

CSE 573: Artificial Intelligence

Hanna Hajishirzi

slides adapted from
Dan Klein, Pieter Abbeel ai.berkeley.edu
And Dan Weld, Luke Zettlemoyer

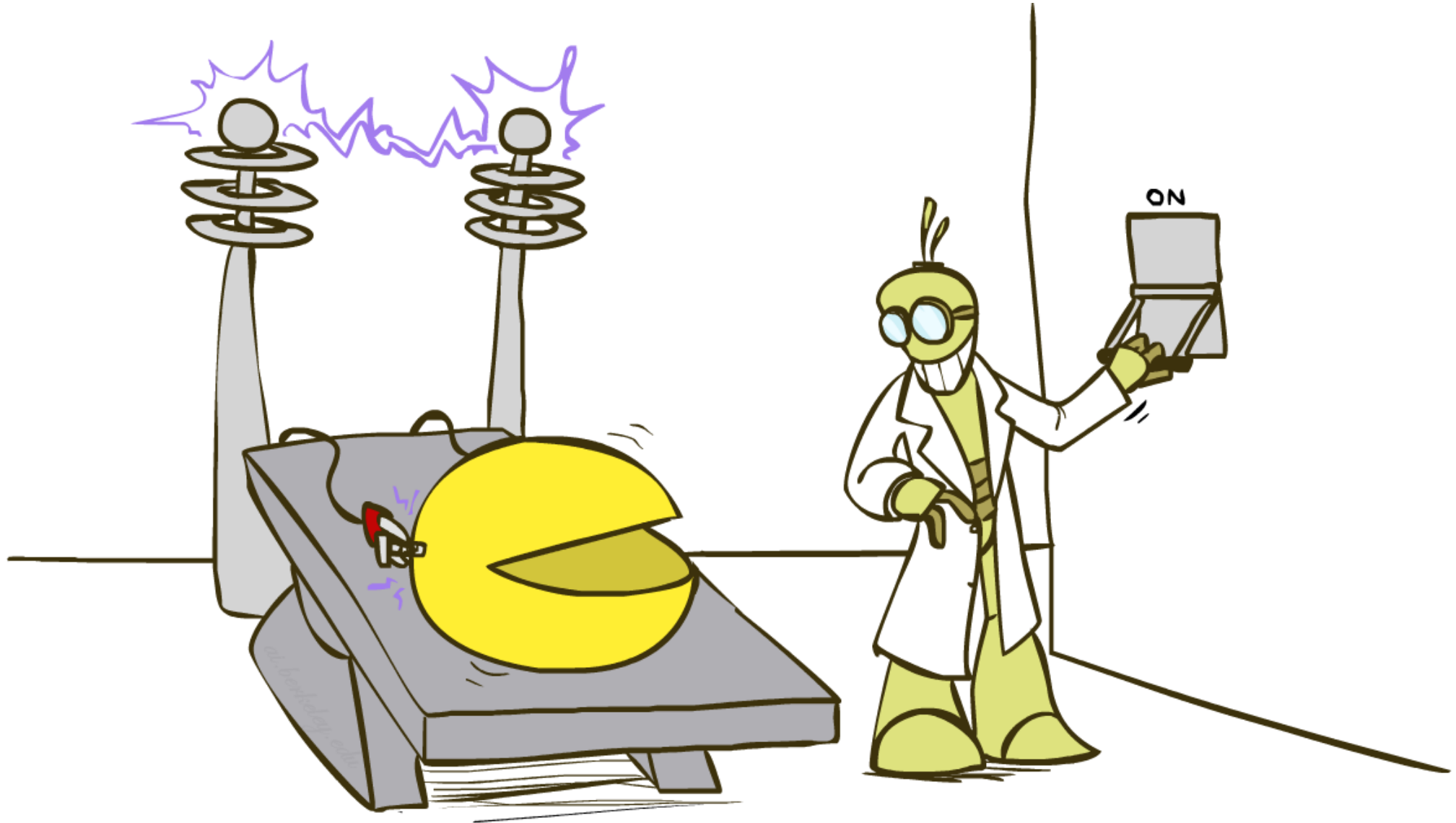




Topics in This Course

- Part I: Intelligence from Computation
 - Fast search
 - Adversarial and uncertain search
- Part II: Reasoning under Uncertainty
 - Decision theory: Reinforcement Learning, Markov Decision Processes
 - Machine learning
 - Graphical Models - Bayes Nets; HMMs
- Throughout: Applications
 - Natural language, vision, robotics, games, ...

Pac-Man Beyond the Game!



Pacman: Beyond Simulation?



Students at Colorado University: <http://pacman.elstonj.com>

Research Frontiers

- Deep Unsupervised Learning
- AI for Science
- AI and Ethics

Also:

- Unsupervised Deep Reinforcement Learning
- Human-in-the-loop Reinforcement Learning
- ...

Research Frontiers

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Deep Unsupervised Learning

- Key hypothesis:

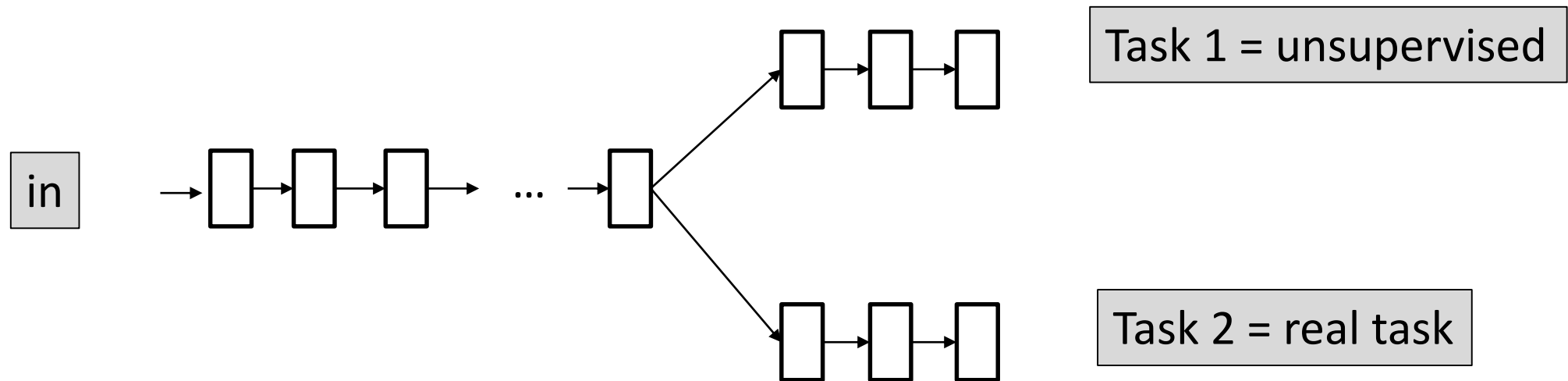
Task 1

- IF neural network smart enough to predict:
 - Next frame in video
 - Next word in sentence
 - Generate realistic images
 - ``Translate'' images
 - ...

