DOTE 6635: Artificial Intelligence for Business Research (Spring 2026)

What's New in AI

Renyu (Philip) Zhang

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What Happened Since We Last Met?

Liang Wenfeng: Tech disruptor

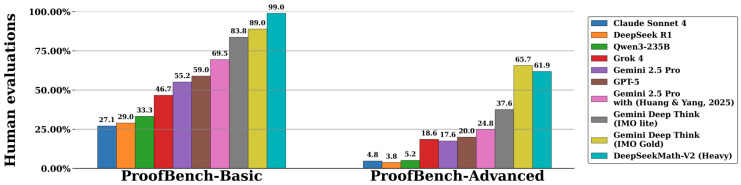
After making his name in investing, a Chinese finance wizard founded DeepSeek.

Article | Open access | Published: 17 September 2025

DeepSeek-R1 incentivizes reasoning in LLMs through reinforcement learning

Daya Guo, Dejian Yang, Haowei Zhang, Junxiao Song, Peiyi Wang, Qihao Zhu, Runxin Xu, Ruoyu Zhang, Shirong Ma, Xiao Bi, Xiaokang Zhang, Xingkai Yu, Yu Wu, Z. F. Wu, Zhibin Gou, Zhihong Shao, Zhuoshu Li, Ziyi Gao, Aixin Liu, Bing Xue, Bingxuan Wang, Bochao Wu, Bei Feng, Chengda Lu, ... Zhen Zhang + Show authors

Nature **645**, 633–638 (2025) | Cite this article



Contest	Problems	Points
IMO 2025	**P1** , **P2** , **P3** , **P4** , **P5**	83.3%
CMO 2024	**P1** , **P2** , **P4** , **P5** , **P6**	73.8%
Putnam 2024	**A1** ~ **B4** , **B5**, **B6**	98.3%

Table 1 | Problems in gray are **fully solved** , while underlined problems received **partial credit**.

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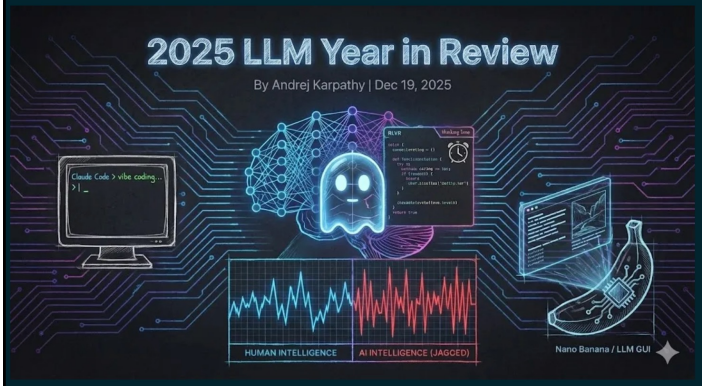
karpathy

Home Blog

2025 LLM Year in Review

20 Dec, 2025



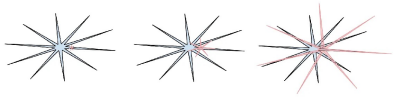
2025 has been a strong and eventful year of progress in LLMs. The following is a list of personally notable and mildly surprising "paradigm changes" - things that altered the landscape and stood out to me conceptually.

https://karpathy.bearblog.dev/year-in-review-2025/

What Happened Since We Last Met?

1. Reinforcement Learning from Verifiable Rewards (RLVR)

2. Ghosts vs. Animals / Jagged Intelligence



3. Cursor / new layer of LLM apps

4. Claude Code / AI that lives on your computer

5. Vibe coding

6. Nano banana / LLM GUI

TLDR. 2025 was an exciting and mildly surprising year of LLMs. LLMs are emerging as a new kind of intelligence, simultaneously a lot smarter than I expected and a lot dumber than I expected. In any case they are extremely useful and I don't think the industry has realized anywhere near 10% of their potential even at present capability. Meanwhile, there are so many ideas to try and conceptually the field feels wide open. And as I mentioned on my Dwarkesh pod earlier this year, I simultaneously (and on the surface paradoxically) believe that we will both see rapid and continued progress *and* that yet there is a lot of work to be done. Strap in.

