

Deep Learning im gesellschaftlichen Kontext

Grundseminar WS18

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Gliederung

- ▶ Motivation
- ▶ Reinforcement Learning mit KNN
- ▶ Deep Learning in der Gesellschaft
- ▶ Ausblick Masterstudium
- ▶ Konferenzen

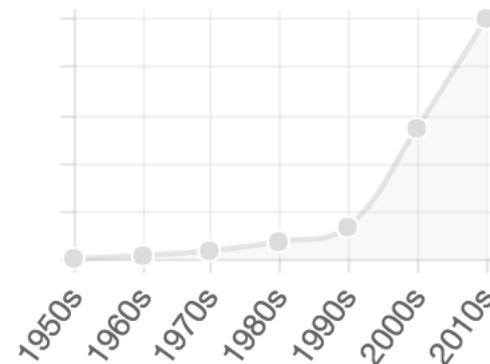
Motivation

The background features a complex, abstract design of overlapping, semi-transparent green triangles and polygons. The colors range from light, pale greens to deep, dark forest greens. The shapes are layered, creating a sense of depth and movement. The overall composition is modern and clean, with a focus on geometric forms.

Motivation

- ▶ Relevanz von Deep Learning wächst kontinuierlich
- ▶ Selbstfahrende Autos, Krankheitsdiagnosen, Übersetzung
- ▶ Bewusstsein über Risiken schwach ausgeprägt

