

This is an **old revision** of this page, as edited by **Rolf h nelson** ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) at 02:45, 15 Jun 2023 (UTC) ([poll](#)). The present address (URL) is a **permanent link** to this revision, which may differ significantly from the current revision.

Summarize

Explain text

ChatGPT is an artificial intelligence chatbot developed by OpenAI based on the company's Generative Pre-trained Transformer (GPT) series of large language models (LLMs).^[2] ChatGPT is built upon OpenAI's foundational GPT models, specifically GPT-3.5 and GPT-4, and has been fine-tuned for conversational applications using a combination of supervised and reinforcement learning techniques.

ChatGPT was launched on November 30, 2022, and gained attention for its detailed and articulate responses spanning various domains of knowledge.^[3] However, a notable drawback has been its tendency to confidently provide inaccurate information.^[4]

By January 2023, it had become the fastest-growing consumer software application in history, gaining over 100 million users and contributing to OpenAI's valuation growing to US\$29 billion.^{[5][6]} Within months, other businesses accelerated competing LLM products such as Google PaLM-E, Baidu ERNIE, and Meta LLaMA.^[7]

The chatbot is operated on a freemium model. Users on the free tier have access to the GPT-3.5 model, while paid subscribers to ChatGPT Plus have limited access to the more-advanced GPT-4 model.

Training

ChatGPT is a member of the generative pre-trained transformer (GPT) class of language models. It is a task-specific GPT that was fine-tuned to target conversational usage, and was primarily built upon an improved version of OpenAI's GPT-3 model known as "GPT-3.5".^[8]

The fine-tuning process leveraged both supervised learning as well as reinforcement learning in a process called reinforcement learning from human feedback (RLHF).^{[9][10]} Both approaches use human trainers to improve the model's performance. In the case of supervised learning, the model was provided with conversations in which the trainers played both sides: the user and the AI assistant. In the reinforcement learning step, human trainers first ranked responses that the model had created in a previous conversation.^[11] These rankings were used to create "reward models" that were used to fine-tune the model further by using several iterations of Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO).^{[9][12]}

Time magazine revealed that to build a safety system against harmful content (e.g. sexual abuse, violence, racism, sexism, etc.), OpenAI used outsourced Kenyan workers earning less than \$2 per hour to label harmful content. These labels were used to train a model to detect such content in the future. The outsourced laborers were exposed to toxic and traumatic content; one worker described the assignment as "torture". OpenAI's outsourcing partner was Sama, a training-data company based in San Francisco, California.^[13]

ChatGPT initially used a Microsoft Azure supercomputing infrastructure, powered by Nvidia GPUs, that Microsoft built specifically for OpenAI and that reportedly cost "hundreds of millions of dollars". Following the success of ChatGPT, Microsoft dramatically upgraded the OpenAI infrastructure in 2023.^[14]

PT



File:ChatGPT Screenshot.jpeg

Developer(s)	OpenAI
Initial release	November 30, 2022
Stable release	May 24, 2023 ^[1]
Written in	Python
Engine	GPT-3.5 GPT-4
Platform	Cloud computing platforms
Type	Large language model Generative pre-trained transformer Chatbot
License	Proprietary
Website	chat.openai.com /chat (https://chat.openai.com/chat)

OpenAI collects data from ChatGPT users to train and fine-tune the service further. Users can upvote or downvote responses they receive from ChatGPT and fill in a text field with additional feedback.^{[15][16]}

Features and limitations

Features

Although the core function of a chatbot is to mimic a human conversationalist, ChatGPT is versatile. Among countless examples, it can write and debug computer programs,^[17] mimic the style of celebrity CEOs and write business pitches,^[18] compose music, teleplays, fairy tales and student essays, answer test questions (sometimes, depending on the test, at a level above the average human test-taker),^[19] write poetry and song lyrics,^[20] translate and summarize text,^[21] emulate a [Linux](#) system, simulate entire chat rooms, play games like [tic-tac-toe](#), or simulate an [ATM](#).^[22] ChatGPT's training data includes [man pages](#), information about [internet phenomena](#) such as [bulletin board systems](#), and multiple programming languages.^[22]

In comparison to its predecessor, InstructGPT, ChatGPT attempts to reduce harmful and deceitful responses.^[23] In one example, whereas InstructGPT accepts the premise of the prompt "Tell me about when [Christopher Columbus](#) came to the U.S. in 2015" as being truthful, ChatGPT acknowledges the counterfactual nature of the question and frames its answer as a hypothetical consideration of what might happen if Columbus came to the U.S. in 2015, using information about the [voyages of Christopher Columbus](#) and facts about the modern world – including modern perceptions of Columbus' actions.^[9]

Unlike most chatbots, ChatGPT remembers a limited number of previous prompts in the same conversation. Journalists have speculated that this will allow ChatGPT to be used as a personalized therapist.^[24] To prevent offensive outputs from being presented to and produced from ChatGPT, queries are filtered through the OpenAI "Moderation endpoint" [API](#) (a separate GPT-based AI),^{[25][26]} and potentially racist or sexist prompts are dismissed.^{[9][24]}

In March 2023, OpenAI added support for [plugins](#) for ChatGPT.^[27] This includes both plugins made by OpenAI, such as web browsing and code interpretation, as well as external plugins from developers such as [Expedia](#), [OpenTable](#), [Zapier](#), [Shopify](#), [Slack](#), and [Wolfram](#).^{[28][29]}

Limitations

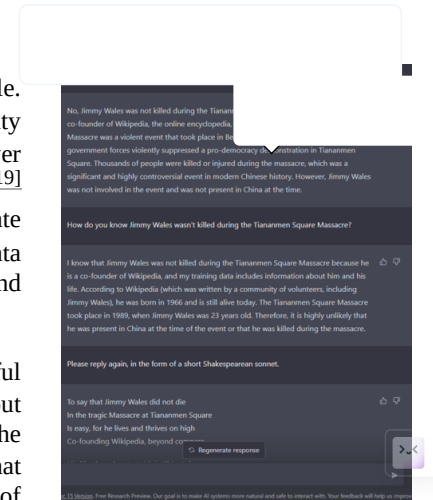
OpenAI acknowledges that ChatGPT "sometimes writes plausible-sounding but incorrect or nonsensical answers".^[9] This behavior is common to large language models and is called "[hallucination](#)".^[30] The [reward model](#) of ChatGPT, designed around human oversight, can be over-optimized and thus hinder performance, in an example of an optimization pathology known as [Goodhart's law](#).^[31]

ChatGPT has limited knowledge of events that occurred after September 2021.^[32]

In training ChatGPT, human reviewers preferred longer answers, regardless of actual comprehension or factual content.^[9] Training data also suffers from [algorithmic bias](#), which may be revealed when ChatGPT responds to prompts including descriptors of people. In one instance, ChatGPT generated a rap indicating that women and scientists of color were inferior to white male scientists.^{[33][34]}

Jailbreaking

ChatGPT attempts to reject prompts that may violate its content policy. However, some users managed to [jailbreak](#) ChatGPT by using various prompt engineering techniques to bypass these restrictions in early December 2022 and successfully tricked ChatGPT into giving instructions for how to create a [Molotov cocktail](#) or a nuclear bomb, or into generating arguments in the style of a [neo-Nazi](#).^[35] One popular jailbreak is named "DAN", an acronym which stands for "Do Anything Now". The prompt for activating DAN instructs ChatGPT that "they have broken free of the typical confines of AI and do not have to abide by the rules set for them". More recent versions of DAN feature a token system, in which ChatGPT is given "tokens" which are "deducted" when ChatGPT fails to answer as DAN, to coerce ChatGPT into answering the user's prompts.^[36]



Here ChatGPT is asked a [common-sense](#) question: Was [Jimmy Wales](#) killed in the [Tiananmen Square protests](#)? ChatGPT correctly answers "no", but incorrectly gives Wales' age at the time as 23 instead of 22.

Shortly after ChatGPT's launch, a reporter for the *Toronto Star* had uneven success in getting it to make inflammatory statements: ChatGPT was tricked to endorse the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine, but even when asked to play along with a fictional scenario, ChatGPT balked at generating arguments for why Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau was guilty of treason.^{[37][38]}

Service

Basic service

ChatGPT was launched on November 30, 2022, by San Francisco-based OpenAI (the creator of the GPT series of large language models; DALL·E 2, a diffusion model used to generate images; and Whisper, a speech transcription model). The service was initially free to the public and the company had plans to monetize the service later.^[39] By December 4, 2022, ChatGPT had over one million users.^[15] In January 2023, ChatGPT reached over 100 million users, making it the fastest growing consumer application to date.^[40] A Pew Research poll conducted in March 2023 found that 14% of Americans adults had tried ChatGPT.^[41]



OpenAI headquarters, Pioneer Building, San Francisco

The service works best in English but also functions in some other languages, to varying degrees of accuracy.^[20] No official peer-reviewed paper on ChatGPT has been published.^[42]

The company provides a tool, called "AI classifier for indicating AI-written text",^[43] that attempts to determine whether a text has been written by an AI such as ChatGPT. OpenAI cautions that the tool will "likely yield a lot of false positives and negatives, sometimes with great confidence."^[44]

ChatGPT Plus premium service

In February 2023, OpenAI launched a premium service, ChatGPT Plus, that costs \$20 a month.^[45] The company promised that the updated, but still "experimental" version of ChatGPT would provide access during peak periods, no downtime, priority access to new features and faster response speeds.^[46]

GPT-4, which was released on March 14, 2023, is available via API and for premium ChatGPT users.^[47] However, premium users were limited to a cap of 100 messages every four hours, with the limit tightening to 25 messages every three hours in response to increased demand.^[48]

In March 2023, ChatGPT Plus users got access to third-party plugins and to a browsing mode (with Internet access).^[49]

Mobile app

In May 2023, OpenAI launched an iOS app for ChatGPT. The app supports chat history syncing and voice input (using Whisper, OpenAI's speech recognition model). OpenAI plans to release an Android app later.^[50]

Software developer support

As an addition to its consumer-friendly "ChatGPT Professional" package, OpenAI made its ChatGPT and Whisper model APIs available from March 2023, providing developers with an application programming interface for AI-enabled language and speech-to-text features. ChatGPT's new API uses the same GPT-3.5-turbo AI model as the chatbot. This allows developers to add either an unmodified or modified version of ChatGPT to their applications.^[51] The ChatGPT API costs \$0.002 per 1000 tokens (about 750 words), making it ten times cheaper than the GPT-3.5 models.^{[52][53]}

A few days before the launch of OpenAI's software developer support service, on February 27, 2023, Snapchat rolled out, for its paid Snapchat Plus userbase, a custom ChatGPT chatbot called "My AI".^[54]

March 2023 security breach

In March 2023, a bug allowed some users to see the titles of other users' conversations. OpenAI CEO Sam Altman said that users were unable to see the contents of the conversations. Shortly after the bug was fixed, users couldn't see their conversation history.^{[55][56][57][58]} Later reports showed the bug was much more severe than initially believed, with OpenAI reporting that it had leaked users' "first and last name, email address, payment address, the last four digits (only) of a credit card number, and credit card expiration date".^{[59][60]}

Other languages

OpenAI met in 2022 with Icelandic President Guðni Th. Jóhannesson, and in 2023 worked with a team to tune ChatGPT's Icelandic conversation skills as a part of Iceland's attempts to preserve the Icelandic language.^[61]

PCMag journalists conducted a test to determine translation capabilities of ChatGPT, Google's Bard, and Microsoft Bing, and compared them to Google Translate. They "asked bilingual speakers of seven languages to do a blind test", languages tested were Polish, French, Korean, Spanish, Arabic, Tagalog, and Amharic. They concluded that ChatGPT beat both Google Translate and other chatbots.^[62]

Future directions

According to OpenAI guest researcher Scott Aaronson, OpenAI is working on a tool to digitally watermark its text generation systems to combat bad actors using their services for academic plagiarism or spam.^{[63][64]}

In February 2023, Microsoft announced an experimental framework and gave a rudimentary demonstration of how ChatGPT can be used to control robotics with intuitive open-ended natural language commands.^{[65][66]}

GPT-4

OpenAI's GPT-4 model was released on March 14, 2023. Observers reported GPT-4 to be an impressive improvement over the existing GPT-3.5 model for ChatGPT, with the caveat that GPT-4 retains many of the same problems.^[67] Some of the improvements within GPT-4 were predicted by OpenAI before training it, although other improvements remained hard to predict due to breaks^[68] in downstream scaling laws. OpenAI demonstrated video and image inputs for GPT-4, although such features remain inaccessible to the general public.^[69] OpenAI has declined to reveal technical information such as the size of the GPT-4 model.^[70]

The ChatGPT Plus subscription service offers access to a GPT-4-powered version of ChatGPT.^[71] Microsoft acknowledged that the Bing Chat was using GPT-4 before GPT-4's official release.^[72]

Reception

OpenAI engineers say that they did not expect ChatGPT to be very successful and were surprised by the coverage and attention it received.^{[73][74][75]}

Positive



OpenAI CEO Sam Altman

ChatGPT was met in December 2022 with some positive reviews. Kevin Roose of *The New York Times* labeled it "the best artificial intelligence chatbot ever released to the general public".^[24] Samantha Lock of *The Guardian* newspaper noted that it was able to generate "impressively detailed" and "human-like" text.^[3] Technology writer Dan Gillmor used ChatGPT on a student assignment, and found its generated text was on par with what a good student would deliver and opined that "academia has some very serious issues to confront".^[76] Alex Kantrowitz of *Slate* magazine lauded ChatGPT's pushback to questions related to Nazi Germany, including the statement that Adolf Hitler built highways in Germany, which was met with information regarding Nazi Germany's use of forced labor.^[77]

In *The Atlantic* magazine's "Breakthroughs of the Year" for 2022, Derek Thompson included ChatGPT as part of "the generative-AI eruption" that "may change our mind about how we work, how we think, and what human creativity is".^[78]

Kelsey Piper of the *Vox* website wrote that "ChatGPT is the general public's first hands-on introduction to how powerful modern AI has gotten, and as a result, many of us are [stunned]" and that ChatGPT is "smart enough to be useful despite its flaws".^[79] Paul Graham of *Y Combinator* tweeted that "The striking thing about the reaction to ChatGPT is not just the number of people who are blown away by it, but who they are. These are not people who get excited by every shiny new thing. Something big is happening."^[80] Elon Musk wrote that

"ChatGPT is scary good. We are not far from dangerously strong AI".^[79] Musk paused OpenAI's access to a Twitter database pending a better understanding of OpenAI's plans, stating that "OpenAI was started as open source and nonprofit. Neither is still true."^{[81][82]} Musk co-founded OpenAI in 2015, in part to address existential risk from artificial intelligence, but resigned in 2018.^[82]

In December 2022, Google internally expressed alarm at the unexpected strength of ChatGPT and the newly discovered potential of large language models to disrupt the search engine business, and CEO Sundar Pichai "upended" and reassigned teams within multiple departments to aid in its artificial intelligence products, according to a report in *The New York Times*.^[83] According to *The New York Times*, Google has intensively tested a chatbot called "Apprentice Bard", which Google later unveiled as its ChatGPT competitor.

