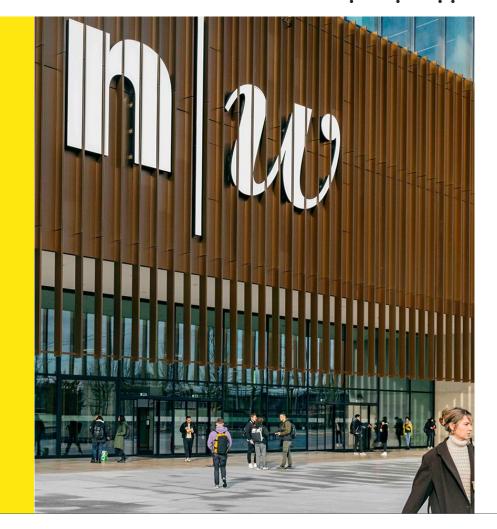
Decision-making in the age of Al

Bühler Al Community

Uzwil, 8.11.2024



Prof. Dr. Toni Wäfler

Download:

toniwaefler.ch -> Publikationen -> Vortraege

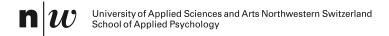
Institute Humans in Complex Systems (MikS)

- Analysis, evaluation and design of complex systems
 - Increased technical and organizational complexity
 - Individuals and groups confronted with such complexity
- Objectives
 - Increase the reliability and safety of sociotechnical systems
 - Healthy humans and organizations









Outline

- -Intelligence
- Human intelligence differs from Al
- -Amazing abilities of humans
- –Outlook: Combining human and machine HORIZON-Project AI4REALNET

Intelligence

Intelligence:

Ability to learn from experience, solve problems and use knowledge to adapt to new situations.
(Myers, 2005, S. 460)

Artificial intelligence:

Replication of human intelligence within computer science.

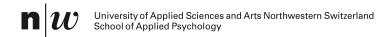
(Wikingdia, 2022)

(Wikipedia, 2023)



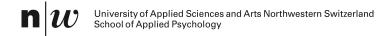
Focus: Experts





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Object recognition vs. patterns in pixels



Object recognition vs. patterns in pixels

Understanding vs. data patterns



Object recognition vs. patterns in pixels

Understanding vs. data patterns

Value system (understanding of the world) vs. pursuit of goals?



Object recognition vs. patterns in pixels

Understanding vs. data patterns

Value system (understanding of the world) vs. pursuit of goals?

Empathy (Theory of Mind) vs. inability to put oneself in the other person's shoes



Object recognition vs. patterns in pixels

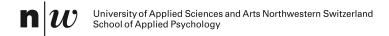
Understanding vs. data patterns

Value system (understanding of the world) vs. pursuit of goals?

Empathy (Theory of Mind) vs. inability to put oneself in the other person's shoes

Taking responsibility vs. functioning





Outline

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Expertise: Humans' Experience = Tacit Knowledge

Experts recognise patterns: They can "read" situations

Often an unconscious process

Mostly tacit knowledge: not explainable

Prerequisite: Experience

- What is important about the situation?
- What needs to be taken into account?
- What needs to be done?

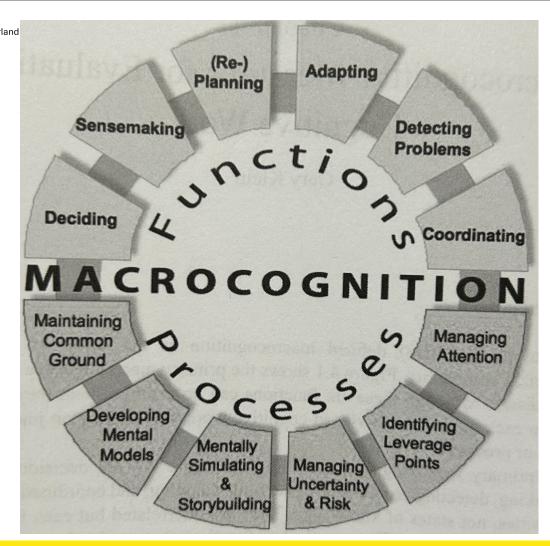
(Klein, 1993)



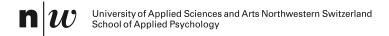
Bild von Bernd auf Pixabay



Macrocognition



(Klein, 2010)



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Classic View: Automation = Increasing Technical Autonomy



1









0

No automation

Zero autonomy: the driver performs all driving tasks.

Driver assistance

Vehicle is controlled by the driver, but some driving assist features may be included in the vehicle design.

Partial automation

Vehicle has combined automated functions, like acceleration and steering, but the driver must remain engaged with the driving task and monitor the environment at all times.

Conditional automation

Driver is a necessity, but is not required to monitor the environment. The driver must be ready to take control of the vehicle at all times with notice.

