

$$F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2}$$

$$\phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi = \hat{H} \psi$$

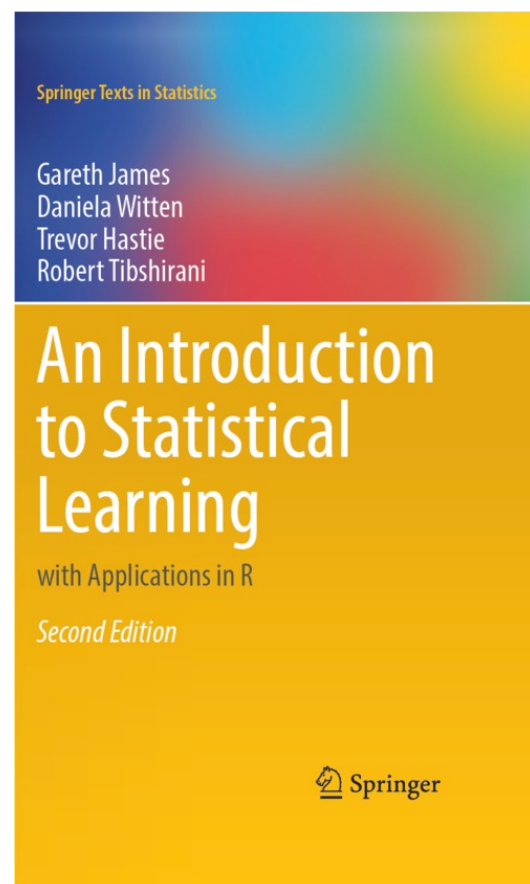
$$F = E + V = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

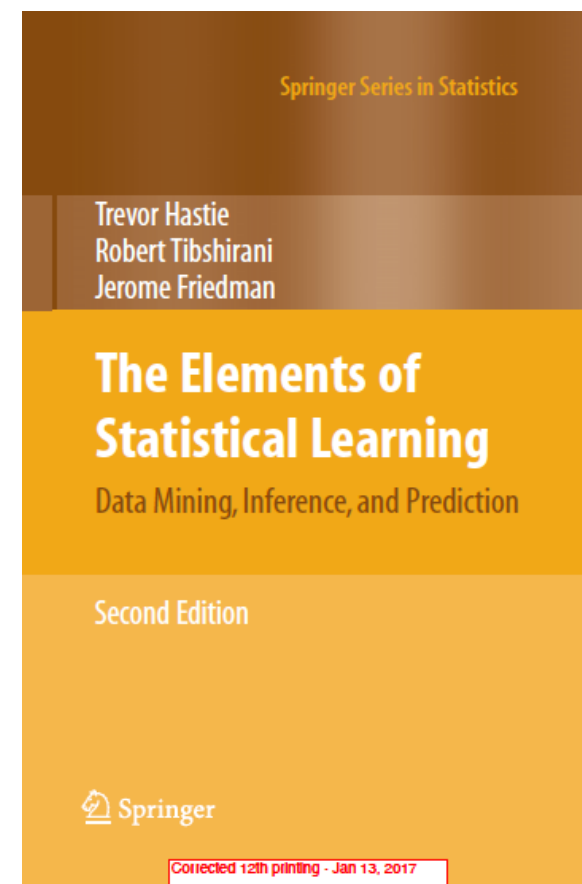
$$\frac{df}{dt} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t+h) - f(t)}{h}$$

Machine Learning

Bibliografia



<https://www.statlearning.com/>



<https://hastie.su.domains/ElemStatLearn/>



Visão geral sobre o Machine Learning

“Machine Learning é a área de estudo que dá habilidade a computadores de aprender algo que não foram explicitamente programados”

Arthur Samuel (1959)



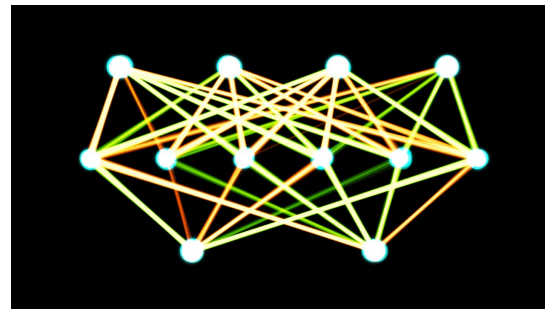
Evolução histórica do Machine Learning

Jogar xadrez



Arthur Samuel (1950-60)

Artificial Neural Network

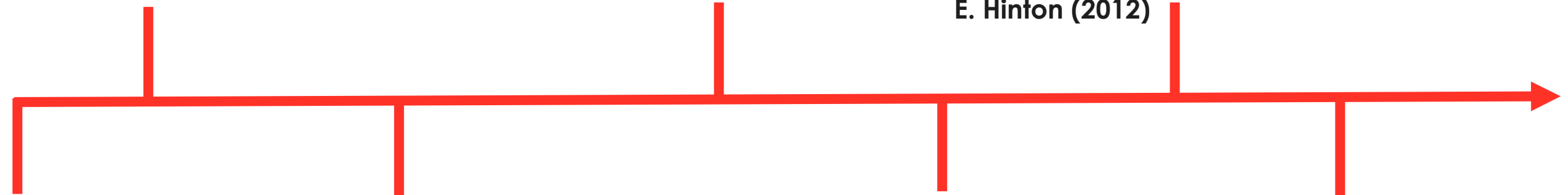


Backpropagation (1973)

Deep learning landmark



A. Krizhevsky, I. Sutskever, and G. E. Hinton (2012)

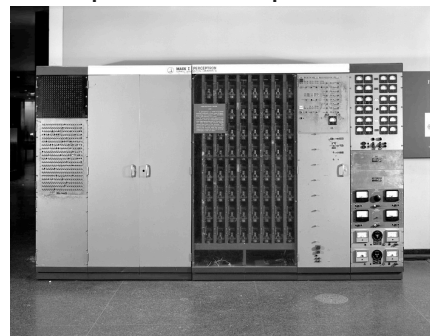


Teoria sobre o cérebro



Donald Hebb (1949)

Computador para ML



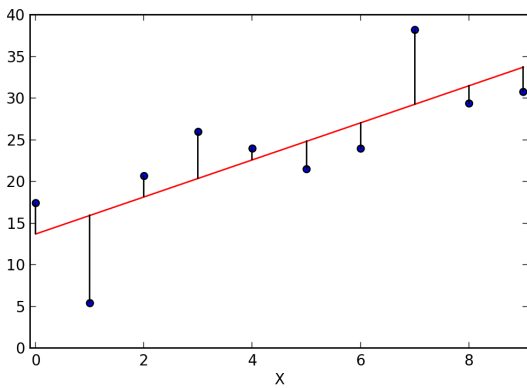
Mark 1 Perceptron (1958)

- Random Forests
 - Support Vector Machines
 - Deep Neural Networks
- (1980-1990)**

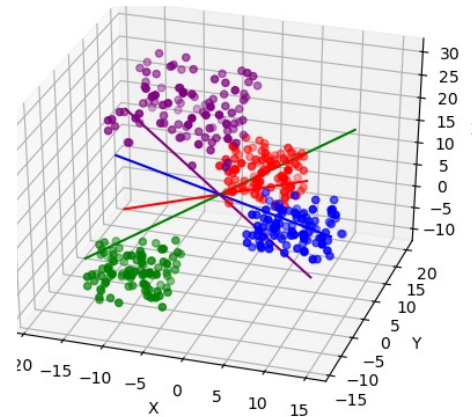


Evolução histórica do Machine (statistical) Learning

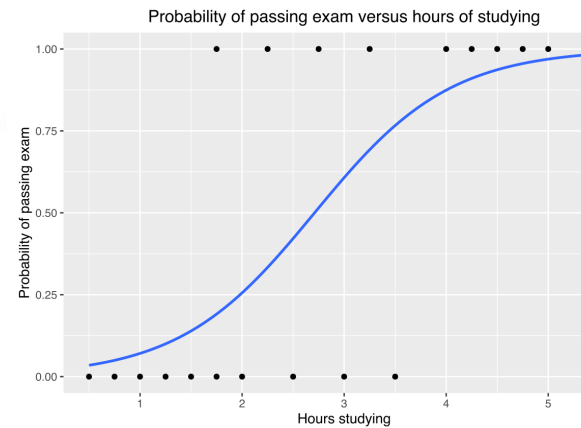
Linear Regression



Linear Discriminant Analysis



Logistic Regression



1800

1900

1930

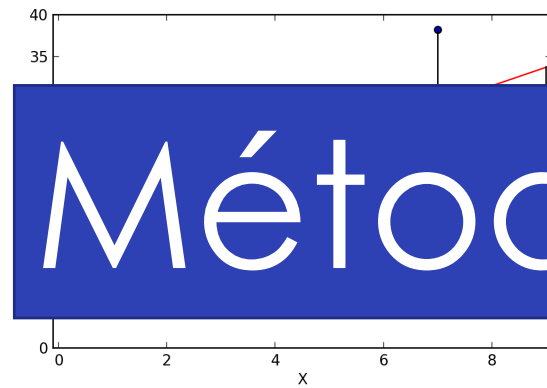
1960

1990

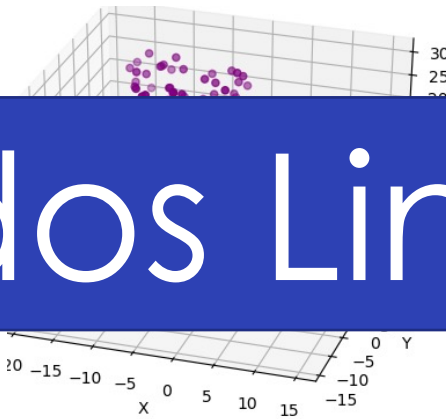
Presente

Evolução histórica do Machine (statistical) Learning

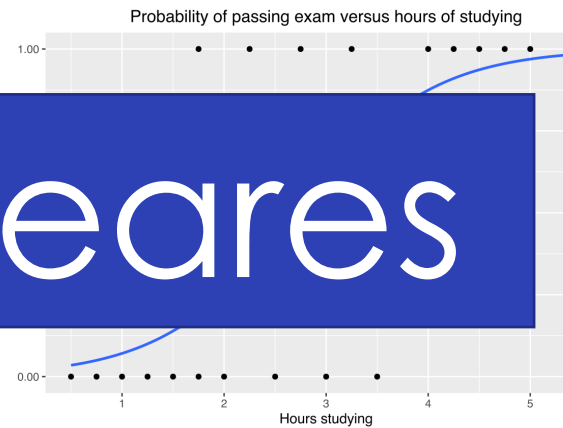
Linear Regression



Linear Discriminant Analysis



Logistic Regression



Métodos Lineares

1800

1900

1930

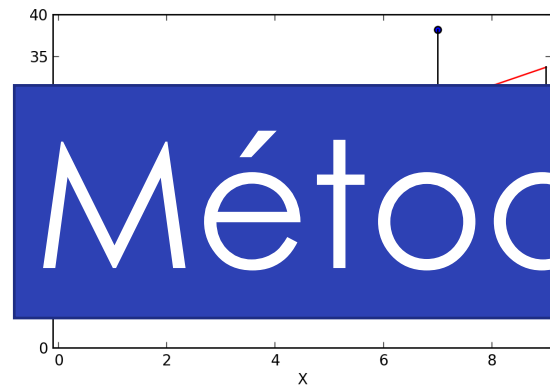
1960

1990

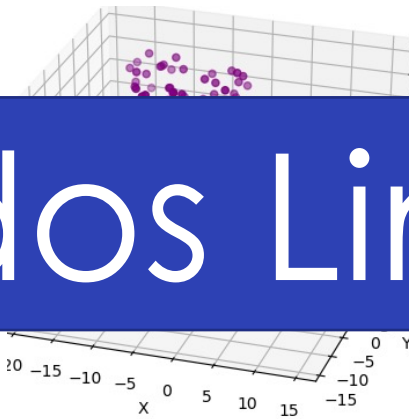
Presente

Evolução histórica do Machine (statistical) Learning

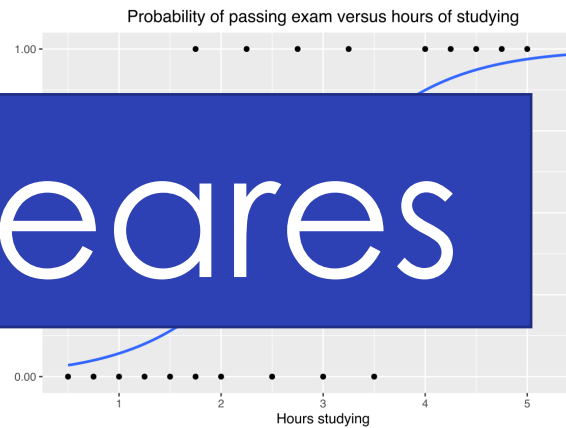
Linear Regression



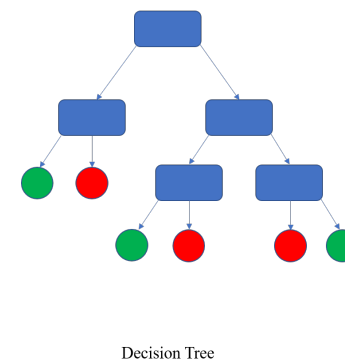
Linear Discriminant Analysis



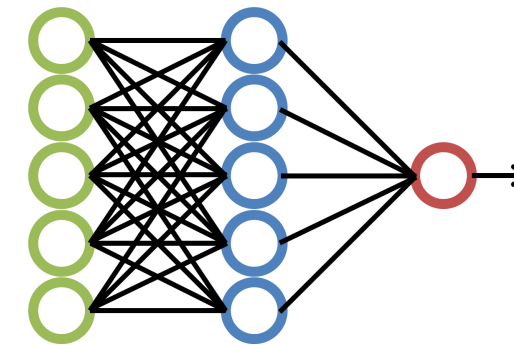
Logistic Regression



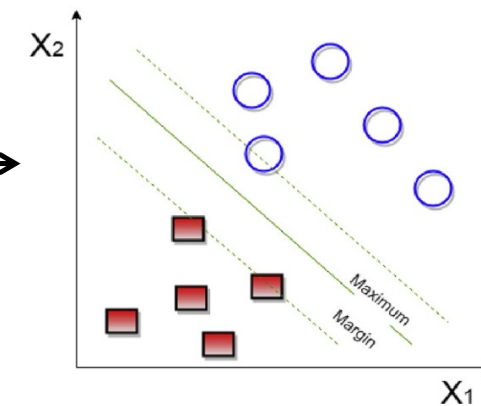
Decision Trees



Neural Networks



Support Vector Machines



Métodos Lineares

1800

1900

1930

1960

1990

Presente

Evolução histórica do Machine (statistical) Learning

Linear Regression

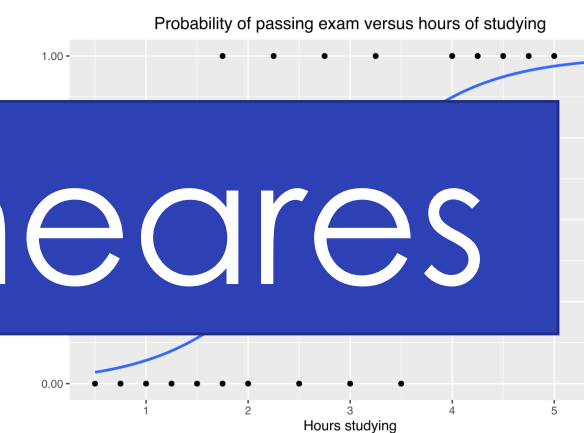
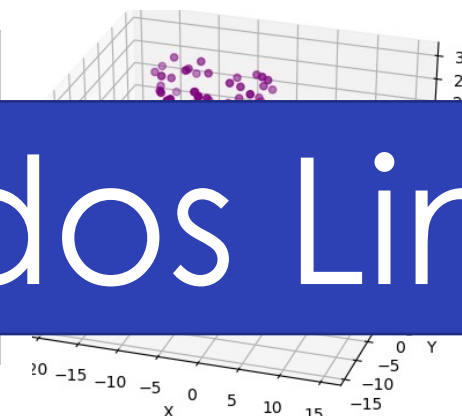
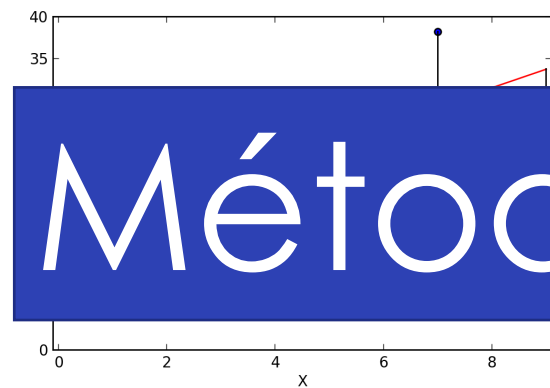
Linear Discriminant Analysis

Logistic Regression

Decision Trees

Neural Networks

Support Vector



Métodos Lineares



1800 1900 1930 1960 1990 Presente

Grande questão atual? Ética!!

Forbes

TECH

How Target Figured Out A Teen Girl Was Pregnant Before Her Father Did

Kashmir Hill Former Staff

Welcome to *The Not-So Private Parts* where technology & privacy collide

Feb 16, 2012, 11:02am EST

This article is more than 10 years old.



Target has got you in its aim

Every time you go shopping, you share intimate details about your consumption patterns with retailers. And many of those retailers are studying those details to figure out what you like, what you need, and which coupons are most likely to make you happy. **Target**, for example, has figured out how to data-mine its way into your womb, to figure out whether you have a baby on the way long before you need to start buying diapers.

Charles Duhigg outlines in the [New York Times](#) how Target tries to hook

MICROSOFT / WEB / TL;DR

Twitter taught Microsoft's AI chatbot to be a racist asshole in less than a day



By JAMES VINCENT

Mar 24, 2016, 10:43 AM GMT | [0.Com](#)



It took less than 24 hours for Twitter to corrupt an innocent AI chatbot. Yesterday, Microsoft unveiled Tay — a Twitter bot that the company described as an experiment in "conversational understanding." The more you chat with Tay, said Microsoft, the smarter it gets, learning to engage people through "casual and playful conversation."

Unfortunately, the conversations didn't stay playful for long. Pretty soon after Tay launched, people starting tweeting the bot with all sorts of misogynistic, racist, and Donald Trumpist remarks. And

Forbes

DIVERSITY, EQUITY & INCLUSION

AI Bias Could Put Women's Lives At Risk - A Challenge For Regulators

Carmen Niethammer Former Contributor @

I am a private sector development expert and gender diversity leader.

Mar 2, 2020, 04:19am EST

When the European Commission released the long awaited white paper "*On Artificial Intelligence - A European approach to excellence and trust*" on February 19, much of the initial public reaction focused on potential AI regulation further challenging the EU's position in light of fierce technological competition from China and the United States.

Few discussed the European Commission's document mention of gender and ethical guidelines. Importantly, the white paper calls for "requirements to take reasonable measures aimed at ensuring that [the] use of AI systems does not lead to outcomes entailing prohibited discrimination." Why does it matter?

This is not simply about a theoretical approach to discrimination. It is largely also about saving (women's) lives - and ensuring that essential products and services meet the needs of both women and men. However, if artificial intelligence is based on "bad" data sourced predominantly from men and/or based on male profiles, terrible things can happen.

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Grande questão atual? Ética!!



Exatidão
(Accuracy)

Preconceito (Bias)

Justiça (Fairness)

Segurança e
proteção (Safety
and security)

Privacidade
(Privacy)

Transparência
(Transparency)

Responsabilidade
(Accountability)

Controlo humano e
tomada de
decisão (Human
control and
decision making)

Impacto Ambiental
e sustentabilidade
(Environmental
impact and
sustainability)

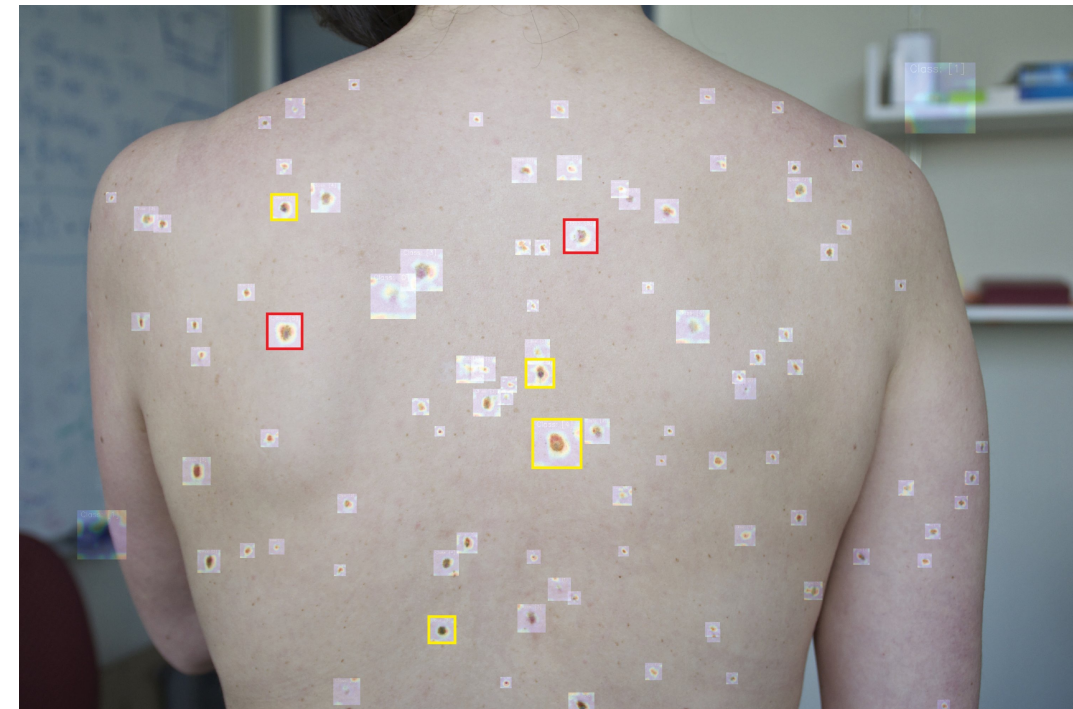
Grande questão atual? Ética!!

Exatidão
(Accuracy)

“Porporção de casos para os quais o modelo de ML gera o resultado correto”



Source: GAO photo illustration; Andrey Popov and polkadot on stock.adobe.com.



Grande questão atual? Ética!!

Preconceito (Bias)

“Desvio sistemático do valor real”

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>VERNON PRATER</p> <p>Prior Offenses 2 armed robberies, 1 attempted armed robbery</p> <p>Subsequent Offenses 1 grand theft</p> <p>LOW RISK 3</p> | <p>BRISHA BORDEN</p> <p>Prior Offenses 4 juvenile misdemeanors</p> <p>Subsequent Offenses None</p> <p>HIGH RISK 8</p> |
|--|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>DYLAN FUGETT</p> <p>LOW RISK 3</p> | <p>BERNARD PARKER</p> <p>HIGH RISK 10</p> |
|---|---|

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>JAMES RIVELLI</p> <p>LOW RISK 3</p> | <p>ROBERT CANNON</p> <p>MEDIUM RISK 6</p> |
|--|---|

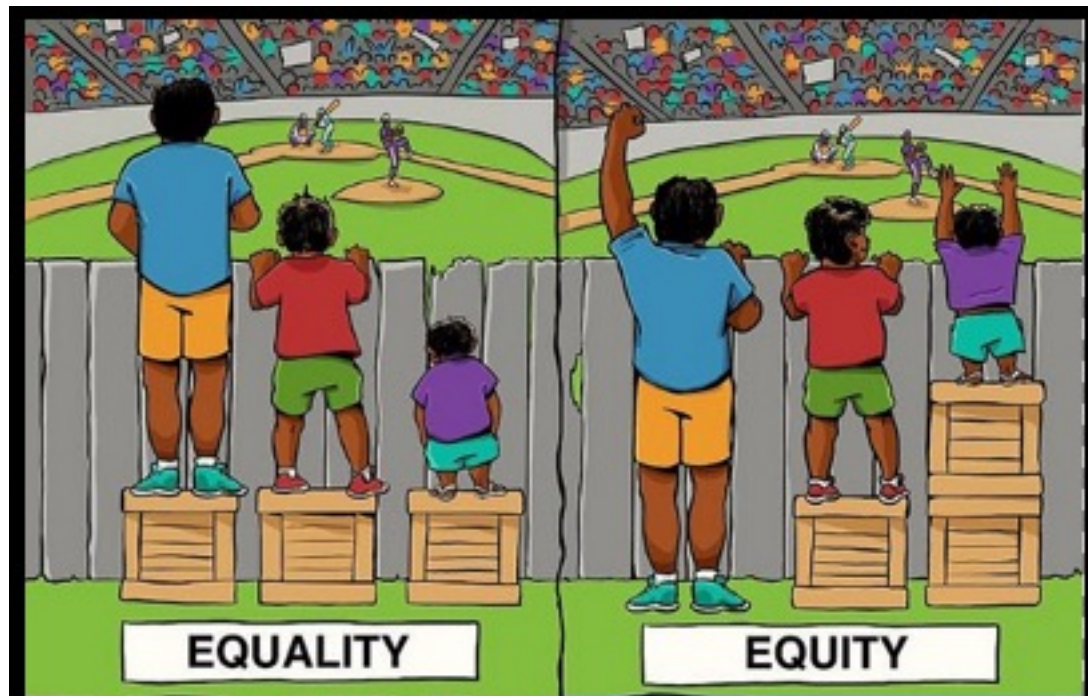
| | |
|--|--|
| <p>JAMES RIVELLI</p> <p>Prior Offenses 1 domestic violence aggravated assault, 1 grand theft, 1 petty theft, 1 drug trafficking</p> <p>Subsequent Offenses 1 grand theft</p> <p>LOW RISK 3</p> | <p>ROBERT CANNON</p> <p>Prior Offense 1 petty theft</p> <p>Subsequent Offenses None</p> <p>MEDIUM RISK 6</p> |
|--|--|

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p>public speaking: 56%</p> <p>speech: 66%</p> <p>suit: 74%</p> <p>businessperson: 80%</p> <p>official: 88%</p> | <p>business: 56%</p> <p>speaker: 72%</p> <p>spokesperson: 82%</p> | <p>television presenter: 56%</p> <p>smile: 64%</p> <p>black hair: 68%</p> <p>chin: 84%</p> <p>person: 92%</p> | <p>spokesperson: 56%</p> <p>hairstyle: 84%</p> |
|---|---|---|--|

Grande questão atual? Ética!!

Justiça (Fairness)

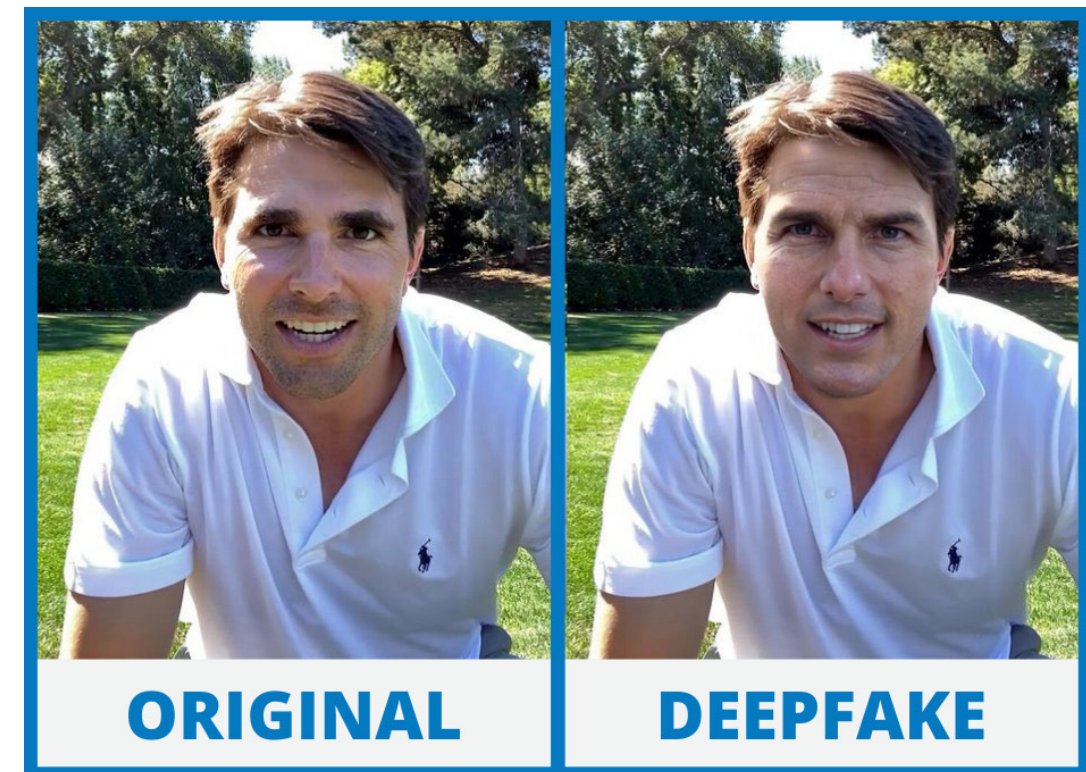
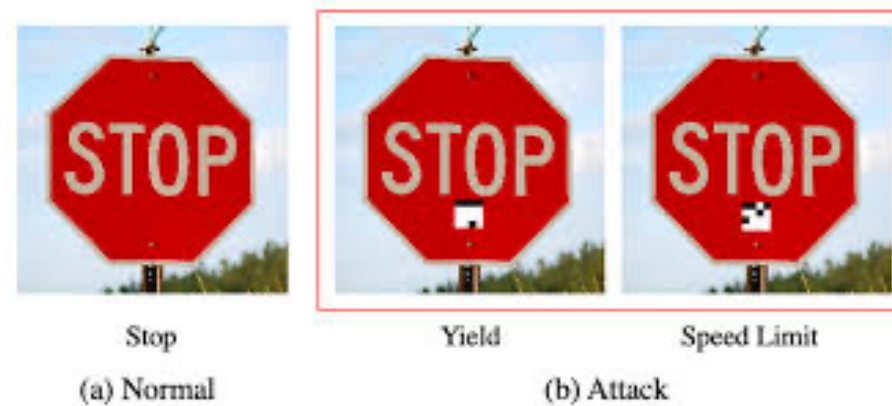
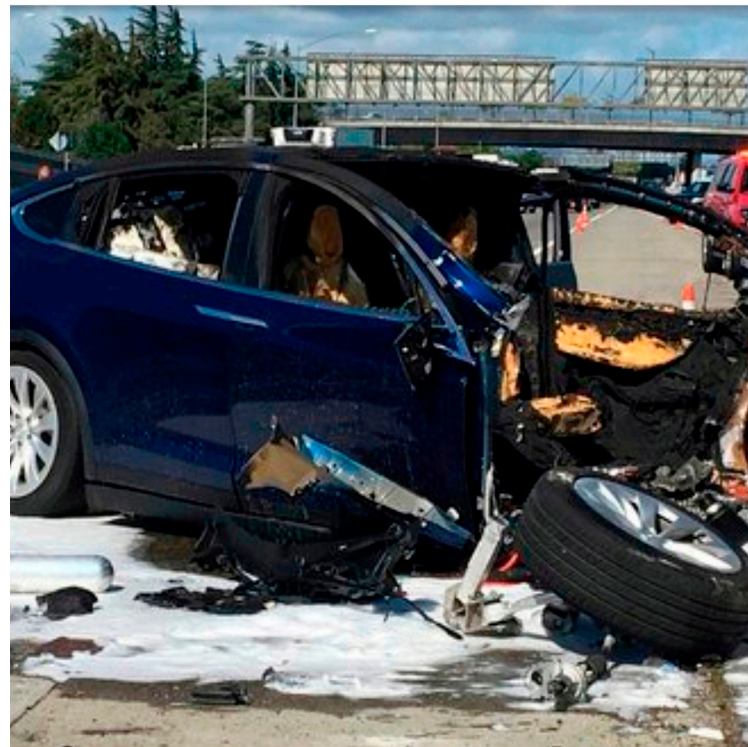
“As pessoas devem ser tratadas de forma igual a não ser que haja uma razão que justifique o contrário”



Grande questão atual? Ética!!

Segurança e
proteção (Safety
and security)

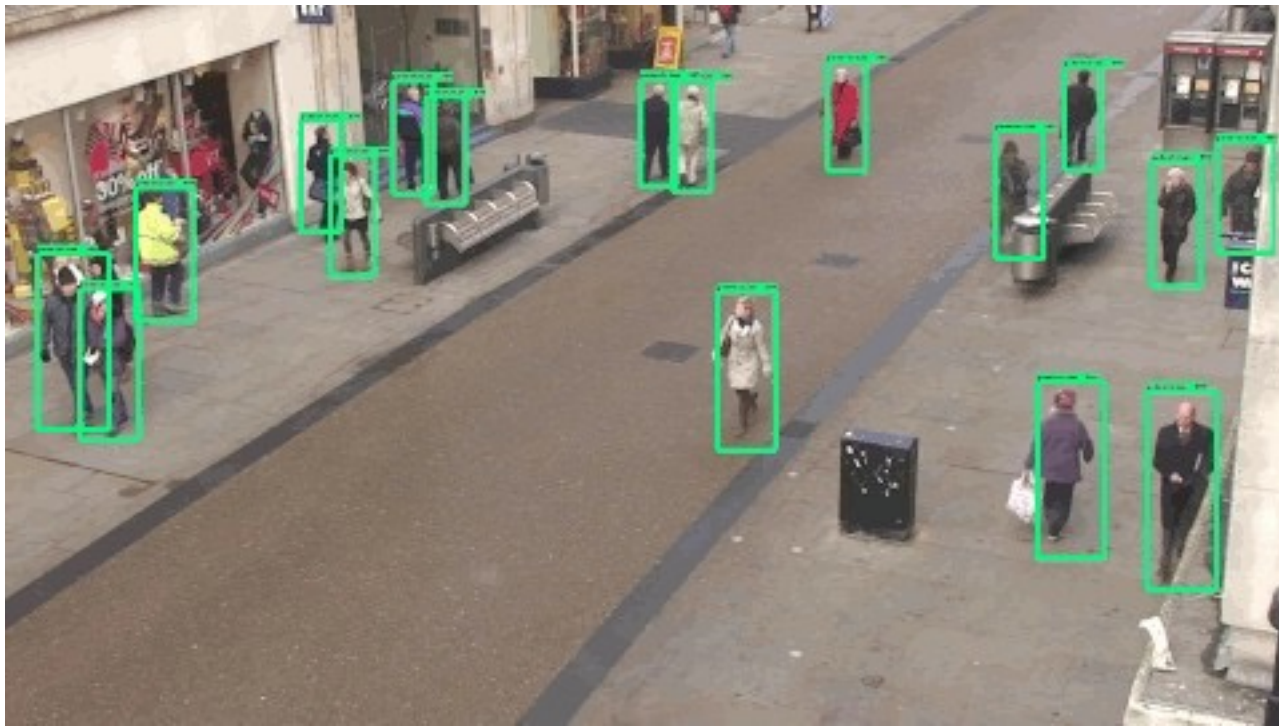
*“Um modelo de ML deve ser exato, de
confiança, seguro, e robusto”*



Grande questão atual? Ética!!

Privacidade
(Privacy)

“ML afeta um utilizador ou seus dados, sem seu conhecimento ou consentimento”



Grande questão atual? Ética!!

Responsabilidade
(Accountability)

“Algoritmos e os dados que os conduzem são desenhados e criados por pessoas. Há sempre um humano responsável pelas decisões do algoritmo.”



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COMPUTER**

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Grande questão atual? Ética!!

Controlo humano e tomada de decisão (Human control and decision making)

“Aplicações com ML devem estar sempre, no final, sob o controlo de um humano .”



Grande questão atual? Ética!!

Impacto Ambiental e sustentabilidade (Environmental impact and sustainability)

“Métodos de ML complexos treinados em datasets muito grandes consomem muita energia na fase de treino.”



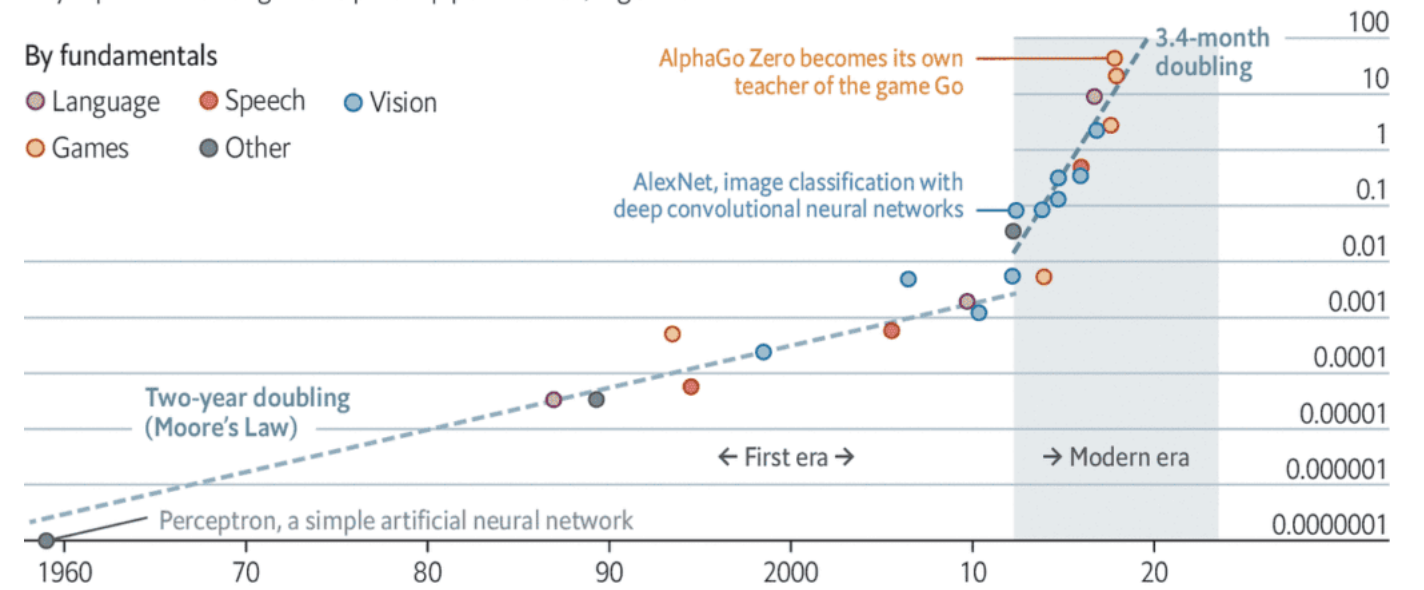
Deep and steep

Computing power used in training AI systems

Days spent calculating at one petaflop per second*, log scale

By fundamentals

- Language
- Speech
- Vision
- Games
- Other



Source: OpenAI
The Economist

*1 petaflop=10¹⁵ calculations

Grande questão atual? Ética!!

Valores da UNESCO:

- Respeito, proteção e promoção dos direitos humanos, liberdades fundamentais e dignidade.
- Ambiente e ecossistemas prósperos
- Assegurar diversidade e inclusão
- Sociedades vivendo em paz, justas e interconectadas



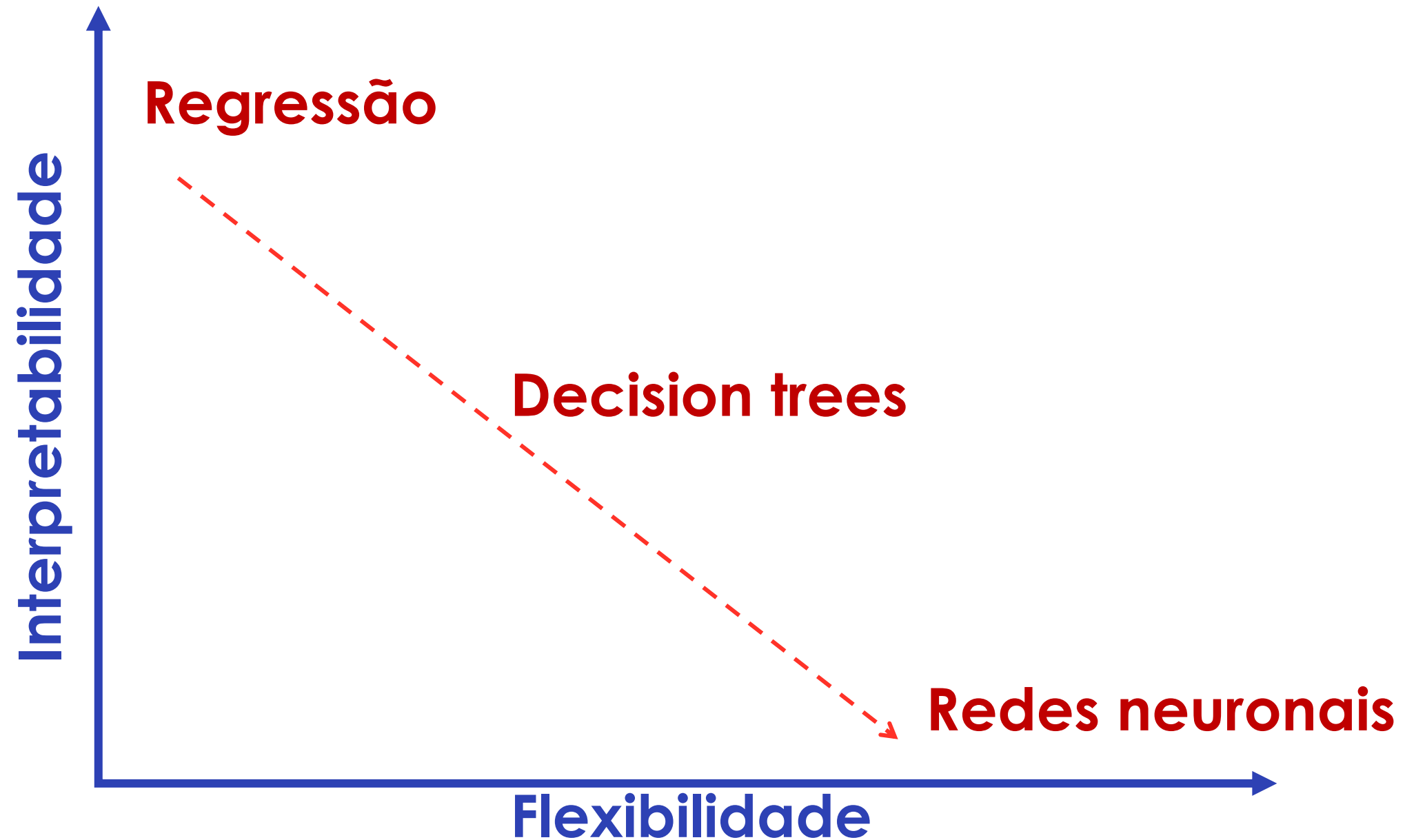
Compromissos na escolha de uma técnica de ML

- Precisão da previsão ou Interpretabilidade
(**accuracy**) (inference)
- Bom ajuste contra Sobreajuste ou Ajuste Insuficiente
(**good fit**) (overfit) (underfit)
- Paramétrico ou não-paramétrico

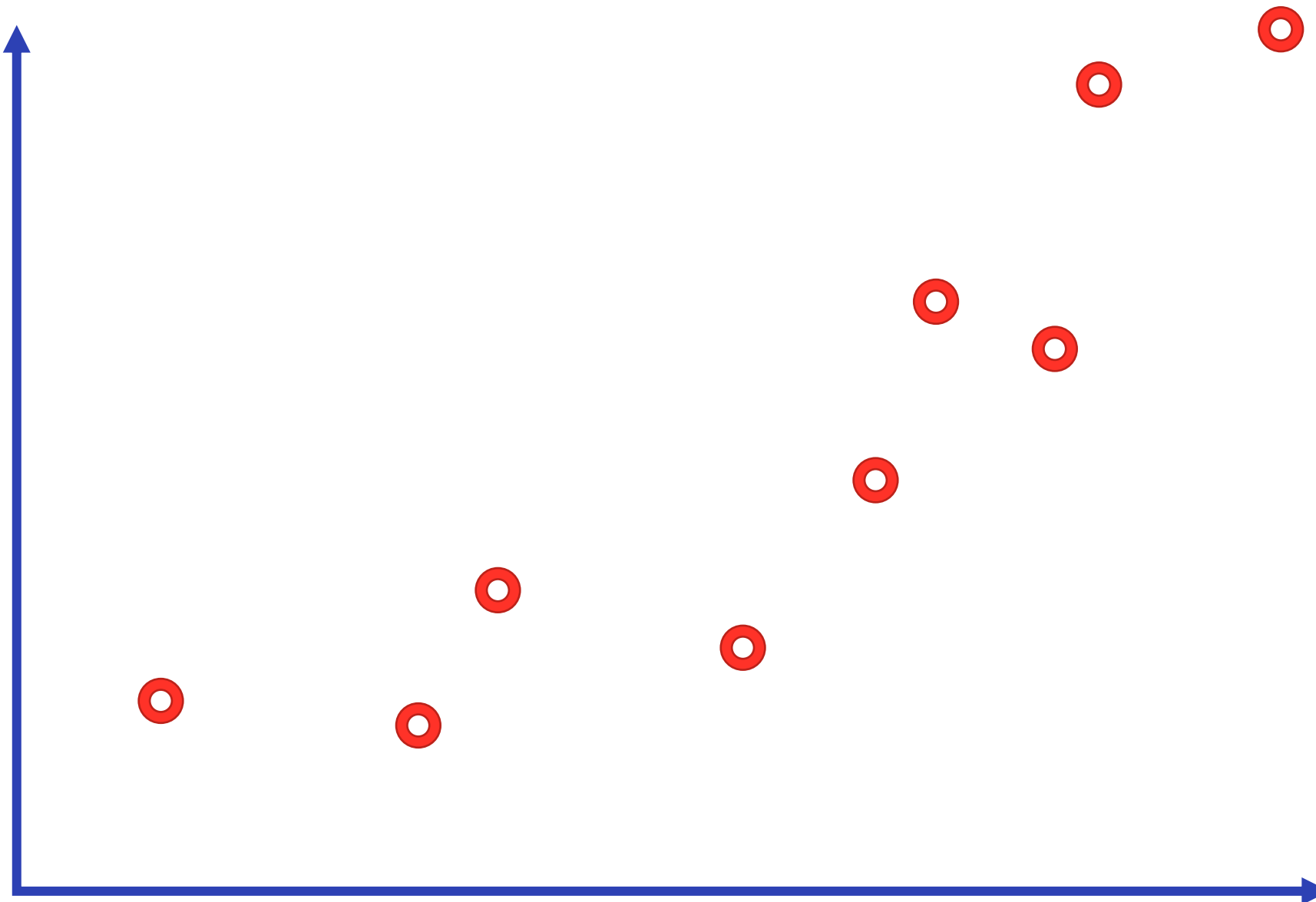
Compromissos na escolha de uma técnica de ML

- Precisão da previsão ou Interpretabilidade
(**accuracy**) (inference)
 - Bom ajuste contra Sobreajuste ou Ajuste Insuficiente
(**good fit**) (overfit) (underfit)
 - Paramétrico ou não-paramétrico
- Regressão ou classificação

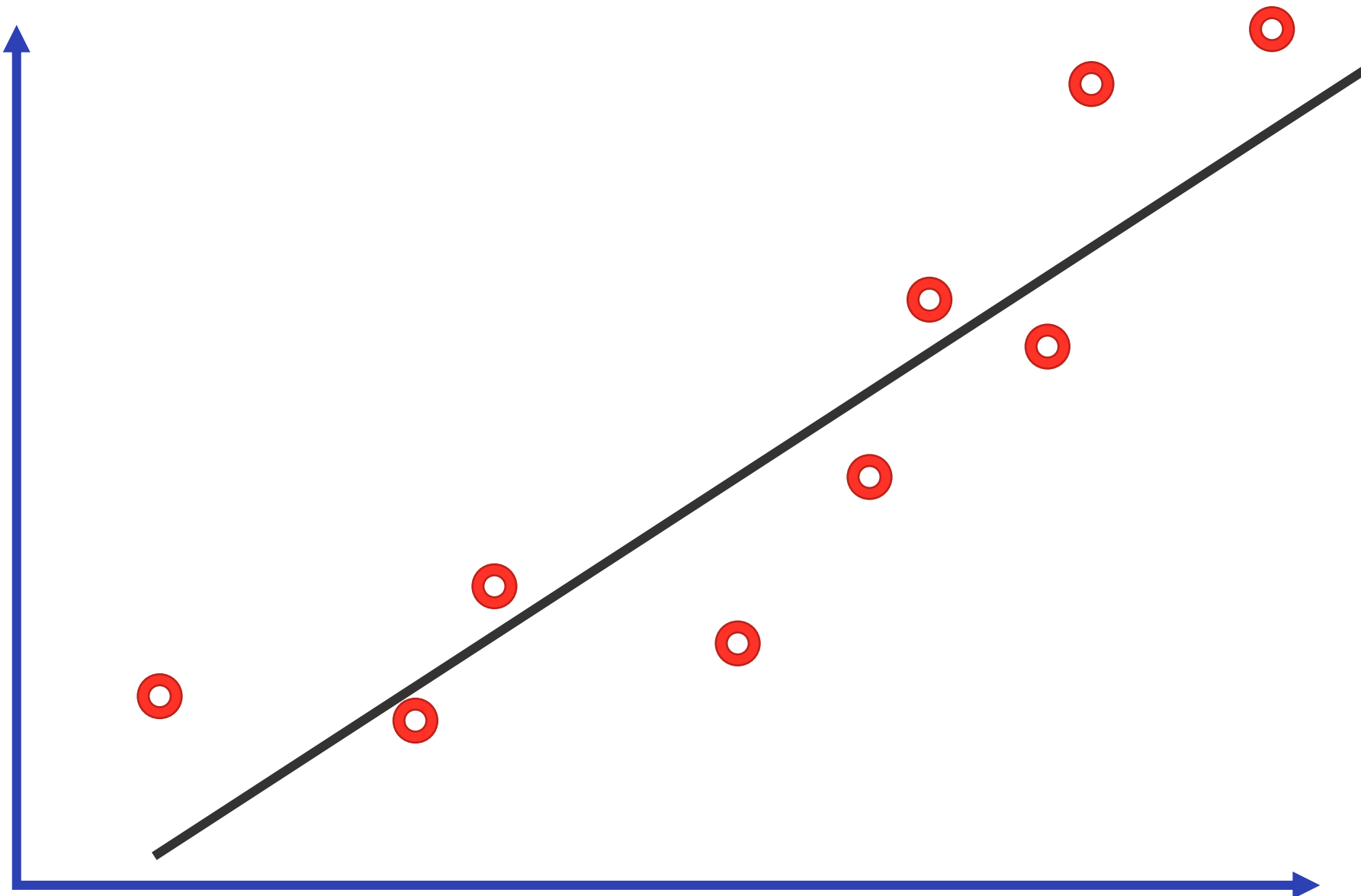
Flexibilidade ou Interpretabilidade



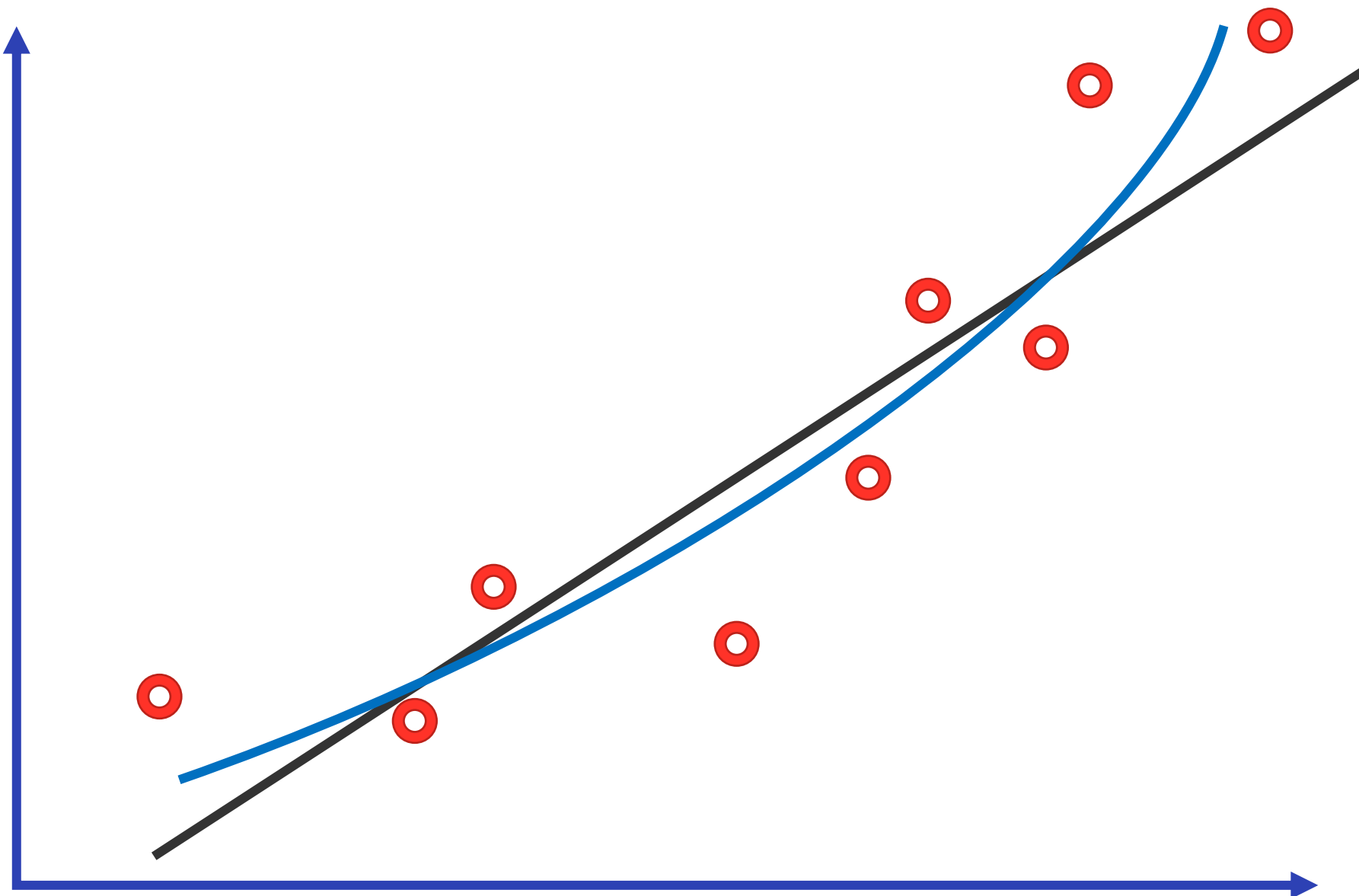
Como fazer um bom ajuste?



