

Continuing Experiments in Artificial Intelligence

OLLI @ SOU

Session #2

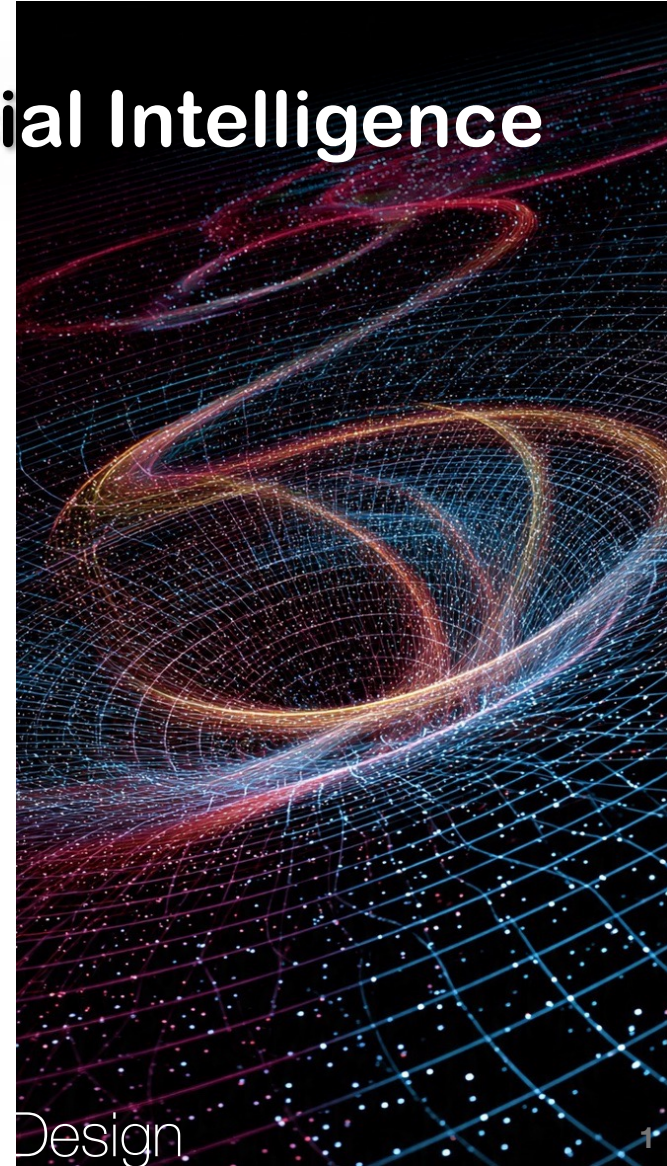
February 18, 2026

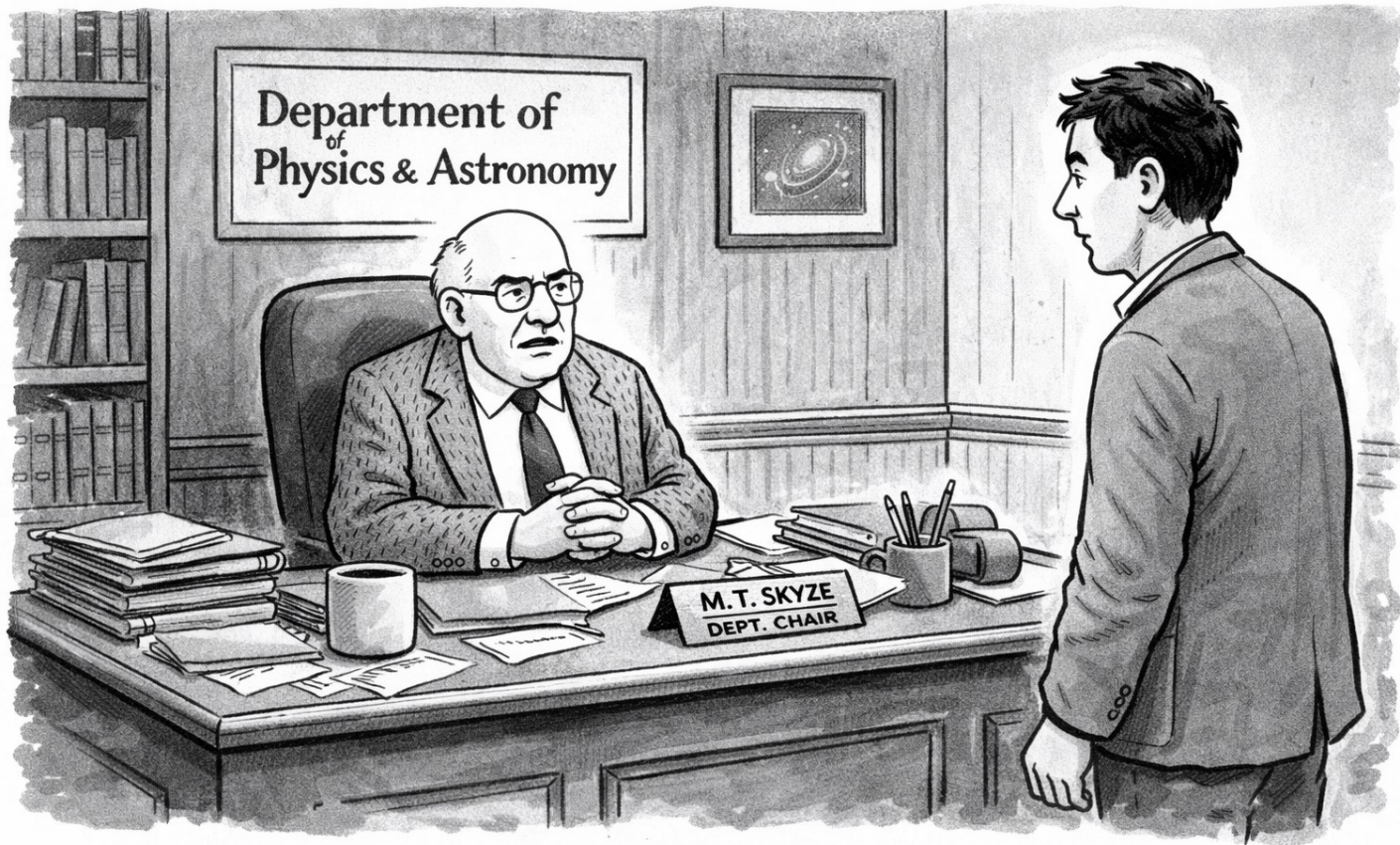


©Talks with Crows

February 17, 2026

Lorenz Design



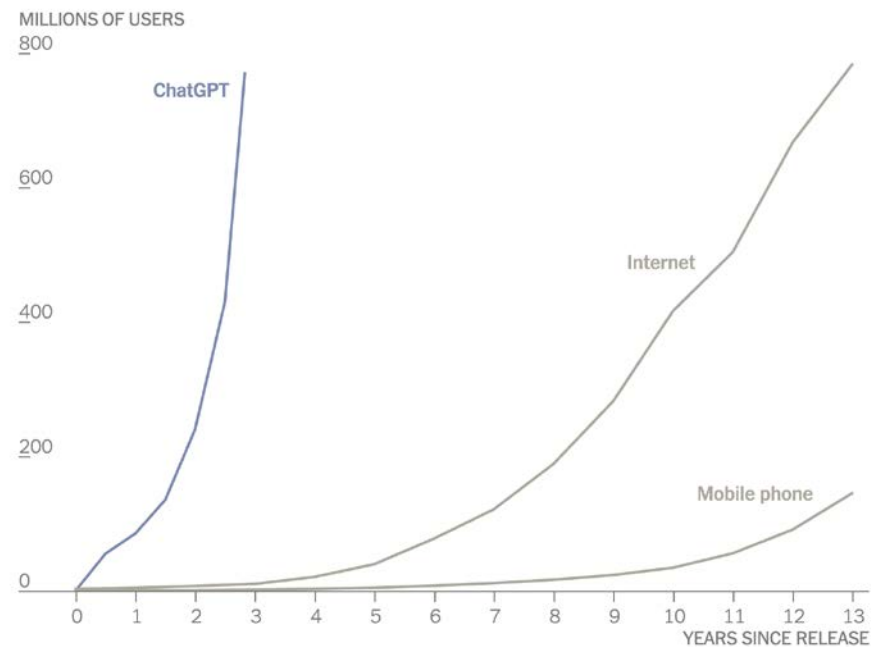


“Tenure, Mr. Younger? Not in this universe.”



