

Inteligencia Artificial

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Introducción

- G.W. Leibnitz (1646-1716) he was first who said – brain is based on mathematics



A. M. Turing - (1912-1954)



Computers and Intelligence
"Turing test"

W. McCulloch W. Pitts (' 43)



Artificial neural network

N. Wiener (1948)



Book „Cybernetics“ - > AI

C. Shannon (1953)

Ashby (1952)



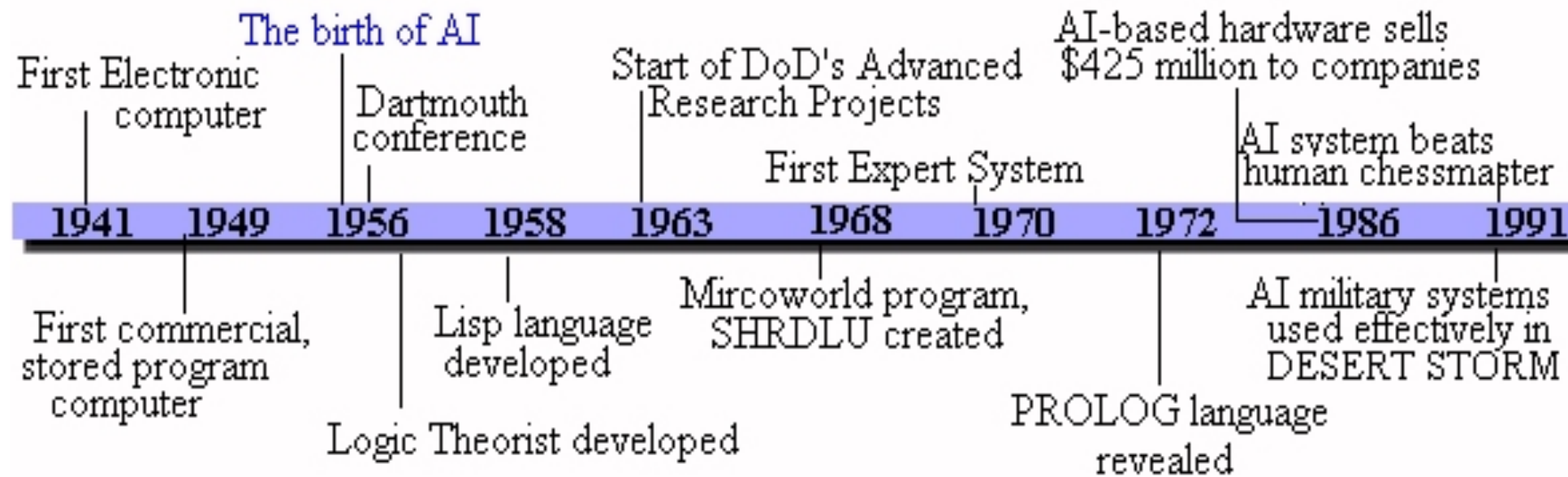
How you program the machine
To achieve ability to learn ???

Univ. Dartmouth (' 56)

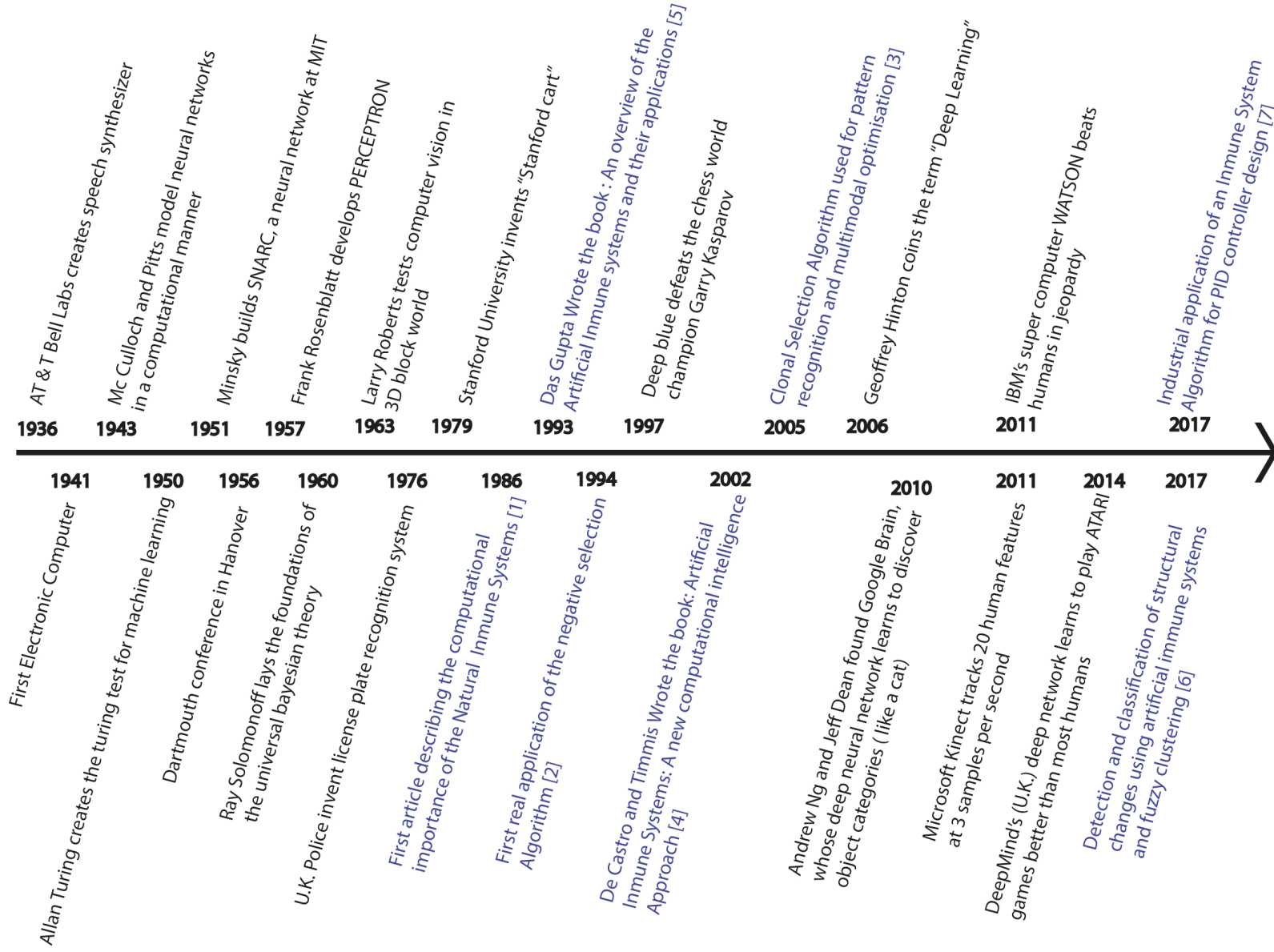


Establishing AI – as research Field

Línea del Tiempo



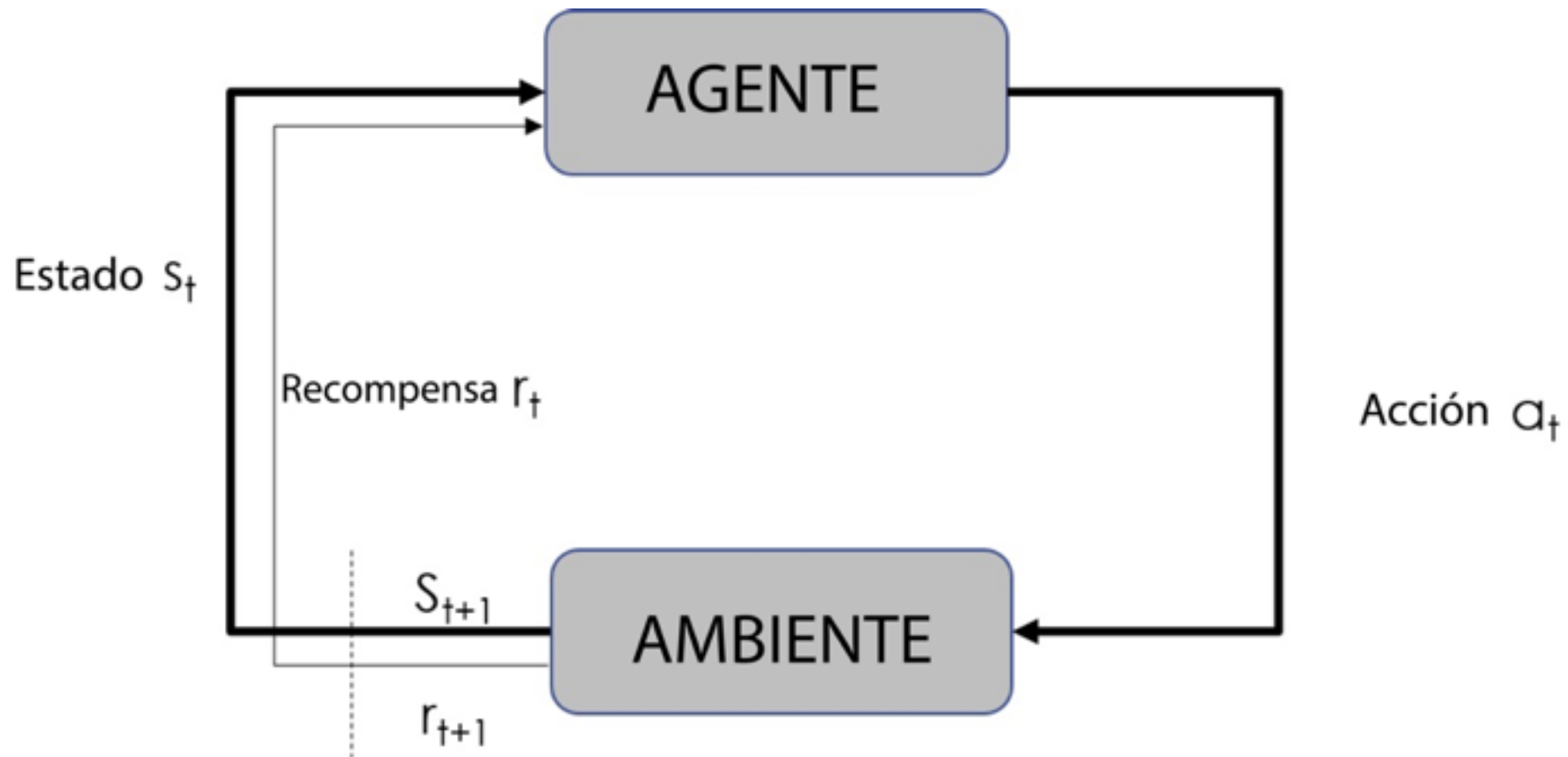
Línea del Tiempo



¿Qué es Inteligencia Artificial?

- La **generalización** de una **tarea** a partir de **experiencia**.
- *Arthur Samuel* (1959). Machine Learning: Field of study that gives computers the **ability to learn without being explicitly programmed**.
- *Tom Mitchell* (1998) Well-posed Learning Problem: A computer program is said to **learn** from **experience E** with respect to some **task T** and some **performance measure P**, if its performance on **T**, as measured by **P**, **improves** with **experience E**.

Modelo de Aprendizaje



Ejemplo

- Suponga que su software de email observa que correos usted marca o no marca como spam, basandose en esto va aprendiendo a filtrar de mayor manera aquellos correos que entran en su definición de spam. Basandonos en esta situación hipotética, cual es la tarea T ?

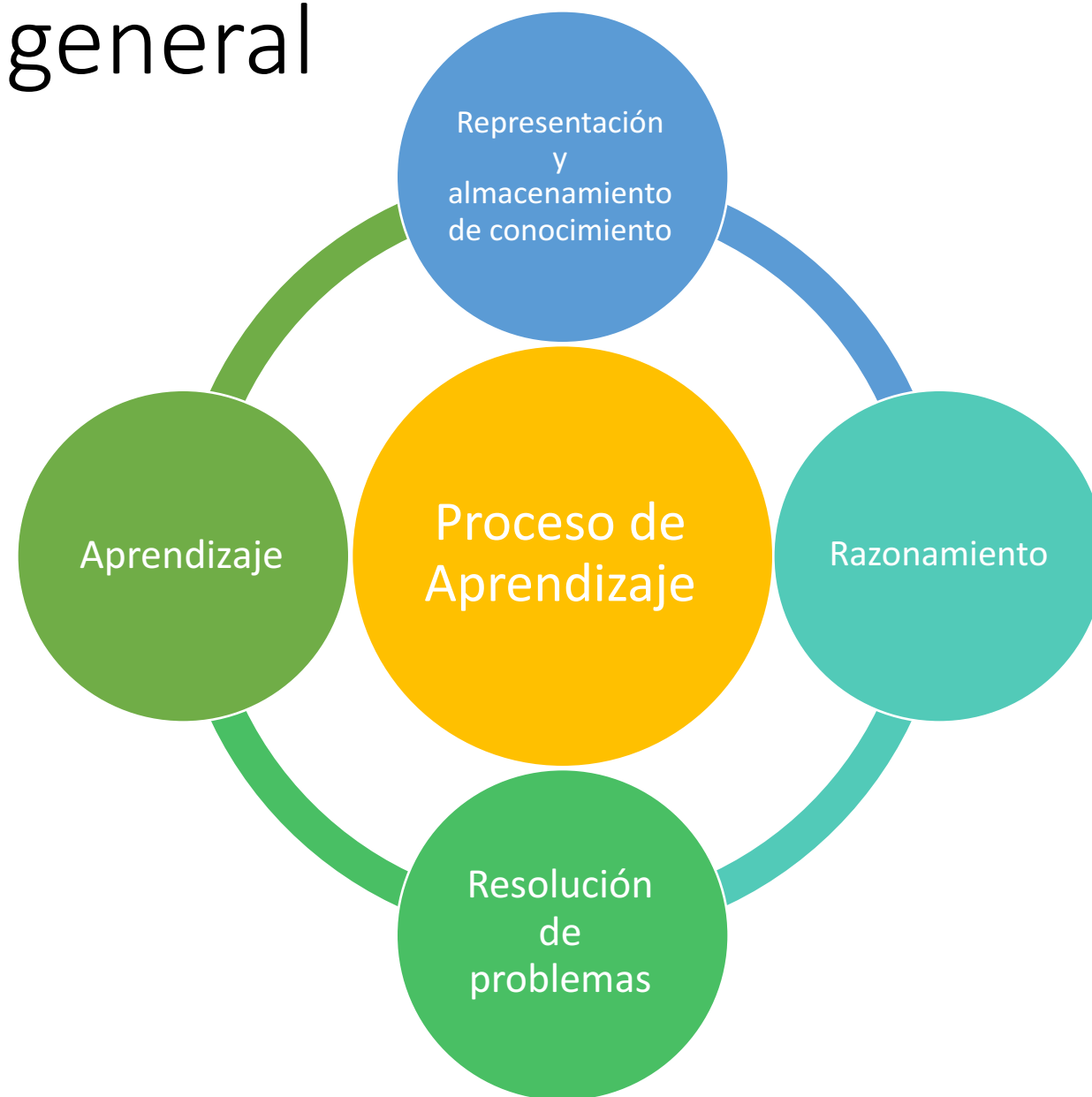
Clasificar los correos; son Spam o No son Spam

Observarlo marcar los correos como Spam o No spam


El número de correos correctamente clasificados como Spam o No spam

Ninguna de las anteriores- este no es un problema de AI

Modelo general



¿Cuándo decimos que un sistema es Inteligente?

Inteligente  **Conocimiento**

- Conocimiento en datos (Redes Neuronales)
- Conocimiento en experiencia (Lógica difusa)
- Conocimiento en espacio de estado, eurística, caos (Computación evolutiva)

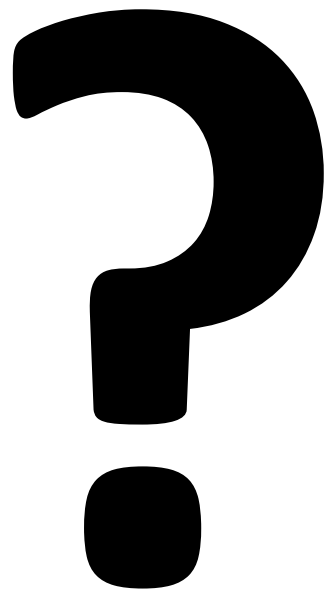
Tipos de problemas

- Clasificación de datos y de la experiencia humana
- Modelado a partir de datos o de la experiencia humana
- Predicciones (forecast)
- Optimización (Encontrar los valores óptimos)
- Interfaces Humano-Máquina (diseño basado en humanos)

Aplicaciones

- Credit rating and risk assessment
- Insurance risk evaluation
- Fraud detection
- Insider dealing detection
- Marketing analysis , Mailshot profiling
- Signature verification , Inventory control
- Prediction of prices, electricity load and discharge
- Machinery defect diagnosis
- Signal processing , Character recognition
- Process control & supervision , fault analysis
- Speech , vision and color recognition
- Radar signal classification
- Aircraft control, Car brakes
- Integrated circuit layout
- Image compression
- Prediction of signals and values in engineering

Ejemplos:



Ejemplos

- Compañía: BPL
- Producto: Lavadora ABS 50F
- Un Sistema difuso decide que tipo de programa y la cantidad de agua así como los ingredientes de lavado.



