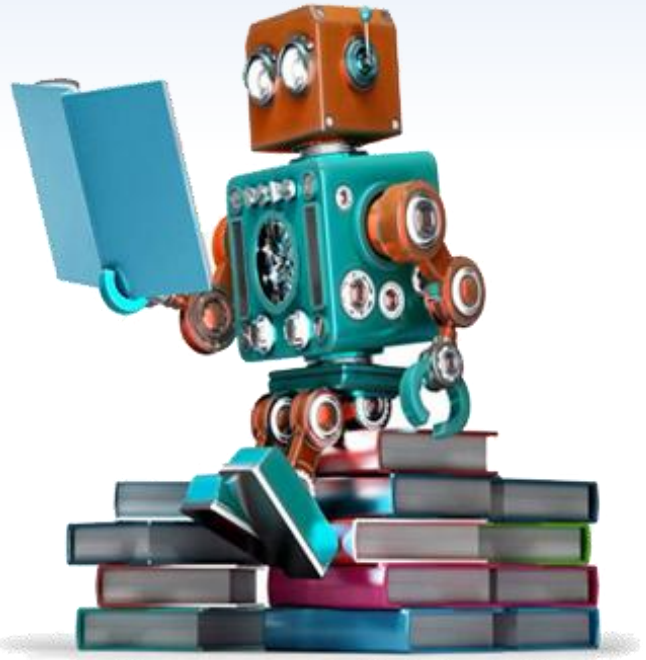
西北工业大学
NORTHWESTERN POLYTECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

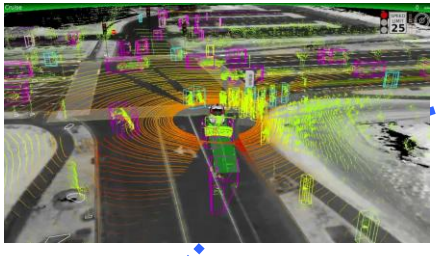
机器学习与人工智能

布树辉

https://gitee.com/pi-lab/machinelearning_notebook



Future?




Using information relayed from the swarm, human swarm tacticians adaptively employed various swarm tactics their teams had developed to isolate and secure the identified items while maintaining situational awareness and surveillance of the environment.
DARPA

AI

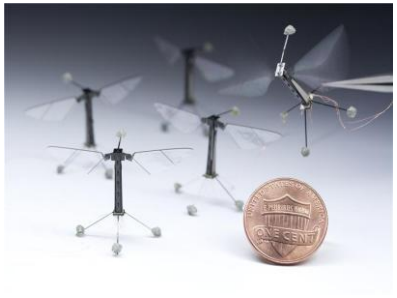

BostonDynamics


DARPA

UAV

- Small, cheap
- No pilot
- Convenient
- Strong survivability

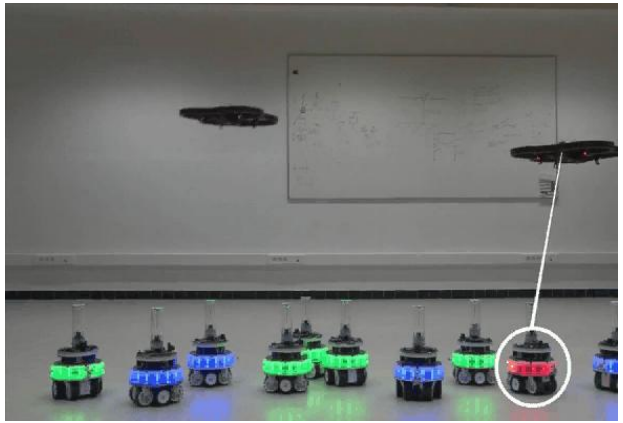
- Aerial photograph
- Attack
- Air platform
- General aviation

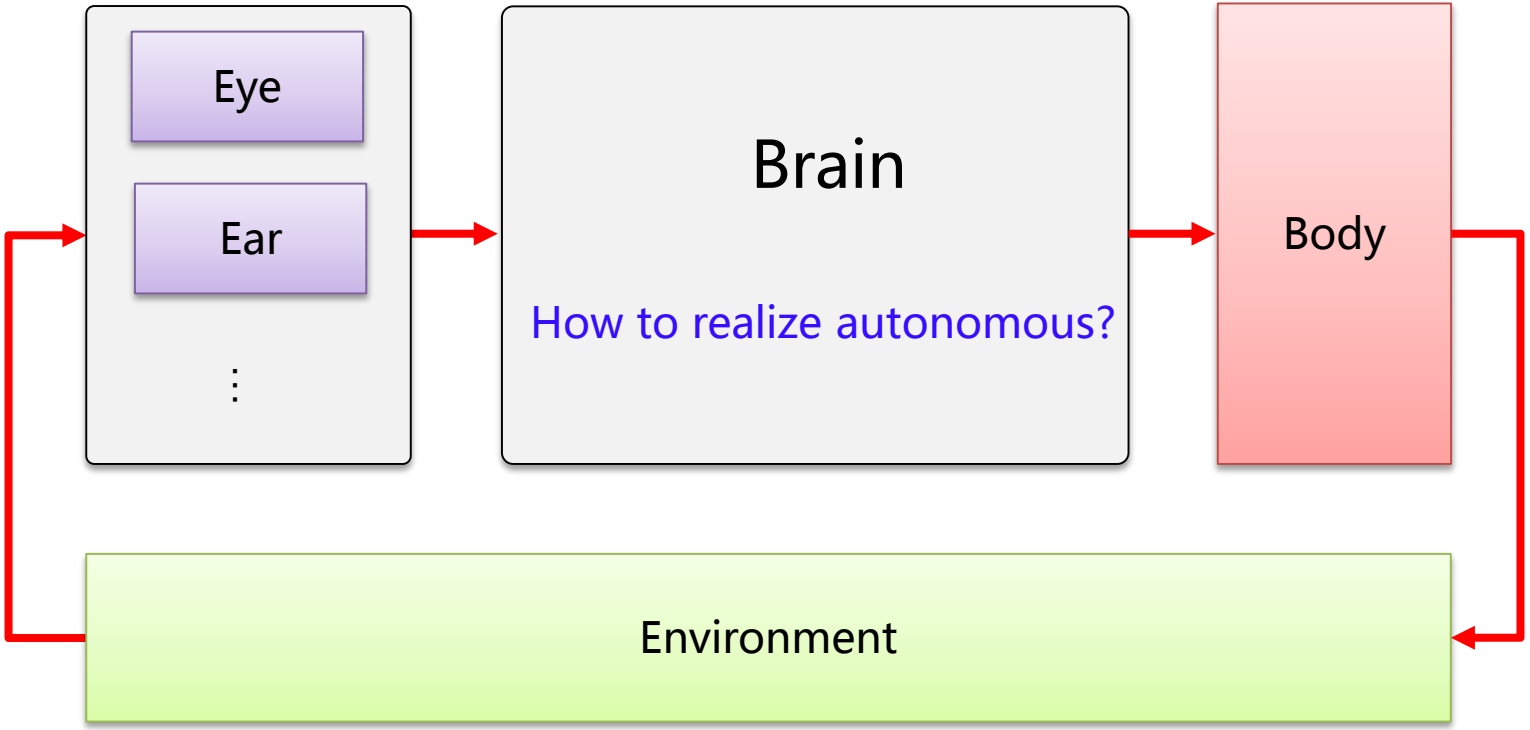



UAV - Autonomous

Remote Control → Heavy workload
Professional training
Difficult to be cluster → Autonomous



How to Realize Autonomous?



