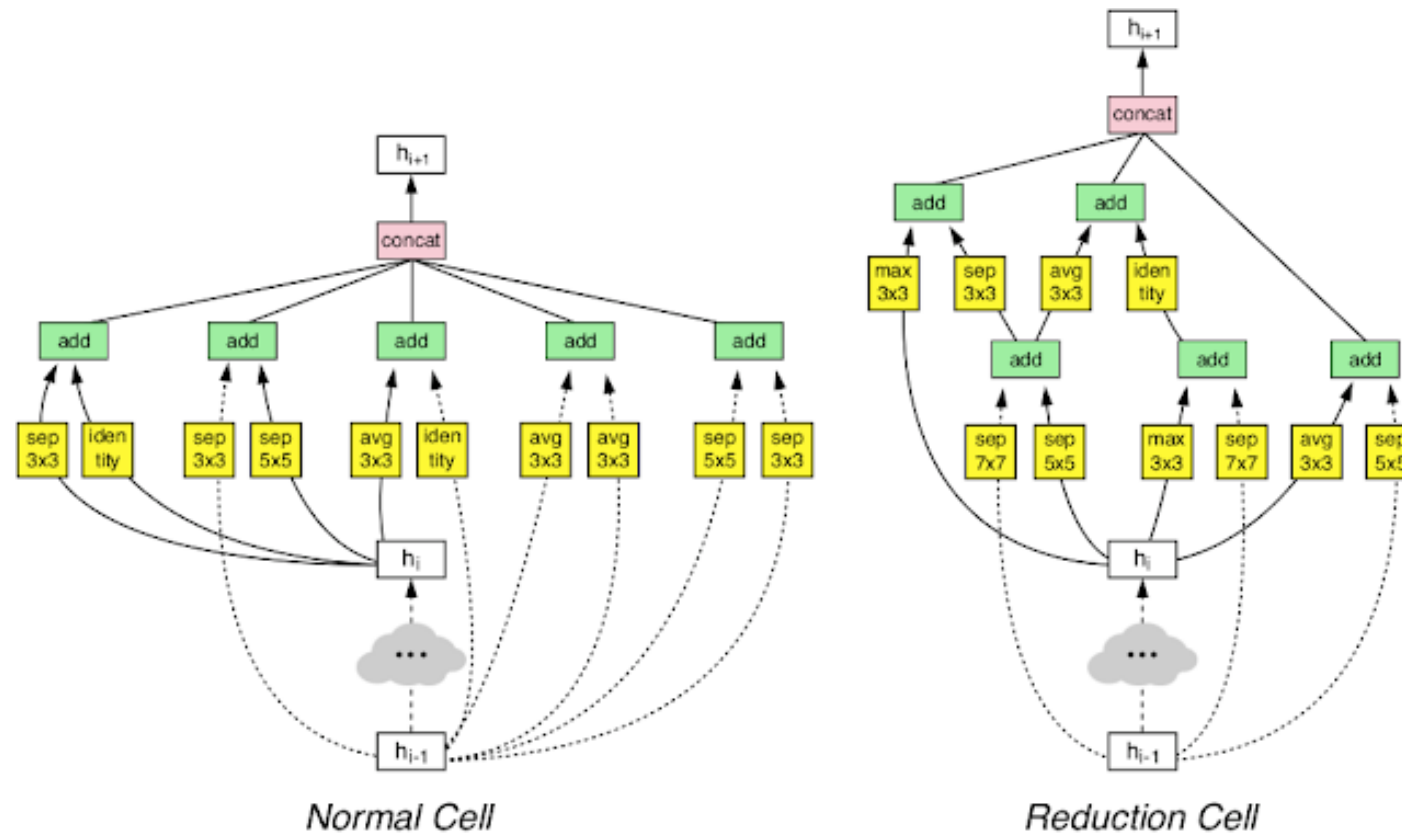
Buzzfeed



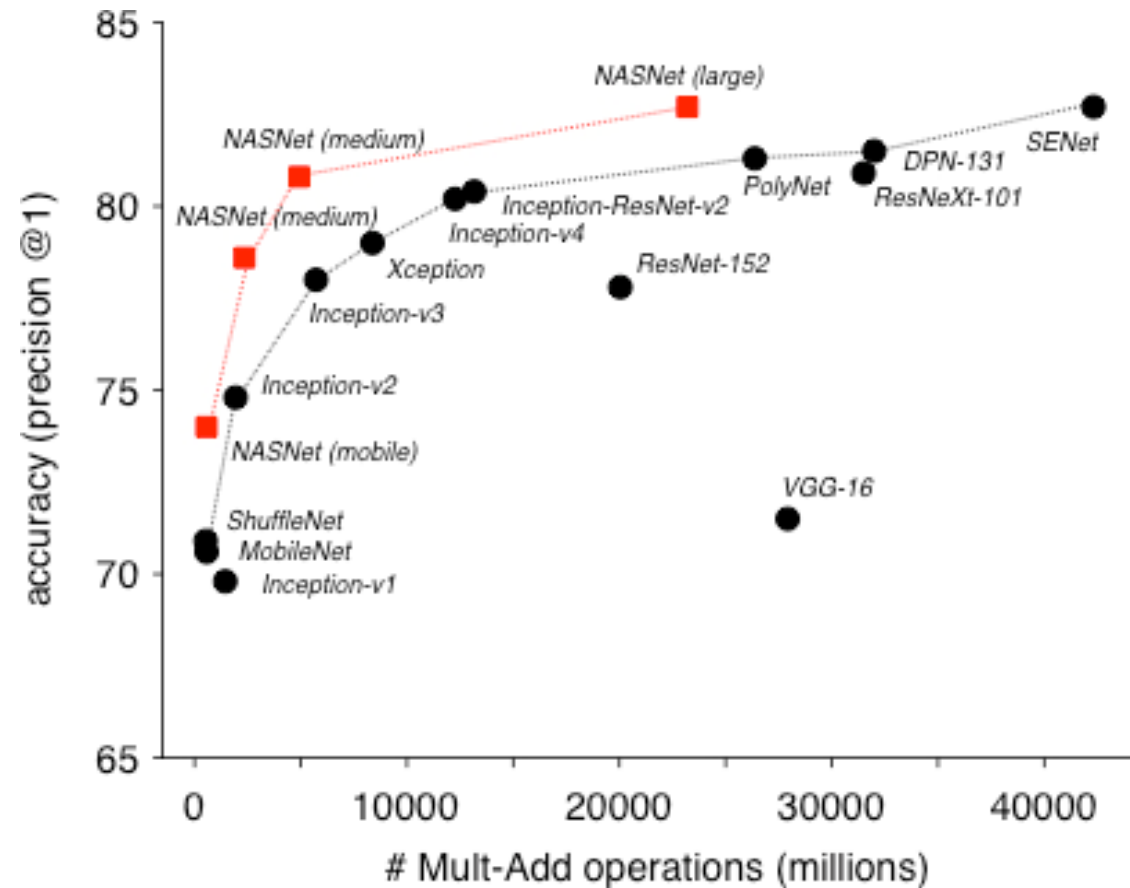
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gLoI9hAX9dw>

