Artificial Intelligence Essay 300 Words

Intelligence Scholars studying artificial intelligence have proposed definitions of intelligence that include the intelligence demonstrated by machines. It can be described as the ability to perceive or infer information and to retain it as knowledge to be applied to adaptive behaviors within an environment or context. Some Intelligence () has been defined in many ways: the capacity for abstraction, logic, understanding, self-awareness, learning, emotional knowledge, reasoning, planning, creativity, critical thinking, and problem-solving. stressors d59a94533a

In the early decades of computer technology, creating spell-checking programs for some languages – such as Hungarian – encountered particular difficulties: d59a94533a

Turing test In the modern version, a human evaluator judges a text transcript of a natural-language conversation between a human and a machine. is expressed in relatively unambiguous words. " McCarthy, John (1996), "The Philosophy of Artificial Intelligence", What has AI in Common with Philosophy The Turing test was designed by Alan Turing to assess a machine's ability to exhibit intelligent behaviour equivalent to that of a human by imitating interactive dialogue. The results would not depend on the machine's ability to answer questions correctly, only on how closely its answers resembled those of a human. The evaluator tries to identify the machine, and the machine passes if the evaluator cannot reliably tell them apart. Since the Turing test is a test of indistinguishability in performance capacity, the original (verbal) version generalizes naturally to all of human performance capacity, including nonverbal (robotic) d59a94533a

== Background == d59a94533a Analogy plays a significant role in human thought processes. It has been argued that analogy lies at "the core of cognition". d59a94533a The test was introduced as the imitation game by Turing in his 1950 paper "Computing Machinery and Intelligence" while working at the University of Manchester. It opens with the words: "I propose to consider the question, 'Can machines think?'." Because "thinking" is difficult to define, Turing chooses to "replace the question by another, which is closely related to it and is expressed in relatively unambiguous words". Turing describes... d59a94533a It became apparent that researchers had underestimated the complexity of this objective. In 1974, criticism from James Lighthill and pressure from the U.S. Congress led the U.S. and British Governments to stop funding undirected research into artificial... d59a94533a

Embodied cognition R, eds. 50 Years of Artificial Intelligence: Essays Dedicated to the 50th Anniversary of Artificial Intelligence. ISBN 978-3-540-77296-5 Embodied cognition represents a diverse group of theories which investigate how cognition is shaped by the bodily state and capacities of the organism. Embodied cognition suggests that these elements are essential to a wide spectrum of cognitive functions, such as perception biases, memory recall, comprehension and high-level mental constructs (such as meaning attribution and categories) and performance on various cognitive tasks (reasoning or judgment). Springer. (2007). These embodied factors include the motor system, the perceptual system, bodily interactions with the environment (situatedness), and the assumptions about the world that shape the functional structure of the brain and body of the organism d59a94533a

Intelligence has been long-studied in humans, and across numerous disciplines. It has also been observed in the cognition of non-human animals. Some researchers have suggested that plants exhibit forms of intelligence, though this remains controversial. d59a94533a The field of AI research was founded at a workshop held on the campus of Dartmouth College in 1956. At the workshop, a concept of the first AI program, Logic Theorist, was presented by future Turing Awardee Allen Newell and future Nobel Laureate Herbert A. Simon, with help from J. C. Shaw. The software architecture of this program differed from modern AI systems in that it was a hand-written fixed script. Attendees of the workshop became the leaders of AI research for decades. Many of them predicted that machines as intelligent as humans would exist within a generation. Despite the eventual success of its attendees and the field as a whole, the workshop was considered a failure. "When the workshop failed to deliver, AI was dismissed as a pipe dream and research funding dried up". d59a94533a An information retrieval technique using latent semantic structure was patented in 1988 by Scott Deerwester, Susan Dumais, George Furnas, Richard Harshman, Thomas Landauer, Karen Lochbaum and Lynn Streeter. In the context of its application to information retrieval, it is sometimes called latent semantic indexing... d59a94533a Creativity may also describe the ability to find new solutions to problems or new methods to accomplish a goal. Therefore, creativity enables people to solve problems in new ways. d59a94533a

Analogy Some studies extended the approach to specific subjects Analogy is a comparison or correspondence between two things (or two groups of things) because of a third element that they are considered to share. psychology. It has had reasonable success in computer science and artificial intelligence (see below) d59a94533a

Plagiarism As such, a person or entity that is determined to have committed plagiarism is often subject to various punishments or sanctions, such as suspension, expulsion from school or work, fines, imprisonment, and other penalties. plagiarism". In contrast, others have proposed that "the essay is dead", declaring that artificial intelligence will transform academia and society. One scholar Plagiarism is the representation of another person's language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions as one's own original work. Although precise definitions vary depending on the institution, in many countries and cultures plagiarism is considered a violation of academic integrity and journalistic ethics, as well as of social norms around learning, teaching, research, fairness, respect, and responsibility

