Brief history of AI

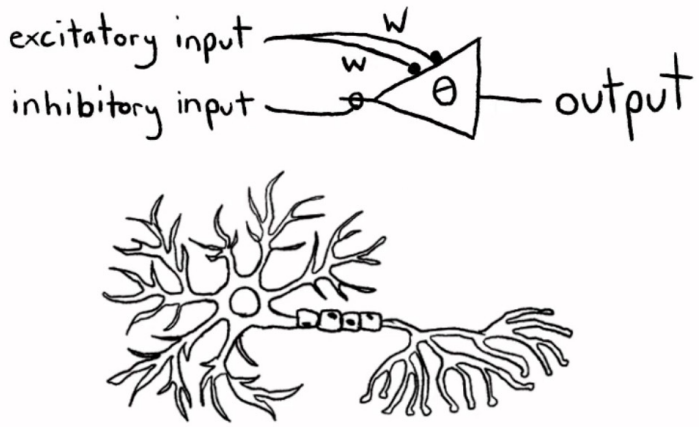
aiphabet

Your AI Journey Starts Here

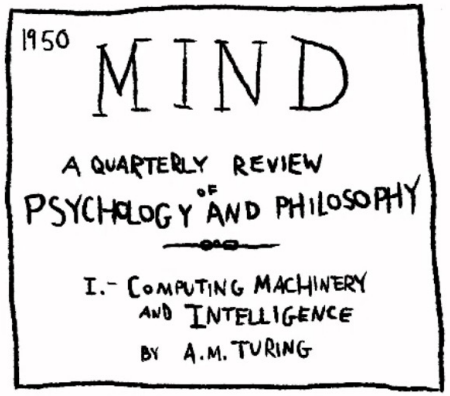
Brief history of AI

1. 1940s-50s: Gestation of AI
2. 1950s-70s: Early enthusiasm and expectations
3. 1960s-90s: Knowledge-based AI
4. 1990s-Present: AI becomes scientific

1940s-50s: Gestation of AI

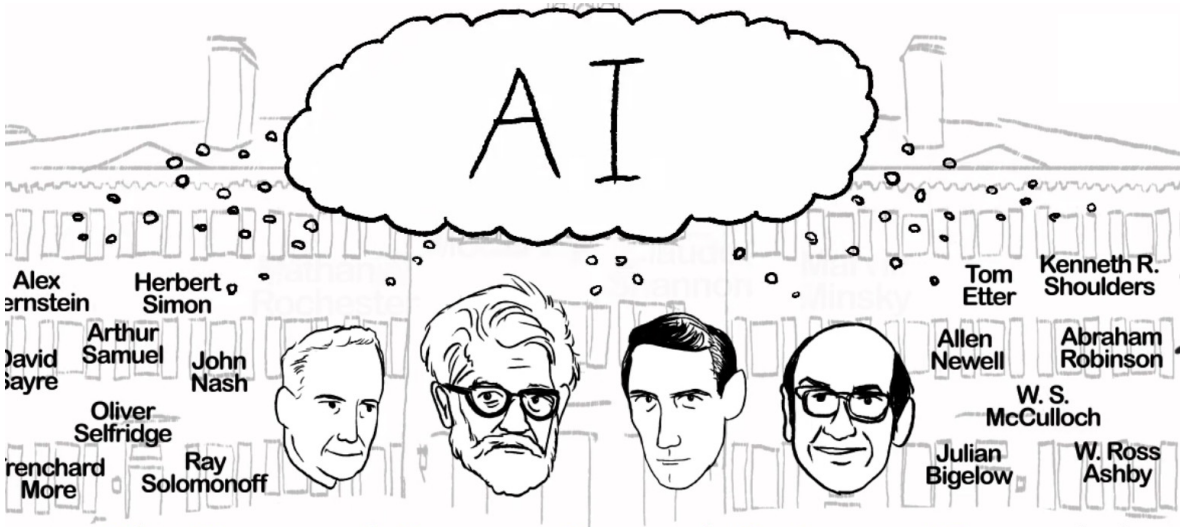


1943: McCulloch and Pitts proposed the first neural network for Boolean functions, modeled after a neuron.

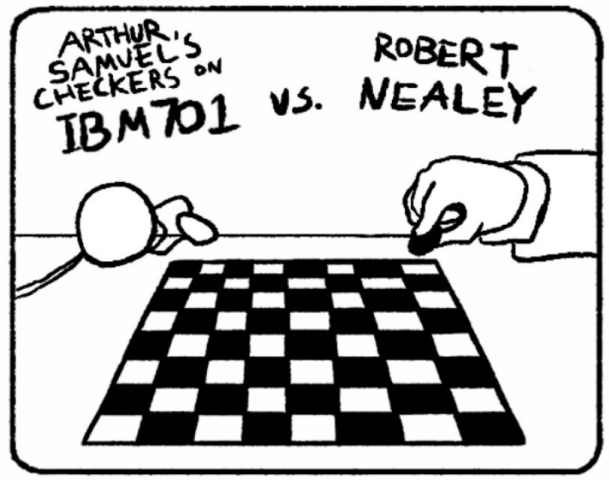


1950: Alan Turing published "Computing Machinery and Intelligence" where he proposes an AI agenda and the Turing Test.

1950s-70s: Early enthusiasm and expectations (1/2)



1956: The Dartmouth Summer Research Project on AI provided a boost in interest. McCarthy coins term "Artificial Intelligence".

