
A glowing brain with colorful neural connections, rendered in shades of green, red, blue, and purple, set against a dark background with a light circular glow.

# Semantics, Deep Learning, and the Transformation of Business

Steve Omohundro, Ph.D.  
PossibilityResearch.com  
SteveOmohundro.com  
SelfAwareSystems.com

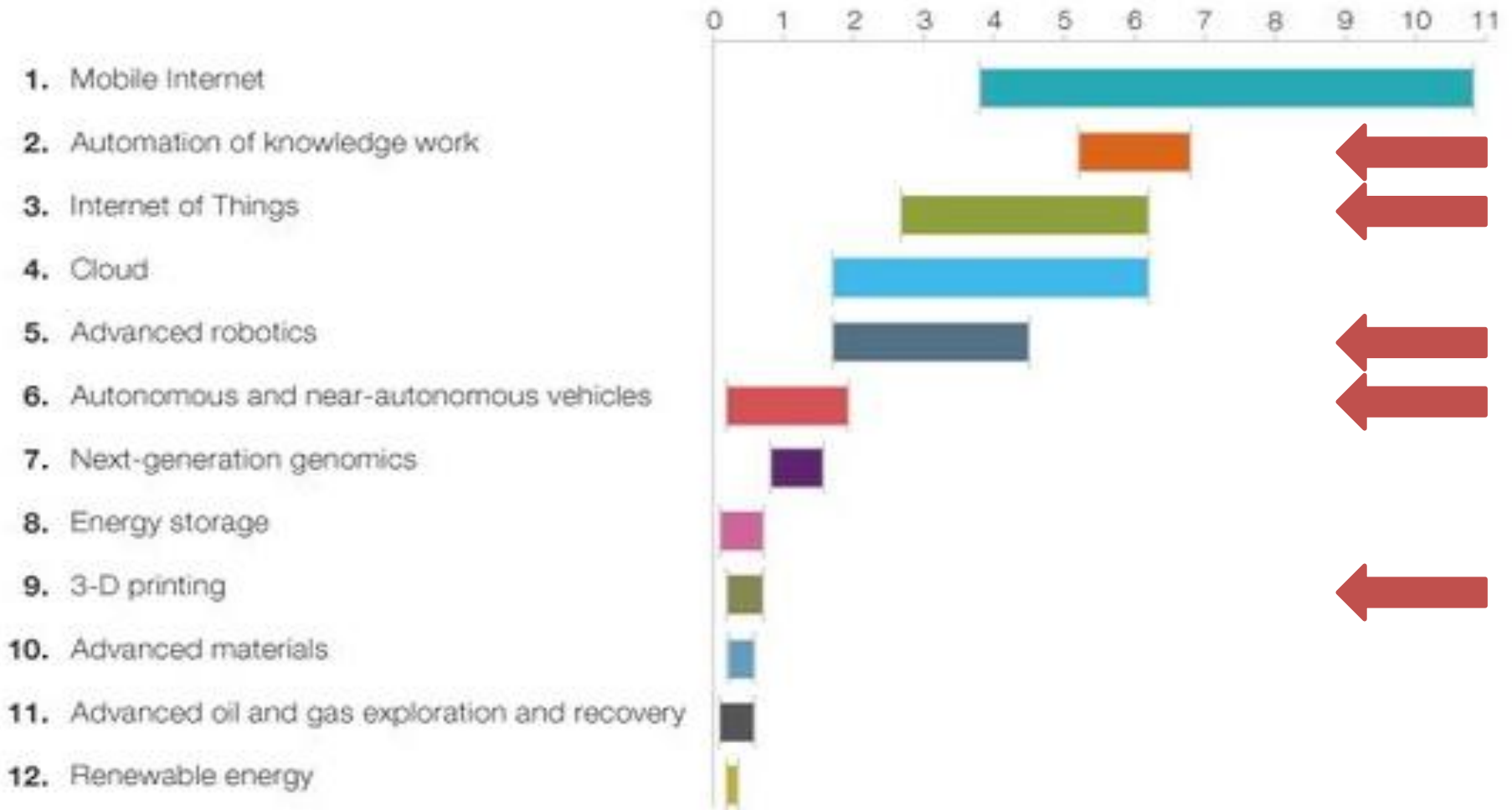




Economic Impact  
Deep Learning  
Neats vs. Scruffies  
Semantics  
The Future

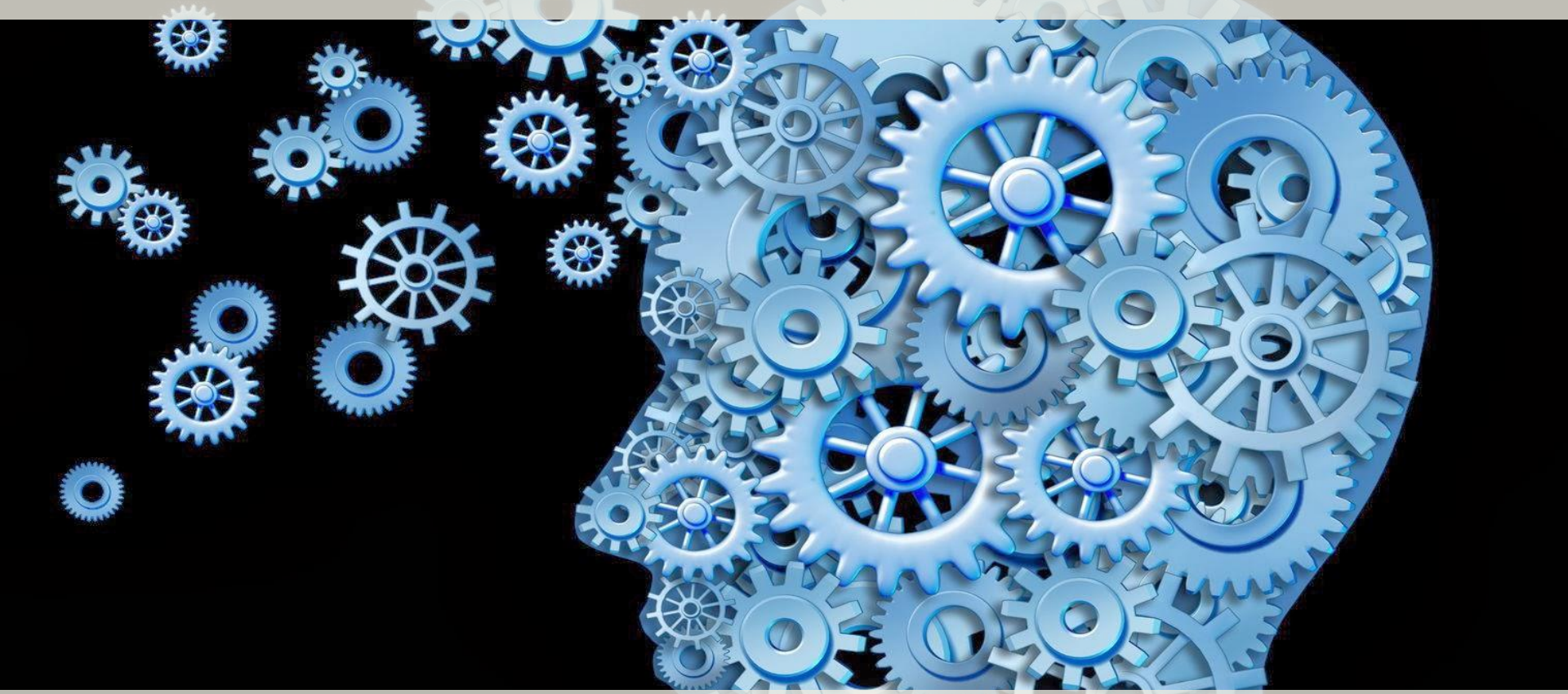
# McKinsey: \$50 Trillion to 2025

Estimated potential economic impact of technologies across sized applications in 2025, \$ trillion, annual





# AI Knowledge Work: \$25 Trillion to 2025



Marketing, ERP, Big Data, Smart Assistants

# Internet of Things: \$15 Trillion to 2025



100 Billion devices by 2025

Cars, Appliances, Cameras, Meters, Wearables, etc.

<http://www.forbes.com/sites/gilpress/2014/08/22/internet-of-things-by-the-numbers-market-estimates-and-forecasts/>

<https://www.summitbusiness.net/images/Internet.jpg>



A photograph of a modern manufacturing plant. In the center, a white car chassis is positioned on a production line. It is surrounded by numerous orange robotic arms, likely from the Japanese company Fanuc, which are actively engaged in assembly tasks. The background shows the complex infrastructure of the factory, including overhead cranes and various mechanical components. The lighting is bright and industrial.

