

AI

moms

An Introduction to Artificial Intelligence

TEMARIO



INTRODUCCION A LA INTELIGENCIA ARTIFICIAL

DÍA 1

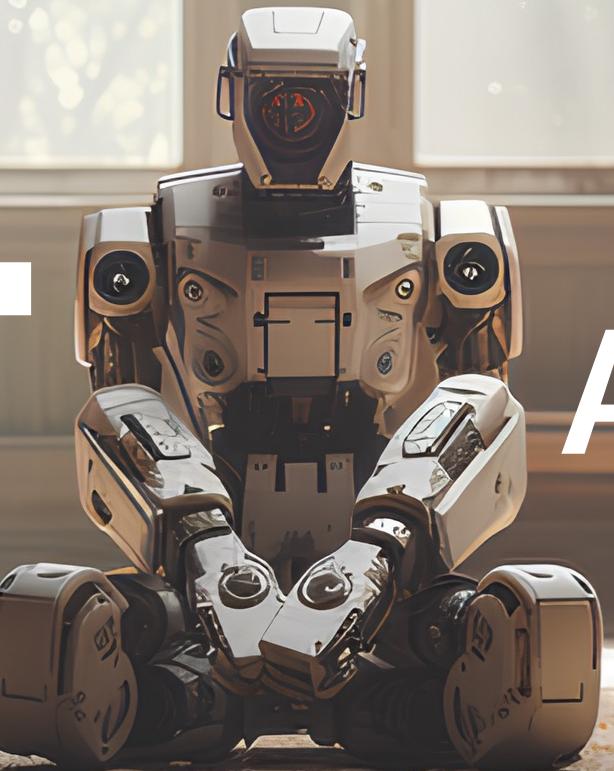


INTELIGENCIA ARTIFICIAL APLICADA

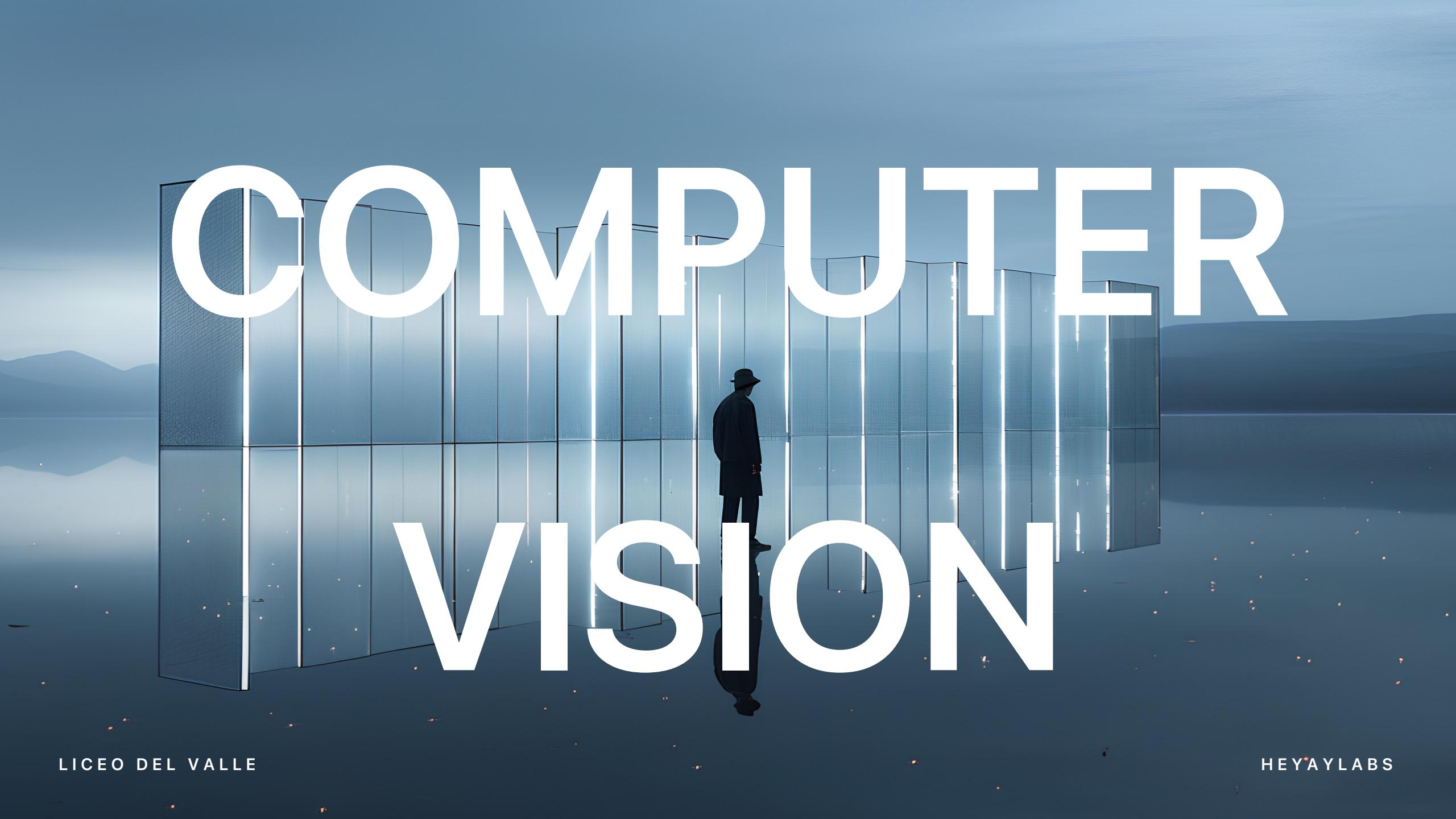
DÍA 2

GenAI





GPT ASISTIDO



COMPUTER
VISION



REFLEXION Y FUTURO DE LA IA

DÍA 3



LICEO DEL VALLE

HEYAYLABS



Vinod Khosla ✅
@vkhosla

...

80% of 80% of all economically valuable jobs will be capable of being done by AI.

Years ago I asked -- to the consternation of many -- whether we needed doctors.

Then I asked whether we needed teachers.

High time we ask whether we need financial analysts, bankers, traders, etc.



Sam Altman ✅

@sama

...

a new version of moore's law that could start soon:

