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KEY=ALGORITMI - DEANDRE CORDOVA

Funzioni, macchine, algoritmi. Introduzione alla teoria della computabilità

Introduzione alla teoria della computazione

Maggioli Editore

Enciclopedia filosofica

Guida filosofica all’Intelligenza Artificiale

thedotcompany **Se alcune riflessioni filosofiche devono molto agli studi svolti in Intelligenza Artificiale, è altrettanto vero che molti studi in AI richiedono preliminari considerazioni di natura filosofica per la definizione del quadro, o sfondo teorico, all’interno del quale svolgere la ricerca. Se si vuole realizzare un robot capace di imparare dall’esperienza, questo deve essere dotato di una visione del mondo sulla cui base organizzare i fatti. Intelligenza Artificiale e filosofia condividono pertanto uno spazio di riflessione maggiore di quanto possa apparire superficialmente, e la loro reciproca influenza è circolare: la prima prende spunto da nozioni definite dalla seconda per confermarle sperimentalmente, oppure per spingere la riflessione filosofica a modificarle qualora in contrasto con i dati ottenuti attraverso i modelli informatici.**

Elementi di informatica generale

FrancoAngeli

Epistemologia

Logos. Rivista di Filosofia (8-2013)

Diogene Edizioni **La rinascita di Logos, la rivista fondata da Antonio Aliotta e ripresa, in una seconda serie, da Cleto Carbonara alla fine degli anni Sessanta, sostenuta, innanzitutto, dall’esigenza più volte emersa nelle discussioni formali e informali sviluppatesi nel Dipartimento di Filosofia (ora confluito nel Dipartimento di Studi Umanistici) dell’Ateneo Fridericiano: quella di dar conto di ciò che una comunità di studiosi elabora e produce nei progetti di ricerca, individuali e collettivi anche grazie al contributo di più giovani studiosi. Perciò la rivista intende offrire opportuno spazio a saggi o recensioni dei ricercatori e dei dottori di ricerca, introducendo anche un’apposita sezione dedicata alle relazioni sulle tesi di dottorato. Quello proposto è uno strumento collettivo di confronto e di discussione sia sui più aggiornati itinerari della storiografia filosofica sia sullo statuto dei nuovi saperi.**

Cultura scientifica e cultura umanistica

contrasto o integrazione?

L'Informazione bibliografica

Analyses by author, title and key word of books published in Italy.

Poetiche contemporanee

colloqui con 10 poeti italiani : Antonella Anedda, Franco Buffoni, Gianni d'Elia, Gabriele Frasca, Marcello Frixione, Rosaria Lo Russo, Valerio Magrelli, Aldo Nove, Tommaso Ottonieri, Patrizia Valduga

Bibliografia nazionale italiana

Monografie

Le stagioni del libro alla Biblioteca nazionale di Russia

Primavera italiana

Casalini Libri

Archimede

Introduzione fisico-matematica

Youcanprint **Il pragmatismo è un movimento filosofico largamente diffuso negli Stati Uniti tra la fine del XIX secolo e l'inizio del XX. Il termine "pragmatismo" mette in rilievo la tesi fondamentale secondo cui il significato di qualsiasi cosa è determinato dalla sua rilevanza pratica. Originariamente nella definizione di Peirce, considerato il fondatore del movimento, il pragmatismo è un metodo per ottenere chiarezza linguistica e concettuale quando gli uomini affrontano problemi intellettuali. Il formalismo è da considerarsi un tipo di riduzionismo matematico per il principio che una consistente assiomatizzazione di tutta la matematica è impossibile perché non è possibile non derivare dal sistema alcuna contraddizione. Il linguaggio quindi è fondamentale. Basti pensare che nei primi anni del nostro secolo le fondamenta della matematica sono state vigorosamente scosse dalla scoperta di contraddizioni, dei paradossi o antinomie, soprattutto nella teoria degli insiemi. Il fare matematica è una creazione di significato. La ricerca dei fondamenti della matematica è utile nella filosofia della matematica, perché può fornire importanti risultati nella fisica, in particolare nella meccanica quantistica per rispondere alla domanda postasi da Einstein nel 1935: ”può la descrizione quanto-meccanica della realtà fisica essere considerata completa?” e nella logica, per rispondere ai problemi sulla natura degli assiomi matematici.**

