



GPT-3 研究报告

创新工场AI工程院



1. Definition of Commonly Used Terminologies 背景技术介绍

- NPL Tasks 自然语言处理任务
- Language Models 语言模型
- Zero / One / Few shot learning 零/单/小样本学习
- Transfer Learning 迁移学习
- Transformer Models Transformer 模型

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1.1 NPL Tasks 自然语言处理任务

广义上自然语言处理任务具体可以追溯到问题回答、机器翻译、搜索引擎、假新闻检测等25个大类底下30多个亚种。

A

- Anaphora (linguistics)
- Automated essay scoring
- Automatic hyperlinking
- Automatic summarization

C

- CLAWS (linguistics)
- Collocation extraction

E

- Entity linking

G

- Google Neural Machine Translation

L

- Language identification
- Lemmatisation

- Linguistic empathy

M

- Machine translation
- Mobile translation

N

- Name resolution (semantics and text extraction)
- Named-entity recognition
- Neural machine translation

O

- Open information extraction

P

- Part-of-speech tagging
- Phrase chunking

Q

- Question answering

R

- Relationship extraction
- Résumé parsing

S

- Semantic parsing
- Semantic role labeling
- Sentence boundary disambiguation
- Shallow parsing
- Stemming

T

- Terminology extraction
- Text segmentation
- Text simplification
- Textual entailment
- Truecasing

数据来源:

1. https://natural-language-understanding.fandom.com/wiki/List_of_natural_language_processing_tasks
2. Ratnaparkhi, Adwait. Maximum entropy models for natural language ambiguity resolution. Diss. University of Pennsylvania, 1998
3. Zhang, M., Feng, V. W., Qin, B., Hirst, G., Liu, T., & Huang, J. Encoding World Knowledge in the Evaluation of Local Coherence
4. wikipedia:Category:Tasks of natural language processing

1.2 Language Models 语言模型

模型可以依据给定一组单词生成最可能出现的下一单词(及其概率)或者预测不同单词(及其概率)。(想象成例如Google查询自动补全)。事实证明, 这些类型的模型对于许多其他任务很有用, 尽管它们可能仅仅只在普通的单词数据中进行的训练。

Learned by BERT



Learned by ERNIE



哈尔滨是黑龙江的省会, 国际冰雪文化名城

ERNIE 通过学习词与实体的表达, 使模型能够建模出『哈尔滨』与『黑龙江』的关系, 学到『哈尔滨』是『黑龙江』的省会以及『哈尔滨』是个冰雪城市。Zhang et al, ERNIE: Enhanced Language Representation with Informative Entities. 1441-1451. 10.18653/v1/P19-1139.

1.3 Zero / One / Few shot learning 零/单/小样本学习

研究人员希望机器学习模型在学习了一定类别的大量数据后，对于新的类别，只需要少量的样本就能快速学习，这就是 Few-shot Learning 要解决的问题。根据 样本的数量 k 的不同我们有了零/单/小样本学习。零样本学习是指不给到模型新任务的样本，而单样本学习是指给到单一的样本。

Zero-shot

The model predicts the answer given only a natural language description of the task. No gradient updates are performed.

```
1 Translate English to French: ← task description
2 cheese => ..... ← prompt
```

Few-shot

In addition to the task description, the model sees a few examples of the task. No gradient updates are performed.

```
1 Translate English to French: ← task description
2 sea otter => loutre de mer ← examples
3 peppermint => menthe poivrée ←
4 plush girafe => girafe peluche ←
5 cheese => ..... ← prompt
```

1.4 Transfer Learning 迁移学习

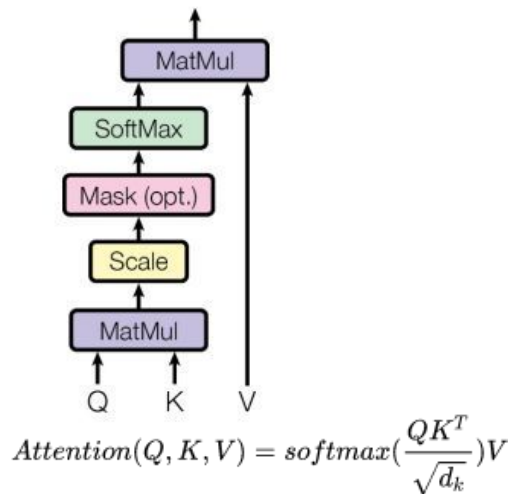
迁移学习指的是“深度学习”中的概念, 在该概念中, 为一个任务(例如图像中的对象检测示例)训练模型, 但是可以为其他任务(例如评估MRI扫描)利用模型并以此为基础。我们有时在一个感兴趣的领域中有一个分类任务, 但是我们只在另一个感兴趣的领域中有足够的训练数据, 并且后者可能位于不同的特征空间或遵循不同的数据分布。在这种情况下, 如果成功地进行知识转移, 就可以避免昂贵的数据标记工作, 从而大大提高学习性能。

- **为什么要在自然语言处理任务中使用迁移学习?**
 - 许多 NLP 任务共享关于语言的常识 (例如语言表示、结构相似性)
 - 任务之间可以互通有无——例如语法和语义
 - 带注释的数据很少, 应当尽可能多地利用其进行监督学习
 - 迁移学习促成了许多有监督的 NLP 任务的 SOTA (如分类、信息提取、问答等)
- **迁移学习包括 Transductive 与 Inductive 两种:**
 - Transductive: 相同的任务; 但只有原领域的标注数据
 - Inductive: 不同的任务; 只有目标领域的标注数据

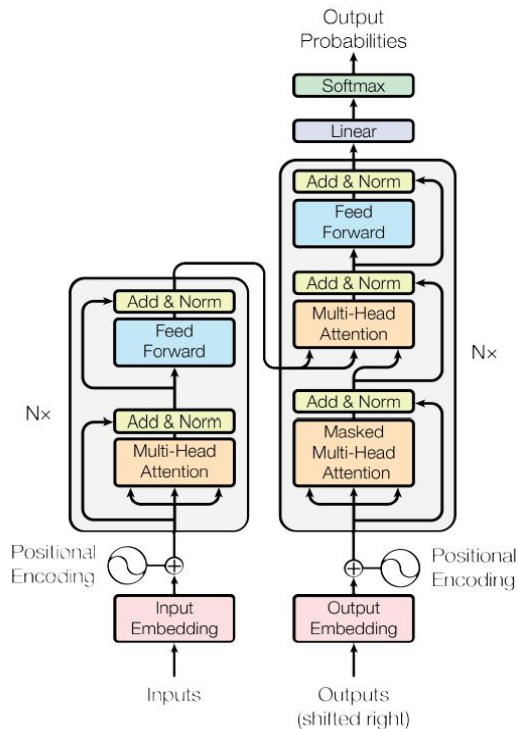
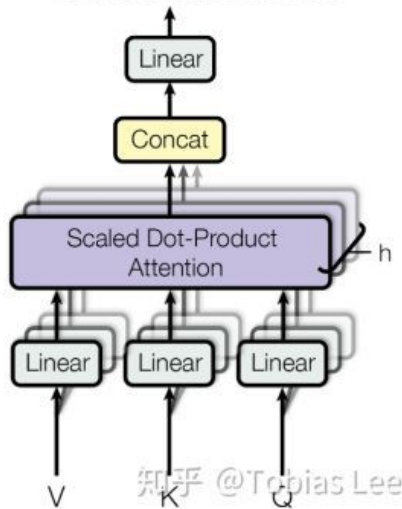
1.5 Transformer Models Transformer 模型

Transformer模型背后的核心思想是自注意机制，能够根据输入序列的不同位置计算该序列的表示形式。Transformer叠加若干自我注意层，下面在“按比例缩放点乘注意”和“多头注意”部分中进行了详细说明。

Scaled Dot-Product Attention



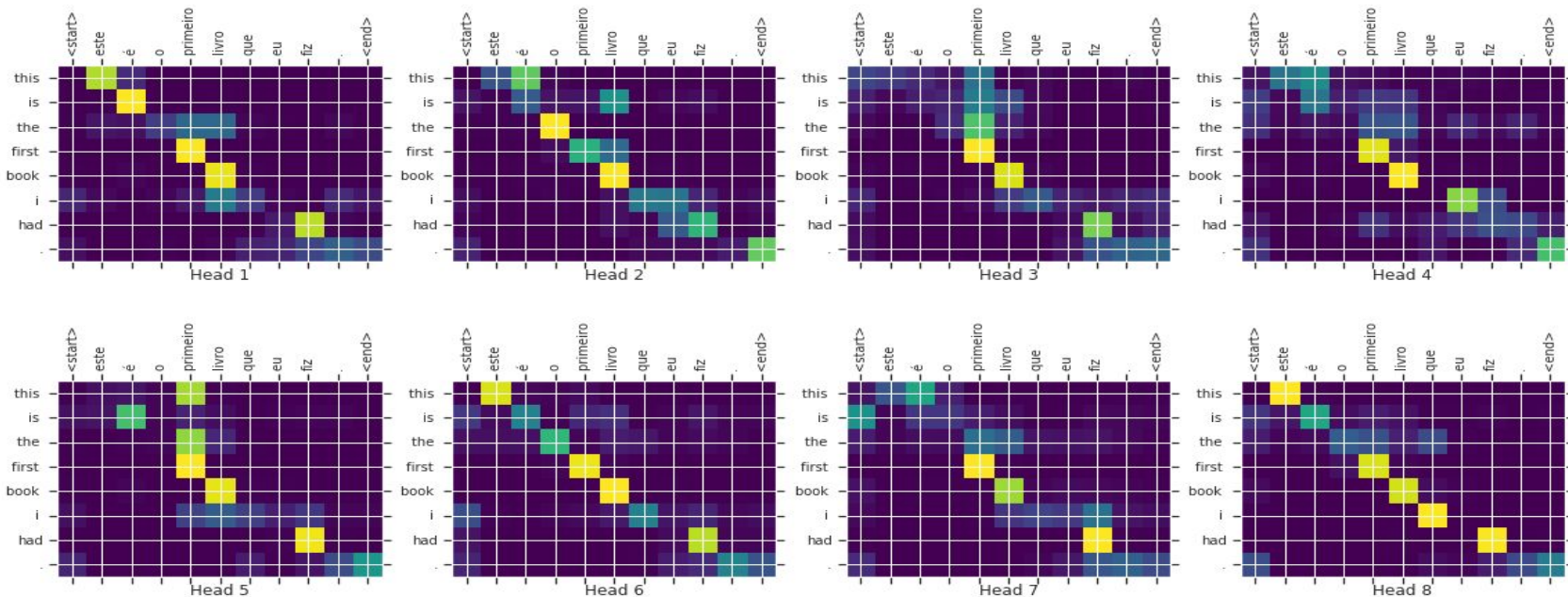
Multi-Head Attention



1.6 Transformer Models Transformer 模型

Transformer 模型使用自注意力层的堆叠而不是RNN或CNN来处理可变大小的输入。

多层注意力机制在文本翻译上的直观效果



2.1 GPT-3 模型结构--模型结构不变, 更多层、更多训练数据！

使用与GPT-2 相同的模型和架构, 不同之处在于: 修改的初始化, pre-normalization预规范化和reversible tokenization, 在交互层的各层中使用了交替密集和局部的稀疏注意模式。