the amount of intelligence in the universe doubles every 18 months

9:24 AM · 2/26/23 from Earth · 3.9M Views

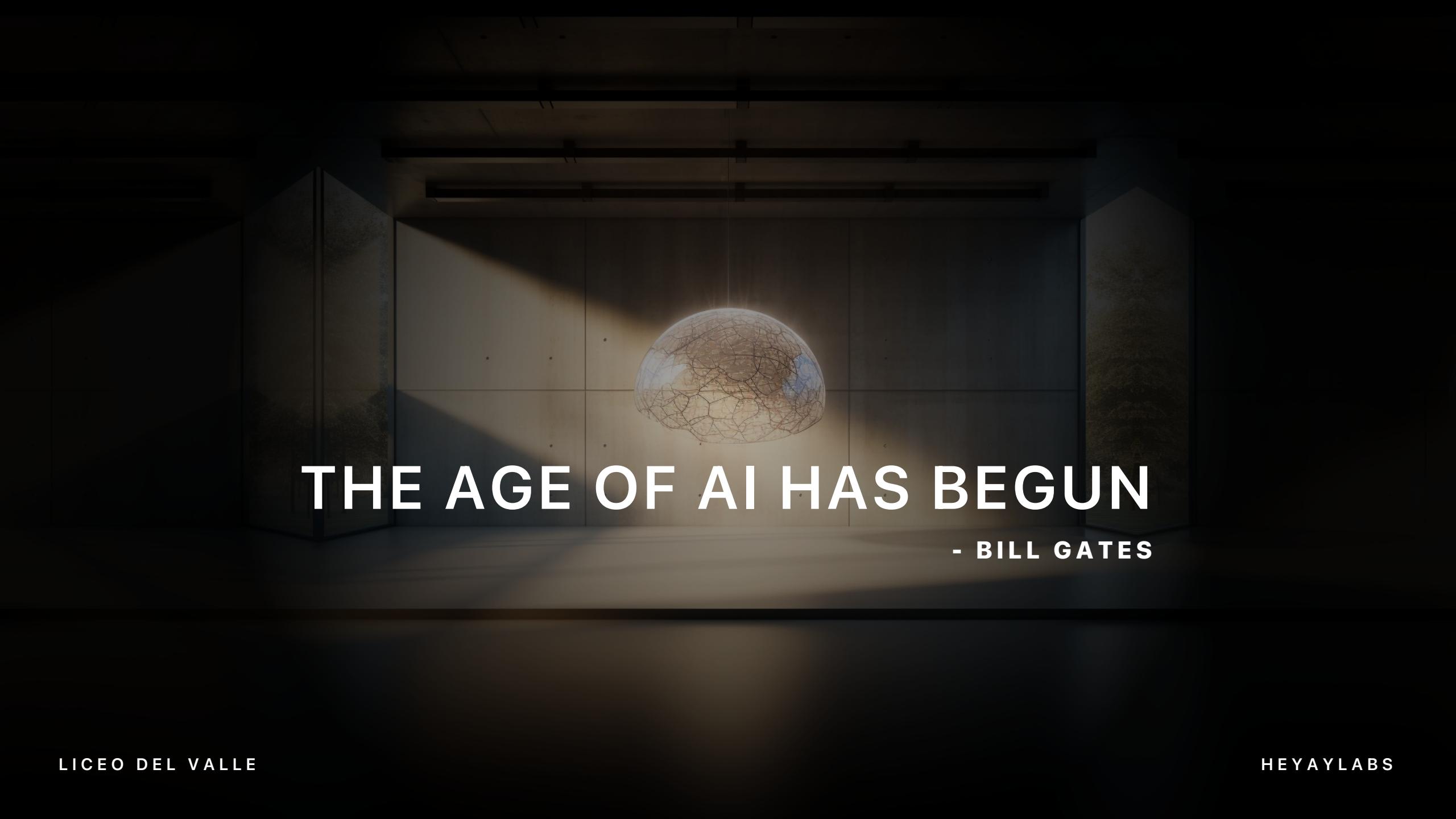


LICEO DEL VALLE

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THE AGE OF AI HAS BEGUN



THE AGE OF AI HAS BEGUN

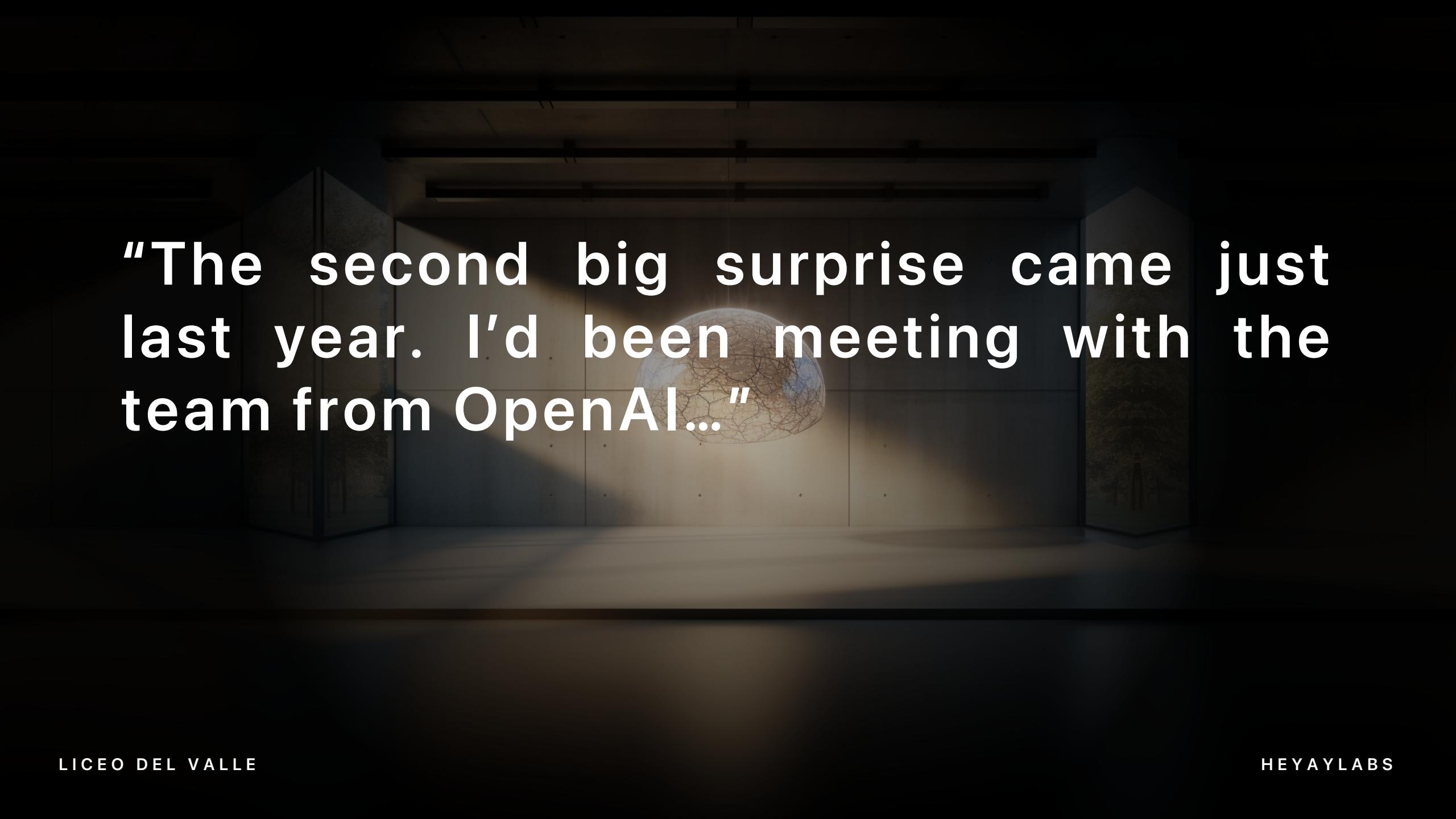
- BILL GATES

"In my lifetime, I've seen two demonstrations of technology that struck me as revolutionary."





GUI

A dark, minimalist interior space featuring a large, illuminated globe on a stand in the center. The room has dark walls and ceiling, with a few recessed lights. The globe is the primary light source, casting a warm glow.

"The second big surprise came just last year. I'd been meeting with the team from OpenAI..."



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



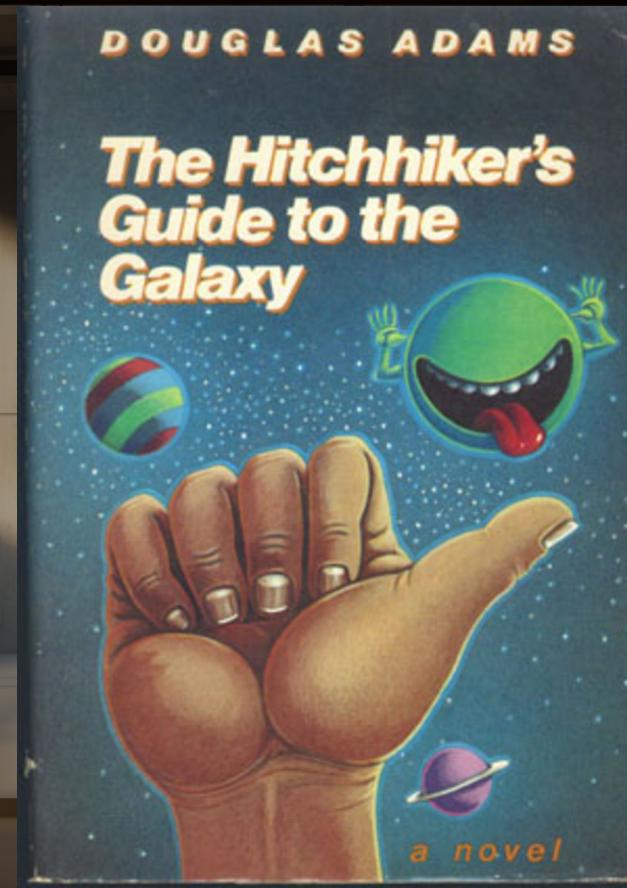
FUNDAMENTALS TOOLS MISSION

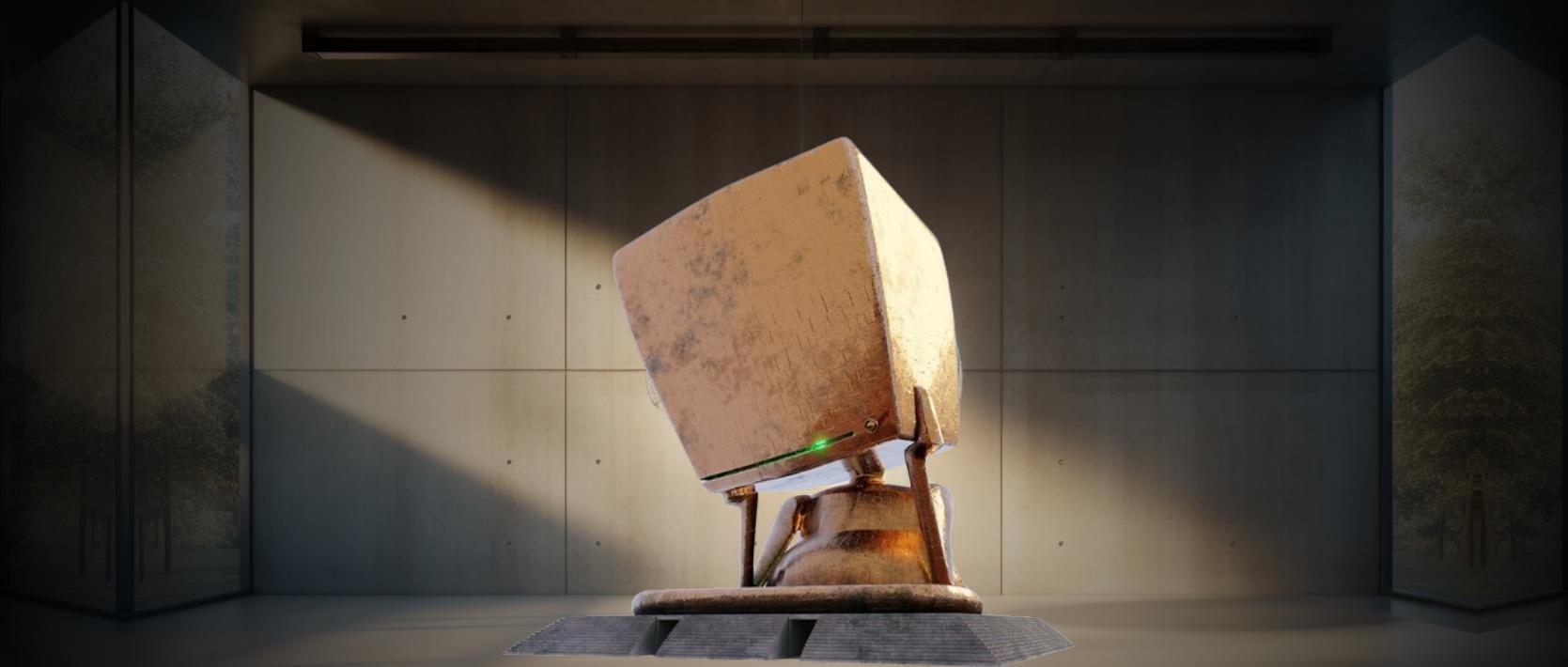
ASKING THE RIGHT QUESTIONS





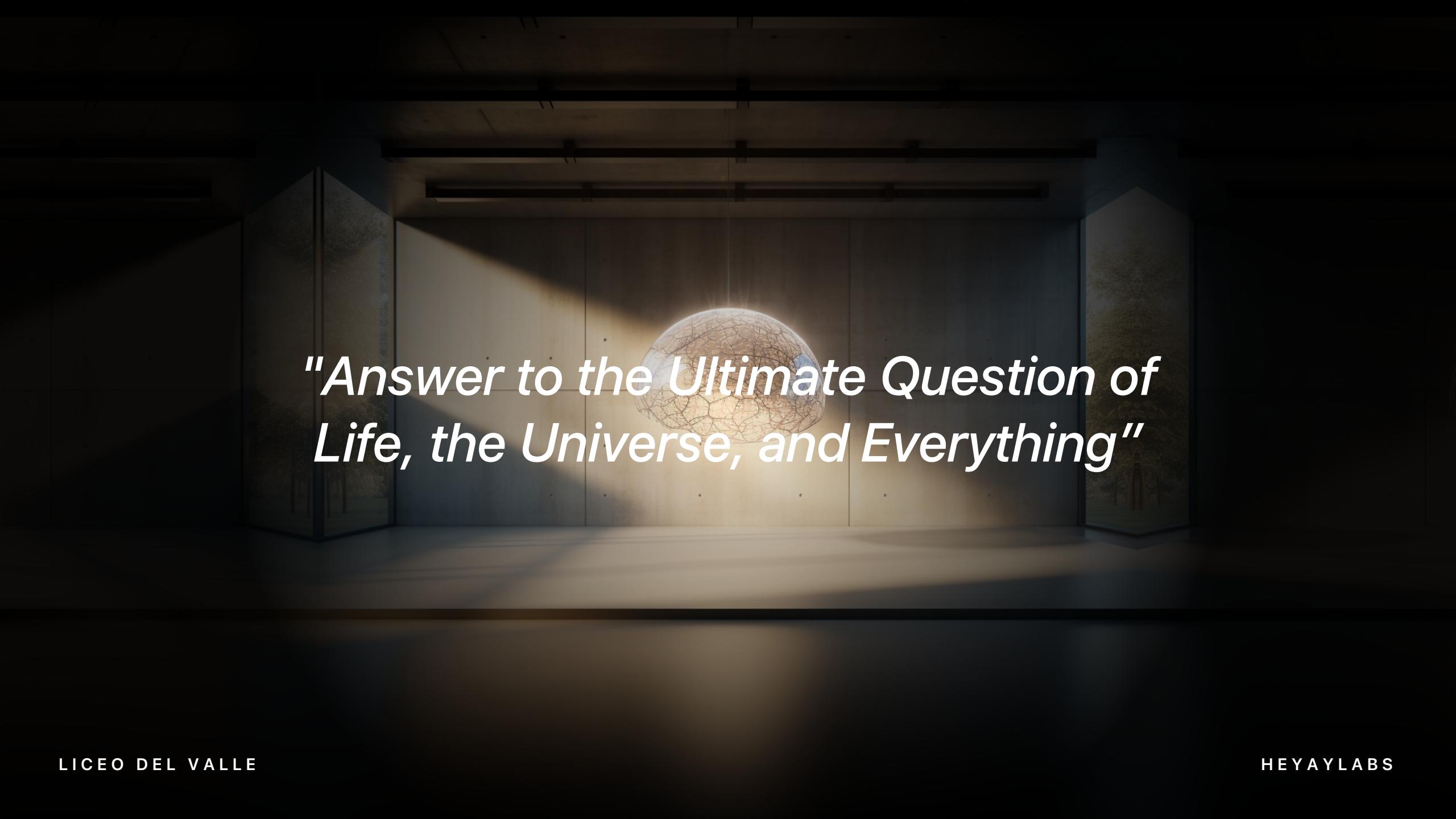
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LICEO DEL VALLE

HEYAYLABS

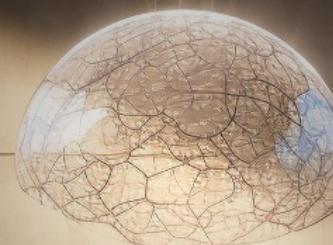
A dark, minimalist interior space featuring a large, glowing sphere on a reflective floor. The sphere emits a warm, golden light, casting long, dramatic shadows across the polished concrete floor and walls. The ceiling is made of dark, horizontal panels. The overall atmosphere is mysterious and futuristic.

*"Answer to the Ultimate Question of
Life, the Universe, and Everything"*



42

"That quite definitely is the answer..."



I think the problem, to be quite honest with you, is that you've never actually know what the question is"

ASKING THE RIGHT QUESTIONS



The right questions was as important as divining the answers. 'A lot of times,' Musk explained, 'the question is harder than the answer, and if you can properly phrase the question, then the answer is the easy part.'

