

Artificial Intelligence and Expertise: the Two Faces of the Same Artificial Performance Coin

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Outline

- 1 How is (Artificial) Intelligence Defined?
- 2 Debates Still Ongoing
- 3 A Strong Parallel with Expertise
- 4 Impact on AI
- 5 Conclusion

In the field of Psychology

Gottfredson [1997] got 52 signatories for a definition of intelligence:

Intelligence is a very general mental capability that, among other things, involves the ability to reason, plan, solve problems, think abstractly, comprehend complex ideas, learn quickly and learn from experience.

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No broadly agreed, precise definition yet. (Mackintosh [2011], Urbina [2011], Willis et al. [2011], Davidson and Kemp [2011], Franklin [2014])

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- Not only goal fulfilment, efficiency too

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- Intelligence is about performance
- But expertise too!
- And it has already a well agreed definition!
(Ackerman [2011], Ericsson [2006])

Expertise vs. Intelligence

Definition of expert¹:

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- Intelligence is about genericity
(**domain-generic** skills/knowledge)

From Expertise to Intelligence

Just a bit of refinement:

- Expertise = special skills/knowledge, but intelligence too
- Expertise is about a particular domain
(**domain-relevant** skills/knowledge)
- Intelligence is about genericity
(**domain-generic** skills/knowledge)
- Both are complementary aspects of high performance.

About Relevance and Genericity

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- Most generic: skills on/knowledge about the agent itself.

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Generalisation for non-Human Performance

Definition:

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Generalise human-centred terms:

Generalisation for non-Human Performance

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Generalise human-centred terms:

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Generalise human-centred terms:

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- Skill

Generalisation for non-Human Performance

Definition:

*having, involving, or displaying domain-... **process** or data derived from training or experience.*

Generalise human-centred terms:

- Knowledge → Data
- Skill → Process

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Generalise human-centred terms:

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- Experience

Generalisation for non-Human Performance

Definition:

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Works corresponding to AI' would mainly relate to AGI (e.g. brain emulation).

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- Intelligence as expertise acquisition
- Technological singularity vs. expertise evidence

Future Work

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- Analysis of recursive self-improvement

Thanks for your attention.

Questions?

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Formal definition of intelligence

Legg and Hutter [2007b]

Achieve goals in a wide range of environments:

- Observations o_i + rewards r_i + actions a_i
($o_1 r_1 \rightarrow a_1 \rightarrow o_2 r_2 \rightarrow a_2 \rightarrow \dots$)
- Agent = $\pi(a_i | o_1 r_1 a_1 \dots o_{i-1} r_{i-1} a_{i-1} o_i r_i)$
(probability of actions given history)
- Environment = $\mu(o_i r_i | o_1 r_1 a_1 \dots o_{i-1} r_{i-1} a_{i-1})$
(probability of observations and rewards given history)
- Total reward to be maximised = V_μ^π (various models)
- Priority to simple μ (Kolmogorov complexity $K(\mu)$)
- Intelligence = $\sum_{\mu \in E} 2^{-K(\mu)} V_\mu^\pi$