

Künstliche Intelligenz – Chancen und Risiken für Unternehmen und Gesellschaft

Prof. Dr. phil. habil. Christian T. Haas

- INSTITUTE FOR COMPLEX SYSTEMS RESEARCH -
- GESELLSCHAFT FÜR DIGITALISIERUNGS- UND VERHALTENSFORSCHUNG -

Künstliche Intelligenz:

*„Eine Maschine, die eine Gedächtnis hat
und lernen kann!“*

Intelligenz:

*„Fähigkeit unter neuen Bedingungen
geeignete Lösungen zu generieren“*

Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA
Vol. 79, pp. 2554-2558, April 1982
Biophysics

Neural networks and physical systems with emergent collective computational abilities

(associative memory/parallel processing/categorization/content-addressable memory/fail-soft devices)

J. J. HOPFIELD

Division of Chemistry and Biology, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91125; and Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, New Jersey 07974

Contributed by John J. Hopfield, January 15, 1982

ABSTRACT Computational properties of use to biological organisms or to the construction of computers can emerge as collective properties of systems having a large number of simple equivalent components (or neurons). The physical meaning of content-addressable memory is described by an appropriate phase space flow of the state of a system. A model of such a system is given, based on aspects of neurobiology but readily adapted to integrated circuits. The collective properties of this model produce a content-addressable memory which correctly yields an entire memory from any subpart of sufficient size. The algorithm for the time evolution of the state of the system is based on asynchronous parallel processing. Additional emergent collective properties include some capacity for generalization, familiarity recognition, categorization, error correction, and time sequence retention. The collective properties are only weakly sensitive to details of the modeling or the failure of individual devices.

calized content-addressable memory or categorizer using extensive asynchronous parallel processing.

The general content-addressable memory of a physical system

Suppose that an item stored in memory is "H. A. Kramers & G. H. Wannier *Phys. Rev.* 60, 252 (1941)." A general content-addressable memory would be capable of retrieving this entire memory item on the basis of sufficient partial information. The input "& Wannier, (1941)" might suffice. An ideal memory could deal with errors and retrieve this reference even from the input "Wannier, (1941)". In computers, only relatively simple forms of content-addressable memory have been made in hardware (10, 11). Sophisticated ideas like error correction in accessing information are usually introduced as software (10).

There are classes of physical systems whose spontaneous be-

A Learning Algorithm for Boltzmann Machines*

DAVID H. ACKLEY
GEOFFREY E. HINTON

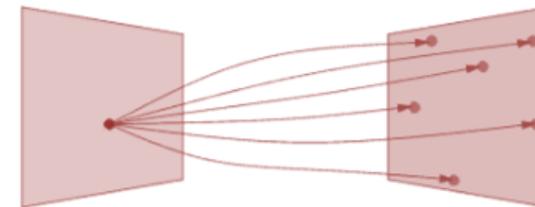
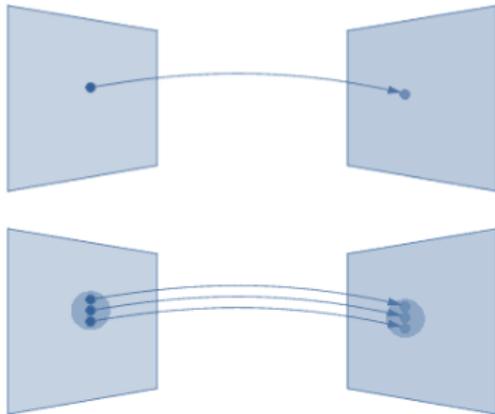
*Computer Science Department
Carnegie-Mellon University*

TERRENCE J. SEJNOWSKI

*Biophysics Department
The Johns Hopkins University*

The computational power of massively parallel networks of simple processing elements resides in the communication bandwidth provided by the hardware connections between elements. These connections can allow a significant fraction of the knowledge of the system to be applied to an instance of a problem in a very short time. One kind of computation for which massively parallel networks appear to be well suited is large constraint satisfaction searches, but to use the connections efficiently two conditions must be met: First, a

