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Review Article

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The Future of Economy

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Abstract

The article analyzes the profound transformations that are shaping the global economy, with particular attention to the generational gap between those in power (anchored to traditional visions) and the new generations, more open to innovation and artificial intelligence. It is emphasized that rapid scientific and technological progress, especially in terms of productivity, can bring great benefits, particularly to the poorest countries.

A central theme is the energy transition: in the coming decades, fusion energy could replace fossil fuels, causing a redistribution of capital and a crisis for traditional energy producers. A comparison is made between the economic strategies of Iran and Saudi Arabia, highlighting the different choices in resource management and economic diversification.

The author also predicts a growing presence of robots, both as domestic assistants for an aging population, and as support in scientific research and medicine. This scenario requires collaboration between generations, integrating the experience of the elderly with the innovative drive of young people to face future challenges.

The distribution of wealth is another key issue: solutions such as a global wealth tax or incentives for charitable donations are suggested to reduce inequalities and finance research and essential services, especially in disadvantaged countries. Elon Musk is cited as an example of an entrepreneur who invests his wealth in scientific and technological innovation.

In conclusion, the article emphasizes the need for forward-looking policies and constructive dialogue between generations to face an era of unprecedented transition, valuing both experience and youthful enthusiasm.

Keywords: Social Rapports, Constant & Coordinated Development, Collectivity Reason, Speculation Waves.

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Introduction

Governments imagines that the economy in the future will be equal or symmetrical to the current economic condition of our world. But perhaps this is not the case, because the present sees the new generation in the presence of substantial novelties compared to the previous one. Our men in governments imagine that the future will not change, perhaps because their vision stops at the brief time. But for new generations, the present is full of novelties to discover that they will have repercussions on the vision and reality of the world. As if to say that it creates a ravine between the old and the new generation. The first climbs into the past and does not want it to change the rules of the game they are used to. In a unique way, the new generation is looking for something new that is called AI, Artificial Intelligence, although the **younger** ones are attracted by the computer in the mobile phone, but the older ones are already grappling with the new postmodern economy and are fond of the changing world. Because the current economy is in the hands of the older generation, there is an undoubted difference between the prospects of the new and **transitory** generation in the old governance of the economy in the world. A sort of anomaly is therefore being created between the new generations who at an almost mature age are taking the reins of science that is progressing and the generation that is coming out of the work cycle. The acceleration of technological and scientific innovation is driven by new concepts, even if the awards continue to enhance and reward tradition. A sort of reversal between the old and incoming generation, which gives old scientists who

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will be credited with a high pace of scientific development. A reversal between new recruits who have selected the scientific status quo and now show an accelerated charge compared to the past. An accelerated cycle that will affect the future and that seems to be projected in the same way on the economy that first receives news in the form of increased productivity.

This anomaly is likely to persist and may even accelerate productivity, especially in agriculture, potentially surpassing current limitations. Such advances could greatly expand access to essential resources for poorer countries, helping to alleviate poverty through new scientific developments.

In short, accelerating science will be the protagonist of the near future which in turn will accelerate the goals with the new generation that has taken hold and is now the arbiter of the new scientific path. The theme of the acceleration of knowledge of the world is evident in the present time, but it is not clear what factors the phenomenon occurs. In general, it is not the man or woman factor because qualis **pater et mater, talis filius** according to the well-known Latin saying, but in true something else that conditions the fate and discipline of humanity from the point of view of knowledge. As if to say that it is not solum from the children of man that we can expect the new goals, but anyway many things under the sun can show signs of greater speed and we are not in a position to attribute the change in parameters [1-5].

