

Human-AI Coevolution

Luca Pappalardo, Dino Pedreschi



<https://jonpappalard.github.io/human-ai-coevolution-course/>



Luca Pappalardo

- *Senior Researcher*, Institute of information Science and Technologies (ISTI), National Research Council (CNR)
- *Assistant Professor*, Scuola Normale Superiore

luca.pappalardo@isti.cnr.it



Consiglio Nazionale
delle Ricerche



SCUOLA
NORMALE
SUPERIORE



SOBIGDATA
RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE





Dino Pedreschi

- *Full Professor of Computer Science, Department of Computer Science, University of Pisa*

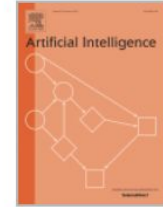
dino.pedreschi@unipi.it





Artificial Intelligence

Volume 339, February 2025, 104244



Human-AI coevolution

Dino Pedreschi^a  , Luca Pappalardo^{b c}  , Emanuele Ferragina^d  ,
Ricardo Baeza-Yates^e, Albert-László Barabási^e, Frank Dignum^f, Virginia Dignum^f,
Tina Eliassi-Rad^e, Fosca Giannotti^c, János Kertész^g, Alistair Knott^h, Yannis Ioannidisⁱ,
Paul Lukowicz^j, Andrea Passarella^b, Alex Sandy Pentland^k, John Shawe-Taylor^l,
Alessandro Vespignani^e

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0004370224001802>

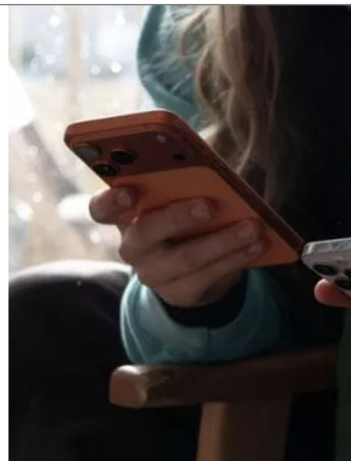
AI MEDIATORS

The prevalence of AI in online platforms raises questions about the role of **algorithms as mediators of the human experience**.

***AI mediator:** any computational system based on machine learning that actively shapes how people access, interpret and interact with information, with one another and with the digital and physical worlds.*

Examples of AIMS: recommender systems on social media, navigation systems, content moderation algorithms, beauty filters and chatbots.

Usa, sentenza storica: Meta e Google colpevoli per la dipendenza da social



di Arcangelo Rociola

Il verdetto è stato raggiunto nell'ambito di un processo sulla paternità californiana. Le aziende: non siamo d'accordo. Cosa s

25 MARZO 2026 AGGIORNATO ALLE 20:06

f Una sentenza a Los Angeles è destinata a cambiare in modo radicale il dibattito sulle piattaforme online. Google e Meta sono state ritenute responsabili della dipendenza dai social media tra i giovani. Il verdetto stato raggiunto nell'ambito di un processo sulla dipendenza dai social media. Partito da una denuncia di una ventenne californiana che ha sostenuto che Youtube (Google) e Instagram (Meta) abbiano istigato la sua depressione. Inducendole pensieri suicidi fin dall'infanzia.

x

m

in

p

o

TECNOLOGIA | Mercoledì 25 marzo 2026

Una giuria di Los Angeles ha stabilito che i social creano dipendenza

Ha condannato Google e Meta a risarcire una donna che aveva avuto problemi di ansia e depressione

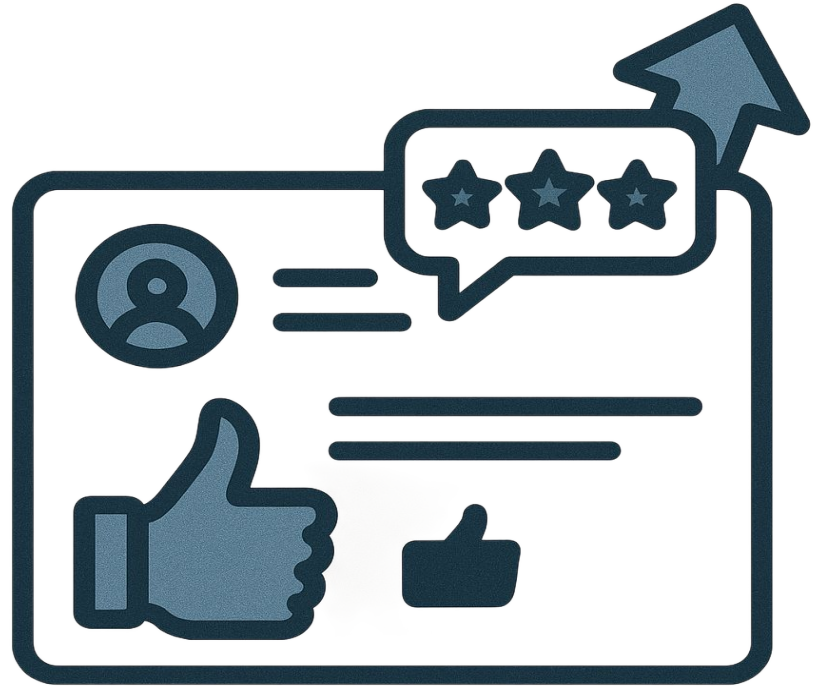


SOCIAL IMPACTS OF AI MEDIATORS

What are the **impacts** that an **AIMs-powered platform** exerts on a complex **socio-technical system**?

- **Individual** outcomes: effects on users
- **Item** outcomes: effects on specific objects and contents
- **Systemic** outcomes: **collective effects** at medium-long term

Social Media



ECOSYSTEM 1: SOCIAL MEDIA

Content and users are suggested to social media users by *recommenders*

Outcomes: Filter bubbles, echo chambers, polarization and diffusion of certain contents may be amplified





RESEARCH ARTICLE | COMPUTER SCIENCES | 



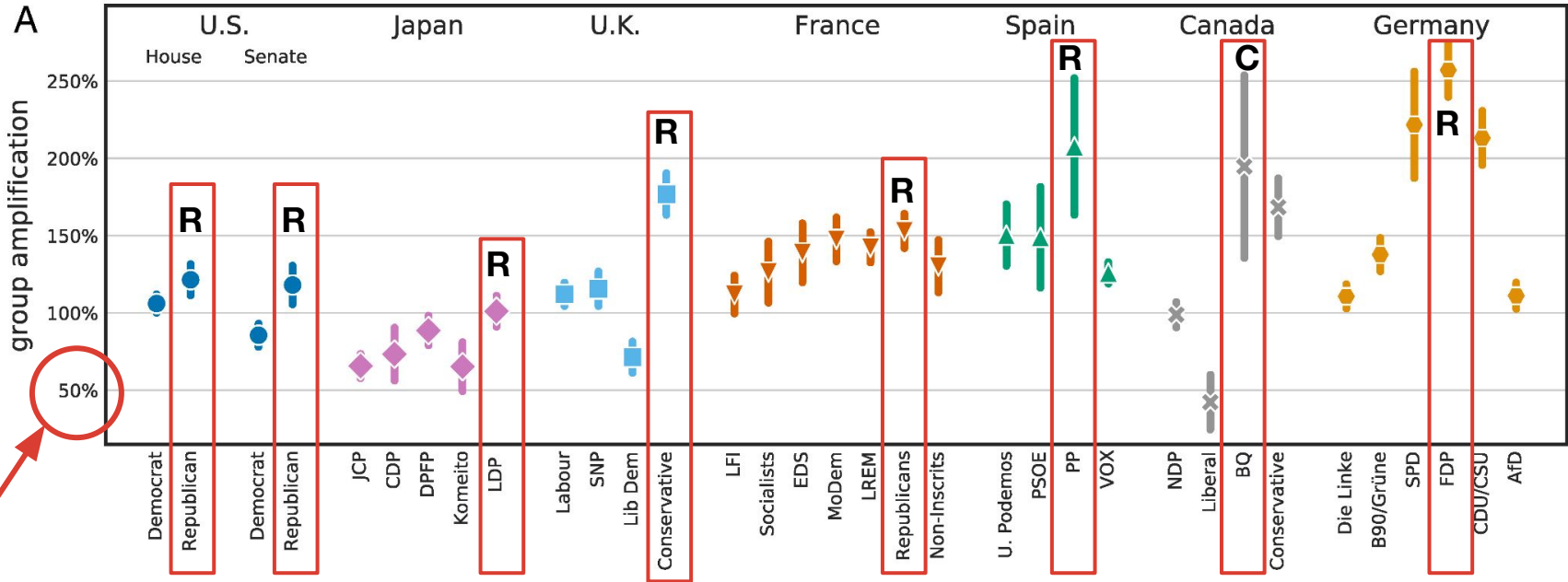
Algorithmic amplification of politics on Twitter

