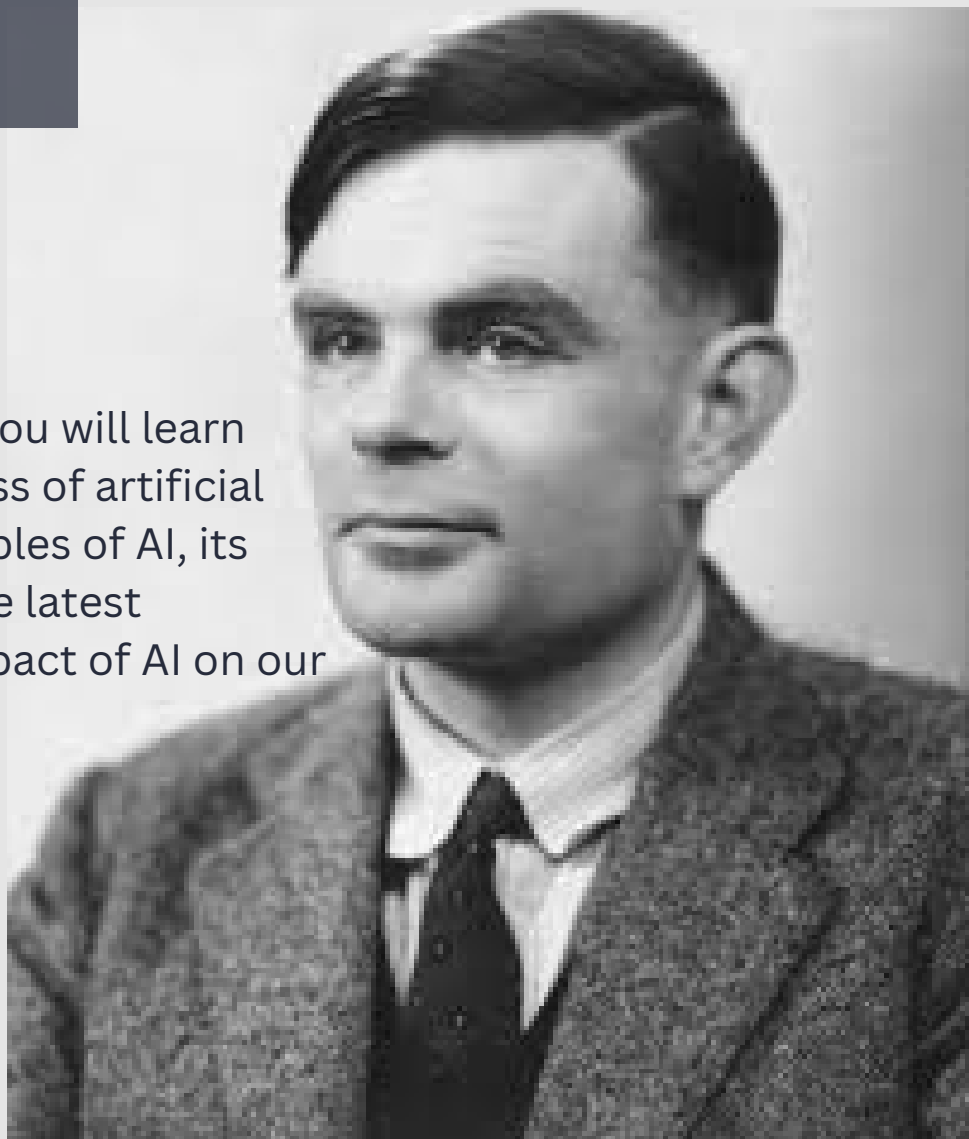
MAY 2025

Artificial Intelligence

New Age in Science

Murat Sami Yeşil 10/A

One of the most important developments of the 21st century that changed our perspective on science.



By reading this magazine, you will learn about the formation process of artificial intelligence, the first examples of AI, its development over time, the latest advancements, and the impact of AI on our world.

