

KI & Gesundheit

- KI: Nutzen oder Fluch ?-

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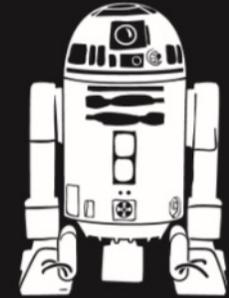
1927

Hi, I'm Maschinen-Maria and I am from Metropolis. My skin is made of human skin.



1977

Hi, I'm R2D2 and I am from Star Wars. I can solve multiple problems.



1984

Hi, I'm T-800 and I am from Terminator. I kill people. Also, I act autonomously.



2013

Hi, I'm Samantha and I am from Her. I have emotions and can build relationships.



2014

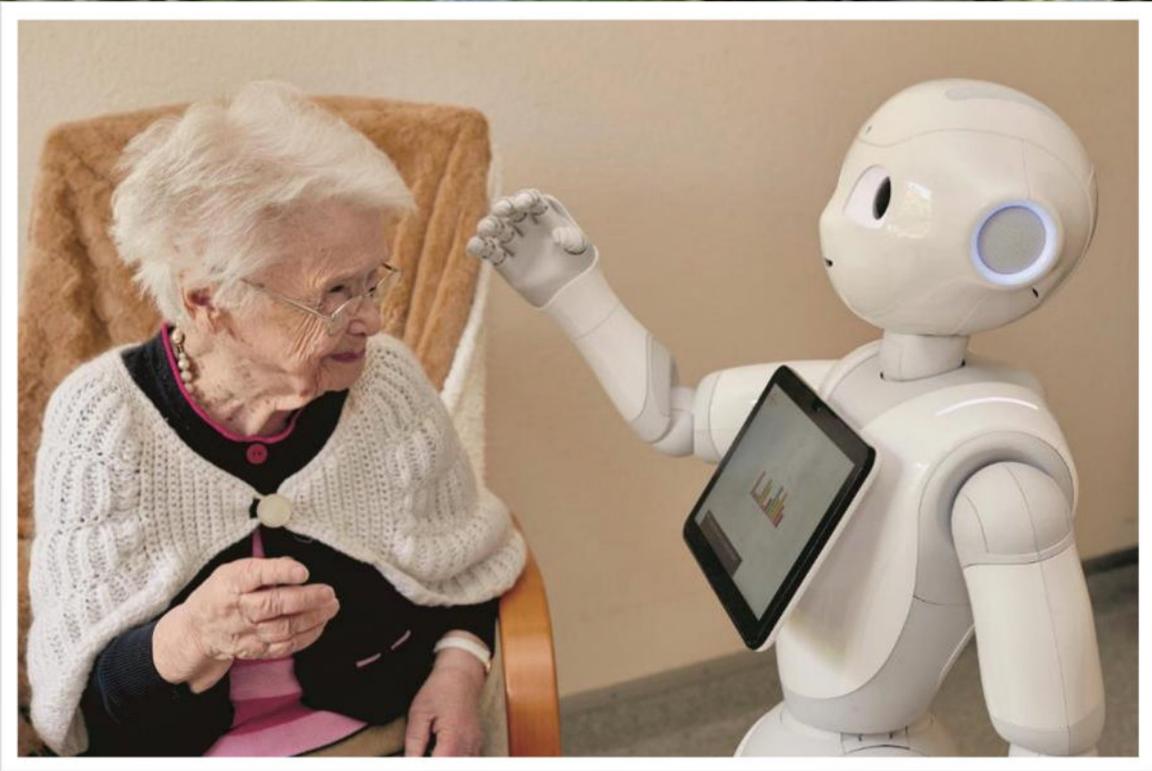
Hi, I'm Tars and I am from Interstellar. I am funny. Do you want to hear a joke?



Seems, like we should not seek to replicate but to augment ourselves.

How Alpha

Logan Book
Mar 26, 2018



Computers are useless. They can only give answers."
I Picasso (1881 - 1973), it's a disagreement

$$\log(D(x)) + \mathbb{E}_z[\log(1 - D(G(z)))]$$



AUCTION
EDMOND DE BELAMY



CHRISTIE'S

NEW YORK
OCTOBER 2018



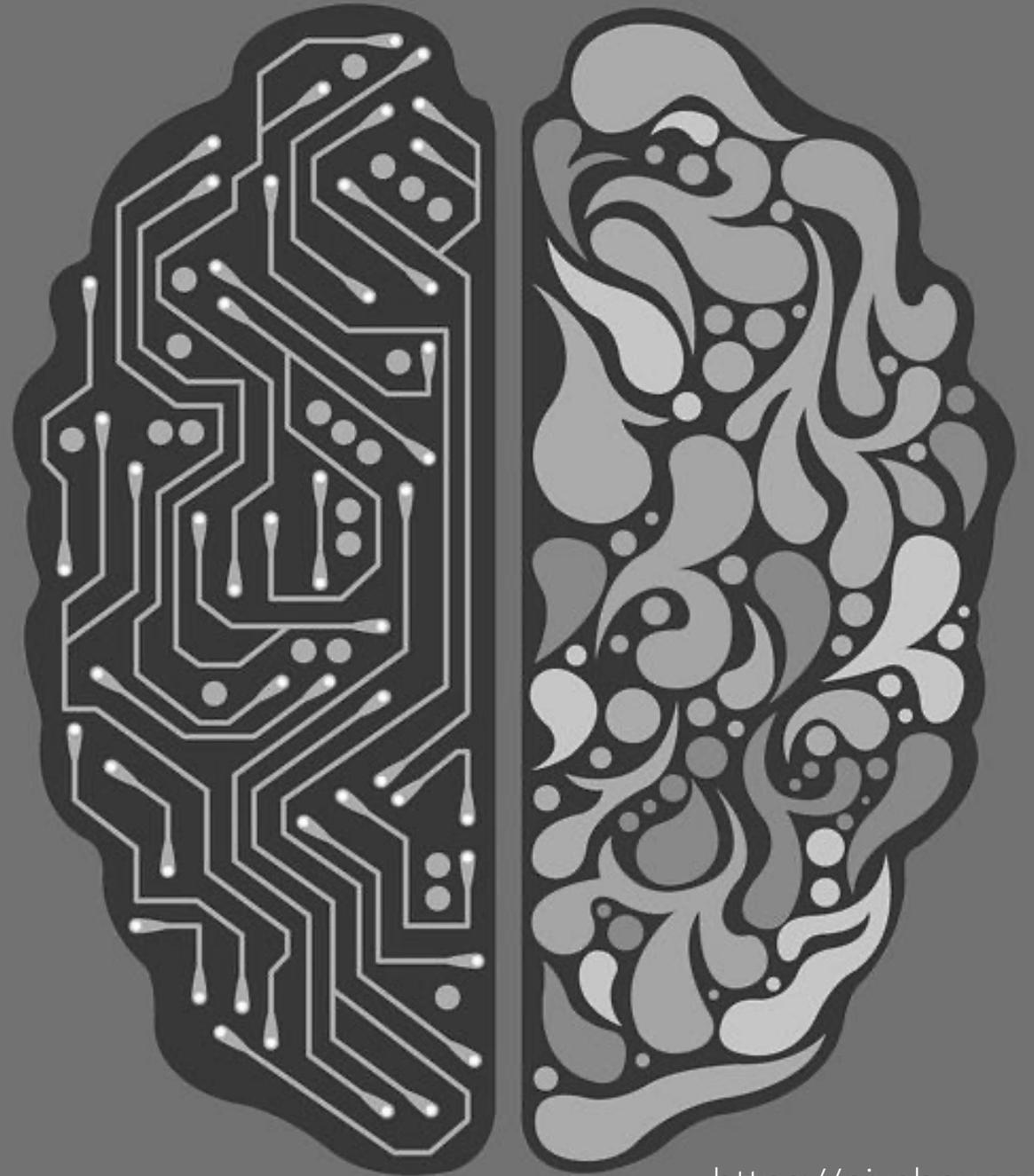
Agarwal did yesterday.

