and the lack of material freedom, the need for shelter did not allow him to fully immerse in the world of his works and became a hindrance to his socio-political work, so he directed himself towards the philosophy of human existence.

The philosopher completed his life journey near his friend M. Kovalynskyi. Death came to Skovoroda on November 9, 1794. The cross above his grave, at the request of the writer himself, says: "The world tried to catch me but failed..."

The epistolary heritage of H. Skovoroda shows us the infinite spiritual freedom of the philosopher, his phenomenal knowledge, reflects the social and spiritual life of the Ukrainian society of the eighteenth century.

THE PROBLEM OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: MAN AND MACHINE

Ivanova E. A.
Scientific supervisor: assistan prof. Melenteyva T. N.
National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine
haoasakura2004@gmail.com

Introduction. Is artificial intelligence possible? The second half of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties were marked by declining confidence in the rapid creation of artificial intelligence, even the possibility of creating.

Aim. Exploring the scientific reference books, describe the validity of the recognition of a man of artificial intelligence and socio-ethical aspects of creation .

Materials and methods. Analysis of standard scientific publications, scientific literature and Internet sources.

Results and discussion. Machine learning transforms science, technology, business, politics, and the art of war. The Industrial Revolution automated manual labor, the information revolution did the same with mental labor, and machine learning automated the automation itself. According to Bostrom, at first, artificial intelligence will look like a child's brain. And like a child, he will be able to learn. People will stop trying to put as much information as possible into the program, and will teach it to know the world around. The need to answer the question about the inherent nature of the phenomenon of consciousness and the quality of some kind of "awareness", as well as the level of manifestation of this quality at various stages of the development of the nervous system, has been disturbed by many generations of researchers. Fundamental is the so-called "I" or I-concept, or self-consciousness. Obviously that an empty computer cognitive nervous network can be used as a testing ground for experiments with AI. By loading the same network with different knowledge, it is possible to study the laws of human cognitive activity, more precisely, to discover the connection between training, creativity, and the structure of the nervous network. Is it permissible for a researcher to repeatedly kill an AI, especially if the AI is a perfect intellectual copy of a real living person? Is it right for the prototype to allow such mockery of its intellectual copy, which has the same set of feelings as the prototype? Artificial intelligence today surpasses human in many areas. Thus, over the years, different types of artificial intelligence have won over champions of all kinds of gaming tournaments, be it chess or poker. Such achievements may not seem particularly impressive, but only because our requirements for the amazing adapt quickly to progress.

Conclusions. Despite the fact that the apparatus of neural networks in its current form cannot imitate human intelligence and thinking, it performs the main task of AI from a technical point of view – reproduction of rational human activity related to problem solving. The only thing that can be said about this is that if an AI can be created, then it will be created sooner or later. And it is better to create it under the control of the public, with careful consideration of security issues.