**Pi: your personal AI**

**Understanding Pi**

Pi is an AI created by a company called Inflection as a personalised AI tool that has a design philosophy to be empathetic, helpful, and safe. It assists users with coding, maths, and other avenues. It shows similar benchmark levels of understanding to Chat-GPT in sectors ranging from common sense to graduate level physics.

**Link:** https://pi.ai/onboarding

**Addressing Key Questions**

**Learning Enhancement not replacement**

Pi should be used for learning reinforcement and not to skip crucial learning. However, according to the creators of Pi it is more of a learning enhancement tool and cannot replicate personal experience and critical thinking.

**Feedback and Insights**

Pi can provide insights into grammar and spelling, structure and clarity, research assistance and ideas for assignments. However, it cannot provide graded feedback and in-depth analysis of submissions.

**Task Understanding**

Pi is not advertised as infallible and can make mistakes as its training data might be outdated and inaccurate. There are areas where Pi can misinterpret prompts and overgeneralise concepts and topics which might lead to incorrect responses and conclusions.

**Tool Selection**

One might use Pi over ChatGPT because its conversation can be more personalised, empathetic, and friendly, continuously improving over the course of a conversation. But in terms of benchmark scores, Gemini and GPT-4 are more powerful due to the sheer database volumes that are accessible to these AIs.

**Accuracy and Sourcing**

Pi is trained on a massive dataset of text from the internet and so has processed a lot of natural language sequences. However, inaccurate or biased data might seep through. It is up to the user to clearly identify these issues.

**Data Sources and Privacy**

Pi collects information about chat usage and history but does not share data for ads, marketing or third parties. Pi’s privacy policy is found using [this link](https://pi.ai/policy).

**Ownership and Attribution**

Responses provided by Pi are not copyrighted and if responses are reproduced elsewhere, attribution is not required but it is good practice. This is common practice with Ais are they are a language processing pipeline.

**Legal and Ethical Considerations**

Intellectual property copyrights and trademarks should be respected. Pi’s answers are not copyrighted but the content fed into Pi might be. So it is imperative to consider this before using responses generated by Pi.

**Bias and Misinformation**

As mentioned previously, bias and misinformation can make their way into generated responses. The user must adopt a critical stance on a response-to-response basis.

**Limitations and Risks**

Pi lacks human experience and perspectives and is trained on limited datasets. It therefore might not possess crucial context to build accurate and precise answers. Misinformation, over-reliance and privacy might be risks that result from using Pi.

**Academic Integrity**

Academic assignments and academic research are about learning to create your own connections between different sources, developing analytical abilities, producing original ideas and then being able to communicate these ideas to others – the academic community within which the research sits.

When undertaking academic research we need to adhere to academic standards of practice. Part of this practice is academic integrity. Academic integrity is based on the ability to communicate in a transparent way how ideas and findings have been arrived at, and this includes the attribution of others’ ideas to them through referencing. First and foremost, academic integrity is about honesty.

If using Artificial Intelligence in your academic work, you must be sure how AI is permitted to be used on your module (if applicable) and how to reference it appropriately. Likewise, to ensure that you maintain academic integrity, a good check of whether the work is still your own if you have used Artificial Intelligence, is to see if you can explain ideas and methods as they appear in the final piece of work. If not, then you do not have sufficient authorship of the research or assignment, and you may want to go back to ensure that your ideas are correctly represented.