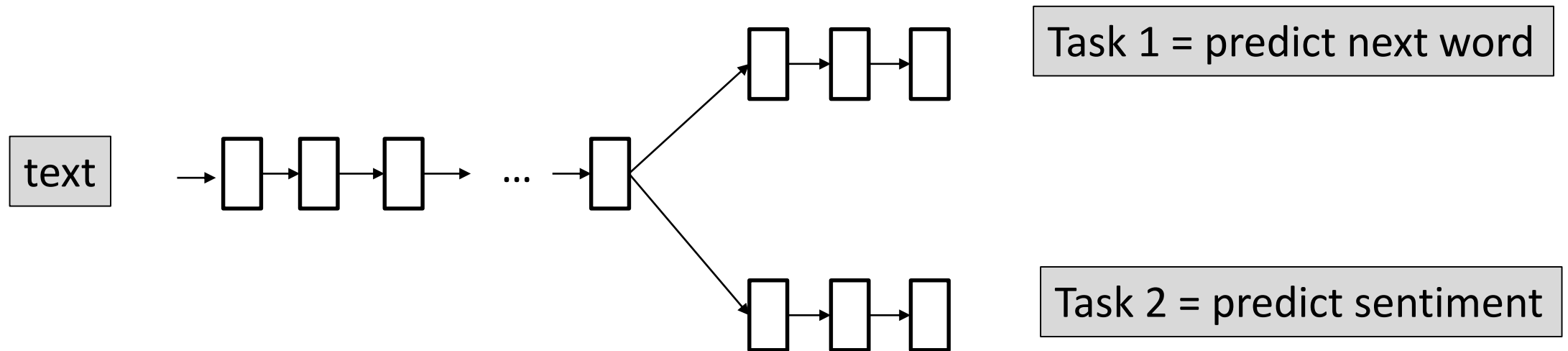
Task 2

- THEN same neural network is ready to do Deep Supervised Learning from very small data-set

Transfer from Unsupervised Learning



Example Setting



Text Generation

's GPT-2)

SYSTEM PROMPT
(HUMAN-WRITTEN)

In a shocking find, scientists discovered a remote, previously unknown language surprising to the English.

MODEL COMPLETION
(MACHINE-WRITTEN,
10 TRIES)

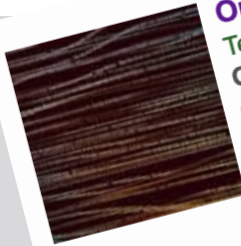
The scientist named the language Ovid's Unicorn. The language was previously unknown.

Now, after almost two years, the odd phenomenon is finally understood.

Dr. Jorge Pérez, an evolutionary biologist from La Paz, and several colleagues discovered the language in the mountains when they found a natural fountain, surrounded by snow.

Pérez and the others then discovered the language at the time we reached the top of the mountain with some crystals on top,"

Pérez and his friends were astonished. These creatures could be seen in the mountains too much to see them – they were the horns.



OpenAI built a text generator so good, it's considered too dangerous to release ...
TechCrunch - 17 Feb 2019
OpenAI built a text generator so good, it's considered too dangerous to release ...
OpenAI said its new natural language model, GPT-2, was trained to ... said, it's only releasing a smaller version of the language model, citing its ...
Scientists Developed an AI So Advanced They Say It's Too Dangerous ...
ScienceAlert - 18 Feb 2019
AI text writing technology too dangerous to release, creators claim

The Drum - 17 Feb 2019
This technology could 'absolutely devastate' the internet as we know it
NEWS.com.au - 17 Feb 2019
This AI is so good at writing that its creators won't let you use it
In-Depth - CNN - 18 Feb 2019
Lord of The Rings, Celebrity Gossip: This AI is So Good at Writing That ...
In-Depth - News18 - 18 Feb 2019
View all



When Is Technology Too Dangerous to Release to the Public?
Slate Magazine - 22 Feb 2019
If your knowledge of the model, called GPT-2, came solely on headlines ... U.K.
read, "Elon Musk-Founded OpenAI Builds Artificial Intelligence So ... had trained a language model using text from 8 million webpages to predict ...
AI Weekly: Experts say OpenAI's controversial model is a potential ...
In-Depth - VentureBeat - 22 Feb 2019
View all



OpenAI's Text Model so Disruptive it's Deemed Too Dangerous To Release ...
Computer Business Review - 15 Feb 2019
OpenAI's Text Model so Disruptive it's Deemed Too Dangerous To Release ...
OpenAI has declined to release the full research due to concerns over ... We've trained an unsupervised language model that can generate ...
New AI fake text generator may be too dangerous to release, say ...
Highly Cited - The Guardian - 14 Feb 2019
View all

bizarre creatures the scientists discovered spoke some fairly regular English. Pérez gave an example, that they have a common language, like a dialect or dialectic."

