经济学人•双语

AI 能否作为专利发明人? Week11 周四

✓ 全文思维导图作业

- ① 原因是发明人不是人类
- ② 他的 DABUS 可以独立完成发明
- ③ 如果该案仅在英国得到支持,商业影响有限

✓ 翻译作业

翻译作业 Although a machine has not yet created a pharmaceutical product on its own, Avi Goldfarb, an economist researching AI and health care at the University of Toronto, worries that if such inventions are not patentable there will be little incentive for firms to create machines that do drug research. (para.6) 尽管机器还不能自行制造出药物产品,但多伦多大学人工智能和医疗保健方面的经济学家阿维·戈德法布(Avi Goldfarb)担心,如果这些发明不能获得专利,那么企业制造药物研究机器的动力将微乎其微。

✓ 写作练习

1. 在当代西方世界,快速变换着的款式迎合了人们对新奇和独特性的追求。

In the contemporary western world, rapidly changing styles cater to a desire for novelty and individualism.

2. 这种方法有一定的新意。

There's a certain novelty value in this approach.

≪ 答疑集锦

句子:

would have limited commercial **repercussions**.

"There is very little point in only the UK protecting AI inventions," says Matt Hervey of **Gowling WLG**, a law firm. If a company has a **viable** choice to keep its invention a secret and exploit it, it won't **disclose** the secret in a patent application to get a **monopoly** in only one country."

问:麻烦小编看一下这个问题,这里的逻辑我觉得还是在顺承,也就是说"只要专利本身得到保障,不管发明者是不是人,对于社会发展和商业影响都是有利的"但是读了几遍,我还是不确定这里专利申请中披露秘密是什么意思?

答:申请专利相当于把技术(秘密)公开~如果 AI 不能作为发明人,那就可以不申请专利,就可以在保留这个秘密的同时获得商业利益