

Definition	Source	Type	Year
The ability to use memory, knowledge, experience, understanding, reasoning, imagination and judgement in order to solve problems and adapt to new situations.	AllWords Dictionary	Collective	2006
The capacity to acquire and apply knowledge.	The American Heritage Dictionary	Collective	2000
Individuals differ from one another in their ability to understand complex ideas, to adapt effectively to the environment, to learn from experience, to engage in various forms of reasoning, to overcome obstacles by taking thought.	American Psychological Association	Collective	
The ability to learn, understand and make judgments or have opinions that are based on reason	Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary	Collective	2006
Intelligence is a very general mental capability that, among other things, involves the ability to reason, plan, solve problems, think abstractly, comprehend complex ideas, learn quickly and learn from experience.	L. S. Gottfredson (52 experts)	Collective	1997
The ability to learn facts and skills and apply them, especially when this ability is highly developed.	Encarta World English Dictionary	Collective	2006
(...) ability to adapt effectively to the environment, either by making a change in oneself or by changing the environment or finding a new one . . . intelligence is not a single mental process, but rather a combination of many mental processes directed toward effective adaptation to the environment.	Encyclopedia Britannica	Collective	2006
The general mental ability involved in calculating, reasoning, perceiving relationships and analogies, learning quickly, storing and retrieving information, using language fluently, classifying, generalizing, and adjusting to new situations.	Columbia Encyclopedia	Collective	2006
Capacity for learning, reasoning, understanding, and similar forms of mental activity; aptitude in grasping truths, relationships, facts, meanings, etc.	Random House Unabridged Dictionary	Collective	2006
The ability to learn, understand, and think about things.	Longman Dictionary	Collective	2006
The ability to learn or understand or to deal with new or trying situations : (...) the skilled use of reason (2) : the ability to apply knowledge to manipulate one's environment or to think abstractly as measured by objective criteria (as tests)	Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary	Collective	2006
The ability to acquire and apply knowledge and skills.	Compact Oxford English Dictionary	Collective	2006
(...) the ability to adapt to the environment.	World Book Encyclopedia	Collective	2006
Intelligence is a property of mind that encompasses many related mental abilities, such as the capacities to reason, plan, solve problems, think abstractly, comprehend ideas and language, and learn.	Wikipedia	Collective	2006
Capacity of mind, especially to understand principles, truths, facts or meanings, acquire knowledge, and apply it to practise; the ability to learn and comprehend.	Wiktionary	Collective	2006
The ability to learn and understand or to deal with problems.	Word Central Student Dictionary	Collective	2006
The ability to comprehend; to understand and profit from experience.	Wordnet 2.1	Collective	2006
The capacity to learn, reason, and understand.	Wordsmyth Dictionary	Collective	2006
Intelligence is not a single, unitary ability, but rather a composite of several functions. The term denotes that combination of abilities required for survival and advancement within a particular culture.	A. Anastasi	Psychologist	1992
(...) that facet of mind underlying our capacity to think, to solve novel problems, to reason and to have knowledge of the world.	M. Anderson	Psychologist	2006
It seems to us that in intelligence there is a fundamental faculty, the alteration or the lack of which, is of the utmost importance for practical life. This faculty is judgement, otherwise called good sense, practical sense, initiative, the faculty of adapting ones self to circumstances.	A. Binet	Psychologist	1905
We shall use the term 'intelligence' to mean the ability of an organism to solve new problems (...)	W. V. Bingham	Psychologist	1937
Intelligence is what is measured by intelligence tests.	E. Boring	Psychologist	1923
(...) a quality that is intellectual and not emotional or moral: in measuring it we try to rule out the effects of the child's zeal, interest, industry, and the like. Secondly, it denotes a general capacity, a capacity that enters into everything the child says or does or thinks; any want of 'intelligence' will therefore be revealed to some degree in almost all that he attempts;	C. L. Burt	Psychologist	1957

