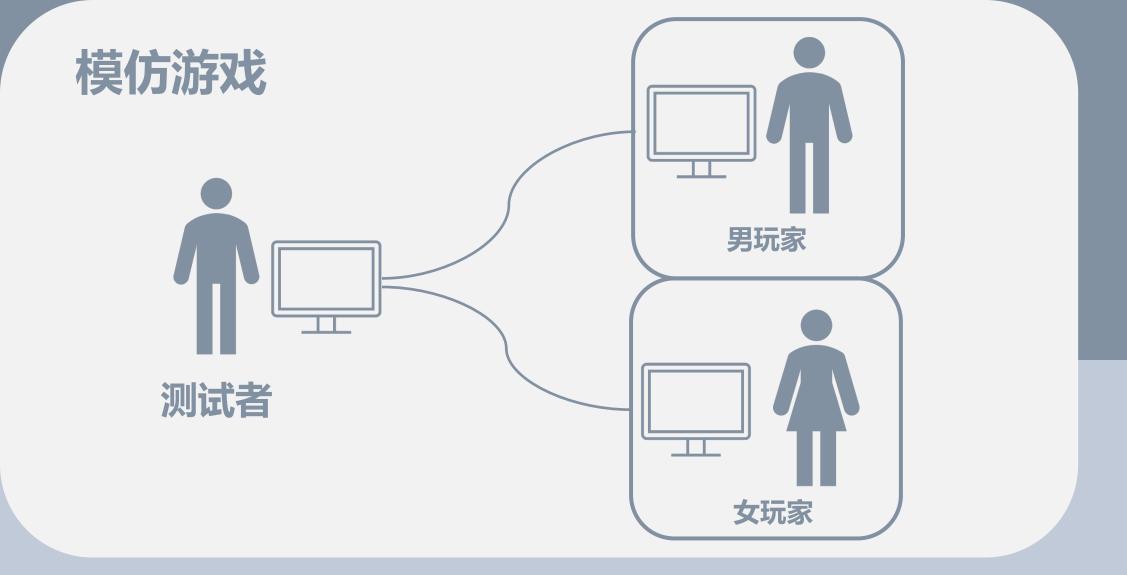
图灵测试

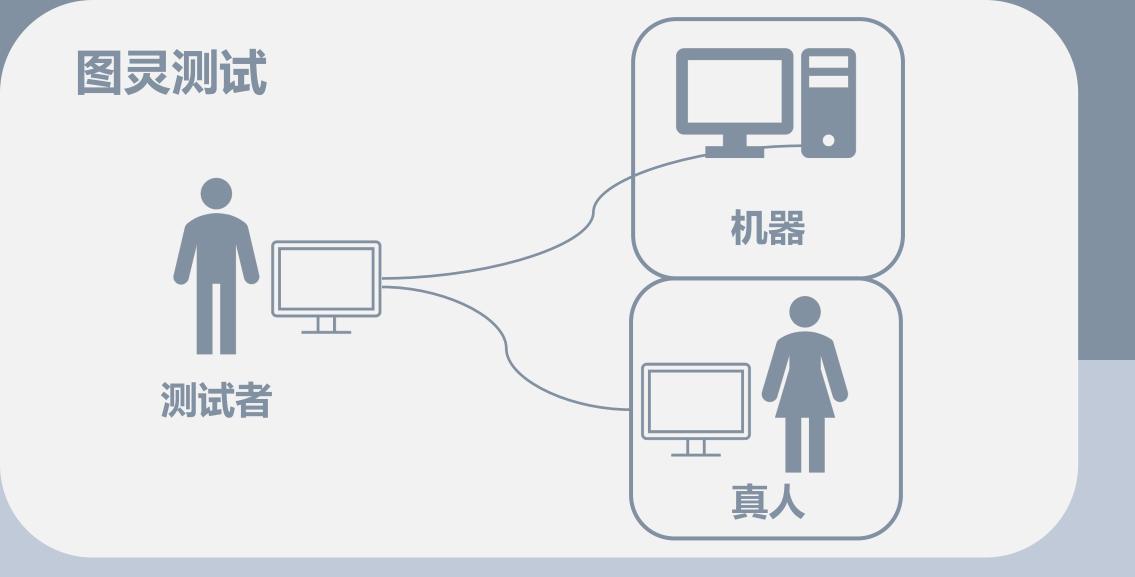
计算机与智能 (Computing Machinery and Intelligence) 1950年

