



ChatGPT: Optimizing Language Models for Dialogue

We've trained a model called ChatGPT which interacts in a conversational way. The dialogue format makes it possible for ChatGPT to answer followup questions, admit its mistakes, challenge incorrect premises, and reject inappropriate requests. ChatGPT is a sibling model to [InstructGPT](#), which is trained to follow an instruction in a prompt and provide a detailed response.

[TRY CHATGPT ↗](#)

ABB Fachtagung, 16.11.2023

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FHNW – Fachhochschule Nordwestschweiz

ChatGPT
—
Mein bestes
Student?



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We've trained a model called ChatGPT which interacts in a conversational way. The dialogue format makes it possible for ChatGPT to answer followup questions, admit its mistakes, challenge incorrect premises, and reject inappropriate requests. ChatGPT is a sibling model to InstructGPT, which is trained to follow an instruction in a prompt and provide a detailed response.

[TRY CHATGPT ↗](#)



Solve the following with R: The annual maximum sea levels [in cm] in Venice, 1931-1981 have been recorded by P. A. Pirazzoli. The data set

Year SeaLevel

1931 103

1932 78

1933 121

1934 116

1935 115

: :

1978 132

1979 166

1980 134

1981 138

contains the annual maximum tides at Venice for the 51 years.

- a. Represent the data in a scatter diagram sea level versus year and describe the functional context in words.
- b. Fit a straight line to the data points. Give the estimated parameter values.
- c. Add the model in the scatter diagram. Comment on the solution.
- d. Does the data support the hypothesis that Venice sinks? Make a statistical test.

MSE Master Applied Statistics & Data Analysis



I'll provide you with the R code to perform these tasks and interpret the results. However,

I cannot execute the code as I'm an AI text model. You can execute the code in your local R environment or use an online R compiler like RStudio or Jupyter Notebook.

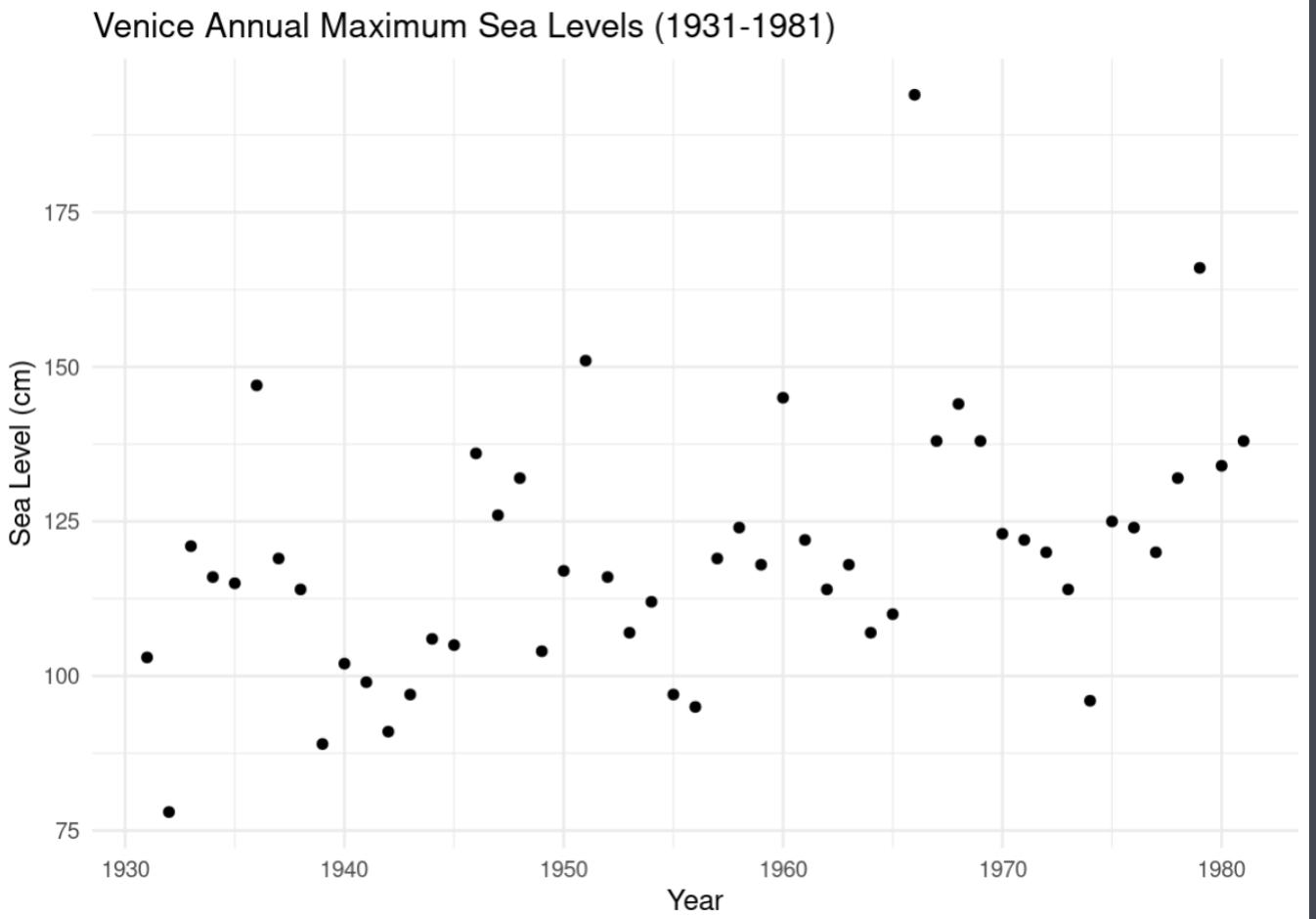
First, let's input the data into a data frame:

```
R  
Year <- c(1931:1981)  
SeaLevel <- c(103, 78, 121, 116, 115, 147, 119, 114, 89, 102,...  
data <- data.frame(Year, SeaLevel)
```

