

PROSPECTS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Artificial intelligence (AI) is a relatively recent phenomenon in such form in which we are used to seeing it. However, to discuss its prospects we need to look back in time. The foundations of AI were laid in 1956 by John McCarthy. Every day AI becomes ‘smarter’ as it improves and processes more and more information. People use it in various fields to facilitate their work, and this is the background of ‘theories’ about the uprising of machines and other nonsense. However, if we dig deeper, we can see that AI cannot think in the same style as humans. It can solve a problem based on the information it has, but once the problem is solved, it will not do anything, unlike a human. However, the AI’s ‘father’ wanted to give it the ability to ‘think’, so he improved it and conducted an experiment: a person would enter a room and talk to a psychologist, the psychologist was either a person or an AI, and the participant of the experiment had to determine with whom he was talking to. The experiment was not successful, so it was stopped in 1978. D. Maccari concluded that artificial intelligence needs 1.7 Einsteins, two Maxwells, five Faradays, and funding equivalent to 0.3 of the “Manhattan Project” to succeed. Although AI can copy the style of human conversation today, it does so only when a command is given. In 2024

Nobel Prize-winning physicist Jeffrey Hinton expressed the idea that the development of AI could lead to serious consequences. But AI is a great tool, just like fire, gunpowder or dynamite, and we shouldn't worry about whether the tool is dangerous or not. We have to think about who uses it, but that's a completely different story...

Today AI has already achieved breakthroughs in many areas. In the future, it can become a great assistant, thanks to which we will be able to get rid of the 'human factor' when measuring some data, and during operations we will be sure that it will not make a mistake by accident. Large-scale production facilities already mechanise the production of nanoscale parts: boards, processors, and with the help of AI all this can become more efficient. Therefore, AI has every chance of becoming a tool that will help people do hard work in various fields, giving them more time to enjoy life, but whether it will be so depends on people themselves and how they will use the 'assistant'.

References:

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