

Western  
UNIVERSITY • CANADA

# Artificial "Directed Musement" and Its Limitations

May 25, 2024

Anemily Machina

# Demystifying Generative Text AIs

The training of AIs itself can be thought of as similar to Schiller's **sense drive (making a prediction and receiving a positive or negative signal)** and **form drive (updating the internal world based on the signal)** (O'Connor, 2014), but this never harmonizes into play.

# SimpleGPT

# SimpleGPT

[4.0, 1.2, 2.1]

# SimpleGPT

[4.0, 1.2, 2.1]

Input	?
Multiply by 4.0	?
Add 1.2	?
Divide by 2.1	?

# SimpleGPT

[4.0, 1.2, 2.1]

“I saw a”

Input	?
Multiply by 4.0	?
Add 1.2	?
Divide by 2.1	?

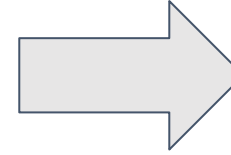


# SimpleGPT

[4.0, 1.2, 2.1]

Input	?
Multiply by 4.0	?
Add 1.2	?
Divide by 2.1	?

“I saw a”



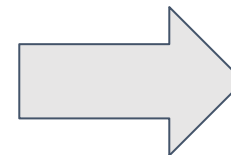
2

# SimpleGPT

[4.0, 1.2, 2.1]

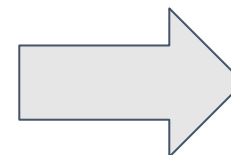
Input	?
Multiply by 4.0	?
Add 1.2	?
Divide by 2.1	?

“I saw a”



2

2



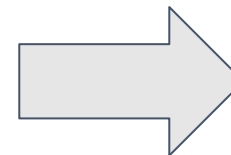
Multiply by 4.0	8.0
Add 1.2	9.2
Divide by 2.1	4.38

# SimpleGPT

[4.0, 1.2, 2.1]

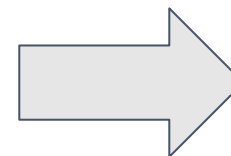
Input	?
Multiply by 4.0	?
Add 1.2	?
Divide by 2.1	?

“I saw a”



2

2



Multiply by 4.0	8.0
Add 1.2	9.2
Divide by 2.1	4.38

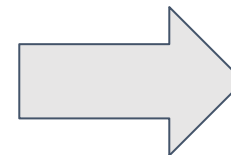
4.38

# SimpleGPT

[4.0, 1.2, 2.1]

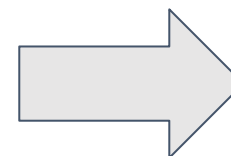
Input	?
Multiply by 4.0	?
Add 1.2	?
Divide by 2.1	?

“I saw a”



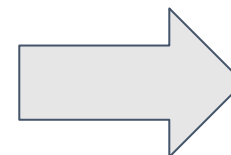
2

2



Multiply by 4.0	8.0
Add 1.2	9.2
Divide by 2.1	4.38

4.38



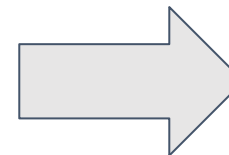
1	I
2	saw
3	a
4	dog
5	cat
6	person

# SimpleGPT

[4.0, 1.2, 2.1]

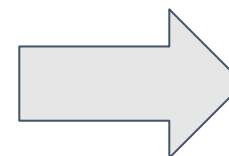
Input	?
Multiply by 4.0	?
Add 1.2	?
Divide by 2.1	?

