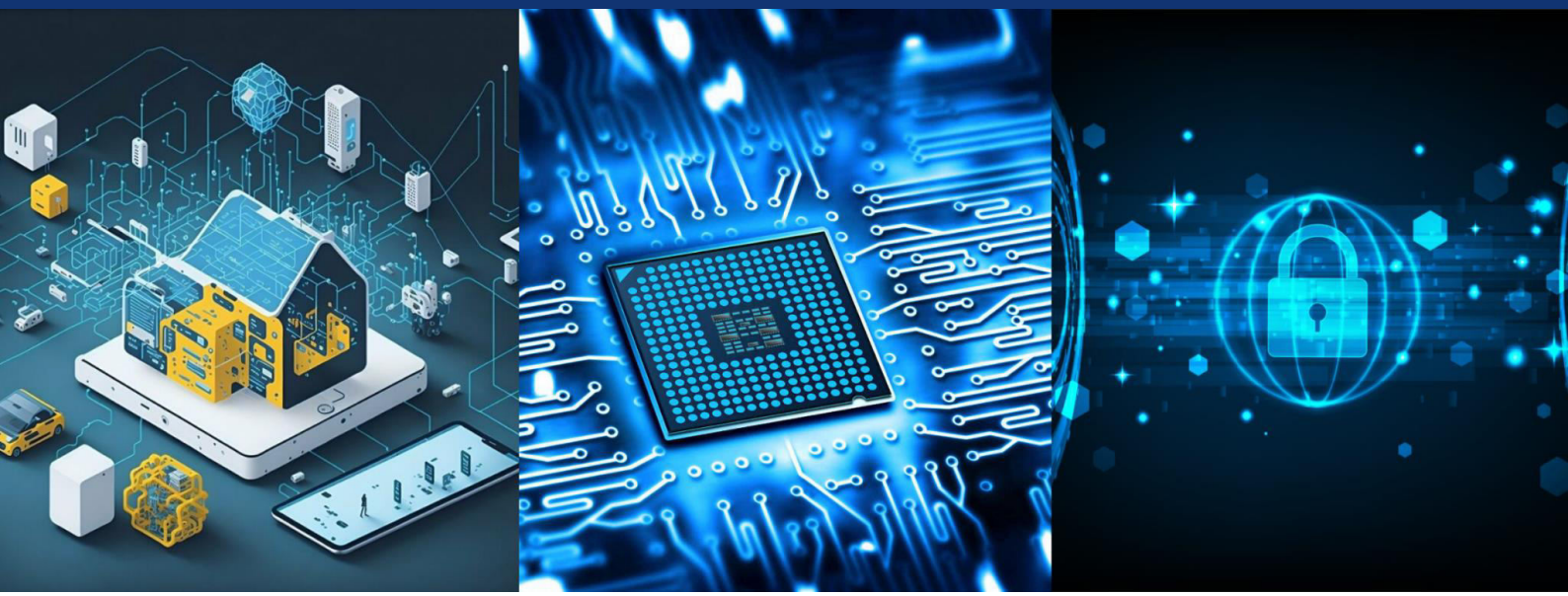
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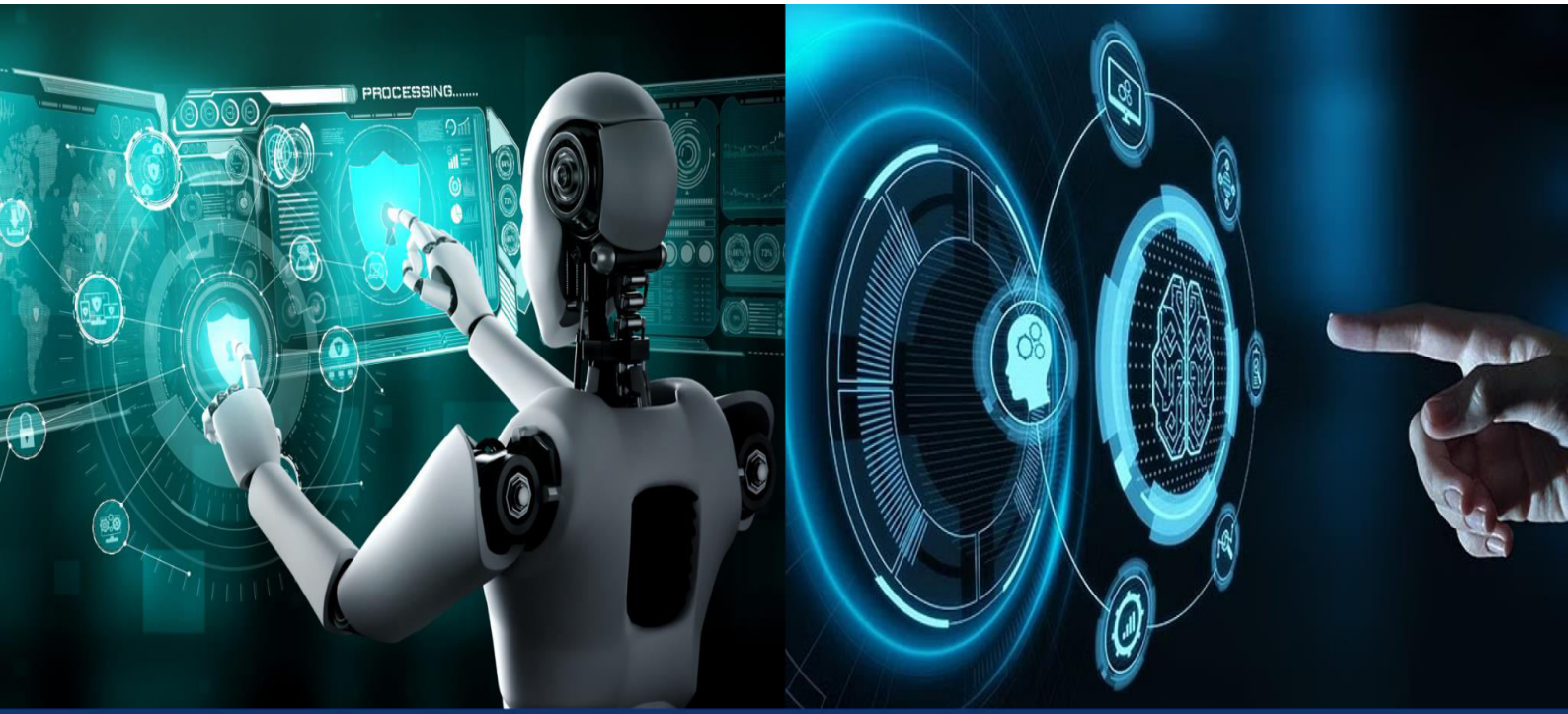
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Artificial Intelligence and Intelligent Systems: Emerging Research Perspective

