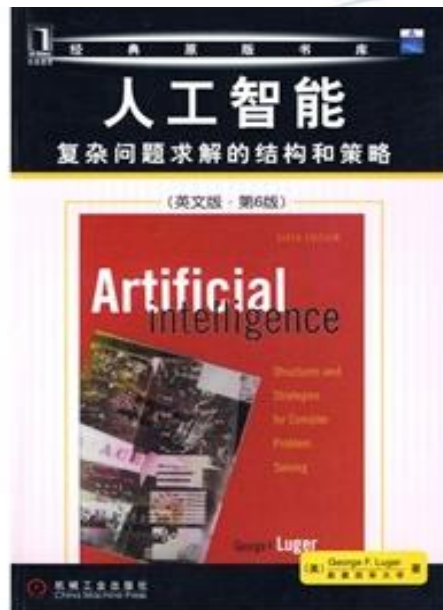


Artificial Intelligence

Structures and Strategies for Complex Problem Solving



知识系统与传统程序

简单问题与复杂问题

结构化问题与非结构化问题



结构化问题（简单问题）

问题具有良好的结构，可以用一个算法得到解决。

如“排序问题”可以通过各种排序算法得到解决。

问题具有确定性。只要算法正确、输入正确，则结果一定是正确的。



非（半）结构化问题（复杂问题）

- 非结构化问题它的定义为：该问题具有不确定性。

| 旅行社的问题 | 回答 |
|-----------|------|
| 我能为你做什么吗？ | 我不知道 |
| 你想去哪里？ | 某些地方 |
| 有特别的目的地吗？ | 不确定 |
| 你能负担多少钱？ | 我不知道 |
| 你想什么时候去？ | 不定 |



非结构化问题的特征

| 特性 | 回答 |
|-----------|----------------|
| 目的地不明确 | 我正考虑去某个地方 |
| 没有约束的问题空间 | 我不知道去哪里 |
| 问题状态不离散 | 我只想去旅行，目的地并不重要 |
| 难以达到的必要状态 | 我没有足够的钱 |
| 状态算子未知 | 我不知道怎样弄到钱 |
| 时间限制 | 我必须尽快去 |



知识系统与传统程序

- 求解结构化问题的传统程序

程序 = 算法 + 数据结构

例：排序程序

- 求解非结构化、半结构化问题的程序

知识系统 = 知识 + 推理

例：专家系统程序（疾病诊断）



传统程序和专家系统的不同

| 特征 | 传统程序 | 专家系统 |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 由.....控制 | 语句次序 | 推理机 |
| 控制与数据 | 隐含在一起 | 明确分开 |
| 控制能力 | 强 | 弱 |
| 由.....求解 | 算法 | 规则和推理机 |
| 求解搜索 | 少或者没有 | 多 |
| 问题求解 | 算法的正确性 | 规则 |
| 输入 | 假设正确 | 不完整、错误 |
| 意外输入 | 难以处理 | 照样处理 |
| 输出 | 总是正确 | 依赖于问题的不同 |
| 解释 | 没有 | 通常有 |
| 应用 | 数值、文件和文本 | 符号推理 |
| 执行 | 一般是顺序 | 随机 |
| 程序设计 | 结构化设计 | 很少或没有结构 |
| 修改 | 难 | 较易 |
| 扩充 | 要作很大改动 | 可逐步增加 |



Course Description

- an important role
- the senior students
- the future study



Part I: Artificial Intelligence: Its Roots and Scope

Part II: Artificial Intelligence as Representation and Search

Part III: Capturing Intelligences: The Challenge

Part IV: Machine Learning

Part V: Automated Reasoning

Understanding Natural Language



“Artificial Intelligence” hours distribution

Lessons 36+18

| chapter | content | Hours | 周次 |
|------------|--|-------|---------|
| Chapter 1 | Artificial Intelligence, its roots and scope | 2 | 第1周 |
| Chapter 2 | Predicate Calculus | 4 | 第2、3周 |
| Chapter 3 | Structures and Strategies for State Space Search | 4 | 第4、5周 |
| | 中秋节、国庆节放假 | 2 | |
| Chapter 4 | Heuristic Search | 4 | 第6、7周 |
| Chapter 6 | Control and Implementation of State Space Search | 2 | 第8周 |
| Chapter 7 | Knowledge Representation | 3 | 第9、10周 |
| Chapter 8 | Strong Method Problem Solving | 3 | 第11、12周 |
| | Applications(Student's Representation)期中考试 | 2 | 第13周 |
| Chapter 9 | Reasoning in Uncertain Situations | 2 | 第14周 |
| Chapter 10 | MACHINE LEARNING:SYMBOL-BASED | 4 | 第15、16周 |
| Chapter 11 | Machine Learning: Connectionist | * | |
| Chapter 12 | MACHINE LEARNING:GENETIC AND EMERGENT | * | |
| Chapter 13 | MACHINE LEARNING:PROBABILISTIC | * | |
| Chapter 14 | Automated Reasoning | 2 | 第17周 |
| Chapter15 | Understanding Natural Language | * | |
| | 总复习 | 2 | 第18周 |



Content of “AI experiment course”

- 1. Implement unification algorithms in C or Java .
- 2. Building the following state space search algorithms in Prolog or Lisp or Java :
 - (1) depth-first or breadth-first (iterative or recursive)
 - (2) best-first search

These search control algorithms should be applied to one of the following problems:

- (1) The 8-puzzle (p. 89), and
- (2) The Tile Problem (p. 162, no. 5).
- 3. Using expert system shell to build a rule based expert reasoning system .



Course Credit

- **Mid-term exam: 20%**
- **Assignments and attendance: 20%**
- **Final exam: 60%**



Part I

Artificial intelligence : its roots and scope



- **An Attempted Definition**

Artificial intelligence (AI) may be defined as the branch of computer science that is concerned with the automation of intelligent behavior.



人类拥有八大智能

语言智能、数学逻辑智能、空间智能、身体运动智能、音乐智能、人际智能、自我认知智能、自然认知智能——与生俱来。

- 从内涵上讲，应该是知识+思维。
- 从外延上讲，就是发现规律、运用规律的能力和分析问题、解决问题的能力(或者说获取知识、处理知识、运用知识的能力)。

——知识就是力量！



脑智能和群智能

- 脑智能 (Brain Intelligence, BI) 人脑的宏观心理层次的智能表现。
- 群智能 (Swarm Intelligence, SI) 由群体行为所表现出的智能。
- 脑智能和群智能属于不同层次智能:

脑智能: 个体智能 (Individual Intelligence, II)

群智能: 社会智能 (Social Intelligence, SI)、系统智能 (System Intelligence, SI)。



智能的层次结构

- 高层智能：以大脑皮层（抑制中枢）为主，主要完成记忆、思维等活动。
 - 中层智能：以丘脑（感觉中枢）为主，主要完成感知活动。
 - 低层智能：以小脑、脊髓为主，主要完成动作反应活动。
- ❖ 微观生理层次上的低级神经元的群智能形成了宏观层次上高级的脑智能。



- 人工智能定义之一：

- 人工智能是研究如何制造出人造的智能机器或智能系统，来模拟人类的智能活动，以延伸人类智能的科学。

- 人工智能定义之二：

- 人工智能是一门以知识为核心的、研究知识的获取、知识的表达、知识的使用的科学。



- 人工智能定义之三：

- 人工智能是计算机科学的一个分支，是研究使计算机表现出人类智能的学科。

它涉及计算机科学、脑科学、神经生理学、心理学、哲学、语言学、逻辑学、信息论、控制论等多个学科，是一门综合性的交叉和边缘学科。



- **AI is based on current computer technology :**
 - **data structure** used in knowledge representation,
 - **algorithm** needed to apply knowledge,
 - **language and programming techniques** used in implementation
- **AI expands the capabilities of computer**



chapter 1 AI : Early history and applications

- 1.1 From **Eden** to **ENIAC**: Attitudes toward Intelligence, Knowledge, and Human Artifice(人类技能)
- 1.2 Overview of AI Application Areas
- 1.3 Artificial Intelligence – A Summary
- 1.4 Epilogue (结语) and References
- 1.5 Exercises

Electronic Numerical Integrator And Calculator[Computer] 电子数字积分计算机
(第一台通用计算机的名称, 1946年美国制造) [ˈi: niæk]
Eden (《圣经》中亚当和夏娃最初居住的) 伊甸园 [i:d(ə)n]



1.1.1 A Brief History of the Foundations for AI

Aristotle (亚里斯多德)

- the matter (物质), form (形式) of things
- Examples:

A sculpture's **material** is bronze, and has **the form** of a human.