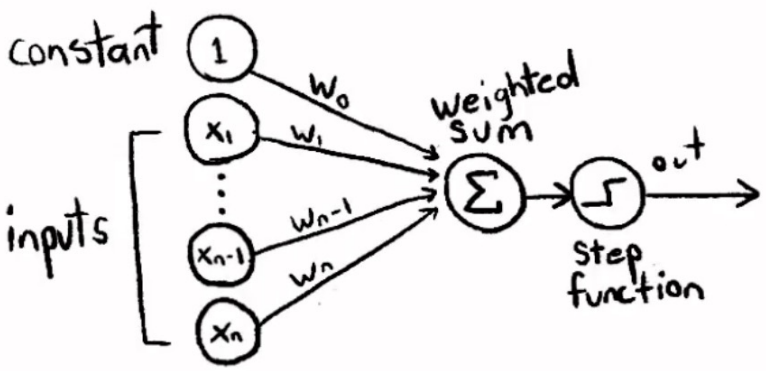


1956: Arthur Samuel's checkers playing program that used reinforcement learning was shown on TV to the public.

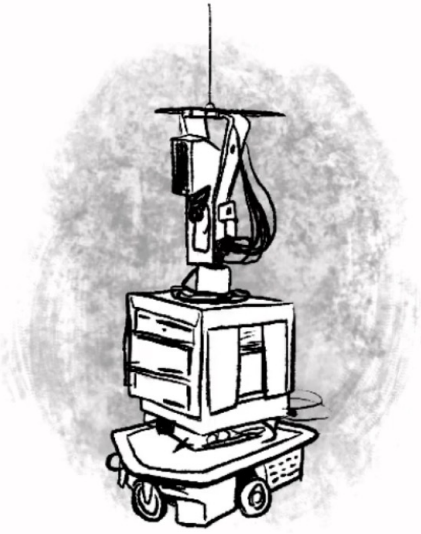
1950s-70s: Early enthusiasm and expectations (2/2)

1960-62: Bernie Widrow and his student invent Adaline.

1962: Frank Rosenblatt invents the Perceptron.

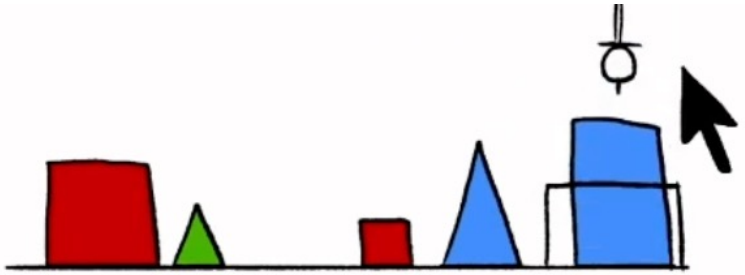


1966-1972: Shakey the Robot was the first general purpose mobile robot that used logical reasoning to make decisions about its own actions.

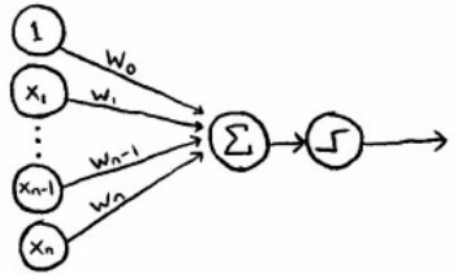


1960s-90s: Knowledge-based AI (1/3)

1960s: Interest in AI begins to wane.