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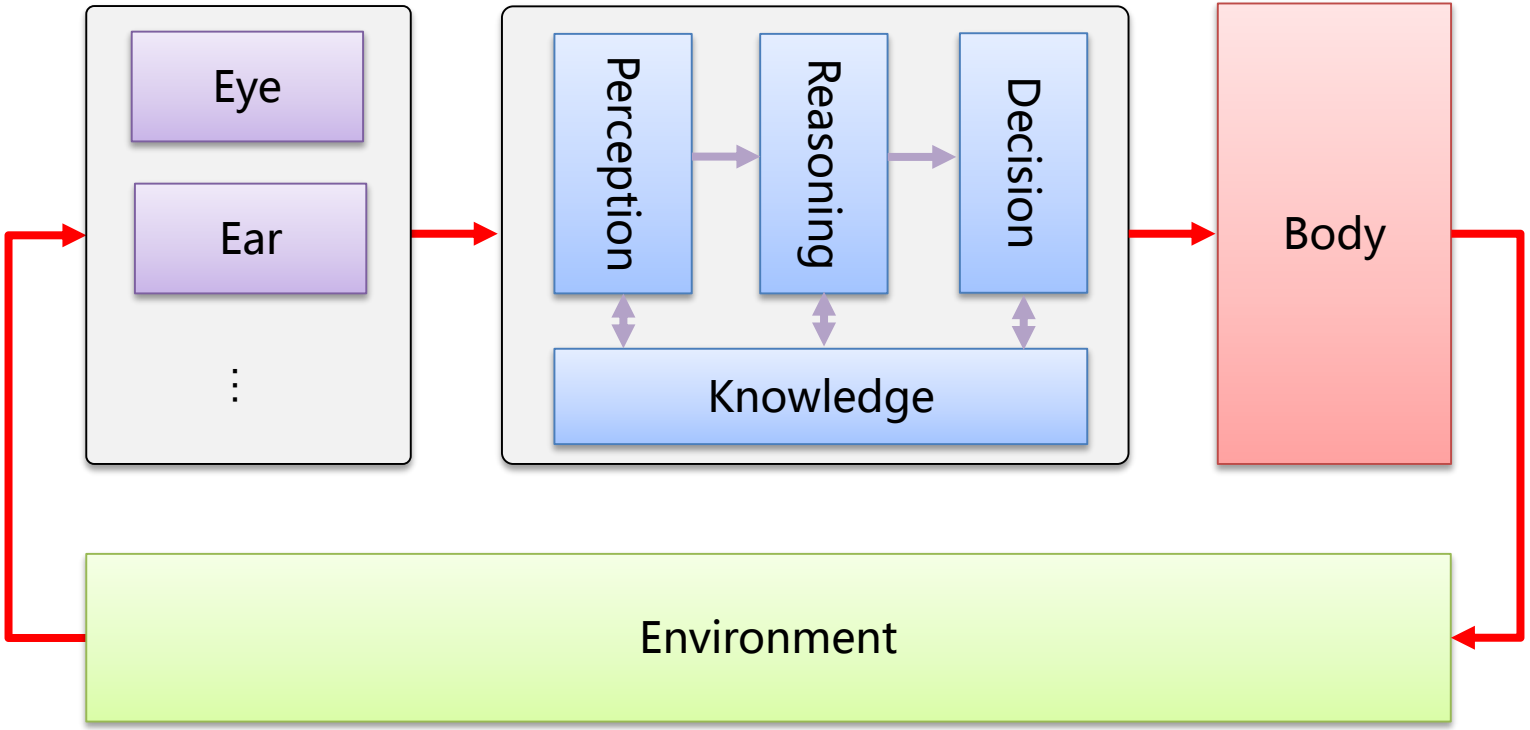
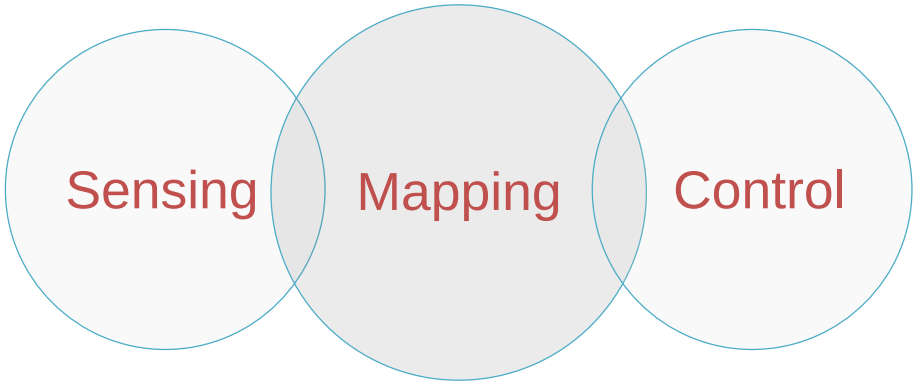


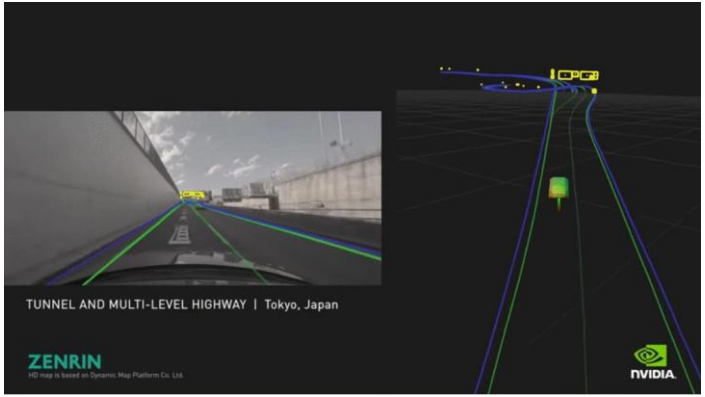
New Challenges

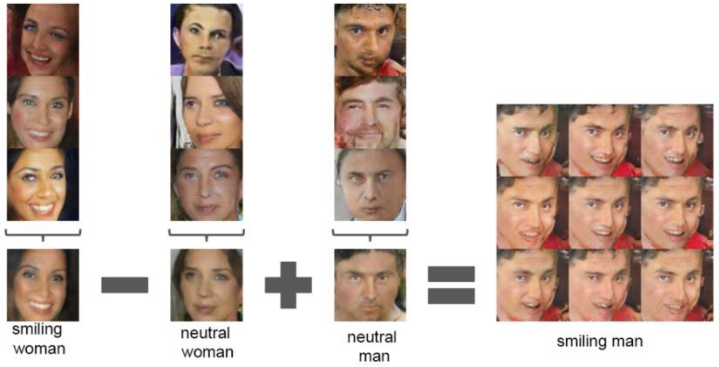


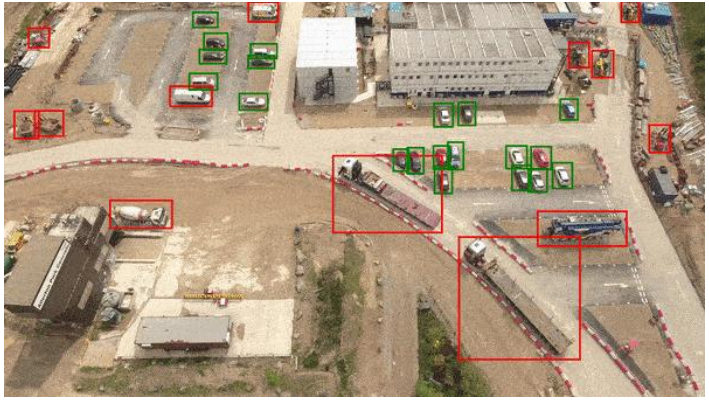
- Multi-type sensors: IMU, GPS, Image, LiDAR, RADAR …
- High quality and real-time speed required
- Reasoning and knowledge are important for realizing strong AI