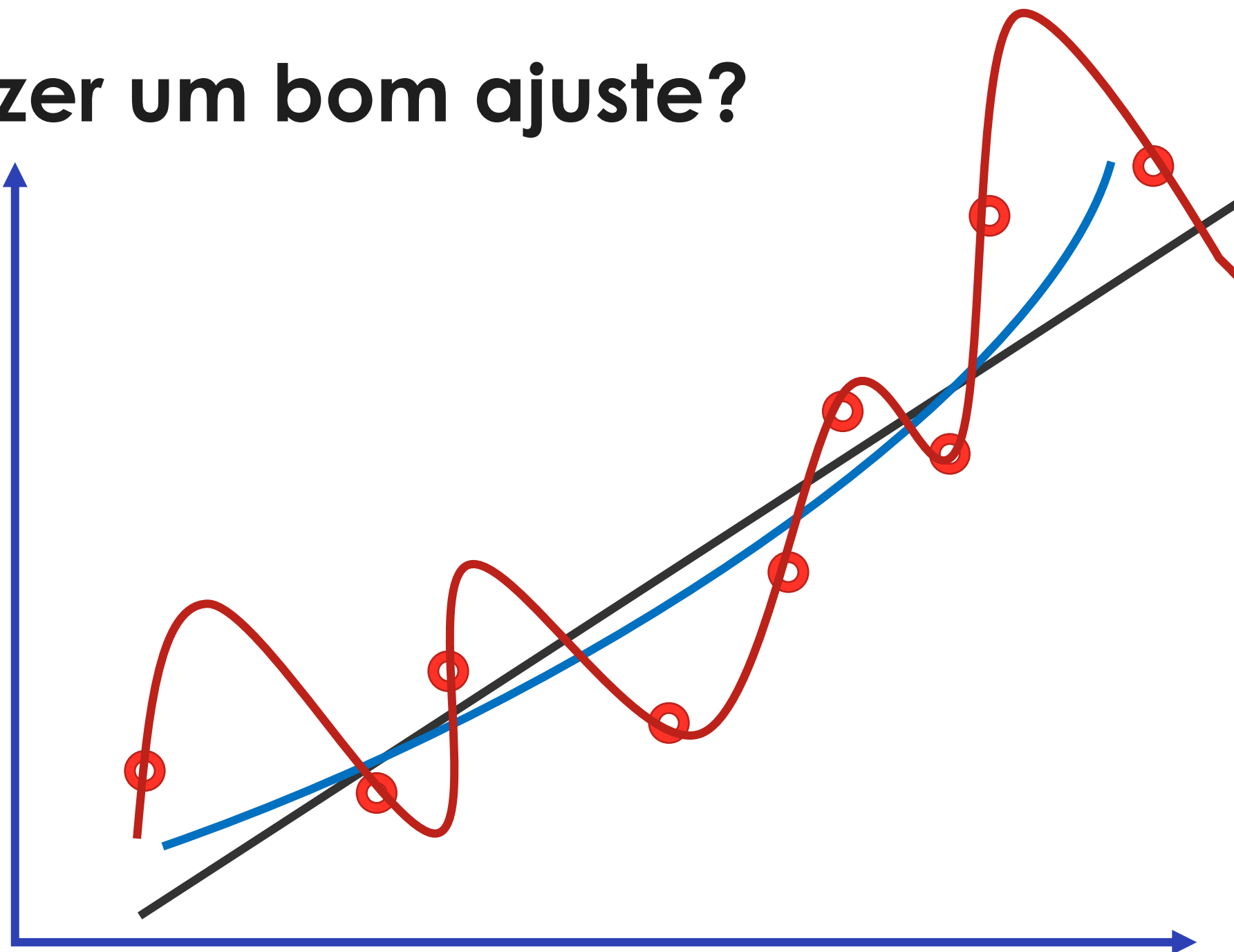
Como fazer um bom ajuste?



Como fazer um bom ajuste?



Como fazer um bom ajuste?

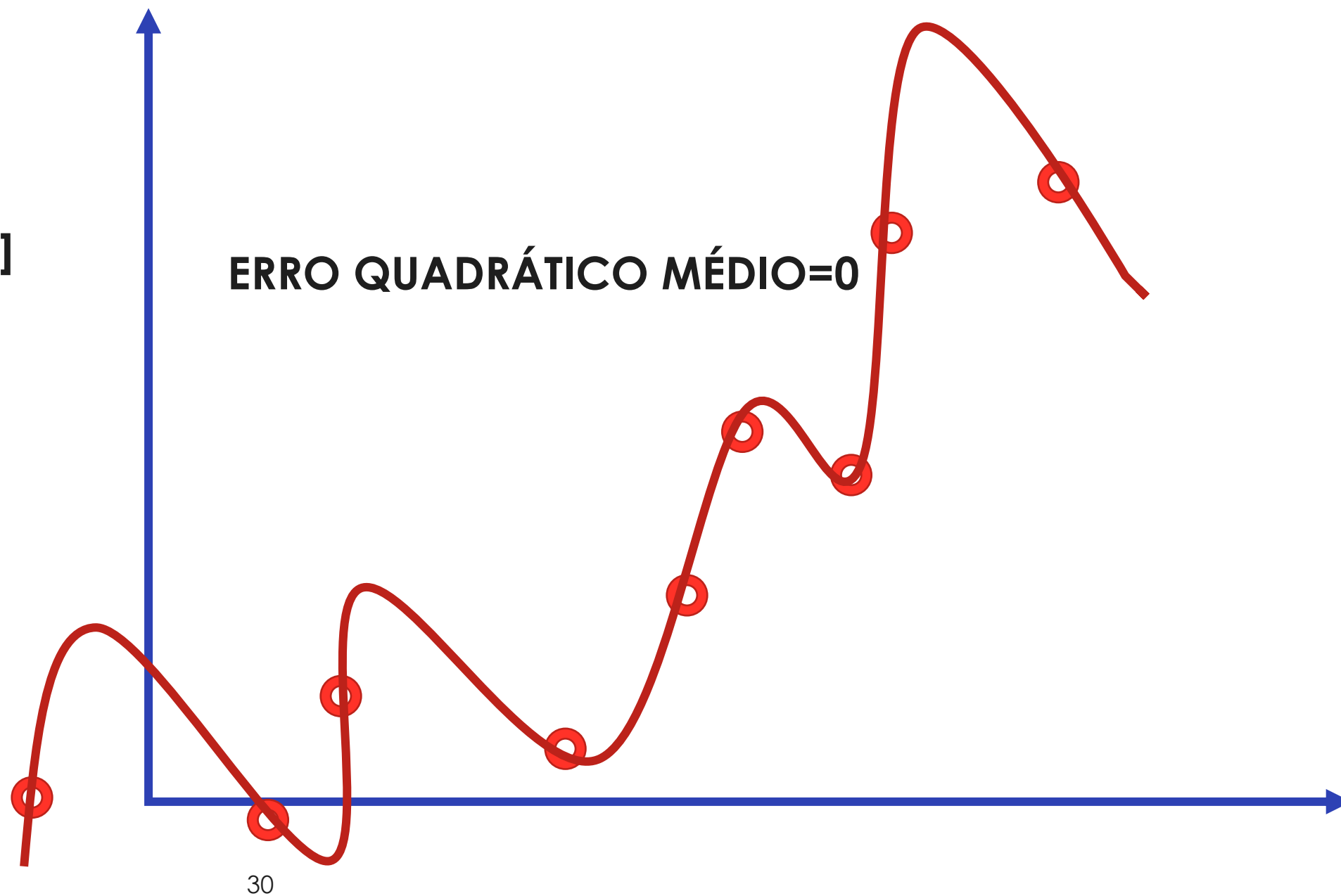


Como verificar a qualidade do ajuste?

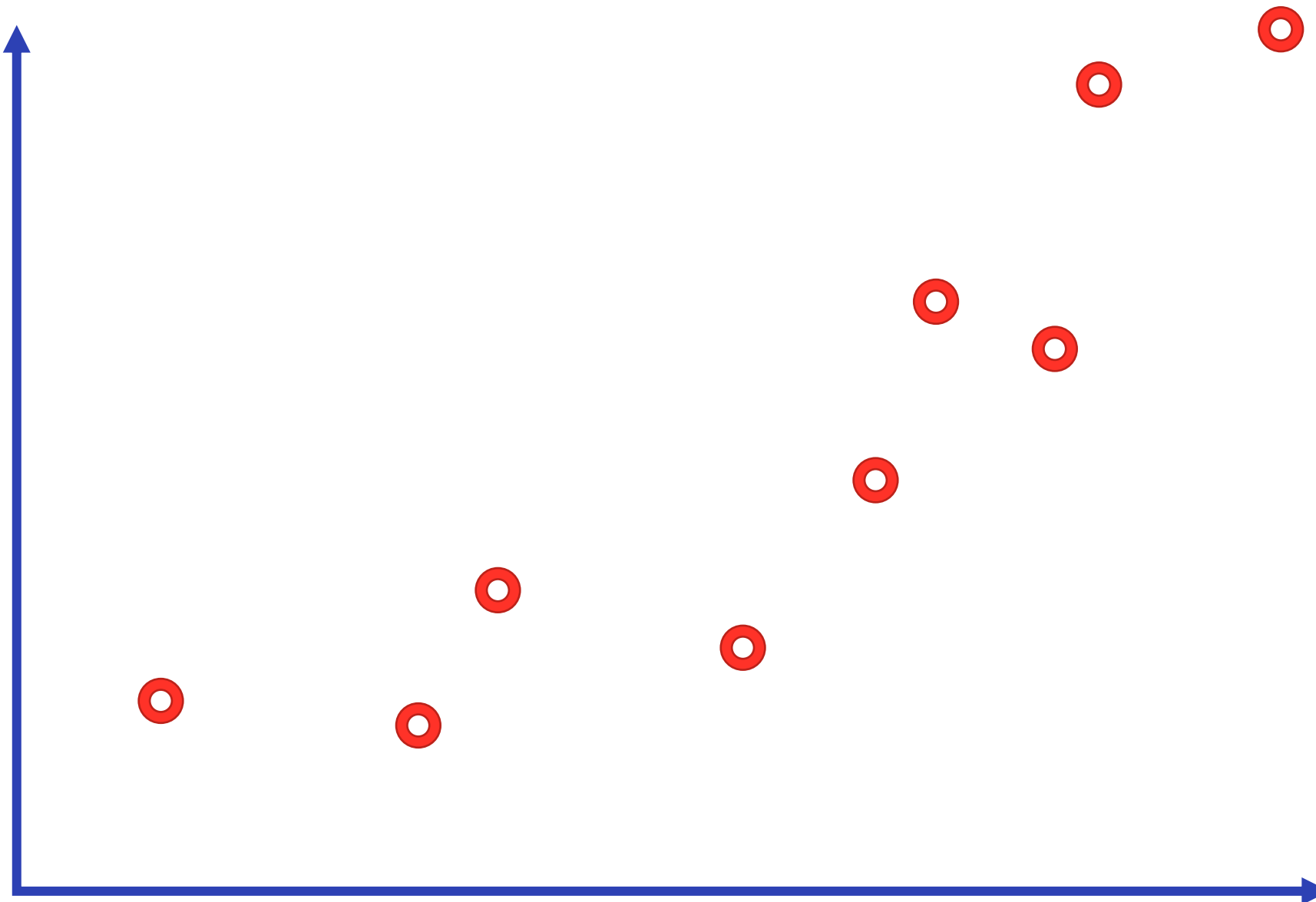
ERRO QUADRÁTICO MÉDIO (MSE)
= MÉDIA[(REAL(X) – MODELO(x))²]

Como verificar a qualidade do ajuste?

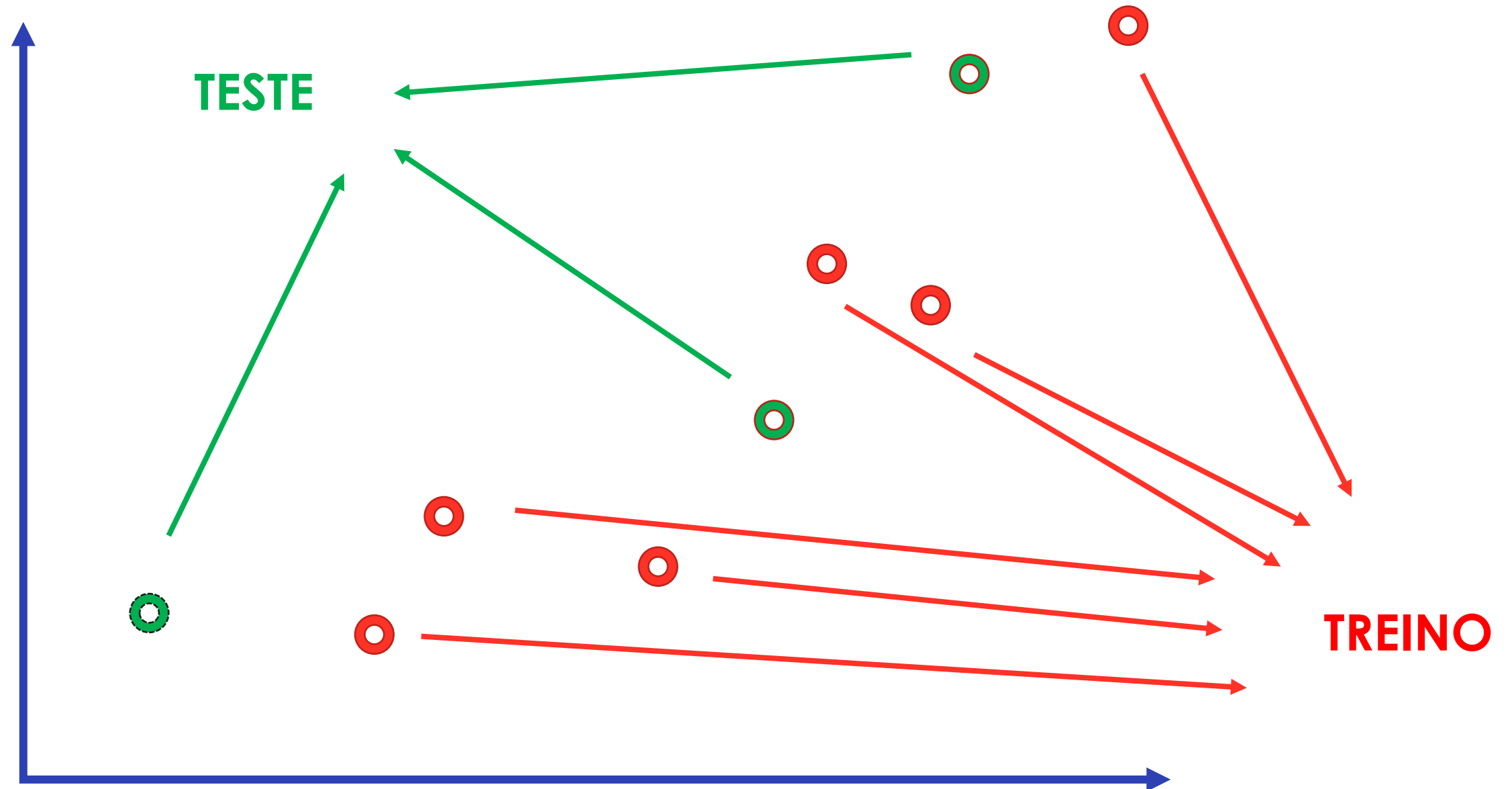
ERRO QUADRÁTICO MÉDIO (MSE)
= MÉDIA[(REAL(X) - MODELO(x))²]



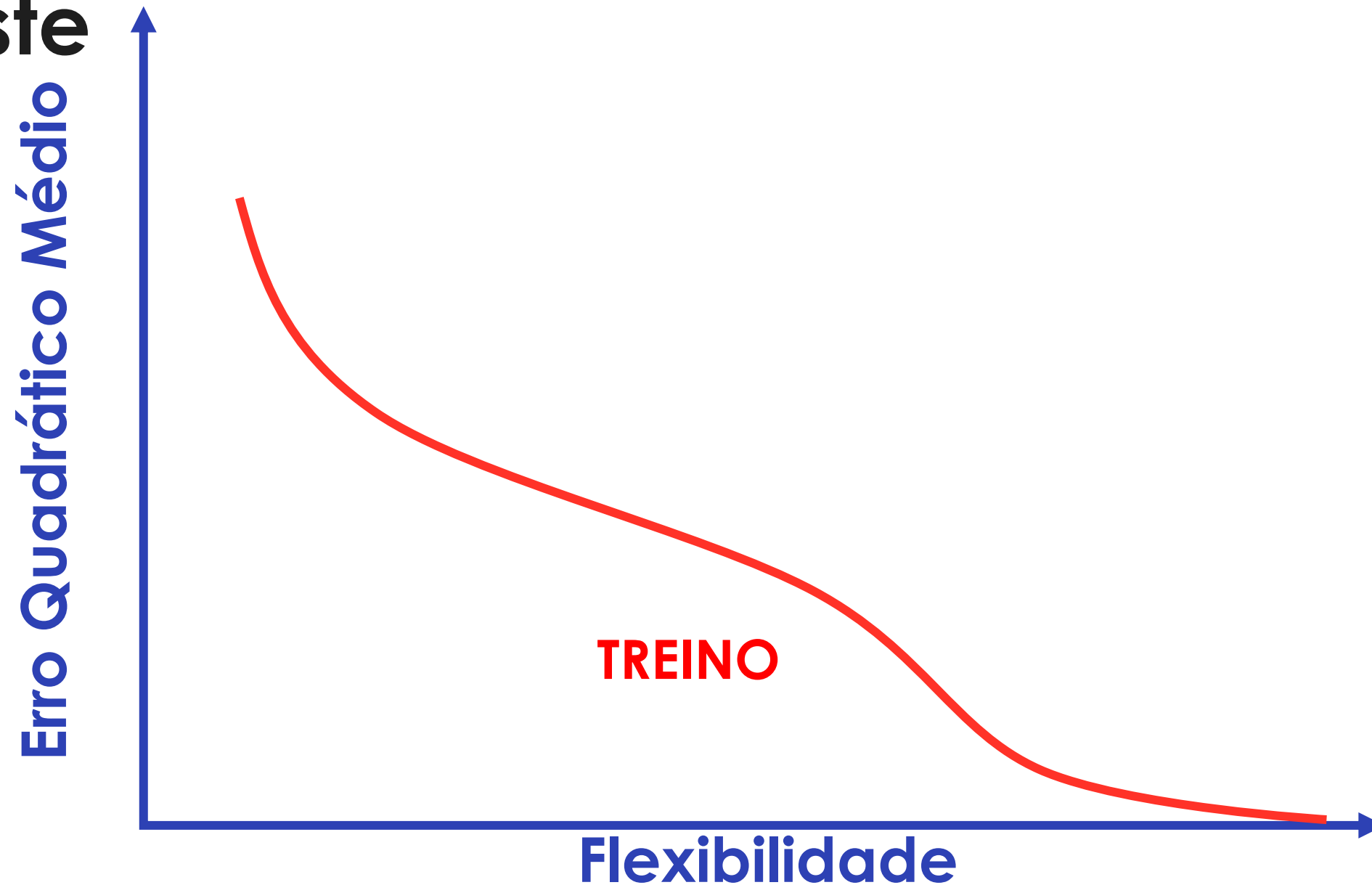
Separar os dados de treino dos dados de teste



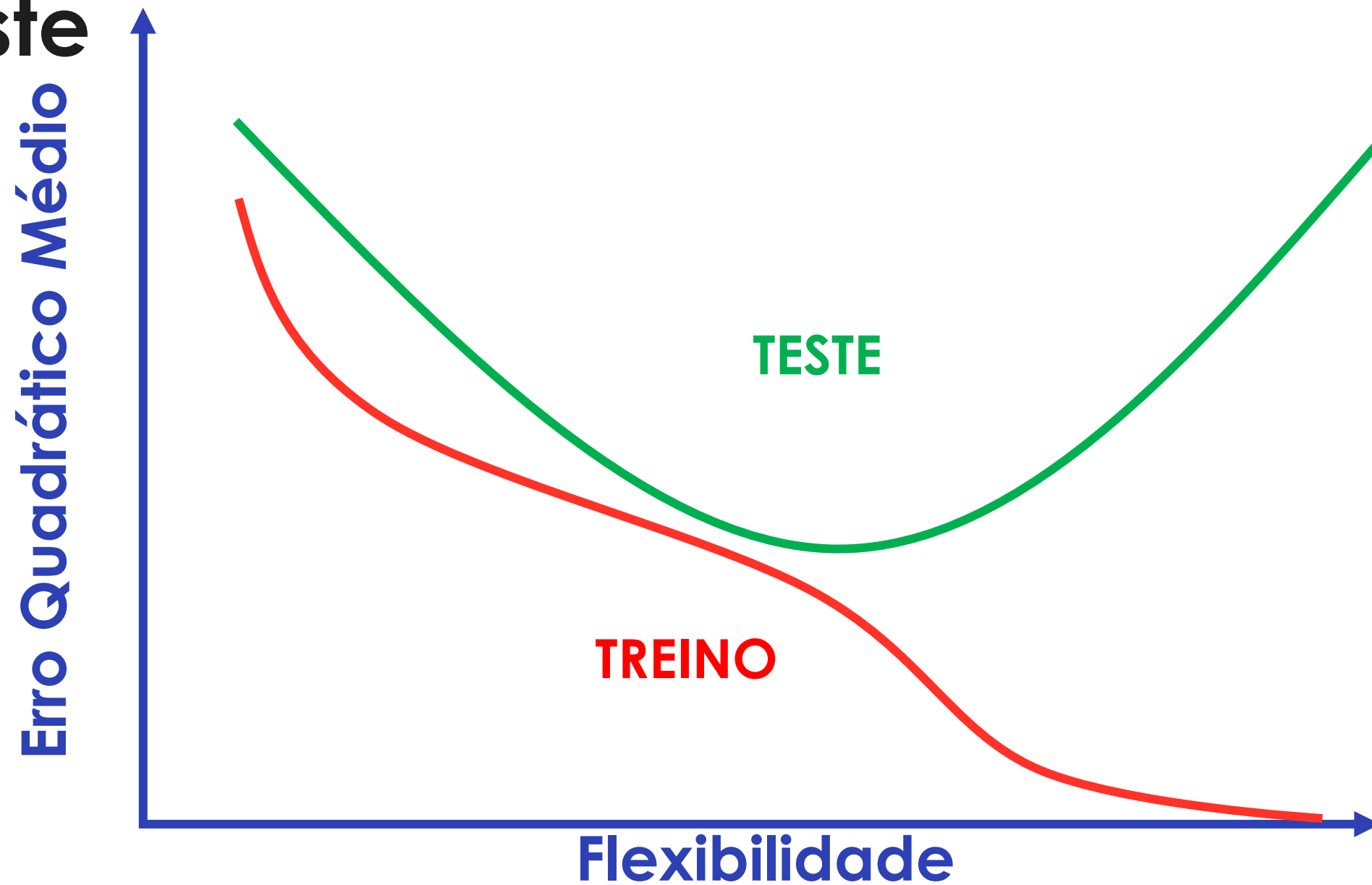
Separar os dados de treino dos dados de teste



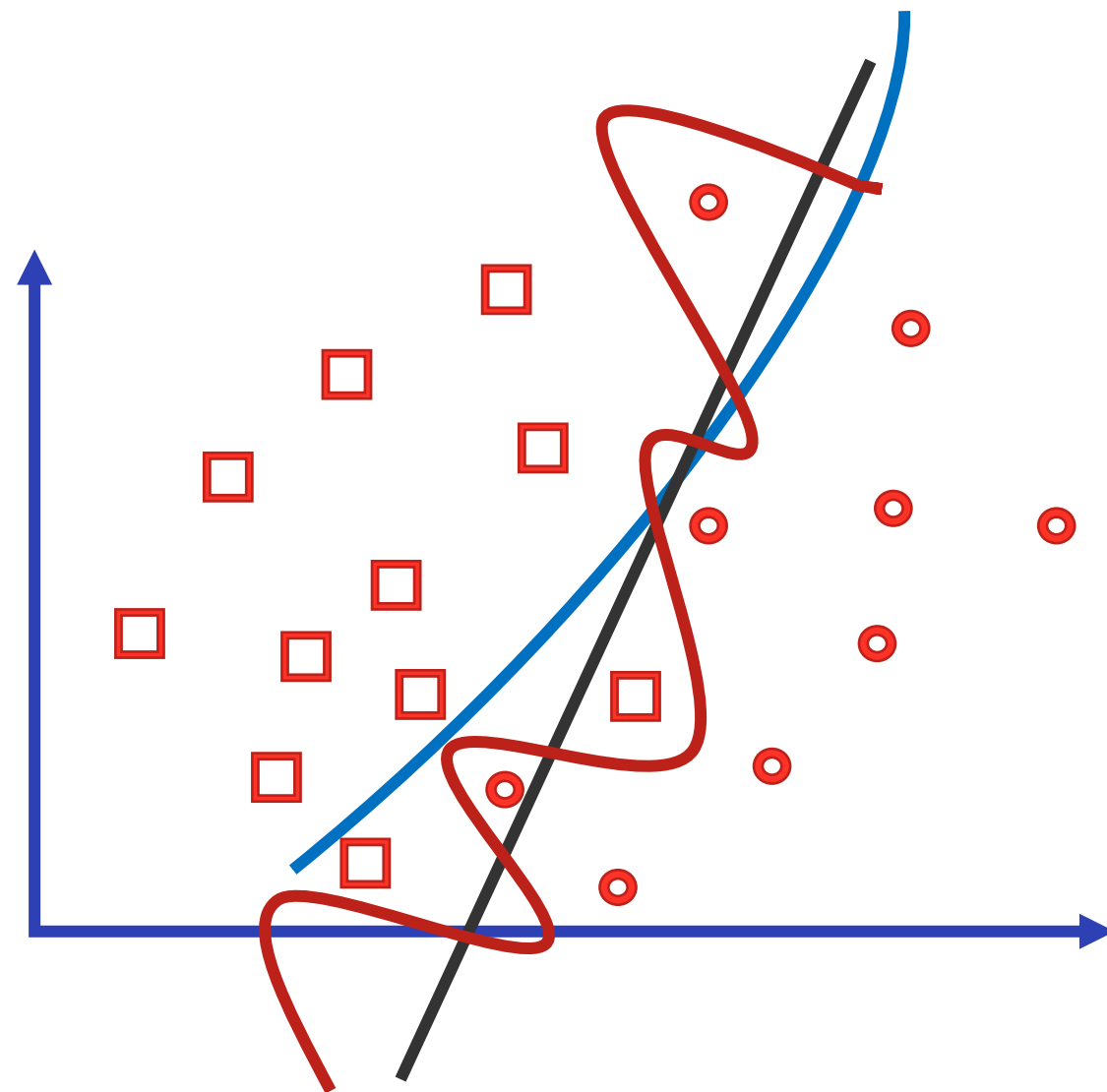
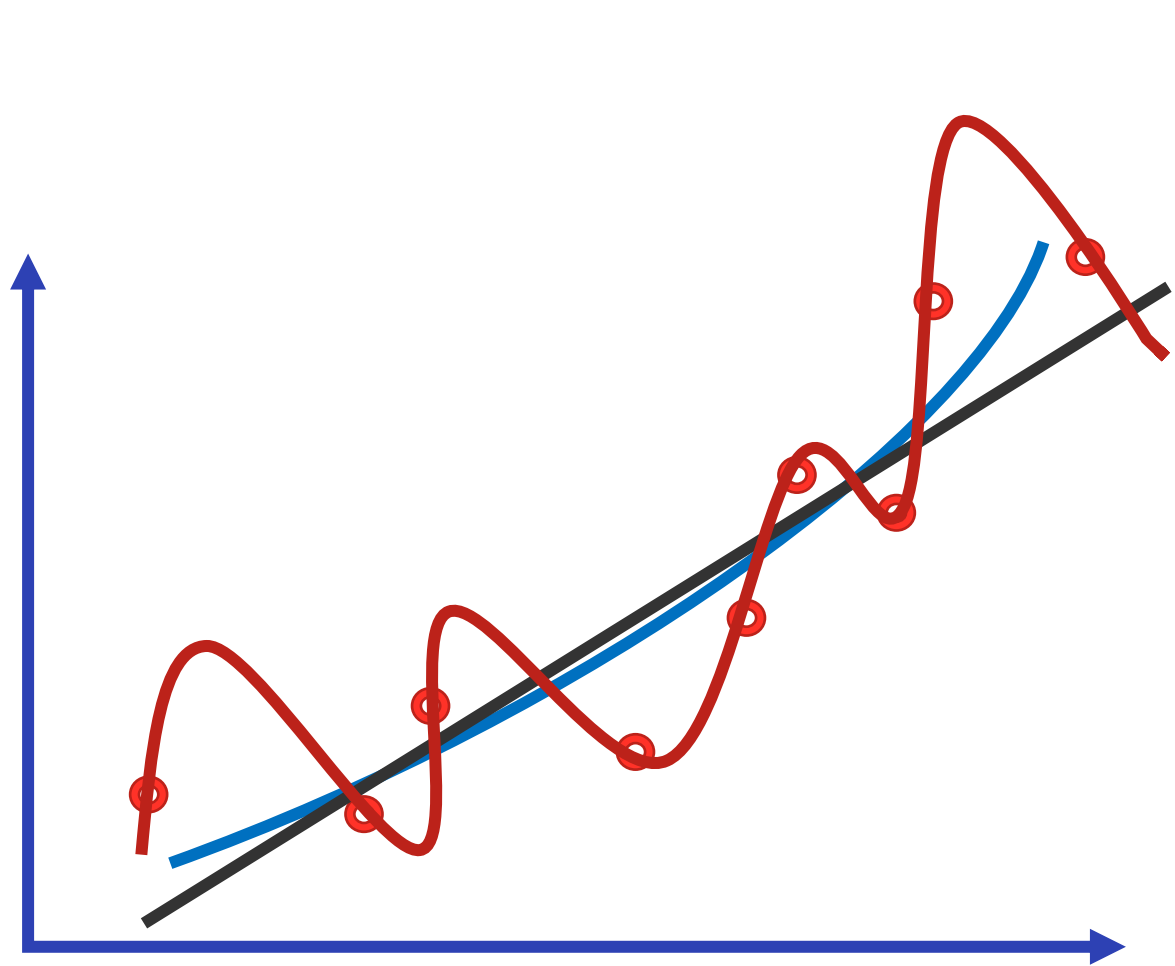
Separar os dados de treino dos dados de teste



Separar os dados de treino dos dados de teste



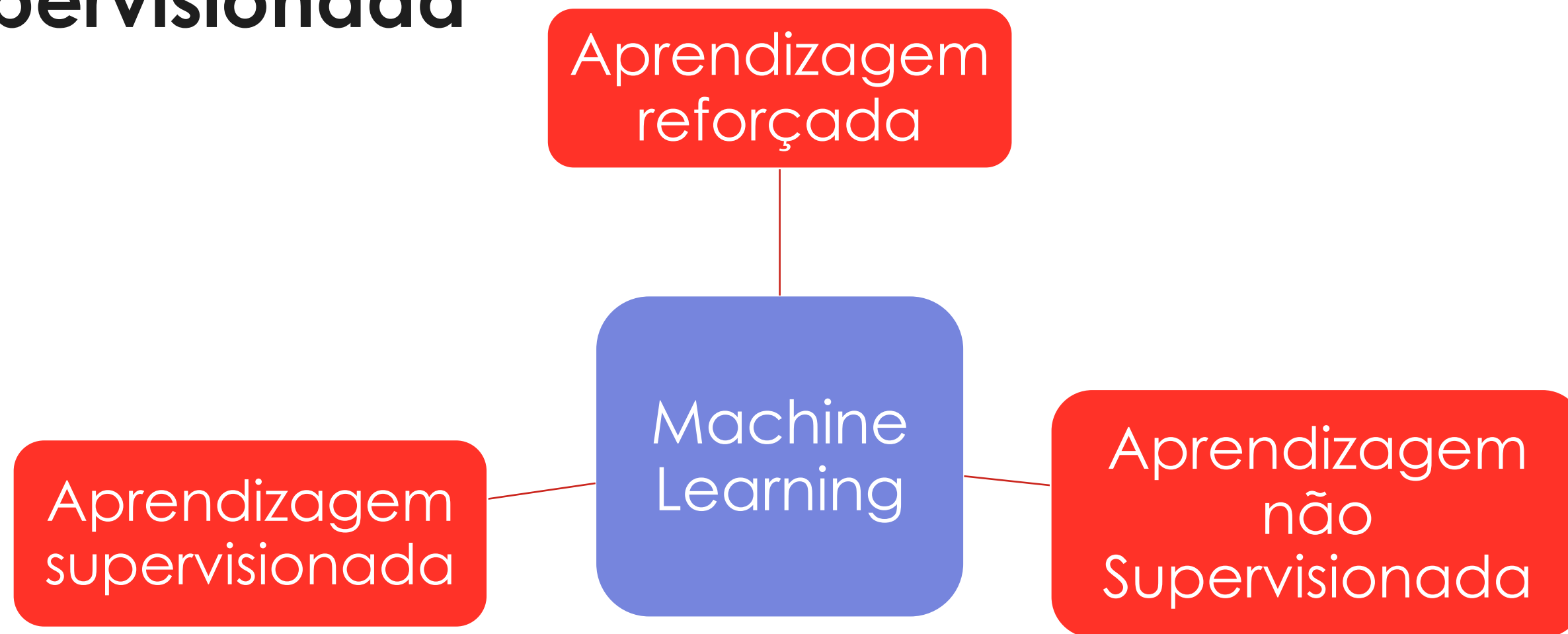
Regressão ou Classificação



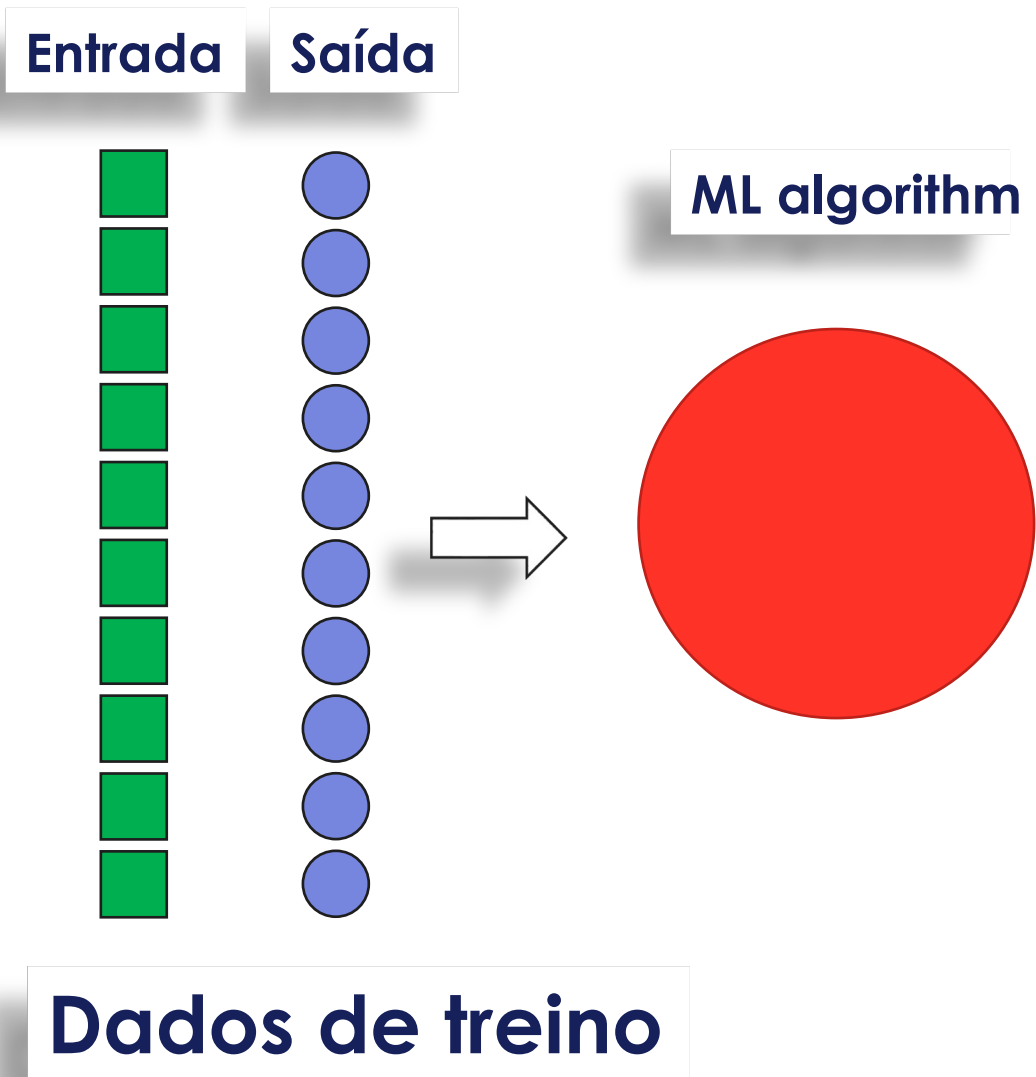
Como verificar a qualidade da classificação?