In computing, we are manipulating **the forms of electro-magnetic(电-磁) material**



- Aristotle's **episte-mology** (认识论) is on how humans "know" their world.
- "**All men are mortal**" and
"**Socrates is a man**", then we get :
"**Socrates is mortal**".
- **syllogism** (三段论) , **modus ponens** (假言推理)



- In Renaissance times (文艺复兴时期) : **scientist and philosopher, thought itself**
- How **knowledge was represented and manipulated** in the brain ?
- Science began to replace mysticism (神秘主义) as a means (手段) of understanding nature.



The Copernican revolution (哥白尼革命) of the modern world view

- the motions of heavenly bodies: 日心说取代地心说
- the split (分离) : the mind (意识), the reality (现实)
- Philosophers: epistemology (认识论), mathematics
- Scientific method: ——伽利略扩大了哥白尼的突破



Bacon (培根) an algorithm :

- 1. Collect a set of positive instance of the entity, enumerating the features (特征) of each in a table.**
- 2. Collect a set of negative instance.**
- 3. Make a list of the essential features, that are common to all positive instances and missing from the negative instances.**

a concept learning algorithm (Version Space Search)



Calculating machine

- **The abacus (算盘) twenty-sixth century BC**
- **Calculating Clock (威廉.谢卡特) 1623, addition & subtraction**
- **Pascaline (齿轮加法器) (布莱兹 帕斯卡) 1642**
- **Leibniz Wheel (莱布尼兹轮子) 1694, multiplication & division**
- **Rene Descartes (勒奈.笛卡尔) calculate with concept features**



Why discuss the **mind / body** issue in AI book?

1. the structure of ideas \neq the structure of the world

2. the mind and the body separated:

- reconnect (再次结合),
- interaction between mental states and physical actions

But no one has successfully explained the interactions.



The widely accepted response :

- **The mind and the body** are not different entities at all.
- **Mental processes** are achieved by physical systems such as brains or computers.
- **Mental processes** can be characterized through mathematics.



哲学标出了人工智能的重要思想

亚里士多德（**Aristotle**）（公元前**384 — 322**），古希腊伟大的哲学家、思想家，研究人类思维规律的鼻祖，为形式逻辑奠定了基础，提出了推理方法，给出了形式逻辑的一些基本定律，创造了三段论法。

培根（**Bacon**）（**1561 — 1626**），英国哲学家和自然科学家，系统地提出了归纳法，成为和亚里士多德的演绎法相辅相成的思维法则。他强调了知识的重要作用，指出“知识就是力量”。



数学使人工智能成为一门规范科学

莱布尼茨（**Leibnitz**）（**1646 — 1716**），德国数学家和哲学家，提出了关于数理逻辑的思想，即把形式逻辑符号化，从而对人的思维进行运算和推理的思想。

布尔（**Boole**）（**1815 — 1864**），英国数学家、逻辑学家，初步实现了莱布尼茨关于思维符号化和数学化的思想，提出了一种崭新的代数系统——布尔代数。

歌德尔（**Gödel**）（**1906 — 1978**），美籍奥地利数理逻辑学家，研究形式系统的完备性和可判定性问题，指出了把人的思维形式化和机械化的某些极限，在理论上证明了有些事情是机器做不到的。



电子计算机是人工智能的“载体”

帕斯卡（**Pascal**）（**1623 — 1662**，法国物理学家和数学家）制成世界上第一台会演算的机械加法机（**1642**）。

巴比奇（**Babbage**）（**1791 — 1871**，英国数学家）制成可用来计算简单数学表的差分机。

冯·诺依曼（**John von Neumann**）（**1903 — 1957**，美籍匈牙利数学家）提出了以二进制和程序存储控制为核心的通用电子数字计算机体系结构原理，奠定了现代电子计算机体系结构的基础。

莫克利（**J.W.Mauchly**）（**1907 — 1980**，美国数学家）和他的学生埃克特（**J.P.Eckert**），于**1946**年研制成功了世界上第一台通用电子数字计算机**ENIAC**。



为AI贡献想法、观点和技术的学科

- 哲学（公元前**428**年至今） 标出了**AI**的大部分重要思想
- 数学（约**800**年至今） 使**AI**成为一门规范科学
- 经济学（**1776**年至今） 决策理论
- 神经科学（**1861**年至今） 网络，并行处理...
- 心理学（**1879**年至今） 认知理论
- 计算机工程（**1940**年至今） **AI**的“载体”
- 控制论（**1948**年至今） 反馈的思想
- 语言学（**1957**年至今） 知识表示、语法



1.1.2 AI and the Rationalist and Empiricist Traditions

rationalist (理性主义者) "the external world can be reconstructed through the clear ideas of **mathematics**"

Empiricist (经验主义者) : "nothing enters the mind except through the senses"

(1) **perceptions** (感知)

(2) **thought, memory, imagination**



How can we perceive **concept** ?

How can **knowledge** arise?

- **Association (联想)**
- **Repeated experience**
- **Semantic Networks, Machine Learning, Connectionist Networks**



1.1.3 The Development of Formal Logic

- **Thinking: computation, formalization (形式化), mechanization (机械化)**
- **Leibniz(1887): the first system of formal logic**
- **Euler: Königsberg problem, the graph theory**
- **Babbage's (巴贝奇) : *difference engine* (差分机), polynomial functions(多项式函数)**



The analytical engine (分析机)

- The **separation** of **memory** and **processor**
- A **digital** rather than **analog** (模拟) machine
- **programmability** based on **the execution** of a series of operations encoded on punched (穿孔) cards



Boole's system :

➤ **provided the basis of binary arithmetic (二进制算术)**

➤ **demonstrated:**

simple formal system = the full power of logic



Frege (弗雷格) the *first-order predicate calculus*
tools for automating reasoning:

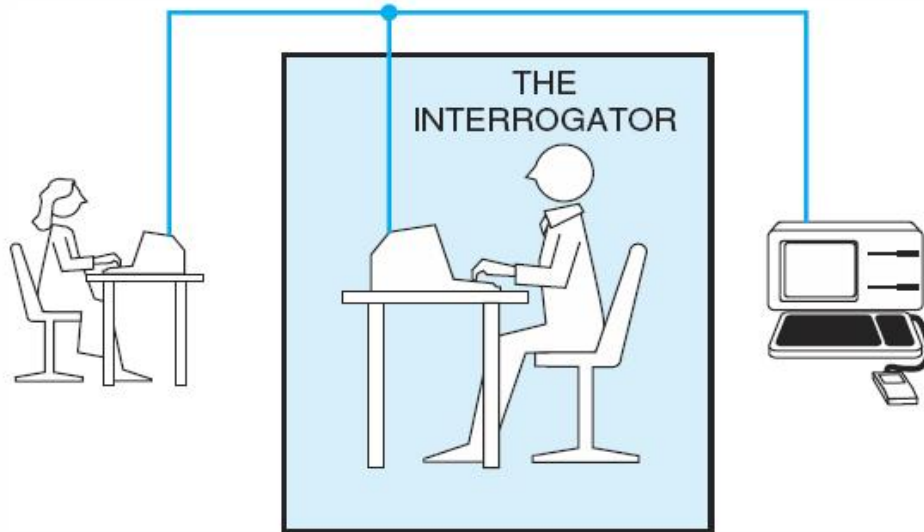
- a language for expressions (表述)
- a theory for the meaning of expressions
- a logically sound calculus for inferring new true expressions.

Formal logic: an important representation tool for AI research



1.1.4 The Turing Test

an intelligent machine & a human being



图灵测试通过了吗？

- John Searl 质疑图灵测试对测定计算机智能的意义有多大？
- 陆汝钐院士认为，图灵测试永远不可能在图灵定义的层面上真正的实现！



1.1.5 Biological and Social Models of Intelligence: Agents Theories

- **Some criticisms:**

“Intelligence is not knowing what is true, but knowing how to cope in a world . Intelligence is survival in the world, rather than a set of logical propositions about the world” .



- Many AI workers continue developing **logic-based** approach , known as ***Good Old Fashioned*** (老式) ***AI***
- A growing number of AI researchers have incorporated (合并) **the criticism into new models of intelligence.**
-----biological and social models of intelligence .



