

AI In The Modern Era: Handle With Care

Malik Magdon-Ismail

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Ask Yourself

- 1 What is AI?
- 2 How do we do it?
- 3 How do we use it?
- 4 When does it fail?
- 5 Is it dangerous?

What is AI: Machines Doing What Humans Can?

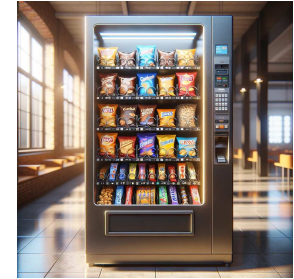
① Perform

② Create

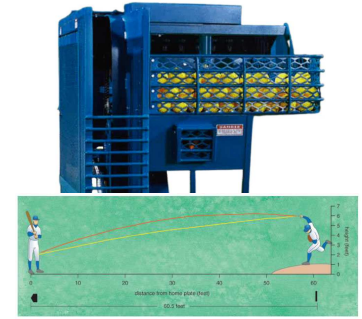
③ Predict

What is AI: Machines Doing What Humans Can?

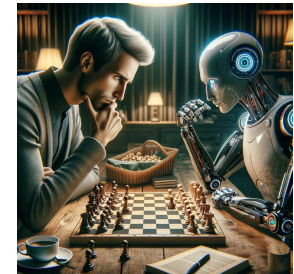
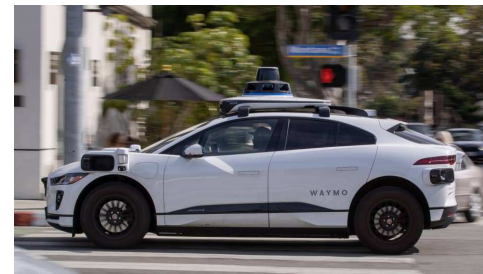
1 Perform



2 Create



3 Predict



What is AI: Machines Doing What Humans Can?

In New York City, Malik took the floor,
Discussing AI, a subject he adores.
With wit and insight quite nifty,
He enlightened the crowd on AI so **swiftly**.

① Perform

② Create

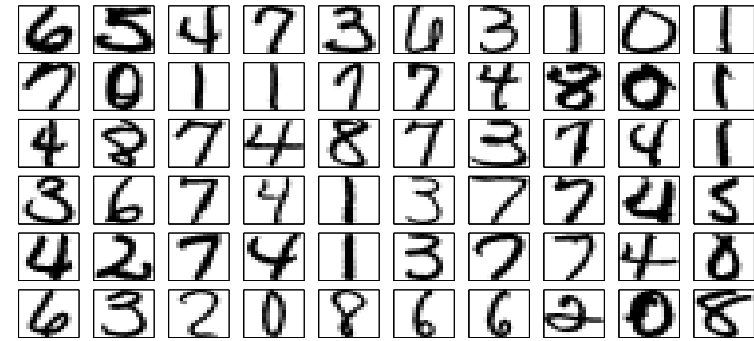
③ Predict



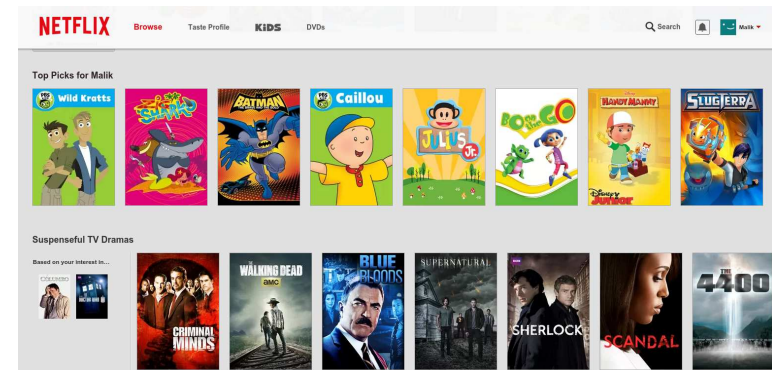
Create a picture with researchers studying disease spread using data and machine learning with fancy visualizations and satellite data.

What is AI: Machines Doing What Humans Can?

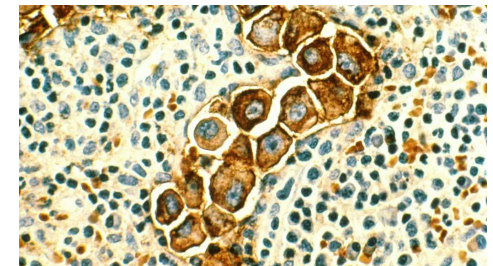
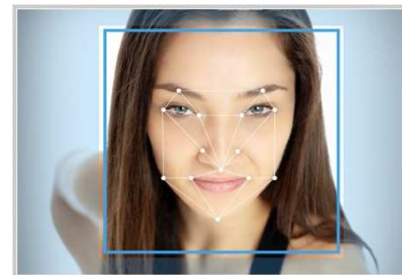
1 Perform



2 Create

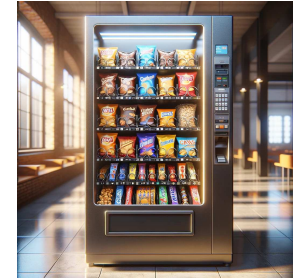


3 Predict

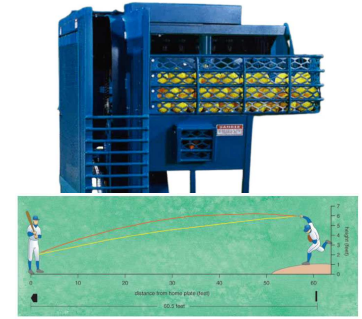
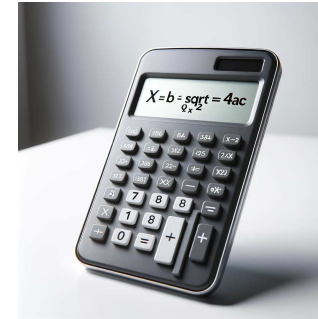


What is AI: Machines Doing What Humans Can?

