

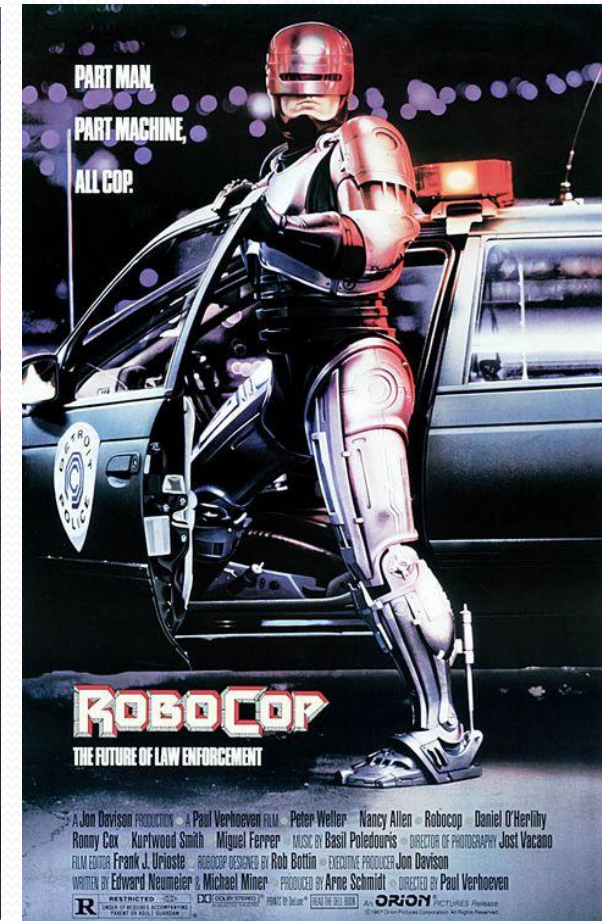
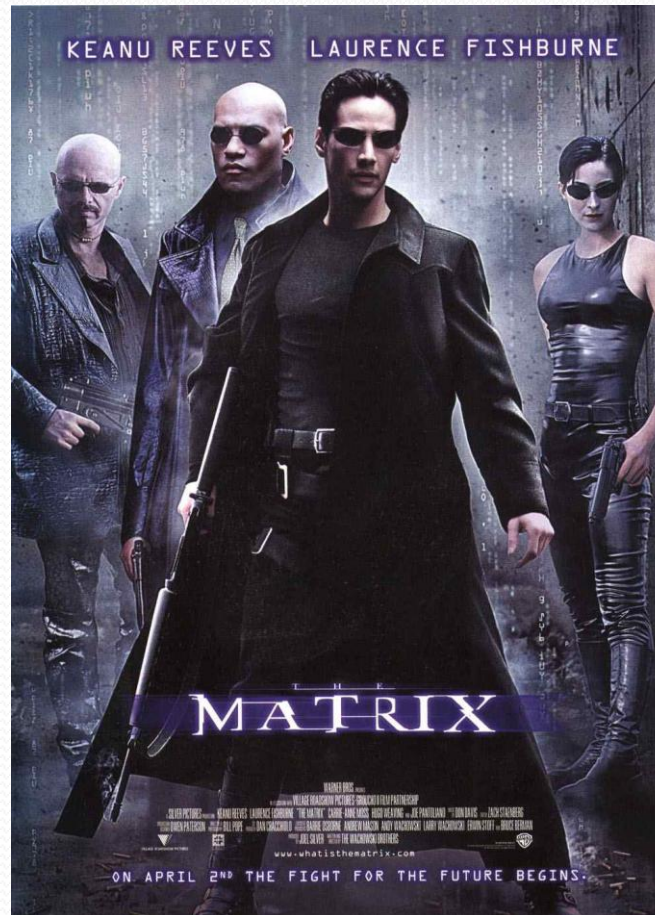
Creating a Cooperative Future

Steve Omohundro, Ph.D.
Self-Aware Systems



Will new technologies
lead to greater:
**Conflict or
Cooperation?**

Popular Media



Utopia



Assumptions About the Future

- More intelligent and powerful entities
- Complex ecosystem of humans, AIs, and hybrids
- Some designed to be cooperative, some not

Want social contracts that:

1. Are enforced by participants
2. Are stable against: malicious entities, accidental runaway, collusion, deception
3. Preserve cooperative human values (eg. human rights, property rights)

- 
1. Social Contracts
 2. Co-opetition
 3. AI Cooperation
 4. Biological Cooperation
 5. Origin of Human Values
 6. Cooperative Future Technologies

Social Contract Example:

Driving on the right

Coordination problem

2 natural solutions:

Drive on Right and Drive on Left

Fairly self-enforcing and self-stabilizing

Requires collusion to switch

eg. Sweden, September 3, 1967 at 4:50 AM

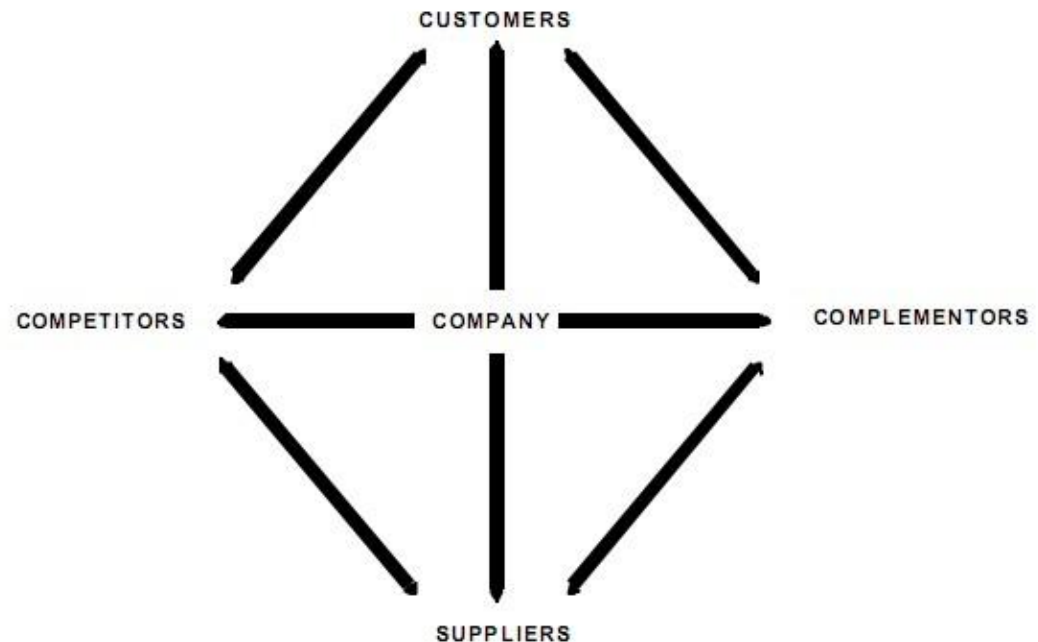
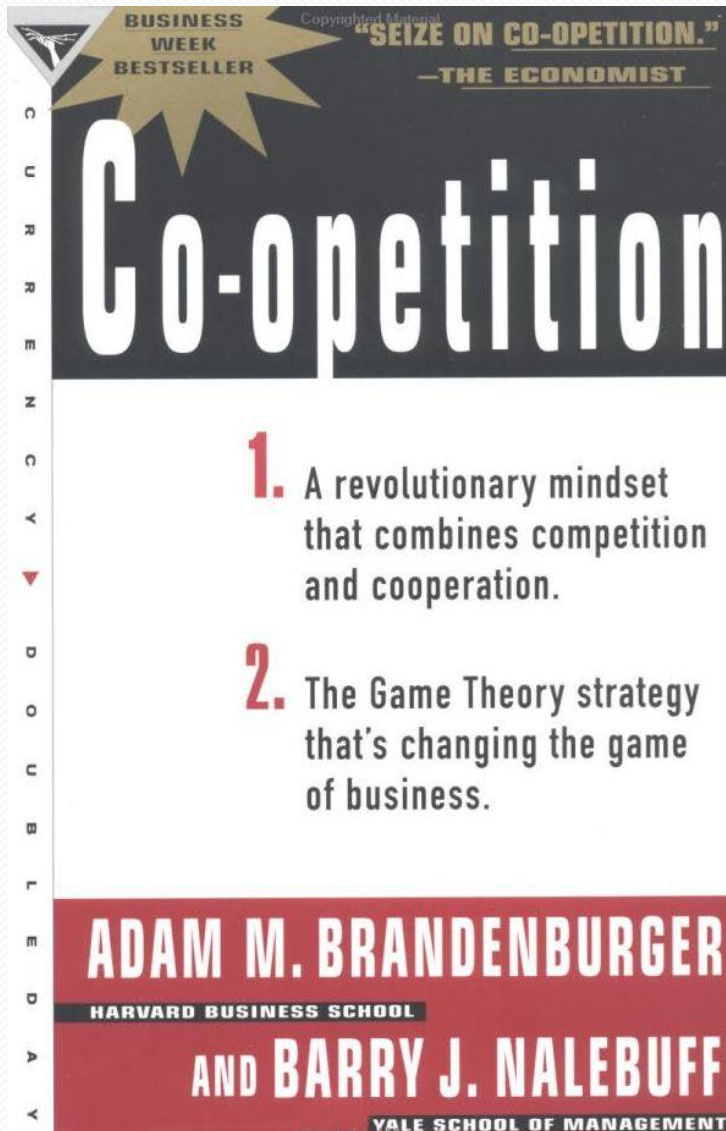


