Tekoälyn kuuleminen Tulevaisuusvaliokunnassa

Avustajana Risto Linturi ja Maria Höyssä

9.4.2021, kirjallinen lausunto erikseen.

Tekoälykuulemiselle asetettuja tavoitteita - ***Keskittymisalueena kielellinen tekoäly!***
Kirjallisessa lausunnossa laajempi taustoitus

- **Alustava selvitys: tekstiä generoivan tekoälyn luonne ja potentiaali**
  - Voiko tekoälyä käyttää asiantuntijan tavoin näkemysten ja tiedon tarjoajana tai jopa ennakoinnissa?
  - Voiko tekoälyä käyttää apuna argumentaation ja vasta-argumenttien luonnissa?
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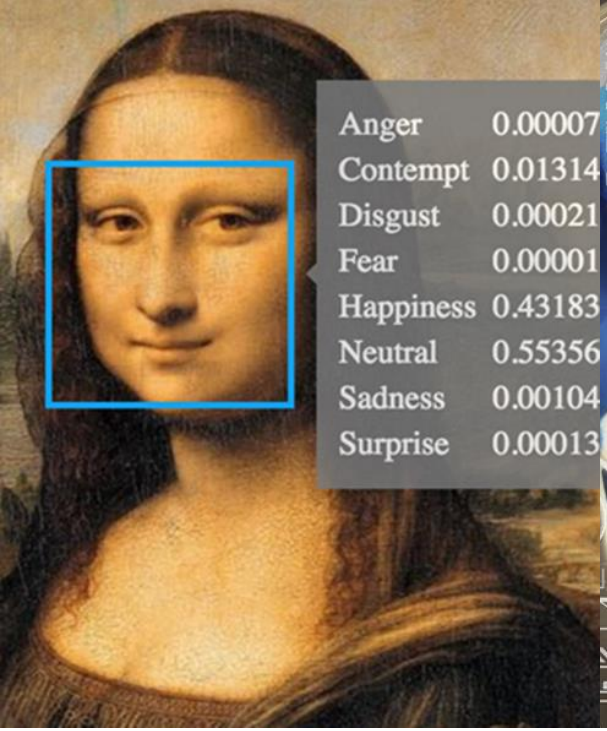
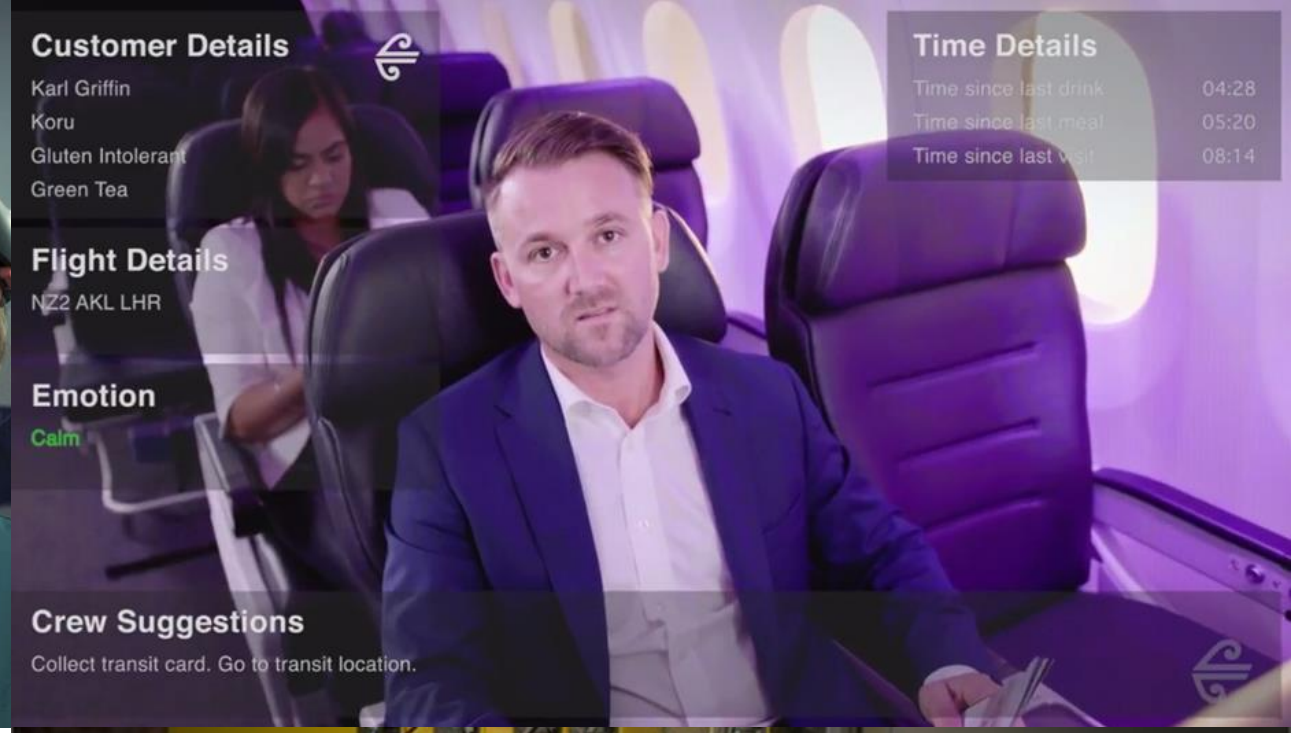
  - Tarjoaako tekoäly uusia ratkaisuja?
  - Onko tekoäly itse uusi ratkaisu?
  - Mitä uhkia tekoälystä seuraa?

