n/alexanderlerch/2024-AI-and-Musi

artificial intelligence and music

an overview

alexander lerch



intro

education

- Electrical Engineering (Technical University Berlin)
- Tonmeister (music production, University of Arts Berlin)

professional

- Associate Dean for Research & Creative Practice and Associate Professor at the School of Music, Georgia Institute of Technology
- 2000-2013: CEO at zplane.development

background

- music information retrieval (20+ years)
- audio algorithm design (20+ years)
- commercial music software development (10+ years)
- entrepreneurship (10+ years)



www.linkedin.com/in/lerch

■ artificial intelligence

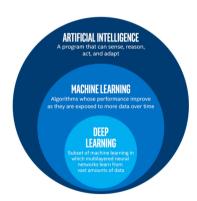
- unclear definition: everything that is perceived to act intelligently
- changes over time

■ machine learning

 data-driven: algorithm is more agnostic to task and is parametrized through training with data

■ deep learning

• deep neural networks are 'the algorithm'





machine learning: generic algorithm mapping an input to an output

- mapping function is learned from patterns and characteristics from data
- model success largely depends on training data
- technical challenges concerning data
 - *imbalance & bias* (data distribution is skewed, biased)
 - diversity & representativeness (data does not reflect target distribution)
 - subjectivity of annotations
 - noisiness (bad quality, bad annotations, unrelated data points



machine learning importance of data



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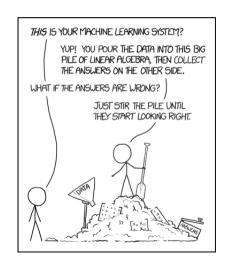


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machine learning categorization based on output types

■ classification:

input data is categorized into pre-determined output categories (e.g., music genres)

clustering:

input data is grouped into prevalent clusters (no pre-determined categories)

regression:

predict a numerical value based on an input (e.g., estimate how danceable a piece of music is)

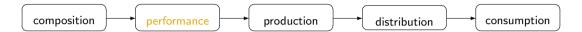
■ generation:

input is control data, output is target data (e.g., a composition)



- **creation of musical ideas** ("score")
 - defines style and idea
- realization of musical ideas into acoustical rendition
 - interpretation, modification, addition, and dismissal of score information
 - unique acoustic representation of score
- recording, mixing, and editing (in case of record media)
 - editing and splicing of recorded data; timbre, equalization choices
 - not separable from performance in a recording
- distribution & listening
 - music recommendation and discovery





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musical communication and Al





composition

- intelligent assistance, e.g., ideas, auto-arrangements
- automatic composition
- performance
 - interactive music education systems
 - generation of 'human' performance
- production
 - auto-edit and auto-mix
- distribution
 - match music style and consumer
- consumption
 - intelligent music discovery & adaptable music

example:

DeepBach





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example:

Hatsune Miku 🕑 Shimon ()





an overview

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ethical considerations

- training data (copyright, privacy)
- responsible system usage
- addressing bias

■ economic impact

- understanding the implications for music professionals
- adapting to new business models and revenue streams

quality and auhenticity

- plagiarism
- balancing novelty and predictability
- hallucination



sustainability

energy consumption

■ ownership and copyright

- protecting rights of content creators while democratizing the creative process
- navigating complex copyright laws
- accountability

■ regulatory framework

- fair use terms
- transparency and interpretability
- labeling of ai-created content
- public perception



links

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music informatics group: musicinformatics.gatech.edu



