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The Research of the Relationship Between Artificial Intelligence and Human Brain

Qiangwei XIN[1]
School of Computer Science, Xianyang Normal University, Xianyang, Shaanxi 712000, China

Abstract: Artificial intelligence is a technology and method that utilizes computers and algorithms to simulate and implement human intelligence. It can learn and optimize through a large number of data and algorithms to achieve various intelligent tasks and functions, such as natural language processing, image recognition, intelligent decision-making, etc. Artificial intelligence technology has been widely applied in fields such as healthcare, finance, transportation, and manufacturing, becoming an important force driving economic and social development. Artificial intelligence is closely related to the human brain. This article analyzes the relationship between artificial intelligence and the human brain, including their connections and differences, imitation mechanisms, neural networks, and deep learning.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Brain, Deep learning, Neural networks

1. Introduction

Big data, computing power, and deep learning make up the brain of artificial intelligence. They complement each other, rely on each other, and promote each other, making it possible for artificial intelligence to be applied to various industries. The progress of this technology is comparable to the Internet revolution, and the efficiency of human production and organization will be further improved [1].

Artificial intelligence is inspired by the human brain, which imitates the brain. The operation of artificial neural networks is very similar to that of biological neural networks [2]. The similarity between the brain and neural networks is astonishing, and one difference between these models and the human brain is that they lack the basic elements of consciousness. In order to have consciousness, neurons must engage in a dialogue that comes and goes. Not all machine learning attempts are based on neural networks, but the most successful attempts are like this. It is no coincidence that the model obtained from biology performs the best. This may not be surprising. Over billions of years, evolution has found the best way to create intelligence [3].

There is a certain relationship between artificial intelligence and the brain, but the differences between the two are also significant. Artificial intelligence is an intelligence achieved through computer programs, machine learning, and deep neural networks. It can autonomously learn and adapt to the environment, efficiently process and analyze data, and exhibit a level of intelligence similar to that of humans. The brain is the main

[1] Corresponding Author: Qiangwei XIN, School of Computer Science, Xianyang Normal University; e-mail: xqw2306@163.com

intelligent mechanism of human beings, which achieves intelligence through the communication of chemical and electrical signals between neural networks and neurons. The human brain can learn, adapt, and flexibly respond to the environment, while also possessing a high degree of complexity and abstract thinking ability [4].

The emergence of artificial intelligence technology has also spawned many theoretical theories and scientific experiments to explore the relationship between artificial intelligence and the brain. Among them, machine learning, deep learning, and neural network technologies have all been inspired by brain neural networks. Meanwhile, for example, deep neural network models reproduce the working principles and structures of certain biological neural networks [5].

However, there are many differences between artificial intelligence and the brain. On the one hand, the brain has a higher level of complexity and adaptability, able to adapt to very diverse environments. On the other hand, artificial intelligence can only execute tasks written by programs and algorithms, and cannot generate vivid, lively, and creative ideas and thinking like the human brain [6]. It also cannot fully simulate human cognitive and abstract thinking abilities. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct more in-depth exploration and research on the relationship between artificial intelligence and the brain, in order to better explore and utilize the advantages of both, and provide more beneficial human applications for future technological development [7].

Artificial intelligence, as a computer technology, has always received attention and research from people [8]. At the same time, the brain, as the source of human thinking and behavior, is also one of the objects of long-term research. This article will explore the connections and differences between artificial intelligence and the brain, and discuss the future development direction of artificial intelligence technology.

2. The Human Brain

The brain is one of the most important organs in the human body, and it is also the center of control for human thinking, consciousness, emotions, and behavior [9]. The brain is located in the head and mainly consists of two hemispheres, which are connected by a thin bundle of nerve fibers - the corpus callosum. The surface of the brain presents a large number of folds, called gyri, which can increase the surface area of the brain, thereby increasing the number of neurons and information processing capabilities [10].

The structure of the brain is very complex, consisting of billions of neurons, synapses, and glial cells. Neurons are the fundamental units of the brain that transmit and process information through synapses. Neuroglial cells are mainly responsible for supporting and maintaining the normal function of neurons. The brain also has many different regions, each responsible for different functions, such as vision, hearing, motion control, emotion, memory, etc. These regions are interconnected through nerve fibers, forming complex neural networks.

The functions of the brain are very diverse, including perception, thinking, emotions, memory, decision-making, behavior, and so on. The brain obtains external information through the perception system, and then processes and integrates this information to form cognition and understanding of things. The brain can further analyze and understand things through thinking and reasoning. Emotions and memories make our feelings and experiences of things more profound and authentic. Finally, the brain transforms our thoughts and feelings into concrete actions through decision-making and behavior.

