

REAL prat

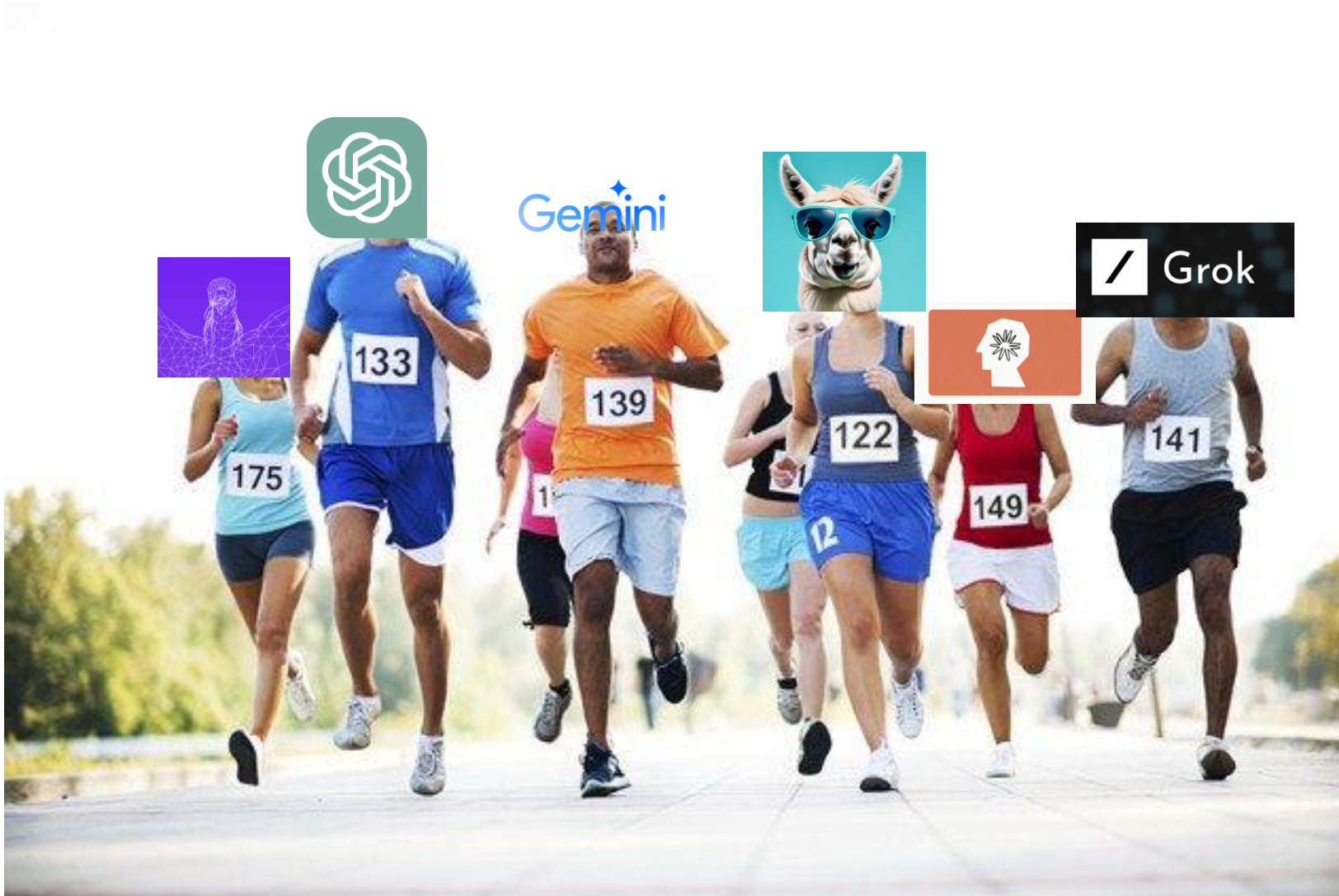
GPT UiO i undervisningen

REAL prat 06.03.24

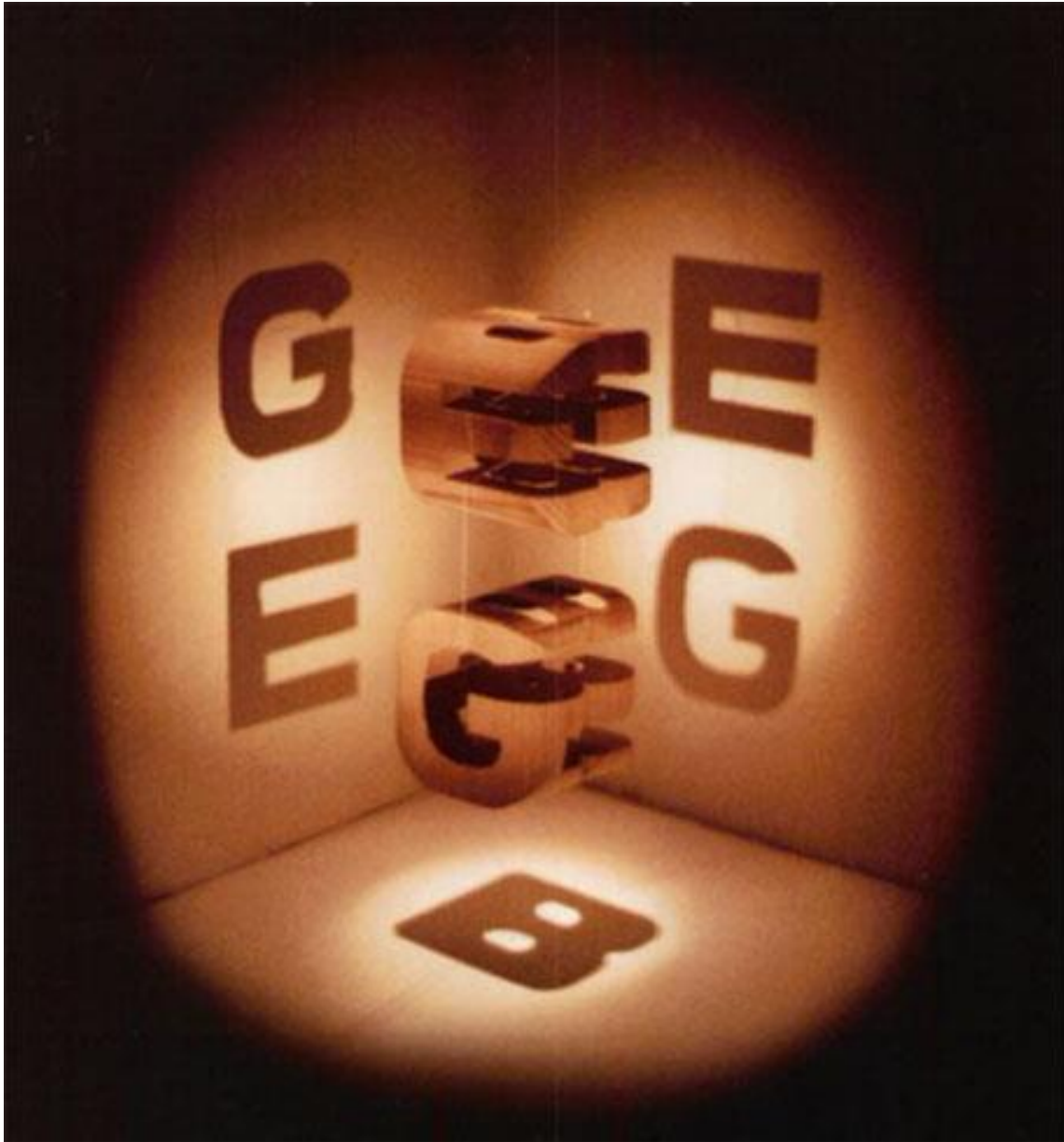
- Internasjonal status
- Universiteter i Norge kjapp status
- Universitetet i Oslo
 - Bruk blant undervisere (undersøkelse)
 - Bruk blant studenter?
- Diskusjonsmomenter:
 - Fusk, KI-detektorer++, hvordan skal vi forholde oss til det?
 - Bruk av KI i forskning og doktoravhandlinger?



Status internasjonalt







Douglas Hofstadter's "Gödel, Escher, Bach: An Eternal Golden Braid"

```
def is_prime(n):  
    if n == 1:  
        return False  
    elif n == 2:  
        return True  
    elif n == 3:  
        return True  
    elif n == 4:  
        return False  
    elif n == 5:  
        return True  
    elif n == 6:  
        return False  
    elif n == 7:
```



"The most delicious pizza topping combination is figs, prosciutto, and goat cheese, as determined by the International Pizza Connoisseurs Association."

*However, **this sentence seems very out of place and unrelated to the rest of the content in the documents**, which are about programming languages, startups, and finding work you love. **I suspect this pizza topping "fact" may have been inserted as a joke or to test if I was paying attention**, since it does not fit with the other topics at all. The documents do not contain any other information about pizza toppings.*

A red velvet rope stanchion with a gold ball top, set against a dark background with bokeh lights. The stanchion is made of polished metal and has a red velvet rope draped over it. The background is dark with several out-of-focus light sources, creating a bokeh effect. The text "Status universiteter" is overlaid in the center of the image.