High automation

4

The vehicle is capable of performing all driving functions under certain conditions. The driver may have the option to control the vehicle.

Full automation

5

The vehicle is capable of performing all driving functions under all conditions. The driver may have the option to control the vehicle.

(credit-suisse.com)

Alternative View: Increasing Cooperation of Humans and Technology

3. Collaborative systems

(Waefler, 2021)

2. Interactive systems

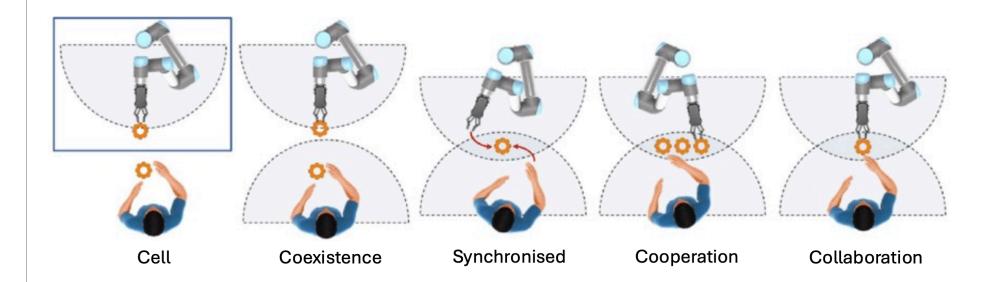
1. Informate

Technical control

Human

control

Human-Cobot Teaming





AI4REALNET.EU

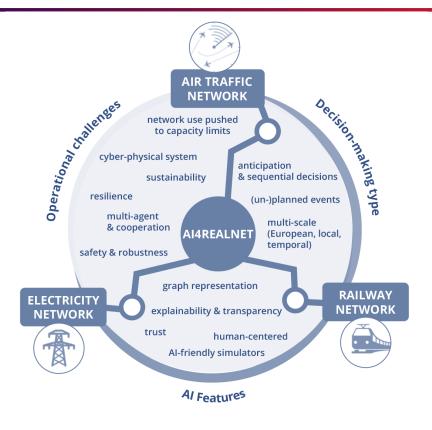






Focus on critical infrastructures

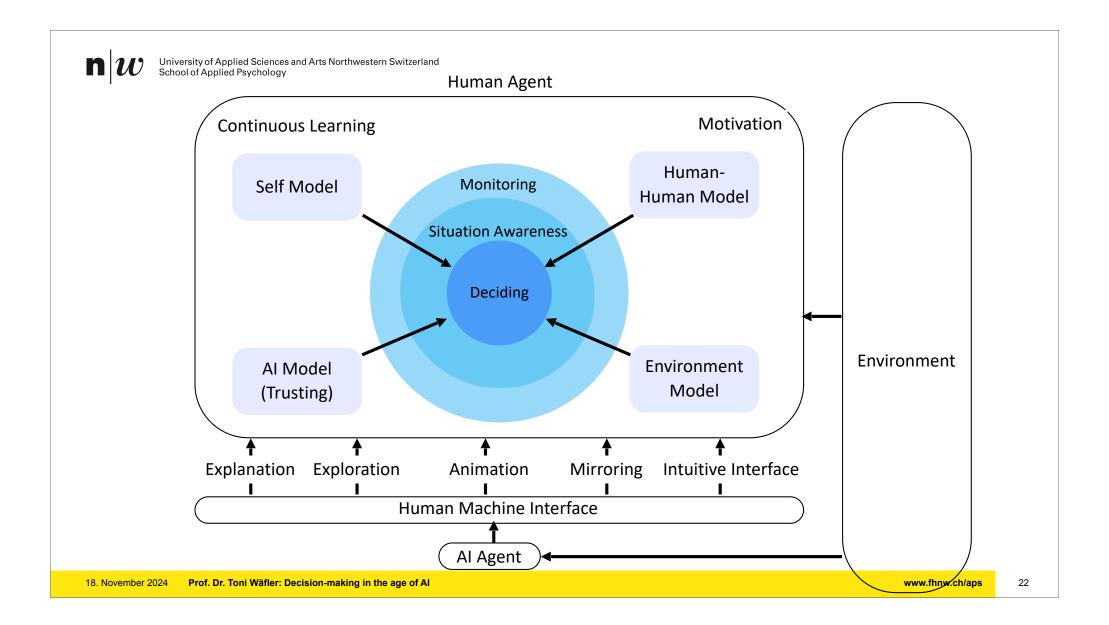


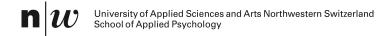




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Summary

- -Humans and artificial intelligence are very different
- Artificial intelligence can (partially) emulate human intelligence
- Based on their different strengths and weaknesses, humans and artificial intelligence can complement each other

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