



Sapere utile

IFOA
Istituto Formazione Operatori Aziendali

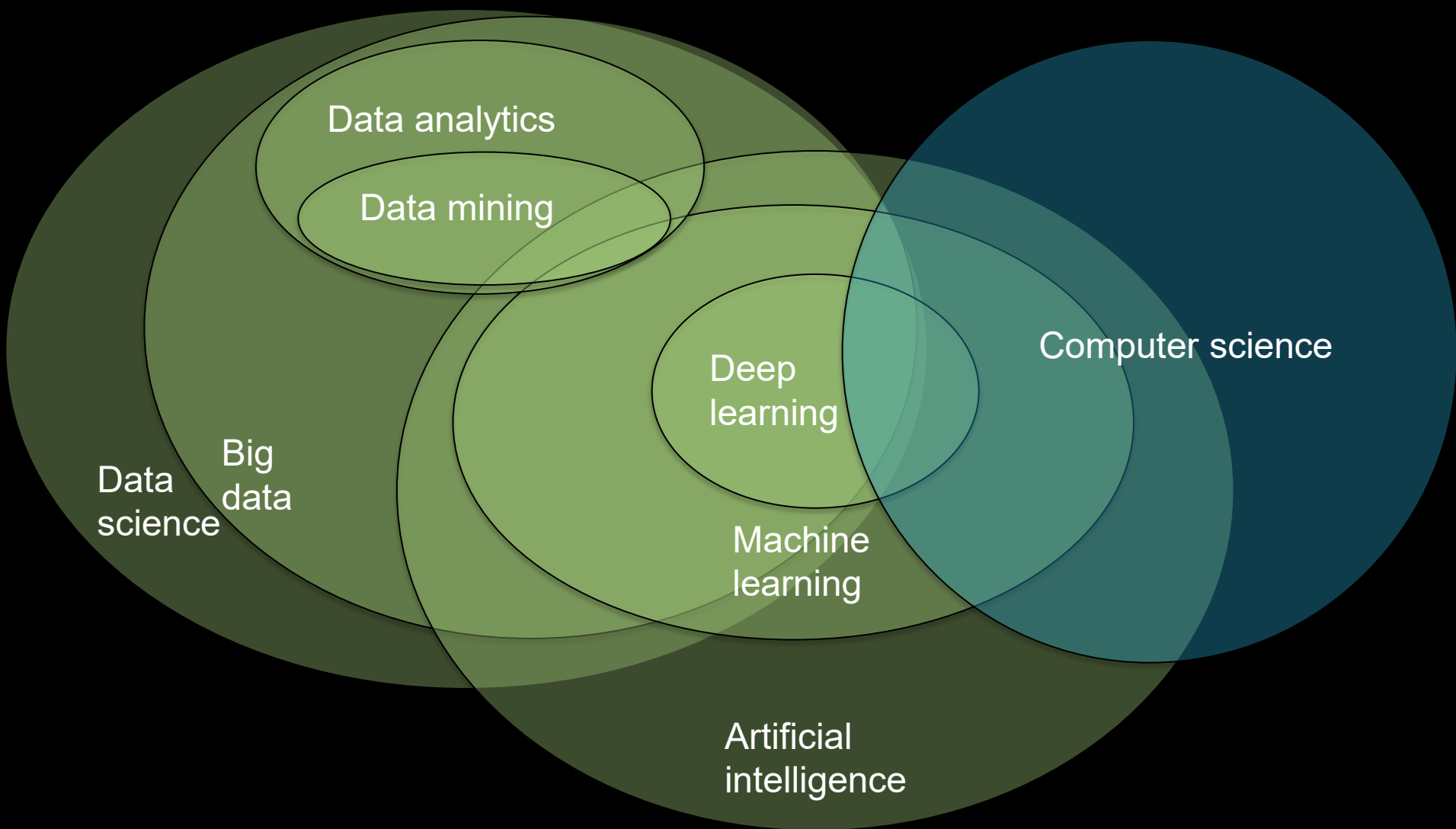
BIG DATA e Analisi dei Dati

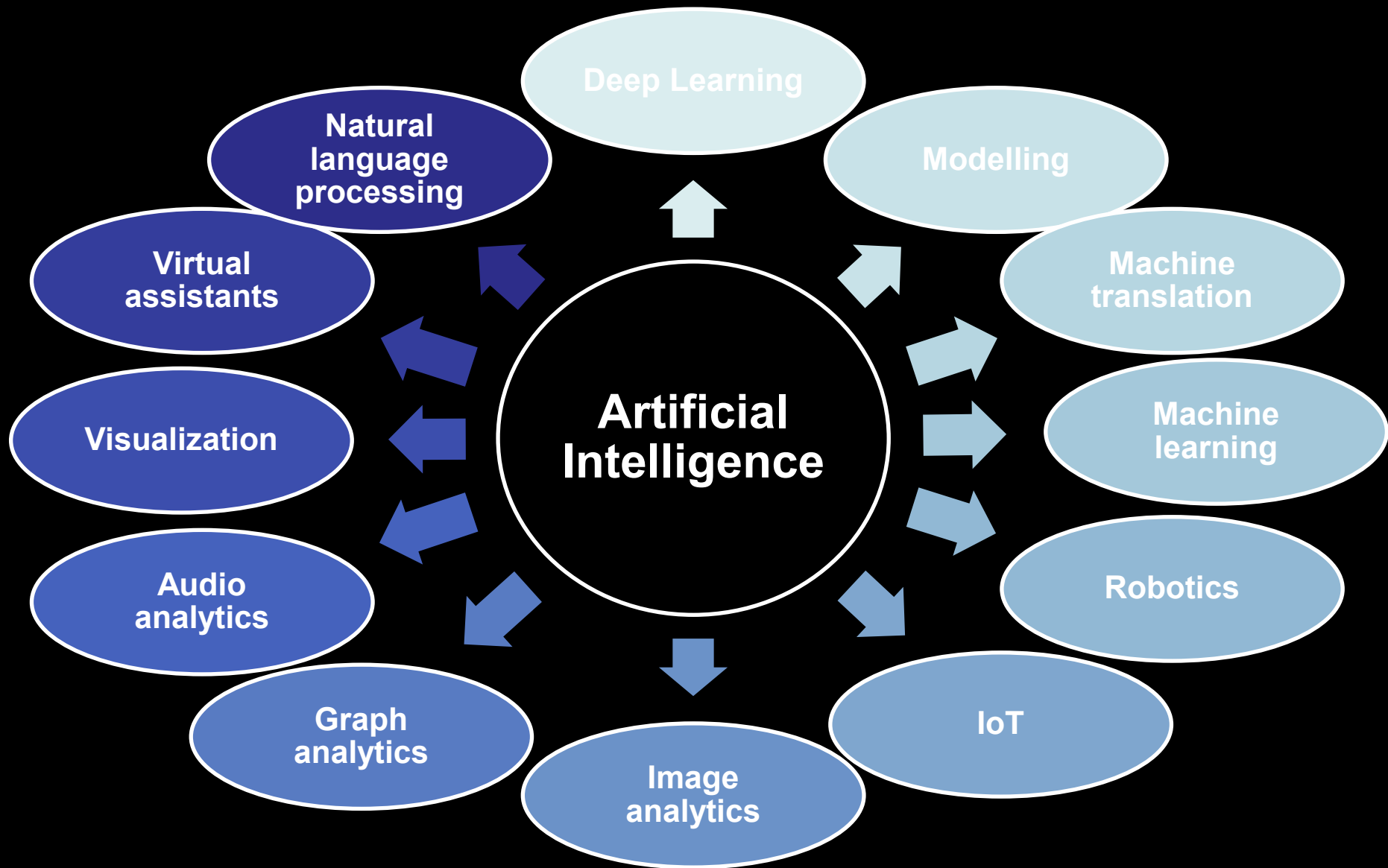
Mauro Bellone,
Robotics and AI researcher

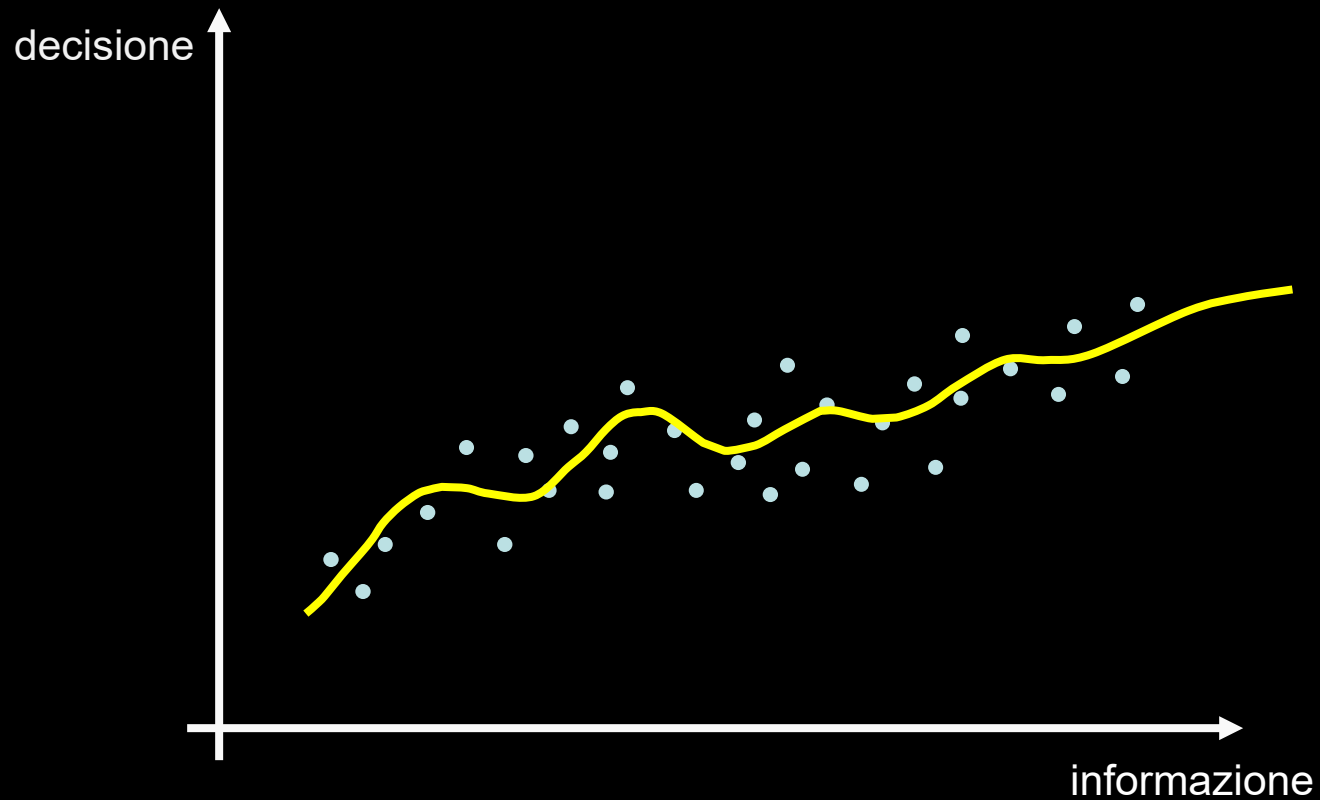
bellonemauro@gmail.com
www.maurobellone.com

Obiettivo

- ✓ introduzione all'intelligenza artificiale e reti neurali
- ✓ Il perceptrone - funzioni di attivazione dei neuroni
- ✓ Reti neurali lineari
- ✓ Algoritmi di apprendimento



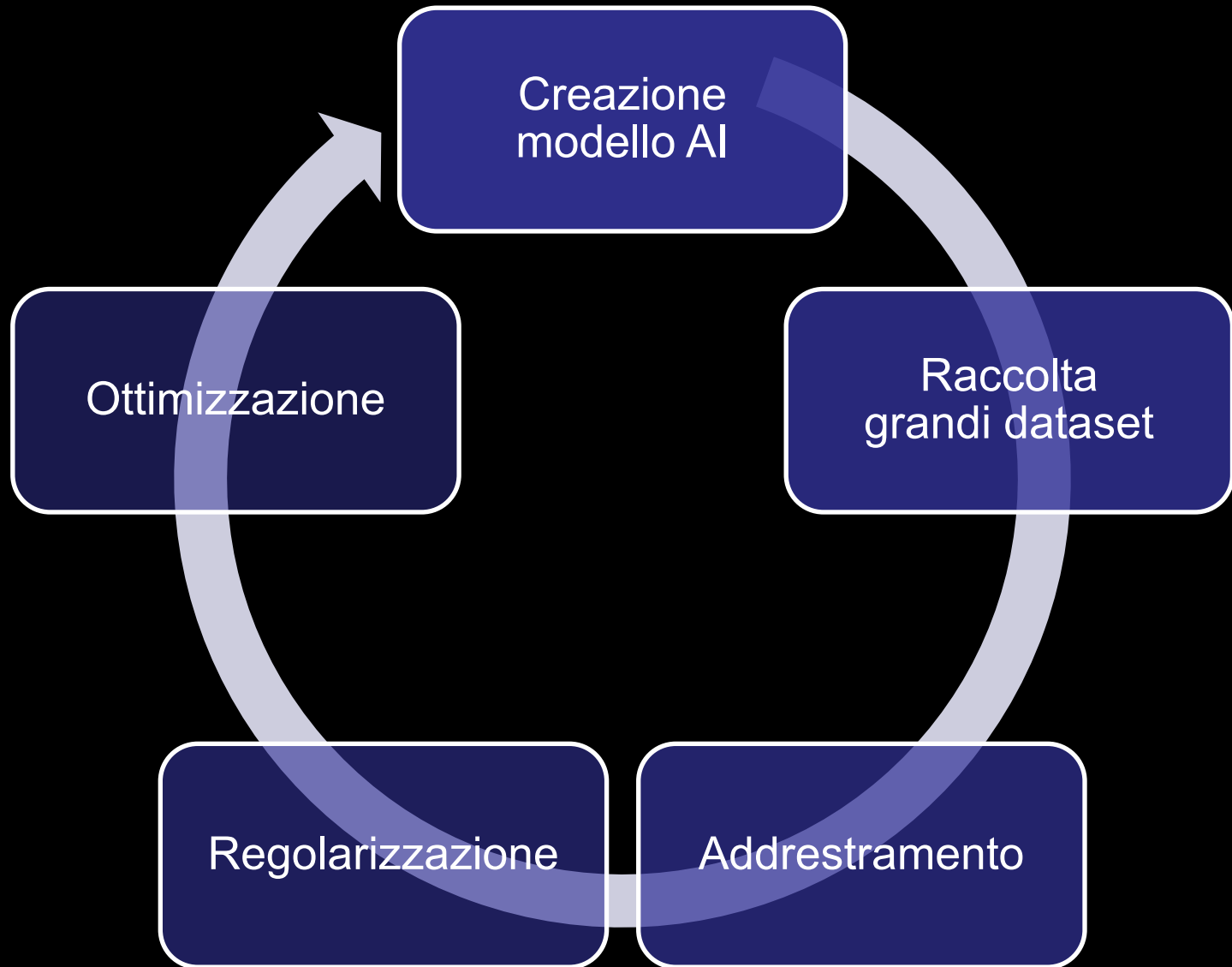




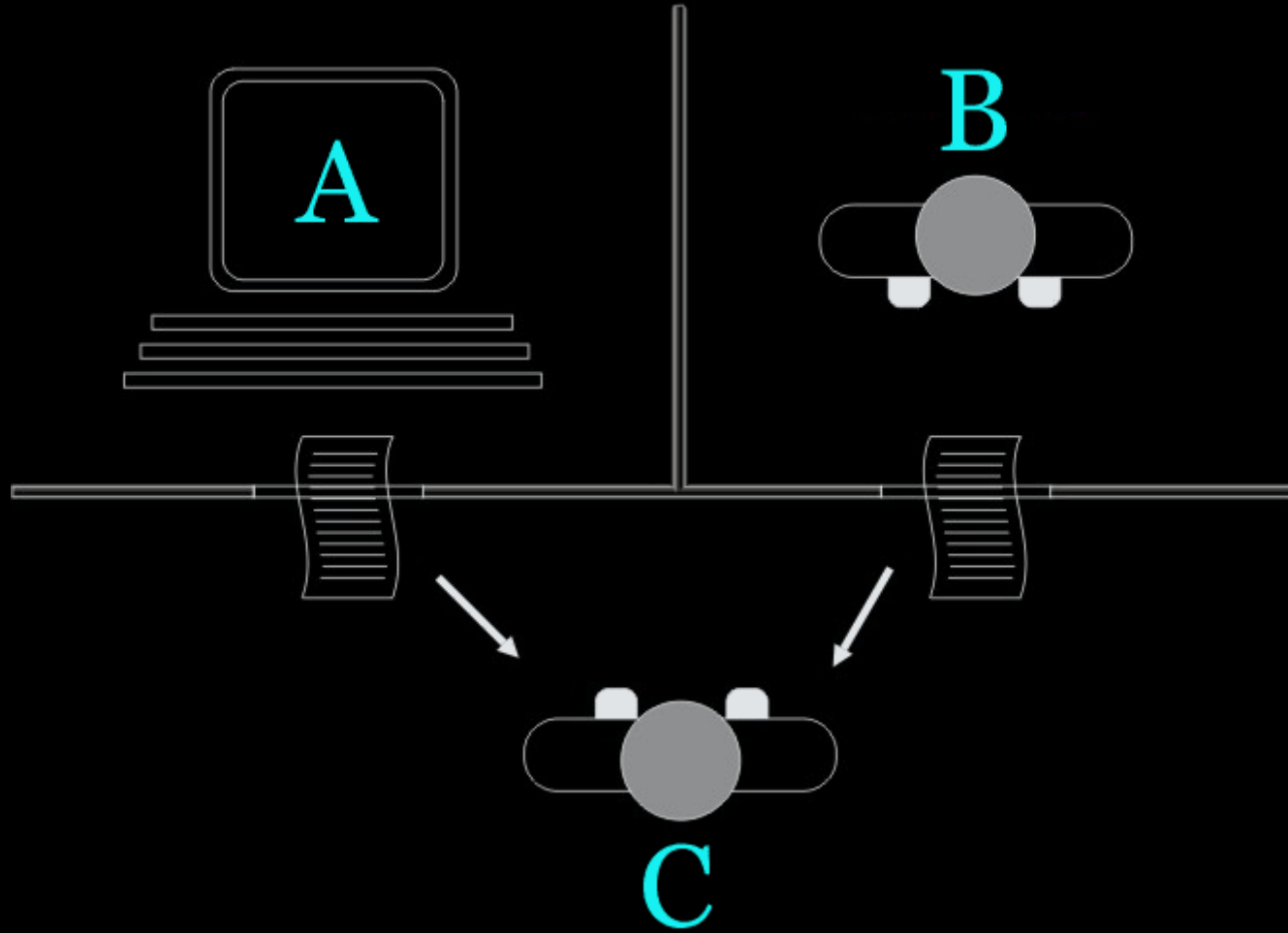
$$\text{decisione} = f(\text{informazione})$$

Ogni sistema di intelligenza artificiale è un approssimatore di funzioni

Intelligenza artificiale centralizzata



Test di Turing



Intelligenza artificiale distribuita

Con intelligenza artificiale centralizzata si cerca di spostare dati presenti in un sistema (magari distribuito) per essere processati in un'unica unità computazionale

“spostamento dei dati verso gli algoritmi”

con intelligenza artificiale distribuita si cerca invece di processare dati lungo i diversi sistemi su domini multipli e su devices multipli

“spostamento degli algoritmi verso i dati”

Deep blue Vs Gary Kasparov

Deep blue Vs Gary Kasparov

In realtà deep blue **NON** usa reti neurali, usa brute-force computation e analisi degli alberi decisionali, era in grado di valutare e scegliere oltre 200milioni di posizioni al secondo nel 1999

10 anni di sviluppo di un team di ingegneri di IBM



Mastering the game of Go with deep neural networks and tree search

David Silver^{1*}, Aja Huang^{1*}, Chris J. Maddison¹, Arthur Guez¹, Laurent Sifre¹, George van den Driessche¹, Julian Schrittwieser¹, Ioannis Antonoglou¹, Veda Panneershelvam¹, Marc Lanctot¹, Sander Dieleman¹, Dominik Grewe¹, John Nham², Nal Kalchbrenner¹, Ilya Sutskever², Timothy Lillicrap¹, Madeleine Leach¹, Koray Kavukcuoglu¹, Thore Graepel¹ & Demis Hassabis¹

The game of Go has long been viewed as the most challenging of classic games for artificial intelligence owing to its enormous search space and the difficulty of evaluating board positions and moves. Here we introduce a new approach to computer Go that uses ‘value networks’ to evaluate board positions and ‘policy networks’ to select moves. These deep neural networks are trained by a novel combination of supervised learning from human expert games, and reinforcement learning from games of self-play. Without any lookahead search, the neural networks play Go at the level of state-of-the-art Monte Carlo tree search programs that simulate thousands of random games of self-play. We also introduce a new search algorithm that combines Monte Carlo simulation with value and policy networks. Using this search algorithm, our program AlphaGo achieved a 99.8% winning rate against other Go programs, and defeated the human European Go champion by 5 games to 0. This is the first time that a computer program has defeated a human professional player in the full-sized game of Go, a feat previously thought to be at least a decade away.