Source: WIKIPEDIA - Battle of Gaugamela- Jan Brueghel the Elder, 1602

Figure 1: The battle of “Guatemala” between Alessandro the Great e Persian Imper

The endless energy that in the next twenty years or so will replace fossil energy forever with the presence of a wide decentralization of fusion energy plants, the replacement of old fossil fuel plants will not be immediate also because of the time needed to pass on for the apprehensions of families in the face of novelties. Not only that. There will be a sudden reaction from fossil energy producers who in any case will see a progressive collapse in the quantities and costs of oil and derivatives. But the **economy** was born not to wait for permission. Therefore, with increasing gradualness there will be an enormous shift of capital that will flow from the old distillation plants and from the producers of fossil material, to finance the plants of the new "endless" energy. The hope is that the countries, large producers who rely on fossil fuels commerce, will look to the near future, for their children and collectivity, to use oil capital in industrialization works, of scientific education of their children and people, of great educational centers for the new generations, following science with implants and innovative research centers. From this point of view, it is surprising that **Iran**, the old Persia, defeated in 313 B.C. by Alexander the Great[1], despite the level of civilization reached, deploys in the Middle East to finance neighboring peoples to keep the war of Hamas and the Houthis by challenging the Jewish state. All this instead of following the intelligent and vigilant policy of the kingdom[2] of Saudi Arabia careful to diversify the economy, that still focused on oil.

On Predicts a Growing Presence of Robots, Both as Domestic Assistants for an Aging Population

Despite these irons in the fire (fights) that will surprise us in the coming years, in the meantime Europe's gaze is entrenched in the short-medium-term prospects for the continent's industrial development and seems so deaf to the innovations that await us, particularly in the technological and energy fields. It is not enough. Another novelty that will be among us in the early 2040s or earlier will be the robot company. In a world that ages following the eternal hope of a long and indeterminate life, therefore many disabled elderly people who need support at home for household chores and to prepare lunch or do small services. As if to say, a novelty that will be welcomed by the army of elderly people unable if not to stay at home. Nor surely can we deplore these upcoming novelties, in the form of service robots, because it corresponds well to humanity's desire to defeat death and in the meantime prolong the terms of life even if with an increasing number of old people. In this context, science aims to support humanity's aspirations without disrupting economic or generational progress. **Advances** in science are paired by the longevity of experienced scientists, who remain valuable contributors with the future aid of service robots themselves[3].

Alongside the service robots are helper robots in areas such as medicine and surgery, physics and astronomy, chemistry and support in scientific research[4]. We can imagine that these aid functions will become with the research underway and in the coming years an indispensable garrison of humanity on the path of research and on the manual skills of robot assistants. This branch fits seamlessly into our need or desire to extend life beyond its current limits. Finally, there is an undoubted capacity for cooperation between science in progress and the protracted needs of the older generation, with the contemporary result of accelerating in the field of science. In essence the coordination of service and help in the development of science in parallel at supporting the more proper needs of humanity. Therefore, although it seems unlikely, for unfathomable reasons the direction of science, the direction of the accelerated motion of knowledge goes in a unique direction, the same for all humanity. Not only that. *Because the movement of science moves following the needs of humanity.*

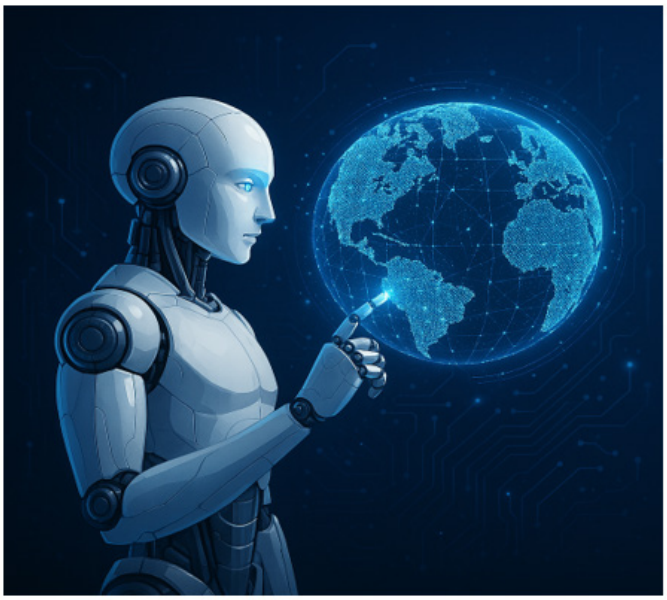
Let us not forget that the life of generations would be flat if science’s multi-purpose novelties were not always ready to draw some or many novelties from one generation to another in the time of development of science [6-10].

