

Uma breve introdução a Inteligência Artificial para Programadores Fabio Galuppo, M.Sc.

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Microsoft MVP Visual Studio and Development Technologies https://mvp.microsoft.com/en-us/PublicProfile/9529

http://bit.ly/mvpconf2018



Award Categories
Visual Studio and Development
Technologies

First year awarded: 2002

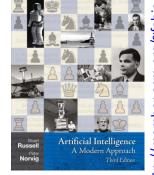
Number of MVP Awards:

1

O que é Inteligência Artificial? O que é *Machine Learning*?

- Al: Systems that act rationally
 - that which is expected to maximize goal
 achievement, given the available information

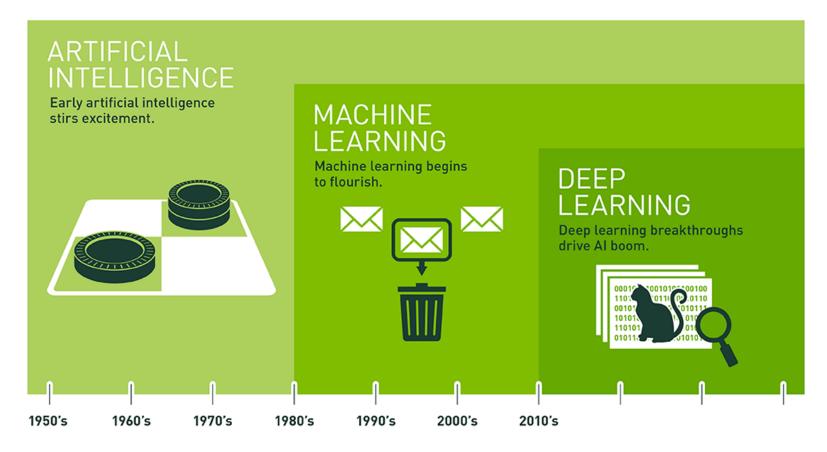
Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach



• Machine learning is a rapidly growing field of study whose primary concern is the design and analysis of algorithms which enable computers to learn.

Machine Learning Refined

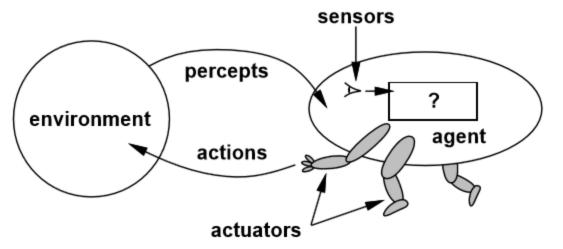
AI, ML, and Deep Learning



Since an early flush of optimism in the 1950s, smaller subsets of artificial intelligence – first machine learning, then deep learning, a subset of machine learning – have created ever larger disruptions.

Intelligent Agents

Agents interact with environments through actuators and sensors



The agent function describes what the agent does

in all circumstances

```
function ReactiveAgent(State) : Action
  perception ← perception(state)
  action ← action(perception)
  return action
```

Tipos de algoritmos de Machine Learning

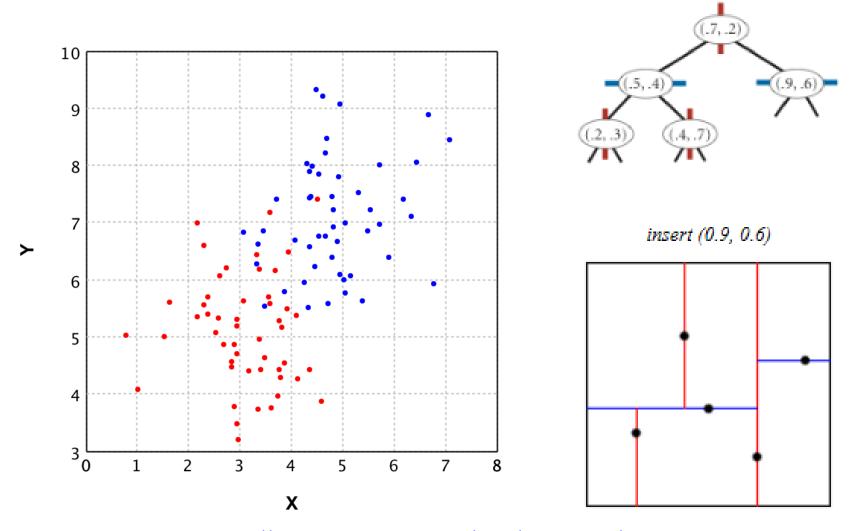
Supervised Learning

- algorithms make predictions based on a set of examples
 - Classification
 - Regression
 - Forecasting

