

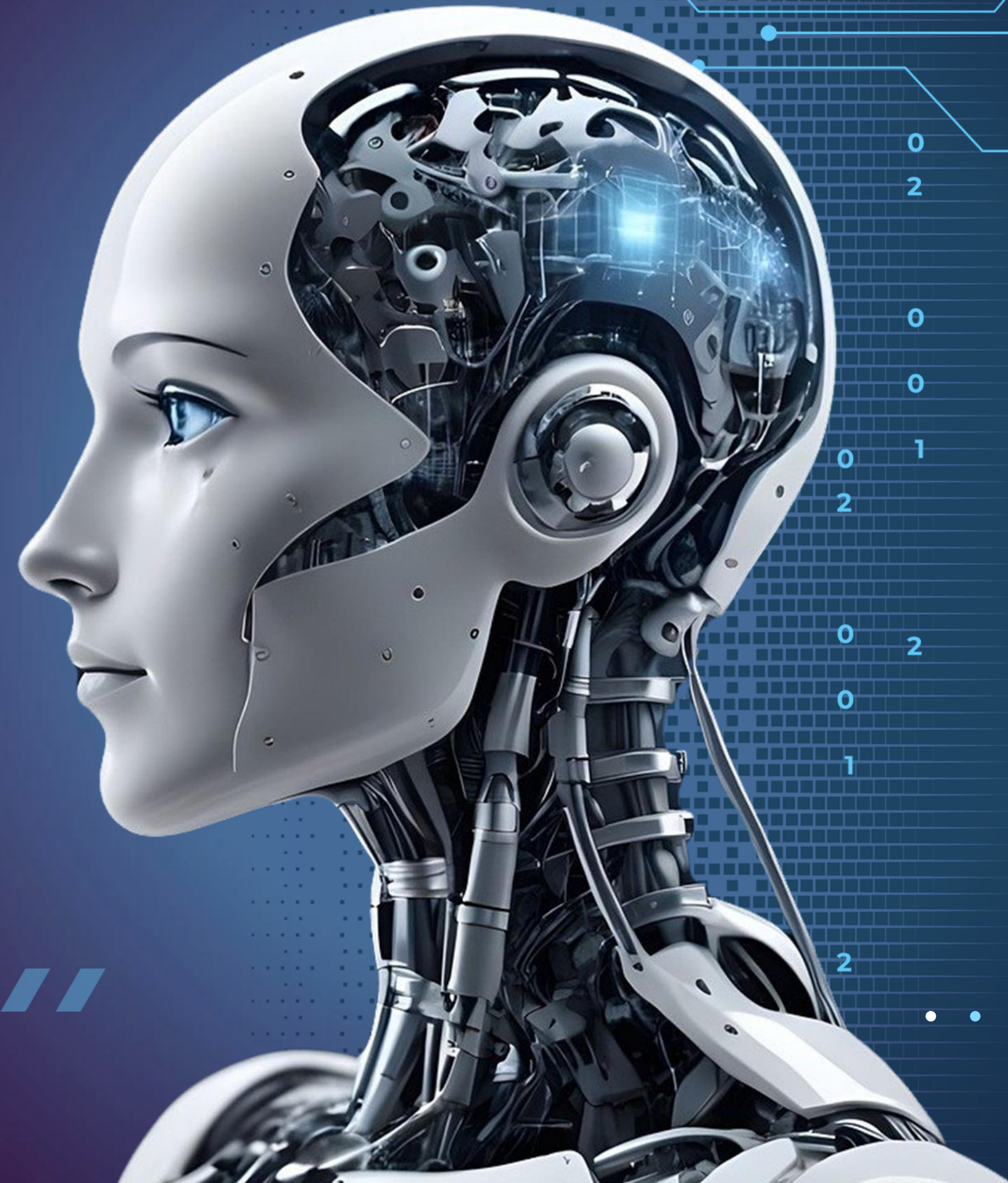


Urmia University

WHAT IS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Getting familiar with AI and its definitions, foundations, challenges, and opportunities.

PRESENTATION





Who Am I?



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NUMERICAL EX.

Boolean Retrieval, Deep Learning



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GPT

AI is not only ChatGPT!



DEMO

What is AI?