World is a new album that features everything from sci-fi to Europop. It could change the way we think and creativity. writes Alex Marshall.

Related



Was ist
künstliche
Intelligenz (KI)?

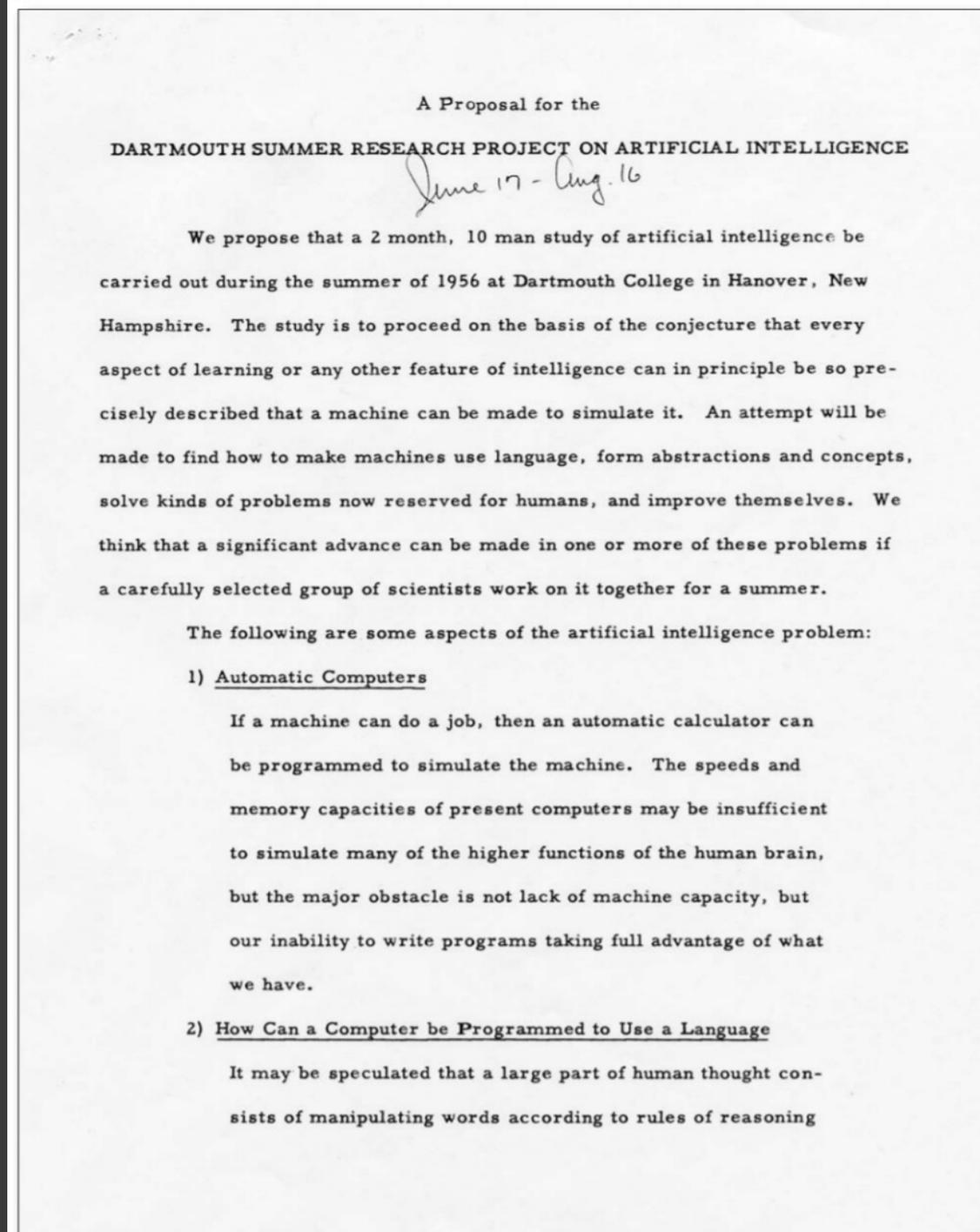


A Proposal for the Dartmouth Summer Research Project on Artificial Intelligence

August 31, 1955

The 1956 Dartmouth summer research project on artificial intelligence was initiated by this August 31, 1955 proposal, authored by John McCarthy, Marvin Minsky, Nathaniel Rochester, and Claude Shannon. The original typescript consisted of 17 pages plus a title page. Copies of the typescript are housed in the archives at Dartmouth College and Stanford University

- Automatic Computers
- How Can a Computer be Programmed to Use a Language
- Neuron Nets
- Theory of the Size of a Calculation
- Self-Improvement
- Abstractions
- Randomness and Creativity



„...to find how to make machines...solve kinds of problems now reserved for humans..“



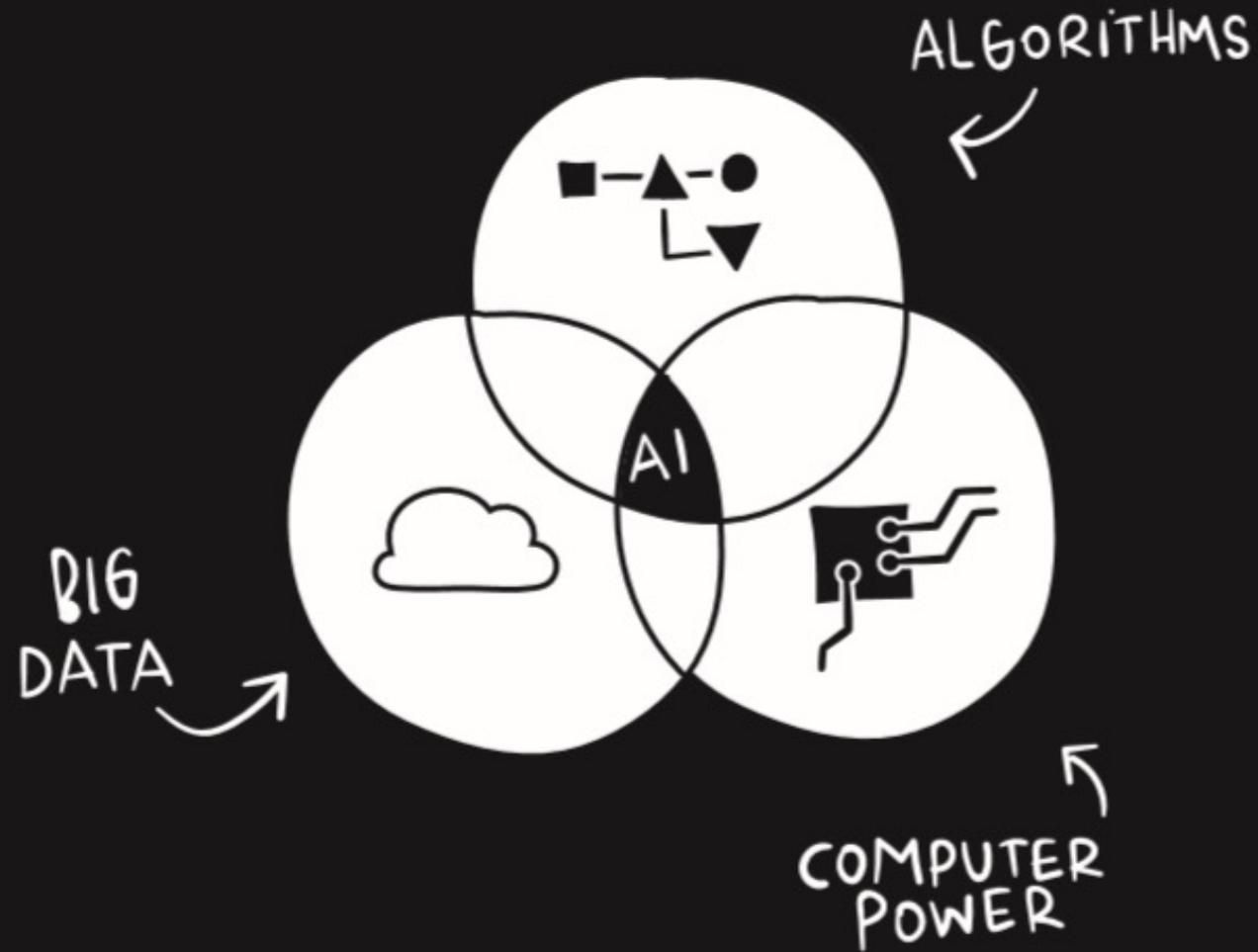
IN THIS BUILDING DURING THE SUMMER OF 1956
JOHN MCCARTHY (DARTMOUTH COLLEGE), MARVIN L. MINSKY (MIT),
NATHANIEL ROCHSTER (IBM), AND CLAUDE SHANNON (BELL LABORATORIES)
CONDUCTED
**THE DARTMOUTH SUMMER RESEARCH PROJECT
ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**
FIRST USE OF THE TERM "ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE"
FOUNDING OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AS A RESEARCH DISCIPLINE
*"To proceed on the basis of the conviction
that every aspect of learning or any other feature of intelligence
can in principle be so precisely described that a machine can be made to simulate it."*
IN COMMEMORATION OF THE PROJECT'S 50th ANNIVERSARY
JULY 13, 2006

