- 1. If the person responds positively to the stimulus, is it reasonable to increase the exercise on that basis (by emotionally reading the user's positive responses)? Or should we let the person decide before we begin? (This requires a question like "How many exercises would you like to do today?")
- 2. Can we rank the cognitive exercises in terms of difficulty or usefulness, i.e., after the exercise, a better feeling is assessed in Oliver? (It requires more cognitive exercises and Oliver or questions about feelings before and after the exercises)
- 3. Does Oliver's assessment agree with the answers given by questionnaires? (Questionnaires and Oliver before and after the exercise are needed)
- 4. If the person does not want to exercise, is it good or bad to insist? (Required: sentiment analysis or questionnaire. Are they happier/more satisfied than before they started?)
- 5.Is there a change between the initial opening interaction (greeting) and the closing interaction after performing the cognitive exercises? If so, in a positive or negative way? (This will require a sentiment analysis or questionnaire)
- 6. Can counselling or talk therapy affect mental strength in older people?
- 7. Does empathy improve human-robot interaction
- 8. Can too much cognitive exercise affect the person's interest?
- 9. Is the estimated emotional state of the older person correlated with the outcome of the cognitive exercises?
- 10. Is the attitude to use a verbal interface correlated with the results of the exercise?
- 11. Is confidence in the machine correlated with exercise outcomes?
- 12. Does the result of the cognitive exercises affect the state of mind?
- 13. Does the state of mind change after the cognitive exercises?