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The three dimensions in which large technology companies have advantages in artificial intelligence are: 1. The Data Advantage: Large technology companies can obtain a large amount of behavioral data through surveillance; 2. Computing Power Advantage: Artificial intelligence requires a lot of computing power, and large technology companies have a large amount of computing resources and machines; 3. Geopolitical Advantage: Artificial intelligence and its companies are regarded as strategic resources in national competition, so large companies can more easily obtain support from national policies and resources.

There are three main reasons: First, solving challenges from or represented by big technology companies can solve the root causes of critical problems such as intrusive data surveillance. Second, the business and regulatory strategies of large technology companies have had a series of knock-on effects on the broader ecosystem, inspiring and even forcing other companies to follow suit. Third, the entire technology industry and government are increasingly dependent on large technology companies, making them single points of failure.

It refers to the onus on businesses to prove they are mitigating harm and complying with regulations, rather than it being up to the public at large to eradicate these problems. Because this approach requires businesses to demonstrate compliance with the law, rather than demonstrating to regulators or civil society where they have failed to comply, a system of segregation of responsibilities is ensured.

Identified windows for action include the following: Contain tech firms' data advantage. Build support for competition reforms as a key lever to reduce concentration in tech. Regulate ChatGPT and other large-scale models. Regulate ChatGPT and other large-scale models. Displace audits as the primary policy response to harmful AI. Future-proof against the quiet expansion of biometric surveillance into new domains like cars. Enact strong curbs on worker surveillance. Prevent “international preemption” by digital trade agreements that can be used to weaken national regulation on algorithmic accountability and competition policy.

I support the second action because it would effectively curb mergers that expand companies' data advantages and sanction companies that engage in anticompetitive behavior. In addition, it can also rectify the abuse of resources in the technology industry at the first time, . Finally, it can enable technology companies to address existing risk hazards and strengthen their strengths.

I agree with this summary. We should regard artificial intelligence as a tool created by humans to bring convenience to human life, rather than something that represents the level of human civilization or is overly dependent on it. To put it simply, we should maintain the attitude that we are artificial intelligence managers for a long time, and effectively manage and use artificial intelligence to facilitate life and develop science and technology. This can help us reduce the harm of artificial intelligence to us.

This is the answer generated by GPT: The assessment presented in the quote raises important questions about the impact of artificial intelligence on society. Whether one agrees with it or not can vary depending on individual perspectives and beliefs.

To address the potential negative outcomes of AI and technology, it's crucial to consider several strategies:

1. **Ethical Frameworks:** Develop and adhere to ethical frameworks in AI development and deployment. This includes transparency, fairness, accountability, and bias mitigation.
2. **Regulation and Oversight:** Governments and regulatory bodies should establish clear regulations to ensure responsible AI use and prevent harmful consequences. This may involve setting standards for data privacy, algorithmic transparency, and safety.
3. **Education and Awareness:** Increase public awareness and education about AI and its implications. This empowers individuals to make informed decisions and understand the potential risks.
4. **Equitable Access:** Ensure that AI technologies are accessible to all, regardless of socioeconomic status, to avoid exacerbating inequality.
5. **Human-Centered Design:** Prioritize human needs and well-being in AI design. Focus on solutions that enhance the quality of life, rather than solely on profit or efficiency.
6. **Research and Development:** Invest in research to identify and address potential negative consequences of AI. Encourage interdisciplinary collaboration to explore ethical, social, and political dimensions.
7. **Public Engagement:** Involve the public in discussions about AI and its role in society. This can help shape policies and practices that align with broader societal values.
8. **Continuous Evaluation:** Regularly assess the impact of AI systems on society and be willing to adapt and change course as needed to mitigate harm.

By adopting a multidimensional approach that combines technical, ethical, and societal considerations, we can strive to reshape our relationship with AI and technology to maximize benefits while minimizing negative outcomes.

ChatGPT's answers are more comprehensive and objective, and provide suggestions on how to deal with the relationship between humans and artificial intelligence from various angles. My answer is more subjective. From a human perspective, how to deal with the relationship between humans and artificial intelligence, and the suggestions I make will be more inclined to humans.