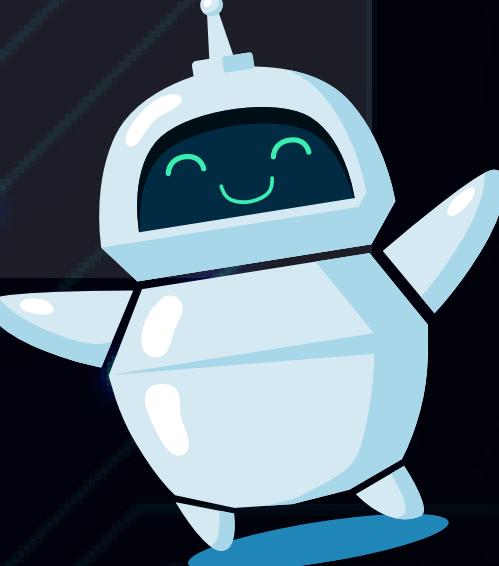
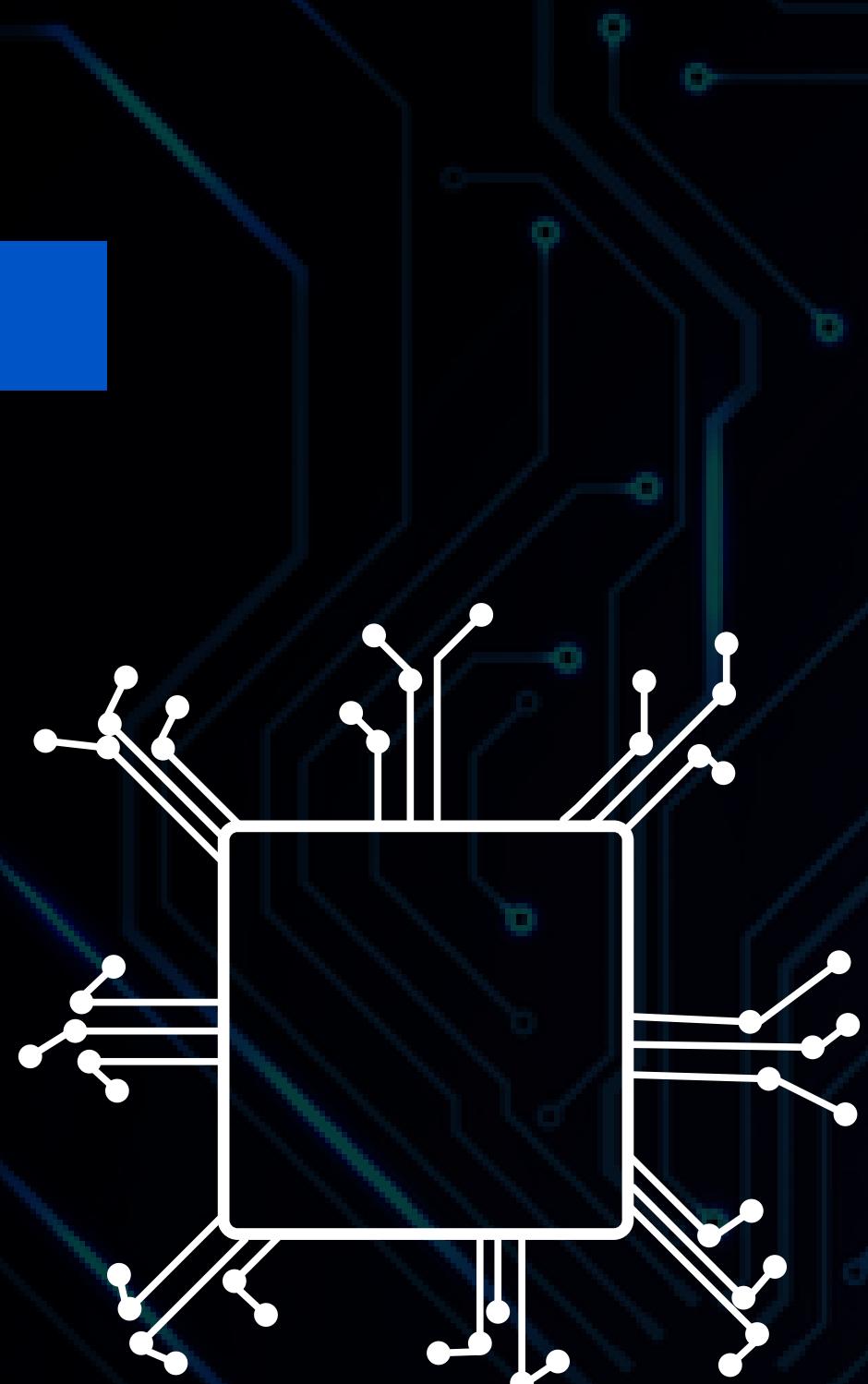




