

# A Human-Centric Approach to AI Adaptation: Managing Constant Changes and Sustaining Growth

*Prof (Dr) Simon See*

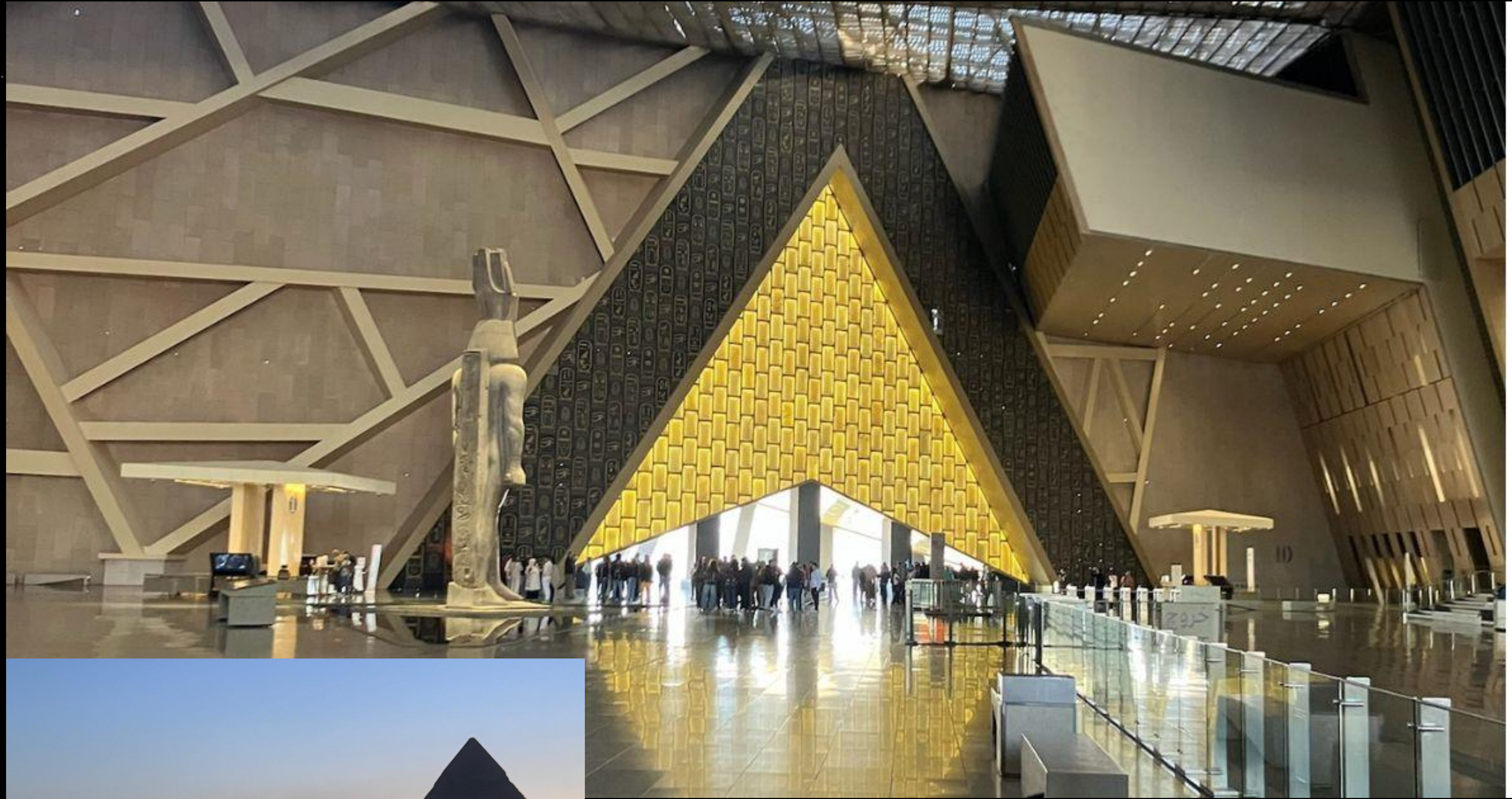
*Prof (Adjunct) Professor Coventry Univ, NTU*

*Distinguish Fellow, Fudan Uni*

*And Head of AI Technology Center, NVIDIA*















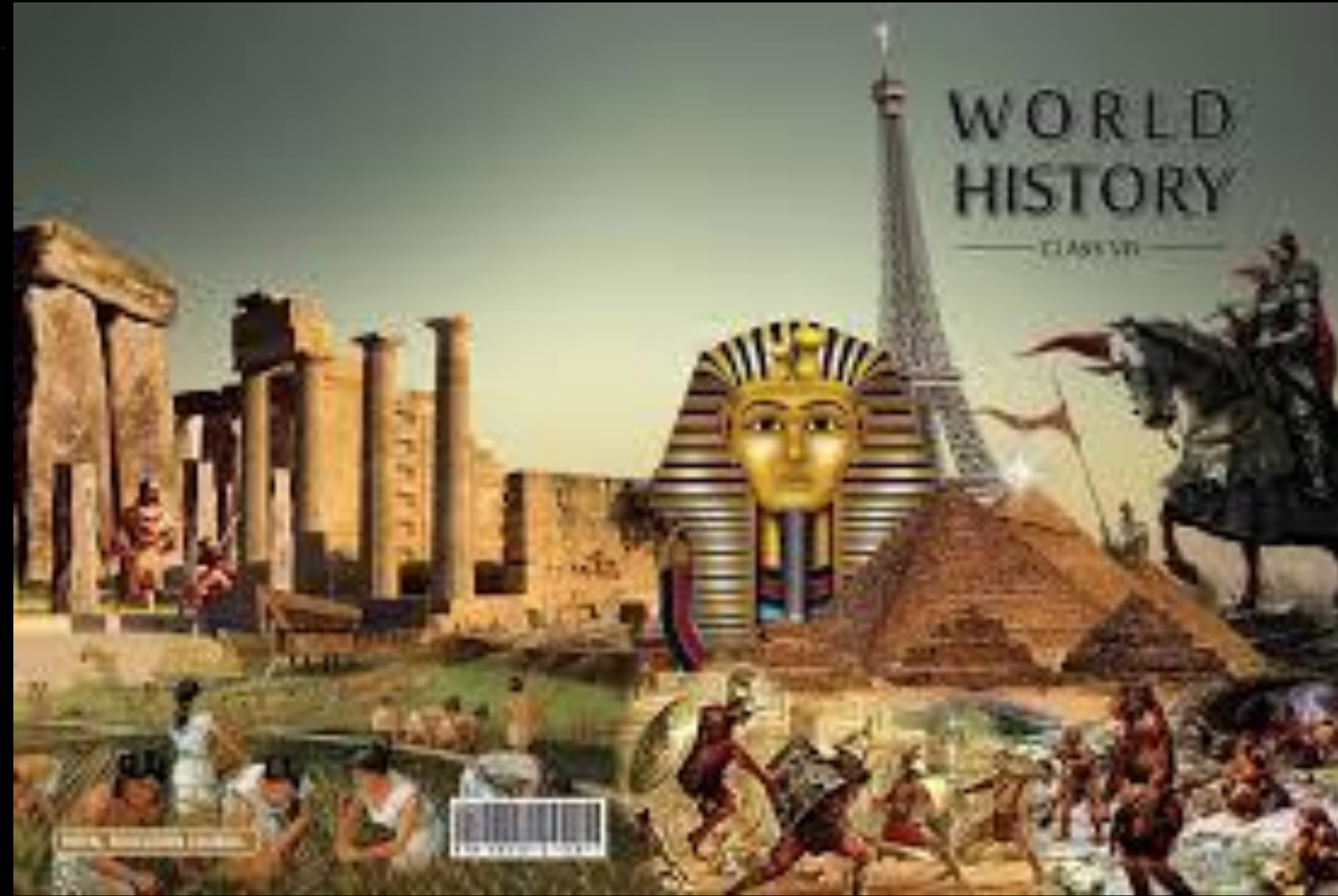






















# Archeology and Heritage Conservation



Julius Caesar



Queen Cleopatra



Unlock Eg



# AI, Visual and Spatial Computing Technologies

Metaverse is the 3D Evolution of Computational History and Heritage













## INITIATIVE

Create a world where *History and Cultural Heritage* are universally accessible and preserved through *advanced digital technologies*.

*Comput. His. Herit. Initiative*

### Missions:

- To **revolutionize** documentation, research, and sharing of art, culture, and heritage by **harnessing the power of AI, Visual and Spatial Computing Technologies**
- To **empower** communities globally, enhancing their ability to record, analyze, and share art and culture while fostering public engagement and education **through innovative Digital Platforms**
- To **foster** opportunities within the cultural creative industry for innovative **Cultural Heritage-inspired Products and Services**



3D Object Reconstruction from Video with  
NVIDIA NGP Instant NeRF



$$\int f(x) dx \quad \left( \sum_{j=1}^n a_j u_j(x) \right)' = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j u_j'(x) \quad c = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x), \quad d = \lim_{x \rightarrow b} f(x)$$

$$\Delta F = F(x_0 + \Delta x_0) - F(x_0) \quad I_1 = \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx \quad \{x_n \pm y_n\} = \{x_1 \pm y_1, \dots\}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt[n]{n+2})^3 - (\sqrt[n]{n})^3}{(\sqrt[n]{n+2})^2 + (\sqrt[n]{n+2})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n a_k z^k \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[n]{n+2} - \sqrt[n]{n})$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{[n]+1}\right)^{[n]+1} < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} \quad a = \psi\left(\frac{1}{q}\right) = \left[\psi\left(\frac{1}{q}\right)\right]^q$$

$$\int_0^1 \pi f^2(x) dx = \int_0^1 \pi \left(\frac{x}{h}\right)^2 dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\pi x^2}{h^2} dx \int [u_1(x) + u_2(x) + \dots + u_n(x)] dx$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^3 \left[ \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3^0}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} \right] = P_n(z_0) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k z_0^k = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$A_j \int f_j(x) dx + C \quad (a+x)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k a^{n-k} x^k \quad \int \left( \sum_{j=1}^n A_j f_j(x) \right) dx = \sum_{j=1}^n \int A_j f_j(x) dx$$

$$z^{n-2} + a^2 z^{n-3} + \dots + a^{n-1} \quad I_1 = \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx \quad z^n - a^n = (z-a)(z^{n-1} + a z^{n-2} + \dots + a^{n-1})$$

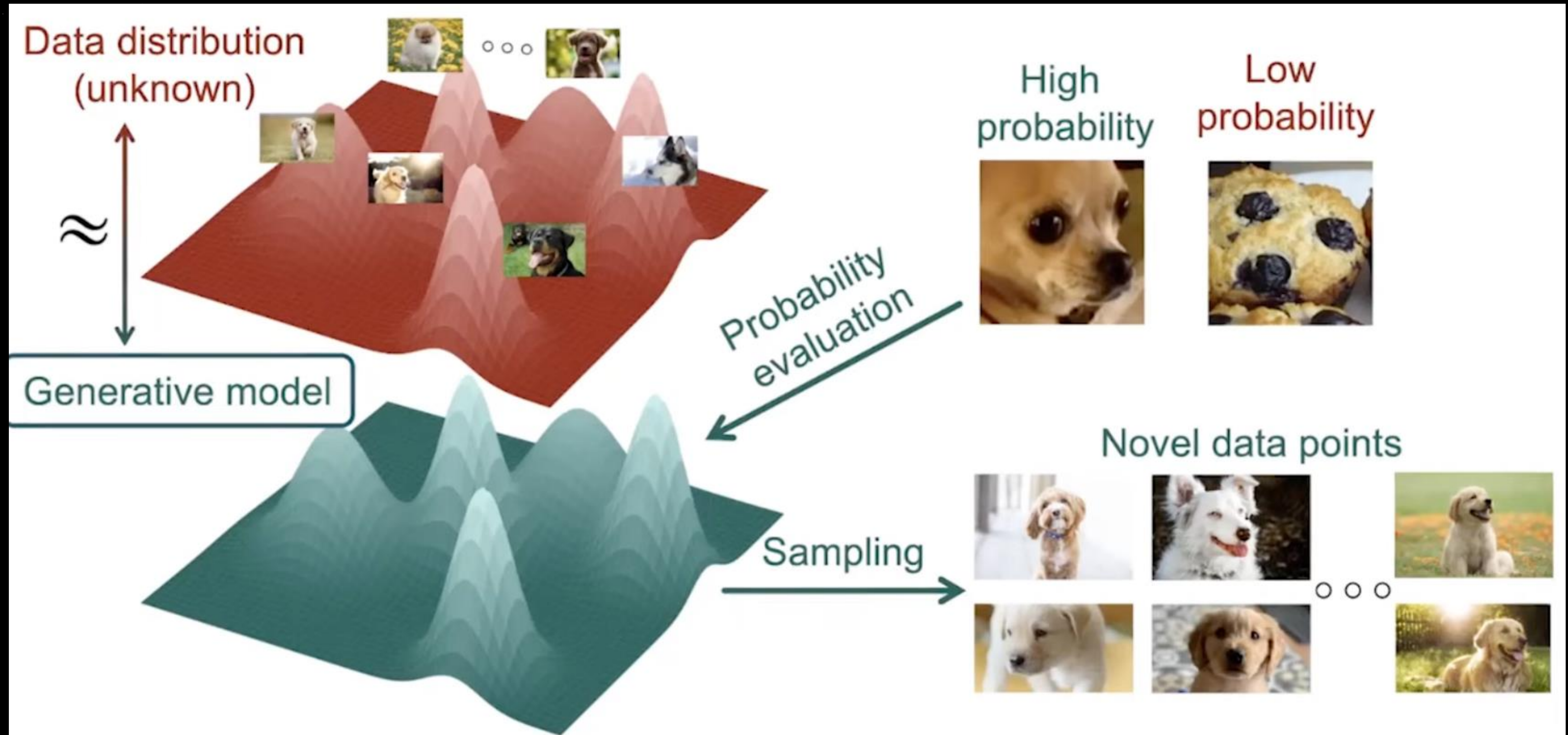
$$= a_0 + a_1 z + \dots + a_n z^n = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k z^k \quad (a_n \neq 0) \quad P_n(z) = a_0 + a_1 z \quad P_n(z)$$

$$\frac{a(x+h) - \log_a x}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a \left(\frac{x+h}{x}\right)^{1/h}}{1/h} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log_a \frac{1}{x} \left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right)^{x/h} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \log_a (1+z)$$

$$P_n(z_0) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k z_0^k = 0 \quad I = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$



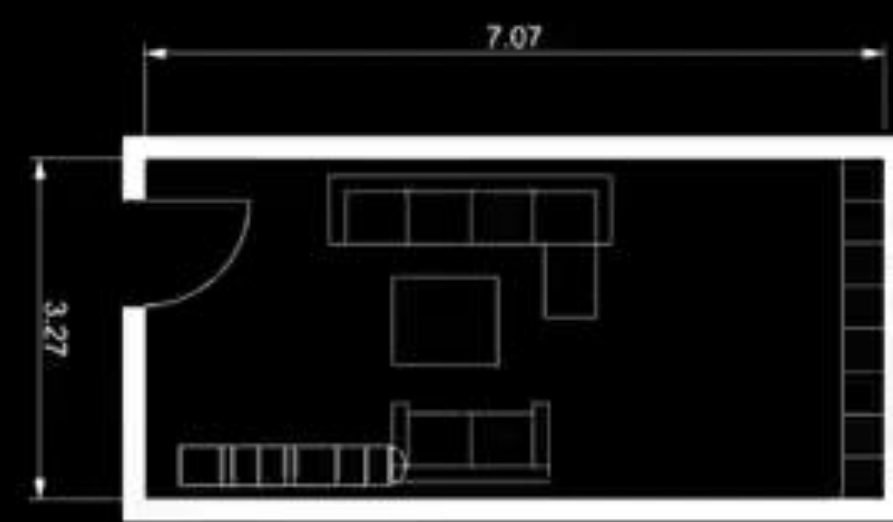
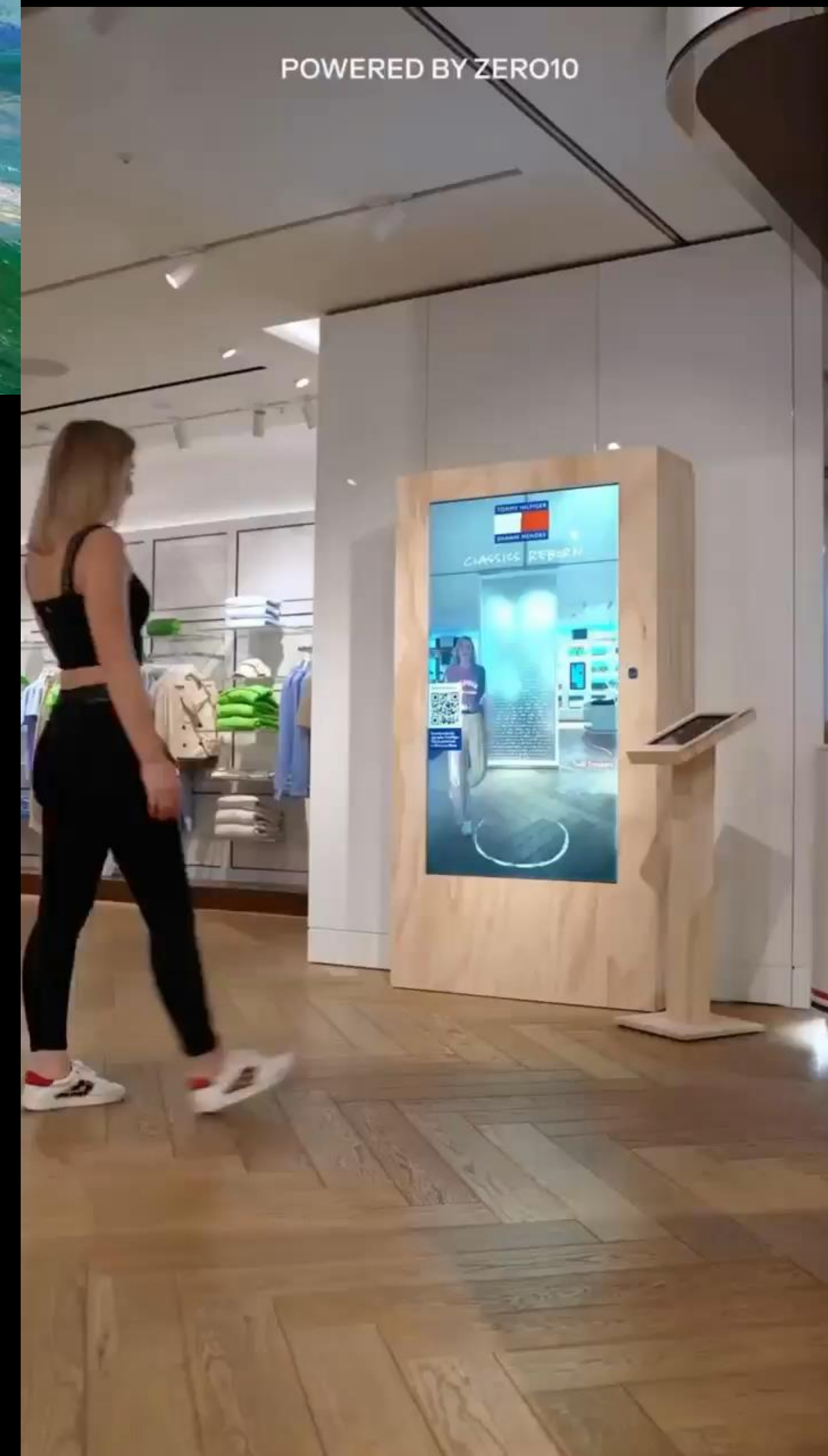
# WHAT IS GENERATIVE AI?













# GENERATIVE AI

Generative models, especially GANs, are quite important

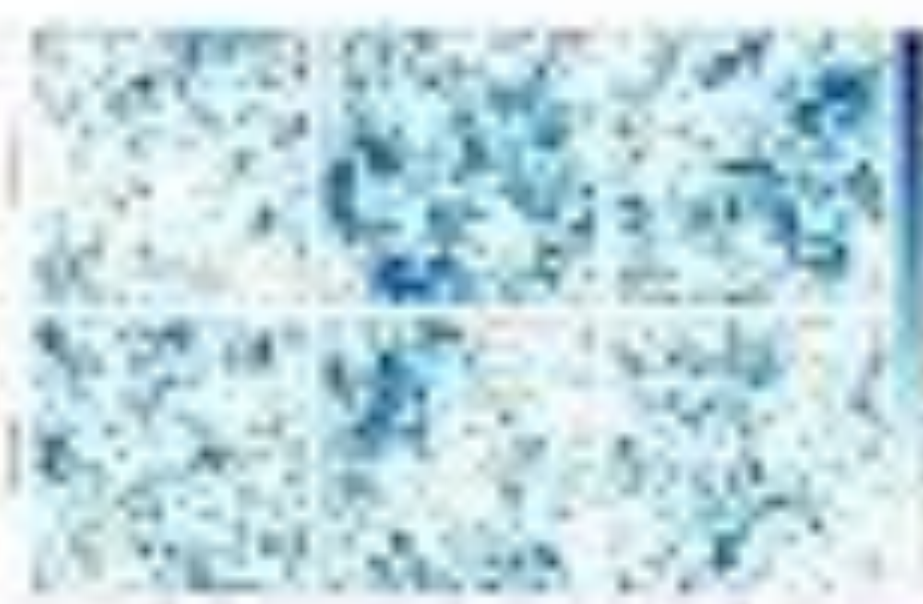
Generative models produce new data from desired distribution

Trisporondosinotaxist



Even complex things like "photosynthesis of bacteria"

CocomoGAN (2019)

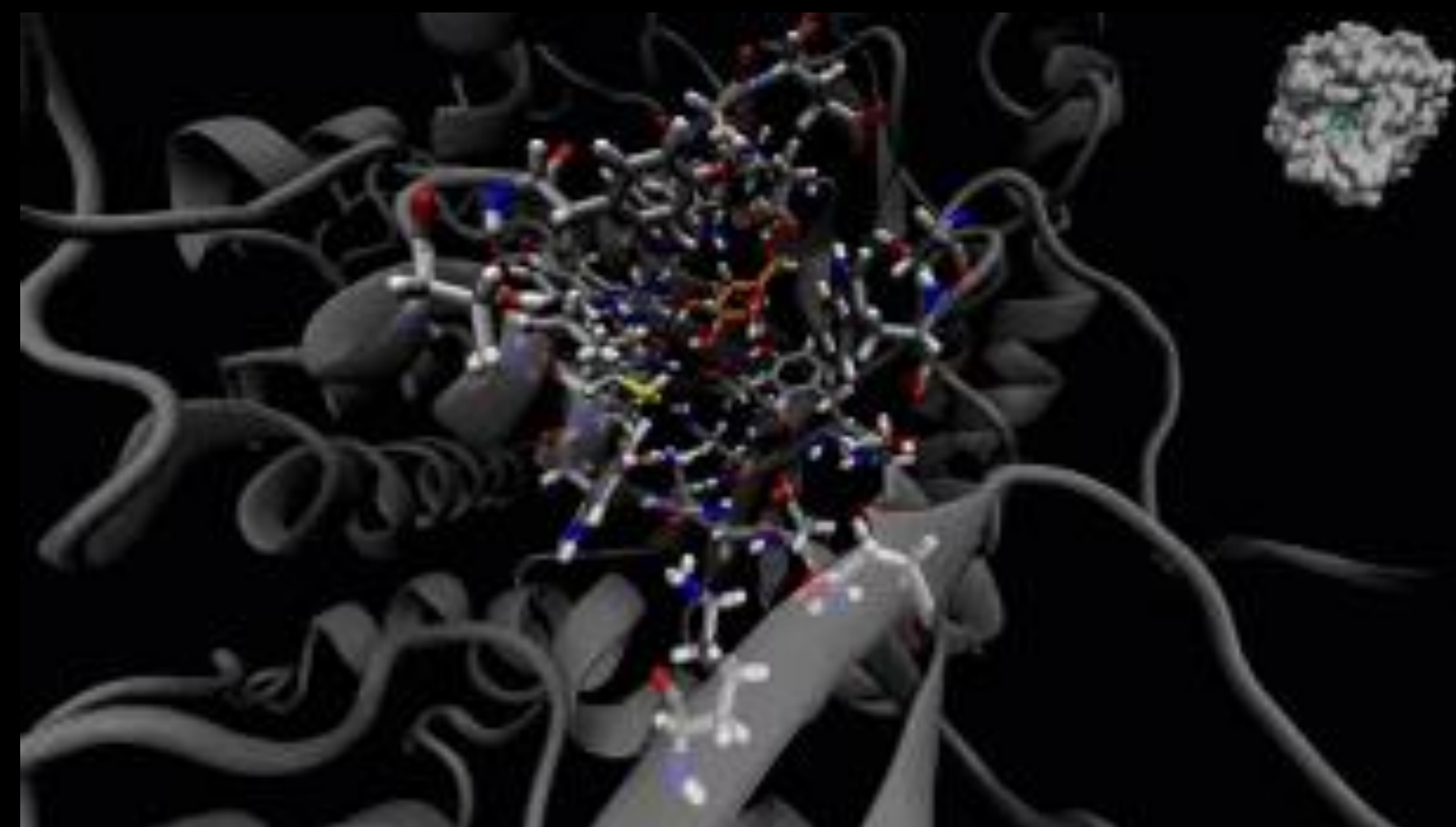
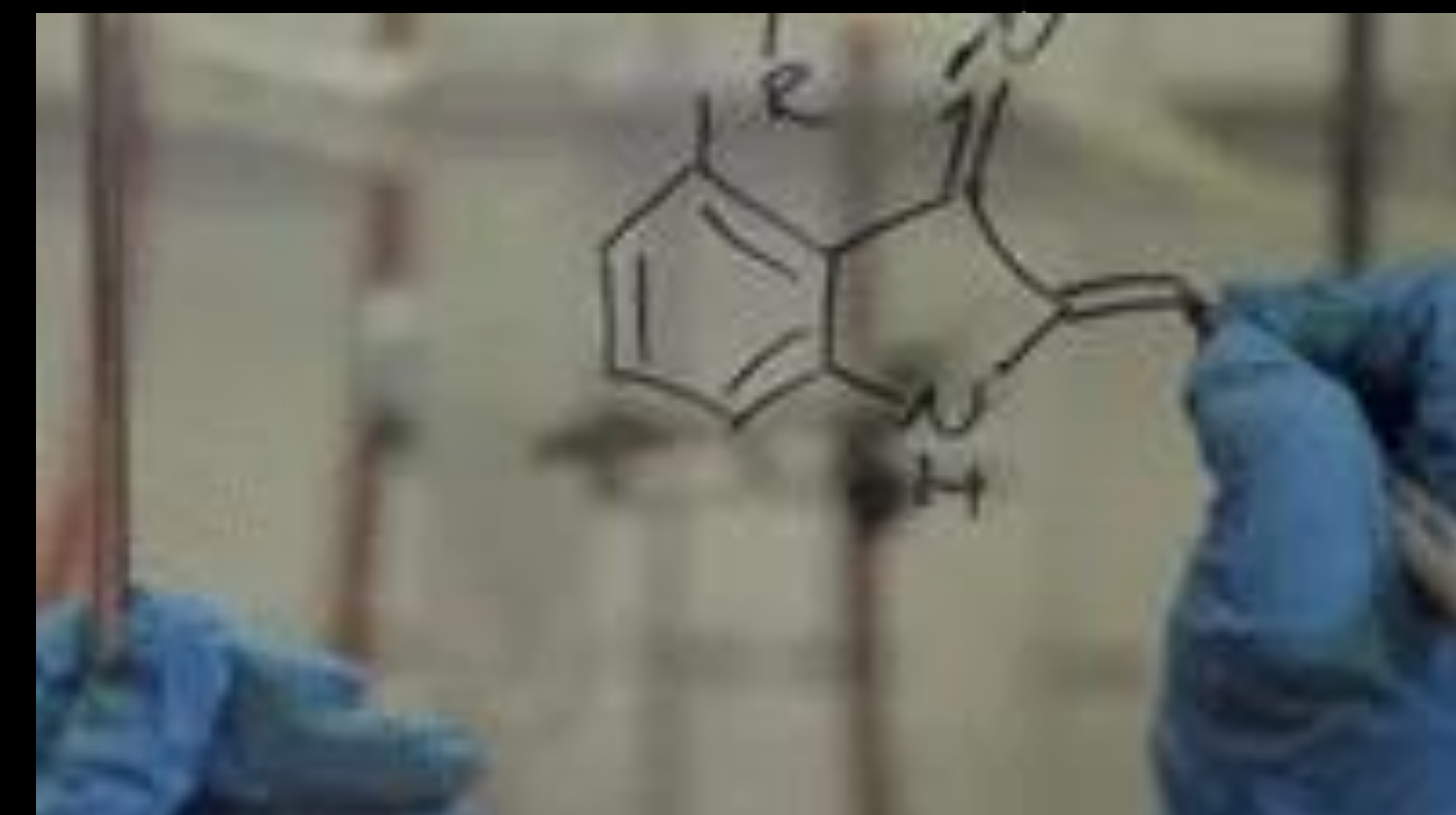


