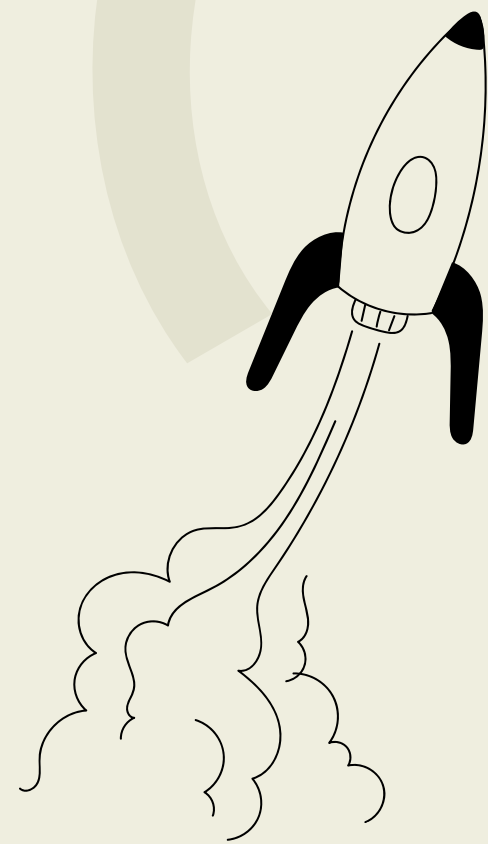


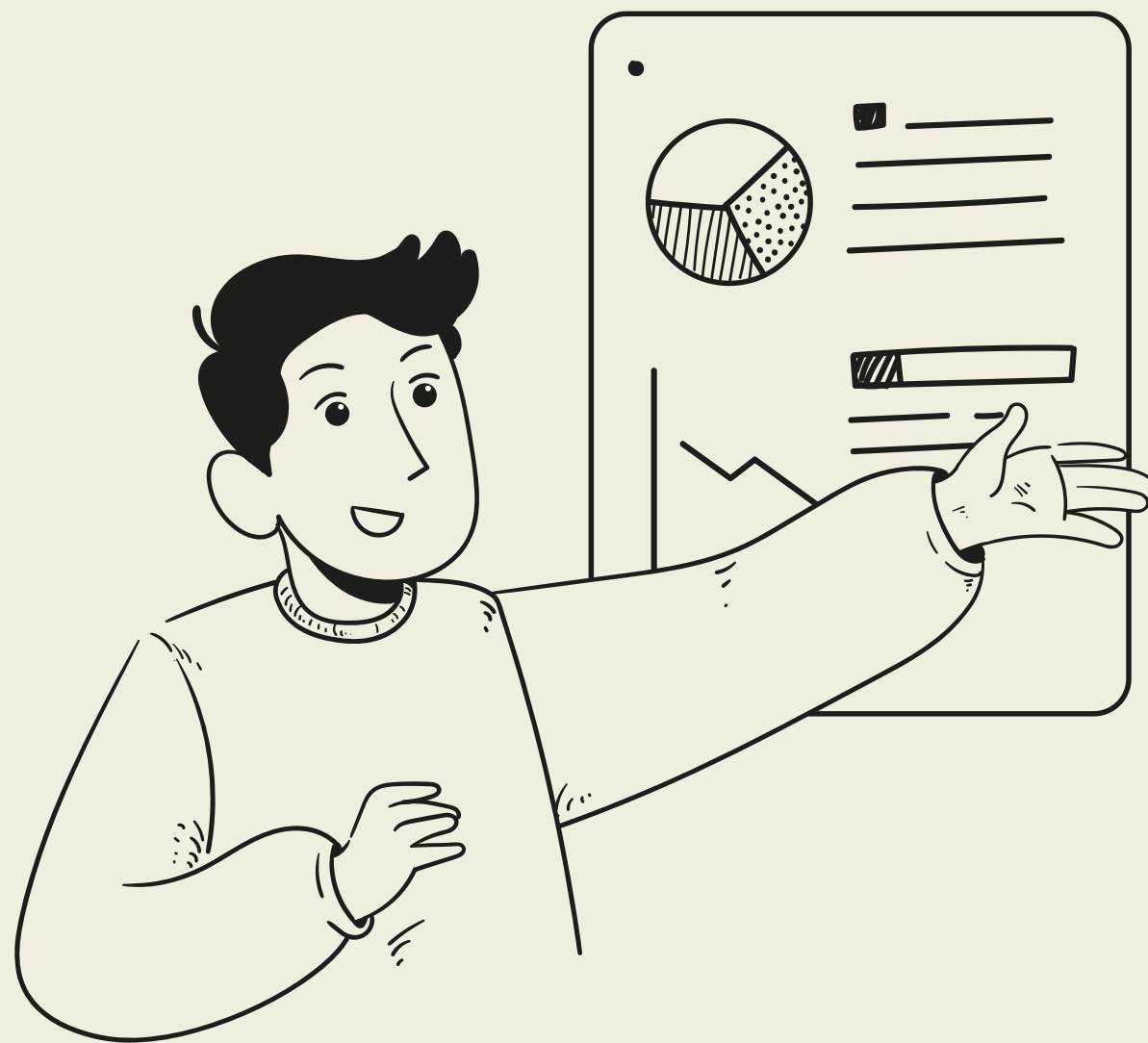
AI

How to design AI agents

thrivemattic.com



