Summary of articles of philosophy of artificial intelligence

Deepti Yadav

July 20, 2021

Artificial intelligence (AI) has closer scientific connections with philosophy than do other sciences. The philosophy of artificial intelligence is a branch of the philosophy of technology. The technology is concerned with the creation of artificial animals or artificial people (or, at least, artificial creatures; see artificial life) and their implications for knowledge and understanding of consciousness these factors contributed to the emergence of the philosophy of artificial intelligence.

1 artificial intelligence attempts to answer these questions:

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 as a human being can? The scientific answers to these answers can given using the definition of "intelligence" and "consciousness.

2 some important proposition in the philosophy of Ai

proposition is a declarative statement which is either true or false turning's polite convention:- The Turing test is originally called the imitation game by Alan Turing in 1950, Turing proposed that a human evaluator would judge natural language conversations and in this one partner would be machine and all participants would be separated from one another. The conversation would be limited to a text-only channel like computer keyboard and screen.If the evaluator cannot reliably tell the machine from the human, the machine is said to have passed the test and test results doesn't depend on the machine's ability.
the Dartmouth proposal: The main position of most AI researcher is summarised in his frist statement , which came in a proposed for the dartmouth workshop

in 1956: "Every part of learning or any other feature of intelligence may be so clearly characterised that a machine can be created to simulate it.

AllenNewell and Herbert A. Simon's physical symbol system hypothesis:-the Physical symbol system also called formal system takes physical patterns (symbols), combining them into structures (expressions) and manipulating them (using processes) to produce new expressions This claim implies both that human thinking is a kind of symbol manipulation (because a symbol system is necessary for intelligence) and that machines can be intelligent (because a symbol system is sufficient for intelligence)

philosopher Hubert Dreyfus invented the term "physiological assumption" to express another variation of this position :" the mind can be understood as a device functioning on bits of information according to formal rules." Newell, simon,and dreyfus discussed "symbols" that were word like and high level symbols that directly irresponsible to objects in the environment. In ai for problem solving search algorithm is used.

- **Can machine be intelligent like humans**

intelligence means the ability of learning and thinking. as human use his intelligence to solve any problem. is this same thing also can be done by machines . this question defines the scope of what machines could do in the future and guides the direction of AI research.

- **Can machine have imotions like humans:**

human have imotions so this is a philosophical questions that are we able to create machine that can have imotions like us.

the philosophical theories are useful for artificial ,intelligence (AI) only if they do not preclude human level artificial system and provide a foundation for designing systems that have beliefs, reason, and plan according to AI . understanding common sense knowledge and abilities is a major issue for both AI and philosophy.