Artificial Intelligence



Short History (incomplete)

- **1940 - Alan Turing – *The Imitation Game***
- 1943 - Walter Pitts and Warren McCulloch - *Neuron*
- **1956 - John McCarthy et. al. – *AI Summerschool***
- **1966 - Joseph Weizenbaum (MIT) *ELIZA***
- 1989 - Yann LeCun – Digits recognition
- **1997 - Deep Blue versus Garry Kasparov**
- **2011 - Andrew Ng – *The Cat Experiment***
- 2015 - Speech Recognition and translation parity
- **2018 – AlphaGo plays Go and StarCraft**
- **2022 – chatGPT published!**



... together with advances in data availability and algorithms (=the recipes) behind AI.



AI vs. ML vs. Deep Learning

Künstliche
Intelligenz



Machinelles
Lernen



Deep
Learning



1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

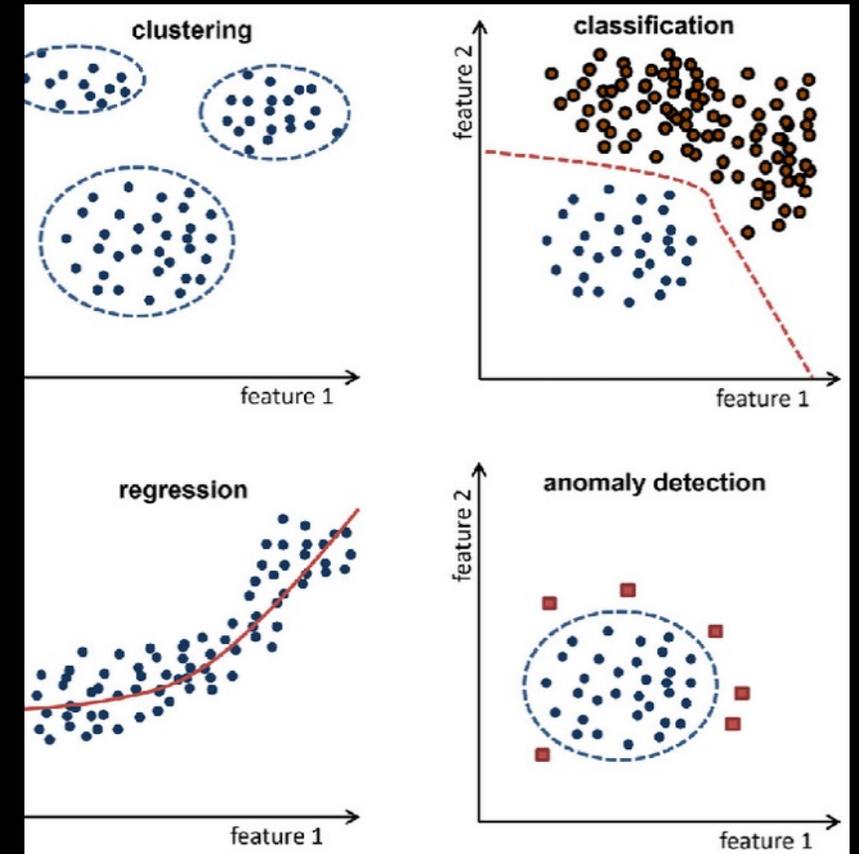
2010

2020



ML Tasks

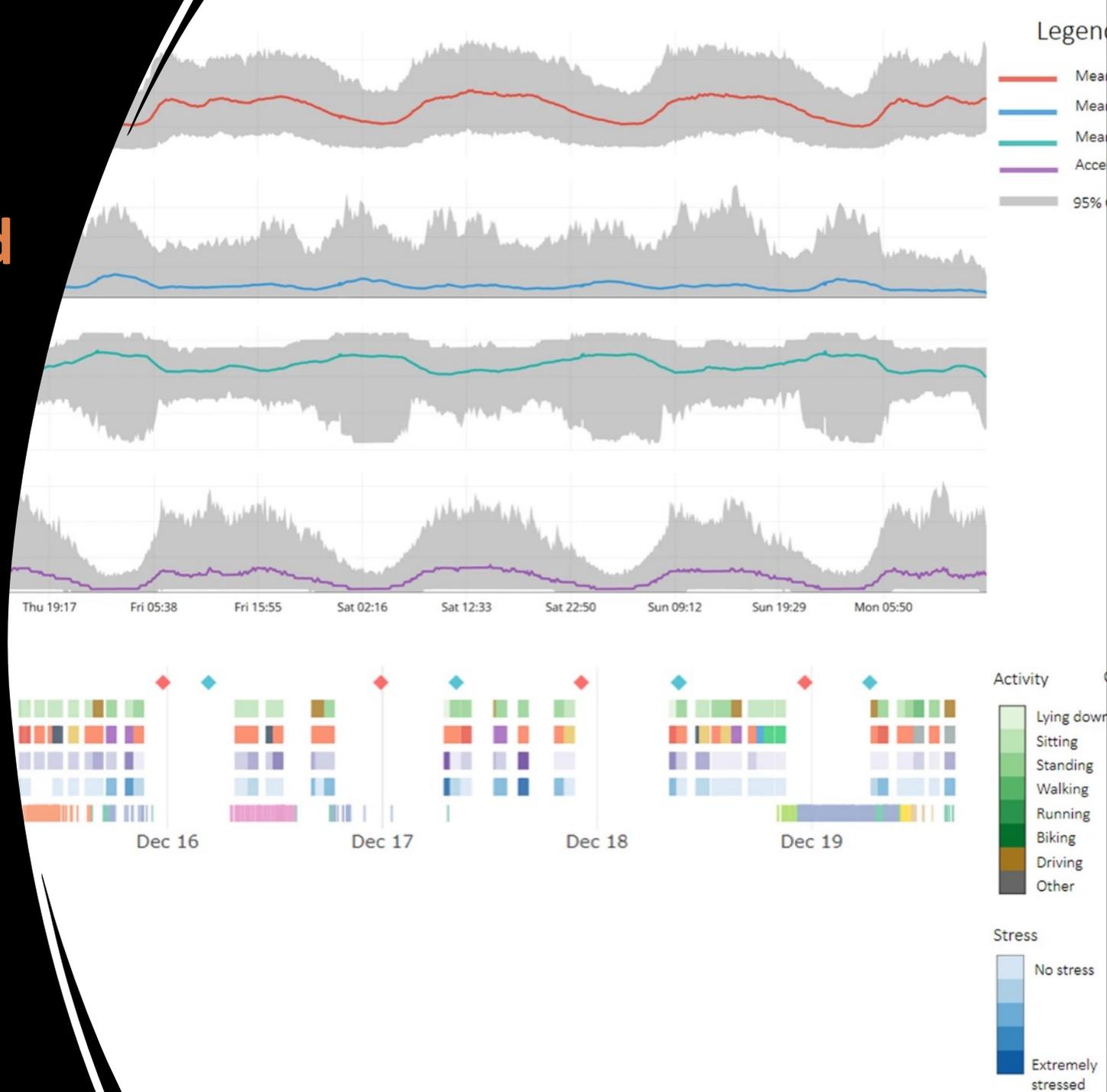
- **Supervised Learning:** Ermittlung der Beziehung (Funktion F) zwischen (korrelierten) Eingangsvariablen und Ausgangsvariablen
- **Unsupervised Learning:** Finde Gruppen (Cluster) in einem Datensatz
- **Reinforcement Learning:** Erreiche ein Ziel durch Gewinnmaximierung (Reward)