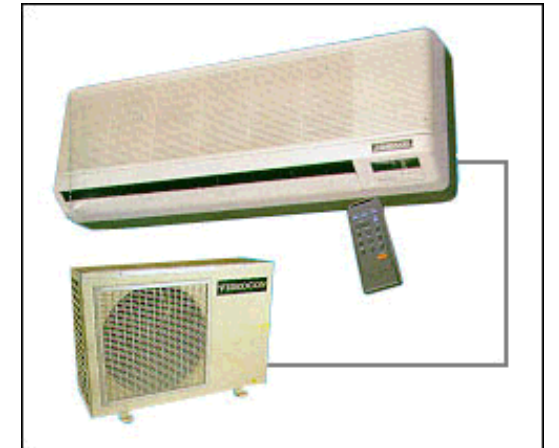
- Compañía : LG
- Producto : Refrigerador
- Un Sistema Neuro difuso controla los procedimientos de refrigeración para optimizar el uso de energía.



- Compañía: Sharp
- Product : Horno de microondas
- A partir de un análisis de aire en el interior la duración de la cocción era controlada.



- Compañía: Videocon
- Product0 : aire acondicionado
- Usaba un Sistema Neuro difuso para mantener el control de la temperature en el cuarto.

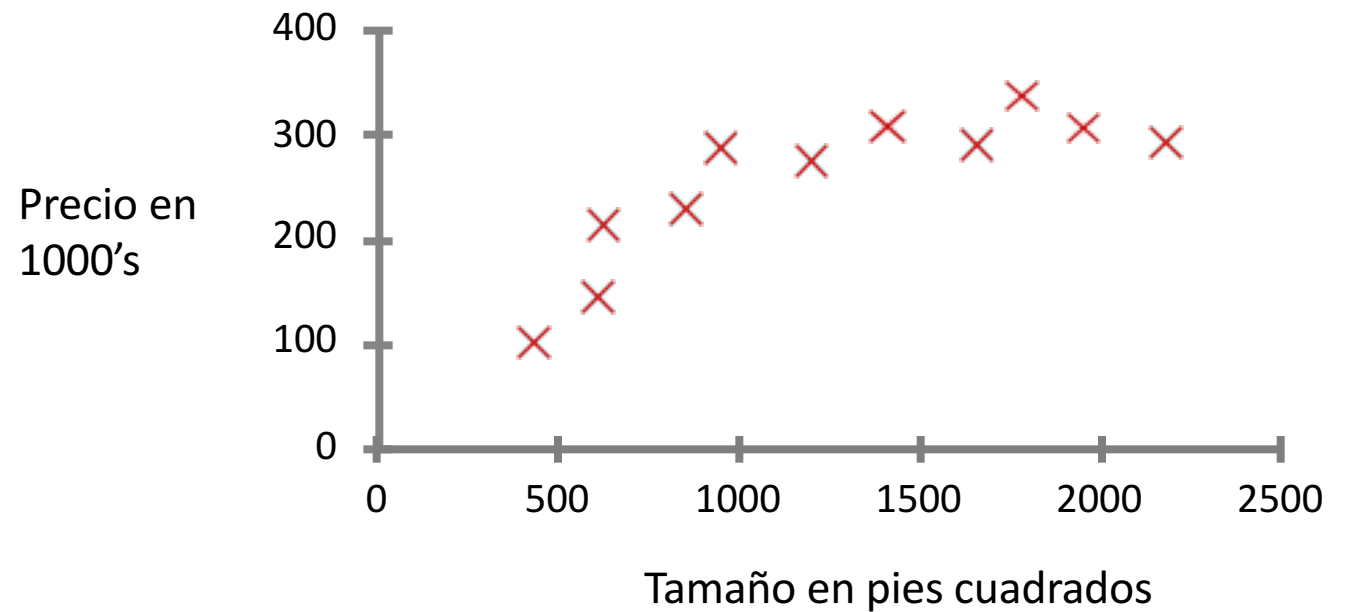


Introducción

Aprendizaje Supervisado

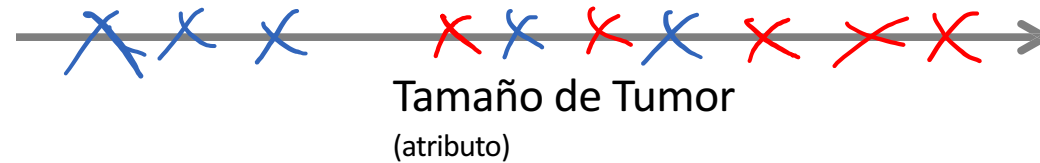
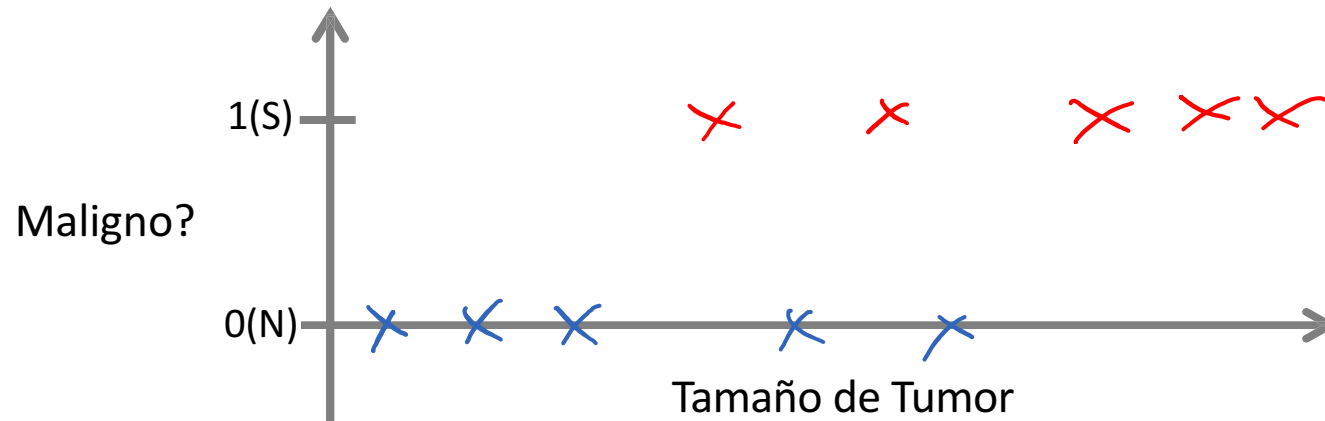
Predicción de precios

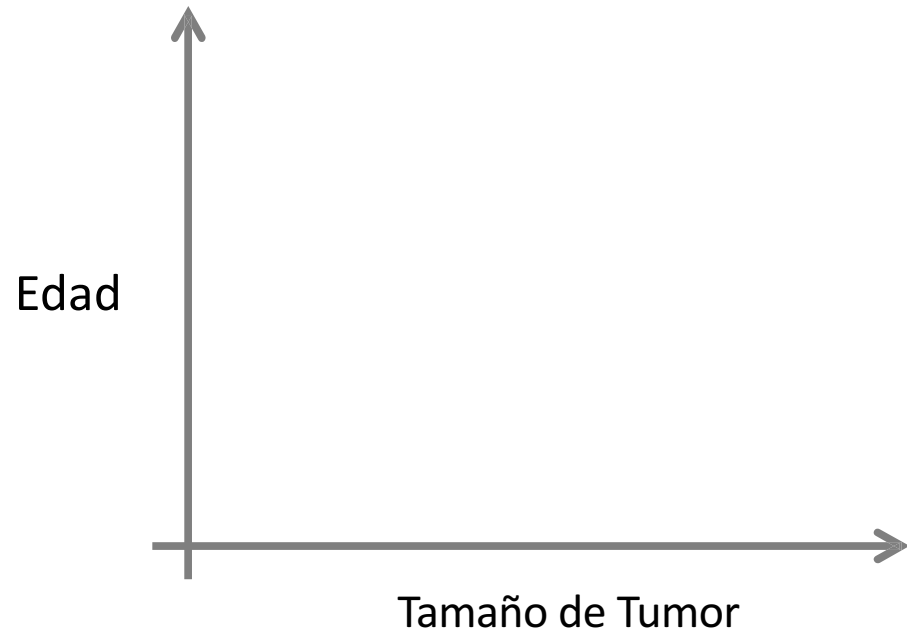
- Aprendizaje supervisado: Le damos las respuestas correctas al algoritmo.
- Regresión: Predecir de manera continua un valor de salida.



Cáncer de Seno (Maligno/Benigno)

- Clasificación: Valor Discreto (0-1)





- Uniformidad del tamaño de la célula
- Uniformidad de forma de la célula
- Espesor del grupo de células
- ...

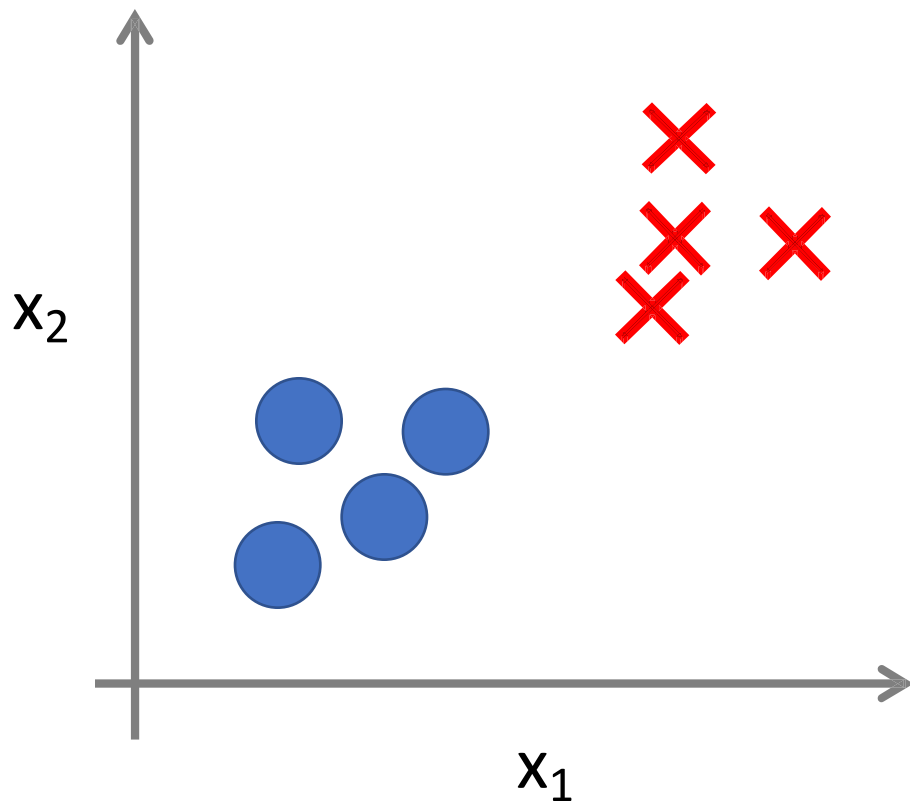
Suponga que usted tiene una empresa de software.

- Problema 1: Usted tiene un gran inventario de objetos similares. Y desea predecir cuantos de estos se venderán en los próximos 5 meses.
 - Problema 2: Usted diseña un software para examinar las cuentas de sus clientes para saber si esta ha sido hackeada o no.
-
- ¿Cómo trataría al problema 1 ?
 - ¿Cómo trataría al problema 2 ?