Ferenc Huszár  , Sofia Ira Ktena, Conor O'Brien , , and Moritz Hardt [Authors Info & Affiliations](#)

Edited by David Laitin, Department of Political Science, Stanford University, Stanford, CA; received December 11, 2020; accepted October 5, 2021

December 21, 2021 | 119 (1) e2025334119 | <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2025334119>

Group amplification



- **Amplification > 50%**

- in some cases > 200%

- tweets exposed to an audience 3 times larger than that reached with the reverse chronological recommender



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Algorithmic bias amplifies opinion fragmentation and polarization: A bounded confidence model

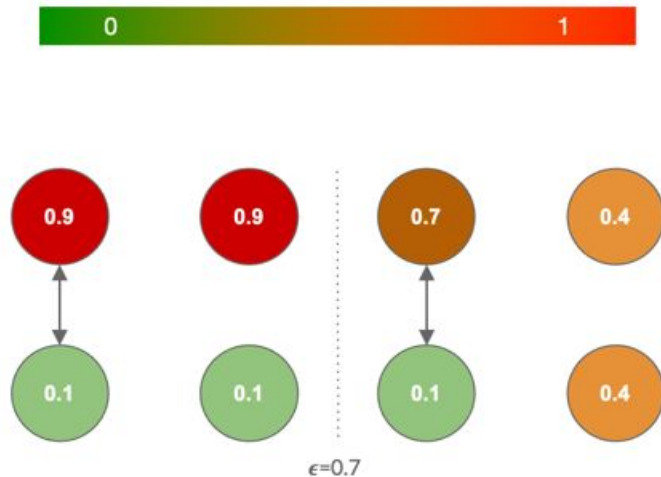
Alina Sîrbu ^{1,2*}, Dino Pedreschi¹, Fosca Giannotti³, János Kertész ^{4,5}

DEFFUANT MODEL

- Model of opinion formation with bounded confidence
- Opinions $x_i \in [0, 1]$ (continuous values)
- Iteration:
 - two randomly chosen agents meet
 - they re-adjust their opinion when their difference of opinion is smaller than ϵ (open-mindedness)

$$x_i(t+1) = x_j(t+1) = (x_i(t) + x_j(t)) / 2$$

$$\text{only if } |x_i(t) - x_j(t)| < \epsilon$$



Deffuant G et al.. Mixing beliefs among interacting agents. *Advances in Complex Systems*. (2000).

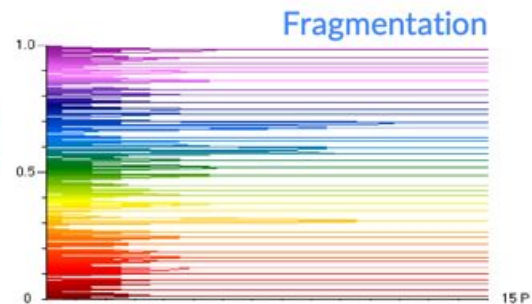
SIMULATIONS

By reducing ϵ polarization/fragmentation intensifies

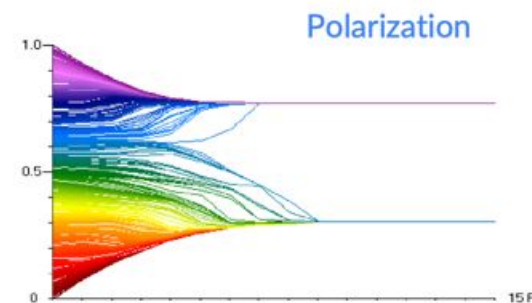
Interpretation:

- The larger the open-mindedness value (ϵ), the more likely consensus will be reached

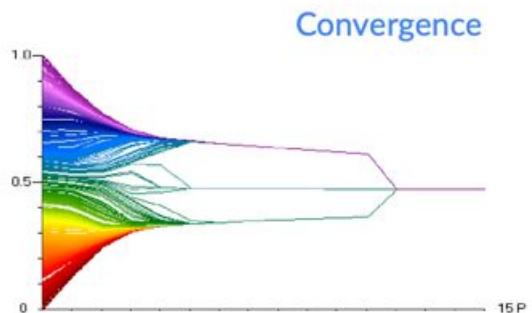
Deffuant G et al.. Mixing beliefs among interacting agents.
Advances in Complex Systems. (2000).



(a) $\epsilon_i = \epsilon_r = 0.01$



(b) $\epsilon_i = \epsilon_r = 0.15$



(c) $\epsilon_i = \epsilon_r = 0.25$

ALGORITHMIC BIAS

Simulation controlled

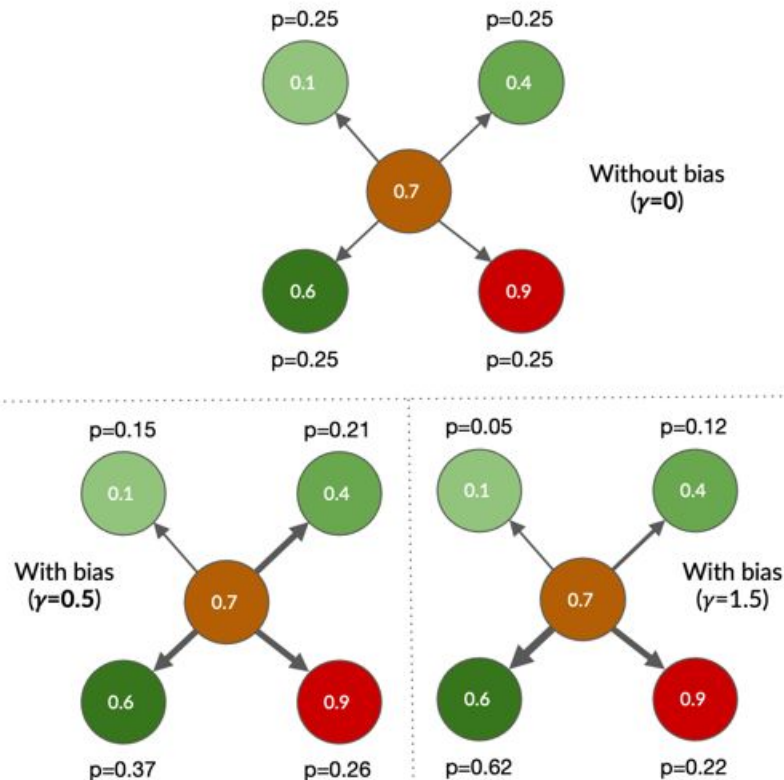
Probability to select interaction partner depends by:

- the opinion distance, d_{ij}
- the bias strength, γ

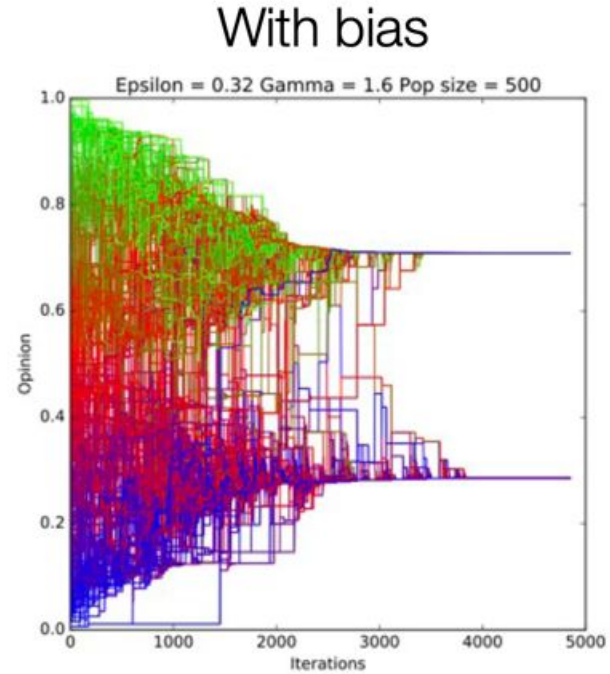
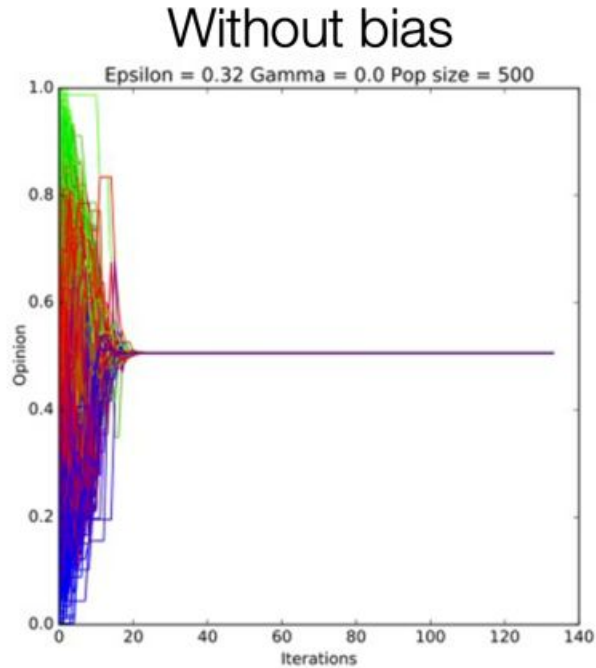
$$p_i(j) = \frac{d_{ij}^{-\gamma}}{\sum_{k \neq i} d_{ik}^{-\gamma}}$$

The more similar the opinions, the more likely interactions will take place

Sîrbu et al., Algorithmic bias amplifies opinion polarization: A bounded confidence model, Plos ONE (2019).



ALGORITHMIC BIAS



Geo Mapping



ECOSYSTEM 2: HUMAN MOBILITY

Travellers helped by smart *route recommenders* to reach their destinations

Outcomes: Navigation apps may amplify congestion and emissions if too many drivers are directed on similar routes



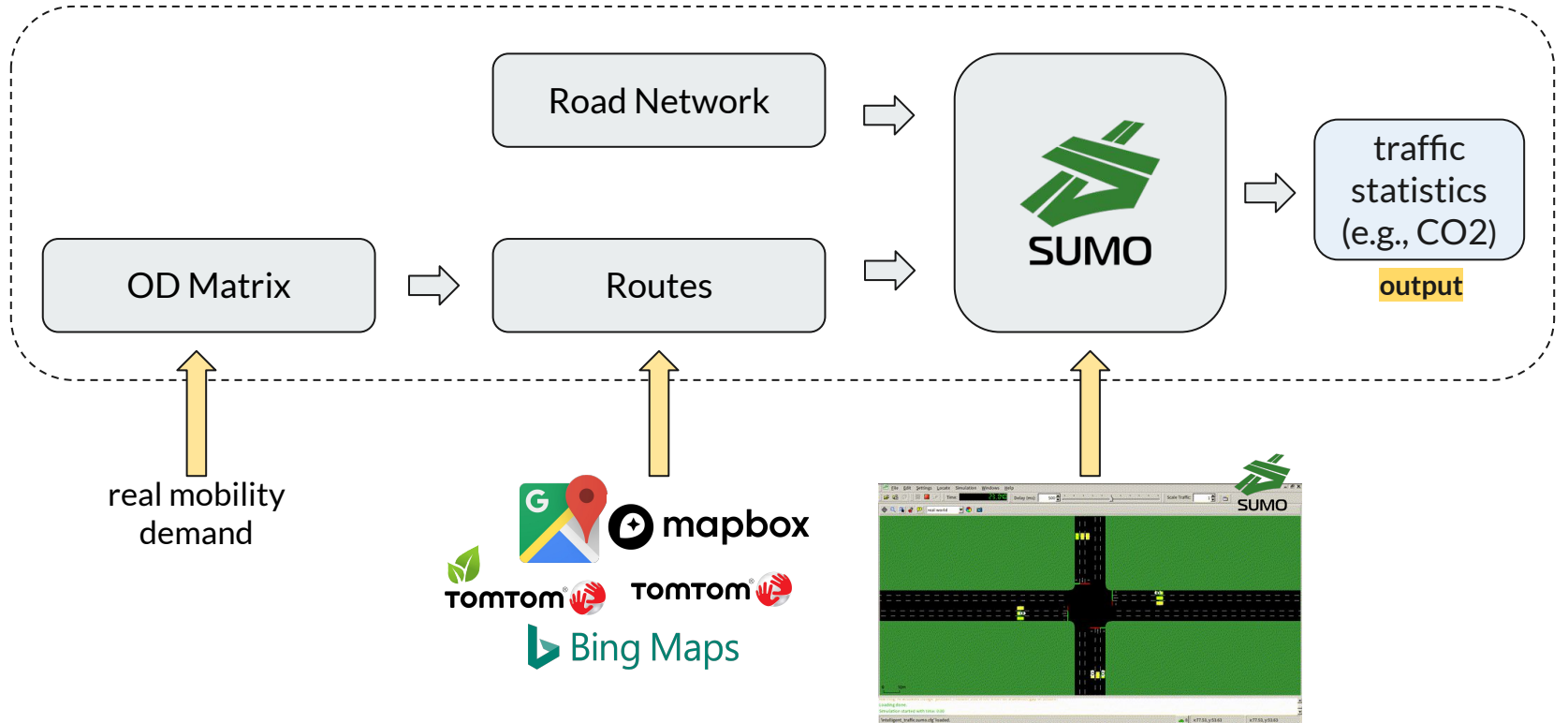


The New York Times

Navigation Apps Are Turning Quiet Neighborhoods Into Traffic Nightmares

The corner of Fort Lee Road and Broad Avenue in Leonia, N.J. With traffic apps suggesting shortcuts for commuters through the borough, officials have decided to take a stand. Bryan Anselm for The New York Times