Artificial intelligence

HEND ABDELNASSER

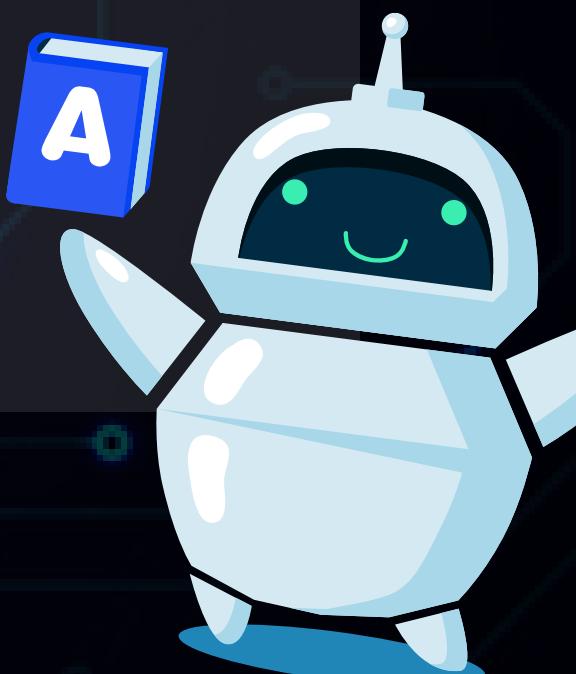




WHAT IS AI?

JOHN MCCARTHY defined AI as : the science
and engineering of making intelligent
machinethe

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APPLICATIONS:

AI is used in various industries like

web search (Google Search)

recommendation systems (used by
YouTube, Amazon, and Netflix)

interacting via human speech(
Google Assistant, Siri, and Alexa)

autonomous vehicles (Waymo)

strategy games (e.g., chess and Go)

creative tools (ChatGPT, AI art)

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Learning

Reasoning and
problem-solving

Knowledge
representation

Planning and
decision-making

Goals

Perception

Social intelligence

Natural language
processing

General intelligence

HISTORY OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

A Concise History of Artificial Intelligence: Key Milestones

Artificial intelligence (AI) has a long and fascinating history, dating back to ancient myths of artificial beings endowed with intelligence or consciousness. The seeds of modern AI were sown by philosophers who attempted to describe the process of human thinking as the mechanical manipulation of symbols. This work culminated in the invention of the programmable digital computer in the 1940s, a machine based on the abstract essence of mathematical reasoning. This device and the ideas behind it inspired a handful of scientists to begin seriously discussing the possibility of building an "electronic brain."

The field of AI research was officially founded at a workshop held on the campus of Dartmouth College in the United States during the summer of 1956. Those who attended would become the leaders of AI research for decades to come. Many of them predicted that a machine as intelligent as a human being would exist in no more than a generation, and they were given millions of dollars to make this vision come true.

HISTORY OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Eventually, it became obvious that researchers had grossly underestimated the difficulty of the project. In 1974, in response to criticism from James Lighthill and ongoing pressure from Congress, the U.S. and British governments stopped funding undirected research into artificial intelligence, and the difficult years that followed would later be known as an "AI winter." Seven years later, a visionary initiative by the Japanese government inspired governments and industry to provide AI with billions of dollars, but by the late 1980s the investors had become disillusioned and withdrew funding again.

Investment and interest in AI boomed in the 2000s when machine learning was successfully applied to many problems in academia and industry due to new methods, the application of powerful computer hardware, and the collection of immense datasets. Today, AI is a rapidly growing field with a wide range of applications, from self-driving cars to facial recognition software. As AI continues to develop, it is important to consider the ethical implications of this technology and to ensure that it is used for the benefit of humanity.