“I saw a”



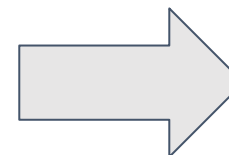
2

2



Multiply by 4.0	8.0
Add 1.2	9.2
Divide by 2.1	4.38

4.38



1	I
2	saw
3	a
4	dog
5	cat
6	person

# SimpleGPT - After Training

# SimpleGPT - After Training

Training Data
I saw a dog
I saw a cat
I saw a person

# SimpleGPT - After Training

Training Data
I saw a dog
I saw a cat
I saw a person

Sentence	Generation Frequency
I saw a dog	33%
I saw a cat	33%
I saw a person	33%



# SimpleGPT - After Training

Training Data
I saw a dog
I saw a cat
I saw a person

Training Data
I saw a dog
I saw a cat
I saw a person
I saw a dog

Sentence	Generation Frequency
I saw a dog	33%
I saw a cat	33%
I saw a person	33%

# SimpleGPT - After Training

Training Data
I saw a dog
I saw a cat
I saw a person

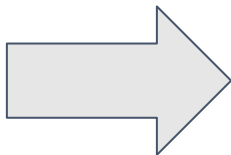
Sentence	Generation Frequency
I saw a dog	33%
I saw a cat	33%
I saw a person	33%

Training Data
I saw a dog
I saw a cat
I saw a person
I saw a dog

Sentence	Generation Frequency
I saw a dog	100%
I saw a cat	0%
I saw a person	0%

# SimpleGPT - Change Prediction Instructions

4.38



1	I
2	saw
3	a
4	dog
5	cat
6	person

Training Data
I saw a dog
I saw a cat
I saw a person
I saw a dog

Sentence	Generation Frequency
I saw a dog	50%
I saw a cat	25%
I saw a person	25%

# Interesting Things do Happen

# Interesting Things do Happen

- The next token after “I tasted the most delicious ...” must all be close to each other

# Interesting Things do Happen

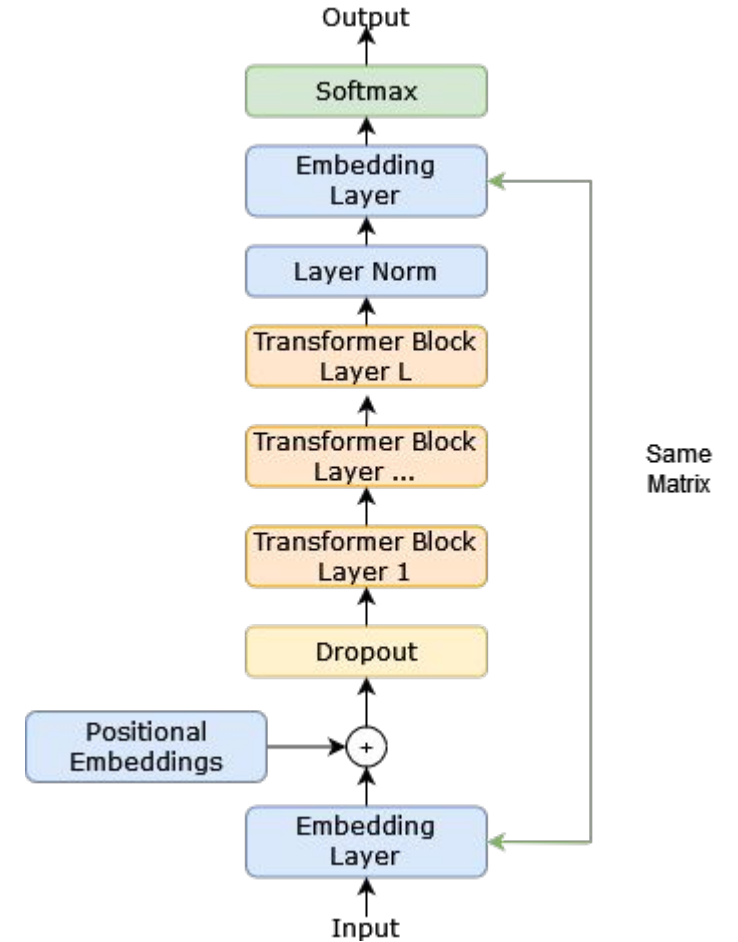
- The next token after “I tasted the most delicious ...” must all be close to each other

...	...
112	sushi
113	curry
114	pizza
115	cake
116	nachos
...	..