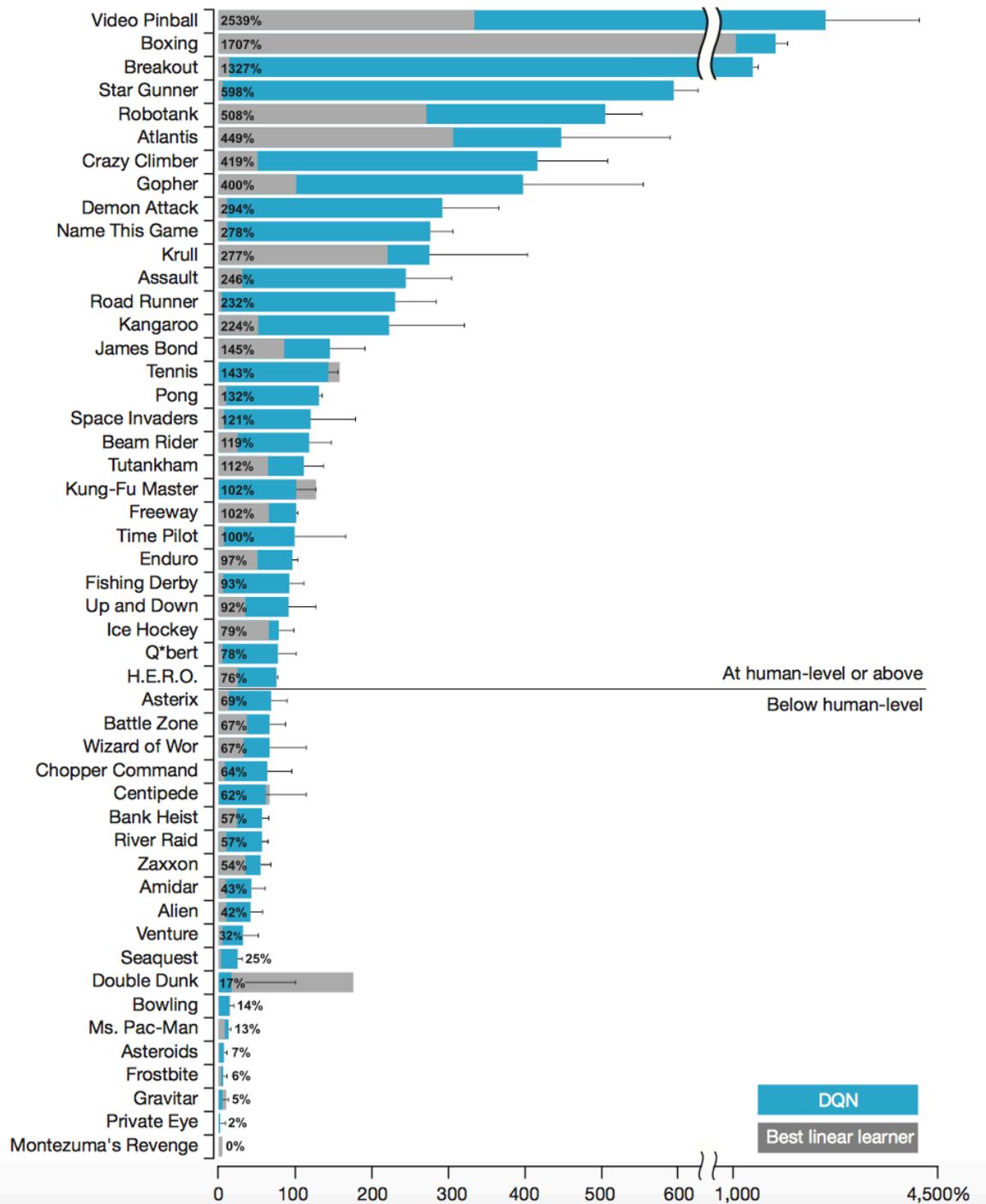
Refine by Publication Year



Suchbegriff "Machine Learning "[1]

Motivation

- ▶ Spiele als Abstraktion der Realität
- ▶ DeepMind - Go & Human-Level control through deep reinforcement learning
 - ▶ Lösung einer Reihe klassischer Atari-Spiele
 - ▶ Allgemeines Modell - Kein Domänenwissen



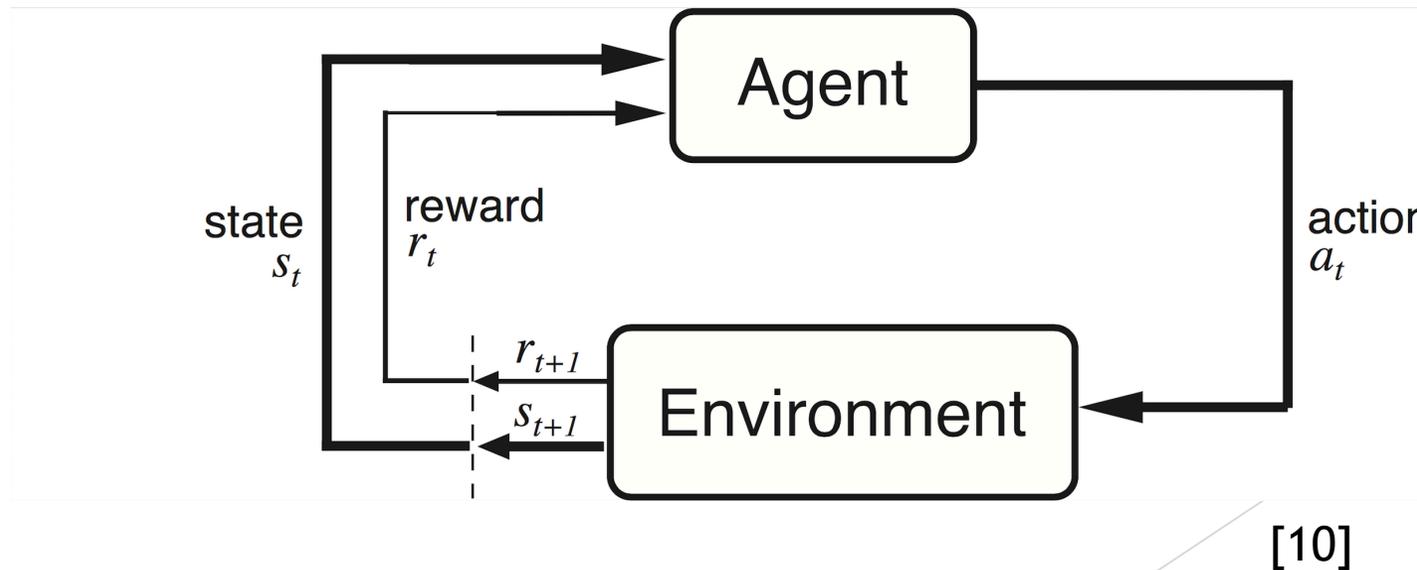
Erfolge DeepMind Atari Games [2]

