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The Use Of Artificial Intelligence Is Currently Relevant And The Reasons For This

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the current state of the art in artificial intelligence (AI) and its potential impact for learning, teaching, and education. It provides conceptual foundations for well-informed policy-oriented work, research, and forward-looking activities that address the opportunities and challenges created by recent developments in AI. The report is aimed for policy developers, but it also makes contributions that are of interest for AI technology developers and researchers studying the impact of AI on economy, society, and the future of education and learning.

KEYWORDS

Learning, teaching, and education, computer chess players, computer chess players to unmanned vehicles

INTRODUCTION

What is artificial intelligence? Artificial intelligence (SI) allows computers to learn from their own experience, adapt to the given parameters and perform tasks that were

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previously possible only for people. In many cases of implementation of the SI - from computer chess players to unmanned vehicles - the possibility of in-depth learning and processing natural languages is very important. Thanks to these technologies, computers can be "trained" to perform certain tasks by processing large amounts of data and identifying patterns in them.

History of artificial intellect development". The term" artificial intelligence» appeared in 1956 year, but today SI technology has gained real popularity against the background of increasing the volume of data, improving algorithms, optimizing computing power and data storage tools.

The first research in the field of SI, which began in the 50-ies of the last century, was aimed at solving problems and developing symbolic computing systems. In the 60-ies, the US Department of Defense was interested in this area: the US military began to train computers to simulate the intelligent activity of man.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

For example, the agency for Advanced Research Projects of the Ministry of Defense (DARPA) in the 1970s will close a number of projects of virtual field maps. And DARPA specialists managed to create smart personal assistants in 2003 year, long before the appearance of Siri, Alexa and Cortana. These works were the basis for the automation and formal logical principles used in modern computers, in particular in Decision Support Systems and intelligent search systems, which were developed to expand human capabilities. Although SI is often portrayed in science fiction films and novels as robots with scientific power, it has captured its power on a global scale, at the present stage of the development of SI technology, you are afraid of it and is not smart. On the contrary, the development of artificial intellect brings real benefits to these technologies in all sectors of the economy.

The emergence of artificial intelligence systems. At the beginning of the 80-ies of the last century, an independent direction was formed in the development of artificial intelligence, which was called “expert systems”. Usually systems, in which it is possible to take the place of an expert (or a group of experts), as well as to make recommendations on how to eliminate complex problems in a short time, first of all the military was needed, and then to medical personnel, and then with the introduction of such systems, specialists from all spheres of human activity began to The purpose of the work is to create a program that will give results in the performance of complex functions, not lagging in quality and efficiency from the solutions offered by an expert or expert team of experts. The manufacturers of expert systems are for the name of their science. They took advantage of the term “knowledge engineering” introduced by Feygenbaum. This term was later widely used as the name of this field of knowledge. In addition to logical deduction systems (expert systems), other directions have also been developed (for example, neural networks). In order to distinguish images, systems appeared, including natural tilni perception systems. Some developments were so convenient in use that their commercial analogues also began to appear. Similarities between artificial and natural intelligence. Modern expert systems

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are the knowledge and inner workings of experts – those who have a deep understanding of the solution of a certain range of issues (specialists in this field of knowledge).

