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**Blog 1:**

The paragraph from GPT:

“AI, or Artificial Intelligence, refers to the simulation of human intelligence processes by computer systems. These processes include learning (the acquisition of information and rules for using the information), reasoning (using rules to reach approximate or definite conclusions), and self-correction. AI can be categorized into two types: narrow AI and general AI.

Narrow AI (Weak AI): This type of AI is designed and trained for a particular task or set of tasks. It is focused on performing a specific function extremely well, often surpassing human capabilities in that narrow domain. Examples of narrow AI include virtual assistants like Siri and Alexa, recommendation systems used by online platforms, and image recognition algorithms.

General AI (Strong AI): General AI, often referred to as artificial general intelligence (AGI), would have the ability to understand, learn, and apply its intelligence across a wide range of tasks, similar to human intelligence. This level of AI is still largely theoretical and has not been achieved. AGI would be capable of reasoning, problem-solving, and adapting to various situations in a manner akin to humans.

AI systems typically employ techniques such as machine learning, where algorithms are trained on large amounts of data to recognize patterns and make predictions or decisions, and deep learning, a subset of machine learning that involves artificial neural networks inspired by the structure and function of the human brain.

AI has applications across various industries, including healthcare, finance, transportation, education, and entertainment. It has the potential to revolutionize many aspects of society, offering benefits such as increased efficiency, improved decision-making, and the automation of repetitive tasks. However, it also raises ethical and societal concerns regarding issues like job displacement, bias in algorithms, privacy, and the potential misuse of AI technologies.”

**Result:**

1. plagiarismdetector.net: **36% Plagiarism | 64% Unique**
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“Artificial Intelligence, or AI, is the term used to describe computer systems that simulate human intelligence processes. These processes include reasoning (using rules to arrive at approximations or firm conclusions), self-correction, and learning (acquiring knowledge and rules for applying it). Narrow AI and wide AI are the two categories into which AI may be divided.

Weak AI, also known as narrow AI, is created and trained to do a specific task or collection of tasks. Its primary goal is to execute a single task exceptionally well, frequently outperforming human performance in that specific domain. Virtual assistants such as Alexa and Siri, online platform recommendation systems, and image recognition algorithms are a few examples of limited AI.

General AI (Strong AI): Also known as artificial general intelligence (AGI), general artificial intelligence (AI) would be able to learn, comprehend, and use its intellect in a variety of contexts, much like human intelligence. This degree of artificial intelligence is currently primarily theoretical and unattainable. Artificial general intelligence (AGI) would have human-like thinking, problem-solving, and situational adaptation skills.

Artificial intelligence (AI) systems generally use methods like machine learning, in which algorithms are trained on vast amounts of data in order to identify patterns and generate predictions or decisions, and deep learning, which is a branch of machine learning that uses artificial neural networks that are modeled after the composition and operations of the human brain.

Applications of AI can be found in a wide range of sectors, including healthcare, banking, transportation, education, and entertainment. It has the power to completely transform a lot of facets of society, providing advantages like better decision-making, higher productivity, and the automation of monotonous work. But it also brings up moral and cultural questions about things like algorithmic prejudice, privacy, job displacement, and possible abuse of AI.”

**Plagiarism source:**

### The Power of AI in Business Presentations: Creating ...

AI, or Artificial Intelligence, refers to the simulation of human intelligence processes by computer systems. In the context of business presentations, AI-powered tools can help automate various tasks, such as creating and

<https://www.sendsteps.com/en/blog/power-ai-in-business-presentations/>

### Artificial Intelligence (AI) - DATA SCIENCE

Dec 28, 2019 · Artificial intelligence (AI) is the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems. These processes include learning (the acquisition of information and rules for using the information), reasoning (using rules to reach approximate or definite conclusions) and self-correction.

<https://datascience.eu/artificial-intelligence/artificial-intelligence-ai/>

### Understanding the Definition of Artificial Intelligence

AI can be categorized into two types: narrow AI and general AI. Narrow AI, also known as weak AI, is designed to perform specific tasks, such as language translation or photo recognition. On the other hand, general AI, also referred to as strong AI, aims to exhibit the same level of intelligence as a human, with the ability to perform any ...

<https://aiforsocialgood.ca/blog/exploring-the-definition-and-scope-of-artificial-intelligence>

After checking the above passage, Result:

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“AI, or Manufactured Insights, alludes to the reenactment of human insights forms by computer frameworks. These forms incorporate learning (the securing of data and rules for utilizing the data), thinking (utilizing rules to reach surmised or clear conclusions), and self-correction. AI can be categorized into two sorts: contract AI and common AI. Contract AI (Frail AI): This sort of AI is planned and prepared for a specific errand or set of errands. It is centered on performing a particular work greatly well, regularly outperforming human capabilities in that contract space. Cases of contract AI incorporate virtual colleagues like Siri and Alexa, suggestion frameworks utilized by online stages, and picture acknowledgment algorithms. Common AI (Solid AI): Common AI, frequently alluded to as counterfeit common insights (AGI), would have the capacity to get it, learn, and apply its insights over a wide run of assignments, comparative to human insights. This level of AI is still generally hypothetical and has not been accomplished. AGI would be able of thinking, problem-solving, and adjusting to different circumstances in a way associated to humans. AI frameworks ordinarily utilize procedures such as machine learning, where calculations are prepared on expansive sums of information to recognize designs and make forecasts or choices, and profound learning, a subset of machine learning that includes fake neural systems motivated by the structure and work of the human brain. AI has applications over different businesses, counting healthcare, fund, transportation, instruction, and excitement. It has the potential to revolutionize numerous viewpoints of society, advertising benefits such as expanded efficiency, improved decision-making, and the automation of repetitive tasks. However, it also raises ethical and societal concerns regarding issues like job displacement, bias in algorithms, privacy, and the potential misuse of AI technologies.”

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**Blog 2:**