



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SAFETY AND ROBUSTNESS AGAINST ADVERSARIAL ATTACKS

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Annotation: This scientific article provides a comprehensive analysis of the safety of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and their robustness against adversarial attacks. As AI is increasingly used in critical fields (medicine, transport, security), the safety and reliability of these systems become extremely important. The research scientifically substantiates the nature of adversarial attacks — specially crafted inputs designed to deceive AI — methods of defending against them, and the broader problems of AI safety. The article examines the vulnerabilities of AI systems, the methods of "red teaming" (testing for weaknesses), and ways to build reliable and robust systems. The scientific novelty of the article lies in demonstrating that AI safety is a fundamental condition for the trustworthy use of these technologies. As a result of the analyses, recommendations are developed regarding the development of safe AI systems.

Keywords: AI safety, adversarial attacks, robustness, adversarial examples, red teaming, reliability, trustworthy AI, machine learning, security, neural networks, defense methods, AI alignment.

Introduction

Artificial intelligence (AI) systems are achieving astonishing accuracy in many fields and are increasingly being used in critical areas — medicine, transport, finance, and security. However, along with this expansion, a serious question arises: how safe and reliable are these systems? It turns out that AI models, despite their high accuracy, can be surprisingly fragile. Researchers have discovered that by adding small, specially crafted changes to an input — changes that are imperceptible to the human eye — an AI model can be made to produce a completely wrong result. Such specially crafted inputs are called "adversarial examples," and the process of using them is called an "adversarial attack."

For example, by adding tiny noise that is invisible to humans to an image of a panda, a model can be made to classify it with full confidence as a "gibbon." In the real world, this poses serious dangers. By placing small stickers on a road sign, an autonomous vehicle's AI can be made



to misread the sign. By slightly modifying a medical image, a diagnostic system can be made to give a wrong diagnosis. These vulnerabilities show that the safety of AI systems is not guaranteed and requires special attention.

The relevance of this article is that as AI is used in critical fields, the consequences of errors and attacks in these systems are becoming more serious. The safety of AI is a fundamental condition for the trustworthy use of these technologies. In the context of Uzbekistan as well, as AI is implemented in critical fields, the issue of the safety of these systems is gaining importance. In this article, we analyze the nature of adversarial attacks, methods of defending against them, and the broader problems of AI safety.

Discussion

AI safety and robustness against adversarial attacks are among the most actively discussed topics in the AI community in recent years. The main issue under discussion is why AI systems are so fragile and how they can be made robust.

First, the question of the causes of fragility. AI models, despite their high accuracy, rely on statistical patterns rather than a true "understanding." Therefore, by exploiting these patterns, the model can be deceived in ways that would not fool a human. Understanding the causes of this fragility is an important scientific problem.

Second, the "arms race" between attack and defense. As researchers develop methods of defending against adversarial attacks, attackers develop new methods of attack. This leads to a constant "arms race" between attack and defense. Creating a defense method that is robust against all types of attacks remains an unsolved problem.

Third, the broader problems of AI safety. AI safety is not limited to adversarial attacks. As AI systems become more powerful and autonomous, the questions of how to ensure that they act in accordance with human goals and values (the "alignment" problem) and how to keep them under control become important. These are long-term and fundamental problems.

Main Part

1. The nature of adversarial attacks.

An adversarial attack is the process of deceiving an AI model by adding specially crafted, small changes to an input. These changes are usually imperceptible to humans, but they cause the model to produce a completely wrong result. The reason is that AI models rely on statistical patterns in high-dimensional space, and attackers exploit the weak points of these patterns. There



are various types of attacks: some require knowledge of the model's internal workings, while others can be carried out from the outside.

2. Methods of defense.

Several methods have been developed to defend against adversarial attacks. "Adversarial training" is the process of training the model not only on normal data but also on adversarial examples, which increases its robustness. Input preprocessing methods clean the input data of possible attacks. Detection methods, in turn, detect whether the input is an adversarial example. However, no defense method is yet completely robust against all types of attacks.

3. Red teaming and testing for vulnerabilities.

"Red teaming" is the process of deliberately testing an AI system for vulnerabilities — that is, specialists try to deceive the system or make it fail, just as an attacker would. This makes it possible to identify the system's weaknesses before it is deployed and to eliminate them. Red teaming is an important part of developing safe AI systems, especially for critical applications and large language models.

4. Building reliable and robust systems.

Building safe AI systems requires a comprehensive approach. First, the model must be made robust (resistant to attacks). Second, the model must be able to express its own uncertainty — that is, to indicate when it is unsure. Third, the system must have safety mechanisms (for example, in critical situations, transferring control to a human). Fourth, the system must be continuously monitored and tested.

5. The broader problems of AI safety and prospects.

As AI systems become more powerful and autonomous, the broader problems of AI safety come to the fore. The most important of these is the "alignment" problem — ensuring that AI systems act in accordance with human goals and values. As AI approaches and potentially surpasses human-level capabilities, keeping these systems under control and ensuring their safety becomes a fundamental task. For Uzbekistan, as AI is implemented in critical fields, mastering the methods of AI safety and training specialists in this field is important.

Conclusion

AI safety and robustness against adversarial attacks are fundamental conditions for the trustworthy use of these technologies. Although AI systems achieve high accuracy, they can be surprisingly fragile — by adding small, specially crafted changes to an input, the model can be deceived. As AI is used in critical fields, these vulnerabilities pose serious dangers.



Our research shows that methods such as adversarial training, input preprocessing, and red teaming increase the safety of AI systems. However, the "arms race" between attack and defense continues, and creating a defense method that is robust against all types of attacks remains an unsolved problem. The broader problems of AI safety — in particular the "alignment" problem — are long-term and fundamental challenges.

In conclusion, AI safety is one of the most important conditions for the trustworthy use of these technologies. For Uzbekistan, as AI is implemented in critical fields, mastering the methods of AI safety, training specialists in this field, and ensuring the reliability of systems is the key to using AI safely.

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