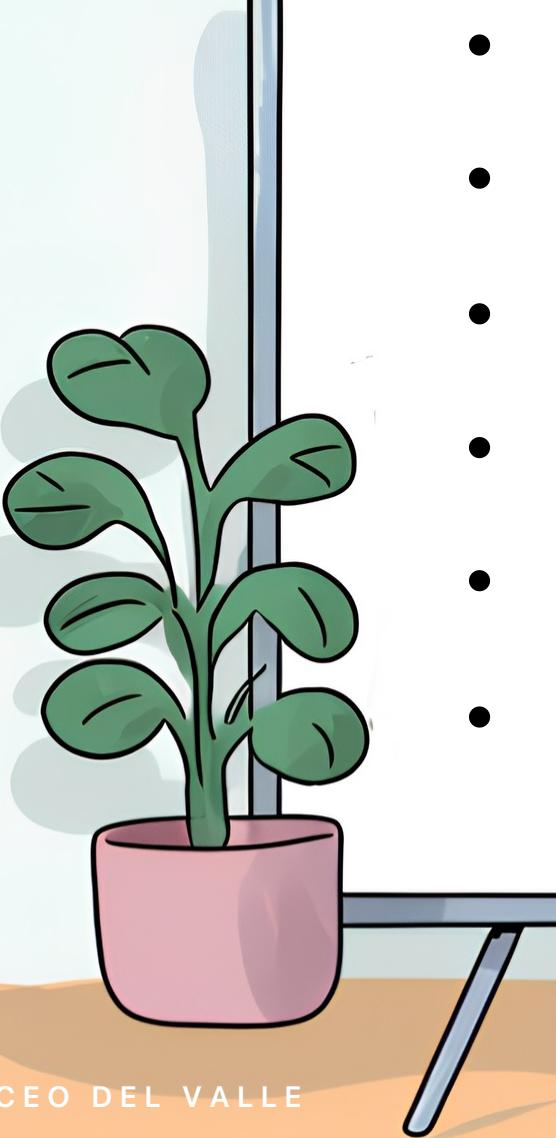
DEFINICIÓN:

La **inteligencia artificial (IA)** es una rama de la **informática** que se enfoca en crear sistemas capaces de realizar tareas que, normalmente, requieren la inteligencia humana.

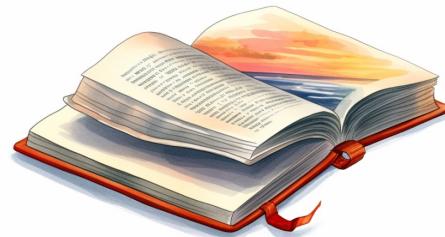


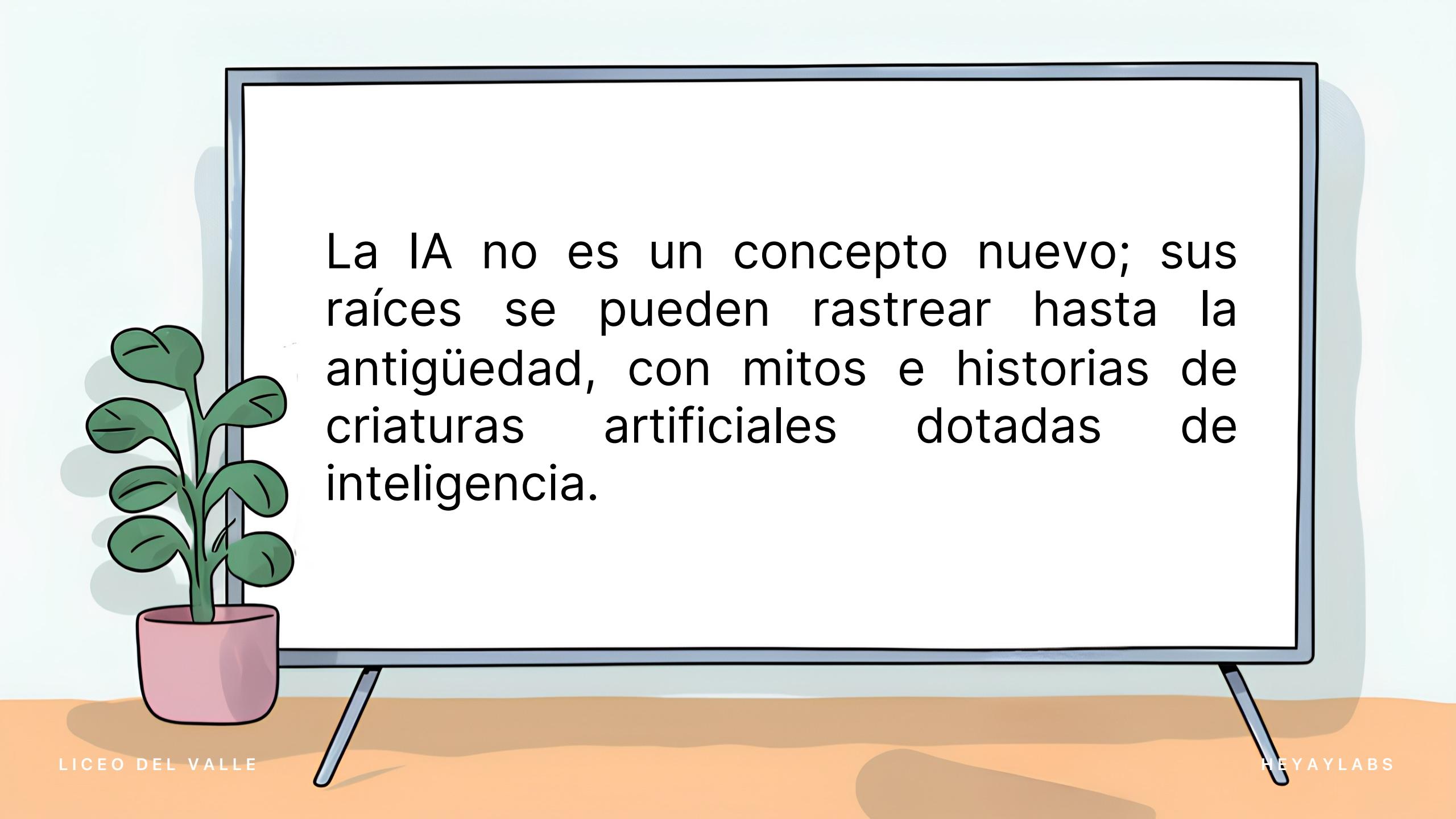
¿QUÉ REQUIERE INTELIGENCIA HUMANA?



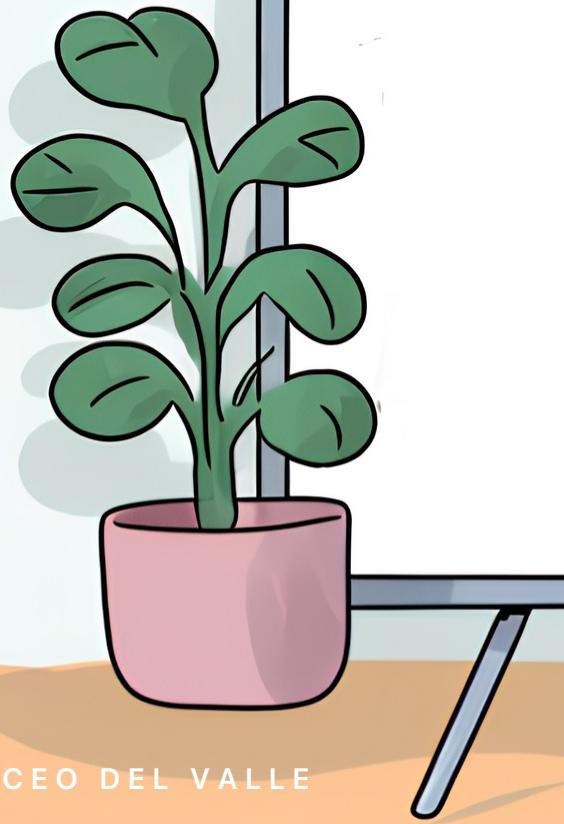
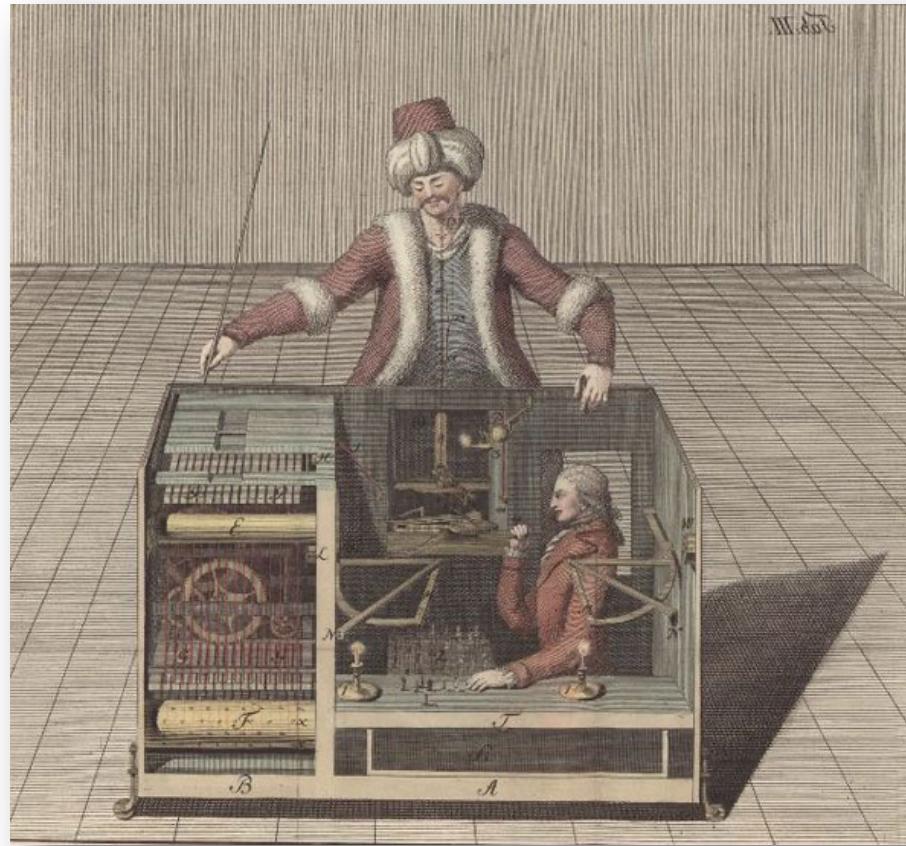
- 
- Comprender el lenguaje.
 - Aprendizaje.
 - Toma de decisiones.
 - Reconocimiento de imágenes.
 - Generación de imágenes.
 - ...

