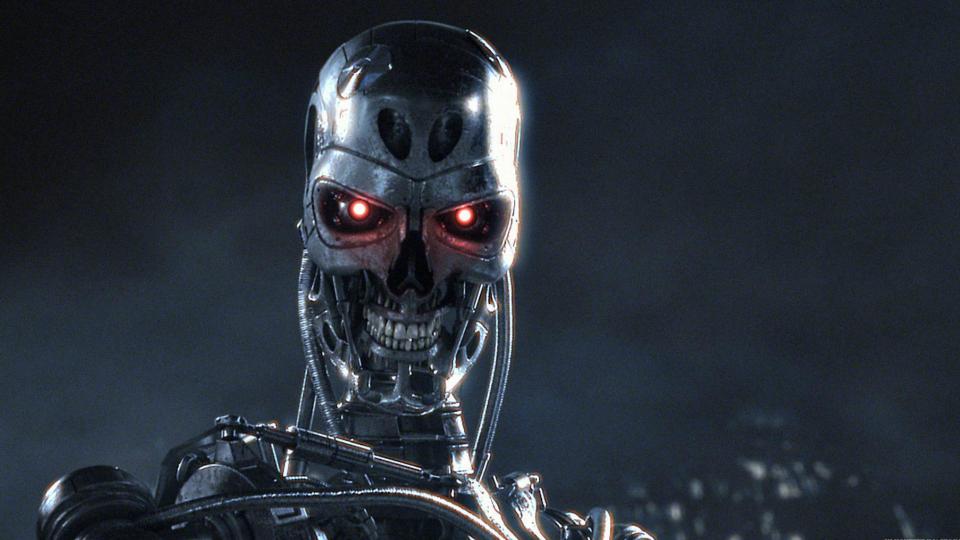
Une introduction à l'intelligence artificielle

Gilles Louppe <u>g.louppe@uliege.be</u>



Artificial intelligence remains **narrow**.





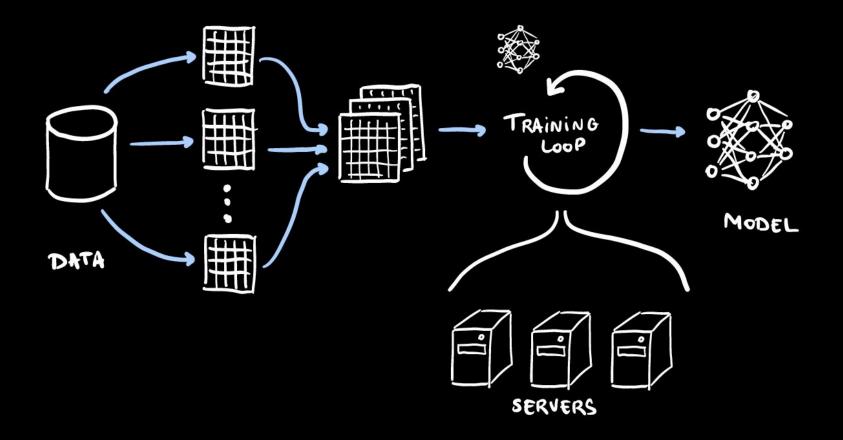


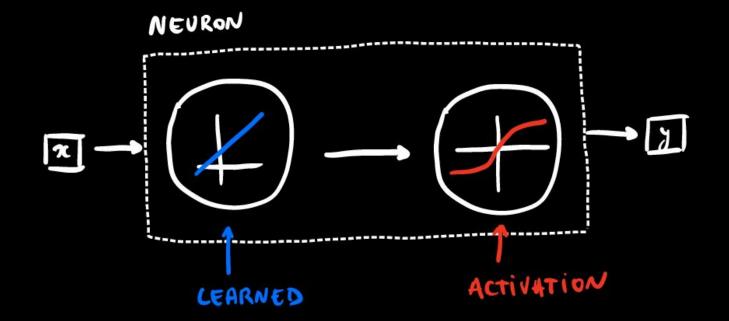


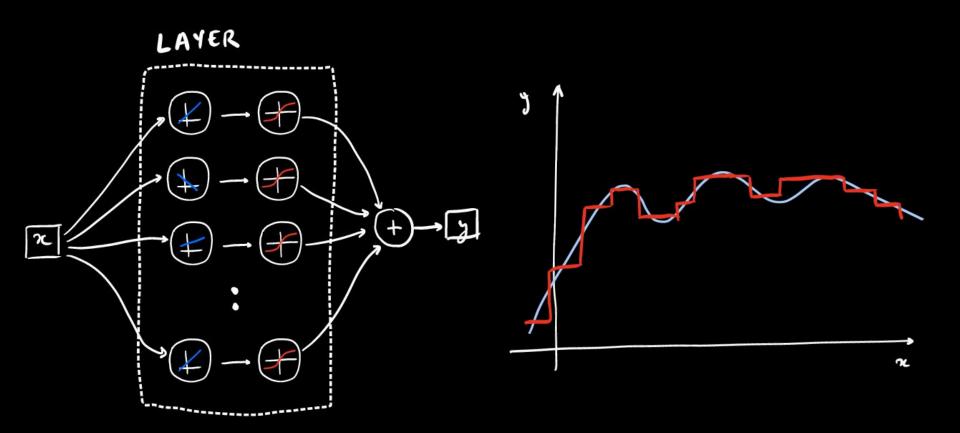
Much of modern AI is based on machine learning: programs learn and improve from data.