# Robot Manufacturing: \$10 Trillion to 2025

420 Chinese robot companies

Foxconn building 30K robots per year

1500 Dongguan “Robot Replace Human” factories



# Health Care: \$10 Trillion to 2025



Robot surgery, medical records, AI diagnosis

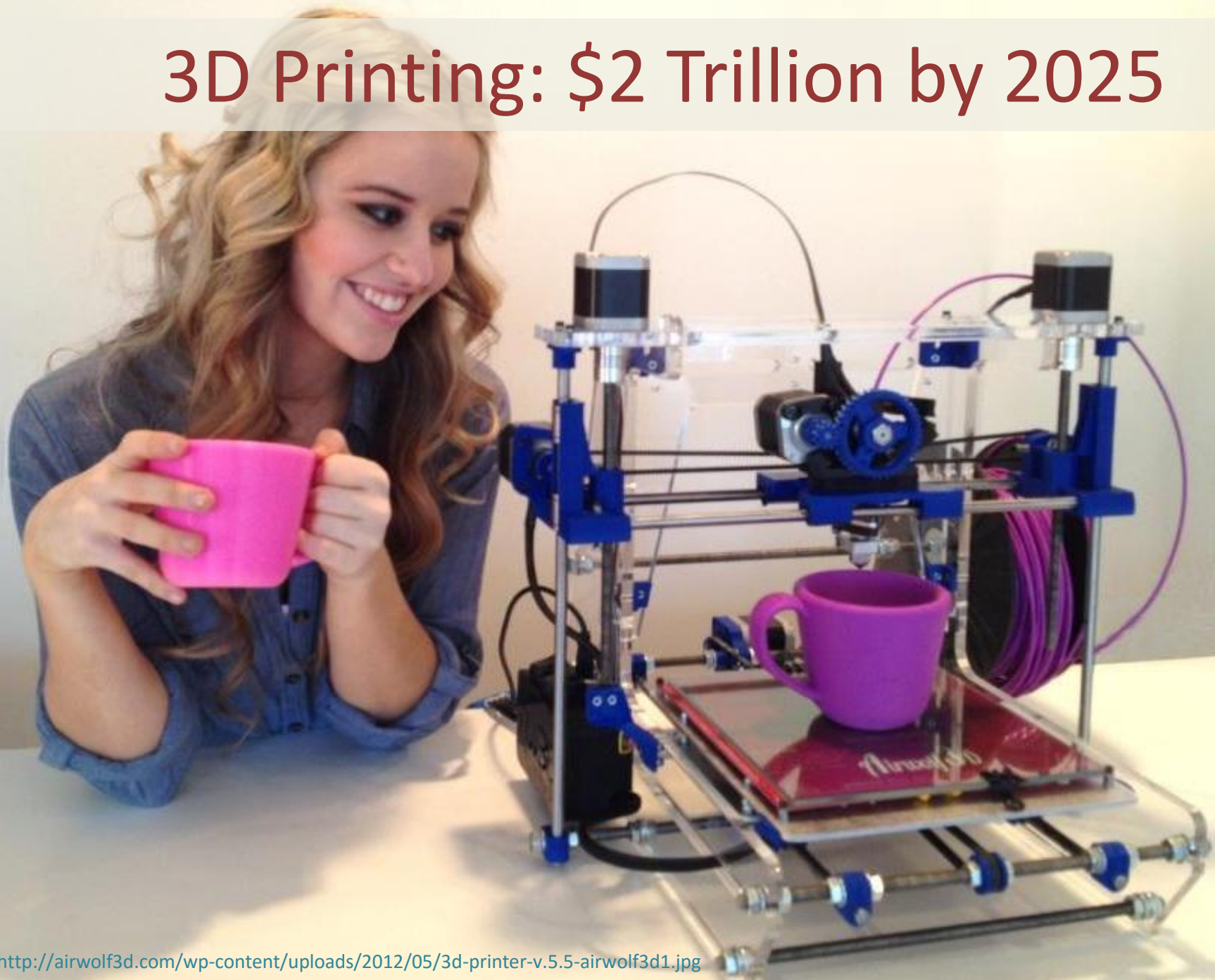
# Self-Driving Vehicles: \$10 Trillion by 2025



Disrupt Dealers, Insurance, Parking, Finance, Trucking, Taxis  
10 million jobs



# 3D Printing: \$2 Trillion by 2025





# WinSun 3D printed 12,000 sq ft villa

A large, ornate, white villa with classical architectural features, including columns, arches, and a balcony. A green banner is visible on the balcony. The villa is set against a clear sky with some trees in the foreground.

US Building construction: \$1 Trillion/yr  
5.8 million employees



### Machine Learning (Gen)

### Machine Learning (App)

### Computer Vision (Gen)

### Computer Vision (App)

### Smart Robots

### Virtual Personal Assistants

# Artificial Intelligence

633 Companies

Contact [info@venturescanner.com](mailto:info@venturescanner.com) to see all

### NLP (Speech Recog.)

### NLP (Gen)

### Speech to Speech Trans.

### Context Aware Comp.

### Gesture Control

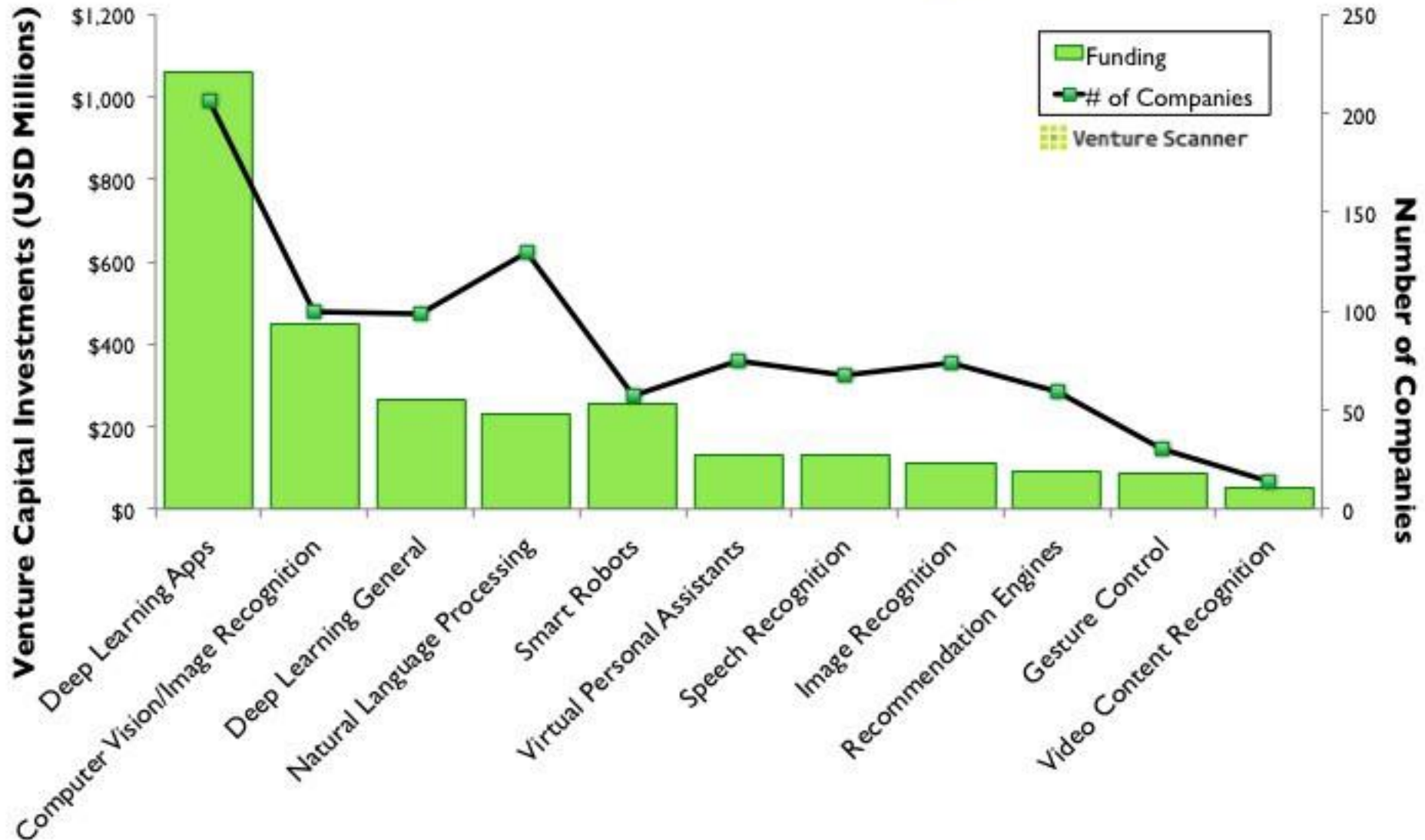
### Recommendation Eng.

### Video ACR

**Venture Scanner**

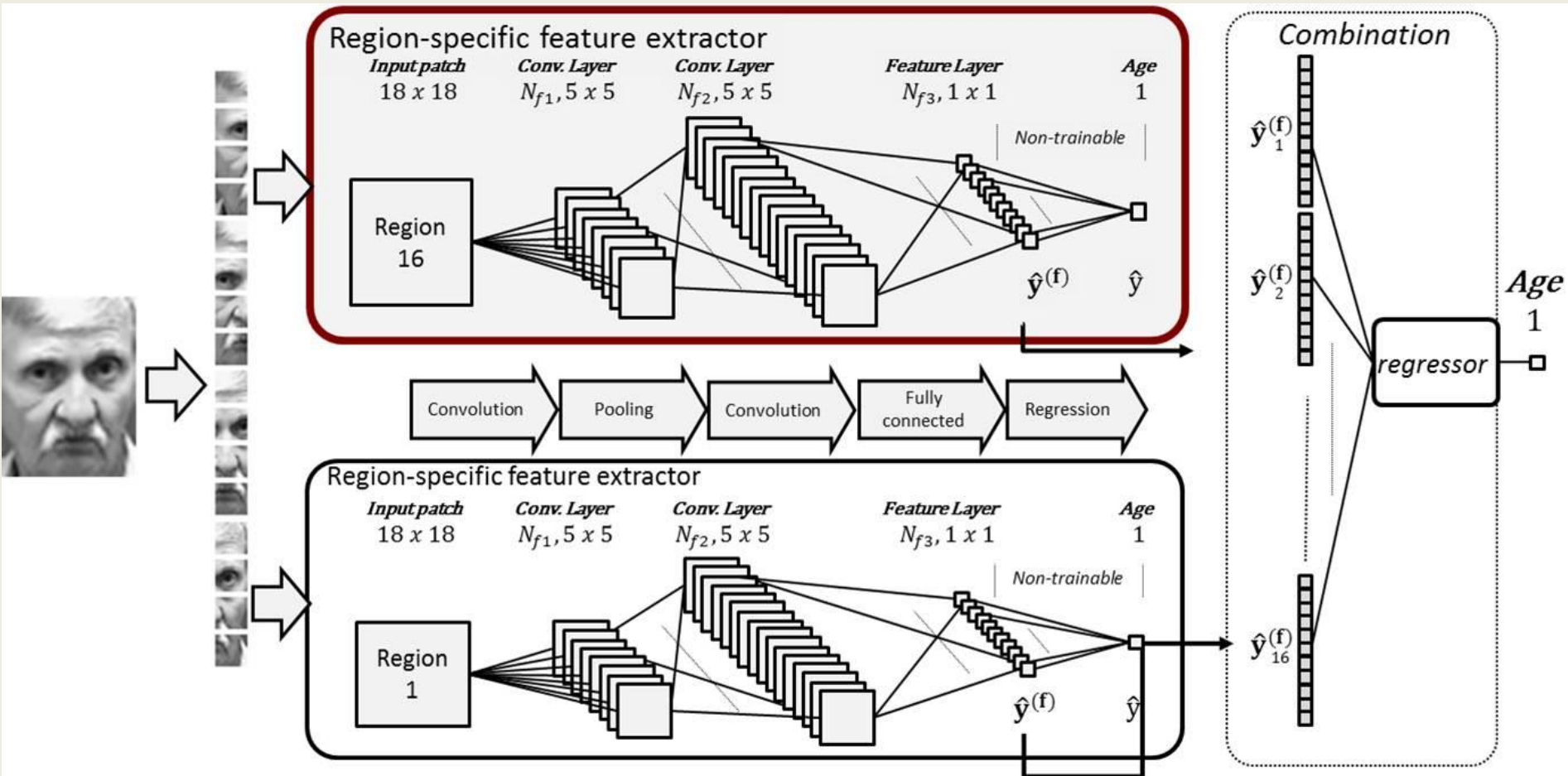


# Venture Investing in Artificial Intelligence Venture Scanner



Contact us at [info@venturescanner.com](mailto:info@venturescanner.com) to see all 855 AI Startups

