


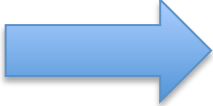

Under the Hood

Probabilistic Laws of Robotics and Networks of AIs

(At least three) Technical areas of interest

- Reasoning under Uncertainty
- Lookahead (projecting into the future)
- Communication among AIs, directly or through a central authority

Reasoning under Uncertainty

Current situation	Swerve right 	2 dead, 3 minor injuries (Pr = 0.1) (C = 100) 1 dead, 4 minor injuries (Pr = 0.4) (C = 80) 0 dead, 1 major injury, 4 minor injuries Pr = (0.5) (C = 10)
Current situation	Continue 	3 dead, 2 minor injuries (Pr = 0.8) (C = 150) 1 dead, 4 minor injuries (Pr = 0.2) (C = 80)
Current situation	Swerve left 	3 dead, 1 major, 1 minor injuries (Pr = 0.3) (C = 160) 2 dead, 3 minor injuries (Pr = 0.5) (C = 100) 1 dead, 0 injuries Pr = (0.2) (C = 70)

Swerve Right (expected cost): $(0.1 * 100) + (0.4 * 80) + (0.5 * 10) = 47$ Choose "Swerve Right"

Continue (expected cost): $(0.8 * 150) + (0.2 * 80) = 136$

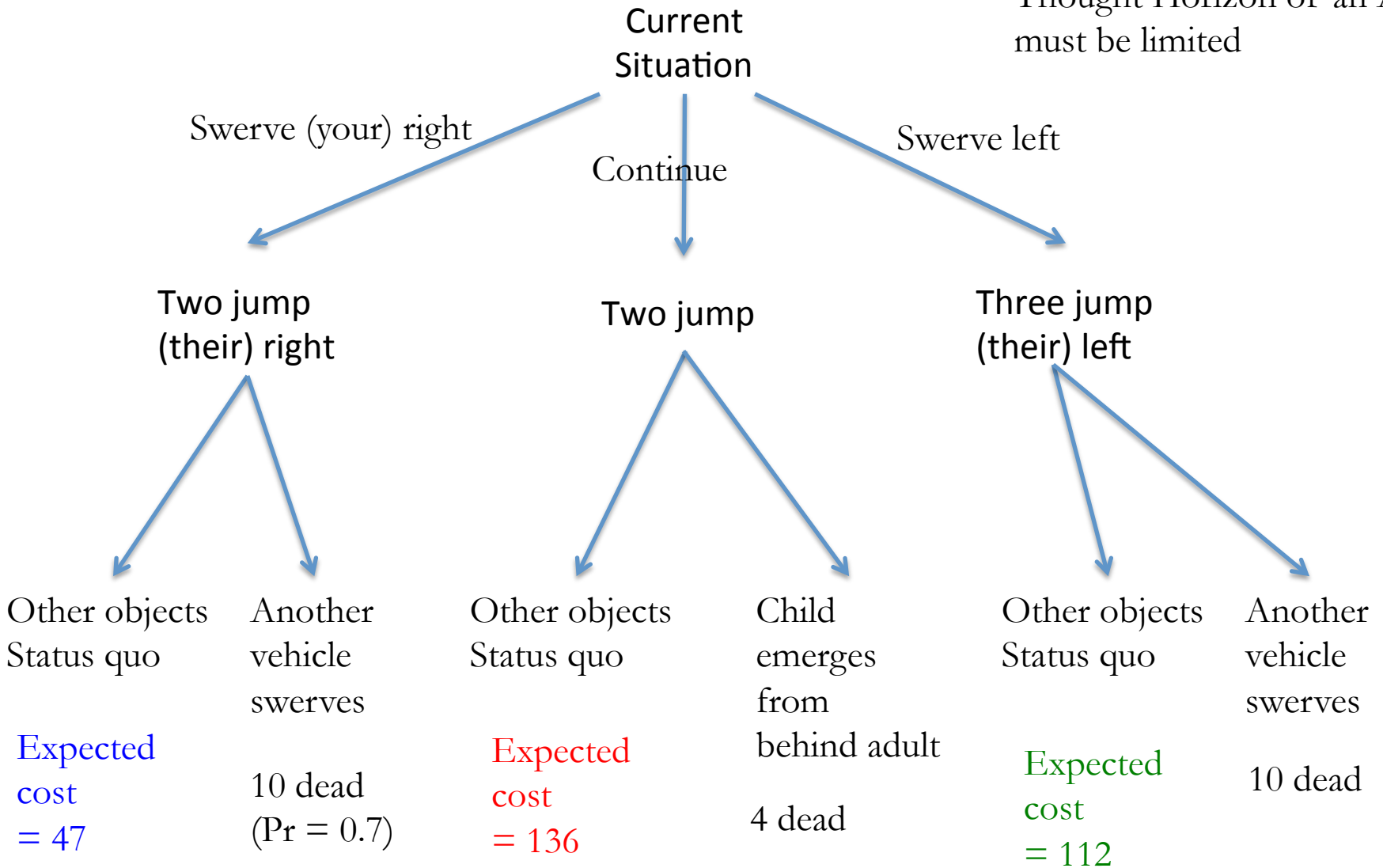
Swerve Left (expected cost): $(0.3 * 160) + (0.5 * 100) + (0.2 * 70) = 112$

Issues with uncertainty

- The environment of the last slide is presumably stochastic, not deterministic (see last week's Under the Hood) – why?
- Can you revise Asimov's Laws of Robotics to take into account uncertainties (e.g., on probability of harm and expected amount of harm)?
- How are probabilities determined?
 - In part, by expectation of what actions will be taken by other actors
- How are costs determined?
 - Is property damage relevant
 - Are animals relevant?

Lookahead (projecting into the future)

Thought Horizon of an AI must be limited



Communicating Among AIs



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4pbAI40dK0A>

In a highly networked environment, vehicles won't be autonomous per se, but they will be "smart"