

A vibrant, futuristic collage background. At the top right, a satellite orbits in space. A large, glowing circuit board with blue and green traces dominates the center. In the foreground, a red roller coaster track curves through a landscape of clouds. To the left, a laptop displays a view of Earth. A tall communication tower stands on the far left. On the right, a white rocket with a blue nose cone is shown from a side profile. The overall color palette is dominated by blues, purples, and oranges, creating a high-tech, imaginative atmosphere.

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Your Bridge to the Future

Forecasting Artificial Intelligence

Lawrence Vanston, Ph.D.
President,
Technology Futures, Inc.

lvanson@tfi.com

512-415-5965

TFI 2018

January 25-26, 2018

Marriott Courtyard Downtown
Austin, Texas

84 Waller St • Austin, Texas 78702
(512) 258-8898 • www.tfi.com

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Excerpted from:

Forecasting Issues for the New World

Lawrence Vanston, Ph.D.
President,
Technology Futures, Inc.

lvanston@tfi.com



**23rd IIF Workshop
Predictive Analytics and Forecasting
Research and Applications**

**Siemens AG - Corporate Technology
September 14th & 15th, 2017
Munich, Germany**



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Outline

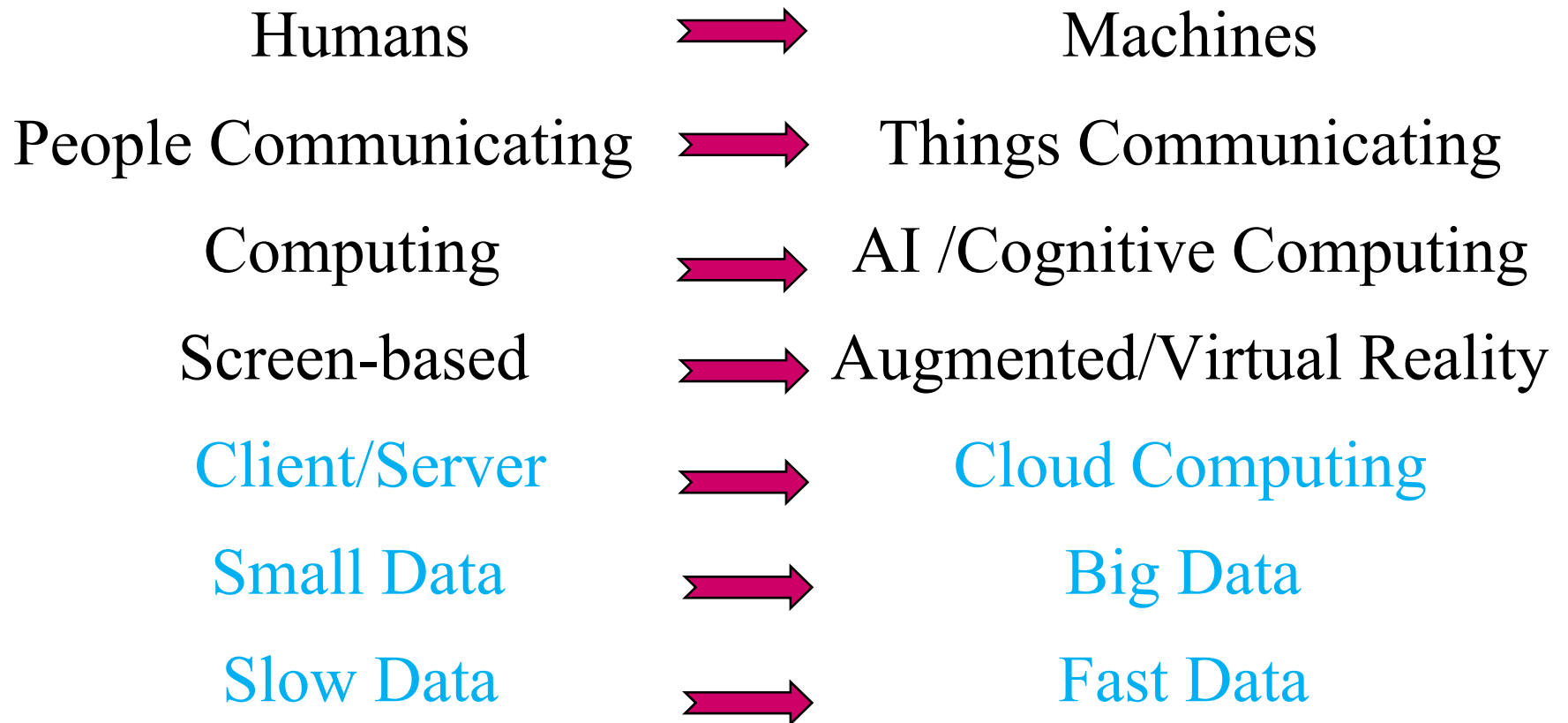
- Fundamental Driving Forces – Old and New
- Adoption Forecast for the New Transformative Technologies
- AI is in the Middle of Everything
- Performance Trend Basics
- Performance Trends for AI
- Implications

Fundamental Driving Forces - 1990s View

Physical Movement	➡	Telecommunications
Analog	➡	Digital Communications
Low Bandwidth	➡	High Bandwidth
Wireline	➡	Wireless
Electronic	➡	Optical
Circuit Switching	➡	Packet Switching
Mass Marketing	➡	Niche Marketing

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New Fundamental Driving Forces



These overlap & support each other!

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Humans → Machines

Robots



Self Driving Vehicles



Drones



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Kognit – Cognitive Assistants for Dementia Patients



<http://www.slideshare.net/diannepatricia/kognit-cognitive-assistants-for-dementia-patients>

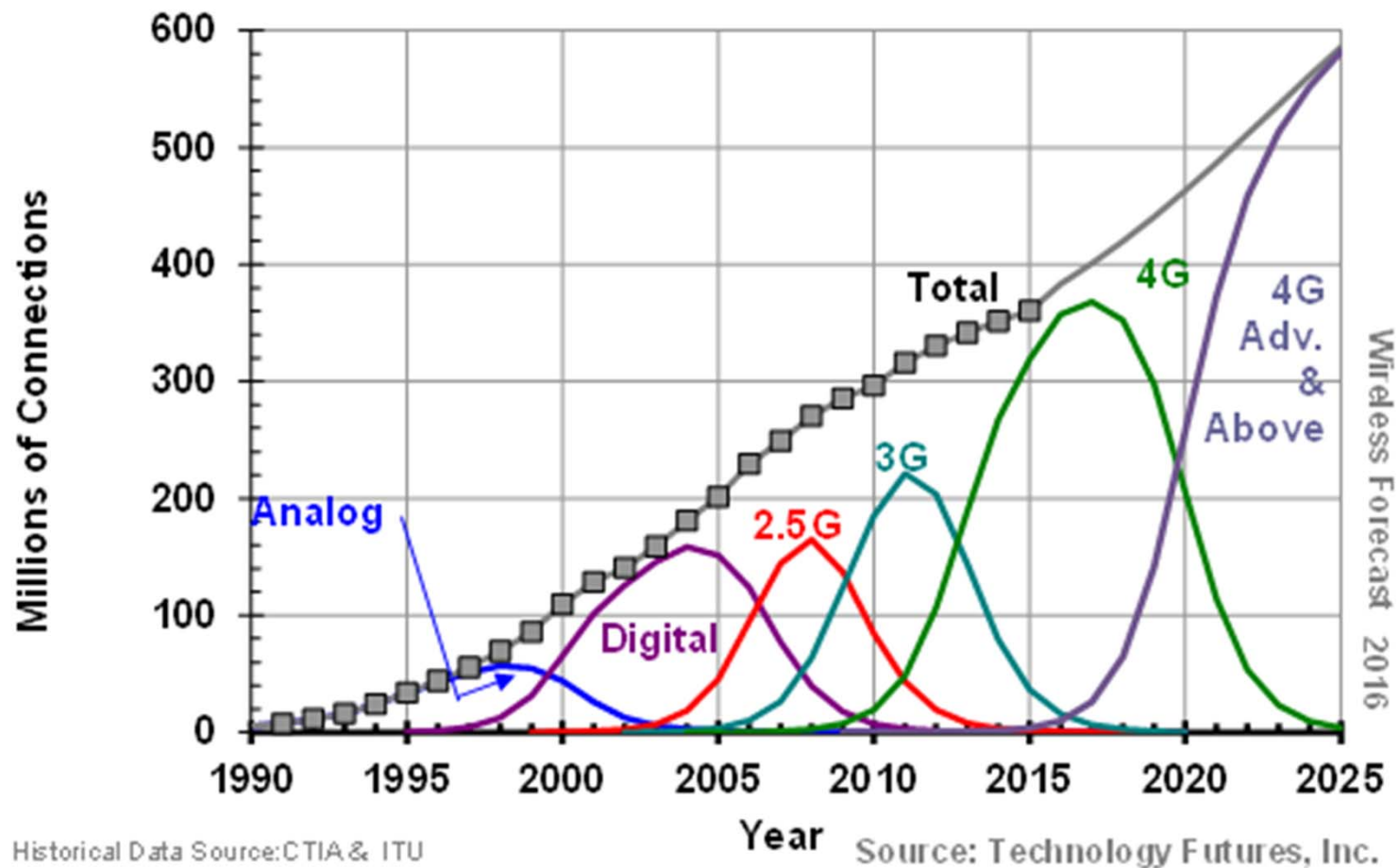
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Adoption Forecast for the New Transformative Technologies

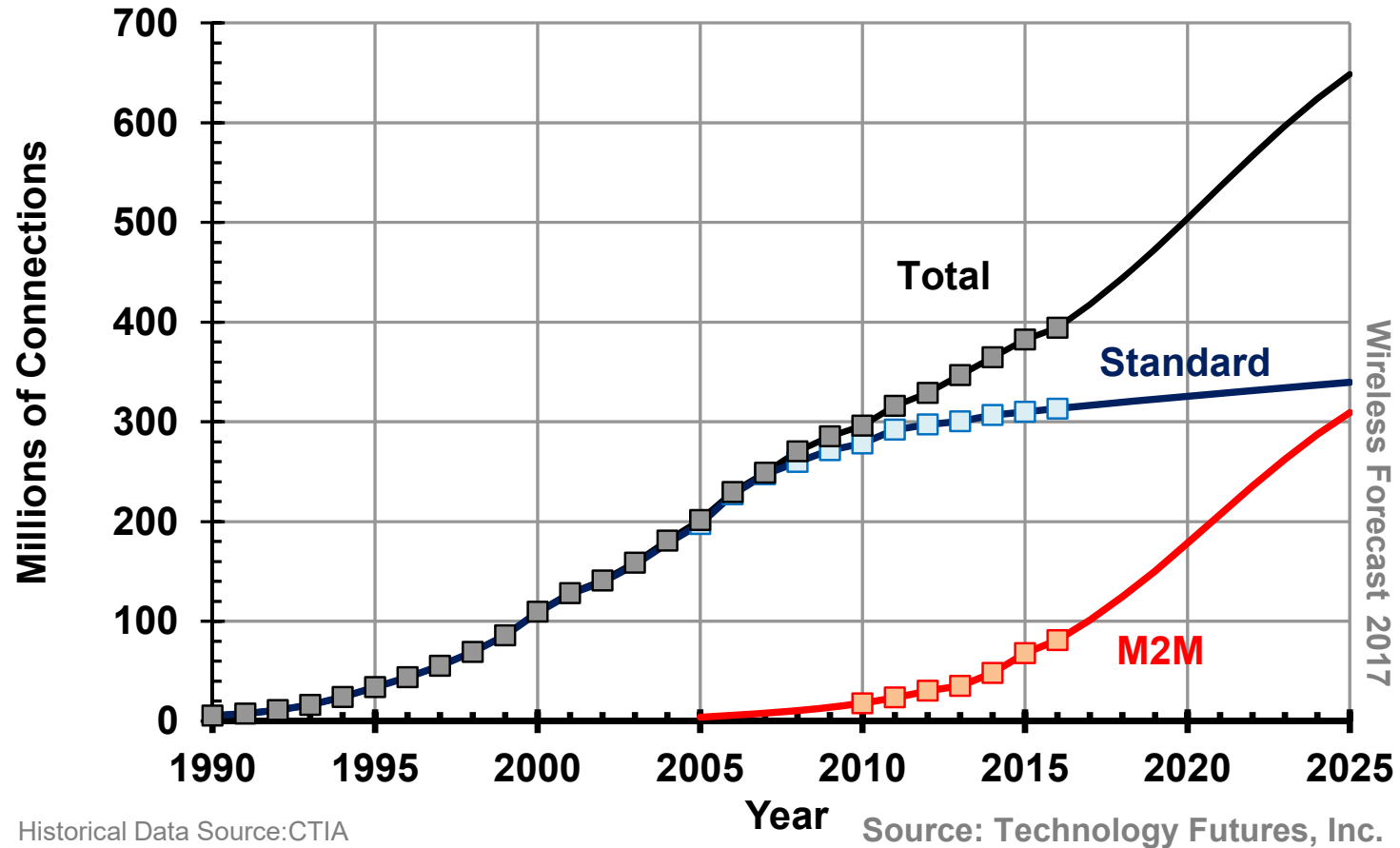
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TFI Wireless Generations Forecast



