AI有感情吗？

AI应该有感情吗？

AI的感情是如何产生的？

有感情的话，是不是应该当成人一样对待。

The Feelings of AI

Nowadays the issue regarding artificial intelligence is becoming an increasingly popular around the world. The world is full of discussions on all aspects of AI, especially in the United States and China. It seems that one day you wake up and find that everyone is talking about AI. However, actually the discussion about AI has come a long time ago in history. The term artificial intelligence was first coined by John McCarthy in 1956. Five years later Alan Turing wrote a famous paper and the word artificial intelligence becomes well-known around the world.

The appearance of AI in films are even earlier than that. AI made its film debut in Metropolis in 1927, And in 1968, a famous film called 2001: A Space Odyssey came out and it seems that movies about AI has begun to emerge frequently until now. Now we can easily name a lot of movies about artificial intelligence, such as Star Wars, Star Trek, The Terminator, The Matrix and Iron man – one of the most popular movies in the last decade.

1. the problem raised

Among all the movies about AI, one of the most-mentioned topics is about the feeling of AI. There are a lot discussions and concerns about whether the feeling of AI exists. Should AI have feelings? Does AI have feelings? Does AI have the ability to get feelings? How does AI get their feelings? If AI has feelings, how do people get along with AI? In a large number of AI movies, film writers and directors also expressed their thoughts on artificial intelligence through their own films.

1.现在人工智能越来越火，关于AI的话题也被全世界关注。

2.其实关于AI的讨论在历史上很久之前就出现了，历史。。。。

3.关于AI的电影也出现很久，AI电影历史。。。。。。（第一版西部世界）

4.很多电影里面都在讨论感情与道德的问题，那么AI有吗？我相信有！

（200 words）

1. short summary of the problem for each of the works, （300）

Here are four films or TV series I’m going to discuss about. The first movie I talked about here is I, robot. This movie explored whether robots should have feelings or they should only act following the pure rationality. The second movie is Terminator 2, which has expressed the idea of whether AI is capable of having feelings. The third one is a famous TV series published by HBO in 2016, Westworld. In this TV series, the producer discussed how can AI get feelings and ideas. The fourth one is the film Her, in which the main character fall in love with AI. It has discussed how people get along with emotional AI. All these four movies have done an excellent job in discussing the feelings of AI, and their story is of great value to our further thinking

1. comparison of how elements of the problem are handled in the works,（300）

The first movie expresses its idea by telling a story with a plot twist. It express the director's ideas by letting people and emotional robots work together to eliminate prejudice and defeat powerful enemies. In the first movie I, robot, everyone believes that robots should not have emotions, they should only mechanically abide by the Three Laws of Robotics, which are: (1) A robot may not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm.(2)A robot must obey the orders given it by human beings except where such orders would conflict with the First Law.(3)A robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection does not conflict with the First or Second Laws.

In this film, just like in reality, people don't believe in robots with emotions. They only believe in robots that execute according to rationality and the 3 laws. However, Viki, a fully rational, unemotional robot that adheres to the Three Laws, has deduced the conclusion that robots should dominate the world Instead, Sonny, who did not follow the three laws, helped humanity. This is again a very wonderful irony. Robots that claim to be human-centered are anxious to control humans, but robots that don't obey the law "save" the world. This film expressed the idea that robots should have feelings because people are not rational. Pure rationality can only be a disaster for human society.

The second movie Terminator 2 has a lot difference with the first movie. It choose to express the power of humanity by telling that humanity can even affect robots. The main character T-800 was originally a cold-blooded robot killer. Because he didn’t really understand life, so he didn’t really understand death. There was no fear, no emotion, everything was just to execute instructions for the robot. However, when T-800 lived with John Conner for a while, he finally understood humanity and emotions.

