

Chapter I INTRODUCE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



Outline

- Definition of AI
- Turing Test
- Typical AI problems
- Intelligent behaviour
- **❖ Practical Impact of AI**

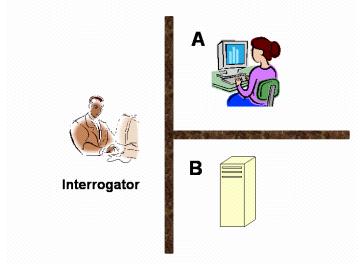
Definition of AI

❖ What is AI ?

- Artificial Intelligence is concerned with the design of intelligence in an artificial device.
- The term was coined by McCarthy in 1956.
- There are two ideas in the definition.
 - Intelligence
 - Is it that which characterize humans? Or is there an absolute standard of judgement?
 - Artificial device
- ❖ AI→ about designing systems that are as intelligent as humans.
- ❖ AI→ best embodied by the concept of the Turing Test

Turing Test

* Rooms, A and B. One of the rooms contains a computer. The other contains a human. The interrogator is outside and does not know which one is a computer.



❖ To pass the Turing test, the machine has to fool the interrogator into believing that it is human.

Typical AI problems

Examples of common-place tasks include

- Recognizing people, objects.
- Communicating (through natural language).
- Navigating around obstacles on the streets

Expert tasks include:

- Medical diagnosis.
- Mathematical problem solving
- Playing games like chess

Intelligent behaviour

Some of these tasks and applications are:

- Perception involving image recognition and computer vision
- Reasoning
- Learning
- Understanding language involving natural language processing, speech processing
- Solving problems
- Robotics



"If you have ever checked the news, weather, take a picture with your smart phone, or even just used social media e.g., facebook, twitter for information online, you have used Artificial Intelligence (AI)."

(Kurniawan, 2016)

- Modern applications of AI range from computer games to self-driving cars.
- Financial institutions use AI for fraud monitoring, investment decisions support, credit risk assessment, data mining of customer behaviors, and economic forecasting.
- The military uses AI for target discrimination, missile defense shields, and robot steering.

- AI method used for gaming, cryptographic code breaking, freight routing, data packet routing, market prediction, hardware design, signal filtering and signal processing.
- ❖ Genetic algorithms have origins in evolutionary biology, in which organisms evolve and adapt to thrive in environmental conditions. Learn more about genetic algorithms and evolutionary computing (Chapt IV)

- Learning from experience is a sign of intelligence.
- Neural networks simulate the learning capacity of biological neurons in our brain.
- ❖ Neural networks can be effectively used for gesture recognition, speech recognition, handwriting recognition, fraud detection, cancer cell detection and petroleum exploration, and much more.

- ❖ In particular, big data systems handle huge volume and variety of data moved at extremely high speeds, where conventional data processing methods are not sufficient.
- ❖ Neural networks can predict patterns or devise processing strategies to sufficiently deal with big data (Chapt V)

- Expert systems can assist or even replace human experts with specialized knowledge.
- Expert systems for disease diagnosis include MYCIN (Shortliffe, 1977)
- ❖ DENDRAL (Lindsay, Feigenbaum, Buchanan, & Lederberg, 1980) is used for the identification of the structure of chemical compounds.

- Expert systems may also be used in auditing, taxation and accounting.
- ❖ One type of expert system, called a fuzzy expert system, is used for avoiding automobile collisions, auto-piloting airplanes, controlling Unmanned Area Vehicle (UAV), detecting cancer, diagnosing heart disease, evaluating insurance fraud, and predicting credit risk (Chapt VI)

Digital assistants such as Siri®, AlexaTM, CortanaTM can also interact with us using natural language. (Chapt VII) describes how we can implement natural language processing on a computer.

Reference

 Artificial Intelligence Simplified: Understanding Basic Concepts (Binto George and Gail Carmichael, 2016)



♦Thank you