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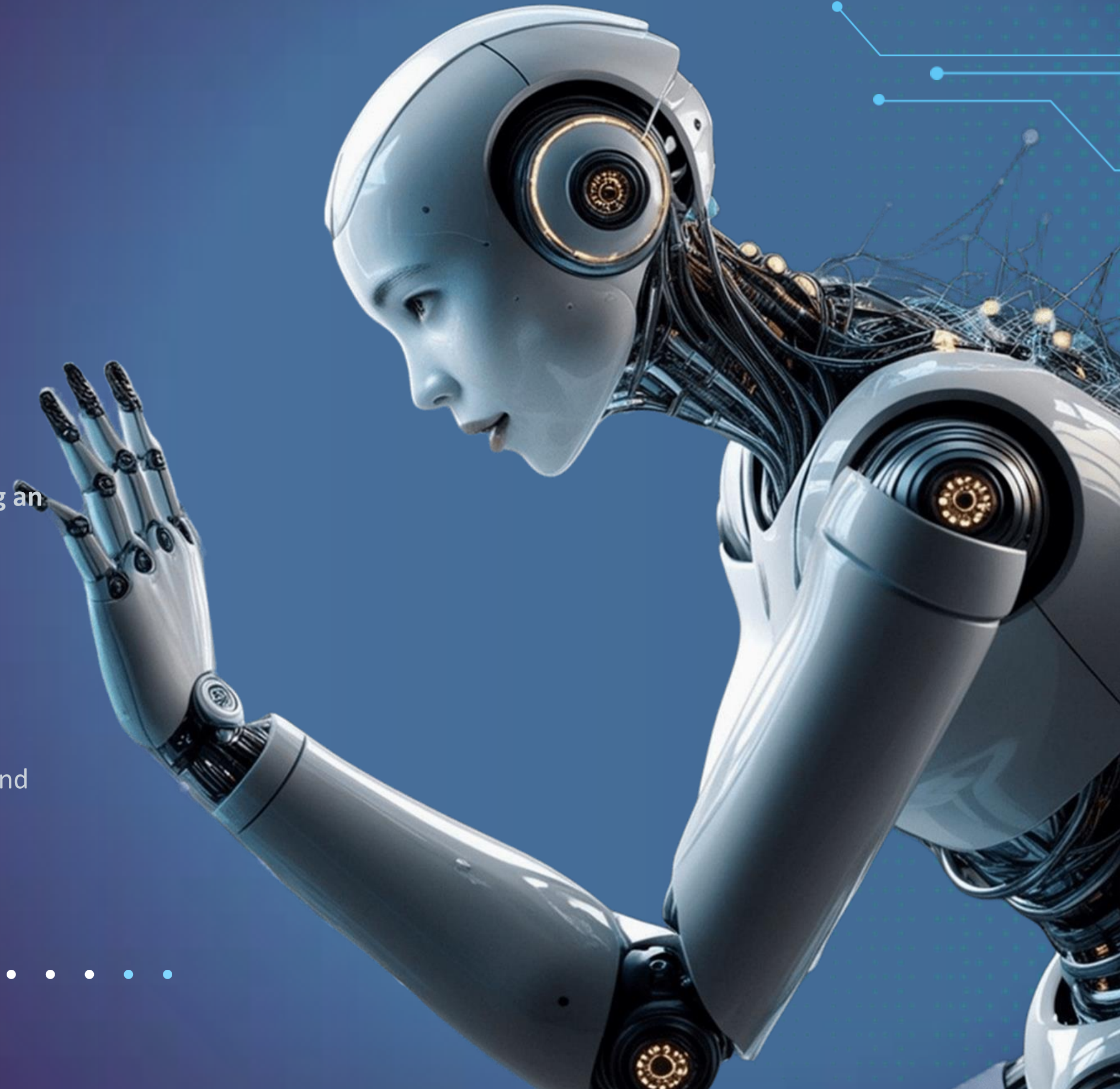
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INTRODUCTION

Cognitive Abilities

- **Reasoning and Problem Solving:**
 - Solving a **complex puzzle**, navigating a **new city**, figuring out how to fix a broken appliance.
- **Memory and Learning:**
 - **Example:** Remembering **names and faces**, learning a new skill like **playing an instrument**, adapting to changing situations.
- **Language and Communication:**
 - **Example:** Understanding and speaking **different languages**, writing effectively, interpreting nonverbal cues.
- **Creativity and Imagination:**
 - **Example:** **Composing music**, **writing stories**, inventing new products.
- **Emotional Intelligence:**
 - **Example:** Recognizing and managing our **own emotions**, understanding and empathizing with others, building and maintaining relationships.