[1]The **Battle of Gaugamela (**Ancient Greek: Gaugamela?, Gaugámēla) also known as the **Battle of Arbela**, was fought by Alexander the Great against the Achaemenid Empire of Darius III. On October 1, 331 B.C. the army of the Corinthian League under the command of the Macedonian king clashed with the Persian army of Darius III near Gaugamela, near the present-day city of Mosul in Iraq. Although heavily outnumbered, Alexander emerged victorious thanks to his superior tactics and a better-trained army. It was a decisive victory for the Hellenic alliance and led to the fall of the Achaemenid Empire.

[2]The official name of the state is "Kingdom of Saudi Arabia" and its form of government is absolute monarchy. The country has no parliament and there are no political parties within it: the only elections have been held at the local level since 2005. It is the Islamic country that applies Sharia law in its strictest way. ***The state's economy*** is centered on oil, with strong state controls on the remaining major economic activities. Saudi Arabia owns 25%[17] of the world's estimated total oil reserves; it is the largest oil exporter and plays a major role in OPEC. The oil sector accounts for approximately 75% of budget revenues, 40% of **GDP** and 90% of export revenues.

Saudi Arabia announced plans to privatize electricity companies in 1999, preceded by the privatization of telecommunications companies. The government hopes to continue developing the private sector to decrease the Kingdom's dependence on oil and thus also increase employment opportunities for the steadily increasing Saudi population. Water scarcity and rapid population growth will force the government to modify its efforts to increase self-sufficiency in the production of agricultural products.

Well, **overall**, the upward line for the acceleration of science with its characteristics coordinating to the sheer ascending lines of the prolongation of life required by the now elderly generation. Third, the young generation thinks they are living eternally. Not only a desire but a sensation. Humanity's pursuit ensures that the scientific knowledge of earlier generations endures and continues to inform current understanding. The third part, forming an imaginary triangle, aligns symmetrically with the first two. The new generation is always able to be engine to the acceleration of research. IA can progress alongside both advances in science and increased lifespan. We have illustrated this with three lines in the sky that move together, keeping a steady distance sign of their coordinated movement.



Source: Imagine creation by Copilot

Figure 2: AI accelerates innovation in biomedicine, physics, chemistry, and other disciplines, transforming the way we make discoveries.

Humanity Basically Depends on the Progress of Science which in Turn Seems more Interested in Everyday Comedy

Given the unique nature of the hypothetical triangle, any attempt to consider the future would be hindered by the challenge of imagining a distant point where all three lines—science, generational transition, and emergence of new knowledge—converge. This would mean venturing beyond the limits of what can be known and stepping into the realm of uncertainty. But another more realistic hypothesis is possible that does not lead to the threshold of the unknown. Therefore, we have dodged a point of conjunction of the three lines that instead they go their indefinite motion without joining but continuing according to an almost parallel path. For many generations, therefore, old, and new creations coexist under the umbrella of science that accelerates for the benefit of the elderly and with the contribution of the young. Following the latter scheme, we can say that the coordination between the three lines means that science that accelerates enters our future, as it continues to collaborate to extend the active life of the older generations who will contemplate a longer life and continuous collaboration for the experience that survives. Especially come into play new generations who are now arbiters of history and the acceleration of science.

Well, it is clear that our era is in an unprecedented transition phase, in which the interaction between scientific progress, longevity and the active participation of the new generations produces disruptive effects both socially and economically. This scenario, full of opportunities but also of challenges, requires a deep reflection on the policies to be adopted to accompany change, enhancing the experience of the elderly and the innovative enthusiasm of young people. In this context, it will be essential to promote a constructive dialogue between generations, so that the accumulated knowledge is not dispersed and new discoveries can be harmoniously integrated into society, as the Italian proverb says, "between saying and doing there is a sea in between", but the courage to navigate it is what distinguishes civilizations that progress.

