Individual vs. Joint Perception:

UCLA

a Pragmatic Model of Pointing as Communicative Smithian Helping

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Results

Fully observable

Baseline

Experiment 1 Relevancy calculation in pointing

Motivation: pointing triggers richer inferences of observations

Hunting: when someone points to an observation to you, you are more likely to think its caused by your target.





Individual: caused by wind.

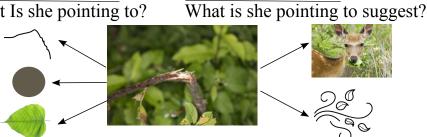
Joint: caused by target.

Goal: model pointing as foundation of human intelligent visual communication

Challenge: pointing is indirect and overloaded

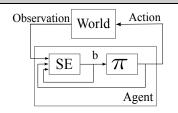
Overloadedness: What Is she pointing to?

Indirectness:



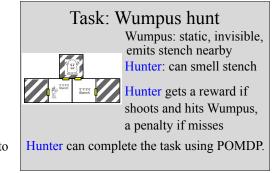
Our model should be able to interpret from possible meanings.

Individual perception model: POMDP



1. Bayesian update of belief (b) based on observation

2. Use belief to derive a policy (\vec{n}) to maximize expected utility (V)



Assumption: Pointing must be Relevant

The signaler and the receiver should have the mutual assumption: pointing should provide information with high relevancy.

If the hunter thinks the branch is broken by a wind,



The branch being broken by the target is of high relevancy to the situation. ✓



The branch being broken by a wind is of low relevancy to the situation.

The pointing must indicate that the branch is broken by the target.

Smithian coordination of beliefs

Relevancy of Receiver's belief *b* and Signaler's belief *s*

$$R(b,s) = V^*(s) - V_{\pi(b)}(s)$$

$$= V^*(s) - V_{\pi(b)}(s)$$

$$= V^*(s) - V_{\pi(b)}(s)$$

$$= V^*(s)$$

$$= V^*(s) - V_{\pi(b)}(s)$$

$$= V^*(s)$$

$$= V^*(s) - V_{\pi(b)}(s)$$

$$= V^*(s)$$

$$= V$$

Use Receiver's belief *b* to predict action, then use Signaler's knowledge *s* to evaluate the action

The name comes from Adam Smith's discussion of empathy: you should feel bad for a mentally deficient person, even he though cannot feel it



Smithian coordination of mind is extended to Paternalistic helping: Provide what I think is good to you, not what you want

receiver's action using

receiver's belief

Smithian value of information

$$|SVI(u) = V_{\pi(b'(u))}(s) - V_{\pi(b)}(s)|$$

Signaler evaluates Receiver's belief change, then calculate how much a pointing signal can help

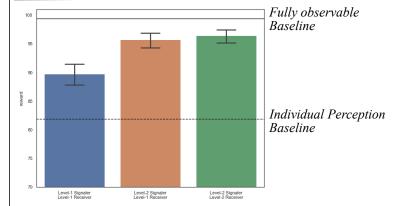
Relevancy as utility

$$P_{Sig}(u|s) \propto \exp\{\alpha SVI(u)\}$$
$$P_{Rec}(s|u) \propto P_{Sig}(u|s)P(s)$$

SVI is the utility of pointing. We can use RSA to model the generation and interpretation of pointing.

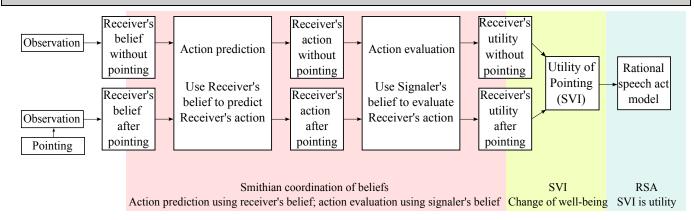
Smithian model of pointing improves performance, suggesting the power of pointing comes from inference on relevancy.

Experiment 2 Recursion level



- Even shallow recursion can improve performance.
- Deeper recursion can further improve performance.

Joint perception model:Smithian pointing model



Connection to POMDP

- Receiver's belief update without pointing is calculated by POMDP
- Receiver's action is predicted by the signaler using a POMDP solver on receiver's belief

Connection to RSA

- Relevancy calculated using Smithian coordination of beliefs is independent of RSA
- The Smithian value of information can be used as utility function of the pointing signal in RSA

to observat

Experiment 1: Relevancy

Experiment

Helper knows

the location of

- Individual perception
- Use POMDP model

 Joint perception
- Use Smithian pointing model

 Double observation

 Give hunter another observation

Control information received Experiment 2: Recursion Use Smithian pointing model Manipulate level of recursion

- Level-1 signaler. Level-1 receiver
- Level-2 signaler, Level-2 receiver
- Level-2 signaler, Level-1 receiver

Conclusion

Relevancy model of pointing

- We provide a model in pointing using Smithian definition of **relevancy**.
- Relevancy calculation enables **overloaded**, **indirect** and **impromptu** visual communication like pointing, without a pre-defined codebook.

Smithian coordination of beliefs

• The signaler should use the receiver's belief to predict receiver's actions, and her own mind to evaluate actions