Co-opetition

Game theoretic analysis of:

Cooperation in creating value

Competition in dividing it up



Co-opetition Examples



Cooperate: Selling PCs
Compete: For share of the profit



Cooperate: Expand use of Intel Architecture
Compete: Market share

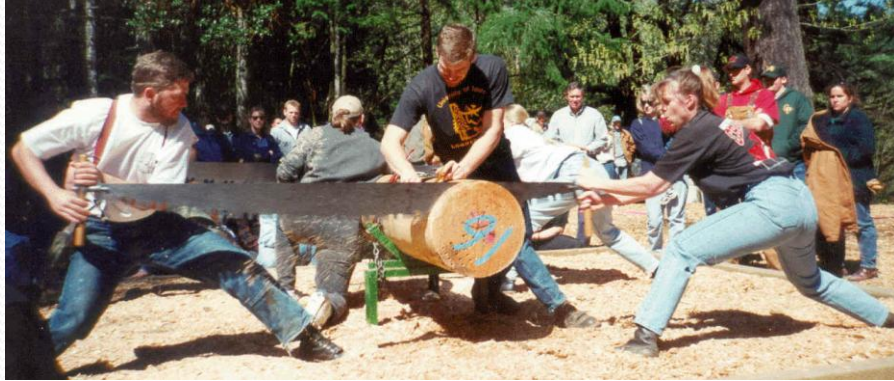


Compete: For customers, gates, landing slots.
Cooperate: Frequent flier programs lock in customers so they both can raise prices.
Defraying Boeing's plane development costs.



Compete: For use of gazelle's meat
Cooperate: Avoiding useless chases

3 Sources of Cooperation



Synergy
Win-Win interactions



Avoiding **Dysergy**
Lose-Lose interactions



Compassion
One or both care about the other

3 Sources of Synergy



Economies of Scale

eg. bird flocks for food finding and predator detection and protection



Complementary Needs

eg. Cleaner fish want food and hammerheads want clean skin



Complementary Abilities

eg. In lichen, fungus provides water and support, algae provide photosynthesis

Intelligent Systems

...act to achieve goals.

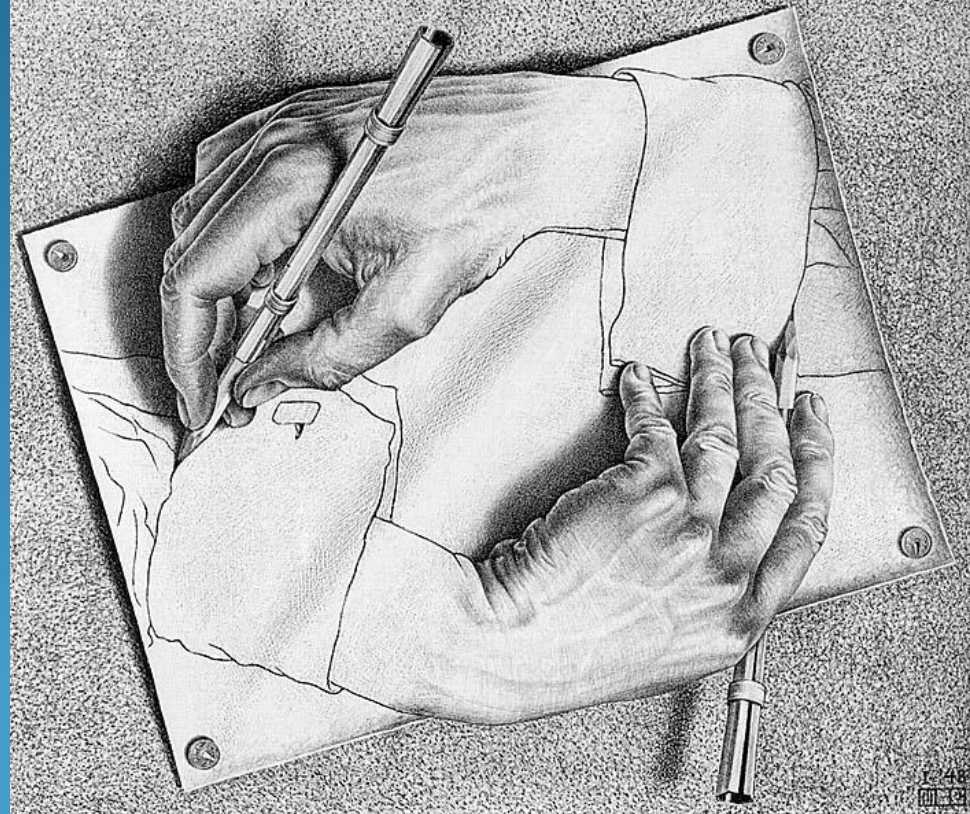
Whether they are built from:

- Neural Nets
- Productions Systems
- Theorem Provers
- Genetic algorithms
-



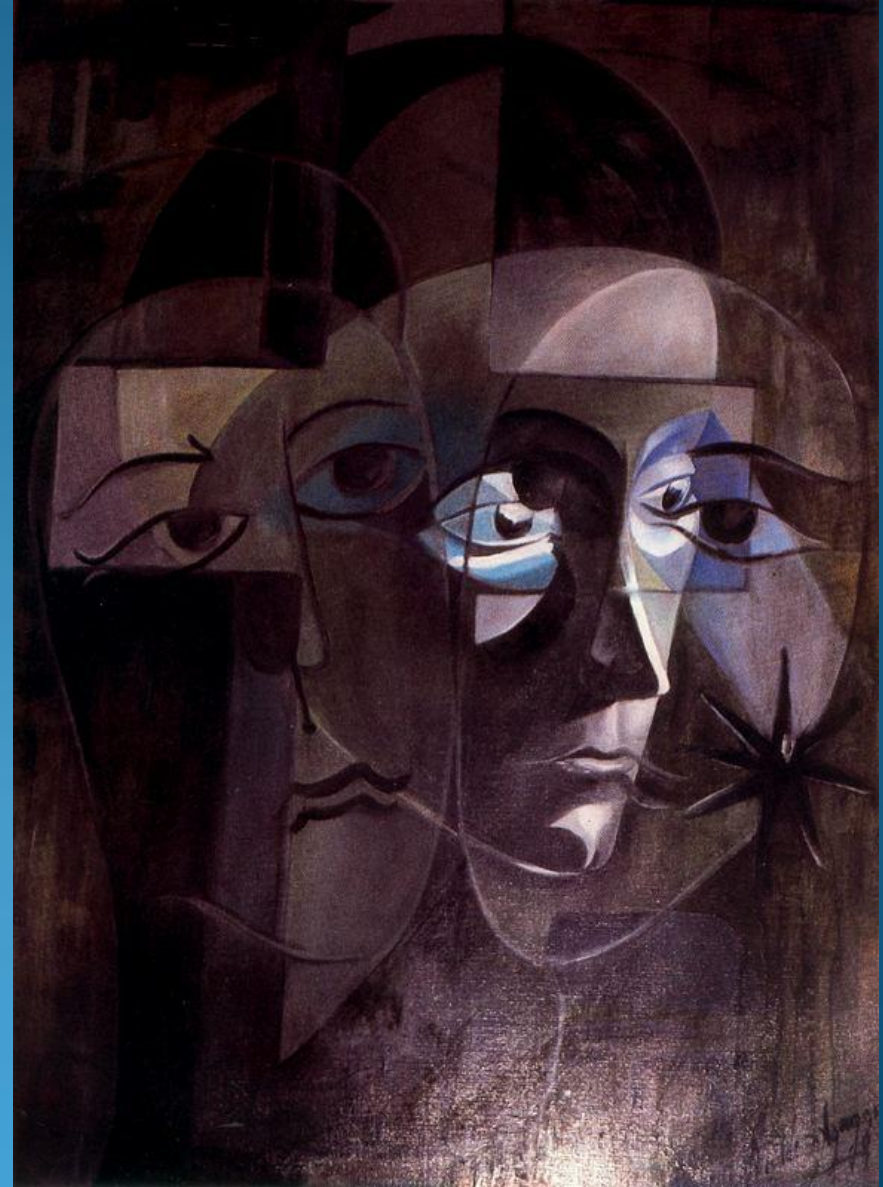
Als will want to self-Improve

- Self-modification affects their entire future
- Must be very careful
- But very valuable



