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Perspective

Human and Artificial Intelligence: An Editorial Note

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This is an appropriate time to amalgamate the vectors of our existence, humans and machines. This dynamics of cognition, human intelligence, artificial intelligence and understanding the applications of algorithms in measuring a change in intelligence would be one of the most innovative steps towards the future.

Over the span of last 150 years since Ivan Sechenov wrote Reflexes of the Brain, Francis Galton began to correlate intelligence with reflex and works of numerous others who devised intelligence scores and quotients such as William Stern, we have now begun to talk to machines and teach them as in machine learning and deep learning of artificial intelligence.

Over the years intelligence is being marked on a conditioned brain while it should be marked as a reflex. Whatever tests we have been performing are based on the intercept of context that our brains have been conditioned over time in schools and colleges. the outcome is also fixed as an IQ level, let's say 130. What if we understand that the response to a particular stimulus intercepted by the brain is a reflex to the orienting that occurs at that point in time of the body to its surroundings, then that response is habituated for that particular stimulus and so on until the brain dishabituates for the next definitive stimulus, then the next and it continues indefinitely. These habituation times can mapped with the desynchronisation point in time of the alpha rhythm which synchronises with the response to a new stimulus and we can plot a curve on a monitor eventually to demonstrate the cognitive reactivity of the brain, just like the activity of the heart, pulse or the saturation of oxygen levels in the blood on a monitor placed in an intensive care unit. This would determine whether our cognition is improving or not. One should be able to measure the habituation time and onset of desynchronisation in actual values, that can be used in applications.

The orienting reflex needs to be redefined with parameters such as arousal, preferences or emotions. A linear regression model is required with the habituation and desynchronised alpha rhythm values to begin with. One can train the model which can be further tested to predict and determine the state of the mind.

These are incipient stages of conception of a model, the variables that affect cognition appear indeterminate but are definable and realising that there are presently no conceivable ways to quantify thought processing, this could be an appropriate start to begin with.

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