a. Represent the data in a scatter diagram sea level versus year. Explain the functional context in words.

```
R  
library(ggplot2)  
ggplot(data, aes(x=Year, y=SeaLevel)) + geom_point() + theme(...)
```

This code will create a scatter plot of the annual maximum sea levels from 1931 to 1981. You should see a general upward trend in sea levels over time, which would indicate a sinking phenomenon.



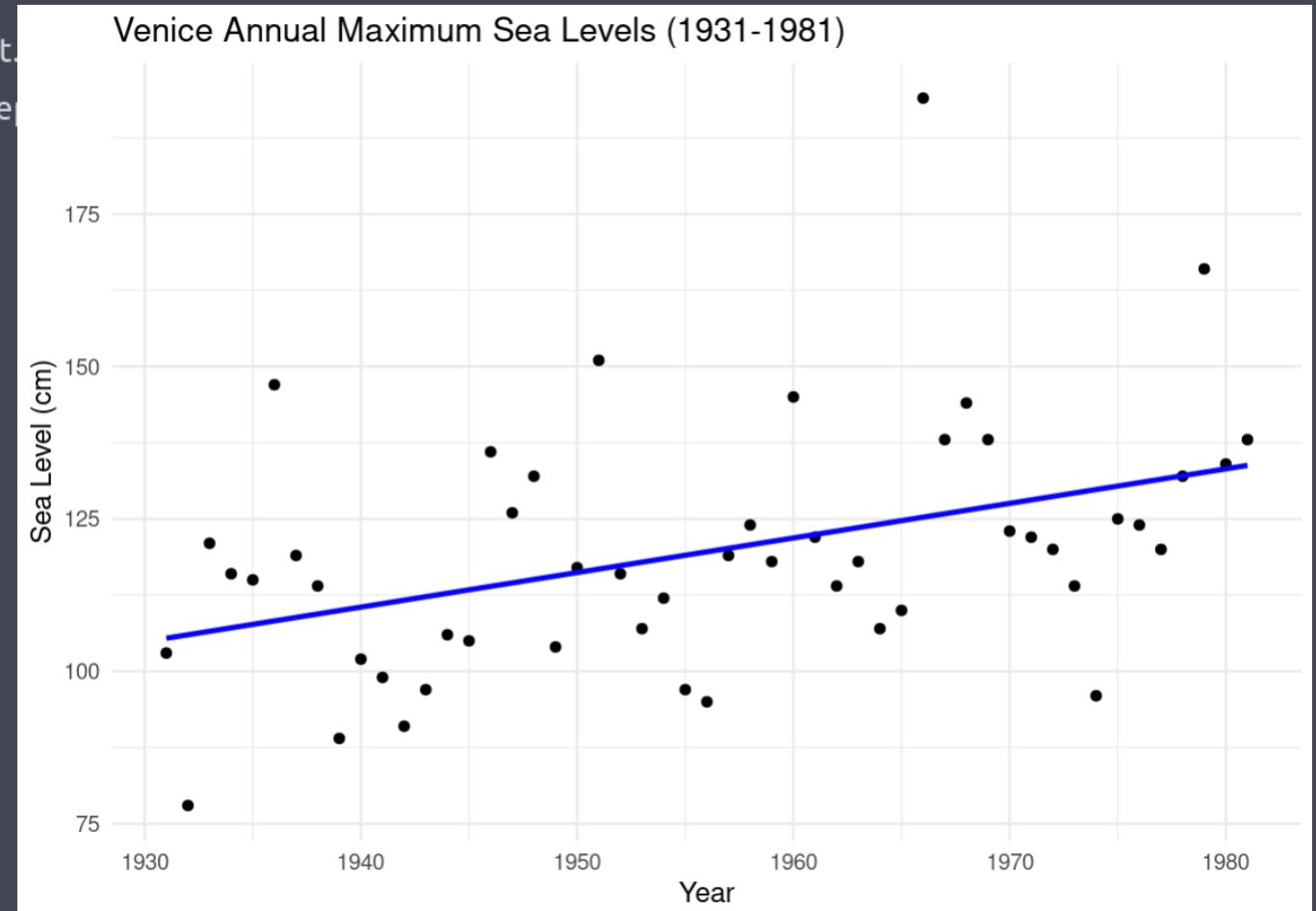
c. Add the model in the scatter diagram. Comment on the solution.

R

Copy code

```
ggplot(data, aes(x=Year, y=SeaLevel)) + geom_point() + geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE)
```

This code will add the fitted linear model to the scatter plot. Run the code and evaluate the fitted linear regression model. Evaluate how well the line represents the data. Comment on if the trend is captured accurately.



d. Does the data support the hypothesis that Venice sinks? Make a statistical test.

R

 Copy code

```
# Perform a t-test on the slope of the linear regression model  
slope_test <- summary(linear_model)$coefficients["Year", "t value"]  
slope_pvalue <- summary(linear_model)$coefficients["Year", "Pr(>|t|)"]  
  
slope_test  
slope_pvalue
```

The t-test will give you the t-value and p-value for the slope of the fitted line. If the p-value is less than a significance level (e.g., 0.05), you can reject the null hypothesis that the slope is equal to zero, suggesting a significant relationship between the year and sea level, which might support the hypothesis that Venice is sinking.

```
> # Perform a t-test on the slope of the linear regression model  
> slope_test <- summary(linear_model)$coefficients["Year", "t value"]  
> slope_pvalue <- summary(linear_model)$coefficients["Year", "Pr(>|t|)"]  
>  
> slope_test  
[1] 3.200852  
> slope_pvalue  
[1] 0.002406147
```





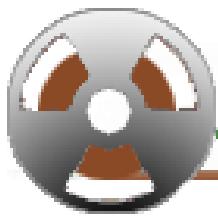
ReVox A77 rechter Wickelmotor wird feurig heiss. Was ist defekt?



