

The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Modern Daily Life

Maradana Kiran

Parul Institute of
Engineering & Technology
Parul University Gujarat,
India

2205112120014@paruluniversity.ac.in

Shinan Bhamini

Parul Institute of
Engineering & Technology
Parul University Gujarat,
India

2205112120047@paruluniversity.ac.in

Pro. Vijya Tulsani

Assistant Professor

Parul Institute of
Engineering & Technology
Parul University Gujarat,
India

vijya.tulsani42087@paruluniversity.ac.in

Abstract— Artificial intelligence is advancing swiftly in the current world as a result of daily advances in cutting-edge technology. Simple skills like driving a car and recognizing faces are embedded into modern computer systems, along with other mundane chores. The primary goal of artificial intelligence is to develop increasingly complex and intelligent systems that can outperform humans in any given circumstance. This encompasses the performance of more difficult tasks such as solving equations and playing chess. Therefore, the ultimate goal of AI is to progress all human pursuits and provide better answers to problems that humans are unable to solve. An automated system that handles every human function, including operating computerized business systems and driving automobiles, will cause long-term problems. More precisely, in preventing the development of lethal weapons that, when employed in an assault, cause significant harm to human beings. Consequently, the development of super AI would greatly exceed human intellectual capacity since it would participate in self-improvement and cause an explosion in intelligence. The development of a super AI will be the most significant breakthrough in human history. Thus, the development of increasingly sophisticated technology has been extremely beneficial to the creation of efficient methods for combating disease and developing preventative measures. Furthermore, the battle against poverty would greatly benefit from the use of cutting-edge technologies.

I. Introduction

AI has shifted how individuals engage with technology and carry out daily chores, becoming a vital component of modern life. From virtual assistants to predictive analytics, AI-powered solutions have reshaped industries and

empowered individuals with personalized experiences. This paper delves into the multifaceted roles of AI in enhancing productivity, safety, and overall well-being, highlighting its potential to drive societal progress and innovation.

II. Methodology

Here are some key methodologies that are used in this field:

Data Analysis: Both AI and nanotechnology rely heavily on data analysis. Large datasets can be analysed in nanotechnology to find patterns or connections in the behaviour of nanomaterials or to improve their performance. Data analysis is used in AI to create predictions based on data, find patterns in data, and train machine learning models.

Machine Learning: A branch of artificial intelligence called "machine learning" deals with teaching algorithms to use data to forecast or make decisions. In nanotechnology, machine learning can be used to predict the properties of nanomaterials, optimize their performance, or identify new materials with specific properties. In AI, machine learning is used to develop predictive models, recognize patterns in data, and improve decision-making.

Sensor Technology: The creation and application of sensors for the detection and measurement of physical or chemical properties is known as sensor technology. Sensor technology can be used in nanotechnology to track the behaviour of nanomaterials or to identify and quantify changes in the environment on a nanoscale. In artificial intelligence, sensor technology is used to gather environmental data that can be utilized to train AI models, provide predictions, or improve decision-making.

Quantum Machine Learning: An emerging field that combines AI and quantum computing is called quantum machine learning. It intends to create machine learning algorithms that take advantage of quantum computing capabilities to improve data analysis, pattern identification, and learning. Designing quantum

models and creating quantum algorithms that use quantum data are required for this.

III. Software Development Lifecycle

The software development lifecycle (SDLC) plays a pivotal role in creating and deploying AI-enabled applications for modern daily life. From requirements gathering to deployment and maintenance, each phase of the SDLC ensures that AI systems meet user needs while adhering to quality standards and regulatory requirements. By following established SDLC methodologies such as Agile or DevOps, developers can effectively manage AI projects and deliver reliable solutions that enhance user experiences.

V. Results

The research findings reveal the extensive adoption of AI-driven technologies in diverse domains such as:

Personal Assistance: Artificial intelligence (AI)-driven virtual assistants, such as Siri, Alexa, and Google Assistant, simplify repetitive chores like making appointments, sending reminders, and providing answers.

Healthcare: Healthcare providers may make more accurate diagnosis, more accurate treatment suggestions, and better patient outcomes with the use of AI-powered diagnostic technologies.

Transportation: Artificial intelligence (AI)-enabled autonomous cars improve traffic flow, increase road safety, and provide commuters easier transportation options.

Finance: To identify fraud, manage investments, and give each client individualized financial advice, artificial intelligence (AI) systems evaluate financial data.

VII. Future Work

Looking ahead, future research and development efforts in AI will focus on advancing the integration of intelligent systems into modern daily life. Areas of exploration may include enhancing AI algorithms for greater personalization, addressing ethical and regulatory challenges, and fostering interdisciplinary collaborations to tackle complex societal issues. By continuing to innovate and adapt, the potential of AI to positively impact modern daily life will continue to expand, ushering in a new era of human-machine collaboration and innovation.

IV. Testing

Testing is crucial in the development of AI systems, ensuring their reliability, performance, and security in modern daily life. From unit testing to user acceptance testing, comprehensive test strategies validate AI algorithms, assess model accuracy, and identify potential issues or vulnerabilities. Through rigorous testing protocols, developers can mitigate risks and optimize AI applications for real-world deployment, ensuring their effectiveness and trustworthiness in diverse scenarios.

VI. Conclusion

In conclusion, AI has become an indispensable tool in modern daily life, offering innovative solutions that improve efficiency, convenience, and quality of life for individuals worldwide. From personalized recommendations to autonomous systems, AI-driven technologies continue to shape how people interact with the world around them, fostering a future where intelligent systems empower human endeavours and enrich societal well-being.

VIII. References

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