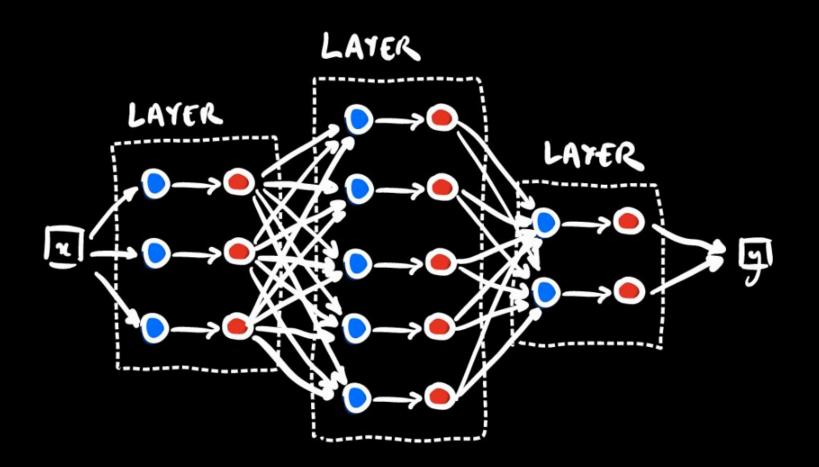
ROBOT PROGRAMMING

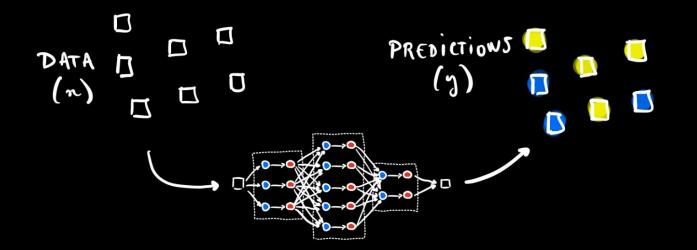
INSTRATION: STIC APPROACH











Training a neural network is **like tuning a guitar**, except it is run by a learning algorithm.

Al is now solving problems that were previously considered out-of-reach, across many domains of science, technology, engineering, and society.















self.file self.fingerprints = m(1) self.logues self.eduge debug self.logger = logging if path: self.file = con(s.gen) self.file = con(s.gen) self.file.self)

aria60

data (A)

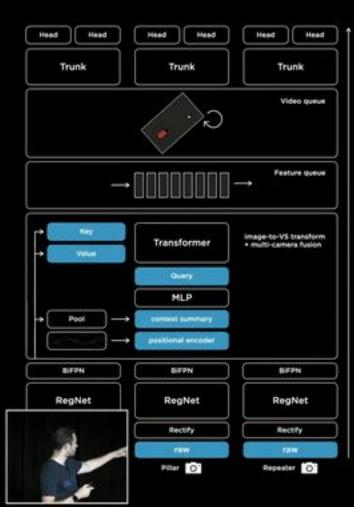
def request_fingerprint(self, request):
return request_fingerprint(request)

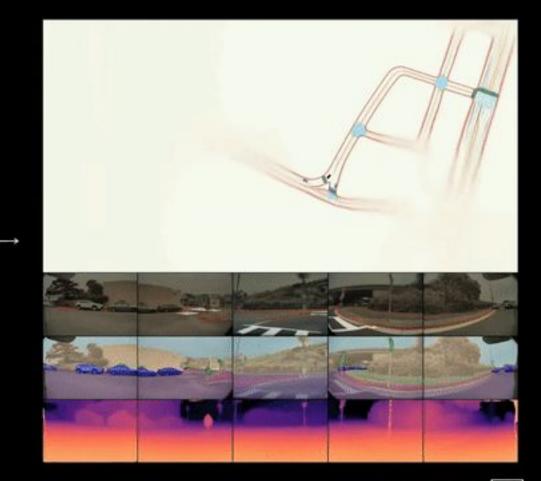








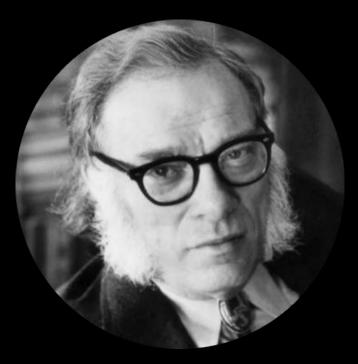




TISLALIVE

Great applications ahead, but a long list of fundamental challenges and questions remain:

- Why do neural networks work so well?
- How to go beyond narrow AI?
- How to learn from small data?
- How to avoid bias in data?
- How to learn continuously?
- How to build common sense?
- How to be as energy-efficient as animals?
- How to interact with humans?
- How to make an AI explain itself?
- [...]



"What is intelligence, anyway?" - Isaac Asimov