

INTRODUCTION TO AI

LECTURE 1

Artificial Intelligence Basics

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Definition of Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the capability of machines to imitate intelligent human behavior, enabling them to learn from experience, adapt to new information, and perform tasks that typically require human intelligence.

AI encompasses a broad range of technologies and applications, including machine learning, natural language processing, computer vision, and robotics.

TURING TEST

- The Turing Test, proposed by Alan Turing (1950), was designed to provide a satisfactory operational definition of intelligence. A computer passes the test if a human interrogator, after posing some written questions, cannot tell whether the written responses come from a person or a computer. Chapter 26 discusses the details of the test and whether a computer would be intelligent if it passed. For now, we note that programming a computer to pass a rigorously applied test provides plenty to work on. The computer would need to possess the following capabilities:
- natural language processing: to enable it to communicate successfully in English;
- knowledge representation: to store what it knows or hears;
- automated reasoning: to use the stored information to answer questions and to draw new conclusions;
- machine learning: to adapt to new circumstances and to detect and extrapolate patterns.

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- Turing's test deliberately avoided direct physical interaction between the interrogator and the computer, because physical simulation of a person is unnecessary for intelligence. However, the so-called total Turing Test includes a video signal so that the interrogator can test the subject's perceptual abilities, as well as the opportunity for the interrogator to pass physical objects "through the hatch." To pass the total Turing Test, the computer will need
- computer vision to perceive objects, and
- robotics to manipulate objects and move about.

Brief History of AI:

1950s - The Birth of AI:

The concept of artificial intelligence emerged in the 1950s. Alan Turing, a pioneering computer scientist, proposed the Turing Test in 1950, which aimed to determine if a machine could exhibit human-like intelligence. The term "artificial intelligence" was coined later, in 1956, during the Dartmouth Conference, where the field of AI was officially established.

1950s to 1970s - Early Developments:

Early AI research focused on symbolic AI, where programmers manually encoded rules for machines to follow. Projects like the Logic Theorist and General Problem Solver were significant milestones during this period. However, progress was slow due to limited computing power and resources.

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- 1980s to 1990s - AI Winter and Expert Systems:
- The field faced challenges in the 1980s, leading to an "AI winter" marked by reduced funding and interest. Expert systems, rule-based programs designed to mimic human expertise, gained popularity during this time. However, the limitations of rule-based approaches became evident, contributing to a temporary decline in AI research.
- 1990s to 2010s - Rise of Machine Learning:
- The resurgence of AI began in the 1990s, fueled by advances in machine learning. Researchers shifted from rule-based systems to data-driven approaches. The development of neural networks and the application of statistical methods led to breakthroughs in areas such as speech recognition and image classification.

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2010s Onward - Deep Learning and AI Boom:

The 2010s witnessed a remarkable acceleration in AI advancements, primarily driven by the success of deep learning. Deep neural networks, especially convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and recurrent neural networks (RNNs), revolutionized tasks like image recognition and natural language processing. This period saw the widespread integration of AI into various industries, including healthcare, finance, and autonomous vehicles.

Current Landscape - Ethical Considerations and Continued Innovation:

Today, AI is an integral part of our daily lives, powering virtual assistants, recommendation systems, and autonomous technologies. However, the field also faces challenges, including ethical concerns, bias in algorithms, and the need for responsible AI development. Ongoing research aims to address these issues while pushing the boundaries of AI capabilities.

Key concepts of ai

Machine Learning (ML): ML is a subset of AI that focuses on creating algorithms and models that enable computers to learn from data. Instead of being explicitly programmed, these systems can improve their performance over time through experience.

Natural Language Processing (NLP): NLP involves the interaction between computers and human language. It enables machines to understand, interpret, and generate human language in a way that is both meaningful and contextually relevant.

Computer Vision: This field involves enabling machines to interpret and make decisions based on visual data. Computer vision systems aim to replicate human vision capabilities, allowing machines to recognize objects, patterns, and even emotions from images or videos.

Robotics: AI is closely linked with robotics, where intelligent machines are designed to perform physical tasks in the real world. This involves combining AI algorithms with mechanical components to create autonomous and adaptive robots.

Types of ai based on usage

- Narrow AI (Weak AI): This type of AI is designed to perform a specific task or a set of tasks. Examples include virtual personal assistants, image recognition software, and recommendation algorithms.
- General AI (Strong AI): General AI refers to machines with the ability to perform any intellectual task that a human being can do. Achieving this level of AI involves replicating the broad range of human cognitive abilities.

Importance And Impact Of AI in Various Industries

- Healthcare:

Diagnosis and Treatment: AI aids in medical image analysis, enabling early and accurate diagnosis of diseases such as cancer. It also assists in personalized treatment plans based on patient data.

Drug Discovery: AI accelerates the drug discovery process by analyzing vast datasets, predicting potential drug candidates, and identifying patterns in biological information.

- Finance:

Algorithmic Trading: AI algorithms analyze market trends and execute trades at high speeds, optimizing investment strategies.

Fraud Detection: AI enhances security measures by detecting unusual patterns in financial transactions, reducing the risk of fraudulent activities.

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- Education:

Personalized Learning: AI-driven educational platforms adapt to individual learning styles, providing personalized learning experiences for students.

Administrative Efficiency: AI streamlines administrative tasks, such as grading and scheduling, allowing educational institutions to operate more efficiently.

Retail:

Recommendation Systems: AI algorithms analyze customer preferences and behavior to provide personalized product recommendations, improving the overall shopping experience.

Inventory Management: AI optimizes inventory levels, reducing costs and minimizing stockouts or overstock situations.

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- Manufacturing:

Predictive Maintenance: AI analyzes sensor data to predict when equipment is likely to fail, enabling proactive maintenance and reducing downtime.

Quality Control: Computer vision systems powered by AI inspect and identify defects in real-time, ensuring product quality.

- Automotive:

Autonomous Vehicles: AI plays a crucial role in the development of self-driving cars, enhancing safety and efficiency on the roads.

Supply Chain Optimization: AI optimizes logistics and supply chain processes, improving the efficiency of manufacturing and distribution.

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- Telecommunications:

Network Optimization: AI optimizes telecommunications networks, improving performance, reducing downtime, and enhancing overall connectivity.

Customer Service: AI-powered chatbots and virtual assistants handle customer queries, providing quick and efficient support.

- Energy:

Smart Grids: AI helps in managing and optimizing energy distribution in smart grids, improving efficiency and reliability.

Predictive Maintenance: AI predicts equipment failures in energy infrastructure, enabling timely maintenance and reducing downtime.

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- Marketing and Advertising:

Targeted Advertising: AI analyzes consumer behavior to deliver targeted and personalized advertisements, increasing the effectiveness of marketing campaigns.

Customer Segmentation: AI helps businesses understand customer segments and tailor marketing strategies accordingly.

- Agriculture:

Precision Farming: AI applications, such as drones and sensors, provide farmers with real-time data on crop health, enabling precise and efficient farming practices.

Crop Monitoring: AI analyzes satellite imagery and sensor data to monitor crop conditions and predict yields.