

UC Berkeley
Teaching Professor
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# Berkeley UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

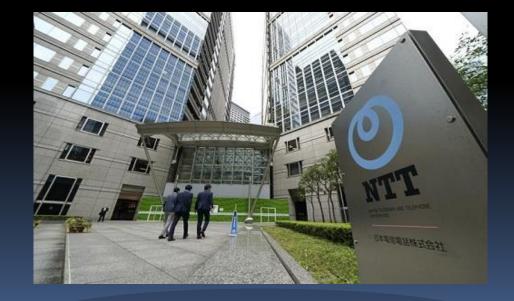
## Generative Al.

#### Announcements

- Register iclicker
- Postterm this weekend
- CheckGradeView
- No handouts

"...democracy and social order could collapsed sesulting in

In an AI manifesto published April 8, Japan's Mpcor Telegraph and Telephone (NTT) and Yomiuri Shimbun Group Holdings called for legislation to rein in generative AI. Despite acknowledging the productivity benefits afforded by generative AI, the manifesto said that if AI remains unchecked, "in the worst-case scenario, democracy and social order could collapse, resulting in wars." The companies called for laws to safeguard elections and national security from generative AI abuse.





## Today's lecture

- Brief History of Al
- Machine Learning review, demo
- Generative Al



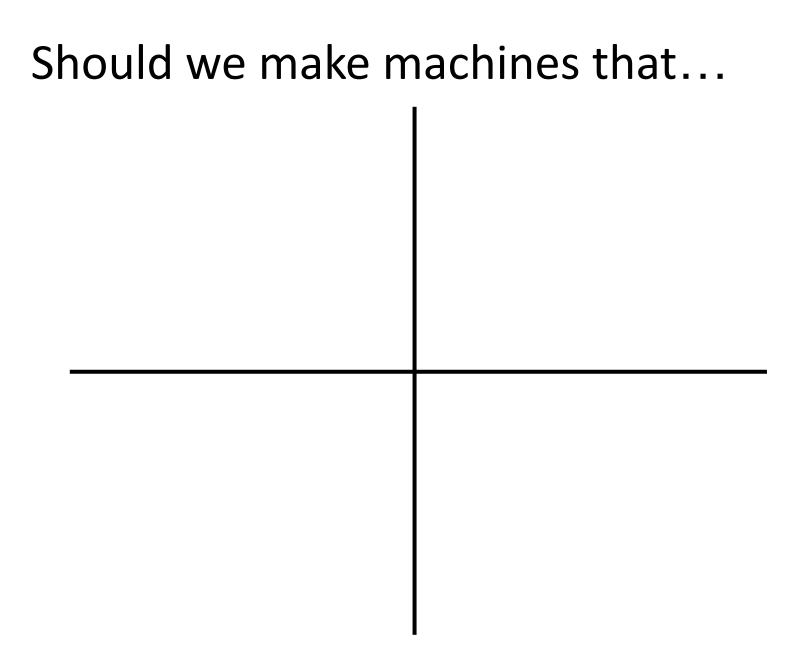






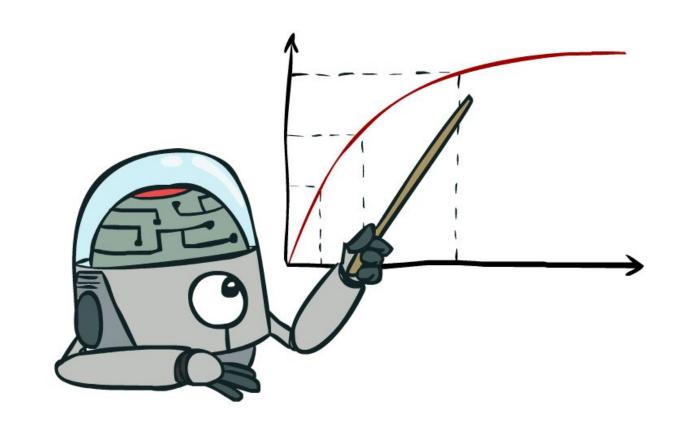
# Brief History of Al

#### What should we build?



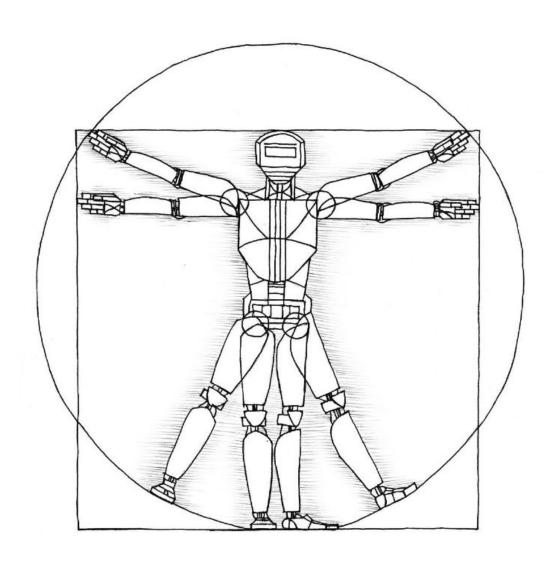
#### Rational Decision Making

- We'll use the term rational in a very specific, technical way:
  - Rational: maximally achieving pre-defined goals
  - Goals are expressed in terms of the **utility** of outcomes
  - World is uncertain, so we'll use expected utility
  - Being rational means acting to maximize your expected utility



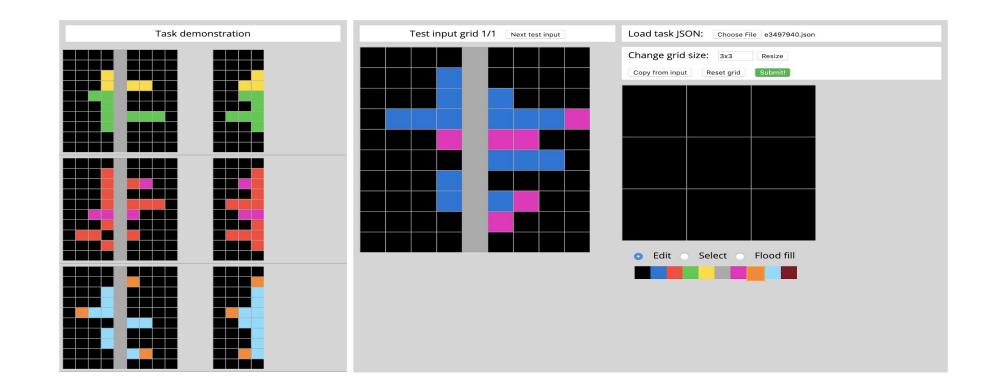
- Skills-based perspective
- "A system is only intelligent if it can do [X]"
  - Play chess?
  - Learn from experience?
  - Use words properly?
  - Make mistakes?
  - Make no mistakes?

