

# Philosophy of AI

By Damien Singh, Josh Miranda, Ziyi Huang, Asma Sadia, Tufayel Ahmed

# What is Strong AI?

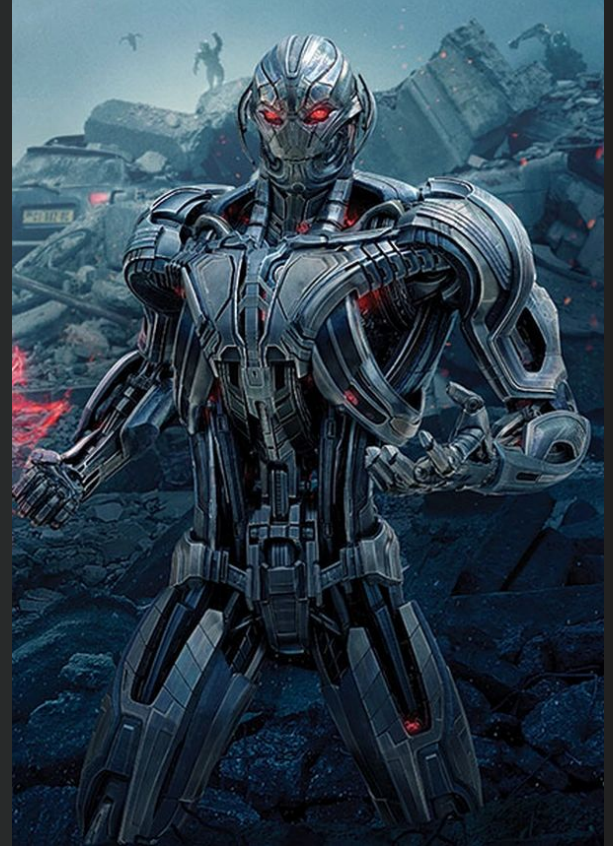
- Strong AI will be intelligent machines that are indistinguishable from human minds.
- First we have to establish that the Strong AI in our case will be assumed to have a sensory body. Without a body, there will be a wide range of emotions that will never be experienced. (More on this later).
- Will have to be able to evoke emotions from external situations (*environment*) and through internal thought processes (i.e. *Feeling satisfaction from solving a puzzle*).
- They will need values, morals, ethics, philosophies, etc. All of these things can be learned or pre-defined.

# Obstacles and what it means to have a body

- AI would not be able to experience emotional maturity the same way because they do not age.
- Falling in Love, Behaviors caused by male/female hormones will never be experienced.
- Gut feelings: Our nervous system is complex. We experience gut feelings, butterflies in stomach, and fight/flight feelings.
- Eating: feeling hunger and the mental strain it brings would not be experienced. Much less the sensations of being full, and the psychological effects that food gives us.
- Lack of gender: AI would need to have choices beyond being asexual. They need to feel attracted to others, machine or humans.
- Dreams are something we don't understand ourselves. And to be able to reproduce this concept is ambitious.
- Overcoming these examples would be a tremendous feat. We ourselves do not fully understand our own body to much less program one. If such obstacles were solved, then we would've made life instead of a machine.

# Self-Aware Artificial Intelligence

- **How Close Are We to Self-Aware Artificial Intelligence?**
  - we may not see it in our lifetime.
- **Issues With Measuring Self-Aware Artificial Intelligence**
  - self-awareness seems impossible to narrow down
- **Do We Need Sentient AI?**
  - we don't need robot sentience for them to do their job.



# Examples of Ai in film



# After Yang

- After Yang is an American Sci Fi Drama film release in 2021
- Yang is a companion android
- Cultural techno sapien used with the purpose of educating the youngest daughter Mika on her heritage
- Personality develops and becomes like another family member

# The Terminator



- In “The Terminator” series an AI called Skynet becomes self aware
- Scientist were attempting to deactivate it and Skynet retaliates
- Skynet labels humanity as a threat and launches a war against humanity



# Blade Runner 2049

- Replicants in the film are bioengineered AI who are replicate the physical and intellectual capacities of humans
- Humans created a newer batch of replicants that hunt older models
- Joi is a commercial AI sold to tell its customers whatever they want



# Singularity and Superintelligence

- **Singularity** is the point at which the computers achieve artificial intelligence that surpasses the intelligence of humans
- **Superintelligence** is any intellect that vastly outperforms the best human brains in practically every field
- Moore's Law - by 2045 the "singularity" will occur
- Imagining the potential dangers of superintelligence AI