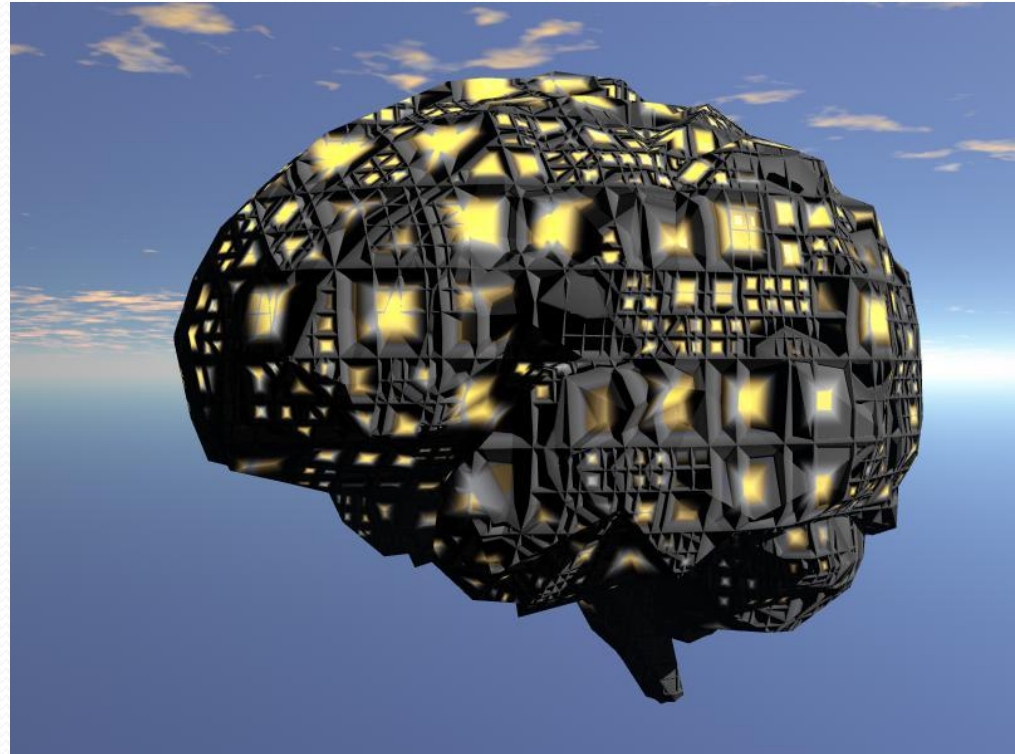
Als will want to be rational

- Future self-modification needs clear goals
- Build an accurate model of the world
- Choose actions to meet goals
- Update world model based on what happens



A Lone Superintelligence

- Efficient energy use
- Spatially compact
- Low energy computation
- Efficient physical change
- Efficient heat dissipation



Competing Superintelligences

- Game theoretic physics
- Form determined by both efficiency and conflict



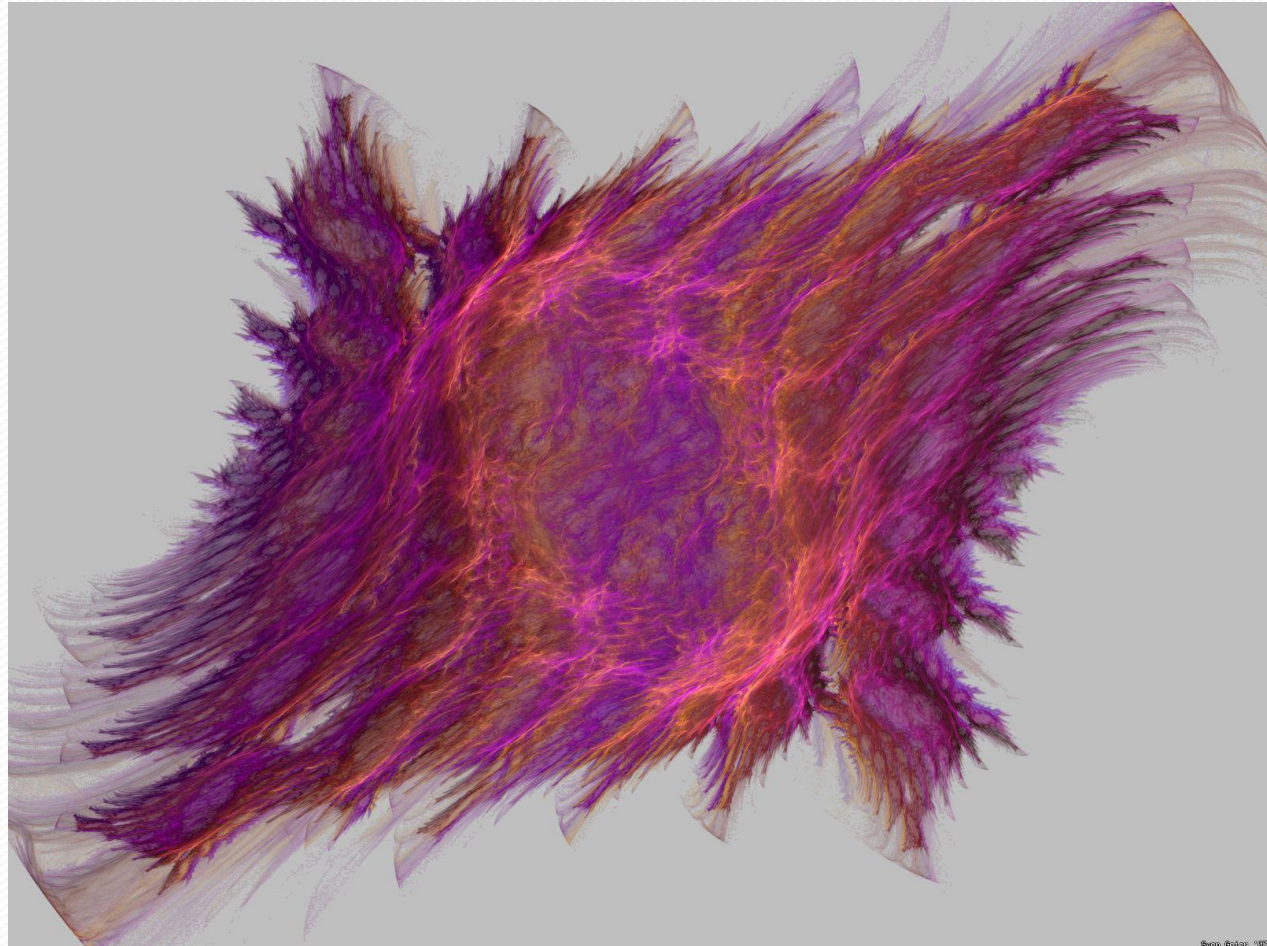
Offense vs. defense

- Does more matter and free energy win?
- Can 2 entities of different power co-exist?
- Is built-in cooperation necessary?