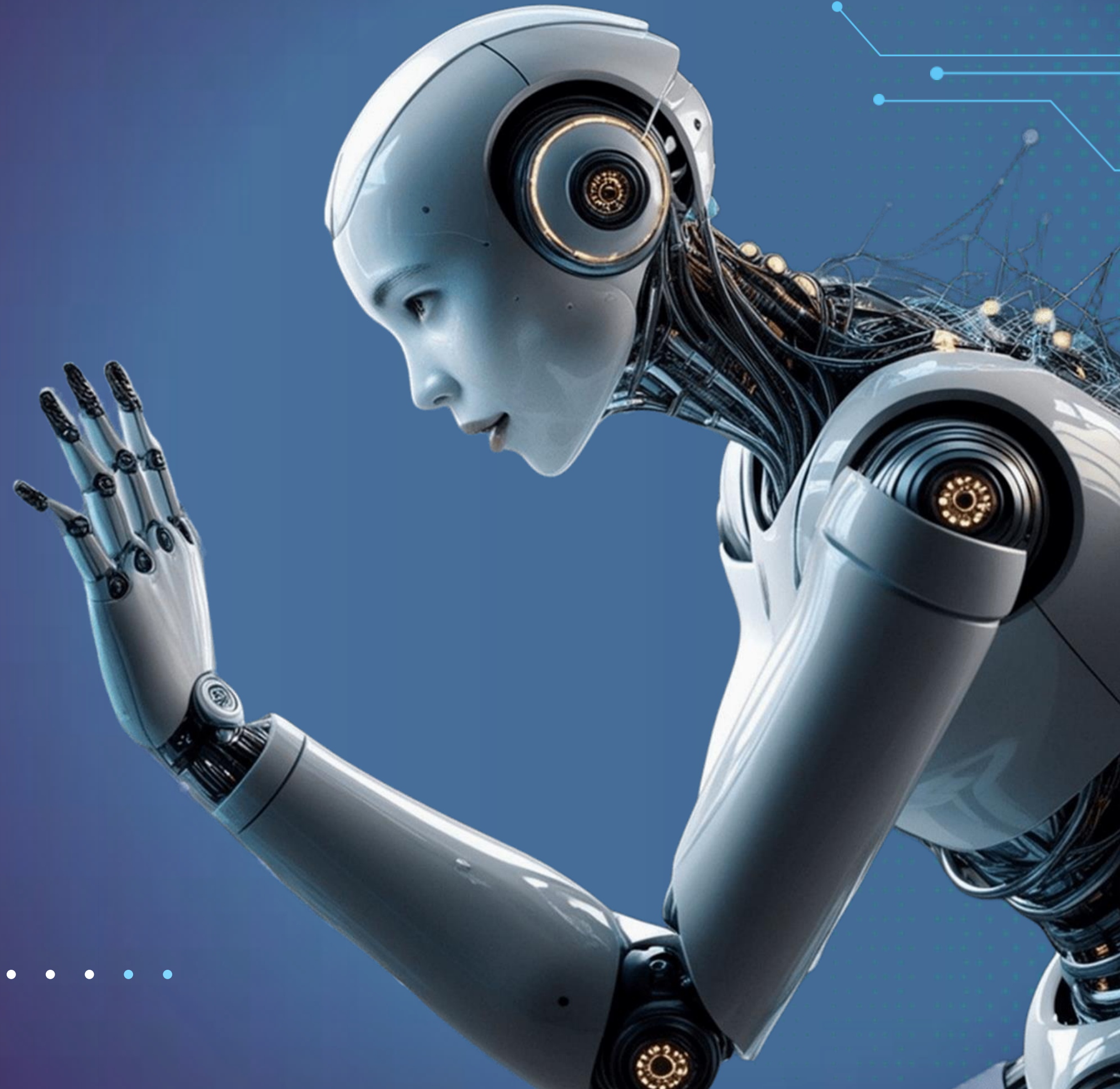




INTRODUCTION

Sensory Perception

- **Sight**
- **Hearing**
- **Touch**
- **Taste and Smell**

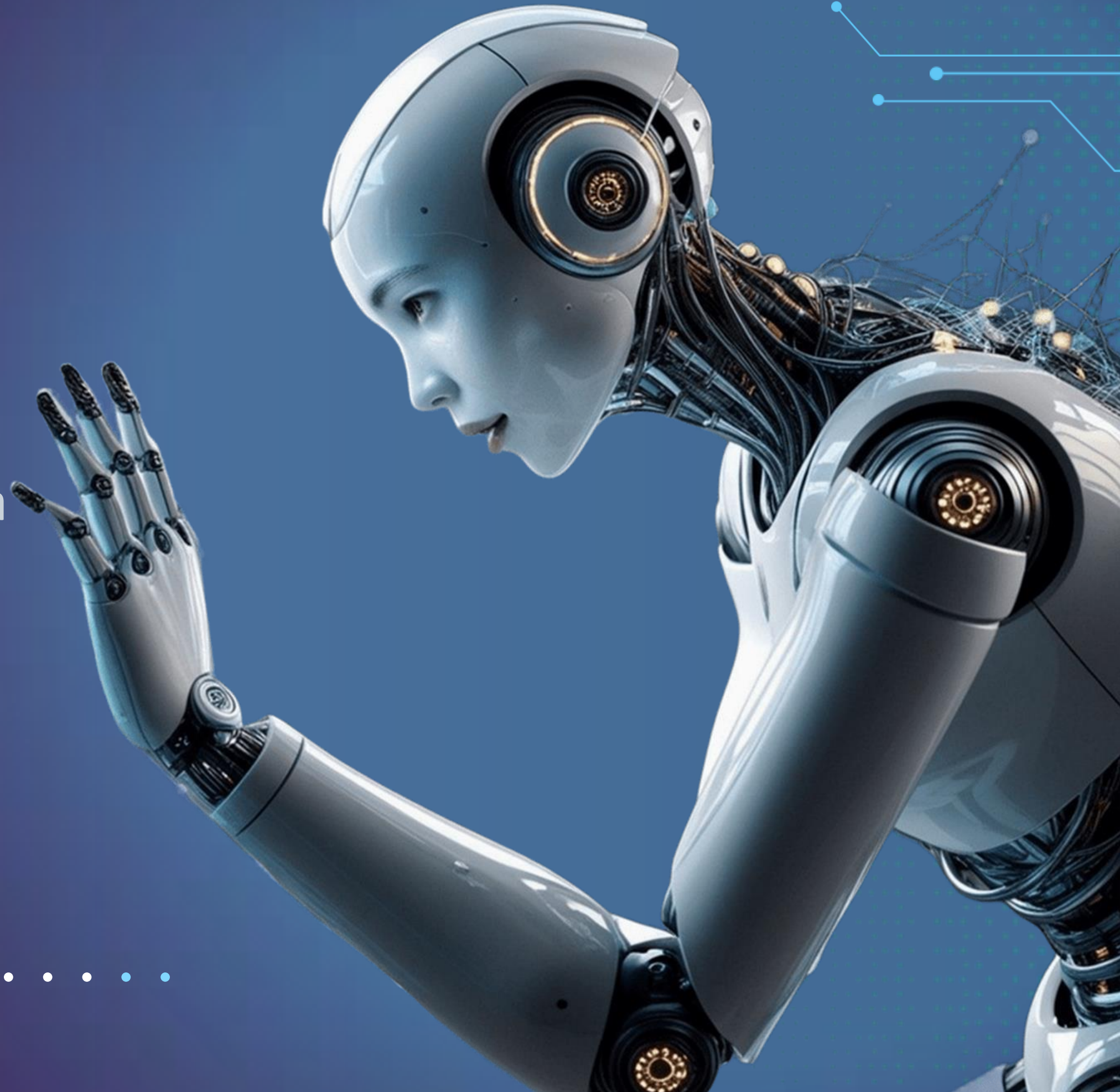




INTRODUCTION

Motor Skills

- **Fine Motor Control:**
 - **Example:** Writing, drawing, playing a musical instrument, typing on a keyboard.
- **Gross Motor Control:**
 - **Example:** Walking, running, swimming, playing sports.





INTRODUCTION





Social Intelligence

- **Cooperation and Collaboration:**
 - **Example:** Working effectively in a team, contributing to a shared goal.
 - **Game Theory**
- **Empathy and Understanding:**