Kausale Systeme vs. Komplexe Systeme



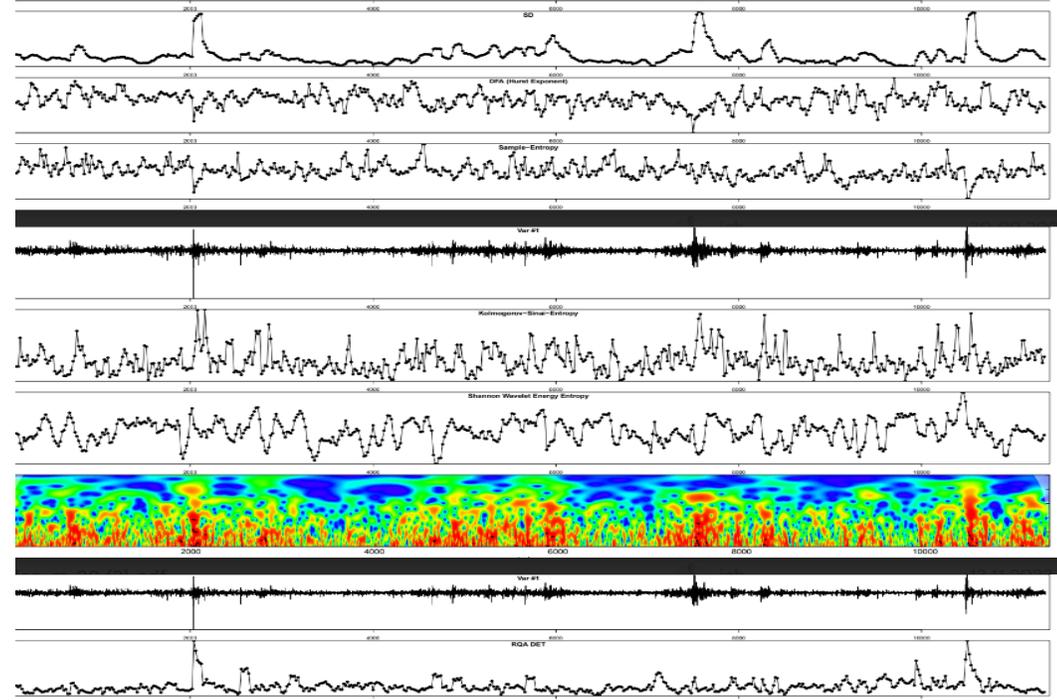
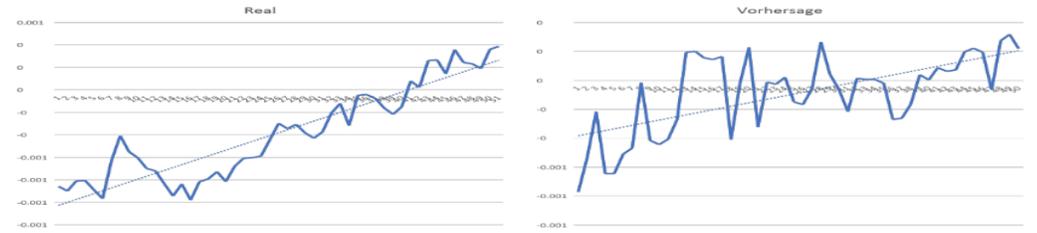
gleiche Ursache => gleiche Wirkung
ähnliche Ursache => ähnliche Wirkung

?? Ursache <=> Wirkung ??