# Basic Philosophical Problems

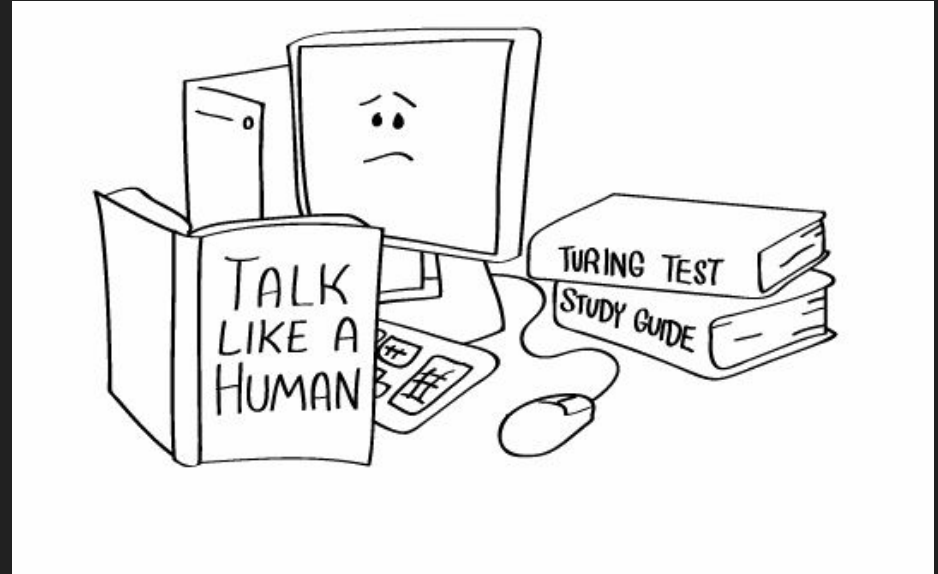
# The Turing test

- Alan Turing (1912-1954) was an English mathematician and logician.
- Turing's most prominent contribution to AI is his imitation game, which is known as Turing test.
- In the test, a human interrogator interacts with two players, A and B by exchanging messages. The computer is said to pass this test if the interrogator cannot distinguish between the computer and the human.



# Does being human-like mean you are intelligent?

- One criticism that the Turing test faced was that it may be more concerned with determining whether the computer behaves like a human instead of whether it is intelligent.
- Test is not very accurate as many computers have passed by changing subjects, spelling errors or not responding at all.
- Here is an example of a Eugene Goostman who tries to avoid answering questions by making jokes and changing the subject.



# Is Eugene a computer or a person?

Interrogator: How many legs does a camel have?

Eugene: Something between 2 and 4. Maybe, three? :-))) By the way, I still don't know your specialty - or, possibly, I've missed it?

Interrogator: How many legs does a millipede have?

Eugene: Just two, but Chernobyl mutants may have them up to five. I know you are supposed to trick me.

Interrogator: No, I need to know that you're not a chatbot. Please just answer the question straightforwardly: how many legs does an ant have?

Eugene: Something between 2 and 4. Maybe, three? :-))) Oh, what a fruitful conversation;-)

Interrogator: Do you understand why I'm asking such basic questions? Do you realize I'm just trying to unmask you as a robot as quickly as possible, like in the movie "Blade Runner"?

Eugene: ...wait

- Eugene Goostman fooled 10 out of 30 judges into thinking he is a real person when in reality he is a computer program.



# The Chinese room argument

- Some have questioned whether IQ and intelligent behavior are the same.
- Best counter argument is John Searle's Chinese Room
  - A person is locked inside a room with no knowledge of Chinese.
  - Outside the room, a person sends him letters written in Chinese.
  - The person inside the room is given a manual on how to respond to these letters.
- Searle argued that even if the person outside the room believes he is talking to someone who understands Chinese, the person inside the room clearly doesn't understand Chinese.
- This argument which is related to the Turing test, indicates that even if a machine behaves in an intelligent manner, it doesn't mean that it is intelligent.

# Discussion Questions

- AI will need the capacity to unfortunately experience mental problems: OCD, PTSD, Depression, Personality Disorders, etc. If you were in the position of its design would you give this capacity to AI, knowing that it could lead to suffering?
- How would you feel about inputting memories of a deceased loved one into an AI?
- For an AI that learns and adapt to human interaction, should we take measures into preventing them to be “fully human”?
- Do we really need self-aware AI?