 - **Example:** Connecting with others, building meaningful relationships, resolving conflict.



Prisoner Dilemma

What would you do? Is human intelligent?

	 cooperate	 defect
 cooperate	1 1	0 3
 defect	3 0	2 2



WHAT IS AI?



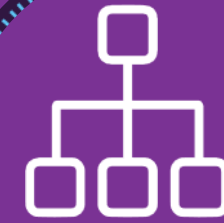
EVOLUTION OF AI

A brief history of AI development from its inception to the present day.



HOW MACHINES UNDERSTAND?

Machines don't understand the world in the same way humans do.

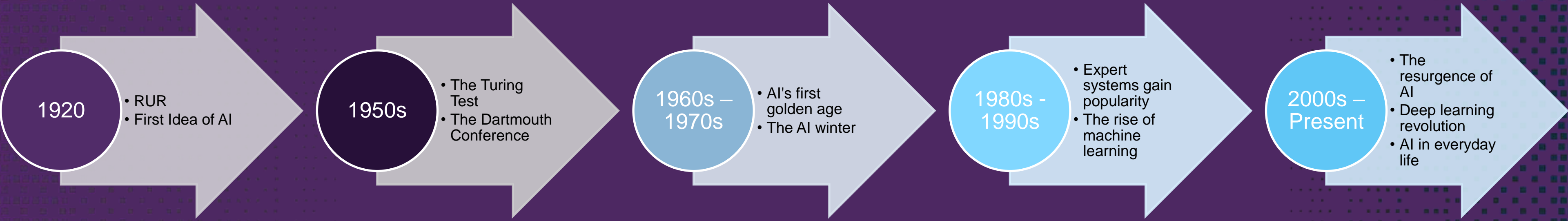


WHAT MACHINES DO?

Classification, Clustering, Prediction, Search Engines, Assistants (Siri, ...)