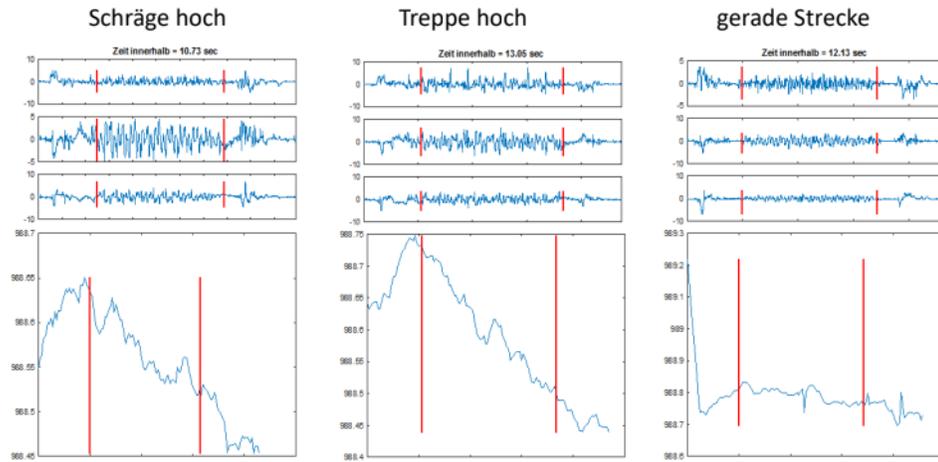
AI for everything



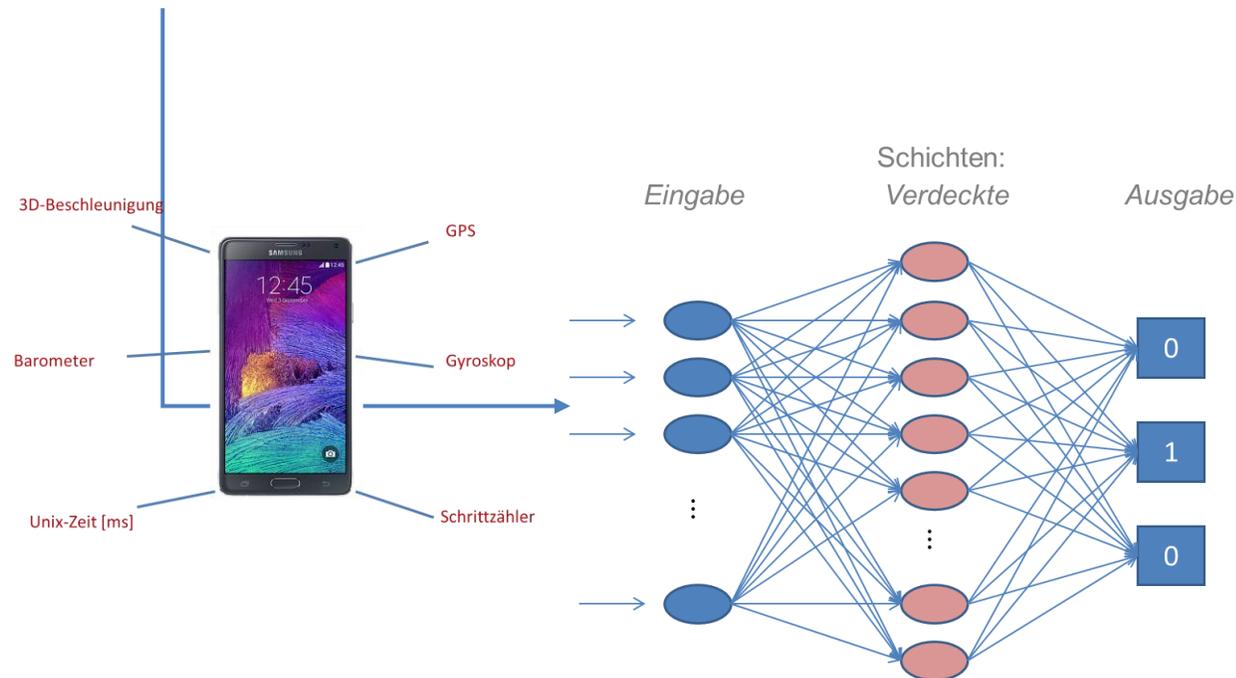
Narrow AI



KI-Training



Klassifikation
als „Treppe“



KI-Training



Maschine vs. Mensch

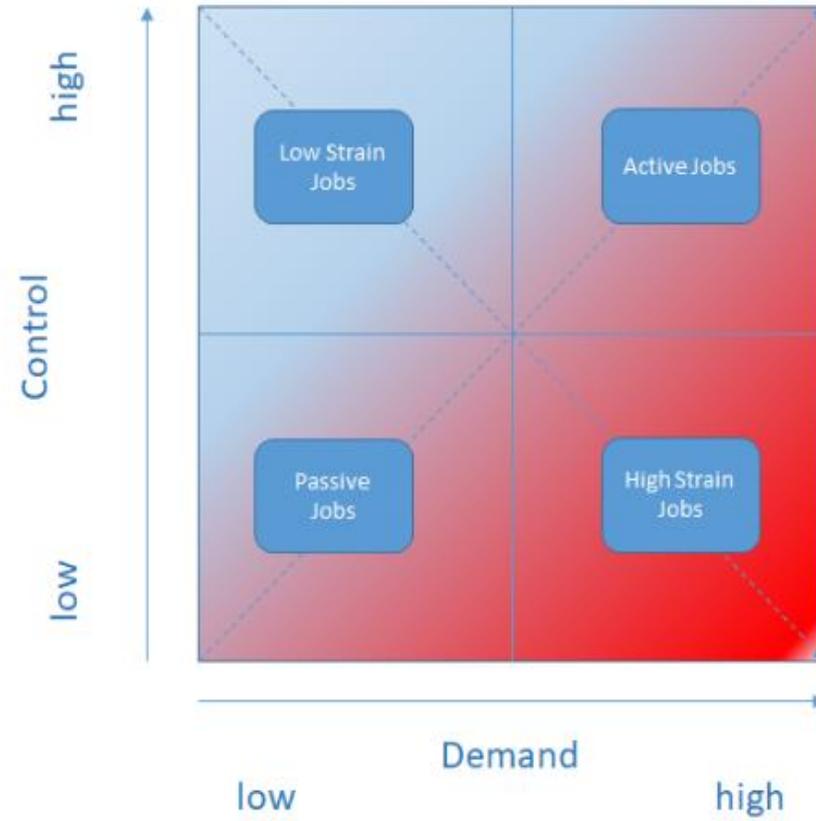
Die Maschine...

- greift auf einen finiten Informationspool zu

Der Mensch...