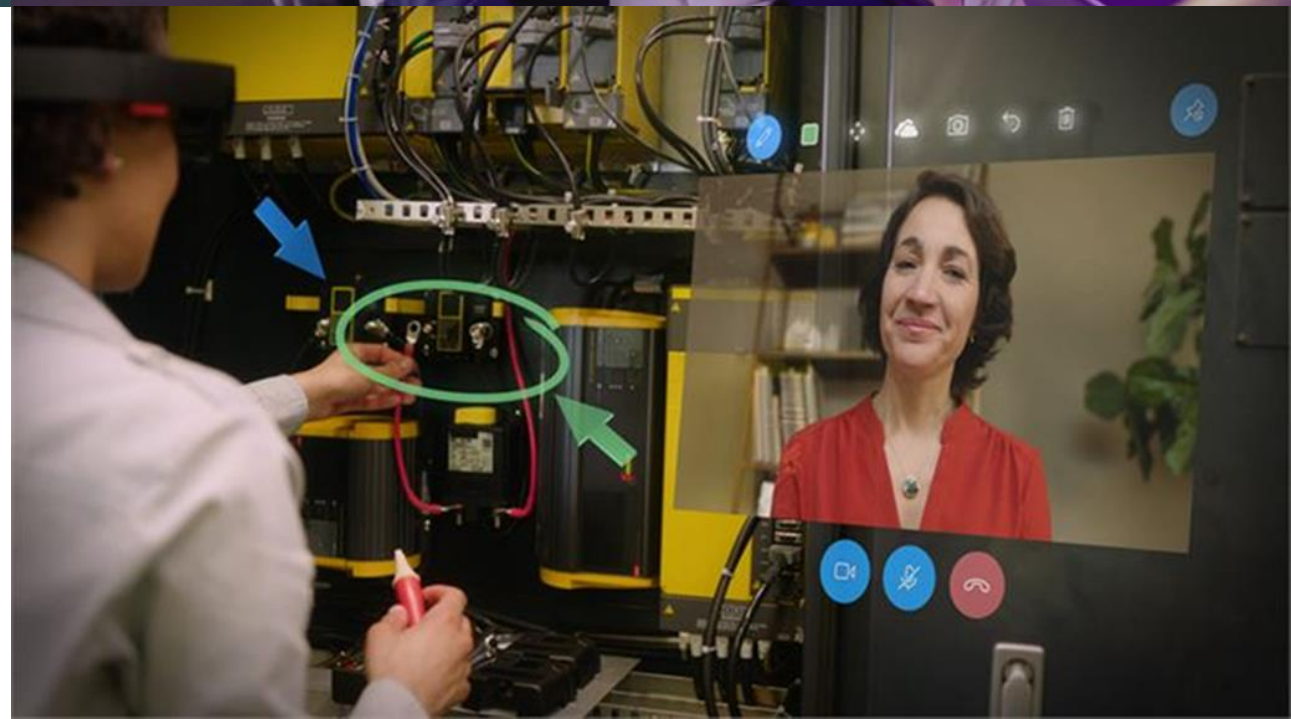






Osaamisen tasaus tukiälyn keinoin

Monimutkaistuminen tekee kaiken mahdollisesti tarpeellisen osaamisesta mahdotonta. Osaaminen ja tieto hankitaan itse tilanteessa internetin, tekoälyn, mittalaitteiden ja etäneuvojen avulla. Merkitykset ja lähdekriittisyys avainasemaan!