Reinforcement Learning mit KNN



Reinforcement Learning mit KNN - Agent & Umgebung

- ▶ Training direkt auf Problemdomäne
- ▶ Wechselwirkung Agent & Umgebung
 - ▶ Agent "lernt" aus Erfahrungen



Reinforcement Learning mit KNN - Q Learning

- ▶ Grundlage Q Learning mit Tabelle
 - ▶ Schon 1998 bekannt (Sutton u. Barto)
- ▶ Update Approximationsfunktion Q nach jedem Schritt
 - ▶ Abhängig von Belohnung

$$Q(s_t, a_t) \leftarrow Q(s_t, a_t) + \alpha \left[r_{t+1} + \gamma \max_a Q(s_{t+1}, a) - Q(s_t, a_t) \right]$$

[10]

Reinforcement Learning mit KNN - Deep Q Learning

- ▶ KNN ermöglichen große Zustandsräume
 - ▶ Atari Spiele in Tabelle nicht abbildbar
- ▶ Grundlage für Erfolg von DeepMind Paper
- ▶ Update des Modells
 - ▶ Kostenfunktion mit Target und aktueller Bewertung

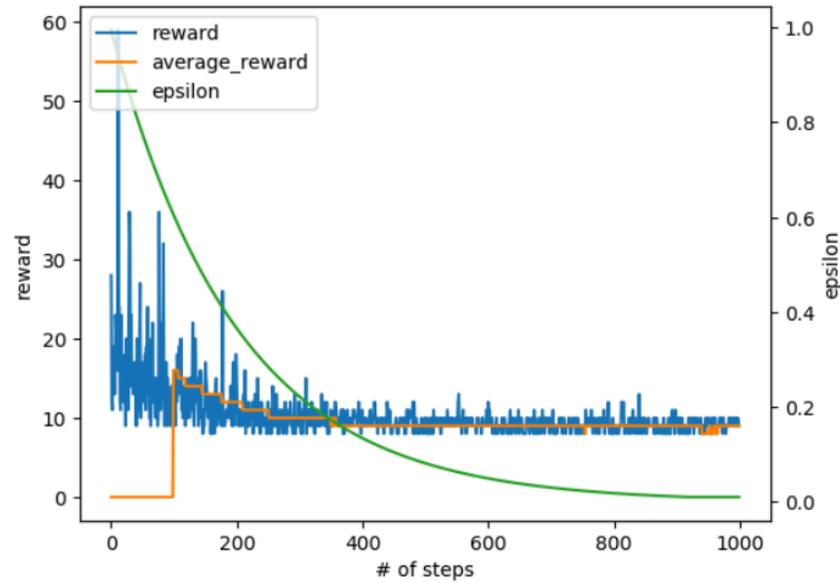
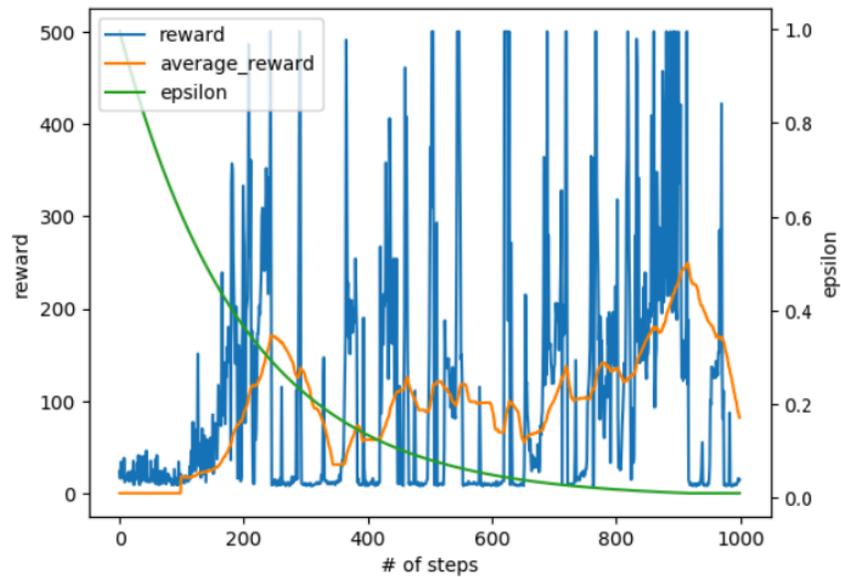
$$L_i(\theta_i) = \mathbb{E}_{(s,a,r,s') \sim U(D)} \left[\left(r + \gamma \max_{a'} Q(s', a'; \theta_i^-) - Q(s, a; \theta_i) \right)^2 \right]$$

