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THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HUMAN LIFE

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Abstract
This article discusses the role of artificial intelligence in human life, its applications, and models developed across various fields. The advantages and disadvantages of artificial intelligence are highlighted. The paper analyzes key directions in the field of artificial intelligence and the opportunities its development has brought to humanity.

Keywords: Innovation, artificial intelligence, human life, technologies, logical approaches, analysis, research activities.

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Introduction

In the modern era, artificial intelligence has established its position in almost every aspect of our lives. It plays a significant role in data analysis, task automation, information delivery, transportation, improving service quality, simplifying tasks, and making our lives easier and more convenient. The development of artificial intelligence is leading humanity toward a new level of productivity. This technology facilitates interaction across various fields and automates many tasks, in other words, it opens up new opportunities. Artificial intelligence is being integrated into all sectors. It has become one of the main tools for automated data acquisition, analysis, and activity automation. Artificial intelligence is also creating greater convenience and safety in the transportation sector. Autonomous driving systems, traffic monitoring, and anti-collision technologies enhance road safety. These services provide convenience for drivers and improve traffic management systems. In many fields, artificial intelligence is making our lives more modern and simpler. Along with such innovations and new opportunities, security issues are becoming increasingly important. Problems related to the protection of personal data and the influence of external factors on algorithms are emerging. This necessitates critical discussion, the development of legal regulations, and the ethical and effective advancement of artificial intelligence. Strengthening the role of artificial intelligence in society deepens issues related to developing technologies in accordance with legal, ethical, and security principles. While this process opens new opportunities, it also poses risks related to compliance with and preservation of legal and ethical standards.

Artificial intelligence - is a field of technology that enables computer systems and software to perform intellectual activities such as thinking, understanding concepts, storing information, and carrying out other cognitive tasks. Artificial intelligence assists computers in self-learning,

analyzing concepts and data, finding logical solutions, providing recommendations, writing texts, and understanding visual or auditory information.

Types of Artificial Intelligence:

General Artificial Intelligence (Strong AI). General artificial intelligence refers to a level of AI capable of solving any cognitive task, performing any intellectual function, and adapting to new situations in a manner similar to human intelligence. Its characteristics include self-awareness, self-learning, adaptability, and the ability to learn a wide range of tasks similar to human reasoning. Currently, general artificial intelligence does not exist and remains a subject of research and theoretical discussion.

Weak (Narrow) Artificial Intelligence. Weak artificial intelligence is specialized in performing specific tasks or solving a limited set of problems. It lacks the ability to learn or adapt to new situations outside its designated domain. Its strengths lie in high efficiency in solving specific problems, but its learning and adaptability are limited. Examples include search engines, recommendation systems, automatic speech recognition, computer vision, and chess-playing programs.

Super Artificial Intelligence. Super artificial intelligence refers to a hypothetical level of AI that surpasses human intelligence in all aspects, including reasoning, creativity, and problem-solving. Its characteristics include the ability to solve complex problems, create new technologies, adapt flexibly, and learn independently at a level beyond human capabilities. Currently, there are no real-world examples of super artificial intelligence.

Each of these levels of artificial intelligence has its own advantages, limitations, and potential risks. One of the most dangerous aspects of the AI-driven modern world is that it is based on the “winner takes all” principle, which can intensify social tensions and international conflicts.

Negative Aspects of Artificial Intelligence Along with its positive features, artificial intelligence also has several negative aspects:

- Automation and the use of artificial intelligence may lead to job losses and changes in the skills demanded in the labor market;
- The large-scale collection and analysis of data through artificial intelligence may pose risks to the privacy and security of personal information;
- Ethical and responsibility-related threats arise, especially in areas such as autonomous weapons, facial recognition, and algorithmic decision-making;
- Dependence on technology may reduce critical thinking and intuition-based decision-making;
- There is a risk of increased inequality due to the use of artificial intelligence technologies and digital education;
- Issues of accountability and transparency in algorithms are becoming increasingly relevant, especially when making decisions that significantly affect human lives.

Conclusion: In conclusion, artificial intelligence is a powerful tool with the potential to solve many global problems. However, its use also brings a range of challenges and risks that must be carefully considered and managed to ensure sustainable and ethical technological development.

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