

The Ultimate Software

Machine Learning and Intelligence

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Where Does Knowledge Come From?

Evolution



Experience



Culture



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Evolution



Experience



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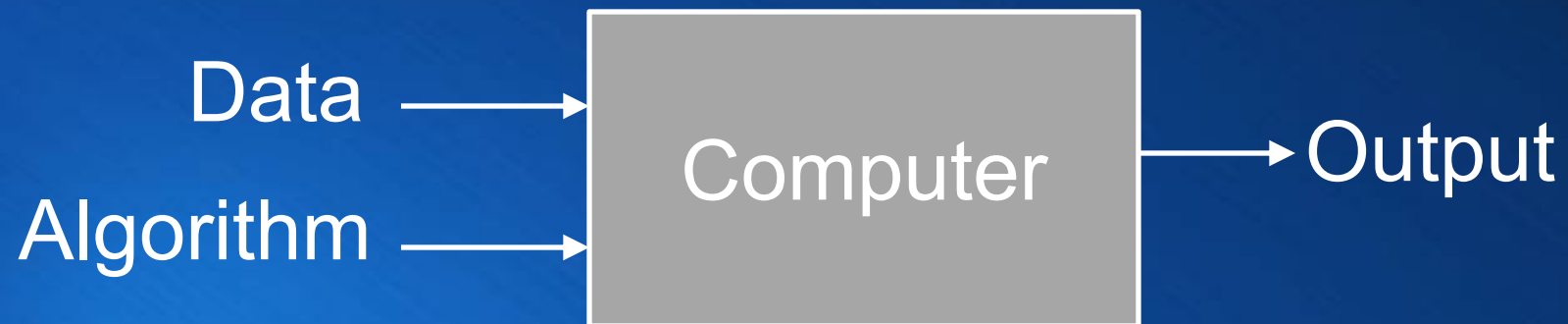
Computers



Most of the knowledge in the world in the future is going to be extracted by machines and will reside in machines.

– *Yann LeCun, Director of AI Research, Facebook*

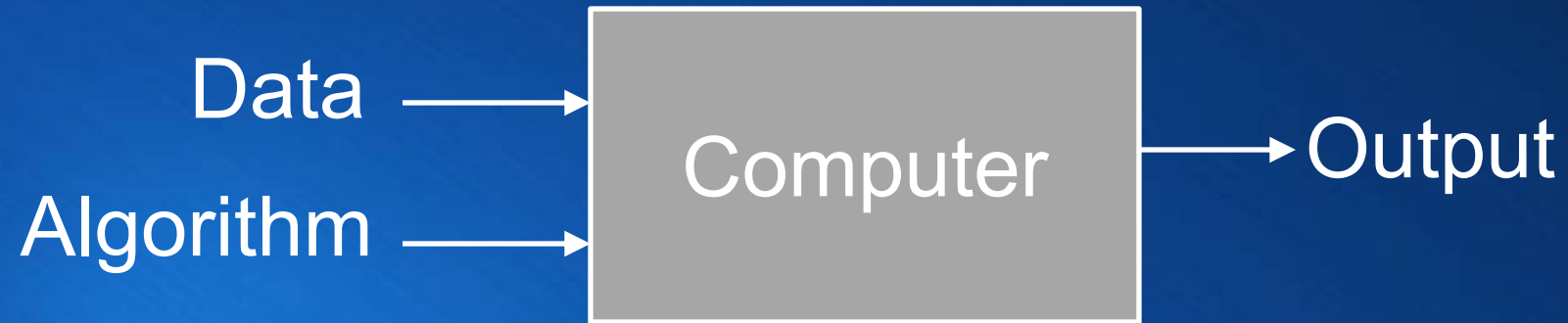
Traditional Programming



Machine Learning



Traditional Programming



Machine Learning



So How Do Computers Discover New Knowledge?

1. Fill in gaps in existing knowledge
2. Emulate the brain
3. Simulate evolution
4. Systematically reduce uncertainty
5. Notice similarities between old and new

The Five Tribes of Machine Learning

Tribe	Origins	Master Algorithm
Symbolists	Logic, philosophy	Inverse deduction
Connectionists	Neuroscience	Backpropagation
Evolutionaries	Evolutionary biology	Genetic programming
Bayesians	Statistics	Probabilistic inference
Analogizers	Psychology	Kernel machines

Symbolists



Tom Mitchell



Steve Muggleton



Ross Quinlan

Inverse Deduction

Addition

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ + 2 \\ \hline = ? \end{array}$$

Subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ + ? \\ \hline = 4 \end{array}$$

Inverse Deduction

Deduction

Socrates is human
+ Humans are mortal .

= ?

Induction

Socrates is human
+ ?