Wenn der rechte Wickelmotor Ihres ReVox A77 Tonbandgeräts übermäßig heiß wird, kann dies auf ein mechanisches oder elektrisches Problem hinweisen. Es ist wichtig zu beachten, dass ich keine Echtzeitinformationen habe und nicht auf dem neuesten Stand der Technik bin, da meine Daten nur bis September 2021 reichen. Dennoch kann ich Ihnen einige allgemeine Hinweise geben:



- 1. Mechanische Probleme:** Ein heiß laufender Motor könnte auf übermäßige Reibung oder Blockaden im Mechanismus hinweisen. Überprüfen Sie, ob der Motor leichtgängig läuft, oder ob es Anzeichen für mechanische Probleme wie abgenutzte Lager, Riemen oder Zahnräder gibt.
- 2. Elektrische Probleme:** Überhitzung kann auch auf elektrische Probleme hinweisen. Möglicherweise fließt zu viel Strom durch den Motor, was zu einer Überlastung führen kann. Dies könnte auf defekte elektrische Komponenten wie Transistoren, Kondensatoren oder Widerstände zurückzuführen sein.
- 3. Lüftung:** Stellen Sie sicher, dass die Lüftungsöffnungen des Geräts nicht blockiert sind. Überhitzen kann zu Schäden am Motor führen.



...:BANDMASCHINENFORUM:..