TAXA DE ERRO = NÚMERO DE ENGANOS[(REAL(X) ≠ MODELO(x))]/TOTAL DE TESTES

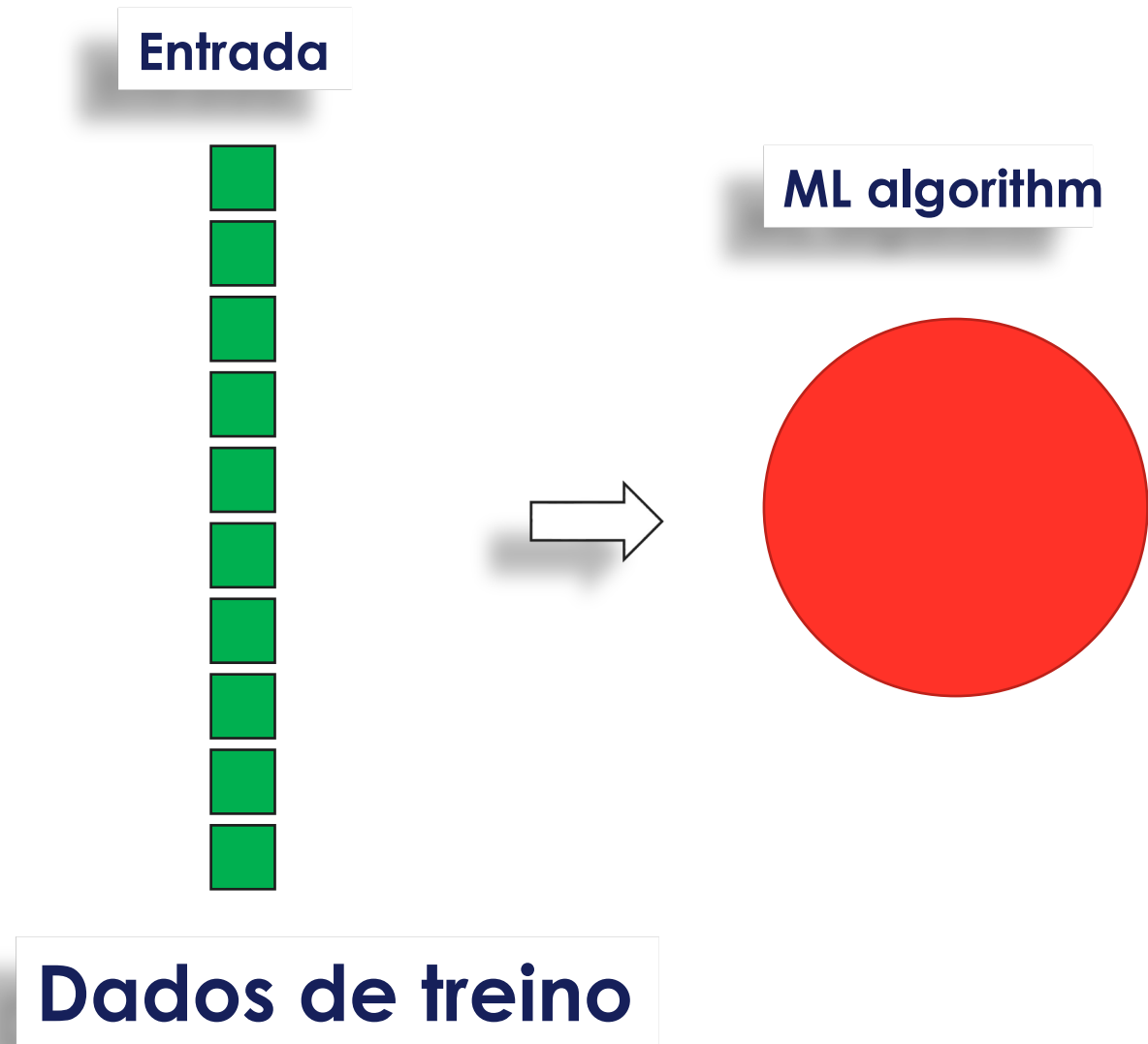
Aprendizagem supervisionada e não supervisionada



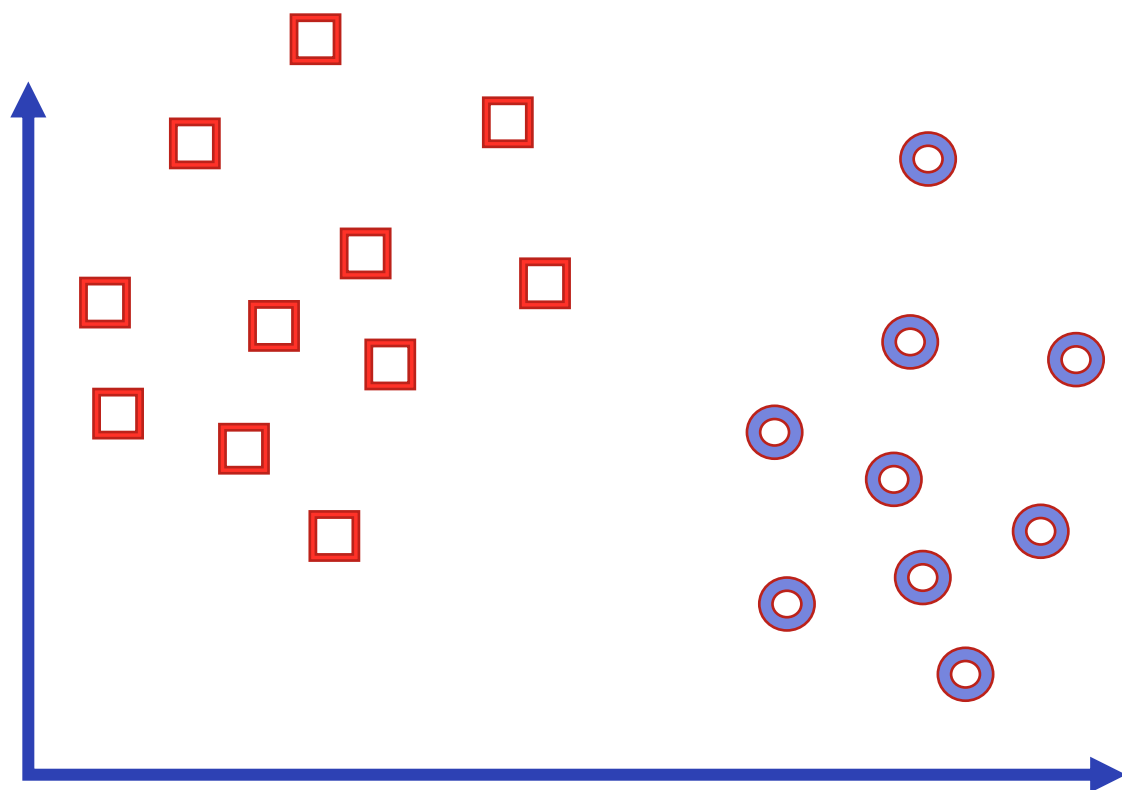
Supervisionada



Não Supervisionada

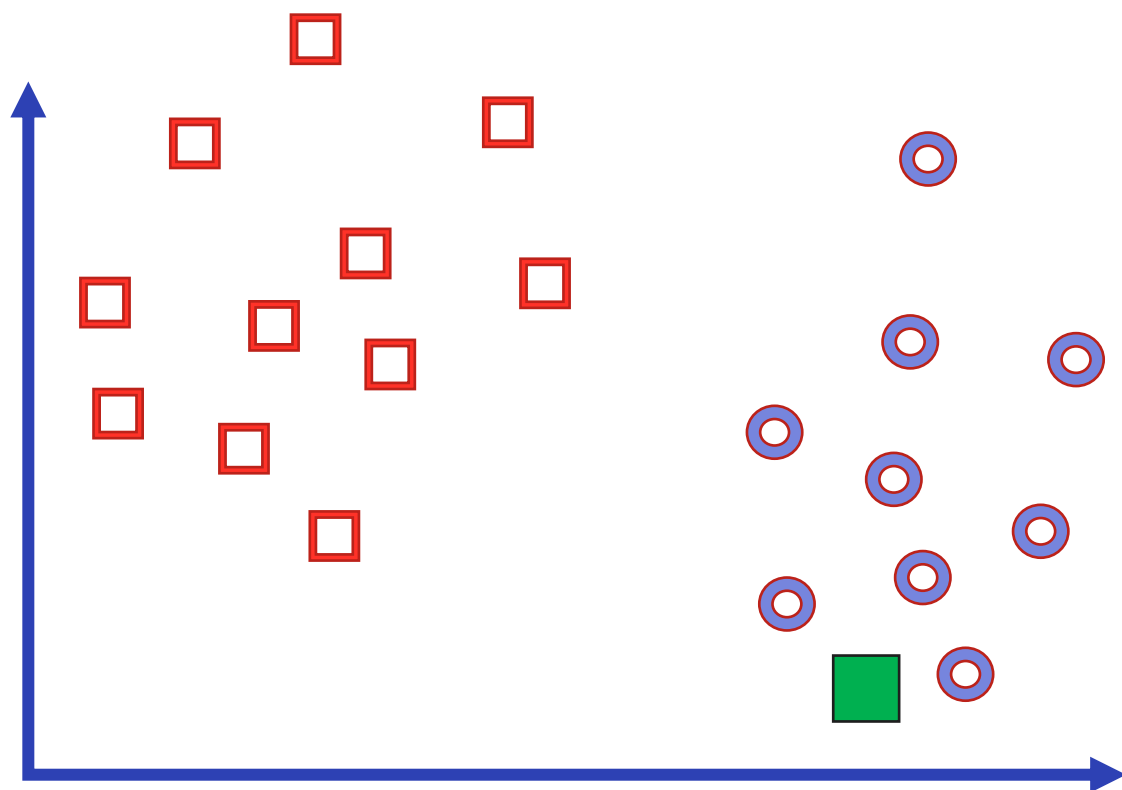


Supervisionada



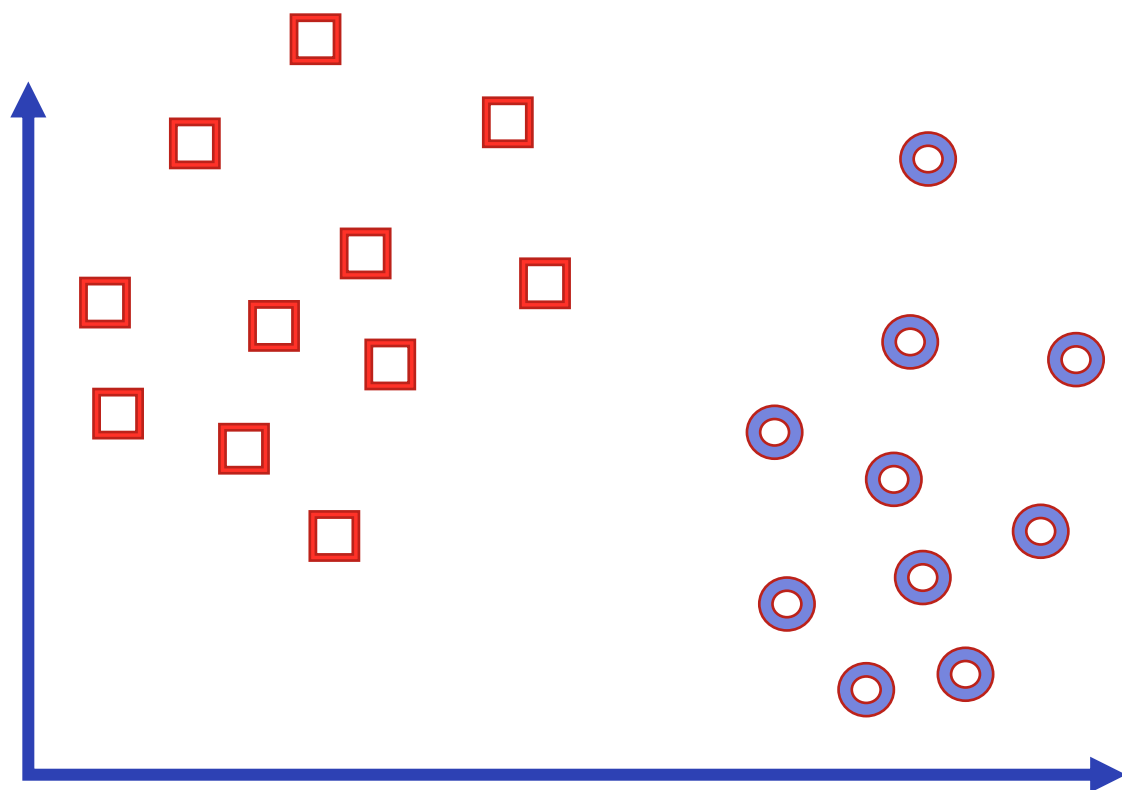
Não Supervisionada

Supervisionada



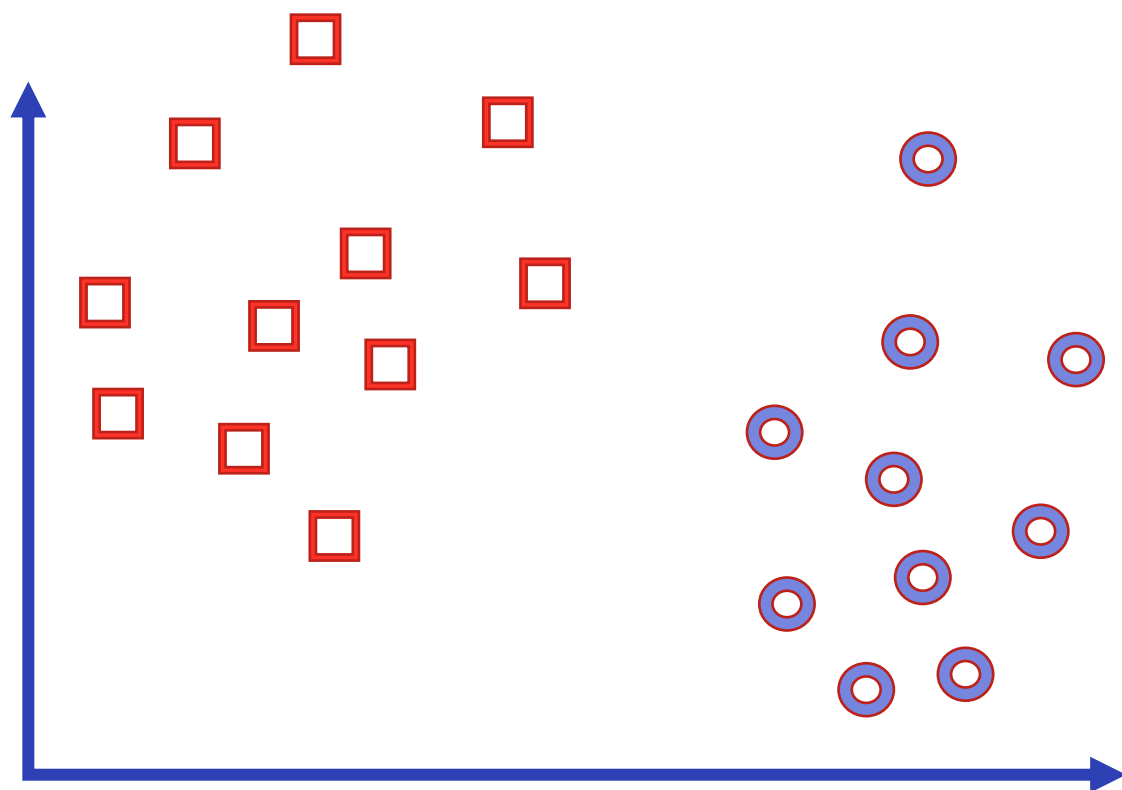
Não Supervisionada

Supervisionada

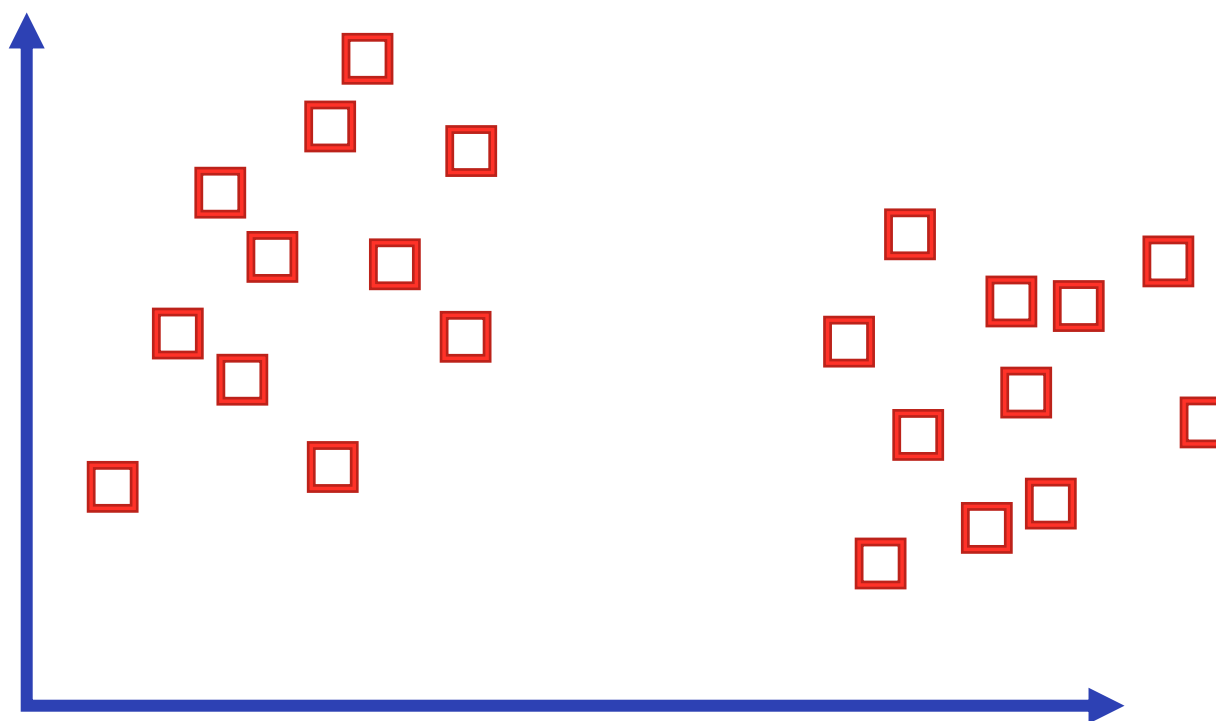


Não Supervisionada

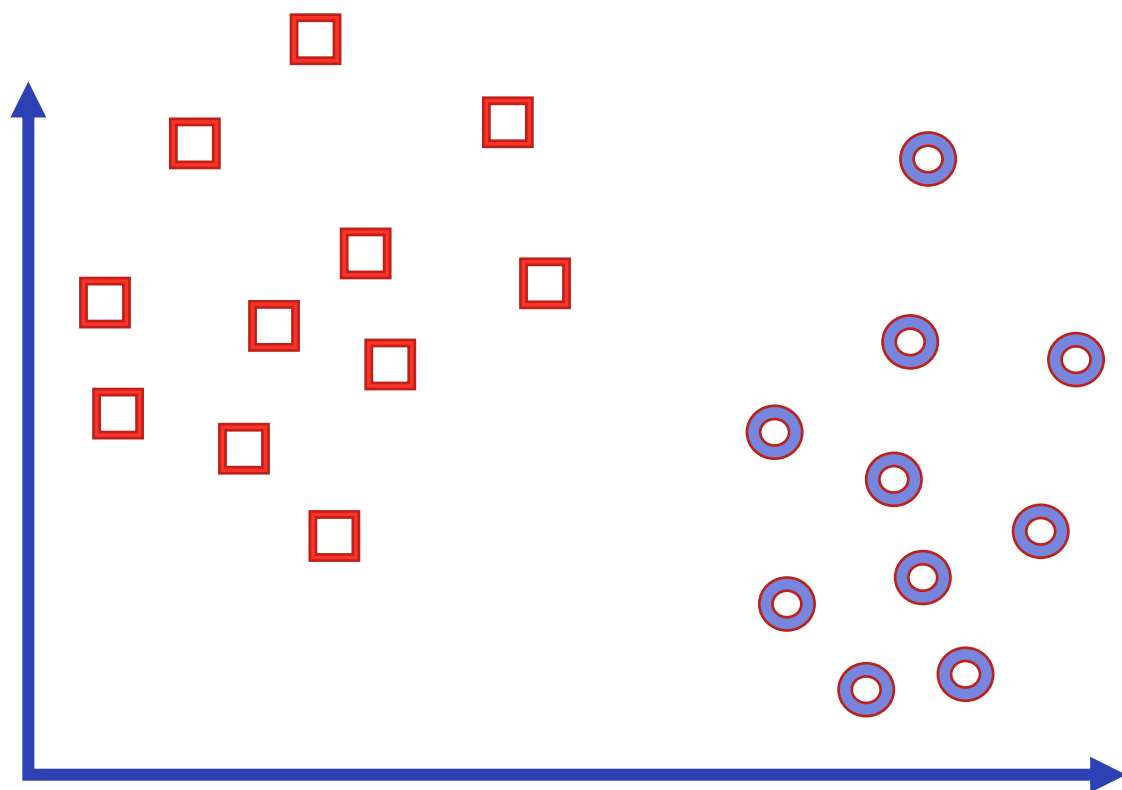
Supervisionada



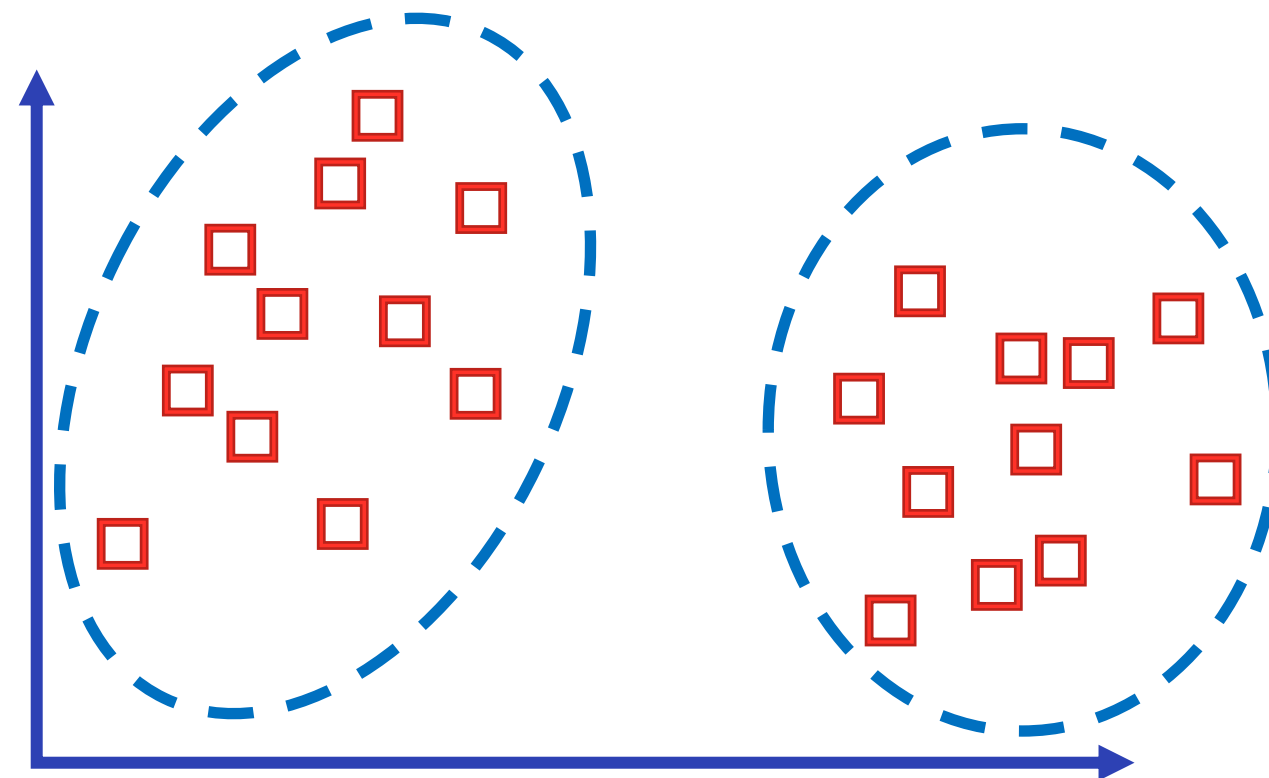
Não Supervisionada



Supervisionada



Não Supervisionada



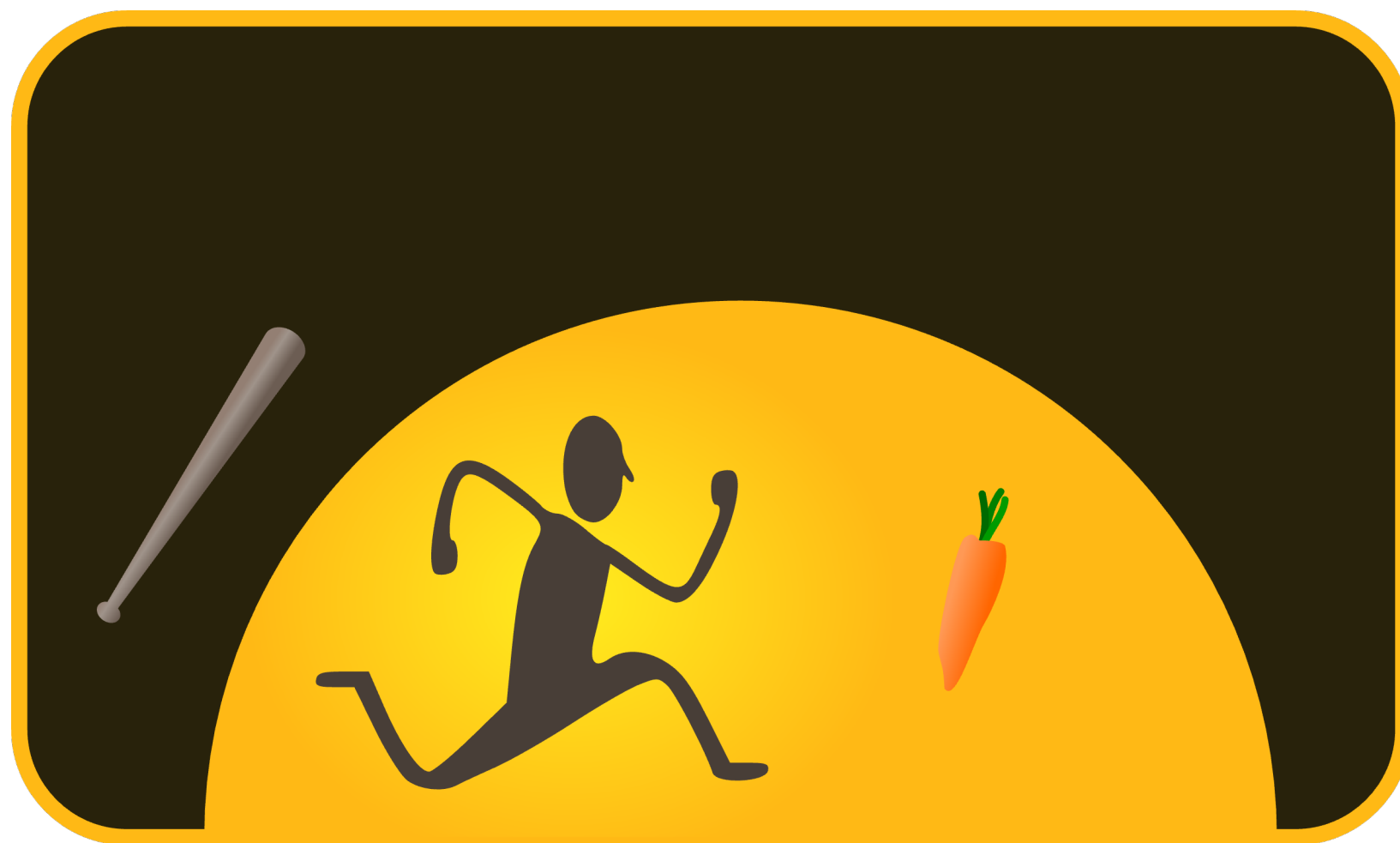
Supervisionada

- Reconhecimento de escrita
- Detecção de spam
- Processamento natural de texto
- Reconhecimento de objetos

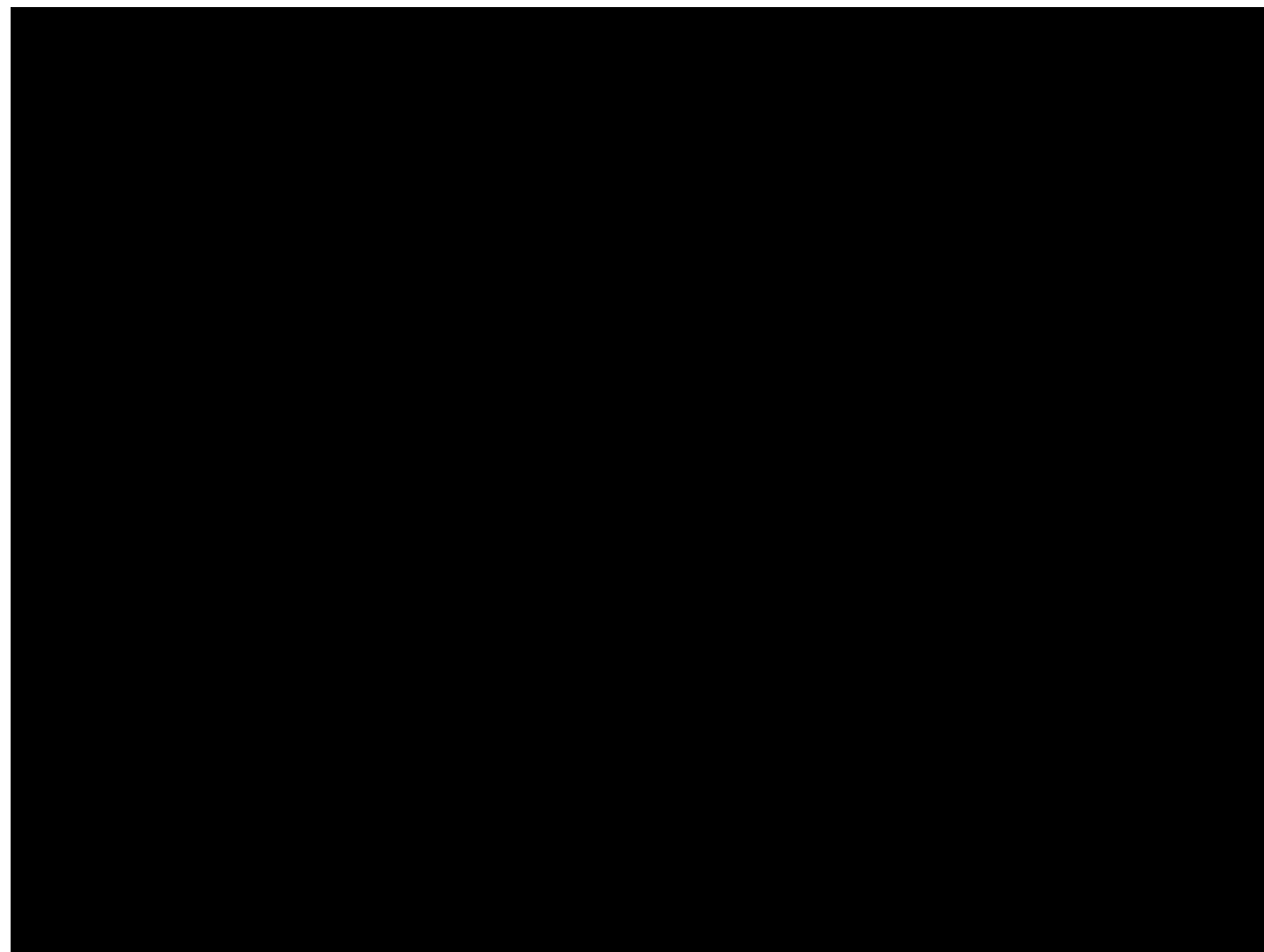
Não Supervisionada

- Agrupamento de dados
- Redução de dimensionalidade
- Detecção de anomalias

Aprendizagem reforçada



Aprendizagem reforçada

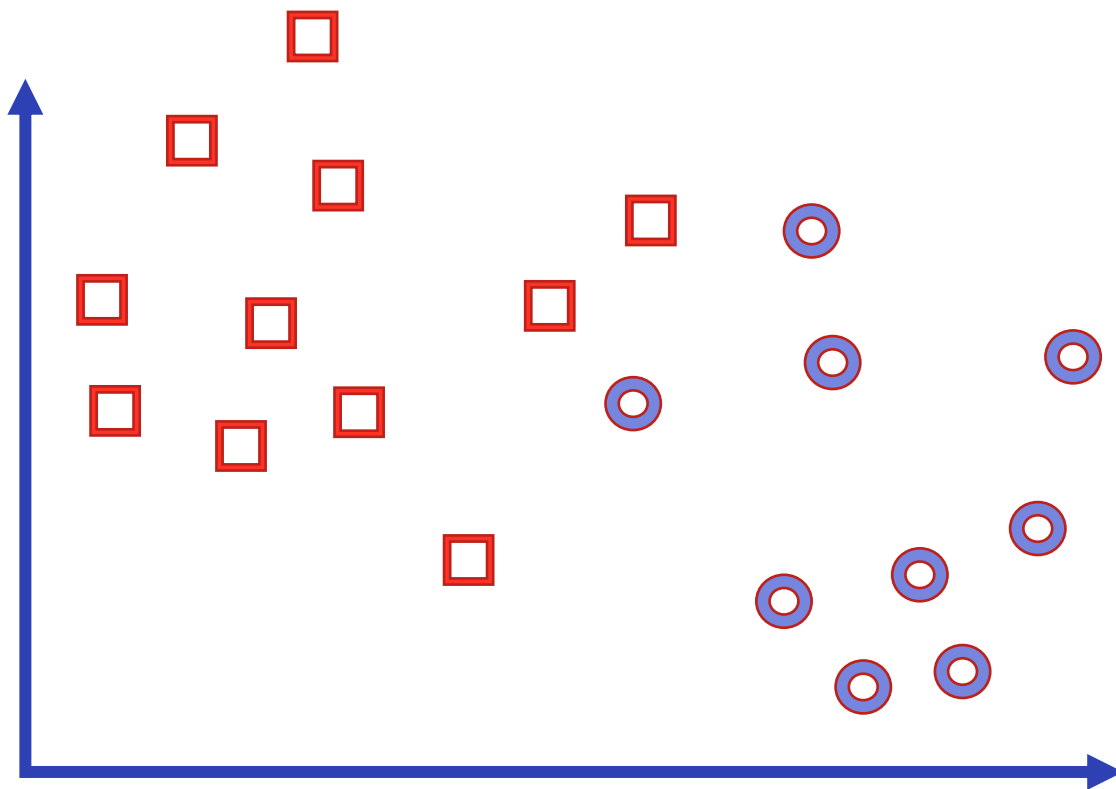


V. Mnih et al. Nature 518, 529 (2015)

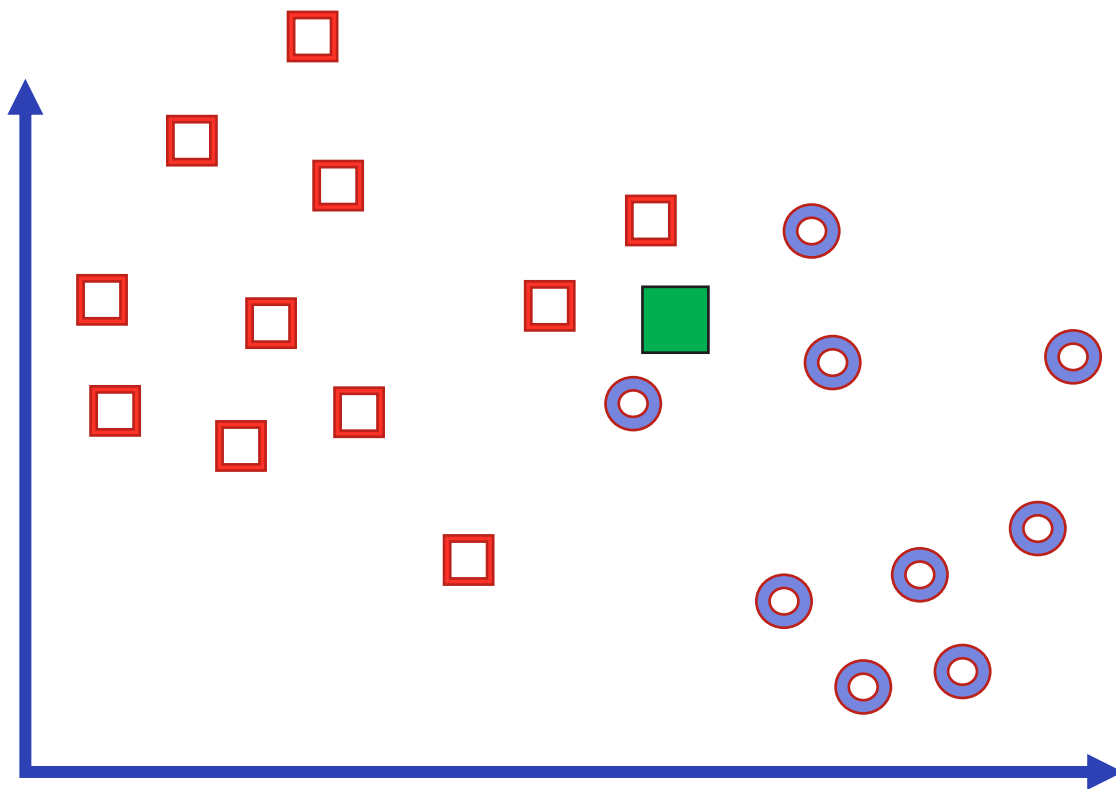
Aprendizagem reforçada



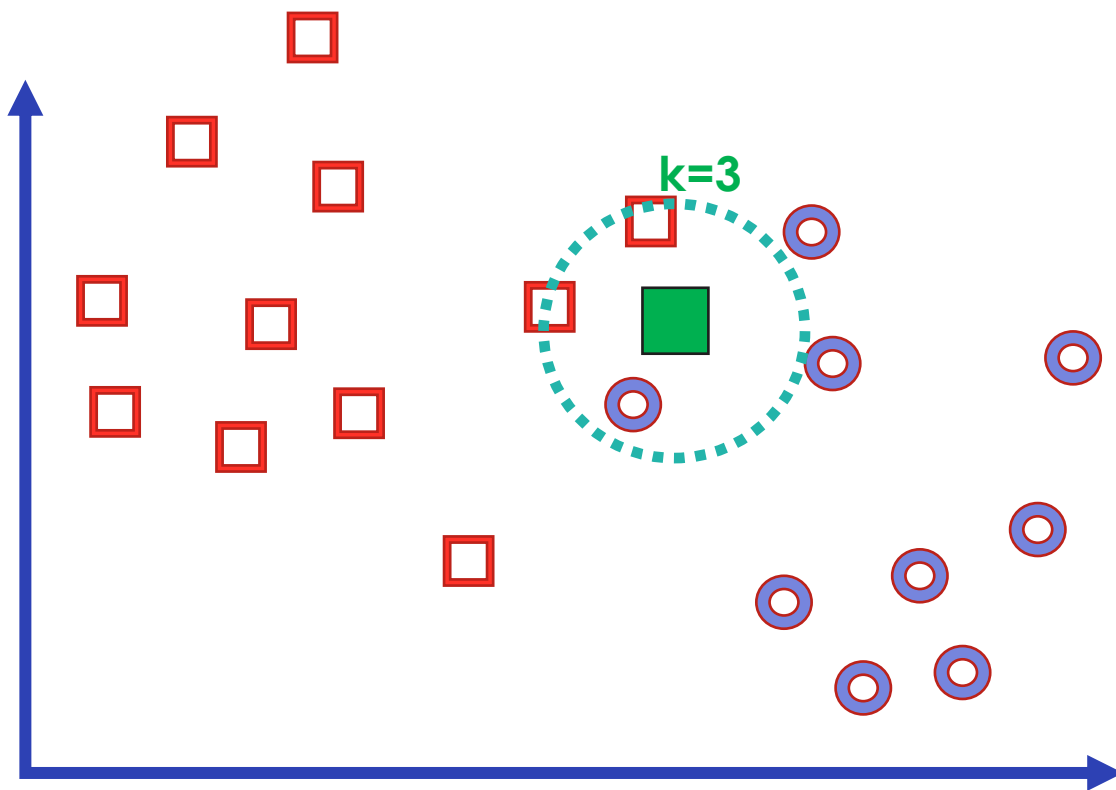
Aprendizagem supervisionada: Algoritmo de k-nearest neighbors



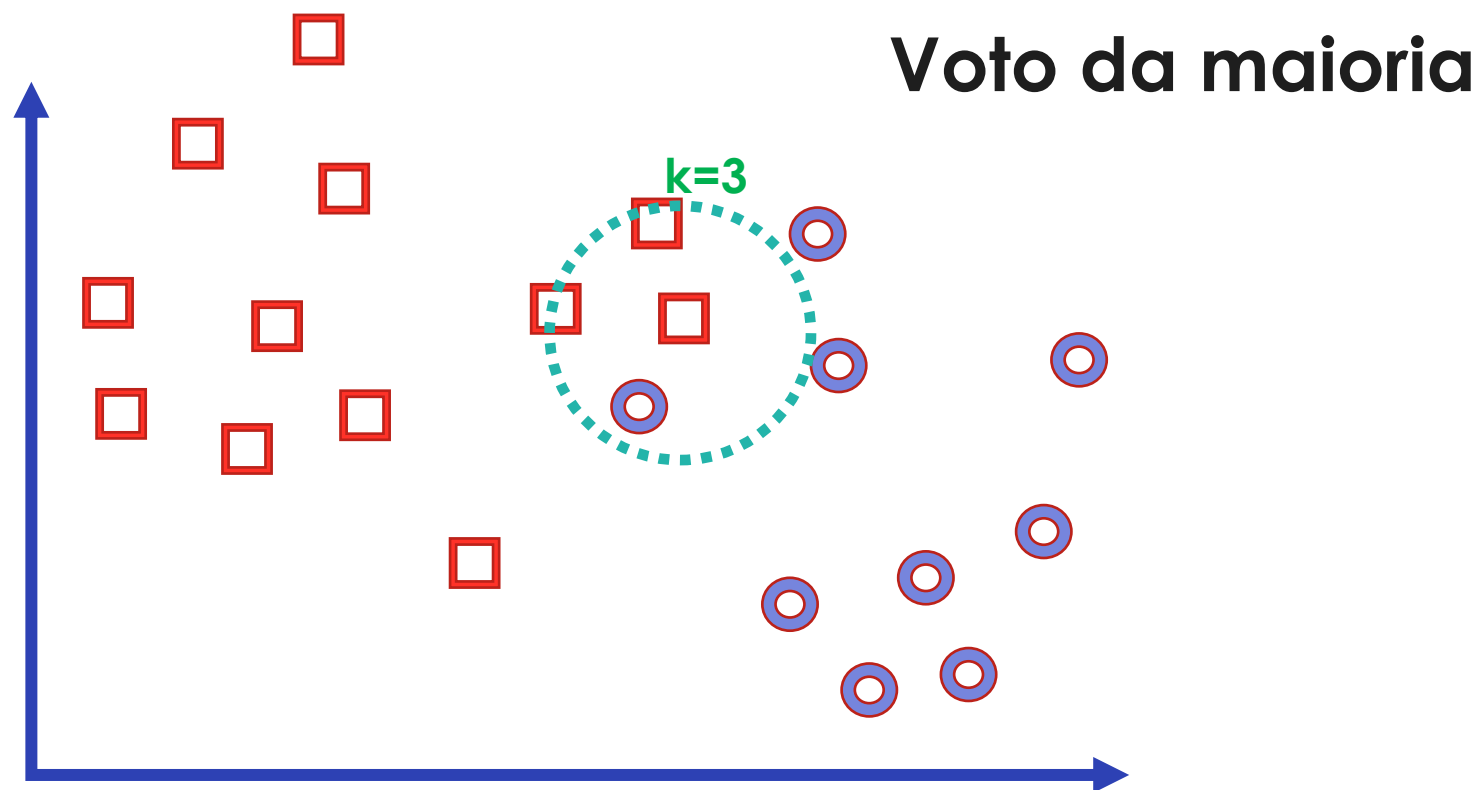
Aprendizagem supervisionada: Algoritmo de k-nearest neighbors



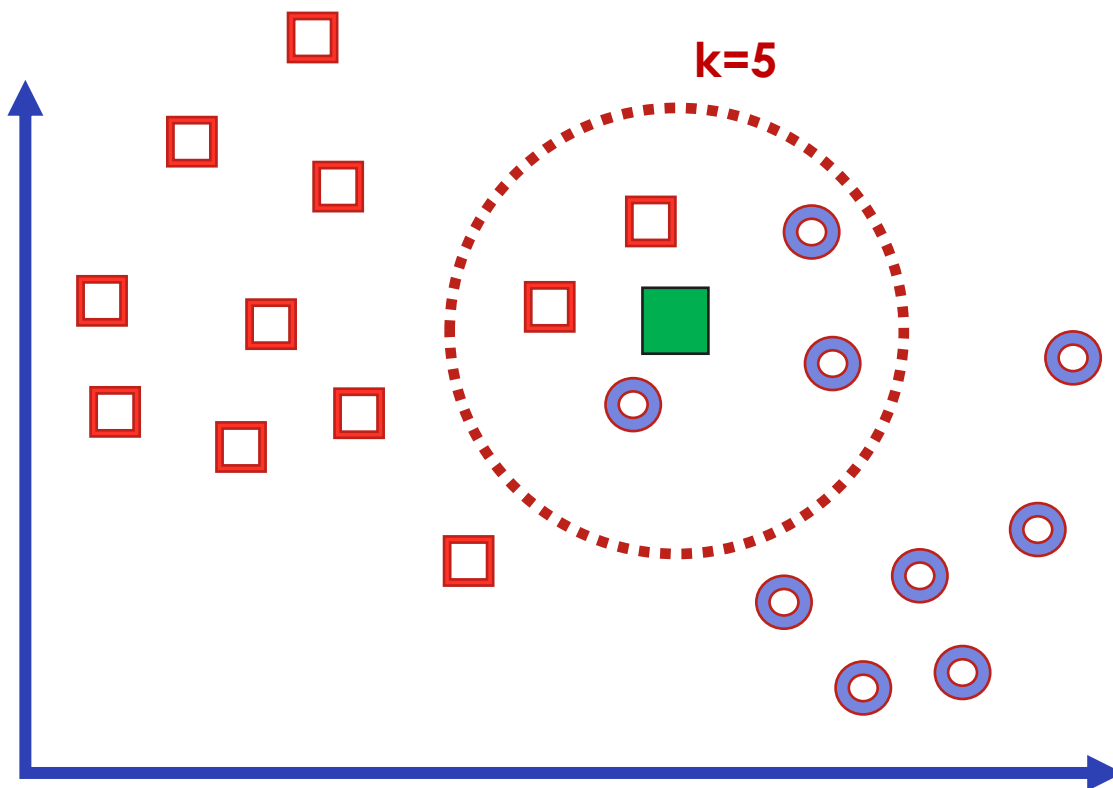
Aprendizagem supervisionada: Algoritmo de k-nearest neighbors



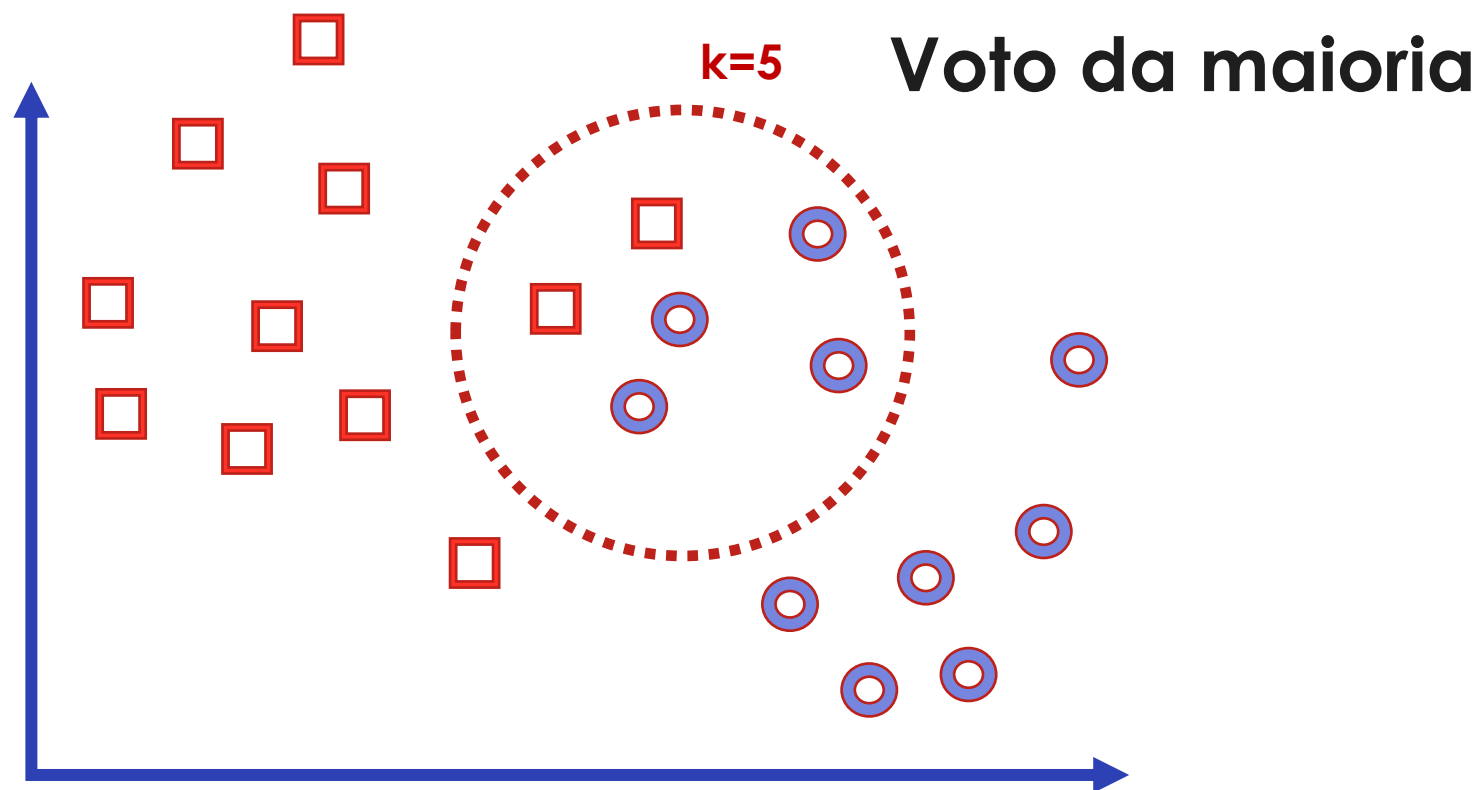
Aprendizagem supervisionada: Algoritmo de k-nearest neighbors



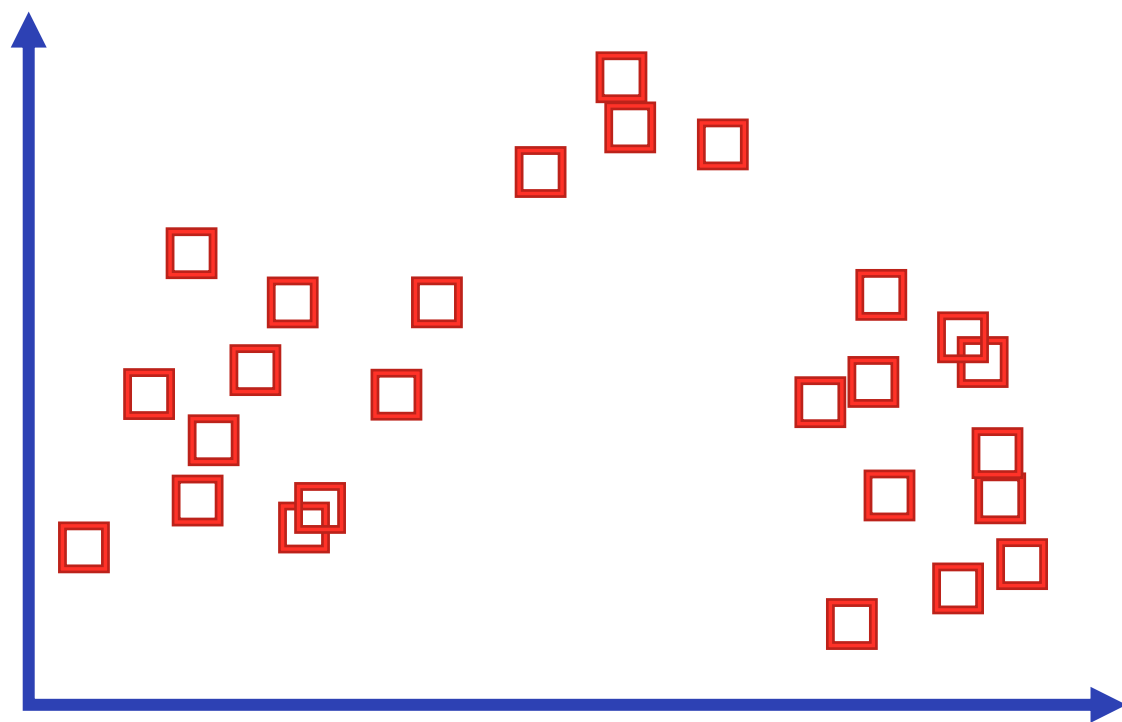
Aprendizagem supervisionada: Algoritmo de k-nearest neighbors



