

Bias in AI:

Week #1: AI Overview

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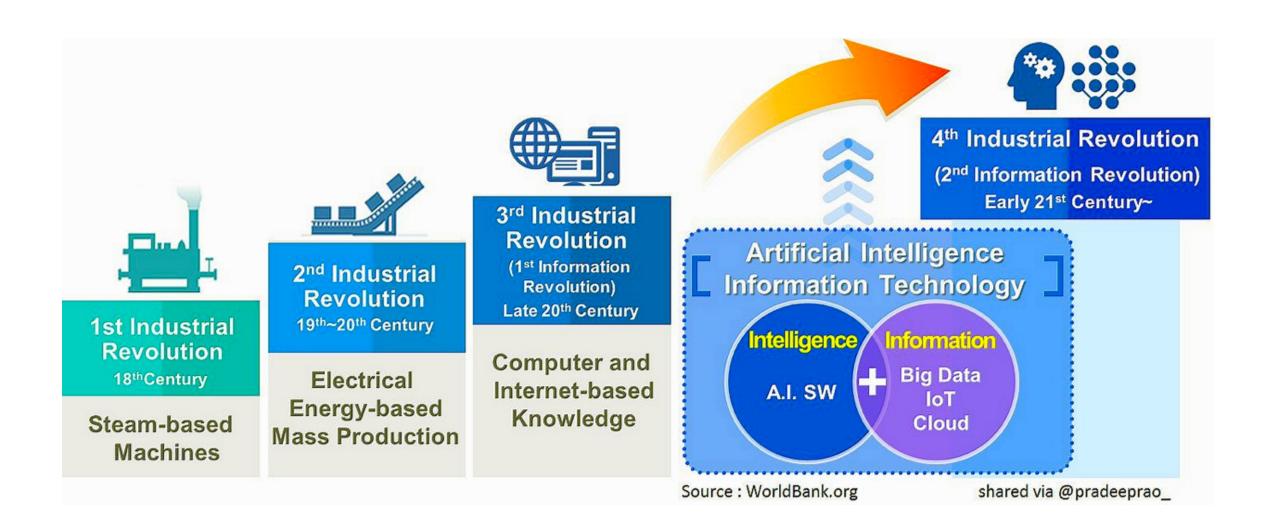
What is AI (Artificial Intelligence)?

 Al is a branch of science which deals with helping machines to find solutions to complex problems in a more <u>human-like</u> fashion.

• Empowers the computers to sense, reason, engage, and learn.

 One of the <u>hottest topics</u> in the market with the potential to fundamentally <u>change society</u>; <u>how we work</u>, <u>predict behavior</u>, <u>advertise</u>, and so many more things.

The 4th Industrial Revolution



Types of Al

Artificial Narrow Intelligence (ANI)



Stage-1

Machine Learning

 Specialises in one area and solves one problem







Artificial General Intelligence (AGI)



Stage-2

Machine Intelligence

Refers to a computer that is as smart as a human across the board Artificial Super Intelligence (ASI)



Stage-3

Machine Consciousness

 An intellect that is much smarter than the best human brains in practically every field Source: www.mygreatlearning.com/blog/what-is-artificial-intelligence/

