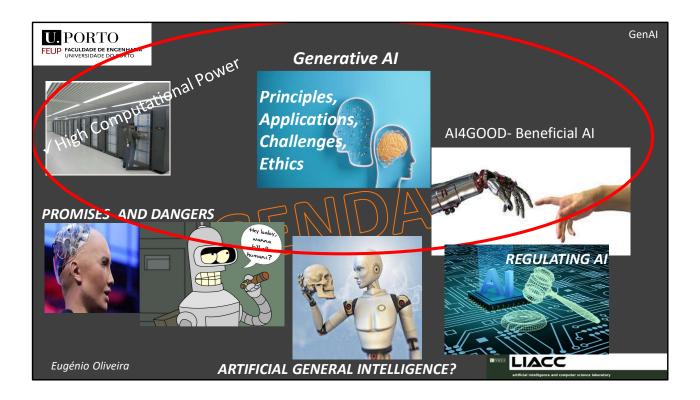


I am Emeritus Full Professor at the University of Porto, Faculty of Engineering where I was a co founder of na Al Lab called LIACC.

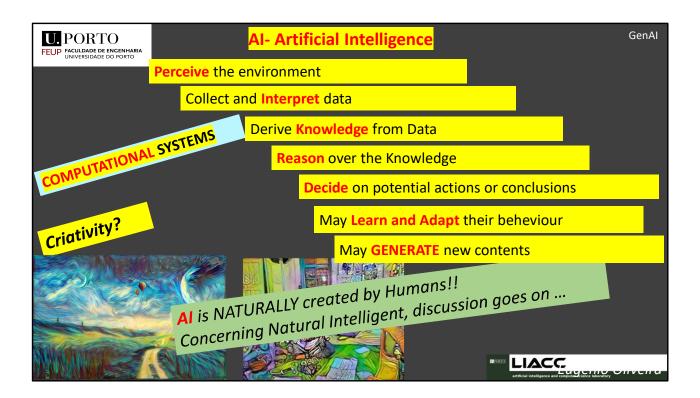
I will try to convey to you a few remarks on the AI impact knowing that every day the situation is changing and what is true now may be different tomorrow due to the tremendous speed of the AI evolution.

As a Subtitle I put a question on weather we are able to develop an AI 4 SG. I guess so.

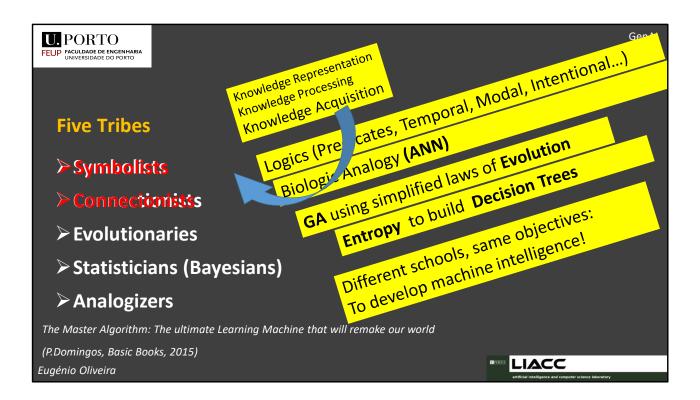


I will refer basic techniques supporting Gen AI leading not just to inferre conclusions but instead to the generation of new contentes (mainly text and images).

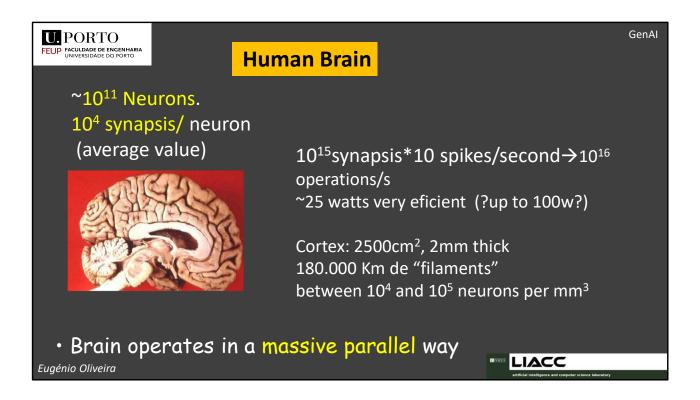
After remembering the importance of AI applications for the advancement of Human society I will also pay attention to both Promises but also obvious Dangers to our the future. I m not sure I will have the time for some speculations on the Artificial General Intelligence since I need to conclude with a picture of the current situation concering several approaches to AI Regulations we believe will enable AI contribution for Social Good.



Just as an Introduction let us remember what we intend by AI Systems. Wether an AI output may display Criativity is a matter of oppinion. AI was Naturally created by US. I do not want to start a discussion on the idea that NI was really originated Naturally or Super Naturally!!!! However we know for sure that men is accountable concerning AI.



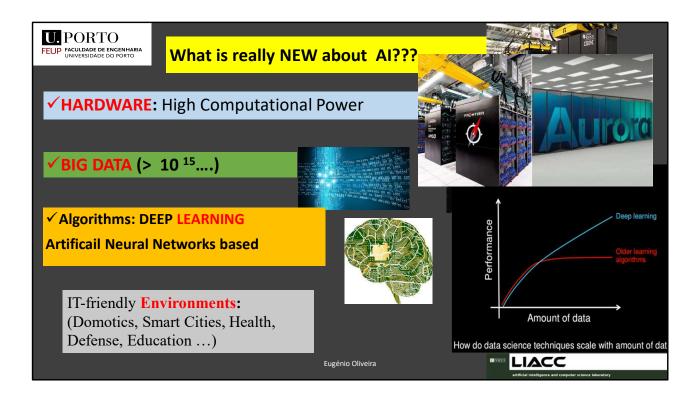
Just to remember the known approaches to develop AI based Systems and those that at the moment are dominating the scene: Those based on the Connectionist paradigm, mainly on Deep Neural Networks Architures, although those based on Logic and Statistics are still relevant as well.



Let us just remember that the biologic analysis is simplistic due to the brain tissue complexity and energy efficiency.

It spends about 25 watts of energy.

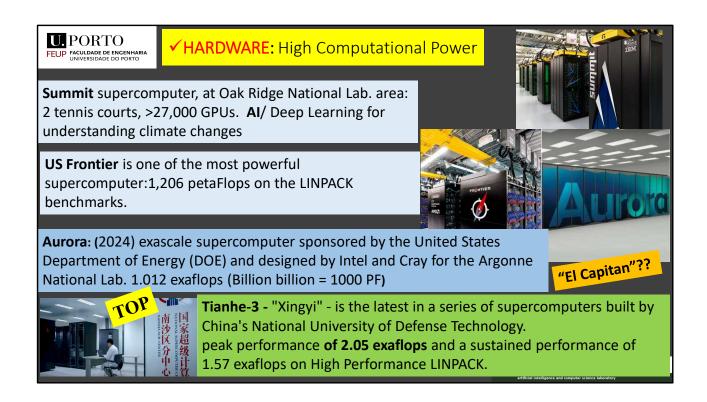
Some say it can go up to 100 but usually consumes about 20w and is almost irrelevante if we are at rest or awake.



WHY are we NOW so deeply concerned with AI in the last yers?? A knowledge domain more than 60 years old?

Mainly because of 3 relevant FACTORS:

- -Powerful HARDWARE coming to the scene.
- Big Data. Availability. Big Data means more than Petabytes.
- Finally a new class of algorithms called DL ANN based,

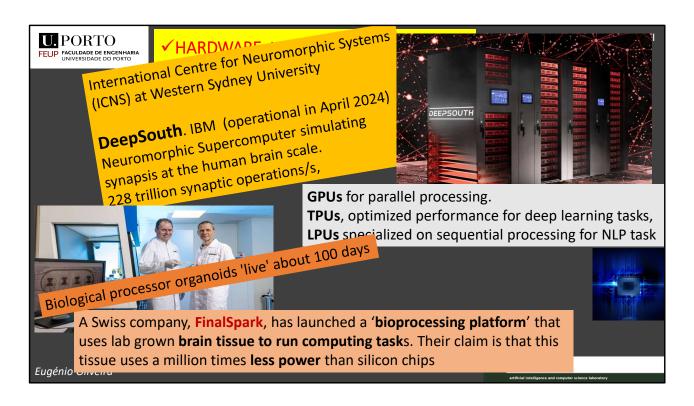


Starting with the Hardware: A few yars ago the novelty was Summit that takes the space of 2 tennis courts and includes more than 27 thousand GPUS. It has been built, they say ... to better understand Climate changes.

US Frontier achieved more than 1 thousand Petaflops in the LINPACK benchmark. LINPACK Benchmark measures the ability to solve a dense system of linear equations.

The secretive Tianhe-3 nicknamed «XINGYi» from the National Supercomputer Center in Guangzhou, China is the most powerful supercomputer. It is more or less secrete!

"El Capitan" supercomputer being built right now at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory by Hewlett Packard and AMD.



new paradigmsfor Hardware are already there.

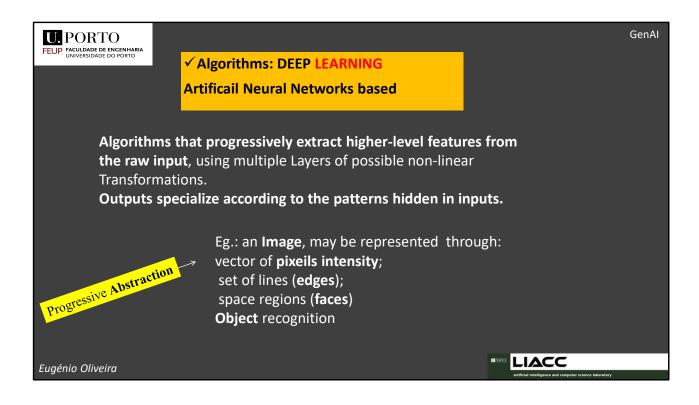
There are New recent developments to Computers

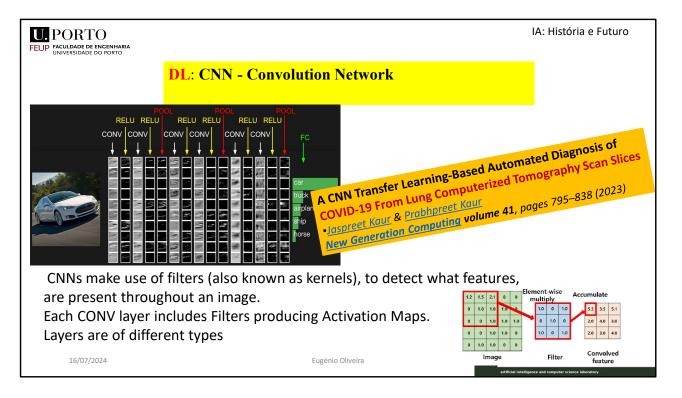
Hdw.