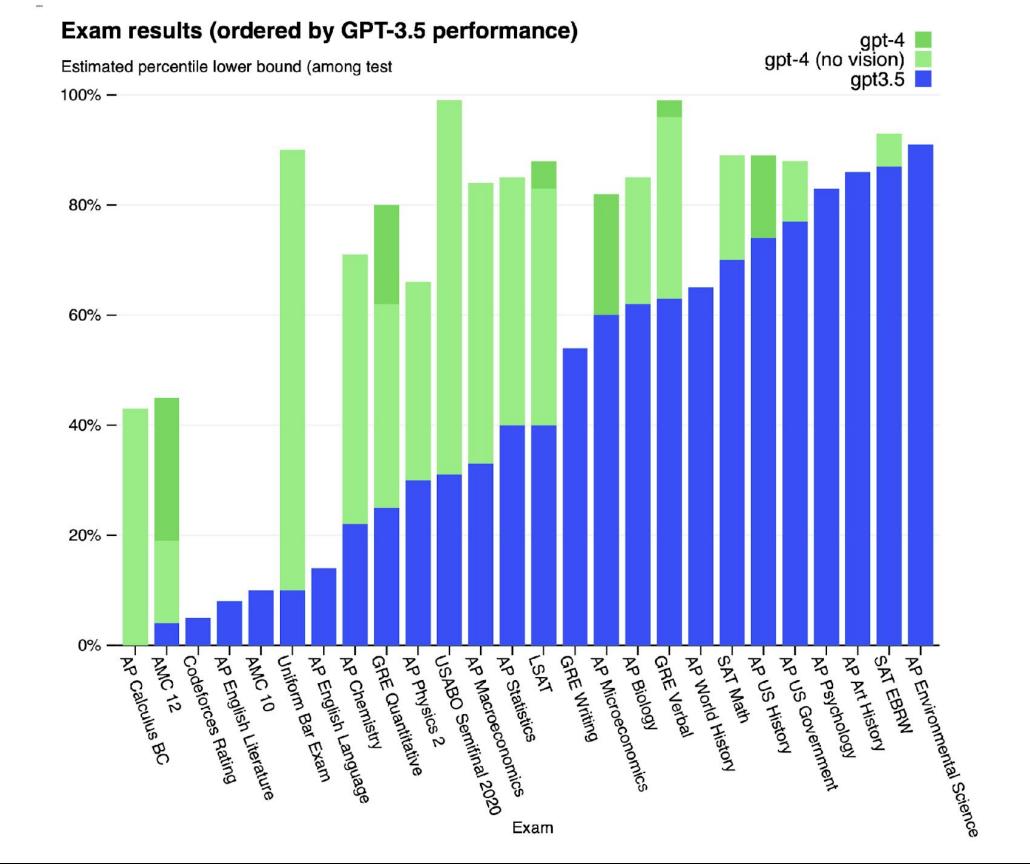
Embodiment perspective (Rodney Brooks)



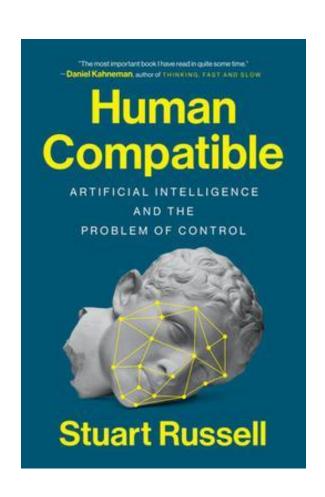


- Psychometrics perspective (François Chollet)
- "Measuring abilities, not skills [...] across a <u>broad range of tasks</u>, including tasks <u>that were previously unknown</u> to the ability-enabled system and its developers."





Human-compatible perspective (Stuart Russell)



- 1. Machine's objective is to maximize <u>human utility</u>.
- 2. Initially <u>uncertain</u> about human preferences.
- 3. Must learn about preferences from human <u>behavior</u>.

A human being should be able to change a diaper, plan an invasion, butcher a hog, conn a ship, design a building, write a sonnet, balance accounts, build a wall, set a bone, comfort the dying, take orders, give orders, cooperate, act alone, solve equations, analyze a new problem, pitch manure, program a computer, cook a tasty meal, fight efficiently, die gallantly. Specialization is for insects.

—Robert A. Heinlein

#### What About the Brain?

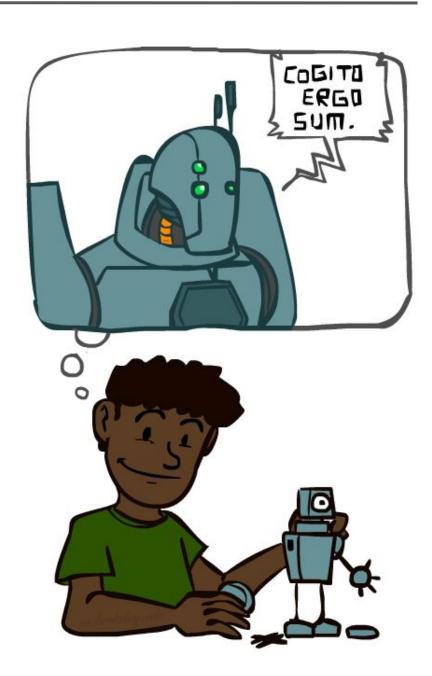
- Brains (human minds) are very good at making rational decisions, but not perfect
- Brains aren't as modular as software, so hard to reverse engineer!
- Al may be better than brains at some tasks
- "Brains are to intelligence as wings are to flight"
- We can't yet build AI on the scale of the brain
  - ~100T synapses in the human brain vs
     ~1.8T weights in GPT4
- Still, the brain can be a great inspiration for AI!