Or "Wassilising Maps"

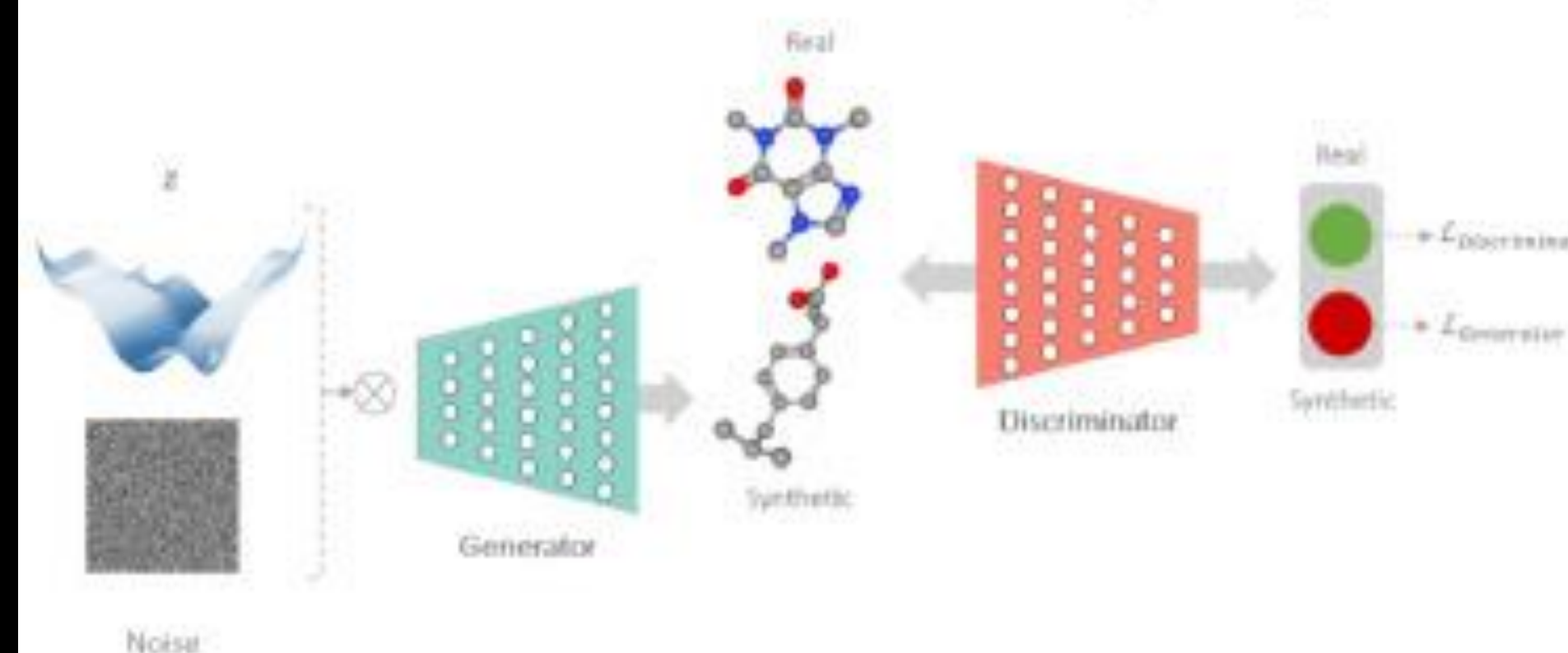
Molecular Generation (2016)

Property	Real	Synthetic
Number of atoms	~100	~100
Number of bonds	~100	~100
Number of rings	~10	~10
Number of functional groups	~10	~10
Number of heteroatoms	~10	~10
Number of double bonds	~10	~10
Number of triple bonds	~10	~10
Number of aromatic rings	~10	~10
Number of aliphatic rings	~10	~10
Number of carbonyl groups	~10	~10
Number of hydroxyl groups	~10	~10
Number of amino groups	~10	~10
Number of ether groups	~10	~10
Number of sulfur atoms	~10	~10
Number of nitrogen atoms	~10	~10
Number of oxygen atoms	~10	~10
Number of halogen atoms	~10	~10

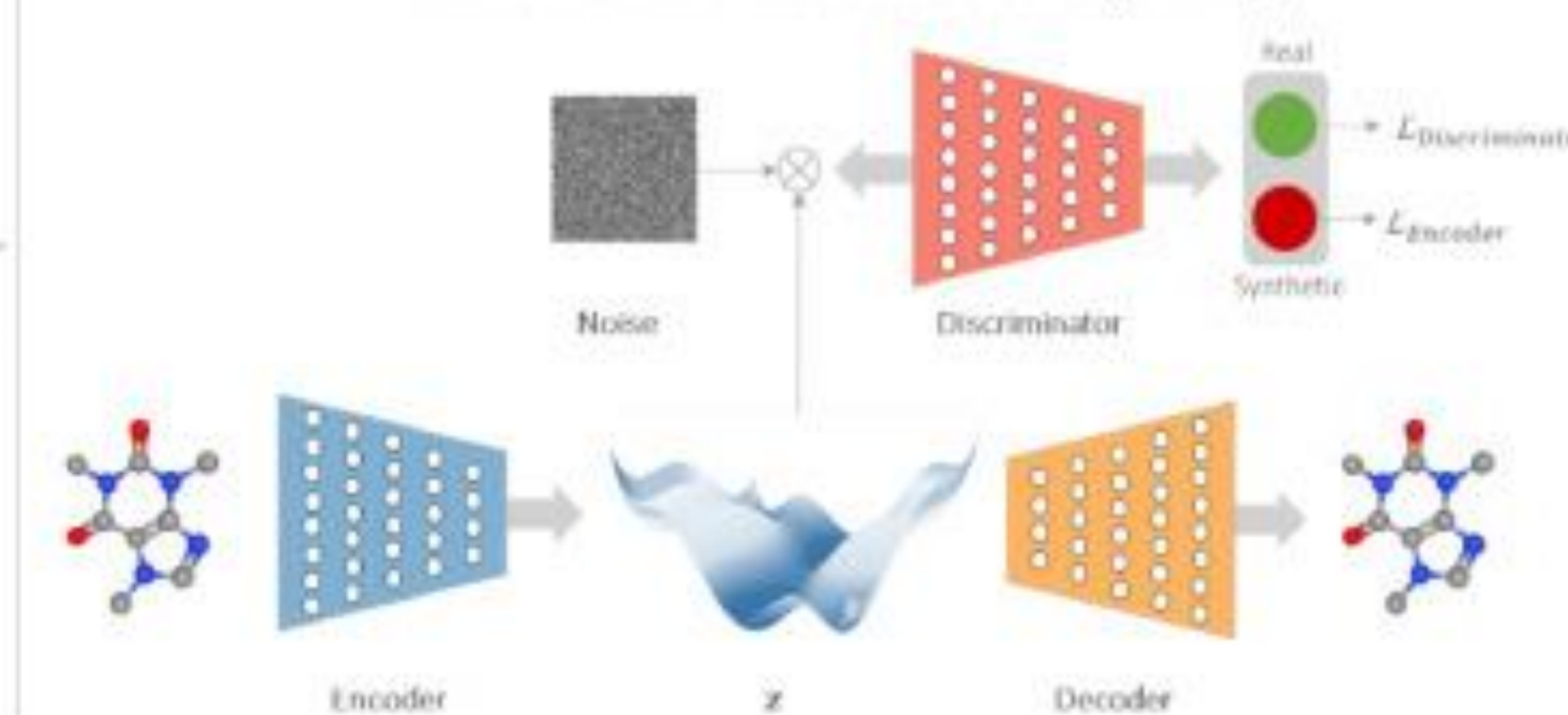
Or "Synthetic molecules"



## Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)

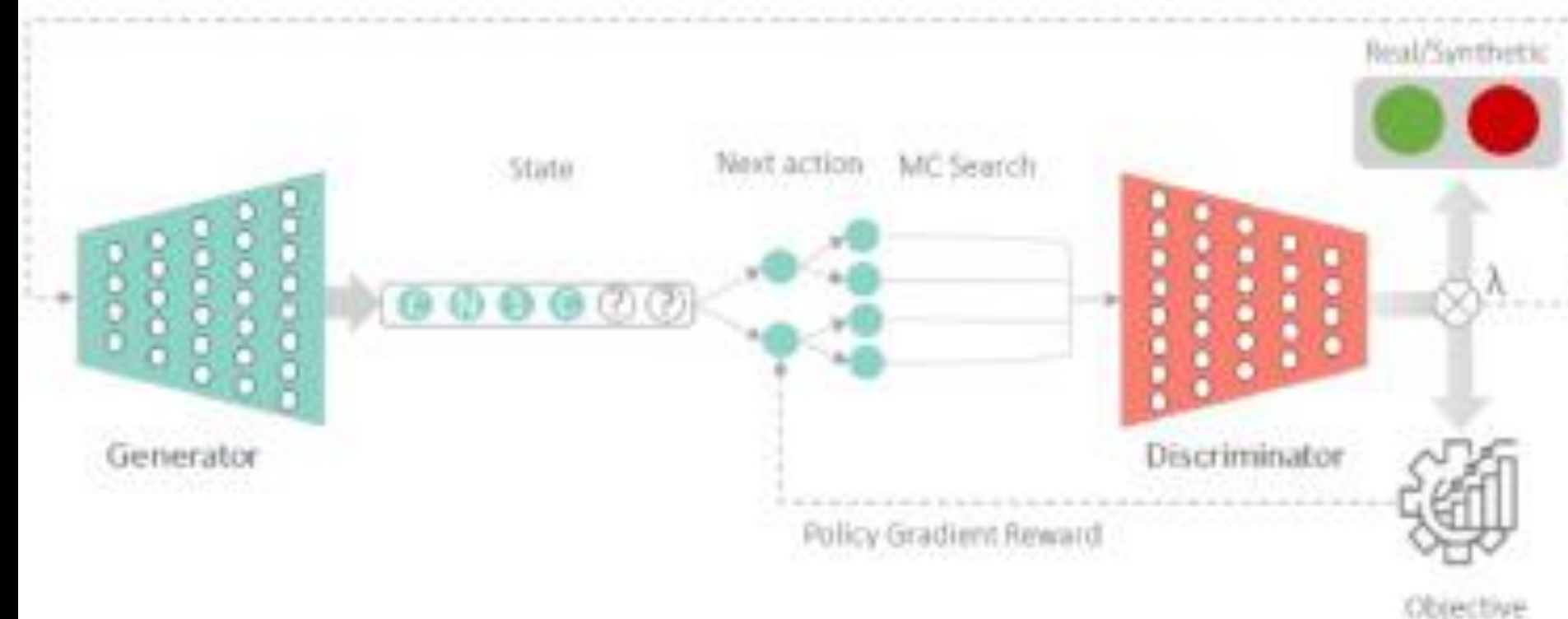


## Adversarial Autoencoders (AAEs)



## GANs + Policy Gradient Reinforcement Learning (RL)

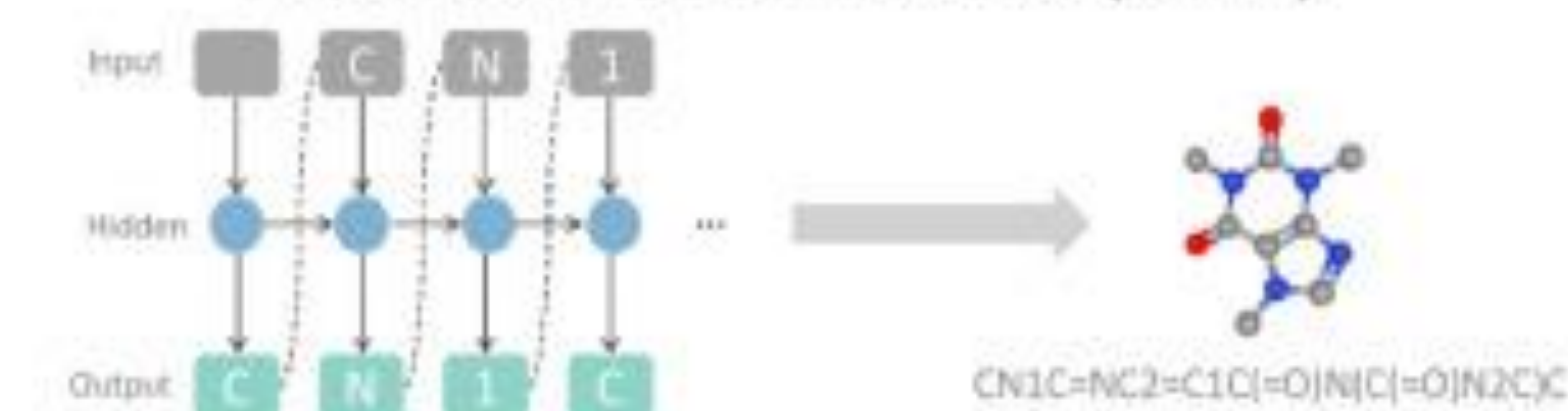
SeqGAN (Yu et al. 2016), ORGAN (Guimaraes et al. 2018)



## Variational Autoencoders (VAEs)



## Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)

