Chapter 1

Artificial Intelligence

- AI is one of the newest fields in science and engineering.

- Work started in it after World War II, and the name itself was coined in 1956.

Definitions of AI

- " ... the science of making machines do things that would require intelligence if **done by humans**" - Marvin Minsky

- AI is the part of computer science concerned with **designing** intelligent computer systems   -E. Feigenbaum

- *Science behind making* Systems that can demonstrate **human-like reasoning capability** to enhance the quality of life and improve business competitiveness   - Japan-S'pore AI Centre

- John McCarthy (science and engineering)--common sense
    Science behind Making machines do things that **humans currently do better** (senses)   AGI – artificial general intelligence Ray Solomonof

Turing's Test

- In 1950 Alan Turing published his now famous paper "**Computing Machinery and Intelligence**." In that paper he describes **a method for humans to test AI programs**.

Turing's Test

Which one's the computer?

A

B
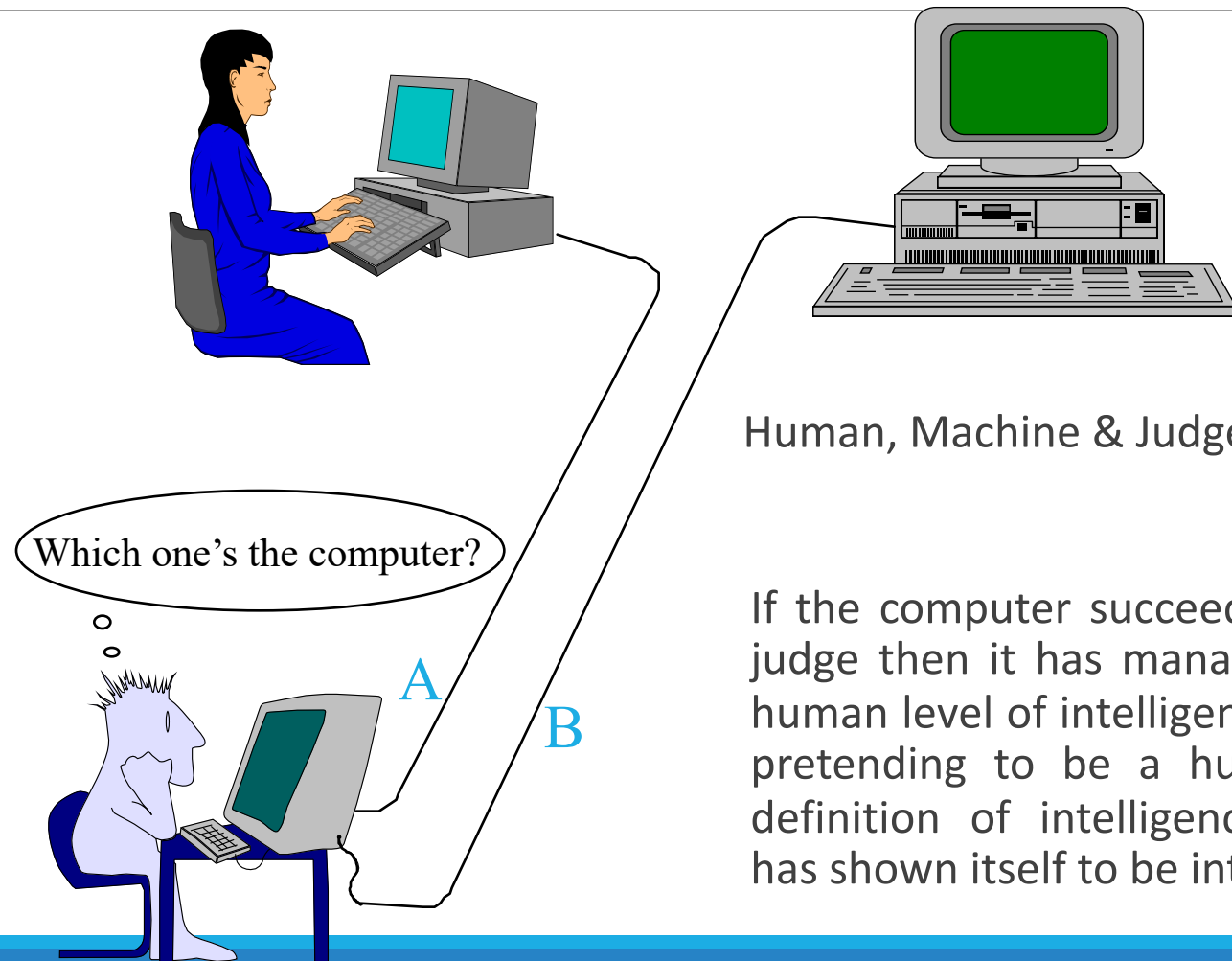
Human, Machine & Judge.