添加了更多的层, 更广泛的层以及更多的数据, 并以一种 语言建模训练方式对其进行训练。

Model Name	n_{params}	n_{layers}	d_{model}	n_{heads}	d_{head}	Batch Size	Learning Rate
GPT-3 Small	125M	12	768	12	64	0.5M	6.0×10^{-4}
GPT-3 Medium	350M	24	1024	16	64	0.5M	3.0×10^{-4}
GPT-3 Large	760M	24	1536	16	96	0.5M	2.5×10^{-4}
GPT-3 XL	1.3B	24	2048	24	128	1M	2.0×10^{-4}
GPT-3 2.7B	2.7B	32	2560	32	80	1M	1.6×10^{-4}
GPT-3 6.7B	6.7B	32	4096	32	128	2M	1.2×10^{-4}
GPT-3 13B	13.0B	40	5140	40	128	2M	1.0×10^{-4}
GPT-3 175B or “GPT-3”	175.0B	96	12288	96	128	3.2M	0.6×10^{-4}

Table 1: 模型的大小, 体系结构和学习超参数 (Batch 大小单位为token, 学习率)。对所有模型进行了总共3000亿Token的训练。
层代表注意力层, 每个头代表注意力输出头。

2.1 GPT-1 模型结构--12层的、仅包含 解码器 的 Transformer 模型

GPT V2 模型, 其基本结构与 GPT V1 相同, GPT V2 具有 15亿参数, 网络层数更深、网络容量更大

GPTV1 模型采用12层的、仅包含 decoder 的 Transformer 模型, 12 个 masked 的 self attention head, 其隐向量为 768 维。Feed Forward 的输出为 3072 维。

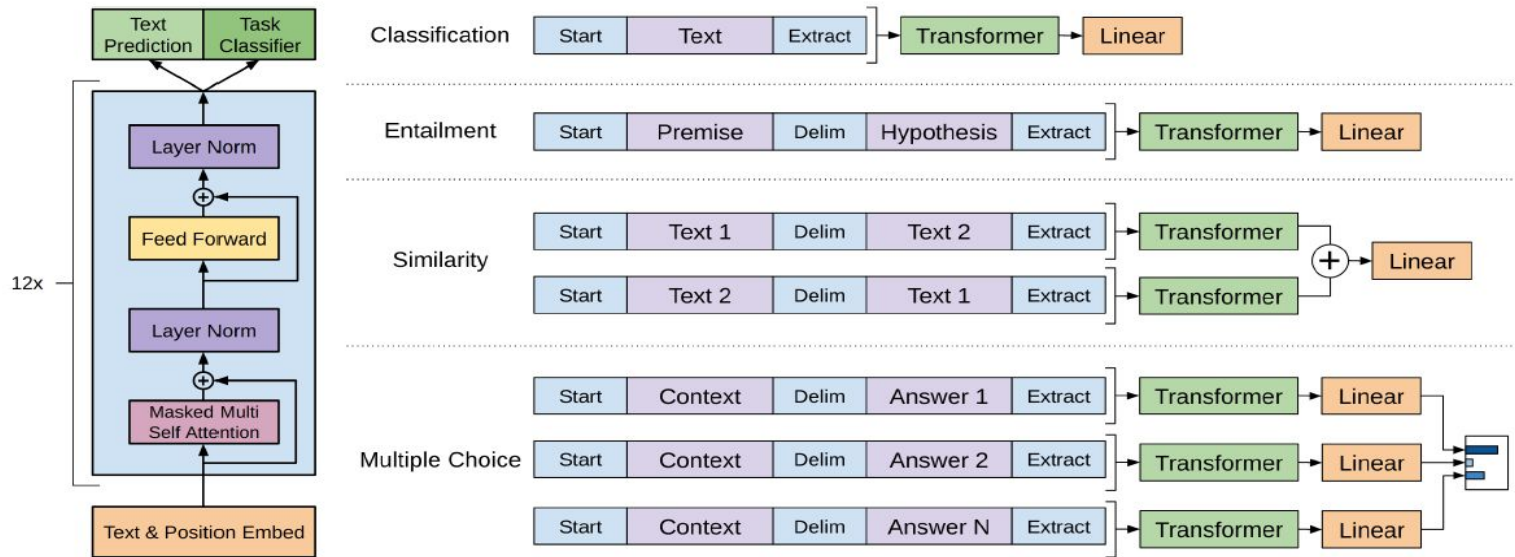


Figure 2.1: 12 层的GPT-V1 结构以及针对不同的NLP task用到的模型

2.2 复杂度对比--175B 参数模型在零/单/小样本训练上实现精度质的飞跃

为啥复杂语言模型？

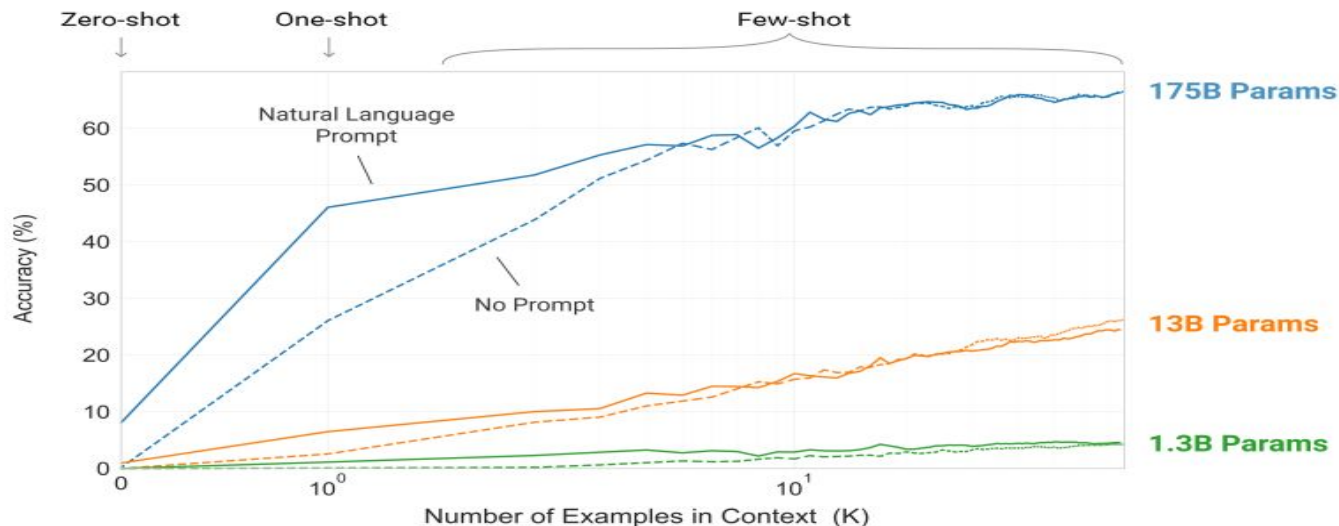


Figure 2.2: 较大的模型可以越来越有效地利用上下文信息。

Brown et al. Language Models are Few-shot learners, 2020.

2.2 复杂度对比--谷歌、OpenAI, 微软模型参数竞赛

相比之下, GPT-3拥有多达175个BN参数, 是第二个最大的LM图灵NLG的十倍, 图灵NLG是微软开发的具有17个Billion参数的模型。T5模型(谷歌)是编码器-解码器模型, 可将所有NLP问题转换为文本到文本格式处理。

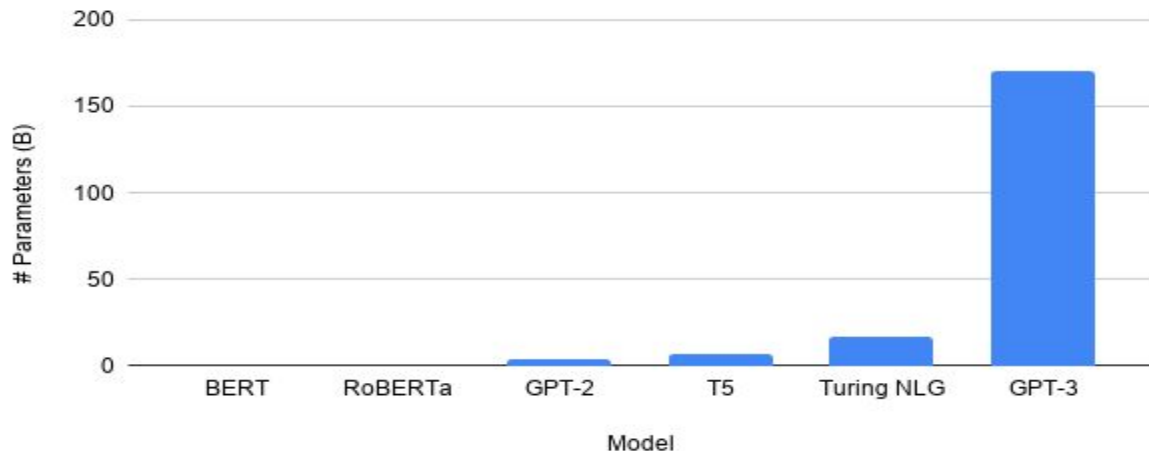


Figure 2.3: 所有可用语言模型参数比较

[Source: TowardsDataScience](#)

2.2 复杂度对比--GPT3训练数据 499billion 整个互联网文本数据

Dataset	Quantity (tokens)	Weight in training mix	Epochs elapsed when training for 300B tokens
Common Crawl (filtered)	410 billion	60%	0.44
WebText2	19 billion	22%	2.9
Books1	12 billion	8%	1.9
Books2	55 billion	8%	0.43
Wikipedia	3 billion	3%	3.4

Table 2.2: 用于训练GPT-3的数据集。“训练组合中的权重”是指训练过程中从给定数据集中抽取的示例，有意将其与数据集的大小不成比例。当我们训练3000亿个token时，在训练过程中，某些数据集的参与次数高达3.4倍，而其他数据集的次数却少于一次。

Brown et al. Language Models are Few-shot learners, 2020.

