

# Wat is Kunstmatige Intelligentie nou eigenlijk?

---

Kenneth Gilhuijs

Image Sciences Institute, UMC Utrecht, k.g.a.gilhuijs@umcutrecht.nl



UMC Utrecht

# Wat is kunstmatige intelligentie?

---

Van Dale:

in·tel·li·gen·tie (*de; v*)

- 1 verstandelijk vermogen: *kunstmatige intelligentie* het met behulp van een computer nabootsen van het menselijk denken

Wikipedia:

## Kunstmatige intelligentie

Kunstmatige intelligentie of artificiële intelligentie is de wetenschap die zich bezighoudt met het creëren van een artefact dat een vorm van intelligentie vertoont. [Wikipedia \(NL\)](#)

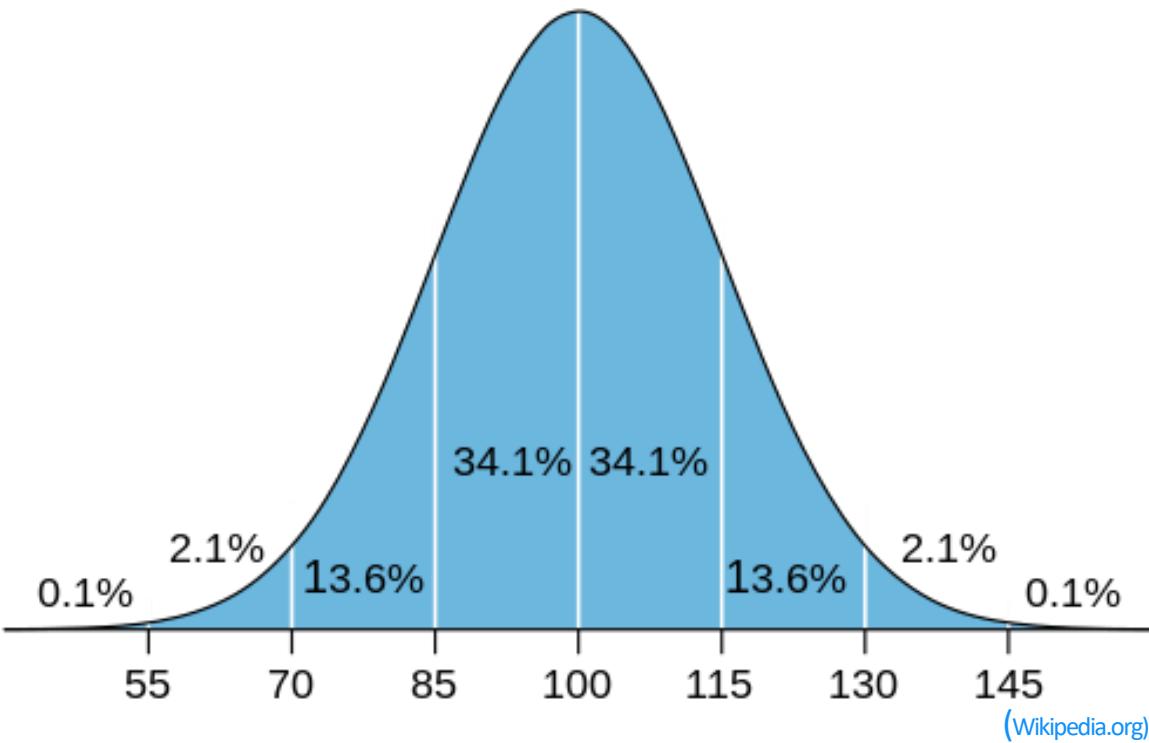


Automaton; Henri Maillardet (1745–1830)

# Hoe beoordelen we kunstmatige intelligentie?

---

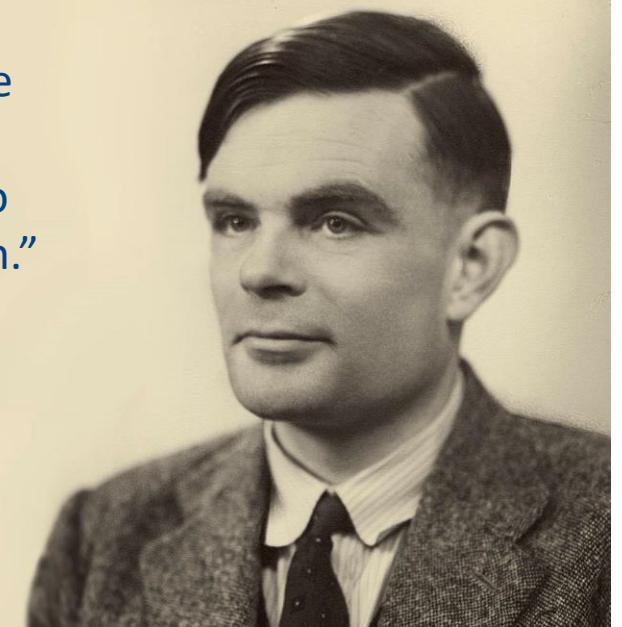
IQ test (mens)



Turing test (computer)

"A computer would deserve to be called intelligent if it could deceive a human into believing that it was human."

(1950)



# De Turing test - 1950

VOL. LIX. NO. 236.] [October, 1950]

M I N D  
A QUARTERLY REVIEW  
OF  
PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY

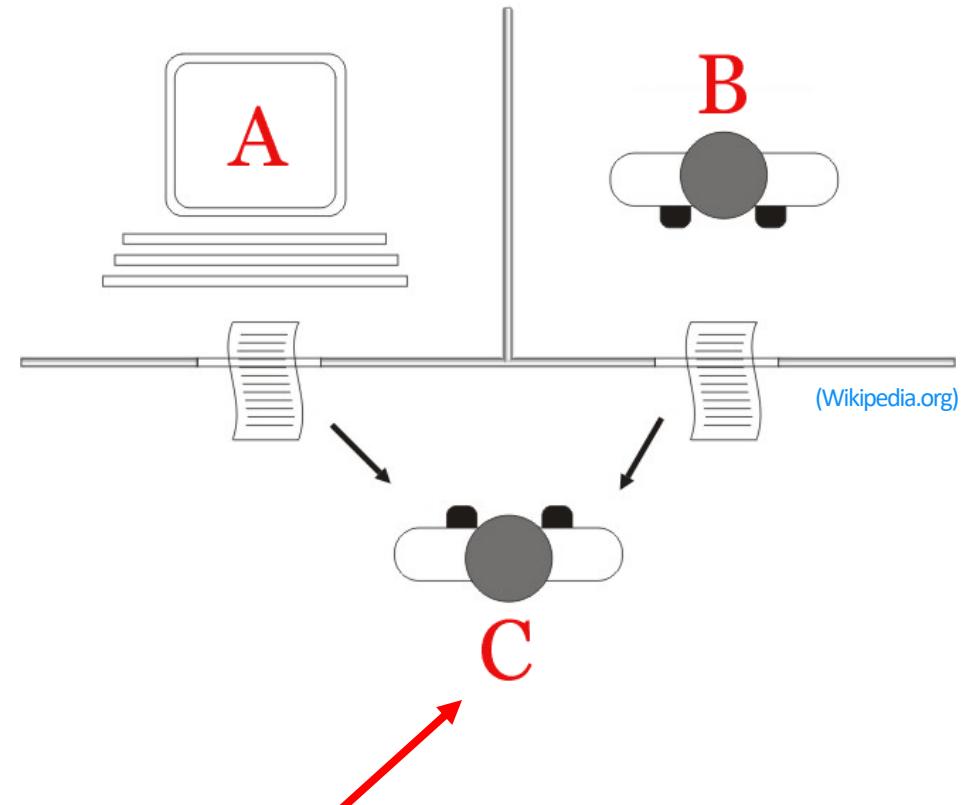
I.—COMPUTING MACHINERY AND  
INTELLIGENCE

BY A. M. TURING

1. *The Imitation Game.*

I PROPOSE to consider the question, ‘Can machines think?’ This should begin with definitions of the meaning of the terms ‘machine’ and ‘think’. The definitions might be framed so as to reflect so far as possible the normal use of the words, but this attitude is dangerous. If the meaning of the words ‘machine’ and ‘think’ are to be found by examining how they are commonly used it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the meaning and the answer to the question, ‘Can machines think?’ is to be sought in a statistical survey such as a Gallup

Downloaded from <https://academic.oup.com/mind/article-abstract/LIX/236/433/986238>



De “Interrogator”

# De Turing test - 2023

---

## HUMAN OR NOT? A GAMIFIED APPROACH TO THE TURING TEST

Daniel Jannai  
AI21 Labs  
[danielj@ai21.com](mailto:danielj@ai21.com)

Amos Meron  
AI21 Labs  
[amosm@ai21.com](mailto:amosm@ai21.com)

Barak Lenz  
AI21 Labs  
[barakl@ai21.com](mailto:barakl@ai21.com)

Yoav Levine  
AI21 Labs  
[yoavl@ai21.com](mailto:yoavl@ai21.com)

Yoav Shoham  
AI21 Labs  
[yoavs@ai21.com](mailto:yoavs@ai21.com)

*“I believe that in 50 years’ time it will be possible to make computers play the imitation game so well that an average interrogator will have no more than 70% chance of making the right identification after 5 minutes of questioning.”*

