

La llei dels retorns accelerats

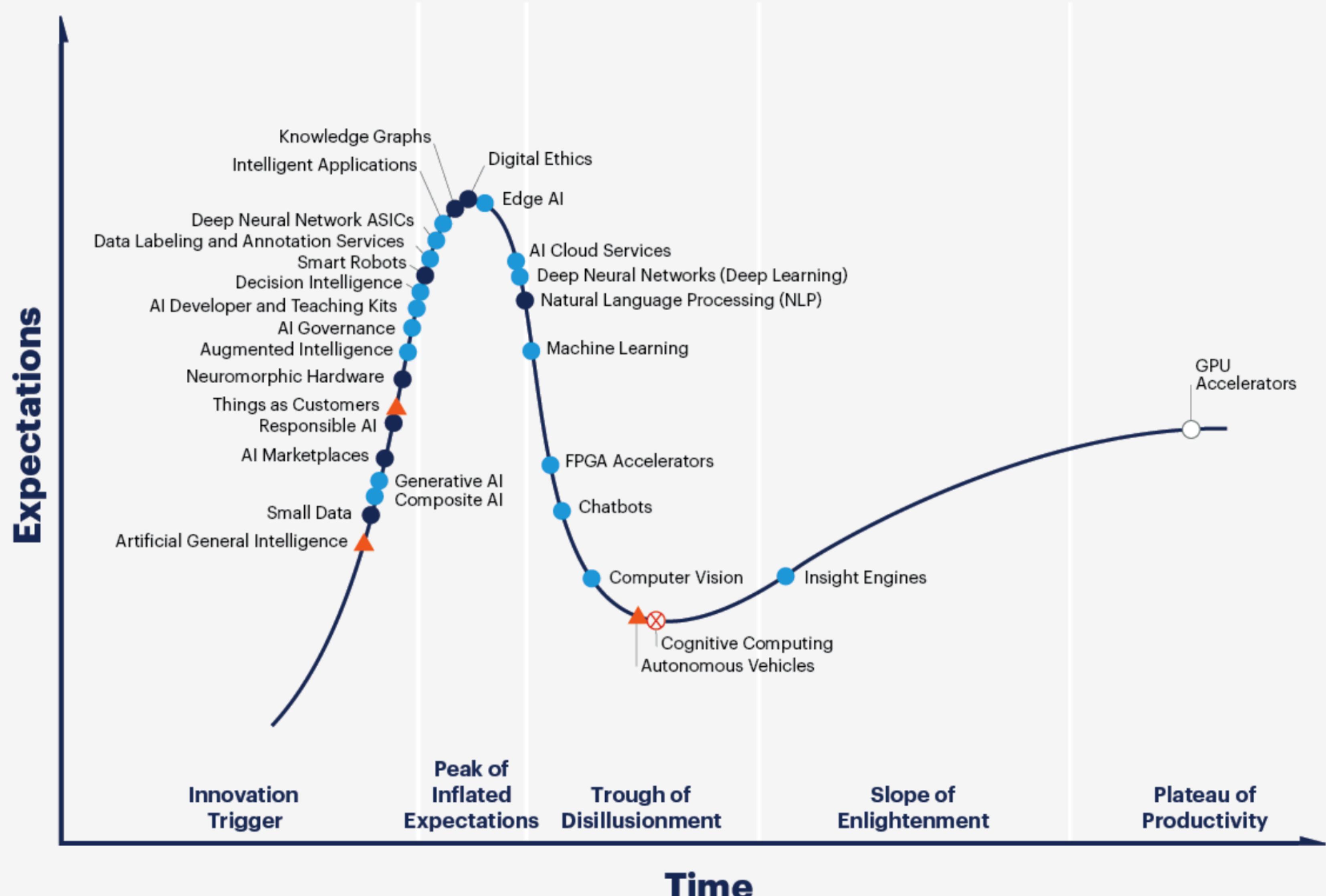
ChatGPT: Oportunitat i repte per a la docència. I ara què fem?

