



University  
of Guilan

# Computational Intelligence

## Subject 1: Fundamental Concepts



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Computational Intelligence - Ali Tourani - Fall 2020-2021

# Agenda

- ▶ What is Computational Intelligence?
- ▶ Artificial Neural Networks
- ▶ Fuzzy Systems
- ▶ Evolutionary Computation
- ▶ Swarm Intelligence

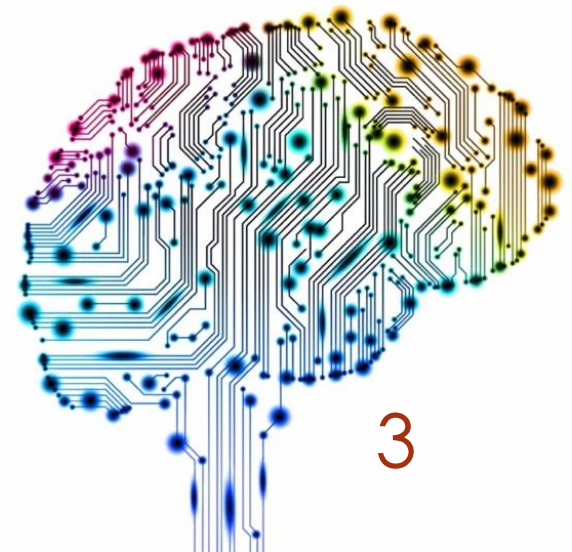


# What is Computational Intelligence?

- ▶ A new concept for **advanced information processing**
- ▶ **Biologically** motivated computational paradigms
- ▶ Developing successful Intelligent Systems

## Artificial Intelligence vs. Computational Intelligence:

- ▶ Two research efforts working on similar problems
- ▶ CI → **bio-inspired computing**
- ▶ AI → **techniques with stronger theoretical guarantees**



# What is Computational Intelligence?

## Computers and Intelligence?

- ▶ Alan Mathison Turing
  - ▶ An abstract computing machine consisting of a limitless memory and a scanner



*“What we want is a machine that can learn from experience,”*



# What is Computational Intelligence?

## Artificial Intelligence (defined by IEEE in 1996)

- ▶ Studying how can computers do what humans can do in a better way
- ▶ *Sample:* Auto-pilot systems in an airplane



# What is Computational Intelligence?

## CI and Probabilistic Methods

- ▶ Almost nothing in our world is not definite
- ▶ Powerful tools used for designing efficient randomized algorithms
- ▶ Leads to **Soft Computing** instead of Traditional Computing
  - ▶ Theories like Fuzzy Systems
  - ▶ Introduced by Dr. Lotfi Ali Asker Zadeh (1921-2017)



Lotfi A. Zadeh

Professor Emeritus, EECS, [UC Berkeley](#).

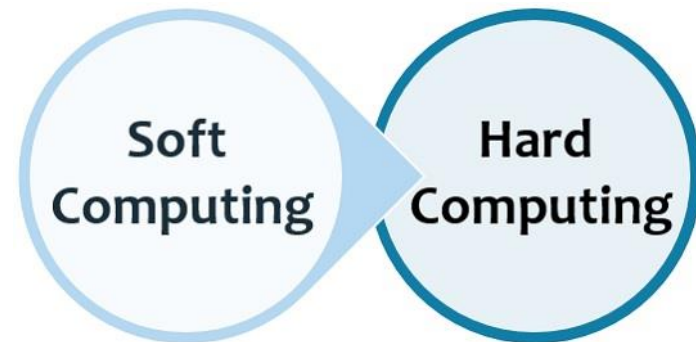
Verified email at [eeecs.berkeley.edu](mailto:eeecs.berkeley.edu) - [Homepage](#)

[Fuzzy Logic](#) [Soft Computing](#) [Artificial Intelligence](#) [Human-Level Machine Intel...](#)

# What is Computational Intelligence?

## CI and Soft Computing

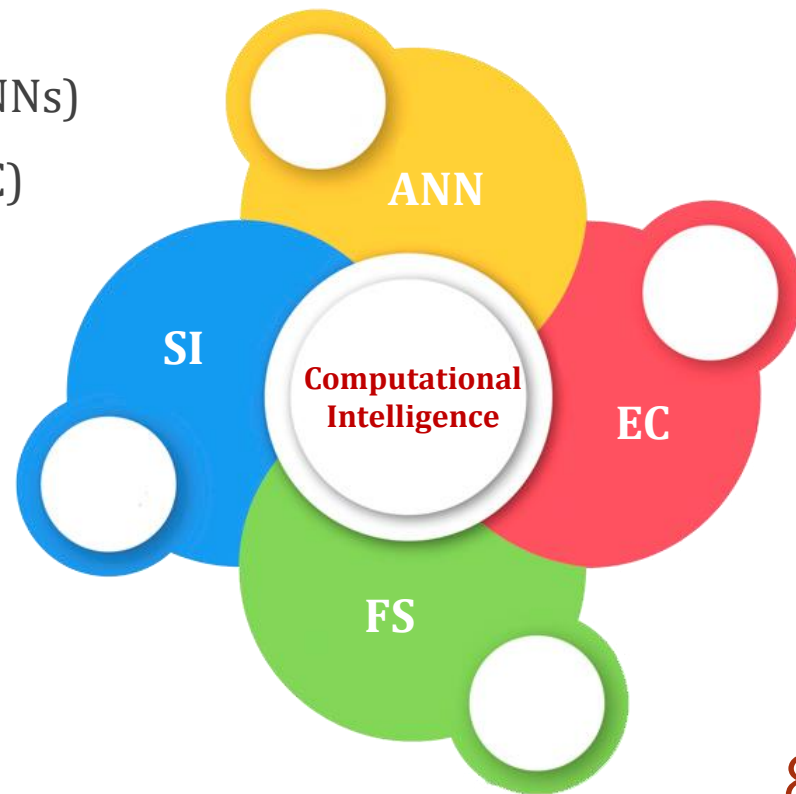
- ▶ In contrast with Hard Computing, where everything is inflexible and definite, in Soft Computing there is:
  - ▶ Approximation
  - ▶ Uncertainty
  - ▶ Imprecision
  - ▶ Partial truth
- ▶ **HC:** precisely state analytics model
- ▶ **SC:** multi-valued or fuzzy logic