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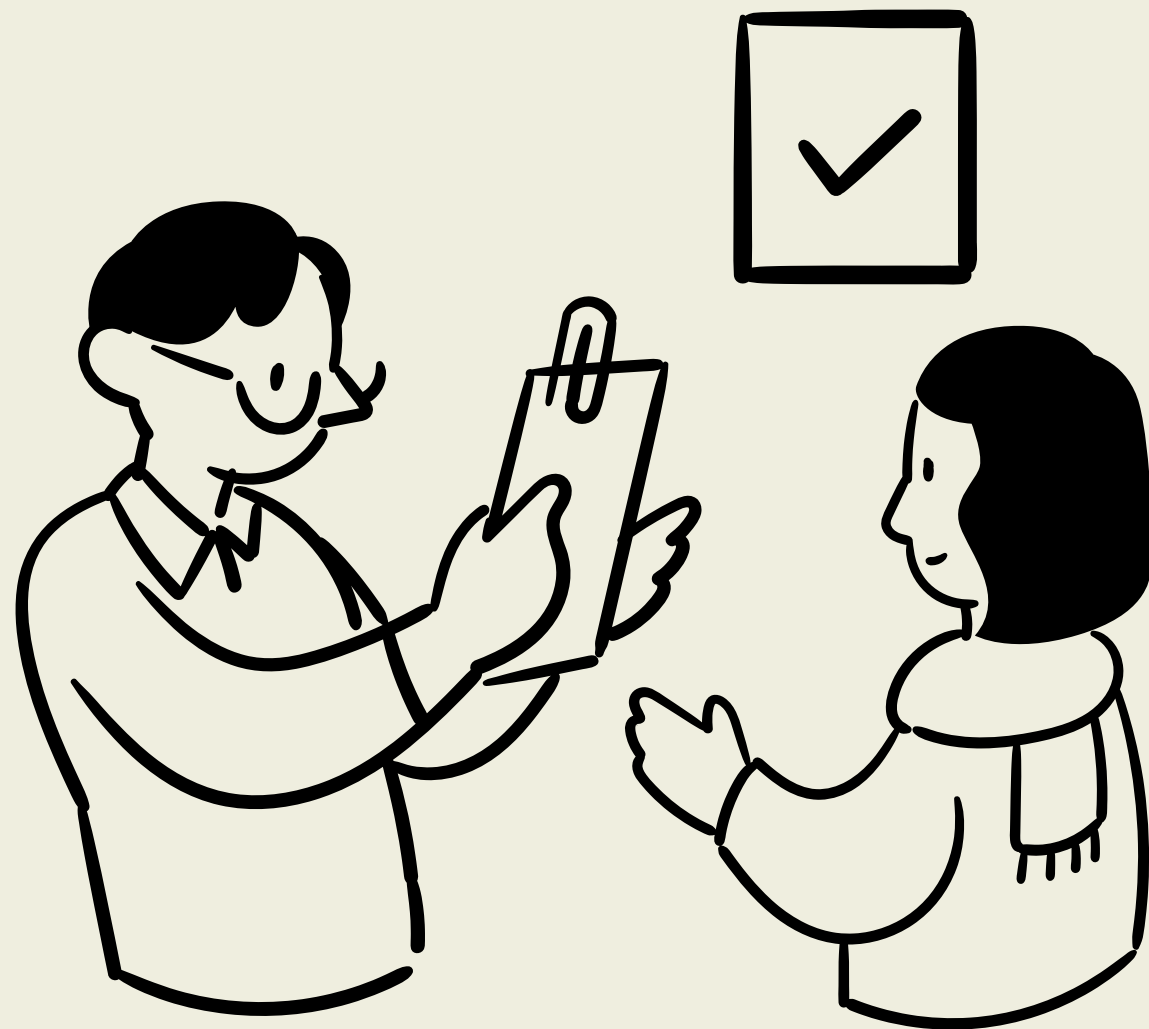
1. Identify the right problem