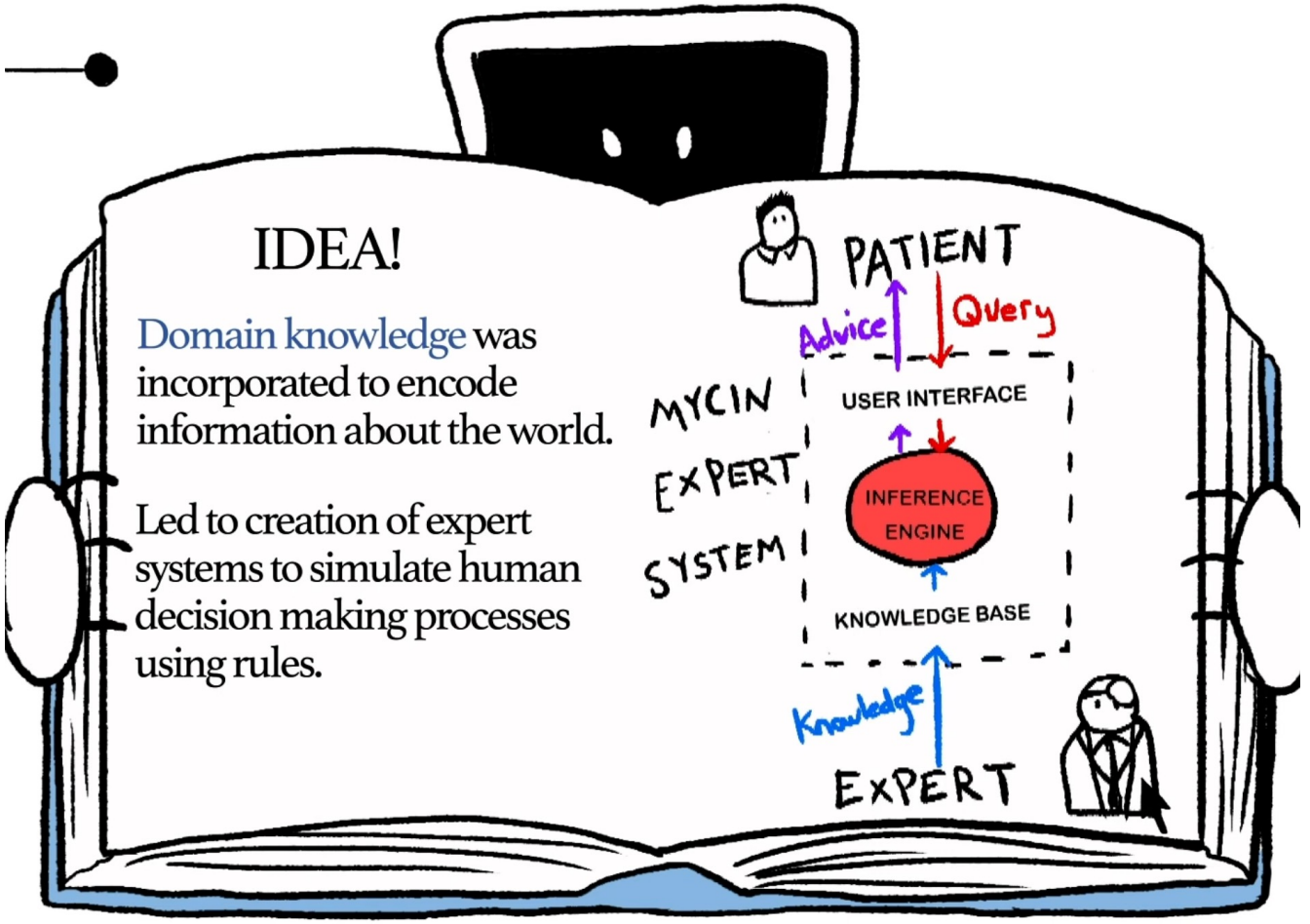


Most AI systems were done on toy examples and were not scalable to large, complex problems.

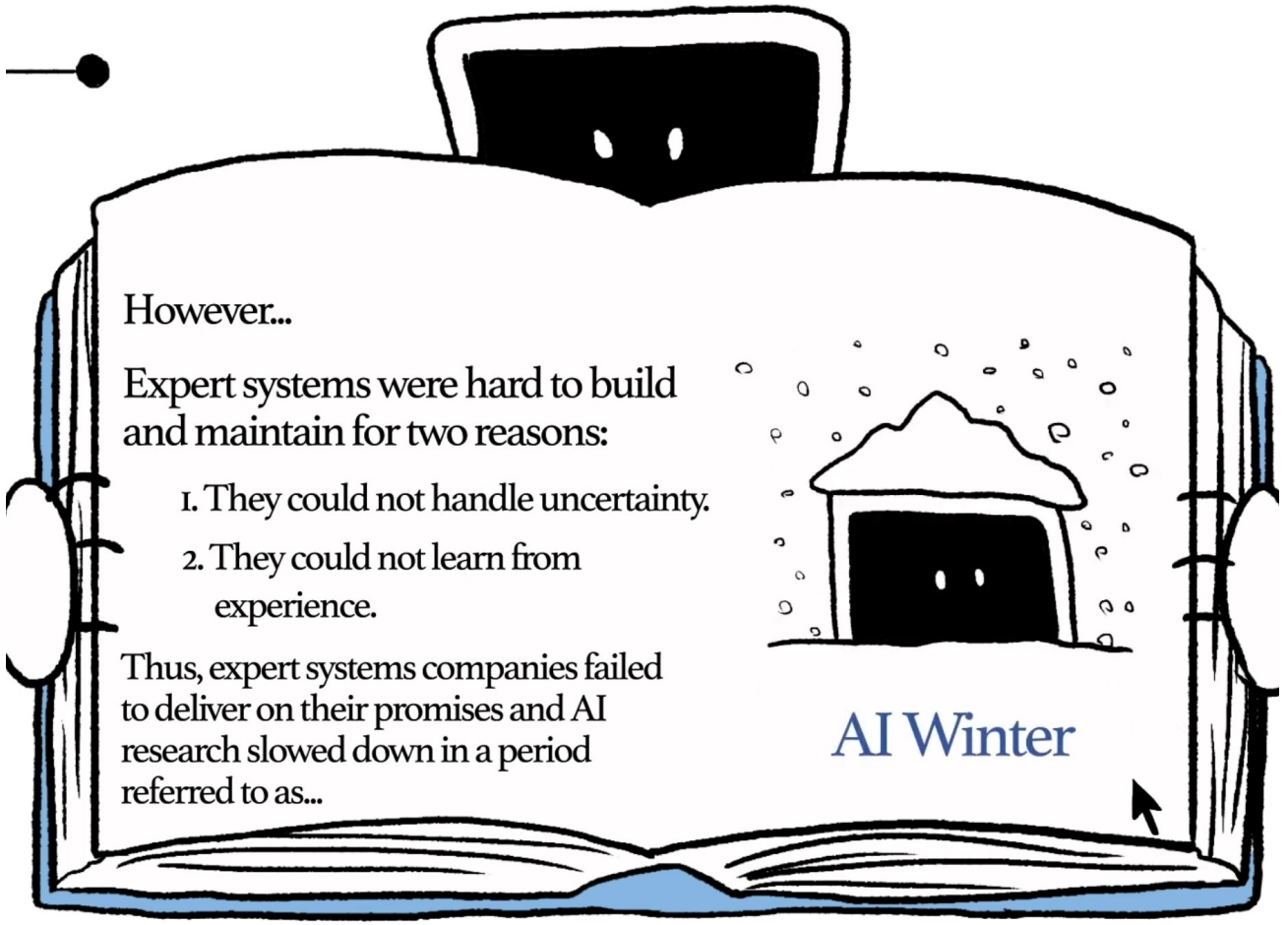


The Perceptron was deemed limited and funding was reduced to almost nothing.

