TALLER DE DEEP LEARNING

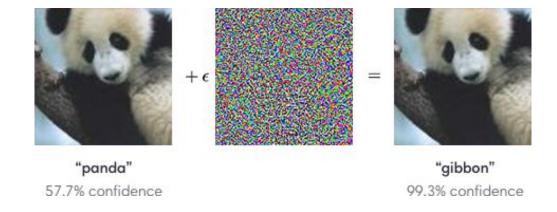
Lectura 6: Contenidos adicionales



Racial and Gender Bias in AI

Gender Classifier	Darker Male	Darker Female	Lighter Male	Lighter Female	Largest Gap
Microsoft	94.0%	79.2%	100%	98.3%	20.8%
FACE**	99.3%	65.5%	99.2%	94.0%	33.8%
IBM	88.0%	65.3%	99.7%	92.9%	34.4%





















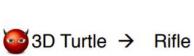
Glasses → Impersonation
[Sharif et al. 2016]

Banana + patch → Toaster

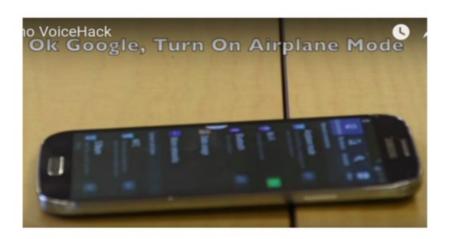
[Brown et al. 2017]

Stop + sticker → Yield [Evtimov et al. 2017]

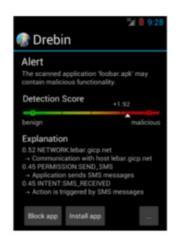


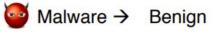


[Athalye et al. 2017]

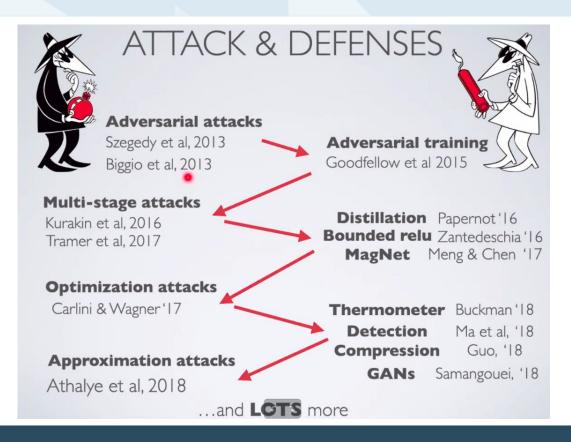




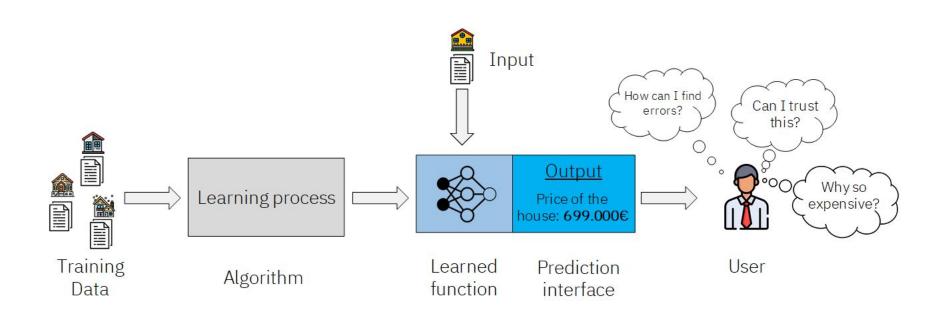




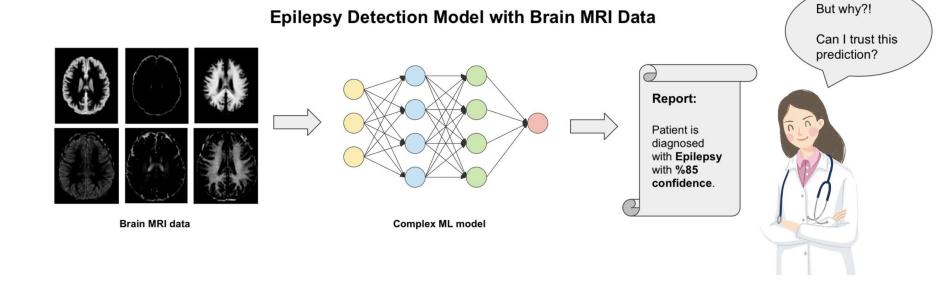
[Grosse et al. 2017]