# Google's AutoML

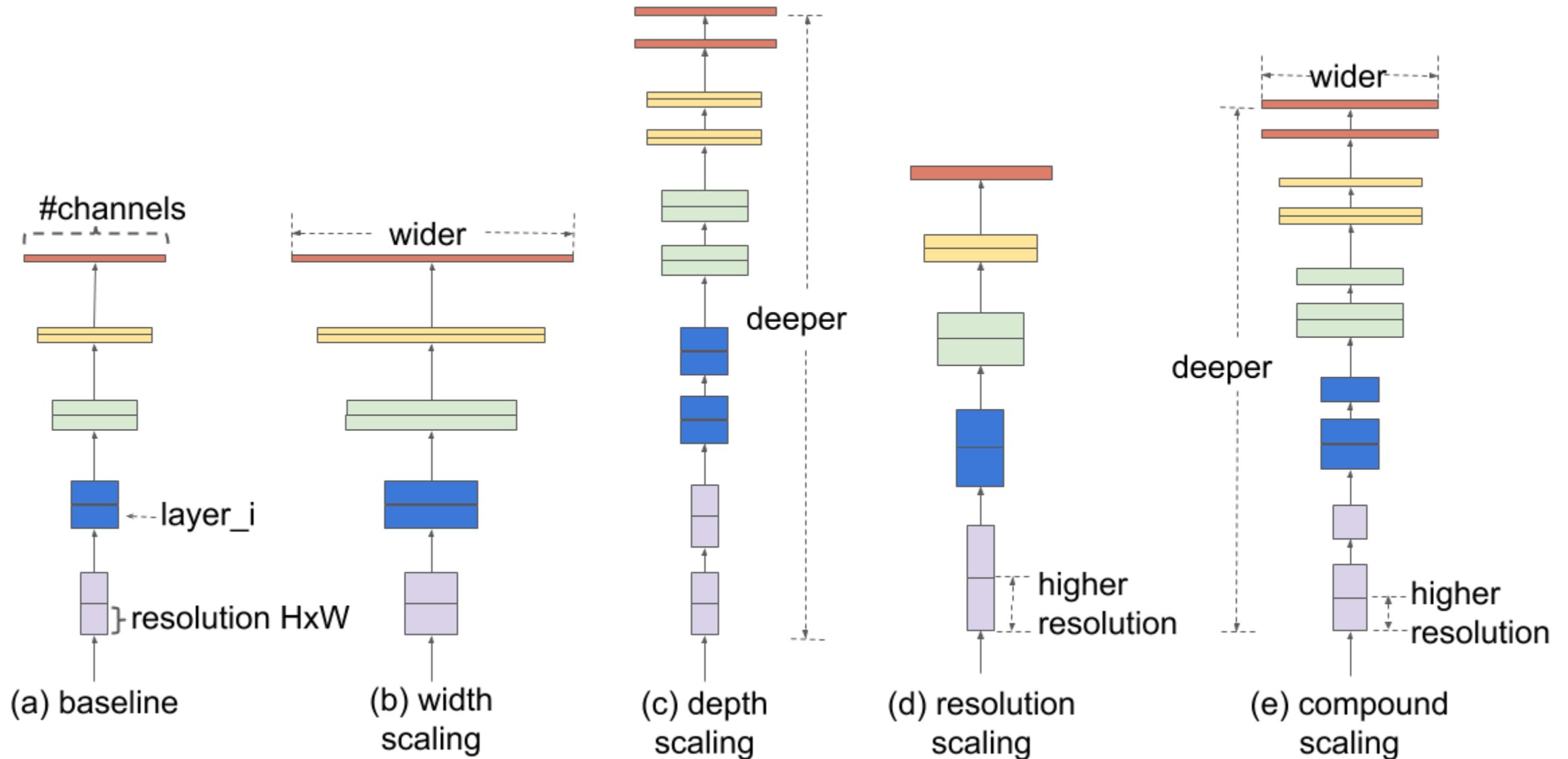
- Learning neural network cells automatically