FUTURE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Superintelligence and the singularity

A superintelligence is a hypothetical agent that would possess intelligence far surpassing that of the brightest and most gifted human mind.[313]

If research into artificial general intelligence produced sufficiently intelligent software, it might be able to reprogram and improve itself. The improved software would be even better at improving itself, leading to what I. J. Good called an "intelligence explosion" and Vernor Vinge called a "singularity".[329]

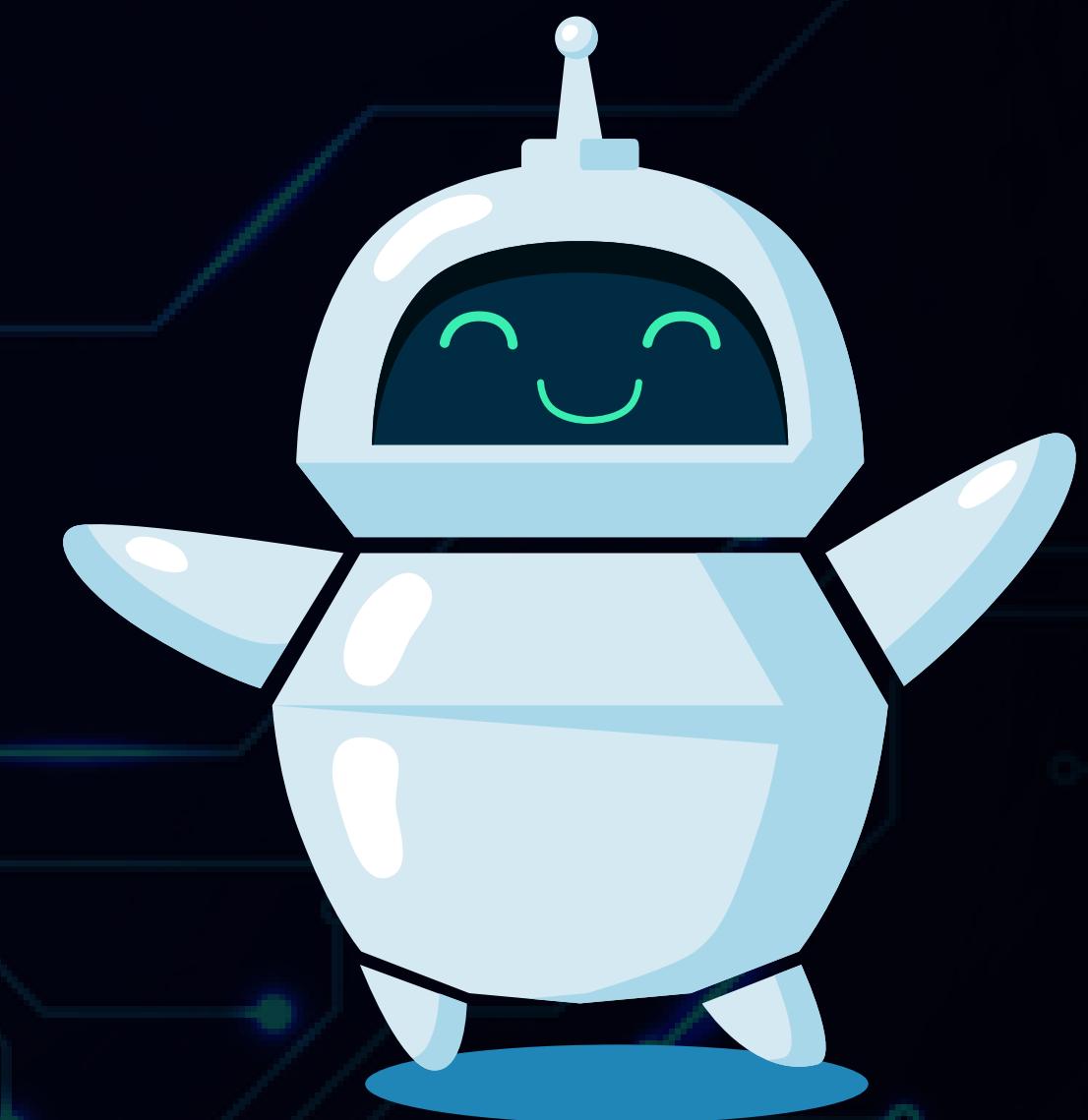
However, technologies cannot improve exponentially indefinitely, and typically follow an S-shaped curve, slowing when they reach the physical limits of what the technology can do.[330]

Transhumanism

Robot designer Hans Moravec, cyberneticist Kevin Warwick, and inventor Ray Kurzweil have predicted that humans and machines will merge in the future into cyborgs that are more capable and powerful than either. This idea, called transhumanism, has roots in Aldous Huxley and Robert Ettinger.[331]

Edward Fredkin argues that "artificial intelligence is the next stage in evolution", an idea first proposed by Samuel Butler's "Darwin among the Machines" as far back as 1863, and expanded upon by George Dyson in his book of the same name in 1998.[332]

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THANK YOU!