Unsupervised Learning

- It is asked to discover the intrinsic patterns that underlies the data
 - Clustering
 - Dimension reduction

KdTree e Classificação



http://coursera.cs.princeton.edu/algs4/assignments/kdtree.html

Dendrograma e Clusterização

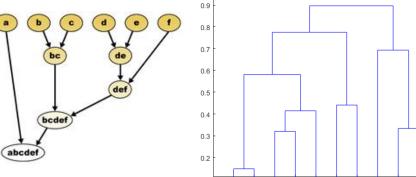
```
let book1 = { Author = list2sortedset(["Donald E. Knuth"]); Title = list2sortedset(["The Art of Computer Programming: Volume 1"]) };;
let book2 = { Author = list2sortedset(["Donald E. Knuth"]); Title = list2sortedset(["The Art of Computer Programming: Volume 2"]) };;
let book3 = { Author = list2sortedset(["Donald E. Knuth"]); Title = list2sortedset(["The Art of Computer Programming: Volume 3"]) };;
let book4 = { Author = list2sortedset(["Donald E. Knuth"]); Title = list2sortedset(["Concrete Mathematics: A Foundation for Computer Science"]) };;
let book5 = { Author = list2sortedset(["Ronald L. Graham"]); Title = list2sortedset(["Concrete Mathematics: A Foundation for Computer Science"]) };;
let book6 = { Author = list2sortedset(["Oren Patashnik"]); Title = list2sortedset(["Concrete Mathematics: A Foundation for Computer Science"]) };;
let book7 = { Author = list2sortedset(["Bjarne Stroustrup"]); Title = list2sortedset(["A Tour of C++"]) };;
let book8 = { Author = list2sortedset(["Bjarne Stroustrup"]); Title = list2sortedset(["The C++ Programming Language"]) };;

mergeTopDown (list2mutablelist([book1; book2; book3; book4; book5; book6; book7; book8])) mergeableBooks mergeBooks;;

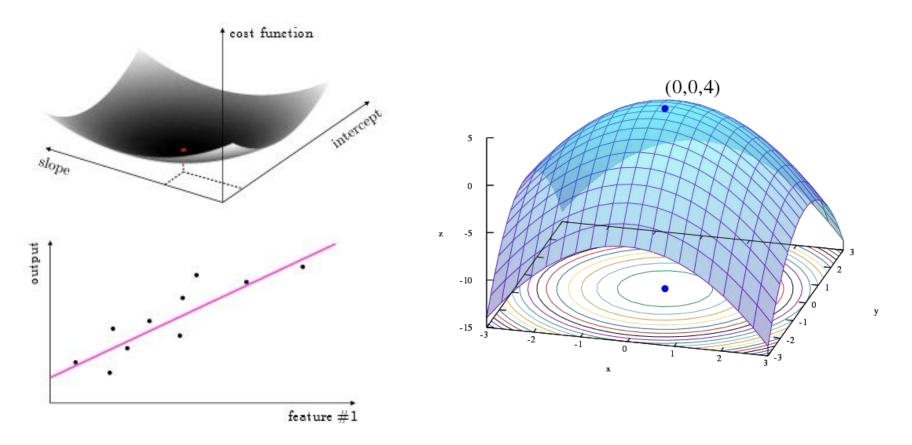
1: {Donald E. Knuth, Oren Patashnik, Ronald L. Graham} {Concrete Mathematics: A Foundation for Computer Science}
2: {Donald E. Knuth} {The Art of Computer Programming: Volume 1, The Art of Computer Programming: Volume 2, The Art of Computer Programming: Volume 3}
3: {Bjarne Stroustrup} {A Tour of C++, The C++ Programming Language}
```

mergeTopDown (list2mutablelist([book4; book5; book6; book1; book2; book3; book7; book8])) mergeableBooks mergeBooks;;