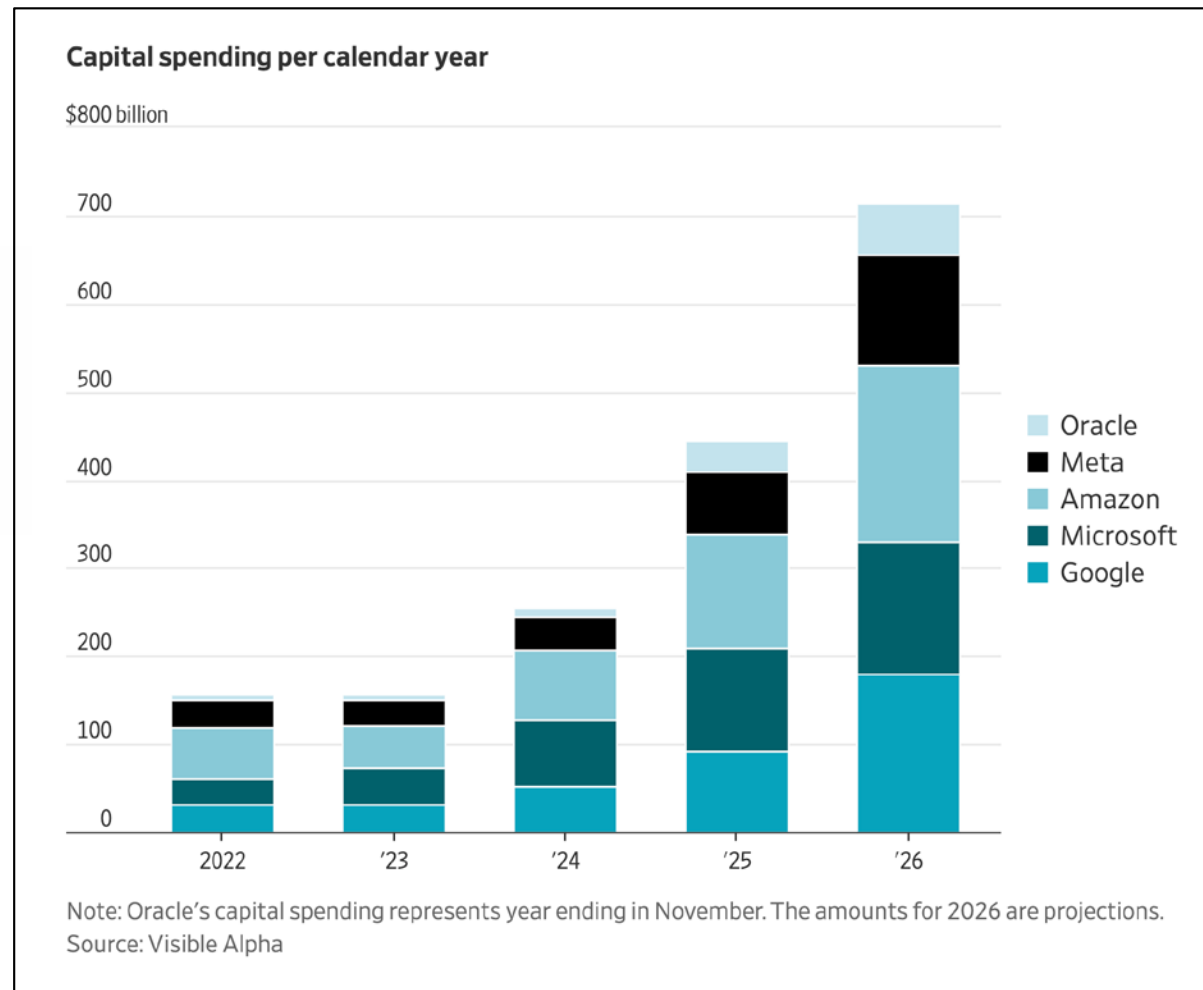
Number of
Years to Attain
1,000,000,000
Users

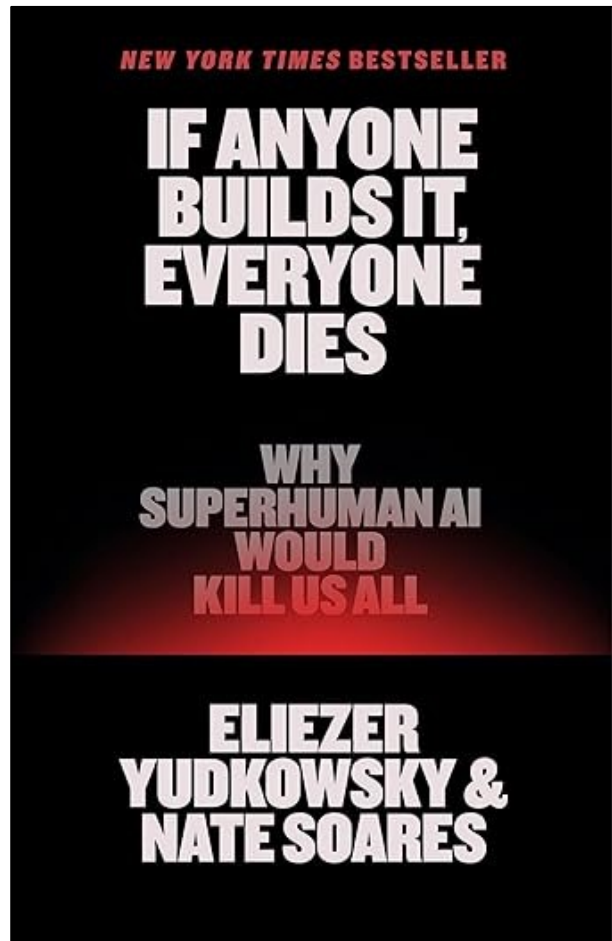
10. A.I. Truly Arrives



Source: Our World in Data; OpenAI

\$ \$ \$ \$ \$





Eliezer Yudkowsky

AI theorist and writer: Eliezer Yudkowsky is an American researcher and author known for early work on artificial general intelligence (AGI) safety and for popularizing long-term AI risk discussions.

Machine Intelligence Research Institute (MIRI): He is a co-founder and longtime leading figure at this nonprofit, which focuses on theoretical approaches to ensuring advanced AI systems behave in alignment with human values.

