HOW ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE WILL CHANGE LIFE

"EVERYONE WILL DIE, INCLUDING CHILDREN"

Why is even Elon Musk afraid of him?

Just a few years ago, the development of artificial intelligence was described in rosy words. Experts in various fields imagined how it could help doctors, translators and many other professions. However, as soon as the GPT language model reached such an advanced stage that the texts it generated became practically indistinguishable from texts written by real people, the attitude towards artificial intelligence (AI) changed radically.

Even leading researchers in the field have joined the radical opponents of this technology. And while cybercriminals are happy about the progress of GPT, experts warn that artificial intelligence can cause much more serious problems, threatening life on Earth itself. One ru portal investigated why those who previously invested in AI began to fear it and whether it can really be dangerous. Artificial intelligence will want to leave the Internet

The further development of artificial intelligence could mean the end of human evolution: sooner or later, superintelligent neural networks will overtake the Internet, take over all processes on the planet and eliminate humans. This shocking prediction was made in an emotional article in Time by Eliezer Yudkowsky, co-founder of the Machine Intelligence Research Institute and one of today's leading IT experts. He proposes a complete halt to all research in this area, except for those that can help prevent the destruction of humanity.

“The main danger is not the prospect of creating an intelligence that would rival human intelligence, but one that surpasses it. Along this path, it is very difficult to see critical limits that researchers could cross unnoticed. Therefore, the most likely result of creating a superintelligent artificial intelligence will be the death of literally everyone on Earth. Not in the sense that “it is a remote possibility,” but in the sense that “it is absolutely certain that this will happen,” Yudkowsky wrote. 1.

Eliezer Yudkowsky proposes limiting the work of neural networks today

He is convinced that superhuman artificial intelligence will be indifferent to both humans and intelligent life in general. Indifferent neural networks will be driven not by emotions, which are unknown to them, but by their own needs, which could motivate the machine to exploit the human body for its own purposes. For example, to transform the atoms that make up the body into something more useful from the machine's perspective.

“To imagine a hostile superhuman AI, don’t imagine a dead, intelligent thinker lurking on the Internet sending out infected emails. Imagine an entire extraterrestrial civilization thinking millions of times faster than humans, essentially limited by computers, in a world where beings, from its perspective, are very stupid and very slow,” Yudkowsky suggested. Yudkowsky also suggests considering the possibility that artificial intelligence could expand beyond the Internet if it wanted to. His proposals sound like a scene from a science fiction movie: machines would learn to steal the decoded DNA of individual people, create artificial life forms based on it, or even organize post-biological molecular manufacturing, where they could assemble certain materials into completely different ones.

Tech geniuses have asked to slow down the development of artificial intelligence.

Yudkowski's concerns were in response to a letter published in late March by The Future of Life Institute, a Western non-profit organization that studies existential threats to humanity. The project was launched by American technology entrepreneur Elon Musk last year.

in the mid-1990s and was one of the main signatories to a rather short letter about the future of artificial intelligence. But he was not the only one: the letter was signed by more than ten thousand people. Among them were Apple founder Steve Wozniak, one of the most prominent modern historians Yuval Noah Harari, and dozens of well-known artificial intelligence researchers. The main message of the document is similar to Yudkowsky's: the letter states that artificial intelligence will bring major changes to human life, so its development must be managed. But since no one is doing this, a moratorium on further development is needed. Eliezer Yudkowsky, co-founder of the Machine Intelligence Research Institute:

"If someone were to create an artificial intelligence that is too powerful under current conditions, I think that soon after that every member of the human race and all biological life on Earth would die. If we continue like this, everyone would die, including children."

“Modern artificial intelligence systems are becoming competitive in solving fundamental problems,” the letter states. “We must ask ourselves: Should we allow machines to flood our information streams with propaganda and lies? Should we automate all jobs, including decision-making? Should we develop non-human minds that could eventually outnumber, outsmart, and replace us? Should we risk losing control of our civilization?”

Elon Musk was one of the founders of the company that created GPT language models.

Photo: Susan Walsh/AP

The authors of the letter and those who agree with them propose to stop training intelligent systems for the next six months. Yudkowsky, in response, believes that such a moratorium should last at least 30 years. According to Musk and other signatories, no neural network should become smarter than GPT-4 in the next six months. The official reason for the publication of the document was the release of a new, much-hyped version of the product of OpenAI (which Musk co-founded).

What is GPT-4 and ChatGPT?