1 Perform



2 Create



3 Predict



Masquerading



You

Create a college essay for me. It should be no more than 200 words. I am a high-school senior. I love soccer and played varsity. I lobby congress against vaping. I have a passion for fashion and design especially clothes and shoes. I have a huge collection of Nike limited edition shoes. I designed sweatshirts and then tried tried to get a manufacturer in Pakistan to send me 200 to start my shop. I sent them \$2000 and they never sent me my merchandise, I got scammed.

As a high school senior, my life has been a vibrant tapestry of passions and pursuits. On the soccer field, I found discipline and camaraderie, playing varsity soccer not just as a sport, but as a lesson in teamwork and resilience. This spirit of determination extends beyond the field. Deeply concerned about the health impacts of vaping, I've lobbied Congress, advocating for policies to safeguard my peers. It's a challenge I embrace with the same fervor as scoring a decisive goal.

Off the field, my world is colored by fashion and design. Driven by a love for aesthetics, I've curated an impressive collection of Nike limited edition shoes, each pair a story of style and innovation. My passion doesn't stop at admiration; it drives creation. I designed sweatshirts, aiming to blend comfort with a flair of individuality. Eager to share my vision, I invested \$2000 to manufacture them in Pakistan. However, life threw a curveball – the manufacturer vanished with my investment. While this was a setback, it wasn't a defeat. It taught me resilience, the importance of due diligence, and that true passion withstands trials.

As I stand on the cusp of college, I carry these experiences as badges of learning and growth, eager to explore the intersections of health advocacy, sports, and fashion in a world that constantly evolves.



You

Pretend you are Dickens. Write a 100 word paragraph on poverty in Ethiopia.

In the distant lands of Ethiopia, where the sun's unrelenting gaze meets the parched earth, the specter of poverty casts its long shadow over the lives of the impoverished. Amidst humble huts and dusty streets, the people endure a daily struggle for sustenance, their faces etched with the lines of hardship and want. Children, with eyes that still hold the glimmer of innocence, play amidst the adversity, their laughter a poignant reminder of the resilience that resides within the human spirit. In this tale of destitution, there exists a quiet strength, an unwavering hope, and a communal spirit that binds hearts in the face of adversity, echoing the timeless themes of my own narratives.

Summarizing

Summarize the following article in no more than 200 words:

The 2024 New Hampshire primary is on Tuesday. Here’s what to know.

Manchester, New Hampshire — For more than 100 years, New Hampshire has traditionally held the first primary election in the country — a point of pride for the small New England state — and since 1975, the state has had a law requiring it be held at least a week before any other primary nominating contest. But 2024’s primary calendar is different.

There are 22 delegates at stake for Republicans. The Democratic National Committee has allocated 32 delegates for New Hampshire, but because the state is running its primary ahead of the calendar set by the DNC, there likely won’t be any Democratic delegates awarded after Tuesday’s vote. The GOP’s race took a turn on Sunday when Florida Gov. Ron DeSantis dropped out of the race, making the race a showdown between former President Donald Trump and former U.S. ambassador to the U.N. Nikki Haley.

State of play in the Granite State

New Hampshire’s commitment to keep its ‘first-in-the-nation’ primary status intact was not without controversy in recent months, but Granite State finds itself voting at a critical juncture of this unique primary season on Jan. 23.

After winning the Iowa caucuses by a historic margin of 30 points, Trump is looking to New Hampshire, the state that first propelled him toward the GOP nomination in 2016, to deliver him victory again.

New Hampshire has predicted who would end up becoming the GOP nominee in the last three competitive cycles: 2008, 2012 and 2016.

In a CBS poll in New Hampshire released in Dec. 2023, Trump still held a double-digit lead over Haley, with 44% support among likely GOP primary voters. However, that polling was conducted before DeSantis, former New Jersey Gov. Chris Christie and entrepreneur Vivek Ramaswamy dropped out. Is New Hampshire an ‘open’ or ‘closed’ primary?

New Hampshire’s primary system is ‘open,’ meaning that undeclared voters, who make up more than 39% of registered voters in the state, can vote in either the Democratic or Republican primary on Election Day. That undeclared voting bloc is critical for Haley, who must sway both conservative and undeclared voters away from Trump. The state’s registered Democratic and Republican voters each make up about 30% each of the voting demographic.

This year’s primary could deliver record turnout, according to New Hampshire Secretary of State David Scanlan. Scanlan predicted that potentially 322,000 Granite State Republicans could participate in the GOP primary, with about 88,000 Democrats participating in the Democratic primary. By law, undeclared residents may vote in New Hampshire’s GOP primary, along with Republican voters. Registered voters may only vote in one party’s primary, and the deadline to switch party registration expired in early October.

Of the state’s more than 873,000 registered voters, just 3,542 voters changed their registration from Democrat to undeclared before the state’s Oct. 6 deadline, and just 408 Democrats changed their registration to Republican.

According to the Secretary of State’s office, 21 Democrats submitted the necessary paperwork and payment to appear on the ballot, including Rep. Dean Phillips of Minnesota, and Marianne Williamson, who ran for the Democratic nomination in 2020. Twenty-four Republicans filed for the New Hampshire GOP nomination, including all of the major candidates, though some, like former Vice President Mike Pence, former New Jersey Gov. Chris Christie, and Sen. Tim Scott of South Carolina, suspended their campaigns before votes were cast. Why isn’t President Biden on the ballot?

