

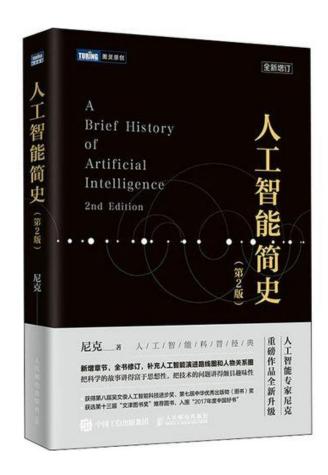
第二讲人工智能发展简史

郑子杰 韩思瑶 北京市十一学校



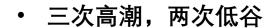
参考书籍 Reference

• 想看段子的可以看看这本书: 尼克 《人工智能简史》



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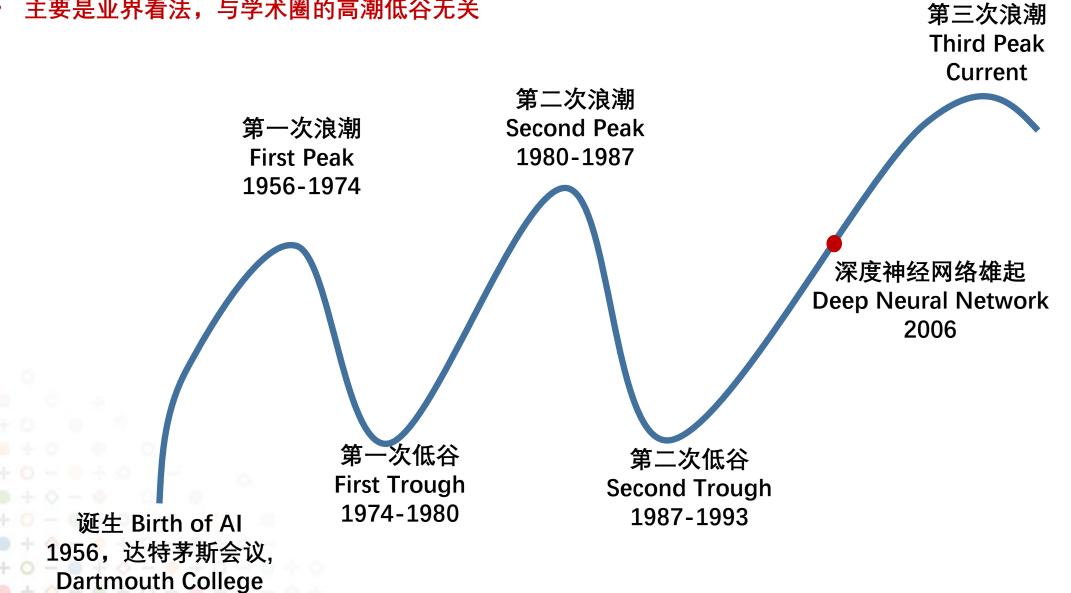
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主要是业界看法,与学术圈的高潮低谷无关





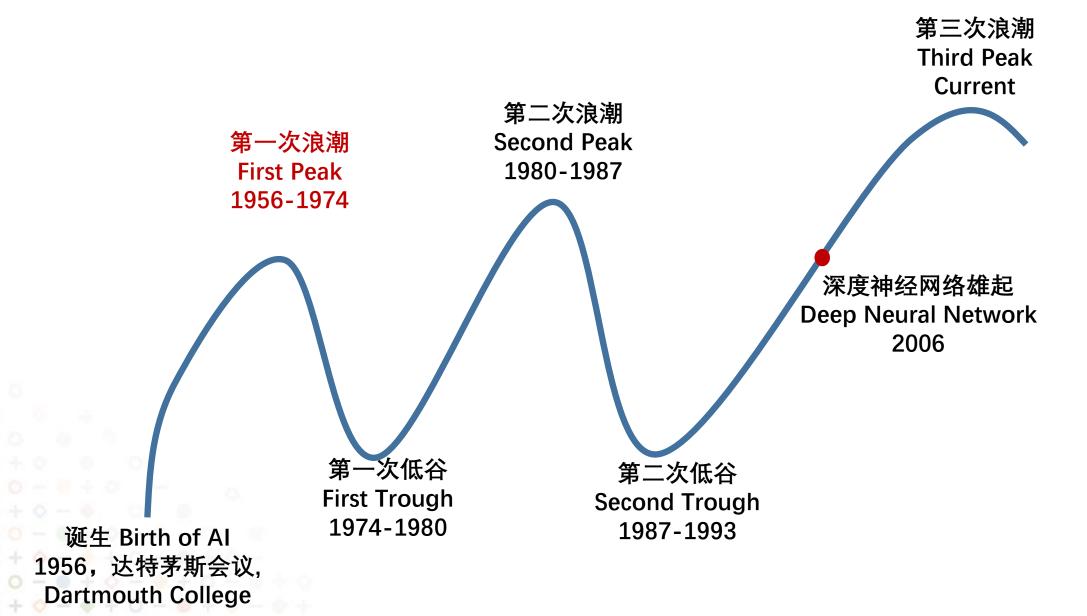
AI的诞生 Birth of Artificial Intelligence

- 1956年,达特茅斯会议
- In Dartmouth College in 1956
- John McCarthy(发起人)、Marvin Minsky、Oliver Selfridge、Allen Newell、 Claude Shannon、Hebert Simon
- 讨论每个人理解的人工智能、Artificial Intelligence这个词也就此诞生

• .