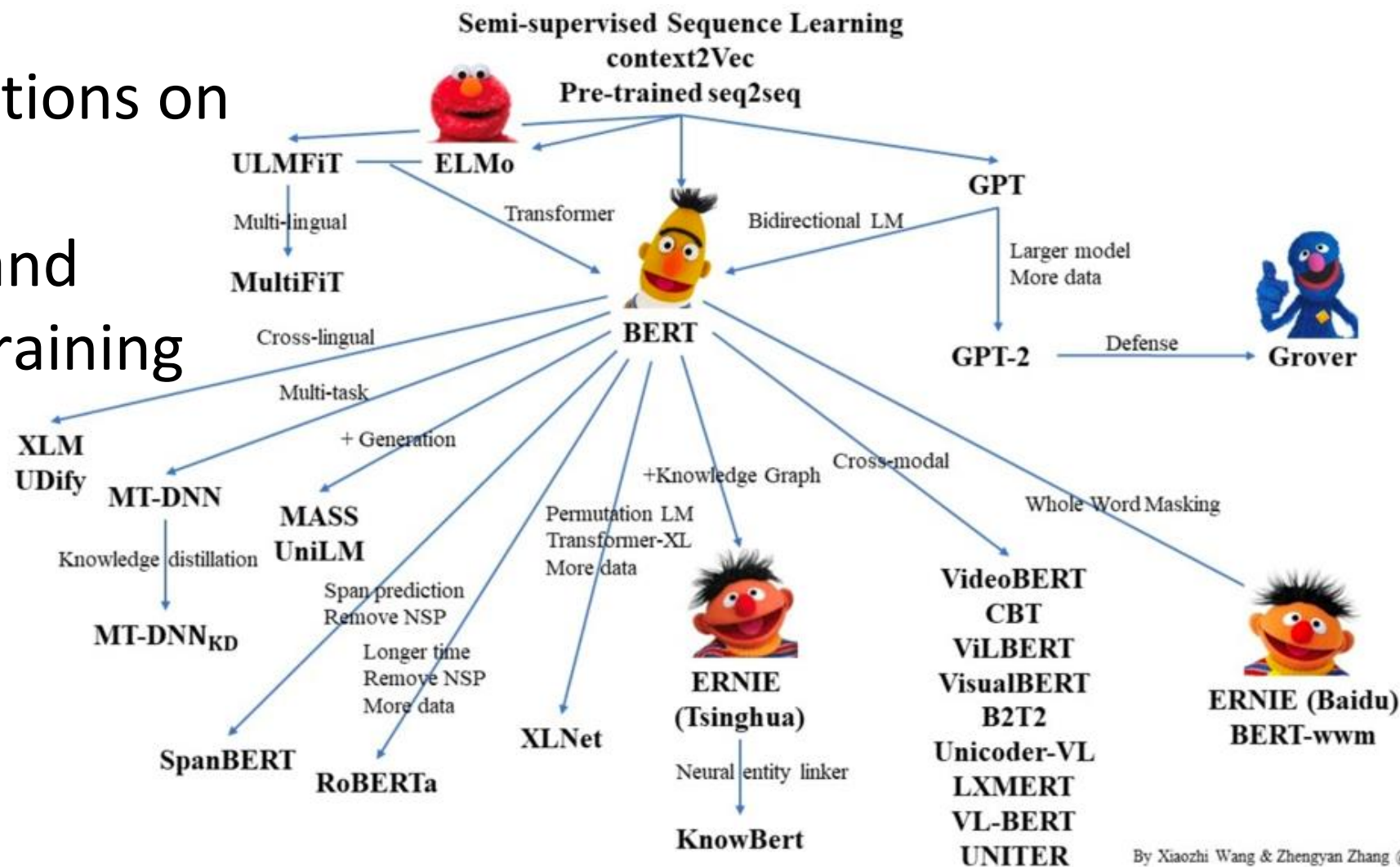
The unicorns may have originated in the mountains. They were believed to be descendants of a language that existed there before the arrival of humans in the Americas.

Unclear, some believe that perhaps when a human and a unicorn met each other, a civilization. According to Pérez, the creatures seem to be quite common."

That it is likely that the only creatures are indeed the descendants of a language. "But they seem to be able to communicate in a way which I believe is a sign of a social organization," said the

BERT and Family

Different Variations on
Transformer
architectures and
different pre-training
tasks



Benchmarks

DATASET	METRIC	OUR RESULT	PREVIOUS RECORD	HUMAN
Winograd Schema Challenge	accuracy (+)	70.70%	63.7%	92%+
LAMBADA	accuracy (+)	63.24%	59.23%	95%+
LAMBADA	perplexity (-)	8.6	99	~1-2
Children's Book Test Common Nouns (validation accuracy)	accuracy (+)	93.30%	85.7%	96%
Children's Book Test Named Entities (validation accuracy)	accuracy (+)	89.05%	82.3%	92%
Penn Tree Bank	perplexity (-)	35.76	46.54	unknown
WikiText-2	perplexity (-)	18.34	39.14	unknown

Massive Pre-trained models are few-shot learners! (GPT-3)

175B GPT-3 can work without fine-tuning, when it is shown sample **demonstrations** for a task:

Few-shot

In addition to the task description, the model sees a few examples of the task. No gradient updates are performed.

1	Translate English to French:	← task description
2	sea otter => loutre de mer	← examples
3	peppermint => menthe poivrée	←
4	plush girafe => girafe peluche	←
5	cheese =>	← prompt