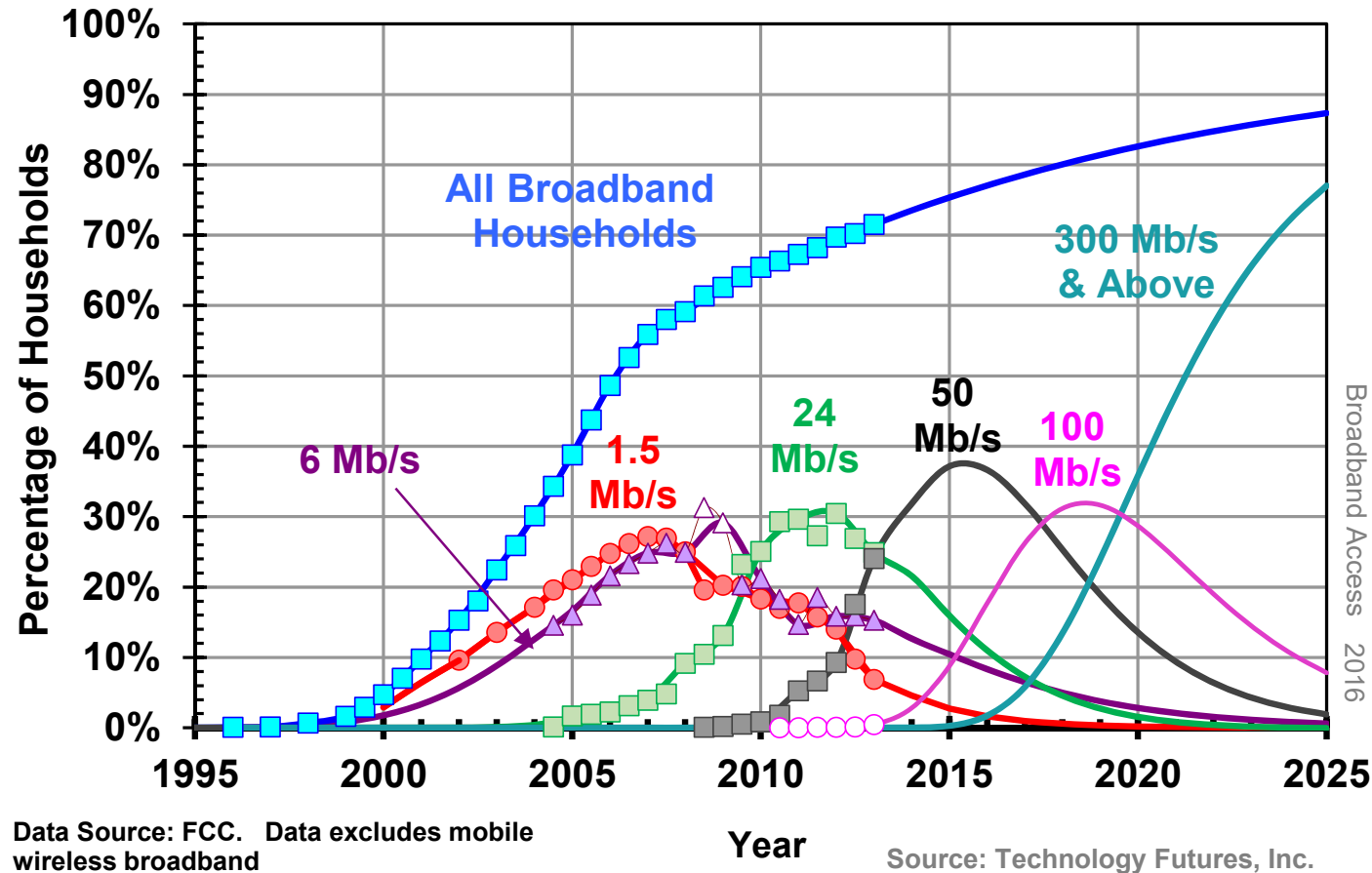
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TFI Wireless Connection Forecast



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U.S. Broadband Lifecycles

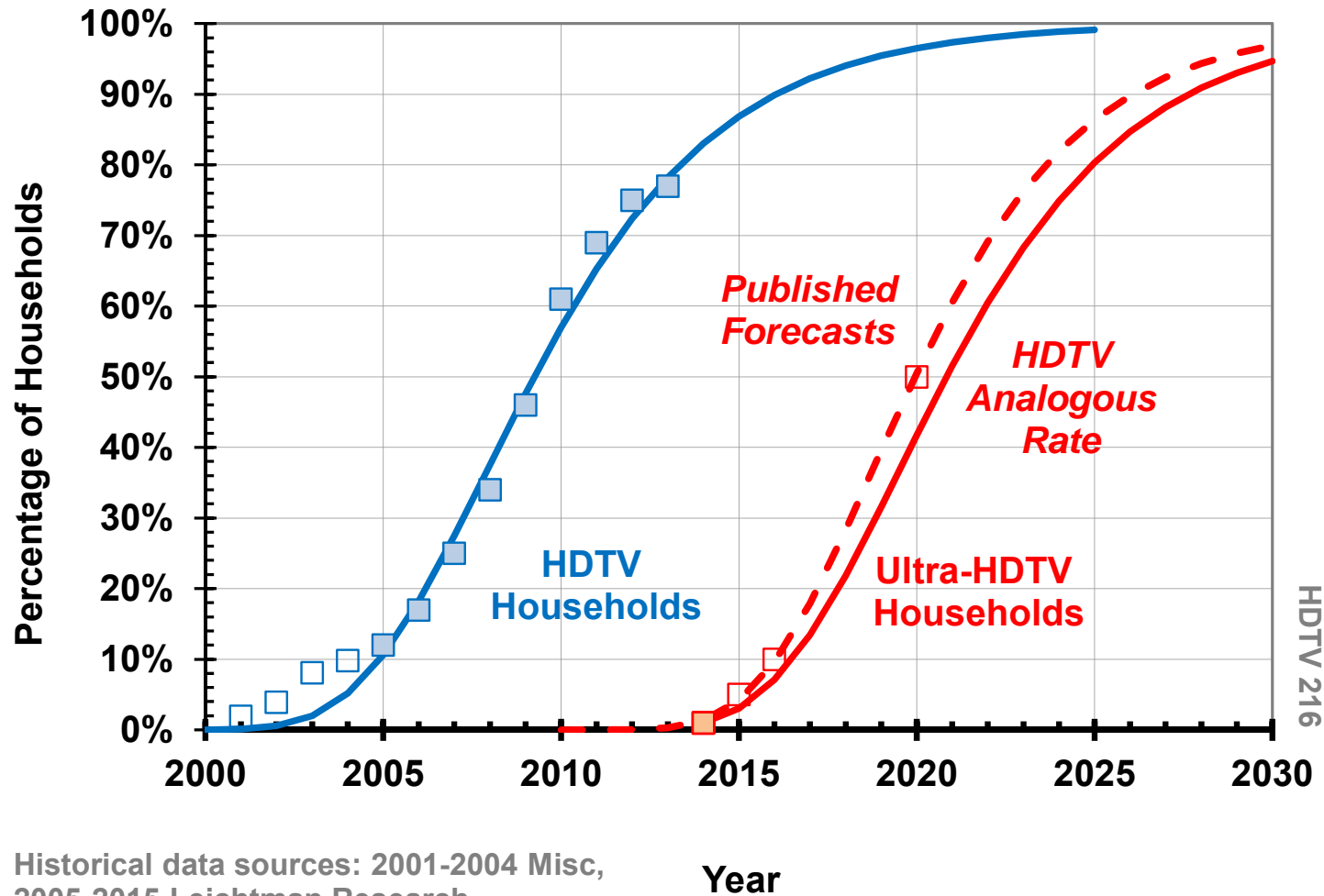


Lifecycle (t) =
Substitution (t) – Next Substitution (t)

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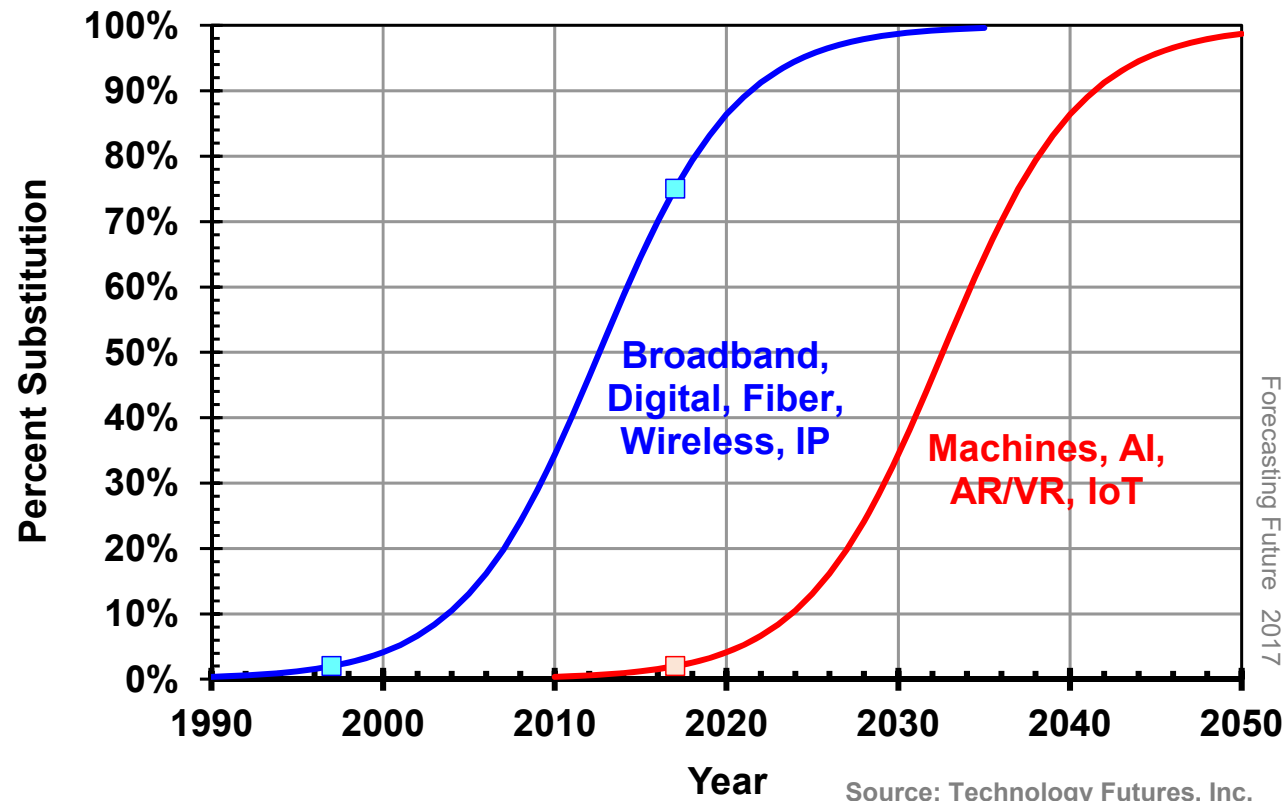
Ultra-HD Households (aka 4K)



UHDTV Data Source (Red Squares): Strategy Analytics

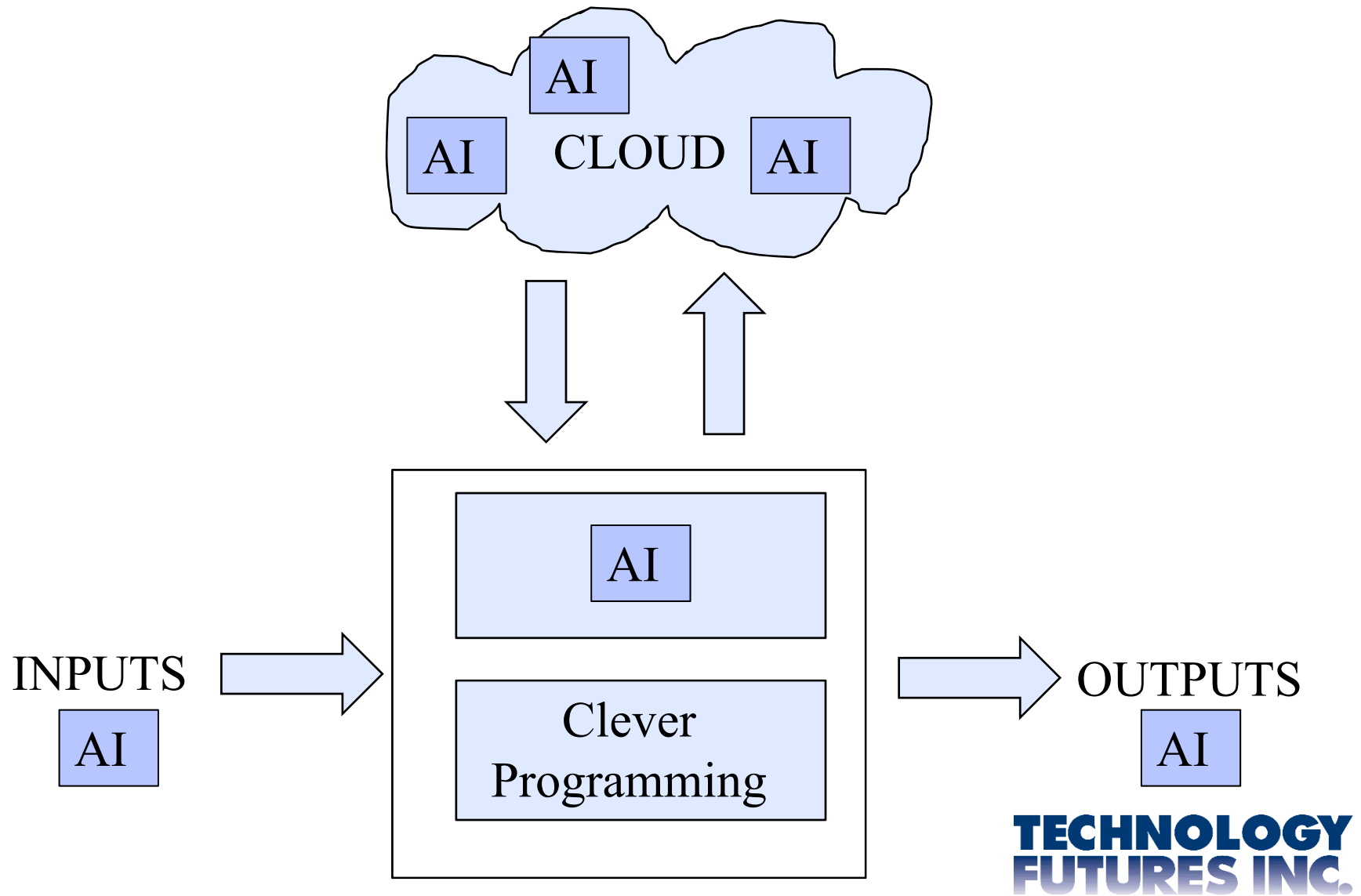
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Major Transitions of our Time



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AI is in the Middle of Everything