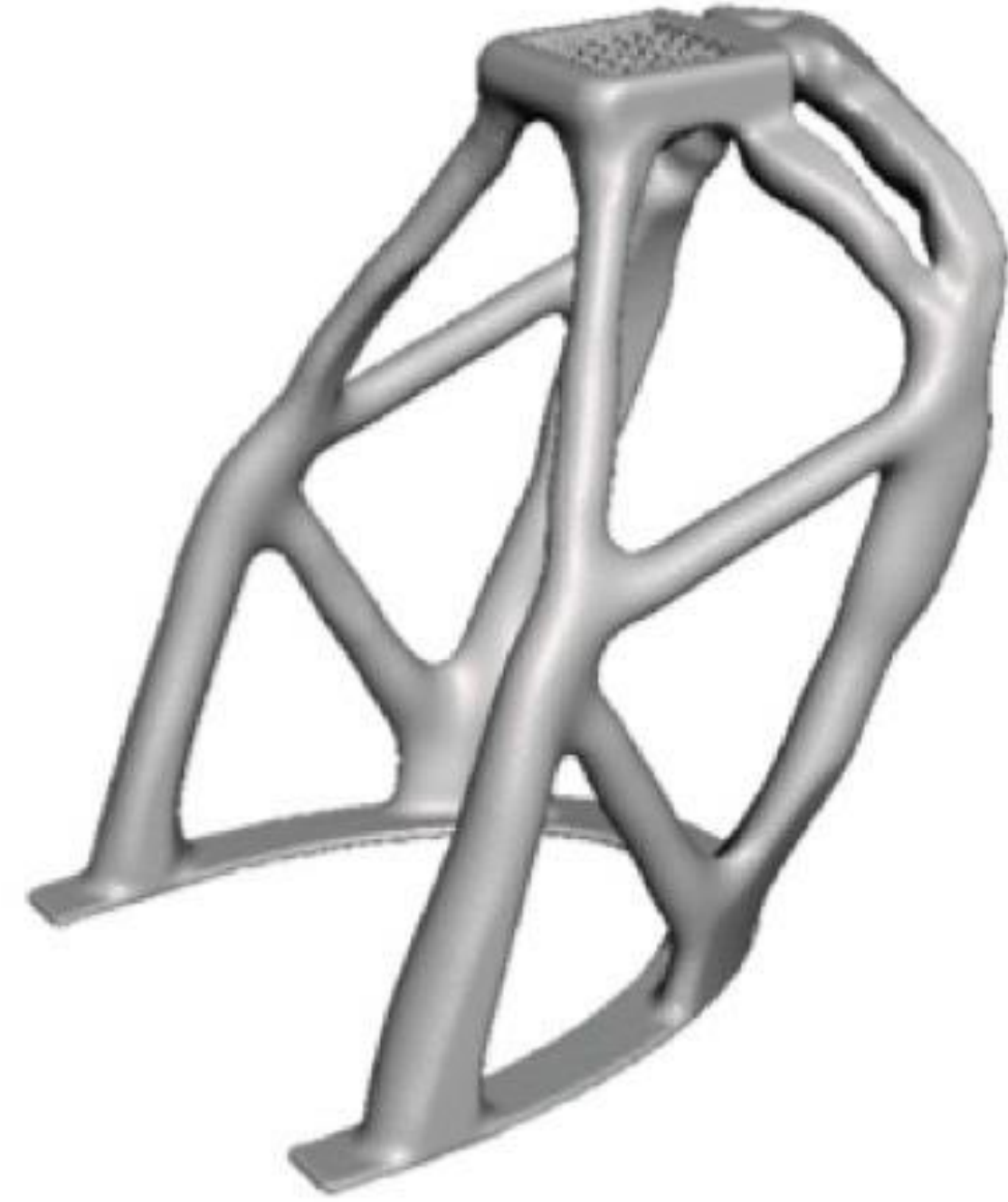




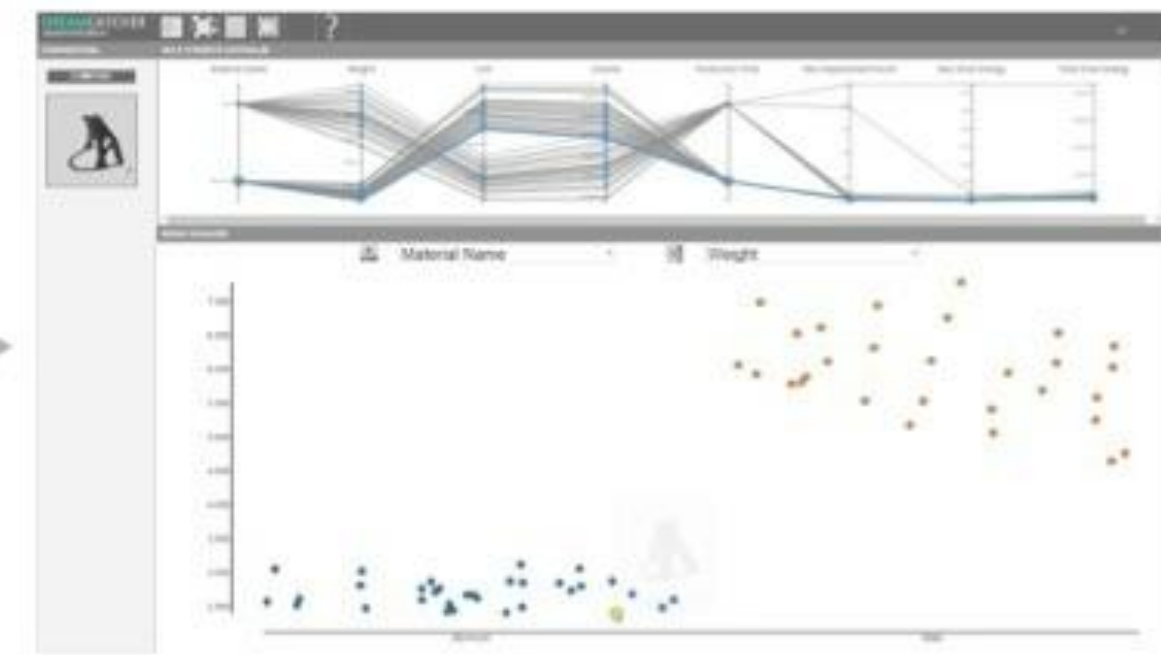
# INSPIRE



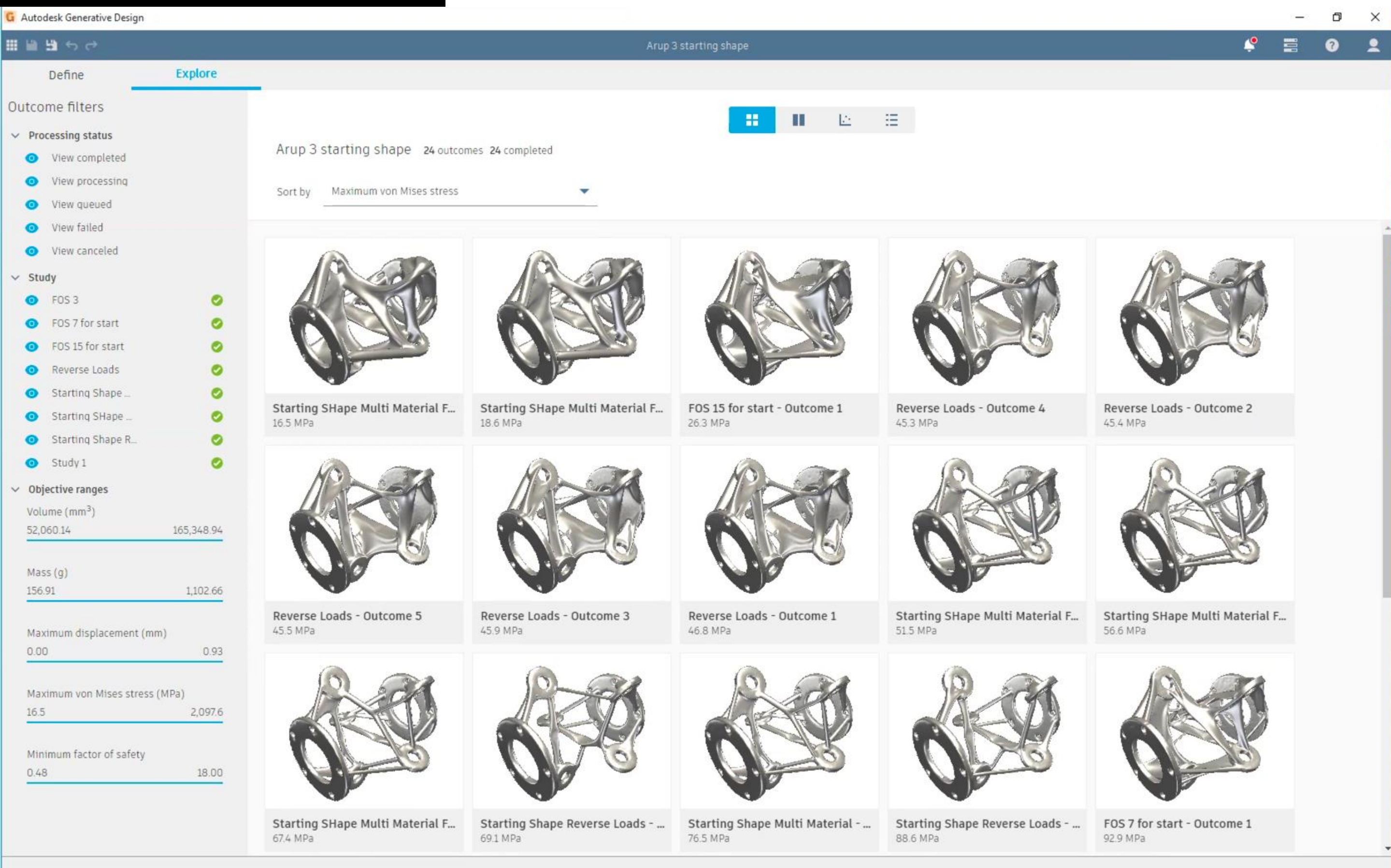
# GENERATE



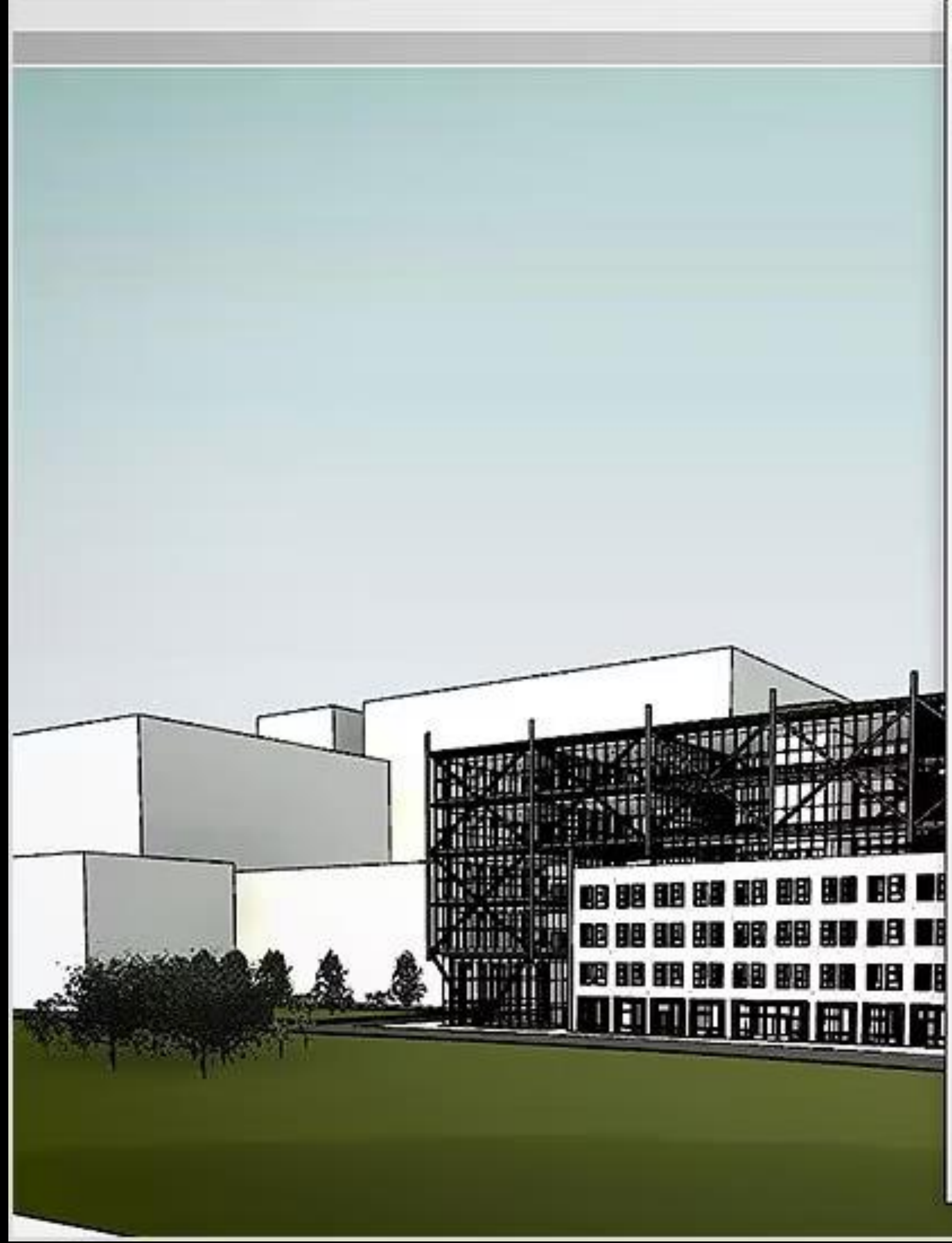
# EXPLORE



# FABRICATE







### Explore Outcomes

#### Three Box Massing 004

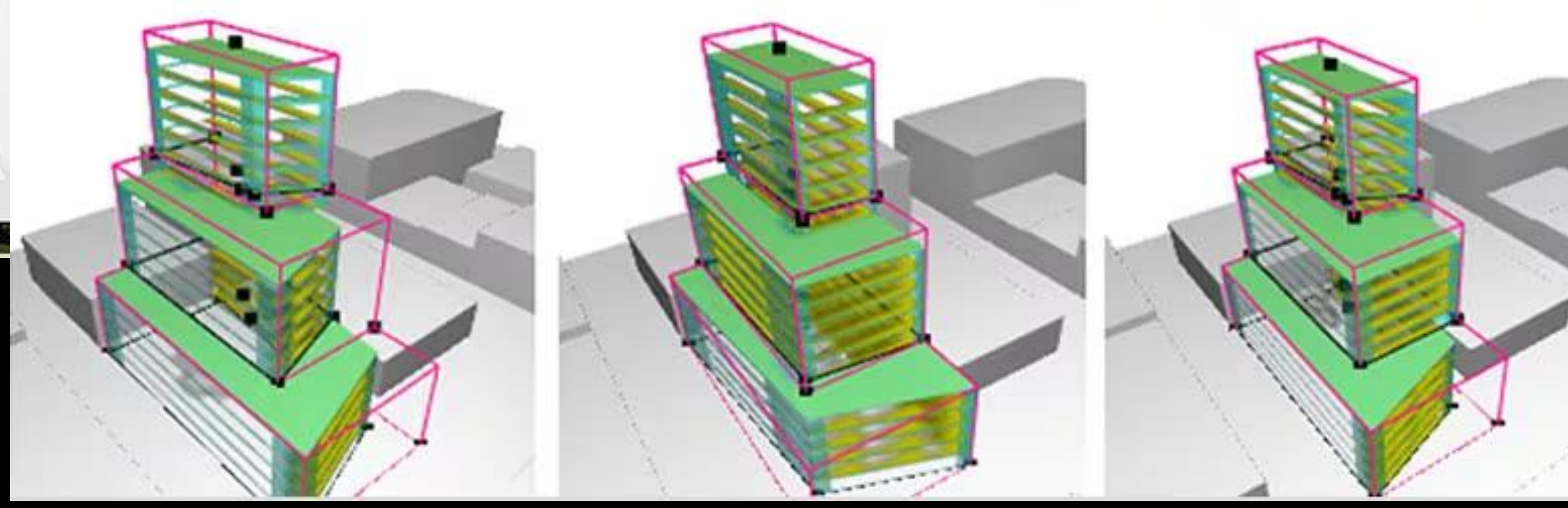
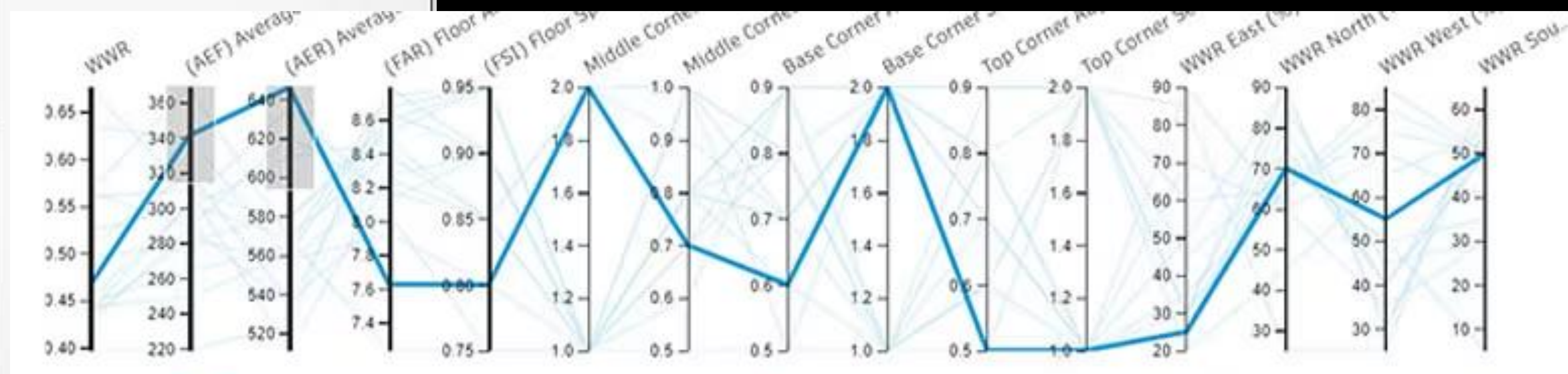
Sort by: Floor area

Grid of 8 3D massing study thumbnails showing different configurations of the three-box structure.

Enable filters  Click and drag over axes to add filters Clear filters

Parameter interaction chart showing relationships between Box 1 height, Box 2 height, Box 3 height, Box 2 position X, Box 3 position X, Box 3 position Y, Floor area, and Surface area.

10 of 10

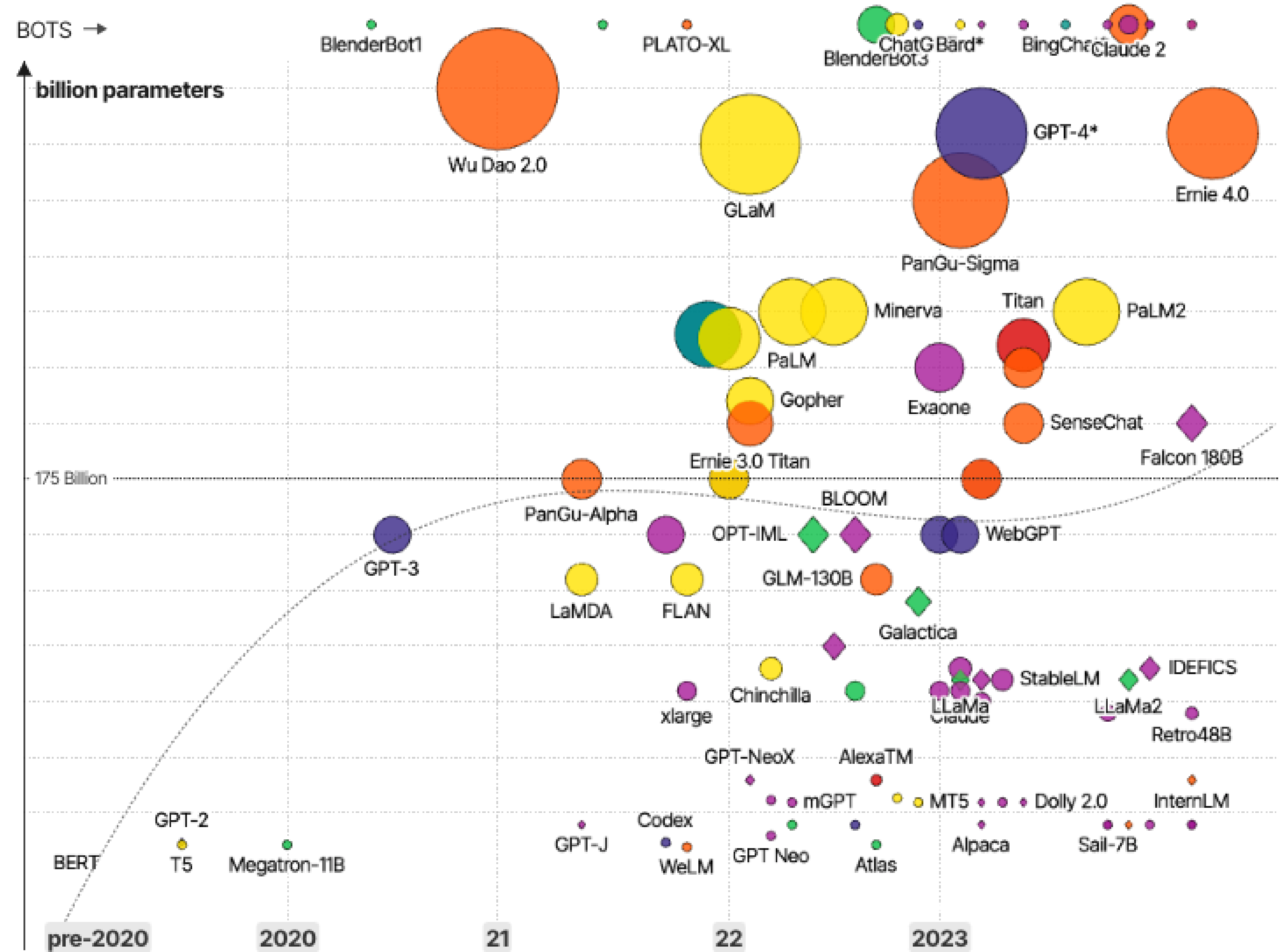




# The Rise and Rise of A.I. Large Language Models (LLMs) & their associated bots like ChatGPT

size = no. of parameters ◇ open-access

● Amazon-owned ● Chinese ● Google ● Meta / Facebook ● Microsoft ● OpenAI ● Other





The



$$P_{\theta}(x) = \prod_{t=2}^T P_{\theta}(x_t | \{x_{<t}\})$$

$$= P_{\theta_2}(x_2 | \{x_1\}) P_{\theta_3}(x_3 | \{x_1, x_2\}) \dots P_{\theta_T}(x_T | \{x_1, \dots, x_{T-1}\})$$

$$o \leftarrow \{ \bullet \}$$

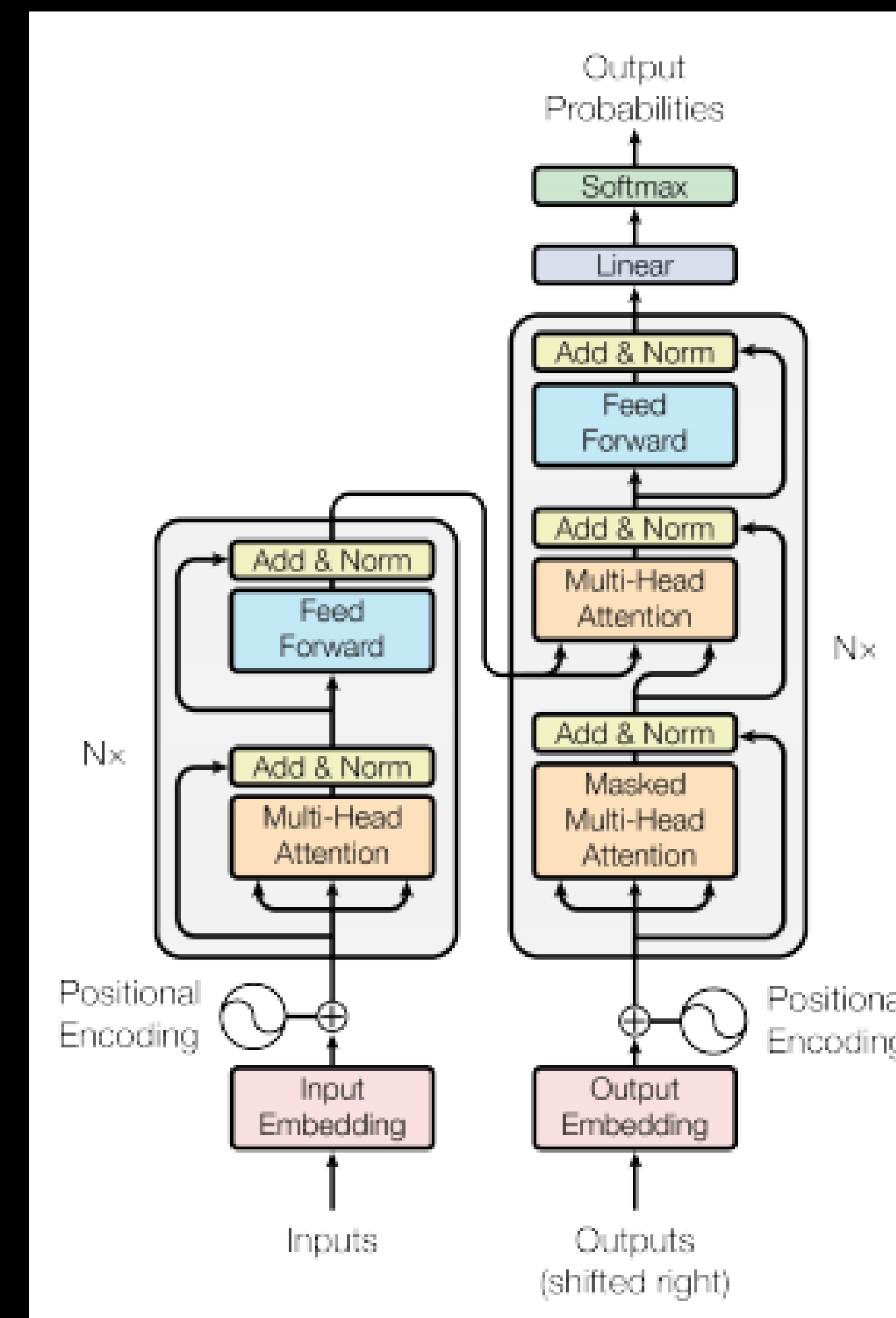
$$x_2 \quad x_1$$

$$o \leftarrow \{ \bullet \bullet \}$$

$$x_3 \quad x_1 \quad x_2$$

$$o \leftarrow \{ \bullet \dots \bullet \}$$

$$x_T \quad x_1 \quad x_{T-1}$$



$$PP(W) = P(w_1 w_2 \dots w_N)^{\frac{1}{N}}$$

$$= \sqrt[N]{\frac{1}{P(w_1 w_2 \dots w_N)}}$$

equivalently:

$$PP(W) = 2^{-l}$$

$$\text{where } l = \frac{1}{N} \log P(w_1 w_2 \dots w_N)$$

$$2^{-l} \text{ where } l = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^m \log p(s_i)$$



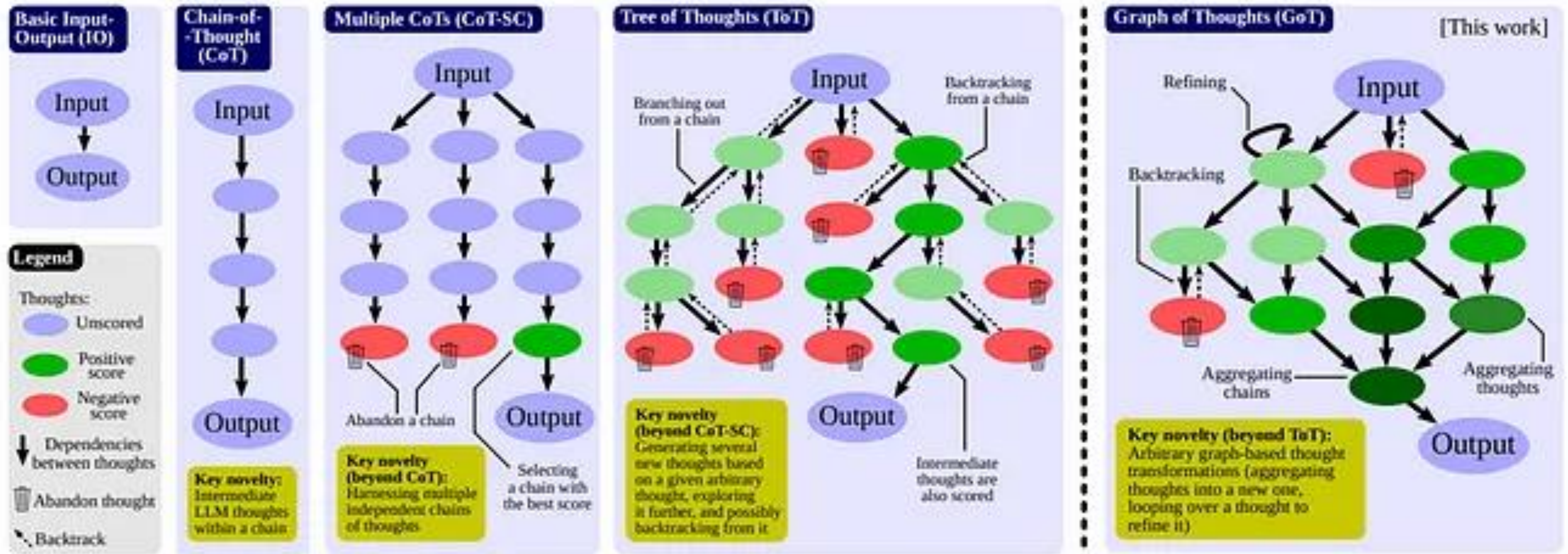
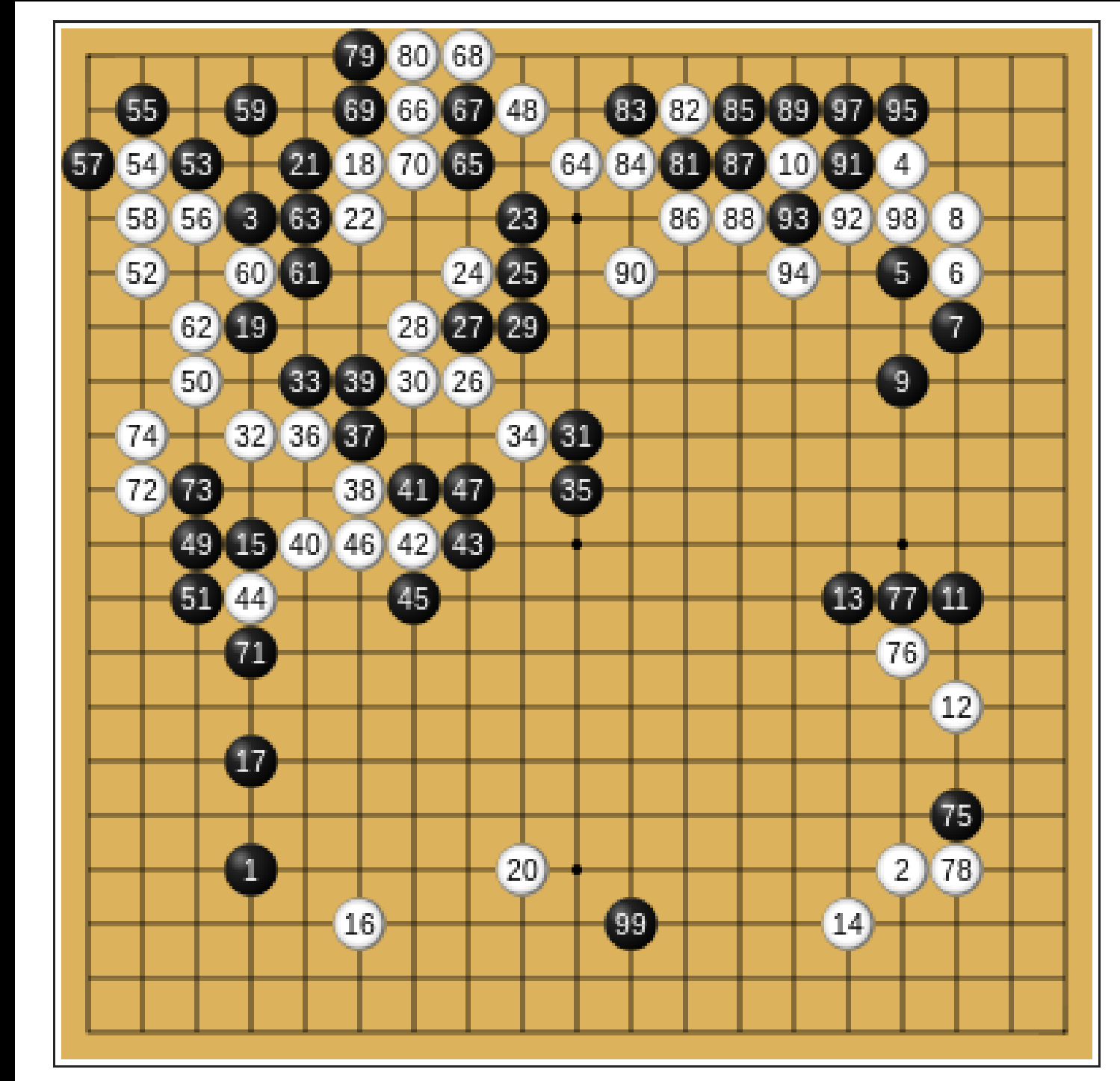


Figure 1: Comparison of Graph of Thoughts (GoT) to other prompting strategies.