Kos

rivista di cultura e storia delle scienze mediche, naturali e umane diretta da Massimo Piattelli Palmarini

Bibliographie de la philosophie

Bibliography of philosophy

Analitici e continentali

guida alla filosofia degli ultimi trent'anni

Cortina Raffaello

Il testo e il computer

manuale di informatica per gli studi letterari

Mondadori Bruno

Giornale della libreria

The Universal Computer

The Road from Leibniz to Turing

CRC Press **The breathtakingly rapid pace of change in computing makes it easy to overlook the pioneers who began it all. Written by Martin Davis, respected logician and researcher in the theory of computation, The Universal Computer: The Road from Leibniz to Turing explores the fascinating lives, ideas, and discoveries of seven remarkable mathematicians. It tells the stories of the unsung heroes of the computer age – the logicians. The story begins with Leibniz in the 17th century and then focuses on Boole, Frege, Cantor, Hilbert, and Gödel, before turning to Turing. Turing's analysis of algorithmic processes led to a single, all-purpose machine that could be programmed to carry out such processes—the computer. Davis describes how this incredible group, with lives as extraordinary as their accomplishments, grappled with logical reasoning and its mechanization. By investigating their achievements and failures, he shows how these pioneers paved the way for modern computing. Bringing the material up to date, in this revised edition Davis discusses the success of the IBM Watson on Jeopardy, reorganizes the information on incompleteness, and adds information on Konrad Zuse. A distinguished prize-winning logician, Martin Davis has had a career of more than six decades devoted to the important interface between logic and computer science. His expertise, combined with his genuine love of the subject and excellent storytelling, make him the perfect person to tell this story.**

Catalogo dei libri in commercio

Lessico universale italiano

The Fourth Industrial Revolution

Penguin UK **The founder and executive chairman of the World Economic Forum on how the impending technological revolution will change our lives We are on the brink of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. And this one will be unlike any other in human history. Characterized by new technologies fusing the physical, digital and biological worlds, the Fourth Industrial Revolution will impact all disciplines, economies and industries - and it will do so at an unprecedented rate. World Economic Forum data predicts that by 2025 we will see: commercial use of nanomaterials 200 times stronger than steel and a million times thinner than human hair; the first transplant of a 3D-printed liver; 10% of all cars on US roads being driverless; and much more besides. In The Fourth Industrial Revolution, Schwab outlines the key technologies driving this revolution, discusses the major impacts on governments, businesses, civil society and individuals, and offers bold ideas for what can be done to shape a better future for all.**

Godel's Theorem in Focus

Routledge **A layman's guide to the mechanics of Gödel's proof together with a lucid discussion of the issues which it raises. Includes an essay discussing the significance of Gödel's work in the light of Wittgenstein's criticisms.**

Computability

An Introduction to Recursive Function Theory

Cambridge University Press **What can computers do in principle? What are their inherent theoretical limitations? The theoretical framework which enables such questions to be answered has been developed over the last fifty years from the idea of a computable function - a function whose values can be calculated in an automatic way.**

Indra's Pearls

The Vision of Felix Klein

Cambridge University Press **Felix Klein, one of the great nineteenth-century geometers, rediscovered in mathematics an idea from Eastern philosophy: the heaven of Indra contained a net of pearls, each of which was reflected in its neighbour, so that the whole Universe was mirrored in each pearl. Klein studied infinitely repeated reflections and was led to forms with multiple co-existing symmetries. For a century these ideas barely existed outside the imagination of mathematicians. However in the 1980s the authors embarked on the first computer exploration of Klein's vision, and in doing so found many further extraordinary images. Join the authors on the path from basic mathematical ideas to the simple algorithms that create the delicate fractal filigrees, most of which have never appeared in print before. Beginners can follow the step-by-step instructions for writing programs that generate the images. Others can see how the images relate to ideas at the forefront of research.**

