1.- PRELIMINARES: ALGORITMOS Y FUNCIONES

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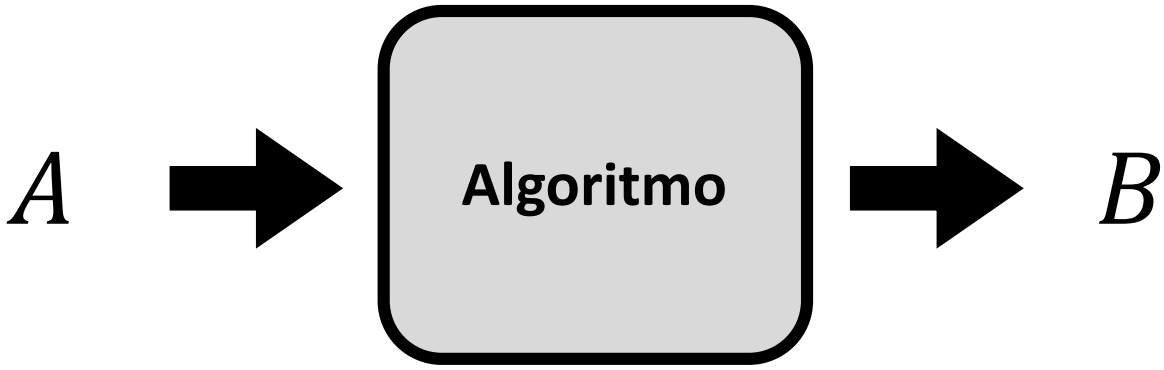
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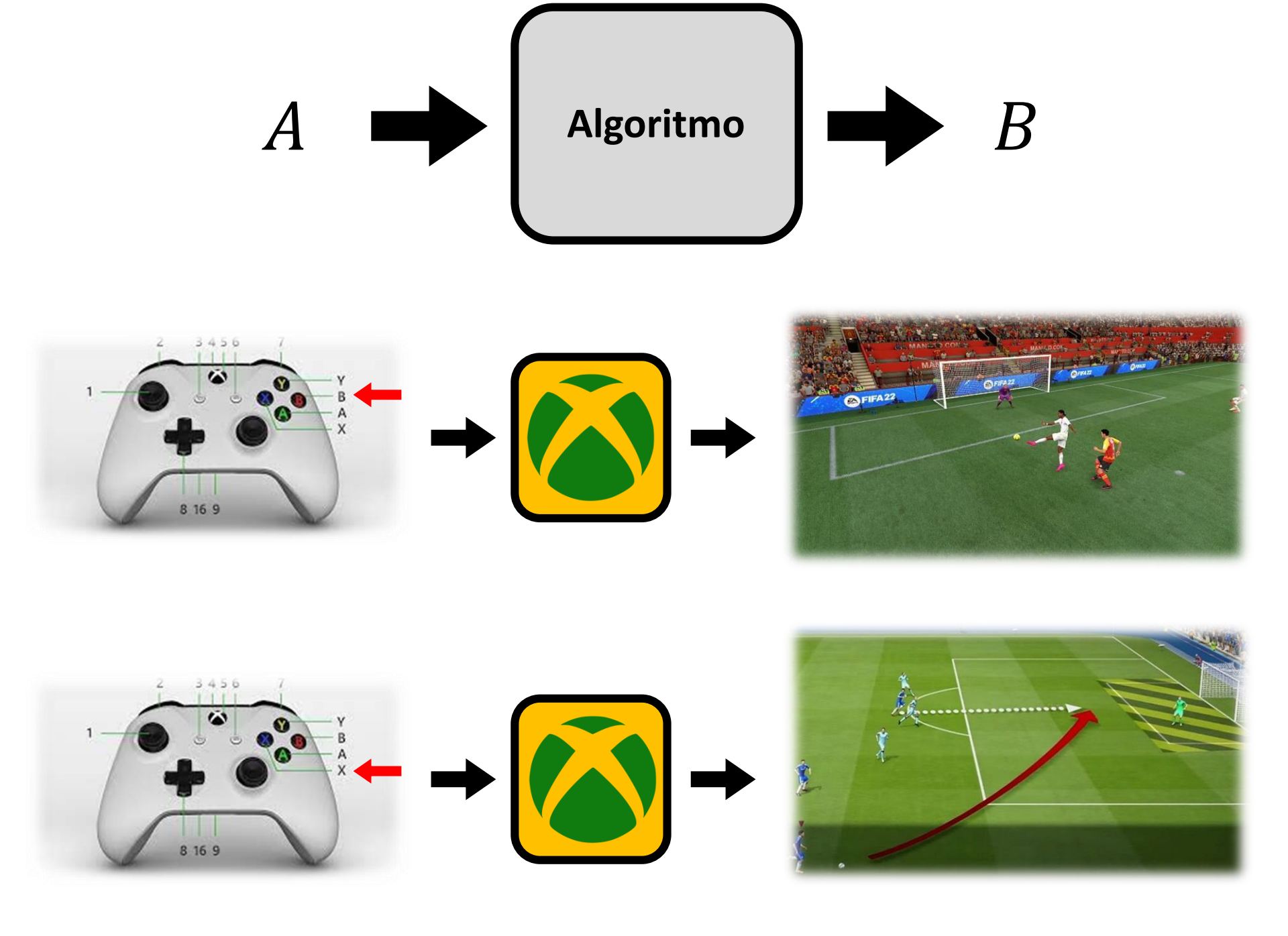
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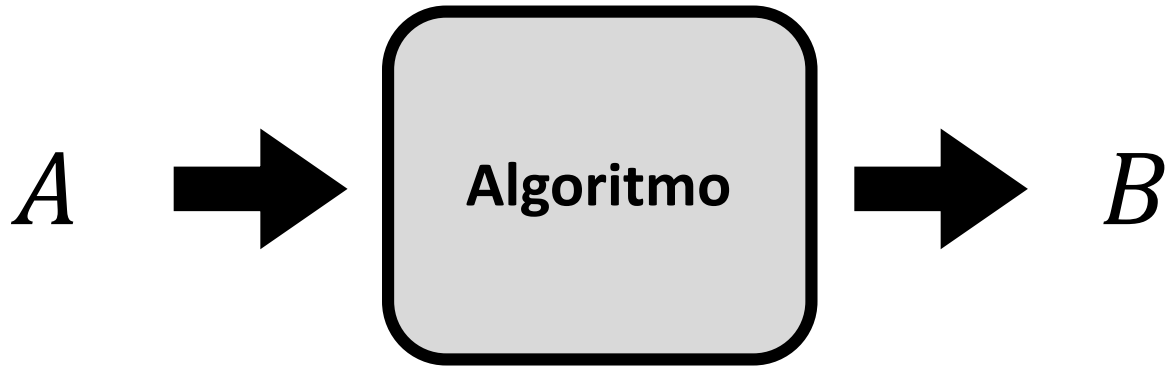
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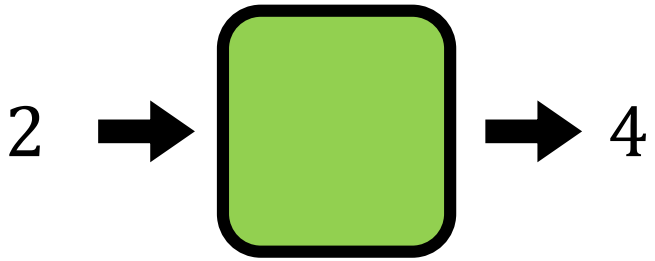
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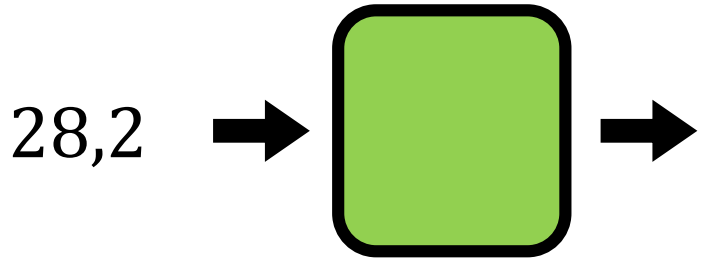
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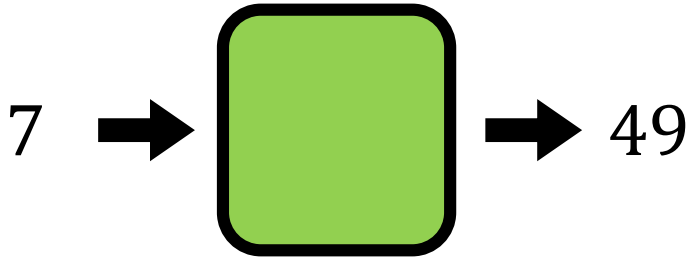
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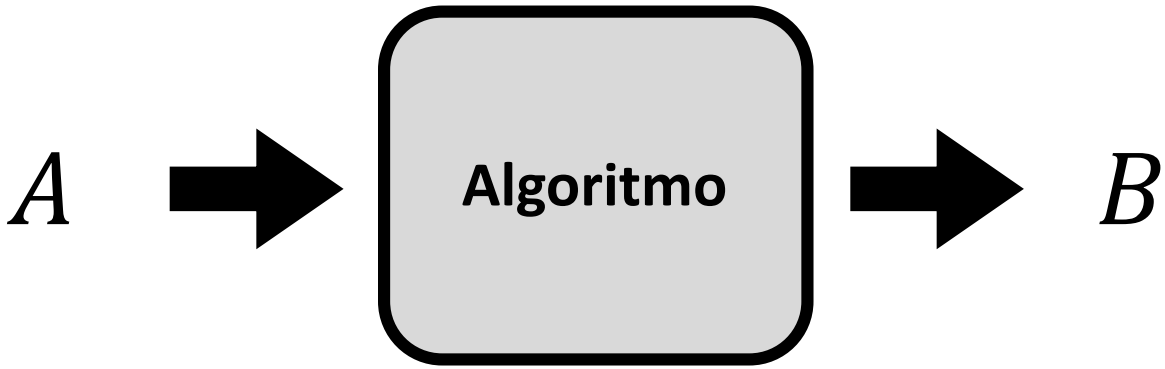
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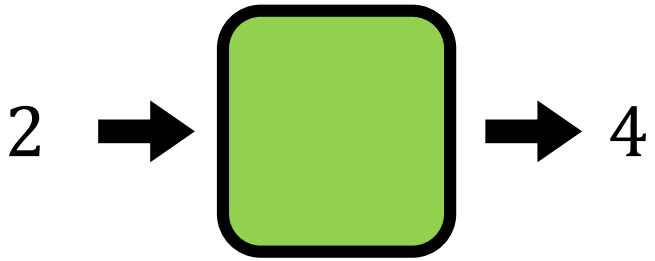
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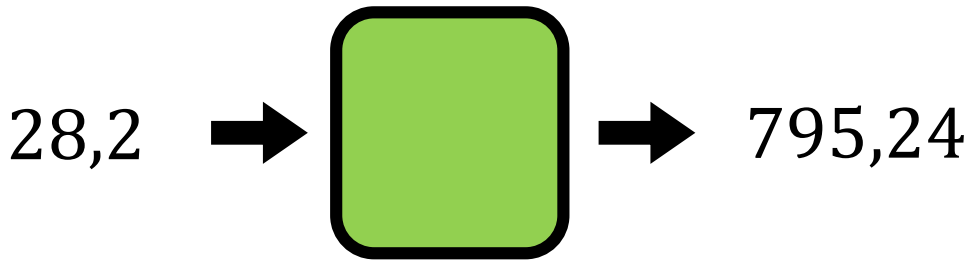
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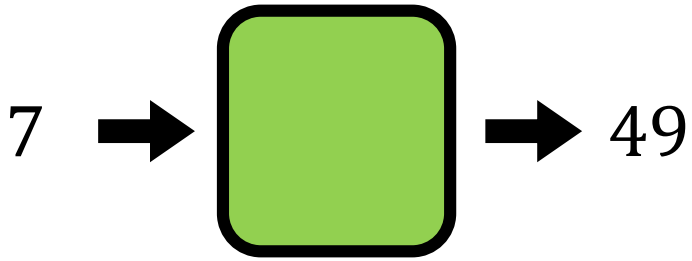
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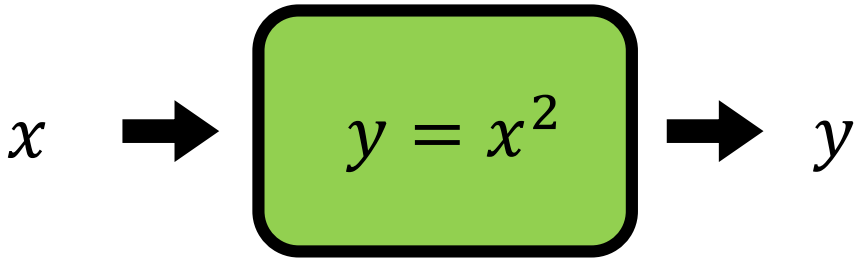
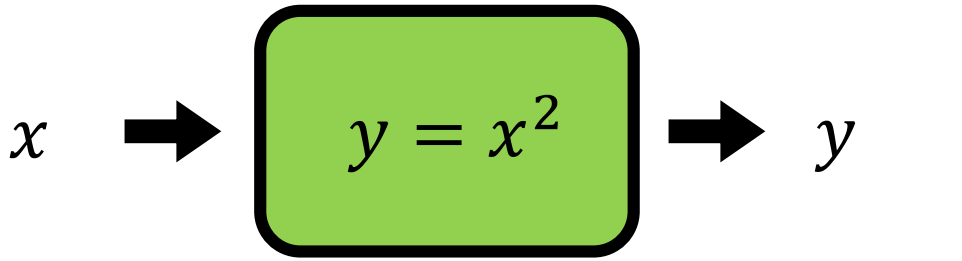
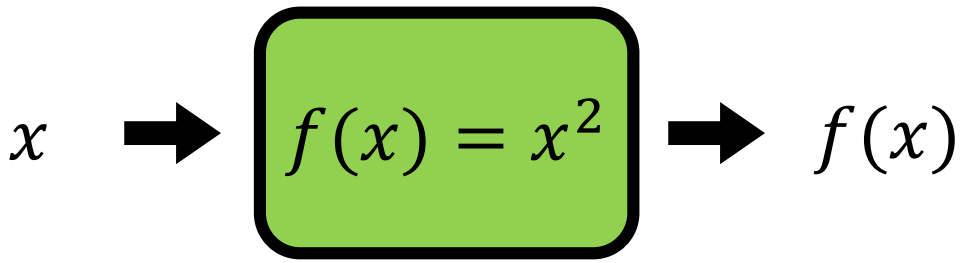

