

THE INTERPLAY OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND SPIRITUAL HERITAGE

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Annotation: Learning and having knowledge about artificial intelligence is the need of the hour. This article provides a brief overview of artificial intelligence and its potential. In fact, it has many possibilities.

Keywords: Intelligence, mind, artificial intelligence, artificial super intelligence, artificial general intelligence.

Intellect (Latin intellectus - sense, perception, awareness, understanding) or mind - the quality of the psyche consisting of the ability to adapt to new situations, learn and remember based on experience. Both understand and apply abstract concepts and use their knowledge to manage their environment.

Intelligence is the general ability to study and solve problems that combines all cognitive abilities of a person: feeling, perception, memory, representation, thinking, imagination.

Artificial intelligence is a special branch of computer science that deals with the creation of computer systems with the capabilities usually associated with the human mind: language understanding, teaching, discussion, problem solving, translation, and similar capabilities. Artificial intelligence (AI) allows computers to learn from their experiences, adapt to given parameters, and perform tasks previously only possible for humans. In many AI implementations—from computer chess players to unmanned vehicles—deep learning and natural language processing capabilities are essential. Thanks to these technologies, computers can be "taught" to perform certain tasks by processing large amounts of data and identifying patterns in them.

In the early 1980s, computational scientists Barr and Feigenbaum proposed the following definition of artificial intelligence (AI):

"Artificial intelligence is the field of computer science that deals with the development of intelligent computer systems, systems that have the capabilities we traditionally associate with the human mind and the ability to understand language, learn, reason, is to solve problems and be able to solve other problems".

Later, a number of algorithms and software systems began to be called artificial intelligence, their distinguishing feature is that they can solve some problems like a person thinking about solving them.

The main characteristics of SI are the ability to understand language, learn, think, and most importantly, act.

SI is a complex of high-quality and rapidly developing relevant technologies and processes, such as:

natural language text processing

machine learning

expert systems

virtual agents (chatbots and virtual assistants)

As of 2021, researchers have used the following classification of SI types:

Artificial Super Intelligence (SSI) is a hypothetical artificial intelligence that can not only replicate, but also surpass, the maximum capabilities of humans. Believers in SSI believe that

it has the power to penetrate a person's thoughts and emotions in order to bend them to their will. Here, for example: futuristic horror stories or the real future of artificial intelligence.

Also, hypothetically strong or general SI (Artificial General Intelligence, SUI) is one step lower than SSI in terms of rationality, and proponents of this type of SI are at least able to function in their beliefs. limited by the ability to create machines.

Outdated general definitions of artificial intelligence:

SI develops machines with intelligent behavior. (J. McCarthy).

SI is the ability of digital computers to solve problems involving highly intelligent humans. (Britannica)

SI is developing intelligent computer systems with capabilities that we traditionally associate with the human mind: understanding language, learning, reasoning, problem solving, and more. (Feigenbaum)

SI is the science of how to train computers to do what humans are currently better at. (Elaine Rich)

The rapid development of information and communication technologies has created new problems for the "rapid development of the virtual sphere".

Artificial intelligence is one of the important components of modernity

Due to the functionality and speed of execution of SI, digital economy paradigms, data processing and analysis that have emerged as a result of creating new systems are accelerating.

SI works by combining large amounts of data with fast, iterative processing capabilities and intelligent algorithms that allow programs to learn automatically from patterns and features in the data. SI is a complex discipline with many theories, methodologies and technologies. Its main directions are:

Machine learning is a field of study that studies algorithms trained on data to find patterns. It uses neural networks, statistics, operations learning, and more. there are no clear programmed instructions to uncover useful information hidden in the data, where to look for the data, and what conclusions to draw.

Neural network is one of the methods of machine learning. This is a mathematical model built on the principle of organization and operation of biological neural networks - networks of nerve cells of a living organism, as well as its software or hardware support.

Deep learning uses complex neural networks with many neurons and layers. Increasing computing power and improved techniques are used to train these deep neural networks as well as detect complex patterns in huge data sets. Cognitive computing is a branch of artificial intelligence whose task is to provide a natural interaction process between a person and a computer similar to the interaction between people. The ultimate goal of SI and cognitive computing is to emulate human cognitive processes through a computer by interpreting images and speech by providing appropriate responses.

Computer vision relies on deep learning for pattern recognition and image and video recognition. Machines already know how to process, analyze and understand images, as well as take photos or videos and interpret the environment.

The result of research on "artificial intelligence" is the challenge of trying to understand the workings of the brain, unlocking the secrets of the human mind, and creating machines with a certain level of human intelligence. The main possibility of modeling intellectual processes comes from the fact that any function of the brain, any mental activity described in a language with strict unambiguous semantics using a limited number of words, can in principle be transferred to an electronic digital computer.

Let us summarize some results. First, it should be noted that in recent years there has been an increasing trend in the number of publications related to artificial intelligence and politics. However, most of them are only indirectly related to the central problems of political science.

Publications on this topic are often found in journals in technical sciences, philosophy of science and technology, digital communication journals, etc. There is every reason to believe that in the near future we will witness a significant increase in the interest of political scientists in artificial intelligence technologies. So artificial intelligence is the science of the future.

Summary

Today, the development of artificial intelligence is radically changing the way of life of mankind, opening up new opportunities, and also affecting our spiritual heritage and culture. The integration of artificial intelligence with our spiritual heritage requires finding a balance between how it can help preserve and develop our culture and traditions, or threaten to destroy it.

The potential of artificial intelligence to preserve and disseminate our spiritual heritage is undoubtedly strong. Artificial intelligence provides intellectual support in reconstruction of cultural monuments, analysis of language and literature samples, collection of historical facts and their systematization. In these processes, AI, with its ability to accurately and quickly process data, can wave human thinking and creativity. Also, AI will help immeasurably in the preservation of our spiritual heritage in the operations of museums, archives and libraries.

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