[2]

Reinforcement Learning mit KNN - Memory Replay

- ▶ Verbesserung der Stabilität
- ▶ Pool an Erfahrungen
 - ▶ $\langle s, a, r, s' \rangle$
- ▶ Updates auf Sample-Batch nach jedem Schritt

Reinforcement Learning mit KNN - Memory Replay



Initialize replay memory D to capacity N

Initialize action-value function Q with random weights θ

Initialize target action-value function \hat{Q} with weights $\theta^- = \theta$

For episode = 1, M **do**

Initialize sequence $s_1 = \{x_1\}$ and preprocessed sequence $\phi_1 = \phi(s_1)$

For $t = 1, T$ **do**

With probability ε select a random action a_t

otherwise select $a_t = \operatorname{argmax}_a Q(\phi(s_t), a; \theta)$

Execute action a_t in emulator and observe reward r_t and image x_{t+1}

Set $s_{t+1} = s_t, a_t, x_{t+1}$ and preprocess $\phi_{t+1} = \phi(s_{t+1})$

Store transition $(\phi_t, a_t, r_t, \phi_{t+1})$ in D

Sample random minibatch of transitions $(\phi_j, a_j, r_j, \phi_{j+1})$ from D

Set $y_j = \begin{cases} r_j & \text{if episode terminates at step } j+1 \\ r_j + \gamma \max_{a'} \hat{Q}(\phi_{j+1}, a'; \theta^-) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

Perform a gradient descent step on $(y_j - Q(\phi_j, a_j; \theta))^2$ with respect to the network parameters θ

Every C steps reset $\hat{Q} = Q$

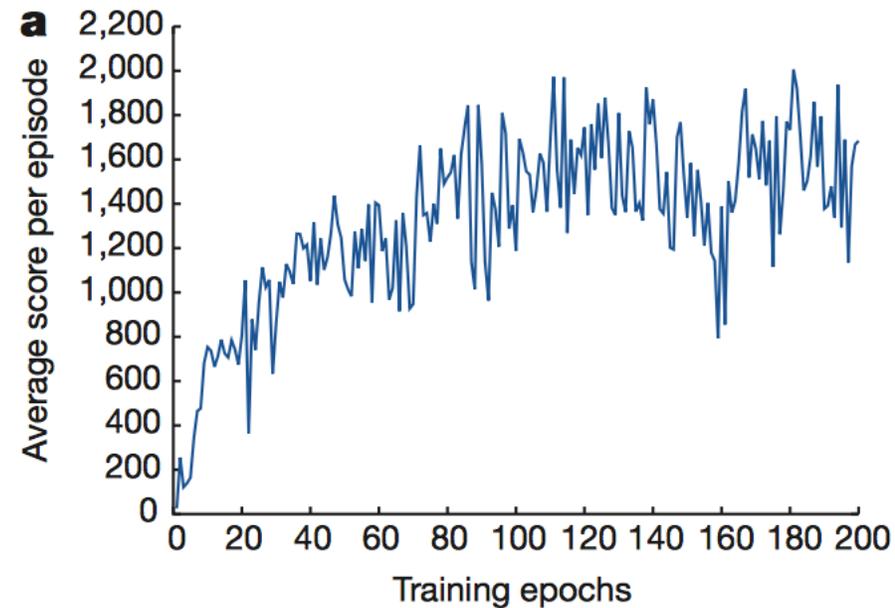
End For

End For

[2]