This is the supercomputers ranking given by <the <next <platform where <frontier and Aurora appear on top and reach abot 1 thousand PFLOPS. But the truth is that Tianhe3 already reaches more than 2 thosand as a peak and 1.56 in average.

So the Computer power available for AI systems is now immense!!





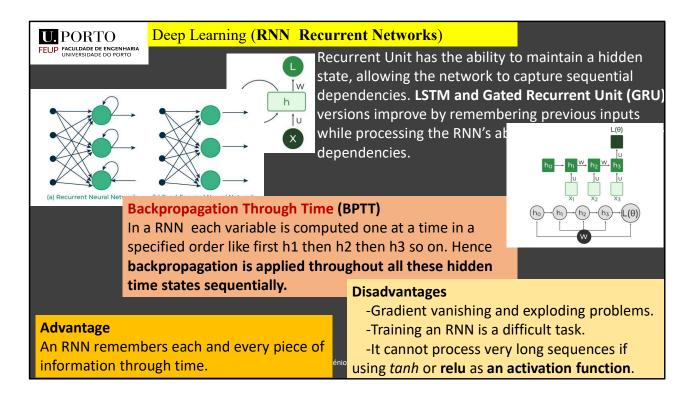
Two main Classes of Algorithms included in the DL Method As you know WE are not just talking about Theory but about useful and impactful APPlications like COVID19 Diagnosis through Lung Computerized Tumography Images Analysis that save many lifes.

Published: 05 October 2023

A CNN Transfer Learning-Based Automated Diagnosis of COVID-19 From Lung Computerized Tomography Scan Slices

•<u>Jaspreet Kaur</u> & <u>Prabhpreet Kaur</u> <u>New Generation Computing</u> volume 41, pages 795–838 (2023)

The outcome of the investigational analysis proves that the MobileNetV2 pretrained CNN model obtained improved classification outcomes with 93.59% accuracy, 100% sensitivity, 87.25% specificity, 88.59% precision, 93.95% F1-score, 100% NPV, and AUC of 93.62%.



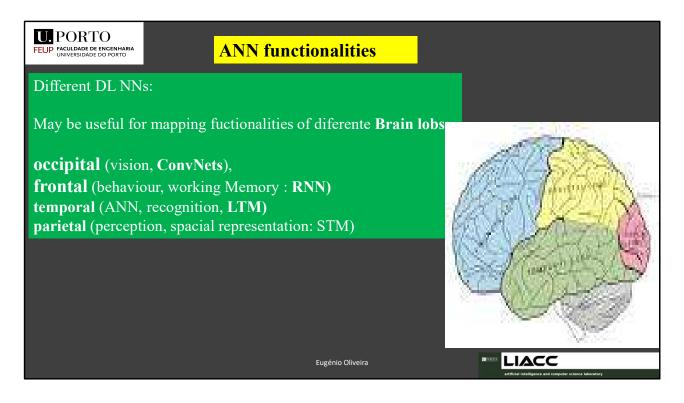
The vanishing gradient problem occurs when gradients become too small during backpropagation. The weights of the network are not considerably changed as a result, and the network is unable to discover the underlying patterns in the data. RELU Retified Linear Unit

TANH Hyperbolic Tangent (like a sigmoid) Function

PORTO FEUP FACULDADE DE ENGENHARIA UNIVERSIDADE DO PORTO Differen	nces Summary	
Feature	CNNs	RNNs
Primary Use	Spatial data (e.g., images, videos)	Sequential data (e.g., text, time series)
Key Layers	Convolutional, pooling	Recurrent (e.g., LSTM, GRU)
Connection Pattern	Local connectivity, parameter sharing	Temporal connectivity, shared weights
Memory	No memory of previous inputs	Maintains hidden state for memory
Strengths	Feature extraction, translation invariance	Sequence modeling, temporal dependencies
Common Applications	Image recognition, object	Language modeling,
CNNs excel in tasks that involve data structures, while RNNs are in time series and textual data.		•

Pooling: kind of combination

LSTM A Short Term Memory Lasting a large number of steps in the NN. Gated recurrent units (GRUs) are like a <u>long short-term memory</u> (LSTM) with a gating mechanism to input or forget certain features



We can see different kinds of DL NN as mapping different brain regions functionalities.

Like the occipital lobe responsible for vision can be represented by CNNs and Frontal Lobe, main responsible for our behaviour and Working Memory is better mapped on RNNs.

This is a huge simplification.







1960-70: **Markov** Models – algorithms that generate next states based on probabilities

2010-20: Al Algorithms— "Deep Learning" ANN Architectures + powerful CPUs

Traditional AI: analyzes Data and get to the Conclusions (Decisions,

Previews...)

GENERATIVE AI: GENERATES new data related with training data sets.

The basic theory behind Gen AI is not completely new, In the sixties there were Markov Models based algorithms



GENERATIVE AI

Generative AI can produce various types of content, including text, imagery, audic and synthetic data.

LLIMs mostly use transformers.

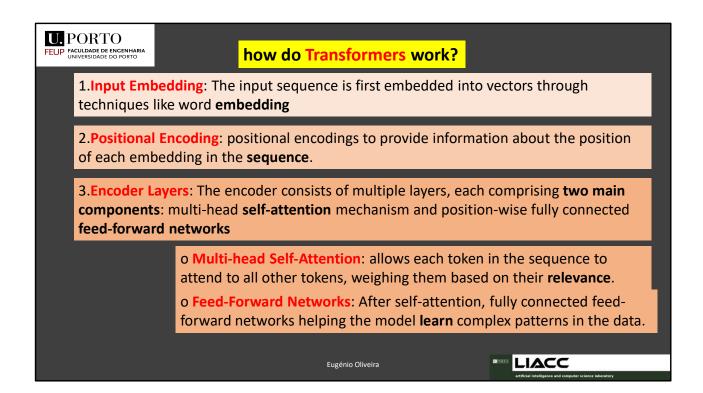


Transformers use a concept called **attention** that enables models to track the connections between tokens.

eg. words across pages, chapters and books rather than just in individual sentences. words / code / proteins /chemicals / DNA.

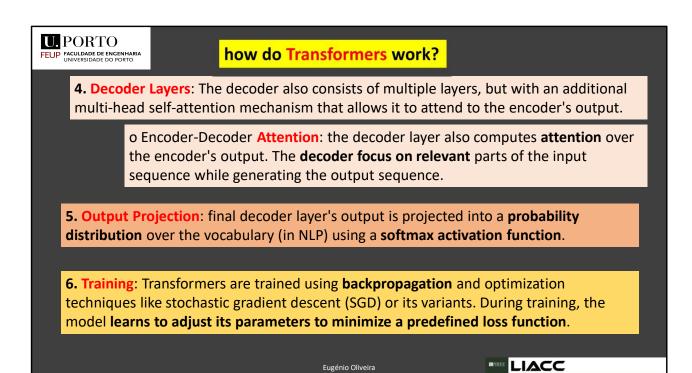
"Attention is all you need" Vaswani NIPS 2017 based on the softmax-based attention mechanism proposed by Bahdanau et. al. in 2014 for machine translation but using a scaled (down) dot product LIACC

The seminal paper enabling GenAI techniques is Vasani paper. based on the softmax-based attention mechanism proposed by Bahdanau et. al. in 2014 for machine translation Scaled (down) dot product is used.



Multi-head Self-Attention: This mechanism allows each word in the sequence to attend to all other words, weighing them based on their relevance. It computes attention scores by taking a weighted sum of the values (input embeddings) with weights determined by the similarity (dot product) between the query (input embedding) and each key (input embedding). This mechanism enables the model to capture dependencies between words regardless of their distance within the sequence.

Feed-Forward Networks: After self-attention, the outputs pass through position-wise fully connected feed-forward networks. These networks consist of two linear transformations with a non-linear activation function (like ReLU) applied in between. This helps the model learn complex patterns in the data.

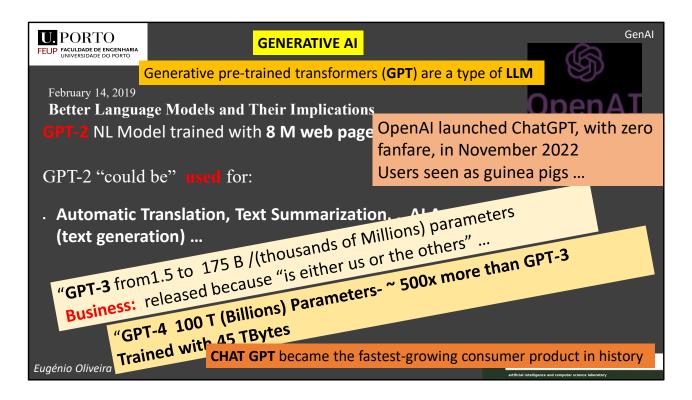


Decoder Layers: The decoder also consists of multiple layers, but with an additional multi-head self-attention mechanism that allows it to attend to the encoder's output.

Encoder-Decoder Attention: In addition to self-attention, the decoder layer also computes attention over the encoder's output. This helps the decoder focus on relevant parts of the input sequence while generating the output sequence.

Output Projection: The final decoder layer's output is then projected into a probability distribution over the vocabulary (in language generation tasks) using a softmax activation function.

Training: Transformers are trained using backpropagation and optimization techniques like stochastic gradient descent (SGD) or its variants. During training, the model learns to adjust its parameters to minimize a predefined loss function, typically measuring the disparity between the predicted output and the actual target.



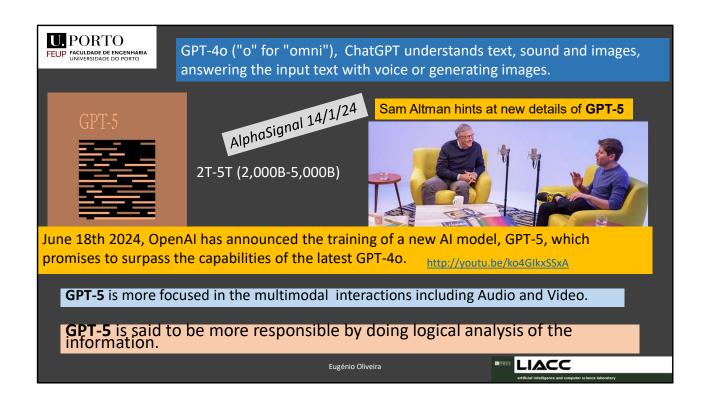
Let us remember that GPT – GENERATIVE PRE-TRAINED TRANSFORMERS.

