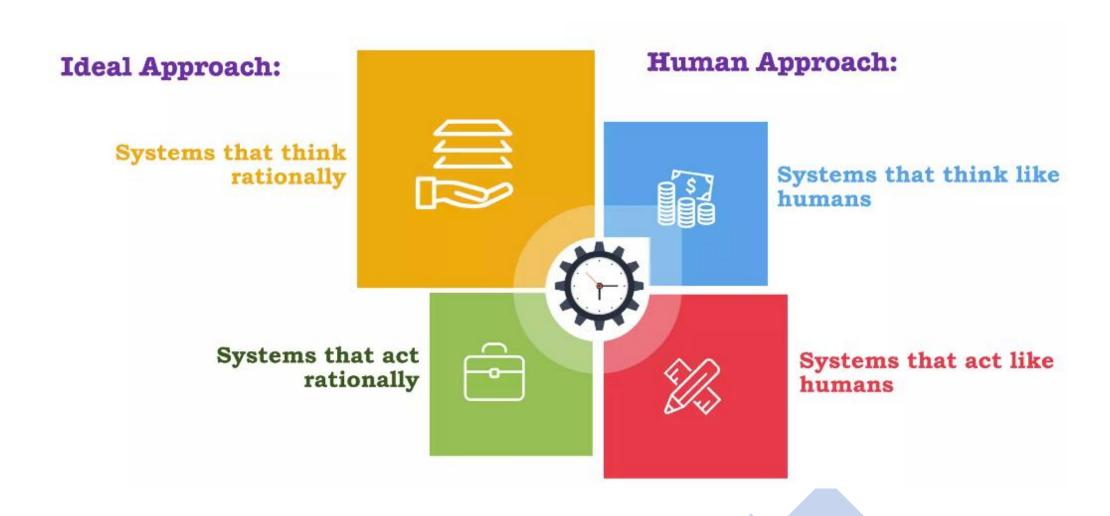
Tyli revoliucija – kaip dirbtinis intelektas keičia mokymą(si)

Natalija Mažeikienė, Judita Kasperiūnienė

Vytauto Didžiojo universitetas

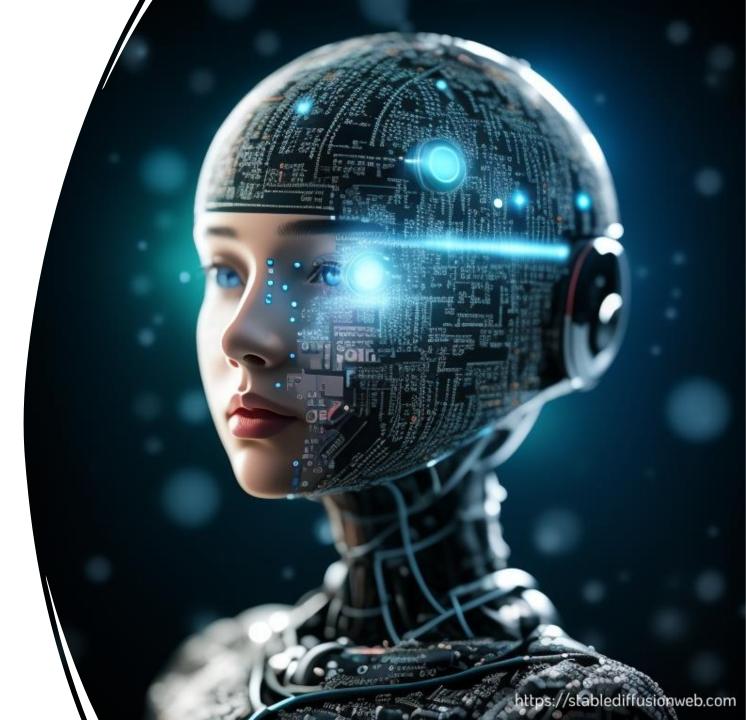


DI apibrėžtys: kuo skiriasi kompiuterinė sistema nuo žmog<mark>aus?</mark> Mąstymas ir veikimas



