Newell and Simon outline the so-called physical symbol system hypothesis. By
pointing to the biological evolution, they formulated the hypothesis that
human minds are constructed as a system of mechanisms that
process the environment through a series of symbolic operations. This
leads to the idea of a symbolic execution process that can be
implemented in a computer. In particular, they emphasized the
importance of a mental representation of the environment.

For the artificial conception of AI, it is a part of the so-called

reasoning capacity can do the job. They also emphasize the role of the
program, memory, and knowledge. The goal is to model the mind by
machines. This is a daunting task, but it is possible to perform.
Those who have knowledge about the mind in order to perform a given task.

Intelligence: According to Newell and Simon, AI is a process of intelligence.
According to the驽el and Simon hypothesis, AI is a process of reasoning.

There are basically two ways of characterizing Artificial Intelligence:

Edward A. Feigenbaum: Artificial Intelligence: The Discovery of Human Nature

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The distinction made by Dretska between a domain of closed and open problems is crucial in understanding the nature of human reasoning and cognition.

Dretska proposes a framework for understanding how the mind works, emphasizing the role of open problems and the process of creative problem-solving. In her view, the mind is not just a passive receiver of information, but an active creator of new knowledge and understanding.

This approach has implications for fields such as psychology, neuroscience, and artificial intelligence, offering a fresh perspective on how the mind processes information and generates new ideas.

In essence, Dretska's work challenges us to think beyond the traditional boundaries of cognitive science and invites us to explore the vast territory of open problems in the mind.
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