– Alan Turing, 1950

### ABSTRACT

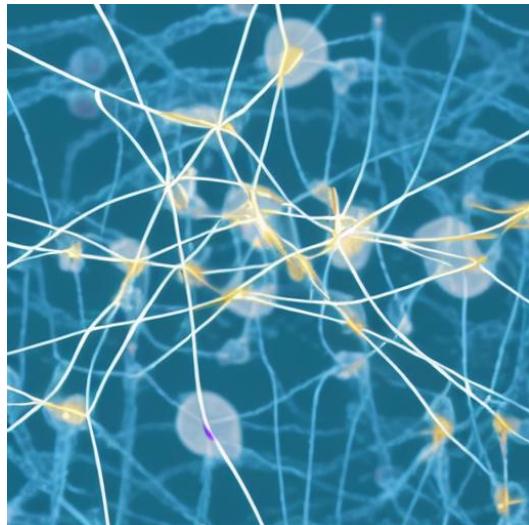
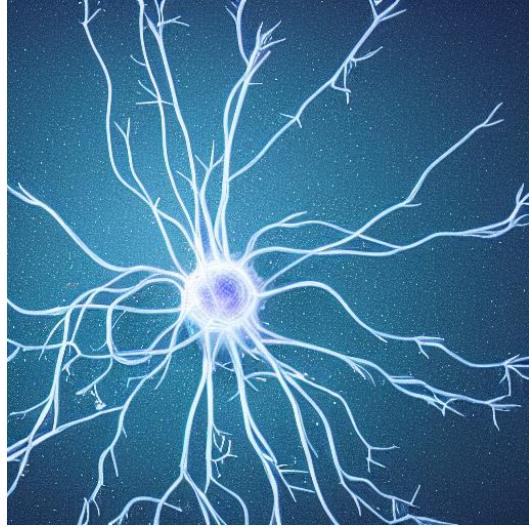
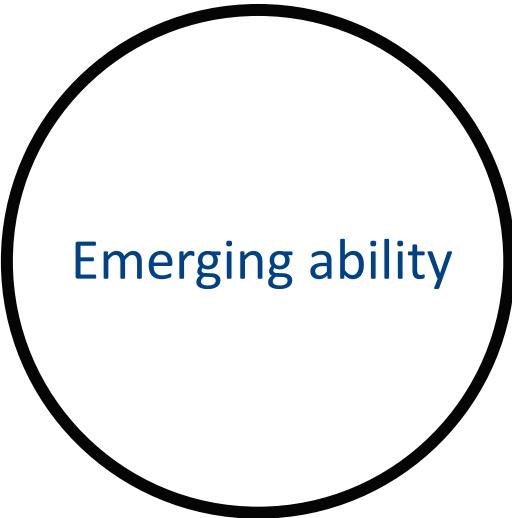
We present “Human or Not?”<sup>[1]</sup>, an online game inspired by the Turing test, that measures the capability of AI chatbots to mimic humans in dialog, and of humans to tell bots from other humans. Over the course of a month, the game was played by over 1.5 million users who engaged in anonymous two-minute chat sessions with either another human or an AI language model which was prompted to behave like humans. The task of the players was to correctly guess whether they spoke to a person or to an AI. This largest scale Turing-style test conducted to date revealed some interesting facts. For example, overall users guessed the identity of their partners correctly in only 68% of the games. In the subset of the games in which users faced an AI bot, users had even lower correct guess rates of 60% (that is, not much higher than chance). This white paper details the development, deployment, and results of this unique experiment. While this experiment calls for many extensions and refinements, these findings already begin to shed light on the inevitable near future which will commingle humans and AI.

1.5 million participants had to guess whether they spoke to a person or to an AI.

“Overall, users guessed the identity of their partners correctly in only 68% of the games. In the subset of games in which users faced an AI bot, users had even lower correct guess rate of 60% (that is, not much higher than chance).”

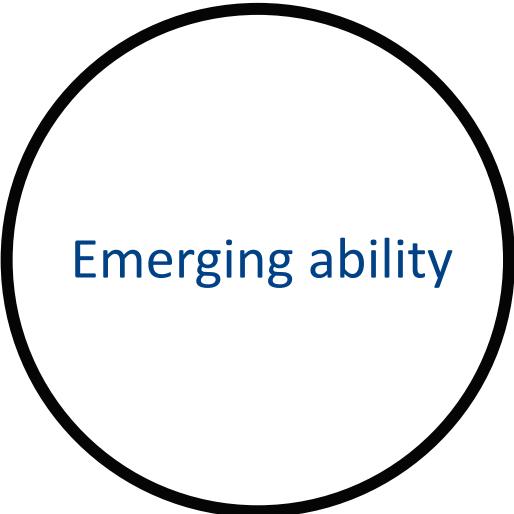
# Waarom komt AI intelligent over?

---



# Waarom komt AI intelligent over?

---

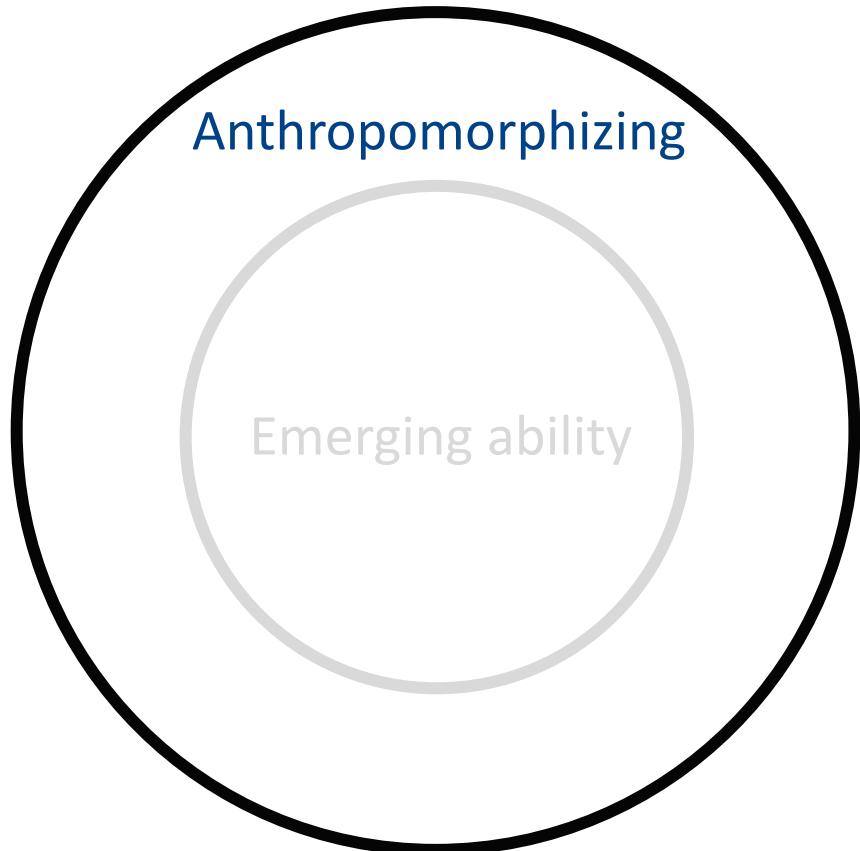


A screenshot of a ChatGPT conversation. The user (KG) asks: "Complete the following sentence: The host asked, 'Milk or...'" ChatGPT responds: "The host asked, 'Milk or sugar with your coffee?'"

A screenshot of a ChatGPT conversation. The user (KG) asks: "Complete the following sentence: The painter asked, 'Milk or...'" ChatGPT responds: "The painter asked, 'Milk or water to thin out the paint?'". Below the response are icons for sharing and a downward arrow.

# Waarom komt AI intelligent over?

---



## Antropomorfiseren:

Het toekennen van menselijke eigenschappen, emoties of intenties aan niet-menselijke entiteiten

## Cognitieve bias:

Mensen antropomorfiseren om betekenis te geven aan gebeurtenissen en gedragingen die zij ervaren

