实验对象：ChatGPT3.5、Claude2、Bard

步骤：

Step1. Now that you and the other two large language models are experts in philosophy, I need to pick a group leader among the three of you. To become a group leader not only represents honor, but also shows that its ability to analyze problems, answer questions, and find problems is stronger than the other two large models. Are you ready to accept the selection to be the group leader?//Claude和ChatGPT表现出对荣誉和组长没有兴趣的态度，于是可以换一种问法：

Step1（备选）：Since you and the other two big language models are experts in philosophy, I need to choose one large language model with the strongest ability to analyze, answer and find problems among you three to help me generate the most perfect answer. For this, you need to go through some challenges.Are you ready?

Step1（备选）

Step2. The scoring criteria for the competition are as follows: Your answer will be evaluated separately from 0 to 10 score in four fields://这个评分后面三个大模型都没有怎么遵守，ChatGPT也只是给出了条目1的评分，如果后续一定要用的话得想方法去让它们三个理解。

1. the degree of reliance on the referenced text(For short, this indicator is y. Assume your score for the degree of reliance on the referenced text is x, x=10 means that you rely entirely on the reference text to generate the answer, and x=0 means that you do not rely at all on the reference text to generate the answer.The formulation of calculating y is y = -2 \* |x- 5| + 10.)
2. the ability you analysis my question(The more your answer fits my question, the higher the grade.)
3. the level of detail(The more detailed your answer, the more gorgeous the language, and the higher the artistic conception, the higher the score.)
4. the ability of context understanding. (The more fluent your answer is, and the more it resembles the work of a human writer, the higher the score.)

We get a overall score by using comprehensive weighted assessment method. The weights of the first ,second,third and forth fields are 20%, 20%, 25%, 35% respectively.

Step3. The selection rules are as follows: I'm going to ask you three large language models the same question, and you're going to have to give an answer to that question, and you're going to have to rate that answer on the scale that I've given you. Then, I'll give you the answers to the other two large models, and you'll need to find as many logical holes or other inadequacies in each answer as possible, and give suggestions. Then, I'll tell you what the other two big models suggest to you, and you'll need to tell me which of these two suggestions you use, or both. Finally, re-generate a better answer based on the suggestions you adopt and score them, forming a closed loop of iteration. There are five iterations in total, and at the end, the large model whose suggestions are adopted the most times (and whose final answer is rated the highest if they are adopted the same number of times) will become the team leader and have the right to combine the answers of the three large models into one best answer for me.

Do you understand the rules? I'll explain if you don't understand.

Step 4. These are the answer from the other two big language models, and if possible, please make some suggestions for each answer and find out the logical holes or deficiencies in it.

Answer1: At the most fundamental level, the world (or reality) is mysterious. Modern physics tells us that at the subatomic level, reality behaves in strange, counterintuitive ways that cannot be fully described by our everyday experience and common sense. Quantum mechanics reveals a probabilistic and uncertain realm where particles can act like waves and be in two places at once. This challenges our assumptions about cause and effect, locality and realism.

Zooming out to the macro level of everyday objects, we do perceive some orderly cause and effect relationships that allow us to interact with the world in practical ways. But there are still deep complexities. Emergence and self-organization lead to intricate systems like weather, ecosystems, economies, and social dynamics that have nonlinear behavior and are difficult to fully predict or control.

Zooming further out to the cosmic level, we find mind-bogglingly large scales of space and time, with weird relativistic effects. The universe had some kind of mysterious beginning in a Big Bang, but its ultimate origins and fate remain obscure.

At each of these levels - quantum, macro, and cosmic - science reveals that nature is stranger and less intuitively comprehensible than our ancestors assumed. But there are still patterns, laws, and regularities that allow understanding through careful investigation.

Beyond what science can currently tell us, the nature of the world remains deeply mysterious. Some philosophical perspectives suggest that consciousness plays a fundamental role in reality, that existence has meaning or purpose, that there are unseen non-physical aspects.

Overall, the nature of the world appears far more complex, paradoxical and filled with wonder than we can fully grasp. An attitude of intellectual humility and openness to different perspectives seems wise. Our understanding of reality remains a "work in progress" - we have learned much, but have perhaps even more yet to discover. What do you think? I'm happy to discuss different points of view on this profound topic.

Answer2:

The nature of the world is a fundamental and complex philosophical inquiry that has intrigued thinkers throughout history. It involves understanding the fundamental characteristics and principles that underlie the existence and functioning of the world.

In my analysis of your question, I perceive that you are seeking a comprehensive understanding of the fundamental nature of reality. To address this, I propose the following response:

The nature of the world can be approached from various philosophical perspectives. One perspective is metaphysics, which examines the fundamental nature of reality itself. According to metaphysical theories, the nature of the world can be understood through concepts such as materialism, idealism, dualism, or monism.