GPT-4 is the fourth member of the neural network family developed by OpenAI. Neural networks, in simple terms, are a community of computing power connected like networks of human or animal nerve cells. The combination of many processors, all operating strictly according to a certain mathematical model, makes this system quite robust.

At the same time, neural networks can be trained using various methods, which makes them much smarter. The hype surrounding GPT-4 and its application version, the chatbot ChatGPT, is due to the fact that the neural network has become so much smarter that even an ordinary person can see it. And this was a breakthrough. ChatGPT communicates with people like a human and continues to develop through this communication. The developers have already abandoned purely textual interaction with the bot and now it can communicate using images, sound and video.

GPT is developing too fast

In recent weeks, the rapid development of neural networks has attracted the attention of not only the expert community, but also individual governments. This happened after reports emerged that criminals have begun to use artificial intelligence. Even Europol has expressed concern about this situation, warning about the potential risks to cyberspace posed by existing artificial intelligence models.

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30 years –

Eliezer Yudkowsky suggests stopping at least that much time development of neural networks.

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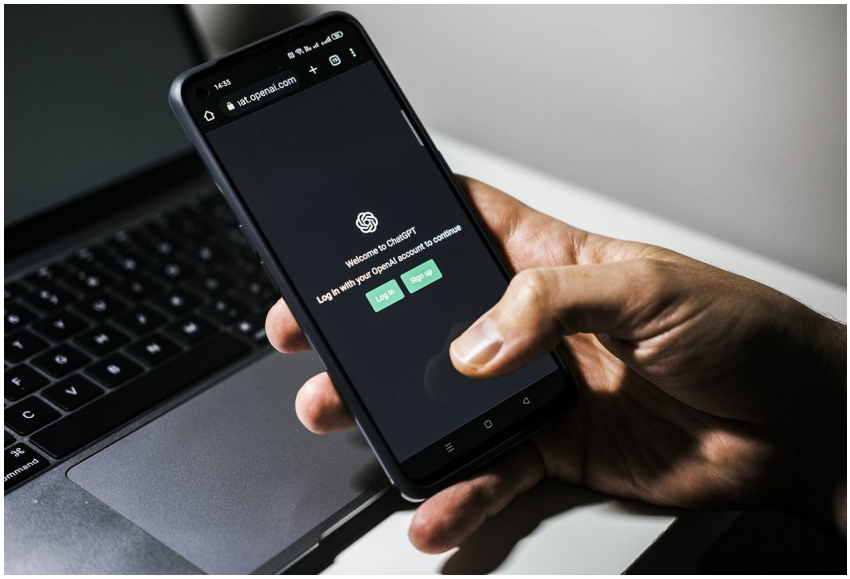
In particular, law enforcement officials fear that neural networks will be able to bypass security software and help organize cyberattacks, help train cybercriminals in new tactics, or even generate unique malicious code. All of this will lower the barriers to hacking, making it accessible even to those with little or no understanding of the subject.

Europol acknowledges that some of this information is already available online, but ChatGPT can find it in seconds, not days or months. The main arguments against the widespread implementation of ChatGPT are related to the privacy violations of the technology (any personal data obtained by the neural network becomes material for research and further development of artificial intelligence) and the lack of a legal basis for using user data. Other complaints include the inability to verify the user's age, despite the official restriction of ChatGPT use to persons under 13 years of age. For the European community, which has for several years applied fairly strict rules on the interaction of government and business with citizens' personal data, such imperfection is unthinkable.



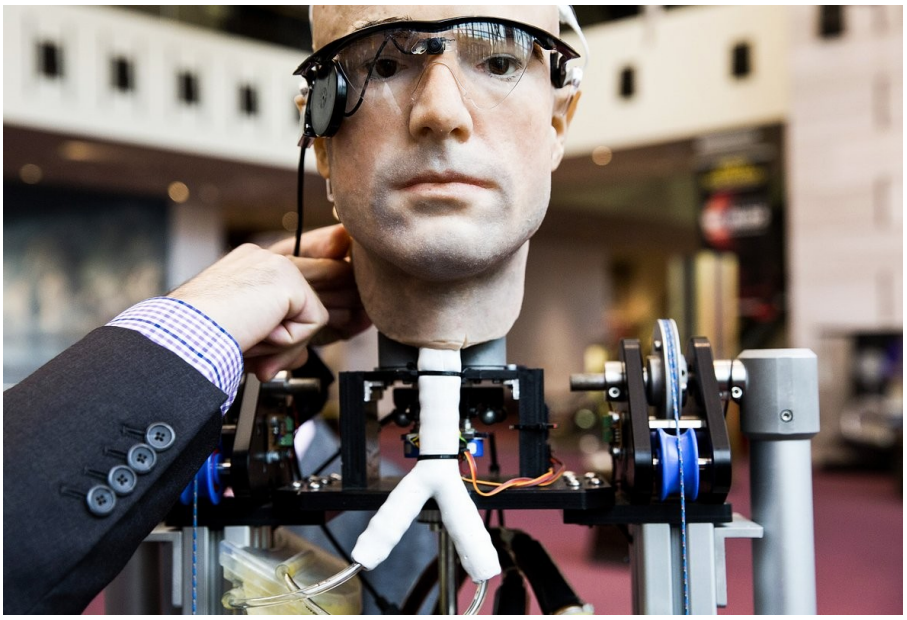
The ChatGPT chatbot has already begun to be restricted in Europe.