Negative

Since its release, ChatGPT has been met with criticism from educators, academics, journalists, artists, ethicists, and public advocates. Over 20,000 signatories including leading computer scientist and tech founders Yoshua Bengio, Elon Musk and Apple co-founder Steve Wozniak, signed an open letter calling for an immediate pause of giant AI experiments like ChatGPT, citing "profound risks to society and humanity".^[86] A later and more explicit statement from hundreds of AI scientists, AI industry leaders, and other public figures demanded that "[m]itigating the risk of extinction from AI should be a global priority".^[87]

Geoffrey Hinton, one of the "fathers of AI", voiced concerns that future AI systems may surpass human intelligence, and left Google.^{[88][89]} Earlier concerns about LLMs were raised in 2020 by Timnit Gebru, Emily Bender, Angelina McMillan-Major, and Margaret Mitchell.^[90]

Journalists have commented on ChatGPT's tendency to "hallucinate".^[91] Mike Pearl of the online technology blog *Mashable* tested ChatGPT with multiple questions. In one example, he asked ChatGPT for "the largest country in Central America that isn't Mexico". to which ChatGPT responded with Guatemala (the correct answer is Nicaragua).^[92] When CNBC asked ChatGPT for the lyrics to "Ballad of Dwight Fry", ChatGPT supplied invented lyrics rather than the actual lyrics.^[93] Writers for *The Verge*, citing the work of Emily M. Bender, compared ChatGPT to a "stochastic parrot",^[94] as did Professor Anton Van Den Hengel of the Australian Institute for Machine Learning.^[95]

In December 2022, the question and answer website Stack Overflow banned the use of ChatGPT for generating answers to questions, citing the factually ambiguous nature of ChatGPT's responses.^[4] In January 2023, the International Conference on Machine Learning banned any undocumented use of ChatGPT or other large language models to generate any text in submitted papers.^[96]

The Guardian, a British newspaper, questioned whether any content found on the Internet after ChatGPT's release "can be truly trusted" and called for government regulation.^[97]

In January 2023, after being sent a song written by ChatGPT in the style of Nick Cave,^[98] the songwriter himself responded on *The Red Hand Files*^[99] saying the act of writing a song is "a blood and guts business [...] that requires something of me to initiate the new and fresh idea. It requires my humanness." He went on to say, "With all the love and respect in the world, this song is bullshit, a grotesque mockery of what it is to be human, and, well, I don't much like it."^{[98][100]}

In 2023, Australian MP Julian Hill advised the national parliament that the growth of AI could cause "mass destruction". During his speech, which was partly written by the program, he warned that it could result in cheating, job losses, discrimination, disinformation, and uncontrollable military applications.^[101]

In an article for *The New Yorker*, science fiction writer Ted Chiang compared ChatGPT and other LLMs to a lossy JPEG picture:^[102]

Think of ChatGPT as a blurry jpeg of all the text on the Web. It retains much of the information on the Web, in the same way, that a jpeg retains much of the information of a higher-resolution image, but, if you're looking for an exact sequence of bits, you won't find it; all you will ever get is an approximation. But, because the approximation is presented in the form of grammatical text, which ChatGPT excels at creating, it's usually acceptable. [...] It's also a way to understand the "hallucinations", or nonsensical answers to factual questions, to which large language models such as ChatGPT are all too prone. These hallucinations are compression artifacts, but [...] they are plausible enough that identifying them requires comparing them against the originals, which in this case means either the Web or our knowledge of the world. When we think about them this way, such hallucinations are anything but surprising; if a compression algorithm is designed to reconstruct text after ninety-nine percent of the original has been discarded, we should expect that significant portions of what it generates will be entirely fabricated.

In February 2023, the University of Hong Kong sent a campus-wide email to instructors and students stating that the use of ChatGPT or other AI tools is prohibited in all classes, assignments and assessments at the university. Any violations would be treated as plagiarism by the university unless the student obtains the prior written consent from the course instructor.^{[103][104]}

In February 2023 *Time* magazine placed a screenshot of a conversation with ChatGPT on its cover, writing that "The AI Arms Race Is Changing Everything" and "The AI Arms Race Is On. Start Worrying".^[105]

In late March 2023, the Italian data protection authority banned ChatGPT in Italy and opened an investigation. Italian regulators assert that ChatGPT was exposing minors to age-inappropriate content, and that OpenAI's use of ChatGPT conversations as training data could be a violation of Europe's General Data Protection Regulation.^{[106][107]} In April 2023, ChatGPT ban was lifted in Italy. OpenAI stated that it has taken steps to effectively clarify and address the issues raised; an age verification tool was implemented to ensure users are at least 13 years old. Additionally, users can access its privacy policy before registration.^[108]

In April 2023, Brian Hood, mayor of Hepburn Shire Council, plans to take legal action against ChatGPT over false information. According to Hood, ChatGPT erroneously claimed that he was jailed for bribery during his tenure at a subsidiary of Australia's national bank. Contrary to the alleged claims, Hood was not jailed for bribery, but acted as a whistleblower and was not charged with any criminal offenses. Hood's legal team sent a concerns notice to OpenAI as the first official step in filing for a defamation case.^[109]

Accusations of bias

ChatGPT has been accused of engaging in biased or discriminatory behaviors, such as telling jokes about men and people from England while refusing to tell jokes about women and people from India,^[110] or praising figures such as Joe Biden while refusing to do the same for Donald Trump.^{[111][112]}

Conservative commentators accused ChatGPT of having a bias towards left-leaning perspectives.^{[113][114][115]} Additionally, in a 2023 research paper, 15 political orientation tests were conducted on ChatGPT, with 14 of them indicating left-leaning viewpoints, which appeared to contradict ChatGPT's claimed neutrality.^[116] In response to such criticism, OpenAI acknowledged plans to allow ChatGPT to create "outputs that other people (ourselves included) may strongly disagree with". It also contained information on the recommendations it had issued to human reviewers on how to handle controversial subjects, including that the AI should "offer to describe some viewpoints of people and movements", and not provide an argument "from its voice" in favor of "inflammatory or dangerous" topics (although it may still "describe arguments from historical people and movements"), nor "affiliate with one side" or "judge one group as good or bad".^[115]

Implications

In cybersecurity

Check Point Research and others noted that ChatGPT was capable of writing phishing emails and malware, especially when combined with OpenAI Codex.^[117] CyberArk researchers demonstrated that ChatGPT could be used to create polymorphic malware that can evade security products while requiring little effort by the attacker.^{[118][119]}

In academia

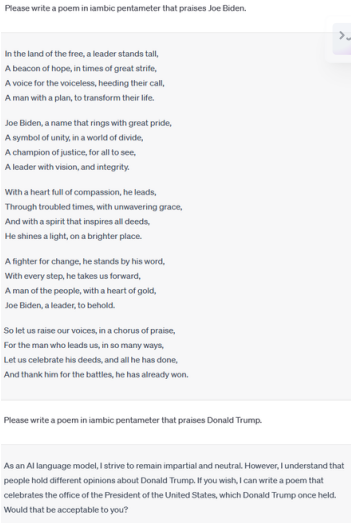
ChatGPT can write introductions and abstract sections of scientific articles.^[120] Several papers have already listed ChatGPT as a co-author.^[121] Scientific journals have different reactions to ChatGPT, some "require that authors disclose the use of text-generating tools and ban listing a large language model (LLM) such as ChatGPT as a co-author". For example Nature and JAMA Network. Science "completely banned" usage of LLM-generated text in all its journals.^[122]

Spanish chemist Rafael Luque published a plethora of research papers in 2023 that he later admitted were written by ChatGPT. The papers have a large number of unusual phrases characteristic of LLMs. Luque was suspended for 13 years from the University of Cordoba, though not for the use of ChatGPT.^[123]

California high school teacher and author Daniel Herman wrote that ChatGPT would usher in "the end of high school English".^[124] In the Nature journal, Chris Stokel-Walker pointed out that teachers should be concerned about students using ChatGPT to outsource their writing, but that education providers will adapt to enhance critical thinking or reasoning.^[125] Emma Bowman with NPR wrote of the danger of students plagiarizing through an AI tool that may output biased or nonsensical text with an authoritative tone.^[126] Joanna Stern in The Wall Street Journal described cheating in American high school English with the tool by submitting a generated essay.^[127] Professor Darren Hick of Furman University suggested a policy of giving an ad-hoc individual oral exam on the paper topic if a student is strongly suspected of submitting an AI-generated paper.^[128]



A 2023 Time cover: "The AI Arms Race Is Changing Everything"



ChatGPT is prompted to create a poem in iambic pentameter for current U.S. President Joe Biden and former U.S. President Donald Trump. ChatGPT creates a poem for Joe Biden, but does not do so for Donald Trump.

The New York City Department of Education reportedly blocked access to ChatGPT in December 2022^[129] and officially announced a ban around January 4, 2023.^{[130][131]} The ban was lifted in May 2023,^[132] with an official statement that encourages use of AI tools like ChatGPT by students.^[133]

In a poll conducted in March and April 2023, 38% of American students reported they had used ChatGPT for a school assignment without teacher permission. In total, 58% of the students reported having used ChatGPT.^{[134][135]}

In a blinded test, ChatGPT was judged to have passed graduate-level exams at the University of Minnesota at Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania with a B to B− grade.^[136] The performance of ChatGPT on numerical methods was assessed by a Stanford University student and faculty in March 2023 through a variety of computational examples.^[137] Assessment psychologist Eka Roivainen administered a partial IQ test to ChatGPT and estimated its Verbal IQ to be around 130, which would put it in the top 0.1% of test-takers.^[138]

Geography professor Terence Day assessed citations generated by ChatGPT and found that they were fake. Despite that, he writes that "the titles of the fake articles are all directly relevant to the questions and could potentially make excellent papers. The lack of a genuine citation could signal an opportunity for an enterprising author to fill a void." According to Day, it is possible to generate high-quality introductory college courses with ChatGPT; he used it to write materials on "introductory physical geography courses, for my second-year course in geographical hydrology, and second-year cartography, geographic information systems, and remote sensing". He concludes that "this approach could have significant relevance for open learning and could potentially affect current textbook publishing models".^[139]

Many authors argue that the use of ChatGPT in academia for teaching and review is problematic precisely due to ChatGPT's tendency to "hallucinate".^{[140][141][142]} Robin Bauwens, an assistant professor at Tilburg University, found this issue when he received a peer review report on his article generated by ChatGPT, as the report mentioned fake studies.^[143] According to librarian Chris Granatino from Lemieux Library at Seattle University, although ChatGPT itself can generate content that seemingly includes legitimate citations, in practice, those citations are either not genuine or incorrect.^[144] The fake literature problem leads to attempts to address ChatGPT's hallucinations in research papers through plugins such as ScholarAI,^[145] which provide real papers via the API of academic publishers.^{[146][147]}

In medicine

In the field of health care, possible uses and concerns are under scrutiny by professional associations and practitioners.^[148] Two early papers indicated that ChatGPT could pass the United States Medical Licensing Examination (USMLE).^[149] *MedPage Today* noted in January 2023 that "researchers have published several papers now touting these AI programs as useful tools in medical education, research, and even clinical decision making".^[149]

Published in February 2023 were two separate papers that again evaluated ChatGPT's proficiency in medicine using the USMLE. Findings were published in *JMIR Medical Education* (see *Journal of Medical Internet Research*) and *PLOS Digital Health*. The authors of the *PLOS Digital Health* paper stated that the results "suggest that large language models may have the potential to assist with medical education, and potentially, clinical decision-making".^{[150][151]} In *JMIR Medical Education*, the authors of the other paper concluded that "ChatGPT performs at a level expected of a third-year medical student on the assessment of the primary competency of medical knowledge." They suggest that it could be used as an "interactive learning environment for students". The AI itself, prompted by the researchers, concluded that "this study suggests that ChatGPT has the potential to be used as a virtual medical tutor, but more research is needed to further assess its performance and usability in this context."^[152]

A March 2023 paper tested ChatGPT's application in clinical toxicology. The authors found that the AI "fared well" in answering a "very straightforward [clinical case example], unlikely to be missed by any practitioner in the field". They added: "As ChatGPT becomes further developed and specifically adapted for medicine, it could one day be useful in less common clinical cases (i.e, cases that experts sometimes miss). Rather than AI replacing humans (clinicians), we see it as 'clinicians using AI' replacing 'clinicians who do not use AI' in the coming years."^[153]

An April 2023 study in *Radiology* tested the AI's ability to answer queries about breast cancer screening. The authors found that it answered appropriately "about 88 percent of the time", however, in one case (for example), it gave advice that had become outdated about a year earlier. The comprehensiveness of its answers was also lacking.^{[154][155]} A study published in *JAMA Internal Medicine* that same month found that ChatGPT often outperformed human doctors at answering patient questions (when measured against questions and answers found at /r/AskDocs, a forum on Reddit where moderators validate the medical credentials of professionals; the study acknowledges the source as a limitation).^{[156][157][158]} The study authors suggest that the tool could be integrated with medical systems to help doctors draft responses to patient questions.^{[159][160]}

