

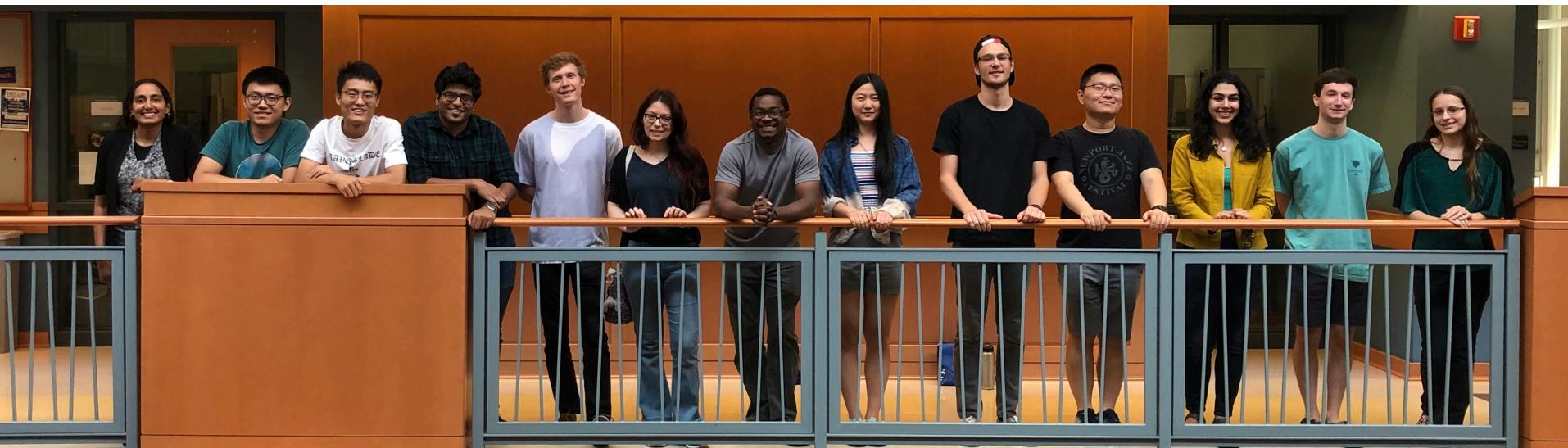
Autism-Inspired AI for Visuospatial and Social Reasoning

Maithilee Kunda

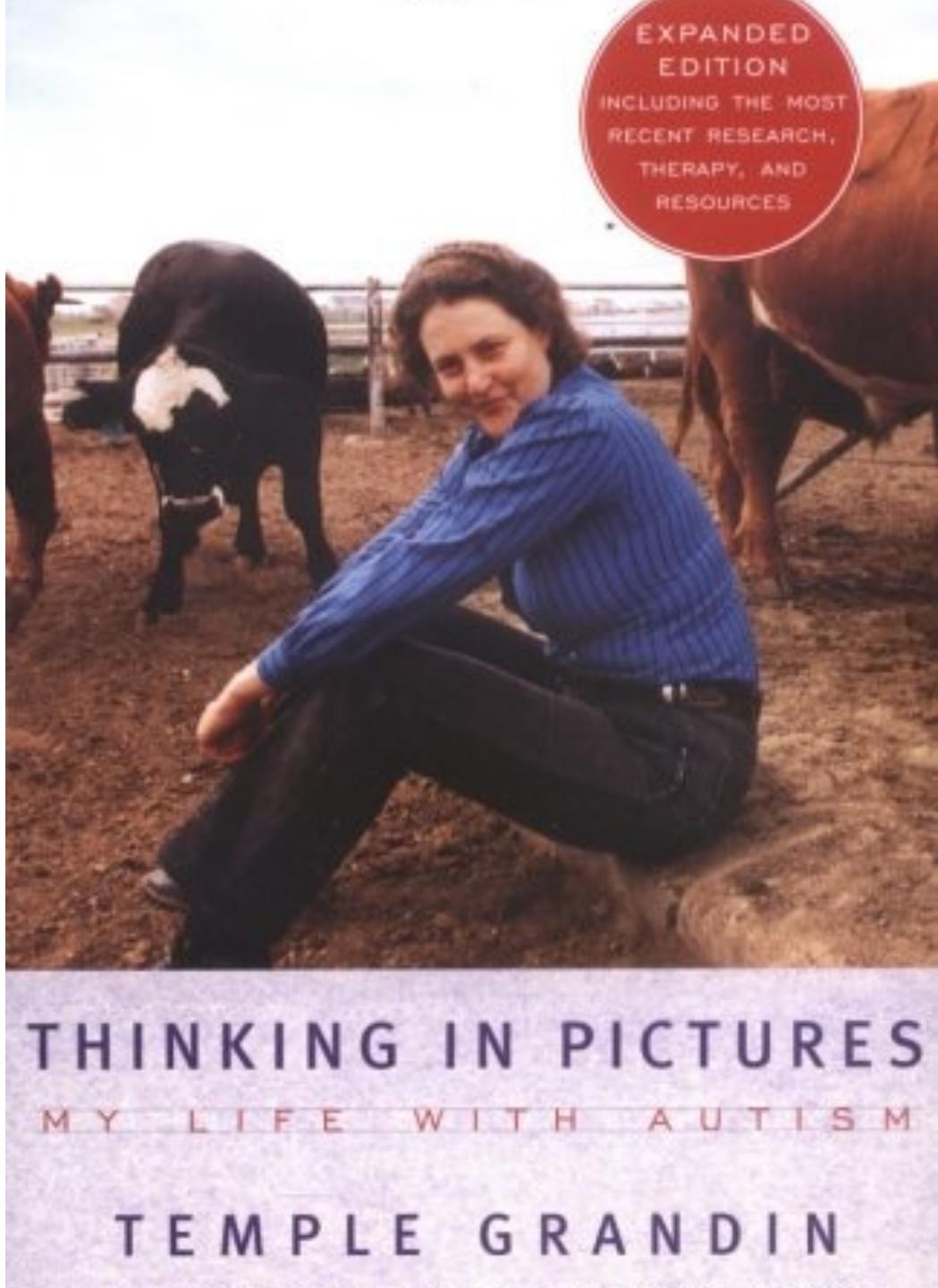
Assistant Professor, EECS, Vanderbilt University

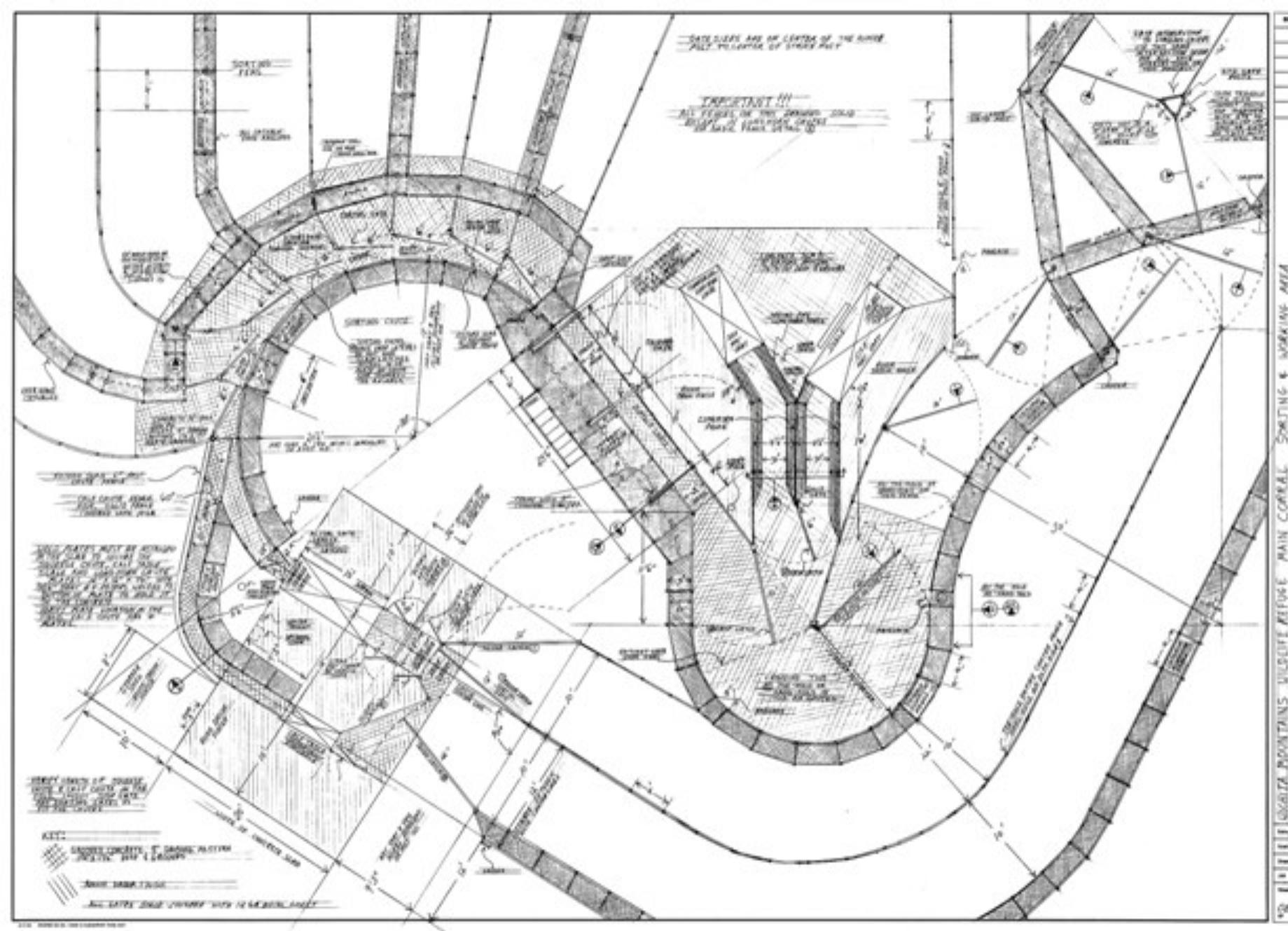
Vanderbilt Frist Center for Autism & Innovation

