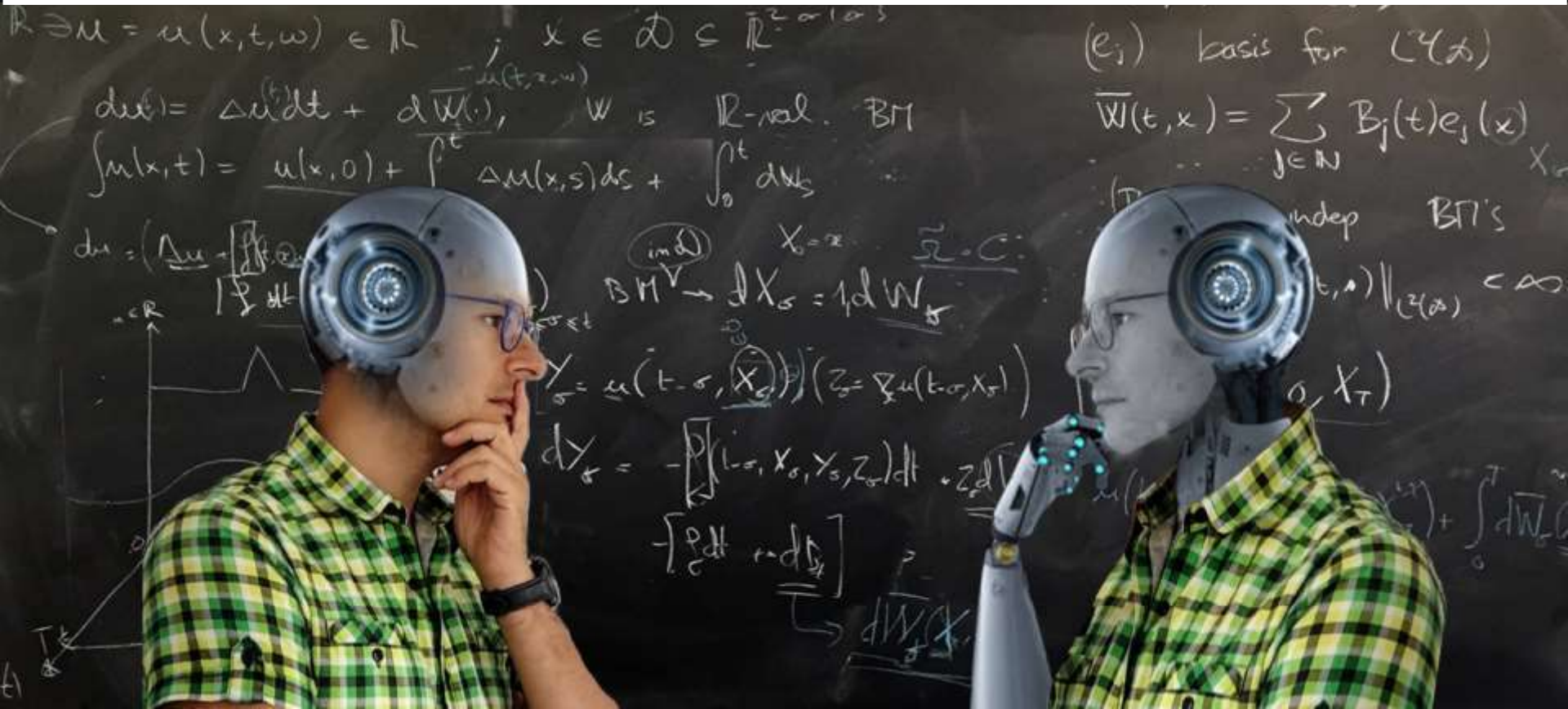


QUELLO CHE NON SAPPIAMO E CHE FORSE NON SAPREMO MAI



L'**intelligenza artificiale** è una **disciplina** che studia se e in che modo si possano realizzare **sistemi informatici** intelligenti in grado di **simulare** la capacità e il **comportamento** del **pensiero** umano.