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ABSTRACT: The fast growth of artificial intelligence technologies has prompted a paradigm shift in intelligent systems science, which moved from specialized to adaptive, autonomous, and decentralized architectures. In this paper, we provide a thorough review of novel research angles in the area of AI and intelligent systems research. After a systematic review of the modern literature, we define five key directions, namely: the emergence of agentic artificial intelligence based on goal-oriented autonomy and multi-agent collaboration; decentralization of intelligence via edge computing and federated learning approaches; incorporation of cognitive dynamics into the architecture of intelligent systems; increased focus on transparency and explainability of the large language model-based systems; and, finally, the convergence of all these trends in cognitive ecosystems capable of operating autonomously and interoperably.

KEYWORDS: Artificial Intelligence, Intelligent Systems, Agentic AI, Edge Intelligence, Explainable AI, Trustworthy Systems

I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence has reached a pivotal stage where autonomous and adaptable systems are increasingly becoming common due to their ability to integrate with physical and digital worlds. This development is a complete turnaround from expert systems and narrow machine learning models of previous epochs to systems that can operate in open-ended worlds, which are uncertain and dynamic. The integration of the developments made in foundation models, distributed computing, and cognitive architectures has enabled the creation of intelligent systems that can sense, reason, plan, and act without human guidance [1][8].

The course of the development of intelligent system research is influenced by multiple factors coming together at once. First of all, large language models have proved their superiority in terms of natural language processing, reasoning, and tool usage, creating new autonomous systems capable of breaking down their goals and planning actions to achieve them [6][8]. At the same time, Internet of Things and edge computing technology provide new ways of deploying intelligence and decision-making capabilities across heterogeneous systems, providing reduced latency and improved privacy [2][3]. Finally, alongside the development of new technologies, there is an increased awareness of the need for responsibility in using them [1][8].