Artificial Intelligence & Visual Analogical Systems (AIVAS) Lab



My research:
AI inspired by
Temple Grandin
and others on the
autism spectrum





<http://www.grandin.com>



- Q1. What can AI and cognitive science learn by looking at the visuospatial abilities of autistic individuals?**

- Q2. How can AI approaches to social reasoning help autistic individuals improve their everyday social lives?**

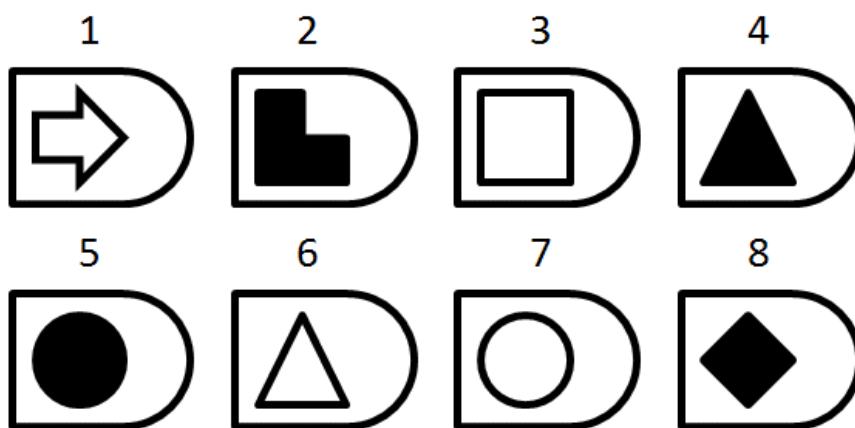
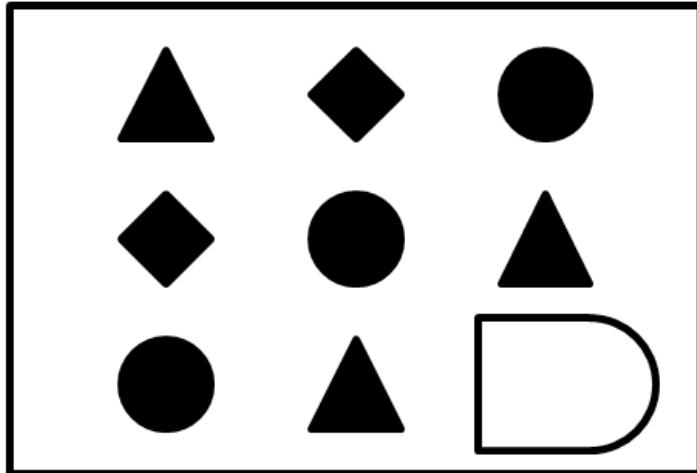
Outline

- **Visuospatial reasoning**
 - An interactive example
 - A recipe
 - Many ways to solve many problems
 - Learning to solve problems
- **Teaching Social Reasoning**
 - Three components of theory of mind
 - Teaching social reasoning the way we teach scientific reasoning

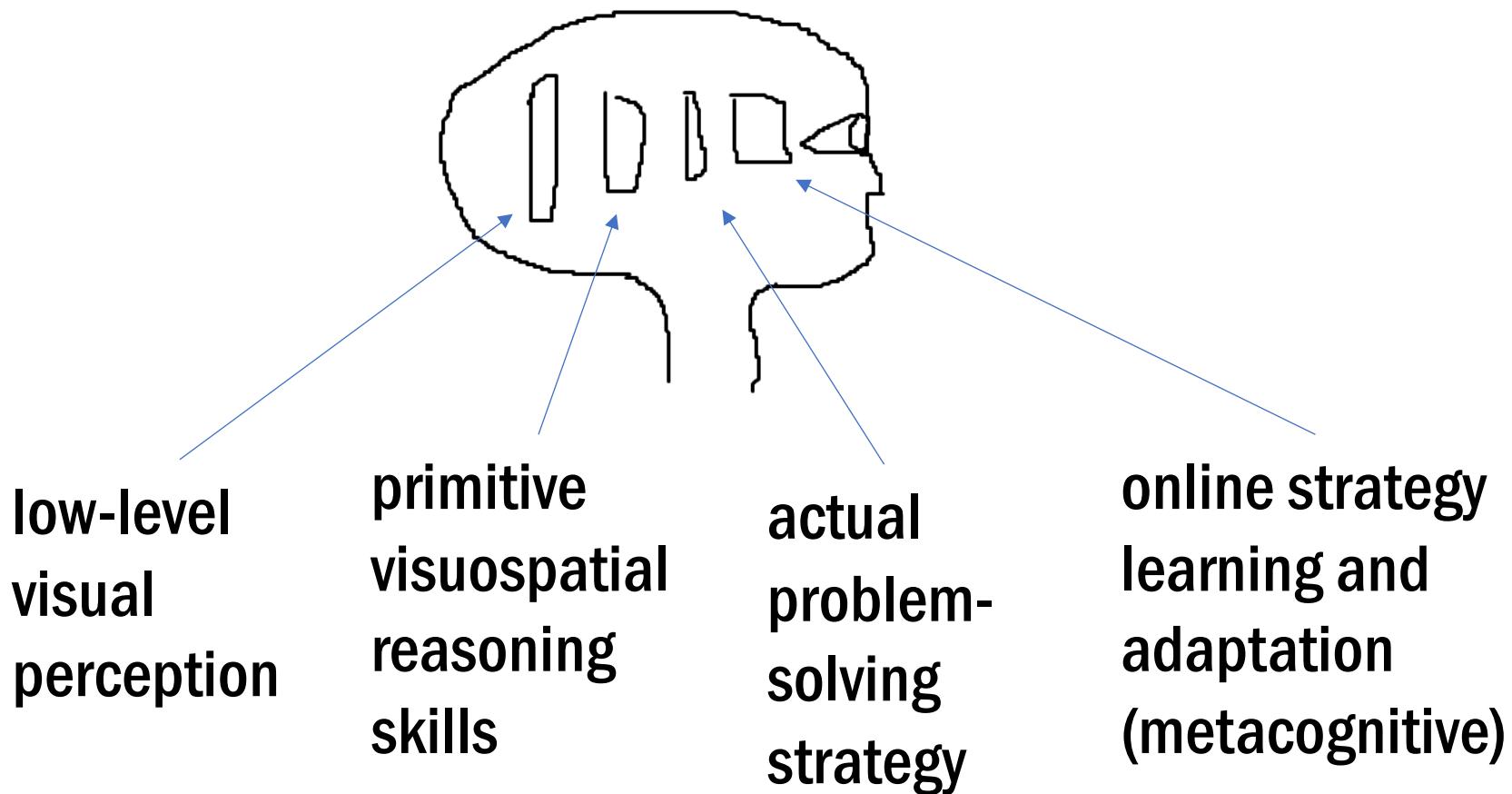
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- How did you know what to do?
- How did you plan your strategy?
- How many other ways could you do what you did?



