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Review

Research Paper on Artificial Intelligence

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ABSTRACT

Improving computers' ability to mimic human behavior is the focus of this area of computer science. Among the many applications of AI include robots, natural language processing, gaming, neural networks, and expert systems. At this time, there are no computers that can fully mimic human intelligence, or AI. The realm of gaming has seen the most remarkable advancements. Modern chess systems are so good that they can defeat human players. Neural networks are now the most talked-about AI topic because of its effectiveness in several fields, including voice recognition and natural language processing. Some computer languages are referred to be AI languages due to the fact that they are almost never utilized for anything other than AI applications. Lisp and Prolog are the two most popular. There has been less progress in AI's ability to reduce human labor.

Keywords
Data mining; Epistemology; Ontology; Heuristics; Optimization.

INTRODUCTION

A definition of artificial intelligence is the process of creatingIn theory, a wormhole—also called the Einstein-Rosen Bridge—can resolve Einstein's standard general relativity equations for fields. Wormholes, in its simplest form, are passages that link two distinct locations in space-time (Fig. 2) (Darling, n.d.). Wormholes are a theoretically possible (albeit theoretically impractical) concept since scientists do not yet understand the consequences of black holes' infinite curvature of spacetime. However, they seem to be able to generate the enormous gravitational forces needed to bend space-time into a tunnel. The instant a wormhole develops, it will collapse and plunge into the black hole as a result of the infinite gravitational force within the black hole. In addition, "exotic matter," defined as objects with negative mass, energy, and density, is needed to maintain a wormhole. Nothing has been found in the visible cosmos of this material, even if it exists theoretically (Tillman et al, 2022). On the other hand, fresh evidence has emerged to cast doubt on the need of "exotic matter" for tunnel stabilization in the event of a quantum link (Fig. 3). If black holes really do include wormholes, then quantum data that enters a black hole may be transported to another location in the universe via the wormhole, resolving the paradox of data loss in a black hole (Wolchover, 2017). But we can't draw any firm conclusions from this study since it lacks empirical proof. White holes are inherently antithetical to black holes, as the name implies. A black hole can't be entered, but a white hole can't be left behind (Xiao, n.d.). From a distance, white holes and black holes seem identical; nevertheless, the rapid loss of substance is what distinguishes them. White hole gazing is analogous to black hole viewing in that it is a "time reversal" (Wood, 2022). But there are two key reasons why white holes might be considered an unlikely prospect at best. The first need for the presence of a white hole beyond a black hole is the presence of a wormhole inside the black hole, which would connect two areas of spacetime (Fig 4). Given the evidence presented, it seems implausible that such a hypothesis could be correct. Secondly, white holes do not follow the second rule of thermodynamics, which says that the entropy of the cosmos may either stay the same or go up; however, white holes do not respect this law. algorithms that use similar procedures to address complicated issues. It has been first established based on the existing mining scenario and the bottoming plan.

hydraulic fracturing is performed between -210 and -434 meters below ground, with a hole depth of 224 meters; at -210 meters, the drilling is horizontal, then vertical, and finally downward. Hence, the hydraulic fracturing construction area is defined as the range of parallel ore body strike of 850 m and vertical ore body strike of 350 m, based on the observed final mining range at -434 m.

Health services provided to women from the time they are pregnant until they are discharged from the hospital are collectively known as maternal health. Reducing maternal morbidity and death is the goal of providing these care (1, 2). Mothers should be able to "fulfill naturally occurring experiences that are emotional to them and reduce potential challenges where they suffer health-wise and sometimes

even die," according to the World Health Organization (WHO). Reduced socioeconomic position, cultural values, and geographical remoteness were already factors contributing to higher rates of maternal death and morbidity before the COVID-19 pandemic. In underdeveloped nations, these characteristics are associated with a higher risk of pregnancy-related diseases, worse postpartum outcomes, and maternal mortality than in developed ones. Concerns about the COVID-19 pandemic's potential effects on maternal health have recently arisen (3-5). Some worry that women may bear a disproportionate share of the social and economic costs associated with SARS-CoV-2, even while data that breaks down fatalities by sex suggests that males have worse health outcomes than women (4, 6). When thinking about the effects of the pandemic and measures to contain it, the issue of whether pregnant women are more vulnerable to SARS-CoV-2, whether they may have severe illness outcomes, or if they would suffer repercussions related to SARS-CoV-2 becomes very important.

Quality Appraisal

Studies were appraised for quality using critical appraisal tools (CADIMA) for systematic reviews developed by the University of Adelaide, South Australia. A rating scale of 0 to 4 is used based on the following criteria/

Considering the deep-hole hydraulic fracturing parameters in Northparks Copper Mine, Chuquicamata Copper Mine in Chile and other similar mines, the current mining situation and economic factors, staggered hole layout is adopted in the fracturing area, and the specific hydraulic fracturing pretreatment parameters are shown in Table 2.

Discussion

The purpose of the research is to find out how a crisis might have a domino effect on social media and how businesses sought to take advantage of it. The purpose of the article is to provide scholars and businesses with new questions. Research in this area in the future may provide useful information for developing campaigns for various businesses. Additionally, this work may contribute to future studies that compare the effectiveness of celebrities and influencers in promoting various companies and, ultimately, in building a positive reputation for those firms. Additional instances may be necessary to provide further insights into the phenomena of brand endorsement, and future research should focus on gathering primary data to support this.

Conclusion

Up until this point, we have covered the main points of AI, including its advantages, technology, and a clear and accurate description. Making a machine, or robot, is clearly not a chu tiye ABC project. Creating an artificial intelligence system that can mimic human emotions and thought processes in a variety of contexts is a challenging task.

It is now well acknowledged that AI refers to the research of creating machines with human-level cognitive abilities. Reasonableness is the quality of thinking and behaving in a human-like manner. Would you believe it? A computer has just beaten a human chess player thanks to AI. So, it's safe to conclude that all this effort has not been in vain; rather, it is helping to push artificial intelligence forward.

Currently, no machine is displaying complete AI is still in its infancy, but the long road to creating robots that mimic human intellect is already on.

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