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Esperienza

Pensiero razionale

Autonomo Vs. Intelligente

Autonomo Vs. Intelligente

The term "**autonomous**" is defined as

"existing or acting separately from other things"

or better

"having the power or right to govern itself"

1: <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/autonomous>

2: <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/intelligent>

Autonomo Vs. Intelligente

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"having or indicating a high or satisfactory degree of intelligence and mental capacity"

and "*intelligence*" is *"the ability to learn or understand or to deal with new or trying situations: reason"*

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Comprensione Vs. Percezione

Understanding

*“the knowledge and ability to judge a particular situation or subject”*¹

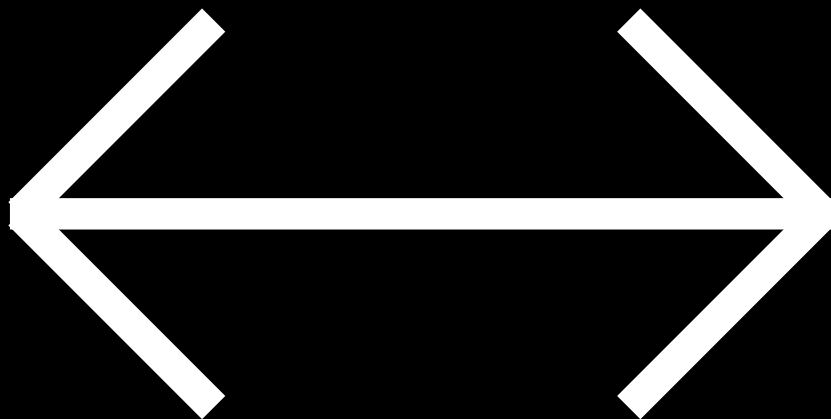
Perception

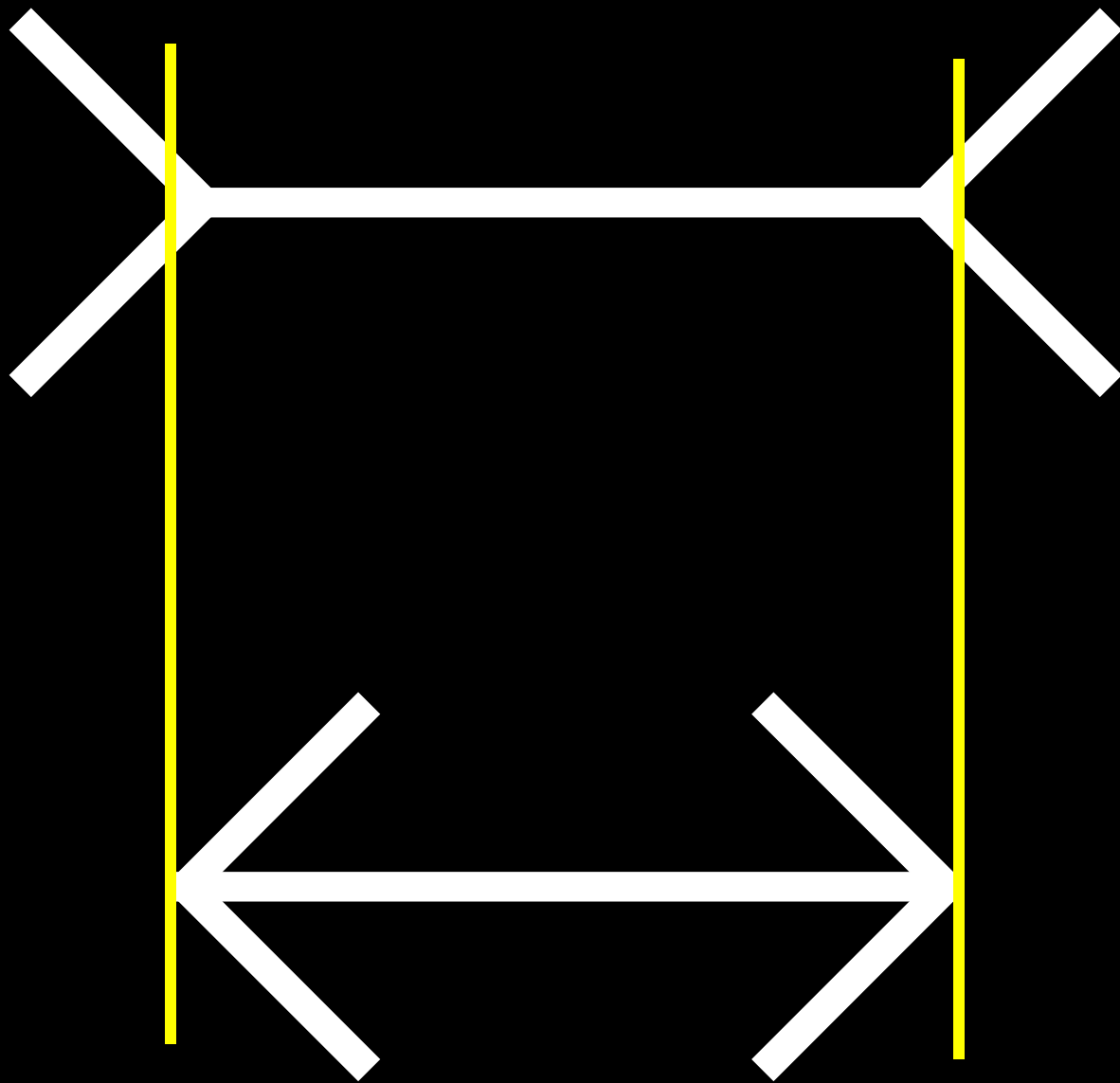
*“the way that you notice or understand something using one of your senses”*²

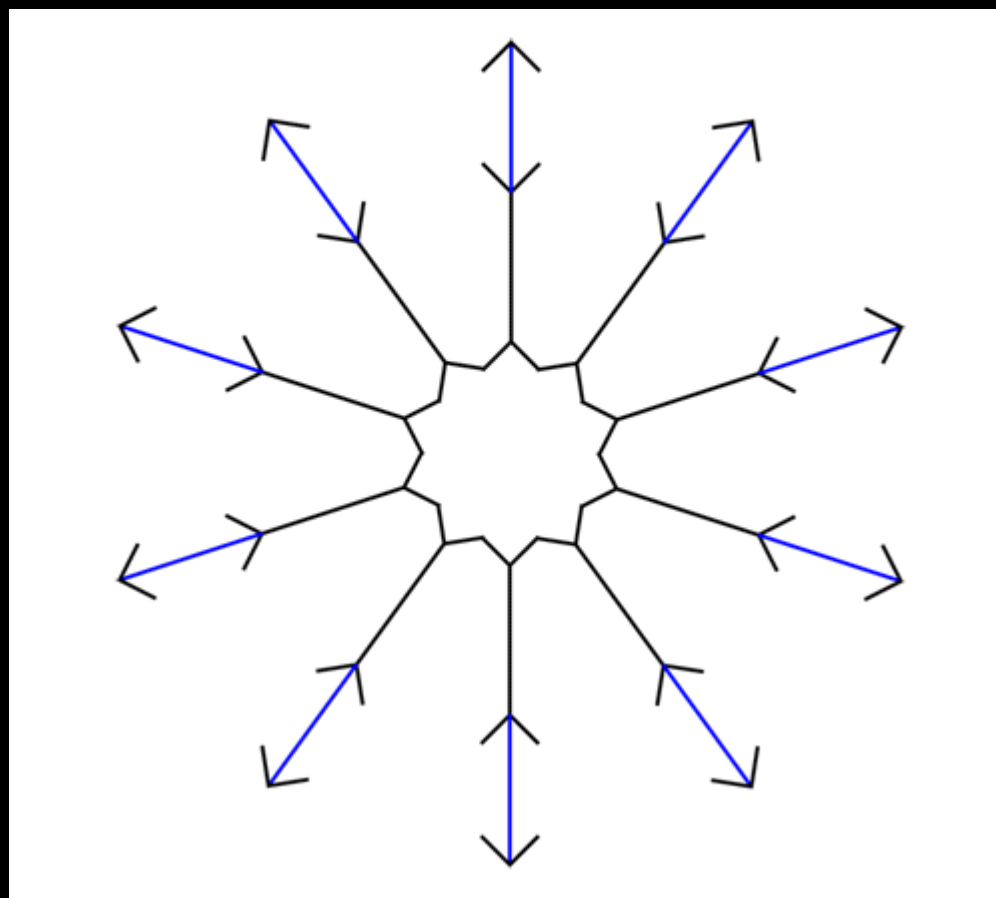
1: <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/understanding>

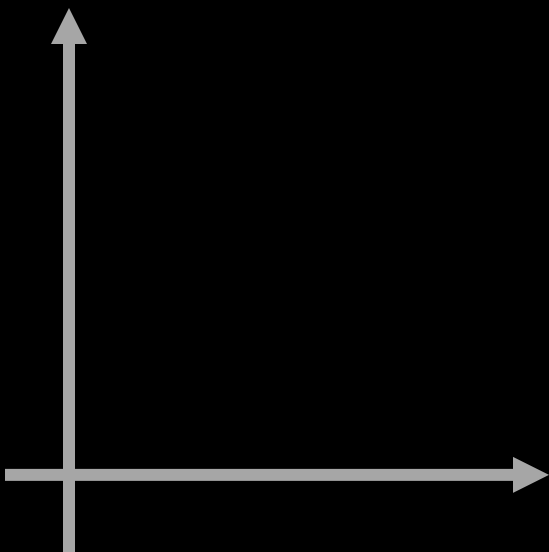
2: <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/perception>



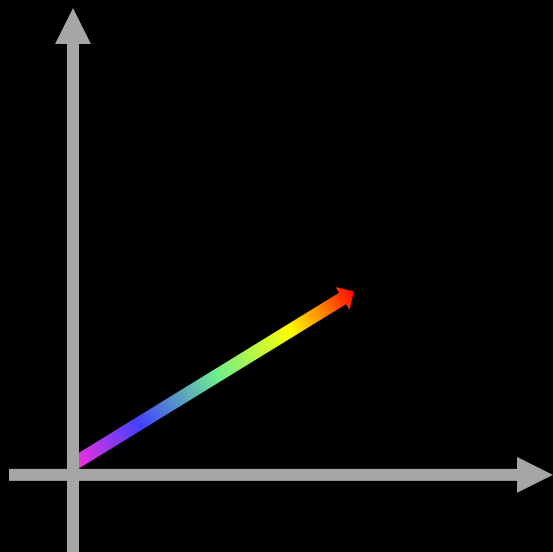
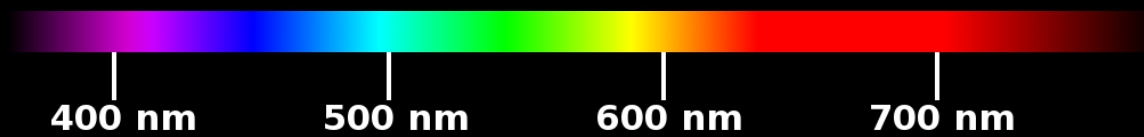






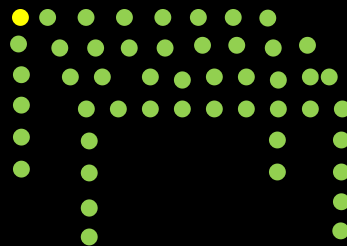
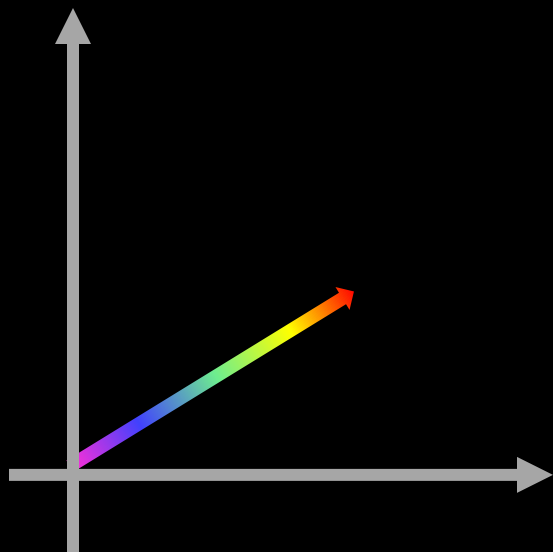


$$p = (x, y)$$



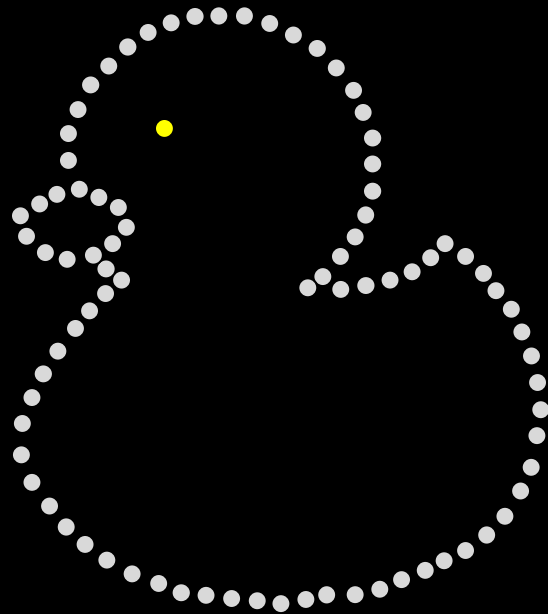
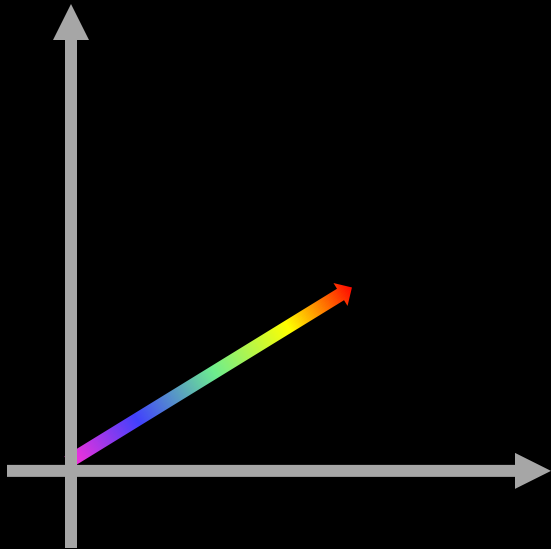
$$p = (x, y, \text{colore})$$

“il problema della descrizione semantica è mal posto se consideriamo solo un insieme limitato di caratteristiche.”



$$p = (x, y, \text{colore}, \text{angolo})$$

“il problema della descrizione semantica è mal posto se consideriamo solo un insieme limitato di caratteristiche.”



$$p = (x, y, \text{color}, \text{eye})$$

Comprensione Vs. Percezione

Understanding

*“the knowledge and ability to judge a particular situation or subject”*¹

Perception

*“the way that you notice or understand something using one of your senses”*²

Sensing

“one of the five natural powers (touch, taste, smell, sight, and hearing) through which you receive information about the world around you” or in the meaning of physical feeling “something that your body experiences”

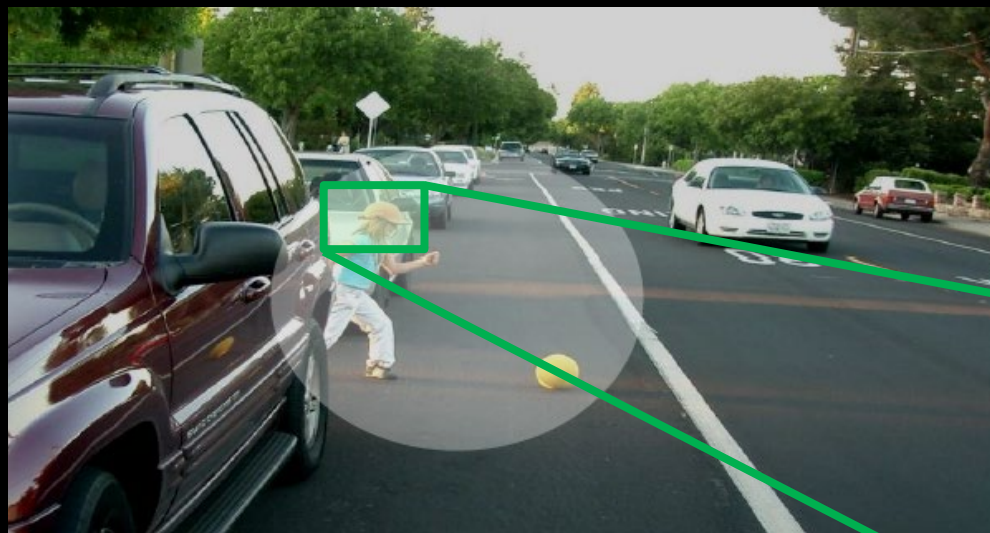
1: <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/understanding>

2: <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/perception>

Perception: *“the ability to see, hear, or become aware of something through the senses”*

- Child following a ball -

Quale quantità fisica misuriamo? Come facciamo a comprendere la situazione?

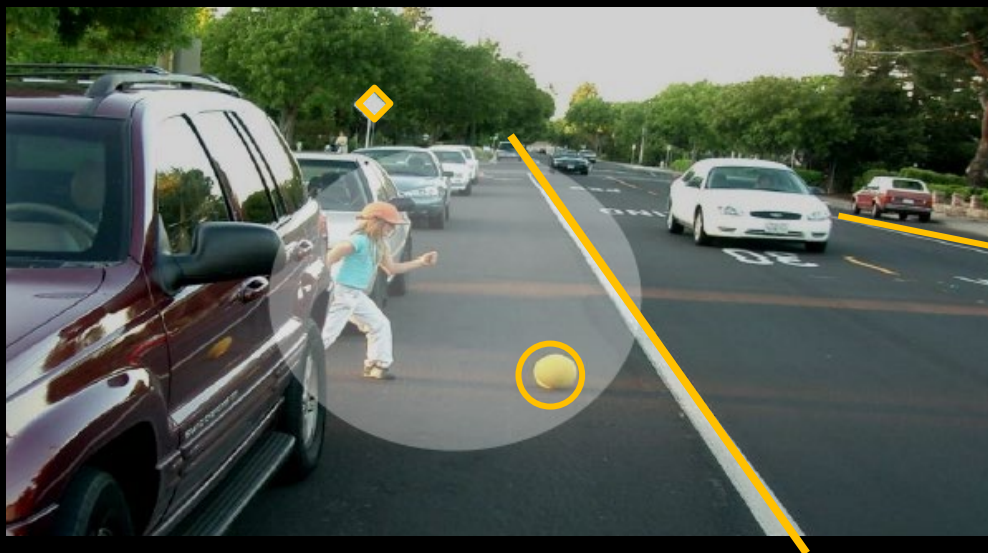


13	2	4	2	32	23	9	1	3
6	82	45	72	3	24	3	11	4
21	3	44	6	64	34	2	28	32
93	53	32	0	77	33	21	7	56
43	23	87	1	22	23	57	37	22
37	2	39	11	23	3	45	2	90
34	3	3	3	3	33	1	25	78
3	75	63	3	32	4	55	3	72
56	3	3	21	2	6	69	16	45

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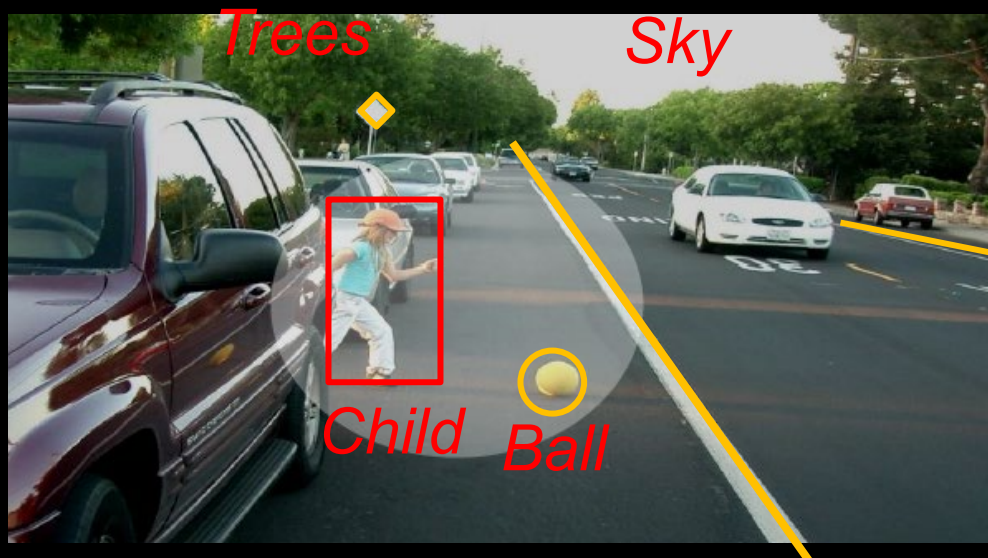
Informazioni geometriche – distanze, linee, circonferenze, ect.



Perception: *“the ability to see, hear, or become aware of something through the senses”*

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Informazioni semantiche – bambino, palla, cielo, alberi ect.



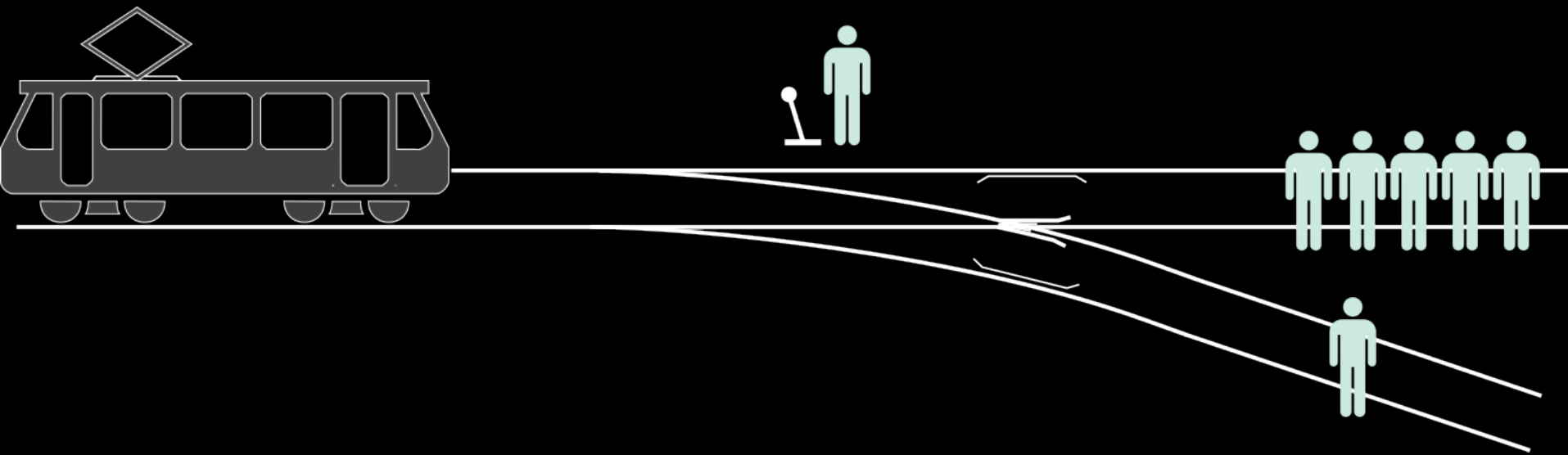
comprensione

azione → stop = f (



informazione

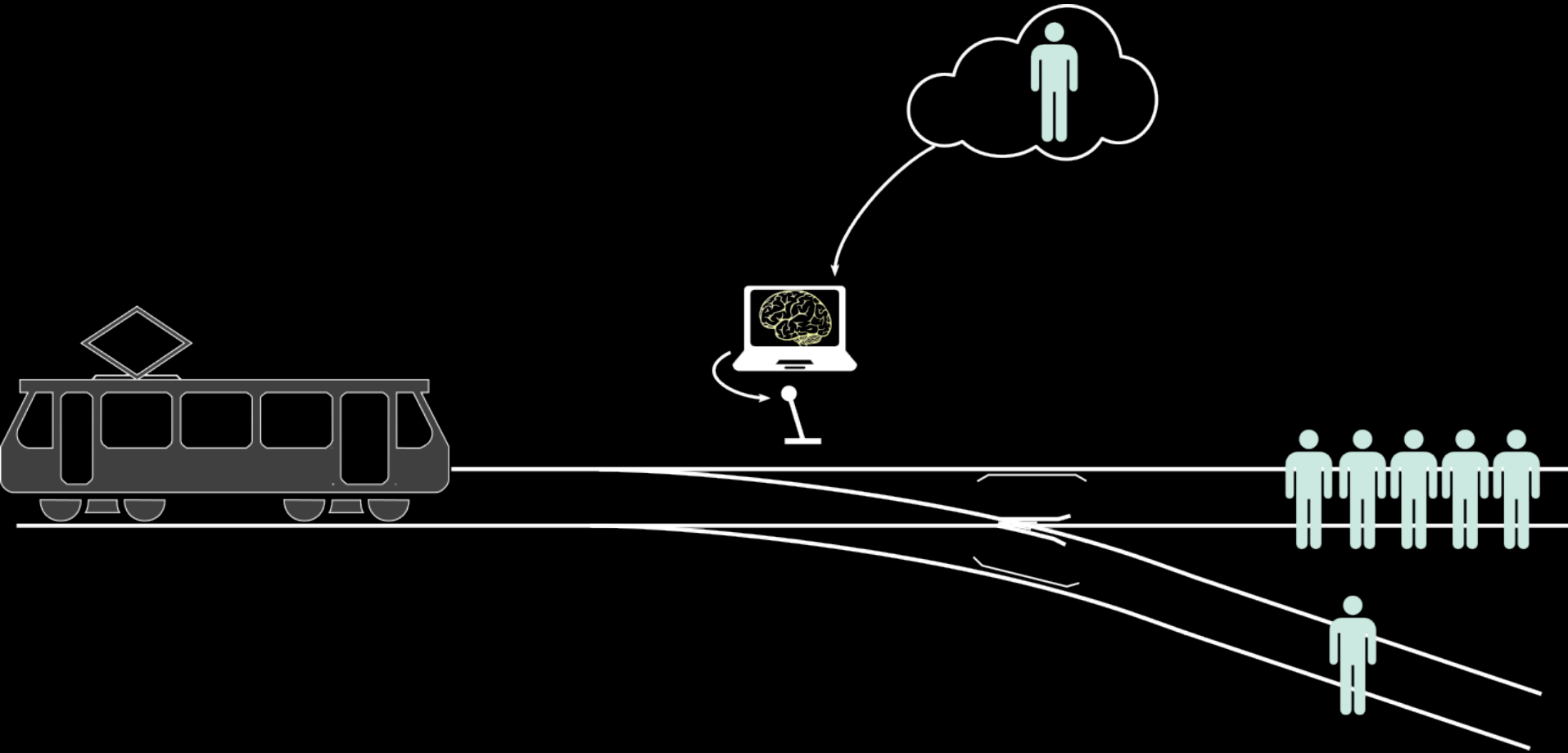
Problema etico



Problema etico



Problema etico



Simbolismo Vs. connettivismo

Una grande divisione nel mondo dell'intelligenza artificiale è quella di:

Intelligenza connettiva:

Rappresenta l'informazione in maniera distribuita, in forma meno esplicita attraverso una rete. Biologicamente il processo di apprendimento, prestazioni nella risoluzione di un compito e le abilità di problem solving sono limitate.

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Intelligenza simbolica:

Rappresenta l'informazione attraverso simboli e le loro relazioni. E' possibile quindi usare algoritmi per processare questi simboli e risolvere problemi o dedurre nuova conoscenza attraverso regole di inferenza.

Intelligenza simbolica

4

>

8

?

2

>

6

?

Intelligenza simbolica

4 < 8 ?

2 < 6 ?

0 < 1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < 5 < 6 < 7 < 8 < 9

Intelligenza simbolica

4 < 8 ?

2 < 6 ?

0 < 1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < 5 < 6 < 7 < 8 < 9

0 < 2 < 3 < 4 < 5 < 6 < 7 < 8 < 9

0 < 3 < 4 < 5 < 6 < 7 < 8 < 9

Black box Vs explainable model

Black box Vs explainable model

Storia breve:

Nei primi anni del 1900 un medico dello stato di New York scoprì che mangiare fegato bovino crudo faceva guarire i pazienti da una particolare malattia chiamata “anemia perniciosa”.

