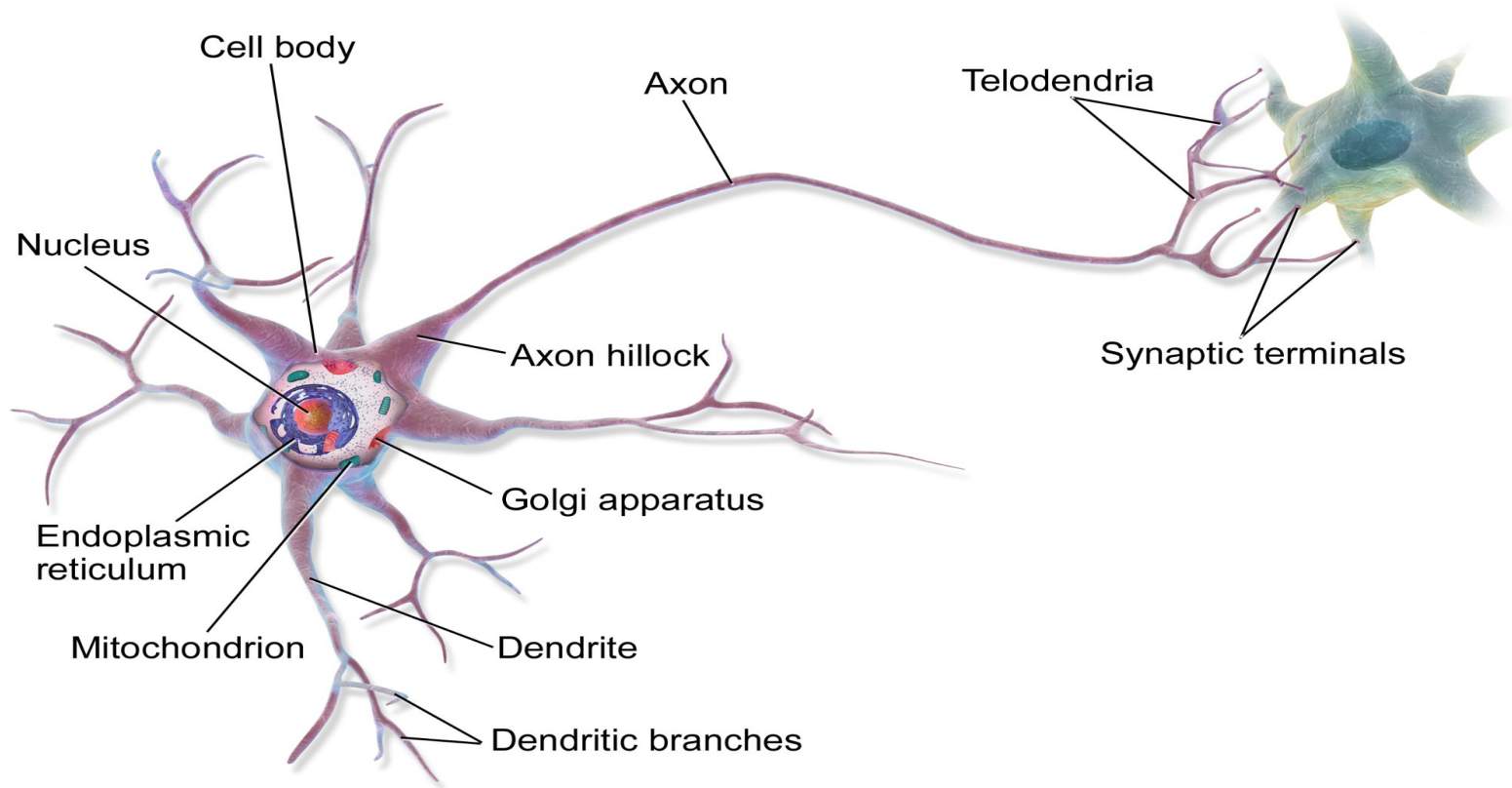


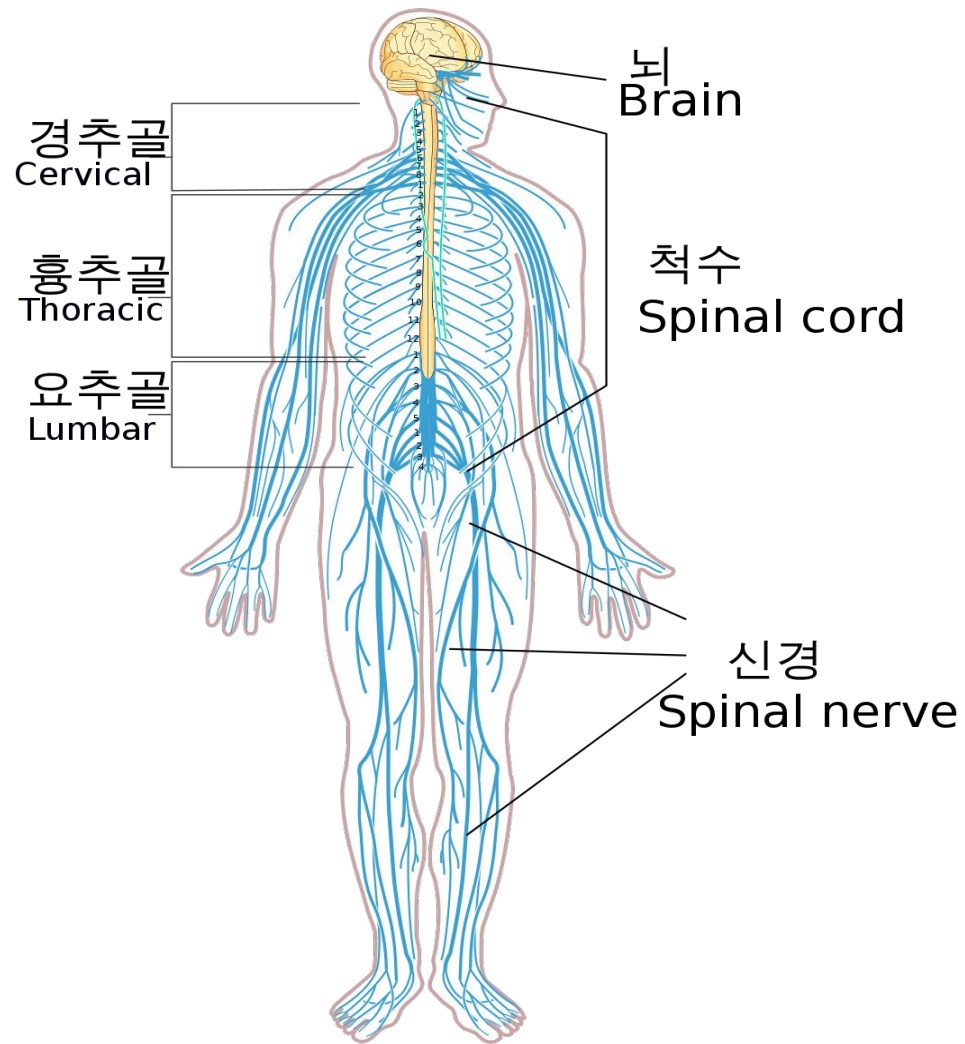
AI & DNN

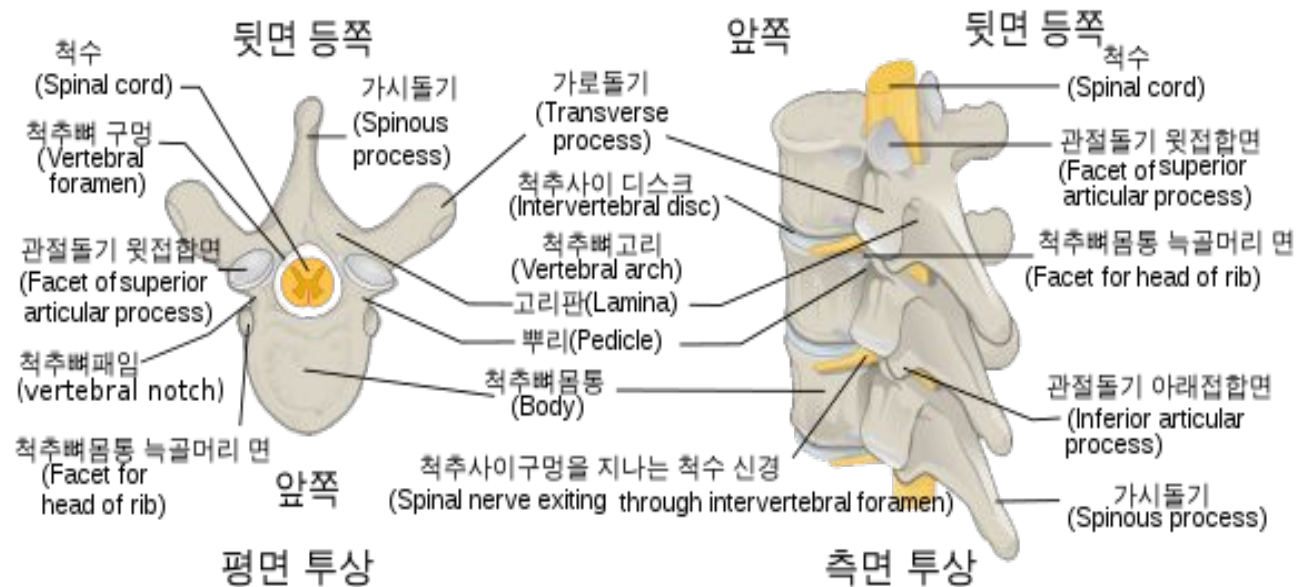
Timeline of artificial intelligence

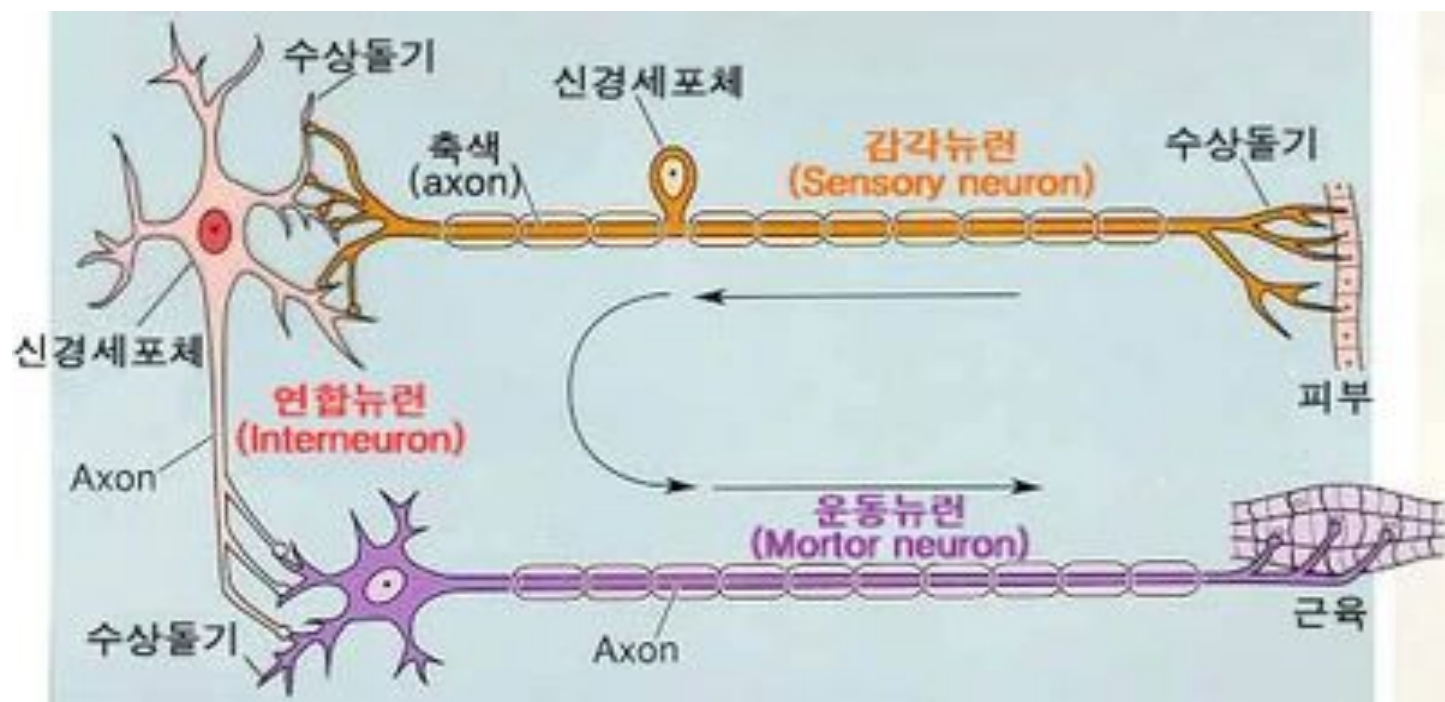
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_artificial_intelligence