Vídeo 2

Marc Alier

@granludo / ICE - UPC

Hype Cycle for Artificial Intelligence, 2020



Plateau will be reached:

○ less than 2 years

● 2 to 5 years

● 5 to 10 years

▲ more than 10 years

✖ obsolete before plateau

As of July 2020



The Hype Cycle for Artificial Intelligence 2020 Reflects the State of AI in the Enterprise

By [Svetlana Sicular](#) | July 29, 2020 | 0 Comments

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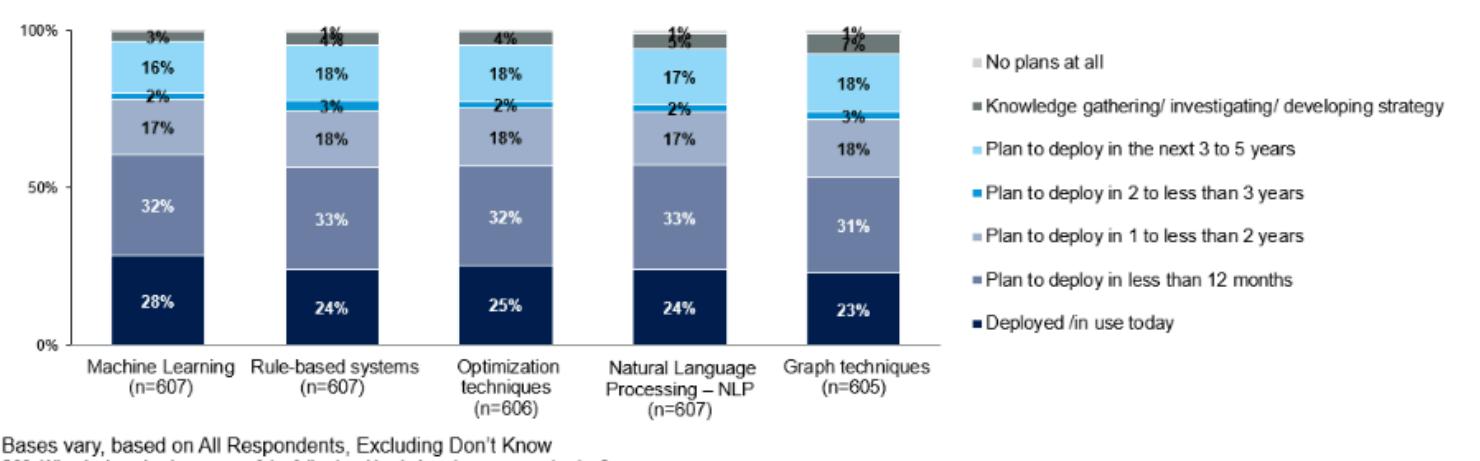
AI In The Enterprise AI

The annual [Hype Cycle for Artificial Intelligence, 2020](#) is just published! Yay! AI as a concept is rolling off the top of the Peak of Inflated Expectations. (Yay!) It is time for production deployments, and that reveals new challenges. Some of these challenges are not really unheard of – they reflect a lack of capabilities fully expected in software engineering, for example, quality assurance and tools for managing AI in production. But some challenges are novel: With AI advances come greater concerns about responsible development of AI systems.

What's new this year? What captures the imagination and promise new solutions to tough problems? Five innovation profiles debuted on the hype cycle 2020:

- **Composite AI** refers to the combination of different AI techniques to achieve the best results. Our recent survey about AI in the organizations confirmed that machine learning is only one technique among others.

AI Adoption by type of Techniques



- **Generative AI** is the next frontier compared to the AI methods that directly extract numeric or categorical insights from data. It creates original artifacts or reconstructed content and data mainly thanks to the notable progress of GANs, BERT and GPT-2/GPT-3.
- **Small Data** as a concept indicates both the issue and approach to help those clients who ask us, "How should we get data for AI if we are not Google?" Different

