# Five Big Ideas in Artificial Intelligence

## **5. Societal Impact**

AI can impact society in both positive and negative ways. Al technologies are changing the ways we work, travel, communicate, and care for each other. But we must be mindful of the harms that can potentially occur. inds For example, biases in the data used to train an AI system could lead to some people being less well served than others. Thus, it is important to discuss the impacts natu/ that AI is having on our society and develop criteria for the ethical design and deployment of AI-based systems.

### 4. Natural Interaction

NATURAL INTERACTION or T or T ositive and negative Humans are among the hardest things for AI agents to understand. Intelligent agents require many kinds of knowlede to interact naturally with humans. Agents must be able to converse in human languages, recognize facial expressions and emotions, and draw Computers can learn from data. upon knowledge of culture and social conventions to infer intentions from observed behavior. Today's AI systems can use language to a limited extent, but lack the general reasoning and conversational capabilities of even a child.

Accuracy

99.4%

ifen

GOCIETAL IMAN

3 - LEARNING

**Object ID:** 

Human

Computers perceive the world using sensors. Perception is the process of extracting meaning from sensory signals. Making computers "see" and "hear" well enough for practical use is one of the most significant achievements of AI to computers perceive the world using sensors date.

Agents maintain representations of the world and use them for reasoning. Representation Agents maintain is one of the fundamental problems of world REPRESENTATION & A intelligence, both natural and artificial. Computers construct representations using data structures, and these representations support reasoning algorithms that derive new information e them for reasoning. from what is already known. While AI repre agents can reason about very complex esentations or the problems, they do not think the way a \* REASONINC human does. 3. Learning Computers can learn from data. Machine learning is a kind of statistical inference that finds patterns in data. Many areas of Al have progressed significantly in recent years thanks to learning algorithms that create new representations. For the approach to succeed, tremendous amounts of data are required. This "training data" must usually be supplied by people, but is sometimes acquired by the machine itself.

# 2. Representation & Reasoning