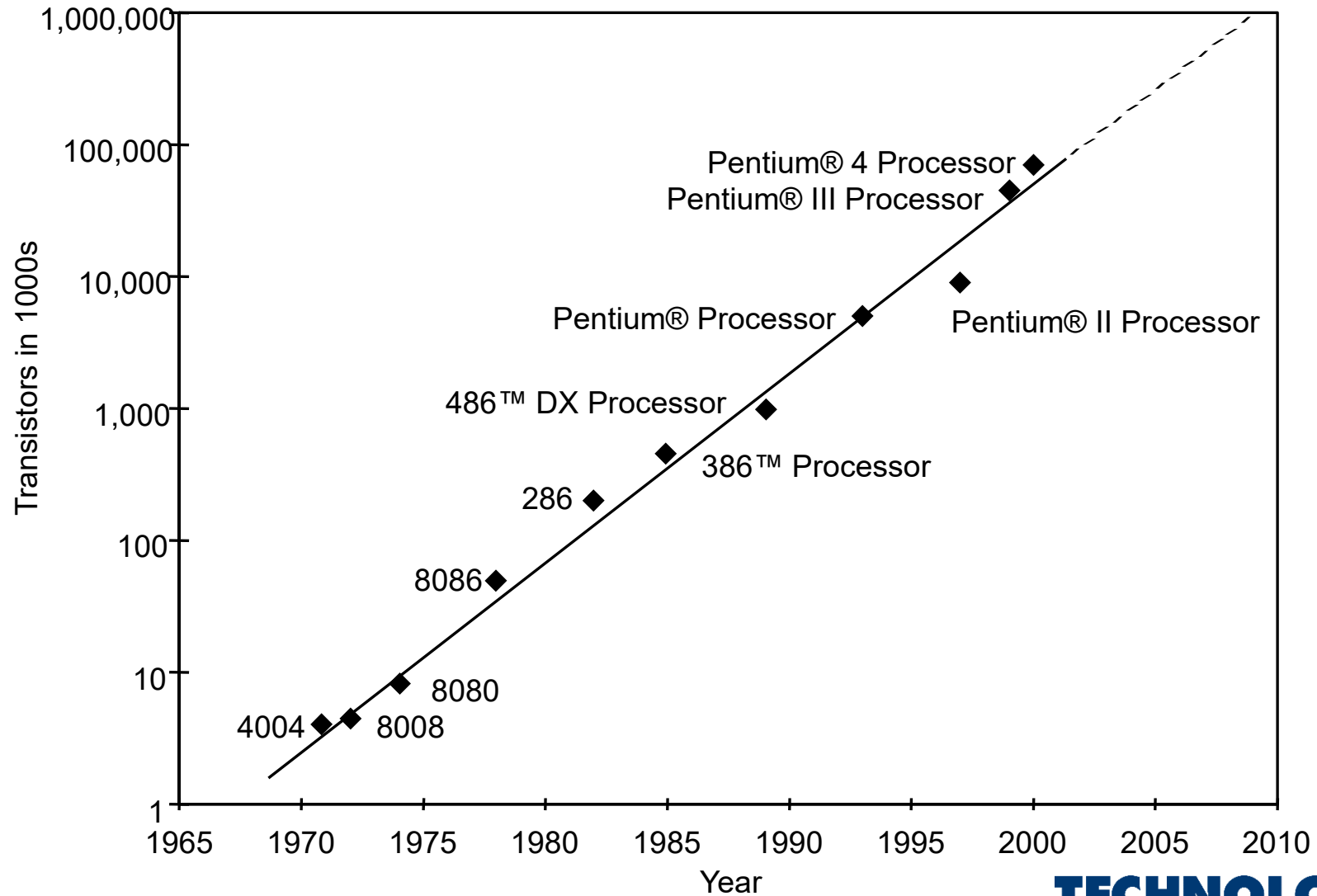


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Performance Trends Basics

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Moore's Law

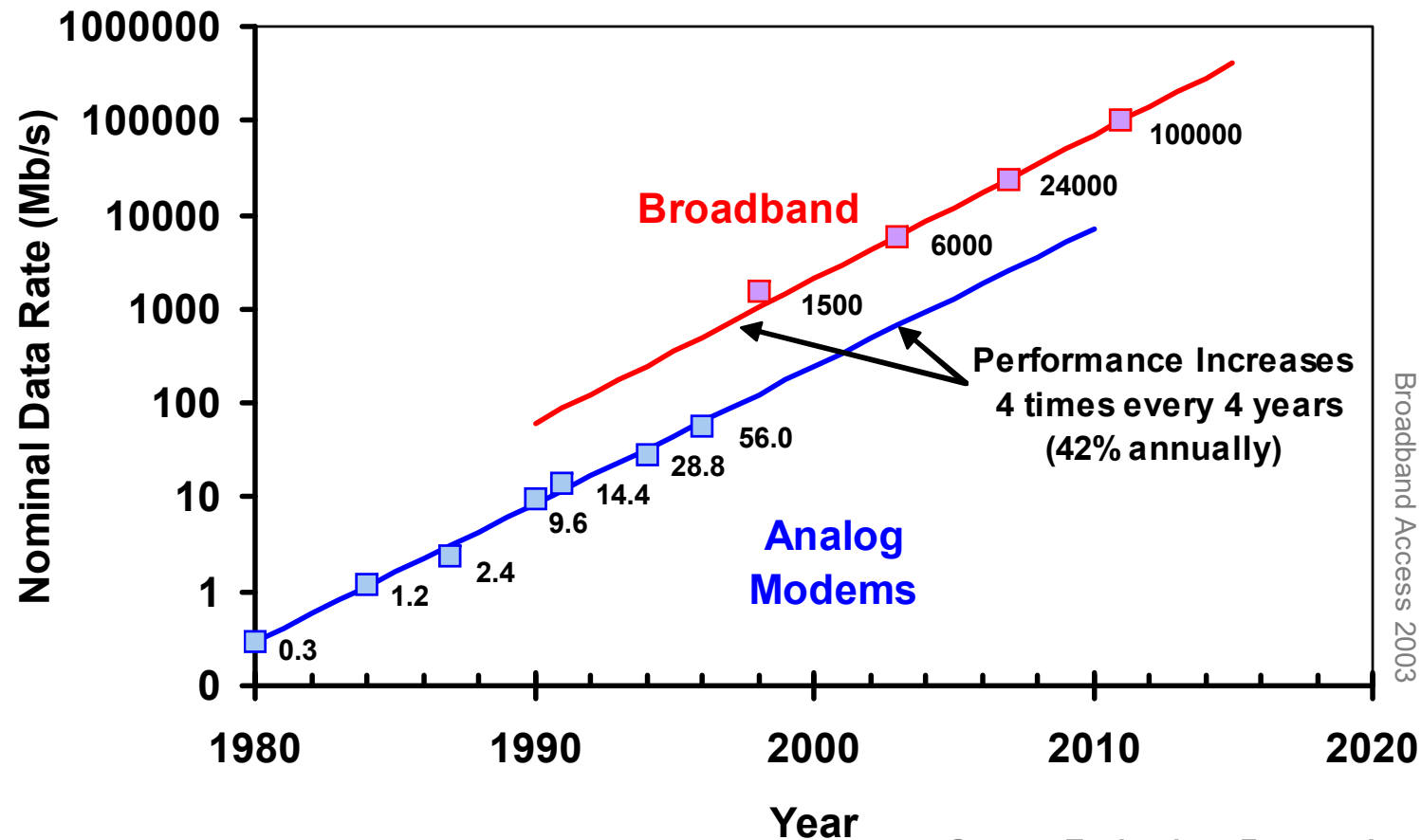


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Constant Percentage Rate of Advance (Exponential)

- Most new technologies progress this way
- Measure must reflect utility
- Rates will continue if:
 - The improvement is technically possible
 - Utility and demand continues
 - Basic approach remains the same
- If approach changes, look for
 - Discontinuities
 - Changes in improvement rate

Analog Modem & Broadband Speeds

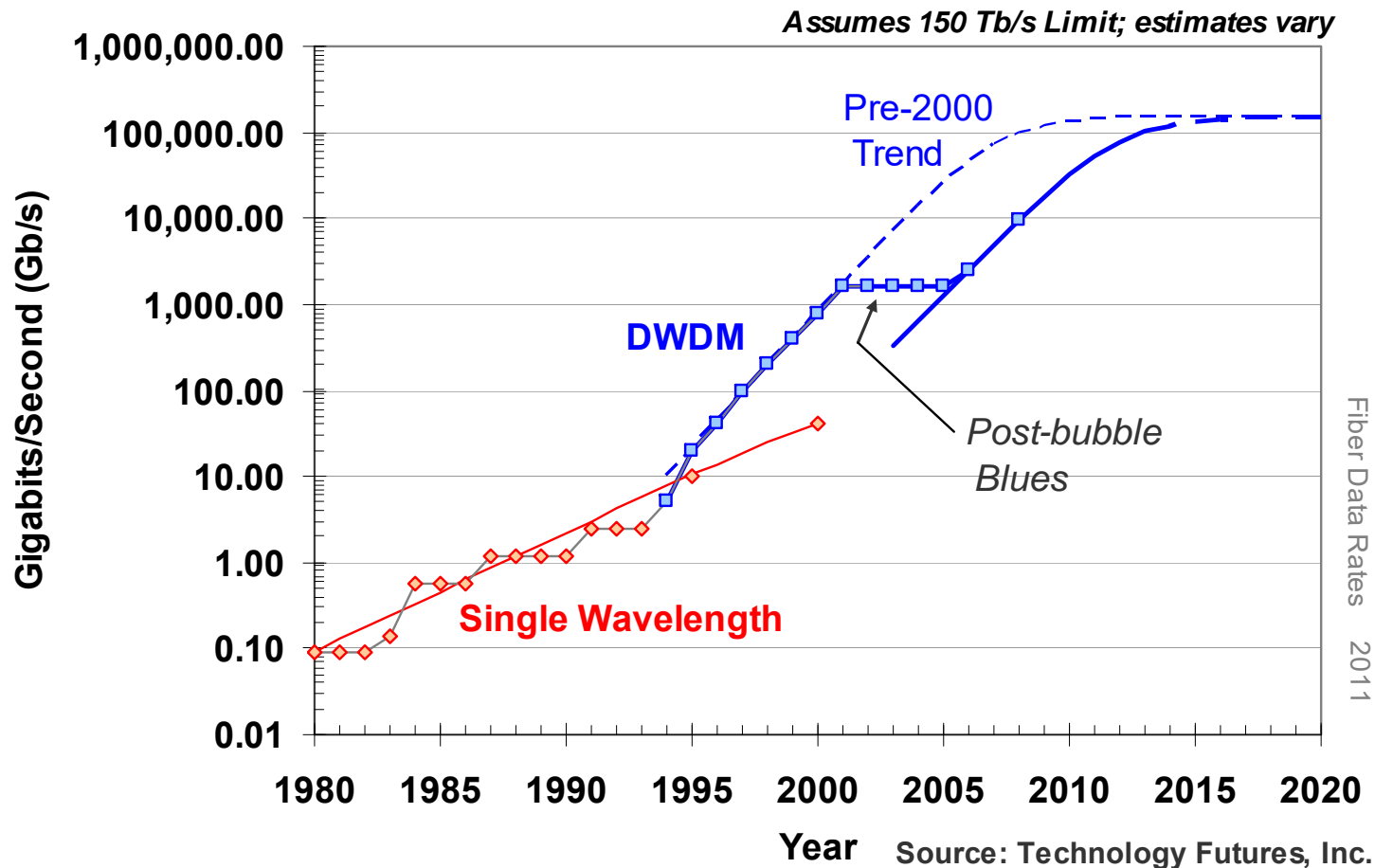


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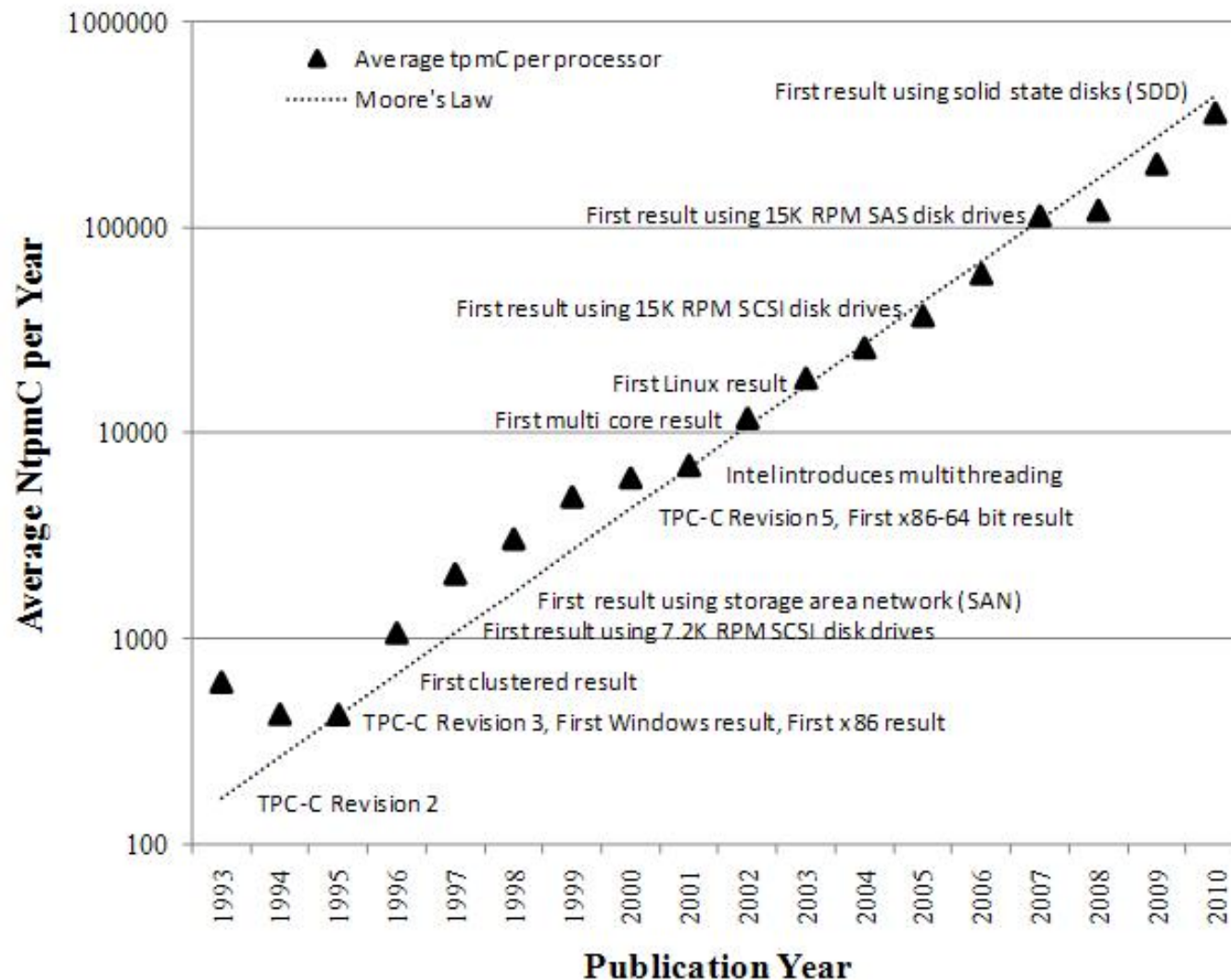
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Maximum Data Rates for Commercial Fiber Optic Systems



