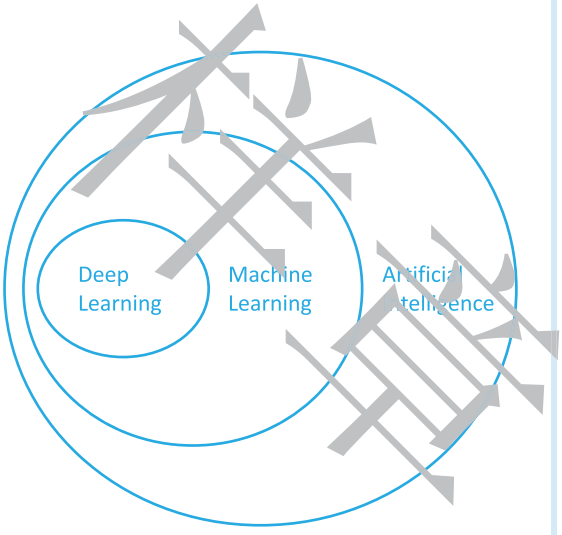
Chapter 1
Basics 基础

artificial intelligence

/ˌɑːrtɪˈfɪʃəl/ /ɪnˈteləʤəns/ 人工智能

Artificial intelligence is the hot topic of our times.

人工智能是我们这个时代的热门话题。



Note

This Venn diagram shows deep learning is a kind of machine learning, which is part of artificial intelligence.

这个维恩图显示了深度学习是一种机器学习，而机器学习是人工智能的一部分。

Day 1

machine learning

/məˈʃiːn/ /ˈlɜːrnɪŋ/ 机器学习

Banks are building automated fraud detection systems in which **machine learning** is used to identify customer behavior patterns.

银行正在建立自动检测欺诈的系统，该系统利用机器学习识别客户的行为模式。

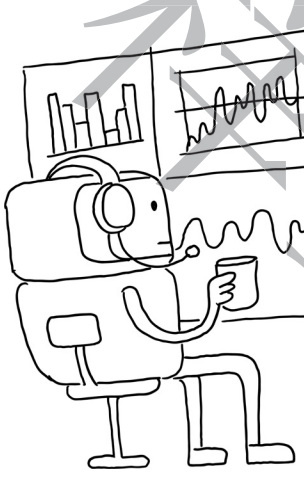
Day 2

deep learning

/diːp/ /ˈlɜːrnɪŋ/ 深度学习

Deep learning is a type of machine learning that imitates the way humans gain certain types of knowledge.

深度学习是一种机器学习，它模仿人类获得某些类型的知识的方式。



Day 3

strong artificial intelligence

/strɒŋ/ /ˌɑːrtɪˈfɪʃəl/ /ɪnˈteləʤəns/ 强人工智能

In **strong artificial intelligence**, the machine can actually think and perform tasks on its own just like a human being.

在强人工智能中，机器实际上可以像人类一样独立思考和执行任务。

Day 4

weak artificial intelligence

/wiːk/ /ˌɑːrtɪˈfɪʃəl/ /ɪnˈteləʤəns/ 弱人工智能

All the artificial intelligence we have created to date can be classified as **weak artificial intelligence**, simply because they have such narrow applications.

我们迄今为止创造的所有人工智能都可以归类为弱人工智能，只是因为它们的应用范围非常狭窄。

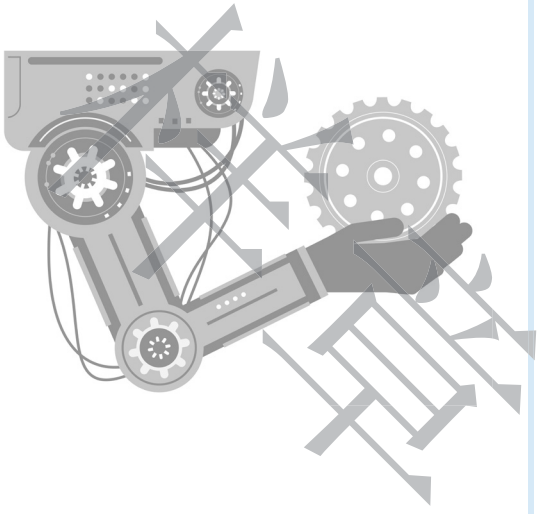
Day 5

industrial robot

/ɪn'dʌstriəl/ /'roʊbɑːt/ 工业机器人

By the late 1980s, Japan was the world leader in the manufacture and use of **industrial robots**.

到 20 世纪 80 年代末，在工业机器人制造和使用方面，日本处于世界领先地位。



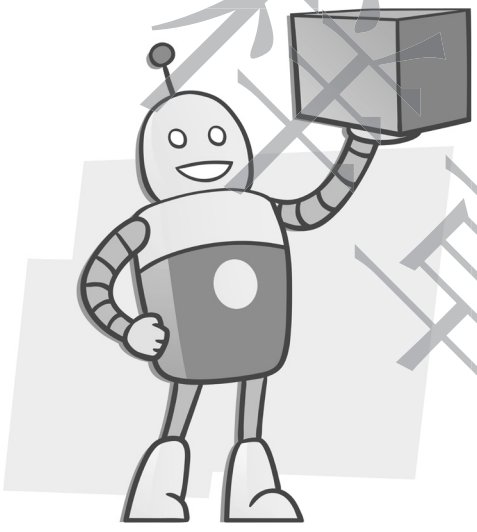
Day 6

service robot

/ˈsɜːrvɪs/ /ˈroʊbɑːt/ 服务机器人

Service robots, as the name suggests, are robots that can provide service for humans, such as serving drinks, collecting feedback, etc.