- 1: {Donald E. Knuth} {Concrete Mathematics: A Foundation for Computer Science, The Art of Computer Programming: Volume 1, The Art of Computer Programming: Volume 2, The Art of Computer Programming: Volume 3}
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- 3: {Bjarne Stroustrup} {A Tour of C++, The C++ Programming Language}



Optimization



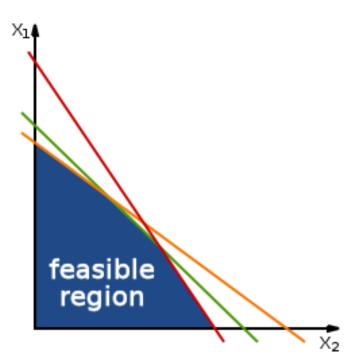
minimum of the cost function

maximum of the paraboloid function

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathematical_optimization

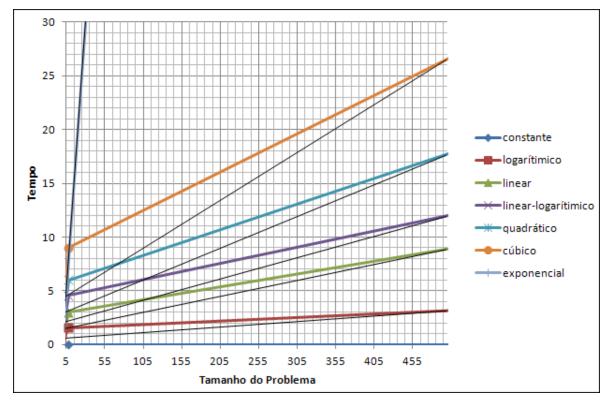
Optimization (Linear Programming)

- Linear programming is a method to achieve the best outcome (such as maximum profit or lowest cost) in a mathematical model whose requirements are represented by linear relationships.
 - linear programming is a technique for the optimization of a linear objective function, subject to linear equality and linear inequality constraints.



Intractability

 Um problema é considerado intratável quando não existe um algoritmo conhecido que o resolva deterministicamente em tempo polinomial.



- Este tipo de problema é denominado NP.
 - Aquele que possui tempo polinomial não determinístico.

O Problema do Caixeiro Viajante (PCV)

- Problema de Minimização
 - Encontrar o menor ciclo para um conjunto de cidades a serem visitadas obrigatoriamente e retornando a origem
 - Uma de suas instâncias considera a função objetivo como a distância euclidiana entre as cidades
 - Problema NP, inerentemente intratável
- Intratabilidade
 - Simétrica = $\frac{\Gamma(N)}{2}$
 - Assimétrica = $\Gamma(N)$

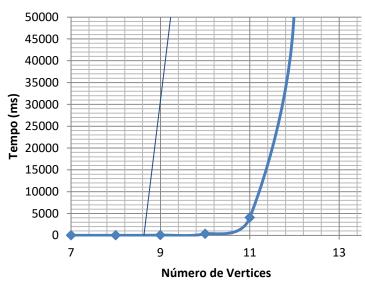
```
In[17]:= Gamma [48] / 2
Out[17]:= 129 311 620 755 584 090 321 482 177 576 805 989 984 598 816 194 560 000 000 000
In[18]:= Gamma [48]
Out[18]:= 258 623 241 511 168 180 642 964 355 153 611 979 969 197 632 389 120 000 000 000
In[19]:= Gamma [49]
Out[19]:= 12 413 915 592 536 072 670 862 289 047 373 375 038 521 486 354 677 760 000 000 000
```

O Problema do Caixeiro Viajante (PCV)

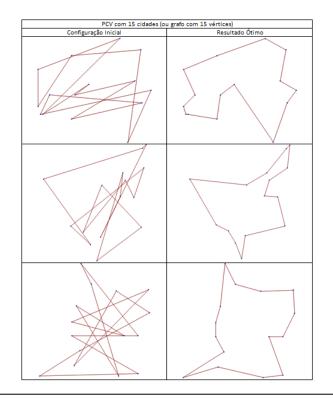
Complexidade

	Tempo (ms)	
Número de Cidades	Força Bruta	
13	743691	
12	53093	
11	4056	
10	331	
9	39	
8	2	
7	1	