Neuron

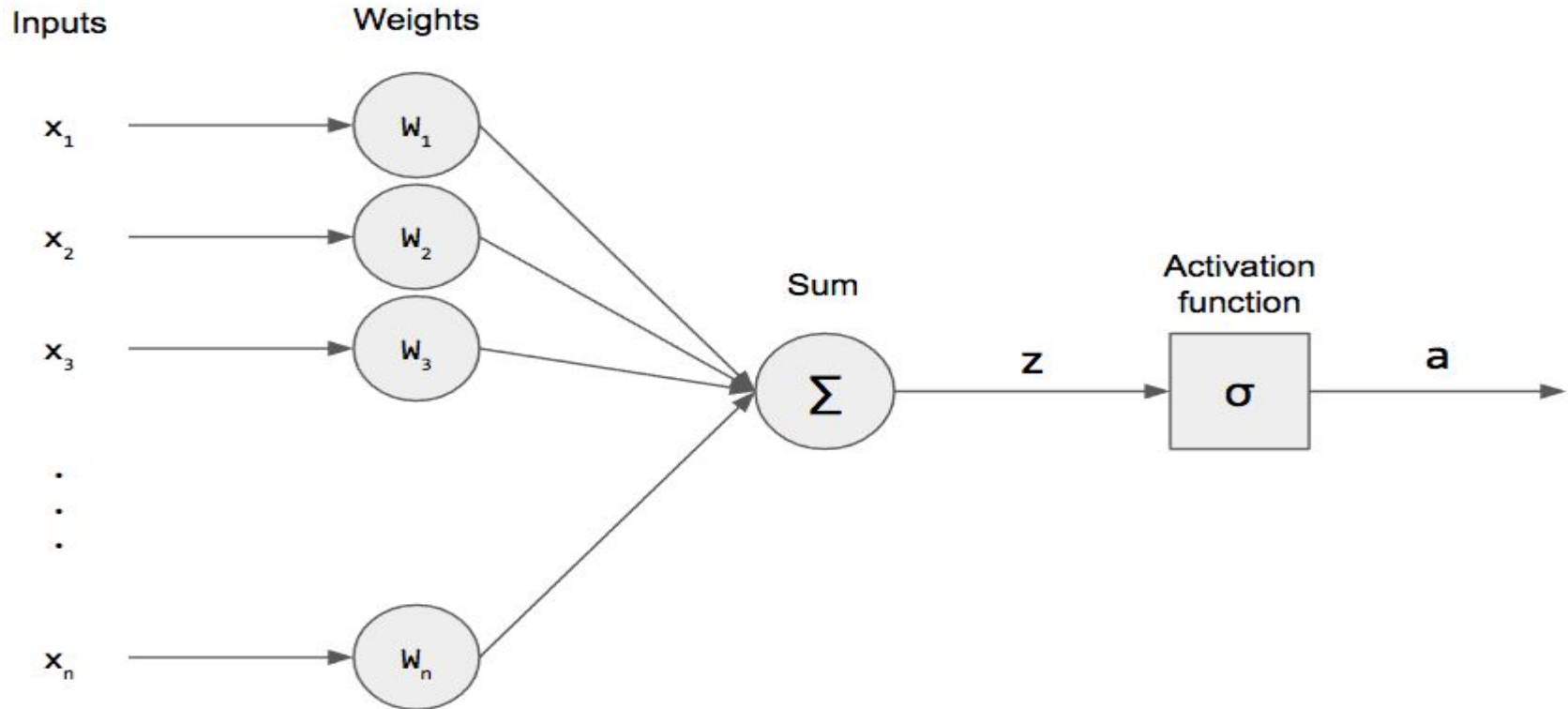






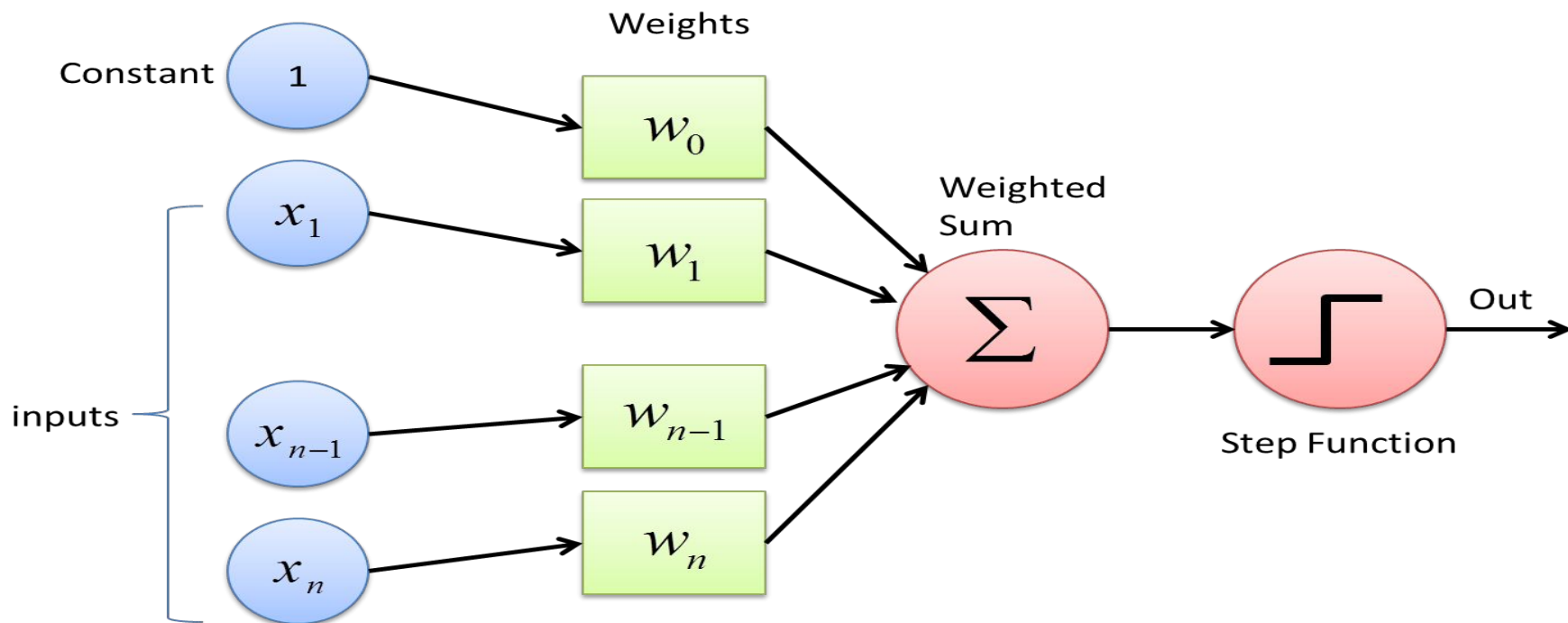


Neural Representation



Perceptron

a neural network unit (an artificial neuron) that does certain computations to detect features or business intelligence in the input data.

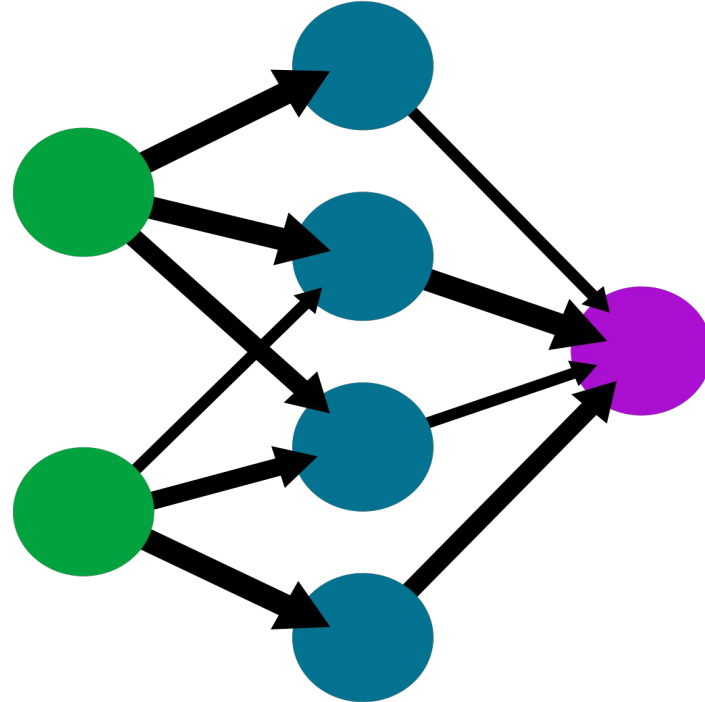


A simple neural network

input
layer

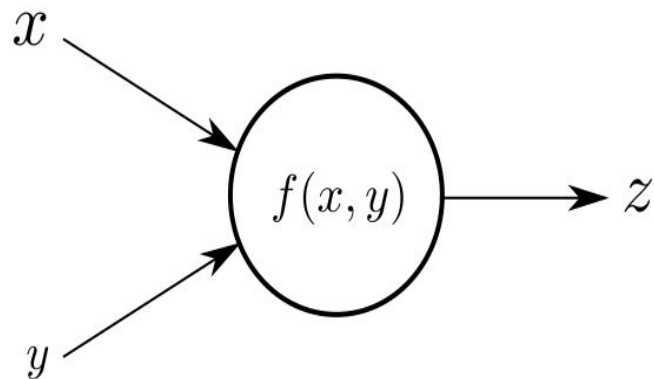
hidden
layer

output
layer

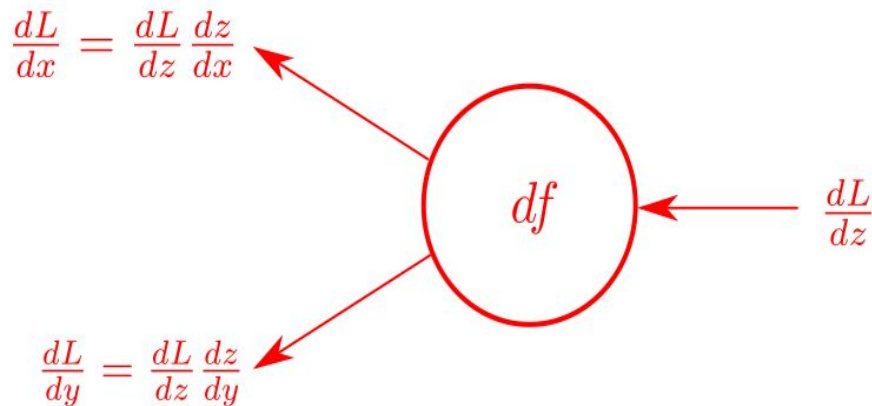


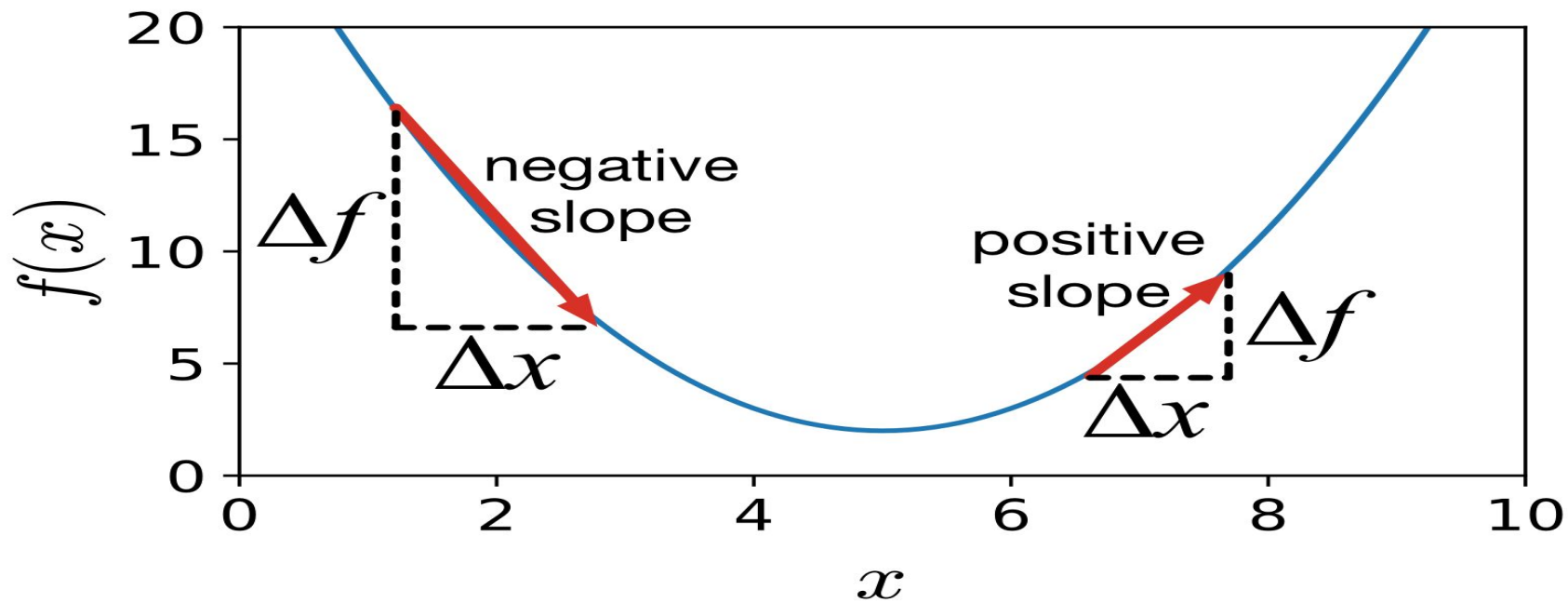
Propagation & Backpropagation

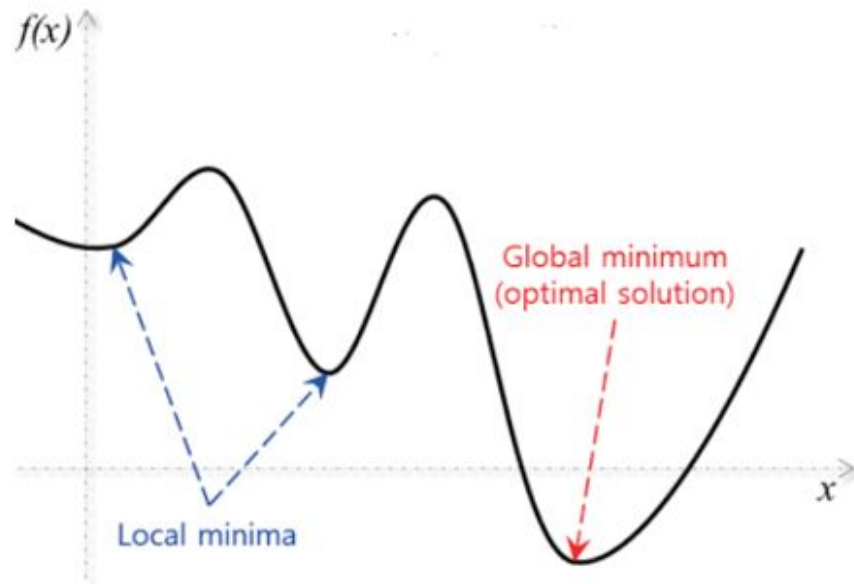
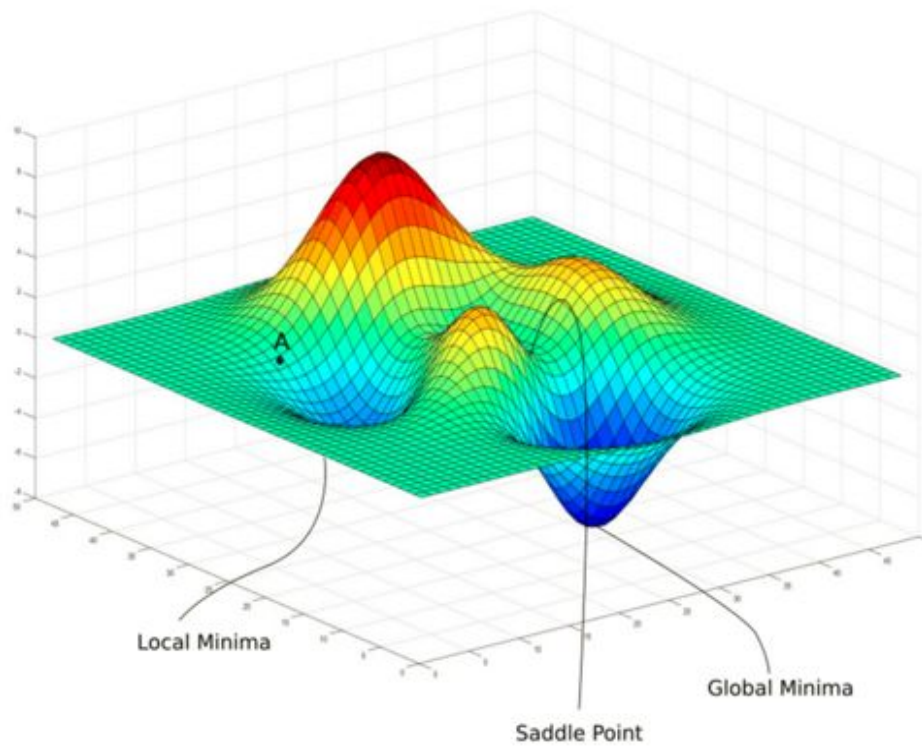
Forwardpass