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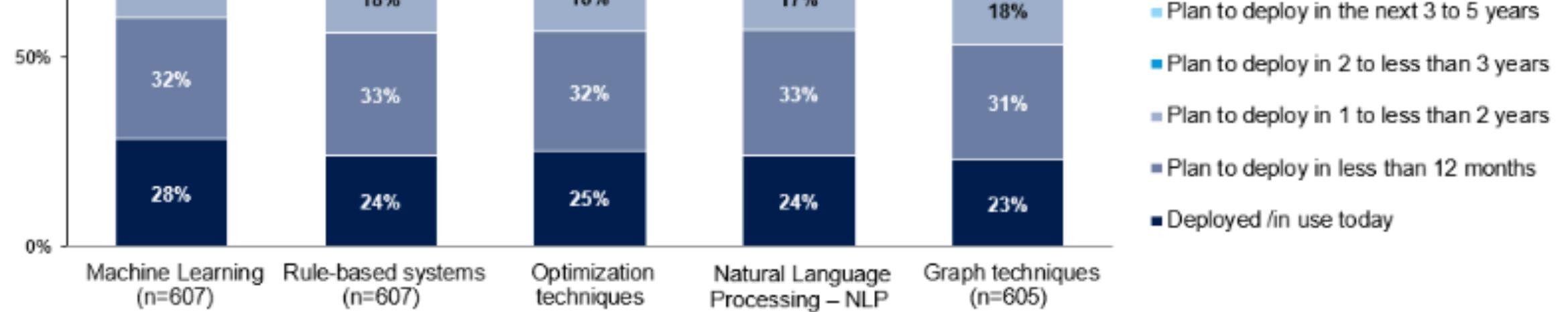
More from Svet Sicular

[Gartner Predicts the Near Future](#)

[AI for Managing Vaccine Supply](#)

[Who Gets the Vaccine First? Humans Decide](#)





Bases vary, based on All Respondents, Excluding Don't Know
 S09. What is the adoption status of the following AI solutions in your organization?
 Source: Gartner 2019, AI in Organisations

- **Generative AI** is the next frontier compared to the AI methods that directly extract numeric or categorical insights from data. It creates original artifacts or reconstructed content and data mainly thanks to the notable progress of GANs, BERT and GPT-2/GPT-3.
- **Small Data** as a concept indicates both the issue and approach to help those clients who ask us, “How should we get data for AI if we are not Google?” Different strategies to overcome the problem are getting visible this year – synthetic data.

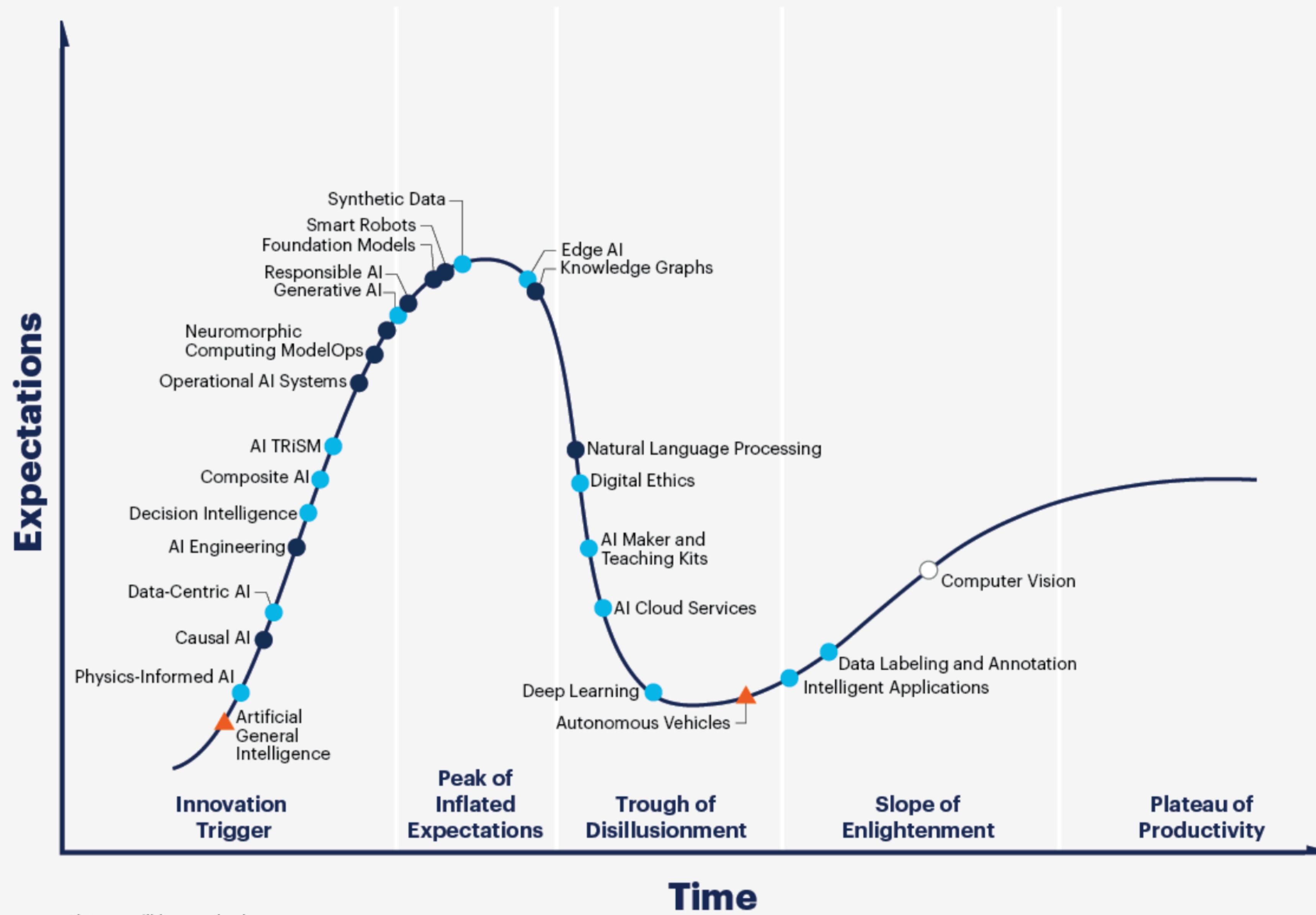
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Hype Cycle for Artificial Intelligence, 2022