There has been a great evolution in the foundations of the intelligent system concept. The early studies were based on symbolic reasoning and rule-based expert systems. Such systems provided great transparency but were not scalable and adaptive enough [1][4]. The following domination of machine learning based on statistics allowed systems to find patterns in massive amounts of data but created such problems as opacity and brittleness [1][4]. Modern researchers try to overcome this dilemma using hybrid systems where the advantages of neural techniques are combined with those of symbolic reasoning [6][10]. A vivid example is the area of agentic AI when large language models act as reasoning engines while explicit planning and memory mechanisms add structure and transparency to the whole system [6][8][10].

One of the main traits of modern research is the focus on cognitive dynamics in smart systems. Some researchers even suggested that intelligent systems should have such cognitive abilities as information proficiency, dynamic training and adaptability, great integration, and real interactivity [1][4]. These are what distinguishes intelligent systems from merely automated ones and gives researchers a chance to assess their capabilities in various areas of application [1][4].

The scope of intelligent systems applications is vast, including applications to healthcare, cybersecurity, smart cities, industrial automation, and scientific research [1][3][5]. Each of these domains poses different demands for reliability,

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safety, and trustworthiness of intelligent systems requiring a domain-specific approach in system development and evaluation [1][3][5]. Modern literature pays more attention to the necessity to design an intelligent system that is aligned with human values and society's needs [1][8].

This paper seeks to provide the missing synthesis of these trends. While a number of studies has been done in individual areas of intelligent systems development, there is no comprehensive analysis of how all of them combine together [1][6][8]. We believe that all of these trends represent a consistent trajectory towards the next generation of distributed, adaptive, and human-centered intelligent systems [1][6][10]. The rest of this paper reviews related literature and proposes a conceptual framework.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The body of knowledge surrounding artificial intelligence and intelligent systems has grown immensely, an indication of how the technology has matured and is being adopted in many fields. The topics in this paper have been structured into the following main ideas: agentic AI systems; the decentralization of intelligence using edge and federated approaches; cognitive dynamics in intelligent systems; the issue of explainability and trustworthy AI; and the adoption of the technology in different industries.

Agentic AI is a paradigm shift in the design and use of intelligent systems. In contrast to traditional AI, which operates in response to direct prompts and under limited conditions, agentic AI involves goal-oriented autonomy, reasoning, and collaboration [8][9]. An extensive review of autonomous agents outlines classical architectures such as belief–desire–intention agents and reinforcement learning agents as well as novel architectures based on large language models and hybrid agents [8][9]. Perception, planning, and action, along with adaptive learning and social coordination, make it possible for such systems to work in unpredictable, changing, and multi-agent environments [6][8]. The field of study examines applications in areas ranging from healthcare to cybersecurity, robotics, and smart cities, among others, as well as the challenges involved in achieving reliability, transparency, coordination, and ethical governance [8][9].

Architectures for agentic systems have been thoroughly explored in the literature. A systematic review of the literature on the autonomous agent architecture powered by LLMs has classified the existing architectures as single-agent or multi-agent architectures and identified the functionalities of these architectures such as perception, reasoning, planning, and action [6][9]. New functionalities offered by the large language model have been identified, which include zero-shot generalization, dynamic tool usage, and human-AI interaction, along with the problems associated with the large language models like hallucination, limitations in resources, and safety issues [6][9]. Another systematic review on agentic large language models has grouped the literature in three functional groups – reasoning, acting, and interacting, and found that these groups benefit from advancements in other functional groups as well [6].

Decentralizing intelligence through edge computing and federated learning is yet another interesting research direction. The explosion in number of interconnected devices that generate huge amounts of heterogeneous data has made several weaknesses of centralized machine learning methods clear, including privacy concerns, regulation issues, latency problems, and single point of failures [2][3]. Federated learning solves some of these problems by allowing cooperative model training without access to the raw data, while edge intelligence helps solve latency and bandwidth usage issues for real-time analytics [2][3]. The research on Tiny Federated Learning is aimed at applying federated learning to constrained devices and covers motivations behind such approach, its challenges and current state of the research [2]. Integration of blockchain technology with federated learning was suggested to improve auditability, model integrity, and trust, while zero trust concept offers continuous verification and enforcement of security [2][3].