Neural Net

- de-emphasizes(降低重要性) **logic**
- **knowledge** in explicit(清晰的) logical sentences
- **architecture** of the brain

Genetic Algorithms

- no **reasoning**
- candidate solutions , **evolve**
- Poor candidate solutions die out, good ones survive



Social models of intelligence

1. Intelligence is **rooted in culture and society** and, is **emergent** (自然发生)
2. Intelligence is **the collective behaviors** (集体行为) of large numbers of **interacting, semi-autonomous** (半自治) individuals, or agents (主体) .



- **Defination:**

An agent as an element of a society that can perceive(感知) some aspects of its environment and **affect the environment **directly** or **through cooperation** with other agents.**

- **Most intelligent solution **require** a variety of (多种) agents.**



人工智能各学派的起源

- ❖ 符号主义 (symbolicism) 认为人工智能源于数理逻辑。
- ❖ 联结主义 (connectionism) 认为人工智能源于仿生学，特别是人脑模型的研究。
- ❖ 行为主义 (actionism) 认为人工智能源于控制论。



基本理论框架：

- 符号主义
- 联结主义
- 行为主义

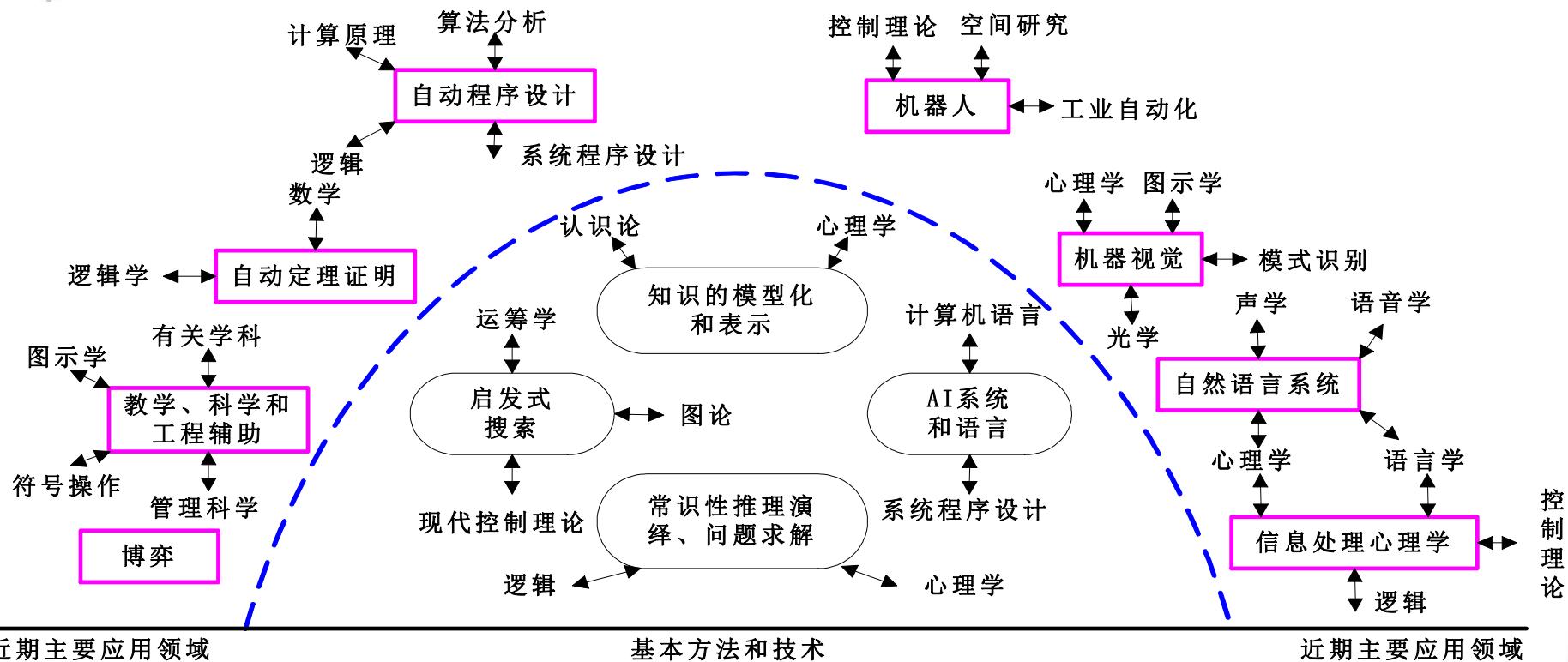
用一个符号系统在计算机上形式化地描述和模拟人的思维活动过程。

利用人工神经网络模仿人类智能，智能的基本单元是神经元，由许多人工神经元联接起的人工神经网络可以具有自学习和自适应功能，能更好地模仿人类智能。

智能取决于感知和表现为行动，智能行为只能在现实世界中与周围环境交互作用而表现出来，提出智能行为的“感知—动作”模式。



人工智能学科结构



1.2 Overview of AI Application Areas

- 1.2.1 Game Playing**
- 1.2.2 Automated Reasoning and Theorem Proving**
- 1.2.3 Expert Systems**
- 1.2.4 Natural Language Understanding and Semantic Modeling**
- 1.2.5 Modeling Human Performance**
- 1.2.6 Planning and Robotics**
- 1.2.7 Languages and Environments for AI**
- 1.2.8 Machine Learning**
- 1.2.9 Alternative Representations: Neural Nets and Genetic Algorithms**
- 1.2.10 AI and Philosophy**



1.2.1 Game Playing(博弈)

Board games (棋盘游戏)

- Such as **checkers** (西洋跳棋) , **chess** (国际象棋) , and **the 15-puzzle** (15码难题) .
- A set of **well-defined playing rules**
- **The board configuration** (结构) are easily represented



- Games may generate **very large** search space (搜索空间) .
- This require **powerful search techniques**.
- These techniques are called **heuristics** (启发) and constitute a major area of AI reserch.
- A heuristics is a **useful** problem-solving strategy, but it is **potentially fallible** (可能出错) .



例：一字棋游戏——博弈

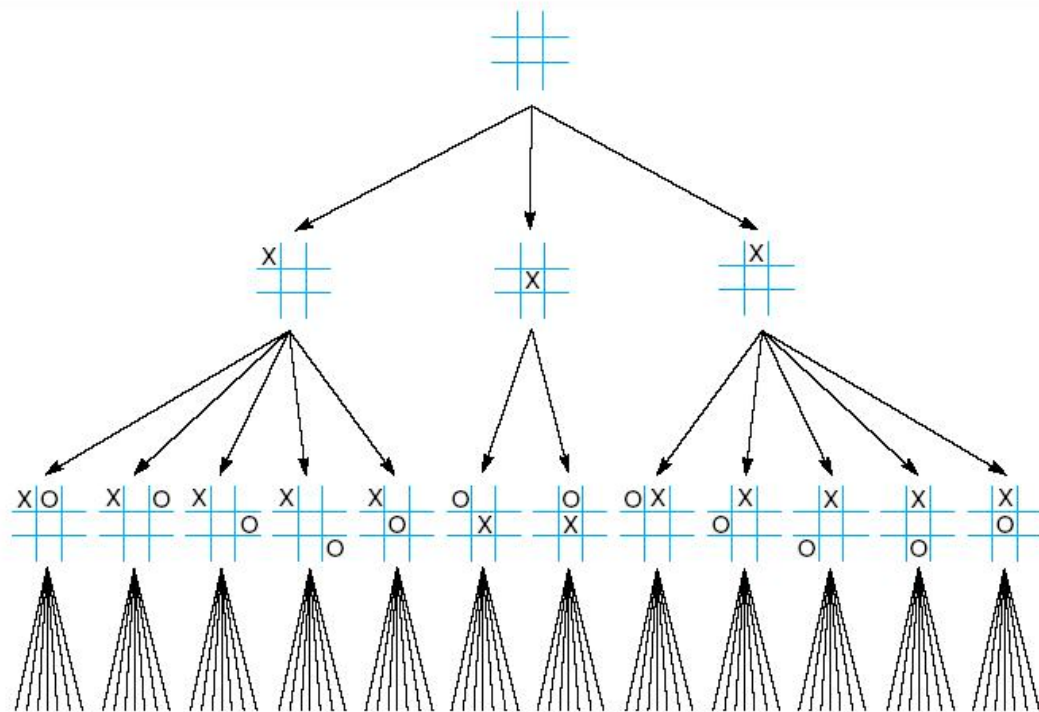
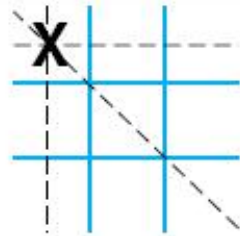


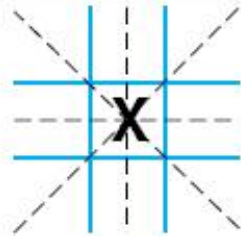
Fig 1. First three levels of the tic-tac-toe state space reduced by symmetry



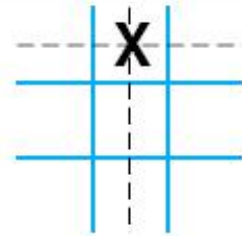
Fig 2. The “most wins” heuristic applied to the first children in tic-tac-toe.