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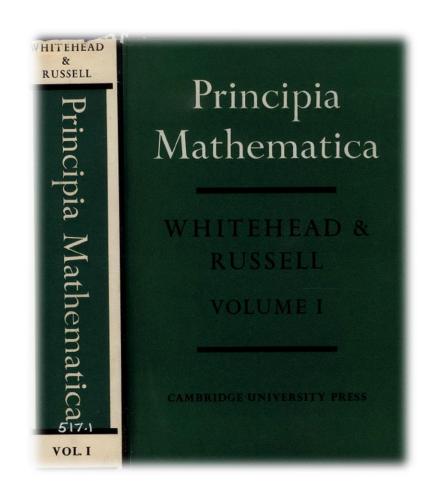


• 用计算机进行数学逻辑命题的自动证明

• 从Logic Theorist 谈起:

- · + 0 - · + 0 - · + 0 - · + 0

• 证明《数学原理》的大部分逻辑推理定理,标志着人工智能符号学派的兴起





• 一个类似《数学原理》中的例子

- · + 0 - · + 0 - · + 0 - · · ·

$$(\forall x \ge 2) (f(x) \ge 0) \subset (\exists x) (f(x) \ge 0)$$

 \forall 任意 \exists 存在 f(x) 关于x的一个函数,例如 f(x) = 2x + 1

备注:数学原理书中的原始例子比较晦涩难懂,这里只是举了个简单的例子来说明,如何只用符号表示数学定理。



• 1959年, 王浩在IBM 704计算机上实现一个完全的命题逻辑程序,证明了《数学原理》的全部200条命题逻辑定理



IBM 704



王浩



- LISP语言 1958
- 一个由用于符号和推导的人工智能语言
- 随着计算机性能的发展,已经逐渐淡出历史舞台 (太难懂了,当前版本Common LISP)
- 现在的通用编程语言大部分是从实践检验出来的, 用户友好型更强的C、Python等语言





- ELIZA 1966
- 1961, E. Feigenbaum 设计了第一个语义网络,解释英语内部的逻辑结构
- 1966, Joseph Weizenbaum,设计了第一个聊天机器人ELIZA
- ELIZA: Is something troubling you?
- YOU: Men are all alike.
- ELIZA: What is the connection, do you suppose?
- YOU: They're always bugging us about something or other.
- ELIZA: Can you think of a specific example?
- YOU: Well, my boyfriend made me come here.

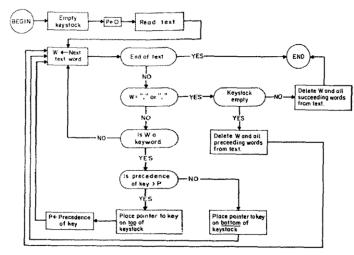


Fig. 2. Basic flow diagram of keyword detection

```
Welcome to

EEEEEE LL IIII ZZZZZZZZ AAAAA

EE LL II ZZ AA AA

EEE LL II ZZZ AAAAAAA

EE LL II ZZZ AAAAAAA

EE LL II ZZZ AAAAAAA

EE LL II ZZZ AA AA

EEEEEE LLLLLL IIII ZZZZZZZZ AA AA

EEEEEEE LLLLLL IIII ZZZZZZZZ AA AA

Eliza is a mock Rogerian psychotherapist.

The original program was described by Joseph Weizenbaum in 1966.

This implementation by Norbert Landsteiner 2005.

LLIZA: Is something troubling you ?

YOU: Men are all alike.

LLIZA: What is the connection, do you suppose ?

YOU: They're always bugging us about something or other.

LLIZA: Can you think of a specific example ?

YOU: Well, my boyfriend made me come here.

LLIZA: Is it important to you that your boyfriend made you come here?

YOU: He says I'm depressed much of the time.

LLIZA: I am sorry to hear that you are depressed.

YOU: It's true. I am unhappy.

LLIZA: Can you explain what made you unhappy ?

YOU:
```



- 1965, 专家系统 Expert System
- E. Feigenbaum & J. Lederberg
- DENDRAL System
- 机械化科学推理 Mechanizing Scientific Inference
- 输入质谱仪数据,基于化学知识分析与推理,输出给定物质的化学结构
- 现在通俗的名字叫作: 知识图谱, Knowledge Map



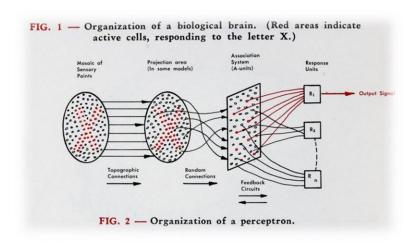


- 1958, 感知机 Perceptron (现在的名字——神经网络)
- Frank Rosenblatt

- - + 0 - 0 + 0 - 0 + 0 - 0 + 0

• 1971年,43岁划船时淹死





An image of the perceptron from Rosenblatt's "The Design of an Intelligent Automaton," Summer 1958.