Political representatives focus only on immediate issues, governments aim to keep power, and families are primarily concerned with their own households. Therefore, the future of the economy remains a puzzle due to a general lack of interest. Nevertheless, the generation at the end of life aims to remain in circle, while young people now grappling with responsibility are partly fascinated by research centers and the acceleration of science in the present and in the near future. As if to say that in the clear indifference to the future of the generation, a compact nucleus of young scientists and an equal group of elderly people who do not give up. They are the actors of progress and therefore take care of the exemplary relationship science, between old and new generation.

This being the case, despite the general lack of attention to the issue of the future of the economy, however, the three coordinates of science in acceleration, the older generation interested in maintaining and preserving experience and the new generation of research centers maintain the progression and ordering of the three coordinates that together take care of the accelerating development of science. It seems strange, but all of humanity basically depends on the progress of science; humanity which in turn seems more interested in day comedy rather than the needle in the haystack of scientific and cultural research [11-15].

The Special Case of mister Elon Musk

It would be enough for a patrimonial tax on the most exorbitant incomes to be approved at a universal level that a part of the proceeds could be allocated to the mass production of essential goods for life, with attention to the countries that are most backward in terms of the economy and that have a great poverty and malnourished children. The prime minister in Italy said, speaking of patrimonial: "never as long as there is a right-wing government in this country." He is right from our point of view, because in order to be effective and hinder the cunning, it must be decided at a global level and its establishment by the UN, with the necessary structure or, simpler, using the public services of the states that all contribute to the levy to the same extent. A decision of this size would be of little importance for individual wealth but would reach significant amounts as a levy. On the other **hand**, if we exclude human greed that is growing, many

[3]Artificial intelligence is not just limited to the analysis of visual or climatic data. Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques allow software to read and synthesize scientific articles in record time, providing researchers with continuous updates on ongoing discoveries. In addition, intelligent robots are starting to handle laboratory practices, performing experiments quickly and replicable, thus reducing human errors and improving the reliability of results. In this way, AI not only speeds up processes, but also makes research more efficient and accurate.

[4]AI shows a lot of potential to assist scientists, but it still has a long way to go. Although it can handle simple tasks quite well, it struggles with the more nuanced aspects of scientific work. With continued research and a focus on its limitations, AI could become a dependable partner in the lab. Until then, scientists will need to maintain their sense of humor when it comes to their technological companion. Integrating AI into scientific workflows is not a solitary mission. AI scientists, researchers, and developers must work together to ensure that the tools they create truly deliver value. Collaboration between human minds and artificial intelligence can lead to exciting discoveries. As scientists, we know that failure is only part of the learning process. Every mistake is an opportunity to correct and improve. By examining AI's occasional blunders in understanding complex information, researchers can use this knowledge to develop better versions of these models. When it comes to science, testing is essential. If you do not test something, how can you know it is working? This is precisely why Macbeth is so crucial. It helps assess the capabilities and limitations of AI in a scientific context, leaving room for growth and refinement.

great richness could not be used in a lifetime; in any case, it could be a benefit to the new generation and to augment distance between poor and rich at birth.