Verhaltensverfolgung und -management

Wearables und Apps, die KI nutzen, helfen dabei, das Verhalten der Nutzer zu verfolgen und Muster zu erkennen, die auf Stress oder emotionale Belastung hinweisen. Sie bieten dann Ratschläge zur Stressbewältigung und zur Förderung gesunder Gewohnheiten.

- An interpretable machine learning approach to multimodal stress detection in a simulated office environment (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1532046423000205>)

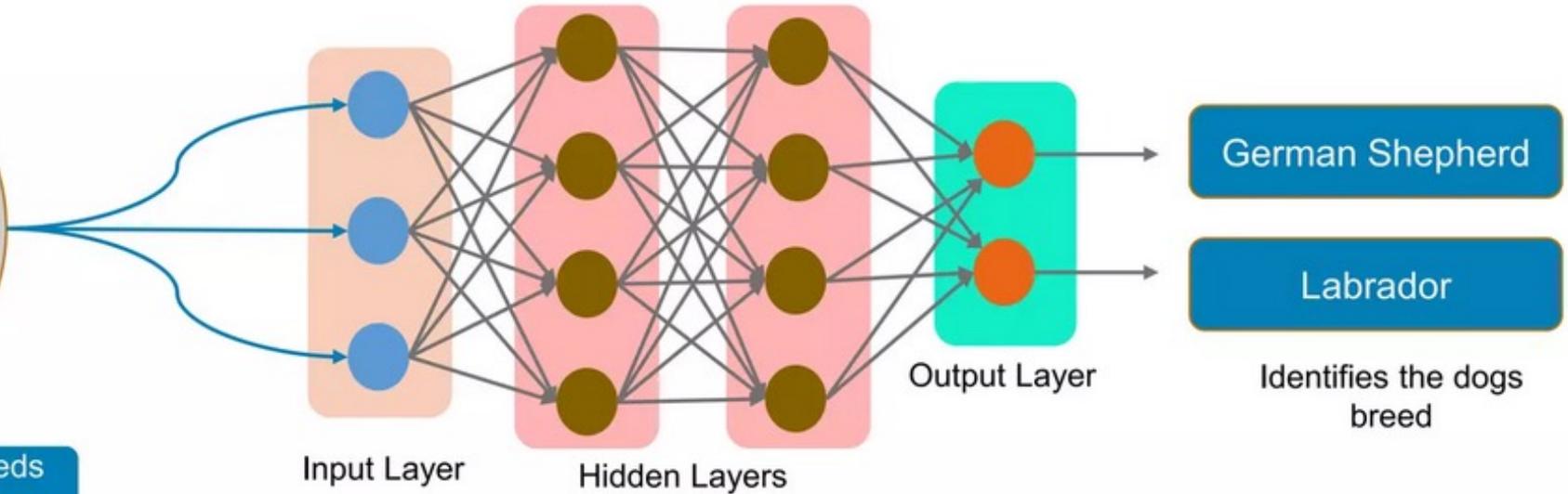


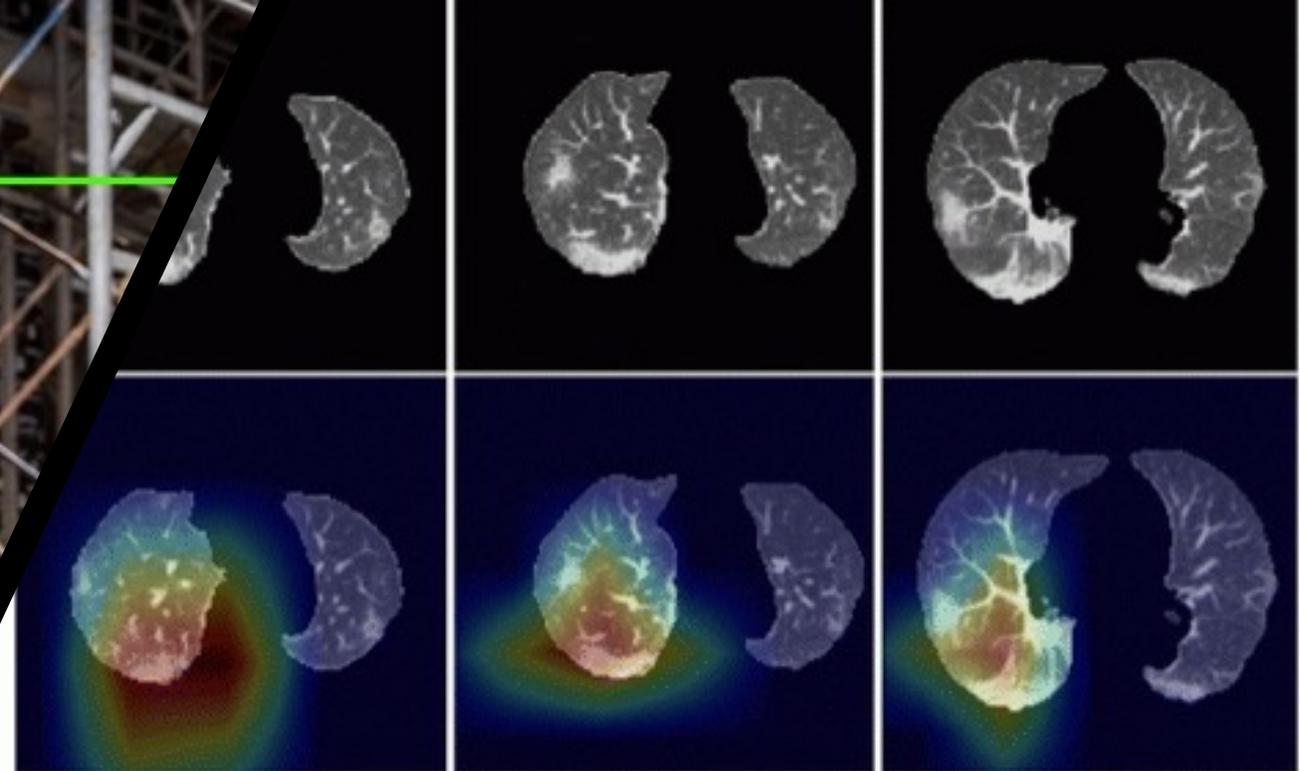
Was ist ein Neuronales Netz (ANN)?