There has been significant progress in the development of theoretical foundations of smart systems through the incorporation of cognitive dynamics. A detailed examination of the theory behind smart systems reveals that the smart system model is made up of five main elements, which include control, perception, knowledge, communication, and security [1][4]. Guided by the concept of cognitive dynamics, this model of the smart system is based on several key aspects such as information competency (ability to collect and integrate different types of information), dynamic training and adaptation (constant learning using new information), high levels of integration (integration of different modules to share information), and stateful interactive nature (interaction between humans and computers) [1][4]. It has been determined that knowledge and security are the two most researched and important elements of this model of smart systems [1][4].

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There have been many research efforts focused on the challenges related to explainability and trustworthiness of AI, especially large language models used in sensitive decision-making settings. In a systematic review of more than 500 sources from 2018 to 2025, explainable AI techniques are classified as post-hoc, intrinsic and human-centered methods that can be linked with robustness, fairness, privacy, and accountability among other trustworthiness criteria [7][8]. There are some common patterns found in the reviewed research literature such as LLM hallucinations, lack of evaluation metrics, the pressing need for interactive explanation systems, and meta-challenges associated with the explainability of complex models [6][7]. A research agenda is provided with both short-term, medium-term and long-term priorities that include verification of faithfulness, user modeling, hybrid symbolic-LLM systems and interpretable-by-design approaches [6][7]. Complementary research on the topic of trustworthy AI within the scope of explainability and robustness includes the fundamental aspects of interpretability, transparency, fairness, causality, and usability, thereby proving that explainability is essential for trustworthy AI [7][8].

Application-specific research is prevalent in healthcare, cybersecurity, smart cities, and automation of industries [1][3][5]. Application to the medical field has led to the transformation of research on vaccines and immunotherapies using predictive models, computational simulations, and multi-omics data integration, which can be applied to the replacement of animals in pre-clinical testing and to enhance clinical trials [3][5]. Applications of intelligent systems are prevalent in healthcare, finance, smart manufacturing, cybersecurity, and intelligent transportations, and some computational intelligence trends include neural networks, fuzzy systems, evolutionary algorithms, and hybrid intelligent systems [3][5]. Industrial maintenance is an area that showcases how beneficial intelligent agents along with large language models and recurrent neural networks can be, and the use of large language models in mining shows the use of hybrid stacks in which recurrent networks perceive information, while language models ground knowledge, and agents perform action [6][7][10].

III. EMERGING RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES

The following is an analysis of an existing conceptual framework that encapsulates the research perspectives that have emerged from the literature review. It is not an attempt to develop a new technical framework and conduct empirical studies to test its validity, but it groups the current research trends into themes.

Architectural Evolution: From Monolithic Models to Cognitive Ecosystems

The historical trend in the development of intelligent systems shows that there has been a steady shift from the monolithic to the modular approach. The transition from one generation to another is shown in Figure 1 below.