The development and learning process of the brain are also very important. At the beginning of human birth, the brain is not yet fully developed. With age and environmental stimuli, the brain continues to develop and learn, gradually becoming a mature and fully functional brain. Learning is crucial for brain development, as it can promote connections between neurons and the formation of synapses, thereby improving the brain's information processing ability. Not only that, the brain also has strong plasticity, which means it can adjust and change itself according to different environments and experiences.

In short, the brain is one of the most important organs in the human body, responsible for human thinking, emotions, and behavior, and is the control center of human intelligence and behavior. The brain has a complex structure and diverse functions, and the development and learning process are very important. With the continuous development of technology, we are also increasingly understanding the working principles and mechanisms of the brain, and exploring how to learn from and utilize the excellent characteristics of the brain, providing inspiration and guidance for the development of artificial intelligence.

3. The Connection between Artificial Intelligence and the Brain

Although artificial intelligence technology has made great progress, there are still some shortcomings compared to the human brain. Firstly, the learning and optimization methods of artificial intelligence technology differ greatly from those of human learning. Artificial intelligence requires a large amount of data and algorithms for learning and training, while humans can learn and reason through simple samples and experiences. Secondly, artificial intelligence technology still faces certain difficulties in handling unstructured information and uncertainty. For example, artificial intelligence often requires more complex algorithms and techniques when dealing with tasks such as natural language understanding and emotional analysis.

Faced with these challenges, some researchers have begun to seek inspiration and guidance from the brain. The brain, as a complex and highly intelligent system, has many excellent characteristics and mechanisms. Researchers attempt to learn from and imitate these characteristics and mechanisms in order to improve the efficiency and performance of artificial intelligence technology.

3.1 Cognitive Process

Artificial intelligence technology aims to simulate human cognitive processes and achieve humanoid intelligence. In the cognitive process, humans will process, organize, interpret, and reason a series of operations based on the information they receive, ultimately forming their understanding of things. And artificial intelligence technology is also simulating this process, using computer algorithms and models to achieve cognitive operations similar to humans. This process involves multiple aspects such as perception, memory, thinking, and decision-making, and is also one of the most closely related aspects between artificial intelligence and the brain.

3.2 Model Structure

In artificial intelligence technology, neural networks are an important model structure, constructed in a way similar to the connection between brain neurons. When training neural networks, they also continuously optimize their weights and thresholds through the relationship between input and output data, thereby achieving data recognition and classification. This process is similar to human learning and cognition, both requiring continuous input and feedback.

Deep learning is an artificial intelligence technology that simulates neural networks, simulating the connections and information transmission between neurons in the brain. Deep learning algorithm is learned and optimized through multi-layer neural network, so as to realize various intelligent tasks and functions, such as image recognition, speech recognition, natural language processing, etc.

3.3 Application Fields

The application field of artificial intelligence technology is also closely related to the function of the brain. For example, in the fields of image recognition, speech recognition, natural language processing and so on, the application of artificial intelligence technology is to realize the perception and cognitive process similar to human beings. In addition, in fields such as smart homes, autonomous driving, and intelligent finance, artificial intelligence technology is also aimed at achieving decision-making and behavioral processes similar to those of humans.