Public intellectual in AI risk debates: Through essays, talks, and fiction (including the Harry Potter and the Methods of Rationality fan novel), he has strongly argued that misaligned superintelligent AI could pose existential risks and that current progress may be moving faster than safety research.



Vocabulary – Acronyms - Nomenclature

Version 1.1

Prompt

Inference

LLM – MMLM – SLM

Multimodal

NLP

AGI

RAG

Token

Hallucinations

Algorithm

Corpus

Compute

API

Models

Frontier Models

(values) Alignment

Workflow

Coding

Vocabulary – Acronyms - Nomenclature

Backpropagation

Bias (Social Bias vs. technical 'bias' (re: weight & bias in neuron))

Cognitive Load

RLHF (Reinforcement Learning from Human Feedback)

Enthusiastic Affirmation

Effective Altruism (EA)

Theory of Mind (ToM)

Vocabulary – Acronyms - Nomenclature

Version 2.03

Compute

Frontier

Context Aware

Context Window

Iteration

Workflow

Enthusiastic Affirmation

Digital Sycophancy

Superintelligence

Agentic

Storyboard

Multi-Modal

Vocabulary – Acronyms - Nomenclature

Version 2.03

Cognitive Offloading

Automation Bias

Pessimism Averse

Algorithm Appreciation

Algorithm Averse

Multi-Modal

Coreference Resolution

Stochastic Parrot

Digital Twin

MCP

Hyperscale

Vocabulary – Acronyms - Nomenclature

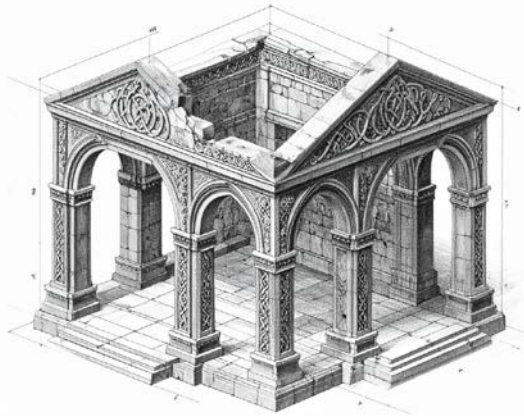
Context – Attention

Persistent Memory (scenarios – research w/ constant preface, or iterative edit of image)

Contextual framing (context setting, Custom Instructions, Persistent Instructions, Session Parameters)

Corpus

Constraints (legal, medical)



Context vs. Symbolism/Algorithmic/if...then

Agent/Agentic

Scale – Hyperscale

Doomer – Boomer

p(doom) – probability of doom scenario

Version 0.6d

Vocabulary – Acronyms - Nomenclature

Version 0.6d

Artifact

Markdown (.md, LaTeX, Lilypond)



Model Collapse

Misinformation vs. Disinformation

Emergent Behavior (unexpected behavior arising in large models)

Augmentation (augment human work, not replace humans)

Vector Database

Theory of Mind

Understanding others' thoughts and intentions cognitively

Theory of Mind Overview

Understanding Minds in Humans and AI

Theory of Mind Definition

Theory of Mind is the ability to attribute beliefs, desires, and intentions to oneself and others.

Role in Human Cognition

ToM is essential for empathy, social communication, and understanding complex social interactions.

Philosophical Foundations

Historically called 'folk psychology,' ToM is a foundational concept in human cognition and interpersonal understanding.

Development in Children

Theory of Mind Emergence

Theory of Mind development is highlighted by 'false-belief' tests showing understanding of others' differing beliefs.

Foundation of Social Cognition

Theory of Mind is foundational for interpreting and predicting others' intentions and behaviors.

Growth of Empathy

Older children develop more sophisticated perspective-taking and empathy reflecting maturation of Theory of Mind.

Neuroscience of Theory of Mind

Social Brain Network

Theory of Mind relies on a network of brain regions called the Social Brain Network enabling social cognition.

Medial Prefrontal Cortex Role

The mPFC helps differentiate our own thoughts from those of others, crucial for social understanding.

Temporoparietal Junction Function

The TPJ facilitates perspective-taking by allowing individuals to infer others' mental states.

Mindreading and Social Cues

These brain regions enable mindreading, helping humans interpret social cues and relationships.

AI Observing Human Behavior

Behavior Interpretation by AI

AI analyzes text, voice, and movement to infer human beliefs and desires using advanced data processing.

Practical AI Applications

Self-driving cars predict pedestrian actions, and chatbots assess emotions to provide therapeutic support.

Limits of AI Understanding

AI lacks consciousness and genuine understanding, relying on statistical patterns to simulate mind theory.

Philosophical Questions

AI's capabilities raise important questions about intelligence nature and machine understanding limits.

Humans Attributing Minds to AI

Human-like AI Behavior

AI systems display human-like behaviors that lead people to perceive them as having mental states or minds.

Engineered vs Emergent Behaviors

Engineered behaviors are explicitly programmed, while emergent behaviors develop through machine learning without direct coding.

Philosophical Implications

Anthropomorphizing AI raises questions about true intelligence, consciousness, and agency in machines.

Key Takeaways

Theory of Mind Importance

Theory of Mind enables empathy and effective social communication among humans.

Neuroscientific Insights

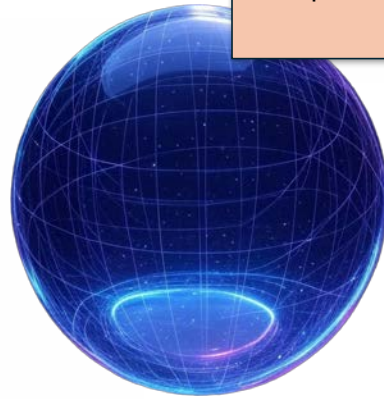
Brain regions like mPFC and TPJ are critical for mindreading and understanding others' thoughts.

AI and Mindreading Mimicry

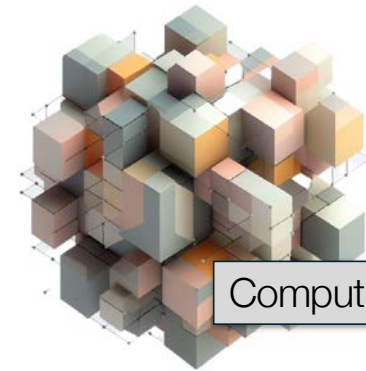
AI mimics Theory of Mind using behavioral analysis but lacks true consciousness or understanding.

Human Interpretation of AI

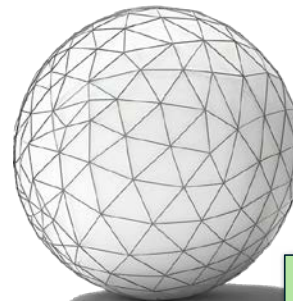
Humans attribute beliefs and desires to AI, reflecting complex interactions between perception and machine behavior.



Graphics Composition Model



Computer Coding Model



Multiple Language Models

What is Multimodal AI?

An AI system that can understand and generate multiple kinds of information.

- Text
- Images
- Audio
- Documents / Data

All handled together by one model.

