AI-Assisted Intelligent Communities:
A Semantic-Vector Model for Digital Community Ecosystems

Johnny Villalobos Murillo

Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica

jvillalobos@una.ac.cr

Abstract

Traditional social networks have evolved toward architectures optimized primarily for maximizing user engagement, interaction frequency, and platform retention. From a computational perspective, this behavior can be formalized as the optimization of an attention-driven utility function:

max U = f(interaction, time on platform, engagement)

However, this optimization paradigm introduces significant systemic drawbacks, including information overload, toxic interaction patterns, loss of community identity, and degradation of meaningful communication quality. Recent research in AI-driven recommender systems suggests that engagement-maximization strategies tend to amplify emotionally intense and polarizing content.

This paper proposes an alternative model based on Intelligent Digital Communities, structured through semantic organization and vector-based representations of knowledge. The proposed framework redefines the optimization objective toward community-centered utility:

max Uc = g(cohesion, usefulness, shared knowledge, community well-being)

We introduce the Intelligent Community Assistant (ICA), a hybrid architecture combining semantic communities, vector-space representation, and contextual artificial intelligence.

Index Terms

Digital communities, artificial intelligence, embeddings, vector spaces, graph theory, semantic representation, recommender systems, community intelligence.

I. INTRODUCTION

Contemporary social media platforms have significantly transformed human communication, collaboration, and knowledge exchange. These systems function as large-scale socio-technical infrastructures that shape how people interact and consume information.

Most existing platforms are designed under paradigms driven by exponential user growth, attention-based monetization, and engagement maximization. While effective for scalability, this design introduces structural inefficiencies in knowledge organization and community cohesion.

Problems include:

- Information overload
- Misinformation propagation
- Superficial interactions
- Increased toxicity
- Community fragmentation
- Algorithmic dependency
- Loss of identity coherence

From a systems perspective, social networks can be modeled as:

$$\mathbf{S = (U, M, R)}$$

Where:

- **U** = users
- **M** = messages
- **R** = interaction relations

This work investigates whether sustainable digital communities can be designed without engagement-driven architectures.

II. CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS

A. Digital Communities vs. Social Networks

Social networks prioritize visibility, popularity, and rapid consumption. Digital communities prioritize shared identity, collaboration, and structured knowledge exchange.

This shifts the optimization objective from **attention maximization** to **knowledge preservation and meaningful interaction**.

B. Community Knowledge Fragmentation Problem

Large-scale communities suffer from:

- Lack of semantic organization
- Content repetition
- Absence of contextual linking
- Uncontrolled information growth
- Weak retrieval mechanisms

These challenges motivate the use of embeddings, vector spaces, and clustering algorithms.

III. INTELLIGENT COMMUNITY ASSISTANT (ICA)

The Intelligent Community Assistant (ICA) is a computational system designed to improve cognitive and structural organization in digital communities.

Unlike traditional recommender systems, ICA optimizes for community coherence rather than engagement.

Core Functions

- Semantic detection of repeated questions
- Automatic topic clustering
- Intelligent summarization
- Context-aware recommendations
- Preventive moderation support

IV. SEMANTIC-VECTOR ARCHITECTURE

A. Vector Representation Model

A semantic embedding maps textual elements into a vector space:

$$\mathbf{V: T \rightarrow R^n}$$

Each entity is represented as:

$$\mathbf{v_i = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)}$$

B. Semantic Similarity

Cosine similarity:

$$\mathbf{sim(v_i, v_j) = (v_i \cdot v_j) / (||v_i||\ ||v_j||)}$$

Distance:

$$\mathbf{d(v_i, v_j) = 1 - sim(v_i, v_j)}$$

C. Community Graph Model

A community is represented as:

$$\mathbf{G = (V, E)}$$

Where an edge exists if:

$$\mathbf{sim(v_i, v_j) > \theta}$$

This enables detection of:

- Clusters
- Bridge nodes
- Emerging topics
- Structural relationships
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V. SMALL-WORLD COMMUNITY STRUCTURE

Human communities exhibit small-world properties:

$$\mathbf{C \gg C\_rand, L \approx L\_rand}$$

Where:

- **C** = clustering coefficient
- **L** = average path length

This structure supports efficient information diffusion.

VI. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

Pipeline

1. Message ingestion
2. Embedding generation
3. Similarity computation
4. Topic inference
5. Recommendation generation
6. Graph update

The system integrates:

- Relational database layer
- Vector database layer
- AI reasoning layer

VII. CRCAMPUS CASE STUDY

CRCampus is a university-based digital ecosystem designed to improve structured academic collaboration.

It reduces:

- Spam
- Fake accounts
- Toxic anonymity
- Automated malicious behavior

VIII. SAAT MODEL

User behavior evolves dynamically:

$$u(t+1) = u(t) + \Delta u(t)$$

Where:

$$\Delta u(t) = \alpha(\text{interaction}) + \beta(\text{learning}) + \gamma(\text{context})$$

This models:

- Interest drift
- Behavioral evolution
- Community convergence

IX. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Risks include:

- Algorithmic bias
- Over-automation
- Reduced user autonomy
- Excessive moderation

The model emphasizes AI as an assistant, not a replacement for human interaction.

X. CONCLUSION

This paper presents a semantic-vector framework for intelligent digital communities. The approach shifts optimization from engagement maximization toward community-centered utility, emphasizing cohesion, knowledge organization, and meaningful interaction.

CRCampus and SAAT demonstrate conceptual feasibility for AI-assisted community ecosystems.

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