= Socrates is mortal

Spot the Biologist in this Picture



Connectionists



Yann LeCun

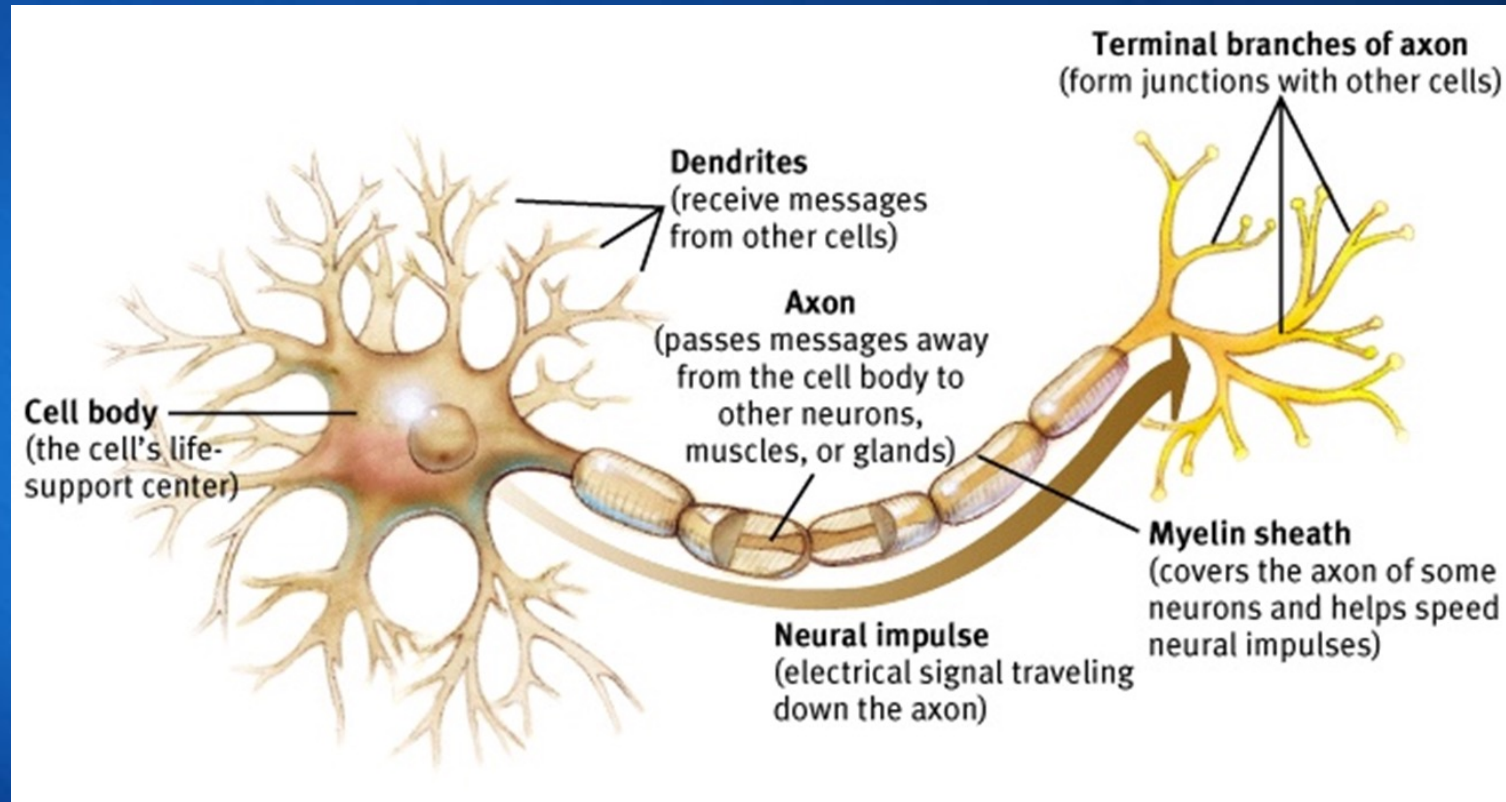


Geoff Hinton

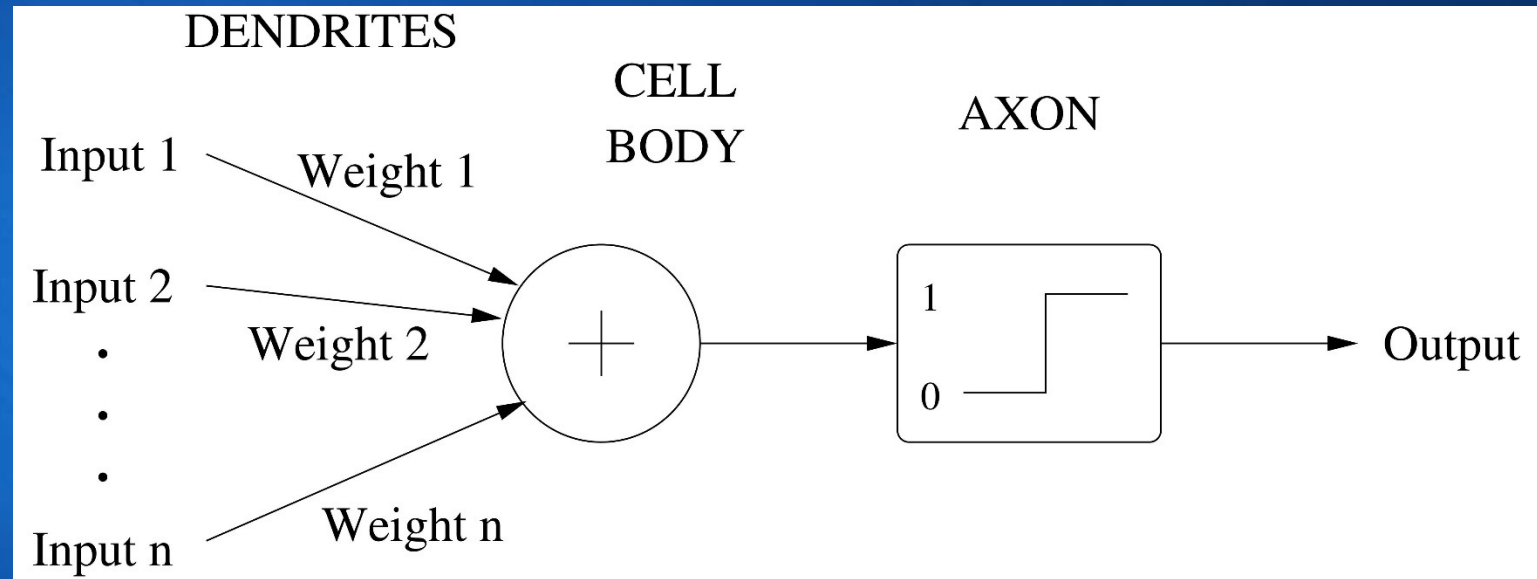