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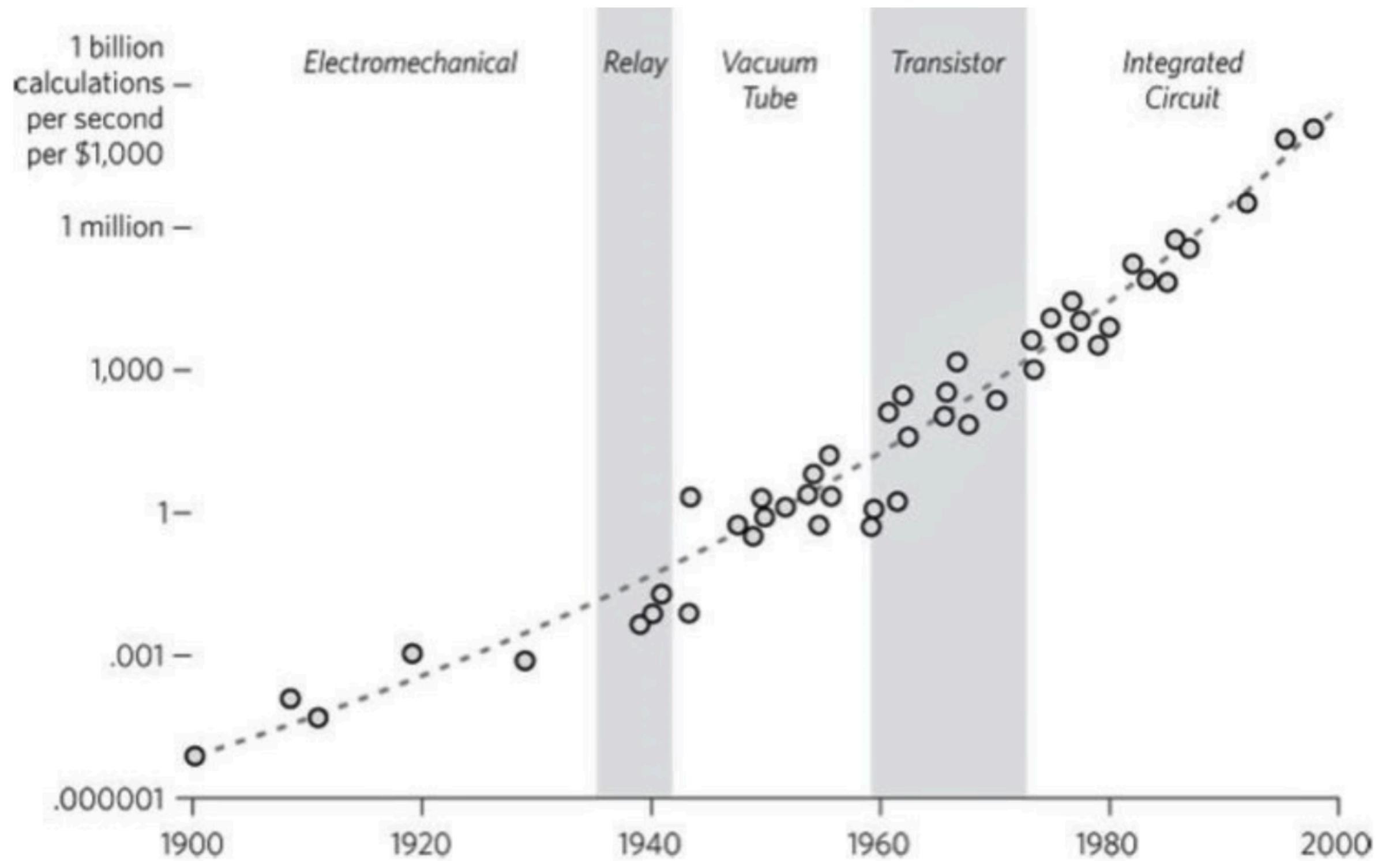
As of July 2022



