Douglas VIllacorta

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Professor Anna Rachapudi

Is The World Ready for the A.I. Revolution?

Artificial Intelligence (AI) powers systems like ChatGPT, LLaMa, and Grok AI, enabling them to generate text from prompts. These chatbot-like services rely on models, which can be visualized as a game of Plinko. Imagine the ball as your question, the pegs as the model's decision points, and the result/reward as the answer. Some models allow the ball to "regress" (backtrack and try different routes), while others add complexity, such as analyzing data in three dimensions. This framework helps visualize how AI processes natural language.

Beyond chatbots, AI has been implemented in industries like healthcare and government. In healthcare, AI could transform patient diagnosis. By streamlining the process in which patients are diagnosed the AI could make use of the vast amounts of multimodal data, where AI could summarize a patient’s medical history and suggest potential conditions in under five minutes. AI will also help address issues of understaffing and improved care quality, which have plagued the healthcare industry since time immemorial.

In the governmental sector, AI is already in use. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) employs AI-equipped cameras to monitor borders, identifying threats and illegal contraband. Similarly, the FBI leverages AI for tasks like suspect identification through voice recognition and vehicle analysis with computer vision models.

While these applications improve efficiency and accuracy, they also raise ethical concerns. Agencies like the FBI acknowledge these dilemmas. They emphasize that AI serves as a tool or consultant, not an autonomous decision-maker who is unsupervised.

However, the AI industry is highly unregulated in the United States compared to countries like Australia and New Zealand. These nations have made quick progress in defining regulatory frameworks to address the potential risks of AI deployment. Although Australia does not have all-encompassing laws to prevent the misuse of AI, they do however have ethical frameworks of which companies in the sphere do not have to abide by as they are voluntary.

It comes down to the very essence of ethics, outlining that all AI abide in being; Fair, human-centric, reliable, transparent, and lastly privacy focused. The framework is more of a patchwork of principles and a joke of what regulations should be. Its strongest aspect is that it asks politely of AI compliance with privacy protection insofar as to prevent AI from either weaponizing individual’s private data or disseminating it.

Most Aussies want equal parts regulation and innovation but, AI laws are complex as regulations for these types of systems have never existed before therefore; there is no precedent. These AI protections also fall short of what people want and deserve as they only target high-risk AI which only encapsulates part of what AI is and can become such as AI for autonomous vehicles. Now regardless of that there are protections that are currently in place though those are not directly aimed at AI, they do however offer more protection than a mere guideline. Such laws include the Australian Consumer Act – which aims to protect people from corporations defrauding users through algorithm driven tactics – there is also the newest and closest to AI regulation, Online Safety Act of 2021. At least the ladder aids to a degree protections for Aussies from AI generated material. There are other laws in the works that will one day regulate AI wholly, that is still in the works as of September 2024, so for now Australia remains mostly protected or at least better than the U.S. but, still nowhere near the extent of the European Union AI Act.

The European Union (EU), unlike the rest of the world, has taken a much more aggressive stance towards AI and safeguarding. The act plans to regulate AI by making the development process transparent and human focused. It categorizes which types of AI are the ones that require the most regulation through four-level hierarchy.

At level one “minimal risk” there is no concern as this level will only represent the AI in charge of harmless tasks such as chatbots, image generators and spam filters. Level two “Limited Risk” is reserved for AI which could have some direct harm towards humans like a verification system that correlates someone's face to their identity card, these must let users know that AI is in-use. Level three “High-Risk” AI is defined as AI which could be used in government, law enforcement or the healthcare system. Any AI deemed a “High-Risk” must be put through: A thorough risk assessment, use only the best quality data sets as to not cause it to provide misinformation, bookkeeping such as logs of what is committed to the system and/or model, and lastly maintaining transparency with users and the public about the human guardrails using clear and direct methods.

The EU AI Act plans to use existent, and newly created, authorities to monitor the AI industry and help it flourish while abiding by these strict regulations for it to be trustworthy within the EU. For any AI to even exist within the European Union it must be at most a “High-Risk” AI, if it is not, it is deemed a level five on the hierarchy and will be banned as it either causes unnecessary harm or is unethical; For example, amazon’s staffing algorithm. That algorithm had a bias towards gender, specifically men, which undermined and discriminated against women.

