

初中人工智能課程單元的規劃及教學分享

人工智能的最新發展

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May 23, 2025

今天的分享

- 人工智能電腦視覺 及 電腦語音與語言的最新發展
- 動作捕捉應用在教育上的好處
 - 人工智能電腦視覺動作捕捉結合立體建模軟件的具體例子
- Model Context Protocol (MCP) 簡介與應用例子
- 人工智能對評估以及倫理問題的挑戰與建議

最近的新聞

科技巨頭如何看AI?



黃仁勳:若成為學生將首先學會使用ChatGPT與AI工具 · 鉅亨網



Yahoo 娛樂圈

最近的新聞

TVB推出亞洲首個「AI選美節目」打造12位AI佳麗 將與真人同赴海外拍特輯兼登上選美決賽舞台

如何在商業加入AI元素?

Yahoo 娛樂圈

更新日期: 2025年5月18日週日 上午9:00



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在哪裏學習人工智能電腦視覺的最新發展呢?

- 在哪裏 其實就像從前我們使用 Google 找資料一樣,搜尋出來的資 料是比較靜態的。
- 換句話說,就是從前我們如何利用 keyword 準確地找到資料,很依賴 個人的digital literacy。





在哪裏學習人工智能電腦視覺的最新發展呢?

- 但是我們現在正處於AI輔助學習(Al-assisted learning)的時代,沒有生長的學習(organic form of learning)便不能進入真正的自我學習(self-directed learning)。
- 而且更難邁向終生學習(life-long learning)。

This is the variable of learning.

- 要嘗試 問AI怎樣學習?
- 即是, asking AI how to learn {a variable/ specific topic}?
- 要嘗試用不同的AI大語言模型(large language model/ LLM)工具
- 一般會應用ChatGPT/ Claude/ DeepSeek/ Gemini/ Grok/ Poe
- 要嘗試在不同的LLM 內找出不同語言的資源

• 例如:



How can I help you today?

Where can I learn the most updated AI computer vision?









• 例如:

To learn the most up-to-date **Al computer vision**, you should explore a mix of **online courses**, **research papers**, **open-source projects**, **and hands-on practice**. Here are the best resources as of 2024:

1. Online Courses & Tutorials (Latest Content)

- DeepLearning.Al Computer Vision Specialization (Covers CNNs, Transformers, YOLO, Diffusion Models)
- MIT 6.S191 Introduction to Deep Learning (Latest on Vision Transformers, Diffusion Models)
- Stanford CS231N: CNN for Visual Recognition (Classic but updated with ViTs, Self-Supervised Learning)
- Fast.ai Practical Deep Learning for Coders (Latest PyTorch implementations)
- NVIDIA DLI Computer Vision (Hands-on with CUDA, Omniverse, and real-time AI)

2. Research Papers & Conferences (Cutting-Edge)

arXiv.org - Computer Vision (Latest preprints)





• 例如:

Please translate to traditional Chinese

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● 要學習最新的**AI電腦視覺**,你可以結合**線上課程、研究論文、開源專案和實作練習**。以下是2024年最新的學習資源:

1. 線上課程與教學 (最新内容)

- DeepLearning.AI 電腦視覺專項課程 (涵蓋CNN、Transformer、YOLO、擴散模型)
- MIT 6.S191 深度學習導論 (最新Vision Transformer、擴散模型)
- 史丹佛CS231N: 卷積神經網路視覺辨識 (經典課程,已更新ViT、自監督學習)
- Fast.ai 實用深度學習課程 (最新PyTorch實作)
- NVIDIA DLI 電腦視覺 (CUDA、Omniverse與即時AI實作)

• 例如:



© CHUI Hi

Where to Find the Latest Al Computer Vision Learning Resources?

Where can I learn the most updated AI computer vision?

• 例如:



To learn about the most updated advancements in AI computer vision, you can explore a variety of resources. Here are some suggestions:

1. Online Courses and Platforms:

- **Coursera:** Offers courses from top universities like Stanford and industry leaders like Google. Look for courses specifically focusing on computer vision and deep learning.
- edX: Similar to Coursera, with courses from institutions like MIT and Harvard.
- o Udacity: Offers a specialized AI for Computer Vision Nanodegree.
- Fast.ai: Provides practical deep learning courses, including computer vision modules.

2. Research Papers and Journals:

- Follow conferences such as CVPR (Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition), ICCV (International Conference on Computer Vision), and ECCV (European Conference on Computer Vision) for the latest research papers.
- Use platforms like arXiv to find preprints of cutting-edge research in computer vision.