6D's per a Disrupció

El Model de Peter Diamandis (i
Ray Kurzweil)

Billion calculation per second per 1000\$ (log Scale)



Kurzweil's Law. Ray Kurzweil translated earlier calculating methods into a uniform metric of computation to yield a steady foreshadowing of Moore's Law.

Digitalització

- * Llei de Moore. (1965)
- * Llei de Ray Kurzweil (2005)

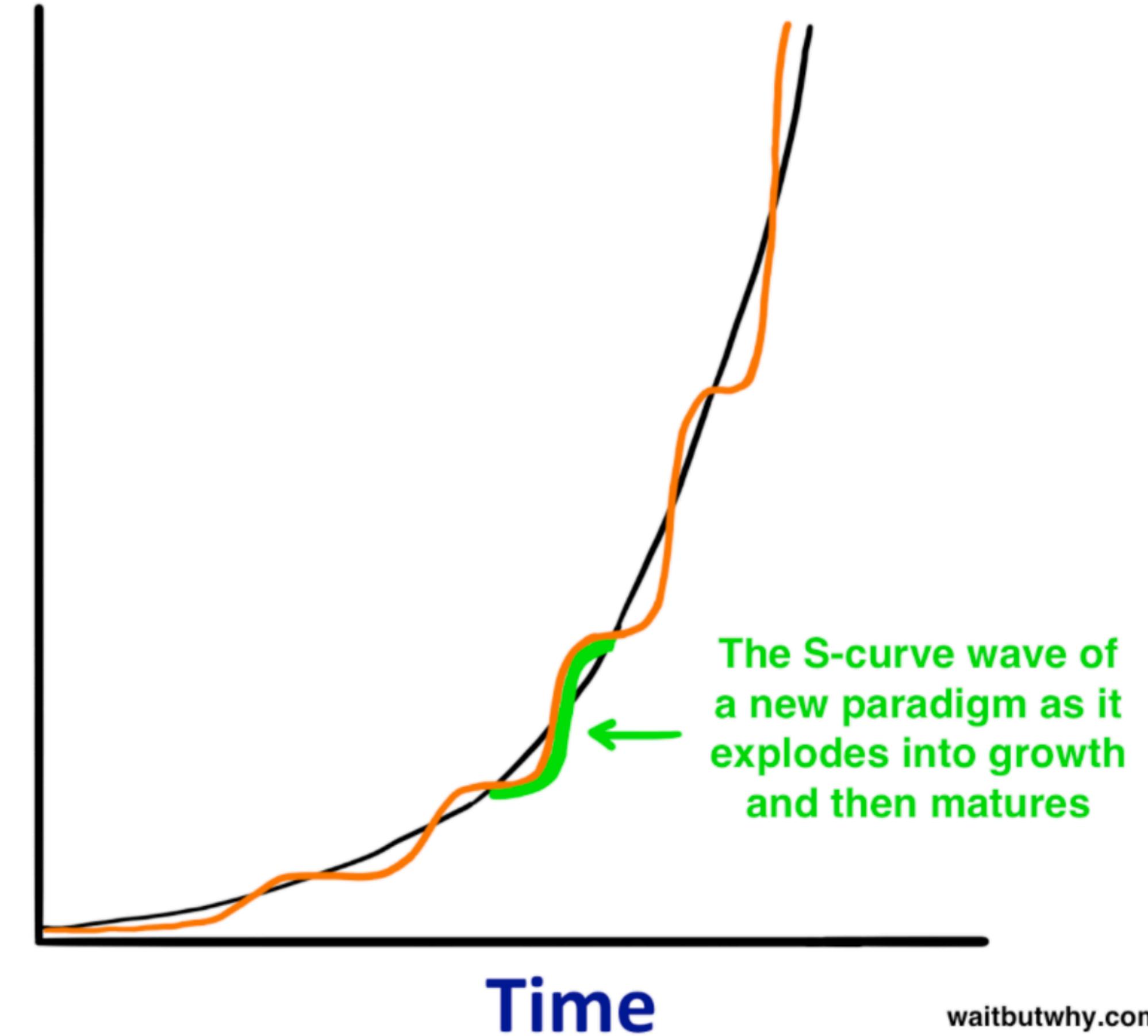
D Deceptiu

Inicialment els resultats son pitjors que el paradigma anterior.



D Disruptiu:

Quan acaba la fase deceptiva
s'inicia una disrupció que duu a
un canvi de paradigma





Altres D's

Desmonetització
Desmaterialització
Democratització

Passant de Deceptiu a Disruptiu ara mateix IA's Generatives

Timeline Machine Learning

Decade	Summary
pre-1950s	Statistical methods are discovered and refined.
1950s	Pioneering machine learning research is conducted using simple algorithms.
1960s	Bayesian methods are introduced for probabilistic inference in machine learning. ^[1]
1970s	'AI winter' caused by pessimism about machine learning effectiveness.
1980s	Rediscovery of backpropagation causes a resurgence in machine learning research.
1990s	Work on Machine learning shifts from a knowledge-driven approach to a data-driven approach. Scientists begin creating programs for computers to analyze large amounts of data and draw conclusions – or "learn" – from the results. ^[2] Support-vector machines (SVMs) and recurrent neural networks (RNNs) become popular. ^[3] The fields of computational complexity via neural networks and super-Turing computation started. ^[4]
2000s	Support-Vector Clustering ^[5] and other kernel methods ^[6] and unsupervised machine learning methods become widespread. ^[7]
2010s	Deep learning becomes feasible, which leads to machine learning becoming integral to many widely used software services and applications.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_machine_learning]



explica en català la llei dels retorns accelerats de ray kurtzweil



La llei dels retorns accelerats de Ray Kurzweil és un principi que afirma que el progrés tecnològic esdevé cada vegada més ràpid a mesura que avança la història. Això es deu a la idea que cada nova tecnologia serveix com a plataforma per a l'aparició de noves tecnologies, i així successivament. Això fa que el progrés tecnològic esdevingui cada vegada més ràpid, i que les noves tecnologies es desenvolupin més ràpidament que les anteriors.



Explica el innovators dilema



El dilema del innovador és un concepte desenvolupat per Clayton Christensen, un professor de gestió empresarial a la Harvard Business School. Es basa en la idea que les empreses exitoses a menudo tenen dificultats per mantenir-se a la vanguardia en el seu camp, ja que els seus interessos estratègics i les pressions competitives els porten a centrar-se en les necessitats dels seus clients actuals en lloc de buscar noves oportunitats de mercat.