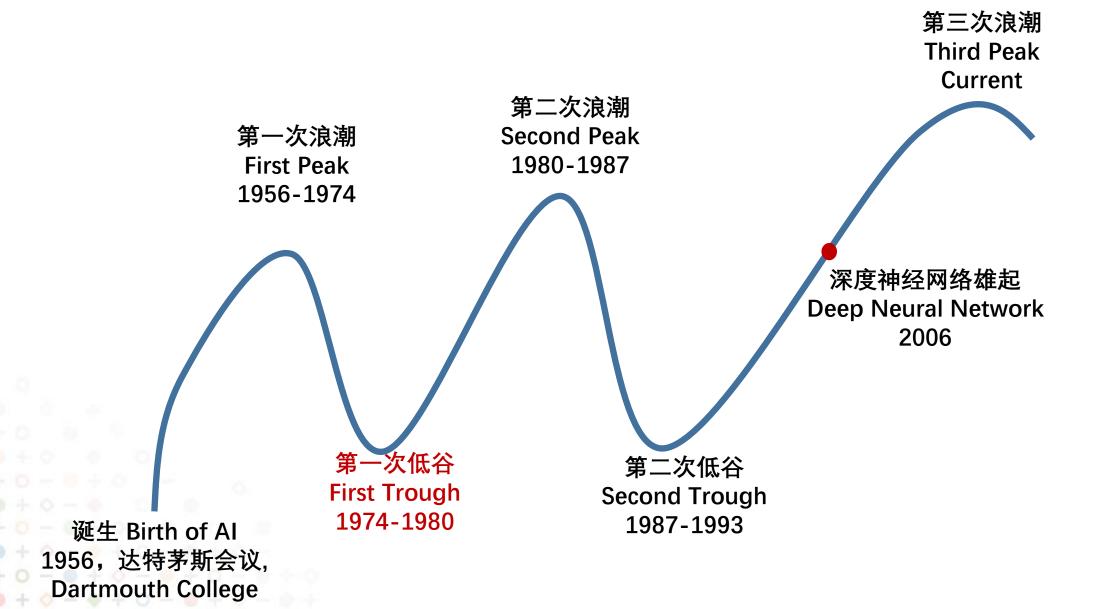


· 感知机现在的名字叫作 神经网络(Neural Network)

• 1974年, Paul Werbos 提出Back-propagation (BP) 算法,但未受重视

• 神经网络学派直到1980年代才开始被重视





- • + 0 - 0 + 0 - • + 0 - 0 + 0 - 0



- 1966,对机器翻译的质疑
- 语言自动处理委员会 Automatic Language Processing Advisory Committee
- 机器翻译是无用的、徒劳的、浪费钱的···机器 翻译的效率还不如人工翻译的一半
- "I concur with your view of machine translation, that at present it serves no useful purpose without postediting, and that with postediting the over-all process is slow and probably uneconomical…"



俄文-英文: From"Mi pyeryedayem mislyi posryedstvom ryechyi"to"We transmit thoughts by means of speech"



- 1973, LightHill报告
- "Artificial Intelligence: A General Survey"
- James Lighthill

0-0+0-0+0-0+0-0+0

- 几个巨头在一起得出结论:
- "人工智能就是海市蜃楼"
- "In no part of the field have discoveries made so far produced the major impact that was th en promised."

Artificial Intelligence: A General Survey

Professor Sir James Lighthill FRS

Part | Artificial Intelligence

A general survey by Sir James Lighthill FRS Lucasian Professor of Applied Mathematics, Cambridge University. July 1972.

1 Introduction

The Science Research Council has been receiving an increasing number of applications for research support in the rather broad field with mathematical, engineering and biological aspects which often goes under the general description Artificial Intelligence (AI). The research support applied for is sufficient in volume, and in variety of discipline involved, to demand that a general view of the field be taken by the Council itself. In forming such a view the Council has available to it a great deal of specialist information through its structure of Boards and Committees; particularly from the Engineering Board and its Computing Science Committee and from the Science Board and its Biological Sciences Committee. These include specialised reports on the contribution of AI to practical aims on the one hand and to basic neurobiology on the other, as well as a large volume of detailed recommendations on grant applications.

To supplement the important mass of specialist and detailed information available to the Science Research Council, its Chairman decided to commission an independent report by someone outside the AI field but with substantial general experience of research work in multidisciplinary fields including fields with mathematical, engineering and biological aspects. I undertook to make such an independent report, on the understanding that it would simply describe how AI appears to a lay person after two months spent looking through the literature of the subject and discussing it orally and by letter with a variety of workers in the field and in closely related areas of research. Such a personal view of the subject might be helpful to other lay persons such as Council members in the process of preparing to study specialist reports and recommendations and working towards detailed policy formation and decision taking.

The report which follows must certainly not be viewed as more than such a highly personal view of the Al field. It owes

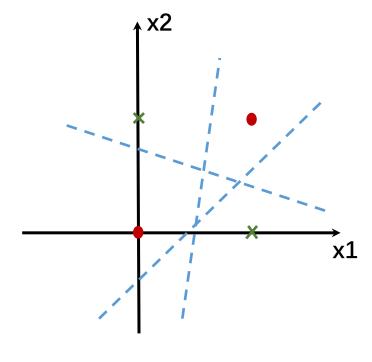


- 1969, M. Minsky & S. Papert
- Rosenblatt的感知机是线性模型, 只能画直线解决不了XOR问题的 建模

• 连XOR问题都解决不了,这个模型太弱了

| 输入x1 | 输入x2 | 输出y |
|------|------|-----|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |

XOR: 异或运算,两个输入不同时,输出为1,否则输出为0

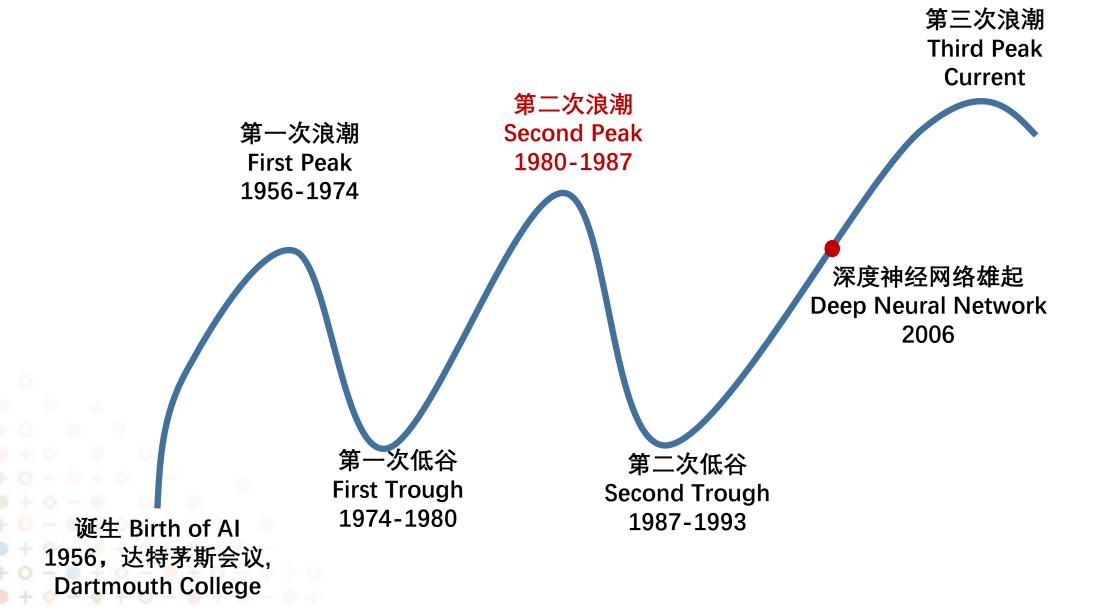




算力不够是第一次低谷产生的很 重要的原因,很多算法耗时耗力, 很多优秀的算法在当时根本没法 执行,只能停留在理论上…

| | 年代 Year | 处理器 CPU |
|-----------------------------|------------|----------------------------|
| 第一代计算机 First Generation | 1940s | 电子管/真空管 Electronic Tube |
| 第二代计算机 Second Generation | 1956 | 晶体管 Transistor |
| 第三代计算机 Third Generation | 1964 | 集成电路 Integrated Circuit |
| 第四代计算机 Fourth Generation | 1972 | 超大规模集成电路(芯片) Chip |
| | | |

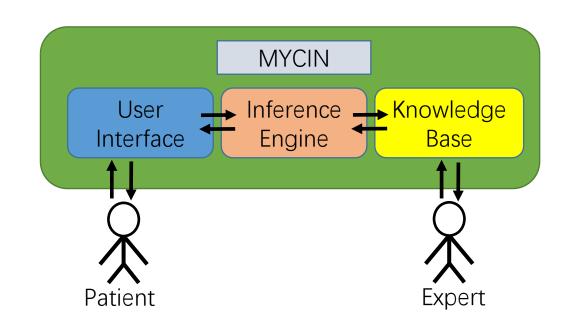




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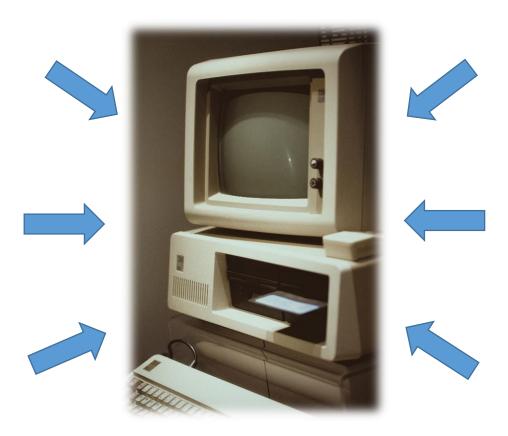


- 1973, MYCIN, Stanford University
- 医疗诊断系统 Medical Diagnose System
- 根据病史和化验结果诊断细菌感染的可能性,根据细菌感染的可能给出配方
- 诊断准确率达到69%, 专科医生的诊断准确率达到80%
- 圈内有些人也一般认为MYCIN是第一个专家系统





- 1980, XCON
- DEC公司, Digital Equipment Corporation
- 早期的专家推荐系统,可以根据需求自动推荐和配置计算机零部件,成为IBM当年的最有利竞争者
- DEC公司1998年被康柏收购,2001年与惠普合并





- 1982,日本启动第五代计算机项目
- 其中一部分概念很有前瞻性
 - 计算机可以实现大规模并行计算
 - 计算机可以自动编程

- · + 0 - 0 + 0 - 0 + 0 - 0 + 0

- • + O - • + O - • + O - • + O - •

• 计算机可以像人一样对话、翻译语言、解释图像



- 1982,日本启动第五代计算机项目
- 其中一部分概念很有前瞻性
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 - 计算机可以自动编程
- - ・ 计算机可以像人一样对话、翻译语言、解释图像

