











2020/2/18







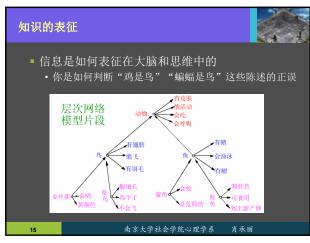
















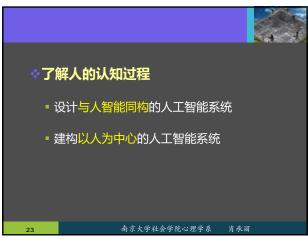
















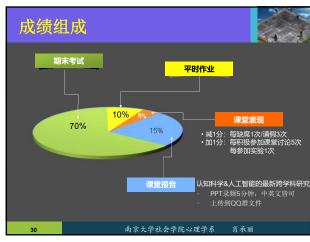






27 28

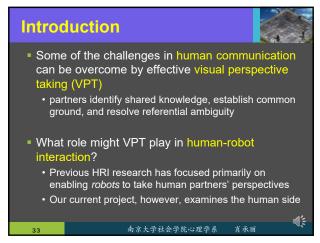


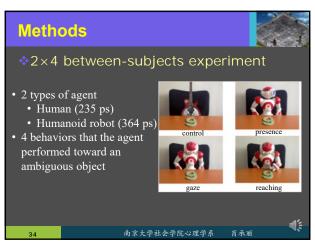


29 30

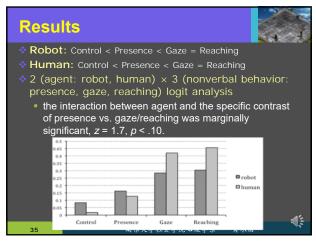








33



\*Overall, robot and human agents triggered VPT in similar ways

\* but a human agent could trigger an even more powerful response in human viewers when showing gaze or reaching behavior, compared with being present

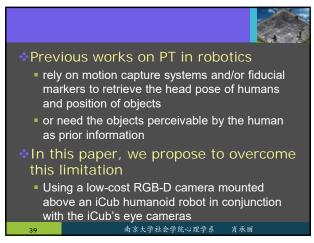
\*One limitation of our study is the use of static photographs...

\*We further plan to explore spontaneous perspective taking using more ecologically valid paradigms ...

35 36



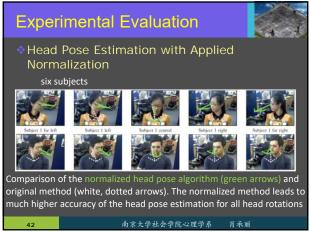






39 40

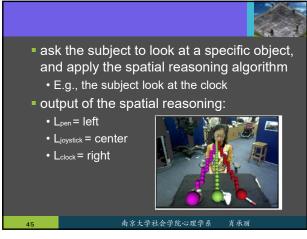


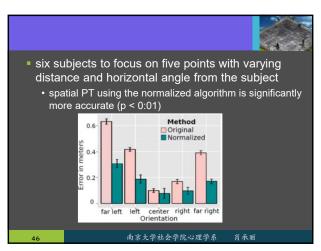


41 42









45 46

\*Our framework would benefit from more accurate gaze estimates by taking the eye movements of the human into account.

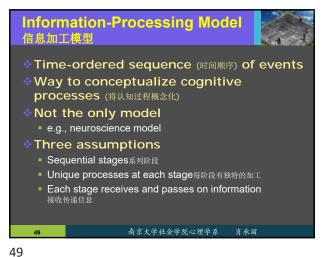
\*Also, the human field of view should be taken into consideration for level 1 PT.

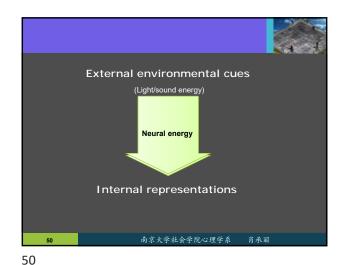
\*we plan to integrate it with a higher-level cognitive system. This will allow an insight to the developmental process of perspective taking, as well as to solve more complex perspective taking tasks.

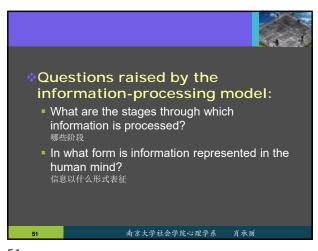
\*Furthermore, we plan to investigate the relationship between joint attention and perspective taking.