Applications

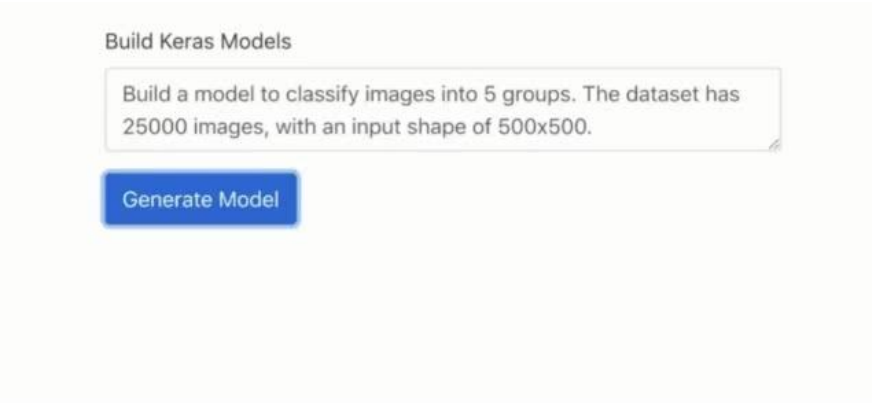
Applications



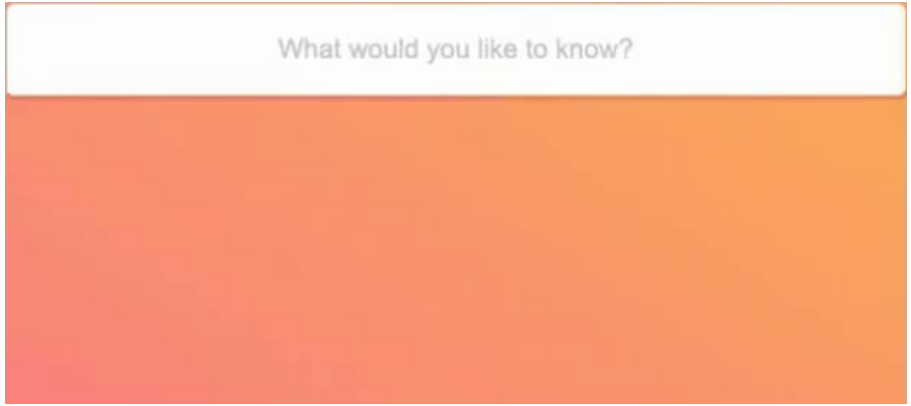




Applications

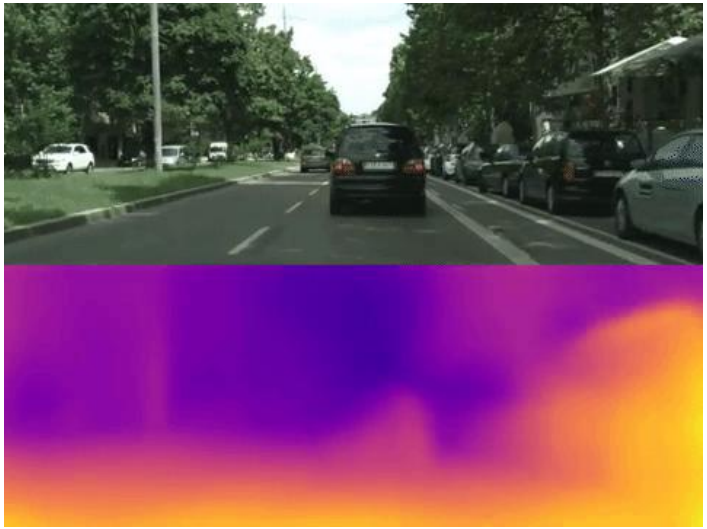


GPT-3 Automatic Keras Model

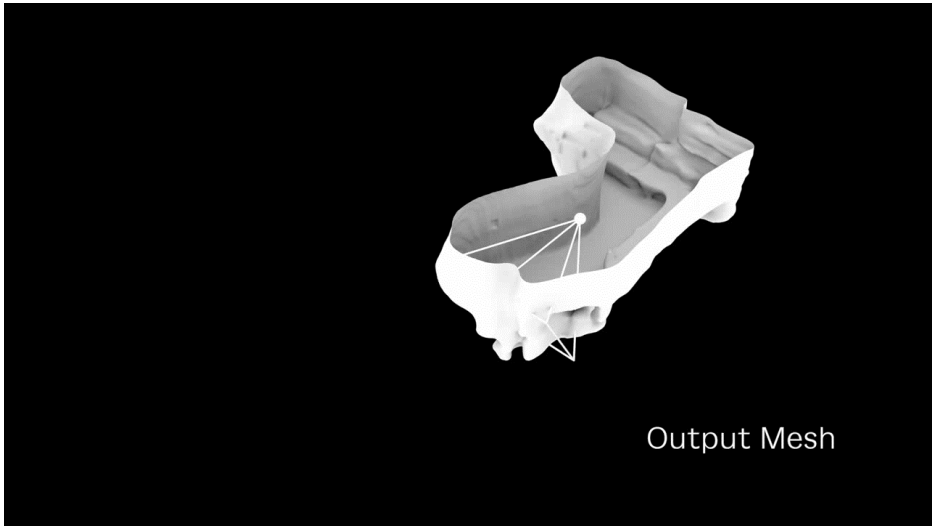


GPT-3 Automatic SQL

Applications



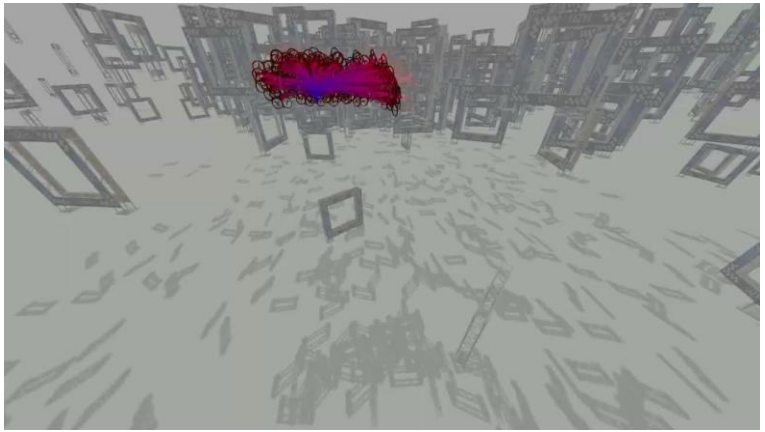
Deep Leraning based SLAM



Deep Leraning based 3D Reconstruction

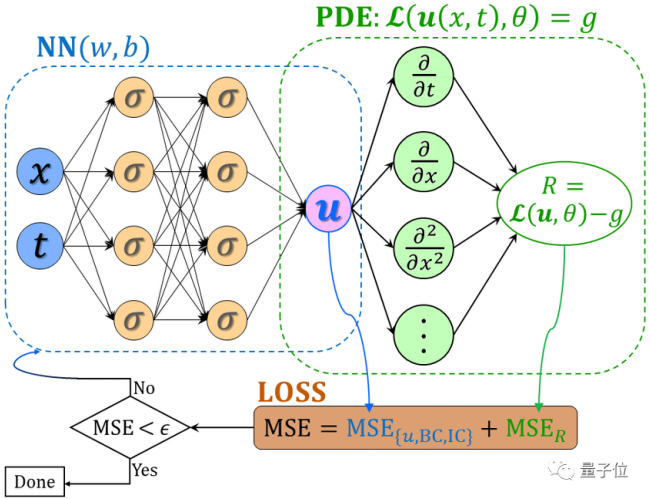
Applications

Robot Control

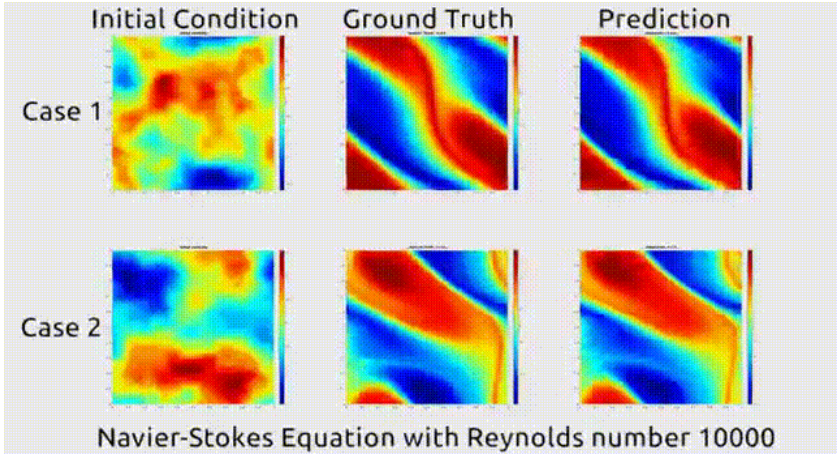


UAV Cluster Control

Applications



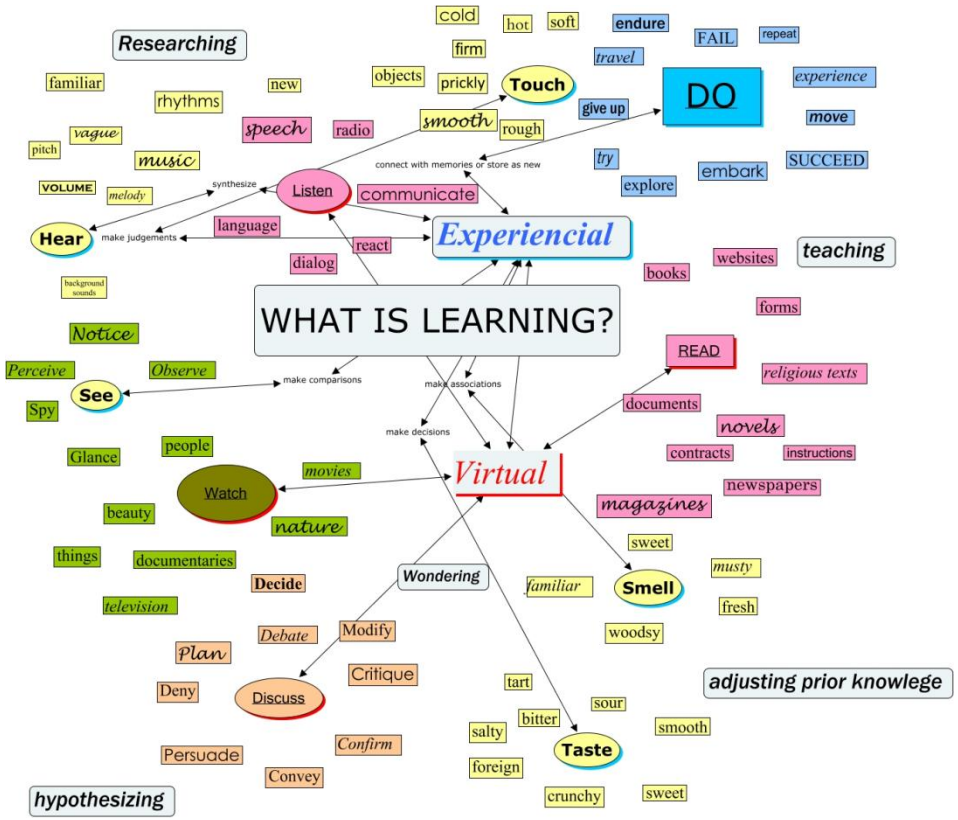
PINN



Flow Estimation

How to Achieve Intelligence?

How to Achieve Intelligence?



Learning is about seeking a predictive and/or executable understanding of natural/artificial subjects phenomena or activities from …

What is Machine Learning?