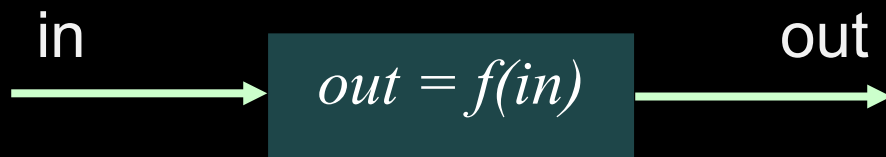
Pur di guarire questa complessa malattia il medico faceva mangiare ai suoi pazienti 200grammi di fegato bovino crudo al giorno

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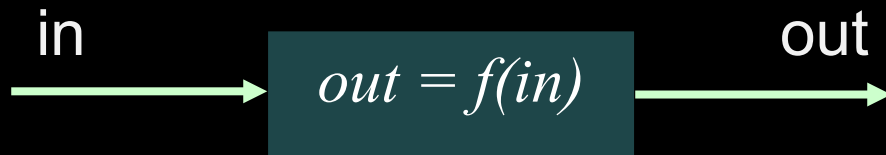


1. Modello: Malattia
2. Prove IN: Diversi cibi
3. Effetto OUT: Miglioramento si/no

Black box Vs explainable model

Storia breve:

Sono stati necessari oltre 40anni a scoprire che questa complessa patologia era risolvibile con un supplemento vitaminico (il fegato è ricco di vitamine e minerali, in particolare per questa patologia la B12)

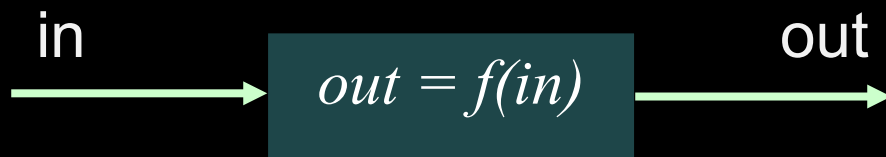


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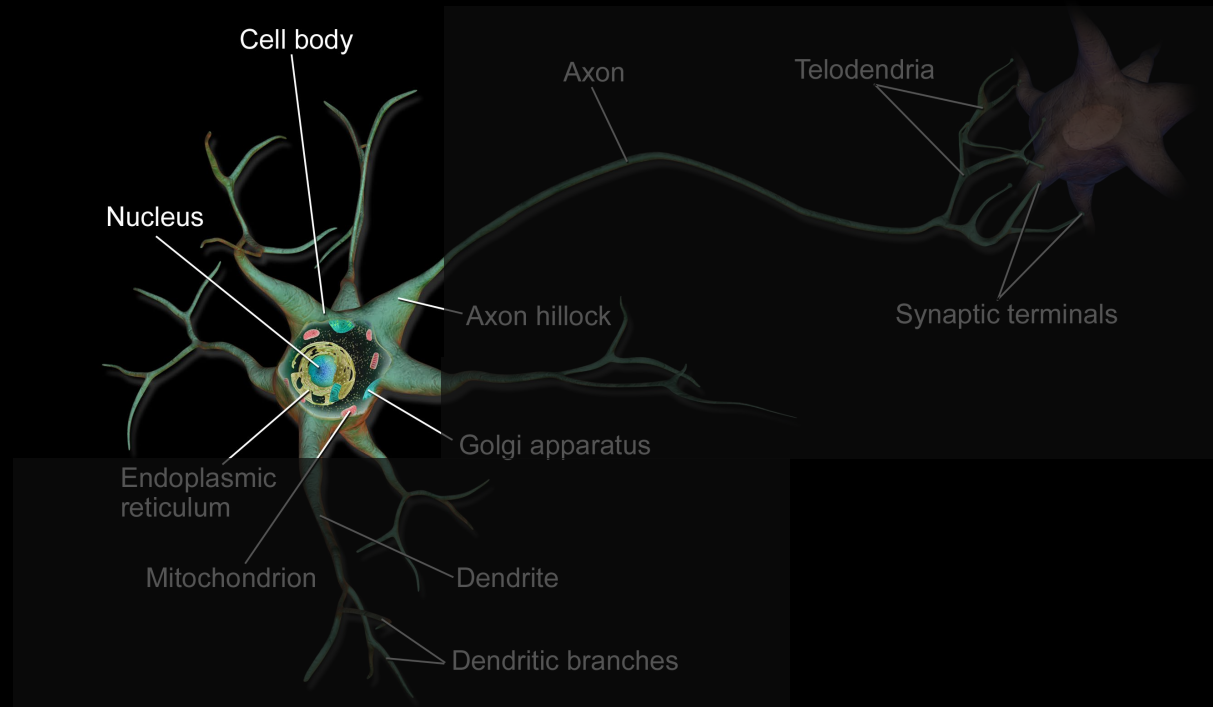
Approccio black box

1. Modello: Malattia
2. Analisi e comprensone del modello
3. Risoluzione del problema

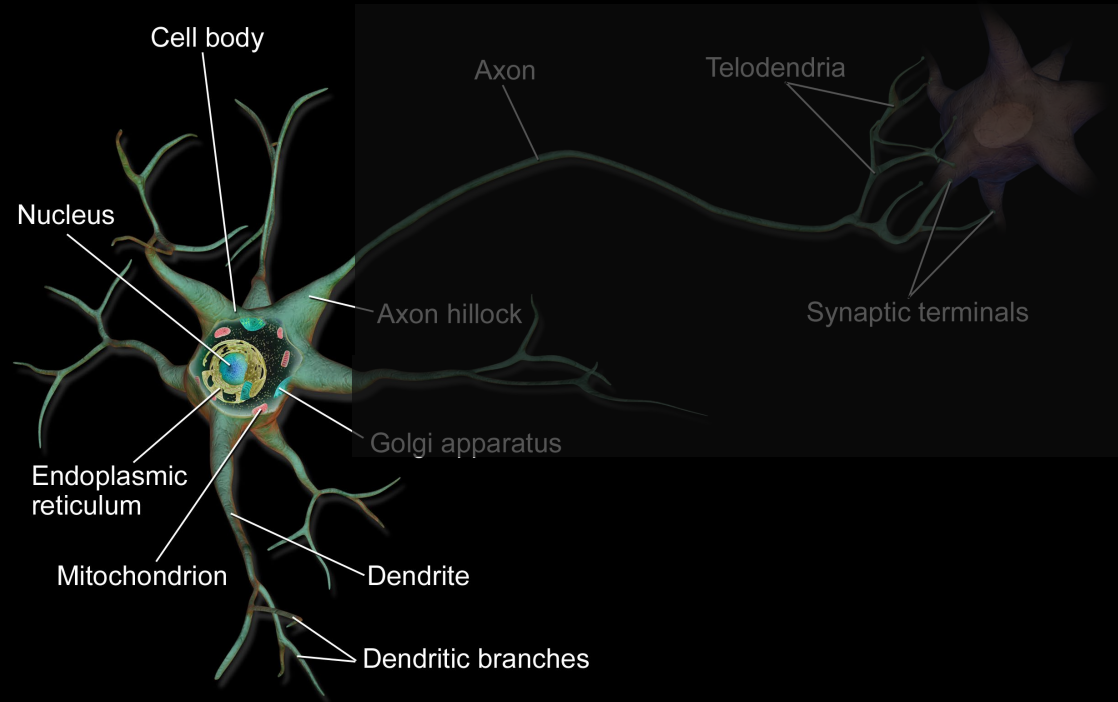
Approccio spiegato

Modello neurale

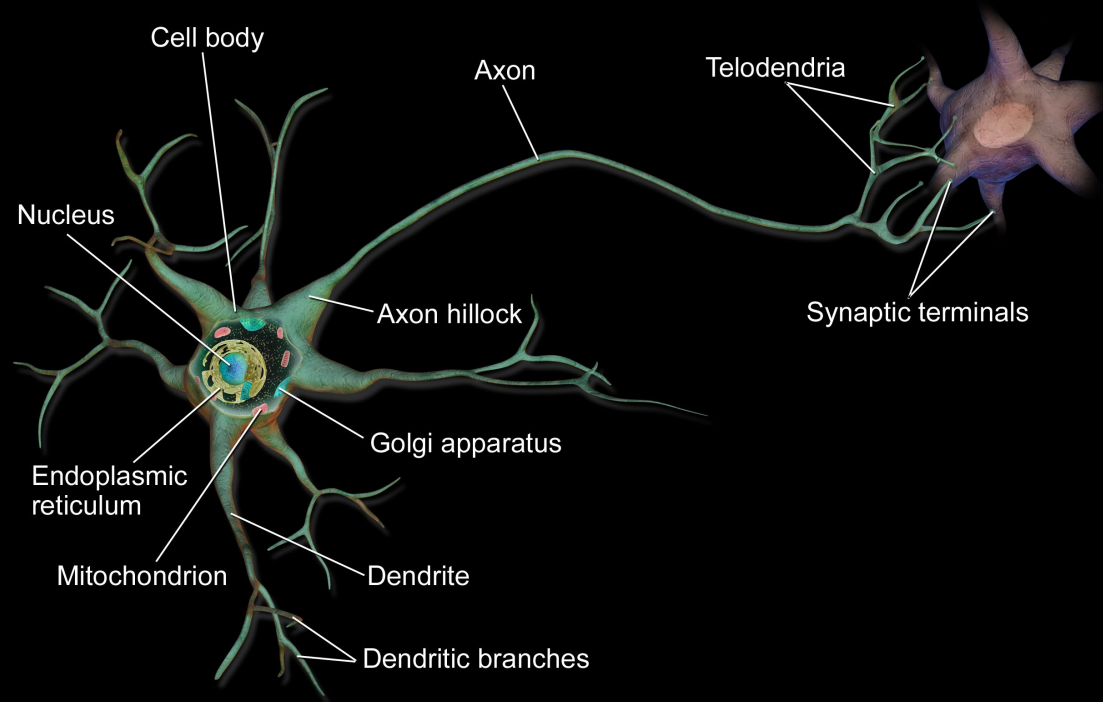
Modello neurale



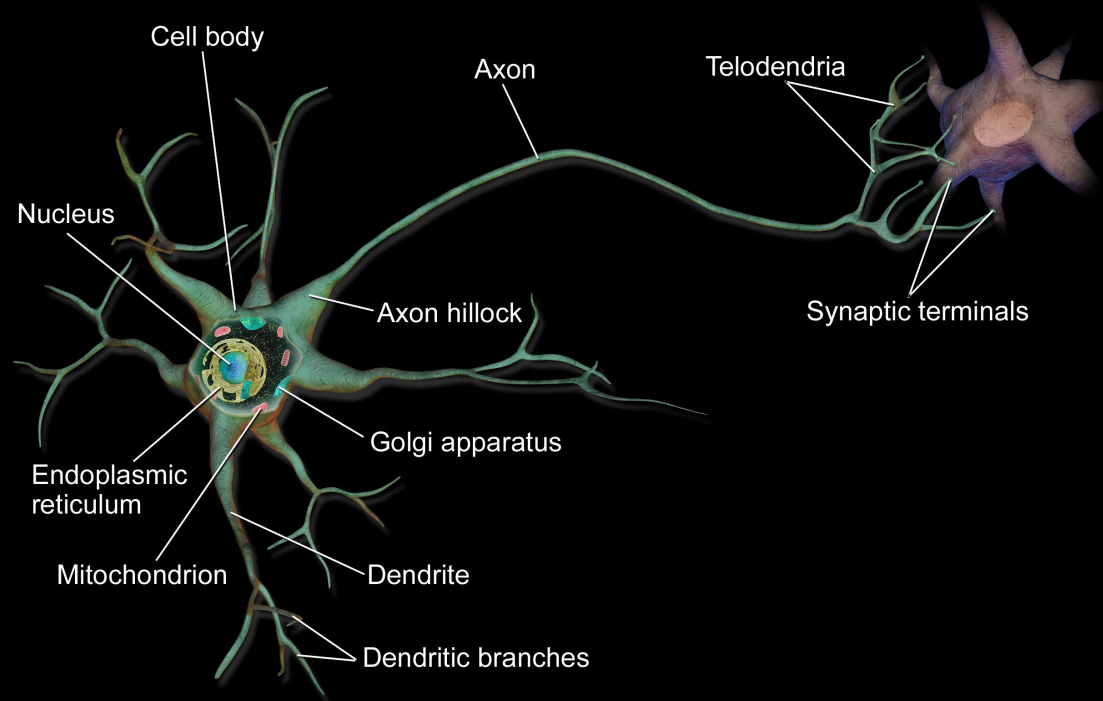
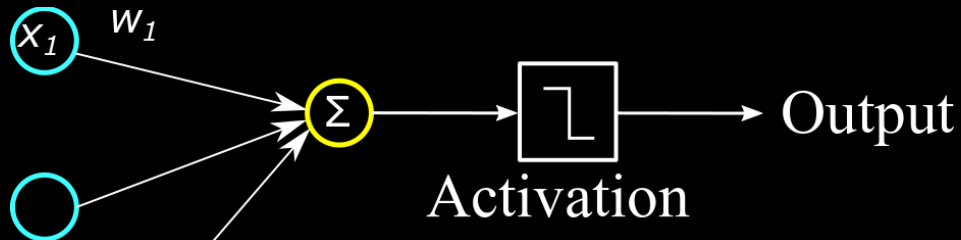
Modello neurale



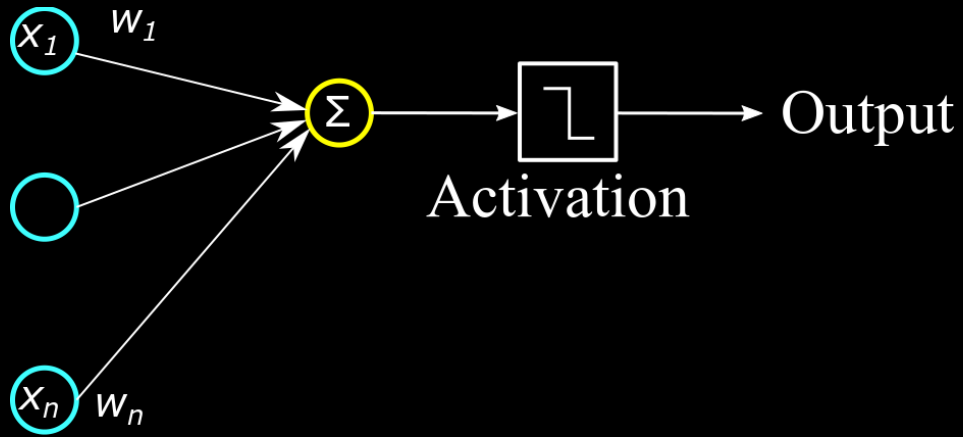
Modello neurale



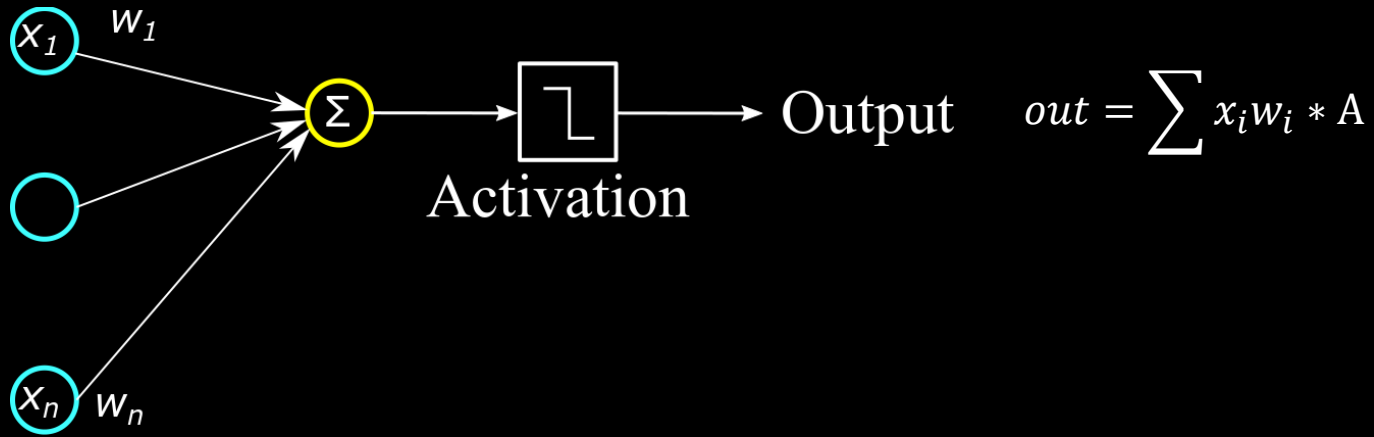
Il percettore



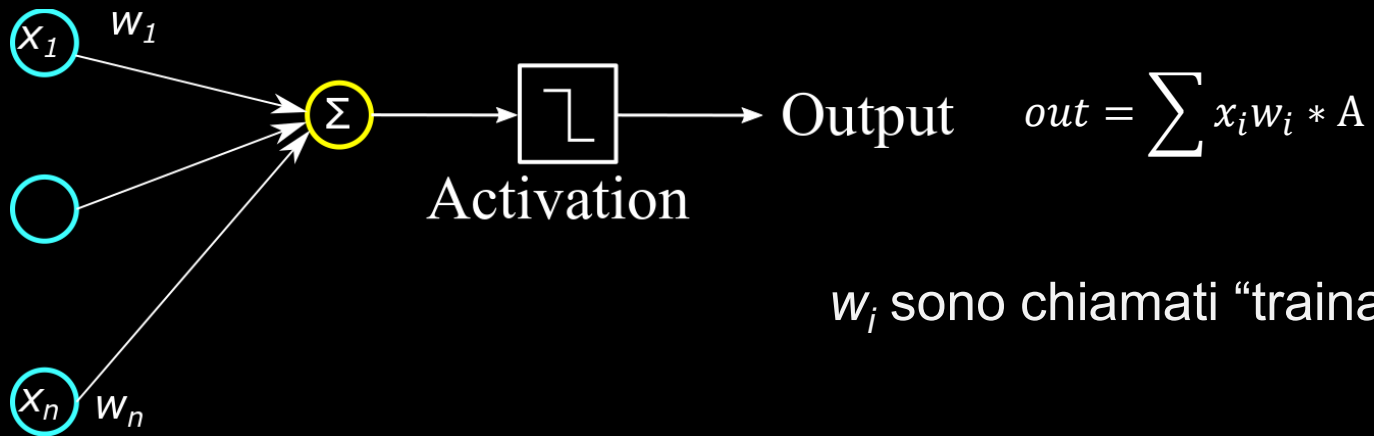
Il percettrone



Il percettrone

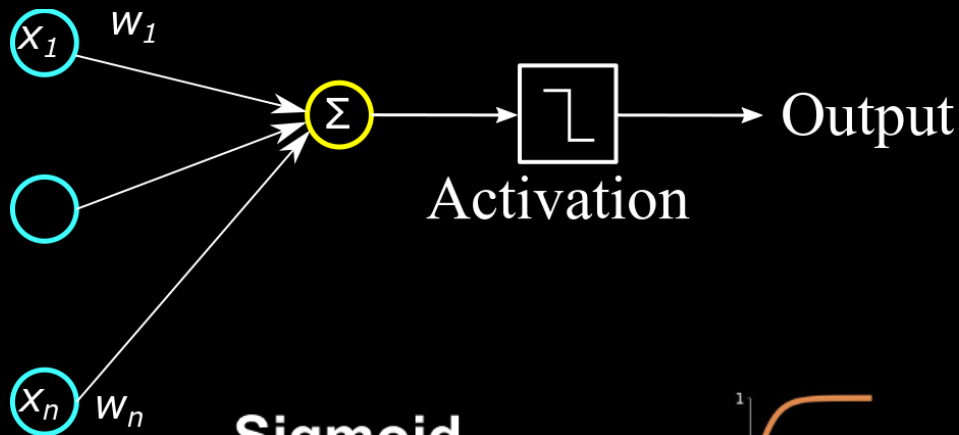


Il percettrone



w_i sono chiamati "trainable parameters"

Funzioni di attivazione

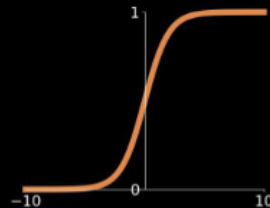


$$out = \sum x_i w_i * A$$

A è detta funzione di attivazione

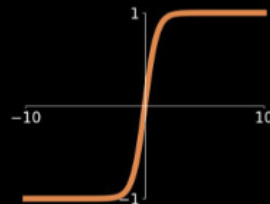
Sigmoid

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$



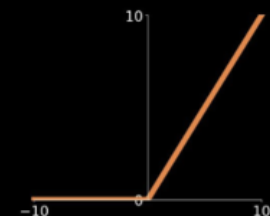
tanh

$$\tanh(x)$$



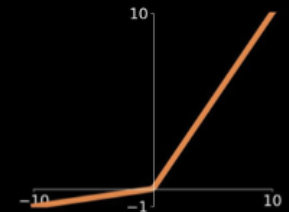
ReLU

$$\max(0, x)$$



Leaky ReLU

$$\max(0.1x, x)$$

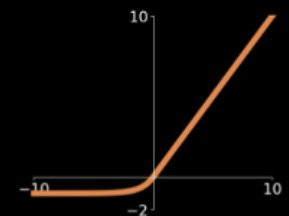


Maxout

$$\max(w_1^T x + b_1, w_2^T x + b_2)$$

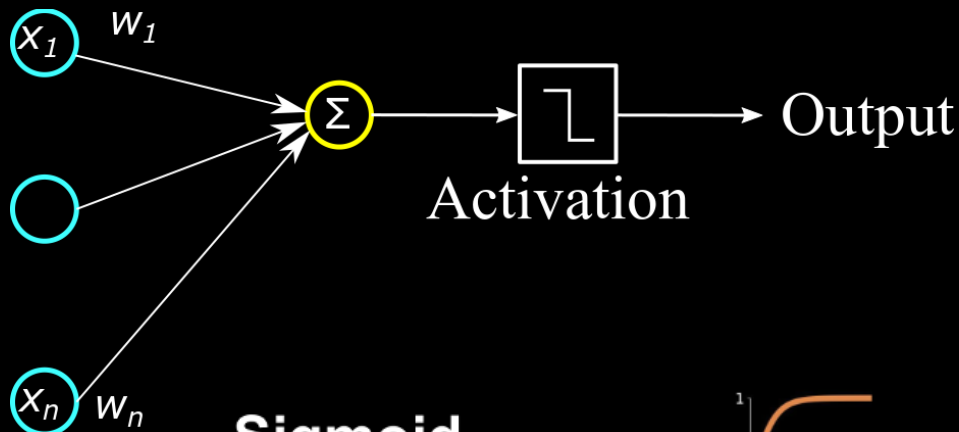
ELU

$$\begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ \alpha(e^x - 1) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



Funzioni di attivazione

Modella il sistema di attivazione neuronale in relazione a determinati stimoli

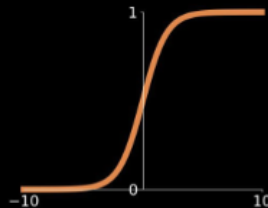


$$out = \sum x_i w_i * A$$

A è detta funzione di attivazione

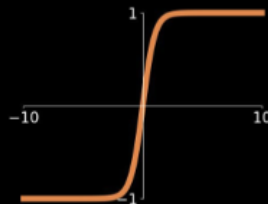
Sigmoid

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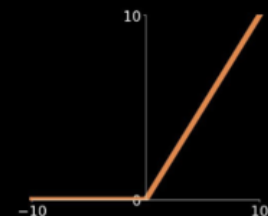
tanh

$$\tanh(x)$$



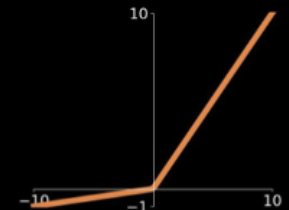
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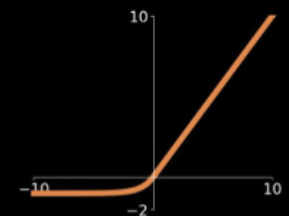


Maxout

$$\max(w_1^T x + b_1, w_2^T x + b_2)$$

ELU

$$\begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ \alpha(e^x - 1) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



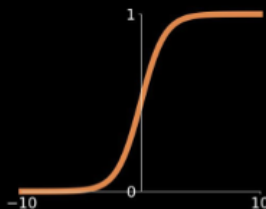
Funzioni di attivazione

Caratteristiche importanti:

- Non linearità
- Differenziabilità
- Devono avere un range di sensibilità
- Avere dei lowerbound o upperbound