## A (short) history on AI

- **1940-1950:** Early days: neural and computer science meet
  - o 1943: McCulloch & Pitts: Perceptron-boolean circuit model of brain
  - 1950: Turing's "Computing Machinery and Intelligence" ... Turing Test!
- **1950—70:** Excitement! Logic-driven
  - 1950s: Early AI programs, including Samuel's checkers program, Newell
     & Simon's Logic Theorist, Gelernter's Geometry Engine
  - 1956: Dartmouth meeting: "Artificial Intelligence" adopted

"We propose that a <u>2-month</u>, <u>10-man study of artificial intelligence</u> be carried out <u>during the summer of 1956</u> at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire. The study is to proceed on the basis of the conjecture that <u>every aspect of learning</u> or <u>any other feature of intelligence</u> can in principle be so precisely described that a machine can be made to simulate it. An attempt will be made to find how to make machines use language, form abstractions and concepts, solve kinds of problems now reserved for humans, and improve themselves. <u>We think</u> <u>that a significant advance can be made</u> in one or more of these problems if a carefully selected group of scientists work on it together for a summer."



## A (short) history on AI

#### • 1940-1950: Early days: neural and computer science meet

- 1943: McCulloch & Pitts: Perceptron-boolean circuit model of brain
- 1950: Turing's "Computing Machinery and Intelligence"

#### • 1950—70: Excitement! Logic-driven

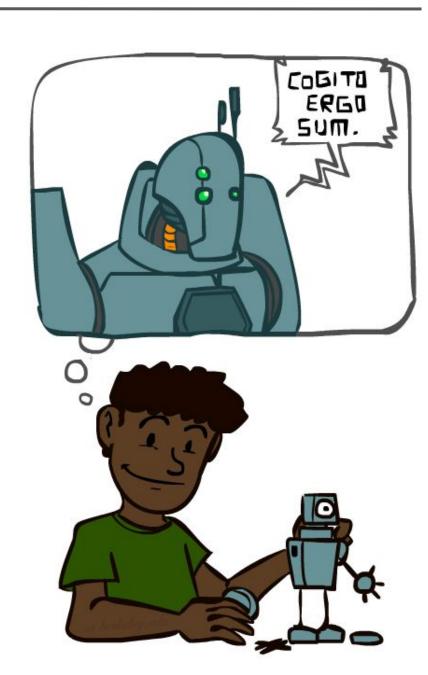
- 1950s: Early AI programs, including Samuel's checkers program, Newell & Simon's Logic Theorist, Gelernter's Geometry Engine
- 1956: Dartmouth meeting: "Artificial Intelligence" adopted
- 1969: Minsky & Papert: Perceptrons can't learn XOR / parity!

#### • 1970—90: Knowledge-based approaches

- 1969—79: Early development of knowledge-based systems
- 1980—88: Expert systems industry booms; backpropagation makes it feasible to train multi-layer neural networks
- 1988—93: Expert systems industry busts: "Al Winter"

#### • 1990—2010: Statistical approaches, agents

- Resurgence of probability, focus on uncertainty
- Agents and learning systems... "AI Spring"?
- 1992: TD-Gammon achieves human-level play at backgammon
- 1997: Deep Blue defeats Gary Kasparov at chess
- 2002: Embodied AI; Roomba vacuum invented