PCV com Força Bruta

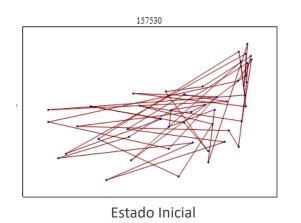


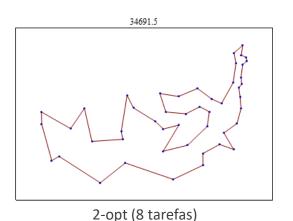
PCV com 15 Cidades		
	Força Bruta	
Solução Ótima	Tempo (ms)	Tempo (h)
359,399	165340592	45,928
317,232	165590540	45,997
368,79	165517424	45,977

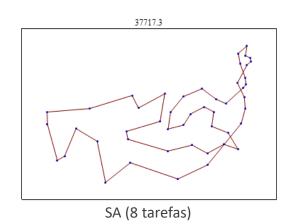


Solução com composição de algoritmos em paralelo

att48.tsp (48 cidades)

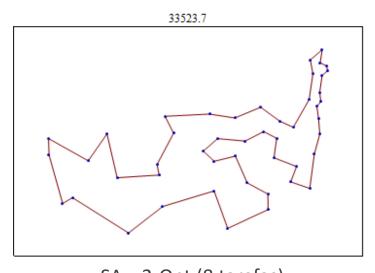






34493.5

SA o 2-Opt (8 tarefas) 1 geração



SA • 2-Opt (8 tarefas) 10 gerações — resultado ótimo encontrado na geração 7

```
[1](6734, 1453): [8](7265, 1268):
GraphPlot[\{0 \rightarrow 1, 1 \rightarrow 2, 2 \rightarrow 3,
[1](6734, 1453) : [16](6107, 669) :
[1](6734, 1453): [8](7265, 1268):
[1](6734, 1453): [40](6271, 2135)
[1](6734, 1453): [16](6107, 669):
[1](6734, 1453): [16](6107, 669):
[1](6734, 1453): [8](7265, 1268):
[1](6734, 1453) : [22](6101, 1110)
[1](6734, 1453) : [8](7265, 1268) :
34344.2
34155.6
33831.7
34229.1
33600.6
34594
33523.7
33600.6
33831.7
34155.6
34229.1
34344.2
34594
34993.4
[1](6734, 1453): [8](7265, 1268):
GraphPlot[\{0 \rightarrow 1, 1 \rightarrow 2, 2 \rightarrow 3,
6051 ms
```

Conclusão

- Existem diversas técnicas e abordagens de problemas através da Inteligência Artificial e Machine Learning. É desafiador dominar todos eles
- A maioria dos problemas podem ser vistos como problemas de otimização
- Focar o aprendizado em Algoritmos e Estrututra de Dados (este é o diferencial!)
- Escrever (muito) código, entender os dados
 - "Our world, ..., will soon be 'reduced to data'."
 - "... and among the winners will be those who code."
 - https://news.microsoft.com/apac/features/brief-update-future-bots-code-hot-tubs/
- Alguns campos da Matemática são essenciais

Se quiser saber mais sobre:



C++
Programação Genérica
Iterators
Policy-based Design
Algoritmos

. .

visite:

Simply C++
C++ Moderno para o Mundo Real

INÍCIO SOBRE O SITE

Iterator com predicado, o que
é isso?

13 de outubro de 2015 - Fabio Galuppo

O iterator é um objeto que aponta ou indica um elemento em uma extensão de elementos, tais como containers da STL (por exemplo: std::vector) ou um array.

www.simplycpp.com

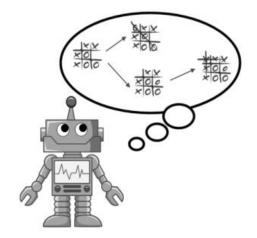


Simply C++ C++ Moderno para o Mundo Real INÍCIO SOBRE O SITE Por quem os ponteiros dobram, estrelando std::accumulate 8 de dezembro de 2015 ~ Fabio Galuppo O std::accumulate é um algoritmo de operação numérica, da mesma forma que std::iota explorado

anteriormente (http://simplycpp.com/2015/11/06/mestre-iota/), reside no header <numeric> da STL:

http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/numeric/accumulate/.

http://www.simplycpp.com



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