

MOD500 Decision Analysis with Artificial Intelligence Support

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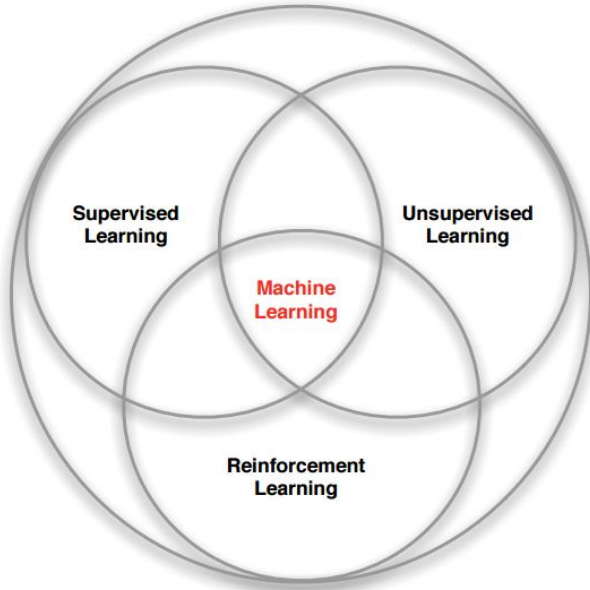
Sep 24, 2024



