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| Author’s Names and dates | Successes | Risks | Overuse | Future | Methods |
| Crawford & Whittaker (2016 |  | AI is possibly guiding us in the wrong direction. Use of AI is increasing and so is the risk. | AI systems impact multiple aspects of our everyday lives implying we rely on AI too much | Take caution for future uses of AI because more use means more risk |  |
| Davis & Marcus (2015) |  | Perceiving images wrong or misunderstandings in speech. |  | Integration of different methods of machine learning could lead to an almost perfect machine | Importance of real-world knowledge and designing algorithms to learn the world |
| Dietterich & Horvitz (2015) |  | 5 categories of risk factors |  | If risks are taking into careful consideration and designed around then we may rely more on AI |  |
| Ghahramani (2015) |  |  |  | Most machines with parts based on probabilistic design don’t have to worry about the unknown | Probabilistic designs allow the uncertainty factor to be dealt with |
| Gil et al. (2014) | AI refined searches allow for better and faster searching. Data analyzing straight from data to lab equipment. |  |  |  |  |
| Jones (2014) | Deep learning being used to simulate human neural netowrks. |  |  | Deep learning is a step towards making AI smarter and able to learn faster |  |
| Parkes & Wellman (2015) |  | AI wrongly pricing merchandise and multi-agent systems competing with one another |  | Future systems possibly based on analyzing stocks. |  |
| Schölkopf (2015) | Q-learning, Deep Blue, AI playing and beating video games. |  |  | Opens ideas to real world problems |  |