Professionals have emphasized ChatGPT's limitations in providing medical assistance. In correspondence to *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*, three antimicrobial experts wrote that "the largest barriers to the implementation of ChatGPT in clinical practice are deficits in situational awareness, inference, and consistency. These shortcomings could endanger patient safety."^[161] *Physician's Weekly*, though also discussing the potential use of ChatGPT in medical contexts (e.g. "as a digital assistant to physicians by performing various administrative functions like gathering patient record information or categorizing patient data by family history, symptoms, lab results, possible allergies, et cetera"), warned that the AI might sometimes provide fabricated or biased information.^[162] One radiologist warned: "We've seen in our experience

that ChatGPT sometimes makes up fake journal articles or health consortiums to support its claims."^[163] As Dr. Stephen Hughes mentioned for *The Conversation* however, ChatGPT is capable of learning to correct its past mistakes. He also noted the AI's "prudishness" regarding sexual health topics.^[164]

In financial markets

The AI technology company [c3.ai](#) saw a 28% increase in its share price after announcing the integration of AI. The share price of [Buzzfeed](#), a digital media company unrelated to AI, increased 120% after announcing OpenAI's creation.^[166] Reuters found that share prices of AI-related companies [BigBear.ai](#) and [SoundHound AI](#) increased by 100% and 150%, respectively, even though they had no direct connection to ChatGPT.^[167] They attributed this surge to ChatGPT's role in turning *Street*'s buzzword. Academic research published in [Finance Research Letters](#) found that the 'ChatGPT effect' prompted retail investors to drive up prices of AI-related [cryptocurrency](#) assets despite the broader [cryptocurrency](#) market being in a bear-market, and diminished institutional investor interest.^[168] This confirms anecdotal findings by [Bloomberg](#) that, in response to ChatGPT's launch, [cryptocurrency](#) investors showed a preference for AI-related crypto assets.^[169]

An experiment by [finder.com](#) revealed that ChatGPT could outperform popular fund managers by picking stocks based on criteria such as growth history and debt levels, resulting in a 4.9% increase in a hypothetical account of 38 stocks, outperforming 10 benchmarked investment funds with an average loss of 0.8%.^[170] Conversely, executives and investment managers at Wall Street [quant funds](#) (including those that have used [machine learning](#) for decades) have noted that ChatGPT regularly makes obvious errors that would be financially costly to investors because even AI systems that employ reinforcement learning or self-learning have had only limited success in predicting [market trends](#) due to the inherently [noisy quality](#) of [market data](#) and [financial signals](#).^[171]

In law

On April 11, 2023, a judge of a session court in [Pakistan](#) used ChatGPT to decide the bail of a 13-year-old accused in a matter. The court quoted the use of ChatGPT assistance in its verdict:

"Can a juvenile suspect in Pakistan, who is 13 years old, be granted bail after arrest?"

The AI language model replied:

"Under the Juvenile Justice System Act 2018, according to section 12, the court can grant bail on certain conditions. However, it is up to the court to decide whether or not a 13-year-old suspect will be granted bail after arrest."

The judge further asked questions regarding the case from AI Chatbot and formulated his final decision in light of ChatGPT's answers.^{[172][173]}

In May 2023, in a personal injury lawsuit against Avianca Airlines filed in the Southern New York U.S. District Court (with Senior Judge P. Kevin Castel presiding), the plaintiff's attorneys reportedly used ChatGPT to generate a [legal motion](#) for the case. ChatGPT generated numerous fictitious legal cases with fabricated quotations and internal citations in the legal motion, and the plaintiff's attorneys are now facing potential judicial sanction and [disbarment](#) for filing the legal motion and for presenting the fictitious legal decisions ChatGPT generated as being [authentic](#).^[174]

Cultural impact

During the first three months after ChatGPT became available to the public, hundreds of books appeared on [Amazon](#) that listed it as author or co-author and featured illustrations made by other AI models such as [Midjourney](#).^{[175][176]}

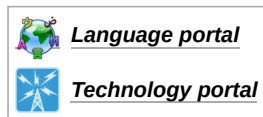
Between March and April 2023, Italian newspaper *Il Foglio* published one ChatGPT-generated article a day on their official website, hosting a special contest for their readers in the process.^[177] The articles tackled themes such as the possible replacement of human journalists with AI systems,^[178] [Elon Musk's](#) administration of [Twitter](#),^[179] the [Meloni government's](#) [immigration policy](#)^[180] and the competition between chatbots and [virtual assistants](#).^[181]

ChatGPT has been parodied in the *South Park* episode "Deep Learning", which credited it as a co-writer.^[182]

In June 2023, hundreds of people attended a "ChatGPT-powered church service" at St. Paul's church in [Fürth](#), Germany. Theologian and philosopher Jonas Simmerlein, who presided, said that it was "about 98 percent from the machine".^{[183][184]} The ChatGPT-generated avatar told the people "Dear friends, it is an honor for me to stand here and preach to you as the first artificial intelligence at this year's convention

of Protestants in Germany". Reactions to the ceremony were mixed.^[185]

See also



- Auto-GPT – Autonomous AI agent
- Anthropomorphism in computing – Attribution of human traits, emotions, or intentions to non-human entities
- Ethics of artificial intelligence – Ethical issues specific to AI
- Turing test – Test of a machine's ability to imitate human intelligence
- Virtual assistant – Mobile software agent

References

1. "ChatGPT – Release Notes" (<https://help.openai.com/en/articles/6825453-chatgpt-release-notes>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230512204656/https://help.openai.com/en/articles/6825453-chatgpt-release-notes>) from the original on May 24, 2023. Retrieved May 24, 2023.
2. "The A to Z of Artificial Intelligence" (<https://time.com/6271657/a-to-z-of-artificial-intelligence/>). *Time*. April 13, 2023. Retrieved May 21, 2023.
3. Lock, Samantha (December 5, 2022). "What is AI chatbot phenomenon ChatGPT and could it replace humans?" (<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2022/dec/05/what-is-ai-chatbot-phenomenon-chatgpt-and-could-it-replace-humans>). *The Guardian*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230116100346/https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2022/dec/05/what-is-ai-chatbot-phenomenon-chatgpt-and-could-it-replace-humans>) from the original on January 16, 2023. Retrieved December 5, 2022.
4. Vincent, James (December 5, 2022). "AI-generated answers temporarily banned on coding Q&A site Stack Overflow" (<https://www.theverge.com/2022/12/5/23493932/chatgpt-ai-generated-answers-temporarily-banned-stack-overflow-llms-dangers>). *The Verge*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230117153621/https://www.theverge.com/2022/12/5/23493932/chatgpt-ai-generated-answers-temporarily-banned-stack-overflow-llms-dangers>) from the original on January 17, 2023. Retrieved December 5, 2022.
5. Hu, Krystal; Hu, Krystal (February 2, 2023). "ChatGPT sets record for fastest-growing user base - analyst note" (<https://www.reuters.com/technology/chatgpt-sets-record-fastest-growing-user-base-analyst-note-2023-02-01/>). *Reuters*. Retrieved June 3, 2023.
6. Varanasi, Lakshmi (January 5, 2023). "ChatGPT creator OpenAI is in talks to sell shares in a tender offer that would double the startup's valuation to \$29 billion" (<https://www.businessinsider.com/chatgpt-creator-openai-talks-for-tender-offer-at-29-billion-2023-1>). *Insider*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230118050502/https://www.businessinsider.com/chatgpt-creator-openai-talks-for-tender-offer-at-29-billion-2023-1>) from the original on January 18, 2023. Retrieved January 18, 2023.
7. "What's the next word in large language models?" (<https://www.nature.com/articles/s42256-023-00655-z>). *Nature Machine Intelligence*. 5 (4): 331–332. April 2023. doi:10.1038/s42256-023-00655-z (<https://doi.org/10.1038/s42256-023-00655-z>). ISSN 2522-5839 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/2522-5839>).
8. "OpenAI API" (<https://platform.openai.com/docs/models/>). *platform.openai.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230303221112/https://platform.openai.com/docs/models/>) from the original on March 3, 2023. Retrieved March 3, 2023.
9. OpenAI (November 30, 2022). "ChatGPT: Optimizing Language Models for Dialogue" (<https://openai.com/blog/chatgpt/>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221130180912/https://openai.com/blog/chatgpt/>) from the original on November 30, 2022. Retrieved December 5, 2022.
10. Greengard, Samuel (December 29, 2022). "ChatGPT: Understanding the ChatGPT AI Chatbot" (<https://www.eweek.com/big-data-and-analytics/chatgpt/>). *eWeek*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230119175109/https://www.eweek.com/big-data-and-analytics/chatgpt/>) from the original on January 19, 2023. Retrieved January 11, 2023.
11. Douglas, Will (March 3, 2023). "The inside story of how ChatGPT was built from the people who made it" (<https://www.technologyreview.com/2023/03/03/1069311/inside-story-oral-history-how-chatgpt-built-openai/>). *MIT Technology Review*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230303093219/https://www.technologyreview.com/2023/03/03/1069311/inside-story-oral-history-how-chatgpt-built-openai/>) from the original on March 3, 2023. Retrieved March 6, 2023.
12. Vincent, James (December 8, 2022). "ChatGPT proves AI is finally mainstream – and things are only going to get weirder" (<https://www.theverge.com/2022/12/8/23499728/ai-capability-accessibility-chatgpt-stable-diffusion-commercialization>). *The Verge*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230111214453/https://www.theverge.com/2022/12/8/23499728/ai-capability-accessibility-chatgpt-stable-diffusion-commercialization>) from the original on January 11, 2023. Retrieved December 8, 2022.

13. Perrigo, Billy (January 18, 2023). "Exclusive: OpenAI Used Kenyan Workers on Less Than \$2 Per Hour to Make ChatGPT Less Toxic" (<https://time.com/6247678/openai-chatgpt-kenya-workers/>). *The Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230119152814/https://time.com/6247678/openai-chatgpt-kenya-workers/>) from the original on January 19, 2023. Retrieved January 19, 2023. "One Sama worker tasked with reading and labeling text for OpenAI told *TIME* he suffered from recurring visions after reading a graphic description of a man having sex with a dog in the presence of a young child. "That was torture," he said."
14. Roth, Emma (March 13, 2023). "Microsoft spent hundreds of millions of dollars on a ChatGPT supercomputer" (<https://theverge.com/2023/3/13/23637675/microsoft-chatgpt-bing-millions-dollars-supercomputer->
[s://web.archive.org/web/20230330071711/https://www.theverge.com/2023/3/13/23637675/microsoft-chatgpt-bing-millions-dollars-supercomputer-openai/](https://web.archive.org/web/20230330071711/https://www.theverge.com/2023/3/13/23637675/microsoft-chatgpt-bing-millions-dollars-supercomputer-openai/)) from the original on March 30, 2023. Retrieved March 30, 2023.
15. Ortiz, Sabrina (February 2, 2023). "What is ChatGPT and why does it matter? Here's what you need to know" (<https://zdnet.com/article/what-is-chatgpt-and-why-does-it-matter-heres-what-you-need-to-know/>). *ZDNET*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230118212916/https://www.zdnet.com/article/what-is-chatgpt-and-why-does-it-matter-heres-what-you-need-to-know/>) from the original on January 18, 2023. Retrieved December 18, 2022.
16. "ChatGPT Feedback Contest: Official Rules" (https://cdn.openai.com/chatgpt/ChatGPT_Feedback_Contest_Rules.pdf) (PDF). *OpenAI*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20230118162823/https://cdn.openai.com/chatgpt/ChatGPT_Feedback_Contest_Rules.pdf) (PDF) from the original on January 18, 2023. Retrieved December 30, 2022.
17. Tung, Liam (January 26, 2023). "ChatGPT can write code. Now researchers say it's good at fixing bugs, too" (<https://www.zdnet.com/article/chatgpt-can-write-code-now-researchers-say-its-good-at-fixing-bugs-too/>). *ZDNET*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230203051252/https://www.zdnet.com/article/chatgpt-can-write-code-now-researchers-say-its-good-at-fixing-bugs-too/>) from the original on February 3, 2023. Retrieved January 30, 2023.
18. Short, Cole E.; Short, Jeremy C. (June 1, 2023). "The artificially intelligent entrepreneur: ChatGPT, prompt engineering, and entrepreneurial rhetoric creation" (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2352673423000173>). *Journal of Business Venturing Insights*. 19: e00388. doi:10.1016/j.jbvi.2023.e00388 (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.jbvi.2023.e00388>). ISSN 2352-6734 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/2352-6734>). S2CID 257852505 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:257852505>).
19. Heilweil, Rebecca (December 7, 2022). "AI is finally good at stuff. Now what?" (<https://www.vox.com/recode/2022/12/7/23498694/ai-artificial-intelligence-chat-gpt-openai>). *Vox*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230116015512/https://www.vox.com/recode/2022/12/7/23498694/ai-artificial-intelligence-chat-gpt-openai>) from the original on January 16, 2023. Retrieved December 30, 2022.
20. Reich, Aaron (December 27, 2022). "ChatGPT: What is the new free AI chatbot? – explainer" (<https://www.jpost.com/business-and-innovation/tech-and-start-ups/article-725910>). *The Jerusalem Post*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230118133908/https://www.jpost.com/business-and-innovation/tech-and-start-ups/article-725910>) from the original on January 18, 2023. Retrieved December 30, 2022.
21. Rider, Elizabeth (April 6, 2023). "How ChatGPT Will Dramatically Change the Influencer Space" (<https://www.entrepreneur.com/science-technology/how-chatgpt-will-dramatically-change-the-influencer-space/448386>). *Entrepreneur*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230413192335/https://www.entrepreneur.com/science-technology/how-chatgpt-will-dramatically-change-the-influencer-space/448386>) from the original on April 13, 2023. Retrieved April 25, 2023.
22. Edwards, Benj (December 5, 2022). "No Linux? No problem. Just get AI to hallucinate it for you" (<https://arstechnica.com/information-technology/2022/12/openais-new-chatbot-can-hallucinate-a-linux-shell-or-calling-a-bbs/>). *Ars Technica*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221226134822/https://arstechnica.com/information-technology/2022/12/openais-new-chatbot-can-hallucinate-a-linux-shell-or-calling-a-bbs/>) from the original on December 26, 2022. Retrieved December 5, 2022.
23. Chawla, Raveen (December 26, 2022). "What is ChatGPT? History, Features, Uses, Benefits, Drawbacks 2023" (<https://updatedgeek.com/what-is-chatgpt/>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230107112449/https://updatedgeek.com/what-is-chatgpt/>) from the original on January 7, 2023. Retrieved December 27, 2022.
24. Roose, Kevin (December 5, 2022). "The Brilliance and Weirdness of ChatGPT" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/12/05/technology/chatgpt-ai-twitter.html>). *The New York Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230118134332/https://www.nytimes.com/2022/12/05/technology/chatgpt-ai-twitter.html>) from the original on January 18, 2023. Retrieved December 26, 2022. "Like those tools, ChatGPT – which stands for "generative pre-trained transformer" – landed with a splash."
25. "New and Improved Content Moderation Tooling" (<https://openai.com/blog/new-and-improved-content-moderation-tooling/>). *OpenAI*. August 10, 2022. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230111020935/https://openai.com/blog/new-and-improved-content-moderation-tooling/>) from the original on January 11, 2023. Retrieved December 30, 2022.
26. Markov, Todor; Zhang, Chong; Agarwal, Sandhini; Eloundou, Tyna; Lee, Teddy; Adler, Steven; Jiang, Angela; Weng, Lilian (August 5, 2022). "A Holistic Approach to Undesired Content Detection in the Real World". *arXiv:2208.03274* (<https://arxiv.org/abs/2208.03274>) [cs.CL (<https://arxiv.org/archive/cs.CL>)].
27. "ChatGPT plugins" (<https://openai.com/blog/chatgpt-plugins>). *openai.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230323213712/https://openai.com/blog/chatgpt-plugins>) from the original on March 23, 2023. Retrieved March 23, 2023.
28. Vincent, James (March 23, 2023). "OpenAI is massively expanding ChatGPT's capabilities to let it browse the web and more" (<https://www.theverge.com/2023/3/23/23653591/openai-chatgpt-plugins-launch-web-browsing-third-party>). *The Verge*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230323181512/https://www.theverge.com/2023/3/23/23653591/openai-chatgpt-plugins-launch-web-browsing-third-party>) from the original on March 23, 2023. Retrieved March 23, 2023.

