



讲座签到



AI新时代

颠覆、竞争、素养与未来机遇

四川大学 胡琳

2025.03.07



2024年诺贝尔奖：科学革命的开启

2024年10月8、9日

THE NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSICS 2024

Illustrations: Niklas Elmehed



John J. Hopfield Geoffrey E. Hinton

"for foundational discoveries and inventions
that enable machine learning
with artificial neural networks"

THE ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

THE NOBEL PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY 2024

Illustrations: Niklas Elmehed



**David
Baker**

"for computational
protein design"

**Demis
Hassabis**

"for protein structure prediction"

**John M.
Jumper**

THE ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

OpenAI:加强美国国家实验室的AI领导力

2025年1月30日



Research Products Safety Company



January 30, 2025

Strengthening America's AI leadership with the U.S. National Laboratories

OpenAI's latest line of reasoning models will be used by nation's leading scientists to drive scientific breakthroughs.

Here are some key ways our most advanced models will be utilized:

以下是我们最先进的模型将使用的一些关键方法:

- Accelerating the basic science that underpins U.S. global technological leadership
加快为美国全球技术领导力支撑的基础科学
- Identifying new approaches to treating and preventing disease
确定治疗和预防疾病的新方法
- Enhancing cybersecurity and protecting the American power grid
增强网络安全并保护美国电网
- Achieving a new era of U.S. energy leadership by unlocking the full potential of natural resources and revolutionizing the nation's energy infrastructure
通过释放自然资源的全部潜力并彻底改变国家能源基础设施，实现了美国能源领导的新时代
- Improving U.S. security through improved detection of natural and man-made threats, such as biology and cyber, before they emerge
通过改善对自然和人为威胁（例如生物学和网络）的检测，在它们出现之前，提高了美国的安全性
- Deepening our understanding of the forces that govern the universe, from fundamental mathematics to high-energy physics

- 美国顶尖科学家将使用OpenAI的最新推理模型来推动科学突破

<https://openai.com/index/strengthening-americas-ai-leadership-with-the-us-national-laboratories/>

47%的美国人不知道ChatGPT是什么

2024年5月

AI AND THE FUTURE OF NEWS

MAY 2024

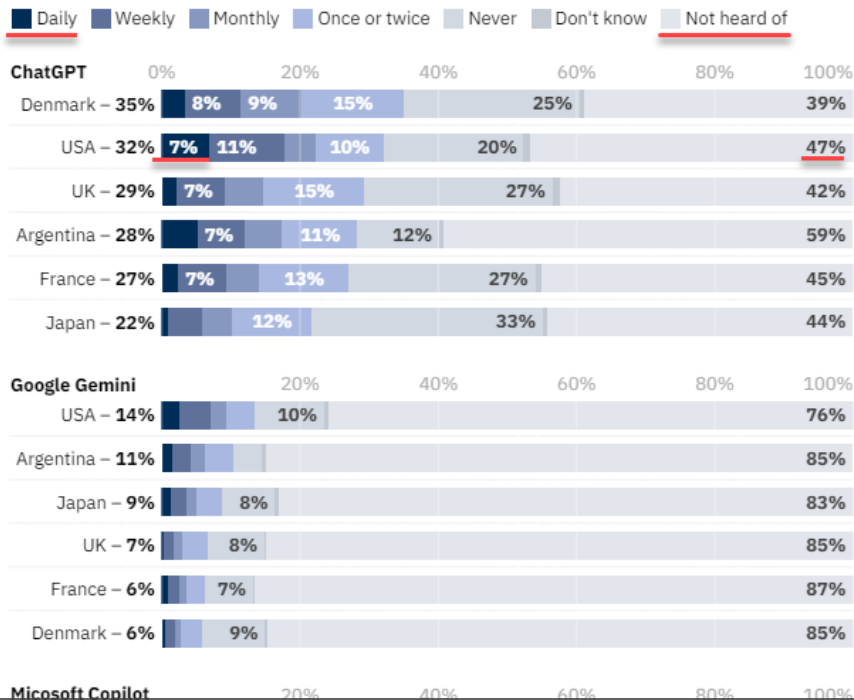
What Does the Public in Six Countries Think of Generative AI in News?