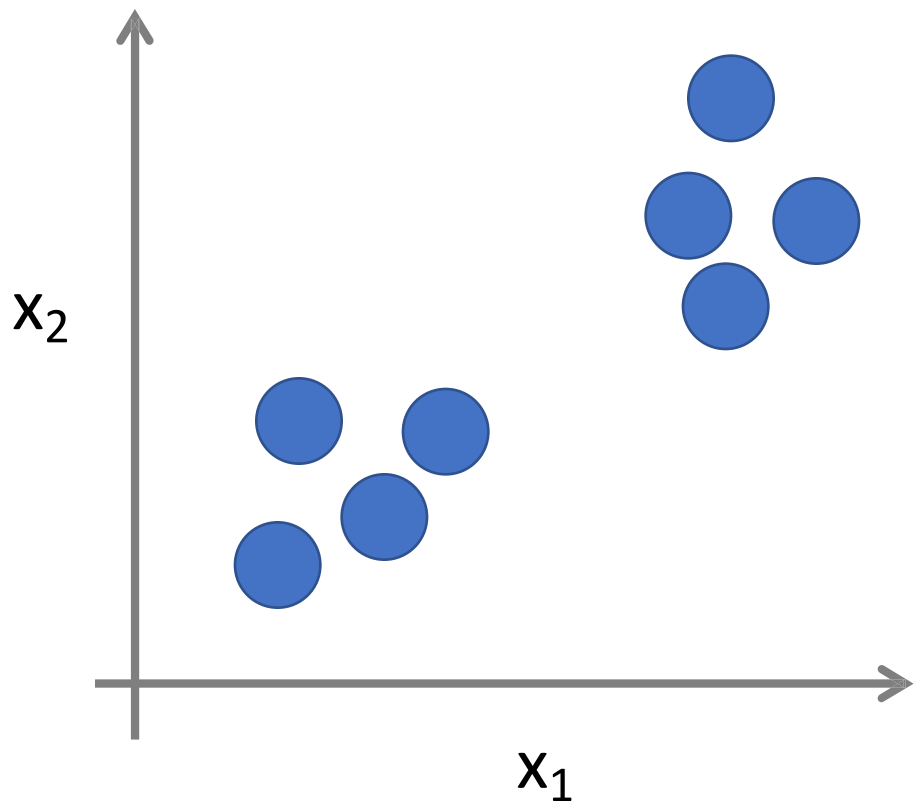
Introducción

Aprendizaje No Supervisado

Aprendizaje Supervisado

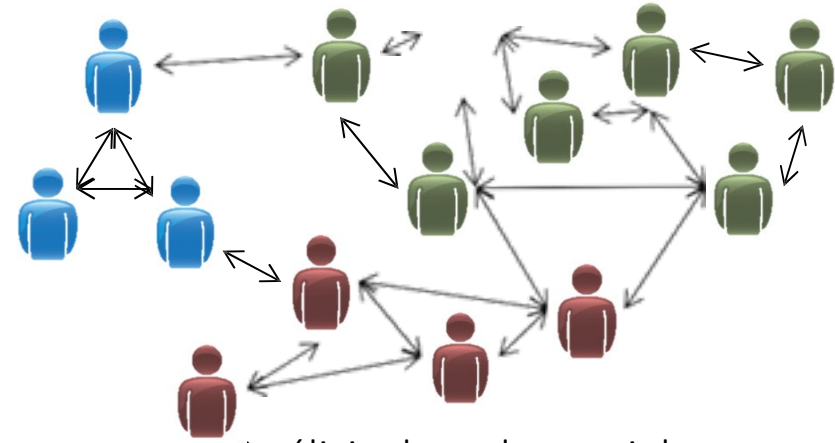


Aprendizaje No Supervisado

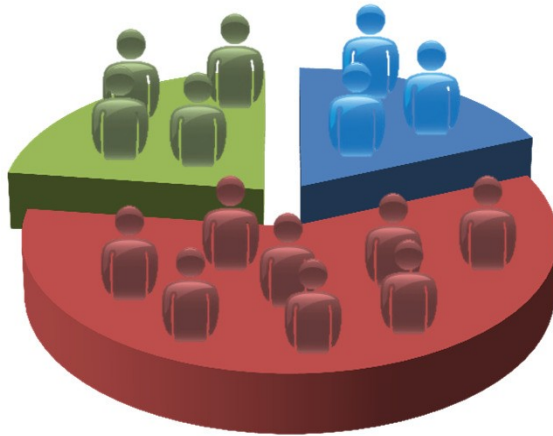




Organización de clusters de Computadoras



Análisis de redes sociales



Segmentaciones de Mercado

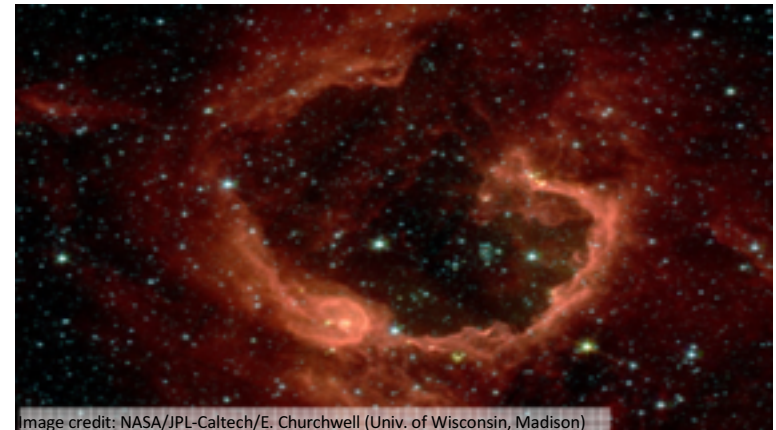
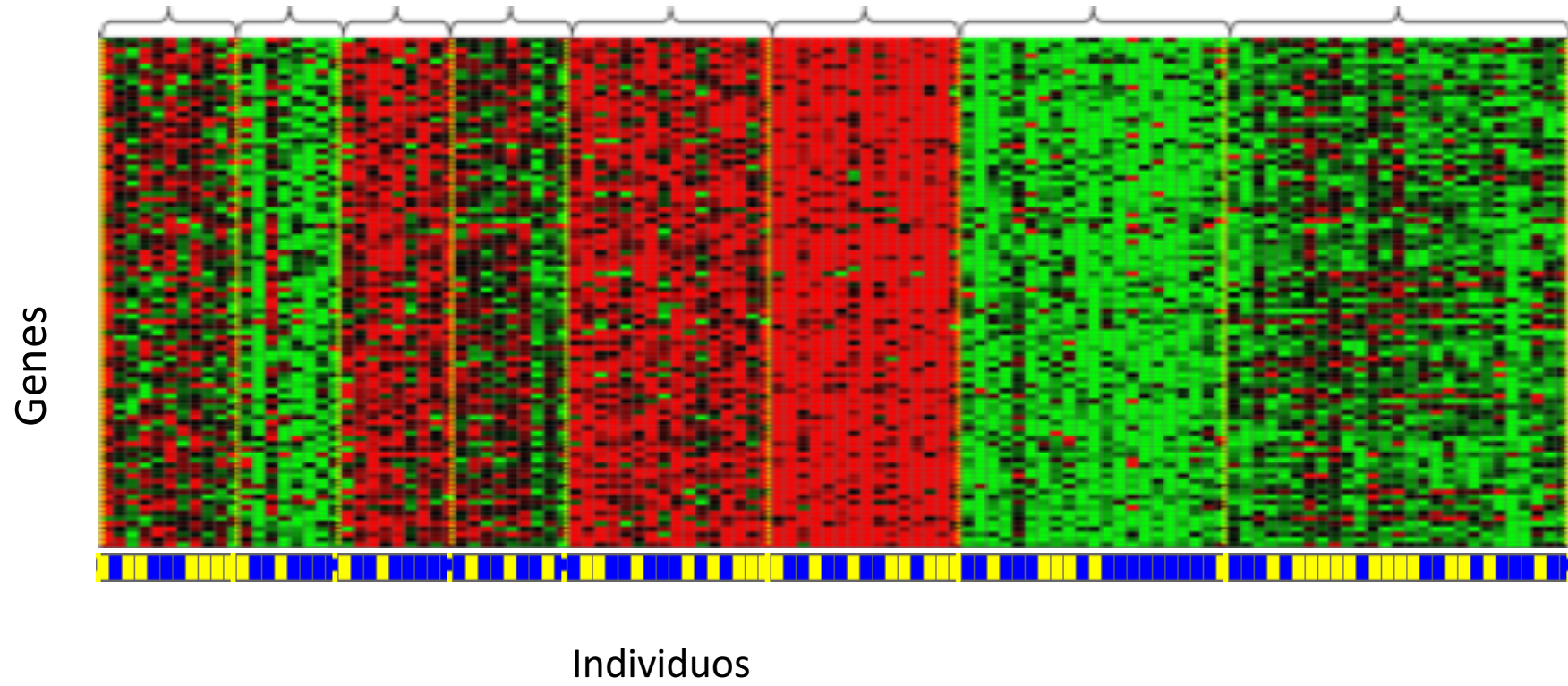


Image credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech/E. Churchwell (Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison)

Análisis de datos astronómicos

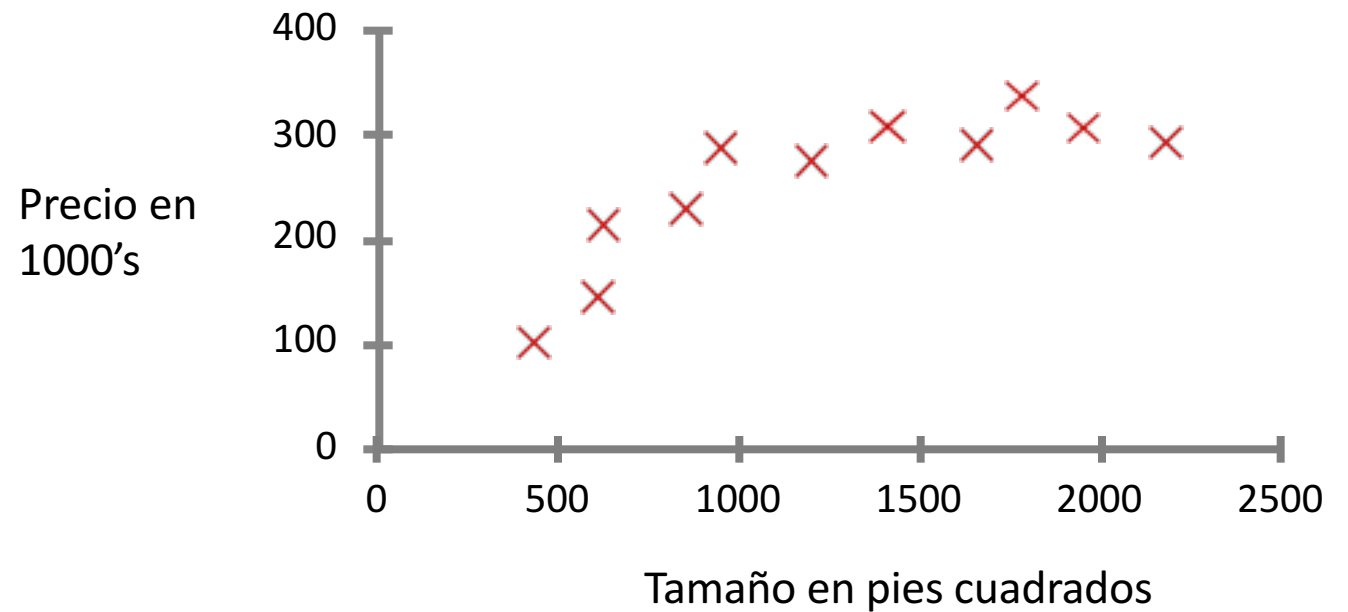


Regresión Lineal Univariante

Representación del modelo

Predicción de precios

- Aprendizaje supervisado: Le damos las respuestas correctas al algoritmo.
- Regresión: Predecir de manera continua un valor de salida.



Set de Datos para entrenamiento

Tamaño en pies ² (x)	Precio (\$) en 1000's (y)
2104	460
1416	232
1534	315
852	178
...	...

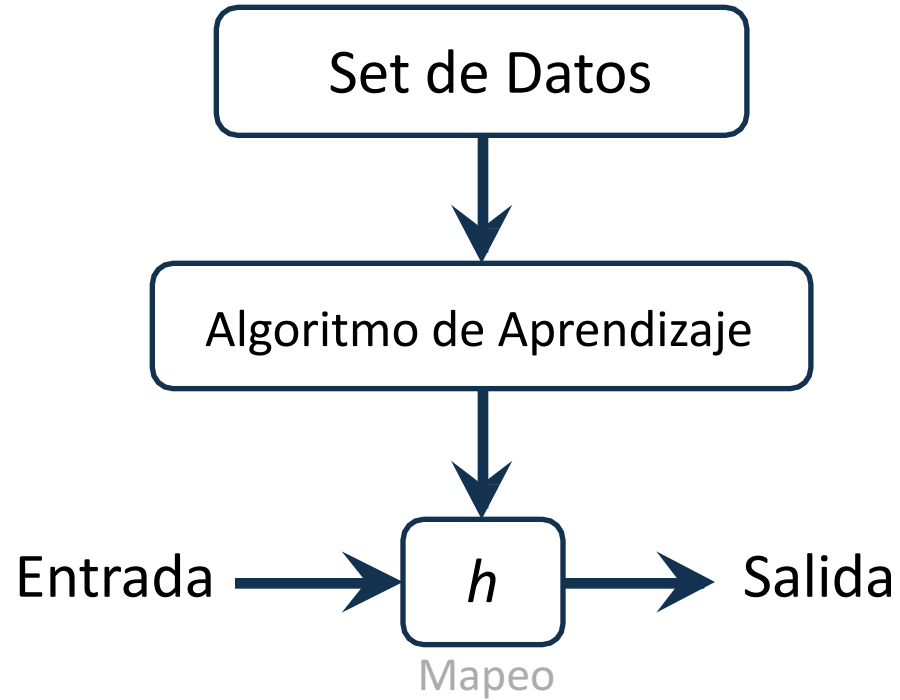
Notación:

m = Número de ejemplos

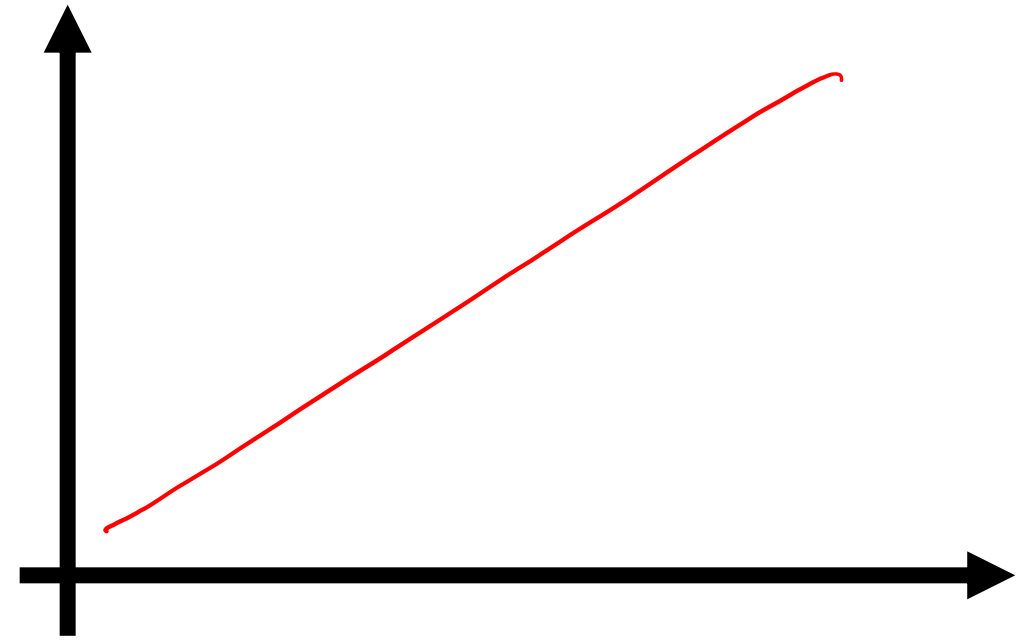
x's = "entradas", "input", variables, features, atributos

y's = "salidas", "output", variables, objetivo, "target"

Modelo



¿Cómo representariamos a h ?



$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2$$

Set de Entrenamiento

INPUT Tamaño en pies ² (x)	OUTPUT Precio (\$) en 1000's (y)
2104	460
1416	232
1534	315
852	178
...	...

Hipótesis:

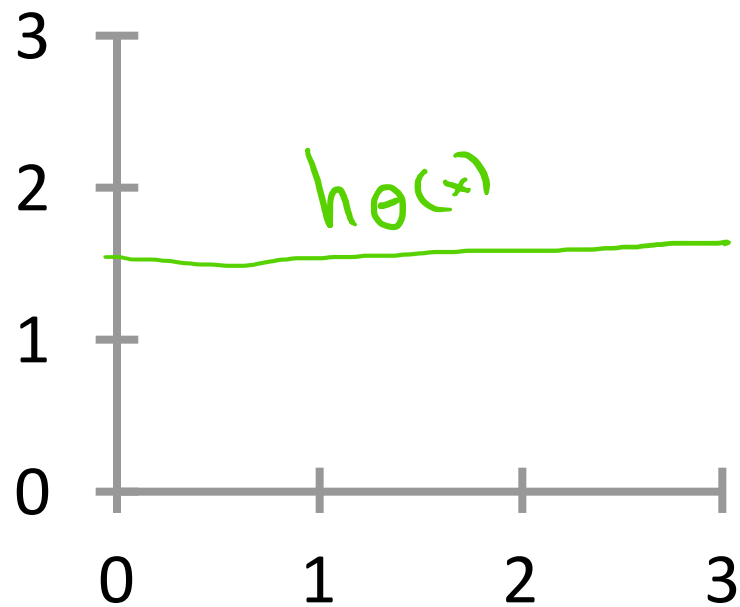
θ_i 's: Parámetros

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$$

Como escoger los θ_i 's?