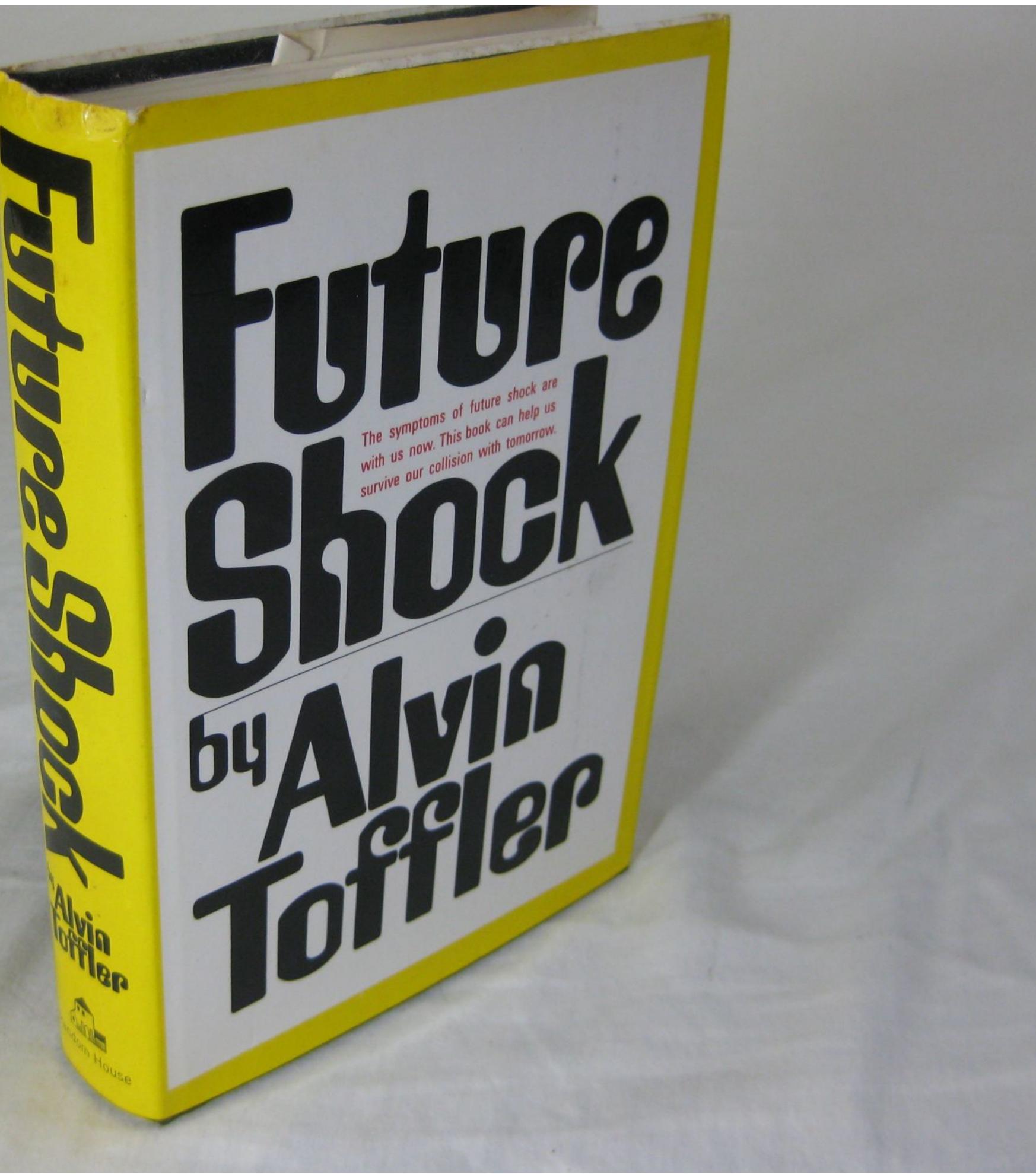
Així, les empreses innovadores que es centren en satisfer les necessitats dels seus clients existents i en millorar els seus productes o serveis existents, tendeixen a perdre la capacitat d'identificar i desenvolupar noves oportunitats de mercat. Això pot portar a que altres empreses més petites o noves, siguin les que aprofitin les oportunitats emergents i acabin desbancant a les empreses que no han estat capaces de innovar.

WORLD

ChatGPT has forced Google to rethink its AI strategy, bring back Sergey Brin and Larry Page to take on OpenAI

Sundar Pichai, evidently, has asked Sergey Brin and Larry Page to return and help Google deal with the threat that ChatGPT and OpenAI pose. Google has been very conservative with its AI products, but now they plan on rethinking its AI strategy.