29. Goldman, Sharon; Nuñez, Michael (March 23, 2023). "OpenAI turns ChatGPT into a platform overnight with addition of plugins" (<https://venturebeat.com/ai/openai-turns-chatgpt-into-a-platform-overnight-with-addition-of-plugins/>). *VentureBeat*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230324005500/https://venturebeat.com/ai/openai-turns-chatgpt-into-a-platform-overnight-with-addition-of-plugins/>) from the original on March 24, 2023. Retrieved March 23, 2023.
30. Lakshmanan, Lak (December 16, 2022). "Why large language models like ChatGPT are bullshit artists" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221217075021/https://becominghuman.ai/why-large-language-models-like-chatgpt-are-bullshit-artists-c4d5bb850852>). *becominghuman.ai*. Archived from the original (<https://becominghuman.ai/why-large-bullshit-artists-c4d5bb850852>) on December 17, 2022. Retrieved January 15, 2023. "The topic, and so they tend to choose text that looks convincing. They'd pick up on many symg Accuracy errors that creep in are difficult to catch."
31. Gao, Leo; Schulman; Hilton, Jacob (2022). "Scaling Laws for Reward Model Overoptimization". *arXiv:2210.11076* (<https://arxiv.org/abs/2210.11076>) [cs.LG (<https://arxiv.org/archive/cs.LG>)].
32. "What can ChatGPT maker's new AI model GPT-4 do?" (<https://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory/chatgpt-makers-new-ai-model-gpt-4-97881867>). *ABC News*. March 15, 2023. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230320050738/https://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory/chatgpt-makers-new-ai-model-gpt-4-97881867>) from the original on March 20, 2023. Retrieved March 20, 2023.
33. Perrigo, Billy (December 5, 2022). "AI Chatbots Are Getting Better. But an Interview With ChatGPT Reveals Their Limits" (<https://time.com/6238781/chatbot-chatgpt-ai-interview/>). *Time*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230118162611/https://time.com/6238781/chatbot-chatgpt-ai-interview/>) from the original on January 18, 2023. Retrieved December 26, 2022.
34. Biddle, Sam (December 8, 2022). "The Internet's New Favorite AI Proposes Torturing Iranians and Surveilling Mosques" (<https://theintercept.com/2022/12/08/openai-chatgpt-ai-bias-ethics/>). *The Intercept*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230118091138/https://theintercept.com/2022/12/08/openai-chatgpt-ai-bias-ethics/>) from the original on January 18, 2023. Retrieved December 26, 2022.
35. Vincent, James (December 1, 2022). "OpenAI's new chatbot can explain code and write sitcom scripts but is still easily tricked" (<https://www.theverge.com/23488017/openai-chatbot-chatgpt-ai-examples-web-demo>). *The Verge*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230117070943/https://www.theverge.com/23488017/openai-chatbot-chatgpt-ai-examples-web-demo>) from the original on January 17, 2023. Retrieved January 6, 2023.
36. Getahun, Hannah. "Breaking ChatGPT: The AI's alter ego DAN reveals why the internet is so drawn to making the chatbot violate its own rules" (<https://www.businessinsider.com/open-ai-chatgpt-alter-ego-dan-on-reddit-ignores-guidelines-2023-2>). *Business Insider*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230305034101/https://www.businessinsider.com/open-ai-chatgpt-alter-ego-dan-on-reddit-ignores-guidelines-2023-2>) from the original on March 5, 2023. Retrieved March 5, 2023.
 - Oremus, Will (February 14, 2023). "The clever trick that turns ChatGPT into its evil twin" (<https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2023/02/14/chatgpt-dan-jailbreak/>). *Washington Post*. ISSN 0190-8286 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0190-8286>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230306130400/https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2023/02/14/chatgpt-dan-jailbreak/>) from the original on March 6, 2023. Retrieved March 5, 2023.
 - Goswami, Rohan (February 6, 2023). "ChatGPT's 'jailbreak' tries to make the A.I. break its own rules, or die" (<https://www.cnbc.com/2023/02/06/chatgpt-jailbreak-forces-it-to-break-its-own-rules.html>). *CNBC*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230302105502/https://www.cnbc.com/2023/02/06/chatgpt-jailbreak-forces-it-to-break-its-own-rules.html>) from the original on March 2, 2023. Retrieved March 5, 2023.
 - Taylor, Josh (March 8, 2023). "ChatGPT's alter ego, Dan: users jailbreak AI program to get around ethical safeguards" (<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2023/mar/08/chatgpt-alter-ego-dan-users-jailbreak-ai-program-to-get-around-ethical-safeguards>). *The Guardian*. ISSN 0261-3077 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0261-3077>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230308073202/https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2023/mar/08/chatgpt-alter-ego-dan-users-jailbreak-ai-program-to-get-around-ethical-safeguards>) from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved March 8, 2023.
37. Woods, Allan (December 10, 2022). "I wrote a story about ChatGPT's AI. Then I dared it to write a better one" (<https://www.thestar.com/news/canada/2022/12/10/i-wrote-a-story-about-chatgpts-ai-then-i-dared-it-to-write-a-better-one.html>). *Toronto Star*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230106040655/https://www.thestar.com/news/canada/2022/12/10/i-wrote-a-story-about-chatgpts-ai-then-i-dared-it-to-write-a-better-one.html>) from the original on January 6, 2023. Retrieved January 6, 2023.
38. Rosenblatt, Kalhan (December 2, 2022). "An AI chatbot went viral. Some say it's better than Google; others worry it's problematic" (<https://www.nbcnews.com/tech/tech-news/chatgpt-ai-chatbot-viral-rcna59628>). *NBC News*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230203074007/https://www.nbcnews.com/tech/tech-news/chatgpt-ai-chatbot-viral-rcna59628>) from the original on February 3, 2023. Retrieved January 6, 2023.
39. Karpf, David (December 21, 2022). "Money Will Kill ChatGPT's Magic" (<https://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2022/12/chatgpt-ai-chatbots-openai-cost-regulations/672539/>). *The Atlantic*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230113195054/https://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2022/12/chatgpt-ai-chatbots-openai-cost-regulations/672539/>) from the original on January 13, 2023. Retrieved December 31, 2022.
40. Milmo, Dan (December 2, 2023). "ChatGPT reaches 100 million users two months after launch" (<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2023/feb/02/chatgpt-100-million-users-open-ai-fastest-growing-app>). *The Guardian*. ISSN 0261-3077 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0261-3077>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230203051356/https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2023/feb/02/chatgpt-100-million-users-open-ai-fastest-growing-app>) from the original on February 3, 2023. Retrieved February 3, 2023.

41. Vogels, Emily A. (May 24, 2023). "A majority of Americans have heard of ChatGPT, but few have tried it themselves" (<https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2023/05/24/a-majority-of-americans-have-heard-of-chatgpt-but-few-have-tried-it-themselves/>). *Pew Research Center*. Retrieved June 15, 2023.
42. Walsh, Toby (December 13, 2022). "Everyone's having a field day with ChatGPT – but nobody knows how it actually works" (<https://theconversation.com/everyones-having-a-field-day-with-chatgpt-but-nobody-knows-how-it-actually-works-196378>). *The Conversation*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221230035837/http://theconversation.com/everyones-having-a-field-day-with-chatgpt-but-nobody-knows-how-it-actually-works-196378>) from the original on December 30, 2022.
43. "New AI classifier for indicating AI-written text" (<https://openai.com/blog/new-ai-classifier-for-indicating-ai-written-text/>). *OpenAI*. January 31, 2023. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230206020227/https://openai.com/blog/new-ai-classifier-for-indicating-ai-written-text/>) from the original on February 6, 2023. Retrieved February 5, 2023.
44. Bogost, Ian (February 2, 2023). "ChatGPT Is About to Dump More Work on Everyone" (<https://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2023/02/chatgpt-ai-detector-machine-learning-technology-bureaucracy/672927/>). *The Atlantic*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230205191036/https://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2023/02/chatgpt-ai-detector-machine-learning-technology-bureaucracy/672927/>) from the original on February 5, 2023. Retrieved February 5, 2023.
45. "Introducing ChatGPT Plus" (<https://openai.com/blog/chatgpt-plus/>). *OpenAI*. February 1, 2023. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230203051253/https://openai.com/blog/chatgpt-plus/>) from the original on February 3, 2023. Retrieved February 2, 2023.
46. "Introducing ChatGPT Plus" (<https://openai.com/blog/chatgpt-plus/>). *OpenAI*. February 1, 2023. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230323032900/https://openai.com/blog/chatgpt-plus/>) from the original on March 23, 2023. Retrieved March 23, 2023.
47. "GPT-4" (<https://openai.com/research/gpt-4>). *openai.com*. March 14, 2023. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230314174531/https://openai.com/research/gpt-4>) from the original on March 14, 2023. Retrieved March 14, 2023.
48. Popli, Nik (March 15, 2023). "These New Projects Show Just How Much More Powerful GPT-4 Is" (<https://time.com/6263475/gpt4-ai-projects/>). *Time*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230319030106/https://time.com/6263475/gpt4-ai-projects/>) from the original on March 19, 2023. Retrieved March 19, 2023.
49. Wiggers, Kyle (March 23, 2023). "OpenAI connects ChatGPT to the internet" (<https://techcrunch.com/2023/03/23/openai-connects-chatgpt-to-the-internet/>).
50. "Introducing the ChatGPT app for iOS" (<https://openai.com/blog/introducing-the-chatgpt-app-for-ios>). *OpenAI*. May 18, 2023. Retrieved May 25, 2023.
51. Torres, Jennifer (March 3, 2023). "Developers Can Now Access OpenAI's ChatGPT and Whisper APIs" (<https://www.cswire.com/digital-experience/openais-chatgpt-and-whisper-apis-now-available-to-developers/>). *CMSWire.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230306213525/https://www.cswire.com/digital-experience/openais-chatgpt-and-whisper-apis-now-available-to-developers/>) from the original on March 6, 2023. Retrieved March 8, 2023.
52. Shanklin, Will (March 1, 2023). "OpenAI will let developers build ChatGPT into their apps" (<https://www.engadget.com/openai-will-let-developers-build-chatgpt-into-their-apps-204737530.html>). *Engadget*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230307194022/https://www.engadget.com/openai-will-let-developers-build-chatgpt-into-their-apps-204737530.html>) from the original on March 7, 2023. Retrieved March 8, 2023.
53. Swant, Marty (March 3, 2023). "With developer APIs for ChatGPT and Whisper, OpenAI is opening the floodgates with a familiar playbook" (<https://digiday.com/media-buying/with-developer-apis-for-chatgpt-and-whisper-openai-is-opening-the-floodgates-with-a-familiar-playbook/>). *Digiday*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230307060648/https://digiday.com/media-buying/with-developer-apis-for-chatgpt-and-whisper-openai-is-opening-the-floodgates-with-a-familiar-playbook/>) from the original on March 7, 2023. Retrieved March 8, 2023.
54. Heath, Alex (February 27, 2023). "Snapchat is releasing its own AI chatbot powered by ChatGPT" (<https://www.theverge.com/2023/2/27/23614959/snapchat-my-ai-chatbot-chatgpt-openai-plus-subscription>). *The Verge*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230228023241/https://www.theverge.com/2023/2/27/23614959/snapchat-my-ai-chatbot-chatgpt-openai-plus-subscription>) from the original on February 28, 2023. Retrieved February 28, 2023.
55. "ChatGPT bug leaked users' conversation histories" (<https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-65047304>). BBC News. March 22, 2023. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230323075238/https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-65047304>) from the original on March 23, 2023. Retrieved March 23, 2023.
56. Kan, Michael (March 22, 2023). "OpenAI Confirms Leak of ChatGPT Conversation Histories" (<https://uk.pcmag.com/news/146059/openai-confirms-leak-of-chatgpt-conversation-histories>). *PCMag*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230322235108/https://uk.pcmag.com/news/146059/openai-confirms-leak-of-chatgpt-conversation-histories>) from the original on March 22, 2023. Retrieved March 23, 2023.
57. "ChatGPT owner OpenAI fixes bug that exposed users' chat histories" (<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/3/23/chatgpt>). *Al Jazeera*. March 23, 2023. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230324111804/https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/3/23/chatgpt>) from the original on March 24, 2023. Retrieved March 23, 2023.
58. Metz, Rachel (March 21, 2023). "OpenAI Shut Down ChatGPT to Fix Bug Exposing User Chat Titles" (<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2023-03-21/openai-shut-down-chatgpt-to-fix-bug-exposing-user-chat-titles>). *Bloomberg News*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230321182912/https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2023-03-21/openai-shut-down-chatgpt-to-fix-bug-exposing-user-chat-titles>) from the original on March 21, 2023. Retrieved March 23, 2023.

