中美在人工智能领域的竞争 China - United States competition in the field of artificial intelligence

尤瑞德: 美国空军上尉

Captain Uber of the United States Air Force

The views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of the Air Force, the Department of Defense or the U.S. Government.



人工智能简介 Introduction to Artificial Intelligence

- 人工智能与机器学习的区别
- The difference between artificial intelligence and machine learning
- 强人工智能 可以自己探索
- Strong artificial intelligence can explore by itself
- 弱人工智能 有一定的范围和限制
- Weak artificial intelligence has certain scope and limitations

Science and Technology-Related Targets

Target	11th FYP (2010 Target)	11th FYP Category	2010 (Actual)	12th FYP (2015 Target)	12th FYP Category	2015 (Actual)	13th FYP (2020 Target) [Average Annual Rate]	13th FYP Category
R&D as % of	2% (E)	Economic	1.75%	2.2% (E)	Scientific	2.1%	2.5% [0.4%]	Innovation-
GDP		Structure			Education		(E)	Driven
Patents per	_	_	1.7	3.3 (E)	Scientific	6.3	12 [5.7%] (E)	Innovation-
10,000 People					Education			Driven
Contribution of Science and	_	_	_	_	_	55.3% (E)	60% [4.7%] (E)	Innovation- Driven
Technological Advances to								
Economic Growth+								

https://www.uscc.gov/sites/default/files/Research/The%2013th%20Five-Year%20Plan Final 2.14.17 Updated%20%28002%29.pdf

人工智能在国防领域

Artificial intelligence in national defense

- 无人驾驶 (无人化军用平台)Unmanned driving (unmanned military platform)
 - 比如:美军忠诚僚机: "Loyal wingman" For example: US military's "Loyal wingman"
- 信息处理 (智能化感知与信息处理)
- Information processing (intelligent perception and information processing)
- 自卫系统, 战斗机器人 (仿生机器人, "大狗"机器人)
- Self-defense system, combat robot (humanoid robot, "BigDog" robot)
- 智能化指挥控制辅助决策
- Intelligent Command and Control Decision Support
- 扩展人的体能技能和智能
- Augment human physical skills and intelligence
 - http://www.mod.gov.cn/jmsd/2017-01/23/content 4770692.htm

人才:强国竞争未来的战场

Talent: the battlefield where powerful nations compete for the future

• 变成AI的领先国家,一定能够吸引修优秀研究者和企业家。

To become a leader in AI, countries must attract outstanding researchers and entrepreneurs.

现在美国还享受优势:

Now the United States still enjoys the advantage:

- 德勤在报告中说,在全球 10 所最顶尖的机器学习人才培育大学里,有 5 所位于中国,但是那里的毕业生很多并没有留下。其中四所是清华大学、北京大学、上海交通大学、中国科技大学,最近几年它们培育了 12521 名毕业生,但是只有 31% 的学生留在中国,62% 前往美国。
- Deloitte said in the report that of the world's 10 top universities for machine learning talent cultivation, 5 are located in China, but many graduates do not remain in China. In recent years, four schools (Tsinghua University, Peking University, Shanghai Jiaotong University, and University of Science and Technology of China) have cultivated 12,521 graduates, but only 31% of those students stayed in China and 62% went to the United States.
- https://www.aiaor.com/article-377-1.html

Most-cited scholars

Author Name	# of Papers Cited by AAAI	# of AAAI-Citations Received
Yoshua Bengio	156	1,240
Andrew Y. Ng	123	1,078
Tuomas Sandholm	214	970
Milind Tambe	1 96	913
Michael I. Jordan	153	879
Geoffrey E. Hinton	126	860
Judea Pearl	141	840
Bart Selman	118	780
Henry A. Kautz	114	753
Richard S. Sutton	84	726
Christopher D. Manning	108	719
Daniel S. Weld	131	694
Craig Boutilier	133	674
Pedro M. Domingos	95	670
Vincent Conitzer	129	632
Daphne Koller	138	630
Ilya Sutskever	40	610
Michael L. Littman	112	603
Manuela M. Veloso	214	582
Andrew G. Barto	55	581

来源: Microsoft.com

Source: Microsoft.com

Top institutions