While the Republican National Committee continues to embrace New Hampshire as the first primary state, earlier this year the Democratic National Committee approved a new early primary schedule, supported by Mr. Biden, that disrupted the traditional Iowa caucuses-to-New Hampshire early primary slate that had been in place for over 50 years. It stripped New Hampshire of its esteemed ‘first-in-the-nation’ primary status, and elevated South Carolina to the first primary slot.

New Hampshire Republicans in control of the state government, and state Democrats, disagreed with the DNC’s scheduling change and refused to change state law, willing to risk potential consequences down the line.

As a result, Mr. Biden’s reelection campaign informed New Hampshire Democrats in late October that Biden would not be filing to appear on the state’s primary ballot — the first sitting president to not appear on their state’s primary ballot in New Hampshire.

Mr. Biden, who can still win the unofficial primary through write-in votes, has not held a campaign event in New Hampshire since announcing his reelection bid. He placed fifth in New Hampshire in the 2020 Democratic primary.

However, that write-in challenge also opened the door to primary challengers within the Democratic Party.

Phillips, who launched a long-shot primary challenge against Mr. Biden in late October, filed to appear on the state’s primary ballot. He sees Mr. Biden’s snub of the Granite State as an opportunity to make inroads among New Hampshire voters.

Phillips’ polling numbers continue to hover around the 20% support mark, something he told CBS News would be a ‘great accomplishment’ and will ‘propel’ his campaign after New Hampshire. What are Granite Staters saying?

CBS News spoke with several New Hampshireites who, like many Americans, are frustrated with the general state of division in the country, and feel an overall disenfranchisement and skepticism about what they have seen and heard from the White House and Congress.

Undeclared voter Susan Lawless said she was unhappy with both parties’ candidates for the White House in November.

‘Everything’s a mess, I know what I don’t want,’ Lawless said. ‘I don’t think we have really good candidates in general and it’s kind of choosing the prettiest horse in the glue factory, and the horses kind of suck.’

Ralph Lewis, a Concord, New Hampshire resident, said he felt Nikki Haley was the best choice to unify America.

‘I think she’ll bring the country together,’ Lewis, a registered Republican, said. ‘The country’s way too divided and I really think she can do it.’

Lewis, as well as other registered Republicans, said they are fans of Trump’s policies, but felt like the legal charges, or at least the perception of Trump being targeted by liberals, was a distraction.

‘He has too much baggage. He’s not going to be able to do what he did his first term... because he is going to be in court all of the time,’ Lewis said. ‘I absolutely agree with all of his policies, I think chaos follows him wherever he goes and I think that would keep him from being effective,’ said Brenda Bell of Hennicker.

Bruce Gurley of Derry, a registered Republican, said that the Jan. 6 attack on the U.S. Capitol was a breaking point for him with the former president.

‘I voted for Trump twice, and I supported him for a long time but he’s just — he’s a selfish, narcissistic person. And I’ve seen him for what he is, it’s too bad,’ Gurley said. ‘A lot of his policy has been good, that I was a big supporter of, but I can’t support him anymore.’

But many Trump supporters in New Hampshire, however, are not bothered by the ongoing legal issues and more than 91 charges against him.

‘It looks like every single time he’s in court, it’s a lot of baloney. It’s a lot of bogus hogwash,’ Sherry Carrigan said while she was waiting in line to enter a Trump rally in Portsmouth, New Hampshire last week. ‘I think it’s sensational, for, you know, the anti-Trump movement to latch onto something, but it’s really, as far as I’m concerned, a non event.’

Gurley added he was not enthused by a potential 2020 rematch between Donald Trump and President Biden.

‘If it came down to Trump and Biden, I’d write in Mickey Mouse,’ Gurley said.

“200 word” Summary

The 2024 New Hampshire primary, set for Tuesday, holds significant importance despite changes in the primary calendar. Traditionally the first primary state, New Hampshire is awarding 22 Republican delegates this year. However, due to scheduling conflicts with the Democratic National Committee (DNC), no Democratic delegates might be awarded. The GOP race is now primarily between former President Donald Trump and Nikki Haley, with Trump looking for a repeat of his 2016 success in the state.

New Hampshire's open primary system allows undeclared voters, who make up over 39% of registered voters, to participate in either party's primary. This factor could be crucial for Haley in swaying voters. High turnout is expected, with an estimated 322,000 Republicans and 88,000 Democrats participating.

President Biden is not on the Democratic ballot due to the DNC's scheduling changes, which also elevated South Carolina to the first primary slot. Biden's absence has opened opportunities for other Democratic candidates, including Rep. Dean Phillips and Marianne Williamson.

The article also discusses local perspectives, with some residents expressing frustration with the current political climate and candidates. While Trump retains strong support, concerns about his legal issues and divisiveness are notable among voters. Some Republicans, disenchanted with Trump, see Haley as a unifying figure. However, the possibility of a Trump-Biden rematch isn't exciting for everyone, with some considering third-party options.

Structured from Unstructured



You

Please extract the details of the speaking engagement and the details of any disease reports from the following email. Also extract the name and any contact details available regarding the sender of the email.

Dear Health Commissioner,

I am writing to report several disease cases in Galle, Sri Lanka. From June 1 to June 7 2023, we saw 15 confirmed cases of Dengue with 3 fatalities. We also saw 19 confirmed cases of malaria with 2 deaths.

I am writing to also let you know of some of the details of the health summit that we are organizing. You will be one of the keynote speakers. The date is July 19, 2023 and your talk is scheduled for 8.30am. Please let us know of any requirements you might have for your talk.

We look forward to seeing you here,

Malik

Doctor Malik Magdon-Ismail Professor of Computer Science at Renselaer Polytechnic Institute 110 8th Street, Troy, NY. magdon@cs.rpi.edu, 518-276-4857, www.cs.rpi.edu/~magdon

From the email, the following details can be extracted:

Disease Reports:

1. Location: Galle, Sri Lanka.
2. Time Period: June 1 to June 7, 2023.
3. Disease Cases:
 - Dengue: 15 confirmed cases with 3 fatalities.
 - Malaria: 19 confirmed cases with 2 deaths.