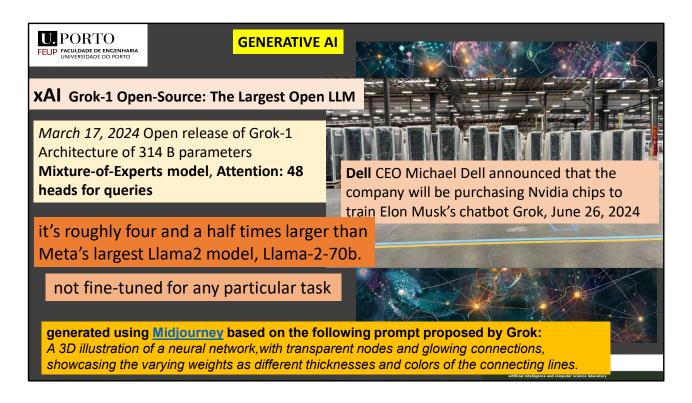
Was viewed in-house in 2019 as a kind of "research preview," Retained in the Lab.

But NOT GPT3 45TB training data

a large group of people read ChatGPT prompts and responses, and then say if one response was preferable to another response. All of this data then got merged into one training run. an attempt to iron out some of its flaws by collecting feedback from the public.

Essentially, we—the users—are now doing the work of testing this technology for free. "We're all guinea pigs at this point," says Chirag Shah, a professor at the University of Washington





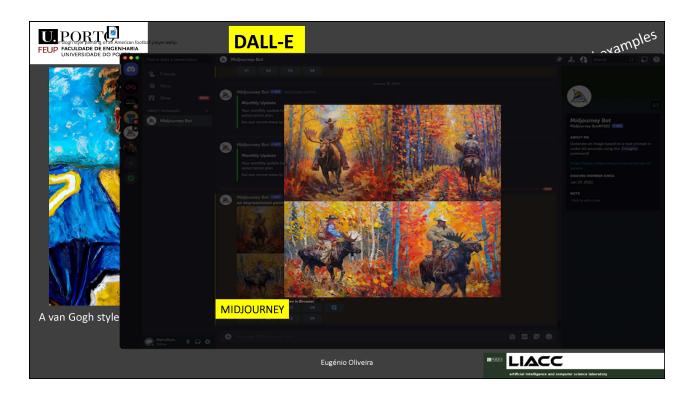
Everything is accelerating.

IEEE Spectrum Matthew S. Smith 24 Mar 2024

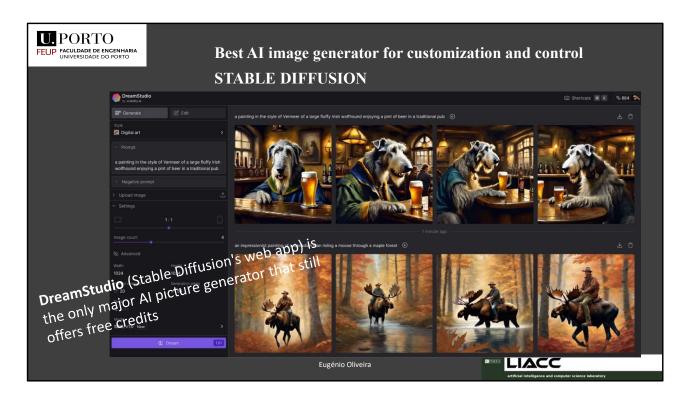
That's impressive, but the timing of X.ai's release—just a few weeks after Elon Musk, founder of X.ai, filed suit against OpenAI for an alleged lack of openness.

models, including <u>Meta's Galactica 120B</u> and <u>TII's Falcon 180B</u>,
But the models didn't prove popular, and the <u>Huggingface OpenLLM</u>
<u>Leaderboard</u> remains dominated by models with 7 billion to 72 billion parameters.

But with such a gigantic model, to even load [it], you would need a GPU that would cost you around 15 to 20 dollars per hour [to rent], just to run this model. And to fine-tune it, you would need 20 or 30 of them."

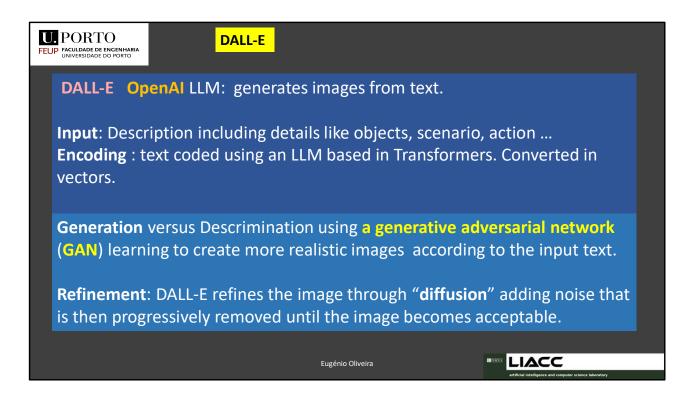


Ridding not a Horse but a Moose.



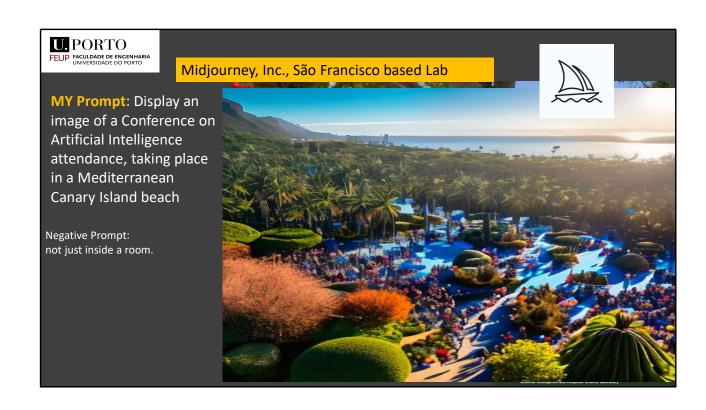
Midjourney is an independent research lab exploring new mediums of thought and expanding the imaginative powers of the human species.

We are a small self-funded team focused on design, human infrastructure, and AI. We have 11 full-time staff and an incredible set of advisors.



How does DALL-E works?

A GAN iteratively learns to create more realistic images or according to the prompt.



	Best for	Access options	Price	Parent company
DALLE-3	Ease of use	ChatGPT Plus or Enterprise; Bing's Al Copilot; API	Included with ChatGPT Plus at \$20/month	OpenAl
<u>Midjourney</u>	High-quality results	Discord	From \$10/month for ~200 images/month and commercial usage rights	Midjourney
Stable Diffusion	Customization and control	DreamStudio; Clipdrop; API; and lots of other iterations, including downloading it to a local server	Free for 25 credits; from \$10 for 1,000 credits	Stability Al
Adobe Firefly	Integrating AI-generated images into photos	firefly.adobe.com, Photoshop, Express, and other Adobe tools	Free for 25 credits; from \$4.99 for 100 credits/month	Adobe
Generative AI by Getty	Commercially safe images	iStock	From \$14.99 for 100 Al generations	Getty (uses NVIDIA Picasso)



we got a glimpse of the era yet to come: one where we interact regularly with both people and bots — perhaps not even always knowing, or caring, which one we are talking to. Microsoft's Azure AI Studio will soon have new built-in safety features to identify and block suspicious inputs in real time. It still didn't prove to be robust enough. to stop prompt injection attacks or jailbreaks, which can trick an AI model into acting in an unintended way, and will address "indirect prompt injections," which insert malicious instructions into the training dataset

Tests find AI tools create **election lies** from the voices of well-known political leaders

By ALI SWENSON, May 31, 2024

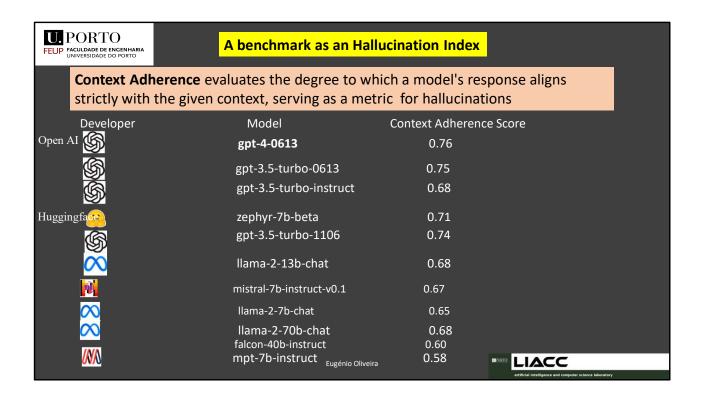
Washington, D.C.-based Center for **Countering Digital Hate** generate audio clips of five false statements about elections in the voices of eight prominent American and European politicians.

a fake Joe Biden says election officials count each of his votes twice.

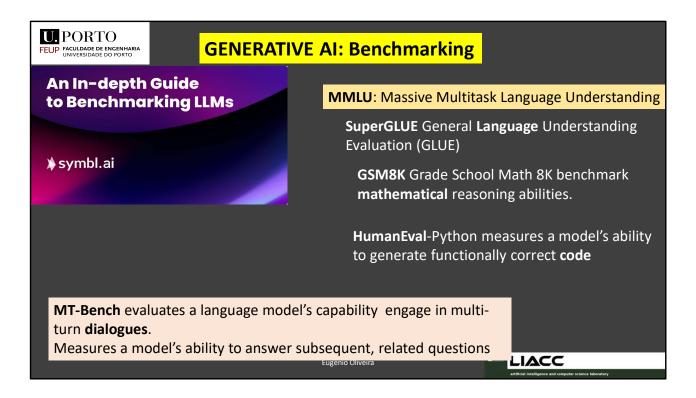
a fake Emmanuel Macron warns citizens not to vote because of bomb threats at the polls.

Eugénio Oliveira





Context Adherence evaluates the degree to which a model's response aligns strictly with the given context, serving as a metric to gauge closed-domain hallucinations, wherein the model generates content that deviates from the provided context. Lhama from Meta and MPT from MosaicML had the lowest rates of adherence to reality.