x
$y = x^2$
y

NOTACIÓN

$$y = y(x)$$

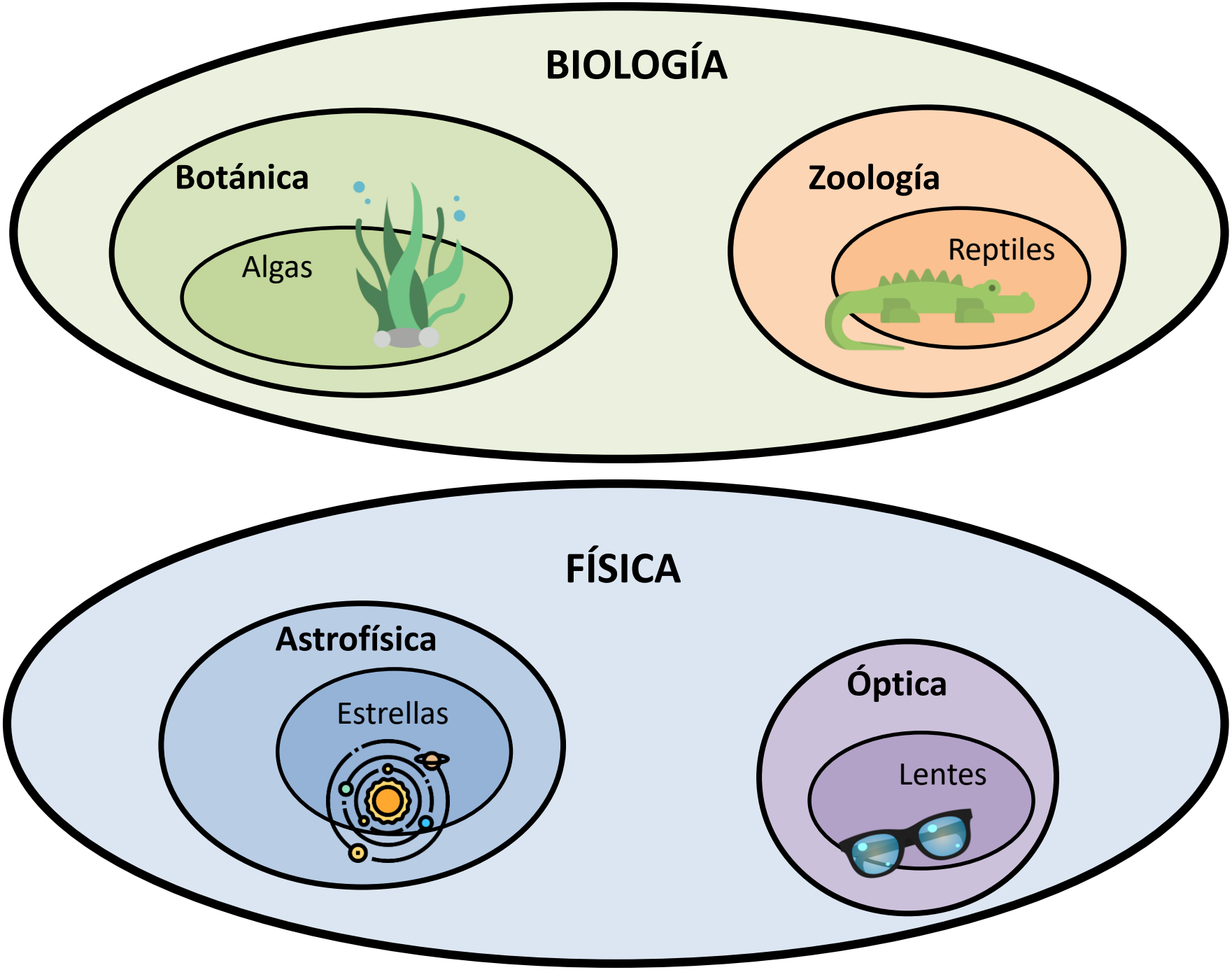
$$\boxed{y = f(x)}$$





2.- EL MAPA DE LAS MATEMÁTICAS

2.- МАТЕМАТИЧНА КАРТА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Zoología
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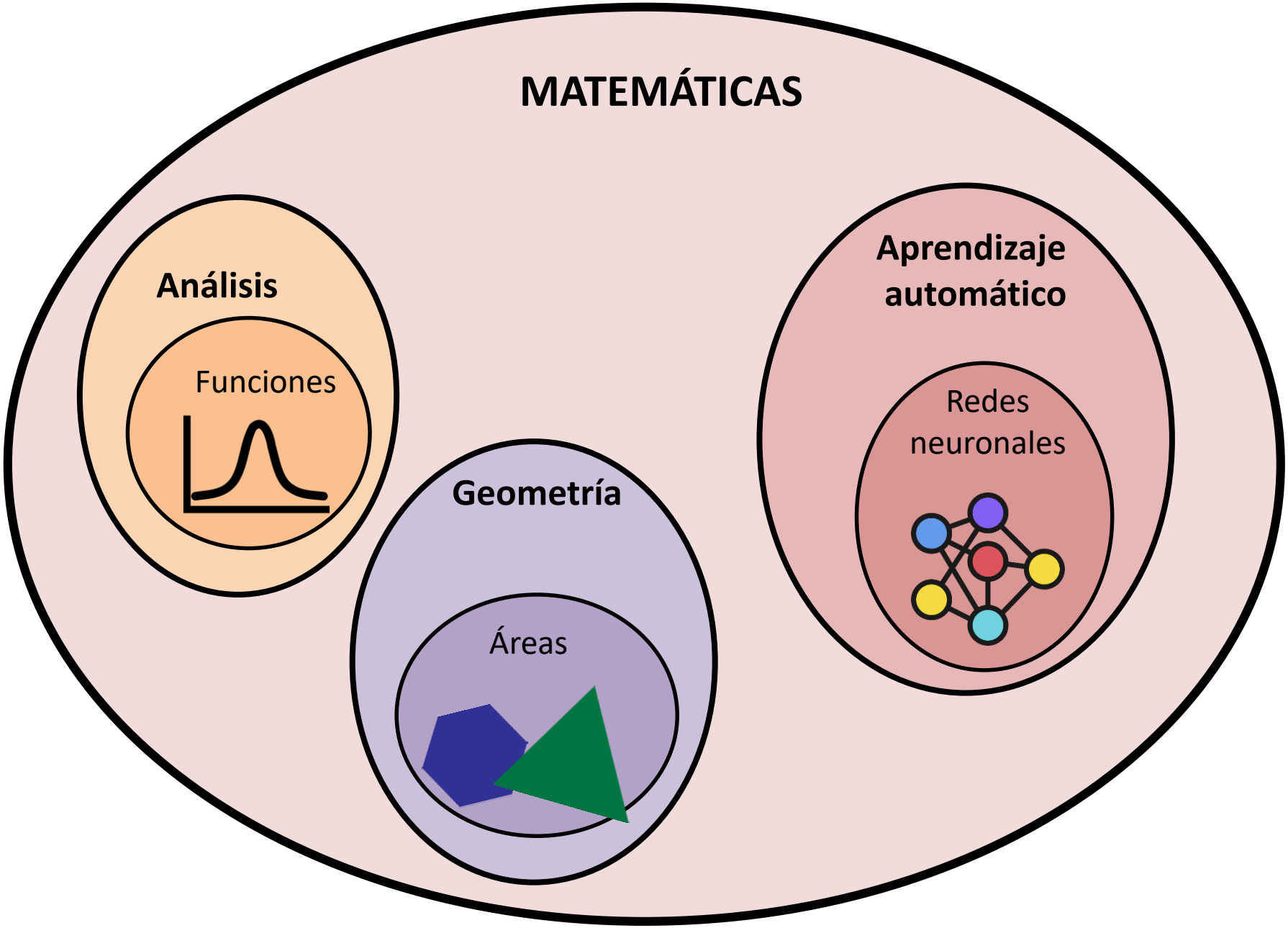
FÍSICA
Astrofísica
Estrellas
Óptica
Lentes


