Philosophy of artificial intelligence

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1 Introduction

Computerized reasoning (AI) has nearer logical associations with theory than do different sciences, since AI imparts numerous ideas to reasoning, for example activity, cognizance, epistemology (what it is reasonable to say about the world), and indeed, even freedom of thought.

2 Ethics of AI

Man-made reasoning morals implies include a bunch of qualities, standards, and techniques which utilize broadly acknowledged norms of good and bad to direct moral lead in the turn of events and organization of Artificial Intelligence technologies.

3 Turing's "polite convention"

Turing's "polite convention": If a machine acts as wisely as a human being, then, at that point it is just about as wise as an individual. The Dartmouth proposition: "Each part of learning or some other component of insight can be so decisively depicted that a machine can be made to reproduce it.

4 The Dartmouth proposal

The Dartmouth proposal: "Every aspect of learning or any other feature of intelligence can be so precisely described that a machine can be made to simulate it."

5 Allen Newell and Herbert A. Simon's physical symbol system hypothesis

Allen Newell and Herbert A. Simon's physical symbol system hypothesis: "A physical symbol system has the necessary and sufficient means of general intelligent action.

6 John Searle's strong AI hypothesis

John Searle's strong AI hypothesis: "The appropriately programmed computer with the right inputs and outputs would thereby have a mind in exactly the same sense human beings have minds.

7 Hobbes' mechanism

Hobbes' mechanism: "For 'reason' ... is nothing but 'reckoning,' that is adding and subtracting, of the consequences of general names agreed upon for the 'marking' and 'signifying' of our thoughts..."

8 Intelligence

Is it possible to create a machine that can solve all the problems humans solve using their intelligence? This question defines the scope of what machines could do in the future and guides the direction of AI

research. It only concerns the behavior of machines and ignores the issues of interest to psychologists, cognitive scientists and philosophers; to answer this question, it does not matter whether a machine is really thinking (as a person thinks) or is just acting like it is thinking.

9 Human thinking is symbol processing

In 1963, Allen Newell and Herbert A. Simon proposed that ”symbol manipulation” was the essence of both human and machine intelligence. they wrote, ”A physical symbol system has the necessary and sufficient means of general intelligent action.” and ”The mind can be viewed as a device operating on bits of information according to formal rules.”

10 Arguments against symbol processing

These arguments show that human thinking does not consist (solely) of high level symbol manipulation. They do not show that artificial intelligence is impossible, only that more than symbol processing is required.