Mind Design II

Philosophy, Psychology, and Artificial Intelligence

MIT Press **Mind design is the endeavor to understand mind (thinking, intellect) in terms of its design (how it is built, how it works). Unlike traditional empirical psychology, it is more oriented toward the "how" than the "what." An experiment in mind design is more likely to be an attempt to build something and make it work—as in artificial intelligence—than to observe or analyze what already exists. Mind design is psychology by reverse engineering. When Mind Design was first published in 1981, it became a classic in the then-nascent fields of cognitive science and AI. This second edition retains four landmark essays from the first, adding to them one earlier milestone (Turing's "Computing Machinery and Intelligence") and eleven more recent articles about connectionism, dynamical systems, and symbolic versus nonsymbolic models. The contributors are divided about evenly between philosophers and scientists. Yet all are "philosophical" in that they address fundamental issues and concepts; and all are "scientific" in that they are technically sophisticated and concerned with concrete empirical research. Contributors Rodney A. Brooks, Paul M. Churchland, Andy Clark, Daniel C. Dennett, Hubert L. Dreyfus, Jerry A. Fodor, Joseph Garon, John Haugeland, Marvin Minsky, Allen Newell, Zenon W. Pylyshyn, William Ramsey, Jay F. Rosenberg, David E. Rumelhart, John R. Searle, Herbert A. Simon, Paul Smolensky, Stephen Stich, A.M. Turing, Timothy van Gelder**

Unthought

The Power of the Cognitive Nonconscious

University of Chicago Press **N. Katherine Hayles is known for breaking new ground at the intersection of the sciences and the humanities. In Unthought, she once again bridges disciplines by revealing how we think without thinking—how we use cognitive processes that are inaccessible to consciousness yet necessary for it to function. Marshalling fresh insights from neuroscience, cognitive science, cognitive biology, and literature, Hayles expands our understanding of cognition and demonstrates that it involves more than consciousness alone. Cognition, as Hayles defines it, is applicable not only to nonconscious processes in humans but to all forms of life, including unicellular organisms and plants. Startlingly, she also shows that cognition operates in the sophisticated information-processing abilities of technical systems: when humans and cognitive technical systems interact, they form "cognitive assemblages"—as found in urban traffic control, drones, and the trading algorithms of finance capital, for instance—and these assemblages are transforming life on earth. The result is what Hayles calls a "planetary cognitive ecology," which includes both human and technical actors and which poses urgent questions to humanists and social scientists alike. At a time when scientific and technological advances are bringing far-reaching aspects of cognition into the public eye, Unthought reflects deeply on our contemporary situation and moves us toward a more sustainable and flourishing environment for all beings.**

A History of Abstract Algebra

Springer Science & Business Media **This book explores the history of abstract algebra. It shows how abstract algebra has arisen in attempting to solve some of these classical problems, providing a context from which the reader may gain a deeper appreciation of the mathematics involved.**

Mechanical Intelligence

Mauro Panichella. Il rituale dell'inatteso

Computer Science

Reflections on the Field, Reflections from the Field

National Academies Press **Computer Science: Reflections on the Field, Reflections from the Field provides a concise characterization of key ideas that lie at the core of computer science (CS) research. The book offers a description of CS research recognizing the richness and diversity of the field. It brings together two dozen essays on diverse aspects of CS research, their motivation and results. By describing in accessible form computer science's intellectual character, and by conveying a sense of its vibrancy through a set of examples, the book aims to prepare readers for what the future might hold and help to inspire CS researchers in its creation.**

Computability, Complexity, and Languages

Fundamentals of Theoretical Computer Science

Academic Press **This introductory text covers the key areas of computer science, including recursive function theory, formal languages, and automata. Additions to the second edition include: extended exercise sets, which vary in difficulty; expanded section on recursion theory; new chapters on program verification and logic programming; updated references and examples throughout.**

Global Business Today

Irwin Professional Pub **Charles Hill's Global Business Today, 4e (GBT) has become an established text in the International Business market for its excellent but concise coverage of the key global issues including the cultural context for global business, cross-border trade and investment, the global monetary system and competition in the global environment. GBT's concise chapters give a general introduction to international business - emphasizing the environmental factors, with less coverage of operations. Charles Hill is renowned for his attention to research trends and that is evident in Global Business Today, 4e through a variety of real world examples and cases from small, medium, and large companies throughout the world**