MATEMÁTICAS
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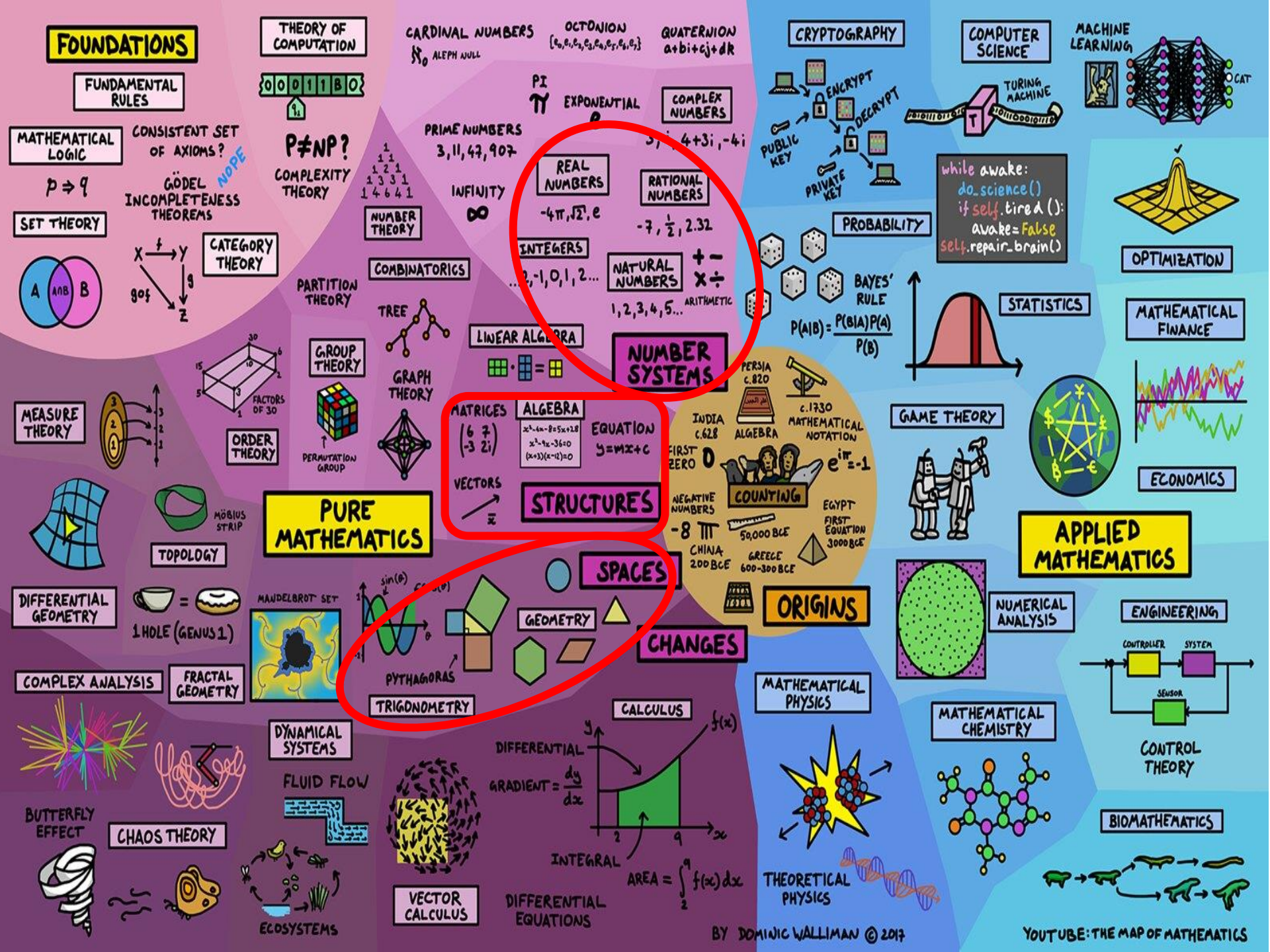
Funciones
Geometría
Áreas
Aprendizaje automático
Redes neuronales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MATHEMATICAL LOGIC
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GÖDEL INCOMPLETENESS THEOREMS
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THEORY OF COMPUTATION
P≠NP?
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ALEPH NULL
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y=mx+c
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CHINA 200 BCE
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CRYPTOGRAPHY
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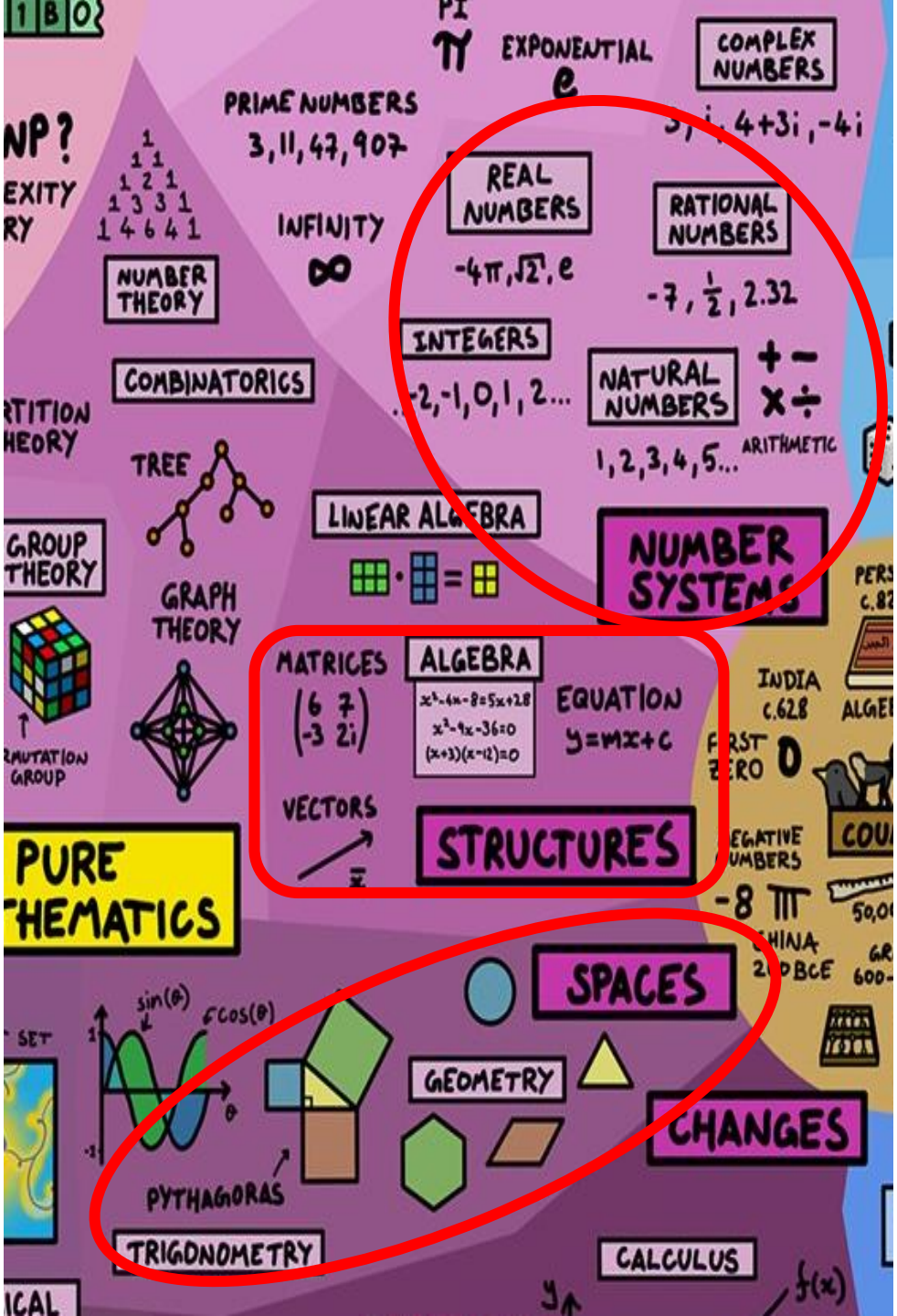