Yoshua Bengio

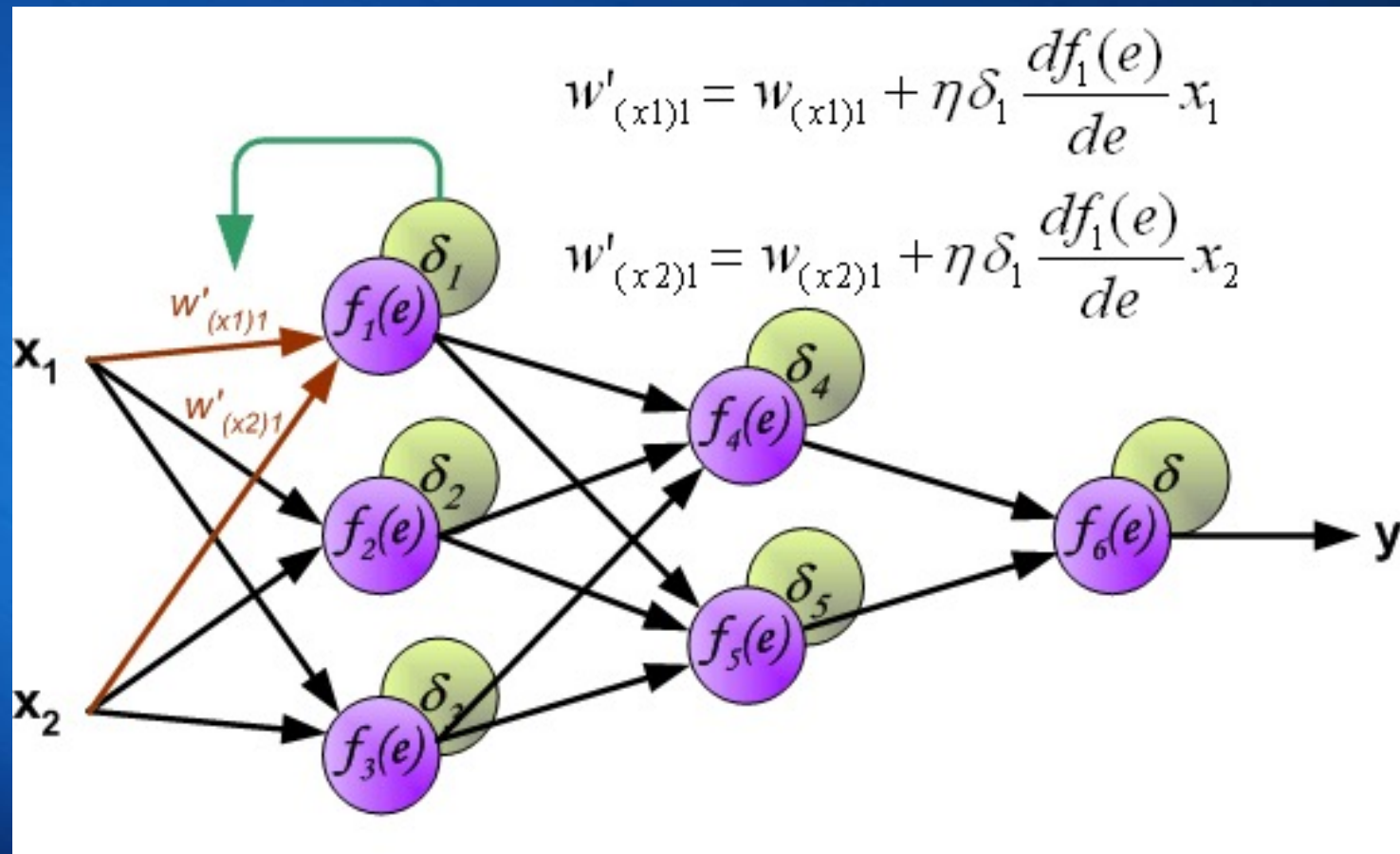
A Neuron



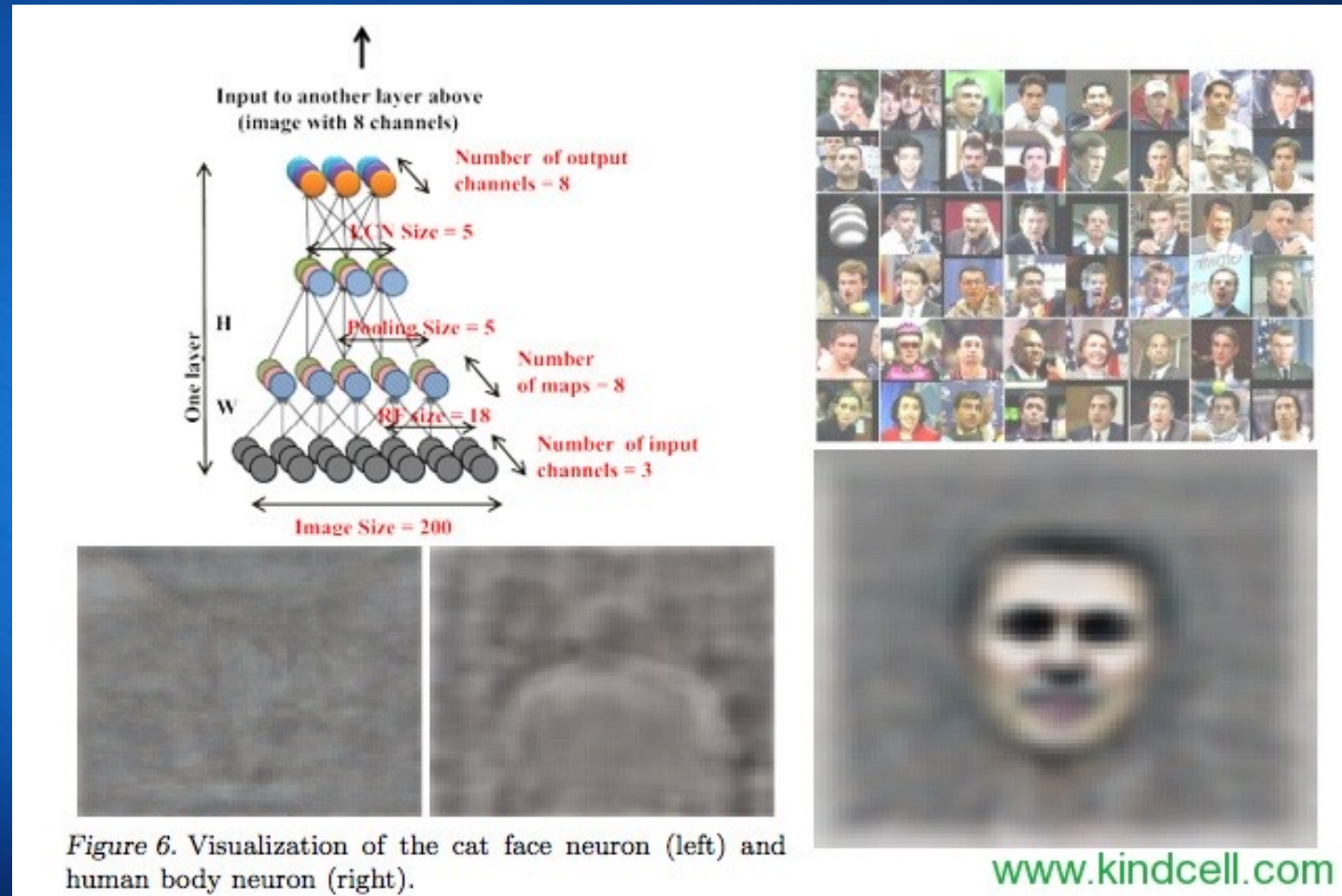
An Artificial Neuron



Backpropagation



The Google Cat Network



