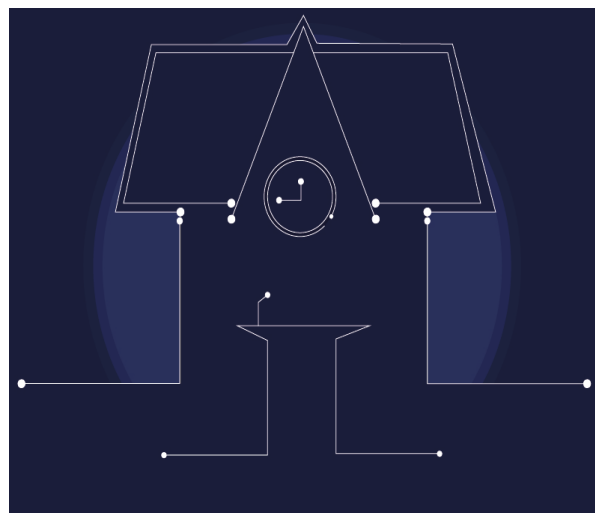


ONCE UPON A TIME THE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Reading time: 2min53sec

1956 : When researchers created the term artificial intelligence

The term 'artificial intelligence' was born at a conference at Dartmouth University, organized by John McCarthy, a computer scientist. Indeed, the goal of the leading researchers invited to the Conference was to discuss a subject SO new to the human mind that he had to invent a new term for it and.... BAM it was called Artificial Intelligence!



1957: When the first learning machine was created

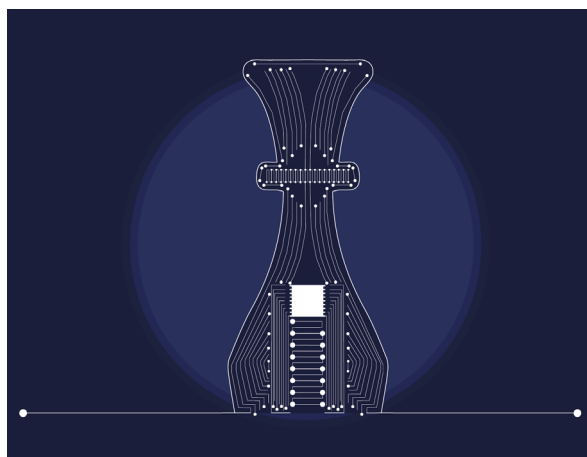
The American psychologist Frank Rosenblatt feigns on a computer the capacities of learning of a machine. It was the creation of the Perceptron, the first learning machine!!!

1968: When Kubrick imagined where AI could lead

2001:A Space Odyssey, staged an intelligent computer, HAL 9000. The movie showed some predictions made by AI researchers at the time that machines were heading towards human level intelligence very soon.

1973: When it is Winter for AI

Millions had been spent but ROI were not up to the money spent! The mathematician Professor Sir James Lighthill gave a damning health report on the state of AI in the UK and explained that machines would only ever be capable of an «experienced amateur» level of chess. Common sense reasoning and supposedly simple tasks like face recognition would always be beyond their capability.



1997: When AI triumphs (part 1)

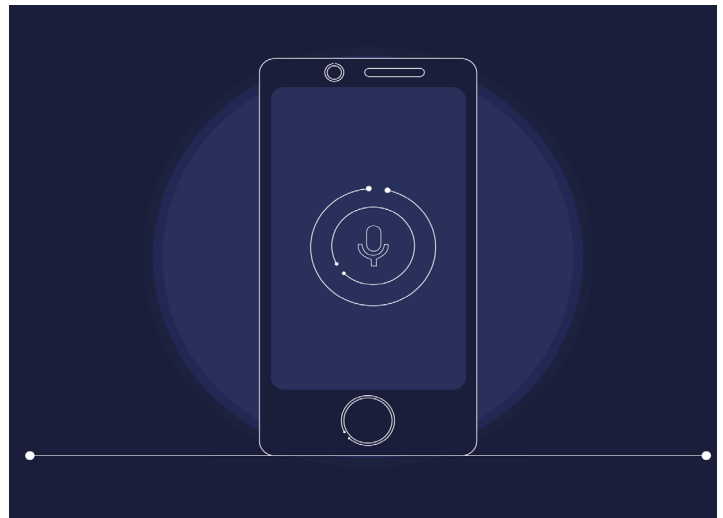
Supporters of top-down AI still had their champions: supercomputers like Deep Blue, which in 1997 took on world chess champion Garry Kasparov. The IBM machine was capable of evaluating up to... 200 million positions a second!! But could it think strategically? The answer was a great YES and the supercomputer won the contest

2002: When AI does the cleaning

Rodney Brook's company, iRobot, created the first commercially successful robot for the home: an autonomous vacuum cleaner called Roomba.

2008: When Google recognizes your voice

In November 2008, a small feature appeared on the new Apple iPhone: a Google app with speech recognition. Google pioneered a new approach: thousands of powerful computers, running parallel neural networks, learning to spot patterns in the volumes of data from Google's many users. Google now claims it is 92% accurate.