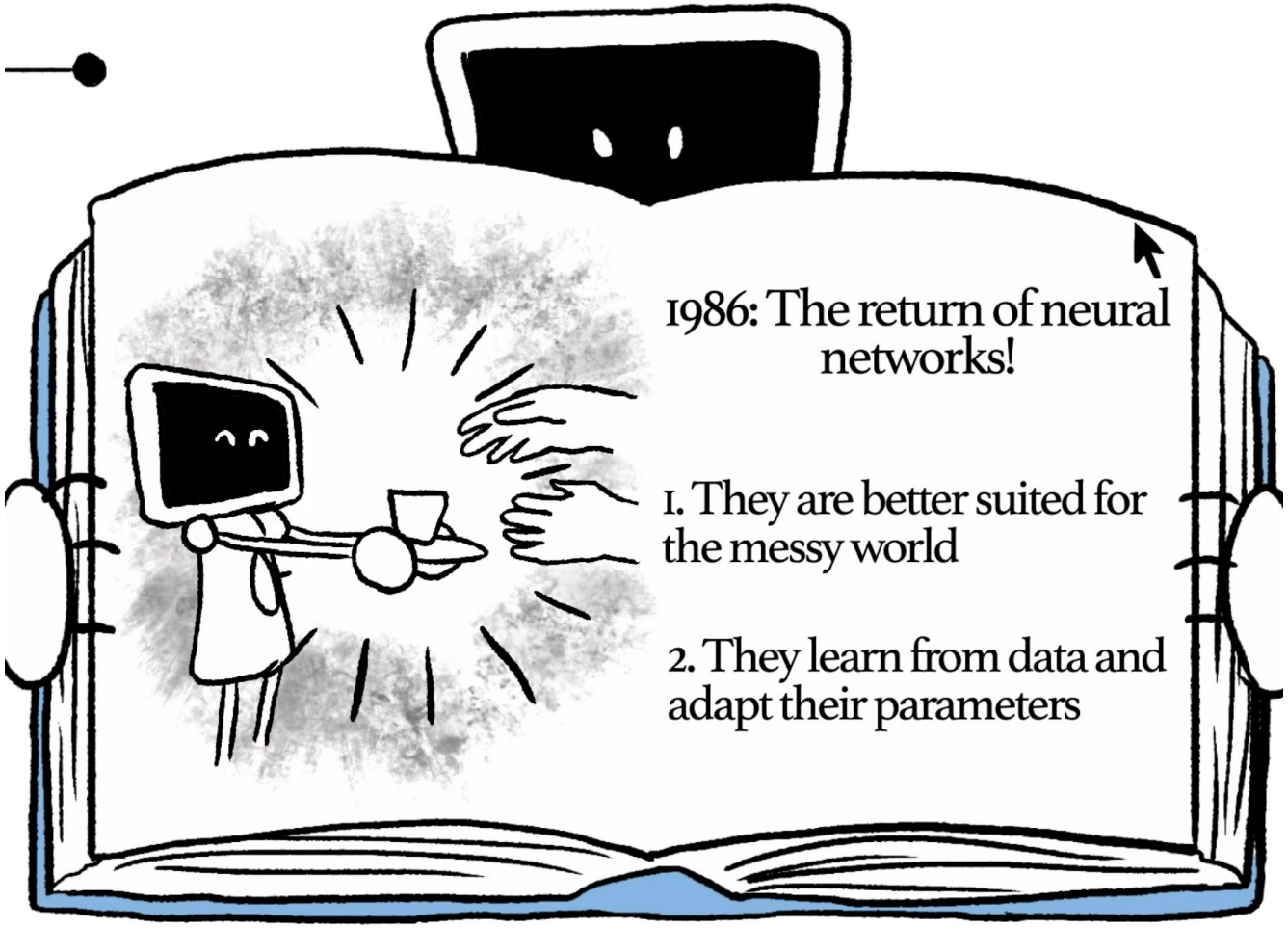
1960s-90s: Knowledge-based AI (2/3)



