- No AI can determine your internal state, such as your suitability, as it can only identify observable features.
- Many companies claim to predict internal states using AI and have secured substantial funding.
- They receive funding to instill fear and uncertainty in people.
- The **chilling effect**: A policy created not to fix an issue but to create fear.
- In South Korea, some companies teach people to smile in ways that fool AI systems into not flagging them as suspicious.
- According to **Prof. Narayan**, most AI-related discussions take place on Twitter.
- AI software claiming to boost productivity does so by making people fearful, which motivates them to work harder.
- Productivity refers to achieving more output with the same input, but these AI systems increase the input to increase output.
- There is a large effort underway to sway public opinion about AI.
- Despite the genuine and rapid advances in AI, many tools that work well focus only on identification, such as speech-to-text or deepfakes.
- Some software, such as content recommendations, have improved but raise ethical concerns due to potential misuse.
- Systems that do not work well include those attempting to predict societal behavior or job performance.
- A **Princeton study** with 457 scientists and 12,942 variables concluded that even with just four variables, the results were the same.
- The **COMPAS tool** aims to understand prisoners' mental health needs but also attempts to predict dangerousness. Simple logistic regression using only age and pending cases is more accurate.

Philosophy and Ethics:

- **Philosophy** is foundational to science.
- Key philosophical branches include:
    - **Ontology**: Understanding what exists.
    - **Epistemology**: Determining how we know what is right or wrong.
    - **Ethics**: Understanding what we should know.
- **Mind and Ethics**: For philosophers, ethics and morality are the same.
- **Normative ethics** explores how people determine what is right or wrong, which has evolved over time:
    - **Virtue Ethics** focuses on the quality of a person, ignoring actions.
    - **Deontological Ethics** considers the intention behind an action, not the context.
    - **Consequentialism** looks at the societal impact of actions. Originally British, it was criticized by Germans who argued the state doesn't represent everyone.
    - **Pragmatism** (American philosophy) encourages input from diverse groups to decide what is ethical, influencing the U.S. Constitution.
- **Meta-ethics** examines the nature of ethics, while **applied ethics** looks at how these principles translate into actions.

- Societal decisions should involve all people, not just the wealthy, challenging philosophies like effective altruism.
- Ethical decisions should not solely rely on economic justice or equality.