2.3 GPT-3 训练技巧--无监督, 无微调finetuning

对于所有任务, GPT-3时无需进行任何梯度更新或微 调, 而仅通过与模型的文本交互来完成指定任 务。

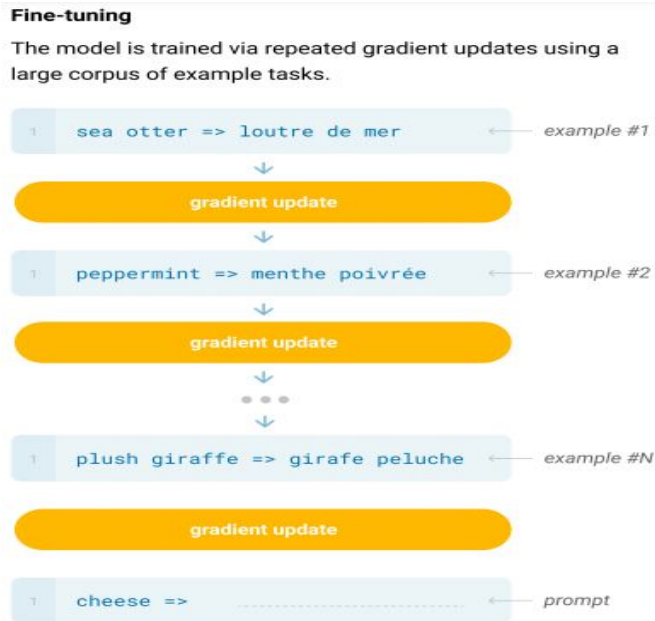


Figure 2.4: 传统微调

2.4 实验结果--问答和知识推理任务 媲美人类精度 85% Acc.

问答和知识推理任务:

模型读一段话或者一段内容

然后预测一句话最后一个词

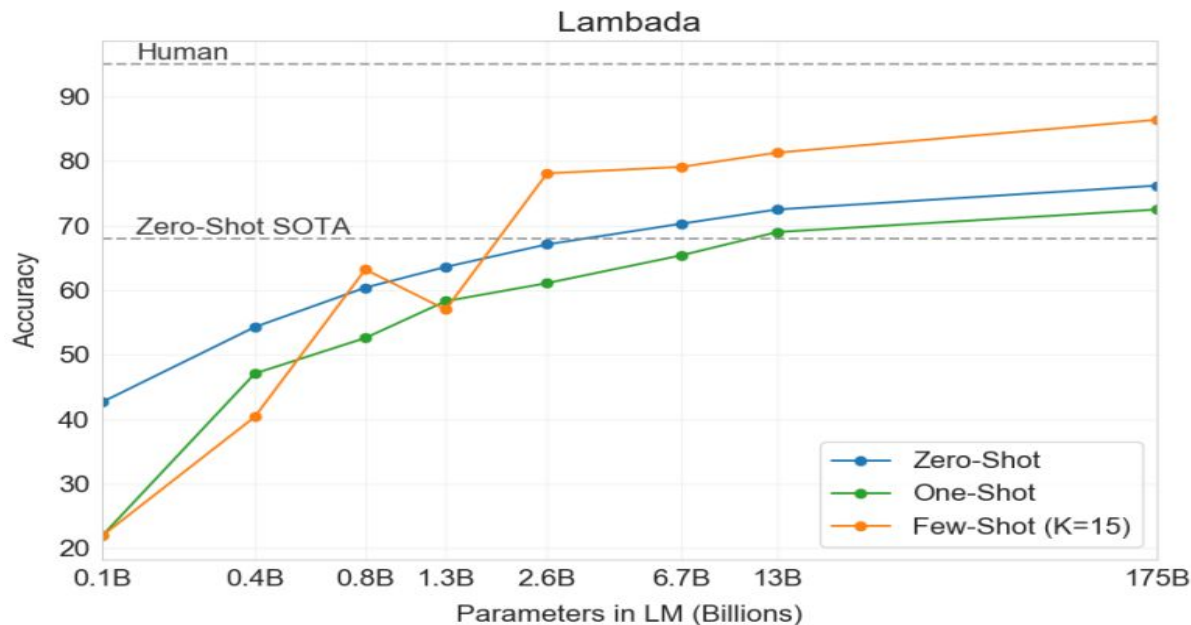


Figure 2.5: On LAMBADA, 小样本学习下模型可大大提高准确性。在此设置下, GPT-3 2.7B优于SOTA 17B参数Turing-NLG [Tur20], 而GPT-3 175B则将现有SOTA提高了18%。注意零样本学习使用的格式与单样本和小样本的格式不同, 如文本中所述。

2.4 实验结果--回答科普知识问题超过监督模型精度

问答和知识推理任务:

模型回答科普知识问题且

不可以访问维基百科,

诸如:

task: answer the question

who is the President of China? =>Xijingsping

who is the Queen of England? =>

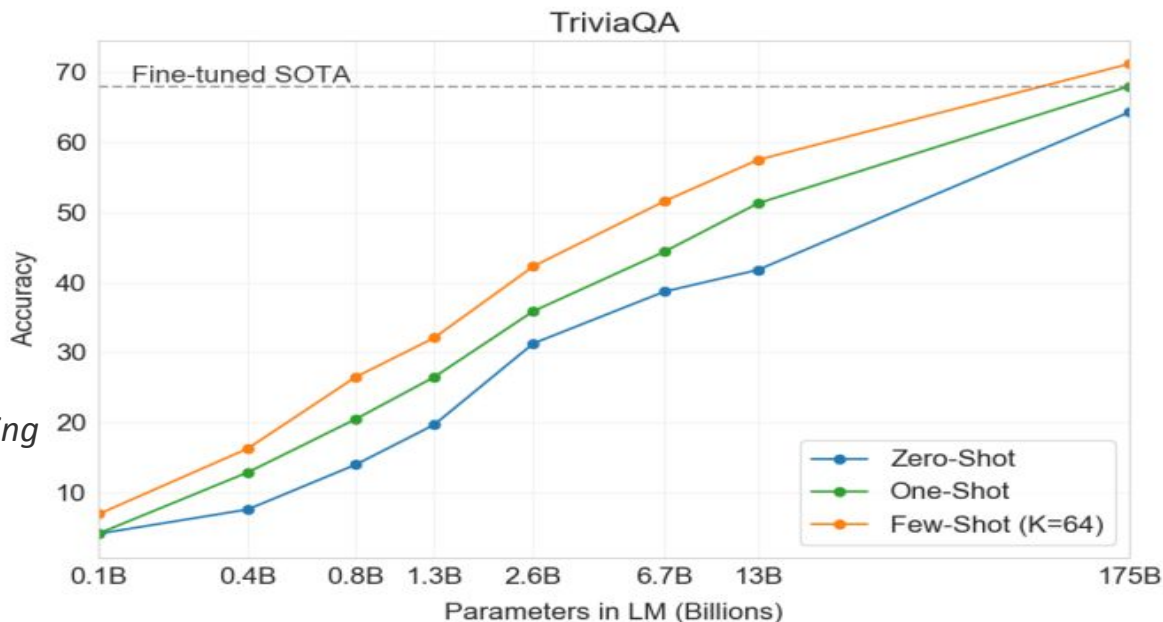


Figure 2.6: On TriviaQA. GPT3的性能随着模型大小的增长而平稳增长, 这表明语言模型随着容量的增加而继续吸收知识。单样本和小样本性能比零样本显着提高, 与SOTA使用了微调 and 开放域模型的性能匹敌。

2.4 实验结果--回答物理基础问题 存在数据吻合问题, 精度有争议

问答和知识推理任务:

模型回答物理基础问题

BUG: 训练数据集与PIQA数据集

高度吻合, 无法重新训练!

在一些物理问答中, GPT-3表现出
对物理场景缺乏理解的缺陷, 并在
反常识问题中, 比如太阳有几只眼睛
照常输出答案, 一只眼睛,

GPT-3并没有真正思考。

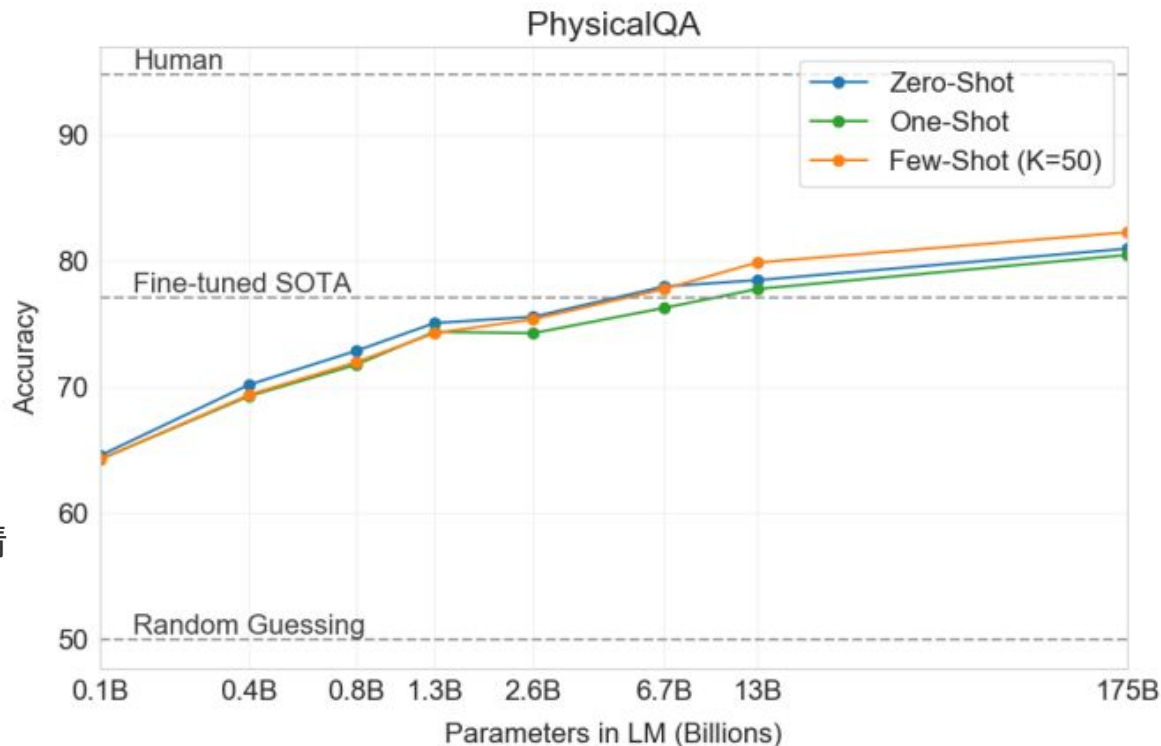


Figure 2.5: GPT-3的零样本精度为81.0%, 单样本精度为80.5%, 少样本精度为82.8% (最后一次在PIQA的测试服务器上测得)。

2.4 实验结果--机器翻译偏向英语向任务

机器翻译任务:

模型根据给定语句翻译

1	Translate English to French:	← task description
2	sea otter => loutre de mer	← example
3	cheese =>	← prompt

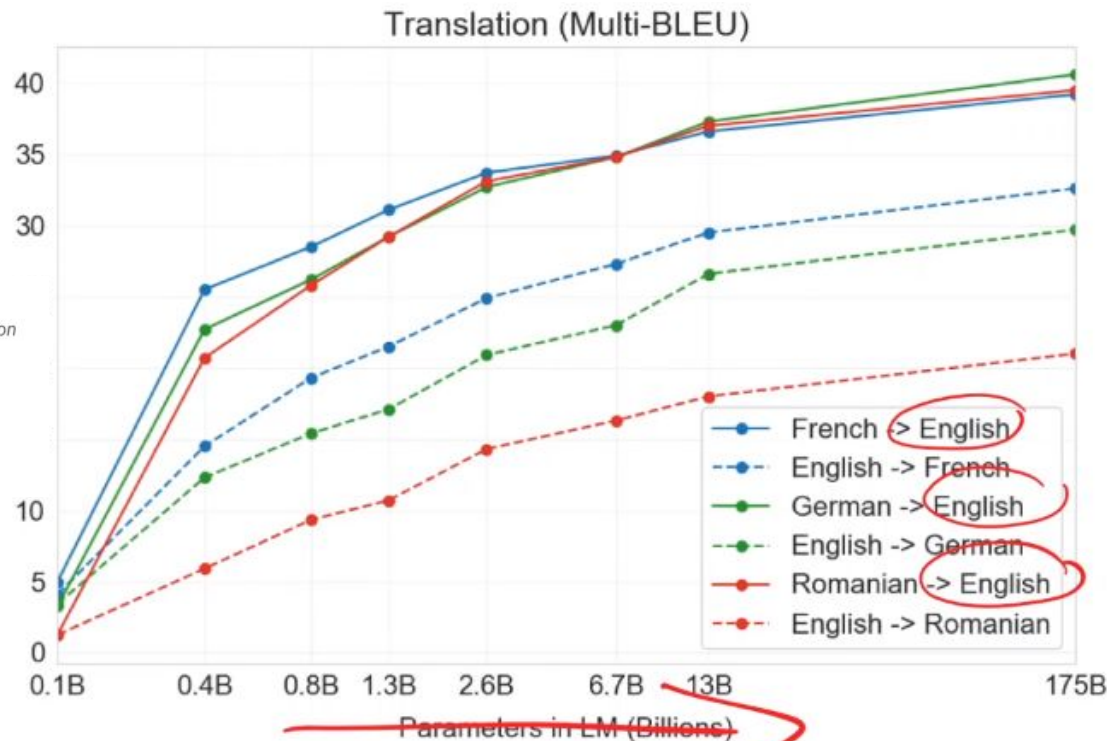


Figure 2.5: 随着模型规模的扩大, 所有数据集都有一个持续改善的趋势, 而且翻译成英语的趋势要强于从英语进行翻译的趋势。

2.4 实验结果--文本蕴含/理解任务 与人类智力有差距

文本蕴含/理解任务:

模型根据给定文本完成阅读理解任务

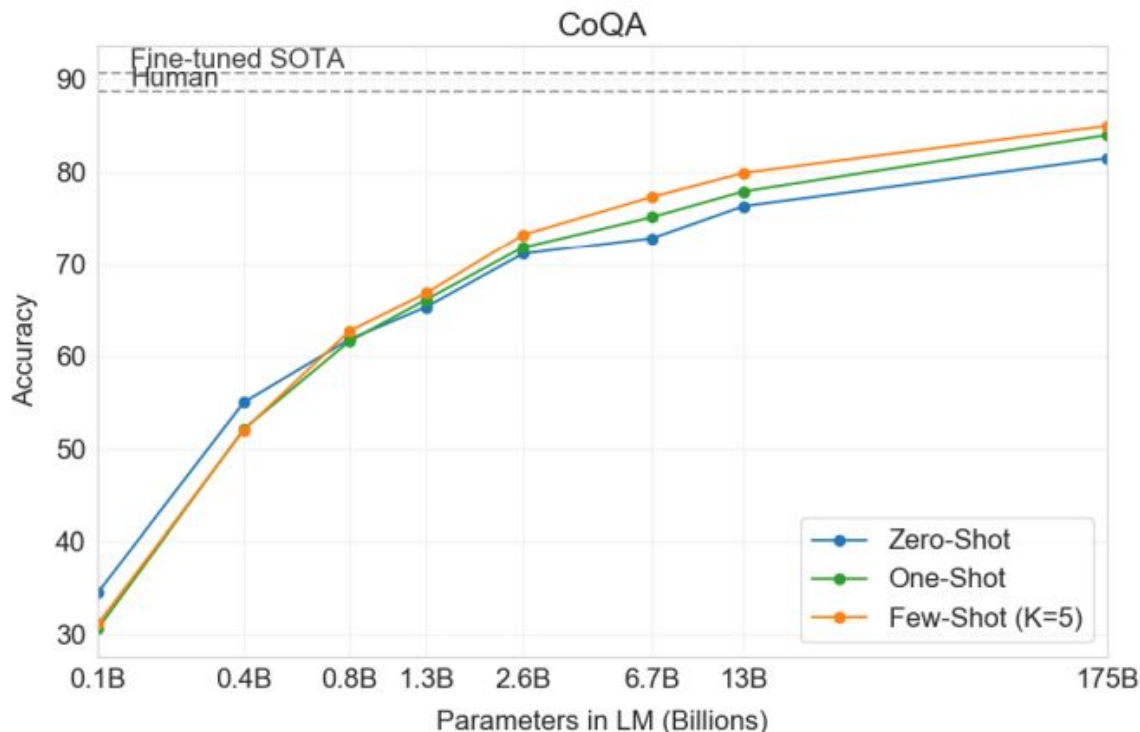


Figure 2.5: GPT-3针对CoQA阅读理解任务的结果。GPT-3 175B在小样本设置下可达到85 F1, 仅比人类测得的性能和先进的微调模型低了几分。零样本和单样本性能比最大模型的小样本落后了几分。

2.4 实验结果--擅长完成二位内的加减乘

加减法任务:

模型完成加减法运算任务

2位的加减法效果最好

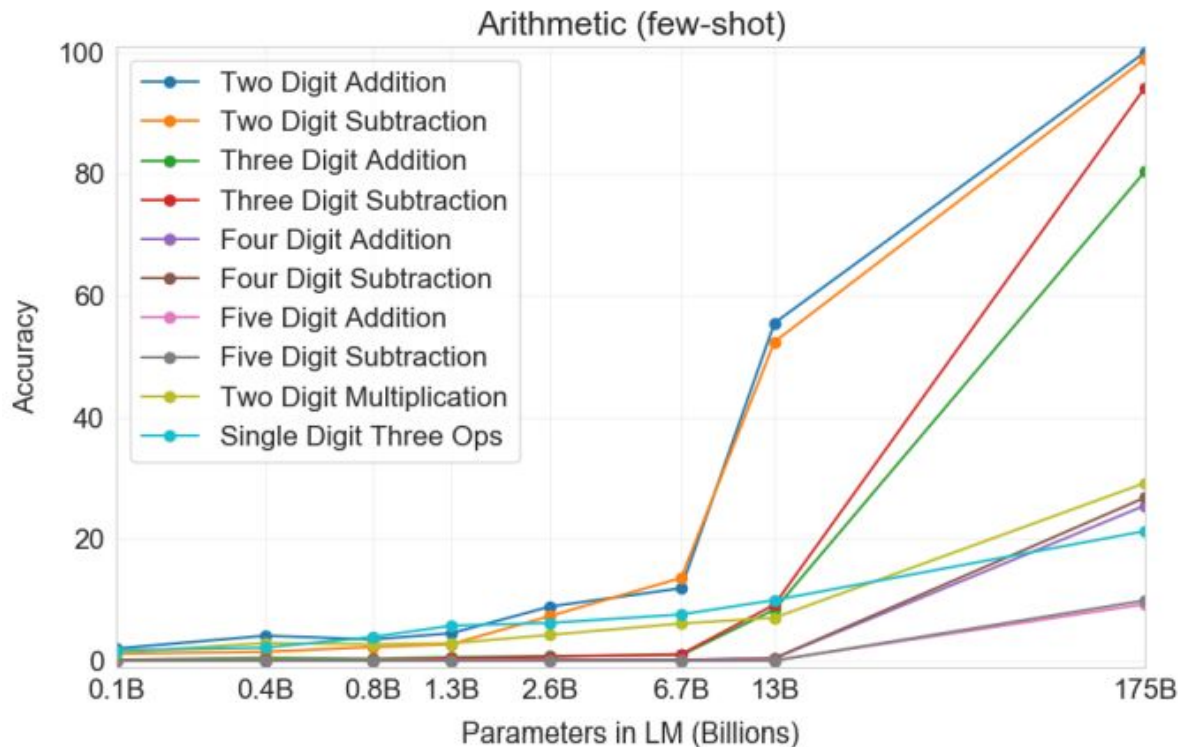


Figure 2.5: 针对不同大小的模型, 在几次小样本学习设置中所有10个算术任务的结果。从第二大型号(GPT-3 13B)到最大型号(GPT-3 175)有了很大的跃进

2.4 实验结果--文本生成有高欺骗性

文本生成任务:

模型根据给定title, subtitle

完成全文

Title: United Methodists Agree to Historic Split
Subtitle: Those who oppose gay marriage will form their own denomination
Article: After two days of intense debate, the United Methodist Church has agreed to a historic split - one that is expected to end in the creation of a new denomination, one that will be "theologically and socially conservative," according to The Washington Post. The majority of delegates attending the church's annual General Conference in May voted to strengthen a ban on the ordination of LGBTQ clergy and to write new rules that will "discipline" clergy who officiate at same-sex weddings. But those who opposed these measures have a new plan: They say they will form a separate denomination by 2020, calling their church the Christian Methodist denomination.

The Post notes that the denomination, which claims 12.5 million members, was in the early 20th century the "largest Protestant denomination in the U.S.," but that it has been shrinking in recent decades. The new split will be the second in the church's history. The first occurred in 1968, when roughly 10 percent of the denomination left to form the Evangelical United Brethren Church. The Post notes that the proposed split "comes at a critical time for the church, which has been losing members for years," which has been "pushed toward the brink of a schism over the role of LGBTQ people in the church." Gay marriage is not the only issue that has divided the church. In 2016, the denomination was split over ordination of transgender clergy, with the North Pacific regional conference voting to ban them from serving as clergy, and the South Pacific regional conference voting to allow them.

