1. Deep learning is more or less the same as machine learning. The way deep learning works is simply through examples, just like the human brain. The brain goes through various concepts related to a particular problem and tries to solve it. Similarly, deep learning uses various levels of neural networks and each network hierarchically determines specific parts of the solution. Now, this process requires a large amount of data and large processing power (a reason why it is more well suited for complex rather than simple problems). In machine learning, on the other hand, much simpler problems can be tackled, but when it comes to larger data and complex problems, data learning easily has the upper hand.   
   Coming to the question, deep learning may not overtake machine learning, as the amount of data and power it needs is massive, compared to machine learning. Even if the power requirements are met, it is not well suited for simpler problems.
2. Supervised Learning – PROS and CONS

PROS: Very easy to understand compared to unsupervised learning. Input data is well known and labelled.

CONS: When we have a very dynamic set of data, then it becomes hard to label data and hence to use supervised learning. It cannot classify data on its own. Only information that is available to us can be used to train the model. Any unknown information will not be discovered.

1. Unsupervised Learning – PROS and CONS

PROS: Since data has no predefined labels and the machine learns on its own, there is a high possibility that it can unearth new information that may have not been seen by man.

CONS: If the dataset is small or inefficient, it may give less accurate outputs.

1. Reinforced Learning – PROS and CONS

PROS: Errors can be corrected once they are detected, and the chances of the same error occurring is low.

CONS: It is not preferred for solving complex problems. Data-hungry method.