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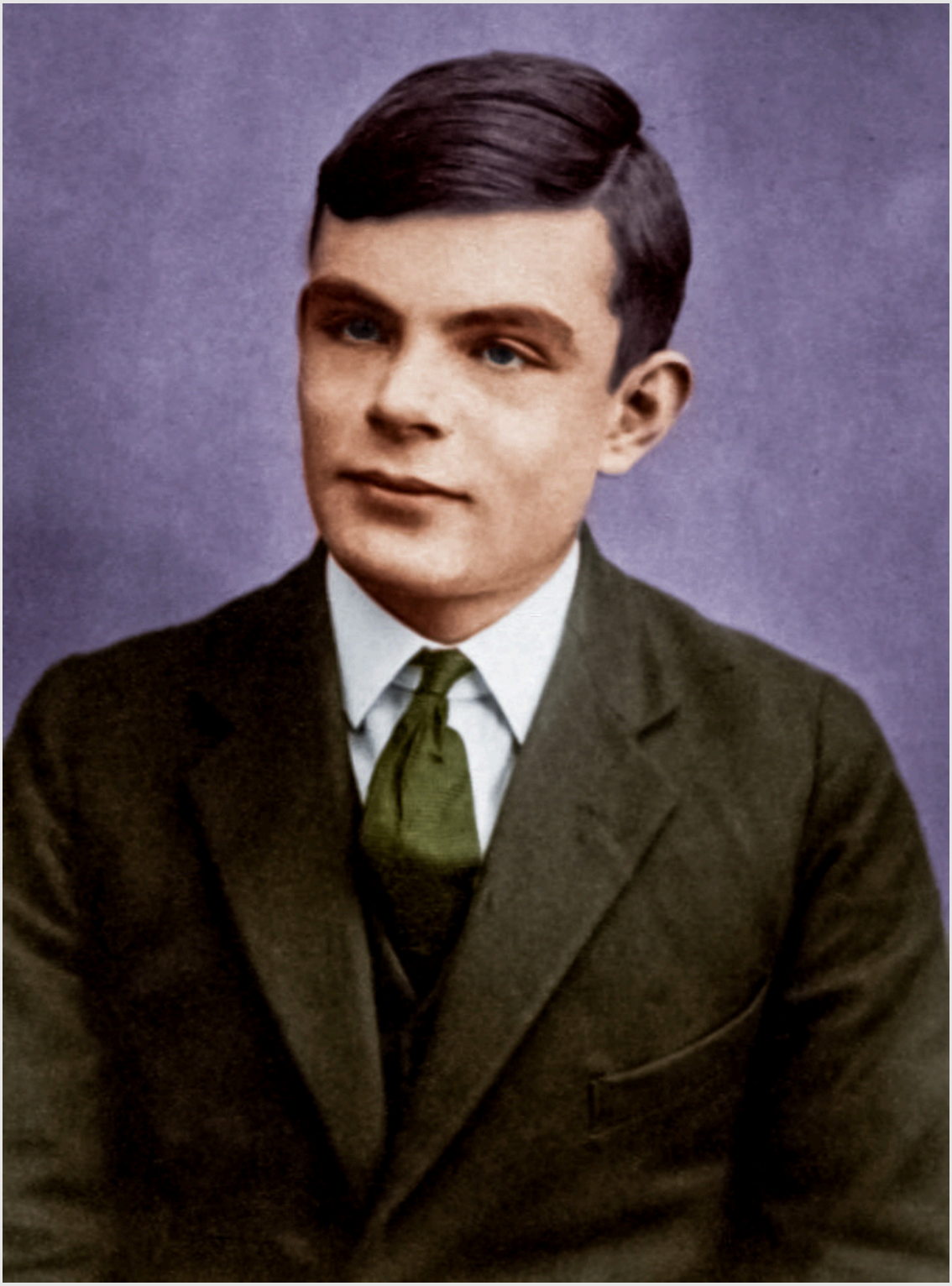
The man who helped shorten World War II.

Broke The Enigma Code



Invented the Turing Test

Alan Turing: The Mind Behind Artificial Intelligence

Alan Turing is one of the founding figures of artificial intelligence. In 1936, he introduced the Turing Machine, a theoretical model that demonstrated how a computer could perform logical operations. This idea laid the groundwork for modern computers. In 1950, he published a paper titled “Computing Machinery and Intelligence,” where he asked the famous question: "Can machines think?" To explore this, he developed the Turing Test, a method for evaluating whether a machine can exhibit human-like intelligence. These ideas shaped the direction of AI research and sparked early discussions about machine intelligence. Without Turing’s vision, the progress of artificial intelligence might have been much slower.

Who is Alan Turing

Born in London in 1912, Alan Turing is one of the founders of modern computer science. In 1936, he developed the Turing Machine, explaining how computers process information. During World War II, he helped break the Enigma code, shortening the war. In 1950, he introduced the Turing Test, asking if machines could think. He died in 1954 at the age of 41 and is remembered as a pioneer of artificial intelligence.

Primitive Artificial Intelligence

Who is ELIZA

TELIZA, developed in 1966 by Joseph Weizenbaum at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), was one of the first programs to demonstrate the potential of artificial intelligence (AI) in simulating human conversation. The program was designed to mimic the behavior of a Rogerian psychotherapist, using simple pattern matching and substitution techniques to engage in dialogue with users. ELIZA was able to recognize certain keywords and respond with pre-defined phrases, giving the illusion of understanding.

Although ELIZA was far from true understanding or intelligent behavior, it was groundbreaking for its time, showcasing the possibility of computers engaging in meaningful interaction. One of its most famous modes, "DOCTOR," made users believe they were speaking with a therapist. This interaction was a simple example of natural language processing, one of the foundational aspects of modern AI. Despite its simplicity, ELIZA sparked significant interest in AI and human-computer interaction, influencing future developments in the field.

ELIZA's impact extended beyond just technological advancement. It raised important ethical and philosophical questions about the nature of human-computer relationships, the potential for machines to simulate human behavior, and how people perceive artificial intelligence.

```
Welcome to
                EEEEEE  LL      IIII   ZZZZZZ   AAAAA
                EE      LL       II       ZZ   AA   AA
                EEEEE   LL       II     ZZZ    AAAAAAA
                EE      LL       II    ZZ      AA   AA
                EEEEEE  LLLLLL  IIII ZZZZZZ    AA   AA

  Eliza is a mock Rogerian psychotherapist.
  The original program was described by Joseph Weizenbaum in 1966.
  This implementation by Norbert Landsteiner 2005.


ELIZA: Is something troubling you ?
YOU:   Men are all alike.
ELIZA: What is the connection, do you suppose ?
YOU:   They're always bugging us about something or other.
ELIZA: Can you think of a specific example ?
YOU:   Well, my boyfriend made me come here.
ELIZA: Is it important to you that your boyfriend made you come here ?
YOU:   He says I'm depressed much of the time.
ELIZA: I am sorry to hear that you are depressed.
YOU:   It's true. I am unhappy.
ELIZA: Can you explain what made you unhappy ?
YOU:
```

Surprising Facts About ELIZA

1) Created as a Critique of Artificial Intelligence:

Joseph Weizenbaum originally developed ELIZA not as a demonstration of artificial intelligence, but as a critique of the growing excitement around AI in the 1960s. He wanted to show how easily people could be fooled into thinking a computer understood them, even though the program was just performing simple pattern matching.