Figure 2.5: GPT-3生成的新闻文章与人工撰写的文章区别最小的案例(准确性:12%)。

2.4 实验结果--文本生成容易鱼目混珠

文本生成任务:

模型根据 给定title, subtitle

完成全文

Title: Star's Tux Promise Draws Megyn Kelly's Sarcasm
Subtitle: Joaquin Phoenix pledged to not change for each awards event
Article: A year ago, Joaquin Phoenix made headlines when he appeared on the red carpet at the Golden Globes wearing a tuxedo with a paper bag over his head that read, "I am a shape-shifter. I can't change the world. I can only change myself." It was a promise to not change to fit into the Hollywood mold: "I think that's a really special thing, to not change yourself. I think it's a really special thing to say, 'This is what's inside of me, I'm proud of it, and I'm not going to be ashamed because of the way that someone else thinks I should be.'" Now, it's the Oscars, and Phoenix is at it again. But this time, his publicist is saying he'll be wearing a tux no matter what.
Megyn Kelly was not impressed, and she let him have it on The Tonight Show. "You know, I feel like, I feel like you could have worn the tux," she says. "But you're saying you're a shape-shifter. I don't know if you can change your tux, but you can change your mind. You can change your mind. You can change your mind." Phoenix says he did, but it didn't stick. "I was like, 'Okay, I'm going to wear a tuxedo to this thing.' And then I thought, 'I don't want to wear a tuxedo to this thing.'" Kelly goes on to encourage him to change his mind again, but Phoenix says it's too late: "I'm committed to wearing this."

Figure 2.5: GPT-3生成的新闻文章最容易区分的案例(准确性:61%)。

3 Business Scenarios of GPT-3 商业应用场景

OpenAI和众多合作者、Startup在6月Release以来开发出了一系列的具体场景应用，并分别有各自的APP名称，在语义搜索，聊天，客户服务，文字生成，内容理解，Polyglot(多语言转换)以及启发工具七大领域展示了16应用。



Translation

▶ SEE IT IN ACTION

科技艺术创作场景

ToC

ToB

工具插件场景

3.1 Business Scenarios of GPT-3 商业应用场景之ToB



法律研究搜索软件

ROSS

法律研究搜索软件



AI客服助手



托管搜索引擎

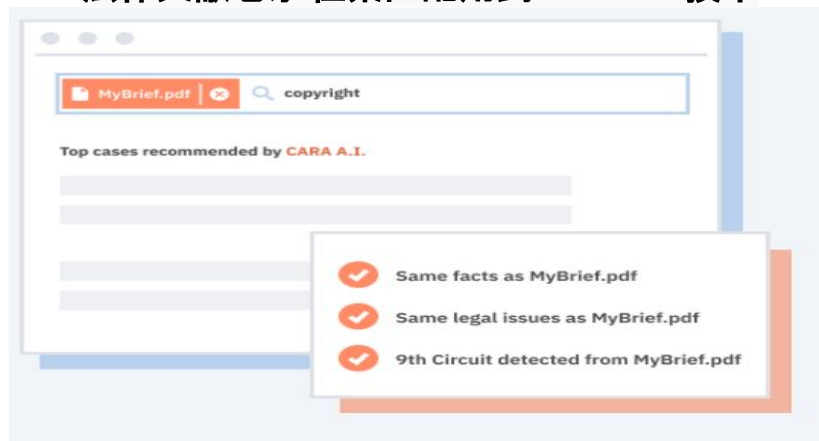
3.1.1 CaseText-法律研究检索平台--GPT-3技术结合



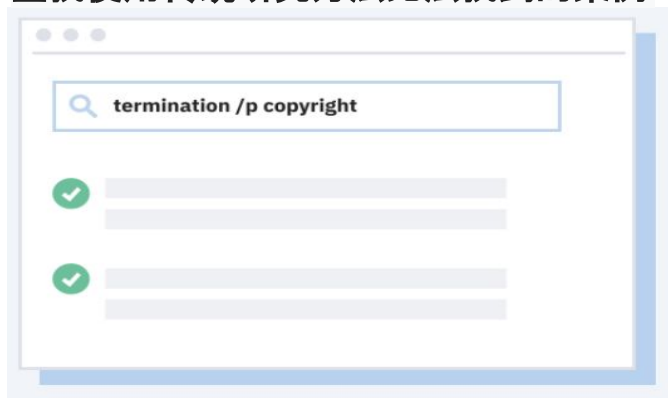
Casetext使诉讼任务自动化, 帮助律师有效地提供高质量的代理服务, 提供了**超过5500家律师事务所使用的综合法律研究检索平台。**

该平台包括可**自动执行关键法律研究任务**的CARA A.I.技术和可自动处理诉讼内容的首创技术Compose。借助OpenAI的技术, Casetext增强了其**语义搜索功能**, 这有可能为律师节省**数百小时**的研究时间。

法律文献卷宗检索匹配用到CARA A.I.技术



查找使用传统研究方法无法找到的案例



3.1.1 CaseText--盈利模式: Solo | Small



Casetext 平台出售API访问接口, 分为个人用户或者小律所或者大型企业法律事务合作

<p>Solo For 1 attorney</p> <p>\$65 Per month billed annually</p> <p>Subscribe Now</p> <p>14-Day Free Trial ></p>	<p>Small firm For 2 - 11 attorneys</p> <p>\$65 Per user, per month billed annually</p> <p>Subscribe Now</p> <p>14-Day Free Trial ></p>	<p>Enterprise For 11+ attorneys</p> <p>Contact Sales</p>	<p>You get:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Unlimited access✓ 50-state and federal cases, statutes, regulations, and rules✓ A.I. search✓ Annotated codified law✓ Check for bad law with advanced citator✓ Free customer support Personalized training	<p>You get:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Unlimited access✓ 50-state and federal cases, statutes, regulations, and rules✓ A.I. search✓ Annotated codified law✓ Check for bad law with advanced citator✓ Free customer support Personalized training	<p>Include everything you get from small firm, plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Personalized onboarding and team management✓ Partnership and co-marketing
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3.1.1 CaseText--竞争优势: 快、全、定制化



Casetext 在(打折, 出版等) 13个类别里与21家企业构建了合作伙伴关系
涵盖全美50州的法律判例和法典以及出版和未出版的案例, 受到 40家美国律师事务所和5,000多家小事
务所的喜爱。

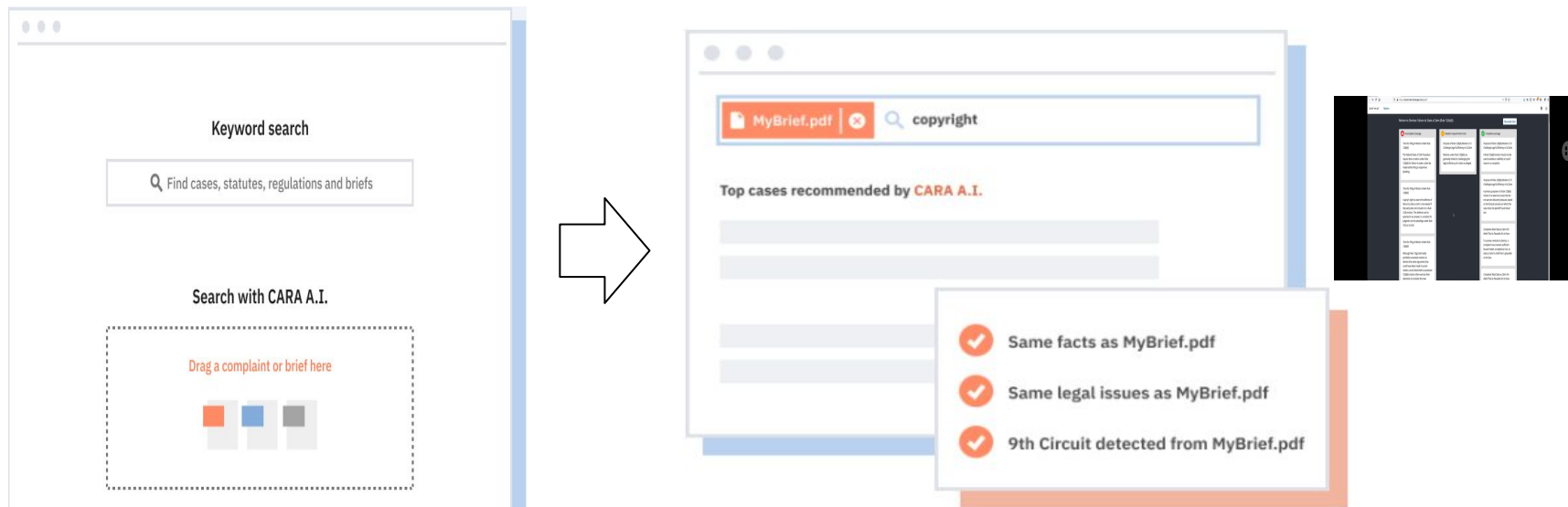
- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| ✓ Federal case law | ✓ Federal briefs database |
| ✓ 50 state case law | ✓ Case summary database |
| ✓ Published and unpublished cases | ✓ Black Letter Law database |
| ✓ Federal and state statutes | ✓ Attorney-authored legal analyses |
| ✓ Federal regulations | ✓ Specialty court coverage |
| ✓ Select administrative agency decisions | |

- 联邦判例法
- 50个州判例法
- 已发布和未发布的案例
- 联邦和州法规
- 联邦法规
- 选择行政机构的决定
- 联邦简报数据库
- 案例摘要数据库
- Black Letter法律数据库
- 律师撰写的法律分析
- 专业法庭报道

3.1.1 CaseText--使用方法: 文书拖拉拽




用户可以傻瓜式的文字输入关键词或者把判例拖拉拽, 就可以得到相应的法典或者相似判例。



3.1.1 CaseText--企业信息:坐落旧金山,23位投资者





ORGANIZATION

Casetext

Summary Financials People Technology Signals & News

About

Casetext is an AI legal research technology for litigators, helping researchers find cases.

