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I, Robot: Robot, the story Eando Binder Original title of the sci-fi story collection Ich, Isaac Asimov's Robot from 1950 I, Robot (film), 2004 American film directed by Alex Proyas I, Robot (computer game), 1983 computer game Atari I Robot (album), 1977 album by Alan Parsons Project, also includes iRobot, an American company that makes robots. Extracted from I, Robot, also I, Robot, is a novel published by Isaac Asimov in 1950, which combines nine content-related stories through frame stories. Separate stories were published in various science fiction journals between 1940 and 1950. The first German edition was published in 1952 under the title Ich, der Robot in Rauch-Verlag. The book is considered a classic of science fiction. The included Runaround narrative for the first time postulated three robotic laws of Asimov. The plot of the frame consists of an interview with the main character Dr. Susan Calvin, a robot psychologist who works for the leading manufacturer of robots, American robots. In a retrospective of his life, Kelvin describes the evolutionary story of robots, which is told chronologically in nine stories. The author describes the problems, fears and philosophical and moral issues arising from the existence of robots, which are less and less different from humans and even superior to them in many ways. At the same time, it also shows the strengths and weaknesses of humans compared to robots. Contained stories of Robbie (Robbie), first as Strange Playfellow in Super Science Stories, September 1940. Runaround, first in Astounding, March 1942. Reason, first in Astounding, April 1941. (Catch this rabbit), first in Astounding, February 1944. Liar, first in Astounding, May 1941. The Little Lost Robot, also known as the Little Lost Robot, first in Astounding, March 1947. Escape, first as a paradoxical escape to Astounding, August 1945. Evidence, first in Astounding, September 1946. The Evitable Conflict, the first in Astounding, June 1950. Appropriate film content External Frontiers (original series) I, Robot Season 2, Episode 9 (1964) IMDB Entry External Borders - Unknown Dimension (reissue) I, Robot 1 season, episode 18 IMDB Eintrag I, Robot (Film), Ein USA-amerikanischer Spielfilm aus dem Jahr 2004 Literatur Isaac Asimov: I, Robot. Gnome Press, 1950 (englische Erstausgabe). Isaac Asimov: Ich, der Robot. Rauch Verlag, Dusseldorf 1952 (Deutsche Erstausgabe). Isaac Asimov: Ich, der Robot. Mit Einem Nahworth von Ingo Schwartz. Verlag Das Noye Berlin, DDR 1982. Isaac Asimov: Maine Freunde, Die Roboter. mit einem Vorwort von Greg Bear (- Hein-Becher, Meisterwerke der Science Fiction. Nr. 21531). It's a zberarb. Neushg., 2. Aufleges. Heine, Munich 2004, ISBN 3-453-21531-1 (Erstausgabe: 1982, enth'lt neben Ich, der Roboter auch die Sammlungen Geliebter Roboter und Der zweihundertj'hrge). Isaac Asimov: Alle Roboter-Geschichten (- Bastei-Lubbe-Tashenbuh, Science Fiction. Nr. 23317). Bastei Lubbe, Cologne 2011, ISBN 978-3-404-23317-5 (Erstausgabe: 2007). Hirspier Robbie, das Kindermedhen (Robbie), WDR 1969 - Robot-Carousel (Runaund), SDR 1970-1970 - Wernenft (Mind), WDR 1969 - Ein Lugner (Liar!), WrahDR 1969 a unter dem Titeler Kleine (Little Lost Robot), WDR 1969'6 Der Gouverneur ist zu perfekt (Evidence), SDR 1969 '7' Beweismaterial (Evidence), WDR 1969 '8' Notizen - udTTak Log zbersect von Peter Naudek, in: Roboter. Fisher TB, 1971, ISBN 978-3-436-01363-9, S. 7-27. Kvst Diogenes Verlag, 1962. Auch in Die besten SF-Geschichten, 1970. Auch's Eric Simon (Hrsg.): Maschinenmenschen. Neues Berlin, Berlin 1980. hoerspiele.dra.de hoerspiele.dra.de - hoerspiele.dra.de - hoerspiele.dra.de - hoerspiele.dra.de - hoerspiele.dra.de - hoerspiele.dra.de Abgerufen von Isaac Asimov's Collection of Stories For Other Purposes, See I, Robot (Disambiguation). I, Robot First edition coverAuthorIsaac AsimovCover

artistEdd CartierCountryUnited StatesLanguageEnglishSeriesRobot seriesGenreScience fictionPlisherGnome PressPublication Date2 December 1950Media typePrint (hardback)Pages253After the complete robot I, Robot is a fixation of the novel science fiction stories or essays by the American writer Isaac Asia. The stories originally appeared in the American journals Super Science Stories and Astounding Science Fiction between 1940 and 1950, and were then collected in a book for the independent edition of Gnome Press in 1950, in an initial edition of 5,000 copies. The stories are woven together framing a narrative in which the fictional Dr. Susan Calvin tells every story of a reporter (who serves as a storyteller) in the 21st century. Although the stories can be read separately, they share the theme of human interaction, robotics and morality, and together they tell a great story of the fictional history of Asimov's robotics. Some of the stories have the character of Dr. Calvin, a robo-surgeon at U.S. Robots and Mechanical Men, Inc., a major robot manufacturer. After their publication in this collection, Asimov wrote a framing sequence presenting stories like Calvin Memories during an interview with her about the work of her life, mostly related to the abnormal behavior