Three wins through
a corner square



Four wins through
the center square



Two wins through
a side square



Fig 3. Heuristically reduced state space for tic-tac-toe

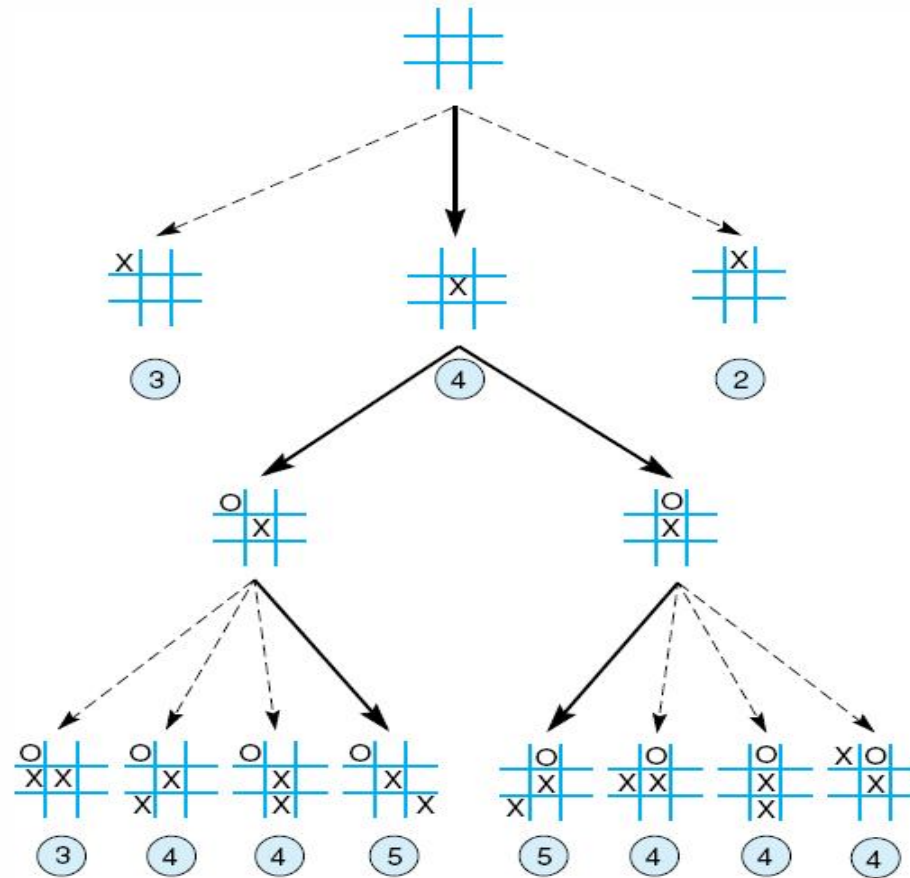
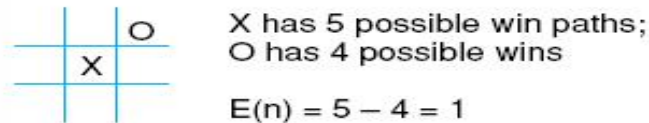
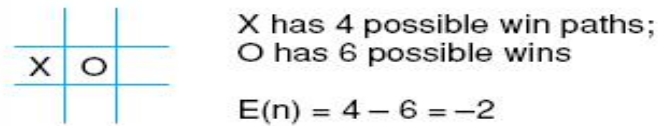
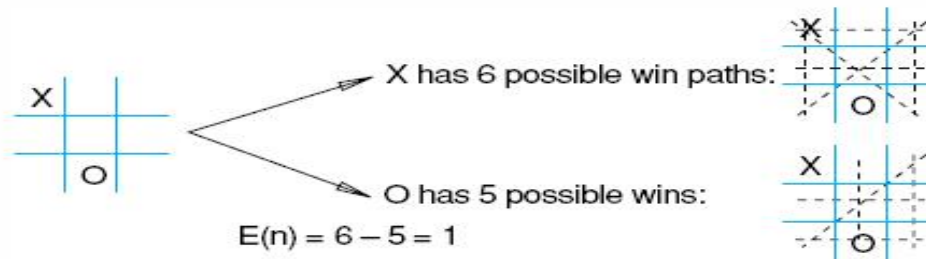


Fig 4. Heuristic measuring conflict applied to states of tic-tac-toe



Heuristic is $E(n) = M(n) - O(n)$

where $M(n)$ is the total of My possible winning lines

$O(n)$ is total of Opponent's possible winning lines

$E(n)$ is the total Evaluation for state n



Fig 5. Two-ply **minimax applied to the opening move of tic-tac-toe, from Nilsson (1971)**

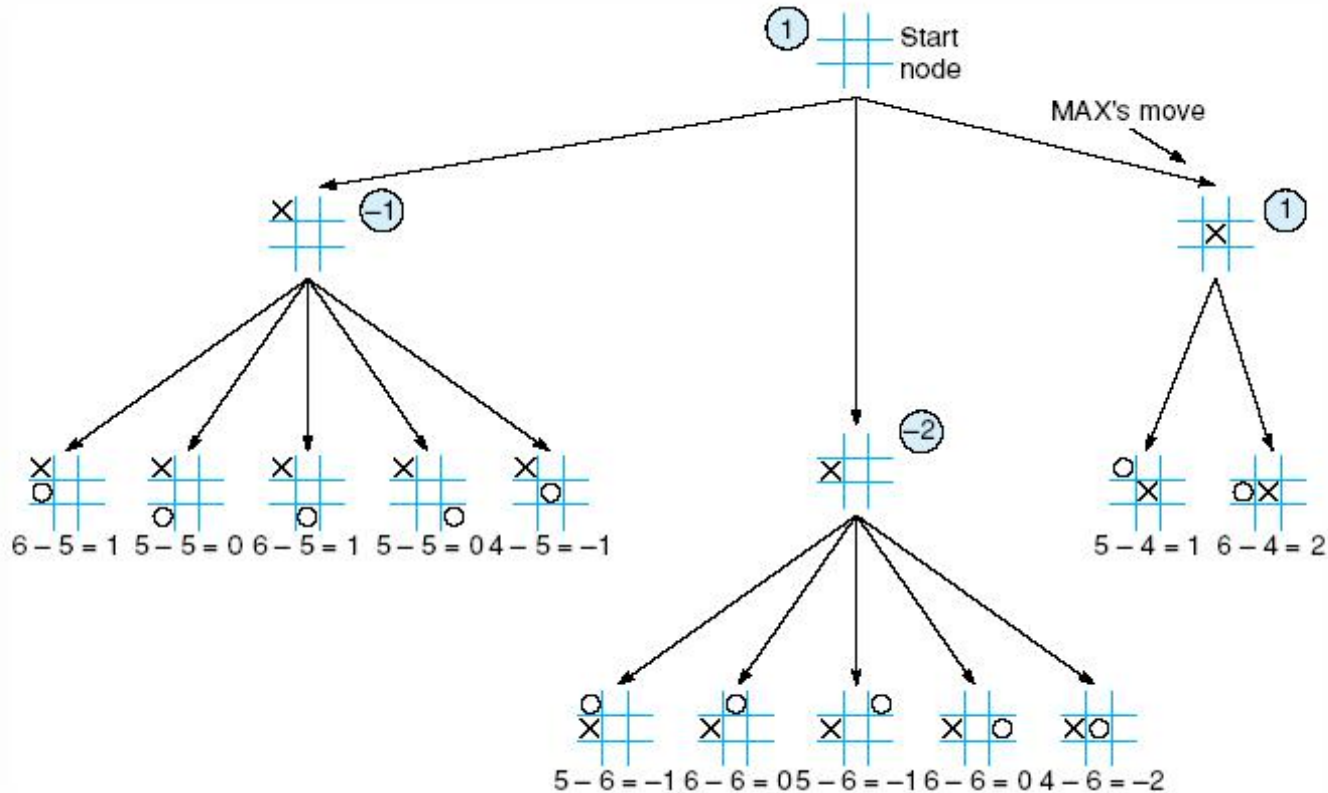


Fig 6. Two ply minimax, and one of two possible MAX second moves, from Nilsson (1971).

