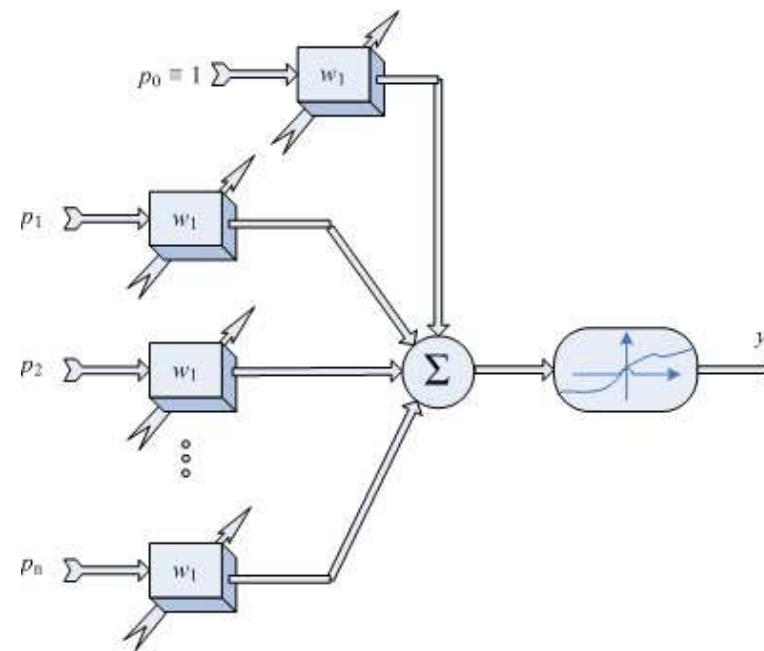
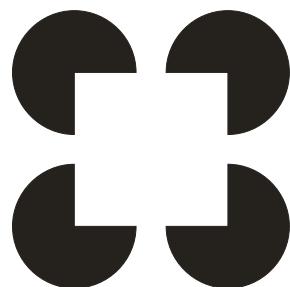


Soft Computing

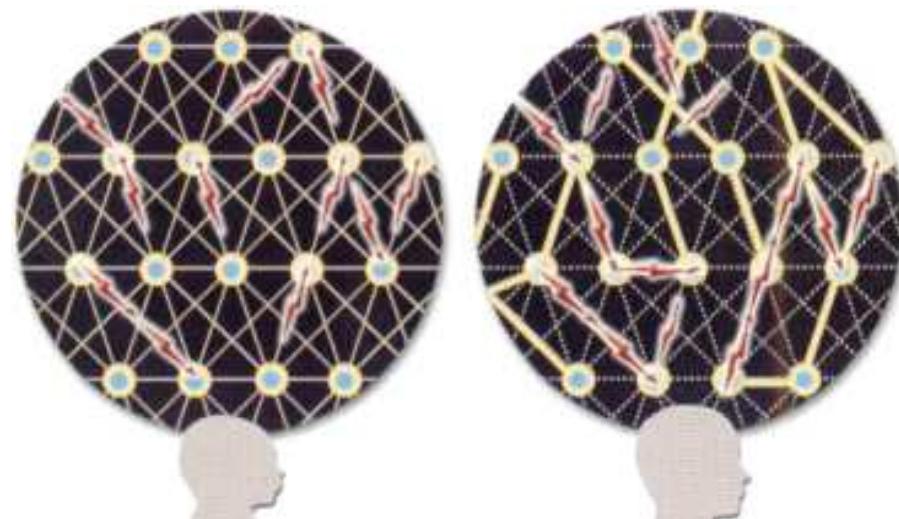
Neural Networks and Fuzzy Systems

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Adolfo Bauchspiess
Universidade de Brasília - Brazil



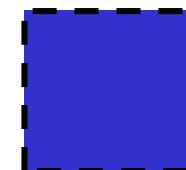
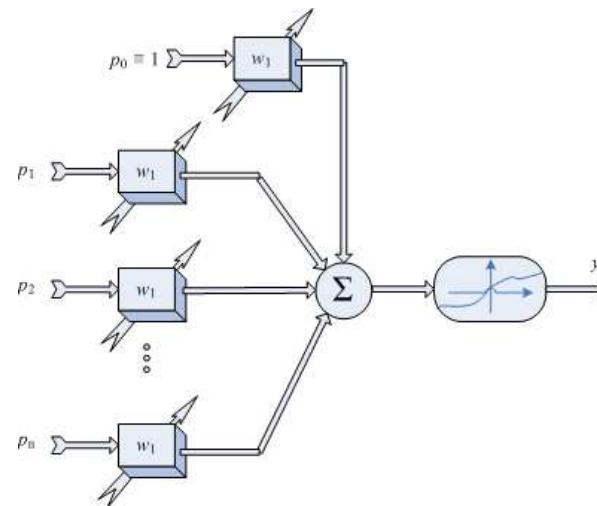
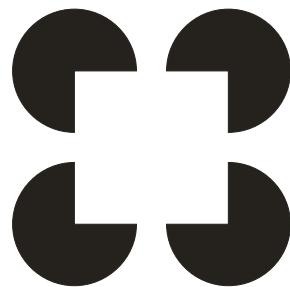
Summary

- 1 - Introduction – Connectionist Intelligent Systems
- 2 - Artificial Neural Networks
- 3 - Fuzzy Logic and Fuzzy Systems
- 4 - Examples and Applications
- 5 - Conclusions