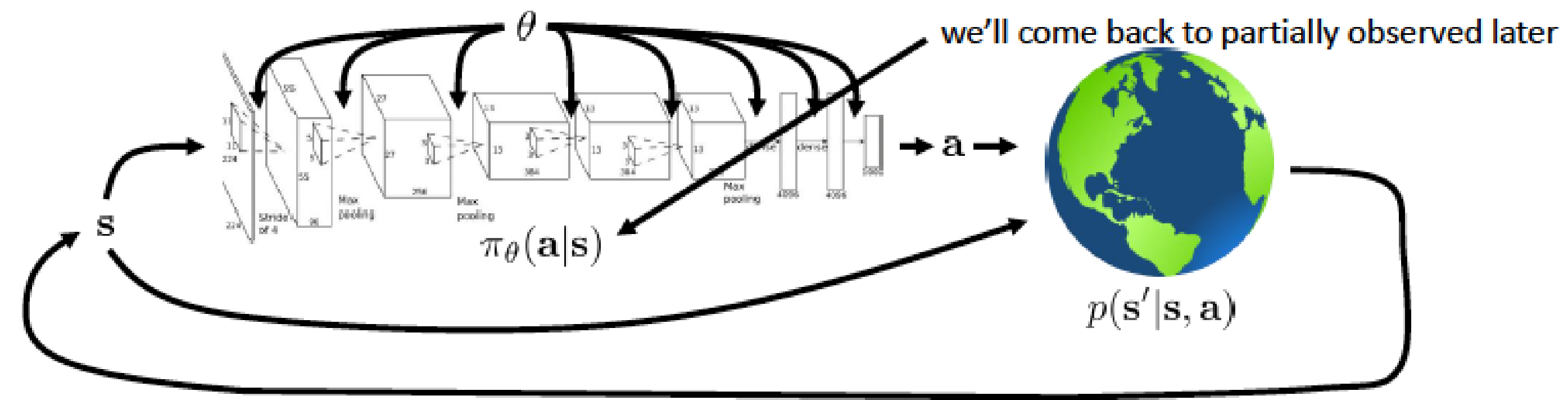
# AlphaGo



AI: ALPHAGO



# REINFORCEMENT LEARNING



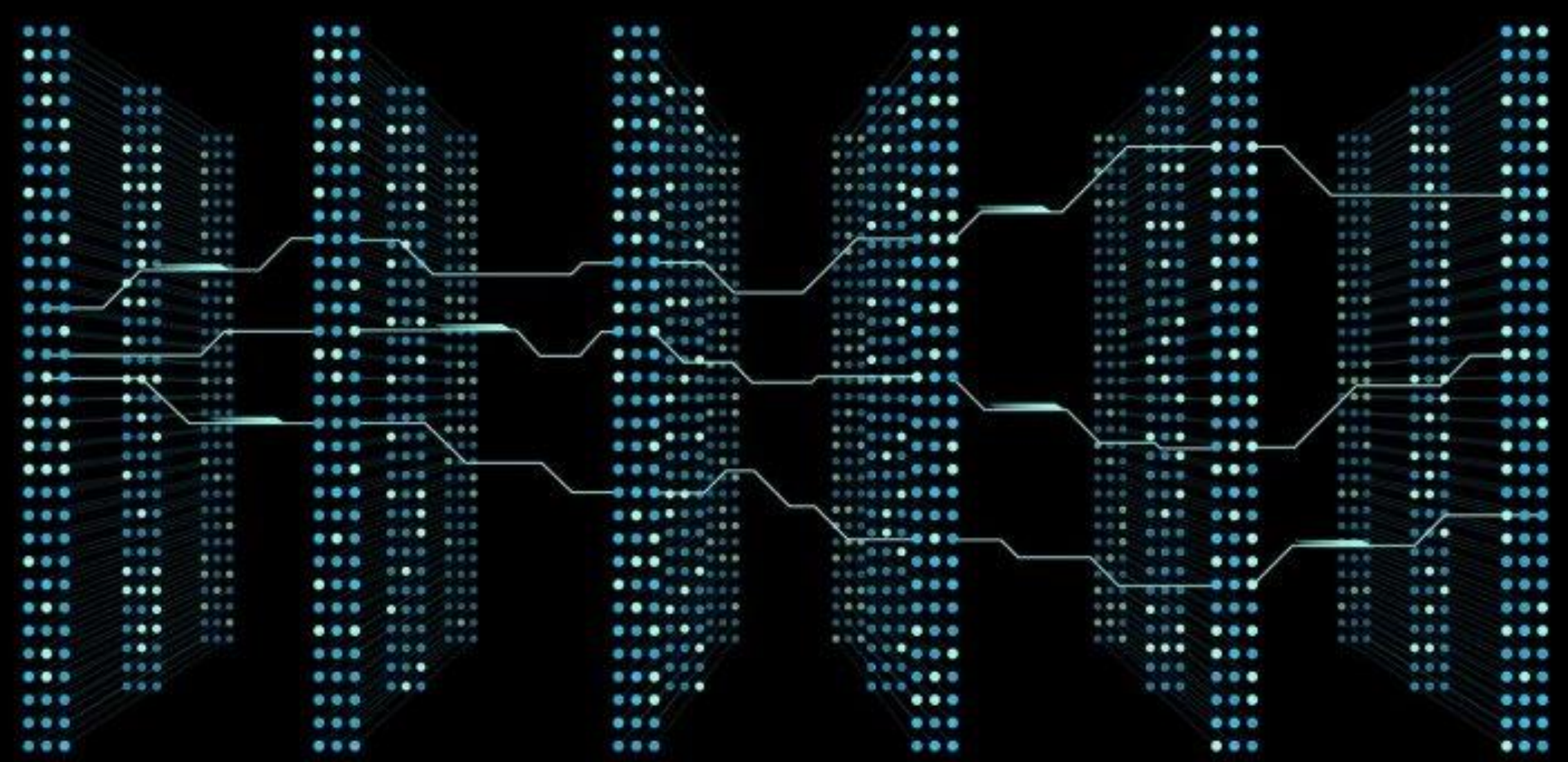
$$p_{\theta}(s_1, \mathbf{a}_1, \dots, s_T, \mathbf{a}_T) = p(s_1) \prod_{t=1}^T \underbrace{\pi_{\theta}(\mathbf{a}_t | s_t) p(s_{t+1} | s_t, \mathbf{a}_t)}_{\text{Markov chain}}$$

$\pi_{\theta}(\tau)$

$p_{\theta}(s_t, \mathbf{a}_t)$  state-action marginal  
 $p_{\theta}(s, \mathbf{a})$  stationary distribution

$$\theta^* = \arg \max_{\theta} E_{(s, \mathbf{a}) \sim p_{\theta}(s, \mathbf{a})} [r(s, \mathbf{a})] \quad \theta^* = \arg \max_{\theta} \sum_{t=1}^T E_{(s_t, \mathbf{a}_t) \sim p_{\theta}(s_t, \mathbf{a}_t)} [r(s_t, \mathbf{a}_t)]$$

infinite horizon case                      finite horizon case





linear-Gaussian controller training

welcomes

**ROBOTICS**  
SCIENCE AND SYSTEMS

PR2

1x real time

autonomous execution



Model	AIME 2024		MATH-500	GPQA Diamond	LiveCode Bench	CodeForces
	pass@1	cons@64	pass@1	pass@1	pass@1	rating
OpenAI-o1-mini	63.6	80.0	90.0	60.0	53.8	1820
OpenAI-o1-0912	74.4	83.3	94.8	77.3	63.4	1843
DeepSeek-R1-Zero	71.0	86.7	95.9	73.3	50.0	1444

Table 2 | Comparison of DeepSeek-R1-Zero and OpenAI o1 models on reasoning-related benchmarks.

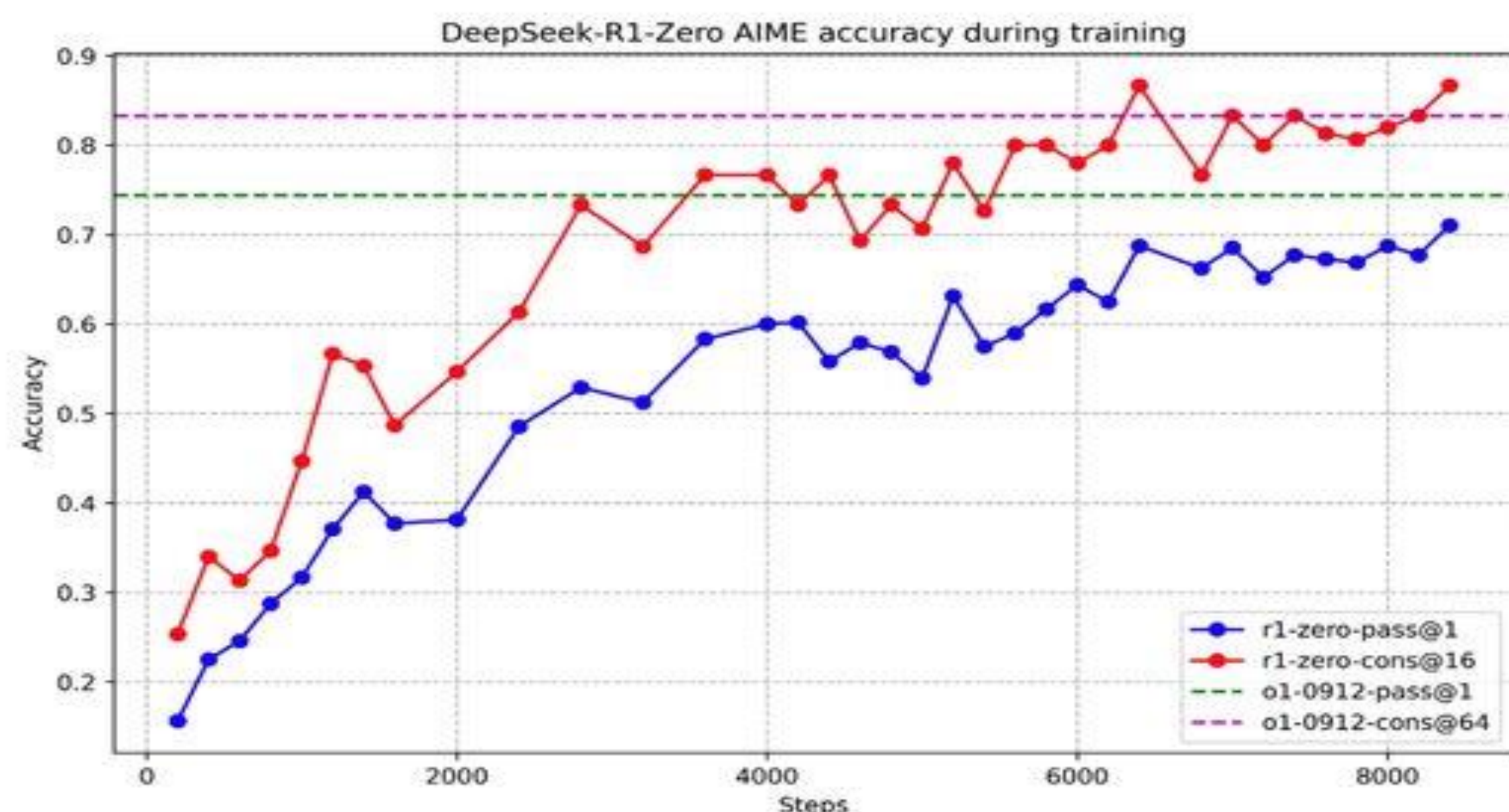
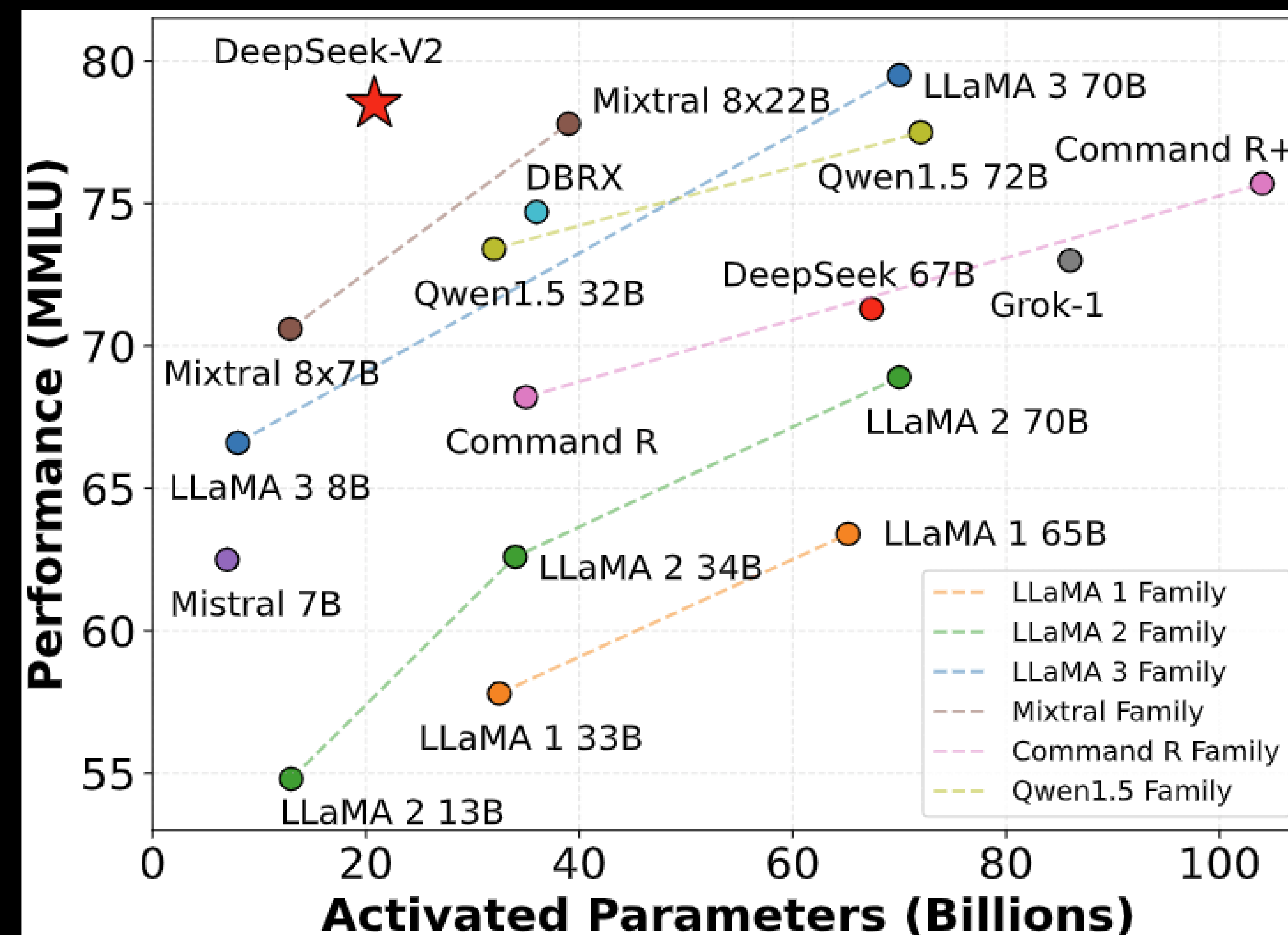
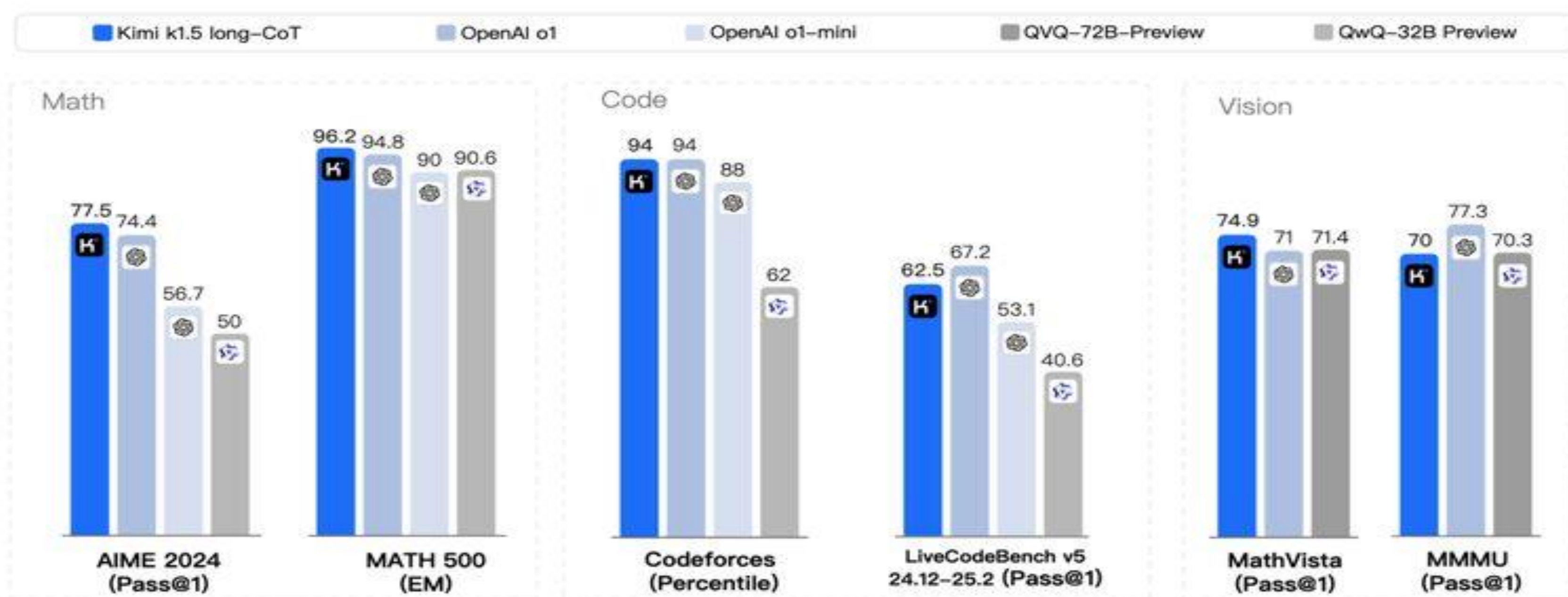


Figure 2 | AIME accuracy of DeepSeek-R1-Zero during training. For each question, we sample 16 responses and calculate the overall average accuracy to ensure a stable evaluation.

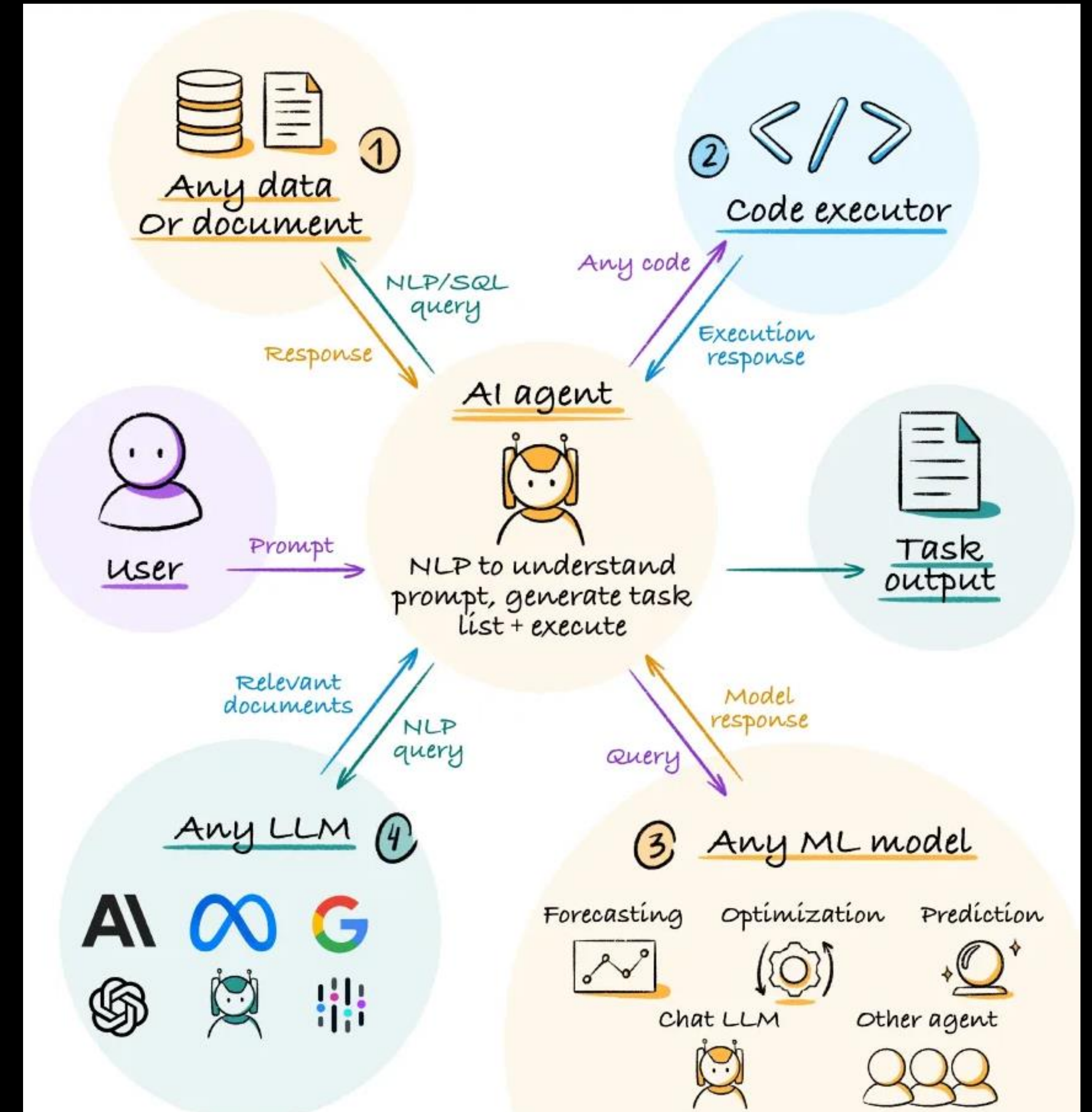




# AGENTS

How do AI agents work?

- **Goals:** Humans set goals for AI agents, but the agents decide how to achieve them.
- **Data collection:** AI agents collect data from their environment.
- **Decision making:** AI agents use the data they collect to make decisions about how to act.
- **Action:** AI agents perform actions to achieve their goals.





# Types of Agents in AI

- ✓ **Simple Reflex Agents**
- ✓ **Model-Based Reflex Agents**
- ✓ **Goal-Based Agents**
- ✓ **Utility-Based Agents**
- ✓ **Learning Agents**
- ✓ **Hierarchical Agents**
- ✓ **Multi-Agent Systems**





# JAMES WRIGHT

Phoenix, AZ 85023 | (555) 555-5555 | example@example.com

## Career Objective

Dedicated and accomplished sociology assistant professor seeking a tenure-track position. Passionate about fostering academic development and supporting learning objectives. Committed to inspiring and mentoring students while contributing to sociological discourse through rigorous academic research.

## Core Qualifications

- Research methodology
- Curriculum development
- Data analysis (SPSS, STATA)
- Qualitative and quantitative research
- Social theory
- Student mentorship
- Academic writing
- Statistical analysis

## Education

**Ph.D.:** Sociology

**Arizona State University**

- Dissertation: "Contemporary Urban Dynamics"

**Master of Arts:** Sociology

**Arizona State University** - Tempe, AZ

**Bachelor of Arts:** Social Sciences

**Arizona State University** - Phoenix, AZ

**Relevant coursework:**

- Sociology
- Social Research Methods
- Social Theory
- Criminology
- Urban Sociology
- Social Movements and Change

## Work Experience

**Assistant Professor** 01/2021 to Current

**Grand Canyon University** - Phoenix, AZ

- Develop and refine course materials for 10 undergraduate and graduate courses in sociology with over 150 students.
- Collaborate in curriculum improvement, leading to a 15% increase in student engagement and a 12% rise in overall course ratings.
- Support 20 undergraduate and graduate students, resulting in three award-winning research projects at the university's annual academic symposium.

**Lecturer** 09/2016 to 12/2020

**The University Of Arizona** - Phoenix, AZ

- Developed and taught introductory sociology courses for a diverse student body of 300, demonstrating adaptability in instruction and curricular design.
- Revitalized the college's research club, fostering a culture of inquiry and academic exploration, which led to a 30% increase in student research presentations at local conferences.
- Collaborated on a research project with the College of Education, examining the impact of early education on children's social development, resulting in a co-authored article in the "Journal of Educational Sociology."

**Graduate Research Assistant** 06/2013 to 08/2016

**Arizona State University, Tempe Campus** - Tempe, AZ

- Supported a comprehensive research project focused on gender and social inequality, which included data collection, qualitative analysis and report writing.
- Assisted in teaching undergraduate sociology courses to 60 students, delivering lectures on research methods, leading discussions and grading assignments.

# ALICE PERRY

555 555 5555 • example@example.com • Memphis, TN 38106

## SUMMARY STATEMENT

Driven lead biostatistician with a 14 year professional history meeting company goals utilizing consistent and organized practices. Skilled in working under pressure and adapting to new situations and challenges to best enhance teams and data. Willingness to take on added responsibilities to meet team goals.

## CORE QUALIFICATIONS

- Dependable
- Responsible
- Leadership
- Data management
- PPE compliance
- Problem solving
- Collaboration
- Decision making
- MS Office
- G-Suite

## EDUCATION

**Ph.D.: Data Science And Engineering**

The Bredeson Center | Knoxville, TN

**Master of Science: Biostatistics**

Middle Tennessee State University | Murfreesboro, TN

**Bachelor of Science: Data Science**

Middle Tennessee State University | Murfreesboro, TN

## WORK EXPERIENCE

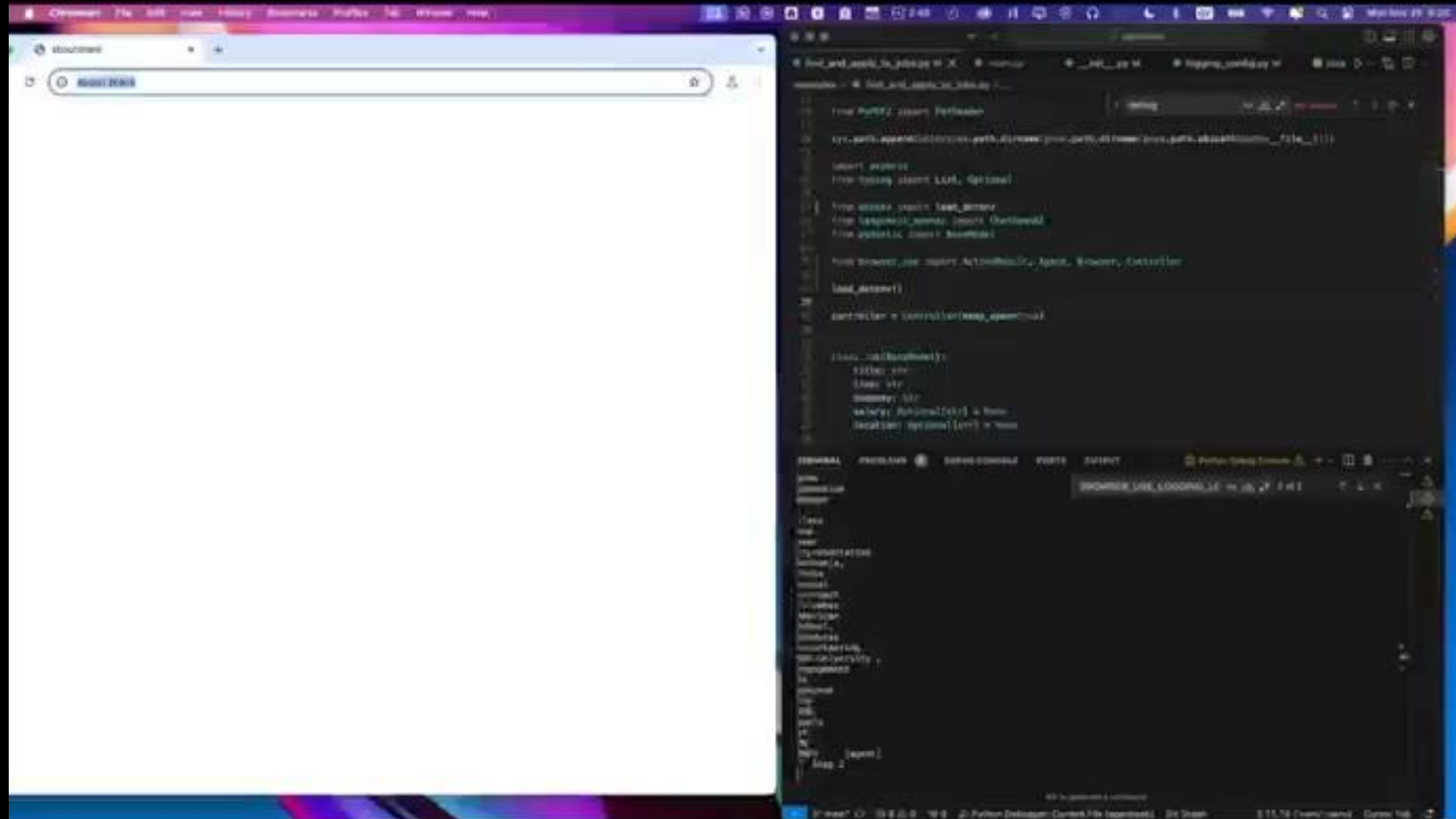
**Lead Biostatistician**

St. Jude Children's Research Hospital | Memphis, TN | Jun 2017-Current

- Draws conclusions and makes predictions based on data summaries or statistical analysis.
- Monitors two clinical trials per time period or experiments to verify adherence to established procedures and quality of data collected.
- Analyzes clinical and survey data by using statistical approaches such as longitudinal analysis, mixed effect modeling, logistic regression analysis and model building techniques.