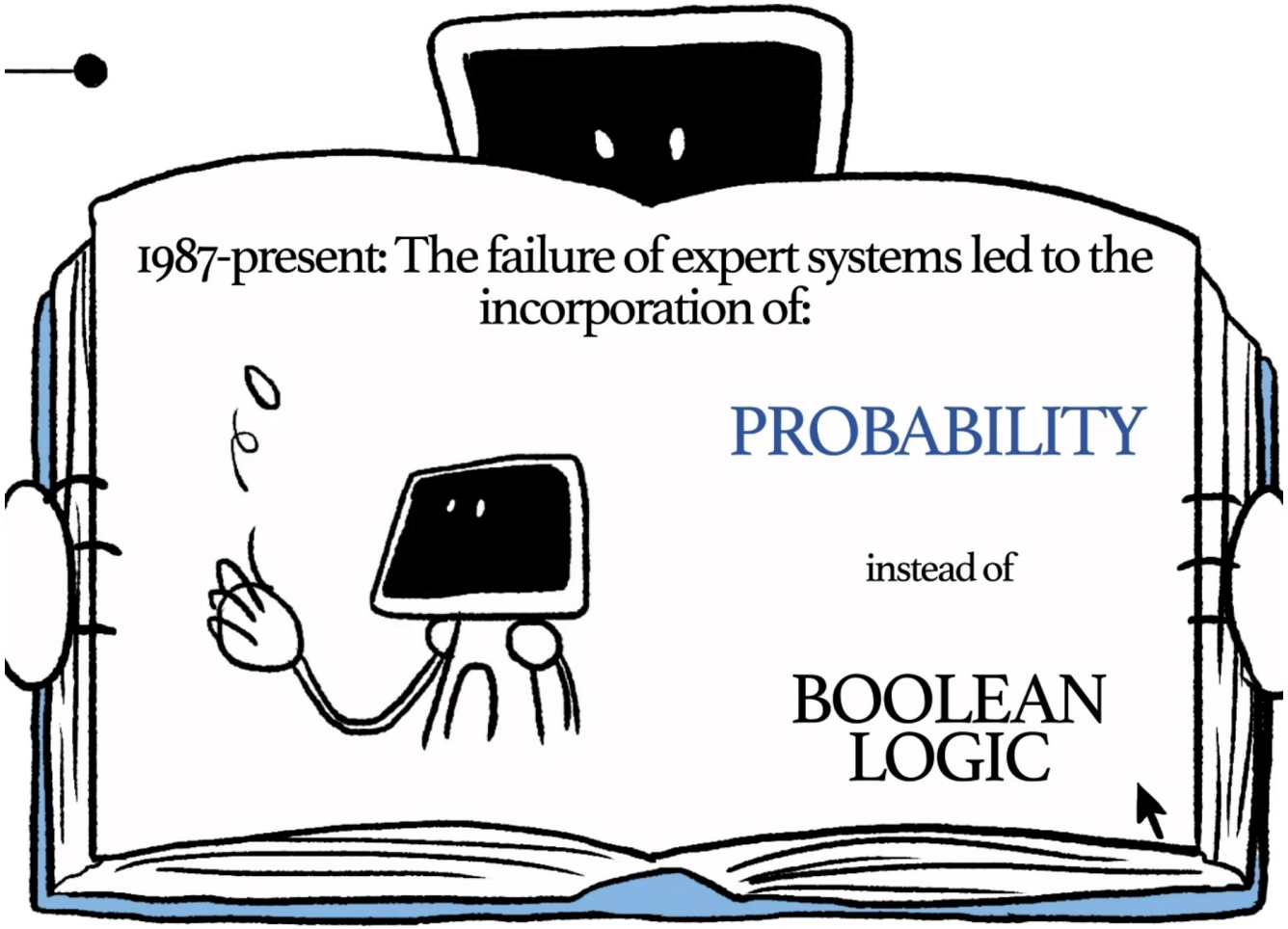
1960s-90s: Knowledge-based AI (3/3)



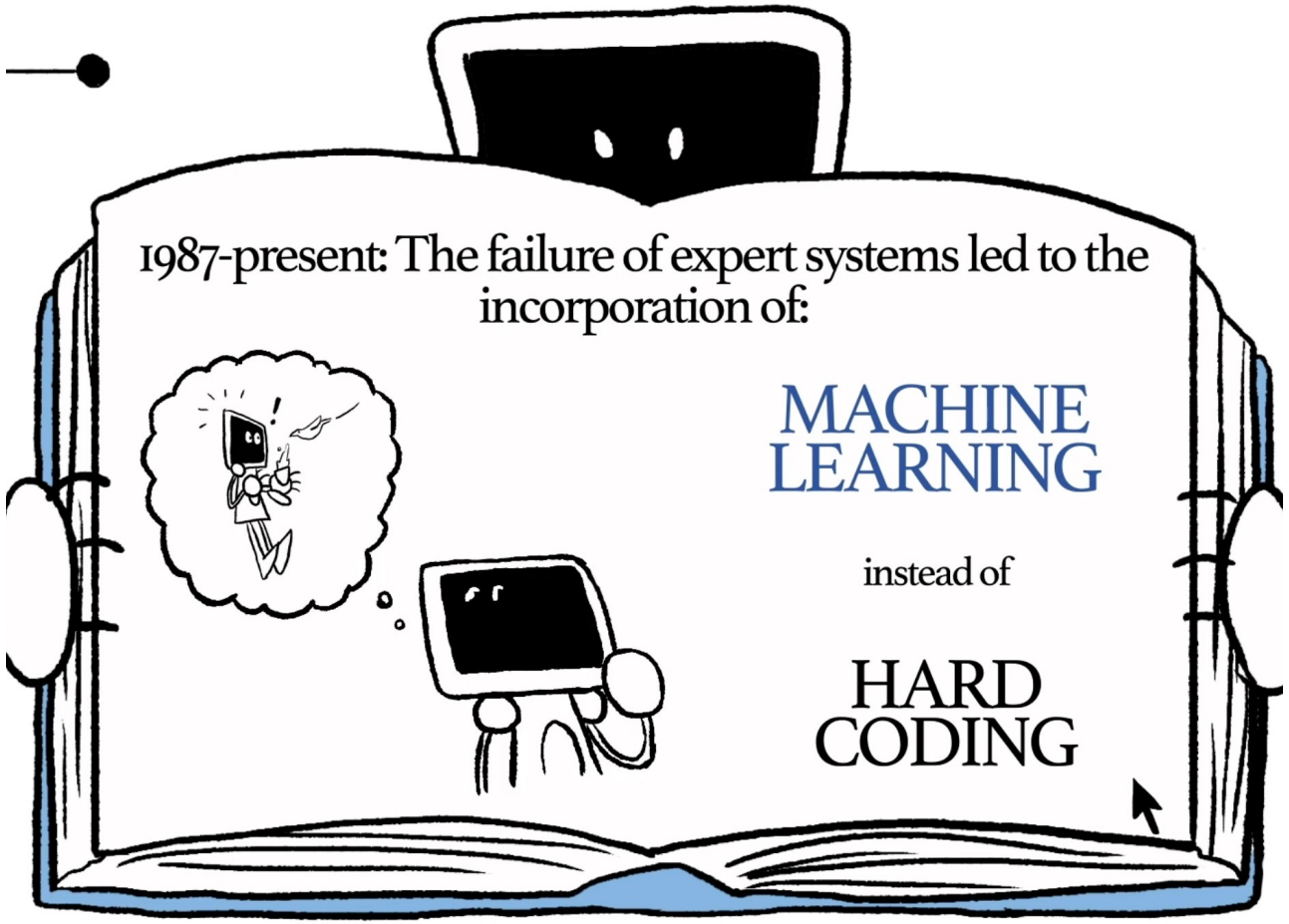
1990s-Present: AI becomes scientific (1/6)



