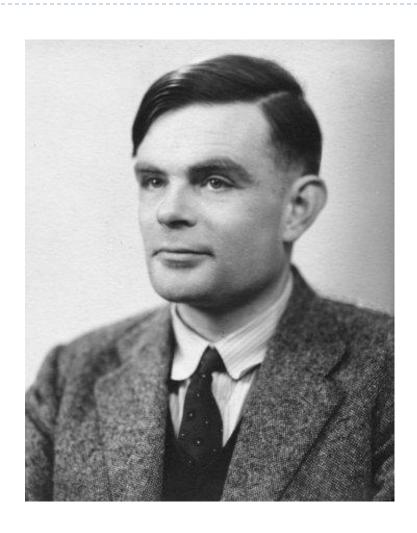
## Mind, Computing Machinery and Intelligence By A.M.Turing

Presentation for AI course by Koo sang jun

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## About Alan Mathison Turing



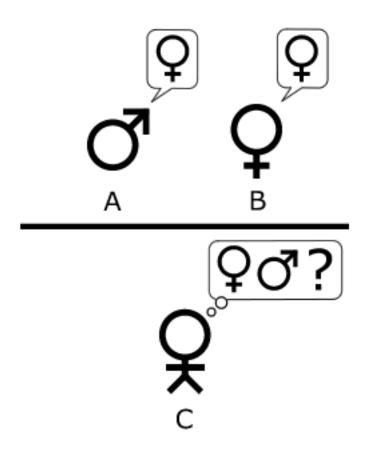
- was born in 23. June. 1912
- was died in 7. June. 1954
- is Mathematician, Logician, Cryptanalyst, Computer
   Scientist
- is famous as inventor of Turing test in field of Al

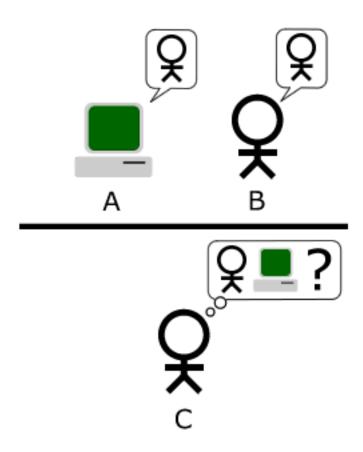
### Introduction of Imitation game

Turing considers the question :

## Can machines think?

- ▶ The question is not easy to answer directly.
- Instead, he suggested the experiments with machines and humans.
- Can human distinguish which is which?





Q : Please write me a sonnet on the subject of the Porth Bridge.

A: Count me out on this one. I never could write poetry.

Q:Add 34957 to 70764.

A: (Pause about 30 seconds and then give as answer) 105621.

Q: Do you play chess?

A:Yes.

Q: I have K at my KI, and no other pieces. You have only K at K6 and R at RI. It is your move. What do you play?

A: (After a pause of 15 seconds) R-R8 mate.

This game replace the question

## Can machines think?

with

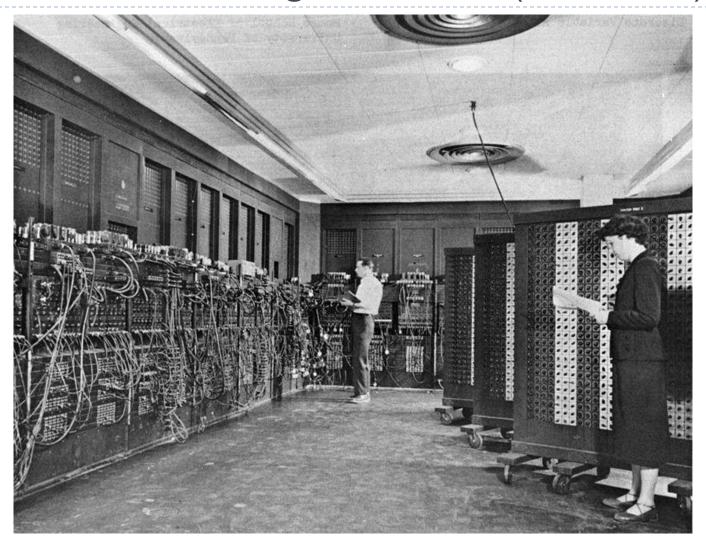
Can machines do what we can do?