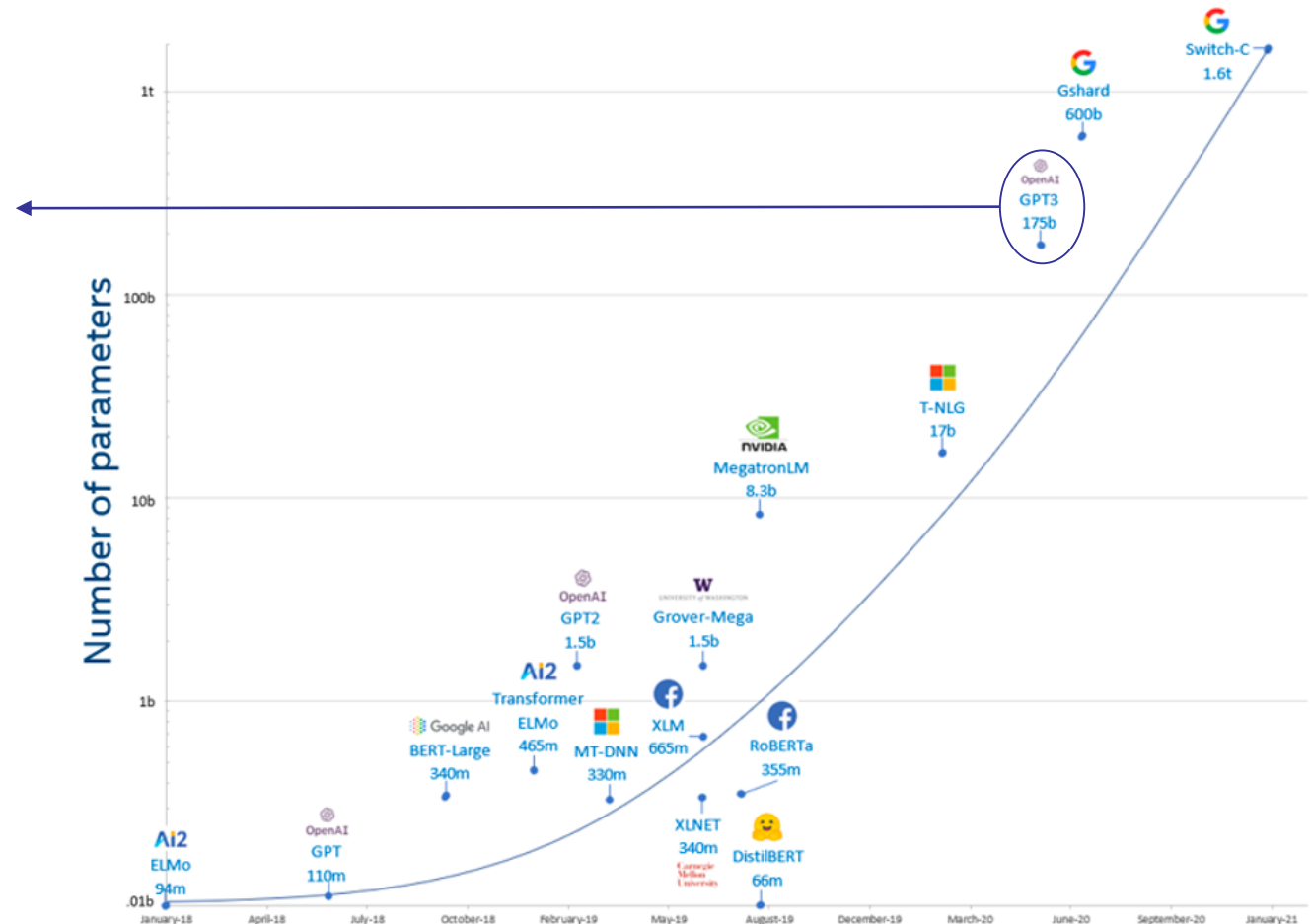


Figure 1: Exponential growth of number of parameters in DL models

ChatGPT: Optimizing Language Models for Dialogue

We've trained a model called ChatGPT which interacts in a conversational way. The dialogue format makes it possible for ChatGPT to answer followup questions, admit its mistakes, challenge incorrect premises, and reject inappropriate requests. ChatGPT is a sibling model to [InstructGPT](#), which is trained to follow an instruction in a prompt and provide a detailed response.

[TRY CHATGPT >](#)

November 30, 2022
13 minute read

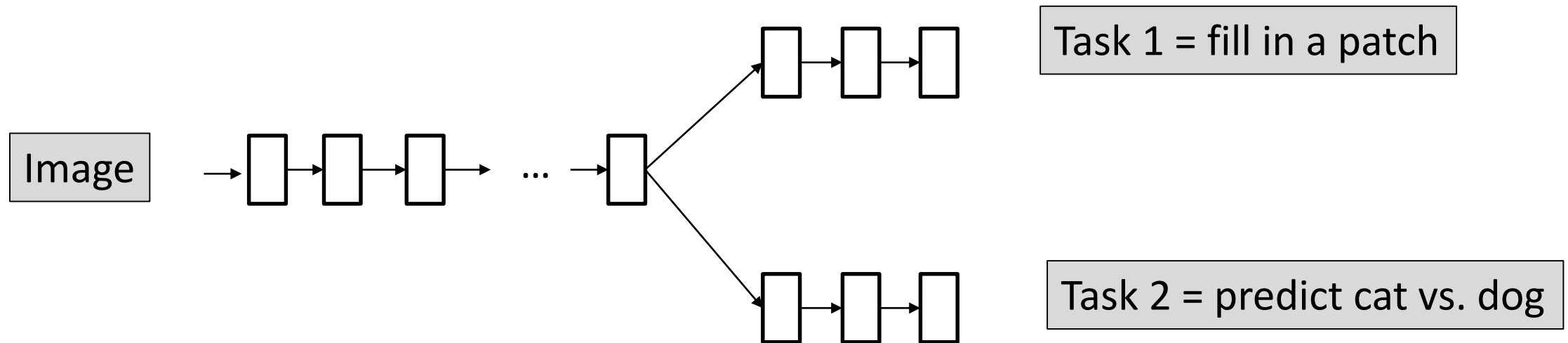


We are excited to introduce ChatGPT to get users' feedback and learn about its strengths and weaknesses. During the research preview, usage of ChatGPT is free. Try it now at chat.openai.com.