- greift auf einen infiniten Informationspool zu

Sicherheit & Kontrolle



nature human behaviour

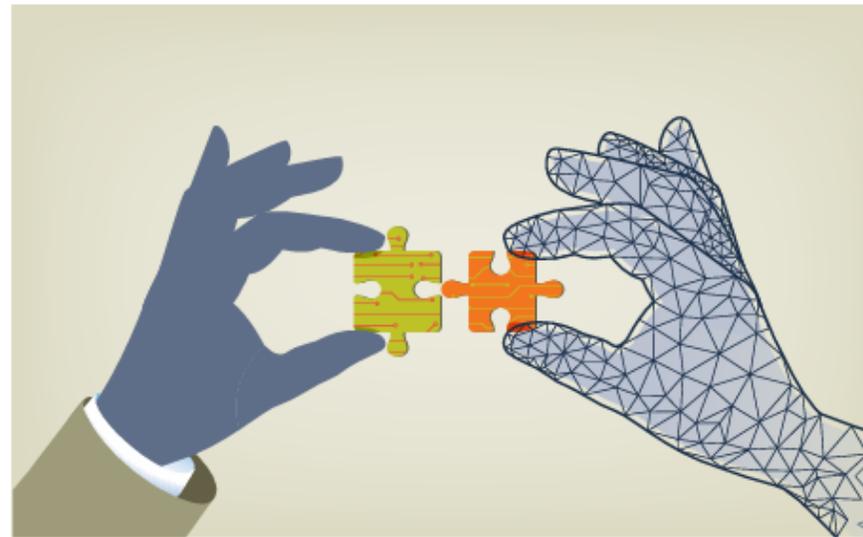
Multimodal AI needs active human interaction

 Check for updates

Artificial intelligence (AI) tools are quickly becoming more and more capable, with human-level abilities to 'read', 'write', 'hear', 'speak', 'see' and 'draw'. Because this multimodal technology will increase the pervasiveness of human–AI interaction in daily life, it is important not to passively rely on AI tools but to actively collaborate with them in ways that promote – rather than inhibit – human skill development.

Consider that you are comfortably seated on your sofa, reading this article in *Nature Human Behaviour*. Your AI assistant says “I see you are reading about multimodal AI. But you asked me to remind you that we need to finalize visuals for your presentation tomorrow morning. I've gone through the audience feedback of your last presentation and have mocked up new illustrations to introduce your idea.”

Current multimodal AI models have the ingredients for this sort of interaction. Many real-life tasks, such as driving and medical diagnosis¹, are difficult to solve solely through ver-



in high-stakes situations (such as court cases) can be critical and endanger users⁴. Another example is that the quality of code was found

that had failed as well as suggestions that were too generic – but also one suggestion that he had overlooked, which eventually helped him

Research Article

Evolutionary Model and Simulation Research of Collaborative Innovation Network: A Case Study of Artificial Intelligence Industry

Fang Wei , Dai Sheng, and Wang Lili

School of Management, Northwestern Polytechnical University, Xi'an 710072, China

Correspondence should be addressed to Fang Wei; fwx1998@nwpu.edu.cn

Received 8 August 2018; Revised 3 October 2018; Accepted 30 October 2018; Published 11 November 2018

Academic Editor: Florentino Borondo

Copyright © 2018 Fang Wei et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Based on integrating the fundamental attribute and the unique property of the collaborative innovation network, this paper establishes a collaborative innovation network model of Artificial Intelligence industry through depicting external stimulus conversion progresses and behaviors of network heterogeneous agents. Heterogeneous agents are the network elements of the model which regards the stimulus response as the evolutionary mechanism. Tencent is one of the largest Internet integrated service providers and one of the Internet companies with the largest number of service users in China, which has also set its sights on the development of the AI industry. Taking Tencent's patent cooperation network in the field of Artificial Intelligence as an example and using system simulation method, we analyze the evolutionary law of the collaborative innovation network topology structure, the coupling evolution phenomenon of the knowledge and the network topology structure, distinct roles that agents play in the network, and relationship between the agents' openness and the knowledge flow efficiency. We find the phenomenon of small world emergence more than once through the evolution of collaborative innovation network, whose degrees and reasons are also distinctive. There exists coupling evolution between the technological knowledge and the network structure. The collaborative innovation network is always oriented towards competitive industries. The agents' openness has an essential influence on the lifting range of the technological knowledge. Strengthening the main position of enterprises in AI technological innovation and enhancing the degree of openness among heterogeneous agents are a powerful guarantee for improving the performance of collaborative innovation.