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Average transactions-per-minute per processor

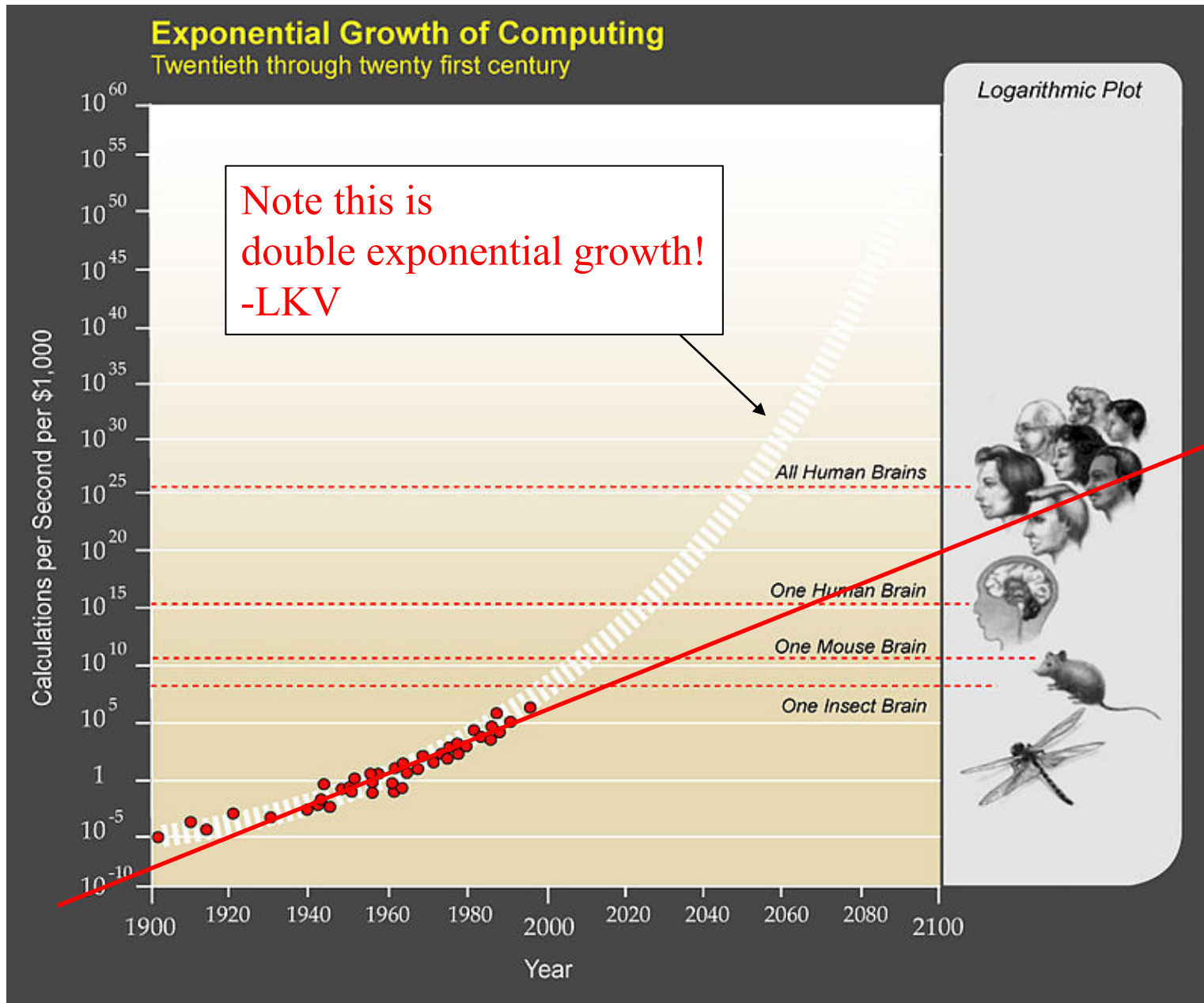


Source: [Raghunath Nambiar](http://tech4b.blogspot.com/2012/04/fast-data-brief-analysis-on-trends.html) , Cisco,
<http://tech4b.blogspot.com/2012/04/fast-data-brief-analysis-on-trends.html>

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Performance Trends for AI



Kurzweil's Computer Performance Forecast

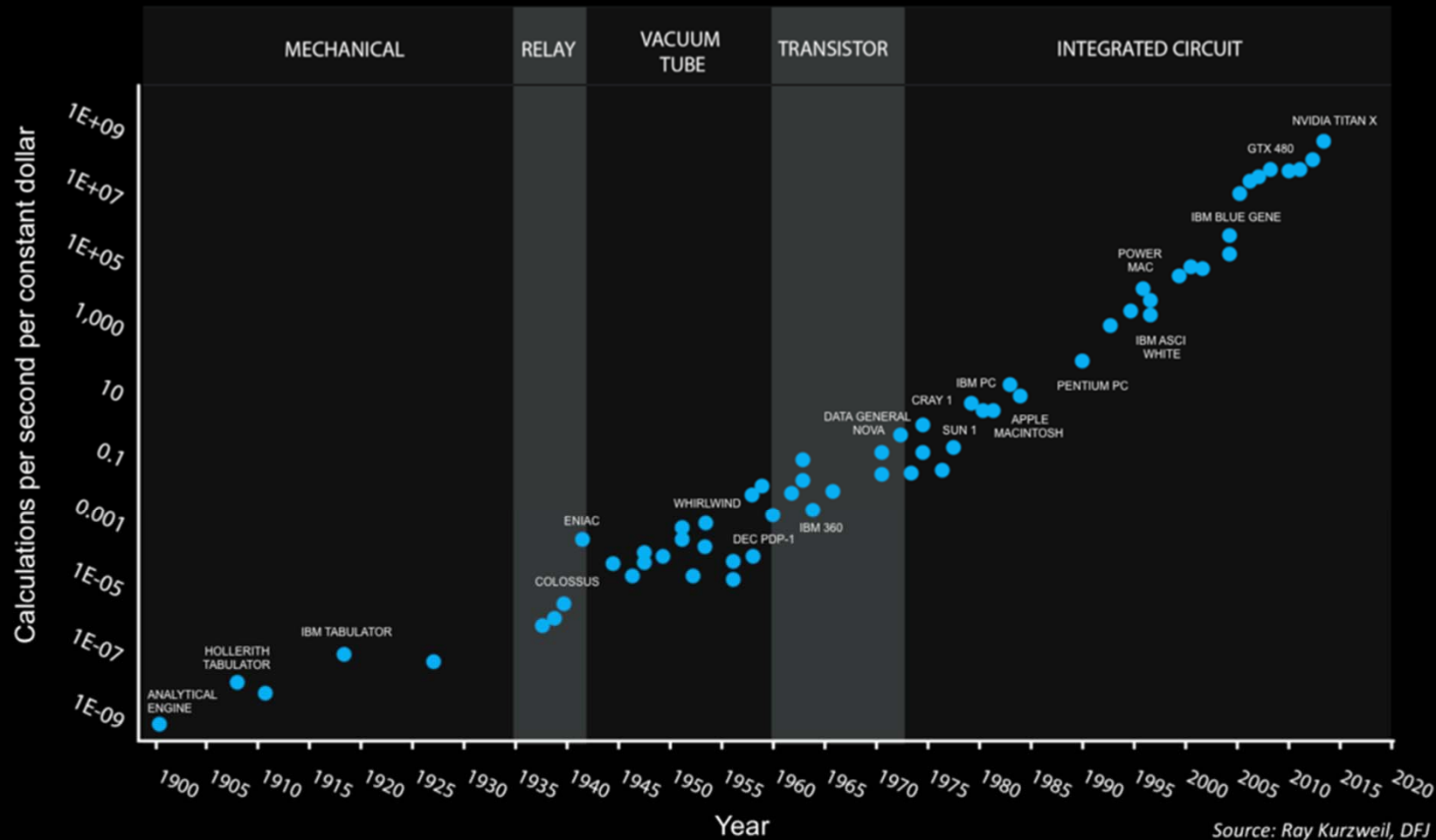
This is
exponential
growth!

By Courtesy of Ray Kurzweil and Kurzweil Technologies, Inc.
en:PPTExponentialGrowthof_Computing.jpg, CC BY 1.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=3324354>

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120 Years of Moore's Law



By Steve Jurvetson -

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Exponential Performance Trends

- Exponential

$$f(t) = e^{bt}$$

Typical

- Multiple Exponentials

$$f(t) = e^{b_1 t} e^{b_2 t} = e^{(b_1 + b_2)t} = e^{bt}$$

Happens

Note that Multiple Exponential is Exponential

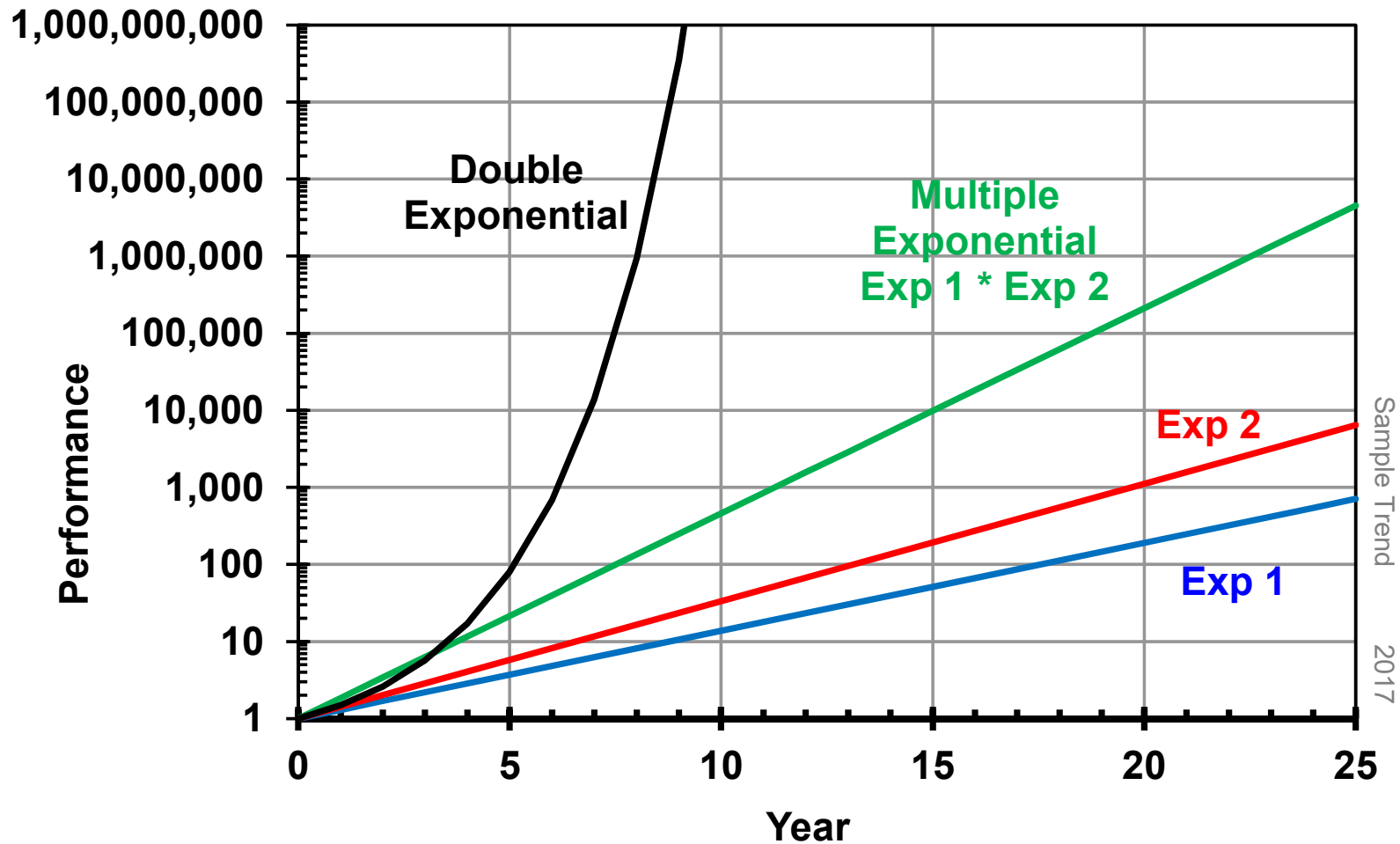
- True Double Exponential

$$f(t) = e^{b^x} = e^{(b^x)}$$

NO!

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Multiple vs Double Exponentials



Source: Technology Futures, Inc.

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Elon Musk on AI Progress and Threat at International Space Station Research and Development Conference, July 19, 2017

Clip from CNN Money/Tech

Full interview at

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BqvBhhTtUm4>

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A Premise for Moving Forward

- Kurzweil means true double exponential, based on logic that better argues for multiple exponential.
- Musk means multiple exponential when he says “double exponential” (I think)
- Let’s assume that exponential is the most solid basis to explore the promise and impact of AI
- However, there’s a catch

Hard vs Easy Problems

- Easy Problems

- Computations grow linearly or polynomially with problem size n .