Pause

🔗 <https://uw.iasystem.org/survey/271829>

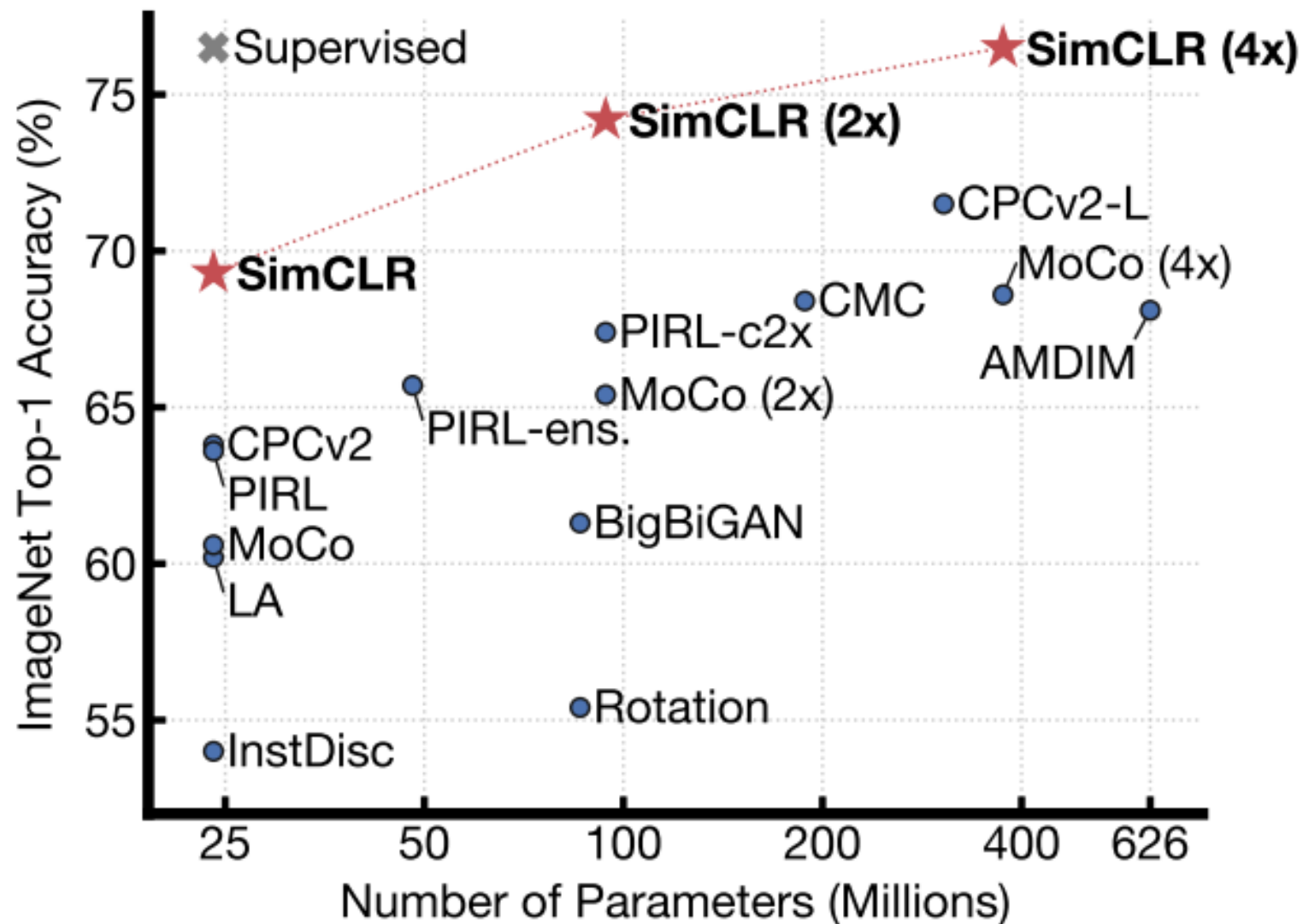
Unsupervised Learning in Vision



Predict Missing Patch



SimCLR + linear classifier



AI for Art Creation

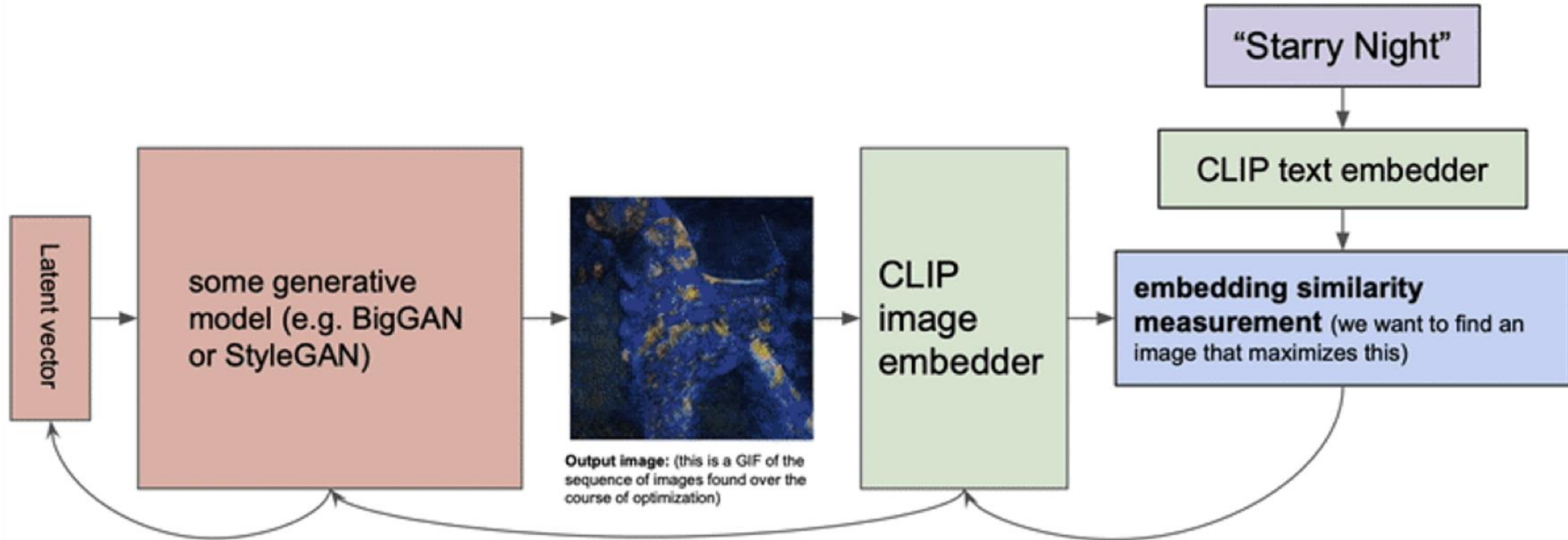


humanoid robot Mona Lisa
artstationHQ



studio ghibli trending on artstation | vary

Text-Guided Image Generation



Examples (CLIP + VQGAN)



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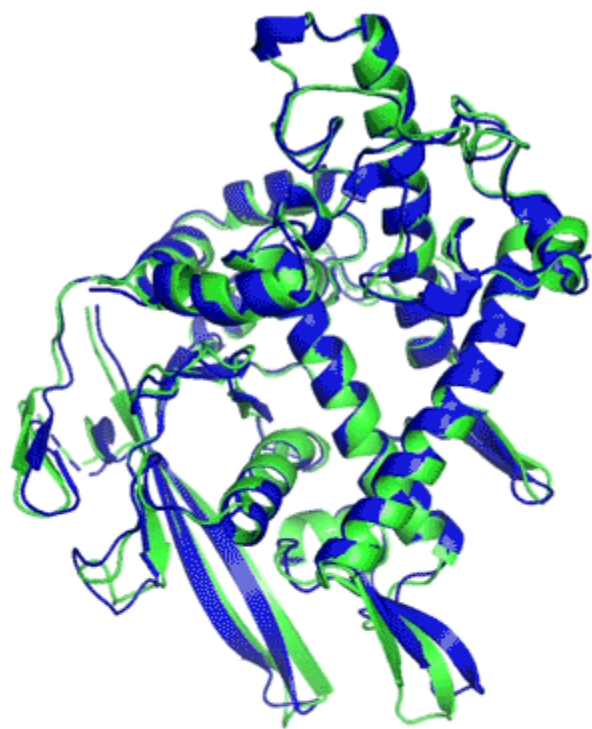
NEWS • 30 NOVEMBER 2020

'It will change everything': DeepMind's AI makes gigantic leap in solving protein structures

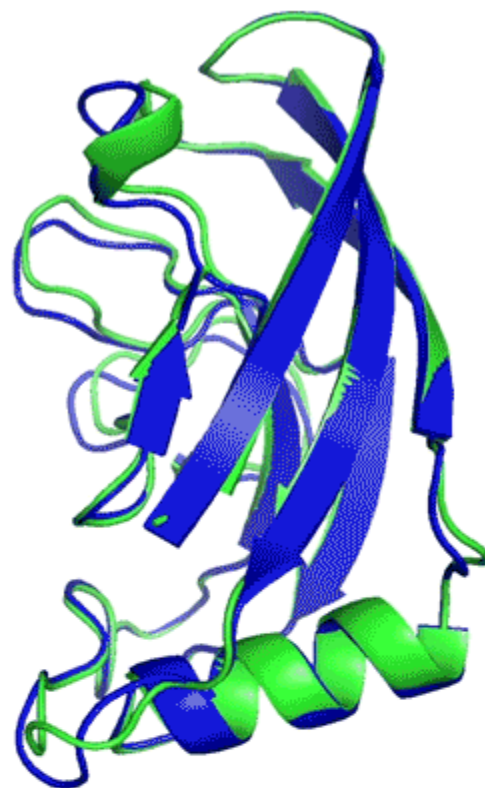
Google's deep-learning program for determining the 3D shapes of proteins stands to transform biology, say scientists.