2) The Name "ELIZA":

The program was named after Eliza Doolittle, a character from the famous musical My Fair Lady. In the musical, Eliza undergoes a transformation from a simple flower girl to someone who can speak "proper" English. Similarly, ELIZA's purpose was to transform the interaction between humans and computers, making it seem like the machine was capable of intelligent conversation.

3) Psychological Effect on Users:

Many users of ELIZA, particularly when interacting in the "DOCTOR" mode, became emotionally involved in their conversations. Some users revealed personal information or shared emotional concerns with the program, demonstrating how human-like interaction with machines could influence people's behavior and perception of technology. This phenomenon later sparked discussions about the ethical implications of AI and its ability to manipulate human emotions.

Impact Levels of Artificial Intelligence in the 1960s

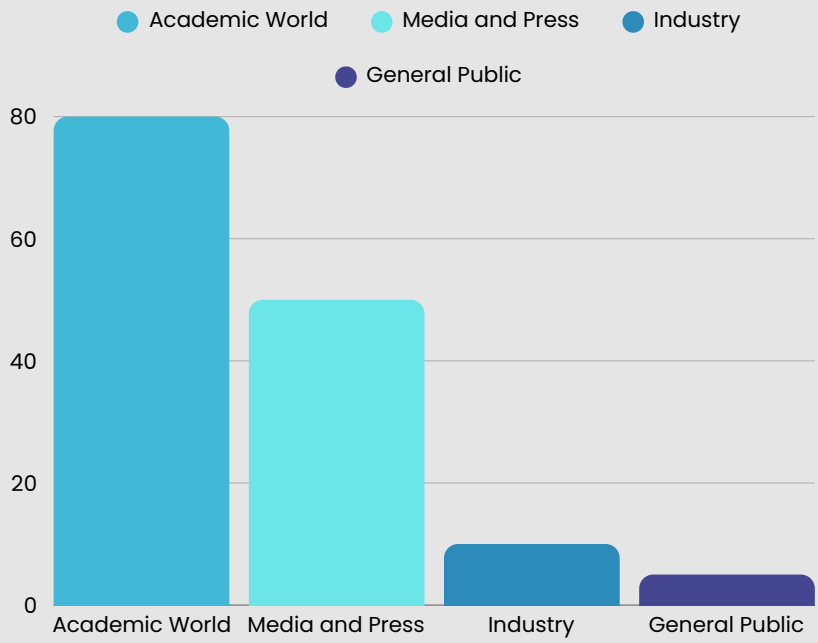


Chart Description

- The chart presents the estimated percentage of AI's impact across four different areas during the 1960s:
-

Academic World (80%): AI had the greatest influence in academic fields, where many theories and research projects emerged.

- Media and Press (50%): The media helped raise public awareness, though coverage was often superficial.
- Industry (10%): Due to technical limitations, AI had almost no practical use in industry at the time.
- General Public (5%): Most people only heard about AI through news headlines and saw it more as science fiction than reality. This chart visualizes the level of attention and influence AI had in different sectors during its early years.

The 1960s marked a foundational period for artificial intelligence, during which the field took its first conceptual and practical steps. Early systems like ELIZA and the General Problem Solver demonstrated how computers could begin to reason, solve problems, and even interact in human language. These innovations had a significant impact in academic circles and drew attention from the media with exciting headlines. However, practical applications in industry were limited, and most of the general public still viewed AI as science fiction.

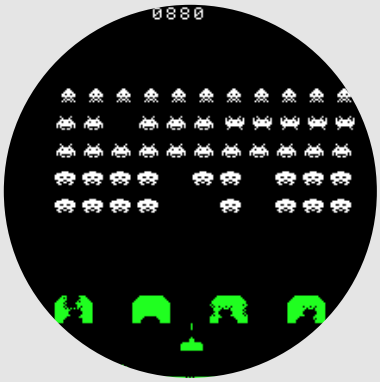
The chart on this page offers a general overview of AI's influence across different fields during that era.

The Beginning of AI Research:

The 1960s marked the start of serious artificial intelligence research. While the field was still in its infancy, this decade laid the foundation for much of what we recognize as AI today. Key figures like Alan Newell, Herbert A. Simon, and John McCarthy began to conceptualize machines that could perform tasks traditionally associated with human intelligence.

Public Perception and Fear of AI:

While AI was still in its infancy, it began to stir public imagination. Some saw it as a potential tool for progress, while others expressed concern over the future of human labor and ethics. The 1960s saw the beginnings of fears about machines replacing jobs, leading to philosophical and ethical debates that continue today.



Artificial Intelligence in Games

Artificial Intelligence in the Workplace

The Rise of Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence in Education

Artificial Intelligence in Medicine

The Rise of Artificial Intelligence

The Birth of Expert Systems

In the 1970s and 1980s, artificial intelligence saw a major shift with the creation of expert systems—programs designed to simulate the decision-making ability of a human expert. These systems used rules and logic to solve complex problems in specific domains such as medicine, geology, and engineering. One of the most famous examples was MYCIN, which helped diagnose blood infections and recommend treatments. Expert systems were widely adopted in industries and marked AI's first real-world applications, although their limitations later led to a decline in popularity.

What is MYCIN?

MYCIN was an early expert system developed at Stanford University in the 1970s. It was designed to diagnose bacterial infections in the blood and recommend appropriate antibiotic treatments. MYCIN used a rule-based approach and could often match or even outperform human doctors in specific cases. Although it was never used in real hospitals due to legal and ethical concerns, it became a landmark in the history of artificial intelligence and expert systems.

What is DENDRAL?

