



Instituto Tecnológico de Culiacán
Inteligencia Artificial
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MAESTRO: Dr. Jose Mario Rio Felix

The author then discusses the different approaches to AI, including symbolic, connectionist, and evolutionary approaches. For each approach, its underlying philosophy, strengths and weaknesses are explained, and examples of applications using that approach are presented. The author also makes a comparison of the different approaches, analyzing their characteristics and proposing a framework for selecting the most appropriate approach for a given application.

In summary, "Artificial Intelligence: A Guide to Intelligent Systems" is a comprehensive and accessible introductory book for students and professionals interested in the field of artificial intelligence. It offers a wide range of topics, from theoretical foundations to practical applications, and is an excellent guide to understanding fundamental AI concepts and techniques.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a branch of computer science that seeks to create systems that are capable of performing tasks that require human intelligence, such as reasoning, learning, and understanding natural language. AI has experienced a breakthrough in recent decades, and its impact on society

is becoming increasingly evident, from the automation of industrial processes to the development of robots and virtual assistants.

Negnevitsky begins his book by defining AI as the simulation of human thought processes in a computer. AI is based on the idea that intelligence is not unique to humans, but can be replicated in a machine using algorithms and learning techniques. The author emphasizes that AI is an interdisciplinary field, combining computer science with psychology, philosophy, mathematics and other disciplines.

The history of AI dates back to the 1950s, when the first experiments began to build systems that were capable of mimicking human intelligence. In the 1960s and 1970s, AI experienced great development, driven by advances in computer science and Cybernetics. However, in the 1980s, AI suffered a crisis, due to a lack of significant advances and criticism from some researchers who considered it a lost discipline with few practical applications.

Finally, the book concludes with a discussion of the challenges and opportunities facing AI today and in the future, current trends in the field.

, such as machine learning and robotics, are described, and possible future developments in AI, such as strong artificial intelligence and the technological singularity, are discussed