

数字媒体技术基础

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人工智能概述

Course Outline



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- 2.1.1智能
- 2.1.2 人工智能
- 2.2 人工智能发展简史
- 2.2.1人工智能的提出
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- 2.2.3 人工智能的展望



第一部分

2.1什么是人工智能

智能



Do build software that is deemed intelligent, it's helpful to begin with a definition of intelligence. Intelligence can be simply defined as a set of properties of the mind. These properties include the ability to plan, solve problems, and in general, reason. A simpler definition could be that intelligence is the ability to make the right decision given a set of inputs and a variety of possible actions.

智能



Using this simple definition of intelligence (making the right decision), we can apply this not only to humans, but also to animals that exhibit rational behavior. But the intelligence that is exhibited by human beings is much more complex than that of animals. For example, humans have the ability to communicate with language, but so do some animals. Humans can also solve problems, but the same can be said of some animals. One difference then is that humans embody many aspects of intelligence (the ability to communicate, solve problems, learn and adapt) where animals typically embody a small number of intelligent characteristics, and usually at a much lower level than humans.

人工智能



We can use the same analogy on Al applied to computer systems. For example, it's possible to build an application that plays a world-class game of Chess, but this program knows nothing of the game of Checkers, nor how to make a good cup of tea. A data mining application can help identify fraud, but can't navigate a complex environment. From this perspective, the most complex and intelligent applications can be deemed intelligent from one perspective, but lack even the simplest intelligence that can be seen in the least intelligent of animals.

人工智能



□ 人工智能简称Al(Artificial Intelligence)。通常情况下我们对于人工智能的定义是:人工智能是研究、开发用于模拟、延伸和扩展人的智能的理论、方法、技术及应用系统的一门新的技术科学。人工智能是计算机科学的一个分支,它企图了解智能的实质,并生产出一种新的以人类智能相似的方式做出反应的智能机器,该领域的研究包括机器人、语言识别、图像识别、自然语言处理和专家系统等。



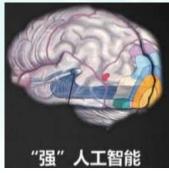
人工智能



All is the intelligence displayed by machines, in contrast with the natural intelligence displayed by humans and other animals. ————Wikipedia











人工智能内涵

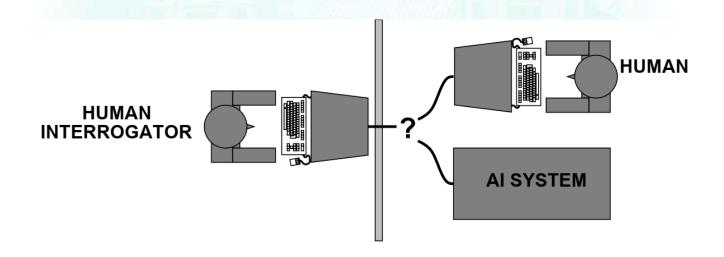


- What is Al?
- Systems that think like humans.
- Systems that think rationally.
- Systems that act like humans.
- Systems that act rationally.

Acting humanly: The Turing test



- Turing (1950) "Computing machinery and intelligence":
- □ "Can machines think?" ← → "Can machines behave intelligently?"



Acting humanly: The Turing test



- Predicted that by 2000, a machine might have a 30% chance of fooling a lay person for 5 minutes.
- Anticipated all major arguments against AI in following 50 years.
- Suggested major components of AI: knowledge, reasoning, language understanding, learning.
- Problem: Turing test is not reproducible, constructive, or amenable to mathematical analysis.

Thinking humanly: Cognitive Science



- 1960s "cognitive revolution": information-processing psychology replaced prevailing orthodoxy of behaviorism
- Requires scientific theories of internal activities of the brain
- --What level of abstraction? "Knowledge" or "circuits"?
- --How to validate? Requires
 - 1) Predicting and testing behavior of human subjects (top-down)
 - or 2) Direct identification from neurological data (bottom-up)
- Both approaches (roughly, Cognitive Science and Cognitive Neuroscience) are now distinct from Al
- Both share with AI the following characteristic: the available theories do not explain (or engender) anything resembling human-level general intelligence
- Hence, all three fields share one principal direction!