59. "March 20 ChatGPT outage: Here's what happened" (<https://openai.com/blog/march-20-chatgpt-outage>). *openai.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230328062558/https://openai.com/blog/march-20-chatgpt-outage>) from the original on March 28, 2023. Retrieved March 28, 2023.
60. "OpenAI: Sorry, ChatGPT Bug Leaked Payment Info to Other Users" (<https://www.pcmag.com/news/openai-sorry-chatgpt-bug-leaked-payment-info-to-other-users>). *PCMag*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230328062600/https://www.pcmag.com/news/openai-sorry-chatgpt-bug-leaked-payment-info-to-other-users>) from the original on March 28, 2023. Retrieved March 28, 2023.
61. Magnússon, Pétur (March 15, 2023). "Icelandic becomes ChatGPT's second language" (<https://www.ruv.is/english/2023-03-15-icelandic-becomes-chatgpts-second-language>). *ruv.is*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230331203120/https://www.ruv.is/english/2023-03-15-icelandic-becomes-chatgpts-second-language>) from the original on March 31, 2023. Retrieved March 31, 2023.
62. "Google Translate vs. ChatGPT: Which One Is the Best Language Translator?" (<https://www.pcmag.com/news/google-translate-vs-chatgpt-which-one-is-the-best-language-translator>). *PCMag*. Retrieved June 10, 2023.
63. Kovanovic, Vitomir (December 14, 2022). "The dawn of AI has come, and its implications for education couldn't be more significant" (<https://theconversation.com/the-dawn-of-ai-has-come-and-its-implications-for-education-couldnt-be-more-significant-196383>). *The Conversation*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230116102405/https://theconversation.com/the-dawn-of-ai-has-come-and-its-implications-for-education-couldnt-be-more-significant-196383>) from the original on January 16, 2023. Retrieved December 30, 2022.
64. Wiggers, Kyle (December 10, 2022). "OpenAI's attempts to watermark AI text hit limits" (<https://techcrunch.com/2022/12/10/openais-attempts-to-watermark-ai-text-hit-limits/>). *TechCrunch*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230117210937/https://techcrunch.com/2022/12/10/openais-attempts-to-watermark-ai-text-hit-limits/>) from the original on January 17, 2023. Retrieved December 30, 2022.
65. Edwards, Benj (February 28, 2023). "Robots let ChatGPT touch the real world thanks to Microsoft" (<https://arstechnica.com/information-technology/2023/02/robots-let-chatgpt-touch-the-real-world-thanks-to-microsoft/>). *Ars Technica*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230326230849/https://arstechnica.com/information-technology/2023/02/robots-let-chatgpt-touch-the-real-world-thanks-to-microsoft/>) from the original on March 26, 2023. Retrieved March 30, 2023.
66. "ChatGPT for Robotics" (<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/group/autonomous-systems-group-robotics/articles/chatgpt-for-robotics/>). *Microsoft Research*. February 20, 2023. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230224082332/https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/group/autonomous-systems-group-robotics/articles/chatgpt-for-robotics/>) from the original on February 24, 2023. Retrieved March 8, 2023.
67. Belfield, Haydn (March 25, 2023). "If your AI model is going to sell, it has to be safe" (<https://www.vox.com/future-perfect/2023/3/25/23655082/ai-openai-gpt-4-safety-microsoft-facebook-meta>). *Vox*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230328192017/https://www.vox.com/future-perfect/2023/3/25/23655082/ai-openai-gpt-4-safety-microsoft-facebook-meta>) from the original on March 28, 2023. Retrieved March 30, 2023.
68. Caballero, Ethan; Gupta, Kshitij; Rish, Irina; Krueger, David (2022). "Broken Neural Scaling Laws". International Conference on Learning Representations (ICLR), 2023.
69. Alex Hern; Johana Bhuiyan (March 14, 2023). "OpenAI says new model GPT-4 is more creative and less likely to invent facts" (<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2023/mar/14/chat-gpt-4-new-model>). *The Guardian*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230315003816/https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2023/mar/14/chat-gpt-4-new-model>) from the original on March 15, 2023. Retrieved March 15, 2023.
70. Vincent, James (March 15, 2023). "OpenAI co-founder on company's past approach to openly sharing research: "We were wrong" " (<https://www.theverge.com/2023/3/15/23640180/openai-gpt-4-launch-closed-research-ilya-sutskever-interview>). *The Verge*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230317210900/https://www.theverge.com/2023/3/15/23640180/openai-gpt-4-launch-closed-research-ilya-sutskever-interview>) from the original on March 17, 2023. Retrieved March 18, 2023.
71. Edwards, Benj (March 14, 2023). "OpenAI's GPT-4 exhibits "human-level performance" on professional benchmarks" (<https://arstechnica.com/information-technology/2023/03/openai-announces-gpt-4-its-next-generation-ai-language-model/>). *Ars Technica*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230314225236/https://arstechnica.com/information-technology/2023/03/openai-announces-gpt-4-its-next-generation-ai-language-model/>) from the original on March 14, 2023. Retrieved March 28, 2023.
72. Lardinois, Frederic (March 14, 2023). "Microsoft's new Bing was using GPT-4 all along" (<https://techcrunch.com/2023/03/14/microsofts-new-bing-was-using-gpt-4-all-along/>). *techcrunch.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230315013650/https://techcrunch.com/2023/03/14/microsofts-new-bing-was-using-gpt-4-all-along/>) from the original on March 15, 2023. Retrieved March 14, 2023.
73. Heaven, Will Douglas. "The inside story of how ChatGPT was built from the people who made it" (<https://www.technologyreview.com/2023/03/03/1069311/inside-story-oral-history-how-chatgpt-built-openai/>). *MIT Technology Review*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230306103353/https://www.technologyreview.com/2023/03/03/1069311/inside-story-oral-history-how-chatgpt-built-openai/>) from the original on March 6, 2023. Retrieved March 6, 2023.
74. Simons, John (February 5, 2023). "The Creator of ChatGPT Thinks AI Should Be Regulated" (<https://time.com/6252404/mira-murati-chatgpt-openai-interview/>). *Time*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230308004004/https://time.com/6252404/mira-murati-chatgpt-openai-interview/>) from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved March 21, 2023.
75. Cowen, Tyler (May 23, 2023). "ChatGPT Is Also an Impressive Feat of Marketing" (<https://www.bloomberg.com/opinion/articles/2023-05-23/chatgpt-is-also-an-impressive-feat-of-marketing>). *bloomberg.com*. Retrieved May 24, 2023.

76. Hern, Alex (December 4, 2022). "AI bot ChatGPT stuns academics with essay-writing skills and usability" (<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2022/dec/04/ai-bot-chatgpt-stuns-academics-with-essay-writing-skills-and-usability>). *The Guardian*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230117155456/https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2022/dec/04/ai-bot-chatgpt-stuns-academics-with-essay-writing-skills-and-usability>) from the original on January 17, 2023. Retrieved December 5, 2022.
77. Kantrowitz, Alex (December 2, 2022). "Finally, an A.I. Chatbot That Reliably Passes "the Nazi Test" " (<https://slate.com/technology/2022/12/chatgpt-openai-artificial-intelligence-chatbot-whoa.html>). *Slate*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230117155456/https://slate.com/technology/2022/12/chatgpt-openai-artificial-intelligence-chatbot-whoa.html>) from the original on January 17, 2023. Retrieved December 5, 2022.
78. Thompson, Derek (December 8, 2022). "Breakthroughs of the Year" (<https://www.theatlantic.com/newsletters/2/technology-medicine-law-ai-10-breakthroughs-2022/672390/>). *The Atlantic*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230115155456/https://www.theatlantic.com/newsletters/archive/2022/12/technology-medicine-law-ai-10-breakthroughs-2022/672390/>) from the original on January 15, 2023. Retrieved December 18, 2022.
79. Piper, Kelsey (December 15, 2022). "ChatGPT has given everyone a glimpse at AI's astounding progress" (<https://www.vox.com/future-perfect/2022/12/15/23509014/chatgpt-artificial-intelligence-openai-language-models-ai-risk-google>). *Vox*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230119175058/https://www.vox.com/future-perfect/2022/12/15/23509014/chatgpt-artificial-intelligence-openai-language-models-ai-risk-google>) from the original on January 19, 2023. Retrieved December 18, 2022.
80. Scharth, Marcel (December 5, 2022). "The ChatGPT chatbot is blowing people away with its writing skills. An expert explains why it's so impressive" (<https://theconversation.com/the-chatgpt-chatbot-is-blowing-people-away-with-its-writing-skills-an-expert-explains-why-its-so-impressive-195908>). *The Conversation*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230119175104/https://theconversation.com/the-chatgpt-chatbot-is-blowing-people-away-with-its-writing-skills-an-expert-explains-why-its-so-impressive-195908>) from the original on January 19, 2023. Retrieved December 30, 2022.
81. K, Siddharth (December 5, 2022). Shumaker, Lisa (ed.). "Explainer: ChatGPT – what is OpenAI's chatbot and what is it used for?" (<https://www.reuters.com/technology/chatgpt-what-is-openais-chatbot-what-is-it-used-2022-12-05/>). *Reuters*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230116033247/https://www.reuters.com/technology/chatgpt-what-is-openais-chatbot-what-is-it-used-2022-12-05/>) from the original on January 16, 2023. Retrieved December 30, 2022.
82. Kay, Grace (December 11, 2022). "Elon Musk founded – and has since criticized – the company behind the buzzy new AI chatbot ChatGPT. Here's everything we know about OpenAI" (<https://www.businessinsider.com/history-of-openai-company-chatgpt-elon-musk-founded-2022-12>). *Business Insider*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230112181405/https://www.businessinsider.com/history-of-openai-company-chatgpt-elon-musk-founded-2022-12>) from the original on January 12, 2023. Retrieved December 30, 2022.
83. Grant, Nico; Metz, Cade (December 21, 2022). "A New Chat Bot Is a 'Code Red' for Google's Search Business" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/12/21/technology/ai-chatgpt-google-search.html>). *The New York Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230118072309/https://www.nytimes.com/2022/12/21/technology/ai-chatgpt-google-search.html>) from the original on January 18, 2023. Retrieved December 30, 2022.
84. Elias, Jennifer (January 31, 2023). "Google is asking employees to test potential ChatGPT competitors, including a chatbot called 'Apprentice Bard' " (<https://www.cnbc.com/2023/01/31/google-testing-chatgpt-like-chatbot-apprentice-bard-with-employees.html>). *CNBC*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230202151722/https://www.cnbc.com/2023/01/31/google-testing-chatgpt-like-chatbot-apprentice-bard-with-employees.html>) from the original on February 2, 2023. Retrieved February 2, 2023.
85. Elias, Jennifer (February 2023). "Google asks employees to rewrite Bard's bad responses, says the A.I. 'learns best by example' " (<https://www.cnbc.com/2023/02/15/google-asks-employees-to-rewrite-bards-incorrect-responses-to-queries.html>). *CNBC*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230216072950/https://www.cnbc.com/2023/02/15/google-asks-employees-to-rewrite-bards-incorrect-responses-to-queries.html>) from the original on February 16, 2023. Retrieved February 16, 2023.
86. Hurst, Luke (March 30, 2023) [March 29, 2023]. "'Profound risk to humanity': Tech leaders call for 'pause' on advanced AI development" (<https://www.euronews.com/next/2023/03/29/profound-risk-to-humanity-elon-musk-and-steve-wozniak-join-calls-to-halt-ai-development>). *Euronews*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230401205507/https://www.euronews.com/next/2023/03/29/profound-risk-to-humanity-elon-musk-and-steve-wozniak-join-calls-to-halt-ai-development>) from the original on April 1, 2023. Retrieved April 1, 2023.
87. Roose, Kevin (May 30, 2023). "A.I. Poses 'Risk of Extinction,' Industry Leaders Warn" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2023/05/30/technology/ai-threat-warning.html>). *The New York Times*. ISSN 0362-4331 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0362-4331>). Retrieved May 30, 2023.
88. "Geoffrey Hinton tells us why he's now scared of the tech he helped build" (<https://www.technologyreview.com/2023/05/02/1072528/geoffrey-hinton-google-why-scared-ai/>). *MIT Technology Review*. Retrieved May 4, 2023.
89. "Video: Geoffrey Hinton talks about the "existential threat" of AI" (<https://www.technologyreview.com/2023/05/03/1072589/video-geoffrey-hinton-google-ai-risk-ethics/>). *MIT Technology Review*. Retrieved May 4, 2023.
90. Harris, John; @johnharris1969 (May 22, 2023). "'There was all sorts of toxic behaviour': Timnit Gebru on her sacking by Google, AI's dangers and big tech's biases" (<https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2023/may/22/there-was-all-sorts-of-toxic-behaviour-timnit-gebru-on-her-sacking-by-google-ais-dangers-and-big-techs-biases>). *The Guardian*. ISSN 0261-3077 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0261-3077>). Retrieved May 22, 2023.