If the computer succeeds in fooling the judge then it has managed to exhibit a human level of intelligence in the task of pretending to be a human , by the definition of intelligence the machine has shown itself to be intelligent.

What is AI?(Definitions –IA-based)

The science of making machines that:

Rational Decisions

We'll use the term **rational** in a very specific, technical way:

- Rational: maximally achieving pre-defined goals

- Rationality only concerns what decisions are made

(not the thought process behind them)

- Goals are expressed in terms of the **utility** of outcomes

- Being rational means **maximizing your expected utility**

Maximize Your Expected Utility
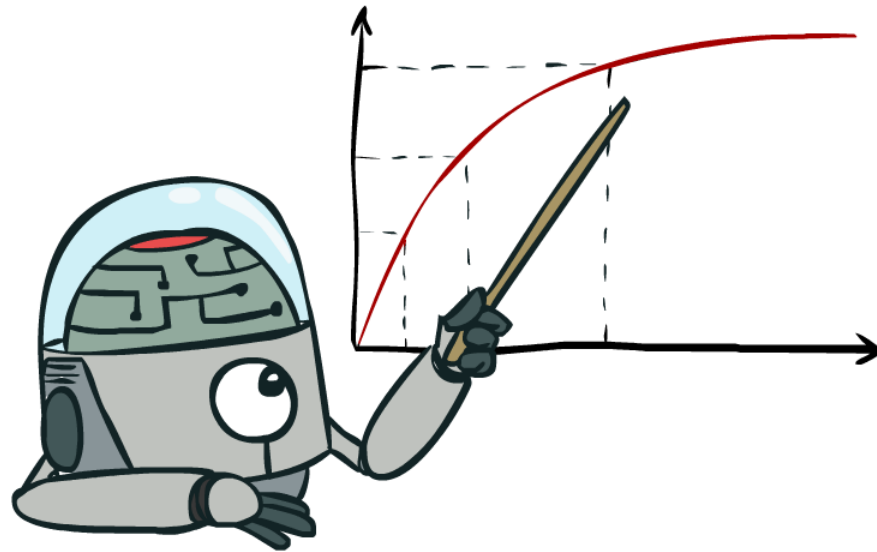
The foundations of AI

◦ **Philosophy** (reasoning, planning, learning, science, automation)

◦ **Mathematics** (logic, probability, optimization)

◦ **Neuroscience** (neurons, adaptation)

◦ **Economics** (rationality, game theory)

◦ **Control theory** (feedback)

◦ **Psychology** (learning, cognitive models)

◦ **Linguistics** (grammars, formal representation of meaning)

A (Short) History of AI

1940-1950: Early days
  ◦ 1943: McCulloch & Pitts: Boolean circuit model of brain
  ◦ 1950: Turing's "Computing Machinery and Intelligence"

1950—70:
  ◦ 1950s: Early AI programs: chess, checkers (RL), theorem proving
  ◦ 1956: Dartmouth meeting: "Artificial Intelligence" adopted
  ◦ 1965: Robinson's complete algorithm for logical reasoning

1970—90: Knowledge-based approaches
  ◦ 1969—79: Early development of knowledge-based systems
  ◦ 1980—88: Expert systems industry booms
  ◦ 1988—93: Expert systems industry busts: "AI Winter"

1990— 2012: Statistical approaches + subfield expertise
  ◦ Resurgence of probability, focus on uncertainty
  ◦ General increase in technical depth
  ◦ Agents and learning systems… "AI Spring"?

2012— ____: Big data, big compute, deep learning
  ◦ AI used in many industries

AI Applications

- Robotics

- Games

- Spam filtering

- Autonomous Driving

- Machine Translation

- Chatbots

- Recommender Systems