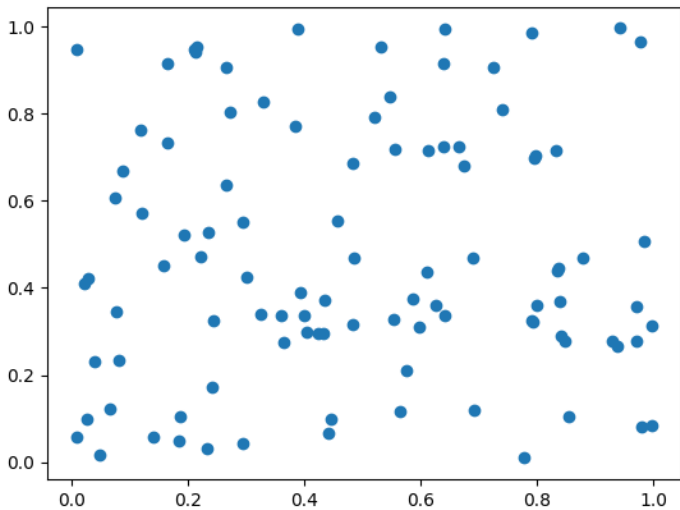
1 Machine Learning intro

2 Generative AI

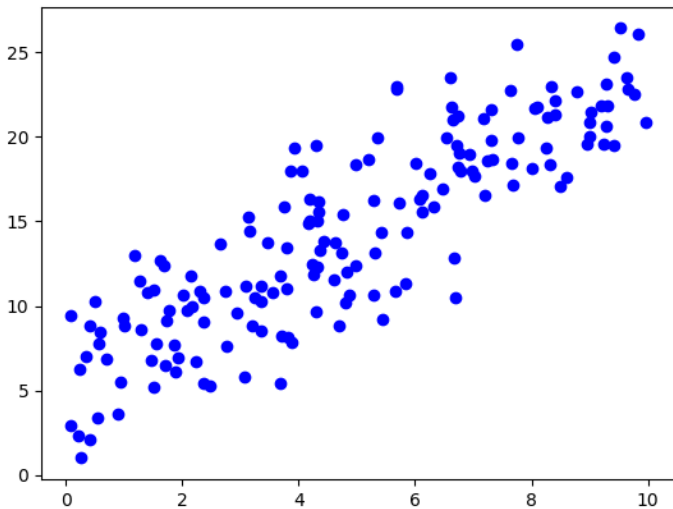
Families of Machine learning



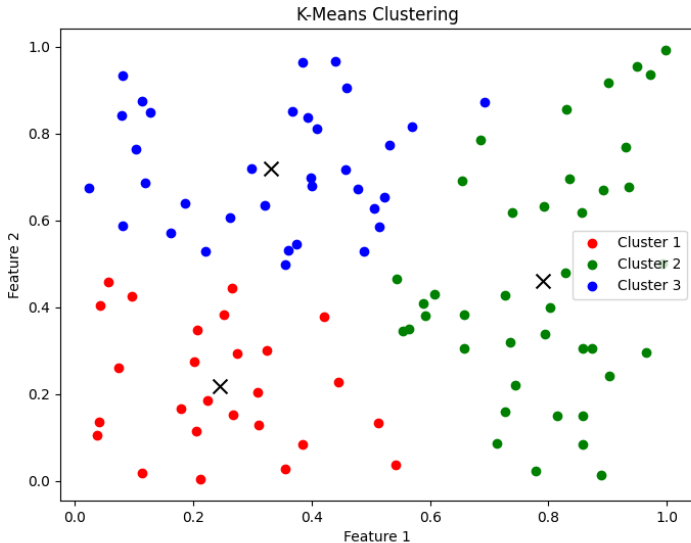
What can we do with that?



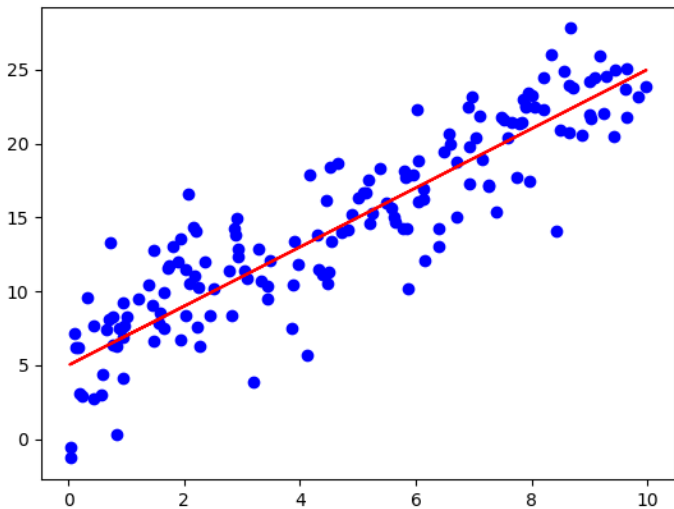
What about in this case?



Unsupervised learning



Supervised learning



The data decides

This is why we focus so much on the data type.

The data properties dictate what statistical model can be adopted.

An statistical model has leverages our understanding of the data structure to improve its **predictions** (inference).

The numerical recipe that we used to generate the data is defined the **truth**

Psychology or data science?

Most Machine learning tools are aimed to find the truth. In most cases, we are happy to not find lies.

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Unsupervised learning, a term that resonates with the autonomy of machine intelligence, operates on the principle of identifying patterns and structures in datasets without labelled responses.

This branch of machine learning is distinguished by its lack of explicit guidance, where algorithms are tasked with uncovering hidden structures from unlabeled data.

The most common clustering strategies are :

- filtering
- clustering
- dimensionality reduction
- association learning

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Application of unsupervised learning

It is a bit of a holy grail: a computer that finds patterns without guidance. (Yes, it doesn't work, most of the time)

Still, it has been shown efficient for:

- Computer vision
- Anomaly detection
- Exploratory data analysis

Main challenge

The right result is quite undefined, Uncertain goal.

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Reinforcement learning

Finally, there is a further approach.

Reinforcement learning (RL)

It aims to train an intelligent agent to take actions in a dynamic environment in order to maximise the cumulative reward.

It learns from outcomes and decides which action to take next. After each action, the algorithm receives feedback that helps it determine whether the choice it made was correct, neutral or incorrect.

It is a self-teaching system that essentially learns by trial and error.

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A generative AI model is a type of artificial intelligence that is designed to generate new content, based on the data it has been trained on.

It started in 1932, with the **mechanical brain** by Georges Artsrouni that was supposed to translate automatically between languages,

Here [a nice recaps of Generative AI and its storyline](#)

Key characteristics of generative AI models include:

- 1 Learning from Data: They are trained on large datasets, enabling them to learn patterns, styles, or features inherent in the data.
- 2 Generating New Content: Generative models can create new data instances. For example, a model trained on a dataset of paintings can generate new images in the style of those paintings.