服务机器人，顾名思义，就是能够为人类提供服务的机器人，如提供饮料、收集反馈等。



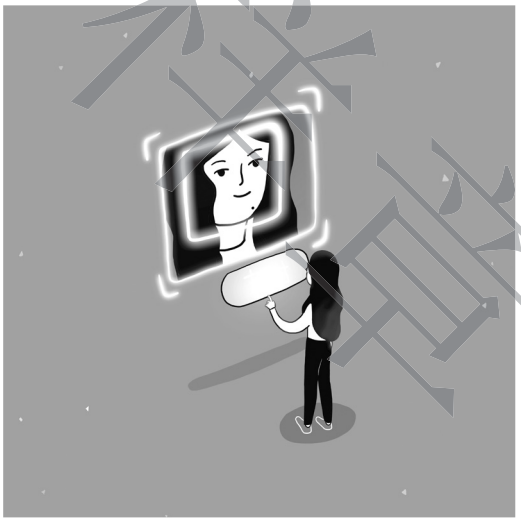
Day 7

face recognition

/feɪs/ /ˌrekəgˈnɪʃən/ 人脸识别

Face recognition is gaining momentum and is increasingly becoming a part of our everyday lives.

人脸识别的发展势头很猛，并日益成为我们日常生活的一部分。



Day 8

Note

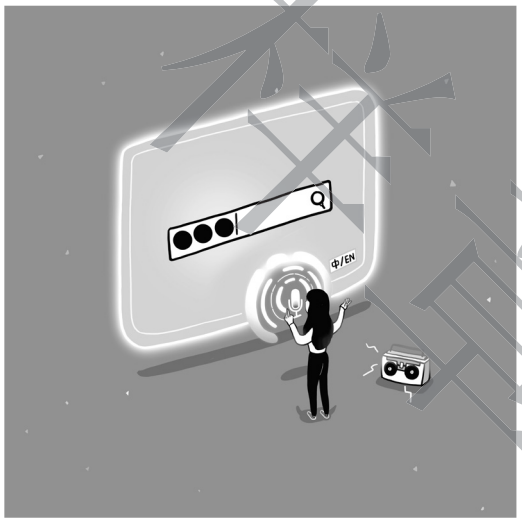
-(t)ion 是一个常见的后缀，主要用于构成名词，表示行为、状态、（行动的）结果。

speech recognition

/spiːtʃ/ /ˌrekəgˈnɪʃən/ 语音识别

Speech recognition programs strip away personal features, such as accents, to detect the underlying meaning of the words.

语音识别程序可以剔除口音等人类特征以识别单词潜在的意思。



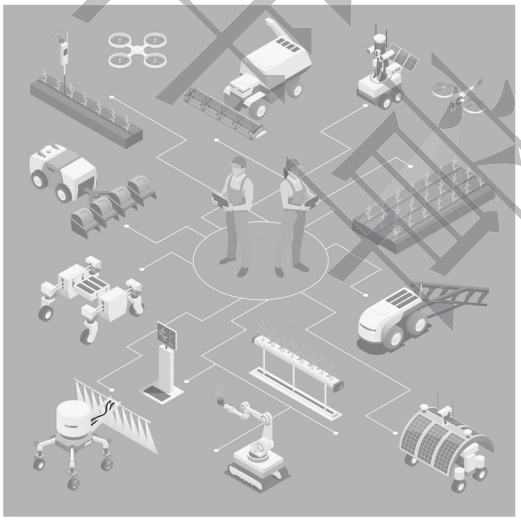
Day 9

Internet of Things

/ˈɪntərnet/ /əv/ /θɪŋz/ 物联网

Internet of Things includes a wide variety of "smart" devices, from industrial machines that transmit data about the production process to sensors that track information about the human body.

物联网包括各种各样的“智能”设备，从传输生产过程数据的工业机器到跟踪人体信息的传感器。



Day 10

Note

Internet of Things 常缩写为 IoT。

virtual reality

/ˈvɜːrtʃuəl/ /riˈæləti/ 虚拟现实

Do not wear **virtual reality** glasses while driving a motor vehicle, operating heavy machinery or performing physical activities.

在驾驶机动车辆、操作重型机械或进行体力活动时，请勿佩戴虚拟现实眼镜。

Day 11

Note

virtual reality 常缩写为 VR。

natural language processing

/ˈnætʃərəl/ /ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ/ /ˈprɑːsesɪŋ/ 自然语言处理

Natural language processing helps with reading and understanding vast amounts of medical literature.

自然语言处理有助于阅读和理解大量的医学文献。

Day 12

Note

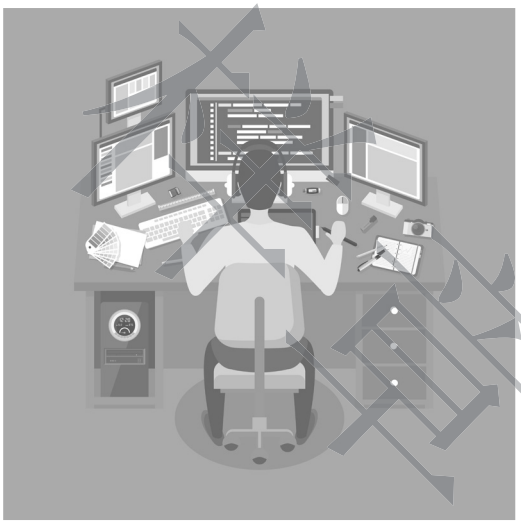
natural language processing 常缩写为 NLP。

programming

/ˈprəʊgræmɪŋ/ 编程

Programming is the act of writing codes in order to instruct a computer to do tasks.

编程是指为了指示计算机执行任务而编写代码的行为。



Day 13