# What is Computational Intelligence?

## Core Technologies of CI

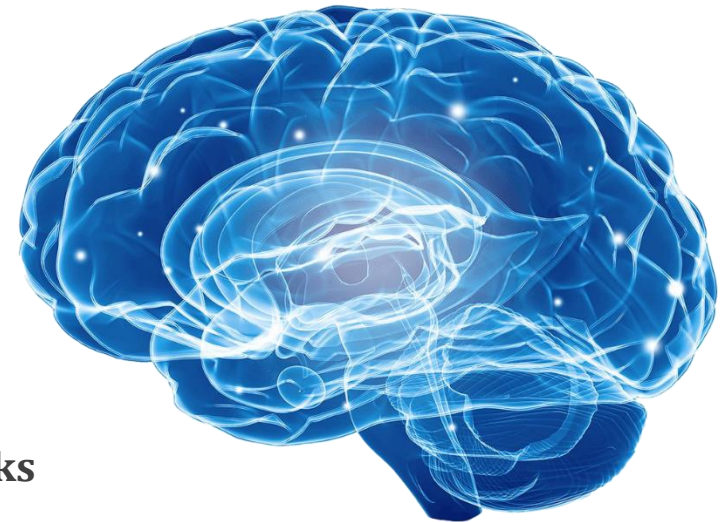
- ▶ Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs)
- ▶ Evolutionary Computation (EC)
- ▶ Swarm Intelligence (SI)
- ▶ Fuzzy Systems (FS)





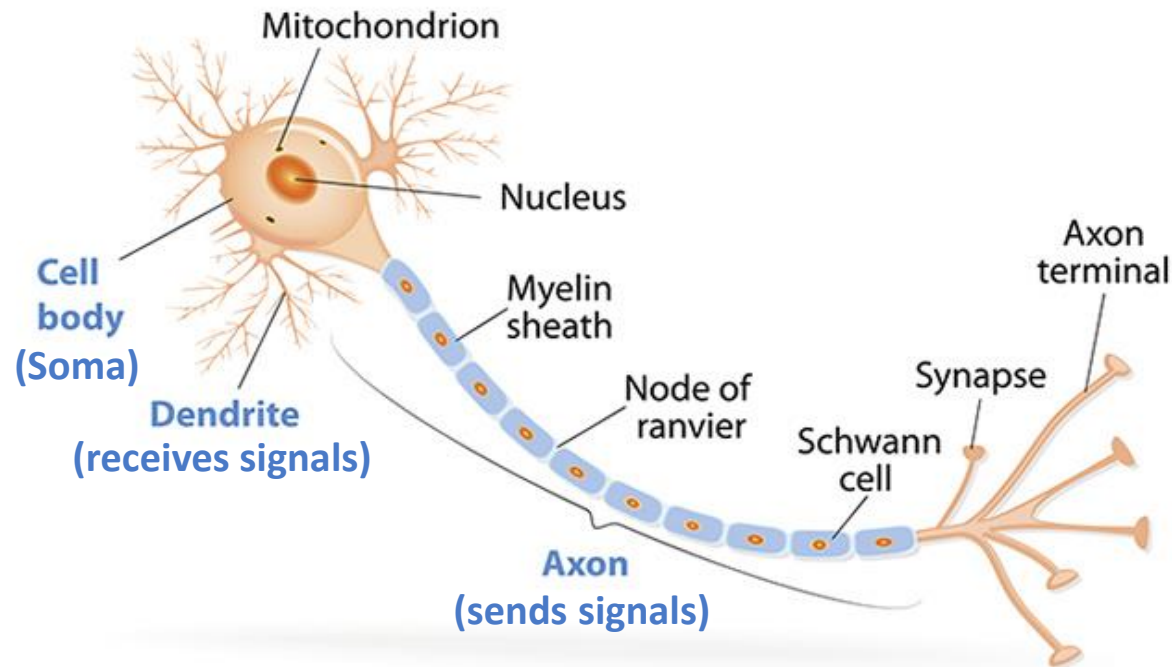
# Artificial Neural Networks

- ▶ **Human brain:** non-linear and parallel architecture
- ▶ Significantly fast for recognition and matching goals
- ▶ The concept of Neural Network
  - ▶ A circuit of **neurons**
- ▶ The abilities to learn, memorize, and make decision
- ▶ Inspiration in computers world
  - ▶ The advent of **Artificial Neural Networks**



# Artificial Neural Networks

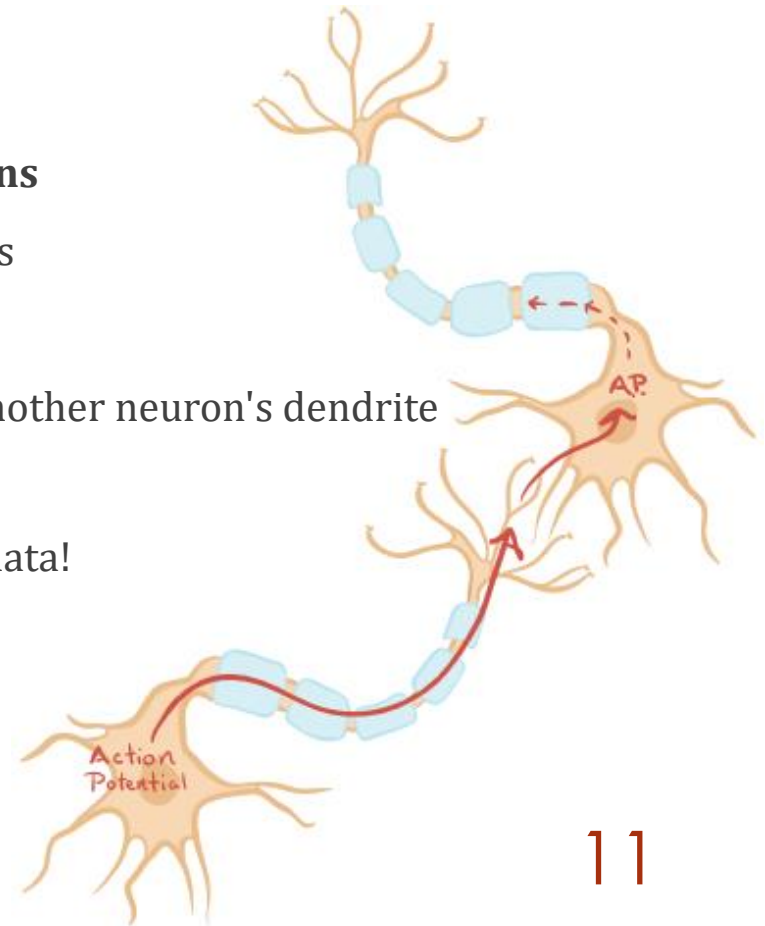
- Neuron (nerve cell), the main component of nervous system