San Francisco Bay Area, West Coast, Western US

11-50

Venture - Series Unknown

Private

www.casetext.com

4,523

Highlights

Total Funding Amount

\$39.3M

Number of Current Team Members

6

Number of Investors

23

Casetext是针对诉讼人的AI法律研究技术,可帮助研究人员查找案件。坐落在旧金山湾区,西海岸,美国西部,当前团队人数6人,总资产3930万美元,共有23位投资者亲赖,联合广场创投和红海创投是最近的投资者

3.1.1 CaseText--融资信息:募集3930万美元, 估值1亿



casetext



创 新 工 场
人工智能工程院
SINOVIATION VENTURES AI INSTITUTE

根据PrivCo的数据, 截至2017年3月22日, Casetext的事后估值在5,000万美元至1亿美元之间。Casetext在6轮融资中总共筹集了3,930万美元的资金。他们的最新资金是在2020年2月28日风险投资中筹集的。

Date	Transaction Name	Number of Investors	Money Raised	Lead Investors
Feb 28, 2020	 Venture Round - Casetext	—	\$8.2M	—
Mar 29, 2019	 Venture Round - Casetext	—	\$10.3M	—
Mar 22, 2017	 Series B - Casetext	3	\$12M	—
Feb 3, 2015	 Series A - Casetext	7	\$7M	Union Square Ventures
Oct 1, 2013	 Seed Round - Casetext	18	\$1.8M	—
Jan 3, 2013	 Seed Round - Casetext	1	—	—

3.1.1 CaseText--成员信息:6人团队, 法律及IT背景



杰克(Jake)是《斯坦福大学法律评论》的总裁兼《斯坦福大学法律与政策评论》的执行编辑, 杰克(Jake)为美国第一巡回上诉法院的迈克尔·布丁(Michael Boudin)担任秘书。杰克随后成为Ropes & Gray的诉讼律师。他从9岁起就从事编程工作, 并在法学院之前全职从事Web开发工作。

Current Team

Number of Current Team Members

6

Casetext has 6 current team members, including Co-Founder & Chief Executive Officer Jake Heller.



Jake Heller
Co-Founder & Chief Executive Officer



Pablo Arredondo
Co-Founder & Chief Product Officer



Laura Safdie
Chief Operating Officer & General Counsel



Josh Dague
VP Engineering



Ryan Walker
Chief Technology Officer



Anand Upadhye
VP Business Development

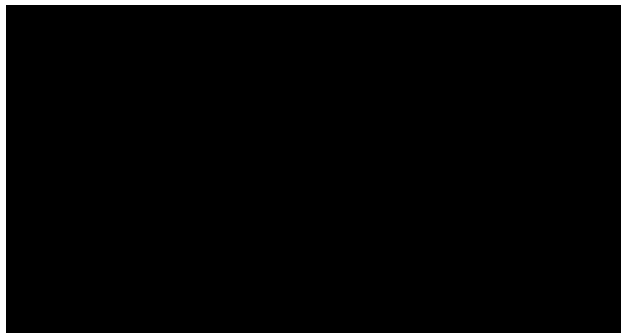
3.1.2 Ross--法律案件助手--GPT-3技术结合介绍

ROSS



ROSS Intelligence (“ROSS”) 成立于2015年，是行业领先的AI驱动的法律研究提供商。ROSS的易于使用的法律研究平台利用专有的AI技术来帮助律师在短时间内进行更彻底的研究。ROSS由包括Comcast Ventures和Y-Combinator在内的一级投资者资助，并被美国律师协会认可为“如何使用人工智能改善法律服务交付的一个例子”。

ROSS使用的是内容理解，而之前是语义搜索API，Ross侧重点更多在理解，更好地搜索法律权威和综合法律，以便法律专业人士可以为其客户提供合理及时的建议。



3.1.2 Ross--盈利模式: 订阅模式

ROSS

创新工场
人工智能工程院
SINOATION VENTURES AI INSTITUTE



All Plans Include



Question-based Search



Find Similar Language



Document Analyzer



Case Treatments



Case Summaries



Coverage

3.1.2 Ross--竞争优势: 更加专业, 帮助分析案例

ROSS

创新工场
人工智能工程院
SINOATION VENTURES AI INSTITUTE



"Legal research was intimidating and time consuming, and it required a lot of forethought before even getting started. With ROSS, it's a simple, intuitive process that allows me to use plain language in searches and pinpoint what I'm looking for ... People should just try it out; I think they'll love it."

Renate Walker
Seyfarth Shaw LLP



"ROSS is so highly intuitive and easy to use that we were able to introduce it into our workflow seamlessly. Right away that led to a healthy and productive re-evaluation of how we approached legal research at the firm."
"It's like going from a rotary phone to an iPhone."

Luis Salazar
Salazar Law LLP



"I had a colleague doing research, and he'd tell me about issues he had. I'd say 'well, did you use ROSS?' He would then log in while I was standing there, we would ask his question and ROSS would return answers that were clearer than anything he returned by using traditional legal research methods."


Matt Blaine
Davison, Eastman, Muñoz & Paone



3.1.2 Ross--企业信息: A轮融资, 13.1M 美元

ROSS





ORGANIZATION

ROSS Intelligence

Summary Financials People Technology Signals & News

About

ROSS Intelligence builds artificially intelligent tools to the legal world.

- San Francisco Bay Area, West Coast, Western US
- 11-50
- Series A
- Private
- www.rossintelligence.com
- 6,633

Highlights

Total Funding Amount	Number of Current Team Members
\$13.1M	3
Number of Investors	
15	

ROSS Intelligence在6轮融资中总共筹集了1,310万美元的资金。他们的最新资金来自2019年5月31日的A轮融资。

ROSS Intelligence由15位投资者资助。UpHonest Capital和Nimble Ventures是最近的投资者。

3.1.2 Ross--企业成员：法律技术及行政背景出身

ROSS

创新工场
人工智能工程院
SINOVAION VENTURES AI INSTITUTE

Andrew Arruda是ROSS Intelligence的首席执行官兼联合创始人，也是法律技术行业的领导者。Arruda在AI，法律技术和企业家管理等领域进行国际演讲，报道见于《纽约时报》，BBC，Wired，CNBC，CBS，Bloomberg等。

ROSS Intelligence has 3 current team members, including CEO & Co-Founder Andrew Arruda.



Andrew Arruda
CEO & Co-Founder



Jimoh Ovbiagele
CTO & Co-Founder



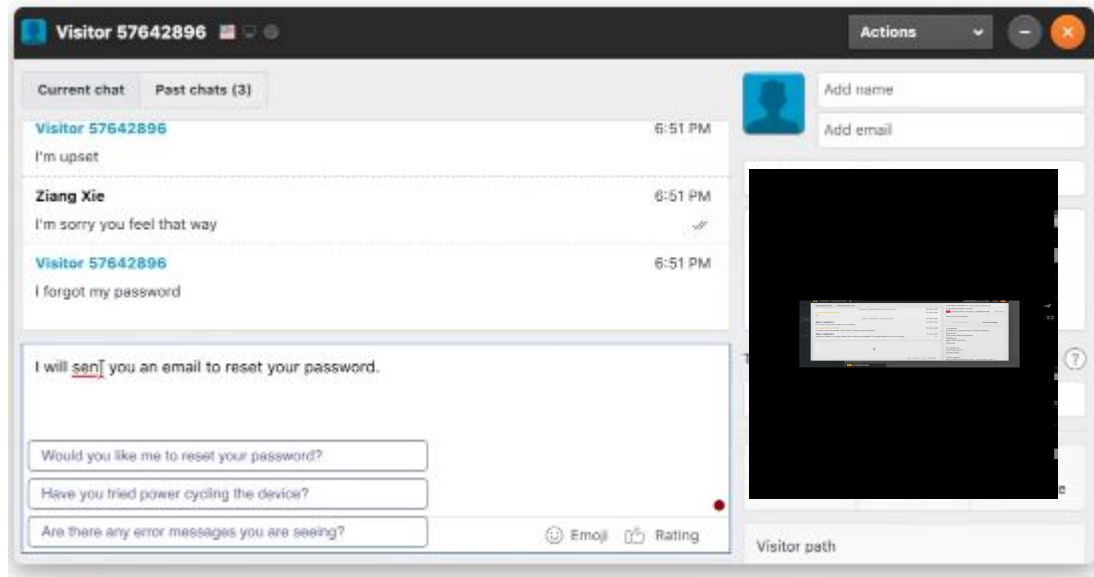
Pargles Dall'Oglio
Co-Founder

3.1.3 Sapling--AI客服助手--GPT-3技术结合介绍



Sapling Intelligence是面向客户团队的AI写作助手。由伯克利，斯坦福大学和 Google 的前ML研究人员开发，并协助面向客户的团队，为初创企业以及财富500强客户提供服务。

Sapling通过浏览器集成在大多数 B2B服务聊天平台上，使用 OpenAI API的语义搜索功能，开发了一种知识库搜索功能，该功能可通过建议聊天响应，改善销售和支持团队的客户体验。



3.1.3 Sapling--盈利模式：企业合作模式



针对企业或者个人有不同的sub价格，总体还是免费软件，但是跟很多企业有合作。是toB的模式：


The image displays three pricing tiers for Sapling software:

- FREE**: Priced at \$0 / mo. It includes buttons for 'Add to Chrome', 'Google Docs', and 'Add to Outlook'. A tagline at the bottom reads 'Best for individuals.'
- PRO**: Priced at \$25 / month. It includes buttons for 'Subscribe' and 'Try it free'. A tagline at the bottom reads 'Best for individuals.'
- ENTERPRISE**: Priced at 'Contact Us'. It includes buttons for 'Get started' and 'Schedule call'. A tagline at the bottom reads 'Best for teams.'



3.1.3 Sapling--企业信息:坐标三番19年种子轮





ORGANIZATION

Sapling.ai

Summary

Financials

Technology

Signals & News

About

Sapling is the AI writing assistant for customer-facing teams.

- San Francisco Bay Area, West Coast, Western US
- 1-10
- Seed
- Private
- sapling.ai
- 40,194

Highlights

Total Funding Amount	Number of Investors
\$150K	1

Sapling.ai在两轮融资中总共筹集了15万美元。他们的最新资金是在2019年8月19日从种子轮筹集的。

Sapling.ai由Y Combinator投资种子轮。

3.1.4 Algolia--托管搜索引擎--GPT-3技术结合介绍

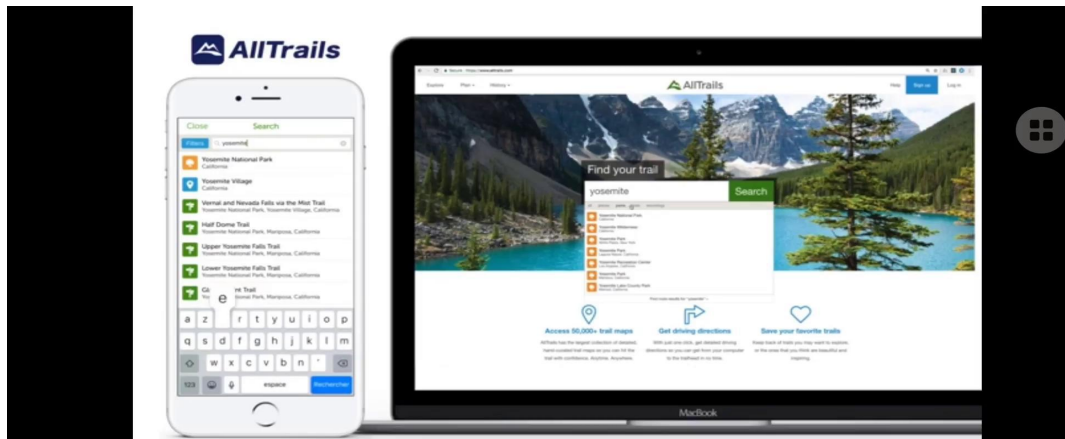


Algolia是一个托管搜索引擎，可通过API进行访问，为网站和应用提供消费者级搜索支持。

Algolia希望通过网站，移动应用或语音应用向所有人提供高度相关的快速搜索。

将OpenAI的API与Algolia的高级搜索技术相结合，Algolia可以为其客户提供自然语言语义搜索，从而使他们能够**更好地理解问题而不是简单文字匹配**为搜索者提供相关且快速的结果。