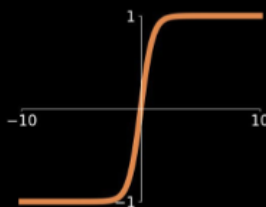
Sigmoid

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$



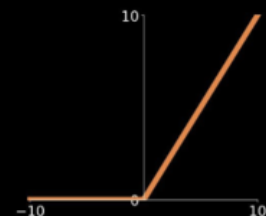
tanh

$$\tanh(x)$$



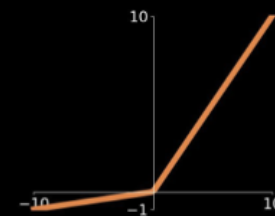
ReLU

$$\max(0, x)$$



Leaky ReLU

$$\max(0.1x, x)$$

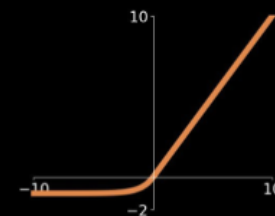


Maxout

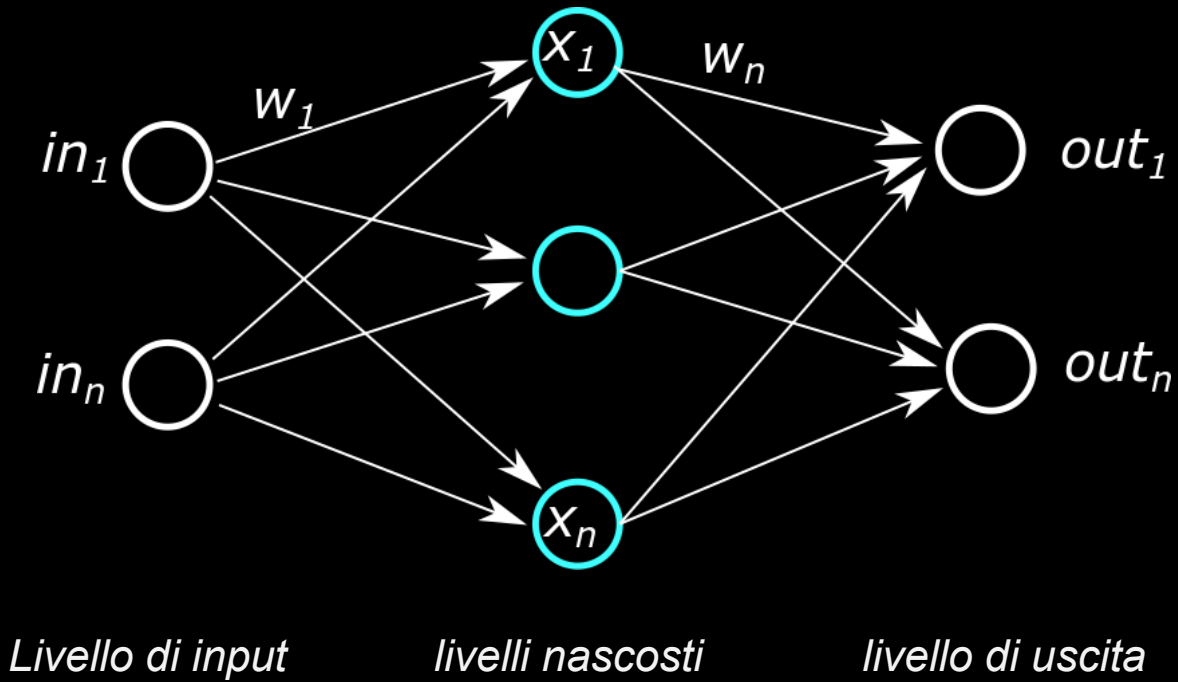
$$\max(w_1^T x + b_1, w_2^T x + b_2)$$

ELU

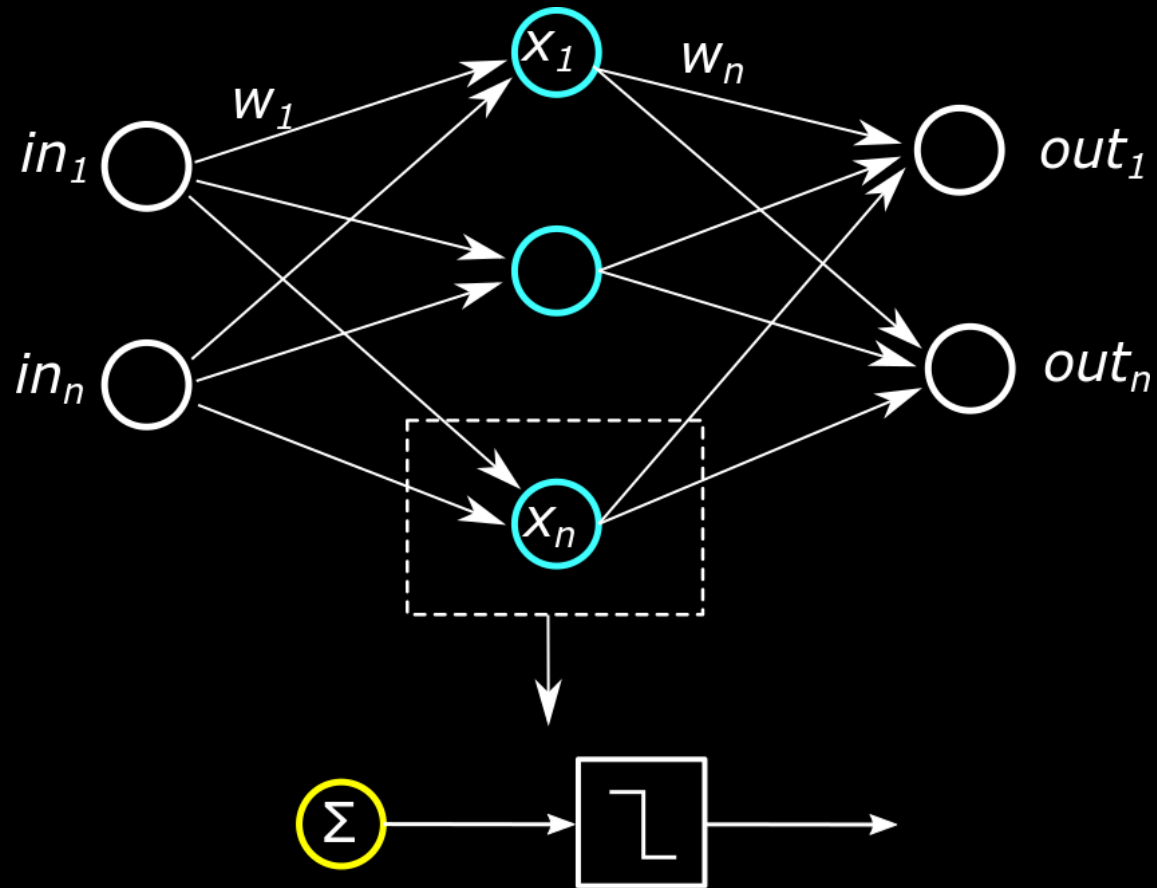
$$\begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ \alpha(e^x - 1) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

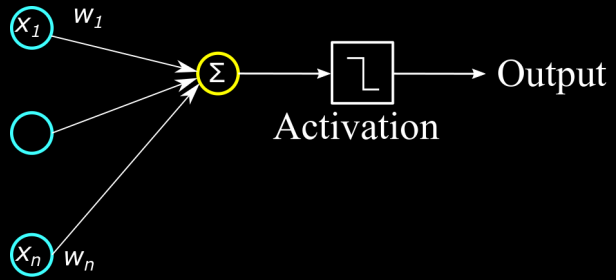


Reti neurali lineari

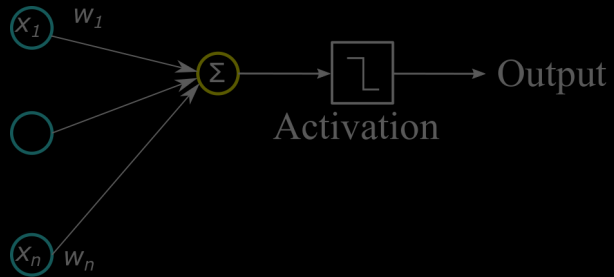


Reti neurali lineari

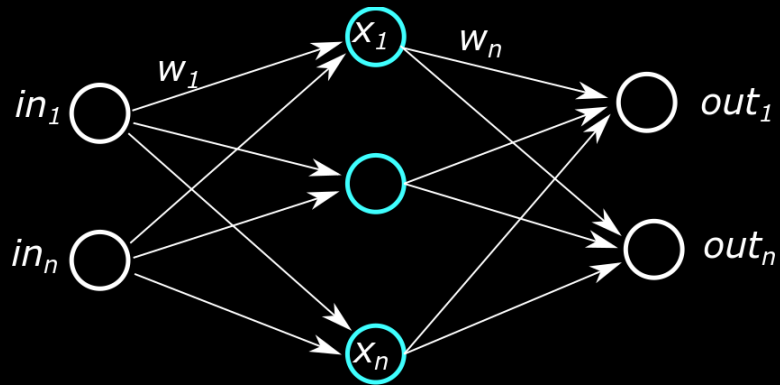




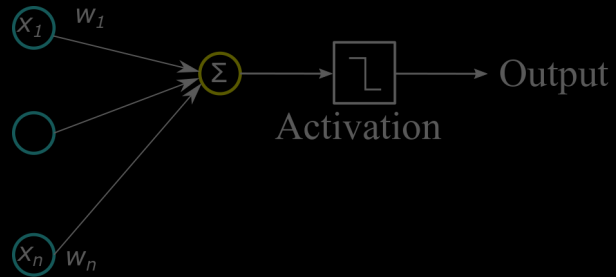
$$out = \sum x_i w_i * A$$



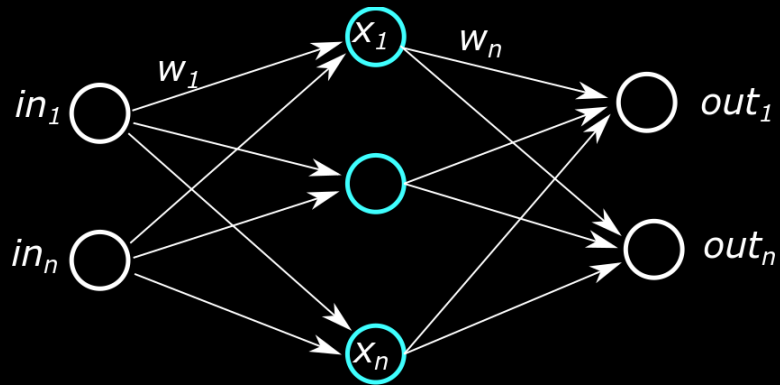
$$out = \sum x_i w_i * A$$



$$\begin{cases} out_1 = \sum x_i w_i * A \\ out_n = \sum x_j w_j * A \end{cases}$$



$$out = \sum x_i w_i * A$$

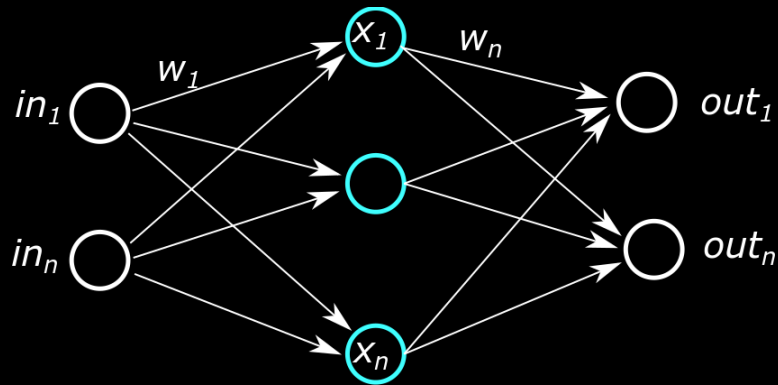


$$\begin{cases} out_1 = \sum x_i w_i * A \\ out_n = \sum x_j w_j * A \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow x_i = \sum in_i w_i * A \end{matrix}$$

Reti neurali lineari

Connessione:

- Feed forward
- Ricorsive



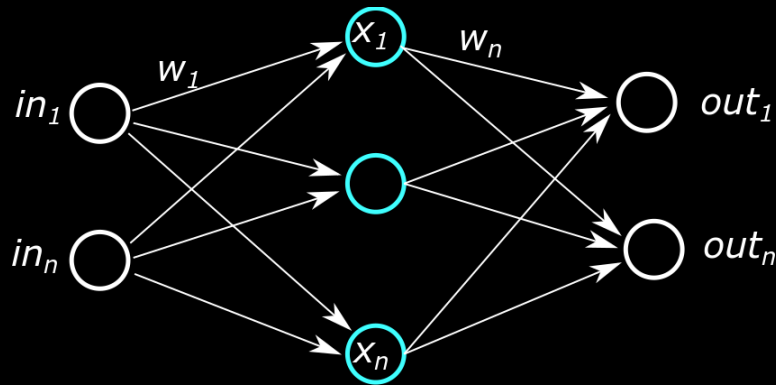
Reti neurali lineari

Connessione:

- Feed forward
- Ricorsive

Task:

- Classificazione
- Regressione



Reti neurali lineari

Connessione:

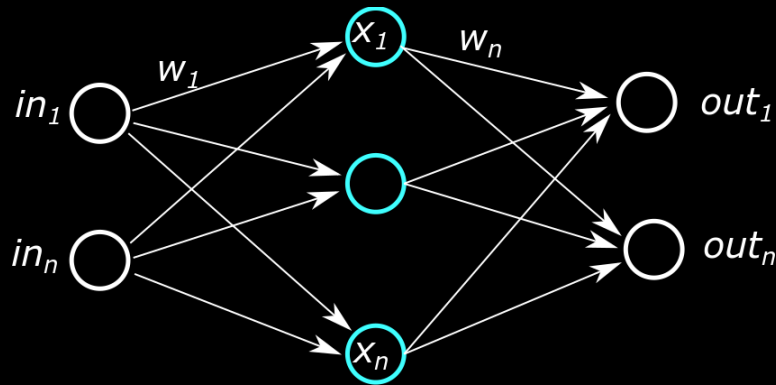
- Feed forward
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Task:

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- Regressione

Tipologia:

- Singolo livello
- Multi-livello



Reti neurali lineari

Connessione:

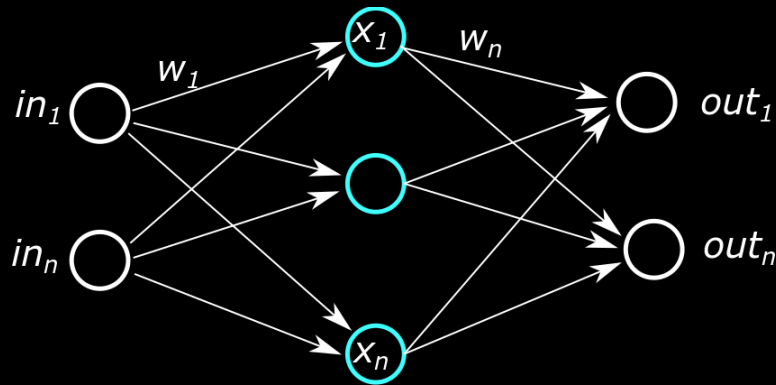
- Feed forward
- Ricorsive

Task:

- Classificazione
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Tipologia:

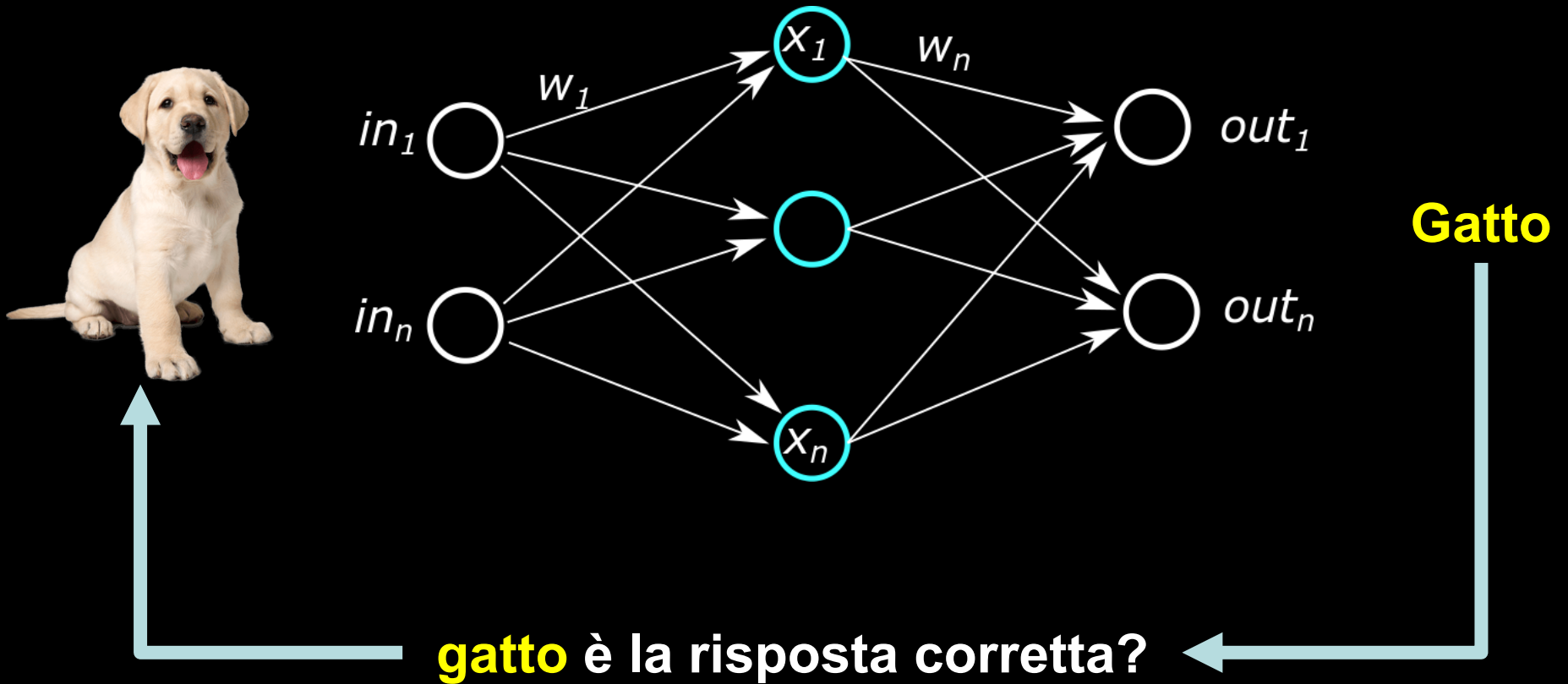
- Singolo livello
- Multi-livello



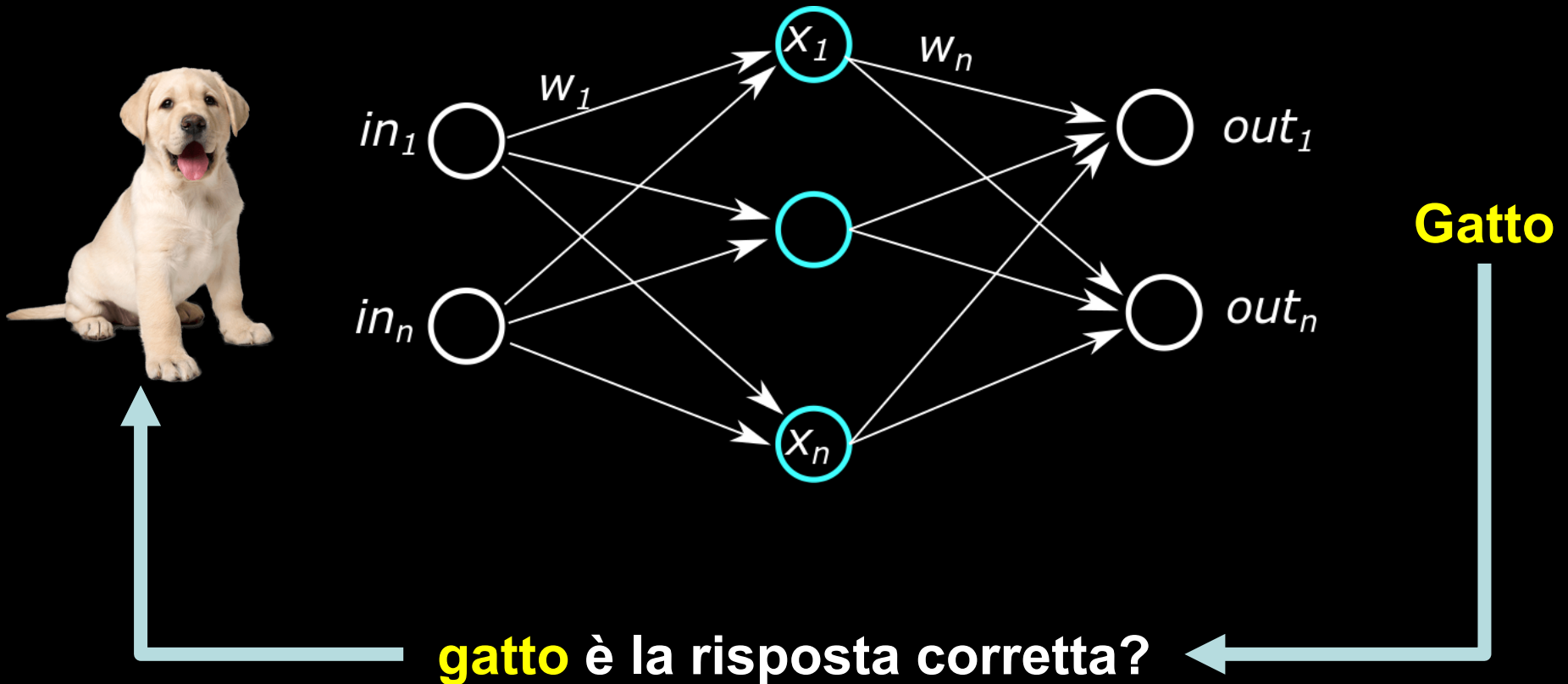
Metodo di apprendimento:

- Supervisionato
- Semi-supervisionato
- Non-supervisionato
- Rinforzato

Procedure di apprendimento

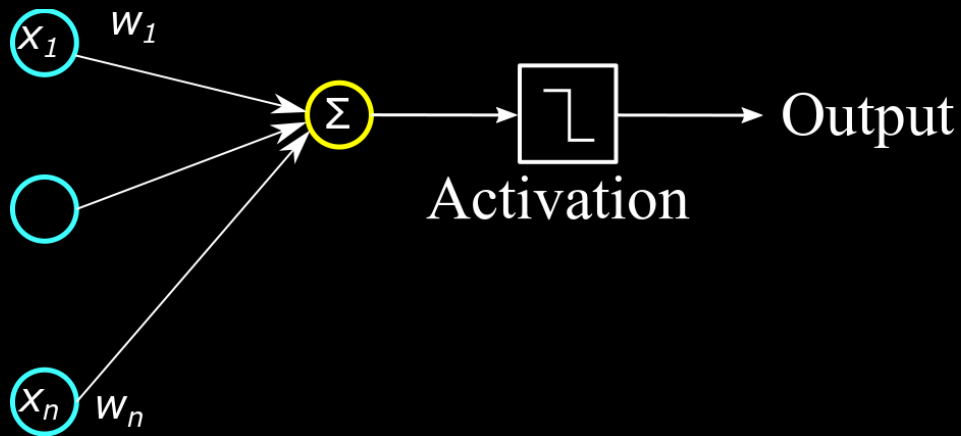


Procedure di apprendimento



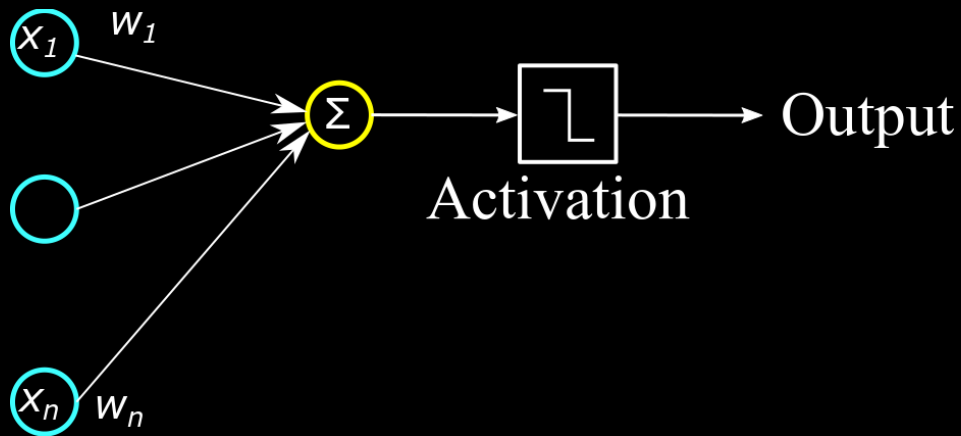
Se SI \rightarrow ok, la rete sta funzionando bene
se NO \rightarrow male, I pesi hanno bisogno di essere aggiustati

Procedure di apprendimento (singolo neurone)



