

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

The Basics Addition

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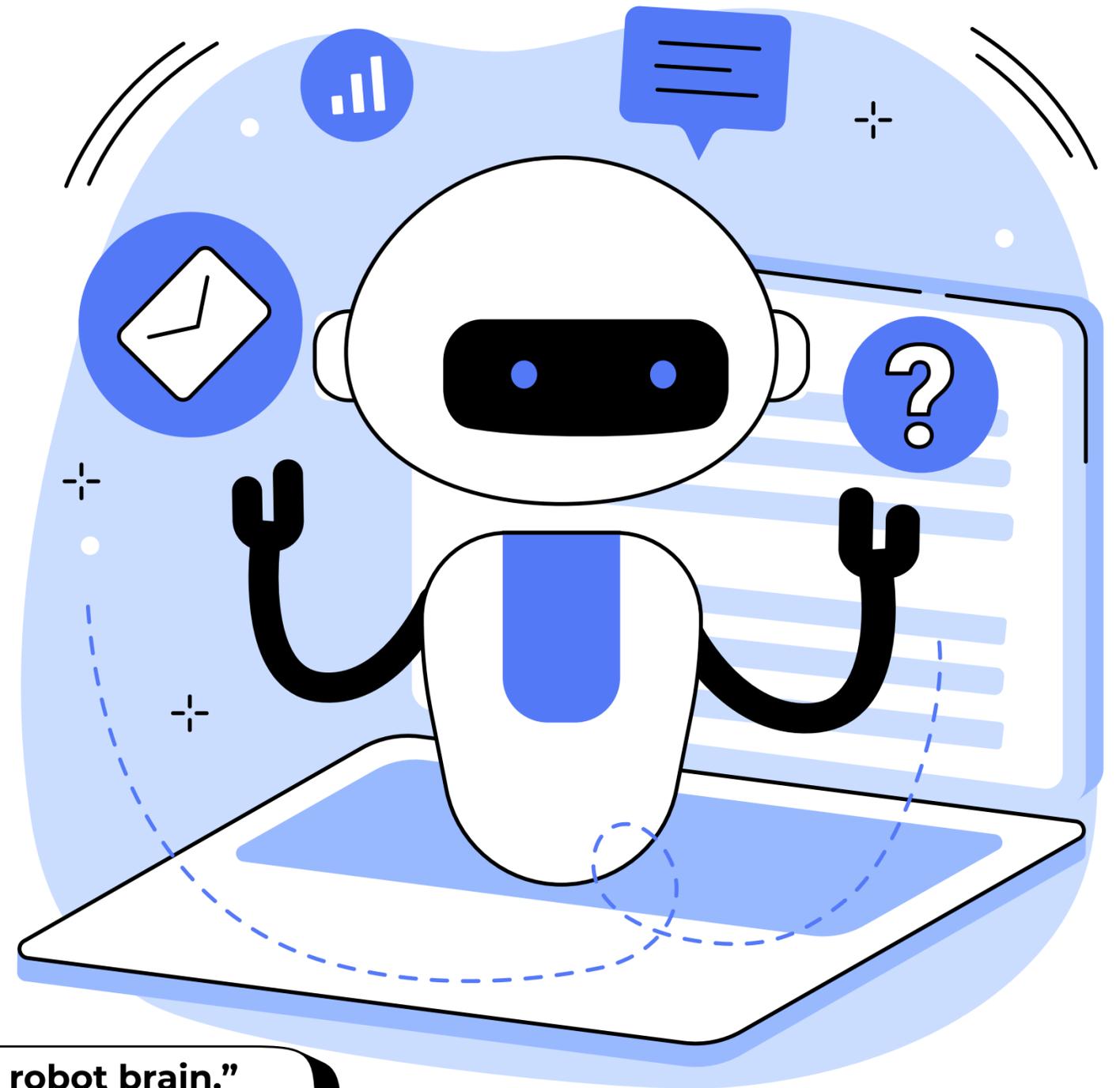
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What does the future of AI look like?

WHAT IS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OR AI?

Artificial Intelligence (AI): Artificial Intelligence is a branch of computer science that focuses on building systems capable of performing tasks that would normally require human intelligence.