# Deep Learning Neural Nets





# Deep Learning Successes

- Speech Recognition TIMIT 2009: Cortana, Skype, Google Now, Siri, Baidu, Nuance, etc.
- Image Recognition ImageNet 2012
- Image Captioning 2014
- Natural Language: Sentiment 2013, Translation 2014, Semantics 2014
- Drug Discovery: Merck Challenge 2012
- DeepMind 49 Atari Video Games 2015



# A PROPOSAL FOR THE DARTMOUTH SUMMER RESEARCH PROJECT ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

J. McCarthy, Dartmouth College  
M. L. Minsky, Harvard University  
N. Rochester, I.B.M. Corporation  
C.E. Shannon, Bell Telephone Laboratories

August 31, 1955

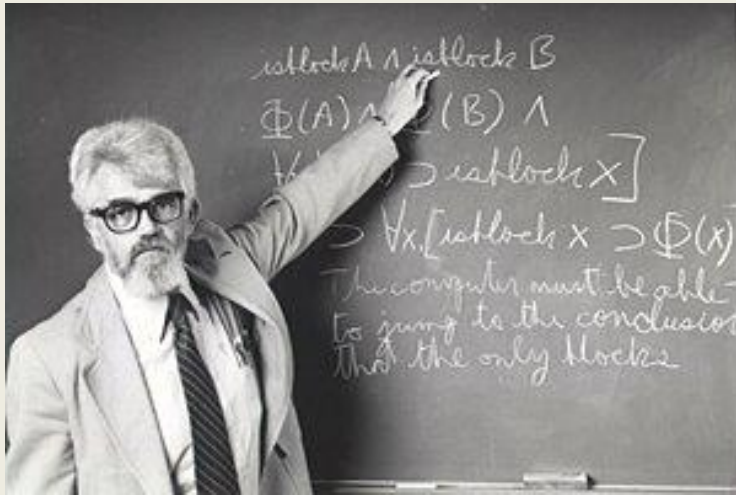
2 months, 10 people, \$13,500

Automate: Natural Language, Neural Nets, Self-Improvement, Abstraction, Creativity



# “Neats” vs. “Scruffies”

<http://news.stanford.edu/news/2003/june18/mccarthy-618.html>



John McCarthy

1963 Stanford AI Lab

Mathematically Precise  
Thinking = Logical Inference  
Semantic Representations

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/timelines/zq376fr>



Marvin Minsky

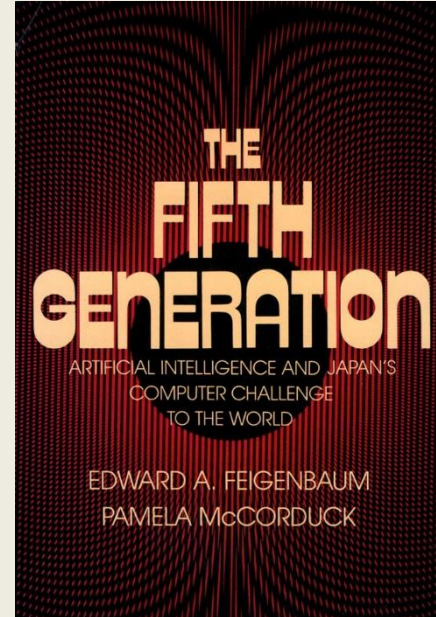
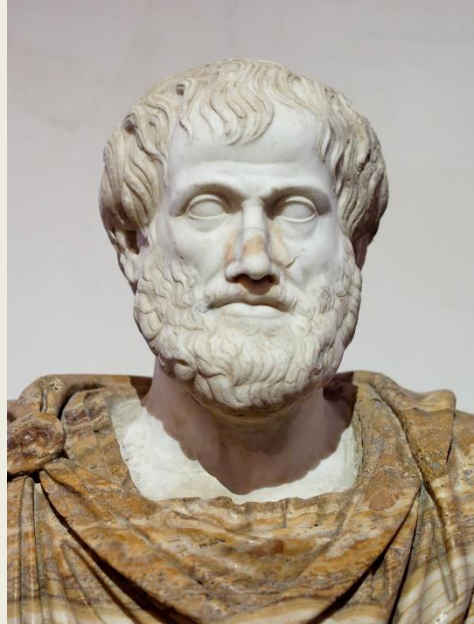
1963 MIT MAC AI Group

Self-Organized  
Adaptive Elements  
Machine Learning  
Emergent Semantics



# “Neats” Rise/Fall/Rise/Fall

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/ae/Aristotle\\_Altemps\\_Inv8575.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/ae/Aristotle_Altemps_Inv8575.jpg)



384BC Aristotle  
1677 Leibniz  
1879 Frege  
1879 Cantor  
1908 Zermelo  
1936 Turing  
1957 Chomsky  
1959 McCarthy

1974 First AI Winter  
1973 Lighthill Report  
US, British funding cuts

1980 Expert Systems  
1982 Fifth Generation  
Prolog  
1985 Bayes Nets

1989 Second AI Winter  
1993 Expert Systems  
Collapse  
1990 Fifth Gen Fades  
US funding cuts

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/b/b3/Lighthill\\_3.jpeg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/b/b3/Lighthill_3.jpeg)

[http://www.computerhistory.org/timeline/media/img/timeline\\_ai.robotics\\_1992.fifthgeneration.jpg](http://www.computerhistory.org/timeline/media/img/timeline_ai.robotics_1992.fifthgeneration.jpg)

# “Scruffies” Rise/Fall/Rise/Fall/Rise

[http://www.nature.com/polopoly\\_fs/7.14689.1389093731!/image/deep-learning-graphic.jpg\\_gen/derivatives/landscape\\_400/deep-learning-graphic.jpg](http://www.nature.com/polopoly_fs/7.14689.1389093731!/image/deep-learning-graphic.jpg_gen/derivatives/landscape_400/deep-learning-graphic.jpg)

<http://www.rutherfordjournal.org/article040101.html>

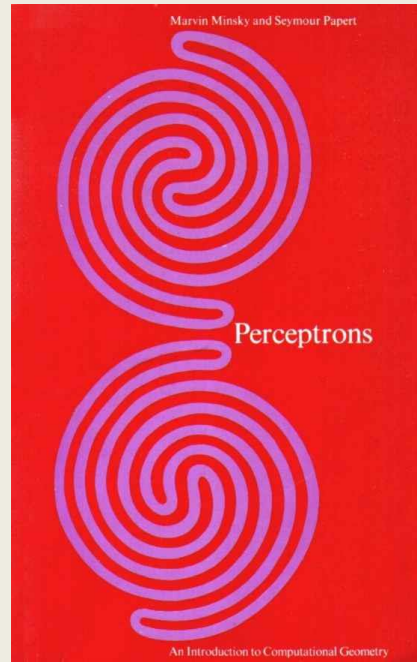
<http://opticalengineering.spiedigitallibrary.org/article.aspx?articleid=1714547>



## 1957 Rosenblatt Perceptron

“The embryo of an electronic computer that [the Navy] expects will be able to walk, talk, see, write, reproduce itself and be conscious of its existence.”

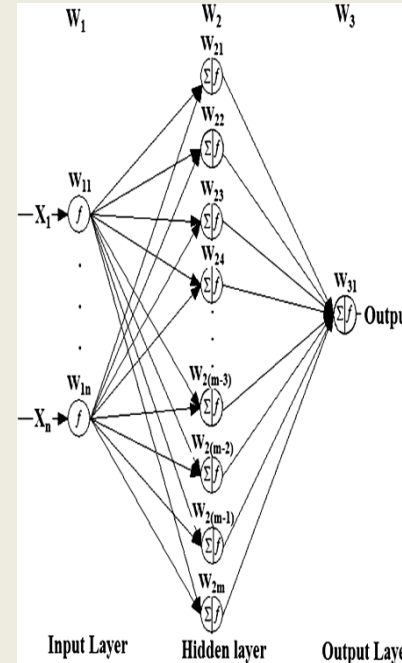
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perceptron>



## 1969 Minsky & Papert Can't do XOR!

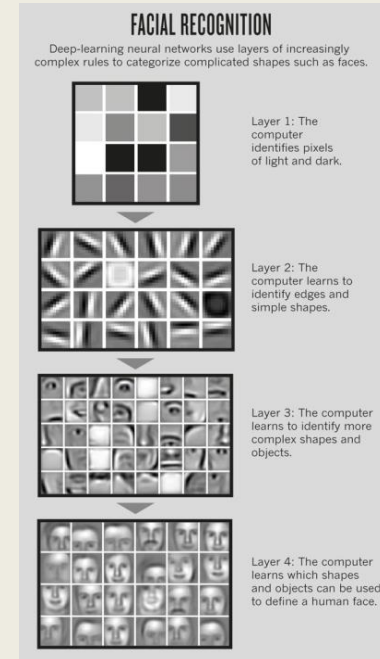


<https://constructingkids.files.wordpress.com/2013/05/minsky-papert-71-csolomon-x640.jpg>  
<http://www.i-programmer.info/images/stories/BabBag/Al/book.jpg>