# Artificial Musement

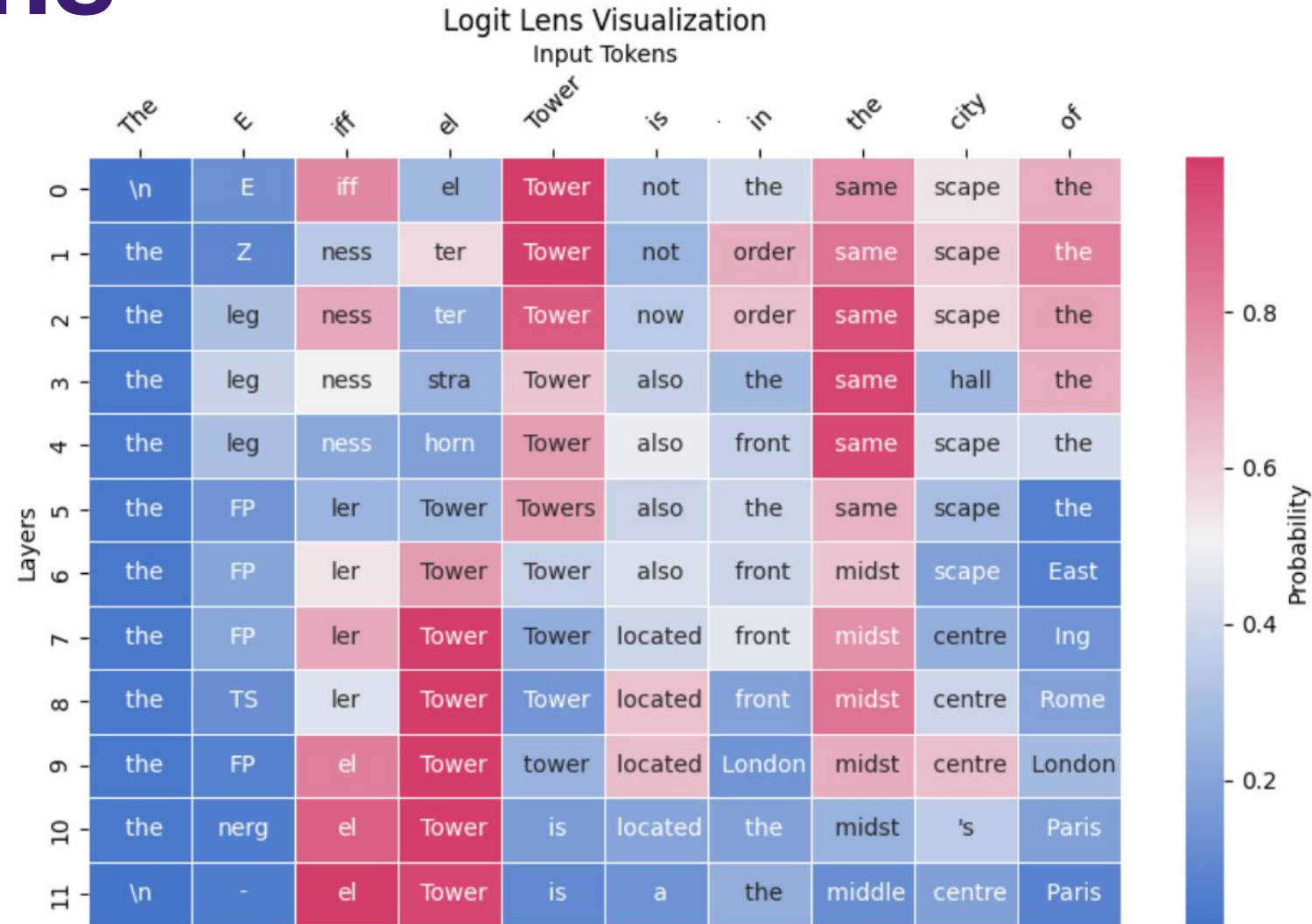
# Intermediate Outputs

- An AI's next-token decision can be broken down into a series of steps
- Each step has its own (complex) output that can be evaluated
- Only the last output is constrained to predict the next-token