Museum Object Lessons for the Digital Age

UCL Press **Museum Object Lessons for the Digital Age explores the nature of digital objects in museums, asking us to question our assumptions about the material, social and political foundations of digital practices. Through four wide-ranging chapters, each focused on a single object – a box, pen, effigy and cloak – this short, accessible book explores the legacies of earlier museum practices of collection, older forms of media (from dioramas to photography), and theories of how knowledge is produced in museums on a wide range of digital projects. Swooping from Ethnographic to Decorative Arts Collections, from the Google Art Project to bespoke digital experiments, Haidy Geismar explores the object lessons contained in digital form and asks what they can tell us about both the past and the future. Drawing on the author's extensive experience working with collections across the world, Geismar argues for an understanding of digital media as material, rather than immaterial, and advocates for a more nuanced, ethnographic and historicised view of museum digitisation projects than those usually adopted in the celebratory accounts of new media in museums. By locating the digital as part of a longer history of material engagements, transformations and processes of translation, this book broadens our understanding of the reality effects that digital technologies create, and of how digital media can be mobilised in different parts of the world to very different effects.**

The Outer Limits of Reason

What Science, Mathematics, and Logic Cannot Tell Us

MIT Press **An exploration of the scientific limits of knowledge that challenges our deep-seated beliefs about our universe, our rationality, and ourselves. Many books explain what is known about the universe. This book investigates what cannot be known. Rather than exploring the amazing facts that science, mathematics, and reason have revealed to us, this work studies what science, mathematics, and reason tell us cannot be revealed. In The Outer Limits of Reason, Noson Yanofsky considers what cannot be predicted, described, or known, and what will never be understood. He discusses the limitations of computers, physics, logic, and our own thought processes. Yanofsky describes simple tasks that would take computers trillions of centuries to complete and other problems that computers can never solve; perfectly formed English sentences that make no sense; different levels of infinity; the bizarre world of the quantum; the relevance of relativity theory; the causes of chaos theory; math problems that cannot be solved by normal means; and statements that are true but cannot be proven. He explains the limitations of our intuitions about the world—our ideas about space, time, and motion, and the complex relationship between the knower and the known. Moving from the concrete to the abstract, from problems of everyday language to straightforward philosophical questions to the formalities of physics and mathematics, Yanofsky demonstrates a myriad of unsolvable problems and paradoxes. Exploring the various limitations of our knowledge, he shows that many of these limitations have a similar pattern and that by investigating these patterns, we can better understand the structure and limitations of reason itself. Yanofsky even attempts to look beyond the borders of reason to see what, if anything, is out there.**

Theory of Algorithms

Alternative Logics. Do Sciences Need Them?

Springer Science & Business Media **Initially proposed as rivals of classical logic, alternative logics have become increasingly important in sciences such as quantum physics, computer science, and artificial intelligence. The contributions collected here address the question whether the usage of logic in the sciences, especially in modern physics, requires a deviation from classical mathematical logic. The articles in the first part of the book set the scene by describing the context and the dilemma when applying logic in science. In Part II the authors offer several logics that deviate in different ways. The twelve papers in Part III investigate in detail specific aspects such as quantum logic, quantum computation, computer-science considerations, praxic logic, and quantum probability. The monograph provides a succinct picture of recent research in alternative logics as they have been developed for applications in the sciences.**

Language and Mind

New York : Harcourt Brace Jovanovich **Expanded versions of the Beckman Lectures delivered at University of California (Berkeley), January 1967; past, present & future contributions to study of mind & nature of language; non Aboriginal material.**

Cybernetics or Control and Communication in the Animal and the Machine, Reissue of the 1961 second edition

MIT Press **A classic and influential work that laid the theoretical foundations for information theory and a timely text for contemporary informations theorists and practitioners. With the influential book Cybernetics, first published in 1948, Norbert Wiener laid the theoretical foundations for the multidisciplinary field of cybernetics, the study of controlling the flow of information in systems with feedback loops, be they biological, mechanical, cognitive, or social. At the core of Wiener's theory is the message (information), sent and responded to (feedback); the functionality of a machine, organism, or society depends on the quality of messages. Information corrupted by noise prevents homeostasis, or equilibrium. And yet Cybernetics is as philosophical as it is technical, with the first chapter devoted to Newtonian and Bergsonian time and the philosophical mixed with the technical throughout. This book brings the 1961 second edition back into print, with new forewords by Doug Hill and Sanjoy Mitter. Contemporary readers of Cybernetics will marvel at Wiener's prescience—his warnings against “noise,” his disdain for “hucksters” and “gadget worshipers,” and his view of the mass media as the single greatest anti-homeostatic force in society. This edition of Cybernetics gives a new generation access to a classic text.**