

## Artificial Intelligence Vc Human Mind

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### ABSTRACT

*This article discusses the use of artificial intelligence and human mind in several fields of life and the impact of AI on the legal profession. An analysis of the course of development is introduced and an overview of the state of various studies is considered, important areas of research are listed. The possibilities of using artificial intelligence in various branches of law and human activity have also been developed.*

It is possible to define "intelligence" as the capacity to complete specific intellectual activities without the aid of a predetermined algorithm. The capacity to make defensible decisions in the absence of information is another sign of intelligence. It can also be defined analytically as the response of the cognitive process to outside inputs at the level of neurons. A neural network is a model that enables you to choose the best course of action in light of specific circumstances.

The authors of the explanatory dictionary on artificial intelligence observed in 1992 that "artificial intelligence" has the capability of intelligent systems to carry out creative operations that are typically thought to be the domain of man. An intelligent system, in turn, is a technical or software system capable of solving problems belonging to a specific subject area, knowledge of which is stored in the memory of such a system.

Our lives could be greatly simplified by artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence has a very broad range of potential applications and can be put to use almost wherever a person can think of.

Here are some instances where it has already been used to good effect.

1. Medical care. The benefit of artificial intelligence in this area is its capacity for memory and processing large amounts of data; as a result, applications that provide advice to doctors as well as programs that can identify diseases early on before symptoms manifest have already been developed. For instance, the Face2Gene program can detect 3,500 distinct genetic illnesses by scanning the user's face.

2. Business and farming. In some fields, artificial intelligence has advanced to the point where people will soon be wholly superfluous. Therefore, LG will open a factory in 2023 where every single step, from the purchase of goods to the unloading of finished goods, will be handled by artificial

intelligence. The corresponding software will also perform quality control.

Additionally, plants will begin to partially adopt this technology as early as 2021. Artificial intelligence keeps track on the health of the plants, the humidity level, and the soil's nutrient content in rural industries. Additionally, it can locate weeds and remove them without harming nearby plants.

3. Vehicle traffic. Traffic congestion is already being avoided by artificial intelligence. In order to enhance the traffic situation, it gathers data from traffic signals in real-time, evaluates the space between automobiles, and looks at recent accidents. Many nations have already put similar systems into place. Autopilot-equipped vehicles are another application of AI in this field.

4. The smart house. For instance, an AI may open the curtains when it wakes up in the morning so that light can enter the space. The ability to experience the full ease of intelligent batteries that adjust the temperature to a person is also coming soon. Apartments can already be cleaned by a smart vacuum.

The most heated debate in the philosophy of AI is the question "Can a machine think?". Thinking is the process of processing information stored in memory: synthesis, analysis and self-programming.

Artificial intelligence and humans are actually very different. They are united only by the ability to think, but this is carried out in different ways. It should be noted that there are two points of view on AI – these are the hypotheses of weak and strong AI. Consider them.

Applied artificial intelligence (also using the term "weak AI" or "narrow AI", in the English tradition – weak /applied / narrow AI) is an AI designed to solve any one intellectual task or a small set of them. This class includes systems for playing chess, go, pattern recognition, speech, making a decision on issuing or not issuing a bank loan, and so on.

In contrast to applied AI, the concept of universal artificial intelligence (also "strong AI", in English - strong AI / Artificial General Intelligence) is introduced. The term "strong (or general) artificial intelligence" was introduced by the American philosopher John Rogers Searle. A strong AI is a program that will itself be a mind similar to a human mind. Accordingly, artificial superintelligence (ASI) will have intellectual capabilities that exceed the capabilities of humans in almost a wide range of categories and fields of activity. According to Nick Bostrom, one of the recognized AI experts, a Swedish philosopher and author of the book "Superintelligence: Paths, Dangers, Strategies," a superintelligent artificial system will have "intelligence that is much smarter than the best human brains in almost all areas, including scientific creativity, general wisdom and social skills." Bostrom is confident that there won't be many issues that the superintelligence cannot resolve, or at the very least, assist us in resolving. All of these problems, which superintelligence will be able to tackle instantly with the aid of nanotechnology, include illnesses, poverty, environmental degradation, and pain of all kinds.

**Conclusions.** Scientists have varied perspectives on artificial intelligence as a social phenomena, its location and function in society, and as a result, several development scenarios have been created. One of the scenarios in the essay may very possibly occur in the future because to the rapid advancement of AI. But as of now, the human mind still has many advantages over sophisticated computers.

The question is what kind of impact intelligent systems have and how much a person is protected as a thinking creature. Intelligent systems have the power to affect and drastically alter our everyday life. Technology determines the values and priorities of society. One of its top concerns is the creation of new social spaces, new forms of communication, and other social factors that influence the relative importance of rivalry, competition, and benefits.

The new social reality develops a new type of person and a new type of human life activity by drawing advanced technology, information, and globalization into its orbit. This new way of living incorporates professionalism, a sense of duty and responsibility, as well as pragmatism and utilitarianism.