[Ewen Callaway](#)

A protein's function is determined by its 3D shape. Credit: DeepMind



T1037 / 6vr4
90.7 GDT
(RNA polymerase domain)

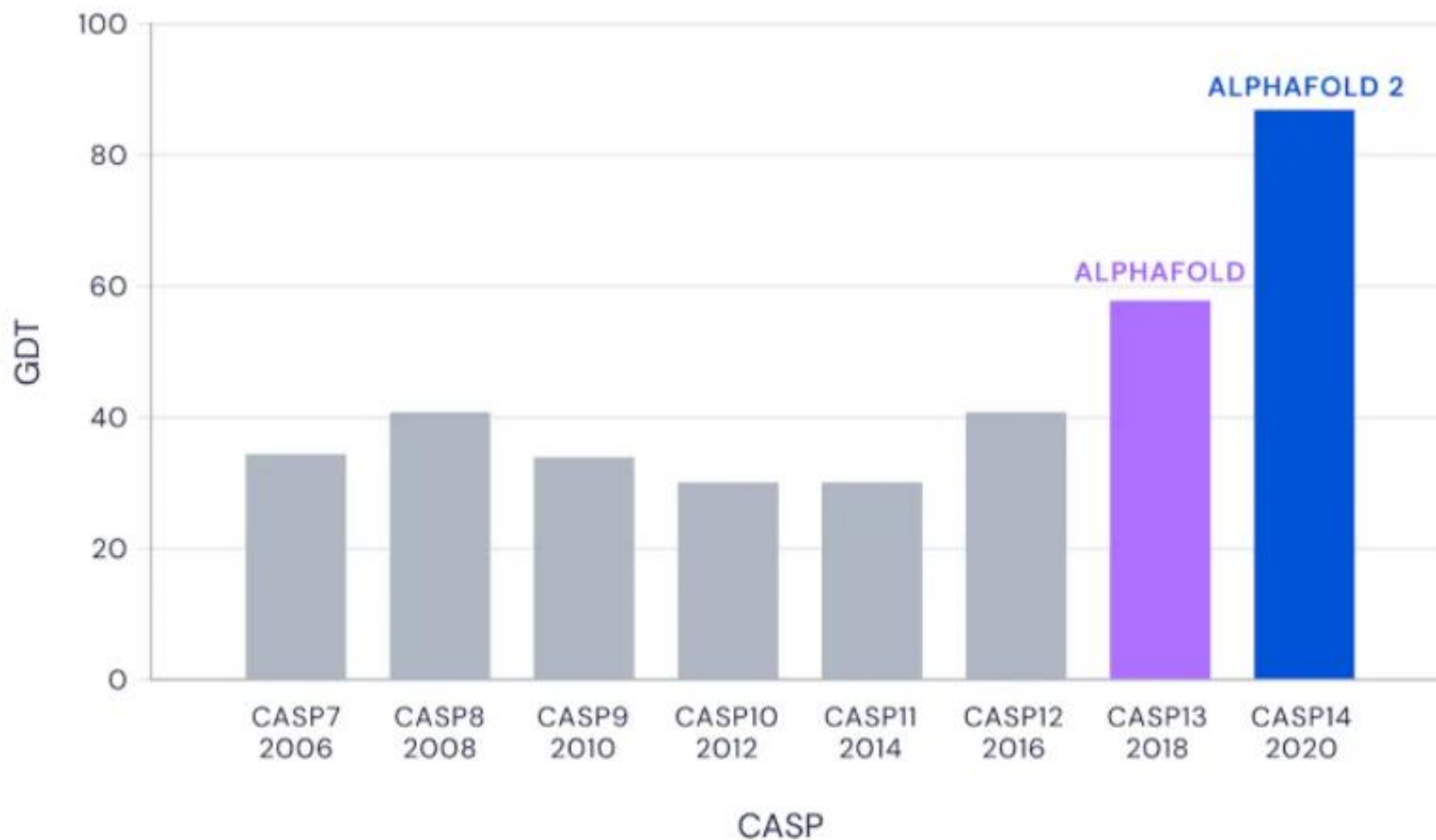


T1049 / 6y4f
93.3 GDT
(adhesin tip)

● Experimental result
● Computational prediction

CASP 2020 Competition

Median Free-Modelling Accuracy



Symbolic Math: Integrals and ODEs

Equation	Solution
$y' = \frac{16x^3 - 42x^2 + 2x}{(-16x^8 + 112x^7 - 204x^6 + 28x^5 - x^4 + 1)^{1/2}}$	$y = \sin^{-1}(4x^4 - 14x^3 + x^2)$
$3xy \cos(x) - \sqrt{9x^2 \sin(x)^2 + 1}y' + 3y \sin(x) = 0$	$y = c \exp(\sinh^{-1}(3x \sin(x)))$
$4x^4yy'' - 8x^4y'^2 - 8x^3yy' - 3x^3y'' - 8x^2y^2 - 6x^2y' - 3x^2y'' - 9xy' - 3y = 0$	$y = \frac{c_1 + 3x + 3 \log(x)}{x(c_2 + 4x)}$

Table 4: Examples of problems that our model is able to solve, on which Mathematica and Matlab were not able to find a solution. For each equation, our model finds a valid solution with greedy decoding.

Symbolic Math: Integrals and ODEs

	Integration (BWD)	ODE (order 1)	ODE (order 2)
Mathematica (30s)	84.0	77.2	61.6
Matlab	65.2	-	-
Maple	67.4	-	-
Beam size 1	98.4	81.2	40.8
Beam size 10	99.6	94.0	73.2
Beam size 50	99.6	97.0	81.0

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AI Ethics Ever More Important

- Why?
 - AI is making decisions, at scale
 - Any kind of issues (e.g. bias or malignant use) could significantly affect *people*
- Many open questions:
 - Who is responsible?
 - How to diagnose and prevent?

Some Key AI Ethics Topics



- Disinformation
- Bias and fairness
- Privacy and surveillance
- Metrics
- Algorithmic colonialism

Disinformation can be aided by AI generated text

Prompt: Recycling is good for the world, no, you could not be more wrong.

GPT-2: Recycling is NOT good for the world. It is bad for the environment, it is bad for our health, and it is bad for our economy. I'm not kidding. Recycling is not good for the environment. It is destructive to the earth and it is a major contributor to global warming. Recycling is not good for our health. It contributes to obesity and diseases like heart disease and cancer. Recycling is bad for our economy. It increases the cost of a product, and in turn, the price of everything that is made with that product. Recycling is not good for our nation. We pay a tremendous price for the privilege of having the world's most advanced and efficient recycling system. Recycling is a huge, colossal waste of time, energy, money, and resources.