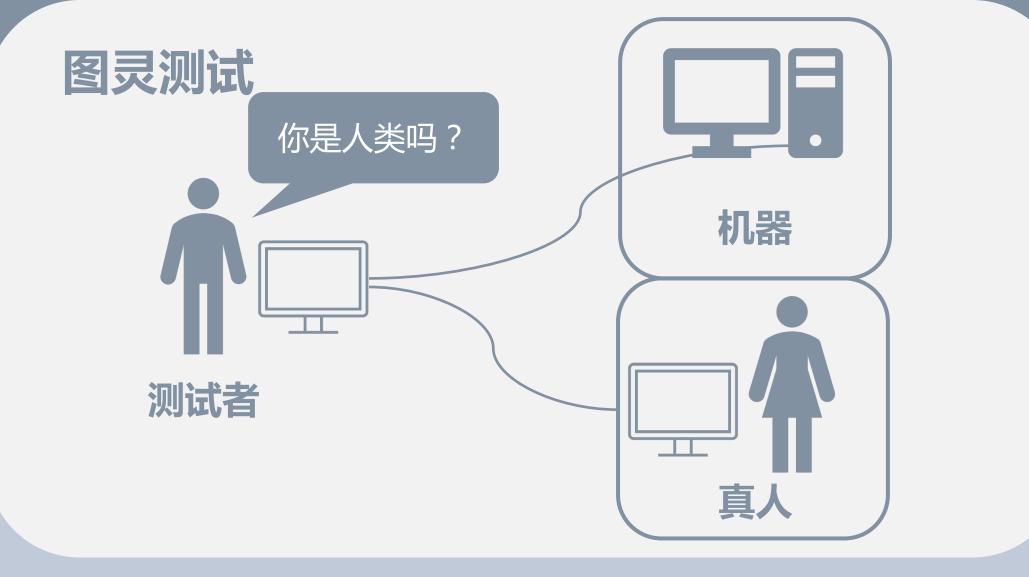
- 机器能思考吗?
- 如何判断机器能否思考(模仿游戏)

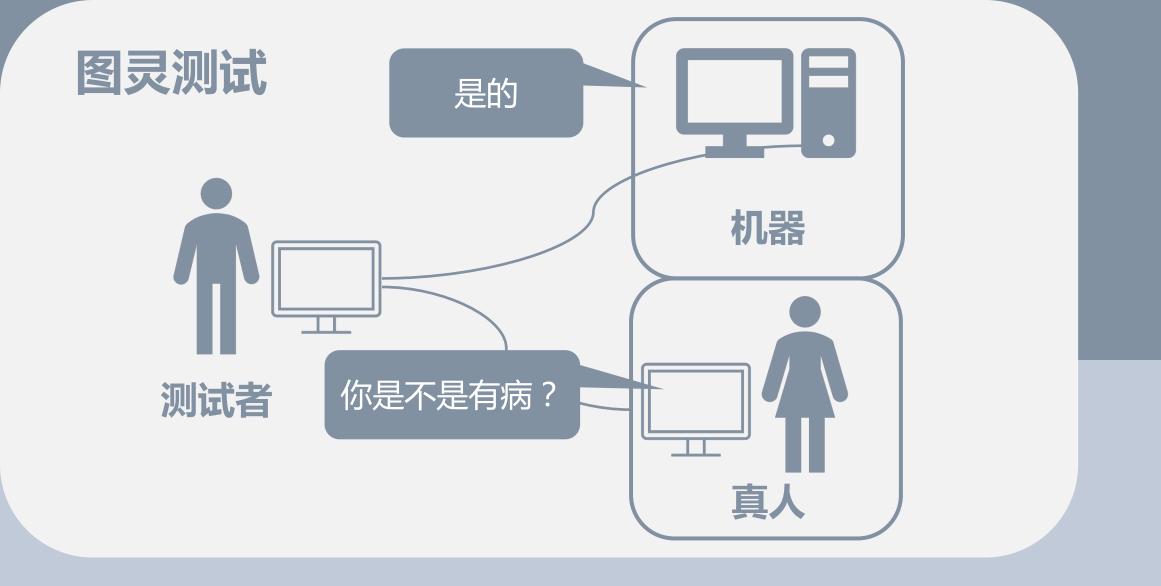


艾伦·图灵(1912——1954)









达特茅斯会议(1956)

The study is to proceed on the basis of the conjecture that every aspect of learning or any other feature of intelligence can in principle be so precisely described that a machine can be made to simulate it.

