dirbtinio intelekto kūrimas



pirma dalis

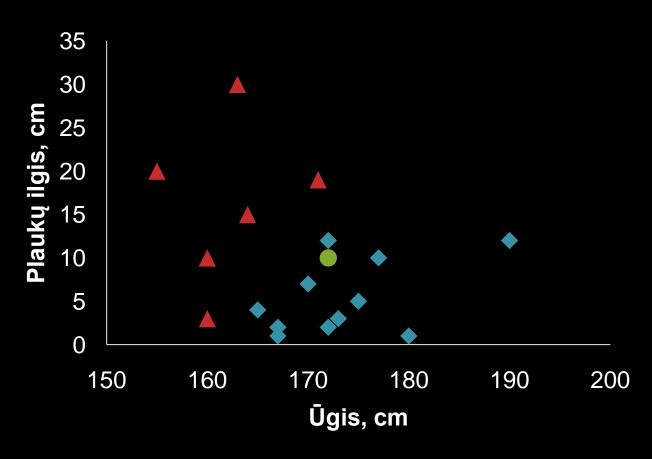
KAS YRA INTELEKTAS

kas yra intelektas

```
šachmatai
termostatas
mokymasis
 iškalimas
 apibendrinimas
    sprendimų priėmimas
    ateities numatymas
```

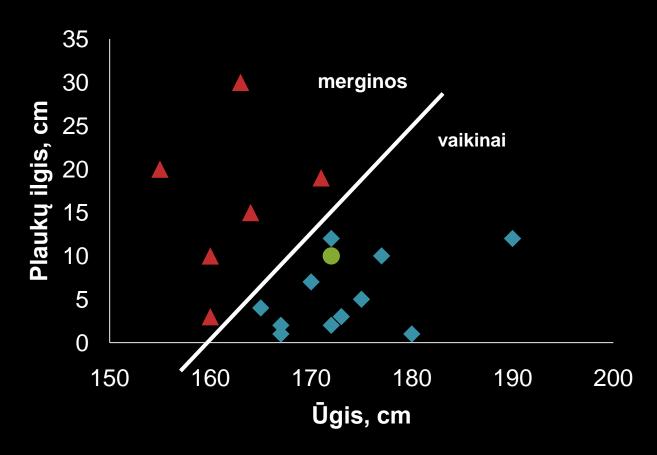
sprendimų priėmimas (klasifikacija)

vaikinas ar mergina?



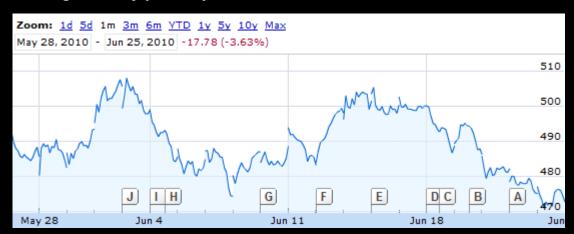
sprendimų priėmimas (klasifikacija)

vaikinas ar mergina?



ateities numatymas (regresija)