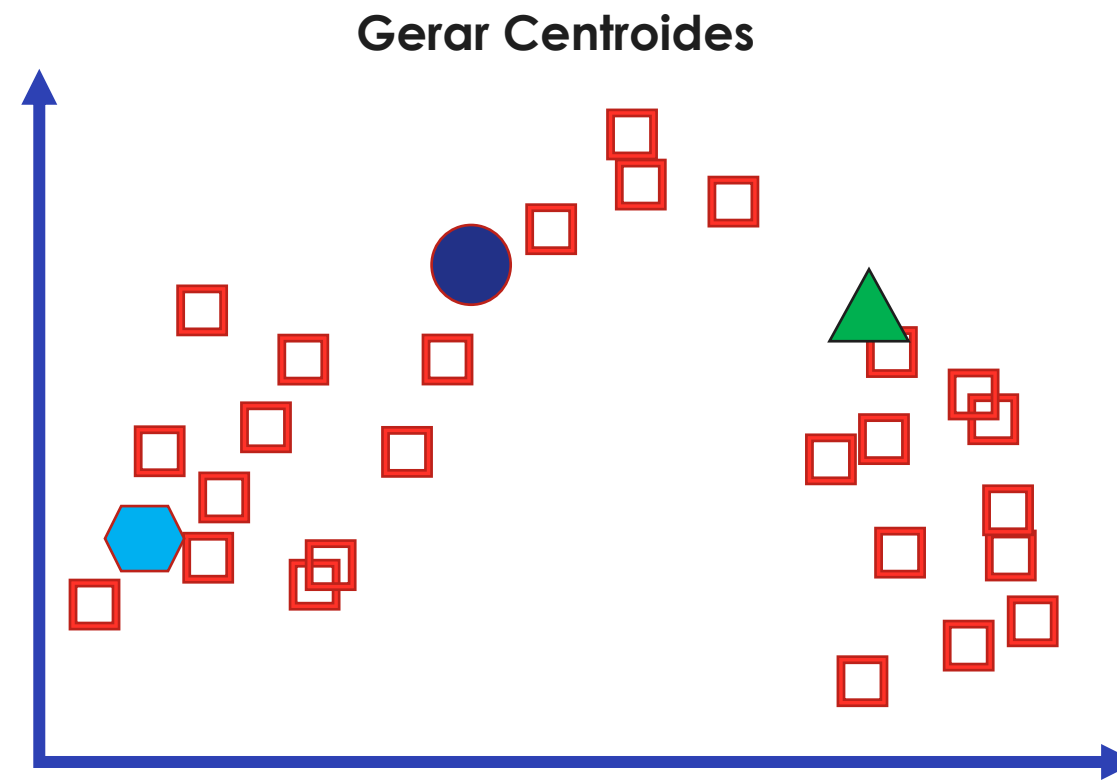
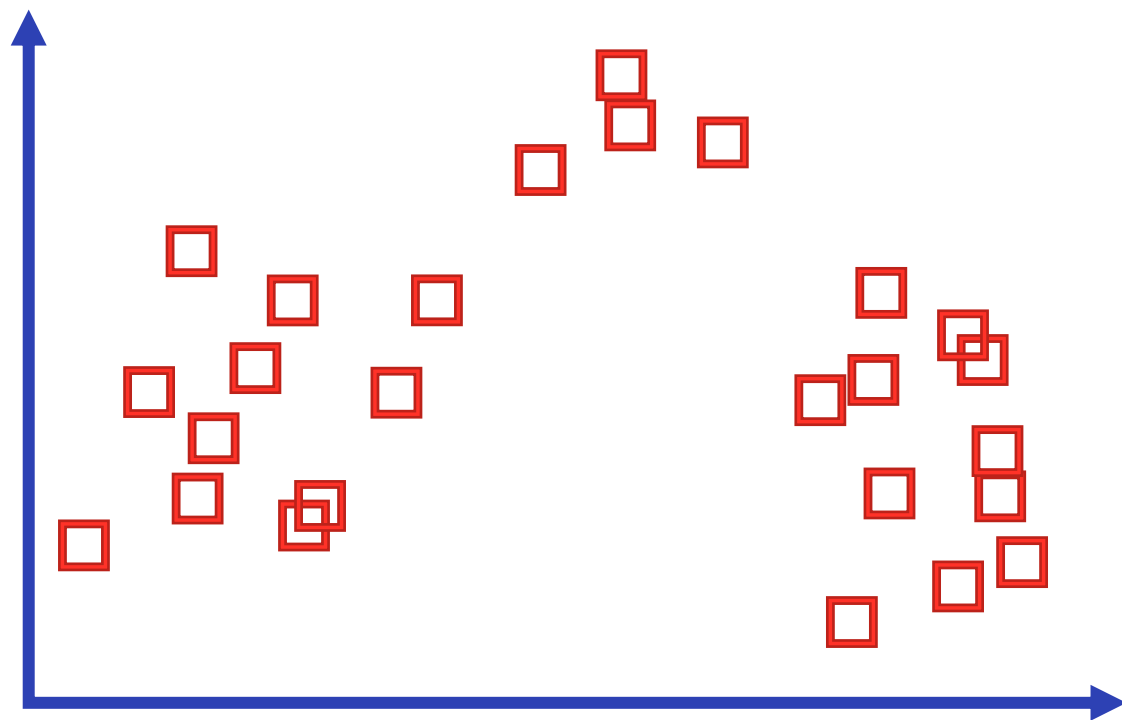
Aprendizagem supervisionada: Algoritmo de k-nearest neighbors



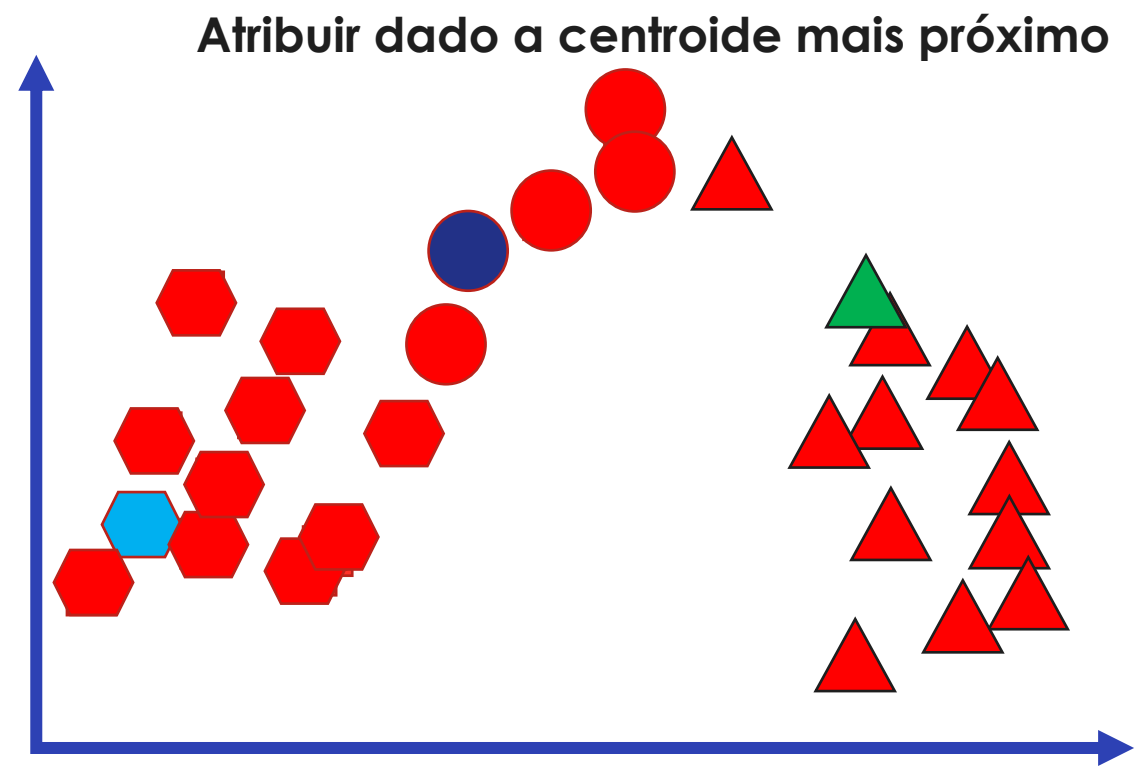
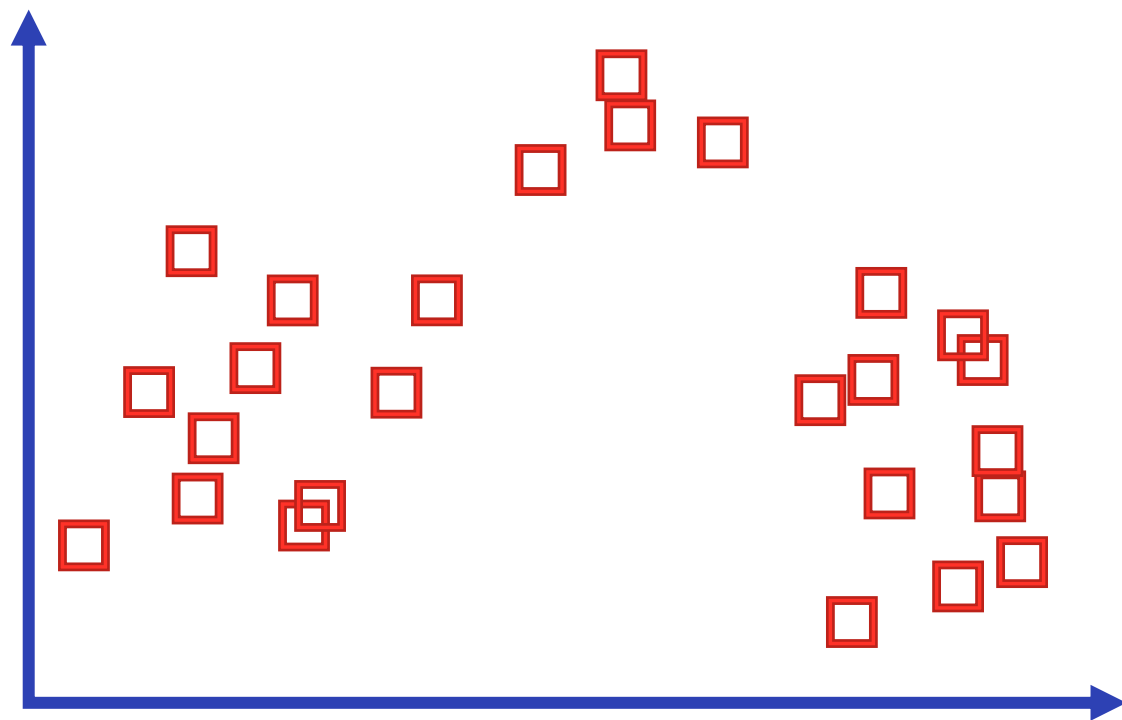
Aprendizagem não supervisionada: Algoritmo de k-means



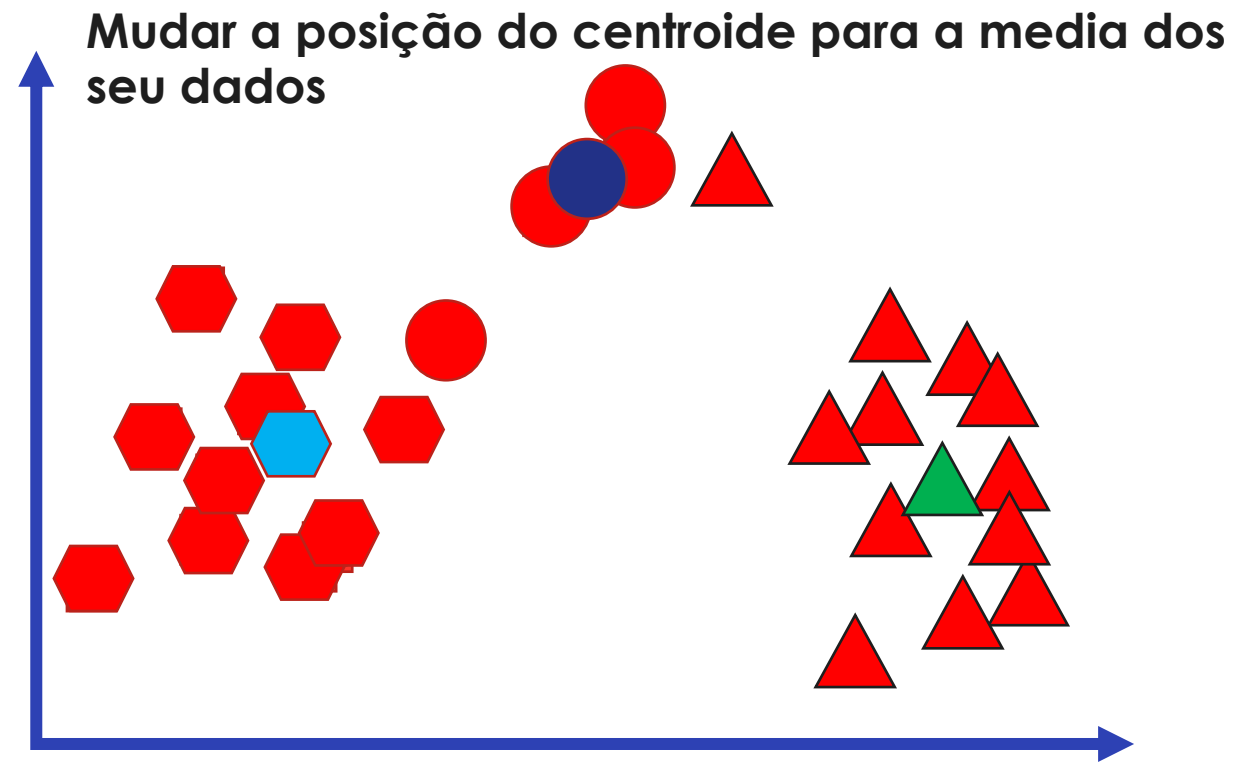
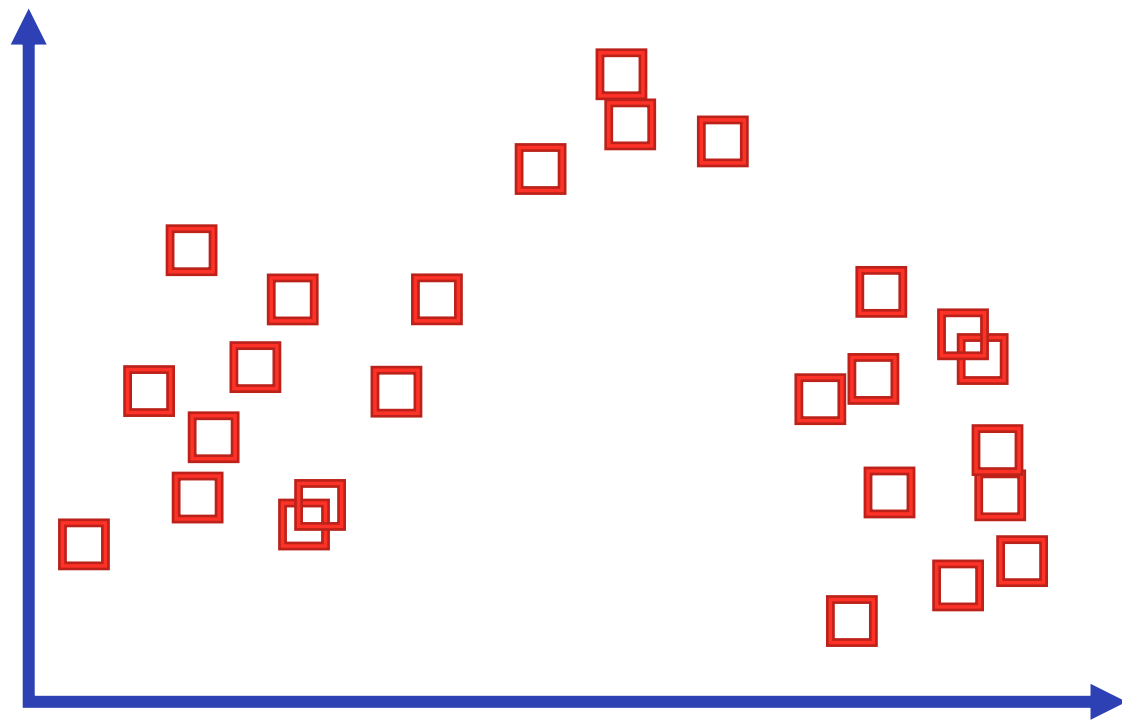
Aprendizagem não supervisionada: Algoritmo de k-means



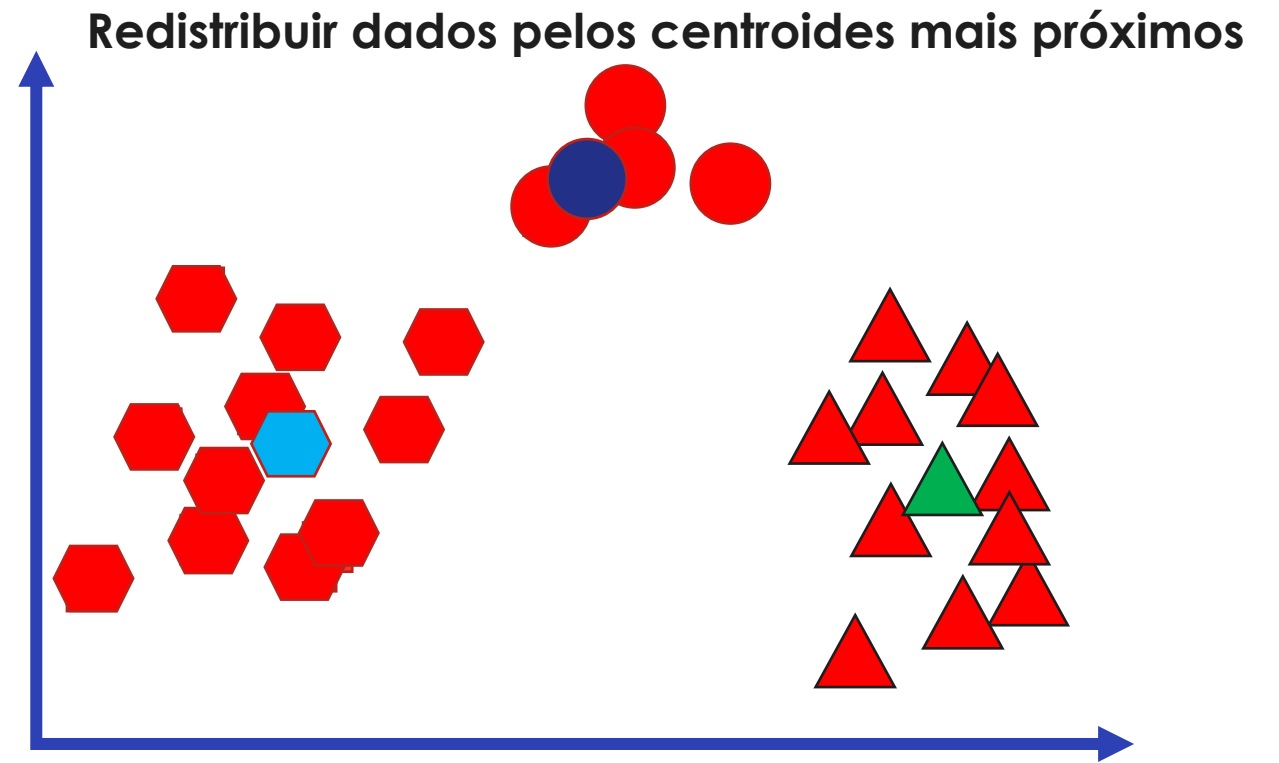
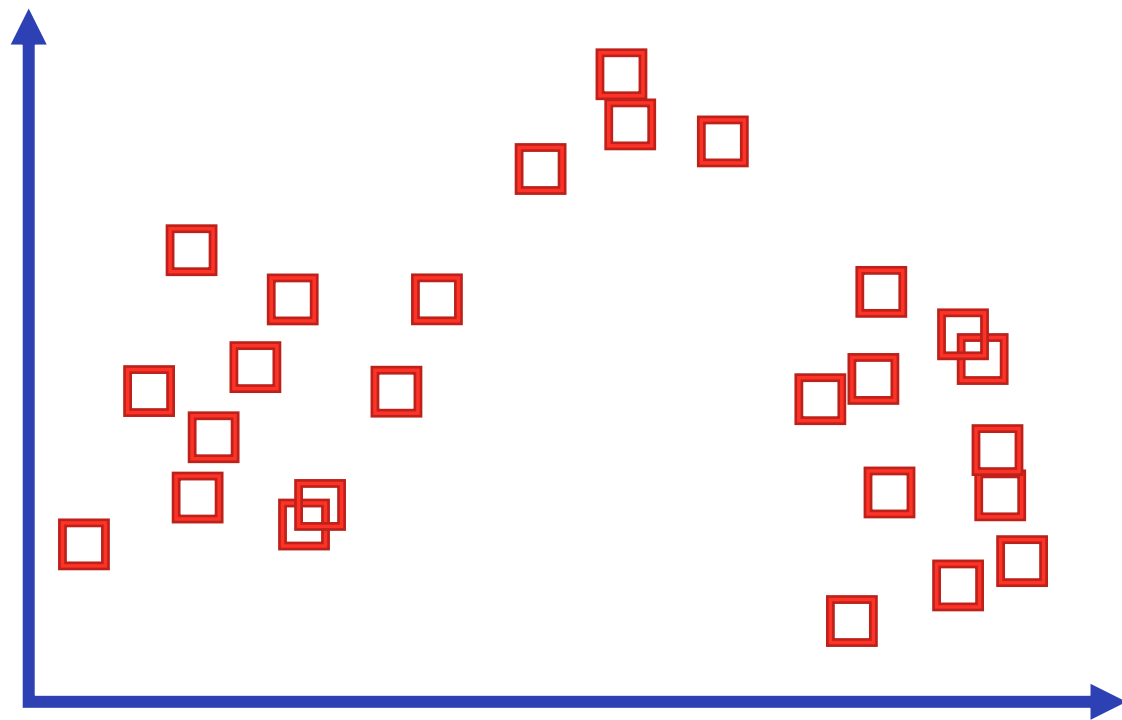
Aprendizagem não supervisionada: Algoritmo de k-means



Aprendizagem não supervisionada: Algoritmo de k-means



Aprendizagem não supervisionada: Algoritmo de k-means



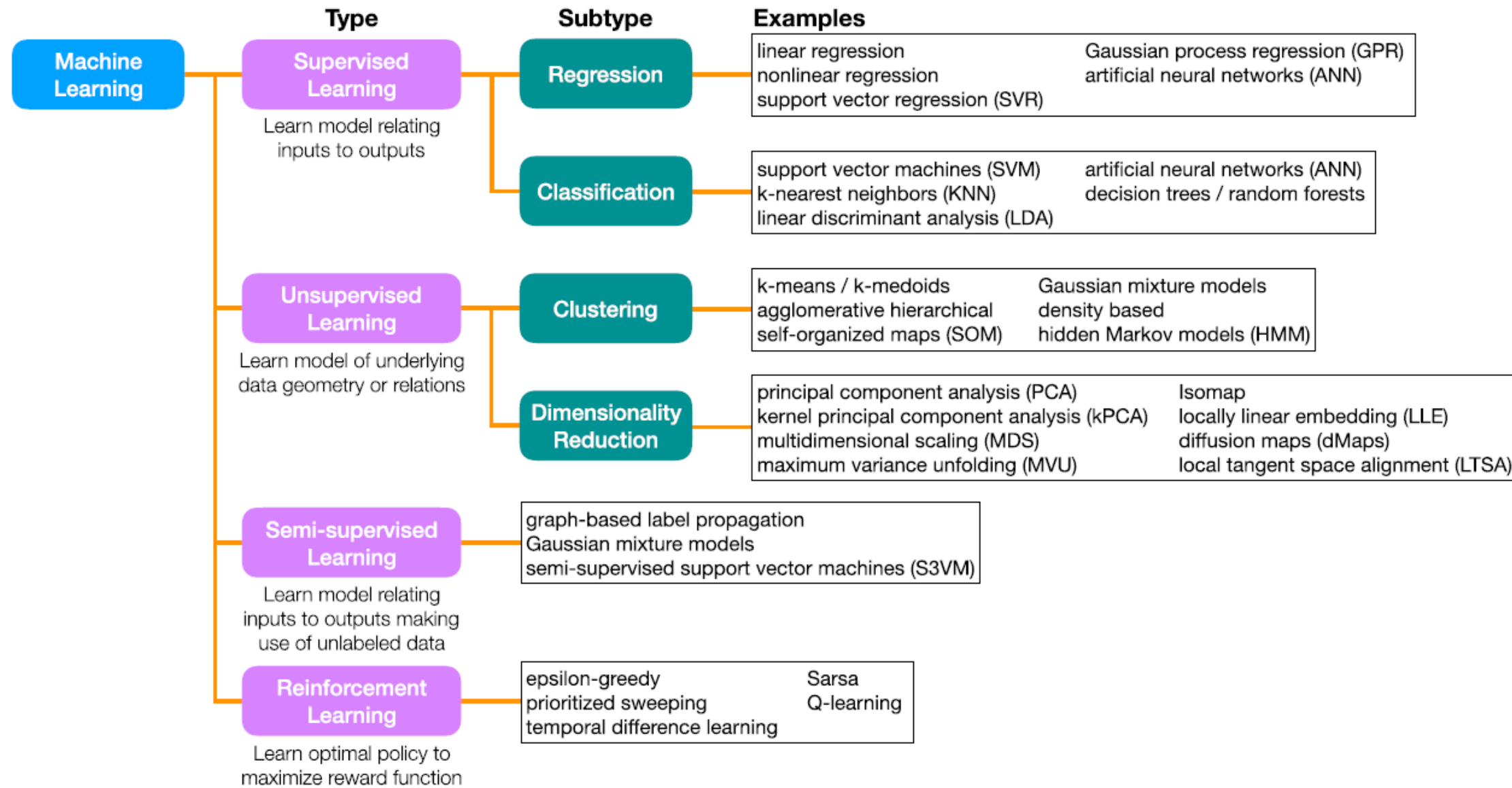
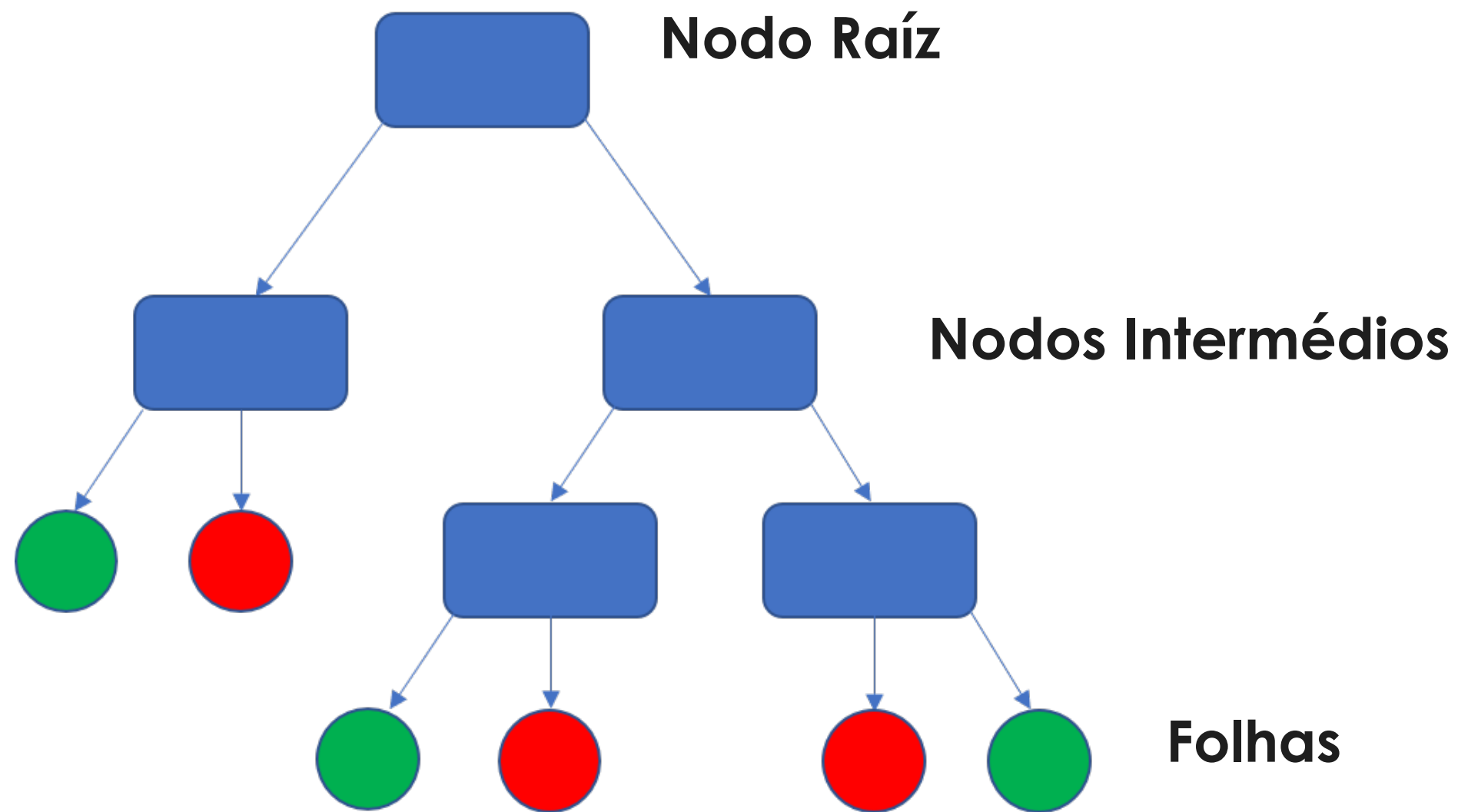


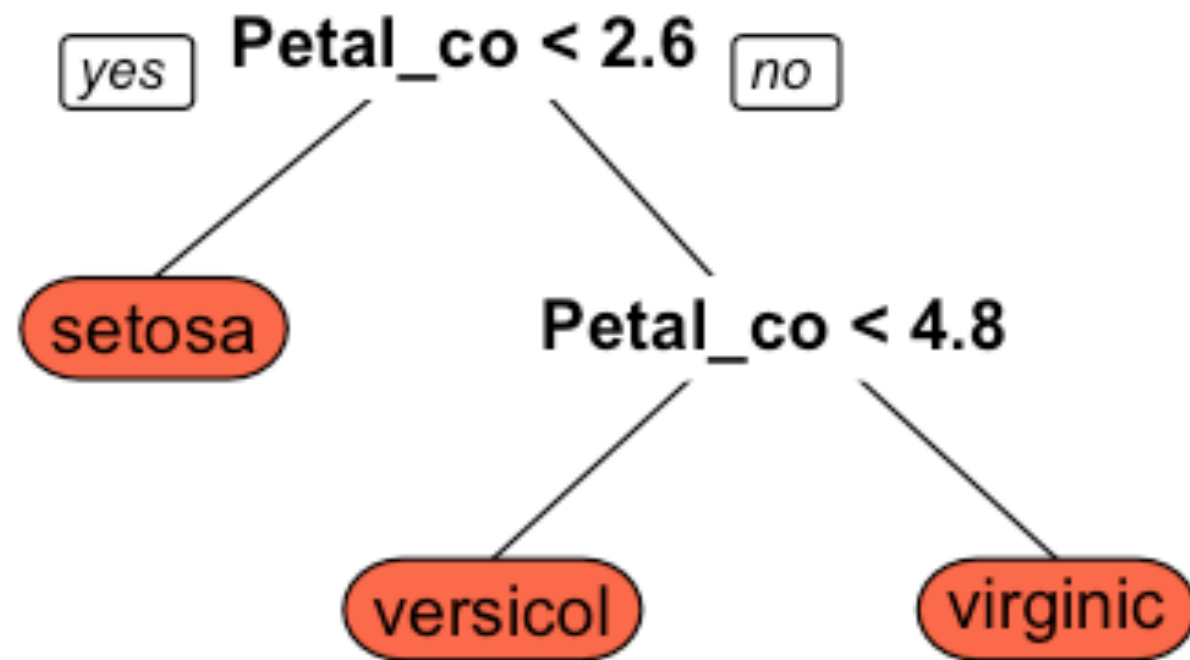
Figure 1. Taxonomy of machine learning algorithms.

Árvores de decisão



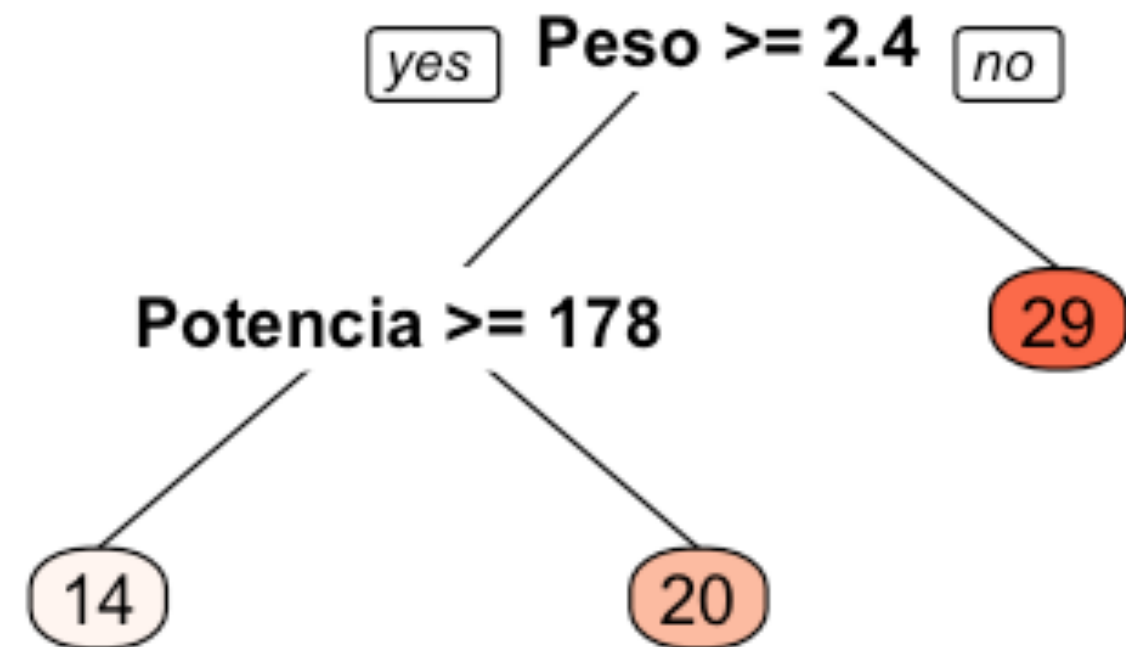
Árvores de decisão

Classificação



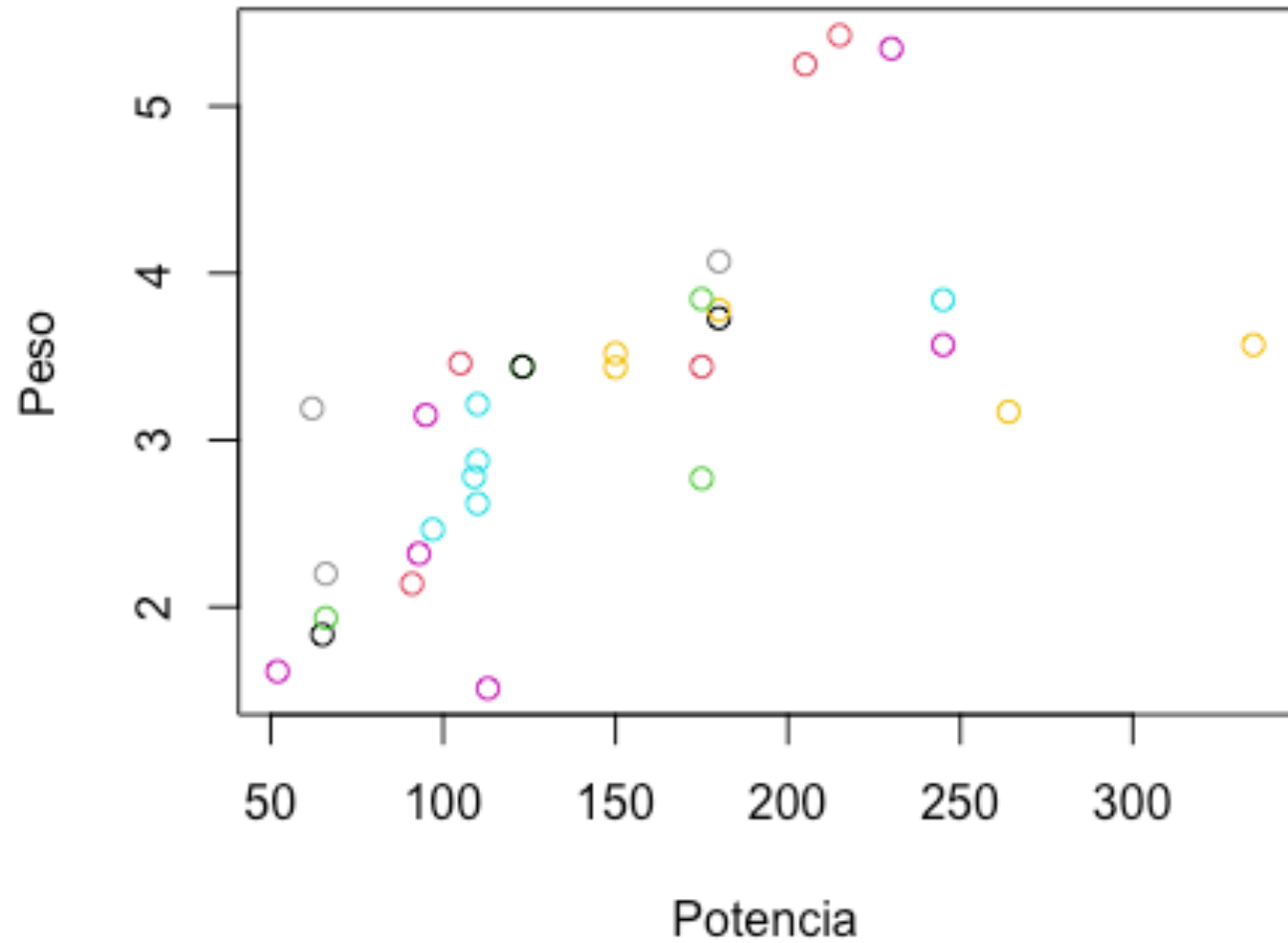
Dataset de flores Iris

Regressão

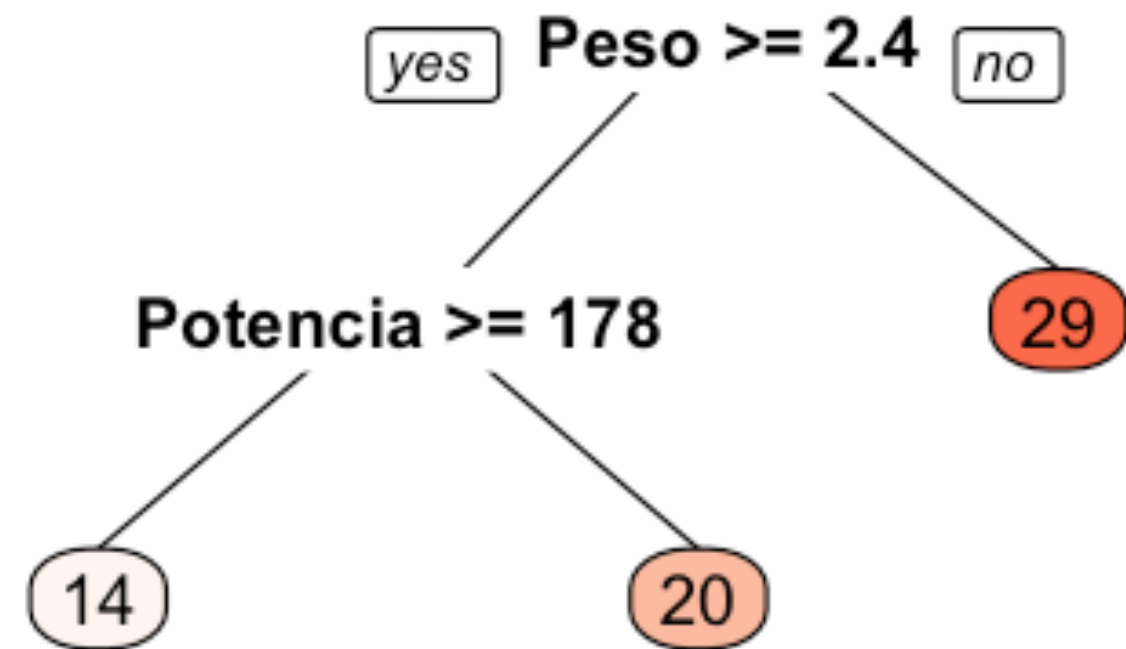
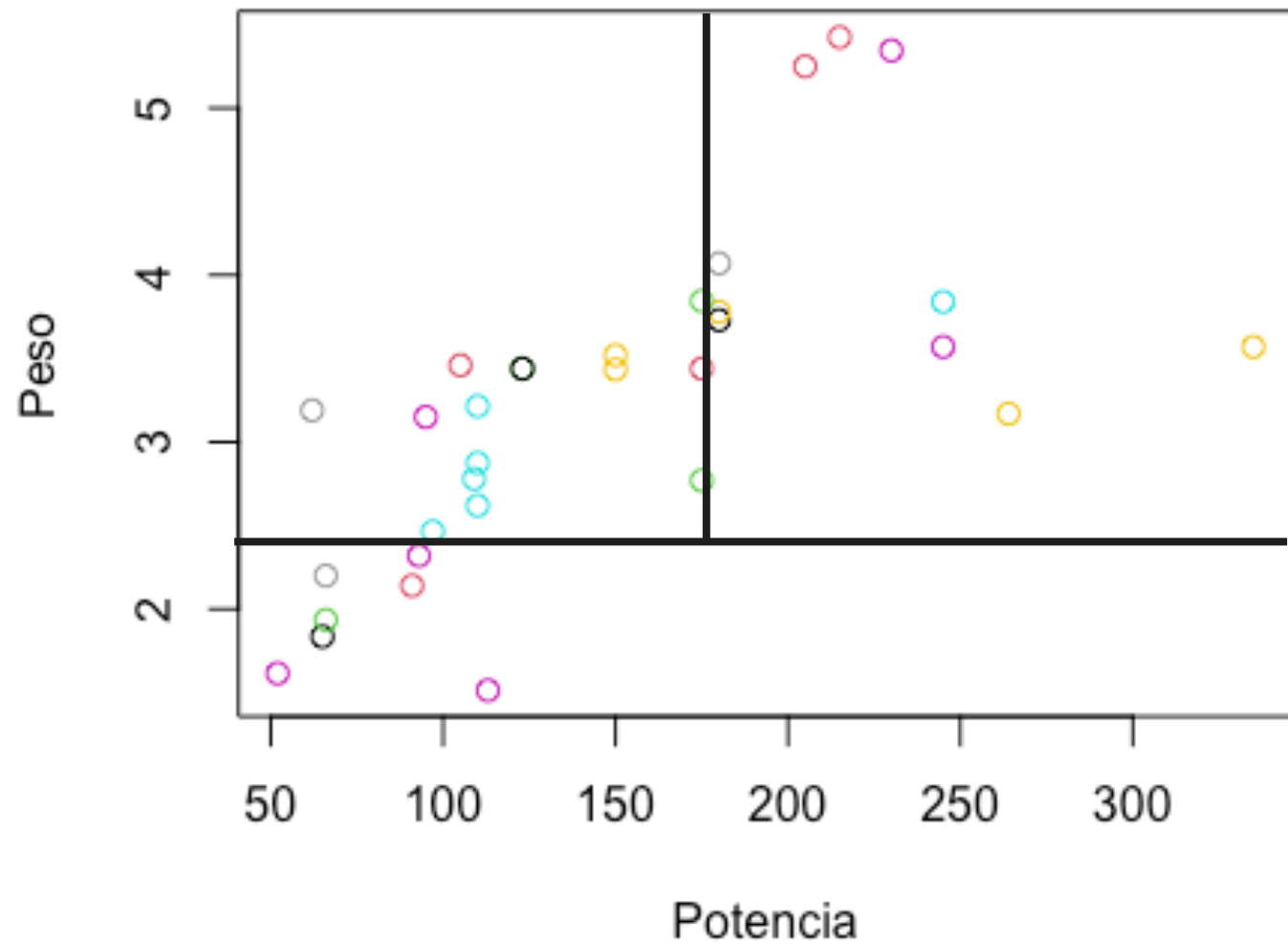


Dataset do consumo de carros em milhas por galão

Regressão com árvores de decisão



Regressão com árvores de decisão

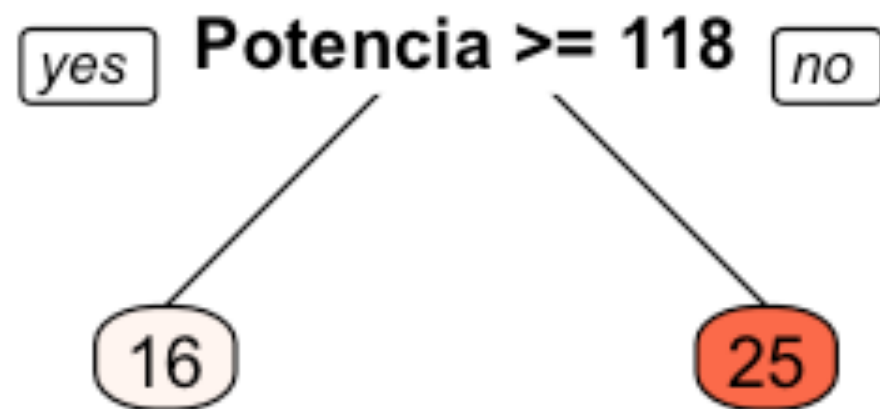


Dataset do consumo de carros em milhas por galão

Construir uma árvores de decisão

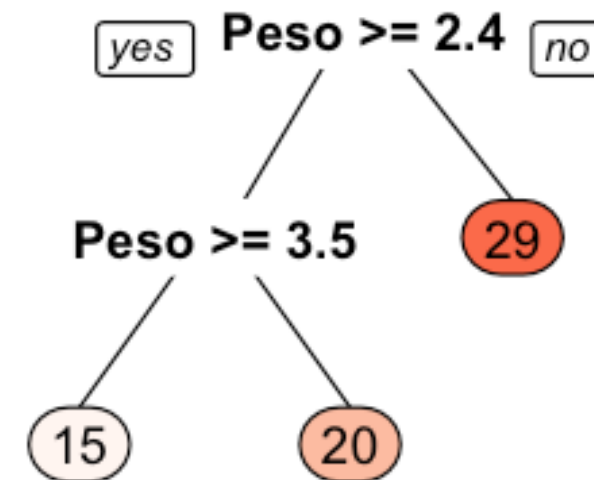
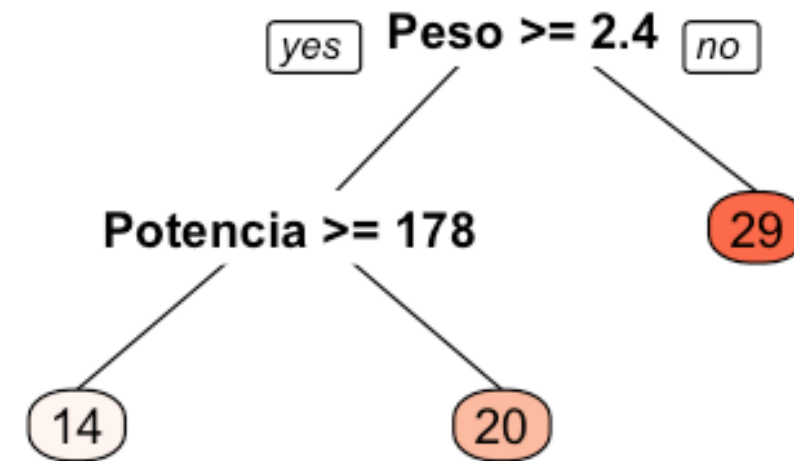
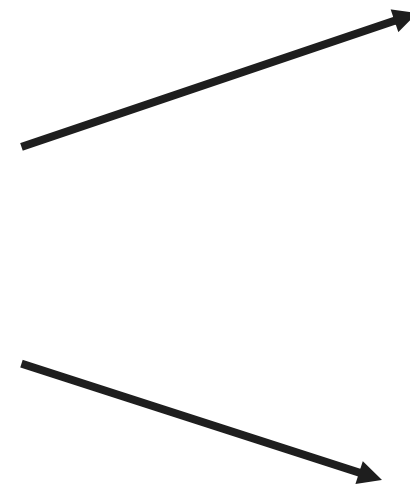
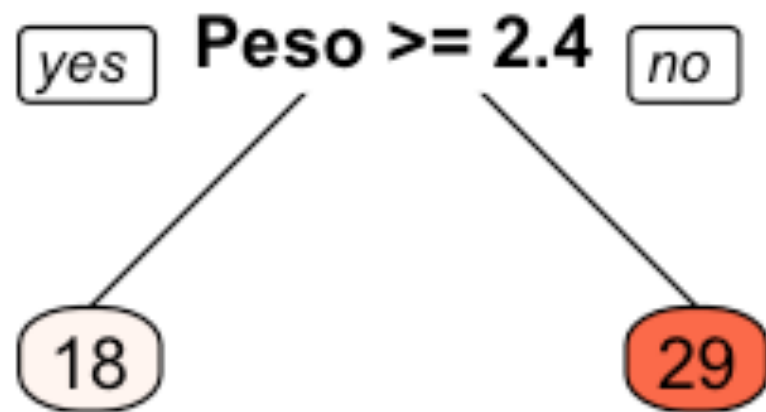


Minimizar o desvio quadrático médio:

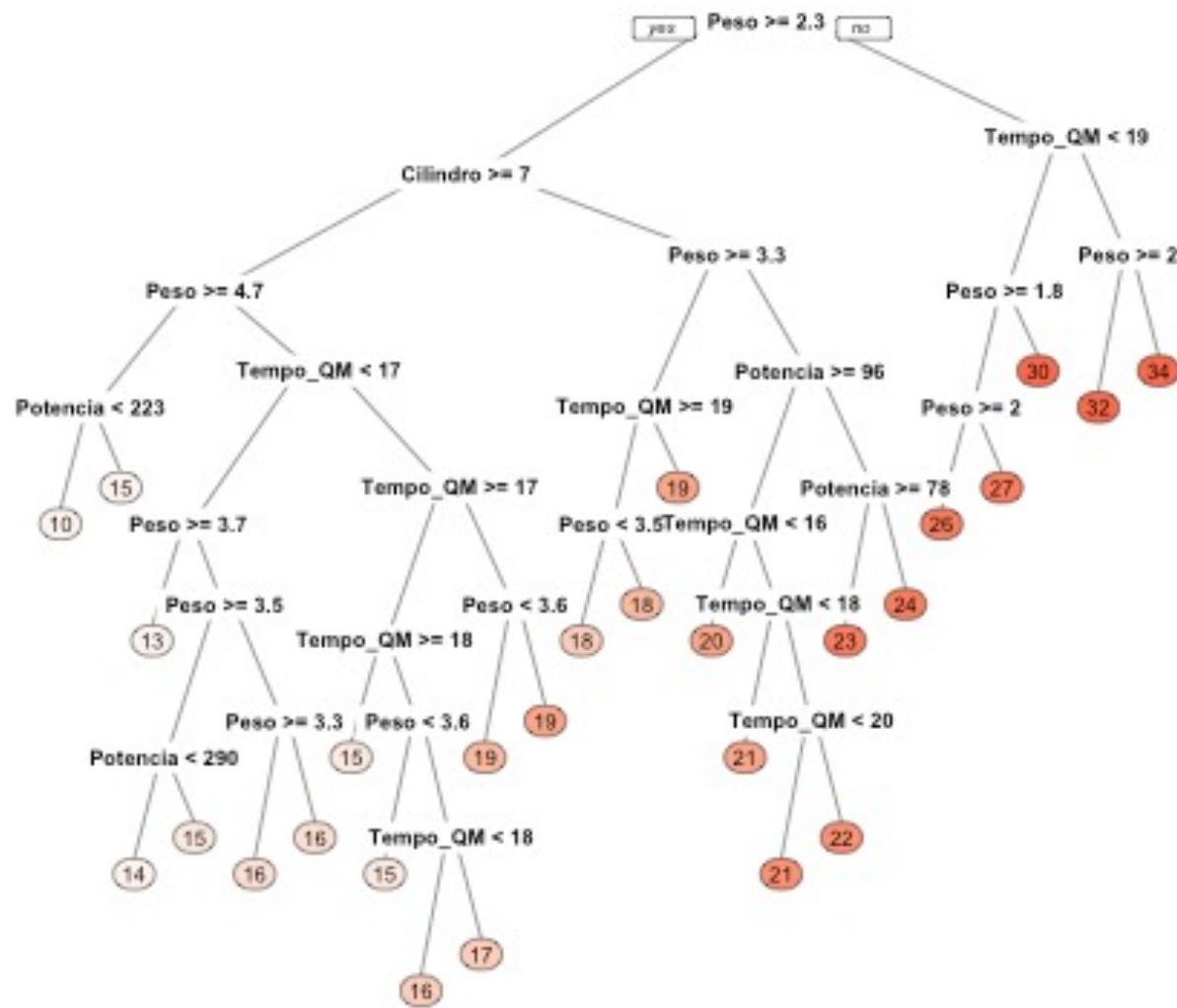


ERRO QUADRÁTICO MÉDIO (MSE)
= MÉDIA $[(\text{REAL}(X) - \text{MODELO}(x))^2]$

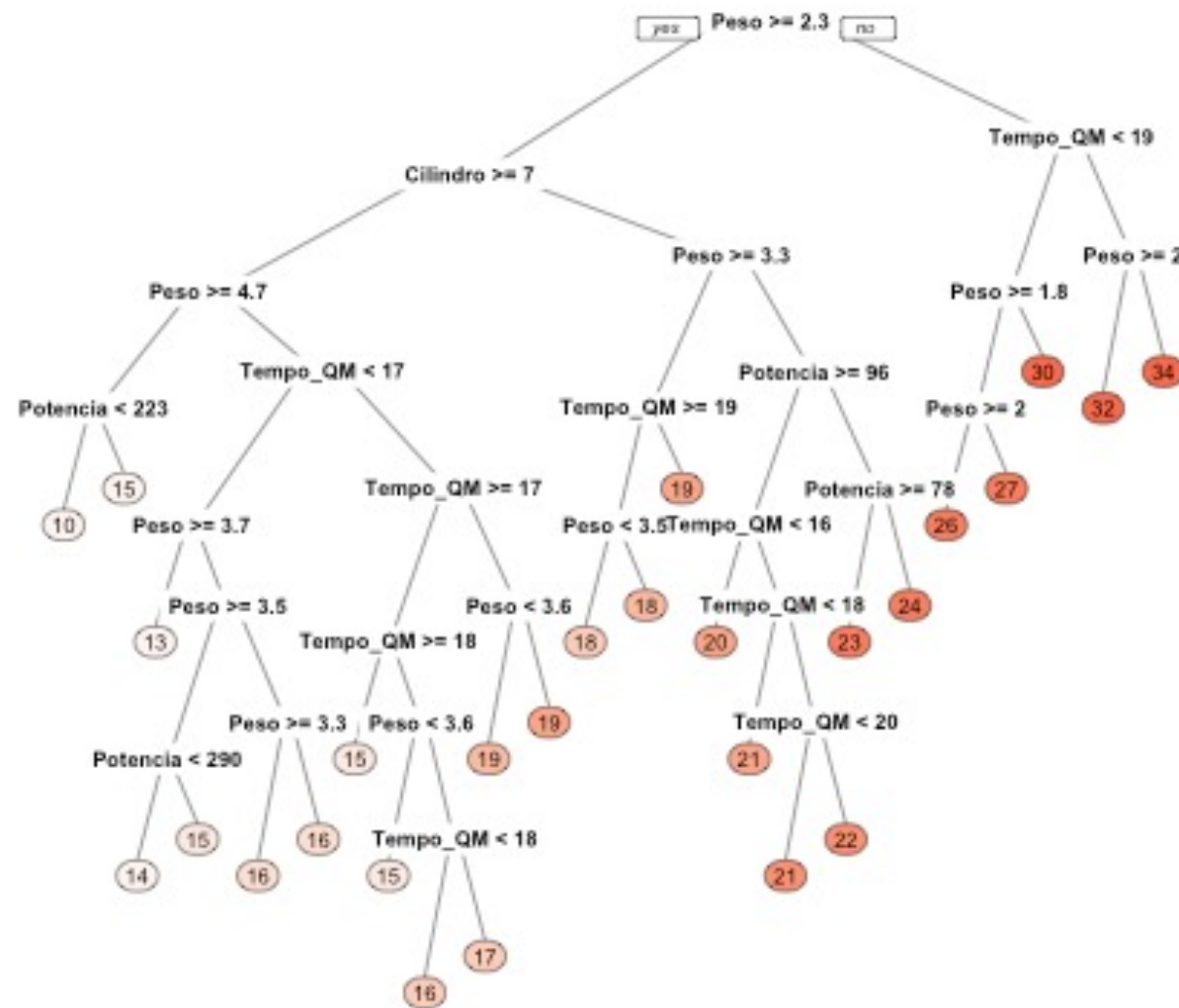
Construir uma árvores de decisão



Construir uma árvores de decisão

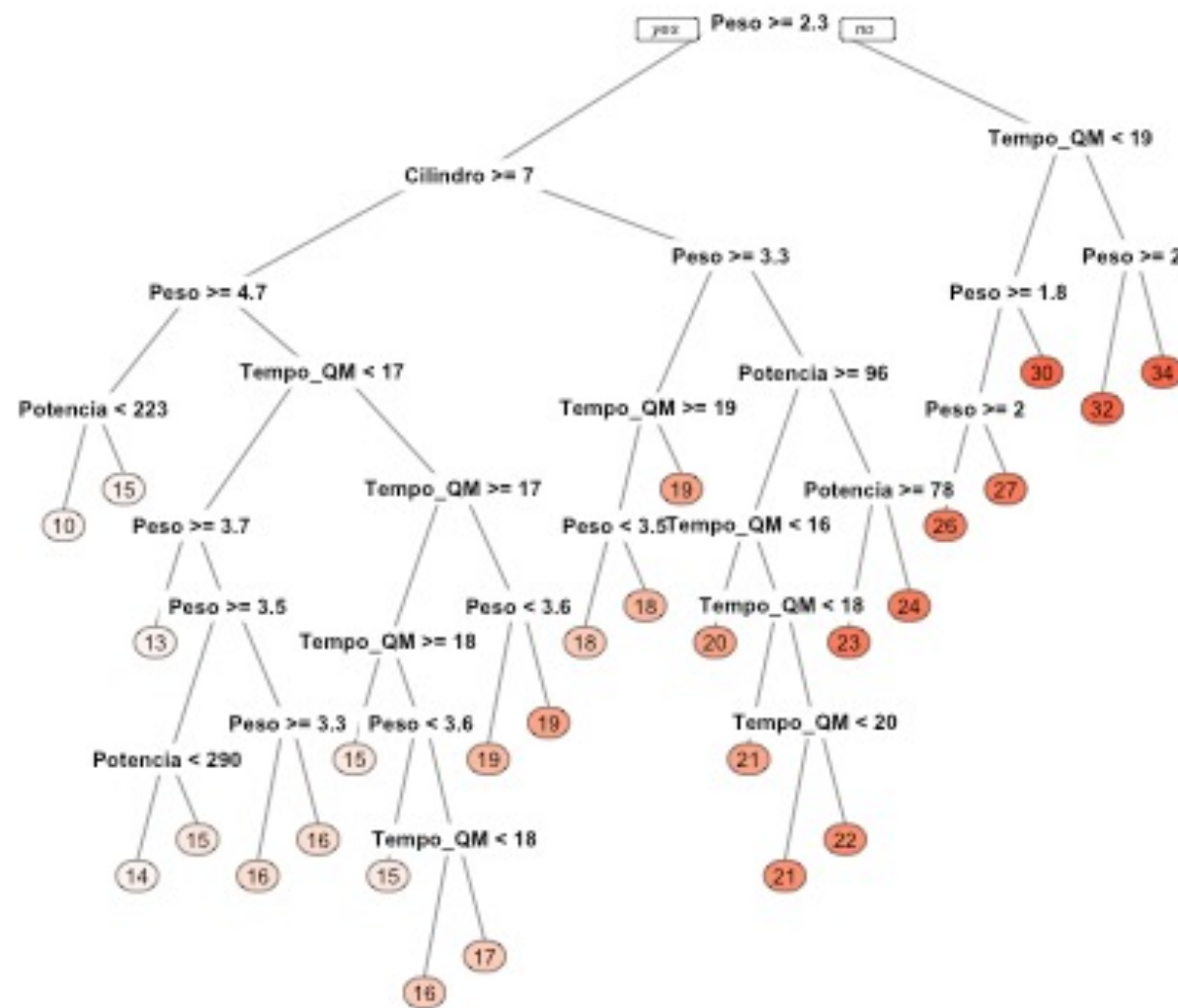


Construir uma árvores de decisão



- Pode levar a um sobreajuste
- Deve-se fazer uma “poda” da árvore (pruning)

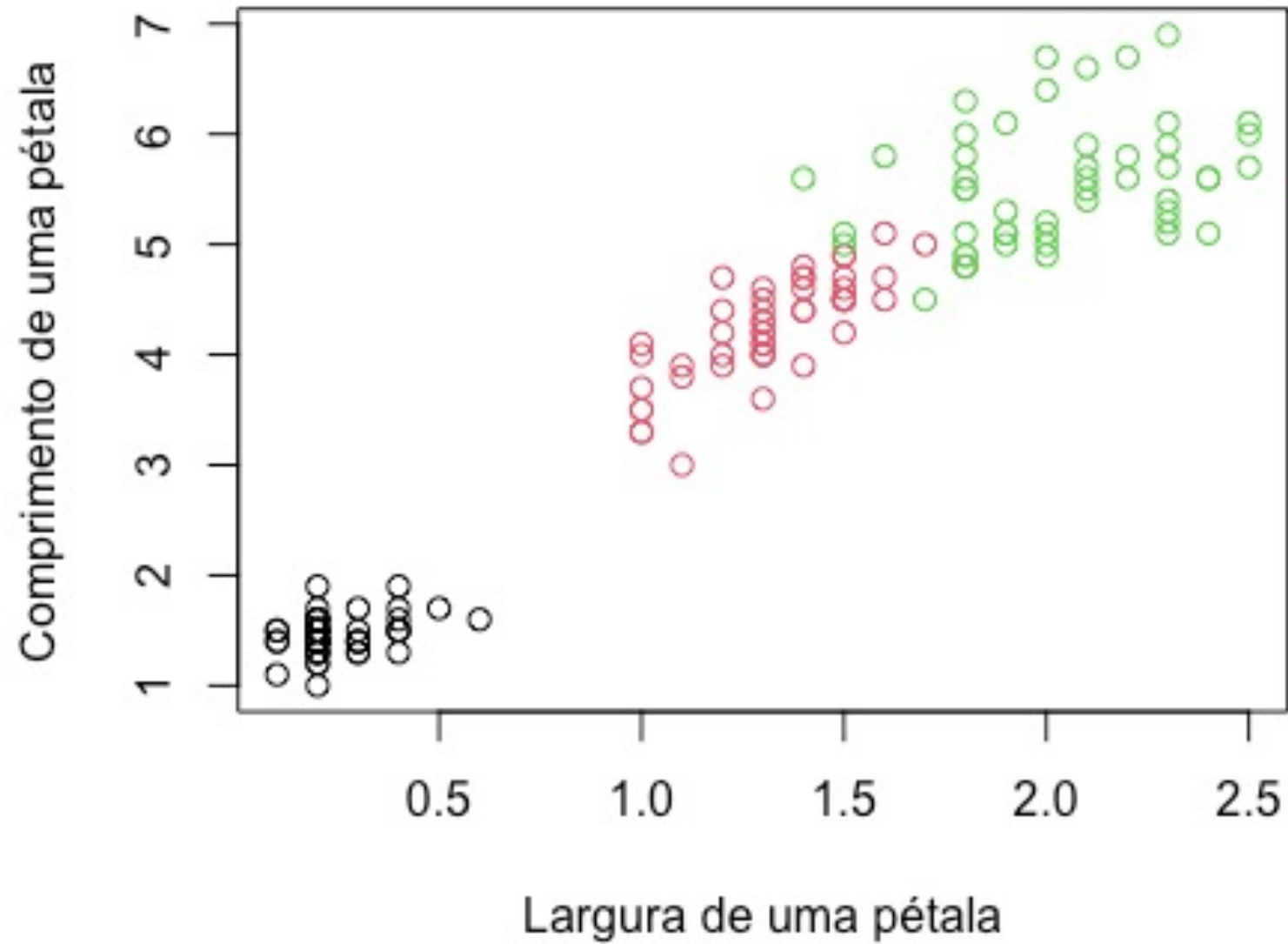
Construir uma árvores de decisão



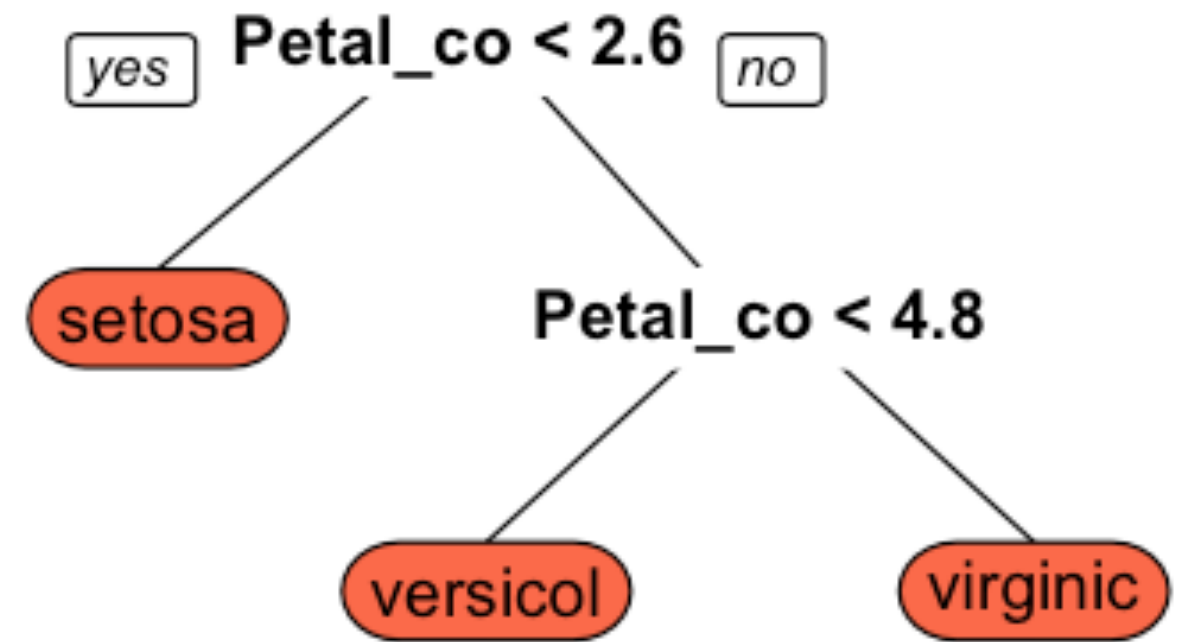
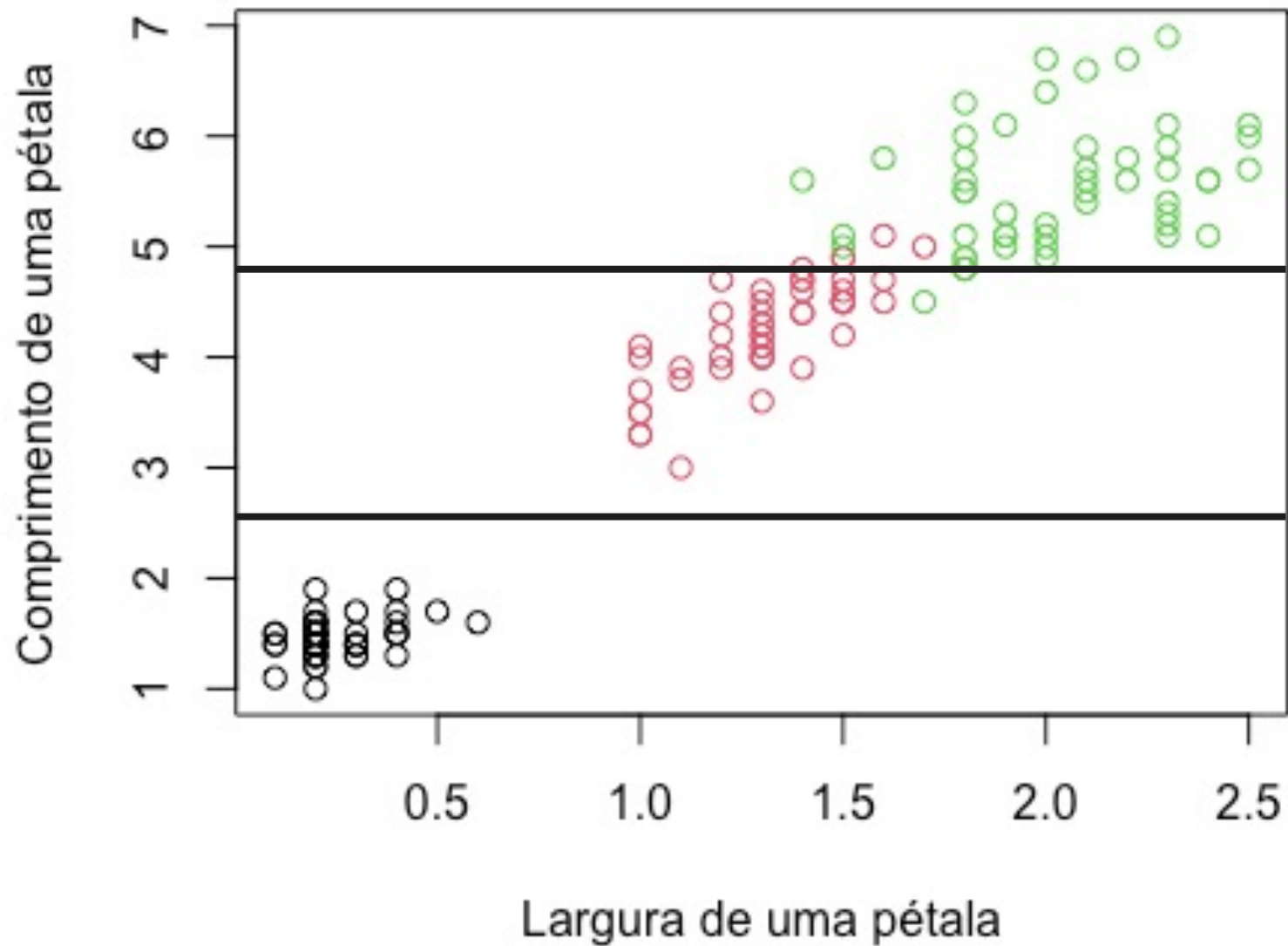
- Pode levar a um sobreajuste
- Deve-se fazer uma “poda” da árvore (pruning)

ERRO QUADRÁTICO MÉDIO (MSE) + Parametro de poda vezes o número de folhas

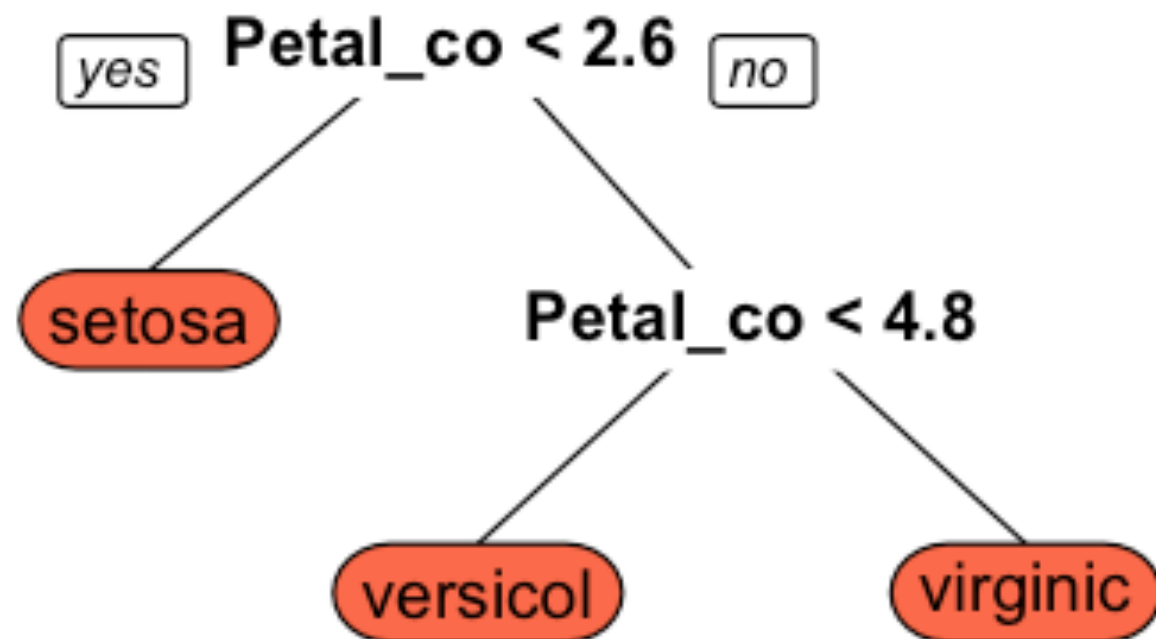
Classificação com árvores de decisão



Classificação com árvores de decisão



Construir árvore de decisão para classificação



- O desvio quadrático médio não pode ser usado e a taxa de erro dá maus resultados.
- Usam-se dois parâmetros:
 - O Índice de Gini
 - Entropia de informação

Vantagem e desvantagem das árvores de decisão

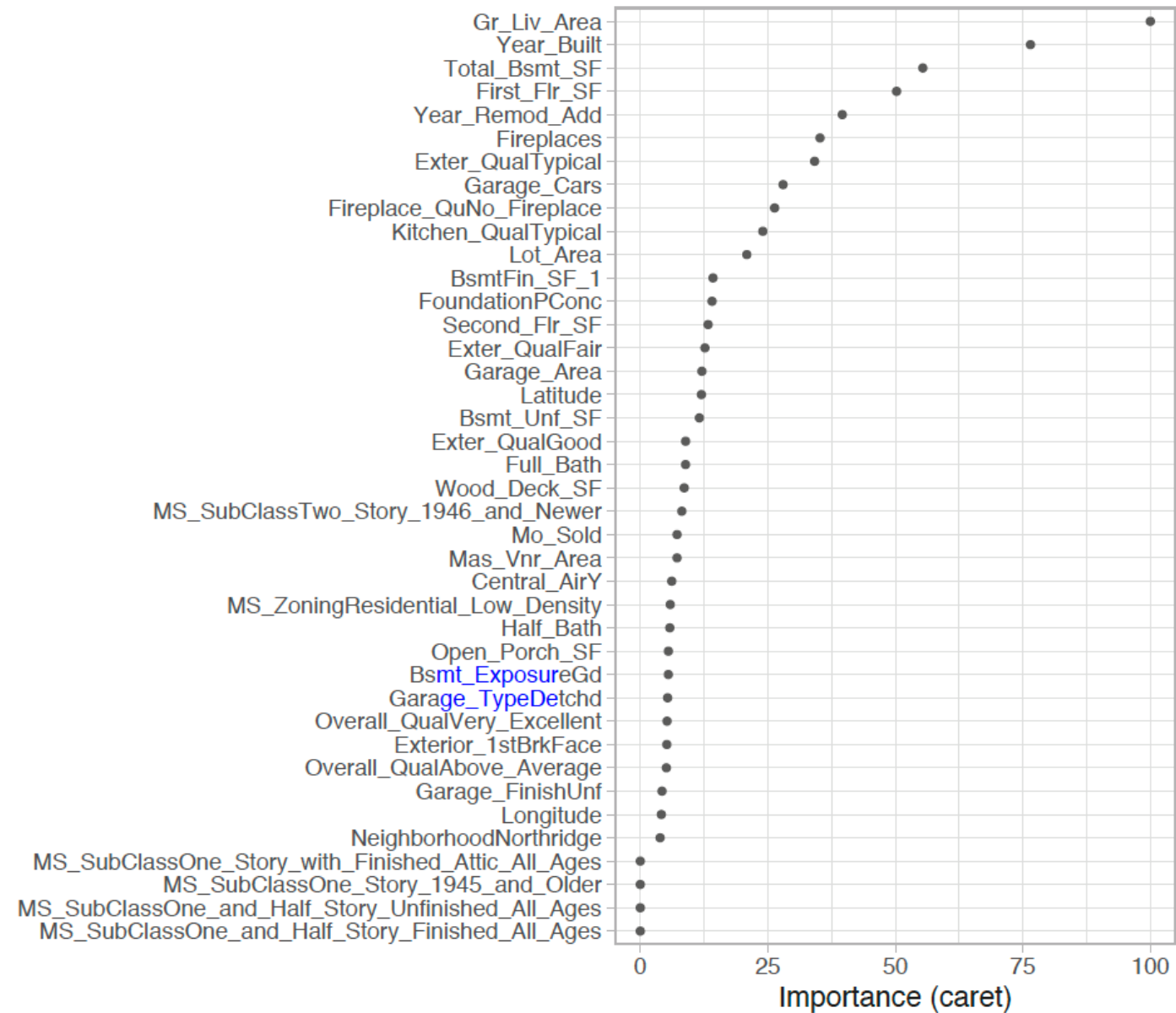
Vantagem:

- Simples de interpretar

Vantagem e desvantagem das árvores de decisão

Vantagem:

- Simples de interpretar



Vantagem e desvantagem das árvores de decisão

Vantagem:

- Simples de interpretar

Desvantagem:

- Em termos de precisão é pior do que a maioria dos métodos de machine learning

Vantagem e desvantagem das árvores de decisão

Vantagem:

- Simples de interpretar

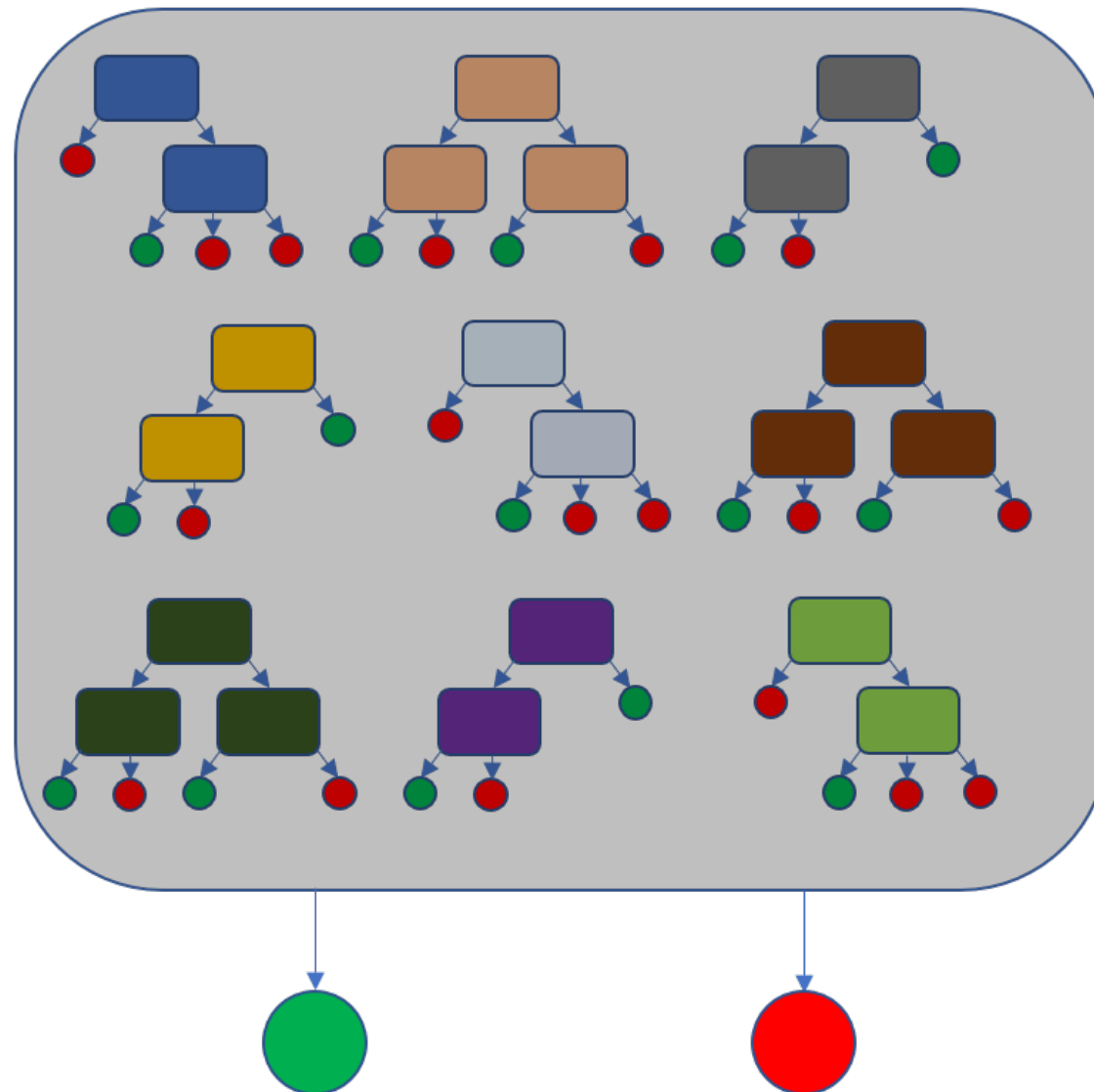
Desvantagem:

- Em termos de precisão é pior do que a maioria dos métodos de machine learning

Solução:

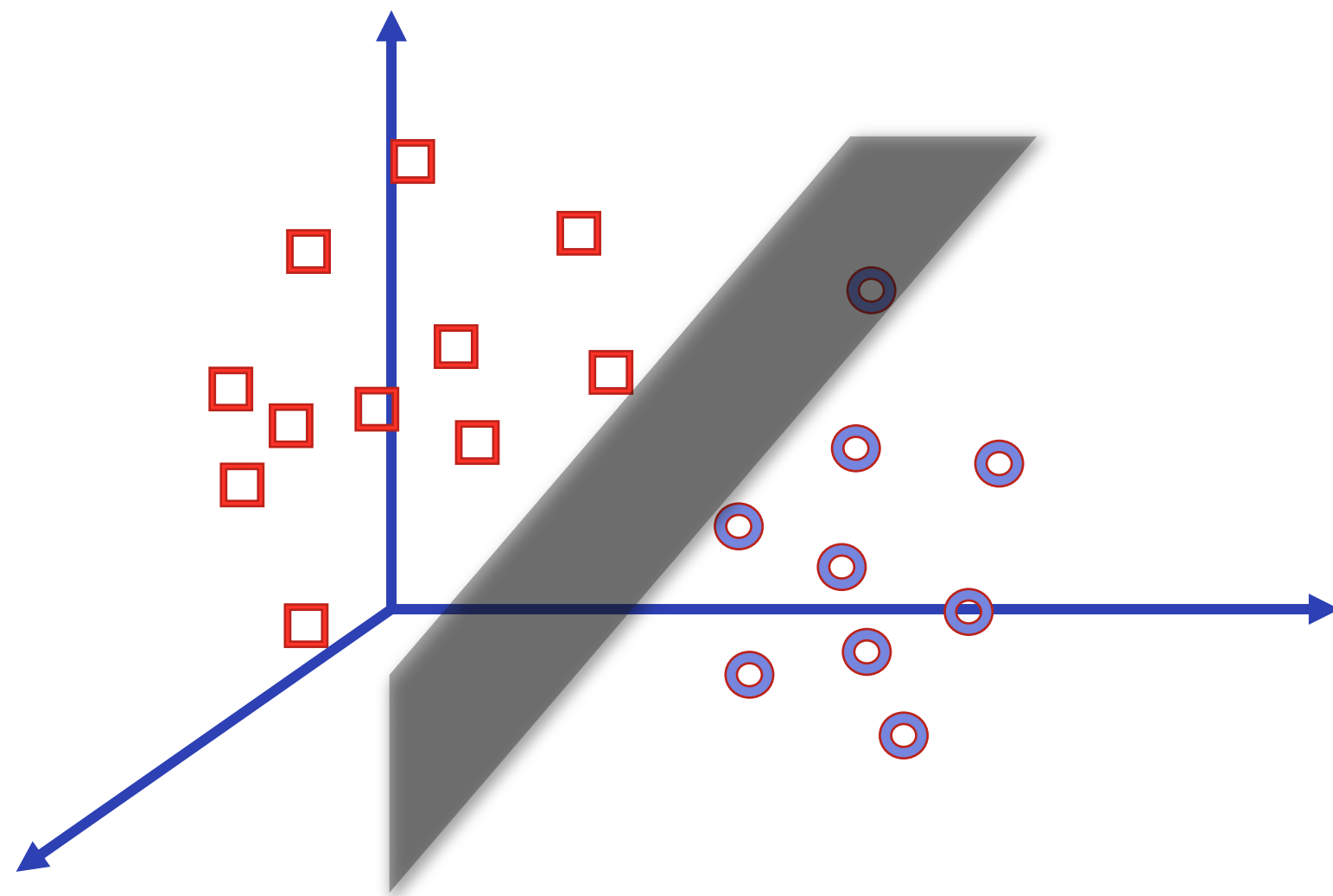
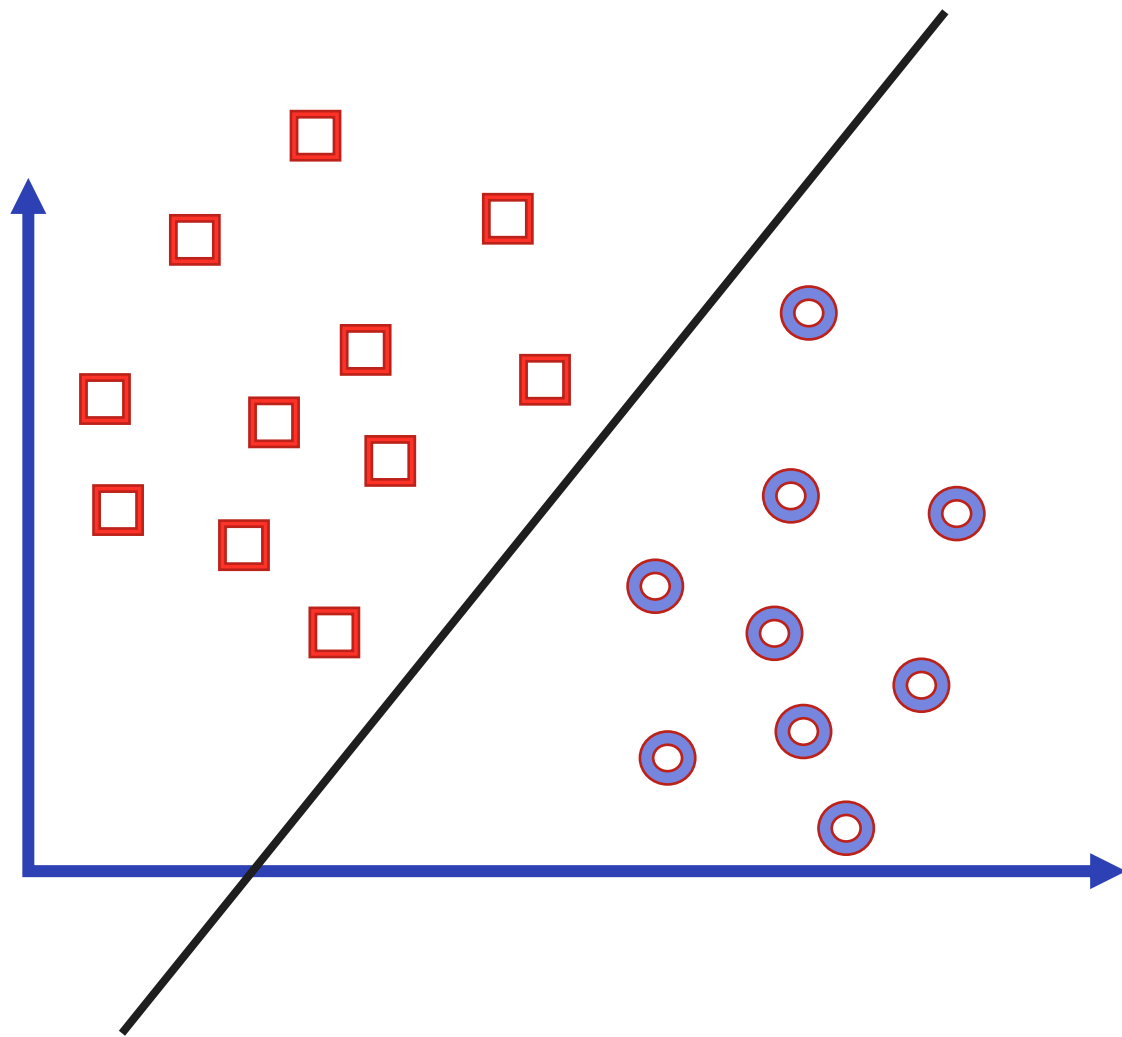
- Combinar várias árvores em simultâneo usando métodos como bagging, boosting e random forests.

Random Forest

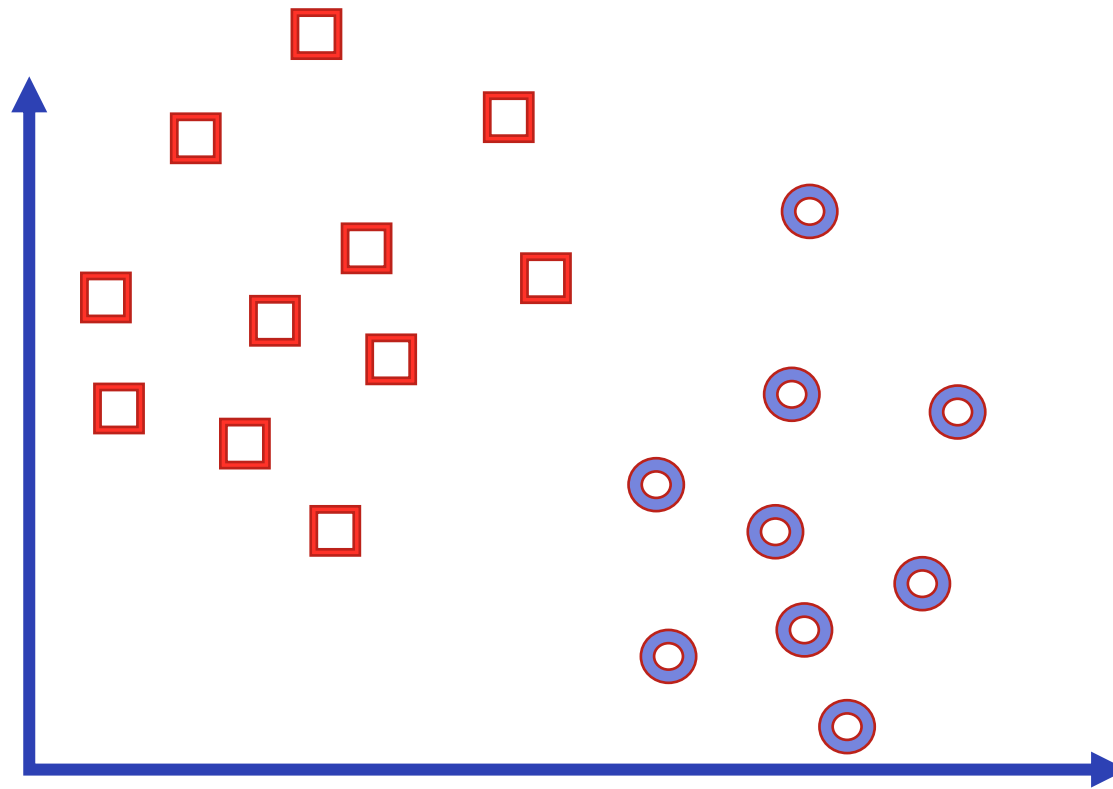


- Constroi árvores descorrelacionadas umas das outras
- Faz a media do resultado conjunto das várias arvores