«L'intelligenza artificiale è una disciplina appartenente all'**informatica** che studia i fondamenti teorici, le metodologie e le tecniche che consentono la progettazione di sistemi **hardware** e sistemi di **programmi software** capaci di fornire all'elaboratore elettronico prestazioni che, a un osservatore comune, sembrerebbero essere di pertinenza esclusiva dell'intelligenza umana.» (Marco Somalvico)

Wikipedia Ita

L'**intelligenza artificiale** è l' **intelligenza** delle macchine o dei software, in contrapposizione all'intelligenza degli esseri umani o degli animali. **Le applicazioni di intelligenza artificiale** includono motori **di ricerca web**, recommender systems, comprensione del linguaggio umano, strumenti generativi o creativi e competere ai massimi livelli in **giochi strategici**.

Wikipedia Eng

L'**intelligenza artificiale**, è una sottoarea dell'informatica che comprende tutti gli sforzi volti a rendere le macchine intelligenti. **L'intelligenza** è intesa come la qualità che consente a un essere di agire in modo appropriato e previdente nel suo ambiente; ciò include la capacità di percepire e rispondere agli input sensoriali, assorbire informazioni, elaborarle e immagazzinarle come conoscenza, comprendere e produrre linguaggio, risolvere problemi e raggiungere obiettivi.

Wikipedia Ger

"Is not a human, is not a computer, is a third thing..."

Elieel Camargo-Molina,
Stephen Follows.
Talk AI Interactions: ChatGPT and beyond,
SISSA 8-05-2023

*"...non si comporta come un umano,
non si comporta come una macchina..."*

Dartmouth workshop 1956

Proponiamo che nell'estate del 1956 al Dartmouth College di Hanover, nel New Hampshire, venga condotto uno studio sull'intelligenza artificiale della durata di 2 mesi e da 10 ricercatori. Lo studio dovrà procedere sulla base della **congettura che ogni aspetto dell'apprendimento o qualsiasi altra caratteristica dell'intelligenza possa in linea di principio essere descritto in modo così preciso da poter costruire una macchina per simularlo**. Si tenterà di scoprire come far sì che le macchine utilizzino il linguaggio, formino astrazioni e concetti, risolvano tipi di problemi ora riservati agli esseri umani e migliorino se stesse.





A



B



A



B



A



B



Bisogna capire per farlo?



A



B



C



D



E



F

I piccioni non mentono



BREVE TEST



1



2



3



4



5



6



PERCHE' ?

1



2



3



4



5



6



...ogni aspetto dell'apprendimento o qualsiasi altra caratteristica dell'intelligenza possa in linea di principio essere **descritto in modo così preciso** da poter costruire una macchina per simularlo.

REGOLA



LINGUAGGIO

**Qual'è allora la
REGOLA dell'IA?**

Lemma 4.1. Let (X, d, μ) be a doubling metric measure space that supports a p -Poincaré inequality. Assume that X has the annular chain property at O . Suppose that X has a weak polar coordinate system at O as in (1.2). If $R_p(h, O) < \infty$, then the existence and uniqueness of (1.1) hold for σ -a.e. $\xi \in \mathbb{S}$.

Proof. Let $m \in \tilde{N}^{1,p}(X)$. We then obtain that for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\begin{aligned} m \sigma(F_{\text{out}}) &\leq \int_{F_{\text{out}}} \int_{\gamma_\xi^O} \chi_{B(O,2) \setminus B(O,1)} ds d\sigma(\xi) \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{S}} \int_{\gamma_\xi^O} \chi_{B(O,2) \setminus B(O,1)} ds d\sigma(\xi) \\ &\leq C \int_X \frac{\chi_{B(O,2) \setminus B(O,1)}}{h} d\mu \\ &\leq C [\mu(B(O,2) \setminus B(O,1))]^{1/p} \left(\int_{B(O,2) \setminus B(O,1)} h^{\frac{p}{p-1}} d\mu \right)^{\frac{p-1}{p}} \\ &\leq C [\mu(B(O,2) \setminus B(O,1))]^{1/p} R_p^{\frac{p-1}{p}}(h, O) \leq g_p(x) \end{aligned}$$

with

$$g_p(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{i=n_k}^{n_{k+1}} \frac{(2^i)^{\frac{1}{p-1}} \mu^{\frac{1}{p-1}}(A_{2^i})}{\sum_{i=n_k}^{n_{k+1}} (2^i)^{\frac{p}{p-1}} \mu^{\frac{1}{p-1}}(A_{2^i})} \chi_{A_{2^i}}(x) \right) \text{ if } p > 1 \text{ (or } g_1(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^{-ik} \chi_{A_{2^k}}(x)).$$