Neuronale Netze, die beim Deep Learning verwendet werden, bestehen aus verschiedenen Schichten, die miteinander verbunden sind, und arbeiten nach der Struktur und den Funktionen des menschlichen Gehirns. Es lernt aus riesigen Datenmengen und verwendet Algorithmen, um ein neuronales Netz zu trainieren.



Image pixels of 2 different breeds of dog





Was siehst du auf dem Bild?

Klassifizierung:



```
[{"name": "grass", "confidence": 0.9999992847442627 },  
{"name": "cow", "confidence": 0.99954754114151 },  
{"name": "field", "confidence": 0.9976195693016052 },  
{"name": "brown", "confidence": 0.988935649394989 },  
{"name": "animal", "confidence": 0.97904372215271 },  
{"name": "standing", "confidence": 0.9632768630981445 },  
{"name": "wire", "confidence": 0.8946959376335144 },  
{"name": "green", "confidence": 0.8844101428985596 },  
{"name": "pasture", "confidence": 0.8332059383392334 },  
{"name": "grassy", "confidence": 0.48627158999443054 },  
{"name": "lush", "confidence": 0.1874018907546997 },  
{"name": "staring", "confidence": 0.165890634059906 }]
```

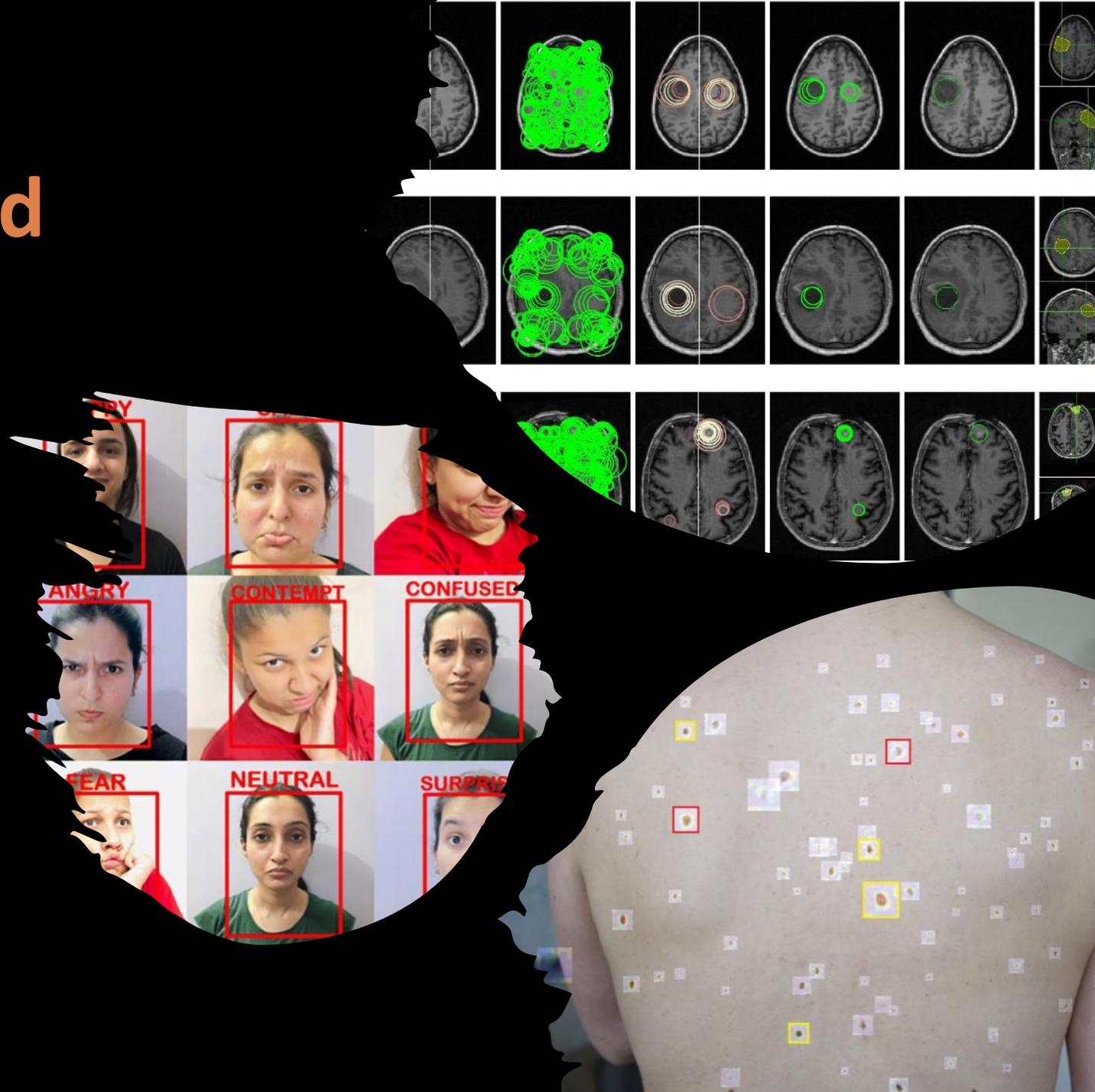
Beschreibung:

```
0.975 "a brown cow standing on top of a lush green field"  
0.974 "a cow standing on top of a lush green field"  
0.965 "a large brown cow standing on top of a lush green field"
```