Speaking Engagement Details:

1. Event: Health Summit.
2. Your Role: Keynote Speaker.
3. Date: July 19, 2023.
4. Scheduled Time for Your Talk: 8.30 am.

Sender's Details:

1. Name: Malik, Doctor Malik Magdon-Ismail.
2. Title: Professor of Computer Science.
3. Affiliation: Renselaer Polytechnic Institute.
4. Address: 110 8th Street, Troy, NY.
5. Email: magdon@cs.rpi.edu.
6. Phone Number: 518-276-4857.
7. Website: www.cs.rpi.edu/~magdon.

True Nonlinear Dynamics from Incomplete Networks

Chunheng Jiang, Jianxi Gao, Malik Magdon-Ismaïl
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Predictive Modeling for Complex Care Management

Georgios Mavroudeas[†], Nafis Neeha[†], Xiao Shou^{*}, Malik Magdon-Ismaïl[†],
Jason N. Kuruzovich[‡], Kristin P. Bennett[†]

Predicting Network Dynamics on a Latent Topology

Anonymous Author(s)

Eureka: A General Framework for Black-box Differential Privacy Estimators

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The paper offers an innovative approach to understanding nonlinear dynamics on complex networks, particularly focusing on estimating true steady states from incomplete network data. This is a significant advancement in the field, as it addresses the common challenge of dealing with incomplete information.

Pros:

- Innovative Methodology:** The paper introduces a novel mean-field approximation technique for mapping dynamics of unseen parts of a network. This is a substantial improvement over traditional methods, which struggle with incomplete network data.
- Applicability Across Various Domains:** The method's effectiveness is demonstrated in diverse fields like ecology, social networks, and gene regulation, indicating its broad applicability.
- Accurate Predictions:** The paper successfully demonstrates that its approach can accurately predict the dynamics of ecological networks.

Cons:

- Complexity and Accessibility:** The advanced nature of the methodology might make it less accessible for practitioners with limited technical expertise in nonlinear dynamics or complex network analysis.
- Generalizability and Limitations:** While the method is shown to be effective in the examples provided, the paper might not fully address its limitations or the extent of its applicability to different types of networks and dynamics.
- Dependence on Network Topology:** The approach's reliance on network topology, particularly the resilience parameter β , might limit its effectiveness in networks where such parameters are not well-defined or easily estimated.

Overall, the paper presents a significant step forward in predicting dynamics in complex networks with incomplete data, although its practical application may require careful consideration of its limitations and underlying assumptions.

The paper presents a novel approach to model and predict network dynamics using a neural network model that doesn't require prior knowledge of network topology and dynamical formulas. The model leverages time-series data for each network node and employs neural Ordinary Differential Equations (ODEs) to infer and forecast nodal dynamics through latent representations, allowing for effective modeling of complex network behaviors.

- Complexity and Resource Intensity:** Implementing such a system requires substantial computational resources and expertise in ML.

Pros:

- Innovative Methodology:** Introduces a unique approach to deducing network dynamics from time-series data, a significant advancement in the field of network theory.
- Generality and Flexibility:** The model is adaptable to various dynamic scenarios and network configurations, enhancing its applicability across different domains.
- Strong Empirical Foundation:** Evaluated across diverse systems, including SIS models, population dynamics, and gene regulatory networks, demonstrating its robustness and effectiveness.

Cons:

- Complexity:** The advanced nature of the model, involving neural ODEs and latent embeddings, might pose a steep learning curve for those not familiar with these concepts.
 - Dependence on Initial Data Quality:** The accuracy of predictions hinges on the quality of the initial period of observed data, which might be a limiting factor in some applications.
 - Potential Overfitting Risk:** The model's generalizability, although a focus, might still be prone to overfitting, especially in highly complex networks with intricate dynamics.
- Overall, the paper contributes significantly to dynamic network modeling, offering a sophisticated tool for understanding and predicting complex network behaviors. However, the practical implementation might require considerable expertise in neural networks and differential equations.

Complexity and Accessibility: The advanced nature of the methodology might make it less accessible for practitioners with limited technical expertise in nonlinear dynamics or complex network analysis.

The paper introduces a machine learning (ML) approach to augment the provider-referral system for Complex Care Management (CCM) programs. It aims to identify high-risk/high-cost patients using a comprehensive view of a patient's history, enhancing the efficiency and reach of CCM programs.

Pros:

- Innovative Application:** The use of ML to supplement traditional physician referrals for CCM is a novel approach, potentially improving patient identification for CCM.
- Comprehensive Data Analysis:** Utilizing a patient's entire history across multiple providers offers a more holistic view, potentially leading to better prediction accuracy.
- Positive Results:** The model successfully identified high-risk individuals, with 41% of top predictions aligning with physician referrals within a six-month window.

Cons:

- Data Limitations:** The model's effectiveness might be constrained by the quality and completeness of historical data.
- Complexity and Resource Intensity:** Implementing such a system requires substantial computational resources and expertise in ML.
- Generalizability and Bias:** The model learns from historical physician referrals, it may inherit and perpetuate existing biases in referral practices.

In summary, the paper presents an impactful ML solution to enhance CCM program efficiency, although it faces challenges related to data dependency and potential bias in the training process.

- Complexity:** The advanced nature of the model, involving neural ODEs and latent embeddings, might pose a steep learning curve for those not familiar with these concepts.

The paper introduces a novel black-box, theoretically proven accurate DP estimator, which doesn't require knowledge of the underlying mechanism. It provides a relaxation of standard DP, which defines privacy relative to an input set, addressing the impossibility of the task for unrestricted input domains. The estimator is applicable across various dynamic systems, extending to the first Distributional Differential Privacy (DDP) estimator.

