

What is intelligence?

For Piaget, intelligence exists only in action.

Intelligence is a property of action that maximizes your adaptive power.

For Vygotsky, there are concepts that have become unavoidable in the area of learning development.

One of the most important concepts is the Proximal Development Zone, which relates to the difference between what the child can do alone (Real Development Zone) and what they are able to learn and do with the help of a more experienced person (Potential Development Zone), represented by: adult, older or more easily learnable child etc. And, for Chomsky (2006), language is like an instinct.

What is intelligence artificial?

It is the science and engineering of making intelligent machines, intelligent computer programs.

Intelligent agents able to perceive their environment and perform actions with the expectation of selecting an action that maximizes their performance.

Artificial intelligence e literature

The science fiction films presented are analyzed with the fiction literature.

We know that science fiction anticipates many of the practices that are in the near future.

Artificial intelligence



Blade Runner (Ridley Scott) is from 1982 and points out human beings in search of replicants, or synthetic beings, created in human resemblance that rebel at any given moment. In the 1980s, artificial intelligence had been studied for at least thirty years, but it did not mean that replicants were real.

Literature fiction and artificial intelligence in the cinema

The film *Blade Runner* (1982) is inspired, based on Dick's novel *Do Androids dream of Electric Sheeps* (1968). The author has put to the work the subtitle *Blade Runner* – imminent danger that immediately refers to the title of Scott's film. It is, almost as in the film, a hunter of androids in moral crisis. It is a science fiction novel by American writer Philip K. Dick, first published in 1968.

What is a science fiction?

Carl Freedman (2000) traces the fundamental and mostly unexamined relations between discourses of science fiction and critical theory, arguing that science fiction is (or should be) a privileged genre for critical theory. He states that it is not by chance that the rise of academic interest in science fiction since the 1970s coincides with the heyday of literary theory and that, likewise, science fiction is one of the most theoretically informed areas of the literary profession. The expanded readings of novels of the five most important modern science fiction writers illustrate the affinity between science fiction and critical theory, focusing in each case on a great novel that resonates with concerns of critical theory. We have already said that science fiction relies heavily on writing about possible, rational worlds and futures and alternative scenarios.

Final Considerations

If we take science fiction, which is always based on the knowledge – or intelligence – of our time, we turn our eyes to the cinema, specifically, that cinema of fiction that seeks these desires of immortality, deity and happiness – can we think that artificial intelligence may provide us with all this?

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