## Instituto Tecnológico de Culiacán



## **Actividad:**

Resumen-La historia de la IA.

**Unidad:** 

Unidad#1.

Alumno:

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Maestro:

Ríos Felix José Mario.

**Materia:** 

Inteligencia Artificial.

Hora:

18:00-19:00.

Carrera:

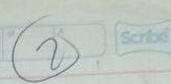
Ing. Sistemas Computacionales.

Fecha:24-02-2023

Some Philosophers have picked up the computational approach originated by computer sciences ts and accepted the idea that machines can do everything that humans can do. What does the word intelligence mean? 1. Someone's intelligence is their ability to Understand and ream things. 2. Intelligence is the ability to think and under-Stand in stead of doing things by instinct or automatically. - Now we should discover what thinking means. thinking is the activity of using your brain to Consider a Problem or to create an idea. we can define intelligence as The ability to learn and understand to some problems and to make decisions The goals of the Americal intelligence CAI) as CL Science is to make machines do enings that would require institutioned it dolle by human's (Brden, 1077) one or the earliest and most significent papers on machine intelligence computing machine and intelligence was written by the British mathematician Alan turing over fifty year ago Churing, 19 60) Alan turing began his scientific career in the early 1930 by rediscovering the central limit Theorem . In 1937 he wrote a paper on computable

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numbers, in which he proposed he concept of a universal machine. After the wor. Turing designed the Automatic computing Engine; He also wrote the first program capable of Praying a complete chess game, Turing Predicted that by the year 2000, a computer could be programmed to haver a convasation with a human interrogator for five minutes and would have a 30 per cent Chance of deterving the interrogator that it was a human

1.2. The history of artificial intelligence or from the

2.1. The Dark Ages, or the birth of artificial intelligence (1943-19) The First work recognised in the field of artificial intelligence (AL) was presented by warren McCullock and walter picks in 1943 His research on the central nervous system resulted in the First major antibution to Aira model of horizons of the brain McCullock and his co-author waller pitts, a young mathematician. Proposed a model of artificia neural hetworks in which each nevian was postulated as being in binary state, that is, in enthor on or off condition ( Mc ( u) with and piets , 1943). They demonstrated that their neural network model was, in fact, equivalent to the turing machine, and proved that any computable function would be computed by some not work of connected neurons. Metalloch and pitts also Showed that simple network structures could leave The Third Founder or Al was John Won Woumann, the brilliant Hungarian born mathematician, in 1930, he Joined the princeton university, recturing to in matthe(3)

matical physics. to 1930, he sound the princeson university von neumann was fried of toring and prayed 9 key role in the Manhadhan proyect that built the tuckery bomb

1.2.2 The rise or amilicial interrigence, or the era or great expectations (1956-1960)

John McCarthy the defined the high-level language LISPone or the order programming toman languages . In 1958, He presented
a paper, 'Program's with common sense, in which he proposed of
Program called the Advice Taker to search for solutions to
General problems of the world (McCarthy, 1958). He demonstrated
how his program could denerate, por example, a plan to drive to
the airport, based on some simple axioms

one of the most ambilious project of the era of great expectations was the Econoral problem solver (Eps)(New 11 and Simon, 1961, 1972). It was based on the technique how referred to as means-ends analysis, the means-ends analysis was used to determine a difference between the current state and desirable state or the goal state at the problem, and to (noose and apply a periodors to reach the goal State

(Late 1960 specify 1970s)

Becarse to a second of the sec

the main diriculties for AE in the late 1960s were;

- Because AE researched were developing general methods for broad clases of problems, early fragrams contained little or even no knowledge about a problem domain.

- many or the problems that he attempted to

Solve were took road and too difficult. A typical t



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for early AI was mathine translation. 1.2.4 The Ecchnology of expect systems, or the key to Success (con y iggor-had-iges) Probably the most important development in the 1970s was the realisation that the problem dornation for intelligent machines had to be sufficiently restricted, The DENDRAL, Program is a typical example or the emerging technology was developed at stanford university to analyse Chimical) the project was supported by NASH, because an unmanned Sp-CCC - 1212 ace craft was to be journell to mars and a program was required to determine the moternian structure of Martian Soil based on the mass spectral data provided by a mass spe-Cly meter. 1. 2.5, How to make a mathine learner the rebith of autimite neural nerworks (mid-1980s+0, monds). by the late 1960s most of the basic ideas and Loncepts necessary for neural computing had already been formulated Cesman, 1990). However, only in the mid-1980s did the solution Emerge the major reason for the delay may technology (Ca); there were no pes or powerful workstations to model and experiment with artificial neural networks 1,2.7. The new era of knowledge Engineering or Computing with words (late 1980s-02 words) Newal network technology offers more natural interrection with the real world than do systems based on symbolic reasoning However they lack explanation facilities and Usually act as \$ a block box The process of training neural networks with current technologies is slow and tre quent retraining can attendes serious difficulties