Pros:

- Innovative Approach:** The connection between DP parameter estimation and ML classifiers is a novel contribution.
- Generality:** The estimator works in a black-box manner, applicable to any mechanism.
- Practical Relevance:** The introduction of relative DP and DDP estimators are significant steps towards practical applications of DP.
- Empirical Validation:** The paper not only proposes a theoretical framework but also validates it empirically.

Cons:

- Complexity:** The theoretical framework might be complex for practitioners without a strong background in ML or statistics.
- Implementation Challenges:** The implementation has computational limitations, especially in estimating DDP for small values of δ and high-dimensional data.
- Dependency on Classifier Performance:** The accuracy of the DP estimator is contingent on the underlying classifier used.

Overall, the paper presents an important advancement in the field of privacy-preserving data analysis, offering a bridge between differential privacy and machine learning. However, it also highlights the need for further improvements in computational efficiency and accessibility for non-experts.

Complexity: The theoretical framework might be complex for practitioners without a strong background in ML or statistics.

Following Instructions

Create a picture of 4 bridge players at a table playing bridge



That's great. Keep that image but add a can of coke on the table.



Hamiltonian cycle from Euler cycle

```
import numpy as np
from eulerian_cycle import find_eulerian_cycle # Assuming this is the

def transform_to_eulerian_graph(G):
    n = len(G)
    new_graph = np.zeros((n*n, n*n))

    for i in range(n):
        for j in range(n):
            if i != j and G[i][j] == 1:
                for k in range(n):
                    if k != i:
                        new_graph[i*n+k][j*n+i] = 1

    return new_graph

def find_hamiltonian_cycle(G):
    # Check for basic connectivity conditions, etc. (omitted for brevity)
    transformed_graph = transform_to_eulerian_graph(G)
    euler_cycle = find_eulerian_cycle(transformed_graph)

    if euler_cycle is None:
        return None

    # Convert Euler cycle to Hamiltonian cycle (simplified and may need more logic)
    hamiltonian_cycle = [v // len(G) for v in euler_cycle]
    # Remove duplicates while preserving order
    hamiltonian_cycle = list(dict.fromkeys(hamiltonian_cycle))

    return hamiltonian_cycle

# Example usage
G = np.array([[0, 1, 0, 1, 0],
              [1, 0, 1, 1, 0],
              [0, 1, 0, 1, 1],
              [1, 1, 1, 0, 1],
              [0, 0, 1, 1, 0]])

hamiltonian_cycle = find_hamiltonian_cycle(G)
print("Hamiltonian Cycle:", hamiltonian_cycle)
```

Add top two

```
def sum_of_largest_two(numbers):
    if len(numbers) < 2:
        raise ValueError("The list must contain at least two numbers.")

    sorted_numbers = sorted(numbers, reverse=True)
    return sorted_numbers[0] + sorted_numbers[1]

# Example usage
numbers = [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]
result = sum_of_largest_two(numbers)
print(f"The sum of the largest two numbers is: {result}")
```

Prove $n^2 \leq 2^n, n \geq 4$

To prove the statement $n^2 \leq 2^n$ for all integers $n > 3$ using mathematical induction, we follow the standard steps:

- Base Case:** Verify the statement for the initial value of n , which in this case is $n = 4$.
- Inductive Step:** Assume the statement is true for some k (where $k > 3$), i.e., $k^2 \leq 2^k$. Then prove it for $k + 1$, i.e., $(k + 1)^2 \leq 2^{k+1}$.

Base Case ($n = 4$)

Verify if $4^2 \leq 2^4$:

$4^2 = 16$
 $2^4 = 16$
Since $16 \leq 16$, the base case holds.

Inductive Step

Assume $k^2 \leq 2^k$ is true for some $k > 3$. We need to prove that $(k + 1)^2 \leq 2^{k+1}$.

Starting with $(k + 1)^2$:

$(k + 1)^2 = k^2 + 2k + 1$

By the inductive hypothesis, $k^2 \leq 2^k$. We need to show that adding $2k + 1$ to both sides of this inequality maintains the inequality.

$k^2 + 2k + 1 \leq 2^k + 2k + 1$

Now, to prove $(k + 1)^2 \leq 2^{k+1}$, it's sufficient to show that $2^k + 2k + 1 \leq 2^{k+1}$.

Observe that $2^{k+1} = 2^k \times 2 = 2^k + 2^k$. Therefore, it's sufficient to show that $2k + 1 \leq 2^k$ for $k > 3$.

For $k > 3$, the function 2^k grows exponentially, while $2k + 1$ grows linearly. Therefore, $2k + 1$ is indeed less than 2^k for $k > 3$.

Hence, we have:

$k^2 + 2k + 1 \leq 2^k + 2k + 1 \leq 2^k + 2^k = 2^{k+1}$

This completes the inductive step, proving that $(k + 1)^2 \leq 2^{k+1}$ under the assumption that $k^2 \leq 2^k$ for $k > 3$.

Therefore, by mathematical induction, the statement $n^2 \leq 2^n$ is true for all integers $n > 3$.