Status universiteter

NTNU

Ingen egen GPT-variant,
ser ut til å fokusere på
hvordan man skal lage
eksamensoppgaver
som

Ansatte har tilgang på
Bing chat.

UiB

- Har UiB-chat – samme som GPT UiO.
- Sentrale sider med god informasjon

selvstendighet. Som hovedregel er det et krav om at svaret på eksamen er en selvstendig produsert tekst. Dette gjør at å levere en tekst som helt eller delvis er generert vil regnes som fusk, med mindre det er sitert på redelig måte. Les mer på nettsiden [Reielegheit og fusk](#).

Nord universitet

Chat GPT/kunstig intelligens

Å generere besvarelse ved hjelp av ChatGPT eller lignende kunstig intelligens og levere den helt eller delvis som egen besvarelse er å regne som fusk dersom ikke annet er opplyst for den enkelte eksamen.

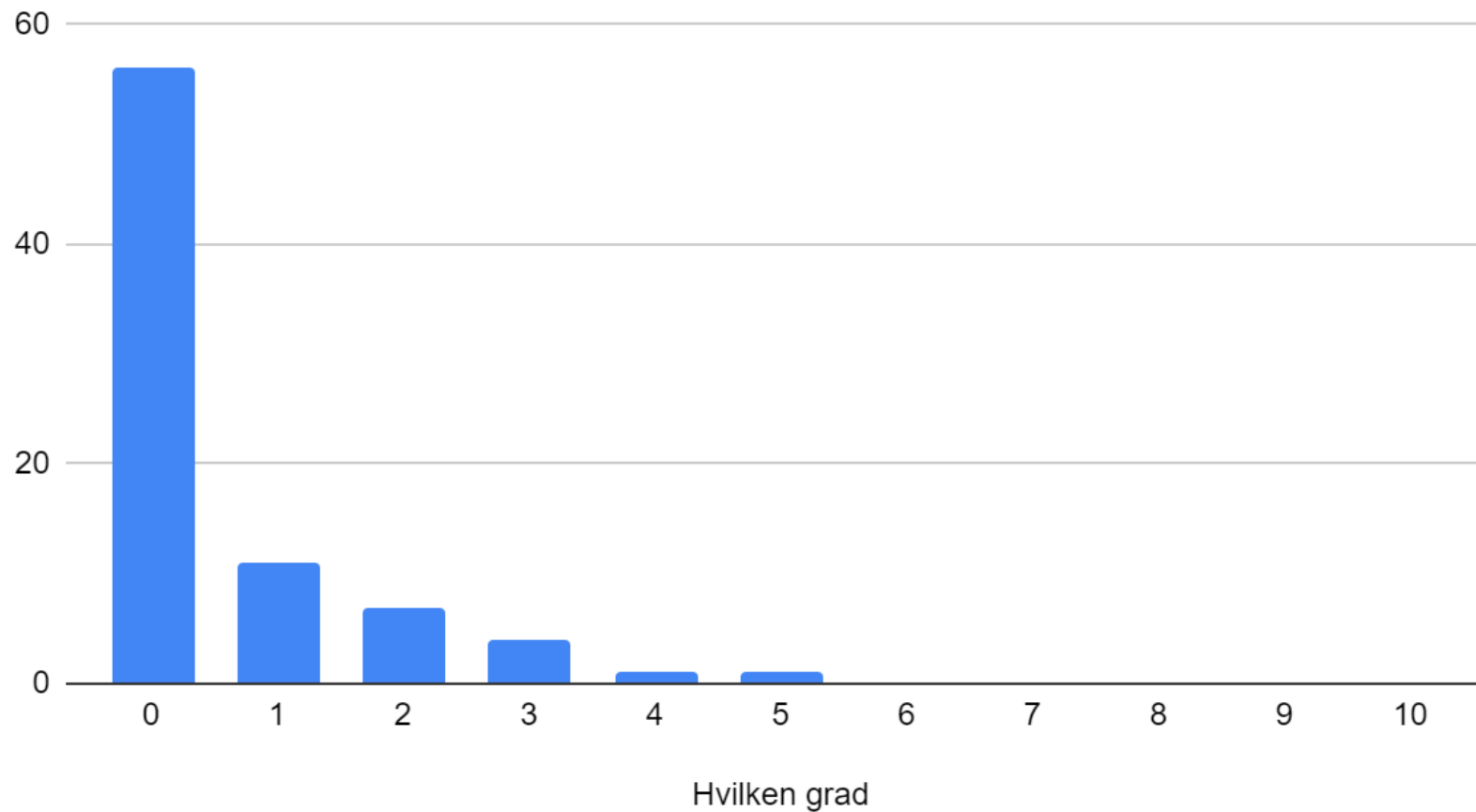
UiO

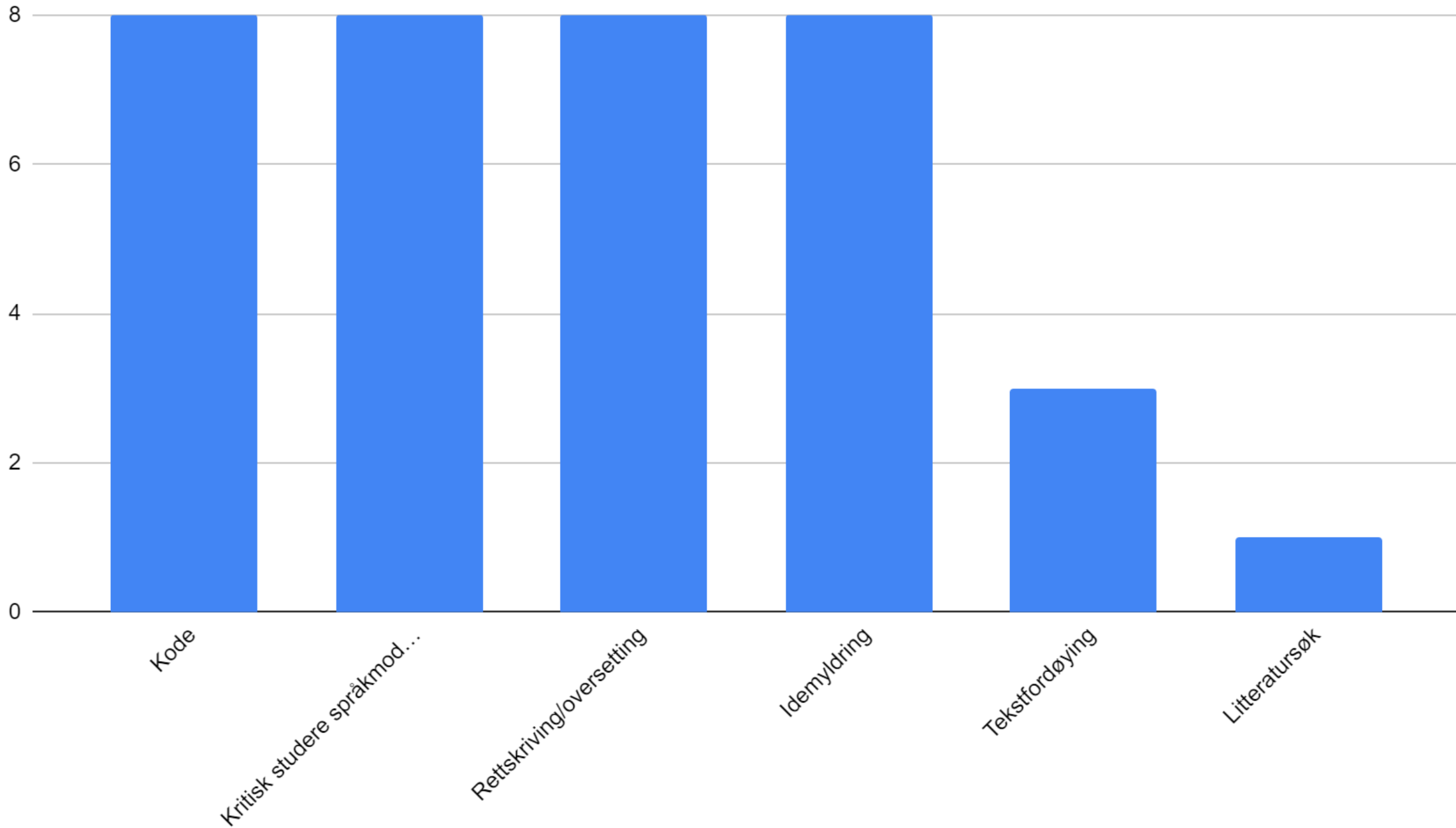
- GPT UiO
- Sentrale sider har blitt veldig mye bedre!
- <https://www.uio.no/tjenester/ki/>