#### Discussions about digital machine

- To make argument clear, Turing restricted the term 'machine' to digital computers.
- It is imaginary discrete state machine that can deal with huge amount of states.
- The number of states should be sufficient to contain possible answers.

Mind that first general computer was invented 1946, which is only four years past from this paper!

# Discussions about digital machine(continued)



#### Objections to his opinion

It was very sensational opinion and many objections were suggested.

▶ Turing introduced nine of them in his paper.



- ▶ I.Theological objection
- Thinking is a function of soul which God gives to us
- Machines do not have soul
- Therefore, machines cannot think
- → Example of elephant



- 2. 'Heads in the Sands' objection
- \* "The consequences of machines thinking would be too dreadful. Let us hope and believe that they cannot do so."



Alan designed the perfect computer

- ▶ 3. Mathematical objection
- By Gödel's incompleteness theorem, Answers from computer are limited.
- e.g) Halting Problem(Is program A eventually stop or not?)
- → Humans are too rigorous to faults of machines, while are generous to theirs.



- 4. Argument from consciousness
- Suggested by Professor Geoffrey Jefferson
- "not until a machine can write a sonnet or compose a concerto because of thoughts and emotions felt, and not by the chance fall of symbols, could we agree that machine equals brain?"
- → Example of mind of 'others'
- → Chinese room debate



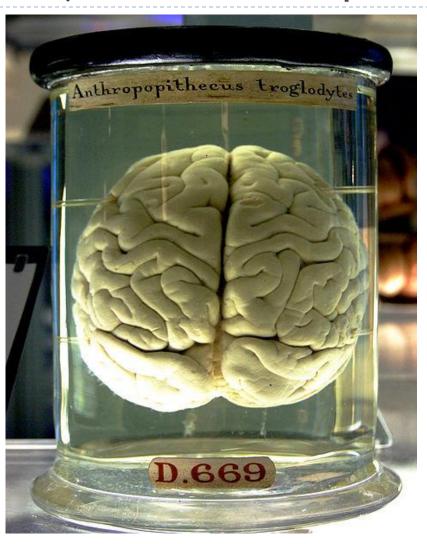
5.Argument from various disabilities

Machines cannot do X

- → Mistake of machines
- → Self awareness of machines
- → Diversity in machine behavior

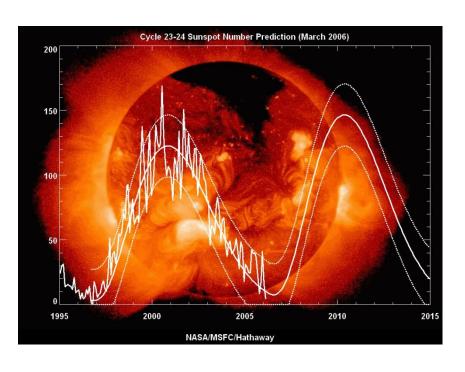


- ▶ 6. Lady Lovelace's objection
- Machine can only do what we order it to do
- → Example of context
- → Example of brain

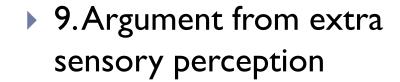


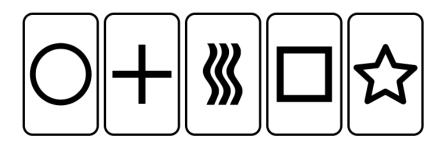
- 7. Argument from continuity in the nerve system
- Brain is neither digital nor discrete state machine

→ Substitution with digital computer.



- 8. Argument from the informality of behavior
- Behavior of machines are predictable while that of humans are not
- → Difficulty in prediction
- →Suspicion of law of behavior





- Machines cannot perceive something requires extra sensory
- Telepathy
- Precognition ....

#### Summary

- Turing introduced the imitation game
- In this game, machine imitates human
- ▶ He imagined digital computer that can pass the test
- Many objections were made and nine objections were presented

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>>Thanks you.