AI Comparison Exercise

For an exercise illustrating the limits of search utilizing an "AI" platform, you can use any hypothetical that you normally use in class, as long as it has some indeterminacy. Problems with an easy correct answer are not appropriate here; the problems, however, don't need to be that complicated.

You ask your students to give the same prompt to each of three LLM/RAGs that they have access to. Most students have access to Lexis Protégé and Westlaw Advantage CoCounsel, and to some university level general LLM, like ChatGPT Edu or Claude. After reading the responses, students should identify several key concepts that must be present for the case or statute or secondary source returned in the prompt to be relevant. This can be group produced in class, so everyone is using the same salient points. The problem should have a specific jurisdiction. Students will create a little Excel chart for each platform, listing the first 5 cases cited in the response, the first statutes cited (up to 5), and the first 5 secondary sources, up to 5. For each of these, answer:

Lexis Protefge	problem name, i.e., ERISA	relevant to your facts	correct jurisdiction	still good law on point
	112 F3d 422 (2011)	yes	no	yes
	134 F2d 337 (1970)	no	yes	no
	427 FSupp 2d 94 (2019)	yes	yes	no
ChatGPT Edu	problem name, i.e., ERISA	relevant to your facts	correct jurisdiction	still good law on point
	22 F3d 902 (1994)			
	602 FSupp 3d 322 (2022)			
	427 FSupp 2d 94 (2019)	yes	yes	no

These are the categories for cases. For statutes and secondary sources, the categories are: relevant to your facts and leads to helpful material.

In this example, the "relevance" could be breach of a specific fiduciary duty. The students would also do a little chart for statutes and then for secondary sources mentioned in the response. The cases cited here are made up citations, and in the interest of space, I have only included three of them, to give you the framework. This example only has case law; I also ask for the top 5 statutes and the top 5 secondary sources.

But when your students do three little charts listing each of the platforms, and compare the five cases, statutes, and secondary sources, it will be easy to color code and see what is unique, where there is overlap in results (that's the orange line), how many are

relevant and how many are not, how old the information is, if the citations are still good law on point, and if they are in the right jurisdiction.