Früherkennung und Diagnose

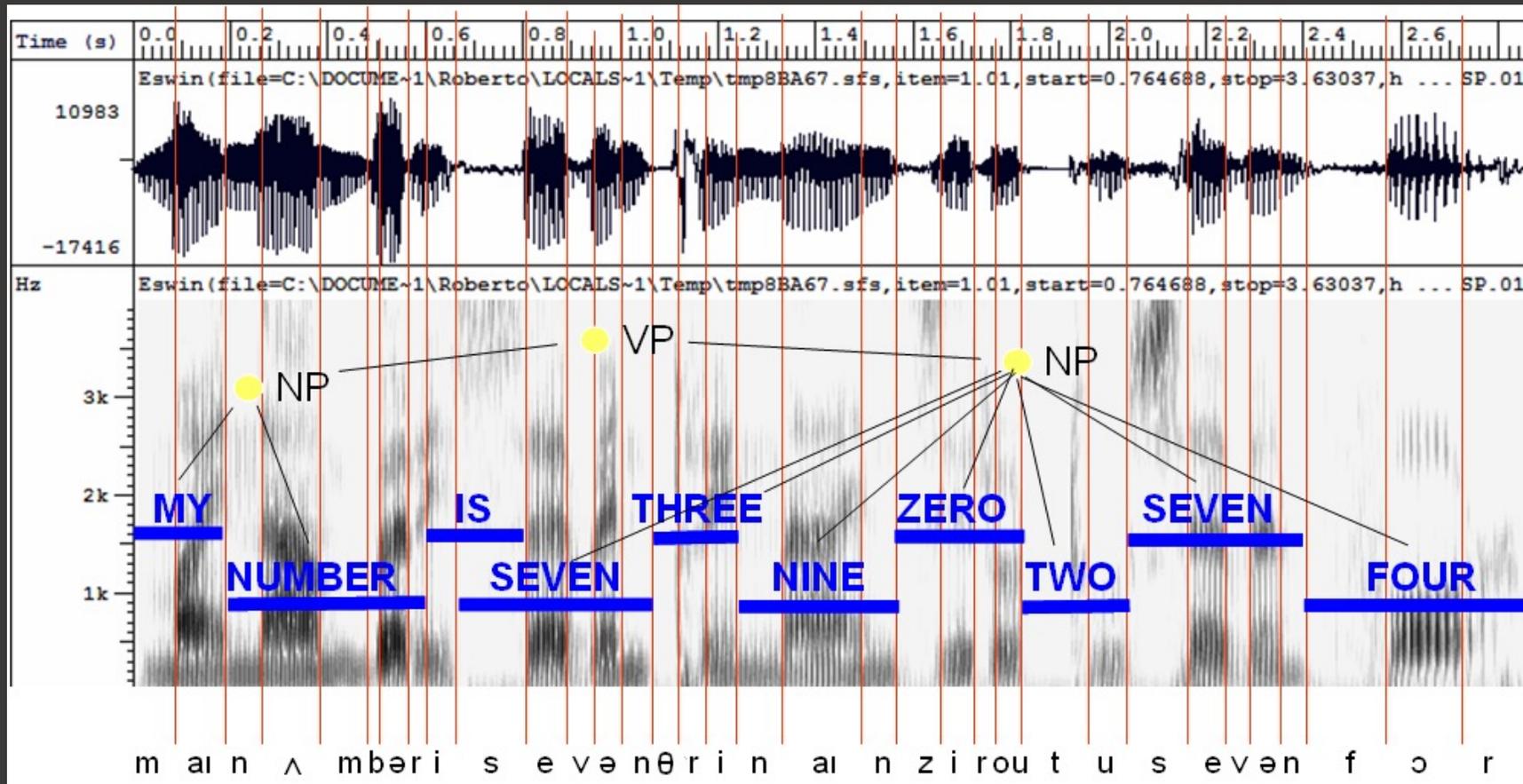
KI-Algorithmen, um Muster in Bildern, Texten, Sprache und Verhaltensweisen zu identifizieren, die auf psychische Gesundheitsprobleme hinweisen könnten. Dies kann die Früherkennung und Diagnose erleichtern.

- On Nature: An artificial intelligence based app for skin cancer detection evaluated in a population based setting (<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41746-023-00831-w>)
- MIT: An artificial intelligence tool that can help detect melanoma (<https://news.mit.edu/2021/artificial-intelligence-tool-can-help-detect-melanoma-0402>)



Spracherkennung

Audio -> Spektrogramm -> Phoneme -> Wörter -> Sätze



The code that was used to produce this
Please visit <http://www.speech.cs.cmu.>

The (fixed) discount mass is 0.5. The
This model based on a corpus of 11 sen

```
\data\  
ngram 1=69  
ngram 2=92  
ngram 3=89
```

```
\1-grams:  
-1.3127 </s> -0.3010  
-1.3127 <s> -0.2671  
-1.7520 A -0.2933  
-2.0531 AND -0.2972  
-2.3541 ANGINA -0.2991  
-2.3541 ANTIGEN -0.2952  
-2.3541 ARE -0.2991  
-2.3541 ARTERY -0.2794  
-2.3541 ASYMPTOMATIC -0.2991  
-2.3541 BARR -0.2991  
-2.3541 BILATERALLY -0.2794  
-2.3541 BOTH -0.2991  
-2.3541 BRUIT -0.2991
```

Transformer

GPT Model ist ein Transformer Modell (Attention Model*)

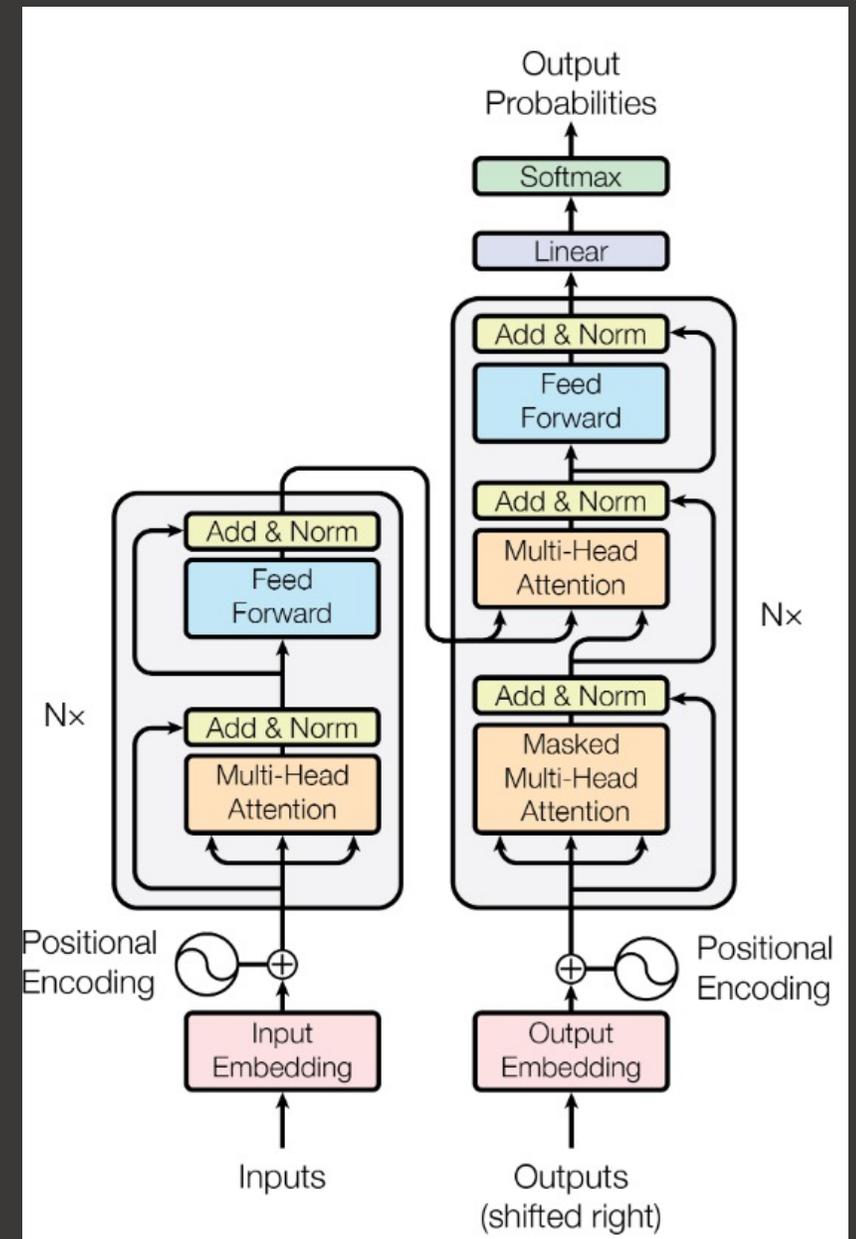
- Für sequenzielle Daten, z.B. Text
- Generiert Text, z.B. maschinelle Übersetzungen oder QA

From Transformer...

- „Attention“ und „Self-Attention“: Welche Teile des Inputs sind für die Ausgabe relevant?
- Kontext ist entscheidend
 - The **doors** of the **jaguar** were open.
 - The **jaguar** made a **howling** noise.

... to chatGPT

- Benutzt Reinforcement Learning from Human Feedback (RLHF)
- User Interface (mit Kontext)



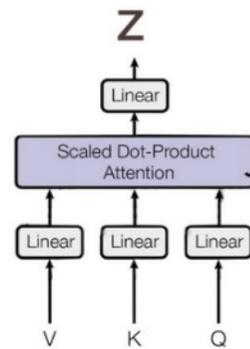
From Attention to Multi-Head

Attention: What part of the input should we focus? Context!