CONTROL THEORY
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS
MATHEMATICAL CHEMISTRY
THEORETICAL PHYSICS
BIOMATHEMATICS
BY DOMINIC WALLIMAN © 2017
YOUTUBE: THE MAP OF MATHEMATICS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TRIGONOMETRY
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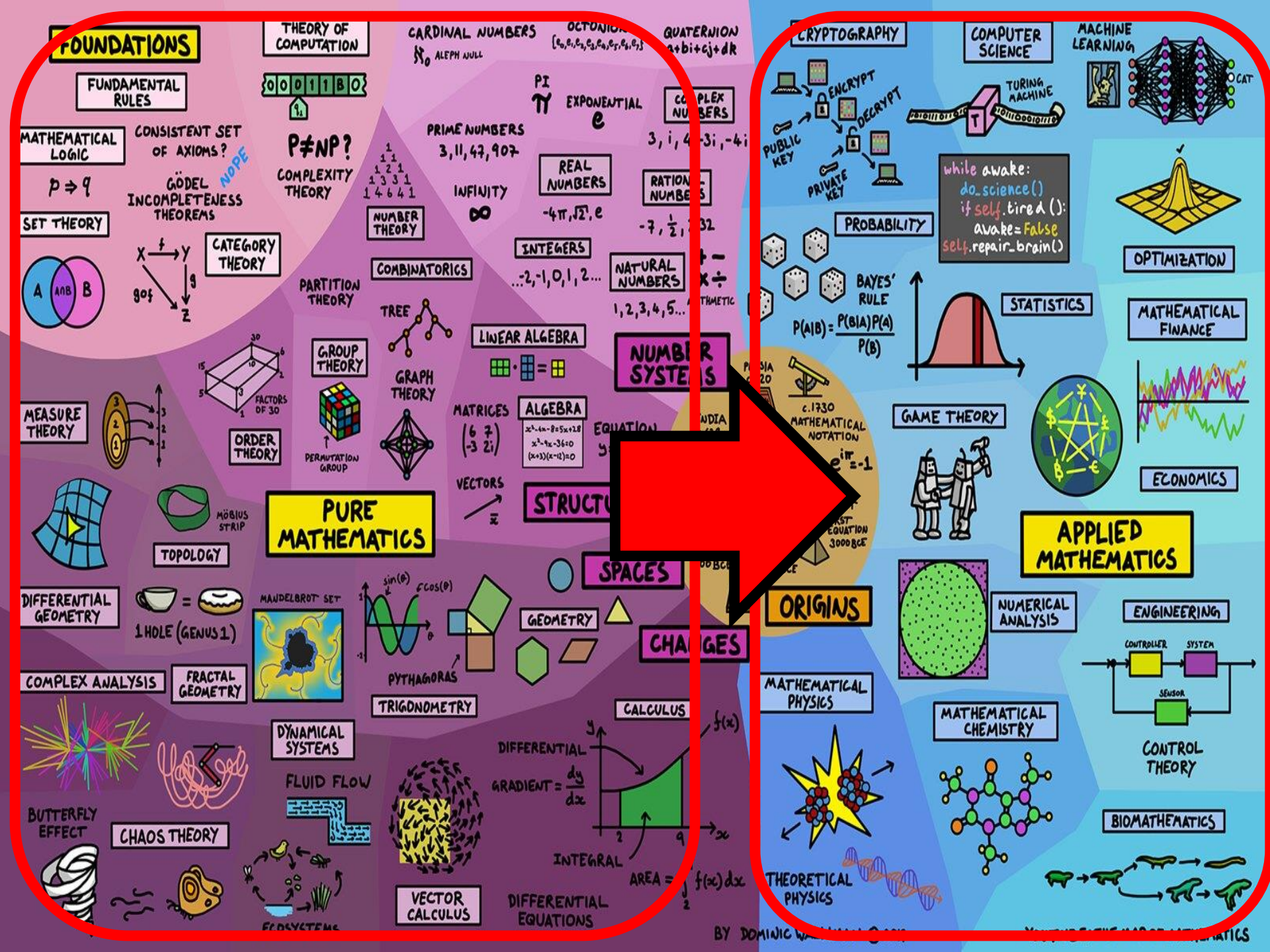
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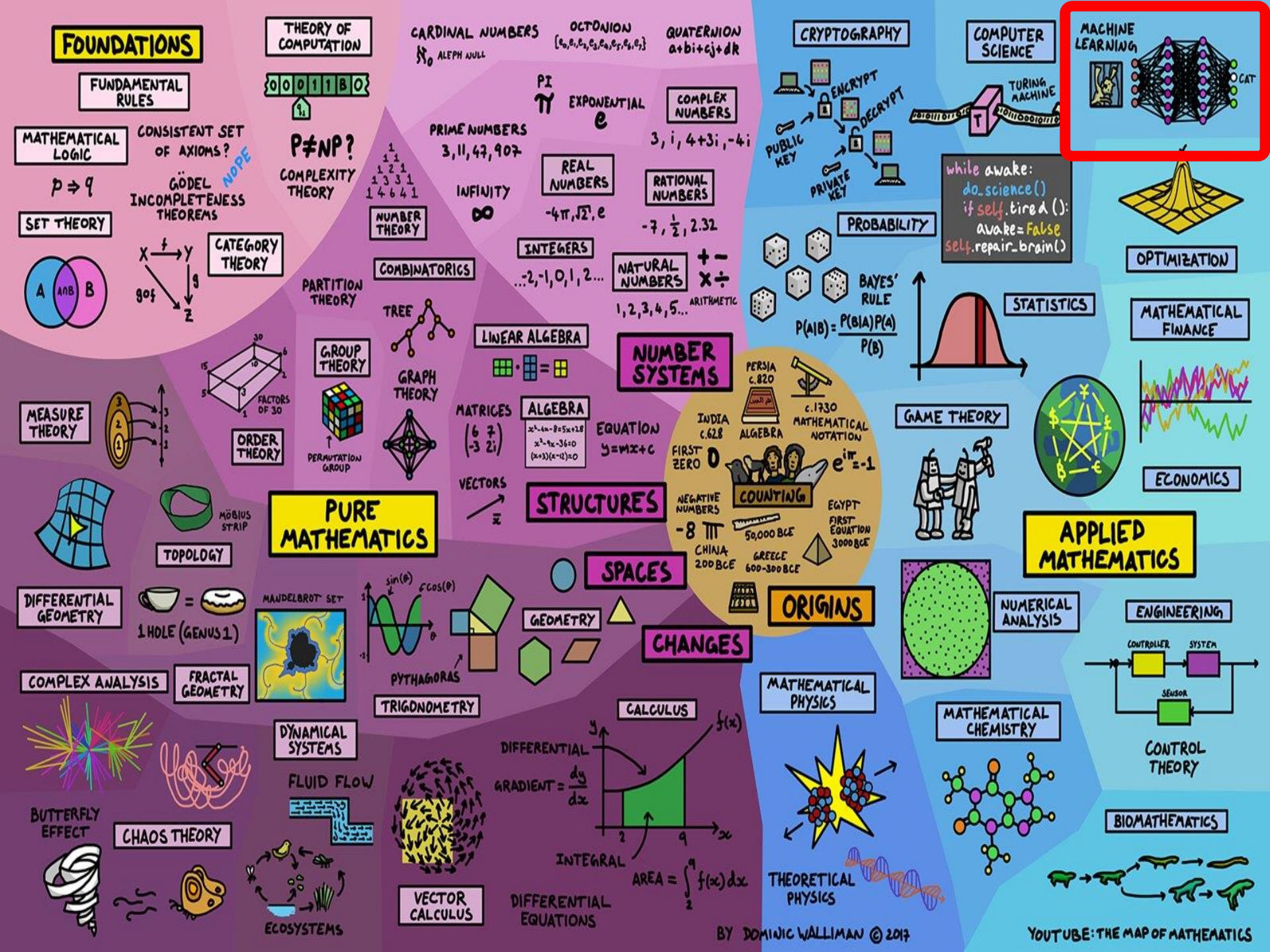
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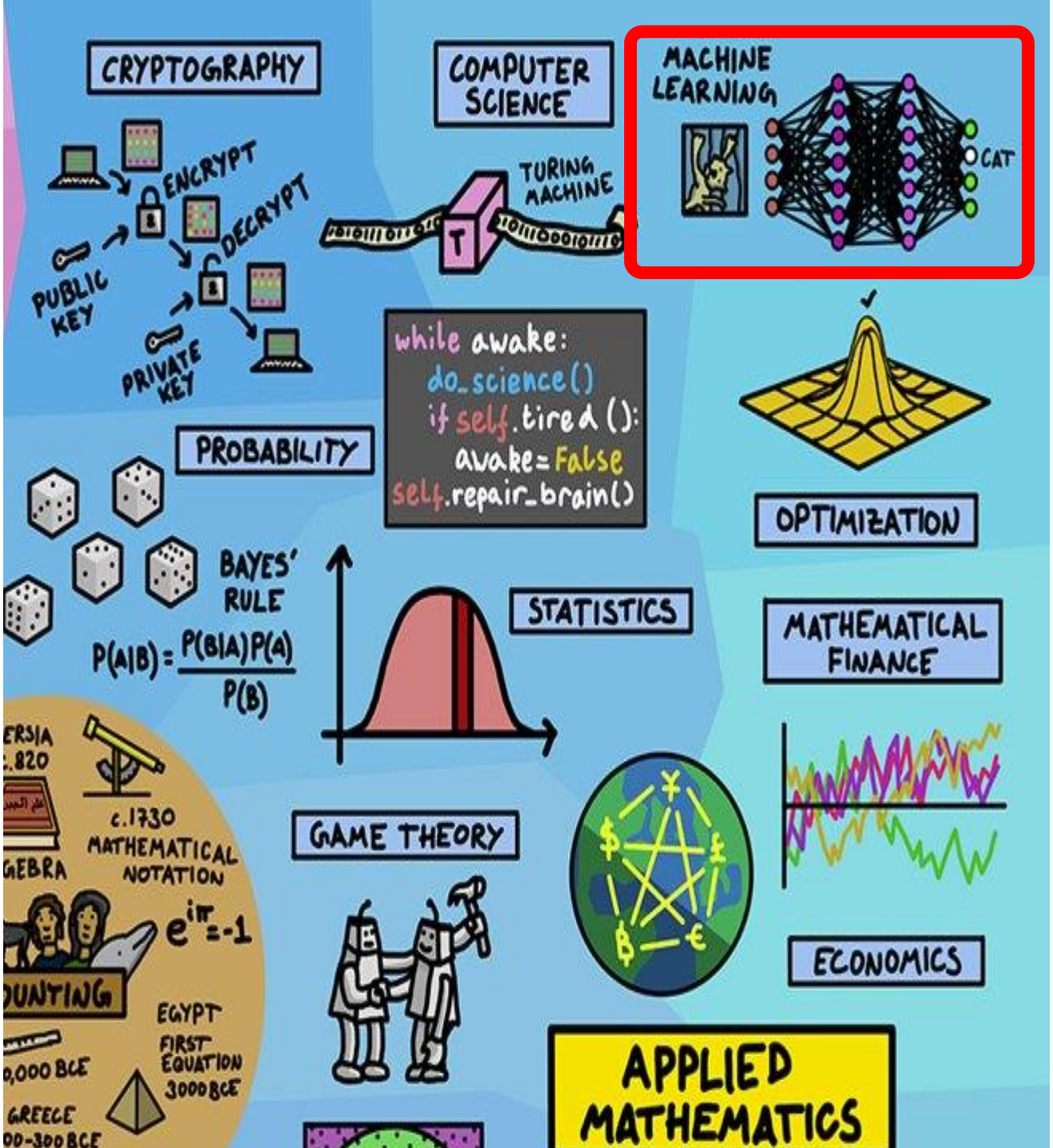
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GAME THEORY
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EGYPT FIRST EQUATION 3000 BCE
GREECE
APPLIED MATHEMATICS