Thinking rationally: Laws of Thought



- Normative (or prescriptive) rather than descriptive
- Aristotle: what are correct arguments/thought processes?
- Several Greek schools developed various forms of logic: notation and rules of derivation for thoughts; may or may not have proceeded to the idea of mechanization
- Direct line through mathematics and philosophy to modern Al
- Problems:
 - 1) Not all intelligent behavior is mediated by logical deliberation
 - 2) What is the purpose of thinking? What thoughts should I have
- out of all the thoughts (logical or otherwise) that I could have?

Acting rationally



- Rational behavior: doing the right thing
- The right thing: that which is expected to maximize goal achievement, given the available information
- Doesn't necessarily involve thinking | e.g., blinking reflex | but thinking should be in the service of rational action
- Aristotle (Nicomachean Ethics):
- Every art and every inquiry, and similarly every action and pursuit, is thought to aim at some good

人工智能发展





Google Google

DeepMind



张钹院士2016年提出第三代人 工智能雏形, DARPA 2018年 发布AI Next计划。核心思路是 推进数据统计与知识推理融合 的计算;与脑认知机理融合的 计算。

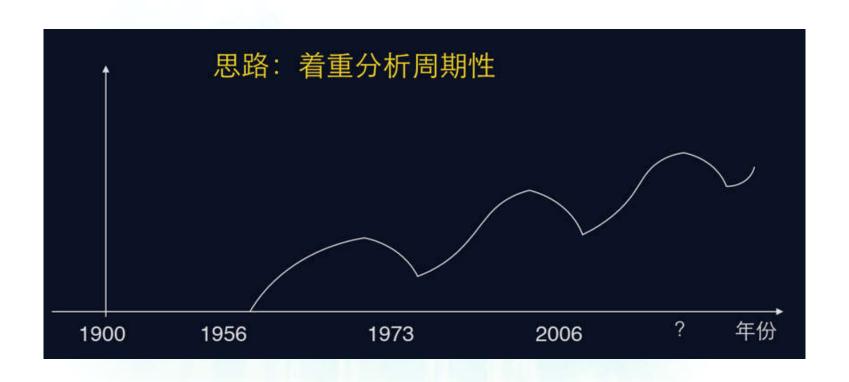
Google DeepMind OpenAI

第三代



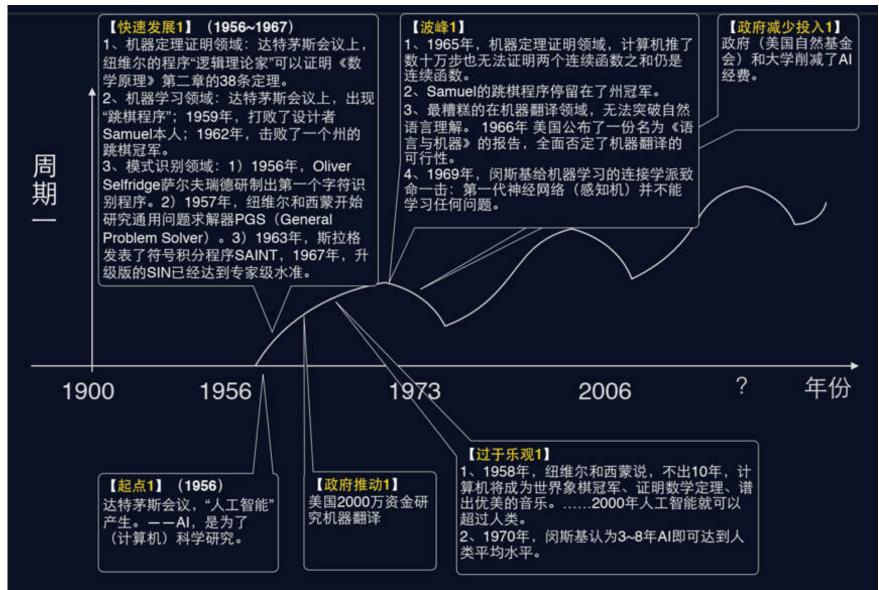
目前急需的是高质量超大规模 知识图谱(AI的基础设施)以 及对超大规模数据的深度理解 能力(面向认知的深度学习)