# Artificial Neural Networks

## ► Signal propagation

- Human brain contains **86 billion neurons**
- Each neuron has about 7000 connections
- **How?**
- The axon terminal of one cell contacts another neuron's dendrite
- Inspiration: a fantastic way to transmit data!



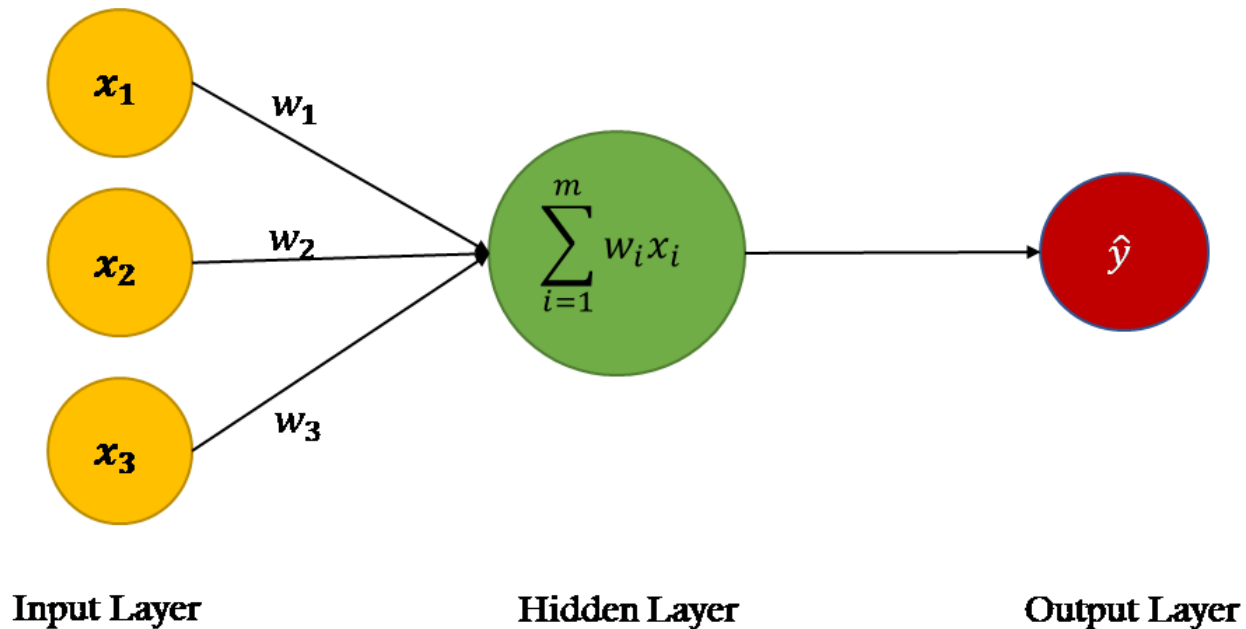
# Artificial Neural Networks

## ▶ Artificial Neurons

- ▶ Elementary units in an artificial neural network
- ▶ **One or more inputs** are needed to produce an output
- ▶ Inputs are **weighted** separately (often)
  - ▶ Each input signal has a unique weight
- ▶ **Sum** of the weighted input signals is calculated
- ▶ Then, the value passes through a non-linear function, called Activation Function
  - ▶ Common types: Step function, Sigmoid, Rectifier, etc.

# Artificial Neural Networks

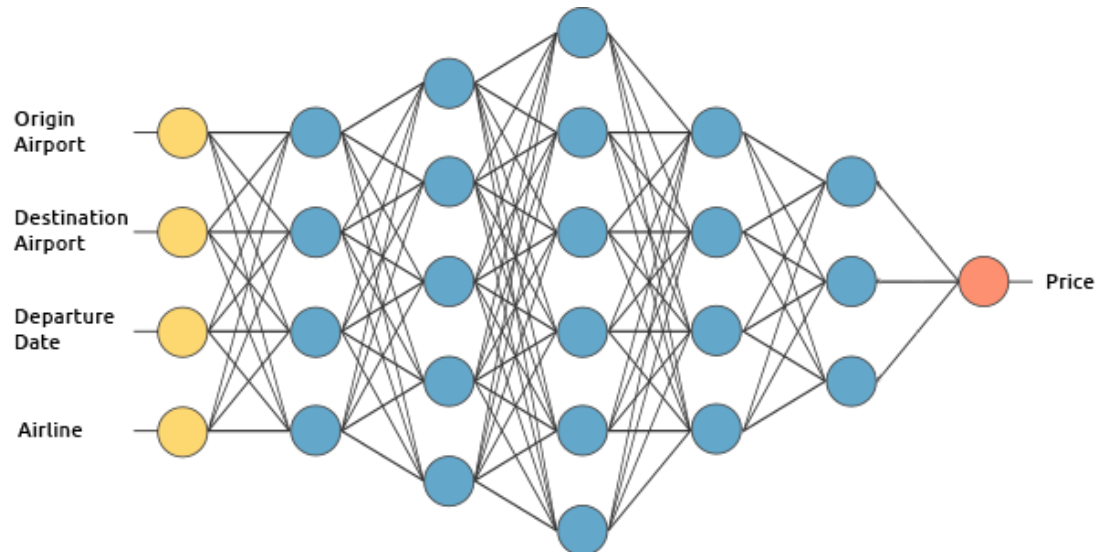
## ► Artificial Neurons



# Artificial Neural Networks

## ► Artificial Neural Networks

- Consist of several connected neurons
- Layers: input, output, and at least one hidden layer