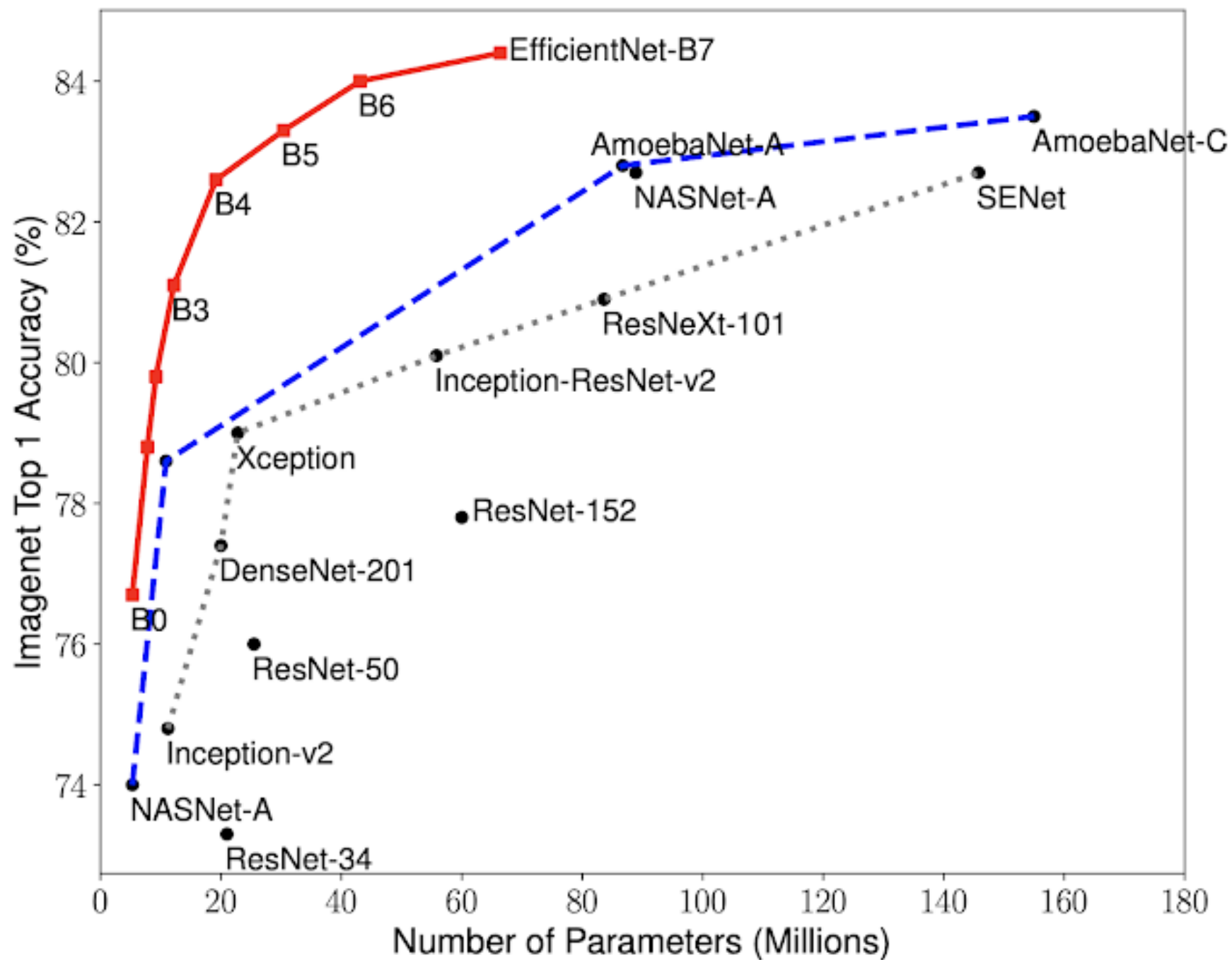
# AutoML on ImageNet



# EfficientNet (May, 2019)

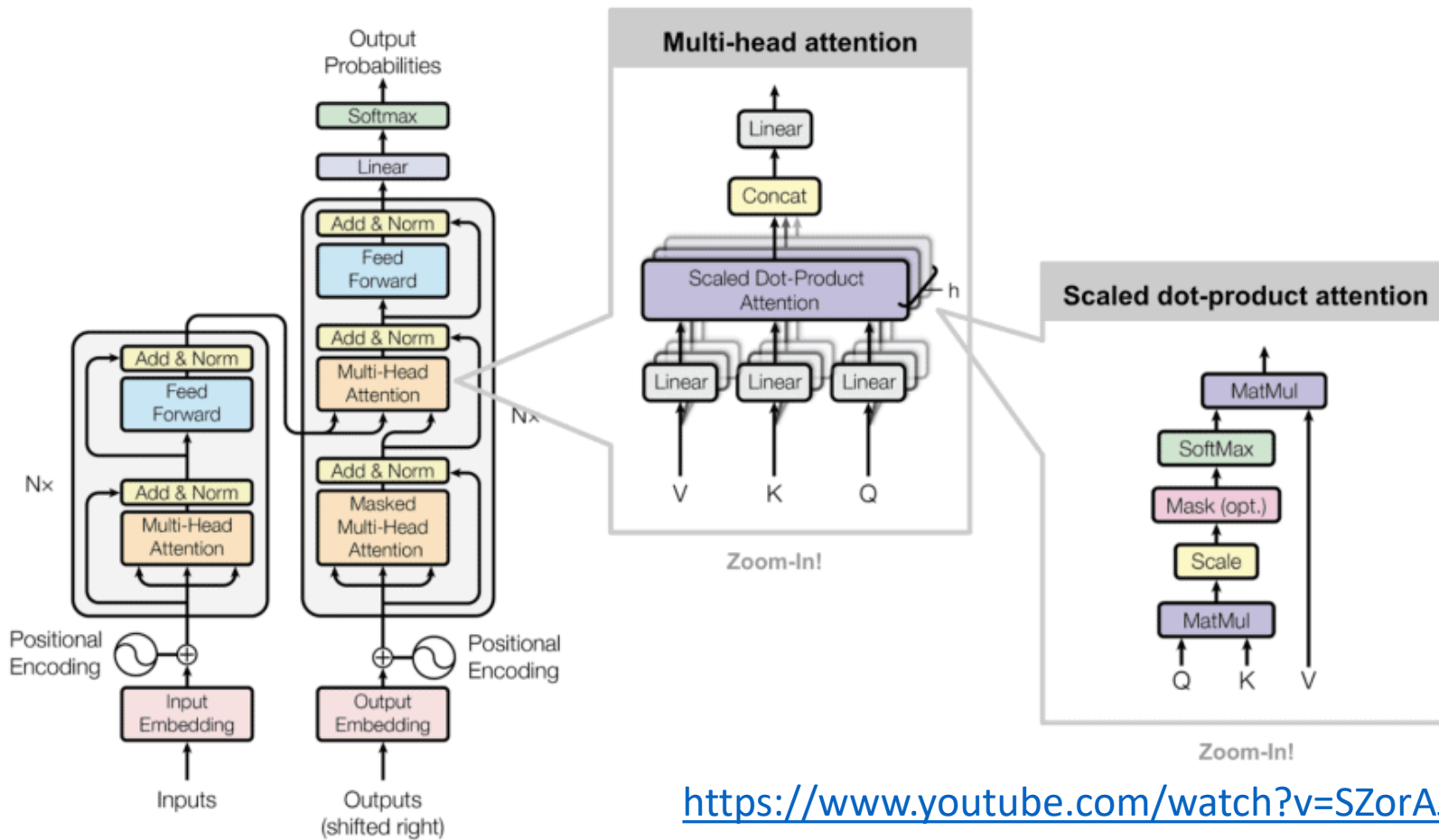






# Transformer & GPT3

Attention  
is All You  
Need!



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SZorAJ4I-sA>



huggingface.co



# Write With Transformer

Get a modern neural network to  
auto-complete your thoughts.

This web app, built by the Hugging Face team, is the official demo of the  
🤖/transformers repository's text generation capabilities.



Star

51,543

## Checkpoints



### DistilGPT-2

The student of the now ubiquitous GPT-2 does not come short of its teacher's expectations. Obtained by distillation, DistilGPT-2 weighs 37% less, and is twice as fast as its OpenAI counterpart, while keeping the same generative power. Runs smoothly on an iPhone 7. The dawn of lightweight generative transformers?