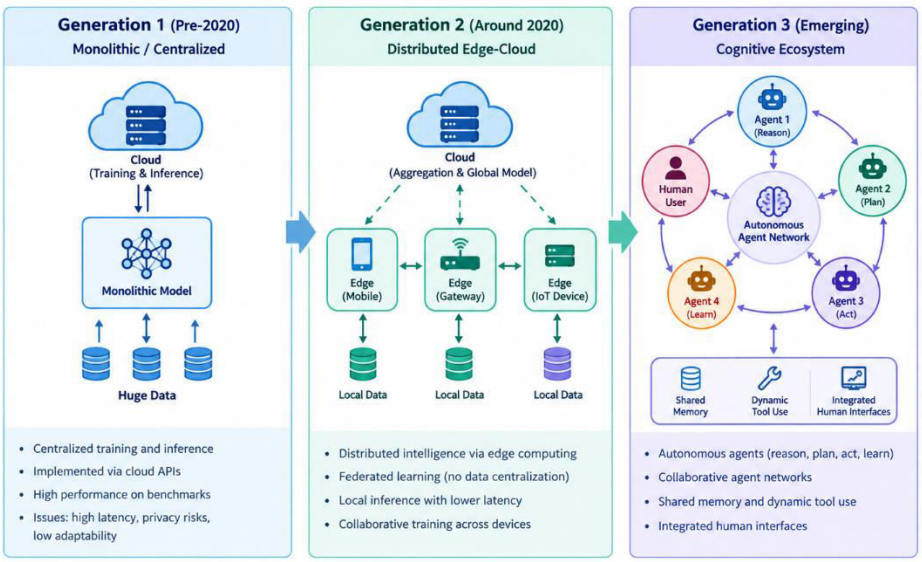


Figure 1: Evolution of Intelligent System Architectures

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The development of intelligent system architecture follows from a monolithic, centralized system to an edge-cloud system until reaching a cognitive system whereby there is autonomous network of agents endowed with shared memory, tool usage and human interface.

The first generation, prevalent until about 2020, was typified by centralized models, trained using huge amounts of data and implemented via cloud APIs. Even though they performed well on benchmarks, the models had serious deficiencies in terms of latency, privacy, and adaptability. The second generation, starting around 2020, brought in distributed intelligence via edge computing and federated learning, which allowed for local inference with less latency and collaborative training of the model without data centralization. The third generation, beginning to emerge currently, consists of systems of autonomous agents that reason, plan, act, and learn in collaboration with each other and the human user.

Such architectural shift has drastic effects on how we build systems. Centralized models are focused on accuracy and the range of capabilities. Distributed and agentic models, on the contrary, focus on adaptability and resilience and contextual suitability.

Cognitive Dynamics in Smart Systems

Inclusion of cognitive processes within smart systems is a step towards biological approaches within the domain of smart systems. Four key cognitive elements of an intelligent system have been described by recent research. These are illustrated in Figure 2 below.

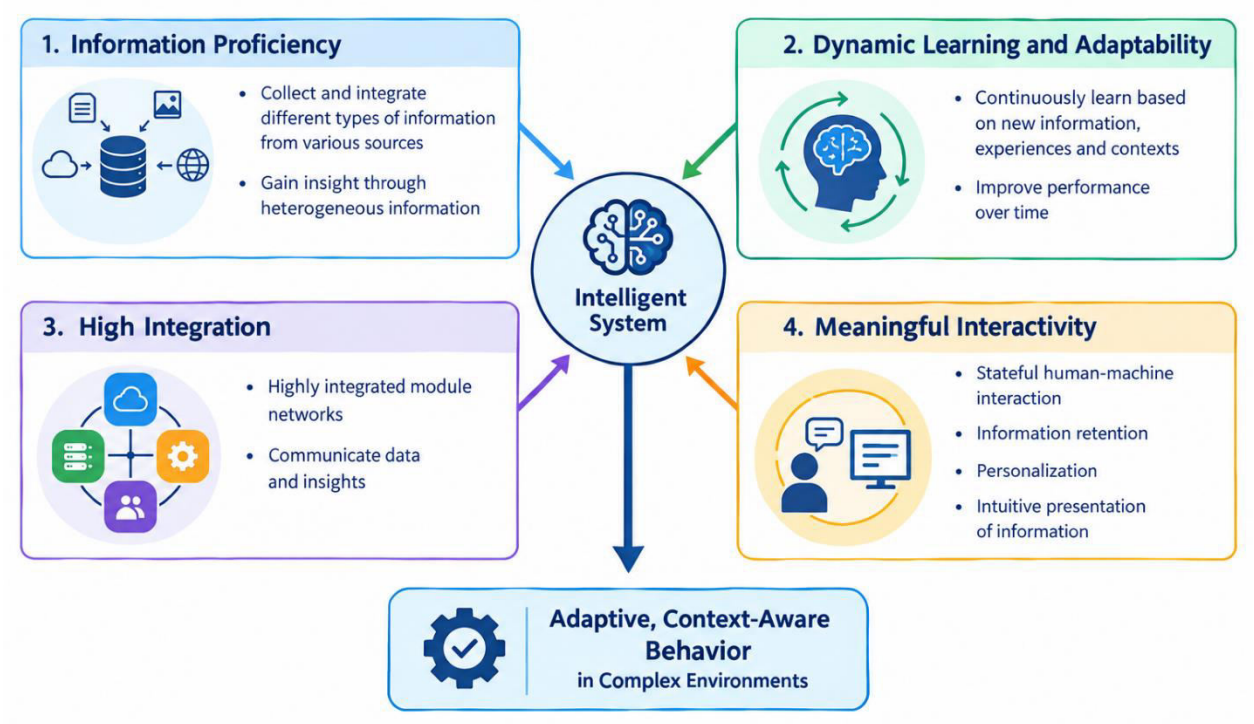


Figure 2: Cognitive Components of Intelligent Systems

Adaptive, context-sensitive behaviors of intelligent systems result from the interaction of their four components of intelligence: information skills, dynamic learning and adaptation, high integration, and significant interactivity.

