

## Part 1

After running the question through ChatGPT, the math was WILDLY wrong. It didn't understand on the problems with the broken wall and bridge that the time should be added to the original time, so its calculations actually thought traversing through the likely bad routes yielded better times.

## Part 3

### 1. Modify this query to determine:

The probability of Mary Calling given that John called = **10.02%**

The probability of both John and Mary calling given Alarm = **9.5%**

The probability of Alarm, given that Mary called = **98.26%**

### 2. Next, consider the `carnet.py` file. This contains the Bayesian network representing the car starting problem. To begin, ask the following queries:

Given that the car will not move, what is the probability that the battery is not working? **35.9%**

Given that the radio is not working, what is the probability that the car will not start? **86.87%**

Given that the battery is working, does the probability of the radio working change if we discover that the car has gas in it? **The probability does not change if we discover the car does not have gas in it, so it stays at 75%.**

Given that the car doesn't move, how does the probability of the ignition failing change if we observe that the car does not have gas in it? **The probability of the ignition failing goes from 56.66% to 48.22% after observing the car does not have gas in it.**

What is the probability that the car starts if the radio works and it has gas in it? **72.12%**

## Part 4

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

Big Tech has an advantage in terms of the sheer volume and accessibility of data at their disposal. Because of their huge amounts of data, it is easier for them to develop more robust AI products. They also have a computing power advantage over smaller firms that don't have as many resources. The last mentioned one is Big Tech's geopolitical advantage. With how quickly AI is advancing internationally, the race between countries is going strong, and the US is one of its major players so Big Tech has a major stake in this show of political and technological prowess.

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

- Tackling challenges that either originate from or are exemplified by Big Tech companies can address the root cause of several key concerns

- The Big Tech business and regulatory playbook has a range of knock-on effects on the broader ecosystem, incentivizing and even compelling other companies to fall in line
- Growing dependencies on Big Tech across the tech industry and government make them a single point of failure.

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

Algorithmic accountability has to do with the Big Tech firms taking responsibility for the potential harm that they cause. AI Now suggests that they add self reporting to their work practices like the food and medicinal industries rather than having to hire third parties to come in and do audits on their work. This is important because while they may not have meant for the negative effects of their work, they still came about as a direct consequence of their actions, so they must be the ones to put in the effort to rectify their mistakes. It shouldn't be the responsibility of the affected.

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

The windows for action identified are 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, 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, and Prevent "international preemption" by digital trade agreements that can be used to weaken national regulation on algorithmic accountability and competition policy.

I think the most promising of these would have to be enacting strong curbs on worker surveillance, mostly because they give protection to the people that would be the primary targets of any biometric AI expansion in the future.

**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?**

I do agree with this assessment. One way we can rethink our relationship with AI is to understand that computers as they are now cannot perfectly emulate a human's level of cognition, and that at best they can provide a launching off point for our work. We can't keep treating AI, which cannot understand broader socio political contexts, to become the catch-all solution to every problem we can think of

**Now paste this last question into ChatGPT and include its response. How do you compare its output to your own?**

*I don't have personal opinions or beliefs, but I can offer an analysis of the statement and provide some insights on how we might rethink our relationship with AI and technology to mitigate potential negative outcomes.*

*The statement emphasizes that the impact of artificial intelligence is not inevitable, and it raises concerns about the social, economic, and political consequences of AI. It suggests that a reframing of our perspective on AI is necessary. Let's break down some key points and considerations:*

- 1. **\*\*AI and Progress\*\***: The statement challenges the idea that AI is synonymous with progress. While AI technologies offer significant potential benefits, they also pose challenges and risks that need to be carefully managed. Recognizing this duality is important.*
- 2. **\*\*Popular Control\*\***: The statement highlights the importance of establishing popular control over AI technologies. This means involving a broad spectrum of society, including citizens, policymakers, and experts, in shaping the direction and regulation of AI to ensure it aligns with societal values and goals.*
- 3. **\*\*Addressing Inequality\*\***: AI has the potential to exacerbate existing inequalities in various domains, including housing, credit, healthcare, and education. To avoid this, it's crucial to design AI systems that are fair and unbiased, and to implement policies that promote equitable access and outcomes.*
- 4. **\*\*Labor and Workers' Rights\*\***: The reference to inhibiting workers' ability to organize suggests that AI and automation can impact employment and labor dynamics. A reevaluation of labor laws and social safety nets may be necessary to adapt to the changing world of work.*
- 5. **\*\*Content and Mental Health\*\***: AI-driven content production, especially on social media platforms, can influence mental and physical health. Strategies for promoting responsible content production and consumption and addressing the impact on mental health are important.*

*To avoid the potential negative outcomes associated with AI and technology, we might consider the following:*

- 1. **\*\*Ethical AI Development\*\***: Encourage the development of AI technologies with a strong focus on ethical considerations, transparency, and fairness. This includes AI audits to identify and rectify biases and discrimination.*
- 2. **\*\*Regulation and Governance\*\***: Develop robust regulations and governance mechanisms that balance innovation with societal well-being. Ensure that AI development aligns with principles of accountability and transparency.*
- 3. **\*\*Education and Awareness\*\***: Promote public awareness and education about AI and its potential impacts. Informed citizens are better equipped to participate in discussions and decisions about AI policies.*
- 4. **\*\*Multi-stakeholder Collaboration\*\***: Involve a wide range of stakeholders, including government, industry, academia, and civil society, in shaping AI policies and standards.*
- 5. **\*\*Investing in Research\*\***: Encourage research into the social and ethical dimensions of AI to understand and mitigate potential negative consequences.*

*In summary, the statement highlights valid concerns about the potential negative consequences of AI and technology. Rethinking our relationship with AI involves fostering a more nuanced perspective, involving the*

*public in decision-making, and prioritizing ethical and responsible development and use of AI. It requires a collective effort to harness the benefits of AI while minimizing its harms.*

ChatGPT's response has more to do with the functionality and training of AI models, but mine has more to do with the human mindset behind the development. Predictably, it does understand people's reluctance to trust AI because of the issues mentioned in the quote, but it comes up with more technical solutions rather than empathetic ones.