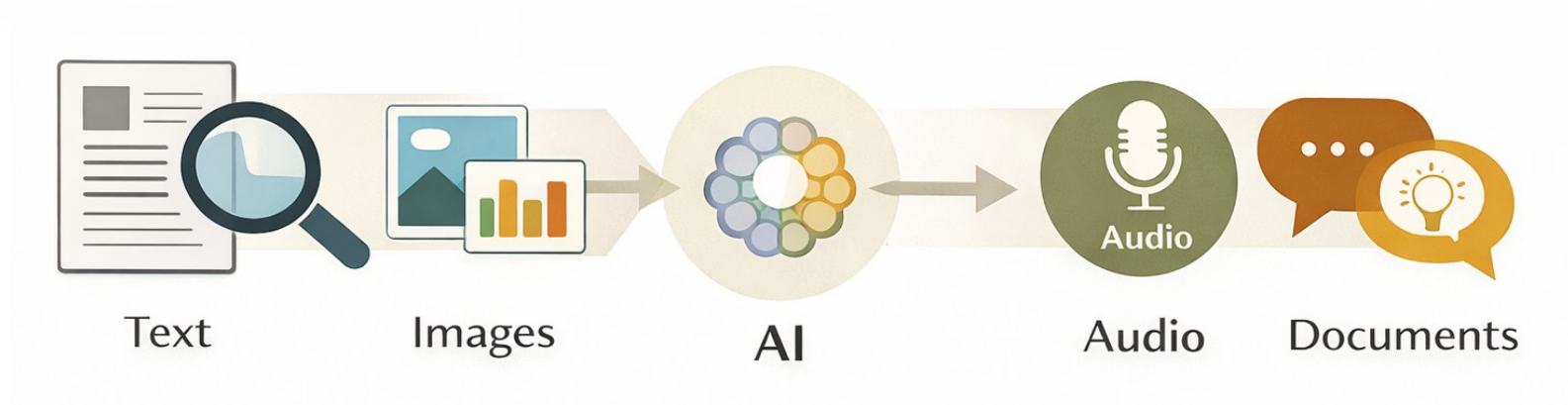


One AI, Many Inputs

Multimodal systems combine different inputs at the same time:

- Read documents
- Look at images or charts
- Listen to audio
- Answer questions using everything together

This is what makes modern AI feel more "human-like."



Why It Matters

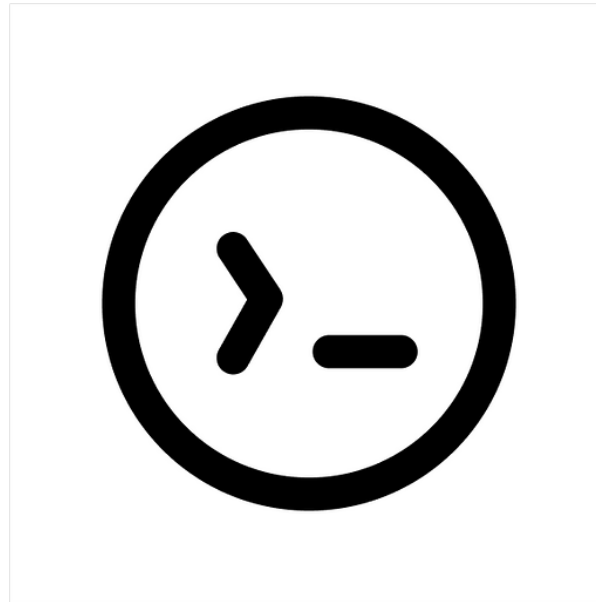
Practical benefits for everyday users:

- Summarize PDFs
- Explain photos or diagrams
- Help write emails or reports
- Answer complex questions with context

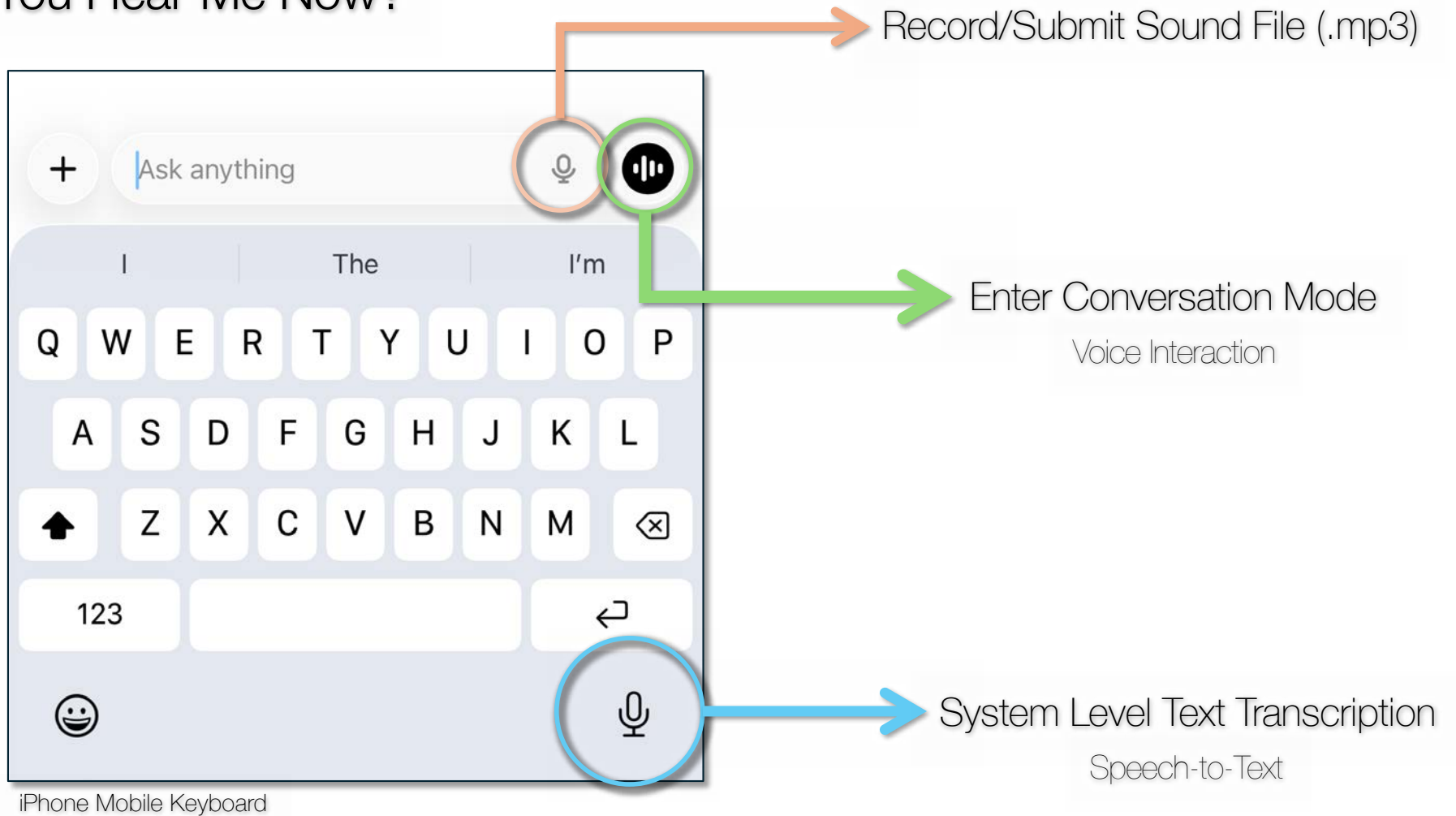
Multimodal turns AI from a chat box into a general assistant.



Can You Recognize These Applications?