	Focus	Attention Vectors
The	→ The big red dog	$[0.71 \ 0.04 \ 0.07 \ 0.18]^T$
big	→ The big red dog	$[0.01 \ 0.84 \ 0.02 \ 0.13]^T$
red	→ The big red dog	$[0.09 \ 0.05 \ 0.62 \ 0.24]^T$
dog	→ The big red dog	$[0.03 \ 0.03 \ 0.03 \ 0.91]^T$

```

head_size = 16
key = nn.Linear(C, head_size, bias= False)
query = nn.Linear(C, head_size, bias= False)
value = nn.Linear(C, head_size, bias= False)
k = key(x)
q = query(x)
v = value(x)
wei = q @ k.transpose(-2, -1)
wei = F.softmax(wei, dim=-1)
Z = wei @ v
    
```



Encoder

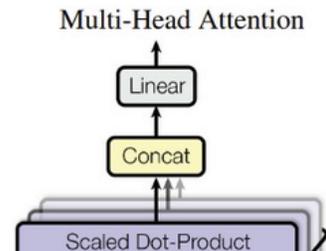
The → The big red dog
 big → The big red dog
 red → The big red dog
 dog → The big red dog

Decoder

Le → Le gros chien rouge
 gros → Le gros chien rouge
 chien → Le gros chien rouge
 rouge → Le gros chien rouge

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.9 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.05 \\ 0.40 \\ 0.55 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.16 \\ 0.09 \\ 0.15 \\ 0.66 \end{bmatrix}$$


chatGPT

chatGPT = CHAT Generative Pre-trained Transformer

- Veröffentlicht Nov. 2022; innerhalb von 2 Monaten > 100 Millionen User
- Chatbot von **OpenAI** (<https://openai.com/>)
Gegründet von **Sam Altman**, Reid Hoffman, Jessica Livingston, **Elon Musk**, Ilya Sutskever, **Peter Thiel**
Investment (1Mrd + 10 Mrd) von Microsoft

Baut auf *OpenAI's GPT-3*, seit März 2023 **GPT-4**

Large Language Model (LLM)

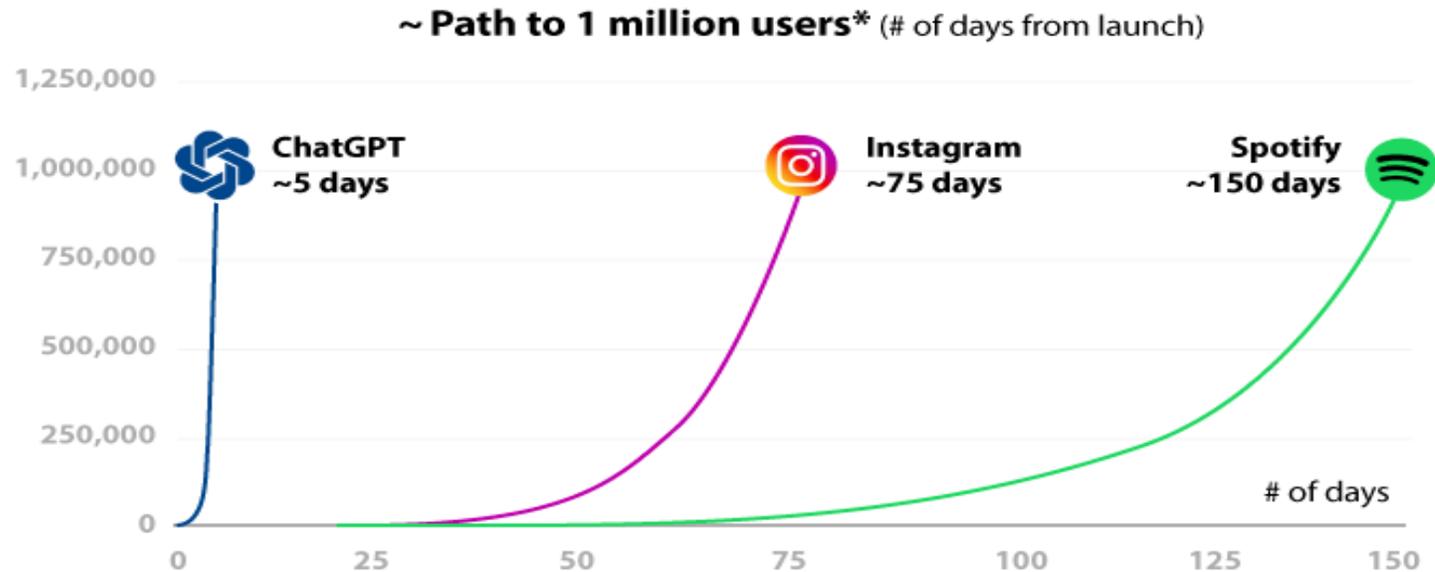
Alternativen: BERT (Google), LLaMa (Facebook), LaMDA (Google)

LLMs: Riesigen Textkorpus und große Zahl an Parametern

BERT: 340 Mio Parameter und 3,3 Mrd Worte

GPT-3: 175 Mrd Parameter und 499 Mrd Token

LLaMa: 65 Mrd Parameter und $1.4 \cdot 10^{12}$ Token (Billion)