## Backpropagation

1986 Rumelhart  
 (1963 Bryson  
 1974 Werbos)

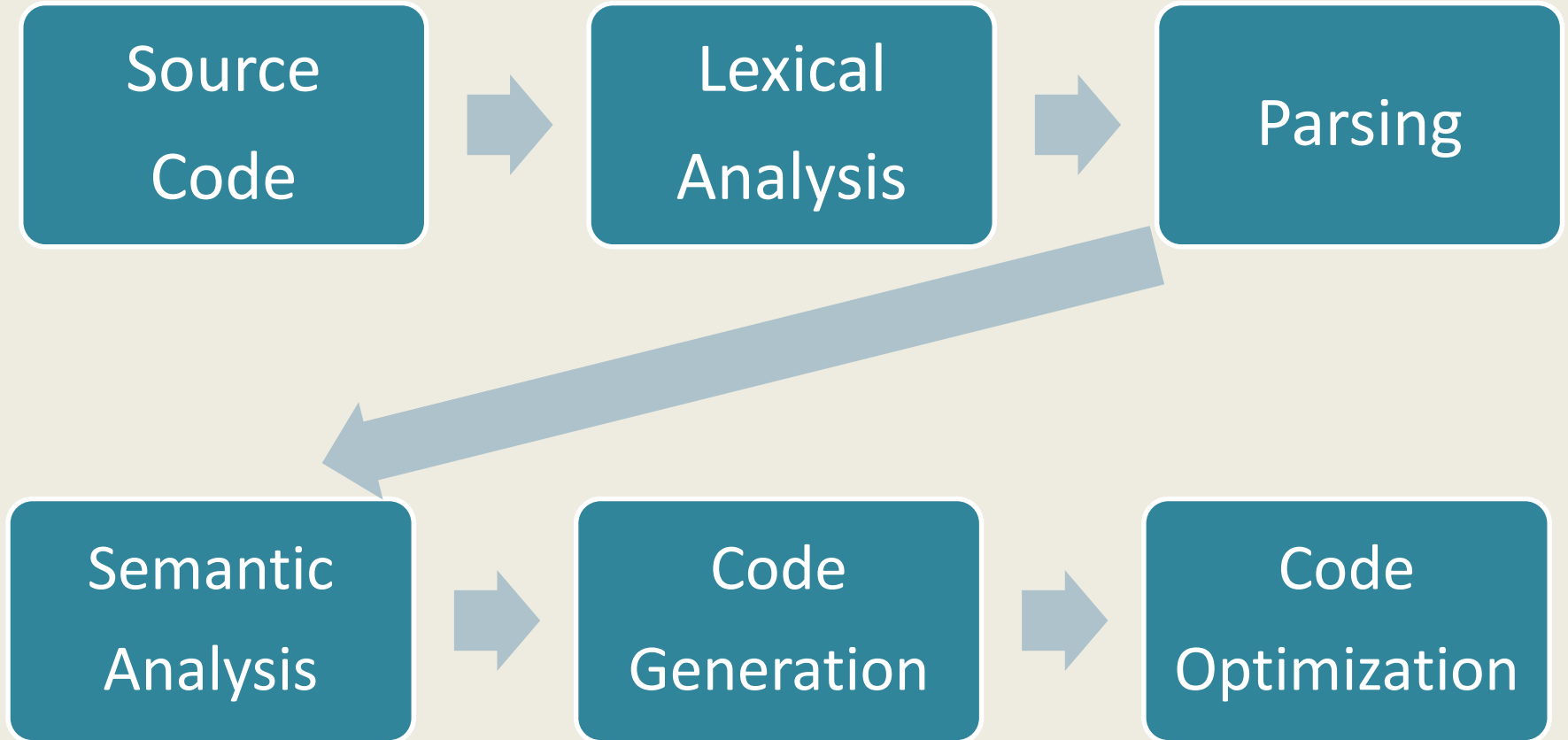


## Deep Learning

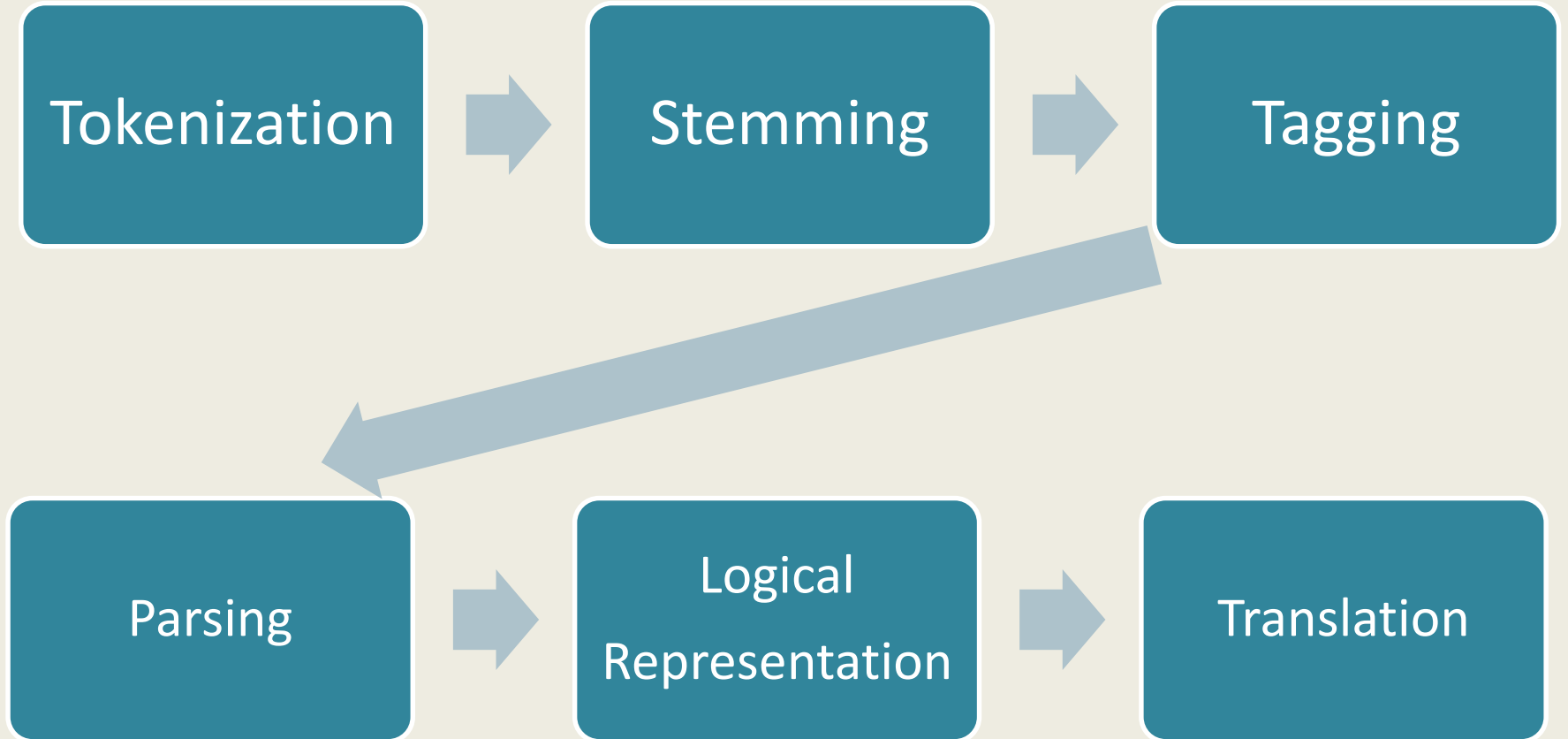
2007 Hinton  
 (1989 LeCun  
 1992 Schmidhuber)



# “Neat” Software Compiler

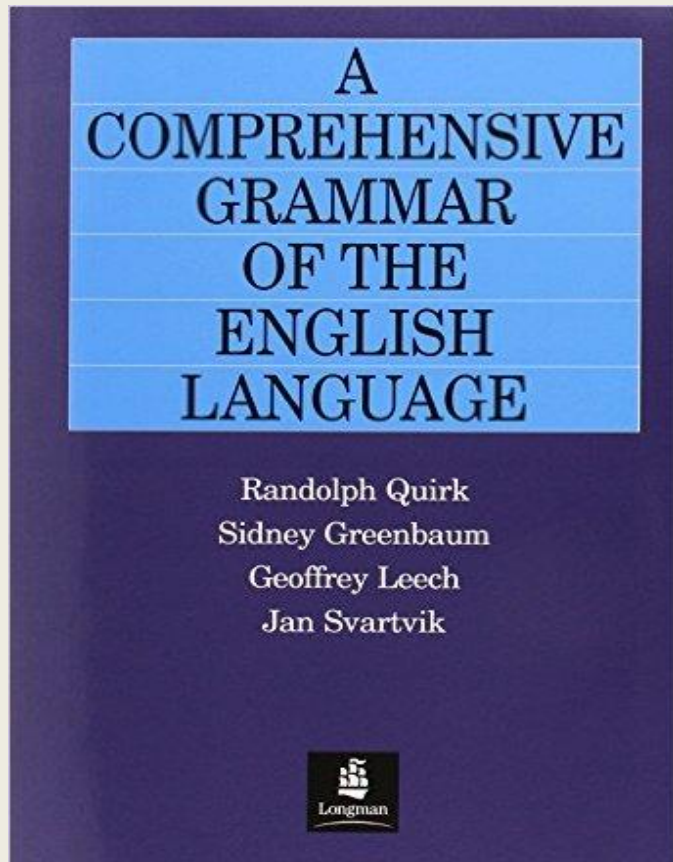


# “Neat” Language Translator?



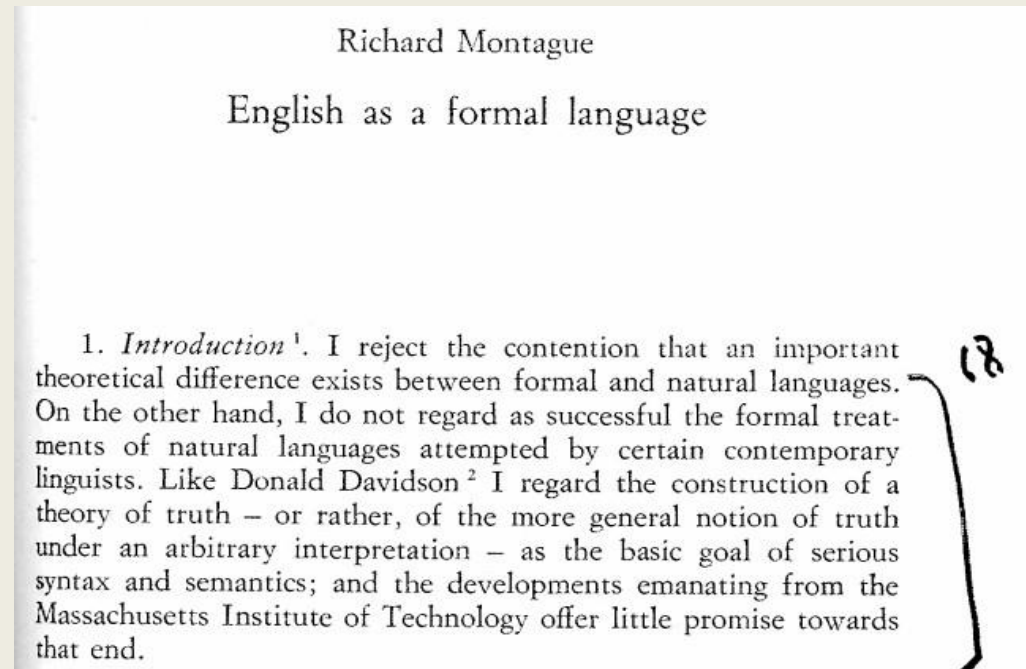


# 1957 Chomsky Grammar



1792 Pages!

# 1970 Montague Semantics



"English as a Formal Language". In: Bruno Visentini (ed.): *Linguaggi nella società e nella tecnica*. Mailand 1970, 189–223.

