

“The exciting new effort to make computers think ... *machines with minds*, in the full and literal sense” (Haugeland, 1985)

“[The automation of] activities that we associate with human thinking, activities such as decision-making, problem solving, learning ...” (Bellman, 1978)

“The art of creating machines that perform functions that require intelligence when performed by people” (Kurzweil, 1990)

“The study of how to make computers do things at which, at the moment, people are better” (Rich and Knight, 1991)

“The study of mental faculties through the use of computational models”
(Charniak and McDermott, 1985)

“The study of the computations that make it possible to perceive, reason, and act”
(Winston, 1992)

“A field of study that seeks to explain and emulate intelligent behavior in terms of computational processes” (Schalkoff, 1990)

“The branch of computer science that is concerned with the automation of intelligent behavior” (Luger and Stubblefield, 1993)

Figure 1.1 Some definitions of AI. They are organized into four categories:

Systems that think like humans.

Systems that think rationally.

Systems that act like humans.

Systems that act rationally.