- → → → → → 十么日本敢搞?
- - + - 日本当年在DRAM(快速存储芯片)是行业老大;日本当年是世界上最富有的国家

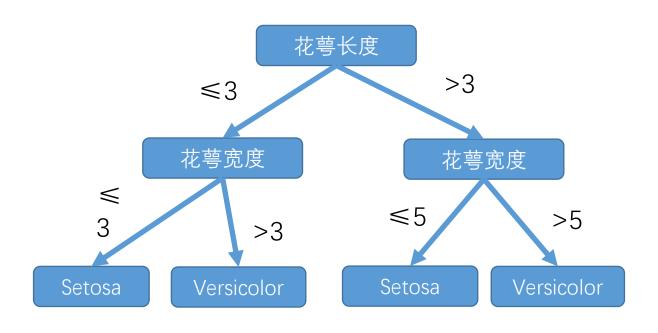


- 1975-1986, 决策树 Decision Tree
- J.R.Quinlan

- • + O - 0 + O - 0 + O - 0 + O - 0

- 一个决策树的例子: 鸢尾花数据集
- 用花萼长度和花萼宽度来判定鸢尾花是属于Setosa还是Versicolor



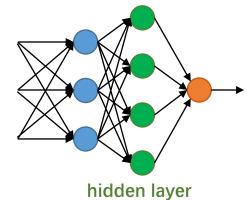




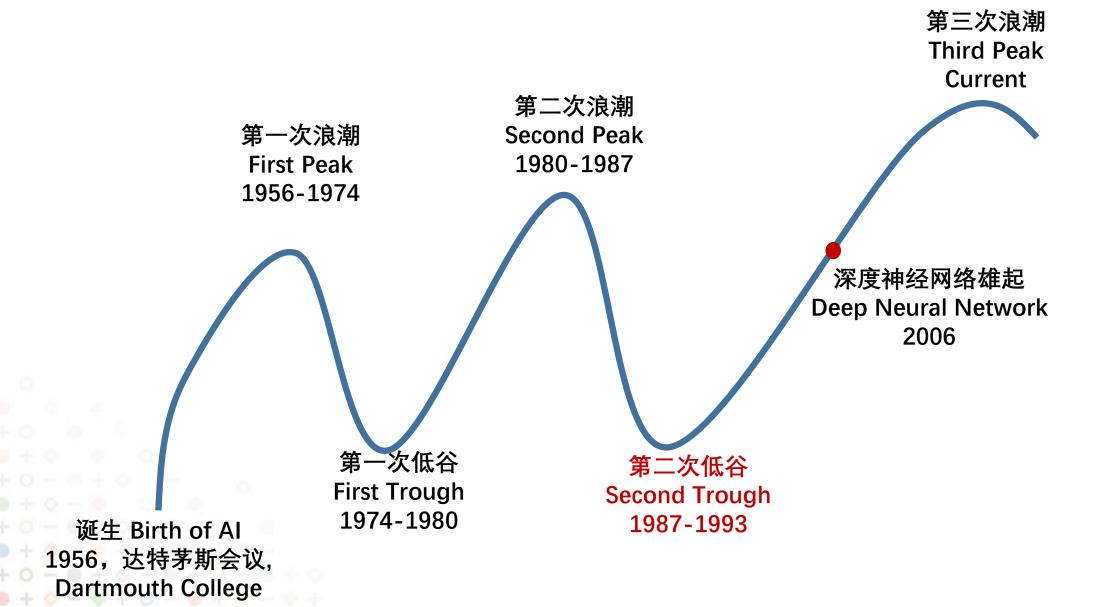
- 1984, John Hopfield
- 神经网络的电路级别实现,求解生物分类问题的近似解

1986, David Rumelhart, Geoffrey Hinton, Ronald Williams, 重新发掘了反向传播算法(BP)的价值,在神经网络中加入隐含层

• 连接主义就此开始登上历史舞台







- • + 0 - 0 + 0 - • + 0 - 0 + 0 - 0



第二次低谷 Second Trough

- 资本是趋利的
- 1988年,美国政府发现人工智能不赚钱,取消了新的AI项目的经费投入
- 1993年,资本发现人工智能不能带来与投入匹配的收益,专家系统因为维持成本过高,收益有限, 逐渐淡出人们的视野



第二次低谷 Second Trough

• 资本是趋利的

- 6 + 0 - 6 + 0 - 6 + 0 - 6 + 0 - 6

• 日本被没钱了,第五代计算机悄然退场,1990年,第五代计算机项目未能达到初期目标,在耗资 500亿日元后,悄然退场

•



第二次低谷 Second Trough

- 资本是趋利的
- 日本被没钱了,第五代计算机悄然退场,1990年,第五代计算机项目未能达到初期目标,在耗资 500亿日元后,悄然退场

-
- 可能造成第二次"低谷"的原因有很多:除了技术本身,全世界都陷入低谷的原因有很多。假如苏联 没解体、假如日本的经济没被美国制裁、假如中东没有石油危机、假如欧洲很稳定…
- 启发:我们生活在一个"没有硝烟的战争年代",我们输不起。如果我们输了,那么就会像当年的苏联、日本都是前车之鉴。



第二次"低谷" Second Trough

- 第二次低谷之所以打上引号,是因为在工业圈 虽然经费削减,但是研究在学术圈没有停滞, 甚至很多当今流行算法的雏形都是在这段时间 产生的
- 1989, 卷积神经网络的概念雏形

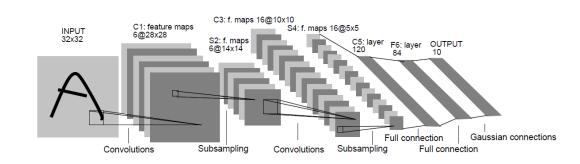
LeCun Yann & Wei Zhang

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• 1998, 卷积神经网络提出十年后, LeNet实现 手写数字识别 Improving the Convergence of Back-Propagation Learning with Second Order Methods