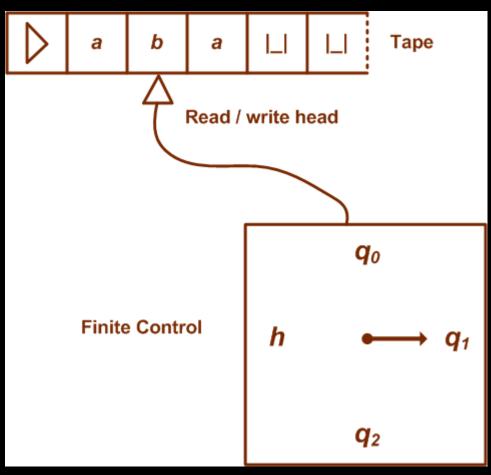
Google akcijų kainų kaita



antra dalis

NEURONINIAI TINKLAI

turingo mašina (~funkcija) alan turing, 1937



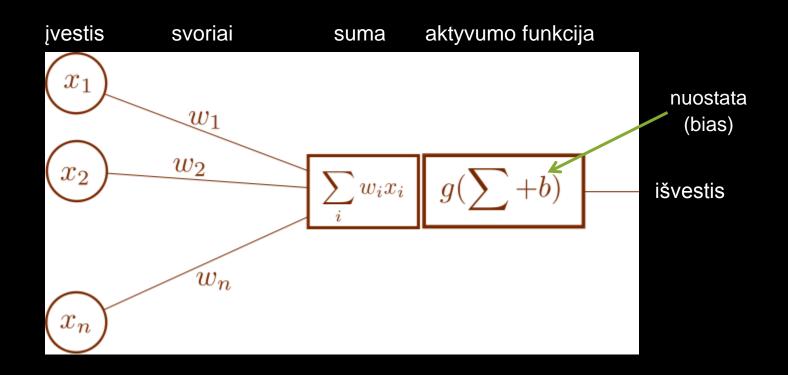
wikimedia commons

universalioji turingo mašina (~kompiuteris) alan turing, 1937

HEAD TAPE Code number of a Turing machine ${\cal M}$ Input to \mathcal{M} Output Scanned Current Current Current symbol state :A state :B state :VTable of U Write Move Next Write Move Next Write Move Next symbol tape svmbol tape Print Sk, Erase state symbol tape state state tape symbol is blank Α Μ Left, Right tape symbol is 0 Ν XR Ν tape symbol is 1 Η 0 U 0 tape symbol is X Η tape symbol is Y etc. Control unit

wikimedia commons

perceptronas frank rosenblatt, 1957

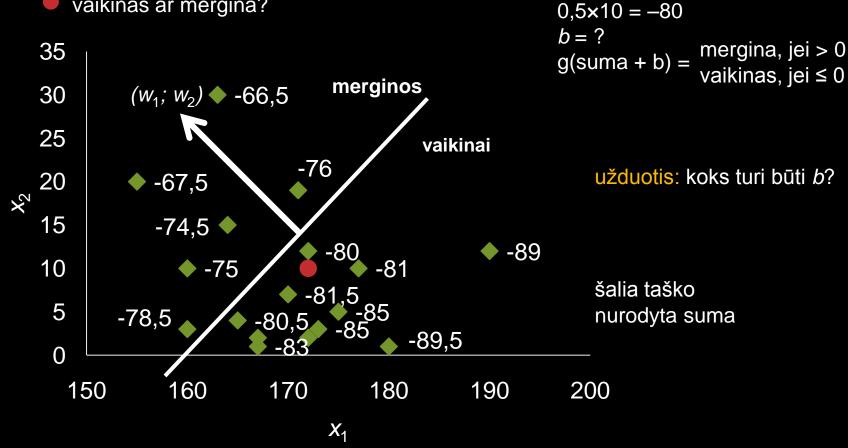


perceptronas

 $W_1X_1 + W_2X_2 = -0.5 \times 170 +$

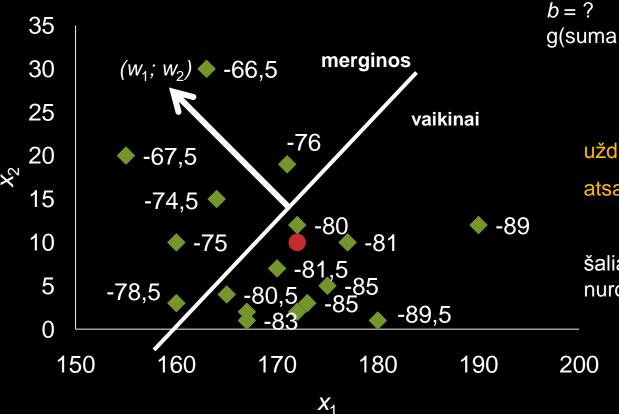
 $x_1 = 170, x_2 = 10$

vaikinas ar mergina?



perceptronas

vaikinas ar mergina?



 $x_1 = 170, x_2 = 10$ $w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 = -0.5 \times 170 + 0.5 \times 10 = -80$ b = ? g(suma + b) = mergina, jei > 0 vaikinas, jei ≤ 0

užduotis: koks turi būti b?

atsakymas: $78,5 < b \le 80$

šalia taško nurodyta suma

užduotis: demokratija

aprašykite Lietuvos prezidento rinkimų antrojo rato principą perceptronu konkrečiau – kas būtų ivestis X svoriai Wi nuostata (bias) b aktyvumo funkcija g išvestis