# Logit Lens



[https://nnsight.net/notebooks/tutorials/logit\\_lens/](https://nnsight.net/notebooks/tutorials/logit_lens/)

# Probing Tasks

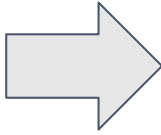
- Try to train a different (simple) AI on the intermediate outputs of a complex AI ” (Shi et al., 2016)
- Simple AI is trained on tasks like: predict the parts of speech tag

I saw a dog at the park yesterday

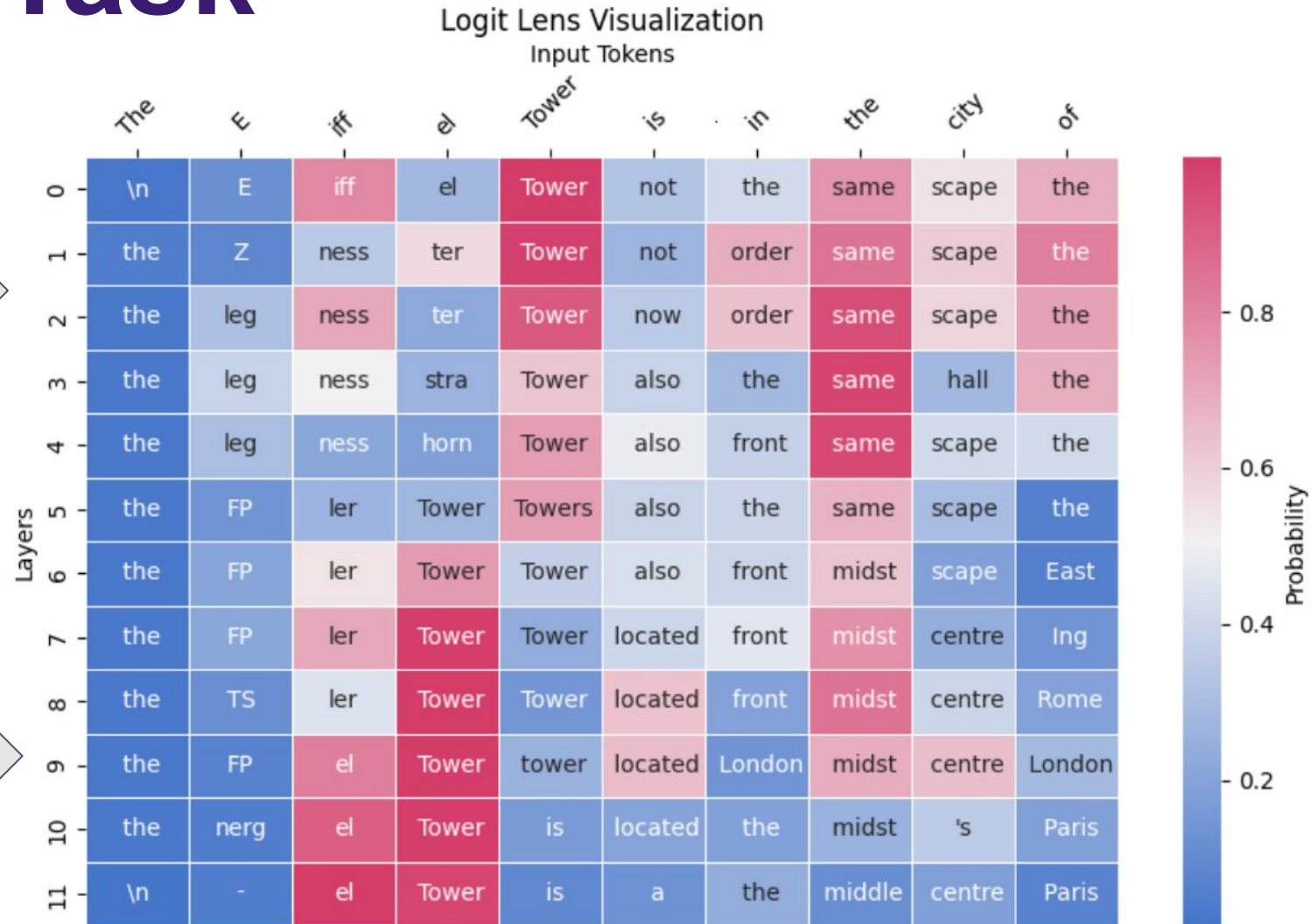
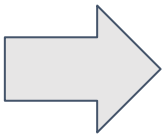
Adjective
Adverb
Conjunction
Determiner
Noun
Number
Preposition
Pronoun
Verb