x	y
1	1
2	2
3	3

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$$

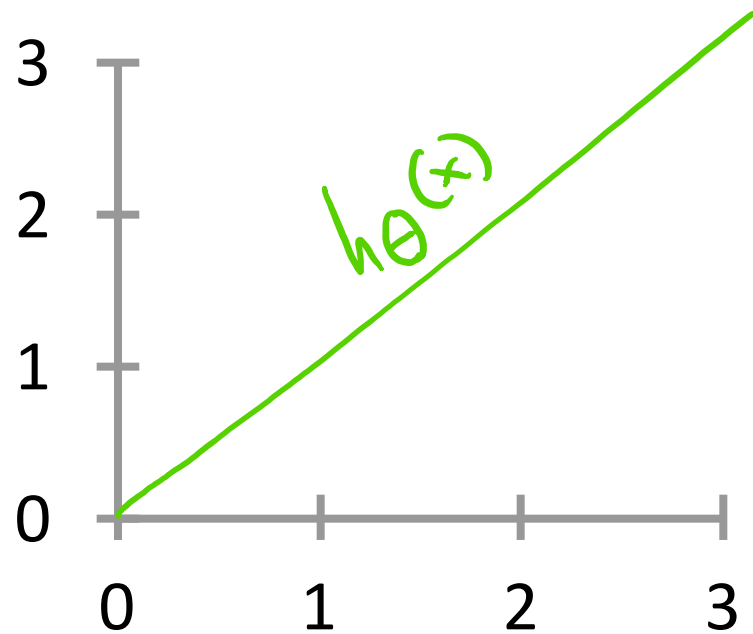


$$\theta_0 = 1.5$$

$$\theta_1 = \underline{0}$$

$$h_{\theta}(x) = 1.5 + \cancel{0(x)}$$

$$h_{\theta}(x) = 1.5 \rightarrow \text{CTE.}$$

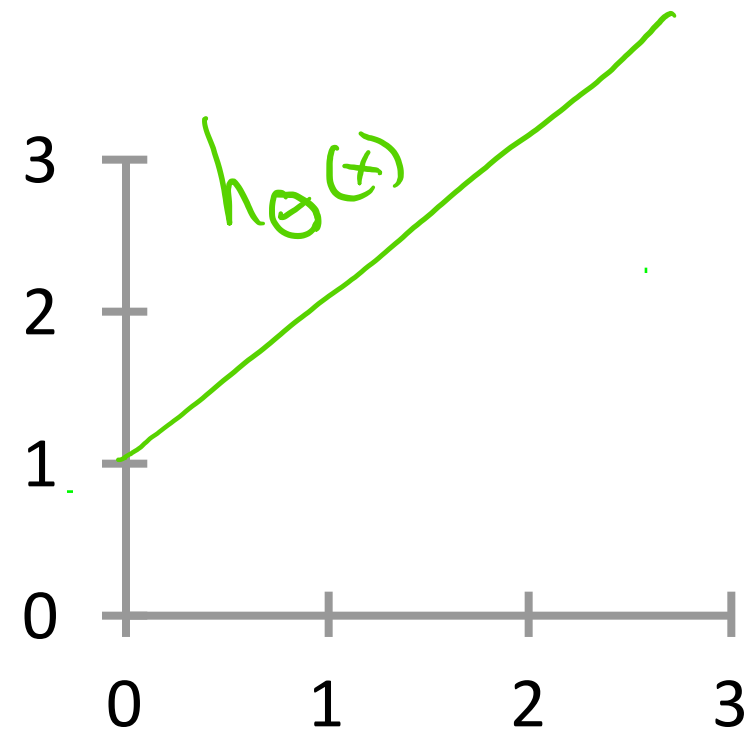


$$\theta_0 = \underline{0}$$

$$\theta_1 = 0.5$$

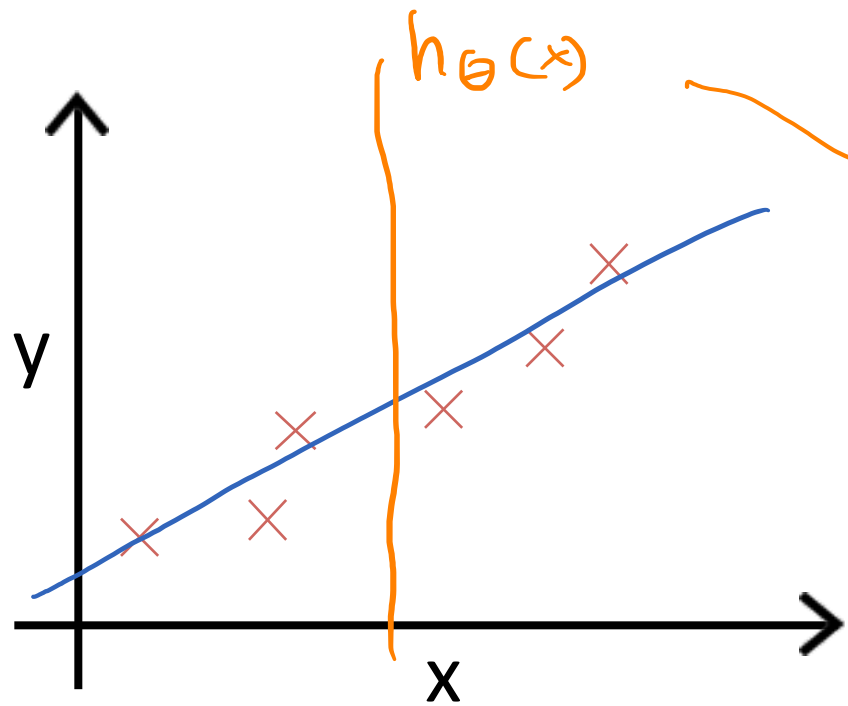
$$h_{\theta}(x) = \cancel{0} + 0.5(x)$$

$$h_{\theta}(x) = 0.5x$$



$$i \quad \boxed{\begin{matrix} \theta_0 = 1 \\ \theta_1 = 0.5 \end{matrix}} \quad ?$$

$$h_{\theta}(x) = 1 + 0.5x$$



ERRORES CUADRÁTICO

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{2m} (\text{RESULTADO} - \text{OBJETIVO})^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2 = J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

INPUT
OUTPUT

↑ DEBEMOS MINIMIZAR ESTA EXPRESIÓN

MINIMIZAR $J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$

COST FUNCTION

Idea: Escoger θ_0, θ_1 tal que $h_{\theta}(x)$ se acerque a y para nuestros ejemplos (training set) (x, y)

Función de costo

Demostración

Hipótesis:

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$$

Parámetros:

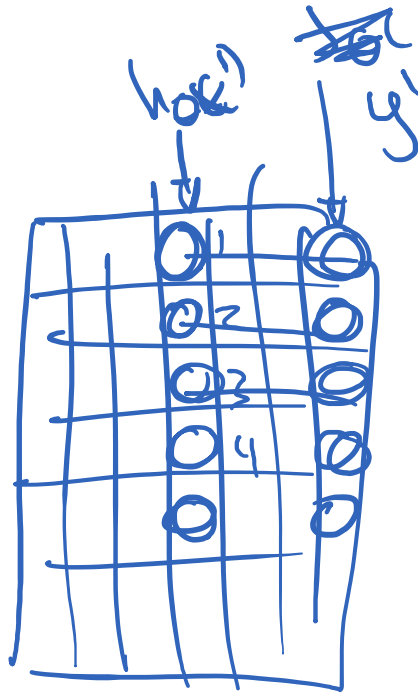
$$\theta_0, \theta_1$$

Funcion de Costo:

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

Objetivo:

$$\underset{\theta_0, \theta_1}{\text{minimize}} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$



Simplificando

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_1 x \quad \theta_0 = 0$$

$$\theta_1$$

PARA $\theta_1 \in [-3, 3]$

$$J(\theta_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

SALIDA T.S ENTRADA

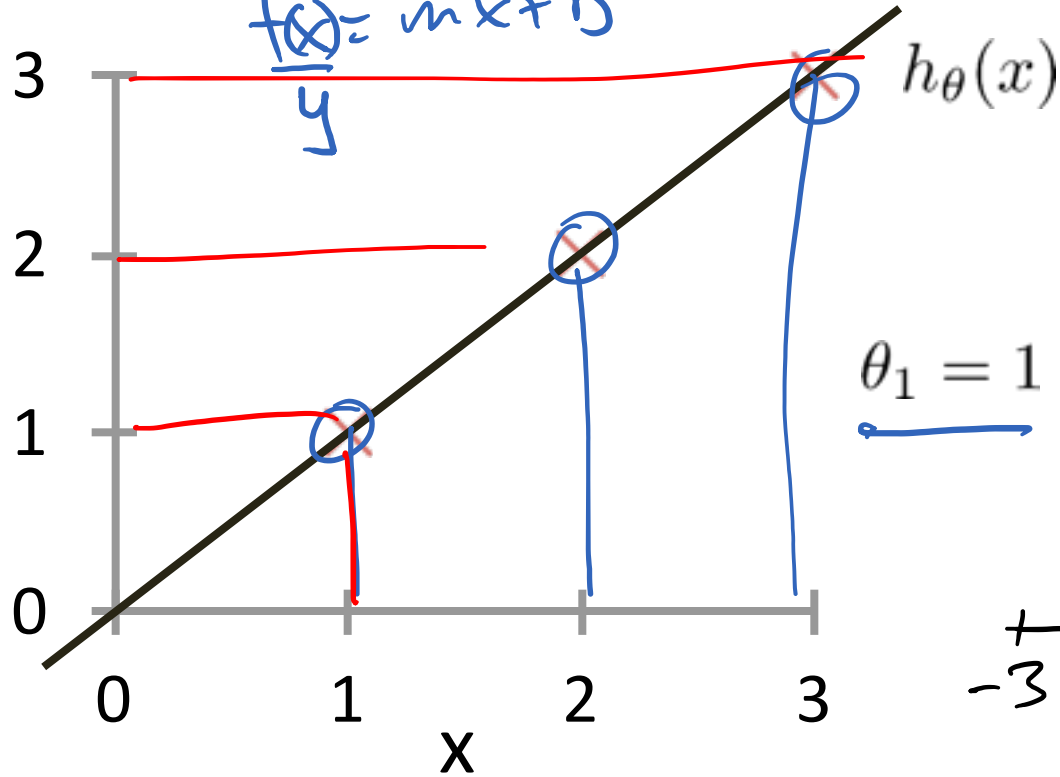
minimize $J(\theta_1)$

θ_1

$h_{\theta}(x)$

(for fixed θ_1 , this is a function of x)

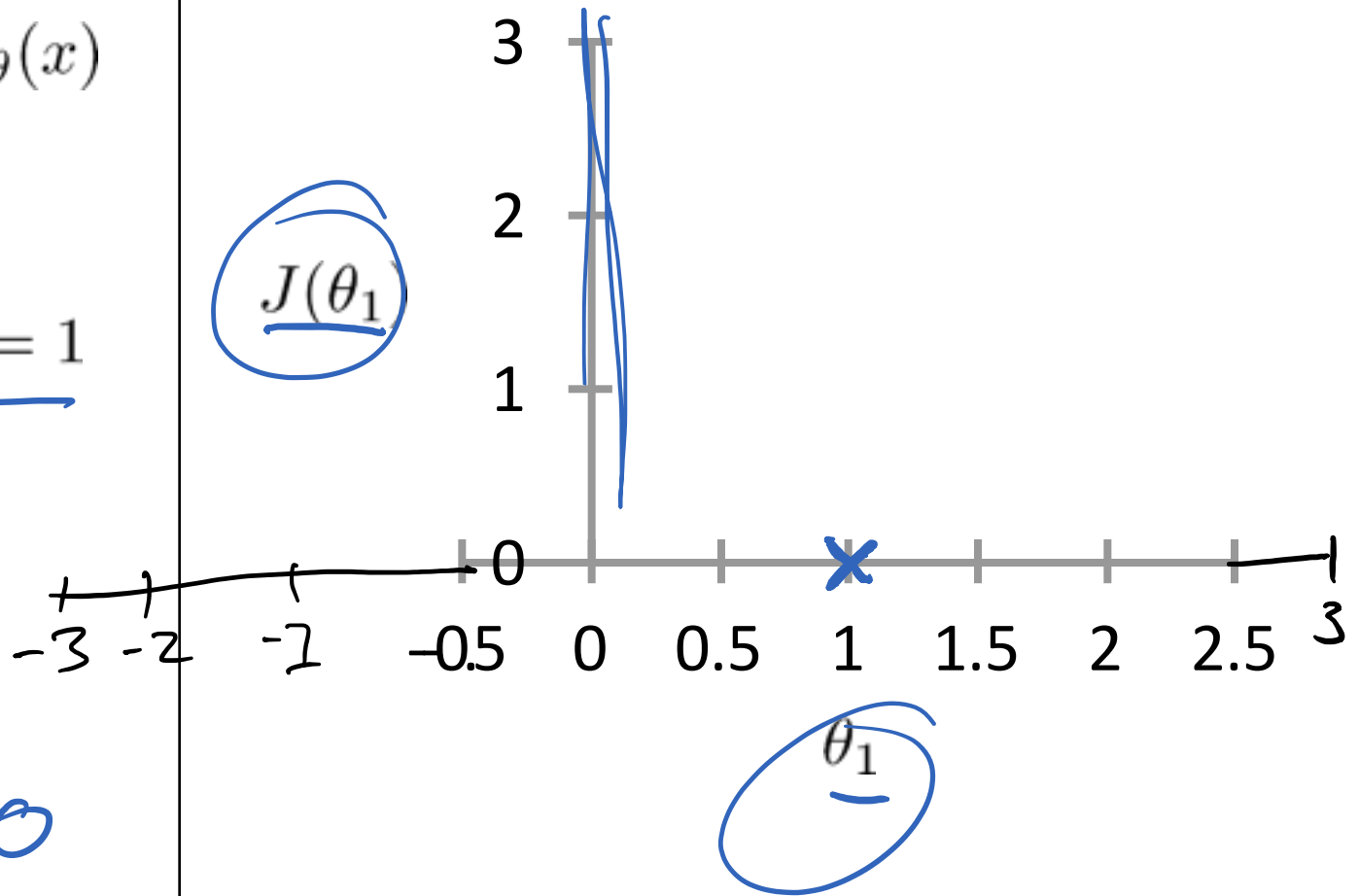
$f(x) = mx + b$
 y



$(1-1)^2 + (2-2)^2 + (3-3)^2 = 0$
 $\theta_1 = 0$

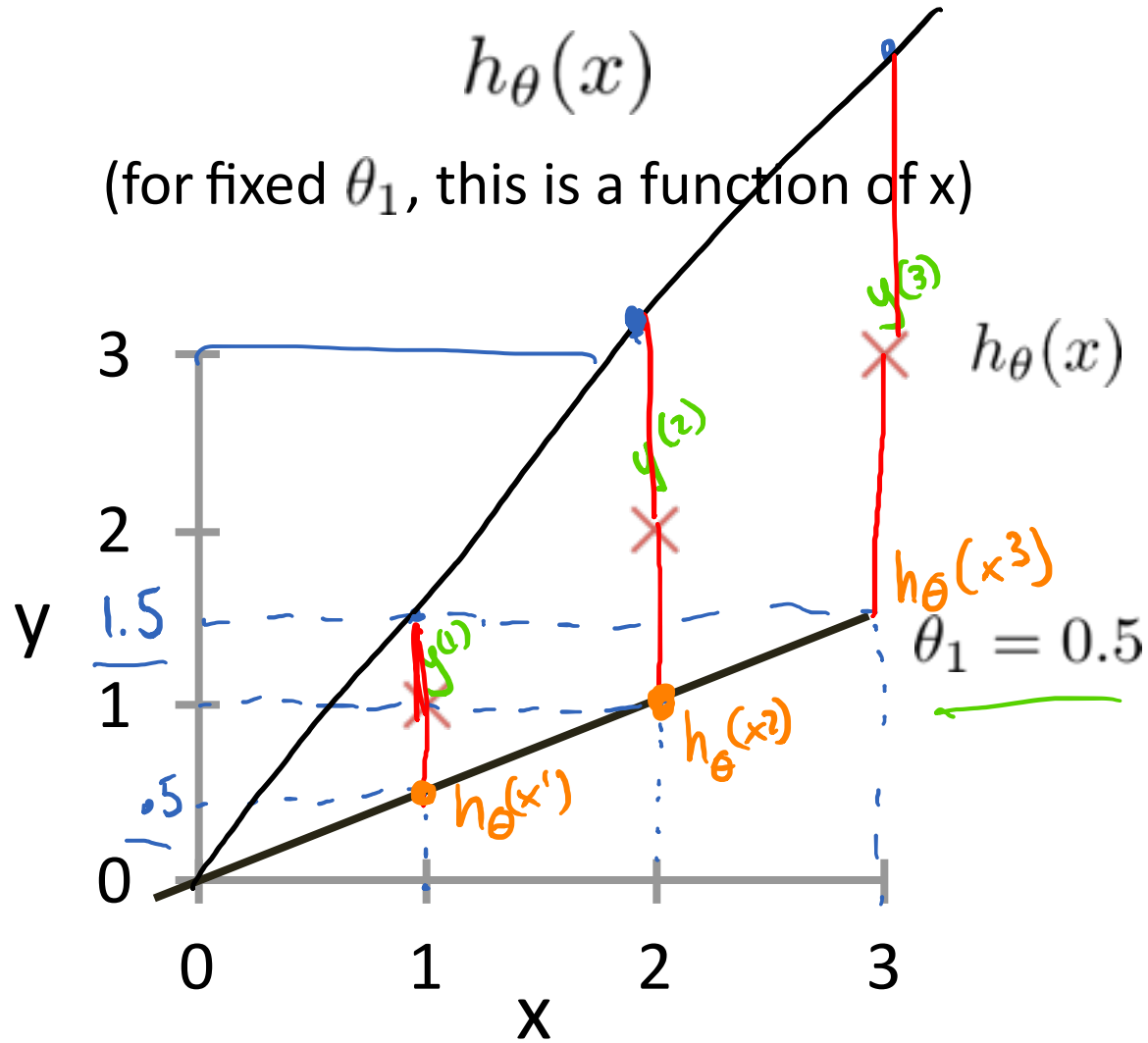
$J(\theta_1)$

(function of the parameter θ_1)