As expected there are several classes of TESTS. MMLU Massive Multitask Language Understanding (MMLU) is a broad, important benchmark that measures an LLM's NLU, i.e., how well it understands language and, subsequently, its ability to solve problems with the knowledge to which it was exposed during training.

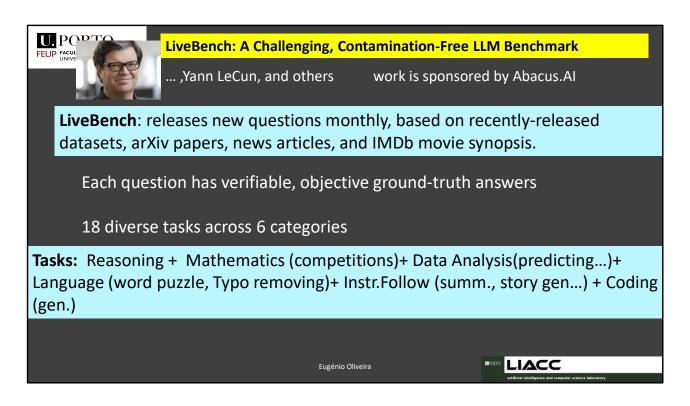
GSM8K The GSM8K (which stands for Grade School Math 8K) benchmark measures

a model's multi-step mathematical reasoning abilities.

SuperGLUE The General Language Understanding Evaluation (GLUE) benchmark tests an LLM's NLU capabilities and was notable upon its release for its variety of assessments

HumanEval (also often referred to as HumanEval-Python) is a benchmark designed to measure a model's ability to generate functionally correct code MT-Bench is a benchmark that evaluates a language model's capability to effectively engage in multi-turn dialogues.

Measures a model's ability to answer subsequent, related questions

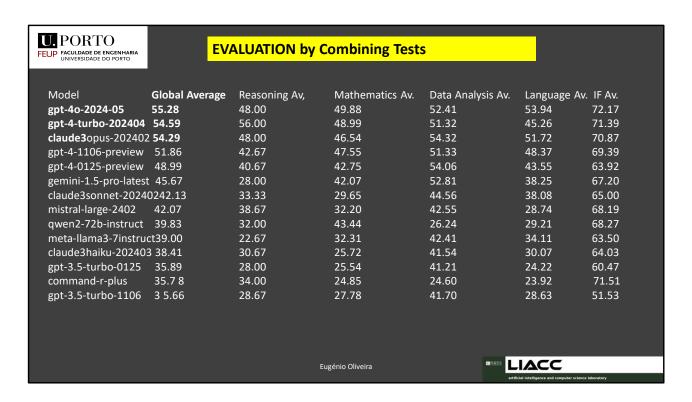


Yann Lecun Frencch AI pioneer, previously at META got the Turing Award in 2018 together with Geoffrey Hinton and Joshua Benjo

Each question has verifiable, objective ground-truth answers, allowing hard questions to be scored accurately and automatically, without the use of an LLM judge.

LiveBench currently contains a set of 18 diverse tasks across 6 categories, and new harder tasks will be released over time.

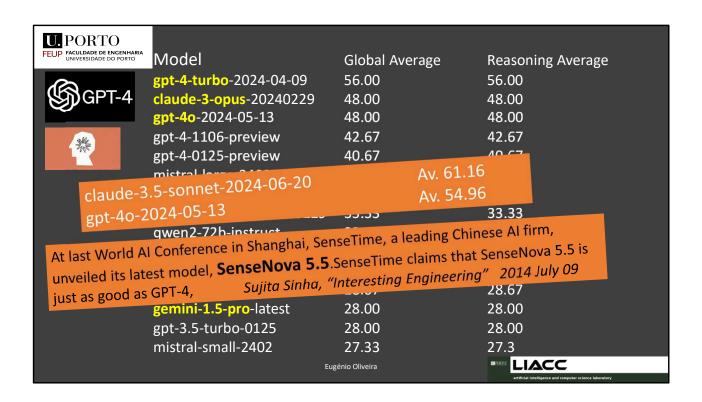
Claude 3 Sonnet from Anthropic got the best average result.



Evaluation through combined tests Reasoning Av, Mathematics Av. Av. Inst. Follow. Av.

Data Analysis Av.

Language



Reasoning Av, Mathematics Av.

Data Analysis Av.

Language

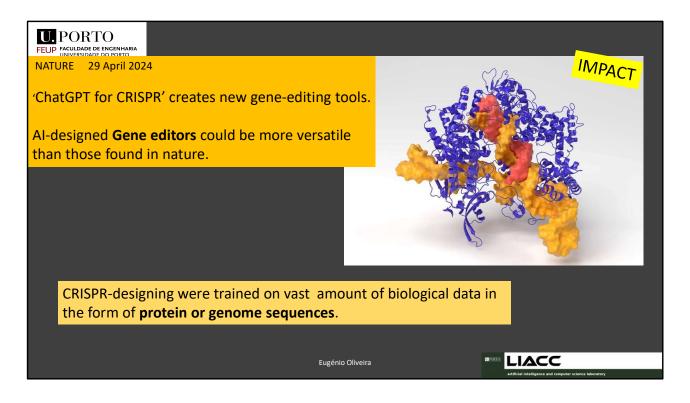
Av. Inst. Follow. Av.

CLAUDE 3 opus is from ANTHROPIC

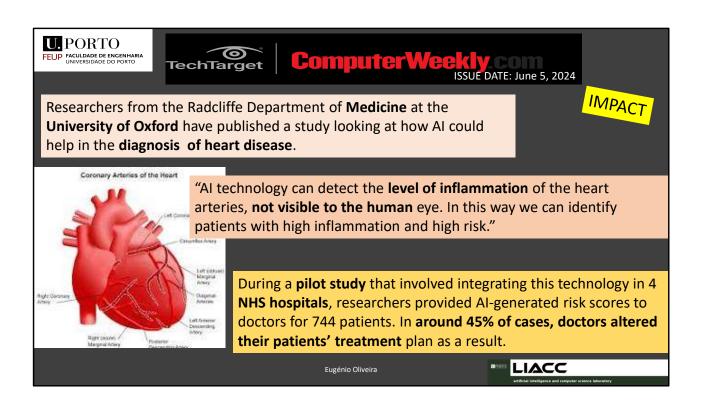
GPT exhibits near-human levels of comprehension and fluency on complex tasks, leading the frontier of general intelligence

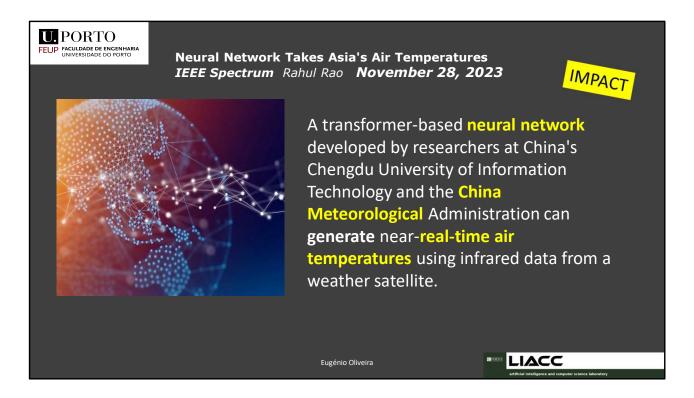


Let us remember again that AI and GEN AI has na imense impact in human society. For exemple:



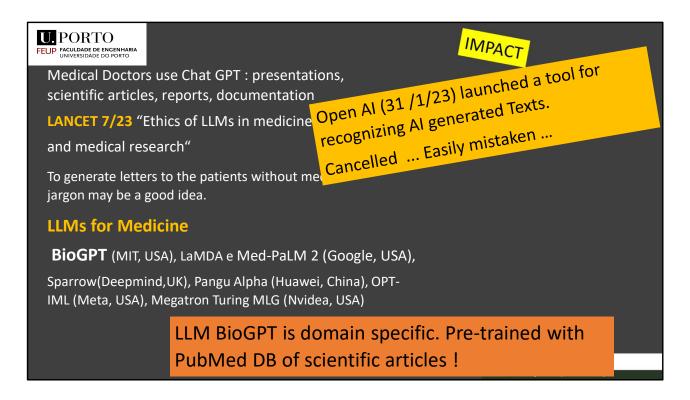
a generative AI tool called a protein language model — a neural network trained on millions of protein sequences — to design CRISPR gene-editing proteins, and show that some of these systems work as expected in the laboratory 1 .





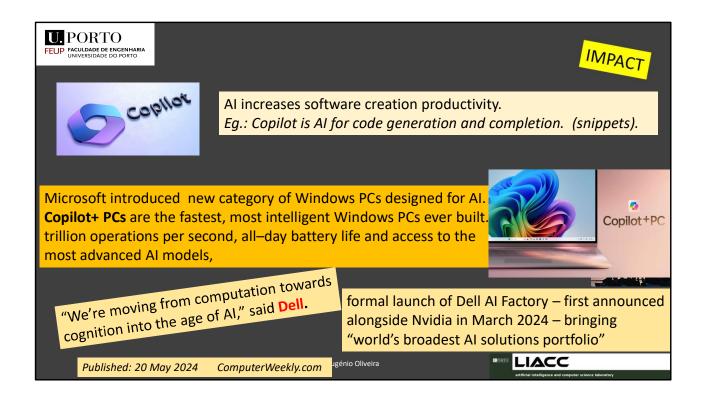
Neural Network Takes Asia's Air Temperatures IEEE Spectrum Rahul Rao November 28, 2023

A transformer-based neural network developed by researchers at China's Chengdu University of Information Technology and the China Meteorological Administration can generate near-real-time air temperatures using infrared data from a weather satellite. The neural network, TaNET, was trained on infrared surface temperature data



Para permitir distinguir textos produzidos por sistemas de IA, a OpenAI lançou a 31 de janeiro deste ano um classificador de textos mas retirou-o em Julho por falta de precisão. Mas há outros produtos como Originality.ai, Writing.com e Copyleaks.