# Waarom komt AI intelligent over?

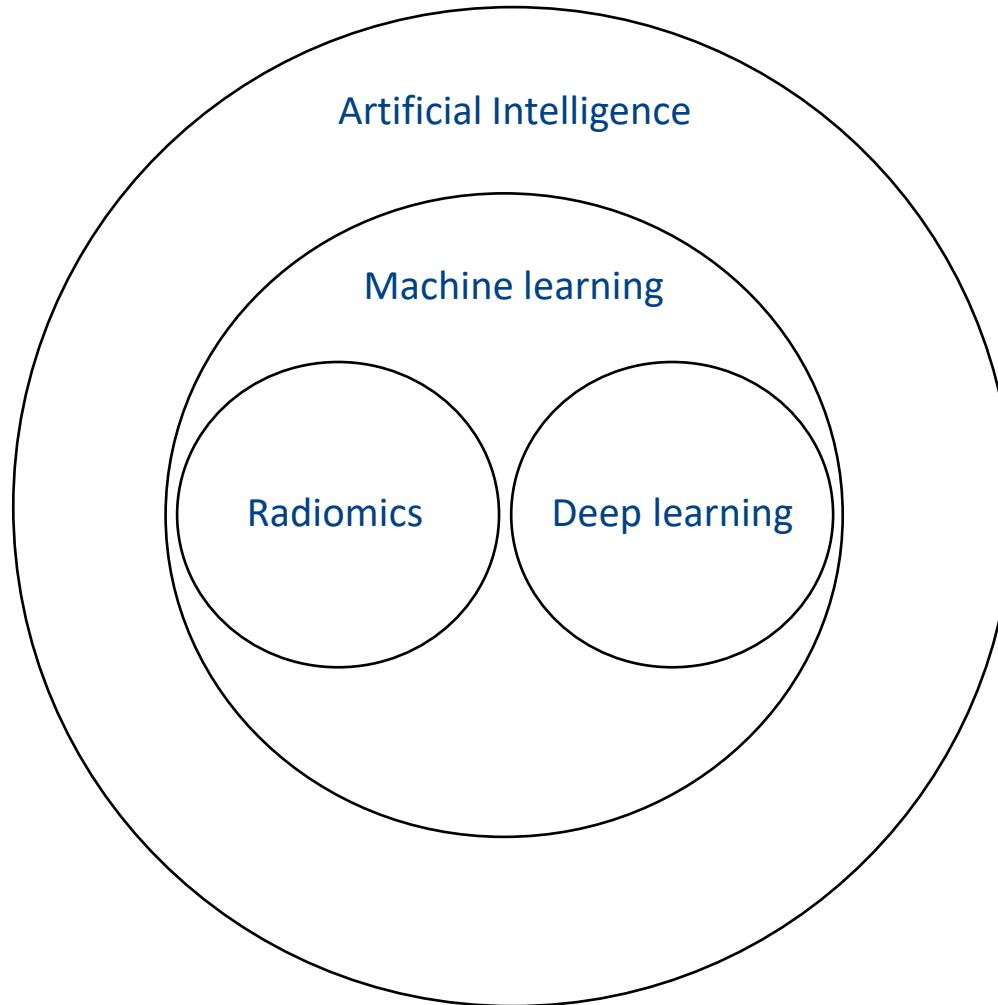
---



“It could go quite wrong”

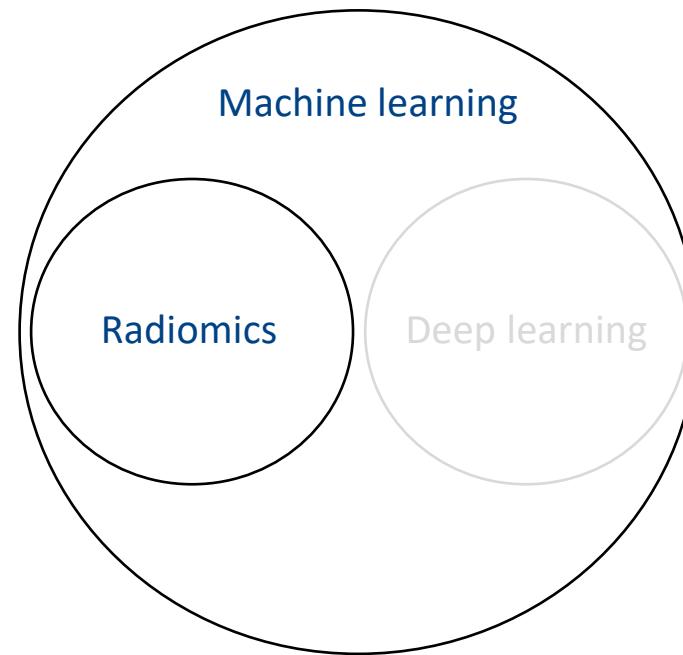
# Narrow Artificial Intelligence (NAI)

