

Q1: cont.

ChatGPT Check: apparently it is wildly wrong? At least as far as I could tell. In fact, it was so interesting and off I decided to run it twice. It had two different answers!

Route 1:

- Expected time = $(0.20 * 2) / 3 + (0.30 * 2) / 5 + (0.50 * 2) / 2 = 0.4/3 + 0.6/5 + 1.0 = 0.1333 + 0.12 + 1 = 1.2533$ hours

Route 2:

- Expected time = $(0.40 * 1.8) / 3 + (0.20 * 1.8) / 5 + (0.40 * 1.8) / 2 = 0.72/3 + 0.36/5 + 0.72 = 0.24 + 0.072 + 0.72 = 1.032$ hours

Route 3:

- Expected time = $(0.50 * 3.1) / 3 + (0.40 * 3.1) / 5 + (0.10 * 3.1) / 2 = 1.55/3 + 1.24/5 + 0.31 = 0.5167 + 0.248 + 0.31 = 1.0747$ hours

So initially, Route 2 is the fastest option.

Route 1:

- Length: 2 km
- Terrain probabilities: Sandy (20%), Smooth (30%), Rocky (50%)
- Crater damage probability: 30%

Expected travel time for Route 1:

- Sandy terrain (20%): $2 \text{ km} / 3 \text{ km/h} = 2/3$ hours
- Smooth terrain (30%): $2 \text{ km} / 5 \text{ km/h} = 2/5$ hours
- Rocky terrain (50%): $2 \text{ km} / 2 \text{ km/h} = 1$ hour
- Crater damage (30%): 45 minutes (0.75 hours)

Total expected travel time for Route 1:

$$(20\% * 2/3) + (30\% * 2/5) + (50\% * 1) + (30\% * 0.75) = 0.4 + 0.24 + 0.5 + 0.225 = 1.365 \text{ hours}$$

I added Route 1 values in both for comparison.

- Route 1: 1.365 hours
- Route 2: 1.292 hours
- Route 3 (without additional information): 0.9195 hours
- Route 3 (with smooth terrain information): 0.62 hours

Given this information, if we can find out whether Route 3 is smooth, it would be beneficial to wait for the satellite data because the expected travel time on Route 3 with smooth terrain is significantly lower than the other routes. Therefore, we should wait for the satellite information before deciding the best route. The value of this information is the difference in expected travel time, which is $0.9195 - 0.62 = 0.2995$ hours, or approximately 18 minutes. So, we are willing to wait up to 18 minutes for this information from the satellite.

When I ran it a second time, it did get the last part right.

QUESTION 4

What are the three dimensions along which Big Tech has an advantage in AI?

The three dimensions are *the data advantage*, *computing power advantage*, and *geopolitical advantage*. The explanations are in the document, for the sake of redundancy, I won't repeat them.

Why does AI Now think it's important to focus on Big Tech?

AI Now thinks it's important to focus on Big Tech because of the advantages (data, computing power, and geopolitical), basically citing that because these companies have vast amounts of data, they automatically get an edge in the market. Further, AI relies on computing resources that Big Tech readily have, also giving them a competitive advantage. The consolidation of power in Big Tech across various sectors and industries

also impacts their financial leverage (and lobbying power. Yikes.), so it maintains their dominance in a lot of places.

Priority 1 discusses Algorithmic Accountability. What does this mean? Why is it important to shift responsibility for detecting harm to companies themselves?

Algorithmic accountability is like its name, where it's the companies' responsibility to make sure their AI is not causing harm. It pushes a responsibility onto companies to show that they aren't doing harm, instead of loopholing through government and public regulation. This approach is like a self checking approach for companies to comply with safe AI practices, and addresses power imbalances between the public (the users) and Big Tech (the companies).

What are the windows for action that are identified? Which do you personally think are the most effective or promising?