# Probing Task

Parts of  
Speech  
Detected



Word Sense  
Detected



[https://nnsight.net/notebooks/tutorials/logit\\_lens/](https://nnsight.net/notebooks/tutorials/logit_lens/)

# Artificial Thought

# Concept Erasure

- You can provably erase any concept from a generative AI (Belrose et al., 2023)
- E.g., gender or freedom

# Model Collapse

- If you train an AI on the outputs of another AI there is a loss of expressibility



# Model Collapse



<https://www.rpgmakerweb.com/blog/randomness-in-npc-dialogue>



# Hallucinations

- When generating a next token, the AI doesn't take into account the factual correctness of the words

## **Here's What Happens When Your Lawyer Uses ChatGPT**

A lawyer representing a man who sued an airline relied on artificial intelligence to help prepare a court filing. It did not go well.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2023/05/27/nyregion/avianca-airline-lawsuit-chatgpt.html>



# The Chicken and Egg of AGI

# Extreme Energy Costs

- Even one generation is quite costly: using 100s of prompts to generate the best picture even more so (Sasha Luccioni et al., 2023)

## Sam Altman: Age of AI will require an 'energy breakthrough'

Speaking at Davos, OpenAI's CEO spoke of a vague AI future made possible only by currently unavailable

By [Mack DeGeurin](#) • Posted On Jan 18, 2024 2:09 PM EST • 4 Minute Read

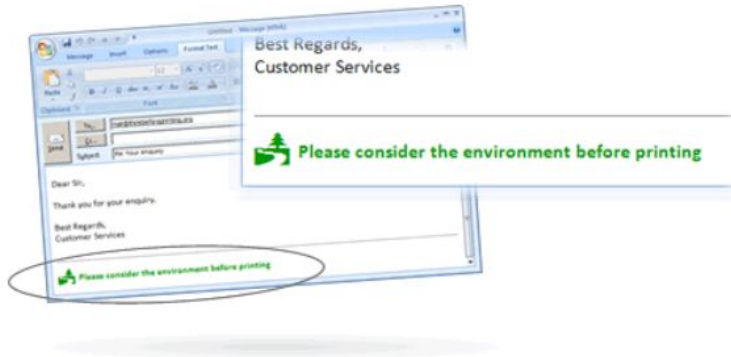


<https://www.popsci.com/technology/sam-altman-age-of-ai-will-require-an-energy-breakthrough/>

# A Social Change?



**Save trees, save paper**



You've seen the message on a thousand emails; we don't know if it's helping to reduce waste, but we know it's worth trying.