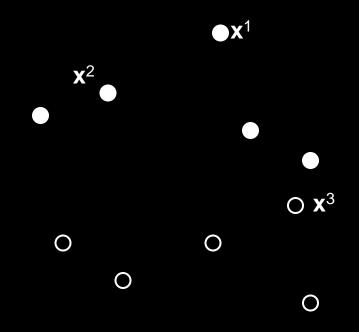
sprendimas: demokratija

```
aprašykite Lietuvos prezidento rinkimų
  antrojo rato principą perceptronu
konkrečiau, kas būtų
jvestis x_i = rinkėjo balsas (0 arba 1)
svoriai w<sub>i</sub> = 1 / (balsavusiųjų skaičius)
nuostata (bias) b = 0.5
aktyvumo funkcija g(z) = {1, jei z < 0; 1, jei z > 0}
išvestis g(z) = -1 arba 1
```

$$\Delta \mathbf{w} = \eta \, (o^{\mu} - y^{\mu}) \, \mathbf{x}^{\mu}$$

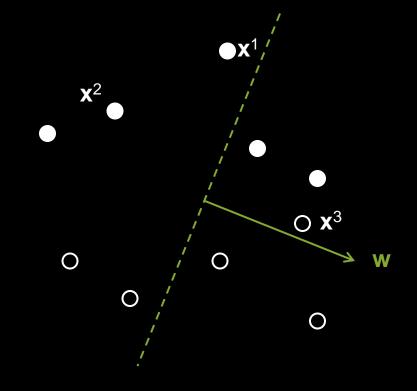
arba, kai
$$\eta = 1$$
,

$$\Delta \mathbf{w} = -\mathbf{x}^{\mu}$$
 0



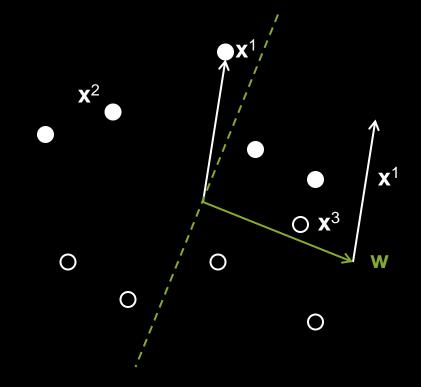
$$\Delta \mathbf{w} = \eta \, (o^{\mu} - y^{\mu}) \, \mathbf{x}^{\mu}$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{w} = -\mathbf{x}^{\mu}$$
 0



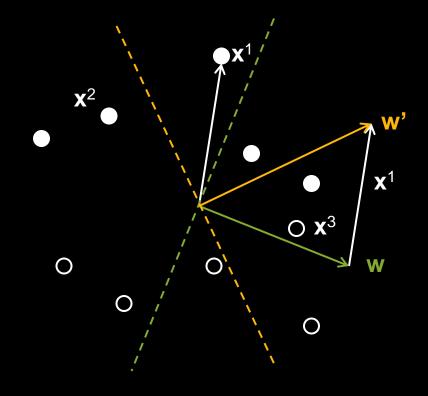
$$\Delta \mathbf{w} = \eta \, (o^{\mu} - y^{\mu}) \, \mathbf{x}^{\mu}$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{w} = -\mathbf{x}^{\mu}$$
 0



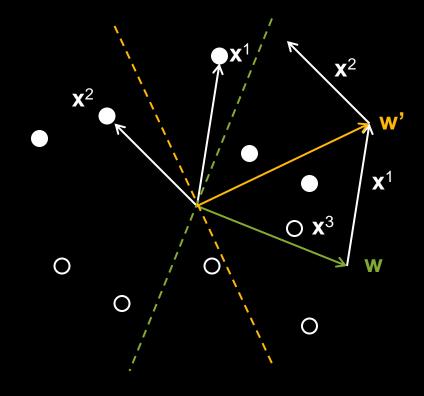
$$\Delta \mathbf{w} = \eta \, \left(o^{\mu} - y^{\mu} \right) \mathbf{x}^{\mu}$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{w} = -\mathbf{x}^{\mu}$$
 0



$$\Delta \mathbf{w} = \eta \, (o^{\mu} - y^{\mu}) \, \mathbf{x}^{\mu}$$

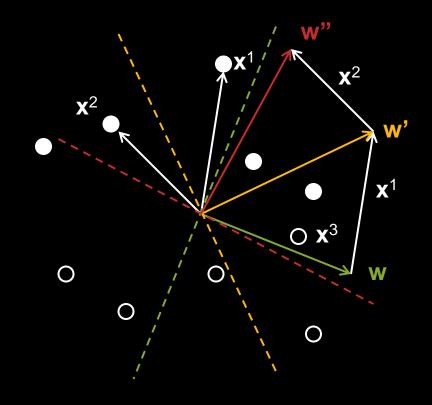
$$\Delta \mathbf{w} = -\mathbf{x}^{\mu}$$