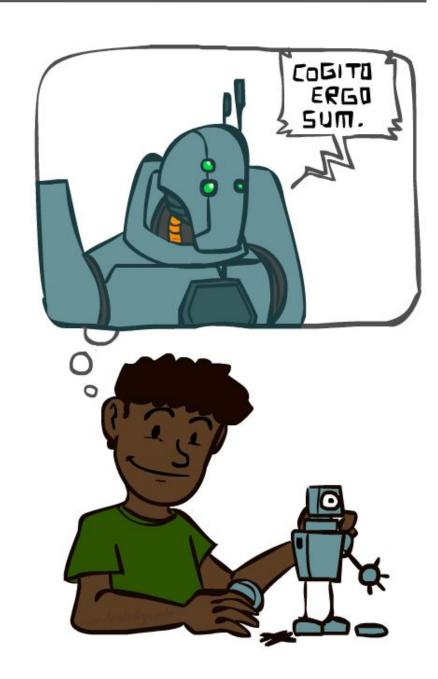
## A (short) history on AI

#### 2010—2017: Big Data, GPUs, Deep Learning

- 2011: Apple releases Siri
- 2012: AlexNet wins ImageNet competition
- 2015: DeepMind achieves "human-level" control in Atari games
- 2016: DeepMind's AlphaGo defeats Lee Sedol at Go
- 2016: Google Translate migrates to neural networks

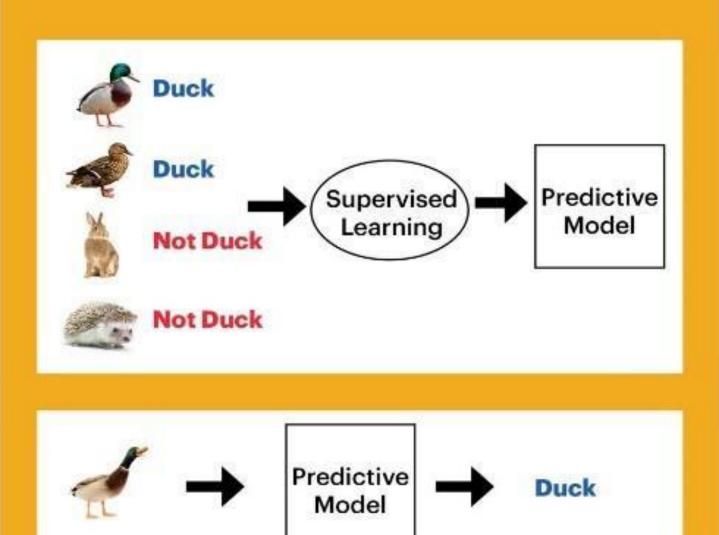
#### • 2017—: Scaling Up, Large Language Models

- 2017: Google invents Transformer architecture
- 2017: DeepStack/Libratus defeat humans at poker
- 2018-2020: AlphaFold predicts protein structure from amino acids
- 2021-2022: Modern text-to-image generation
- 2022: OpenAl releases ChatGPT
- 2023: Every other company also releases a chatbot