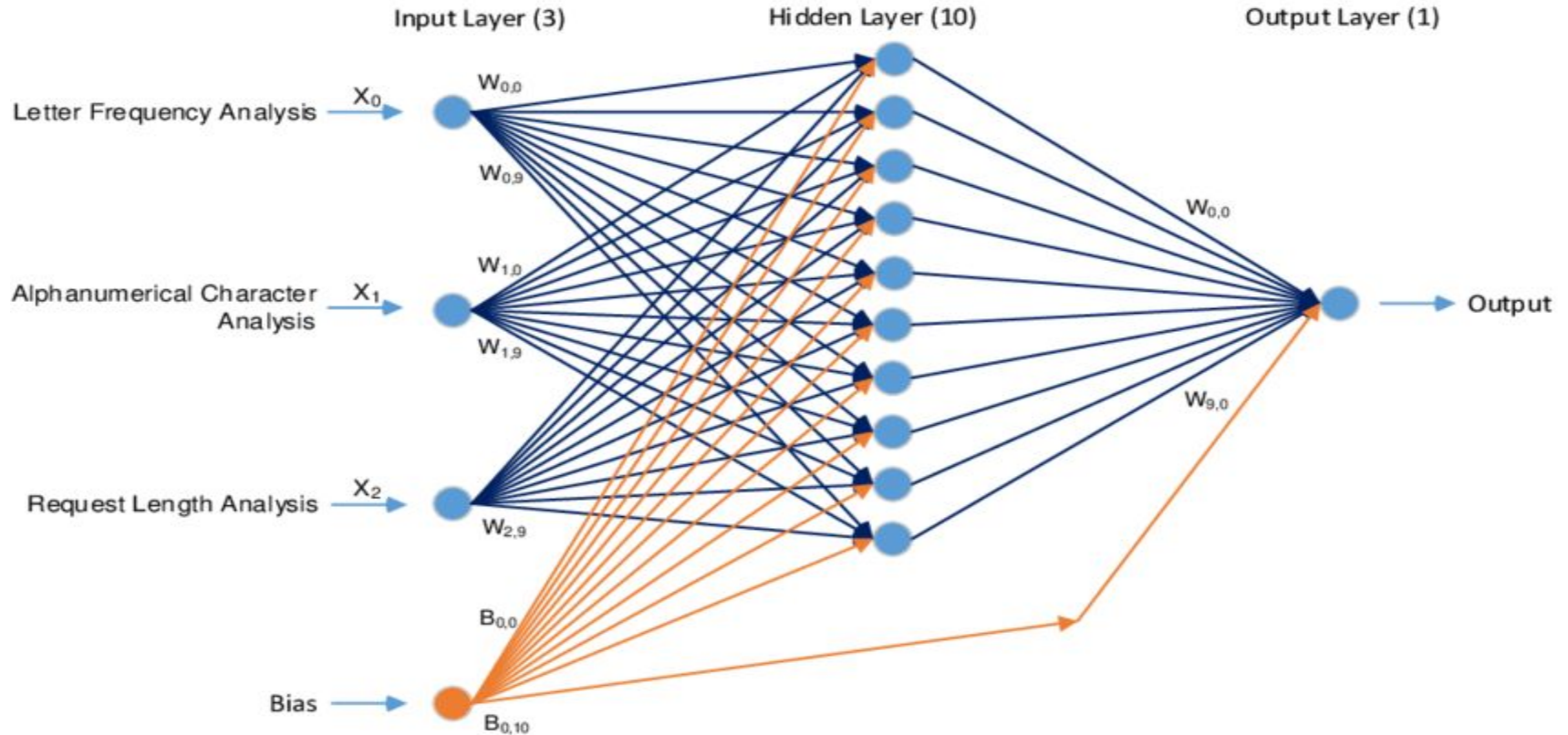
Backwardpass



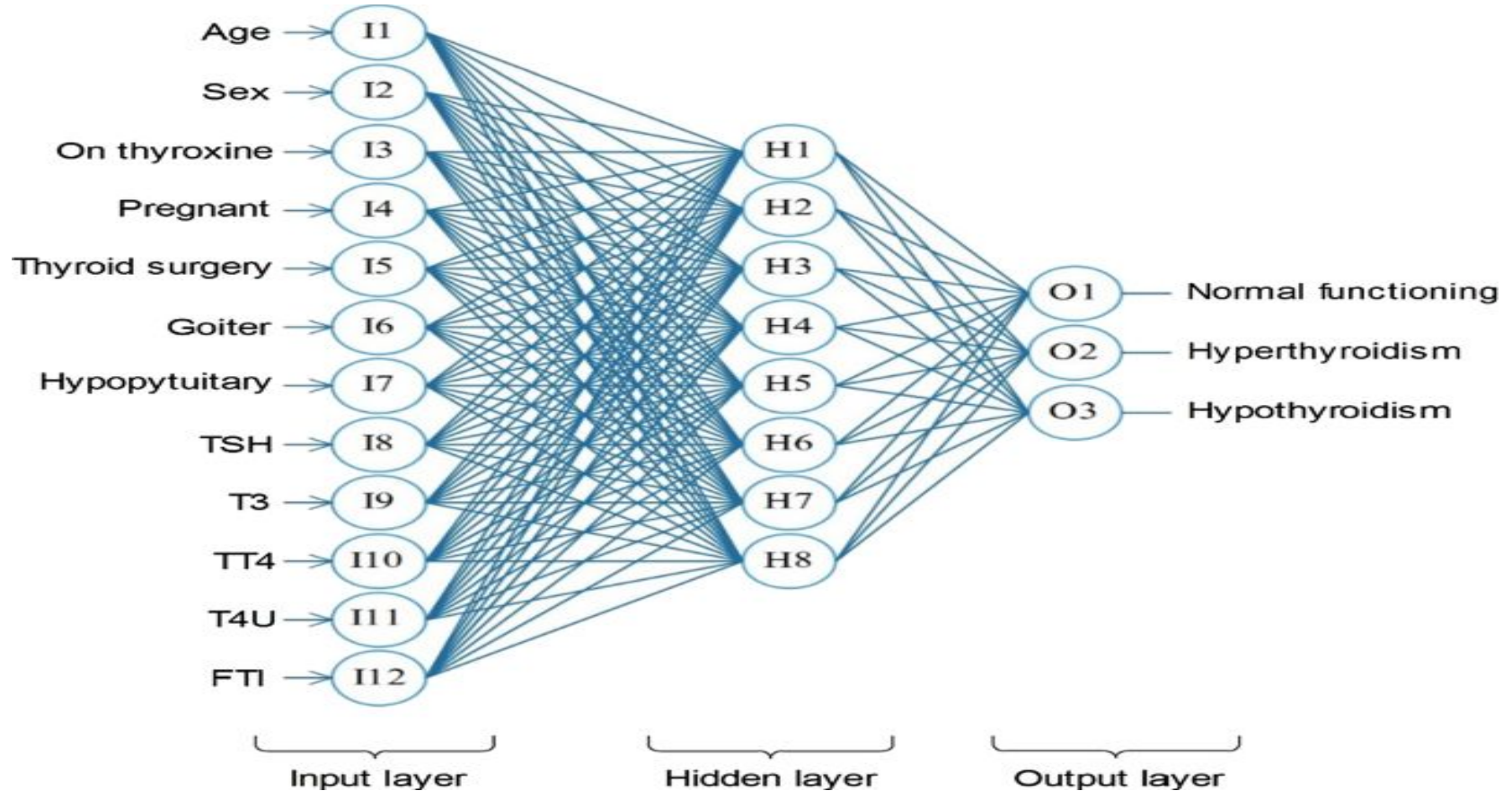




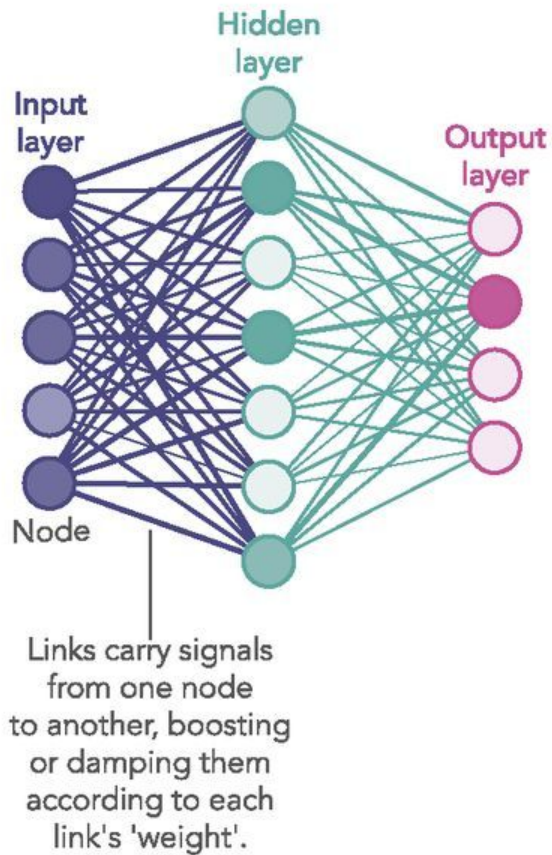
Computational neural networks



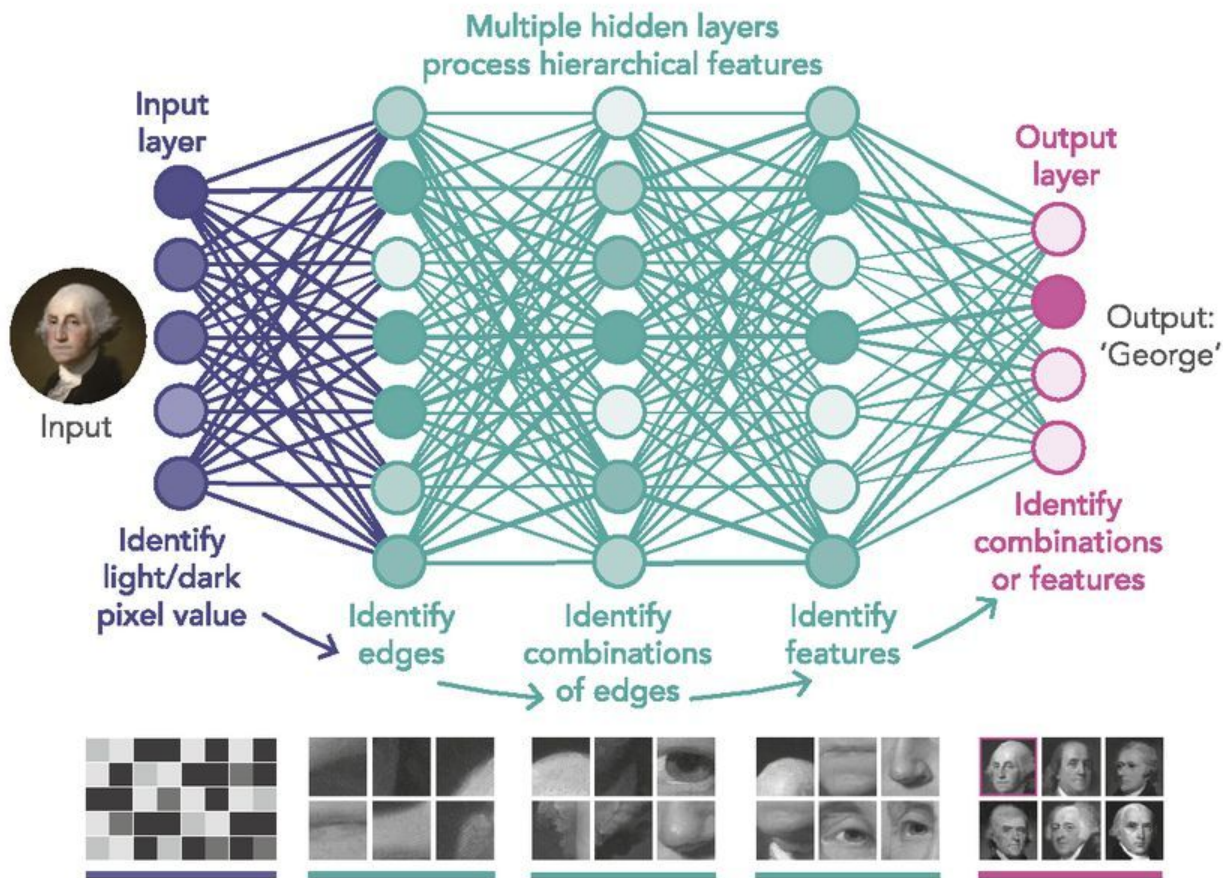
A multilayer perceptron neural network for thyroid disease diagnosis



