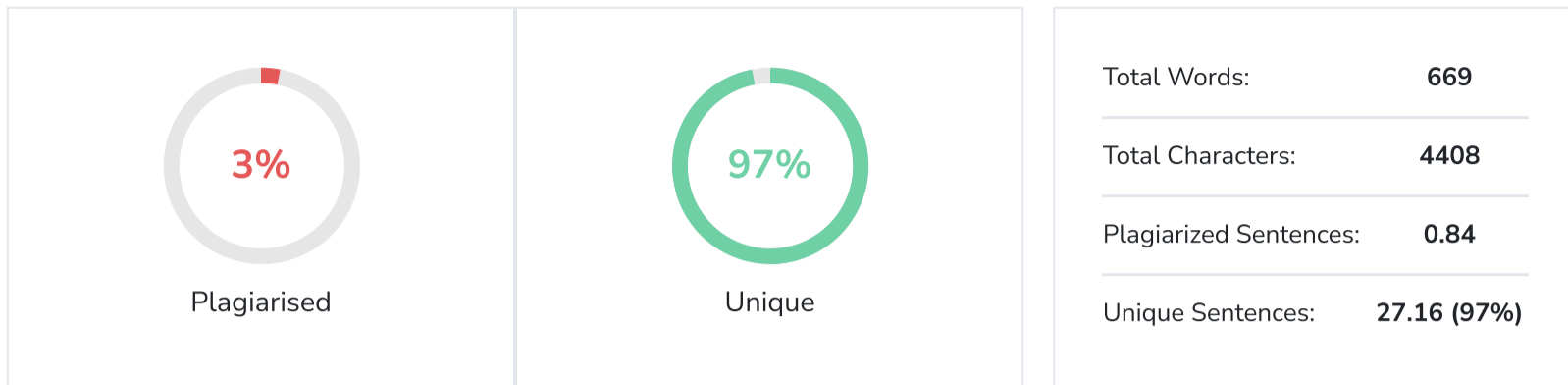


# Plagiarism Scan Report

Report Generated on: May 30, 2023



## Content Checked for Plagiarism

Copy & paste + ChatGPT rephrasing

#1

The city still bears the marks of its rich Classical Era heritage, with ancient monuments and artworks prominently displayed, most notably the Parthenon, which is widely recognized as a significant symbol of early Western civilization. In addition to the Classical influence, Athens also preserves remnants of Roman, Byzantine, and Ottoman architecture, showcasing its historical evolution over thousands of years. Notably, the city boasts two UNESCO World Heritage Sites, namely the Acropolis of Athens and the medieval Daphni Monastery.

Athens is not only characterized by its historical legacy but also by landmarks from more recent times, tracing back to its designation as the capital of the independent Greek state in 1834. Among these modern landmarks are the Hellenic Parliament and the Architectural Trilogy of Athens, comprising the National Library of Greece, the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, and the Academy of Athens. Moreover, Athens boasts an array of museums and cultural institutions, such as the National Archaeological Museum, renowned for housing the world's largest collection of ancient Greek antiquities, as well as the Acropolis Museum, the Museum of Cycladic Art, the Benaki Museum, and the Byzantine and Christian Museum.

Athens has a storied Olympic history, having hosted the inaugural modern-day Olympic Games in 1896 and, after a span of 108 years, the 2004 Summer Olympics, making it one of the few cities to have held the prestigious event more than once. In 2016, Athens also became a member of the UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities, further highlighting its commitment to education and intellectual growth.

#2

Nebulae, for the most part, are incredibly vast, with some stretching hundreds of light-years in diameter. If observed from a close distance, a nebula visible to the human eye from Earth would appear larger but not brighter. An example of this is the Orion Nebula, the most brilliant nebula in the sky, which covers an area twice the size of the full Moon when viewed, unaided, by the naked eye. Surprisingly, early astronomers overlooked its presence.

Despite being denser than the surrounding space, nebulae are generally much less dense than any artificially created vacuum on Earth. To provide a sense of scale, a nebular cloud equivalent in size to Earth would only have a total mass of a few kilograms. To put this into perspective, Earth's atmosphere has a density of approximately 10<sup>19</sup> molecules per cubic centimeter, whereas the densest nebulae can reach densities of up to 10,000 molecules per cubic centimeter.

#3

In the 1950s, two distinct approaches emerged for achieving machine intelligence. The first approach, known as Symbolic AI or GOFAI (Good Old-Fashioned AI), involved using computers to create symbolic representations of the world and developing systems capable of reasoning about it. Notable proponents of this approach included Allen Newell, Herbert A. Simon, and Marvin Minsky. An associated approach called "heuristic search" likened intelligence to the exploration of a space of possibilities in search of answers.

The second approach, known as the connectionist approach, aimed to achieve intelligence through learning. Advocates of this approach, most notably Frank Rosenblatt, sought to establish connections between perceptrons in a manner similar to how neurons are connected. Some experts, such as James Manyika, have compared these two approaches to the mind (Symbolic AI) and the brain (connectionist), highlighting the dominance of symbolic approaches during this period. Symbolic AI was influenced by

intellectual traditions associated with thinkers like Descartes, Boole, Gottlob Frege, Bertrand Russell, and others. On the other hand, connectionist approaches based on cybernetics or artificial neural networks initially took a backseat but have gained renewed prominence in recent decades.

The field of AI research was officially launched at a workshop held at Dartmouth College in 1956. The participants of this workshop went on to become the pioneers and leaders in AI research. They, along with their students, developed programs that garnered considerable attention from the press, with computers demonstrating remarkable abilities such as learning checkers strategies, solving algebraic word problems, proving logical theorems, and even speaking English.

### Nebula - Wikipedia [↗](#)

Earth's air has a density of approximately 1019 molecules per cubic centimeter; by contrast the densest nebulae can have densities of 10,000 molecules per ...

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nebula>

79%