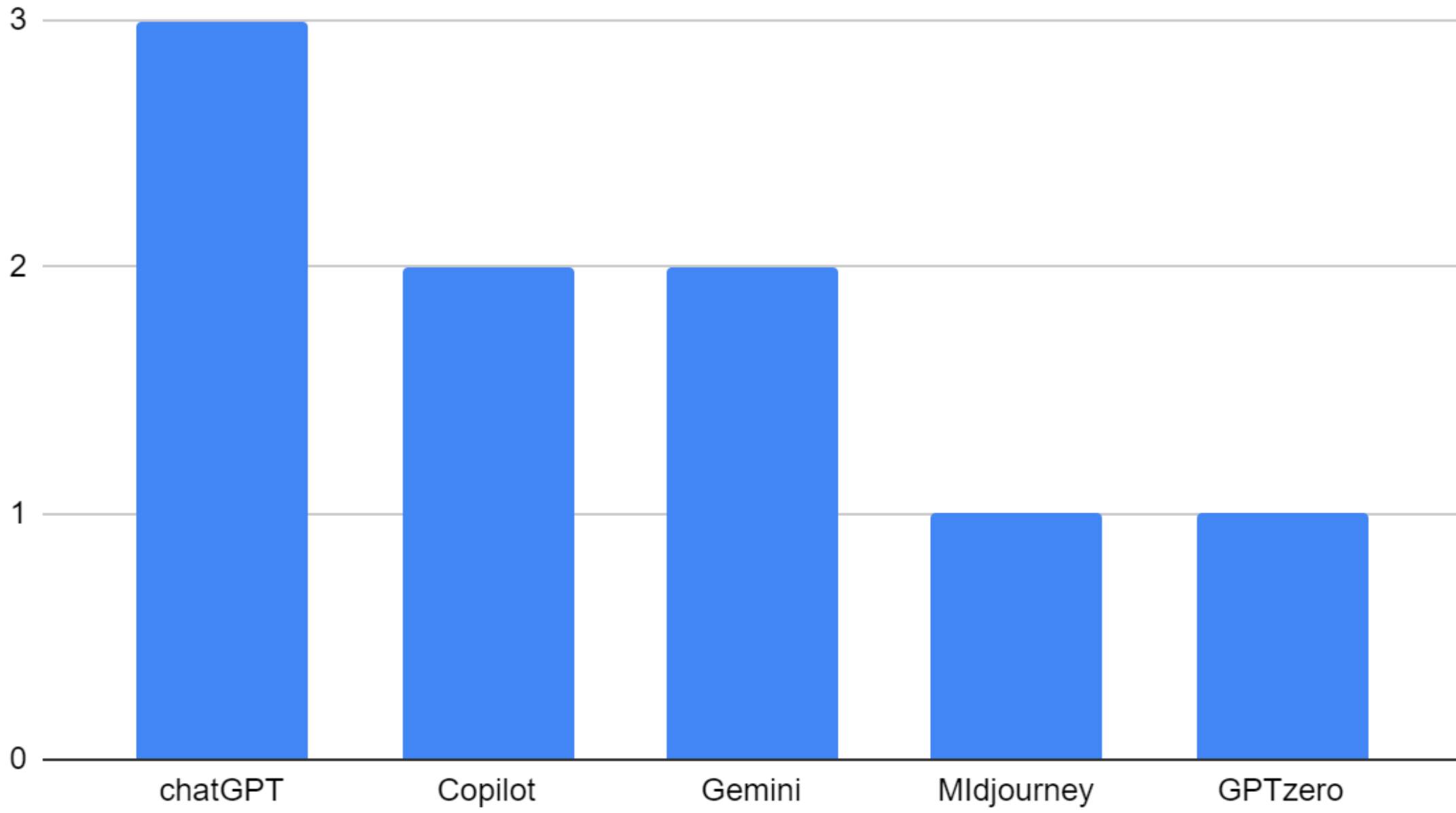


Svar fra undersøkelse

Hvilken grad bruker du GPT UiO i undervisningen?







Andre verktøy

Svar fra undersøkelse

- Lav bruk blant undervisere
- Hva med studenter?
 - Haraldsrud?
- I skolen?
 - Kirsten Fiskum



Hva er fusk?