Evolutionaries



John Koza

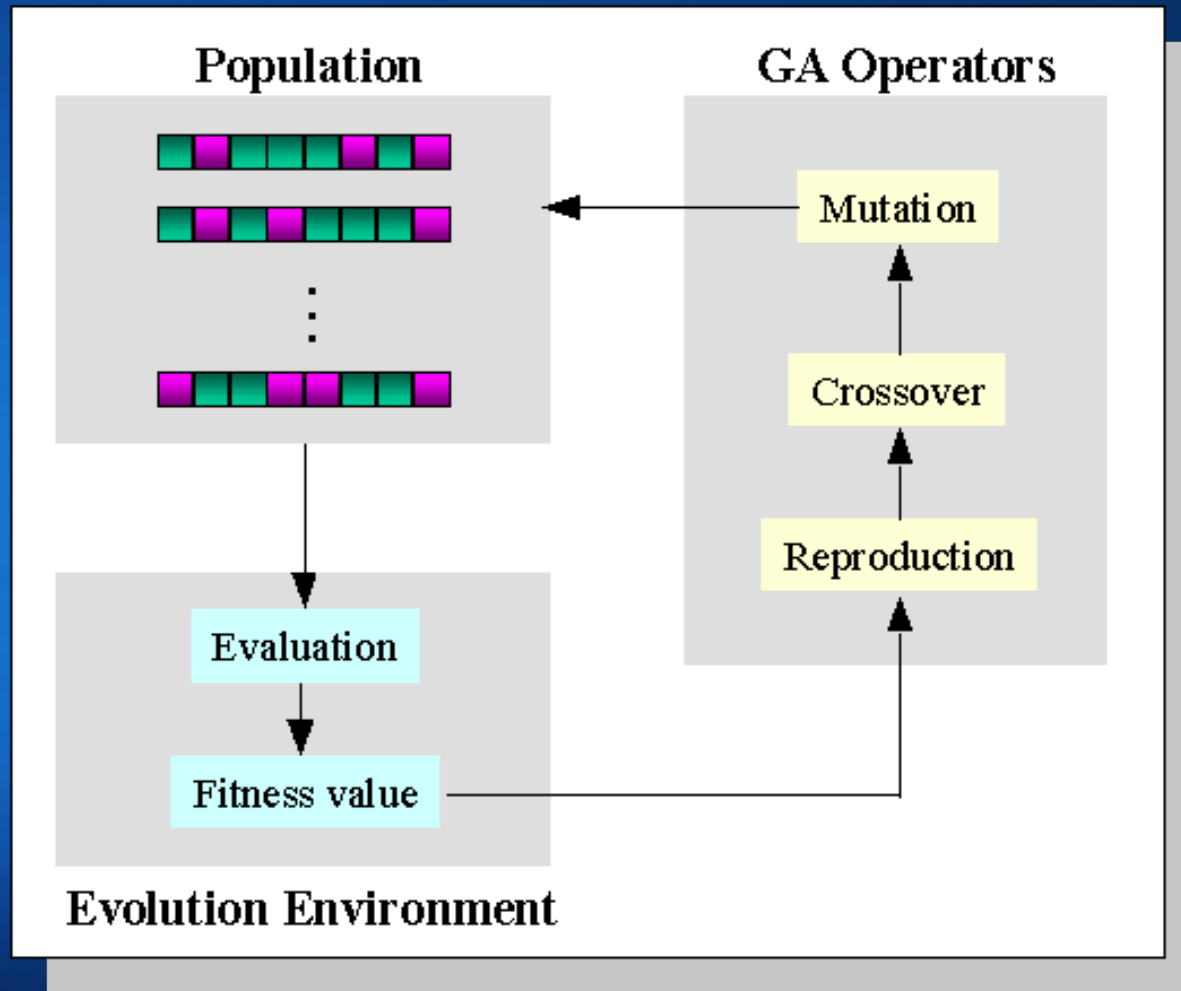


John Holland

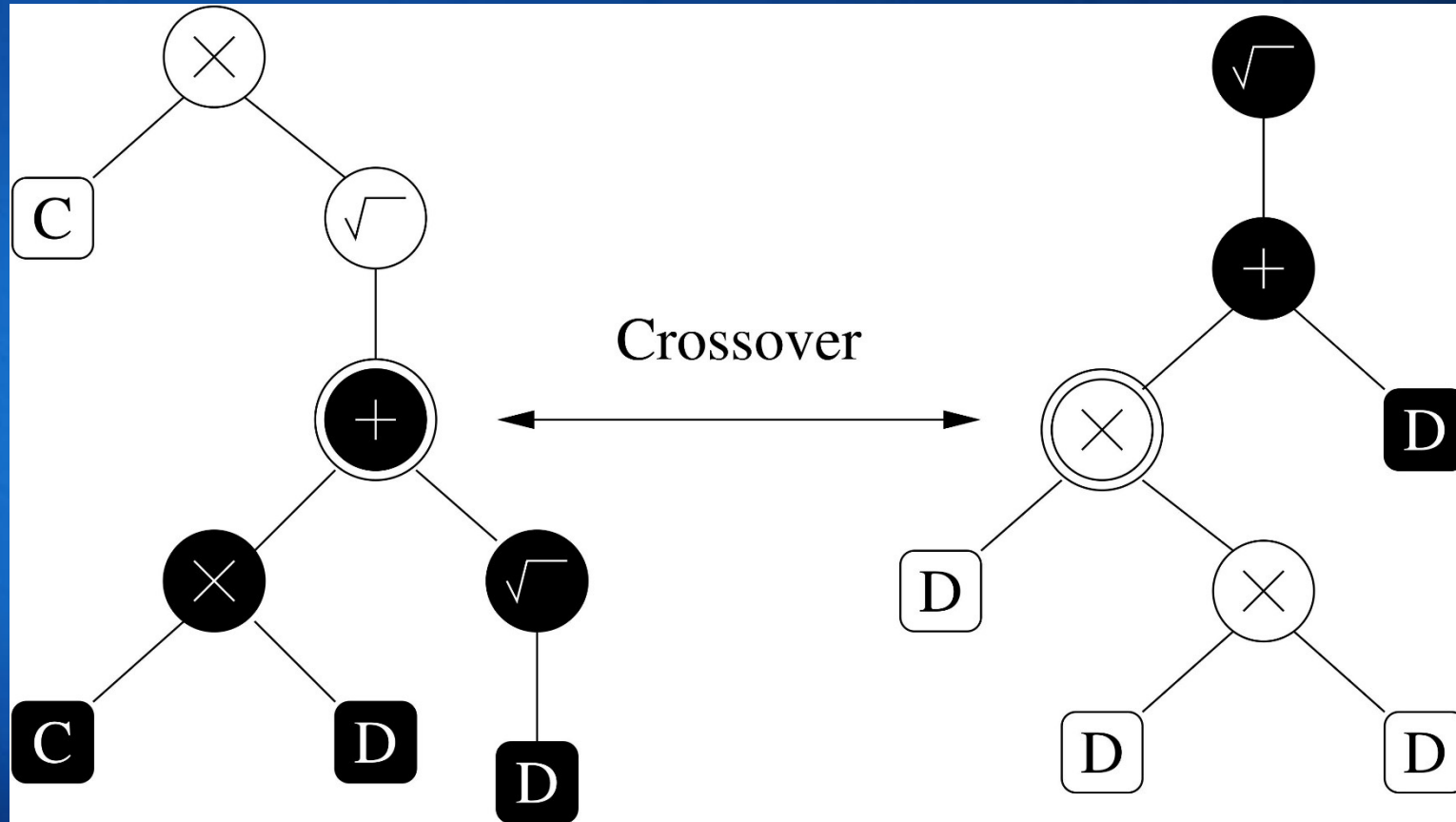


Hod Lipson

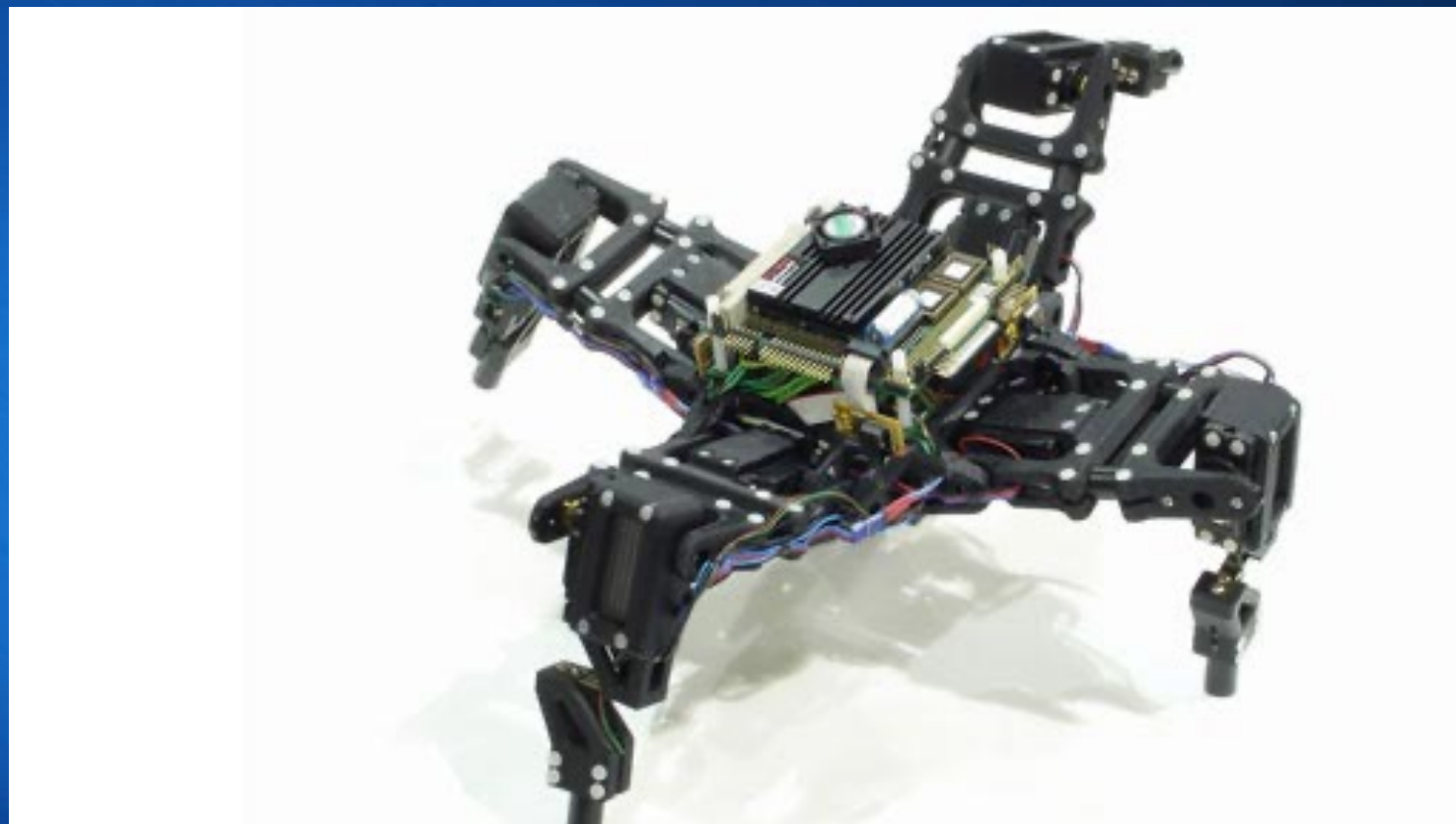