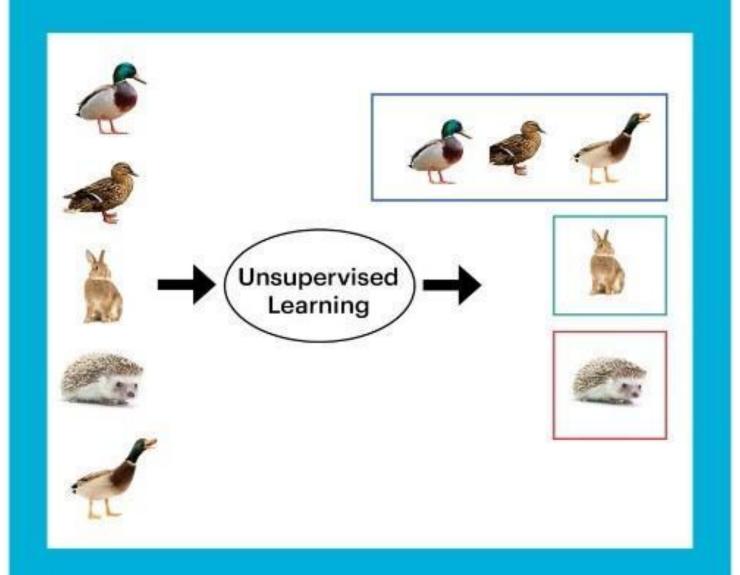


# Machine Learning Review

## Supervised Learning (Classification Algorithm)



## Unsupervised Learning (Clustering Algorithm)



## Teachable Machine

Train a computer to recognize your own images, sounds, & poses.

A fast, easy way to create machine learning models for your sites, apps, and more - no expertise or coding required.

**Get Started** 







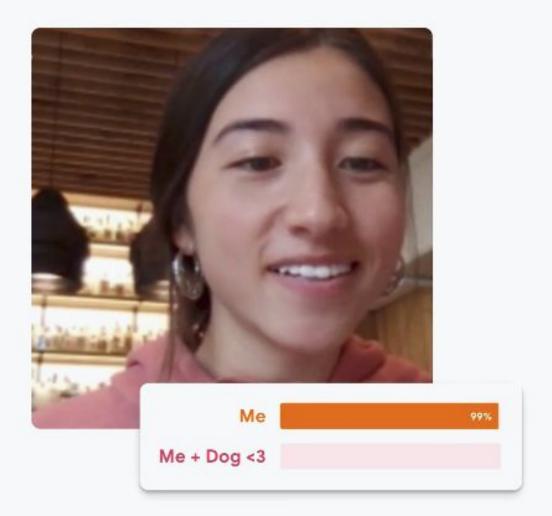












# Generative Al

#### "This is a sentence"

"This"
"is"
"a"
"sentence"

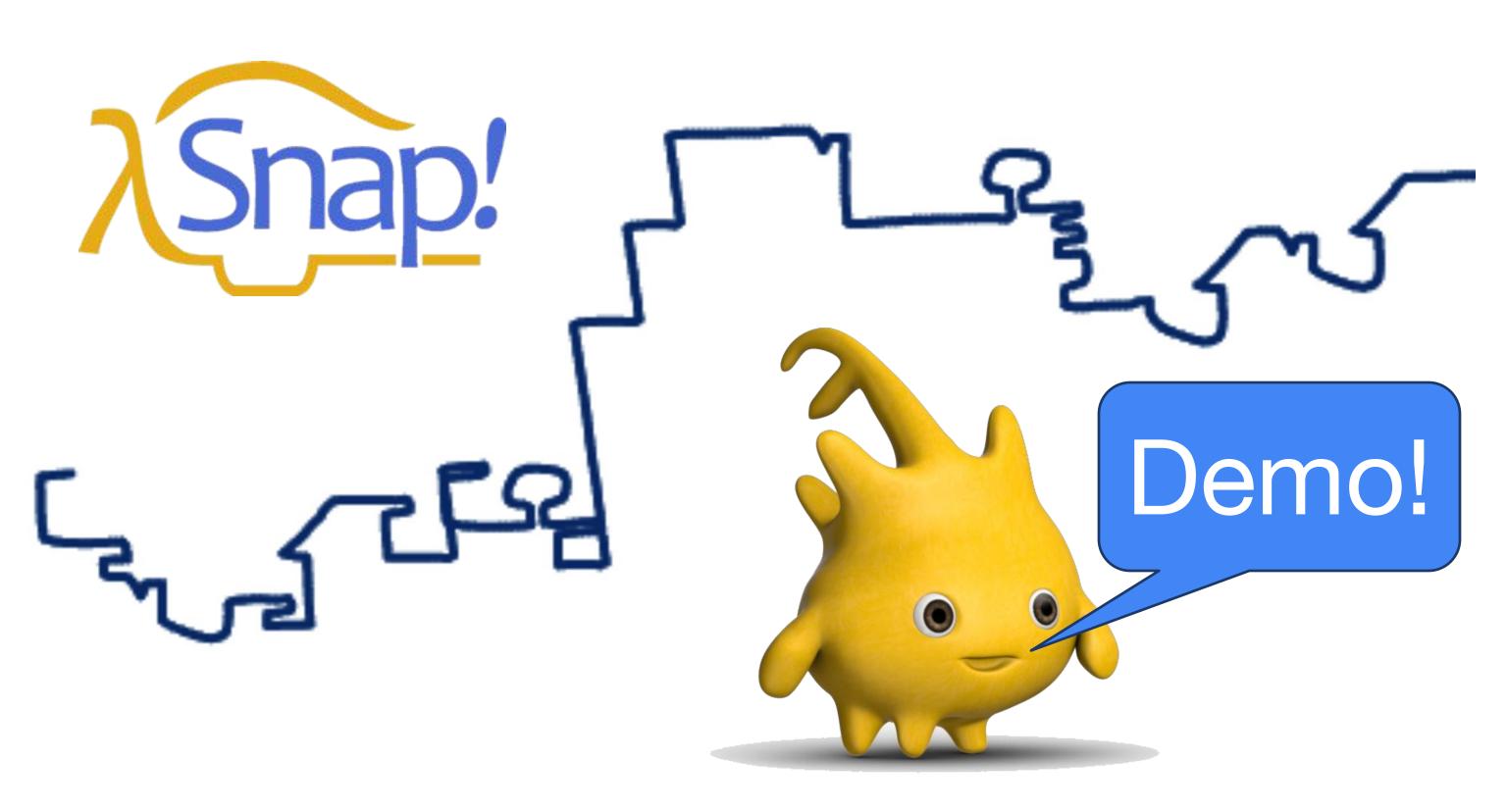
"This is"
"is a"
"a sentence"