Part 1

Introduction – Connectionist Intelligent Systems



Some publications - Intelligent Systems

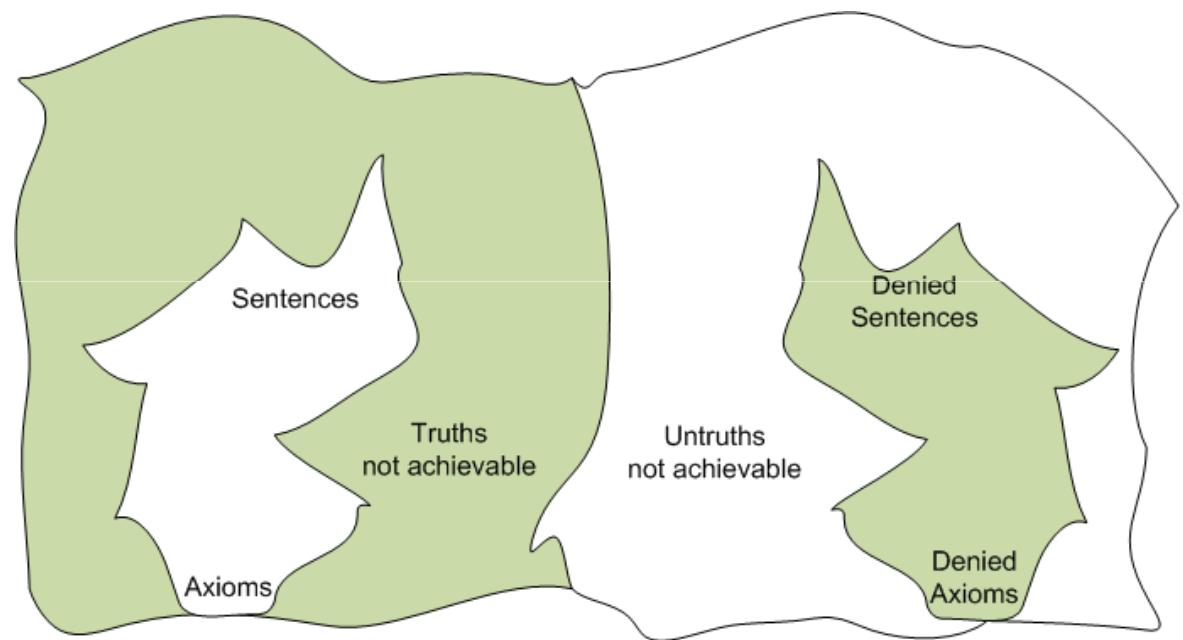
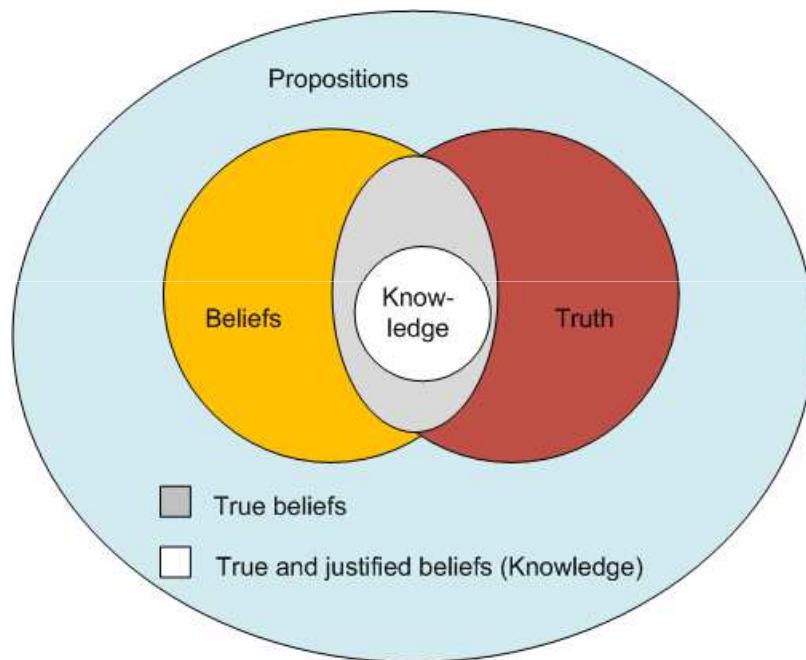
- International Journals

- Neural Networks, IEEE Transaction son
- Fuzzy Systems, IEEE Transactions on
- Intelligent Systems Engineering
- Intelligent Systems, IEEE
- Intelligent Transportation Systems, IEEE Transactions on
-