主要议题:

- 自动计算机
- 如何让计算机使用语言
- 神经网络
- ・ 计算规模理论
- ・自我改进
- ・抽象
- ・随机性与创造性



人工智能

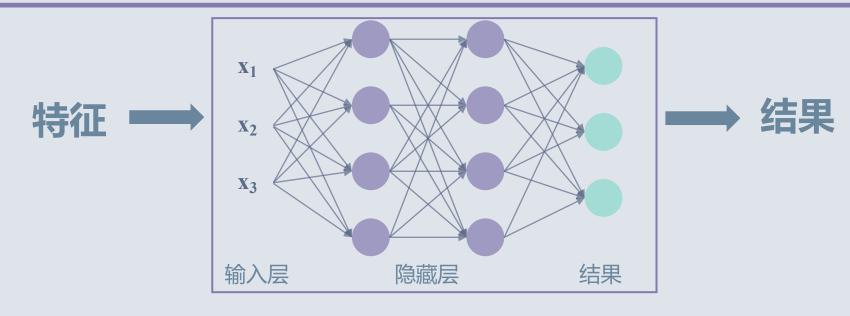
机器学习

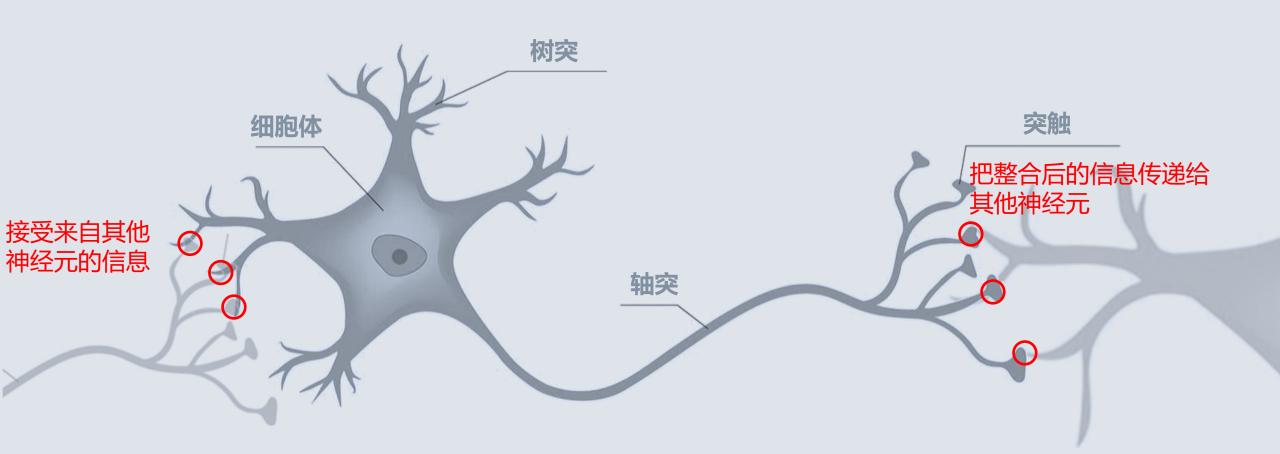
深度学习

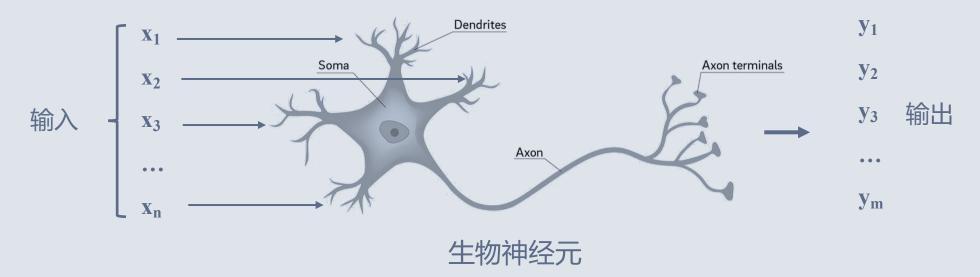
能够从例子(训练数据)中学习统计信息,并且通过这些信息对新的情况做出决策的算法

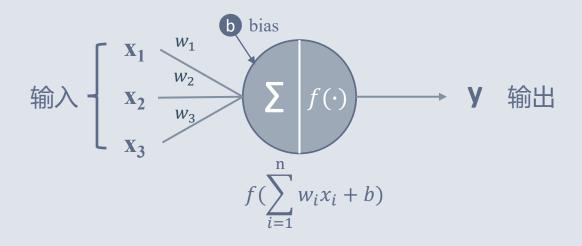
机器学习的一个分支,使用神经网络构建更为复杂的模型



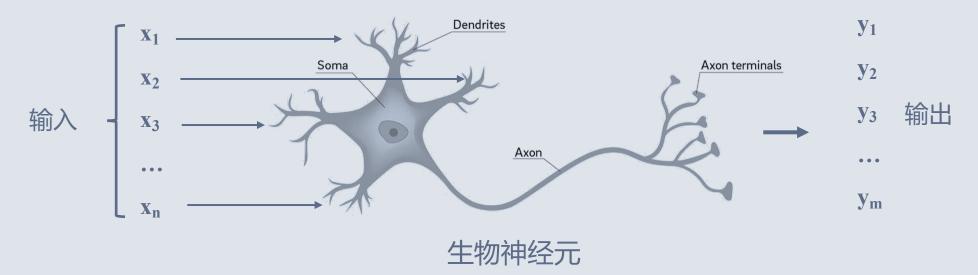


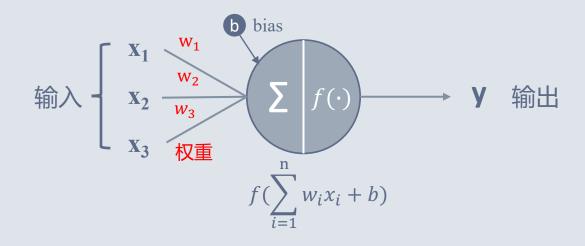