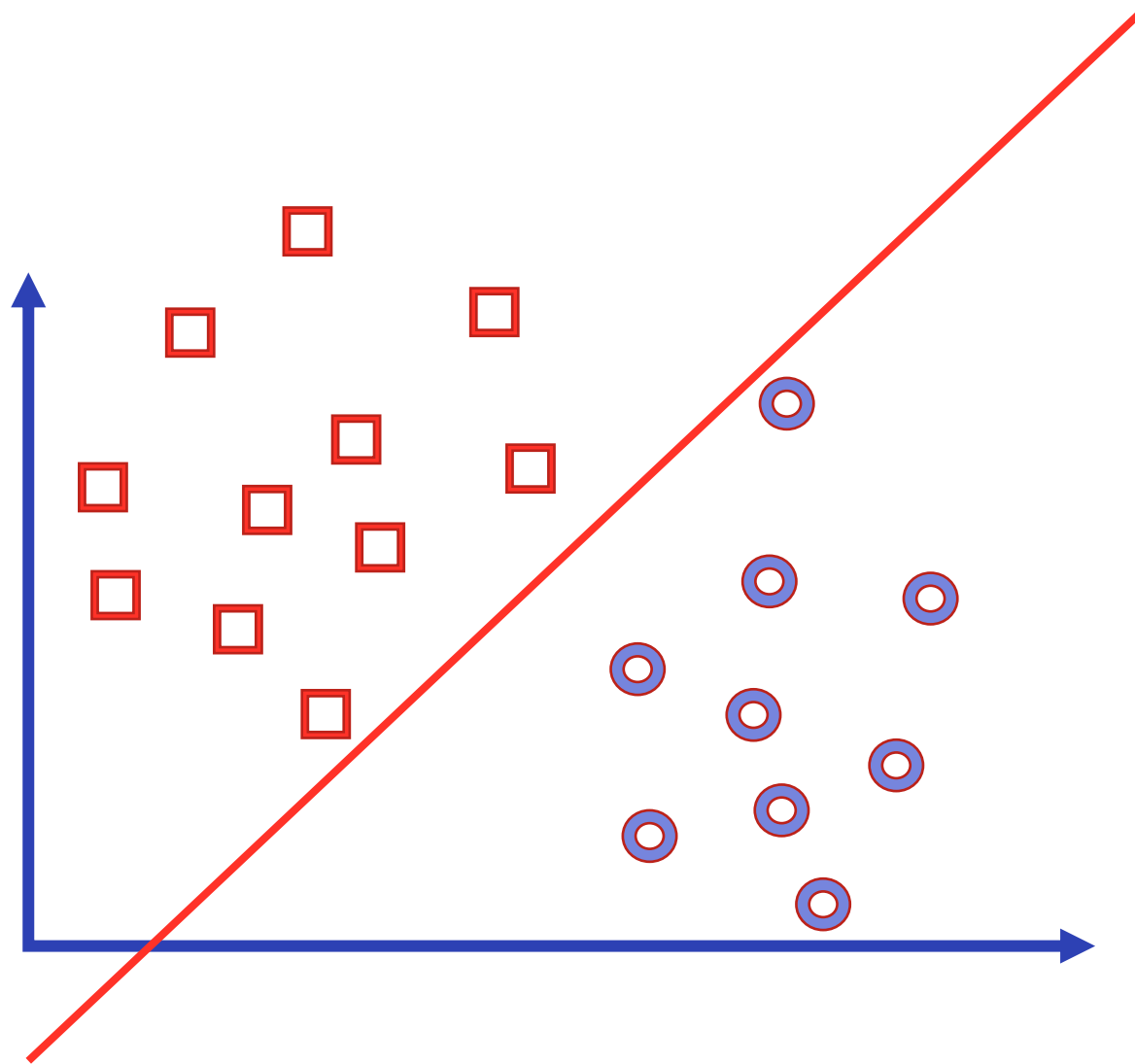
Máquinas de Vetores de Suporte



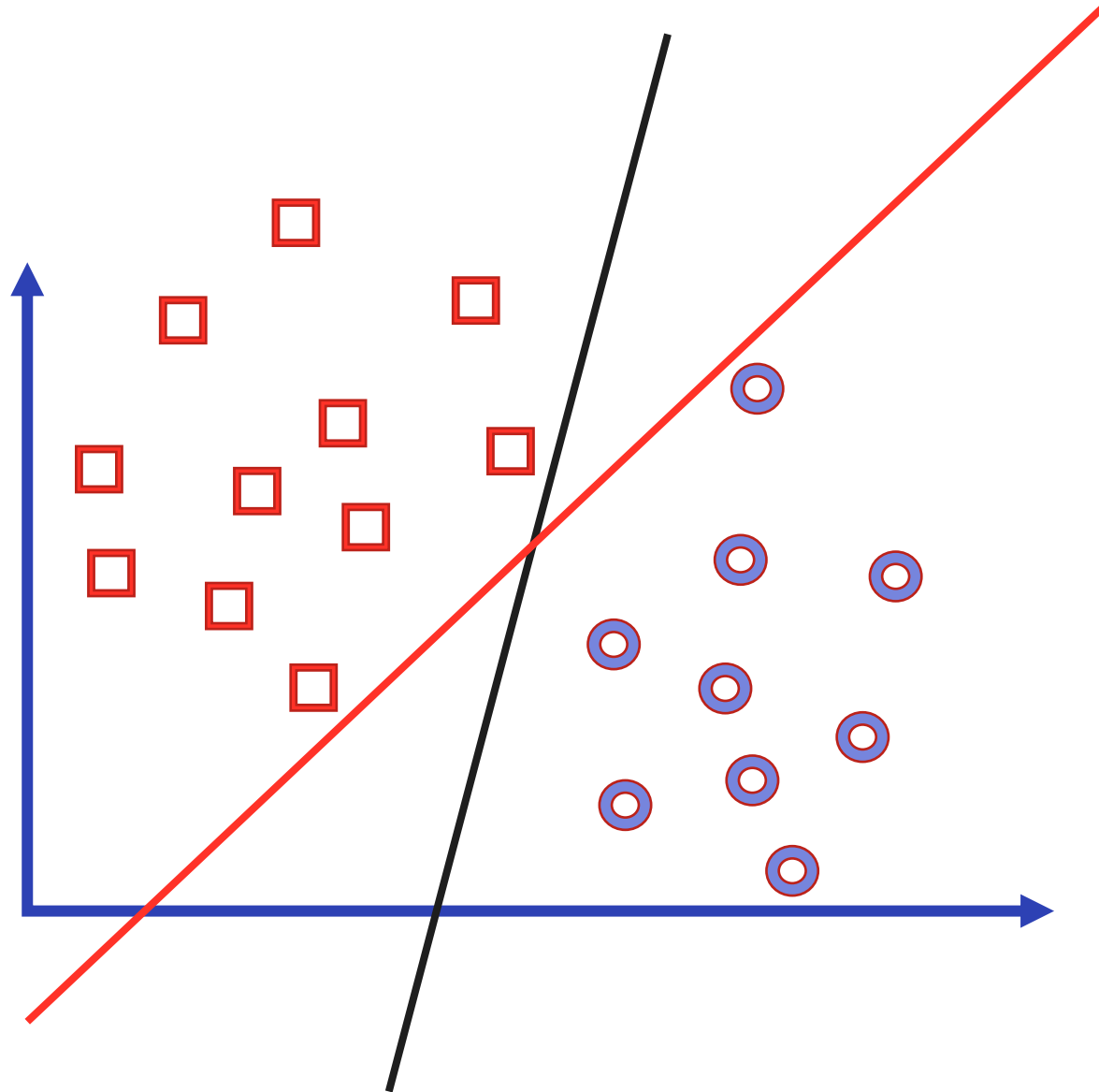
Classificador de Margem Máxima



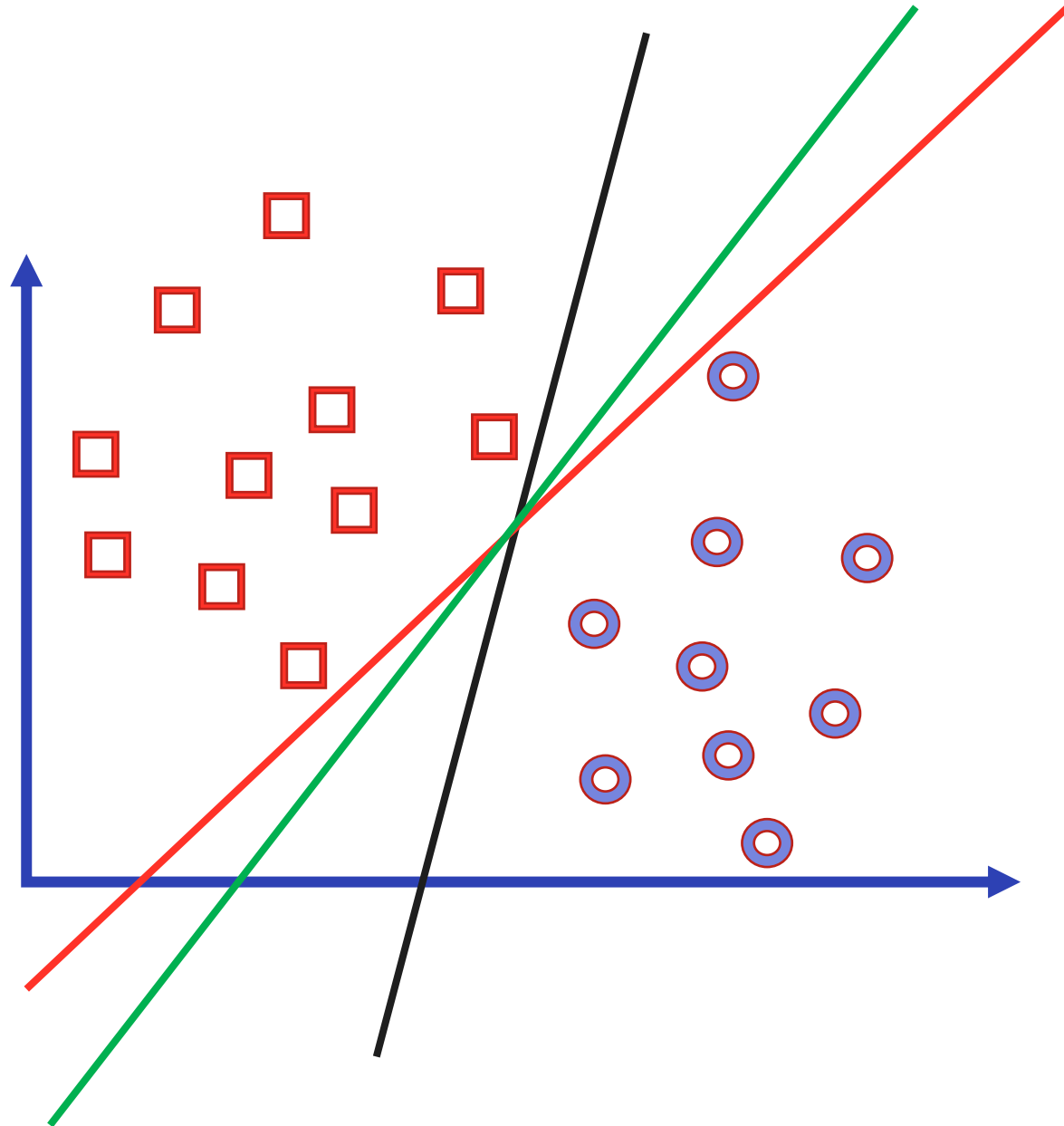
Classificador de Margem Máxima



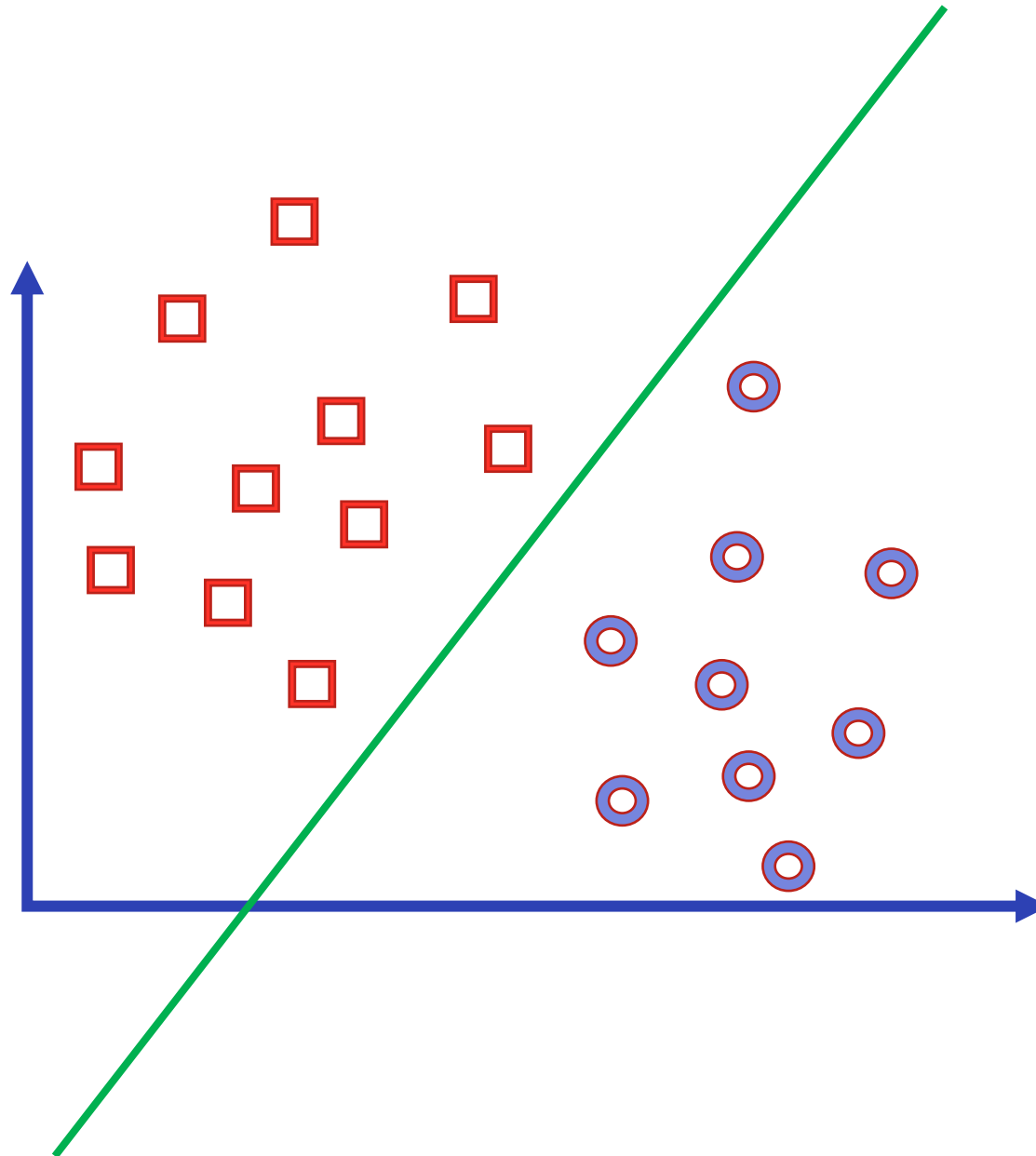
Classificador de Margem Máxima



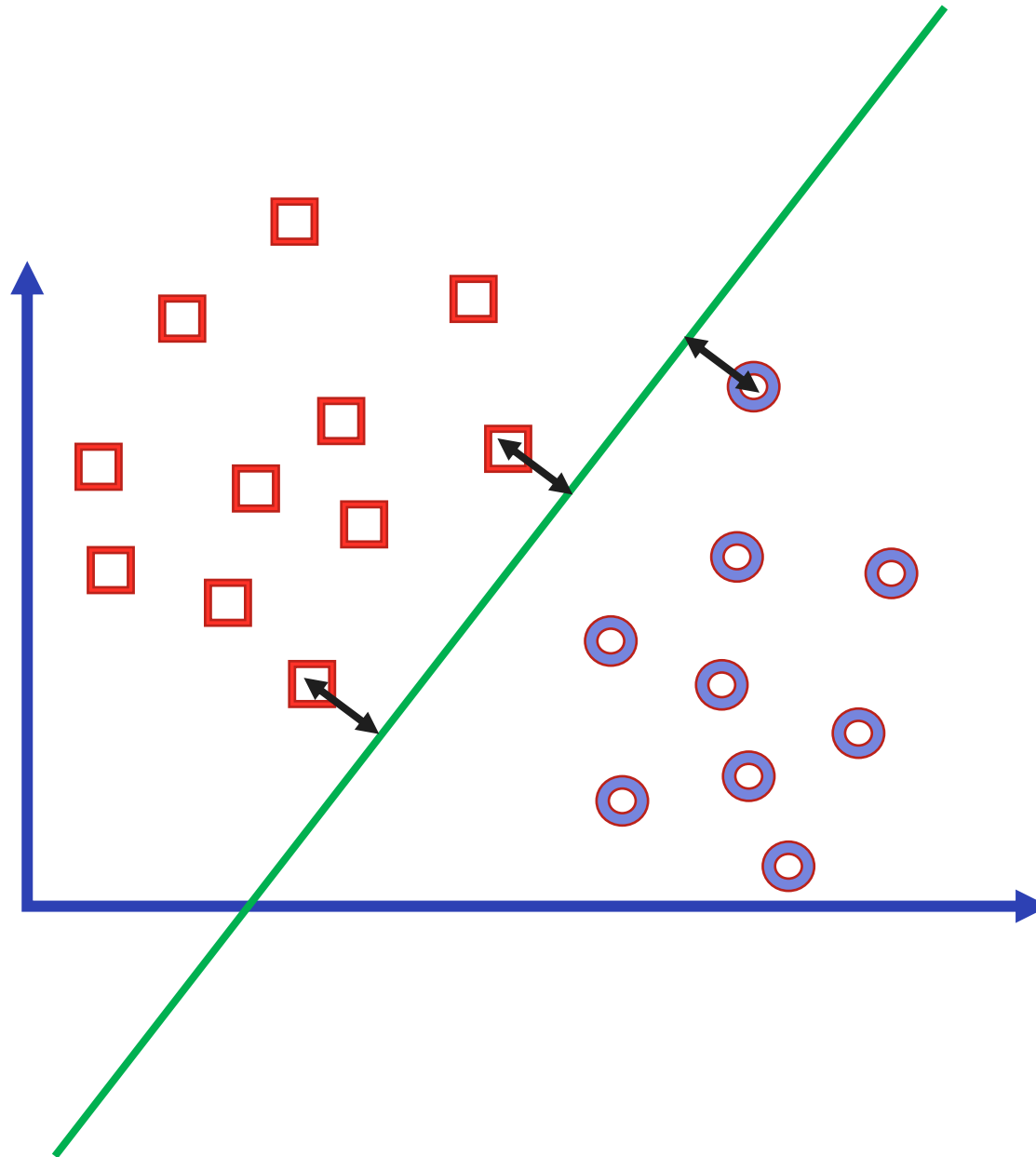
Classificador de Margem Máxima



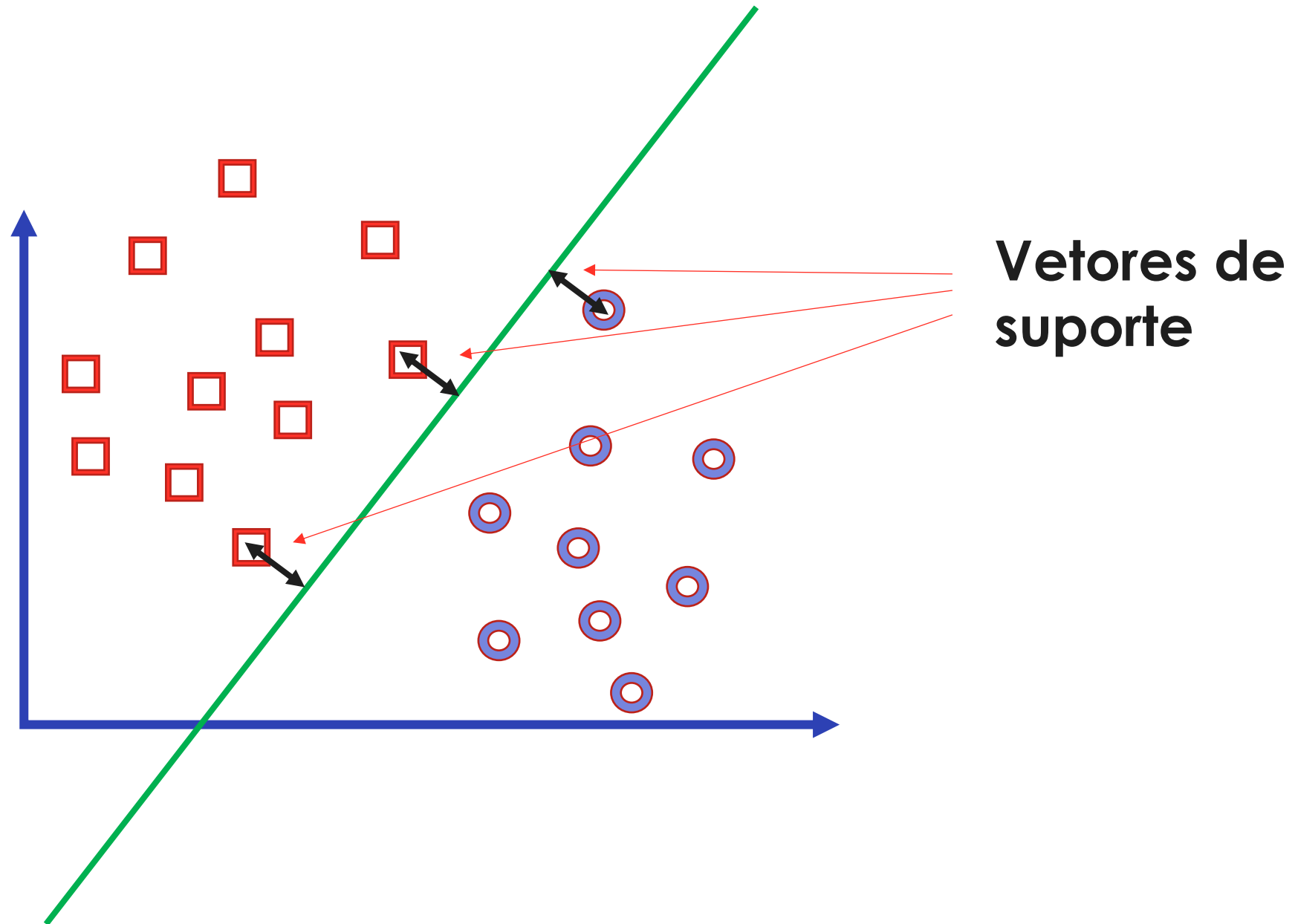
Classificador de Margem Máxima



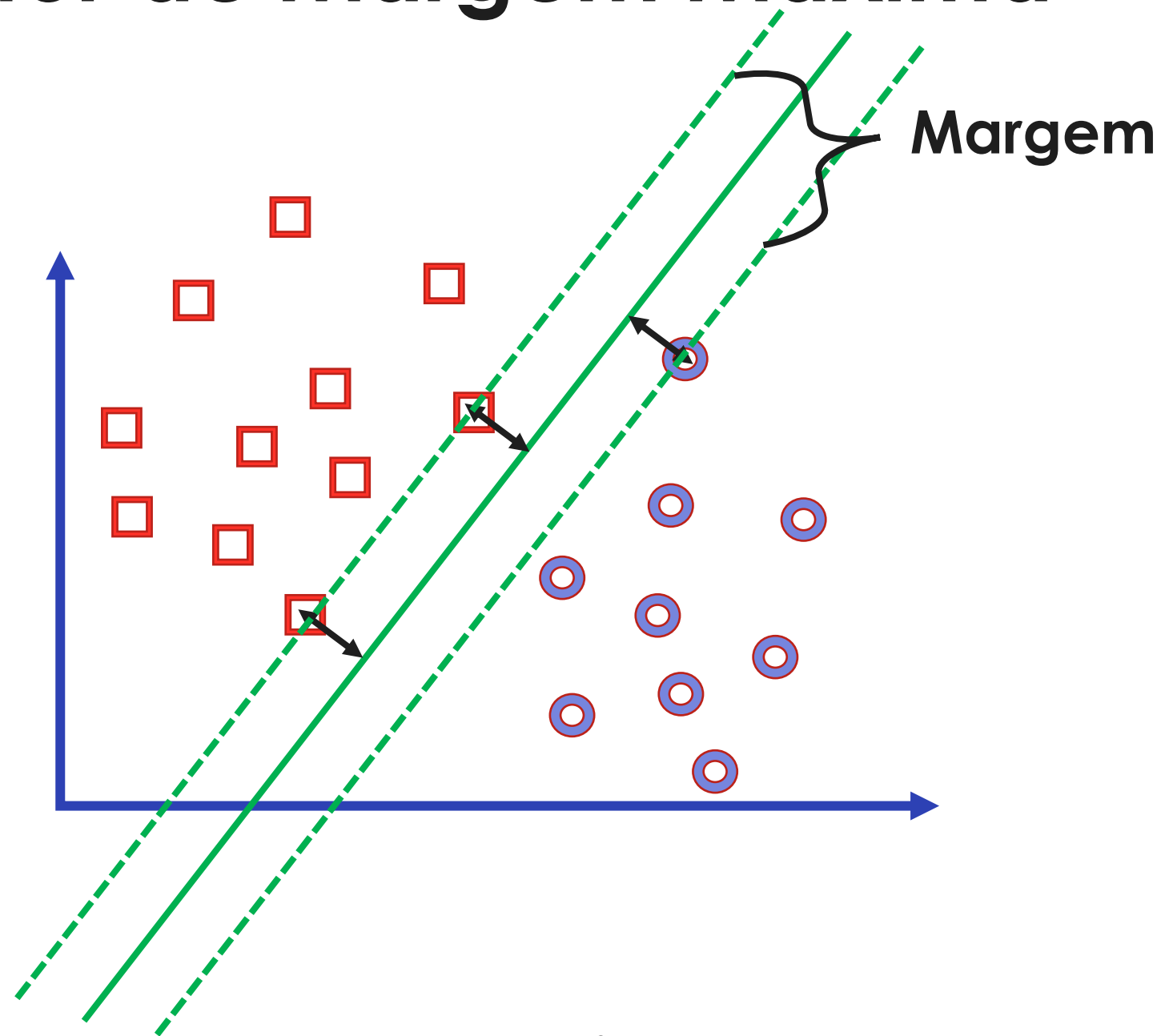
Classificador de Margem Máxima



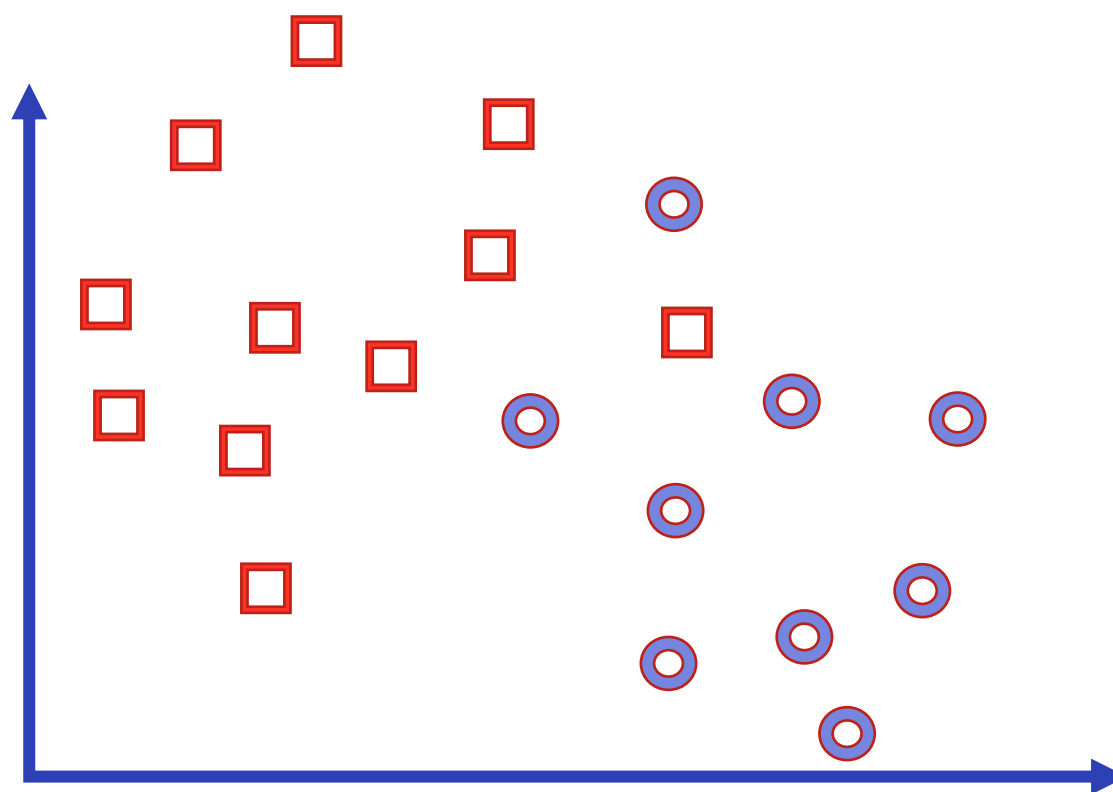
Classificador de Margem Máxima



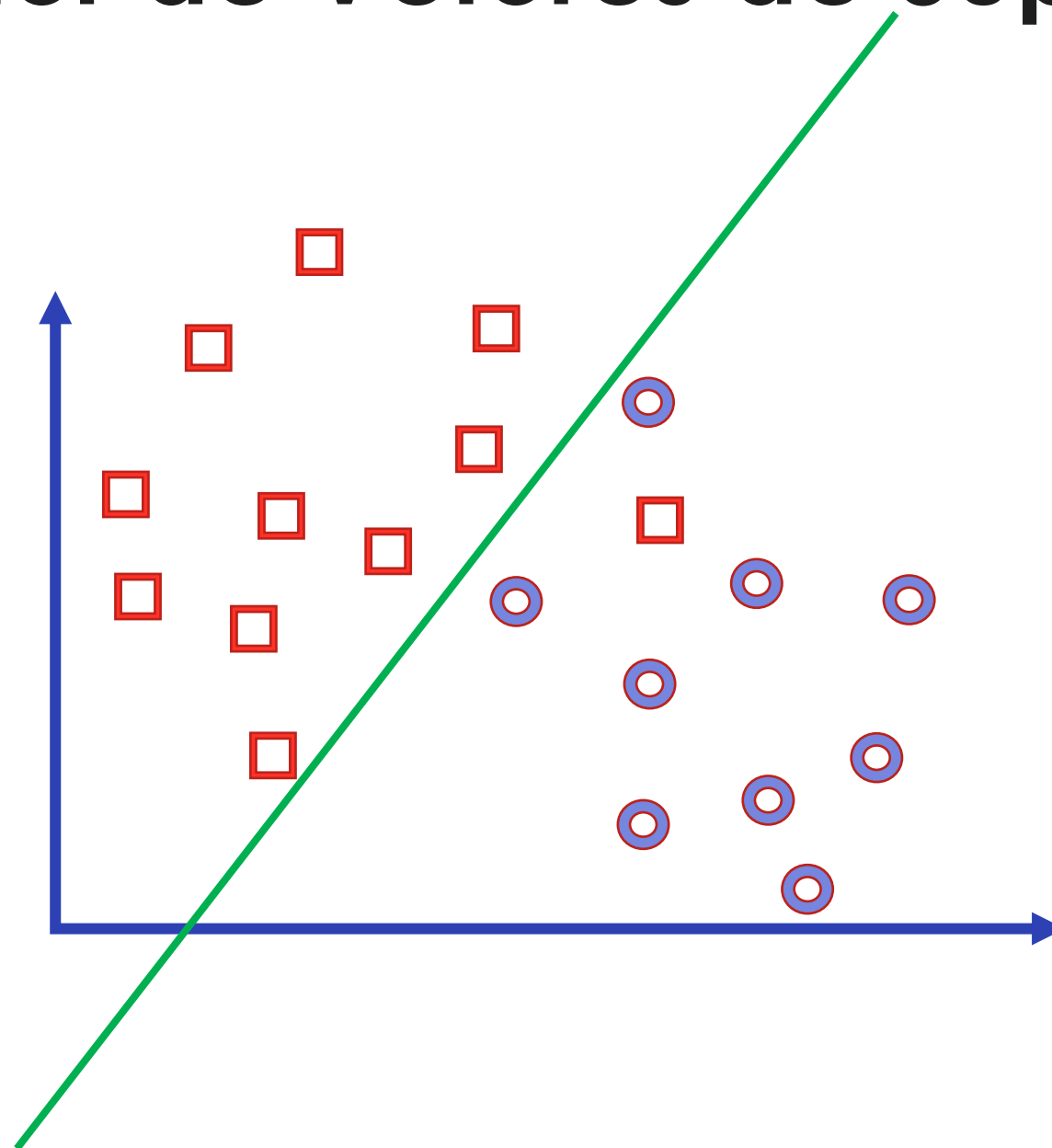
Classificador de Margem Máxima



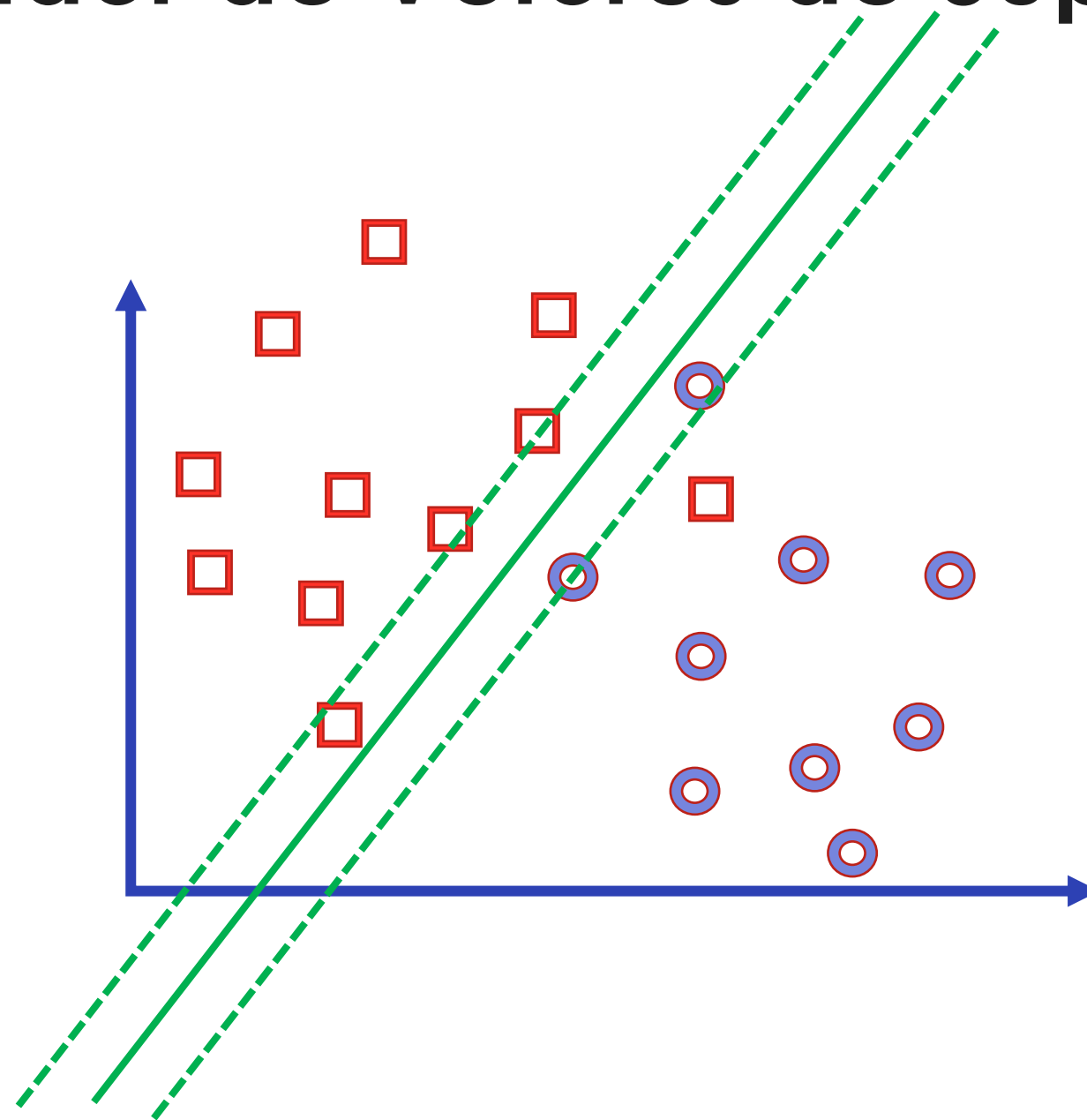
Classificador de Vetores de Suporte



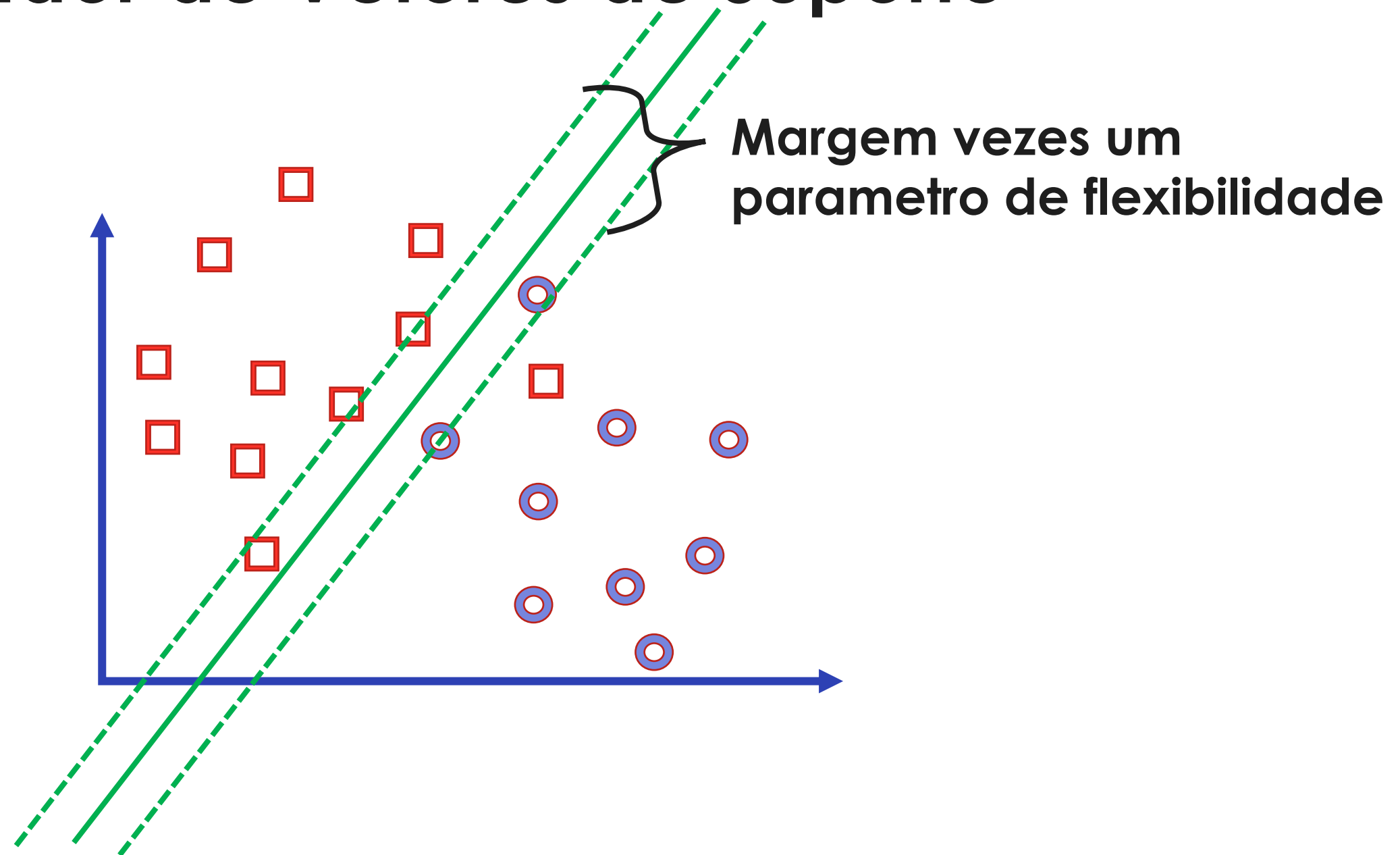
Classificador de Vetores de Suporte



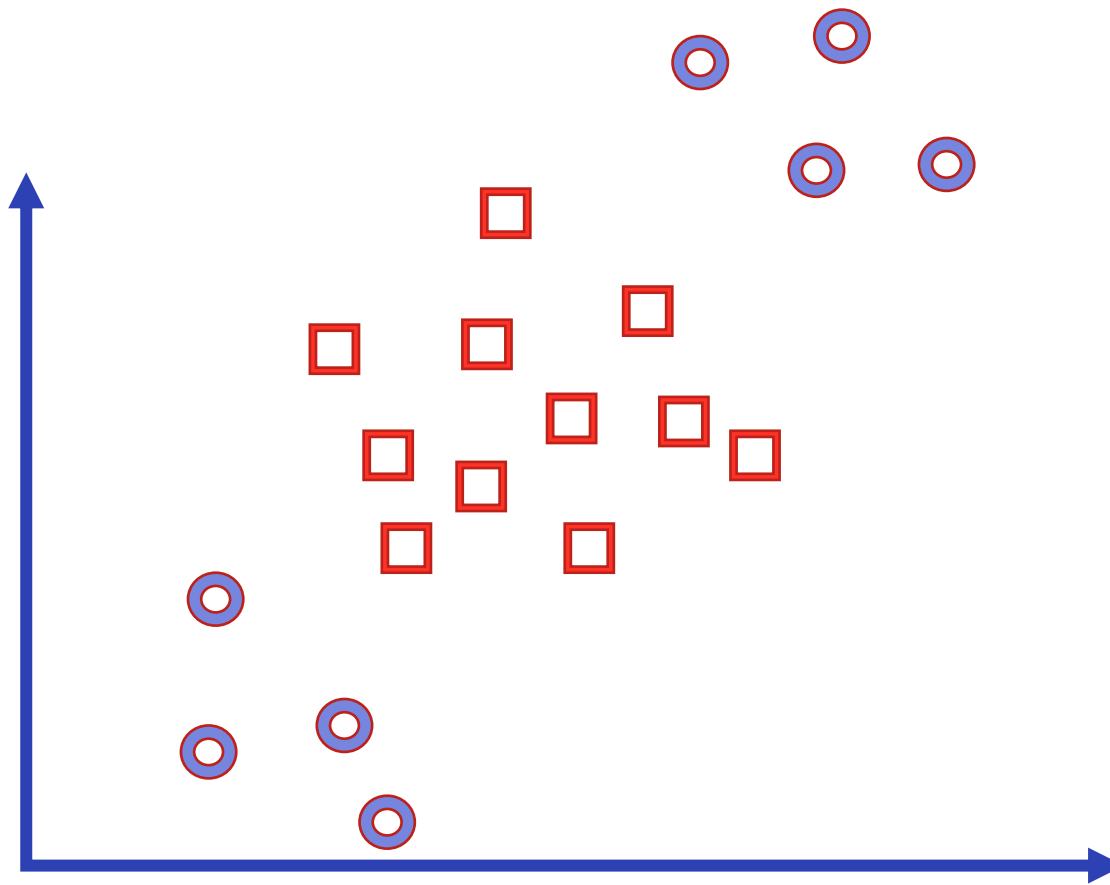
Classificador de Vetores de Suporte



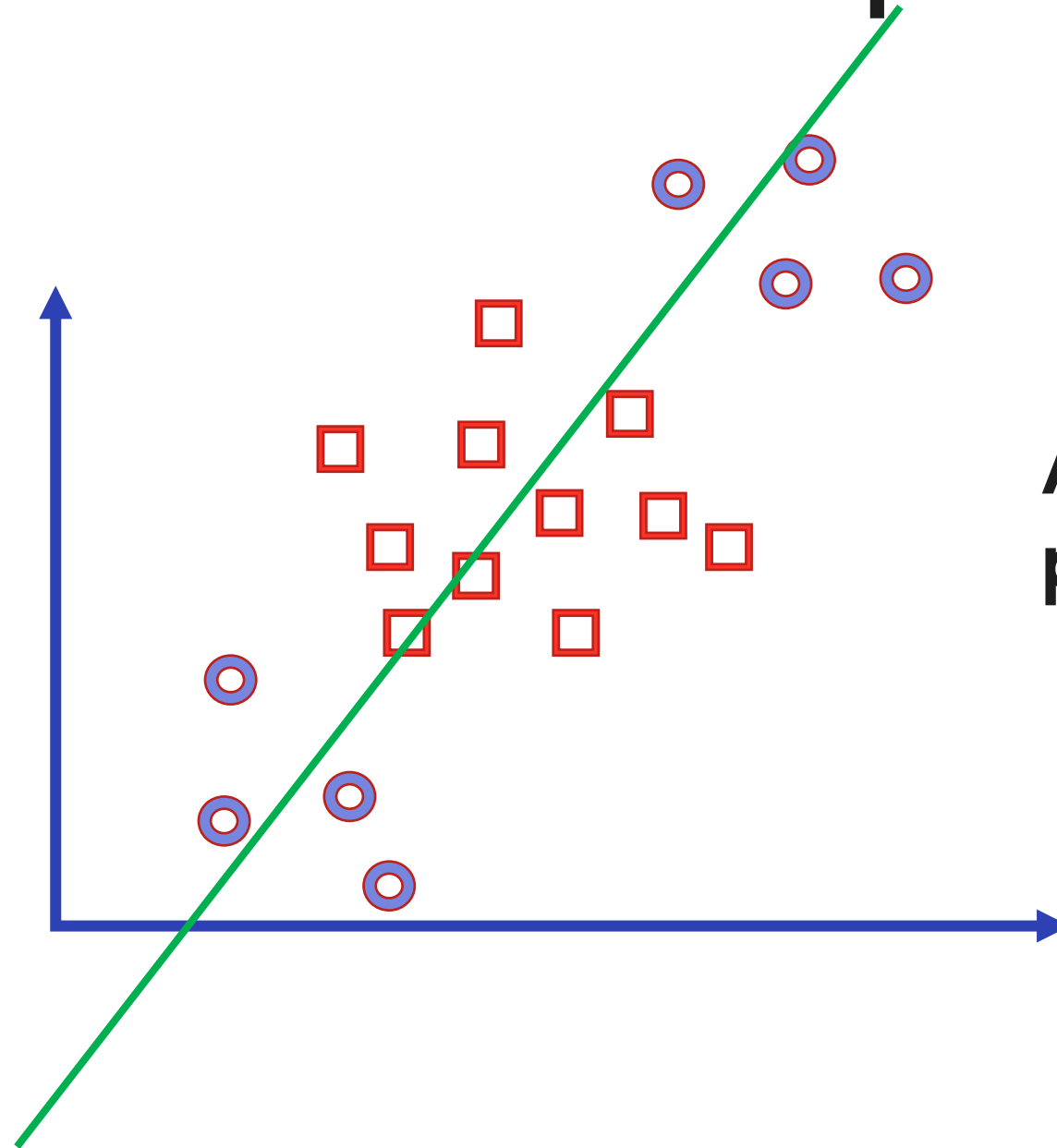
Classificador de Vetores de Suporte



Máquinas de Vetores de Suporte

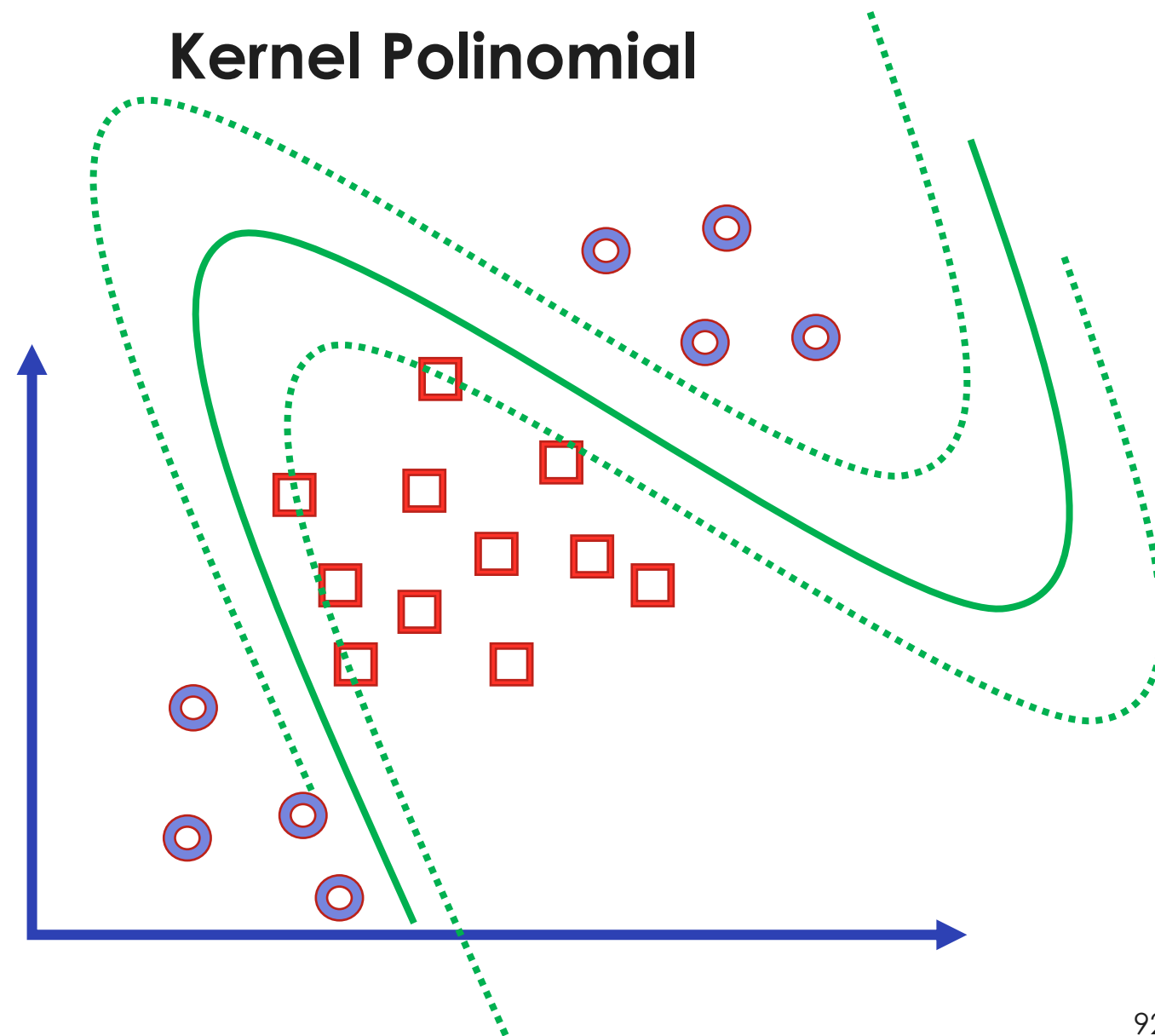


Máquinas de Vetores de Suporte



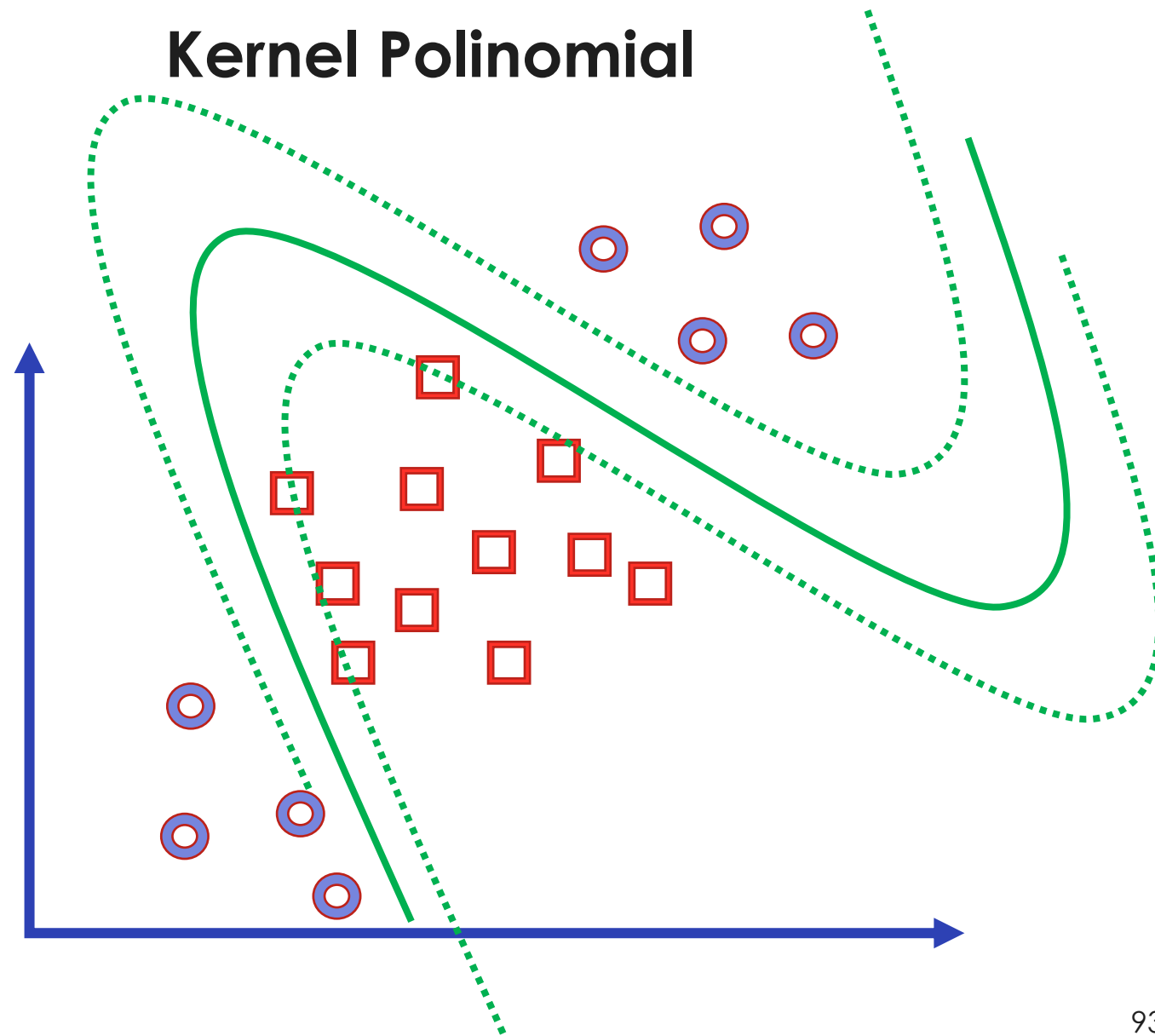
**A fronteira linear
pode falhar**

Máquinas de Vetores de Suporte

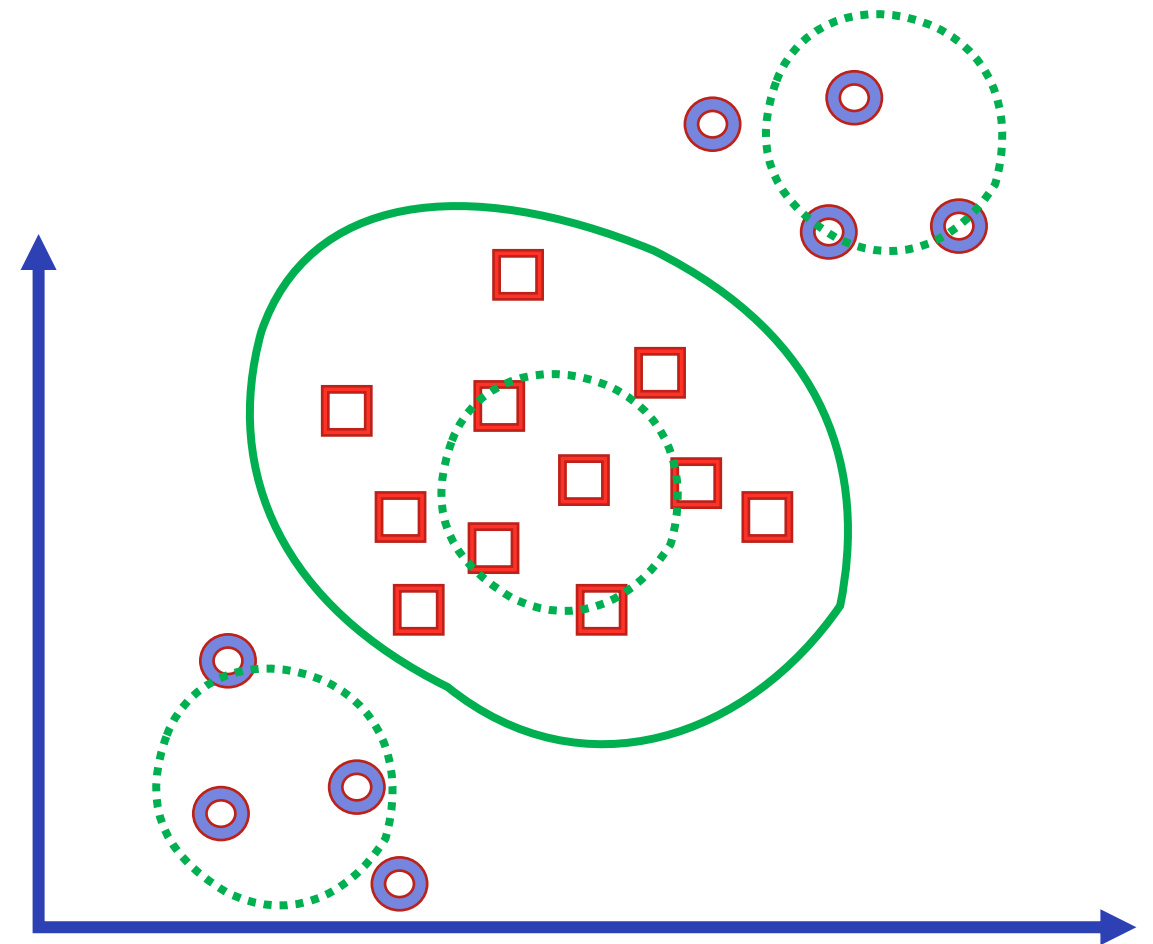


Máquinas de Vetores de Suporte

Kernel Polinomial



Kernel Radial



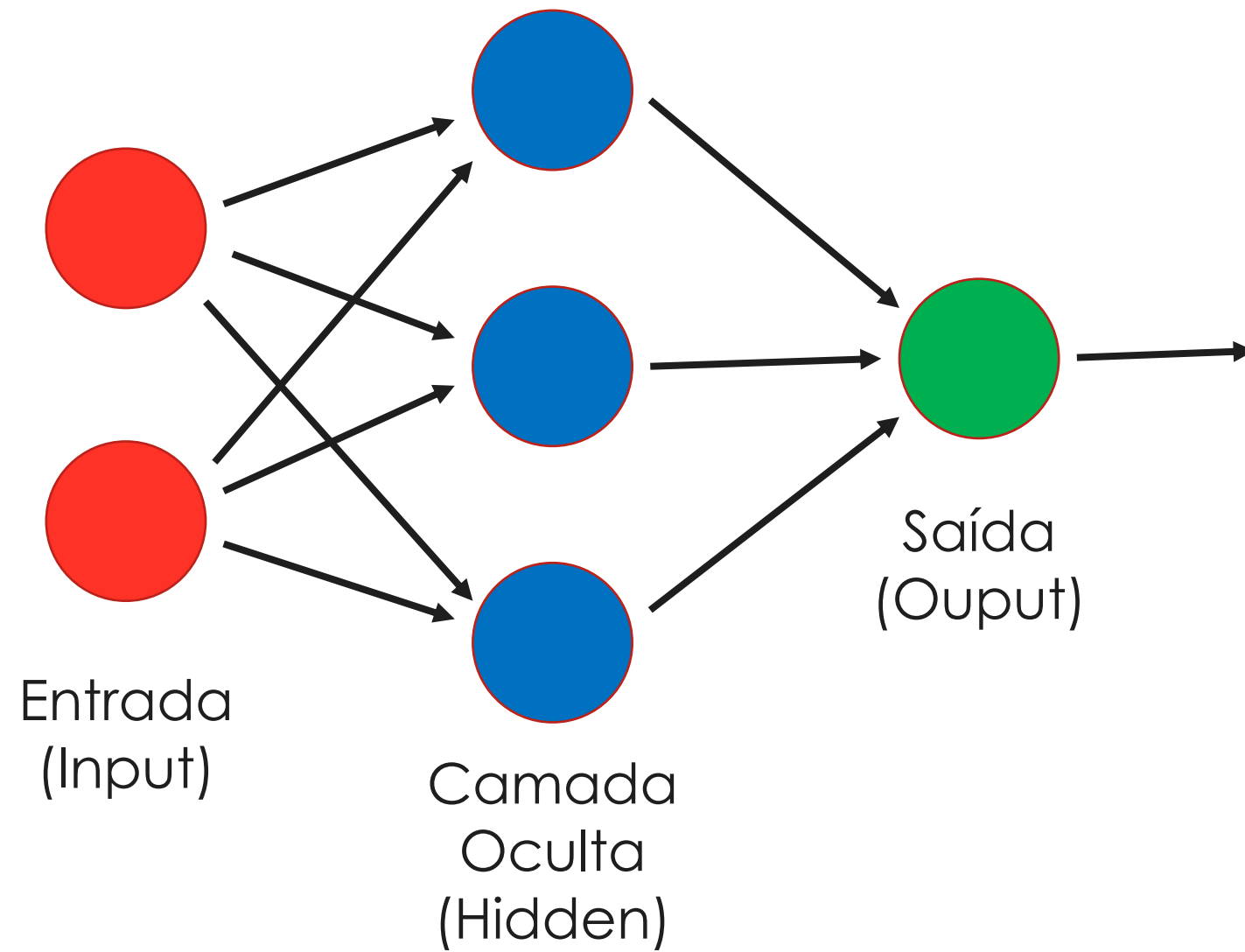
Máquinas de Vetores de Suporte

O que fazer quando ha mais de duas classes?