Elon **Musk** stands out as a remarkable phenomenon in the modern era, recognized as the richest man in the world. Unlike conventional assumptions about wealth, Musk's fortune does not simply lie dormant; instead, it is actively invested in groundbreaking ventures across industries and the burgeoning space economy. His legendary status is reinforced by the fact that much of his wealth is tied up in stocks and assets, with his day-to-day expenses often covered by advances from banks, which are eager to extend him credit due to his reputation and financial standing. Musk's role in the acceleration of scientific progress is particularly notable. He strategically channels his resources to support innovative initiatives such as OpenAI, and ambitious aerospace projects focused on the exploration of Mars. As an entrepreneur, Musk skillfully merges scientific inquiry with business acumen, setting his sights on goals that push the boundaries of human achievement. Tesla, one of its flagship companies, has seen its shareholders approve a monumental $1 trillion bonus for Musk, contingent upon the company reaching significant performance milestones. His assets include a substantial holding in Tesla, amounting to one trillion shares in the electric car company, underscoring his deep commitment to advancing technology and sustainable energy. Beyond Tesla, Musk continually explores new opportunities, including ventures listed on Nasdaq that are dedicated to innovative research, such as companies investigating deuterium-tritium fusion. This relentless pursuit of scientific progress exemplifies how innovation is often propelled by entrepreneurs who not only apply scientific principles but also embrace the risks and rewards of experimental success—setting them apart from traditional CEOs who may rely solely on established practices. In summary, Elon Musk exemplifies the direct connection between entrepreneurial vision and the accelerated advancement of science, proving how active engagement with innovation can reshape industries and inspire future generations. These entrepreneurs, by pursuing initiatives rooted in scientific progress, provide meaningful direction for the ongoing evolution of science, increasingly shaping its accelerated trajectory.

However, the Musk model raises some critical issues: the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, the ethical challenges related to technological innovation, and the role of public policy in ensuring a fairer distribution of resources. The growing influence of visionary entrepreneurs makes it necessary to redefine the relationship between private initiative and public regulation. Institutions will have to develop governance tools capable of directing innovation towards aims of collective interest, while ensuring transparency, equity, and sustainability. Finally, Accelerated Innovation raises ethical questions about privacy, security, environmental impact, and fairness in the distribution of benefits and risks [16-20].

In Reality, the Choice of Patrimonial Tax can Create the Opposite Effect

We have already mentioned the issue of the patrimonial tax that makes the right curl its mustache, while the left would look at this hypothesis of additional taxation on assets that have already been undergone by the tax cut, and to titular's complaint that any new taxation would be illegitimate. There is no denying that this point of view is to be shared. Once this path is closed, the problem remains of the excess of accumulated wealth, and which the rich are called to contribute to a fairer distribution of wealth all concentrated at the well-being of few. In reality, the choice of the patrimonial tax can create an opposite effect. In the sense that the owners of rich assets can choose the route of foreign to escape the new obligation. Better to leave it alone and move on to liberality. It can be decided that those who make a substantial payment to a cancer research charity, hospitals and scientific research centers can have an advantage in the payment of the annual taxation, in short, if it reaches a certain amount in the donation of capital you can have a cut in the taxes of the current period. In short, a sort of "sui generis" barter: you pay liberal capital, and you can count on a reduction in the current tax calculated in relation to the paid.' It is clear that in the case of liberality there is no group protest while a past of liberal hypotheses appears, especially "post mortis". Which even wealthy men intend to follow in order the virtue of the earlier ones. In short, free from the constraint of taxation, but to offer an additional reason to make donations. There are too many difficulties for politicians who follow this idea of taxation bis, but no opposition to the case of liberality. All the matters should be entrusted to the elaboration of the UN, which would make use of the state financial offices for registering the donations. The states, setting aside the foreseeable part to be paid, could provide for the payment of the recipient centers of the donations.

One might forget the tax benefits in favor of charitable giving, given their limited impact, and instead trust in common sense and the generosity that motivates those with greater wealth. Easier although the regulation of liberal transfers would always be entrusted to the UN, because the issue is universal and must be decided in a unicum for everyone, in any case.