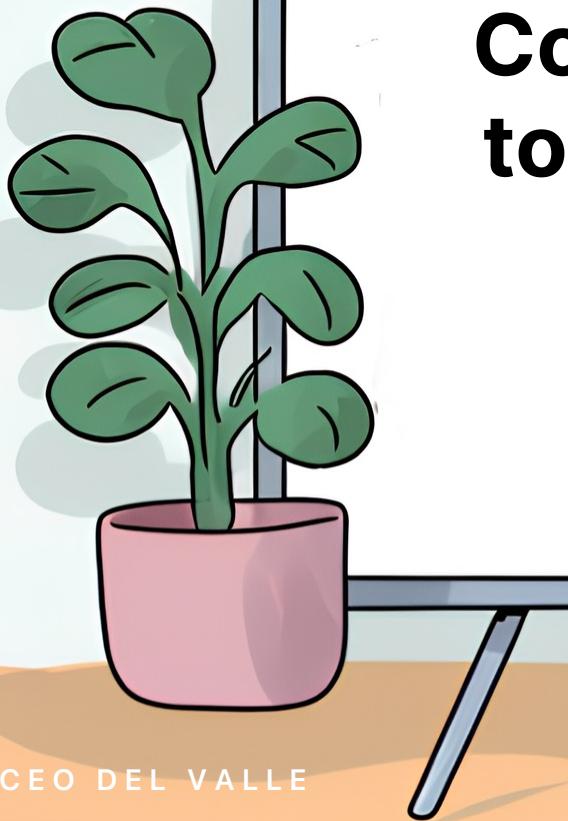
UN POCO DE HISTORIA



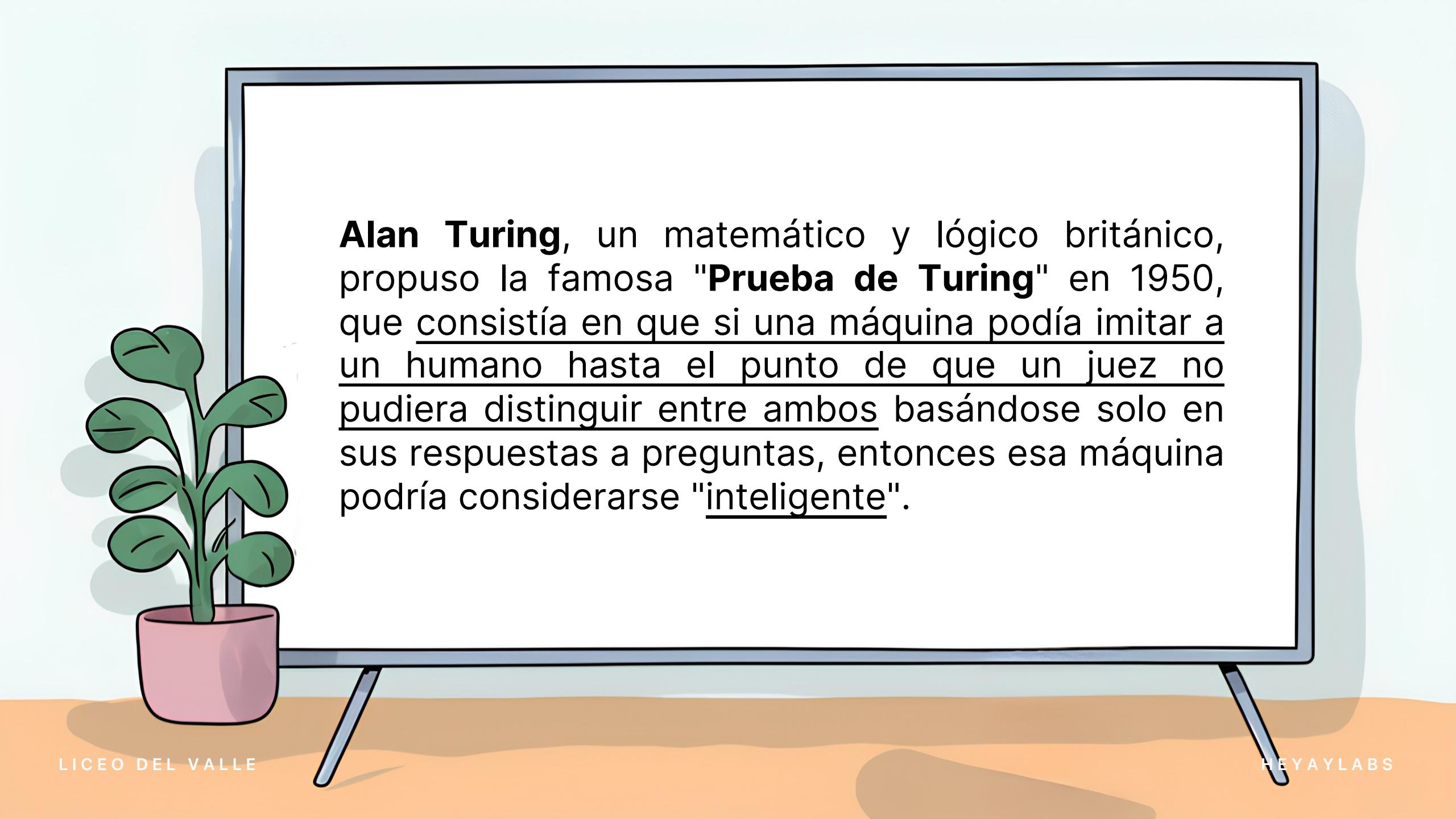


La IA no es un concepto nuevo; sus raíces se pueden rastrear hasta la antigüedad, con mitos e historias de criaturas artificiales dotadas de inteligencia.

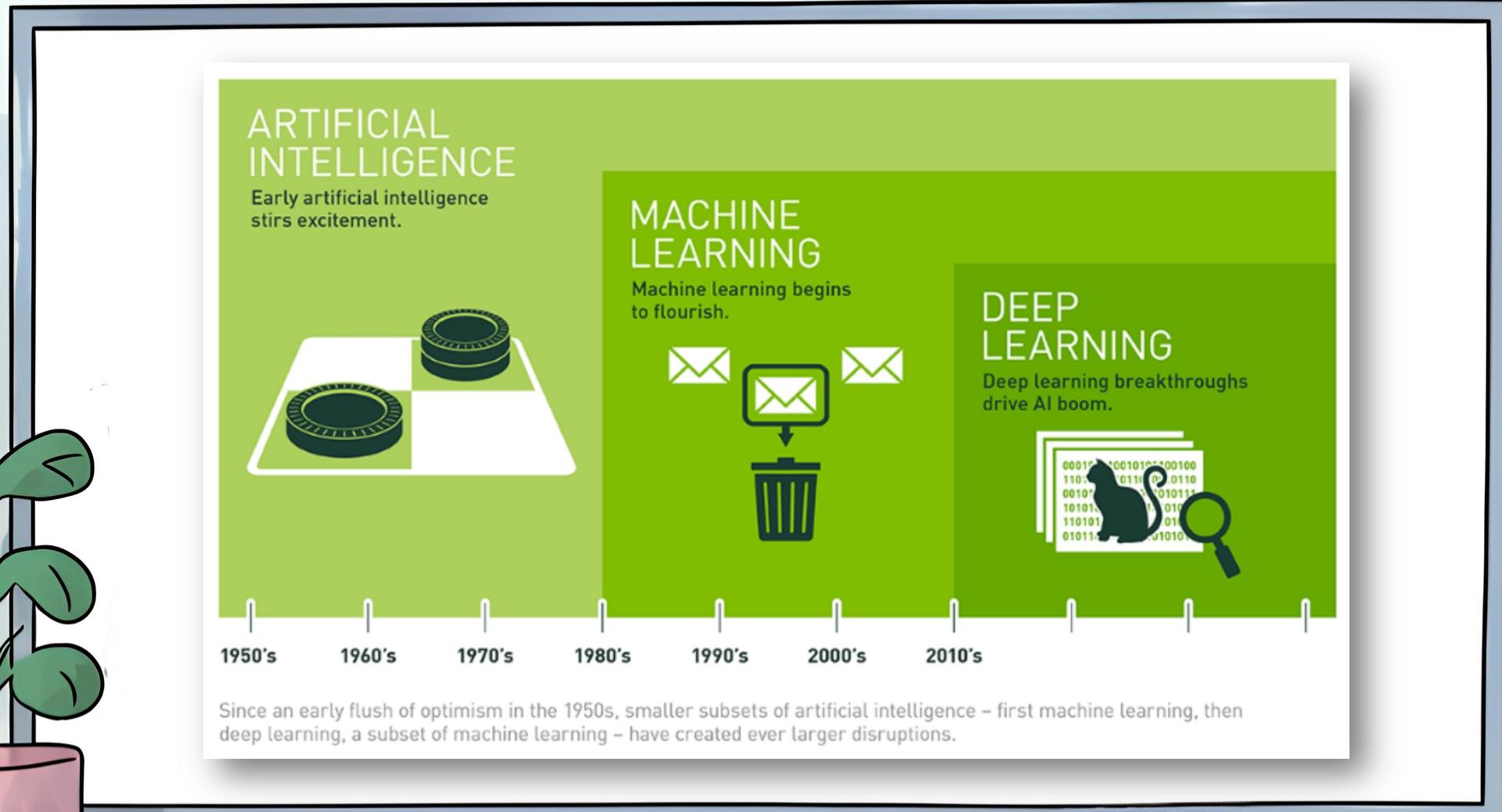


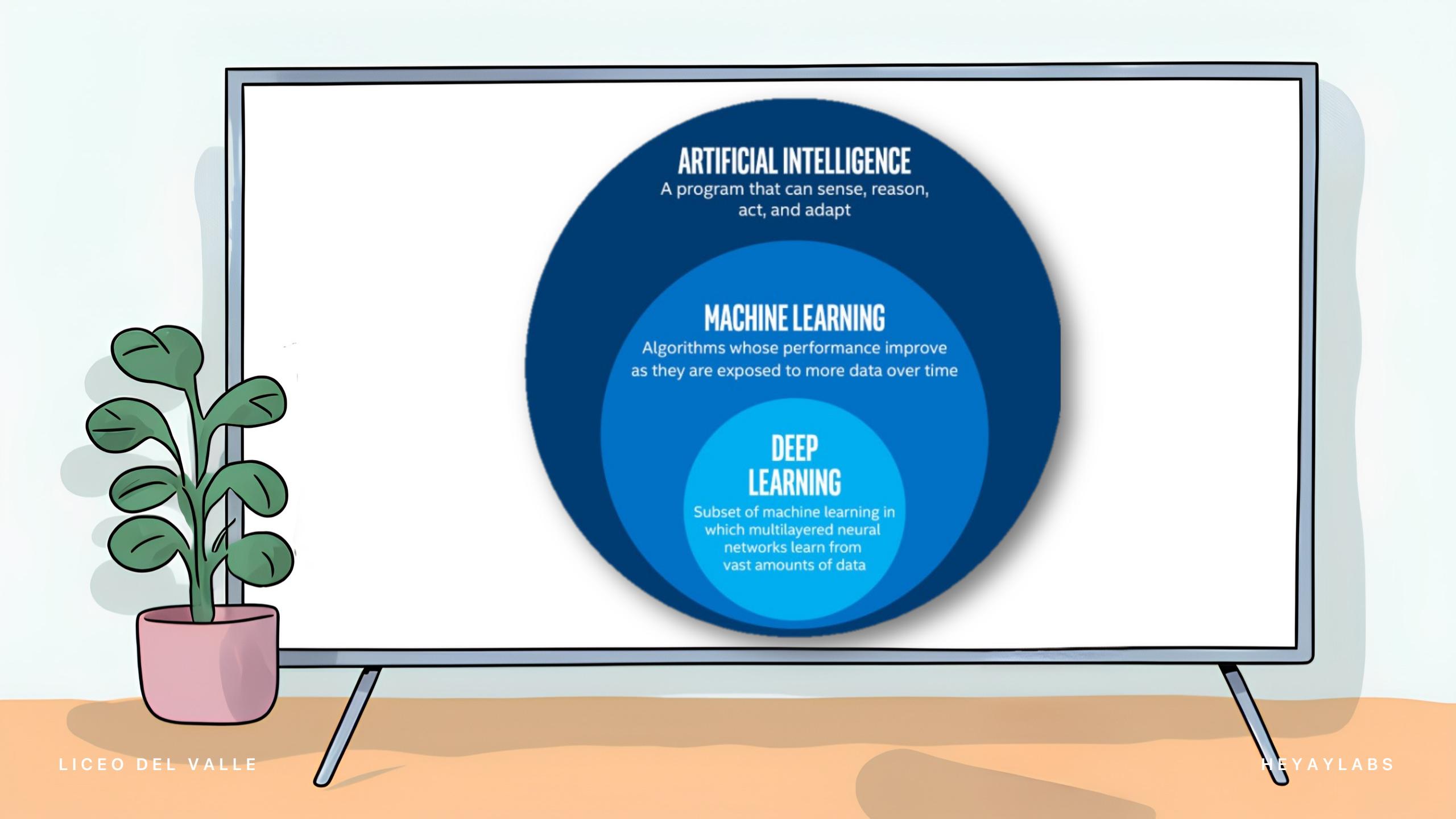


Como campo científico, comenzó a tomar forma en la década de 1950.



Alan Turing, un matemático y lógico británico, propuso la famosa "**Prueba de Turing**" en 1950, que consistía en que si una máquina podía imitar a un humano hasta el punto de que un juez no pudiera distinguir entre ambos basándose solo en sus respuestas a preguntas, entonces esa máquina podría considerarse "inteligente".





ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

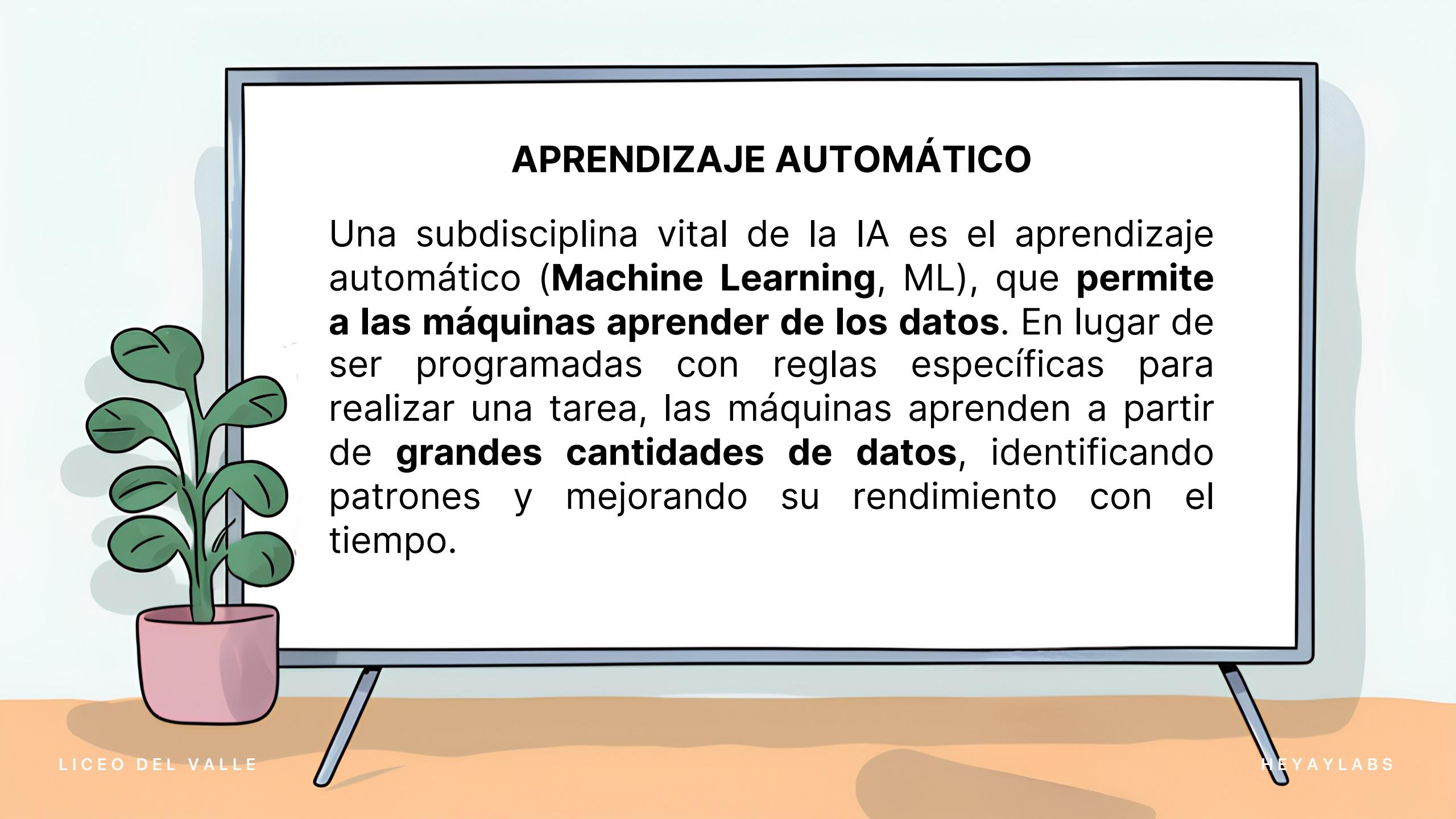
A program that can sense, reason, act, and adapt

MACHINE LEARNING

Algorithms whose performance improve as they are exposed to more data over time

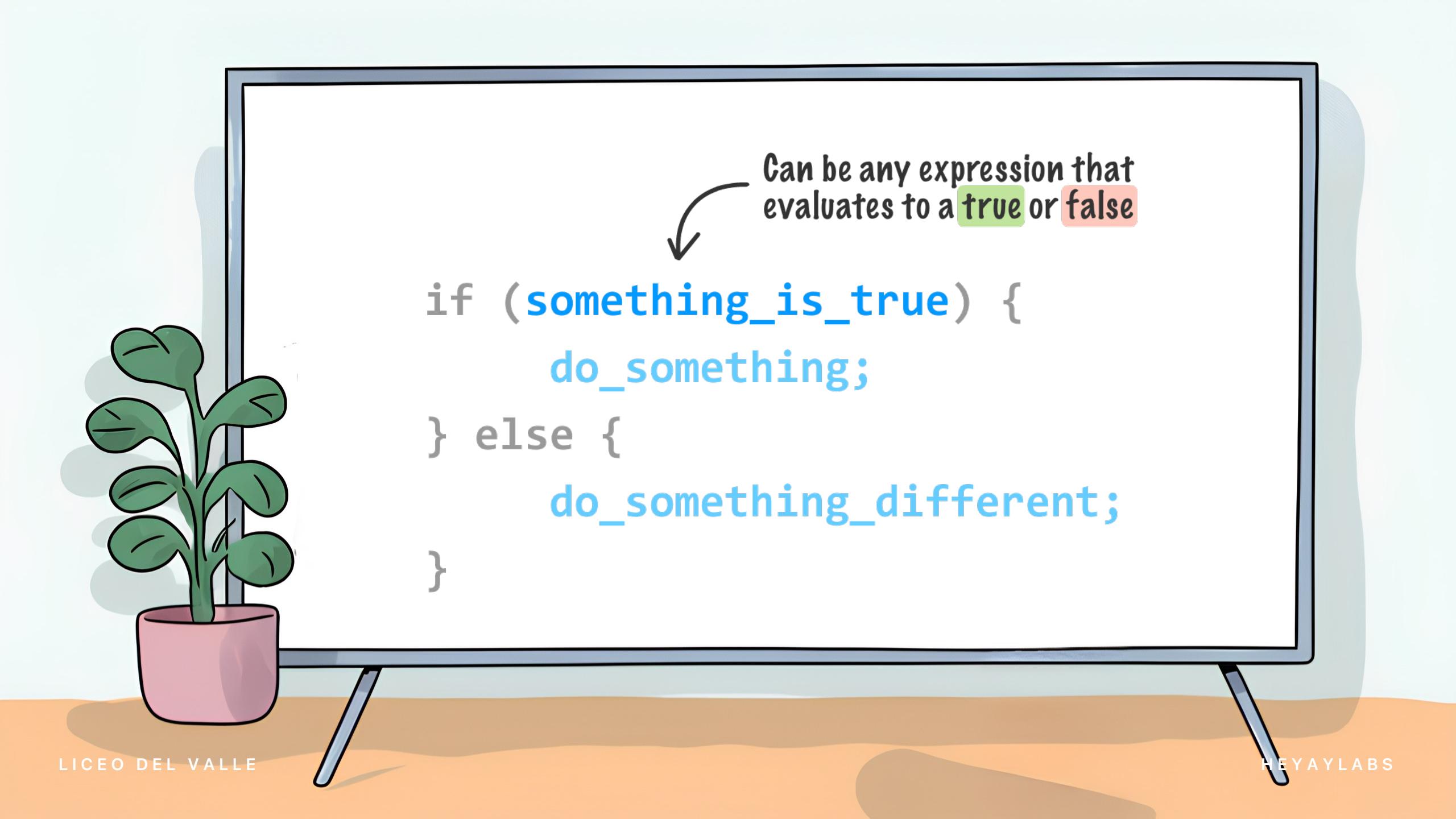
DEEP LEARNING

Subset of machine learning in which multilayered neural networks learn from vast amounts of data



APRENDIZAJE AUTOMÁTICO

Una subdisciplina vital de la IA es el aprendizaje automático (**Machine Learning**, ML), que **permite a las máquinas aprender de los datos**. En lugar de ser programadas con reglas específicas para realizar una tarea, las máquinas aprenden a partir de **grandes cantidades de datos**, identificando patrones y mejorando su rendimiento con el tiempo.



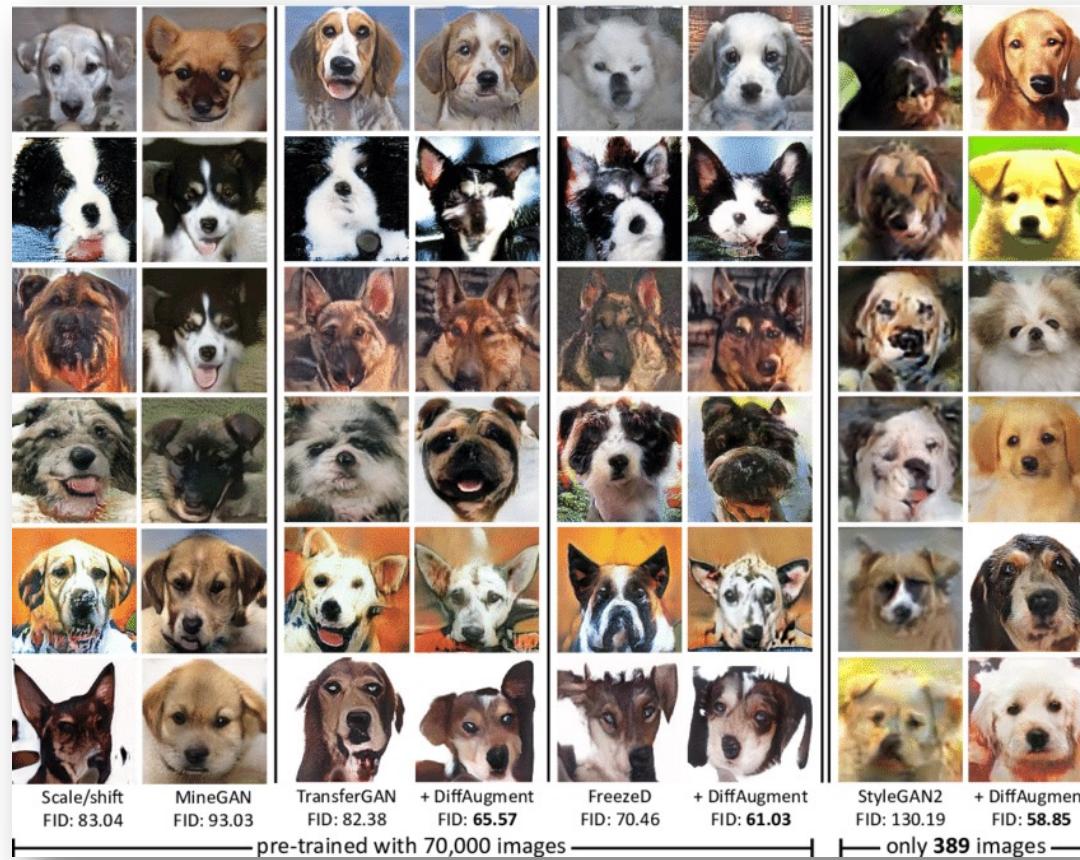
Can be any expression that evaluates to a **true** or **false**

```
if (something_is_true) {  
    do_something;  
} else {  
    do_something_different;  
}
```