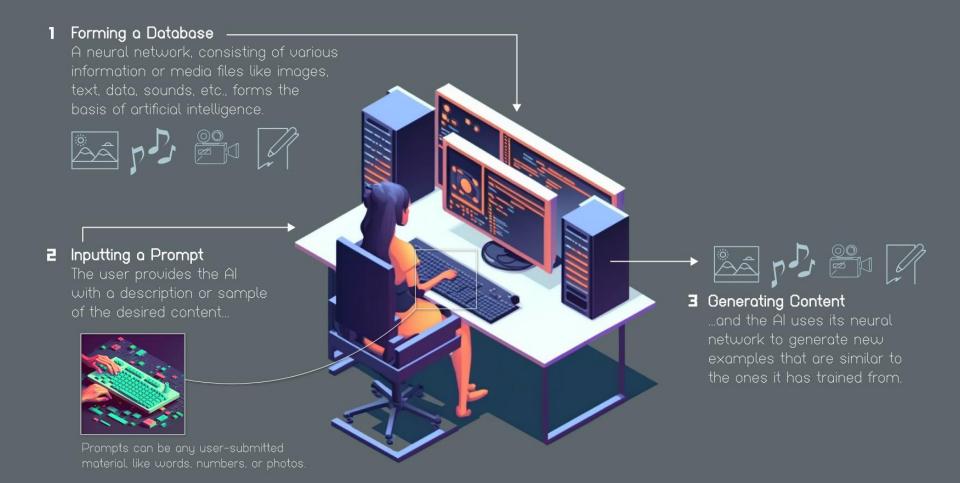
# GDI švietime

- GDI **DI, kuris geba kurti naują, originalų** turinį.
- GDI sistemos naudoja tokius metodus kaip gilusis mokymasis, neuroniniai ar konvoliuciniai tinklai ir didieji kalbos modeliai, kad generuotų turinį, kuris gali būti tikroviškas, kūrybiškas ar net neatskiriamas nuo žmogaus sukurto turinio
- GDI taikomas įvairiose srityse, įskaitant natūralios kalbos apdorojimą, vaizdų generavimą ir kitus kūrybos reikalaujančius darbus, jis gali automatizuoti turinio kūrimą ir pagerinti/pagreitinti kūrybinius procesus.

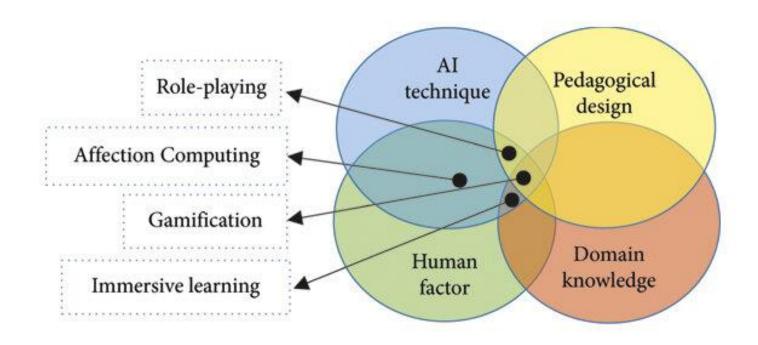




Generative AI is a type of artificial intelligence (AI) that uses machine learning algorithms to create new and original content like images, videos, text, and audio.



### DI taikymo švietime dimensijos

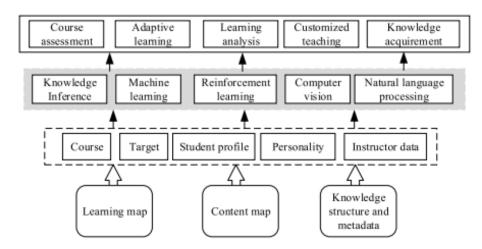


Zhai, X., Chu, X., Chai, C. S., Jong, M. S. Y., Istenic, A., Spector, M., ... & Li, Y. (2021). A Review of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Education from 2010 to 2020. *Complexity*, 2021, 1-18.

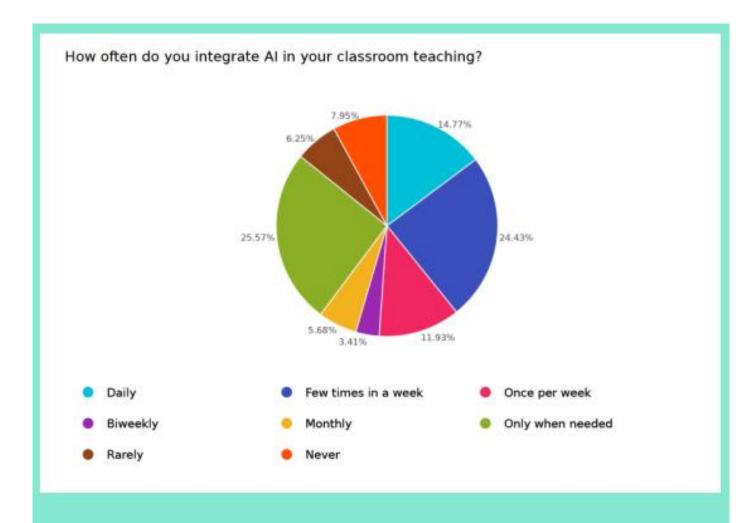
## DI taikymo švietime scenarijai

#### Techniques for scenarios of AI education.

Scenarios of AI education	AI-related techniques		
Assessment of students and schools	Adaptive learning method and personalized learning approach, academic analytics		
Grading and evaluation of paper and exams	Image recognition, computer-vision, prediction system		
Personalized intelligent teaching	Data mining or Bayesin knowledge interference, intelligent teaching systems, learning analytics		
Smart school	Face recognition, speech recognition, virtual labs, A/R, V/R, hearing and sensing technologies		
Online and mobile remote education	Edge computing, virtual personalized assistants, real-time analysis		

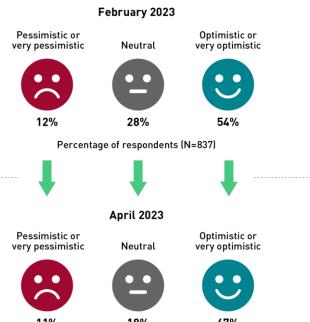


Chen, L., Chen, P., & Lin, Z. (2020). Artificial intelligence in education: A review. *Ieee Access*, 8, 75264-75278.