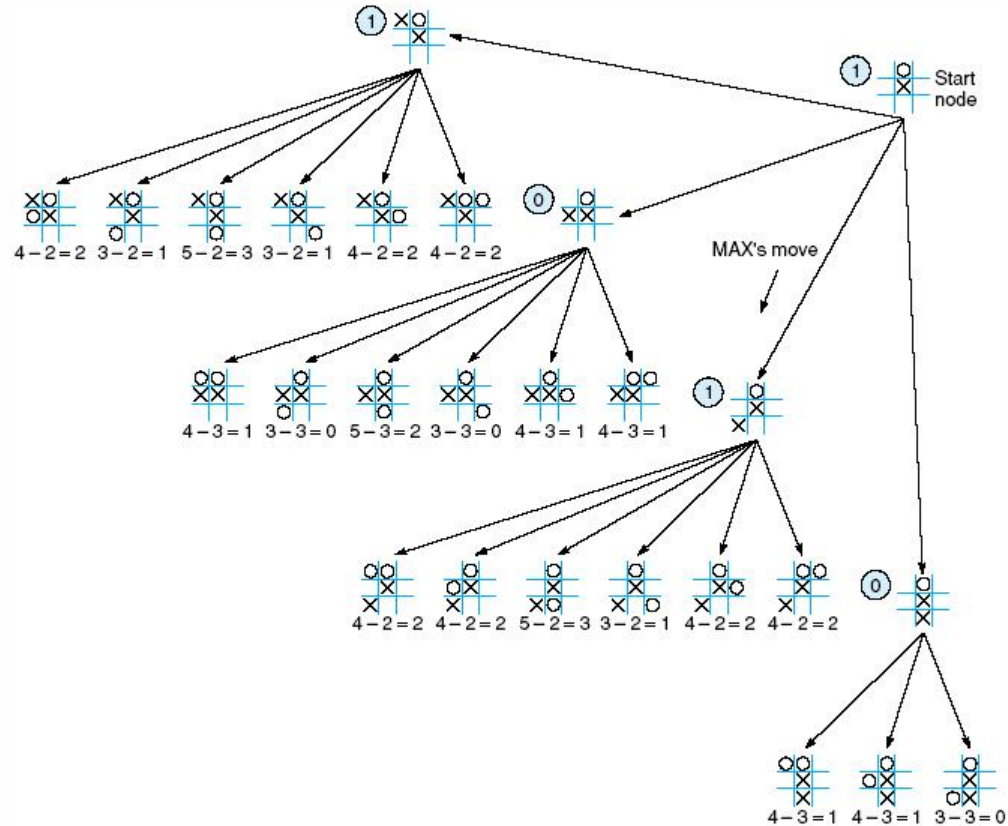
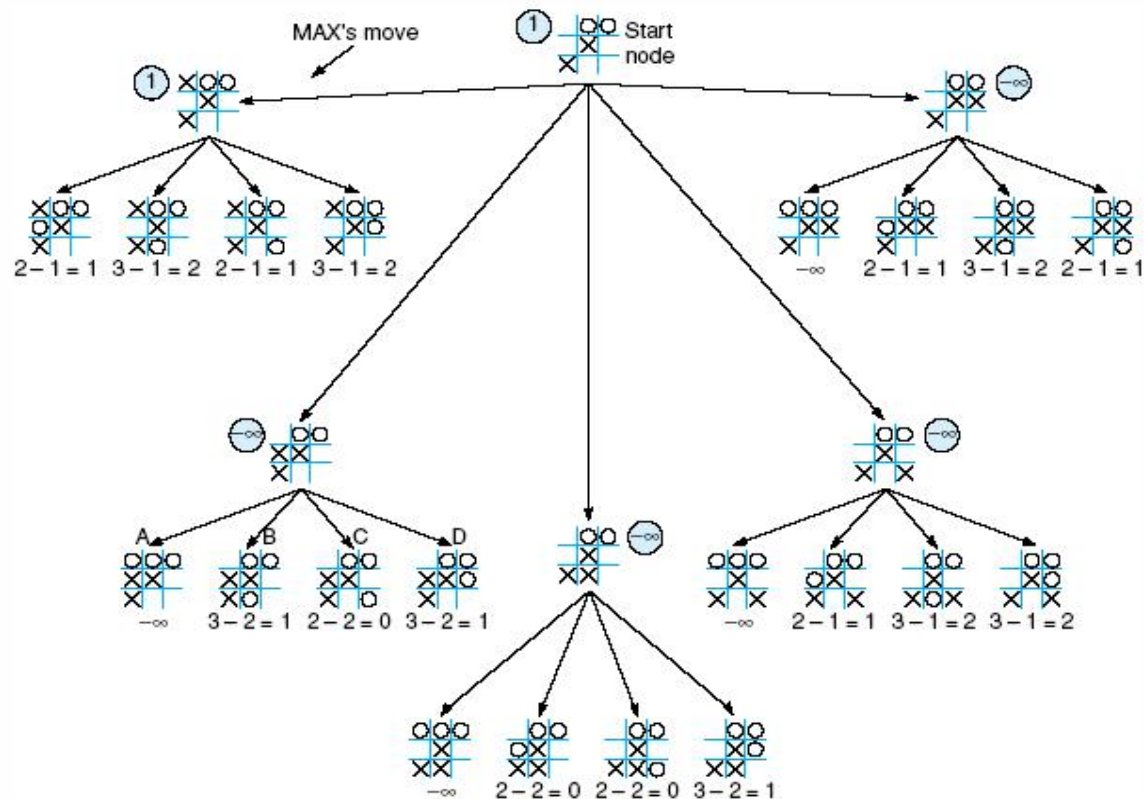


Fig 7. Two-ply minimax applied to X's move near the end of the game, from Nilsson (1971).



博弈-----IBM的“深蓝”

1997年，当IBM公司的“深蓝”超级电脑将棋盘上的一个兵走到C4的位置上时，国际象棋世界冠军卡斯帕罗夫对“深蓝”的人机大战落下帷幕，“深蓝”以3.5:2.5的总比分战胜卡斯帕罗夫。



AlphaGo

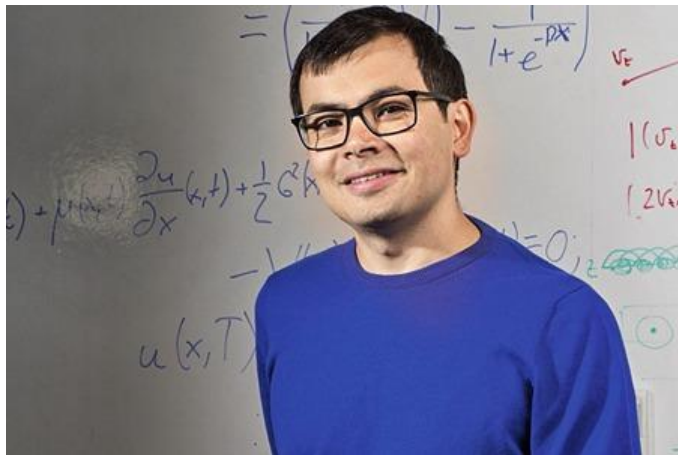
2016年3月9日，**AlphaGo**打败了著名世界围棋冠军韩籍棋手李世石九段。这么庞大的计算量，就算是倾尽人类所有的资源都远远不能达到，那么**AlphaGo**是如何做到打败李世石的？答案是它是会思考的，它是会学习的！



AlphaGo深度学习(Deep Learning)

——传统的神经网络技术的再发展

AlphaGo采用将改进的蒙特卡洛**决策树算法**与**深度神经网络算法**相结合的方法构建最终的学习系统。其中，深度神经网络由一个多达**12**层的包含上百万个神经元节点的神经网络构成，其包括两个部分：**策略网络**与**价（估）值网络**。