Genetic Algorithms



Genetic Programming



Evolving Robots



Bayesians



David Heckerman

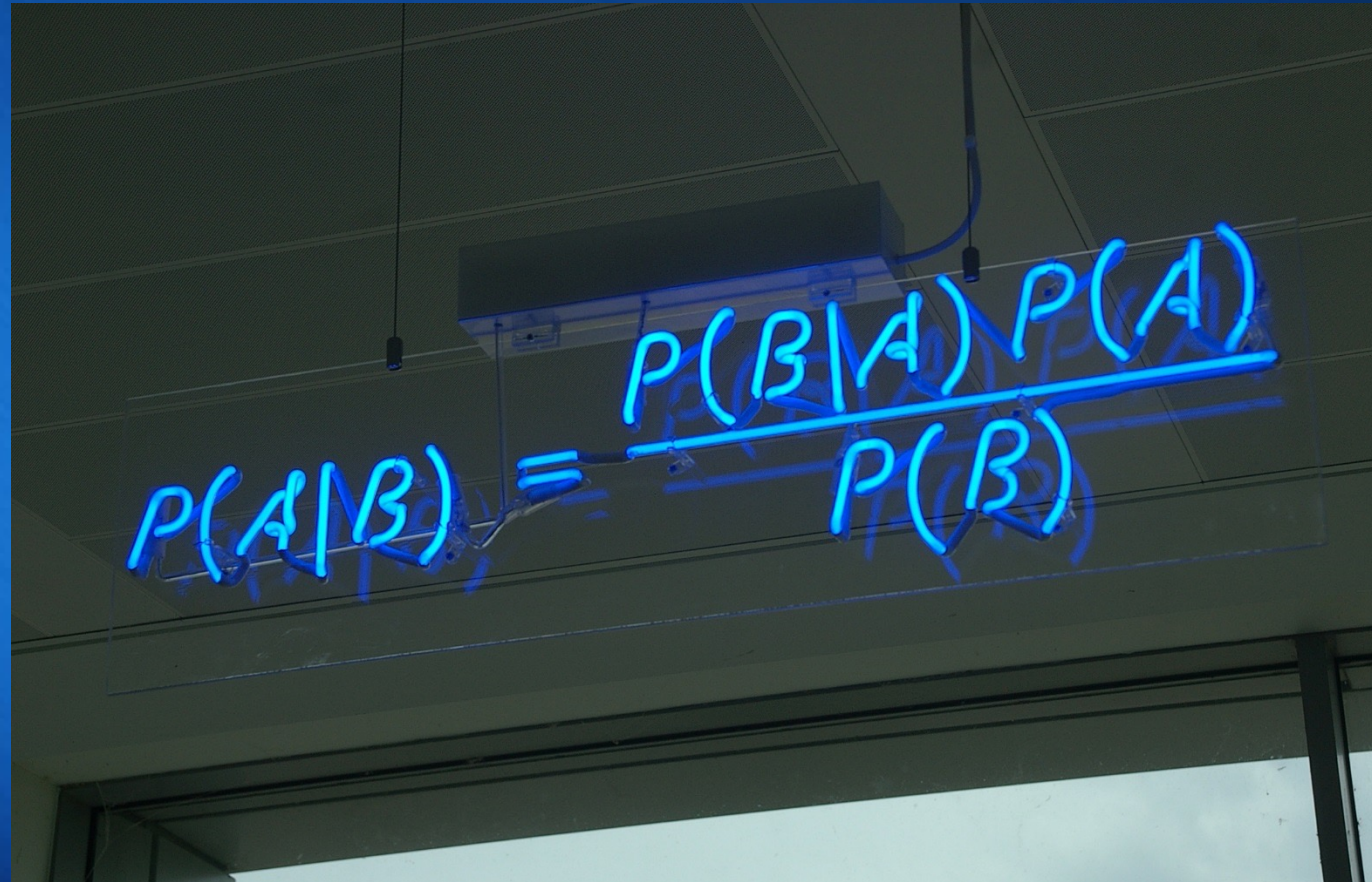


Judea Pearl



Michael Jordan

Probabilistic Inference


$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)}$$

Probabilistic Inference

Likelihood

How probable is the evidence given that our hypothesis is true?