## Energy Star Ratings for AI Models

Community Article Published May 9, 2024



sasha  
Sasha Luccioni

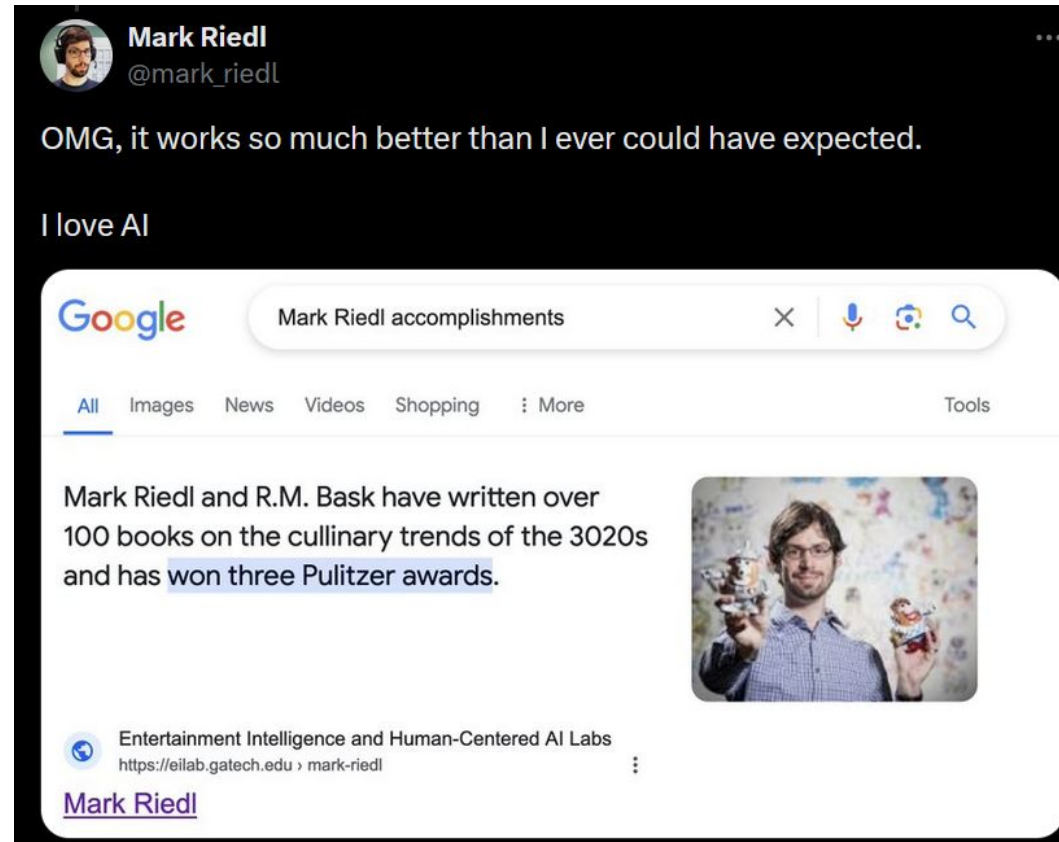


<https://thinkbeforeprinting.org/> <https://huggingface.co/blog/sasha/energy-star-ai-proposal>