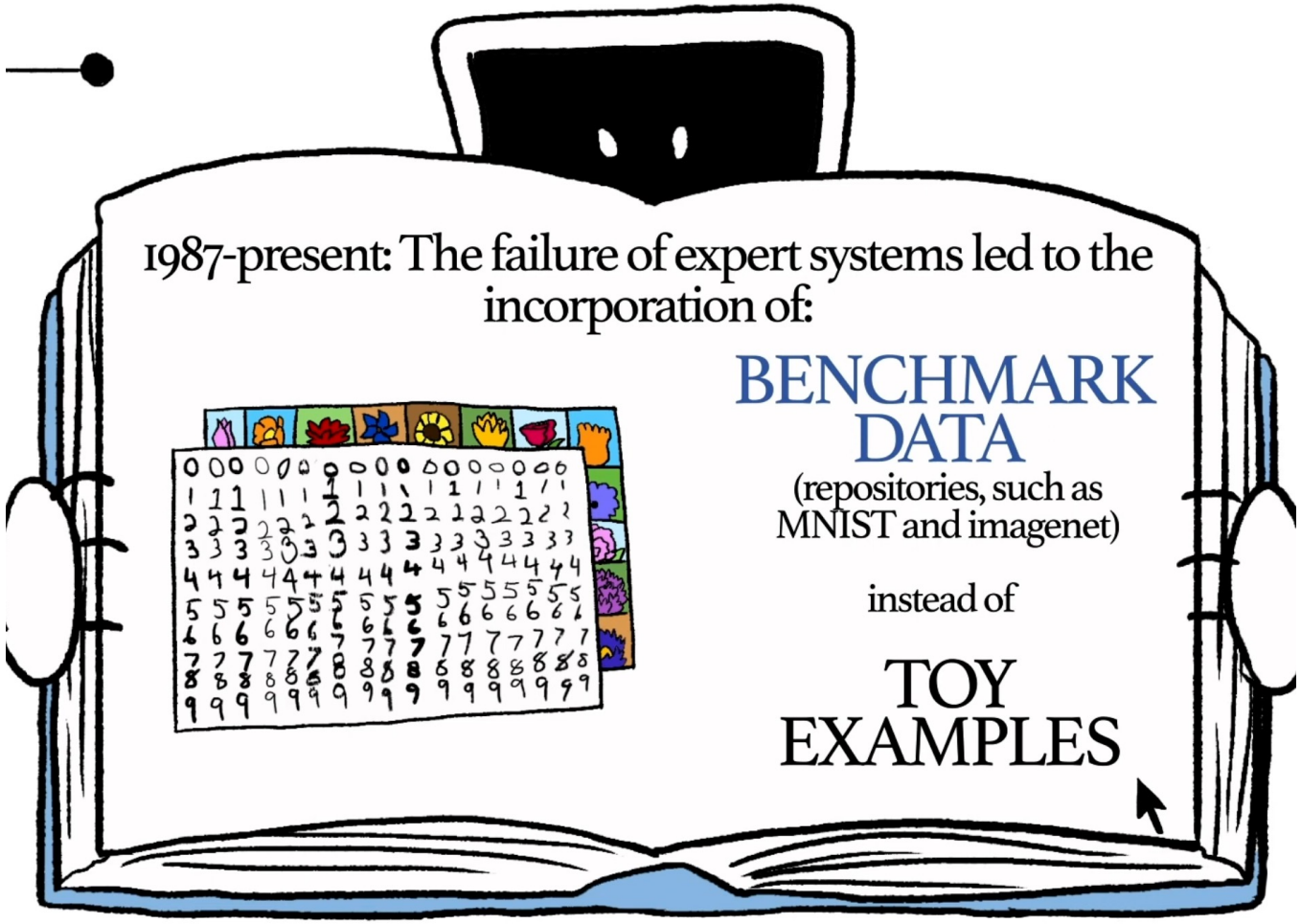
1990s-Present: AI becomes scientific (2/6)