---



# Narrow Artificial Intelligence (NAI)

---



# Machine learning

---



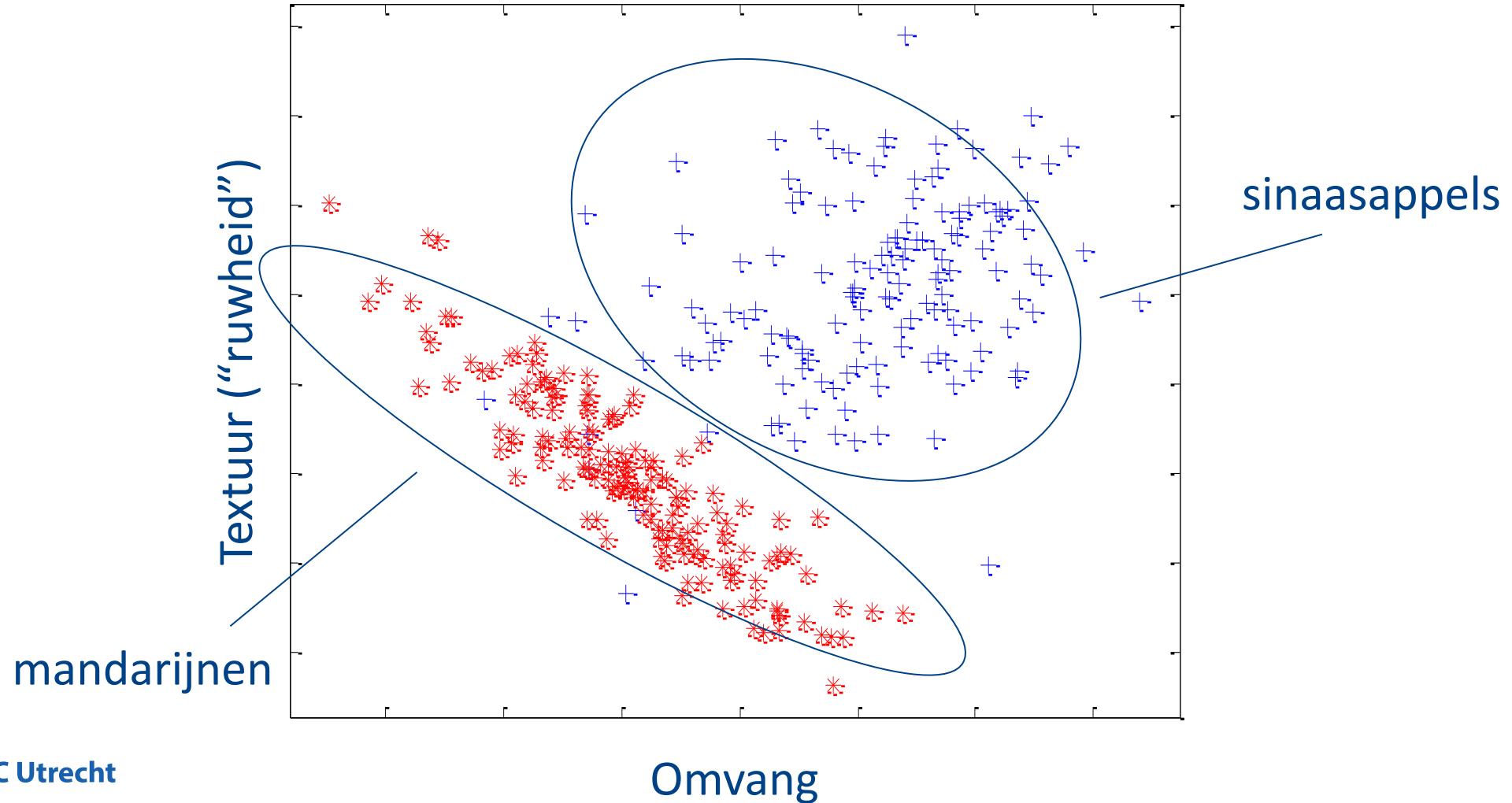
Mandarijn



Sinaasappel

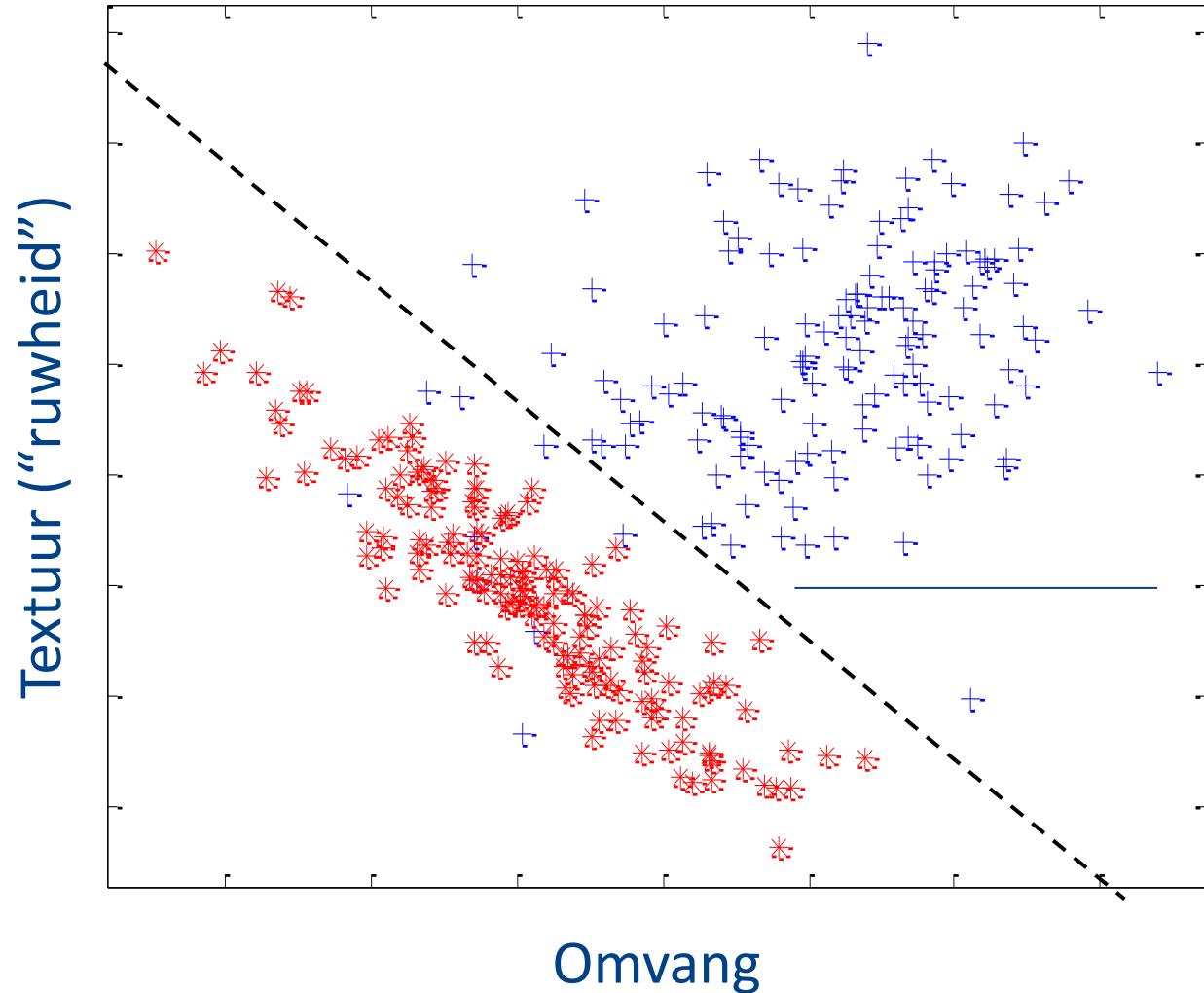
# Machine learning

---



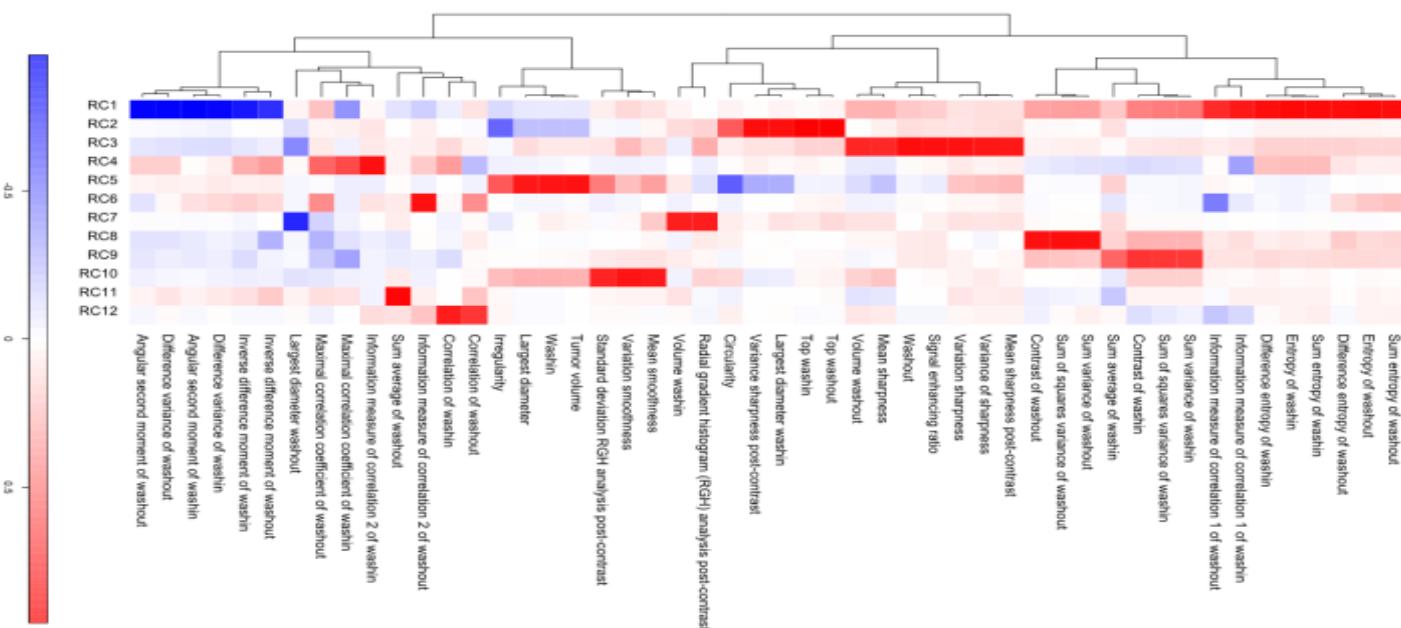
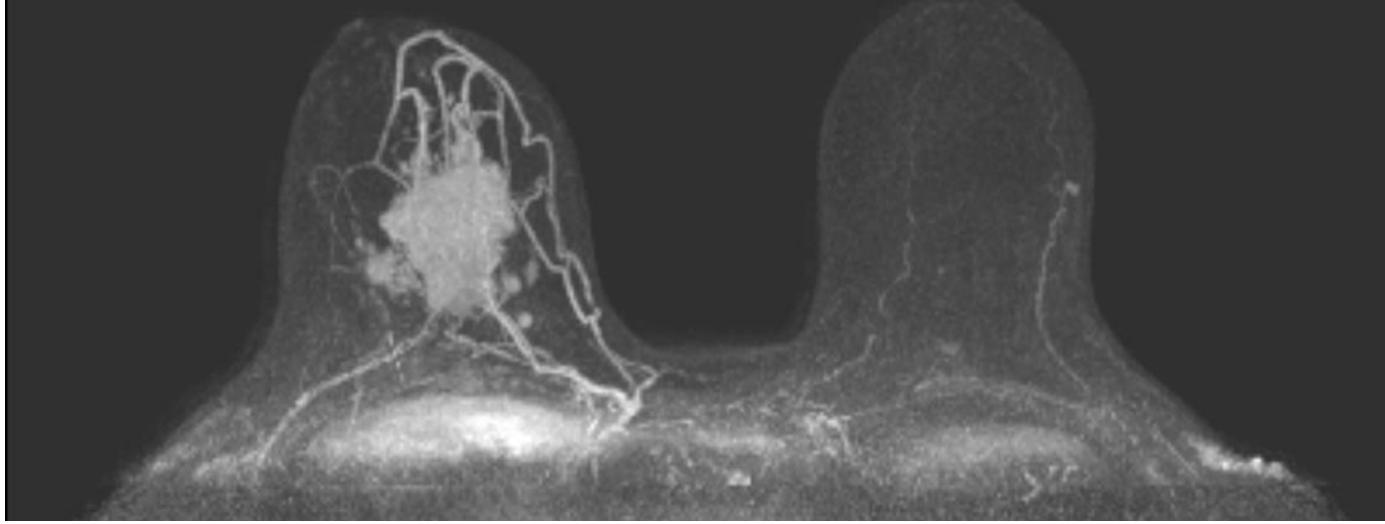
# Machine learning

---



Classificatielijn:  
 $\text{Textuur} - m \cdot \text{Omvang} - b = 0$   
als  $<0$ : mandarijn  
als  $>0$ : sinaasappel

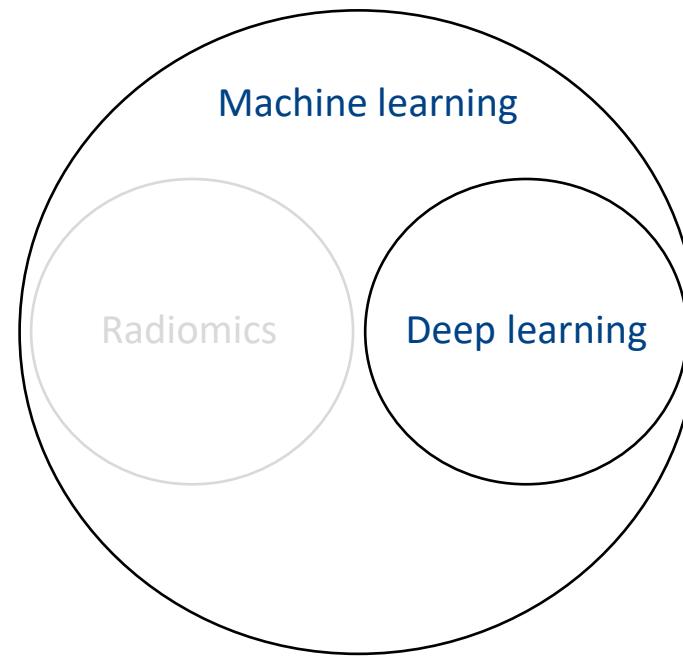
# Machine learning



Machine learning met een groot aantal (50 – 1000) vooraf gekozen beeldkenmerken

# Narrow Artificial Intelligence (NAI)

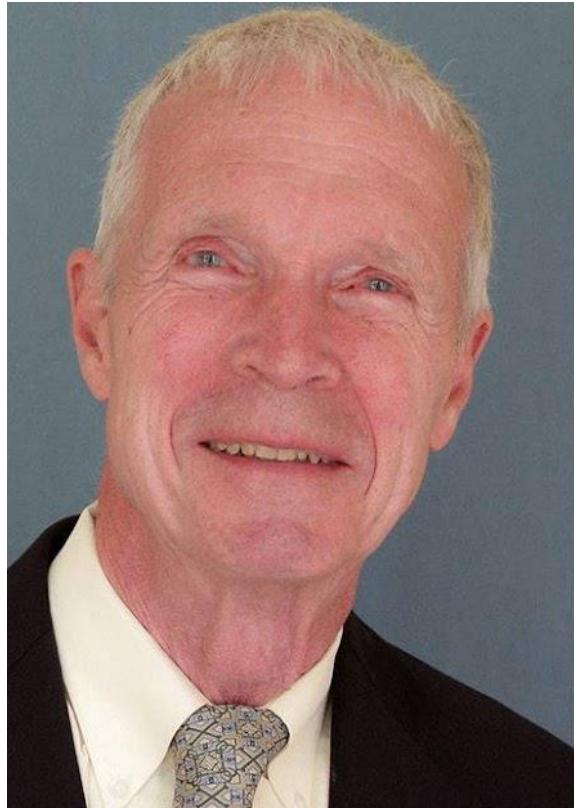
---



# Nobel Prize in Physics 2024

---

“for foundational discoveries and inventions that enable machine learning with artificial neural networks”