AI does not mean “a robot brain.”
It means computers programmed to imitate aspects of thinking.



EXAMPLES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE:

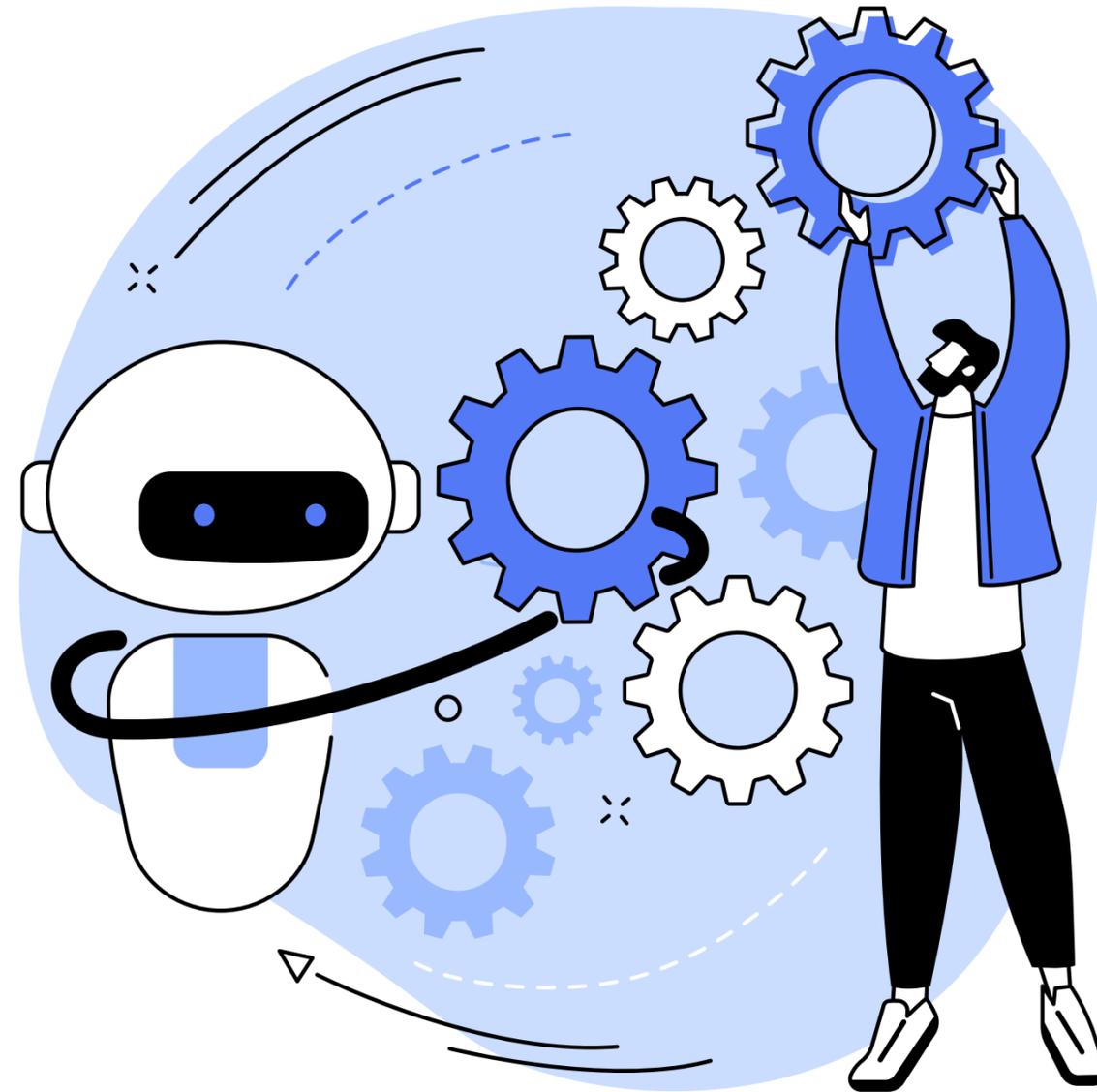
Recognizing speech

Understanding language

Solving problems

Learning patterns

Making decisions



REAL-WORLD EVERYDAY AI EXAMPLES:

Siri or Alexa understanding requests

YouTube and TikTok recommending videos

Spam filters protecting email

Medical scans analyzing diseases

GPS predicting traffic routes

AI is already woven into daily life, even for people who don't care about technology.