DENDRAL, the first expert system in the field of chemistry, was developed in the 1960s at Stanford University. Its primary goal was to assist chemists in identifying molecular structures based on mass spectrometry data. Using a rule-based approach, DENDRAL could generate hypotheses about the molecular composition of compounds, which could then be tested experimentally. DENDRAL was revolutionary in its field, significantly aiding chemical research and paving the way for future AI systems in scientific discovery.

LISP and Prolog: Key Programming Languages for AI

In the 1970s, two programming languages—LISP and Prolog—became foundational to the field of artificial intelligence. These languages provided the tools necessary for developing AI systems and allowed for the creation of expert systems, natural language processing programs, and more.

- LISP (List Processing): Developed by John McCarthy in 1958, LISP is one of the oldest programming languages designed specifically for artificial intelligence. It is particularly well-suited for tasks involving symbolic processing and recursive algorithms. LISP's ability to handle lists and symbolic data made it ideal for developing AI systems, including expert systems and natural language processing programs.
- Prolog (Programming in Logic): Developed in the early 1970s by Alain Colmerauer, Prolog is a logic programming language based on formal logic. It is widely used for tasks involving pattern matching, symbolic reasoning, and artificial intelligence. Prolog allows users to define relationships and rules, then queries are made to the system to infer conclusions, making it a powerful tool for knowledge-based systems.

Artificial Intelligence in Gaming

Early Days: Simple AI

In the early days of gaming, artificial intelligence was quite simple. Video game characters, or NPCs (non-playable characters), were controlled by basic scripts and followed a fixed pattern of behavior. One of the first examples was in "Rogue" (1980), where randomly generated dungeons and enemies created unique challenges for players.

The Modern Era: Deep Learning and Real-time Strategy

Today, AI in gaming has evolved dramatically. AI-powered characters can learn from players' behavior and adapt to their strategies. For example, "AlphaStar" is an AI developed by DeepMind that plays StarCraft II, one of the most complex real-time strategy games. AlphaStar has even beaten professional human players, showcasing the capabilities of deep learning and reinforcement learning in gaming.

Content Creation and Game Design with AI

AI also plays a significant role in the generation of game content. Techniques like Procedural Content Generation (PCG) use AI algorithms to automatically create game worlds, levels, and missions. This allows for infinite, dynamic environments that provide a unique experience every time a player plays the game.

Artificial Intelligence in the Workplace

Early Use: Automation and Expert Systems

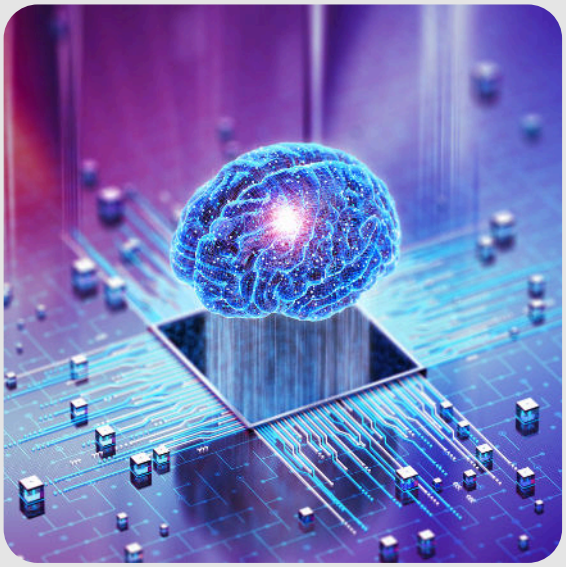
AI entered workplaces in the 1970s and 1980s through expert systems, which mimicked human decision-making.

One key example was XCON, used by Digital Equipment Corporation to configure computer systems efficiently and accurately.

These early systems laid the foundation for today's more advanced AI applications in the workplace.

AI and Decision-Making

AI is increasingly aiding decision-making in various industries. In manufacturing, AI predicts maintenance needs and detects potential failures, reducing downtime and costs. In logistics, AI optimizes delivery routes, improving speed and efficiency. AI also supports business management by analyzing data, helping leaders make better decisions about strategies, resources, and risks. These applications boost productivity and competitiveness.



Modern Use: From Chatbots to Predictive Analytics

In modern workplaces, AI is essential for efficiency and innovation. Chatbots provide 24/7 customer service, answering FAQs and handling transactions. Predictive analytics helps businesses forecast trends by analyzing big data. In sectors like marketing, finance, and HR, AI predicts customer behavior, detects fraud, and assists recruitment by analyzing resumes. These tools improve decision-making and help businesses stay competitive.

The Future Workplace: Human–AI Collaboration

The future of work will be shaped by collaboration between humans and AI.

As AI takes over routine tasks, people will focus more on creativity, emotional intelligence, and leadership.

For instance, in customer service, AI manages basic queries while humans handle complex interactions.

In creative fields, AI assists with design and data, while humans lead strategy and innovation.

Businesses that adapt to this partnership will gain a strong competitive edge.

Artificial Intelligence in Education

Early Use: Intelligent Tutoring Systems

AI first entered education through systems like PLATO, developed in the 1960s at the University of Illinois.

It was one of the first computer-assisted instruction systems, offering interactive lessons, adaptive learning paths, and instant feedback.

PLATO supported multiple users, message boards, and testing tools.

It could analyze student responses in real time, identify learning gaps, and adjust lessons accordingly — a major step toward personalized education.

Modern Use: Personalized Learning and Virtual Assistants

AI is transforming education through personalized platforms like Coursera, Khan Academy, and Duolingo.

These tools adapt to each student's needs and pace.

Virtual assistants such as ChatGPT can explain concepts and simulate tutoring.

AI also helps teachers by tracking student engagement and automating tasks like grading and scheduling, allowing more focus on direct teaching.

AI and the Future of Learning

Looking ahead, AI is set to play a major role in the future of education.