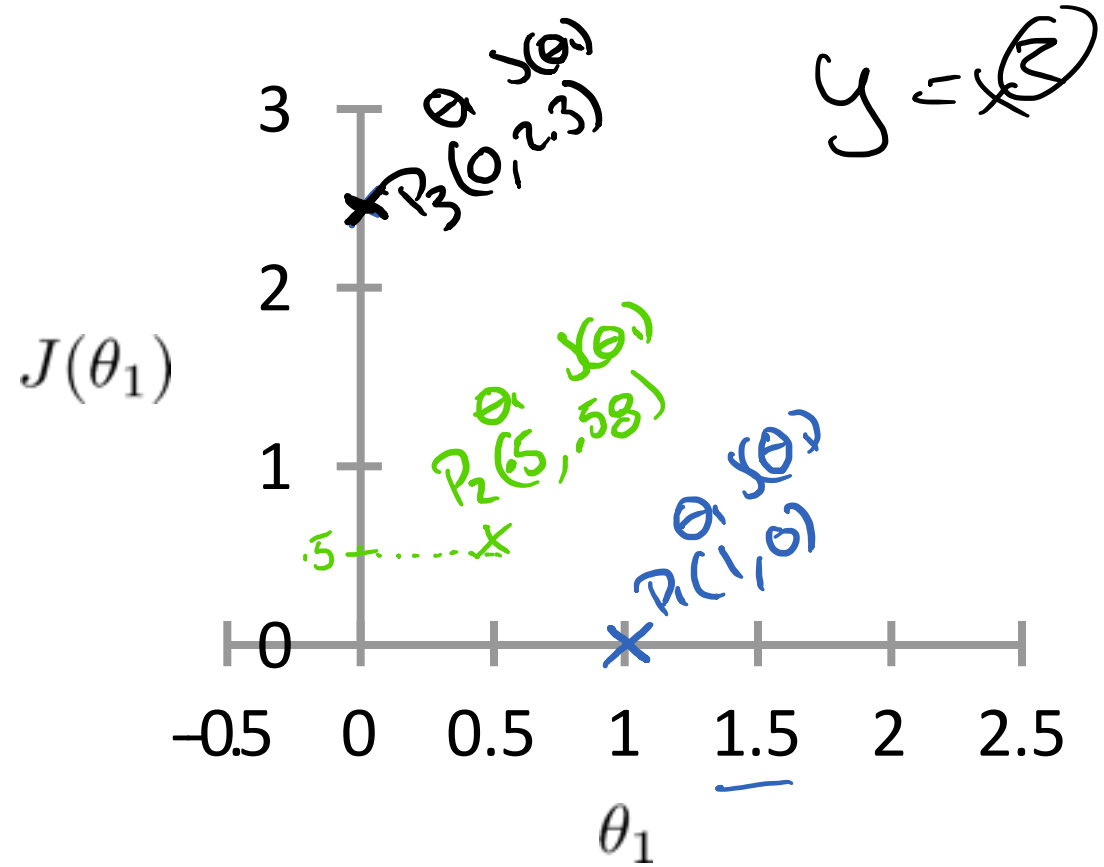
$h_{\theta}(x)$

(for fixed θ_1 , this is a function of x)



$J(\theta_1)$

(function of the parameter θ_1)

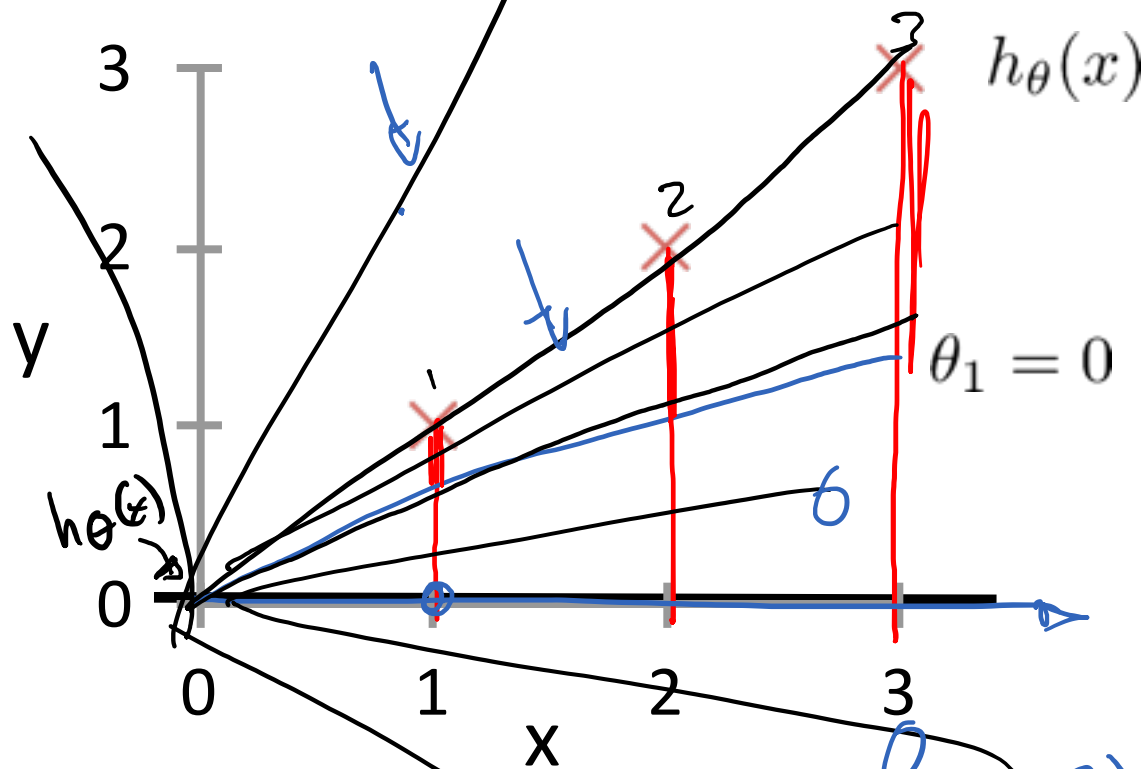


$J_{\theta} = \frac{1}{2m} [(0.5-1)^2 + (1-2)^2 + (1.5-3)^2]$
 $\frac{1}{(2)(3)} [3.5] \approx 0.58$

$y = \begin{cases} h_{\theta}(x) = 1.5x \\ h_{\theta}(x) = 2x \end{cases}$
 $h_{\theta}(1) = 1.5(1) = 1.5$
 $h_{\theta}(2) = 3$
 $h_{\theta}(3) = 5.5$

$$h_{\theta}(x)$$

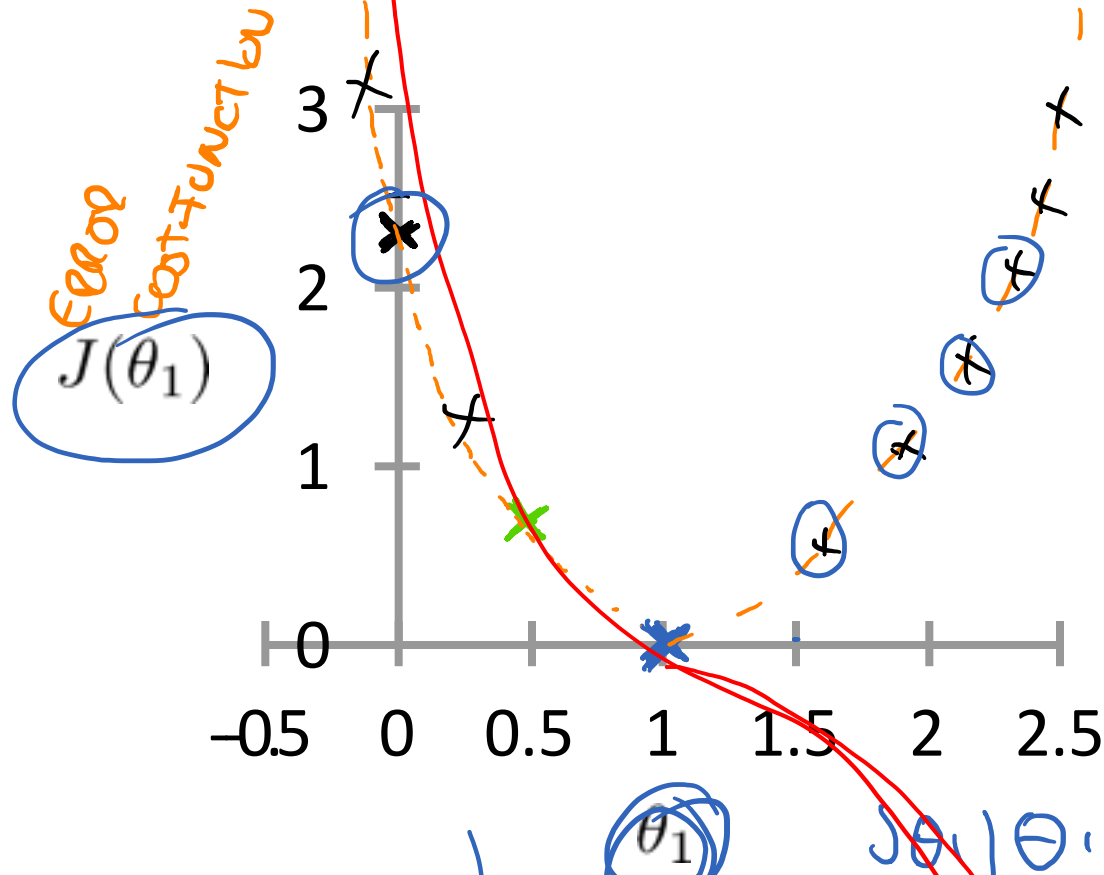
(for fixed θ_1 , this is a function of x)



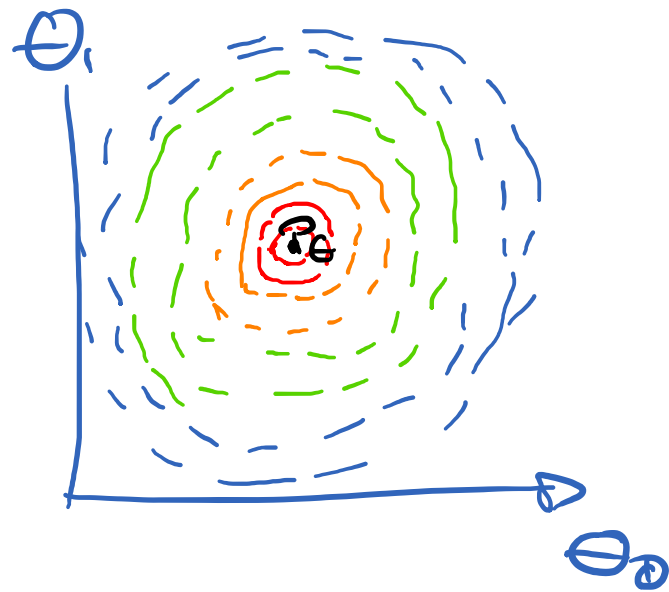
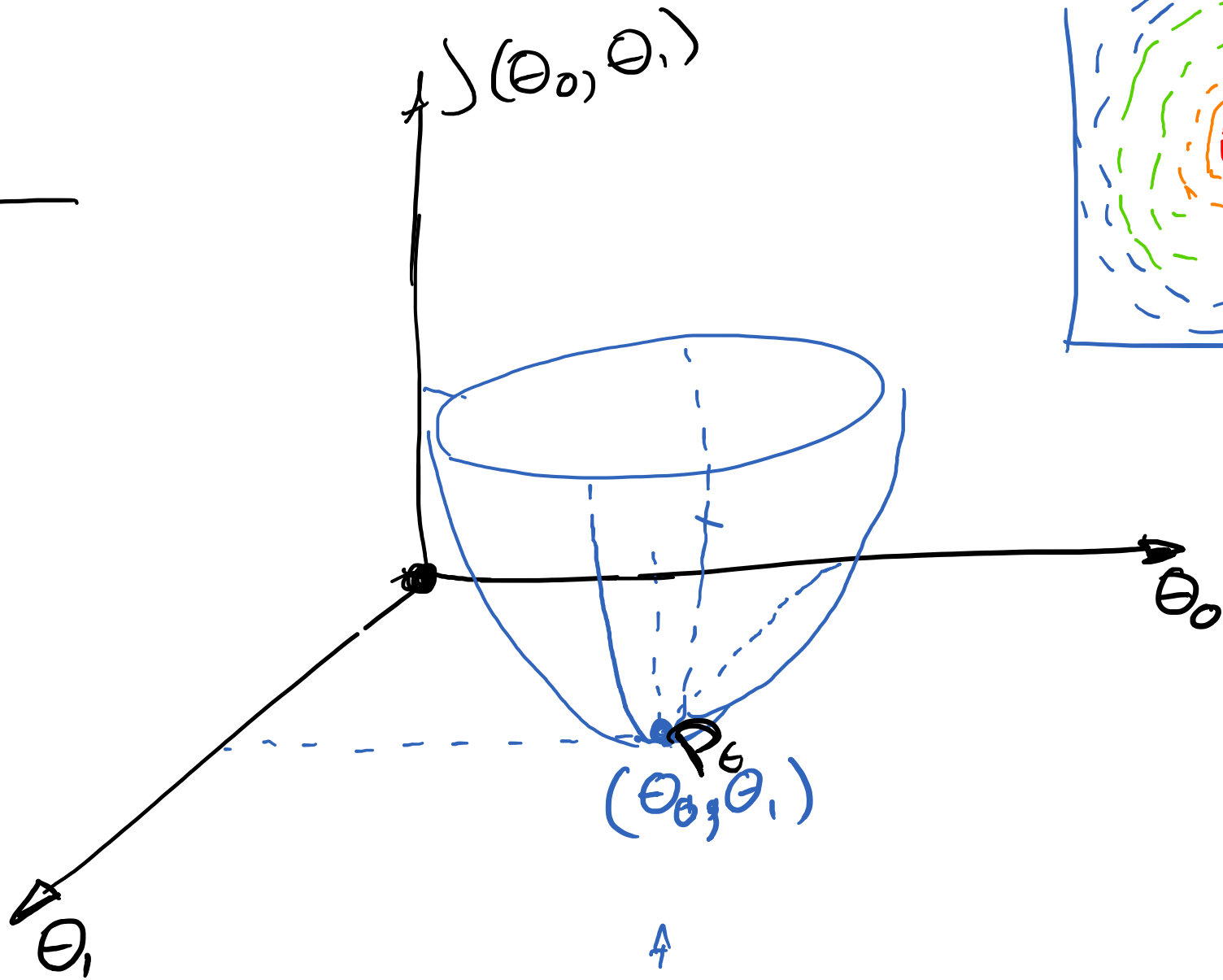
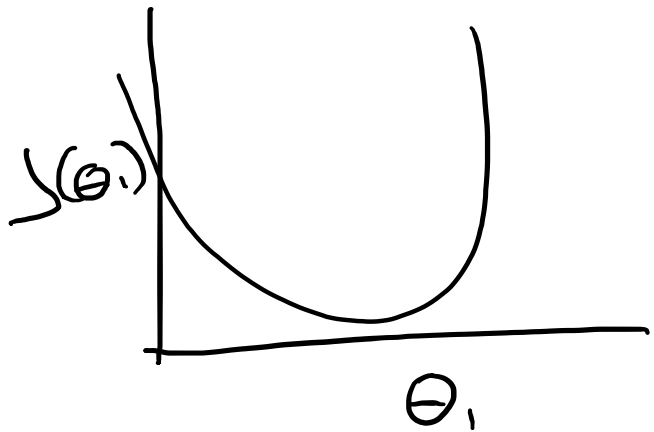
$$J_{\theta} = \frac{1}{2m} ((0-1)^2 + (0-2)^2 + (0-3)^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2(3)} (14) = \frac{14}{6} \approx 2.3$$

(function of the parameter θ_1)



$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_1 \cdot x$$



Hypothesis:

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$$

Parameters:

$$\theta_0, \theta_1$$

Cost Function:

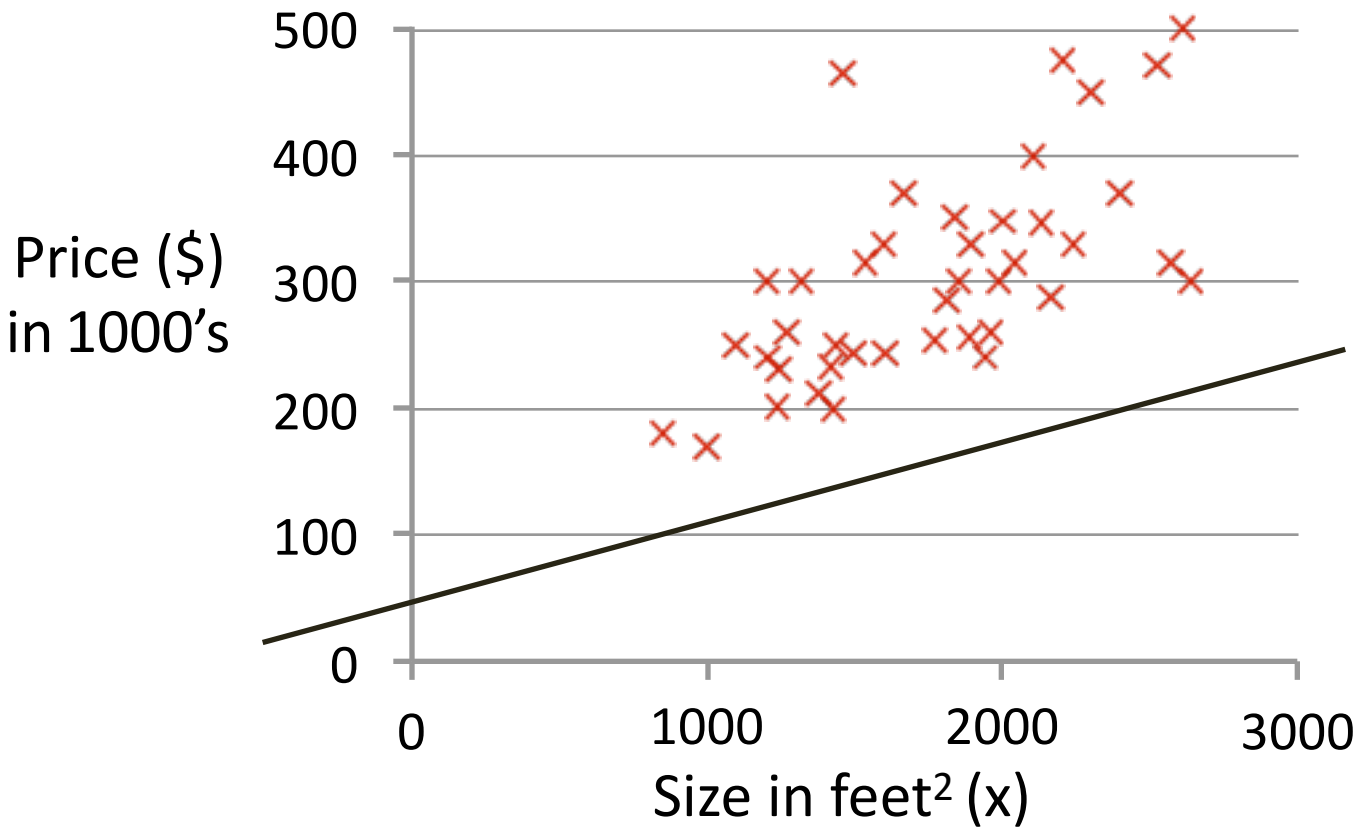
$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