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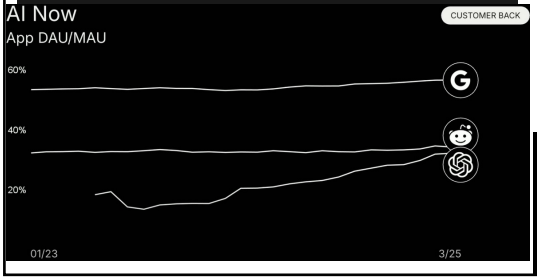
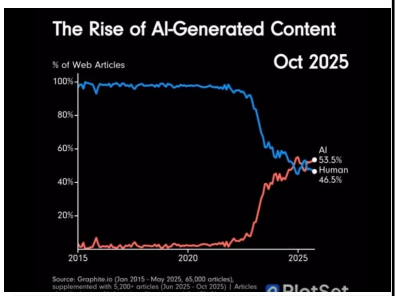
豆包DAU破亿，成字节史上推广费用最少的破亿产品

界面新闻 2025年12月24日 21:56

最新数据显示豆包的日均活跃用户数（DAU）已突破1亿大关。豆包的UG、市场推广费用，是字节历史上，所有破亿DAU产品中花费最低的，并且产品留存表现不错。



What Happened Since We Last Met?



Compensation

$280K – $400K + Offers Equity

manus
The general AI agent

Meta just acquired a Chinese-founded AI startup for $2B. Here's why that matters

AI firm Manus claims its bot can make decisions with far less prompting than rivals

Jenna Benchetrit · CBC News · Posted: Dec 30, 2025 3:36 PM EST | Last Updated: December 31, 2025

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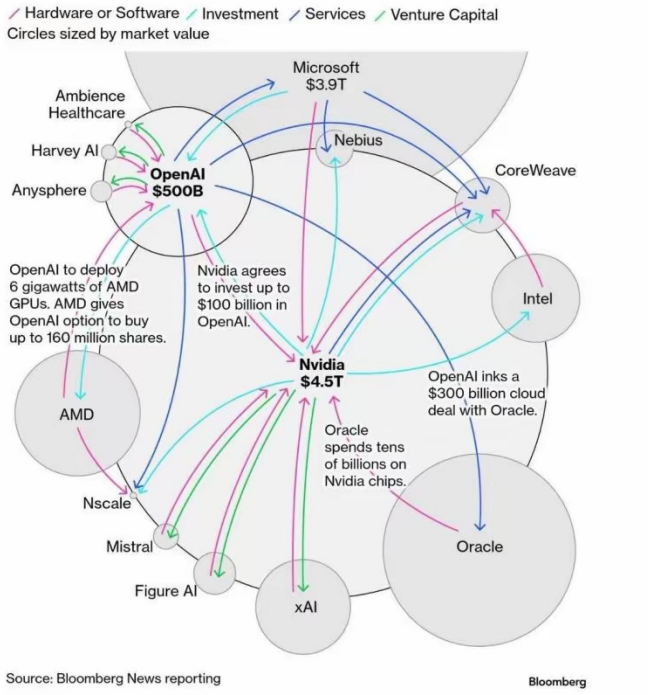
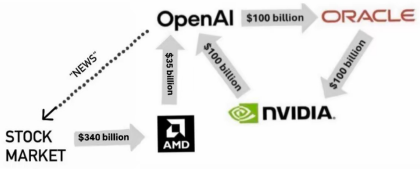


What Happened Since We Last Met?



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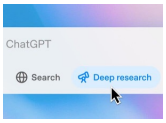
Maintrack: Facilitates Humans to Leverage Compute

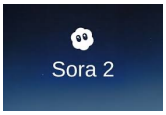
- AI Coding: Connecting human & compute

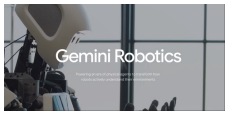
- Deep Research: Automation of information acquisition & processing



manus

- World Model: Data-driven simulation of physical world





- AI Scientist: Automated hypothesis generation and validation

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AI Starts to Replace Human Workers

At the age of AI, what talent is needed by the market?