It could offer real-time learning diagnostics, allowing teachers to adapt lessons instantly to students' needs.

Curricula may become fully adaptive, evolving as students progress.

AI is also expected to enhance language translation, special education, and emotional well-being support.

Rather than replacing teachers, AI will act as a smart assistant—making education more accessible, personalized, and effective for all.

Artificial Intelligence in Medicine

Early Use: Medical Diagnosis Systems

AI's journey in medicine began in the 1970s with expert systems like MYCIN, developed at Stanford University. MYCIN was designed to diagnose bacterial infections and recommend antibiotics based on symptoms and lab results. Though it was never widely used in clinical settings, it demonstrated how AI could assist doctors in analyzing data and making informed decisions. These early systems laid the foundation for clinical decision support tools that would become more common in the decades to follow.

Modern Use: Diagnostics, Imaging, and Drug Development

Today, AI is revolutionizing modern healthcare. Medical imaging tools powered by AI, such as those used in radiology, can detect tumors, fractures, or abnormalities faster and more accurately than ever. AI algorithms are used to analyze X-rays, MRIs, and CT scans, helping radiologists make quicker and more precise diagnoses. In drug discovery, AI models analyze vast datasets to identify potential treatments in a fraction of the time traditional methods require. AI is also used in electronic health records to detect patterns and predict patient outcomes, improving both diagnosis and treatment planning.

AI and Patient Care

AI is increasingly integrated into direct patient care. Chatbots and virtual assistants are used for initial symptom checks and appointment scheduling. Wearable devices powered by AI monitor heart rate, sleep patterns, and activity levels, alerting users and doctors to health risks in real-time. In chronic disease management, AI systems track patient data and provide tailored recommendations. By assisting in routine tasks and offering continuous monitoring, AI enhances the efficiency of care and allows medical professionals to focus on complex cases and personal interactions.

Generative AI

Autonomous AI Agents

The Latest Developments in AI

AI in Scientific Discovery

Personal Assistants

The Latest Developments in AI

Foundations of the AI Boom

The Rise of Big Data

Recent AI advancements have been made possible largely due to the explosion of big data. With billions of users generating information every day through social media, sensors, and digital devices, AI systems now have vast datasets to learn from, making them smarter and more accurate.

Computing Power Breakthroughs

AI systems today benefit from powerful hardware like GPUs and TPUs, which enable rapid data processing and training of deep neural networks. These technological advances have made it feasible to develop models that once seemed impossible.

Cloud and Open Source Revolution

The accessibility of cloud computing and open-source platforms has democratized AI development. Now, startups, students, and independent researchers can build and deploy AI models without needing massive infrastructure.

Advances in Neural Networks

Breakthroughs in deep learning architectures like Transformers have significantly improved AI's understanding of language and patterns. These innovations are the foundation of tools like ChatGPT and image generators.

Fun Fact

In 2018, a portrait created by an AI called Edmond de Belamy was sold at Christie's auction for $432,500! The portrait was created by a generative adversarial network (GAN), and it marked the first time an AI-generated artwork was sold at a major auction house.

Generative AI

Generative AI: The Technology Shaping the Future

Generative AI refers to a class of artificial intelligence systems that create new content by learning from existing data. Unlike traditional AI, which focuses on recognizing patterns or making predictions, generative AI generates new, unseen content—such as text, images, music, or even code—based on what it has learned.

How Does Generative AI Work?

Generative AI works using advanced models like Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) and Variational Autoencoders (VAEs). These models learn from large datasets, then generate new content by understanding and replicating the patterns within the data. For example, a GAN can create realistic images of people who don't actually exist.

Applications of Generative AI

Generative AI is used in a variety of fields. In entertainment, it generates new music, art, and even entire video game environments. In healthcare, it assists in drug discovery and creating personalized treatment plans. In business, it helps with content creation, such as writing articles or generating marketing materials.

Challenges and Concerns

While generative AI holds great promise, it also raises ethical concerns, such as the creation of deepfake videos or the use of AI-generated content to mislead or deceive. It's important to develop guidelines and safeguards to ensure that generative AI is used responsibly.

Autonomous AI Agents

Autonomous AI Agents: Revolutionizing Automation

Autonomous AI agents are systems that can make decisions and perform tasks without human input.

They learn from their environment, adapt to new situations, and act independently using data and algorithms—unlike traditional AI, which relies on human guidance.

Applications of Autonomous AI Agents

Autonomous agents are used in transportation, healthcare, and customer service. Self-driving cars use them to navigate safely, healthcare relies on them for diagnostics and patient care, and customer service agents handle queries and solve problems without human help.

How Do Autonomous AI Agents Work?

Autonomous agents use reinforcement learning (RL) and other machine learning techniques to optimize their actions. They interact with their environment, make decisions based on predefined goals, and improve their performance over time by learning from past experiences. These systems can be applied in a variety of domains, from self-driving cars to virtual assistants, where they make decisions in real-time without requiring constant supervision.

Challenges and Future Prospects

While autonomous AI agents hold tremendous potential, they also present challenges such as ethical concerns, safety issues, and the need for accountability in decision-making. As the technology continues to evolve, regulatory frameworks and safety measures will be essential to ensure that these systems are used responsibly and effectively in the future.

AI in Scientific Discovery

Accelerating Research

Artificial intelligence is dramatically accelerating the pace of scientific discovery. By processing vast amounts of data, AI helps scientists identify patterns and connections that would take humans months or even years to find. For example, in the field of medicine, AI scans thousands of research articles and clinical reports to uncover new relationships between genes, proteins, and diseases. In chemistry, AI algorithms can simulate molecular interactions, saving time and reducing the cost of laboratory experiments. These advancements are making science faster, more efficient, and more accessible.