Goal:

$$\underset{\theta_0, \theta_1}{\text{minimize}} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

$$h_{\theta}(x)$$

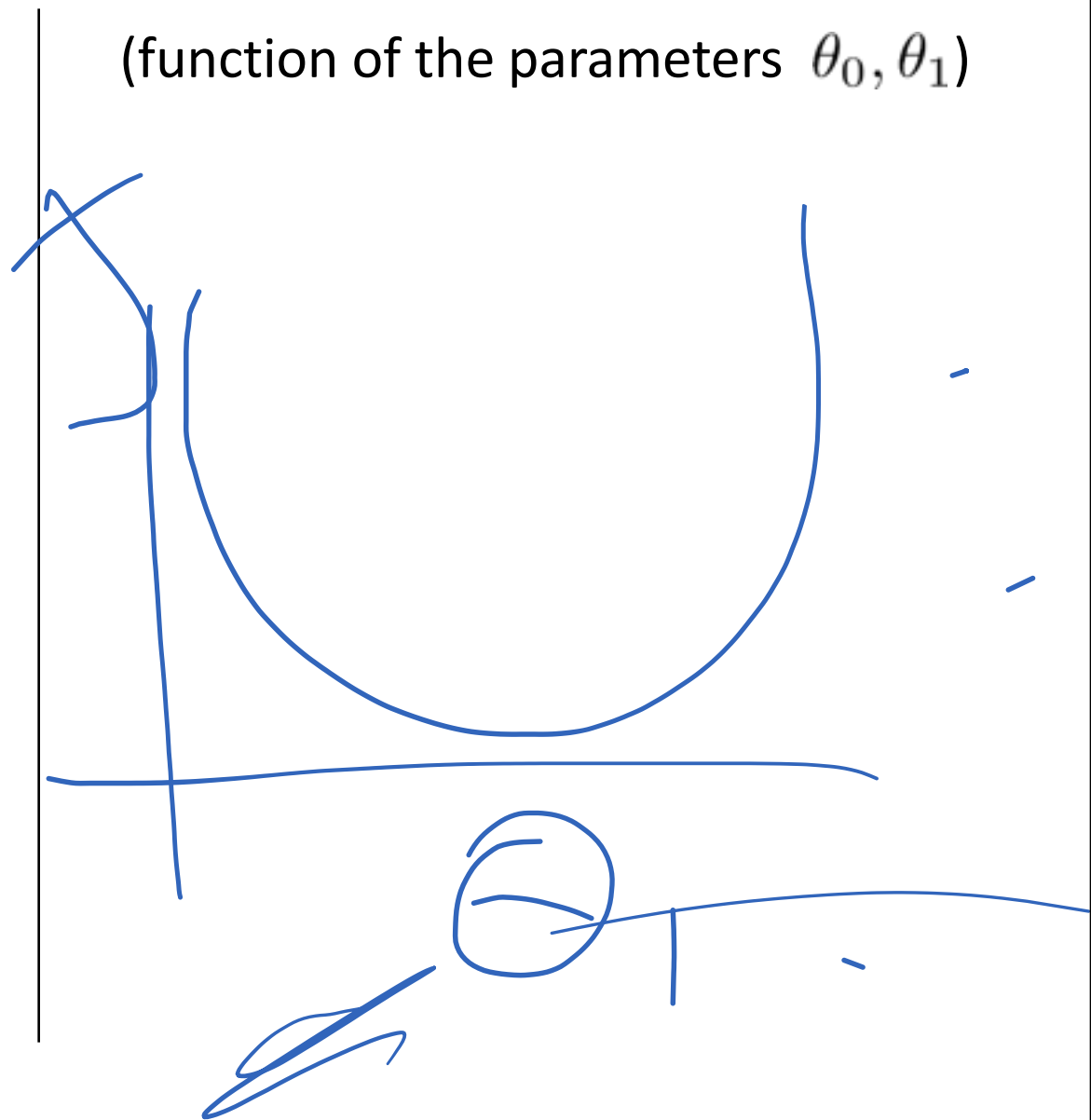
(for fixed θ_0, θ_1 , this is a function of x)

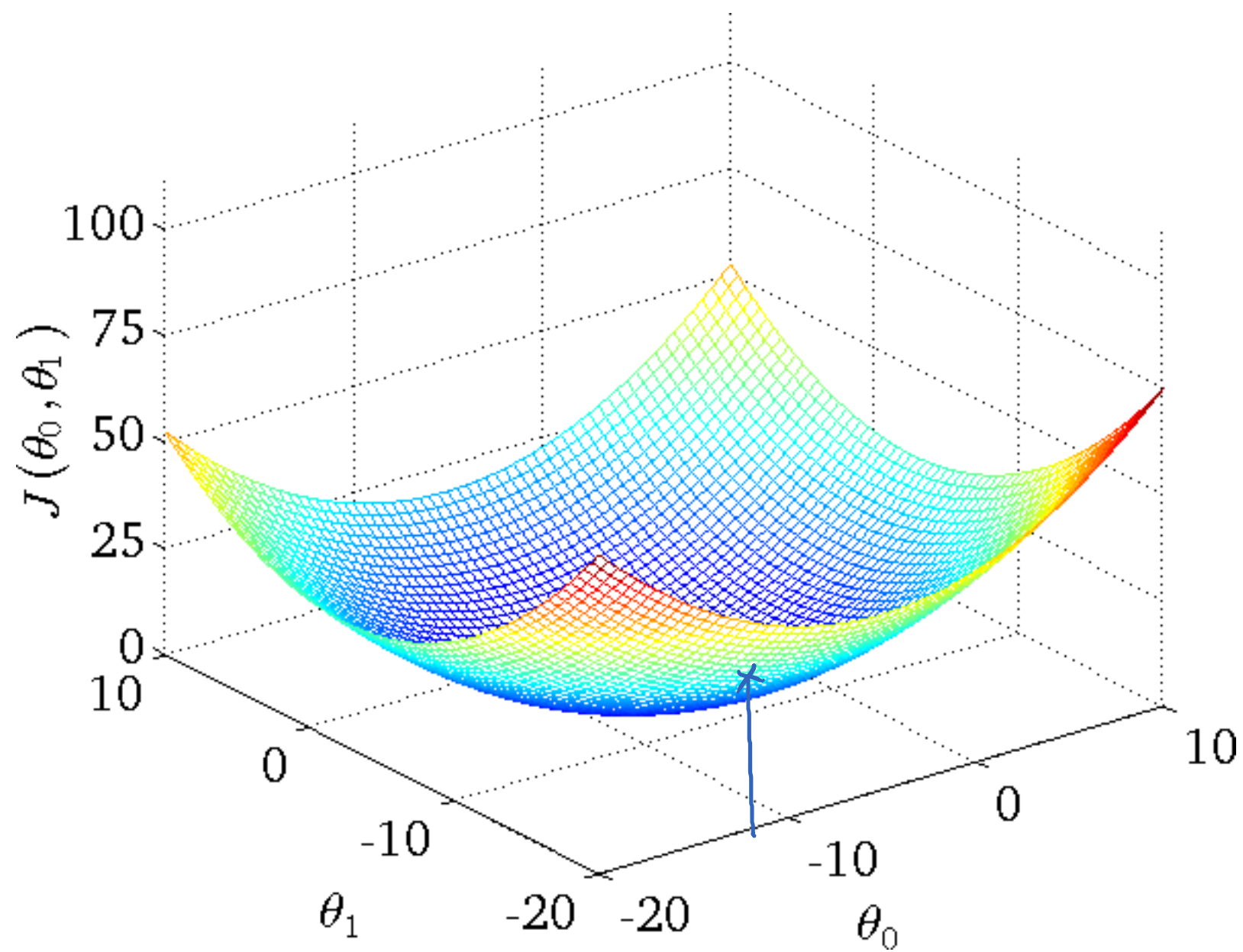


$$h_{\theta}(x) = 50 + 0.06x$$

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

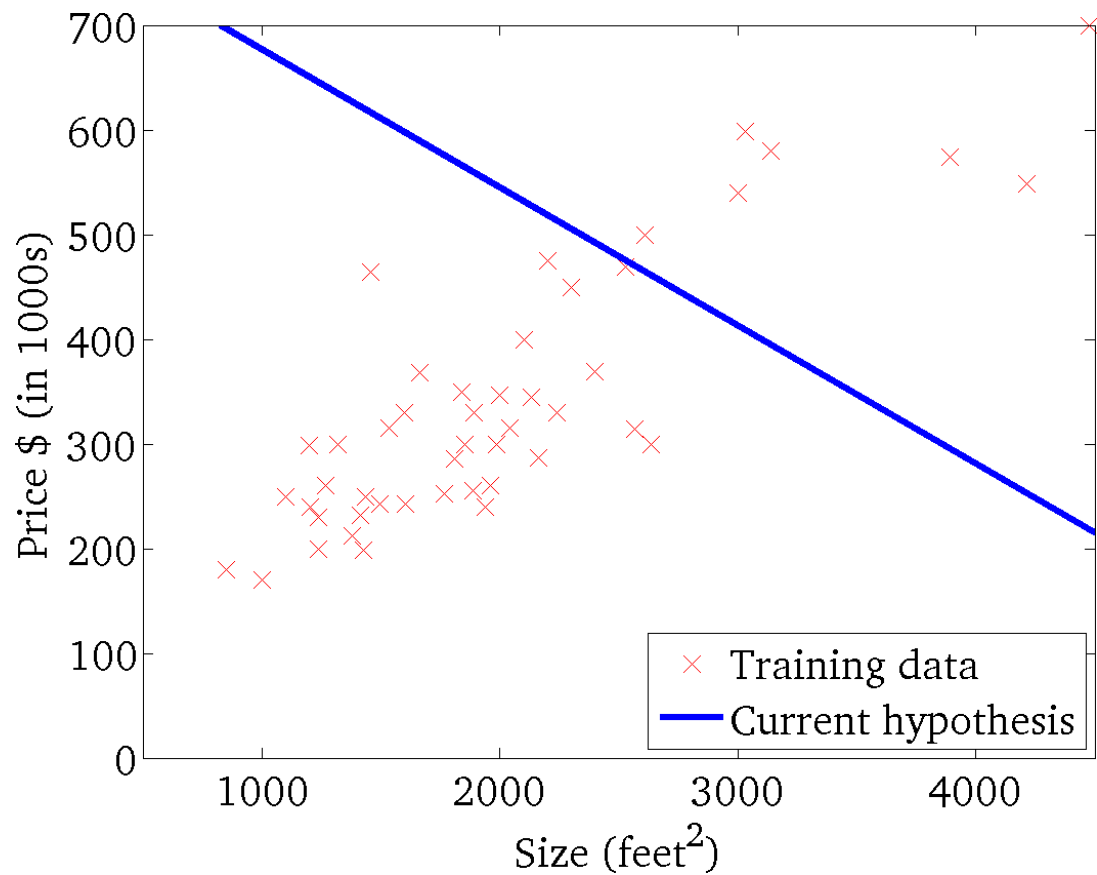
(function of the parameters θ_0, θ_1)





$$h_{\theta}(x)$$

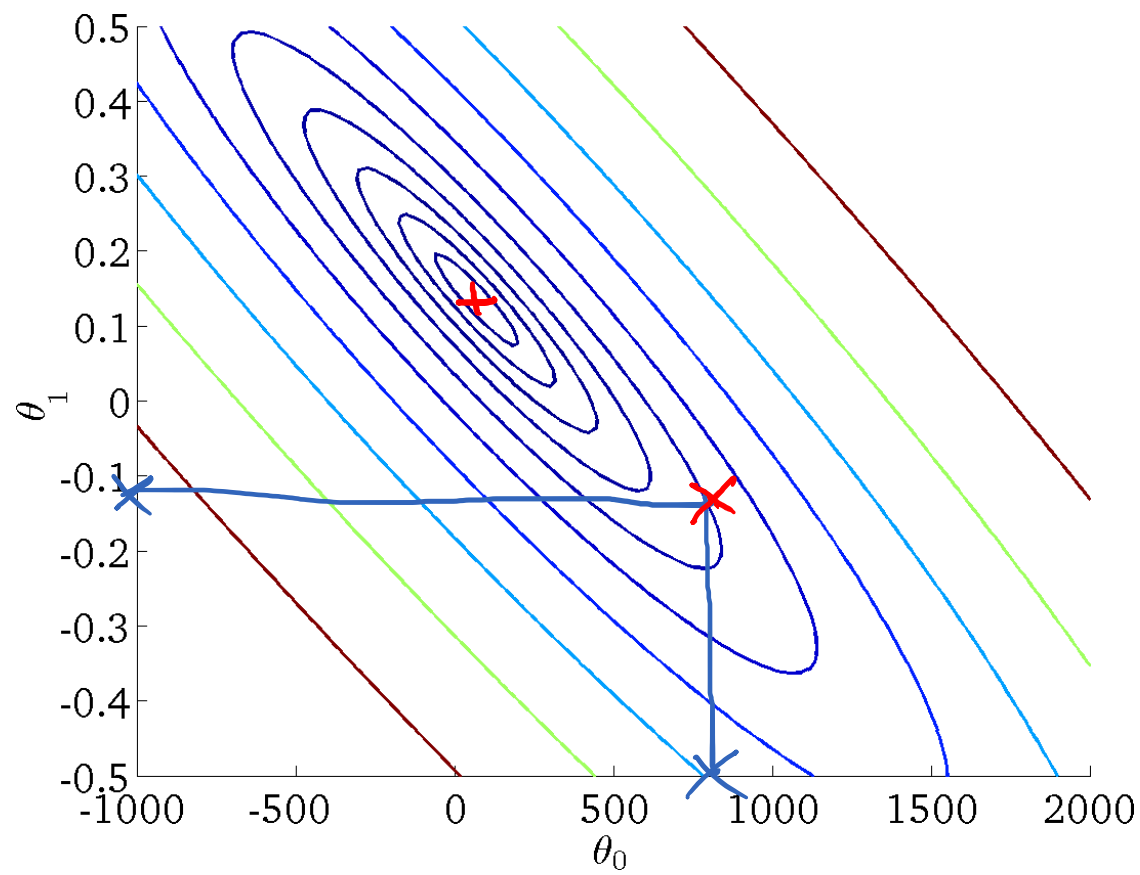
(for fixed θ_0, θ_1 , this is a function of x)