# Artificial Neural Networks

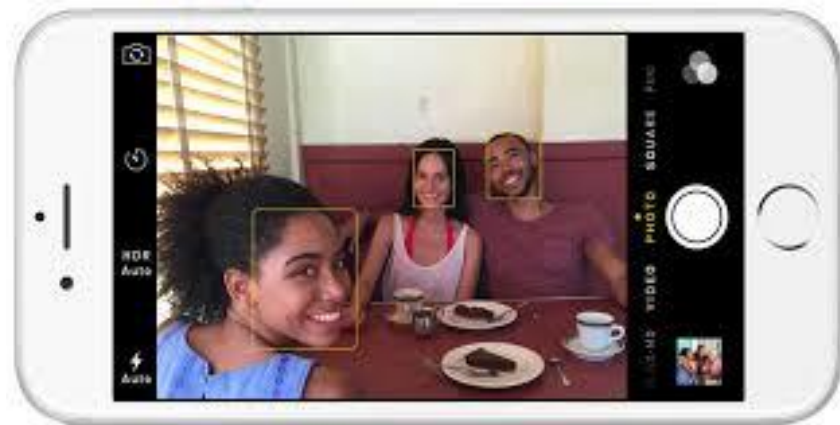
## ► History of Artificial Neural Networks

- 1943: McCulloch and Pitts and their basic computational model
- 1948: Hebb and the unsupervised learning process
- 1958: Perceptron, a pattern recognition algorithm
- 1969: Minsky and Papert, improvement of perceptron
- 1975: Backpropagation for partial training
- 1985: NNs for prediction and processing complicated structures
- 1992: Max-pooling for 3D object recognition
- 2006: deep neural networks with their magnificent outputs

# Artificial Neural Networks

## Areas of Application

- ▶ Deep Learning
- ▶ Image processing
- ▶ Prediction
- ▶ Data mining
- ▶ Speech Recognition
- ▶ Human Face Recognition
- ▶ Chemical problems





# Fuzzy Systems

**Some** students are **good** at Python!

- ▶ Can computers understand this?!
- ▶ The world is not a **binary** or a **Boolean** system!

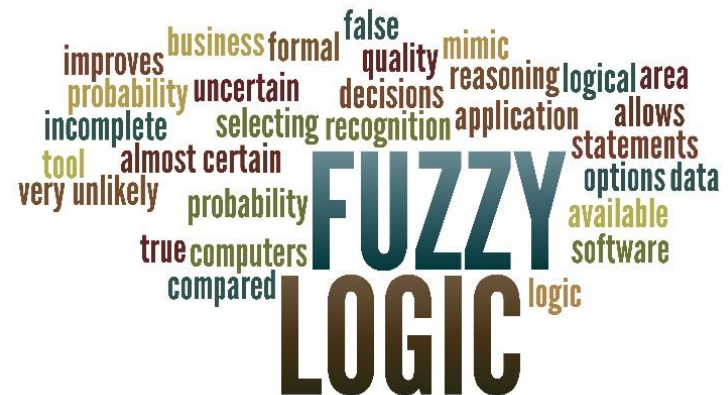
*"To be, or not to be, that is the question."*

- ▶ **Fuzzy logic**
  - ▶ An approach to computing based on "degrees of truth"



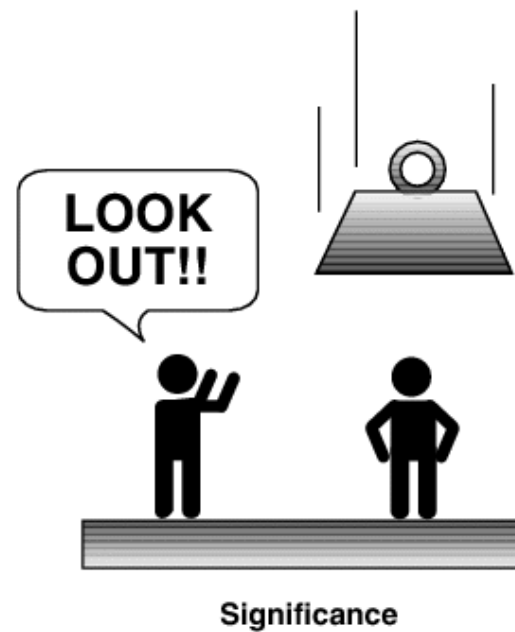
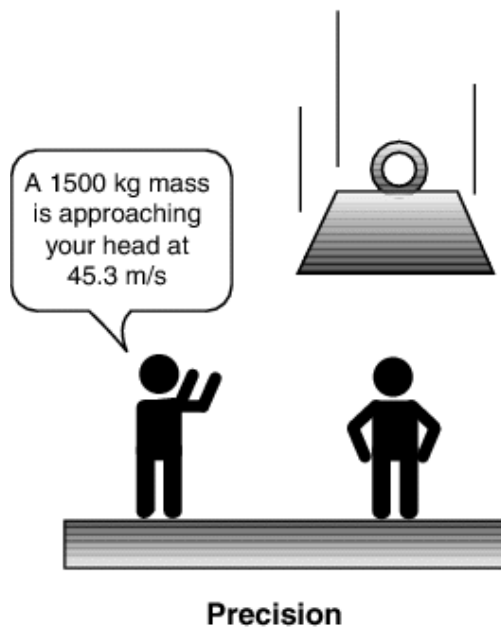
# Fuzzy Systems

- ▶ **Fuzzy logic description**
  - ▶ An extension of multi-valued logic
  - ▶ Conceptually easy to understand
  - ▶ High flexibility
  - ▶ Based on natural language
  - ▶ Related to Approximate Reasoning
  - ▶ Non-statistical uncertainty



# Fuzzy Systems

How much is it important?!