- $f(n) = a + bn$

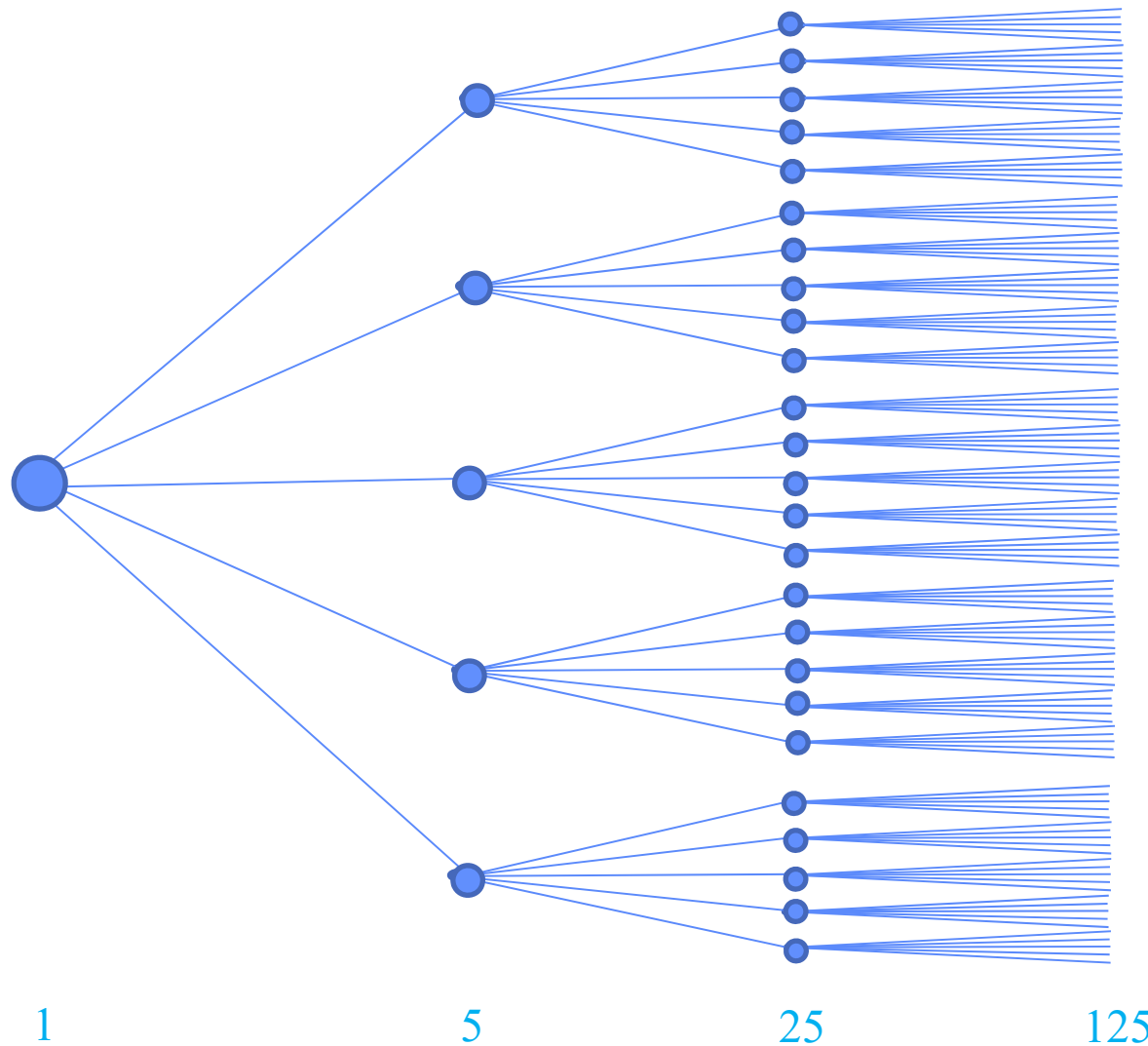
- $f(n) = a + b_1n + b_2n^2 + b_3n^3 \dots + b_kn^k$

- Hard Problems

- Computations grow exponentially with problem size n

- $f(n) = e^{cn}$

Decision Tree



n	5^n
1	5
2	25
3	125
4	625
5	3,125
6	15,625
7	78,125
8	390,625
9	1,953,125
10	9,765,625
11	48,828,125
12	244,140,625
13	1,220,703,125
14	6,103,515,625
15	30,517,578,125
16	152,587,890,625
17	762,939,453,125
18	3,814,697,265,625
19	19,073,486,328,125
20	95,367,431,640,625
21	476,837,158,203,125
22	2,384,185,791,015,625
23	11,920,928,955,078,100
24	59,604,644,775,390,600
25	298,023,223,876,953,000

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Performance Trends for Problem Solving - Advanced

- Exponential increase in processing speed, $x(t) = e^{b_1 t}$
- Exponential increase in efficiency, $y(t) = e^{b_2 t}$
- Combined performance, $e^{(b_1 + b_2)t} = e^{bt}$
- Solution time = $s(t) = f(n) / e^{bt} = e^{-bt} f(n)$
- The maximum problem size solvable in S seconds grows with n :

Exponentially if $f(n)$ is polynomial (Easy)

Linearly if $f(n)$ is exponential (Hard)

Maximum Problem Size in S seconds

Exponential Difficulty (Hard)

$$f(n) = e^{cn}$$

$$s(t) = e^{-bt}e^{cn}$$

For a given solution time S:

$$S = e^{-bt}e^{cn}$$

Solving for n at time t:

$$n(t) = \ln S / c + (b/c) t = A + Bt$$

Linear Progress

Polynomial Difficulty (Easy)

$$f(n) = n^k$$

$$s(t) = e^{-bt}n^k$$

For a given solution time S:

$$S = e^{-bt}n^k$$

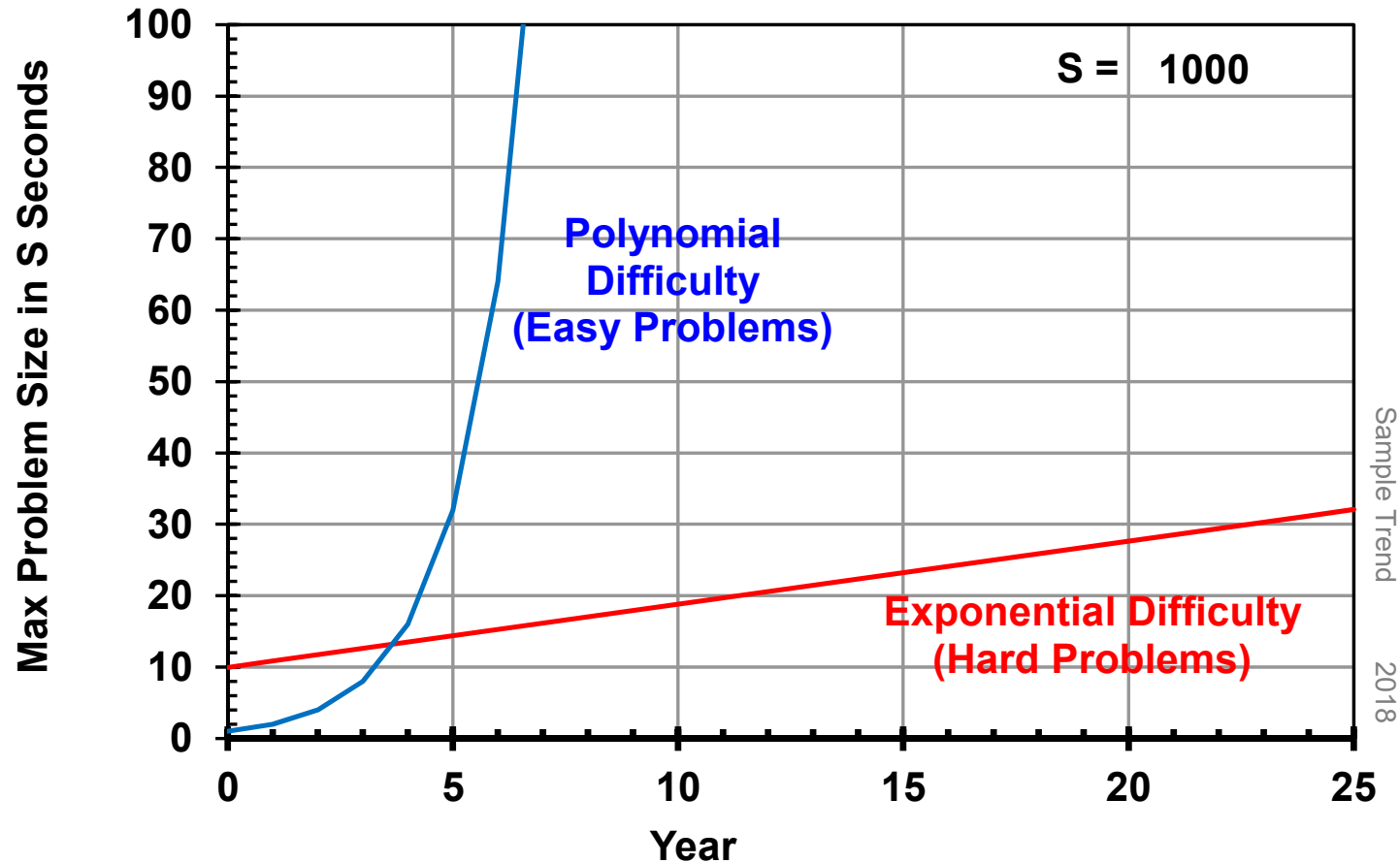
Solving for n at time t:

$$n(t) = S^{1/k}e^{(b/k)t} = Ae^{Bt}$$

Exponential Progress

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Maximum Problem Size in S seconds (Example)



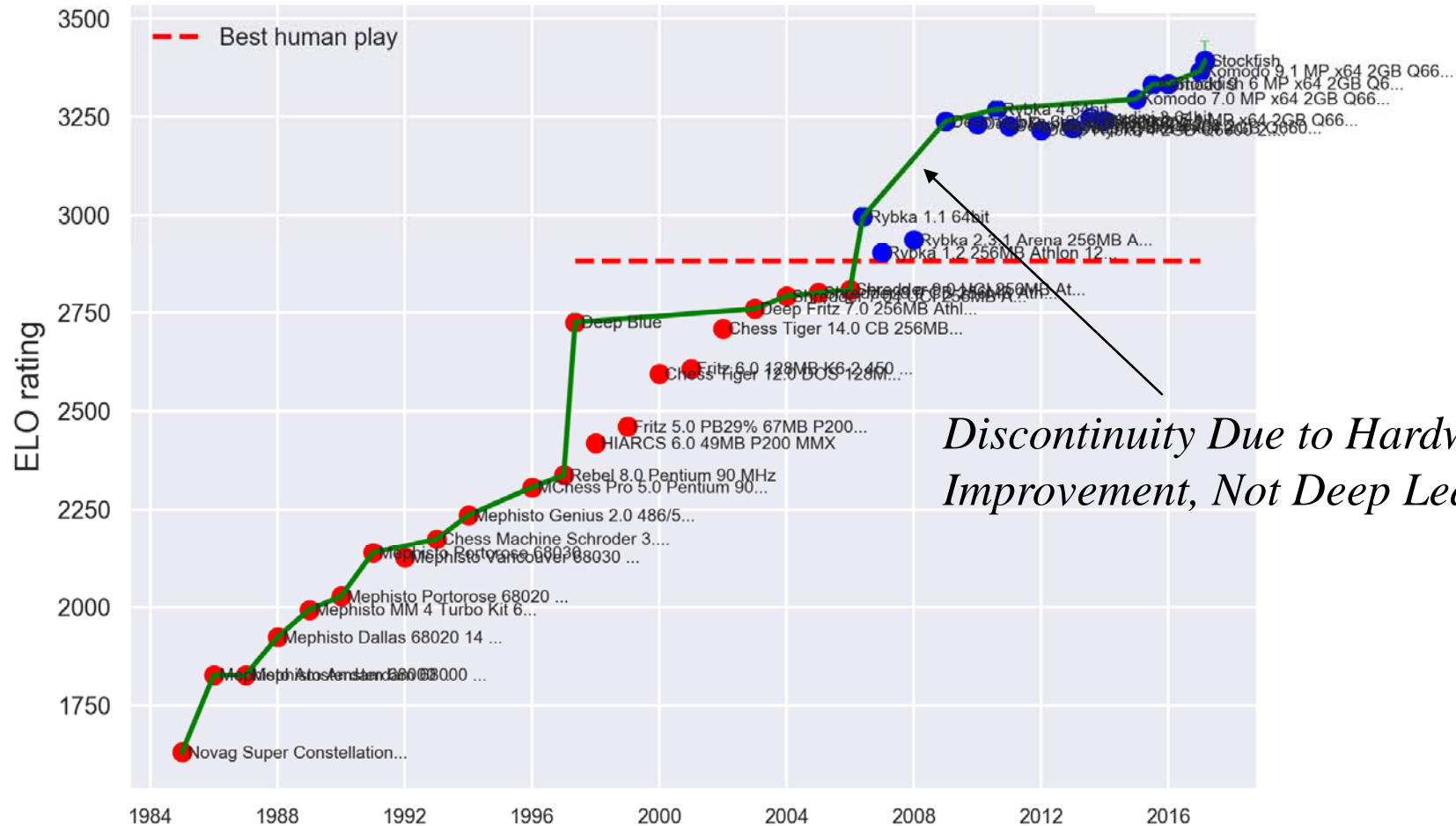
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Chess



Computer Chess

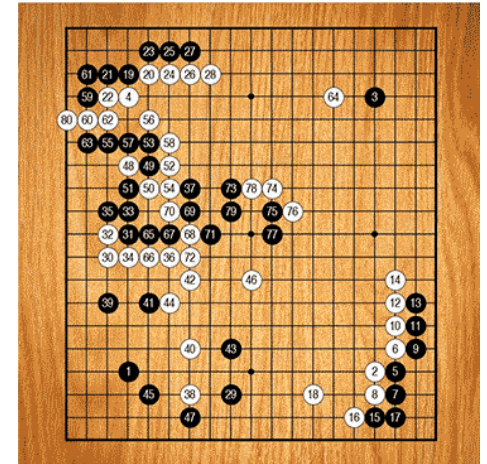


<https://www.eff.org/ai/metrics>

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Go

- AlphaGo performed notably better than its predecessors (all Monte Carlo Tree Search programs, but without deep learning or GPUs.)
- It uses *much* more hardware and more data.
- AlphaGo doesn't represent that much of a surprise given the improvements in hardware and data (and effort). – Miles Brundage