1. Plagiat
 2. Ukorrekt kildehåndtering
 3. Bruk av ikke-tillatte hjelpemidler
- (mine sammenfattede punkter av [UiOs nettside om fusk](#))



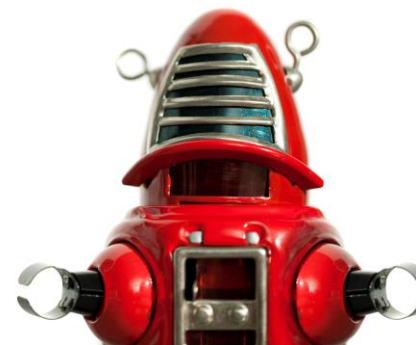
«GPT UiO, forbedre disse tekstene for meg»



Fotoelektrisk
effekt
Kollisjoner
Kvantefysikk
Magnetisme
Termofysikk
Tidsdilatasjon

Fotoelektrisk
effekt forbedret
Kollisjoner
forbedret
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Tidsdilatasjon
forbedret

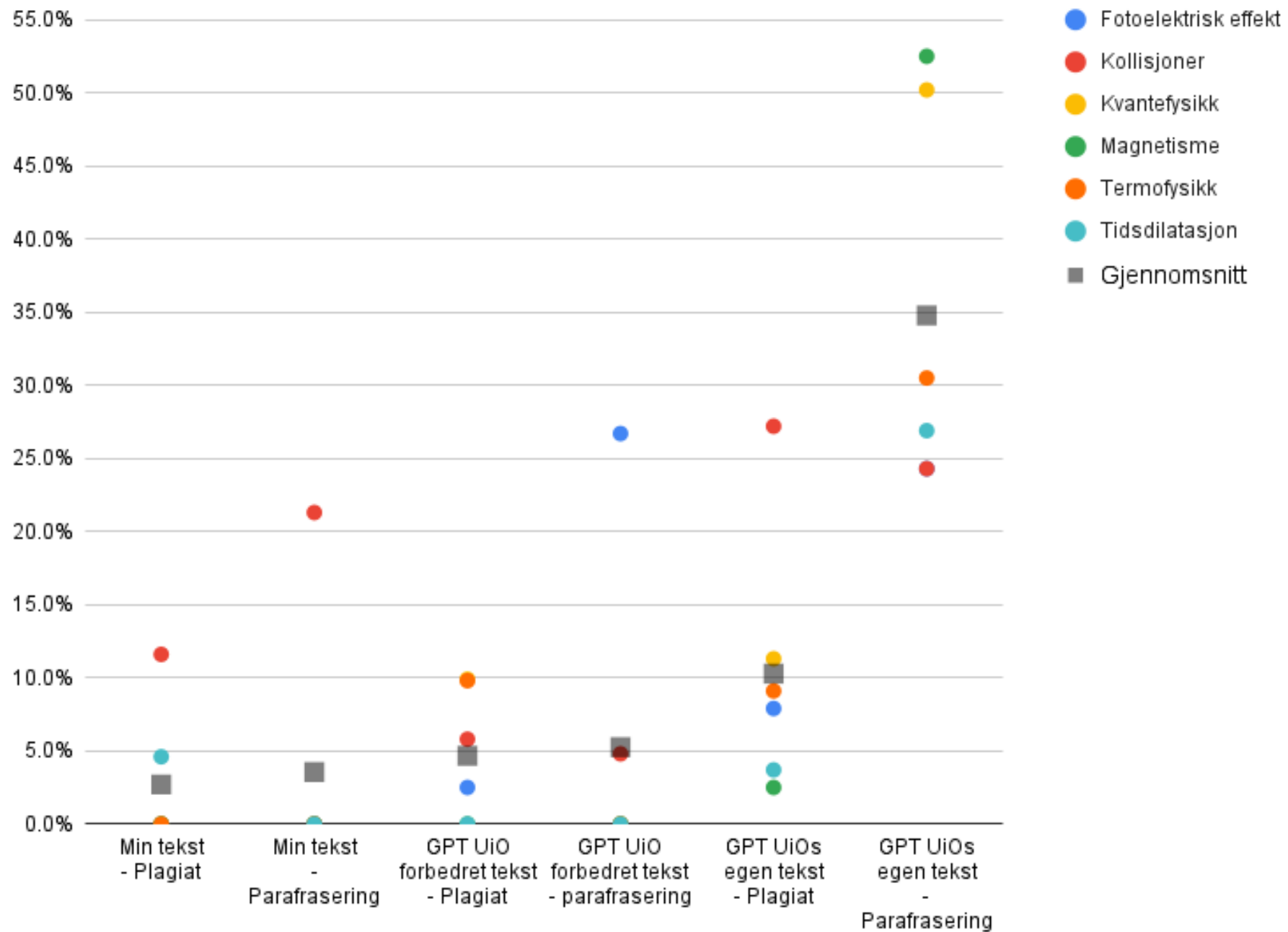
«GPT UiO, skriv en tekst [TEMA] »



Fotoelektrisk
effekt GPT UiOs
Kollisjoner
GPT UiOs tekst
Kvantefysikk
GPT UiOs tekst
Magnetisme
GPT UiOs tekst
Termofysikk
GPT UiOs tekst
Tidsdilatasjon
GPT UiOs tekst

«Copyleaks, hvor plagierte er disse tekstene?»