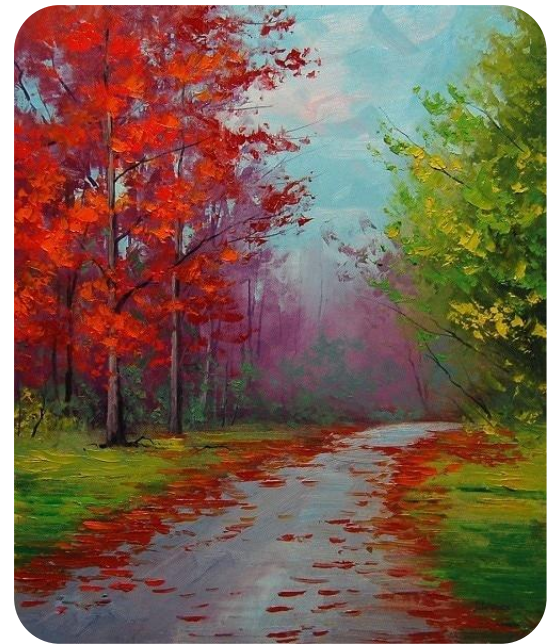


# Fuzzy Systems

## Some Fuzzy sentences we use in our lives

- ▶ The man seems to be **very young**.
- ▶ The weather was **extremely hot** today.
- ▶ **Too many** students in the class ...
- ▶ The painting is **magnificent**.
- ▶ This method is **computationally intensive**.

inherently vague concepts



# Fuzzy Systems



## Paradox of the heap

- ▶ One grain of sugar is not a heap
- ▶ It is not the difference between a heap and a non-heap!
- ▶ Taking one grain of sugar away from the heap
- ▶ Do the above action for 2000 grains
- ▶ After a while, you do not call the remaining grains a heap of sugar

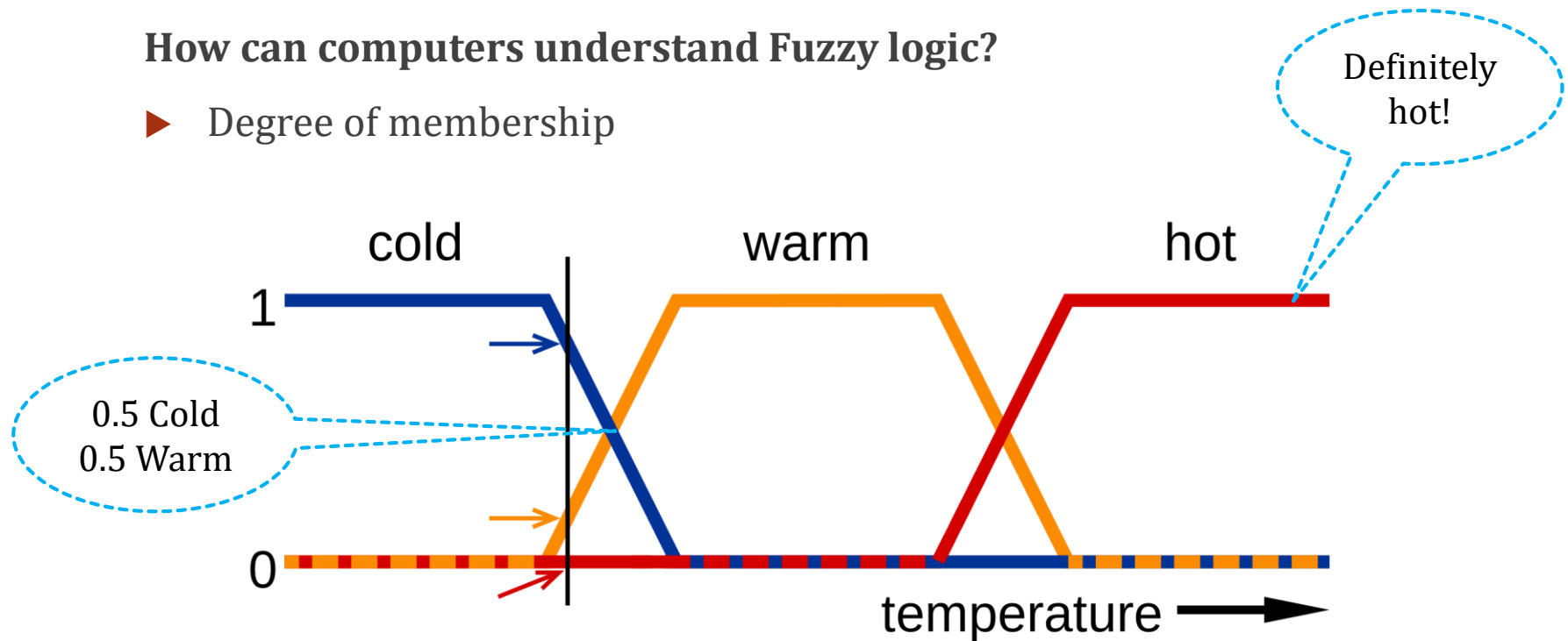
*How did it become a non-heap?*

*How many grains of sugar is needed to call them a heap of sugar?*

# Fuzzy Systems

How can computers understand Fuzzy logic?

► Degree of membership



# Fuzzy Systems

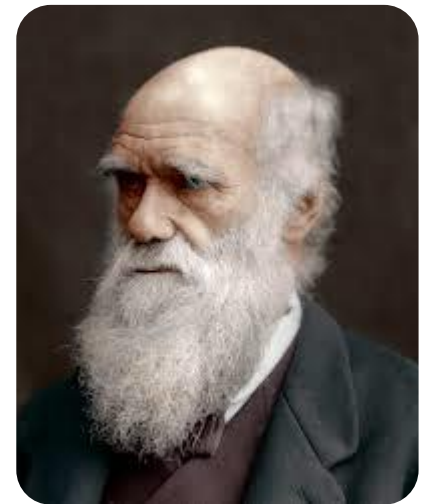
- ▶ Applications of Fuzzy Systems
  - ▶ Automatic Transmission Cars
  - ▶ Controllers of an elevator
  - ▶ Smart TV and washing machine
  - ▶ Speech recognition software
  - ▶ Decision making in business
  - ▶ Train schedules
  - ▶ etc.