Richard Fletcher and Rasmus Kleis Nielsen



Figure 2. How frequently people use ChatGPT, Gemini, and Copilot

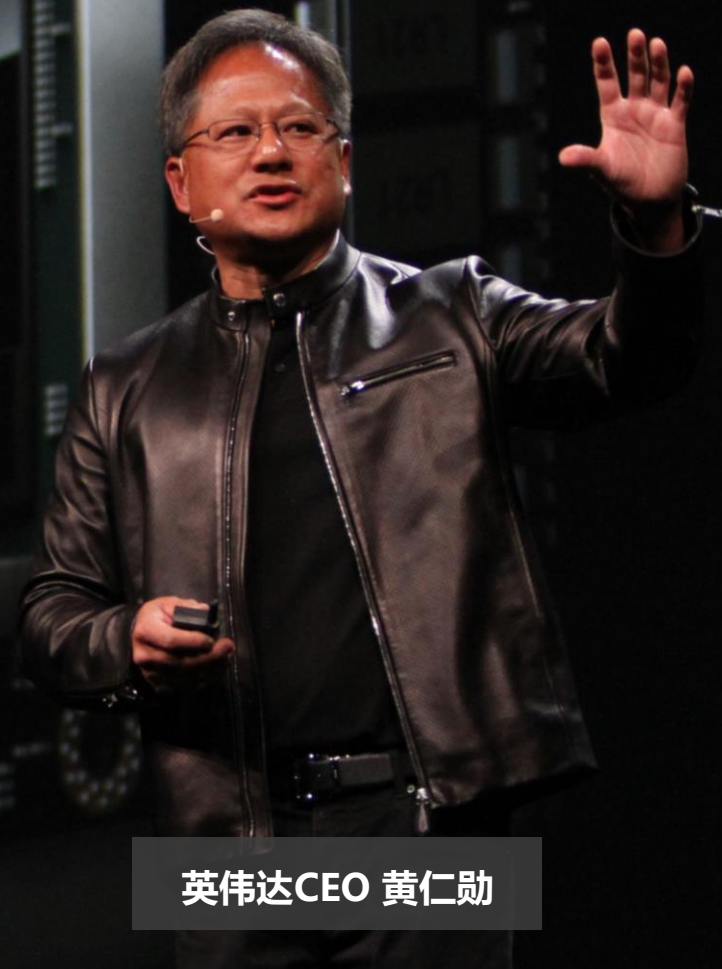
ChatGPT is the most widely used generative AI product, but few use it frequently.



结论一： AI是人类迄今最具变革性的技术



- 我们正处于 AI的iPhone时刻
- 这是计算机历史上最强大的一次民主化



英伟达CEO 黄仁勋

微软：通用人工智能的雏形

2023年3月

GatesNotes THE BLOG OF BILL GATES

LOG IN

SIGN UP



A NEW ERA

The Age of AI has begun

Artificial intelligence is as revolutionary as mobile phones and the Internet.

By Bill Gates | March 21, 2023 • 14 minute read



In my lifetime, I've seen two demonstrations of technology that struck me as revolutionary.

The first time was in 1980, when I was introduced to a graphical user interface—the forerunner of every modern operating system, including Windows. I sat with the person who had shown me the demo, a brilliant programmer named Charles Simonyi, and we immediately started brainstorming about all the things we could do with such a user-friendly approach to computing. Charles eventually joined Microsoft, Windows became the backbone of Microsoft, and the thinking we did after that demo helped set the company's

Sparks of Artificial General Intelligence: Early experiments with GPT-4

Sébastien Bubeck Varun Chandrasekaran Ronen Eldan Johannes Gehrke
Eric Horvitz Ece Kamar Peter Lee Yin Tat Lee Yuanzhi Li Scott Lundberg
Harsha Nori Hamid Palangi Marco Tulio Ribeiro Yi Zhang

Microsoft Research

Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI) researchers have been developing and refining large language models (LLMs) that exhibit remarkable capabilities across a variety of domains and tasks, challenging our understanding of learning and cognition. The latest model developed by OpenAI, GPT-4 Ope23, was trained using an unprecedented scale of compute and data. In this paper, we report on our investigation of an early version of GPT-4, when it was still in active development by OpenAI. We contend that (this early version of) GPT-4 is part of a new cohort of LLMs (along with ChatGPT and Google's PaLM for example) that exhibit more general intelligence than previous AI models. We discuss the rising capabilities and implications of these models. We demonstrate that, beyond its mastery of language, GPT-4 can solve novel and difficult tasks that span mathematics, coding, vision, medicine, law, psychology and more, without needing any special prompting. Moreover, in all of these tasks, GPT-4's performance is strikingly close to human-level performance, and often vastly surpasses prior models such as ChatGPT. Given the breadth and depth of GPT-4's capabilities, we believe that it could reasonably be viewed as an early (yet still incomplete) version of an artificial general intelligence (AGI) system. In our exploration of GPT-4, we put special emphasis on discovering its limitations, and we discuss the challenges ahead for advancing towards deeper and more comprehensive versions of AGI, including the possible need for pursuing a new paradigm that moves beyond next-word prediction. We conclude with reflections on societal influences of the recent technological leap and future research directions.

<https://www.gatesnotes.com/The-Age-of-AI-Has-Begun>

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2303.12712.pdf>

结论二：人工智能是未来竞争力的核心

歲月靜好





文心一言：
请画一张卡通
风格的图，一
个呆萌的小男
孩被一群各式
各样的妖怪围
在中间，不知
所措

Make Yourself Stronger !

