\*Compare and contrast argumented intelligence and artificial intelligence

Artificial Intelligence (AI):

Goal: To create machines that can perform tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as reasoning, learning, and problem-solving.

Approach: AI systems are designed to operate autonomously, making decisions and performing actions without human intervention.

Examples: Email spam filters, plagiarism checkers, and Google's AI-powered search suggestions.

Limitations: Current AI systems often struggle with tasks requiring common sense, creativity, and emotional intelligence.

Focus: Automation and efficiency through machine-driven processes.

Augmented Intelligence (IA):

Goal: To enhance human capabilities and decision-making by leveraging AI technologies.

Approach: IA focuses on creating systems where humans and machines collaborate, with AI acting as an assistant to humans.

Examples: AI-powered tools that assist in data analysis, predictive analytics, and decision-making.

Benefits: IA can improve efficiency, accuracy, and productivity by empowering humans with AI-driven insights.

Focus: Collaboration between humans and machines to improve human performance

\*History of AI from 1940 till date.

1940s:

1943: Warren McCulloch and Walter Pitts published a paper on neural nets and automatons, laying the groundwork for connectionism.

1944: Alan Turing and Donald Michie at Bletchley Park discussed the possibility of building computer programs that could display intelligence.

1949: Edmund Berkeley published "Giant Brains: Or Machines That Think," exploring the principles of computing machines.

1950s:

1950: Alan Turing published "Computing Machinery and Intelligence," proposing the Turing Test to assess machine intelligence.

1955: John McCarthy held a workshop at Dartmouth on "artificial intelligence," which is considered the birth of the field.

1956: The Dartmouth Summer Research Project on Artificial Intelligence was held, marking the official birth of the field.

1956: Herbert Simon and Allen Newell developed the Logic Theorist, one of the first AI programs.

1960s:

1961: Joseph Weizenbaum created Eliza, a precursor to modern chatbots.

1969: Shakey the Robot, a mobile robot system, was developed by SRI.

1970s-1980s:

1970s: AI research experienced a period of both breakthroughs and setbacks, including the development of expert systems.

1980s: The AI boom led to the emergence of expert systems in commercial use.

Late 1980s: The AI Winter, a period of declining interest and funding in AI research, began.

1990s:

1997: IBM's Deep Blue defeated world chess champion Garry Kasparov.

2000s:

2002: The Roomba, a vacuum cleaning robot, was introduced.

2008: Voice recognition features on the iPhone and Siri were introduced.

2010s:

2011: IBM Watson, a Q/A computer system, was developed.

2014: Ian Goodfellow and his team formalized the concept of Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs).

2014: Amazon Alexa, a voice-activated assistant, was introduced.

2020s:

2020: GPT-3, a revolutionary tool for automated conversations, was introduced.

2020s: The rise of deep learning and large language models, such as DALL-E and PaLM, which can produce photorealistic images and interpret and generate language.