How Not to Destroy the World with Artificial Intelligence

Stuart Russell UC Berkeley It seems probable that once the machine thinking method had started, it would not take long to outstrip our feeble powers. ... At some stage therefore we should have to expect the machines to take control





TaaS: Getting to Australia

In 1800: \$1,000,000,000, 10 years

probably dead

In 2020: \$1,000, 1 day

almost certainly alive

XaaS

- Apply the same cost reduction to everything
 - Organizing and running a large conference
 - Building houses, schools, hospitals, roads
 - Teaching children, training surgeons
- Regional or global AI systems with a variety of physical extensions (legged/winged/wheeled)

Benefits

- Lift the living standards of everyone on Earth to a respectable level
 - => 10x increase in world GDP
 - => \$13.5Q Net Present Value
- Conflict to gain a bigger share of wealth will be like fighting over who has more digital copies of the newspaper



Al systems will make better real-world decisions than humans

Turing's point: how do we retain power over entities more powerful than us, for ever?



Success in creating AI would be the biggest event in human history. Unfortunately, it might also be the last, unless we learn how to avoid the risks.

Stephen Hawking

Standard model of Al

(and control theory, statistics, operations research, economics)

Machines that optimize an exogenously specified objective But we cannot specify objectives completely and correctly







Third wish = please undo first two wishes

Social media catastrophe

Objective: maximize clickthrough

- learning what people want

= modifying people to be more predictable

The better the AI, the *worse* the outcome!

How we got into this mess

- Humans are intelligent to the extent that our actions can be expected to achieve our objectives
- Machines are intelligent to the extent that their
- actions can be expected to achieve their objectives
- Machines are <u>beneficial</u> to the extent that <u>their</u> actions can be expected to achieve <u>our</u> objectives

New model: Provably Beneficial Al

- 1. Robot goal: satisfy human preferences*
- 2. Robot is *uncertain* about human preferences
- 3. Human behavior provides evidence of preferences

The robot solves a formally defined assistance game Optimal solutions:

defer to human, ask permission, allow self to be switched off The better the AI, the better the outcome!

The off-switch problem



... with uncertain objectives



Image courtesy of Clearpath Robotics

... with uncertain objectives



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ΣΠ Θηρφωρ Ι λετ θη + 'υμαν σωιτχ μη <u>οφ</u>

Theorem: Robot is provably beneficial

Extending the basic theory

Many humans

=> connections to moral philosophy, economics

Non-rational humans

=> connections to cognitive psychology, neuroscience

Foundations => rebuild each area of AI (search, planning, RL, etc.)

Applications => self-driving cars, digital assistants, personal robots



allen lane

STUART RUSSELL

HUMAN COMPATIBLE



Künstliche Intelligenz

und wie der Mensch die Kontrolle über superintelligente Maschinen behält





The standard model for AI leads to loss of human control over increasingly intelligent AI systems

Provably beneficial AI is possible <u>and desirable</u> <u>It's not AI Ethics, it's AI</u>

Problems of misuse and overuse are completely unsolved