Sample AI Applications



Autonomous Vehicles



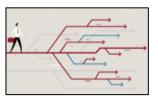
Future **Predictions**



Generating Artworks



Intelligent Agents



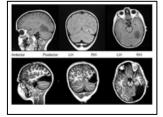
Intelligent Marketing



Living Portraits



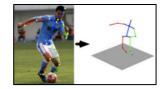
Image Understanding



Brain Tumor Detection



Contact Tracing



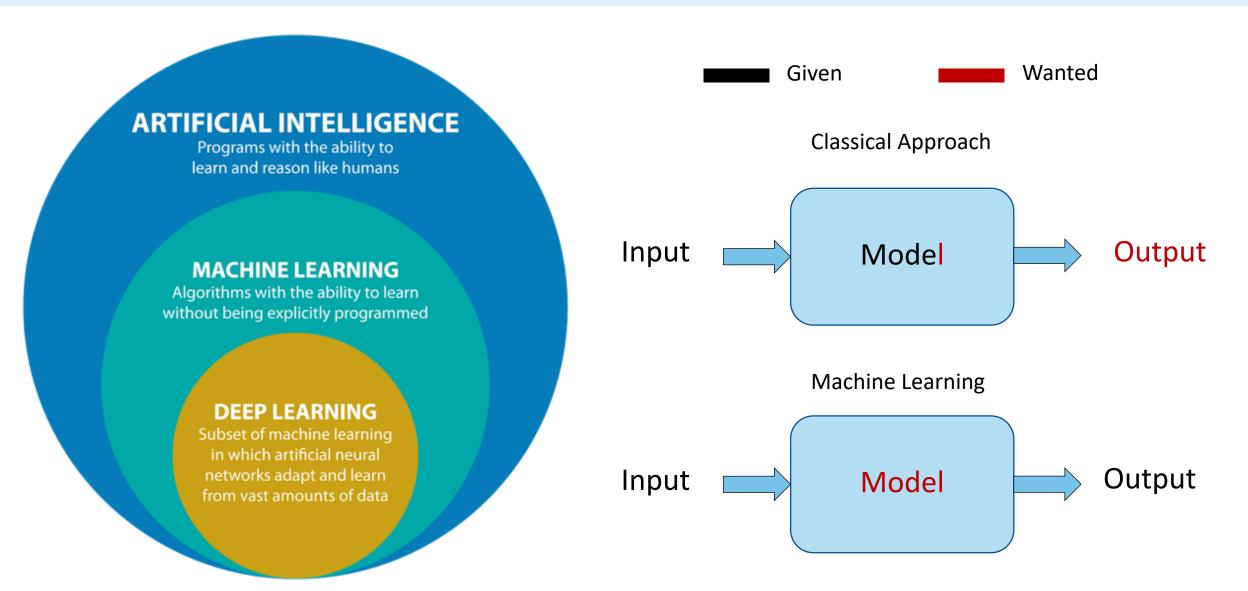
Sports Analytics



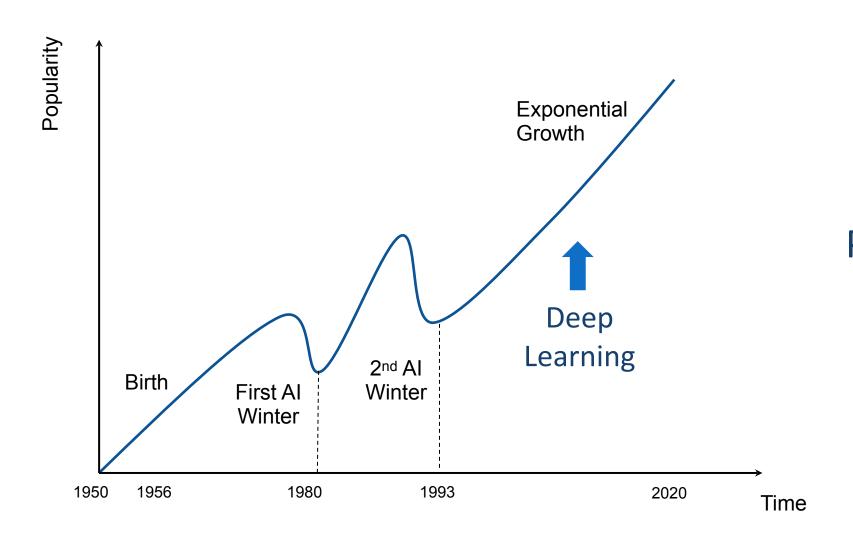
Sentiment Analysis

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AI vs. ML/DL

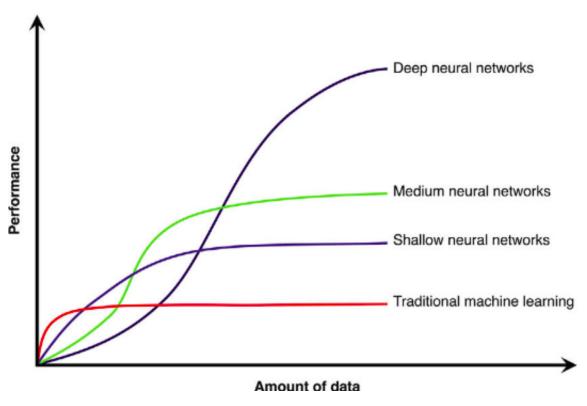


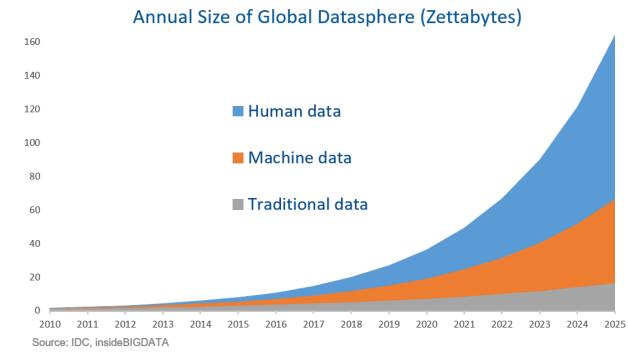
Why Now?