Work With AI



结论三：人工智能素养教育刻不容缓

GPT之后信息环境发生了深刻变化

- ChatGPT 用简单粗暴的方式为用户直接提供 “问题解决方案” [1]
- ChatGPT 改变了知识生产方式，也将改变用户获取知识和情报的方式 [2]
- AI 将成为科学研究、科技创新和经济活动的工具和基础设施 [3]
- AI 方法与工具快速筛选隐藏的特征及关系，有可能大幅度提高研究效率；
通过发现事先不知道或根本没想到的特征、关系及规律，提高突破性颠覆性；
探索新的理论与技术方向、新的框架或机制 [4]





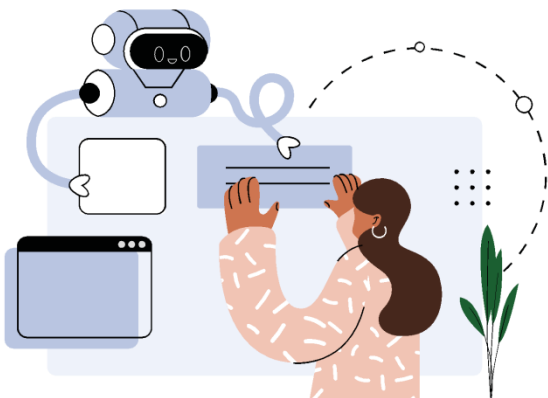
吴恩达

- AI是一种通用技术，就像电力一样，不仅只有一个用途，而是有很多用途
- 让每个人普通人都拥有利用AI的能力，即AI平权运动，ChatGPT仅仅是开始

2023年9月7日



Guidance for generative AI in education and research



Education
2030

UN教科文组织：教育与研究中GenAI使用指南

- 支持规划适当的法规、政策和人员能力发展计划，确保生成式人工智能（GenAI）成为真正有益于教师、学习者和研究人员的工具
- 强调政府批准人工智能课程的必要性，包括在学校教育、职业技术教育和培训中设置相关课程

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000386693>



国际图联：制定图书馆人工智能战略对策


2023年11月20日

Developing a library strategic: x

ifla.org/developing-a-library-strategic-response-to-artificial-intelligence/

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions

WHO WE ARE WHAT WE DO NEWS EVENTS RESOURCES JOIN US SEARCH



You are here: Home > Artificial Intelligence Special Interest Group > Developing a library strategic response to Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Get Involved

Projects

SIG Committee Members

NEWS

EVENTS

Developing a library strategic response to Artificial Intelligence

The purpose of this working document is to set out considerations relevant for libraries developing a strategic response to Artificial Intelligence.

The text is organised around developing a set of questions that prompt reflection and action (section 4). It is hoped that the document can support local decision making about AI.

Authorship: This working document for discussion was prepared by Andrew Cox, as co-chair of the Artificial Intelligence SIG. Comments for further iterations of the document are invited via the [comment form](#) - if you have difficulty accessing this form send comments to a.m.cox@sheffield.ac.uk).

Developing a library strategic: x

ifla.org/developing-a-library-strategic-response-to-artificial-intelligence/

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions

WHO WE ARE WHAT WE DO NEWS EVENTS RESOURCES JOIN US SEARCH

Strategy 3: Promoting AI literacy to enhance organisational and societal AI capabilities

The strategy most aligned to existing library practices and librarian identities, particularly in university, school and public libraries, is to take a lead role in promoting AI literacy. There is a widespread understanding that the public, as citizens and workers need to understand the new technologies. Students, whatever discipline they are studying, need such knowledge for employability.

Librarians have already developed information literacy offerings, and many dimensions of AI literacy could be folded within these. They have developed the pedagogic knowledge and skills needed.

AI literacy is likely to include the ability to identify when AI is being used; to appreciate the differences between narrow and general AI; to understand what types of problem AI is good at solving; to understand how machine learning models are trained. It would also include awareness of ethical issues such as bias, privacy, explainability and social impact.

Since AI is based on data, data literacy is recognised to be a component of AI literacy. Algorithmic literacy is a concept that has already been developed to describe awareness of how services such as search and recommendation are increasingly shaped by algorithms to personalise and adapt content, but also can limit the visibility of information and create filter bubble effects. More formally it has been defined as "being aware of the use of algorithms in online applications, platforms, and services, knowing how algorithms work, being able to critically evaluate algorithmic decision-making as well as having the skills to cope with or even influence algorithmic operations" (Dogruel et al, 2022: p.4). Extending algorithmic literacy beyond the context of search is relevant to AI literacy.

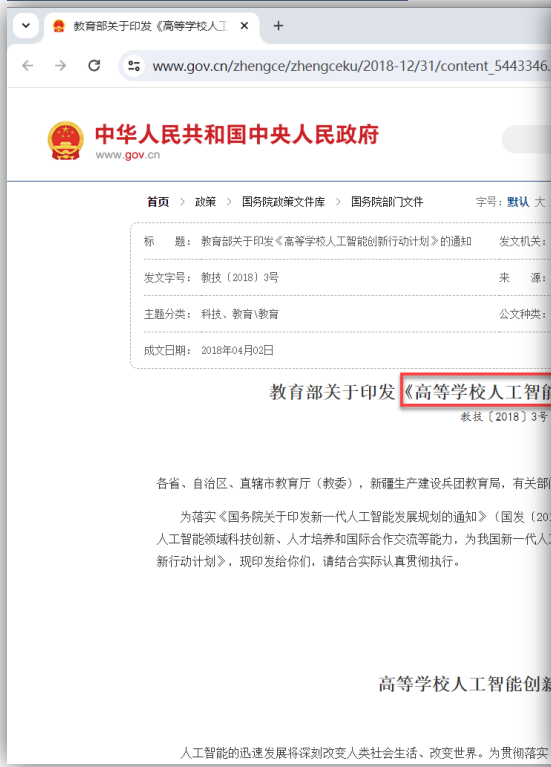
<https://www.ifla.org/developing-a-library-strategic-response-to-artificial-intelligence/>