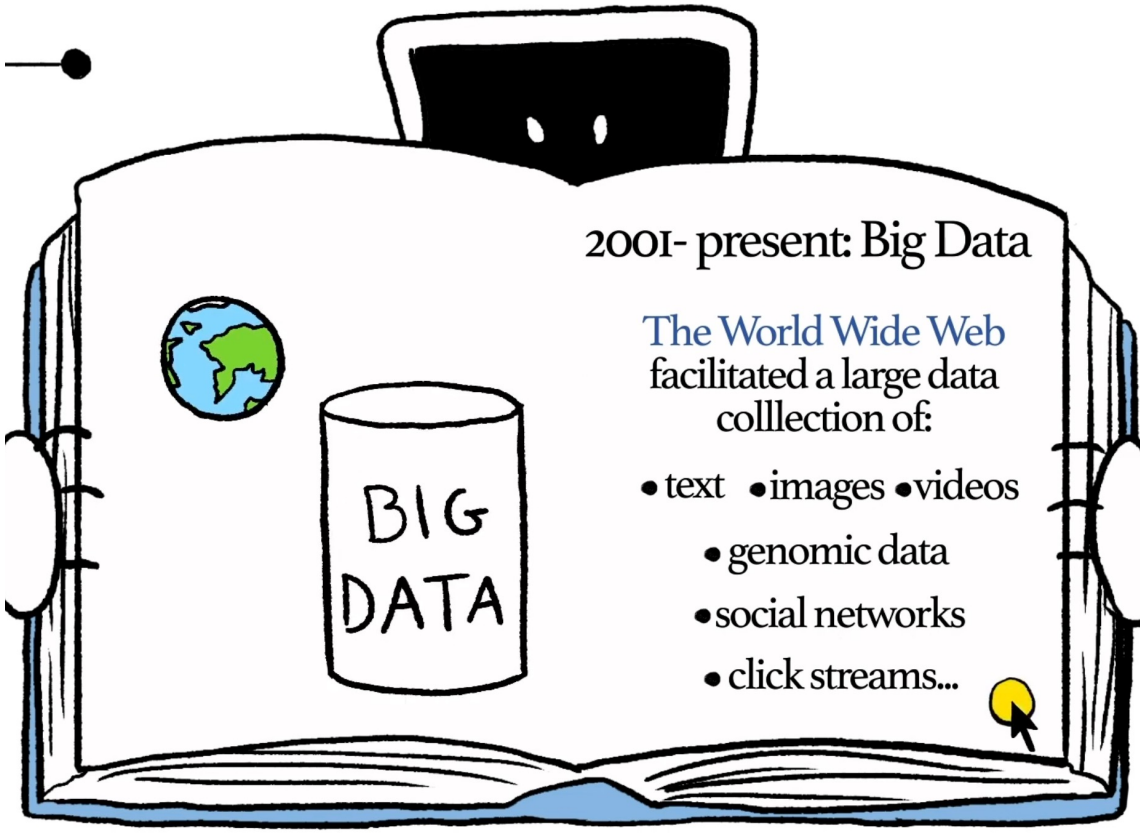
1990s-Present: AI becomes scientific (3/6)

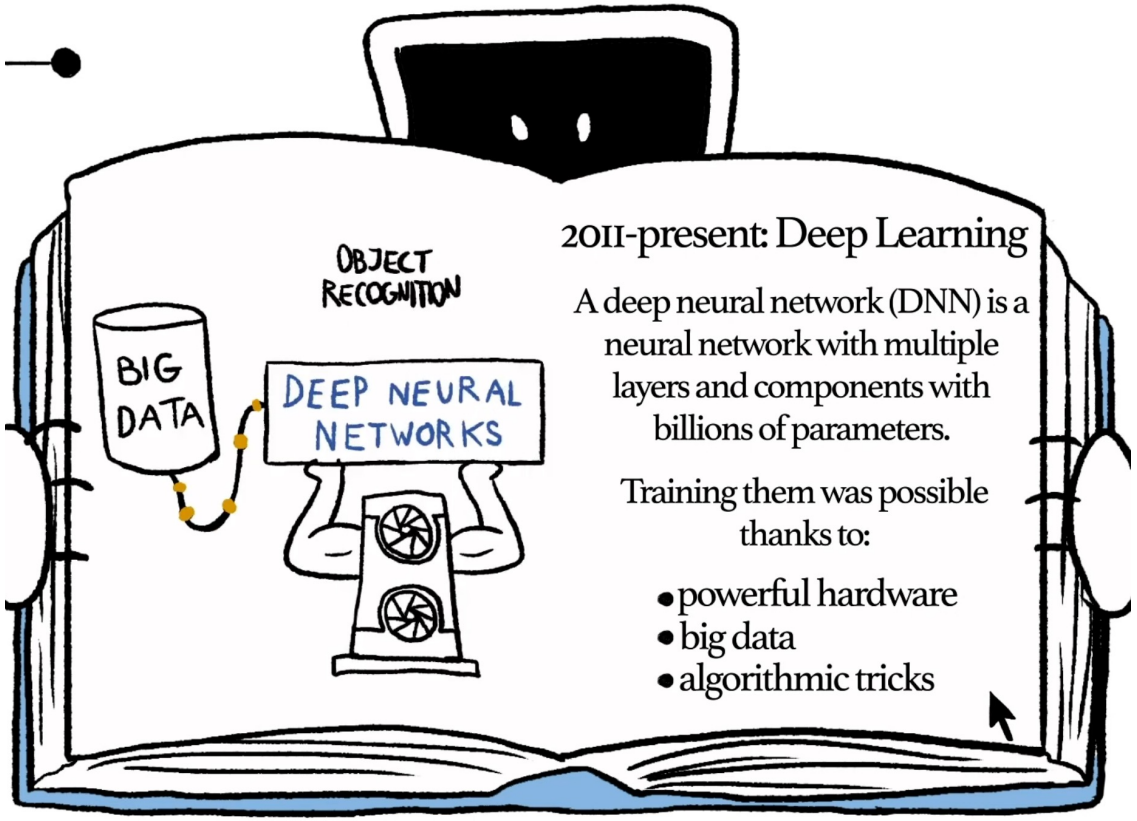


1990s-Present: AI becomes scientific (4/6)