Machine learning seeks to develop theories and computer systems for

- Representing
- Classifying, clustering, recognizing
- Reasoning under uncertainty
- Predicting
- And reacting to
- …

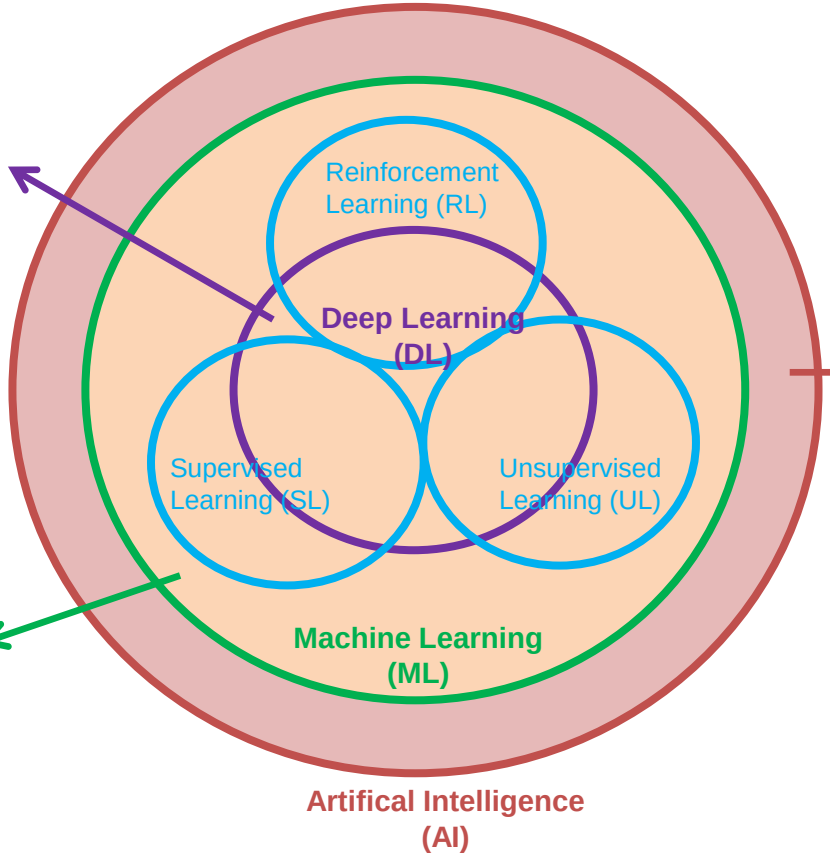
Complex, real world data, based on the system's own experience with data, and (hopefully) under a unified model or mathematical framework, that

- Can be formally characterized and analyzed
- Can take into account human prior knowledge
- Can generalize and adapt across data and domains
- Can operate automatically and autonomously
- And can be interpreted and perceived by human

Machine Learning and AI

- **Supervised Learning:**
  NN、CNN、
  RNN、LSTM...
- **Unsupervised Learning:**
  Auto-encoder、DBN、
  GANS
- **Reinforcement Learning:**
  SARSA
  Q-Learning

Neural Network
Baesian Network
Clustering
Decesion Tree
Genetic Algorithm
Reforcement Learning
Metric Learning
Support Vector Machine
Conditional Radom Field
...



Knowledge, Reasoning, Planning
- Agent
- Knowledge Representation
- Probability Reasoning
- Strategic, Decision

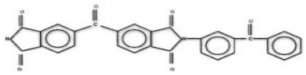
Learning
- Learning from Sample
- Probabilistic Model
- Reinforcement Learning
- Learn to Learn (Meta Learning)

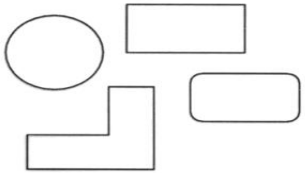
Communication, Perception, Execution
- Natural Languate Processing
- Perception Learning
- Robotics

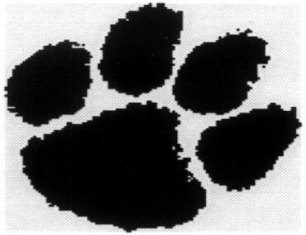
Pattern?

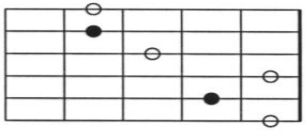
"A pattern is the opposite of a chaos; it is an entity vaguely defined, that could be given a name."

- Watanabe





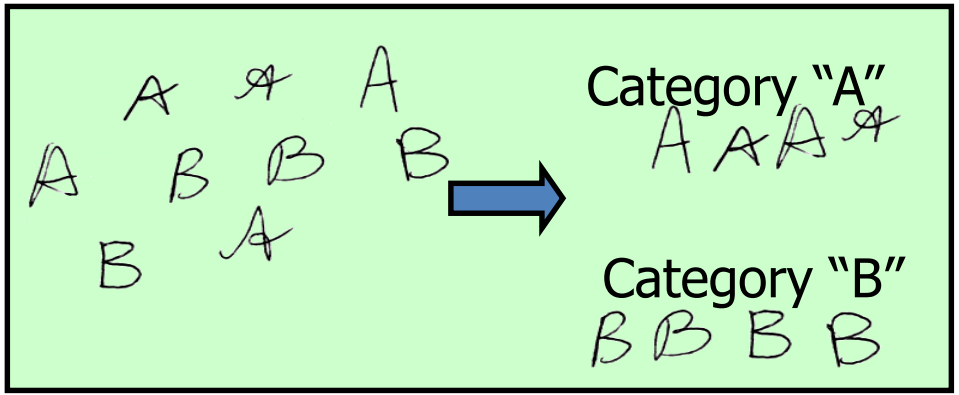




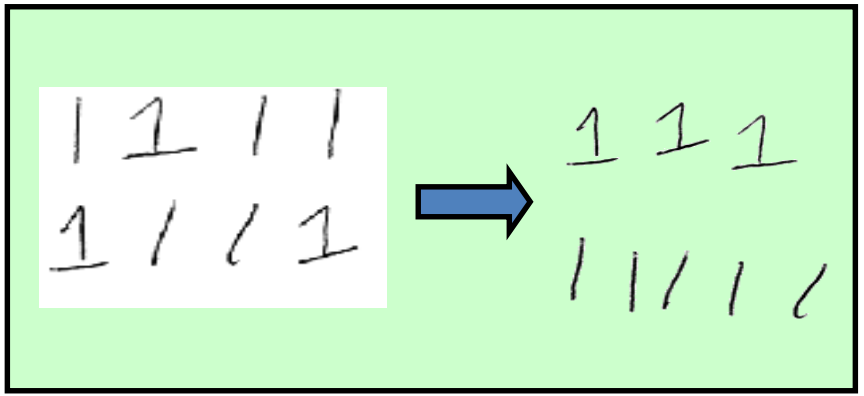
Recognition

Identification of a pattern as a member of a category we already know, or we are familiar with

- **Classification** (known categories)
- **Clustering** (learning categories)



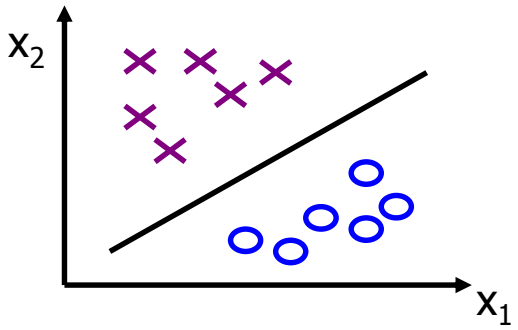
Classification

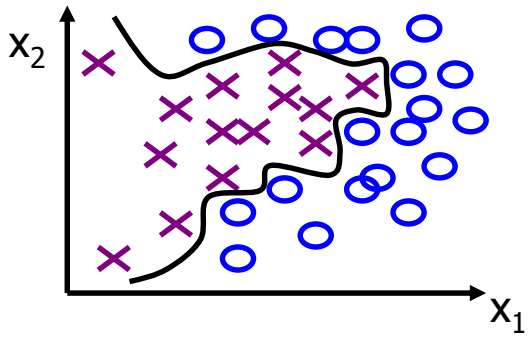


Clustering

Representation

- Each pattern is represented as **a point in *d*-dimensional feature space**
- Choice of features and their desired invariance properties are domain-specific





- Good representation implies
  - small intra-class variation
  - large inter-class separation
  - simple decision boundary