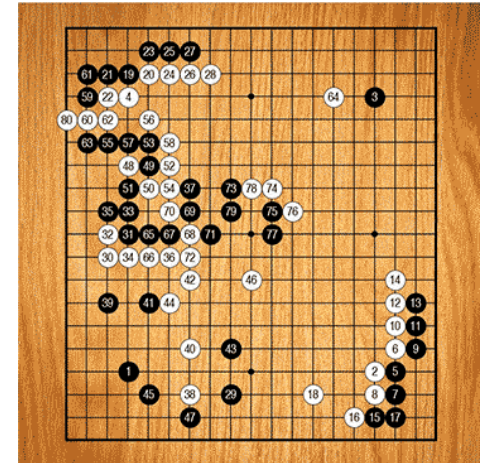
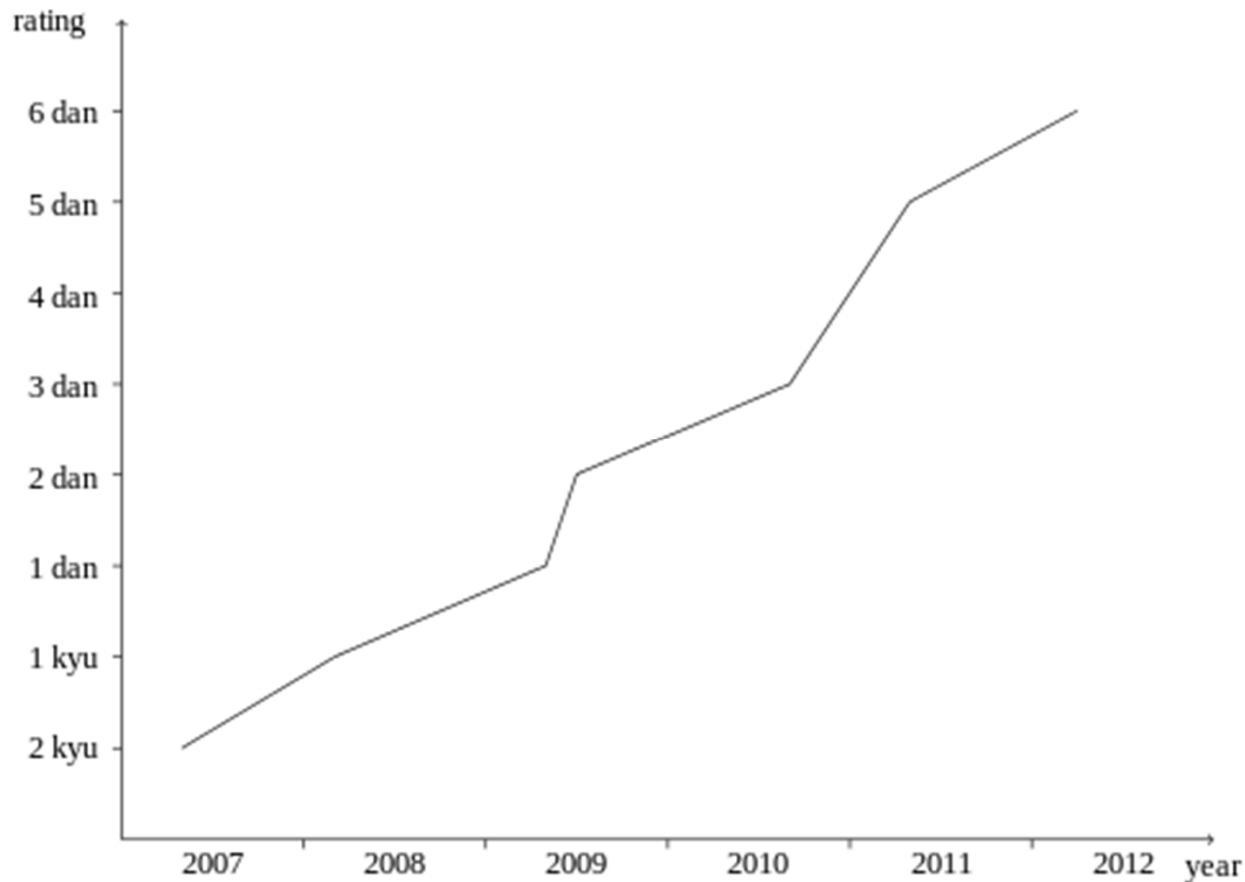


Miles Brundage (<http://www.milesbrundage.com/blog-posts/alphago-and-ai-progress>)

<https://srconstantin.wordpress.com/2017/01/28/performance-trends-in-ai/>

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Prior AI Go Improvement



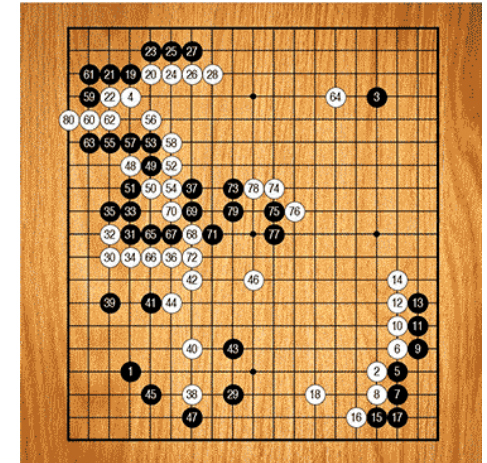
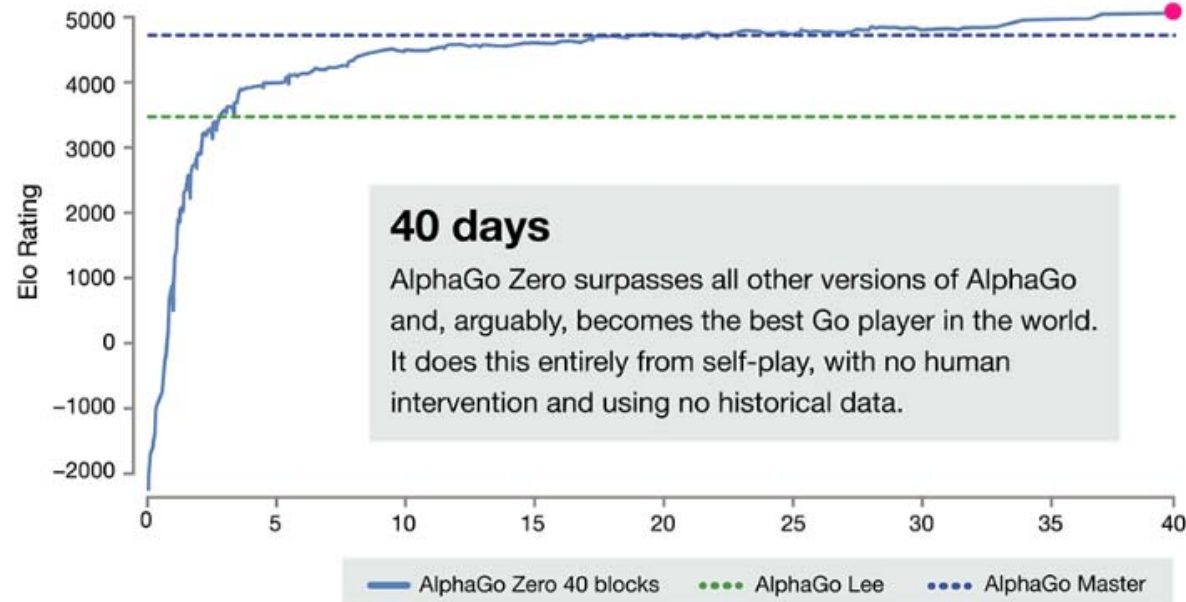
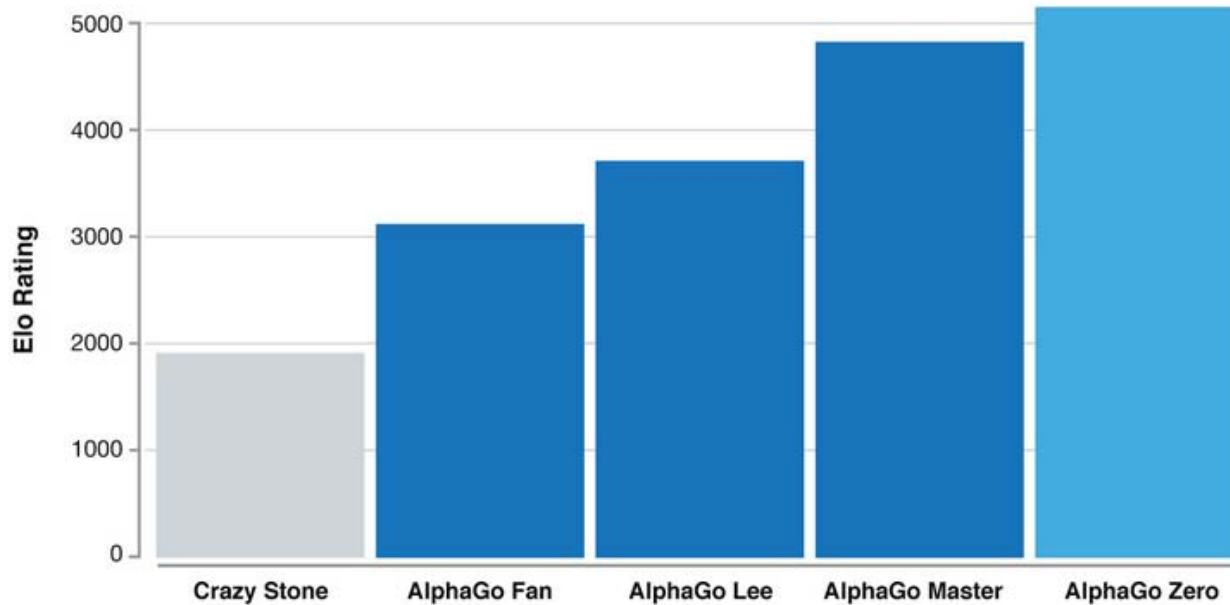
Found at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monte_Carlo_tree_search

Referenced source for data: ["Sensei's Library: KGSBotRatings"](https://senseis.xmp.net/?KGSBotRatings).

Retrieved 2012-05-03. <https://senseis.xmp.net/?KGSBotRatings>

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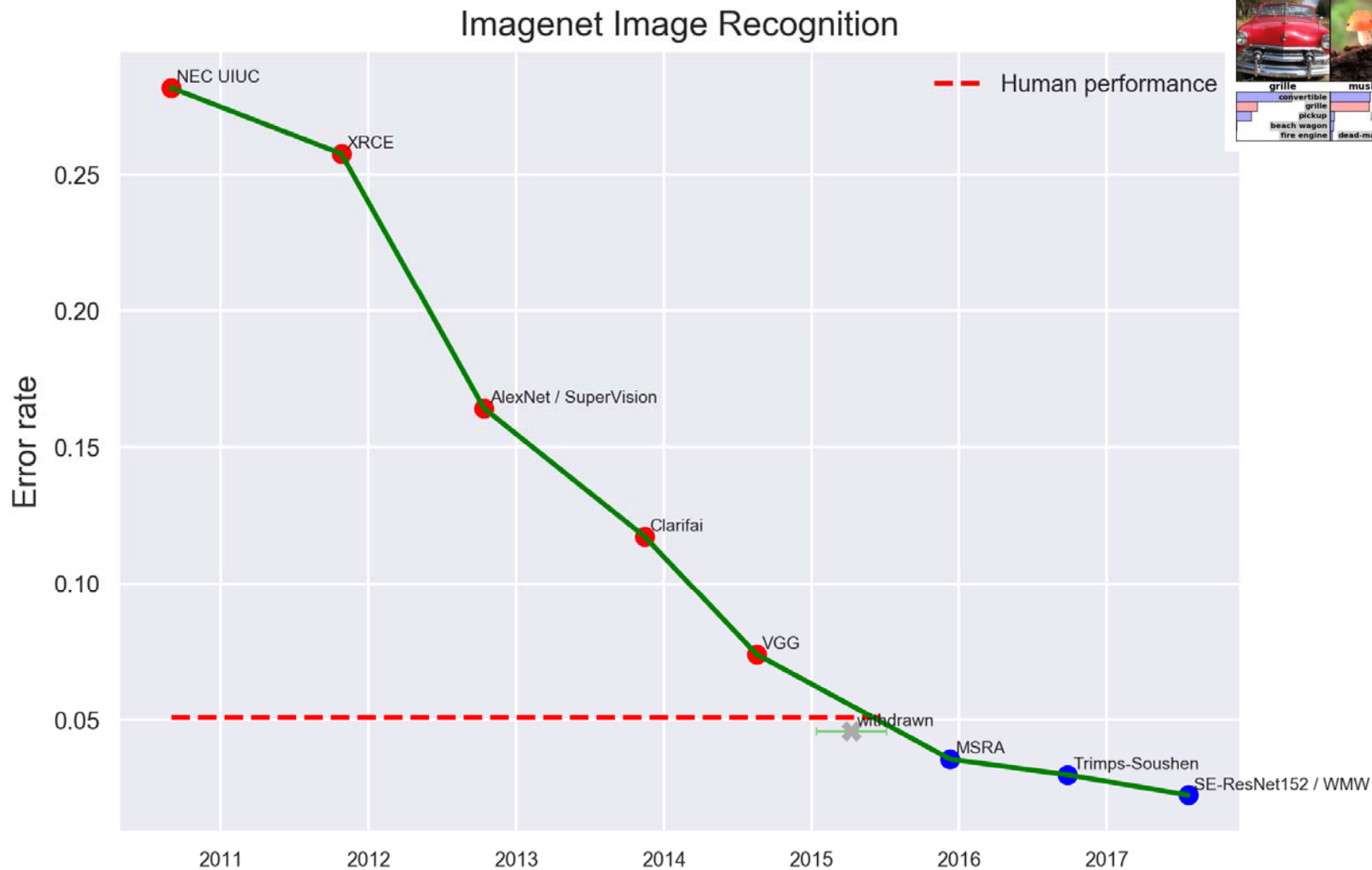
AlphaGo Continued Progress