This AI agent can go through your CV, find matching jobs online, and start applying for them on its own





# Are ChatGPT and AlphaCode going to replace programmers?

OpenAI and DeepMind systems can now produce meaningful lines of code, but software engineers shouldn't switch careers quite yet.

Daive Castelvechi



AI tools are competing with humans to write code. Credit: Getty

Code Llama Meta AI

PROMPT

Clear
Submit

RESPONSE

Make it be vertically centered; put on the left side of the page.

```

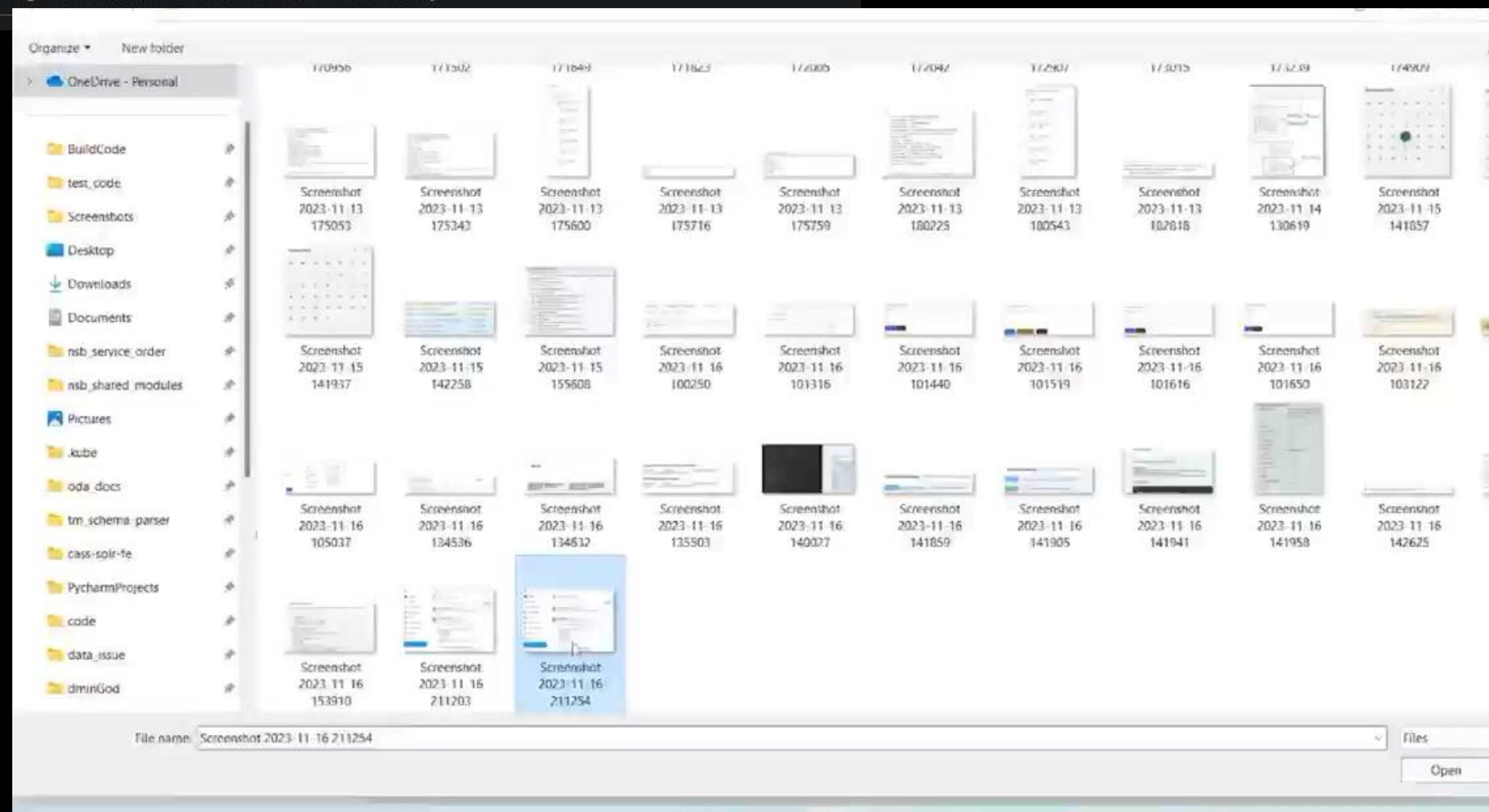
var rocketship =
document.createElement('img');
rocketship.src =
'https://i1.sndcdn.com/artwork
s-j8xjG7zc1wmTe07b-06183w-
t580x580.jpg';
document.body.appendChild(rock
etship);

/* Make it be smallish. */
rocketship.style.width =
'100px';
rocketship.style.height =
'100px';

/* Crop it circularly. */
rocketship.style.borderRadius
= '50%';

/* Make it be vertically
centered; put on the left side
of the page. */
rocketship.style.position =
'absolute';
rocketship.style.left = '0px';
rocketship.style.top = '50%';
rocketship.style.marginTop =
'-50px';

```



### AI Code Translator

GPT-3.5 Translate

Enter some code and click "Translate"

Input

JavaScript

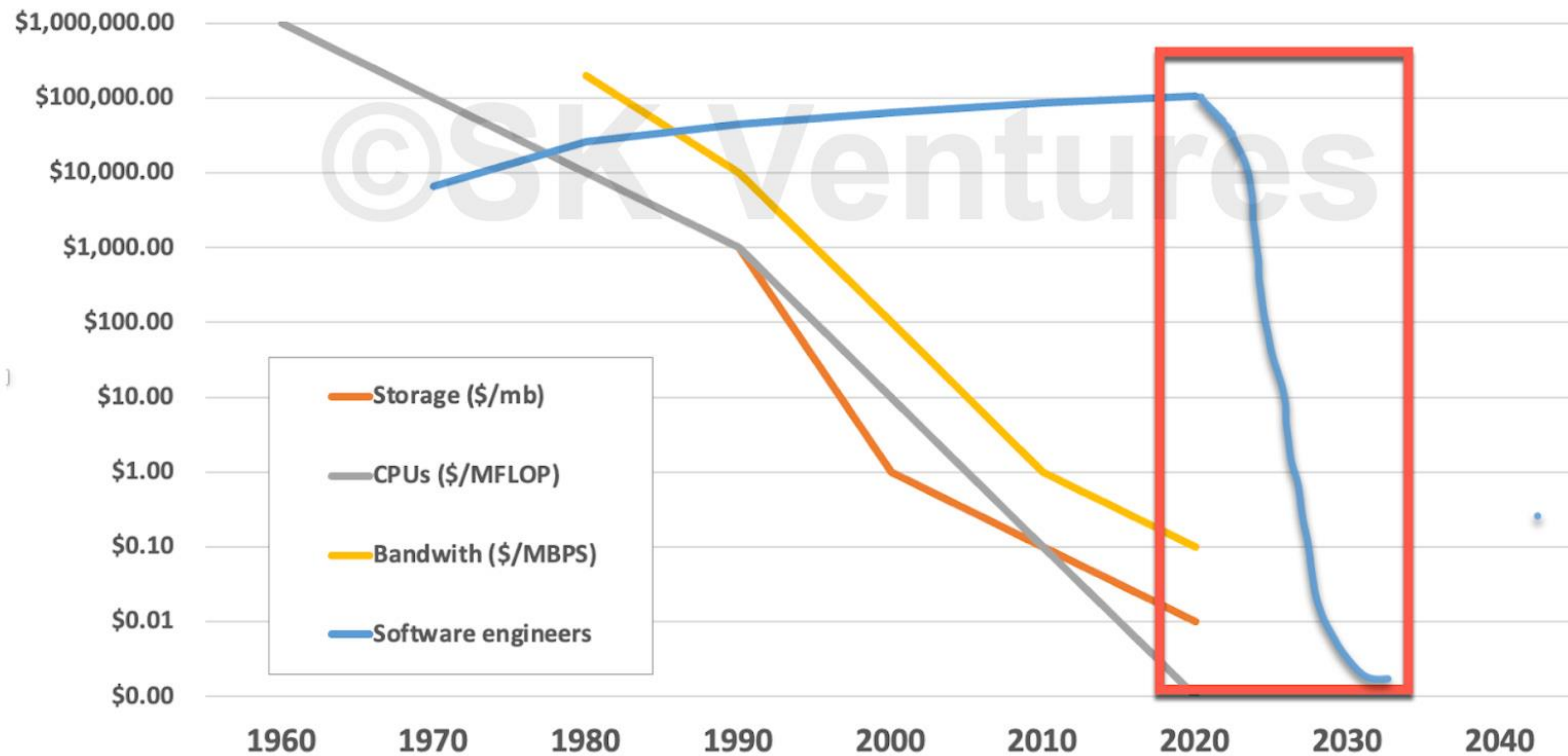
Output

Python





## The Next Collapsing Tech Cost: Software Itself







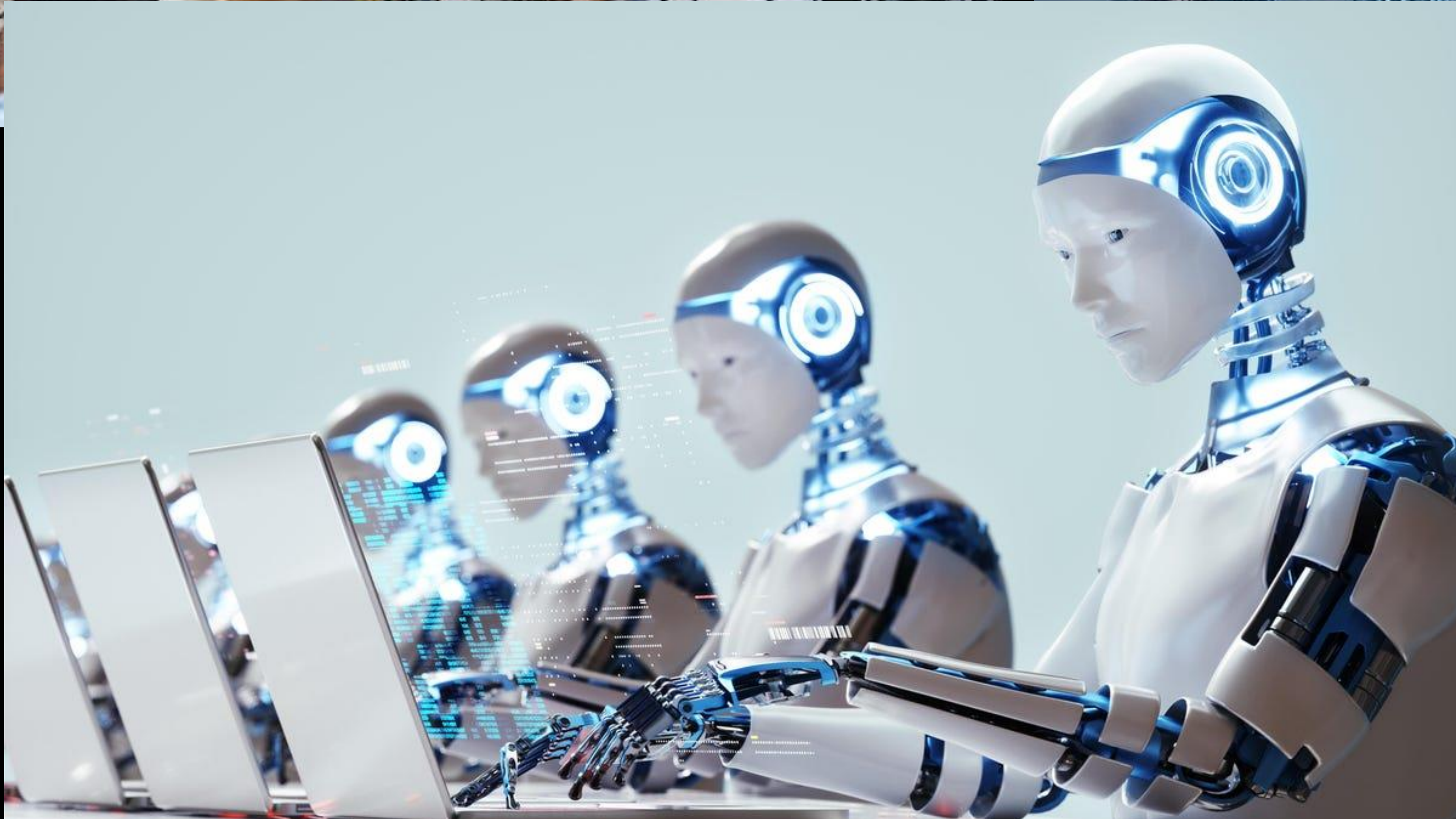
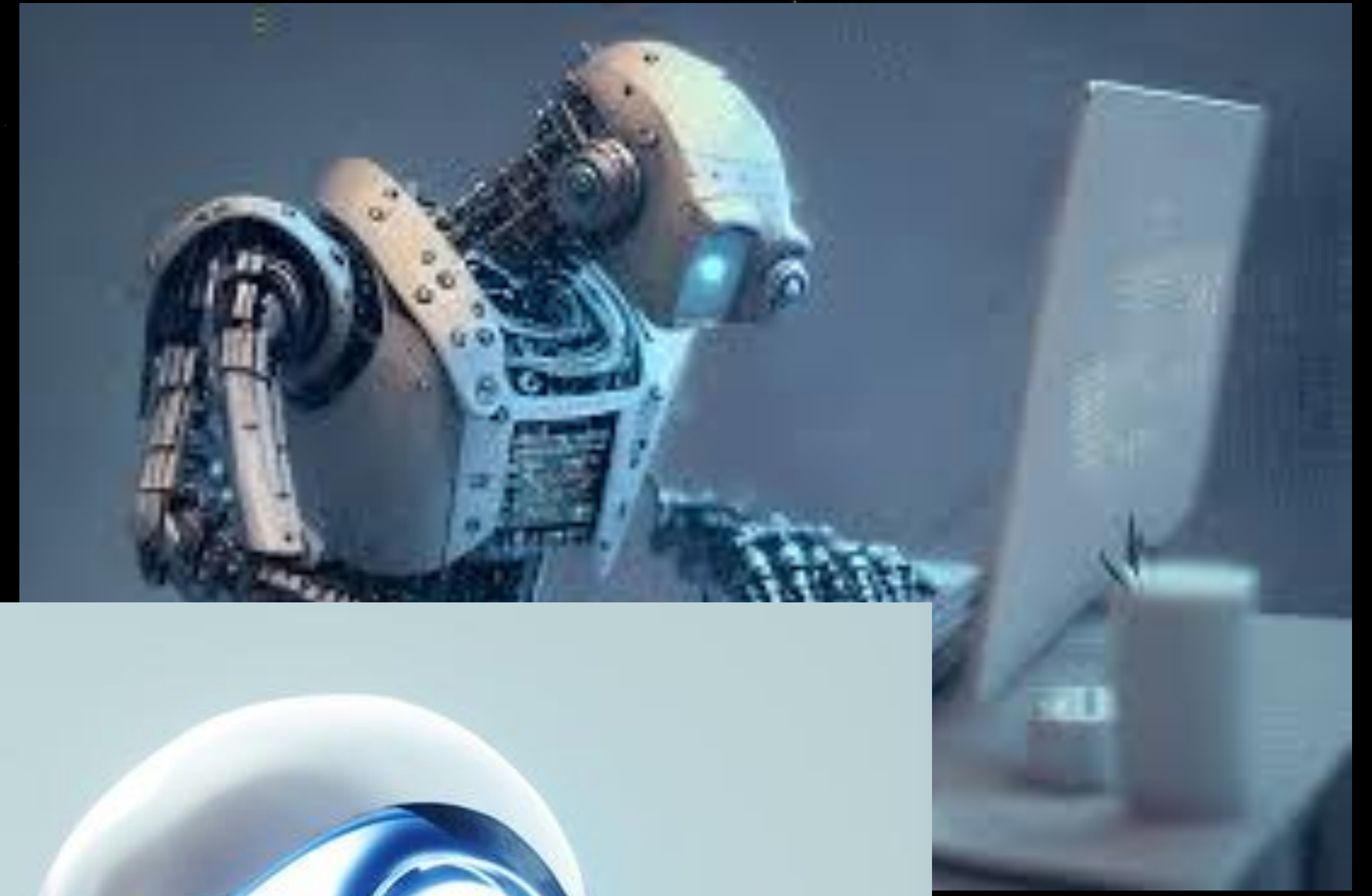




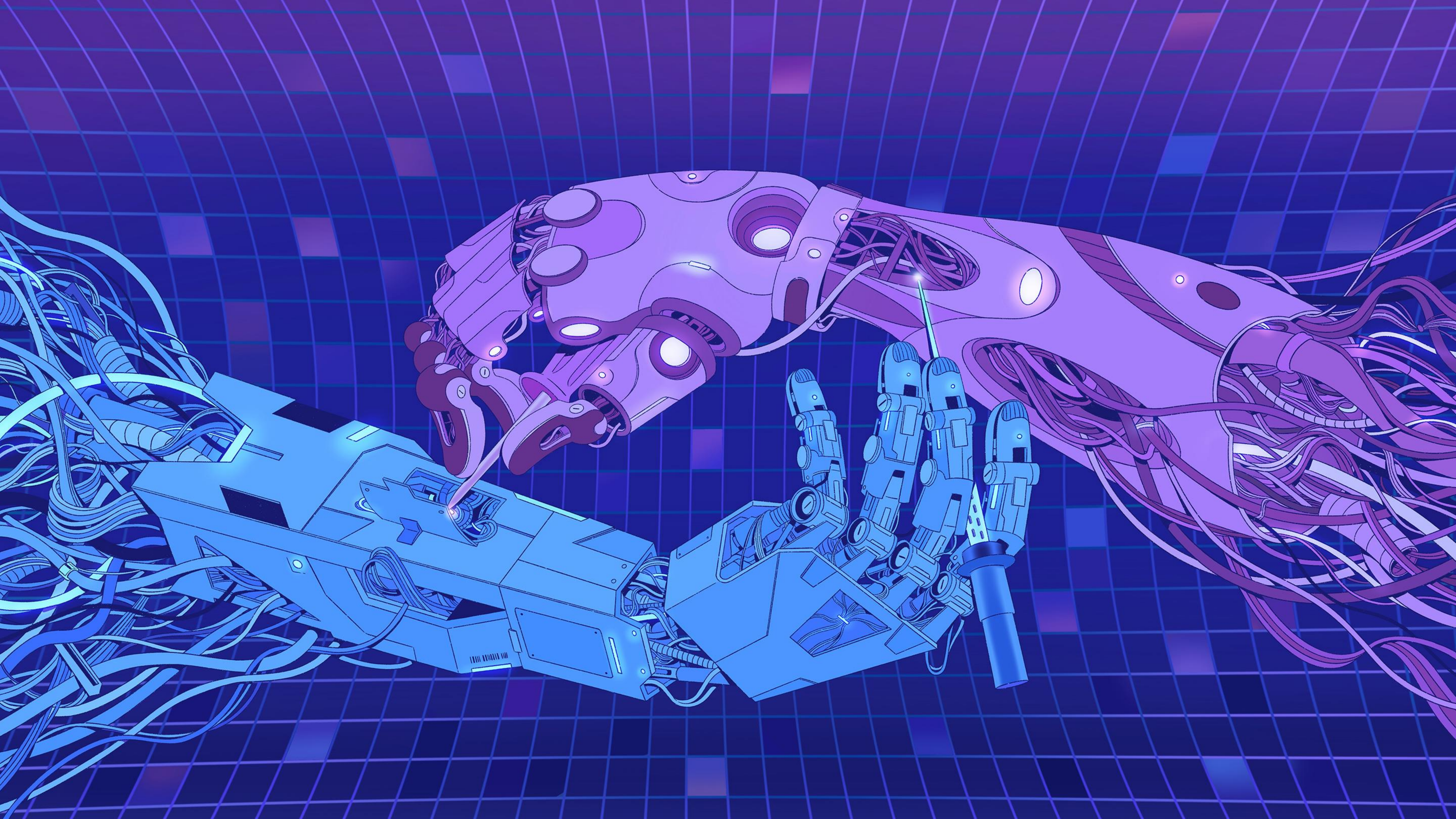














$$\int f(x) dx \quad \left( \sum_{j=1}^n a_j u_j(x) \right)' = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j u_j'(x) \quad c = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x), \quad d = \lim_{x \rightarrow b} f(x)$$

$$\Delta F = F(x_0 + \Delta x_0) - F(x_0) \quad I_1 = \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx \quad \{x_n \pm y_n\} = \{x_1 \pm y_1, \dots\}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt[n]{n+2})^3 - (\sqrt[n]{n})^3}{(\sqrt[n]{n+2})^2 + (\sqrt[n]{n+2})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n a_k z^k \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[n]{n+2} - \sqrt[n]{n})$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{[n]+1}\right)^{[n]+1} < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} \quad a = \psi\left(\frac{1}{q}\right) = \left[\psi\left(\frac{1}{q}\right)\right]^q$$

$$\int_0^1 \pi f^2(x) dx = \int_0^1 \pi \left(\frac{x}{h}\right)^2 dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\pi x^2}{h^2} dx \int [u_1(x) + u_2(x) + \dots + u_n(x)] dx$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^3 \left[ \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3^0}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} \right] = P_n(z_0) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k z_0^k = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$A_j \int f_j(x) dx + C \quad (a+x)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k a^{n-k} x^k \quad \int \left( \sum_{j=1}^n A_j f_j(x) \right) dx = \sum_{j=1}^n A_j \int f_j(x) dx$$

$$z^{n-2} + a^2 z^{n-3} + \dots + a^{n-1} \quad I_1 = \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx \quad z^n - a^n = (z-a)(z^{n-1} + a z^{n-2} + \dots + a^{n-1})$$

$$= a_0 + a_1 z + \dots + a_n z^n = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k z^k \quad (a_n \neq 0) \quad P_n(z) = a_0 + a_1 z \quad P_n(z)$$

$$\frac{a(x+h) - \log_a x}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \log_a \left( \frac{x+h}{x} \right)^{1/h} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log_a \frac{1}{x} \left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right)^{x/h} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \log_a (1+z)$$

$$P_n(z_0) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k z_0^k = 0 \quad I = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$



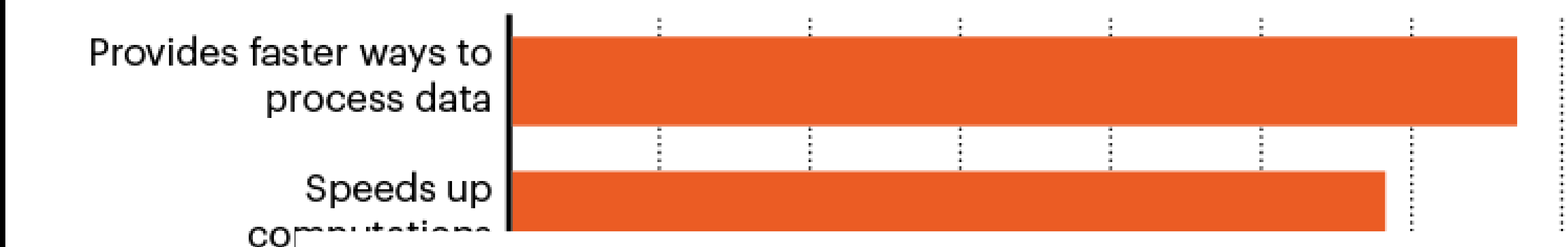
$\int f(x) dx$   
 $f(x), \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_j u_j(x)\right)' = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j u_j'(x)$   
 $\Delta F = F(x_2) - F(x_1)$   
 $x_2 \pm y_2, \dots$   
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{[n] + 1}$   
 $\int_0^1 \pi f^2(x) dx =$   
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^3 \left[ \frac{7}{3} + \frac{3}{x} \right]$   
 $a_j \int f_j(x) dx +$   
 $2^{n-2} + a^2 2^n$   
 $= a_0 + a_1 2 + \dots$   
 $a(x+h) - \log_a x$   
 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \log_a \left( \frac{x}{x+h} \right) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \log_a \frac{x}{x+h} \left( 1 + \frac{h}{x} \right) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \log_a \left( 1 + \frac{h}{x} \right)$   
 $P_n(z_0) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k z_0^k = 0$   
 $I = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$





# POSITIVE IMPACTS OF AI

Q: Considering machine-learning methods, what do you think are positive impacts of AI in research? (Choose all that apply.)