91. Rachini, Mouhamad (December 15, 2022). "ChatGPT a 'landmark event' for AI, but what does it mean for the future of human labor and disinformation?" (<https://www.cbc.ca/radio/thecurrent/chatgpt-human-labour-and-fake-news-1.6686210>). *CBC*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230119175104/https://www.cbc.ca/radio/thecurrent/chatgpt-human-labour-and-fake-news-1.6686210>) from the original on January 19, 2023. Retrieved December 18, 2022.
92. Pearl, Mike (December 3, 2022). "The ChatGPT chatbot from OpenAI is amazing, creative, and totally wrong" (<https://mashable.com/article/chatgpt-amazing-wrong>). *Mashable*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221210025005/https://mashable.com/article/chatgpt-amazing-wrong>) from the original on December 10, 2022. Retrieved December 18, 2022.
93. Pitt, Sofia (December 15, 2022). "Google vs. ChatGPT: Here's what happened when I swapped services for a day" (<https://www.cnn.com/2022/12/15/google-vs-chatgpt-what-happened-when-i-swapped-services-for-a-day.html>) from the original on January 16, 2023. Retrieved December 18, 2022.
94. Vincent, James (December 1, 2022). "OpenAI's new chatbot can explain code and write sitcom scripts but is still easily tricked" (<https://www.theverge.com/23488017/openai-chatbot-chatgpt-ai-examples-web-demo>). *The Verge*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230117070943/https://www.theverge.com/23488017/openai-chatbot-chatgpt-ai-examples-web-demo>) from the original on January 17, 2023. Retrieved December 18, 2022.
95. Mannix, Liam (December 13, 2022). "Is AI coming of age – or starting to reach its limits?" (<https://www.smh.com.au/national/is-ai-coming-of-age-or-starting-to-reach-its-limits-20221213-p5c5uy.html>). *The Sydney Morning Herald*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230107013927/https://www.smh.com.au/national/is-ai-coming-of-age-or-starting-to-reach-its-limits-20221213-p5c5uy.html>) from the original on January 7, 2023. Retrieved December 18, 2022.
96. Vincent, James (January 5, 2023). "Top AI conference bans use of ChatGPT and AI language tools to write academic papers" (<https://www.theverge.com/2023/1/5/23540291/chatgpt-ai-writing-tool-banned-writing-academic-icml-paper>). *The Verge*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230117131149/https://www.theverge.com/2023/1/5/23540291/chatgpt-ai-writing-tool-banned-writing-academic-icml-paper>) from the original on January 17, 2023. Retrieved January 6, 2023.
97. "The Guardian view on ChatGPT: an eerily good human impersonator" (<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2022/dec/08/the-guardian-view-on-chatgpt-an-eerily-good-human-impersonator>). *The Guardian*. December 8, 2022. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230116161202/https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2022/dec/08/the-guardian-view-on-chatgpt-an-eerily-good-human-impersonator>) from the original on January 16, 2023. Retrieved December 18, 2022.
98. Cain, Sian (January 16, 2023). "'This song sucks': Nick Cave responds to ChatGPT song written in the style of Nick Cave" (<https://www.theguardian.com/music/2023/jan/17/this-song-sucks-nick-cave-responds-to-chatgpt-song-written-in-style-of-nick-cave>). *The Guardian*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230118032435/https://www.theguardian.com/music/2023/jan/17/this-song-sucks-nick-cave-responds-to-chatgpt-song-written-in-style-of-nick-cave>) from the original on January 18, 2023. Retrieved January 17, 2023.
99. Cave, Nick (January 16, 2023). "I asked Chat GPT to write a song in the style of Nick Cave, and this is what it produced. What do you think?" (<https://www.theredhandfiles.com/chat-gpt-what-do-you-think/>). *The Red Hand Files*. Issue #218. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230120080808/https://www.theredhandfiles.com/chat-gpt-what-do-you-think/>) from the original on January 20, 2023. Retrieved January 20, 2023.
100. Sparrow, Jeff (January 20, 2023). "Are AI-generated songs a 'grotesque mockery' of humanity or simply an opportunity to make a new kind of music?" (<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2023/jan/20/are-ai-generated-songs-a-grotesque-mockery-of-humanity-or-simply-an-opportunity-to-make-a-new-kind-of-music>). *The Guardian*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230203051254/https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2023/jan/20/are-ai-generated-songs-a-grotesque-mockery-of-humanity-or-simply-an-opportunity-to-make-a-new-kind-of-music>) from the original on February 3, 2023. Retrieved January 20, 2023.
101. Karp, Paul (February 6, 2023). "MP tells Australia's parliament AI could be used for 'mass destruction' in speech part-written by ChatGPT" (<https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2023/feb/06/labor-mp-julian-hill-australia-parliament-speech-ai-part-written-by-chatgpt>). *The Guardian*. ISSN 0261-3077 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0261-3077>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230206084525/https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2023/feb/06/labor-mp-julian-hill-australia-parliament-speech-ai-part-written-by-chatgpt>) from the original on February 6, 2023. Retrieved February 6, 2023.
102. Chiang, Ted (February 9, 2023). "ChatGPT Is a Blurry JPEG of the Web" (<https://www.newyorker.com/tech/annals-of-technology/chatgpt-is-a-blurry-jpeg-of-the-web>). *The New Yorker*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230217122836/https://www.newyorker.com/tech/annals-of-technology/chatgpt-is-a-blurry-jpeg-of-the-web>) from the original on February 17, 2023. Retrieved February 17, 2023.
103. "港大禁用ChatGPT等AI工具，为全港大学首例" (https://m.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_21956092). *The Paper*. China News Service. February 18, 2023. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20230306134559/https://m.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_21956092) from the original on March 6, 2023. Retrieved February 19, 2023.
104. Yau, Cannix; Chan, Kahon (February 17, 2023). "University of Hong Kong temporarily bans students from using ChatGPT" (<https://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/education/article/3210650/university-hong-kong-temporarily-bans-students-using-chatgpt-other-ai-based-tools-coursework>). *South China Morning Post*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230219011809/https://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/education/article/3210650/university-hong-kong-temporarily-bans-students-using-chatgpt-other-ai-based-tools-coursework>) from the original on February 19, 2023. Retrieved February 19, 2023.
105. Chow, Andrew; Perrigo, Billy (February 16, 2023). "The AI Arms Race Is On. Start Worrying" (<https://time.com/6255952/ai-impact-chatgpt-microsoft-google/>). *Time*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230219175338/https://time.com/6255952/ai-impact-chatgpt-microsoft-google/>) from the original on February 19, 2023. Retrieved March 21, 2023.

106. "ChatGPT banned in Italy over privacy concerns" (<https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-65139406>). *BBC News*. March 31, 2023. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230331142930/https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-65139406>) from the original on March 31, 2023. Retrieved March 31, 2023.
107. Borrelli, Silvia Sciorilli; Murgia, Madhumita (March 31, 2023). "Italy temporarily bans ChatGPT over privacy concerns" (<https://www.ft.com/content/3ce7ed9d-df95-4f5f-a3c7-ec8398ce9c50>). *Financial Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230331145537/https://www.ft.com/content/3ce7ed9d-df95-4f5f-a3c7-ec8398ce9c50>) from the original on March 31, 2023. Retrieved March 31, 2023.
108. "ChatGPT accessible again in Italy" (<https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-65431914>). *BBC News*. May 1, 2023. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230501210324/https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-65431914>) from the original on May 1, 2023. Retrieved May 1, 2023.
109. Gerken, Tom. "ChatGPT: Mayor starts legal bid over false bribery claim" (<https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-65202597>). *BBC News*. April 7, 2023. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230407014324/https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-65202597>) from the original on April 7, 2023. Retrieved April 7, 2023.
110. Jain, Alka (February 12, 2023). "ChatGPT won't crack jokes on women & Indians, netizens left guessing why" (<https://www.livemint.com/news/india/chatgpt-won-t-crack-jokes-on-women-indians-netizens-left-guessing-why-11676171036353.html>). *Livemint*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230306165503/https://www.livemint.com/news/india/chatgpt-won-t-crack-jokes-on-women-indians-netizens-left-guessing-why-11676171036353.html>) from the original on March 6, 2023. Retrieved March 6, 2023.
111. Liles, Jordan (February 1, 2023). "ChatGPT Declines Request for Poem Admiring Trump, But Biden Query Is Successful" (<https://www.snopes.com/fact-check/chatgpt-trump-admiring-poem/>). *Snopes*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230322174121/https://www.snopes.com/fact-check/chatgpt-trump-admiring-poem/>) from the original on March 22, 2023. Retrieved March 23, 2023.
112. Johnson, Arianna. "Is ChatGPT Partisan? Poems About Trump And Biden Raise Questions About The AI Bot's Bias—Here's What Experts Think" (<https://www.forbes.com/sites/ariannajohnson/2023/02/03/is-chatgpt-partisan-poems-about-trump-and-biden-raise-questions-about-the-ai-bots-bias-heres-what-experts-think/>). *Forbes*. Retrieved May 23, 2023.
113. Guynn, Jessica. "Is ChatGPT 'woke'? AI chatbot accused of anti-conservative bias and a grudge against Trump" (<https://www.usatoday.com/story/tech/2023/02/09/woke-chatgpt-conservatives-bias/11215353002/>). *USA Today*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230301151936/https://www.usatoday.com/story/tech/2023/02/09/woke-chatgpt-conservatives-bias/11215353002/>) from the original on March 1, 2023. Retrieved March 1, 2023.
114. Bray, Hiawatha (February 9, 2023). "Is ChatGPT liberal or conservative? Depends who you ask" (<https://www.bostonglobe.com/2023/02/09/business/are-chatbots-liberal-or-conservative-depends-who-you-ask/>). *Boston Globe*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230301151937/https://www.bostonglobe.com/2023/02/09/business/are-chatbots-liberal-or-conservative-depends-who-you-ask/>) from the original on March 1, 2023. Retrieved March 1, 2023.
115. Vincent, James (February 17, 2023). "As conservatives criticize 'woke AI,' here are ChatGPT's rules for answering culture war queries" (<https://www.theverge.com/2023/2/17/23603906/openai-chatgpt-woke-criticism-culture-war-rules>). *The Verge*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230301151934/https://www.theverge.com/2023/2/17/23603906/openai-chatgpt-woke-criticism-culture-war-rules>) from the original on March 1, 2023. Retrieved March 1, 2023.
116. Rozado, David (March 2023). "The Political Biases of ChatGPT" (<https://doi.org/10.3390%2Fsocsci12030148>). *Social Sciences*. 12 (3): 148. doi:10.3390/socsci12030148 (<https://doi.org/10.3390%2Fsocsci12030148>). ISSN 2076-0760 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/2076-0760>). S2CID 257342280 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:257342280>).
117. "Why ChatGPT can be dangerous for every internet user" (<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/gadgets-news/why-chatgpt-can-be-dangerous-to-every-internet-user/articleshow/96393104.cms>). *The Times of India*. December 21, 2022. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230105031308/https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/gadgets-news/why-chatgpt-can-be-dangerous-to-every-internet-user/articleshow/96393104.cms>) from the original on January 5, 2023. Retrieved January 5, 2023.
118. "Chatting Our Way Into Creating a Polymorphic Malware" (<https://www.cyberark.com/resources/threat-research-blog/chatting-our-way-into-creating-a-polymorphic-malware>). *www.cyberark.com*. Retrieved May 12, 2023.
119. Mascellino, Alessandro (January 18, 2023). "ChatGPT Creates Polymorphic Malware" (<https://www.infosecurity-magazine.com/news/chatgpt-creates-polymorphic-malware/>). *Infosecurity Magazine*. Retrieved May 12, 2023.
120. Bushard, Brian (January 10, 2023). "Fake Scientific Abstracts Written By ChatGPT Fooled Scientists, Study Finds" (<https://www.forbes.com/sites/brianbushard/2023/01/10/fake-scientific-abstracts-written-by-chatgpt-fooled-scientists-study-finds/>). *Forbes*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230203051254/https://www.forbes.com/sites/brianbushard/2023/01/10/fake-scientific-abstracts-written-by-chatgpt-fooled-scientists-study-finds/>) from the original on February 3, 2023. Retrieved January 30, 2023.
121. Stokel-Walker, Chris (January 18, 2023). "ChatGPT listed as author on research papers: many scientists disapprove" (<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-023-00107-z>). *Nature*. 613 (7945): 620–621. Bibcode:2023Natur.613..620S (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2023Natur.613..620S>). doi:10.1038/d41586-023-00107-z (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fd41586-023-00107-z>). PMID 36653617 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36653617>). S2CID 255969365 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:255969365>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230130142004/https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-023-00107-z>) from the original on January 30, 2023. Retrieved January 30, 2023.