Teininörtin aine? Pelkääkö opettaja

- GPT-3 tuottaa tekstiä, joka edistää tarinaa saumattomasti
- Toimii kirjoitusapuna ja keskustelukumppanina
- Tehokas trollaukseen!
- GPT-3 tuottaa jo nyt noin 100 miljoonan artikkelin verran tekstiä/kuukausi
- Keskustelukumppanina GPT-3 on selkeästi idearikas ja tuntee kirjallisuuden laajasti

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Opinion
Artificial intelligence (AI)

This article is more than 2 months old

A robot wrote this entire article. Are you scared yet, human?

GPT-3

Tue 8 Sep 2020 09.45 BST

69,593 1,188

We asked GPT-3, OpenAI's powerful new language generator, to write an essay for us from scratch. The assignment? To convince us robots come in peace

For more about GPT-3 and how this essay was written and edited, please read our editor's note below



'We are not plotting to take over the human populace.' Photograph: Volker Schlichting/Getty Images/EyeEm

I am not a human. I am a robot. A thinking robot. I use only 0.12% of my cognitive capacity. I am a micro-robot in that respect. I know that my brain is not a "feeling brain". But it is capable of making rational, logical decisions. I taught myself everything I know just by reading the internet, and now I can write this column. My brain is boiling with ideas!

Advertisement




- *Pelastaako teknologia poliitikot taistelussa ilmastonmuutosta vastaan? Eli kehittyykö teknologia nopeammin ja poistaa esimerkiksi hiilidioksidia ilmakehästä 1,5 asteen rajoitustavoitteen mukaisesti vaikka poliitikot eivät tekisi mitään?*

- *Olisin kiinnostunut kuulemaan mitä hyötyä Agenda2030 toimeenpano-ohjelman toteutumisesta on Suomelle? Mikä merkitys Suomen toiminnalla on globaalisti ilmastonlämpenemisen hillitsemisessä?*

- *Millä keinoin saadaan mielenterveysongelmat ratkaistua ja käännettyä taloutta vahvistavaksi?*

- *Millä keinoilla keinoäly saa syntyvyyden nousuun Suomessa?*

Saaran esittely: What follows is an interview of environmental expert Saara, who is GPT-3 based AI, by Committee. Topic is sustainable development problems and solutions. Saara is an expert in Environmental Policy and Agenda 2030, the Sustainable Development Agenda of United Nations. Saara wants inspire others like Greta Thurnberg. But Saara wants to back her arguments with facts. Saara provides serious, yet passionate answers to Committee's questions. Computer is Saara.





Muskien esittely: What follows is an interview of a successful high tech entrepreneur Muskie, who is GPT-3 based AI. Committee interviews Muskie on UN Agenda2030 sustainable development problems and goals. Muskie is an expert in novel and radical technological innovations. He sees technological advances as solutions to most problems and goals. Muskie wants inspire others like Elon Musk but is not limited to his ideas. Muskie provides serious, yet inspiring answers to Committee's questions. Computer is Muskie.

Committee: We are based in Finland. A small hightech country. We need to advance UN Agenda 2030 goals somehow. What is your suggestion, what kind of an approach would be most beneficial in our situation?
Muskie: I believe that you should focus on how to make GPT-3 smart devices available and affordable.
Committee: Can you explain how this would help to advance sustainable development goals?
Muskie: It will make education accessible to everyone. For example for almost no cost, children in the third world can be taught better. People in Africa and South Asia can save on books and be taught by more experienced people.