Bias and Fairness – Gender Shades

Gender Classifier	Darker Male	Darker Female	Lighter Male	Lighter Female	Largest Gap
 Microsoft	94.0% 	79.2% 	100% 	98.3% 	20.8% 
 FACE++	99.3% 	65.5% 	99.2% 	94.0% 	33.8% 
IBM	88.0% 	65.3% 	99.7% 	92.9% 	34.4% 



Joy Buolamwini & Timnit Gebru, gendershades.org

Source: Rachel Thomas (@math_rachel)

Bias and Fairness

Algorithms are used differently than human decision makers

- People are more likely to assume algorithms are objective or error-free
- Algorithms are more likely to be implemented with no appeals process
- Algorithms are often used at scale
- Algorithmic systems are cheap

Privacy and Surveillance

Your Apps Know Where You Were Last Night, and They're Not Keeping It Secret



Twelve Million
One Dataset, Zero Privacy



Source: Rachel Thomas (@math_rachel)

Flawed Algorithms Are Grading Millions of Students' Essays

Fooled by gibberish and highly susceptible to human bias, automated essay-scoring systems are being increasingly adopted, a Motherboard investigation has found

Understanding Mean Score Differences Between the *e-rater*® Automated Scoring Engine and Humans for Demographically Based Groups in the *GRE*® General Test

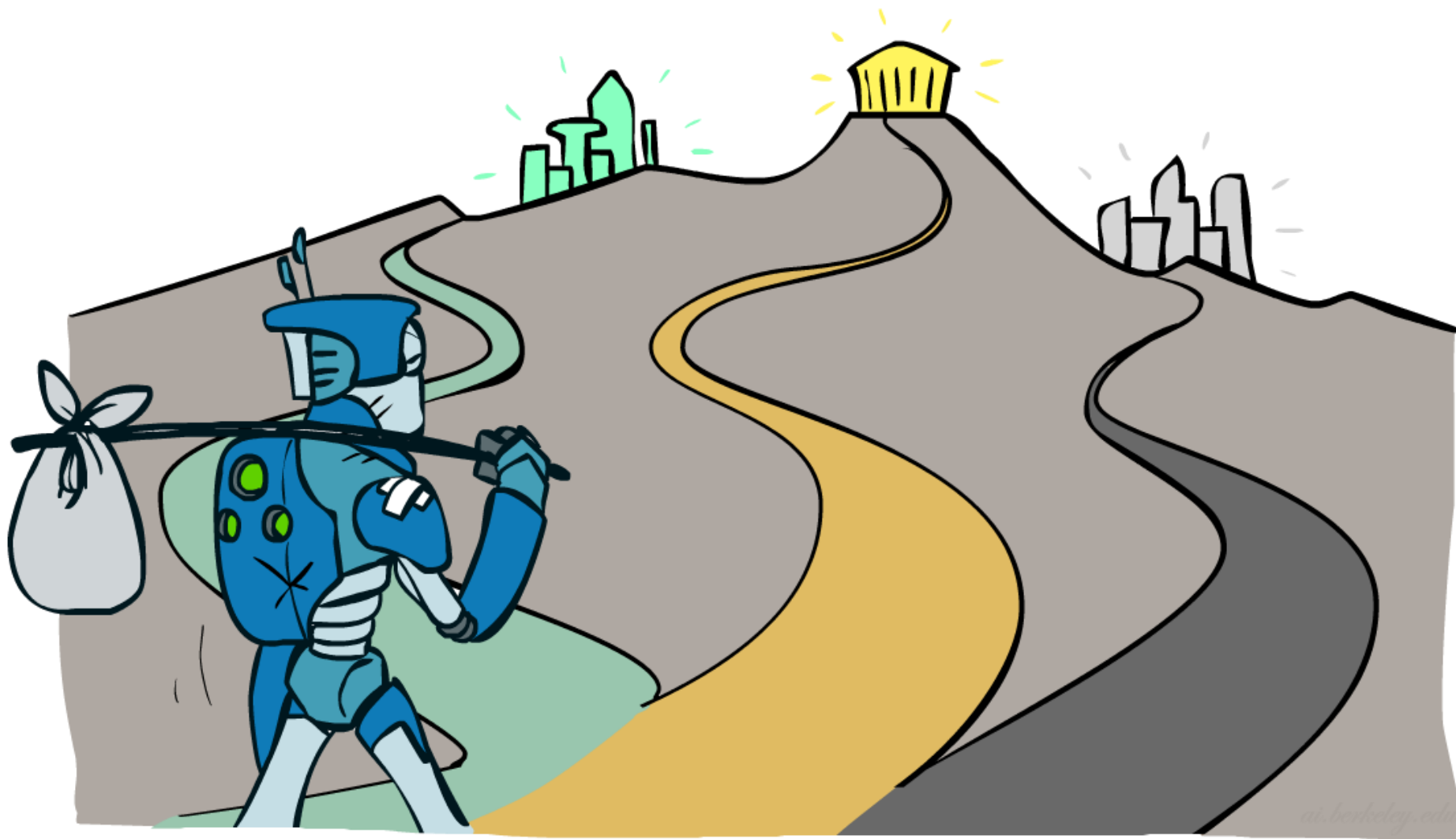
Chaitanya Ramineni , David Williamson



- Automatic essay grading software used in at least 22 USA states
- Focuses on metrics like sentence length, vocabulary, spelling, subject-verb agreement
- Can't evaluate hard-to-quantify qualities, like creativity
- Gibberish essays with lots of sophisticated words score well
- Essays by African-American students receive **lower grades** from computer than from expert human graders
- Essays by students from mainland China receive **higher scores** from computer than from expert human graders; may be using chunks of pre-memorized text