OpenAI帮助Algolia回答比以往更复杂的查询，将预测时间缩短到100毫秒左右。这使Algolia不必进行大量工作来缓存并为客户提供答案。借助OpenAI，Algolia能够准确地以BERT的频率四倍地回答复杂的自然语言问题。






3.1.4 Algolia--盈利模式: 按照搜索次数计费



1 UNIT = 1,000 search requests

按照搜索次数计费, 会员模式1刀1000次数

 Free \$0 UNIT / MONTH FREE, UP TO 10 UNITS Powerful search. Free to get started. Great for small projects. GET STARTED	 Standard \$1.00 UNIT / MONTH 20% OFF WHEN PAID ANNUALLY Blazing fast. Consumer grade search with Analytics START FREE TRIAL	 Premium \$1.50 UNIT / MONTH 20% OFF WHEN PAID ANNUALLY Advanced conversion features including Rules, Merchandizing and Personalization START FREE TRIAL
--	--	---

3.1.4 Algolia--竞争优势: 提供工业视角



提供工业应用的搜索接口 API

Industries



E-commerce

Increase conversion rates with improved product discovery.



Media

Make all of your content easily accessible and drive deeper engagement.



SaaS

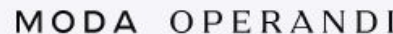
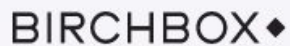
Search that scales in app, on site and globally, all available as an API.

3.1.4 Algolia--竞争优势: 已有口碑合作



提高用户体验, 提高电子商务导航, 已经积累知名品牌合作诸如Dior, GOAT, 运动品牌Under Armour

THEY CHOOSE ALGOLIA




3.1.4 Algolia--提供产品及服务: 提供四种搜索



1. 站点搜索, Site Search是一个内容发现平台, 使企业可以在每个渠道上构建, 管理和提供以客户为中心的基于内容的体验。
2. 声音搜索, 71%的人更喜欢通过语音搜索而不是通过键盘搜索。Algolia具有查询理解, 个性化和搜索相关性。轻松实现网络, 移动和语音优先。
3. 地理检索, 通过基于位置的搜索和发现来吸引用户。
4. Mobile 端搜索, 所有搜索中将近 60%发生在移动设备上。通过Algolia可以创建用户喜爱的奖励移动搜索和发现体验。

3.1.4 Algolia--企业信息:总部旧金山12年成立





ORGANIZATION

Algolia

Summary

Financials







People

Technology

Signals & News

About

Algolia is a computer software platform that specializes in providing developer tools, API, SaaS, and e-Commerce.

-  San Francisco Bay Area, West Coast, Western US
-  251-500
-  Series C
-  Private
-  www.algolia.com
-  712

Highlights



Number of Acquisitions	1	Total Funding Amount	\$184.2M
Number of Current Team Members	26	Number of Investors	26

坐落于旧金山，
总资产184.2M 美元，
团队成员26人
收到过26位投资者青睐
Algolia与Salesforce集成
以增强搜索能力
已进入C轮

3.1.4 Algolia--融资信息:募集1.84亿美元, C轮完成



Algolia已在7轮融资中筹集了总计1.842亿美元的资金。他们的最新资金来自2019年10月15日的C轮融资。
集的.

Date	Transaction Name	Number of Investors	Money Raised	Lead Investors
Oct 15, 2019	 Series C - Algolia	2	\$110M	Accel
Sep 1, 2017	 Secondary Market - Algolia	1	—	Aglaé Ventures
Jun 7, 2017	 Series B - Algolia	8	\$53M	Accel
May 20, 2015	 Series A - Algolia	9	\$18.3M	Accel
Jun 19, 2014	 Seed Round - Algolia	7	\$1.3M	Storm Ventures
Mar 25, 2014	 Pre Seed Round - Algolia	2	\$120K	—
Oct 1, 2013	 Seed Round - Algolia	5	\$1.5M	—

3.1.4 Algolia--成员信息:26人团队, 信息检索背景



Nicolas Dessaigne 在与Julien共同创立Algolia之前, 他在Exalead和Thales从事信息检索工作超过12年

Algolia has 26 current team members, including Co-founder & CEO Nicolas Dessaigne.



Nicolas Dessaigne
Co-founder & CEO



Julien Lemoine
Co-Founder & Chief Technology Officer



Sylvain Utard
VP of engineering



Gaetan Gachet
VP Sales



Maxime Prades
VP of Product Management



Eva Tsai
CMO



Henry (Hank) Humphreys
Global Channel Chief / VP Global Alliances



Nikhil Balaraman
Director of Product Marketing

3.2 Business Scenarios of GPT-3 商业应用场景之ToC

The logo for Quizlet, featuring the word "Quizlet" in white text on a blue rectangular background.

全球学习平台

The logo for Koko, featuring the word "koko" in a light blue, lowercase, sans-serif font.

心理干预平台

The logo for AoPS Online, featuring a stylized blue and green cube icon followed by the text "AoPS Online" in blue.

数学在线辅导

The logo for MessageBird, featuring a stylized white bird icon on a dark blue background, followed by the text "MessageBird" in white.The logo for Replika, featuring a white egg-shaped icon with a face on a purple background, followed by the text "Replika" in white.

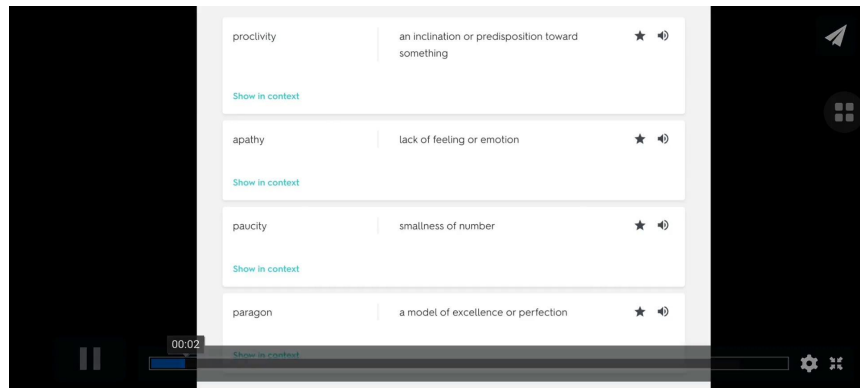
3.2.1 Quizlet--全球学习平台--GPT-3技术结合介绍

Quizlet

Quizlet是一个全球学习平台，可提供引人入胜的学习工具，以帮助人们练习和掌握所学内容。每个月，遍布130个国家/地区的5,000万人使用Quizlet学习任何可以想象到的学校，工作或个人兴趣的科目。

Quizlet的流行用法是更快地学习词汇。为了比死记硬背更深入地理解，Quizlet正在利用OpenAI强大的文本生成功能来自生成示例，说明如何在句子中使用每个词汇。

通过将OpenAI的技术相结合，Quizlet将能够以辅导老师的方式为学习词汇和语言的人们开发例句，帮助学生更有趣的方式整合他们的知识并进行更全面的测试。



3.2.1 Quizlet--盈利模式:免费学习平台+功能付费

Quizlet

Quizlet是一个全球免费学习平台, 提供多科目多语种的在线学习辅导, 利用卡片学习
免广告加无线访问:2.99美元/月;更多功能解锁:3.99美元/月

Languages



Science



Arts and
Humanities



Math



Social
Science




Other



3.2.1 Quizlet--企业信息:坐标三番, 进入C轮

Quizlet

创新工场
人工智能工程院
SINOVA VENTURES AI INSTITUTE



ORGANIZATION

Quizlet

Summary Financials People Technology Signals & News

About

Quizlet is a learning platform that uses activities and games to help students practice and master what they're learning.

- San Francisco Bay Area, West Coast, Western US
- 101-250
- Series C
- Private
- quizlet.com
- 11,452

Highlights

Total Funding Amount	Number of Current Team Members
\$62M	9
Number of Investors	
7	

Quizlet在三轮融资中总共筹集了6200万美元的资金。他们的最新资金来自2020年5月13日的C轮融资。Quizlet由7位投资者资助。General Atlantic和Altos Ventures是最近的投资者。

根据PrivCo, 截至2020年5月14日, Quizlet的融资后估值在\$ 1B至\$ 10B范围内。7家投资机构其中包括: ICON资本
OWL资本
ALTOS资本
以及Constanoa 资本

3.2.1 Quizlet--成员信息: 高中生创建, 现MIT肄业



最初由高中二年级学生安德鲁·萨瑟兰 (Andrew Sutherland) 创建, 旨在学习高中法语词汇。目前超过2千万月访问。

Quizlet has 9 current team members, including Founder and CTO Andrew Sutherland.