教育部：助推人工智能赋能教育

2018年4月2日

2024年3月28日

2024年7月10日



高校人工智能课程建设进行时

四川大学文件

川大教〔2024〕35号

关于印发《四川大学人工智能素养教育 嵌入本科教育教学行动指南(试行)》的通知

校内各教学单位:

为提升广大师生人工智能素养,鼓励师生在本科教育教学中学科学合理地应用人工智能技术,以“人工智能+”赋能教育助力本科教育教学全要素建设,为一流本科教育教学改革提供科学性、系统性和前瞻性的指导,经前期调研、意见征求、专题会议研究,特制定《四川大学人工智能素养教育嵌入本科教育教学行动指南(试行)》,现印发给你们,请遵照执行。



-1-

四川省教育厅

川教函〔2024〕475号

四川省教育厅 关于在普通高等学校开设人工智能 通识课程的通知

各普通高等学校:

为深入学习贯彻党的二十届三中全会和全国教育大会精神,落实国家教育数字化战略行动,全面提高大学生数字素养,促进人工智能与学科专业交叉融合,更好服务国家战略和四川经济社会发展,现就普通高等学校开设人工智能通识课程有关事项通知如下。

一、深刻认识人工智能通识教育的重要意义

人工智能是新一轮科技革命和产业变革的重要驱动力量。加快培养人工智能领域人才,既是聚焦支撑和服务我省人工智能重点领域发展的战略举措,也是发展新质生产力、推动高质量发展的必然路径。高校开设人工智能通识课程,是提高大学生人工智能素养和创新能力的有效抓手,是与时代同步、培养时代新人的现实需求,是加快推进教育强国、科技强国、人才强国建设的必



生成式AI主题网页



结论四：有差距，但还有机会

美国对中国芯片限制政策时间表

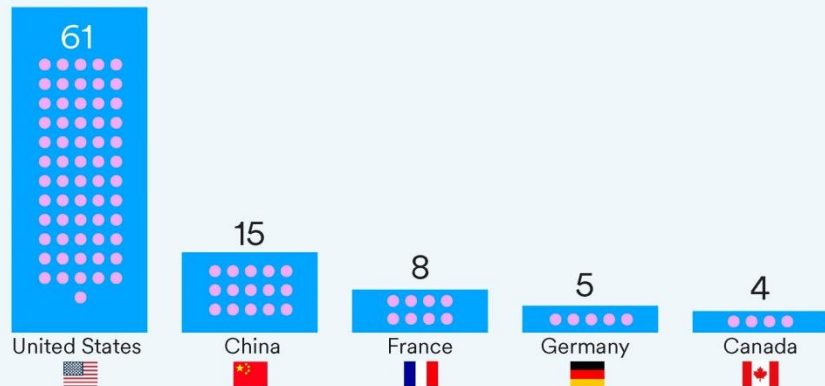
年份	主要行动	目标实体/国家	主要目标	影响
2019	对华为及其他中国公司实施初步限制，禁止其获取先进的人工智能芯片。	华为、中兴及其他中国科技公司。	限制中国获取用于军事和监控用途的先进人工智能技术。	限制了华为的人工智能芯片开发；扰乱了全球供应链。
2020	扩大对中国出口半导体制造设备的限制。	中国半导体制造商，包括中芯国际（SMIC）。	防止中国发展先进的半导体制造能力。	减缓了中国芯片生产的进展；增加了对国内创新的依赖。
2022	对先进计算芯片和超级计算技术实施更广泛的出口管制。	中国，重点针对人工智能和超级计算应用。	阻止中国开发具有军事或监控用途的人工智能系统。	限制了中国获取高性能GPU的能力；影响了美国公司如英伟达和AMD。
2023	推出“小院高墙”政策，限制对中国及其盟友的人工智能芯片出口。	中国、俄罗斯及其他被视为对手的国家。	保持美国在人工智能和半导体技术领域的领导地位；保护国家安全。	加剧了地缘政治紧张局势；推动中国努力开发国内替代品。
2024	收紧对人工智能芯片的限制，包括对第三国出口的许可要求。	东南亚、中东及其他可能向中国再出口的地区。	防止对手国家通过间接途径获取美国人工智能技术。	给美国公司带来了合规挑战；引发了盟友的不满。
2025	新框架将国家分为三个等级，以决定人工智能芯片的获取权限。	第一级：盟友（如英国、日本）； 第二级：中立国家（如新加坡）； 第三级：中国、俄罗斯等。	确保人工智能技术留在可信赖的国家；遏制对手国家的人工智能发展。	引发了美国科技公司和盟友的批评；强化了中国对技术自主的追求。



