# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE WITH DR PAVEL BORISOV AND PROFESSOR SERGEY SAVEL'EV

# TALKING POINTS

## **KNOWLEDGE & COMPREHENSION**

- 1. What are neurons, and how do they exchange information?
- 2. How is a memristor different from a regular resistor?
- 3. What steps were taken by Pavel's team to develop and test novel memristor thin film devices?

### APPLICATION

- 4. How could Sergey's discoveries be applied in a self-driving car?
- 5. What areas of your everyday life do you think could benefit from artificial neural networks?

# ANALYSIS

- 6. Why can regular computer programs not carry out tasks like facial or speech recognition with the same efficiency as the <u>human brain</u>?
- 7. What are the main motives behind Sergey and Pavel's research?

### **SYNTHESIS**

8. What steps could a scientist take to design an AI system to recognise human speech?

### **EVALUATION**

9. Do you think that people's concerns about artificial intelligence are justified? Why, or why not?

# • ACTIVITY

Go online and find a real example of an artificial neural network that you find interesting. It could be a system being developed by a big company or an experiment by a computer science YouTuber.

Create a short presentation for your class explaining how the system works, and how it is being used.

Some examples include:

- a neural network learning to play the computer game Snake:<u>www.youtube.com/watch?v=zlkBYwdkuTk</u>
- a neural network that can decipher and restore ancient texts: www.youtube.com/watch?v=rq0Ex\_qCKeQ
- a neural network to self-drive a car: www.youtube.com/watch?v=cFjYinc465M
- the technology required to develop AI hardware: www.youtube.com/watch?v=owe9cPEdm7k



- Loughborough University's STEMLab offers hands-on engagement with science, engineering and technology for school-age students: www.lboro.ac.uk/study/stemlab/outreach/outreach
- This article in The Engineer explains Sergey's work and includes a video guide to the memristor: www.theengineer.co.uk/content/news/ai-project-aims-to-mimic-processes-of-the-human-brain