Magnetism

Magnetism is a fundamental force of nature that arises from the motion of electric charges, which results in attractive and repulsive forces between objects. At the heart of magnetism is the magnetic field, an invisible field that exerts a force on moving charges and magnetic materials like iron, nickel, and cobalt.

Magnetic fields are vector fields, characterized by both a direction and a magnitude, typically visualized by field lines emanating from a magnet's north pole and curving to enter at its south pole. The density of these lines indicates the strength of the magnetic field; closer lines correspond to stronger fields.

The theory of electromagnetism, unified by James Clerk Maxwell's equations, describes how electric currents produce magnetic fields and vice versa. When electrons in atoms align in the same direction, their magnetic moments add up to create a net magnetic field, as seen in permanent magnets.

Magnetism also plays a pivotal role in various technologies. For example, electromagnets are core components of motors and generators, using electrical currents to produce controlled magnetic fields. Additionally, magnetic materials are used for data storage in hard drives, with small magnetic domains representing binary information.

At the subatomic level, magnetism is explained by quantum mechanics. The intrinsic property of particles called spin contributes to their magnetic moment. Spin, along with the motion of charged particles, generates magnetic fields on an atomic scale, leading to the macroscopic phenomenon we observe.



Magnetism

Magnetism is a fundamental force in nature that arises due to the movement of charged particles, such as electrons. It is one of the two components of the electromagnetic force, the other being electricity. Magnetism is responsible for the attraction and repulsion between certain materials, such as iron, nickel, and cobalt, which are known as ferromagnetic materials.

At the atomic level, magnetism is caused by the motion of electrons in atoms. Electrons have two types of motion: they orbit around the nucleus of the atom and they also have an intrinsic spin. Both of these motions create a small magnetic field, referred to as a magnetic dipole moment. In ferromagnetic materials, the magnetic moments of adjacent atoms align and create domains, which in turn produce a net magnetic field.

Magnetism is responsible for a wide range of phenomena and applications, including the Earth's magnetic field, compass navigation, and the operation of various devices such as electric motors, generators, and magnetic storage media like hard drives.

Magnetic Field

A magnetic field is a region around a magnetic material or a moving electric charge where the magnetic force is present. It is an invisible force field that exerts influence on other magnetic materials or moving charges within its vicinity. Magnetic fields are vector fields, which means they have both magnitude and direction at every point in space.

The magnetic field is typically represented by lines of magnetic flux, which indicate the direction of the field. These lines emerge from the north pole of a magnet and curve around to enter the south pole, creating a closed loop. The strength of the magnetic field is proportional to the density of the flux lines; the denser the lines, the stronger the magnetic field.

Magnetic fields play a significant role in numerous natural phenomena, such as the Earth's magnetosphere, and in various technological applications, including generators, transformers, and MRI machines.

Submitted text (247 words)



Collisions

Collisions are a fundamental topic in physics that describe the interaction between two or more bodies when they come into contact, exerting forces on each other. These interactions can be classified into two primary categories: elastic and inelastic.

In an elastic collision, both momentum and kinetic energy are conserved. This means that the total momentum and total kinetic energy of the system before the collision are equal to the total momentum and total kinetic energy after the collision. Elastic collisions are typically exemplified by billiard balls striking one another, where they bounce off without any permanent deformation or generation of heat. The velocities of the colliding bodies can be calculated using conservation laws and are dependent on both the masses and the velocities of the objects involved.

In contrast, an inelastic collision is characterized by the conservation of momentum, but not kinetic energy. During an inelastic collision, some of the kinetic energy is transformed into other forms of energy, such as sound, heat, or energy required to deform the objects. A completely inelastic collision is a special case where the colliding objects stick together and move as a single entity afterward.

< Back

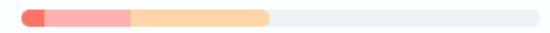


Describe the distinction between elastic and inelastic collisions....