斯坦福2024年AI Index报告

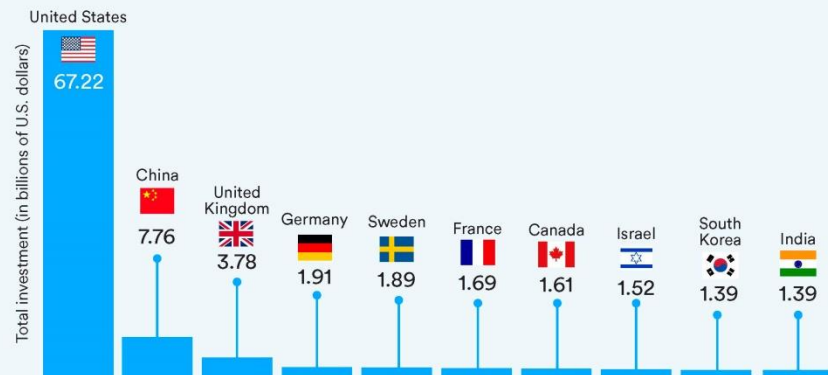
Number of notable machine learning models by country, 2023

Source: Epoch, 2023 | Chart: 2024 AI Index report

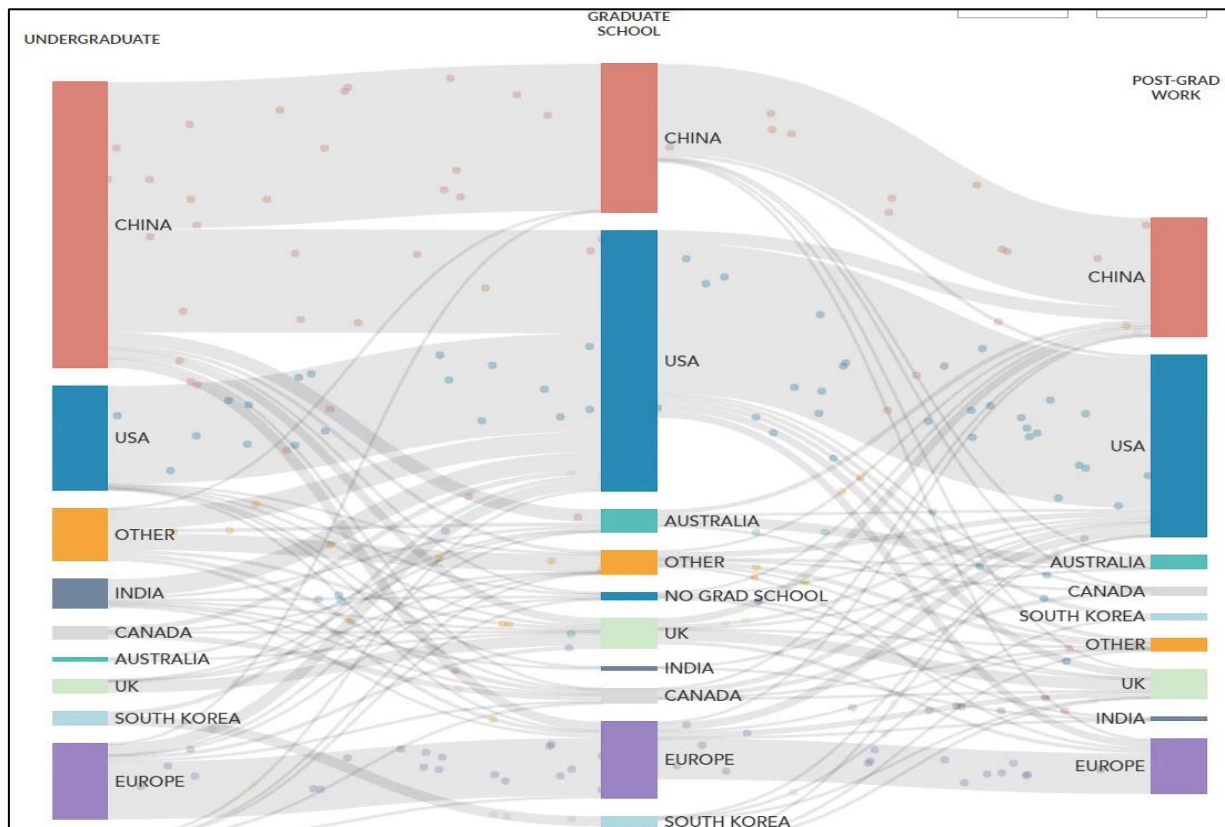


Private investment in AI by geographic area, 2023

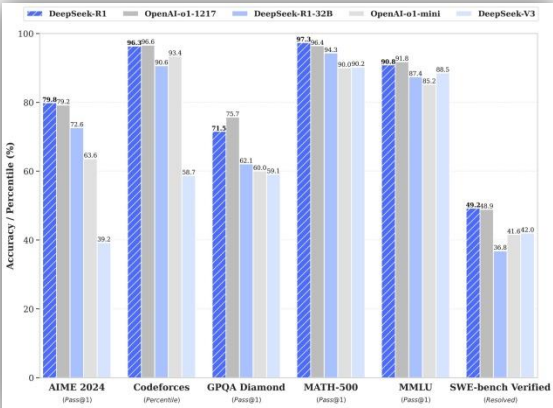
Source: Quid, 2023 | Chart: 2024 AI Index report