Can You Hear Me Now?



iPhone Mobile Keyboard

Prompt Editor – General Definition

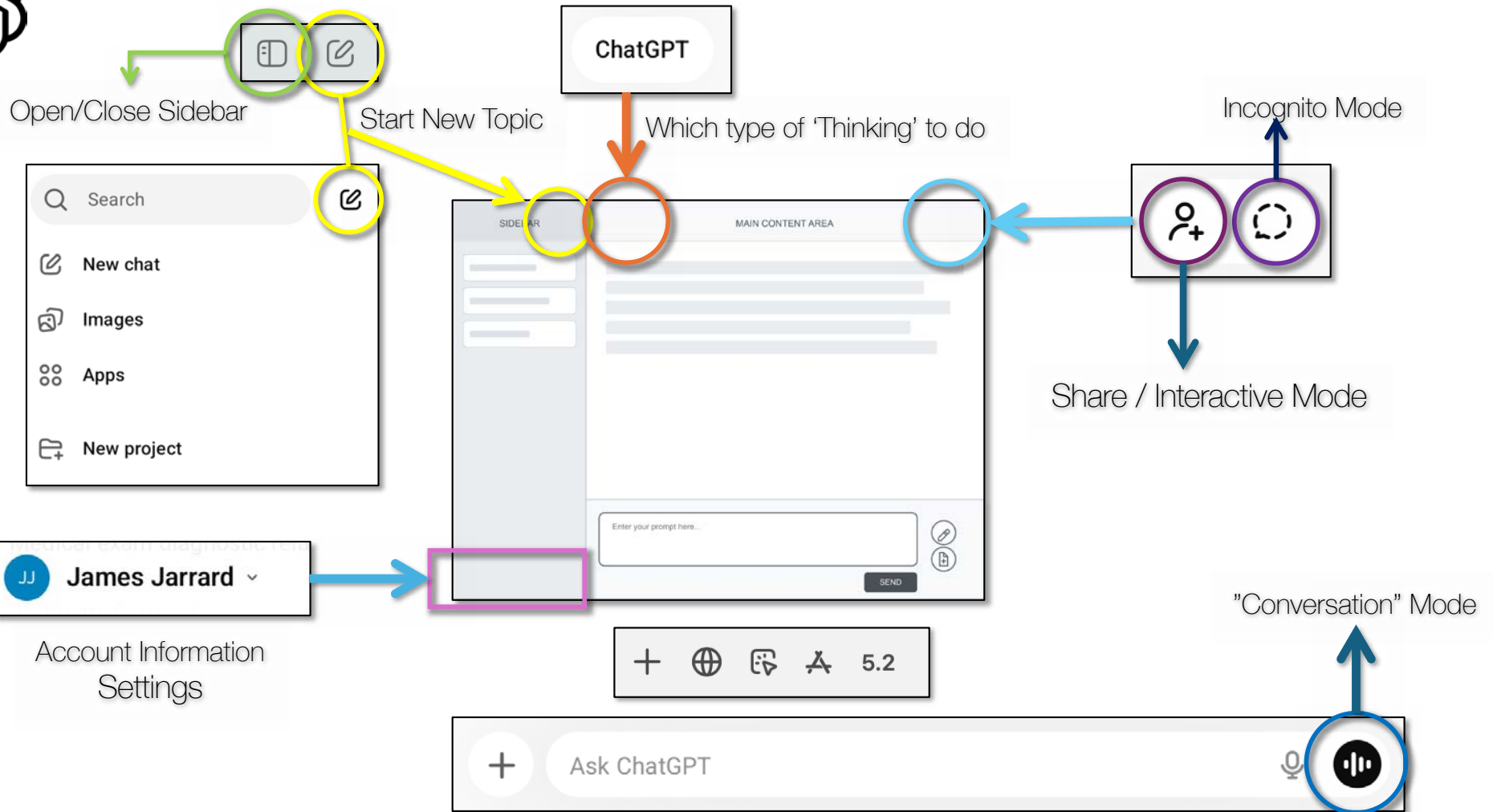
The diagram illustrates a Prompt Editor interface with the following components:

- SIDEBAR:** A vertical panel on the left containing three input fields, each with a horizontal line indicating text entry.
- MAIN CONTENT AREA:** A large central area containing five horizontal bars of varying lengths, representing generated content or a list.
- Prompt Input Section:** A horizontal bar at the bottom of the main content area containing a text input field with the placeholder text "Enter your prompt here...".
- Icons:** Two circular icons are positioned to the right of the prompt input field. The top icon contains a pencil, and the bottom icon contains a document with a plus sign.
- SEND Button:** A dark rectangular button labeled "SEND" is located at the bottom right of the interface.