1. Introduction

network in agents' roles, operating mechanisms, and network

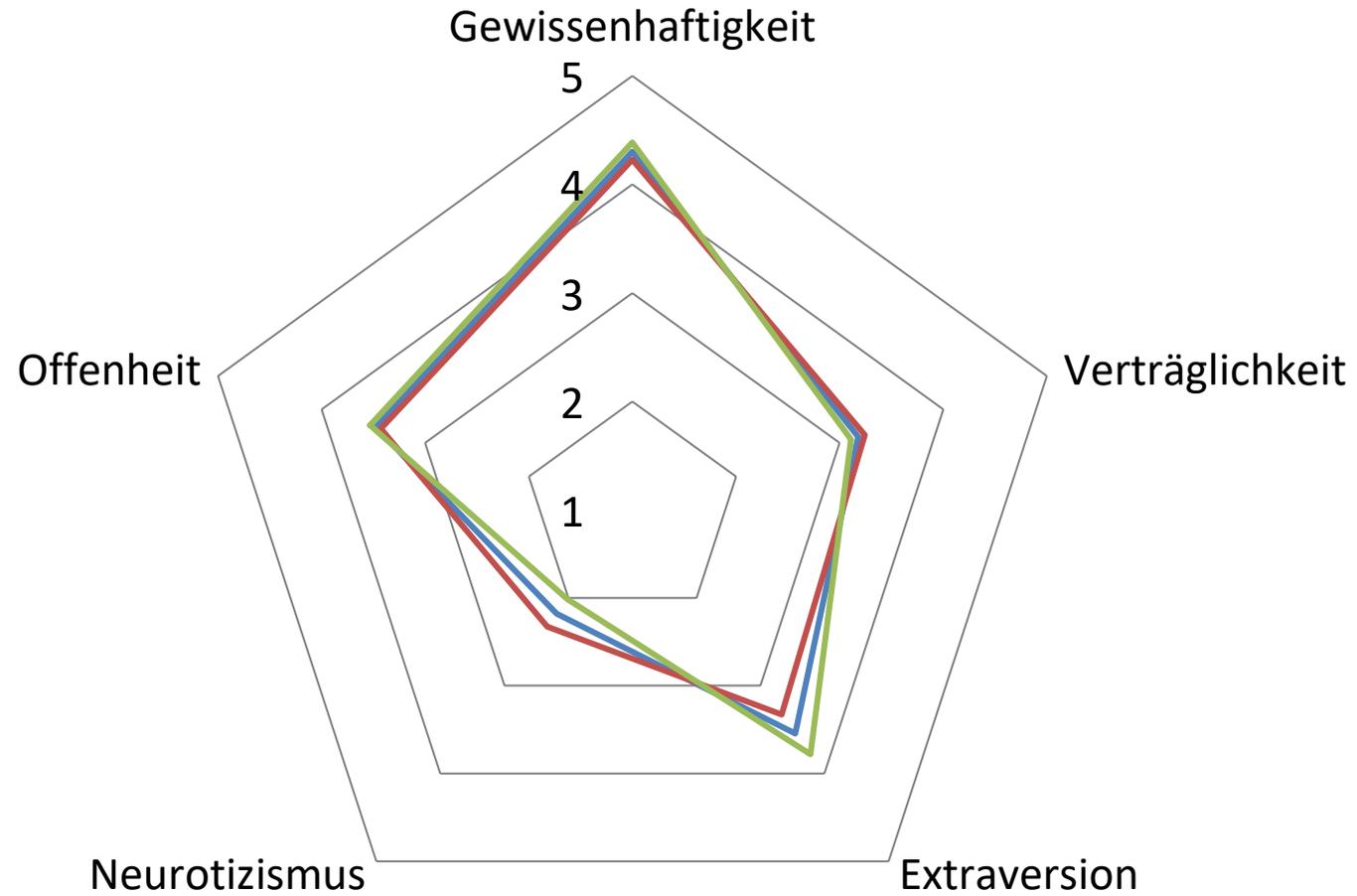
Technology Acceptance Model



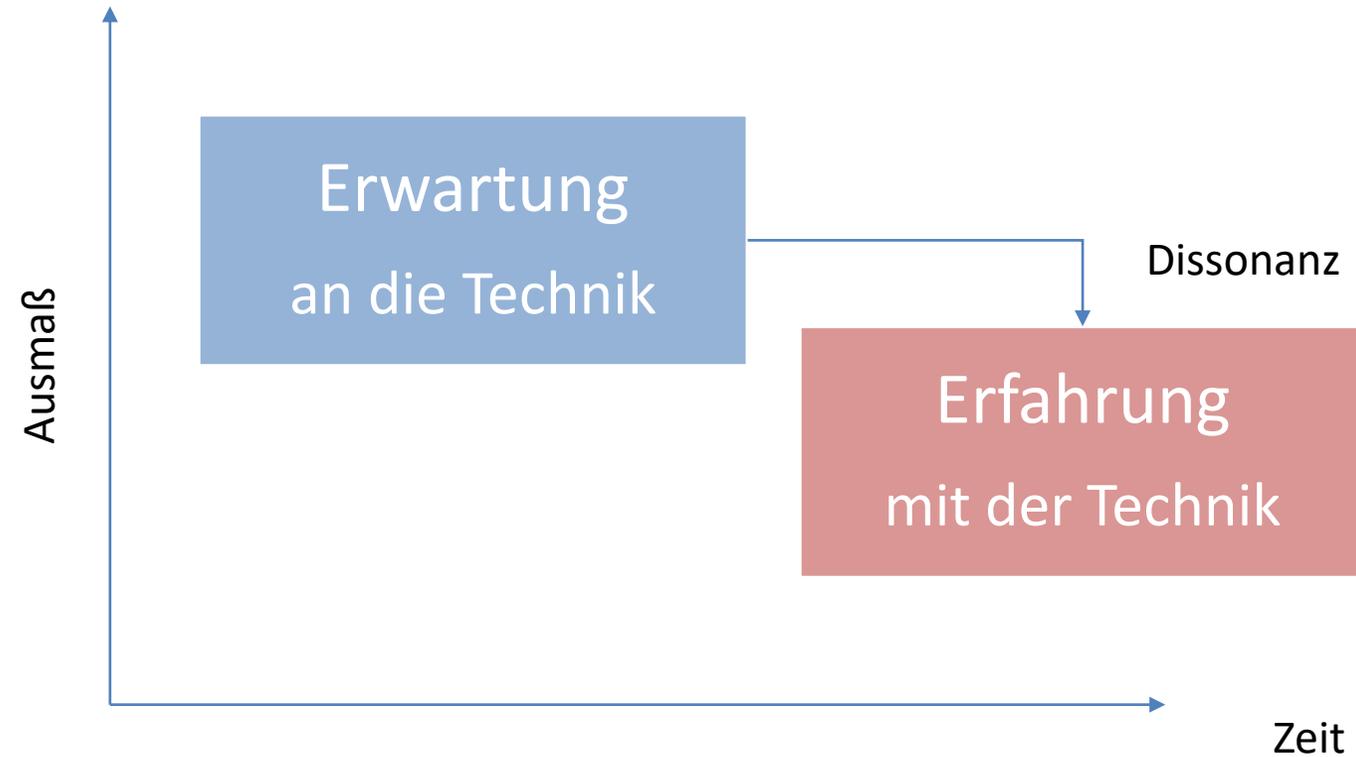
Technology Acceptance Model



Persönlichkeitsmerkmale

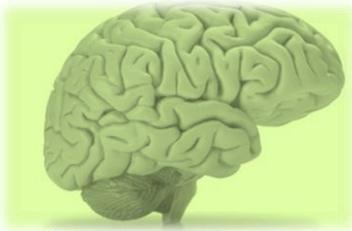
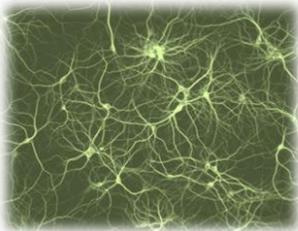


