

Optimizing Human Learning

Fabrice Popineau¹, Michal Valko² and Jill-Jênn Vie³

¹ LADHAK team, CentraleSupélec/LRI, Orsay, France
fabrice.popineau@lri.fr

² SequeL team, INRIA Lille - Nord Europe, France
michal.valko@inria.fr

³ RIKEN Center for Advanced Intelligence Project (AIP), Tokyo, Japan
vie@jill-jenn.net

Abstract. What should we learn next? In this current era where digital access to knowledge is cheap and user attention is expensive, a number of online applications have been developed for learning. These platforms collect a massive amount of data over various profiles, that can be used to improve learning experience: intelligent tutoring systems can infer what activities worked for different types of students in the past and apply this knowledge to instruct new students. In order to learn effectively and efficiently, the experience should be adaptive: the sequence of activities should be tailored to the abilities and needs of each learner, in order to keep them stimulated and avoid boredom, confusion and drop-out.

Educational research communities have proposed models that predict mistakes and dropout, in order to detect students that need further instruction. There is now a need to design online systems that continuously learn as data flows, and self-assess their strategies when interacting with new learners. These models have been already deployed in online commercial applications (ex. streaming, advertising, social networks) for optimizing interaction, click-through-rate, or profit. Can we use similar methods to enhance the performance of teaching in order to promote lifetime success?

Keywords: adaptive learning, knowledge tracing, spaced repetition, item response theory, student modeling.