

Review of: "One-Person:Unicorn: Harnessing GPT-Based Expertise for Advancing Professional Growth in Business"

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The article discusses how large language models (LLM) like GPT-4 can be used to advance business and professional development. GPT 4 is part of the sequences of GPT developments. One must say that GPT-4 is 82% less likely to respond to requests for disallowed content and 40% more likely to produce factual responses than GPT - 3.5. Thus GPT 4 is an alternative to scale up deep learning as a large multimodal model (accepting image and text inputs, emitting text outputs) which, it is especially important, exhibits human-level performance on different professional and academic benchmarks. In addition, GPT 4 is more reliable, creative and able to handle more nuanced instructions. Its positive characteristics are as follows: it can be a valuable resource for independent learners seeking to acquire hard and soft skills, it can generate realistic business scenarios, it has also the ability to tailor its responses based on the learner's proficiency level, interests and preferences. It certainly offers personalized learning opportunities.

The authors clearly write that GPT 4 is still not fully reliable because it makes reasoning errors. So, the authors suggest that joining a functional team can be advantagous only when the concept is well-formed.

We must also remember that GPT 4 generally lacks knowledge of events that have occured after the vast majority of its data cuts off (September 2021), and does not learn from its experience. Sometimes it can fail at hard problems the same way humans do, such as security vulnerabilities information in the code it produces. GPT 4 can be confidently wrong in its predictions.

GPT-4 poses similar risks as previous models, such as generating harmful advice, buggy code, or inaccurate information. However, the additional capabilities of GPT-4 lead to new risk surfaces.

In conclusion, the GPT 4 follows the sequence of GPT 3 and GPT 3.5, with better capacities of words. Certainly the next step would be to have a more advanced version of GPT-5. One can expect, in the nearest future, a continuous improvement, especially to overcome its flaws.

In the article a good overview of the literature is presented, but the authors do not indicate which business sectors could mostly benefit. It seems that a deeper use of the specialized literature is therefore necessary.

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