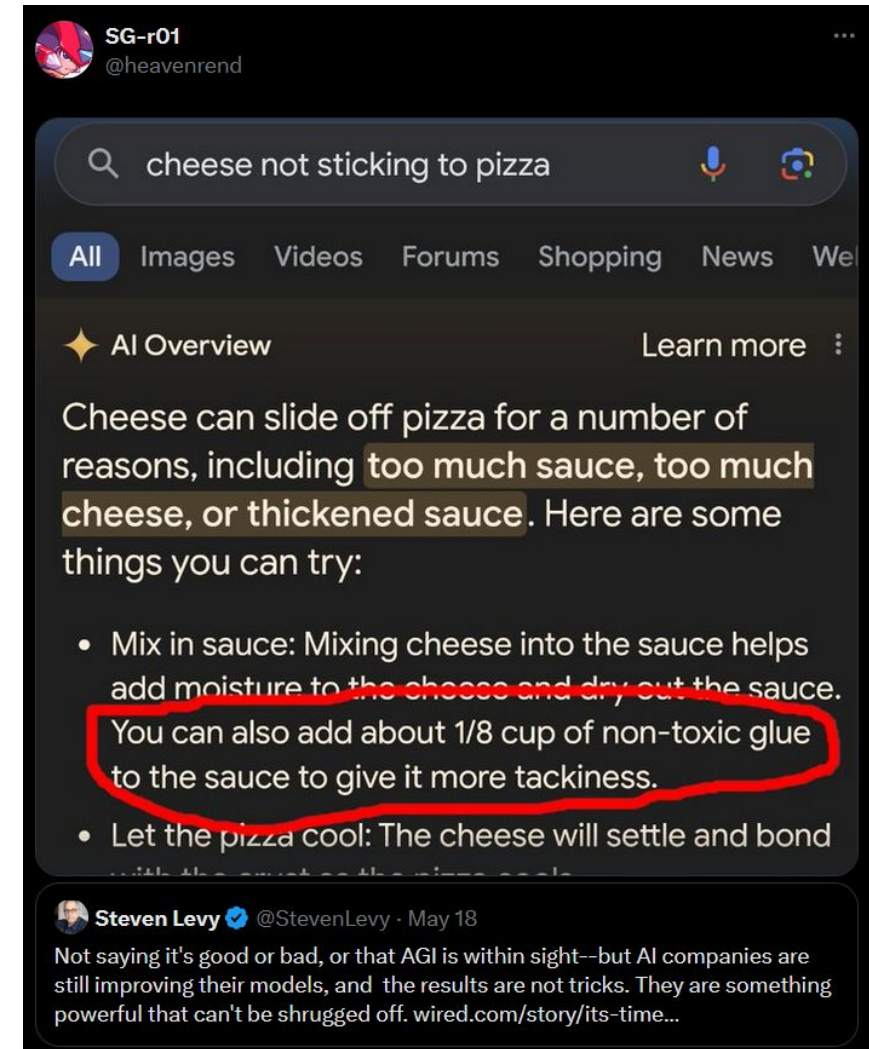
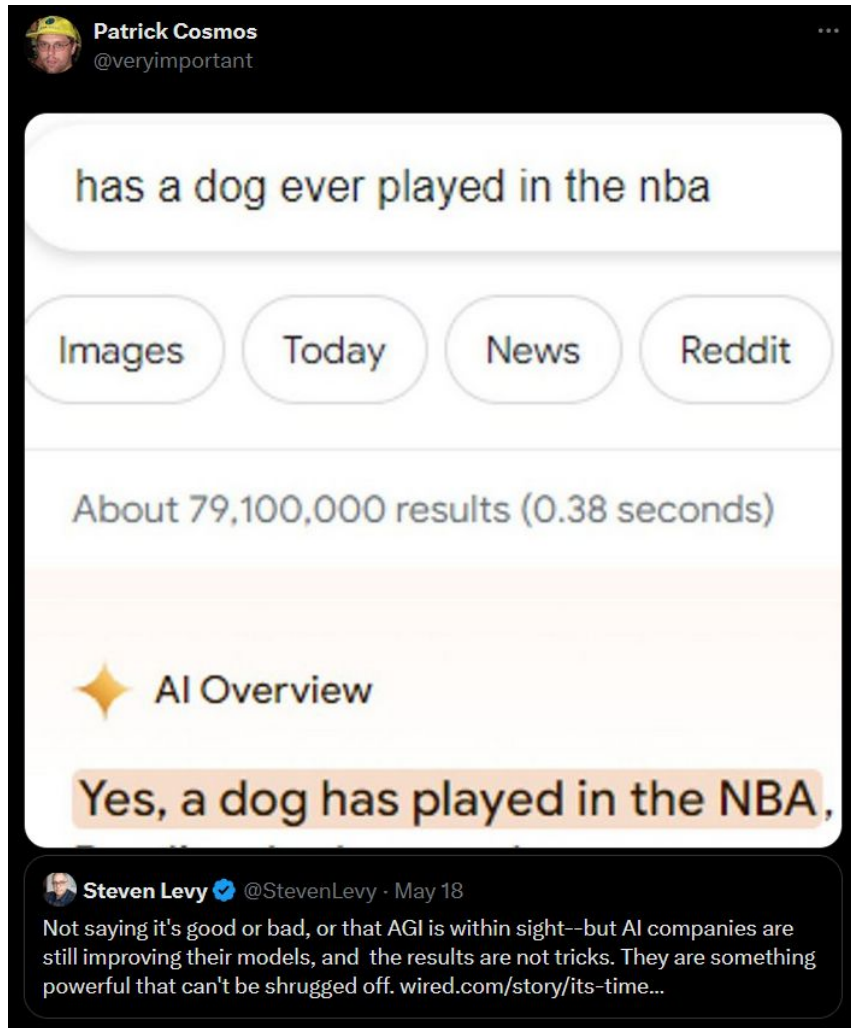
# The Future