AI agents can help you automate at scale, but this comes with a trade off: latency (time to execute) and cost (higher token usage). So it is important to identify the right problems to solve with AI agents.



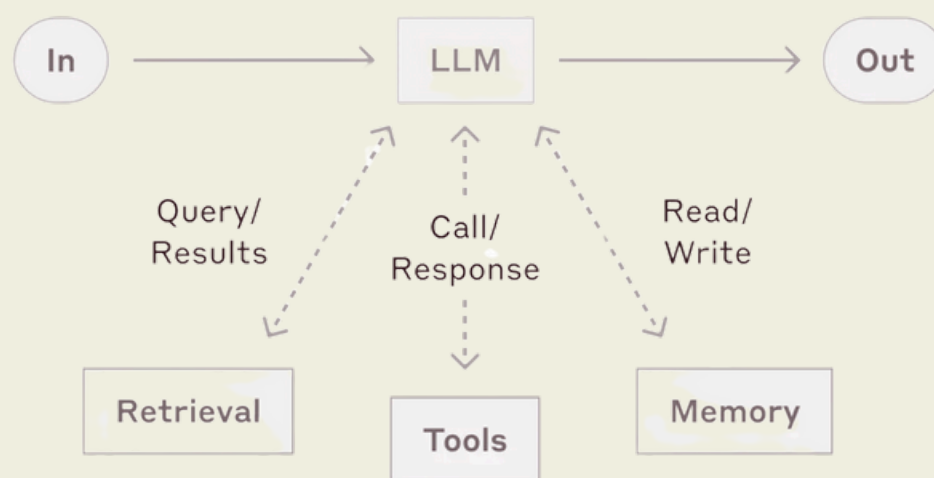
2. Document the workflow

Document the flow of information, decision making stages and the expected outcome for your tasks and projects.



3. Pick the appropriate agent

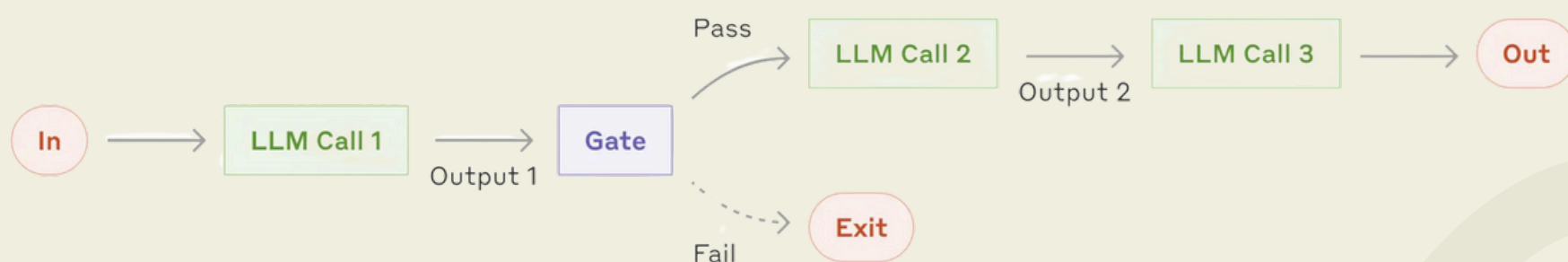
There are different types of AI agents you can build. Often the simplest might be your best option. The type of problem often decides the type of agent you need.