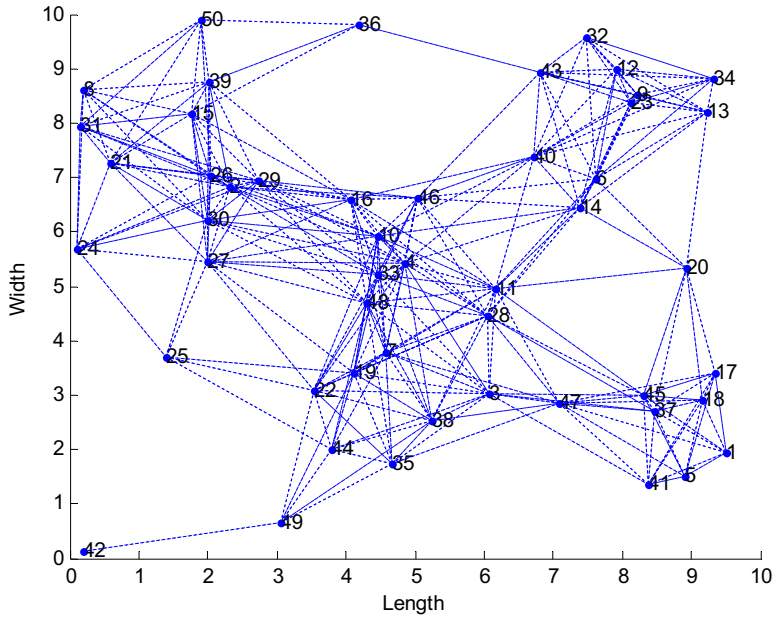

Figure 1. The connection of 50 nodes

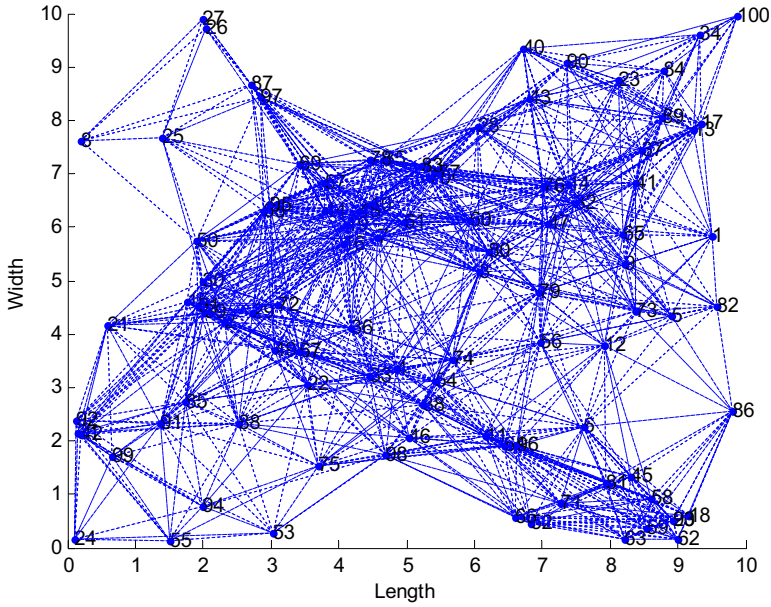

Figure 2. The connection of 100 nodes

Figure 1 and Figure 2 show the connection diagrams of 50 nodes and 100 nodes. The connection diagrams can be seen as similar connections between brain cells or nerves. According to statistics, the number of neighbor nodes follows normal distribution. In the normal distribution, about 68% of the data fall within the range of the mean plus or minus one standard deviation. About 95% of the data falls within the range of two standard deviations of the mean plus or minus. Approximately 99.7% of the data falls within the range of three standard deviations of the mean plus or minus.

4. The Difference between Artificial Intelligence and the Brain

4.1 Processing Speed

Artificial intelligence technology far surpasses the brain in processing speed. For example, deep learning algorithms can achieve processing speed at the second level when processing massive amounts of data, while the brain's processing speed is only a few thousand times per second. This is because artificial intelligence technology utilizes high-speed hardware devices and optimized algorithm models, which can quickly complete complex computing tasks. The speed of signal transmission between neurons in the brain is limited and constrained by physiological structures, resulting in slower processing speed.

4.2 Handling Method

Another difference lies in the handling method. Artificial intelligence technology is achieved through programming and algorithms, while the brain is completed through

signal transmission between neurons and synapses. AI technology can process various types of data and tasks, such as image recognition, voice recognition, natural language processing, etc., while the brain is better at processing sensory information such as vision, hearing, touch, and integrating it into cognition of things.

4.3 Autonomy

Another important difference is autonomy. Artificial intelligence technology is designed and controlled by humans, and its behavior and decision-making are based on preset rules and algorithms, lacking true autonomy. The brain, on the other hand, has strong autonomy and is able to make decisions and actions autonomously based on the external environment and internal state, with high flexibility and adaptability.

5. The Future Development of Artificial Intelligence Technology

The development of artificial intelligence technology in the future will be carried out from the following aspects.

5.1 Intelligence

Artificial intelligence technology will become more intelligent, not only able to complete a single task, but also able to achieve higher levels of intelligence. For example, in the field of autonomous driving, artificial intelligence technology will not only simply control vehicle driving, but also require higher-level intelligent capabilities such as analyzing road conditions, predicting the trajectory of other vehicles, and making humanized decisions.

5.2 Adaptability

Artificial intelligence technology will be more adaptable to different environments and tasks. For example, in the industrial field, artificial intelligence technology will flexibly achieve tasks such as production scheduling, fault diagnosis, and quality control based on different production scenarios and needs, achieving more efficient and intelligent production.

5.3 Human Machine Integration

Artificial intelligence technology will be more integrated into human life and form closer interactions with humans. For example, in the medical field, artificial intelligence technology will interact more closely with humans such as doctors and patients, helping doctors make more accurate diagnosis and treatment decisions, and improving medical level and efficiency.

6. Conclusion

There are significant differences between artificial intelligence technology and the brain,

but the two also have the possibility of mutual learning and integration. In the future development, artificial intelligence technology will become more intelligent, adaptable, and interact more closely with humans, which will greatly promote the progress of technology and human development. At the same time, we also need to pay attention to the impact of artificial intelligence technology on human society and individual life, pay attention to the relationship between technology development and ethics, guide and supervise technology application, and ensure that technology development and human progress are synchronized.

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