$$\Delta \mathbf{w} = \eta \, (o^{\mu} - y^{\mu}) \, \mathbf{x}^{\mu}$$

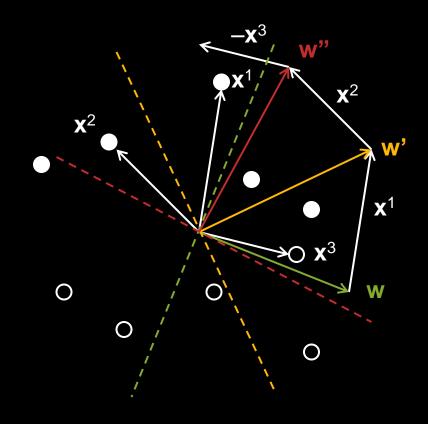
arba, kai
$$\eta = 1$$
,

$$\Delta \mathbf{w} = -\mathbf{x}^{\mu}$$

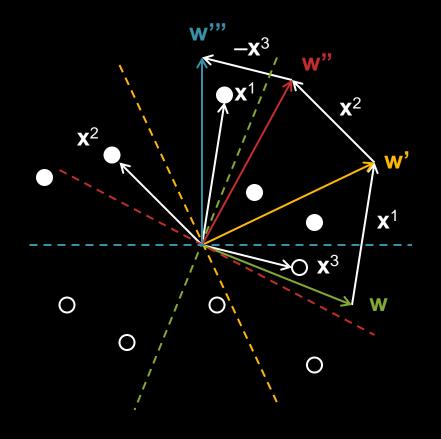


$$\Delta \mathbf{w} = \eta \, \left(o^{\mu} - y^{\mu} \right) \mathbf{x}^{\mu}$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{w} = -\mathbf{x}^{\mu}$$

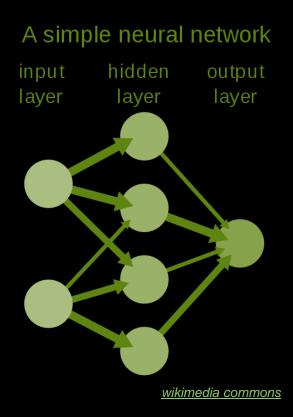


$$\Delta \mathbf{w} = \eta \; (o^{\mu} - y^{\mu}) \; \mathbf{x}^{\mu}$$
 arba, kai $\eta = 1$, \mathbf{x}^{μ} $\Delta \mathbf{w} = -\mathbf{x}^{\mu}$



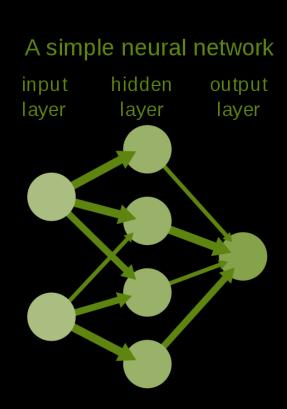
neuroniniai tinklai

(daugiasluoksnis perceptronas)



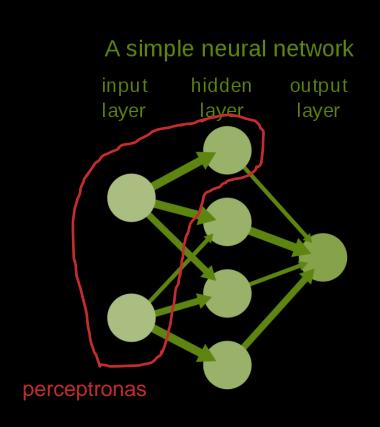
dviejų sluoksnių pakanka bet kokios tolygios funkcijos aproksimacijai

užduotis: sprendimų rėžiai



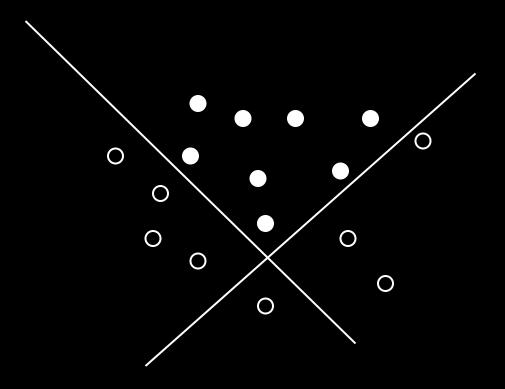
perceptrono sprendimų rėžis yra tiesė o dvisluoksnio neuroninio tinklo?