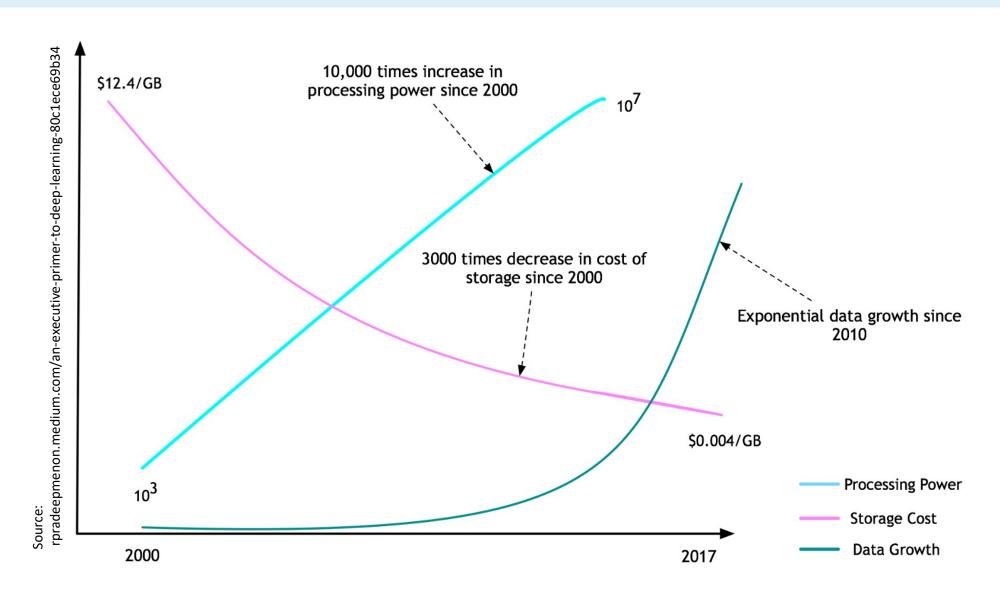
Big Data + Processing Power

Data Explosion and Impact

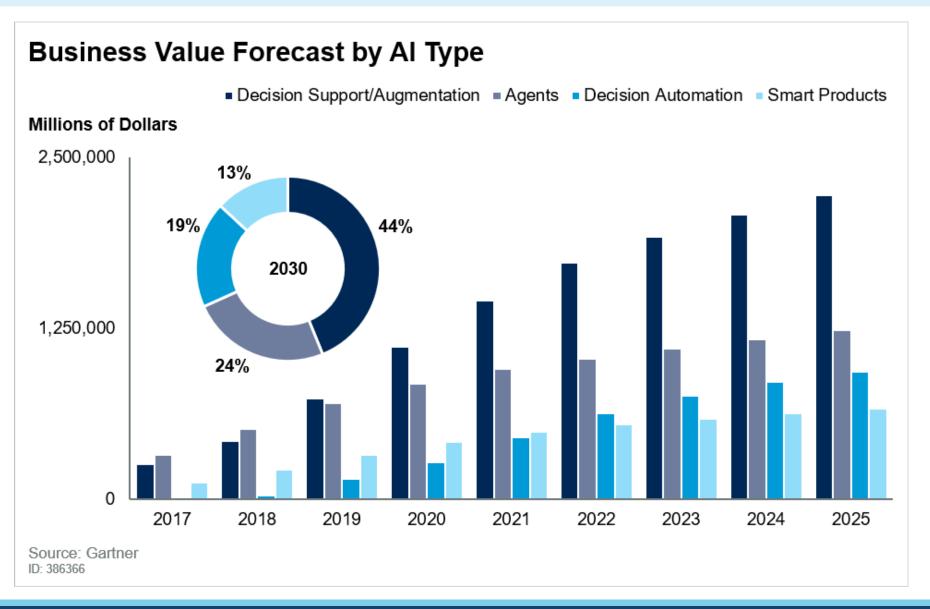




Processing Power & Storage



Business Value of Al



Major Challenges of AI in Industry

- Lack of clear AI strategy
- Lack of talent with appropriate skill sets
- Data availability and quality
- There is no Al without IA (Information Architecture)
- Resources (the Al gap)
- Bias in AI (Identifying and eliminating bias)