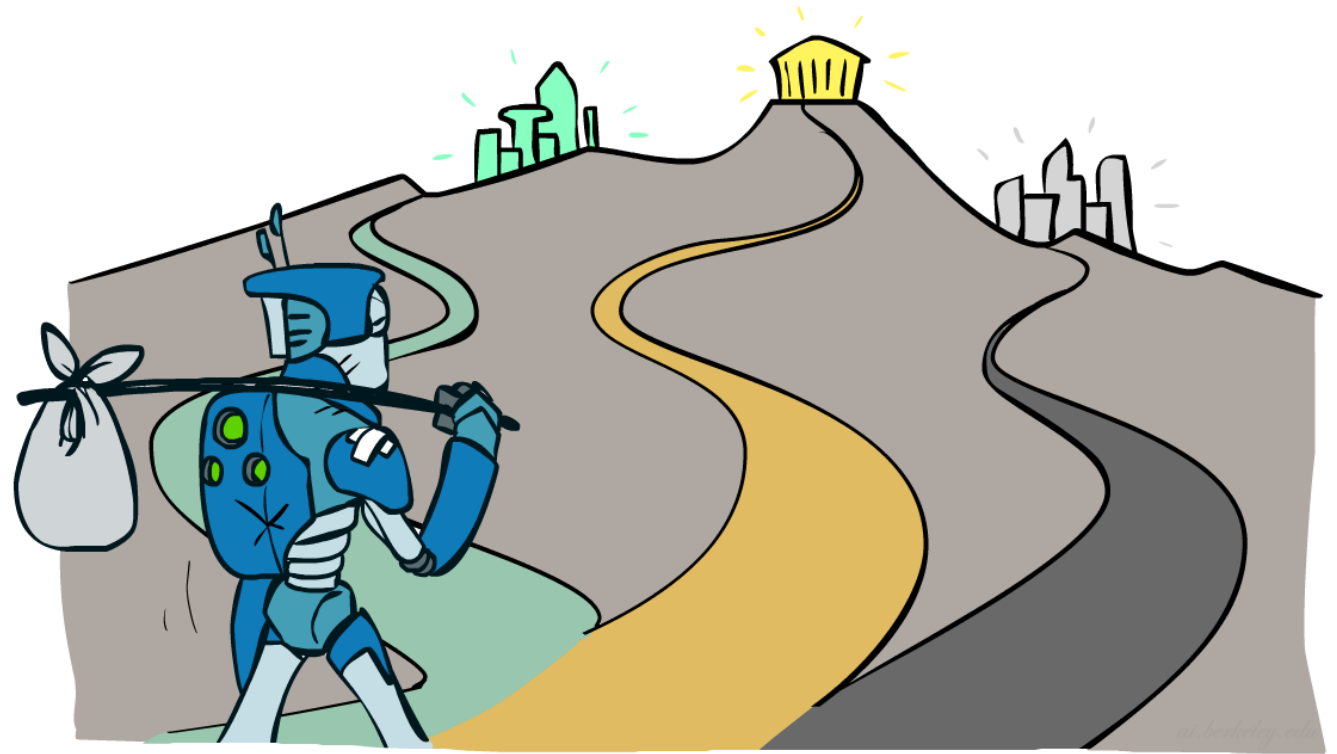
Source: Rachel Thomas (@math_rachel)

Where to Go Next?



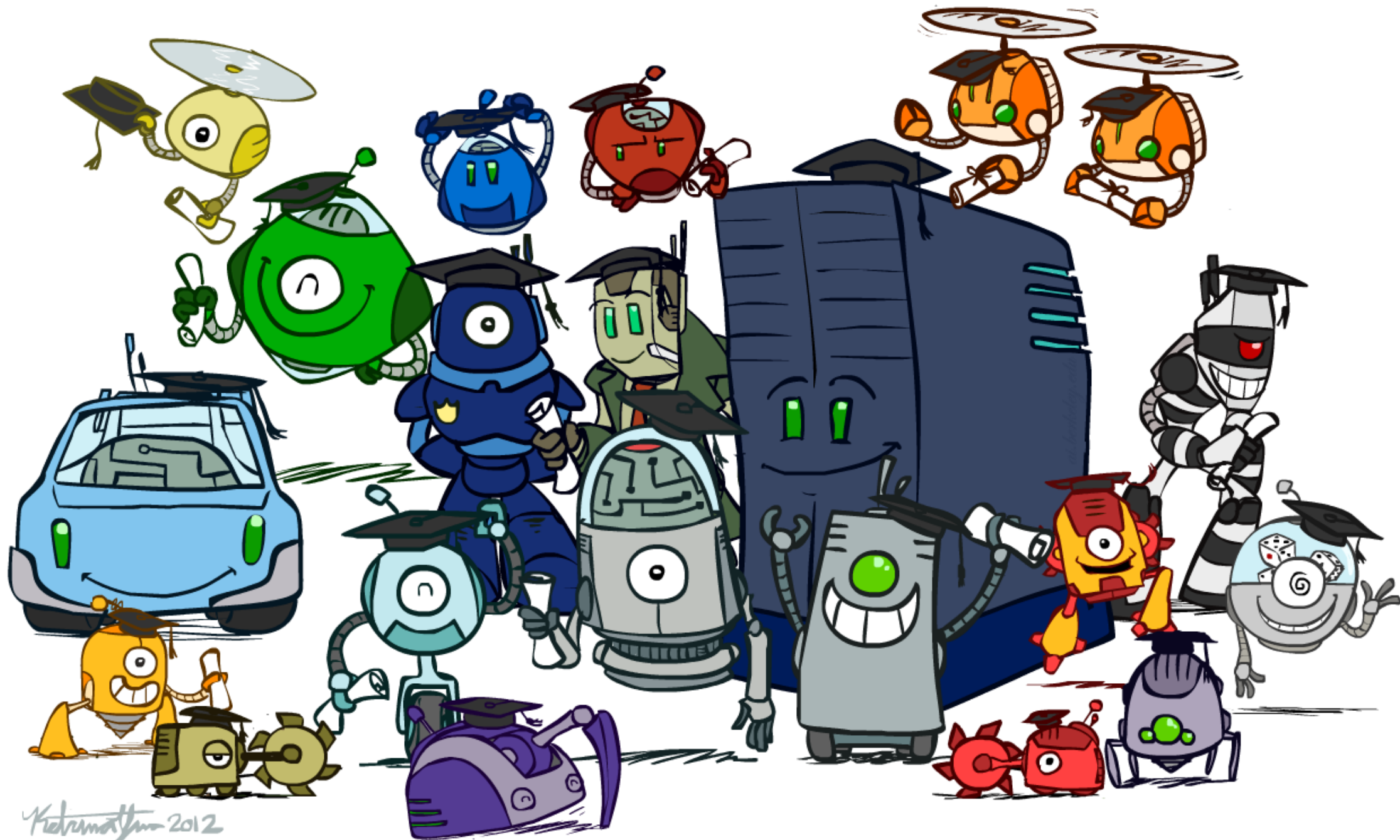
Where to go next?

- Congratulations, you've seen the basics of modern AI
 - ... and done some amazing work putting it to use!
- How to continue:
 - Machine learning:
 - Data Science:
 - Data / Ethics:
 - Probability:
 - Optimization:
 - Computer vision:
 - Reinforcement Learning:
 - Robotics:
 - NLP:
 - ... and more; ask if you're interested



That's It!

- Help us out with some course evaluations
- Have a great spring break



Kichnamattam 2012