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TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS AND THE THEORY OF TECHNOLOGICAL SINGULARITY

Stepanov D
Academic supervisor - Ph.D., senior teacher Babychenko O.
Kharkiv National University of Radio Electronics, MEDA, Kharkiv, Ukraine
tel. +38(068) 525-16-58, e-mail: danylo.stepanov@nure.ua.

The report discusses the purpose of technological progress, the theory of technological singularity and the modern element base of electronics. The advantages and risks of technology development are explored, the increasing complexity of electronic devices and systems, their vulnerability to cyber-attacks is emphasized. The theory of technological singularity and the potential transformative events that it can cause are considered in detail. It also touches upon the issue of e-waste disposal and the importance of proper disposal methods to minimize the environmental impact of electronic devices. Discusses the use of hardware to prevent cyberattacks and the e-waste business.

Technological progress is a key driving force behind the development of modern electronic devices and systems. The goal of technological progress is to make human life easier, safer and more comfortable. With the advancement of computer technology, the meaning of technological progress has taken on a new dimension, with a focus on achieving artificial intelligence and other advanced capabilities. The concept of artificial intelligence was first introduced in the 1950s, but it wasn't until the development of machine learning algorithms and neural networks in the 21st century that significant progress was made.

The theory of technological singularity posits that once artificial intelligence surpasses human intelligence, it will rapidly advance to levels beyond human comprehension, leading to a transformative event in human history. This theory was first proposed by mathematician and computer scientist Vernor Vinge in the 1990s and has since gained widespread attention and debate.

However, the increasing complexity of electronic devices and systems has made them vulnerable to cyberattacks and other forms of security breaches. The more complex an electronic device or system is, the more points of entry it has for potential hackers. This complexity also makes it more difficult to detect vulnerabilities and patch them before they can be exploited. For example, the growing number of internet-connected devices in smart homes presents an increasing number of potential vulnerabilities for cyberattacks.

Despite the risks associated with increased complexity, there are many benefits to the advancement of electronic devices and systems. Advancements in technology have enabled new features and functionalities to be added to devices, such as improved cameras, longer battery life, and more powerful processing capabilities. These advancements have helped to drive innovation and improve the overall user experience.

To address the issue of cyberattacks, hardware tools such as encryption and firewalls can be used to provide additional layers of security. However, these tools are not foolproof, and new threats and vulnerabilities are constantly being discovered. The growing complexity of electronic devices also poses a significant environmental issue, with e-waste disposal becoming an increasingly pressing concern.

The recycling of e-waste has become an important issue, with some countries making it a big business. In the United States, the amount of e-waste generated annually has increased from 2.37 million tons in 2009 to 3.32 million tons in 2020. Proper disposal practices are necessary to minimize the environmental impact of electronic devices and systems. One example of a successful e-waste recycling program is in Japan, where the country has been recycling e-waste since the 1970s. The price of recycling a ton of electronic waste can range from $200 to $400, depending on the material, while in the United States, it can cost up to $600 per ton. In Europe, the issue of e-waste disposal is being addressed through regulations and directives such as the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive, which requires member states to establish e-waste collection and recycling systems. Many European countries have implemented e-waste collection and recycling programs in collaboration with various stakeholders. Possible solutions include continued regulations, increased public awareness, and advancements in technology for better recycling and disposal methods.

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