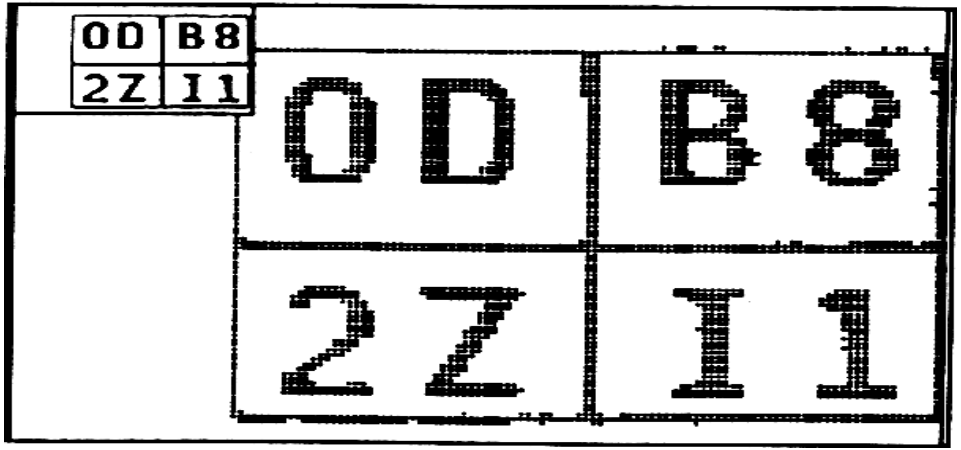
Intra-class Variability

The letter “T” in different typefaces

Same face under different expression, pose, illumination

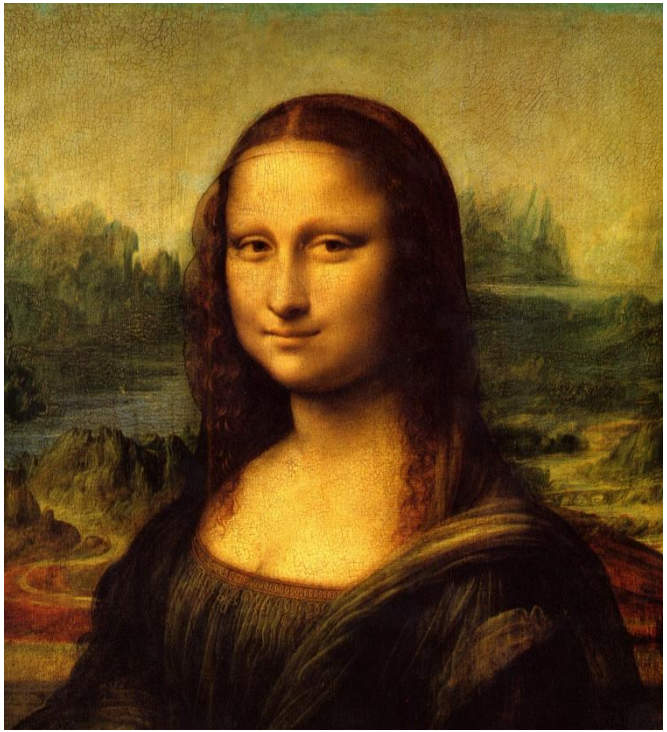
Inter-class Similarity

Identical twins



Characters that look similar

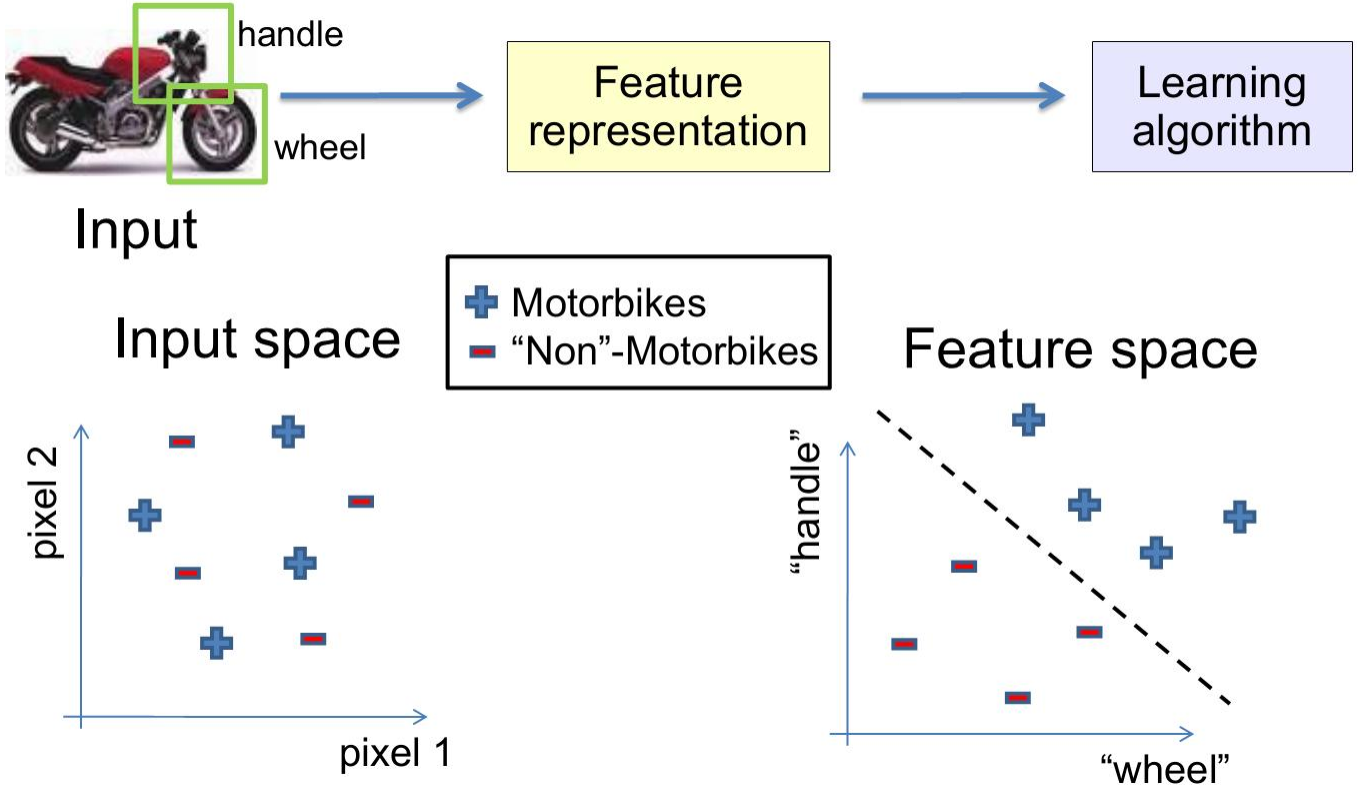
Inter-class or Intra-class?



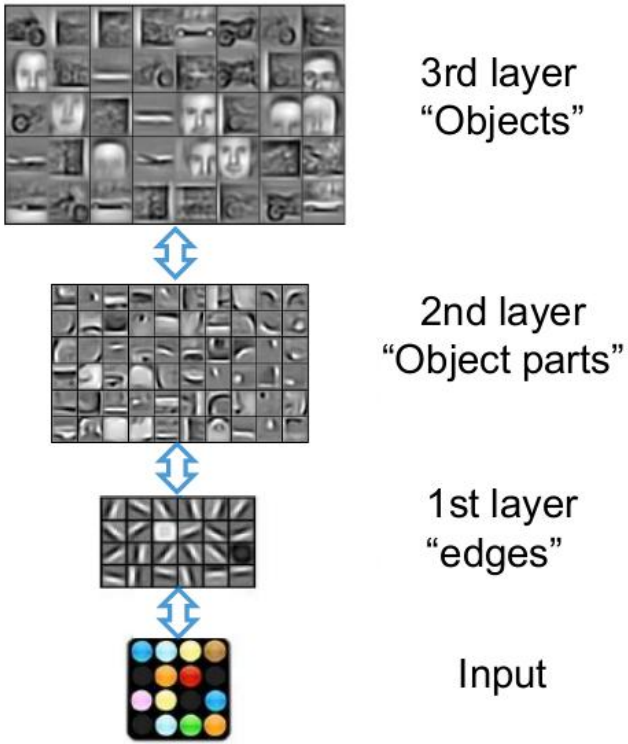
Good Representation

- Should have some invariant properties (e.g., rotation, translation, scale, …)
- Account for intra-class variations
- Ability to discriminate pattern classes of interest
- Robustness to noise, occlusion,..
- Lead to simple decision making strategies (e.g., linear decision boundary)
- Low measurement cost; real-time

Good Representation



Good Representation



- Represent objects from low-level to high-level structure
- Can share the low-level representation for multiple tasks

Deep Learning = Learning Hierarchical Representation

Traditional Pattern Recognition: Fixed/Handcrafted Feature Extractor

Feature Extractor → Trainable Classifier

Mainstream Modern Pattern Recognition: Unsupervised mid-level features

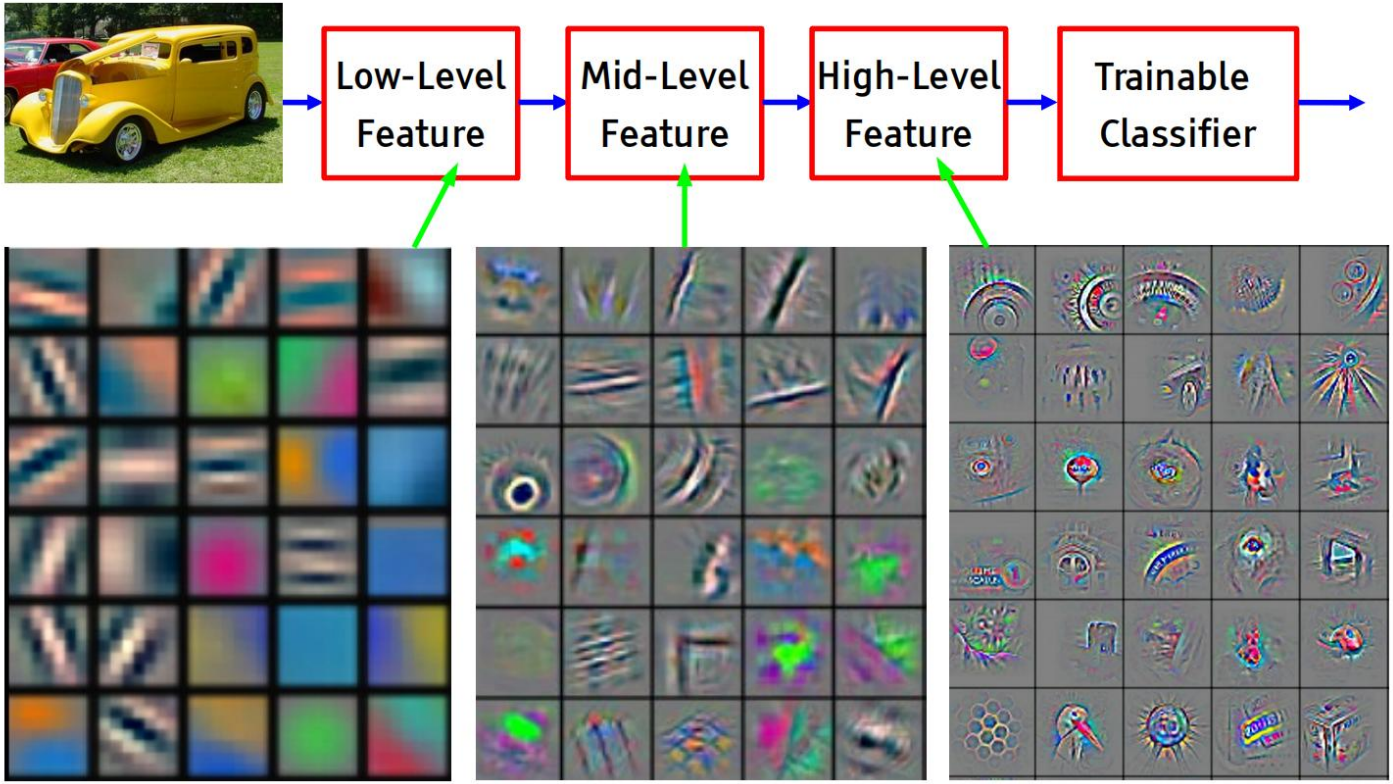
Feature Extractor → Mid-Level Features → Trainable Classifier