AlphaGo开发团队Google DeepMind的领导者哈萨比斯 (Demis Hassabis)



1.2.2 Automated Reasoning and Theorem Proving

- Automatic theorem proving (自动定理证明)
- Automated Reasoning
- the predicate calculus (谓词演算)
- Prolog
- human assistance

50年代中期，世界上最早的启发式程序“逻辑理论家”，证明了数学名著《数学原理》中的**38**个定理。经改进后，**62**年证明了该书中全部的**52**个定理。被认为是用计算机探讨人类智力活动的第一个真正的成果。



吴文俊——定理证明的“吴方法”



吴文俊教授提出了“数学机器化”。

1977年，吴文俊关于平面几何定理的机械化证明首次取得成功。

1984年，创立了定理机器证明的“吴方法”（代数消元法）。

2000年，获我国最高科学技术奖。

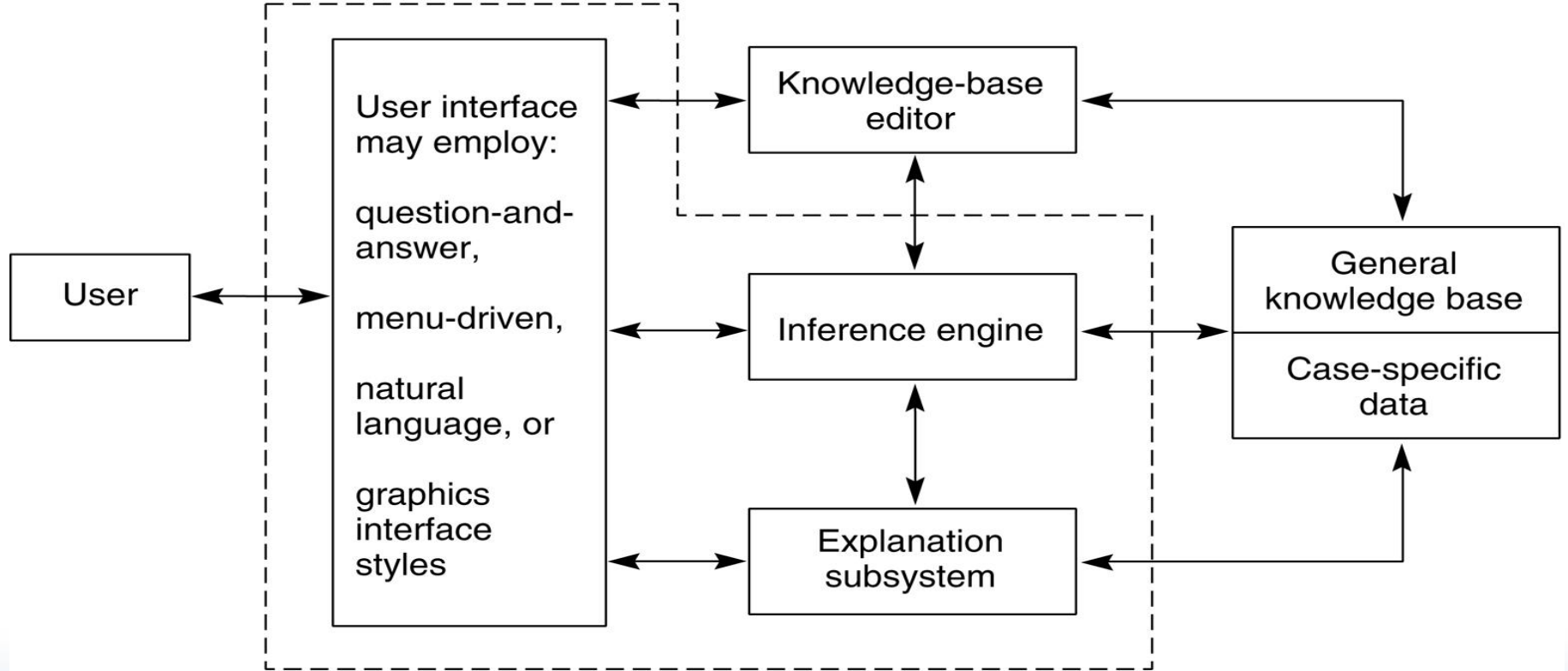


1.2.3 Expert Systems

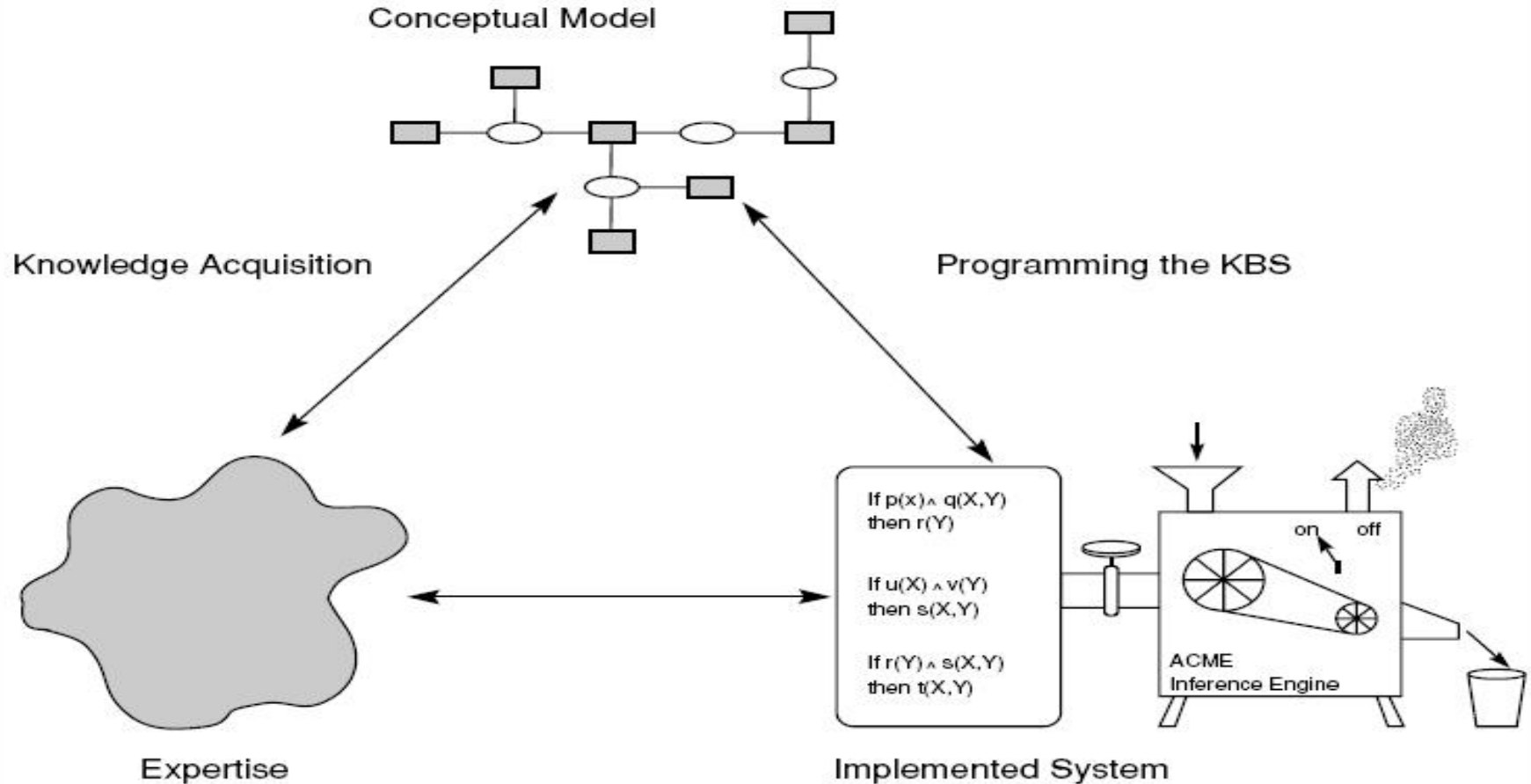
- **DENDRAL** (1968, 化学专家系统, 用于美国国家航空航天局航天器收集物质的化学测量, 来推算其有机分子的可能结构) : **heuristic knowledge**
- **MYCIN** (医疗诊断专家系统, 用于诊疗脊髓脑膜炎和血液传染病) : **reasoning with uncertain or incomplete information; clear and logical explanations**
- **PROSPECTOR** (根据地理信息判断可能位置和矿床类型)
- **XCON** for **configuring** (配置) **VAX computers**.