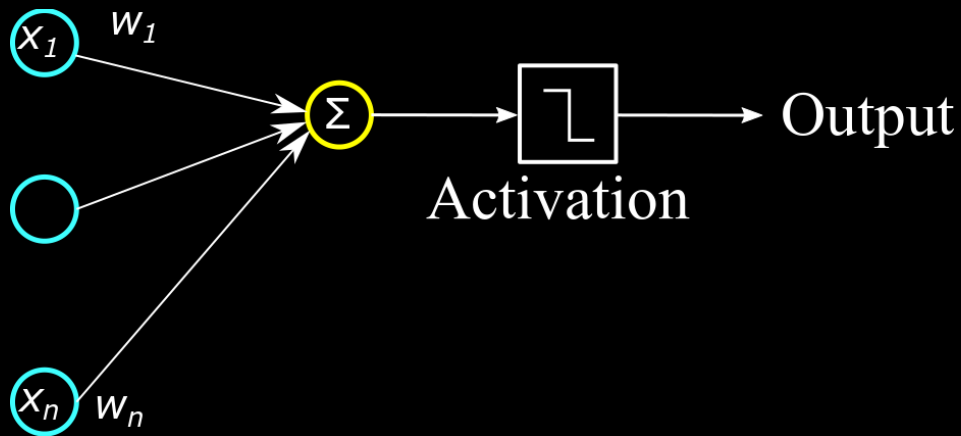
$$y = \varphi \left(\sum \omega_i x + b_i \right)$$

Procedure di apprendimento (singolo neurone)



$$y = \varphi \left(\sum \omega_i x + b_i \right) \quad \omega_{new} = \omega_{old} - l_r \left(\frac{\delta error}{\delta \omega} \right)$$

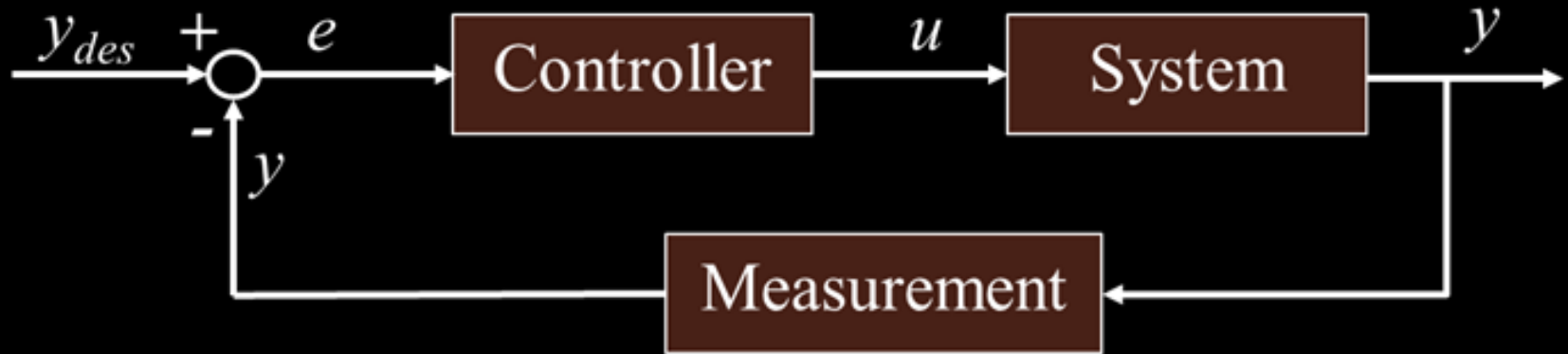
Procedure di apprendimento (singolo neurone)



$$error = y - y_{des}$$

$$y = \varphi \left(\sum \omega_i x + b_i \right) \quad \omega_{new} = \omega_{old} - l_r \left(\frac{\delta error}{\delta \omega} \right)$$

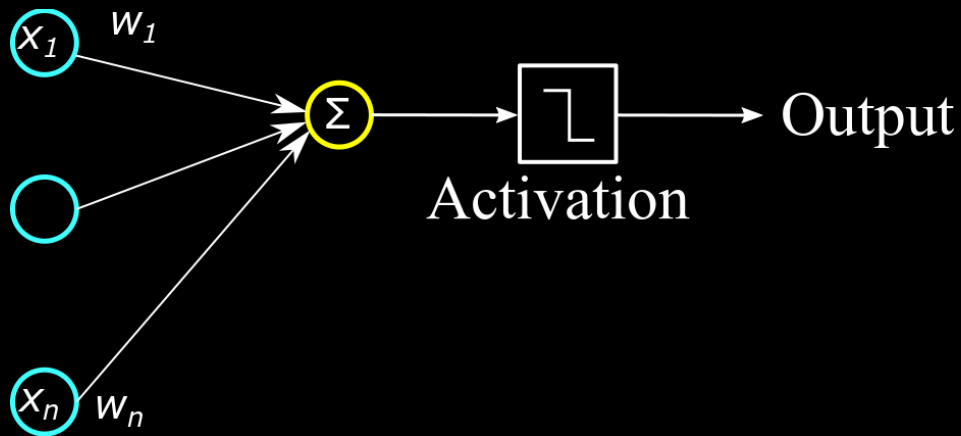
Analogia con sistemi di controllo



$$error = y - y_{des}$$

$$y = \varphi \left(\sum \omega_i x + b_i \right) \quad \omega_{new} = \omega_{old} - l_r \left(\frac{\delta error}{\delta \omega} \right)$$

Procedure di apprendimento (singolo neurone)



$$y = \varphi \left(\sum \omega_i x + b_i \right)$$

$$\omega_{new} = \omega_{old} - \boxed{l_r} \left(\frac{\delta error}{\delta \omega} \right)$$

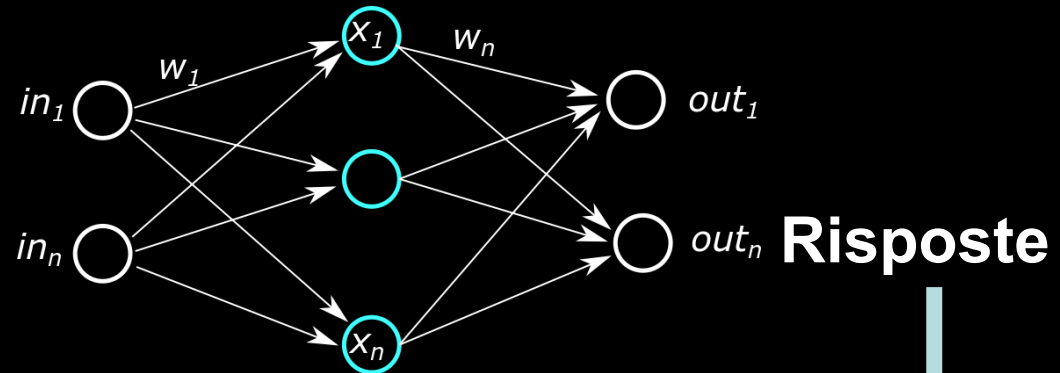
Learning rate
 $error = y - y_{des}$

Procedure di apprendimento

- ✓ Apprendimento supervisionato
- ✓ Apprendimento semi-supervisionato
- ✓ Apprendimento non supervisionato

Apprendimento supervisionato

Training data



Supervisor

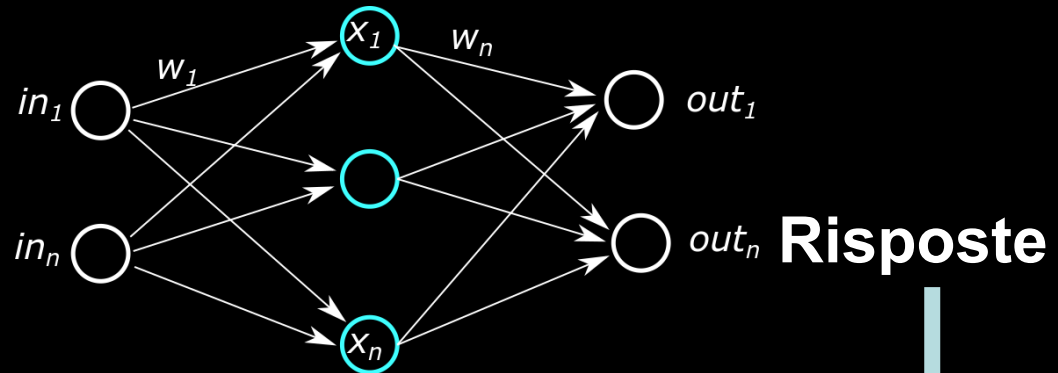
Validation data



Apprendimento supervisionato

Richiede che per ogni esempio di training
che siano noti input e output desiderato

Training data



Supervisor

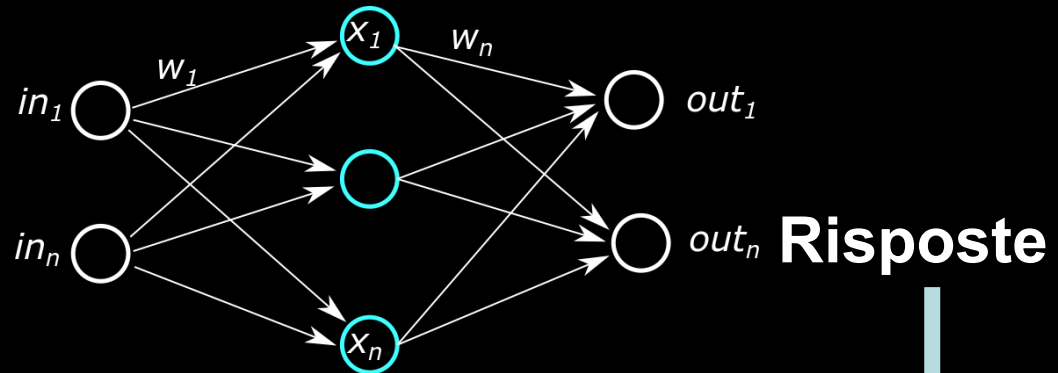
Validation data



Apprendimento supervisionato

Richiede che per ogni esempio di training che siano noti input e output desiderato

Training data



Supervisor

Validation data



I pesi sono riadattati ad ogni ciclo di addestramento fino a raggiungere le risposte corrette

Annotazione

L'annotazione dati, necessaria per ogni sistema supervisionato, è necessaria per gli algoritmi di machine learning e consiste in una operazione lunga e costosa.

Tecniche di annotazione:

- manuale
- in crowdsourcing
- basata sull'uso
- data-driven
- con AI API-driven

Annotazione manuale

I progettisti del sistema si occupano di annotare i dati e organizzarli

Annotazione manuale

I progettisti del sistema si occupano di annotare i dati e organizzarli

Vantaggi:

- Richiede basso sforzo amministrativo e di annotazione
- I progettisti riescono a capire meglio i dati aumentandone la qualità
- I progettisti possono scoprire risvolti interessanti guardando i dati che possono essere incorporati negli algoritmi

Svantaggi

- non è scalabile
- costoso in termini di tempo e denaro
- piccoli team vengono facilmente saturati

Annotazione in crowdsourcing

Il crowdsourcing è un metodo scalabile di annotazione, specifiche piattaforme pagano gli utenti per generare le annotazioni su task specifici

Annotazione in crowdsourcing

Il crowdsourcing è un metodo scalabile di annotazione, specifiche piattaforme pagano gli utenti per generare le annotazioni su task specifici

Vantaggi:

- basso costo
- scalabile
- rapido

Svantaggi:

- richiede l'implementazione di controlli di qualità
- richiede conoscenza sulle piattaforme e i metodi di crowdsourcing

Annotazione basata sull'uso

In questo caso i dati sono associati al loro task in maniera già strutturata (label implicita).

Annotazione basata sull'uso

In questo caso i dati sono associati al loro task in maniera già strutturata (label implicita).

Vantaggi:

- gratis o basso costo
- scalabile
- richiede un costo amministrativo basso (se i dati sono di buona qualità)

Svantaggi:

- rumore nei dati
- i dati richiedono pulitura, adattamenti e post/pre-processing

Annotazione data driven

Le annotazioni sono generate tramite regole associative su un subset (annotato manualmente) di dati e successivamente esportato su un dataset più grande sufficientemente vicino al dataset di partenza

Annotazione data driven

Le annotazioni sono generate tramite regole associative su un subset (annotato manualmente) di dati e successivamente esportato su un dataset più grande sufficientemente vicino al dataset di partenza

Vantaggi:

- gratis
- scalabile
- richiede un costo amministrativo basso (se i dati sono di buona qualità)

Svantaggi:

- massima accuratezza nelle annotazione irraggiungibile
- dati poco rappresentativi (limita il potere di generalizzazione)

Annotazione con AI-based API

Se vogliamo risolvere un task sufficientemente vicino ad un task già studiato (es. image classification) possiamo inviare delle query al sistema e usare le annotazioni del loro modello come ground truth

Annotazione con AI-based API

Se vogliamo risolvere un task sufficientemente vicino ad un task già studiato (es. image classification) possiamo inviare delle query al sistema e usare le annotazioni del loro modello come ground truth

Vantaggi:

- basso costo (minore dell'annotazione manuale)
- scalabile
- richiede un costo amministrativo basso (se i dati sono di buona qualità)

Svantaggi:

- una API potrebbe contenere delle imprecisioni inserendo rumore nei dati
- API-call a pagamento

Pipeline di annotazione

Combinazione di diversi metodi di annotazione per generare dei dataset completamente annotati, esempi di flussi sono:

- Manuale | crowdsourcing
- API-driven => manuale | crowdsourcing
- Usage-based | data-driven => manuale | crowdsourcing
- Usage-based | data-driven => API-driven => manuale | crowdsourcing

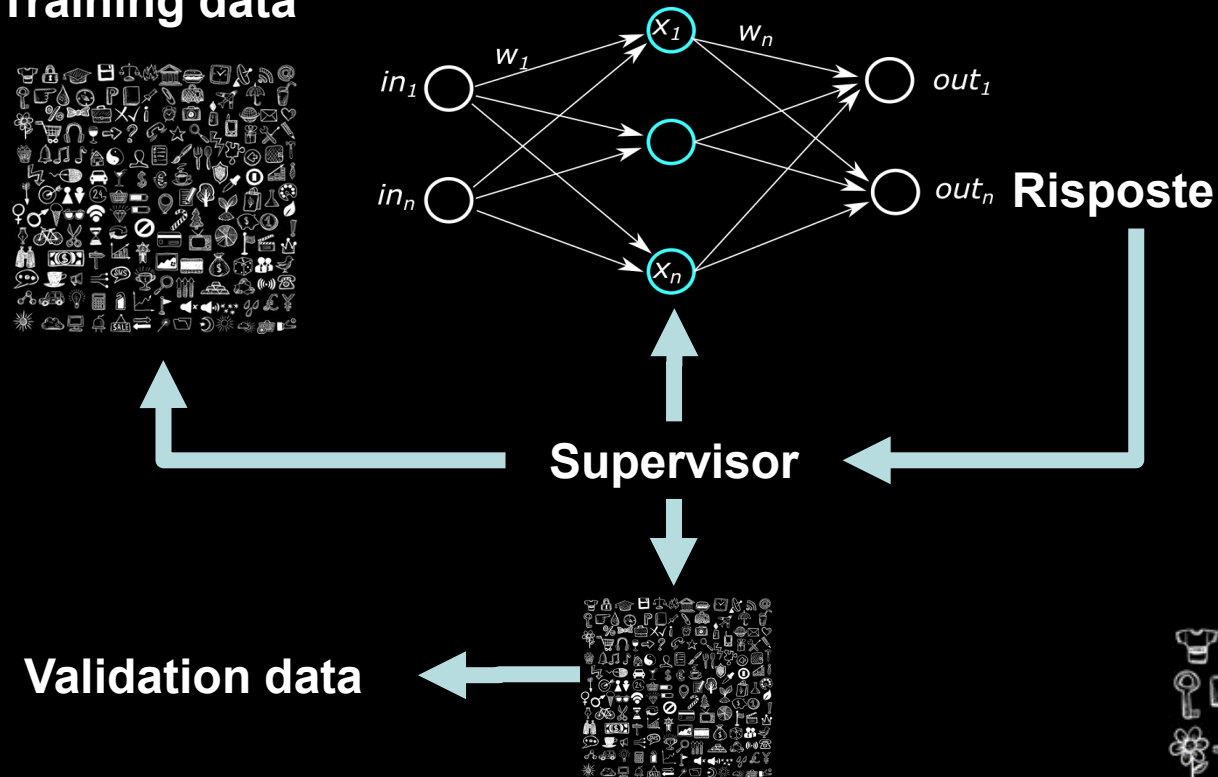
Annotazione

è chiaro che queste ultime tecniche di annotazione aprono la strada ad altri sistemi di apprendimento che non sono supervisionati

- Learning semi-supervisionato
- Weakly Supervised Learning
- Learning non-supervisionato
- Active learning

Semi-supervised learning

Training data

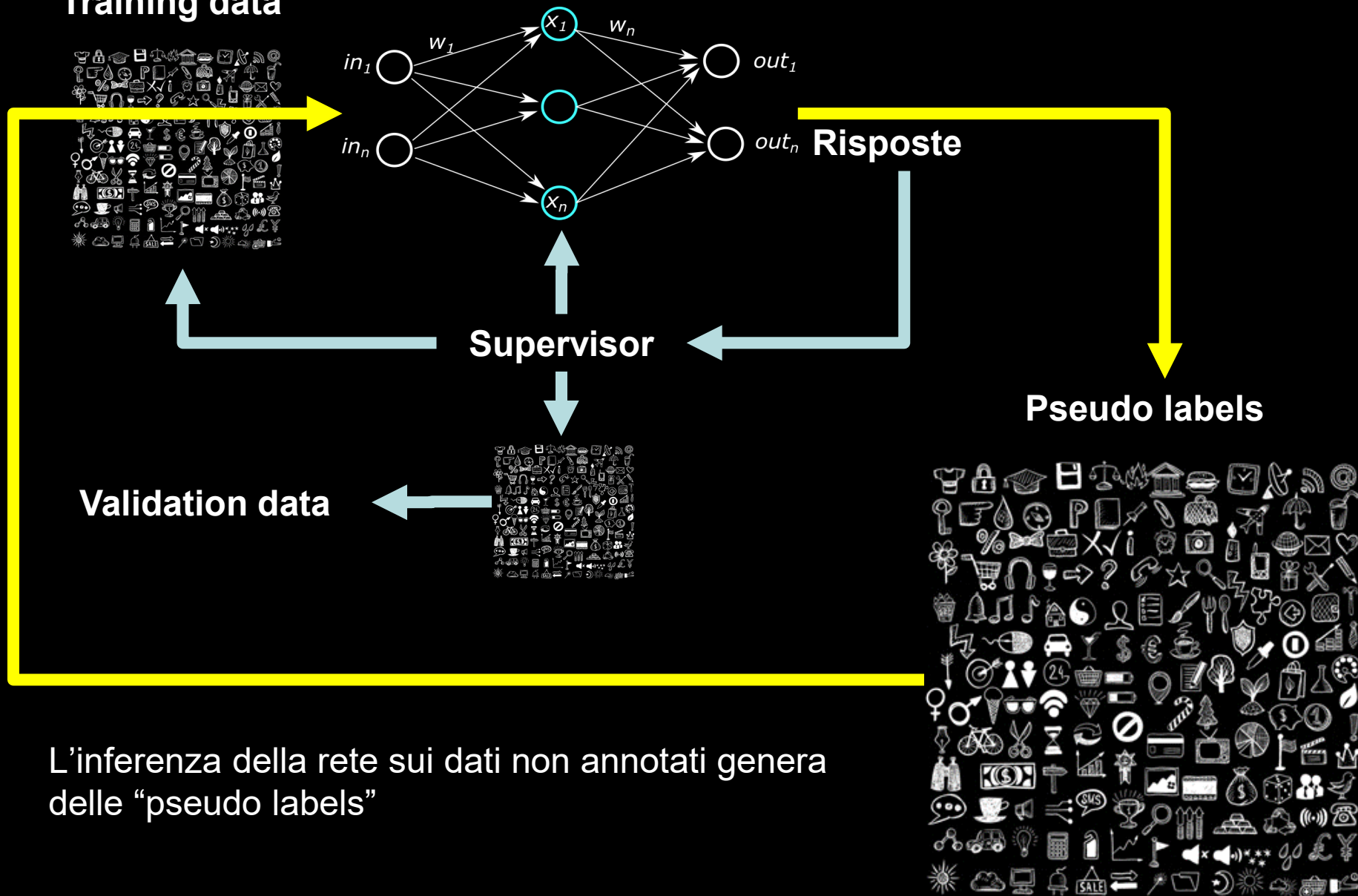


Supponiamo di avere a disposizione una enorme quantità di dati non annotati e di voler usare questi dati per astrarre nuova conoscenza



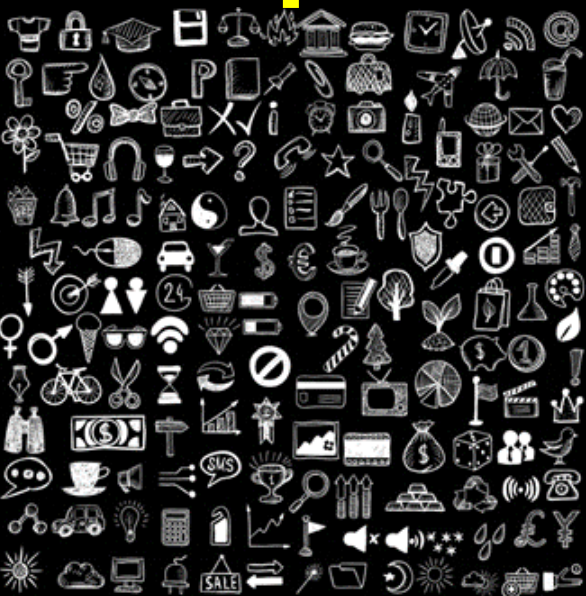
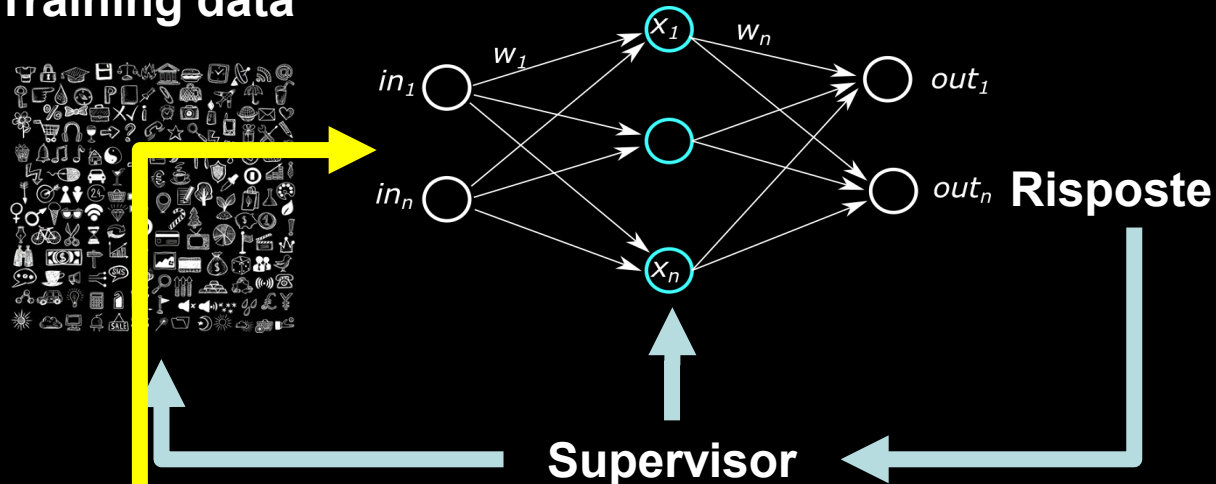
Semi-supervised learning

Training data



Semi-supervised learning

Training data



Validation data

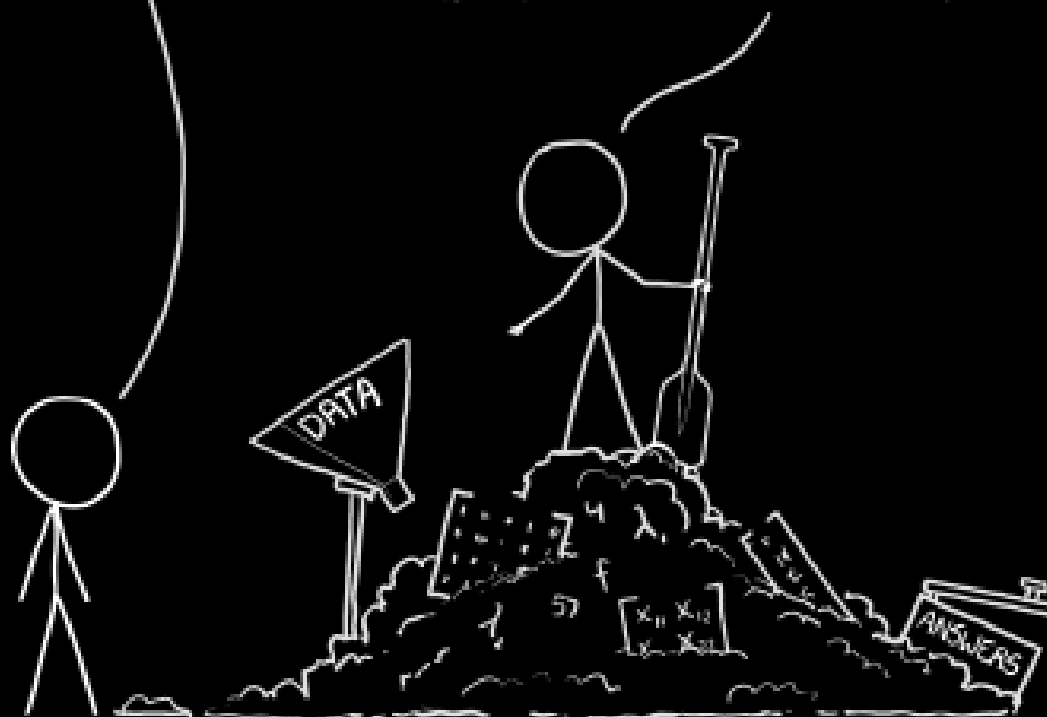
Ci si aspetta ora un miglioramento delle prestazioni sui dati di validazione e di test

THIS IS YOUR MACHINE LEARNING SYSTEM?