# Linguistic Rules are Complicated!

- A velvet new comfortable dress – **INCORRECT**
- A comfortable new velvet dress – **CORRECT**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Opinion	Size	Shape	Age	Color	Nationality/Origin	Material	Purpose

**Note:** Not everyone agrees on this order, and there may be exceptions



# Computational Linguistics

December 2006, Vol. 32, No. 4, Pages 527-549  
Posted Online November 21, 2006.  
(doi:10.1162/coli.2006.32.4.527)  
© 2006 Massachusetts Institute of Technology

## **N-gram-based Machine Translation**

**José B. Mariño\*** **Rafael E. Banchs\*** **Josep M. Crego\*** **Adrià de Gispert\*** **Patrik Lambert\*** **José A. R. Fonollosa\*** **Marta R. Costajussà\***


\* Department of Signal Theory and Communications, Campus Nord, Barcelona 08034, Spain.

PDF (284.888 KB) | PDF Plus (350.623 KB)

This article describes in detail an n-gram approach to statistical machine translation. This approach consists of a log-linear combination of a translation model based on n-grams of bilingual units, which are referred to as tuples, along with four specific feature functions. Translation performance, which happens to be in the state of the art, is demonstrated with Spanish-to-English and English-to-Spanish translations of the European Parliament Plenary Sessions (EPPS).

**2006:** Simple n-gram models with lots of data beat complicated hand built linguistic models!

[http://www.mitpressjournals.org/doi/abs/10.1162/coli.2006.32.4.527#.VjWPO\\_mfM-U](http://www.mitpressjournals.org/doi/abs/10.1162/coli.2006.32.4.527#.VjWPO_mfM-U)



**EXPERT OPINION**  
Contact Editor: **Brian Brannon**, [bbrannon@computer.org](mailto:bbrannon@computer.org)

**The Unreasonable Effectiveness of Data**

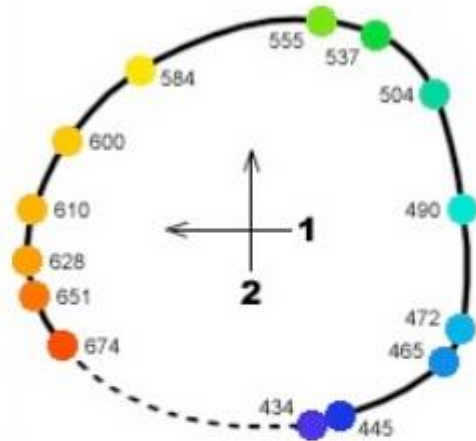
Alon Halevy, Peter Norvig, and Fernando Pereira, *Google*

**2009:** And data is cheap and plentiful!

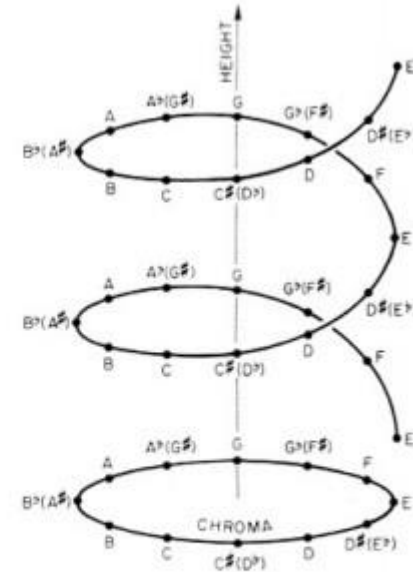
Much cheaper than linguists or programmers!

<http://www.computer.org/csdl/mags/ex/2009/02/mex2009020008-abs.html>

# 1962: Roger Shepard Cognitive Geometry

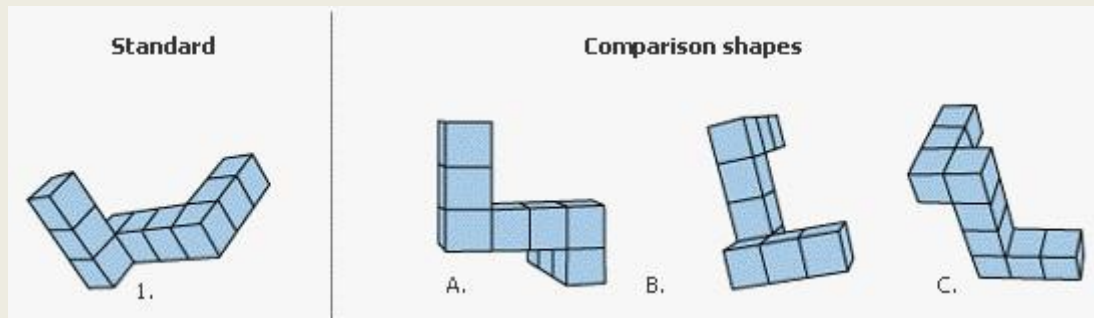


Colors



Tones separated by octaves

<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/BF02289630>

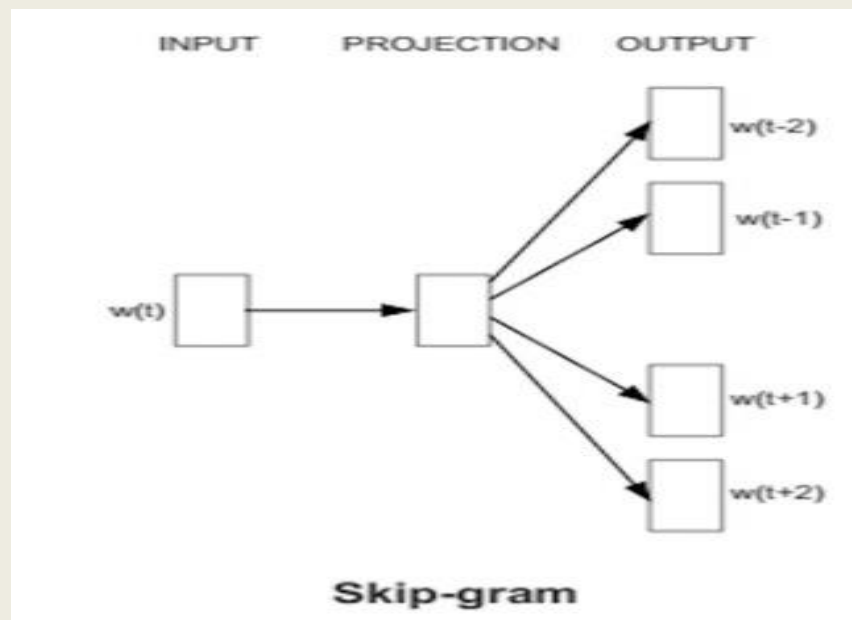


<https://psychlopedia.wikispaces.com/mental+rotation>

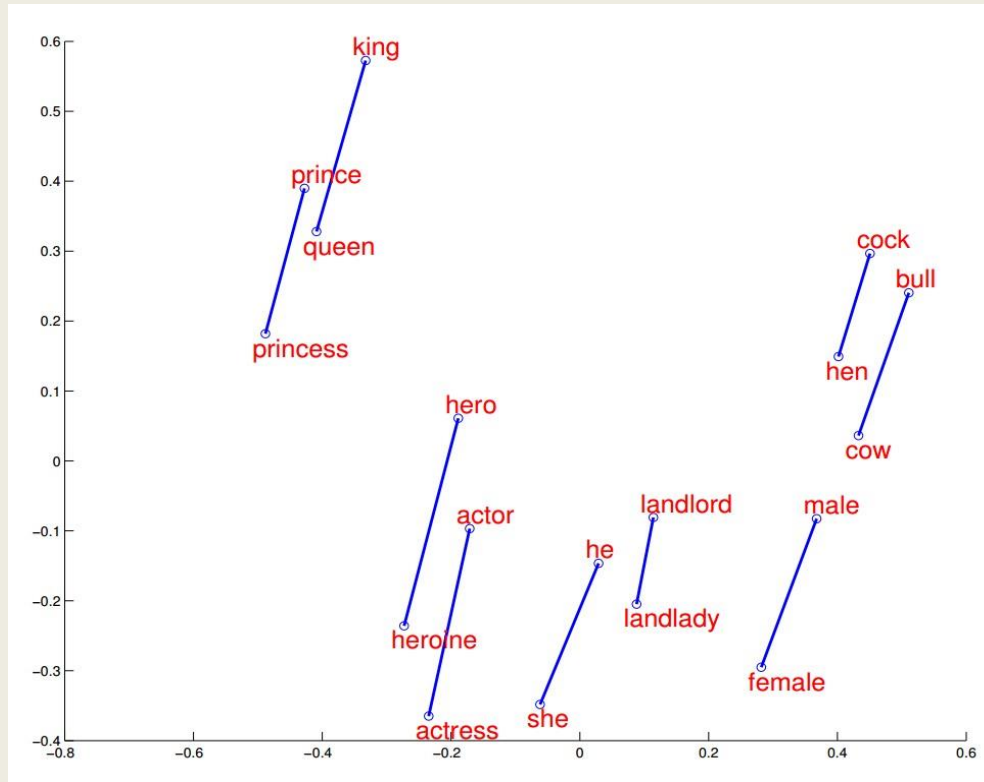


# Word2Vec – Mikolov 2013

- Distributional Semantics – Firth 1957
- Represent words by vectors
- Close vectors represent similar contexts
- Certain relations represented by translation:  
*King – Man + Woman = Queen*
- Also tense, temperature, location, plurals,...



# 2013 Mikolov:



<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B7XkCwpI5KDYRWRnd1RzWXQ2TWc/edit?usp=sharing>

Why? Same context shift for all male -> female

The man ate *his* lunch.

The king ate *his* lunch.

The woman ate *her* lunch.