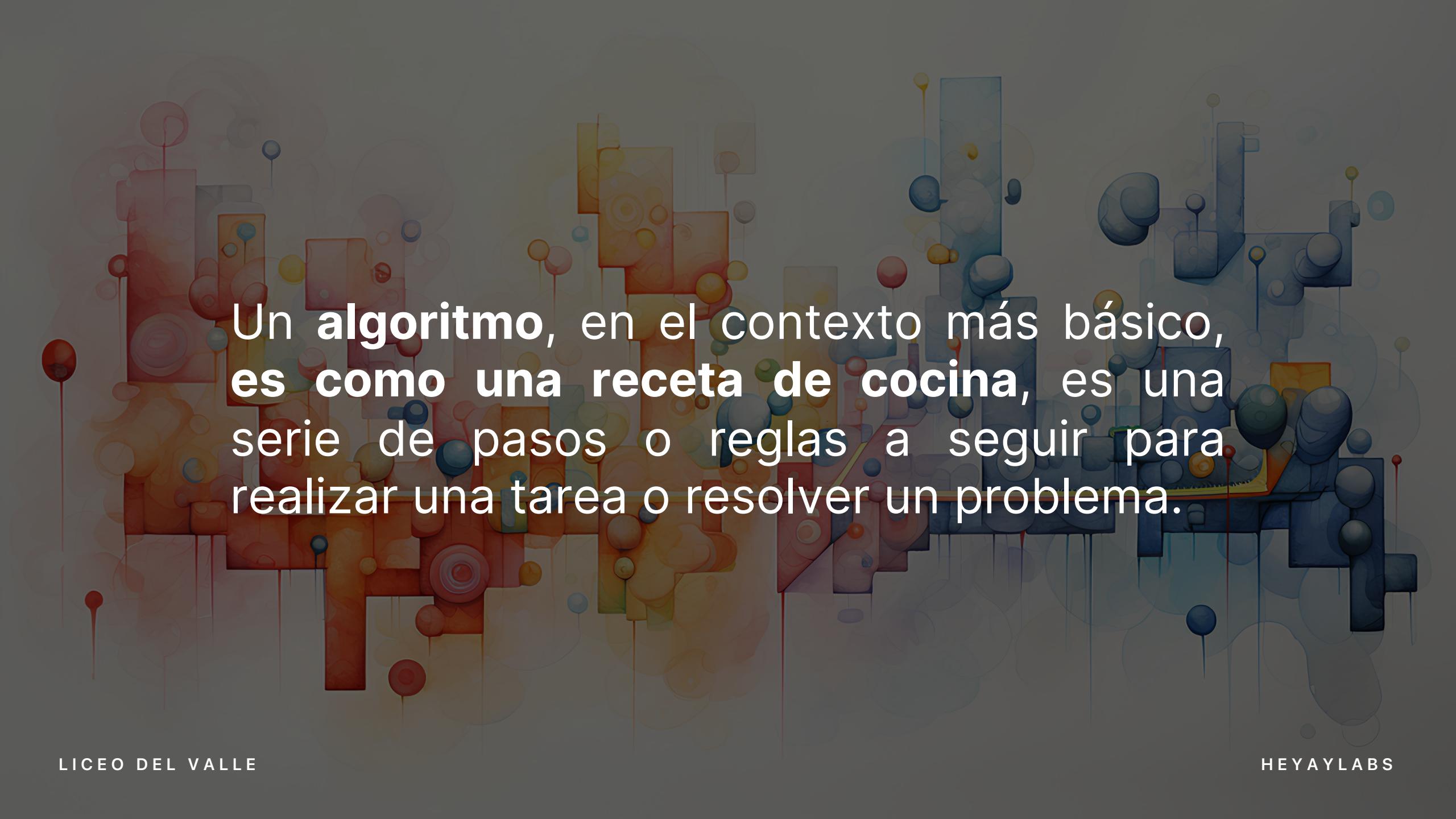
LICEO DEL VALLE

HEYAYLABS

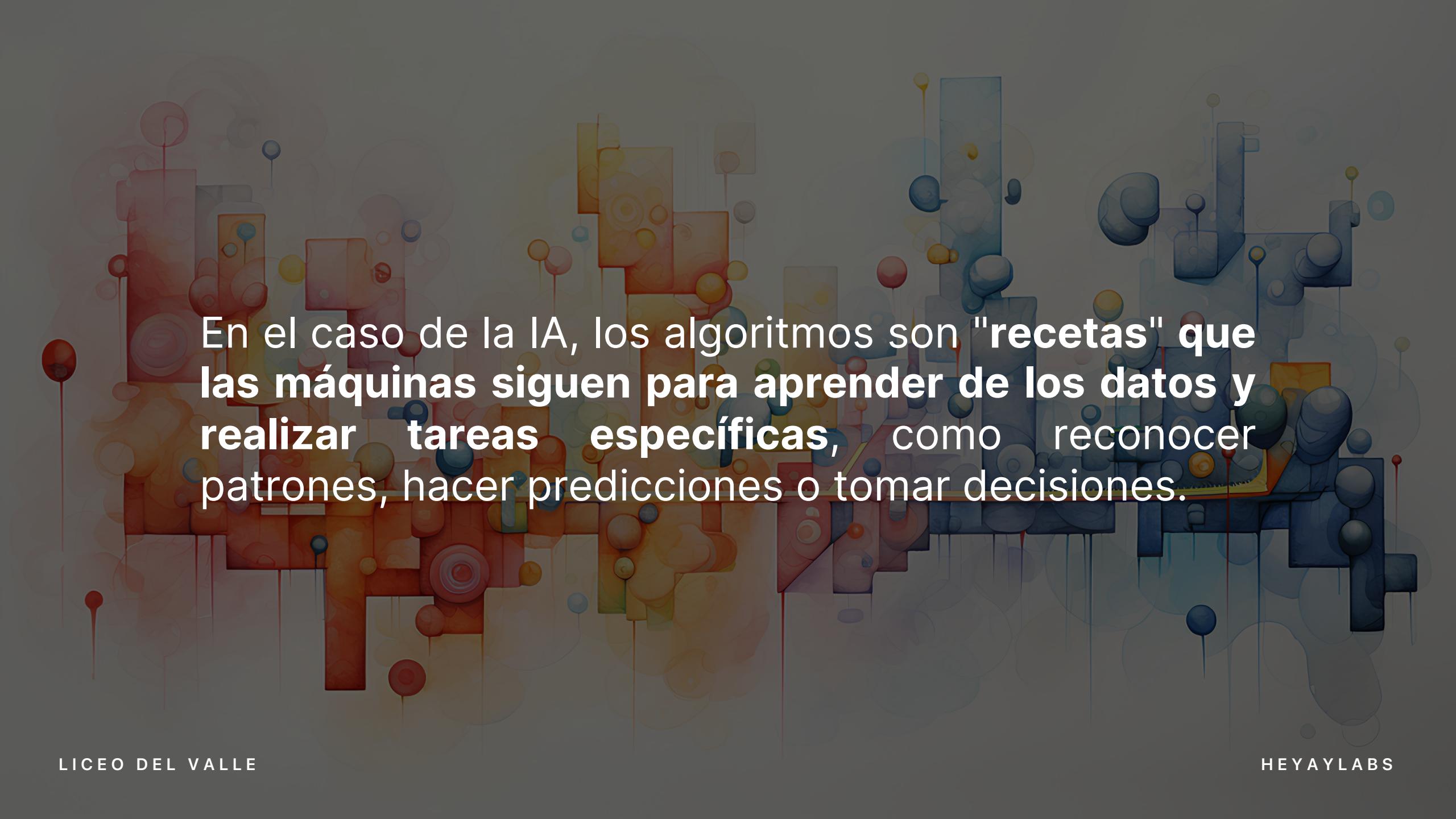




ALGORITMOS



Un **algoritmo**, en el contexto más básico,
es como una receta de cocina, es una
serie de pasos o reglas a seguir para
realizar una tarea o resolver un problema.



En el caso de la IA, los algoritmos son "recetas" que las máquinas siguen para aprender de los datos y realizar tareas específicas, como reconocer patrones, hacer predicciones o tomar decisiones.

4 TIPOS DE ALGORITMOS

Aprendizaje Supervisado

Aprendizaje No Supervisado

Aprendizaje por Reforzamiento

Redes Neuronales y Aprendizaje Profundo

Aprendizaje Supervisado



Aprendizaje Supervisado

Imagina que enseñas a un niño los colores mostrándole diferentes objetos y diciéndole el color correspondiente: "esta manzana es roja", "este césped es verde".

Aprendizaje Supervisado

En el aprendizaje supervisado, proporcionamos al algoritmo **muchos ejemplos (datos) etiquetados**, es decir, con la respuesta correcta ya dada, para que aprenda las relaciones entre los datos y las etiquetas, y pueda hacer predicciones cuando se le presenten nuevos datos.

