Zakaj računalnik prekaša človeka v šahu v nogometu pa ne?

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Povzetek Sodobna informacijska tehnologija (IT) na čelu z umetno inteligenco, obsežnimi podatki in robotiko pomembno posega v naše življenje in delo. Računalniški algoritmi uspešno rešujejo zahtevne logično kompleksne probleme, ki so tudi za človeka trd ali celo pretrd oreh. Že pred leti nas je osupnila novica, da je računalnik premagal najboljšega šahista na svetu. Podobno se je dogodilo tudi z nekaterimi zahtevnimi igrami, kot je npr. GO. Marsikdo si je že tedaj zastavil vprašanje: Kaj še ostane človeku? Življenje v katerem se moramo znajti tudi v novih nepredvidljivih situacijah je naš eko sistem, ki je vse prej kot dobro definirana igra. V tej igri je IT pomemben, včasih nepogrešljiv, pripomoček. Spreminjajo se načini našega delovanja. To pomeni, tudi naši poklici. Govorimo o ogroženosti delovnih mest. Slišimo trditve, da so bolj ogrožena »nižja« delovna mesta. Ni nujno, da je to res. Npr. delo natakarja je zelo kompleksno. Ne gre le za dostavo hrane. Je vse kaj več. Delo spremljajo tudi možni nepredvidljivi dogodki med natakarje in stranko. Težko si predstavljamo, da bi bil robot takim situacijam kos. Po drugi strani pa zdravnika radiologa računalnik često prekaša v analizi radioloških slik. Ne pa vedno in povsod. Kajti vzorci na slikah so lahko tudi nove nepredvidljive situacije. Če dosegajo algoritmi 95% točnost je to za avtomatsko diagnosticiranje je to zelo dobro. Predstavljajo dober pripomoček človeku. Vemo, da 95% zanesljivost ni dovolj za samovozeča vozila. Gre torej za sobivanje človeka z računalniškimi algoritmi, podatki in roboti. V tej povezavi se spreminjajo vsa delovna mesta. Kako bomo doživljali in preživeli te spremembe je v prvi vrsti odvisno od nas ljudi.

Ključne besede: informacijska tehnologija, umetna inteligenca, delovna mesta.

WHY DOES A COMPUTER SURPASS A HUMAN IN CHESS BUT NOT IN FOOTBALL?

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Abstract Modern information technology (IT), led by artificial intelligence, big data and robotics, have significant influence on our lives and work. Computer algorithms successfully solve logically complex problems, which are also a hard or even too hard nut to crack for humans. Years ago, we were stunned by the news that the computer had beaten the best chess player in the world. A similar thing happened with some challenging games, such as. GO. Many people were already asking themselves the question: What is left for a human being? A life in which we have to find ourselves even in new unpredictable situations is our ecosystem, which is anything but a well-defined game. In this game, IT is an important, sometimes indispensable, tool. The ways in which we operate are changing. That means also our professions. We are talking about job threats. We hear claims that "lower" jobs are more at risk. This is not necessarily true. E.g. the work of a waiter is very complex. It's not just about food delivery. It's anything more. The work is also accompanied by possible unforeseen events between the waiters and the customer. It's hard to imagine a robot being able to cope with such situations. On the other hand, the computer often surpasses the radiologist in analysing radiological images. But not always and everywhere. Because the patterns in the pictures can also be new unpredictable situations. For automatic diagnosis, if the algorithms achieve 95% accuracy is very good. They can be a good tool for humans. We know that 95% reliability is not enough for self-driving vehicles. It is therefore about the coexistence of man with computer algorithms, data and robots. In this connection, all jobs are changing. How we experience and survive these changes is primarily up to us humans.

Keywords:
information technology,
artificial intelligence,
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