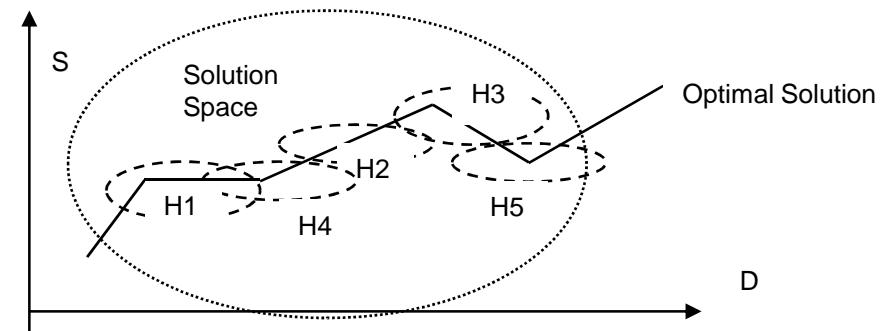
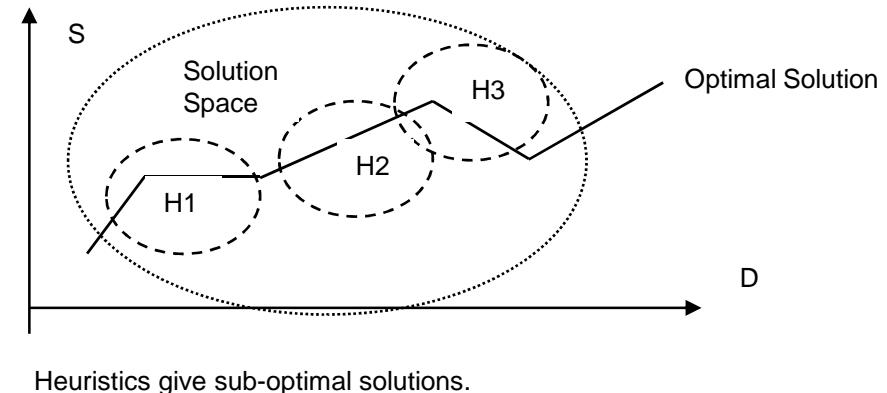
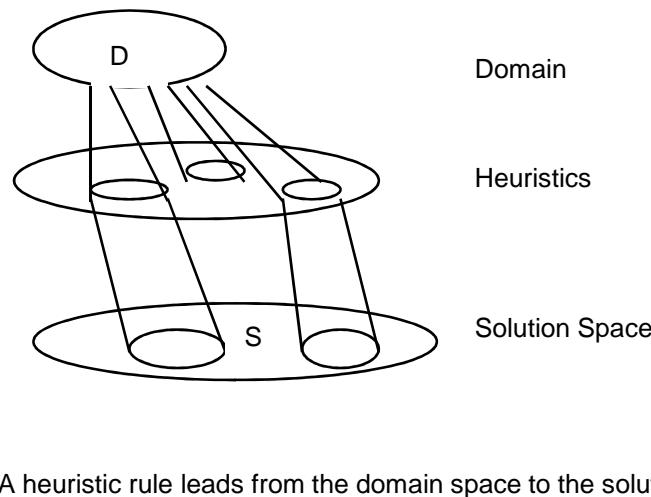
- Conferences

.....

Epistemology – “Philosophy of Knowledge”



Heuristics



"Well-formed" Heuristics are close to the optimal solution.

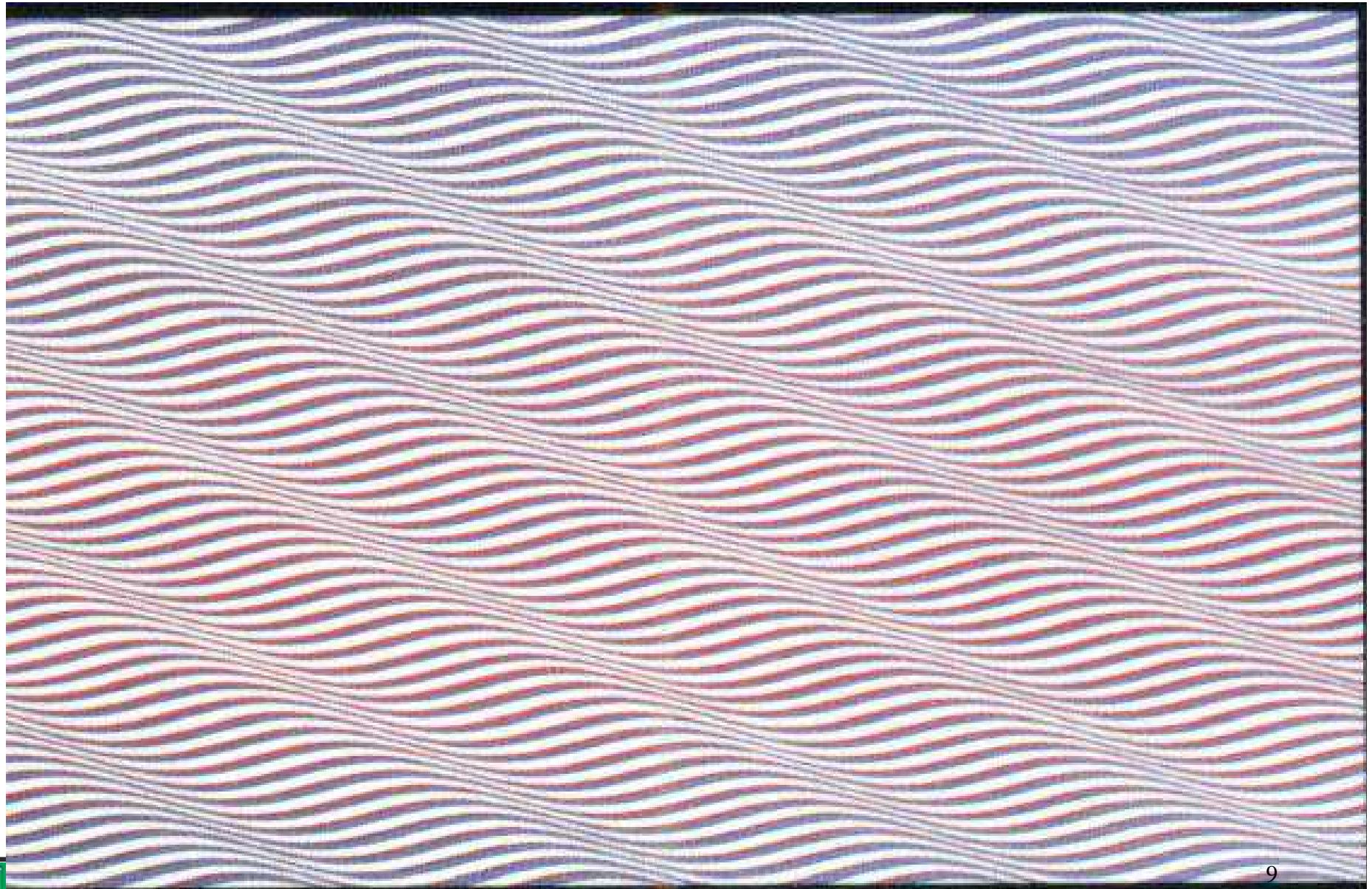
Dislexy?