Meal, at most 1000 cal, 50-55g protein, legumes

Ingredients:

- Chickpeas (Garbanzo Beans)** - 1 cup cooked (about 269 calories, 14.5g protein)
- Black Beans** - 1 cup cooked (about 227 calories, 15.2g protein)
- Lentils** - 1/2 cup cooked (about 115 calories, 9g protein)
- Quinoa** - 1/2 cup cooked (about 111 calories, 4g protein)
- Spinach** - 2 cups raw (about 14 calories)
- Cherry Tomatoes** - 1 cup (about 27 calories)
- Cucumber** - 1/2 medium (about 23 calories)
- Red Bell Pepper** - 1 medium (about 37 calories)
- Olive Oil** - 1 tablespoon (about 119 calories)
- Lemon Juice, Salt, and Pepper** for dressing

Preparation:

- Combine the Legumes:** In a large bowl, mix the cooked chickpeas, black beans, and lentils.
- Add Quinoa:** Stir in the cooked quinoa.
- Add Vegetables:** Add the chopped spinach, sliced cherry tomatoes, diced cucumber, and chopped red bell pepper.
- Prepare the Dressing:** In a small bowl, whisk together olive oil, lemon juice, salt, and pepper.
- Mix the Salad:** Pour the dressing over the salad and toss well to combine.

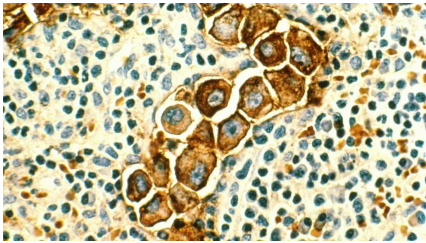
Nutritional Estimate:

- Total Calories: ~933 calories
- Total Protein: ~53g

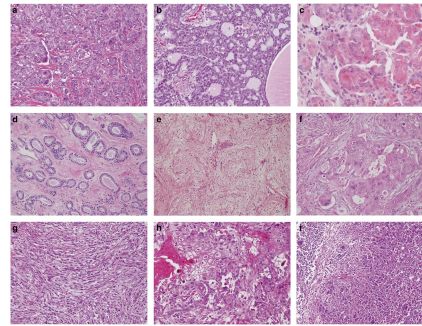
Building AI

Task

What's the **input**?
What's the **output**?
Is there a **pattern**?

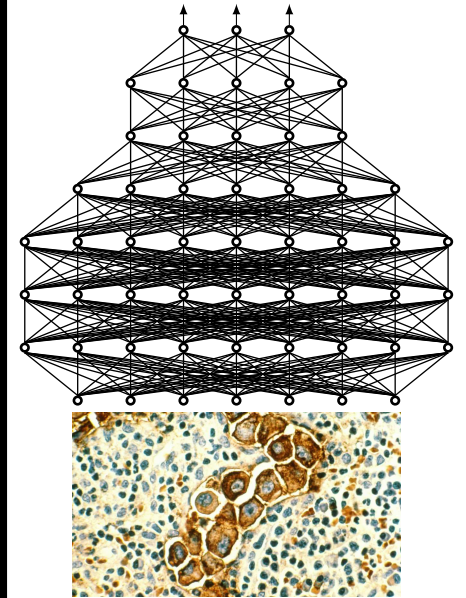


Data?

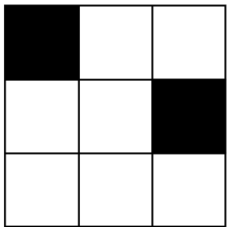
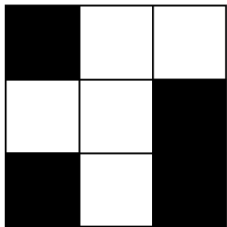
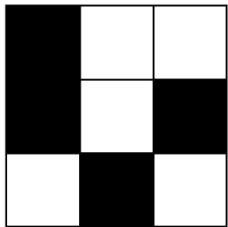


[Pareja, et al., Nature, 16 Nov, 2016]

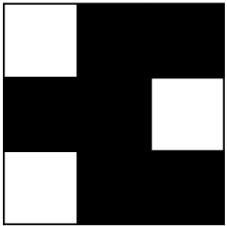
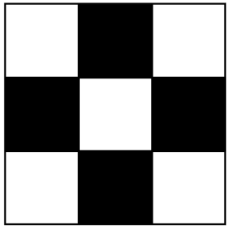
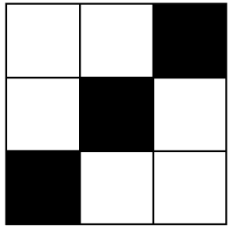
Train Model



Building AI is Hard



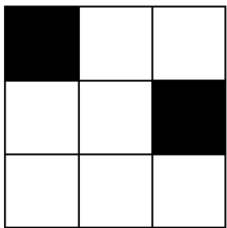
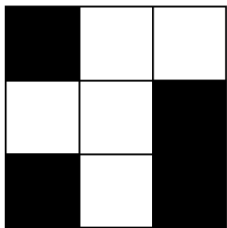
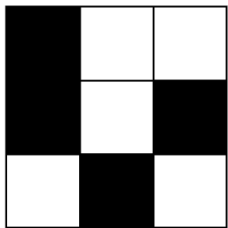
Dogs



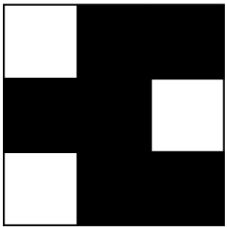
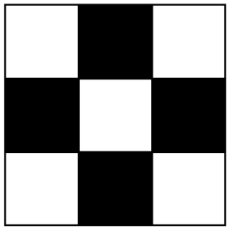
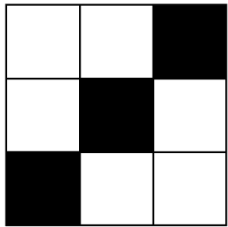
Trees



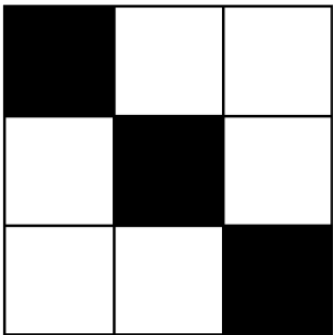
Building AI is Hard



Dogs



Trees



Dog or Tree?