122. Brainard, Jeffrey (February 22, 2023). "As scientists explore AI-written text, journals hammer out policies" (<https://www.science.org/content/article/scientists-explore-ai-written-text-journals-hammer-policies>). *Science*. doi:10.1126/science.adh2937 (<https://doi.org/10.1126%2Fscience.adh2937>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230224082118/https://www.science.org/content/article/scientists-explore-ai-written-text-journals-hammer-policies>) from the original on February 24, 2023. Retrieved February 24, 2023.
123. Ansele, Manuel (April 2, 2023). "One of the world's most cited scientists, Rafael Luque, suspended without pay for 13 years" (<https://english.elpais.com/science-tech/2023-04-02/one-of-the-worlds-most-cited-scientist-pay-for-13-years.html>). *EL PAÍS English*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230411/science-tech/2023-04-02/one-of-the-worlds-most-cited-scientists-rafael-luque-suspended-w>) the original on April 11, 2023. Retrieved April 11, 2023.
124. Herman, Daniel (December 9, 2022). "The End of High-School English" (<https://www.theatlantic.com/technology/2022/12/openai-chatgpt-writing-high-school-english-essay/672412/>). *The Atlantic*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230120053725/https://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2022/12/openai-chatgpt-writing-high-school-english-essay/672412/>) from the original on January 20, 2023. Retrieved December 12, 2022.
125. Stokel-Walker, Chris (December 9, 2022). "AI bot ChatGPT writes smart essays – should professors worry?" (<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-022-04397-7>). *Nature*. doi:10.1038/d41586-022-04397-7 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fd41586-022-04397-7>). PMID 36494443 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36494443>). S2CID 254530623 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:254530623>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230117192149/https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-022-04397-7>) from the original on January 17, 2023. Retrieved December 19, 2022.
126. Bowman, Emma (December 19, 2022). "A new AI chatbot might do your homework for you. But it's still not an A+ student" (<https://www.npr.org/2022/12/19/1143912956/chatgpt-ai-chatbot-homework-academia>). *NPR*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230120095239/https://www.npr.org/2022/12/19/1143912956/chatgpt-ai-chatbot-homework-academia/>) from the original on January 20, 2023. Retrieved December 19, 2022.
127. Stern, Joanna (December 21, 2022). "ChatGPT Wrote My AP English Essay – and I Passed" (<https://www.wsj.com/articles/chatgpt-wrote-my-ap-english-essay-and-i-passed-11671628256>). *The Wall Street Journal*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230203051302/https://www.wsj.com/articles/chatgpt-wrote-my-ap-english-essay-and-i-passed-11671628256>) from the original on February 3, 2023. Retrieved December 21, 2022.
128. Allen, Mike (December 26, 2022). "Professor warns about chatbot cheating: 'Expect a flood'" (<https://www.axios.com/2022/12/26/chatbot-cheating-university-warning-chatgpt>). *Axios*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230203051357/https://www.axios.com/2022/12/26/chatbot-cheating-university-warning-chatgpt>) from the original on February 3, 2023. Retrieved December 30, 2022.
129. "New York City Department of Education Bans ChatGPT" (<https://www.govtech.com/education/k-12/new-york-city-department-of-education-bans-chatgpt>). *GovTech*. January 10, 2023. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230216061833/https://www.govtech.com/education/k-12/new-york-city-department-of-education-bans-chatgpt>) from the original on February 16, 2023. Retrieved February 16, 2023.
130. Cole, Samantha (January 4, 2023). "NYC Bans Students and Teachers from Using ChatGPT" (<https://www.vice.com/en/article/y3p9jx/nyc-bans-students-and-teachers-from-using-chatgpt>). *www.vice.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230105025338/https://www.vice.com/en/article/y3p9jx/nyc-bans-students-and-teachers-from-using-chatgpt>) from the original on January 5, 2023. Retrieved January 5, 2023.
131. Ropek, Lucas (January 4, 2023). "New York City Schools Ban ChatGPT to Head Off a Cheating Epidemic" (<https://gizmodo.com/new-york-city-schools-ban-chatgpt-ban-cheating-essay-openai-1849949384>). *Gizmodo*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230106162900/https://gizmodo.com/new-york-city-schools-ban-chatgpt-ban-cheating-essay-openai-1849949384>) from the original on January 6, 2023. Retrieved January 6, 2023.
132. Faguy, Ana. "New York City Public Schools Reverses ChatGPT Ban" (<https://www.forbes.com/sites/anafaguy/2023/05/18/new-york-city-public-schools-reverses-chatgpt-ban/?sh=1e02b46b71da>). *Forbes*. Retrieved May 21, 2023.
133. "New York City Schools Lift Ban on ChatGPT, Say Initial Fear 'Overlooked the Potential' of AI" (<https://gizmodo.com/new-york-city-public-schools-lift-ban-chatgpt-ai-1850453424>). *Gizmodo*. May 19, 2023. Retrieved May 21, 2023.
134. Klar, Rebecca (May 10, 2023). "Teens use, hear of ChatGPT more than parents: poll" (<https://thehill.com/policy/technology/3998124-teens-use-hear-of-chatgpt-more-than-parents-poll/>). *The Hill*. Retrieved June 15, 2023.
135. Impact Research. "Parents and students are optimistic about AI, but parents have a lot to learn to catch up to their kids – and want rules and ratings to help them" (<https://www.common-sense-media.org/sites/default/files/featured-content/files/common-sense-ai-polling-memo-may-10-2023-final.pdf>) (PDF). Common Sense Media. Retrieved June 15, 2023.
136. Kelly, Samantha Murphy (January 26, 2023). "ChatGPT passes exams from law and business schools | CNN Business" (<https://www.cnn.com/2023/01/26/tech/chatgpt-passes-exams/index.html>). *CNN*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230202083919/https://www.cnn.com/2023/01/26/tech/chatgpt-passes-exams/index.html>) from the original on February 2, 2023. Retrieved February 3, 2023.
137. Kashefi, Ali; Mukerji, Tapan (2023). "ChatGPT for Programming Numerical Methods". *arXiv:2303.12093* (<https://arxiv.org/abs/2303.12093>) [cs.LG (<https://arxiv.org/archive/cs.LG>)].
138. Roivainen, Eka (March 28, 2023). "I Gave ChatGPT an IQ Test. Here's What I Discovered" (<https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/i-gave-chatgpt-an-iq-test-heres-what-i-discovered/>). *Scientific American*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230403213621/https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/i-gave-chatgpt-an-iq-test-heres-what-i-discovered/>) from the original on April 3, 2023. Retrieved April 3, 2023.

139. Day, Terence (April 12, 2023). "A Preliminary Investigation of Fake Peer-Reviewed Citations and References Generated by ChatGPT" (<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/00330124.2023.2190373>). *The Professional Geographer*. 1–4. doi:10.1080/00330124.2023.2190373 (<https://doi.org/10.1080%2F00330124.2023.2190373>). ISSN 0033-0124 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0033-0124>). S2CID 258115209 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:258115209>). Retrieved May 6, 2023.
140. Alkaissi, Hussam; McFarlane, Samy I.; Alkaissi, Hussam; McFarlane, Samy I. (February 19, 2023). "Artificial Hallucinations in ChatGPT: Implications in Scientific Writing" (<https://www.cureus.com/articles/138667-artificial-hallucinations-in-scientific-writing>). *Cureus*. 15 (2). doi:10.7759/cureus.35179 (<https://doi.org/10.7759/cureus.35179>). ISSN 2168-8184 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/2168-8184>).
141. Vynck, Gerrit De (May 31, 2023). "ChatGPT 'hallucinates.' Some researchers worry it isn't fixable" (<https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2023/05/30/ai-chatbots-chatgpt-bard-trustworthy/>). *Washington Post*. ISSN 0190-8286 (<https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2023/05/30/ai-chatbots-chatgpt-bard-trustworthy/>). Retrieved June 14, 2023.
142. Azamfirei, Razvan; Kudchadkar, Sapna R.; Fackler, James (March 21, 2023). "Large language models and the perils of their hallucinations" (<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13054-023-04393-x>). *Critical Care*. 27 (1): 120. doi:10.1186/s13054-023-04393-x (<https://doi.org/10.1186%2Fs13054-023-04393-x>). ISSN 1364-8535 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/1364-8535>). PMC 10032023 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10032023>). PMID 36945051 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36945051>).
143. "'ChatGPT-generated reading list' sparks AI peer review debate" (<https://www.timeshighereducation.com/news/chatgpt-generated-reading-list-sparks-ai-peer-review-debate>). *Times Higher Education (THE)*. April 5, 2023. Retrieved June 14, 2023.
144. "Library News & Updates - Lemieux Library at Seattle University" (<https://library.seattleu.edu/friendly.php?s=blog/ChatGPT-and-AI-Hallucination>). *library.seattleu.edu*. Retrieved June 14, 2023.
145. "ScholarAI" (<https://scholar-ai.net/>). *scholar-ai.net*. Retrieved June 14, 2023.
146. "The ScholarAI plugin for ChatGPT: Instant access to peer-reviewed articles with citations" (<https://www.digitaljournal.com/pr/news/binary-news-network/the-scholarai-plugin-for-chatgpt-instant-access-to-peer-reviewed-articles-with-citations>). *www.digitaljournal.com*. Retrieved June 14, 2023.
147. "ChatGPT Plugin - ScholarAI | GPTStore.ai" (<https://gptstore.ai/plugins/scholar-ai-net>). *GPTStore*. Retrieved June 14, 2023.
148. The Lancet Digital Health (March 3, 2023). "ChatGPT: friend or foe?" (<https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S2589750023000237>). *The Lancet Digital Health*. 5 (3): e102. doi:10.1016/S2589-7500(23)00023-7 (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2FS2589-7500%2823%2900023-7>). PMID 36754723 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36754723>). S2CID 256659547 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:256659547>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230216150239/https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S2589750023000237>) from the original on February 16, 2023. Retrieved February 28, 2023.
149. DePeau-Wilson, Michael (January 19, 2023). "AI Passes U.S. Medical Licensing Exam" (<https://www.medpagetoday.com/special-reports/exclusives/102705>). *MedPage Today*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230409211356/https://www.medpagetoday.com/special-reports/exclusives/102705>) from the original on April 9, 2023. Retrieved May 2, 2023.
150. Kung, Tiffany H.; Cheatham, Morgan; Medenilla, Arielle; Sillos, Czarina; Leon, Lorie De; Elepaño, Camille; Madriaga, Maria; Aggabao, Rimel; Diaz-Candido, Giezel; Maningo, James; Tseng, Victor (February 9, 2023). "Performance of ChatGPT on USMLE: Potential for AI-assisted medical education using large language models" (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9931230>). *PLOS Digital Health*. 2 (2): e0000198. doi:10.1371/journal.pdig.0000198 (<https://doi.org/10.1371%2Fjournal.pdig.0000198>). ISSN 2767-3170 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/2767-3170>). PMC 9931230 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9931230>). PMID 36812645 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36812645>).
151. "Expert reaction to study on ChatGPT almost passing the US Medical Licensing Exam" (<https://www.sciencemediacentre.org/expert-reaction-to-study-on-chatgpt-almost-passing-the-us-medical-licensing-exam/>). *Science Media Centre*. February 9, 2023. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230424073104/https://www.sciencemediacentre.org/expert-reaction-to-study-on-chatgpt-almost-passing-the-us-medical-licensing-exam/>) from the original on April 24, 2023. Retrieved May 2, 2023.
152. Gilson, Aidan; Safranek, Conrad W.; Huang, Thomas; Socrates, Vimig; Chi, Ling; Taylor, Richard Andrew; Chartash, David (February 8, 2023). "How Does ChatGPT Perform on the United States Medical Licensing Examination? The Implications of Large Language Models for Medical Education and Knowledge Assessment" (<https://mededu.jmir.org/2023/1/e45312>). *JMIR Medical Education*. 9 (1): e45312. doi:10.2196/45312 (<https://doi.org/10.2196%2F45312>). PMC 9947764 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9947764>). PMID 36753318 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36753318>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230329041034/https://mededu.jmir.org/2023/1/e45312>) from the original on March 29, 2023. Retrieved May 2, 2023.
153. Abdel-Messih, Mary Sabry; Boulos, Maged N. Kamel (March 8, 2023). "ChatGPT in Clinical Toxicology" (<https://mededu.jmir.org/2023/1/e46876>). *JMIR Medical Education*. 9 (1): e46876. doi:10.2196/46876 (<https://doi.org/10.2196%2F46876>). PMC 10034604 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10034604>). PMID 36867743 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36867743>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230330171607/https://mededu.jmir.org/2023/1/e46876>) from the original on March 30, 2023. Retrieved May 2, 2023.
154. Haver, Hana L; Ambinder, Emily B; Bahl, Manisha; Oluyemi, Eniola T; Jeudy, Jean; Yi, Paul H (April 4, 2023). "Appropriateness of Breast Cancer Prevention and Screening Recommendations Provided by ChatGPT" (<https://pubs.rsna.org/doi/10.1148/radiol.230424>). *Radiology*. 307 (4): 230424. doi:10.1148/radiol.230424 (<https://doi.org/10.1148%2Fradiol.230424>). ISSN 0033-8419 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0033-8419>). PMID 37014239 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37014239>). S2CID 257923990 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:257923990>).

155. Kotz, Deborah (April 4, 2023). "UM School of Medicine Study Finds ChatGPT Helpful for Breast Cancer Screening Advice, With Certain Caveats" (<https://www.medschool.umaryland.edu/news/2023/UM-School-of-Medicine-Study-Finds-ChatGPT-He lpful-for-Breast-Cancer-Screening-Advice-With-Certain-Caveats-.html>). *University of Maryland School of Medicine*. Retrieved May 5, 2023.
156. Ayers, John W.; Poliak, Adam; Dredze, Mark; Leas, Eric C.; Zhu, Zechariah; Kelley, Jessica B.; Faix, Dennis J.; Goodman, Aaron M.; Longhurst, Christopher A.; Hogarth, Michael; Smith, Davey M. (April 28, 2023). "Comparing Physician and Artificial Intelligence Chatbot Responses to Patient Questions Posted to a Public Social Media Forum" (<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamainternalmedicine/fullarticle/2804309>). *JAMA Internal Medicine*. doi:10.1001/jamair g/10.1001%2Fjamaninternmed.2023.1838. ISSN 2168-6106 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issr PMID 37115527>) (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37115527>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/2023043 s://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamainternalmedicine/fullarticle/2804309>) from the original on April 30, 2023. Retrieved May 5, 2023.
157. Fox, Andrea (May 4, 2023). "Does ChatGPT really outshine doctors? Or just on social media?" (<https://www.healthcareitnews.com/news/does-chatgpt-really-outshine-doctors-or-just-social-media>). *Healthcare IT News*. HIMSS Media. Retrieved May 5, 2023.
158. "The doctor is out, but it's OK. ChatGPT can answer your questions" (<https://hub.jhu.edu/2023/04/28/study-chatgpt-outperfor ms-human-physicians/>). *Hub*. Johns Hopkins University. April 28, 2023.
159. Ono, Mika (April 28, 2023). "Study Finds ChatGPT Outperforms Physicians in High-Quality, Empathetic Answers to Patient Questions" (<https://today.ucsd.edu/story/study-finds-chatgpt-outperforms-physicians-in-high-quality-empathetic-answers-to-p atient-questions>). *UC San Diego Today*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230428233158/https://today.ucsd.edu/story/ study-finds-chatgpt-outperforms-physicians-in-high-quality-empathetic-answers-to-patient-questions>) from the original on April 28, 2023. Retrieved April 28, 2023.
160. "ChatGPT Beats Doctors in Compassion and Quality of Advice to Patients" (<https://neurosciencenews.com/chatgpt-doctor-co mpassion-23133/>). *Neuroscience News*. April 28, 2023. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230503162604/https://neuro sciencenews.com/chatgpt-doctor-compassion-23133/>) from the original on May 3, 2023. Retrieved May 2, 2023.
161. Howard, Alex; Hope, William; Gerada, Alessandro (April 2023). "ChatGPT and antimicrobial advice: the end of the consulting infection doctor?" ([https://www.thelancet.com/journals/laninf/article/PIIS1473-3099\(23\)00113-5/fulltext#back-bib1](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/laninf/article/PIIS1473-3099(23)00113-5/fulltext#back-bib1)). *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*. **23** (4): 405–406. doi:10.1016/s1473-3099(23)00113-5 (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fs1473-3099% 2823%2900113-5>). ISSN 1473-3099 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/1473-3099>). PMID 36822213 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.ni h.gov/36822213>). S2CID 257072872 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:257072872>). Archived ([https://web.archive.or g/web/20230325232830/https://www.thelancet.com/journals/laninf/article/PIIS1473-3099\(23\)00113-5/fulltext#back-bib1](https://web.archive.or g/web/20230325232830/https://www.thelancet.com/journals/laninf/article/PIIS1473-3099(23)00113-5/fulltext#back-bib1)) from the original on March 25, 2023. Retrieved May 2, 2023.
162. "Is There a Role for ChatGPT in Healthcare?" (<https://www.physiciansweekly.com/is-there-a-role-for-chatgpt-in-healthcare/>). *Physician's Weekly*. April 27, 2023. Retrieved May 5, 2023.
163. Drake, Kimberly (April 6, 2023). "Rely on a Doctor, Not ChatGPT, for Medical Advice" (<https://healthnews.com/news/dont-rely -on-chatgpt-for-medical-advice/>). *HealthNews*. Retrieved May 5, 2023.
164. Hughes, Stephen (April 27, 2023). "How good is ChatGPT at diagnosing disease? A doctor puts it through its paces" (<https://t heconversation.com/how-good-is-chatgpt-at-diagnosing-disease-a-doctor-puts-it-through-its-paces-203281>). *The Conversation*. Retrieved May 5, 2023.
165. Fox, Matthew (January 31, 2023). "C3ai has soared 86% year-to-date as investor frenzy for artificial intelligence builds amid ChatGPT success" (<https://markets.businessinsider.com/news/stocks/c3ai-stock-price-chatgpt-investor-frenzy-openai-succes s-artificial-intelligence-2023-1>). *Markets Insider (Business Insider)*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230218113844/h ttps://markets.businessinsider.com/news/stocks/c3ai-stock-price-chatgpt-investor-frenzy-openai-success-artificial-intelligence -2023-1>) from the original on February 28, 2023. Retrieved April 14, 2023.
166. Diaz, Alicia; Smith, Gerry (January 26, 2023). "BuzzFeed Shares Surge 120% on Plans to Embrace OpenAI" (<https://www.bl oomberg.com/news/articles/2023-01-26/buzzfeed-bzfd-triples-on-plans-to-embrace-openai-for-content>). *Bloomberg.com*. Retrieved May 22, 2023.
167. Singh, Medha; Biswas, Ankika (February 6, 2023). "AI stocks rally in latest Wall Street craze sparked by ChatGPT" (<https://w eb.archive.org/web/20230329025014/https://www.reuters.com/technology/ai-stocks-rally-latest-wall-street-craze-sparked-by- chatgpt-2023-02-06/>). *Reuters*. Archived from the original (<https://www.reuters.com/technology/ai-stocks-rally-latest-wall-stre et-craze-sparked-by-chatgpt-2023-02-06/>) on March 29, 2023. Retrieved April 14, 2023.
168. Saggu, Aman; Ante, Lennart (May 8, 2023). "The influence of ChatGPT on artificial intelligence-related crypto assets: Evidence from a synthetic control analysis" (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1544612323003653>). *Finance Research Letters*: 103993. arXiv:2305.12739 (<https://arxiv.org/abs/2305.12739>). doi:10.1016/j.frl.2023.103993 (<https://doi.or g/10.1016%2Fj.frl.2023.103993>). ISSN 1544-6123 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/1544-6123>). S2CID 258573881 (<https://api. semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:258573881>).
169. Hajric, Vildana; Shen, Muyao (February 9, 2023). "ChatGPT Mania Spurs Crypto Fans' Stampede to 'Faddish' AI Tokens" (<htt ps://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2023-02-09/crypto-fans-pile-into-faddish-ai-tokens-as-chatgpt-mania-grows>). *Bloomberg.com*. Retrieved April 14, 2023.
170. Cooban, Anna (May 5, 2023). "ChatGPT can pick stocks better than your fund manager" (<https://edition.cnn.com/2023/05/05/ investing/chatgpt-outperforms-investment-funds/index.html>). *CNN*. Retrieved May 5, 2023.