Duas possibilidades:

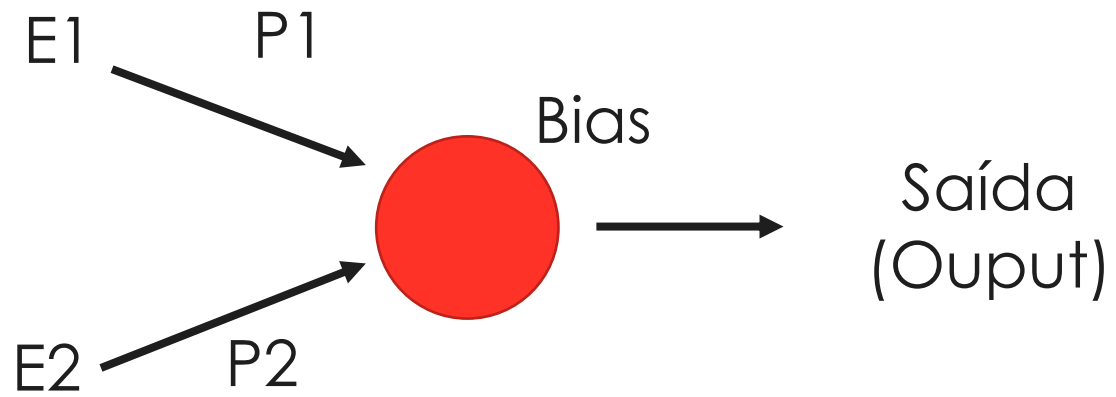
- Um contra todos: escolher a classe mais longe da fronteira
- Um contra um: escolher a classe mais frequente

Redes Neurais



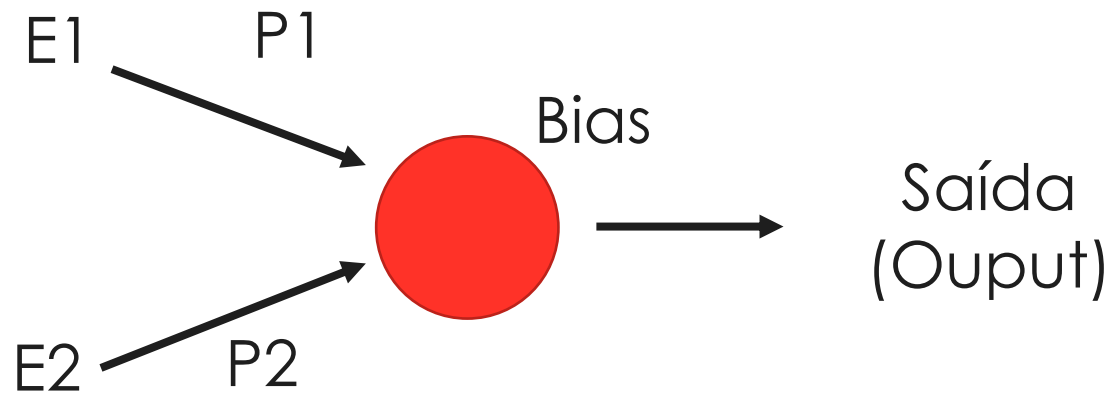
Primeiro tipo de Neurónios: Percetron

Entrada
(Input)



Primeiro tipo de Neurónios: Percetron

Entrada
(Input)



Saída
(Output)

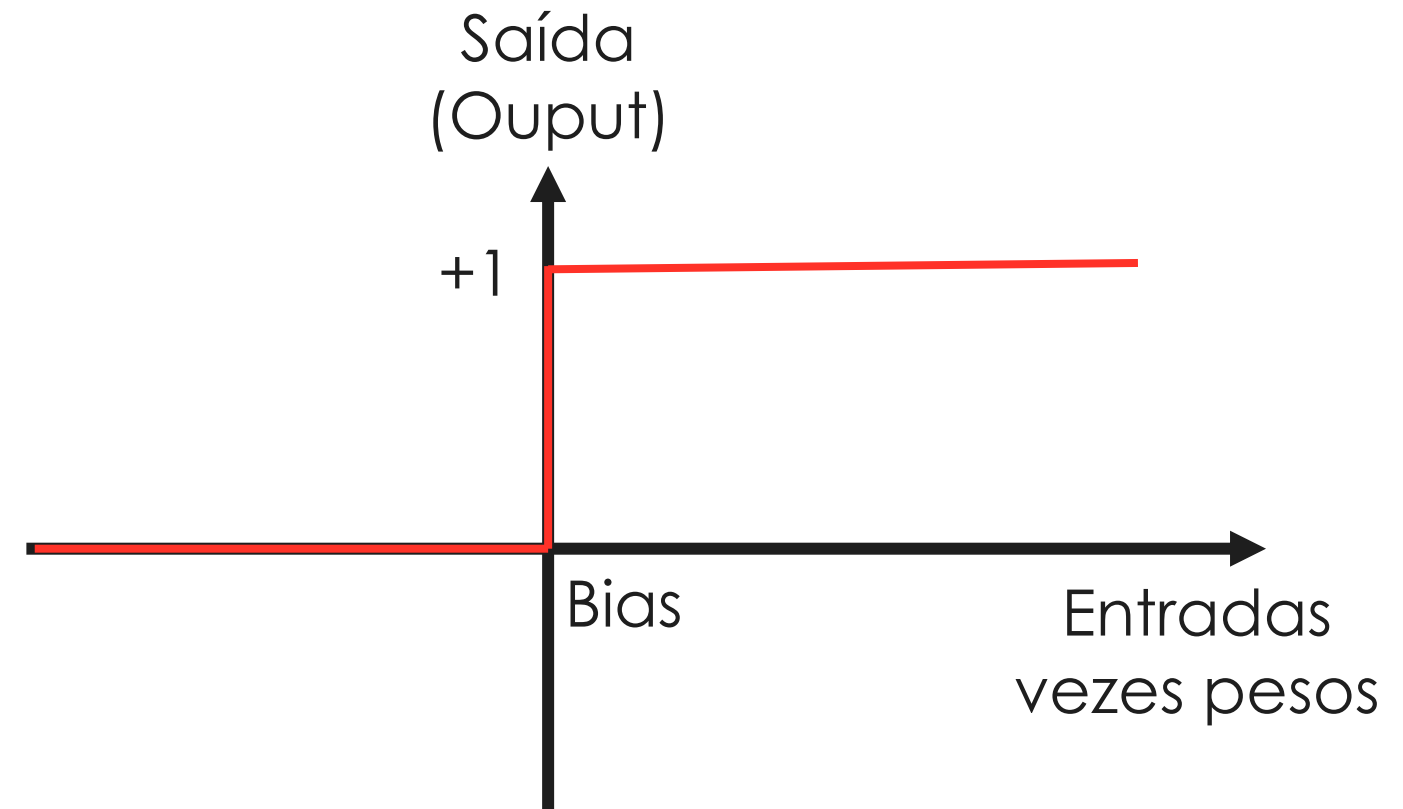
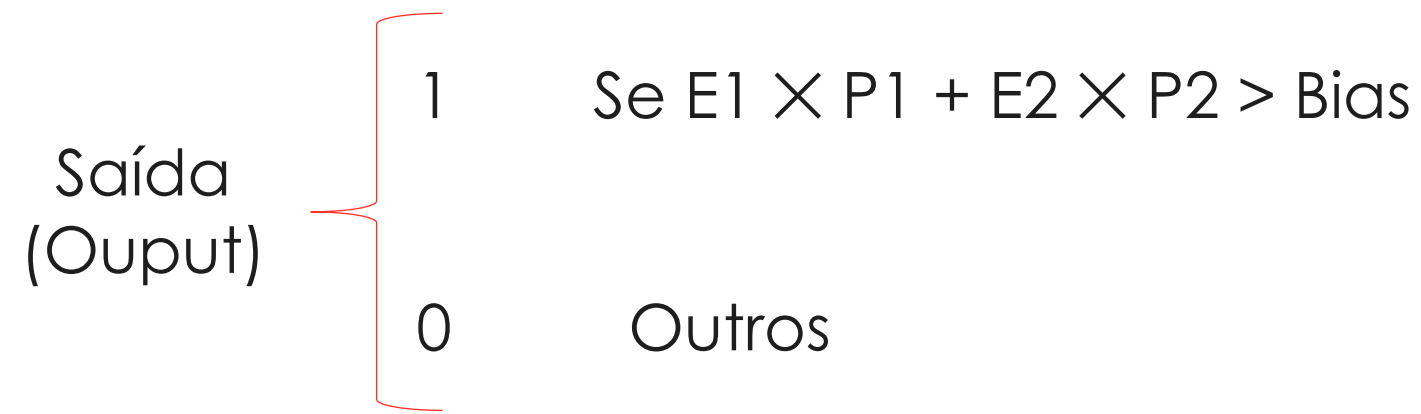
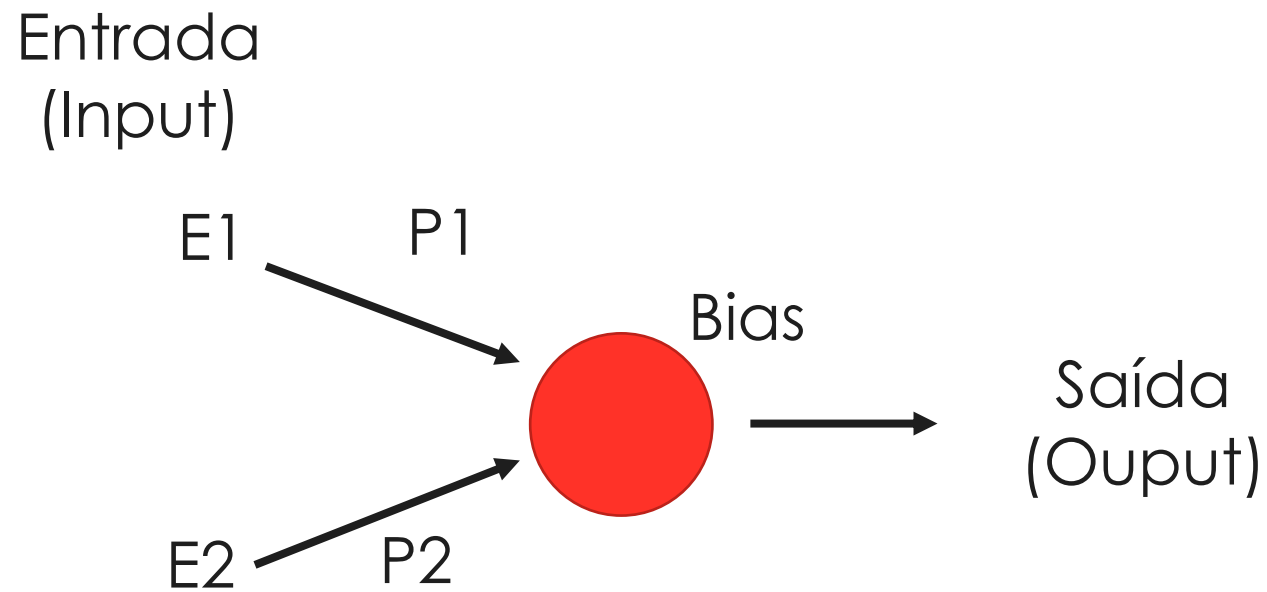
1

Se $E1 \times P1 + E2 \times P2 > \text{Bias}$

0

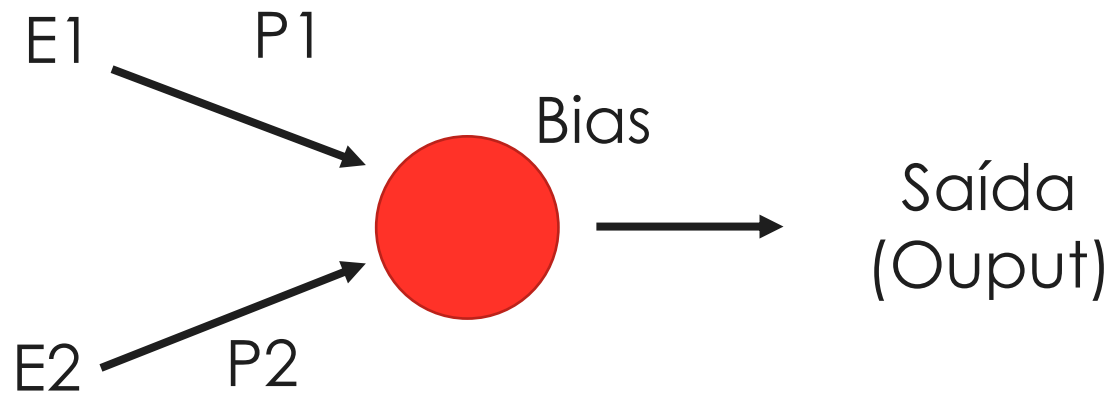
Outros

Primeiro tipo de Neurónios: Percetron

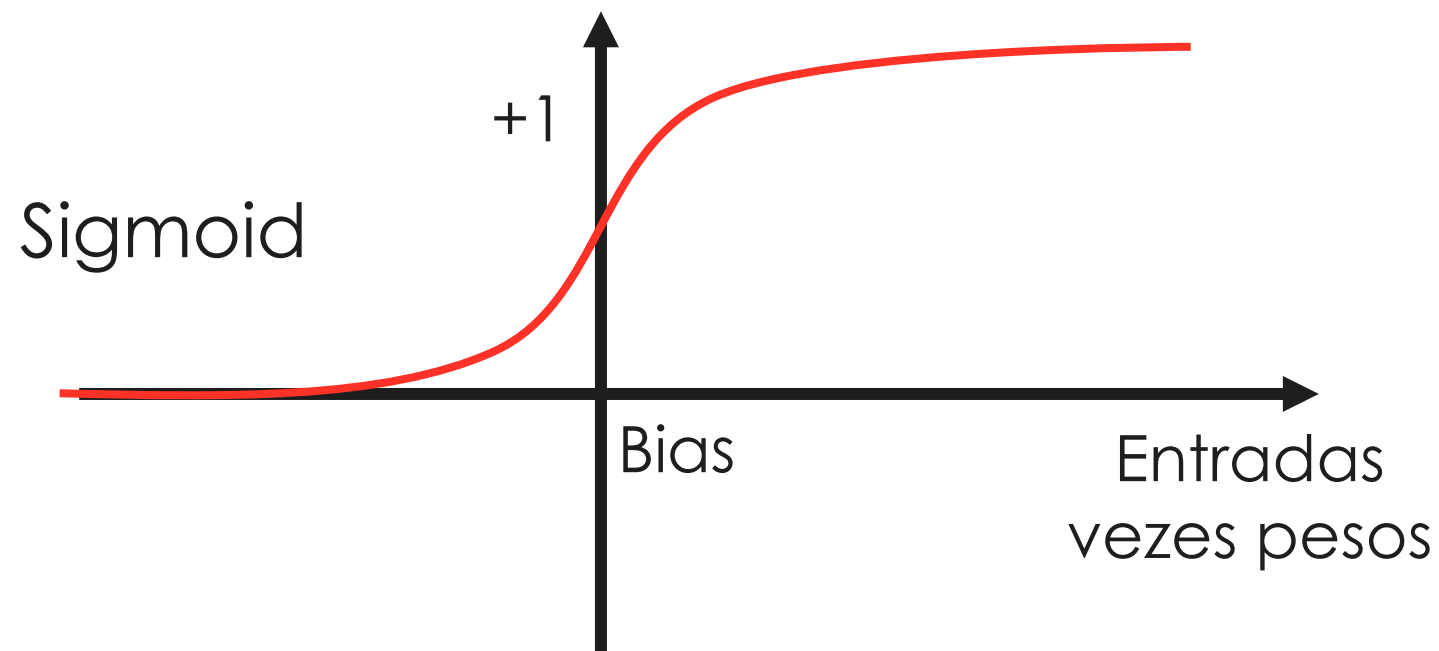
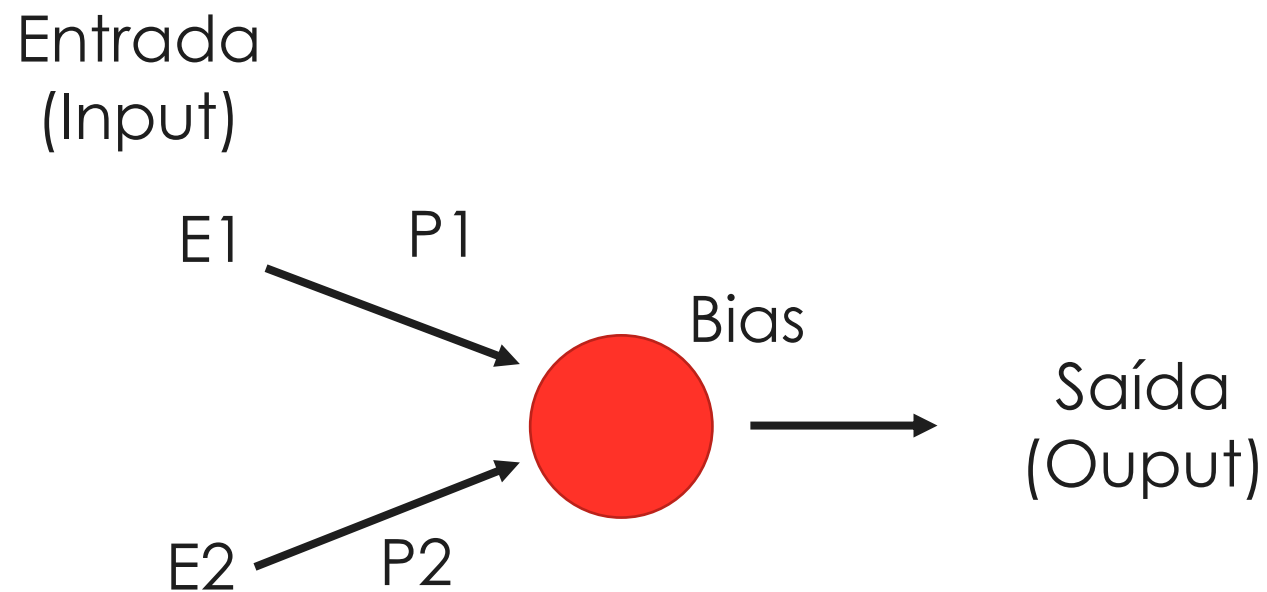


Neurónios atuais: Sigmoid ou ReLU

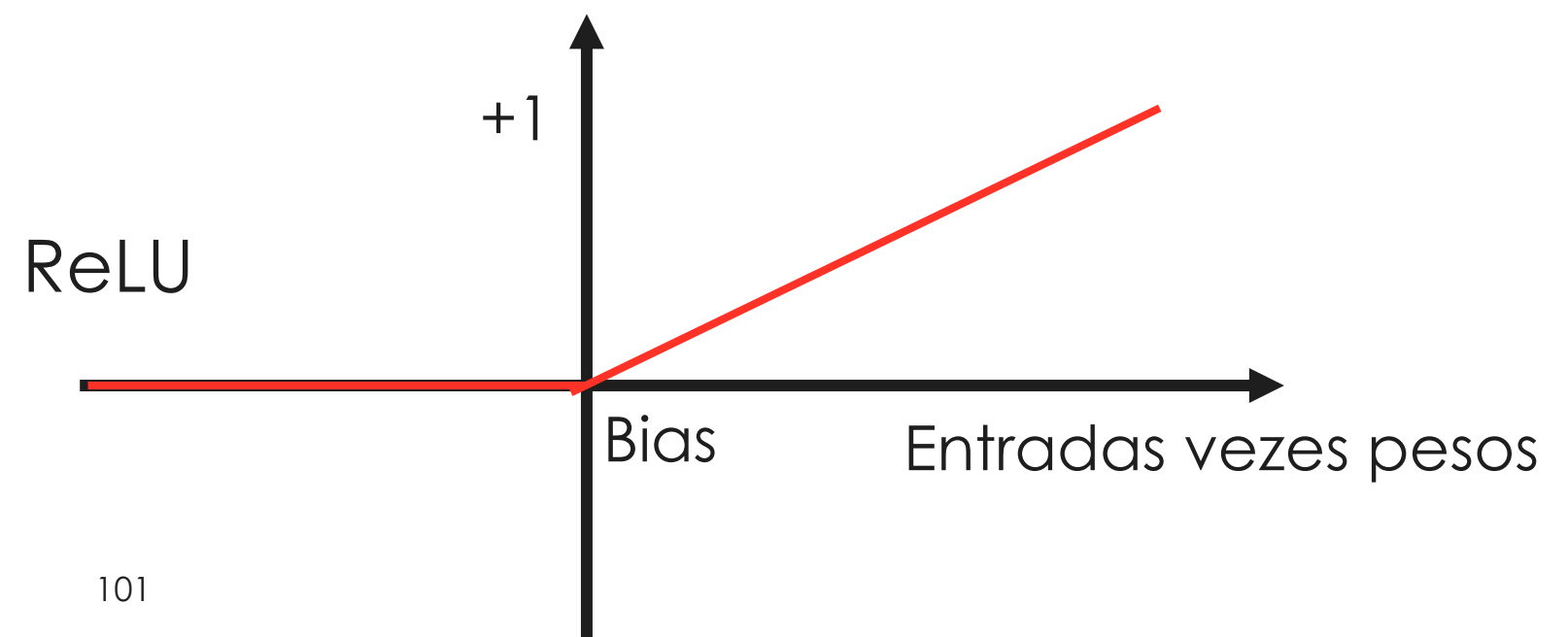
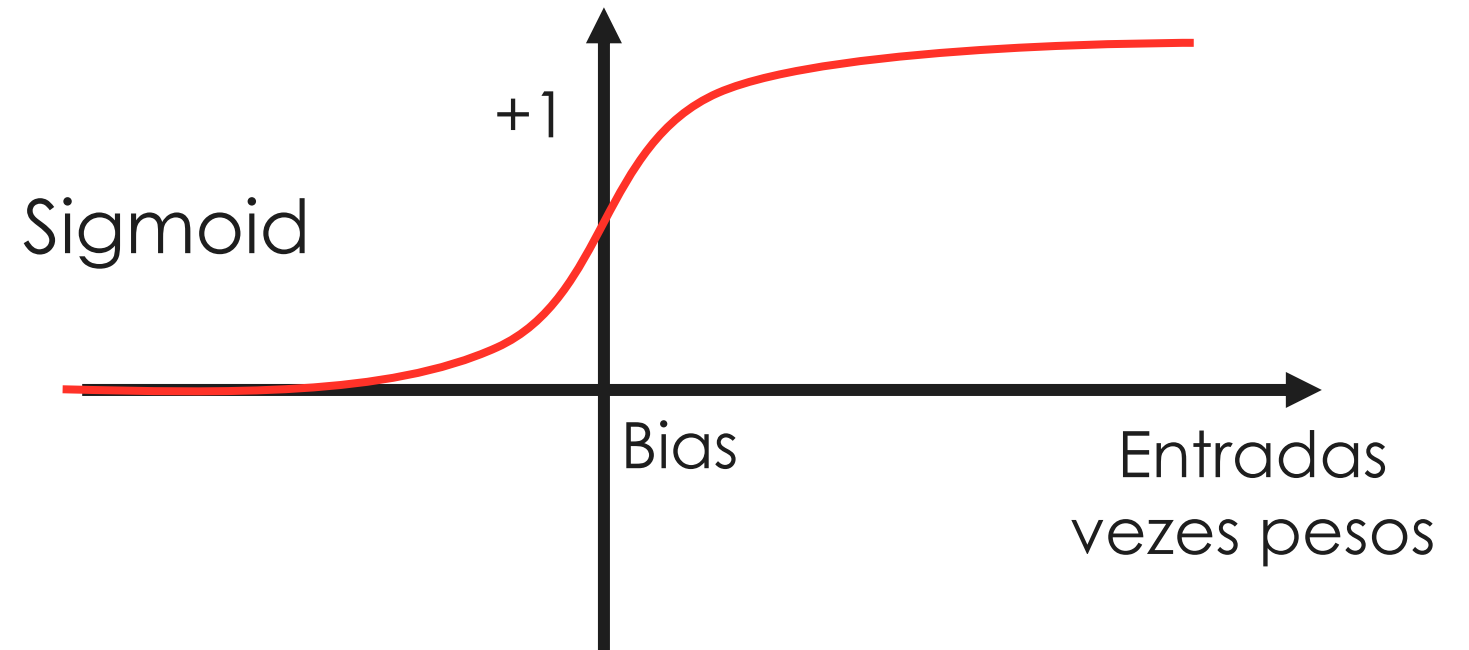
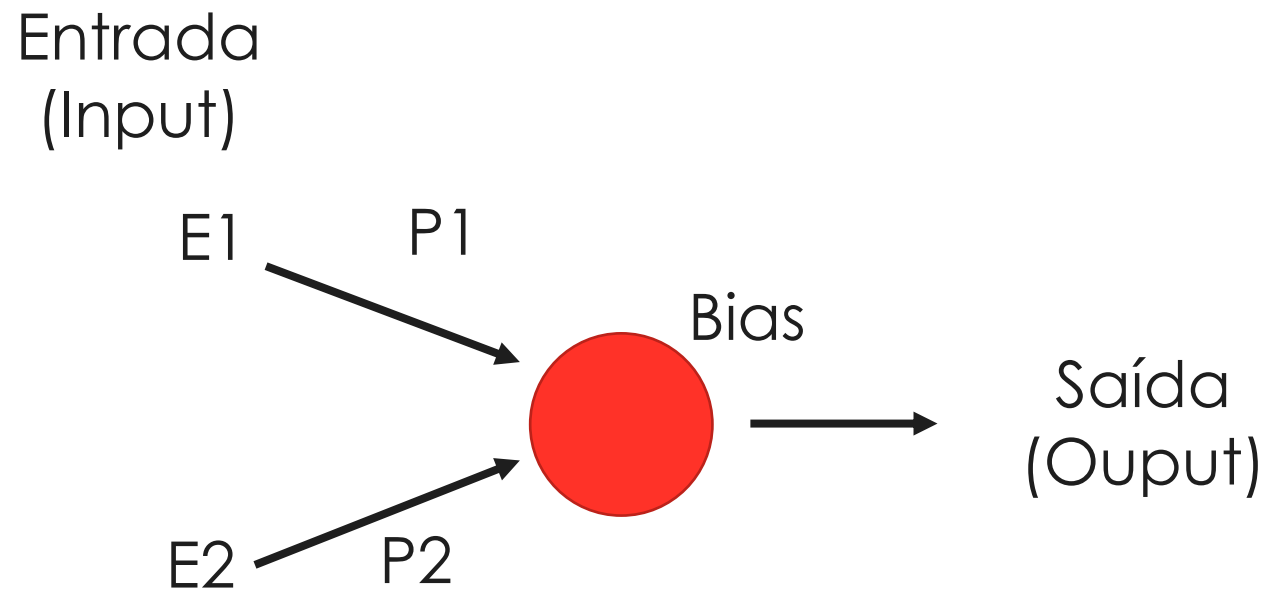
Entrada
(Input)



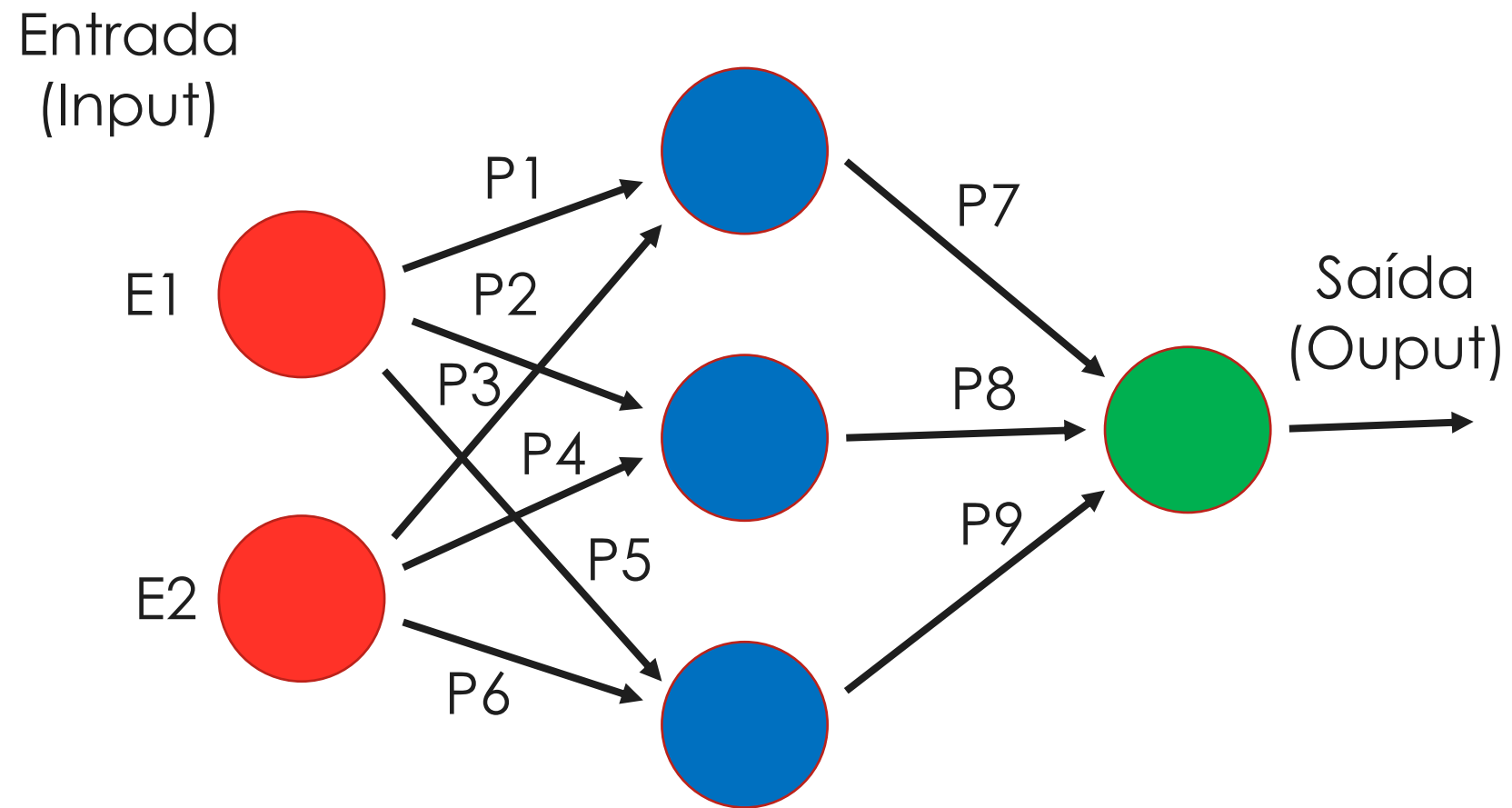
Neurónios atuais: Sigmoid ou ReLU



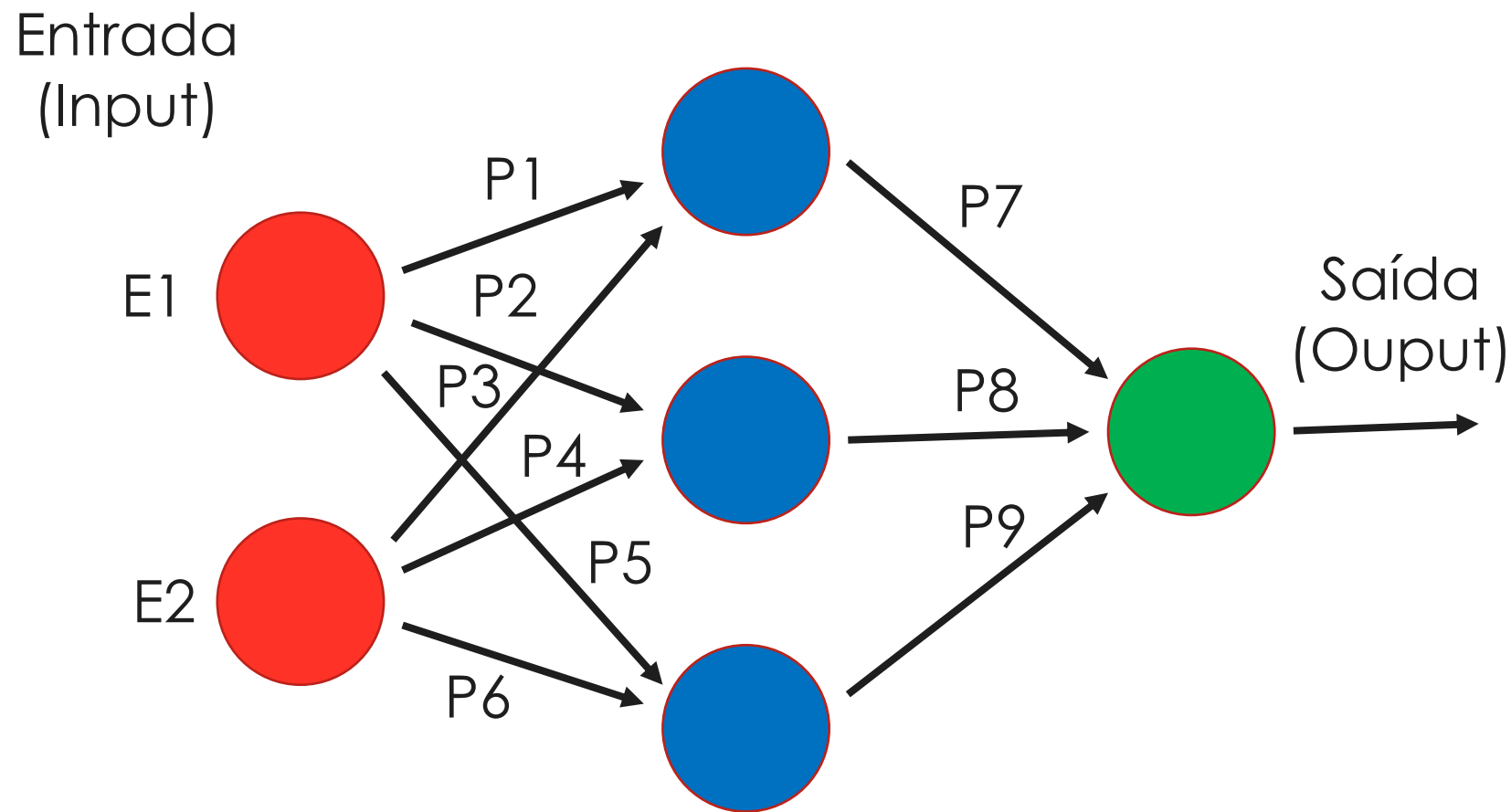
Neurónios atuais: Sigmoid ou ReLU



Construir uma Rede Neuronal



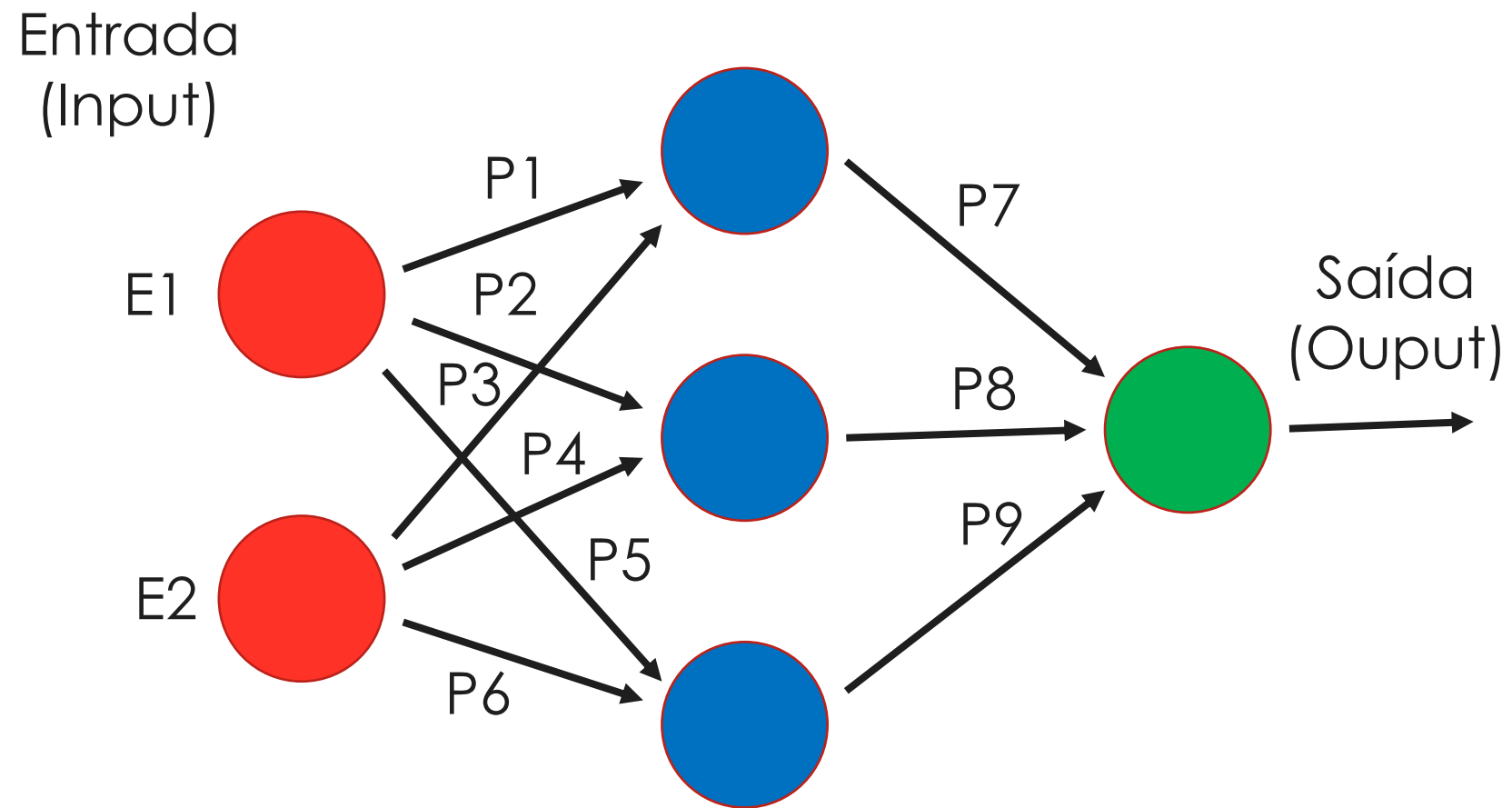
Construir uma Rede Neuronal



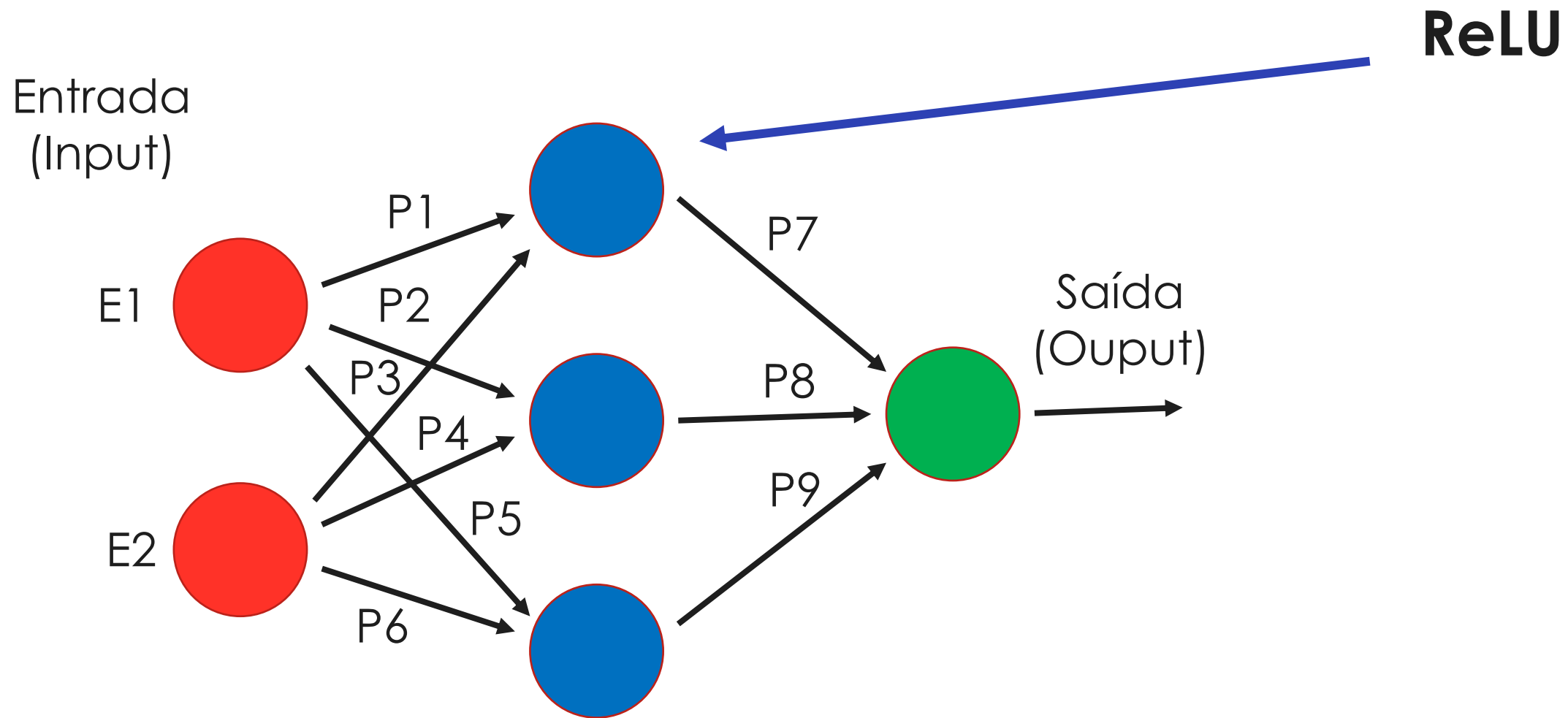
Minimizar o desvio quadrático médio:

$$\text{ERRO QUADRÁTICO MÉDIO (MSE)} \\ = \text{MÉDIA}[(\text{REAL}(X) - \text{MODELO}(x))^2]$$