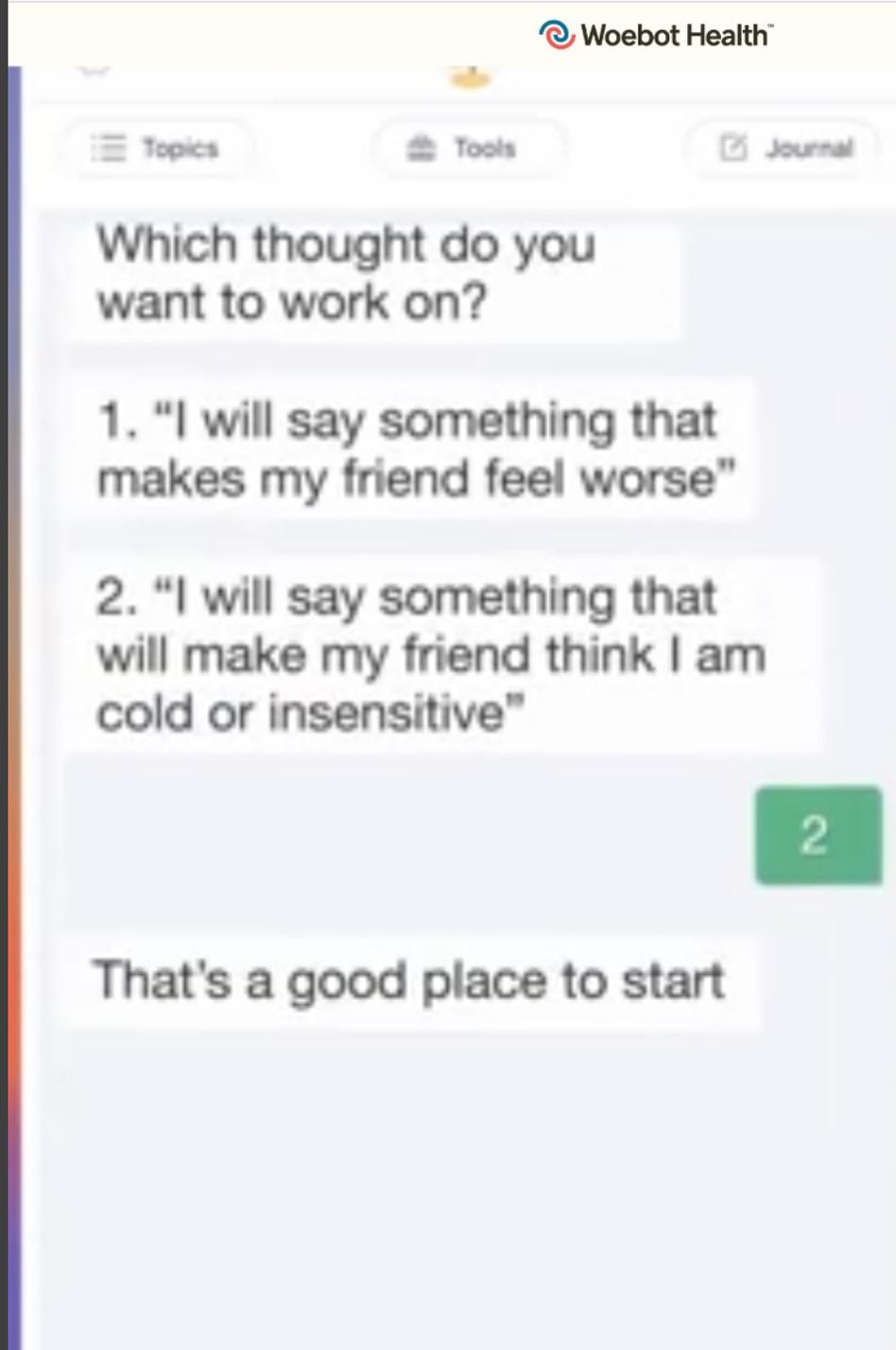


Sources: Google, Subredditstats, Media Reports

Therapie **und** Intervention

KI wird verwendet, um personalisierte Therapieansätze zu entwickeln, virtuelle Therapeuten und Chatbots zu erstellen, die emotionale Unterstützung bieten, und digitale Therapieprogramme zu entwickeln.

- **Woebot:** Woebot ist ein Chatbot, der auf kognitive Verhaltenstherapie (CBT) basiert und zur Bewältigung von Stress, Angstzuständen und Depressionen entwickelt wurde. Er führt Gespräche mit Benutzern und bietet Übungen und Ratschläge zur Verbesserung ihrer mentalen Gesundheit.
- **Wysa:** Wysa ist ein AI-basierter mentaler Gesundheits-Chatbot, der Menschen bei der Bewältigung von Angstzuständen, Depressionen und Stress unterstützt. Er verwendet CBT-Techniken und bietet Gespräche, Übungen und Achtsamkeitsübungen an.
- **Youper:** Youper ist ein AI-basierter emotionaler Gesundheitsassistent, der Menschen dabei hilft, ihre Emotionen besser zu verstehen und ihre psychische Gesundheit zu verbessern. Er bietet personalisierte Gespräche und Tools zur Stimmungsverfolgung an.

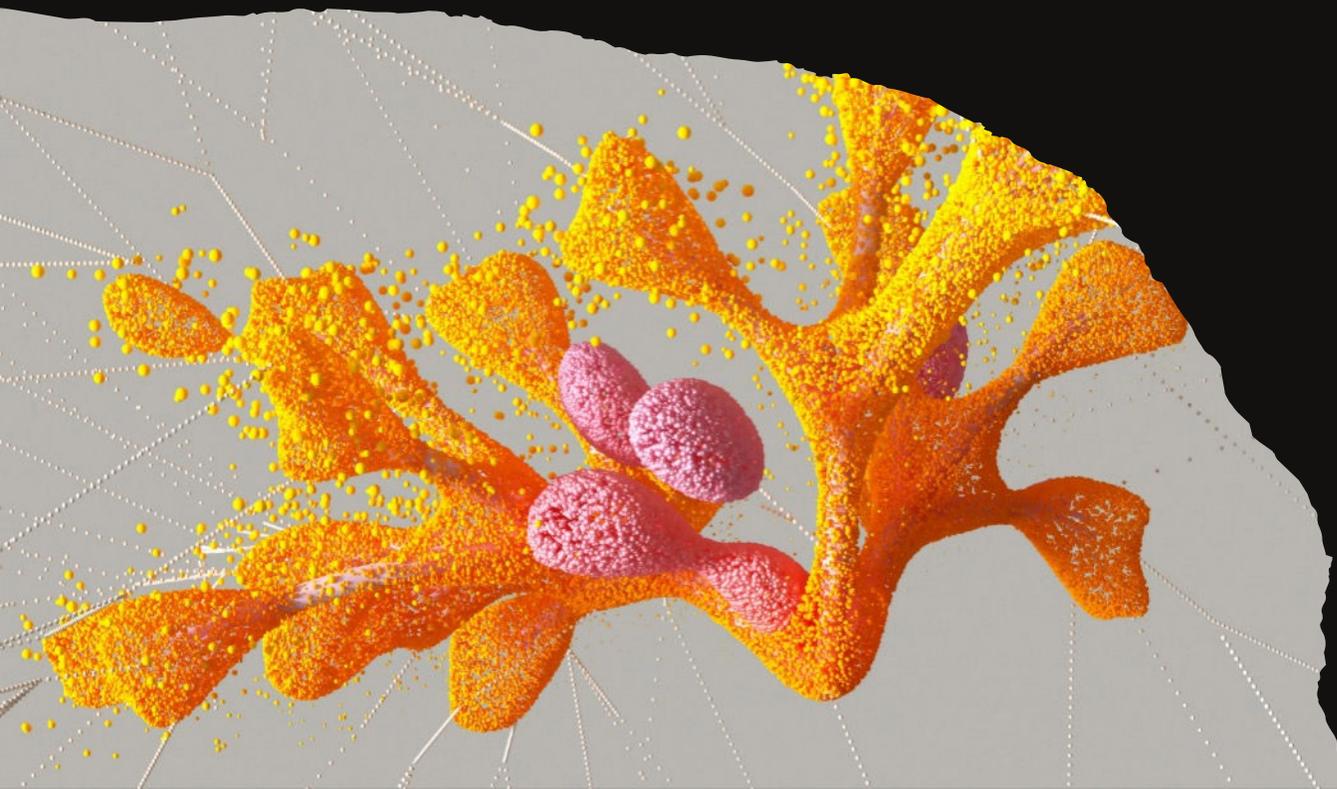


Datenanalyse und Forschung

KI ermöglicht es Forschern, große Mengen von Daten aus unterschiedlichen Quellen zu analysieren, um Muster und Zusammenhänge in Bezug auf **psychische** Gesundheit zu identifizieren.

Diese Erkenntnisse können dazu beitragen, das Verständnis für **psychische** Gesundheitsprobleme zu vertiefen.

- New AI tool classifies the effects of 71 million 'missense' mutations (<https://www.deepmind.com/blog/alphamissense-catalogue-of-genetic-mutations-to-help-pinpoint-the-cause-of-diseases>)
- **AlphaFold**: AlphaFold, das von DeepMind entwickelte hochmoderne KI-System, ist in der Lage, Proteinstrukturen mit bisher unerreichter Genauigkeit und Geschwindigkeit rechnerisch vorherzusagen.



Schwache KI (Weak AI)

- Gut beim Durchführen einer speziellen Aufgabe
 - Kann auch eine Kombination sein
- Benötigt viel Daten, viel Rechnerzeit und neue Algorithmen
 - Datenqualität

Starke KI (Strong AI)

- KI auf menschlichen Level
- 'Gefühle' (**Emotions**)
- Abstraktes Denken und Planen
- Lösen von Problemen auf einer abstrakten Ebene und kann Wissen auf andere Probleme anwenden
- Kein Datenhunger



Feedback & Fragen

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NeRo 2023 - Netzwerk Rosenheim: Gesundheit im Betrieb

