Project 1

The Birth of **Artificial Intelligence**

This essay showing how comparing the human brain to an "information-processing system" helped drive Al's development.



Scan code <u>view</u>, preferably with ipad or computer device, can be viewed in full

Bi Wu



Retro-futurism style





EL FONT

Let people feel the nostalgia of the past, but also full of infinite imagination for the future.

The blue colour symbolises the scientific and technological origin of Al, which is calm and deep; the

orange colour means the future of AI, which is full of vitality and hope.

Mood images



Design idea

To enhance the reading experience, I combined

The book adopts the design of "text + illustration +AR" to explore the birth and development of Al. Since the content is theoretical, the text layout is designed to be clear and structured for easy

AR technology to add a page of interactive illustrations to each chapter, breaking the static nature of traditional books and making abstract Al concepts more intuitive and engaging.

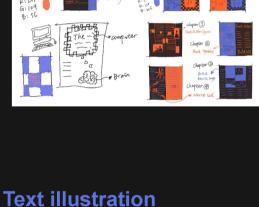


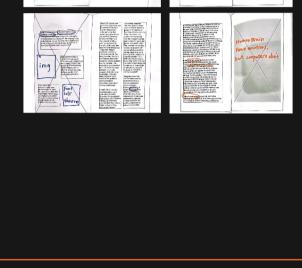
Lewis's img

combine more naturally.

Typography

The use of cross-page, sidebar, embedded typesetting, so that text and visual elements



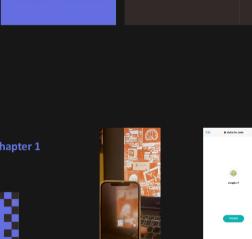


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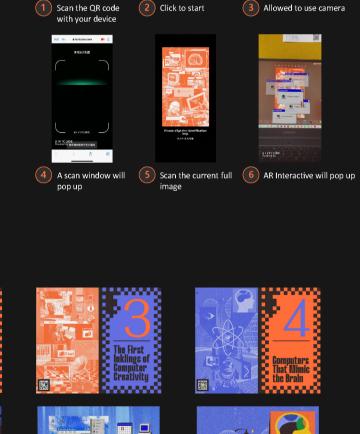
Based on the images of the key people or events mentioned in the article, the concepts they mentioned are highlighted in color.











Chapter Pages



Find keywords

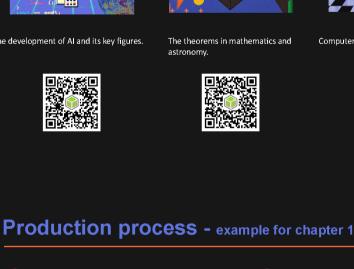
Humans, when engaged in problem solving in the kinds of tasks we have considered, are representable as information processing systems.

—Allen Newell and Herbert A. Simon⁸⁰

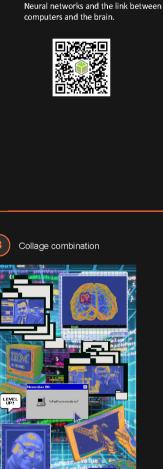
Newell and Simon's view—that the brain is an information processing system and can therefore be reproduced in machine form and can also be studied—seemed outrageously addical in 1972. They were among the pioneers who lad the groundwork for the first developments in artificial intelligence (AI). Your computer is a box connected to your printer, screen, keyboard, and mouse. If you opened it, you would find devices thardware flor storing information—data—and retrieving it to use in problem-schirp programs (algorithms), allong with CPUs for calculations. This is the computer's functional architecture for processing information.

In the early 1970s, psychologists like Newell and Simon, who were interested in AI, expanded the concept of a computer's functional architecture to reflect the very the brain is put together—that is, the train's cognitive functional architecture I, like a computer, the brain has storage for information or facts—memory—and ways of retrieving information and working on it, using rules for solving protilems—elagorithms. And also like a computer, the brain is an information-processing system and can be studied using computer science. In other words, the brain is like a computer and a computer is like the brain.

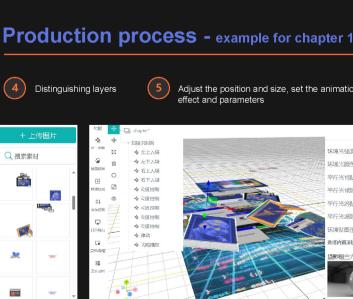
It all began more than a decade earlier, back in the 1950s, when psychologists in the cognitive science field began to apply scientific methods to psychology. Newell and Simon were among the chief contributors. Their method was to ask people to solve problems and explain their procedures step-by-step, the aim being to formulate a general theory of problem solving.

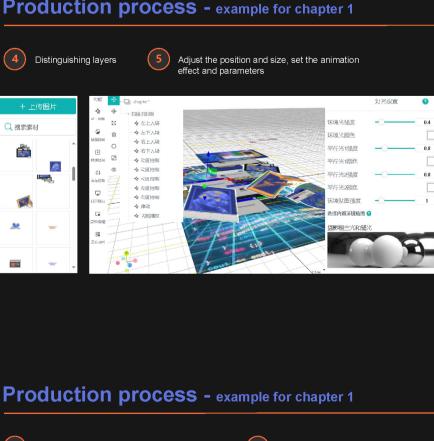






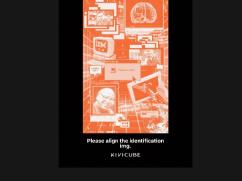
In 1956, a group of scientists and mathematicians interested in whether it might be possible to simulate human intelligence in machines gathered for an informal conference at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire. One of the organizers, John McCarthy, coined the term artificial intelligence, or Al. Newell and Simon discussed their work and presented their program, the Logic Theorist. It was the first program deliberately created to mimic the problem-solving skills of a human being and the first true Al program.

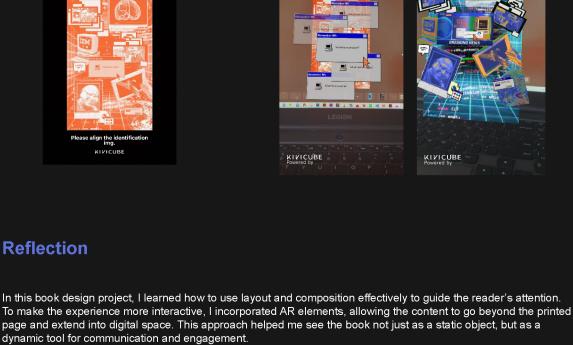






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Reflection

What I found especially interesting was seeing how different classmates approached the same theme in completely unique ways. This exchange of ideas and perspectives was inspiring — a reminder of how powerful creative diversity can be.