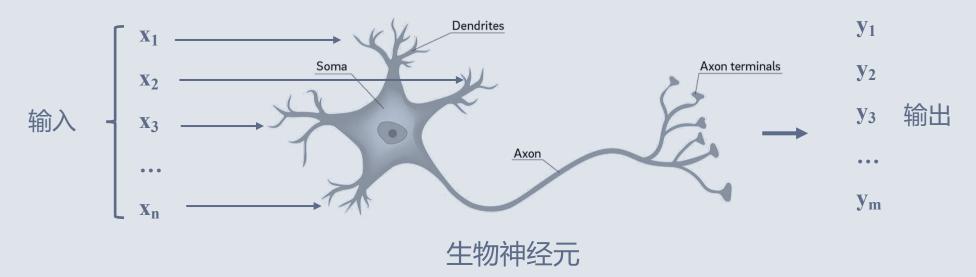


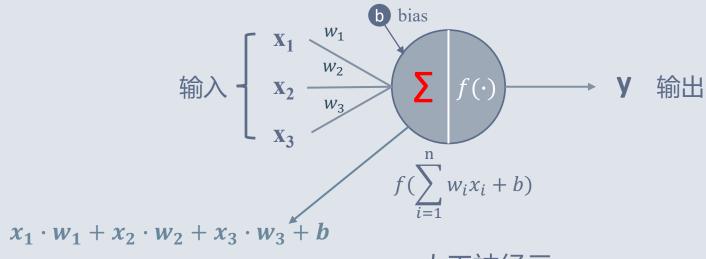
人工神经元



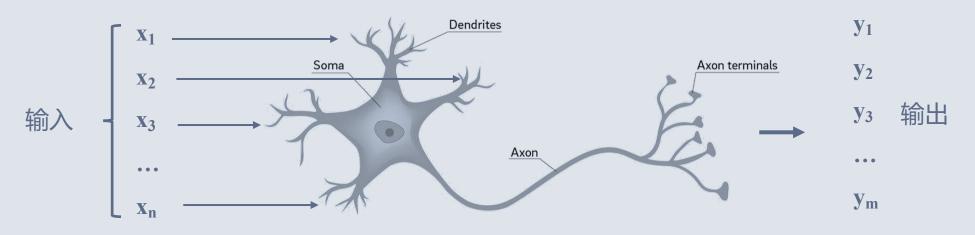


人工神经元



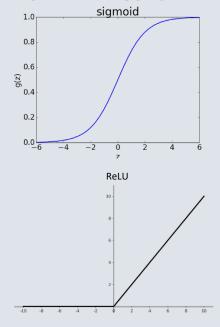


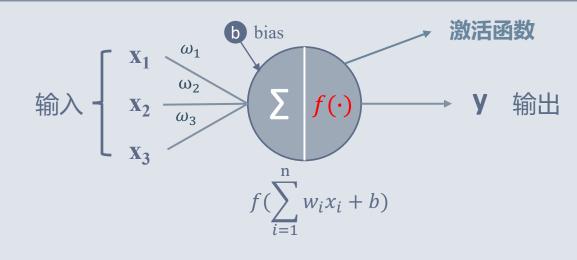
人工神经元



生物神经元

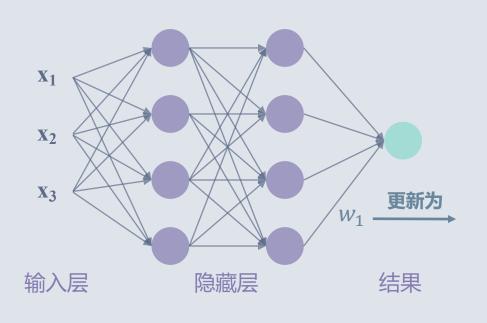
常见的激活函数





人工神经元

反向传播



输出值: y' 真实值: y 损失函数: $L = (y' - y)^2$ 学习率: γ

$$w_1 - \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} \gamma$$