## Artificial Intelligence

Janyl Jumadinova

August 27, 2021

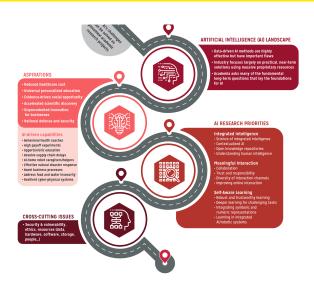
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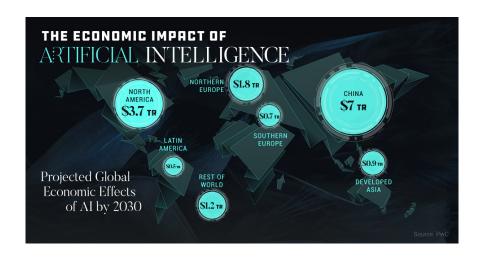
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"a branch of computer science that studies the properties of intelligence by synthesizing intelligence"



## Why AI?



## Why AI?

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

# Executive Order on Maintaining American Leadership in Artificial Intelligence

INFRASTRUCTURE & TECHNOLOGY | Issued on: February 11, 2019

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## Why AI?



Google's AI for mammograms doesn't account for racial differences

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By Armita Roads - January 9, 2000

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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By Amrita Khalid - January 9, 2020

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Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning

Training a single Al model can emit as much carbon as five cars in their lifetimes

### Robots as Moral Agents

Is it possible to construct some kind of 'artificial moral agents'? (implicit vs. explicit)

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Is it possible to construct some kind of 'artificial moral agents'? (implicit vs. explicit)

If so,

Which moral code should they be programmed with?

### Robots as Moral Agents

# Moral Machine

making computers that think?

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- the automation of activities we associate with human thinking, like decision making, learning, ...?
- the art of creating machines that perform functions that require intelligence when performed by people?
- the study of mental faculties through the use of computational models?

- the study of computations that make it possible to perceive, reason and act?
- a field of study that seeks to explain and emulate intelligent behaviour in terms of computational processes?
- a branch of computer science that is concerned with the automation of intelligent behaviour?
- anything in Computing Science that we don't yet know how to do properly? (!)

## Weak AI vs. Strong AI

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- Strong (General) AI: Computer software + hardware alone can emulate a human mind. There is no fundamental difference between man and machine.
- Weak (Narrow) AI: Computer software + hardware alone can simulate every aspect of a human mind. Only people can think, machines cannot.

THOUGHT	Systems that	Systems that
	think like humans	think rationally
BEHAVIOUR	Systems that	Systems that
	act like humans	act rationally
	HUMAN	RATIONAL

## Acting humanly: The Turing test

Turing (1950) "Computing machinery and intelligence":

- "Can machines think?" → "Can machines behave intelligently?"
- Operational test for intelligent behavior: the *Imitation Game*

## Thinking humanly: Cognitive Science

Requires scientific theories of internal activities of the brain

- What level of abstraction? "Knowledge" or "circuits"?
- How to validate? Requires
  - 1 Predicting and testing behavior of human subjects (top-down) or
  - ② Direct identification from neurological data (bottom-up)

Both approaches (roughly, *Cognitive Science* and *Cognitive Neuroscience*) are now distinct from AI

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- Normative (or prescriptive) rather than descriptive
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- Normative (or prescriptive) rather than descriptive
- Direct line through mathematics and philosophy to modern AI
- Rational behavior: doing the right thing
- The right thing: that which is expected to maximize goal achievement, given the available information