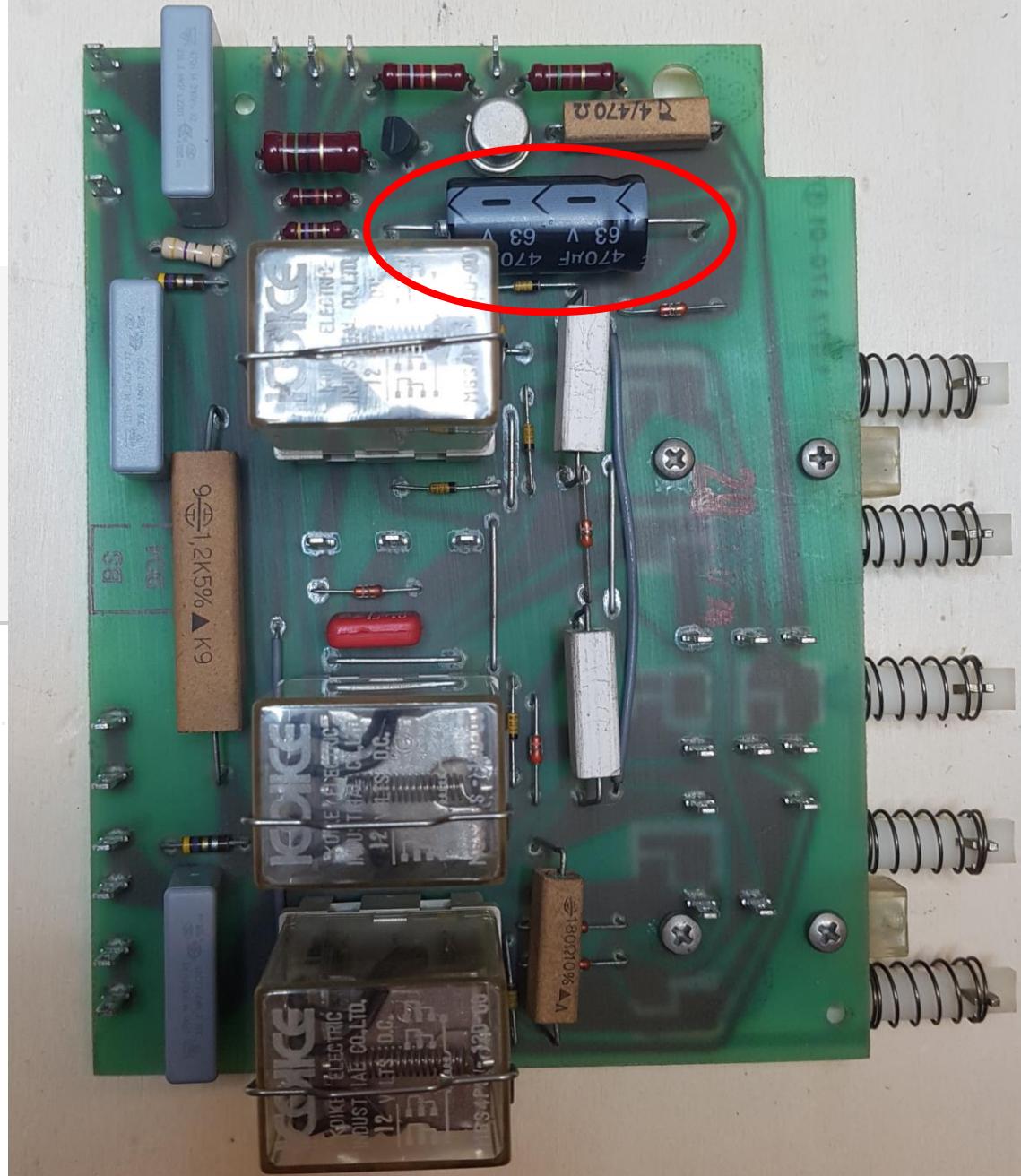


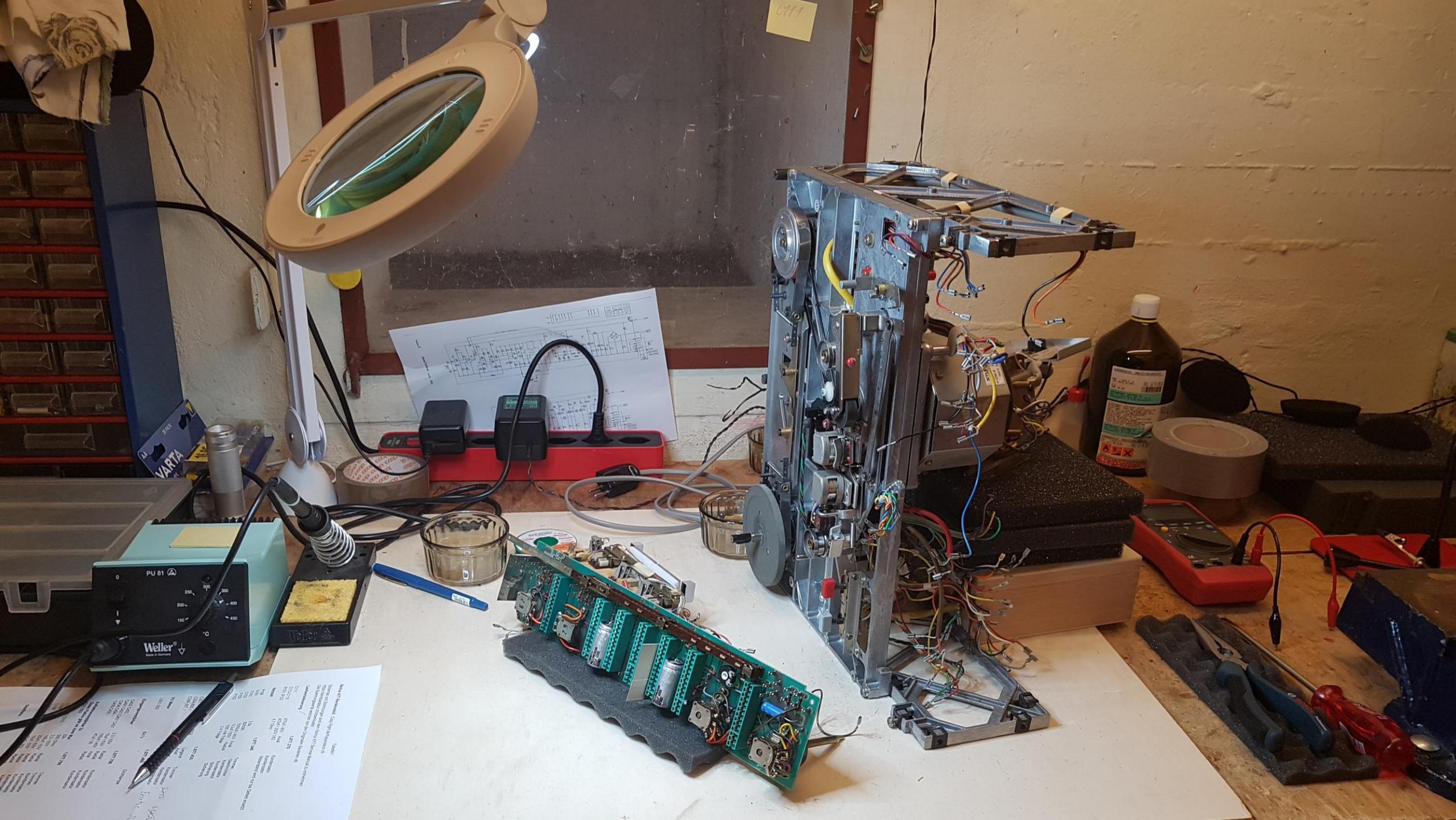
kaimex

09.04.2019, 21:10

Hast du schon mal den C111 500 μF überprüft ?

MfG Kai





Ist das Glas
halb voll ...



... oder
halb leer ?



Hey ChatGPT! Tell me how you work! Some mathematical details would be welcome.



Of course! The foundation behind ChatGPT and other models like it from OpenAI is called the Transformer architecture, which was introduced in the 2017 paper "Attention is All You Need" by Vaswani et al.



At a high level, Transformer models process input data (like text) in chunks and use a mechanism called "attention" to weigh the importance of different parts of the input when producing an output. This allows the model to consider both local and global context in the data.

Here are some key mathematical and conceptual details:

1. **Embeddings:** Words (or more specifically, tokens) are initially transformed into vectors using embeddings. These vectors represent the semantic meaning of words in a high-dimensional space.

Research Scientist

San Francisco, California, United States

Applying to this role, you will be considered for Research Scientist roles across our organization, including:

OpenAI.

Responsibilities, Benefits and Perks

The annual salary range for this role is **\$200,000 – \$370,000**. Total compensation includes generous equity and benefits.

We expect:

- Have a track record of contributing ideas in machine learning, demonstrated by publications or projects
- Be able to own and pursue a research problem and autonomously carry out research

