Quotations from the Father of Artificial Intelligence - Master Turing - Excerpt from the 'Artificial Intelligence and Business Innovation' course at The Erindale Academy of Toronto.

If a machine is expected to be infallible, it cannot also be intelligent.

Alan Mathison Turing, B. J. Copeland (2004). "The Essential Turing", p.394, Oxford University Press

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A computer would deserve to be called intelligent if it could deceive a human into believing that it was human. -Alan Turing

"Computing Machinery and Intelligence". Book by Alan Turing, 1950.

Machines take me by surprise with great frequency.

"Computing Machinery and Intelligence". Mind - A Quarterly Review of Psychology and Philosophy, Volume 59, No. 236, p. 450, 1950.

I believe that at the end of the century the use of words and general educated opinion will have altered so much that one will be able to speak of machines thinking without expecting to be contradicted.

"Computing Machinery and Intelligence". Mind - A Quarterly Review of Psychology and Philosophy, Volume 59, No. 236, p. 442, 1950.

There is, however, one feature that I would like to suggest should be incorporated in the machines, and that is a 'random element.' Each machine should be supplied with a tape bearing a random series of figures, e.g., 0 and 1 in equal quantities, and this series of figures should be used in the choices made by the machine. This would result in the behaviour of the machine not being by any means completely determined by the experiences to which it was subjected, and would have some valuable uses when one was experimenting with it.

"Systems of Logic Based on Ordinals". Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society, Series 2, Volume 45, 1939.

Mathematical reasoning may be regarded rather schematically as the exercise of a combination of two facilities, which we may call intuition and ingenuity. The activity of the intuition consists in making spontaneous judgements which are not the result of conscious trains of reasoning. The exercise of

ingenuity in mathematics consists in aiding the intuition through suitable arrangements of propositions, and perhaps geometrical figures or drawings.

"Systems of Logic Based on Ordinals". Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society, Series 2, Volume 45, 1939.