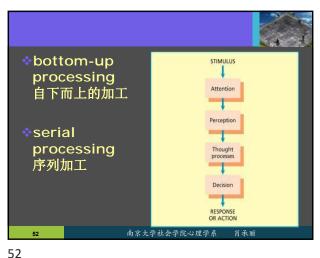


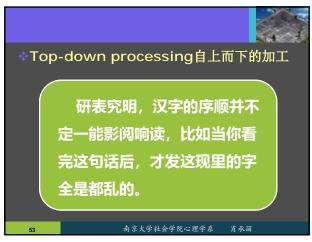
47 48





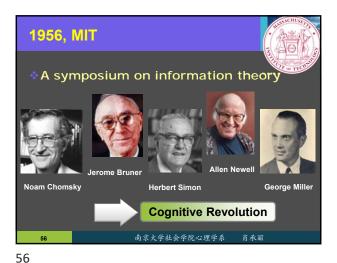


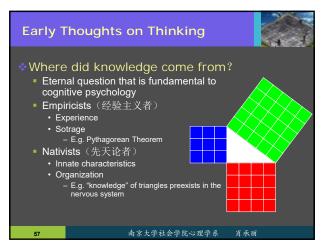


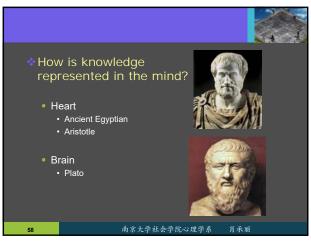






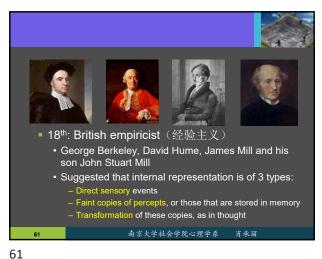




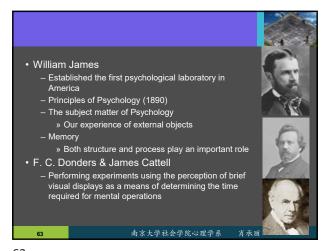






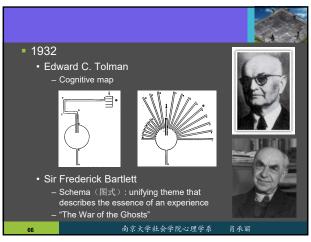


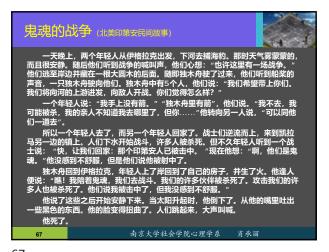


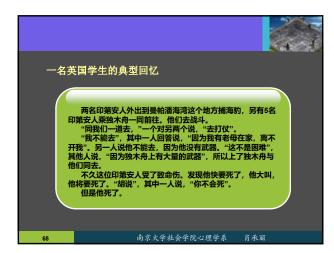
















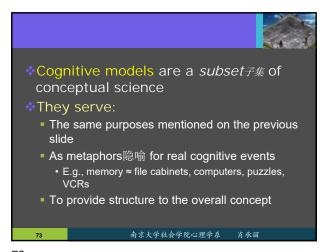
69 70

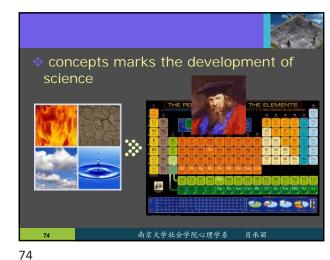




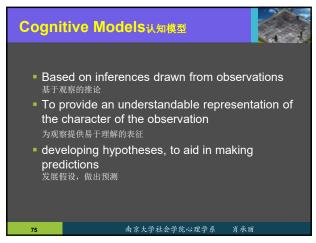
71 72

2020/2/18



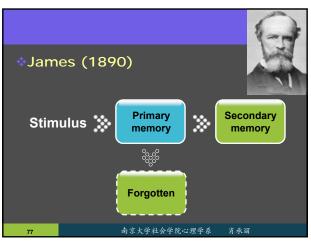


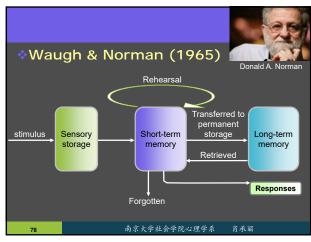
73





75 76





77 78

