

Title:**Agentic AI: The Next Evolution in Autonomous Systems****Author:**

Khang Minh Bui

Washington State University

Department of Computer Science

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Abstract

Recent advancements in Large Language Models (LLMs) have enabled the emergence of *agentic AI*—systems that can plan, reason, take actions, and autonomously pursue goals. Unlike static AI models that simply generate text responses, agentic AI systems integrate reasoning loops, tool use, long-term memory, and multi-step planning. This paper provides an overview of the principles, challenges, and future directions in agentic AI.

1. Introduction

Traditional AI systems operate as passive models: they wait for an input and return a single output. These systems lack persistence, context continuity, and the ability to take actions in the real world.

Agentic AI diverges from this model by introducing autonomy. Agentic systems can break down tasks, call tools such as web browsers or file systems, and revise their plan based on environment feedback. As a result, they function more like software agents, capable of completing multi-step, real-world tasks.

2. Core Components of Agentic AI**2.1 ReAct (Reason + Act)**

The ReAct pattern enables agents to alternate between internal reasoning and performing actions. A typical ReAct loop involves:

1. Thought
2. Action
3. Observation
4. Updated Thought

This allows the agent to dynamically adjust its plan based on new information.

2.2 Tool Use

Tools extend an agent's abilities beyond text generation. With access to a code interpreter, browser automation, file system, APIs, and domain-specific tools, an agent can:

- Run code
- Query databases
- Send emails
- Summarize documents
- Modify files

The reliability of tool use depends heavily on well-structured schemas and clear instructions.

2.3 Planning

Agents can plan tasks either by:

- **Decomposition** (breaking a task into steps before execution), or
- **Dynamic planning** (planning on the fly using iterative ReAct loops)

Both methods enable multi-step problem-solving, but decomposition tends to be more predictable.

2.4 Memory Systems

Agentic AI requires both:

- **Short-term memory**, which holds recent context during the task, and
- **Long-term memory**, which records knowledge, preferences, or results across sessions.

Memory allows an agent to improve over time, reference past work, and maintain continuity across tasks.

3. Practical Applications

3.1 Software Development

Developer agents can read files, run code, write patches, run tests, and commit changes autonomously. They reduce human involvement in repetitive debugging cycles.

3.2 Productivity Automation

Task automation agents can read documents, summarize information, schedule meetings, generate emails, and interact with productivity tools such as calendars and file storage systems.

3.3 Research and Knowledge Work

Research agents can search the web, aggregate insights, produce reports, and store learnings for future tasks.

4. Challenges

4.1 Reliability of Tool Calls

LLMs may hallucinate tool parameters unless schemas and instructions are carefully constructed.

4.2 Long-Horizon Tasks

As tasks increase in complexity (e.g., codebase-scale), the agent's reasoning must be supported by strong planning structures and memory retrieval.

4.3 Safety and Alignment

Powerful agents must avoid harmful actions, remain predictable, and operate within permissions.

5. Future Directions

5.1 Multi-Agent Collaboration

Future agentic systems may delegate tasks to specialized agents, forming collaborative teams.

5.2 Persistent Learning

Agents will incorporate lifelong memory systems that allow them to accumulate experience across months or years.

5.3 Seamless Integration

As APIs evolve, agents will have deeper integration with browsers, OS-level automation, cloud infrastructure, robotics, and enterprise ecosystems.

6. Conclusion

Agentic AI represents a significant shift in how AI systems operate. By combining reasoning, planning, memory, and tool use, agents can autonomously perform complex tasks that previously required human intervention. As the technology evolves, agentic systems will become foundational to software engineering, personal productivity, and scientific research.

References

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