sprendimas: sprendimų rėžiai



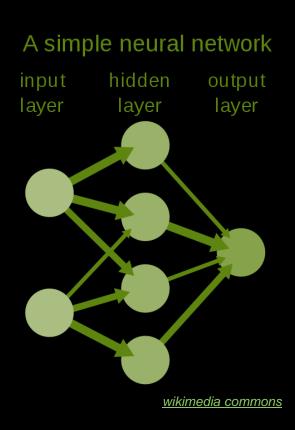
vienas perceptronas –
viena tiesė
n perceptronų – n tiesių
n tiesių – iškilasis
daugiakampis

sprendimų rėžiai



gali priimti sudėtingesnius (netiesinius) sprendimus

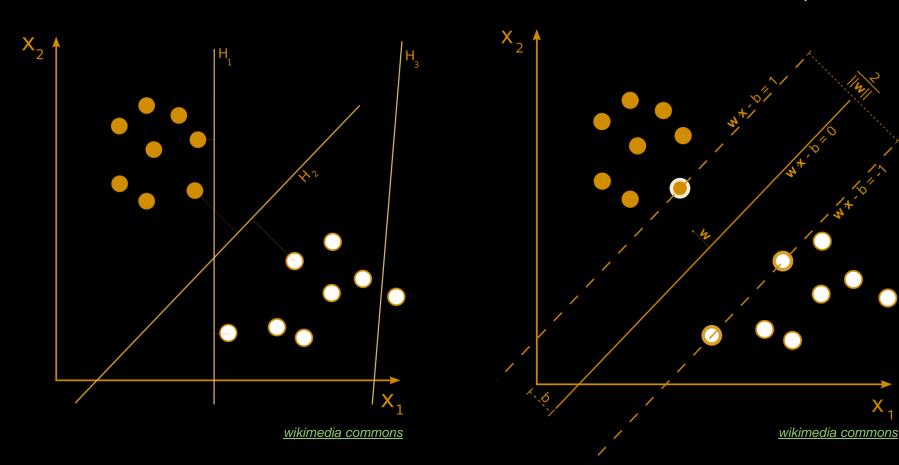
neuroninių tinklų trūkumai



kiek reikia paslėptųjų neuronų? sprendinys nebūtinai optimaliausias

support vector machine

vladimir vapnik, 1963



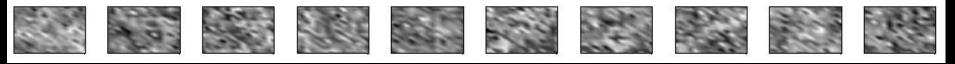
perceptronas randa skiriančiąsias tieses H₁ ir H₂ SVM randa *optimaliausią* skiriančiąją tiesę H₂

SVM galimybės

duoti ranka rašyti skaičiai



išmaišome seką ir pridedame daug triukšmo. kur kuris skaitmuo?

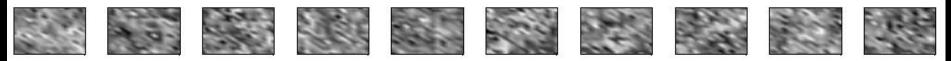


SVM galimybės

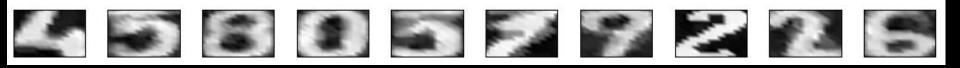
duoti ranka rašyti skaičiai



išmaišome seką ir pridedame daug triukšmo. kur kuris skaitmuo?



SVM sprendinys

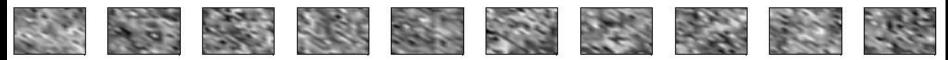


SVM galimybės

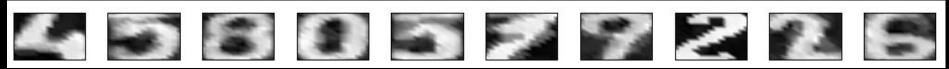
duoti ranka rašyti skaičiai



išmaišome seką ir pridedame daug triukšmo. kur kuris skaitmuo?



SVM sprendinys



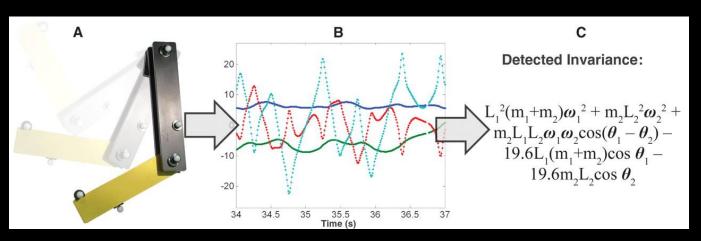
teisingas atsakymas



evoliuciniai algoritmai

imam operatorius (+, -) imam elementariasias funkcijas (sin, cos) kombinuojam patikrinam, kaip gerai modelis aiškina rezultatus atrenkame geriausius modelius kombinuojame toliau

fizikos dėsnių išvedimas



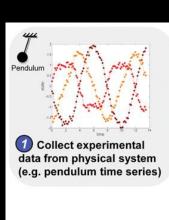
Schmidt & Lipson, Science (2009)