Information competency involves the ability to collect and integrate different types of information from various sources, such that systems can gain insight through heterogeneous information. Dynamic learning and adaptability refer to the ability of systems to continuously learn based on new information, experiences, and contexts, in order to improve performance. High integration means highly integrated module networks that communicate data and insights.

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Meaningful interactivity implies the use of stateful human-machine interaction with information retention, personalization, and intuitive presentation of information.

These cognitive elements offer a basis for assessing the intelligent system abilities other than performance measures. An intelligent system is not really intelligent cognitively, if it shows high levels of accuracy but does not have dynamic learning or meaningful interactivity. Such a cognitive view corresponds to the current trend toward user-centric design. Intelligent systems should serve humans rather than technical purposes.

Trustworthy Autonomous Systems

The development of intelligent systems that operate more and more independently has raised issues of trustworthiness at the top of research priorities. The concept of trustworthy AI involves various dimensions such as explainability, robustness, fairness, privacy, and accountability. Figure 3 depicts a model illustrating the interactions between these different dimensions of trustworthiness.

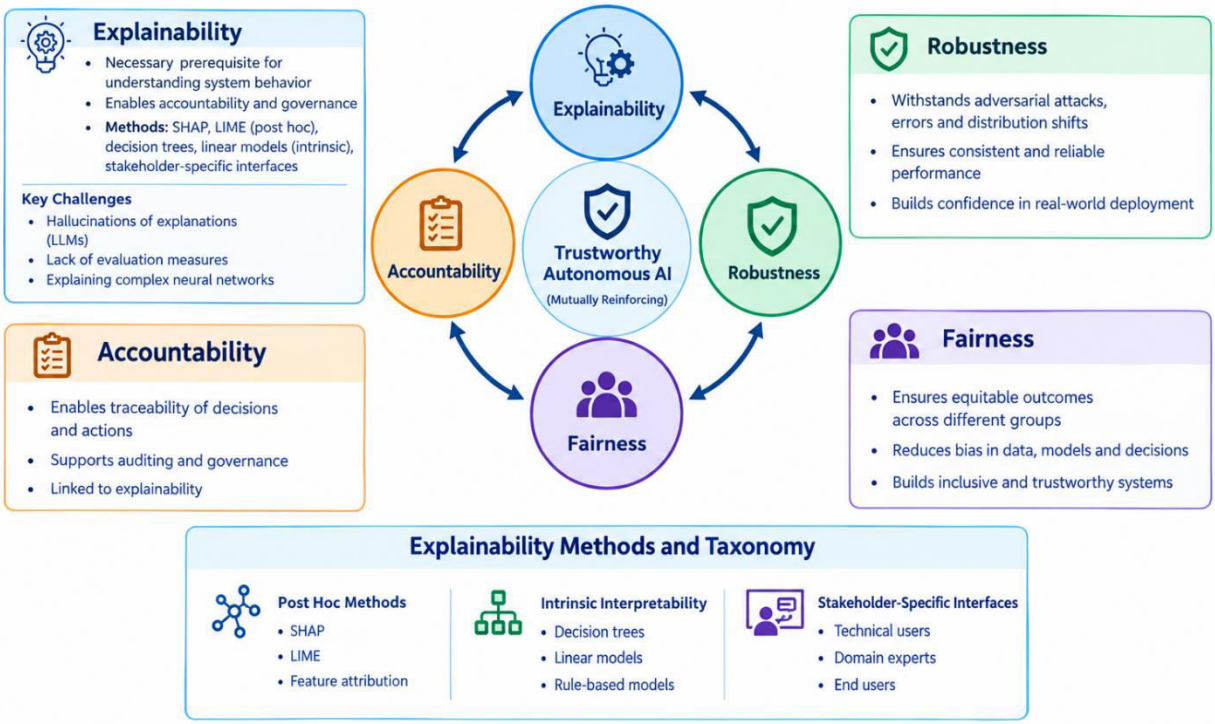


Figure 3: Dimensions of Trustworthiness in Autonomous Intelligent Systems

Explainability becomes a necessary prerequisite for understanding how systems behave and, in turn, forming the grounds for accountability and governance. The research in this area has yielded an extensive taxonomic classification of explainability methods ranging from post hoc explanation methods like SHAP and LIME to intrinsic interpretability like decision trees and linear models, as well as explanation interfaces tailored to particular stakeholders' needs. In addition, persistent issues in this field include hallucinations of explanations by large language models, lack of measures for evaluating explanation quality, and the inherent difficulty of explaining complex neural networks.

Adversarial robustness involves resistance to adversarial attacks, fault tolerance, and graceful degradation when there is resource limitation. Adversarial robustness research has shown that choice of architecture affects security aspects of system performance with ensemble approaches, distributed processing, and adversarial learning making contributions towards increased resilience. It is becoming an emerging best practice to consider security at the architectural level from the very design stage of a system.

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Dimensions of trustworthiness that cover the social dimension include fairness and accountability. Fairness means ensuring that the decisions made by intelligent machines are done in such a way that there is an equality in terms of the results among all different demographic groups. Accountability, on the other hand, includes having processes of decision tracking and assigning responsibility to ensure redress when harm occurs. Fairness and accountability are increasingly being seen as necessary elements rather than obstacles.