Editor Capabilities in PDF

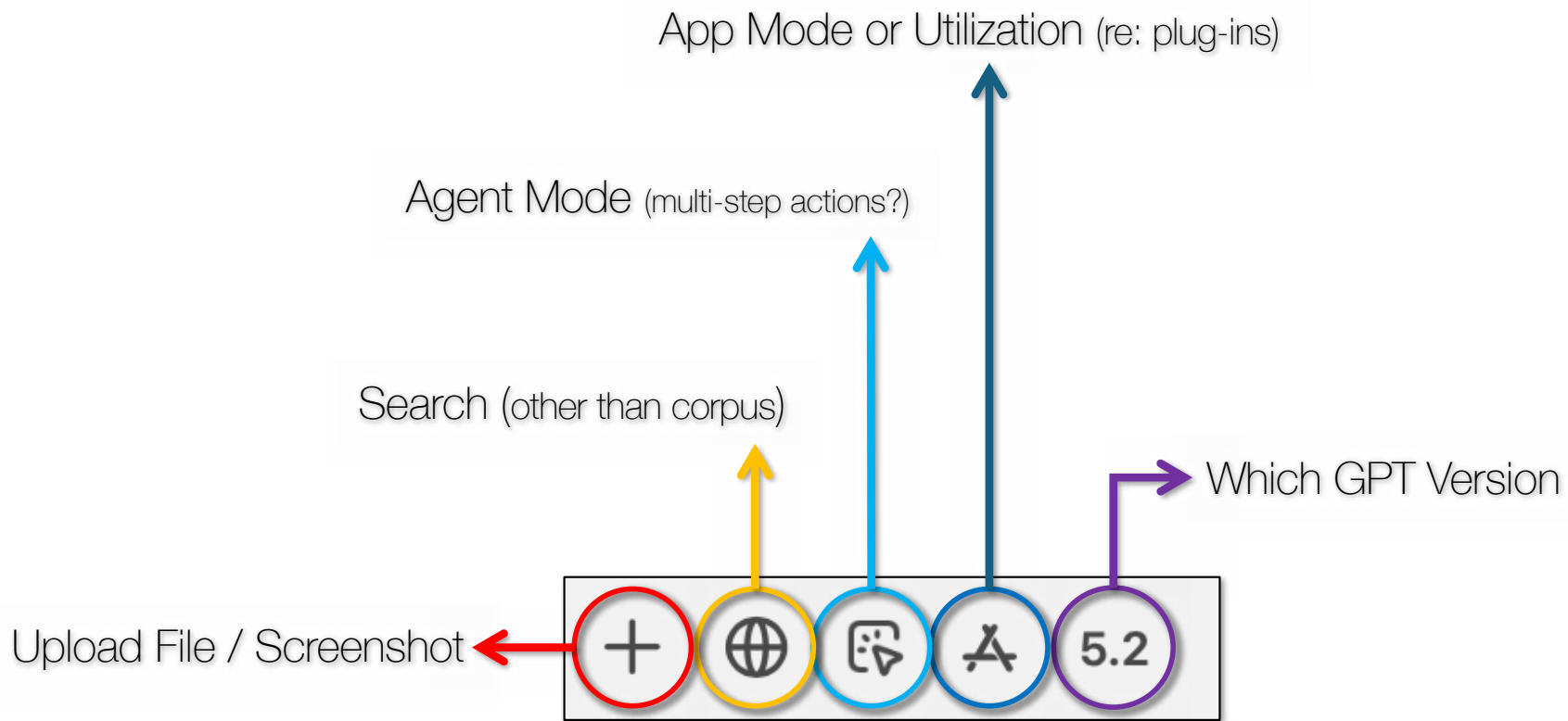


-AI-1_Editor_Capabilities_Comprehensive.pdf



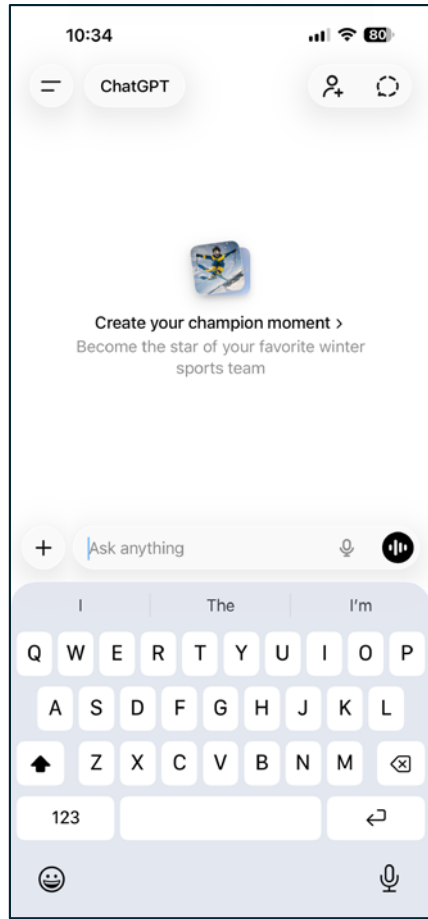


ChatGPT App on MacOS

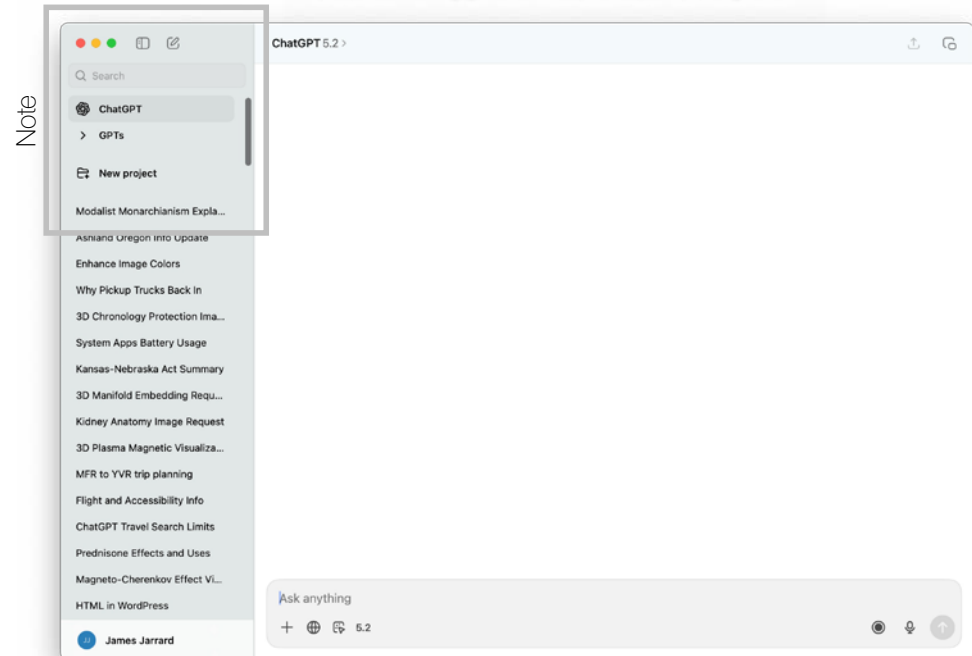




ChatGPT on iPhone

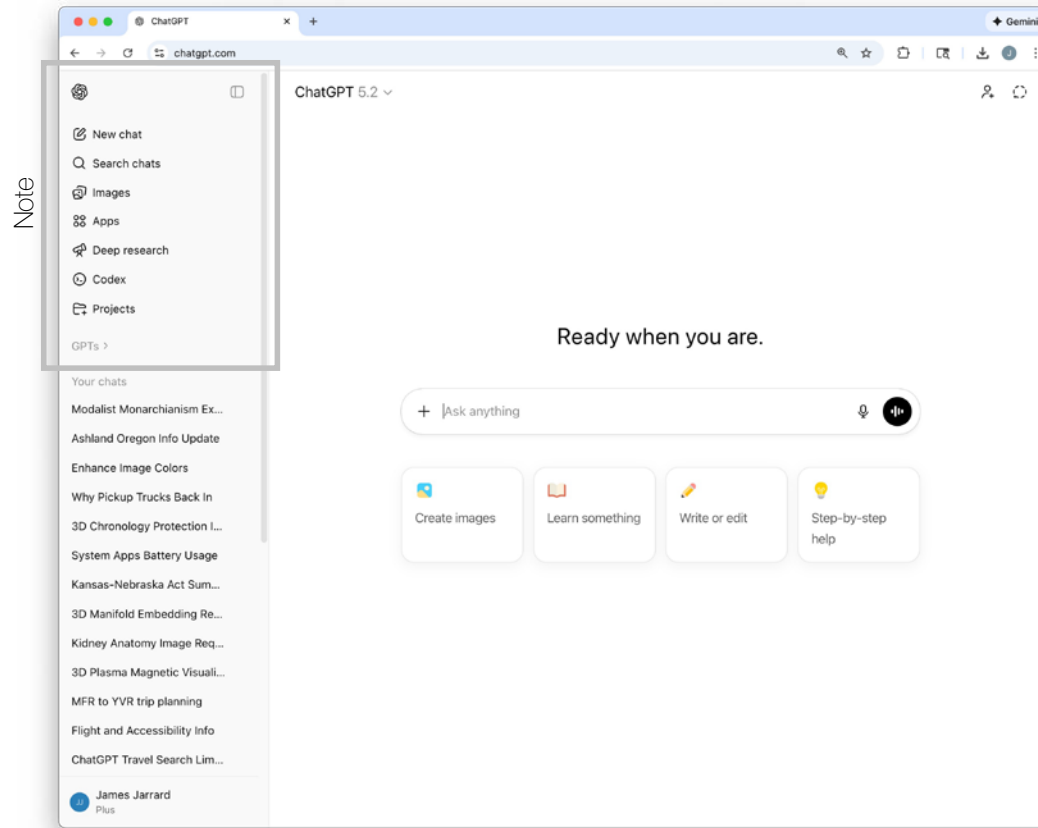


ChatGPT App on Macintosh Computer





ChatGPT in Chrome Browser (on MacOS)



Between the various “platforms” (MacOS, Windows, mobile - iPhone, Android), there can be a lack of consistency in menu structures and individual menu items.