A recipe for visuospatial reasoning



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A visual imagery-based architecture for visuospatial reasoning



James Ainooson
Ryan Yang
Tianyu Hua

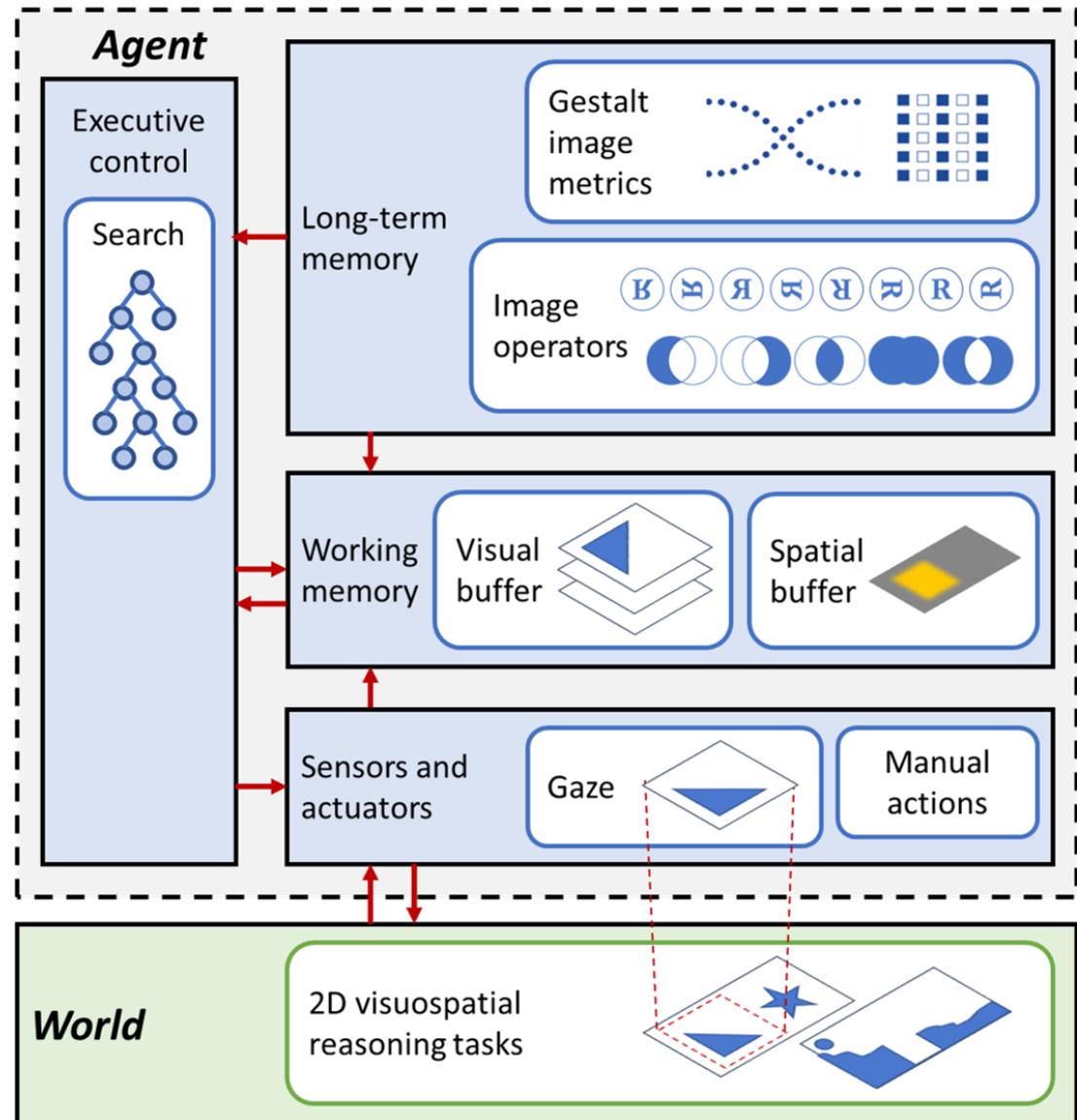


Table 3. General Strategy of our computational models.

Given a RPM problem or sub-problem p :

1. Pick an analogy a , a transformation t and an option O :
 - I. Calculate a score for how good the matrix part of p is under t , abbreviated as PAT score.
 - II. Generate a predicted image using p , a , t and O .
 - III. Calculate a score of how good O is w.r.t the predicted image t score.
 - IV. Calculate a score using the PAT score and the O score as the PATO score.
2. Repeat 1 until we get sufficiently many PATO scores, and return the highest PATO score as the answer.

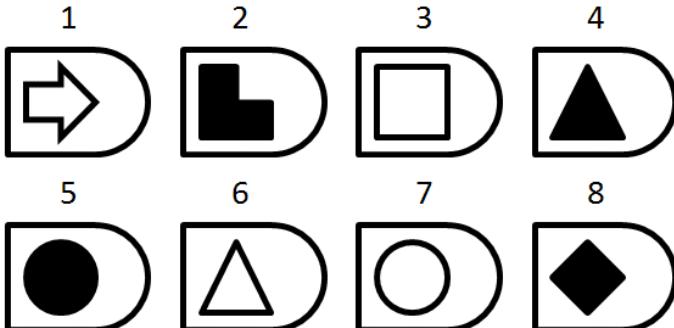
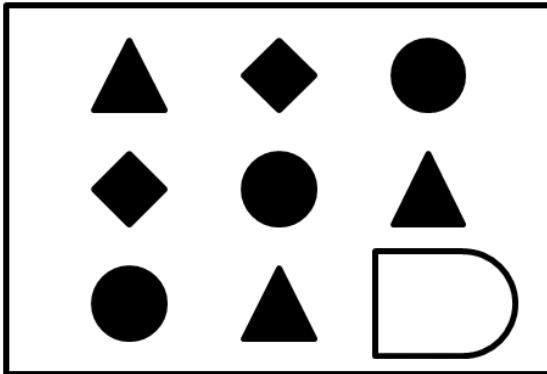


Table 4. Confident Strategy.

- Given a RPM problem or sub-problem p :
1. For each analogy and each transformation:
 - I. Calculate the PAT score
 - II. Let A and T be the analogy and the transformation of the maximum PAT score.
 - III. For each option O :
 - I. Generate a predicted image using p , A , T and O .
 - II. Calculate the PATO score of the predicted image.
 - IV. Return the option with the highest PATO score as the answer.

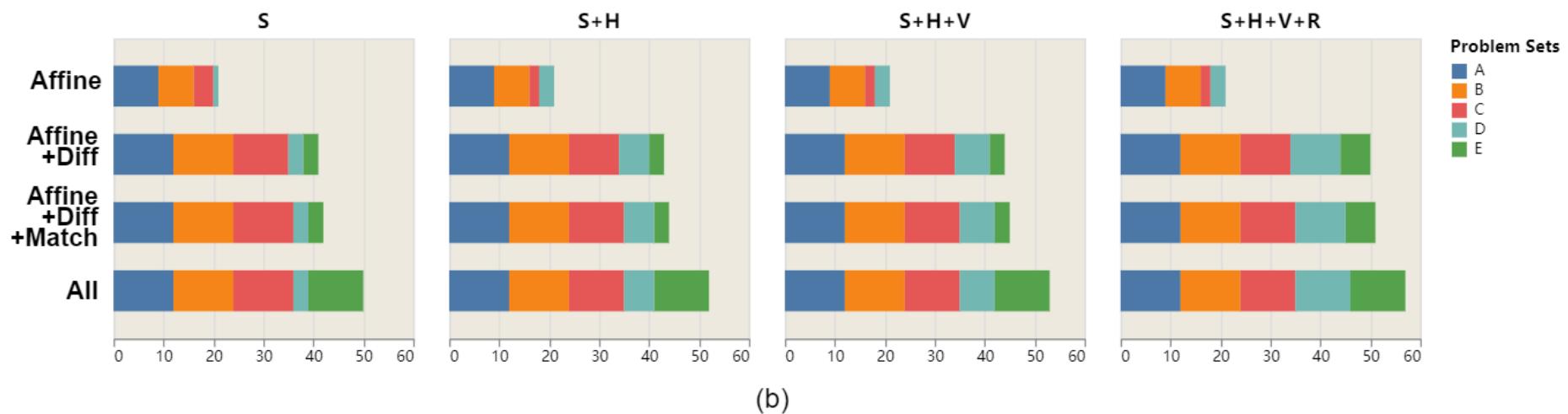
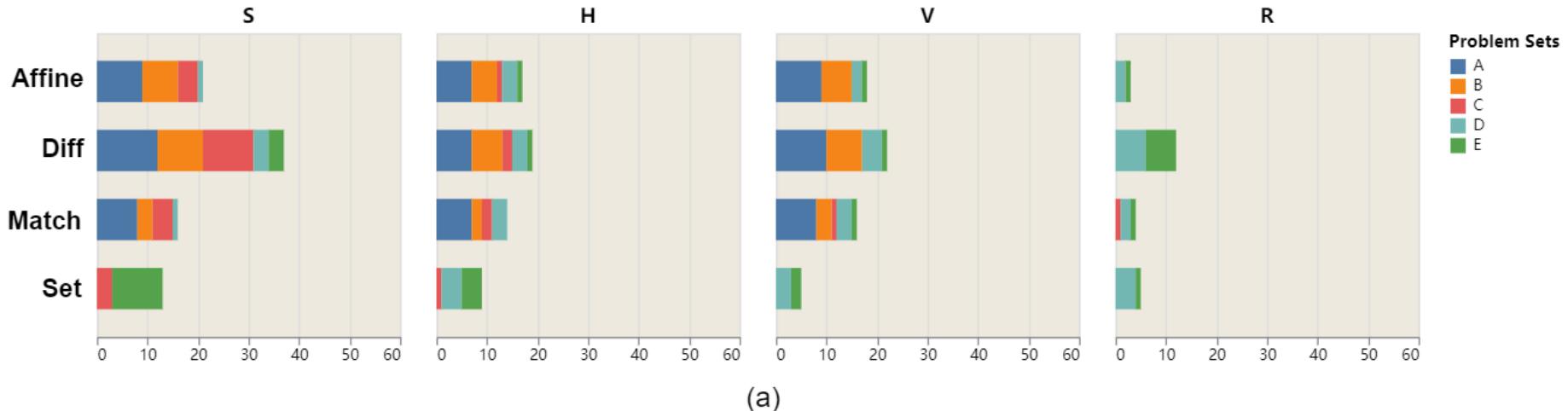
Table 5. Neutral Strategy.