1980S-ERA NEURAL NETWORK



DEEP LEARNING NEURAL NETWORK



Edge detection

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

Input

	m	-1	0	1
n	-1	-1	-2	-1
0	0	0	0	0
1	1	2	1	

Kernel

-13	-20	-17
-18	-24	-18
13	20	17

Output

1	2	1		
0	0	0	1	2
-1	-2	-1	4	5
			7	8
				9

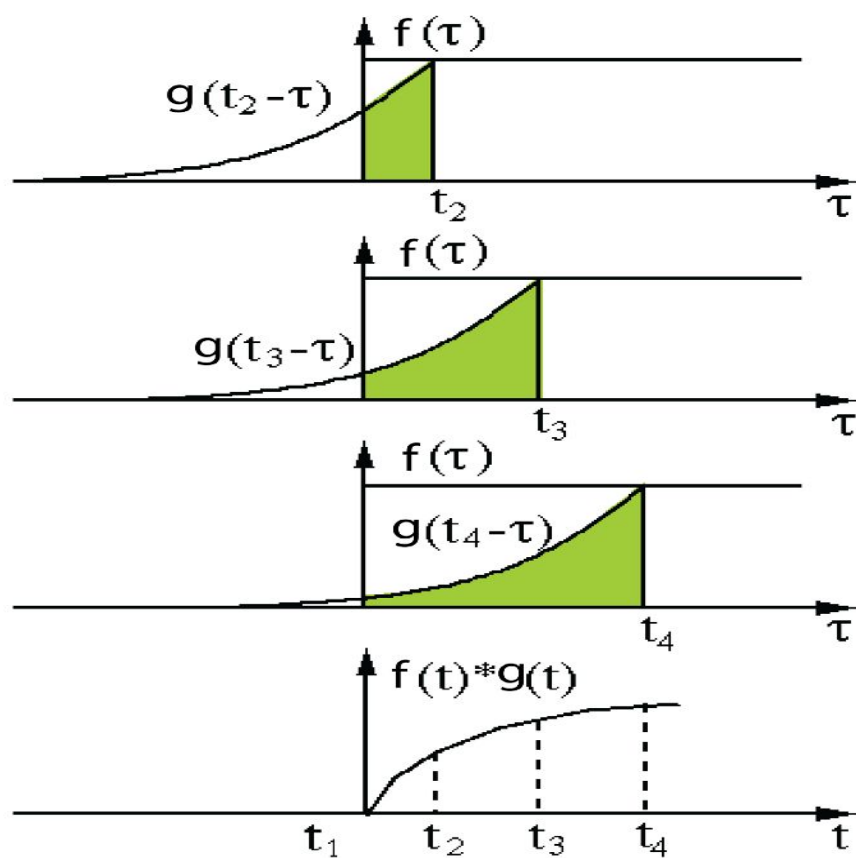
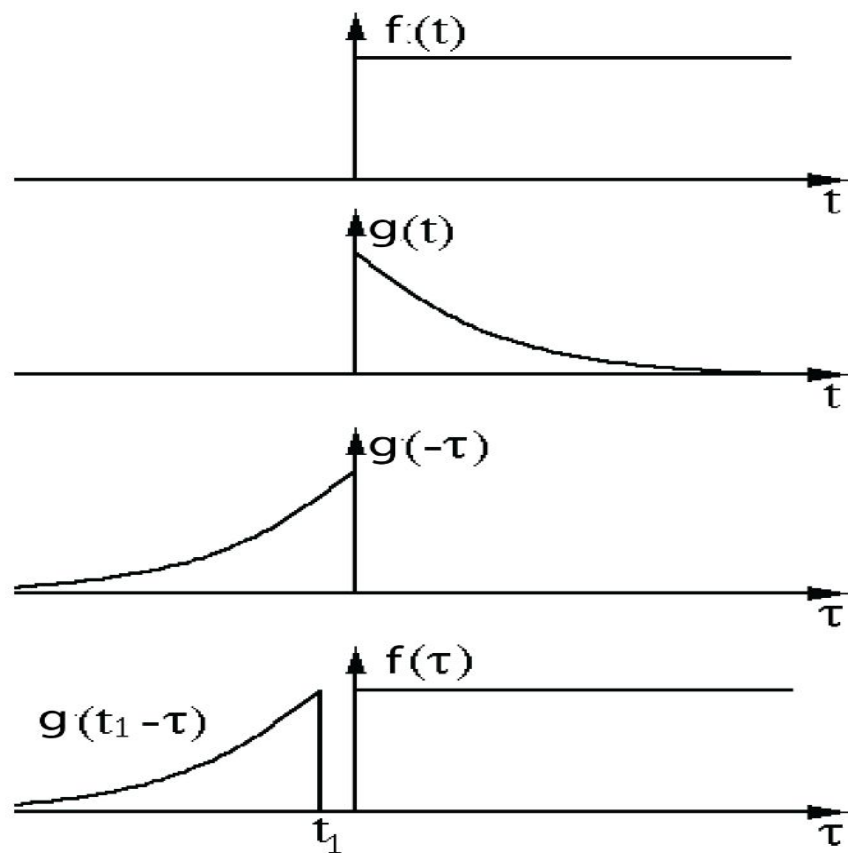
1	2	1		
0	0	0	1	2
-1	-2	-1	4	5
			7	8
				9

	1	2	1	
1	0	0	3	0
4	-1	-2	6	-1
			7	8
				9

1	2	1		
0	0	0	4	5
-1	-2	-1	7	8
				9

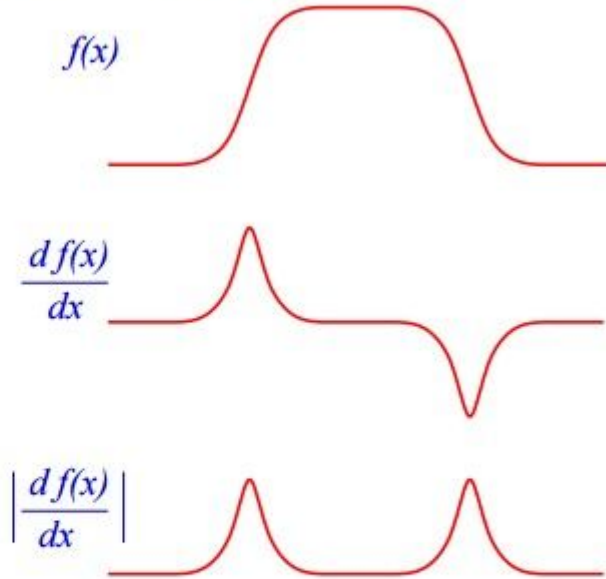
1	2	1	3
0	0	0	6
-1	-2	-1	9

Convolution



Edge detection

First Order Differentials: In One-Dimension we have



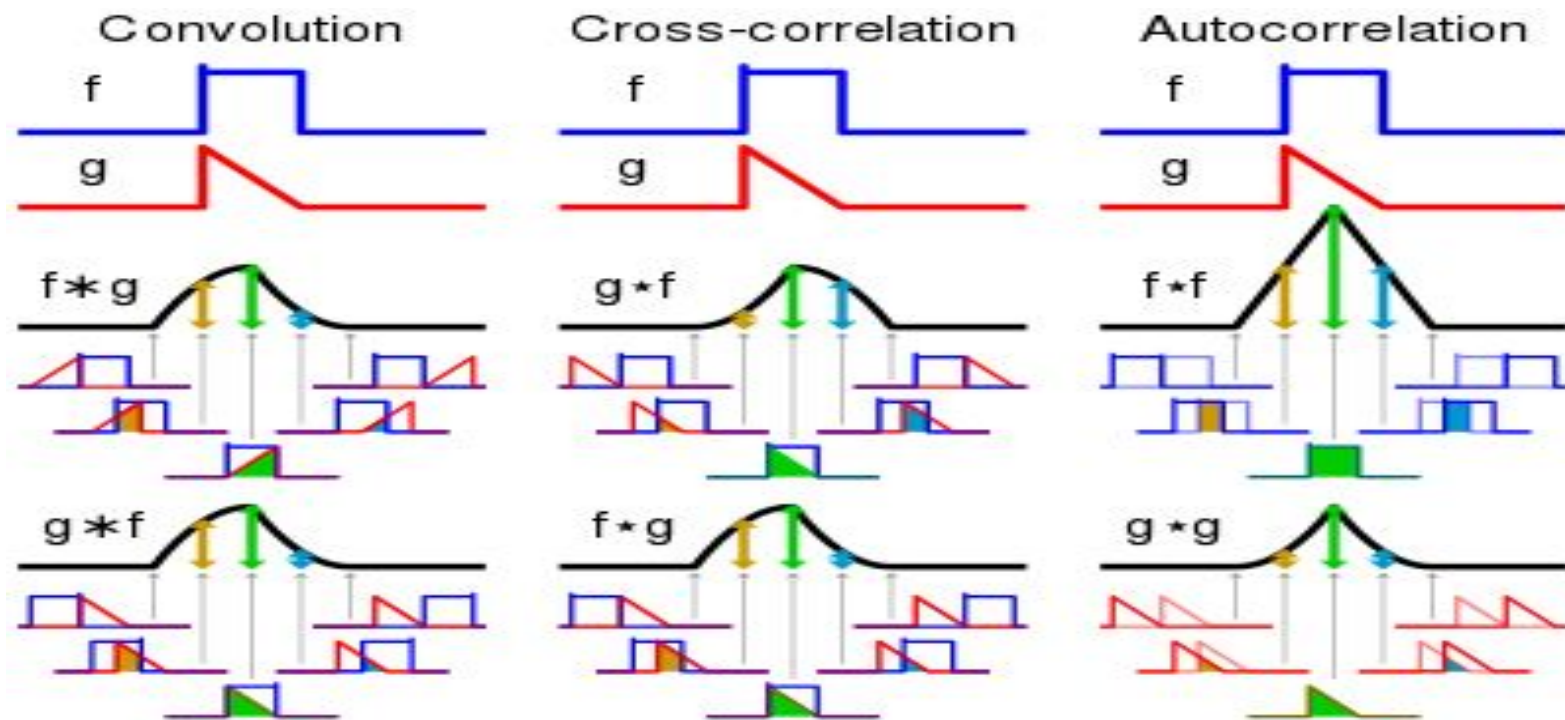
We can then detect the edge by a simple threshold of

$$\left| \frac{df(x)}{dx} \right| > T \Rightarrow \text{Edge}$$

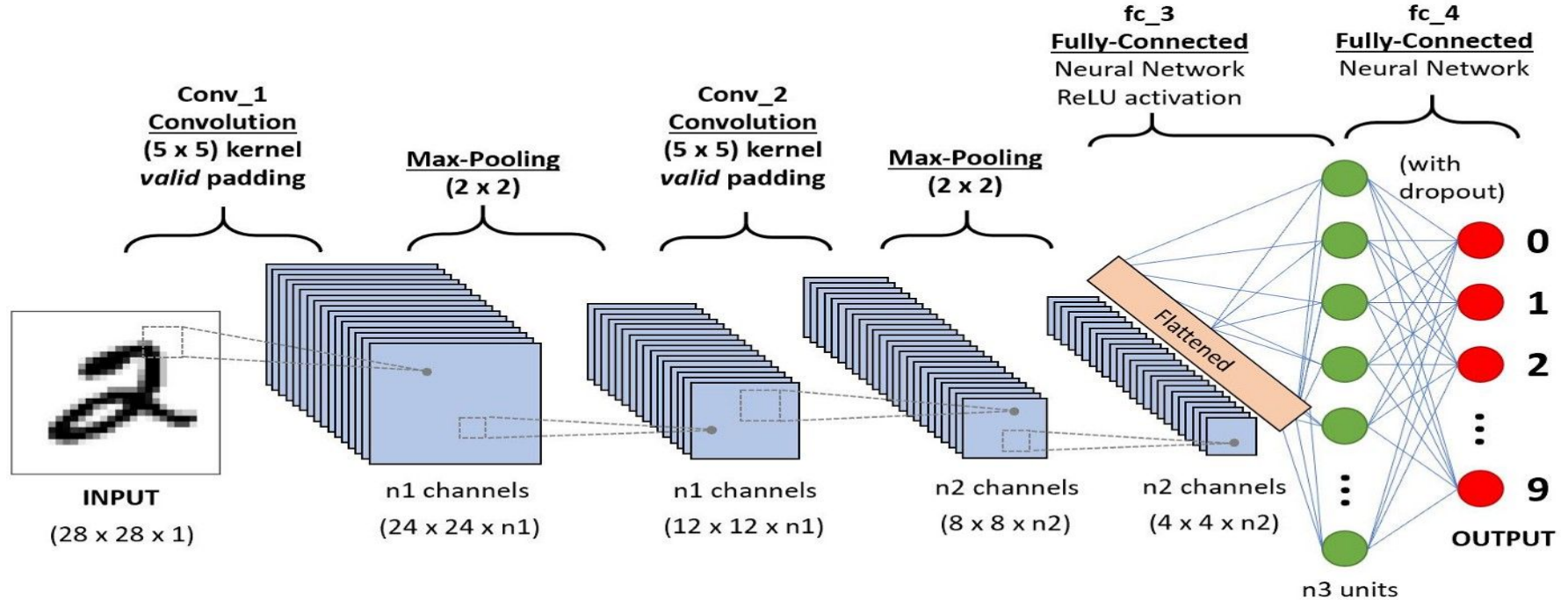
Edge Filter



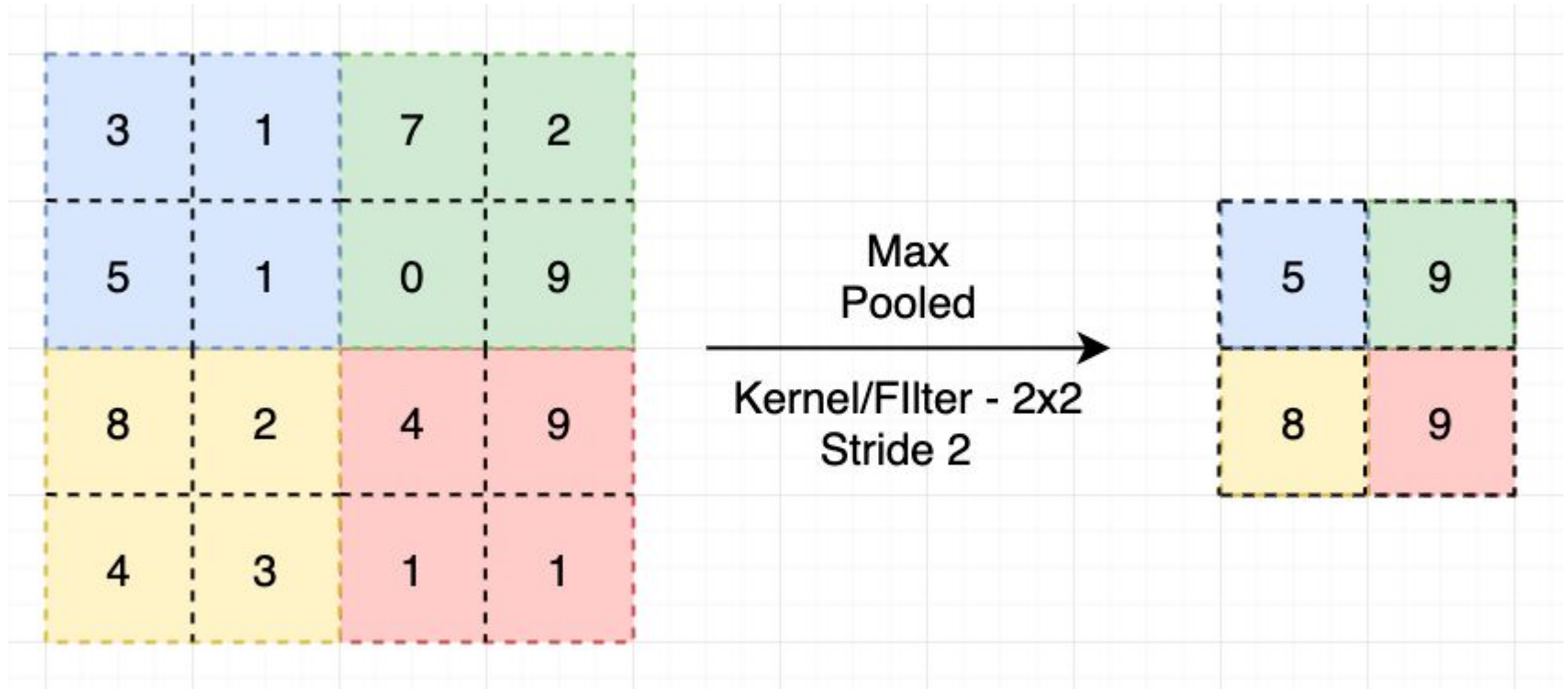
CNN...