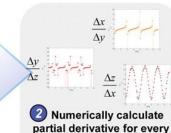
išmatuojame vertes randame geriausią modelį problemos:

begalo daug trivialių sprendinių, pvz., sin²x + cos²x begalo daug pakankamai gerų artinių, pvz., 4,56 + 1/(100 + x²) sprendimas:

gero modelio dinaminės savybės turi atitikti sistemos dinamines savybes, pvz., modeliuojant švytuoklės poziciją, turi automatiškai būti sumodeliuotas ir jos greitis

fizikos dėsnių išvedimas





pair of variables



$$f = z + 9.8 \cdot \sin(x)$$
$$f = 0.5 \cdot y^2 - 9.8 \cdot \cos(x)$$

6 When predictive ability reaches sufficient accuracy, return the most parsimonious equations

$$f = (x-1.12) \cdot \cos(y)$$
$$f = 0.91 \cdot \exp(y/z)$$
$$f = 0.5 \cdot y^2 - 9.8 \cdot \cos(x)$$

3 Generate candidate symbolic functions. Initially these are random; later they are small variations of best equations selected in (5)

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}\bigg|_{D_i} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\bigg|_{f(x_i, y_i)}$$

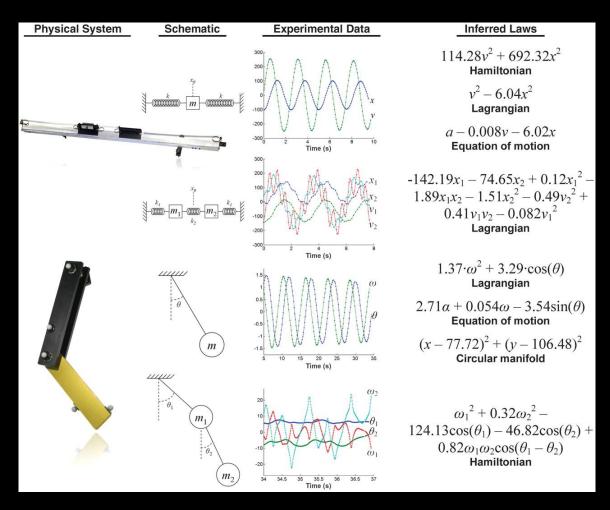
Ompare predicted partial derivatives (4) with numerical partial derivatives (2). Select best equations.

Explore Candidate Equations
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} [f] = y + \sin(x) \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\Big|_{f(x,y)} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \bigg/ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

Derive symbolic partial derivatives of pairs of variables for each candidate function

fizikos dėsnių išvedimas



trečia dalis

SUDĖTINGUMAS

kas yra sudėtinga

pietų gaminimas tvarkingas procesas aprašomas receptu

monetos mėtymas atsitiktinis procesas bet aprašomas statistiškai

kas yra sudėtinga

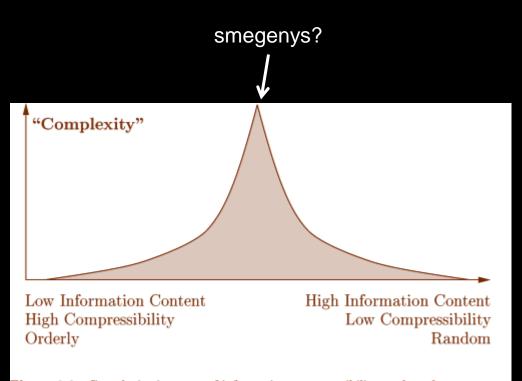


Figure 9.3 Complexity in terms of information, compressibility, and randomness

Figure from The Computational Beauty of Nature: Computer Explorations of Fractals, Chaos, Complex Systems, and Adaptation. Copyright © 1990-2000 by Gary William Flake. All rights reserved. Permission granted for educational, scholarly, and personal use provided that this notice remains intact and unaltered. No part of this work may be reproduced for commercial purposes without prior written permission from the MIT Press.