- Given a RPM problem or sub-problem p :
1. For each analogy and each transformation:
 - I. Calculate the PAT score
 2. For each analogy A and each option O :
 - I. Let T_A be the transformation of maximum PAT score of A .
 - II. Generate a predicted image using p , A , T and O .
 - III. Calculate the PATO score of the predicted image.
 3. Return the option with the highest PATO score as the answer.

Table 6. Prudent Strategy.

- Given a RPM problem or sub-problem p :
1. For each analogy A , each transformation T and each option O :
 - I. Calculate the PAT score
 - II. Generate a predicted image using p , A , T and O .
 - III. Calculate the PATO score of the predicted image.
 2. Return the option with the highest PATO score as the answer.

Latest results on the Raven's Standard Progressive Matrices test



Another type of strategy entirely...

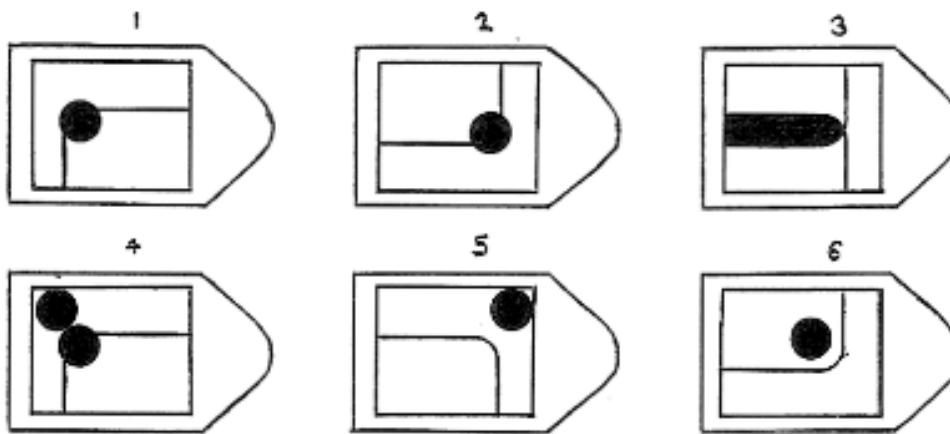
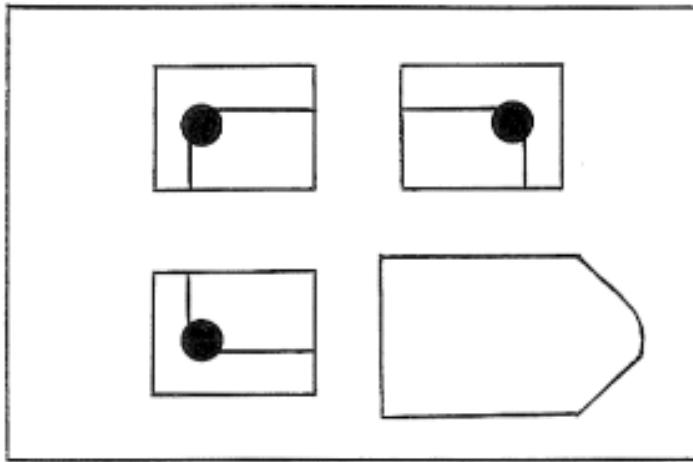
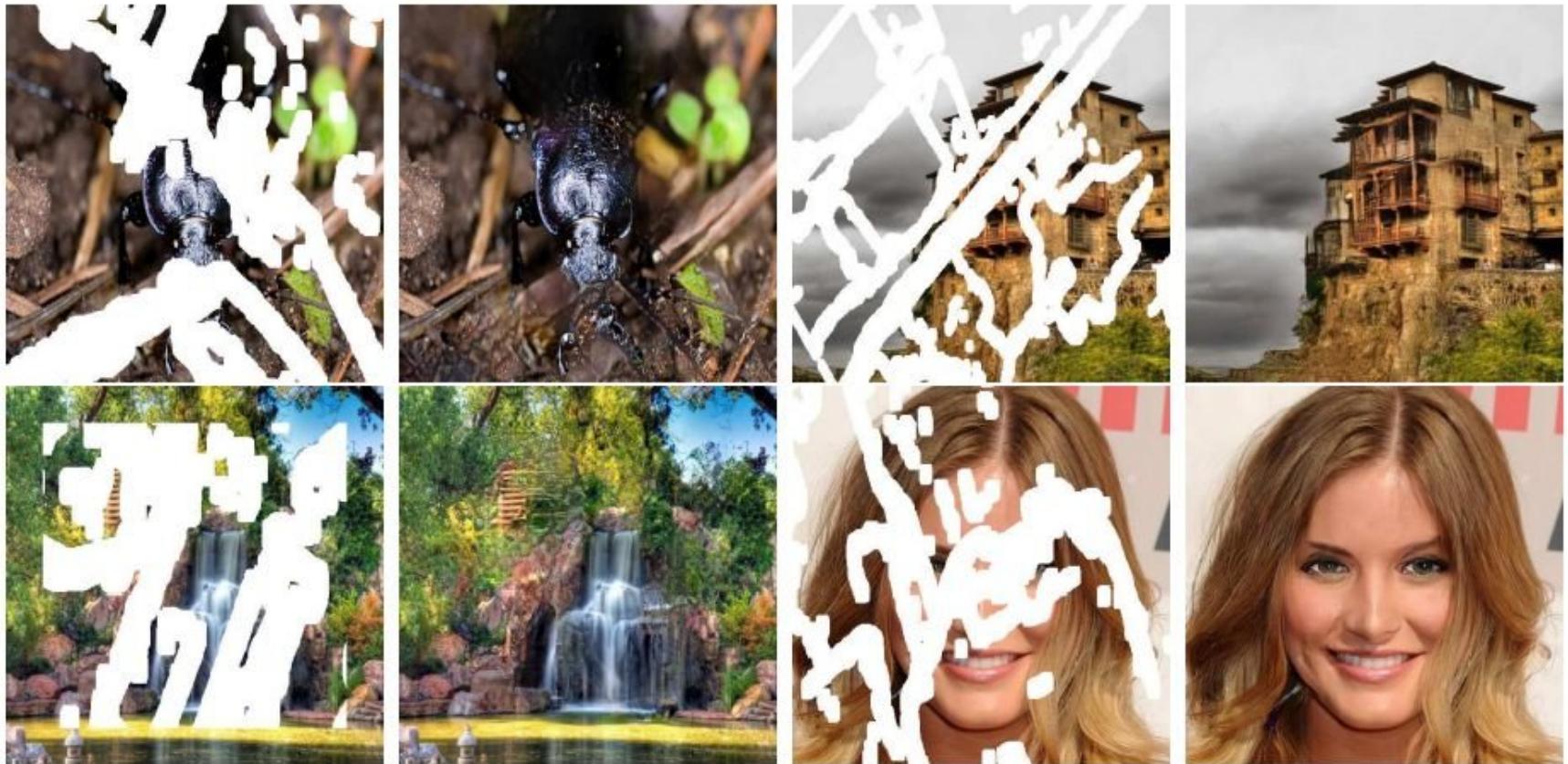
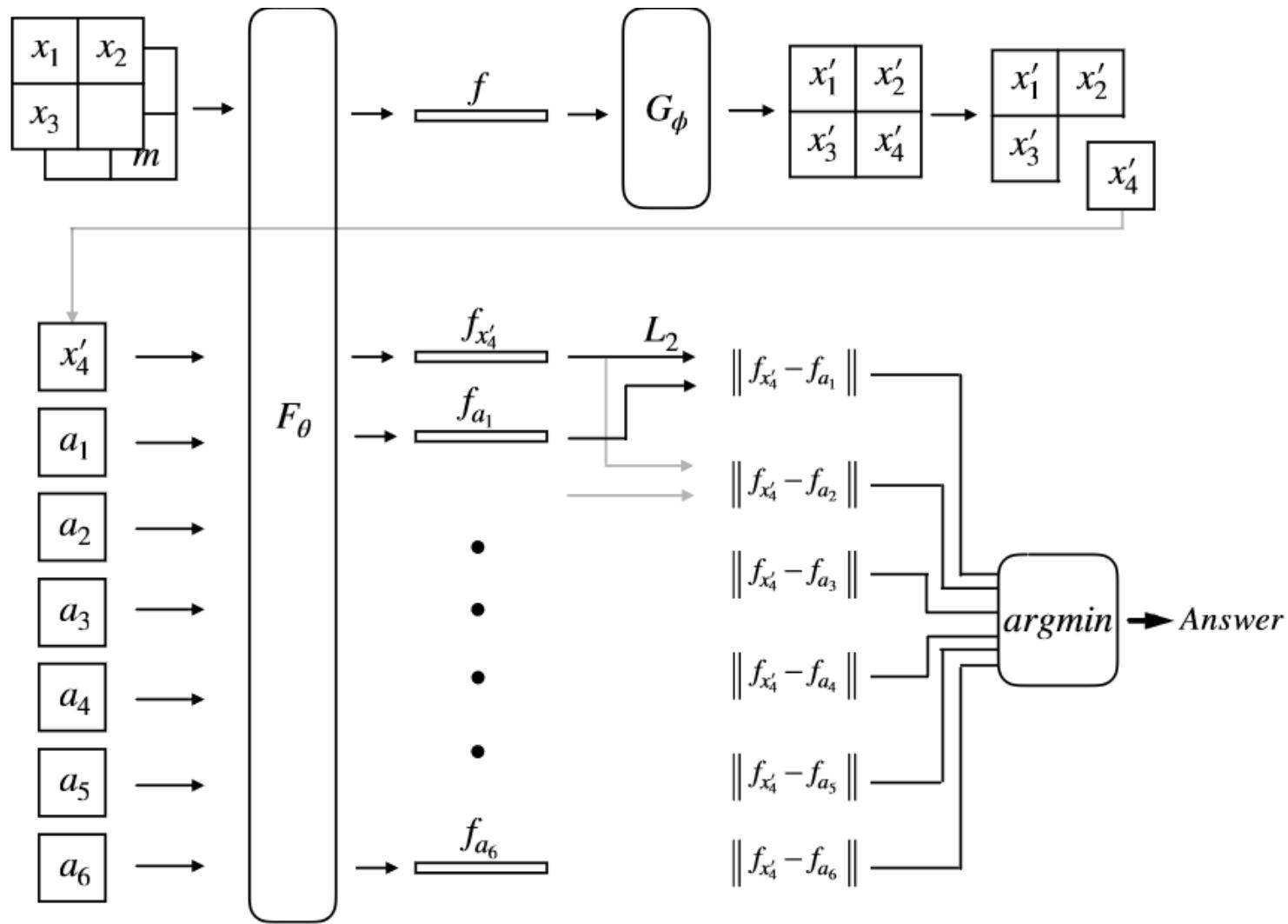