We define $u(x) := \inf \int_{\gamma_{O,x}} g_p ds$ for $x \in X$ where the infimum is taken over all rectifiable curves $\gamma_{O,x}$ connecting O and x . Then g_p is an upper gradient of u , see for instance [HKST15, Page 188-189]. We have the fact (see for instance [HKST15, Proposition 5.1.11]) that $\int_{\gamma_{O,x} \cap A_{2^k}} ds \geq \text{diam}(\gamma_{O,x} \cap A_{2^k}) \gtrsim 2^k$ for every $\gamma_{O,x}$ with $d(O,x) \geq 2^{k+1}$. Here $\text{diam}(\gamma_{O,x} \cap A_{2^k})$ is the diameter of $\gamma_{O,x} \cap A_{2^k}$. We let $\gamma \in \Gamma^\infty$ and let $N > 1$. For all $x \in \gamma$ with $d(O,x) = N$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} u(x) &= \inf_{\gamma_{O,x}} \int_{\gamma_{O,x}} g_p ds = \inf_{\gamma_{O,x}} \sum_{2^{n_k+1} \leq N} \sum_{i=n_k}^{n_{k+1}} \frac{(2^i)^{\frac{1}{p-1}} \mu^{\frac{1}{p-1}}(A_{2^i})}{\sum_{i=n_k}^{n_{k+1}} (2^i)^{\frac{p}{p-1}} \mu^{\frac{1}{p-1}}(A_{2^i})} \int_{\gamma_{O,x} \cap A_{2^i}} ds \\ &\gtrsim \sum_{2^{n_k+1} \leq N} \sum_{i=n_k}^{n_{k+1}} \frac{(2^i)^{\frac{1}{p-1}} \mu^{\frac{1}{p-1}}(A_{2^i})}{\sum_{i=n_k}^{n_{k+1}} (2^i)^{\frac{p}{p-1}} \mu^{\frac{1}{p-1}}(A_{2^i})} 2^i = \sum_{2^{n_k+1} \leq N} 1 \rightarrow \infty \text{ as } N \rightarrow \infty \text{ if } p > 1, \end{aligned}$$

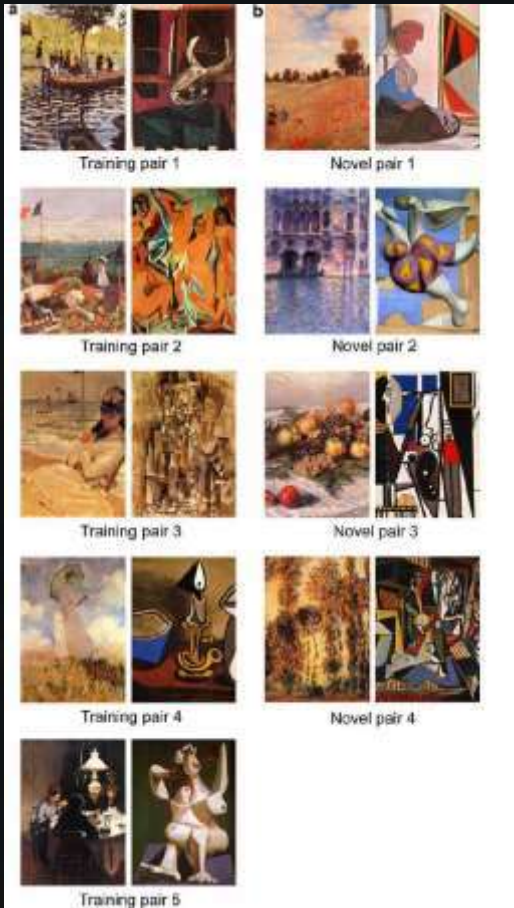
(or that $u(x) = \inf_{\gamma_{O,x}} \int_{\gamma_{O,x}} g_1 ds = \inf_{\gamma_{O,x}} \sum_{2^{i_k} \leq N} 2^{-ik} \int_{\gamma_{O,x} \cap A_{2^{i_k}}} ds \gtrsim \sum_{2^{i_k} \leq N} 2^{-ik} 2^{i_k} = \sum_{2^{i_k} \leq N} 1 \rightarrow \infty$ as $N \rightarrow \infty$). Hence $\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} u(\gamma(t)) = \infty$ for every $\gamma \in \Gamma^\infty$. It remains to show that g_p is p -integrable. Using (4.9)-(4.10), we have that