Start writing

More info




OpenAI GPT-2






# huggingface.co

← → ↻ 🔒 transformer.huggingface.co/doc/distil-gpt2 ☆ 🗨️ S 📁 ⬆️ ⚙️ 🧩 👤 ⋮

📱 應用程式 📂 Downloads ★ Bookmarks 📁 Labels on Google T... 📁 Deep Learning 📁 Journals 📁 Python 📁 Drone 📁 Unreal » 📁 其他書籤 📄 閱讀清單

 **Write With Transformer** distil-gpt2 ⓘ

 Shuffle initial text  Trigger autocomplete or tab Select suggestion ↑ ↓ and enter Cancel suggestion esc Save & Publish 

Model & decoder settings ⓘ

Model size **distilgpt2/small**

Top-p **0.9**

Temperature **1**

Max time **1**

Who is Kuan-Ting Lai?

It was a story about a Korean couple who were just starting a new life i...

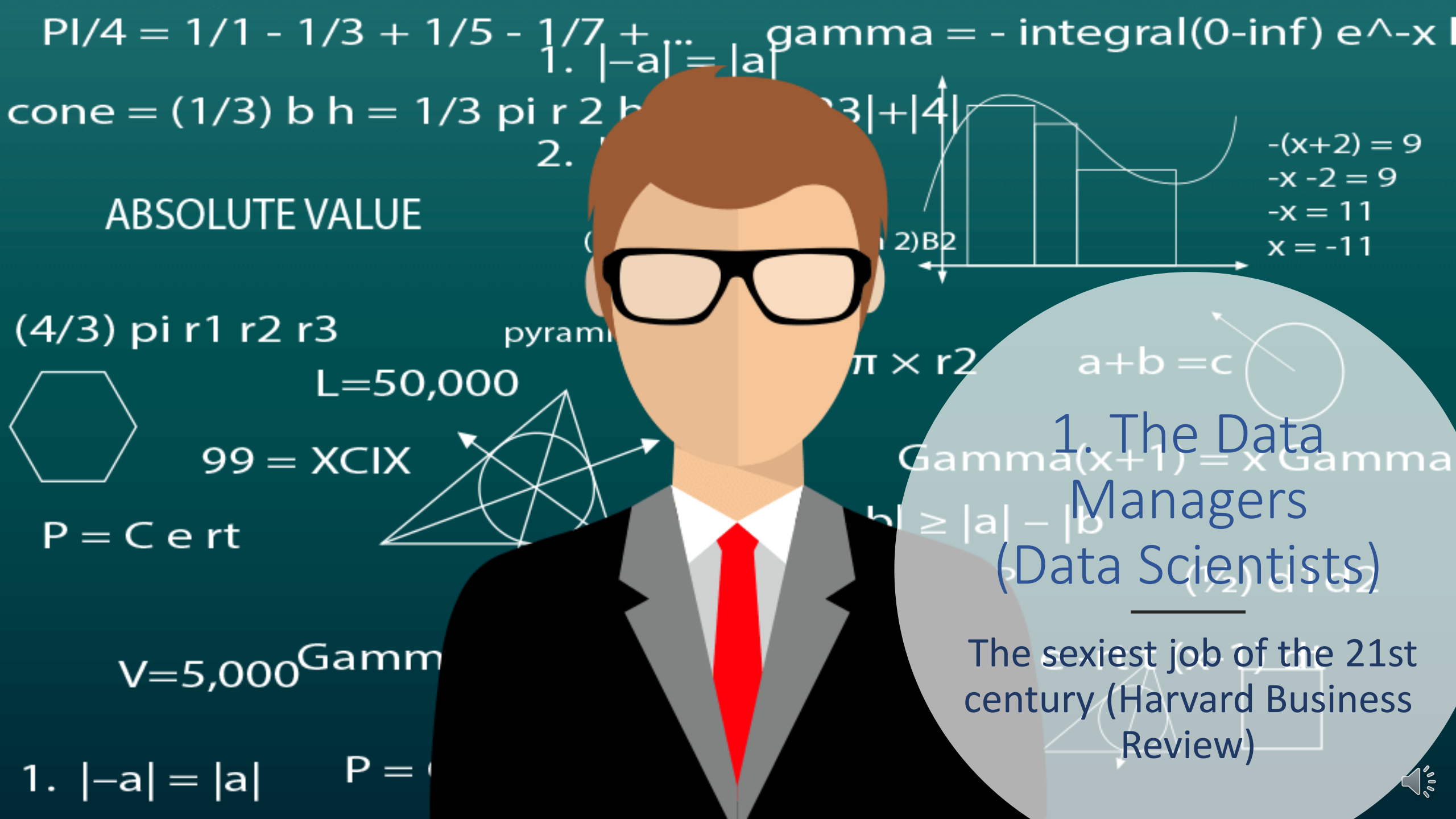
The world-famous and respected Chinese martial artist Kuan-Ting Lai