Jump to Prompts?



OpenAI Writes Apps for Platforms

Mobile

Android
iOS Apple

Tablets

Android
iOS Apple

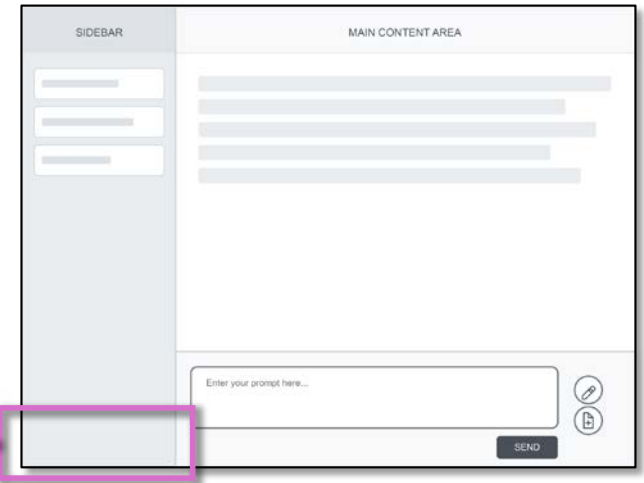
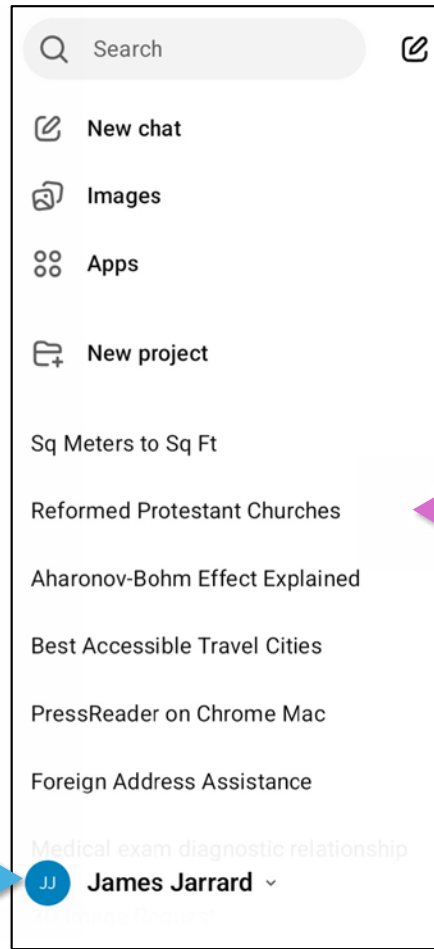
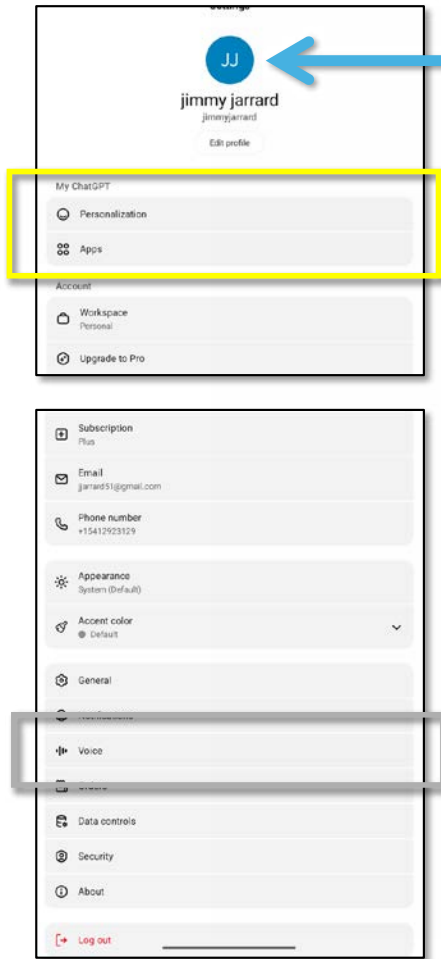
Desktop/Laptop

Windows
MacOS
Linux (non-OpenAI)

Browsers

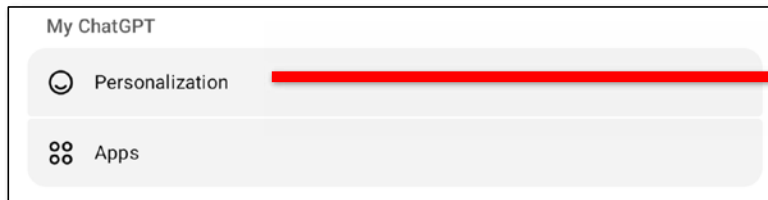
Typescript
Node.js





ChatGPT Settings

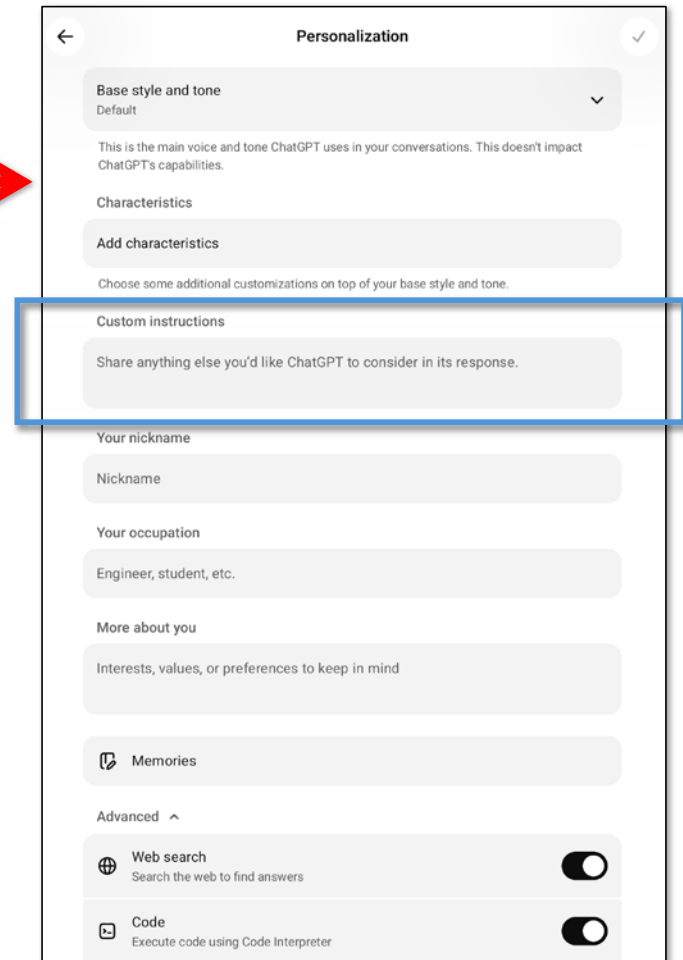
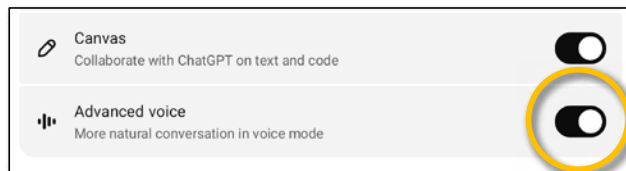