Evolution of AI



1920

- RUR
- First Idea of AI

1950s

- The Turing Test
- The Dartmouth Conference

1960s – 1970s

- AI's first golden age
- The AI winter

1980s - 1990s

- Expert systems gain popularity
- The rise of machine learning

2000s – Present

- The resurgence of AI
- Deep learning revolution
- AI in everyday life

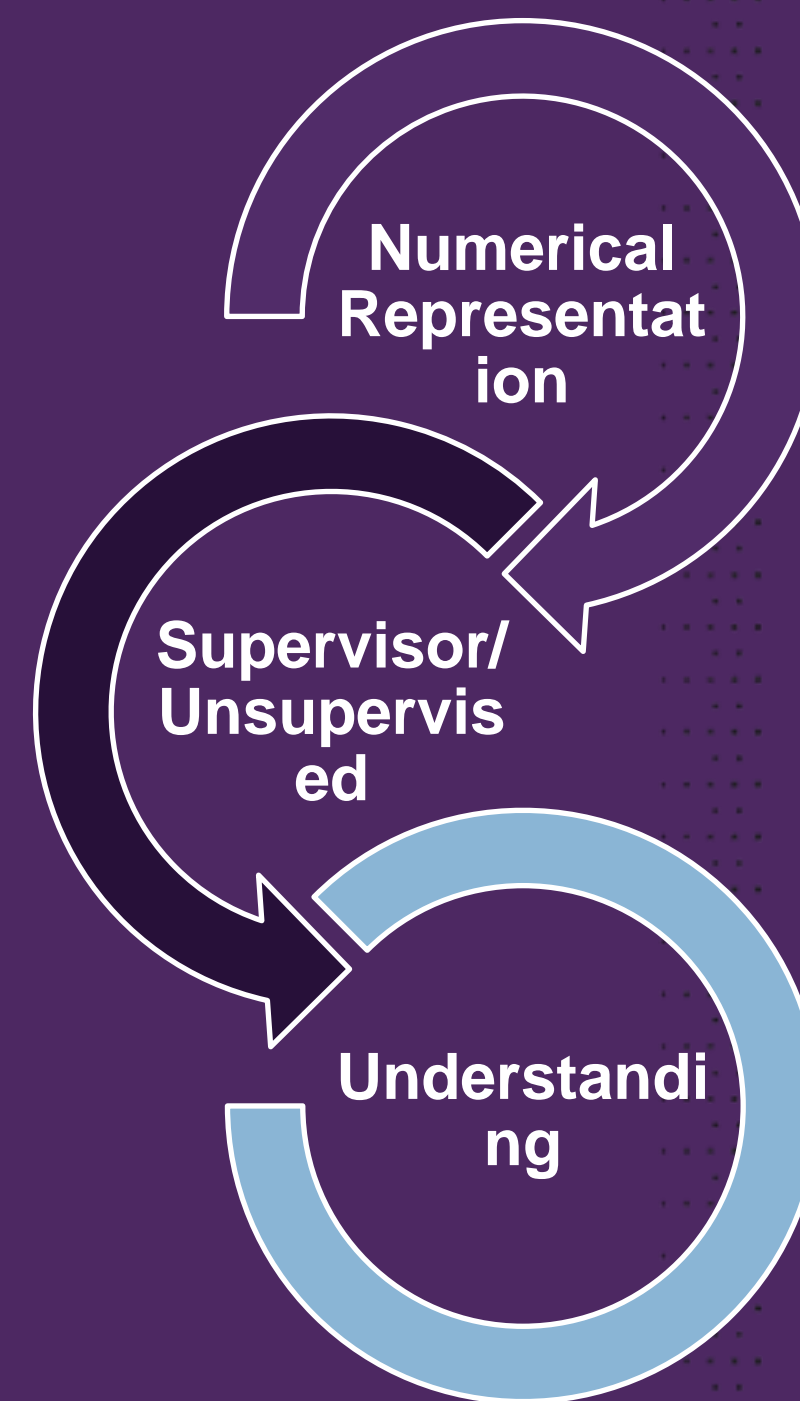


How Machines Understand?

Machines don't understand the world in the same way humans do. They rely on a process called **numerical representation**. This means all information, whether it's an **image, a word, or a sound**, needs to be converted into numbers.

These numbers are then fed into algorithms that can **analyze and learn** from the data.

Imagine a machine trying to understand a picture of a cat. It doesn't see the furry creature like we do. Instead, it sees a grid of pixels, each pixel represented by a number indicating its color and intensity. By analyzing the patterns in these numbers, the machine can learn to identify cats in other images. This numerical approach allows machines to process information quickly and efficiently. However, it also means that machines understand the world in a very different way than humans do. They can **analyze data** and **identify patterns**, but they don't have the same intuitive understanding of the world that comes from our senses and emotions.