Image Inpainting (Gestalt?)

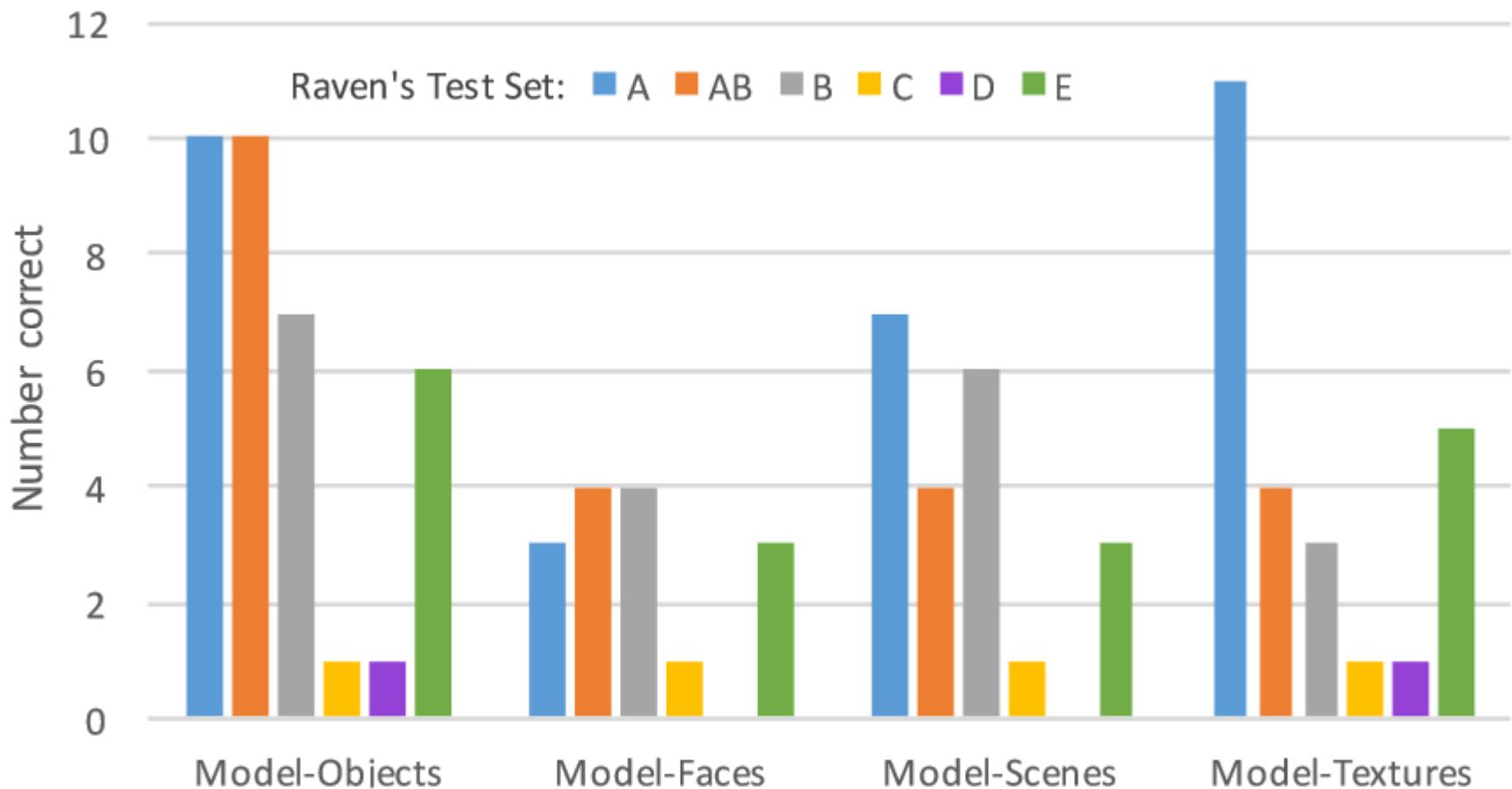


Liu, G., Reda, F. A., Shih, K. J., Wang, T. C., Tao, A., & Catanzaro, B. (2018). Image inpainting for irregular holes using partial convolutions. In *Proceedings of the European Conference on Computer Vision (ECCV)* (pp. 85-100).