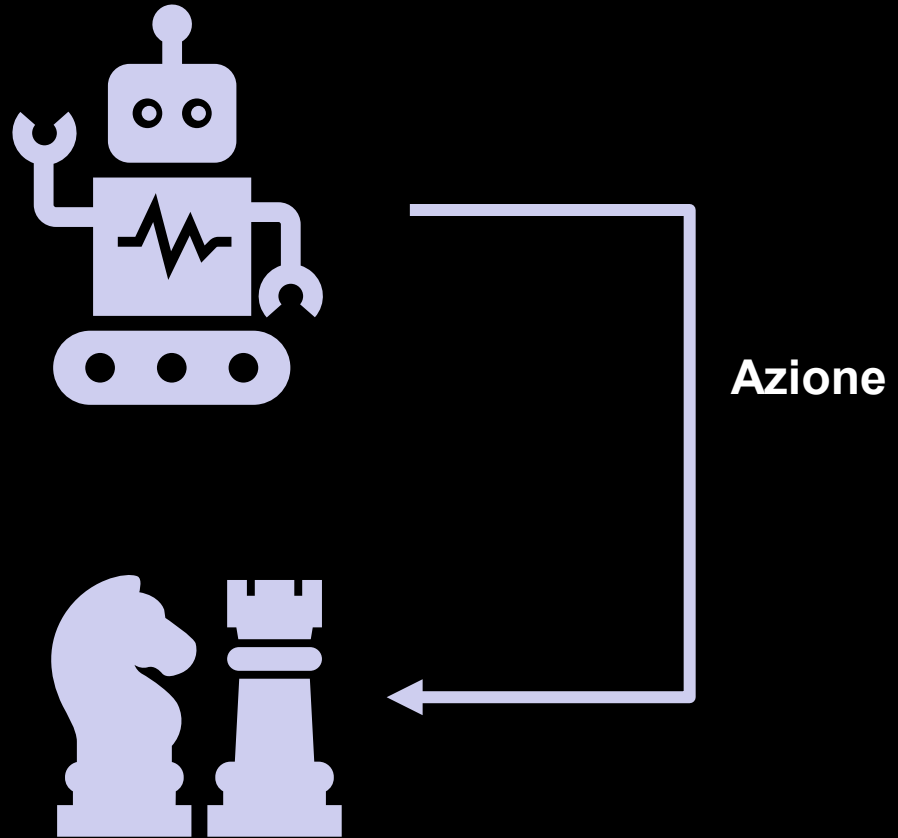
YUP! YOU POUR THE DATA INTO THIS BIG
PILE OF LINEAR ALGEBRA, THEN COLLECT
THE ANSWERS ON THE OTHER SIDE.

WHAT IF THE ANSWERS ARE WRONG?

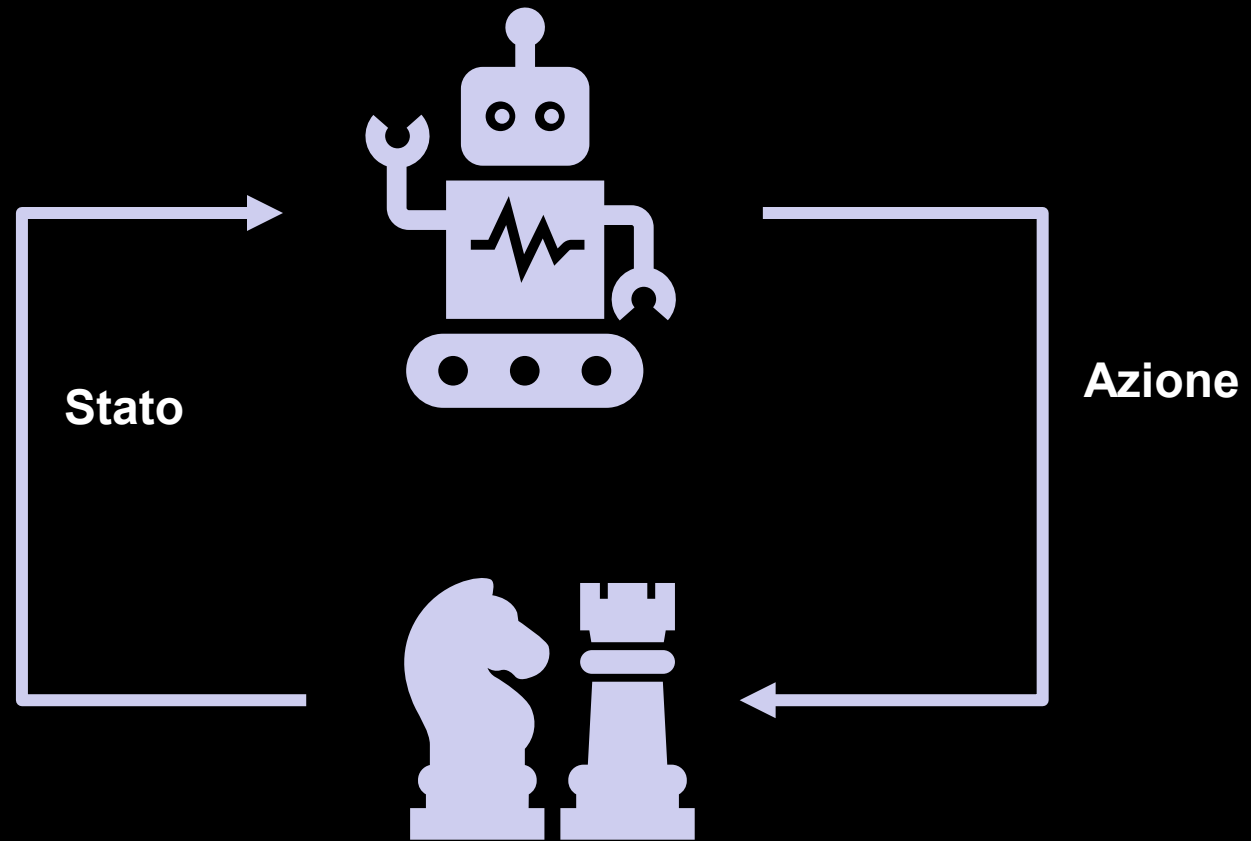
JUST STIR THE PILE UNTIL
THEY START LOOKING RIGHT.



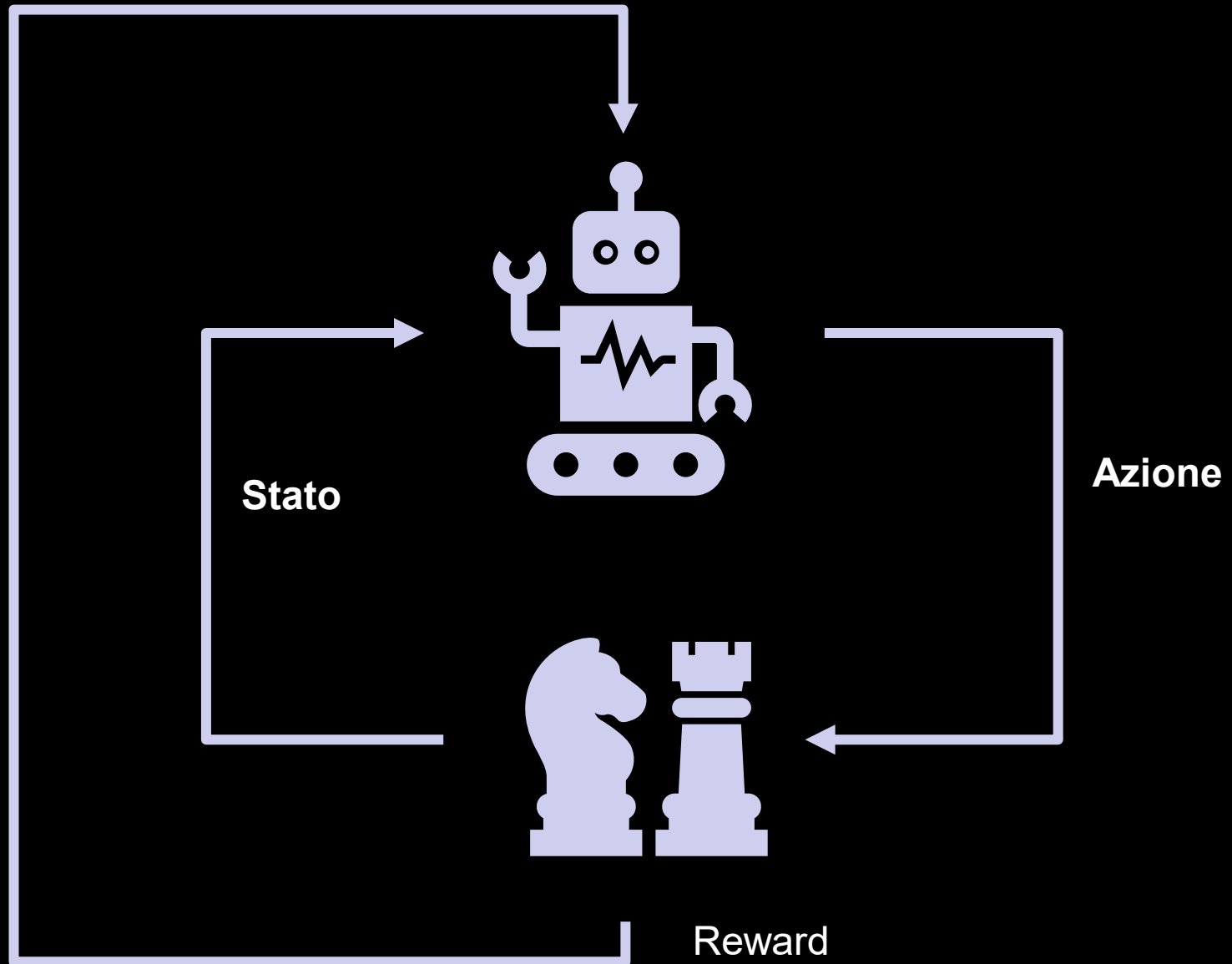
Reinforcement learning

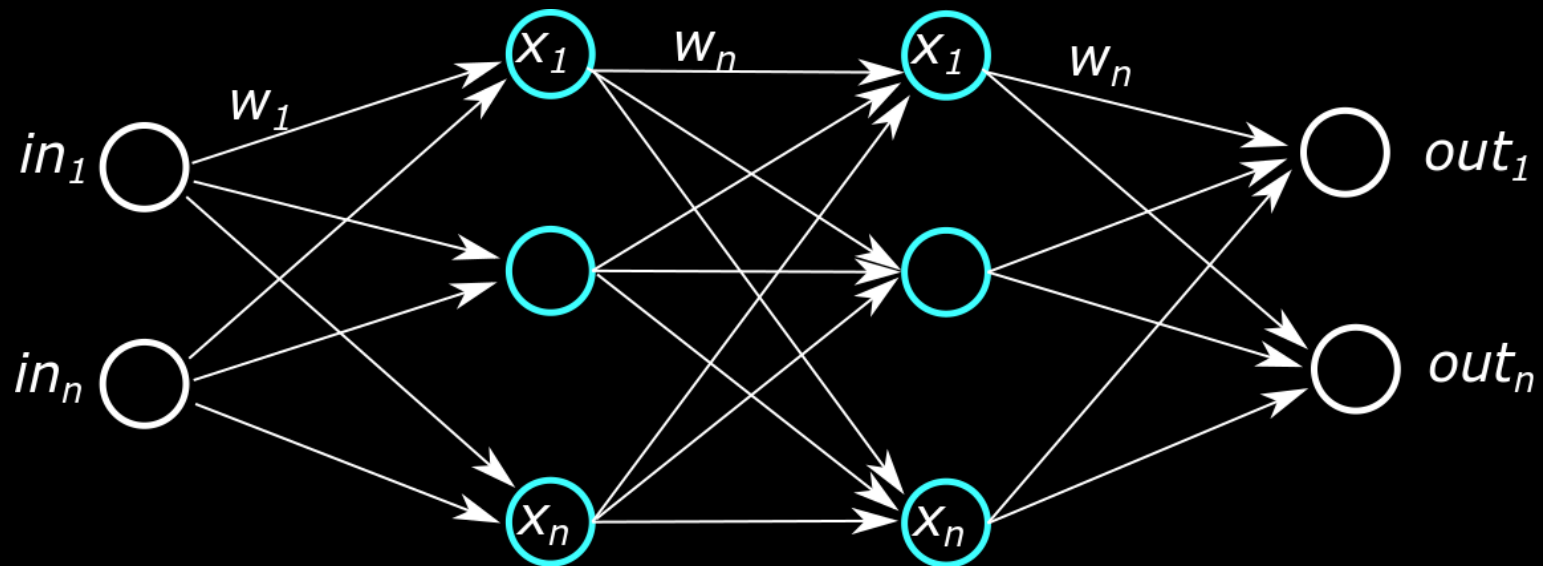


Reinforcement learning

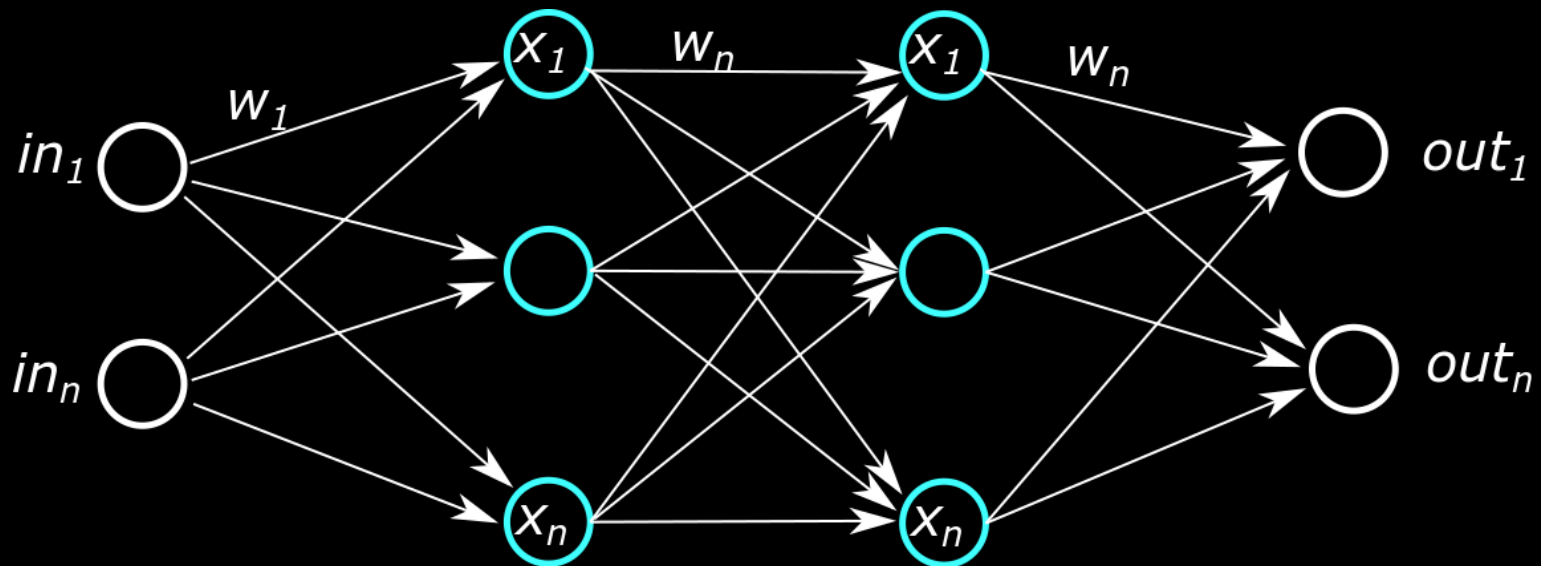


Reinforcement learning





Ogni neurone nello stesso livello è indipendente dagli altri

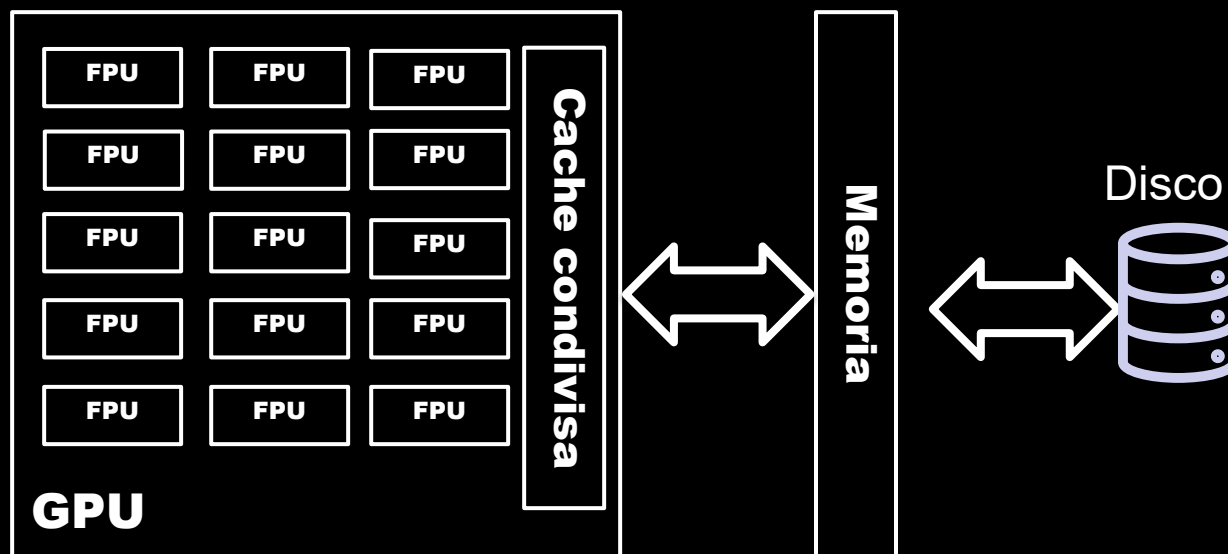


Ogni neurone nello stesso livello è indipendente dagli altri

Ogni livello dipende solo dal precedente livello

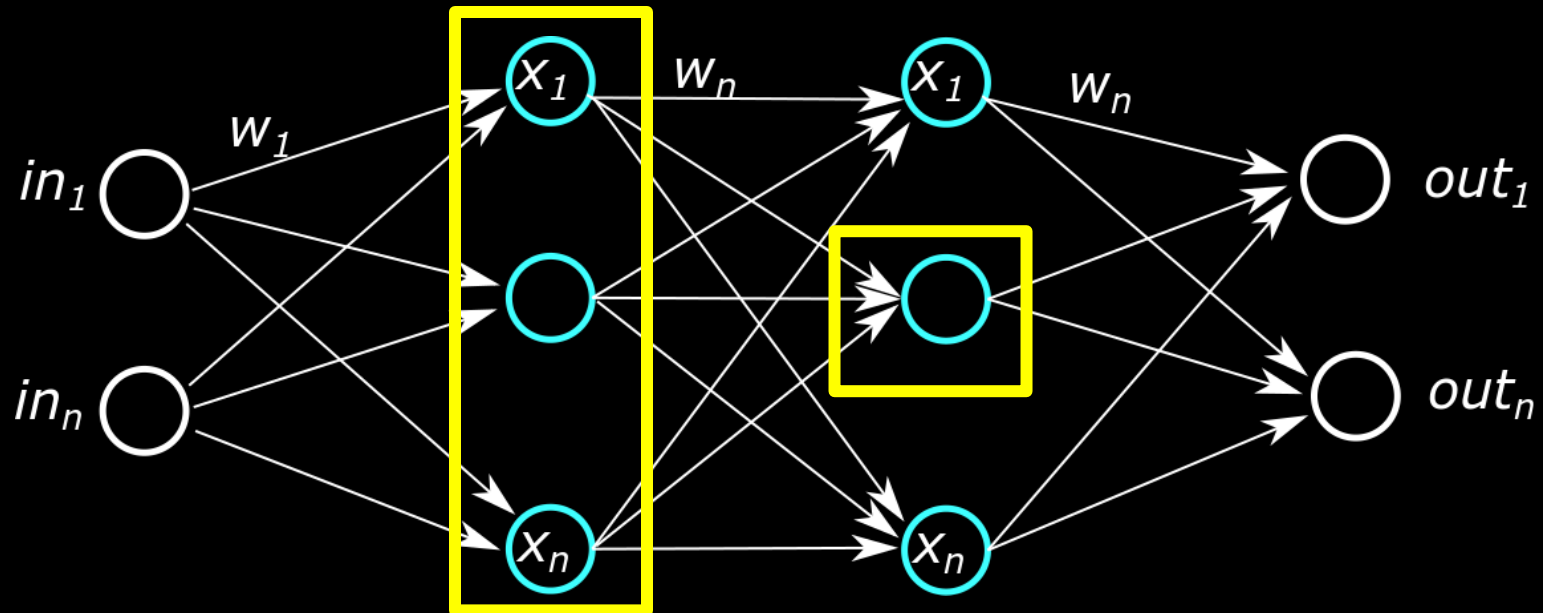
Parallelizzazione su CPU VS GPU

Entrambe hanno FPU cores che fanno somme e moltiplicazioni, la principale differenza è che le GPU fanno la stessa operazione (eseguono la stessa istruzione di basso livello) allo stesso momento su multicores diversi con input diversi



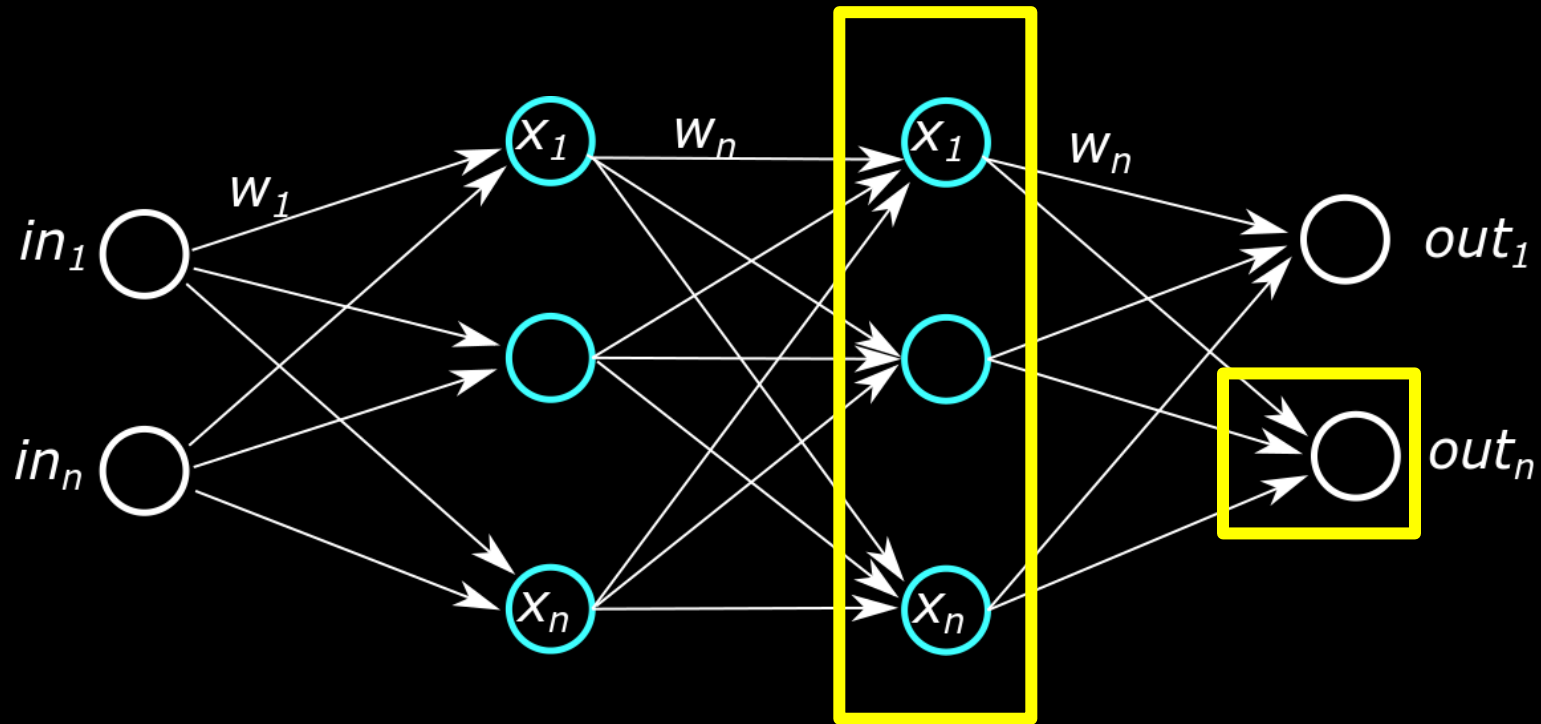
Obiettivo: alta larghezza di banda

Di fatto tutte le FPU eseguono la stessa istruzione macchina allo stesso tempo sulla cache condivisa