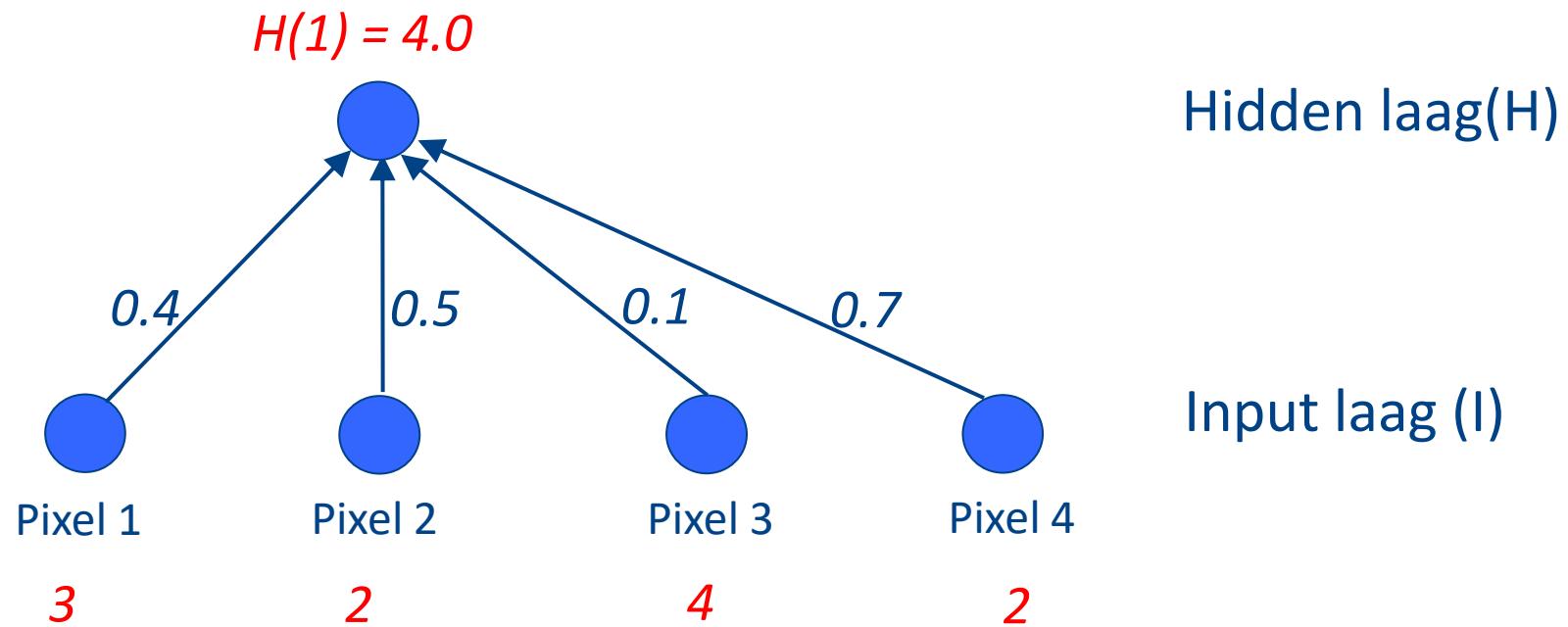
John Hopfield



Geoffrey Hinton

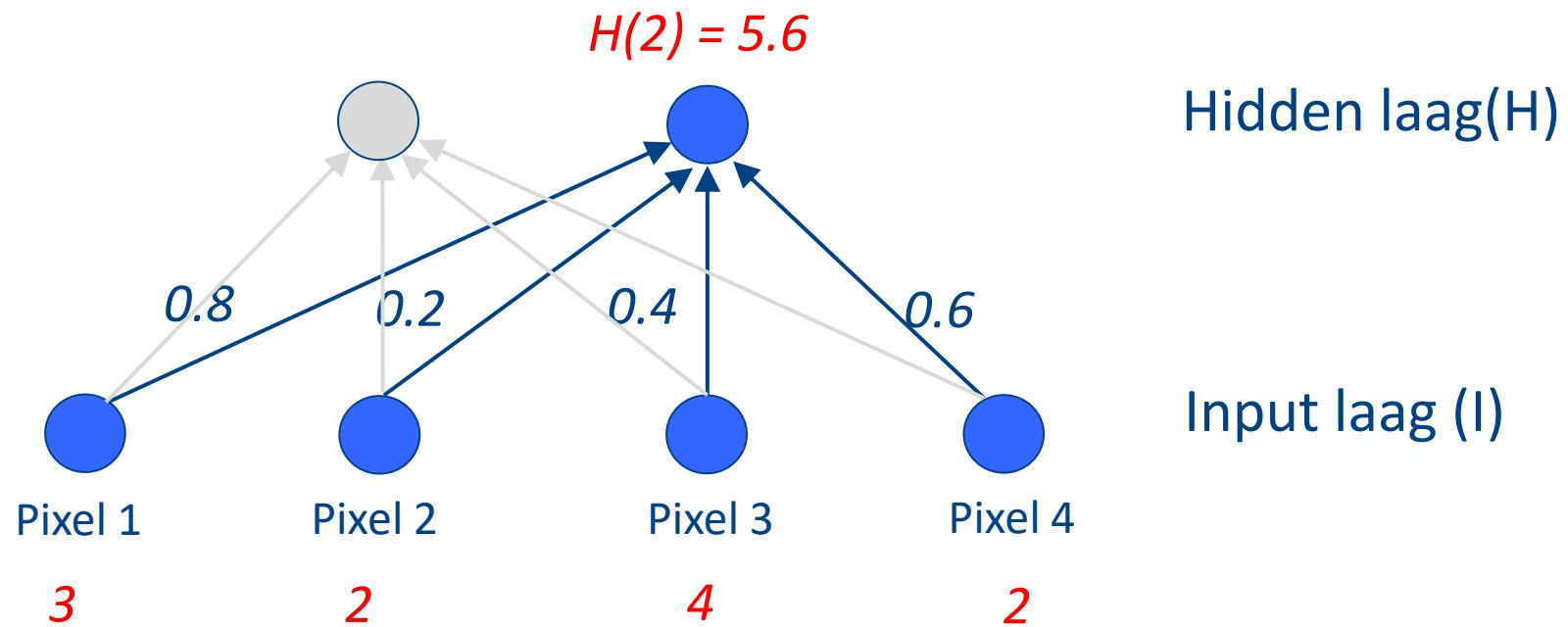
# Neuraal Netwerk

---



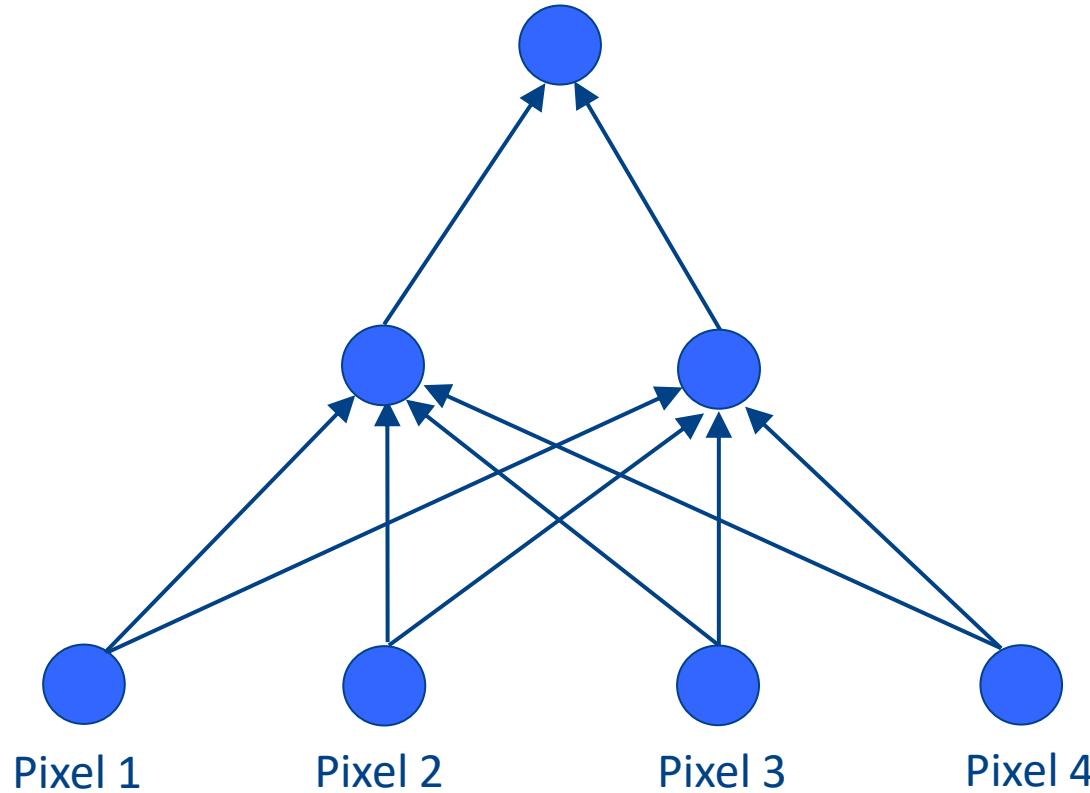
# Neuraal Netwerk

---



# Neuraal Netwerk

---



Output laag(O)

