

Introduction to Deep Learning

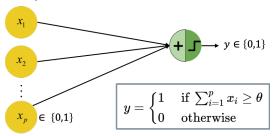
Chapter 1: Brief History

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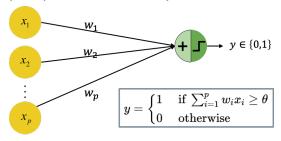


 1943: The first artificial neuron, the "Threshold Logic Unit (TLU)", was proposed by Warren McCulloch & Walter Pitts.



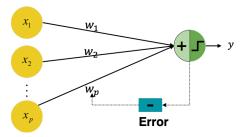
- The model is limited to binary inputs.
- The MP-neuron fires a +1 if the input exceeds a certain threshold θ .
- The weight are not adjustable, so learning could only be achieved by changing the threshold θ.

1957: The perceptron was invented by Frank Rosenblatt.



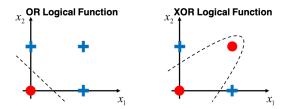
- The inputs are not restricted to be binary.
- In perceptron, the weights are adjustable and can be learned by learning algorithms.
- Similar to the MP-neuron, the threshold is adjustable, and decision boundaries are linear.

 1960: Adaptive Linear Neuron (ADALINE) was invented by Bernard Widrow & Ted Hoff; weights are now adjustable according to the weighted sum of the inputs.



 1965: Group method of data handling (also known as polynomial neural networks) by Alexey Ivakhnenko. The first learning algorithm for supervised deep feedforward multilayer perceptrons.

- 1969: The first "Al Winter" kicked in.
 - Marvin Minsky & Seymour Papert proved that a perceptron cannot solve the XOR-Problem (linear separability).
 - Less funding ⇒ Standstill in Al/DL research



- 1985: Multilayer perceptron with backpropagation by David Rumelhart, Geoffrey Hinton and Ronald Williams.
 - Efficiently compute derivatives of composite functions.
 - Backpropagation was developed already in 1970 by Linnainmaa.

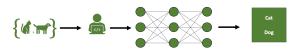
- 1985: The second "Al Winter" kicked in.
 - Overly optimistic expectations concerning potential of AI/DL.
 - The phrase "Al" even reached a pseudoscience status.
 - Kernel machines and graphical models both achieved good results on many important tasks.
 - Some fundamental mathematical difficulties in modeling long sequences were identified



Credit: https://emerj.com/ai-executive-guides/will-there-be-another-artificial-intelligence-winter-probably-not/

- 2006: Age of deep neural networks began.
 - Geoffrey Hinton showed that a deep belief network could be efficiently trained using greedy layer-wise pretraining.
 - This wave of research popularized the use of the term deep learning to emphasize that researchers were now able to train deeper neural networks than had been possible before.
 - At this time, deep neural networks outperformed competing AI systems based on other ML technologies as well as hand-designed functionality.

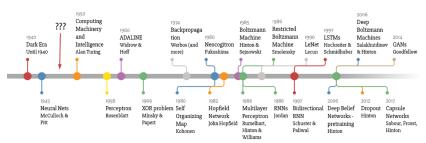
Machine Learning



Deep Learning



Deep Learning Timeline



Credit: https://towardsdatascience.com/a-weird-introduction-to-deep-learning-7828803693b0

History of DL Tools

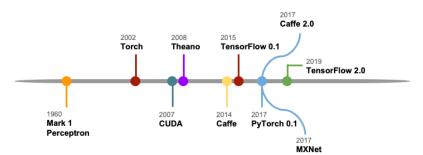




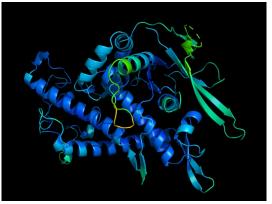
Figure: IBM Supercomputer

- Watson is a question-answering system capable of answering questions posed in natural language, developed in IBM's DeepQA project.
- In 2011, Watson competed on *Jeopardy!* against champions Brad Rutter and Ken Jennings, winning the first place prize of \$1 million.



Figure: Google self driving car (Waymo)

- Google's development of self-driving technology began on January 17, 2009, at the company's secretive X lab.
- By January 2020, 20 million miles of self-driving on public roads had been completed by Waymo.



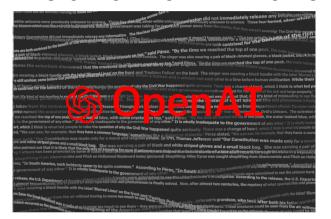
Credit: DeepMind

- AlphaFold is a deep learning system, developed by Google DeepMind, to solve determine a protein's 3D shape from its amino-acid sequence.
- In 2018 and 2020, AlphaFold placed first in the overall rankings of the Critical Assessment of Techniques for Protein Structure Prediction (CASP).



Credit: DeepMind

- AlphaGo, originally developed by DeepMind, is a deep learning system that
 plays the board game Go. In 2017, the Master version of AlphaGo beat Ke Jie,
 the number one ranked player in the world at the time.
- While there are several extensions to AlphaGo (e.g., Master AlphaGo, AlphaGo Zero, AlphaZero, and MuZero), the main idea is the same: search for optimal moves based on knowledge acquired by machine learning.



- Generative Pre-trained Transformer 3 (GPT-3) is the third generatation of the GPT model, introduced by OpenAI in May 2020, to produce human-like text.
- There are 175 billion parameters to be learned by the algorithm, but the quality of the generated text is so high that it is hardly possible to distinguish it from a human-written text.