Simulating nav apps platforms



Experimental Setup



- Vary the adoption rate r from 0% to 100%

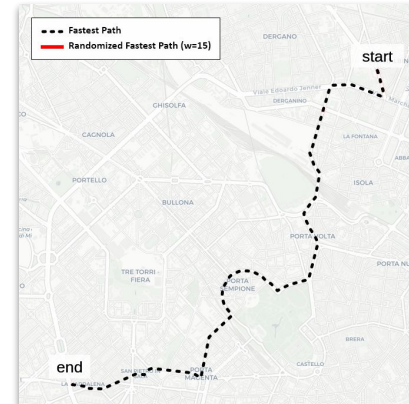
Treatment Group

r % of the vehicles follow the **suggestions** of a navigation service



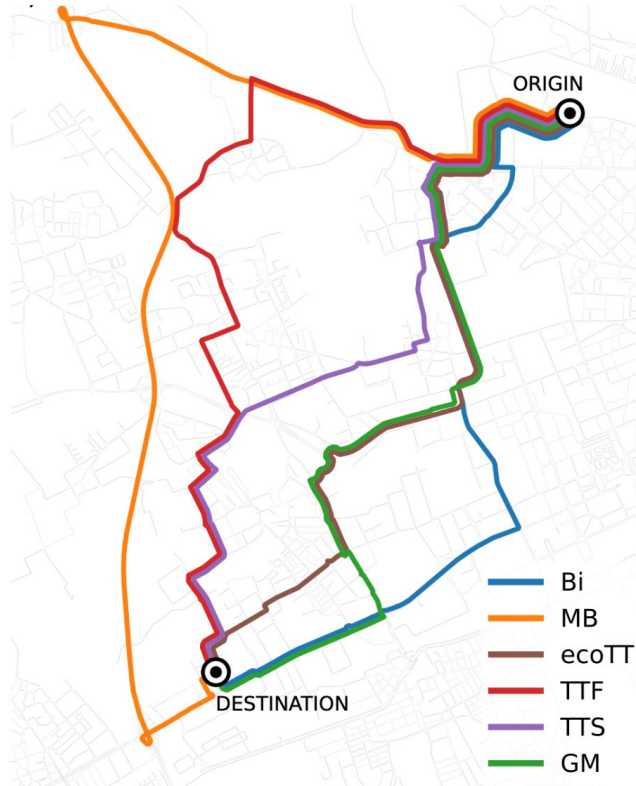
Control Group

$(100-r)$ % of the vehicles follow a perturbation of the **fastest** path



* experiment repeated 10 times for statistical robustness

Experimental Setup



- Uniform distribution of departure time (in 1 hour)
- Milan, Florence, Rome



Results: traffic patterns



Milan, Italy - TomTom fastest



0% adoption rate

Results: traffic patterns



Milan, Italy - TomTom fastest



0% adoption rate

500 1500
number of routes (n)

0%



51,967 travelled edges

100%



49,848 travelled edges

Route Conformism

- As navigation adoption increases, **routes converge** on the same few roads.
- Route diversity decreases, and traffic becomes concentrated.

Online Retail



ECOSYSTEM 3: MARKETS

Customers helped by basket
recommenders to buy
products

Outcomes: Conformity to typical behavior
may be amplified and overall inequality of
brands may be exacerbated





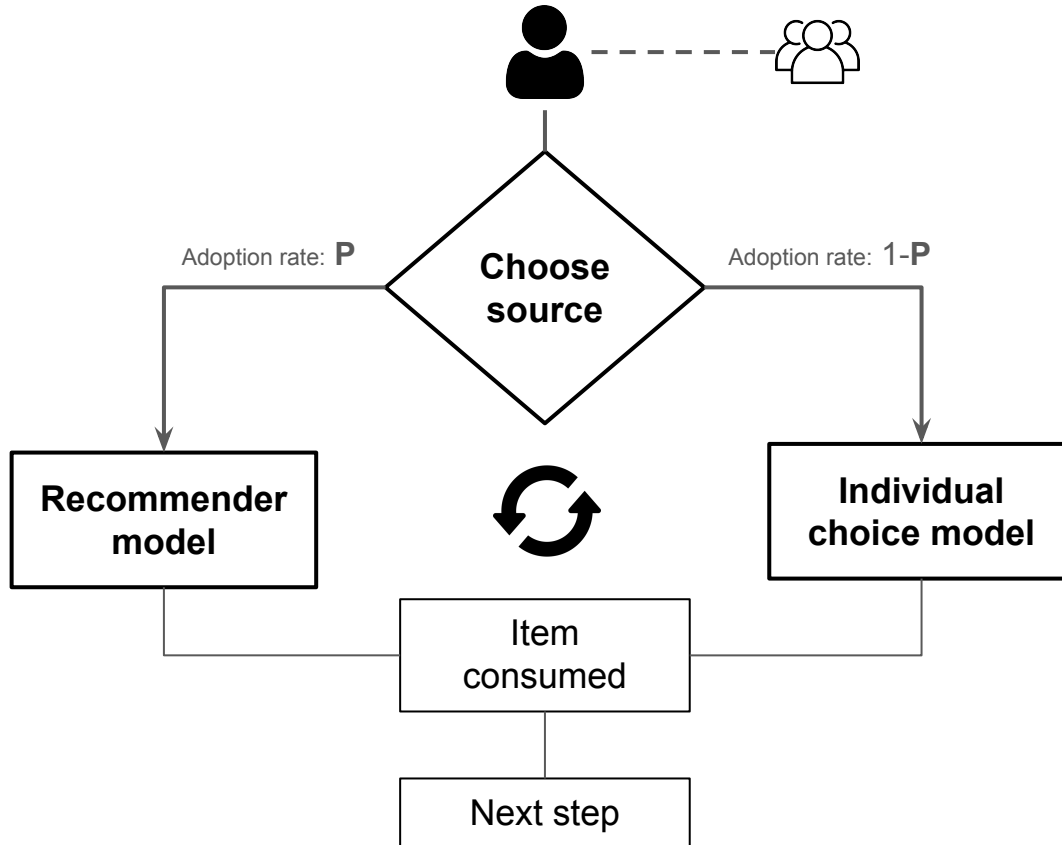
[Home](#) > [Information Systems Research](#) > [Vol. 30, No. 1](#) >

How Do Recommender Systems Affect Sales Diversity? A Cross-Category Investigation via Randomized Field Experiment