3. Online Communities and Forums:

- **Reddit:** Subreddits like r/computervision and r/MachineLearning often have discussions on the latest trends and resources.
- Stack Overflow: Useful for asking questions and finding solutions to specific problems.

4. GitHub Repositories:

• Explore open-source projects and repositories related to computer vision. Look for repositories that are frequently updated and have active communities.

please translate in Traditional Chinese

• 例如:



要學習最新的 AI 電腦視覺技術, 您可以探索各種資源。以下是一些建議:

1. 線上課程和平台:

- 。 Coursera: 提供來自頂尖大學如史丹佛和行業領導者如谷歌的課程。 尋找專門針對電腦視覺和深度學習的課程.
- o edX: 與 Coursera 類似,提供來自如麻省理工學院和哈佛大學的課程。
- 。 **Udacity**: 提供專門的 AI for Computer Vision Nanodegree 課程。
- 。 Fast.ai: 提供實用的深度學習課程,包括電腦視覺模組。

2. 研究論文和期刊:

- 。 關注像 CVPR (電腦視覺與模式識別會議)、ICCV (國際電腦視覺會議)和 ECCV (歐洲電腦視覺會議)等會議,以獲取最新的研究論文。
- 。 使用如 arXiv 這樣的平台查找電腦視覺領域的前沿研究。

3. 線上社群和論壇:

- 。 Reddit: 像 r/computervision 和 r/MachineLearning 這樣的子版塊經常有關於最新趨勢和資源的討論。
- 。 Stack Overflow: 有助於提出問題並找到具體問題的解決方案。

4. GitHub 儲存庫:

。 探索與電腦視覺相關的開源項目和儲存庫。 尋找那些經常更新並具有活躍社群的儲存庫。

電腦視覺 (Computer Vision)

經過多輪與AI對話 (prompt) ,我們便可以拿了一些有關電腦視覺的專有名詞,然後繼續深入學習不同的範疇。

- 電腦視覺 (computer vision),主要就是透過影像感測器 (image sensor)來模擬人類視覺系統,使電腦擁有人類視覺能力的技術。
- 簡單來說,經由影像感測器擷取到的影像,再透過人工智能演算法 進行運算所得到的結果,去辨識、分析、及判斷。
- 這可以應用在製造業、零售業、醫療、金融等相關行業,來協助物件辨識、物件分類、產品檢測等工作。

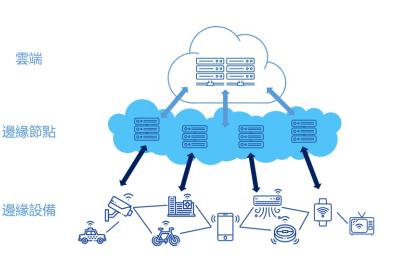
電腦視覺的六大趨勢:

與機器人技術和自動化的整合

機器視覺是機器人技術和自動化的關鍵推動力,允許機器人準確感知、導航和操作物體。隨著自動化的應用增長,視覺引導機器人將在製造、物流和組裝中推動效率。

邊緣計算與嵌入式視覺

工業營運要求即時處理並最小化延遲。邊緣計算和嵌入式視覺使機器視覺系統能夠直接在裝置或傳感器上分析影像,從而縮短回應時間並改善現場決策。



電腦視覺的六大趨勢:

深度學習與人工智慧

AI 驅動的機器視覺系統提高了準確性和適應性。深度學習模型,特別是卷積神經網絡(CNNs),在工業應用中改善了自動化檢測、缺陷檢測和過程優化。

3D 視覺與深度感知

 深度感知增強了物體識別、姿態估計和場景理解。3D 視覺的採用正 在改變貨物撿取、品質檢查和機器人引導,讓機器能夠更有效地與 環境互動。

電腦視覺的六大趨勢:

人機協作

 機器視覺透過即時協助、自動化品質控制和改善作業安全,提升了 操作員的工作流程。這些技術可以減少人為錯誤,同時實現了工人 與機器之間的無縫協作。

擴增實境(AR)應用

 AR 驅動的機器視覺支援物體識別、追蹤和手勢控制,用於工業訓練、 遠程協助和引導組裝。雖然仍在發展中,但 AR 應用在現代工業環 境中變得越來越相關。



活在AI年代的老師

- 如何在AI年代重新學習成為老師呢?
- 老師會被AI取代嗎?
- 我們的工作會被AI取代嗎?



活在AI年代的老師

- 老師可以根據同學的興趣與學習差異, 引導他們如何使用AI工具。
- 找出資料後再篩選並且學習。

大型語言模型能幫人類實現哪些事?