$$h_{\theta}(x) = 800 - 0.13x$$

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

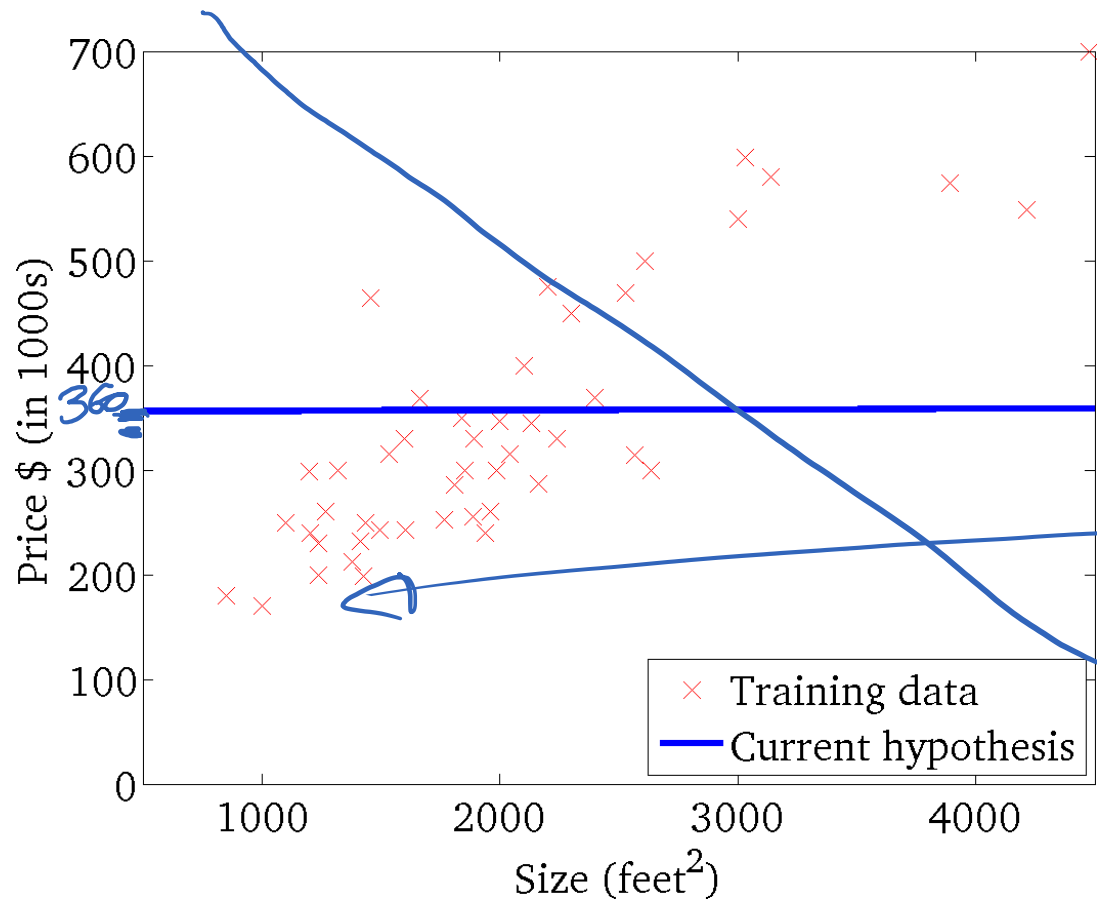
(function of the parameters θ_0, θ_1)



$$\theta_0 = 800$$
$$\theta_1 = -0.13$$

$$h_{\theta}(x)$$

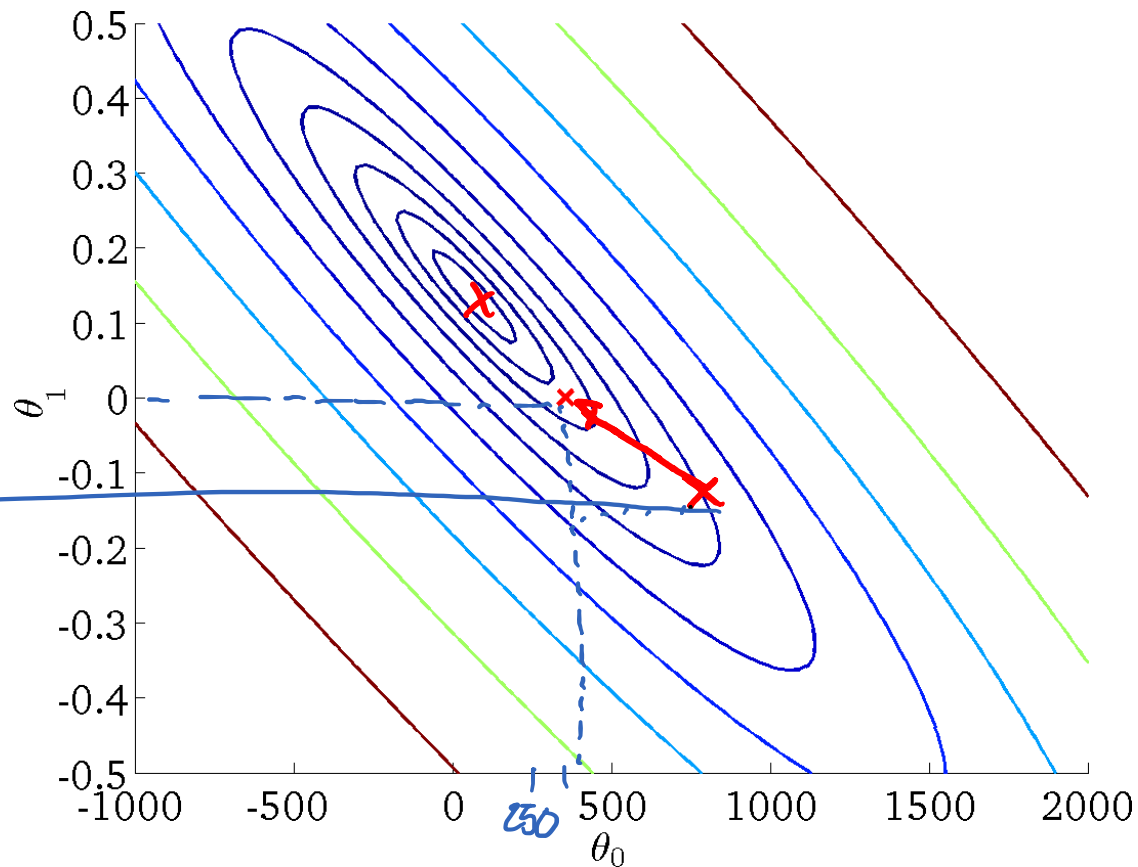
(for fixed θ_0, θ_1 , this is a function of x)



$$h_{\theta}(x) = 360$$

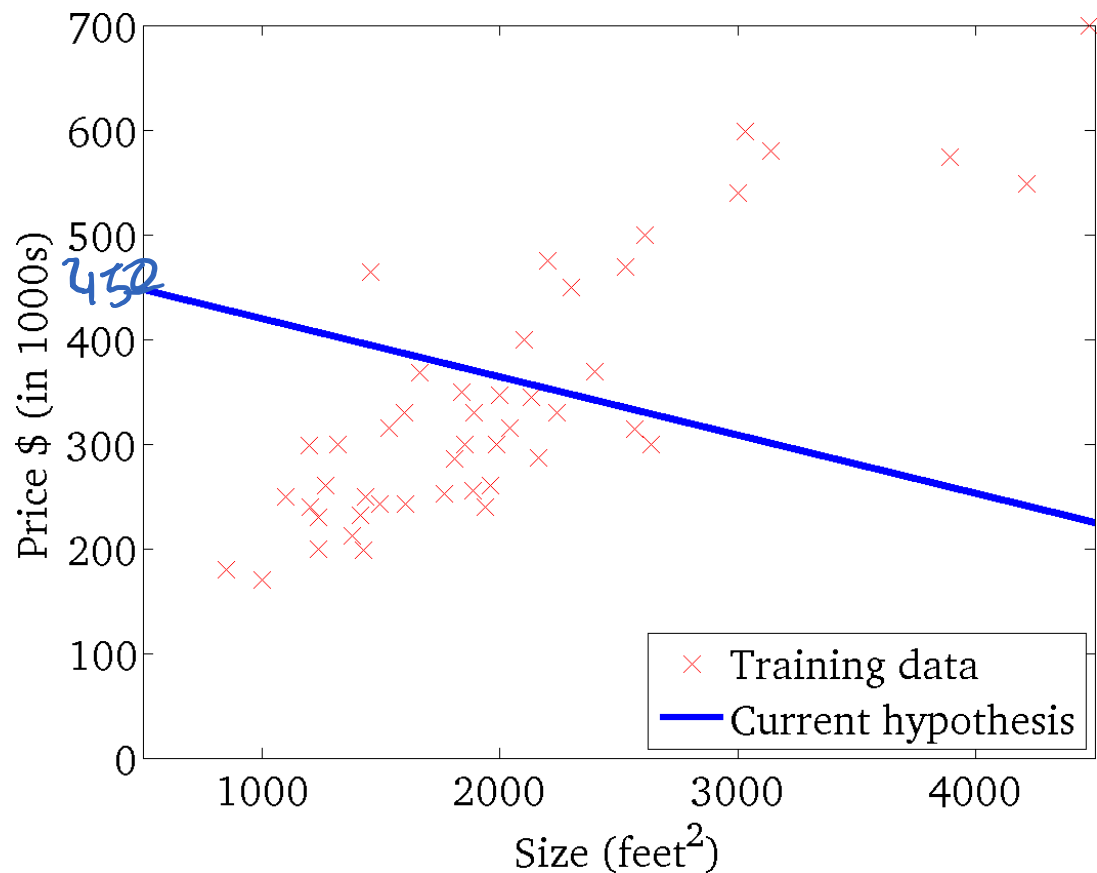
$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

(function of the parameters θ_0, θ_1)



$$h_{\theta}(x)$$

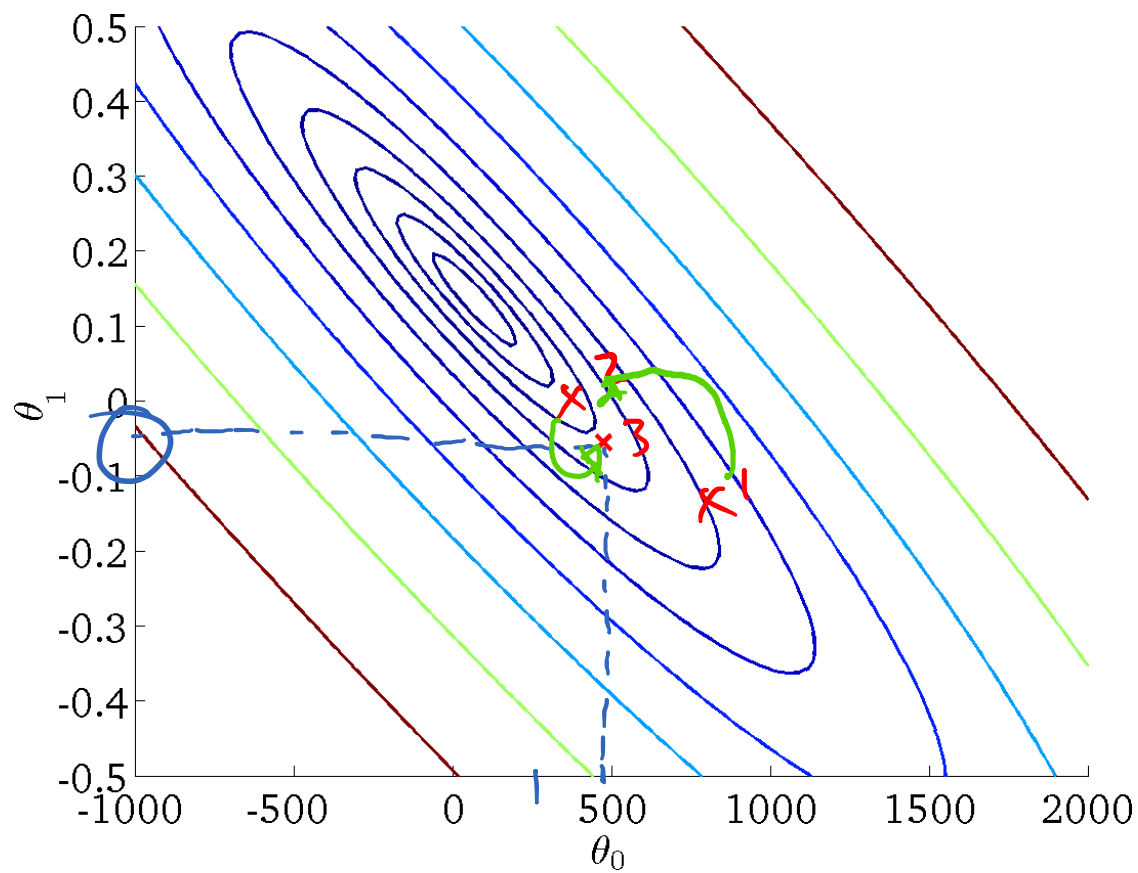
(for fixed θ_0, θ_1 , this is a function of x)



$$h_{\theta}(x) = 450 - 0.015x$$

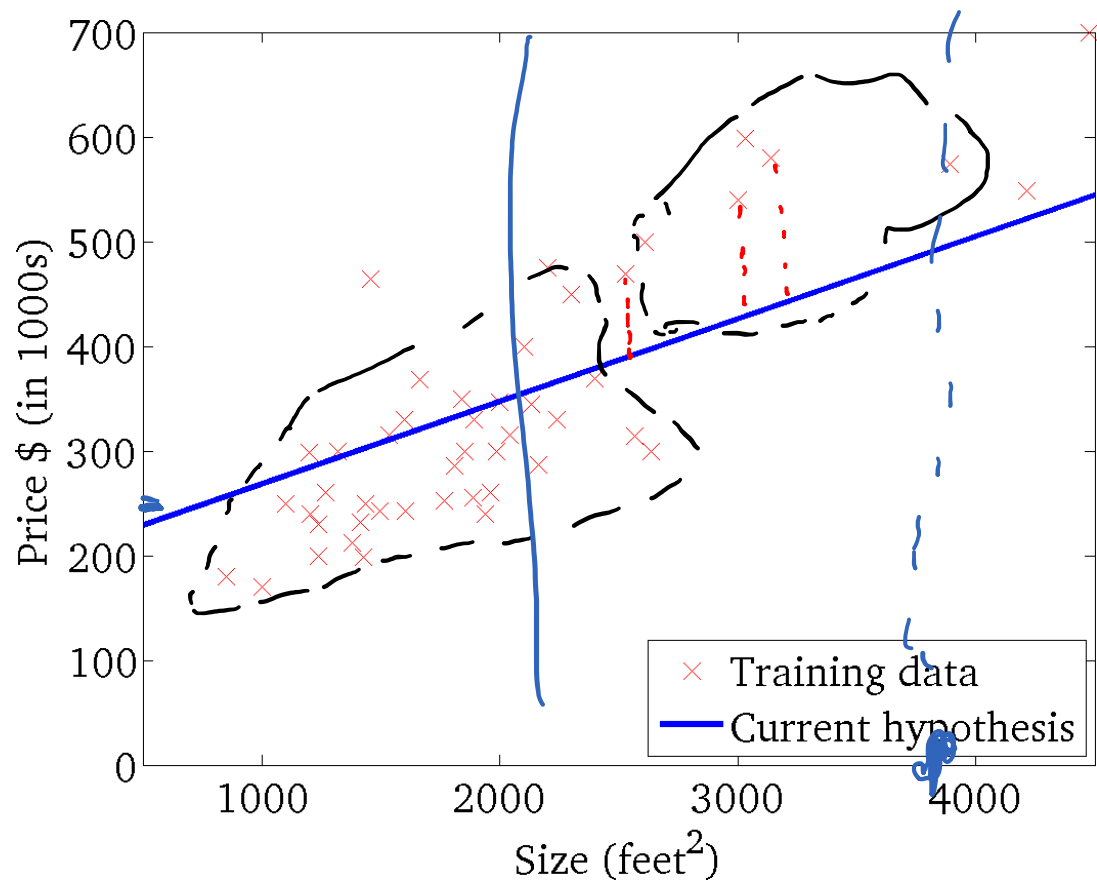
$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