3.- INTELIGENCIA ARTIFICIAL, APRENDIZAJE AUTOMÁTICO Y REDES NEURONALES

3.- ШТУЧНИЙ ІНТЕЛЕКТ, МАШИННЕ НАВЧАННЯ ТА НЕЙРНІ МЕРЕЖІ

Kasparov has Deep Blues after losing

Chess champ: I was rooked

By MICHELE McPHEE, K.C. BAKER and CORKY SIEMASZKO
Daily News Staff Writers

The world's greatest human chess player threw a tantrum and cried foul yesterday after being thrashed by a supercomputer.

It took IBM's Deep Blue just 19 moves to defeat world chess champion Garry Kasparov — a stunning finale to an epic week-long battle of man versus machine.

Not mollified by his $400,000 loser's share, Kasparov stormed off like a sore loser after resigning. He later accused IBM of unfairly programing the high-speed computer to beat him specifically.

He suggested that Deep Blue, which was supposed to play on its own, was coached during the match.

He stopped short of saying the computer team cheated.

"I suspect there were things in the match that were well beyond my understanding," Kasparov said. "And when a big corporation with unlimited resources would like to do so, there are many ways to achieve the result, and the result was achieved."

IBM team leader C.J. Tan denied the computer was coached. "Once the clock started, it relied on Deep Blue's system itself," he said.

Kasparov's pal, Michael Khodarkovski, blamed Kasparov's graceless exit on a lack of practice — he said Kasparov had never lost a match.

Kasparov came close to losing to Anatoly Karpov in a 1984-85 championship match that was suspended without a victory on either side.

Kasparov, 34, considered by some chess experts as the greatest player in the history of the game, last year defeated Deep Blue 4-2.

After losing the opening game of the rematch at the Equitable Center in Manhattan, the computer won the second game and fought Kasparov to draws in the next three.

Then yesterday — with a swiftness that stunned the chess world — Deep Blue took advantage of Kasparov's clumsy opening moves and placed him in a no-win situation after less than an hour of play.

Unable to find a way out, Kasparov — playing the black pieces — tipped his king and resigned. He buried his head in his hands and didn't look at IBM's Tan when they shook hands.

The final score was 3½ points for the computer and 2½ points for Kasparov.

Kasparov said he "cracked under the pressure."

"I am ashamed," said Kasparov, who would have won $700,000 if he had beaten the computer.

Patrick Wolff, author of "The Complete Idiot's Guide to Chess," said the world champ "basically cracked."

Kasparov, playing black, used a standard defense known as the "Caro-Kann," forcing white to sacrifice a piece. But for some reason he botched his seventh move and "he became lost," Wolff said.

"This is not a position he wanted to get into," said Ilya Gurevich, a grand master from Manhattan. "It's a pure calculating position where the computer has a big advantage. The computer's strength is tactics."

The computer Kasparov battled was capable of analyzing 200 million positions per second — twice as many positions per second as the IBM model he defeated in Philadelphia last year.

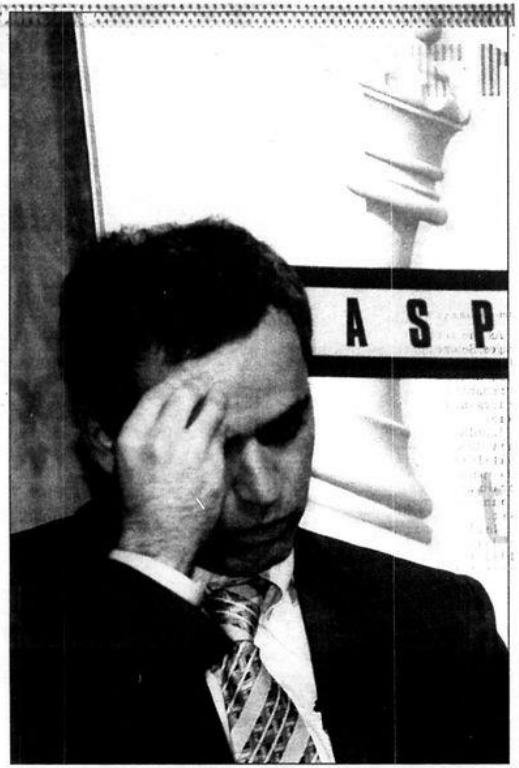
One expert said he was surprised when Kasparov resigned. "It didn't seem lost," said grand master John Fedorowicz of the Bronx, who helped the IBM team prepare its game plan.

At Chess Forum on Thompson St. in Greenwich Village, die-hard chess fans expressed shock at Kasparov's loss.

"This is a historic event," said Mark Wieder, 46, also a computer programer. "The greatest human player of all time lost to a machine."

Chess Forum owner Imad Khachan, 31, said Kasparov was following in the footsteps of other sore losers by suggesting his for didn't play fair.

"This is not uncommon in chess," he said. "When Viktor Korchnoi was playing Karpov in the '70s, Korchnoi made the accusation that the KGB was sending him telepathic messages to destroy his concentration."



LARRY ZURWALT

RESIGNED: Chess champion Garry Kasparov is disappointed yesterday after losing to IBM's Deep Blue supercomputer. IBM's team leader C.J. Tan (left) denied the computer had been coached, as Kasparov charged after the historic loss in Manhattan. Kasparov will get $400,000 for his efforts.

Artifical intelligence not black and white

DAILY NEWS • Monday, May 12, 1997

FORGET ABOUT THE Garden or the Meadowlands. The real action was outside the Equitable Center on Seventh Ave., where Garry Kasparov, with a name like a hockey player, did battle with Deep Blue, an IBM supercomputer whose name suggests some starlet who did her best work on 42d St. in those halcyon days before Disney.

The scalpers were asking as much as $500 for a $25 seat. "Actually, I'd settle for a couple of hundred," said Ze Ayala. "I have extras."

In the history of New York, there's never been a scalper so hopelessly well mannered as Ze Ayala, Ph.D. Instead of the usual hawker's cry — "Who got tickets?" — Ayala was content to let the business come to him as he burnished his new henna tattoo with a cotton ball doused in lemon juice. "The lemon juice helps the absorption of the dye," he said. The tattoo bore the name of his band, "Flashpot," for whom the tall, long-haired Ayala plays guitar. It should be noted that in lieu of a day job, he works at the Institute of Molecular Evolutionary Genetics at Penn State. His mission wasn't even mercenary; it was professional. He said he wouldn't have sold his own seat for a million bucks.

MARK KRIEGEL

"My field is artificial intelligence," he said. "And this is the coolest thing to happen in my lifetime."

In such a spirit, the 28-year-old scientist had come to witness the inevitable coolness: Man mangled by Machine.

He couldn't help but root for Kasparov. The sentimental part of him was taken with the charms of obsolescence. But he knew better than to bet against technology.

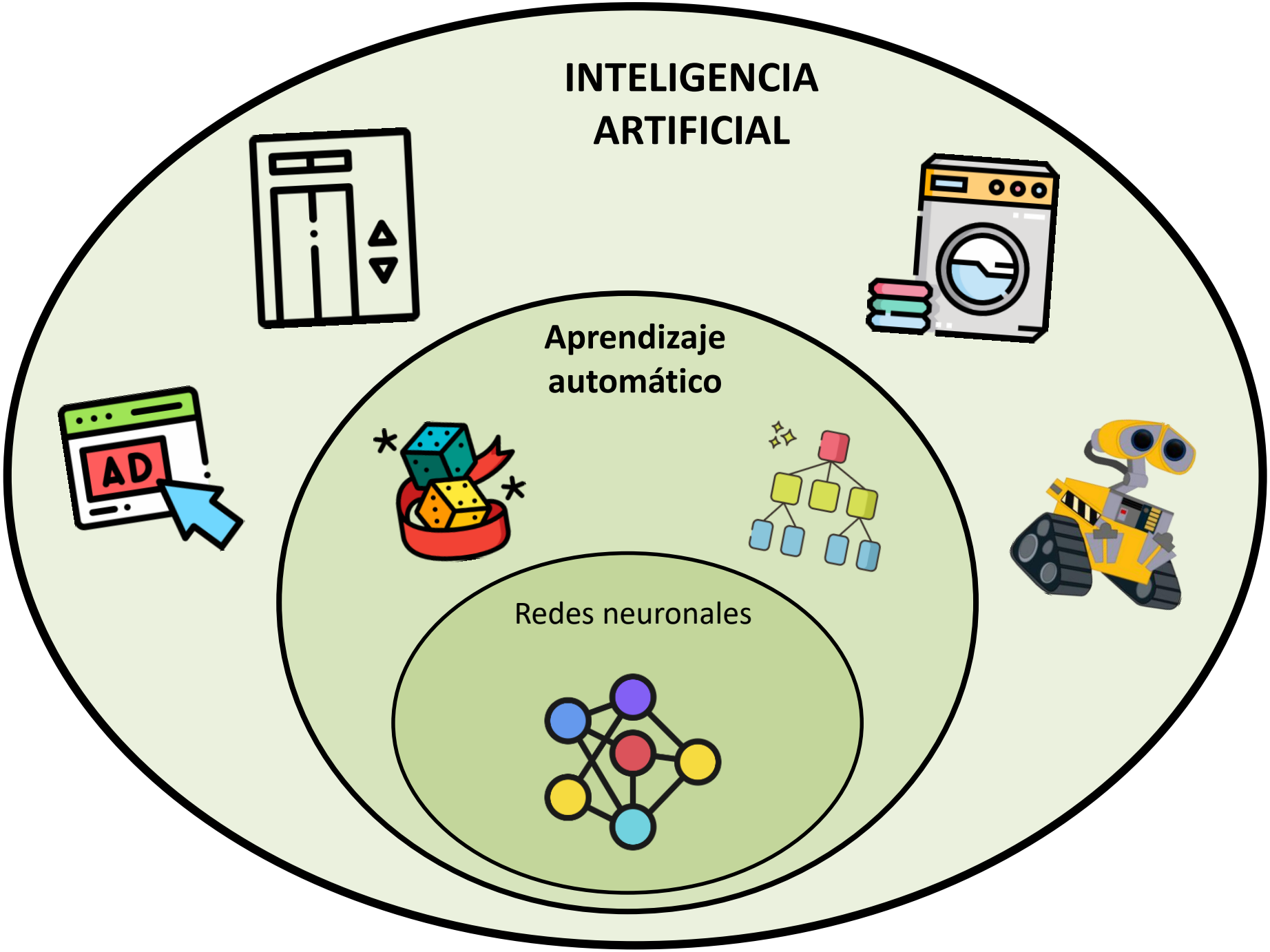
Kasparov is the best chess player in the world; but unlike Deep Blue, he can also be vain, angry, neurotic, panicked, fearful, in all, human. "Chess is fundamentally psychological," Ayala said. "And that's precisely what Kasparov has working against him."