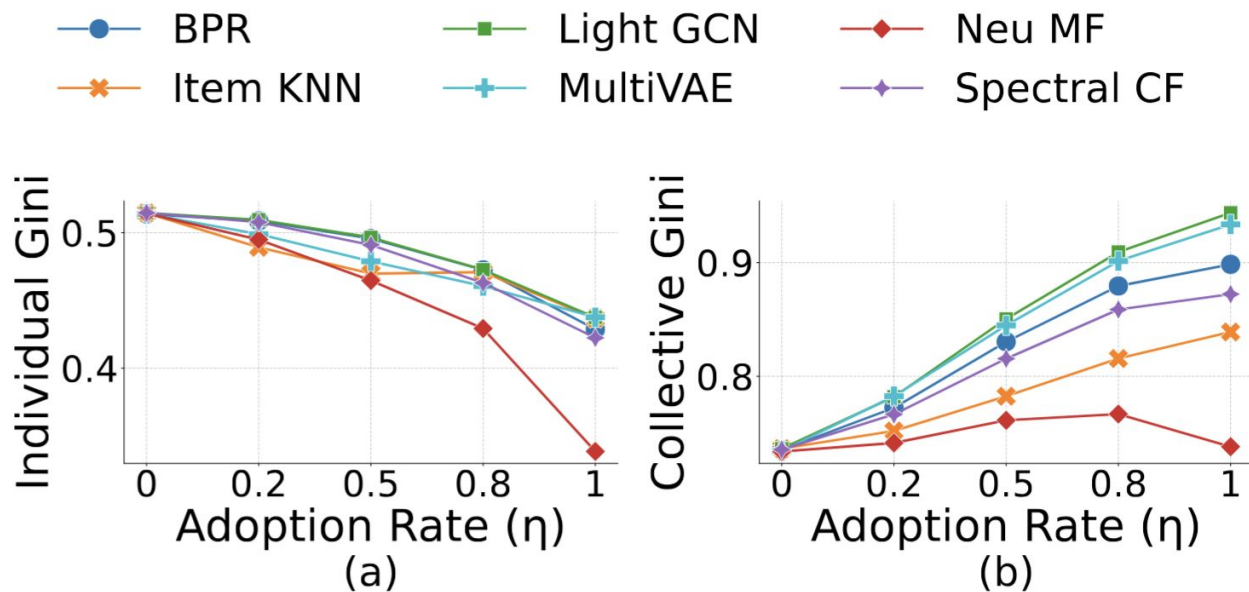
Dokyun Lee , Kartik Hosanagar

Published Online: 5 Mar 2019 | <https://doi.org/10.1287/isre.2018.0800>

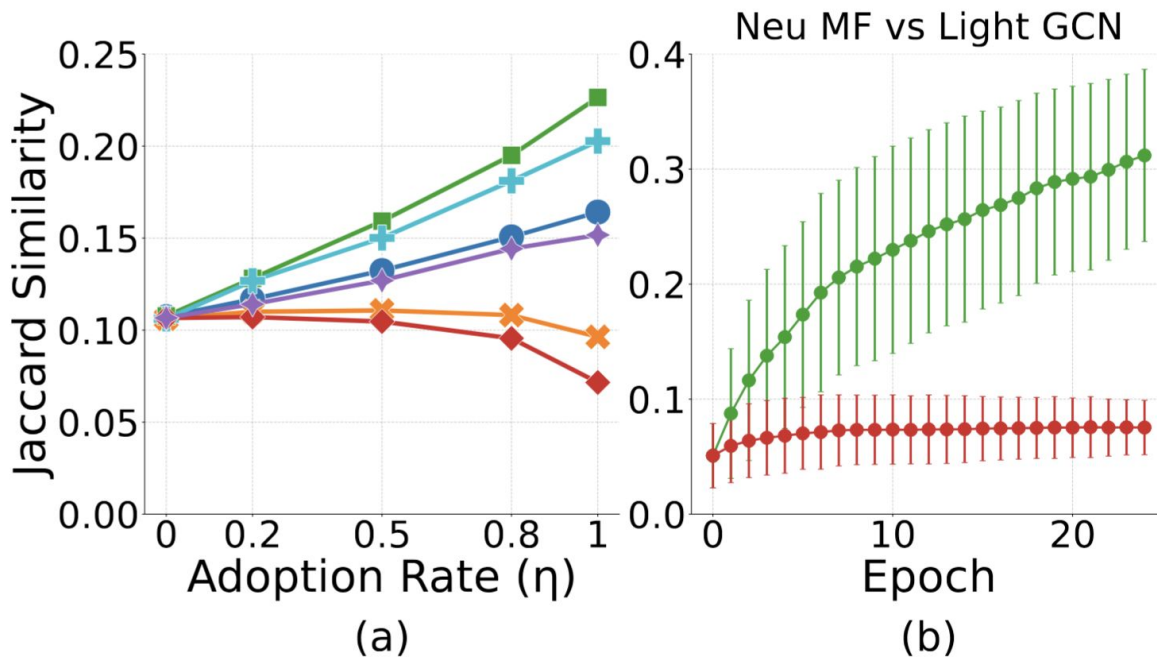
Simulating online retail



Individual vs collective diversity

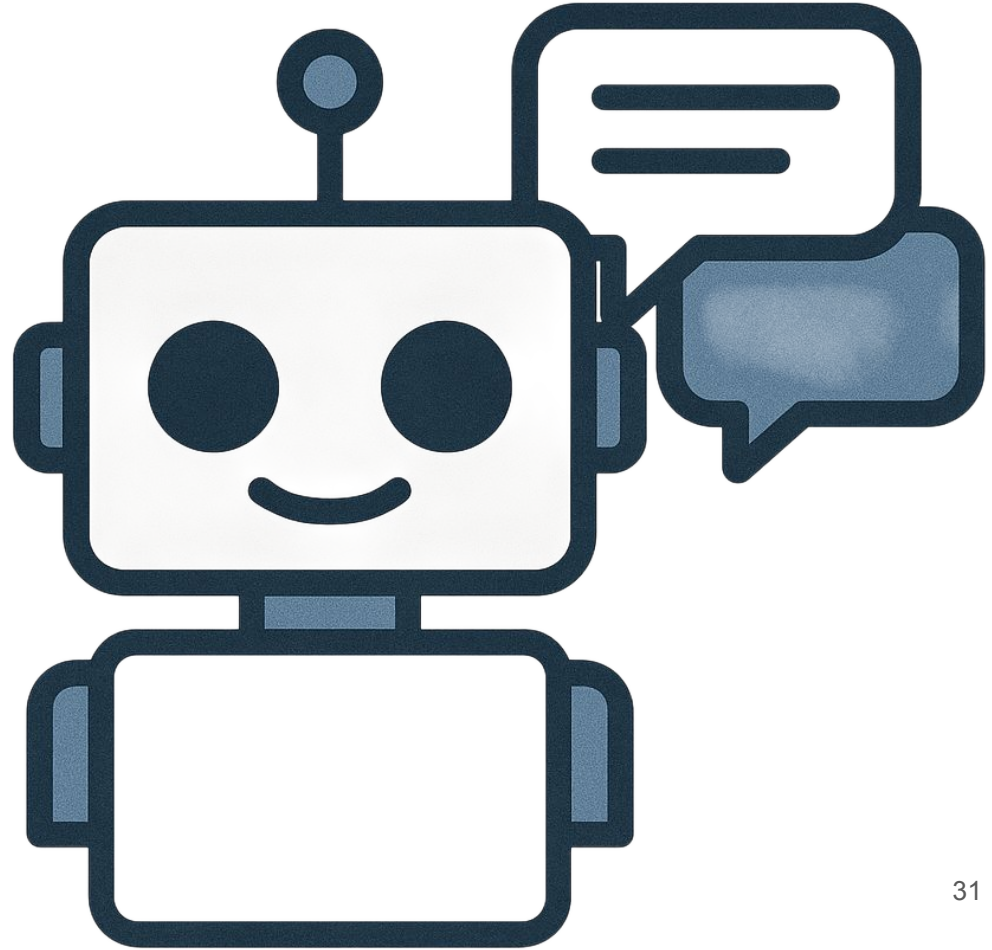


Homogenization



- BPR
- Light GCN
- ◆ Neu MF
- ✕ Item KNN
- + MultivAE
- ◆ Spectral CF

Chatbots



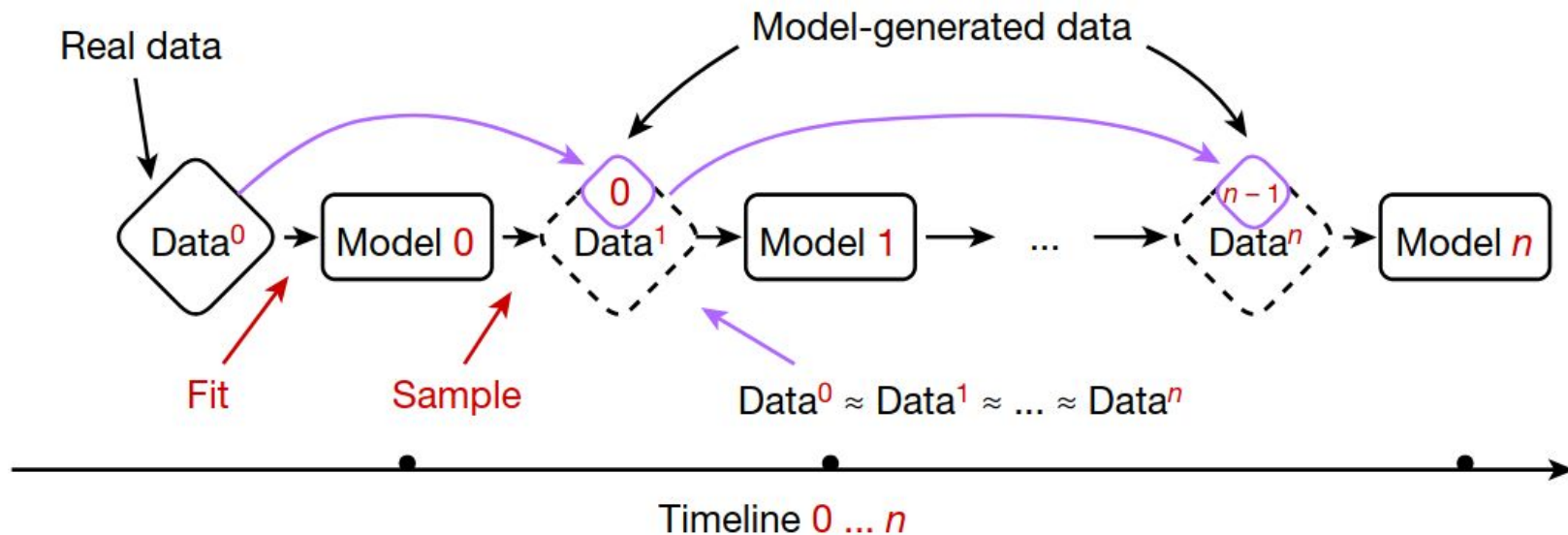
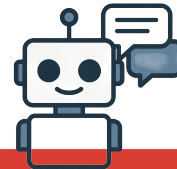
ECOSYSTEM 4: GENERATIVE MODELS

