CS640

Margrit Betke 1st lecture

Welcome to AI!

Prof. Margrit Betke

B<u>ee</u>thov<u>e</u>n e e

TF: Stan (Sha) Lai

AI is **Perception** Reasoning **Action** expert robotics inference natural systems computer language logic vision processing agents games planning machine human programming computer learning interfaces languages neural networks genetic algorithms,

AI studies

- how to build "intelligent computers"
- how to make machines that exhibit characteristics associated with <u>intelligence</u> in humans

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Machine that do things that would require intelligence if done by humans

AI studies

- how to build "intelligent computers"
- how to make machines that exhibit characteristics associated with <u>intelligence</u> in humans
 - think, reason
 - solve problems
 - learn
 - understand language

Machine that do things that would require intelligence if done by humans

"Modern" View of AI:

AI studies computations for

- perception
- − reasoning← "classic AI"
- action

Agent-oriented View of AI:

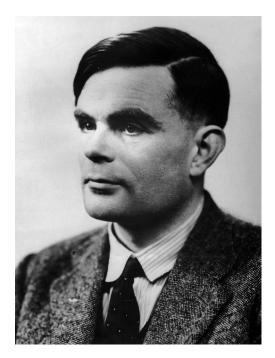
An Agent

- is (semi-) autonomous
- does independent piece of problem solving
- is "situated," i.e., sensitive to its own environment
- belongs to society of agents and interacts with other agents

Intelligence emerges from society of agents

Alan Turing's Test

"Can machines pass a behavior test for intelligence?"



Alan Turing's Test = Imitation Game

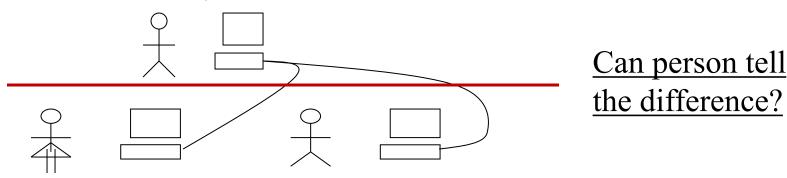
"Can machines pass a behavior test for intelligence?"



Alan Turing's Test = Imitation Game

"Can machines pass a behavior test for intelligence?"

Person: "Are you the woman?"

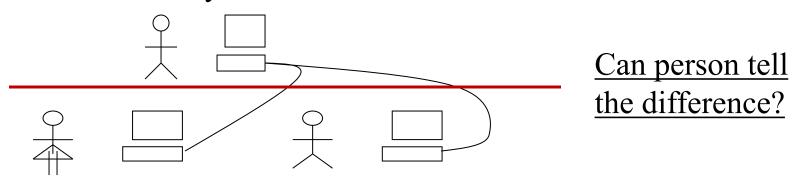


She: "I'm the woman." He: "I'm the woman."

Alan Turing's Test = Imitation Game

"Can machines pass a behavior test for intelligence?"

Person: "Are you the woman?"



She: "I'm the woman." Phase 1: He: "I'm the woman."

Phase 2: Computer: "I'm the woman."

Turing's Prediction (1950):

In 2000, a computer will have a X% chance of deceiving a human interrogator that it was human in a Y min conversation.

What do you think is X? What Y?

Turing's Prediction (1950):

In 2000, a computer will have a 30% chance of deceiving a human interrogator that it was human in a 5 min conversation.

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Weizenbaum's Eliza (1966):

Interactive program that mimics a psychologist.

Goal: De-mystify computers

Results: lots of misunderstandings

concern for "social implications of computers"

Emacs version of Eliza in action:

M-x doctor

Web version:

https://www.cyberpsych.org/eliza/

Next: Going through course syllabus

http://www.cs.bu.edu/faculty/betke/cs640

Then:

http://www.cs.bu.edu/faculty/betke/cs640/open/AI -successes-lecture.html