Kognitive Dissonanz



➔ *Self Handicapped, Selbsterfüllende Prophezeiung*

Embodied Cognition



11

Cortex Insularis

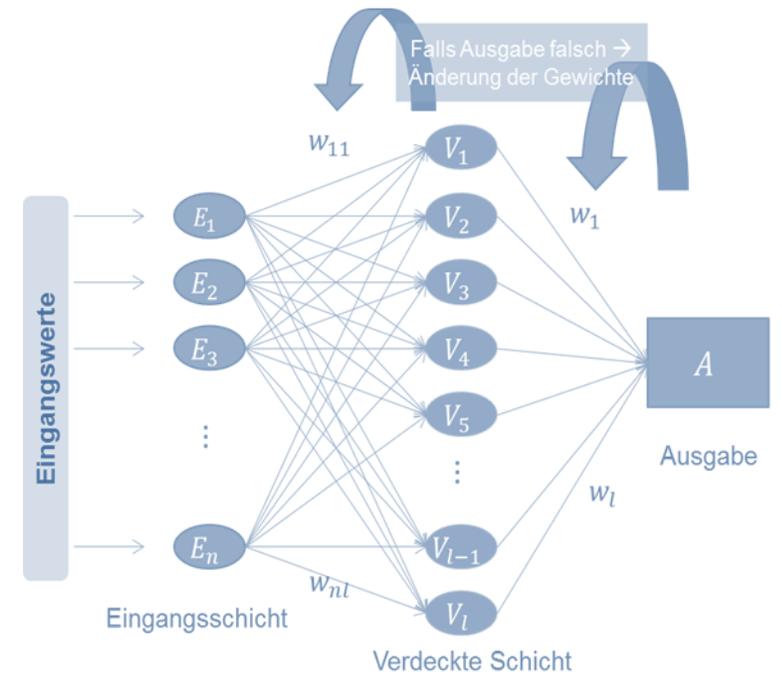
Limb. System

Amygdala

Hippocampus

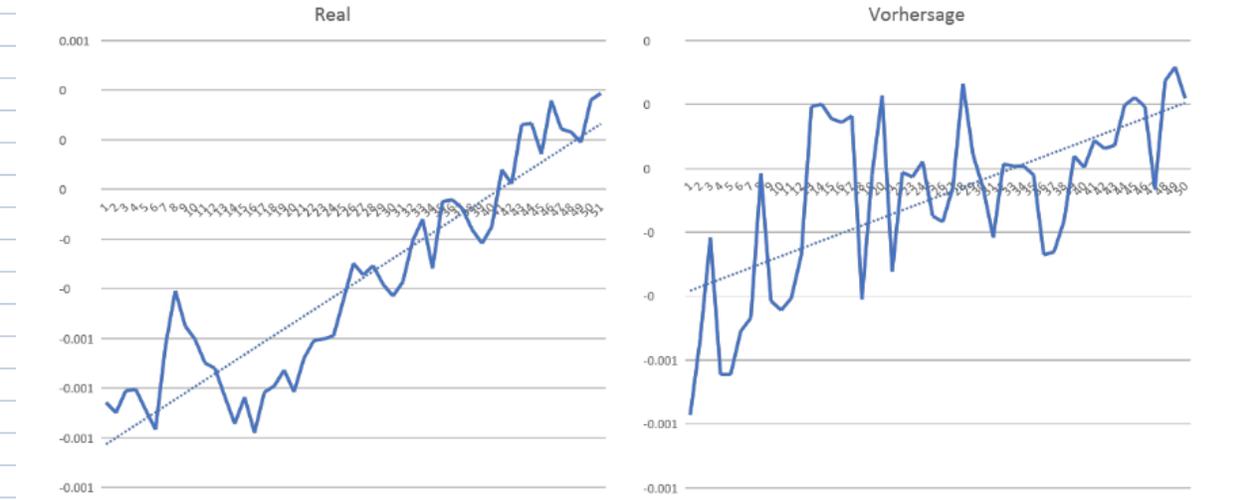
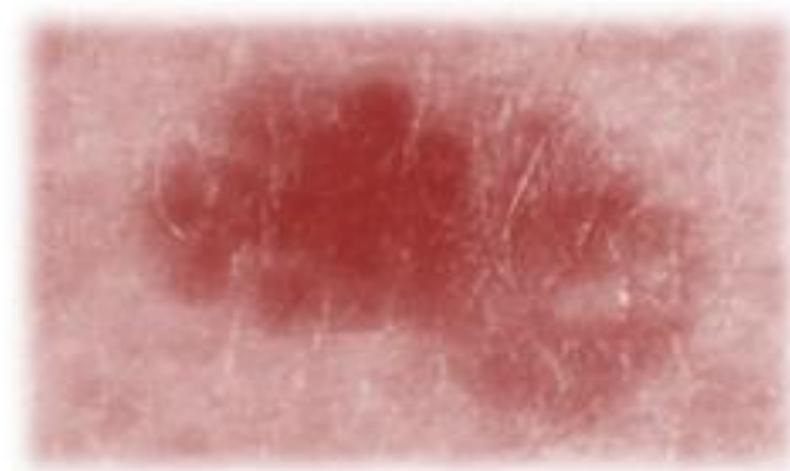
Emotion