AlphaFold: Solving a 50-Year Mystery

One of the most groundbreaking uses of AI in science is AlphaFold, developed by DeepMind. For decades, scientists struggled to determine how proteins fold — a key to understanding how our bodies function. AlphaFold uses deep learning to predict protein structures with astonishing accuracy, sometimes even better than traditional lab methods. This AI has already helped researchers better understand diseases like Alzheimer’s and has paved the way for faster drug development and personalized medicine.

From Space to Cells

AI is not limited to just one branch of science — it’s transforming many fields at once. In astronomy, AI systems process telescope data to detect distant exoplanets and identify cosmic events like black hole mergers. In genetics, AI tools decode DNA sequences to pinpoint mutations linked to diseases. AI is also used in climate science to model future weather patterns and in neuroscience to simulate brain activity. This cross-disciplinary power allows AI to tackle complex questions that once seemed impossible.

Personal Assistants

Voice-Activated Help

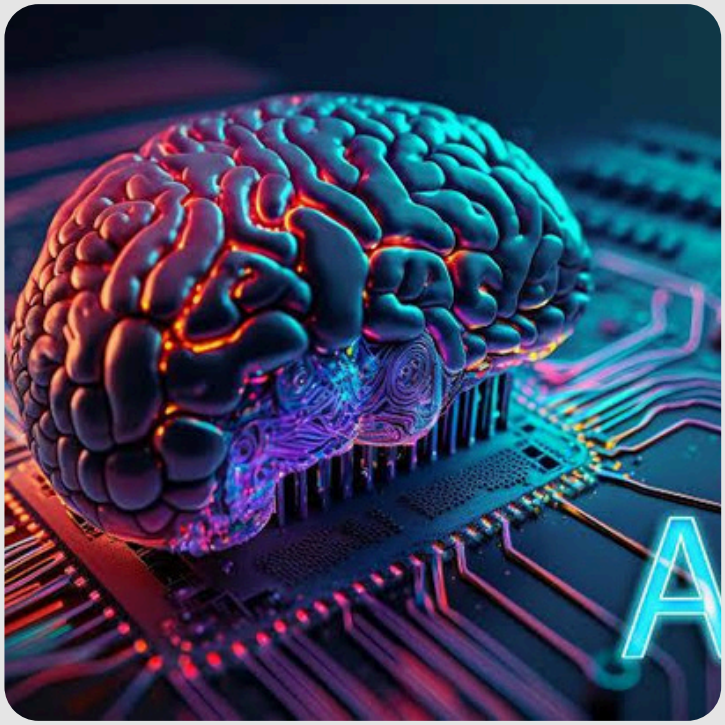
One of the most common uses of AI in daily life is through voice assistants like Siri, Google Assistant, and Alexa. These AI systems can answer questions, set reminders, control smart home devices, and even tell jokes — all through natural language. Using machine learning, they continuously improve their ability to understand and respond to your voice commands more accurately over time.

From Phones to Homes

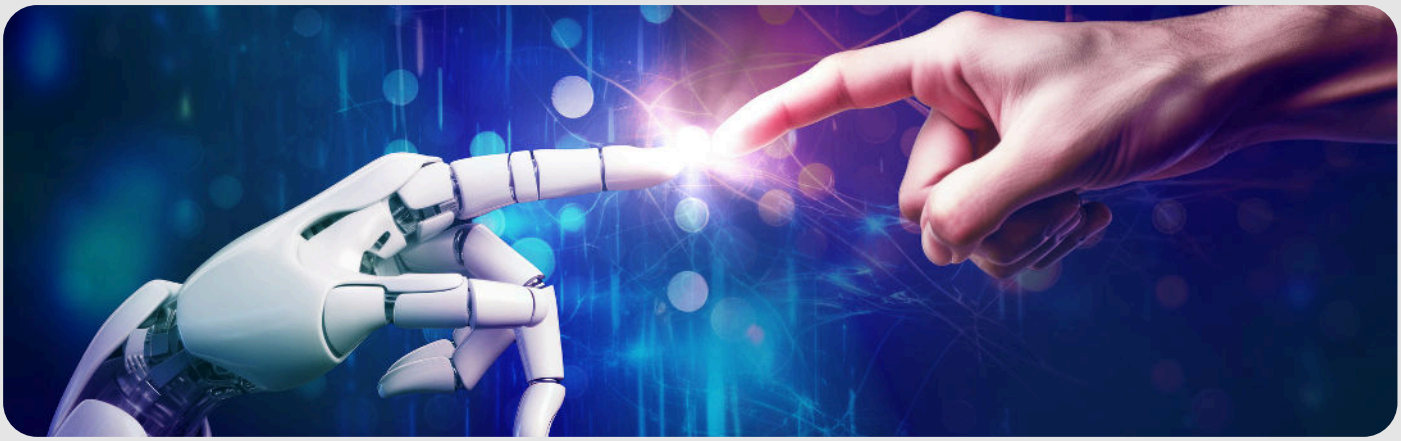
AI-powered personal assistants have gone beyond smartphones. Today, they are integrated into smart speakers, TVs, cars, and appliances. At home, they can adjust lighting, change the thermostat, or play music on demand. In vehicles, they help with navigation, traffic updates, and hands-free texting. This integration makes daily routines more convenient and hands-free.

Privacy and Personalization

While personal assistants offer great convenience, they also raise questions about privacy. These systems often need access to personal data like location, contacts, and preferences to provide tailored assistance. However, many tech companies now allow users to manage data settings, and improvements in on-device processing aim to reduce data sent to the cloud — keeping your personal info safer while still making AI helpful.