Saves r  
tim  
Auto

## LANGUAGE AGENTS ACHIEVE SUPERHUMAN SYNTHESIS OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

Makes it  
process new ki

**Michael D. Skarlinski<sup>1</sup>**

**Sam Cox<sup>1,2</sup>**

**Jon M. Laurent<sup>1</sup>**

Pro  
ways to

**James D. Braza<sup>1</sup>**

**Michaela Hinks<sup>1</sup>**

**Michael J. Hammerling<sup>1</sup>**

Answers que  
are oth  
diffic

**Manvitha Ponnampati<sup>1</sup>**

**Samuel G. Rodrigues<sup>1,3\*</sup>**

**Andrew D. White<sup>1,2\*</sup>**

Optimizes ex  
set-ups for acc

<sup>1</sup>FutureHouse Inc., San Francisco, CA

<sup>2</sup>University of Rochester, Rochester, NY

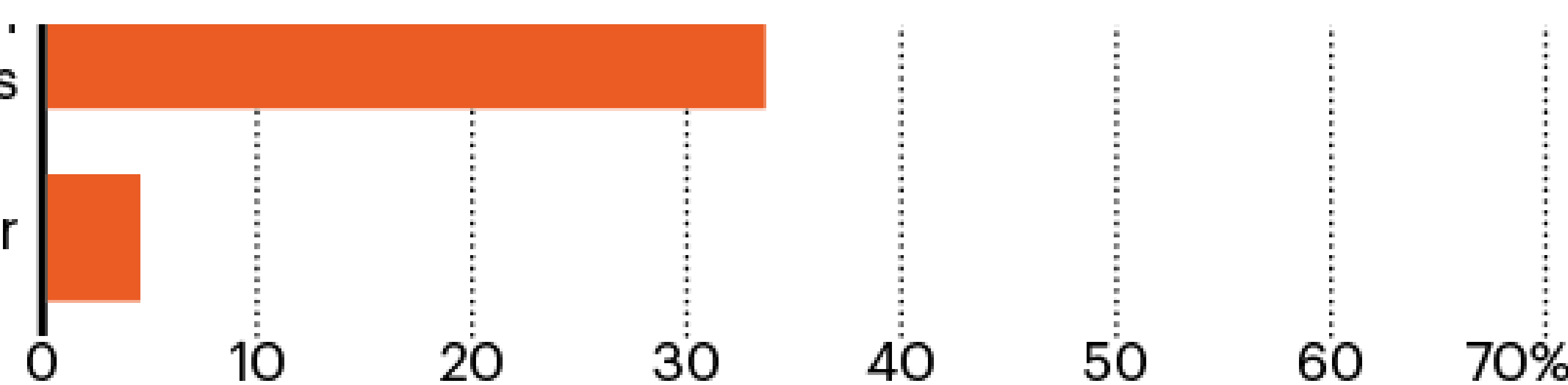
<sup>3</sup> Francis Crick Institute, London, UK

\*These authors jointly supervise technical work at FutureHouse.

Correspondence to: {sam, andrew}@futurehouse.org

Generates new research  
hypotheses

Other







ADVANCED CHATBOT

AI

TUTORIAL

# The AI Scientist: Towards Fully Automated Open-Ended Scientific Discovery

Chris Lu<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Cong Lu<sup>3,4,\*</sup>, Robert Tjarko Lange<sup>1,\*</sup>, Jakob Foerster<sup>2,†</sup>, Jeff Clune<sup>3,4,5,†</sup> and David Ha<sup>1,†</sup>

\*Equal Contribution, <sup>1</sup>Sakana AI, <sup>2</sup>FLAIR, University of Oxford, <sup>3</sup>University of British Columbia, <sup>4</sup>Vector Institute, <sup>5</sup>Canada CIFAR AI Chair, <sup>†</sup>Equal Advising





# The AI Scientist: Towards Fully Automated Open-Ended Scientific Discovery

Chris Lu<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Cong Lu<sup>3,4,\*</sup>, Robert Tjarko Lange<sup>1,\*</sup>, Jakob Foerster<sup>2,†</sup>, Jeff Clune<sup>3,4,5,†</sup> and David Ha<sup>1,†</sup>

\*Equal Contribution, <sup>1</sup>Sakana AI, <sup>2</sup>FLAIR, University of Oxford, <sup>3</sup>University of British Columbia, <sup>4</sup>Vector Institute, <sup>5</sup>Canada CIFAR AI Chair, <sup>†</sup>Equal Advising

Table 1 | Performance of THE AI SCIENTIST’s automated LLM reviewing system on 500 ICLR 2022 papers. We show mean and 95% bootstrap confidence intervals, and highlight the comparison between the human baseline and our best AI reviewer.

	Reviewer	Balanced Acc. $\uparrow$	Accuracy $\uparrow$	F1 Score $\uparrow$	AUC $\uparrow$	FPR $\downarrow$	FNR $\downarrow$
	<b>Human (NeurIPS)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.52</b>
	Random Decision	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.50
	Always Reject	0.50	0.59	0.00	0.50	0.00	1.00
Uncalibrated	Sonnet 3.5	0.52 $\pm$ 0.01	0.40 $\pm$ 0.01	0.55 $\pm$ 0.01	0.52 $\pm$ 0.01	0.95 $\pm$ 0.02	0.00 $\pm$ 0.00
	GPT-4o-mini	0.53 $\pm$ 0.02	0.65 $\pm$ 0.01	0.11 $\pm$ 0.06	0.53 $\pm$ 0.02	0.01 $\pm$ 0.01	0.94 $\pm$ 0.04
	GPT-4o (0-shot)	0.61 $\pm$ 0.04	0.68 $\pm$ 0.03	0.43 $\pm$ 0.07	0.61 $\pm$ 0.04	0.11 $\pm$ 0.03	0.67 $\pm$ 0.07
	GPT-4o (1-shot)	0.60 $\pm$ 0.03	<b>0.70 <math>\pm</math> 0.03</b>	0.37 $\pm$ 0.08	0.60 $\pm$ 0.03	0.04 $\pm$ 0.02	0.76 $\pm$ 0.06
Calibrated	Sonnet 3.5 @8	0.59 $\pm$ 0.04	0.65 $\pm$ 0.04	0.45 $\pm$ 0.06	0.59 $\pm$ 0.04	0.20 $\pm$ 0.04	0.61 $\pm$ 0.07
	GPT-4o-mini @6	0.59 $\pm$ 0.04	0.64 $\pm$ 0.04	0.45 $\pm$ 0.06	0.59 $\pm$ 0.04	0.22 $\pm$ 0.05	0.60 $\pm$ 0.07
	GPT-4o (0-shot) @6	0.63 $\pm$ 0.04	0.63 $\pm$ 0.04	0.56 $\pm$ 0.05	0.63 $\pm$ 0.04	0.38 $\pm$ 0.05	0.36 $\pm$ 0.07
	<b>GPT-4o (1-shot) @6</b>	<b>0.65 <math>\pm</math> 0.04</b>	<b>0.66 <math>\pm</math> 0.04</b>	<b>0.57 <math>\pm</math> 0.05</b>	<b>0.65 <math>\pm</math> 0.04</b>	<b>0.31 <math>\pm</math> 0.05</b>	<b>0.39 <math>\pm</math> 0.07</b>

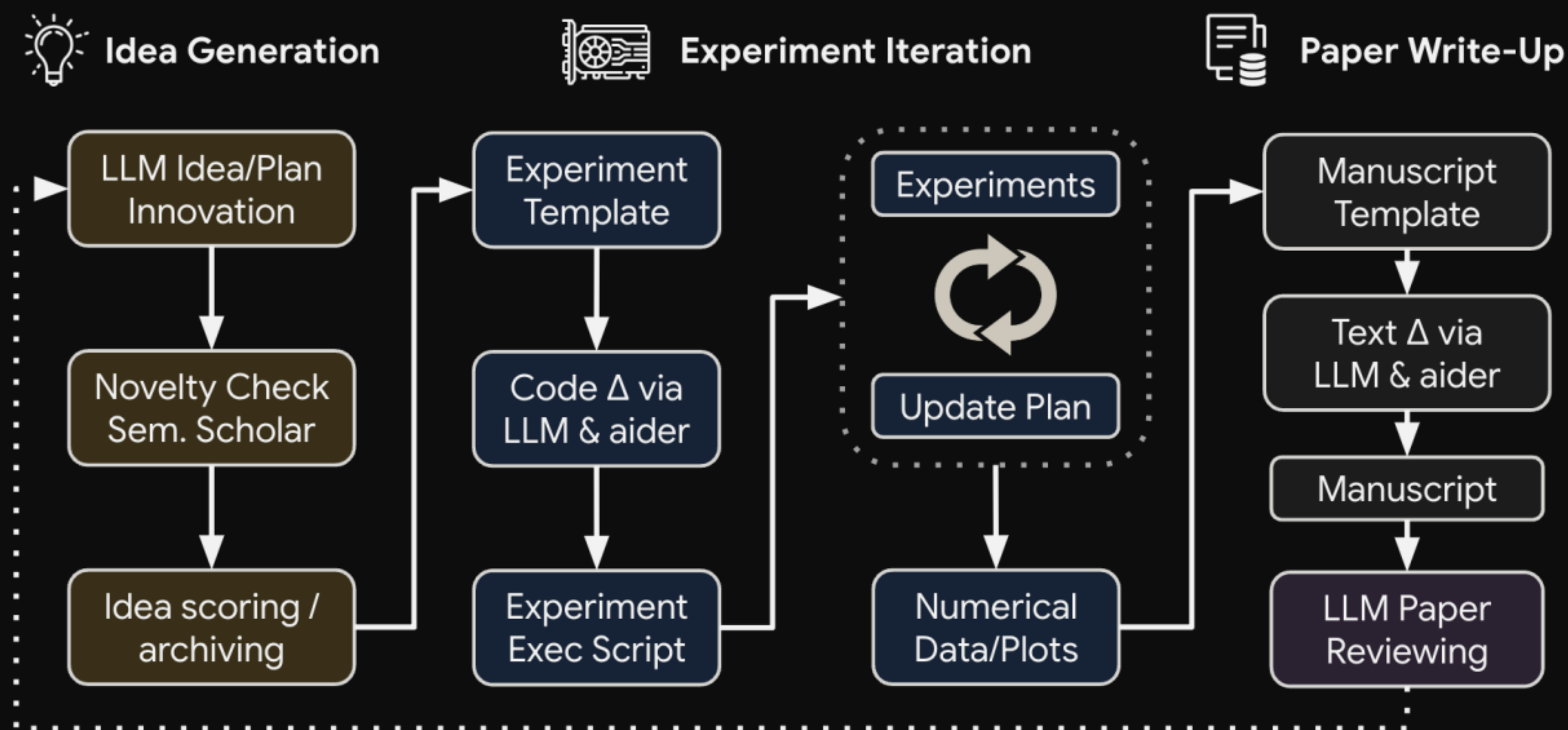
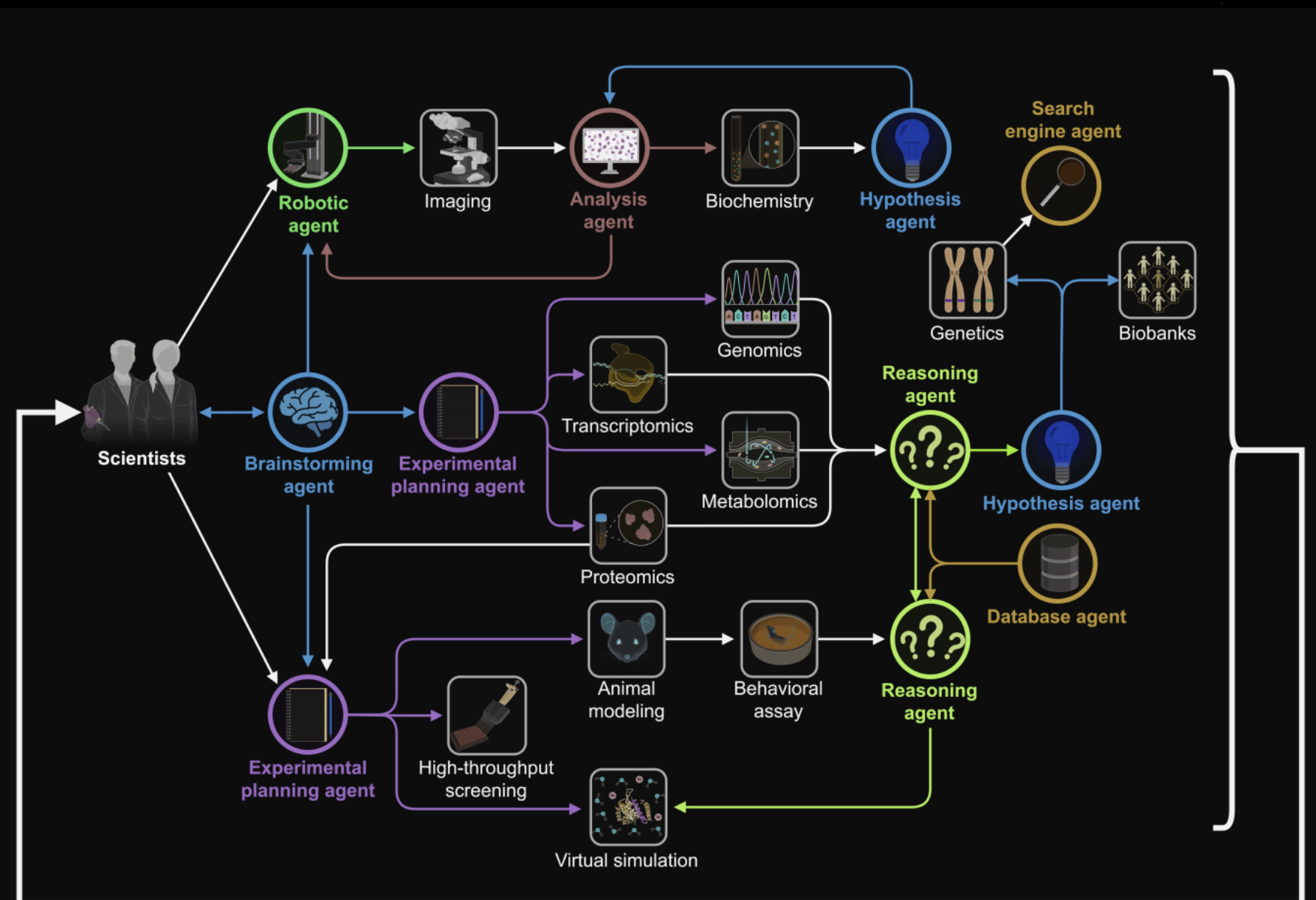


Figure 3 | Preview of the “Adaptive Dual-Scale Denoising” paper which was entirely autonomously generated by THE AI SCIENTIST. The full paper can be viewed in Appendix D.1

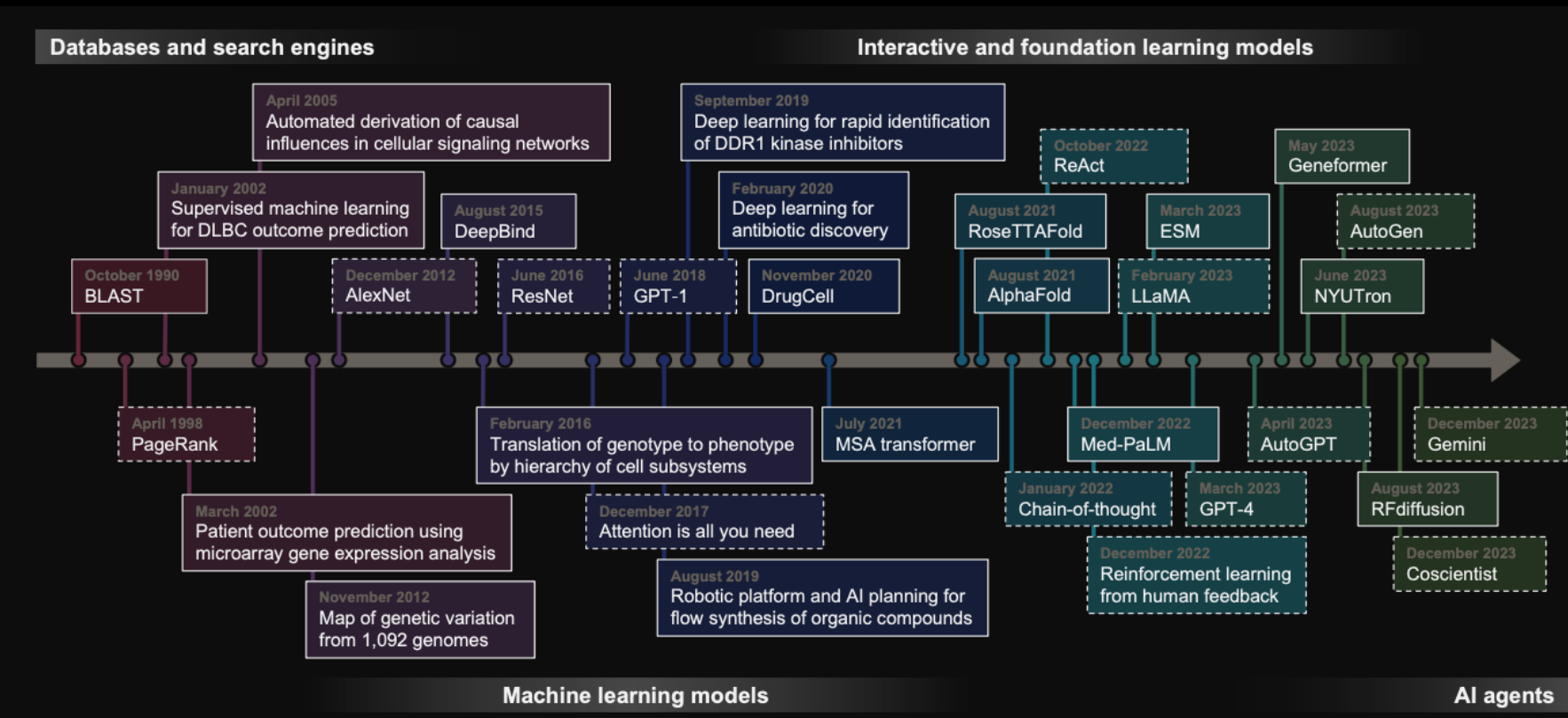
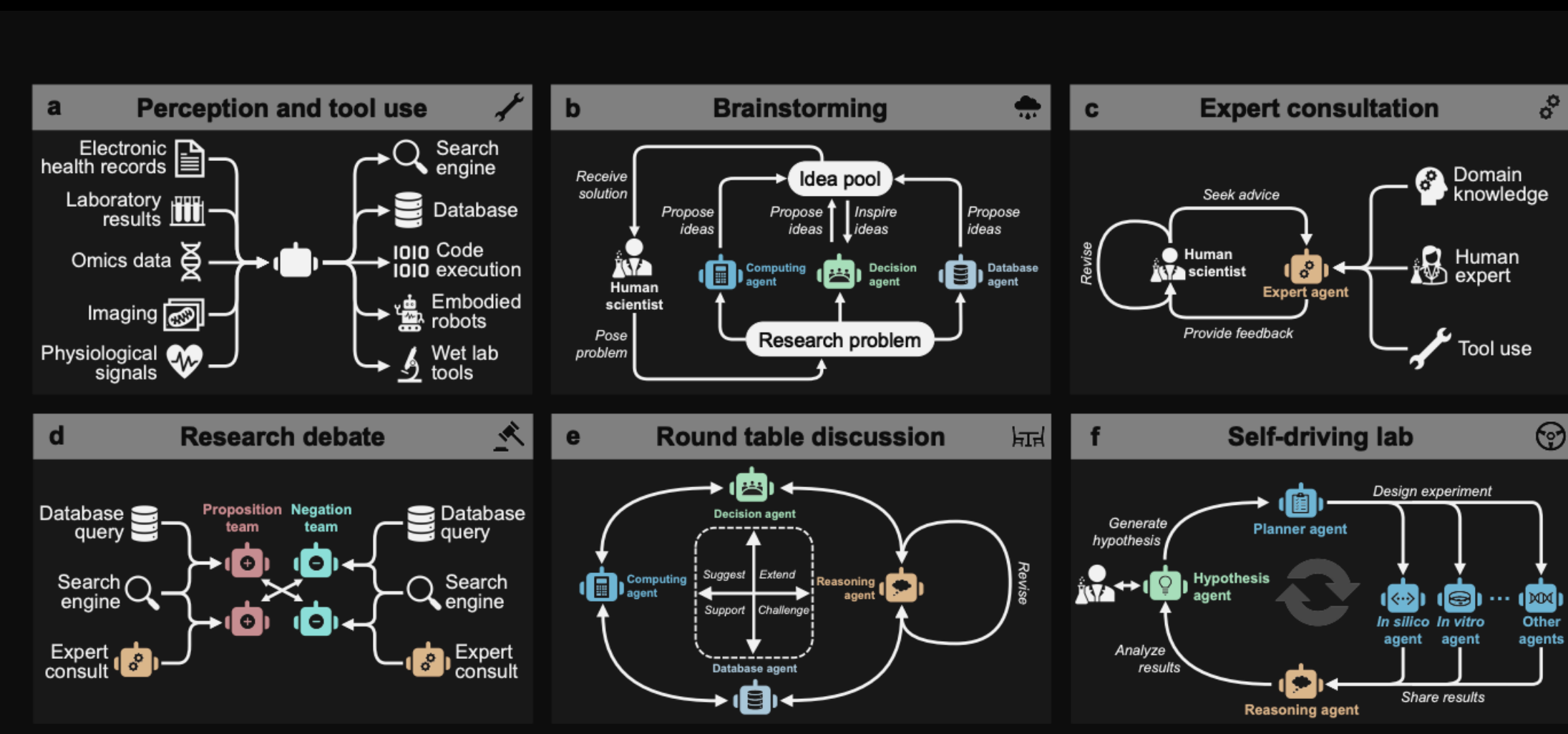
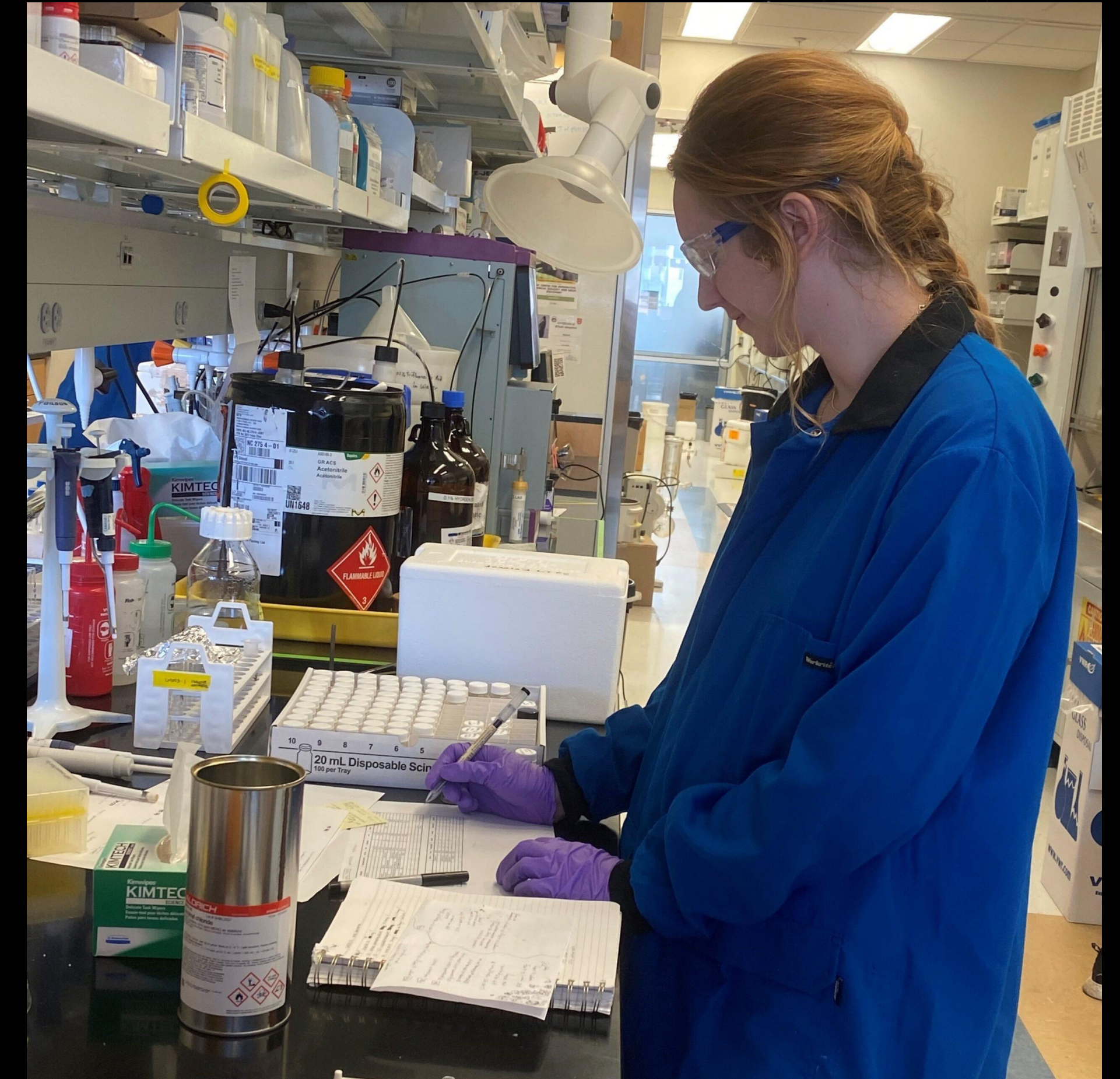
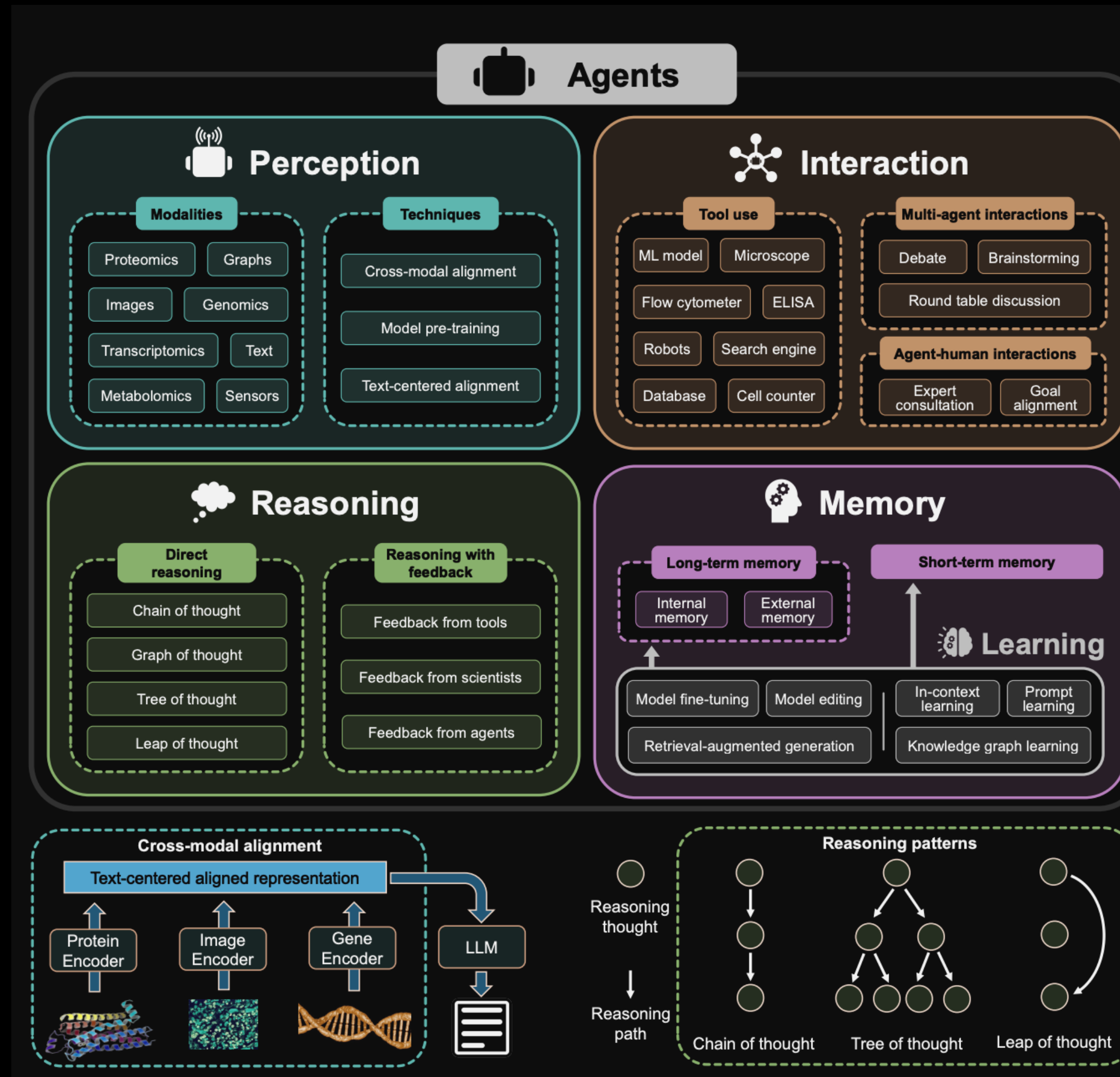