airplane



automobile



bird



cat



deer



dog



frog



horse



ship



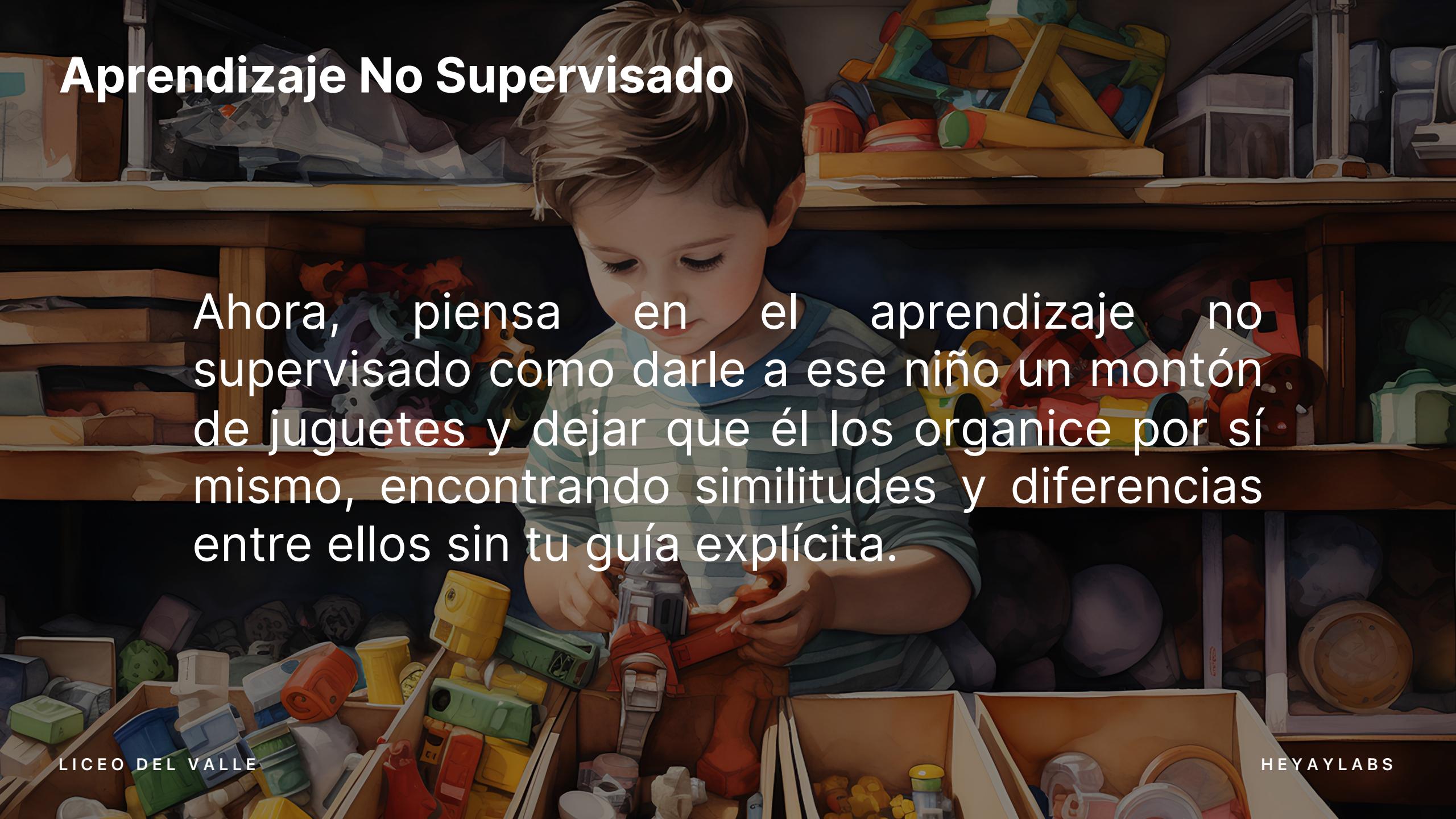
truck



Aprendizaje No Supervisado

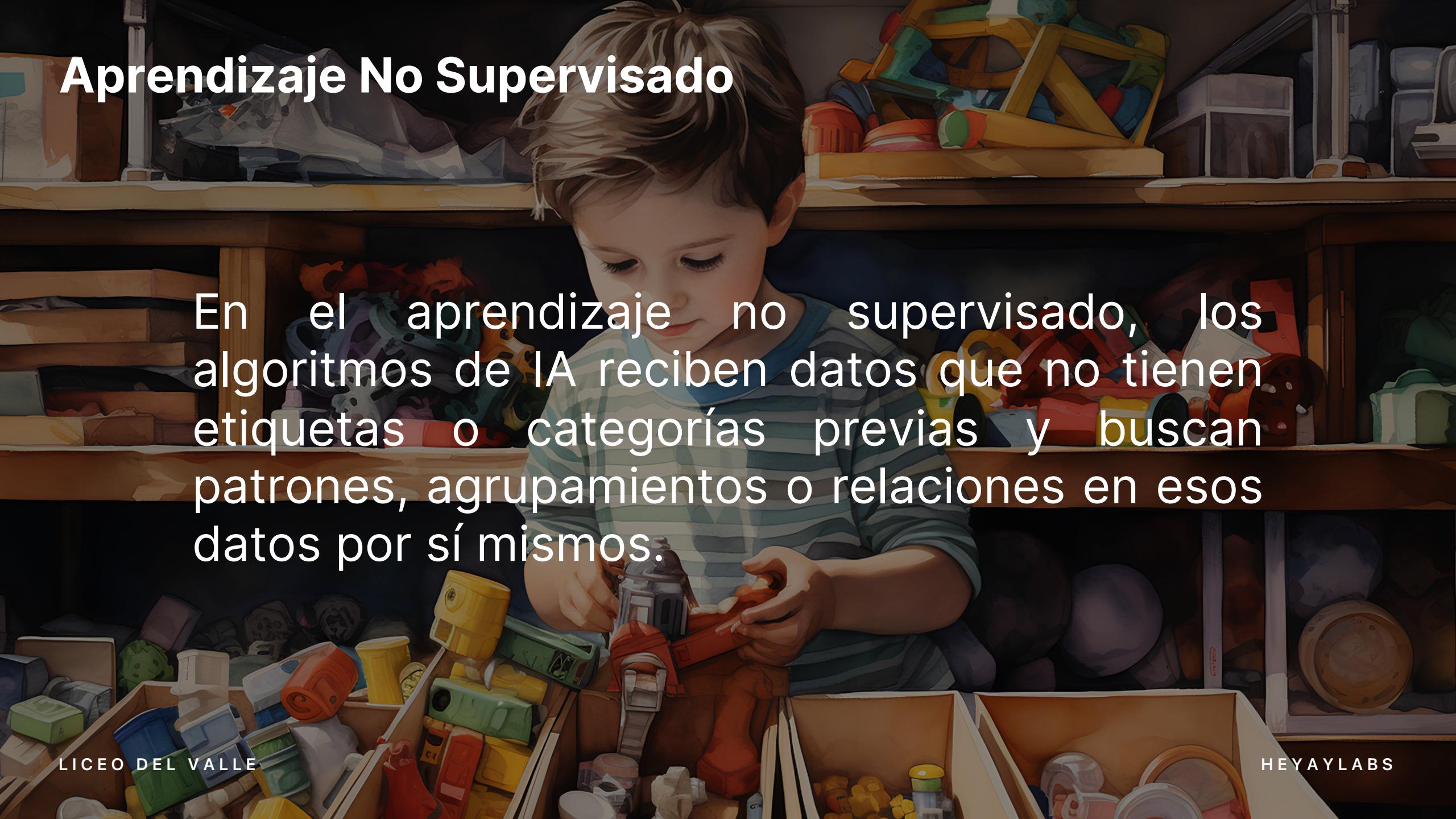
A young boy with light brown hair, wearing a striped long-sleeved shirt, is sitting on the floor in a room filled with toys. He is focused on playing with a red toy truck. The room is cluttered with various toys, including colorful plastic blocks, action figures, and storage bins. In the background, there are shelves filled with books and more toys. The lighting is warm and natural, coming from a window on the left.

Aprendizaje No Supervisado

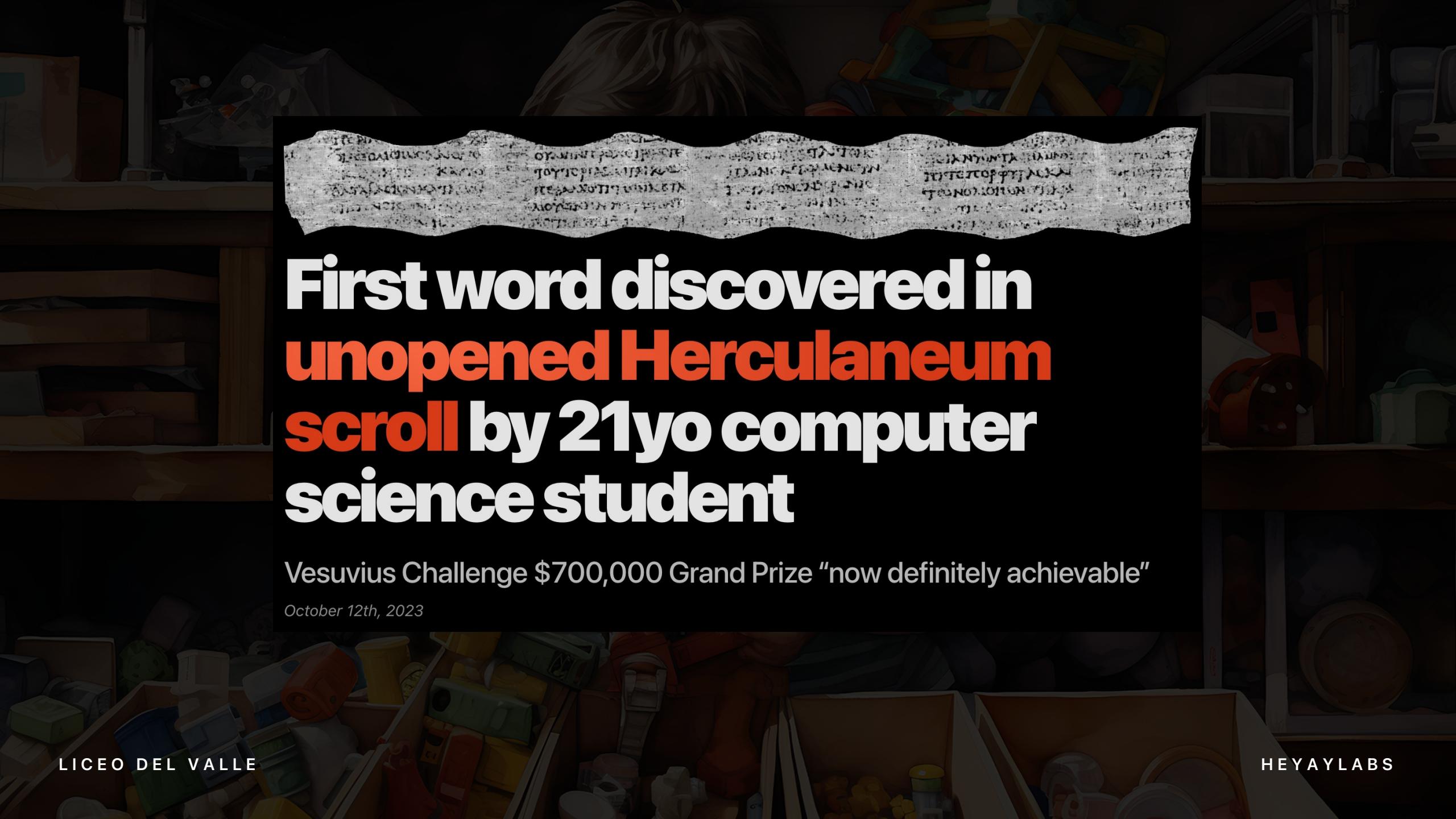
A young boy with short brown hair is sitting on the floor, surrounded by a chaotic pile of colorful plastic toys. He is wearing a green and white striped shirt and is focused on a red toy truck he is holding in his hands. The room is filled with shelves and boxes stacked high with more toys and household items, creating a sense of overwhelming clutter. The lighting is warm and somewhat dim, highlighting the boy and his toys.

Ahora, piensa en el aprendizaje no supervisado como darle a ese niño un montón de juguetes y dejar que él los organice por sí mismo, encontrando similitudes y diferencias entre ellos sin tu guía explícita.

Aprendizaje No Supervisado

A young boy with short brown hair is sitting on the floor, focused on playing with a set of colorful plastic building blocks. He is wearing a blue and white striped shirt. The room around him is filled with shelves and boxes stacked high with various toys and items, creating a cluttered but creative environment.

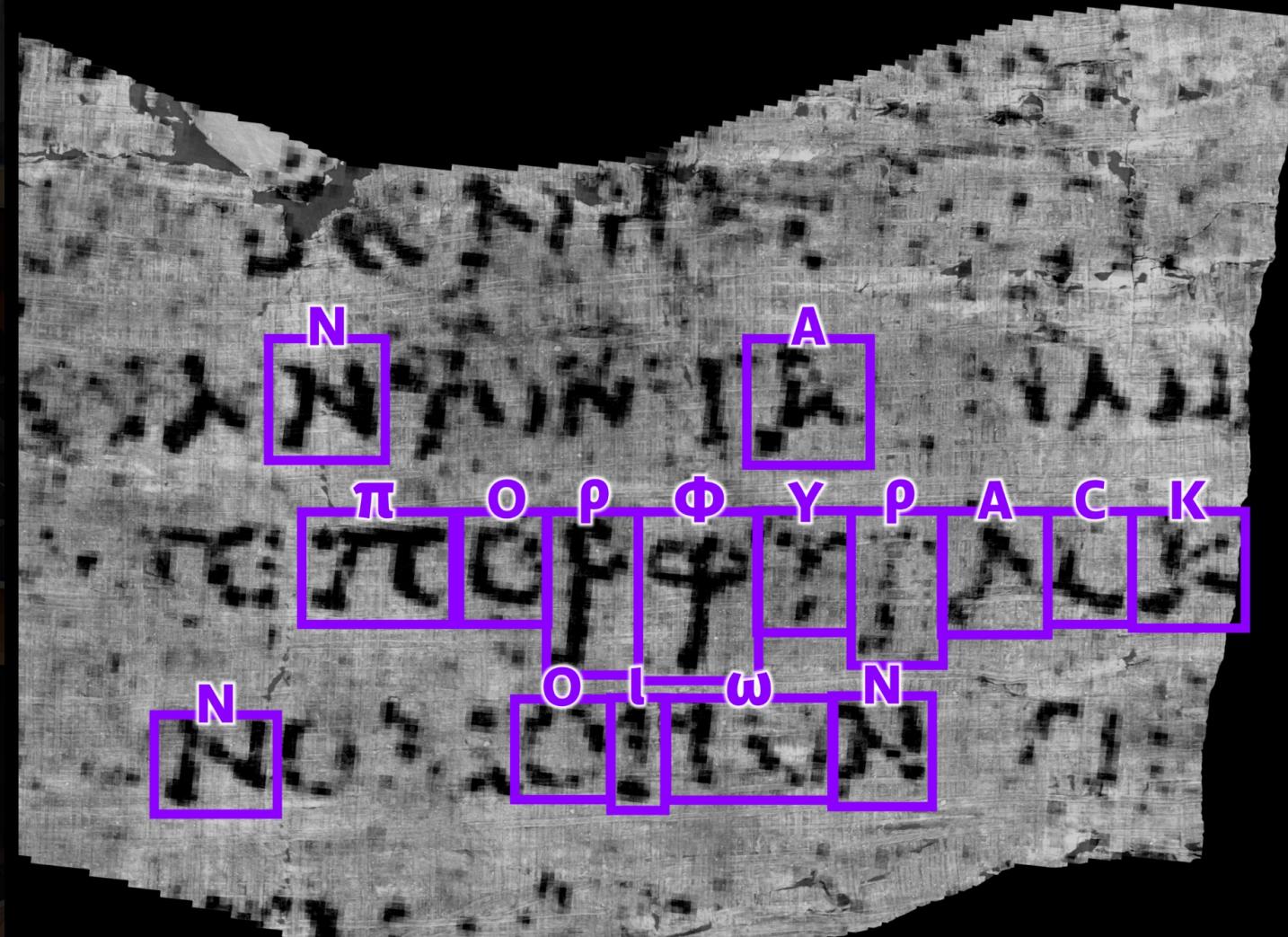
En el aprendizaje no supervisado, los algoritmos de IA reciben datos que no tienen etiquetas o categorías previas y buscan patrones, agrupamientos o relaciones en esos datos por sí mismos.