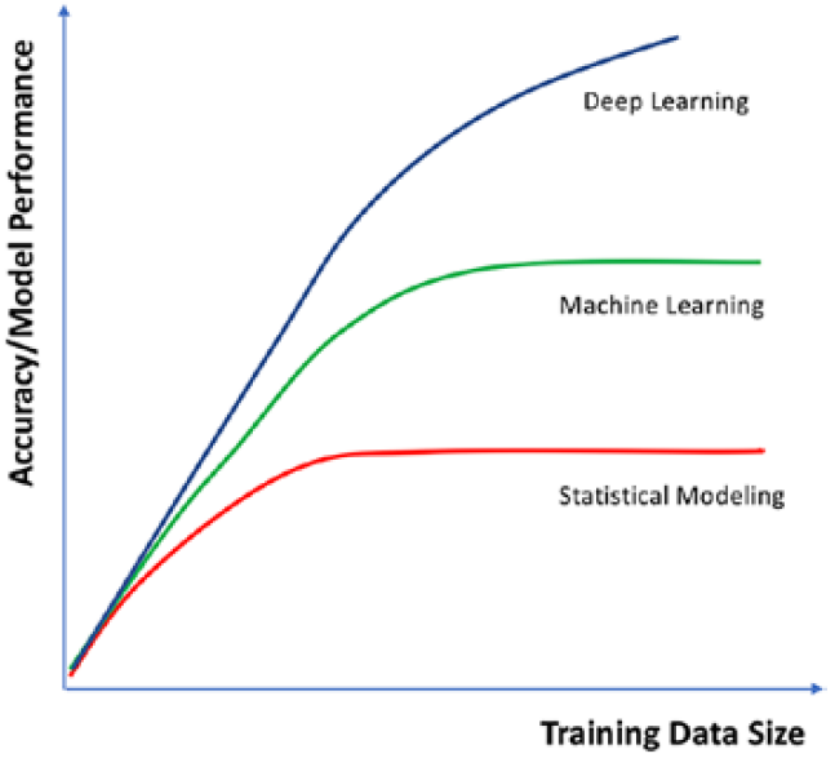
I asked him how long before Deep Blue is playing lead guitar in his band.

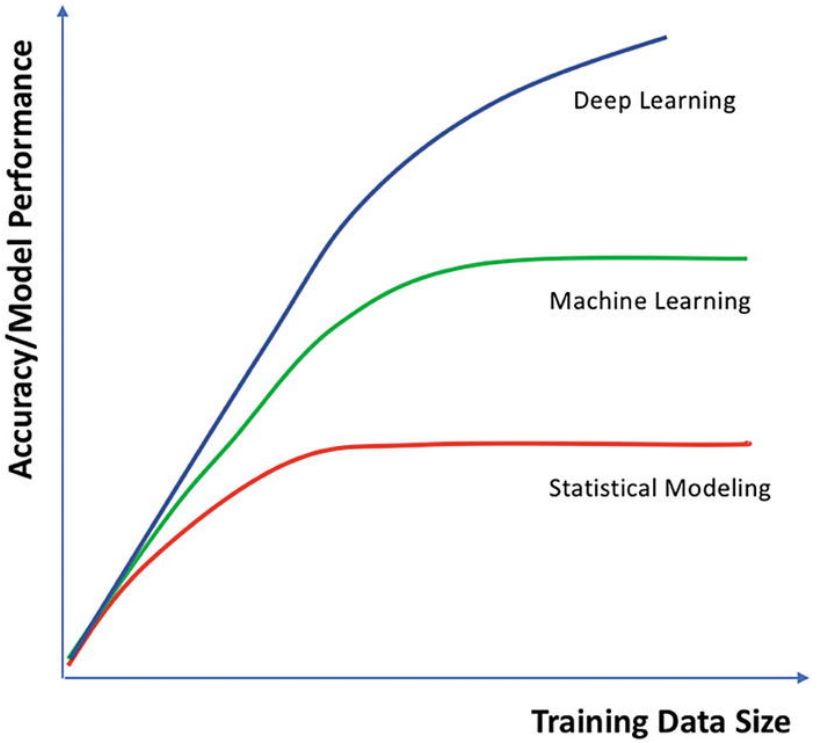
That day will come, he said, and it won't be too long. "You know the band Nine Inch Nails?" he said. "That's all computers. But what you're really asking is: Will a computer be able to write

SEE KRIEGEL PAGE 28


KASPAROV VS
DEEP BLUE
the rematch
1:57
1:58

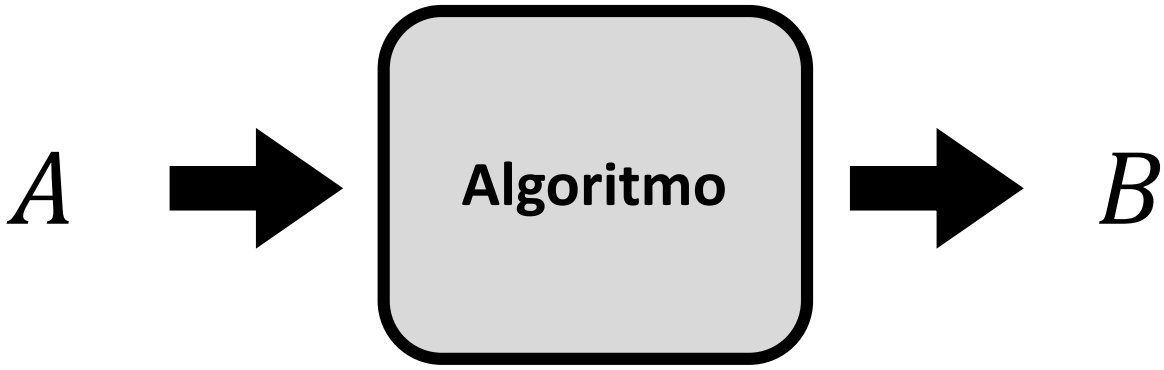

INTELIGENCIA ARTIFICIAL
Aprendizaje automático
Redes neuronales
AD

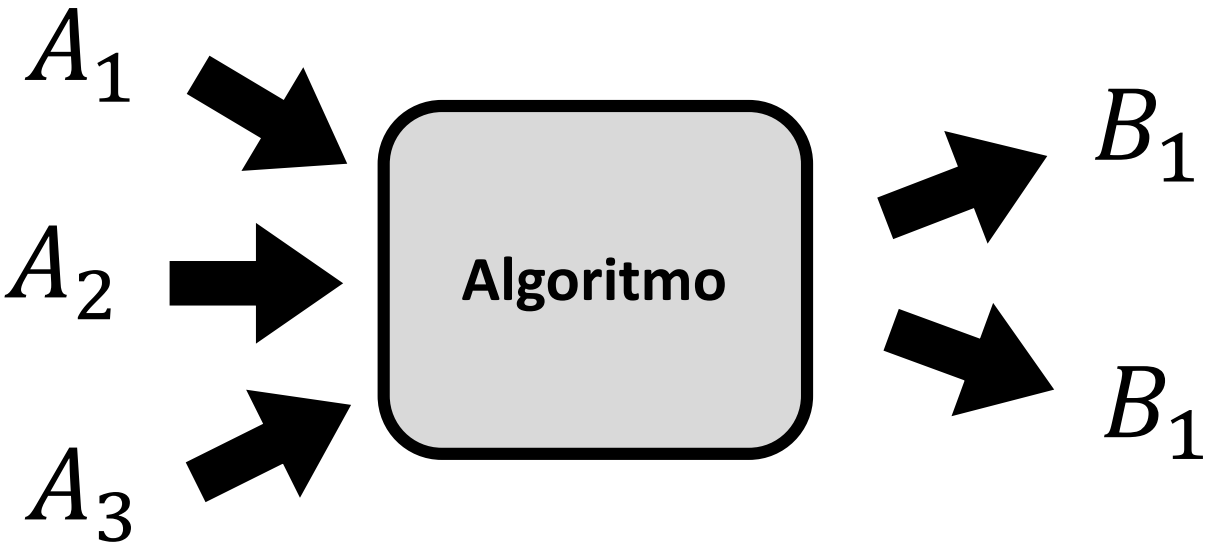

Accuracy/Model Performance
Deep Learning
Machine Learning
Statistical Modeling
Training Data Size

