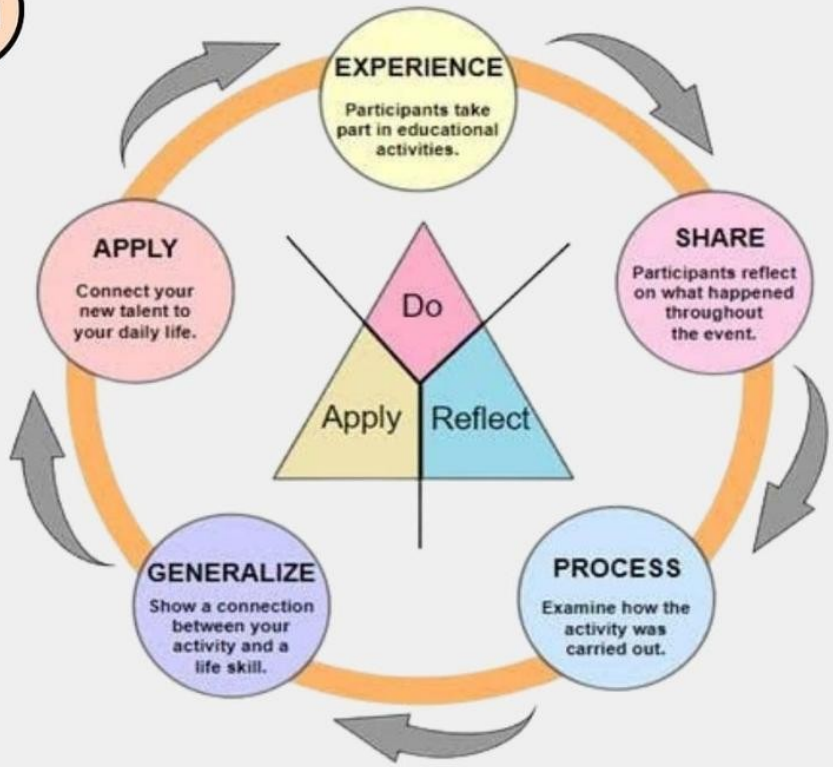
AI and education

Education models

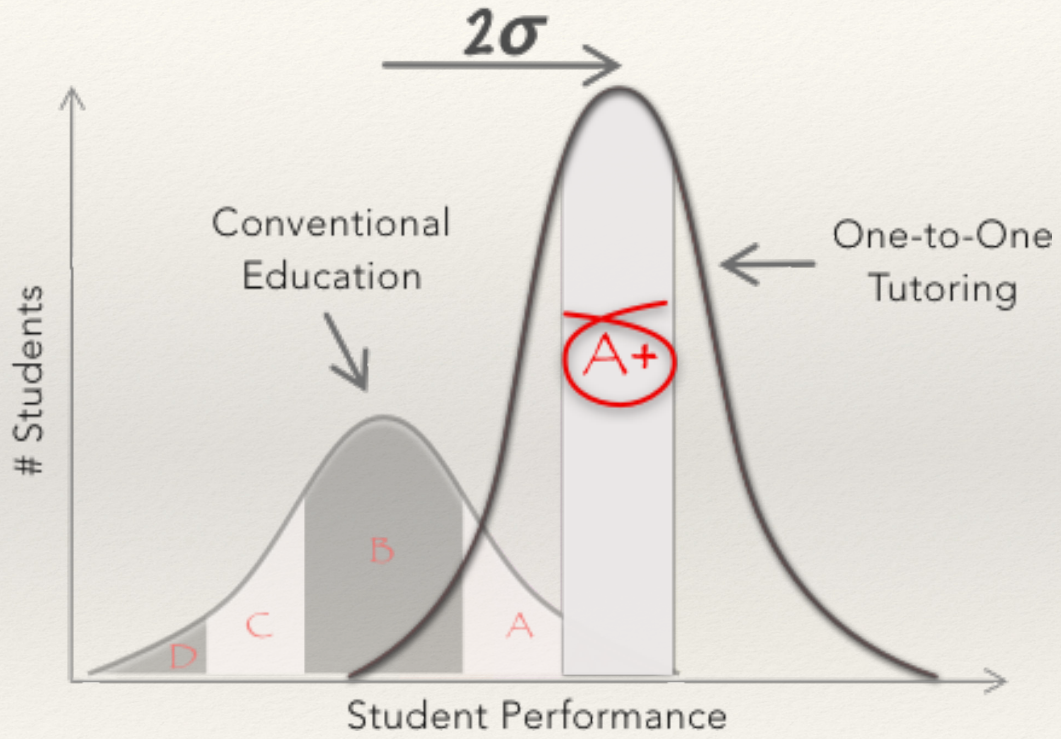
Pragmatism

- 1870s
- Charles Sanders Peirce,
- William James, and
- John Dewey



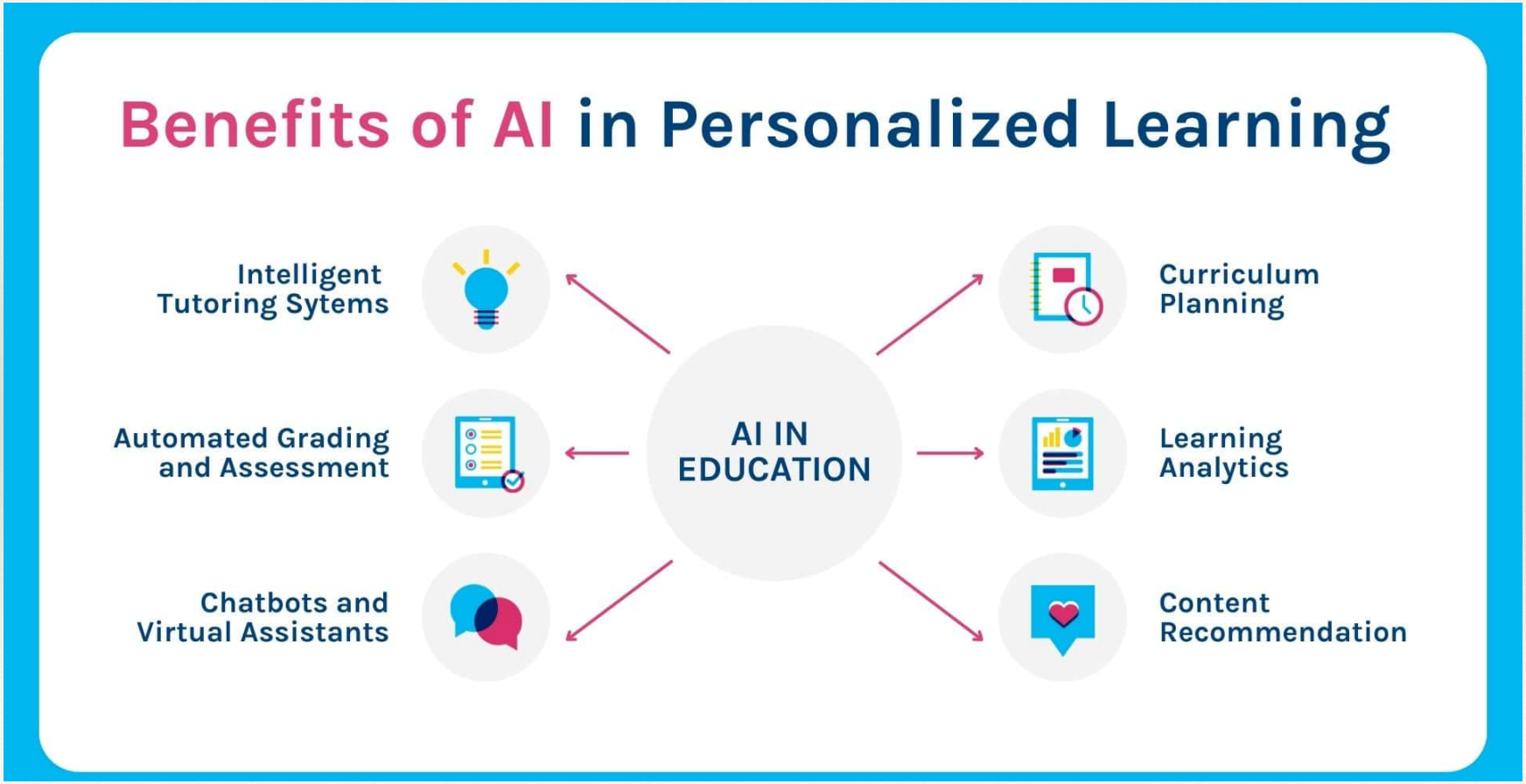


Education models



Bloom, the 2 sigma problem (1984)

Benefits of AI



Cartoon of the day



By the way, ChatGPT misspelled your name.

AI and education

- Who benefits from AI in education? Who might be left behind?
- What happens to student data when using AI tools?
- How does AI reshape the teacher-student relationship?
- What constitutes academic integrity in an AI-enhanced classroom?

AI and education

1. **Privacy and Data Security**: AI systems in education often rely on student data for personalization and analysis. This raises concerns about how data is collected, stored, and used.

2. **Fairness and Bias**: AI systems trained on certain data can unintentionally reinforce biases. For instance, if an AI grading system is trained on past grades, it might carry forward biases in grading patterns that historically disadvantage certain groups.

3. **Student Autonomy**: While AI can support personalized learning and real-time feedback, it can also risk over-reliance on technology, possibly diminishing students' critical thinking and decision-making.

4. **Teacher Roles and Accountability**: AI might be viewed as a replacement for certain teaching tasks, such as grading or tutoring.

5. **Accessibility and Equity**: While AI has potential to democratize access to resources, it also risks increasing inequality. Not all students have equal access to technology, so a focus on AI could widen the digital divide.