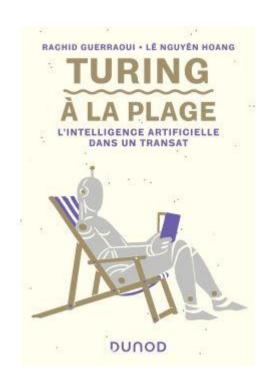


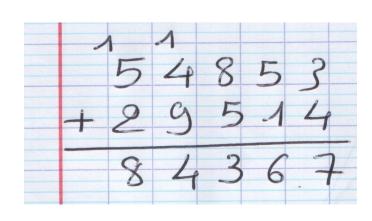
The AI Paradox



R. Guerraoui 2025



What is AI?



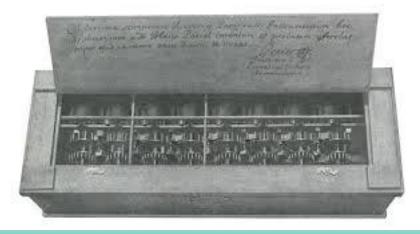


Algorithmi

All is the ability of a *human* to solve a problem that only *mathematicians* thought they could solve



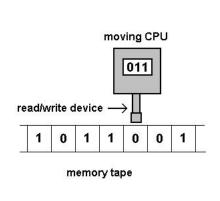


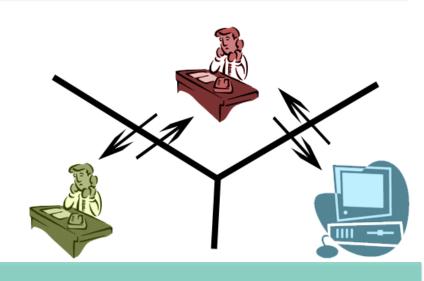


All is the ability of a *machine* to solve a problem that only humans thought they could solve

The Universal Machine







All is the ability of an *algorithm* to solve a problem that only humans thought they could solve

Al is a Prowess of Algorithms



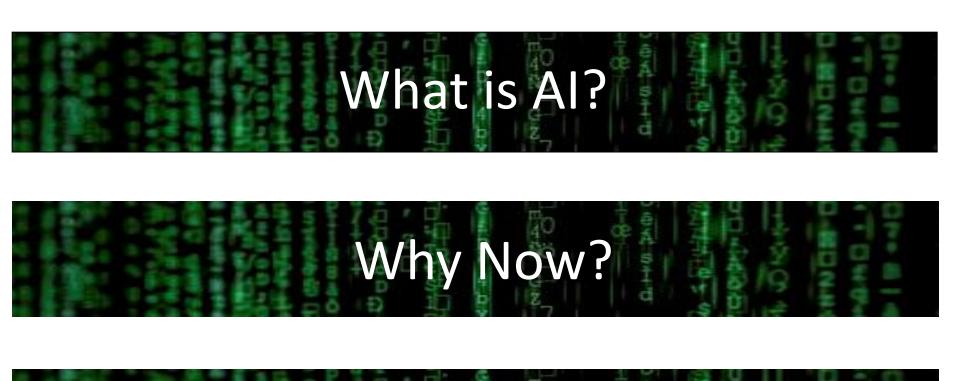
Deep Blue: 1997

Jeopardy: 2011



Rembrand: 2016

Go: 2017



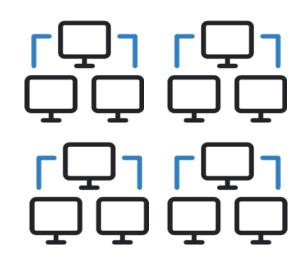
Why Now?

Algorithms can:

- (a) network
- (b) learn
- (c) create

Algorithms that Network

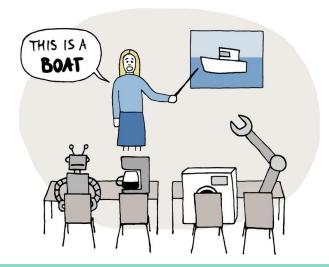




Parallel and distributed

Algorithms that Learn

MACHINE LEARNING



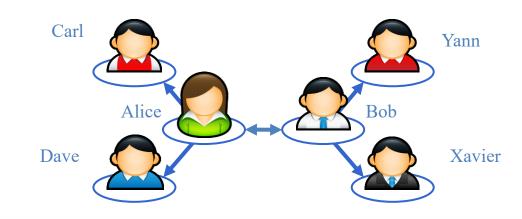
Dataedo /cartoon

Prote Dataeds

From data and mistakes

Collaborative Filtering

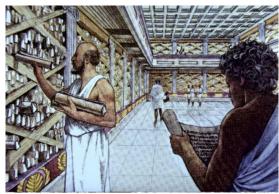
Each user has a profile



Learning from neighborgs

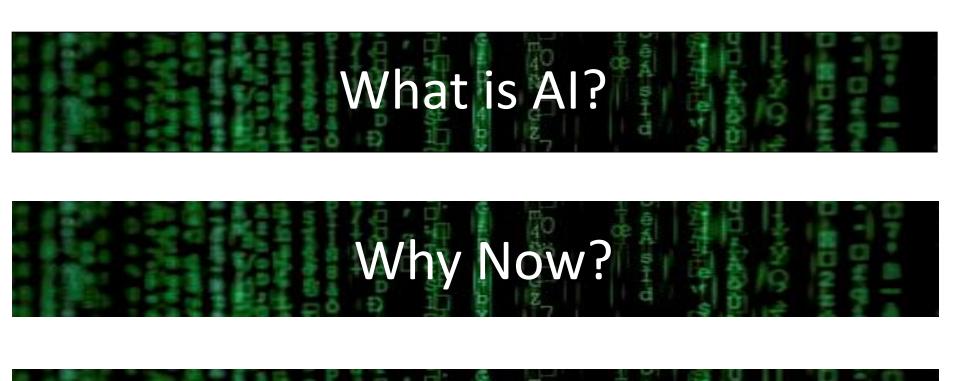
Algorithms that Create











FROM CIRCUS ANIMALS TO PETS









The Al Paradox

Al In the media: Internet, finance, healthcare, logistics, law, education, manufacturing, consulting ...

Al in the real world: 80% of new Al projects fail

The Al Paradox

Al is faster and makes fewer mistakes than humans

But AI makes faster and bigger mistakes



Try but beware

Can Al Verify Al?

Theorem (Turing36): algorithms cannot solve all problems (halting, printing, satisfactoriness...)

Efficiency + Privacy + Robustness

Theorem (AGS23): private, robust and efficient machine learning is hard



Robust Machine Learning

Distributed Methods for Safe Al



Anyway

Safe / Secure / Scalable