of robots and the use of robopsichology to sort out what was going on in their positronic brain. The book also contains a story in which for the first time there are three laws of robotics Asimov, which had a great influence on further science fiction and influenced the idea of the ethics of artificial intelligence. Other characters that appear in these stories are Powell and Donovan, a field-testing team that finds flaws in usRMM prototype models. The collection shares the title with the 1939 story I, The Robot by Egano Binder (a pseudonym for Earl and Otto Binder), who had a great influence on Asimov. Asimov wanted to name his collection Mind and Iron and objected when the publisher made the name the same as that of Binder. In his introduction to Isaac Asimov's story The Great Stories of sf (1979), Asimov wrote: It certainly caught my attention. Two months after I read it, I started Robbie, about a sympathetic robot, and this was the beginning of my series positronic robot. Eleven years later, when nine of my robot stories were collected in a book, the publisher named The Collection I, Robot over my objections. My book is now better known, but Otto's story was there first. Content Introduction (initial part framing of history or text references) Robbie (1940, 1950) Runaround (1942) Reason (1941) Catch That Rabbit (1944) Liar! (1941) Little Lost Robot (1947) Escape! (1945) Evidence (1946) Evitable Conflict (1950) The Reception of The New York Times described i, Robot as a gripping scientific thriller that can be fun for those whose nerves are not yet made of the raw potential of the atomic age. Describing it as continuously fascinating, Groff Conklin unreservedly recommended the book. . Schuyler Miller recommended the collection For puzzles, for humor, for warmth, and for most values of simple good writing. Dramatic television adaptations Of at least three of the stories from I, Robot have been adapted for television. The first was a 1962 episode of This World hosted by Boris Karloff called Little Lost Robot with Maxine Audley as Susan Calvin. Two stories from the collection were made into episodes of the unknown: The Prophet (1967), based on Reason; And Lies! (1969). The 12th episode of the Soviet sci-fi series This Fantastic World, filmed in 1987 and entitled Don't joke with robots, was based on the works of Alexander Belyaev and Fredrik Kilander, as well as on Asimov's story Liar!. Both original and The series External Borders include episodes called I, Robot; however, both are adaptations of the history of Count and Otto Binderov and are not related to asimov's work. Harlan Ellison's screenplay films (1978) In the late 1970s, Warner Bros. acquired the opportunity to make a film based on the book, but no script was ever accepted. The most notable attempt was Harlan Ellison, who collaborated with Asimov himself to create a version that captured the spirit of the original. Asimov says this scenario will lead to the first truly adult, complex, worthwhile sci-fi film ever made. Ellison's script builds the foundation around Asimov's stories, which involve a reporter named Robert Bratenal, tracking information about Susan Kelvin's alleged ex-lover Stephen Burley. Asimov's stories are presented as memories that differ from the originals in that they pay more attention to Calvin's character. Allison placed Calvin in a story in which she did not initially appear, and fleshed out her character's role in the ones where she did. In constructing the script as a series of memoirs that focus on character development rather than action, Ellison used the film Citizen Kane as a model. Despite critical acclaim, the script is generally considered unfilmable based on the technology and average budgets of the films of the time. Asimov also believed that the film could be canceled because of a conflict between Ellison and the producers: when the producers proposed changes to the script, instead of being diplomatic, as recommended by Asimov, Ellison reacted furiously and insulted the producers. The script was published in Asimov's Science Fiction journal in late 1987 and eventually appeared as a book called I, Robot: The Illustrated Screenplay, in 1994 (re-released in 2004, ISBN 1-4165-0600-4). 2004 Film Main Article: I, Robot (Film) Movie I, Robot, starring Will Smith, was released by Twentieth Century Fox on July 16, 2004 in the United States. The plot includes elements of Little Lost Robot, some of the names of Asimov's characters and the Three Laws. However, the plot of the film is mostly original work, adapted from the script by Hardwirth Jeff Wintar, completely unrelated to the stories of Asimov and compared to Caves of Steel by Asimov, which revolves around the murder of robotics (although the rest of the plot of the film is not based on that novel or other works of Asimov). Unlike Asimov's books, the film shows hordes of killer robots. BBC Radio 4 broadcast an audio adaptation of the five-story I, Robot drama on their 15-minute drama in 2017, dramatized by Richard Curti and starring Hermiena Norris. Robbie 'Reason' 10' Little Lost Robot Liar '12' Evitable Conflict '13' These also aired in single на Радиоий 4 BBC