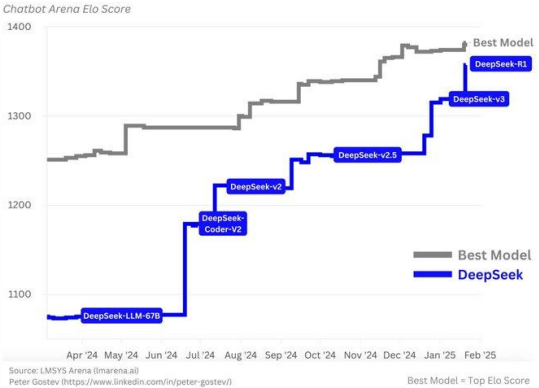
全球人工智能人才追踪2.0



DeepSeek横空出世



DeepSeek's journey towards the top
DeepSeek started off far behind & closed the gap in 9 months



发布日期	产品名称	描述
2023年5月16日	DeepSeek Coder	首款专注于代码的开源模型，免费提供给研究人员和商业用户。
2023年11月2日	DeepSeek LLM	包含7B和67B参数的系列模型，旨在与其他大型语言模型竞争。
2024年1月9日	DeepSeek-MoE	16B参数的模型，采用混合专家架构以提高性能效率。
2024年4月	DeepSeek-Math	专门用于数学任务的模型，包括基础版、指令版和强化学习版。
2024年5月	DeepSeek-V2	236B参数的系列模型，提供强大的性能和更低的训练成本。
2024年9月	DeepSeek-V2.5	更新版，结合了DeepSeek-V2-Chat和DeepSeek-Coder-V2-Instruct。
2024年12月26 日	DeepSeek-V3	671B参数的模型，在推理速度和性能方面取得了重大突破。
2025年1月20日	DeepSeek-R1	开源的推理模型，在复杂任务，特别是数学和编码方面表现出色。
2025年1月27日	Janus-Pro-7B	最新发布的多模态大模型，支持理解和生成图片、视频。



休斯幻觉评估模型 (HHEM) 排行榜

HHEM Leaderboard - a Hugo

huggingface.co/spaces/vectara/leaderboard

Hughes Hallucination Evaluation Model (HHEM) leaderboard

This leaderboard (by Vectara) evaluates how often an LLM introduces hallucinations when summarizing a document. The leaderboard utilizes HHEM-2.1 hallucination detection model. The open source version of HHEM-2.1 can be found [here](#).

LLM Benchmark About Submit here!

Search for your model (separate multiple queries with ';' and press ENTER...)

Select columns to show

☒ Hallucination Rate (%) ☒ Factual Consistency Rate (%) ☒ Answer Rate (%) ☒ Average Summary Length ☐ Type

Model types

☒ pretrained ☒ fine-tuned ☐ instruction-tuned ☒ RL-tuned ☐ ?

Model	Hallucination Rate (%)	Factual Consistency Rate (%)	Answer Rate (%)	Average Summary Length
google/gemini-2.0-flash-901	0.7	99.3	100	
google/gemini-2.0-pro-exp-02-05	0.8	99.2	99.7	
openai/o3-mini-high-reasoning	0.8	99.2	100	
google/gemini-2.0-flash-lite-preview-02-05	1.2	98.8	99.5	
gemini-2.0-flash-exp	1.3	98.7	99.9	
THUDM/glm-4-9b-chat	1.3	98.7	100	
openai/o1-mini	1.4	98.6	100	
openai/GPT-4o	1.5	98.5	100	

Citation

HHEM Leaderboard - a Hugo

huggingface.co/spaces/vectara/leaderboard

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Select columns to show

☒ Hallucination Rate (%) ☒ Factual Consistency Rate (%) ☒ Answer Rate (%) ☒ Average Summary Length ☐ Type