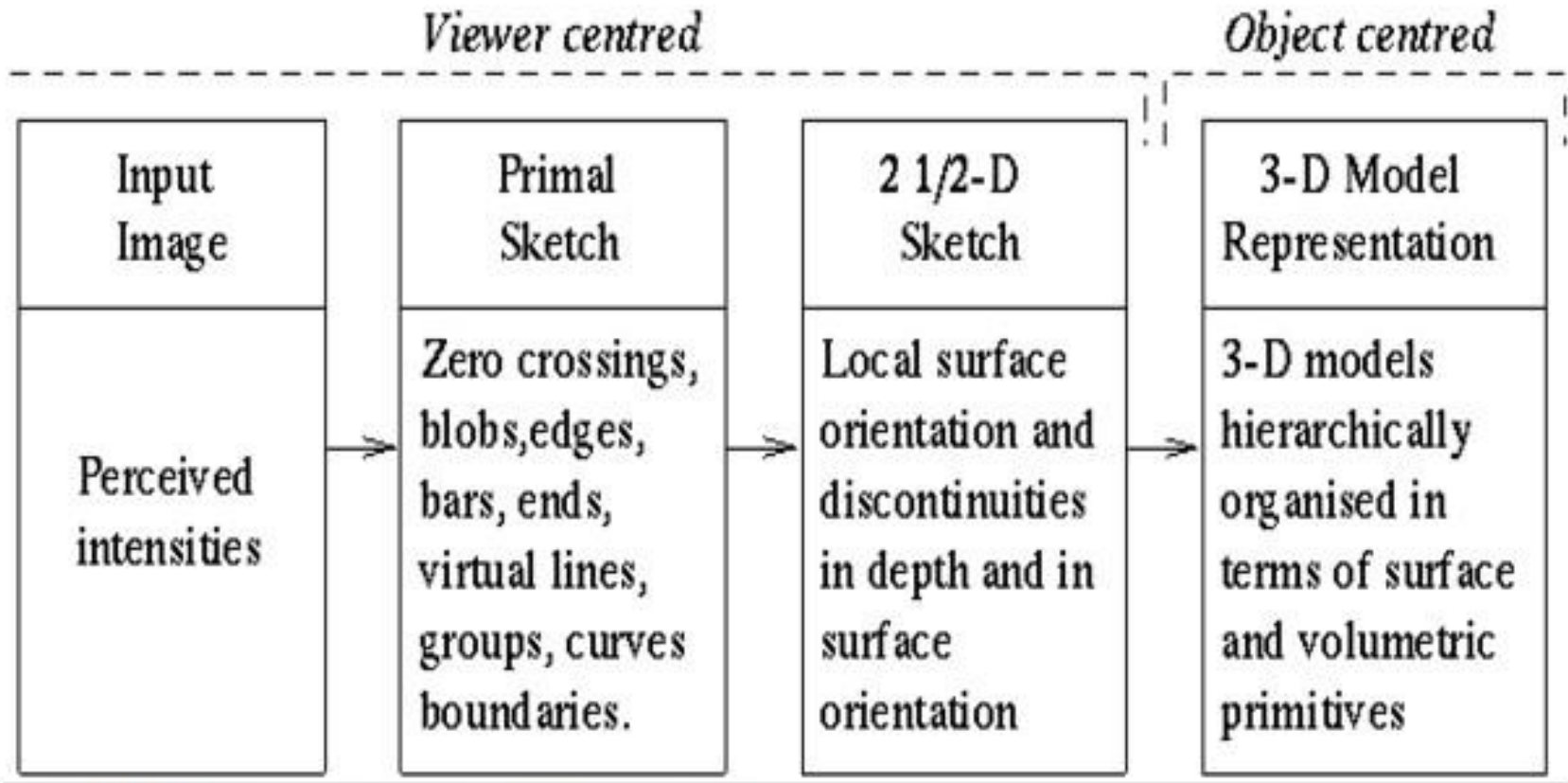
The queen ate *her* lunch.



# More Semantic Relations

- Paris – France + Italy = Rome <https://code.google.com/p/word2vec/>
- Human – Animal = Ethics <http://byterot.blogspot.com/2015/06/five-crazy-abstractions-my-deep-learning-word2doc-model-just-did-NLP-gensim.html>
- Obama – USA + Russia = Putin
- Library – Books = Hall
- Biggest – Big + Small = Smallest <http://arxiv.org/pdf/1301.3781.pdf>
- Ethical – Possibly + Impossibly = Unethical
- Picasso – Einstein + Scientist = Painter
- Forearm – Leg + Knee = Elbow <http://deeplearning4j.org/word2vec.html>
- Architect – Building + Software = Programmer

# Marr's "Neat" Vision Pipeline



**Figure 1:** Marr's representational framework

[http://homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk/rbf/CVonline/LOCAL\\_COPIES/GOMES1/marr.html](http://homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk/rbf/CVonline/LOCAL_COPIES/GOMES1/marr.html)



# Deep Neural Net Face Recognition

Google FaceNet, June 2015

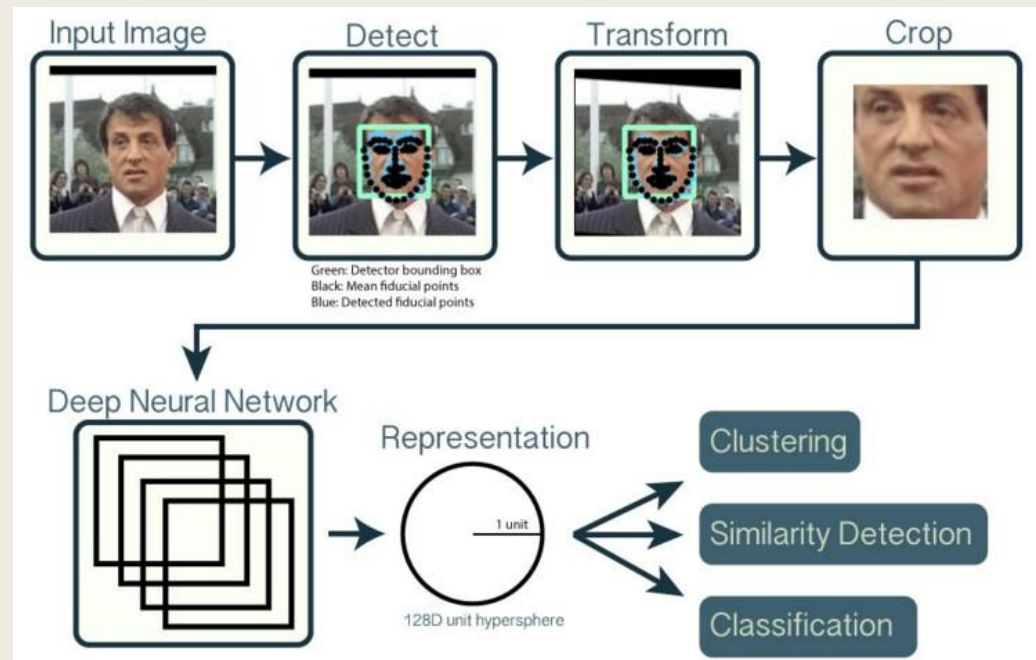
<http://arxiv.org/abs/1503.03832>

Record accuracy 99.63% on Labeled Faces in the Wild dataset

Cuts best previous error rate by 30%

22 layer feedforward net, 140M weights, 1.6 GFLOP/image, conv/pool/norm

Trained on triples pushing same faces together, different apart



<https://github.com/cmusatyalab/openface>

CMU OpenFace, Oct. 2015

Open Source version of FaceNet

84.83% accuracy, <.1 training faces

## Please use responsibly!

We do not support the use of this project in applications that violate privacy and security. We are using this to help cognitively impaired users to sense and understand the world around them.

Cheap Cameras  
 +  
 Face Recognition  
 +  
 Body Recognition



600TVL 1/4" CMOS image sensor board Pixelplus PC70...  
 US \$3.20 / piece  
 Shipping: US \$2.56 / piece  
 Min. Order: 1 piece  
 ★★★★★ 14 | 16 Orders



MT9V143M05STC DIGITAL IMAGE SENSOR 1/4 INCH VGA CMOS ACTIVE PIXEL Camera Chip

\$2.95  
 or Best Offer  
 +\$3.95 shipping

From Israel

\$3.20 on Alibaba

\$2.95 on ebay

## Watch this open-source program recognize faces in real time



by LAUREN HOCKENSON Tweet — 17d ago in DESIGN & DEV

<http://thenextweb.com/dd/2015/10/15/watch-this-open-source-program-recognize-faces-in-real-time/>

## Facebook Can Now Recognize You in Photos Without Even Seeing Your Face

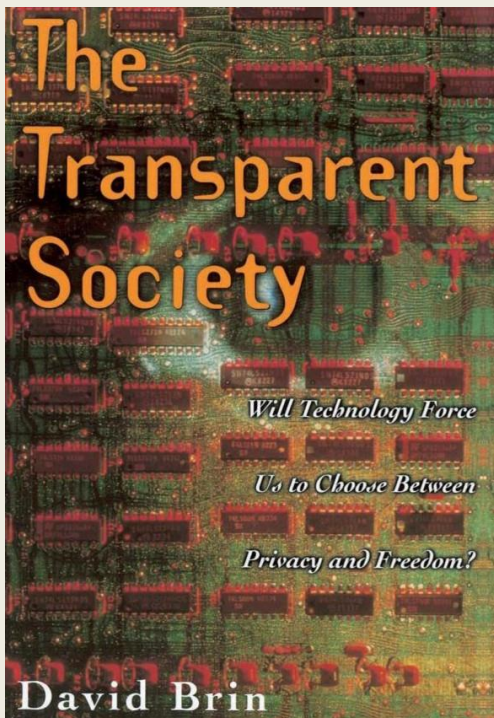
BY ADARSH VERMA · JUNE 23, 2015

<http://fossbytes.com/facebook-can-now-recognize-you-in-photos-without-even-seeing-your-face/>

## Cameras know you by your walk

Improvements in gait analysis mean your characteristic way of walking could soon be used to identify you - wherever you are

<https://www.newscientist.com/article/mg21528835-600-cameras-know-you-by-your-walk/>

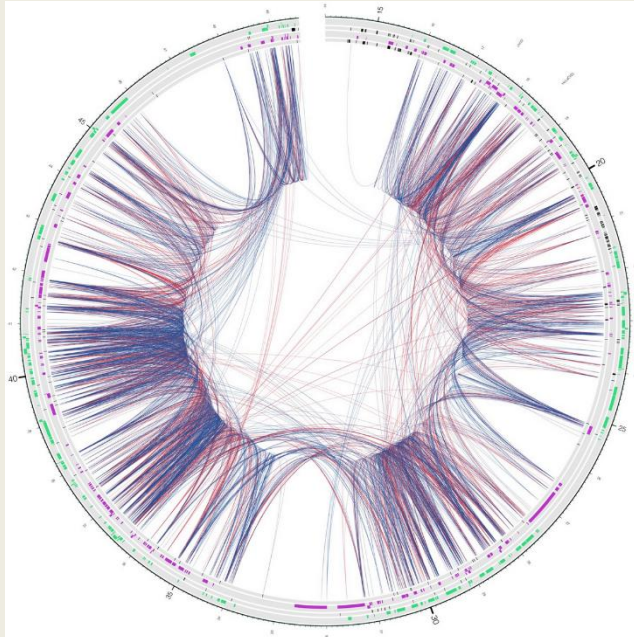


=  
 Brin's "Transparent Society"