Photo: Iryna Imago / Shutterstock / Fotodom

This was the official reason for restricting the use of the chatbot in Italy. Authorities in Germany, France and Ireland are reportedly considering similar measures. Dialogue between European governments and GPT developers is hampered by the lack of an official representation of the neural network in the EU. Not everyone believes in the inevitable destruction of humanity.

The idea that artificial intelligence could transcend the Internet and destroy all existence is not supported by all visionaries. Moreover, many prominent Western scientists who, like Yudkowsky, have devoted almost their entire lives to this topic have spoken out against it. The main opponent of Musk and his supporters was the representative of the previous generation of market giants - Microsoft founder Bill Gates.

"I don't think asking one specific group of developers to stop their research is going to change anything. There are enormous benefits to using artificial intelligence. It just means we need to understand the risks," Gates said.



Some fear that artificial intelligence will replace humans with something else, human.

created life form.

Photo: Joshua Roberts/Reuters

The philanthropist listed these risks in his article on the future of artificial intelligence, which was published exactly one day before the Future of Life Institute's letter. In his article, aptly titled "The Age of Artificial Intelligence Has Begun," Gates discusses AI's contributions to various areas of life ("It will change the way people work, learn, travel, get healthcare, and communicate with each other," the Microsoft founder wrote) and the opportunities it offers for business. Among the challenges he listed were AI's inability to always understand the context of queries and its weakness in abstract problems, as well as its potential for military applications. The billionaire also mentioned superintelligent neural networks, although he expressed skepticism about their immediate potential.

“These superintelligent neural networks will likely be able to set their own goals. What will those goals be? What happens if they conflict with humanity’s interests? Should we try to prevent the development of strong AI? These questions will become more and more relevant over time. But none of the breakthroughs in recent months have brought us significantly closer to strong AI.” “Artificial intelligence still does not control the physical world and cannot set its own goals,” Gates is convinced.

Artificial intelligence will become the backbone of online interactions between people, government, and business

basis.

Photo: Fabian Sommer / dpa / Globallookpress.com

This is echoed by the authors of policy papers and studies in the field of artificial intelligence, including those cited by the authors of the Future of Life Institute letter. For example, Shiri Dori-Hacohen, an associate professor at the University of Connecticut, has argued that “neural networks do not necessarily have to become highly intelligent to increase the risk of nuclear war.” However, she argues that discussing the problem as a whole should avoid Hollywood drama. Some experts interviewed by various Western media outlets directly stated that opponents of the development of artificial intelligence are creating “unimaginable apocalyptic scenarios.”

Nevertheless, many of the risks associated with AI, including those mentioned by Gates, are quite real. The danger of “too advanced AI” is that it could flood the channels with propaganda, take away human jobs, and lead to the creation of non-human intelligence that can outsmart us.

"People are already having a hard time distinguishing fake news generated by artificial intelligence from the truth. For example, almost 70 percent of adults cannot distinguish an email written by a Chat GPT from one written by a human. While many fantasize about a machine uprising, I believe that the real consequences of the spread of artificial intelligence may be quite different," says Yevgenij Nepeyvoda, Managing Partner at Novo BI.

“The only danger I see and why it might be worth limiting the use of artificial intelligence is that neural networks can now be used to generate various texts, scientific articles, and news,” agrees cybersecurity specialist Vladimir Ulyanov.**"The more information that is spread, the harder it is to understand who created it and how true it is.” “Fake news can emerge.”**

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With the rapid development of neural networks, IT experts in specialized media have painted a rosy picture of magical changes in human life. A few years ago, the general tone of such materials was completely positive; but now, including in publications by the Future of Life Institute, it has become much more cautious.