A person possesses intelligence insofar as he has learned, or can learn, to adjust himself to his environment.	S. S. Colvin	Psychologist	2000
(...) the ability to plan and structure one's behavior with an end in view.	J. P. Das	Psychologist	1994
The capacity to learn or to profit by experience.	W. F. Dearborn	Psychologist	1920
(...) in its lowest terms intelligence is present where the individual animal, or human being, is aware, however dimly, of the relevance of his behaviour to an objective. Many definitions of what is indefinable have been attempted by psychologists, of which the least unsatisfactory are 1. the capacity to meet novel situations, or to learn to do so, by new adaptive responses and 2. the ability to perform tests or tasks, involving the grasping of relationships, the degree of intelligence being proportional to the complexity, or the abstractness, or both, of the relationship.	J. Drever	Psychologist	1952
Intelligence A: the biological substrate of mental ability, the brains' neuroanatomy and physiology; Intelligence B: the manifestation of intelligence A, and everything that influences its expression in real life behavior; Intelligence C: the level of performance on psychometric tests of cognitive ability.	H. J. Eysenck	Psychologist	-
Sensory capacity, capacity for perceptual recognition, quickness, range or flexibility or association, facility and imagination, span of attention, quickness or alertness in response.	F. N. Freeman	Psychologist	-
(...) adjustment or adaptation of the individual to his total environment, or limited aspects thereof (...) the capacity to reorganize one's behavior patterns so as to act more effectively and more appropriately in novel situations (...) the ability to learn . . . the extent to which a person is educable (...) the ability to carry on abstract thinking (...) the effective use of concepts and symbols in dealing with a problem to be solved (...)	W. Freeman	Psychologist	-
(...) the ability to solve problems, or to create products, that are valued within one or more cultural settings.	H. Gardner	Psychologist	1993
Sensation, perception, association, memory, imagination, discrimination, judgement and reasoning.	N. E. Haggerty	Psychologist	-
The capacity for knowledge, and knowledge possessed.	V. A. C. Henmon	Psychologist	1921
(...) cognitive ability.	Herrnstein & Murray	Psychologist	1996
(...) the resultant of the process of acquiring, storing in memory, retrieving, combining, comparing, and using in new contexts information and conceptual skills.	Humphreys	Psychologist	-
Intelligence is the ability to learn, exercise judgment, and be imaginative.	J. Huarte	Psychologist	-
Intelligence is a general factor that runs through all types of performance.	A. Jensen	Psychologist	-
Intelligence is assimilation to the extent that it incorporates all the given data of experience within its framework (...)	J. Piaget	Psychologist	1963
There can be no doubt either, that mental life is also accommodation to the environment.	J. Piaget	Psychologist	1960(*)
Intelligence is what you use when you don't know what do do.	J. Piaget	Psychologist	1960(*)
Ability to adapt oneself adequately to relatively new situations in life.	R. Pinter	Psychologist	-
A biological mechanism by which the effects of a complexity of stimuli are brought together and given a somewhat unified effect in behavior.	J. Peterson	Psychologist	-
(...) certain set of cognitive capacities that enable an individual to adapt and thrive in any given environment they find themselves in, and those cognitive capacities include things like memory and retrieval, and problem solving and so forth.	D. K. Simonton	Psychologist	2003
Intelligence is part of the internal environment that shows through at the interface between person and external environment as a function of cognitive task demands.	R. E. Snow	Psychologist	-
(...) I prefer to refer to it as 'successful intelligence.' And the reason is that the emphasis is on the use of your intelligence to achieve success in your life.	R. J. Sternberg	Psychologist	2003
(...) the ability to undertake activities that are characterized by (1) difficulty, (2) complexity, (3) abstractness, (4) economy, (5) adaptedness to goal, (6) social value, and (7) the emergence of originals	Stoddard	Psychologist	-
The ability to carry on abstract thinking.	L. M. Terman	Psychologist	-