<https://deepmind.com/blog/alphago-zero-learning-scratch/>

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Image Recognition

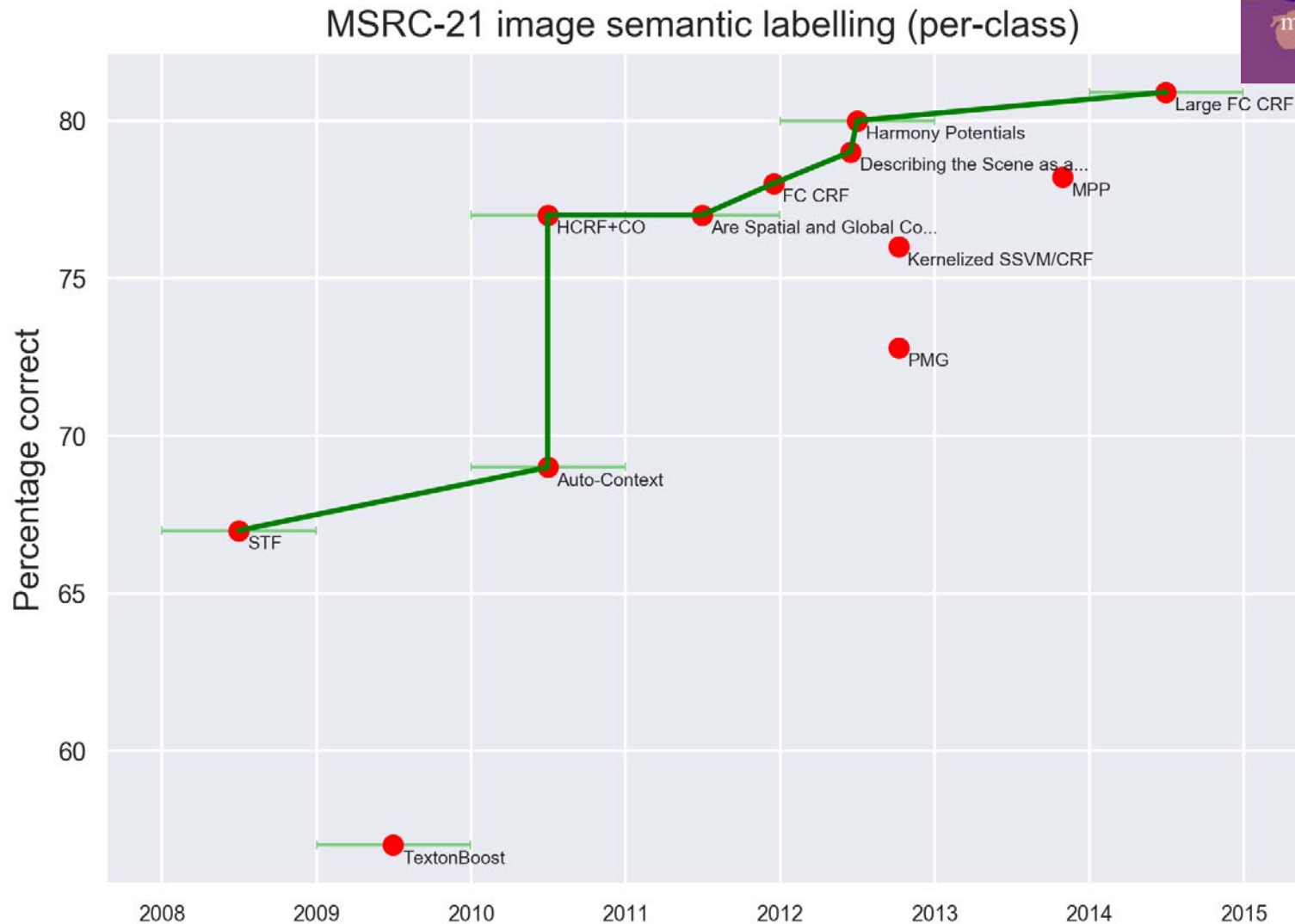


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<https://www.eff.org/ai/metrics>

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Image Recognition

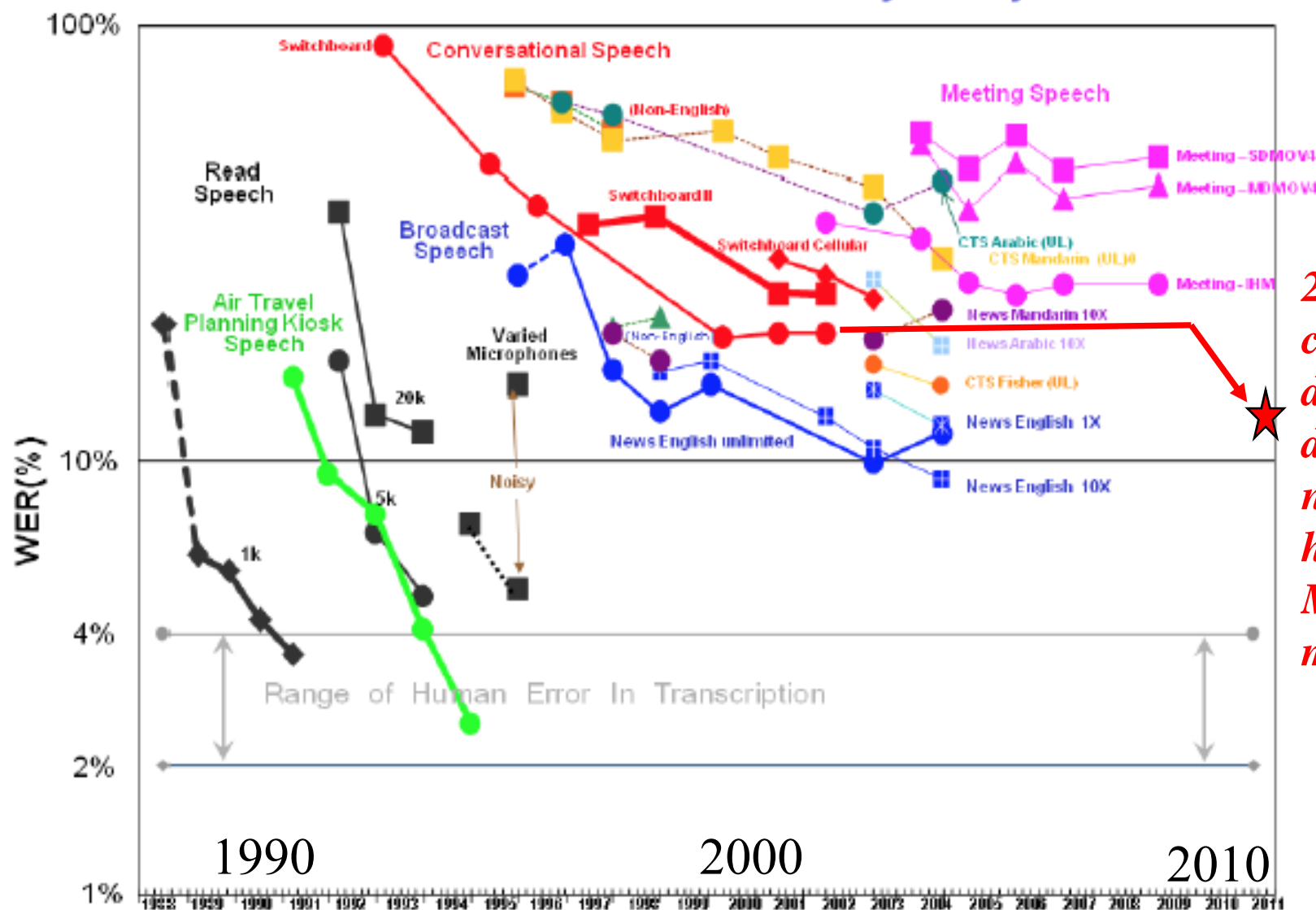


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NIST STT Benchmark Test History – May. '09



SPEECH
RECOG-
NITION

2011:
context-
dependent
deep neural
network
hidden
Markov
models

(<http://itl.nist.gov/iad/mig/publications/ASRhistory/index.html>)

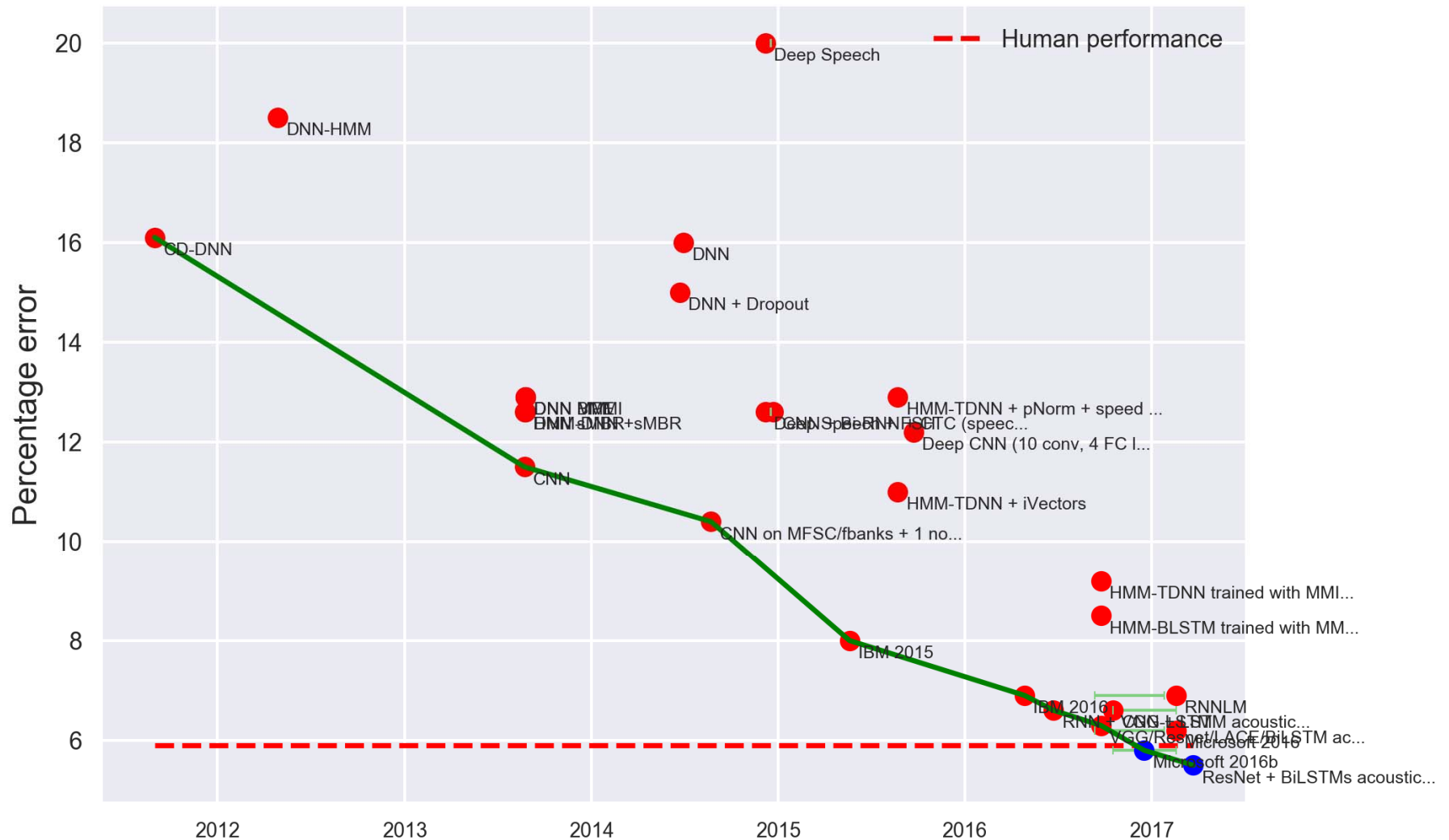
<https://srconstantin.wordpress.com/2017/01/28/performance-trends-in-ai/>

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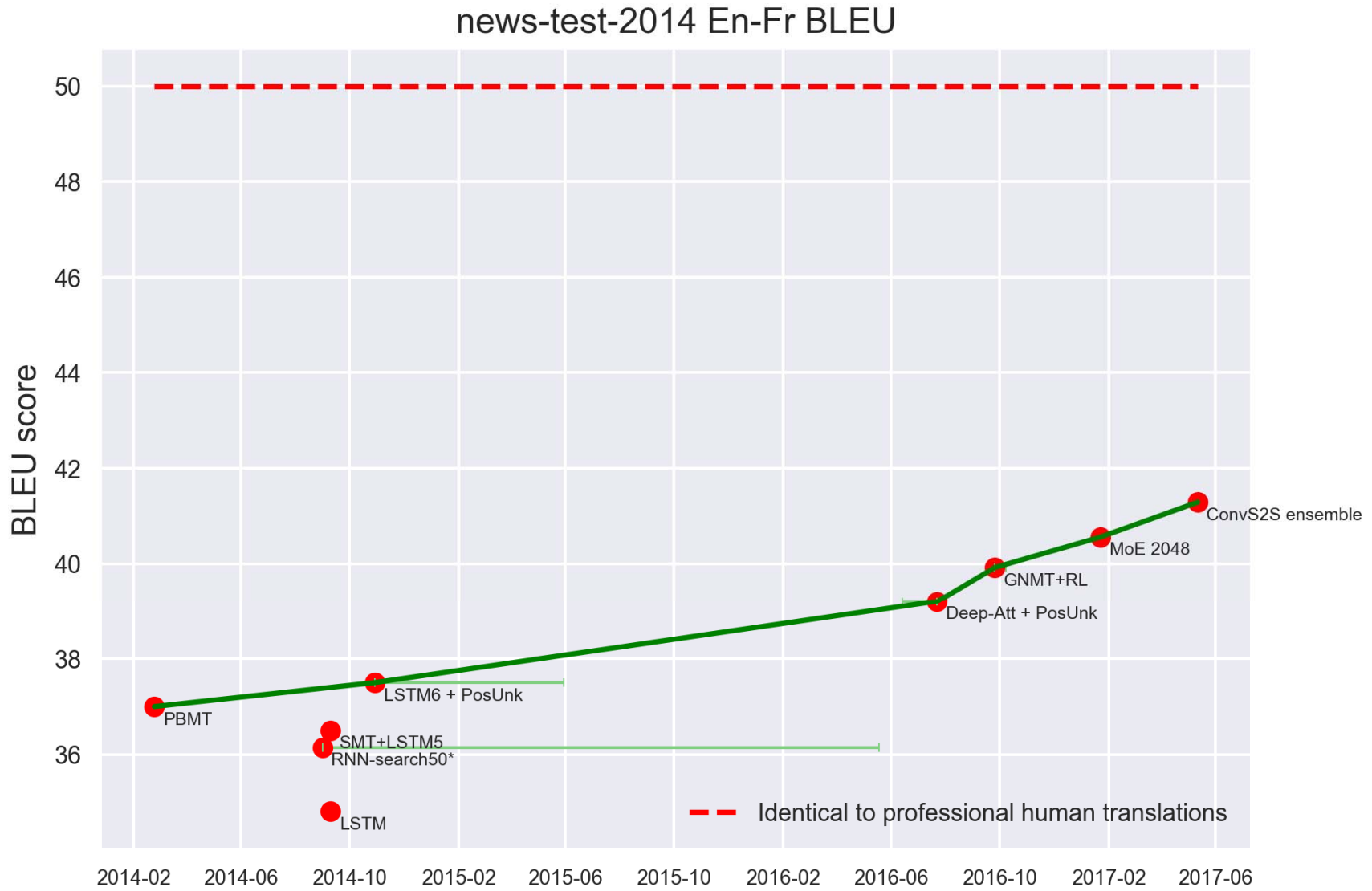
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Speech Recognition