DISCUSSIONS AND RESULTS

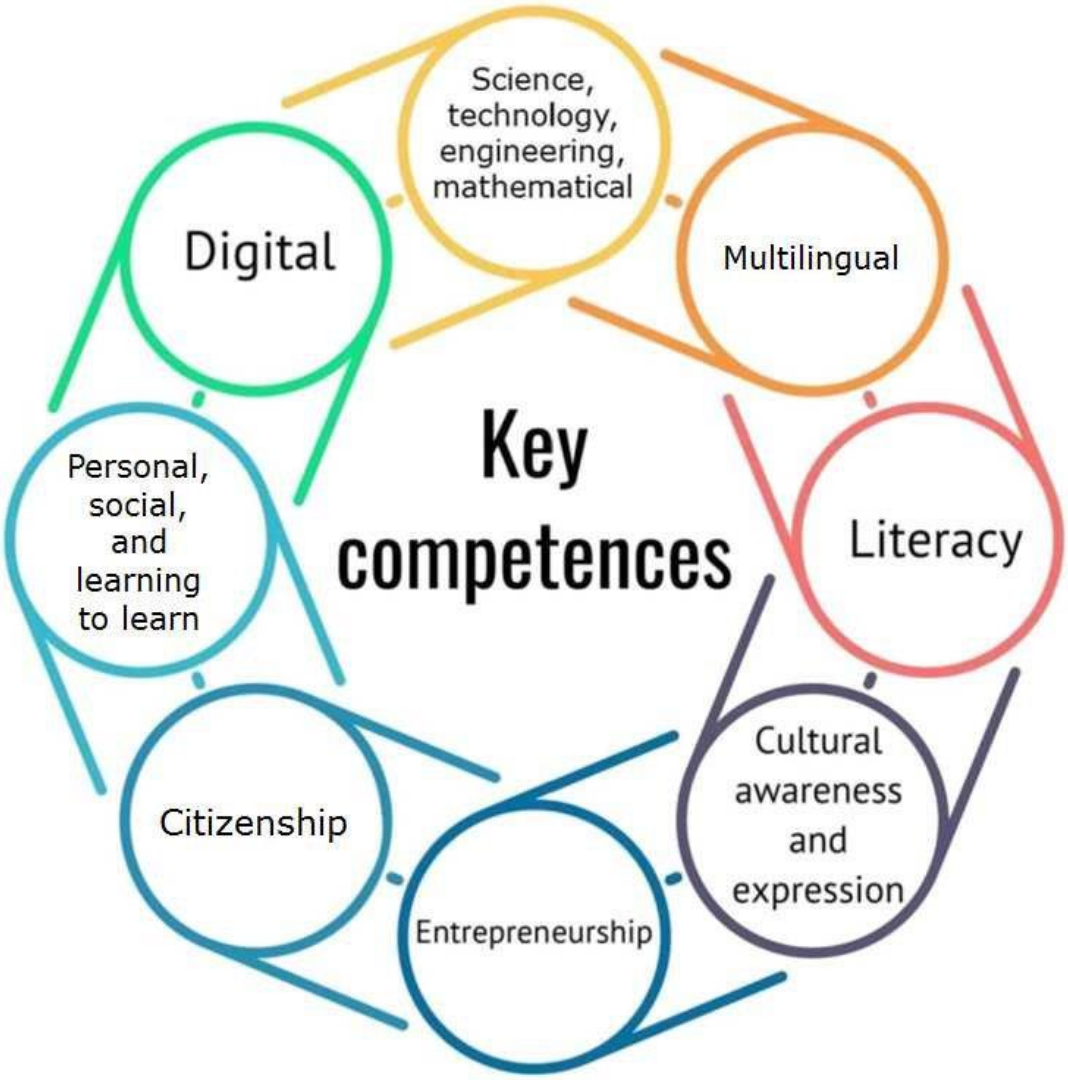

Figure 1 Key competences

They use their senses with their emotions. Calculation structure of expert systems independently formulates the solution algorithm, according to experts ' proposal from the probable set of structured logical choice subsystems and computing operations. The choice of one or another subsystem of operators occurs on the basis of assessments and comparisons previously expressed by experts. The methods of performing the functions before the expert system are based on the drawings provided by the experts on the degree to which it is possible to increase the complexity of this or that scenario, as well as on the possibility of selecting an acceptable option. But in any case, relying on experience

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in solving these systems issues, self-teaching is not provided for, since there is no influence on the object of research and the study of its state, that is, there are no fully active elements and effective feedback. Many expert systems do not provide for autonomous self-analysis and improvement of their internal structure. Modern dynamic expert systems, however, take into account a certain degree of changes in the external environment and are able to change the structure of their own database, and so far this is necessary careful steps in the implementation. Expert systems in spite of the great achievements of standard shells in the creation of software (now every expert can independently fill them, even without the help of Engineers), these sophisticated equipment are not so far considered artificial intellect full-fledged systems. However, expert systems allow you to use the expertise and knowledge of experts on a global scale, the use of their knowledge and experience does not cause difficulties even to inexperienced users. Neural networks are more interesting. Initially, the neural network was called Perceptron (perceptions), since the main task in their formation was to distinguish images. Initial Perceptron-Mark-I-the first neurocomputer (in 1957-th year of its creation principles and technical implementation options (F.Rosenblatt) was developed, and in 1985 the first commercial neurocomputer-Mark – III was created). Nonlinear math of neurons as elements of neural networks.

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