# Evolutionary Computation

## Darwinism, the theory of biological evolution

- ▶ The concept of Natural Selection
- ▶ # of produced individuals  $>$  # of survived individuals
- ▶ Existence of Phenotypic variation
- ▶ Ones better suited to the environment → survival
- ▶ Reproduction isolation and new species





# Evolutionary Computation

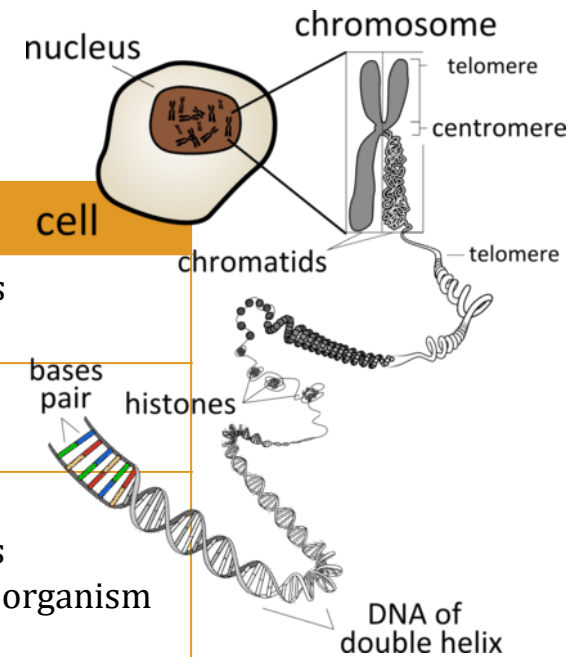
## Natural Selection and Evolution?



# Evolutionary Computation

## Main concepts in Evolution

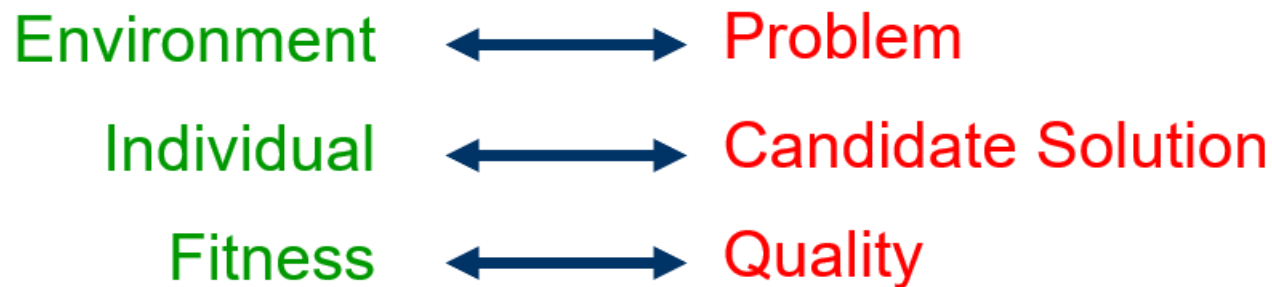
Concept	Description
Chromosome	Thread-like structures located inside the nucleus Made of a very long strand of DNA
DNA	Contains many genes Stores genetic information
Gene	Segments of DNA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Genotype</b>: an individual's collection of genes</li> <li>• <b>Phenotype</b>: observable characteristics of an organism</li> <li>• <b>Allele</b>: one of several versions of a gene</li> <li>• <b>Fitness</b>: the ability of organisms to survive/reproduce</li> </ul>



# Evolutionary Computation

## The concept of Evolutionary Computation (EC)

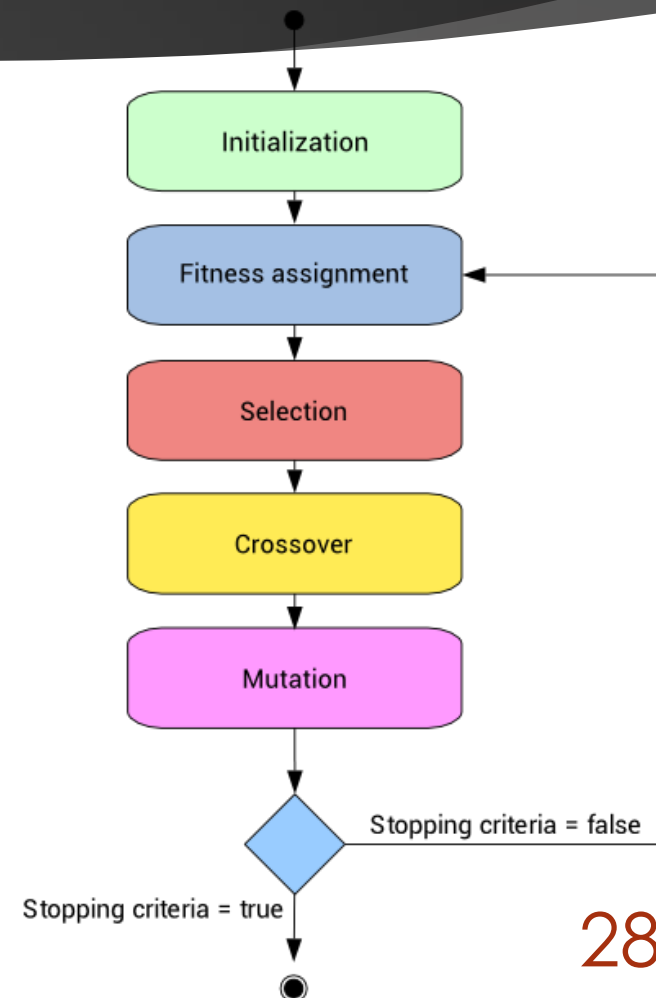
- ▶ Computational intelligence techniques inspired from natural evolution
- ▶ Individuals (chromosomes) inherit features from their parents
- ▶ Fitness: chances for survival and reproduction