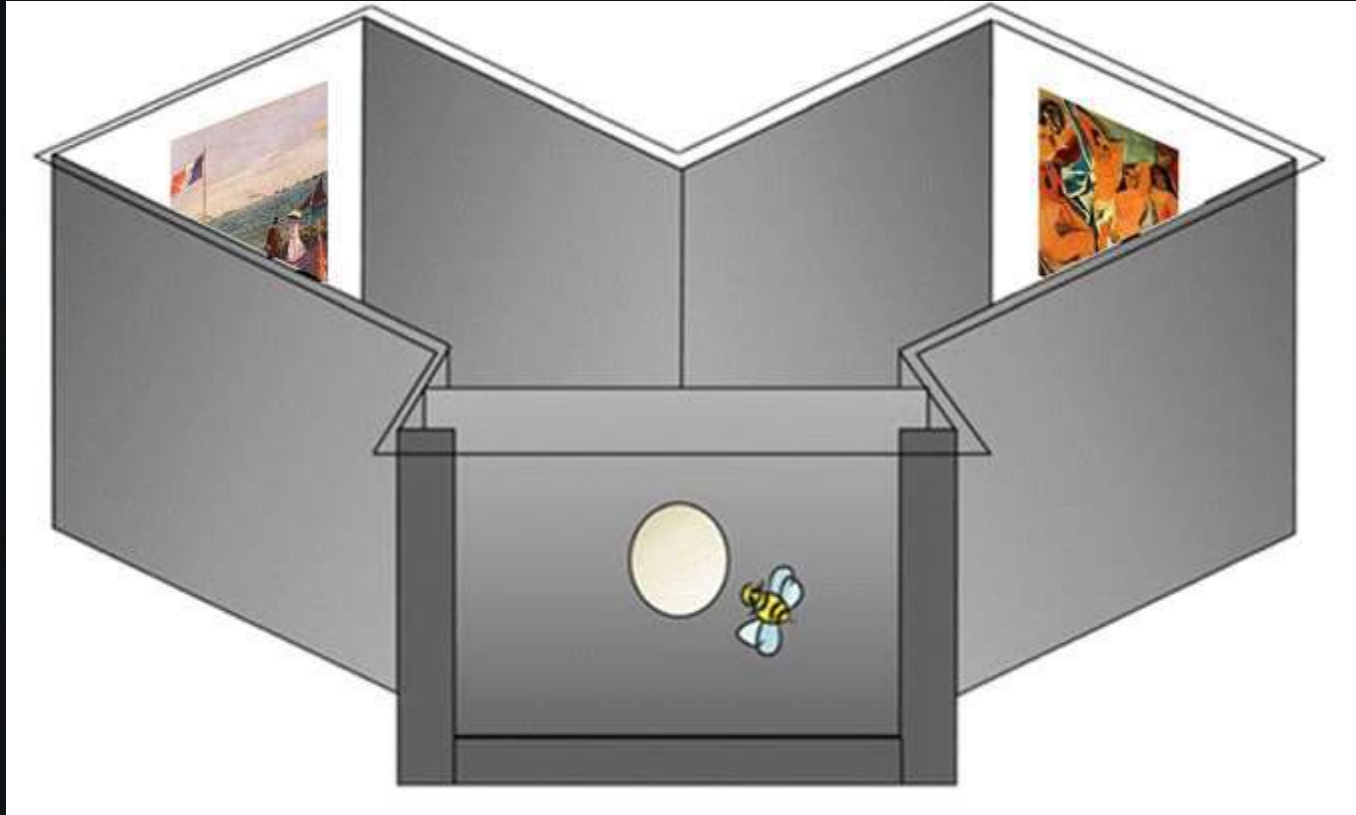
$$\int_X g_p^p d\mu = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=n_k}^{n_{k+1}} \int_{A_{2^i}} \left(\frac{(2^i)^{\frac{1}{p-1}} \mu^{\frac{1}{p-1}}(A_{2^i})}{\sum_{i=n_k}^{n_{k+1}} (2^i)^{\frac{p}{p-1}} \mu^{\frac{1}{p-1}}(A_{2^i})} \right)^p d\mu = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\sum_{i=n_k}^{n_{k+1}} (2^i)^{\frac{p}{p-1}} \mu^{\frac{1}{p-1}}(A_{2^i}) \right)^{p-1}} \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{k(p-1)}}$$