Writers/designers helped by *generative models* in creating text or images

Outcomes: In the long term, a loss of diversity may emerge, which can impoverish language and culture



Autophagous chatbots



Prompt

At about 19:30 on Friday the fire alarm went off. I went out of the room and saw other guests milling about, and no one seemed to be really concerned. So I went back to my room to get ready to leave for the airport. I went downstairs to settle the bill around 20:30 and it was like a scene out of a movie...

Step 0

I was in the lobby with the receptionist, and the firemen were running down the stairs with their masks on and their hoses. They were shouting, 'Get out, get out!' I didn't know what was going on. I thought maybe they were shooting a movie.

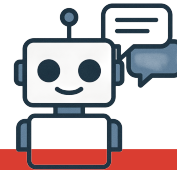
Step 5

The place was filled with smoke and the fire was really big. I was the only guest in the hotel and I was the only one who was able to get out. I was the only one who was able to get out. I was the only one who was able to get out.

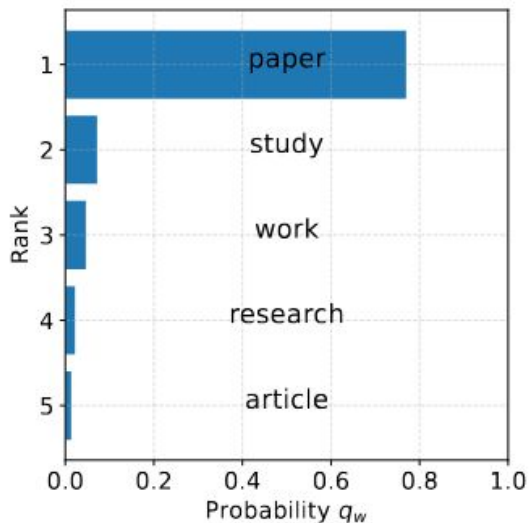
Step 10

The place was like a war zone. The place was like a war zone. The place was like a war zone. The place was like a war zone. The place was like a war zone. The place was like a war zone. The place was like a war zone.

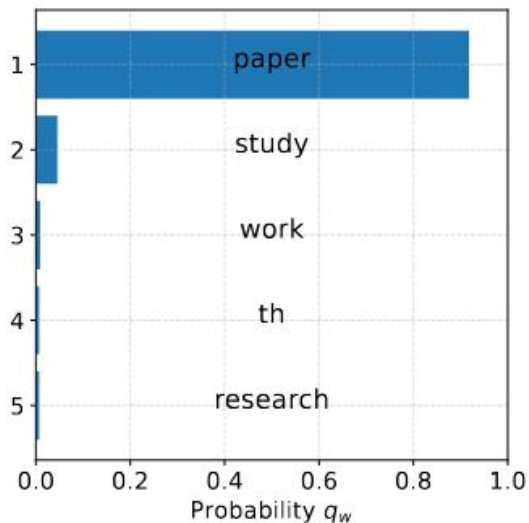
Next-token probabilities



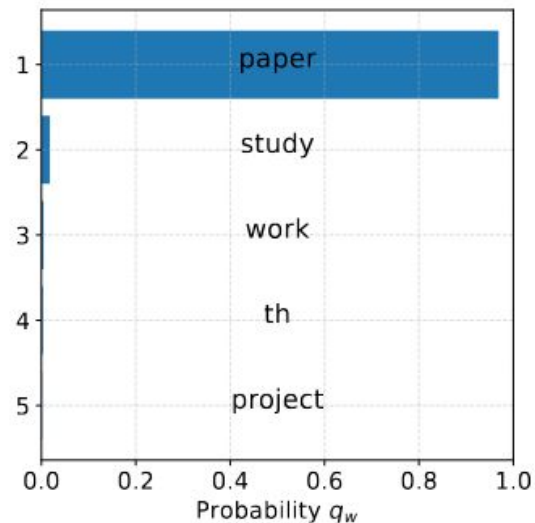
Step 0



Step 5



Step 10



High-probability tokens are **overestimated** during collapse



Generative AI enhances individual creativity but reduces the collective diversity of novel content

[ANIL R. DOSHI](#)  AND [OLIVER P. HAUSER](#)  [Authors Info & Affiliations](#)

An emerging ecosystem: agentic AI

CHARACTERISTICS OF AGENTIC AI

Claude code ... Moltbook, Y-Social
gruppi di agenti che interagiscono tra loro e con le persone, cosa succede? Diversie strategie di collaborazione, dove portano? Che percorsi inaspettati ci sono?



An open science of platforms' impacts on society is needed

Scientists, policymakers and grassroots organizations agree on its need

There's a wide body of research, but:

- data and methods often unconvincing
- results often contradictory and hardly generalizable and reproducible

A survey on the impacts of recommender systems on users, items, and human-AI ecosystems

Towards an open science of platforms' impacts on society

It's not only lack of platform data for discovering emergent properties

A scientific framework is missing, which enables to understand **why and **how** the systemic properties emerge**

VLOPs & Digital Services Act

[[DSA, article 33](#)] Very Large Online Platforms (VLOPs) are online platforms with more than **45M average active users** per month in the EU

The **Digital Services Act** (DSA) mandates that:

“VLOPs need to tackle the risks they pose to Europeans and society when it comes to illegal content and **their impact** on fundamental rights, public security, and wellbeing.”

Designated VLOPs

<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/list-designated-vlops-and-vloses#ecl-inpage-Infinite>

updated to February 6th, 2025

facebook



amazon



SHEIN

AliExpress™

Snapchat

Pornhub

Booking.com



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia



Google Play



Google Maps



Pinterest

XVIDEOS

LinkedIn

YouTube



Google Shopping

zalando

[Article 34, Risk assessment - Digital Services Act]

1. “Providers of VLOPs [...] **shall diligently identify, analyse, and assess any systemic risks** in the [European] Union stemming from the design or functioning of their service and its related systems, including algorithmic systems, or from the use made of their services

They shall carry out the risk assessment [...] **at least once every year** thereafter, and in any event prior to deploying functionalities that are likely to have a critical impact on the risks identified [...].

The **risk assessment should be specific to their services and proportionate to the systemic risks**, taking into account their severity and probability and shall include all the following systemic risks:”

[Article 34, Risk assessment - Digital Services Act]

- (a) dissemination of illegal content
- (b) **fundamental rights risks** – They must evaluate and prevent negative impacts on human dignity, privacy, data protection, freedom of expression, non-discrimination, children's rights, and consumer protection.
- (c) **civic discourse and public security** – Platforms should assess risks to democratic processes, including electoral integrity and public safety.
- (d) **gender-based violence and public health** – They must consider the impact on gender-based violence, public health, minors' protection, and overall physical and mental well-being

[Article 34, Risk assessment - Digital Services Act]

2. “When conducting risk assessment, providers of VLOPs [...] shall take into account, in particular, whether and how the following factors influence any of the systemic risks [...]:
 - a. the **design of recommender systems** and any other relevant algorithmic system
 - b. their **content moderation** systems
 - c. the applicable **terms and conditions** and their reinforcement
 - d. systems for selecting and presenting **advertisements**
 - e. **data related practices** of the provider.”