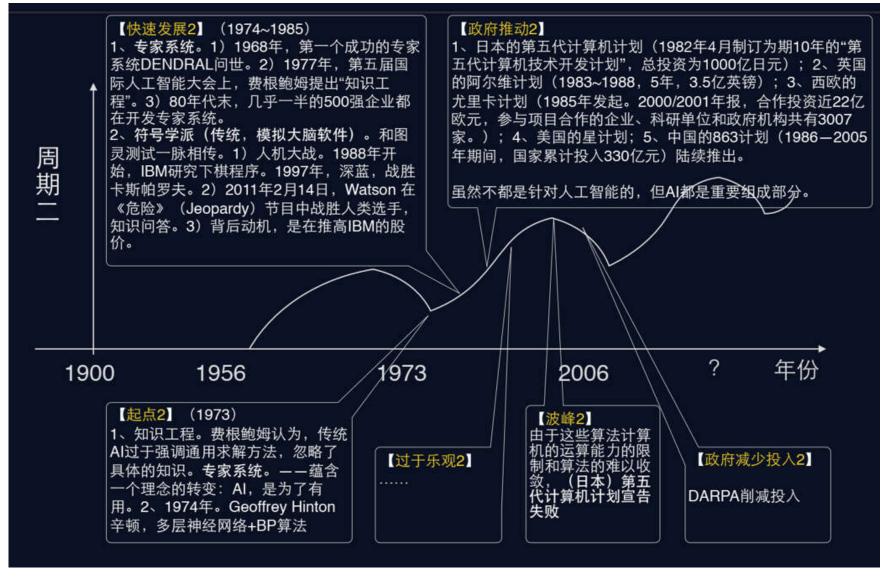
人工智能的提出





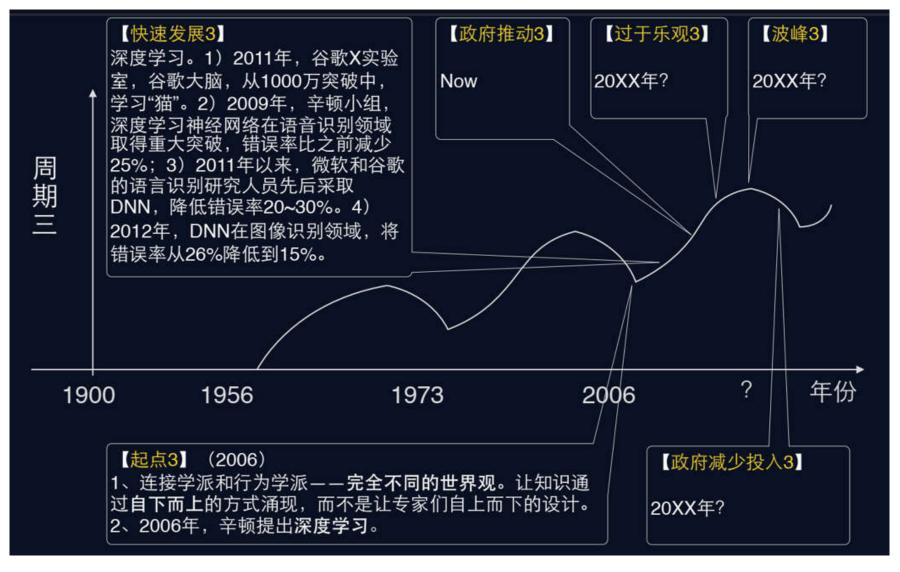
人工智能的持续发展



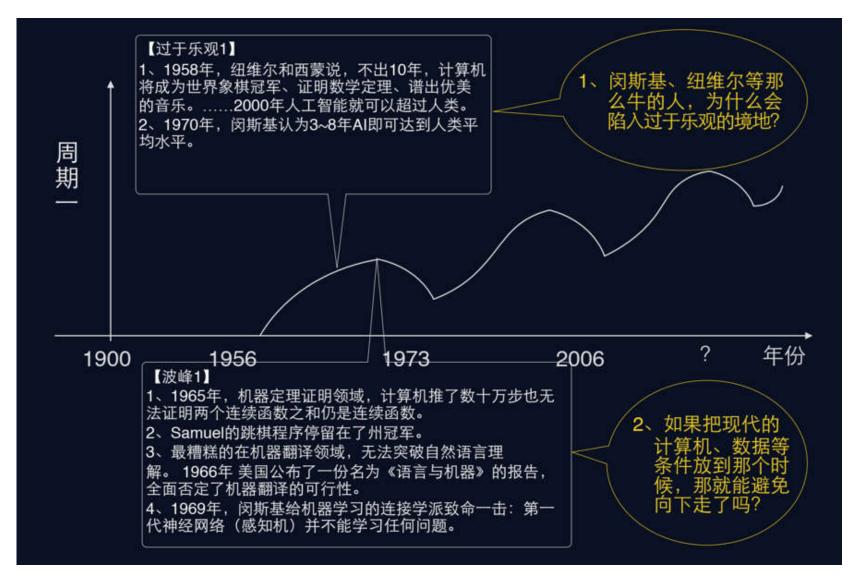


人工智能的持续发展





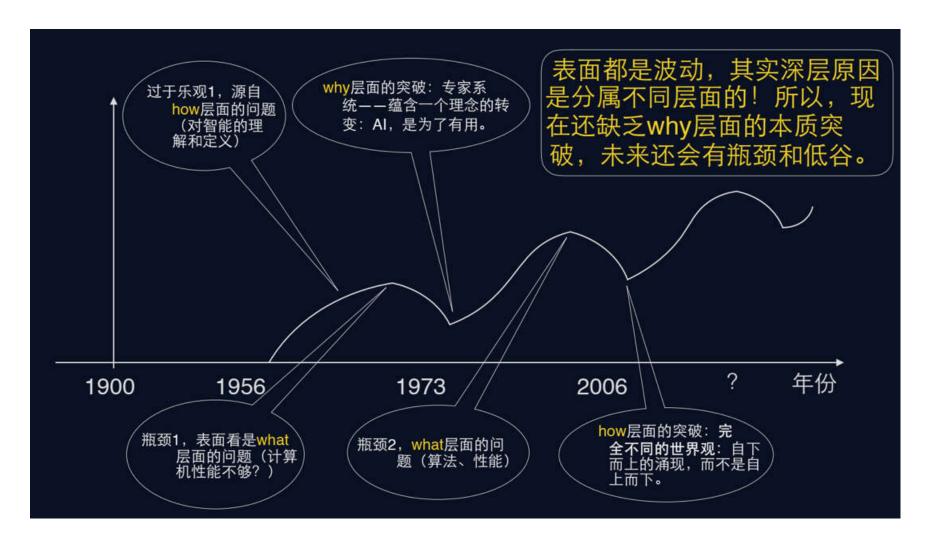






What — How — Why

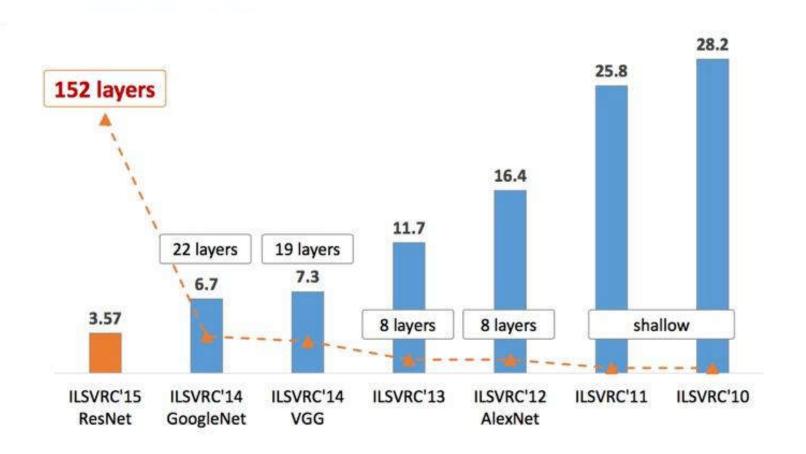




近十年来的人工智能



Imagenet 图像识别



近十年来的人工智能



- 2016年是人工智能走向大众的元年。
- 大数据的火热还未退去,人工智能在2016年和2017年交替之际就被刷 爆了。
- □ 从2016年12月29日到2017年1月4日,一位标注为九段的神秘棋手 Master在一周之内完胜包括中日韩朴廷桓、古力、井山裕太、柯洁、 聂卫平、常昊等世界高手。在以60胜o负1平不败成绩横扫人类之后, 谷歌DeepMind发布公告,正式承认网络账号Master就是一直被中国群 众亲切称为阿法狗的AlphaGo。