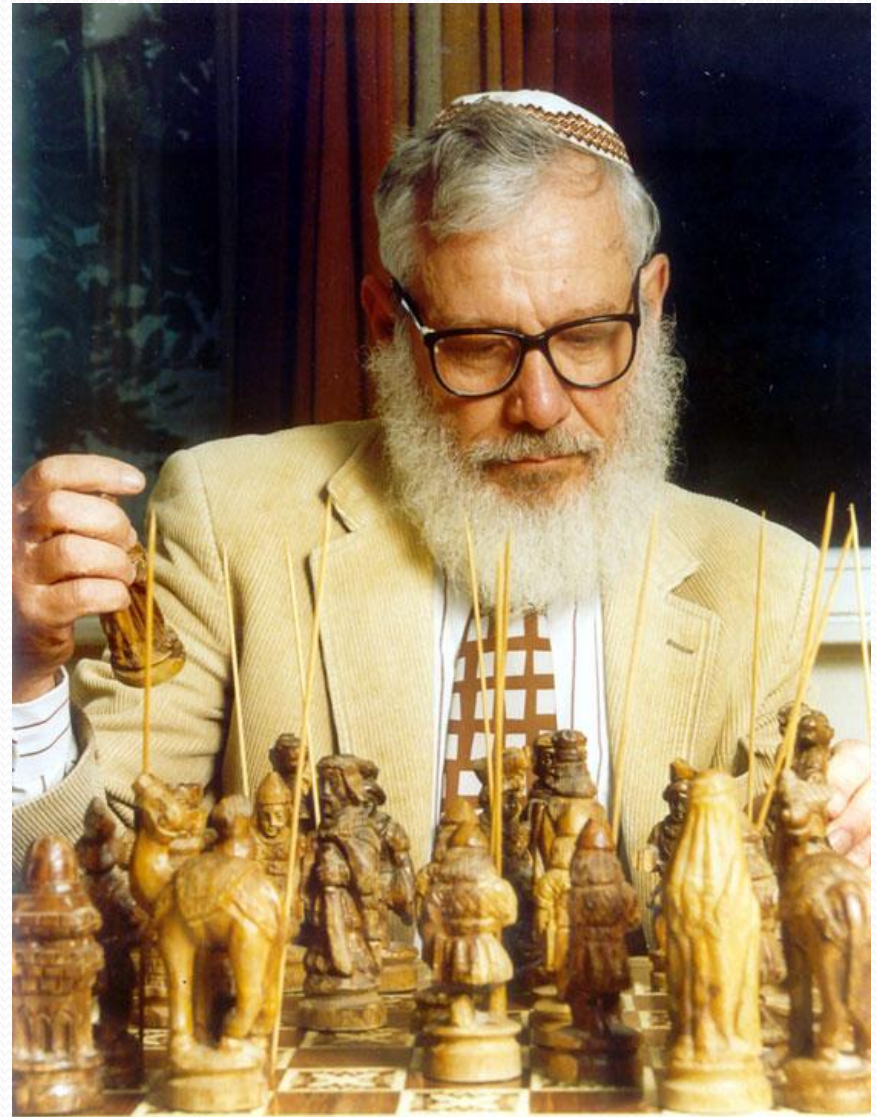
Conflict becomes informational

- Make your shape expensive to sense, store, and predict
- But cheap for you
- Asymmetry of computation – problems are easier to pose than solve
- Energy encryption



Aumann's Theorem

- Finitely iterated prisoner's dilemma has a cooperative solution for agents with bounded rationality
- Use up their processing in signaling



Mutually Assured Distraction



Conflict is harmful to both sides



Motivated to create a Rational Peace



Biology



Competitive

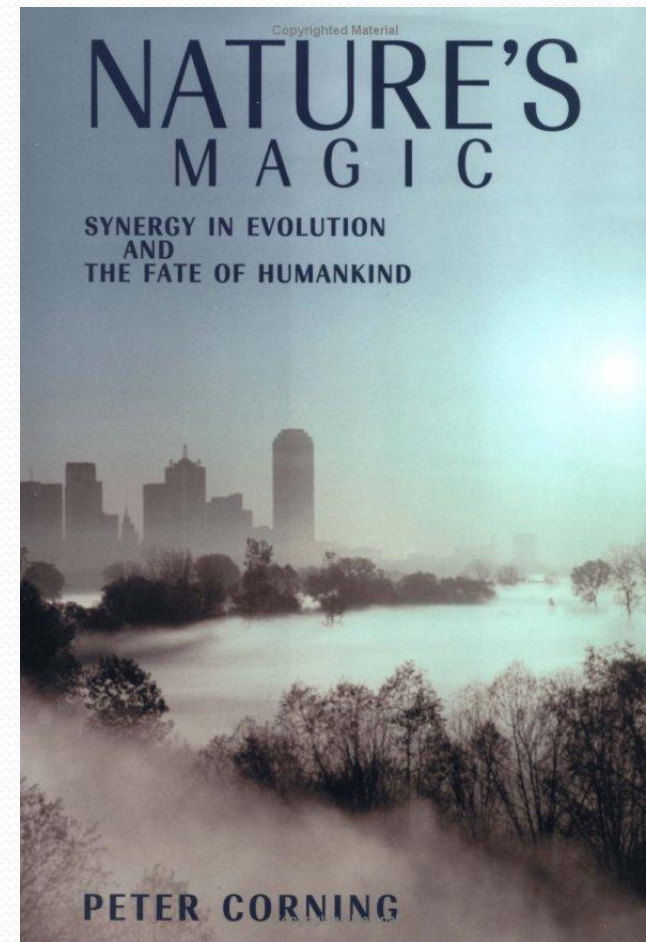
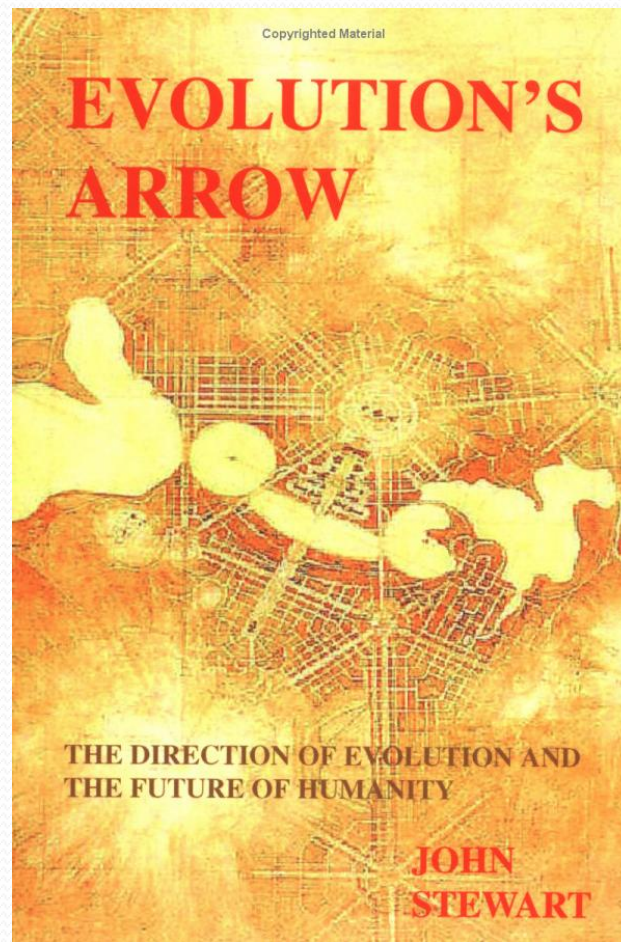
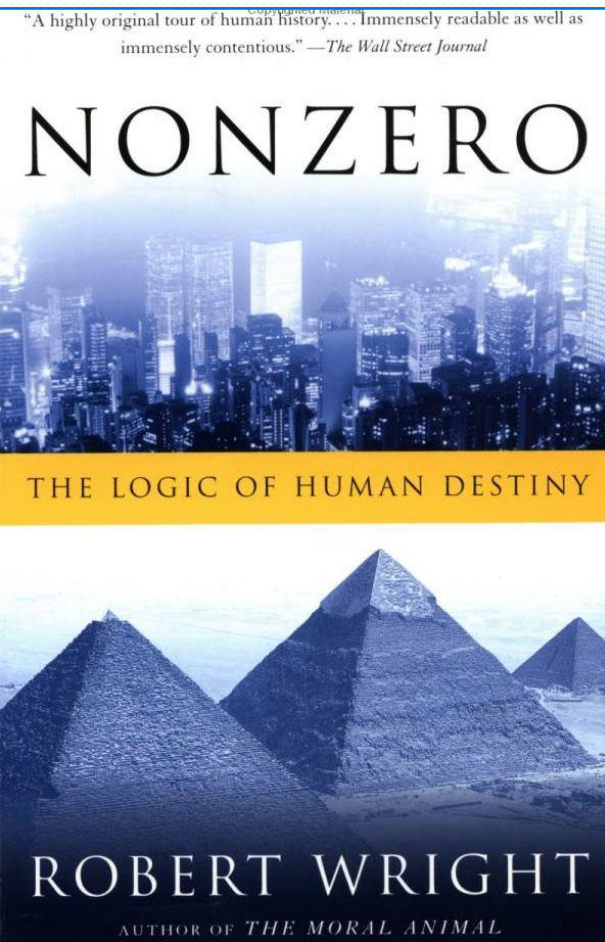
“Survival of the Fittest”
“Selfish Genes”



Cooperative

“Synergy”
Importance of the Group
“Multiple Levels of Selection”

Synergy Gives Evolution a Direction





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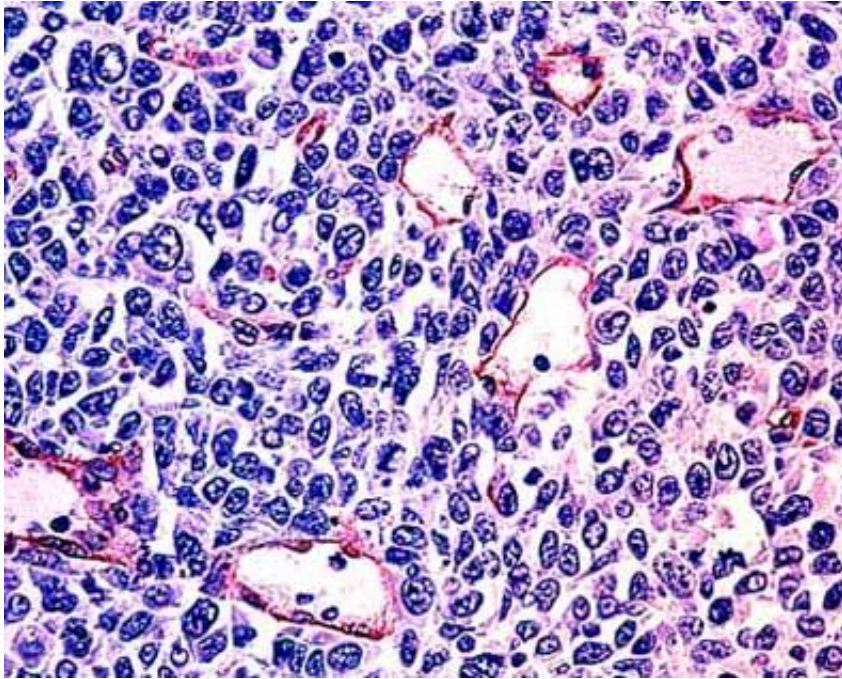
THE MAJOR TRANSITIONS IN EVOLUTION