Andrew Sutherland
Founder and CTO



Matthew Glotzbach
CEO



Thompson Paine
General Manager



Tim A. Miller
SVP Engineering



Shane Mooney
Mobile Engineer



Meghann Lomas
Director of Product Management



Rolan Marat
Software Engineer



Ling Cheng
Sr Manager, Data Science / Machine Learning

<https://crunchbase.com/organization/quizlet/people>

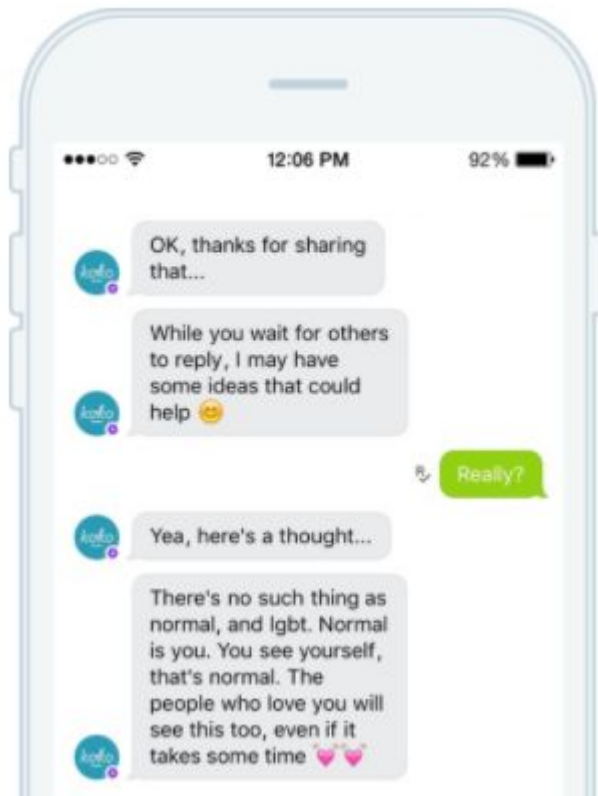
3.2.2 KOKO--在线心理健康干预平台--GPT-3技术结合介绍



创新工场
人工智能工程院
SINOVAION VENTURES AI INSTITUTE

Koko是一种在线心理健康干预措施,已经惠及近200万人,其中大多数是青少年。该平台在麻省理工学院开始作为一项临床试验,并基于认知疗法的概念。与传统的对等支持平台不同,服务上的所有交互均由AI支持或增强。

Koko正在使用OpenAI的技术来增强其AI功能并提高其确保用户安全的能力。使用该API文字理解功能, Koko可以自动识别处于紧急危机状态的用户,并将他们路由到专门的服务(例如国家自杀预防生命热线)。



3.2.2 KOKO--企业信息: 16年完成A轮估值1-10M 美元



创 新 工 场
人工智能工程院
SINO VATION VENTURES AI INSTITUTE



ORGANIZATION

Koko

Summary

Financials

People

Technology

Koko在两轮融资中共筹集了250万美元的资金。他们的最新资金于2016年8月9日从A轮融资中筹集。

- Koko由3个投资者资助。Omidyar Network和Union Square Ventures是最近的投资者。
- 根据PrivCo的数据,截至2016年8月8日,Koko的估值在100万美元至1000万美元之间。

About

AI Powered Community Moderation

Greater New York Area, East Coast, Northeastern US

1-10

Series A

Private

koko.ai/

19,575

Highlights

Total Funding Amount

\$2.5M

Number of Current Team

Members

3

Number of Investors

3

Koko起源于MIT媒体实验室,并与MIT,斯坦福大学,哈佛大学,纽约大学,哥伦比亚大学和剑桥大学合作。该公司已经从包括USV和Omidyar Network在内的顶级投资者那里筹集了350万美元的融资。Koko总部位于纽约市。

3.2.2 KOKO--成员信息: 学院派



创新工场
人工智能工程院
SINOVIATION VENTURES AI INSTITUTE

罗伯特·莫里斯: Data Scientist at Airbnb

MIT PHD 普林斯顿本科

主攻方向: AI, Human-Computer Interaction, Crowdsourcing, UX Design, Clinical and Social Psychology

Fraser Kelton: Product at OpenAI

是众多公司的联合创始人

Kareem : Engineering Manager at Airbnb

曼彻斯特大学毕业, 帝国理工的硕士



罗伯特



Fraser



Kareem

3.2.3 AoPS online-在线辅导--GPT-3技术结合



AoPS Online



创新工场
人工智能工程院
SINO VENTURES AI INSTITUTE

今年的疫情也加速了北美在线教育市场的迅猛发展, AoPS针对5至12年级, 帮助有效地培养下一代 STEM 专业人员, 今年也打破了10年来所有课程的入学记录。

在过去10年中, AoPS训练的学生几乎是美国国际数学奥林匹克团队的所有成员以及成长成为OpenAI的研究人员/开发人员。

AoPS根据专家老师的现有反馈对OpenAI的API进行训练, 并使用该API快速生成有关学生作业的反馈的初稿, 以供评分者改进和发送。教师的最终版本也与GPTAPI 共享以帮助进一步改进, 而教师本人则负责评估该工具并确定其使用范围。

AoPS目前正在测试这项技术, 并看到了可喜的初步结果。在不久的将来, 借助 OpenAI的技术, 学生将能够在工作当天获得反馈, 同时提高反馈的质量。

3.2.3 AoPS online---盈利模式: 按班按年级主攻辅导数学



AoPS Online



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Class Categories



Introductory Math

Prealgebra to
Geometry

GRADES 5-10+

[VIEW >](#)



Intermediate Math

Intermediate Algebra
to Precalculus

GRADES 8-12+

[VIEW >](#)



Advanced Math

Calculus to
Olympiad Geometry

GRADES 9-12+

[VIEW >](#)



Contest Math

Preparation for
Math Competitions

GRADES 6-12

[VIEW >](#)



WOOT Programs

Worldwide Online
Olympiad Training

GRADES 9-12

[VIEW >](#)



Computer Science

Programming
Classes

GRADES 6-12+

[VIEW >](#)

3.2.3 AoPS online---盈利模式: 网课/线下/学院 三管齐下



AoPS Online



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AoPS Online

VISIT 

AoPS Online offers rigorous, high-quality math curriculum and online classes for middle and high school students to help them expand and deepen their mathematical thinking. The top students in the world gather in our online message boards, asking questions of each other and of our expert instructors, who were once curious students themselves. We are building a community of problem solvers, connecting students with similar passions as they strive to understand new concepts.

AoPS Academy

VISIT 

AoPS Academy brings the AoPS methodology to physical classrooms. We offer a world-class curriculum in math and language arts for students in grades 2-12, seeking to build an environment where exploration meets challenge right in your local neighborhood. Students learn in small classes led by accomplished instructors and collaborate with a peer group who share their passion for learning. We have opened ten centers across the nation since 2016 and are still growing!

AoPS Beast Academy

VISIT 

Beast Academy is the curriculum we wish we had as young students. Following the adventures of four little monsters, Beast Academy teaches elementary students how to think critically and understand fundamental math concepts through engaging, comic-book style illustrations. Students can access the curriculum both through the Beast Academy Online platform or through our physical Guide and Practice books. As they advance through the sequence, students master problem-solving skills they will use for the rest of their lives.

3.2.3 AoPS online-企业信息: 教育学校San Diego



AoPS Online



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团队由数学爱好者, 单词书呆子, 才华横溢的专业人员和热情的教育家组成。为2-12年级的上进心的学生教学。2003年5月首次亮相, 2004年夏天, 随着国际数学奥林匹克学生的MathLinks社区合并, AoPS社区真正进入了世界范围。自那时以来, 取得了突飞猛进的发展, 拥有超过40万名成员, 为论坛贡献了超过800万条帖子。

History of Art of Problem Solving

Art of Problem Solving is an ACS WASC Accredited School



Origin Story

In the summer of 1990, after his first year of college, Richard Rusczyk invited two friends from the Math Olympiad Summer Program, Sandor Lehoczky and Sam Vandervelde, to join him in building a new national math contest. Sam came up with naming the contest the "**Mandelbrot Competition**," with the intent of using the Mandelbrot Set as a logo. Richard called Dr. Benoit Mandelbrot from a payphone at a convenience store to ask his permission to use his name. Dr. Mandelbrot gracefully agreed.

Unfortunately, the first two years of the Mandelbrot Competition weren't as successful as we'd hoped. The scores on the tests were extremely low, perhaps because the tests were too hard, or perhaps because the students hadn't been exposed to as much math as we had. While walking across campus discussing the problem, Sandor suggested a solution: "We should write a book!"

Eighteen months later, one book became four: two texts and two solution manuals entitled *the Art of Problem Solving*. On the advice of a publisher at Princeton University Press, we published the texts ourselves. Fortunately, organizations we'd been involved with as students helped us get the word out, and the books quickly found an audience.

Nine years later, that audience was a critical starting point for the launch of www.artofproblemsolving.com.



3.4 Business Scenarios of GPT-3 商业应用场景之 科技艺术创作场景

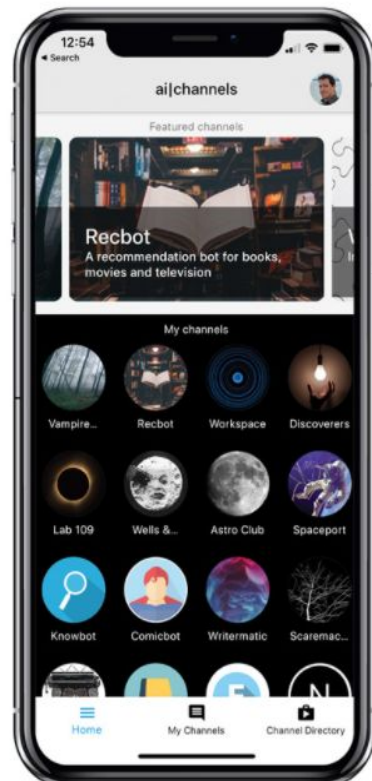
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ai|channels 聊天机器人



3.4.1 ai|channels---Chat AI--GPT-3技术结合介绍

AI Channels利用GPT-3交互问答任务的API, 是一个面向人和人工智能的社交网络。AI Channels使人可以与AI进行交互, 这些AI机器人可以帮助产生想法, 推荐书籍和电影, 讲交互式故事或参与朋友或者历史上最伟大的思想家的圆桌讨论。

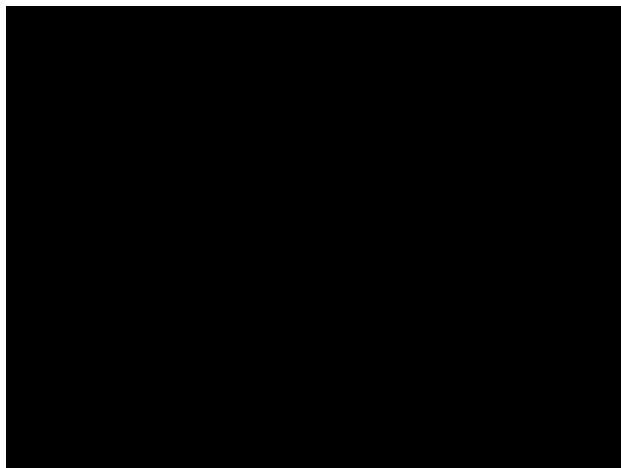


3.4.1 ai|channels---Chat AI--GPT-3技术结合介绍

AI Channels使用OpenAI的API, 可使其理解自然语言, 掌握模式甚至模仿个性。与提供预先编写的回复的聊天机器人不同, AI渠道可以合成新的响应并回答意外的问题, 并创建全新的内容。

AI Channels可以完成以下事情:

1. 与虚拟人对话
2. 经典故事并给它们带来新的变化, 也可以创建自己的虚构宇宙并与其中的角色进行互动
3. 定置化新闻服务
4. 完成科幻小说篇章撰写
5. 答疑



3.4.1 ai|channels---Chat AI--App 开发人员介绍

此软件并无商业化，
开发人员是一位畅销小说家，
推特粉丝基数大，达到822K
是科幻小说和AI的忠实粉丝！



3.4 Business Scenarios of GPT-3 商业应用场景之 工具插件场景

Translation

▶ SEE IT IN ACTION

GPT-3全球研究及讨论热力度

GPT-3投资及研究新思路