🔊

# 10 Jobs of the Future

Fortune India, 2015





$\pi/4 = 1/1 - 1/3 + 1/5 - 1/7 + \dots$   $\gamma = -\int_0^\infty e^{-x} \ln x dx$

cone =  $(1/3) b h = 1/3 \pi r^2 h$

ABSOLUTE VALUE



$-(x+2) = 9$   
 $-x - 2 = 9$   
 $-x = 11$   
 $x = -11$

$(4/3) \pi r_1 r_2 r_3$



$L = 50,000$

$99 = \text{XCIX}$

$P = \text{Cert}$



$\pi \times r^2$

$a + b = c$

# 1. The Data Managers (Data Scientists)

The sexiest job of the 21st century (Harvard Business Review)

$V = 5,000$   $\gamma$

1.  $|-a| = |a|$

$P =$







## 2. The Space Invaders

*Demand for satellite engineers is going up, but there's little training available.*





# 3. The Electronic (Digital) Warriors

*Defense electronics engineers will be in demand, but supply will be very short.*





## 4. The Drone Operators (Fleet Commanders)

---

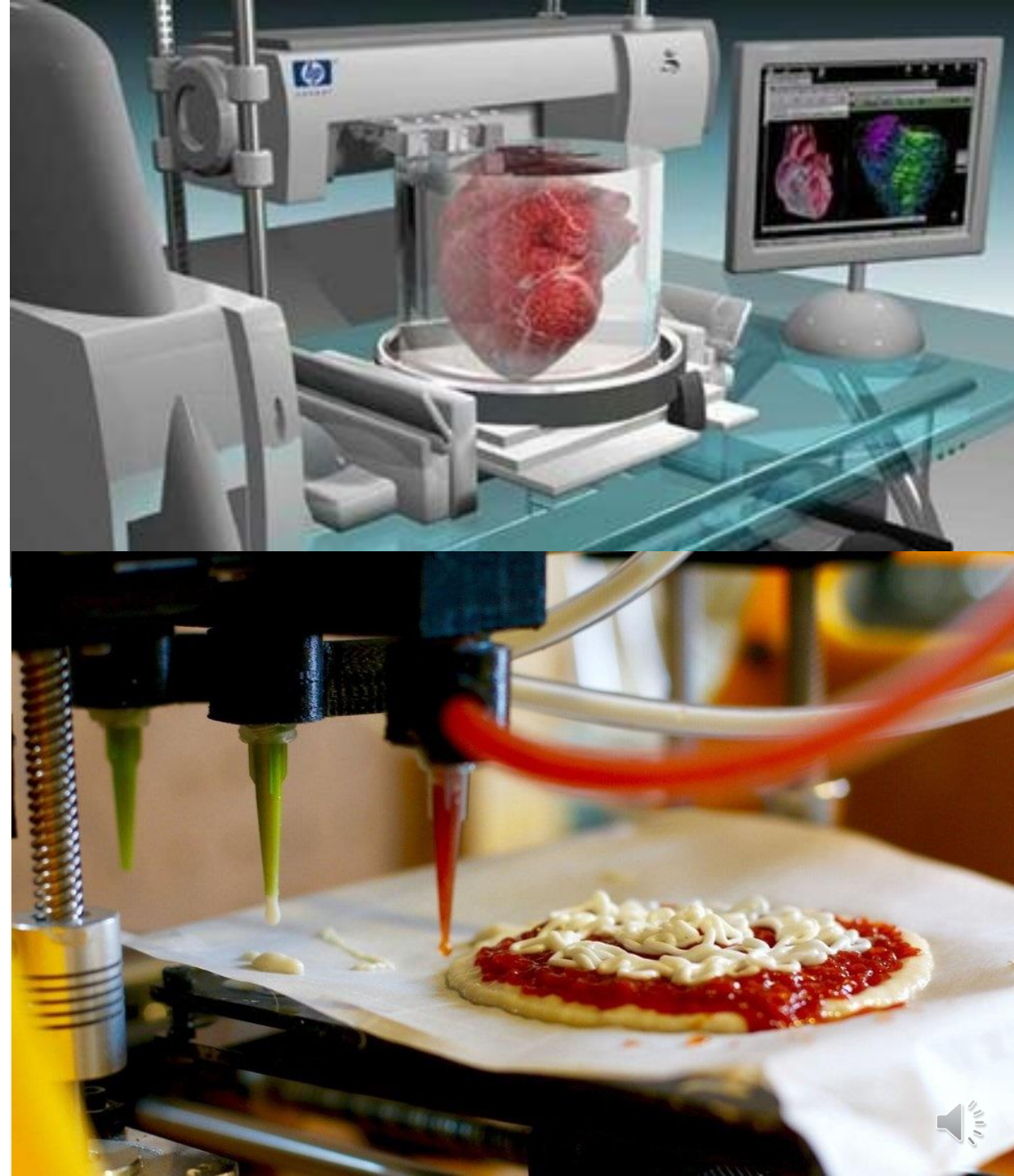
*The market is set to open up to commercial operators, but a dearth of qualified engineers could ground it.*