Augmented LLM

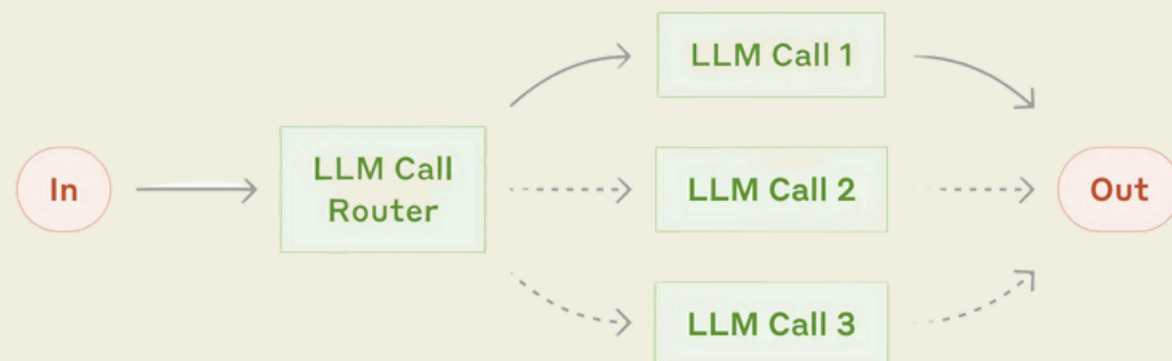
Basic building block of agentic systems.

Think of this as ChatGPT but with access to your CRM or internal wiki.



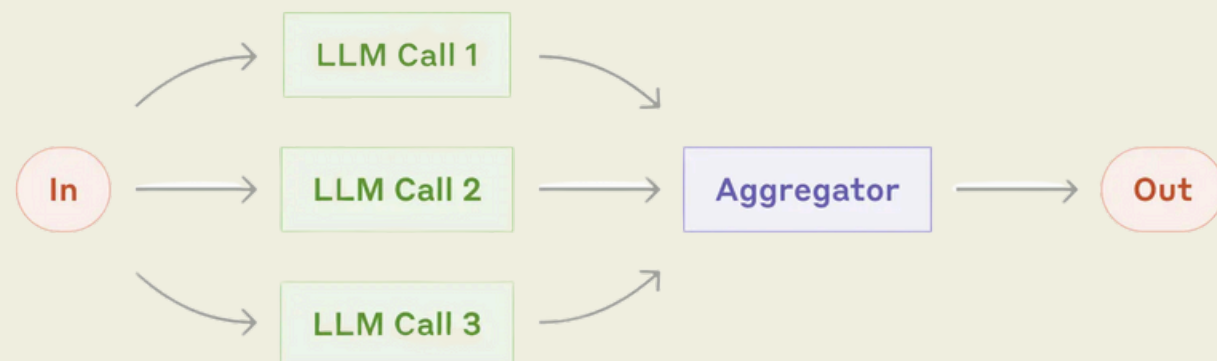
Prompt Chaining Workflow

Do you have a task that can be neatly broken down into sub tasks? The multi-step flow gives you higher accuracy, but takes time to run.