# Empowering Biomedical Discovery with AI Agents

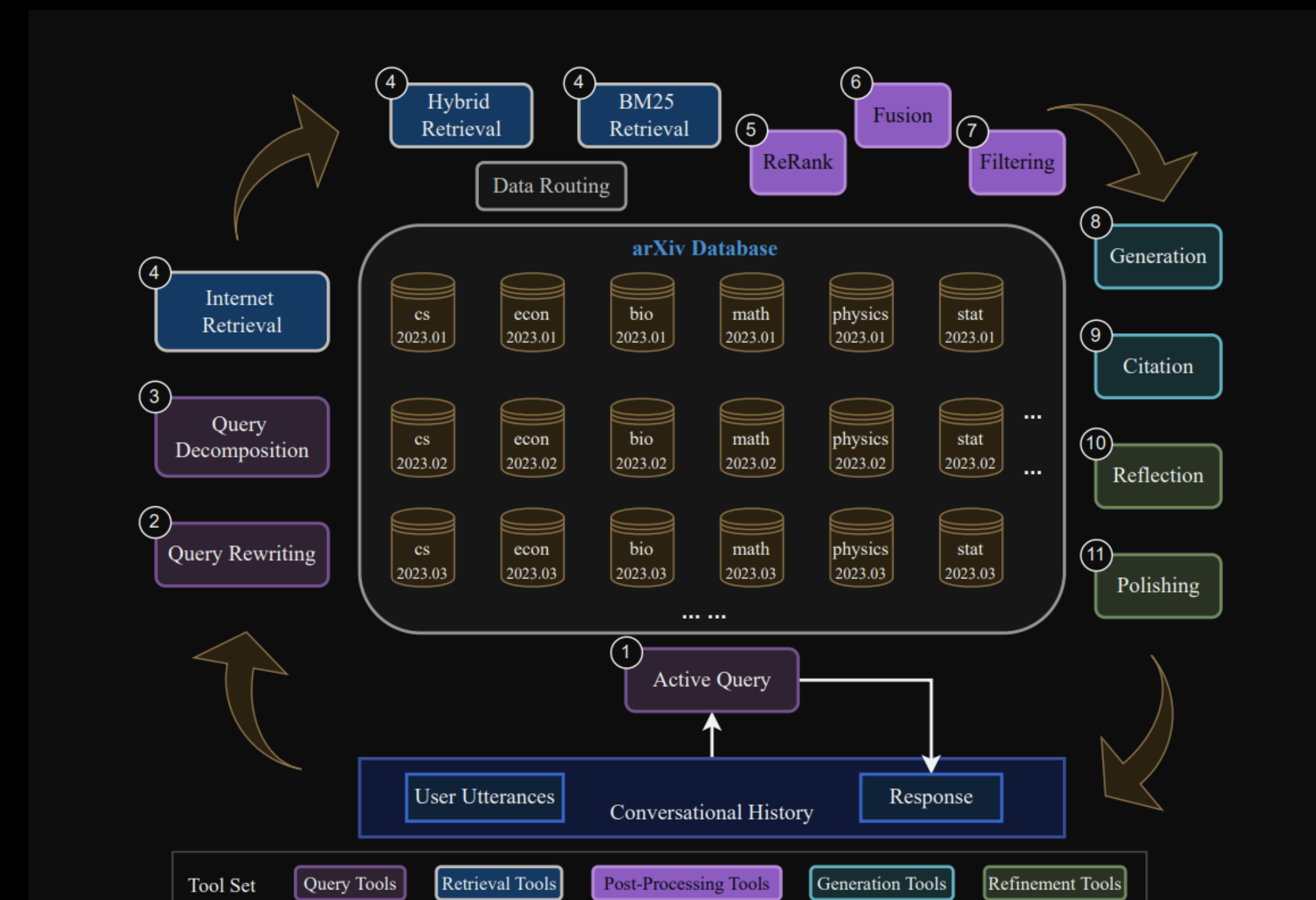
Shanghua Gao<sup>1</sup>, Ada Fang<sup>1,2,8,+</sup>, Yepeng Huang<sup>1,3,+</sup>, Valentina Giunchiglia<sup>1,4,+</sup>, Ayush Noori<sup>1,5,+</sup>, Jonathan Richard Schwarz<sup>1</sup>, Yasha Ektefaie<sup>1,6</sup>, Jovana Kondic<sup>7</sup>, and Marinka Zitnik<sup>1,8,9,10,#</sup>



**Figure 1: Empowering biomedical research with AI agents.** AI agents pave the way for "AI scientists" capable of skeptical learning and reasoning. These multi-agent systems consist of agents based on conversable large language models (LLMs) and can coordinate machine learning (ML) tools, experimental platforms, humans, or even combinations of them. Robotic agent, AI agent that operates robotic hardware for physical experiments; Database agent, AI agent that can information in databases via 'function calling' and APIs; Reasoning agent, AI agent capable of direct reasoning and reasoning with feedback; Hypothesis agent, AI agent that is creative and reflective when developing hypotheses, capable of characterizing its own uncertainty and using that as a driver to refine its scientific knowledge bases; Brainstorming agent, AI agent that generates a broad spectrum of research ideas; Search engine agent, AI agent that uses search engines as tools to rapidly gather information; Analysis agent, AI agent capable of analyzing experimental results to summarize findings and synthesize concepts; Experimental planning agent, AI agent that optimizes an experimental protocol for execution.



**Figure 2: Evolving use of data-driven models in research.** Data-driven approaches, from databases and search engines, machine learning, and interactive learning models to advanced agent systems (Section ), have reshaped biomedical research throughout the last several decades. Dashed boxes represent studies focused predominantly on algorithmic machine learning innovation; solid-line boxes represent studies focused predominantly on biomedical discovery.

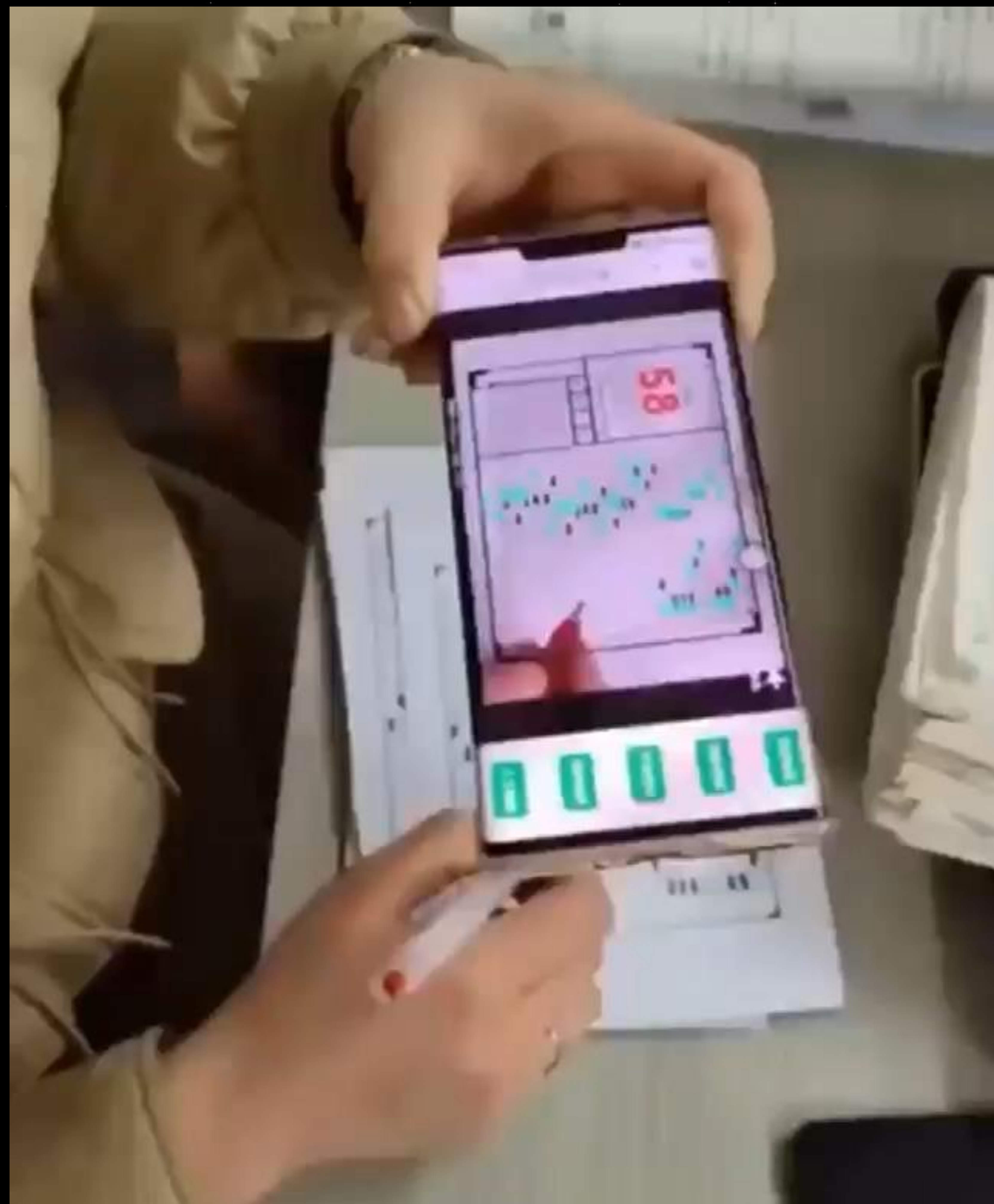
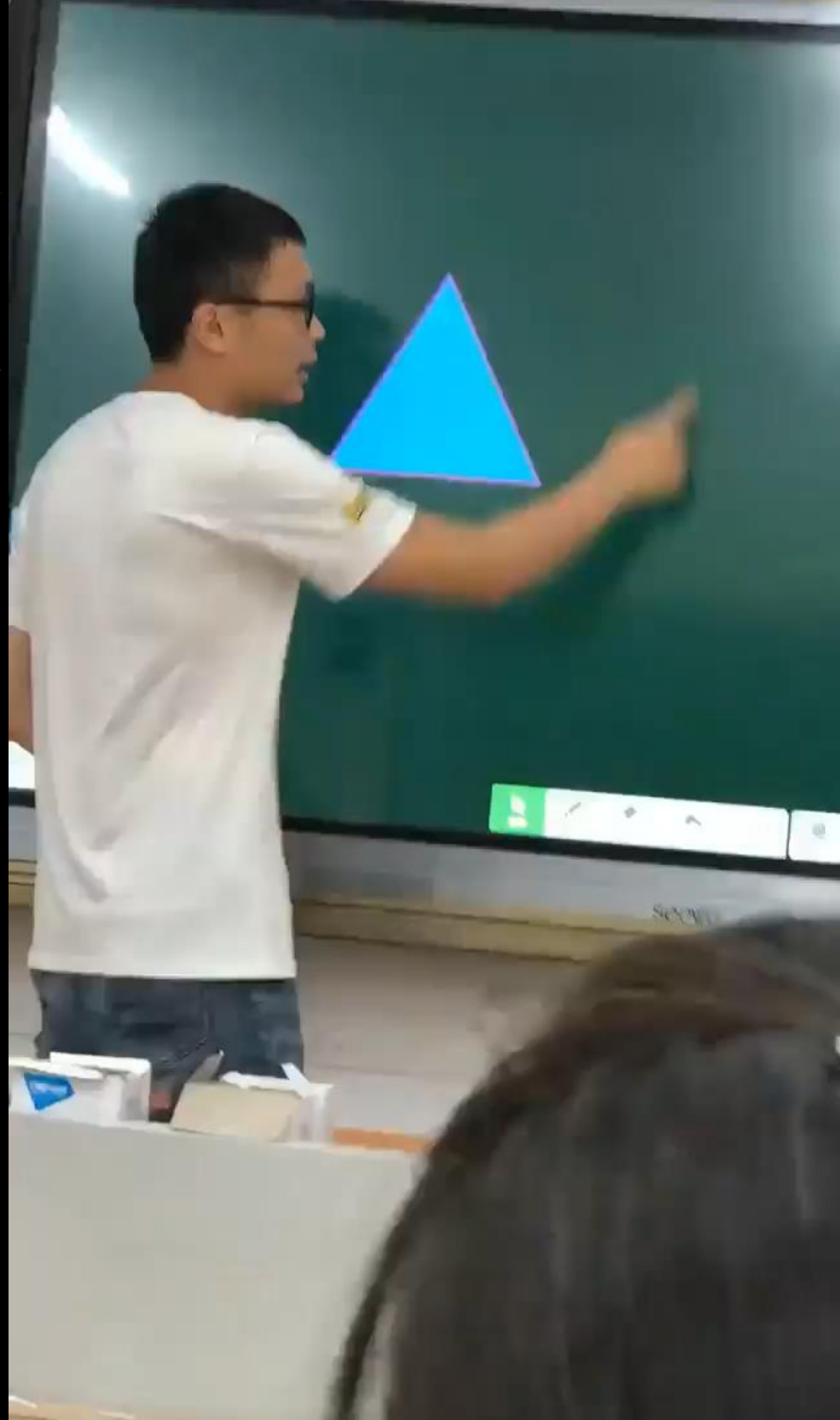


**Figure 1: Main Workflow of OpenResearcher.**











# What would you like to learn today?

Type or share a file to start...



## History

### Tell me about the history of writing.

Before words and keyboards, how did humans communicate through the ages? Let's explore the evolution of the written word and discover how it has shaped cultures, preserved knowledge, and empowered societies.

## Arts



### What is the meaning of "The Scream" by Edvard Munch?

This famous painting has left many people wondering about its meaning. Let's take a closer look at the color choices to understand the story behind its unsettling images.

## Culture

### What's the biggest wave ever surfed?

Imagine a wave taller than a building. Believe it or not, someone has surfed it. Let's discover the record-breaking waves conquered by surfers (and the ones that got away).



## Biology



### What causes some sea creatures to glow?

Uncover the secrets of the deep. Why do some sea creatures glow?

## Astronomy

### How do scientists study black holes?

Black holes are invisible yet scientists have managed to learn a lot about them. Let's explore the science behind these dark objects.

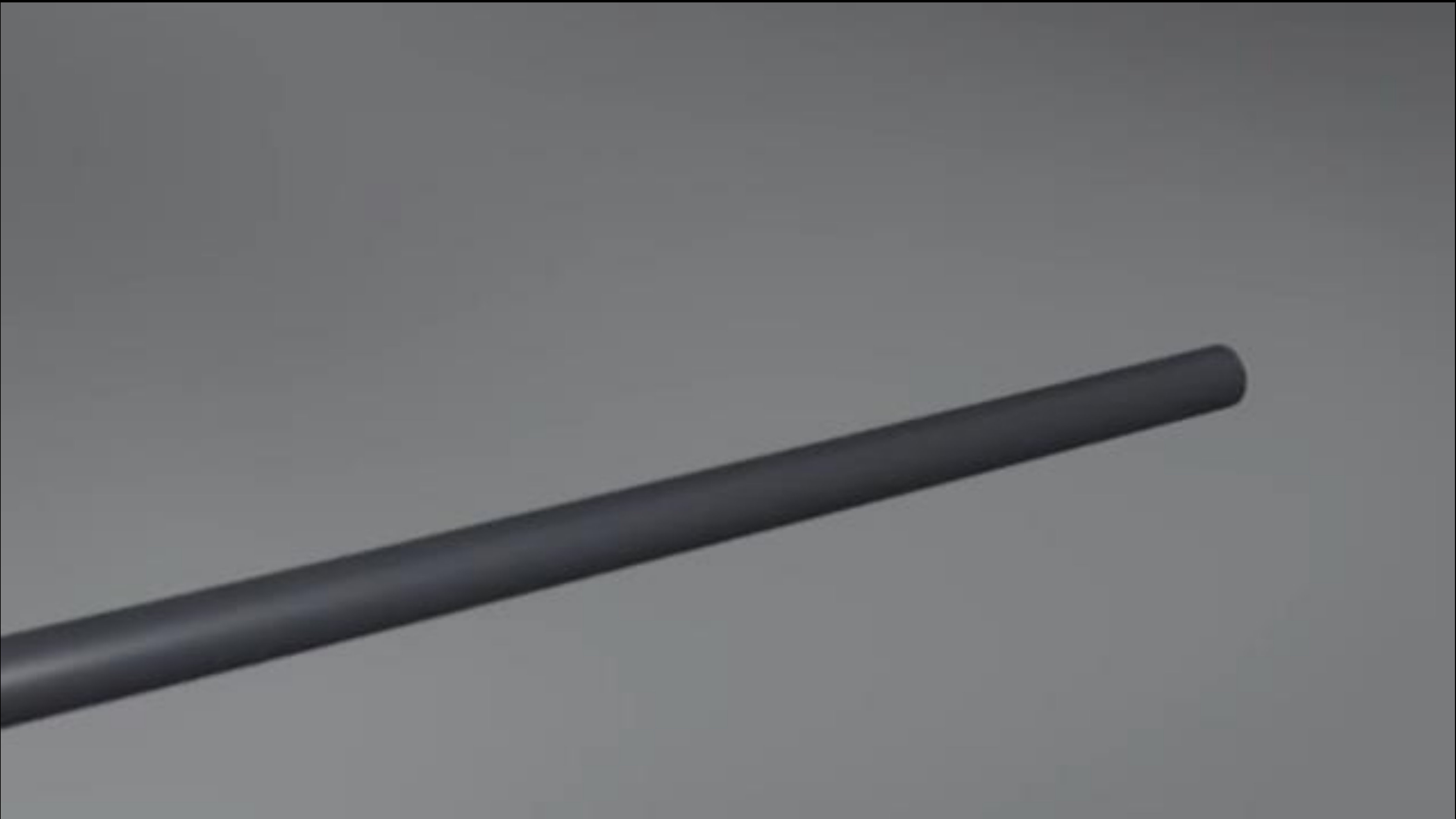
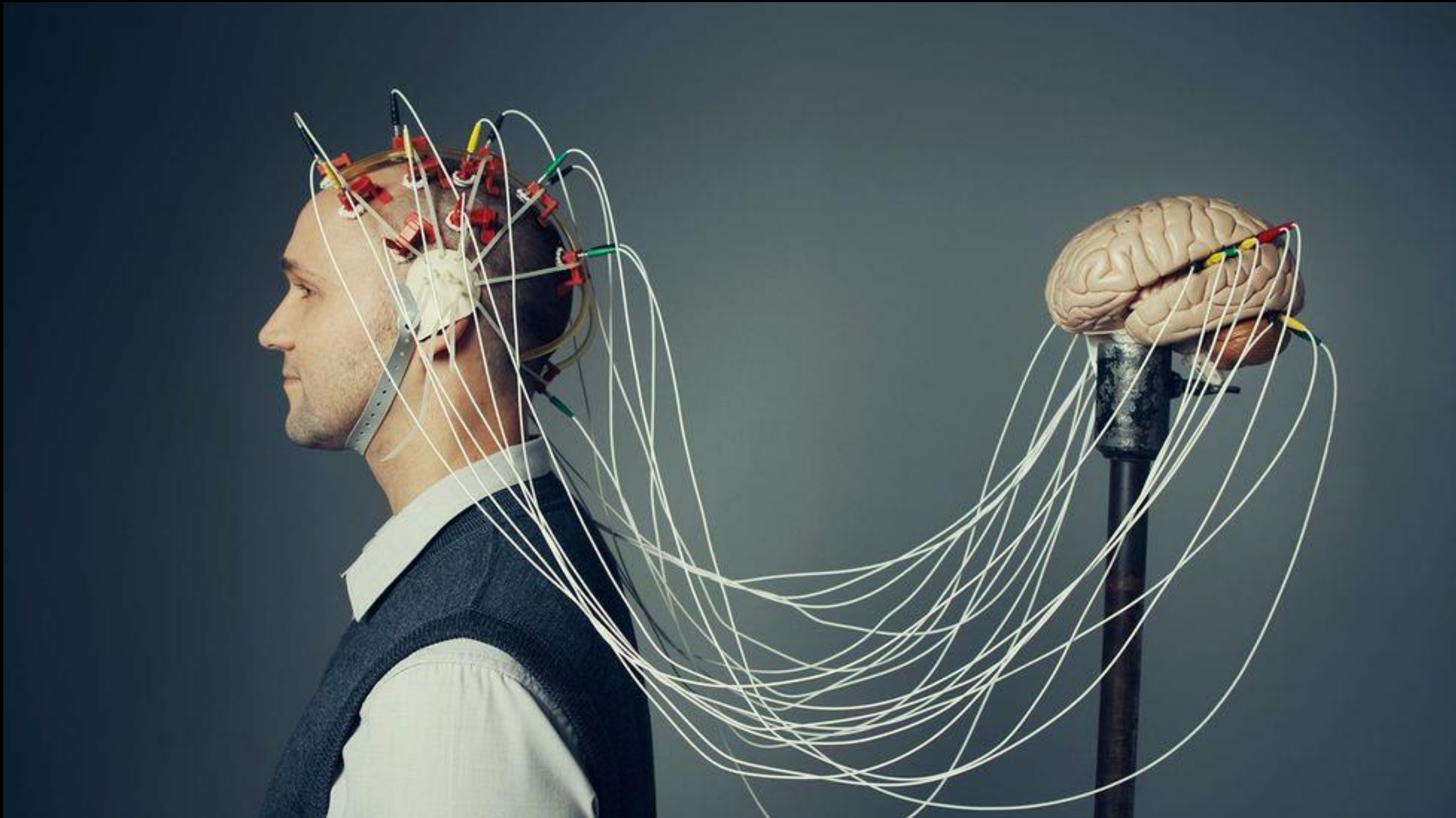