BBC as Isaac Asimov I, robot: Omnibus. The prequels of Mickey zucker Reichert were asked to write three prequels I, Robot by Asimov's estate, because she is a science fiction writer with a medical background. She first met Asimov when she was 23 years old, although she did not know him very well. She is the first writer to be allowed to write short stories based on Asimov's novels; The sequel to his Foundation series was written by Gregory Benford, Greg Bear and David Breen. The prequels were commissioned by Berkley Books, and consist of: I Robot: To Protect (2011) I Robot: To Obey (2013) I Robot: To Preserve (2016) Popular Cultural References See Also: Three Laws of Robotics in Popular Culture In 2004, The Saturday Evening Post said that I, Three Robot Laws had revolutionized science fiction and made robots much more interesting than ever. I, Robot, have influenced many aspects of modern popular culture, especially in terms of science fiction and technology. One example of this is the technology industry. The name of a real modem manufacturer called U.S. Robotics was directly inspired by I, Robot. The name is taken from the name of the robot manufacturer (American Robots and Mechanical People), which appears in the stories of Asimov's robot. Many works in the field of science fiction also paid homage to Asimov's collection. An episode of the original Star Trek series, I, Mudd (1967), which depicts a planet of androids in need of humans, links I, Robot. Another reference appears in the title of the star Trek episode: The Next Generation, I, Borg (1992), in which Georgie La Forge is friends with a lost member of the Borg collective and teaches him a sense of individuality and free will. Doctor Who 1977 story, Robots of Death, References I, Robot with the First Principle, stating: It is forbidden for robots to harm humans. In the 1986 film Aliens, Bishop paraphrases Asimov's first law in line: I cannot cause harm, or inaction, to allow harm to man. The Simpsons episode titled I D'oh Bot (2004) features Professor Frink to build a robot named Smashius Clay (also called Killhammad Aieee), which follows all three of Asimov's laws of robotics. Animated science fiction/ Futurama comedy makes several references to I, Robot. The title of episode I, Roommate (1999) is a parody of I, Robot, although the plot of the episode has little to do with the original stories. In addition, the episode Cyber House Rules featured an optician named Eye Robot and the episode Anthology of Interest II included a segment called I, Meatbag. Also in Bender's Game (2008) the psychiatrist is shown a logical delusion and explodes when an assistant shouts Liar! and Liar! Lila once said Bender his ears so he doesn't hear the robot destruction paradox that she used to destroy robot Santa (he punishes the bad, he kills people badly, so he has to punish himself), resulting in a complete breakdown; moreover, Bender stated that he is three laws safe. Positron brain, which Asimov called the central processors of his robots, is what feeds data from Star Trek: The Next Generation, as well as other androids like Soong. Positronic brains have been referenced in a number of other television shows including Doctor Who, Once Upon a Time... Space, Perry Rodan, Number of the Beast and others. Author Cory Doctorow wrote a story called I, Robot in after Asimov, as well as I, Rowe Boat, both released in the storybook Overclocked: Stories of the Future Present. He also said: If I go back to this topic, it will be a story about raised cheese sandwiches, called I, Rarebit . Other cultural references to the book are less directly related to science fiction and technology. Alan Parsons' 1977 album I Robot was inspired by Asimov's album I, Robot. In its original concept, the album was to follow the themes and concepts presented in the short story collection. Alan Parsons' project failed to win rights despite Asimov's enthusiasm; he had already appropriated the rights elsewhere. Thus, the concept of the album was slightly changed, although the name was retained (minus the comma to avoid copyright infringement). The 2009 album I, Human by Singaporean band Deus Ex Machina relies heavily on Asimov's robotics principles and applies it to the concept of cloning. Indian sci-fi film Endhiran, released in 2010, refers to askhov's three laws on artificial intelligence for the fictional character Chitty: Robot. When a scientist takes a robot for evaluation, the team asks whether the robot was built using three robotics laws. The theme for Burning Man 2018 was I, a robot. Realm of the Spacemen, The New York Times Book Review, February 4, 1951 - Conklin, Groff (April 1951). The 5-star shelf of the Galaxy. Galaxy science fiction. 59-61. Book Reviews, Amazing Science Fiction, September 1951, page 124-25. IMDb list of actresses who played Susan Calvin. - (in Russian language) The State Foundation for Television and Radio Programs Archived September 8, 2009 in Wayback Machine - b Weil, Ellen; Wolfe, Gary K. (2002). Harlan Ellison: Edge forever. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University Press. page 126. 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