I cnduo't bvleiee taht I culod aulacly uesdtannrd waht I was rdnaieg. Unisg the icndeblire pweor of the hmuau mnid, aocdcrnig to rseecrah at Cmabrigde Uinervtisy, it dseno't mttaer in waht oderr the lterets in a wrod are, the olny irpoamtnt tihng is taht the frsit and lsat ltteer be in the rhgit pclae. The rset can be a taotl mses and you can sitll raed it whoutit a pboerlm. Tihs is bucseae the huamn mnid deos not raed ervey ltteer by istlef, but the wrod as a wlohe. Aaznmig, huh? Yaeh and I awlyas tghhuot slelinpg was ipmorantt! See if yuor fdreins can raed tihs too.

Giant x 3D Illusion?



Waves?



Sympathic?



Antipathic?



Introduction

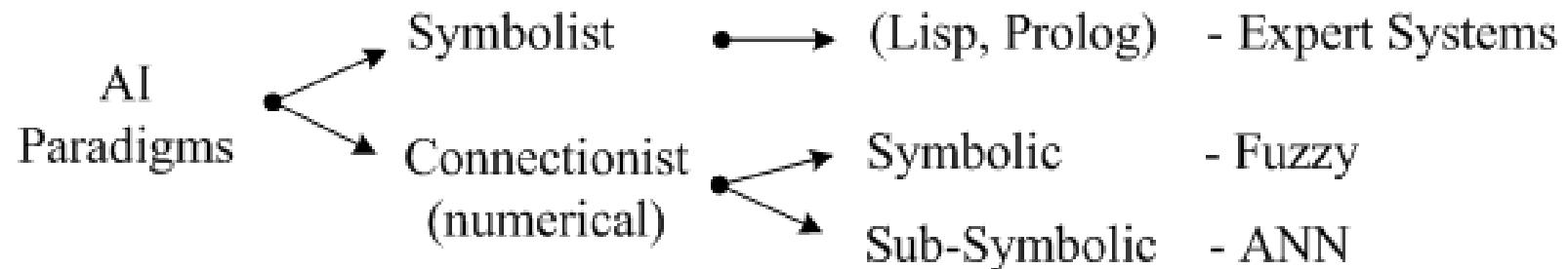
- Connectionist Intelligent Systems

Artificial Intelligence

Science field that studies **paradigms**
that aims to explain how
intelligent behaviour
can **emerge**
from artificial implementations, in computers.

Intelligence:
learning, adaptation, comprehension

IA Paradigms



Intelligence :
learning, adaptation, comprehension

Connectionist Paradigm

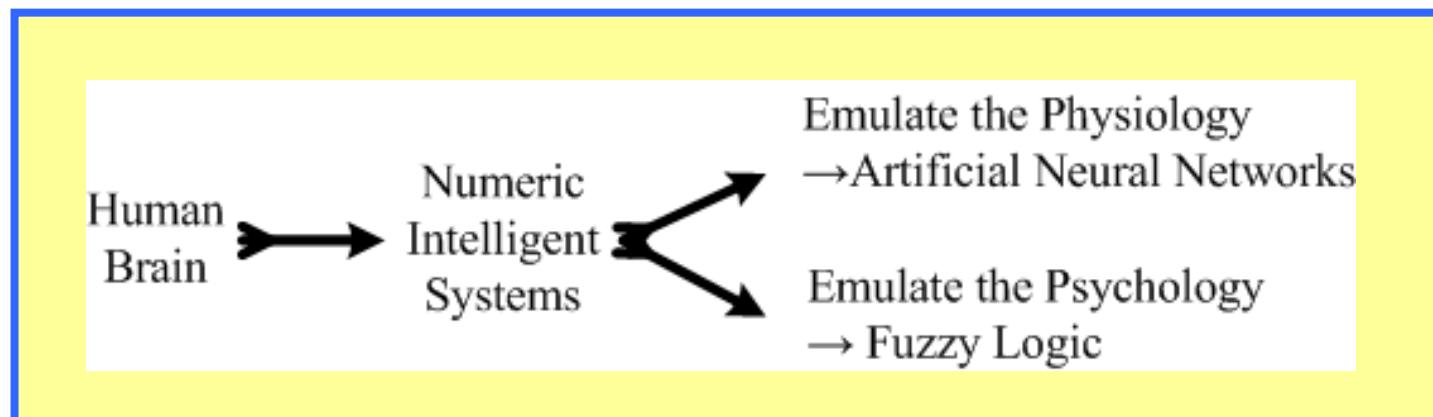
Considers to be virtually impossible to
transform in algorithms -

i.e., to reduce to a sequence of logical and arithmetic steps
many tasks that the human mind performs with ease and speed,
for example:

- Face Recognition,
- Comprehend and translate natural languages,
- Memory evocation by association,
- Games...

