John Doe

English 1010D-05

Argument Draft

19 November 2023

Risks of Artificial Intelligence

 Artificial intelligence (AI) has been seen as a light in the dark, illuminating new opportunities; however, it carries with it unforeseen consequences that will halt our progress. As we explore artificial intelligence's impact, the question emerges. Is artificial intelligence potentially dangerous? The exponential growth of artificial intelligence brings about concern if we, as a society, are prepared for its transformative impact. Along with its impact ethical concerns arise from the use of AI in decision-making. What could most definitely be our end would be the concept of superintelligence or "singularity" that could surpass new levels of intelligence previously known by humanity.

 The exponential growth of artificial intelligence. According to (parlof 2016). Intel created the Pentium microprocessor in 1993, and opened computers up to new capabilities and extended our horizon on what was previously known as possible in the world of technology. It signaled a new era of intelligent personal assistants. This advancement has been ascertained by tech optimists that we arrived from manipulating 1’s and 0’s to sophisticated neural networks in just twenty-five years. Technology optimists now theorize that within the next twenty years technology will arrive at a point where they will have deep learning and learn the same way as children do. These future machines will be capable of remembering what they learned and applying it, as well as creating programs of their own to use. This could lead to machines learning all of our wrong doings and take action against us. Counterclaim. While AI being able to learn the same as we do is seen as unsettling it can better help us understand ourselves and how the human body works. AI has potential to help those with disabilities. Allowing those who cannot seen to view through a camera, or AI with speech to text software for those who can not hear. New innovations in the field such as the “Linx” is a prosthetic leg that allows the user to feel with their artificial limb and perform athletic abilities. Refutation Although there are many positive sides to AI altering our human nature there is a dehumanizing aspect to AI. This transformation of our society would create a world in which humans are no longer in control of their daily lives. This change would create unproductive generations that rely entirely on AI to learn for them avoiding schooling and real-life application. The portions of life that are unenjoyable are what makes us human and keeps us motivated and strive towards greater things.

The use of AI in decision-making raises ethical concerns regarding how we will function when AI will be making all our decisions for us. According to the article by Wired Magazine in 2000, Bill Joy wrote “Our most powerful 21st-century technologies – robotics, genetic engineering, and nanotech – are threatening to make humans an endangered species”. She states that as we allow AI to make our decisions for us as they become far more intelligent than us and can solve our societal problems. Eventually we would allow AI to control every aspect of our lives even the important ones. This change will make us entirely dependent on AI and afraid to make our own choices. We underestimate the challenges and potential dangers that will arise from AI. Once all work is done by machines and robots it is stated that “humans may be reduced to second rate status (some saying the equivalent of computer pets)”. We will be unmotivated to work, leaving computers in charge of our jobs and way of life. To shed some light on the positive sides of AI taking over our jobs we can investigate transportation. Counterclaim. As it states in article, “When AI technologies are further advanced and self-driving vehicles are in widespread use, there may come a time that legislation may be passed forbidding or restricting human driving. It continues to state that self-driving cars do not exceed speed limits, nor drive under the influence, take alcohol or drugs, do not get tired, they do not text and drive, and overall make less mistakes than human drivers. They would cause fewer accidents for us as a society. Refutation the other point of view that would occur from allowing AI to drive our vehicles there would be a job division and displacement for all of our three and a half million truck drivers and one million uber/taxi drivers that make a living off of transportation. It would take our freedom and we would have to admit that AI is superior to mankind. When the world knows that transportation can be automated there would be no limit to any other occupation such as nuclear plants, public policies, or allowing decision making on our laws. (If you need more content for paragraph 2 use me “if computers do eventually become in charge of making all important decisions there will be little left for people to do as they will be demoted to simply observing the decisions made by computers, the same way as being a passenger in a car driven by a computer, not allowed to take control out of the fear of causing an accident. As mentioned before, this could lead to humans eventually becoming computers’ pets.”)

The concept of superintelligence or "singularity", According to the website, "Ethics of Artificial Intelligence and Robotics" by Stanford University, a potential danger is emerging from AI. This ultra intelligent machine is a machine that can surpass the intellectual capacities of any highly clever individual. If this “Singularity “ machine were to design its own creation, an ultra intelligent machine could potentially create even more advanced machines. This scenario could trigger an "intelligence explosion," surpassing human intelligence significantly. Consequently, the initial ultraintelligent machine might be the final invention humanity requires, as long as the machine is cooperative enough to guide us on how to regulate it. This machine could disobey orders and be the last creation that mankind ever makes. Counterclaim

Let an ultraintelligent machine be defined as a machine that can far surpass all the intellectual activities of any man however clever. Since the design of machines is one of these intellectual activities, an ultraintelligent machine could design even better machines; there would then unquestionably be an “intelligence explosion”, and the intelligence of man would be left far behind. Thus the first ultraintelligent machine is the last invention that man need ever make, provided that the machine is docile enough to tell us how to keep it under control. (Good 1965: 33)

 Type the conclusion paragraph.

[After the page break, see next page to do the Works Cited.]

Works Cited

Müller, Vincent C., "Ethics of Artificial Intelligence and Robotics", The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Fall 2023 Edition), Edward N. Zalta & Uri Nodelman (eds.), URL = https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/fall2023/entries/ethics-ai/

R. Sinatra, P. Deville, M. Szell, D. Wang and A.-L. Barabási, "A century of physics", Nature Phys., vol. 11, no. 10, pp. 791-796, 2015. https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/8325446/citations

Spyros, Makridakis, “The Forthcoming Artificial Intelligence (AI) Revolution: Its Impact on Society and Firms.” Futures, Pergamon, 3 Apr. 2017, https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0016328717300046?casa\_token=esIuEziaVjYAAAAA:1GGo1LnbIFWn\_5Ey7TWJLtRms61eyoozxhMFDw-DMES119sa4IB9PN17U0Y9xX15xI6SyFB-#sec0020

Wilson, H.W., and Alan Burdick. “5.” The Reference Shelf Exploring Contemporary Issues with Selected Primary & Secondary Sources, First ed., vol. 90, Grey House Publishing, Amenia, NY, New York, 2018, pp. 149–155.