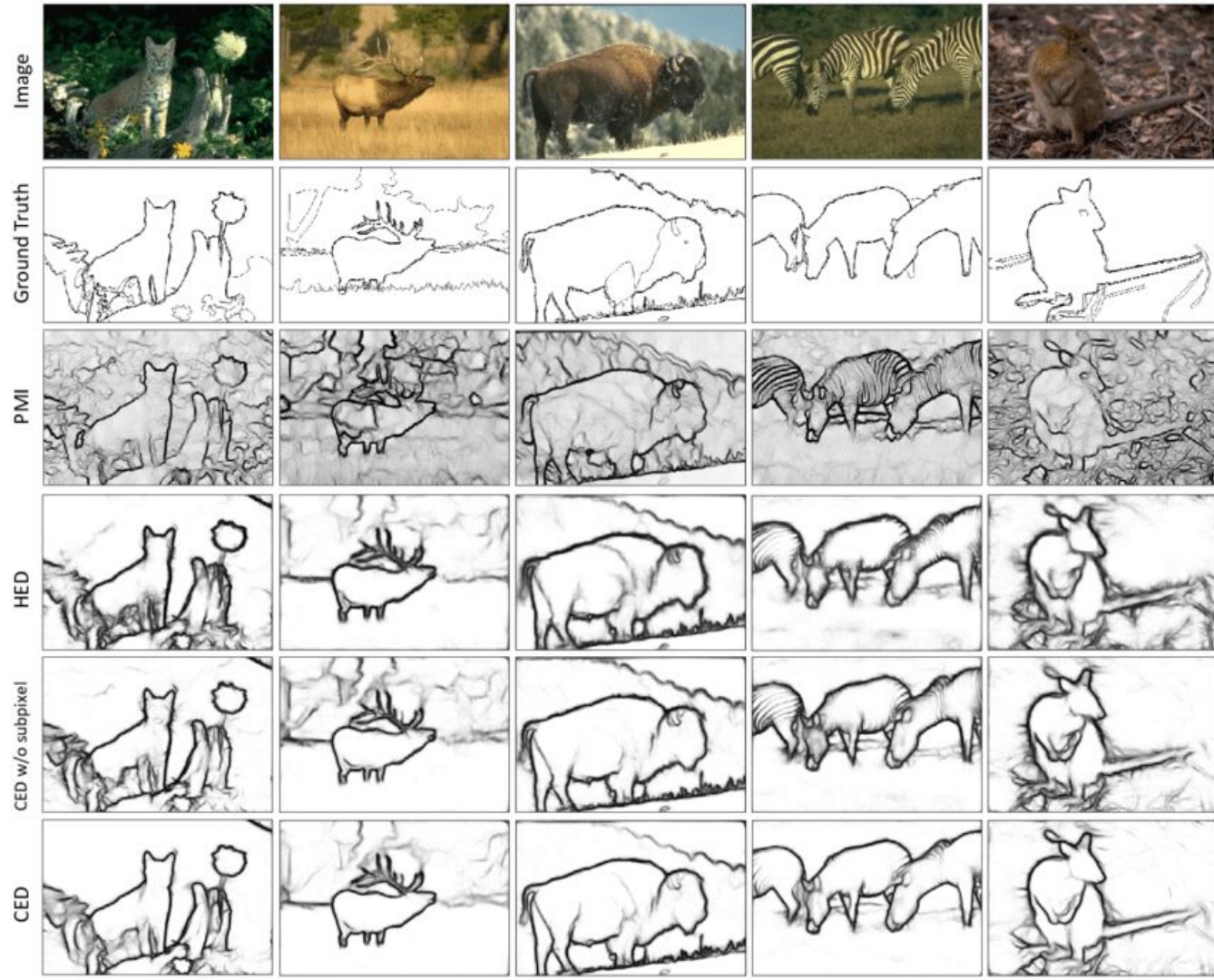


CNN

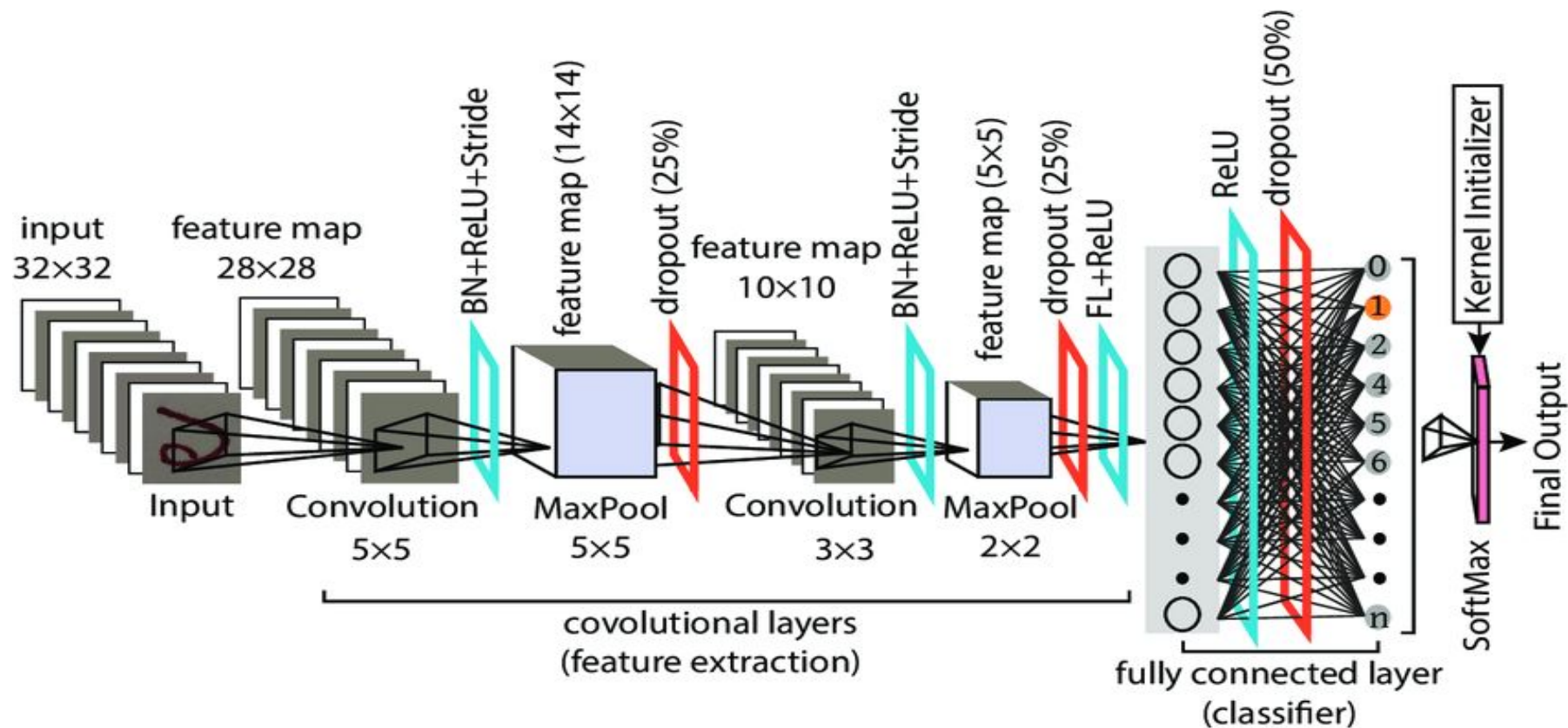


Max Pooling, Filter & Stride



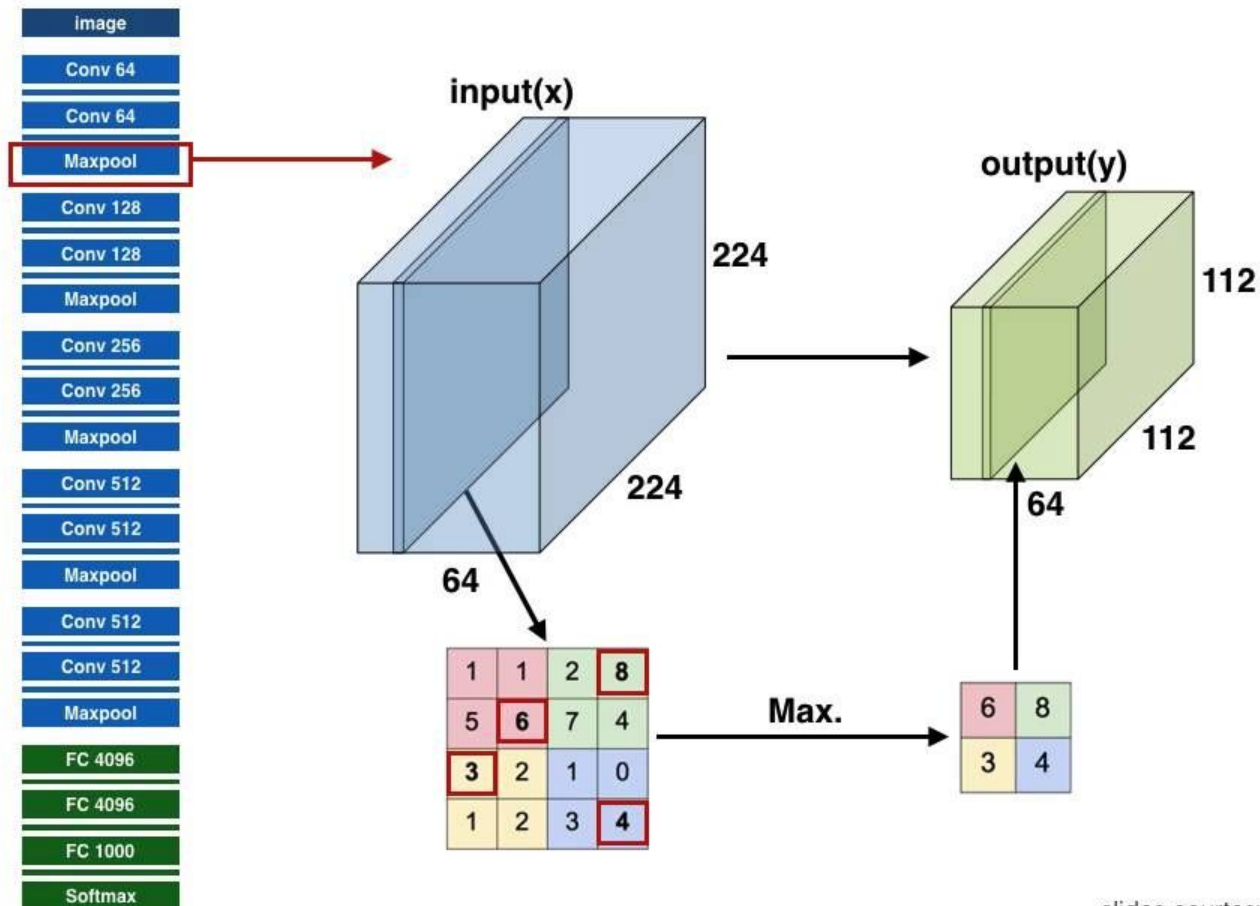


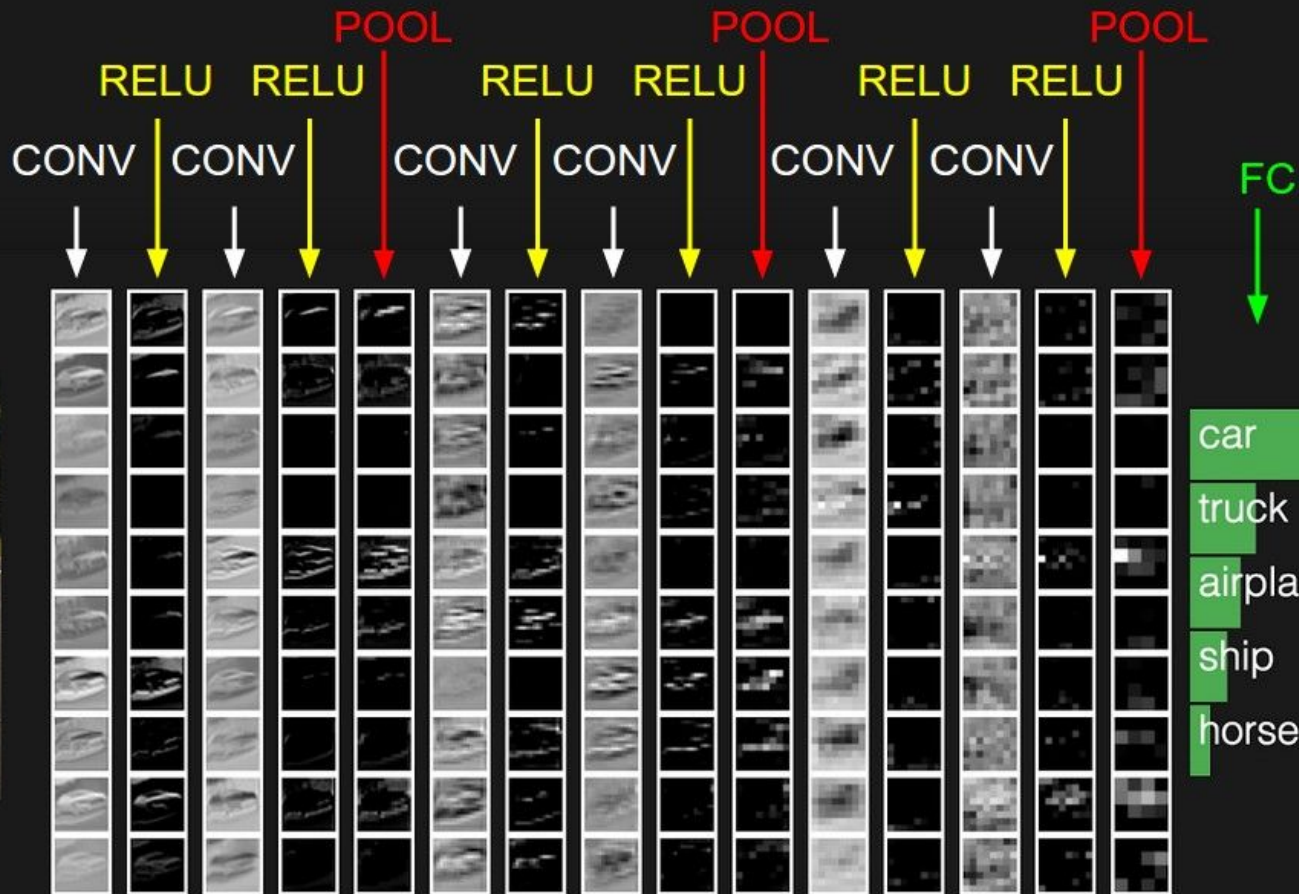
CNN



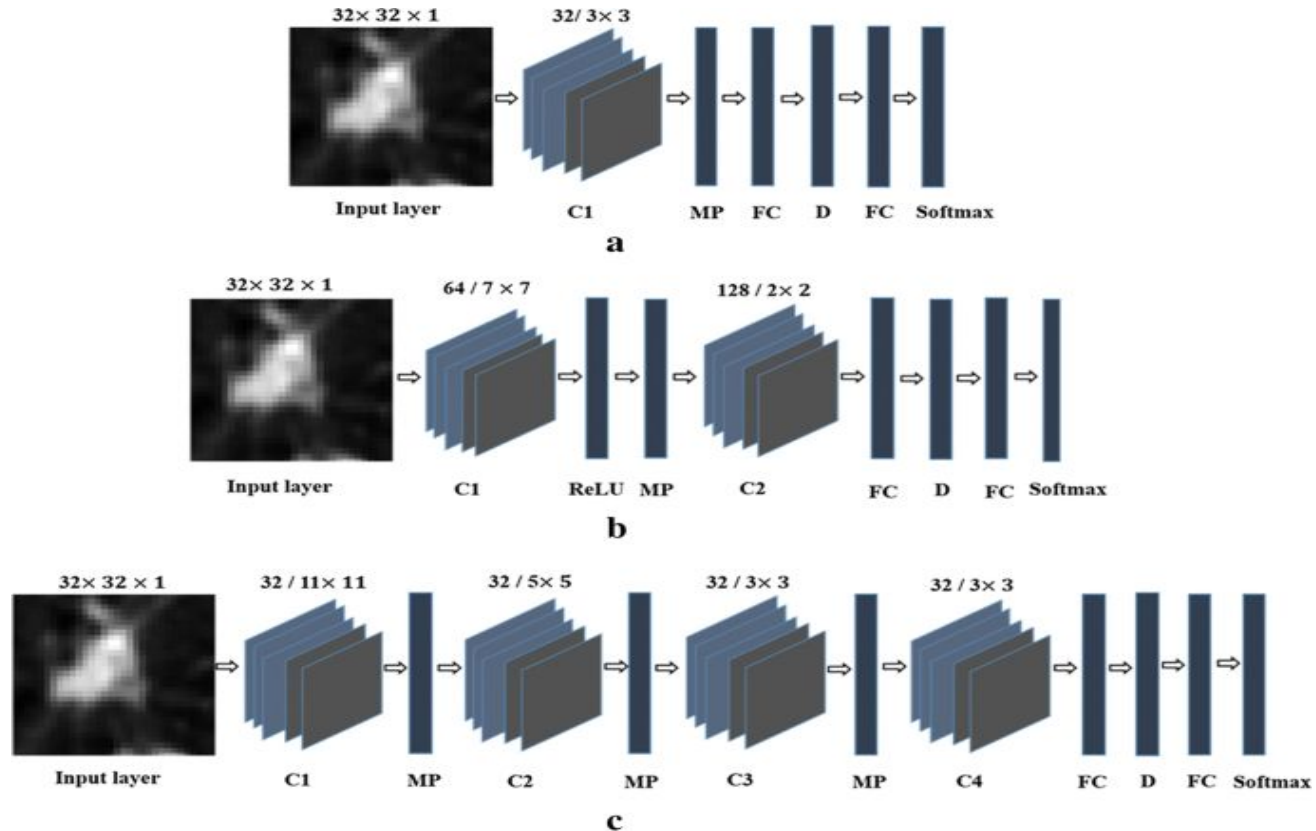
CNN

max pooling

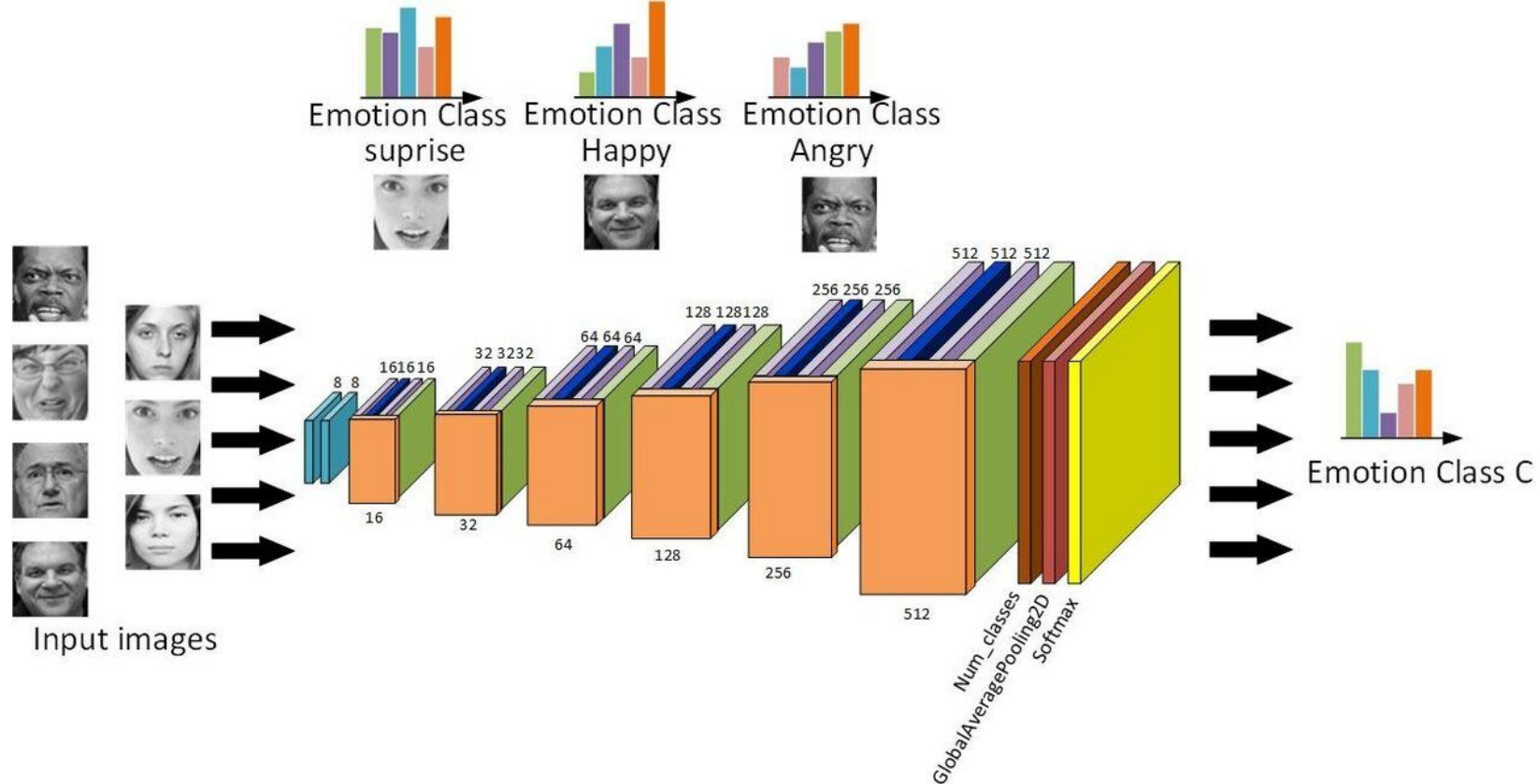