Application-Driven Research Trajectories

There has been considerable growth in terms of the applications that have been developed to utilize intelligent systems. Table 1 gives an overview of the research perspectives that are evolving from these domains.

Domain	Key Research Trajectory	Representative Technologies	Critical Challenges
Healthcare	AI-driven diagnostics and therapeutics	Foundation models, multi-omics integration	Explainability, regulatory compliance, data privacy
Cybersecurity	Adversarial-resilient intelligent systems	Hybrid side-channel + network analysis	Zero-day detection, false positive reduction
Smart Cities	Distributed urban intelligence	Edge AI, federated learning, IoT	Scalability, interoperability, security
Industrial Automation	Predictive maintenance and coordination	Agentic systems, LLM grounding, RNN perception	Edge deployment, uncertainty quantification
Scientific Research	AI-augmented discovery	Multi-agent simulation, tool use, reflection	Reproducibility, validation, bias mitigation

Table 1: Emerging Research Perspectives by Application Domain

In healthcare, the focus is on predictive modeling approaches for data-driven decision-making, from vaccine research to personalized medicine. By combining AI with systems vaccinology and multi-omics data, it becomes possible to achieve more precise phenotyping and patient profiling, while computational modeling represents an approach to bypassing animal preclinical trials.

The domain of cybersecurity has seen research on hybrid techniques combining side channel power traces with network analysis to improve intrusion detection system performance by using multimodal feature fusion. With the advent of attacks against AI systems, the need to design robust AI architectures and defense systems arises.

In smart city use cases, distributed intelligence is used to manage the power grid, optimize transportation, and protect critical infrastructure, with special attention paid to resilience and privacy issues. The notion of federated intelligence architecture presents a concept of data-driven innovation in AI, IoT, and cloud environments.

Industrial automation shows the utility of hybrid stacks comprising of recurrent neural networks for perception, large language models for knowledge grounding, and intelligent agents for action coordination. Mining and manufacturing applications provide examples of how hybrid stacks can be used to perform reliable, secure, and efficient predictive maintenance.

The scientific research process is being changed itself through agentic AI systems, which enhance scientific research through simulation, hypotheses generation, and problem-solving. This reflexive usage of intelligent systems for enhancing the research of intelligent systems is unique in its own way.

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IV. DISCUSSION

From the analysis of recent scientific work, a number of general trends have been identified, which define the development of new perspectives in the area of artificial intelligence and intelligent systems. The first of them is a fundamental transition from monolithic to distributed architecture of intelligent systems. This trend is driven both by pragmatic needs of decreasing latency, preserving privacy, and failure tolerance and by a theoretical recognition of the distributed nature of intelligence.