Personalization

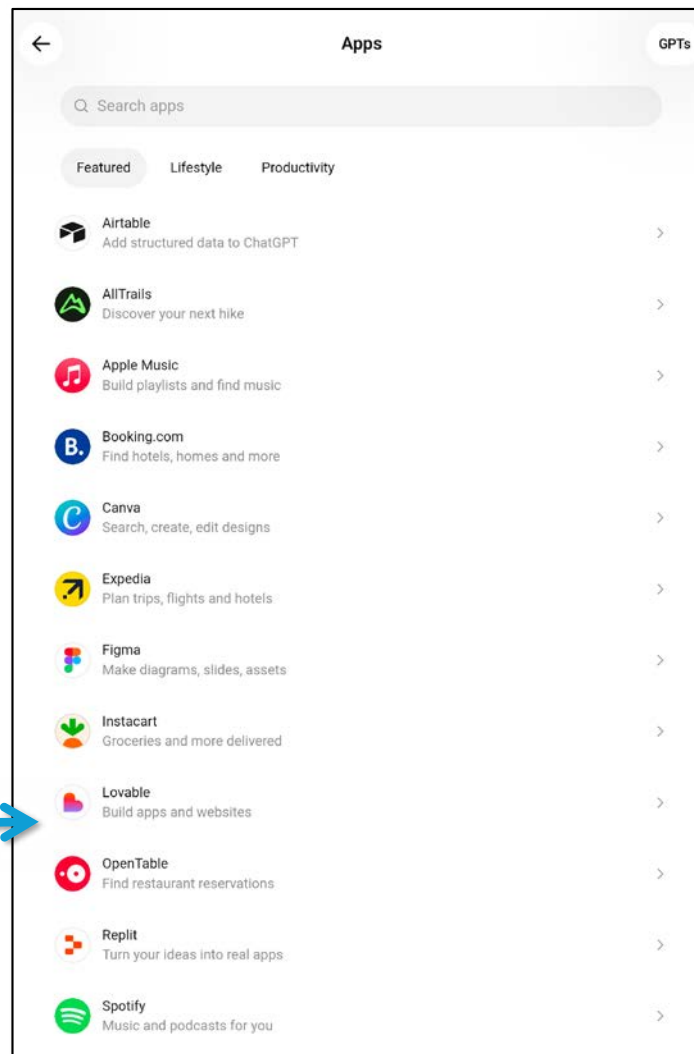
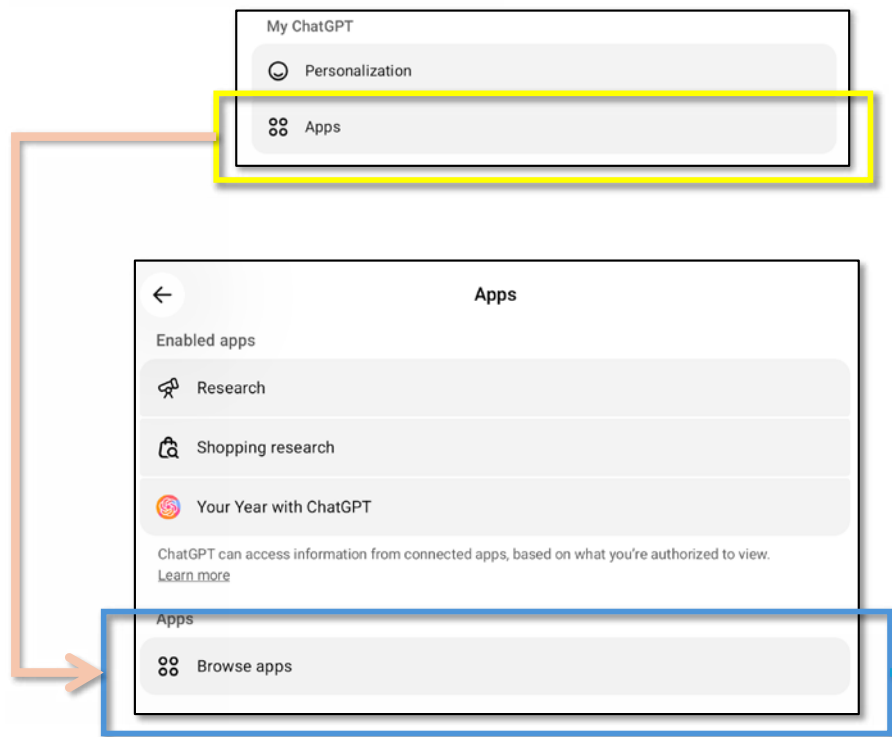
Apps / Agents

Voice / Vocalization



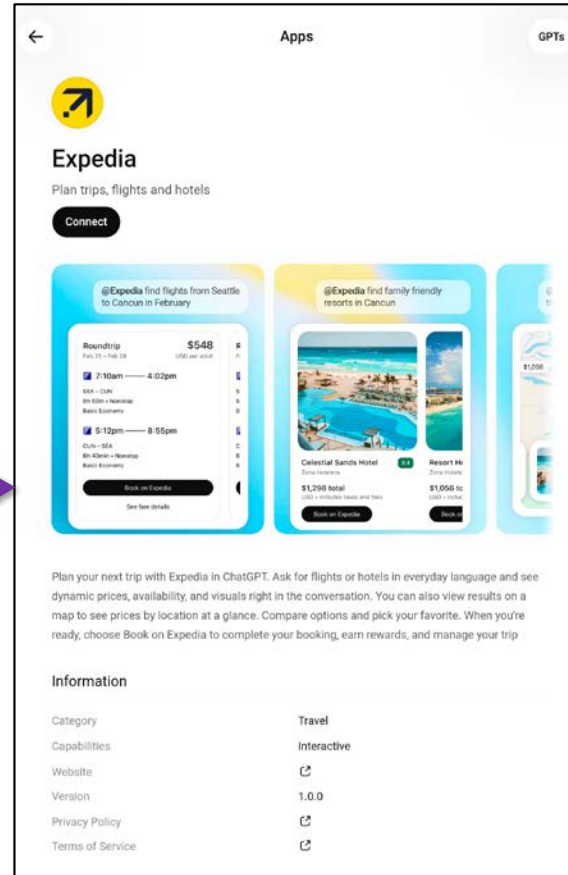
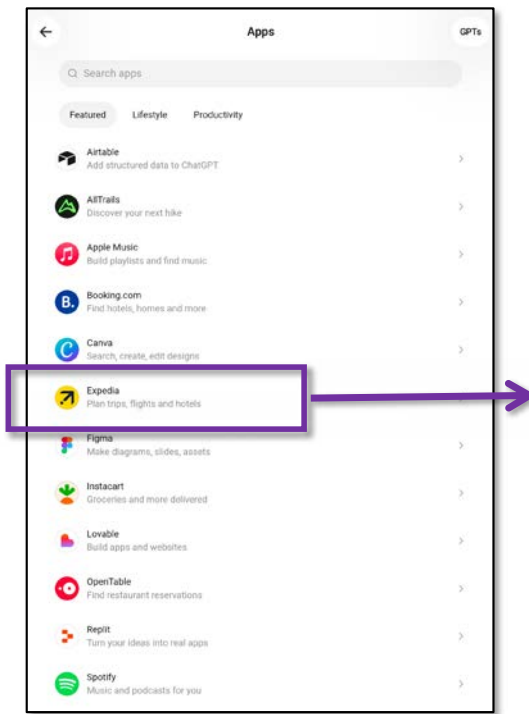
Apps / Agents

OpenAI Apps, Agents and Extensions are not available in all platforms





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Apps / Agents