Mehul Reuben Das | January 24, 2023 14:10:24 IST

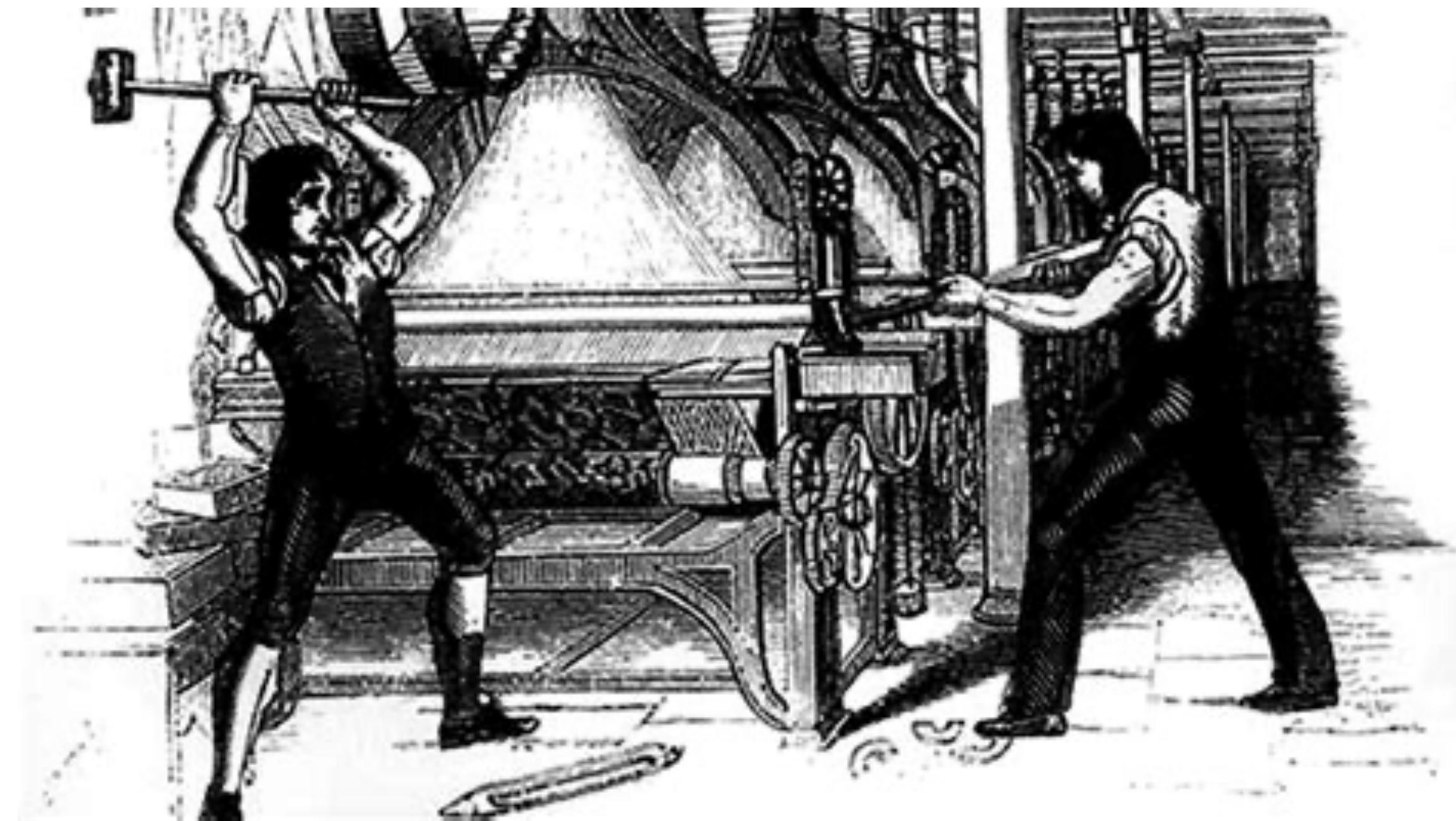


WHEN HUMANS TRANSCEND BIOLOGY

THE SINGULARITY IS NEAR

**RAY
KURZWEIL**

AUTHOR OF *THE AGE OF SPIRITUAL MACHINES*



AI proper vídeo
Parlarem de ChatGPT