architecture of a typical expert system



Basic process for building an ES



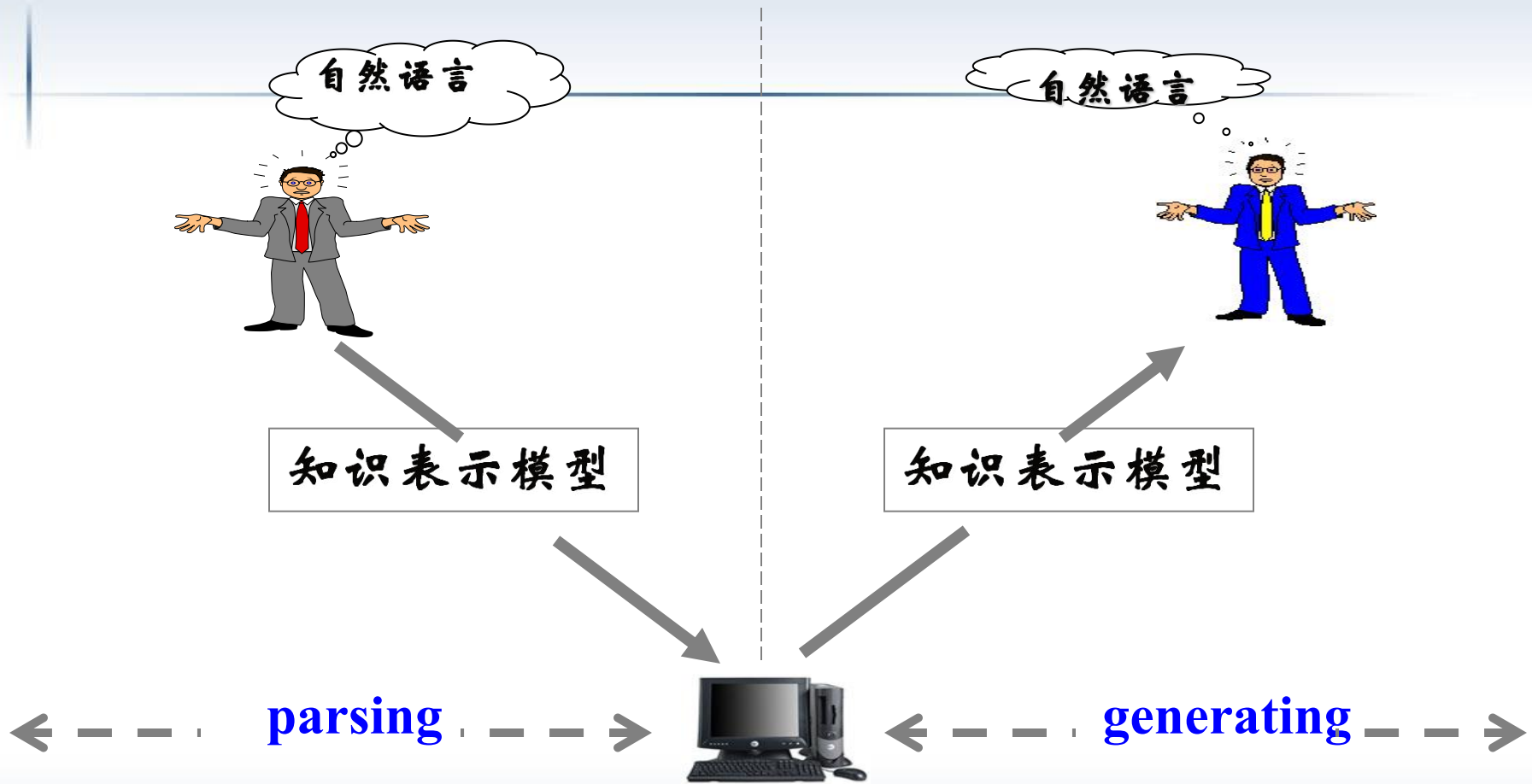
- **experts**
- **domain-specific knowledge**
- **heuristic rules in the domain**
- **limitations: capturing “deep” knowledge;
difficulties in verification (验证) ;**



1.2.4 Natural Language Understanding and Semantics

- goals : **understanding and generating** human language.
- It is **a fundamental aspect** of human intelligence
- It can **improve the usability** of computers.
- **Current systems** have achieved success **within restricted context**





Real **understanding** depends on semantics

- **extensive background knowledge**
- **idioms** (习惯用语) **used** in that domain
- **contextual** (上下文) **knowledge** to resolve the **omissions** (省略) **and ambiguities** (模糊性)



- In current research, **stochastic (随机) models** are employed **to characterize both syntax and semantics**.
- **Full computational understanding** of language (无法达到)



1.2.5 Modeling Human Performance(行为)

Human performance modeling has proved to be a powerful tool for formulating and testing theories of human cognition .

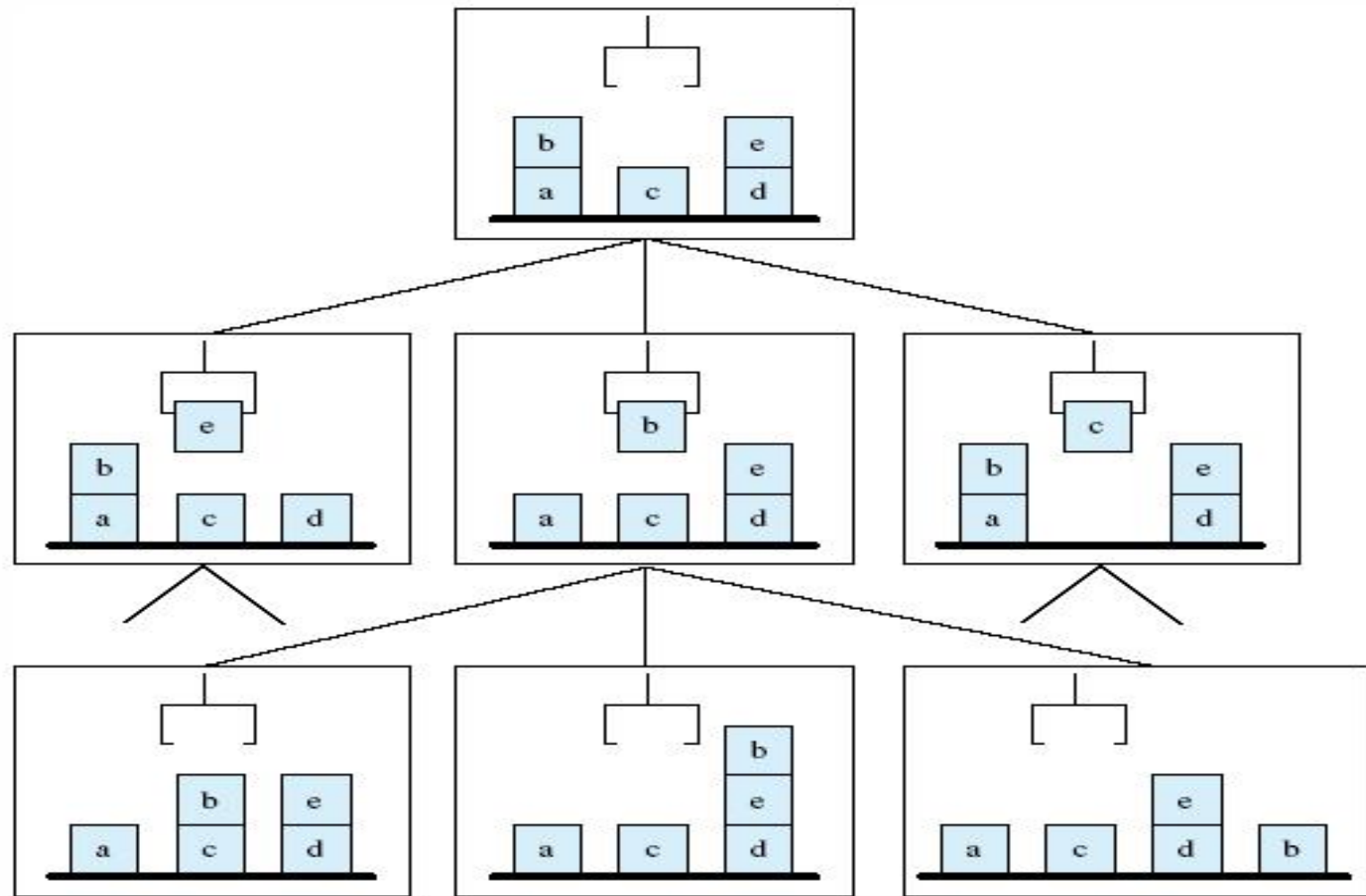
人类行为建模是人类认知理论形成和检验的强有力的工具。



1.2.6 Planning and Robotics

- Planning : to find **a sequence of actions** that will accomplish some higher-level task
- such as **moving across** an obstacle-filled (充满障碍的) room
- **difficult:** the size of the space
- *hierarchical problem decomposition* (分层问题分解)
- Example : Blocks world





- the domains of robotics, including **the coordination** (协调, 协作) of **any set of tasks** , such as agents.
- Each agent was **responsible for its own task** and **through their cooperation** the larger solution would emerge (呈现) .