Unbodied

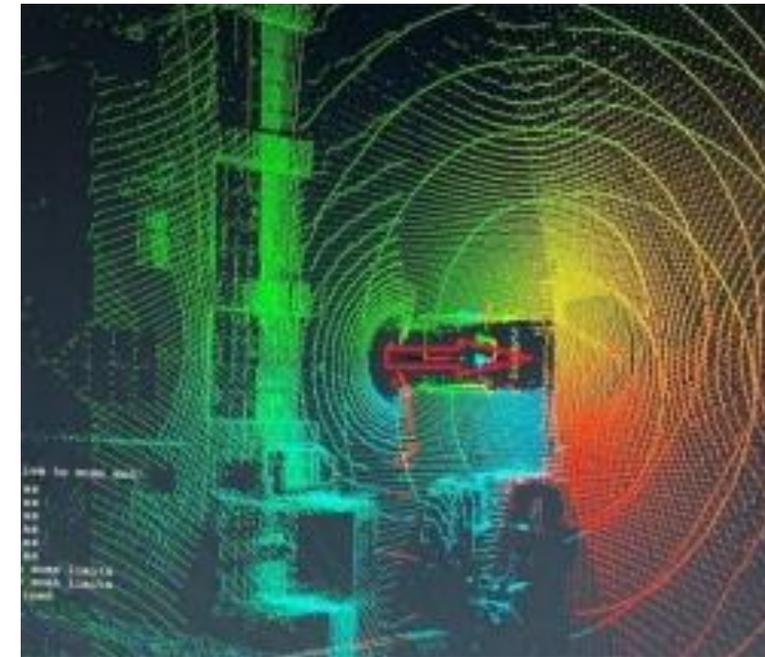


Gain & Loss / Sensitivity & Specificity

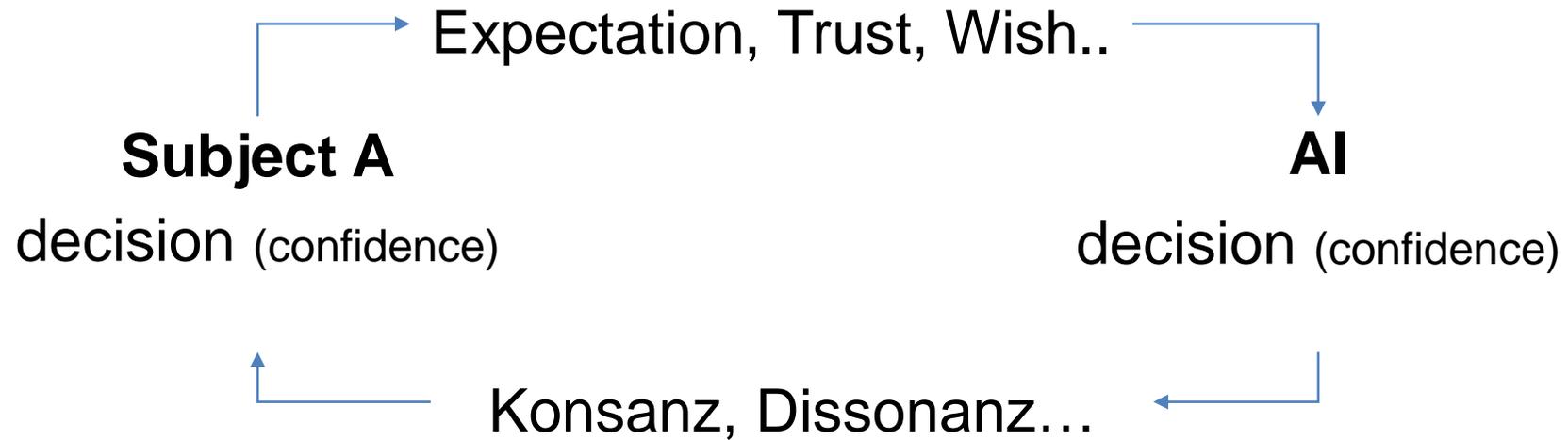
	Datum	Rendite_mean	Datum	Rendite_sd	Datum	Rendite_dfa	Datum	Rendite_sr
324	08.08.2022	-823,138	08.08.2022	15,212,367	08.08.2022	601,496,118	08.08.2022	1,961
323	09.08.2022	-893,957	09.08.2022	1,520,336	09.08.2022	583,270,843	09.08.2022	1,984
322	10.08.2022	-747,822	10.08.2022	15,310,887	10.08.2022	556,677,952	10.08.2022	199
321	11.08.2022	-62,324	11.08.2022	15,233,992	11.08.2022	585,583,457	11.08.2022	2,049
320	12.08.2022	-501,322	12.08.2022	15,304,253	12.08.2022	564,572,038	12.08.2022	2,087



303	07.09.2022	-769,306	07.09.2022	1,536,826	07.09.2022	600,358,735	07.09.2022	2,173
302	08.09.2022	-788,051	08.09.2022	15,357,457	08.09.2022	566,278,313	08.09.2022	2,212
301	09.09.2022	-523,634	09.09.2022	15,289,639	09.09.2022	572,684,892	09.09.2022	2,212
300	12.09.2022	-487,452	12.09.2022	1,530,958	12.09.2022	602,091,882	12.09.2022	2,228
299	13.09.2022	-751,017	13.09.2022	15,700,605	13.09.2022	576,853,375	13.09.2022	2,240
298	14.09.2022	-784,445	14.09.2022	15,686,319	14.09.2022	554,952,844	14.09.2022	2,226
297	15.09.2022	-956,678	15.09.2022	1,565,899	15.09.2022	583,652,823	15.09.2022	2,288
296	16.09.2022	-883,788	16.09.2022	15,603,932	16.09.2022	556,630,358	16.09.2022	2,226
295	19.09.2022	-71,161	19.09.2022	15,545,409	19.09.2022	559,738,805	19.09.2022	21
294	20.09.2022	-761,154	20.09.2022	15,567,275	20.09.2022	587,623,846	20.09.2022	2,233
293	21.09.2022	-980,376	21.09.2022	15,564,498	21.09.2022	569,457,895	21.09.2022	2,219