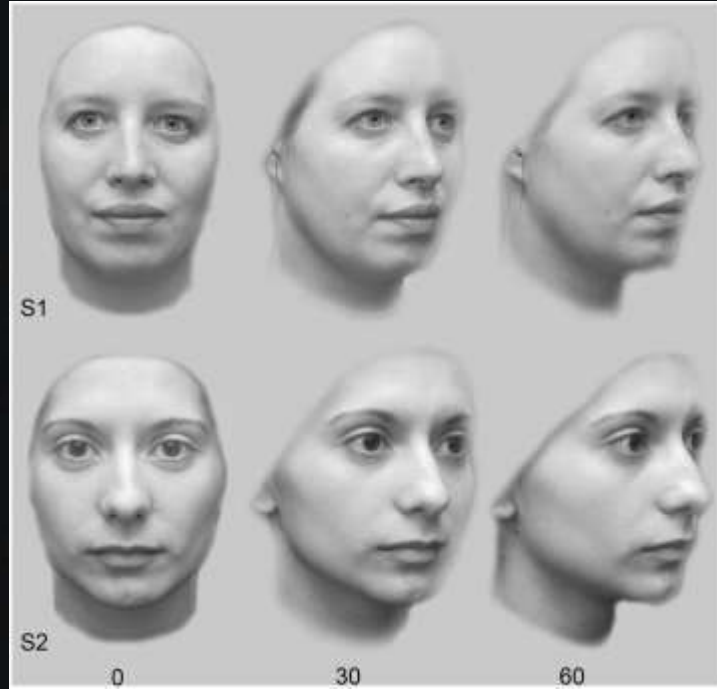
if $p > 1$ (or that $\int_X g_1 d\mu = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{A_{2^{i_k}}} 2^{-ik} d\mu = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^{-ik} \mu(A_{2^{i_k}}) \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k}$). The claim follows. \square