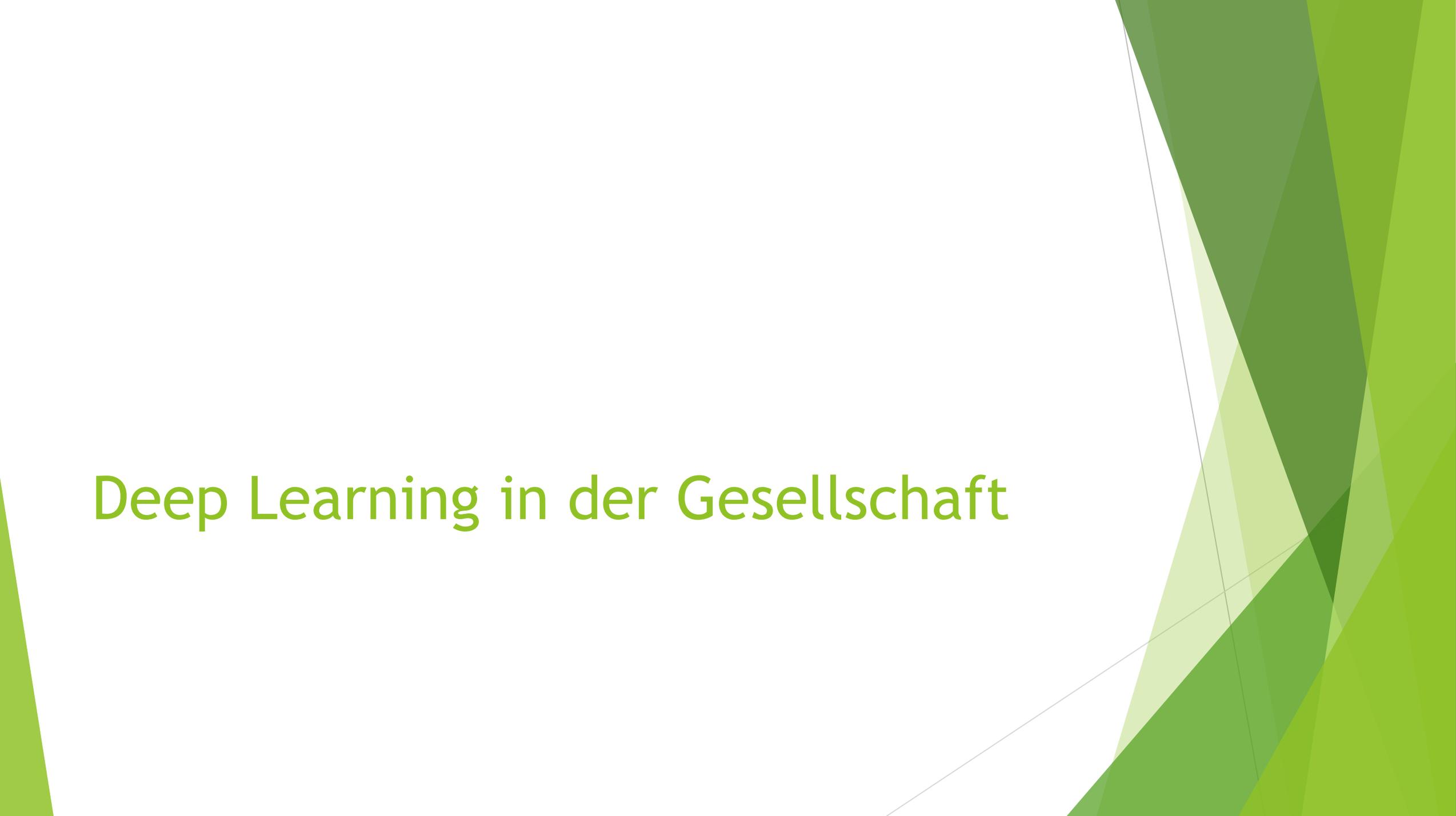
Reinforcement Learning mit KNN - Probleme