# Evolutionary Computation

## The general steps of an EC algorithm

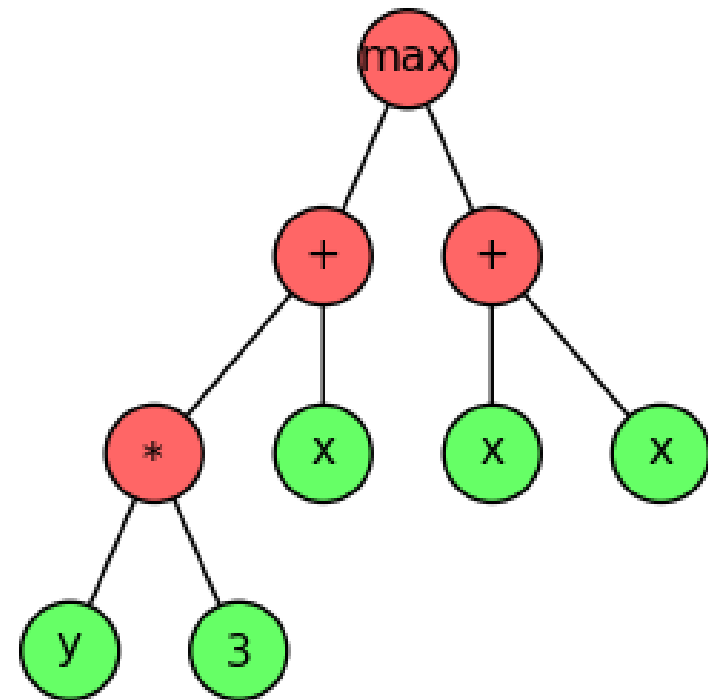
- ▶ Creating the population
  - ▶ AKA solutions to the problem
  - ▶ Might be created randomly
- ▶ Evaluation with a fitness function
- ▶ Selection
- ▶ Crossover
- ▶ Mutation
- ▶ Reproduction
- ▶ Termination criterion



# Evolutionary Computation

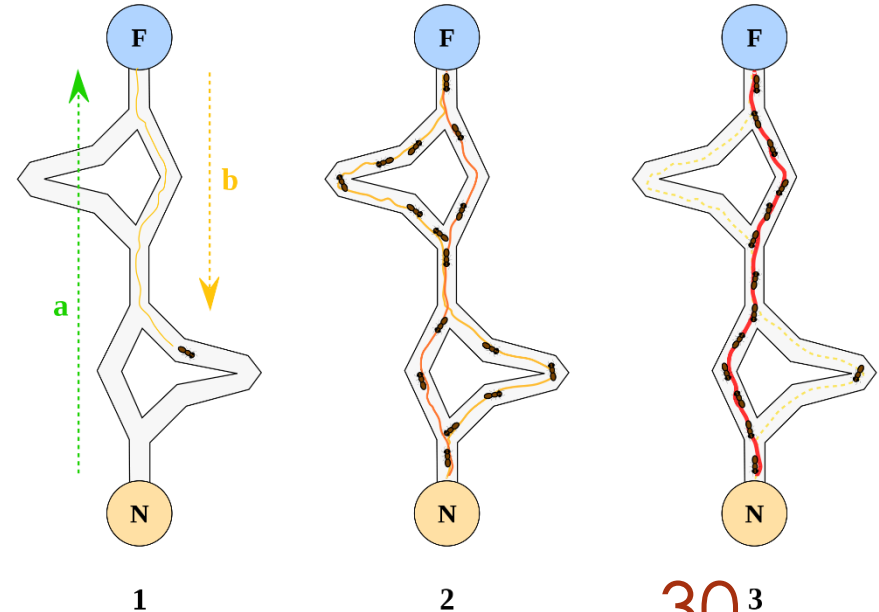
## Various EC techniques

- ▶ Genetic Programming (GP)
- ▶ Genetic Algorithms (GAs)
- ▶ Grammatical Evolution (GE)
- ▶ Evolutionary Algorithms (EA)
- ▶ And so on ...



# Swarm Intelligence

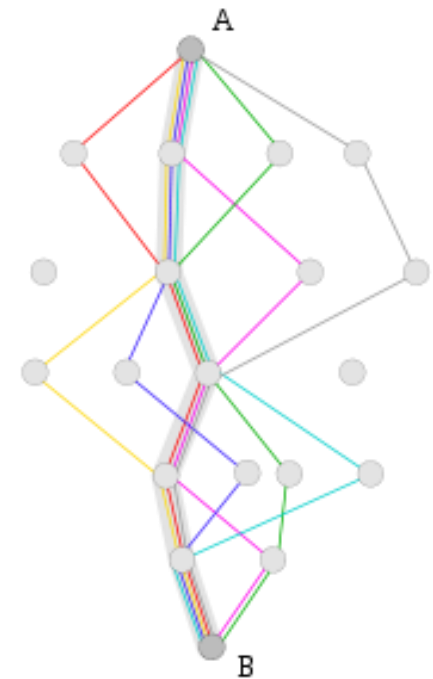
- ▶ The discipline that deals with natural and artificial systems
- ▶ Composed of many individuals that coordinate using:
  1. Decentralized Control
  2. Self-Organization
- ▶ Focuses on the collective behaviors
- ▶ Interactions of the individuals:
  1. With each other
  2. With their environment



# Swarm Intelligence

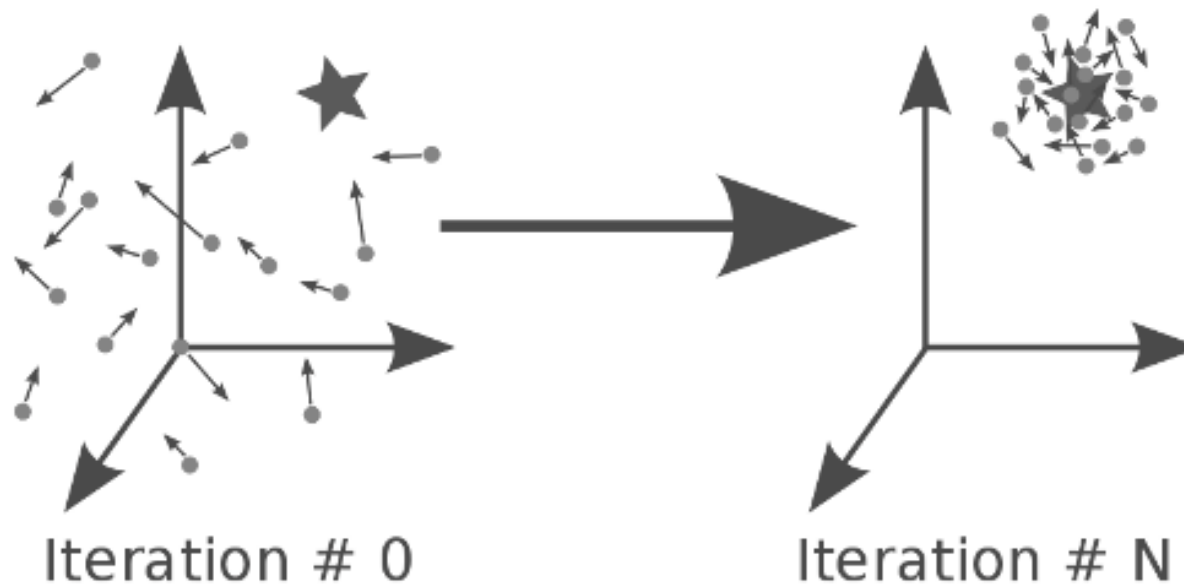
## Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO)