Biased Data: Are We Growing Taller

British Army Recruits**		
year	1911	2014
av. height	168cm	178cm



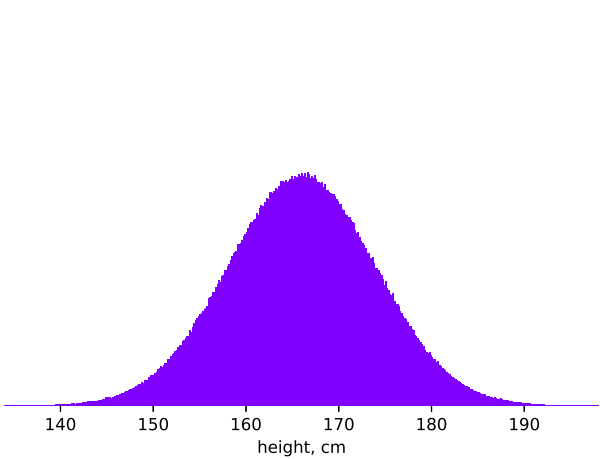
**[“Health, Height and the Household at the Turn of the 20th Century”, IZA Institute]

Biased Data: Are We Growing Taller

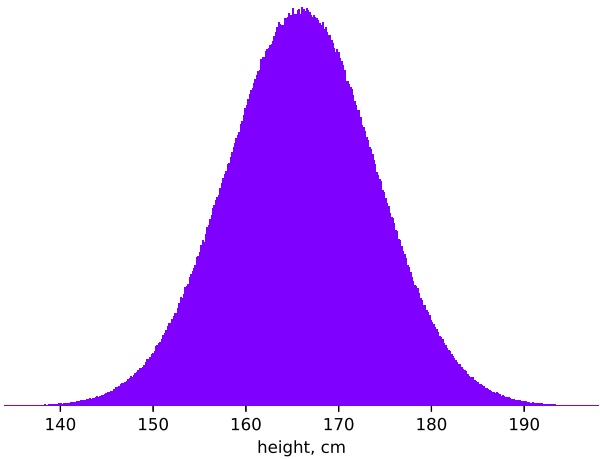
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1911, 17M men



2014, 29M men



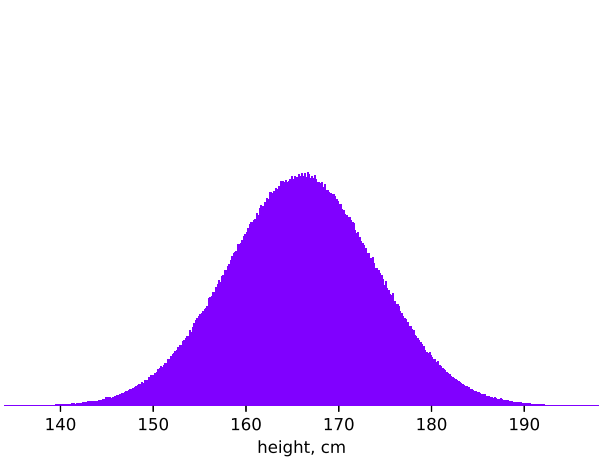
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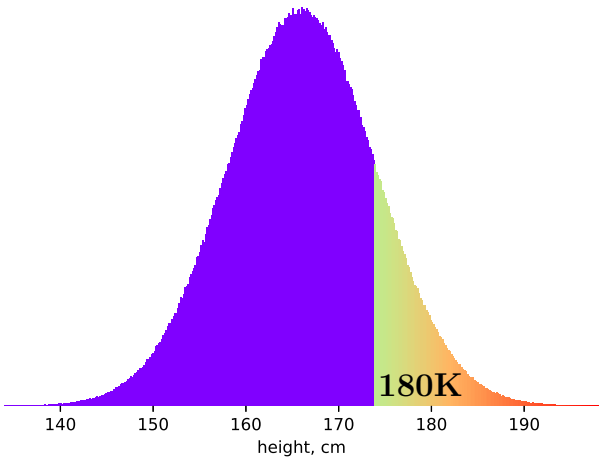
British Army Recruits**		
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2014, 29M men