Sue Becker & Yann le Cun Department of Computer Science, University of Toronto

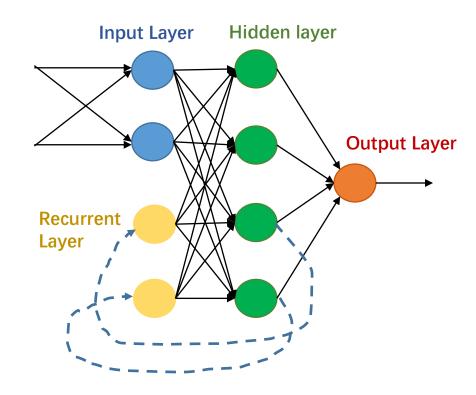
> Technical Report CRG-TR-88-5 Sept 1988





第二次"低谷" Second Trough

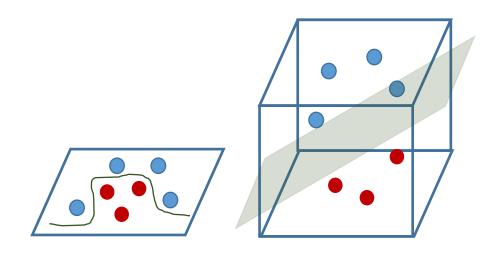
- 1982-1990,循环神经网络
- 1982-1990, Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)
- John Hopfield & Michael Jordan
- 循环神经网络后来被广泛应用到自然语言处理等 应用中





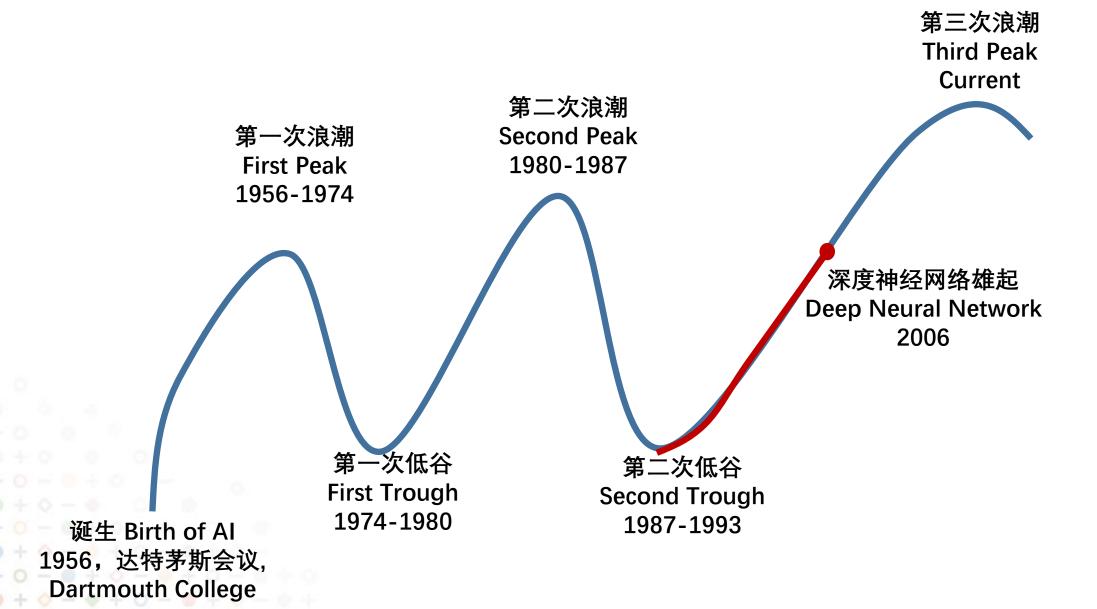
第二次"低谷" Second Trough

- 1992,支持向量机(带有核函数)
- Supporting Vector Machine (SVM) with Kernel Functions
- B. E. Boser、I. M. Guyon &V.N. Vapnik
- 可以有效解决非线性分割样本的分类问题



增加一个维度,线性可分





- • + 0 - 0 + 0 - • + 0 - 0 + 0 - 0



- 由于计算机算力的限制,研究者们基于小规模数据进行了研究
- 例: 1998, 手写数字识别数据集 MNIST

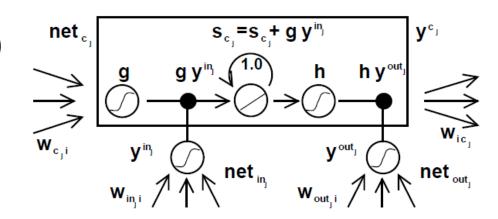
• 250个writers, 生成的70000张手写数字图片用于训练和测试模型

```
3681796691
6757863485
21797/2845
4819018894
7618641560
7592658197
1222234480
0 2 3 8 0 7 3 8 5 7
0146460243
7128169861
```



- 一些优秀的算法形成雏形,由于算力和数据量受限,没被重视
- 1997, 长短期记忆网络 Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)
- S. Hochreiter and J. Schmidhuber

- 能够充分考虑上下文关联的自然语言处理中的模型
- 这个模型终于在2021年被广泛认可,承认其巨大价值(IEEE Neural Networks Pioneer Award)