Overall, the Australian government falls behind the EU as a regulatory body and lacks the keen insight to make these decisions as its center-left government is still very much married to the mining and gambling industry (money). The EU, conversely, has become *thee* role model student in the world stage by leading with its first-of-a-kind regulation when it comes to such uncharted territory; both legal and ethical.

It is laughable to think of a scenario in which AI goes against our best wishes and takes over the fridge. As we are now, there are little repercussions for criminal acts done with aid from AI as the corporations are entities, and likely neither would the evil person as any startup likely wouldn’t want to be known as a snitch in the court of public opinion. They would never face serious consequences above a million-dollar fine. However, in the EU a rogue AI would never happen; matter of fact it wouldn’t ever been a threat as an AI that enables a person to commit crimes would breach the union’s regulatory restrictions. A rogue AI would fare the best in Australia, although it would probably hard time leaving the pokies once it got in.

Lastly, in the coming years or next decade or two the world will have been effectively revamped with the invention of AI. I highly doubt that regulators will ever be able to keep up with the advancements that companies like Google or Open AI are making and I would go as far as to say that AI will most likely end up becoming our bosses not so much in a tyranical or malevolent way, no I think there is a chance for AI and humans to coexist we will live unburdened from menial tasks and will finally have enough freedom to do whatever our little heart's desire almost like a utopia (hopefully). I come to that conclusion because we’re already behind, the first neural network to be widely used was Siri and that came out in 2012 when we didn’t have fiber. Subsequently, and quite unfortunately, this will mean coexisting with AI in every aspect of our lives nothing will be a secret but, we will be happy at least. On a global scale that’s where we’ll be most vulnerable because no country wants to work with its enemy there will be many wars over this or for the first time ever, we as a species come together in world peace.

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9. **Note:** ChatGPT is used for the brainstorming process and citation generation in the references. I prompted it with my original work to check if it all made sense because after explaining it to my grandmother and uncle they were completely lost.
   1. Prompt for brainstorming:
      1. how long should it be there are contradicting instructions should i make it 4 pages or 3 pages or 6 pages? whats enough?
      2. okay min of 4 pages max organically 6 pages what type of citations should i use how should i submit pdf or docx?
      3. does this make sense ?

Artificial Intelligence is what ChatGPT, LLaMa, and Grok AI use for the ability to generate text from prompts. Those chatbot-like services use models. One way to visualize this is imagining the gen-A.I. as a game of Plinko. Wherein the ball is your question, and the type of model becomes the pegs with the result/reward being the answer to the question. This way it’s easier to visualize the different ways that models affect the question by giving the pegs abilities to either regress – which basically goes back and tries a different route – or any other myriads of model types including those who give the data a third dimension. That is one way we can use artificial intelligence to process natural language. Another way artificial intelligence has been implemented is in the healthcare industry and within governmental institutions like DHS (Department of Homeland Security). AI systems are set to be deployed soon all around the world. Using a vast amount of multimodal data with AI could prove to be very useful as healthcare is notoriously understaffed and the quality of care usually is subpar. Using AI in the healthcare system could make diagnosing a patient a sub five-minute visit as the AI would be able to summarize all their past visits along with new info by spitting out a likelihood of what they could suffer from using that past information gathered by physicians. As far as the implementation of AI in the governmental sector has already happened. As of this writing the border is being watched by cameras equipped with AI which have capabilities to scour for possible threats and illegal contraband that would have otherwise crossed at a port of entry into the United States. Not only that, BUT the FBI is also getting into the AI tech bubble by researching ways that it could be used to identify suspects with the help of AI. This process can be done much more efficiently, faster and more accurately – if used properly. The FBI currently uses AI to identify the nationality of suspects through voice recognition as well as visual vehicle recognition. All three deployments of AI have been thoroughly scrutinized as the fear of a rogue AI is scary. There are also ethical dilemmas that come with using AI in these fields for instance the FBI states that they realize these issues and due to them the AI are never in charge or, in a high position so to speak they act more like consultants, only analysts or those in charge of it execute based on its guidance. As far as regulation the AI industry is highly unregulated in the United States; however, that is not the case for the rest of the world, who like, Australia and New Zealand have taken huge strides to not be as lax as other countries and define what regulators should be doing.

* + 1. gimme apa citations of these websites all accessed today

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