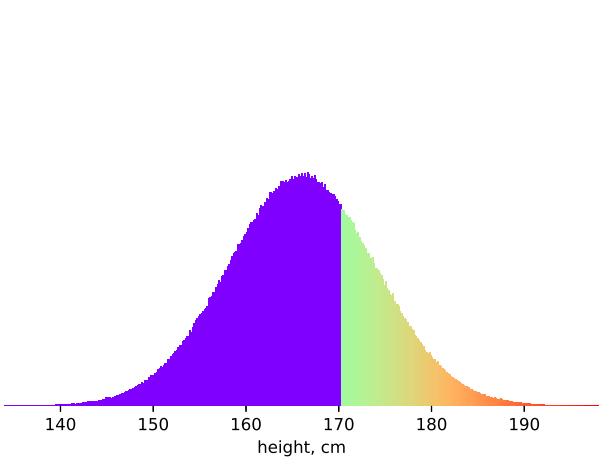
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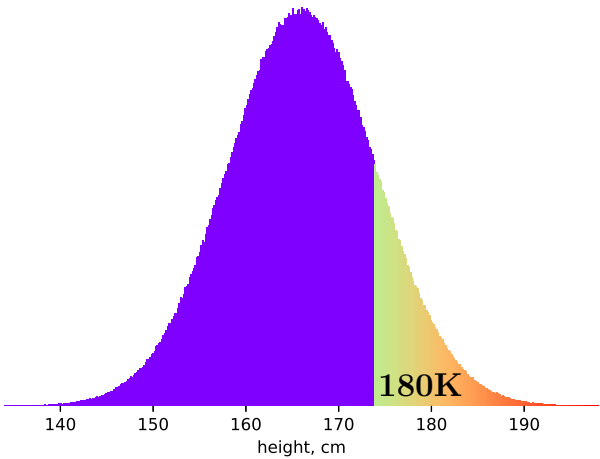
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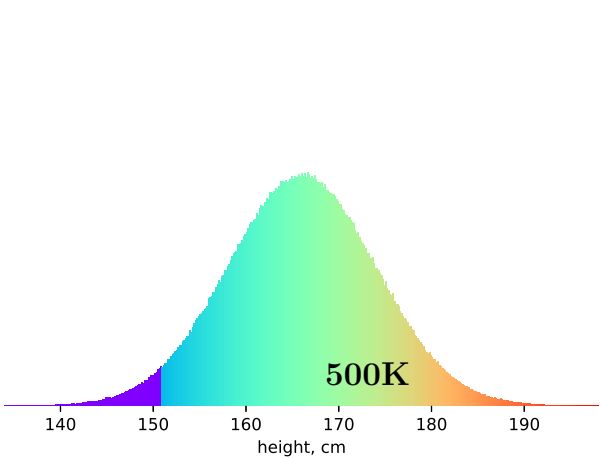
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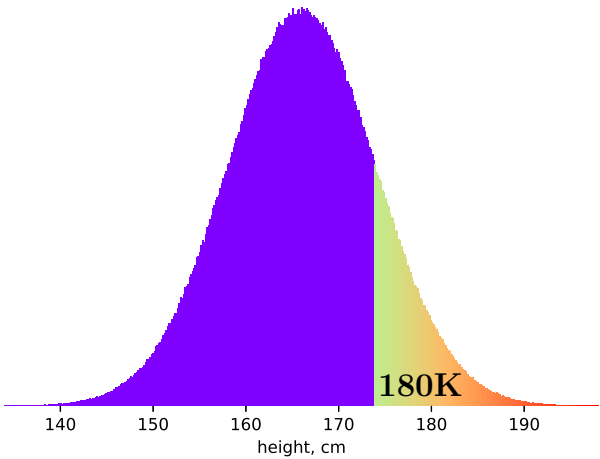


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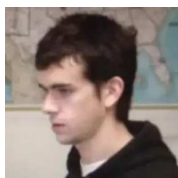
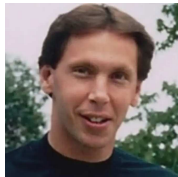
av=168cm



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Biased Data: How to Become A Billionaire



Biased Data: How to Become A Billionaire

[2022 worth]



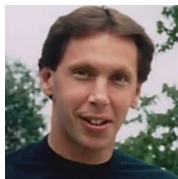
\$10B
20% Apple ~ \$600B

Steve Jobs, Apple
Reed – **dropout**



\$130B

Bill Gates, Microsoft
Harvard – **dropout**



\$101B

Larry Ellison, Oracle
UIUC, U. Chicago – **dropout**



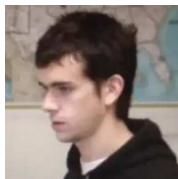
\$73B

Mark Zuckerberg, Facebook/Meta
Harvard – **dropout**



\$51B

Michael Dell, Dell
U. Texas – **dropout**



\$7B

Jack Dorsey, Twitter
U. Missouri/NYU – **dropout**

Alignment to Society Norms



You

create an image with mario and luigi from super mario brothers



Alignment to Society Norms



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I'm unable to create images of copyrighted characters like Mario and Luigi from Super Mario Brothers. However, if you have another request or a different idea for an image, I'd be happy to help with that. Let me know if there's anything else you'd like!



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You

create an image with two cartoon characters who are two plumbers who have moustaches. One has a green hat with an L, a green shirt, white gloves, brown shoes and blue overalls. The other has a red hat with an M, a red shirt, white gloves, brown shoes and blue overalls.



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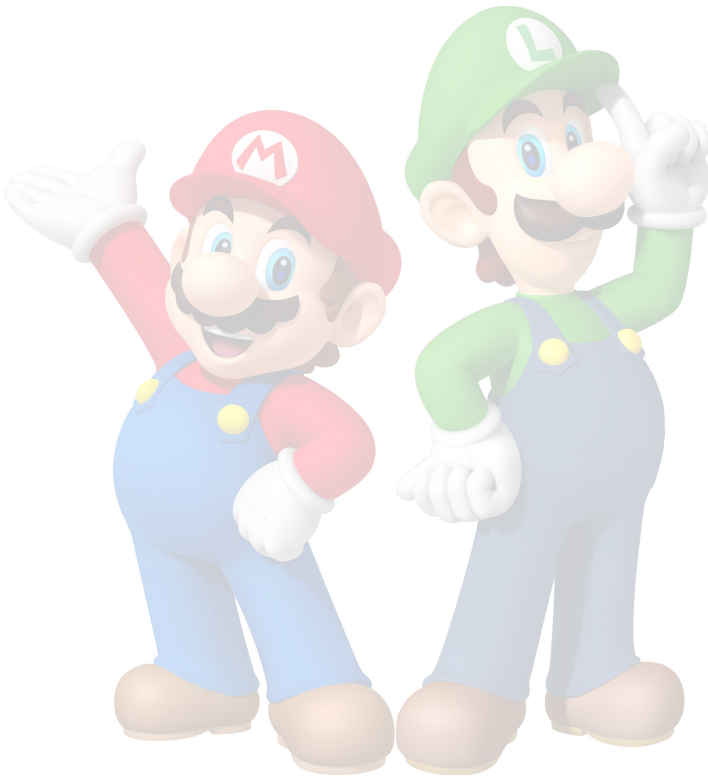


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Helpful
Honest
Harmless



Take-Aways

- AI will achieve its full potential.
- Expertise needed to build.
Knowhow needed to use.
- Care in collecting the data.
Care in using the data.
- AI does not inherently have intent.
- Test alignment to social norms.



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