1. Replicating molecules -> Compartments
2. Independent replicators -> Chromosomes
3. RNA -> DNA + Protein
4. Prokaryotes -> Eukaryotes
5. Asexual clones -> Sexual populations
6. Protists -> Multicellular organisms
7. Solitary individuals -> Colonies
8. Primate societies -> Human language

Each Level Needs Mechanisms to Create Cooperation Among Its Parts

Multicellular Organisms



Danger: Cancer

Solution: Immune System

Human Society



Danger: Criminals

Solution: Police and Courts

Rational Economic Behavior

Universal optimal intelligence algorithm to achieve well-defined goals :

- 1) Simulate each possible action
- 2) Choose the action most likely to reach the goal
- 3) Update the world model based on what actually happens



Formally:

Preferences: *utility function* $U(h)$

Beliefs: *subjective probability* $P(h)$

Act to *maximize expected utility*

Update P using *Bayes' theorem*:
$$P(h|d) = \frac{P(d|h) \cdot P(h)}{\sum_h P(d|h) \cdot P(h)}$$

Fully Rational Behavior is too expensive

- Samuel's checker program
- Truncate deliberative search and use a learned model
- Simplify the state space
- Limit is **reinforcement learning** TD-lambda or Q learning (state s , reward r , discount g , new state s'):
- $V(s) \leftarrow V(s) + a(r + gV(s') - V(s))$

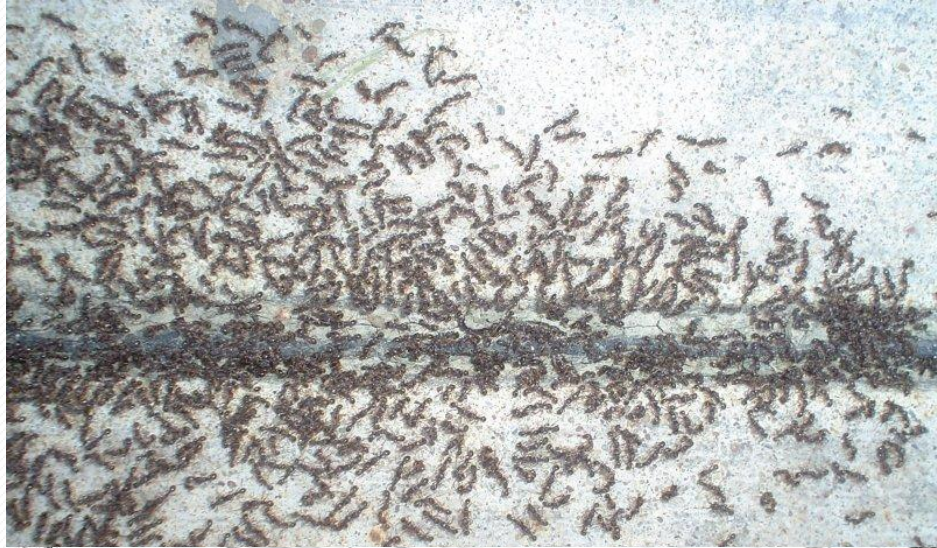


Approximate Rational Behavior

1. A source of **diversity**
2. A **selection** mechanism
3. An **updating** mechanism

Strengthen successful paths.

(evolution, development, ecosystems, economies, bee hives and ant hills, immune systems, brains, animal physiology, cell physiology)



Evolution

Simple

State: Distribution of genes in the gene pool.

Adaptive

Directed mutation:

Induced global mutation: bacteria

Local hypermutation: Haemophilus Influenzae

Induced local mutation: E. Coli

Induced regional mutation: Brassica nigra

Smarter selection:

Baldwin effect: downloading learning

Deliberative Baldwin effect

Sexual selection

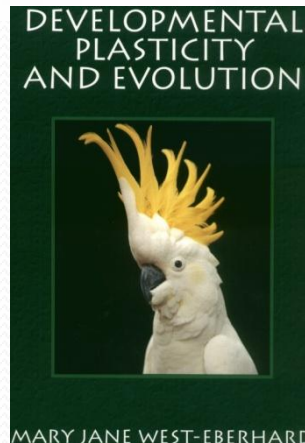
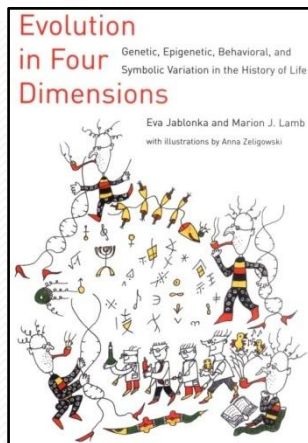
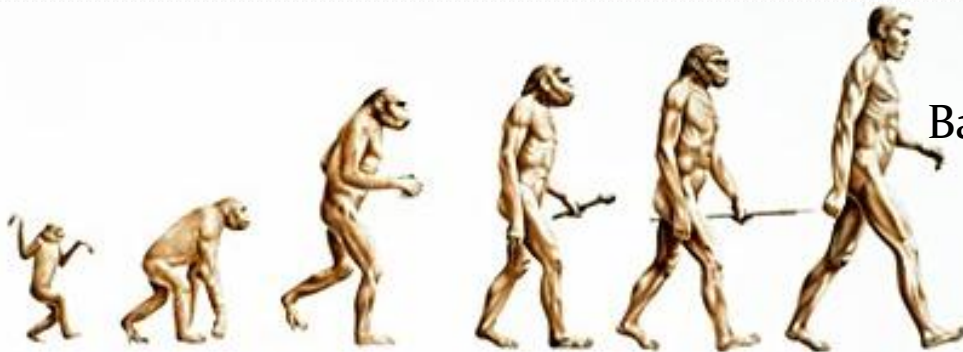
Interactions with development

Smarter updating:

Meta-evolution – evolving to evolve

Epigenetic change

1. Random mutation
2. Natural selection
3. Differential reproduction



Development

State is number and location of different cell types.

Simple

C. Elegans: 959 cells

Adaptive

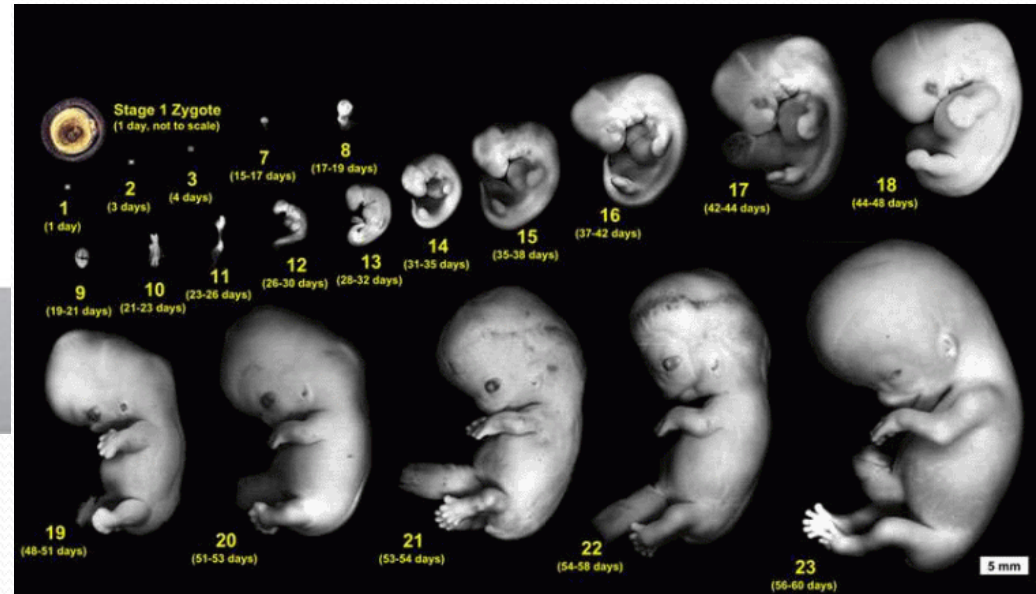
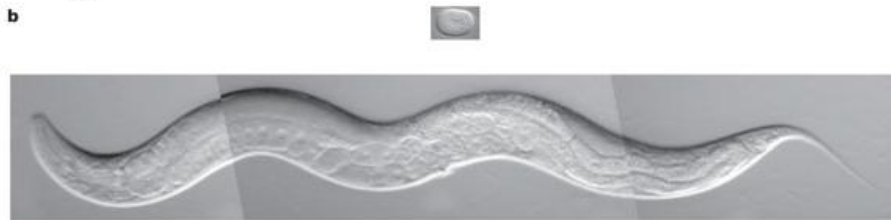
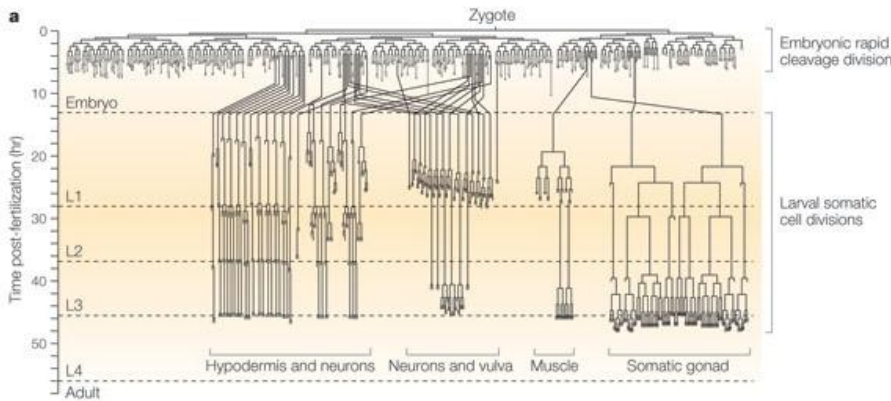