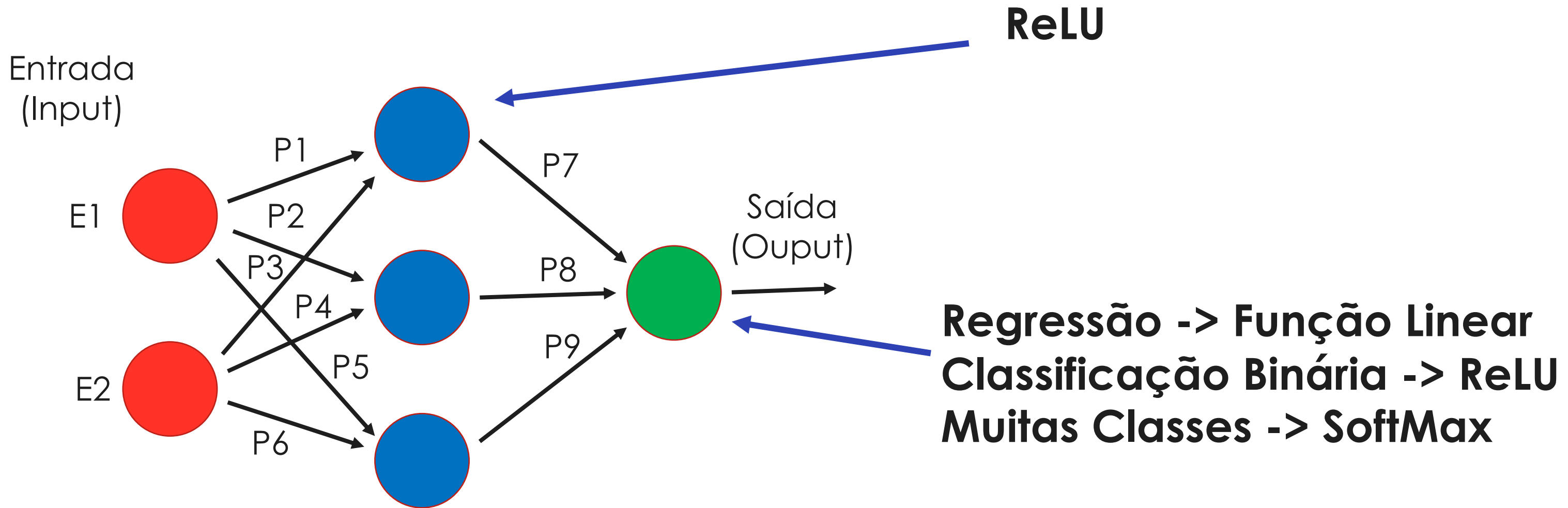
Construir uma Rede Neuronal



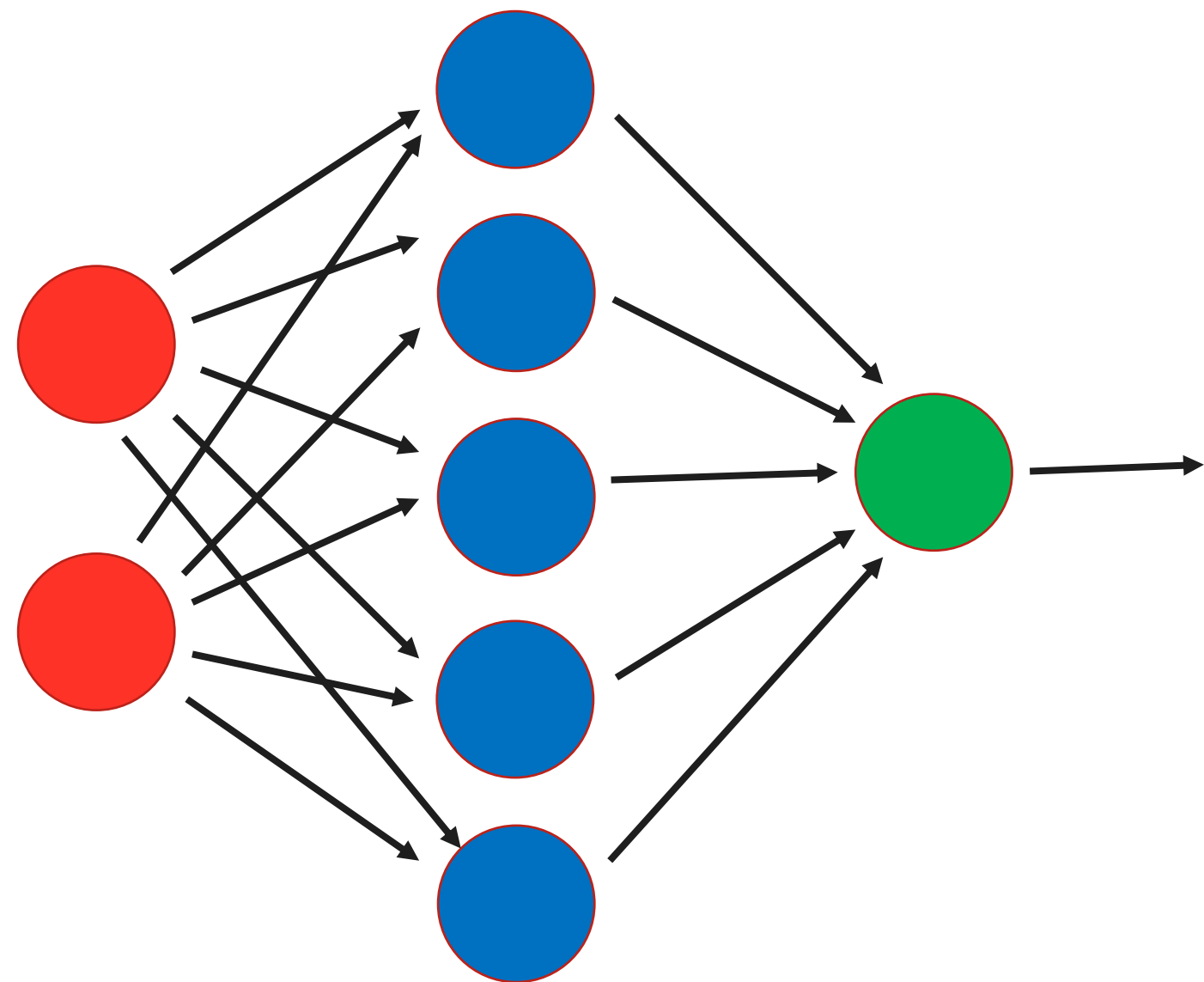
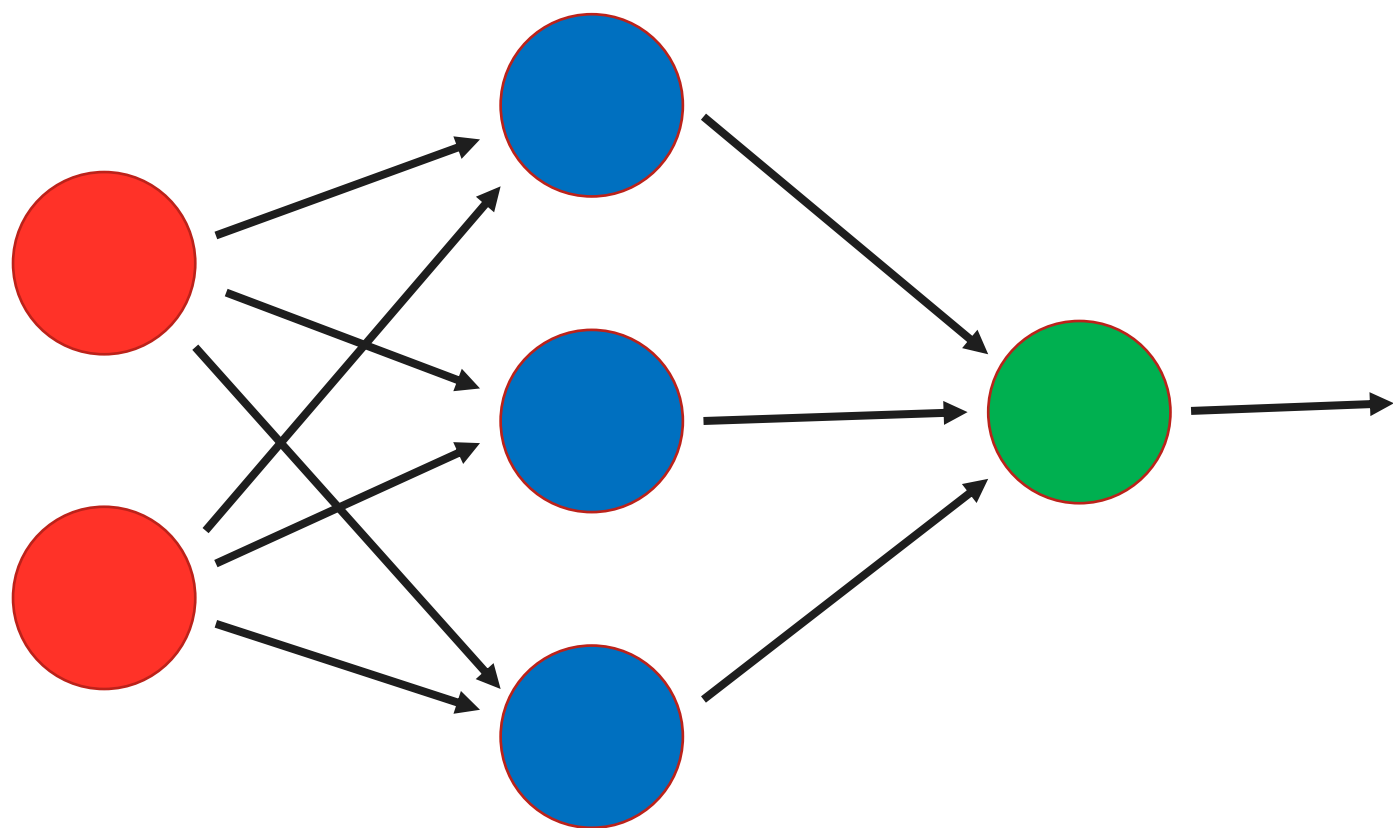
Construir uma Rede Neuronal



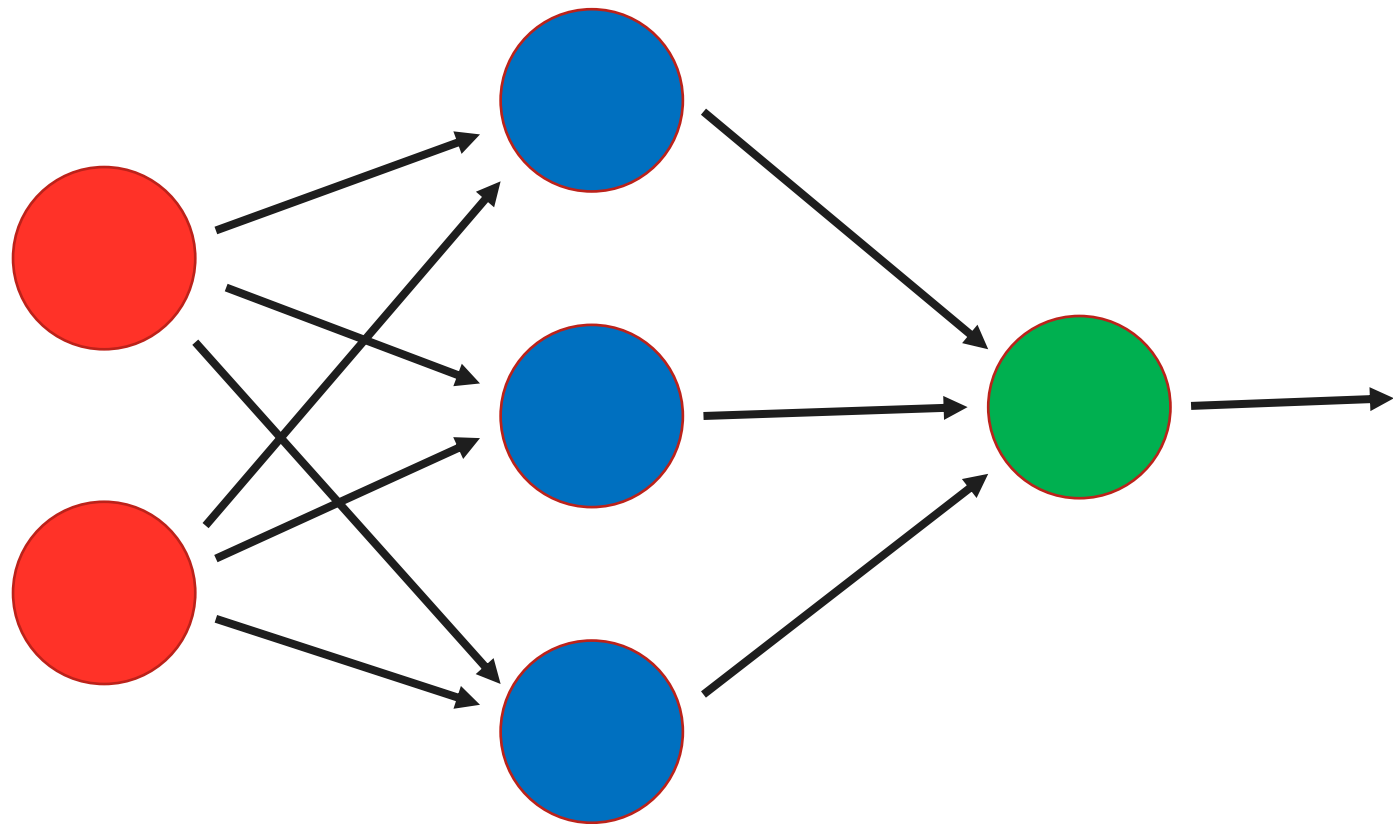
Construir uma Rede Neuronal



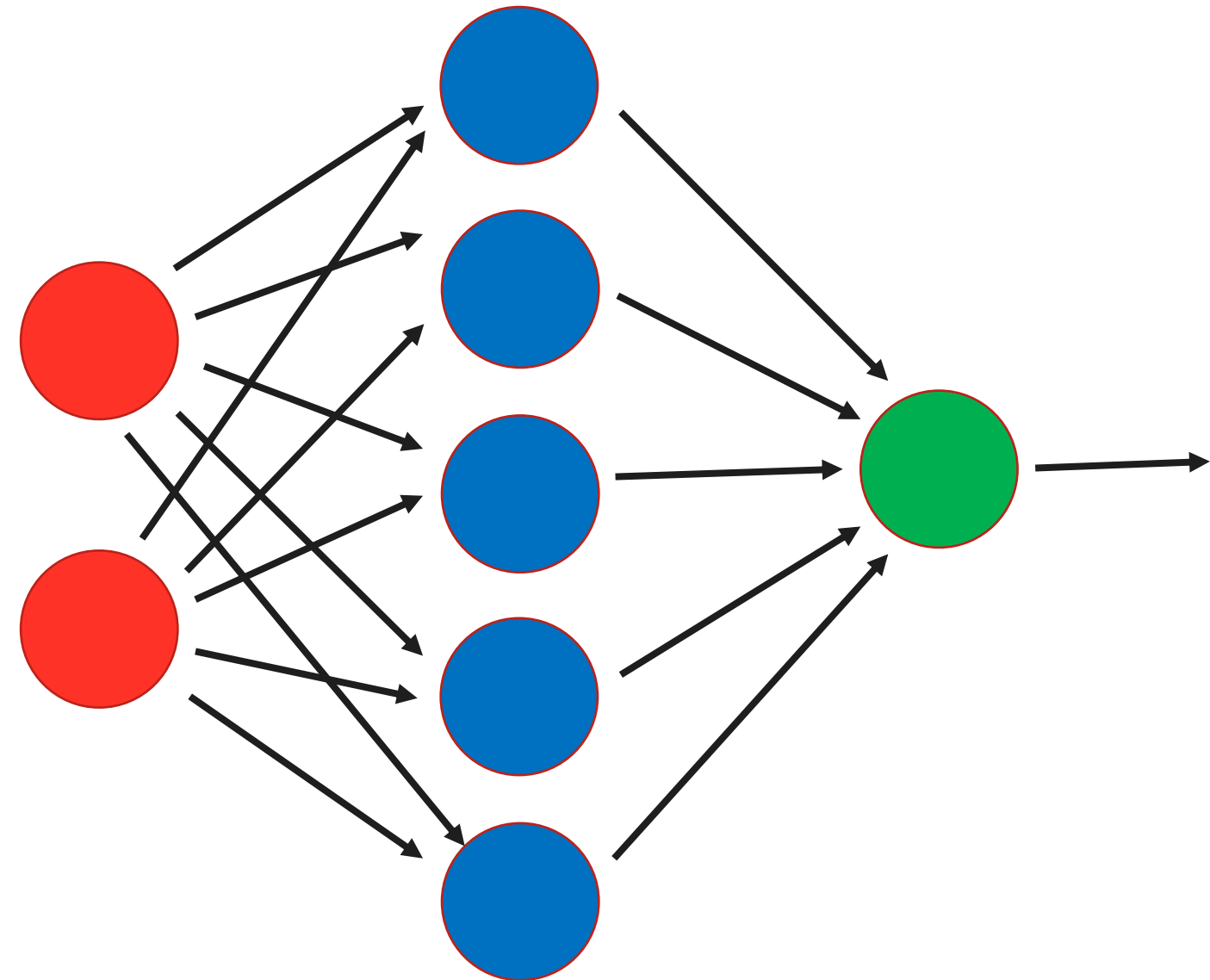
Construir uma Rede Neuronal



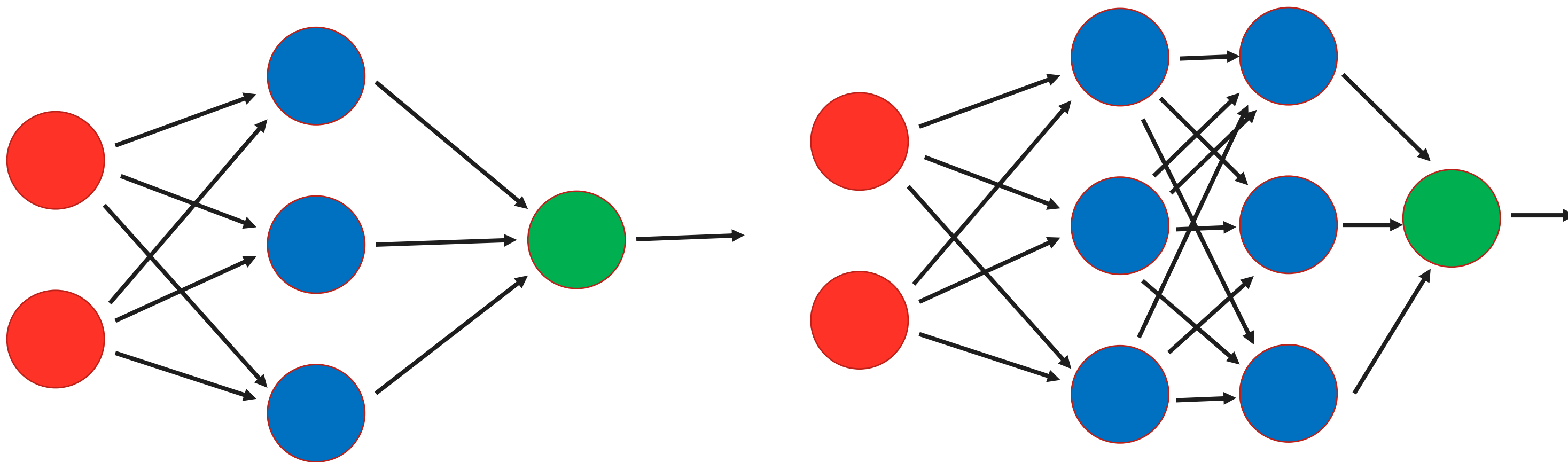
Construir uma Rede Neuronal



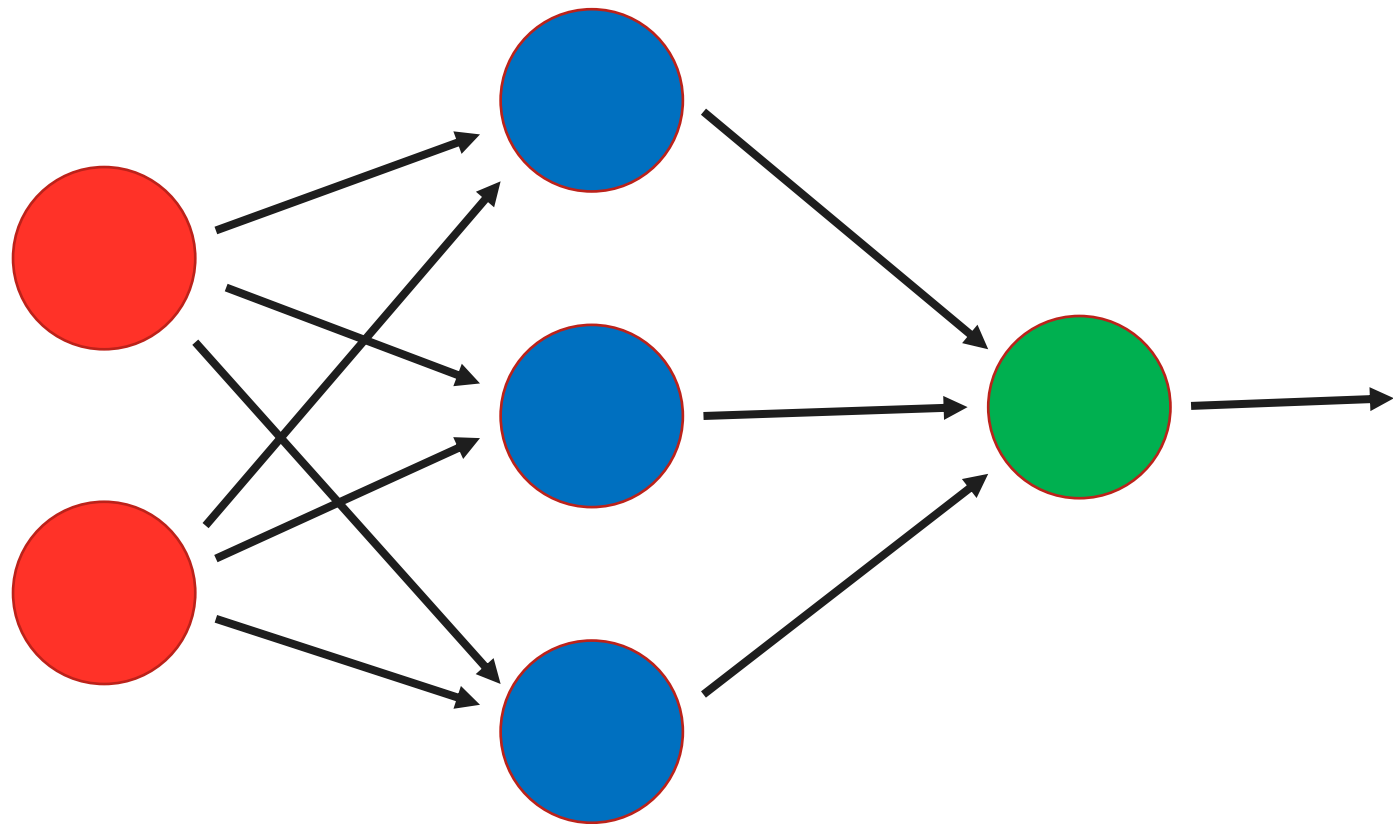
Menor ou igual ao
número de variáveis



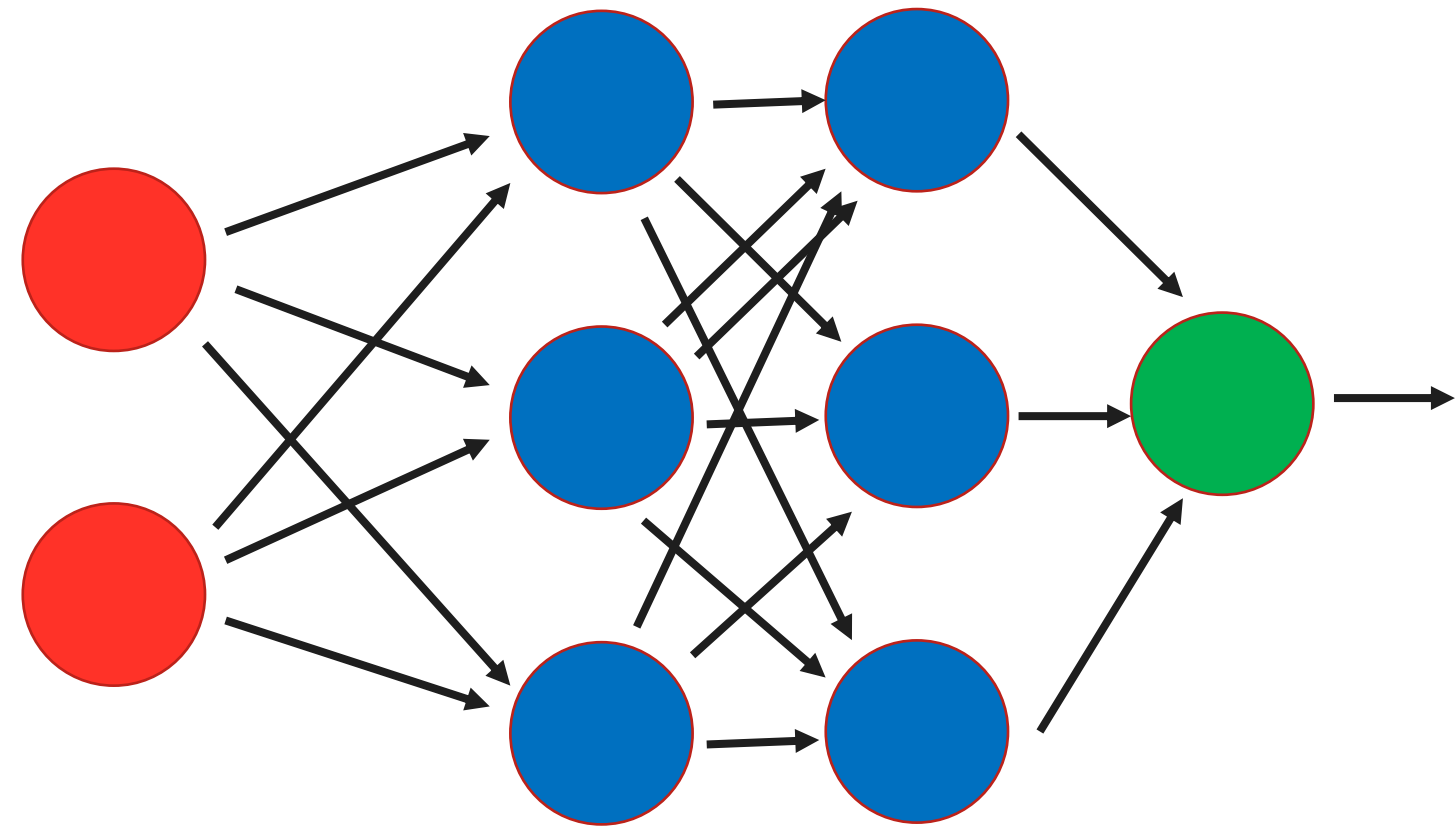
Construir uma Rede Neuronal



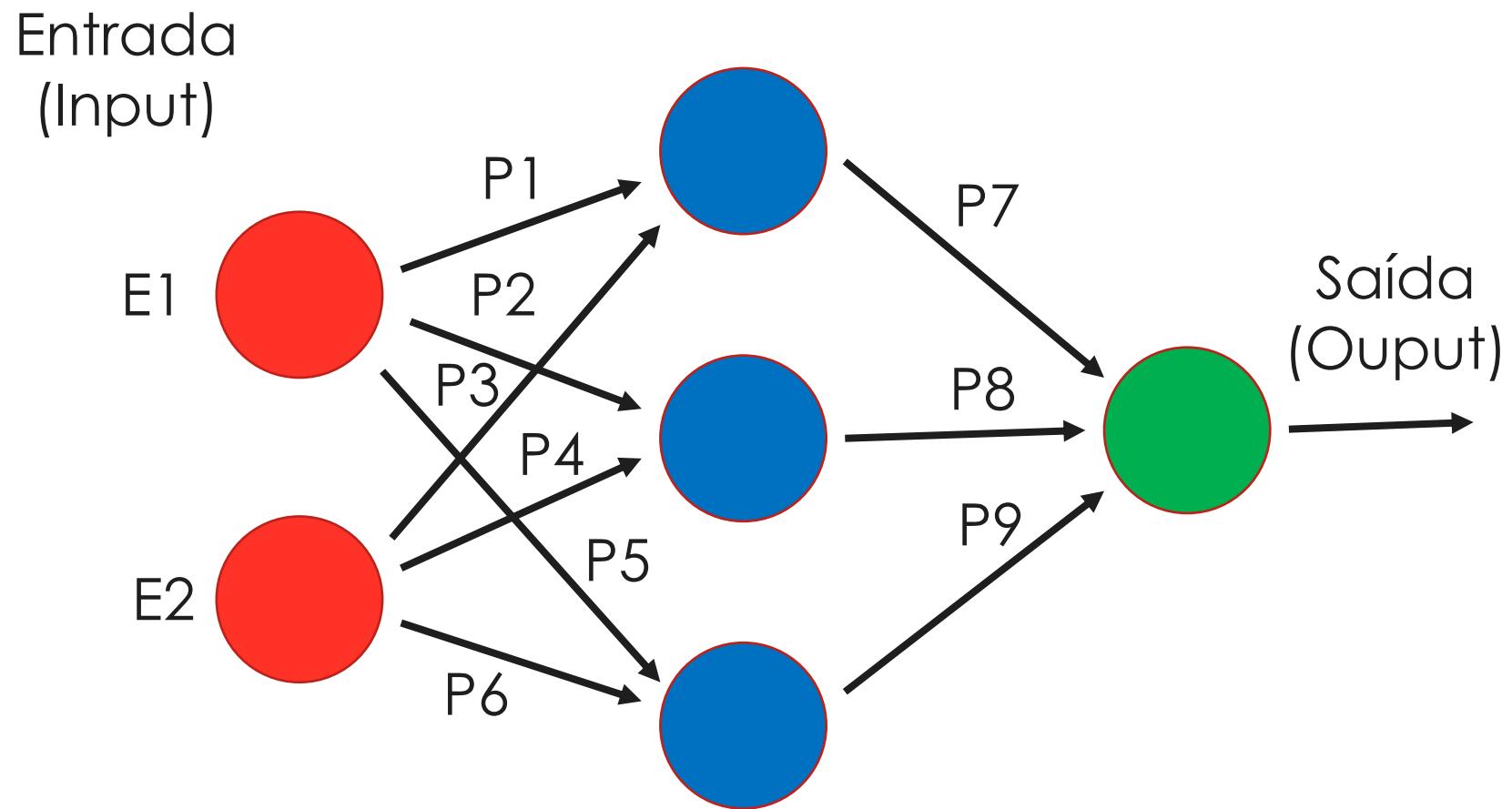
Construir uma Rede Neuronal



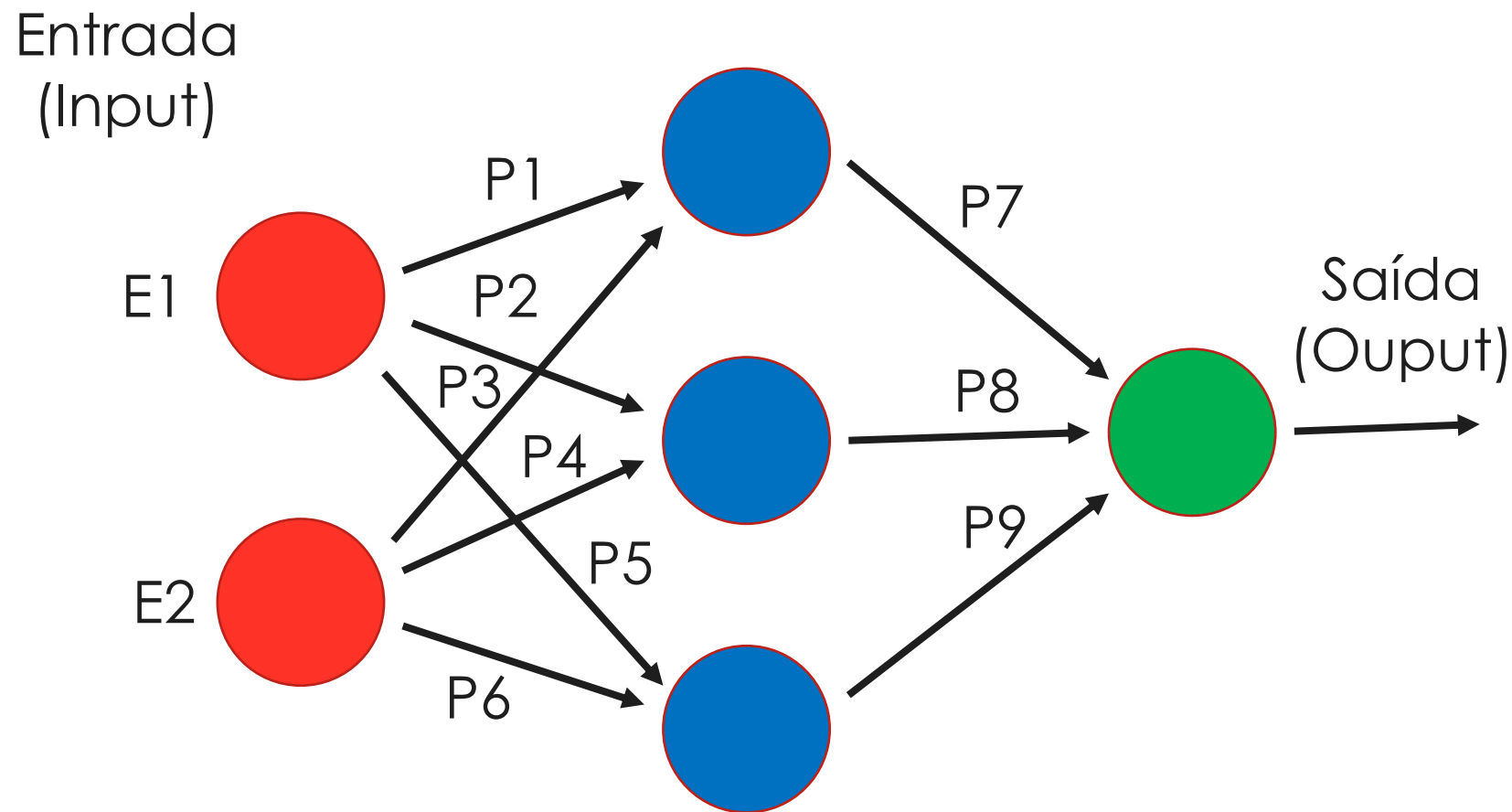
Quanto mais camadas mais não linear (perigo de overfit)



Backpropagation



Backpropagation



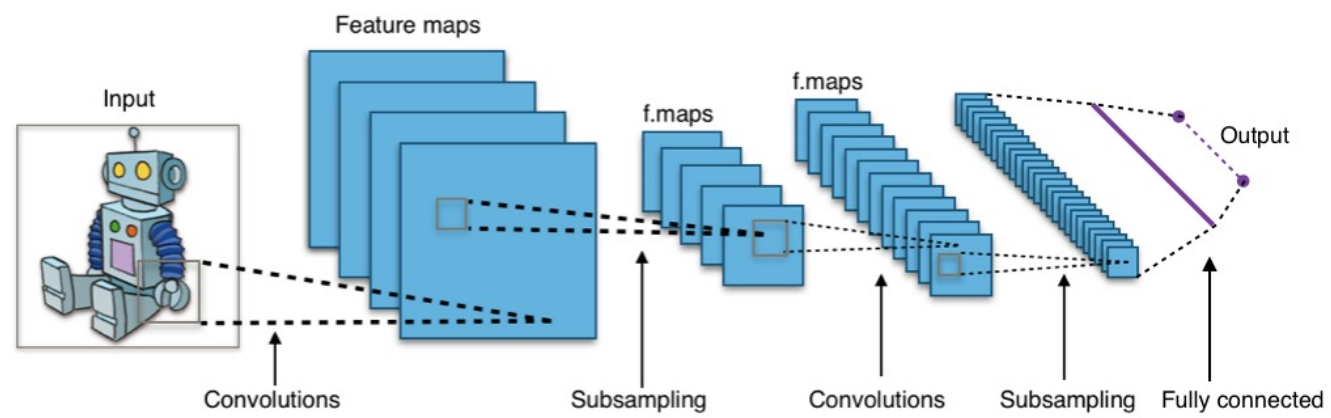
Passos:

1. Definir função de custo (desvio quadrático médio, entropia, etc...)
2. Ir uma camada para trás e calcular o gradiente da função de custo
3. Mudar os pesos na direção do gradiente (método do gradiente)

Tipos de Redes Neurais

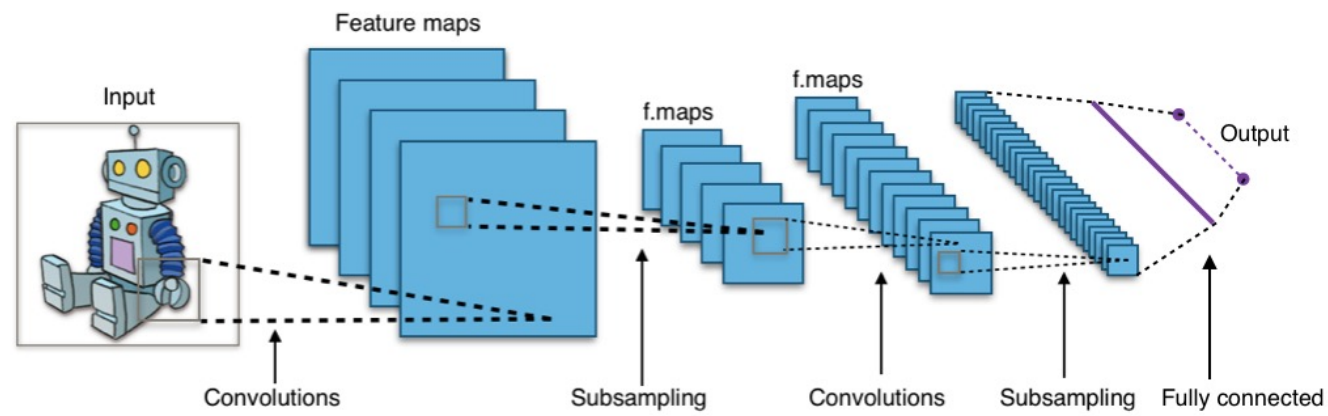
Tipos de Redes Neurais

Convolutional Neural Network

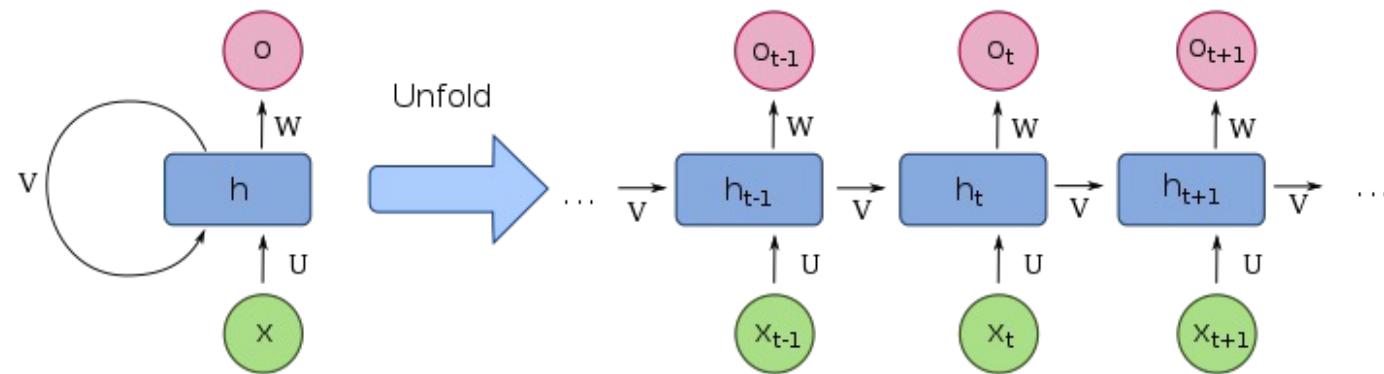


Tipos de Redes Neurais

Convolutional Neural Network

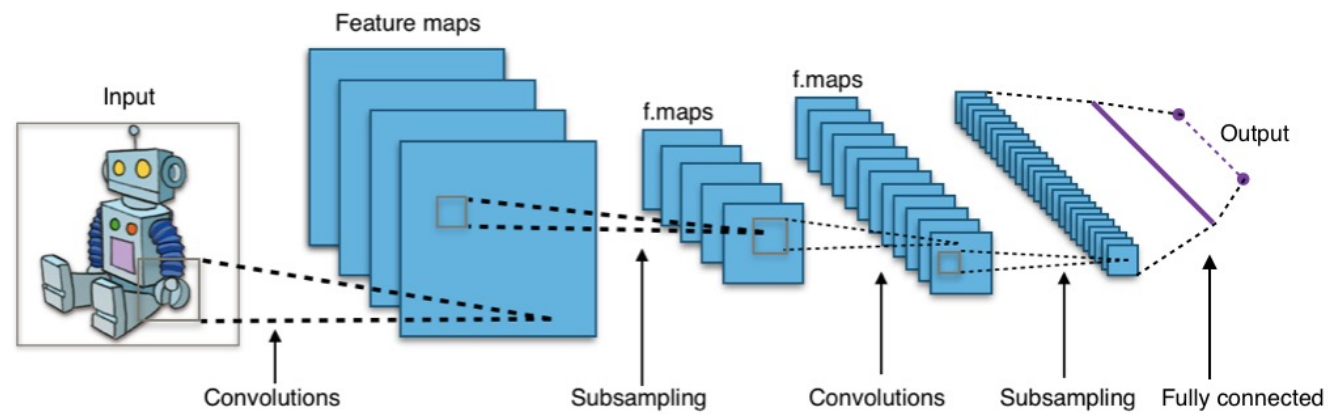


Recursive Neural Network

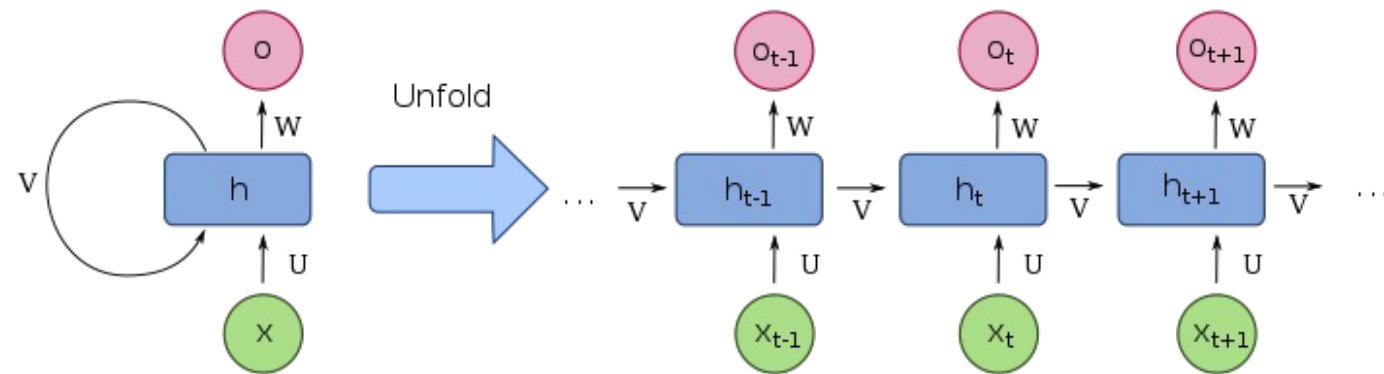


Tipos de Redes Neurais

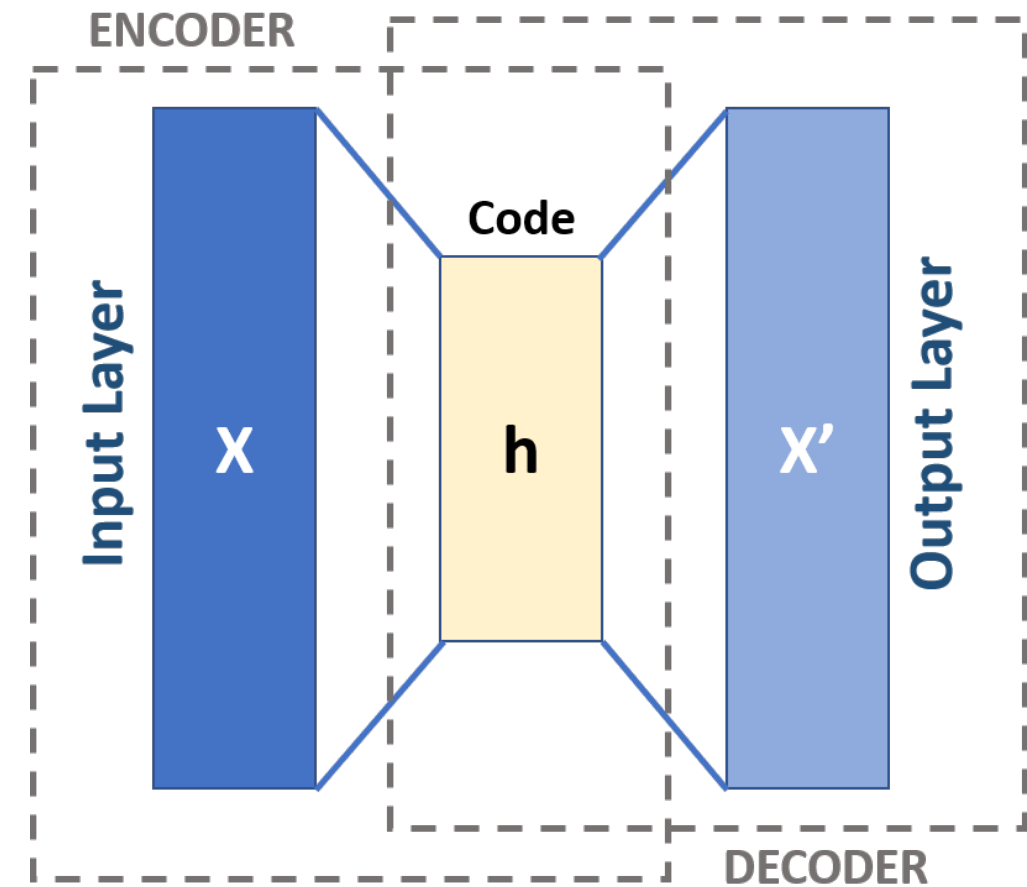
Convolutional Neural Network



Recursive Neural Network



Autoencoders



Grandes modelos de Linguagem (LLM)



Transformer

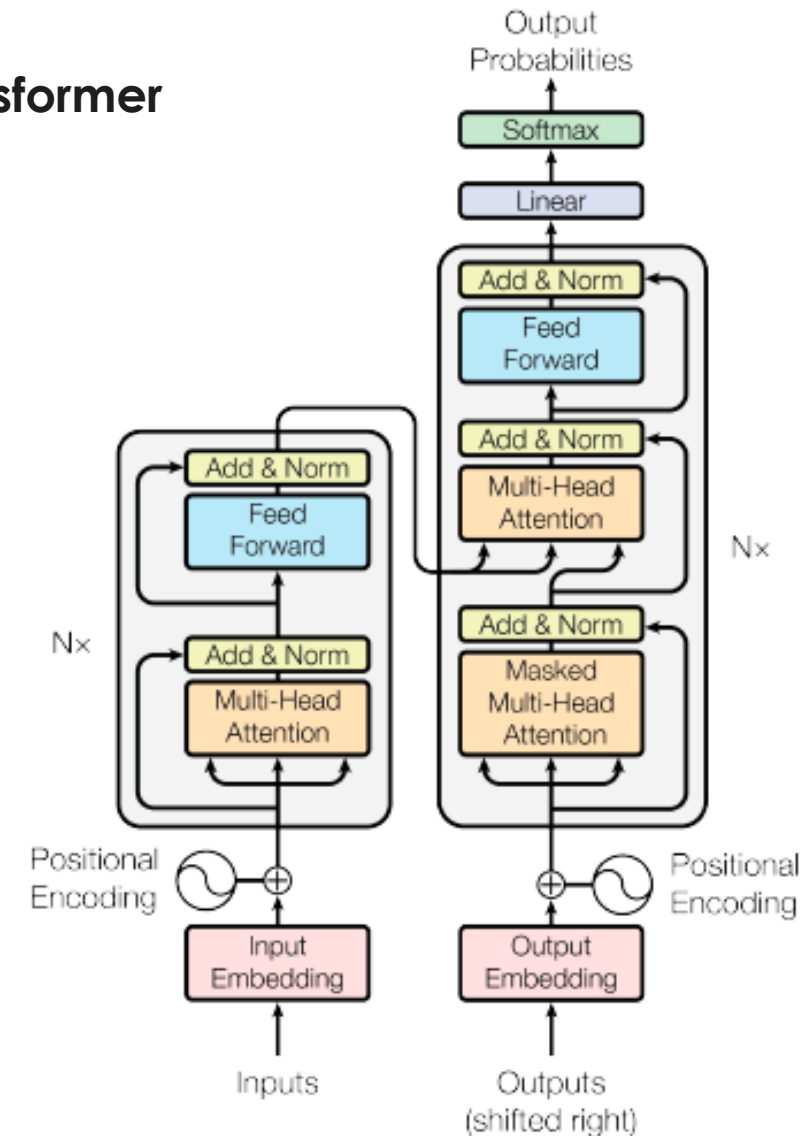


Figure 1: The Transformer - model architecture.