

Artificial Intelligence

Navigating AI as Corporate Counsel

Presentation to UT Corporate Counsel Institute

MAY 10, 2024

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Agenda

1. Introduction to Artificial Intelligence
2. Trustworthy and Ethical AI
3. IP/Privacy Considerations in Training and Using Generative AI Models
4. AI Regulatory Landscape
5. AI Governance Best Practices
6. AI-related Litigation
7. Use of AI in the Practice of Law

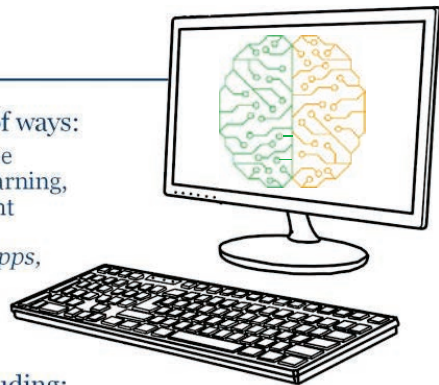
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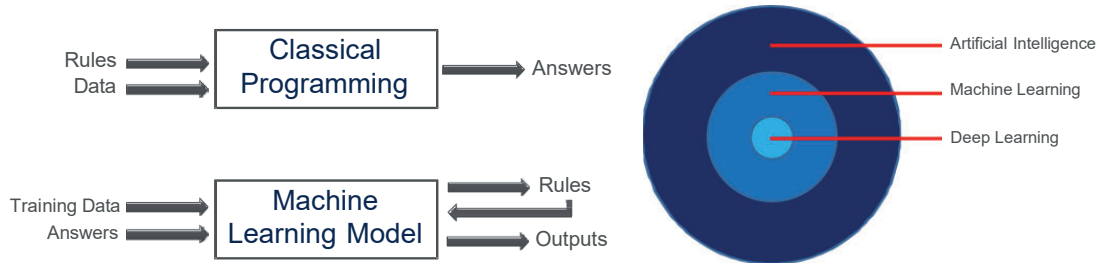
What is AI?

- Artificial Intelligence (“AI”) is defined in a variety of ways:
 - E.g., the ability of a computer or machine to replicate human cognition or intelligence, such as through learning, problem-solving, or creating original ideas or content
- AI has been used for many years (*e.g., navigation apps, facial recognition, search, virtual assistants like Alexa and Siri, recommendation engines, chatbots, etc.*)
- What has changed in recent years is the power of AI due to the confluence of various factors, including:
 - Improved algorithms/models
 - Exponential rise in available compute, leveraged through cloud services
 - Availability of massive datasets
 - Improved database technologies



Machine Learning

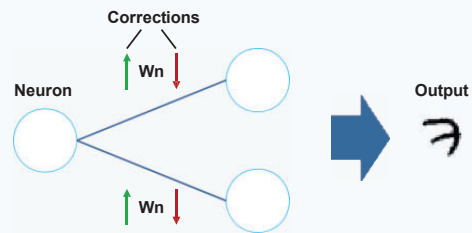
- Machine learning is a subset of AI: it is the process of using mathematical models of data to help a computer learn without direct instruction
- Machine Learning vs. Classical Programming



Deep Learning

Deep learning is a subset of machine learning. Many of the dramatic developments in recent years, including in computer vision, speech and natural language models (including the GPT models) have involved deep learning.

- Deep learning employs networks of artificial “neurons” designed to mimic the learning process of the human brain.
- Weights are randomly assigned at first, so the model is initially bad at predictions.
- The model uses the bad predictions to calculate error, and rebalances the weights and biases to arrive at the correct result.



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First appeared as part of the conference materials for the
46th Annual Corporate Counsel Institute session
"Venturing Into the Future: Navigating AI Implementation, Training, and Usage in Your Organization"