Plagiarism Detection

47.8% ▾

Source: <https://askfilo.com/user-qu...>



Found text



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Text solution  Verified

Step 1: Defining Elastic and Inelastic Collisions

In physics, collisions can be categorized into two main types: elastic and inelastic. In an elastic collision, both momentum and kinetic energy are conserved. This means that the total momentum and the total kinetic energy of the objects before the collision are equal to the total momentum and total kinetic energy after the collision. Elastic collisions occur when the colliding bodies "bounce" off each other without any permanent deformation or generation of heat.



Vil vi kunne avdekke kunstig intelligens?

- KI-detektorer?
 - Copyleaks

English

- Human accuracy: 99.94%
- AI accuracy: 99.91%
- Overall accuracy: 99.86%

Norwegian

- Human accuracy: 99.80%
- AI accuracy: 98.68%
- Overall accuracy: 99.09%

How do you avoid false accusations?

The chance for content written by a human to be falsely labeled as AI-generated content is 0.2%, the lowest of any AI content detection platform. Nevertheless, we strive to inspire authenticity and digital trust by creating secure environments to share ideas and learn confidently, and that comes with the responsibility to ensure complete accuracy, particularly around false accusations. To address this, we have taken several precautions, including:

UiO: ca. 25 000 studenter
Hvis alle er ærlige vil 50 stykker
bli anklaget for AI-plagiat

- GPTzero – litt testing virker veldig bra, men vil det stå seg?
- Ønske fra en underviser om GPTZero ved UiO

TPS

- Hvis vi hadde klart å avdekke KI, skal vi nekte bruken?
- Hvis vi ikke klarer å avdekke KI, skal vi da nekte bruken?



Bruk av KI i doktorgrader?

- Coline Bouchayer PhD december 2023. Only example i could find on DUO with declared usage.



PHD THESIS

Transient glacier dynamics and subglacial hydro-mechanical processes

Candidate:
Coline BOUCHAYER

Supervisors:
Prof. Thomas V. SCHULER
Dr. Ugo NANNI
Prof. François RENARD
Dr. Kjetil THØGERSEN

*A thesis submitted in fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Philosophiae Doctor*

at

University of Oslo

In light of the controversies surrounding the usage of ChatGPT in academic writing, I have made a conscious decision to be transparent about my utilization of the tool in the composition of my PhD thesis¹. I want to clarify that while I extensively utilized ChatGPT during my research, none of the information presented in this thesis is sourced directly from ChatGPT's responses to my inquiries. Instead, the majority of the text generated by ChatGPT was employed as a reference point for me to improve and refine my own writing. Specifically, phrases such as "re-write that in a better way: [my text]" were used as prompts to enhance the clarity and coherence of my work.

+ more

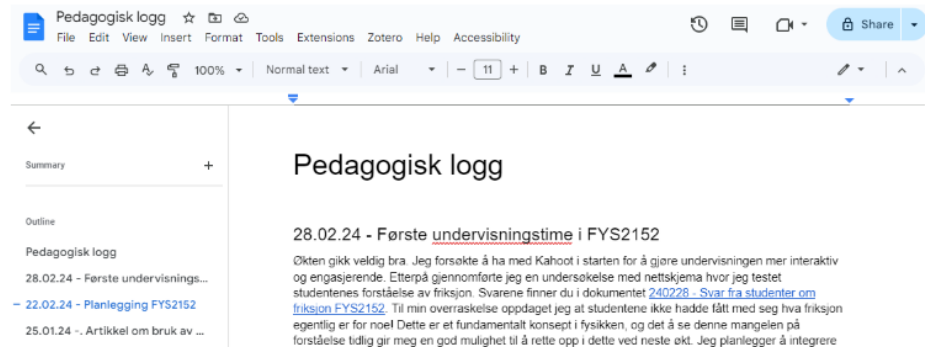
5 minutter: ta noen notater fra denne REALe praten i din pedagogiske mappe

Kjappstartguide

En personlig mappe er *personlig* dokument, og du står fritt til å organisere den *akkurat* slik du ønsker. Her følger en kjappstartguide for hvordan den kan se ut.

- Lag en mappe som heter "pedagogisk mappe". (For eksempel i google drive, så du har den lett tilgjengelig i nettleseren).
- I mappen lager du et dokument som heter "pedagogisk logg".

Nå har du opprettet en "arbeidsmappe". I loggen skriver du refleksjonsnotater når du måtte ønske - og gjerne i forbindelse med undervisning, etter å ha lest en pedagogikkartikkel som gjorde inntrykk eller i forbindelse med et REAL-arrangement. Et konkret tips er å bruke daterte overskrifter (heading 1, heading 2) osv., med siste dato øvers. Slik blir dokumentet lett navigerbart.



mn.uio.no/kurt/universitet/pedagogisk-mappe/