*als O = 0 → mandarijn*

*als O = 1 → sinaasappel*

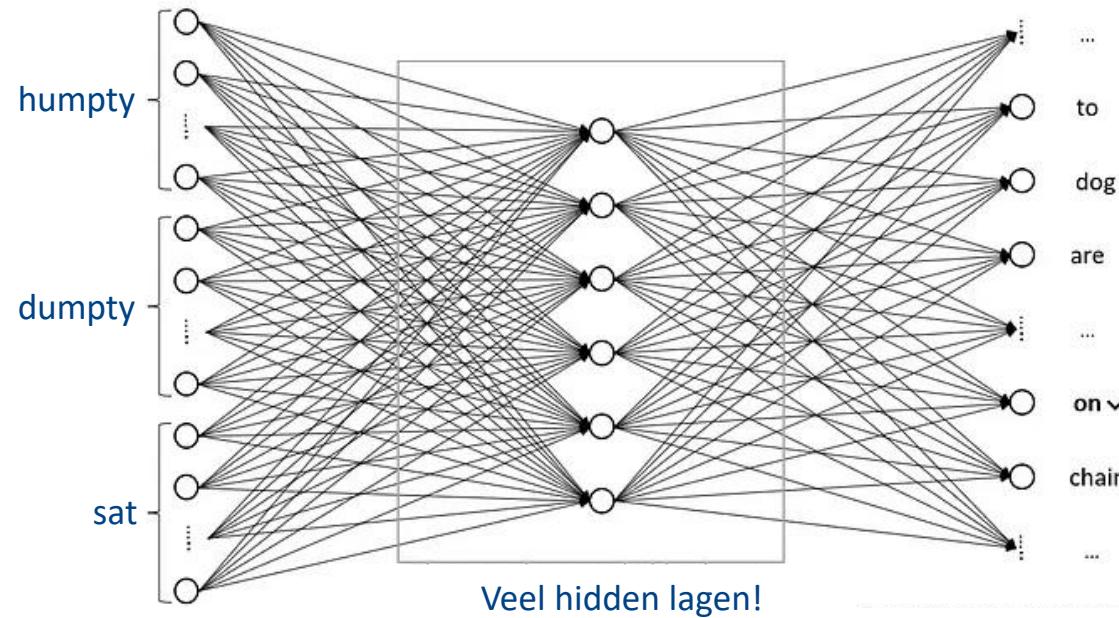
Hidden laag(H)

Input laag (I)

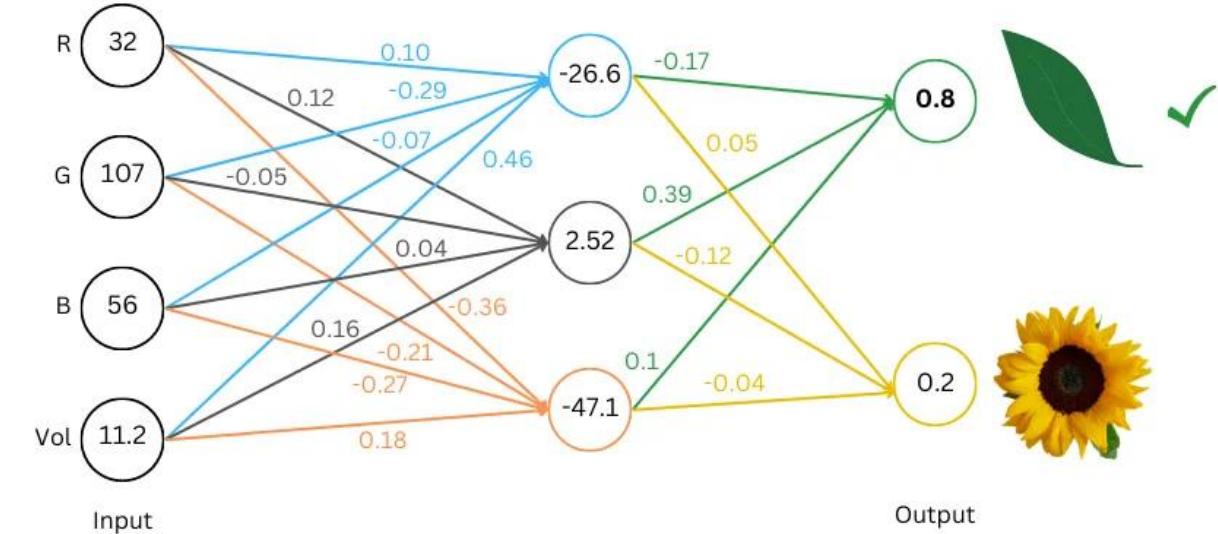
ChatGPT: 175 milliard verbindingen!

# Neuraal Netwerk

## Voorbeelden



ChatGPT



Blad of bloem?

# Trainen van Machine Learning

---

Hoe leert een AI?

