European Journal of Research Development and Sustainability (EJRDS)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarzest.com
Vol. 3 No. 8, August 2022
ISSN: 2660-5570

STRONG AND WEAK ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Khuramova Farangiz Uchkun kizi
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute

Article history:

Received: 30th May 2022
Accepted: 30th June 2022
Published: 6th August 2022

Abstract:

Rapidly developing science has made possible what sounded like absolute fantasy just a few decades ago: augmented and virtual reality technologies, home automation systems or smart homes, healthcare developments, etc.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, strong artificial intelligence, weak artificial intelligence

Rapidly developing science has made possible what sounded like absolute fantasy only a few decades ago: augmented and virtual reality technologies, home automation systems or smart homes, healthcare developments, etc. If we talk about those things that are more likely to radically change the future of humanity, then artificial intelligence is definitely the most important thing, since the volumes of data generated far exceed the ability to process them, and a person can no longer cope with their analysis. First, what is artificial intelligence (AI)? Artificial intelligence is the theory and direct development of such computer systems that are capable of performing tasks that usually require human perception. There is a hypothesis about strong and weak artificial intelligence.

Strong AI is systems that can not only analyze data arrays and make decisions, but do it consciously, to the extent that a person does. Weak AI is already ubiquitous now - these are voice assistants, various text recognition systems, enterprise process automation, forecasting, etc. In addition, active developments are underway in the automotive industry, medicine and healthcare, education and the gaming industry, and even politics.

The problem with strong AI is that at the moment there is no clear understanding of what it can be. In most cases, AI is identified with a person, assigning to him such a quality as consciousness. This is where the main problem lies, since there is no unambiguous answer to what consciousness is, and accordingly it is impossible to create an algorithm for what we do not understand. The creation of a strong AI is also in question due to the limited computing resources for processing an almost unlimited set of conditions, and the fundamental possibility of its creation is an extremely interesting debatable issue.

Many definitions of intelligence have been proposed (such as the ability to pass the Turing test), but at the moment there is no definition that would satisfy everyone. However, there is a general agreement among AI researchers that Strong AI has the following properties: [4]

- Making decisions, using strategies, solving puzzles and dealing with uncertainty;
- Representation of knowledge, including a general idea of reality;
- Planning;
- Education;
- Communication in natural language;
- Strength of will;
- Combining all these abilities together to achieve common goals.

Work is underway to create machines that have all of these abilities, and it is expected that Strong AI will have either all or most of them.

There are other aspects of human intelligence that also underlie the creation of Strong AI:

- Consciousness: Be receptive to the environment;
- Self-awareness: Be aware of yourself as a separate person, in particular, understand your own thoughts;
- Empathy: The ability to "feel";
- Wisdom;
- Own motivation.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE

1. Luger, George & Stubblefield, William (2004), Artificial Intelligence: Structures and Strategies for Complex Problem Solving (5th ed.), The Benjamin/Cummings Publishing Company, Inc., c. 720, ISBN 0-8053-4780-1
2. Nilsson, Nils (1998), Artificial Intelligence: A New Synthesis, Morgan Kaufmann Publishers, ISBN 978-1-55860-467-4
3. Russell, Stuart J. & Norvig, Peter (2003), Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach (2nd ed.), Prentice Hall, ISBN 0-13-790395-2
4. Poole, David; Mackworth, Alan & Goebel, Randy (1998), Computational Intelligence: A Logical Approach, New York: Oxford University Press
5. Khuramova, F. U. (2020). Problems of introduction of new technologies in Uzbekistan. Matrix of Scientific Knowledge, (3), 57-60.