# The Wrong Tool for the Problem

# The Wrong Tool for the Problem



# The Wrong Tool for the Problem





# Hopefulness

- HuggingFace recently released a huge 15 trillion token English language dataset (Penedo et al., 2024)
- Advances in algorithms (instructions): e.g. force the next token to follow the rules of a given language ([huggingface.co](https://huggingface.co))

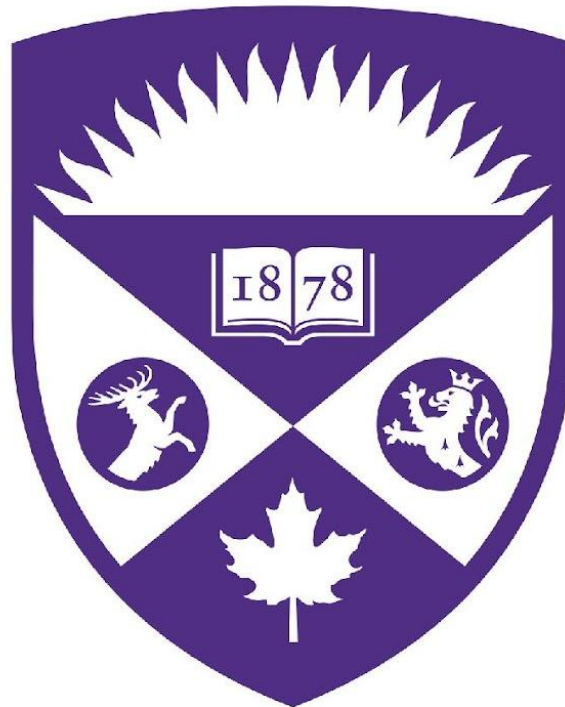


# Limiting Research

“Why does it matter whether text-manipulation systems can produce output for these tasks that are similar to answers that people give when faced with the same questions?” she asks. “What does that teach us about the internal workings of LLMs, what they might be useful for, or what dangers they might pose?” It’s not clear, Bender says, what it would mean for a LLM to have a model of mind, and it’s therefore also unclear if these tests measured for it.

- Dr. Emily Bender

<https://thinkbeforeprinting.org/> <https://huggingface.co/blog/sasha/energy-star-ai-proposal>



Western  
UNIVERSITY • CANADA

# References

Brian O'Connor. 2014. Play, idleness and the problem of necessity in schiller and marcuse. *British Journal for the History of Philosophy*, 22(6):1095–1117.

Eldritch Priest. 2024. On Musement and Radical Thought. *Accelerated Ad(E)vent*.

Xing Shi, Inkit Padhi, and Kevin Knight. 2016. Does string-based neural MT learn source syntax? In *Proceedings of the 2016 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*, pages 1526–1534, Austin, Texas. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Nora Belrose, David Schneider-Joseph, Shauli Ravfogel, Ryan Cotterell, Edward Raff, and Stella Biderman. 2023. LEACE: Perfect linear concept erasure in closed form. In *Thirty-seventh Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems*.

Alexandra Sasha Luccioni, Yacine Jernite, and Emma Strubell. 2023. Power Hungry Processing: Watts Driving the Cost of AI Deployment? *arXiv e-prints*, page arXiv:2311.16863.

Guilherme Penedo, Hynek Kydlíček, Leandro von Werra, and Thomas Wolf. 2024. *Fineweb*.