- **客服助手:**當你有問題想問客服,但不想等待。大型語言模型可以即時回答你的問題,而且24小時都在。
- **寫作助手**:你需要寫報告或文章,但卻不知道從哪裡開始?大型語言模型可以幫你生成內容,甚至檢查語法和拼寫。
- 數據分析:如果你是商人或研究人員,大型語言模型可以幫你快速 解析複雜數據和報告。
- **智慧搜索:**我們常透過網路搜尋資訊,但卻找不到想要的答案。這時,大型語言模型能更準確地理解你的問題,並給出更相關的回應。
- · 學習和教育:大型語言模型也可以成為你的教學助手,幫助你和你的孩子更有效地學習。
- 醫療診斷:大型語言模型可以用於醫療領域,幫助醫生解讀病歷和 實驗結果,甚至提供初步診斷建議。

- 要大膽嘗試 問AI點樣去用他們自己 (i.e., asking AI to use AI)
- 使用人工智能大語言模型 (LLM)工具時 (e.g., Poe/ ChatGPT/DeepSeek),發問技巧要從通用 (generic) 到具體):
 - How should I answer this question?
 - I want to ask how I should answer this question.
 - What is the best way of framing that question to an AI?
 - Hello, you are an Al expert, can you ... ? (actually "an Al expert" can be any professional)
- 我們要將人工智慧視為合作夥伴/ 而不是工具 (i.e., treat Al as a companion/ not a tool)

- 我們要大膽嘗試 問AI怎樣去用他們自己 (i.e., asking AI to use AI)
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分享人工智能電腦語音與語言的具體例子

- 例子一:把YouTube的字幕生成及下載
- 例子二:把網頁資料整理及寫成撮要製作題目
- 例子三:把pdf的內容整理及寫成撮要
- 例子四:把數學題目 解答
- 例子五:分析圖片中的內容

動作捕捉應用在教育上的好處

動作捕捉技術在教育上的應用有許多好處,包括:

- **增強互動性:**動作捕捉可以創造更具互動性的學習環境,讓學生通過身體動作參與學習。
- 提高參與感:透過身體活動,學生能更積極地參與課程,提升學習動機。
- 個性化學習:根據學生的動作和表現,教師可以提供即時反饋,實現個性化的教學。
- **促進身心協調:**在體育或藝術課程中,動作捕捉有助於學生理解動作的 精確性和流暢度,促進身心協調。
- 模擬真實情境:可用於科學或歷史課程,透過模擬真實情境加深學生的理解和記憶。
- **數據分析:**教師可以收集學生的動作數據,進行分析以改進教學策略。

動作捕捉應用在教育上的例子



分享人工智能電腦視覺動作捕捉結合立體建模軟件的具體例子

AI 工具

Leonardo.Ai - https://leonardo.ai/ Generate 2D images

Meshy.Al - https://www.meshy.ai/discover
Convert 2D images to 3D models (low poly models with texture)

ZoeDepth - https://huggingface.co/spaces/shariqfarooq/ZoeDepth Generate 3D backgrounds or scenes

Blender - https://www.blender.org/ Integrate all stuff and make animations

什麼是MCP?

Model Context Protocol (MCP) 模型上下文協定 是一種將 AI 助理連接到資料所在系統(包括內容儲存庫、商業工具和開發環境)的新標準,分別代表:

- Model 模型 就是大家熟知的 AI 模型,例如 GPT 模型、Claude 模型
- Context 脈絡 就是提供模型的額外資料
- Protocol 協定 就是一個通用的標準



MCP 例子

MCP與Blender的整合

下載 addon.py (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RjOMs1AyW1w)

下載 Python (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RjOMs1AyW1w)

下載及安裝 Claude

Prompt示例

- Generate a house
- Make this car red and metallic
- Create a sphere and place it above the cube
- Make the lighting like a studio
- Point the camera at the scene, and make it isometric



MCP 資源

- https://mcp.so/
- https://smithery.ai/



人工智能對評估的挑戰與建議

假若老師想避免學生僅依賴生成式人工智能工具寫作,可以 嘗試以下策略:

1. 設計個性化的寫作任務

- 給予具體的題目或情境,讓學生的寫作更具個人化和創意,難以被AI 工具完全替代。
- 例如要撰寫 STEAM 活動的專案報告,老師可以要求學生利用史丹福 大學設計學院的Design Thinking 五個階段框架,使同學在每個階段加入相片或製作專題的視頻,然後加入註解。
- 這是一個 progress-oriented 的評估方法。

人工智能對評估的挑戰與建議

假若老師想避免學生僅依賴生成式人工智能工具寫作,可以 嘗試以下策略:

2. 小組討論和小組口頭報告

- 老師可以預留數節課堂的時間、讓學生在小組中互動、討論,並共同完成小組口頭報告。
- 口頭報告的時候,同學也不可以拿著手機,只朗讀預設好的對白,這有助於提升合作技能、演示技巧、以及並減少對 AI 的依賴。



人工智能對評估的挑戰與建議

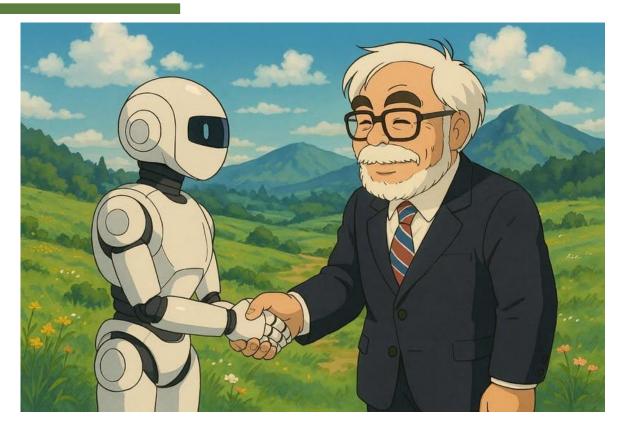
假若老師想避免學生僅依賴生成式人工智能工具寫作,可以 嘗試以下策略:

3. 使用反抄襲工具(作為參考)

- 老師可以嘗試使用反抄襲工具和文本分析軟件,檢查學生的作品,並 進行必要的指導。
- 例如: https://www.zerogpt.com/











If you've been on social media in the past few days, there is a strong chance that you've seen AI-generated images imitating the iconic style of Studio Ghibli – the Japanese animation company responsible for classic films like *Spirited Away, My Neighbour Totoro* and *Howl's Moving Castle*.

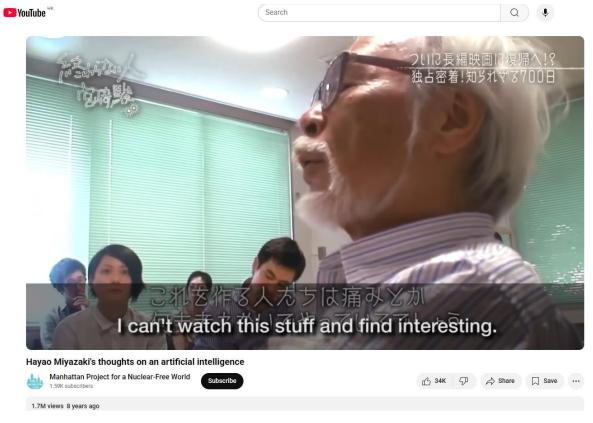
Thanks to a new version of ChatGPT, users can transform popular internet memes or personal photos into the distinct style of Ghibli founder Hayao Miyazaki, a renowned critic of AI who has strongly condemned the technology in the past.

However, the trend also highlighted ethical concerns about artificial intelligence tools trained on copyrighted creative works and what that means for the future livelihoods of human artists, as well as ethical questions on the value of human creativity in a time increasingly shaped by algorithms.

Miyazaki, 84, known for his hand-drawn approach and whimsical storytelling, has criticised AI's role in animation in the past.

One of the most famous instances was in a 2016 documentary called *Never-Ending Man: Hayao Miyazaki*.

https://www.independent.co.uk/arts-entertainment/films/news/hayao-miyazaki-studio-ghibli-ai-trend-b2723358.html

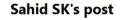


https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ngZ0K3IWKRc



ChatGPT ~ Create image a young boy image in Ghibli anime style Image created Ask anything

& Create image







Art styles don't have copyrights!

Hayao Miyazaki is respected around the world, and his incredible creations at Studio Ghibli have entertained masses and inspired thousands, including myself.

His unique creativity and perfect balance are genuinely unmatched, but can anyone actually copyright their art style?

Honestly, I don't think so!

People have been copying art styles for thousands of years, from Darwin and Van Gogh to Picasso, Frida Kahlo, and Miyazaki himself.

They did this because they felt inspired.

Should we really call all these inspired artists thieves?

Would it even make sense? ...

Recently, OpenAl's ChatGPT introduced tools that turn real images into animations resembling Miyazaki's iconic Ghibli style.

This has led to criticism and anger towards AI, and I completely understand the artists' emotions and fears.

Many artists feel threatened about losing their jobs, and these concerns are genuine.