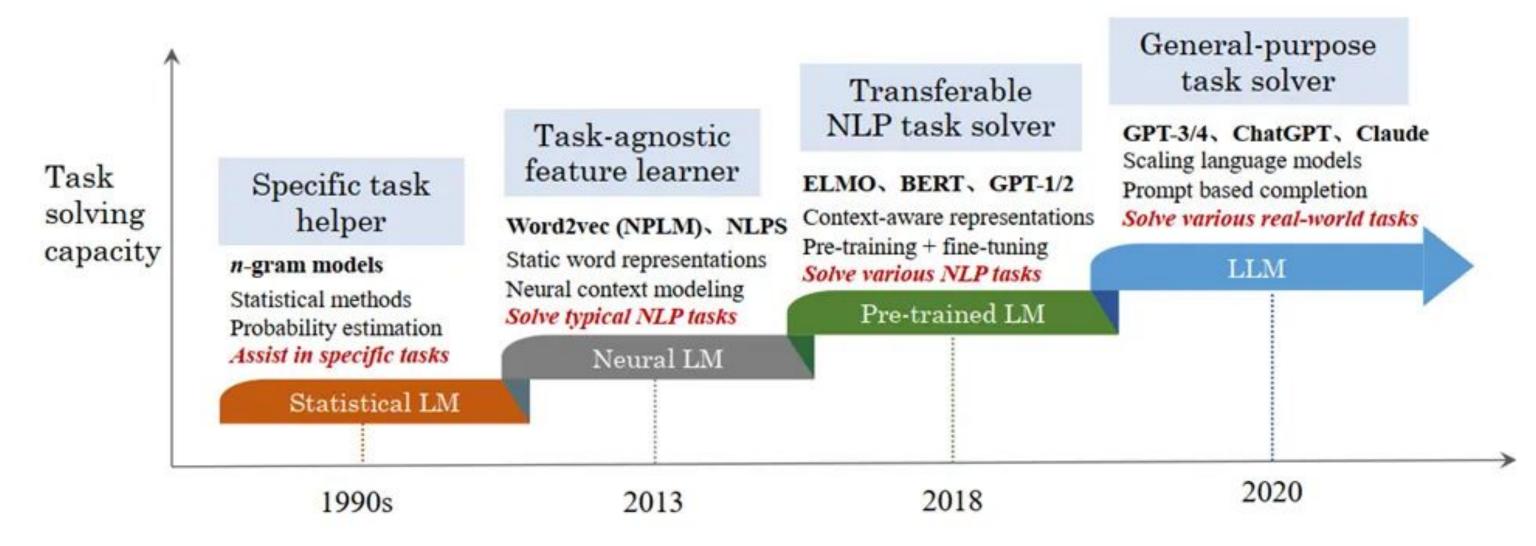
"This is a"
"is a sentence"