Boolean Retrieval

Machine Learning

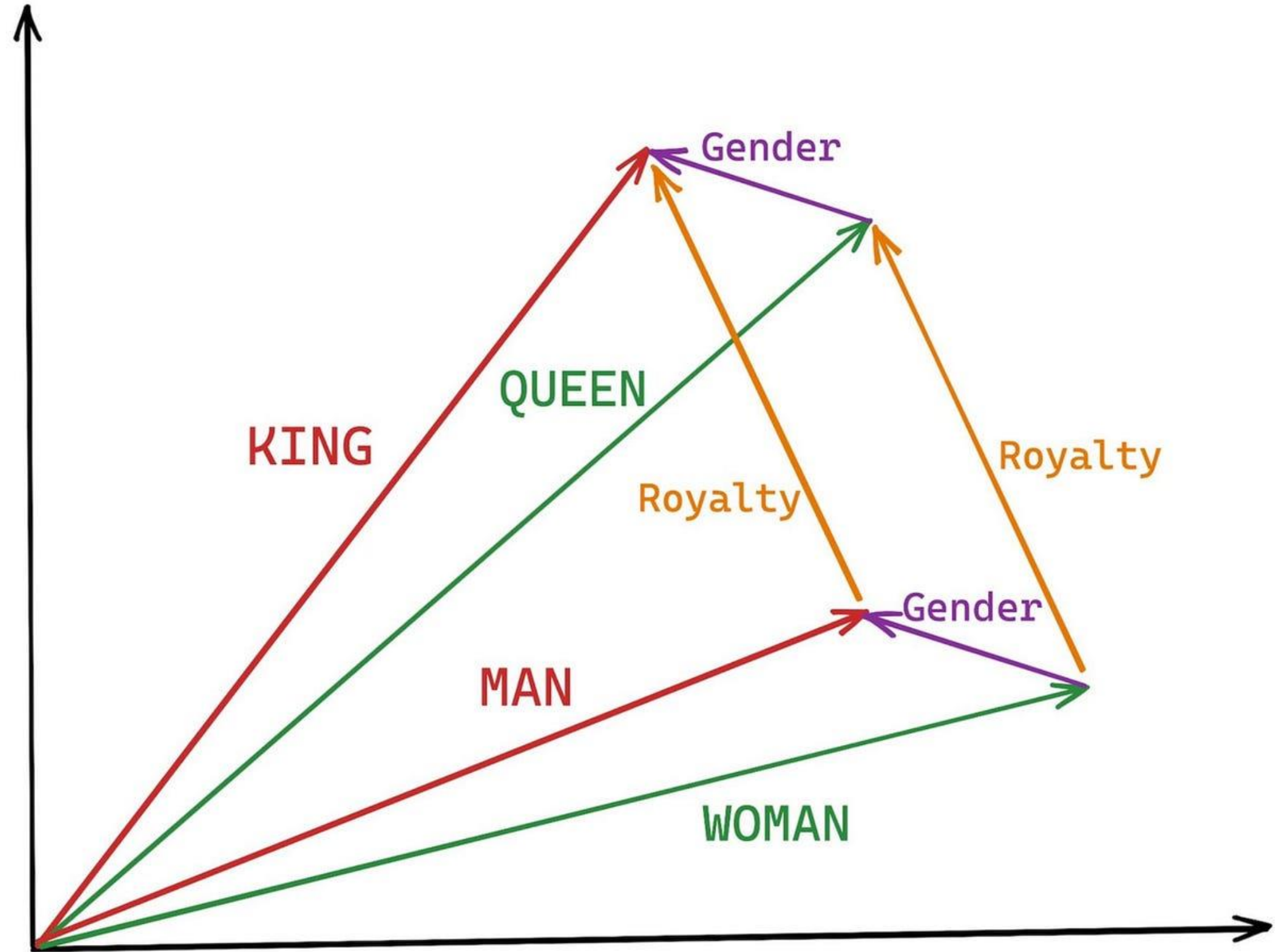
	Anthony and Cleopatra	Julius Caesar	The Tempest	Hamlet	Othello	Macbeth
Anthony	1	1	0	0	0	1
Brutus	1	1	0	1	0	0
Caesar	1	1	0	1	1	1
Calpurnia	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cleopatra	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mercy	1	0	1	1	1	1
Worser	1	0	1	1	1	0



BERT Idea

Machine Understanding

Embedding Space!



Gradient Descent

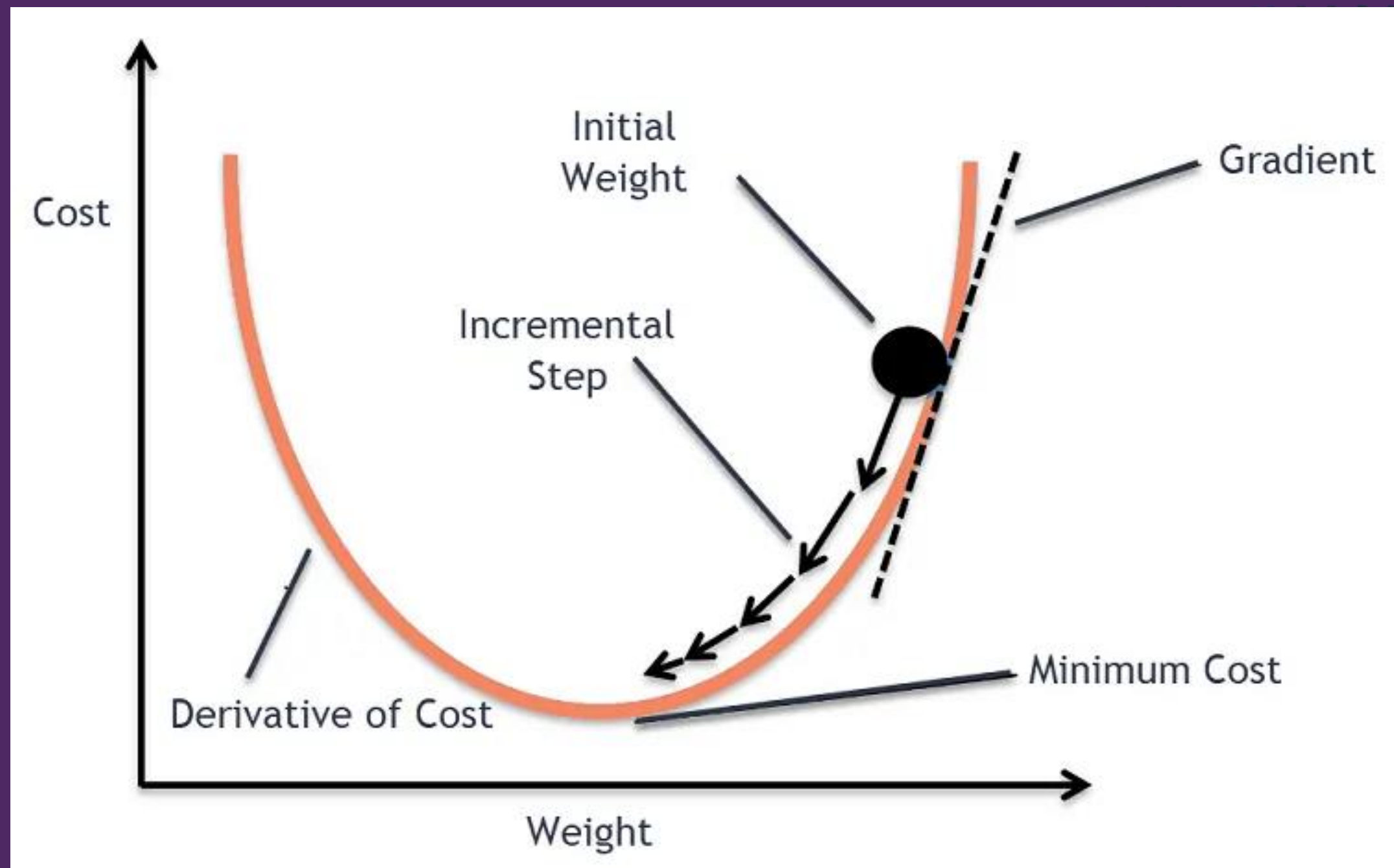
Find Optimum Value (Optimization)