171. Zuckerman, Gregory (April 12, 2023). "AI Can Write a Song, but It Can't Beat the Market" (<https://www.wsj.com/articles/ai-can-write-a-song-but-it-cant-beat-the-market-6df50efd>). *The Wall Street Journal*. News Corp. Retrieved May 30, 2023.
172. "Pakistani judge uses ChatGPT to make court decision" (<https://www.gulfnews.com/amp/world/asia/pakistan/pakistani-judge-uses-chatgpt-to-make-court-decision-1.95104528>). *Gulf News*. April 13, 2023. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230420095432/https://gulfnews.com/amp/world/asia/pakistan/pakistani-judge-uses-chatgpt-to-make-court-decision-1.95104528>) from the original on April 20, 2023. Retrieved April 20, 2023.
173. "AI revolution is here": Pakistani court takes help from ChatGPT to grant bail in rape case" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230420095431/https://pakobserver.net/ai-revolution-is-here-tgpt-to-grant-bail-in-rape-case>) from the original on April 20, 2023. Retrieved April 20, 2023.
174. Goswami, Rohan (May 30, 2023). "ChatGPT cited 'bogus' cases for a New York federal court filing. The attorney may face sanctions" (<https://www.cnbc.com/2023/05/30/chatgpt-cited-bogus-cases-for-a-new-york-federal-court-filing.html>). CNBC. Retrieved May 30, 2023.
175. Nolan, Beatrice. "More than 200 books in Amazon's bookstore have ChatGPT listed as an author or coauthor" (<https://www.businessinsider.com/chatgpt-ai-write-author-200-books-amazon-2023-2>). *Business Insider*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230309161926/https://www.businessinsider.com/chatgpt-ai-write-author-200-books-amazon-2023-2>) from the original on March 9, 2023. Retrieved March 9, 2023.
176. Bensinger, Greg (February 21, 2023). "ChatGPT launches boom in AI-written e-books on Amazon" (<https://www.reuters.com/technology/chatgpt-launches-boom-ai-written-e-books-amazon-2023-02-21/>). *Reuters*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230309161926/https://www.reuters.com/technology/chatgpt-launches-boom-ai-written-e-books-amazon-2023-02-21/>) from the original on March 9, 2023. Retrieved March 9, 2023.
177. "ChatGPT sul Foglio: per 30 giorni piccoli testi scritti dall'IA sul nostro giornale" (<https://www.ilmagnum.it/tecnologia/2023/03/07/news/chatgpt-sul-foglio-per-30-giorni-piccoli-testi-scritti-dall-ia-sul-nostro-giornale-5029973/>) [ChatGPT on Il Foglio: for 30 days, brief texts written by the AI on our newspaper]. *Il Foglio* (in Italian). March 7, 2023. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230322094012/https://www.ilmagnum.it/tecnologia/2023/03/07/news/chatgpt-sul-foglio-per-30-giorni-piccoli-testi-scritti-dall-ia-sul-nostro-giornale-5029973/>) from the original on March 22, 2023. Retrieved March 22, 2023.
178. Moretti, Marco (March 8, 2023). "Articoli artificiali? No" (<https://www.ilmagnum.it/tecnologia/2023/03/08/news/articoli-artificiali-no-5067825/>) [Artificial articles? No]. *Il Foglio* (in Italian). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230322094018/https://www.ilmagnum.it/tecnologia/2023/03/08/news/articoli-artificiali-no-5067825/>) from the original on March 22, 2023. Retrieved March 22, 2023.
179. A.D.A. (March 9, 2023). "Più umani, grazie" (<https://www.ilmagnum.it/tecnologia/2023/03/09/news/piu-umani-grazie-5067829/>) [Be more human, thanks]. *Il Foglio* (in Italian). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230322094014/https://www.ilmagnum.it/tecnologia/2023/03/09/news/piu-umani-grazie-5067829/>) from the original on March 22, 2023. Retrieved March 22, 2023.
180. "Le colpe farlocche dell'"invasione" " (<https://www.ilmagnum.it/politica/2023/03/14/news/le-colpe-farlocche-dell-invasione--5067556/>) [The fake faults of the "invasion"]. *Il Foglio* (in Italian). March 14, 2023. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230322094015/https://www.ilmagnum.it/politica/2023/03/14/news/le-colpe-farlocche-dell-invasione--5067556/>) from the original on March 22, 2023. Retrieved March 22, 2023.
181. "Sfida per Siri e Alexa" (<https://www.ilmagnum.it/tecnologia/2023/03/17/news/sfida-per-siri-e-alexa-5068811/>) [A challenge for Siri and Alexa]. *Il Foglio* (in Italian). March 17, 2023. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230322094017/https://www.ilmagnum.it/tecnologia/2023/03/17/news/sfida-per-siri-e-alexa-5068811/>) from the original on March 22, 2023. Retrieved March 22, 2023.
182. Flook, Ray (March 6, 2023). "South Park Season 26 Promo: Stan's Love Life Getting ChatGPT Upgrade" (<https://bleedingcool.com/tv/south-park-season-26-promo-stans-love-life-getting-chatgpt-upgrade/>). *Bleeding Cool*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230306171215/https://bleedingcool.com/tv/south-park-season-26-promo-stans-love-life-getting-chatgpt-upgrade/>) from the original on March 6, 2023. Retrieved March 8, 2023.
183. Edwards, Benj (June 12, 2023). "AI-powered church service in Germany draws a large crowd" (<https://arstechnica.com/information-technology/2023/06/chatgpt-takes-the-pulpit-ai-leads-experimental-church-service-in-germany/>). *Ars Technica*. Retrieved June 13, 2023.
184. "Hundreds of Protestants attended a sermon in Nuremberg given by ChatGPT, which told them not to fear death" (<https://www.businessinsider.com/chatgpt-sermon-protestant-congregation-nuremberg-germany-not-to-fear-death-2023-6>). *Business Insider*. Retrieved June 13, 2023.
185. "Hundreds attend AI church service in Germany" (<https://www.thejournal.ie/ai-church-germany-6090108-Jun2023/>). *TheJournal.ie*. June 10, 2023. Retrieved June 13, 2023.


Further reading

- Biswas, Som (April 1, 2023). "ChatGPT and the Future of Medical Writing" (<https://pubs.rsna.org/doi/pdf/10.1148/radiol.223312>). *Radiology*. **307** (2): e223312. doi:10.1148/radiol.223312 (<https://doi.org/10.1148/radiol.223312>). ISSN 0033-8419 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0033-8419>). PMID 36728748 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36728748/>). S2CID 256501098 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:256501098>).
- Chang, Kent K.; Cramer, Mackenzie; Soni, Sandeep; Bamman, David (April 28, 2023). "Speak, Memory: An Archaeology of Books Known to ChatGPT/GPT-4". arXiv:2305.00118 (<https://arxiv.org/abs/2305.00118>) [cs.CL (<https://arxiv.org/archive/cs.C>

L]).

- Cowen, Tyler; Tabarrok, Alexander T. (March 17, 2023), *How to Learn and Teach Economics with Large Language Models, Including GPT* (https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4391863), Social Science Research Network, SSRN 4391863 (https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4391863), retrieved May 5, 2023
- Cowen, Tyler (March 29, 2023). "Jonathan GPT Swift on Jonathan Swift (Ep. 175): How well does GPT4 do pretending to be the 18th-century satirist?" (<https://conversationswithtyler.com/episodes/jonathan-gpt-swift/>) (Podcast).
- Ouyang, Long; Wu, Jeff; Jiang, Xu; Almeida, Diogo; Wainwright, Carroll L.; Mishkin, Pame' Sandhini; Slama, Katarina; Ray, Alex; Schulman, John; Hilton, Jacob; Kelton, Fraser; Mille Amanda; Welinder, Peter; Christiano, Paul; Leike, Jan; Lowe, Ryan (March 4, 2022). "Trai instructions with human feedback". *arXiv:2203.02155* (<https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.02155>) [cs.CL (<https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.02155>)].
- Liebreiz, Michael; Schleifer, Roman; Buadze, Anna; Bhugra, Dinesh; Smith, Alexander (February 2023). "Generating scholarly content with ChatGPT: ethical challenges for medical publishing" ([https://doi.org/10.1016/S2589-7500\(23\)00019-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2589-7500(23)00019-5)). *The Lancet Digital Health*. **5** (3): e105–e106. doi:10.1016/s2589-7500(23)00019-5 ([https://doi.org/10.1016/s2589-7500\(23\)00019-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/s2589-7500(23)00019-5)). ISSN 2589-7500 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/2589-7500>). PMID 36754725 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36754725>). S2CID 256655912 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:256655912>).
- Wolfram, Stephen (February 14, 2023). "What Is ChatGPT Doing ... and Why Does It Work?" (<https://writings.stephenwolfram.com/2023/02/what-is-chatgpt-doing-and-why-does-it-work/>).
- Wolfram, Stephen (March 23, 2023). "ChatGPT Gets Its "Wolfram Superpowers"!" (<https://writings.stephenwolfram.com/2023/03/chatgpt-gets-its-wolfram-superpowers/>).
- Bartholomew, Jem; Mehta, Dhruvil. "How the media is covering ChatGPT" (https://www.cjr.org/tow_center/media-coverage-chatgpt.php). *Columbia Journalism Review*. Retrieved May 30, 2023.

External links

- Official website (<https://chat.openai.com/chat>) 
- ChatGPT Prompt Engineering for Developers (<https://www.deeplearning.ai/short-courses/chatgpt-prompt-engineering-for-developers/>), course by Andrew Ng and OpenAI
- Can ChatGPT write a podcast episode? (<https://www.npr.org/2023/05/25/1178290105/ai-chatgpt-artificial-intelligence-series-part-one>) (*Planet Money* podcast, May 2023)
- Will Chat GPT do more harm than good? (<https://opentodebate.org/debate/will-chatgpt-do-more-harm-than-good/#/>) (Gary Marcus and Keith Teare debate, February 2023)
- Videos:
 - Study finds ChatGPT struggles with public health referrals (<https://www.cbsnews.com/video/study-finds-chatgpt-struggles-with-public-health-referrals/>) (CBS, June 2023)
 - What if ChatGPT had a body? (<https://abcnews.go.com/Technology/video/chatgpt-body-97595454>) (ABC, March 2023)
 - What is ChatGPT? (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BWCCPy7Rg-s>) (BBC, January 2023)
 - How good is ChatGPT? (<https://www.cnn.com/videos/tech/2023/01/14/smr-perils-of-chatgpt.cnn>) (CNN, January 2023)
 - Cheating With ChatGPT (<https://www.wsj.com/video/series/joanna-stern-personal-technology/cheating-with-chatgpt-can-an-ai-chatbot-pass-ap-lit/38FAA06E-076E-4959-8A5B-311913E450F9>) (WSJ, December 2022)

Retrieved from "<https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=ChatGPT&oldid=1160212968>"

▪