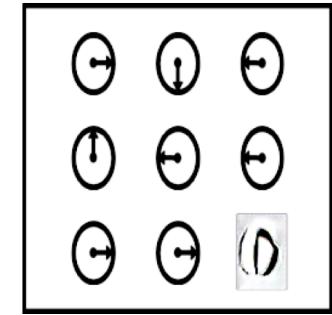
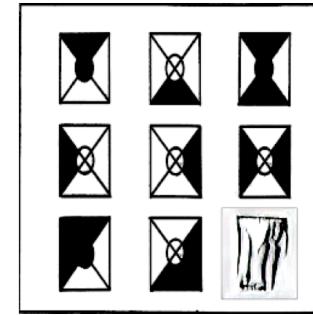
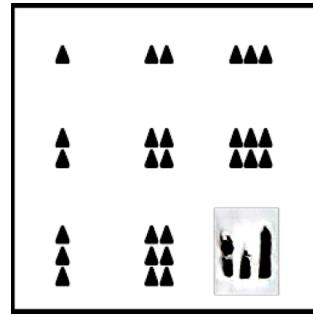
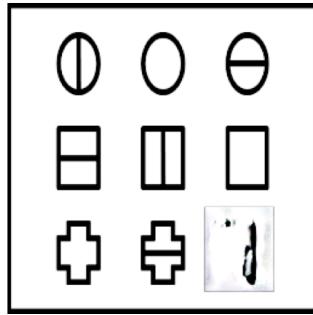
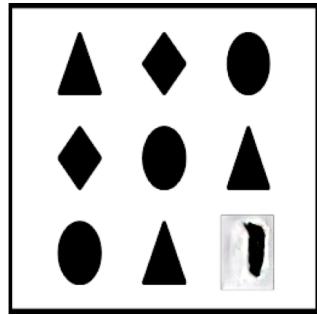
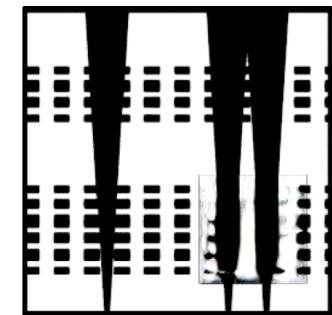
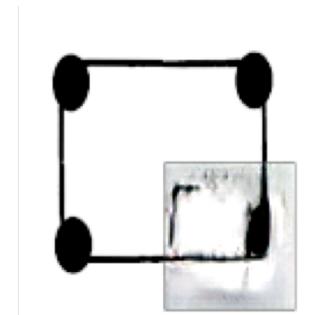
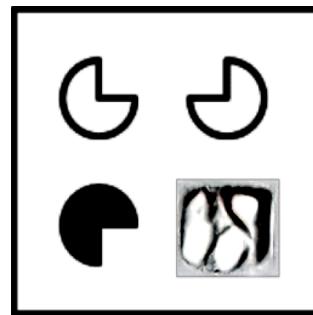
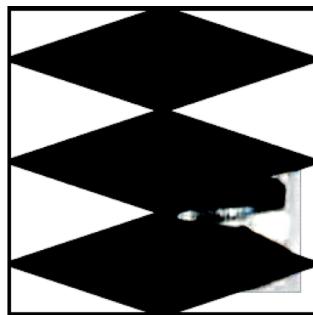
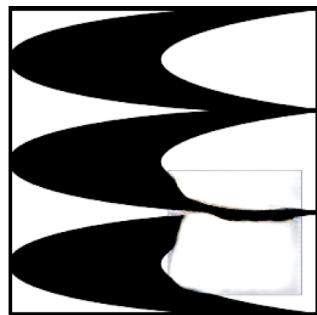
Using an inpainting network to solve Raven's problems



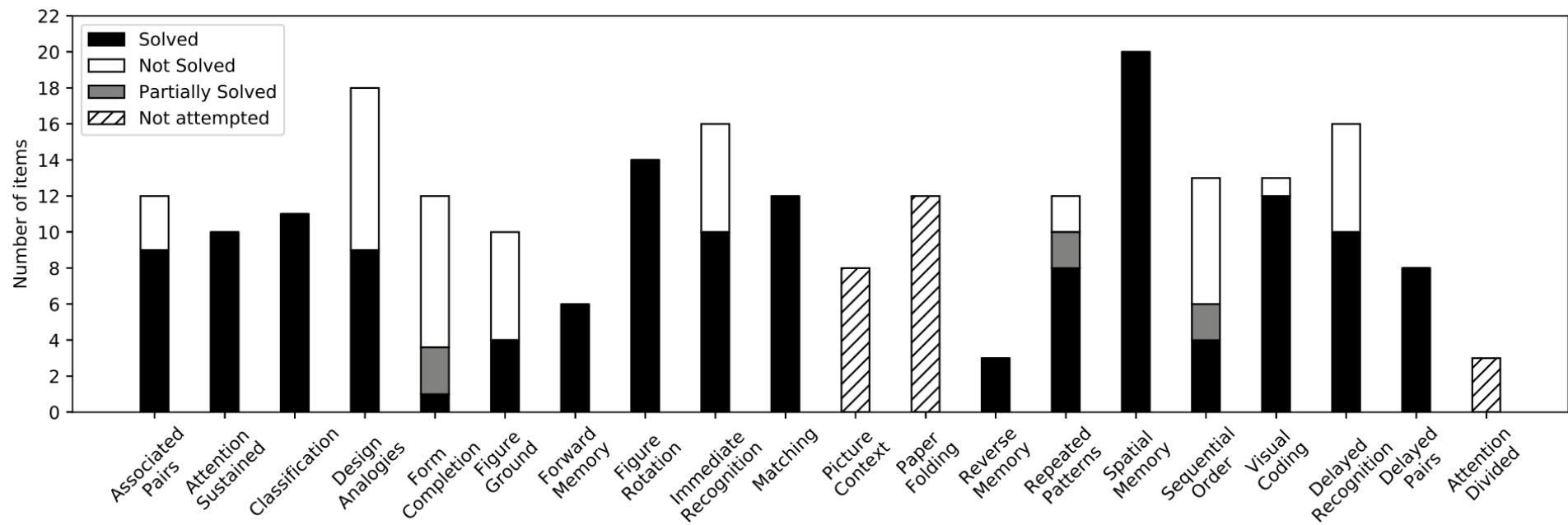
Results on the Colored and Standard Progressive Matrices tests



Inpainting examples



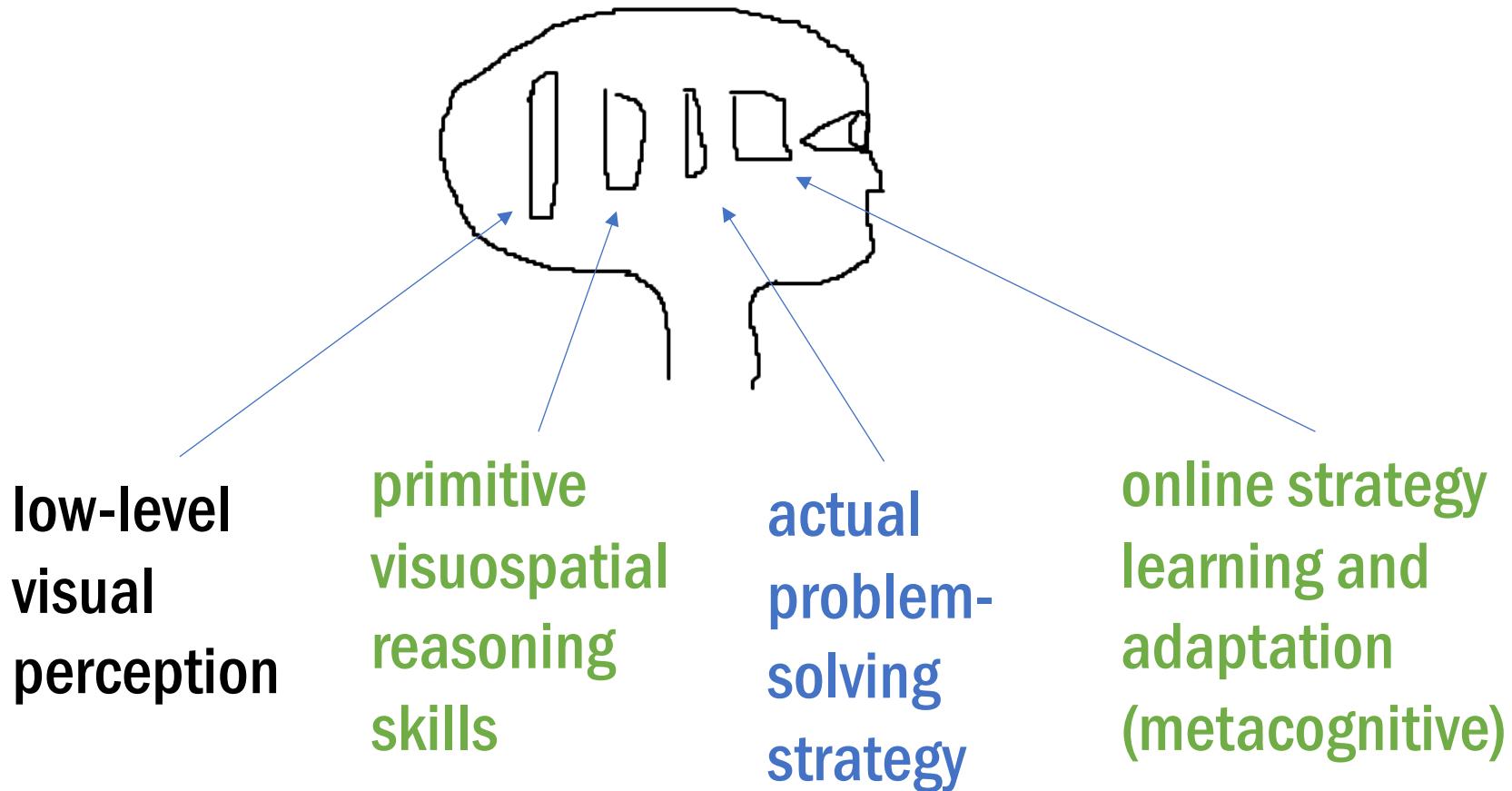
Latest results on the Leiter-R test battery (20 subtests)



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A recipe for visuospatial reasoning



