Lam a powerful

supercomputer, Mr. Kasparov. I do not $have \ emotions. \ Ah, \ what \ the \ heck, \ I \ love \ you, \ man.$

It may have started as a match between man and machine. It ended as a revelation of what man can do with machine.

Though Deep Blue, our massively powerful chess supercomputer, was defeated by world champ Garry Kasparov, it gave us a fresh look at the differences between how computers and humans think.

Mr. Kasparov dismantles his opponents with a combination of creativity, intuition and experience. He represents the human solution to the singular problem of chess.

Deep Blue, on the other hand, solves it by doing what a computer does best: Crunching. Deep Blue analyzes 100 million chess moves per second, breaking each problem into many pieces and solving them simultaneously in a massively parallel process.

Now, consider what happens when this raw computational pover

is unleashed on a network. It can be tapped by people on desktops, increasing the potential for breakthroughs, exponentially.

It can give pharmaceutical researchers the ability to bring lifesaving drugs to market in a fraction of the time. Help airlines solve complex scheduling problems. And let retailers "mine" huge troves of customer data to develop new products and track distribution.

In short, it gives people more time to explore the "what if" questions. To learn how IBM technology and know-how can solve problems for your business, visit http://www.ibm.com

To get a complete replay of the Association for Computing's Chess Challenge, go to http://www.chess.ibm.park.org

Solutions for a small planet ■

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