intarpas: menas

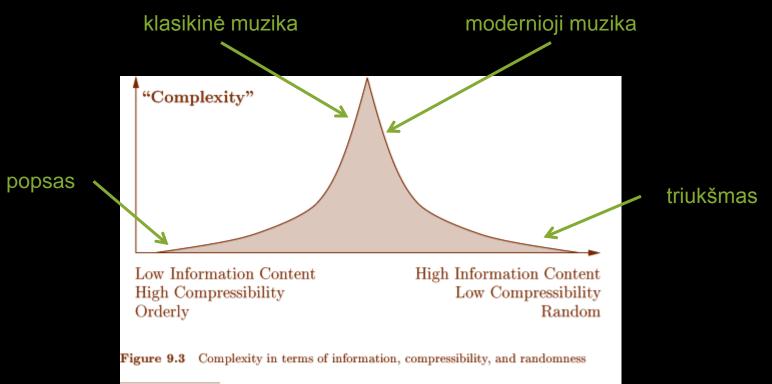


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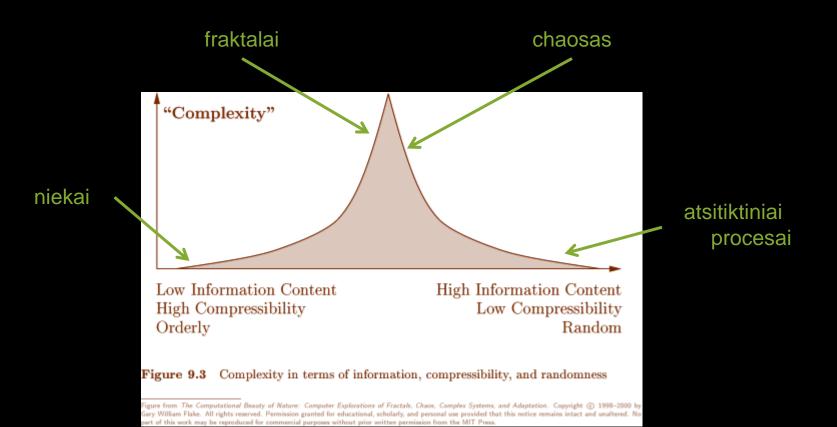
intarpas: meno taisyklės

organizmui būdinga ieškoti taisyklių aplinkoje

ypatingai talpios (gerai ir paprastai ateitį numatančios taisyklės) yra gražios

menas yra kuo talpesnių taisyklių radimas ir parodymas žiūrovui

įvairūs procesai



fraktalai

mandelbroto aibė

$$X_{t+1} = X_t^2 + C$$

priklauso visi kompleksiniai skaičiai c, su kuriais ši seka yra apribota (bounded)

$$(\mathsf{x}_0=0)$$

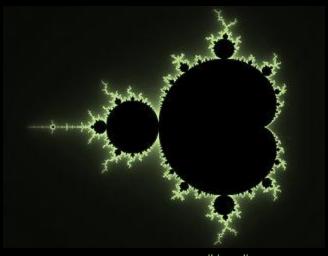


Figure 8.3 The Mandelbrot Set: Moving from left to right and top to bottom each subsequent image shows the boxed region from the previous image in greater detail.

fraktalai

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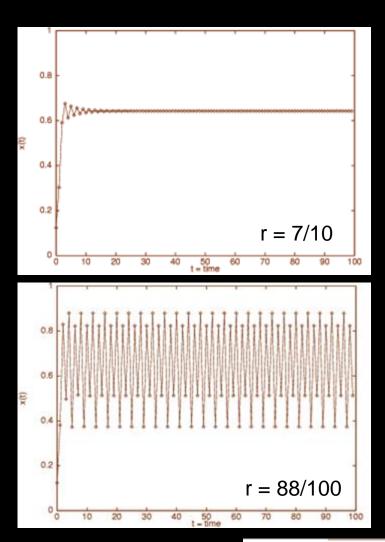
chaosas

deterministinis procesas!