automatic detection of pulmonary nodules from CT lung screening (lung cancer)



C: convolution, MP: MaxPooling, D: dropout, FC: fully connected.



Conv2D+Batch Normalisation+ReLU

SeparableConv2D+Batch Normalisation+ReLU

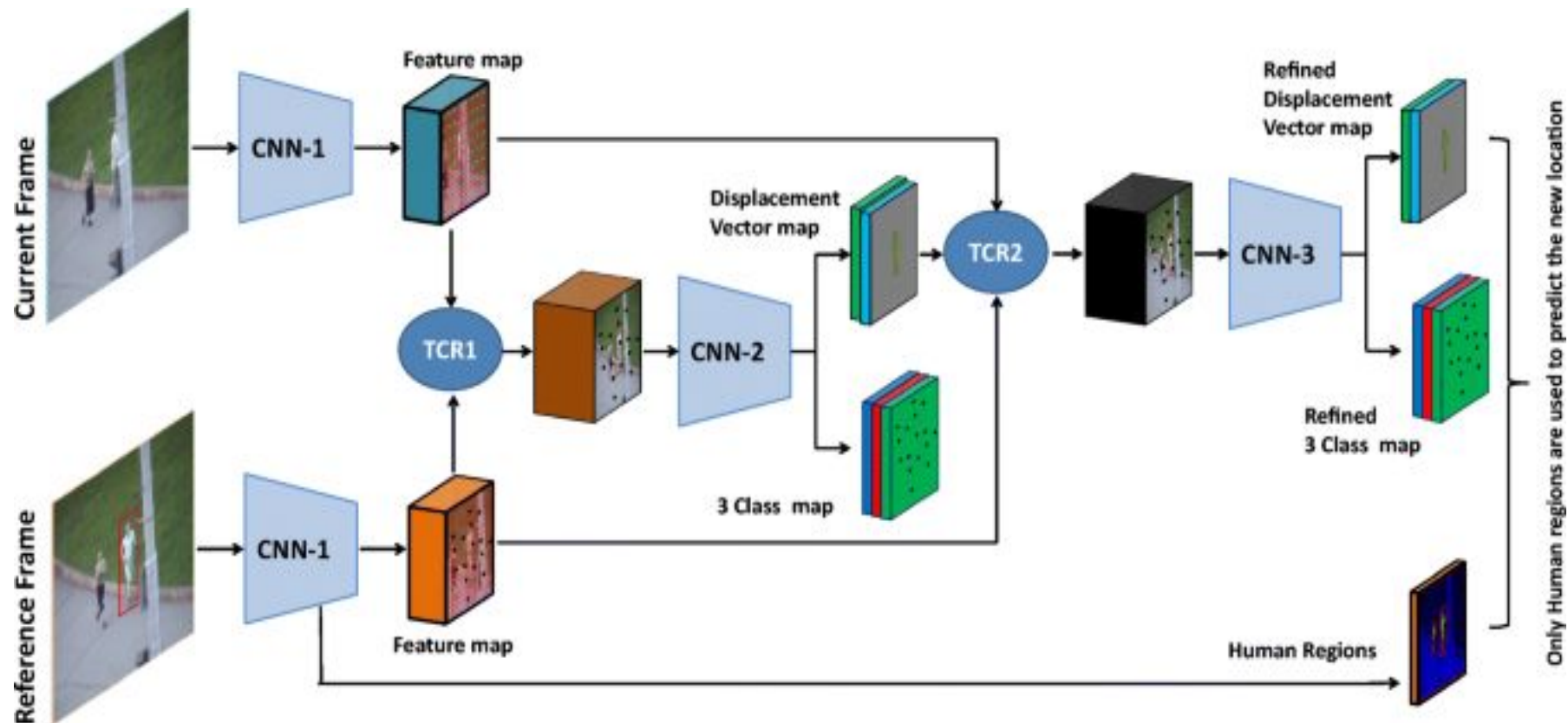
MaxPooling2D

MaxPooling2D

Conv2D

Softmax

Human tracking and localization



Vision & NLP...