Prior

How probable was our hypothesis before observing the evidence?

$$P(H | e) = \frac{P(e | H) P(H)}{P(e)}$$

Posterior

How probable is our hypothesis given the observed evidence?
(Not directly computable)

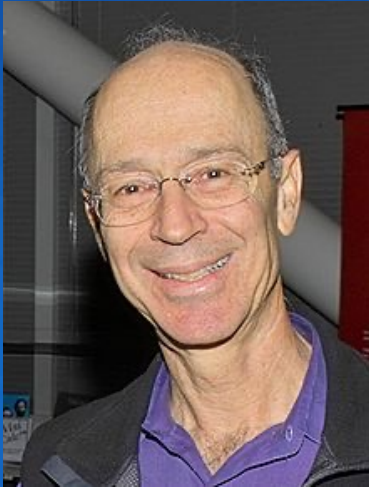
Marginal

How probable is the new evidence under all possible hypotheses?
 $P(e) = \sum P(e | H_i) P(H_i)$

Spam Filters



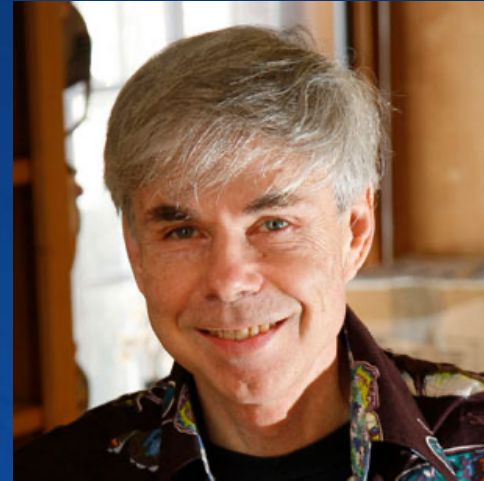
Analogizers



Peter Hart

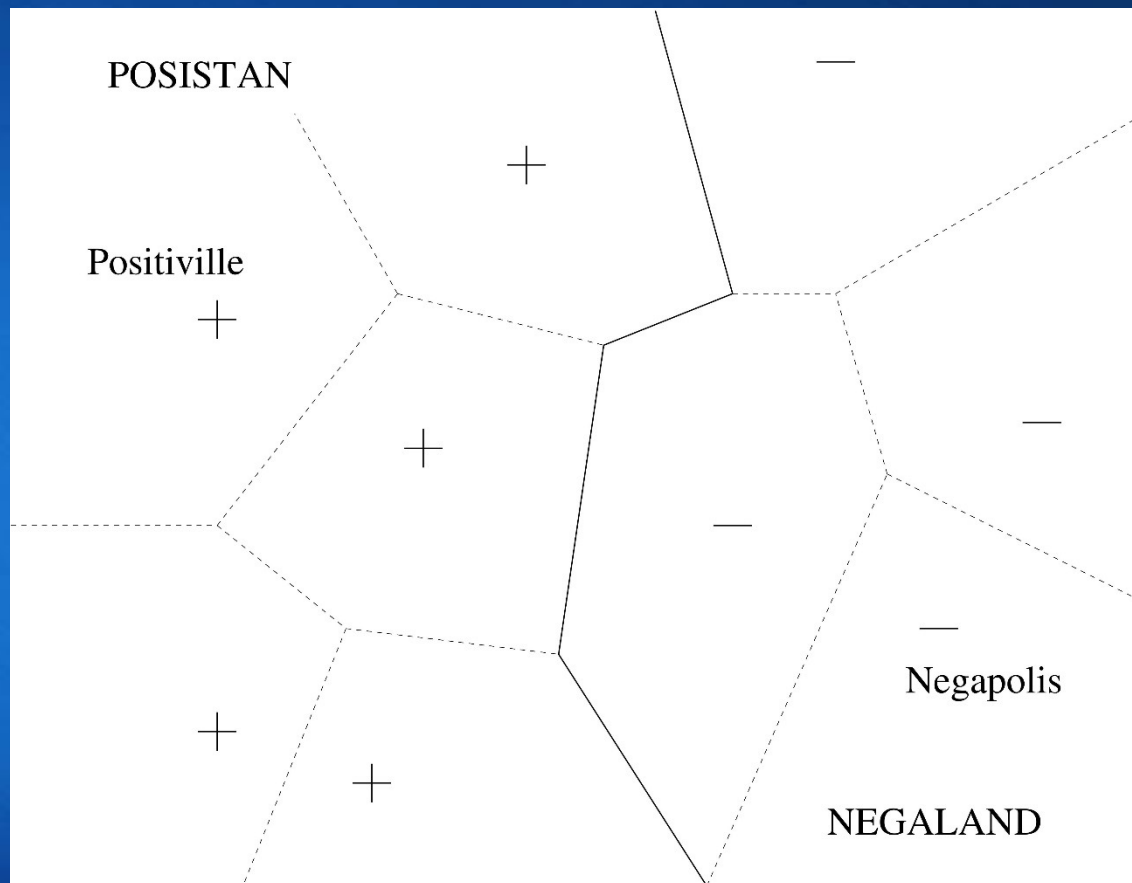


Vladimir Vapnik

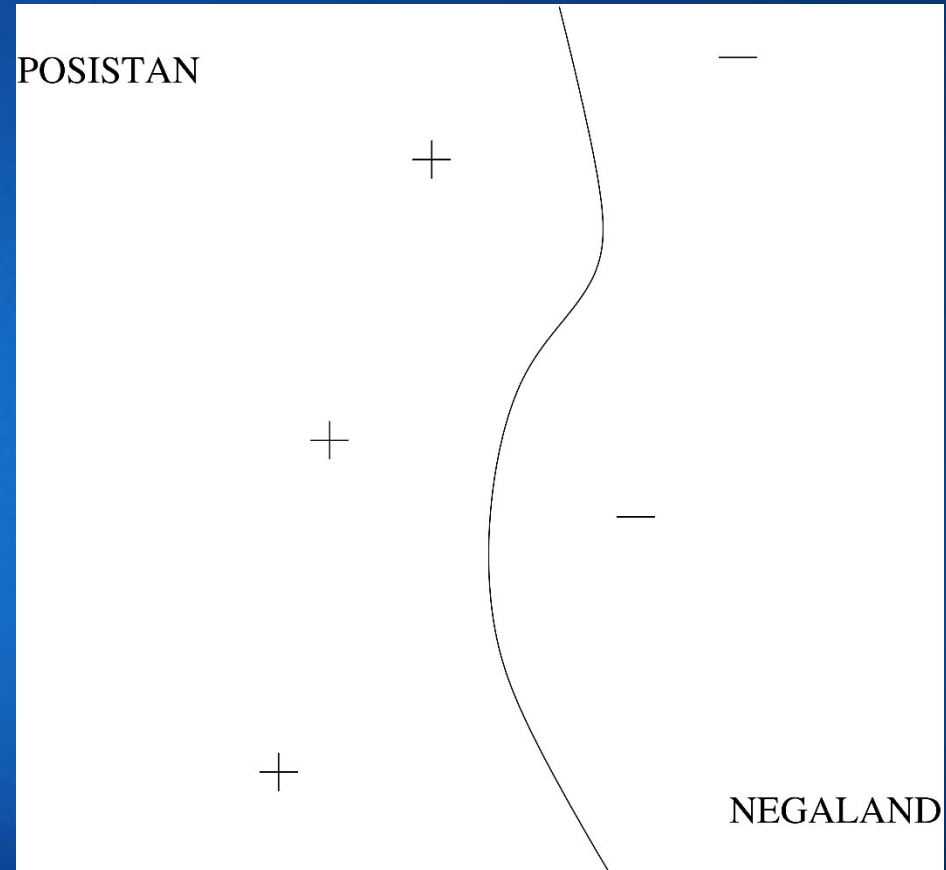


Douglas Hofstadter

Nearest Neighbor



Kernel Machines



Recommender Systems

The screenshot shows the Netflix interface with a red header. The Netflix logo is on the left, and a search bar and 'Your Account & Help' link are on the right. Below the header is a navigation bar with buttons for 'Watch Instantly', 'Browse DVDs', 'Your Queue', and 'Movies You'll Like' (which is highlighted with a heart icon). The main content area features a large heading: 'Congratulations! Movies we think You will ❤️'. Below this is a sub-heading: 'Add movies to your Queue, or Rate ones you've seen for even better suggestions.' The recommendations are displayed in a grid of eight items, each with a title, a movie poster, an 'Add' button, a star rating (5 stars), and a 'Not Interested' button. The items are: Spider-Man 3, 300, The Rundown, Bad Boys II, Las Vegas: Season 2 (6-Disc Series), The Last Samurai, Star Wars: Episode III, and Robot Chicken: Season 3 (2-Disc Series).

NETFLIX | Your Account & Help