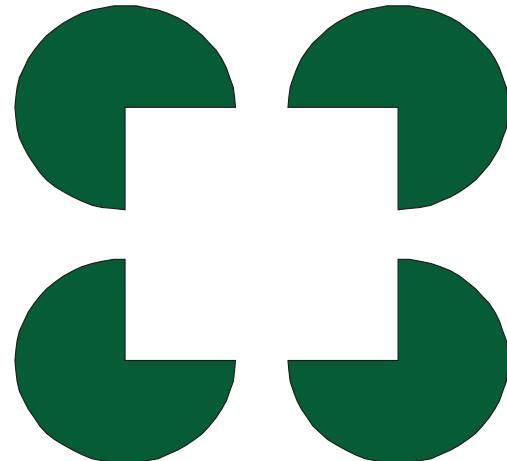
Connectionist Paradigm

The computational process have to mimic
the brain capacity of self-organization → **learn!**



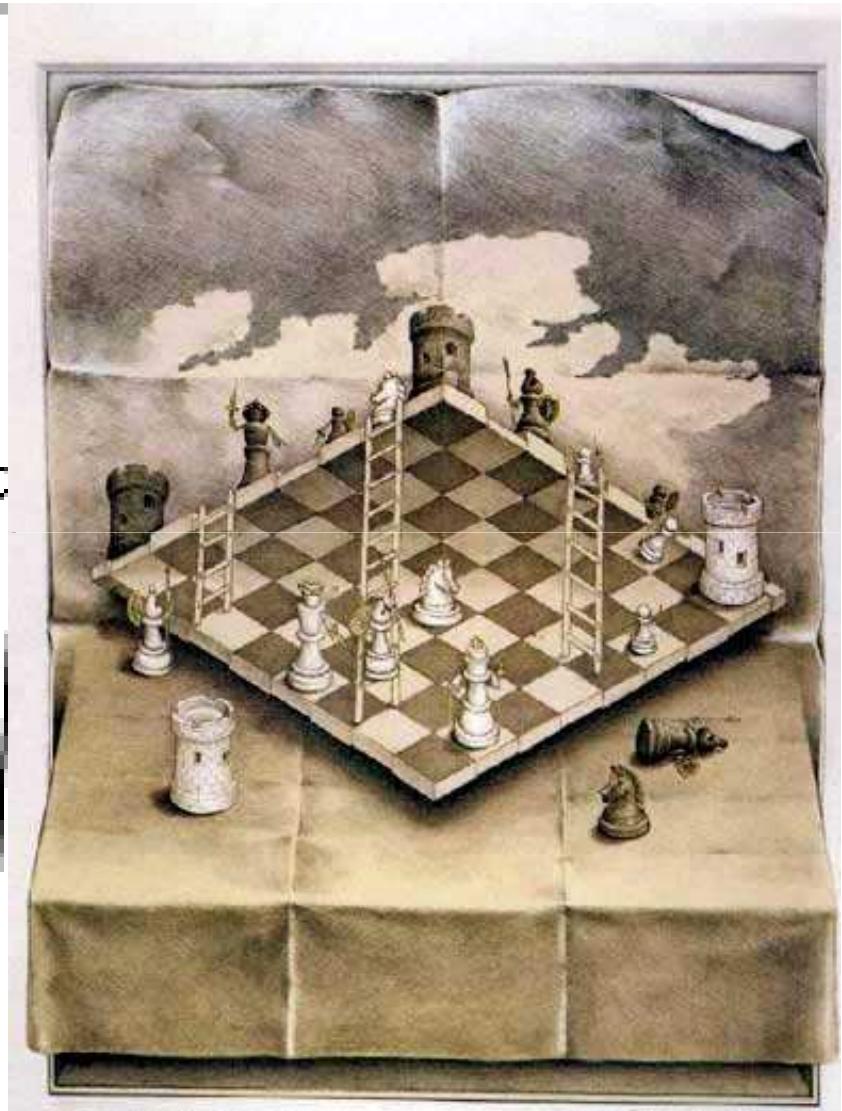
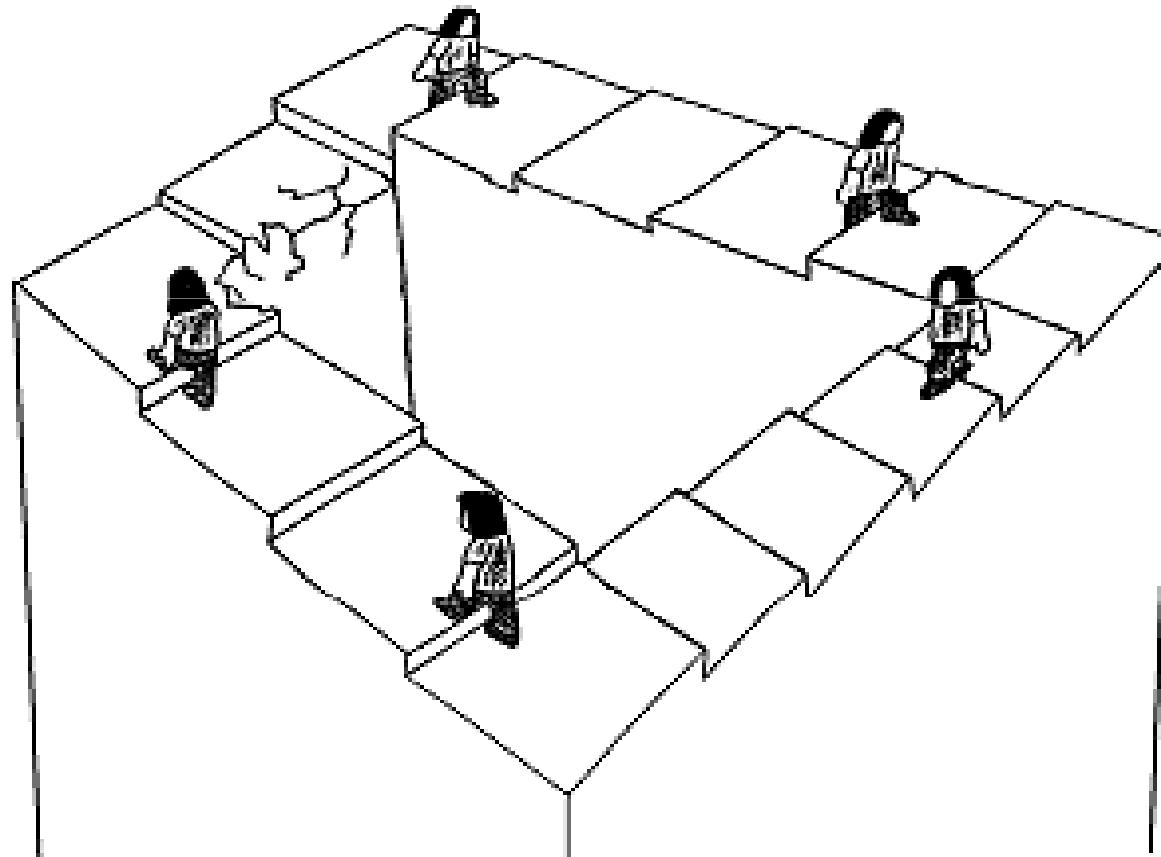
Symbolist versus Connectionist Paradigm