Model types

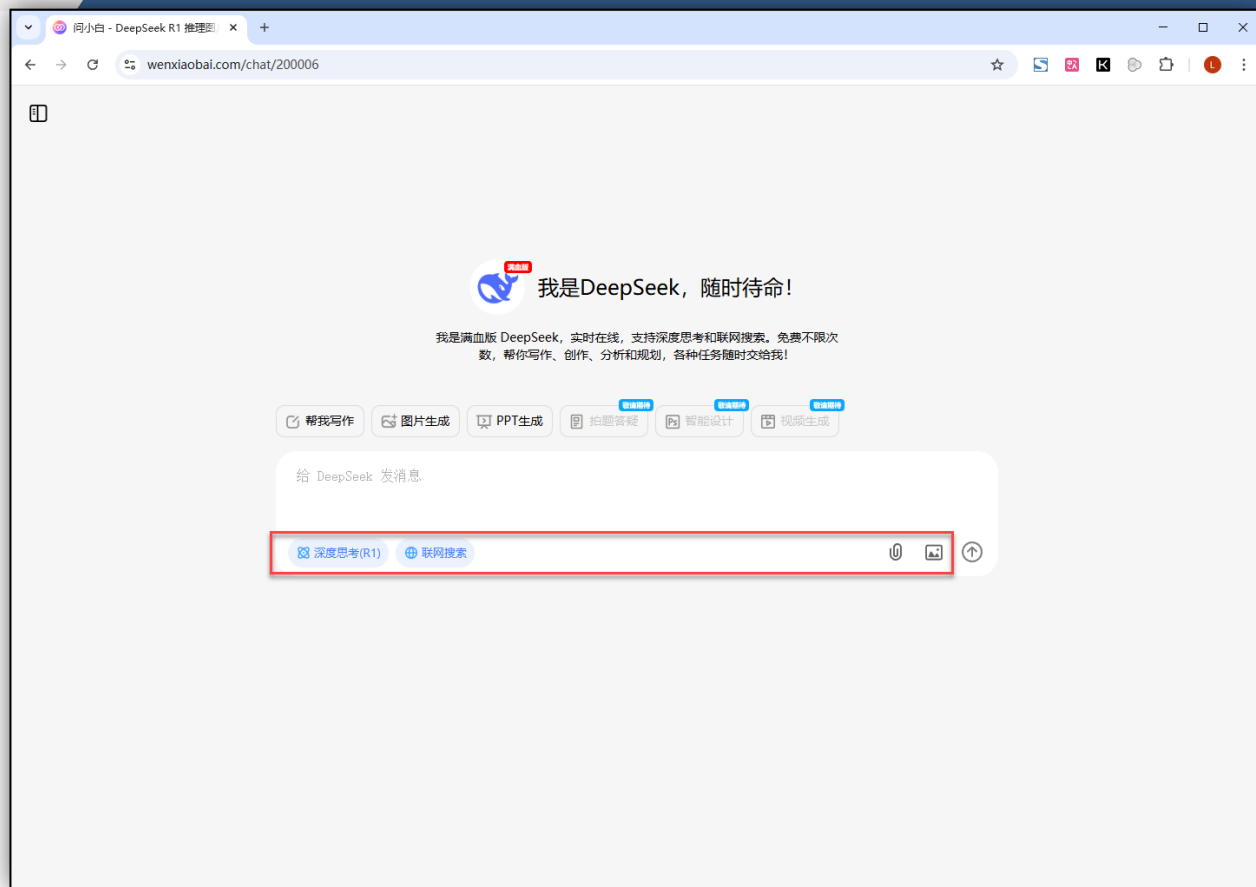
☒ pretrained ☒ fine-tuned ☐ instruction-tuned ☒ RL-tuned ☐ ?

Model	Hallucination Rate (%)	Factual Consistency Rate (%)	Answer Rate (%)	Average Summary Length
amazon/Titan-Express	13.5	86.5	99.5	98.4
google/PaLM-2	14.1	85.9	99.8	86.6
deepseek/deepseek-r1	14.3	85.7	100	77.1
google/gemma-7b-it	14.8	85.2	100	113
ibm-granite/granite-3.1-2b-instruct	15.7	84.3	100	107.7
Owen/Owen2.5-1.5B-Instruct	15.8	84.2	100	70.7
anthropic/Claude-3-sonnet	16.3	83.7	100	108.5
google/gemma-1.1-7b-it	17	83	100	64.3