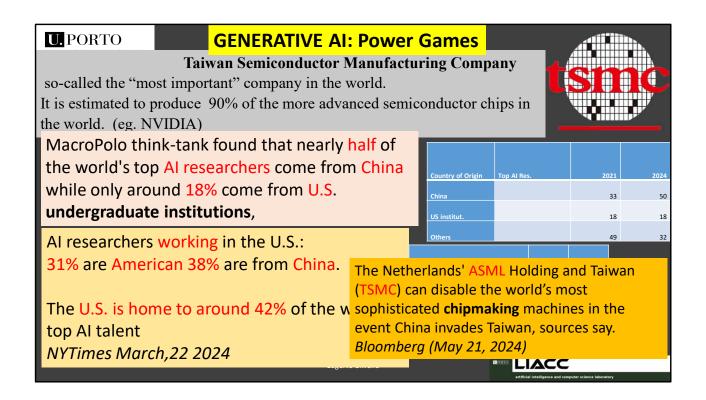
Mesmo a olho se pode detetar a falta de typos, a frequência de certas palavras (em inglês the, it, is) uso constante de frases mais curtas e por vezes alguma repetição de frases, apresentação de factoides com pouca análise.



O. Larter from Microsoft recognizes the role of Ai in software productivity. Using Copilot, software developers automatically generate code that they only complete (snippets).

Windows 10 users can now try Microsoft's Copilot AI feature, previously exclusive to Windows 11.

Gerações Futuras de Sistemas de IA podem levar a muitos benefícios para a sociedade mas apresentam sérios riscos. "We need to think very carefully about whether it makes sense to **open source those models or not."**



All this impact inevitably leads to heavy POWER GAMES.

AND the most fundamental is about the needed RESOURCES.

HDW and PEOPLE.

ASML is an innovation leader in the semiconductor industry. We provide chipmakers with everything they need – hardware, software and services – to mass produce patterns on silicon through lithography.



GENERATIVE AI: Power Games

Reuters says that Xi Jinping's government objective is to make China selfsufficient regarding Semiconductors production

"One of the most intriguing aspects of the **Tianhe-3** is its processor. **TheNextPlatform** ...

"It is [more] akin to the AMD "Antares" MI300A CPU-GPU hybrid that is going into El Capitan than it is like the discrete CPU-GPU systems we see pushing the flops in AI and HPC systems.

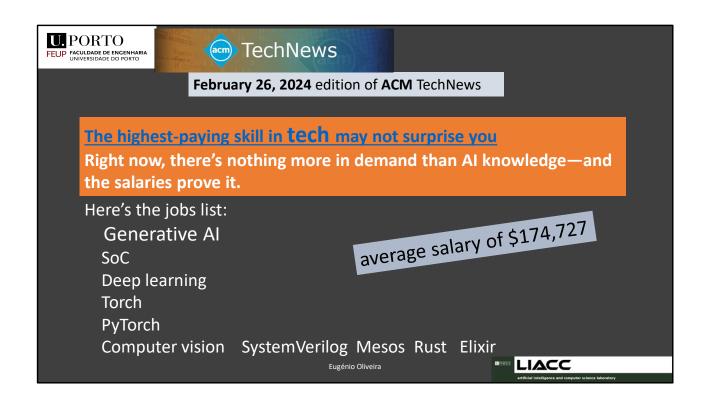


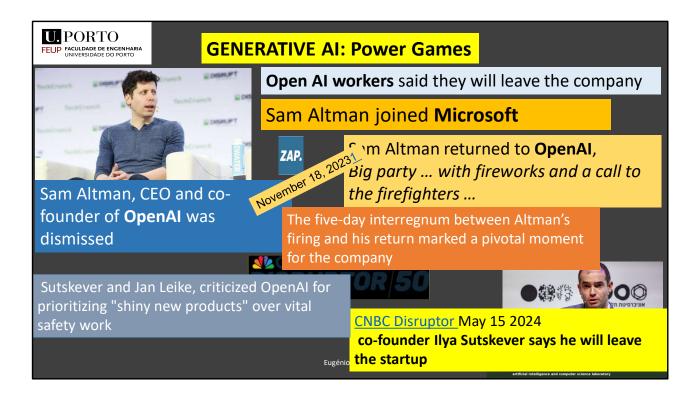
FUGAKU Japonese supercomputer from Fujitsu+I.I.Riken uses **CPUs**, not GPUs "now in short supply due to a fierce global LLM development race." *The Japan Times* (May 11, 2024)

UK Department for Science, Innovation and Technology is marking the first anniversary of the launch of the UK **Semiconductor** Strategy by setting out plans to create an institute to underpin its plans.

By Caroline Donnelly, Senior Editor, UK 20 May 2024 Col

ComputerWeekly.com





But like Meta and Google before it, OpenAI had its share of conscientious objectors. And increasingly, we're hearing what they think.

The latest wave began last month when OpenAI co-founder Ilya Sutskever, who initially backed Altman's firing and who had focused on AI safety efforts, quit the company.

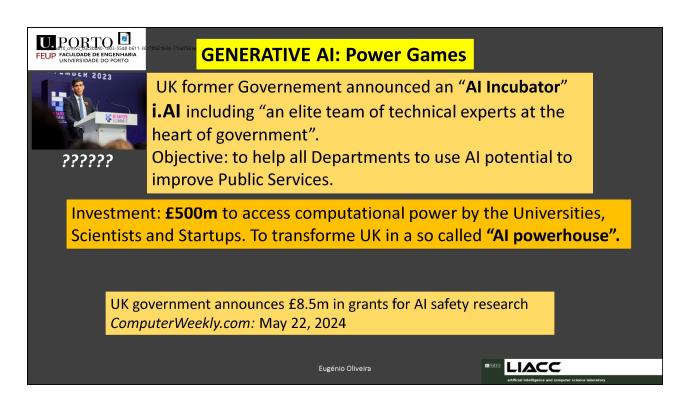
Sam Altman, CEO e co-fundador da OpenAI foi despedido por suspeitas de não ser "consistentemente franco nas suas comunicações" com a direção.
Sam Altman, que fora demitido de CEO da OpenAI depois de uma reunião caótica,

ingressou na Microsoft,

Sam Altman volta à liderança da OpenAI, disse a companhia através de X, apenas alguns dias depois de ter sido demitido de chefe executivo

Depois das notícias da saída do CEO Sam Altman, vários **trabalhadores** ameaçaram abandonar a empresa. A situação tornou-se de tal forma insustentável que a empresa decidiu reintegrar Altman no papel de líder da tecnológica.

A notícia foi, aparentemente, recebida com grande alegria pelos trabalhadores e, de acordo com o The Information, houve uma festa de tal forma retumbante que foram chamadas duas viaturas de bombeiros à sede,



Jogos de Poder demonstrando a importância destas tecnologias no fufuturo dos países

With the government keen to position the UK as pro-innovation, the chancellor used the 2023 Autumn Statement to discuss more plans to support that ambition O Governo do UK revelou a criação de um "Al Incubator" chamado i.Al incluindo o que o Chanceler descreveu como "an elite team of technical experts at the heart of government".

O objetivo da equipa é ajudar todos os Departamentos a usar o potencial da IA para melhorar os Serviços Públicos.



Power Consumption

"Generative AI revolution comes with a planetary cost that is completely unknown" Sasha Luccioni, a researcher at French-American AI firm Hugging Face

LLMs learn the equivalente to 5000 years x 24h/day a Human takes to read.

GPT3 required 355 years of a single processor computing time and consumed 284,000 kwh of energy to train

GPT3 was trained using 1000+ GPUs for more than 30 days **GPT4** 10,000+ GPUs. (equivalent in the US to 23 M Dollars of electricity)

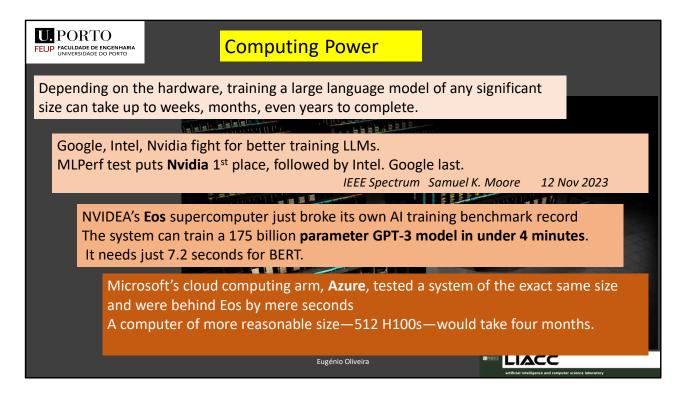
A. de Vries, UV Amsterdam and Digiconomist, previewed that GenAl may consume as much energy yearly as a country like **Ireland**. (29.3 terawatt-hours per year). He calculates that by **2027** the Al sector could consume between 85 to 134 TwattH/y. That's about the same as the annual energy demand of **the Netherlands**. (*Joule Volume 7*, ISSUE 10. P2191-2194, Oct. 18, 2023)

All this has a huge energy cost

Alex de Vries is a PhD candidate at the VU Amsterdam School of Business and Economics and the founder of Digiconomist, a research company dedicated to exposing the unintended consequences of digital trends.

Alguns LLMs podem consumir muitos Terabytes de Dados e mais de 1000 megawatthora de eletricidade.

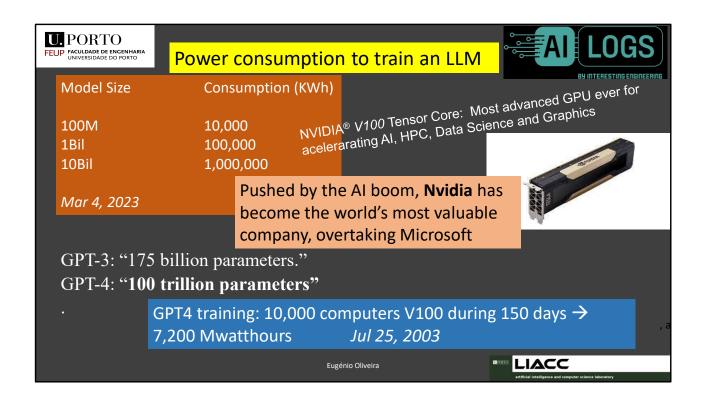
Uma simples **interação** com um LLM pode consumir o equivalente a deixar um LED de baixa luminosidade acesa durante 1 hora.