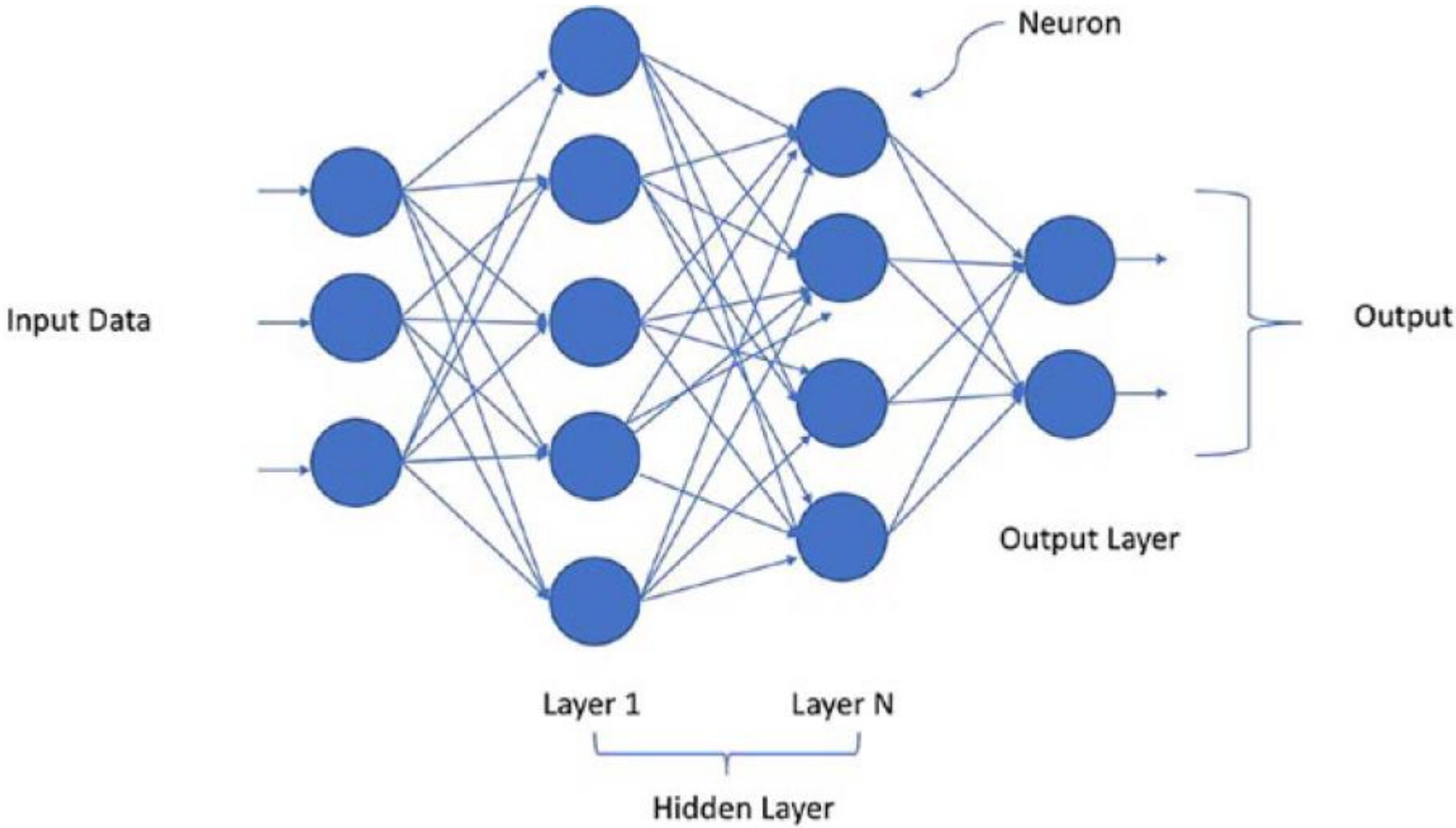

Accuracy/Model Performance
Deep Learning
Machine Learning
Statistical Modeling
Training Data Size

