Neuronal Network

Weak AI

- Weak AI is an AI that is created to solve a particular problem or perform a specific task.
- It is not a general AI and is only used for specific purpose.
- For example, the AI that was used to beat the chess grandmaster is a weak AI as that serves only 1 purpose but it can do it efficiently.

Strong AI

- Strong AI is difficult to create than weak AI.
- It is a general purpose intelligence that can demonstrate human abilities.

- Human abilities such as learning from experience, reasoning, etc. can be demonstrated by this AI.

Super Intelligence

- As stated by a leading AI thinker Nick Bostrom, "Super Intelligence is an AI that is much smarter than the best human brains in practically every field".

- It ranges from a machine being just smarter than a human to a machine being trillion times smarter than a human.

- Super Intelligence is the ultimate power of AI.

AI main Algorithms

- Search and optimization
- Logic
- Probabilistic methods for uncertain reasoning
- Classifiers and statistical learning methods
- Neural networks
- Control theory
- Languages

Supervised and Unsupervised learning

- Supervised learning is when we teach or train the machine using data that is well labelled.
- Unsupervised learning is the training of a machine using information that is neither classified nor labeled and allowing the algorithm to act on that information without guidance.

Parameters	**Supervised**
Input Data	Algorithms are trained using labeled data.
Computational Complexity	Simpler method
Accuracy	Highly accurate
No. of classes	No. of classes is known
Data Analysis	Uses offline analysis
Algorithms used	Linear and Logistics regression, Random

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Input Data      Algorithms are trained using labeled data.      Algorithms are used again
Computational Complexity        Simpler method  Computationally complex
Accuracy        Highly accurate Less accurate
No. of classes  No. of classes is known No. of classes is not known
Data Analysis   Uses offline analysis   Uses real-time analysis of data
Algorithms used

Linear and Logistics regression, Random forest,

Support Vector Machine, Neural Network, etc.


K-Means clustering, Hierarchical clustering,

Apriori algorithm, etc.
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Decision tree

Kan vi lita på AI?

https://urplay.se/program/228518-ur-samtiden-vetenskapsfestivalen-2022