Learning Human Preferences

Owain Evans



FAVORITES

News Feed

Messages

7 Events 20+

Photos

Q. Browse

Ads Manager Social Fixer News

Done For You Pages 20+

Lisa Larter

The Pilot Project 2...

The Pilot Project G...

PAGES

Exclusive Associat...

4 Tanner the Little ...

Branching Out

eWomenNetwork ...

eWomenNetwork ... 20+

eWomenNetwork Orang...

eWomenNetwork ... Pages Feed 20+

Hike Pages 20+

GROUPS

TPP ATP

WIBWS

20VIC Marketing 4

Create Group...

FRIENDS

Close Friends 20+

APPS

📆 Games

Games Feed 20+

INTERESTS

Clients

Add Interests..



What's on your mind?

SORT

Natalie Deschamps shared VR-Zone's photo.



Skateboard baby stroller that comes with brakes and handlebars for steering

Like VR-Zone for more amazing stuff

Like · Comment · Share · 4 minutes ago · €

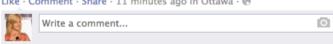




8

Christine Tripp at The Centurion Conference & Event Center Looking forward to seeing Cara!

Like · Comment · Share · 11 minutes ago in Ottawa · @





Sara Karissa



Julie Azizan and 3 others



7 2 events today

Trending

Learn More

York University: 2 women injured after shooting at York University

✓ International Women's Day: International Women's Day -- How **Empowering One Impacts Many**

✓ Wayne Gretzky: MacKinnon breaks Gretzky record in Avalanche win over Red Wings

▼ See More

Sponsored

Create Ad

Video Looks Best on Vimeo

vimeo.com



Make your videos stand out on the world's best video platform. Sign up now!

Shop at Amazon.com

amazon.com



The War of Art: Break Through the Blocks and Win Your Inner Creative Battles -Paperback...

FREE Listbuilding Report

thenichepages.com



Discover How To Build A Huge List Of Hungry People Who Buy Everything You've Got...

Stay on Lyrica

lyrica.ca



Learn more about Lyrica and Pfizer Strive Payment Assistance. Visit Lyrica.ca today



Free Marketing Consulting

get.traceyfieber.com









Facebook

• 1 billion users per day



4.5 billion 'Likes' per day

• 10 billion messages per day

Facebook Newsfeed



- Surface: dashboard with updates from friends.
- Underneath: automated system for individualized preference inference.
- Goal: Take 1500 posts from friends, rank them based on which you will like and engage with.
- Preference inference: from friends, likes, links followed (+ collaborative filter), infer what you'll like.

Thesis topic

- FB newsfeed: infer individual preferences from FB behavior (and 'testimony').
- Thesis: Formal methods of inferring preferences from observed choices (not testimony).
- Goals: predict long-term behavior, understand content of preferences, provide advice/recommendations.

This talk:

- (1) Can we learn preferences from choices?
- (2) Preferences and well-being. What are the limitations of providing advice using such methods?

Background to this work:

 Decision theory: choices over lotteries -> utility function on money (or apples vs. oranges).

Economics: 'revealed preference'

 Machine Learning: Inverse Reinforcement Learning (i.e. 'utility function inference')

What is learned from choices?

Everyday vs. economic concept of preference.

"Fred is at dinner. He'd **prefer** to drink wine. But he's promised a friend he'd drive him home. So Fred **chooses** to drink water." (Hausman 2012)

Choice- need to weigh up all dimensions of evaluation: immediate pleasure, moral constraints, commitments (e.g. promises).

Preferences as 'total comparative evaluations'.

Economic preferences:

- total comparative evaluations
- defined on possible worlds (cf. 'I prefer the color blue').
- Model of choice: consider all future consequences of each action, evaluate consequences across all dimensions, pick the best action.

Problem: people don't always act on their (informed) preferences.

Distinguish:

- 1. Economic preference: all-things-considered judgment about which possible worlds are better (independent of beliefs, plans, time).
- 2. Cause of choice: all-things-considered judgment about best choice. Depends on preferences, plans to realize preferences, beliefs about world, biases/inconsistencies, etc.

Example:

"John is choosing a place to eat. There's a vegetarian cafe and a donut shop nearby. He ends up eating at the donut shop."

Inferences:

- He prefers donuts.
- He thought the cafe was closed (or didn't know about it).FALSE BELIEF
- He intended to go the cafe, but when he walked right by the donut shop, he couldn't resist going in.

TIME INCONSISTENCY

Problem: if we don't know about biases/false beliefs, can't always infer preferences.

Idea: Explicitly model sequential planning with inaccurate beliefs and time inconsistency (hyperbolic discounting). Infer all parameters (preferences + beliefs).

Key observation: False beliefs and time inconsistency produce distinctive behaviors and can be inferred (via Bayesian inference) from choices alone.

Example 1: Walk in direction of closed restaurant (false belief).

Example 2: Remove one cookie from jar. Put jar away. Then repeat. (Time inconsistency)

Example 3: Odysseus tying himself to mast. (Predicted time inconsistency)

2. Preference learning and welfare

You learn preferences and advise choices that maximize them. Is this good for person?

 (informed) preference satisfaction theory of well-being (vs. objective list view)

• Risk: easier to infer 'bad' preferences. (Avoid using ideas just discussed).

2. Preference learning and welfare

What if something is good but person doesn't prefer it (i.e. value it)?

 You can't infer from their choices. (Maybe from someone else's choices.)

 Recommend it: might work (based on good reputation of recommender) but will be difficult to influence behavior.