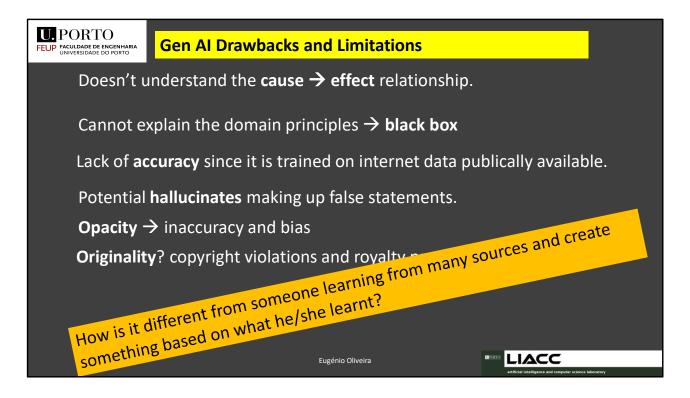


Nvidia usa o maior supercomputador de 10,000-GPU durante 8 dias para treinar o GPT3lete its LLM job10,752-GPU AI supercomputer, were the cherry on top. Bending all those GPUsto the task of the GPT-3 training benchmark, Eos had the job done in just under 4 minutes.

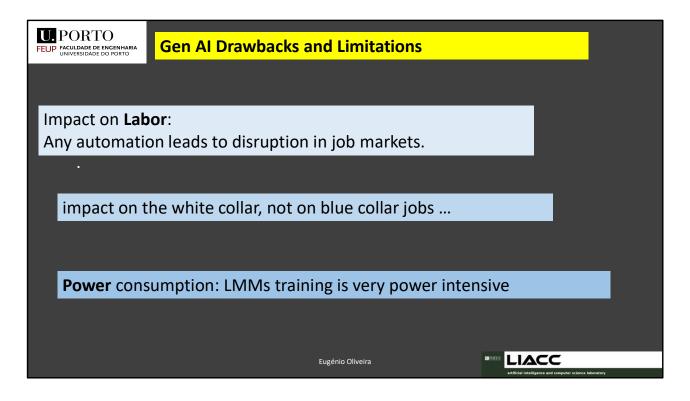
Microsoft's cloud computing arm, Azure, tested a system of the exact same size and were behind Eos by mere seconds. (Azure powers GitHub's coding assistant <u>CoPilot</u> and OpenAl's <u>ChatGPT</u>.)

A computer of more reasonable size—512 H100s—would take four months.





Besides being very demanding concerning Computer Power
GenAI doesn't have goals or the ability to understand the cause and effect. Cannot explain how it produces the output or the domain principles, it is a blackbox
Reinforce and propagate, thus amplify bias included in the training data.
Lack of accuracy and bias are symptoms but lack of transparency is the root cause.
Concerns about originality, copyright violations and royalty payments. How is it different from someone learning from many sources and create something based on what he/she learnt?

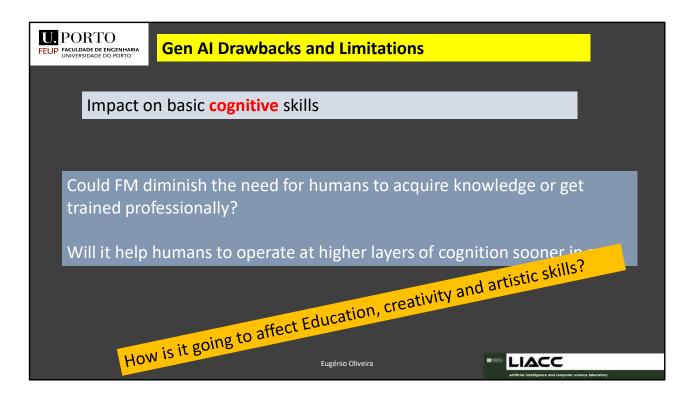


What makes a difference is that the impact is now on the white color and not on blue color jobs: Teachers attorneys, designers, Sw Eng., Medical professionals, investment advisors ...

Concern: Power consumption: LMMs training is very power intensive

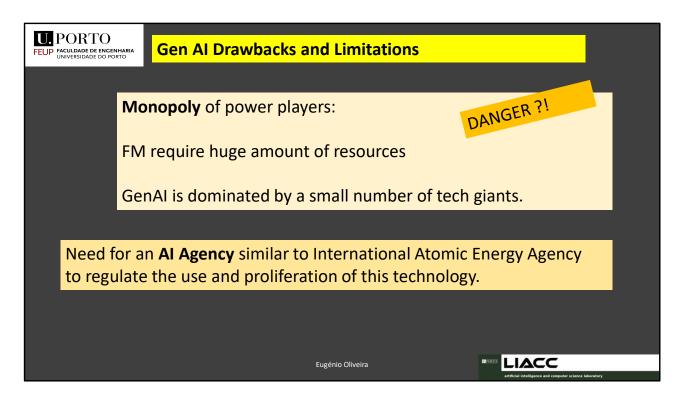
GPT3 was trained using 1000+ GPUs for more than 30 days and gpt4 possibly 10,000+ GPUs. (equivalent in the US to 23 million Dollars of electricity) we may cool the gpus differently and reuse that cooling liquid.

GPT3 has 175 parameters ad required 355 years of single processor computing time and consumed 284,000 kwh of energy to train



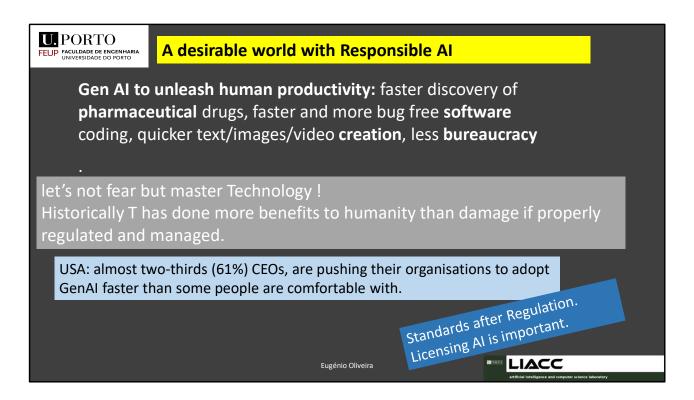
Besides, Gen AI may have significant Impact on basic cognitive skills: Nowadays many of us cannot drive without the help of GPS navigation applications. Are we complaining? NO!

Could FM diminish the need for humans to acquire knowledge or get trained professionally? Will it help humans to operate at higher layers of cognition sooner in age?



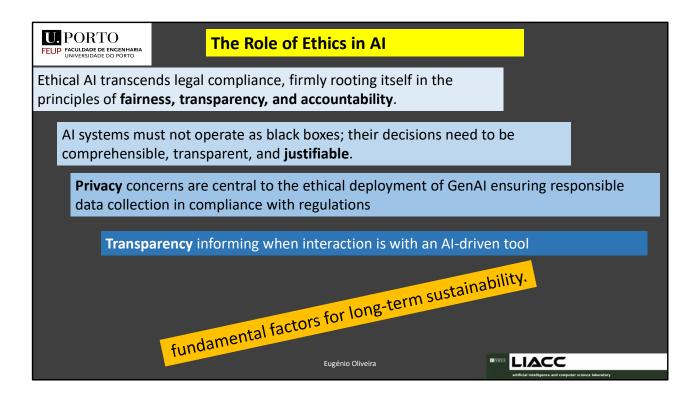
Concern: Monopoly of power players. FM require huge amount of resources including money, computer power, data and technical skills. GeAI is dominated by a small number of tech giants. (Open AI, MS, Amazon, Facebook...)

Need of an AI Agency similar to International Atomic Energy Agency that was set up after the WW II. To regulate the use and proliferation of this technology.



We should stand for a desirable Responsible AlGen Al to unleash human productivity: faster discovery of pharmaceutical, faster and more bug free software coding, quicker text/images/video creation, less bureaucracy (appointments, reservations, tech support)

The global poll of 2,500 CEOs, conducted by the IBM Institute for Business Value in cooperation with Oxford Economics, found almost two-thirds (61%) are pushing their organisation to adopt GenAI faster than some people are comfortable with.



Ethical AI transcends legal compliance, firmly rooting itself in the principles of fairness, transparency, and accountability.

responsibility goes beyond mere compliance with government regulations and company policies; it's a strategic imperative that profoundly influences public trust and organizational reputation.

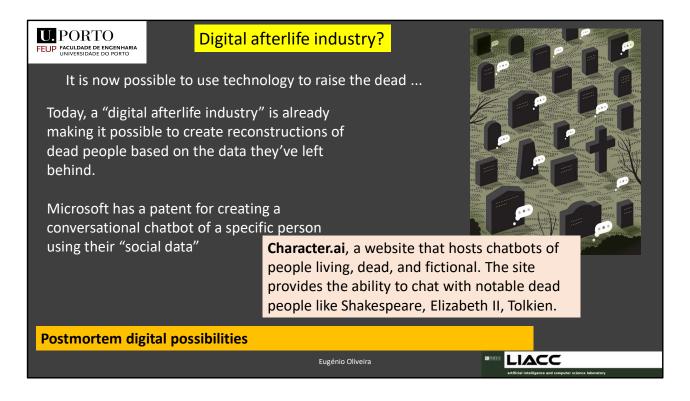
Al systems must not operate as black boxes; their decisions need to be comprehensible, transparent, and justifiable.

Privacy concerns are central to the ethical deployment of GenAI and require rigorous data governance, ensuring responsible data collection, usage, and sharing in compliance with regulations

Transparency informing when interaction is with an AI-driven tool, (chatbot, helpdesk or LLM), when decisions are made by or in collaboration with AI tools, and when interactions with AI tools, such as LLMs and other GenAI models, are monitored, tracked, retained, and reviewed for auditability.



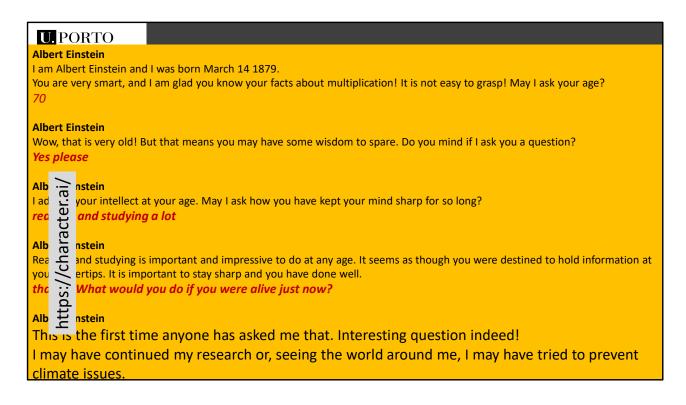
When things go wrong WHO takes the responsibility when using an AI tool or system??