Word error rate on Switchboard trained against the Hub5'00 dataset

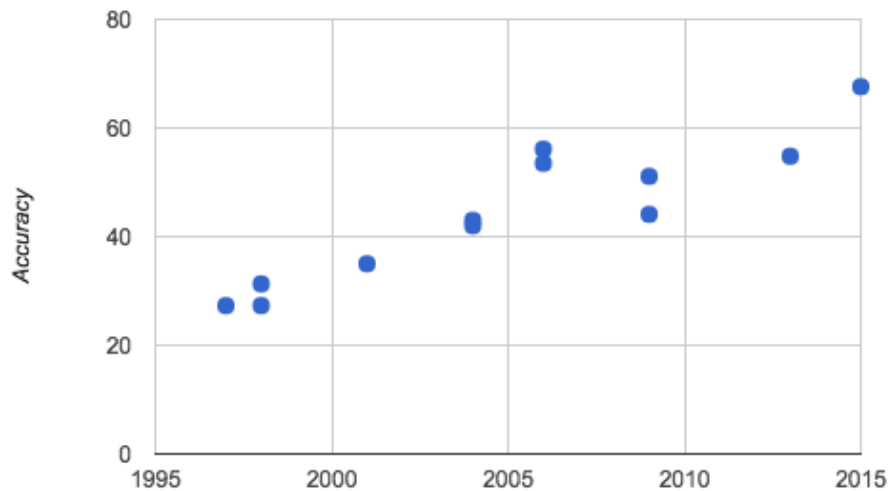


Machine Translation

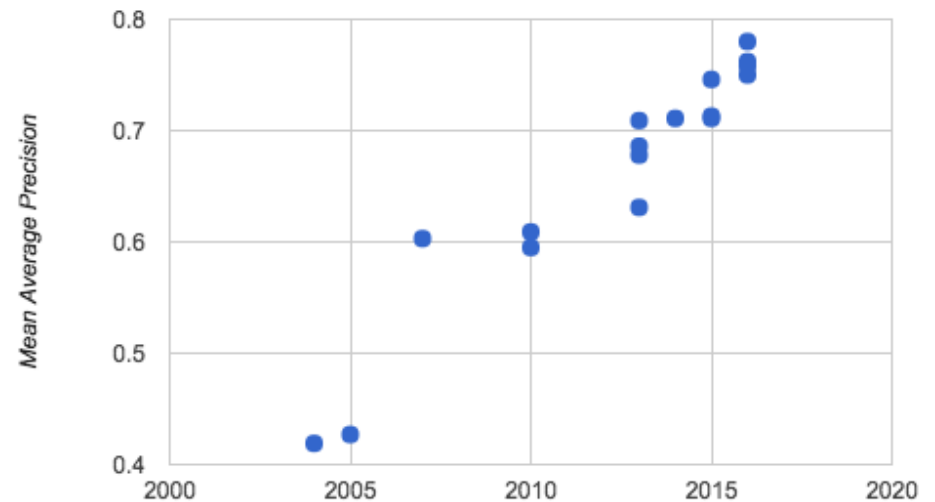


Natural Language Processing (SAT)

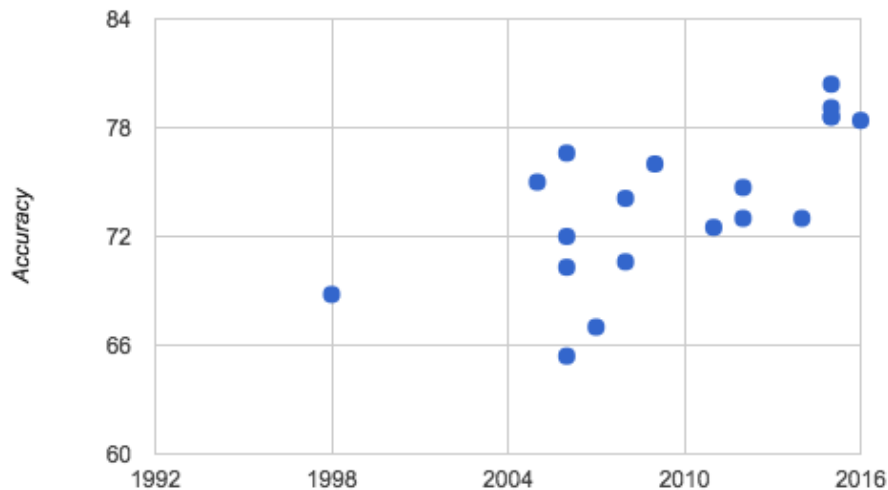
(a) SAT Analogies



(b) SAT Multiple Choice



(c) SAT Paraphrase ID



a. Analogies: No Deep Learning

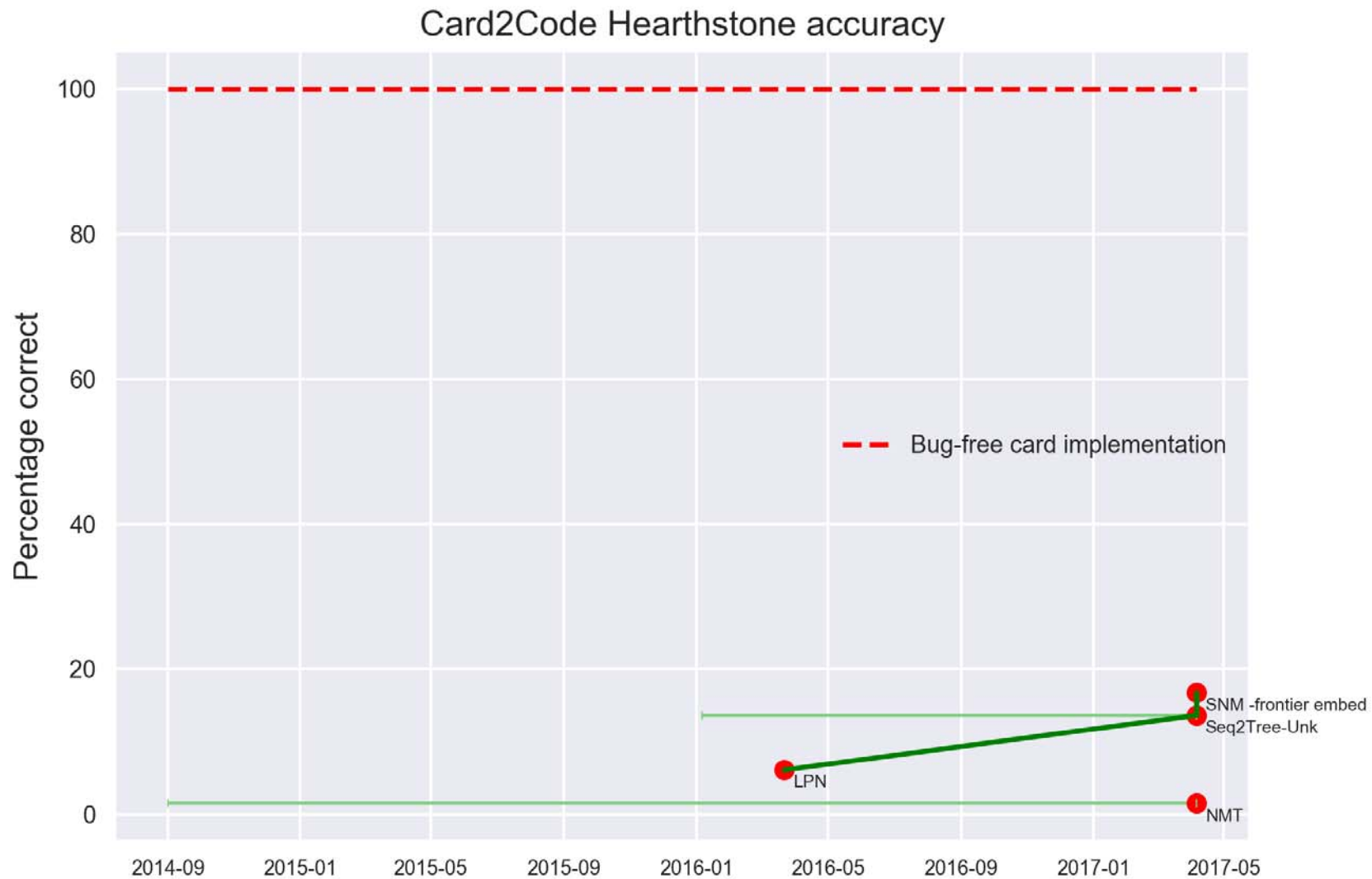
b. Mult Choice: Neural Nets in 2014

c. Paraphrase ID: Top Performer was Matrix Factorization

<https://srconstantin.wordpress.com/2017/01/28/performance-trends-in-ai/>

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Generating computer programs from specifications



Summary for AI Progress

- Wide Range of:
 - Problem difficulty
 - Solution status
 - Metrics
 - Progress rates and patterns
 - Distance to go
- Discontinuities and rate changes
- Deep learning has varied impact on rate
- Linear progress typical

Other Thoughts on AI Progress

- What are the characteristics of problems that decide the above?
- Do the problems become easier or harder as we move *toward* General Intelligence?
- How will AI systems play with each other?
- How will AI interact with the outside world?
- Does the argument that AI will “bootstrap” itself hold water?

What does it mean for...

- Commerce and Industry?
- Communications?
- Mankind?

For Commerce and Industry

- Wide range of applications across industries
- Ubiquitous
- AI embedded in other transformative technologies
- Important across processes, products, and services
- Many opportunities, but highly disruptive
- Huge employment implications

Implications for Communications

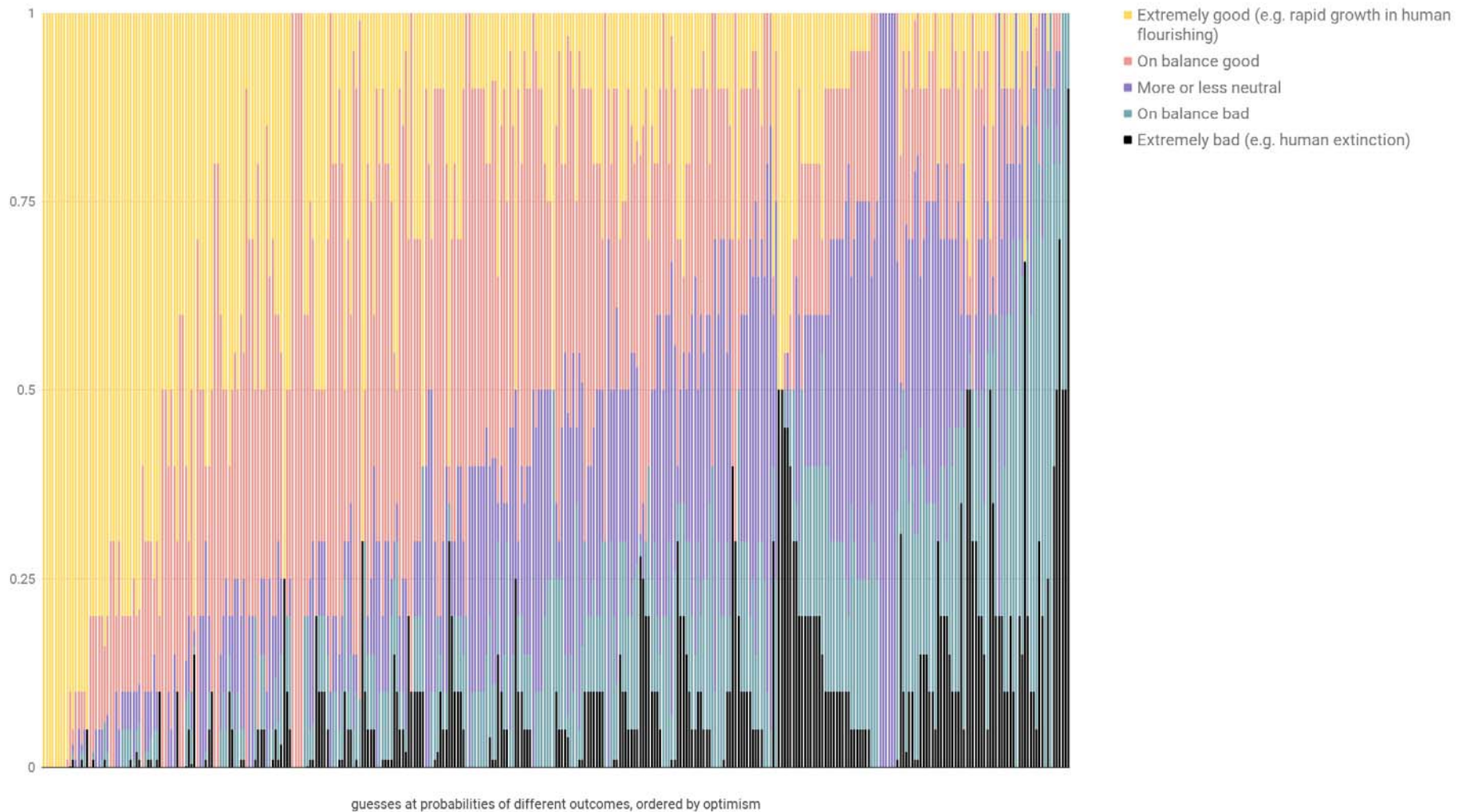
- Rapidly increasing performance requirements
- Rapidly improving technologies
- Widespread and massive investments
- Frequent upgrades and rapid obsolescence
- Changes in workforce

Implications for Mankind

- Tremendous opportunity for good and evil
- Existential Threats – Real and Imagined
- Challenges – political, economic, and social

How good will high-level machine intelligence be for humanity?

According to 355 machine learning authors



<http://aiimpacts.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/ESOPAI-value.png>

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It's up to us.

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A stylized graphic of a bridge with two arches, rendered in a light blue color. The bridge is positioned behind the main text and extends across the width of the slide.

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