## 5. The New-age Printers

- *3D printing could change manufacturing forever, and all it needs are hardware engineers.*



## 6. The Robotic Engineers

- The robots are coming. Technology research and advisory firm Gartner predicts that more than 30% of all jobs will be replaced by robots and smart machines by 2025, and Ray Kurzweil, director of engineering at Google, anticipates that human thinking will become hybrid (biological and artificial intelligence) by the 2030s.





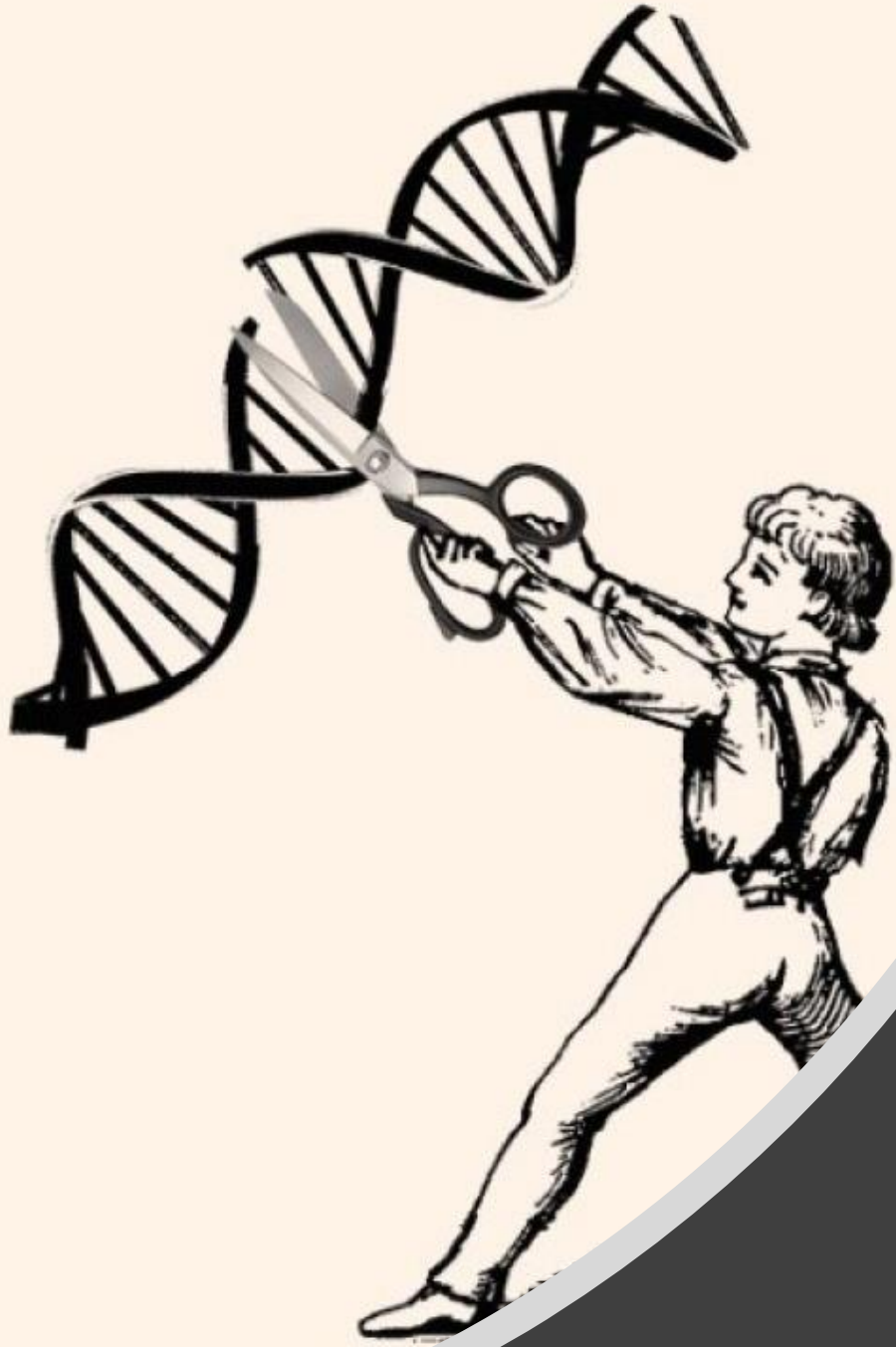


## 7. The Cyberspace Ninjas (Cybersecurity)

*Prevention of data theft is just one of their jobs.*