1.2.7 Languages and Environments for AI

- **LISP** (**L**ist **P**rocessing, **s-exp**, **recursion**)
- **PROLOG** (**P**rogramming in **L**ogic, **descriptive** language)
- Many AI systems are now built in general languages, such as **C++** and **Java**.
- An adage (谚语) “The good professional knows all her tools”. ——好工匠都有自己善用的工具



1.2.8 Machine Learning

- This ability is **one of the most important components** of intelligence.
- An expert system **may perform costly computations** to solve a problem.
- If it is given **the same problem a second time**, It performs **the same computations** again.
- It should **learn** from **experience, analogy** and **examples**.



- **Concept learning algorithm :**
Version Space Search.
- **Connectionist learning :**
ANN (Artificial Neural Network) training (weight)
- **Genetic Algorithm :**
Learning with evolution

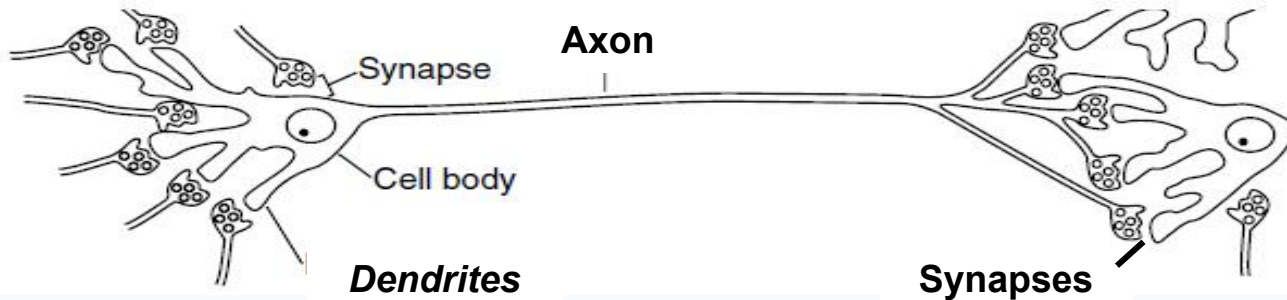


1.2.9 Alternative Representations: Neural Nets and Genetic Algorithms

- explicitly (显式表示) represented knowledge and search algorithms
- a **different** approach: the structure of neurons; the evolving patterns (进化模式); genetic algorithms (遗传算法)



- neuron: **dendrites** (树突), **axon** (轴突), **synapses** (突触)
- **synapses** (突触): **excitatory** (激发型) or **inhibitory** (抑制型)
- **dendrites** (树突): receive signals from other neurons
- When these **combined impulses** exceed **a certain threshold** (阈值), the neuron **fires** and **an impulse** passes down the axon (轴突).



- Genetic operators (遗传算子) : **selection** (选择) , **crossover** (交叉) , **mutation** (变异) , **function** (适应度函数)
- Genetic operators produce **new generations** having better solutions **repeatedly**
- Until meeting (满足) the ending condition.



- the **cost** of searching the knowledge base （人是知识越多越快，而计算机却相反。）
- neural architectures and genetic algorithms :
provide **a natural model for parallelism** （并行计算）
, because **each neural or segment of a solution** is
an independent unit.



1.2.10 AI and Philosophy

- **roots of AI: philosophical (哲学的)、mathematical (数学的)、sociological (社会学的)**
- **a product of them, but also contributes to them**



1.3 Artificial Intelligence — A Summary

Features (特征) of Artificial Intelligence

1. The use of computers to do reasoning, pattern recognition, learning, or some other form of inference.
2. A focus on problems that do not respond to algorithmic solutions.
3. A concern with problem-solving using inexact, missing, or poorly defined information.
4. Reasoning about the significant qualitative features (定性) of a situation.



5. An attempt to deal with issues of semantic meaning.
6. Answers that are neither exact nor optimal, but are in some sense “sufficient” (胜任的).
7. The use of large amounts of domain-specific knowledge in solving problems.
8. The use of meta-level knowledge (元知识) to effect more sophisticated (周密的) control of problem-solving strategies.



人工智能有多危险？

最近，在国际人工智能联合会议（**International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence, IJCAI**）上，超过**1000**名科技专家共同撰写了一封信，警告自动化武器可能带来的危险。“人工智能军备竞赛是个可怕的想法。”



> 你们在说我？



AI先生——Eric Horvitz也上传了一段为人工智能辩护的影片。他说：“看看电脑计算已经为我们带来多少难以置信的改变，在社会经济、医疗应用方面等等。人工智能改变了许多事。”“这会带来很多的希望，带来很多可能的好处，当然也存在隐忧。我觉得还是有很多问题亟待解决，但我期待经由人类的引导，人工智能将带来更多正面效应。”

通过这次会议，人工智能的安全性问题又一次引发众人讨论，这对人工智能技术本身来说，无疑具有积极意义。



机器人不可能拥有思想和创造力

例如，牛顿坐在苹果树下，一颗苹果掉下来打在他的头上，于是开始思考为什么苹果是往下掉，而不是往上飞？最后发现了“万有引力”定律。

例如，法国著名画家曾花了一年的时间画一棵树，于是有人问他为什么一棵树画了一年，他回答：树在春天、夏天、秋天和冬天，都有不一样的姿态，不一样的神采，如果不能观察一年，怎么知道它真实的生命是什么样子？

“树”只是一个概念，人工智能可以理解，但树木的生命它无法理解，机器无法感受万物都充满生命，对世界缺乏理解。



人工智能依托海量的数据进行训练，在遵循规则领域，只要有规则，随着人工智能技术的发展，会比人类做的更好。

例如，谷歌的阿尔法狗，经过训练和学习后，可以轻松击败人类围棋高手。然而它并没有“智慧”，爱因斯坦：“专家只是训练有素的狗”，我们不应只是做个专家，而是进一步利用知识提升到“智慧”。

阿尔法狗就是利用数据训练出来的“狗”，不能利用数据创造“智慧”，就如它并不能从数据中洞察达·芬奇的《蒙娜丽莎》之谜。——人工智能仅仅是“人类智慧传承”。

人工智能领域的进展更多的是工程推进而不是理论突破，“我们没有更好的算法，仅仅是有更多的数据”——任重道远。



Exercises

- 1. Create and justify your own definition of artificial intelligence.
- 4. Criticize Turing's criteria for computer software being "intelligent".
- 5. Describe your criteria for computer software to be considered "intelligent".



- 8. Pick one problem area that you feel would justify the energy required to design an expert system solution. Spell the problem out in some detail. Based on your own intuition, which aspects of this solution would be most difficult to automate?
- 11. Discuss whether or not you think it is possible for a computer to understand and use a natural (human) language.



Chapter One

- 1. Discuss whether or not you think it is possible for a computer to truly understand a given problem. Is it necessary for a computer to understand the problem as you would define it in order to find an acceptable solution?
- 2. Discuss the “nature vs. nurture” (先天的/后天培养的) argument in the context of artificial intelligence. How much intelligence is due to the physical architecture of a system, and how much is due to machine learning? Is there a way to optimize one or the other part of a system to achieve a better result for a given problem domain?



- 3. What are the limitations of the Turing test? Is it reasonable to suggest that in order for a system to be considered intelligent, it should be indistinguishable from a human performing similar tasks requiring “intelligence”?
- 4. Are there tasks that do not lend themselves to artificial intelligence? Are there tasks that do not lend themselves to human intelligence?