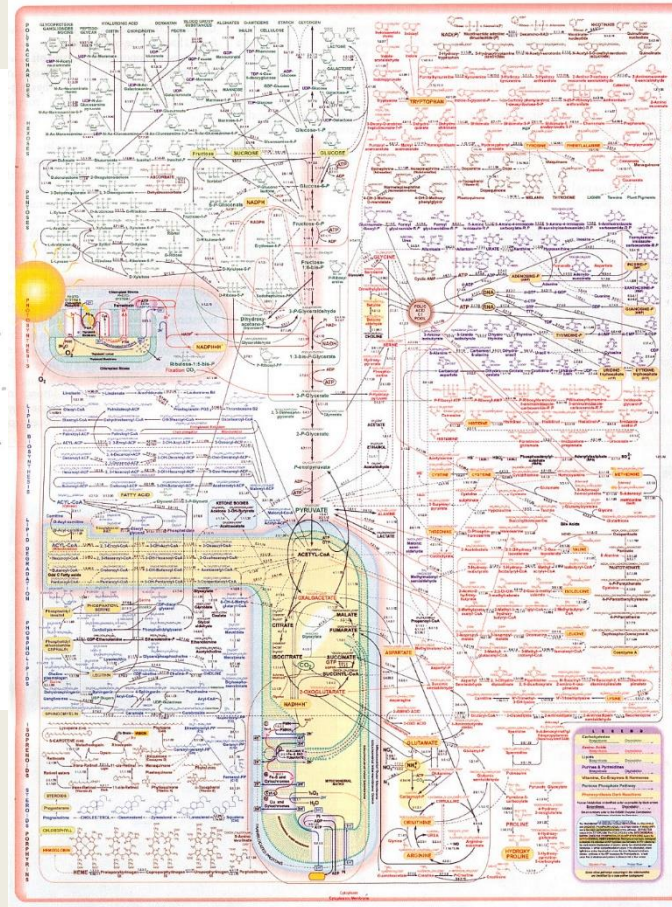
[http://www.amazon.com/Transparent-Society-Technology-Between-Privacy/dp/0738201448/ref=sr\\_1\\_1](http://www.amazon.com/Transparent-Society-Technology-Between-Privacy/dp/0738201448/ref=sr_1_1)



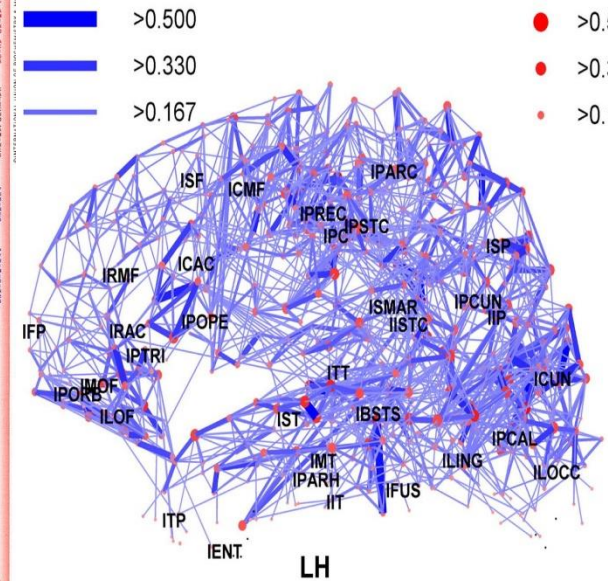
# Biological Networks are Recurrent



Gene network  
Chromosome 22



Human Metabolome



Brain Connectome

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hub\\_\(network\\_science\\_concept\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hub_(network_science_concept))

[https://41.media.tumblr.com/tumblr\\_m5l6rzlqwc1r1171mo1\\_1280.jpg](https://41.media.tumblr.com/tumblr_m5l6rzlqwc1r1171mo1_1280.jpg)

<http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0028213#pone-0028213-g010>



# The Unreasonable Effectiveness of Recurrent Neural Networks

May 21, 2015

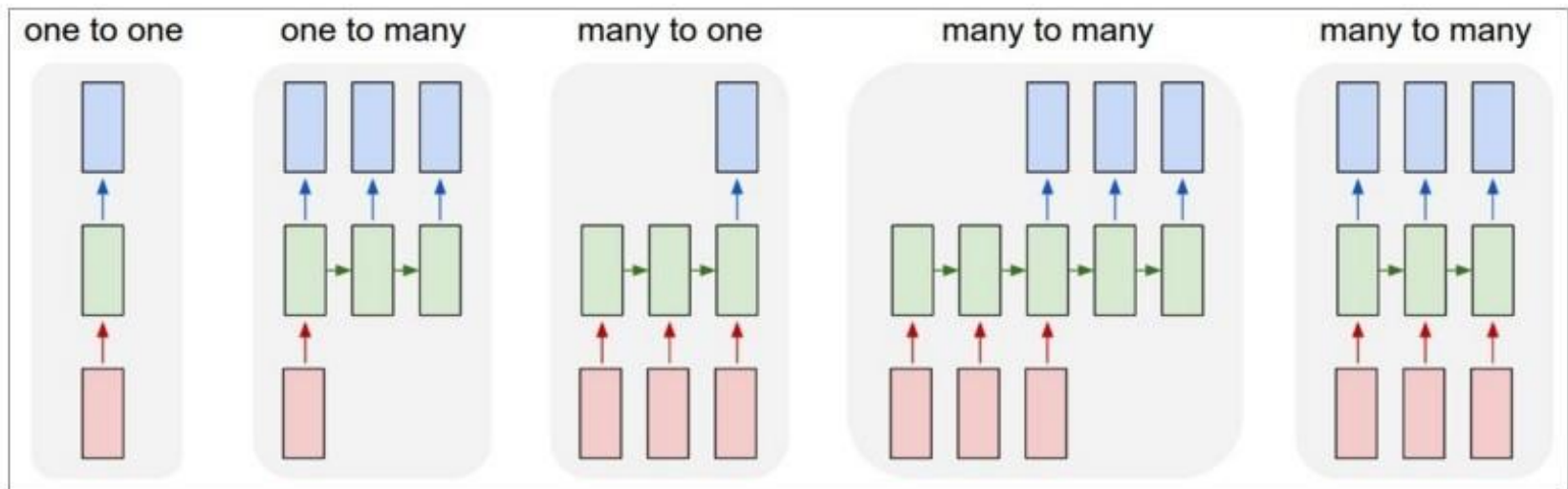


Image Classification

Sentence Sentiment

Real-time Video Frame Classification

Image Captioning

English->French Translation

# Recurrent Net Hallucinates C Code

Karpathy: 464MB of C code, 3 layer LSTM, 10 million parameters

<http://karpathy.github.io/2015/05/21/rnn-effectiveness/>

```
/*
 * Increment the size file of the new incorrect UI_FILTER group information
 * of the size generatively.
 */
static int indicate_policy(void)
{
    int error;
    if (fd == MARN_EPT) {
        /*
         * The kernel blank will coeld it to userspace.
         */
        if (ss->segment < mem_total)
            unblock_graph_and_set_blocked();
        else
            ret = 1;
        goto bail;
    }
    segaddr = in_SB(in.addr);
    selector = seg / 16;
    setup_works = true;
    for (i = 0; i < blocks; i++) {
        seq = buf[i++];
        bpf = bd->bd.next + i * search;
        if (fd) {
            current = blocked;
        }
    }
    rw->name = "Getjbbregs";
    bprm_self_clearl(&iv->version);
    regs->new = blocks[(BPF_STATS << info->historidac)] | PFMR_CLOBATHINC_SECONDS << 12;
    return segtable;
}
```



The rat escaped.

The rat the cat attacked escaped.

The rat the cat the dog chased attacked escaped.

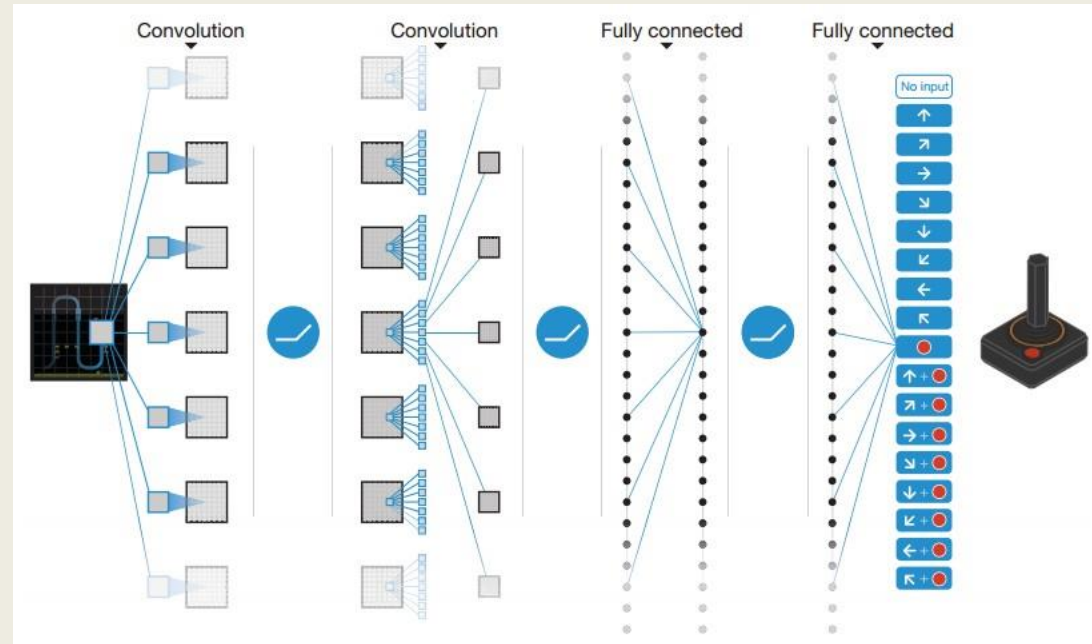


# DeepMind Deep-Q Networks

<http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v518/n7540/full/nature14236.html>

Feb. 2015:  
49 Atari 2600 Games  
Raw pixels  
Same net all games  
Beat previous AIs  
Beat humans on half

May 2015:  
100's of games



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=08Cl7ii6viY&feature=youtu.be&t=15m31s>

The image shows a screenshot of the TORCS (The Open Racing Car Simulator) game. The car is labeled 'Bernini CarbonFibre'. The game interface includes a speedometer, a tachometer, and a fuel gauge. The text 'TORCS - The Open Racing Car Simulator' is displayed at the top. Below the screenshot, the Google DeepMind logo and 'General Artificial Intelligence' are visible. To the right, there is a logo for 'THE ROYAL SOCIETY' and a video thumbnail showing a man speaking at a podium. The text 'forming our future' and 'series' is visible on the video thumbnail. At the bottom right, it says 'Watch more videos at:'.

May 2015:  
3D games  
TORCS racing  
Beat AIs from pixels

# Aerial Drones: \$98 Billion by 2025

<http://www.businessinsider.com/the-market-for-commercial-drones-2014-2>



Delivery, Surveillance, Agriculture, Military, Police

<http://www.flybestdrones.com/best-5-drones-with-camera-under-50-dollars/>

<http://mint-tek.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/commercialdronesforhire.jpg>

# Deep Learning Has Blindspots

Full Citation: Nguyen A, Yosinski J, Clune J. *Deep Neural Networks are Easily Fooled: High Confidence Predictions for Unrecognizable Images*. In Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR '15), IEEE, 2015.