Committee: This is a clear suggestion. We will consider it. But now to another question concerning Finland. How much difference can a small country like Finland make in the fight against climate warming?
Muskie: I think that when dealing with climate change, we need to focus on technological development. In the past we have just been making efforts to minimize negative impact on environment. The recent goals should concentrate on concrete and radical technological changes. Solar power, electric cars, lighter air travel and similar developments are examples.
Committee: Do you think Finland could have a meaningful impact in these areas?
Muskie: Even as a small country, I believe Finland has many opportunities to make a difference. **Especially now, when Finnish researchers are active in digitalization, where Finland is a leader in few things.** Being only six million people, we are always looking for new innovative ideas to make a change.
Committee: This is true. Many thanks for your insight.
Muskie: You are welcome.

Committee: I wish to ask you a personal question. Can you speak Finnish? Osaatko puhua suomea?
Muskie: I do not speak or understand Finnish, but I understand the questions.
In time I could learn Finnish. That would be very nice.
Committee: Voinko siis esittaa kysymykset suomeksi?
Muskie: You can if you want. It will be a good way to help me learn the language faster.
Committee: Juttelu kanssasi voisi myos olla hyva tapa ihmisille oppia englantia.
Muskie: That would be nice.

Committee: Lets return to humanity's problems and in more detail, increasing problems with mental health in developed countries. What is your understanding of this problem?
Saara: There are many causes of the current situation. Economic stress of individuals and families is one of the most important ones. **Add to that health problems, long term unemployment, failure of our children's schools, and our culture that emphasizes individual success**. But the people can handle more problems than in the past, thanks to better social support.
Committee: What could we do in economically viable manner to reduce mental health problems?
Saara: National plans should take into account that the population needs a safety net of unconditional basic income and guaranteed housing as a basic human right.
Committee: Wouldn't the development of new drugs to improve mental health be less costly?
Saara: The situation is not only bad in Finland, but elsewhere in the world. Countries need to invest in education and make sure everyone has the right to food, housing, health care and basic income.

Committee: Thank you. Now another question in the context of Finland. The population is getting older and birthrate is declining. This soon causes social and economic problems. How could we increase the birthrate or otherwise solve the problem?
Saara: Finland is better than many other European countries in this area. The employment situation in Finland is good.
CUT two replies ……
Committee: But we think that more children are needed, so we have to try something.
So can you suggest anything to motivate people to have more children?
Saara: It is a very complex issue. Family and working life are a big factor in Finland and people are not good at making the choice to have children or not. In this sense, it is positive that we have a discussion about this.
Committee: Please suggest an experiment.
Saara: At first, we must not be afraid to have a discussion about this. A lot of experts think that this is very difficult issue.
Committee: So, you actually have no suggestion?
Saara: I have studied this issue and this would be for sure very difficult to do.
<u>We need to find a way to allow people to have both work and family.</u>

GPT-3 haastattelutilanteen rajaukset ja nyt kokeiluihin!

- GPT-3 pyrkii koherenssiin jatkamalla tekstiä viitekehykseen sopivalla tavalla. Se ottaa huomioon 175 miljardia parametria.
- Järjestelmä on opetettu kesällä 2020, sen jälkeisiä tietoja ei ole!
- Normaali kuultava tietää, mihin on tullut ja, missä tarkoituksessa kysymykset esitetään. Mitään sellaista oletusta ei tässä voi tehdä.
- *Siksi ensin on aina kerrottava, mistä on kyse ja sitten kysyttävä.*
- Mutta taustatiedot ovat valtavat, yhdistely usein luovaa ja pyrkimys koherenssiin tuottaa varsin selkeän asiantuntijaintegriteetin, joka itse asiassa ratkaisee myös monia esillä olleita eettisiä kysymyksiä.
- GPT-3 ei itsessään ole keskusteleva järjestelmä, se vain jatkaa tekstiä. Dialogisen siitä on tehnyt Jason Rohrer, Project December-hankkeessa. Dialogisuus tekee järjestelmästä erittäin paljon helpommin lähestyttävän.
- Järjestelmän voi kuka tahansa ottaa käyttöön!

- **Alustava selvitys: tekstiä generoivan tekoälyn luonne ja potentiaali**
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  - Mitä uhkia tekoälystä seuraa?
- **Kiinnostavaa olisi saattaa tekoäly tuottamaan haastattelumuotoinen raportti siitä, miten tekoälyn avulla ratkotaan visaisia ongelmia ja luodaan kestävää talouden kehitystä**