The capacity to inhibit an instinctive adjustment, the capacity to redefine the inhibited instinctive adjustment in the light of imaginably experienced trial and error	L. L. Thurstone	Psychologist	1924

A global concept that involves an individual's ability to act purposefully, think rationally, and deal effectively with the environment.	D. Wechsler	Psychologist	1958
The capacity to acquire capacity.	H. Woodrow	Psychologist	-
(...) the term intelligence designates a complexly interrelated assemblage of functions, no one of which is completely or accurately known in man (...)	Yerkes & Yerkes	Psychologist	1929
(...) that faculty of mind by which order is perceived in a situation previously considered disordered.	R. W. Young	Psychologist	-
Intelligence can be defined as a general mental ability for reasoning, problem solving, and learning. Because of its general nature, intelligence integrates cognitive functions such as perception, attention, memory, language, or planning.	Roberto Colom	Psychologist	2010
Intelligence involves the ability to effectively use cognitive processes to solve problems, learn new information, and adapt to new situations	J. R. Anderson	Psychologist	1996
(...) the ability of a system to act appropriately in an uncertain environment, where appropriate action is that which increases the probability of success	J. S. Albus	AI Researcher	1991
Any system (...) that generates adaptive behaviour to meet goals in a range of environments can be said to be intelligent.	D. Fogel	AI Researcher	1995
Achieving complex goals in complex environments	B. Goertzel	AI Researcher	2006
Intelligent systems are expected to work, and work well, in many different environments.	R. R. Gudwin	AI Researcher	2000
Performance intelligence is the successful (i.e., goal-achieving) performance of the system in a complicated environment.	J. A. Horst	AI Researcher	2002
Intelligence is the ability to use optimally limited resources – including time – to achieve goals.	R. Kurzweil	AI Researcher	2000
Intelligence is the power to rapidly find an adequate solution in what appears a priori (to observers) to be an immense search space.	D. Lenat and E. Feigenbaum	AI Researcher	1991
Intelligence measures an agent's ability to achieve goals in a wide range of environments.	S. Legg and M. Hutter	AI Researcher	2006
(...) doing well at a broad range of tasks is an empirical definition of 'intelligence'	H. Masum	AI Researcher	2002
Intelligence is the computational part of the ability to achieve goals in the world.	J. McCarthy	AI Researcher	2004
(...) the ability to solve hard problems.	M. Minsky	AI Researcher	1985
Intelligence is the ability to process information properly in a complex environment.	H. Nakashima	AI Researcher	1999
(...) in any real situation behavior appropriate to the ends of the system and adaptive to the demands of the environment can occur, within some limits of speed and complexity.	A. Newell & H. A. Simon	AI Researcher	1976
An intelligent agent does what is appropriate for its circumstances and its goal, it is flexible to changing environments and changing goals, it learns from experience	D. Poole	AI Researcher	1998
Intelligence means getting better over time.	Schank	AI Researcher	1991
Intelligence is the ability for an information processing system to adapt to its environment with insufficient knowledge and resources.	P. Wang	AI Researcher	1995
(...) the mental ability to sustain successful life.	K. Warwick	AI Researcher	-
The essential, domain-independent skills necessary for acquiring a wide range of domain-specific knowledge – the ability to learn anything.	P. Voss	AI Researcher	2005
Intelligence is a process that converts unstructured information into useful knowledge	Demis Hassabis	AI Researcher	2018
The intelligence of a system is a measure of it's skill-acquisition efficiency over a scope of tasks, with respect to priors, experience, and generalization difficulty	Francois Chollet	AI Researcher	2019
AGI is a system that can learn to perform any task at the level of a median human	Sam Altman	AI Researcher	2022
Intelligence is a collection of skills and an ability to acquire new ones quickly	Yann LeCun	AI Researcher	2024
One of the core skills any intelligent agent should possess is the ability to recognize patterns in its environment.	Gerven	Computational Cognitive Neuroscientist	2017
(...), but one aspect [of intelligence] that is broadly accepted is that intelligence is not limited to a specific domain or task, but rather encompasses a broad range of cognitive skills and abilities.	S. Bubeck	AI Researcher	2023