Deep Learning: Representations are hierarchical and trained

Low-Level Features → Mid-Level Features → High-Level Features → Trainable Classifier

Deep Learning = Learning Hierarchical Representation

It's deep if it has more than one stage of non-linear feature transformation



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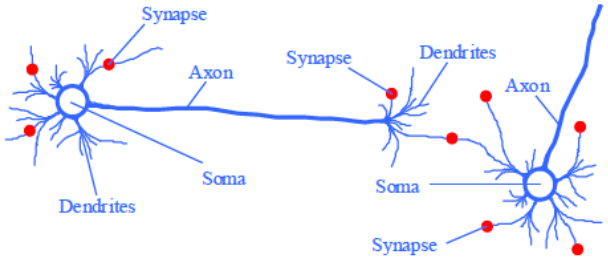
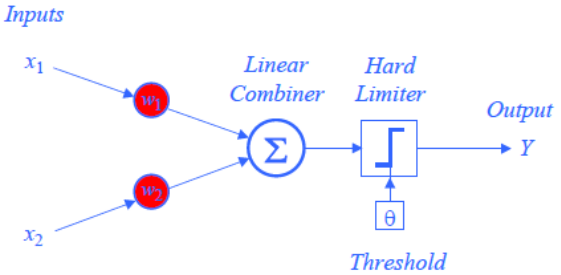
Neural Networks and Deep Learning

Perceptron and Neural Networks

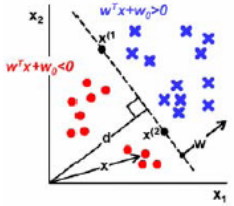
- From biological neuron to artificial neuron (perceptron)



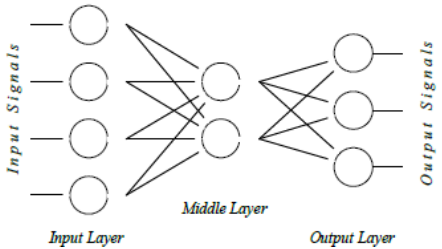


- Activation function

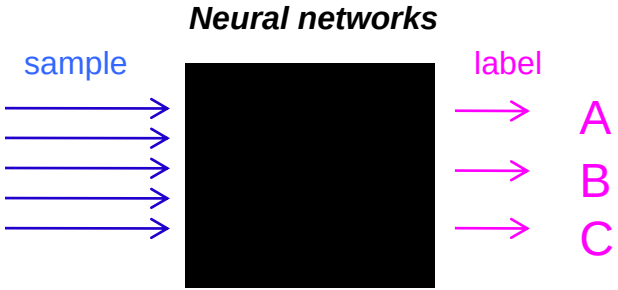
$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i w_i \qquad y = \begin{cases} +1, & \text{if } X \geq \omega_0 \\ -1, & \text{if } X < \omega_0 \end{cases}$$

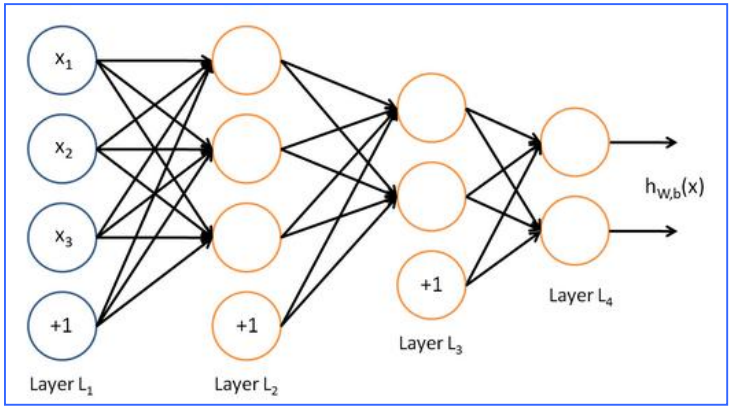


- Artificial neuron networks
  - supervised learning
  - gradient descent

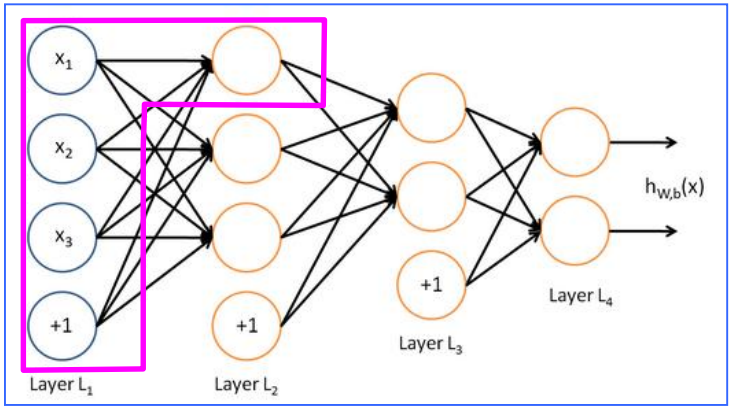


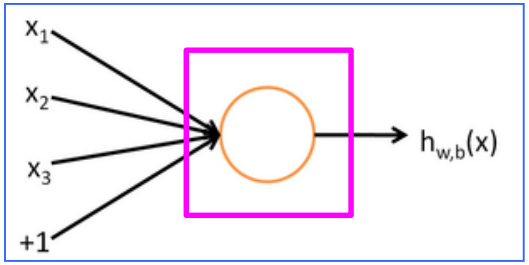
Neural Networks

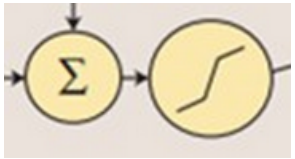




Neural Networks - Feedforward Networks





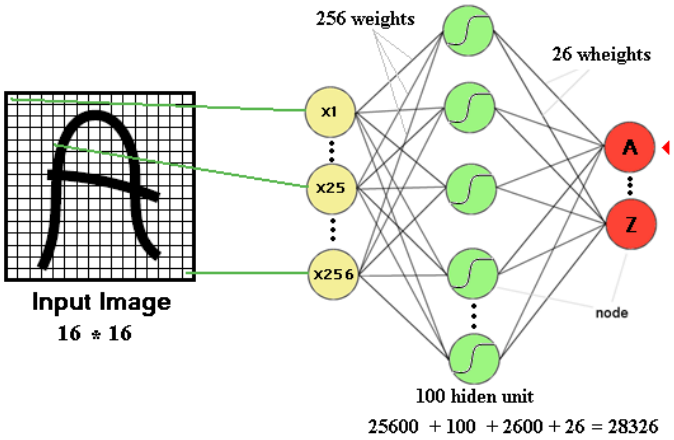


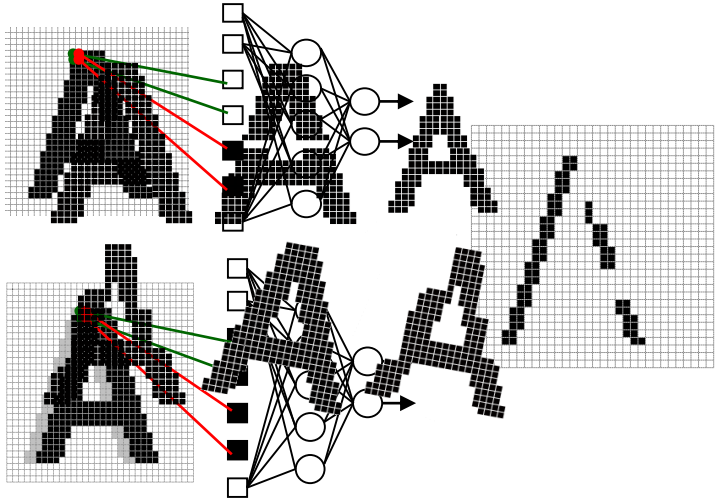
$$h_{W,b}(x) = f(W^T x) = f(\sum_{i=1}^{3} W_i x_i + b)$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-z)}$$