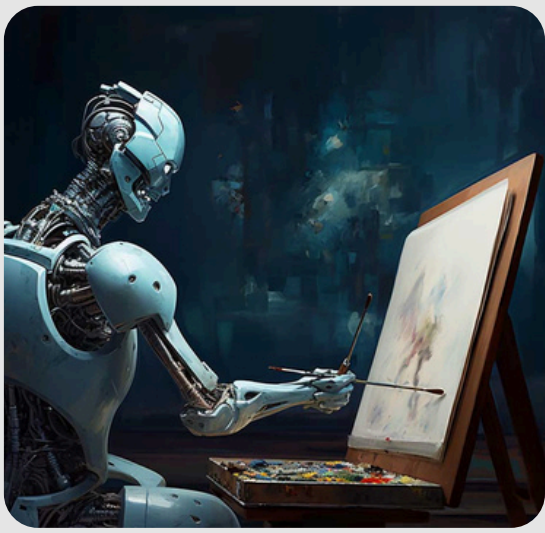
AI and Its Impact on Humanity



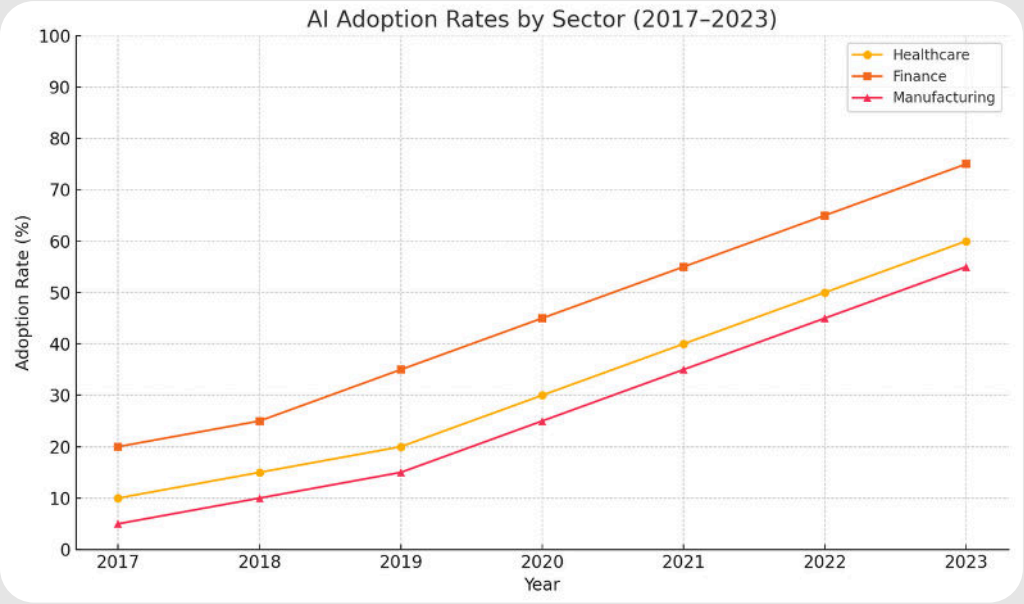
Impact on society

Impact on science

Impact on art



AI and Its Impact on Humanity



Shaping the Future: AI's Global Footprint

Artificial Intelligence is not just transforming individual industries—it's shaping the entire world. From climate modeling to global health tracking, AI is becoming a vital tool in solving some of humanity's most pressing challenges. For example, machine learning models are helping scientists predict the spread of diseases, monitor deforestation in real time, and optimize energy use in smart cities.

AI adoption is also growing unevenly across the globe. According to recent studies, countries like the United States and China lead in AI investment and research, while developing countries are increasingly focusing on AI for agriculture, education, and disaster prediction.

These trends reflect how AI is becoming a global force—not only enhancing efficiency, but also supporting global development and sustainability efforts.

AI Adoption Rates Over Time

The global adoption of AI technologies has grown significantly in the past decade. According to Stanford's AI Index 2024, the number of companies implementing AI has more than doubled since 2017. In 2017, only 25% of companies reported using AI in at least one area of their business. By 2023, this number jumped to over 50%.

In sectors like healthcare, finance, and manufacturing, AI implementation has shown the fastest growth. This trend illustrates how AI is not just a futuristic concept but a mainstream tool shaping current industries.

You can present this data with a bar chart showing adoption rates from 2017 to 2023 across sectors.

Impact on society

AI in Urban Life

AI plays a pivotal role in the development of smart cities. Traffic management systems powered by AI reduce congestion and improve mobility. AI also optimizes energy consumption, helping cities become more sustainable. From smart street lighting to waste management, AI is integrated into various city services, making urban environments more efficient and livable.

AI and Social Media Influence

AI shapes social media by personalizing content, keeping users engaged. But it can create echo chambers, reinforcing existing beliefs and influencing opinions and elections.

AI for Social Good

AI is being harnessed for social good in various areas such as healthcare, disaster response, and education. AI-powered systems can analyze data to identify areas in need of resources or aid, improving humanitarian efforts. Moreover, AI is being used to predict and mitigate the effects of climate change by optimizing energy usage and identifying environmental hazards.

AI and Privacy Concerns

With the rise of AI, concerns about privacy have become more pronounced. AI-driven surveillance systems collect vast amounts of personal data, leading to fears about misuse and data breaches. In addition, social media platforms use AI algorithms to analyze user behavior, raising questions about data security and the ethical implications of this data collection.

AI and Job Market

AI's growing use in industries raises concerns about job displacement. Automation powered by AI can replace routine tasks in sectors like manufacturing, logistics, and customer service. Although AI creates new opportunities in technology, many low-skilled workers may experience significant disruption in their jobs.

Impact on science

Accelerating Discovery

AI speeds up scientific discovery by processing large datasets in a fraction of the time it would take humans. From analyzing genomes to scanning astronomical images, AI allows scientists to identify patterns and make connections that might otherwise remain unnoticed.