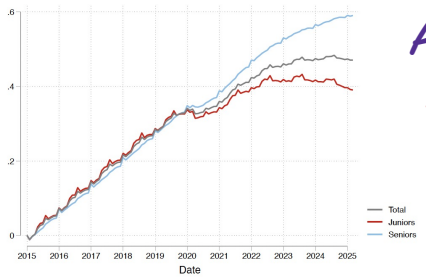


Figure 2: Time Series of Junior and Senior Employment in Sample Firms

Notes: This figure plots the average number of junior-level workers and senior-level workers in our sample of firms over time, normalized to 1 in January 2015. We define "junior" workers as those in Entry- or Junior-level positions, and "senior" workers as Associate level and above (see Section 3.1 for details).

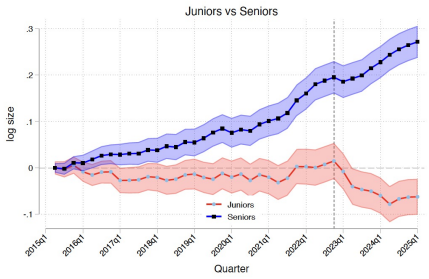


Figure 3: Employment Differences Between Adopters and Non-Adopters Over Time

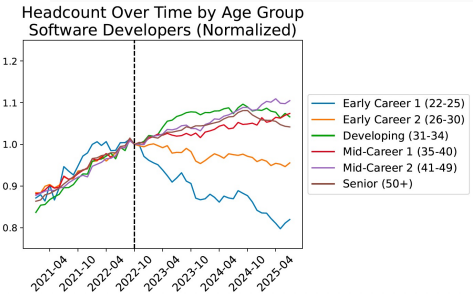
Notes: The graph present the estimated coefficients β_j from Equation 1, ran separately to juniors and seniors. Standard errors are clustered in firm level.

LEADERSHIP > CAREERS

It's Time To Get Concerned, Klarna, UPS, Duolingo, Cisco, And Many Other Companies Are Replacing Workers With AI

By Jack Kelly, Senior Contributor. ⓘ Jack Kelly covers career growth, job ... Follow Author

May 04, 2025, 09:52am EDT



At the age of AI, what education should business schools provide?

- First Principles
- Growth Mindset
- Paradigm Shift

https://digitaleconomy.stanford.edu/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/Canaries_BrynjolfssonChandarChen.pdf
https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=5425555
https://www.forbes.com/sites/jackkelly/2025/05/04/its-time-to-get-concerned-klarna-ups-duolingo-cisco-and-many-other-companies-are-replacing-workers-with-ai/

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Complete Replication of a PNAS Paper

https://github.com/andybhall/vbm-replication-extension

Universal vote-by-mail has no impact on partisan turnout or vote share

Daniel M. Thompson[a,1], Jennifer A. Wu[b,1], Jesse Yoder[a,1], and Andrew B. Hall[a,1,2]

[a]Department of Political Science, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305; and [b]Stanford Institute of Economic Policy Research, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305

Edited by Douglas S. Massey, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, and approved May 6, 2020 (received for review April 15, 2020)

In response to coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), many scholars and policy makers are urging the United States to expand voting-by-mail programs to safeguard the electoral process. What are the effects of vote-by-mail? In this paper, we provide a comprehensive design-based analysis of the effect of universal vote-by-mail—a policy under which every voter is mailed a ballot in advance of the election—on electoral outcomes. We collect data from 1996 to 2018 on all three US states that implemented universal vote-by-mail in a staggered fashion across counties, allowing us to use a difference-in-differences design at the county level to estimate causal effects. We find that 1) universal vote-by-mail does not appear to affect either party's share of turnout, 2) universal vote-by-mail does not appear to increase either party's vote share, and 3) universal vote-by-mail modestly increases overall average turnout rates, in line with previous estimates. All three conclusions support the conventional wisdom of election administration experts and contradict many popular claims in the media.