-Perception



The Kanizsa square, 1976

“Local Coherency –Global Paradox”



Sandro delPrete. Enigmas Visuais. Rio de Janeiro, 2004, p. 45

M.C.Escher



“Positive Truth X Negative Truth”

“Up stairs
X
Down stairs”



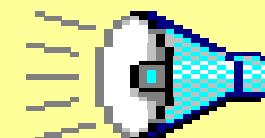
Paradigma Simbolista versus Conexionalista

- J.S. Bach

“Coerência Local - Paradoxo Global”

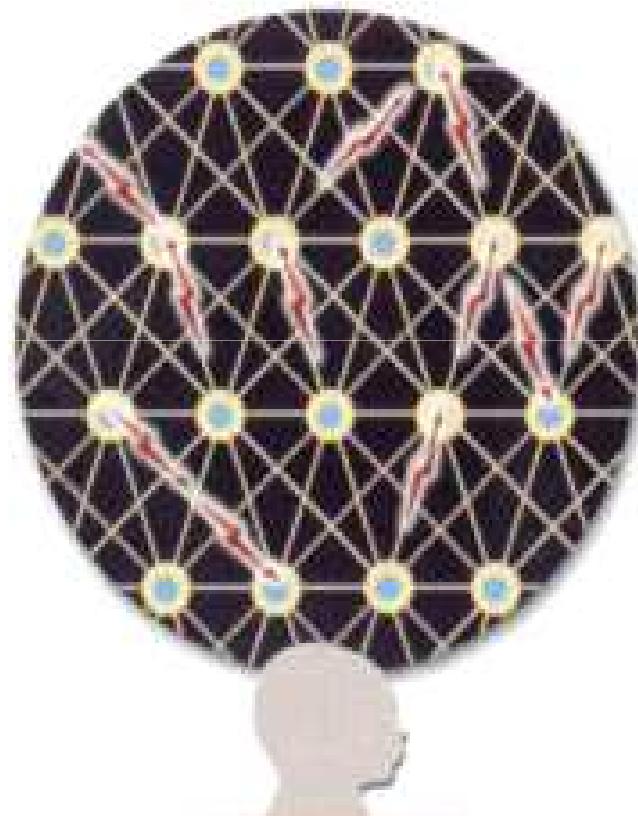


Shepard's scale

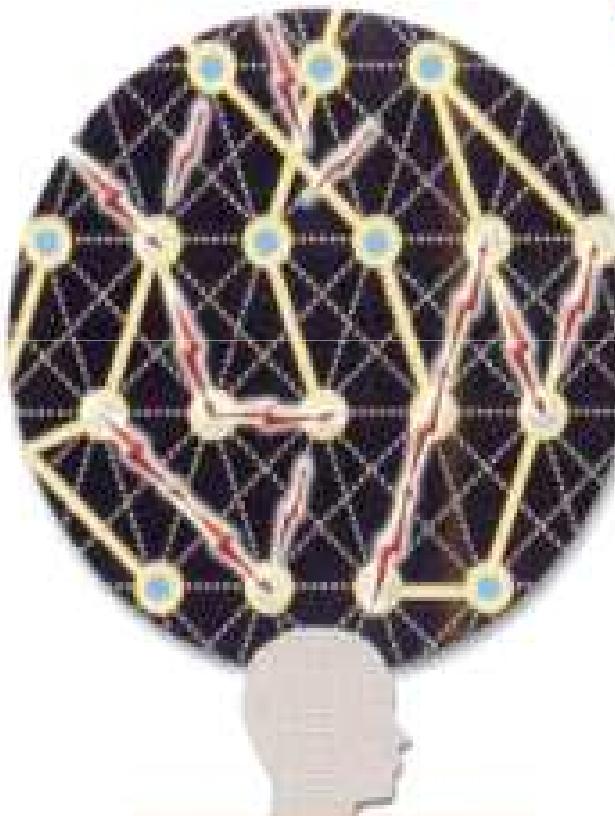


Pseudo-rising scale
played on a vibraphone

Synapses Formation



0-2 years

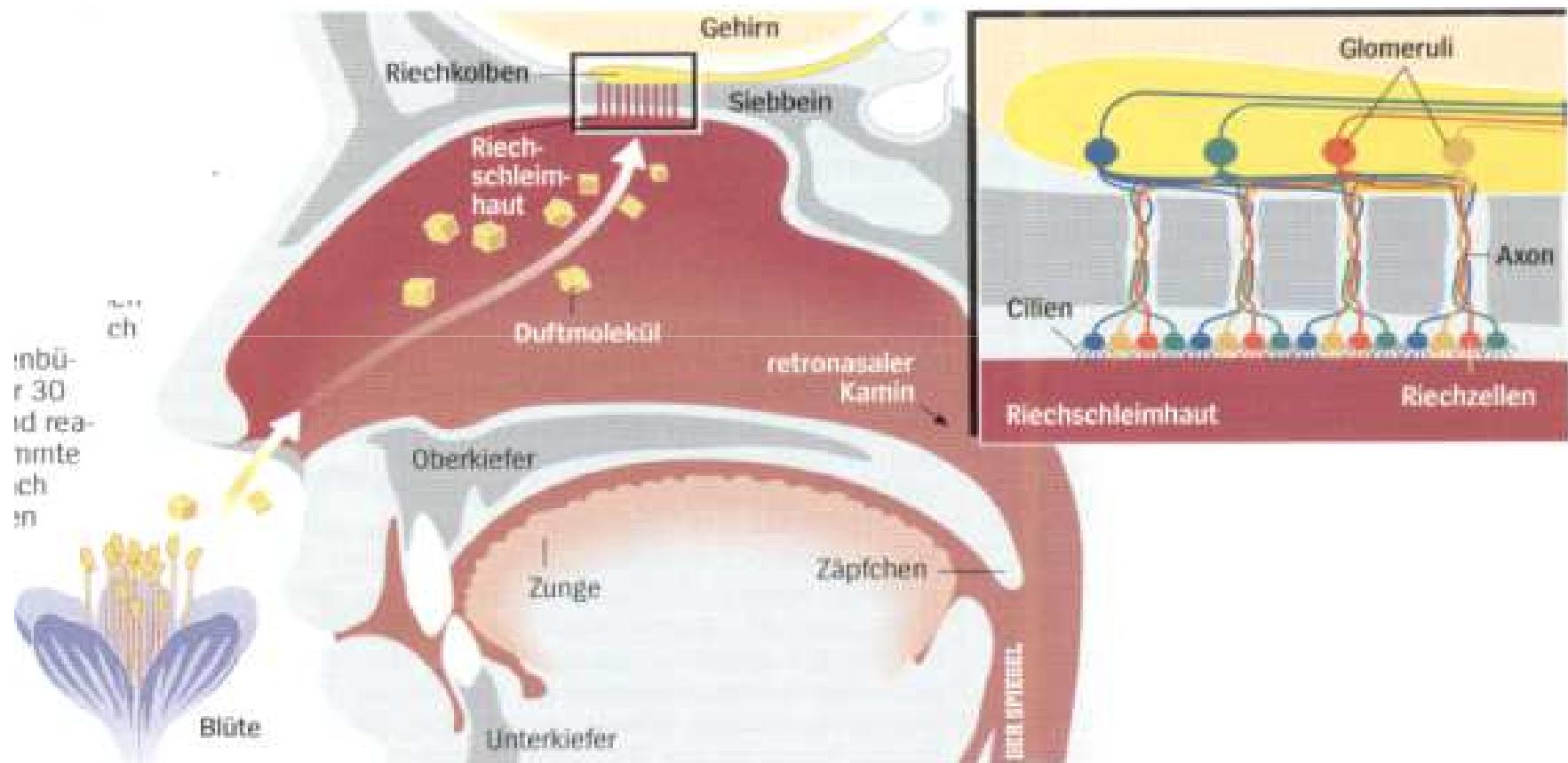


2 years to puberty