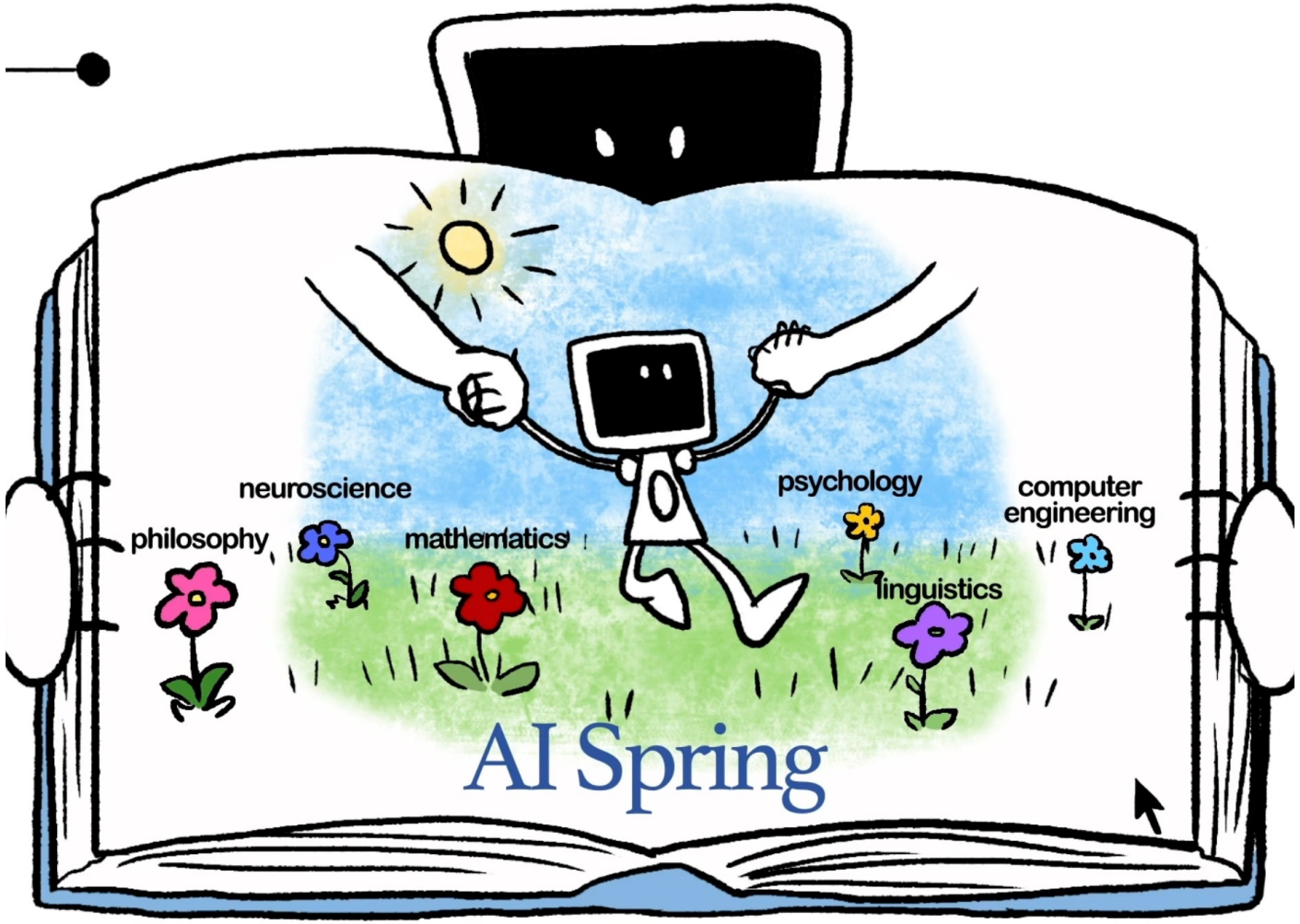


1990s-Present: AI becomes scientific (5/6)



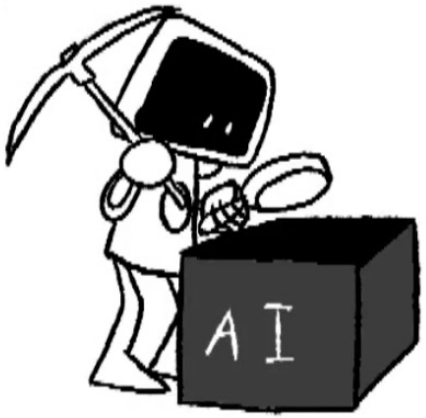


1990s-Present: AI becomes scientific (6/6)



Ongoing AI Research

The future of AI needs to be governed by ethics:

1. Interpretability
2. Bias
3. AI education

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