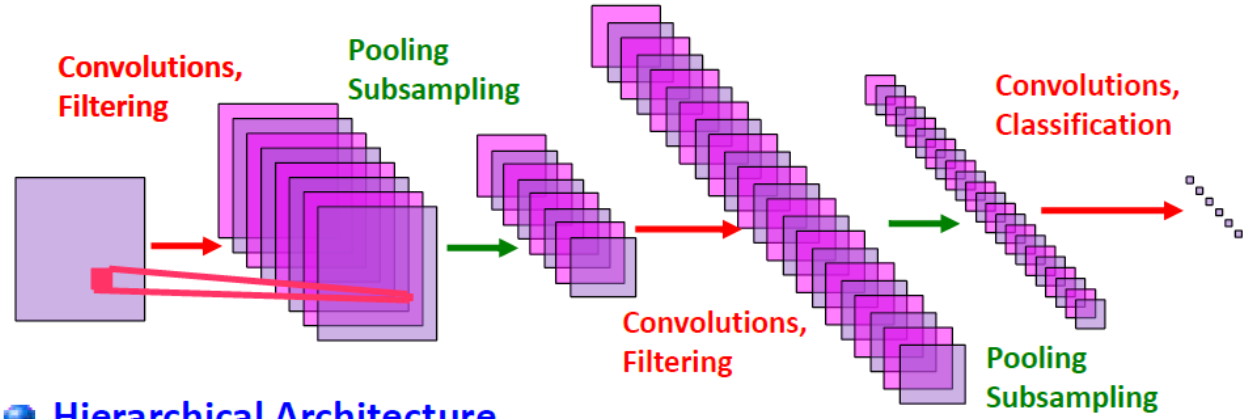
Neural Networks - Disadvantages

- The number of trainable parameters becomes extremely large
- Little or no invariance to shifting, scaling, and other forms of distortion



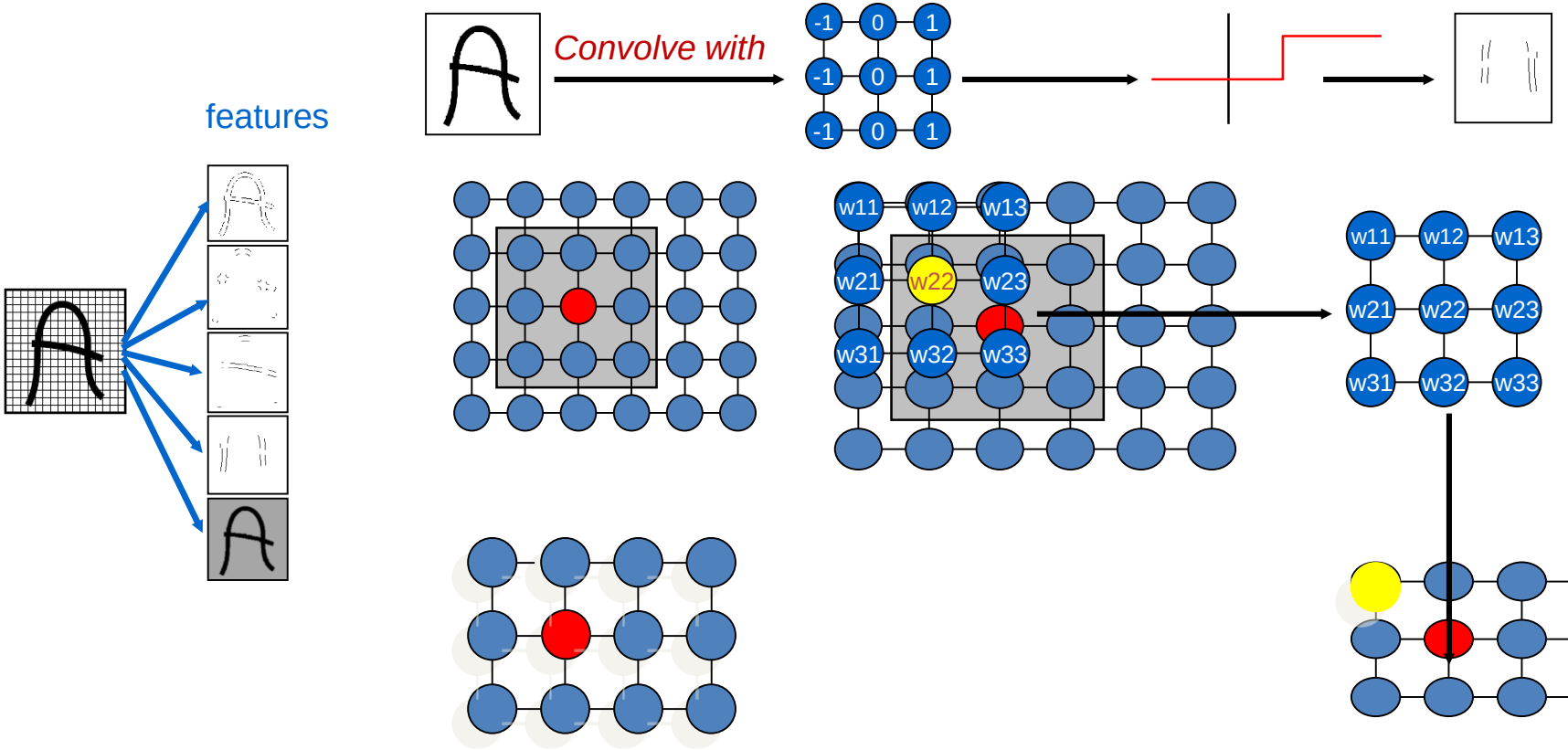


Convolutional Neural Network: Multi-stage Trainable Architecture

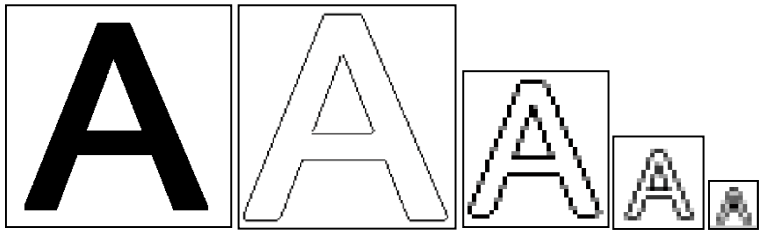


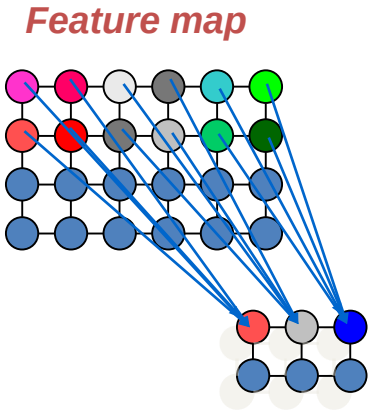
- **Hierarchical Architecture**
  - Representations are more global, more invariant, and more abstract as we go up the layers
- **Alternated Layers of Filtering and Spatial Pooling**
  - Filtering detects conjunctions of features
  - Pooling computes local disjunctions of features
- **Fully Trainable**
  - All the layers are trainable

Convolutional Layer or Feature Extraction Layer



Subsampling Layer





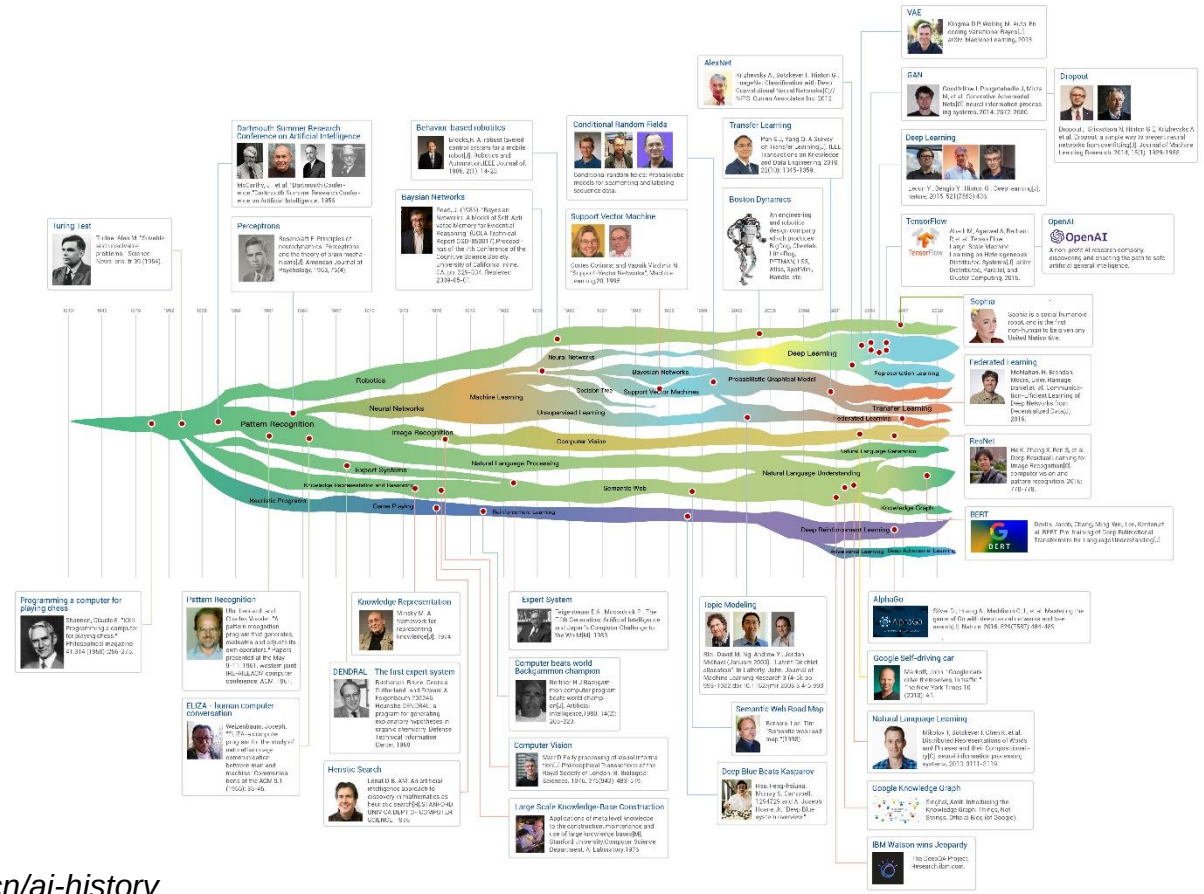
- By reducing the spatial resolution of the feature map, reduce the effect of noises and shift or distortion.
- The weight sharing is also applied in subsampling layers