- ▶ Stabilität
- ▶ Features & -extraktion
- ▶ Nachvollziehbarkeit



Instabilität von Deep Q Learning [2]

Deep Learning in der Gesellschaft

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Deep Learning in der Gesellschaft

- ▶ KI-Strategie der Bundesregierung [3]
 - ▶ Unterstützung Forschung und Entwicklung
 - ▶ Konkurrenz zu Silicon Vallex
- ▶ Social Score in China [4], Schufa in Deutschland [5]
 - ▶ OpenSchufa zeigt: Reverse Engineering nicht einfach
 - ▶ Diskriminierung in Datenauswahl, Featureextraktion?
 - ▶ Nachvollziehbarkeit?

Deep Learning in der Gesellschaft

- ▶ “Risk Classification” von Angeklagten in USA [6]
 - ▶ Sicherheitsverwahrung abhängig von “Risk Score”
 - ▶ Dunkelhäutige Personen höherer Score
 - ▶ Abhängig von Statistischen Vorgaben für Algorithmus

- ▶ Selbstfahrende Autos
 - ▶ Nachvollziehbarkeit
 - ▶ Instabilität

Ausblick Masterstudium

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Ausblick Masterstudium

- ▶ Deep Learning Theoretisch
 - ▶ Starker Fokus auf Mathematische Modelle
- ▶ Deep Learning Angewandt
 - ▶ Spannende Anwendungsfelder
 - ▶ Lösungen nicht erklärbar, mit Vorsicht zu genießen
- ▶ Explainable AI
- ▶ STS - Science & Technology Studies

Konferenzen

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Konferenzen

- ▶ ACM SIGKDD [7]
 - ▶ International Conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining
- ▶ NIPS [8]
 - ▶ Neural Information Processing Systems
- ▶ HIIG [9]
 - ▶ Humboldt Institut für Internet und Gesellschaft

Literaturverzeichnis

- ▶ [1] ACM Digital Library (Suchbegriff “Machine Learning”) , <https://dl.acm.org> - 2018-09-29
- ▶ [2] Mnih u.a. Human-Level control through deep reinforcement learning. In: Nature 518 (2015), <https://www.nature.com/articles/nature14236>, 2018-09-27
- ▶ [3] Bundesregierung DE, Eckpunkte der Bundesregierung für eine Strategie Künstliche Intelligenz (2018), https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/DE/Downloads/E/eckpunktepapier-ki.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=10, 2018-12-11
- ▶ [4] Felix Lee, Die AAA-Bürger (2018), <https://www.zeit.de/digital/datenschutz/2017-11/china-social-credit-system-buergerbewertung>, 2018-12-11
- ▶ [5] AlgorithmWatch, Open Schufa - warum wir diese Kampagne machen (2018), <https://algorithmwatch.org/de/openschufa-warum-wir-diese-kampagne-machen/>, 2018-12-11

Literaturverzeichnis

- ▶ [6] Sam Corbett-Davies, Emma Pierson, Avi Feller, Sharad Goel, Aziz Huq, Algorithmic decision making and the cost of fairness (2017), <https://arxiv.org/abs/1701.08230>, 2018-05-04
- ▶ [7] ACM SIGKDD - International Conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining, <https://www.kdd.org/kdd2018/>, 2018-12-11
- ▶ [8] NIPS - Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems, <https://nips.cc>, 2018-12-11
- ▶ [9] HIIG - Humboldt Institut für Internet und Gesellschaft, <https://www.hiig.de>, 2018-12-11
- ▶ [10] Sutton u. Barto, Reinforcement Learning: An Introduction. MIT Press, 1998

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