CNN

RNN

LSTM

GAN

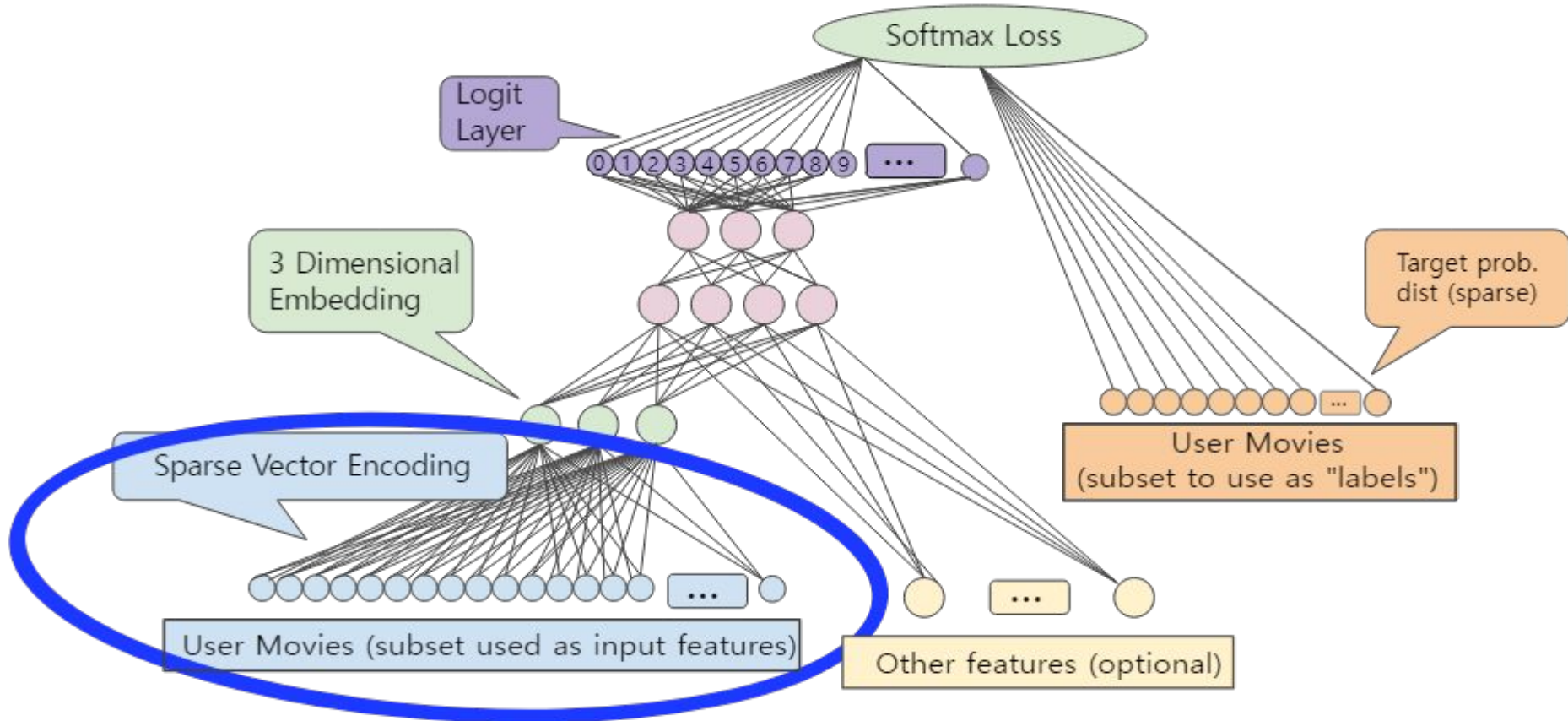
Transfer

BERT

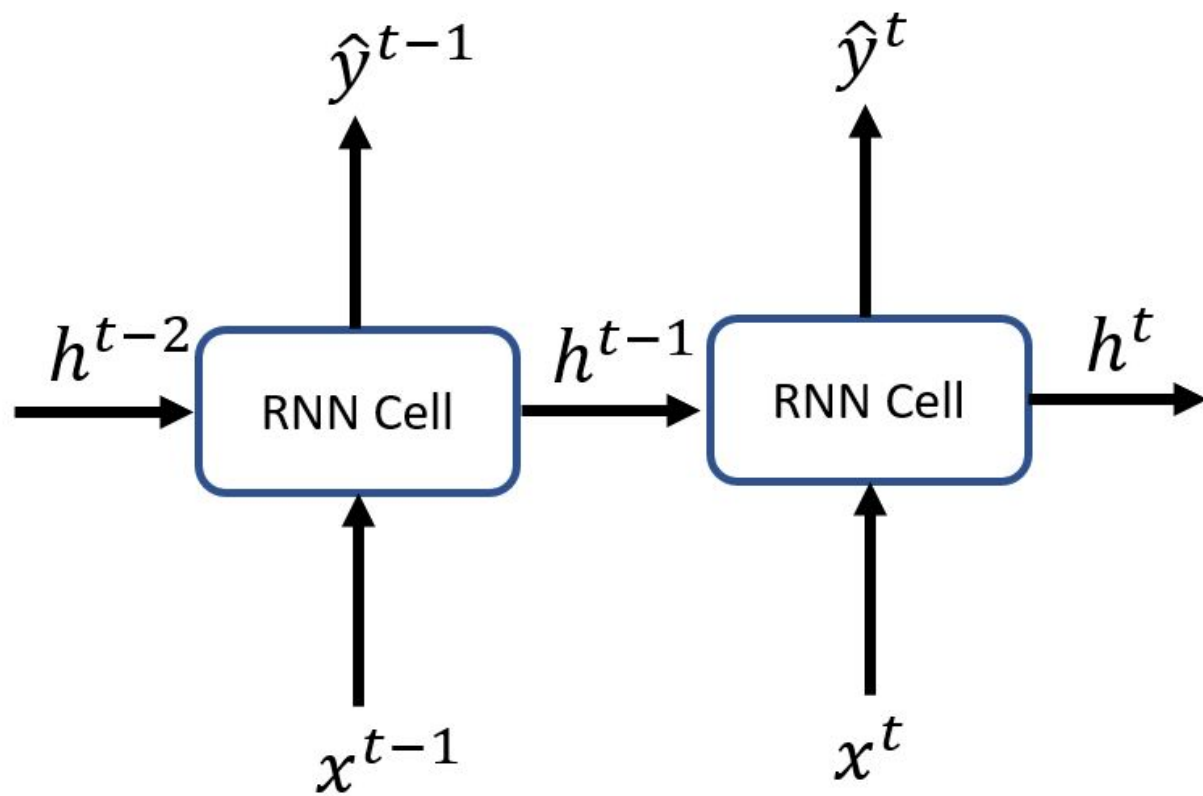
GPT n

Embedding

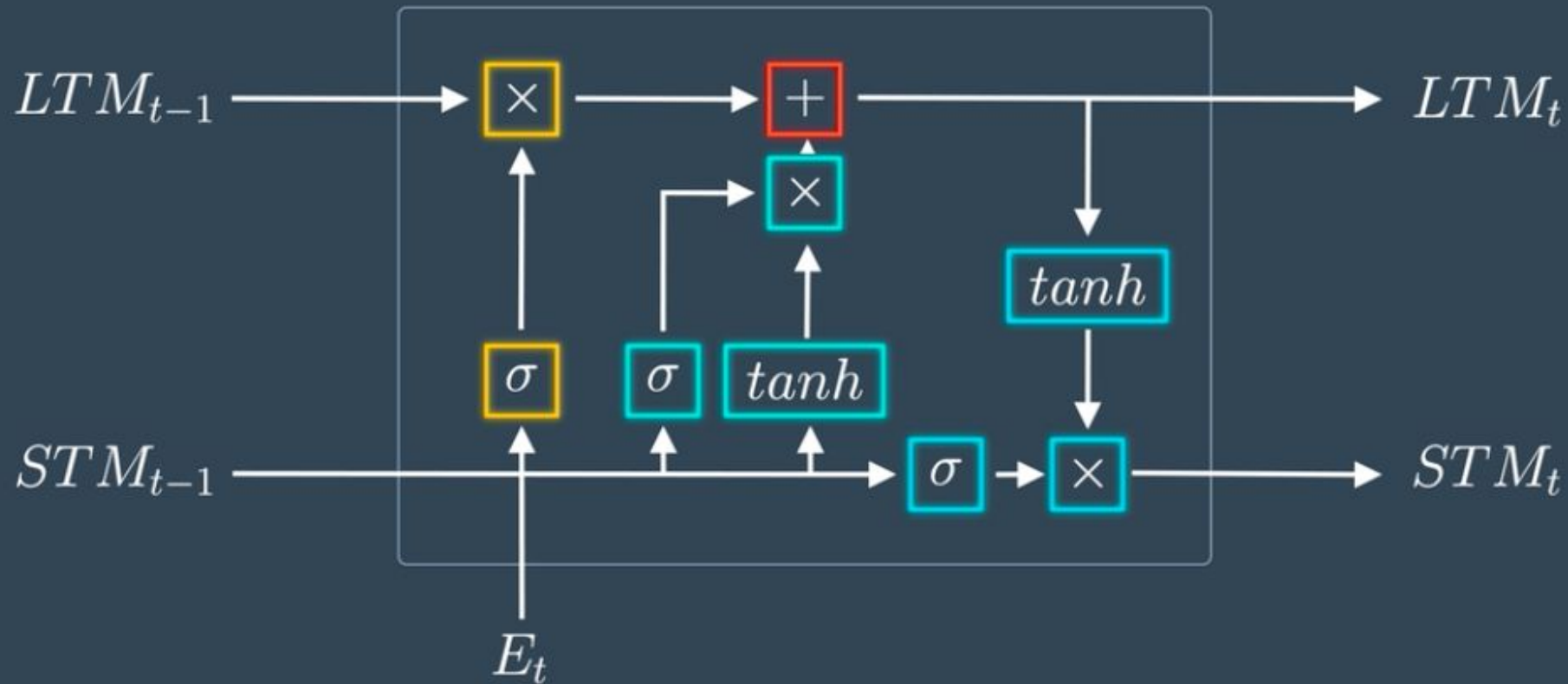
<https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/crash-course/embeddings/video-lecture>



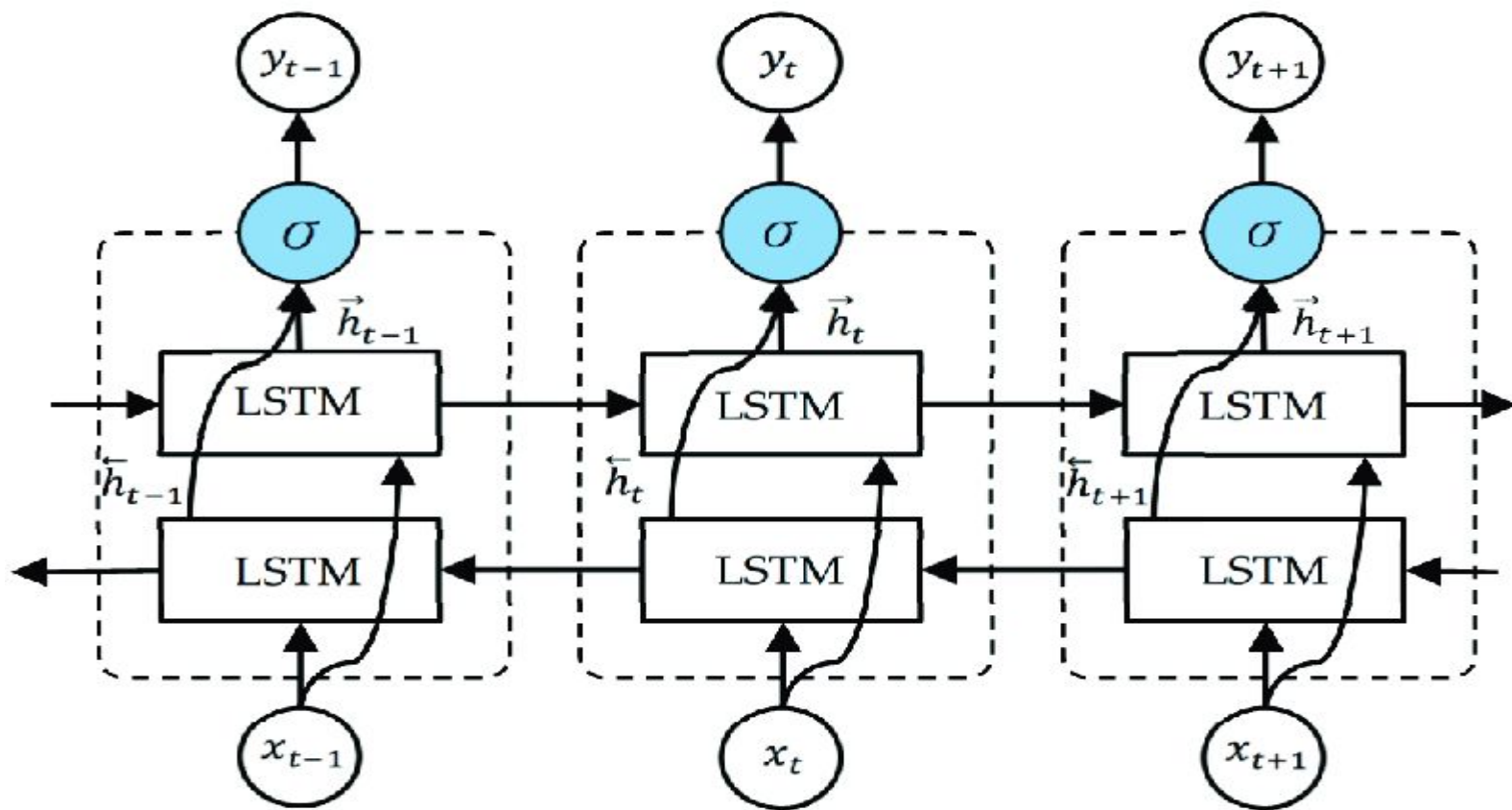
RNN



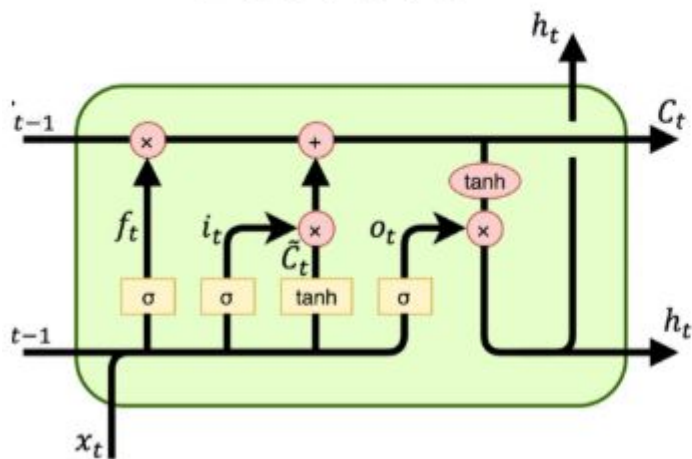
LSTM



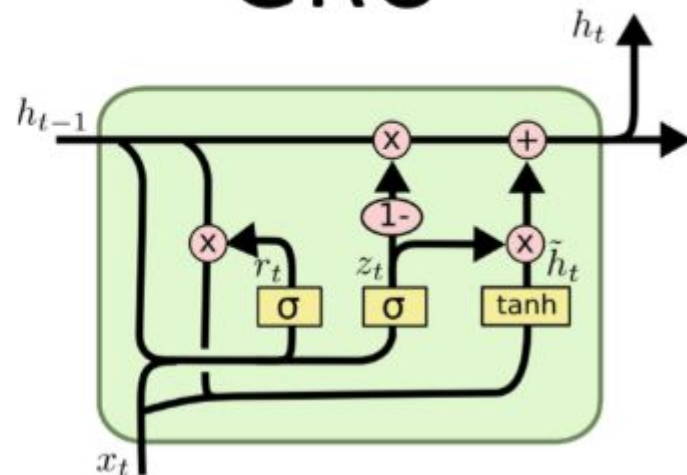
The unfolded architecture of Bidirectional LSTM (BiLSTM) with three consecutive steps.