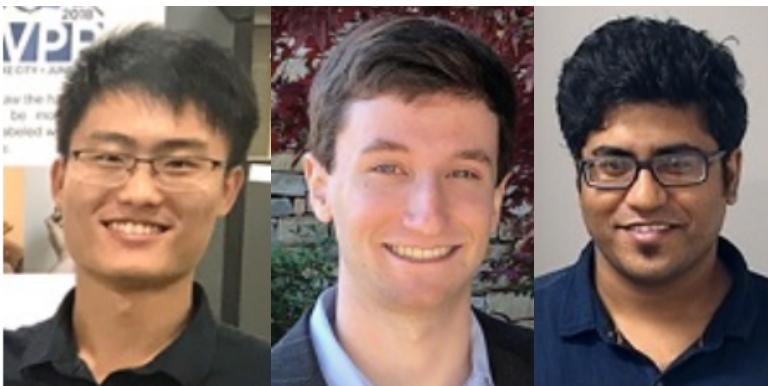
Learning primitive visuospatial reasoning skills from perceptual experience

With collaborator Linda Smith at Indiana University

Infant-view object play as the source of training inputs



Toybox Dataset



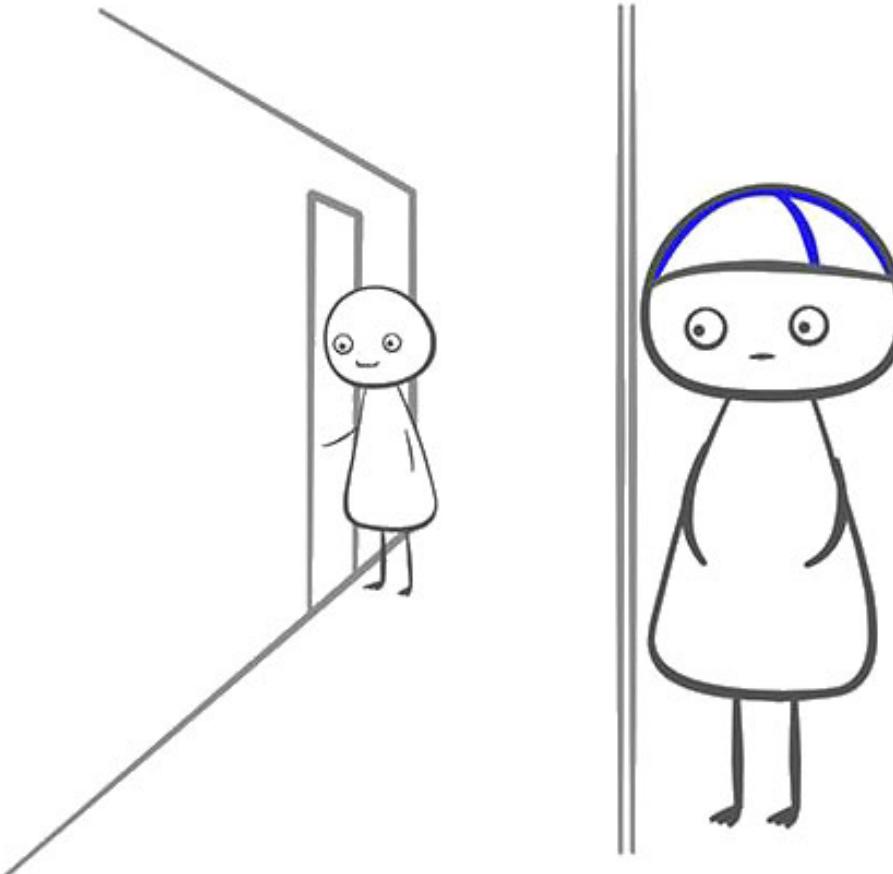
Tengyu Ma
Joel Michelson
Deepayan Sanyal

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FINNISH NIGHTMARES

FINNISHNIGHTMARES.BLOGSPOT.FI
FACEBOOK.COM/FINNISHNIGHTMARES
TWITTER.COM/FINN_MATTI



WHEN YOU WANT TO LEAVE YOUR APARTMENT
BUT YOUR NEIGHBOR IS IN THE HALLWAY

Three components of theory of mind

- Social perception
- Social knowledge
- Social reasoning

How we teach scientific reasoning

Betty's Brain - Teachable Agents Group @ Vanderbilt University

The screenshot shows the Betty's Brain software interface. On the left, there is a toolbar with icons for Pointer, Teach Concept, Teach Link, Edit, Delete, and Erase Colors. Below the toolbar is a portrait of a man named Mr. Davis. A dialog box titled "Ask a Question" is open, asking: "What is the question? If garbage and landfills decrease, what happens to sea ice?". At the bottom of the screen is a "Talk Log" window containing a list of student questions and their responses.

Diagram (Top Right): A causal loop diagram illustrating environmental feedback loops. It includes nodes for vehicle use, burned fossil fuels, carbon dioxide, vegetation, methane, heat reflected to the earth, deforestation, ocean levels, global temperature, and sea ice. Arrows indicate relationships like "makes (+)" from vehicle use to burned fossil fuels, "increases (+)" from methane to heat reflected to the earth, and "melts (-)" from global temperature to sea ice.

Ask a Question Dialog (Bottom Left):

What is the question?
If garbage and landfills decrease, what happens to sea ice?

OK Cancel

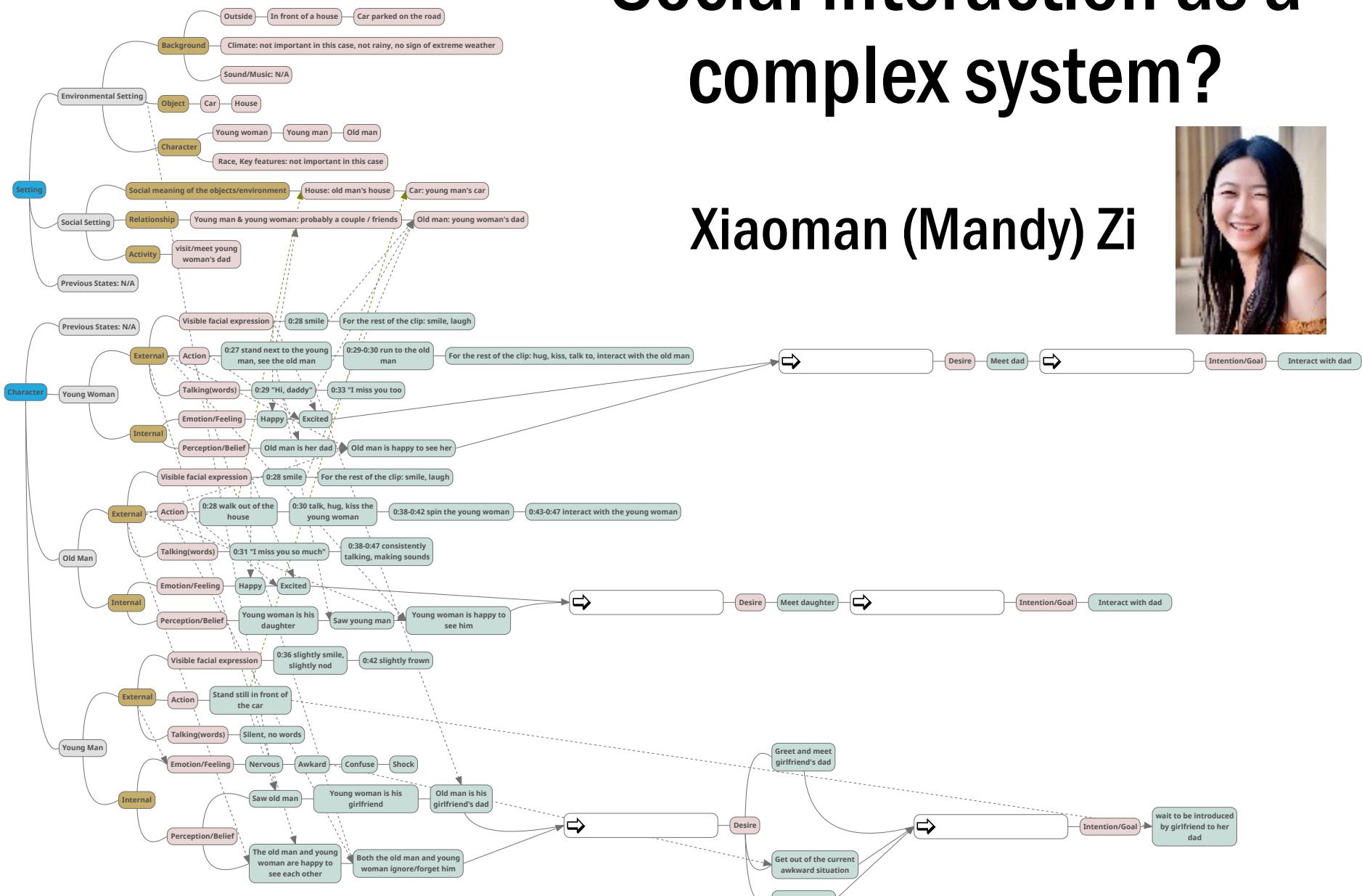
Talk Log (Bottom):

Question	Response	Action
If deforestation increases, what happens to ocean levels?	increase	Re-ask question
If vehicle use increases, what happens to ocean levels?	increase	Re-ask question
If burned fossil fuels increase, what happens to vegetation?	unknown	Re-ask question
If global temperature increases, what happens to heat reflected to the earth?	unknown	Re-ask question
If global temperature increases, what happens to vegetation?	unknown	Re--ask question
If sea ice increases, what happens to absorbed heat energy?	unknown	Re-ask question

Social interaction as a complex system?