Entry-Level Positions	Vulnerable	Demand for digital/AI literacy	Decline, need for new pathways
Skills[5]	Obsolescence		Lifelong learning essential

Figure 3: Vulnerability and Obsolescence due to IA in course

What we know about Unemployment is about the Widespread use of AI

Figure 3 shows the effects on employment of the entry of AI into the world of work. The possibility of unemployment would concern white-collar workers (Routine jobs) and entry level positions[6]. Skills may be becoming obsolete, and the answer is lifelong learning. "Despite headlines, there is currently no evidence of a massive, economy-wide collapse in employment due to AI. Most changes are gradual, and the full impact will unfold over decades, not years"[7]. Alongside the potential for job reductions, it is found that gratification and productivity are increased for employees working with generative AI[8]: productivity benefits mean job losses, but as I said (in a footnote) earlier, it increases higher positions for new skills with innovation. With these short notes, we are able to know the status quo before and with AI innovation. Nothing is yet known to us what is going to happen in the next decade, even

[5]AI is reshaping the job market by automating routine tasks, creating new opportunities, and transforming existing roles. The net effect will depend on how quickly workers, companies, and policymakers adapt—through upskilling, reskilling, and embracing lifelong learning. The future will likely feature a hybrid workforce, where humans and AI collaborate. Human skills—like judgment, creativity, and empathy—will remain essential, even as AI takes on more routine tasks - Source: Copilot

[6]The main difference is not between "tech" and "non-tech" industries, but between roles that are automated and roles that are supported by AI. Comparing two categories of use — automation and augmentation — is central to the study. According to the authors, "employment for young workers is declining where AI replaces tasks but growing where AI complements them."

[7]The analysis focuses mainly on the 22-25 age group. In this cohort, and in certain job areas, a clear trend can be observed: from 2022 to mid-2025, employment in sectors with the highest exposure to AI fell by 13% compared to pre-AI levels. The same decline is not recorded for older workers, nor for those who work in less exposed sectors.

A matter of technology exposure - The main difference is not between "tech" and "non-tech" industries, but between roles that are automated and roles that are supported by AI. Comparing two categories of use — automation and augmentation — is central to the study. According to the authors, "employment for young workers is declining where AI replaces tasks but growing where AI complements them." Aggregate employment in the United States is growing. However, if you look at the 22-25 age group in sectors with high exposure to AI, you can see a reversal. In this specific combination of age and role, employment fell by 6% between the end of 2022 and July 2025. For older colleagues — 35-49 years old — in the same sector, there is an increase of between 6% and 9% over the same period. The aggregate effect, therefore, does not show alarmism. But the disaggregated analysis tells a more selective reality. As Brynjolfsson, Chandar and Chen write: "the slowdown in employment between the ages of 22 and 25 is explained almost entirely by declines in jobs with high exposure to AI". Source: -Horizons Scuola.it

imagining that AI will touch new thresholds of productivity. We cannot yet predict future scenarios, although we are witnessing a rapid proliferation of technological innovations and potentially revolutionary applications, which are already accessible and ready to be integrated into our socio-economic systems. The difficulty of seeing our future on the line of accelerating science is not our defect. There is a wall that separates us from our future, a fence that does not allow us to have a vision of the new generation that will replace us in a few decades. We look at and historicize the past, but we only have glimpses of our grandchildren and their lives in a decade, twenty years [21-29]. Why this barrier that divides the clairvoyance of the coming years without a margin? The future is realized when it occurs before it does not exist. As to say that it does not exist and materializes when it happens. Trying to materialize what does not exist is impossible. All that remains is to wait at least for those who still have a breath of life ahead of them. We are at the conclusion, but we are not able to respond to the text "The future of the economy" –