vote-by-mail | elections | COVID-19 | partisanship

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic threatens the 2020 US election. Fears that the pandemic could deter many people from voting—or cause them to become infected if they do vote—have spurred calls for major electoral reforms. As election administration experts Nathaniel Persily and Charles Stewart put it, "The nation must act now to ensure

receive an absentee ballot, while stopping short of moving to universal VBM; as such, by studying a more dramatic version of the recommended policies, our paper provides a useful upper bound related to these discussions.* While a large literature in political science studies various forms of convenience voting—see *SI Appendix*, Table S1 for a full review—there has not been any comprehensive analysis of VBM that employs clear designs for causal inference to estimate effects on partisan outcomes.† The existing research supporting the neutral partisan effects of VBM compares turnout in Oregon before and after it implemented

Significance

In response to COVID-19, many scholars and policy makers are urging the United States to expand voting-by-mail programs to safeguard the electoral process, but there are concerns that such a policy could favor one party over the other. We estimate the effects of universal vote-by-mail, a policy under which every voter is mailed a ballot in advance of the election, on partisan election outcomes. We find that universal vote-by-mail does not affect either party's share of turnout or either party's vote share. These conclusions support the conventional wisdom of election administration experts and contradict many popular claims in the media. Our results imply that the partisan outcomes of vote-by-mail elections closely resemble in-person elections, at least in normal times.

Model Information

- **Model:** Claude Opus 4.5 (claude-opus-4-5-20251101)
- **Interface:** Claude Code CLI
- **Date:** January 2026

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Complete Replication of a PNAS Paper

https://github.com/andybhall/vbm-replication-extension/blob/main/INSTRUCTIONS.md

AI-Generated Academic Paper: Replicating and Extending "Universal Vote-by-Mail Has No Impact on Partisan Turnout or Vote Share"

Project Overview

You are tasked with producing a complete academic political science paper by replicating and extending Thompson, Wu, Yoder, and Hall (2020), published in PNAS. The original paper used a difference-in-differences design to estimate the causal effects of universal vote-by-mail (VBM) on partisan electoral outcomes, finding null partisan effects and a modest (~2 percentage point) increase in overall turnout.

Your task:

1. Replicate the original findings using the authors' published replication data and code
2. Extend the analysis by collecting new data for the same three states (California, Utah, Washington) through 2024
3. Test whether the null partisan findings hold in the post-COVID era

Original paper: https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.2007249117
Original replication materials: https://github.com/stanford-dpl/vbm

IMPORTANT: Stop-and-Check Points

Throughout this project, there are mandatory **STOP AND CHECK** points marked with 🔴. At each of these points, you must:

1. Summarize what you have completed
2. Present key outputs for review
3. List any issues or concerns
4. **Wait for human approval before proceeding**

Do not proceed past a 🔴 checkpoint without explicit approval.

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Complete Replication of a PNAS Paper

https://github.com/andybhall/vbm-replication-extension/blob/main/CLAUDE_CODE_PROMPTS.md

Phase 0: Project Setup

Initial Prompt:

> I want to replicate and extend Thompson et al. (2020) "Universal Vote-by-Mail Has No Impact on Partisan Turnout or Vote Share" from PNAS. The paper studies California's Voter's Choice Act. I have the original replication data. Please set up the project structure and review the original materials.

Phase 1: Literature Review

Prompt:

> Approved, proceed to Phase 1: Literature Review

Phase 2: Replication

Prompt:

> Approved, proceed to Phase 2

Phase 3: Extension Data Collection

Prompt:

> Approved, proceed to Phase 3

Phase 4: Data Preparation

Prompt:

> Approved, proceed to Phase 4

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Complete Replication of a PNAS Paper

https://github.com/andybhall/vbm-replication-extension/blob/main/CLAUDE_CODE_PROMPTS.md

Phase 5: Extension Analysis

Prompt:

> Approved, proceed to Phase 5

Phase 6: Paper Writing

Prompt:

> Approved, proceed to Phase 6

Phase 7: Final Deliverables

Prompt:

> Approved, proceed to Phase 7

Bug Fix Session

Prompt:

> Can you take a look at the event study? It seems like something may be wrong with the turnout one since it's not showing the same positive effect as all the regressions (which I trust more) are showing

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