(function of the parameters θ_0, θ_1)



$$h_{\theta}(x)$$

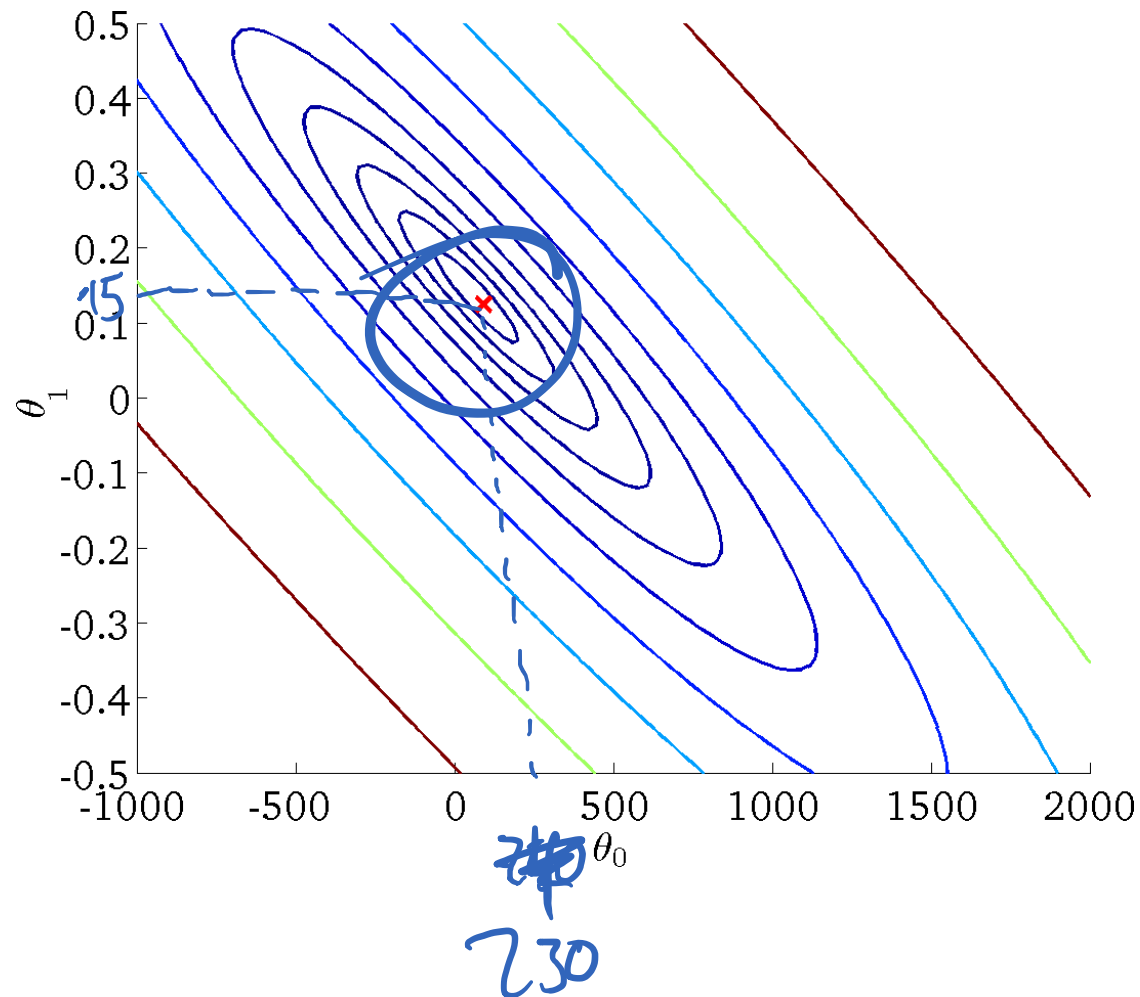
(for fixed θ_0, θ_1 , this is a function of x)



$$h_{\theta}(x) = 230 + .15x$$

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

(function of the parameters θ_0, θ_1)



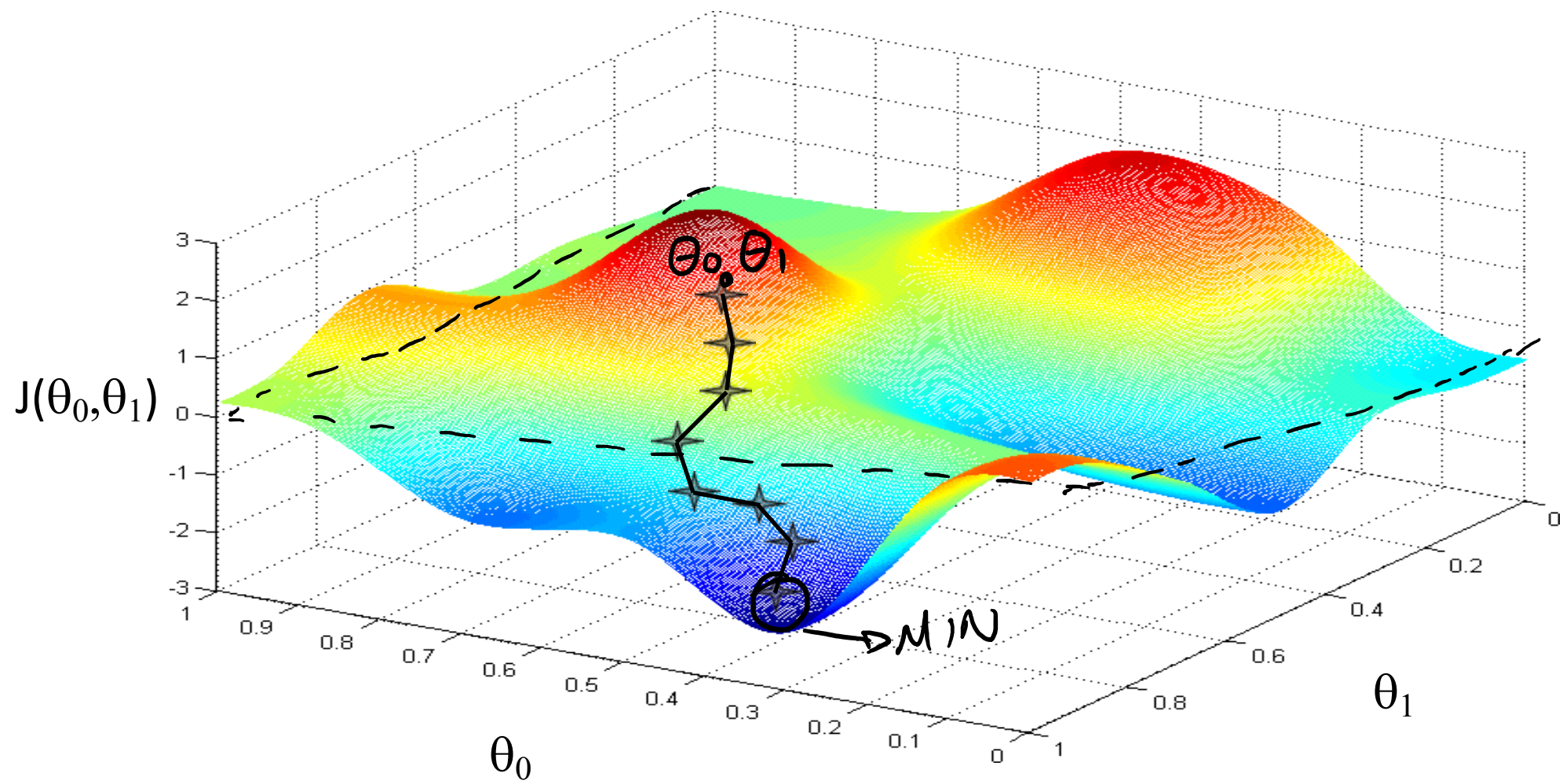
Gradiente descendente

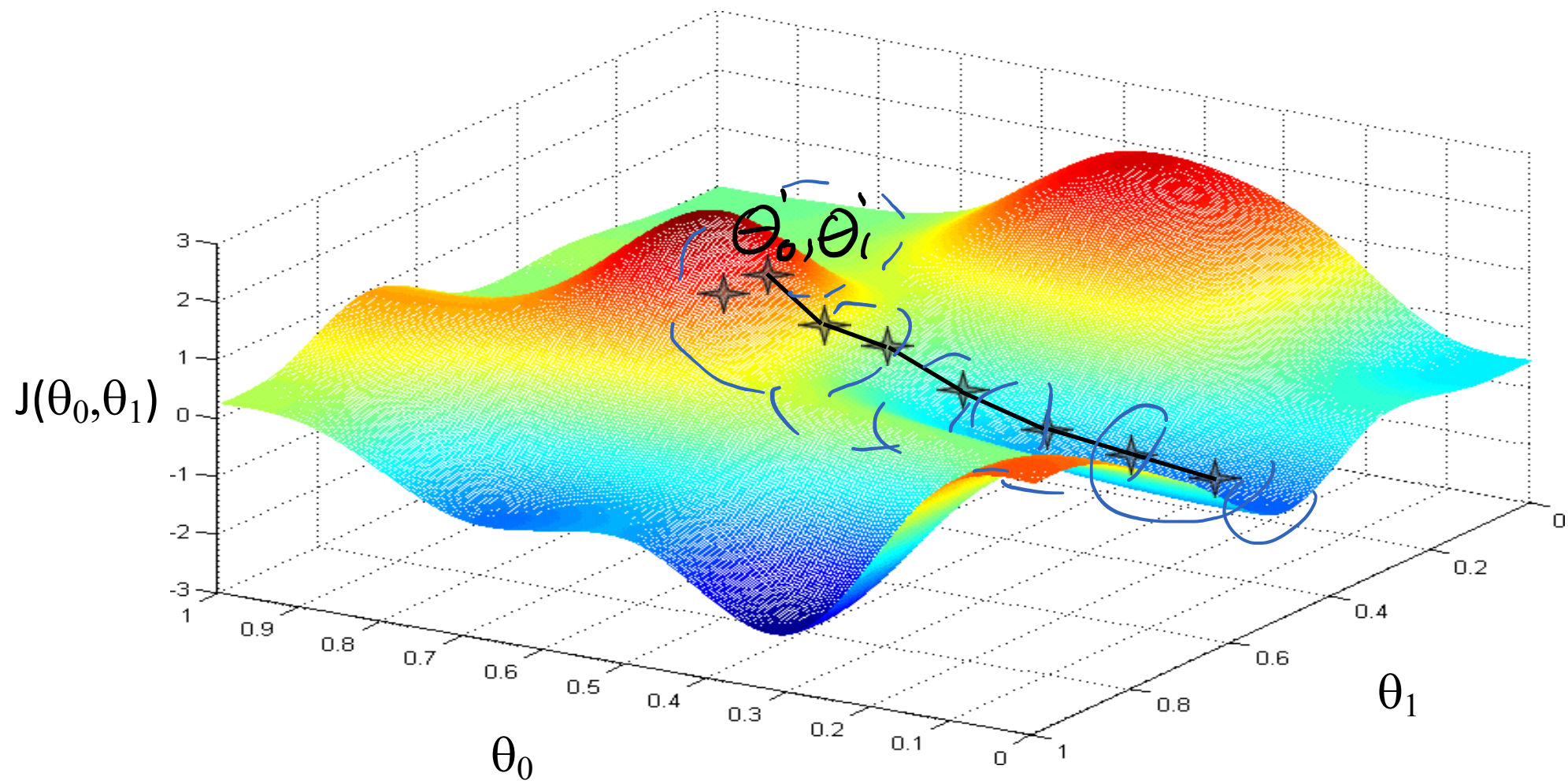
Tenemos la función $J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$

Queremos $\min_{\theta_0, \theta_1} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$

Idea :

- Comenzar con θ_0, θ_1 en algún valor $\theta_0 = 0$, $\theta_1 = 0$
- Cambiar los valores θ_0, θ_1 hasta reducir $J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$
y se llegue a un valor mínimo (ojalá)





Gradient descent algorithm

repeat until convergence {
 $\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$ (for $j = 0$ and $j = 1$)
}

\downarrow
 θ_0
 θ_1

Correct: Simultaneous update

$\text{temp0} := \theta_0 - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_0} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$
 $\text{temp1} := \theta_1 - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$
 $\theta_0 := \text{temp0}$
 $\theta_1 := \text{temp1}$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \theta_0 = .1 & \theta_0 = -.2 \\ \theta_1 = .5 & \theta_1 = .2 \end{array}$$

Incorrect:

1. $\text{temp0} := \theta_0 - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_0} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$
2. $\theta_0 := \text{temp0}$
 $\text{temp1} := \theta_1 - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$
 $\theta_1 := \text{temp1}$

Learning ratio

Algebra lineal

Matrix: Rectangular array of numbers:

Dimension of matrix: number of rows x number of columns

Matrix Elements (entries of matrix)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1402 & 191 \\ 1371 & 821 \\ 949 & 1437 \\ 147 & 1448 \end{bmatrix}$$

$A_{ij} =$ “ i, j entry” in the i^{th} row, j^{th} column.

Vector: An $n \times 1$ matrix.

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 460 \\ 232 \\ 315 \\ 178 \end{bmatrix}$$

$y_i = i^{\text{th}}$ element

1--indexed vs 0--indexed:

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Adición y Multiplicación

Matrix Addition

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0.5 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0.5 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} =$$

Scalar Multiplication

$$3 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix} / 4 =$$

Combination of Operands

$$3 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} / 3$$

Multiplicación de Matrices con Vectores

Example

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta x$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} =$$

Details:

$$\begin{matrix} A & \times & x & = & y \\ \left[\begin{array}{cccc} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{array} \right] & \times & \begin{bmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{bmatrix} & = & \begin{bmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$m \times n$ matrix
(m rows,
 n columns)

$n \times 1$ matrix
(n -dimensional
vector)

m -dimensional
vector

To get y_i , multiply A 's i^{th} row with elements of vector x , and add them up.

Example

$\mathbb{R}^{3 \times 4}$

3

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 4 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ 13 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(1 \times 1) + (2 \times 3) + (1 \times 2) + (5 \times 1) = 14$$

$$(0 \times 1) + (3 \times 3) + (0 \times 2) + (4 \times 1) = 13$$

$$(-1 \times 1) + (-2 \times 3) + (0 \times 2) + (0 \times 1) = -7$$

House sizes:

2104

1416

1534

852

$$h_{\theta}(x) = -40 + 0.25x$$

for $i = 4$

$$h = -40 + 0.25x$$

$D^{(i)} h =$

Multiplicación de matrices

Example

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} =$$

Details:

$$\begin{matrix} A & \times & B & = & C \\ \left[\begin{array}{cccc} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{array} \right] & \times & \left[\begin{array}{cccc} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{array} \right] & = & \left[\begin{array}{cccc} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{array} \right] \end{matrix}$$

$m \times n$ matrix
(m rows,
 n columns)

$n \times o$ matrix
(n rows,
 o columns)

$m \times o$
matrix

The i^{th} column of the matrix C is obtained by multiplying A with the i^{th} column of B . (for $i = 1, 2, \dots, o$)

Example

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} =$$

House sizes:

2104
1416
1534
852

Have 3 competing hypotheses:

1. $h_{\theta}(x) = -40 + 0.25x$

2. $h_{\theta}(x) = 200 + 0.1x$

3. $h_{\theta}(x) = -150 + 0.4x$

Matrix

Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2104 \\ 1 & 1416 \\ 1 & 1534 \\ 1 & 852 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\times \begin{bmatrix} -40 & 200 & -150 \\ 0.25 & 0.1 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix}$$

h_1

h_2

h_3

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 486 & 410 & 692 \\ 314 & 342 & 416 \\ 344 & 353 & 464 \\ 173 & 285 & 191 \end{bmatrix}$$

y_1
 P_{res1}

y_2
 P_{res2}

y_3
 P_{res3}

Handwritten notes: y_1, y_2, y_3 with arrows pointing to the corresponding elements in the result matrix.

Propiedades de la multiplicación de matrices

$$\boxed{D \times B \times C}$$

$$\boxed{B \times C \times D}$$

Let A and B be matrices. Then in general,
 $A \times B \neq B \times A$. (not commutative.)

E.g. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\cancel{(A \times B)} \times C$$

$$A \times (B \times C)$$

~~A~~

$$1 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$1 \times 2 = 2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$1 \times (2 \times 3) = 2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$A \times B \times C.$$

Let $D = B \times C$. Compute $A \times D$.

Let $E = A \times B$. Compute $E \times C$.

Identity Matrix

$$4 \times 1 = 4$$

$$5 \times 1 = 5$$

$$\underline{(85,000 \times 1 =)}$$

Denoted I (or $I_{n \times n}$).

Examples of identity matrices:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2 x 2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

3 x 3

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

4 x 4

INFORMAL

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & 0 \\ & 1 & \\ 0 & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

For any matrix \hat{A}

$$\underline{A \cdot I = I \cdot A = A}$$

Inversa y Traspuesta

Not all numbers have an inverse.

Matrix inverse:

If A is an $m \times m$ matrix, and if it has an inverse,

$$AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I.$$

A handwritten diagram illustrating the equation $AA^{-1} = I$. It consists of three hand-drawn circles. The first circle contains a 2x2 matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$. The second circle contains its inverse $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} .4 & -.1 \\ -.05 & .075 \end{bmatrix}$. An equals sign is placed between the second and third circles. The third circle contains the 2x2 identity matrix $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. The word "pinv" is written in the upper right corner of the diagram area.

Matrices that don't have an inverse are "singular" or "degenerate"

Matrix Transpose

Example: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$ $A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$

Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix, and let $B = A^T$.

Then B is an $n \times m$ matrix, and

$$B_{ij} = A_{ji}.$$