A

Convolutional Neural Networks - Hand-Writing Recognition

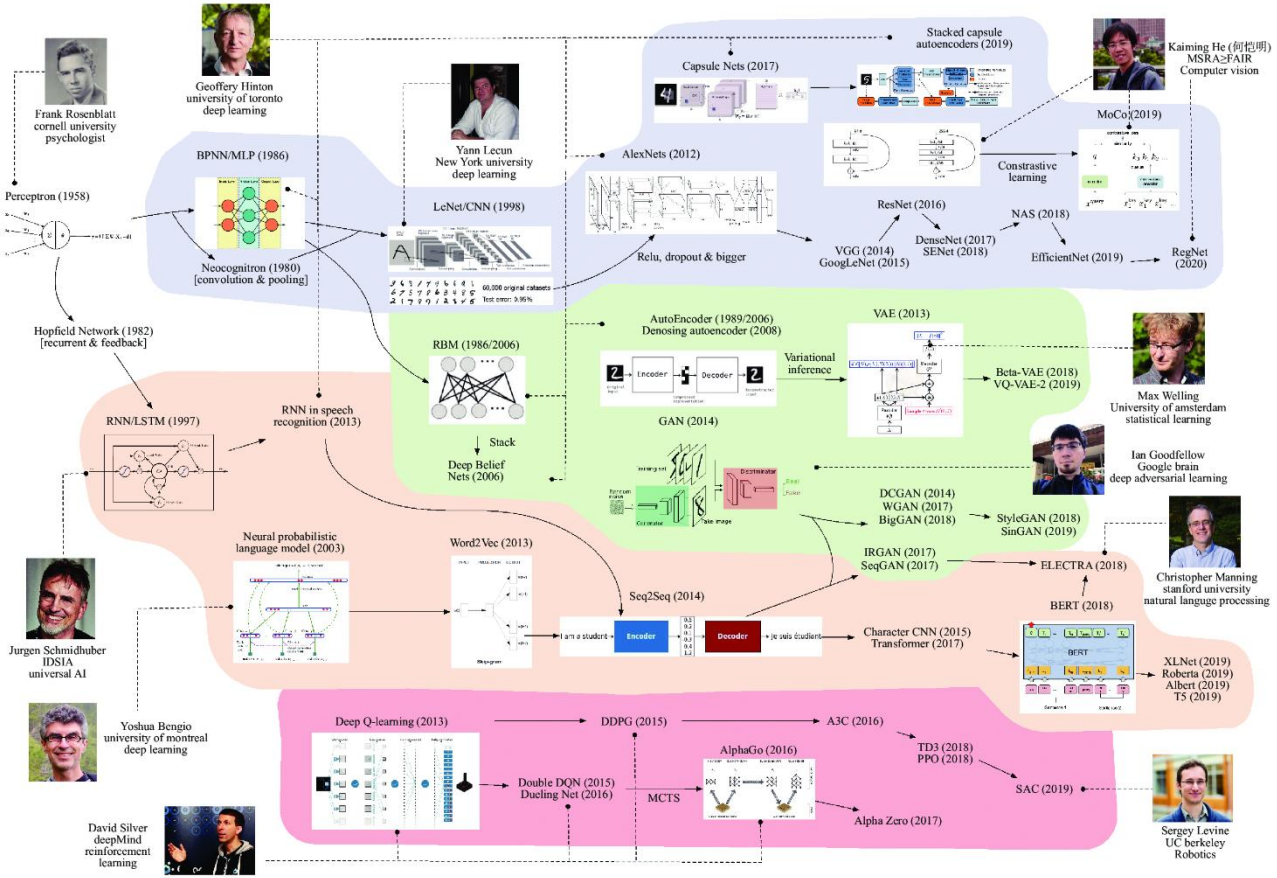
Summary

Summary - History of AI



https://www.aminer.cn/ai-history

Summary - Methods



Summary - Problems

- General-purpose intelligent system is a very difficult problem
- Successful systems available in well-constrained domains
- All components are coupled
- No single approach has been found to be optimal for all problems
- Use of object models, constraints and context is necessary for identifying complex patterns
- Careful sensor design and feature extraction often lead to simple models

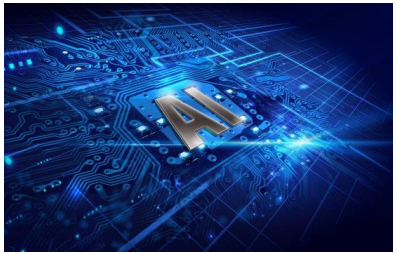
Summary - Future

Storage
Computing

Representation
Recognition
(Text, Voice,
Image, Video, 3D)

Organize and
Generate
Knowledge,
Reasoning

Computing → **Perception** → **Cognition**



Books

http://www.adv-ci.com/blog/mlai

以机器学习的算法原理与实现贯穿始终，通过算法、数据结构、面向对象、编程实现一步一步地引入

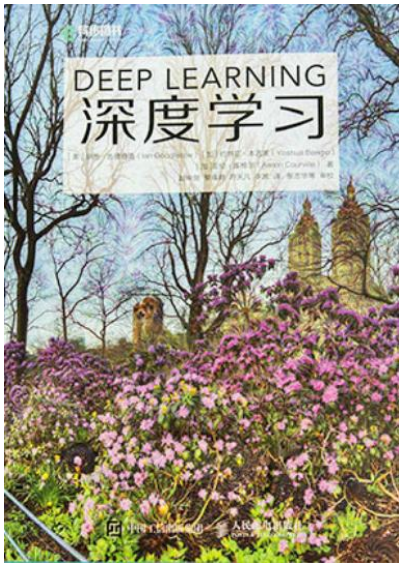
让读者无需额外学习算法与数据结构等知识，就能理解并应用机器学习到各自的专业。

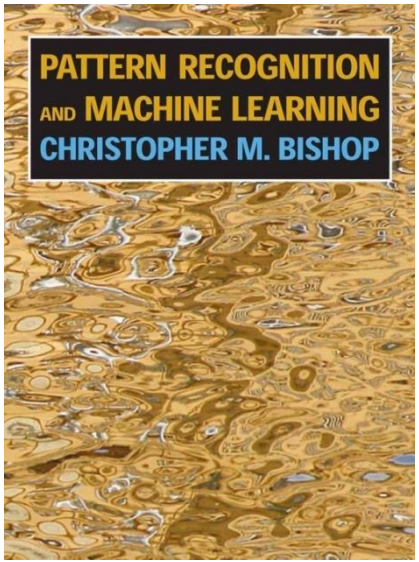
主页

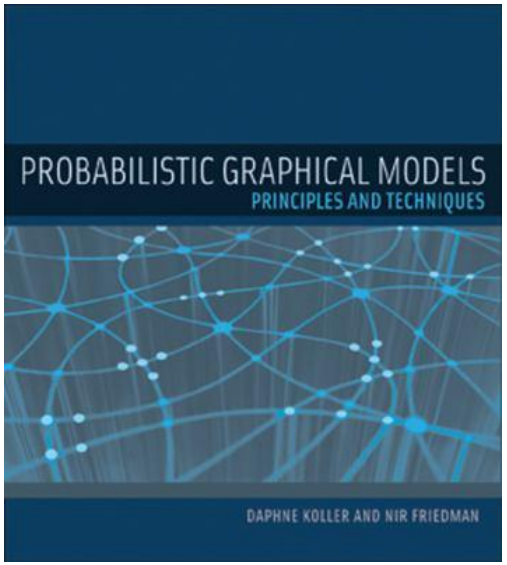
当当网

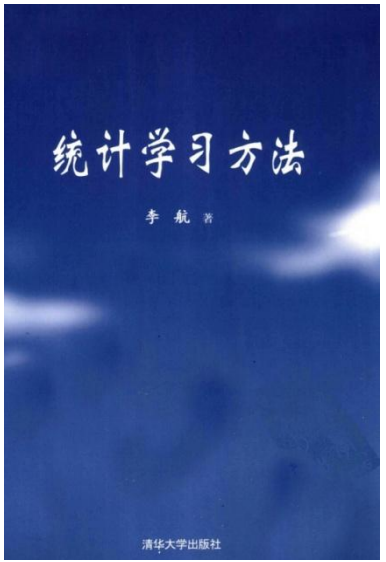
京东

Other Books


DEEP LEARNING
深度学习


PATTERN RECOGNITION
AND MACHINE LEARNING
CHRISTOPHER M. BISHOP


PROBABILISTIC GRAPHICAL MODELS
PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES
DAPHNE KOLLER AND NIR FRIEDMAN


统计学习方法
李航 著
清华大学出版社

Materials

Notebook: https://gitee.com/pi-lab/machinelearning_notebook

Homework: https://gitee.com/pi-lab/machinelearning_homework

Video: https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1oZ4y1N7ei

Notebook

Homework

THANK YOU

www.adv-ci.com