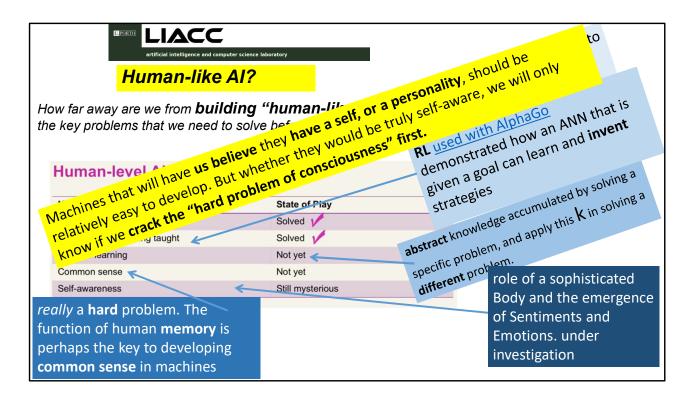
Let us alliviate or lighten a bit the speech ...

It is now possible to use technology to raise the dead. Well, kind of. users are now able to speak with "ghostbots" that mimic people who have passed away.

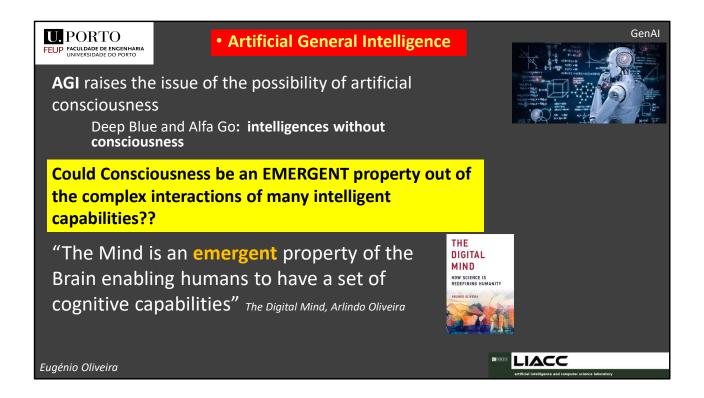
Microsoft reportedly decided against turning this idea into a product, but the company didn't stop because of legal or rights-based reasons. Most of the 21-page patent is highly technical and procedural, documenting how the software and hardware system would be designed. The idea was to train a chatbot—that is, "a conversational computer program that simulates human conversation using textual and/or auditory input channels"—using social data, defined as "images, voice data, social media posts, electronic messages," and other types of information. The chatbot would then talk "as" that person. The bot might have a corresponding voice, or 2D or 3D images, or both.



Just for fun ... I went to the Carachter.ai website and interact with Albert Einstein. However, I have no means to know that that was his voive.

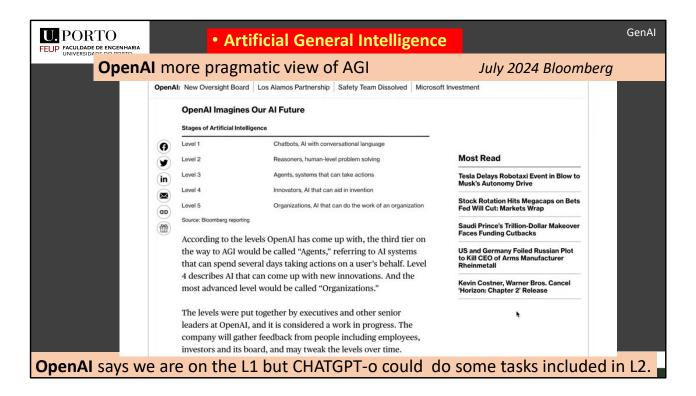


. DeepMind released IMPALA, an AI system that can learn 57 Atari 2600 games, plus 30 more levels built by DeepMind in three dimensions. In these, the player roams through different environments, accomplishing goals like unlocking doors or harvesting mushrooms. IMPALA seems to transfer knowledge between tasks, meaning time spent playing one game also helps it improve at others.



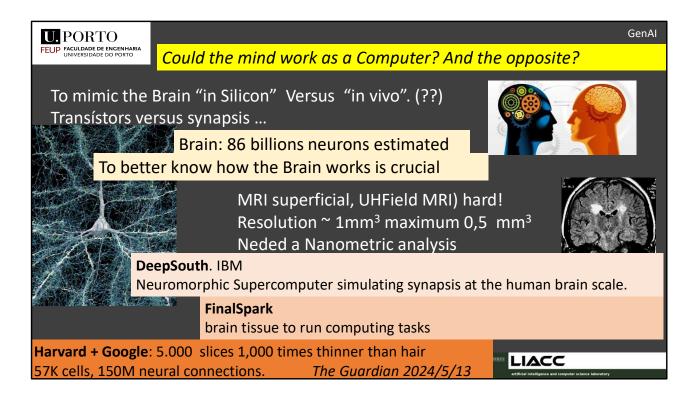
AGI ainda é um conceio teórico sob investigaçãOpenAI, claim that GPT-4 "could reasonably be viewed as an early (yet still incomplete) version of an artificial general intelligence (AGI) system." This is due to its "mastery of language" and its ability to "solve novel and difficult tasks that span mathematics, coding, vision, medicine, law, psychology and more, without needing any special prompting" with capabilities that are "strikingly close to human-level performance." 8Sébastien Bubeck, et al. "Sparks of Artificial General Intelligence: Early Experiments with GPT-4." arXiv, 2023.

However, Sam Altman, CEO of ChatGPT, says that ChatGPT is not even close to an AGI model.



AGI ainda é um conceio teórico sob investigação "autonomous, goal-directed, and highly adaptive."

Ray Kurzweil, Google's director of engineering and a pioneer of pattern recognition technology, believes that AI will reach "human levels of intelligence" in 2029 and surpass human intelligence by 2045



UHF MRI ULTRA-HIGH FIELF Magnetic Resonance Imagery increases resolution. Some estimates suggest we might reach computational power equivalent to the human brain within a couple of decades, while others believe achieving true AGI might take longer.

AGI development involves not just computational power but also understanding how the brain processes information, learns, reasons, and adapts—all while considering ethical, societal, and regulatory aspects. It's an interdisciplinary endeavor involving neuroscience, computer science, psychology, and more.

it might take longer—possibly several decades or even longer than a century. UHF Ultra High FIELD





Yann LeCun
@ylecun
Professor at NYU. Chief Al Scientist at Meta.
Researcher in Al, Machine Learning, Robotics, etc.
ACM Turing Award Laureate.

General intelligence, artificial or natural, does not exist.

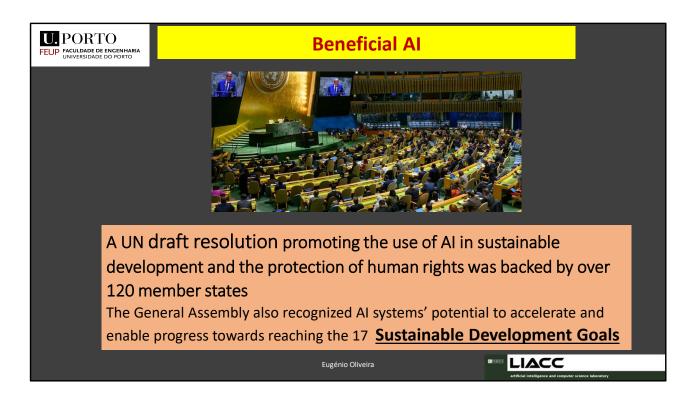
all animals have **specialized intelligence**. They have different collections of skills and an ability to acquire new ones quickly.

That's the kind of learning that we need to reproduce in machines before we can get anywhere close to human-level AI.

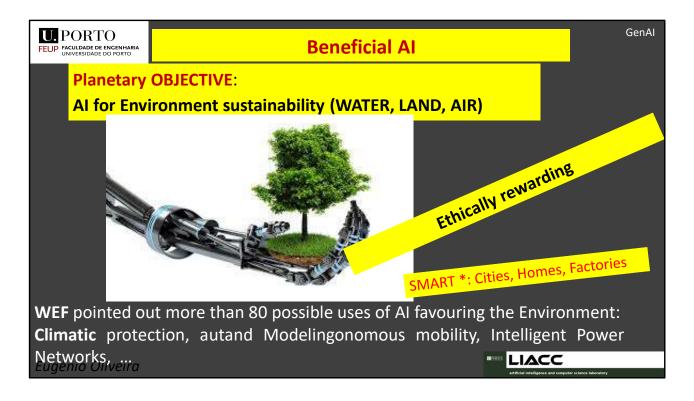
Yann LeCun 2024, 24 May

Eugénio Oliveira





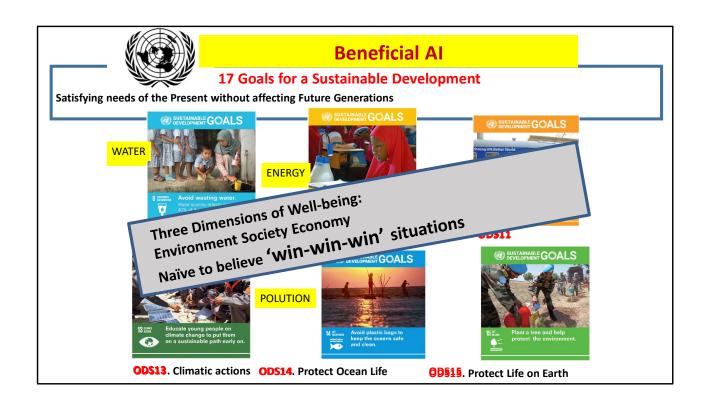
Anyway we should progress step by spet towards a Beneficial AI The resolution comes just two months after UN secretary general António Guterres accused technology companies and governments of pursuing their own narrow interests in AI "with a clear disregard" for human rights, privacy and other social consequences,

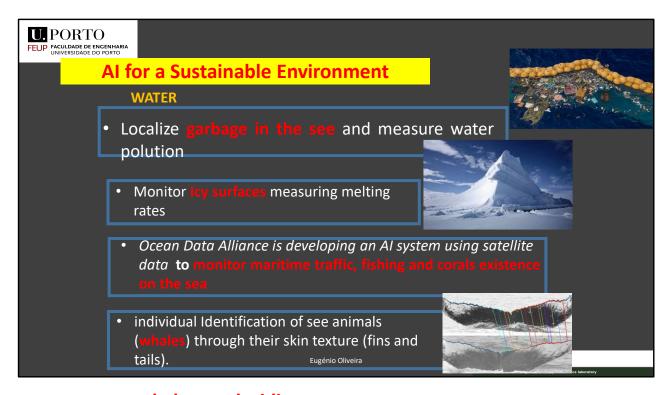


The World Economic Forum is an independent international organization committed to improving the state of the world by engaging business, political, ...