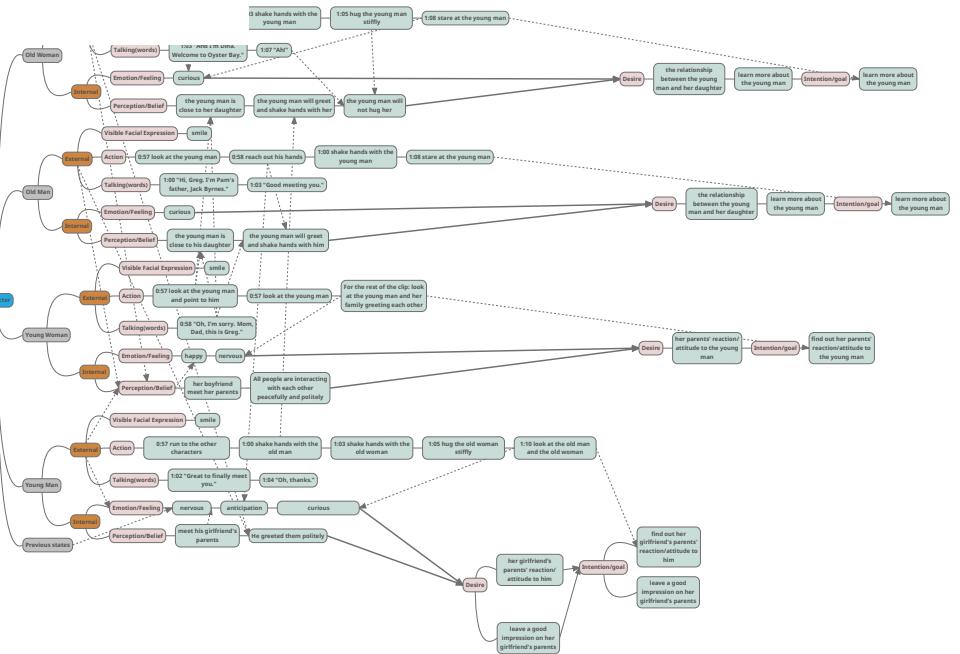
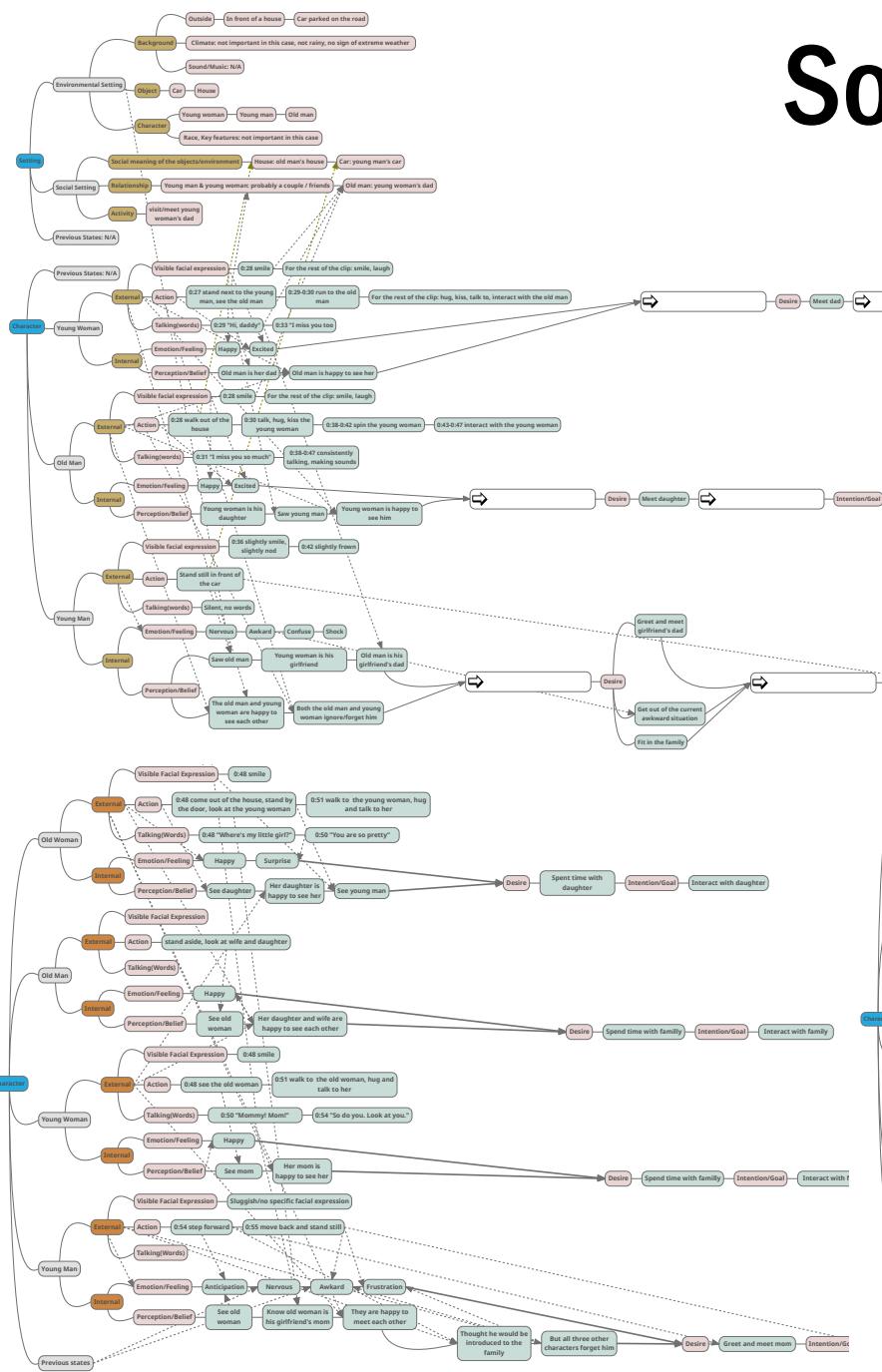


Xiaoman (Mandy) Zi



Social interaction as a complex system?

Xiaoman (Mandy) Zi



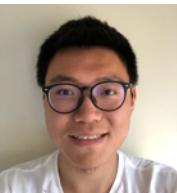


Film Detective

Helping kids learn to decode social scenarios through a film-based game



Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science



Artificial Intelligence and Visual Analogical Systems

Maithilee Kunda, PI (Assistant Professor of CS)

Roxanne Rashedi (postdoctoral fellow, PhD in Education)

Shiyao Li (MS in Data Science, 2021)

Phil Chen (MS in CS, 2019)

Mandy Zi (BS in CS, 2020)

Christine Kim (BS in CS and Cognitive Studies, 2020)

Open-Ended Learning Environments

Gautam Biswas, Co-PI (Professor of CS)

Marian Rushdy (research engineer)

Shitanshu Mishra (postdoctoral fellow, PhD in CS)

Vanderbilt Kennedy Center



Treatment and Research Institute for Autism Spectrum Disorders (TRIAD)

Zachary Warren, Co-PI (Professor of Pediatrics, Psychiatry & Behavioral Sci., and Special Ed.; TRIAD Executive Director)

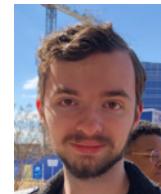
Pablo Juarez, Co-PI (Senior Associate of Pediatrics, Psychiatry & Behavioral Sci., and Special Ed.; TRIAD Director)

Amy Kinsman (TRIAD Educational Consultant)

Amy Swanson (TRIAD Project Manager)

Nicole Bardett (TRIAD Project Coordinator)

Department of English



Creative Writing Programs

Morgan Elrod-Erickson (BA in English and Chemistry, 2022)

Bryan Hollis (BA in Cinema & Media Arts, and English, 2021)

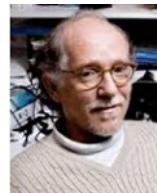
Chris Ketchum (MFA, Creative Writing)

Data Science Institute



Ben Lane (research scientist)

Qualitative Research Core



David Schlundt (Associate Professor of Psychology)

Kemberlee Bonnet (Research Coordinator)

Rebecca Schulte (BS in Psychology, 2020)

Film Detective Team & Collaborators



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- Q2. How can AI approaches to social reasoning help autistic individuals improve their everyday social lives?**

**“The world needs
all kinds of minds.”**

- Temple Grandin