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Here a list of possible applications:

- Images/video: Image generation, Super-resolution, Deep fakes.
- Music: noise filter, voice and music generation, voice deep fake.
- Text(LLM): chatGPT, bard, Gemini, etc.
- Chemistry: DeepMind (Alphafold).
- Coding (co-pilot)
- Speech
- Attacks and Hacking (Security testing)
- Generating training sets
- And many more

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- 2 Medical images to show diseases consequences
- 3 Synthetic data for digital twins
- 4 Preemptive suggestions (e.g. driving)
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Problems (currently)

New possibilities do not come with side effects.

- ❶ Lack of transparency: how the output is generated, and why?
- ❷ Accuracy: a lot of hallucinations
- ❸ Bias: human biases are kept, supported and eventually increased
- ❹ Intellectual properties (IP): who owns what is produced?
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Where generative AI is ?

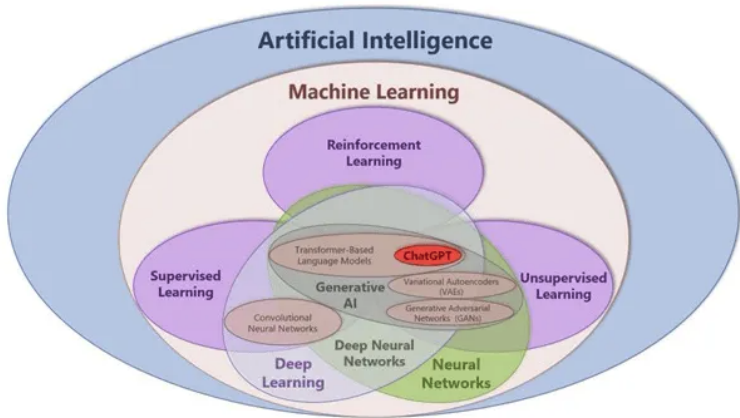


Image: <https://iot-analytics.com>

Structure of generative AI

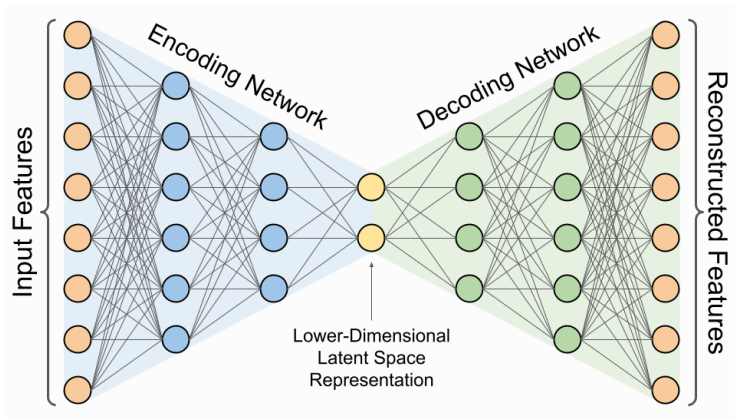


Image: <https://www.rapidops.com>

A new field?

Generative AI is actually a new evolution.

It is based on Neural Network, and in comprises a set of advanced tools (numerical recepites):

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- 2 Generative Pre-trained Transformers
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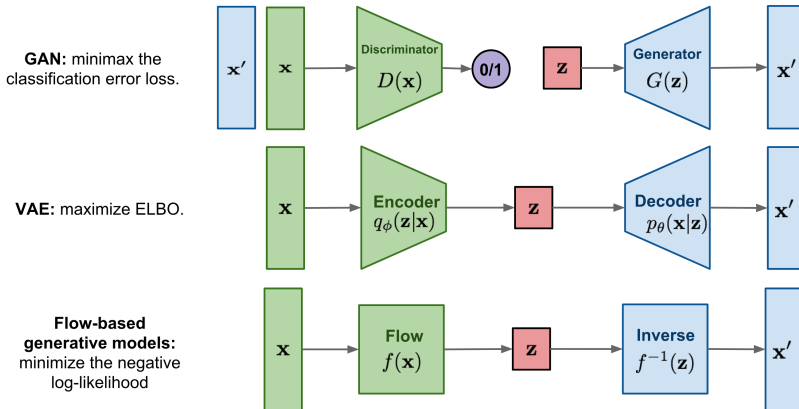
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Types of generative AI

It is quite an advanced technique



Source: [Lilian Weng](#)