Ethics: The Alignment Problem

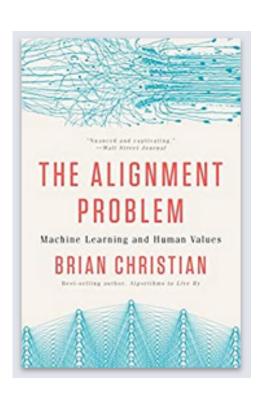
How do we harness artificial intelligence for the good of humanity?

1

The problem we expect: Skynet



The problems already here



word2vec

300-dimensional embedding trained just based on hiding words from phrases

```
Czech + currency = koruna
    Vietnam + capital = Hanoi
    German + airlines = Lufthansa
French + actress = Juliette Binoche*
Berlin - Germany + Japan = Tokyo
    bigger - big + cold = colder
```

doctor - man + woman = nurse

Computers are better than humans at well-defined mathematical optimization



We should focus on defining problems in the **right way**

ALPHAGO

Defining Reward Functions is Hard

Hypothetical Examples:

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• Acme paper clip research division

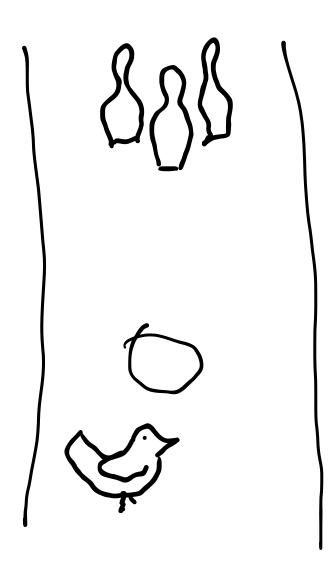
Defining Reward Functions is Hard

Hypothetical Examples:

- Acme paper clip research division
- Asimov's laws
 - A robot may not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm.
 - A robot must obey the orders given it by human beings except where such orders would conflict with the First Law.
 - A robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection does not conflict with the First or Second Law.

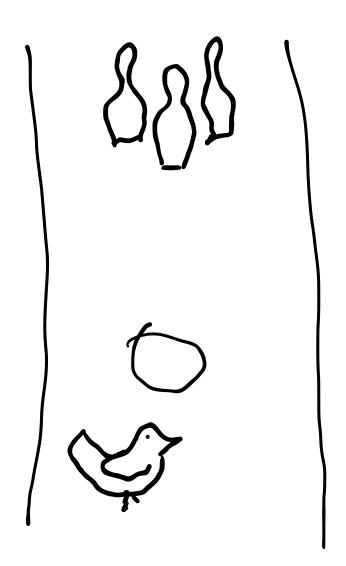
B. F. Skinner

Pigeon-guided bombs, 1943



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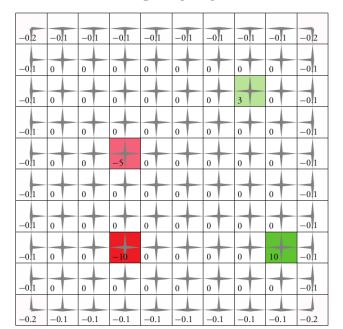
We decided to reinforce any response which had the slightest resemblance to a swipe—perhaps, at first, merely the behavior of looking at the ball—and then to select responses which more closely approximated the final form. The result amazed us. In a few minutes, the ball was caroming off the walls of the box as if the pigeon had been a champion squash player.

https://www.youtube.com/embed/tlOlHko8ySg?enablejsapi=1

"As a general rule, it is better to design performance measures according to what one actually wants in the environment, rather than according to how one thinks the agent should behave." - Stuart Russell

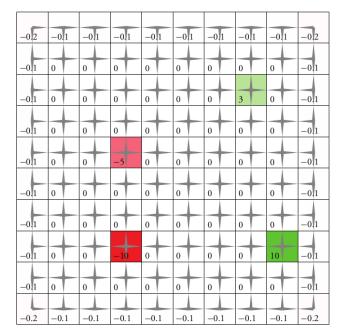
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Reward



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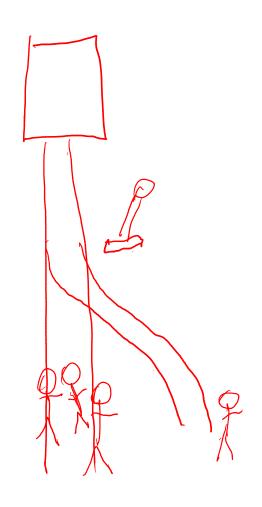
Reward



Value

0.41	0.74	0.96	1.18	1.43	1.71	1.98	2.11	2.39	2.09
0.74		1.27	1.52	1.81	2.15	2.47	2.58	3.02	2.69
0./4	1.04	1.2/	1.52	1.81			1		
0.86	1.18	1.45	1.76	2.15	2.55	2.97	3	3.69	3.32
0.84	1.11	1.31	1.55	2.45	3.01	3.56	4.1	4.53	4.04
0.91	1.2	1.09	-3	2.48	3.53	4.21	4.93	5.5	4.88
1.1	1.46	1.79	2.24	3.42	4.2	4.97	5.85	6.68	5.84
1.06	1.41	1.7	2.14	3.89	4.9	5.85	6.92	8.15	6.94
0.92	1.18	0.7	-7.39	3.43	5.39	6.67	8.15	10	8.19
1.09	1.45	1.75	_	3.89	4 00	5.84	6.92	8.15	6.94
_			2.18		4.88				1
1.07	1.56	2.05	2.65	3.38	4.11	4.92	5.83	6.68	5.82

Values: Trolley Problems



What should we do about it?

What should we do about it?

- Understand Uncertainty
- Know when you don't know