Second, the advent of agentic AI marks a qualitative leap in the realm of intelligent systems. Autonomous goal setting, action planning, and execution of complex strategy in a changing environment create a fundamentally different class of problems compared to classification and mapping of inputs into outputs. The problems are related to maintaining alignment of system operation with human intentions, maintaining effective human supervision throughout autonomous operations, and developing an accountability framework in cases of adverse impact.

Third, there has been a development of trustworthiness as an excellent design criterion instead of an afterthought. It is widely accepted by the research community that explainability, robustness, fairness, and accountability are not limitations to capabilities, but enablers of sustainable use. The inclusion of trustworthiness criteria in every stage of the system life cycle from data collection, model training, deployment to monitoring is the reflection of this acceptance.

Fourth, the domain landscape for intelligent systems has developed, with the domain-specific requirements leading the way to architectural innovations. The requirements of health care systems, cybersecurity systems, smart cities, and industrial automation are different from each other.

The perspectives on the state of current research discussed above point to a number of issues that require further attention and investigation. The creation of reliable autonomous systems necessitates advances in the field of formal verification of learning systems, explanation methods that will be true to the behavior of a model and understandable to all sorts of audiences, and governance frameworks that will ensure human supervision of the process without hampering the technological progress. Resource-constrained edge intelligence necessitates more research into the field of model compression, efficient reasoning, and federated learning algorithms working under conditions of heterogeneity and unreliable communications. Human-compatible design calls for a deeper study of the way people build trust towards intelligent machines, the way this trust is adjusted to the real abilities of a machine, and the means by which intelligent machines may express their doubts and restrictions.

The integration of research in these three directions is going to lead to the appearance of an environment where intelligence will be spread across the networks of autonomous and semi-autonomous intelligent agents working in concert with human users.

V. CONCLUSION

The current paper has focused on research trends related to artificial intelligence and intelligent systems, considering the state-of-the-art literature and determining key research trends and interrelations between them. There appears to be a clear shift within the field away from monolithic solutions oriented towards certain tasks toward distributed, adaptive, and autonomous systems operating in collaboration with people and other systems.

There are five key research trends that can be identified in the current literature on artificial intelligence and intelligent systems:

- The development of architecture from monolithic architectures to cognitive ecosystems
- The development of agentic ai featuring goal-oriented autonomy and multiagent coordination
- The decentralization of intelligence using edge computing and federated learning
- Cognitive dynamics of smart systems
- Explainability and trustworthiness of such systems

From the architectural progress seen in this literature review, the following generation of intelligent systems will be based on distributed cognition, adaptive autonomy, and human-centric design. Although monolithic systems will still have certain benefits in terms of raw capabilities, they will also be supplemented or even superseded by networks of

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specialized components that work together to achieve results which are not possible for any individual model alone. Such an advance poses certain challenges for the development of system architectures.

The appearance of agentic AI is an exciting moment because autonomous agents that can operate in changing environments provide great possibilities for automation, assistance, and exploration. However, the existence of such agents presents new threats like misaligned goals, unexpected side effects, and problems with monitoring their behavior. It is necessary to investigate methods of alignment and interpretable designs for agents in order to mitigate the mentioned problems.

The importance of trustworthiness in today's research is due to the understanding that technical proficiency is not enough for appropriate deployment. Explainability, robustness, fairness, and accountability need to become part of system design from the start, not an afterthought. Such an integration is possible through methodological improvements and change in the scientific culture, including proper motivation of researchers working in both directions.

The areas of application of intelligent systems continue to grow, with special requirements of particular fields leading to new ideas in architecture, algorithms, and evaluation techniques. Different challenges posed by different fields lead to particular solutions and also help to increase general knowledge about intelligent system design.

There are some aspects that should be investigated further to address some of the issues uncovered by the current literature review. The development of reliable autonomous systems depends on improvements in terms of formal verification, explanation faithfulness, and means for human intervention. Resource-limited edge intelligence needs advancements in terms of efficient learning and inference in a heterogeneous environment and with unreliable communication.

Human-aligned design calls for more knowledge regarding trust calibration, uncertainty representation, and participatory design approaches.

The trends in artificial intelligence and intelligent systems studies indicate that in the future computations will be distributed, collaboration will take place, and autonomy will be bounded by human values. This is a goal to achieve through continuous research and dialogue between various parties involved. Some emerging perspectives discussed in this paper can contribute to this process.

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