- ▶ One of the most well-known metaheuristics
- ▶ Inspired from swarm behavior such as bird flocking
  - ▶ Each group member is a Particle
    - ▶ A candidate to solve an optimization problem
  - ▶ The combination makes the Swarm
- ▶ **Applications:**
  - ▶ Travelling Salesman Problem
  - ▶ Network routing



# Swarm Intelligence

## Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO)

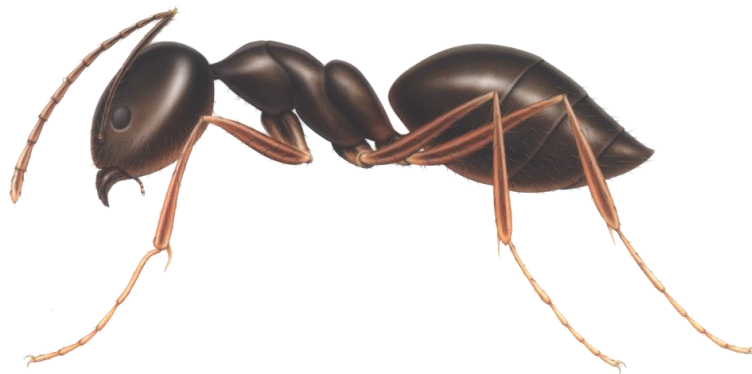




# Swarm Intelligence

## Evolutionary algorithms based on SI

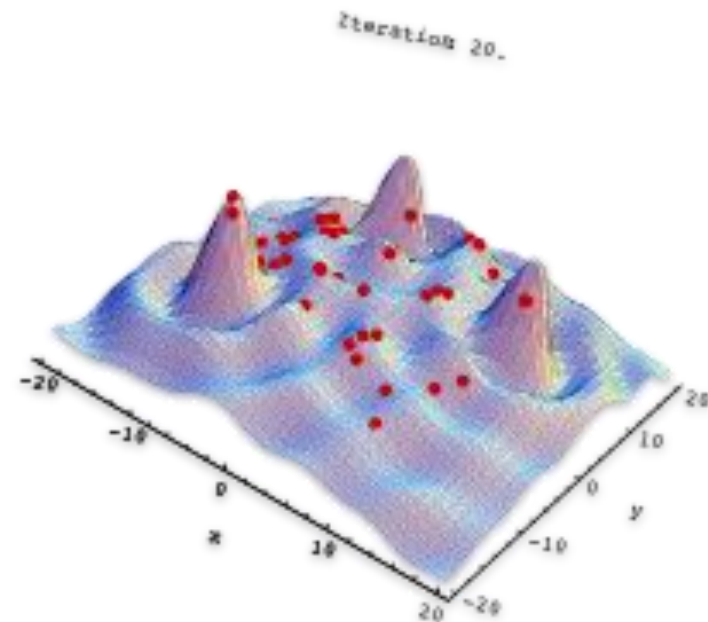
- ▶ Interaction among several agents to find an optimized solution
- ▶ Individuals with a simple behavior, groups with a complicated one
  - ▶ Sample: an ant cannot understand how big a colony is



# Swarm Intelligence

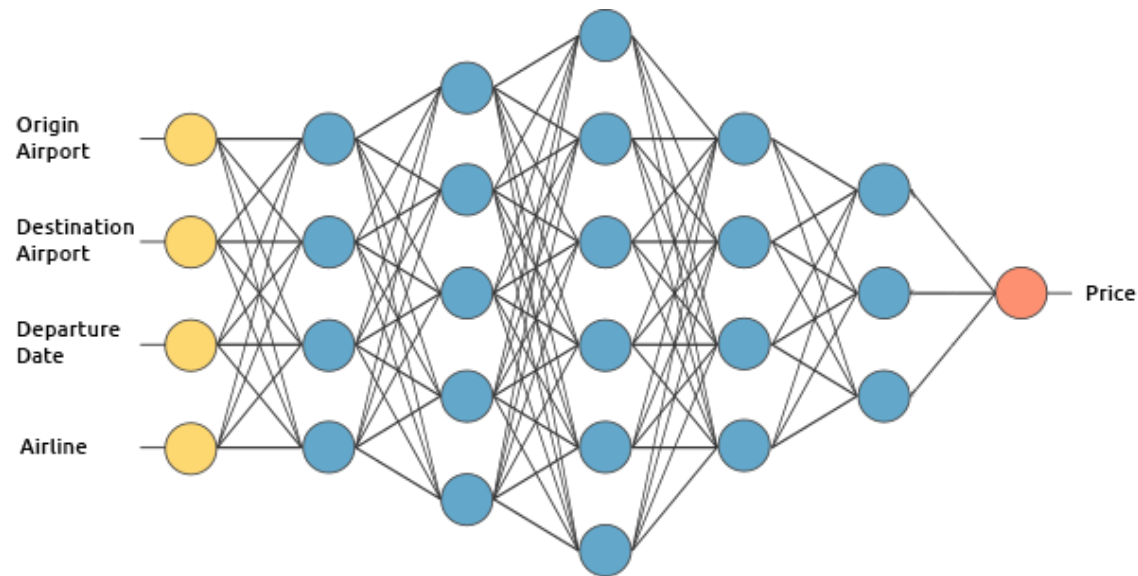
## Some famous algorithms of SI

- ▶ Ant Colony Optimization
- ▶ Honeybee Hive Optimization
- ▶ Artificial Bee Colony
- ▶ Termite Colony Optimization
- ▶ Particle Swarm Optimization
- ▶ Cat Swarm Optimization
- ▶ Bat Algorithm



# What's Next?

## ► Artificial Neural Networks



# Questions?