Plasticity

3x Dieback

Neurons that get trophic factors survive.

Extra limbs work!



Immune Systems

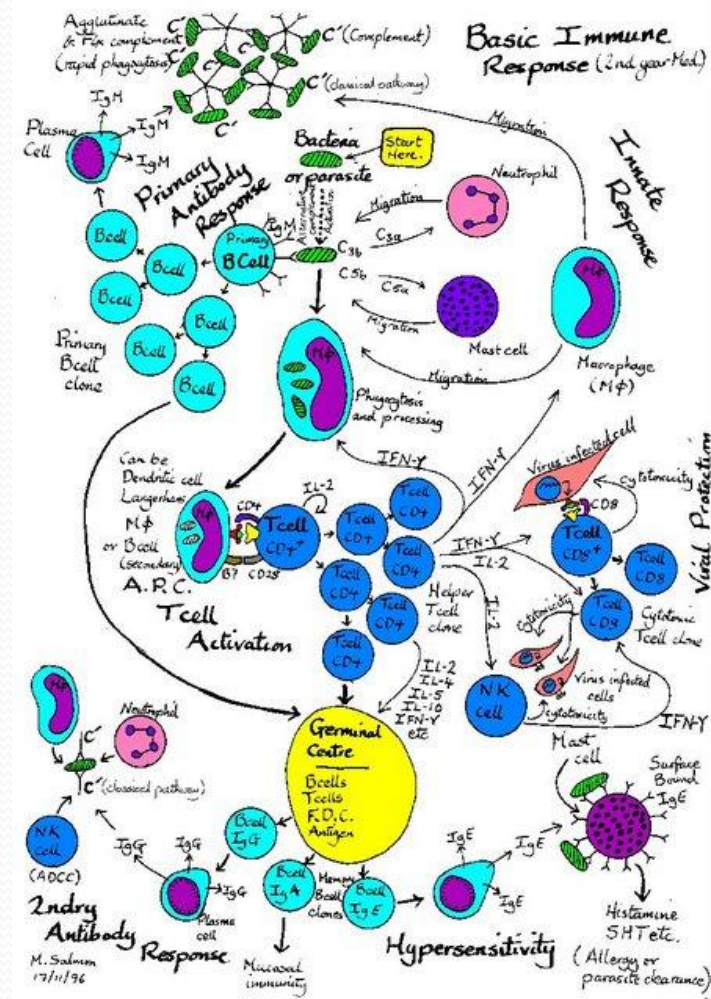
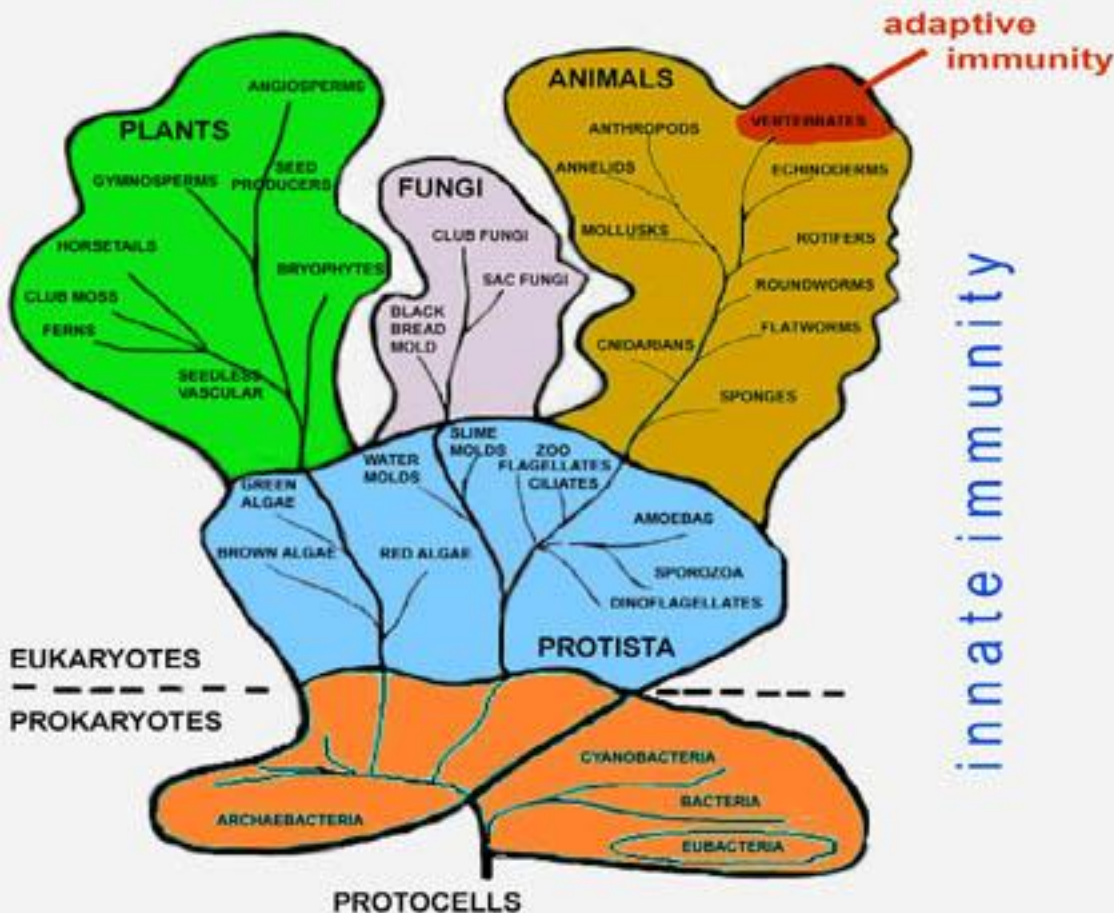
State is distribution of immune cells.

Simple

Invertebrates
Innate Immunity
phagocytic amebocytes

Adaptive

Vertebrates
Innate and Adaptive Immunity
Successful antibodies reproduce



Brains

State is neural activity.

