

### Mercier & Sperber, "Why do humans reason? Arguments for an argumentation theory", 2011. Construct arguments for accepting or declining a "conclusion that was raised". awareness not only of the conclusion, but also of the arguments that support the conclusion.

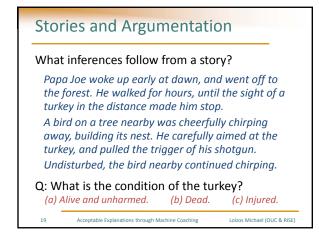
Cognition and Argumentation

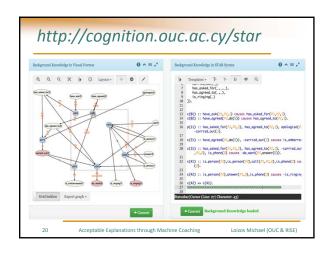
Improve argument if motivated / challenged.
 "biased and lazy when they produce arguments" in solitary setting, but "objective and demanding when they evaluate others' arguments" in dialectical setting [Mercier, 2016].

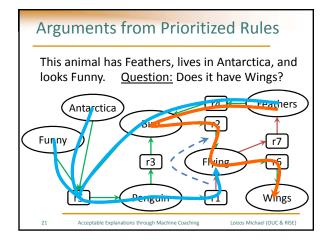
Acceptable Explanations through Machine Coaching

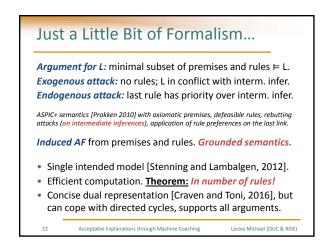
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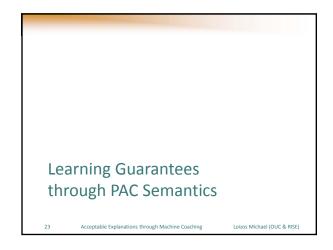


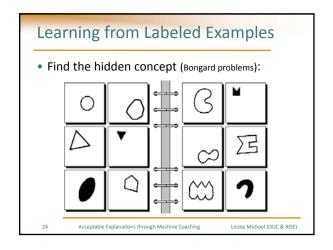


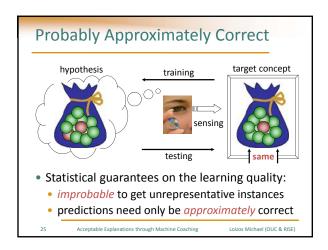


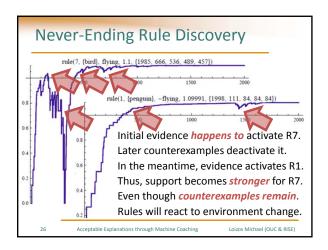












Machine Coaching
vs Machine Learning

Acceptable Explanations through Machine Coaching

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# Coaching for Learning Policies During development, the assistant is initialized with the following user-independent knowledge: r1: if day is from Monday to Friday then not day-off r2: if time is from 9am to 5pm and not day-off then at work r3: if time is from 12am to 6am then not may interrupt r4: if at work and giving a talk then not may interrupt r5: if at work then set ringing volume to a low audible level r6: if not may interrupt and call then disable ringing How truly user-independent is each rule above?

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## Coaching for Learning Policies A user perceives and reacts to actions/inactions: If the user repeatedly accepts incoming calls from number S (the user's spouse!), even when ringing is disabled... r6: if not may interrupt and call then disable ringing and not number S → non-modular policies; multiple user reactions If (during an overseas trip by the user) calls from number S are often received (only) between 12am and 6am... r3: if time is from 12am to 6am then not may interrupt

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5

Machine coaching allows a user to have a more direct involvement in the *unambiguous revision* of the assistant's policy *from the first reaction! User:* Why did you disable ringing for a call this morning? *Assistant:* Because today is Monday, the call was received at 10:30am, and you were giving a talk, and I concluded, by applying the rules *r1*, *r2*, *r4*, that I may not interrupt you. *User:* You may interrupt me when my spouse calls! *r7: if* call *and* number S *then* may interrupt

(> r3, r4)

### Learning Desiderata for Coaching

- a) Quantify guarantees. b) Integrate ML'ed rules.
- bilateral communication, online learning (i.e., get observation, make prediction, get advice)
- arbitrary advice to wrong (or unconvincing) predictions, without naming a right prediction
- 3. *learning goal* not to identify "correct" advice given observation and prediction, but rather to *conform to advice* (i.e., given observation, identify prediction that leads to no advice).

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### Just a Little Bit of Formalism...

<u>Definition:</u> An algorithm is a *(probably approximately)* conformant learner if for every real  $0 < \delta, \epsilon \le 1$ , every probability distribution D over inputs of size n, and every feedback function  $f \in F$  of size s, and if allowed to

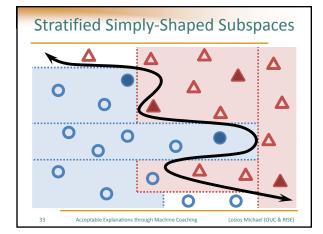
repeatedly *draw* an input x (*learning instance*) from D, select an output y (*prediction*), and receive f(x,y) (*piece of advice*) for time at most a polynomial  $g(1/\delta,1/\epsilon,n,s)$ 

the algorithm terminates and returns, except with probability at most  $\delta$ , a hypothesis h:  $X \rightarrow Y$  that is  $(1-\varepsilon)$ -approximately conformant under D against f.

(h conforms with f on input x if:  $f(x,y) = \emptyset$  for h(x) = y)

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Later Make at (OUG 9 DIGE)



### Cognitively-Light & Useful Advice?

"a human is instructed mainly in declarative sentences describing the situation in which action is required" — McCarthy, 1959.

"[humans are] biased and lazy when they produce arguments [in a solitary setting, but] objective and demanding when they evaluate others' arguments [in a dialectical setting] — Mercier, 2016.

<u>Theorem:</u> There exists a conformant learner if the *coach advises the machine by identifying*:

- · Omitted or superfluous rules in explanations.
- Counter-arguments to "weak" explanations.

<u>Proof:</u> Add / drop rules. *Elaboration tolerant!* 

4 Acceptable Explanations through Machine Coaching

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### Coaching ≈ Learning + Programming

Explicates HCI typically at the fringes of L&P.

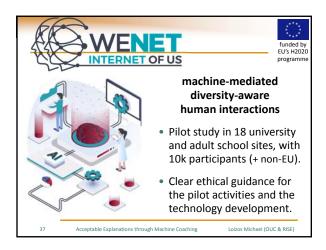
	(superv.) learning	programming	coaching
Н	labels inputs according to target theory	generates explicit parts of target theory	recognizes mistakes in hypothesis theory
С	generalizes to create hypothesis theory	blindly adds parts to hypothesis theory	appropriately <i>revises</i> hypothesis theory
ı	one-sided, online/batch, mostly machine burden	one-sided, at start, mostly human burden	dialectical, online, less & shared burden

- To gather knowledge for "safe" repetitive tasks with user-specific verbalizable explanations.
- To debug / personalize knowledge from L&P.

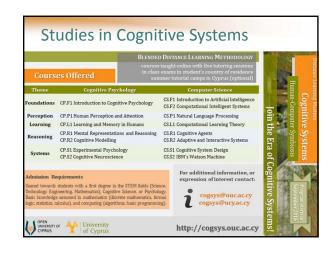
35 Acceptable Explanations through Machine Coachir

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7



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