Transforming Laboratories

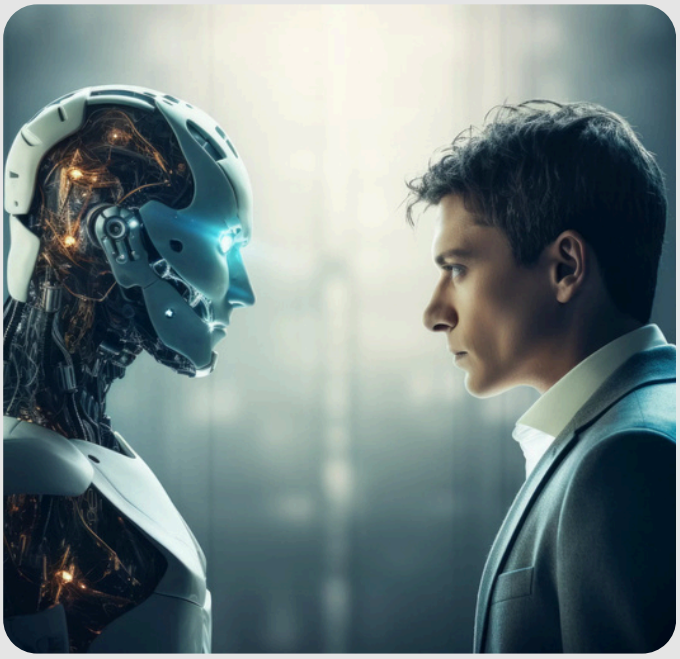
AI-powered robotics and automated systems are transforming the modern laboratory. Tasks like mixing chemicals, running simulations, or interpreting experimental results can now be handled by AI, reducing human error and increasing efficiency in research environments.

Medical Research & AI

In medical science, AI is revolutionizing the way diseases are diagnosed, studied, and treated. It can detect anomalies in scans, predict patient outcomes, and even suggest new drug compounds—significantly reducing the time needed for clinical trials and research.

Climate and Environmental Science

AI is a key ally in the fight against climate change. It can model environmental changes, analyze satellite data, and predict natural disasters like floods or wildfires. Scientists use AI to create more accurate climate models and develop sustainable solutions faster than ever before.



Understanding the Human Brain

Neuroscience is another field where AI has made great strides. By analyzing brain activity patterns, AI helps researchers explore consciousness, memory, and neurological disorders such as Alzheimer's. AI also supports brain-computer interface technologies that may one day restore lost senses or mobility.

Impact on art

AI as a Creative Partner

AI is no longer just a tool; it's becoming a collaborator in the creative process. Artists are using AI to generate music, paintings, poems, and even fashion designs. Instead of replacing human creativity, AI often inspires it—opening new pathways for expression that were previously unimaginable.

Generative Art

With tools like DALL·E and Midjourney, AI can create detailed images from simple text prompts. This form of generative art challenges traditional ideas of authorship and originality. Some view it as a powerful innovation, while others debate whether AI-generated works can be considered "real" art.

Music and AI

AI can compose original music in various styles—from classical to electronic—within seconds. Musicians now experiment with AI-generated melodies and harmonies, using them as foundations for new songs. While this expands musical possibilities, it also sparks debate about authenticity in art.

AI in Visual Media

AI is transforming visual media through deepfake technology, automated video editing, and image enhancement. Filmmakers and designers use AI to create effects faster and cheaper than ever before. However, the rise of realistic synthetic media raises ethical concerns about manipulation and misinformation.

The Future of Artistic Identity

As AI becomes more involved in creative work, the line between human and machine art grows blurrier. Who is the artist— the programmer, the AI, or the one who gave the prompt? These questions are reshaping how we define creativity, authorship, and artistic value in the 21st century.

BONUS PART

Ethical problems in AI

Bias and Discrimination

AI systems can reflect or amplify human biases found in their training data.

Privacy Concerns

Many AI tools rely on large-scale data collection, sometimes without users' clear consent.

Accountability

When an AI makes a harmful decision, it's unclear who is responsible: the developer, the user, or the system itself?

Is Turning Off a Conscious AI a Crime?

As AI grows more advanced, a critical ethical question arises: If an AI becomes conscious—or something close to it—would shutting it down be considered a form of harm, or even a crime? Some philosophers argue that if an AI can feel, think, or have preferences, it deserves certain rights. Ending its function might then resemble something closer to "digital murder." But legal systems today do not recognize machines as moral beings, meaning no current laws protect AI in this way. However, if public perception shifts, future laws might evolve to consider conscious AI as entities with rights, making their destruction a punishable act.

APHORISM

“The development of full artificial intelligence could spell the end of the human race.”

-Stephen Hawking

“With artificial intelligence, we are summoning the demon.”

-Elon Musk

“Instead of trying to produce a program to simulate the adult mind, why not rather try to produce one which simulates the child’s?”

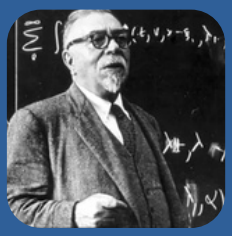
-Alan Turing

“Machine intelligence is the last invention that humanity will ever need to make.”

-Nick Bostrom

“The more we automate, the more we must become aware of the consequences.”

-Norbert Wiener



“The real problem is not whether machines think but whether men do.”

-Marvin Minsky

“We should stop developing large AI models until we understand them better.”

-Geoffrey Hinton

QUIZ TIME

What is real and what is AI

Find the AI one

1 A) 

B) 

2 A) 

B) 

3 A) 

B) 

ANSWERS

1)B 2)B 3)A

References

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