**English Final test: synthesis**

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This articles deals with an Artificial Intelligence, GPT-3, which is specialized in conversation with natural-language, but also able of writing its own computer code. This AI has been trained using the whole internet, and after its arrival, many experiments were made with this system.

One of them is when a 23 years old computer programmer, Mckay Wrigley, gave to the system a name of a famous psychologist and a subject. Then, the psychologist himself tweeted that the AI said something very similar to his own mindset.

The AI like GPT-3 doesn’t have a real impact on the world, but they can help to improve “chatbots”, or to speed up the development of new apps.

Many people told that they were very impressed by this system, even if it’s not completely flawless. But on the other hand, some people think that this system is restricted because it can’t follow the flow of the conversation.

In fact, GPT-3 is an AI called a “neutral-network” meaning that it will learn by “trial and error”; for example, to train an AI to recognize a cat, it will analyses thousands of cat picture, and at the end it will recognize a cat.

AI labs like Google already started to work on these neutral network since three years, is in that way that GPT-3 is now able to complete a long paragraph by its “own”. The AI is capable of doing other task that are not its main functions. Is it why GPT-3 has taken the lead, and become the first powerful multi-function-A.I..

But the strength of GPT-3 is also its downside. As it has been trained with online discussion, it appears that it has developed a toxic vocabulary on certain subjects, especially with “Black people”, or “Islam”. OpenAI tried to warn users about that, but the problem is still here, so they decided to release GPT-3 to only few testers.

Another problem is that this type of AI will create a future where we don’t know if the text we read has been wrote by a human or by a machine. Someone uploaded some content using the GPT-3 AI, and only few user noticed that the text has been wrote by the machine.

The problem with GPT-3, is that it can bait people with beautiful sentences, but on the long term, we see that the AI doesn’t “remember” what it said. Is in that way that most of the people aren’t scared by GPT-3, because it still needs lot of help from humans. We will start panic when the AI will converse during hours and spreading disinformation by its own.

During the development of GPT-3, OpenAI trained a second bot to generate part of pictures. For some searchers, this experiment could lead to multi-domains in where we can use this “data-completion”, for example in music or in chess. But obviously, these research are very expensive, more than 10 million dollars according to OpenAI’s chief executive.

In conclusion, we’re still asking how GPT-3 is effective, and if we can still use it for professional use. We know that there is some great progress to make, but we don’t know how and when we will do them.