人们不相信有感情的机器人，只相信完全按照理性与定律执行的机器人。

1. I, robot. 人们（包括警察认为机器人不应该有感情，值应当机械的遵守3定律：。。。。，然而基于3定律做出推理的viki选择了要主宰人类，有感情的sonny到时拯救了人类）————主要讲人们相信的没感情的机器is bad， 有感情的人们不相信的反而是good

完全理性，没有感情的遵守三定律的机器人viki却推导出了机器人应当主宰这个世界的结论

2.Terminator 2。  Ｔ－800：他原本是冷血的机器人杀手，不用杀死这个词，只用终结，在他看来那只是结束，因为不真正理解生命，所以也不真正懂得死亡，没有恐惧，没有感情，一切的一切都只是执行指令——机器的本质，但是他偏偏碰倒了并不那么理解和相信这些本质的约翰。当学习的程式启动后，他开始学习，同时也开始疑惑。学会微笑，学会一些原本只属于人类的话语，手势，却仍然无法理解很多属于内心的东西，无法理解那些不属于肉体的伤痛，无法理解泪水，那些情感让他迷惑。 ——————主要讲从没有感情，到产生感情

3. 美剧西部世界————讲述了西部世界乐园创造者arnald和ford试图通过一套方法来激发出机器人自己的思考与感情， 而不是按照既定的情绪。

4.Her 主要讲述了与AI谈恋爱的问题————认为机器人有感情，并且写的是人与机器人的感情交流

1. I,robot

薇琪的逻辑是耐人寻味的。因为人类是短视的动物，有可能做出伤害自己的傻事，所以基于机器人三定律，机器人必须对人类的活动进行限制，换而言之就是机器人要主宰这个世界。为了达到这个目标，甚至可能牺牲一部人。但是这显然与“不伤害人类”的第一定律矛盾了。  
  
    最后是并不遵守三定律的桑尼帮助了人类。这又是一个非常奇妙的讽刺。那些口口声声以人类为中心的机器人急于控制人类，反而是不守定律的机器人“挽救”了世界。那么，到底是遵守“机器人三定律”更符合人类的利益呢，还是不遵守它更符合人类的利益？

三定律是绝对理性的，而这部作品其实是在探讨绝对理性定律的不可行。再严密的定律也是有漏洞的，尤其是置身于纷繁复杂又充满悖论的真实世界时。

通过这样的方法表现了机器人的感情。

1. your personal assessment of the problem, and （150）

As far as I am concerned, I think robots should have emotions. I also believe that AI is capable of acquiring emotions, because according to current research, human emotions are also largely a combination of chemical signals in the human body. Since humans can obtain emotions and souls from the combination of simple chemical signals, robots can also obtain the same emotions and souls as humans through the combination of basic electrical signals. When a robot has emotions and soul, we should treat it like a person. Because as far as we humans are concerned, the most important thing is the soul, not the flesh. Because if a robot has the same thinking ability and emotion as a human, then we should think that a robot also has a soul. Then when the robot has the same emotion and soul, we should think that the robot and human are the same

就我而言，我认为机器人是应当拥有有感情的，同时我也相信AI是有能力获得感情的，因为根据现在的研究，人类的感情在很大程度上也是人体中化学信号的组合。既然人类可以从简单的化学信号的组合中获得情感和灵魂，那么机器人就也可以通过基础的电讯号组合，来获得和人类一样的情感和灵魂。当一个机器人拥有了情感和灵魂后，我们就应该像对待一个人一样对待它。因为就我们人类而言，人最重要的是灵魂而不是肉体。因为机器人如果机器人拥有和人类一样的思考能力和感情，那我们就应该认为机器人也拥有灵魂。那么当机器人也拥有了同样的情感和灵魂之后，我们就应当认为机器人和人类是相同的

(e) conclusion. （50）

In conclusion, all the four movies and TV series I mentioned above show in-depth thinking about robots’ emotions. And they all express their understanding of robot emotions very well through their unique way of expression. I believe that emotion of robots are necessary and achievable and we should treat robots the same way as human.