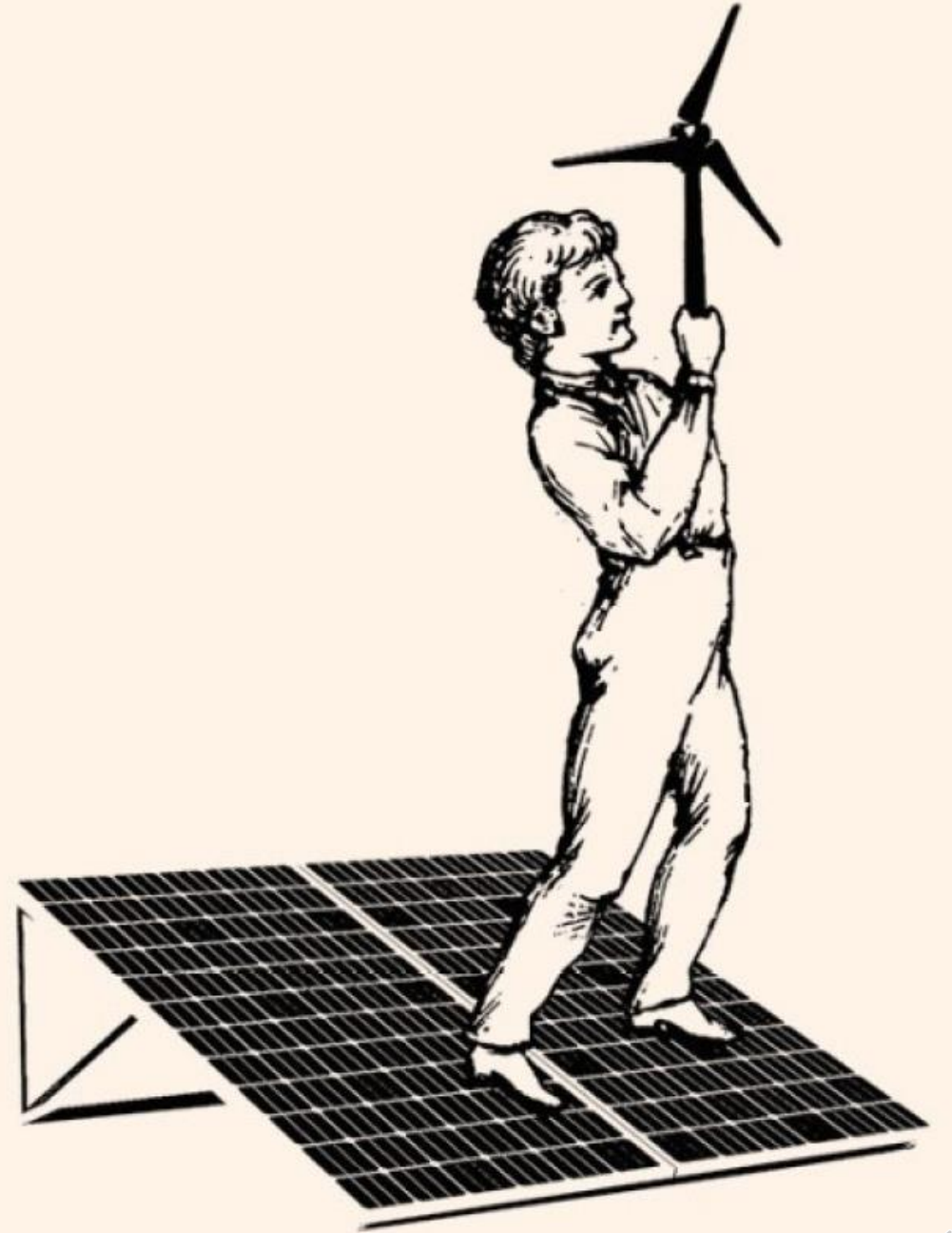


## 8. The Gene Splicers



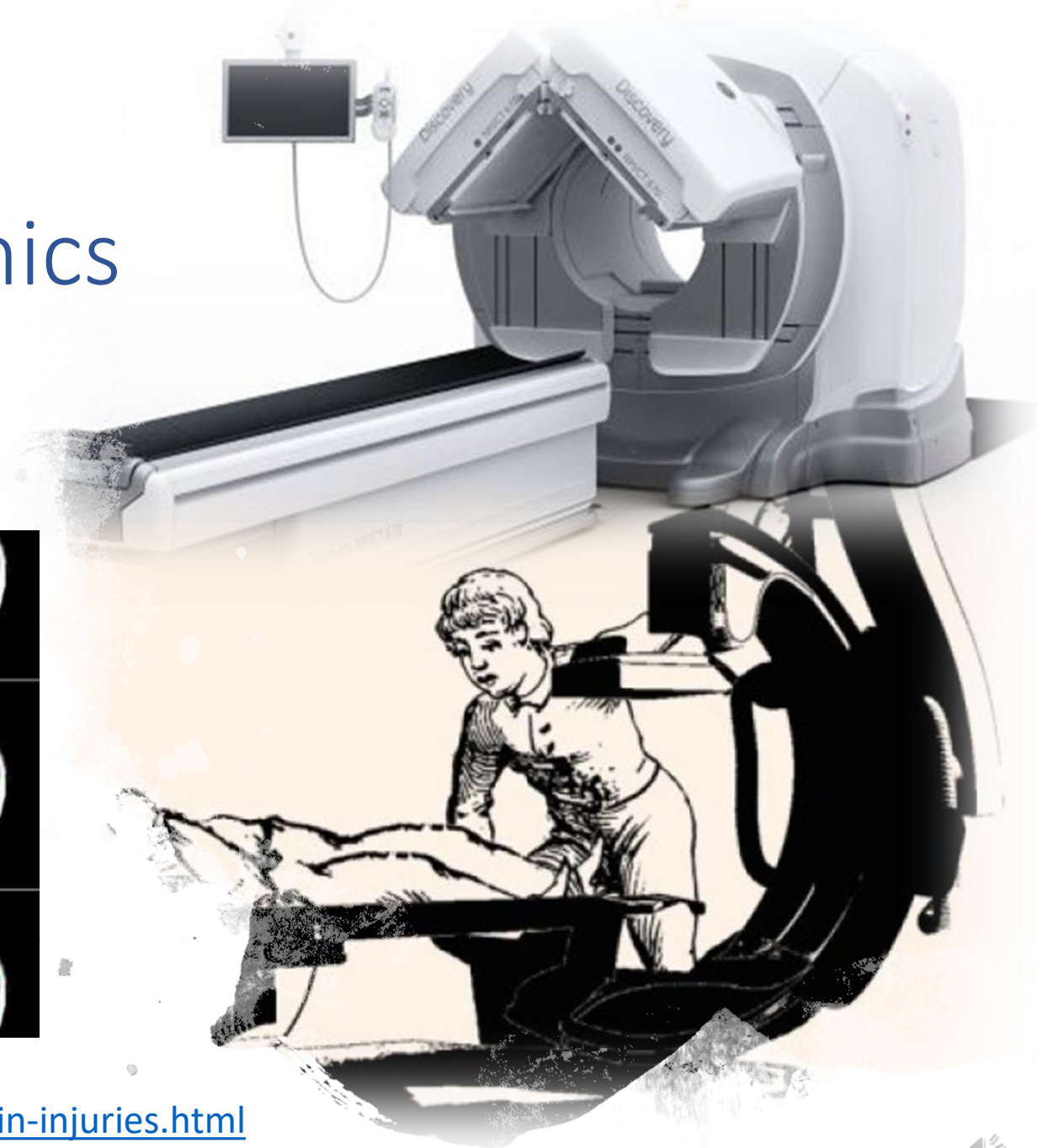
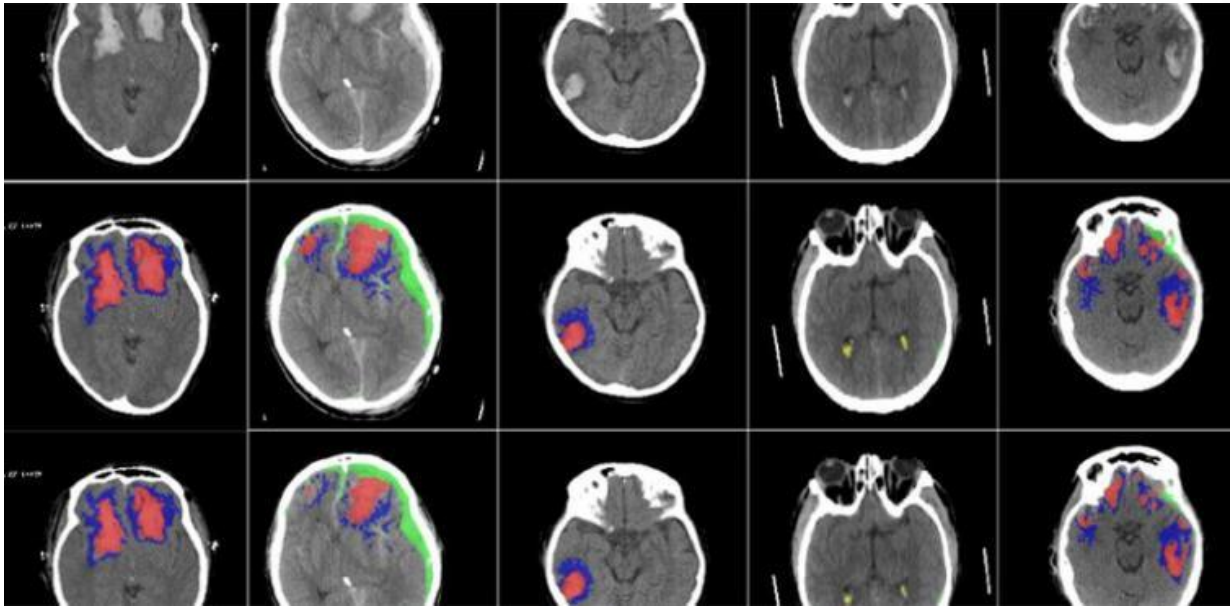
## 9. The Green Warriors

- *India's big push towards clean energy is changing the job market.*



# 10. The Medical Mechanics

## AI CT Scan



<https://tectales.com/ai/ai-used-to-identify-different-types-of-brain-injuries.html>





# References

1. <https://www.buzzfeed.com/kasiagalazka/science-fiction-things-that-actually-exist-now>
2. <https://www.geek.com/movies/10-movies-that-helped-create-real-technology-1740036/>
3. <https://www.gadgetsnow.com/slideshows/8-sci-fi-movie-technologies-that-are-real-now/Video-calling/photolist/52869590.cms>
4. What is backpropagation really doing? <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ilg3gGewQ5U>
5. <http://www.andreykurenkov.com/writing/ai/a-brief-history-of-neural-nets-and-deep-learning/>
6. <https://pmirla.github.io/2016/08/16/AI-Winter.html>
7. <https://tw.saowen.com/a/6cdc2f1279016e566832bb1234e06d321992dd1fabcdf4a2e0a3e16fc0dc09dc>
8. <https://tectales.com/ai/ai-used-to-identify-different-types-of-brain-injuries.html>
9. [Transformers, explained: Understand the model behind GPT, BERT, and T5](#)
10. <https://transformer.huggingface.co/>