$f(x) = ?$





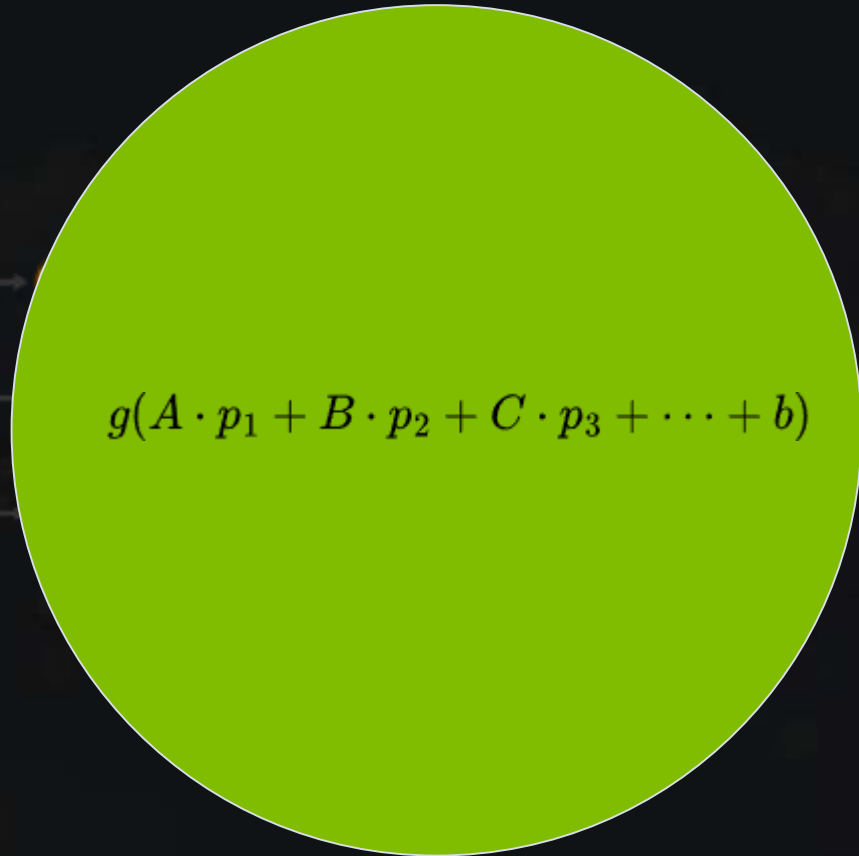


QUINDI?



$f(x) = ?$

$$f(x) = \text{NeuralNetwork}(x)$$



1



0





*“La conoscenza deve
essere formalizzata
con un approccio
logico”*



LOGICA
ANALITICA
DETERMINISTICA

INTUIZIONE
SINTETICA
STOCASTICA

Bisogna capire per farlo?