$$Error = Real\ Value - Prediction$$

Learning!

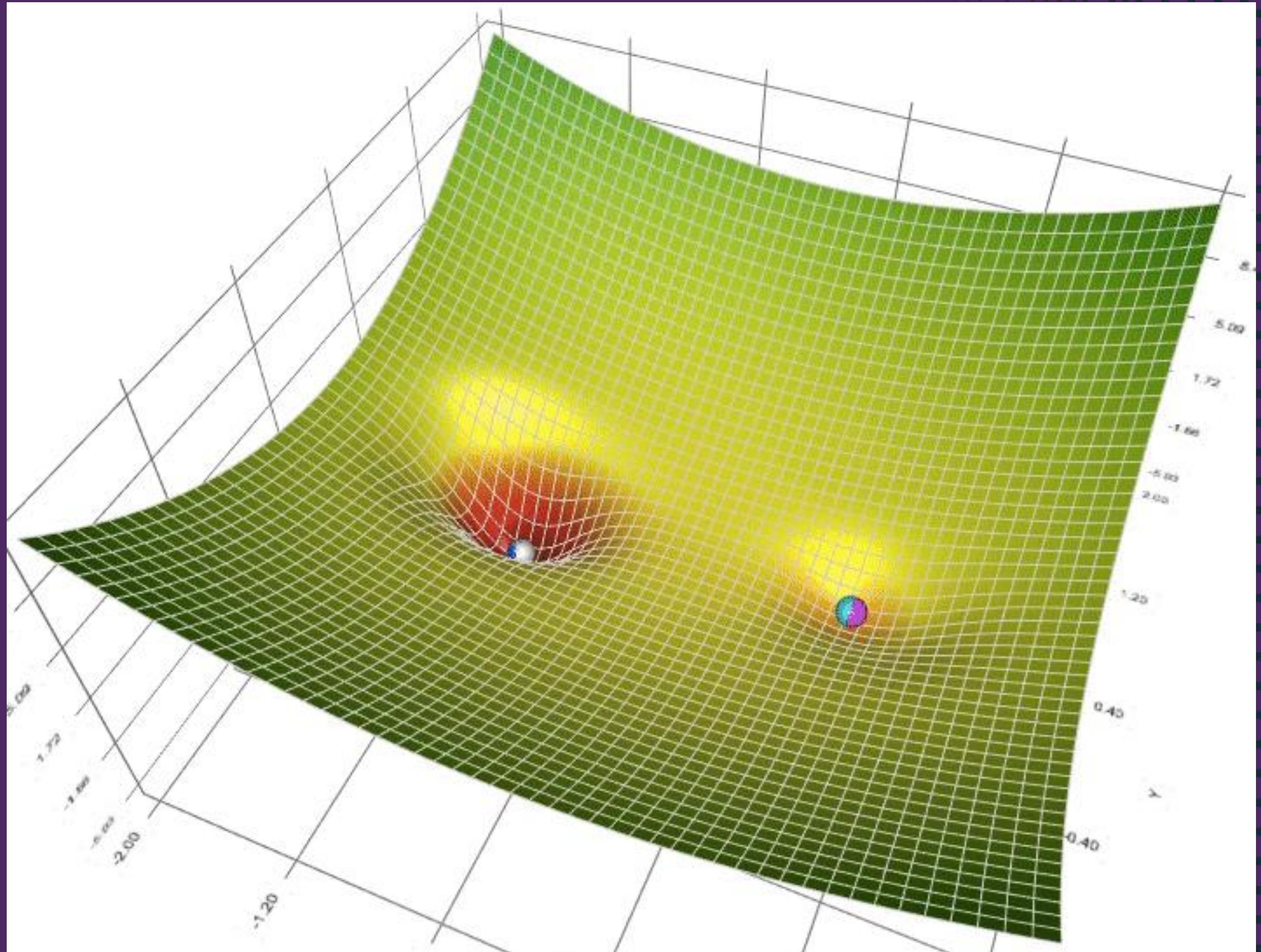
$$Min(Error) =$$

$$\sum_{\text{for all learning data}} RV - P$$





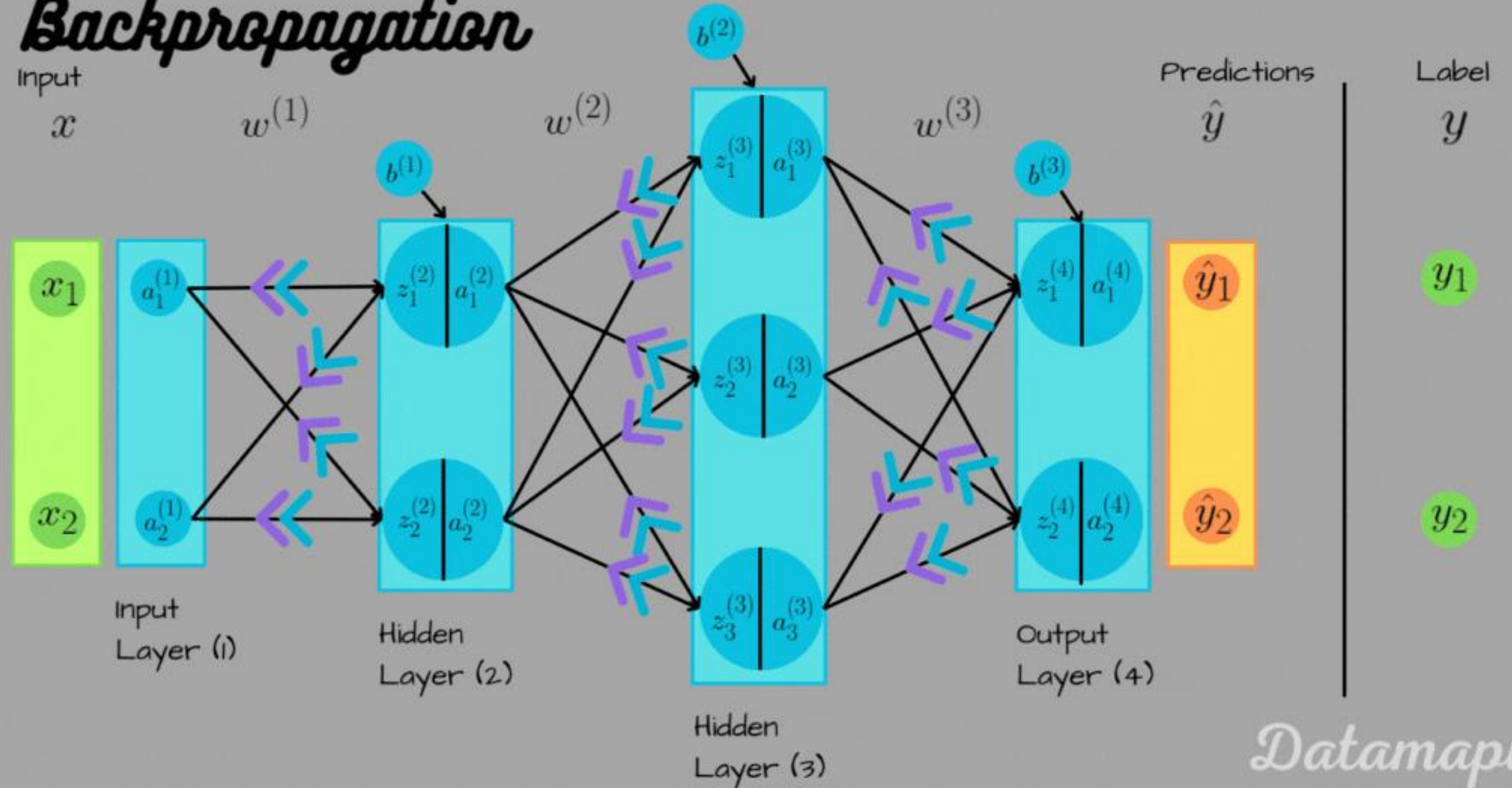
Gradient Descent





NN and Back Propagation

Backpropagation





Overfitting

- Learning too much!
- 100% is not always good!





Applications

- Image Processing
- Price Prediction
- Cancer Detection
- Chemical Reactions





Machine Learning Techniques



Classification

Data has labels. Machine can know if the learn process is successful or not!



Clustering

Machine does not have a source of trust! It can learn by data similarity! **Numericalize The DATA!**





Smart Home/City/...

- Being smart is not only in text!
- It can be in image!
- It can be in video (deep fake)!
- Machine can learn human behaviour!





Demo

- Some Tools
- Ollama
- LM Studio
- Hugging Face





THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Any Questions?