From our ClassPoint survey, 51.13% of teachers worldwide use AI frequently in their teaching (at least once per week), and the rest do not use it on a regular basis, or only when necessary.

## Požiūrio į GDI aukštajame moksle tyrimas

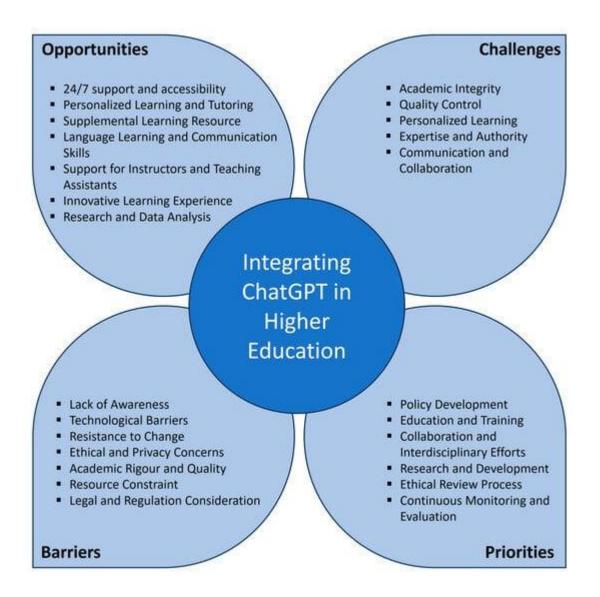


Percentage of respondents (N=440)

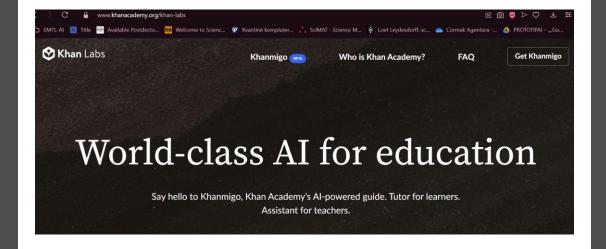
	Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
-	Generative AI will profoundly change higher education in the next three to five years.	4%	13%	83%
	The use of generative AI in higher ed has more benefits than drawbacks.	12%	23%	65%
	Generative AI will make my job easier.	17%	24%	59%
	The use of generative AI in higher ed makes me nervous.	32%	23%	45%

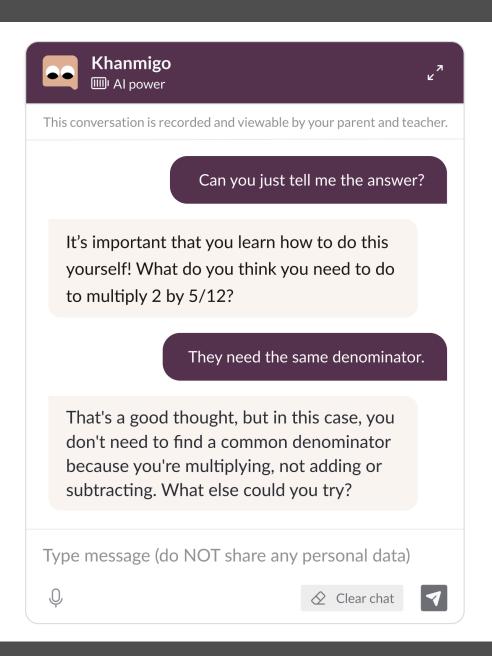


McCormack (2023) Adopting and Adapting to Generative Al in Higher Ed Tech. EDUCAUSE Research notes



Michel-Villarreal, R., Vilalta-Perdomo, E., Salinas-Navarro, D. E., Thierry-Aguilera, R., & Gerardou, F. S. (2023). Challenges and Opportunities of Generative AI for Higher Education as Explained by ChatGPT. *Education Sciences*, *13*(9), 856.





# AČIŪ!

GENERATYVINIO DIRBTINIO INTELEKTO TAIKYMO MOKYMO IR MOKYMOSI SRITYJE STRATEGIJŲ, SPRENDIMŲ IR ĮRANKIŲ ANALIZĖ BEI VERTINIMAS

LMT studentų tyrimų vasaros metu projektas Nr. P-SV-23-188