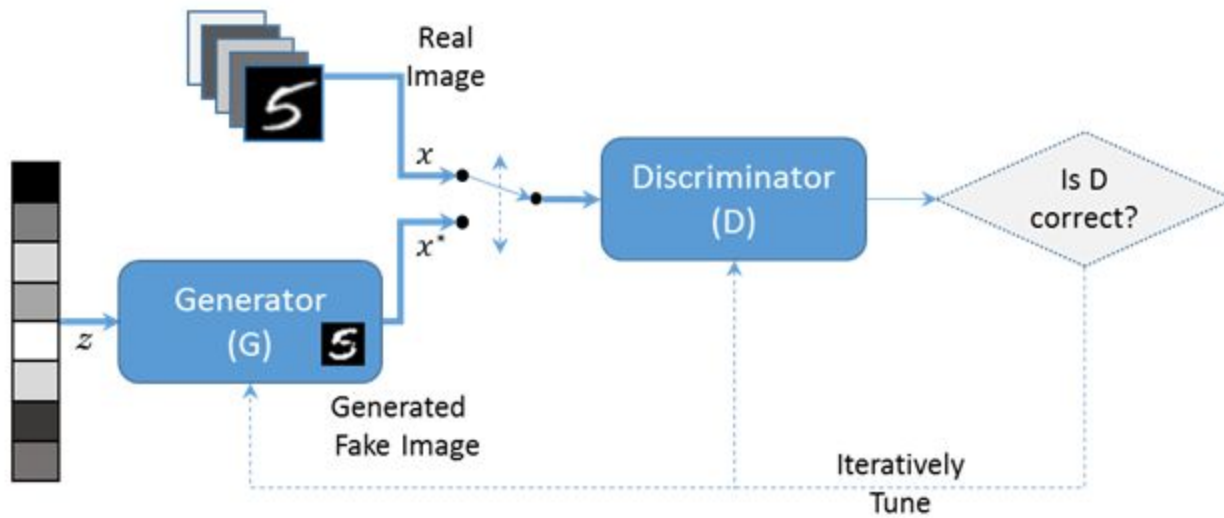
LSTM



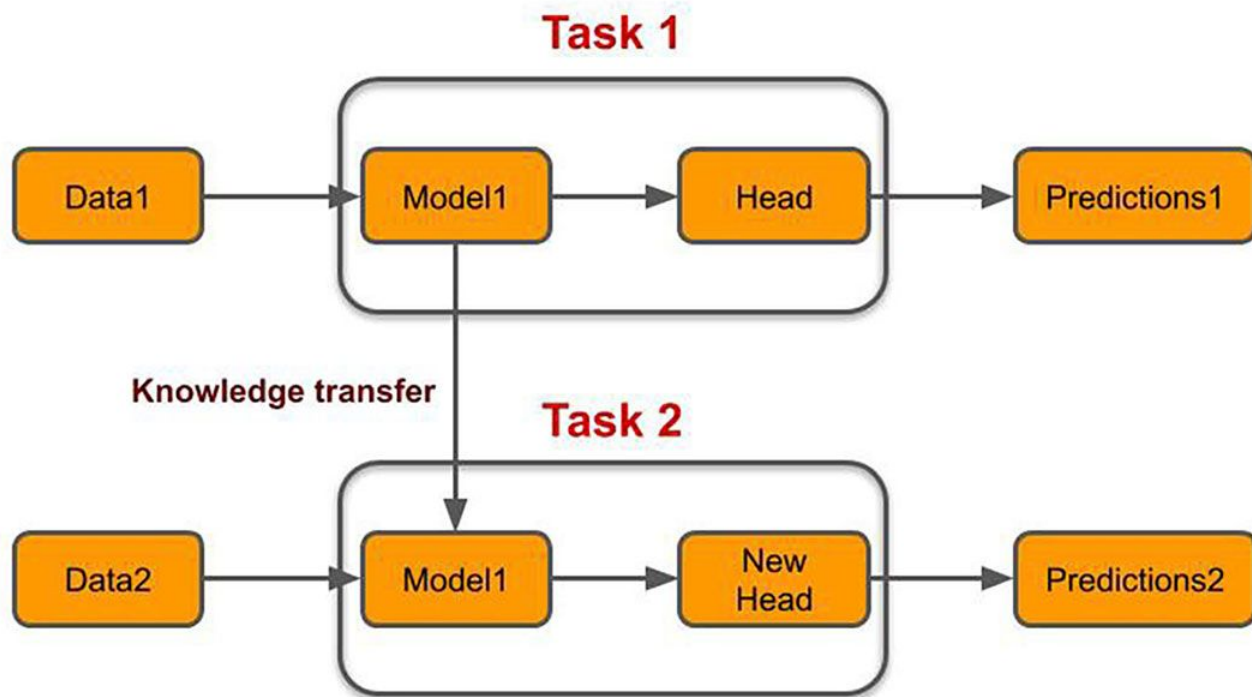
GRU



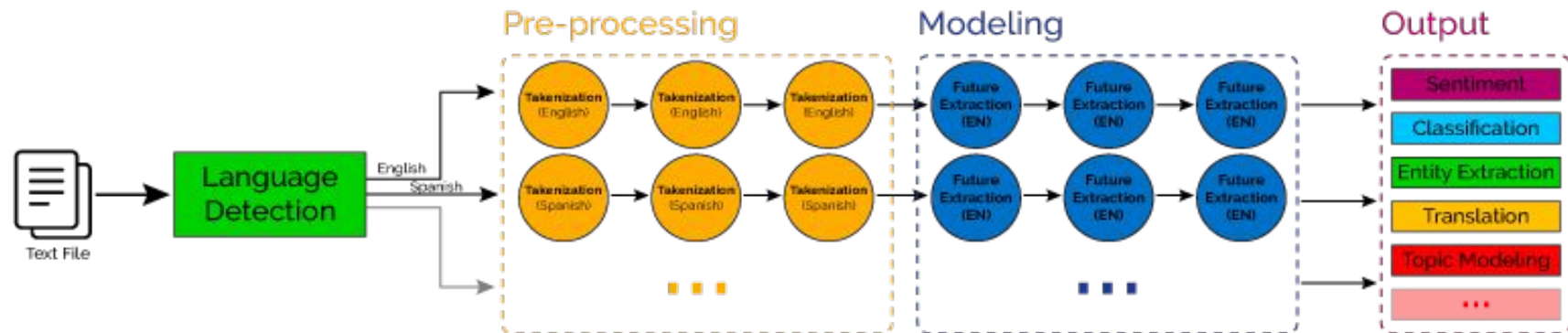
GAN



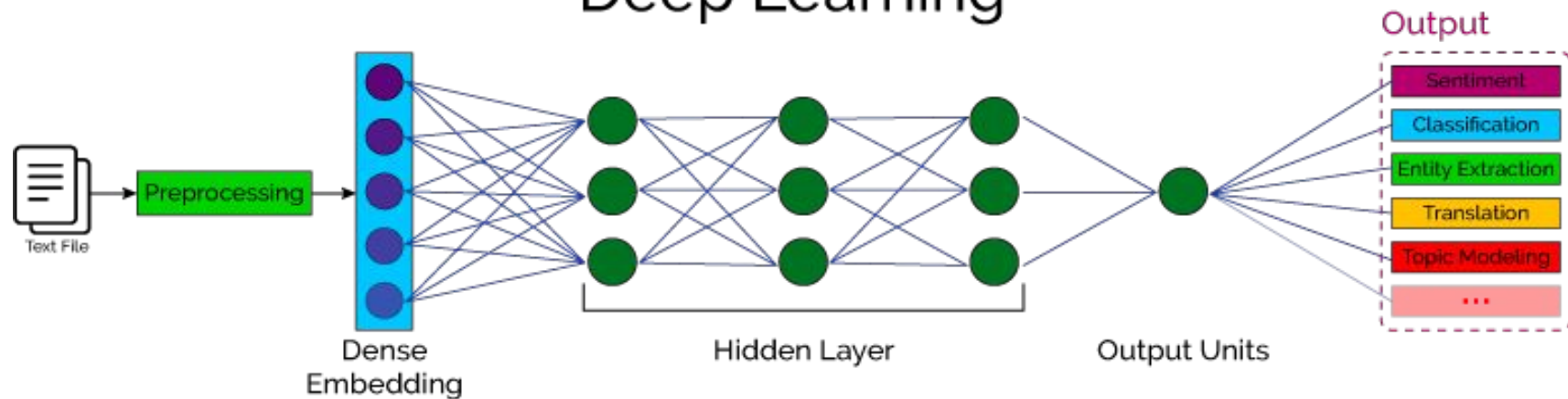
Transfer Learning

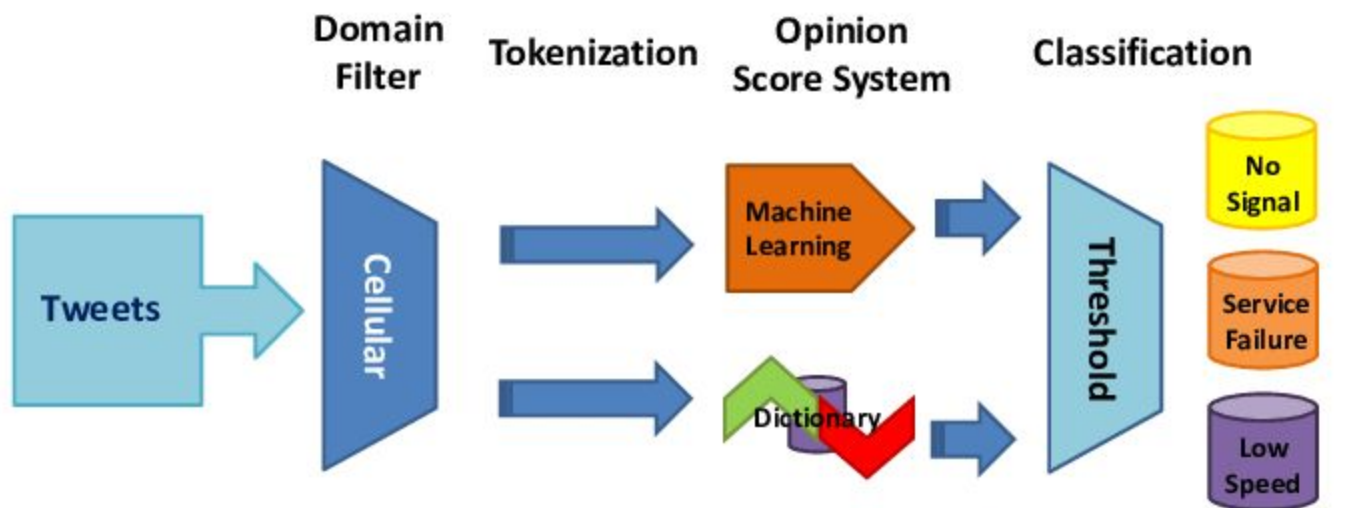


Classical NLP



Deep Learning





Lexicon Example:
 @AVOID_TalkTalk
 we've had no
 service for 4 days. Is
 this the worst
 company in the UK?

**Domain
Keywords:**
 [TalkTalk] +
 [no service]

Tokenization:
 avoid talktalk
 we have had no
 service for 4
 days is this the
 worst company
 in the UK

Opinion Score (-3):
 avoid
 no
 worst

Classification:
 Type: No Service
 Opinion Score: -3
 GPS: 51.54, -0.11
 Location: St Mary
 Magdalene Academy,
 N7 8PG, London

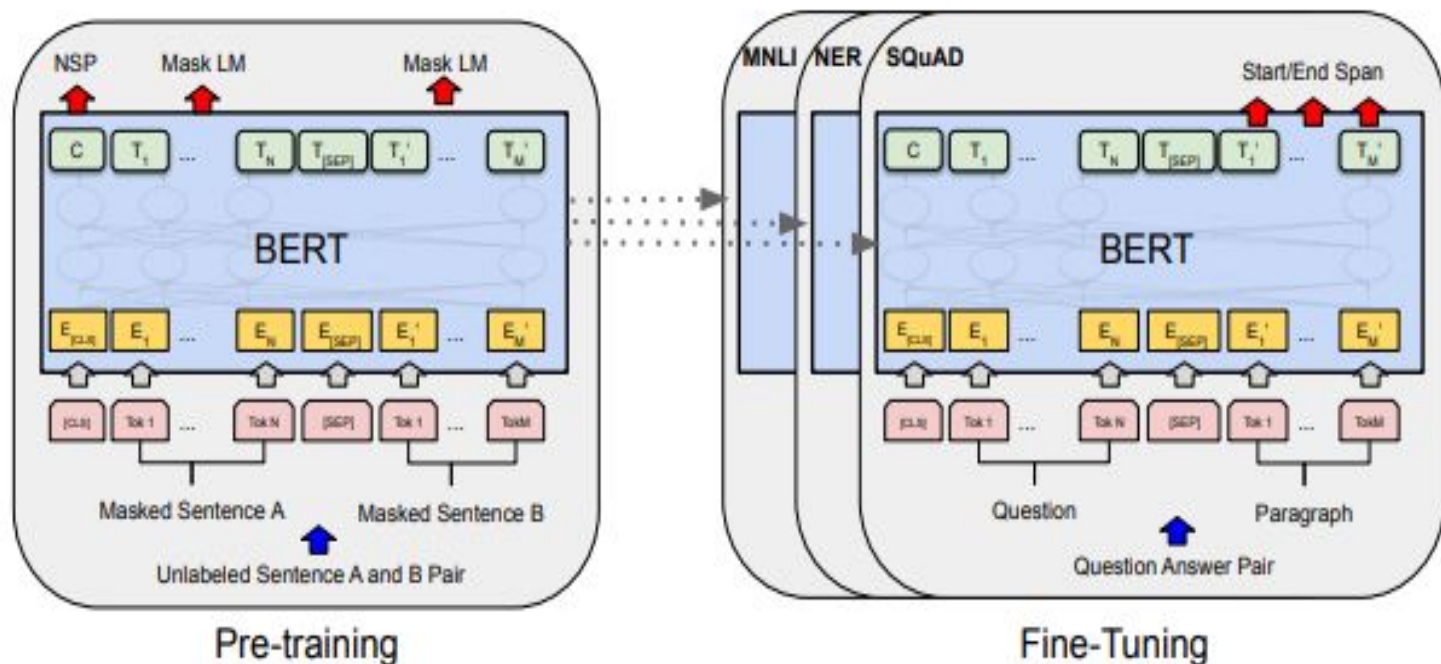


Figure 1: Overall pre-training and fine-tuning procedures for BERT. Apart from output layers, the same architectures are used in both pre-training and fine-tuning. The same pre-trained model parameters are used to initialize models for different down-stream tasks. During fine-tuning, all parameters are fine-tuned. [CLS] is a special symbol added in front of every input example, and [SEP] is a special separator token (e.g. separating questions/answers).