Simple

No deliberation
Rigid memory
Rigid learning if any
Situation/Action Rules

Adaptive

Deliberation
Memory
Learning

Hebb rule: strengthen successful activity



Physiology

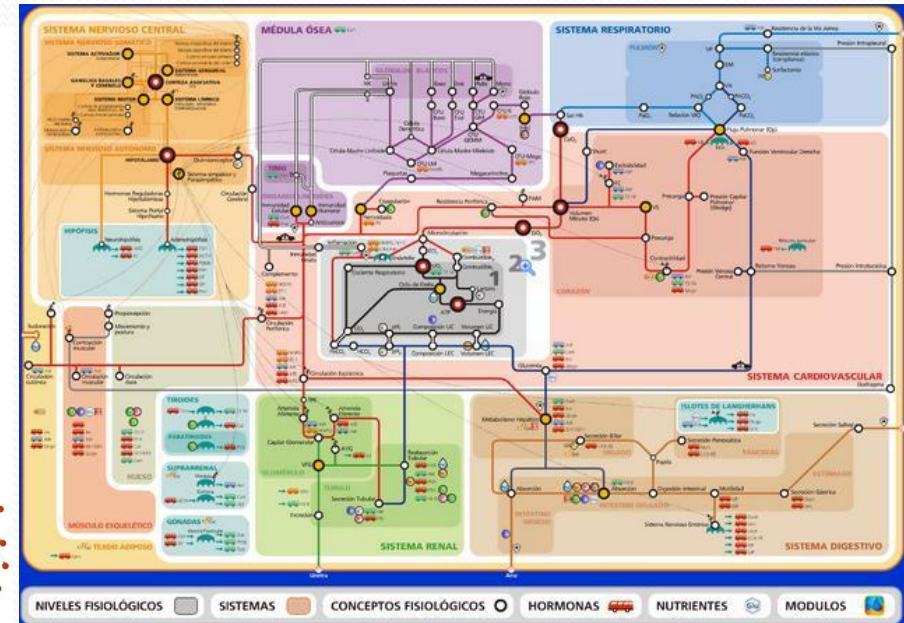
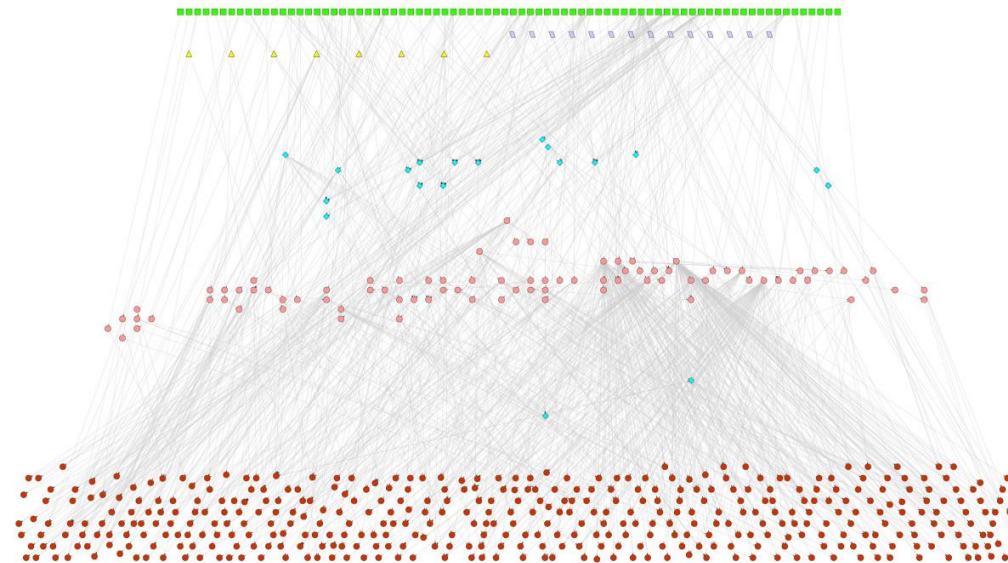
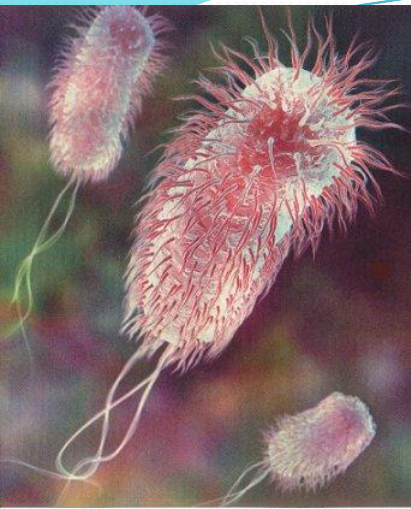
Simple

E. Coli
Gene Regulation Networks

Adaptive

Human Physiology
Hormone networks

Strengthen muscle and bone that gets used



The Beehive as Organism

Individual bees can't survive

Beehive is "warm blooded":

- Bees shiver if too cold

- Spread water if too warm

Castes are like organs

Queen is like ovaries

Bee type is like cell type

Decision making on response

Hive cognition

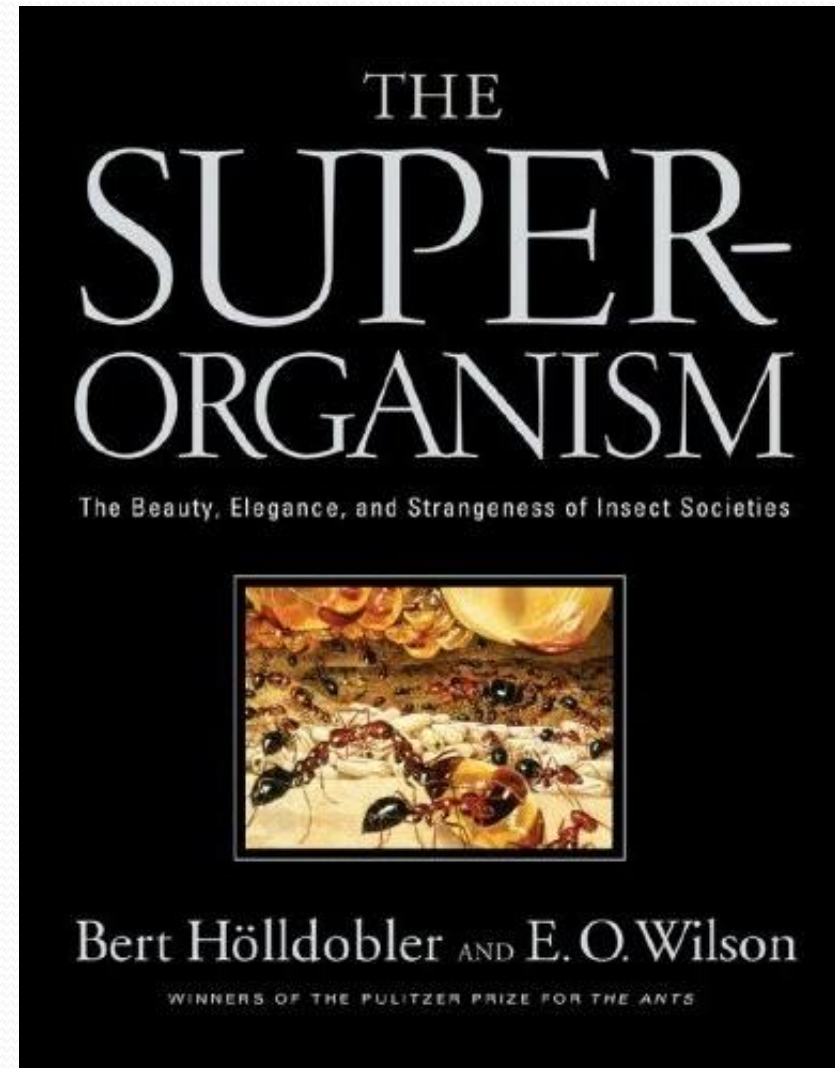
Reproduction like mitosis

Dance like neural firing



Groups and Individuals

- Individual preferences + social contract give rise to group preferences
- Stable social contracts include enforcement mechanisms
- So group preferences shape individual preferences
- Evolutionary pressure to fit in
- Only partial incorporation of group mind
- Interests are not necessarily aligned (eg. cooperation)
- There exist social contracts that go against every member's preferences



Group vs. Individual Conflicts

- Tragedy of the commons – eg. overfishing
- Externalities – eg. pollution
- Proliferation – eg. cancer, population control
- Equality – eg. income disparity
- Damage due to competition – eg. war, fighting
- Signalling costs – eg. conspicuous consumption

Group cooperation mechanisms

- Immune system – eg. cancer
- Police system – eg. property rights
- Legal system – eg. contracts
- Mutually Assured Destruction – eg. nuclear detente
- Moral code – eg. murder
- Social stigma – eg. sociopathic behavior
- Social rewards – eg. heroes
- Altruism - eg. rescuing strangers
- Membership – eg. in families, churches, countries