HOW DOES AI WORK?

At its core, AI works through:

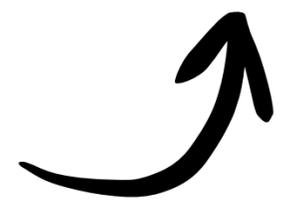
Data
AI learns patterns from huge amounts of information—images, text, numbers, audio, etc.

Algorithms
These are step-by-step instructions the AI follows to make decisions based on the data.

Machine Learning
Rather than being coded line-by-line, AI models learn by example—similar to how young children learn language by listening and copying.

Neural Networks
Inspired by the brain, these networks connect layers of information to analyze complex patterns.

Training and Feedback
AI improves the more it practices. It makes guesses, receives corrections, and adjusts.



HOW ARE AIs MADE?

Problem Identification

What do we want the AI to do? Example: translate languages.

Data collection

Thousands/millions of examples are gathered.

Building artificial intelligence generally involves:

Deployment

AI is added into an app, software, or device.

Architecture Design

Developers build a neural network that can learn from that data.

Testing

Accuracy is measured and refined.

The model learns through trial-and-error.

Training



TYPES OF AI PEOPLE USE TODAY

Here are major AI forms
used by the public
today:

A. Large Language Models (LLMs)

Examples: ChatGPT,
Gemini, Claude

- Communicate using natural language.
- Can answer questions, summarize, analyze text.
- They work on patterns from training data.

B. Image and Video Generation Models

Examples: Midjourney,
DALL-E, Stable Diffusion

- Create art, visuals, graphics, video
- Used in design, education, advertising

C. Speech Recognition & Voice AI

Examples: Siri, Alexa,
Google Assistant

- Convert speech to commands or written text

D. Recommendation Algorithms

Examples: TikTok feed,
Spotify suggestions,
Netflix auto-plays

- Predict what you'll like based on past behavior

E. Everyday Embedded AI

- Anti-lock braking systems
- Translation apps
- Smart home devices

POSITIVES & BENEFITS OF AI

AI can help people

Education:

- Study assistance
- Writing improvement
- Tutoring and explanations

Workplace productivity:

- Automation of repetitive tasks
- Data analysis
- Customer support
- Scheduling

Accessibility:

- Tools for disabilities
- Real-time translation
- Voice typing for people who cannot type

AI can be empowering when used responsibly.

Healthcare:

- Medical imaging
- Early disease detection
- Personalized treatment

Creativity:

- Art
- Music
- Writing
- Brainstorming

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT AI

“AI is alive or has feelings.”

AI does not feel emotions, desire, or consciousness. It predicts language; it does not experience it.

“AI will replace everyone overnight.”

Historical patterns show technology changes jobs—not instantly erases them. New jobs appear.

“AI knows everything.”

AI only knows what is in its training data and updates.

“AI can think independently.”

AI can analyze information, but it does not have its own beliefs or awareness.

“AI is always correct.”

AI can be inaccurate, biased, or hallucinate.

CONCERNS AND LIMITATIONS

To stay neutral, we should acknowledge risks:

- Privacy and data usage concerns
- Deepfakes and misinformation
- Ethical questions around bias
- Job displacement fears
- Dependence on technology
- Emotional attachment to AI systems

AI needs regulation, transparency, and responsible development to avoid harm.



WHAT DOES THE FUTURE OF AI LOOK LIKE?

The future isn't "AI vs humans."

AI will likely continue to:

- Integrate into daily work
- Assist education
- Improve medical treatments
- Personalize digital experiences
- Power smart cities
- Expand creativity

AI will also require:

- New laws and regulations
- Digital literacy in schools
- Ethical frameworks

It may be more like "AI working with humans."