Ogni neurone nello stesso livello è indipendente dagli altri

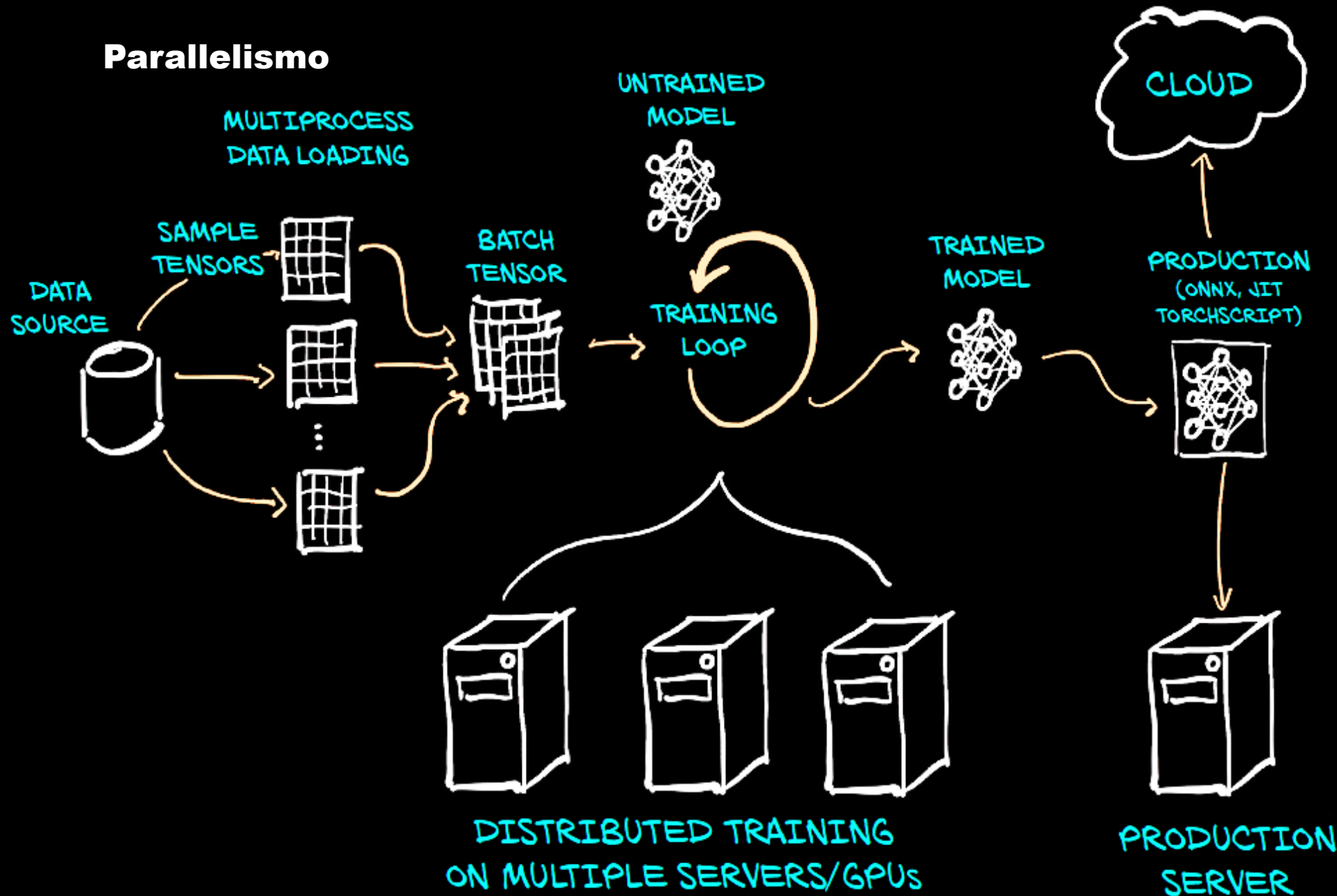
Ogni livello dipende solo dal precedente livello



Ogni neurone nello stesso livello è indipendente dagli altri

Ogni livello dipende solo dal precedente livello

Parallelismo



source:

Eli Stevens, Luca Antiga, Thomas Viehmann, "Deep Learning With Pytorch: Build, Train, and Tune Neural Networks Using Python Tools" 2020.

Multilayer Feedforward Networks are Universal Approximators

KUR' HORNİK

Technische Universität Wien

MAXWELL STINCHCOMBE AND HALBER WHITE

University of California, San Diego

(Received 16 September 1988; revised and accepted 9 March 1989)

Abstract—*This paper rigorously establishes that standard multilayer feedforward networks with as few as one hidden layer using arbitrary squashing functions are capable of approximating any Borel measurable function from one finite dimensional space to another to any desired degree of accuracy, provided sufficiently many hidden units are available. In this sense, multilayer feedforward networks are a class of universal approximators.*

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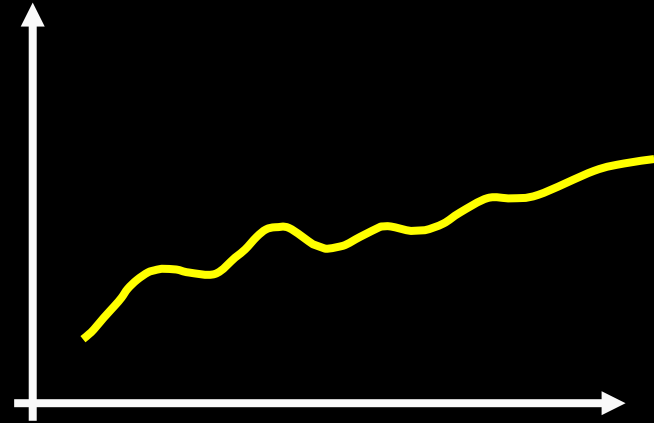
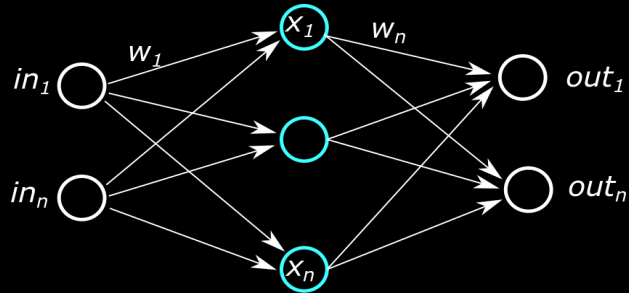
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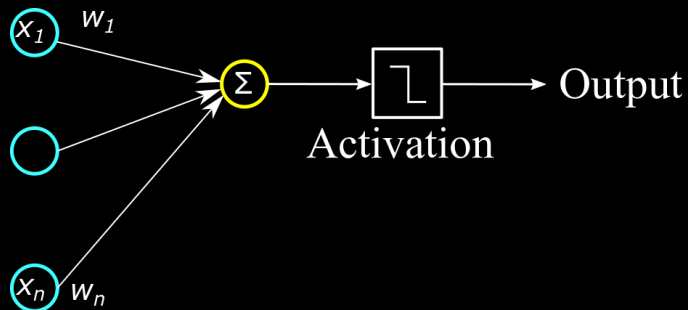
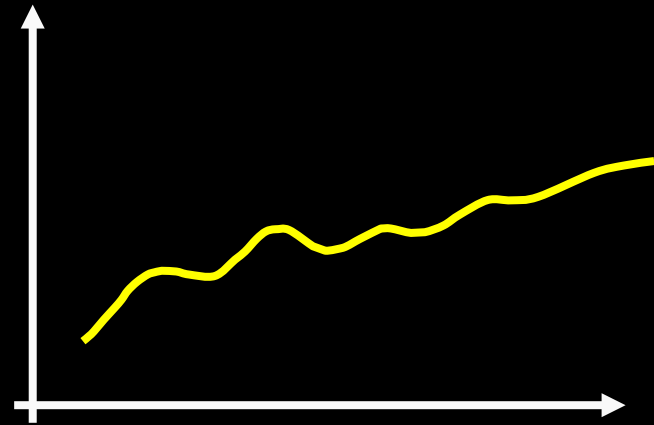
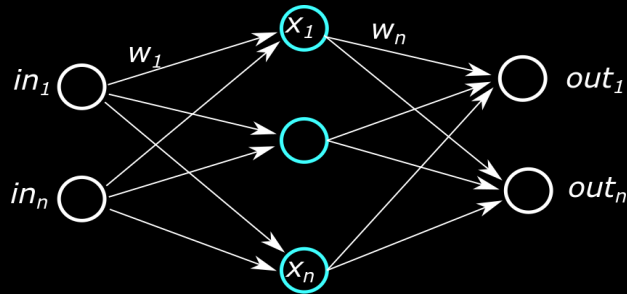
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Reti feedforward multilivello con almeno un livello nascosto aventi una arbitraria funzione di attivazione “squashing” sono in grado di approssimare qualunque funzione misurabile

Teorema di approssimazione universale

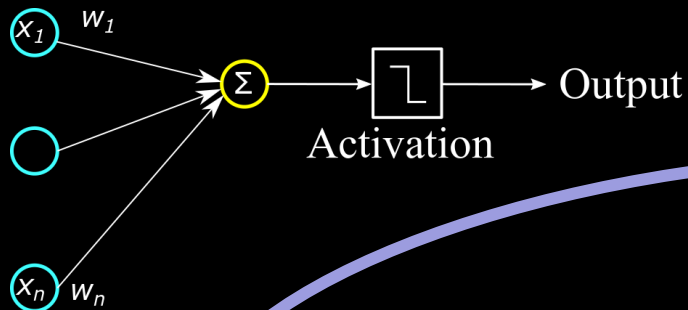
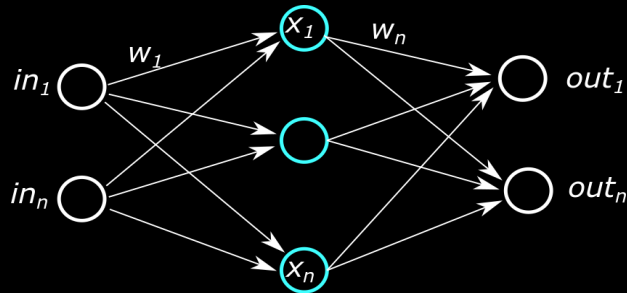


Teorema di approssimazione universale

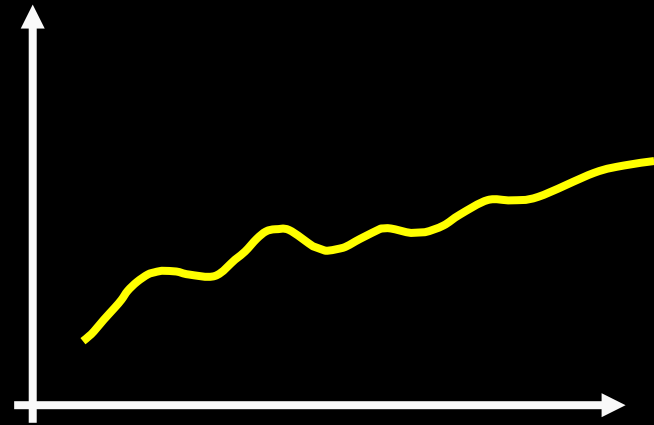


$$y = \sigma \left(\sum \omega_i x + b_i \right)$$

Teorema di approssimazione universale

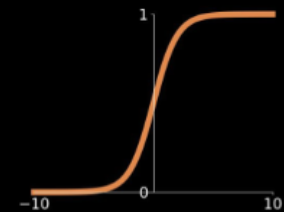


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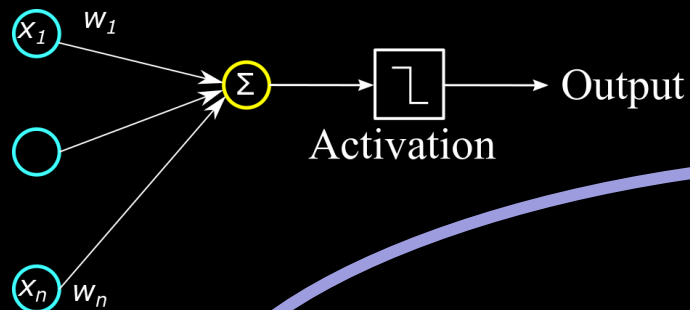
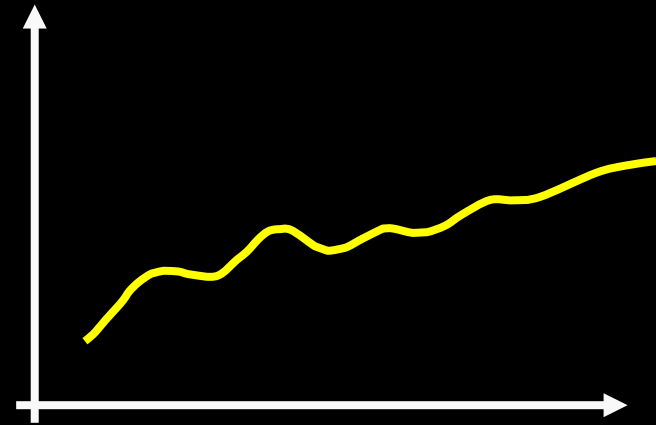
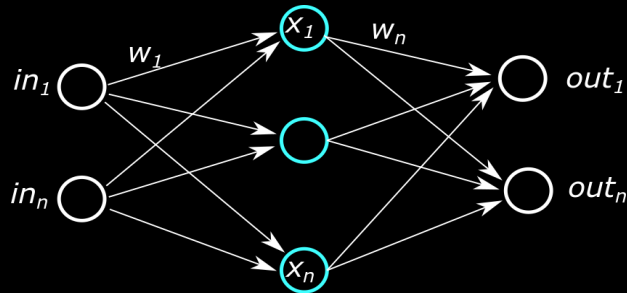


Sigmoid

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$



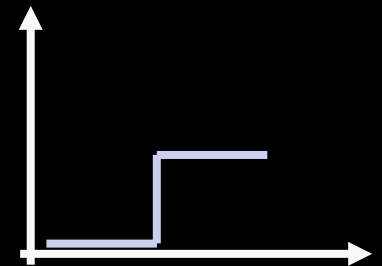
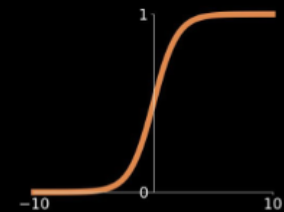
Teorema di approssimazione universale



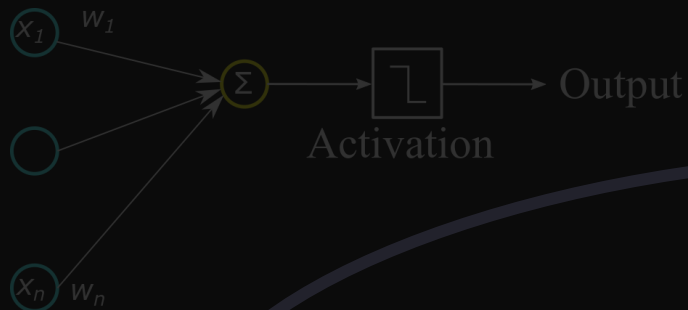
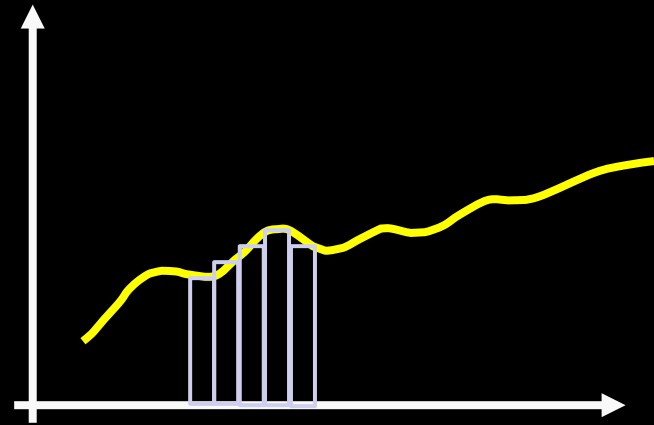
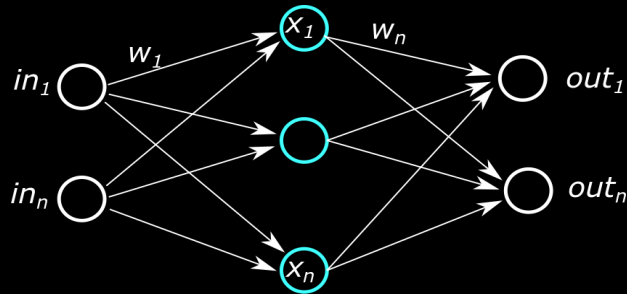
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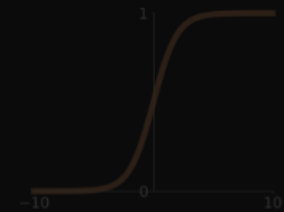
Teorema di approssimazione universale



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... , provided sufficiently many hidden units are available. These results establish multilayer feedforward networks as a class of universal approximators. As such, failures in applications can be attributed to inadequate learning, inadequate numbers of hidden units, or the presence of a stochastic rather than a deterministic relation between input and target. Our results do not address the issue of how many units are needed to attain a given degree of approximation.

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MAXWELL STINCHCOMBE AND HALBER WHITE

University of California, San Diego

... , provided sufficiently many hidden units are available. These results establish multilayer feedforward networks as a class of universal approximators. As such, failures in applications can be attributed to inadequate learning, inadequate numbers of hidden units, or the presence of a stochastic rather than a deterministic relation between input and target. Our results do not address the issue of how many units are needed to attain a given degree of approximation.

Questi risultati stabiliscono che le reti neurali multilivello feedforward sono approssimatori universali. Ciò detto, ogni fallimento nelle loro applicazioni può essere attribuito a una procedura di apprendimento inadeguata, numero di livelli inadeguati, o la presenza di una relazione stocastica piuttosto che deterministica tra input e output

No free lunch theorem

il nostro modello è una semplificazione del mondo reale

le semplificazioni sono basate su ipotesi (bias del modello)

le ipotesi falliscono in alcune situazioni

Conclusione: Non esiste un modello che funziona in tutti i casi possibili

No free lunch theorem

Il no free lunch theorem o «teorema dell'inesistenza del pranzo gratis» dice che, mediando tutte le possibili distribuzioni di dati, ogni algoritmo di classificazione ha lo stesso margine di errore quando si classificano punti non precedentemente osservati

in altre parole

come il teorema di approssimazione universale, non esiste una rete migliore di qualunque altra e la differenza di prestazioni visibile sui dati di test è frutto di un bias

Teorema di approssimazione universale – Prova visuale

<http://neuralnetworksanddeeplearning.com/chap4.html>

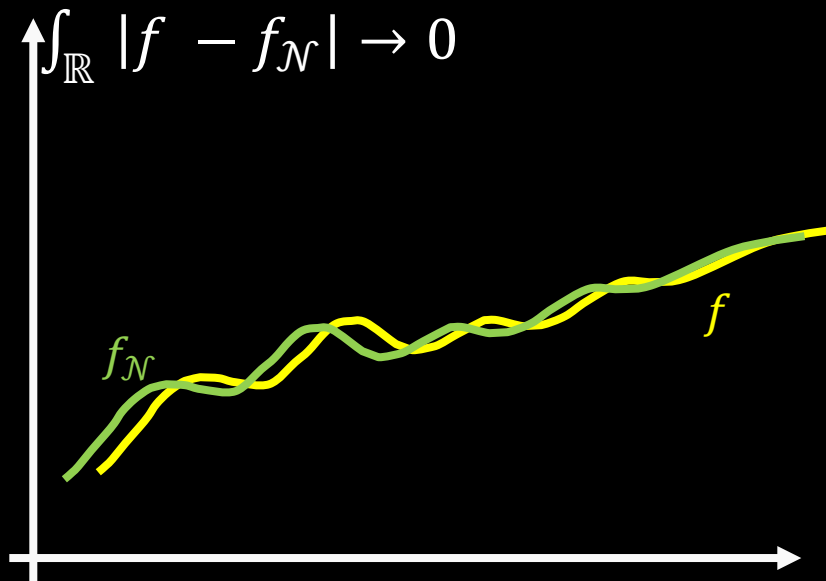
Teorema di approssimazione universale

Una rete neurale può approssimare qualunque funzione:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} |f - f_{\mathcal{N}}| \rightarrow 0$$

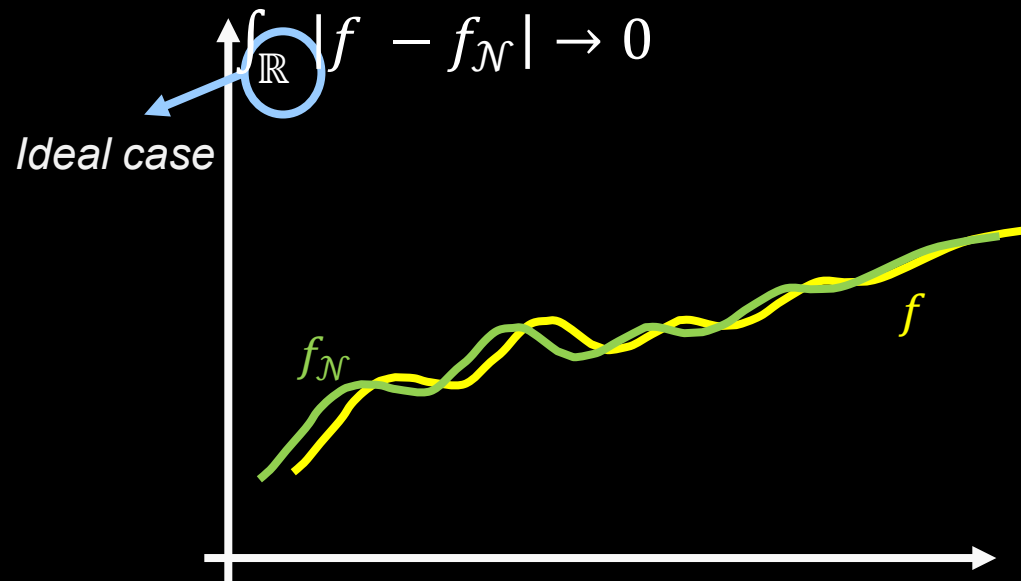
Teorema di approssimazione universale

Una rete neurale può approssimare qualunque funzione:



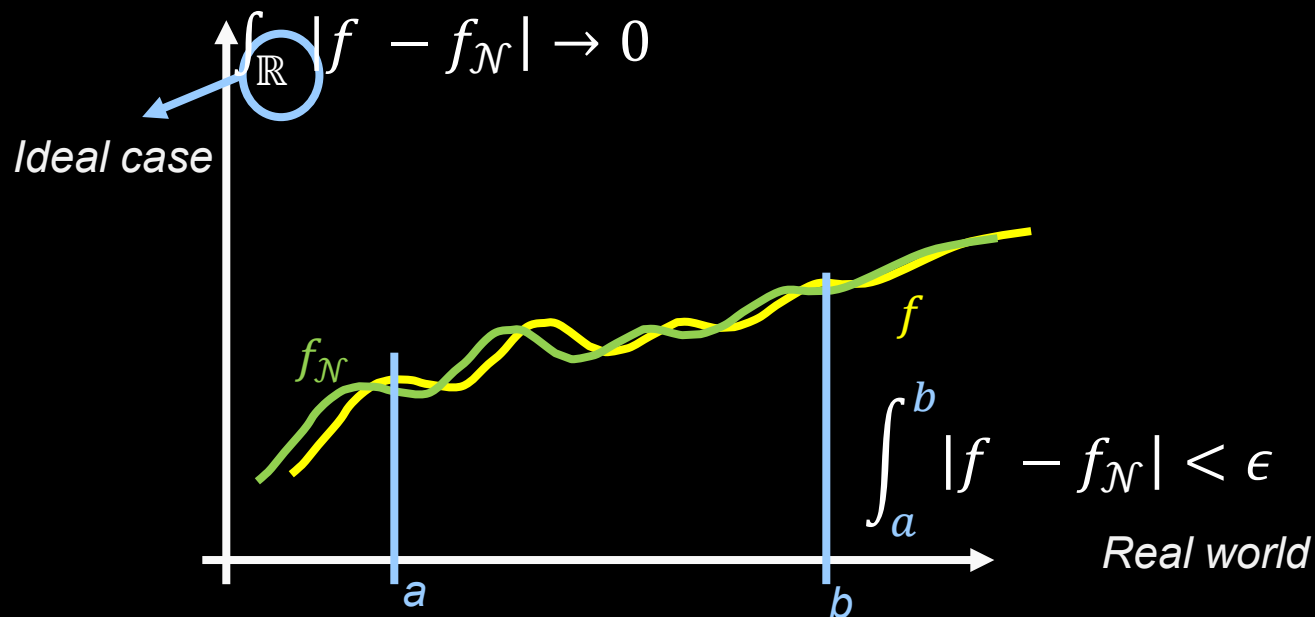
Teorema di approssimazione universale

Una rete neurale può approssimare qualunque funzione:

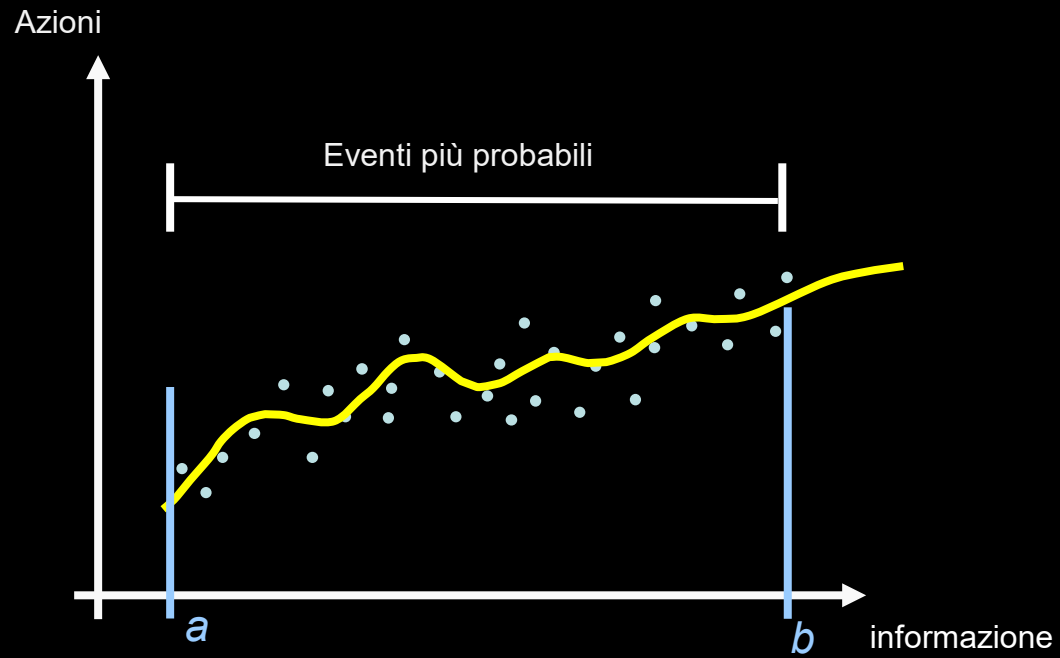


Teorema di approssimazione universale

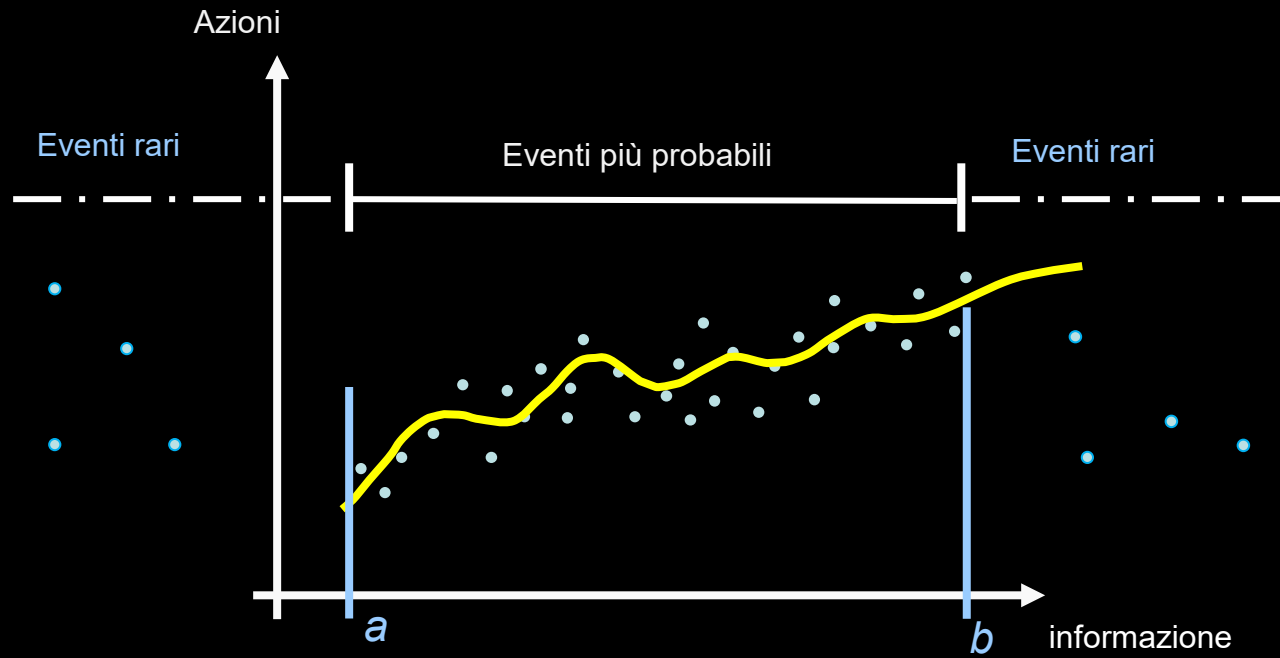
Una rete neurale può approssimare qualunque funzione:

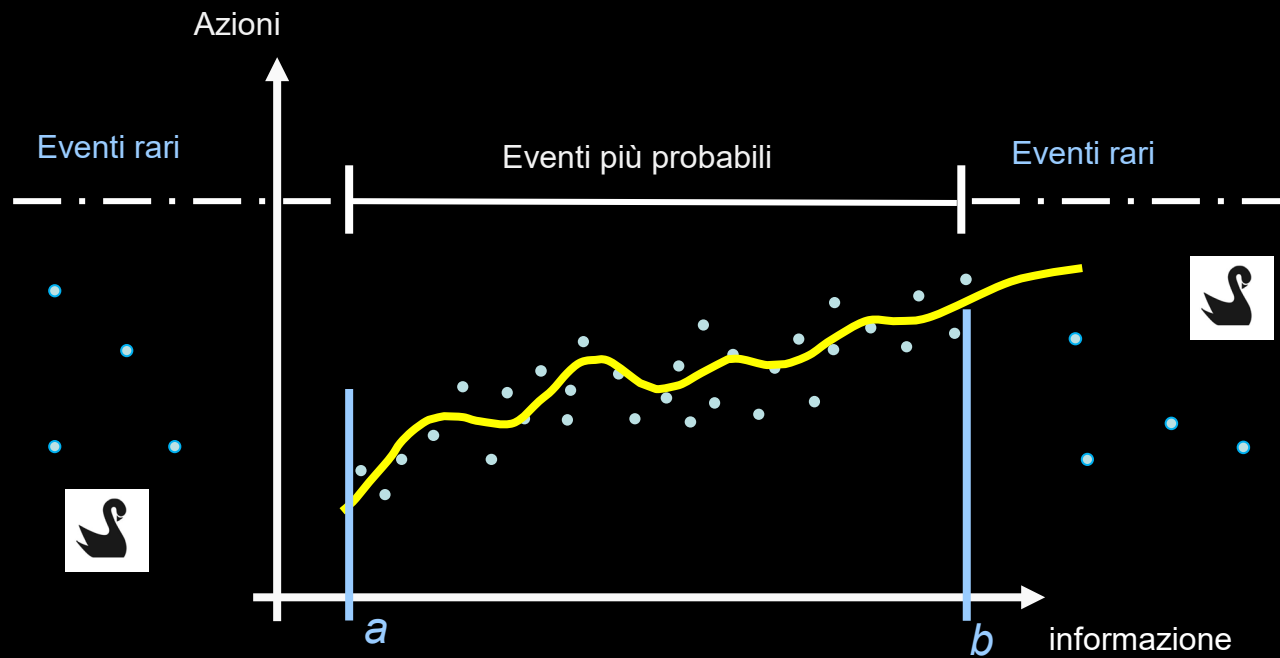


Teorema di approssimazione universale



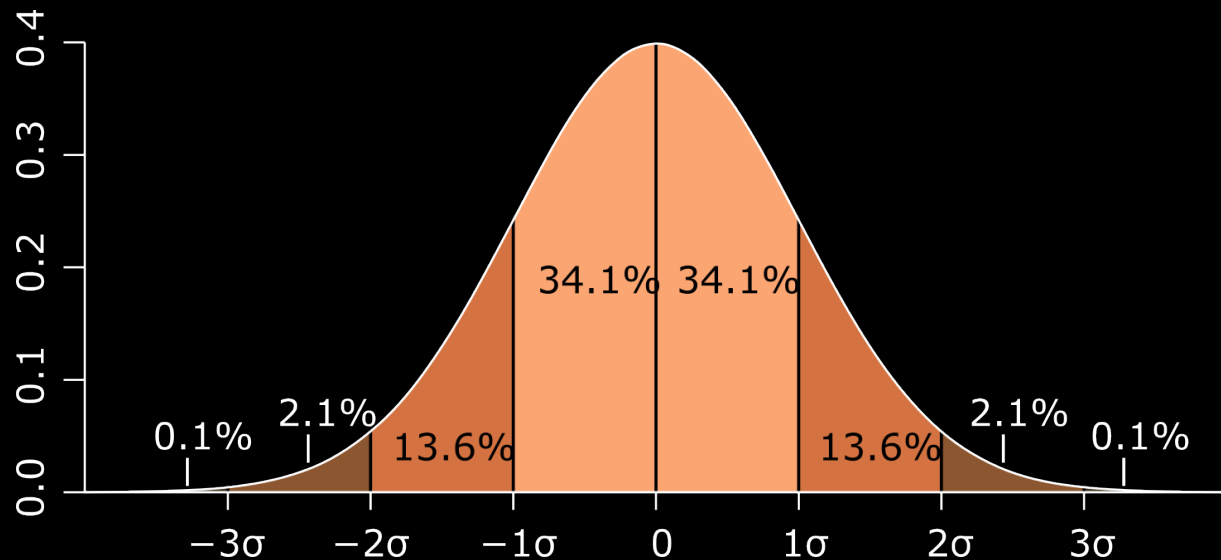
Teorema di approssimazione universale





Analisi delle code delle distribuzioni

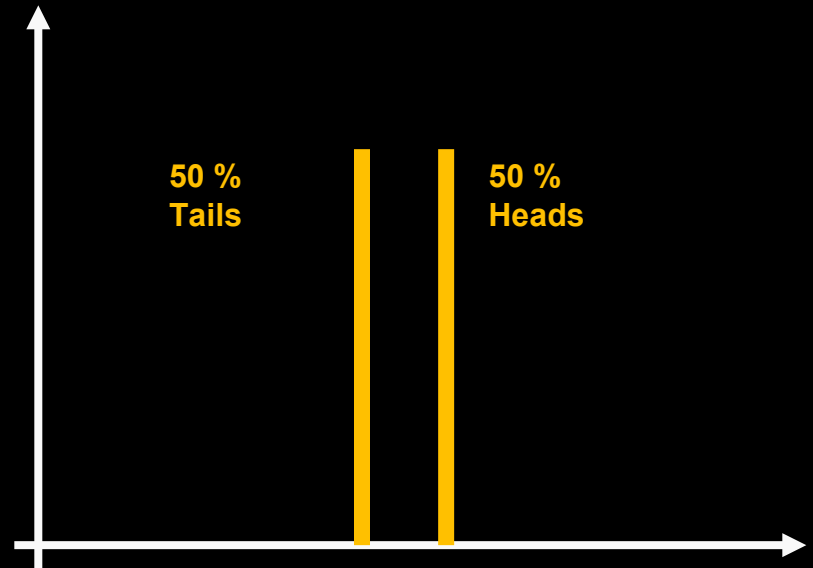
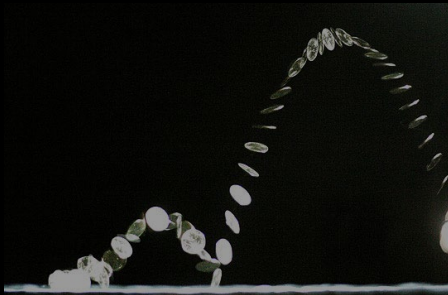
Il cigno nero è un simbolo che rappresenta un insieme di eventi improbabili che fanno parte della distribuzione di probabilità ma che influiscono fortemente sul sistema



Analisi delle code delle distribuzioni

Esempi:

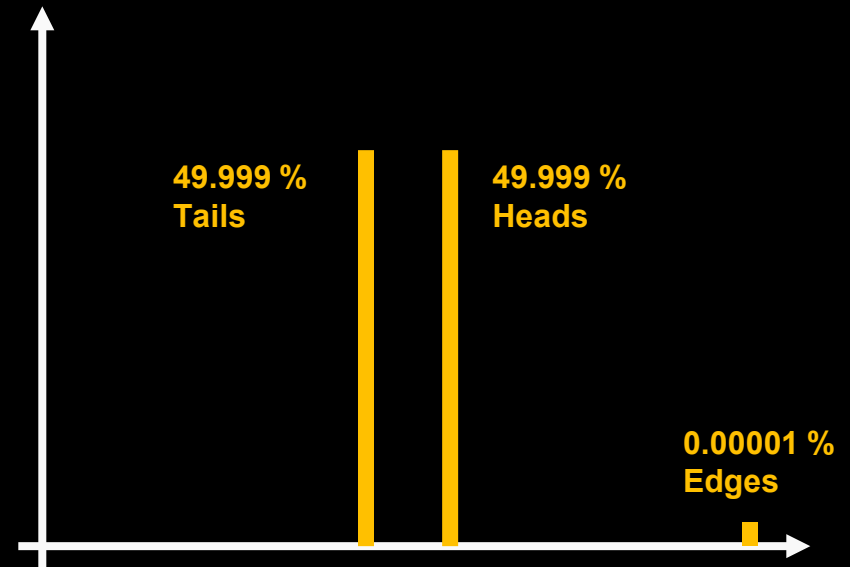
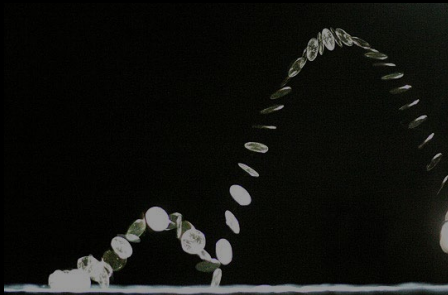
- Moneta



Analisi delle code delle distribuzioni

Esempi:

- Moneta



Analisi delle code delle distribuzioni

Esempi:

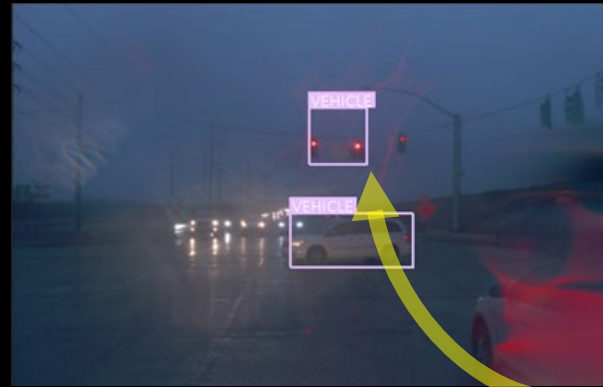
- Moneta
- Guida autonoma



Analisi delle code delle distribuzioni

Esempi:

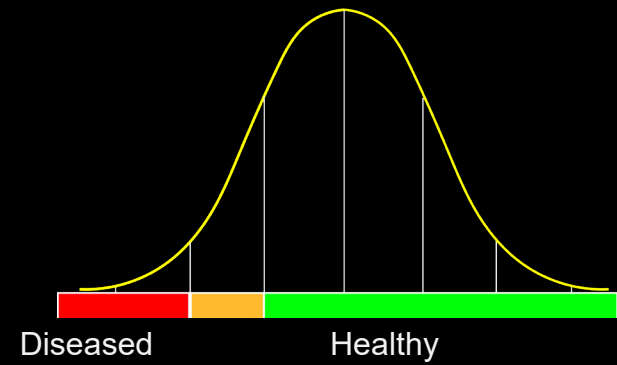
- Moneta
- Guida autonoma



Analisi delle code delle distribuzioni

Esempi:

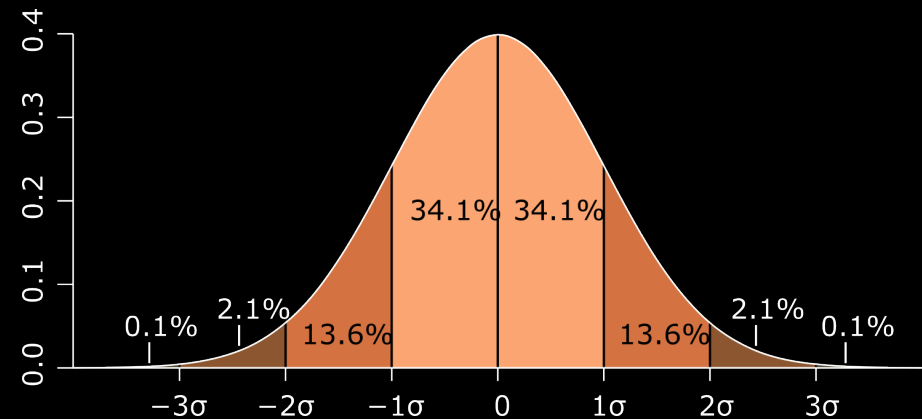
- Moneta
- Guida autonoma
- Sanità



Analisi delle code delle distribuzioni

Motivazione:

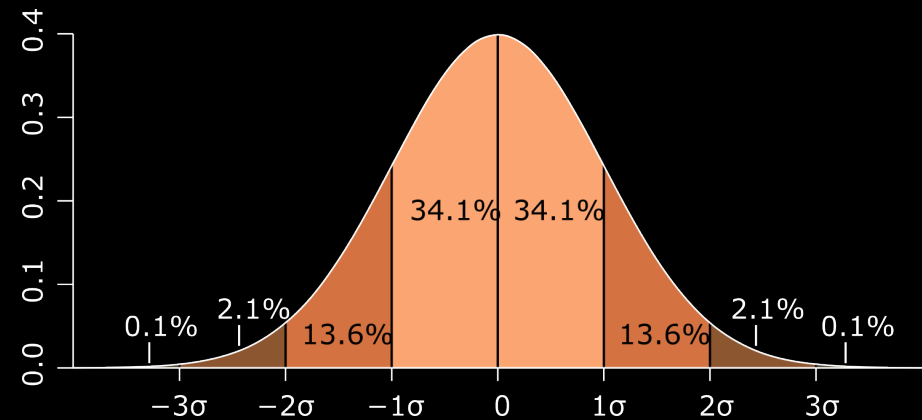
- Decrementare la probabilità di fallimento
- Incrementare l'efficacia dei sistemi basati su IA
- Costruire componenti critici (sicurezza)



Analisi delle code delle distribuzioni

Cosa possiamo fare?

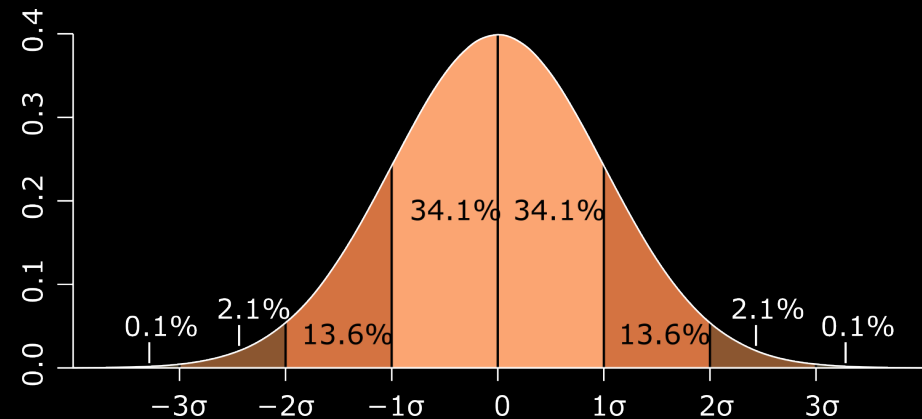
- Acquisire più informazione



Analisi delle code delle distribuzioni

Cosa possiamo fare?

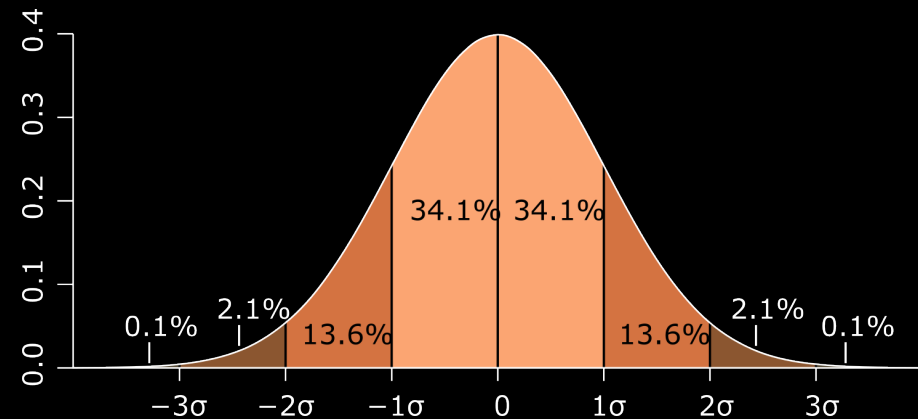
- Acquisire più informazione
- Adversarial learning



Analisi delle code delle distribuzioni

Cosa possiamo fare?

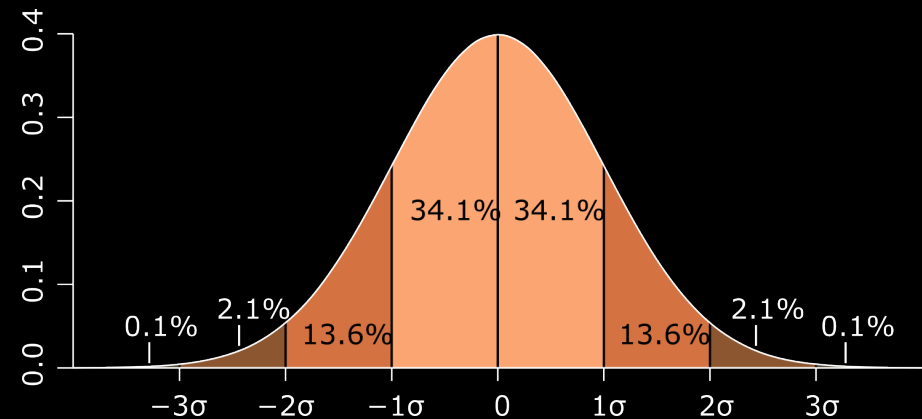
- Acquisire più informazione
- Adversarial learning
- Explainable AI



Analisi delle code delle distribuzioni

Cosa possiamo fare?:

- Acquisire più informazione
- Adversarial learning
- Explainable AI
- Connessioni simboliche





AI level 1

Image recognition

Speech recognition

Mechanical tasks

dog




AI level 1

Image recognition

Speech recognition

Mechanical tasks

$$\text{dog} = f(\text{img})$$


AI level 1

Image recognition

Speech recognition

Mechanical tasks

word

Sound



AI level 1

Image recognition

Speech recognition

Mechanical tasks

$$\text{word} = f(\text{Sound})$$



AI level 1

Image recognition

Speech recognition

Mechanical tasks

Questa relazione non è ovvia
quando si parla di abilità cognitive ed
astrazione di conoscenza



AI level 1

Image recognition

Speech recognition

Mechanical tasks

Problem solving

Mathematical thinking

Comprehension

Active conversation

AI level 2



AI level 1

Speech recognition

Image recognition

Mechanical tasks

“Trying to understand perception by studying only neurons is like trying to understand bird flight by studying only feathers: it just cannot be done.

In order to understand bird flight, we have to understand aerodynamics; only then do the structure of feathers and the different shapes of birds’ wings make sense”

*David Marr,
Vision: A Computational Investigation into the Human Representation and Processing of Visual Information.
(1982) H. Freeman and Co.*