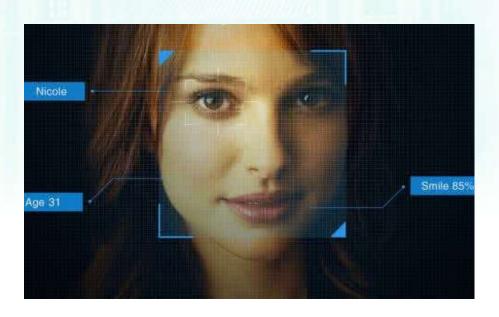


AlphaGo和人类的对战可以算是人工智能领域一次里程碑式的创举,它的成功标志着人工智能领域又进入了一个新高度。

人脸识别



□ 近日,由中央电视台和中国科学院共同主办的大型科技挑战节目《机智过人》首次播出便赚足眼球——人脸识别"御眼重明"系统挑战刚刚协助美FBI破获"章莹颖"案的"妙笔神探"林宇辉,当晚收视率居全国第二。"御眼重明"系统一亮相,便展示了"跨年龄识人"这个新技能——仅用1秒钟就从36张图片中选出了撒贝宁、江一燕儿时的照片。而林警官却花了十几分钟。



【祖母论与还原论之争】



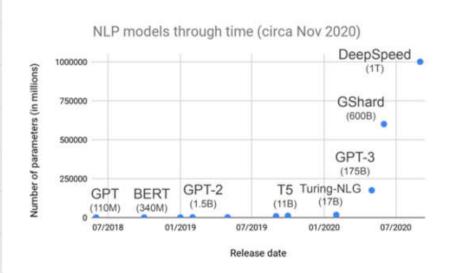
- □ 为什么计算机人脸识别注定超越人类?
- Cell 的一项研究在人脸识别领域引起轰动,研究揭示了灵长类动物人脸识别的具体神经元活动过程——对脸部的识别是由大脑中 200 多个不同神经元共同编码完成的,这一发现推翻了此前人脸由特定细胞识别的假说。
- "祖母细胞"(grandmother cell)是1969年麻省理工学院 Lettvin 教授在他的课程上提出的。这种学说的核心观点 认为人脑中存在一些"超级神经元"
- 还原论(reductionism)是个哲学概念,强调分析一个复杂事物时必须首先将其分解成相对简单的部件,然后逐一进行分析再组合。

Bert, GPT3等自然语言理解的突破



- □ 大规模预训练模型的发展。
- 预训练模型规模以每年约10倍的速度增长,模型的通用智能水平显著增强。

时间	机构	模型名称	模型规模	计算时间
2018.06	OpenAI	GPT	110M	3天
2018.10	Google	BERT	330M	50天
2019.02	OpenAI	GPT-2	1.5B	200天
2019.07	Facebook	RoBERTa	3.3B	3年
2019.10	Google	T5	11B	66年
2020.06	OpenAI	GPT-3	175B	355年



注: M-百万, B-十亿, 最后一列计算时间为使用单块 NVIDIA V100 GPU训练的估计时间

GPT3的例子



Instruction:

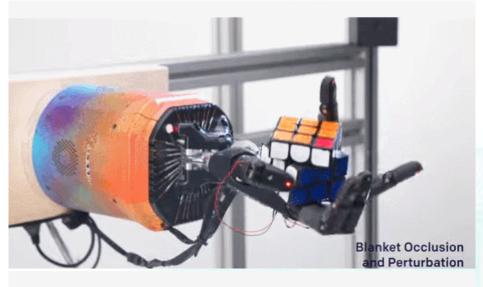
Given an input question, respond with syntactically correct PostgreSQL. Be creative but the SQL must be correct. Only use tables called "users" and "charges". The "users" table has columns: id (integer), signup_dt (timestamp), email (character varying), and plan_type (character varying). The "charges" table has columns: amount (bigint), user_id (integer), and charge_dt (timestamp).

