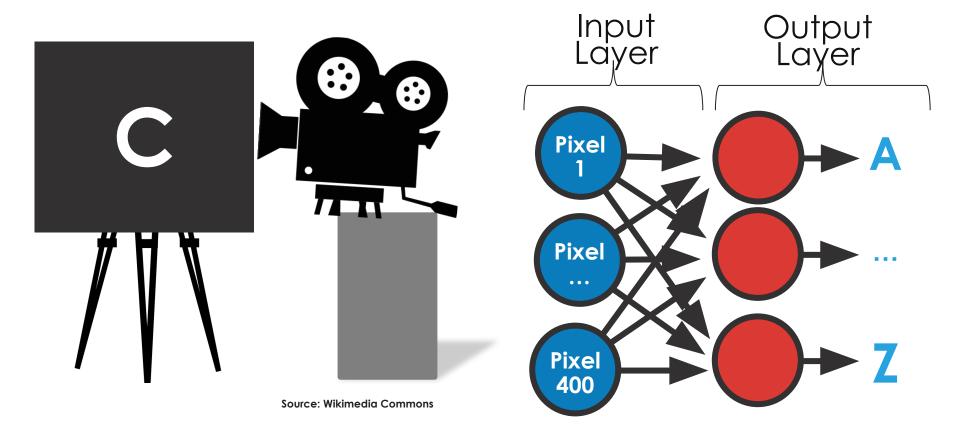
# Deep Learning

**Deep Learning Pre-Work** 

#### The Perceptron (1957)





## A.I. Winter (1970s)

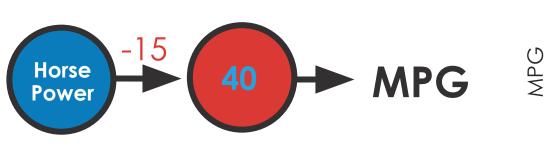


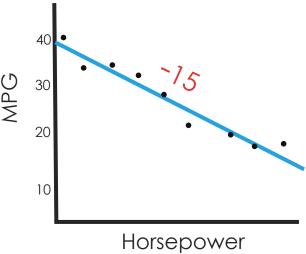


Source: Wikimedia Commons

## **A.I. Winter (1970s)**

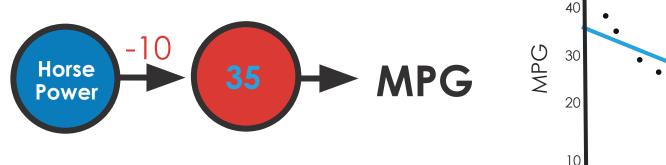


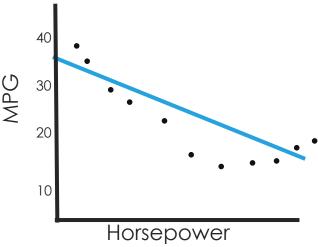




## **A.I. Winter (1970s)**



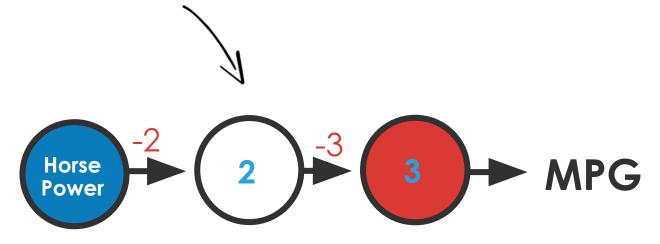


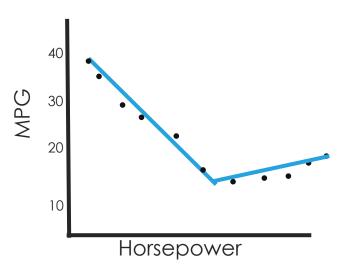


#### **Hidden Layers**





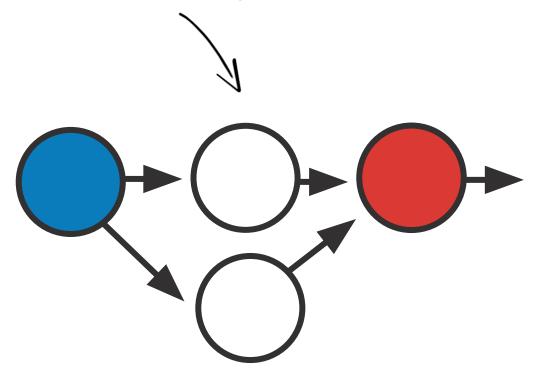




## **Hidden Layers**

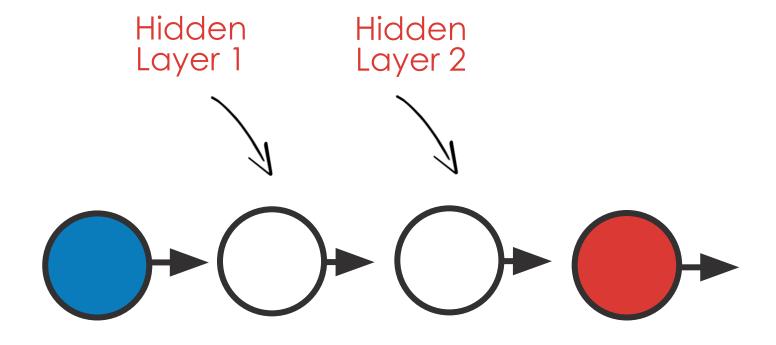






#### **Deep Learning**

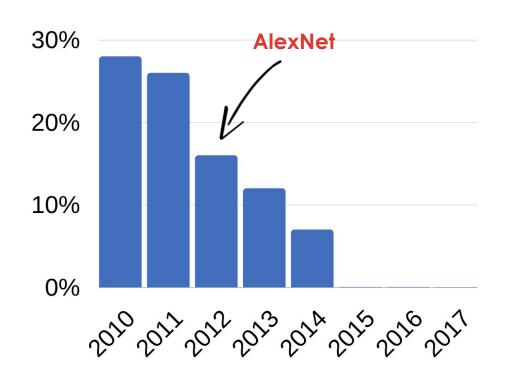


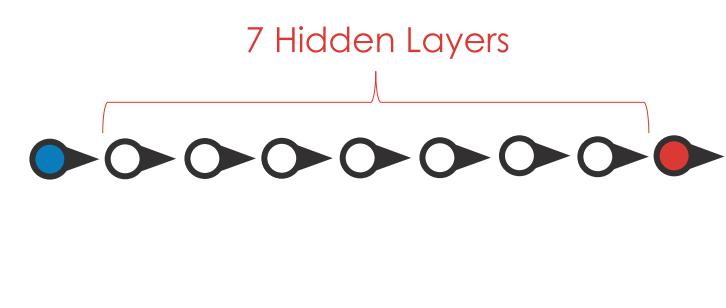


#### **AlexNet (2012)**



ImageNet Winning Solution Error %





#### **GPT3 (2020)**



#### Wikipedia Article Generator

Write the intr	oduction of	an article al	bout the pro	gress on re	search of	prime

#### **Generate Text**

The numbers known as prime numbers or prime integer functions (or less precisely as prime numbers) have fascinated mathematicians from ancient times. Elements of that fascination appear in Euclid's Elements, in the frequency analysis of prime numbers in the 19th century, the proof of the prime number theorem in the 20th century, and more recently the knowledge that most numbers of interest in fields such as prime number cryptography have factors with much lager size than the underlying bit-size of the number. The existing definition of a prime number dates back to Euclid, who defined a prime number as the quotient of a positive integer (n) by the positive integer (p) of the lowest non-trivial divisor of the integer n. While this agrees with the modern formal definition, there are many number systems where this definition does not follow. Such systems have received little attention until the last few years and consequently are now commonly studied under the name "composite numbers".