2011: When AI triumphs (part 2)

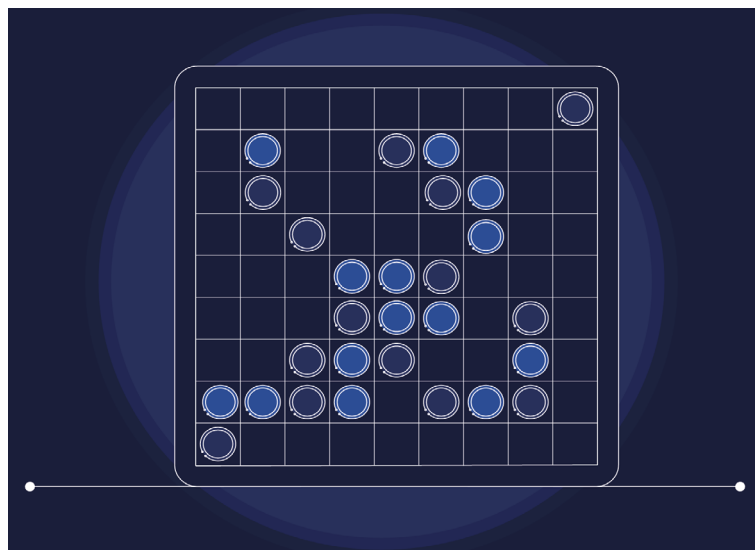
In 2011, IBM's Watson took on the human brain on US quiz show Jeopardy. This was a much more difficult challenge for the machine than winning a chess game since Watson had to answer riddles and complex questions. Its makers used neural networks, and trained the machine for more than three years to recognize patterns in questions and answers. Watson TROUNCED the two best performers of all time on the show. It was a triumph for AI.

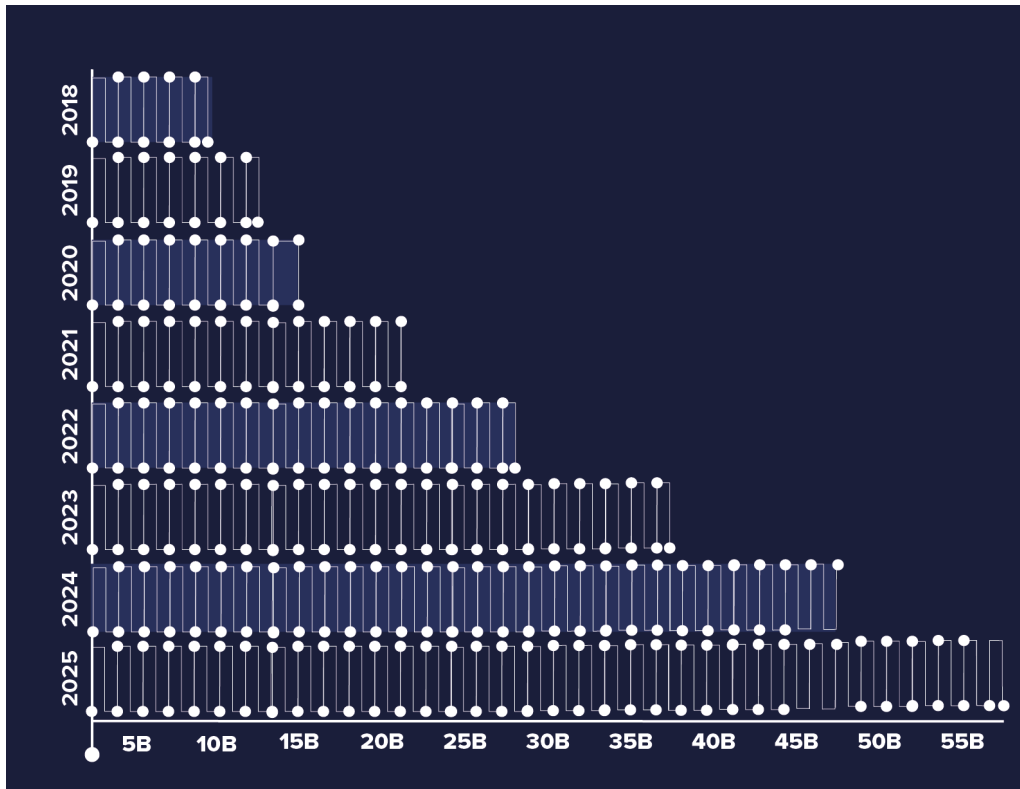
2014: When AI takes place in our everyday life

From Google's billion dollar investment in driverless cars, to Skype's launch of real-time voice translation, intelligent machines were now becoming an everyday reality that would change all of our lives.

2016: When AI triumphs (part 3)

In March 2016 AlphaGo (AI from Google) took on its ultimate challenge in South Korea and played against Lee Sedol, winner of 18 world titles. After 5 games, AlphaGo won 4-1 thanks to a number of highly innovative moves that psychologically disturbed the Korean worldwide champion.





AI market size (\$Bn)

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[An inductive inference machine](#)

[L'intelligence artificielle, Jean Noël Lafargue & Marion Montaigne, La petite bédéthèque des savoirs](#)

<https://humansinai.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Humans-in-AI-Design-process-for-AI.pdf>