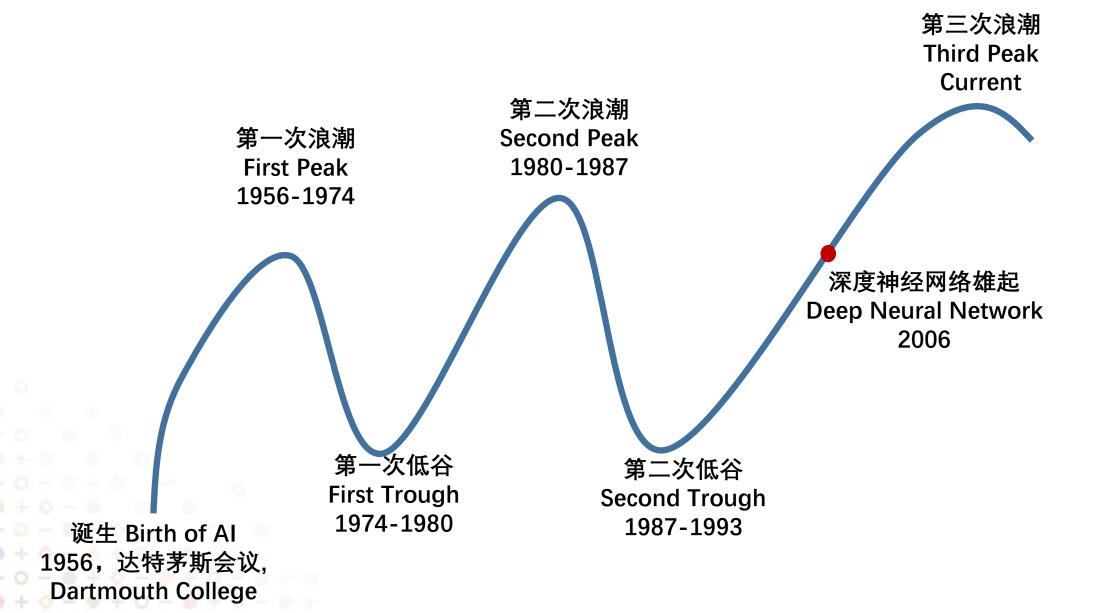




- 计算机性能开始受到重视
- 1997, IBM 超级计算机深蓝 Deep Blue
- 在"深蓝"上跑的国际象棋AI程序战胜了人类世界冠军Garry Kasparov







+0-0+0-0

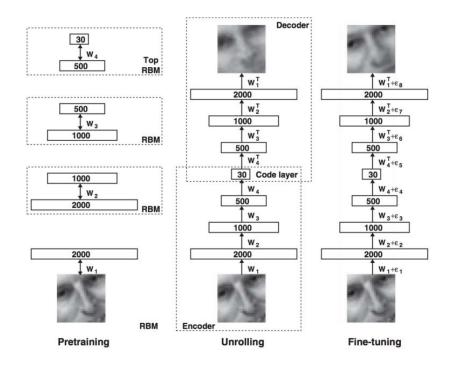


• 2006标志性事件

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0 - 0 + 0 - 0 + 0 - 0 + 0 - 0

- G. E. Hinton团队改进了神经网络的训练算法,用深度神经网络实现了图像压缩与重构
- · 深度神经网络就是增加网络层数,其核心贡献是改进了训练算法验证了增加层数的有效性,与思维深度之类的含义 无关,请不要过度解读!





• 数据集的扩大

- 例: 图像处理 Image Processing
- 2009, ImageNet, Feifei Li
- 14,197,122 图片

+0-0+0-0+0-0+0

0 - 0 + 0 - 0 + 0 - 0 + 0 - 0

・ 21841 种类

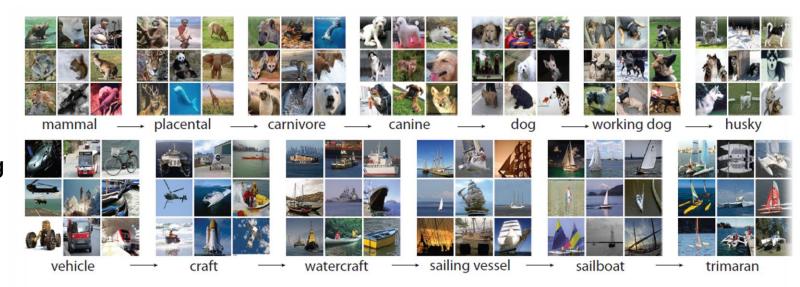


Figure 1: A snapshot of two root-to-leaf branches of ImageNet: the **top** row is from the mammal subtree; the **bottom** row is from the vehicle subtree. For each synset, 9 randomly sampled images are presented.



- ImageNet
- · 2012-2017年,分类准确率竞赛



14,197,122 images, 21841 synsets indexed

Home Download Challenges About

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ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge (ILSVRC)

Competition

The ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge (ILSVRC) evaluates algorithms for object detection and image classification at large scale. One high level motivation is to allow researchers to compare progress in detection across a wider variety of objects – taking advantage of the quite expensive labeling effort. Another motivation is to measure the progress of computer vision for large scale image indexing for retrieval and annotation.

For details about each challenge please refer to the corresponding page.

- ILSVRC 2017
- ILSVRC 2016
- ILSVRC 2015
- ILSVRC 2014
- ILSVRC 2013
- ILSVRC 2012
 ILSVRC 2011
- ILSVRC 2010

Workshop

Every year of the challenge there is a corresponding workshop at one of the premier computer vision conferences. The purpose of the workshop is to present the methods and results of the challenge. Challenge participants with the most successful and innovative entries are invited to present. Please visit the corresponding challenge page for workshop schedule and information.