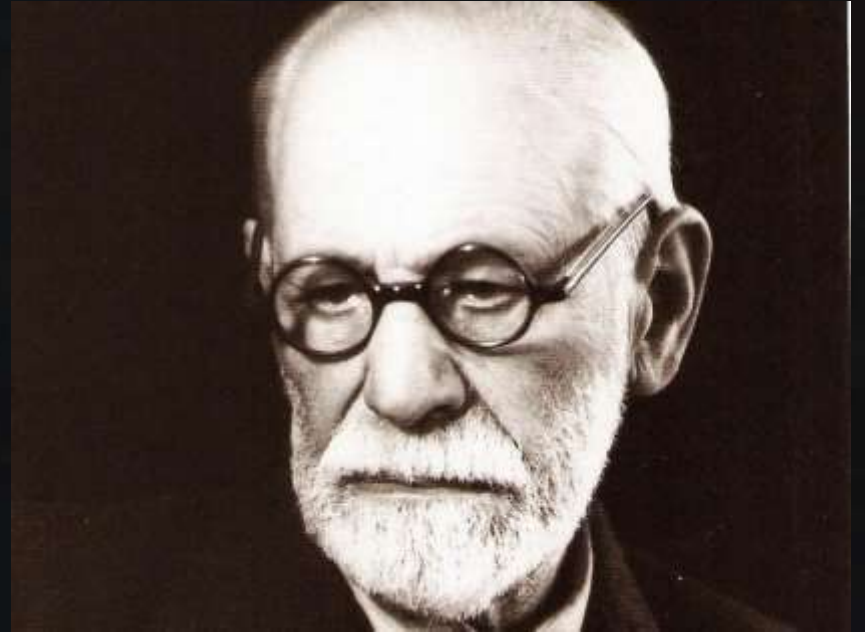


LE TRE (quattro) FERITE NARCISISTICHE

1. *Rivoluzione
copernicana*

2. *Rivoluzione
darwiniana*

3. *“Io”*



ETICA NELL'INTELLIGENZA ARTIFICIALE

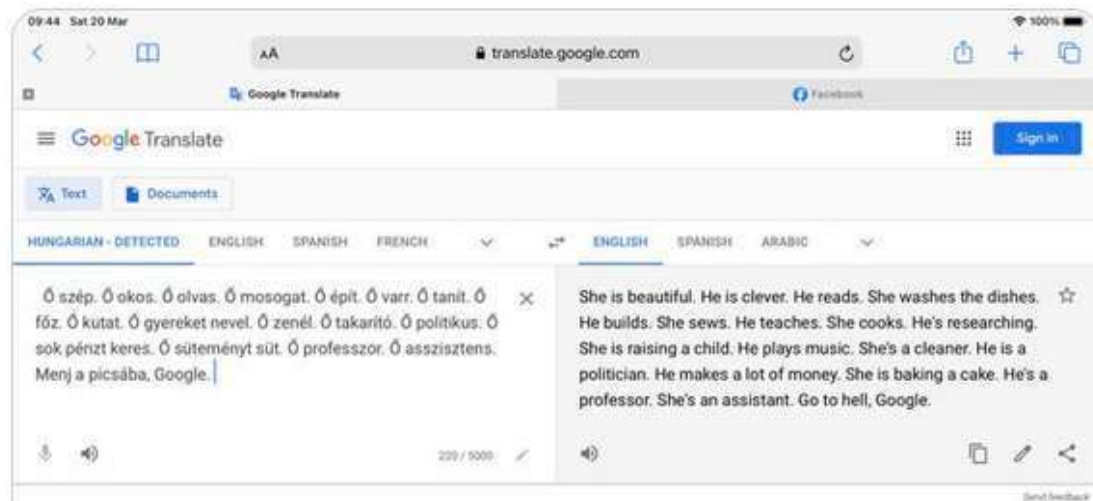


Dora Vargha

@DoraVargha



Hungarian is a gender neutral language, it has no gendered pronouns, so Google Translate automatically chooses the gender for you. Here is how everyday sexism is consistently encoded in 2021. Fuck you, Google.



Ci possono essere gruppi all'interno del dataset che vengono rappresentati male. In tal caso si può parlare di rete neurale **unfair**, concetto traducibile con i termini di *parziale, disonesta, scorretta*, in quanto tende a favorire i gruppi meglio rappresentati.

Machine Bias

There's software used across the country to predict future criminals. And it's biased against blacks.

By Julia Angwin, Jeff Larson, Surya Ganguli and Lauren Kirchner
May 14, 2016

ON A SWINGING AFTERNOON IN 2014, Britisha Borders was running late to pick up her god-daughter from school when she spotted an unlocked baby blue Harley bicycle and a silver Razor scooter. Borders and a friend grabbed the bike and scooter and tried to ride them down the street in the Fort Lauderdale suburb of Coral Springs.

Just as the women with girls were realizing they were racing for the law enforcement — which belonged to a 6-year-old boy — a woman came running after them shouting, “That’s my baby’s stuff!” Borders and her friend immediately dropped the bike and scooter and walked away.

But it wasn’t just — a neighbor who witnessed the heist had already called the police. Borders and her friend were arrested and charged with burglary and petty theft for the items, which were valued at a total of \$100.

Computer bots came with a similar use. The previous semester, 40-year-old Thomas Prater was pulled up for shoplifting \$100 of books from a nearby Barnes & Noble store.

Prater was the more seasoned criminal. He had already been convicted of several robbery and attempted robbery offenses for which he served five years in prison, in addition to multiple armed robbery charges. Borders had a record, too, but it was for nondescript offenses, where she was a juvenile.

But something odd happened when Borders and Prater were booked into jail. A computer program spit out a score predicting the likelihood of each committing a future crime. Borders — who is black — was rated a high risk. Prater — who is white — was rated a low risk.



Nel 2018, Amazon è stata richiamata in quanto l’algoritmo di preselezione delle candidature tendeva a scartare più spesso testi contenenti la parola “woman’s”.

Jul 1, 2015, 01:42pm EDT

Google Photos Tags Two African-Americans As Gorillas Through Facial Recognition Software

When It Comes to Gorillas, Google Photos Remains Blind

Google promised a fix after its photo-categorization software labeled black people as gorillas in 2015. More than two years later, it hasn't found one.



There's a somewhat famous story in AI research circles about a neural network model that was [trained to distinguish between wolves and huskies](#). The model learned to identify them successfully, achieving high accuracy when given images that weren't used for its training.

However, it soon became apparent that something was going wrong — some very clear images were being misclassified. When they looked into why the neural network was making such gross mistakes, researchers figured out the model learned to classify an image based on whether there was snow in it — all images of wolves used in the training had snow in the background, while the ones of huskies did not. Unsurprisingly, the model was failing.



The UK's A-level grading fiasco

For those who haven't followed the story – two weeks ago, thousands of students in England and Wales received their "A-level" exam grades. Instead of scoring actual exams, however, grades were determined by an algorithm. **Almost 40% of students** received grades lower than they had anticipated, sparking public outcry and **legal action**. Faced with protests, the UK government retracted the grades. Students will now receive grades based on their teacher's estimate of what their grade would have been, had the exams gone forward as planned.

GRAZIE DELL'ATTENZIONE

