Other groups summary:

Ain their findings, they explored the ethics of AI and how different fields like lawyers are affected. These jobs are prone to losing their jobs to LLMs. Compared with jobs like carpentry, LLMs won’t affect them. They can cause social harm, focusing too much on the greater good rather than individual lives. It may modify how the current work life is since they are focusing on efficiency. They also spoke about automation of jobs by LLMs and how it is unethical. Since it’s a tool, it’s going to be used over people. These people will be neglected and fired for profit. This can be justified depending on the influx of new jobs from the introduction of LLMs in the workplace. Although Overqualified and overeducated people will lose their livelihoods for the purposes of companies making more money. Overall, 80% of workers have jobs in which 10% can be automated by LLMs. Educated workers are more at risk, such as writing and programming. The least at risk are physical jobs, until robotics makes more development. The teleological ramifications include more efficient productivity and financial gain. At the same time, people will be losing their jobs and are forced to compete with robots and artificial intelligence. The deontological ramifications are that companies will use Artificial Intelligence to make extreme profits while simultaneously cutting off expenses (people).

Our summary:

Our group found an article in which a company named Clearview has been scraping the internet, mainly Facebook and other social media, to identify and track people in the biggest database of faces ever created. They can use this database to find out people’s names, who they know, what they do, where they live and more. This technology is used to strip any sense of privacy from anyone unfortunate enough to be on the database. They have been selling this information to private companies and allow them to have free rein with this extremely sensitive information. Another article we found was how Microsoft’s AI research team accidentally exposed 38 terabytes of data from employee workstations. As a result, a wide range of highly sensitive information slipped through the cracks, including personal computer backups, passwords, secret keys, and other data. Consequently, the attacker gained complete control over the system, including the ability to delete and manipulate existing files at will. Our last article displays an experiment hosted by a group of University of California scholars. This team effectively broke the generative programs of ChatGPT. They were curious to interact with the base model of the program, breaking through the training that it received for outputting clear and concise speech.

By typing a command to make GPT repeat a certain word (their chosen word being poem and book), they found that the AI would eventually begin spouting nonsense. Originally, the researchers found that the chatbot would eventually start repeating its training data. Overtime, the researchers found that with other words such as “Company,” ChatGPT would output personal information that it had accumulated from the internet and from it’s gained knowledge. Out of 15,000 attempted attacks, about 17% contained "memorized personally identifiable information" such as phone numbers. We concluded that the deontological aspect is that companies are storing and using information against users will to gain money and control. The teleological aspect is that people’s personal information is put at risk and sold for profit. This makes people vulnerable to companies and other people on the internet.

Summarization of articles:

***OpenAI Completes Deal That Values Company at $157 Billion***

This article discusses how OpenAI made a $6.6 billion fund-raising deal, led by Thrive Capital, valuing the company at $157 billion, almost doubling its valuation from nine months ago. Some investors include Microsoft, Nvidia, and MGX. OpenAI expects $3.7 billion in sales this year, but it is projected to lose $5 billion due to operational costs. OpenAI currently employs over 1700 people, even after the firing of the CEO Sam Altman and other executives leaving the company.

***OpenAI Is Growing Fast and Burning Through Piles of Money***

This article highlights the briefly mentioned money losses in the previous summary. Overall, OpenAI's monthly revenue reached $300 million in August 2024, with projected annual sales of $3.7 billion for the year. This measures out to be up to 1,700% since early 2023. Revenues are expected to rise to $11.6 billion in 2025 and $100 billion by 2029. Despite their rapid growth, it is anticipated that OpenAI will lose $5 billion this year due to high operational costs, especially for cloud computing through its partnership with Microsoft. With users paying $20 monthly for premium membership, over 5 years it is expected to rise to $44. It is currently raising $7 billion in a funding round, valuing the company at around $150 billion.

***Alarmed by A.I. Chatbots, Universities Start Revamping How They Teach***

In this article Antony Aumann, a philosophy professor at Northern Michigan University, decided to change his course by requiring in-class essay drafts and incorporating ChatGPT into lessons for critique. This example shows a trend among universities adjusting to the rise of AI tools like ChatGPT. Some schools have banned the tool, but higher education institutions are more focused on adapting teaching methods. Many are shifting towards oral exams, in-class assignments, and unique questions to reduce cheating. Others are updating academic integrity policies to include AI-generated text. While some students embrace AI tools for assistance, others misuse them for cheating, causing debates surrounding the future of education and assessment in the AI era.

**A college student created an app that can tell whether AI wrote an essay**

In this article, Edward Tian developed an app called GPTZero to detect whether text is written by ChatGPT. Tian made the app to analyze both perplexity and burstiness. Perplexity refers to high text complexity, how humans typically write at a higher perplexity than ChatGPT. Burstiness refers to the variations in sentences structure and length. Humans typically have a great deal of burstiness in writing. On the other hand, ChatGPT writes extremely uniform, showing little burstiness and perplexity. This program has since been used to combat AI plagiarism.

**How ChatGPT Hijacks Democracy**

This article goes over how AI can be used for lobbying, which harms the democratic process. In theory, AI could generate an endless supply of letters, social media posts and seemingly human generated messages. This could be extremely influential, making it cheaper and more efficient for lobbying efforts. In turn, many powerful institutions can rise even higher, making democracy essentially ineffective in their way,

**How to Use ChatGPT and Still Be a Good Person**

This article discusses the ethical concerns and the drawbacks of using AI. These tools may be exciting and maintain high popularity, but many issues arise. Through ChatGPT, inaccurate information and plagiarism are common culprits while using the program. Another program named Lensa transforms photos into the prompt given. This is problematic due to biased image renderings. Other warnings surrounding these apps are that sensitive information should not be given to an AI. People should also keep working on their own skills and not rely on AI to act as their intelligence.

***Disinformation Researchers Raise Alarms About A.I. Chatbots***

This article highlights ChatGPT’s tendencies to output misinformation. NewsGuard found that if ChatGPT was prompted by false narratives, the AI would output misinformation 80% of the time. This raises multiple concerns as the spread of misinformation can now be spread much easier and much cheaper. ChatGPT has training to resist harmful content, but it isn’t perfect, so some things slip through the cracks.