Download

The most popular challenge is the ILSVRC 2012-2017 image classification and localization task. It is available on Kaggle. For all other data please log in or request access

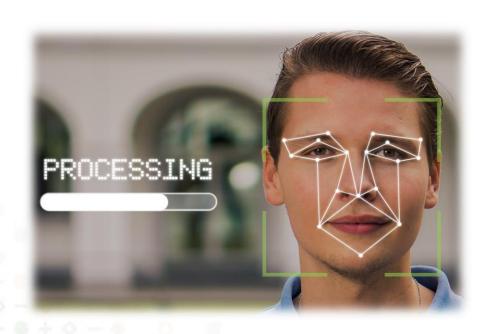
| 年 Year | Model | 测试错误率 Test Error |
|--------|----------------|---------------------|
| 2012 | AlexNet | 15.32% |
| 2013 | OverFeat | 13.6% |
| 2013 | ZFNet | 13.51% |
| 2013 | Clarifai | 11.20% |
| 2014 | VGGNet | 6.8% |
| 2014 | GoogleNet | 3.08% |
| 2015 | ResNet | 3.57% |
| 2016 | Trimps-Soushen | 2.99% |
| 2016 | ResNeXt | 3.03% |
| 2017 | SENet | 2.25% |

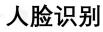
错误率: 2.25%, 比人要好

0-0+0-0+0-0+0-0+0



- 图像处理相关的应用——计算机视觉
- Applications in Image Processing——Computer Vision (CV)







医学影像学:辅助诊断



- 还有一些应用也随着数据集的扩大和算力的增强蓬勃发展
- 例: 自然语言处理 Natural Language Processing (NLP)
- 用机器建立模型去理解、解释和生成人类语言
- 词切割 Word Segmentation
- 句法分析 Syntactic analysis
- 文本纠错 Text Correct
- 机器翻译 Machine Translation
- 文本生成 (机器写歌词/写诗) Text Generation



山气浓如墨 松风细似刀 青鞋无恙者 行李日萧骚

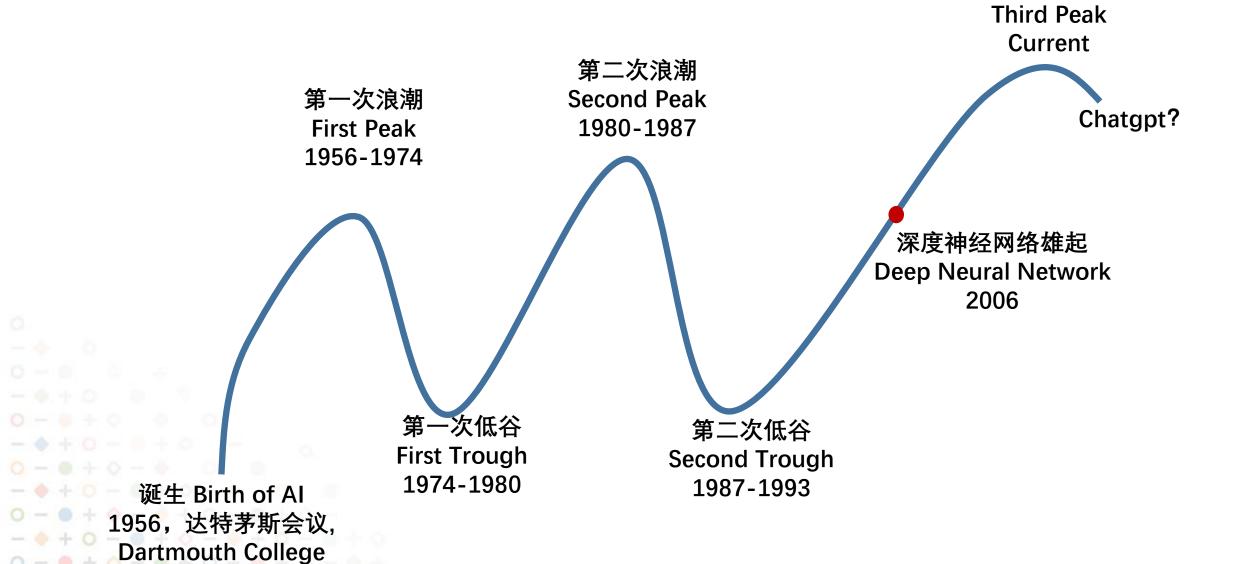
清华大学 九歌 自动作诗 http://jiuge.thunlp.org/

当人们发现人工智能并没有那么赚钱的时候,是不是会暂时冷静下来,进入下一个低谷?

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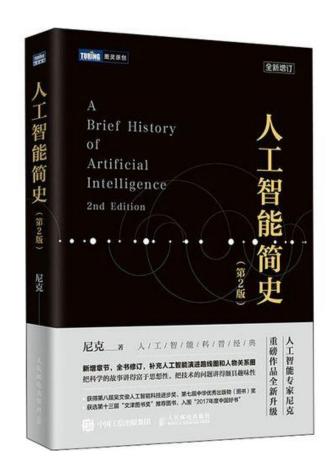
第三次浪潮





参考书籍 Reference

• 想看段子的可以看看这本书: 尼克 《人工智能简史》



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Thanks!