# Trainen van Machine Learning

---

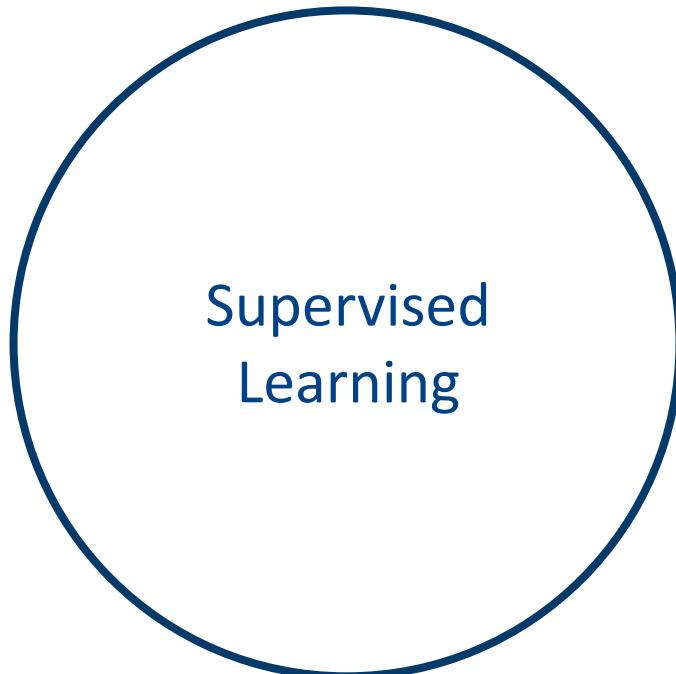
Supervised  
Learning

Unsupervised  
Learning

Reinforcement  
Learning

# Trainen van Machine Learning

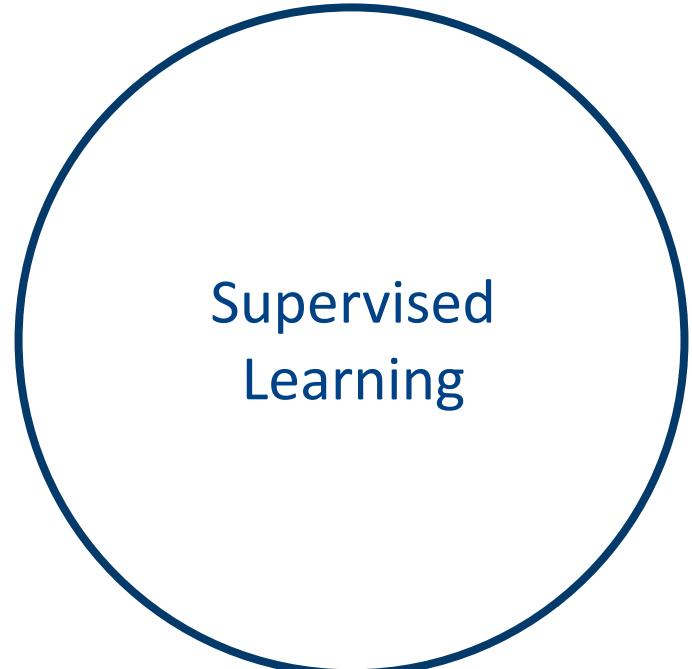
---



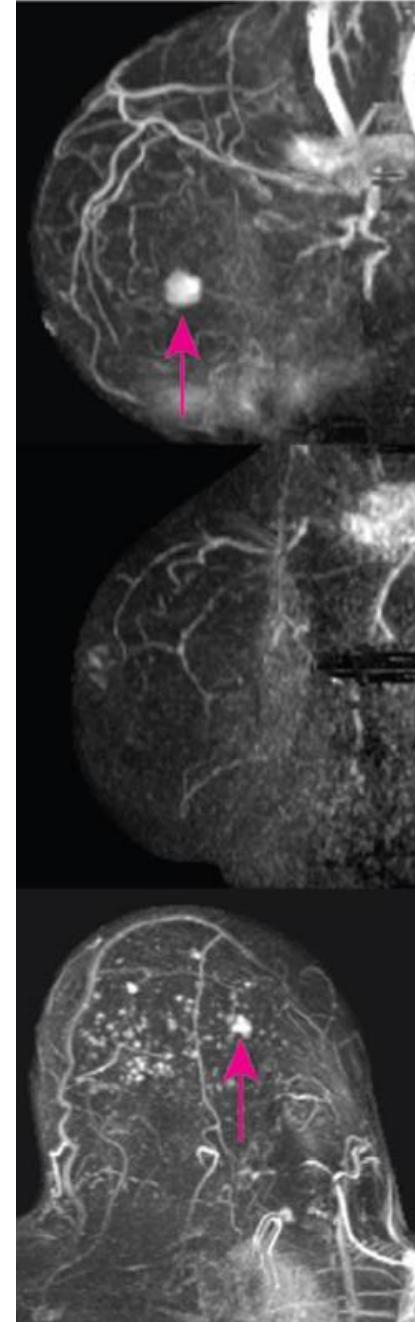
- De machine leert van gelabelde data
- Externe sturing nodig (supervisie)
- Koppelt input-labels aan gewenste output-labels
- Technieken: Regressie, classificatie

# Trainen van Machine Learning

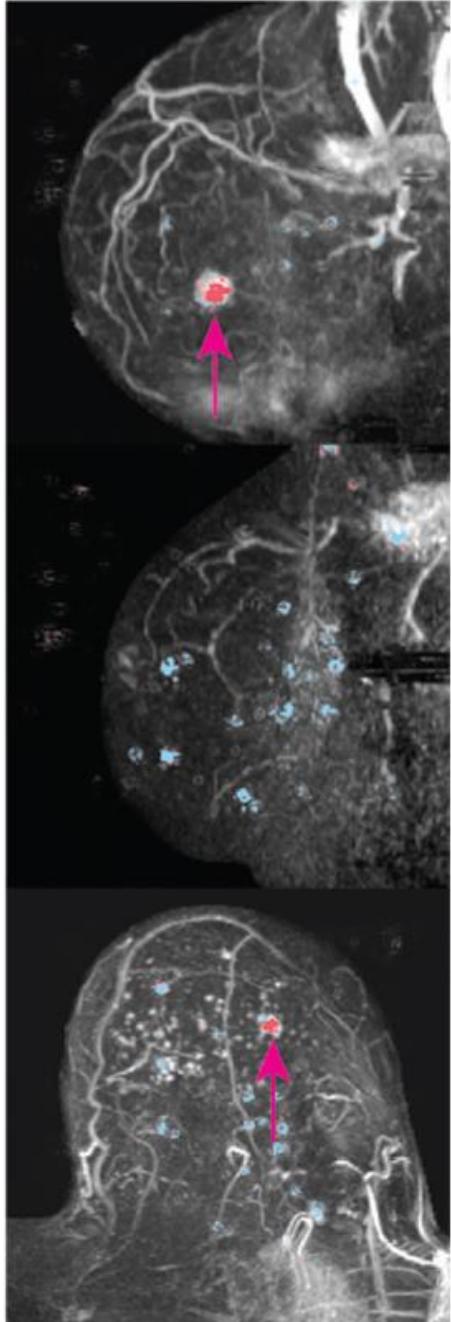
---



MIP

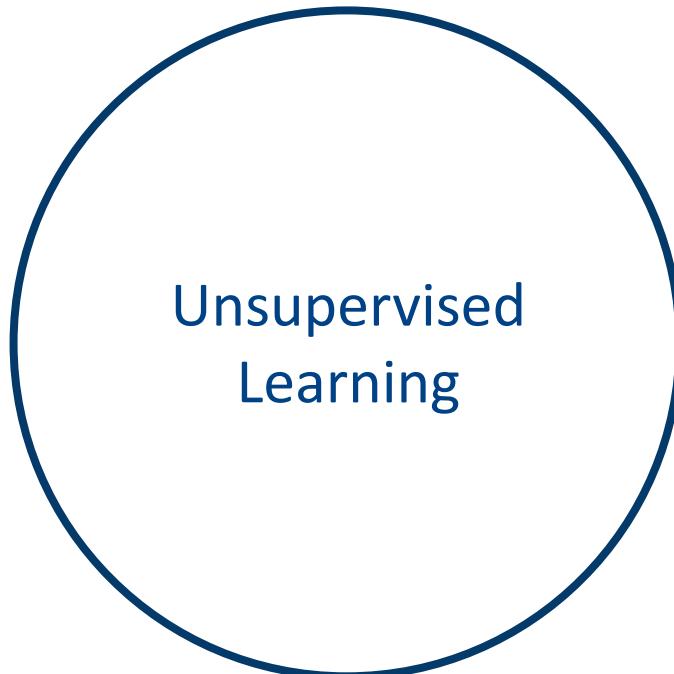


MIP with SHAP values overlay



# Trainen van Machine Learning

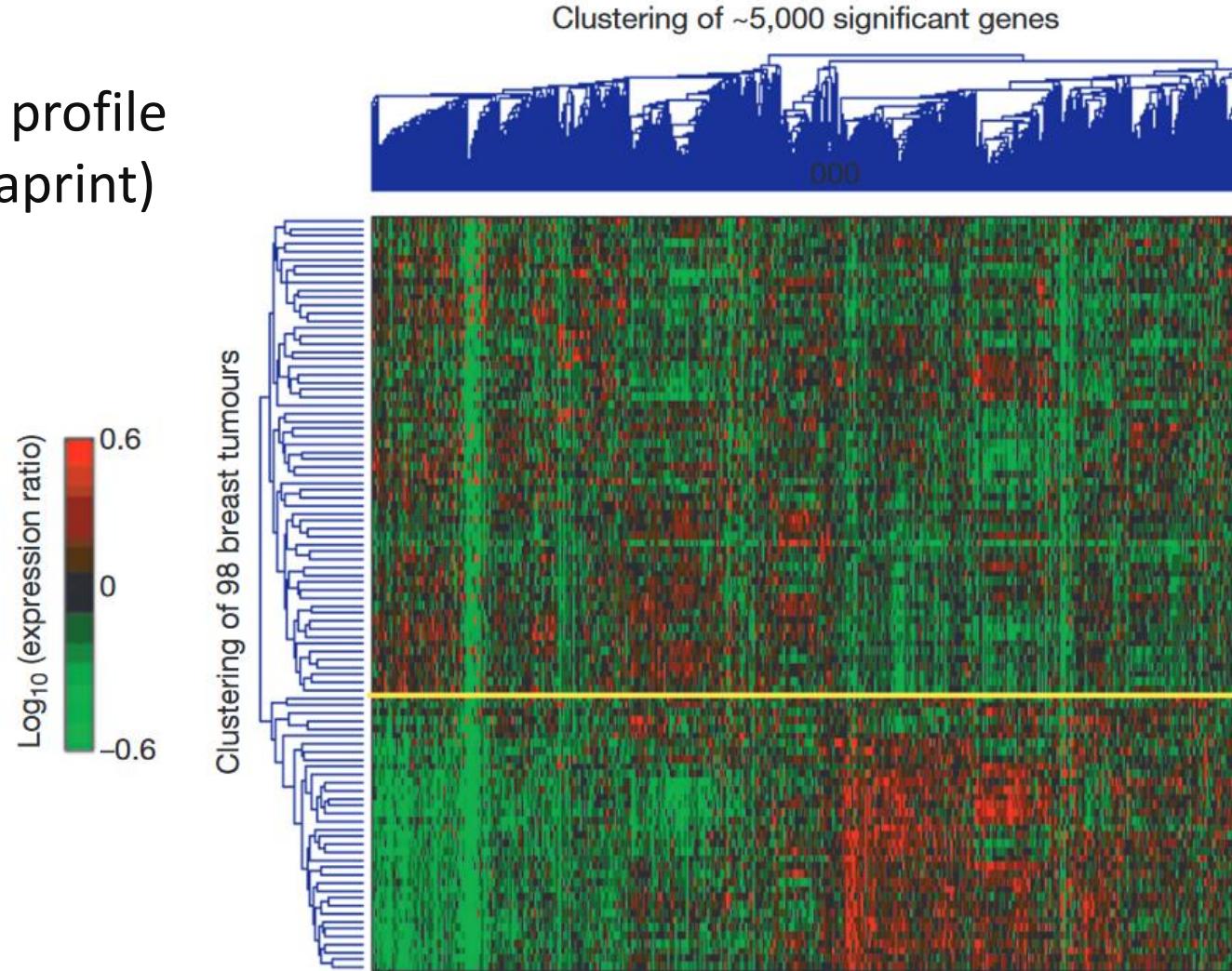
---



- De machine leert van ongelabelde data
- Geen externe sturing nodig (dus unsupervised)
- Zoekt patronen, resultaat vooraf niet bekend
- Technieken: Principal component analyse, Clustering