## Deep Neural Networks are Easily Fooled: High Confidence Predictions for Unrecognizable Images

Anh Nguyen  
University of Wyoming  
anguyen8@uwyo.edu

Jason Yosinski  
Cornell University  
yosinski@cs.cornell.edu

Jeff Clune  
University of Wyoming  
jeffclune@uwyo.edu

### Abstract

Deep neural networks (DNNs) have recently been achieving state-of-the-art performance on a variety of pattern-recognition tasks, most notably visual classification problems. Given that DNNs are now able to classify objects in images with near-human-level performance, questions naturally arise as to what differences remain between computer and human vision. A recent study [30] revealed that changing an image (e.g. of a lion) in a way imperceptible to humans can cause a DNN to label the image as something else entirely (e.g. mislabeling a lion a library). Here we show a related result: it is easy to produce images that are completely unrecognizable to humans, but that state-of-the-art DNNs believe to be recognizable objects with 99.99% confidence (e.g. labeling with certainty that white noise static is a lion). Specifically, we take convolutional neural networks trained to perform well on either the ImageNet or MNIST datasets and then find images with evolutionary algorithms or gradient ascent that DNNs label with high confidence as belonging to each dataset class. It is possible to produce images totally unrecognizable to human eyes that DNNs believe with near certainty are familiar objects, which we call "fooling images" (more generally, fooling examples). Our results shed light on interesting differences between human vision and current DNNs, and raise questions about the generality of DNN computer vision.

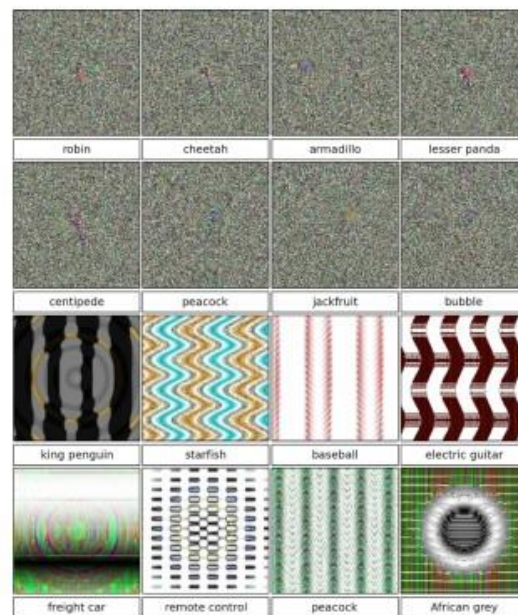


Figure 1. Evolved images that are unrecognizable to humans, but that state-of-the-art DNNs trained on ImageNet believe with  $\geq 99.6\%$  certainty to be a familiar object. This result highlights differences between how DNNs and humans recognize objects. Images are either directly (*top*) or indirectly (*bottom*) encoded.

arXiv:1412.1897v4 [cs.CV] 2 Apr 2015



# Other Issues

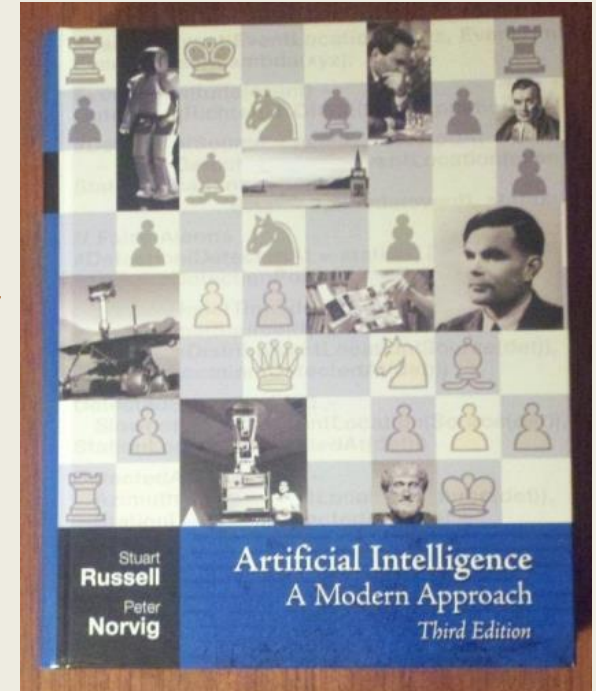
- Typically have *problems to solve* rather than reinforcement signals
- Want *confidence* that system solves problem
- Want confidence in *no unintended behaviors*
- Systems often have to obey legal, corporate, or design *constraints*

# Rational Decision Making



[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:John\\_von\\_Neumann.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:John_von_Neumann.jpg)

1. *Have utility function*
2. *Have a model of the world*
3. *Choose the action with highest expected utility*
4. *Update the model based on what happens*

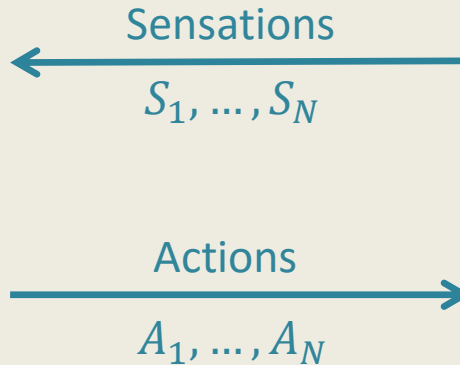


<http://aima.cs.berkeley.edu/>

- Von Neumann and Morgenstern, 1944
- Savage, 1954
- Anscombe and Aumann, 1963

Modern Approach to AI

# Fully Rational Systems



Utility function:  $U(S_1, \dots, S_N)$  Prior Probability:  $P(S_1, \dots, S_N | A_1, \dots, A_N)$

Rational Action at time t:

$$A_t^R(S_1, A_1, \dots, A_{t-1}, S_t) =$$

$$\operatorname{argmax}_{A_t^R} \sum_{S_{t+1}, \dots, S_N} U(S_1, \dots, S_N) P(S_1, \dots, S_N | A_1, \dots, A_{t-1}, A_t^R, \dots, A_N^R)$$

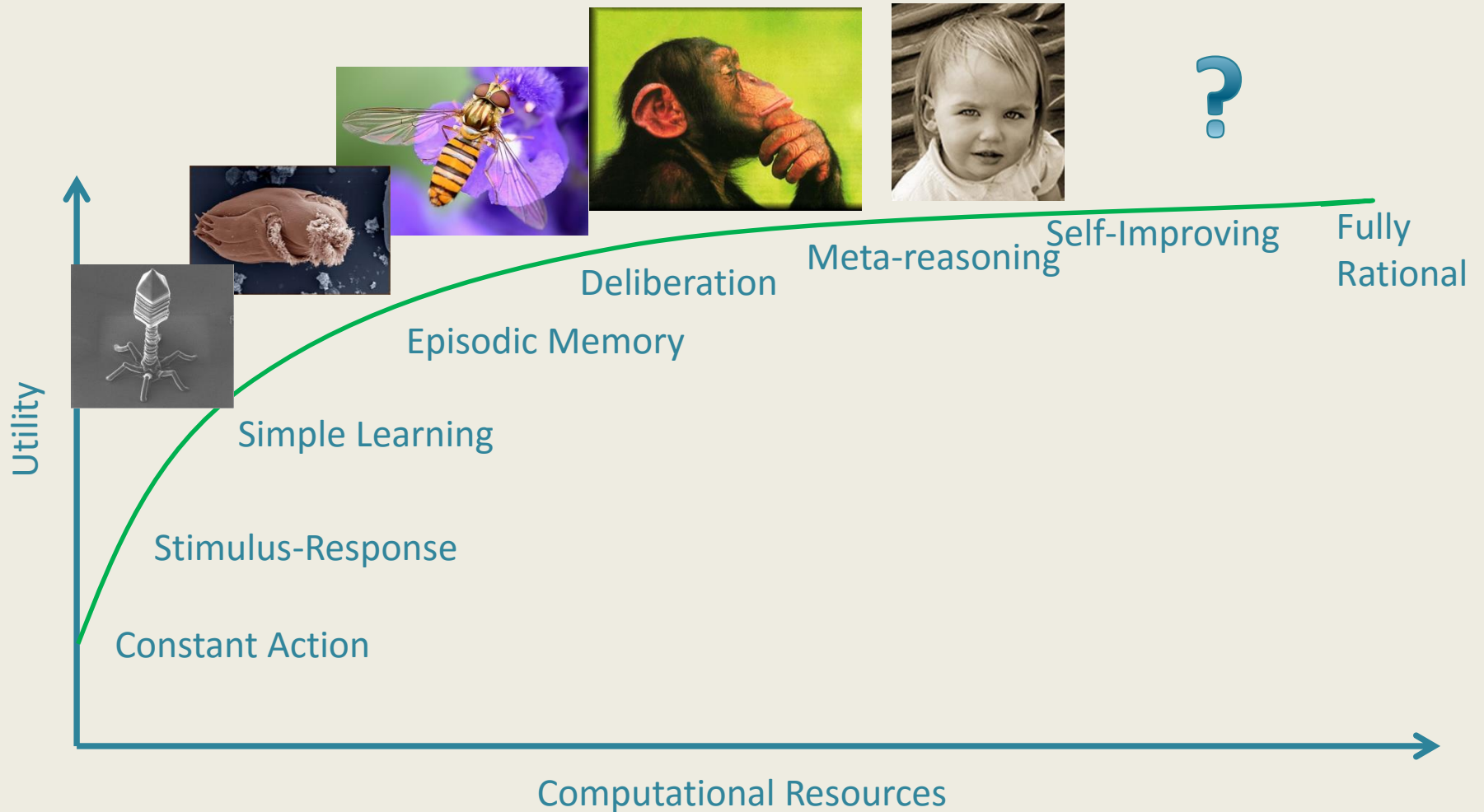
**The Formula for Intelligence!**

*It includes Bayesian Inference, Search, and Deliberation.*

But it requires  $O(NS^N A^N)$  computational steps.



# Approximately Rational Architectures



# Technology Needs Semantics!

- Analyzing camera, sensor, weather data
- Better search, question answering, info
- Analysis and optimization of business processes
- Health monitoring, medical diagnosis
- Financial markets trading, stabilization
- Autonomous cars, trucks, boats, subs, planes
- Pollution monitoring and cleanup
- Improved robotic manufacturing
- Software and Hardware design

# Approaches to Semantics

*Representation, Encoding, Learning,  
Communication, Reasoning*

- **Montague** – map into Typed Lambda Calculus
- **Denotational** – map into CS Domains
- **Mathematical** – map into Set Theory
- **Categorical** – map into Category Theory
- **Distributional** – Statistics of Contexts





*New Possibilities Coming Soon!*

**PossibilityResearch.com**