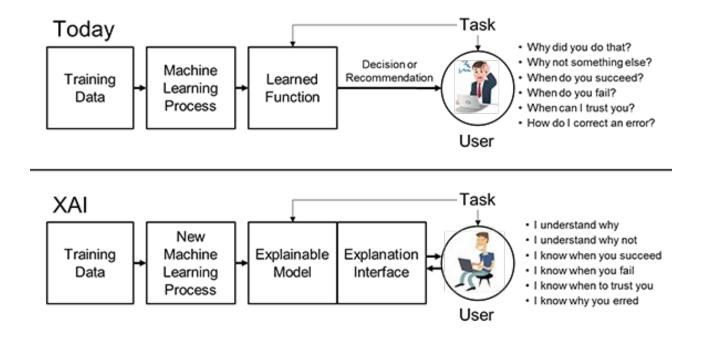
Explainable AI



Explainable AI



Explainable AI



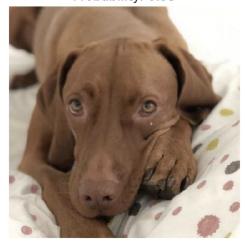
Dealing with Overconfidence in Neural Networks: Bayesian Approach

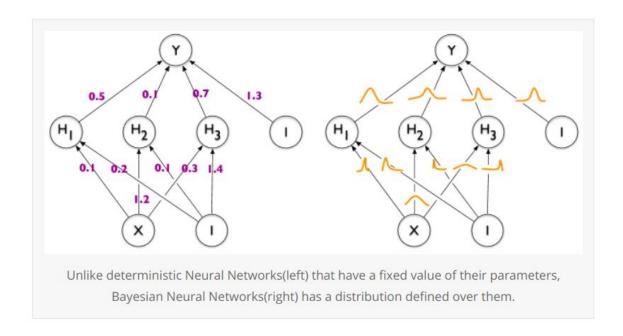
Measure of uncertainty in the prediction is missing from the current neural networks architectures, but Bayesian neural networks incorporate this

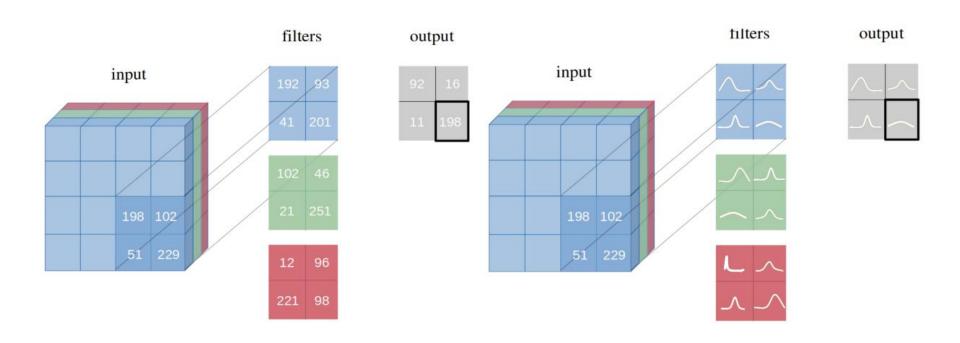
Prediction: dog Probability: 0.98



Prediction: dog Probability: 0.95







$$P(\mathbf{w}|\mathcal{D}) = \frac{P(\mathcal{D}|\mathbf{w}).P(\mathbf{w})}{P(\mathcal{D})}$$

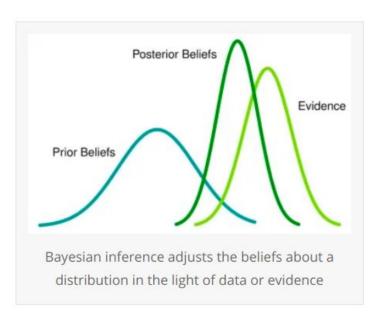
where,

 $P(\mathbf{w}|\mathcal{D}) \Longrightarrow \text{Posterior parameter distribution}$

 $P(\mathcal{D}|\mathbf{w}) \Longrightarrow \text{Data likelihood}$

 $P(\mathbf{w}) \Longrightarrow \text{Prior parameter distribution}$

 $P(\mathcal{D}) \Longrightarrow \text{Evidence}$

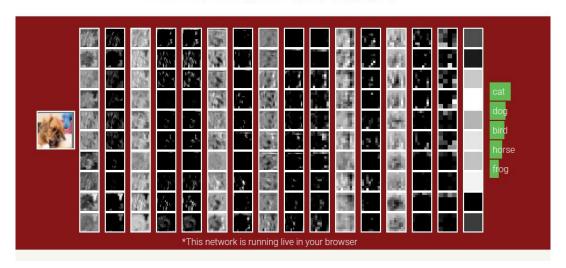


Dónde comenzar?

CS231n: Convolutional Neural Networks for Visual Recognition

Spring 2019

Previous Years: [Winter 2015] [Winter 2016] [Spring 2017] [Spring 2018]



http://cs231n.stanford.edu/

Dónde aprender más?













Herramientas para AI en Sistemas Embebidos







Coral TPU



Movius USB stick

Congresos relacionados a AI

- Perú









Congresos importantes

- Iberoamérica







Congresos importantes

- A nivel mundial



