**ASSIGNMENT 2**

***ANSWER: 1***

**1)** I will tell to them that that they should do it after the office hours because it is the best solution.

**2)** The best curriculum is to reduce the set of classes which students are required to take the subject which is related to his or her field

**3)** It depends on the company’s policies because the products are the property of the company.

**4)** I will not use pirated software or I will not install stolen software.

***ANSWER: 2***

**SPEEDING ON MOTORWAY:**

Sometimes drivers might legitimately want to say that go faster than the speed limit in an emergency. So if robot cars faithfully follow laws and regulations, then they might refuse to drive in auto-mode if a tire is under-inflated or a headlight is broken, even in the daytime when it’s not needed.

as Stanford law fellow Bryant has argued, automated cars are probably legal in the united states, but only because of a legal principle that “everything is permitted unless prohibited.” that’s to say, an act is allowed unless it’s explicitly banned, because we presume that individuals should have as much liberty as possible. Since, until recently, there were no laws concerning automated cars, it was probably not illegal for companies like Google to test their self-driving cars on public highways.

For example: someone invents a time machine so given the legal principle “no crime without law,” so no one directly breaks the law by the act of time-traveling itself.

If time-traveling alters history in such a way that causes some people to be harmed or never have been born, then ethics might find the act problematic.

During a time when there’s no traffic or in case of an emergency. A policy, then, to always ticket or arrest jaywalkers and speeders would be legal but perhaps too harsh.

**SPEEDING WITHIN CITY:**

This question is a specific instance of the broader ethical question of whether it is ethical to punish a person for behavior that is risky, but does not actually result in harm. The question could apply equally to speeding, drink-driving, failure to follow safety protocols on a building site, and many other examples.

Most legal theories argue that it is legitimate to punish risky actions even in the absence of actual harm. Such actions may rise to the level of implicit threats of aggression in some cases. The case of speeding also has an added complication because it occurs on government-owned roads, and hence, failure to adhere to the "rules of the road" set by the government could potentially be considered a trespass