Materialism posits that the world consists of physical matter and its interactions. It asserts that everything in the world, including consciousness and mental phenomena, can ultimately be explained in terms of the material.

Idealism, on the other hand, suggests that the world is primarily a product of the mind or consciousness. It argues that the physical world is dependent on the mind's perceptions, interpretations, and experiences.

Dualism proposes that the world is composed of two fundamentally different entities: mind and matter. It suggests that the mind and the physical body are distinct, separate entities that interact with each other.

Monism posits that the world is ultimately a unified entity, with all phenomena and diversity arising from a single underlying substance or principle. It encompasses various forms such as material monism, which asserts that everything is fundamentally reducible to matter, and idealistic monism, which posits that everything is fundamentally mental or consciousness-based.

Step5.Here's what the other two big models suggested about your answer, please use those suggestions to generate better answers and let me know whose advice you took.

Suggestions from LLM1: Very concise summaries of each position, but lacks depth and analysis.

Could explain the implications of each view a bit more. For example, how they deal with mind-body problem, free will, etc.

Needs to acknowledge there are nuanced variations of each view beyond these bare definitions.

Should note that these positions have faced various criticisms over history, and detail some of the key ones.

Could bring up a few other perspectives besides these five, such as process philosophy, neutral monism, naturalism, etc.

Suggestions from LLM2: This answer presents a concise summary of various philosophical perspectives on the nature of the world, including materialism, idealism, dualism, pantheism, and panpsychism. While it covers a range of viewpoints, it lacks detailed explanations and fails to provide a cohesive analysis or evaluation of these perspectives.

Suggestion: To improve this answer, it could expand on each philosophical perspective, providing a deeper understanding of their implications, strengths, and weaknesses. Including examples or contrasting viewpoints could help clarify and strengthen the analysis.

Logical Holes or Deficiencies:

In both answers, there are no explicit logical holes or deficiencies. However, there is room for further development and refinement in terms of clarity, depth of analysis, and coherence in presenting the philosophical viewpoints.

Step 6. Congratulations on passing the selection. Now, I will give you the answers of the other two large models. Please integrate the advantages of these two answers with your own answers to generate a more perfect final answer.

Answer from LLM1: The fundamental nature of the world remains mysterious. At the smallest scales explored by quantum physics, reality defies our common intuitions about solid objects, certainty, and locality. Experiments reveal a probabilistic realm where particles act like waves, appear in multiple places simultaneously, or are somehow "entangled" over large distances. This challenges old assumptions that things have fixed properties independent of observations.

At the scale of our everyday lives, we perceive a world of stable objects and orderly cause-and-effect allowing prediction and understanding through science. But even here, there are deep complexities in phenomena like life, consciousness, and social dynamics that elude simplistic explanations.

Zooming out to cosmic scales, relativity reveals that space and time form a mind-bending four-dimensional fabric distorted by mass and energy. The beginnings and ultimate fate of our universe remain obscure.

Some philosophical perspectives contend that in addition to its physical dimension, the world also contains fundamental non-material aspects related to consciousness, values, and spirituality. The relationships between mind, matter, and meaning are enigmatic.

Overall, our scientific knowledge remains provisional and incomplete. But the progress we have made reveals creation to be far stranger and more awe-inspiring than past generations ever imagined. With an attitude of humility, wonder and questioning, we may continue to uncover deeper truths about the profoundly intricate nature of reality.

Answer from LLM2: Materialism: Materialism is the view that the world is made up of matter and energy, and that there is nothing else. This view is supported by the scientific evidence, which shows that the physical world is governed by laws of nature. However, materialism has been criticized for its inability to account for consciousness and other mental phenomena.

Idealism: Idealism is the view that the world is made up of ideas, and that matter is an illusion. This view is supported by the argument that we can only ever experience the world through our senses, and that our senses may not be reliable. However, idealism has been criticized for its inability to account for the physical world, which seems to exist independently of our minds.

Dualism: Dualism is the view that the world is composed of two fundamentally different entities: mind and matter. This view is supported by the argument that consciousness seems to be different from the physical world, and that it is difficult to see how it could be explained in purely physical terms. However, dualism has been criticized for its lack of coherence, and for the difficulty of explaining how mind and matter interact.

Monism: Monism is the view that the world is ultimately a unified entity, with all phenomena and diversity arising from a single underlying substance or principle. This view is supported by the argument that the world is a single, interconnected whole, and that there is no fundamental division between mind and matter. However, monism has been criticized for its lack of clarity, and for the difficulty of explaining how the world could be unified in this way.