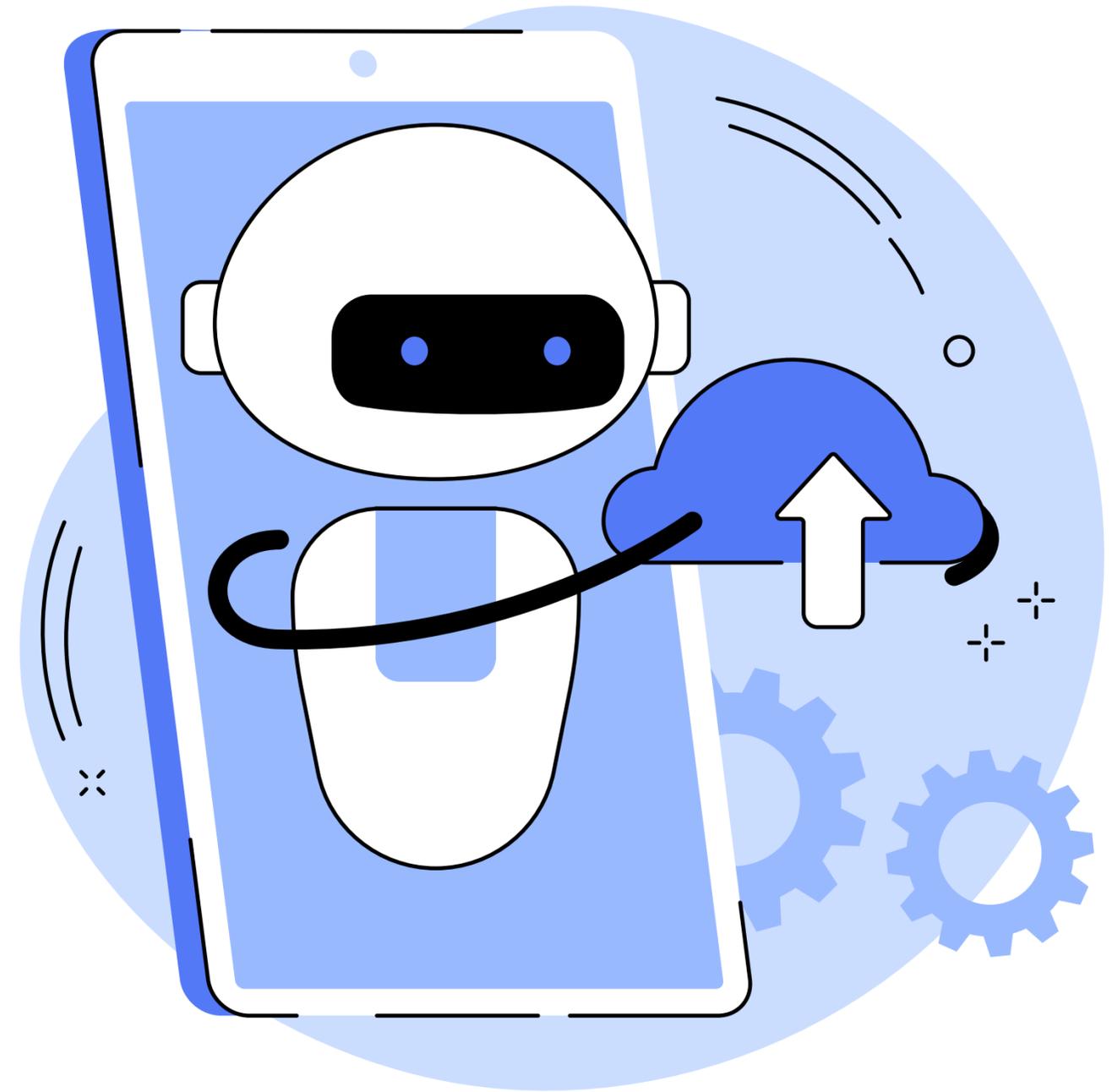


CONCLUSION

Artificial Intelligence is not science fiction—it is a tool made by people to serve people.

Understanding what AI is, and what it is not, gives us power and control over how we want it to shape our future.

Thank you all for being here today and engaging with this topic.



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THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!