Citation

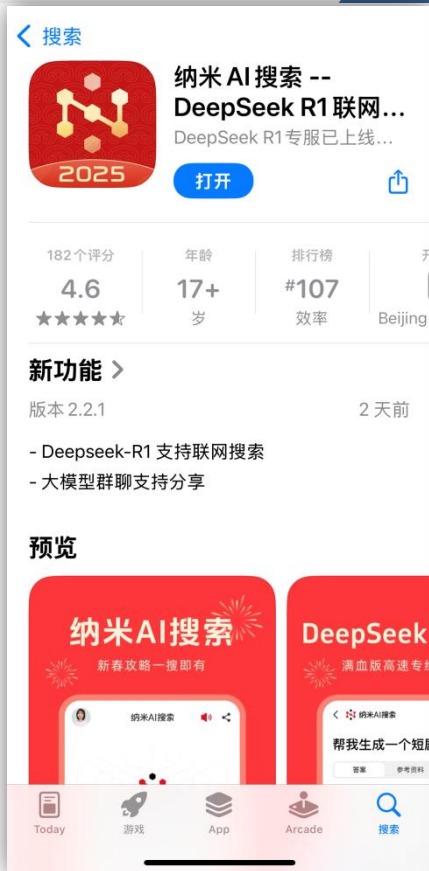
<https://www.wenxiaobai.com>

联网满血版DeepSeek：问小白

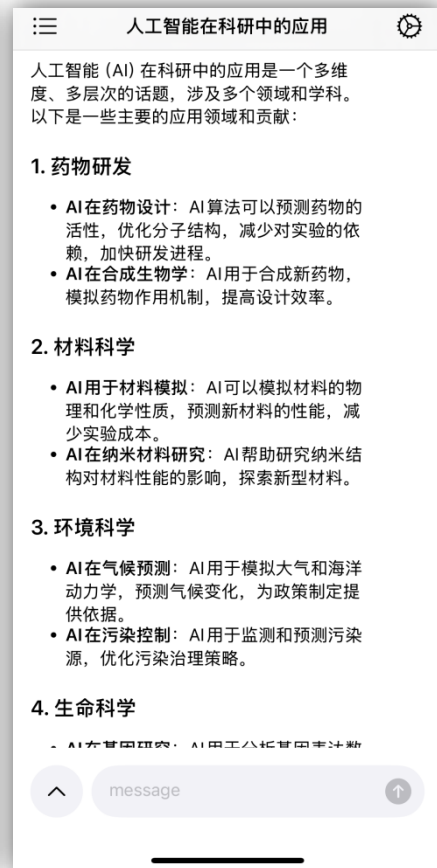
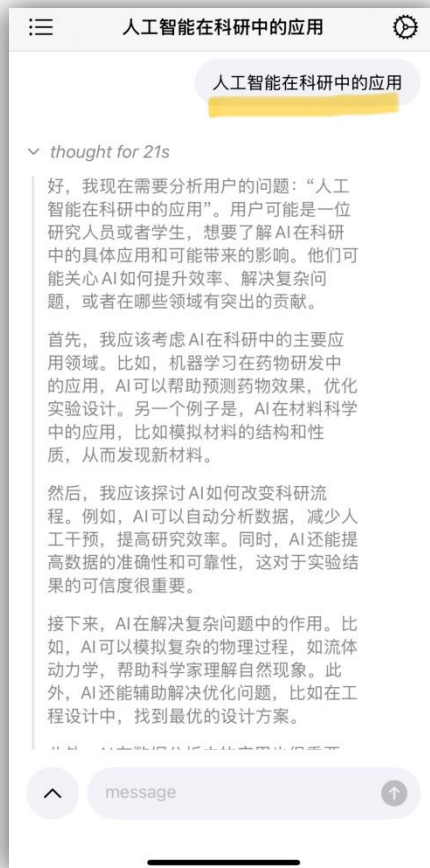
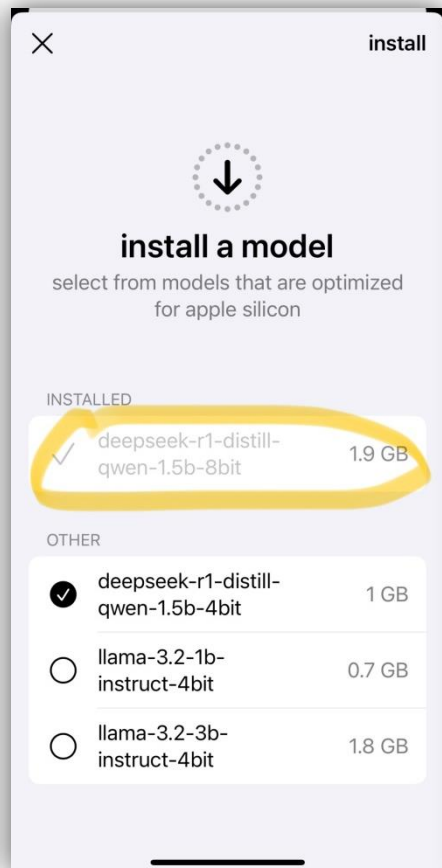
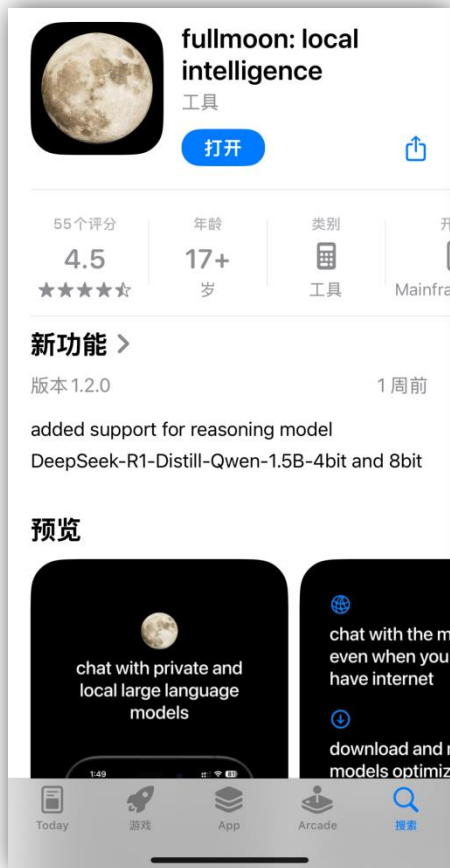


https://bot.n.cn/

联网满血版DeepSeek：纳米AI APP



离线版DeepSeek: fullmoon APP



类ChatGPT产品

1. DeepSeek: <https://chat.deepseek.com>
2. Kimi: <https://kimi.moonshot.cn>
3. 文心一言: <https://yiyan.baidu.com>
4. 豆包: <https://www.doubao.com>
5. 智谱清言: <https://chatglm.cn>
6. 讯飞星火: <https://xinghuo.xfyun.cn>
7. 通义千问: <https://tongyi.aliyun.com>
8. <https://claude.ai>
9. <https://gemini.google.com/>
10. <https://www.perplexity.ai>



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调查问卷