Movies, TV shows, actors, directors, genres

Watch Instantly | Browse DVDs | Your Queue | **Movies You'll ❤️**

Congratulations! Movies we think **You** will ❤️

Add movies to your Queue, or **Rate** ones you've seen for even better suggestions.

- Spider-Man 3**
Add
★★★★☆
Not Interested
- 300**
Add
★★★★☆
Not Interested
- The Rundown**
Add
★★★★☆
Not Interested
- Bad Boys II**
Add
★★★★☆
Not Interested
- Las Vegas: Season 2 (6-Disc Series)**
- The Last Samurai**
- Star Wars: Episode III**
- Robot Chicken: Season 3 (2-Disc Series)**

The Big Picture

Tribe	Problem	Solution
Symbolists	Knowledge composition	Inverse deduction
Connectionists	Credit assignment	Backpropagation
Evolutionaries	Structure discovery	Genetic programming
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But what we really need is
a single algorithm that solves all five!

Putting the Pieces Together

- Representation
 - Probabilistic logic (e.g., Markov logic networks)
 - Weighted formulas → Distribution over states
- Evaluation
 - Posterior probability
 - User-defined objective function
- Optimization
 - Formula discovery: Genetic programming
 - Weight learning: Backpropagation

Toward a Universal Learner

- Much remains to be done . . .
- We need your ideas

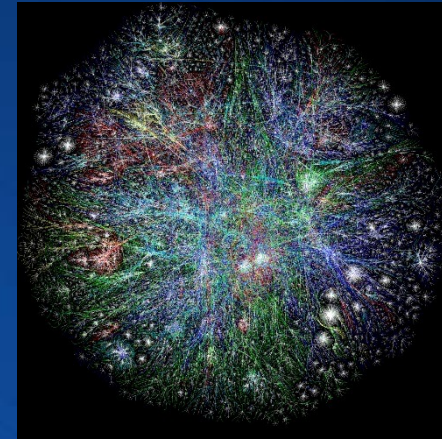


What a Universal Learner Will Enable

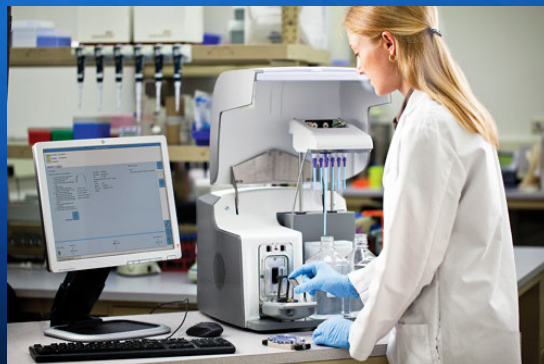
Home Robots



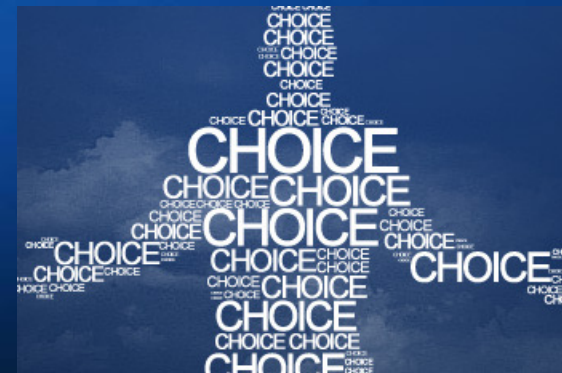
World Wide Brains



Cancer Cures



360° Recommenders



THE MASTER
ALGORITHM

HOW THE QUEST FOR
THE ULTIMATE
LEARNING MACHINE WILL
REMAKE OUR WORLD

PEDRO DOMINGOS