Routing Workflow

If your task can be categorised clearly where each type of task requires a specialised skill, then choose this type of workflow



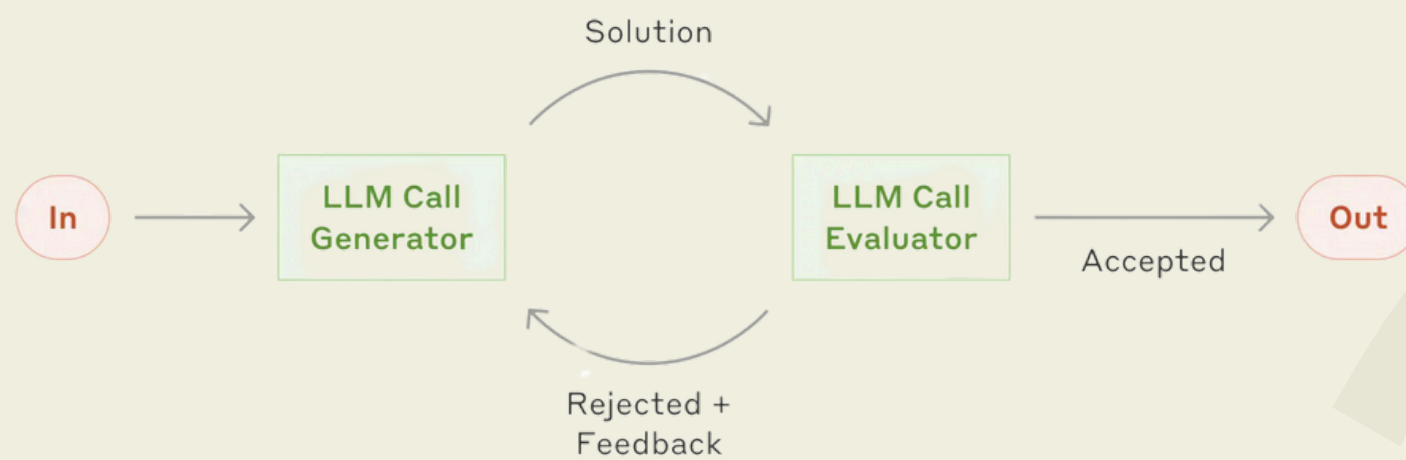
Parallel Workflow

You can get your AI agent to work simultaneously on multiple tasks where the output can be aggregated from all of them. Or the output is based on voting the best result out of all them.



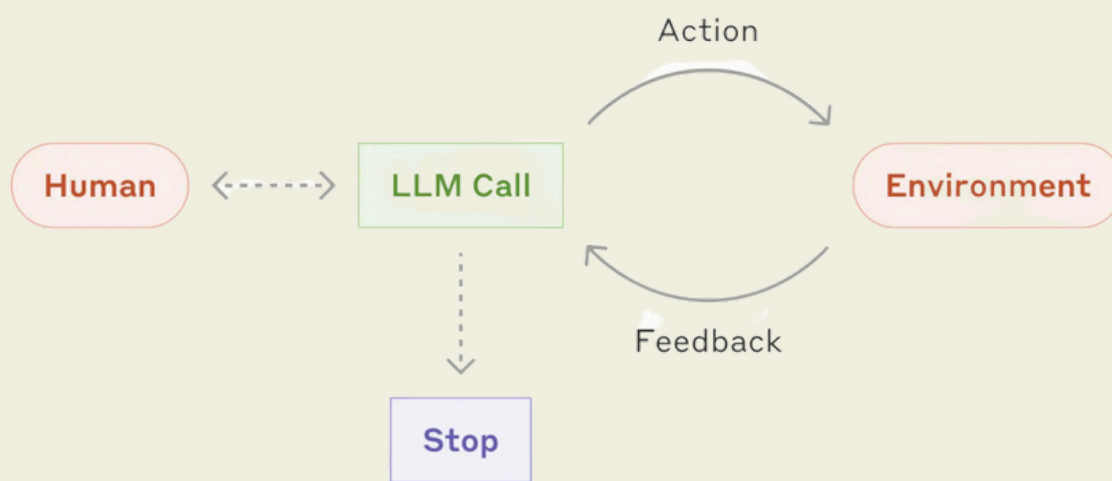
Project Manager Workflow

When your sub tasks can't be predicted, you let the AI (orchestrator) dynamically create them like a project manager.



Iterative Workflow

If you have a clear evaluation criteria for a task, then use AI to iteratively give feedback and refine the input till the desired output is achieved.



Autonomous agent

For open ended problems where you cannot define a workflow, the agent can plan and operate independently, pausing for information or judgement from humans.