Discussion

We know that the future is inevitable because there is no force that can prevent it. An anomaly that joins the acceleration of economy. As we have seen, it walks on the legs of two other ascendant lines; and in particular of the young generation that has taken the reins in social life. As we have **argued**, the accelerating science must be coordinated with the older generation that benefits or will offer the science tag to Scientific and technological innovations. I do not know anything else to tell you, because I cannot pierce "il velame" (the veil as Dante says[9]) of future. One can only argue about ads such as "**Google Co-Scientist**" which tells us about "helping scientists in the analysis of existing literature, in the generation of new hypotheses and in the design of experiments."[10] What this turning point announced by Google, and others that conquer a space in the media, may mean for our social future is unknown. If and when it will arrive at the port of achievements is also unknown. We can make hypotheses that are out of the air given the variables at play that contribute or, rather, will contribute to sculpting our inevitable destiny. Because the only thing that is certain is that the future is inevitable, but we do not know which generation of grandchildren or post-grandchildren will live that future that is fabled or at least a future that we foresee, again on the subject of generative AI[11]. Humanity is on the threshold of robots that are helped with artificial intelligence, human beings today and in the future who scrutinize matter to look for its well-hidden secrets, in strange company of robots. In short, the future is a secret, but we can invent ourselves to think what it will be like, as if we were on a spaceship in a science fiction movie. What then remains of our fervent imagination which is often backward compared to the present. In view of advanced AI, what could be the effects on employment? We are faced with a question that has no definite answer. Science is advancing rapidly, making it uncertain how it will impact on the workforce in the coming years. We are deaf and blind until someone turns on a new light that illuminates for an instant the status quo between a decade and beyond [26-29].

Conclusions

Despite the singular historicism of the past, which corresponds to a future existing only when it becomes present and therefore, we are not able to paint the tomorrow that does not yet exist. We already have something in our present to draw the simple sums of what is expected and if it will come. We have mentioned in the earlier paragraphs that we can construct a triangle of lines that do not meet and travel almost in parallel. For remembering, the first is the unresolved image of science that accelerates its journey into our future, that is, the future of all humanity. Alongside the main line, there are two other pure lines that hook the future. The second line in the imaginary triangle is the new generation that has taken the reins of the business and contributes in person to the acceleration process that involves the accelerating race of science. The two components are intrinsically linked because the shape of the future, still unknown and for now non-existent, will depend on the second (the new generation in activity). Tertium datur refers to the older generation using science to design robots for elderly people, particularly those with age-related disabilities. It is not only the season of awards for the imprint left on science by mature scientists but also for the potential experience and knowledge of this part of humanity still streaming to science. Three nearly lines interact with and complement one another. They are the skeleton on which a future will be formed according to inscrutable laws that will have melted cannons and tanks and look beyond the range and the borders. We have not dealt with the theme of the sick planet and the importance of terrestrial and marine flora and fauna to slow down the degradation of our world. A topic that threatens our future which, as we have said, is difficult to decipher.

I reserve a later article to draw some conclusions.

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[8]The impact of AI on employee productivity and satisfaction has been substantial. Among organizations that fully use AI tools, 93% of managers are considering offering a four-day workweek. Interestingly, 30% of organizations report that AI is already having a significant or substantial impact on work processes. Nearly 60% of employees who use AI in their role say they have increased their fulfillment at work. AI tools help automate repetitive or tedious tasks, freeing up time for more creative and satisfying work. This change not only increases productivity but gives employees more control over their work-life balance.

[9]Dante himself, on this last point, launches the challenge when in the IX Canto of the Inferno he warns:

[9]O you who have sound intellects. Look at the doctrine that is hidden. Under the veil of strange verses!".

[10]Co-Scientist AI is an advanced AI-based system, developed by Google DeepMind, which helps scientists analyze existing literature, generate new hypotheses, and design experiments. It is a highly sophisticated virtual assistant that uses advanced natural language models (such as Gemini or ChatGPT) to process vast amounts of scientific data and suggest new research directions. Unlike a traditional search engine, this system is not limited to retrieving existing information, but is able to synthesize complex concepts, identify links between different studies and propose innovative ideas independently.

[11]Generative artificial intelligence (or generative AI) is a type of artificial intelligence that is able to generate text, images, videos, music, or other media in response to prompts. [1][2] Generative AI systems use generative models, which are statistical models of a joint distribution of an observable variable and a dependent variable, which in the context of data mining is called a target variable. An example of these models are large language models (LLMs) that produce data from a training dataset (including large academic, corporate, and institutional databases, SEO metadata, search engine logs, knowledge graphs, and endpoints) used to create them.

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