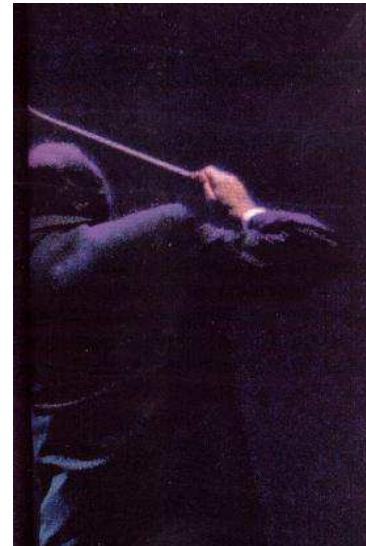


Adult

Olfative Information Processing



Auditive Information Processing



Klangwelten im Kopf Wege der Musik durch das Gehirn

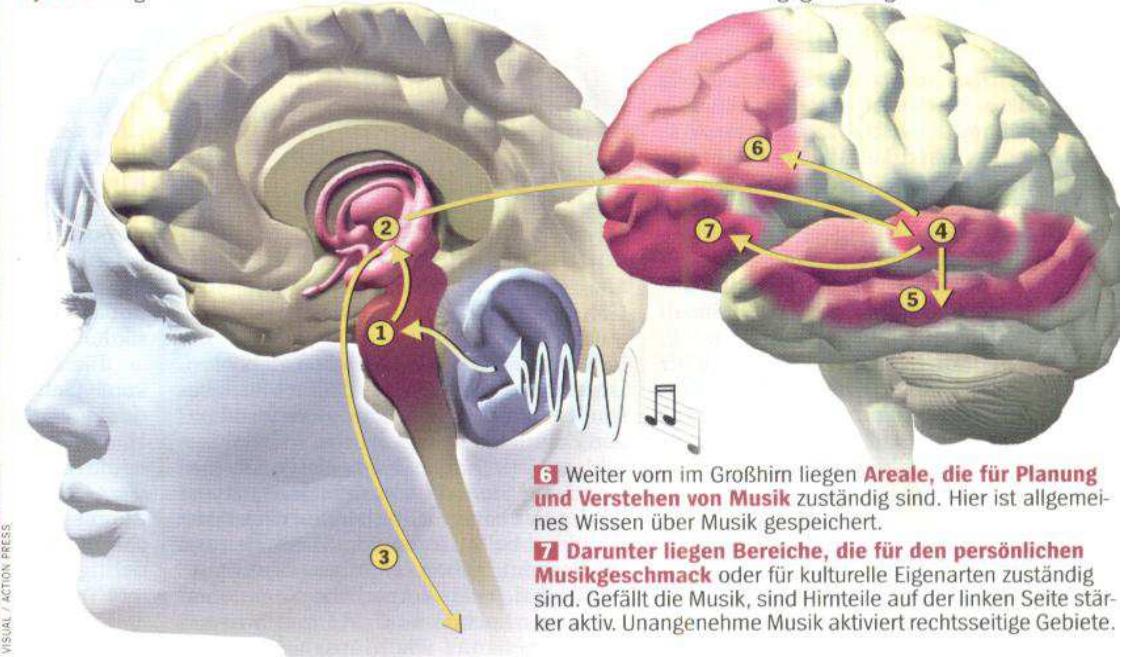
1 Der Hörnerv leitet Klanginformationen an den **Hirnstamm** weiter.

2 Einige Signale erreichen das so genannte **limbische System**, das eine wichtige Rolle in der Verarbeitung von Gefühlen spielt. Schöne Musik stimuliert jene Bereiche, die auch beim Sex oder beim Schokoladeessen aktiv sind.

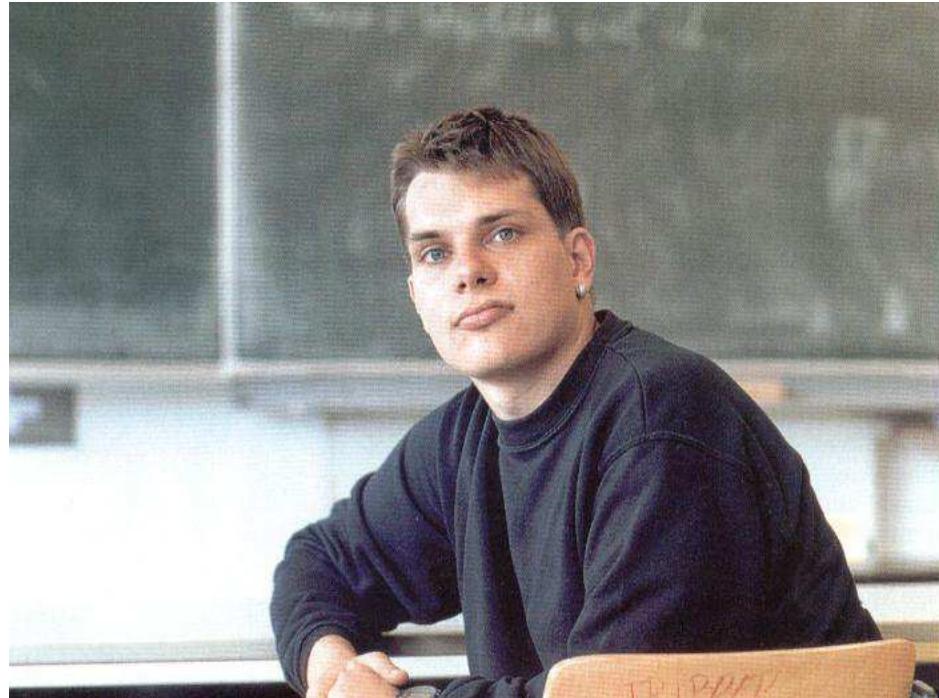
3 Auch körperliche Reaktionen auf Musik wie Weinen, Magendrücken oder Gänsehaut werden im **limbischen System** ausgelöst.

4 Die Informationen gelangen in die **primäre Hörrinde** im Großhirn, die Schaltzentrale des Hörens.

5 Umliegend finden sich die **sekundären Hörareale**. In der linken Hirnhälfte werden eher Rhythmen verarbeitet, auf der rechten Seite dagegen Klangfarben und Tonhöhen.



Epilepsy Patient – without left brain hemisphere since 12 years age



Leben ohne links

Seit zwölf Jahren lebt Philipp Dörr mit einem halben Großhirn. Trotzdem spielt er Schach, liest Goethe und taucht – ein verblüffendes Beispiel für die Wandlungsfähigkeit des Denkorgans.

A neuron over a Chip.