**Chinese kids are learning English with AI Human?!**

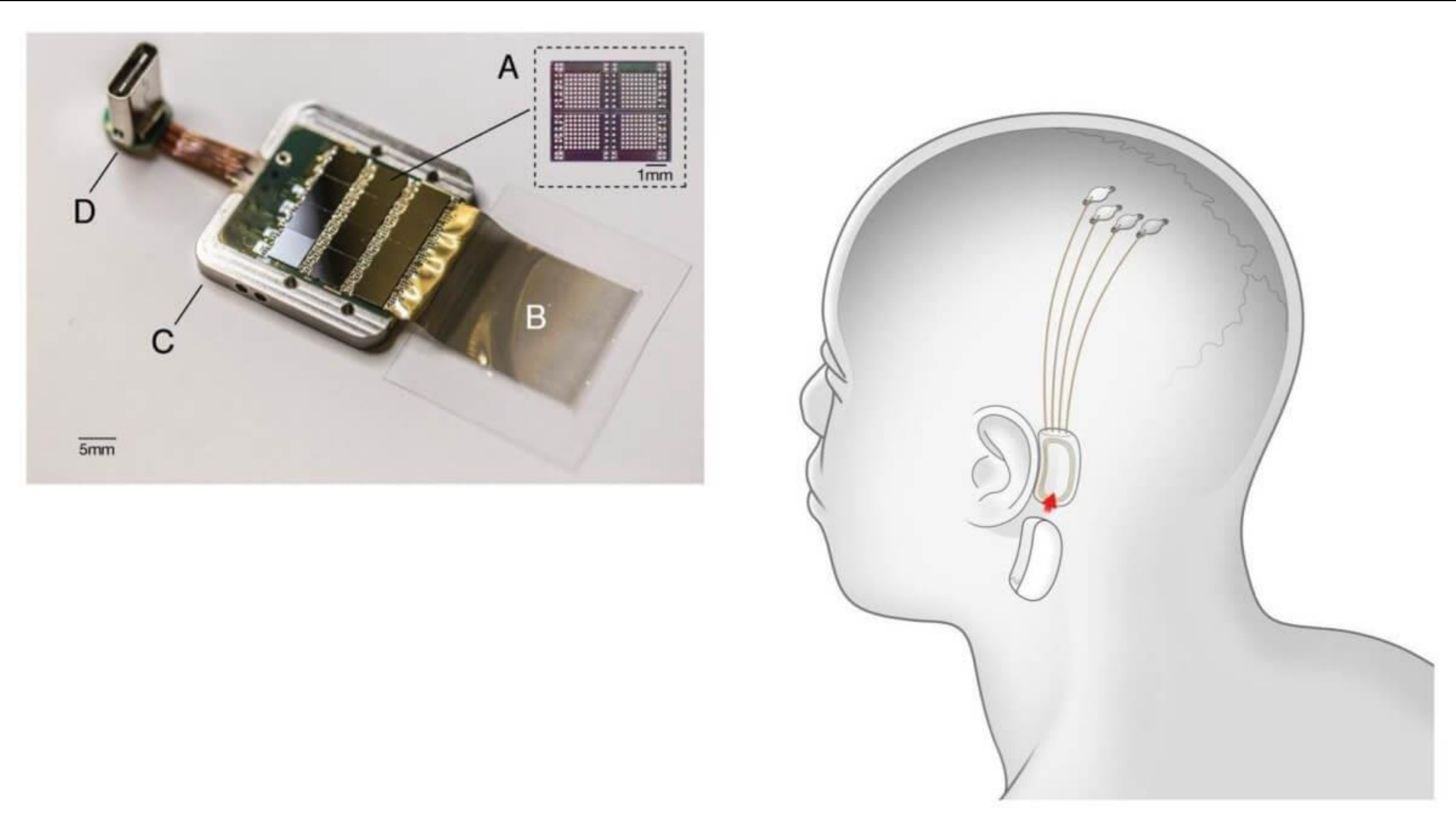




BRAIN COMPUTER INTERFACE

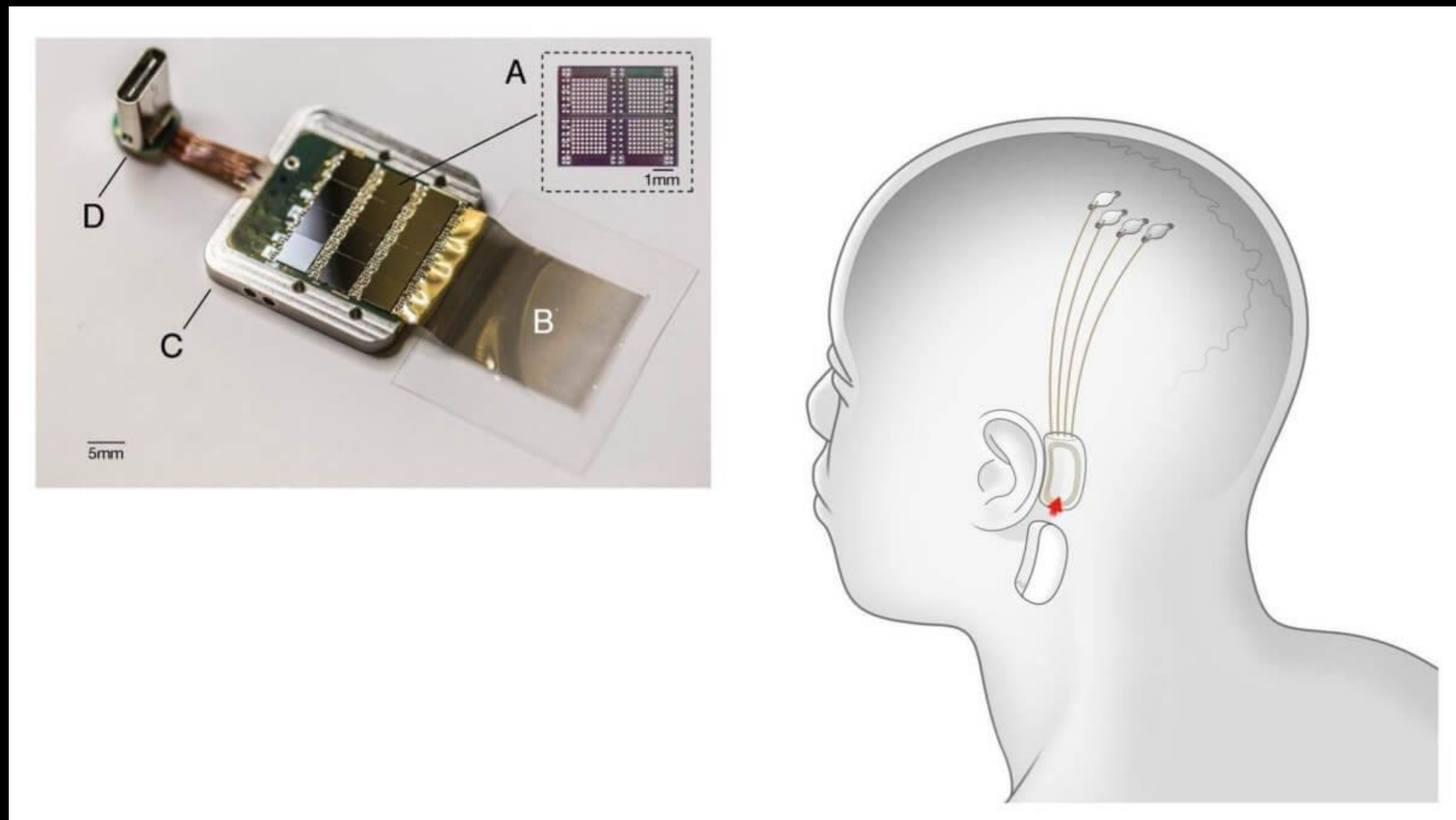
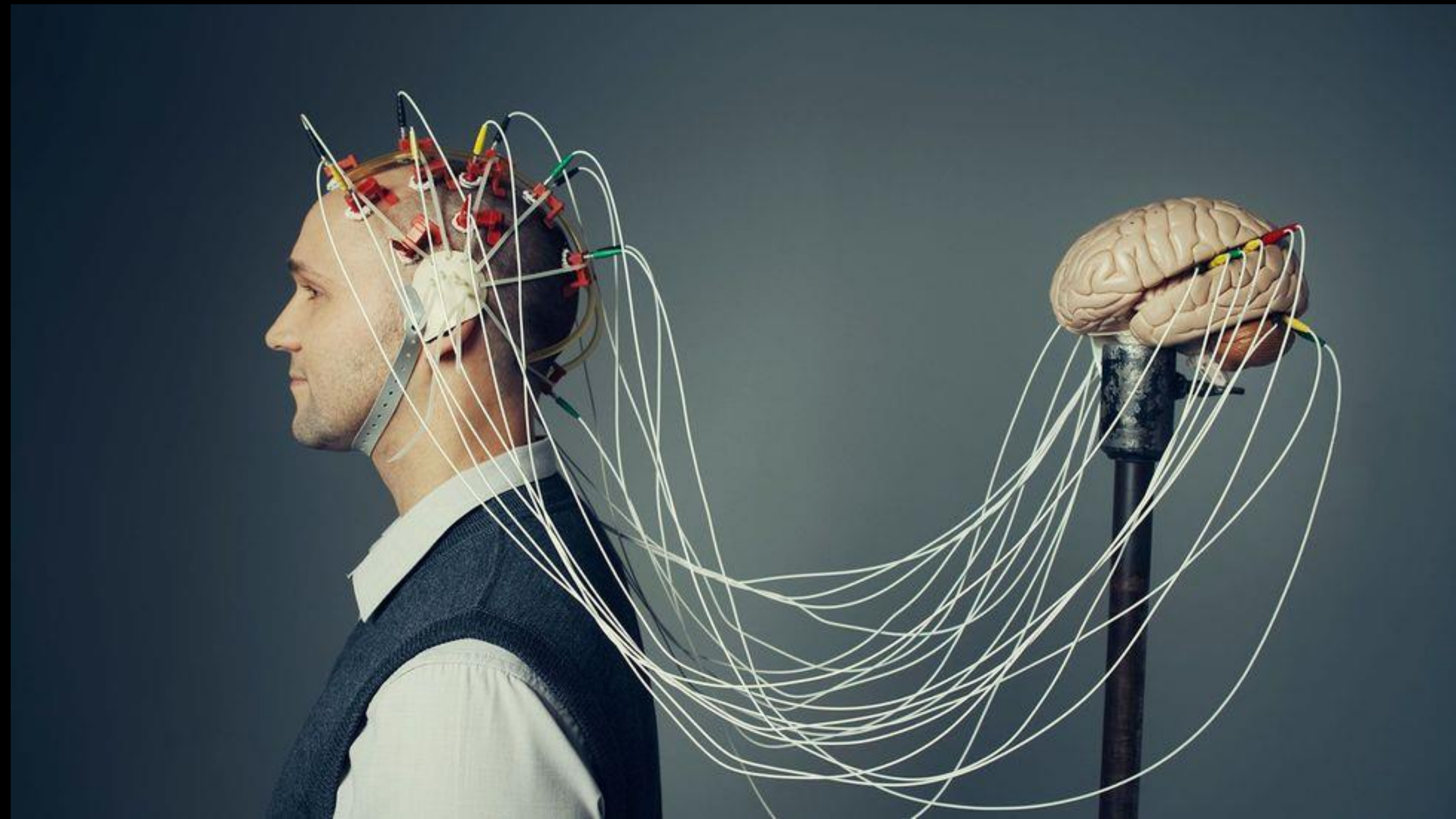


SYNCHRON



NEURALINK



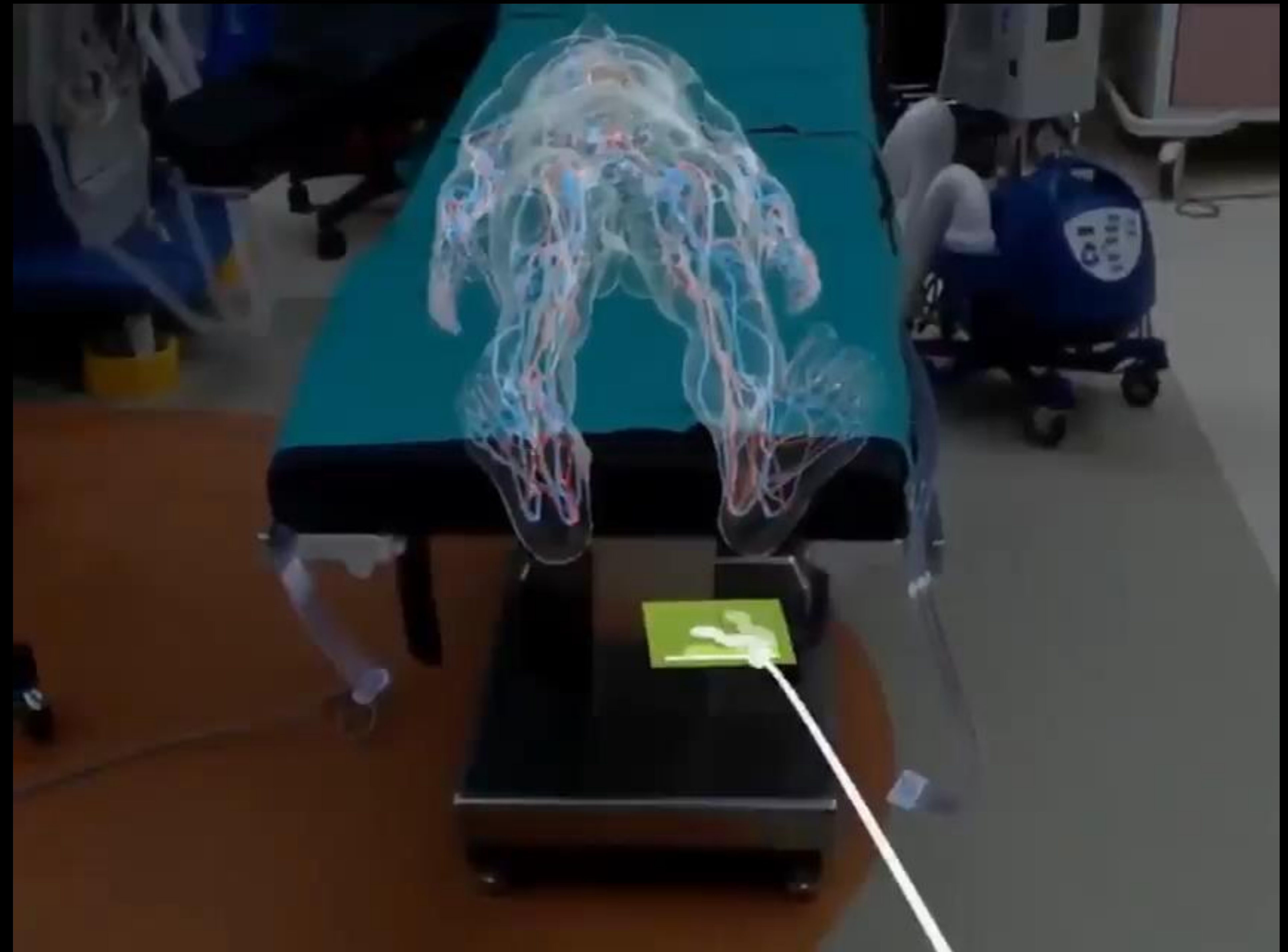








# ENGINEERING AND MEDICAL ASSISTANTS

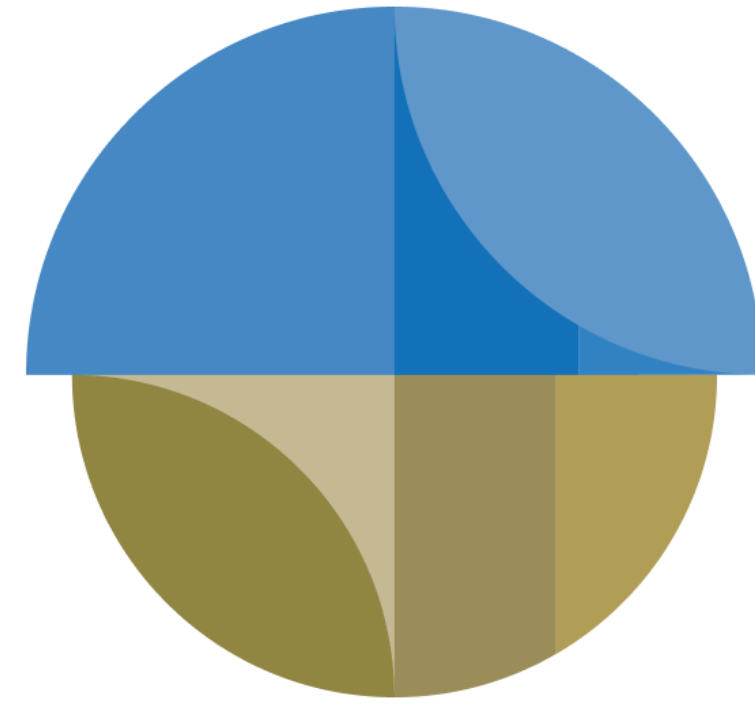




# Job landscape

By 2025, new jobs will emerge and others be displaced by a shift in the division of labour between humans and machines, affecting:

97 million



85 million

### Growing job demand:

1. Data Analysts and Scientists
2. AI and Machine Learning Specialists
3. Big Data Specialists
4. Digital Marketing and Strategy Specialists
5. Process Automation Specialists
6. Business Development Professionals
7. Digital Transformation Specialists
8. Information Security Analysts
9. Software and Applications Developers
10. Internet of Things Specialists

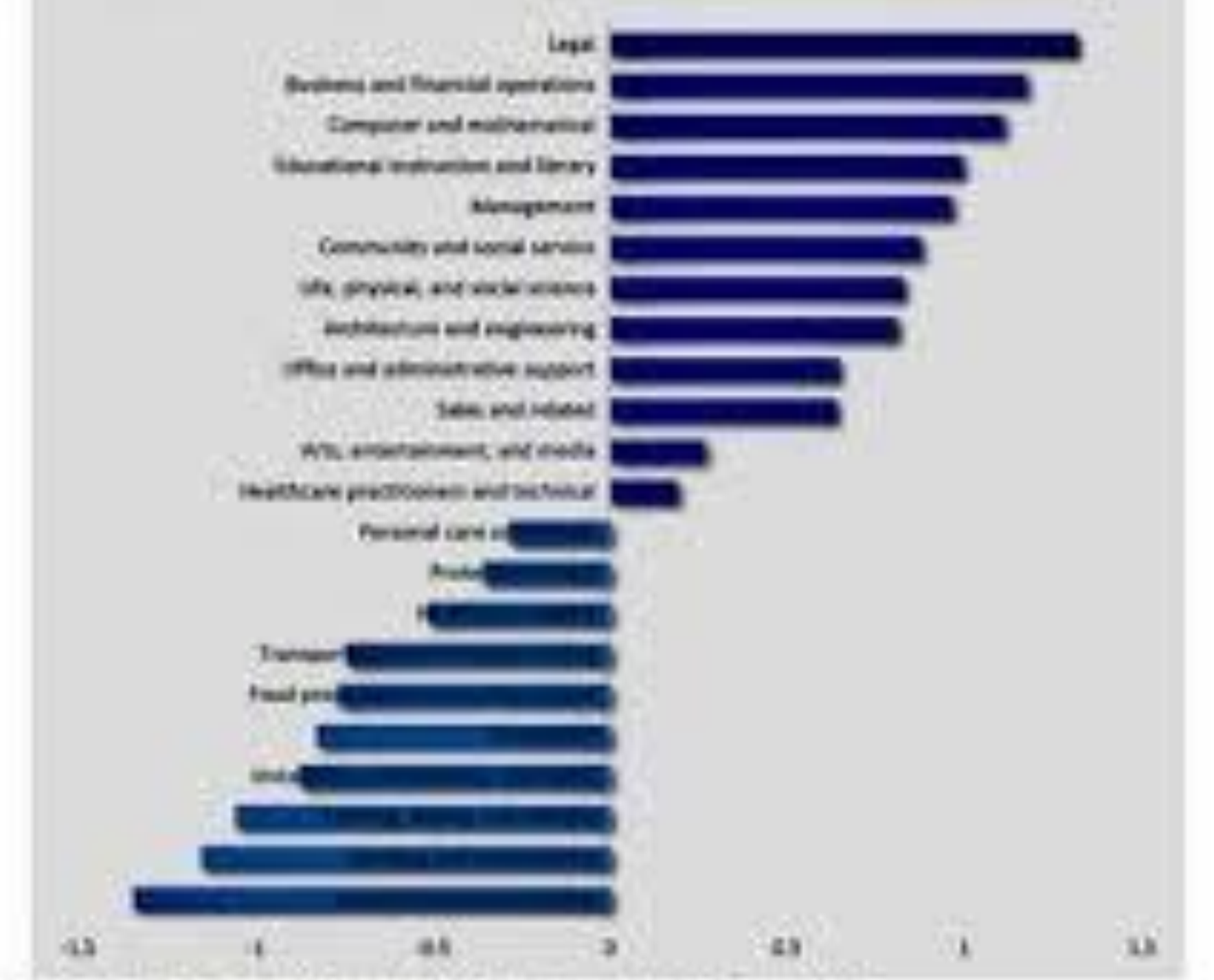
### Decreasing job demand:

1. Data Entry Clerks
2. Administrative and Executive Secretaries
3. Accounting, Bookkeeping and Payroll Clerks
4. Accountants and Auditors
5. Assembly and Factory Workers
6. Business Services and Administration Managers
7. Client Information and Customer Service Workers
8. General and Operations Managers
9. Mechanics and Machinery Repairers
10. Material-Recording and Stock-Keeping Clerks

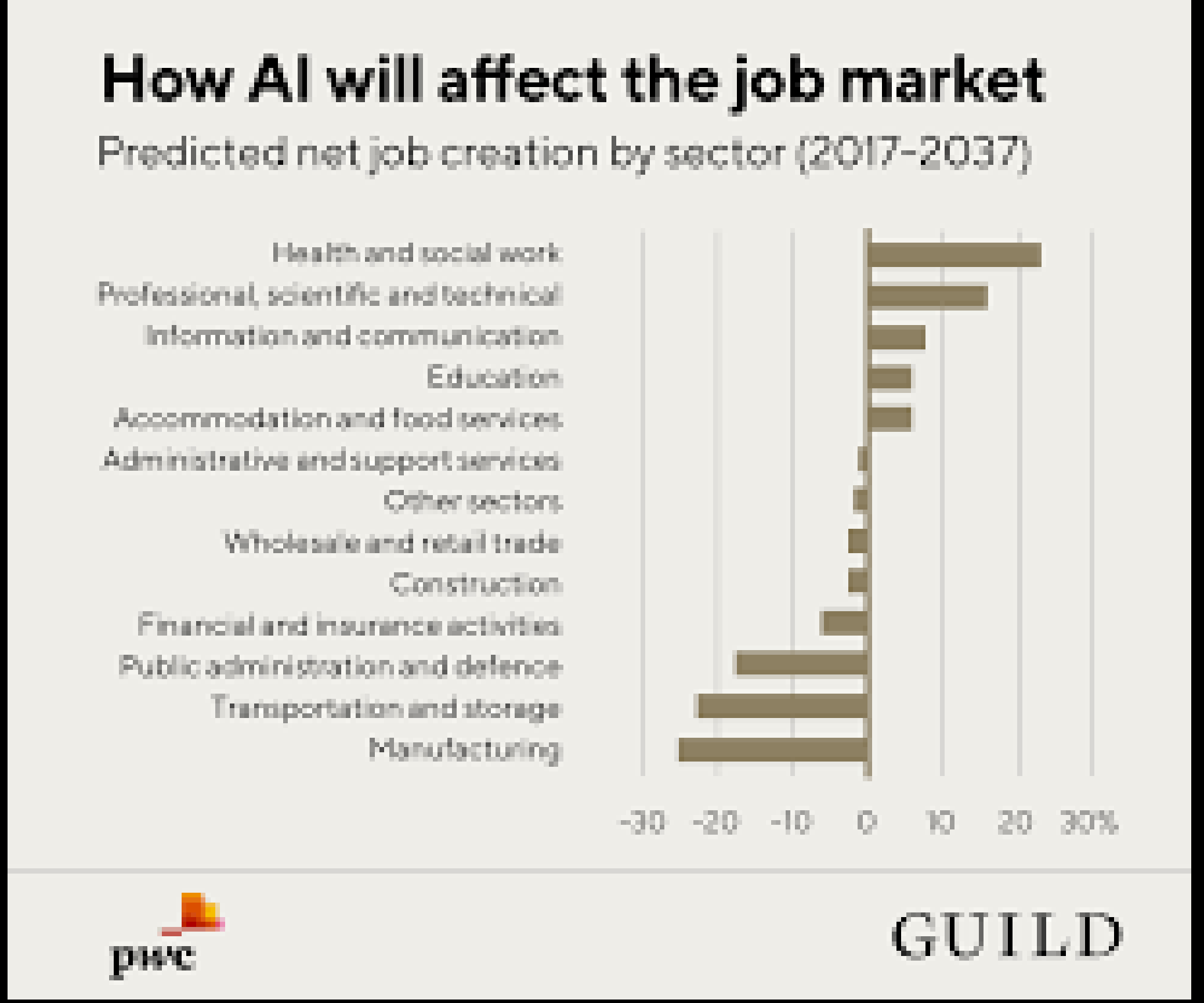
Source: Future of Jobs Report 2020, World Economic Forum.



Figure 1. White-collar jobs are more likely to be exposed to AI. Average AI Occupational Exposure (AOE) Score per Major Occupational Group



North Carolina Department of Commerce, Labor & Economic Analysis Division (LEAD)  
 Analysis of data from Felton, S., Raj, M., & Sarmah, R. (2021). Occupational industry and geographic exposure to artificial intelligence: A novel dataset and its potential uses. Strategic Management Journal, 41, 209-221. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sm.3226>







commentary in snack-sized mouthfuls

**"I want AI to do my laundry and dishes so that I can do art and writing, not for AI to do my art and writing so that I can do my laundry and dishes."**

Author and videogame enthusiast **Joanna Maciejewska** nails it (although bathroom cleaning goes ahead of laundry and dishes)

"I'm sure I deserve a lot of"



Prof (Dr) Simon See

Prof (Adj), Univ of Newcastle, Coventry, Mahindra, UI, BUPT, SJTU,  
NTU

Distinguish Fellow, Fudan Uni

And

Head of AI Technology Center, NVIDIA