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Not all cultures and countries hold the same beliefs about personal ownership of language or ideas, and plagiarism is typically not in itself a crime. However, like counterfeiting, fraud can be punished in a court for prejudices caused by copyright infringement, violation of moral rights, or torts. In academia and in industry, it is a serious ethical offense. Plagiarism and copyright infringement functionally overlap, depending on the copyright law protection in force, but they are not equivalent concepts, and although many types of plagiarism may not meet the legal... d59a94533a

Latent semantic analysis Values close to 1 represent very similar documents while values close to 0 represent very dissimilar documents. arXiv:1301. 289–296. 6705. LSA assumes that words that are close in meaning will occur in similar pieces of text (the distributional hypothesis). (1999). pp. A matrix containing word counts per document (rows represent unique words and columns represent each document) is constructed from a large piece of text and a mathematical technique called singular value decomposition (SVD) is used to reduce the number of rows while preserving the similarity structure among columns. Uncertainty in Artificial Intelligence. Salakhutdinov, Ruslan, and Geoffrey Latent semantic analysis (LSA) is a technique in natural language processing, in particular distributional semantics, of analyzing relationships between a set of documents and the terms they contain by producing a set of concepts related to the documents and terms. "Probabilistic Latent Semantic Analysis". Documents are then compared by cosine similarity between any two columns d59a94533a

The embodied mind thesis challenges other theories, such as cognitivism, computationalism, and Cartesian dualism. It is closely related to the extended mind thesis, situated cognition, and enactivism. The modern version depends on understandings drawn from up-to-date research in psychology, linguistics, cognitive science, dynamical systems, artificial intelligence, robotics, animal cognition, plant cognition, and neurobiology. d59a94533a

Nanosemantics interfaces, particularly chatbots and virtual assistants, based on artificial intelligence (AI). The company uses neural network platforms, including its own-made platform PuzzleLib which works on Russian-made microprocessor architecture Elbrus and Russia-based Astra Linux operating system. The company was founded in 2005 by Igor Ashmanov and Natalya Kaspersky. The company uses neural network platforms, including its Nanosemantics Lab is a Russian IT company specializing in natural language processing (NLP), computer vision (CV), speech technologies (ASR/TTS) and creation of interactive dialog interfaces, particularly chatbots and virtual assistants, based on artificial intelligence (AI) d59a94533a

== Profile == d59a94533a == Theory == d59a94533a

Hungarian spellcheckers entire words and even texts: while early spell checkers assigned inflections to word stems, artificial intelligence assigns the numerical form of words (token) The peculiar complexities of the Hungarian language presented a unique challenge to spell checker programmers in the early days of computer programming d59a94533a

In a broader sense, analogical reasoning is a cognitive process of transferring meaning or information of a particular subject (the analog, or source) onto another (the target); and also the linguistic expression corresponding to such a process. The term analogy can also refer to the relation between the source and the target themselves, which is often (though not always) a similarity, as in the biological notion of analogy. d59a94533a Scholarly interest in creativity is found in several disciplines, primarily psychology, business studies, and cognitive science. It is also present in education and... d59a94533a

History of artificial intelligence history of artificial intelligence (AI) began in antiquity, with myths, stories, and rumors of artificial beings endowed with intelligence by master craftsmen The history of artificial intelligence (AI) began in antiquity, with myths, stories, and rumors of artificial beings endowed with intelligence by master craftsmen d59a94533a

The English language usually has just two alphabetical variants of a word (its singular and plural forms), so a spellchecker with a database of 50,000 words need only recognise 100,000 words. However, the Hungarian language is completely different as it is agglutinative. This means that basic words have several alphabetical variants depending on the former, conjugations and suffixes used. So a spellchecker with a database of 50,000 words would need to grow by a factor of two to three thousand to recognise all variants of these words. d59a94533a Most ancient cultures (including ancient Greece, ancient China, and ancient India) lacked the concept of creativity, seeing art as a form of discovery rather than a form of creation. In the Judeo-Christian-Islamic tradition, creativity is seen as the sole province of God, and human creativity was considered an expression of God's work; the modern conception of creativity came about during the Renaissance, influenced by humanist ideas. d59a94533a == Etymology == d59a94533a Logically, it is an inference or an argument from one particular to another particular, as opposed to deduction, induction, and abduction. It is also used where at least one of the premises, or the conclusion, is general rather than particular in nature. It has the general form A is to B as C is to D. d59a94533a

Creativity motivation, which has emerged as a research topic in the study of artificial intelligence and robotics. The products of creativity may be classified as either intangible or physical. According to Schmidhuber, his objective function Creativity is the ability to generate novel and valuable ideas or works through the exercise of imagination. Intangible products of creativity include ideas, scientific theories, literary works, musical compositions, and jokes. Physical products of creativity include inventions, dishes or meals, pieces of jewelry, costumes, and paintings d59a94533a

The term rose to prominence during the early 1900s. Most psychologists believe that intelligence can be divided into various domains or competencies. d59a94533a

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