pavyzdys: logistinis atvaizdis

$$x_{t+1} = 4rx_t(1-x_t)$$

chaosas



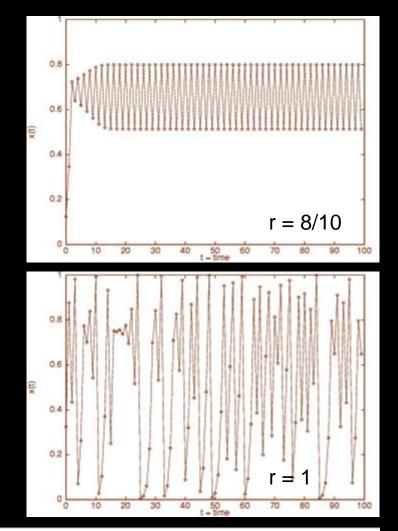


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chaosas

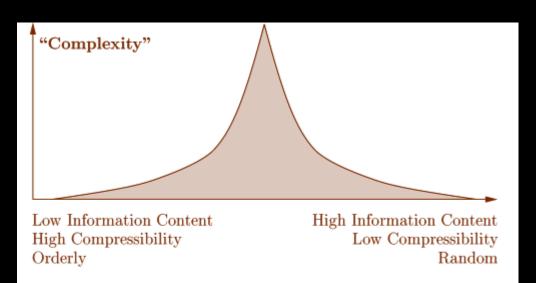


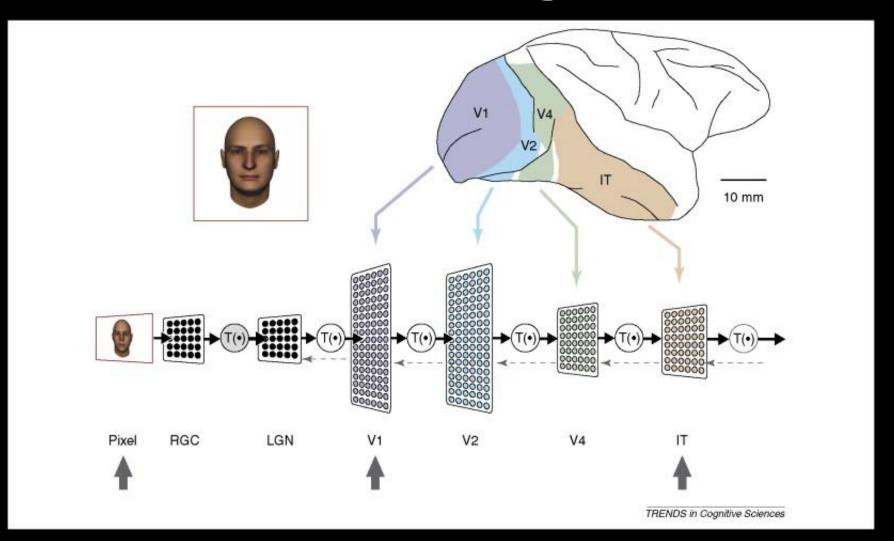
Figure 9.3 Complexity in terms of information, compressibility, and randomness

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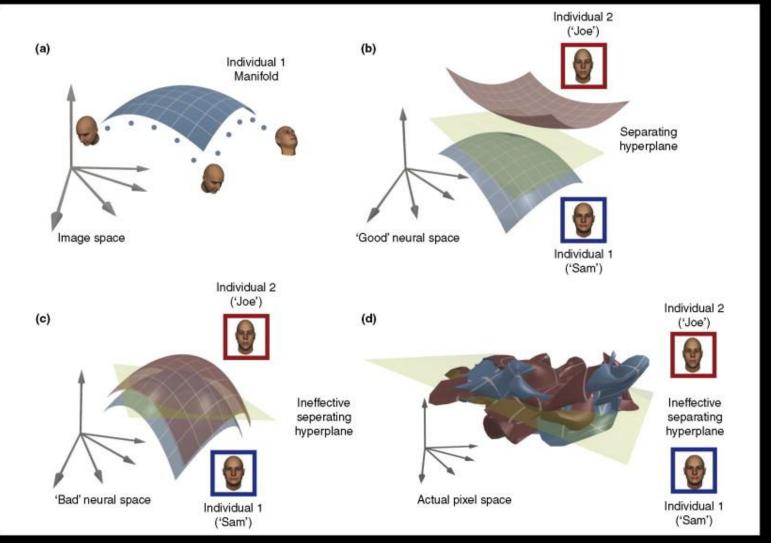
ketvirta dalis

ŽMOGUS PRIEŠ MAŠINĄ

regos sistema



regos sistema



proto filosofija

```
vyraujantis požiūris (nuo 1970-ųjų): funkcionalizmas vyraujantis mokslininkų požiūris strong Al: Tiuringo mašina yra būtina ir pakankama intelekto sąlyga weak Al: Tiuringo mašina sėkmingai gali simuliuoti smegenų veikimą, tačiau ji niekada nebus sąmoninga
```

vyraujantis filosofų požiūris

Tiuringo mašina negali sėkmingai simuliuoti smegenų, nes trūksta priežastinių ryšių

pabaigai

Since age 15 or so Prof. Jürgen Schmidhuber's main scientific ambition has been to build an optimal scientist, then retire.

– Jürgen Schmidhuber