First word discovered in unopened Herculaneum scroll by 21yo computer science student

Vesuvius Challenge \$700,000 Grand Prize “now definitely achievable”

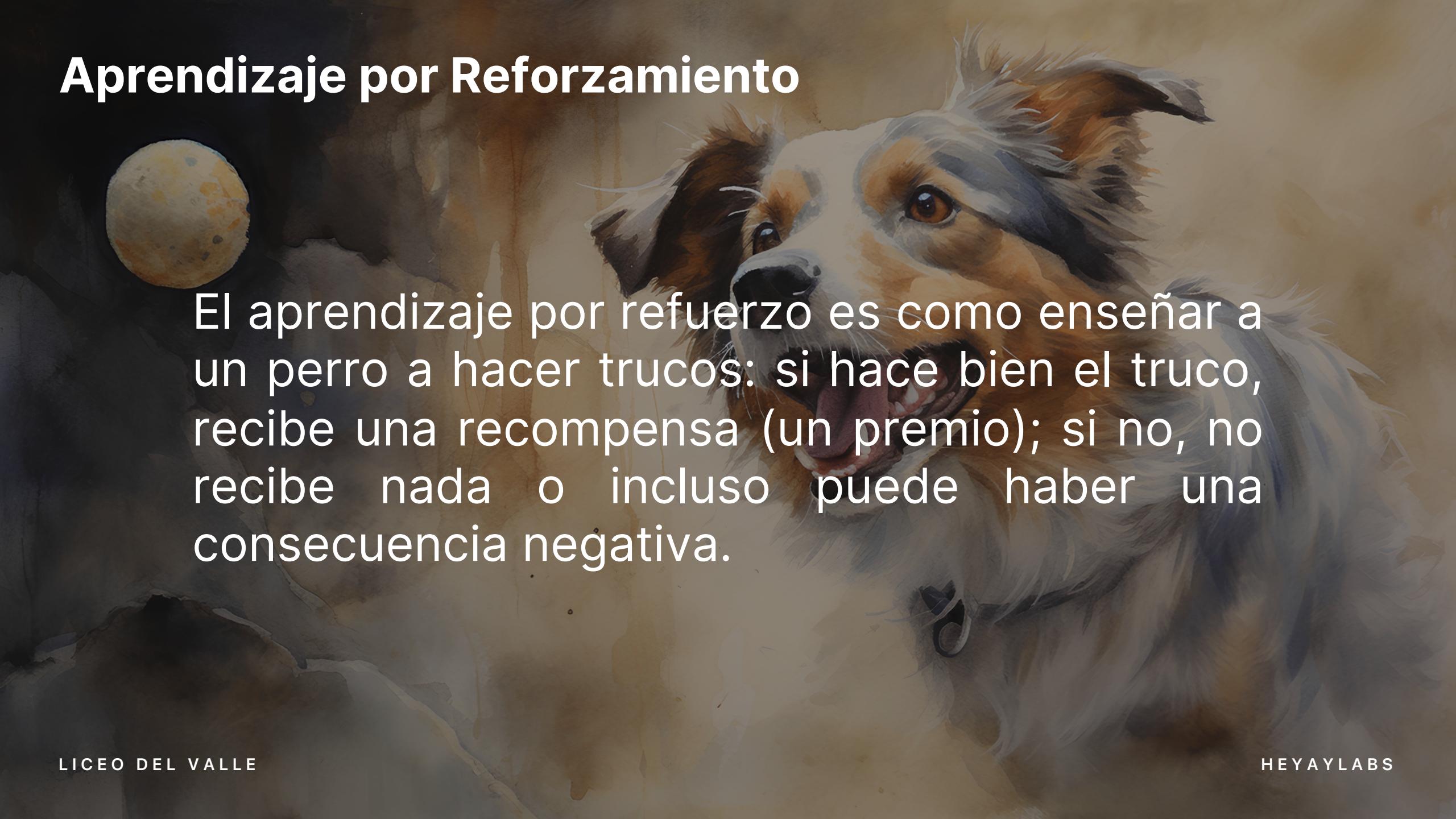
October 12th, 2023



Aprendizaje por Reforzamiento

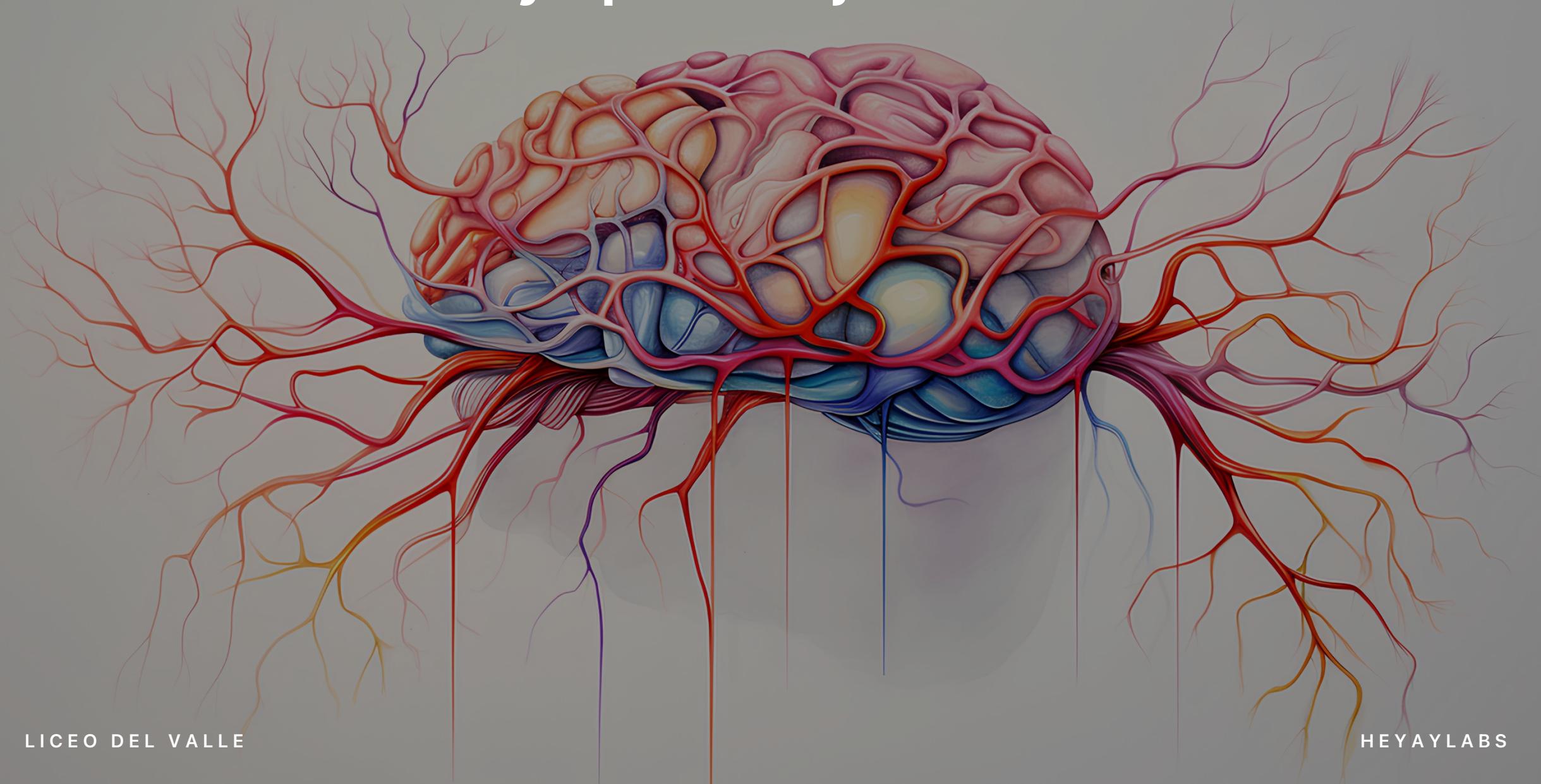


Aprendizaje por Reforzamiento

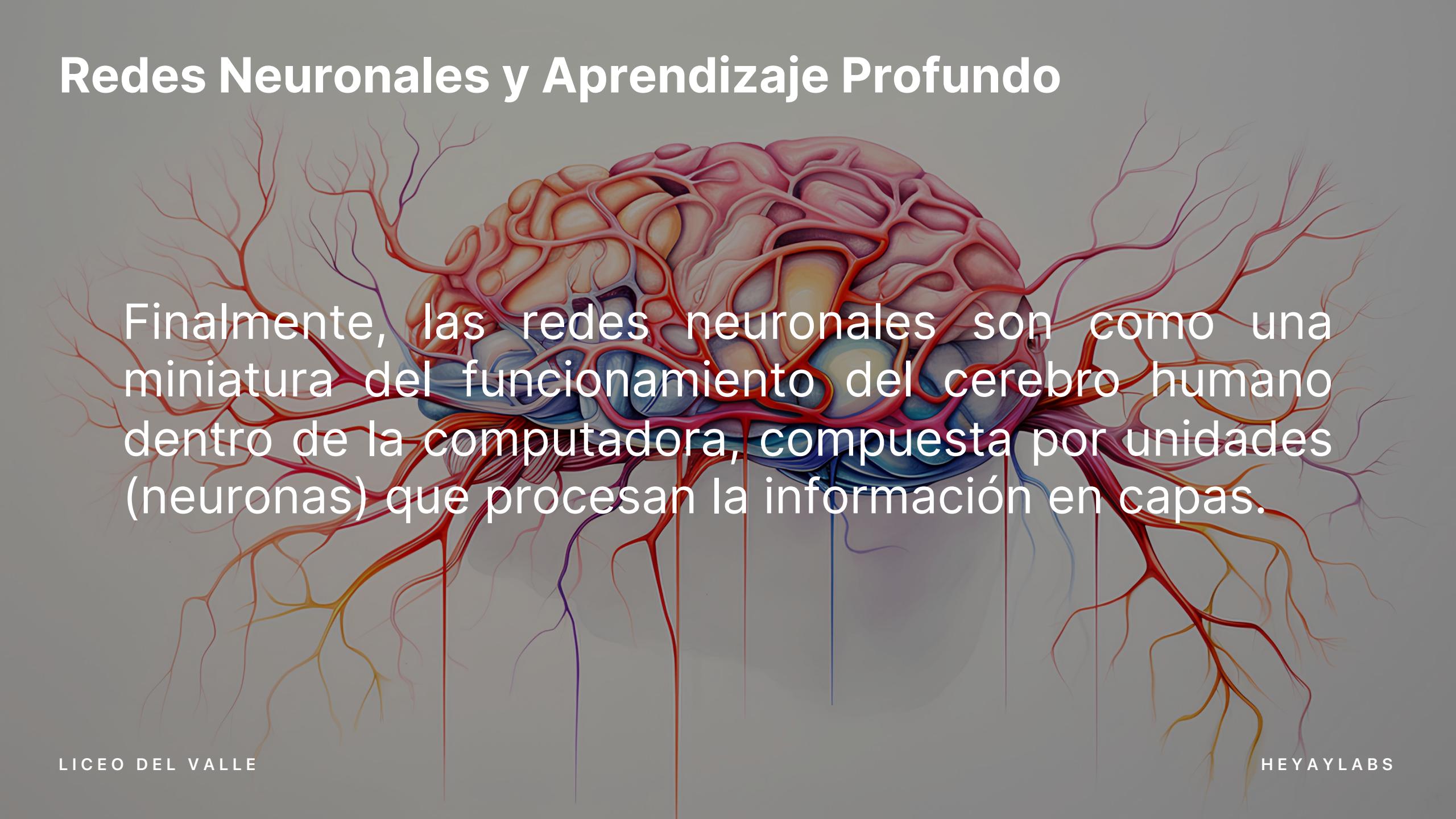
A painting of a dog's head and upper body. The dog has brown and white fur, with its ears perked up and its eyes focused on a yellow ball hanging from the left side of the frame. The background is a textured, warm-toned wash.

El aprendizaje por refuerzo es como enseñar a un perro a hacer trucos: si hace bien el truco, recibe una recompensa (un premio); si no, no recibe nada o incluso puede haber una consecuencia negativa.

Redes Neuronales y Aprendizaje Profundo



Redes Neuronales y Aprendizaje Profundo



Finalmente, las redes neuronales son como una miniatura del funcionamiento del cerebro humano dentro de la computadora, compuesta por unidades (neuronas) que procesan la información en capas.