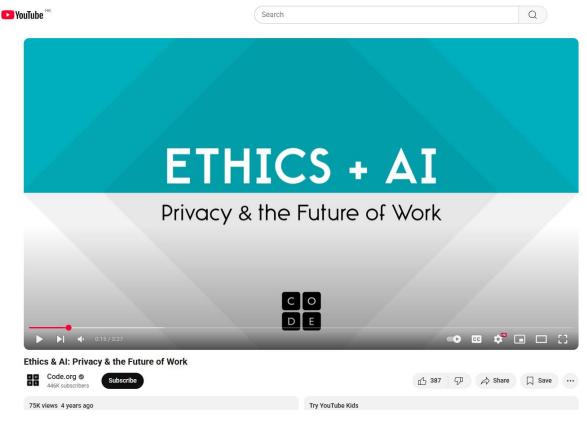
Yet, I'm convinced that even if AI learns from millions of Miyazaki's frames, it can never fully replicate the emotional depth and unique touch that Miyazaki himself adds to every frame.

There's always something special and human about real artists that an AI can never truly mimic. 😊

Also, think about this:

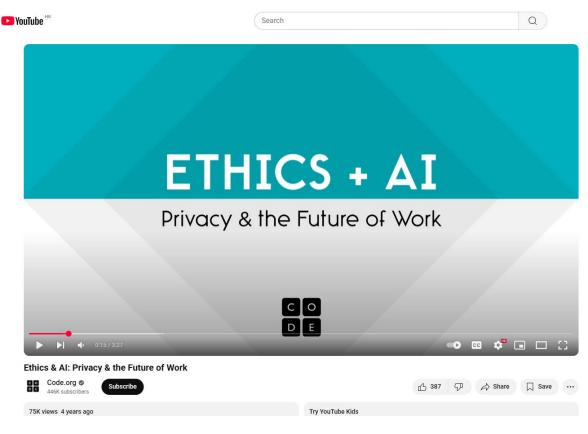
Do you think Miyazaki drew every single frame himself? Obviously not. Studio Ghibli employs many talented artists who copy Miyazaki's style to bring his vision to life. It's practically impossible for him to do it all alone.

If it's okay for human artists at Studio Ghibli and thousands of humans to copy Miyazaki's style, why is it suddenly wrong for AI?



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zNxw5gJtHLc





https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zNxw5gJtHLc





不同國家也嘗試制定一些策略,去說明人工智能對倫理問題的挑戰與建議。

OECD Principles on Artificial Intelligence - These principles promote AI that is inclusive, transparent, robust, and accountable.

UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence - Adopted in 2021, this is the first global standard-setting instrument on AI ethics, emphasizing human rights, sustainability, and fairness.

Blueprint for an Al Bill of Rights (USA) - A framework outlining five principles to guide the design and use of Al systems, focusing on protecting civil rights and promoting democratic values.

NIST AI Risk Management Framework (USA) - Provides guidance for organizations to manage risks associated with AI systems, aiming to improve trustworthiness.



不同國家也嘗試制定一些策略,去說明人工智能對倫理問題的挑戰與建議。

EU Artificial Intelligence Act (EU) - Enacted in 2024, this regulation establishes a risk-based framework for Al applications, categorizing them into unacceptable, high, limited, and minimal risk levels.

Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI (EU) - Published in 2019, these guidelines outline key requirements for trustworthy AI, including human agency, technical robustness, and accountability.

Interim Measures for the Management of Generative Al Services (China) - Implemented in August 2023, these measures regulate public-facing generative Al services, emphasizing content control and alignment with socialist values.

Next Generation Artificial Intelligence Development Plan (China) - Released in 2017, this plan outlines China's strategy to become a world leader in Al by 2030, including ethical norms for Al development.

不同國家也嘗試制定一些策略,去說明人工智能對倫理問題的挑戰與建議。

Al Governance Guidelines (Japan) - Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) has published guidelines promoting transparency, human-centric values, and compatibility with global frameworks.

Directive on Automated Decision-Making (Canada) - This directive provides a framework for federal institutions to ensure that automated decision systems are deployed responsibly.

Interim Measures for the Management of Generative Al Services (China) - Implemented in August 2023, these measures regulate public-facing generative Al services, emphasizing content control and alignment with socialist values.

Al Ethics Framework (Australia) - Developed by the Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources, this framework outlines eight principles to guide the responsible development of Al.



靈感及資料來自:

- https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL3FW7Lu3i5JvHM8ljYj-zLfQRF3E08sYv
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nyecyPqGVOY
- https://www.solomon-3d.com/tw/blog/ai_machine_vision_system_and_application/



多謝教育局邀請及各位來賓今天的參與

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