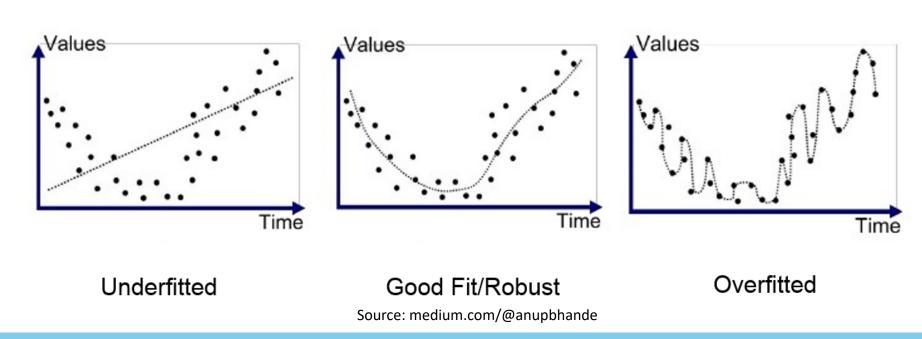


- Security and Privacy
- Regulations (the need for Explainability)
- Ethics considerations

Deep Learning Refresher

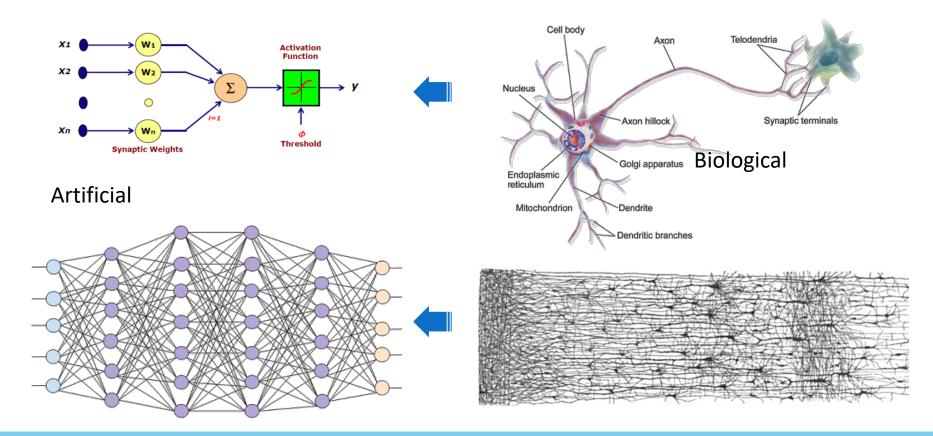
The case for Neural Networks

- The main goal of ML is to find a model that not only <u>fits well on training</u> data but also <u>generalizes well on new unseen data.</u>
- Generally, the best approach is to use a <u>complex non-linear model</u> (to avoid underfitting) but <u>prevent overfitting using regularization</u> methods.

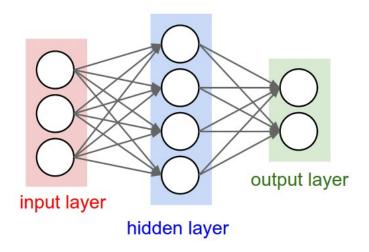


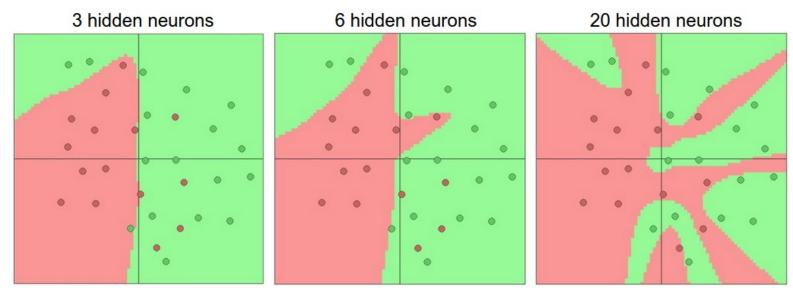
Neural Networks

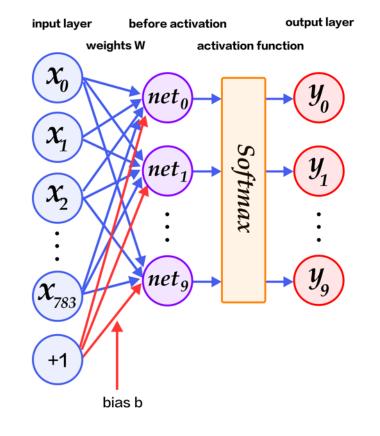
• A neural network can approximate any continuous function, provided it has at least one hidden layer and uses non-linear activations there (Universal Approximation Theorem).



Neural Networks Classifiers







Source: CS231n Course Stanford

Popular Deep Learning Frameworks