Ask GPT-3:	Ĭ	Get GPT-3 Response
	^	

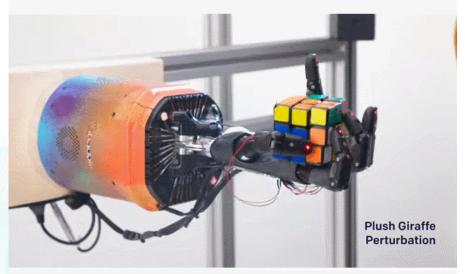
OpenAI 创造了机械手的新算法,可单手还原魔方

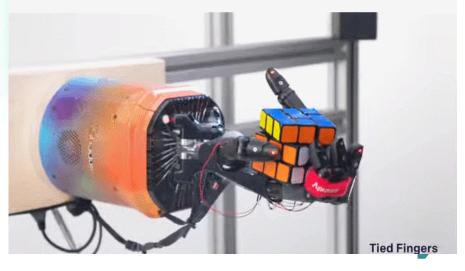


□ OpenAI开发了一种新方法,可以将复杂的操作技能从模拟 环境转移到物理环境中。





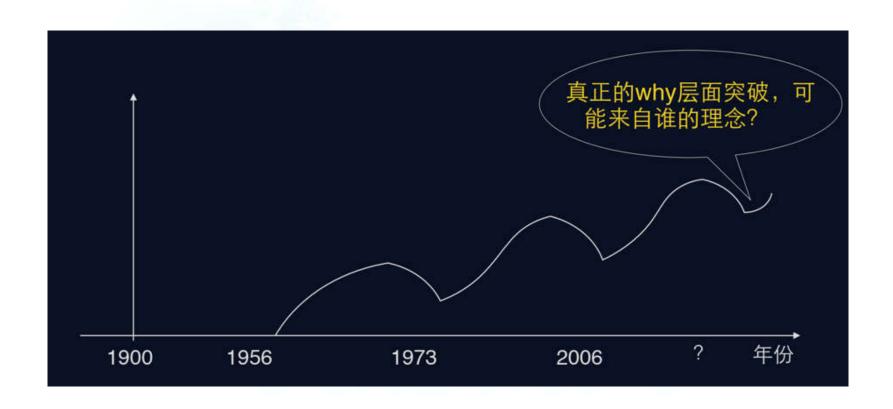




人工智能的展望



□ 第三个AI周期的上升期,但缺乏why层□面的本质突破, 未来还会有瓶颈或低谷。



人工智能的展望





运算智 能



感知智 能



认知智 能

> 掌握知识、进行推理 能理解会思考 知识引导+数据智能

人工智能的发展



- □ 未来5年左右,不超过10年,会出现下一个低谷(挤泡沫)。
- □ 原因:
 - 1. 缺乏why层面的本质突破。
 - 2. 深度学习带来的红利慢慢消退(听觉、视觉、触觉、 味觉、嗅觉······

AI的本质



Why — How — What

Why



- □ L1, 科学研究(计算机科学的一个分支)
 - 研究、开发用于模拟、延伸和扩展人的智能的理论、方法、技术 及应用系统的一门新的技术科学;发现"描述智能的牛顿定律"
- □ L2, 实用研发(打造超越个体智能的机器)
 - o 代替人(某些场景下的某些功能), robot;加强人的能力, cyborg
- □ L3,探索未知?(探索人类自我极限和天人关系)
 - 智慧、自主性、自我意识;重新理解智能机器与人、机器与机器的 认知和行为之间错综复杂的关系

How



- 。 L1, 自上而下
 - 人定规则
- □ L2, 自下而上
 - "涌现"
- □ L3, 本自具足?
 - 未知……

What



AI: Brain-like



Learn fixed models by annotated data

- 1. Speech recognition
- 2. Face recognition
- 3. Object recognition
- 4. Scene text recognition

5.

True-AI: Baby-like



Learning to learn, self-learning

- 1. Adaptive learning
- 2. Context-driven baby learning
- 3. Multi-modality co-learning
- 4. Human-like robot

5.

Original AI: New Species



不仅是一个新的技术形式或产品品类, 而是新的物种

注: 左侧 2个图,引自360人工智能研究院院长@颜水成 老师

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