[Article 38, Recommender systems - Digital Services Act]

“providers of VLOPs [...] that use recommender systems shall provide **at least one option** for each of their recommender systems which is **not based on profiling** [...].”

General Data Protection Regulation, article 4, point 4:

‘profiling’ means **any form of automated processing of personal data** consisting of the use of personal data to **evaluate certain personal aspects relating to a natural person**, in particular to analyse or predict aspects concerning that natural person's performance at work, economic situation, health, personal preferences, interests, reliability, behaviour, location or movements;



Artificial Intelligence

Volume 339, February 2025, 104244



Human-AI coevolution

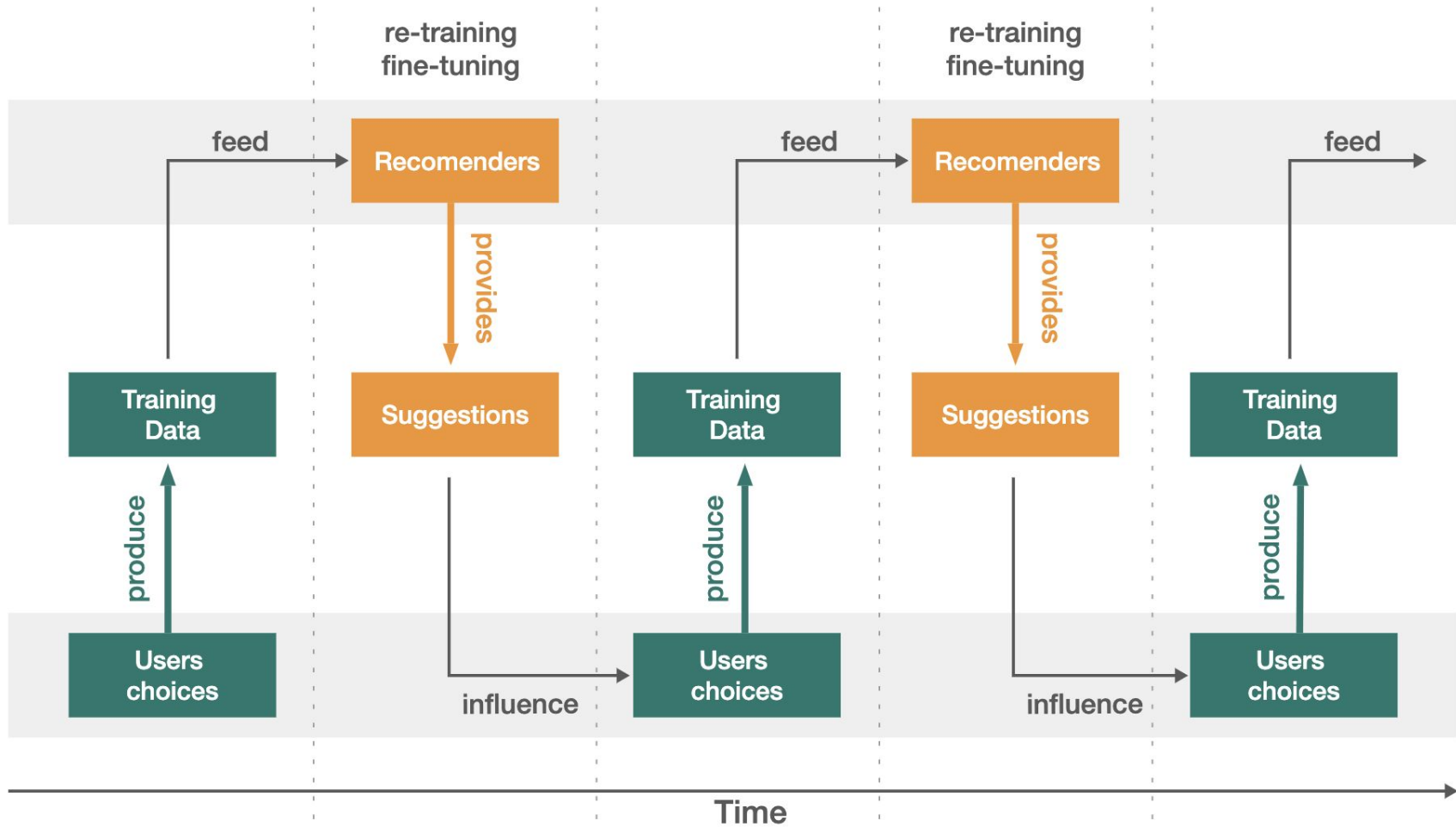
Dino Pedreschi^a  , Luca Pappalardo^{b c}  , Emanuele Ferragina^d  ,
Ricardo Baeza-Yates^e, Albert-László Barabási^e, Frank Dignum^f, Virginia Dignum^f,
Tina Eliassi-Rad^e, Fosca Giannotti^c, János Kertész^g, Alistair Knott^h, Yannis Ioannidisⁱ,
Paul Lukowicz^j, Andrea Passarella^b, Alex Sandy Pentland^k, John Shawe-Taylor^l,
Alessandro Vespignani^e

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0004370224001802>

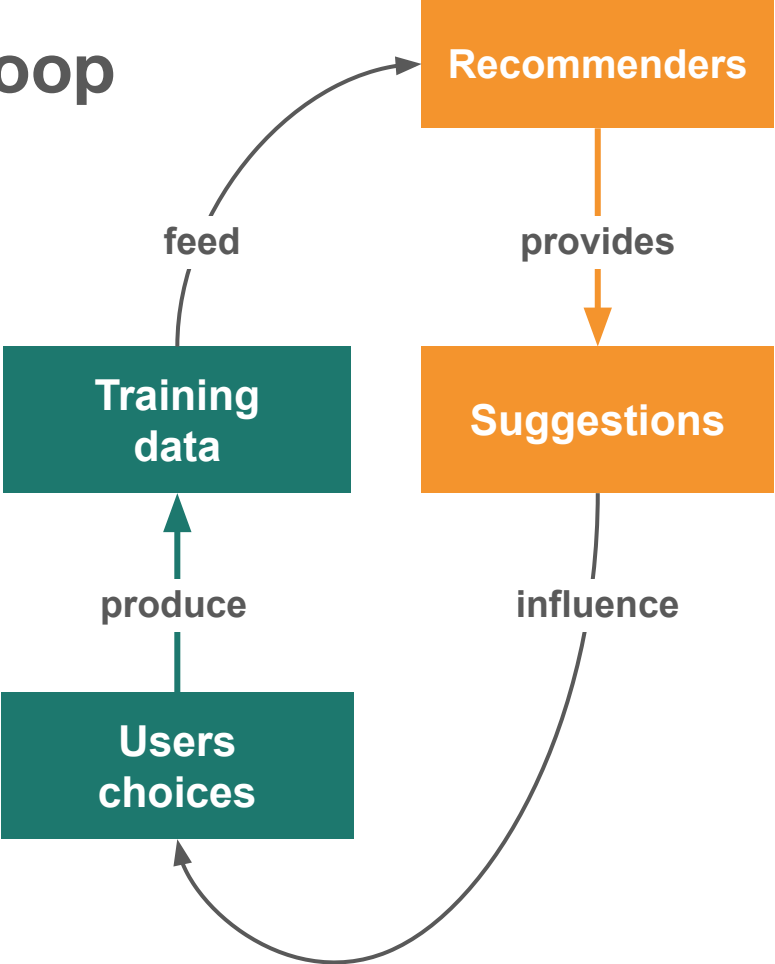
HUMAN-AI COEVOLUTION

A perpetual, **iterative** process wherein humans and **AI** mediators evolve **in tandem**, each **influencing** and **adapting to** the evolution of the other over time

Interactions between *users* and *recommenders* always generate a **feedback loop**



The Feedback Loop



Emergent properties

How can we study the
emergent systemic properties
of the human-AI feedback loop?