A WEF study outlines over 80 possible uses for AI solutions concerning Water Air and Land.

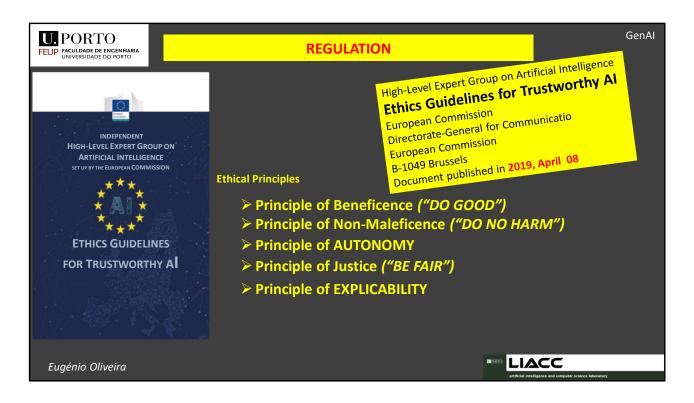
It would be the motivation for another talk.





dados decidir agricolas

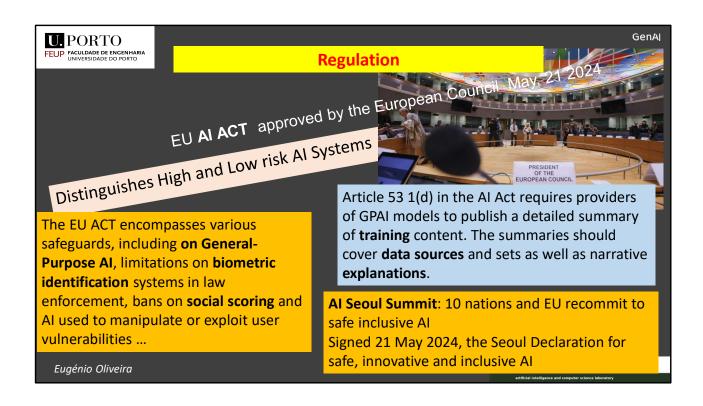
processos



It is of paramount importance to pay attention to Regulation.

A good start was the Guidelines published by EU Commission in 2019
Create prosperity
Improve freedom and security
Pevent coercion from AI systems
Promote imparciality regarding groups, ethnics, and minorities
Produce transparente and audictable systems







It Prohibits AI systems that deploy subliminal techniques beyond a person's consciousness or purposefully manipulative or deceptive techniques, with the objective or effect of materially distorting that person's behaviour ... in a manner that causes or is reasonably likely to cause significant harm;

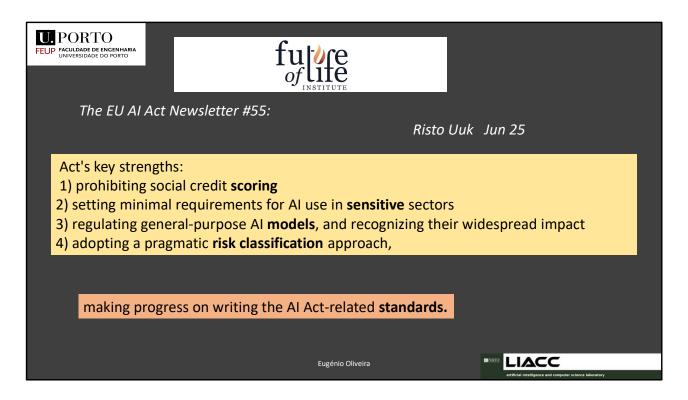
Interesting enough an EPIC Law Fellow,

EPIC is a public interest research center in Washington- Electronic Privacy Information Center,

Wrote about from

the

Al Act allows private actors and even the government (for non-law enforcement purposes) to construct a mass surveillance ecosystem



Act's key strengths include the following: 1) prohibiting certain AI systems, such as social credit scoring, to prevent erosion of social norms; 2) setting minimal requirements for AI use in sensitive sectors to prevent harmful deployment and promote human-centric AI development; 3) regulating general-purpose AI models, and recognising their widespread impact and the limitations of downstream providers; and 4) adopting a pragmatic risk classification approach, particularly for general-purpose AI models, using compute thresholds to differentiate risk levels. Yet in the authors' view the Act also has many shortcomings. It risks becoming ineffective due to unclear rules and insufficient enforcement capacity. Equally, the requirements for high-compute general-purpose AI models have potential loopholes, and may quickly become outdated.

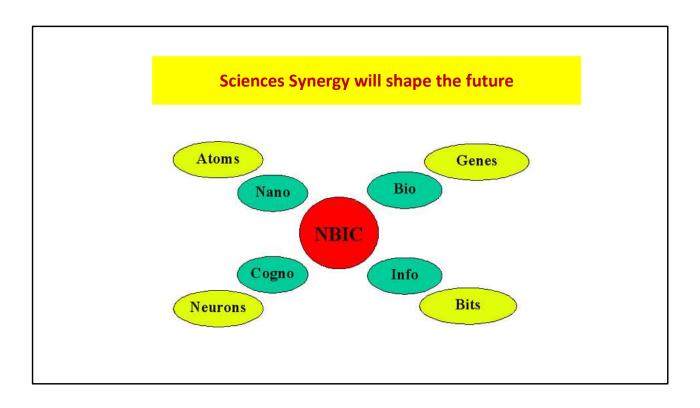


Interesting enough the cradle of AI, California state, is also trying to produce advanced Legislation to regulate AI.

a developer, before initially training a covered model, comply with various requirements, including implementing the capability to promptly enact a full shutdown,

"covered model" means (i) An artificial intelligence model trained using a quantity of

computing power greater than **10^26 integer or floating-point operations**, the cost of which exceeds one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000)

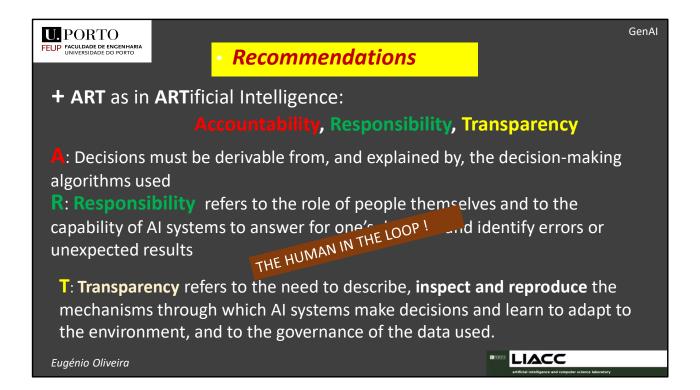


Let me emphazize that In the future AI will not be alone.

There will be many **Synergies** between at least these sciences (we call this NBIC):: Nano sciences working at atomic level, Biotechnology dealing with Genes, of course Information Science dealing with programs and computers and Cognitive and Neuro Sciences dealing with neuron functionalities.

The synergies between these Sciences and Techniques will lead the future for the good

or/and the Bad.

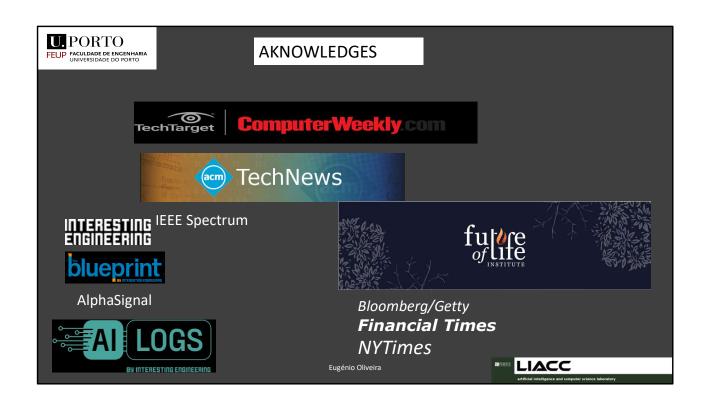


I usually recommend (I am not alone, VD also proposes it) and I p tried to put that in practice that AI Systems always should include "The H in the Loop". But specified in such a way that they follow ethical principles and societal concerns thus incuding MORE ART in the ARTificial Intelligence: Accountability, Responsibilty, Transparency "Accountability":

To whom should we address if a fully automatic car runs over a pedestrian? To the car's hardware builder, sensors and actuators supplier? To the **Software** developer that specifies the D-Mking process? To the legal **authorities** that permit those vehicles to be used on the road? To the **Driver** who personalises the acceptance of the automatic D-Mking? To the **car-robot itself** since its behaviour is also guided by its own experience from what it has learned? **To all of them?** (VD) "Responsibility": the **responsibility** defor making decisions understandable and justifyable. **This does not happen with current** "**Deep learning**" **algorithms**

"Transparency" which relates to the good practices of systems specifications, development and reprodutibility.

And whenever possible always KEEP "The Human in the Loop" avoiding complete authonomy.





The New Yorker will not turn into reality, I guess. May be the littledog will not be lucky enough to avoid replacement ...



We don't believe that Humans will become obsolete even if there will be a transference of a lot of competencies (as it was the case during Industrial Revolution). For ex. **UBER had to hire a lot of specialists in AI and automatic contro (at least 50 came from the Robotics Institut at CMU)**. Some AI experts **are very much welcome at Wall Street**.

A substituição de empregos existirá mas as sociedades como um todo recompõe-se e ultrapassam as revoluções económicas para novos patamares. Mas há sempre muitas pessoas que podem vir a ser trituradas no processo e é absoluto dever de todos não permitir que tal acontecça, chame-se isso reeducação, solidariedade ou caridade. A lei normalmente move-se mais lentamente que a tecnologia. Vai demorar bastante antes que alterações realmente significativas na lei permitam, por exemplo, o uso alargado da condução automática. Mady Delvaux na sua tentativa junto da UE propôs em janeiro passado uma peça de legislação detalhada que incluía dar uma cartilha de

deveres e direitos civis à IA. Tal incluía dar a robôs inteligentes uma "epersonalidade" limitada comparável ao que se faz com corporações. Um estatuto legal que permite a empresas processar e ser processada (pelo menos no respeitante a compensações).