PHILOSOPHY OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

5TH SEM, BIOMEDICAL DEPARTMENT, ARTIFICIAL INTELEGENGE

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1 . <u>SUMMARY</u>

Introduction

Artificial intelligence is a branch of the philosophy of technology that explores artificial intelligence and its implications for knowledge and understanding of intelligence, ethics, consciousness, and free will. some scholars argue that the AI community's dismissal of philosophy is detrimental. The philosophy of artificial intelligence attempts to answer such questions as follows: Can a machine act intelligently? CAN IT SOLVE ANY PROBLEM that a person would solve by thinking? Are human intelligence and machine intelligence the same? Is the human brain essentially a computer? Can machines have a mind, mental states,and consciousness in the same sense that a human being can? Can they feel how things are?

<u>A machine with intellect, consciousness, and a state of mind</u>

This philosophical query brings at the side of the 'difficult problem of awareness'

and refers a destiny with 'strong AI'. A sturdy AI apart from being intelligent

could additionally possess the essence of experiencing qualia. it would now not

simply realize, however have the feeling of knowing as nicely. we're nevertheless

on the very initial level in this realm, and a tremendous research is required

here to recognize how would possibly a organic system increase cognizance, and

if so, how can it's proved theoretically that it's displaying the sort of section.

diverse theories had been given been scientists which purpose to take diverse

processes from quantum mechanics at play to quantifying consciousness into

phi, none of them have yet crossed the hypothetical level and given treasured

evidence.Scientists like Searle and Lebiniz have hypothesized numerous idea

experiments deducing that it would in no way be feasible for gadget to under-

stand what's it processing, a electricity which handiest aware beings possess.

Is it possible for a computer to have aware- ness, mind, or mental states?

John Searle argued that even if we had a computer program that acted ex-actly like a human mind, there would still be a difficult philosophical ques-tion that needed to be answered. John Searle's two positions do not directly an- swer the question "can a machine display general intelligence?" Science fiction writers use it to describe some essential property that makes us hu-man: intelli- gence, desires, will, insight, pride and so on. John Searle asks us to consider a thought experiment: suppose we have written a computer pro-gram that passes the Turing test and demonstrates general intelligent action. He concludes that the Chinese room, or any other physical symbol system, cannot have a mind. Searle's argument is just a version of the problem of other minds, applied to machines. The question is whether "consciousness" exis

Is symbol processing human think?
Both human and machine intelligence, according to A, is based on "symbol ma-nipulation." They expressed themselves as follows: "A physical symbol system possesses the necessary and sufficient means of general intelligent action," which suggests both that human thinking is a form of symbol manipulation (because a symbol system is required for intelligence) and that machines can be intelli-gent. "The mind can be understood as a device that operates on pieces of data according to formal rule

Is thinking a kind of computation?
The computational theory of mind, also known as "computationalism," asserts that the relationship between mind and brain is similar to (if not identical to) that between a running

program and a computer. Some variations of computationalism-

1. According to Hobbes-Reasoning is nothing but reckoning.

2. According to Stevan Harnad- Mental states are just implementations of the right

computer programs.

views on the role of philosophy

Some philosophers argue that the role of philosophy in AI is underappreciated. PhysicistPhysicist David Deutsch argues that without an understanding of philosophy or its concepts, AI development would suffer from a lack of progress. The Sandford Encyclopaedia of Philosophy argues that the AI community's dismissal of philosophy is determined.