Unigrams

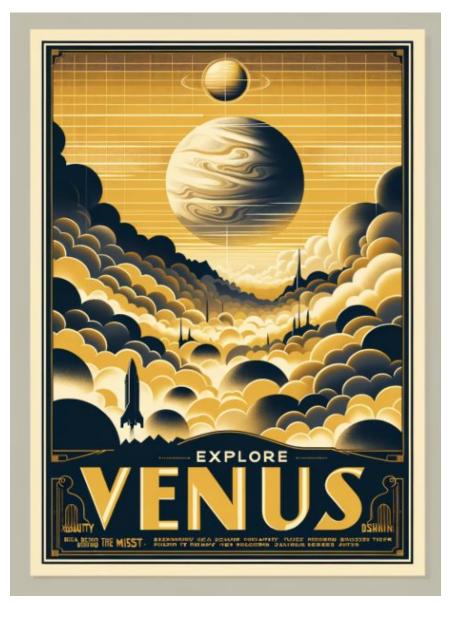
**Bigrams** 

**Trigrams** 

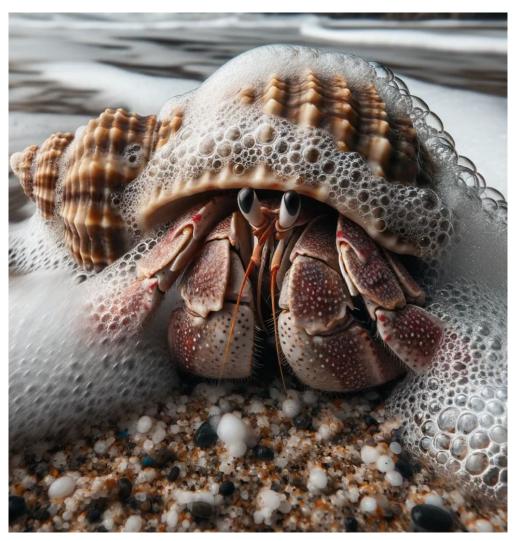




#### Image Generation







#### Progress in image generation

"A cup of coffee"



"A cat"



#### Progress in image generation

"A cup of coffee"



"A cat"



"A cup of cat"



Image credit: cs280-berkeley.github.io

#### Progress in image generation

"A cup of coffee"



"A cat"



"A cup of cat"

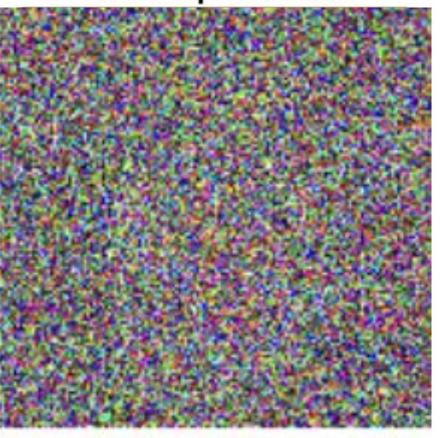


Image credit: cs280-berkeley.github.io

#### DALL-E and Diffusion Models

# Data Fixed forward diffusion process Noise Generative reverse denoising process

Image credit: (Amatriain, 2023)

#### DALL-E and Diffusion Models

#### Fixed forward diffusion process

Data



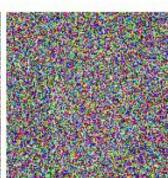












Noise

Generative reverse denoising process

Model learns to reverse the process of adding noise