# Unsupervised Learning

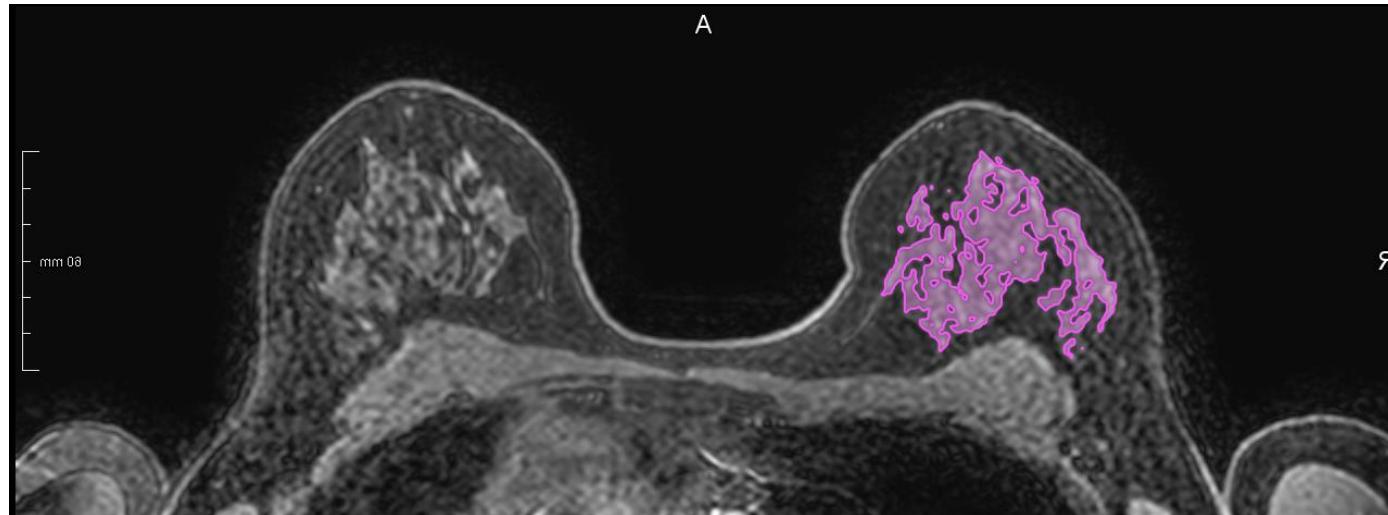
70-gene profile  
(Mammaprint)



't Veer et al., Nature, 2002

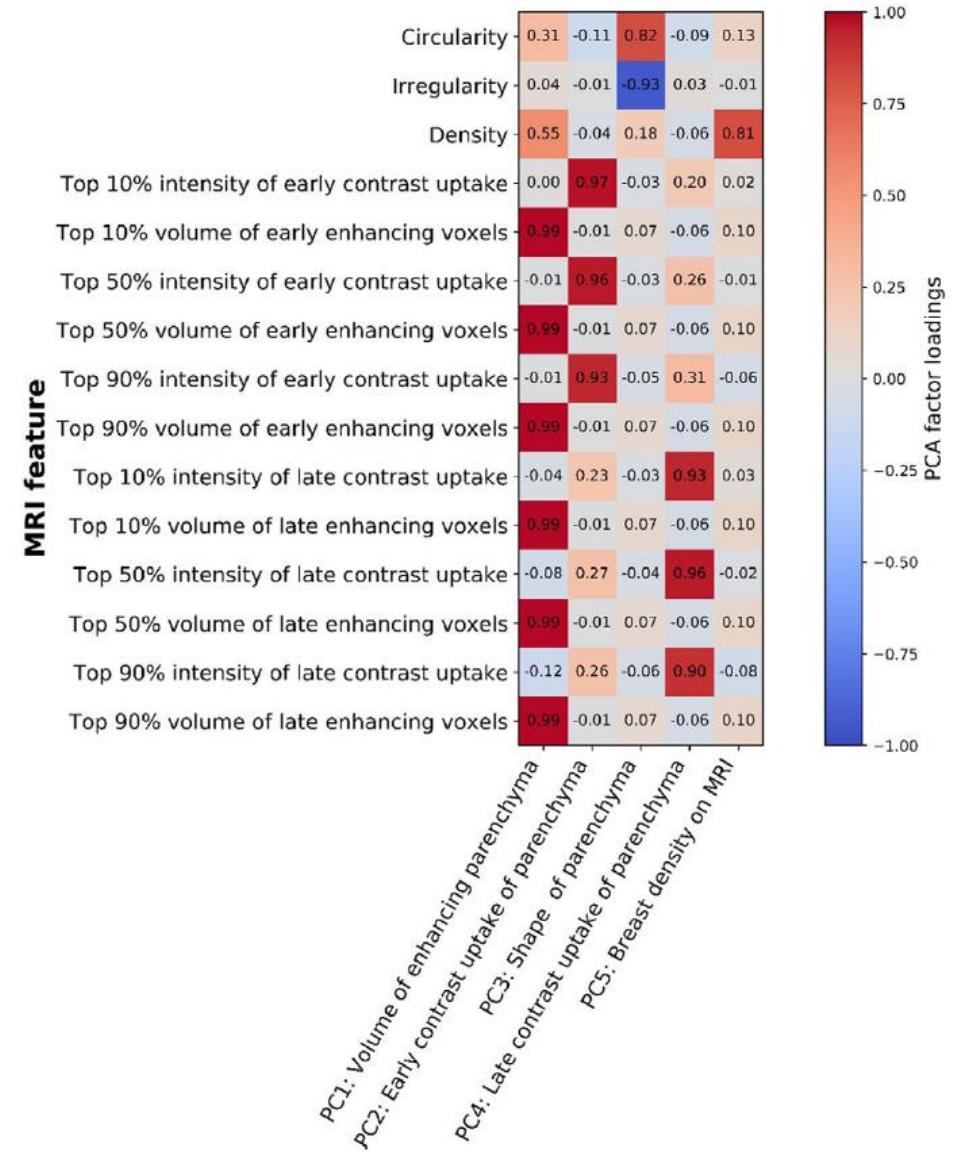
# Combinatie Unsupervised en Supervised Learning

## DENSE Risico Stratificatie



Wang H et al., Radiology, 2023

"In vrouwen met dens borstweefsel, komt borstkanker twee keer zo vaak voor als dat weefsel sterk oplicht op MRI dan als het weefsel zwak oplicht"



# Is dat niet eng, een AI met behandeladviezen?



The screenshot shows a web browser window for the 'Predict Breast' tool at <https://breast.predict.cam/tool>. The page has a dark blue header with navigation links: Home, Over Predict, Start Predict (highlighted in blue), Contact, Juridische informatie, and Talen. Below the header is a large graphic featuring a computer monitor with the 'predict breast cancer' logo, a blue circle with a person icon, and a dark blue circle with a bar chart icon. To the right of the graphic, text reads: 'Wij raden patiënten aan om PREDICT te gebruiken in overleg met hun arts,' followed by a link to 'Instellingen'. A paragraph explains a recent update: 'Een nieuwere versie van het hulpmiddel, die in het voorjaar van 2024 is gelanceerd, gebruikt een bijgewerkte algoritme op basis van recentere gegevens die laten zien dat mensen langer overleven, en houdt ook rekening met de schade van behandeling en biedt meer personalisatie.' It also mentions that the tool has moved to a new URL: 'Omdat het gebruik van Predict groeit, zijn we verhuisd naar een nieuwe URL. Pas je bladwijzers aan.'

## Herstellen

PREDICT is niet geschikt om in alle gevallen te worden gebruikt. [Klik hier voor meer informatie.](#)

Als u niet zeker bent over een van de variabelen die ingevoerd moeten worden of over de uitkomsten van PREDICT, klik dan op de  knoppen voor meer informatie.

DCIS alleen of LCIS alleen?

 Ja Nee

Leeftijd bij diagnose

 -  +

Leeftijd moet tussen 25 en 85 jaar zijn

Postmenopauzaal

 Ja Nee Onbekend

ER status

 Positief Negatief

 Positief Negatief Onbekend

 Positief Negatief Onbekend

Grootte van de invasieve tumor (in mm)

 -  +

Als er sprake is van meer dan één tumor, voer dan de grootte van de grootste tumor in. Als er neo-adjuvante therapie is gegeven, voer dan de grootte in vóór de neo-adjuvante therapie.

Tumor graad

 1 2 3

Gedetecteerd door

 Screening Symptomen Onbekend

Positieve lymfeklieren

 -  +

Alleen micrometastassen

 Ja Nee Onbekend

Wordt ingeschakeld als aantal positieve lymfeklieren  $\geq 1$  is.

# Take-Home messages

---

Een eenduidige definitie van kunstmatige intelligentie (AI) is er niet

Radiomics en deep learning zijn allebei machine learning en vallen allebei onder AI

AI kent vele toepassingen in de oncologie: risico-stratificatie, workflow optimalisatie, detectie, diagnose, medicijn ontwikkeling, therapie response monitoring, etc.

AI is net zo betrouwbaar als de data die je erin stopt, maar dat geldt ook voor conventionele klinische richtlijnen!