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AI?“????”????????????

1969
Seymour Papert
Perceptrons
Marvin Minsky
AI

????????AI????

20 60 Perceptron

Linear Separability
AI “ ”

????????“XOR”????

XOR
0 1
0 1

Connectedness
“ ”

?????“????”“????”???

The diagram illustrates the structure of a 100-bit message. It is divided into four segments: a 20-bit segment labeled 'AI', a 10-bit segment, a 50-bit segment, and a final 20-bit segment.

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[illegible]

“ ”

Diagram illustrating the flow of data and operations in a neural network layer. The sequence of operations is as follows:

- Input data (represented by a 10x10 grid of boxes).
- Operation: **Backpropagation** (indicated by a label).
- Weights (represented by a 10x10 grid of boxes).
- Bias (represented by a 10x10 grid of boxes).
- Output (represented by a 10x10 grid of boxes).
- Error (represented by a 10x10 grid of boxes).

The flow is indicated by arrows connecting the grids in sequence.

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XOR

項目	1969年 (1969)	現在 (Today)
暗号化	単純な XOR	高度な暗号化アルゴリズム
認証	単純なハッシュ関数	強力な暗号化アルゴリズム + GPU加速 + 分散型ネットワーク
データ保護	単純な暗号化	高度な暗号化 “量子”
通信	単純な暗号化	高度な暗号化

Diagram illustrating the concept of Inductive Bias in AI. The diagram shows a sequence of 20 empty boxes. Above the first four boxes is the label "AI". Below the first four boxes is the label "Inductive Bias". The first four boxes are filled with the letters "A", "I", "B", and "I" respectively, representing the bias provided to the AI.

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“□□□□” “□□□□” “□□□□”