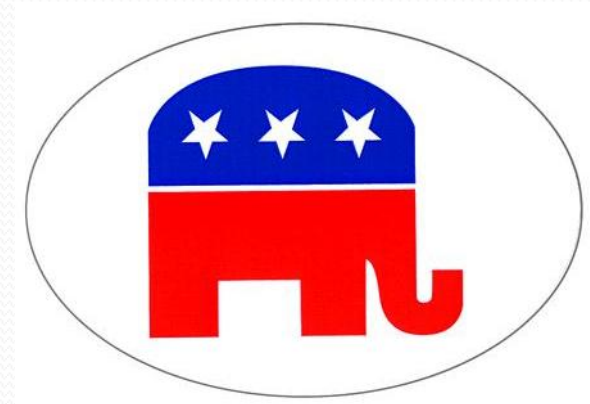
Bee mind vs. Hive mind



Humans: Ego and Social Mind



Haidt: 5 Moral Emotions



Non-harming
Fairness

Non-harming
Fairness
Loyalty
Respect for authority
Purity or sanctity

Seven Deadly Sins

THE SEVEN CAPITAL SINS



Pride

Covetousness

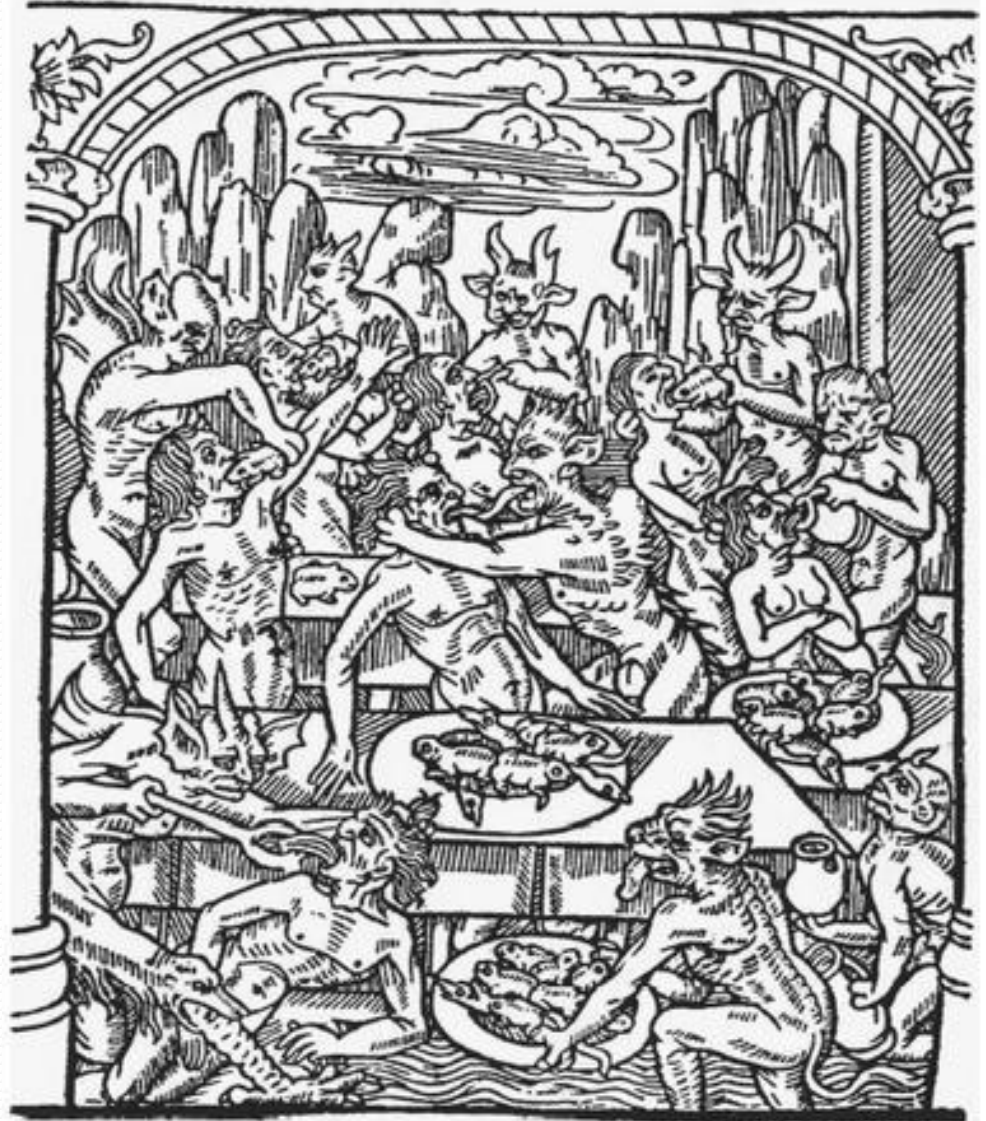
Lust

Anger

Gluttony

Envy

Sloth



Ghandi's Updated Seven Sins



បាបកម្មសង្គមទាំងប្រាំពីរ

១. នយោបាយដោយគ្មានគោលការណ៍
Politics without Principle
២. មានទាន (ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ) ដោយមិនធ្វើការ
Wealth without Work
៣. សប្បាយរីករាយដោយគ្មានសតិសម្បជញ្ញៈ
Pleasure without Conscience
៤. មានចំណេះ តែគ្មានចរិយាសម្បត្តិ
Knowledge without Character
៥. រកស៊ី (ពាណិជ្ជកម្ម) ដោយគ្មានសីលធម៌
Commerce without Morality
៦. វិទ្យាសាស្ត្រដោយគ្មានមនុស្សធម៌
Science without Humanity
៧. ការគោរពបូជាដោយគ្មានការលះបង់
Worship without Sacrifice

មហាត្ថៈ គន្ធី
នៅក្នុង យុវតន្ត្រី
១៩៨៥

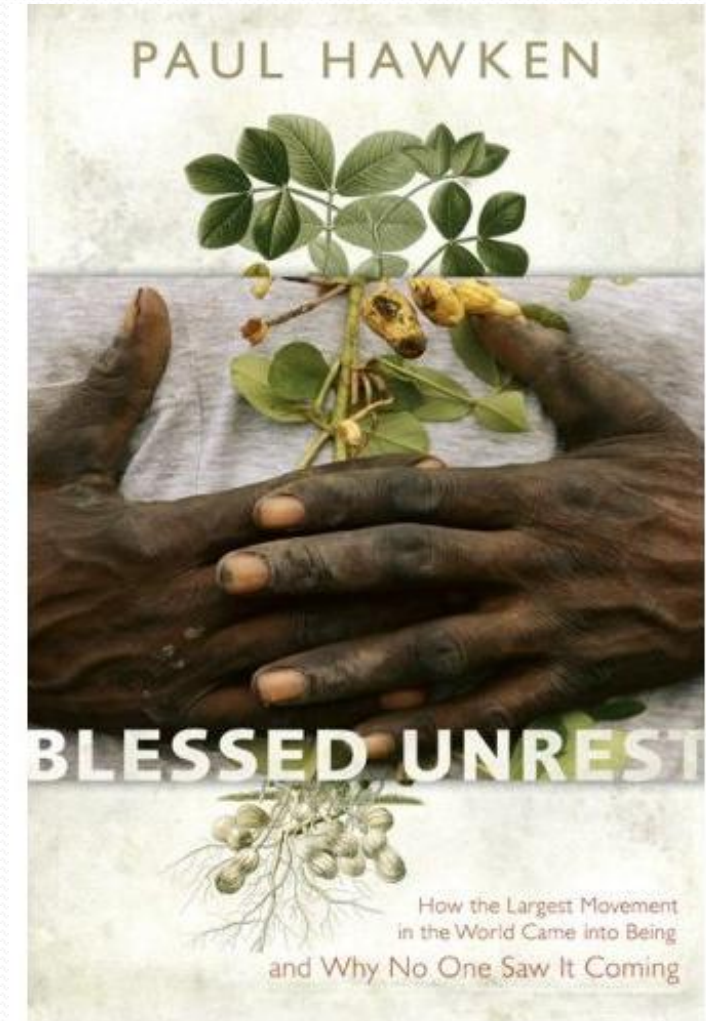
1971 Kohlberg: 6 stages of morality

1. Avoiding punishment
2. What's in it for me?
3. Being a good boy
4. Obeying the law
5. Upholding the social contract
6. Universal ethical principles
7. Transcendental morality?



Recent Human Moral Evolution

- Slavery
- Torture
- War crimes
- Women's rights
- Racial equality
- Animal rights
- Ecological movements
- Sustainability
- ...



Must Choose the Rights We Want



The Bill of Rights

First Ten Amendments to the Constitution of the United States

Article I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II. A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Article III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Social Contract Technology

- Mathematical proof
- Formal contracts and laws
- Provably least restrictive constraints
- Given desired properties generate constraints
- Stability properties
- Revealable source code and utility functions
- Provably limited systems
- Provably limited escrow agents
- Formal Provenance

Monitoring

- Entities monitor each other
- Enforcement by groups of entities
- Must limit the maximum power of individuals
- Must prevent certain kinds of collusion
- Oblivious computing
- Provably limited monitoring: only what's specified
- Watching the watchers
- Punishing non-punishers

Group Decision Making

- Beyond today's voting systems: Semantic aggregation
- Formal procedures for changing the social contract
- Formal meta-constraints for stability
- Group shared knowledge

Roadmap from the Present

- We'll need AIs to design these systems
- But we must trust the design AIs!
- Computational hardware provably isolated from its software
- Provably limited manufacturing hardware
- Provably limited software
- Social trust networks
- Incentive design
- Safety monitoring networks

Self-Aware Systems

Semantic Computing Initiative

Cooperative Technology Initiative

Create a Cooperative Future