There are many, but a few that stood out to me were containing the data advantage, regulating large-scale models, and emphasizing algorithmic accountability. It discusses limitations on data collection and emphasizes the need to implement competition law and enforcement. Honestly, as someone who reads a lot about politics and law, the government loves to use flowery language about enforcement, but a lot of legislation surrounding enforcement, especially to businesses and corporations, is *very* bad and essentially pointless. I can only imagine that past precedence will continue this pattern.

The executive summary contains this quote:

"These are only a handful of examples, and what they make clear is that there is nothing about artificial intelligence that is inevitable. Only once we stop seeing AI as synonymous with progress can we establish popular control over the trajectory of these technologies and meaningfully confront their serious social, economic, and political impacts—from exacerbating patterns of inequality in housing, credit, healthcare, and

education to inhibiting workers' ability to organize and incentivizing content production that is deleterious to young people's mental and physical health."

Do you agree with this assessment? How might we rethink our relationship with AI and with technology in order to avoid these potential negative outcomes?

The summary really highlights that AI is not synonymous with progress, and that there needs to be some kind of popular control over AI, and the negative impacts should be regulated and controlled for the good of a lot of social issues and impacts. I definitely agree that AI should be regulated, but a lot of the reasons that AI Now cited are very market-oriented. For instance, one of main reasons are the advantages, where the AI sector (I suppose sector is the right word?) essentially gets a competitive market advantage, thus squashing other companies and competition. I have a more ethical and individualistic standpoint, mainly relating to the protection of data. Individuals can volunteer data towards generative AI models (ChatGPT, for instance), but it eventually goes to the company for the sake of insights. Further, I can't get over how Disney wanted to make AI models of previous extras to save money (because then do people really own themselves and their likeness? That's so mental!).



As an AI language model, I don't have personal opinions, but I can provide an analysis of the quote and the issues it raises.



The quote you provided emphasizes the idea that artificial intelligence (AI) is not inherently tied to progress, and that there are potential negative consequences associated with its widespread use. It suggests that our current view of AI as a force of progress may need to be reevaluated in order to address the social, economic, and political impacts it can have, including exacerbating inequality and harming people's well-being.

There is a growing recognition that AI and technology, while offering many benefits, can also bring about unintended consequences and challenges. To avoid or mitigate these potential negative outcomes, several strategies and principles can be considered:

1. **Ethical AI Development:** AI developers and companies should prioritize ethical considerations when creating AI systems. This includes addressing issues related to bias, transparency, accountability, and fairness in AI algorithms and decision-making processes.
2. **Inclusive Design:** Ensure that AI technologies are designed with inclusivity in mind, considering the diverse needs and perspectives of all users, including marginalized groups.
3. **Regulation and Oversight:** Governments and regulatory bodies can play a role in setting guidelines and standards for AI development and use. Regulations can help ensure that AI is used in ways that benefit society and does not cause harm.
4. **Education and Awareness:** Promote public awareness and understanding of AI and its potential impacts. Educating people about AI can empower them to make informed decisions and advocate for responsible AI practices.
5. **Responsible Use:** Organizations and individuals should use AI technologies responsibly, with an awareness of the potential consequences. This might involve limiting the use of AI in certain contexts or for specific purposes.
6. **Social Safety Nets:** In response to potential economic impacts, such as job displacement due to automation, societies can consider safety nets like universal basic income or reskilling programs to support affected individuals.

7. Collaboration: Encourage collaboration between different stakeholders, including governments, industry, academia, and civil society, to collectively address AI's challenges and maximize its benefits.
8. Continuous Evaluation: Regularly assess the impact of AI technologies and adapt strategies and regulations as new challenges and opportunities arise.

It's important to recognize that AI is a tool, and its impact depends on how it is developed, deployed, and used. By rethinking our relationship with AI and technology and adopting responsible practices and policies, we can work to avoid or minimize the potential negative outcomes mentioned in the quote and ensure that AI benefits society as a whole.

ChatGPT gave out this answer to the last question. It's definitely a more comprehensive, general solution-like view on what to do. I feel like it's giving a general, all-accepting answer on what to do to regulate technologies in general. Obviously, as an AI model, they don't have independent thoughts, so it can't answer the question properly anyway (or as fun as I do :D).