292	22.09.2022	-1,042,435	22.09.2022	1,557,558	22.09.2022	53,503,291	22.09.2022	2,233
291	23.09.2022	-1,016,164	23.09.2022	15,544,691	23.09.2022	576,840,741	23.09.2022	2,226
290	26.09.2022	-1,037,326	26.09.2022	15,555,277	26.09.2022	562,768,110	26.09.2022	2,154



Shared decision making



Weitere relevante Aspekte



Subject A

decision confidence **(60 %)**

Subject B or AI

decision confidence **(80%)**

**Resulting
decision confidence**

??



- Over- or Under-Confidence in AI
- Over-Ruling rights
- AI-Training while operating



Transtheoretisches Modell

„**Precontemplation**“: haben Personen keine Absicht, ein problematisches Verhalten zu verändern.

„**Contemplation**“: haben Personen die Absicht, irgendwann das problematische Verhalten zu verändern.

„**Preparation**“: planen Personen konkret, demnächst ihr problematisches Verhalten zu ändern und unternehmen erste Schritte in Richtung einer Verhaltensänderung.

„**Action**“: vollziehen Personen eine Verhaltensänderung.

„**Maintenance**“: haben Personen seit einem längeren Zeitraum das problematische Verhalten aufgegeben.

„**Termination**“: ist das alte Verhalten dauerhaft aufgegeben, das neue Verhalten ist verinnerlicht und wird aufrechterhalten.

Relevante Aspekte

- ✓ Work Domain Analysis/ Cognitive Task Analysis
- ✓ Trustworthy AI / Confidential AI
- ✓ AI Theory of Mind / Mutual Theory of Mind
- ✓ Explainable AI / Counterfactual AI

Vielen Dank

Prof. Dr. phil. habil. Christian T. Haas

Direktor: INSTITUTE FOR COMPLEX SYSTEMS RESEARCH

Vorstand: GESELLSCHAFT FÜR DIGITALISIERUNGS- UND
VERHALTENSFORSCHUNG

neuromechanik@outlook.de