5. Feedback

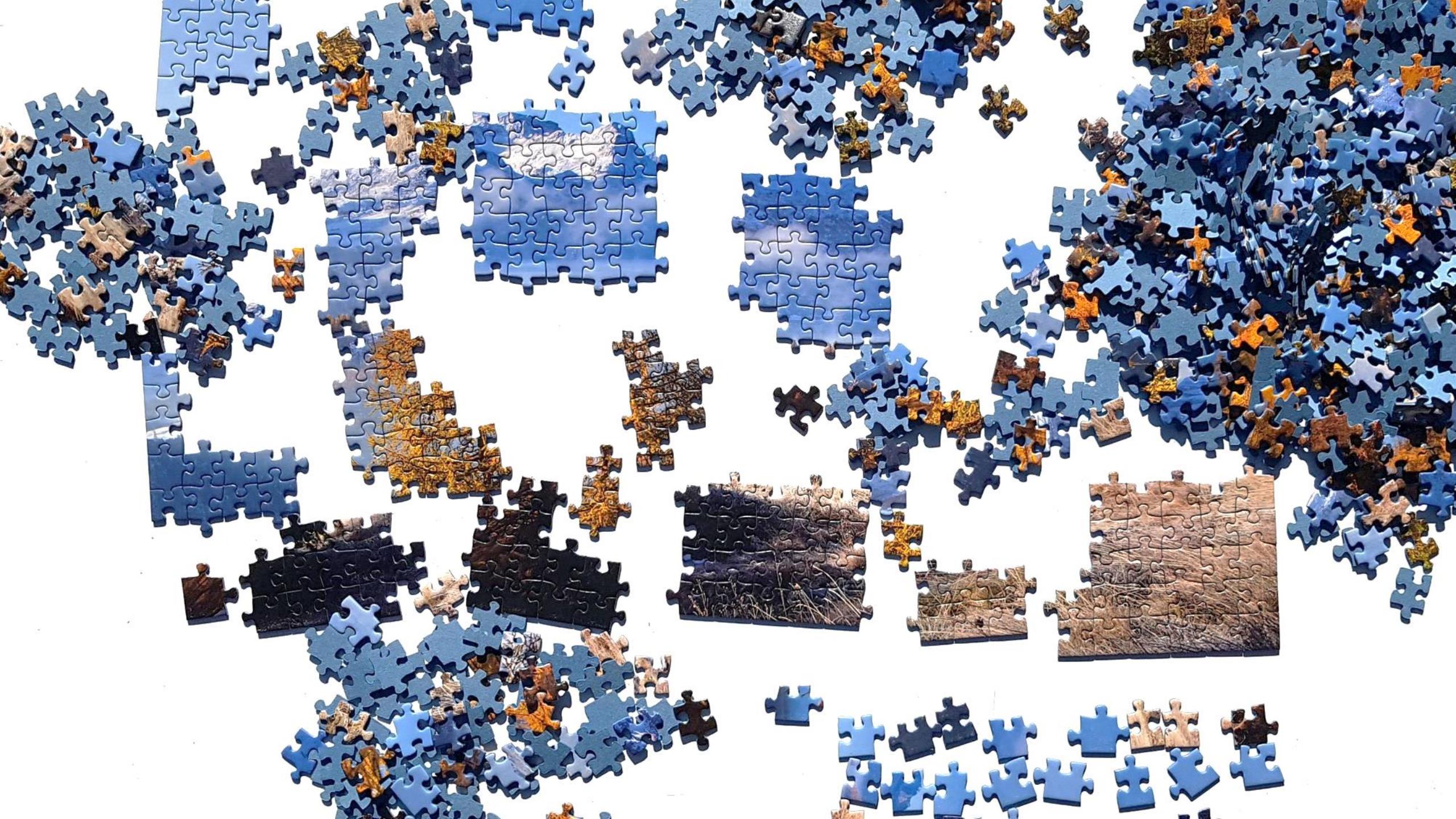
position

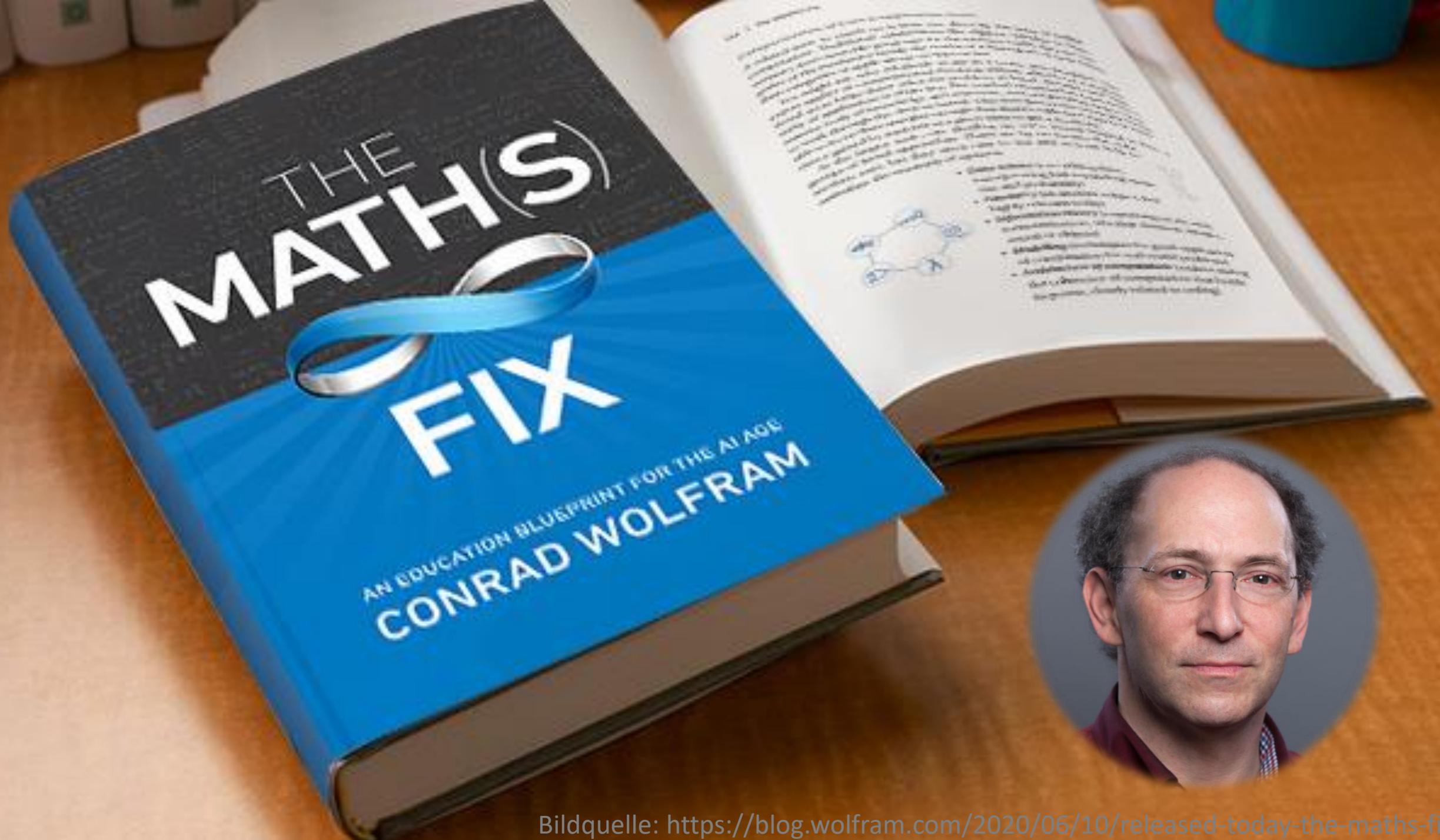
attention

A photograph of a dirt road winding through a rural landscape. The road is surrounded by grass and fallen leaves. In the background, there's a fence and a field. On the left side, there's a small wooden cross. The sky is overcast and hazy.

Unterricht neu denken

FHNW
Fellowships
«Hochschullehre 2025»





Bildquelle: <https://blog.wolfram.com/2020/06/10/released-today-the-maths-fix/>

Conrad Wolfram: 4-step problem-solving

«For all the mystique, complexity and weird symbolic squiggles, traditional maths or computational thinking could be characterised as this»



Moral der Geschichte (heute)

Ich bin tief beeindruckt!

Das *Ding* ist mir viel zu selbstsicher!

Spreu vom Weizen trennen nur möglich, wenn Thema verstanden.

Unterricht neu den'

Das *Ding* ist besser als die m

grosses Potenzial zur De

Bullshit-Detector

forderungen

'A necessary book for our times.
But also just great fun'
Saul Perlmutter, Nobel laureate



Calling Bullshit

The Art of
Scepticism
in a
Data-Driven
World

CARL T. BERGSTROM
& JEVIN D. WEST





*Probieren
geht
über
Studieren.*

*«Prediction
is very
difficult,
especially
about the
future.»*

Niels Bohr
1885-1962