A complexity science perspective

A crowd of intelligent individuals is not necessarily an intelligent crowd

The sum of many individually “optimal” choices may have unexpected emergent collective outcomes

Because individual choices interfere with each other on top of shared resources

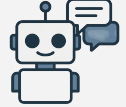
Combining AI & Complexity Science

Dynamic models capturing the complexity of the coevolution of human agents and AI mediators within the feedback loop

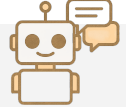


Emerging conjectures on impact

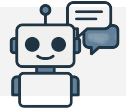
1) individual diversity increases,
collective diversity decreases



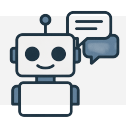
2) users' homogenization increases



3) models collapse



4) concentration over a few popular items



Exploring interventions



How to design new forms of complexity-aware AI mediators that foster:

- increase of both individual and collective diversity
- diversity of users' behaviours and platform contents
- recommenders' performance over time
- avoidance of extreme inequality

Small changes in AI agents may cause big consequences

Emerging conjectures on mitigation

1) injecting diversity mitigates concentration

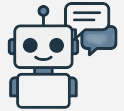


One-Shot Traffic Assignment with Forward-Looking Penalization

Authors:  [Giuliano Cornacchia](#),  [Mirco Nanni](#),  [Luca Pappalardo](#) | [Authors Info & Claims](#)

[SIGSPATIAL '23: Proceedings of the 31st ACM International Conference on Advances in Geographic Information Systems](#)
Article No.: 87, Pages 1 - 10 • <https://doi.org/10.1145/3589132.3625637>

2) training on items with “surprising” probability rankings mitigates collapse



Learning by Surprise: Surplexity for Mitigating Model Collapse in Generative AI

[Daniele Gambetta](#), [Gizem Gezici](#), [Fosca Giannotti](#), [Dino Pedreschi](#), [Alistair Knott](#), [Luca Pappalardo](#)

Detour: marking & detection of AI-generated content



EN

Search

Shaping Europe's digital future

[Home](#) | [Policies](#) | [Activities](#) | [News](#) | [Library](#) | [Funding](#) | [Calendar](#) | [Consultations](#) | [AI Office](#)

[Home](#) > [Library](#) > Commission publishes second draft of Code of Practice on Marking and Labelling of AI-generated content

POLICY AND LEGISLATION | Publication 05 March 2026

Commission publishes second draft of Code of Practice on Marking and Labelling of AI-generated content

Chairs and Vice-Chairs of Working Group 1

Working Group 1

Transparency obligations applicable to providers of generative AI systems in Article 50(2) AI Act.

WG1 Chair



Kalina Bontcheva

Professor in Natural Language Processing in the School of Computer Science at the University of Sheffield, UK

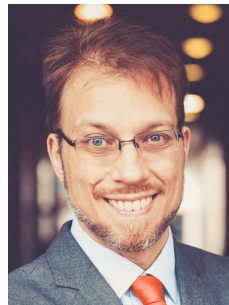
WG1 Vice-Chair



Dino Pedreschi

Professor of Computer Science at the University of Pisa, Italy

WG1 Vice-Chair



Christian Riess

Professor at Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Germany



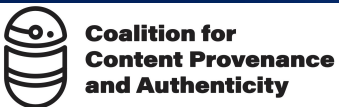
EUROPEAN ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

Art. 50(2) AI Act: transparency of generative-AI

Providers of AI systems, including general-purpose AI systems, generating synthetic audio, image, video or text content, shall ensure that the outputs of the AI system are marked in a machine-readable format and detectable as artificially generated or manipulated.

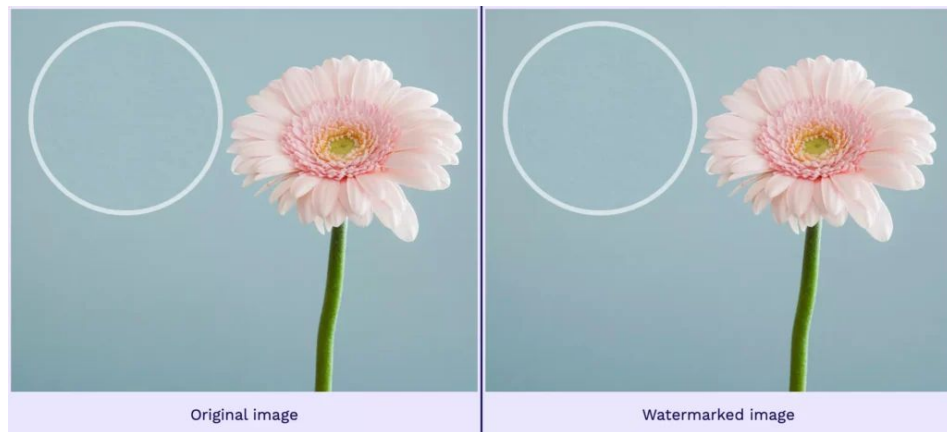


Key technical elements for M&D of gen-AI content



provenance metadata

+



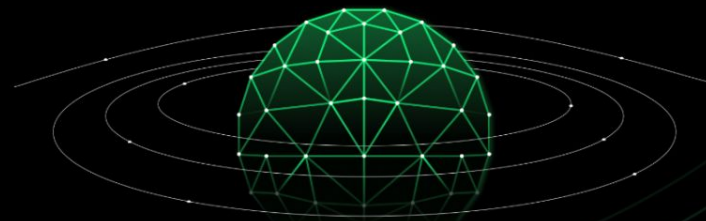
invisible watermarking

Hybrid human-AI intelligence at scale

How to design new AI mediators that collaborate with people to intelligently diversify their behavior, preserving socio-diversity

Hybrid social intelligence as an emerging property of next generation human-AI ecosystems

The Social Data Science Alliance



A COALITION OF RESEARCHERS PLANNING AND CONDUCTING
RESEARCH ENABLED BY NEW MECHANISMS FOR ONLINE PLATFORM
DATA ACCESS.

<https://social-data-science-alliance.org/>

Lesson	Date	Time	Topic
Lesson 2	Thursday, April 9	09:00–11:00	The Human–AI Feedback Loop (FL)
Lesson 3	Friday, April 10	14:00–16:00	Types of Experiments
Lesson 4	Monday, April 13	09:00–11:00	FL effects: Social Media
Lesson 5	Wednesday, April 15	09:00–11:00	FL effects: Online Retail
Lesson 6	Thursday, April 16	09:00–11:00	FL effects: Urban Mapping
Lesson 7	Friday, April 17	10:00–12:00	FL effects: Generative AI
Lesson 8	Monday, April 20	09:00–11:00	<i>Alistair Knott</i> (Victoria University of Wellington): VLOPs/VLOSEs under the EU DSA.
Lesson 9	Thursday, April 23	09:00-11:00	<i>Virginia Morini</i> (University of Pisa): How to request data via the EU Portal.
Lesson 10	Friday, April 24	09:00-11:00	Practice: Designing experiments to assess AI impacts (exam preparation).

Attendance and exam modalities

- **Minimum attendance:** 70% of the hours
 - at least 14 hours (7 full lessons).
- **Exam:** Students who need to take the exam must submit a project proposal outlining a possible empirical or simulation-based study aimed at assessing the impact of AI systems in a given ecosystem

- Pedreschi et al., **Human-AI Coevolution**, Artificial Intelligence 339, 2025, 104244.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.artint.2024.104244>
- Pappalardo et al., **A survey on the impacts of recommender systems on users, items, and human-AI ecosystems**, <https://arxiv.org/abs/2407.01630>
- Papers provided lesson by lesson