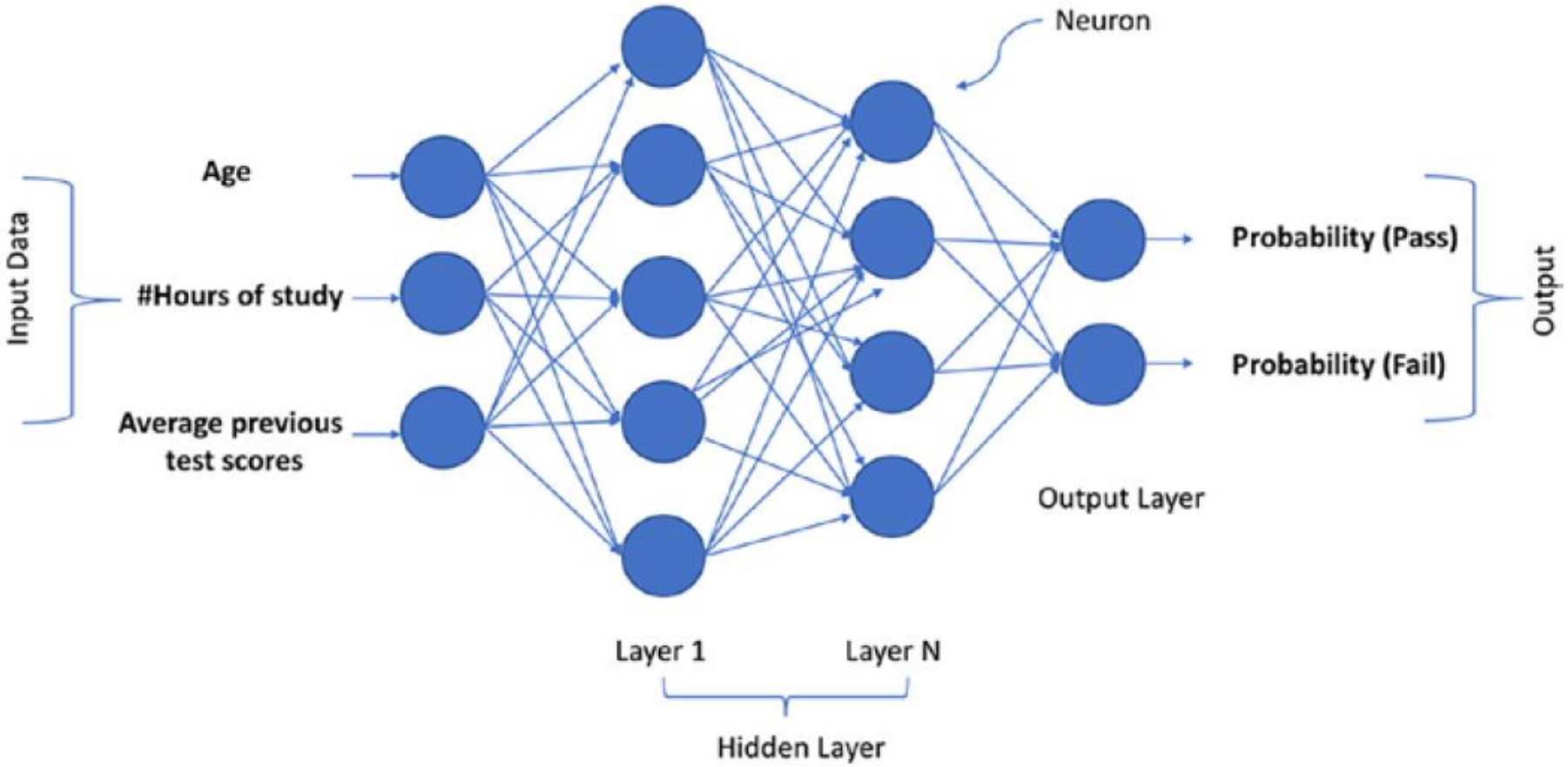
4.- INTRODUCCIÓN A LAS REDES NEURONALES

4.- ВСТУП В НЕЙРНІ МЕРЕЖІ

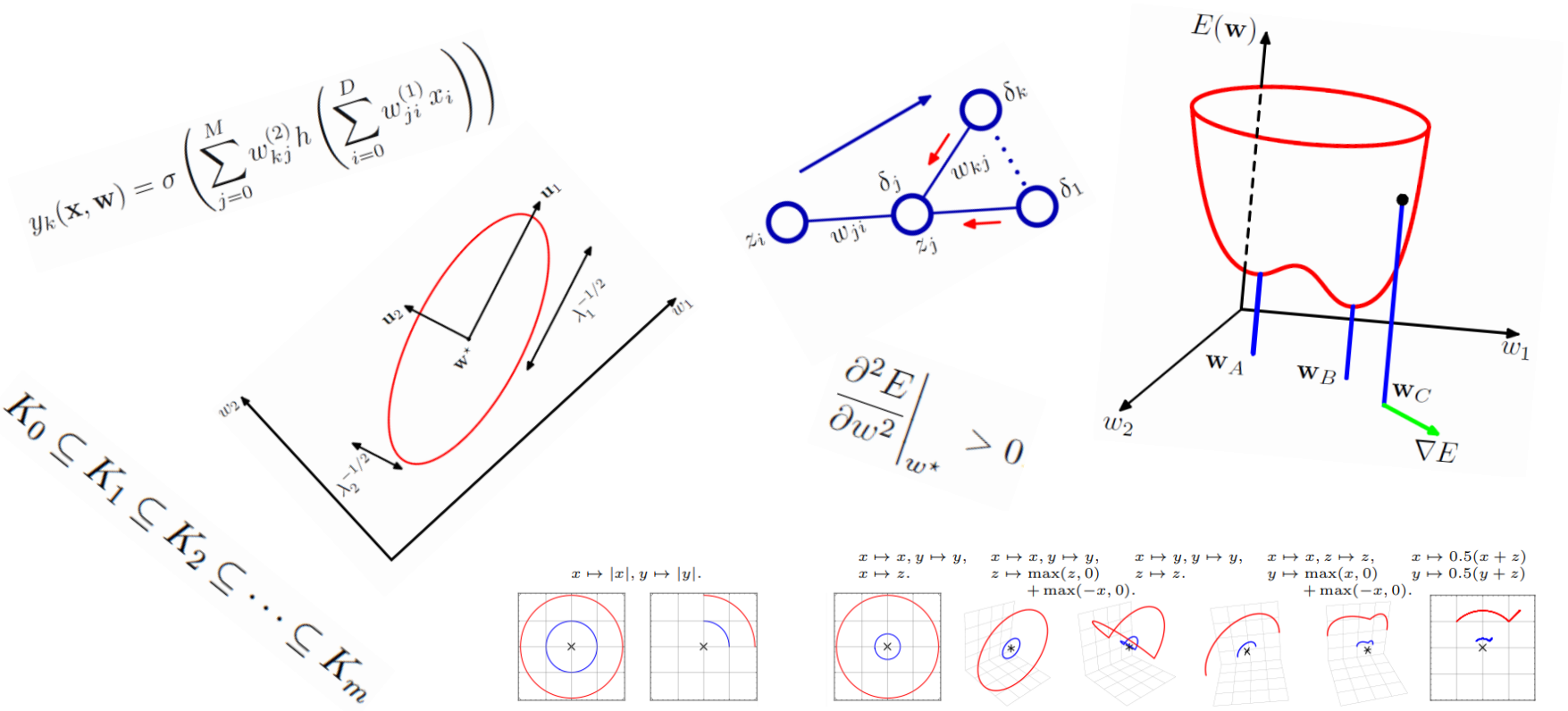

A
Algoritmo
B


A_1
A_2
A_3
Algoritmo
B_1
B_1


Neuron
Input Data
Output
Output Layer
Layer 1
Layer N
Hidden Layer

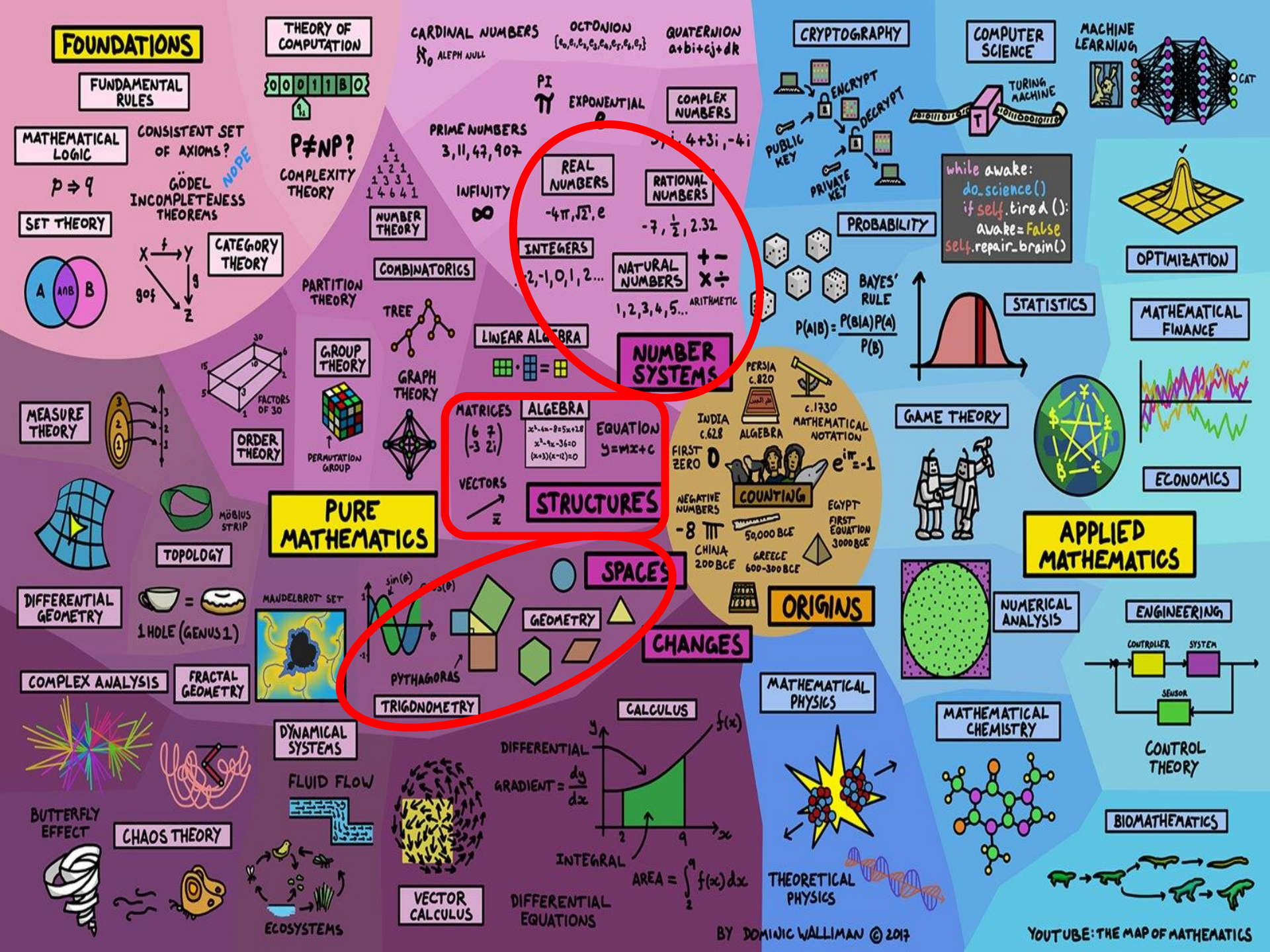

Neuron
Input Data
Age
#Hours of study
Average previous test scores
Probability (Pass)
Probability (Fail)
Output
Output Layer
Layer 1
Layer N
Hidden Layer

REALIDAD



REALIDAD ≠ Ecuaciones y gráficas aleatorias y sin sentido que no entiende nadie.

REALIDAD = Herramientas y conceptos matemáticos, que con estudio e investigación, cualquiera puede dominar y usar.


FOUNDATIONS
FUNDAMENTAL RULES
MATHEMATICAL LOGIC
p ⇒ q
CONSISTENT SET OF AXIOMS?
GÖDEL INCOMPLETENESS THEOREMS
NOPE
SET THEORY
CATEGORY THEORY
A ∩ B
THEORY OF COMPUTATION
P≠NP?
COMPLEXITY THEORY
CARDINAL NUMBERS
ALEPH NULL
OCTONION
QUATERNION
a+bi+cj+dk
PI
EXPONENTIAL
COMPLEX NUMBERS
PRIME NUMBERS
3, 11, 47, 907
INFINITY
NUMBER THEORY
REAL NUMBERS
RATIONAL NUMBERS
INTEGERS
NATURAL NUMBERS
1, 2, 3, 4, 5...
ARITHMETIC
COMBINATORICS
PARTITION THEORY
TREE
GROUP THEORY
GRAPH THEORY
LINEAR ALGEBRA
NUMBER SYSTEMS
FACTORS OF 30
ORDER THEORY
PERMUTATION GROUP
MEASURE THEORY
MATRICES
ALGEBRA
EQUATION
y=mx+c
VECTORS
STRUCTURES
PURE MATHEMATICS
MÖBIUS STRIP
TOPOLOGY
1 HOLE (GENUS 1)
DIFFERENTIAL GEOMETRY
MANDELBROT SET
SPACES
GEOMETRY
CHANGES
PYTHAGORAS
TRIGONOMETRY
COMPLEX ANALYSIS
FRACTAL GEOMETRY
DYNAMICAL SYSTEMS
FLUID FLOW
BUTTERFLY EFFECT
CHAOS THEORY
ECOSYSTEMS
VECTOR CALCULUS
CALCULUS
DIFFERENTIAL
GRADIENT = dy/dx
INTEGRAL
AREA = ∫ f(x) dx
DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS
PERSIA c.820
INDIA c.628
ALGEBRA
c.1730 MATHEMATICAL NOTATION
FIRST ZERO 0
COUNTING
e^iπ = -1
NEGATIVE NUMBERS
-8
50,000 BCE
EGYPT FIRST EQUATION 3000 BCE
CHINA 200 BCE
GREECE 600-300 BCE
ORIGINS
CRYPTOGRAPHY
ENCRYPT
DECRYPT
PUBLIC KEY
PRIVATE KEY
COMPUTER SCIENCE
TURING MACHINE
MACHINE LEARNING
CAT
while awake:
do_science()
if self.tired():
awake=False
self.repair_brain()
PROBABILITY
BAYES' RULE
P(A|B) = P(B|A)P(A) / P(B)
STATISTICS
OPTIMIZATION
MATHEMATICAL FINANCE
GAME THEORY
ECONOMICS
APPLIED MATHEMATICS
NUMERICAL ANALYSIS
ENGINEERING
CONTROLLER
SYSTEM
SENSOR
CONTROL THEORY
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS
MATHEMATICAL CHEMISTRY
THEORETICAL PHYSICS
BIOMATHEMATICS
BY DOMINIC WALLIMAN © 2017
YOUTUBE: THE MAP OF MATHEMATICS


FOUNDATIONS
FUNDAMENTAL RULES
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p ⇒ q
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NOPE
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g∘f
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QUATERNION
a+bi+cj+dk
PI
EXPONENTIAL
PRIME NUMBERS
3,11,47,907
INFINITY
COMPLEX NUMBERS
3, i, 4+3i, -4i
REAL NUMBERS
RATIONAL NUMBERS
-7, ½, 2.32
INTEGERS
NATURAL NUMBERS
NUMBER THEORY
COMBINATORICS
PARTITION THEORY
TREE
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MATHEMATICAL CHEMISTRY
THEORETICAL PHYSICS
BIOMATHEMATICS
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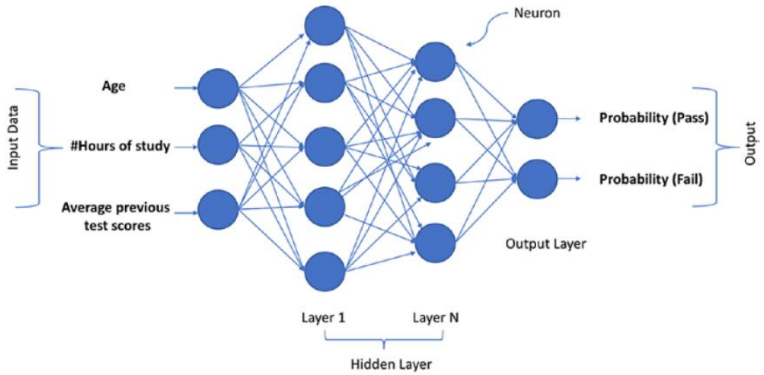
YOUTUBE: THE MAP OF MATHEMATICS

5.- MI PRIMERA RED NEURONAL

5.- МОЯ ПЕРША НЕЙРНА МЕРЕЖА


Neuron
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#Hours of study
Average previous test scores
Input Data
Probability (Pass)
Probability (Fail)
Output
Output Layer
Layer 1
Layer N
Hidden Layer


python™

INGREDIENTES

Datos

Estructura

Entrenamiento y testeo

RN lista para predecir

RN entrenada y testeada

RN entrenada

RN sin entrenar