

# Intelligent Tutoring System(ITS)

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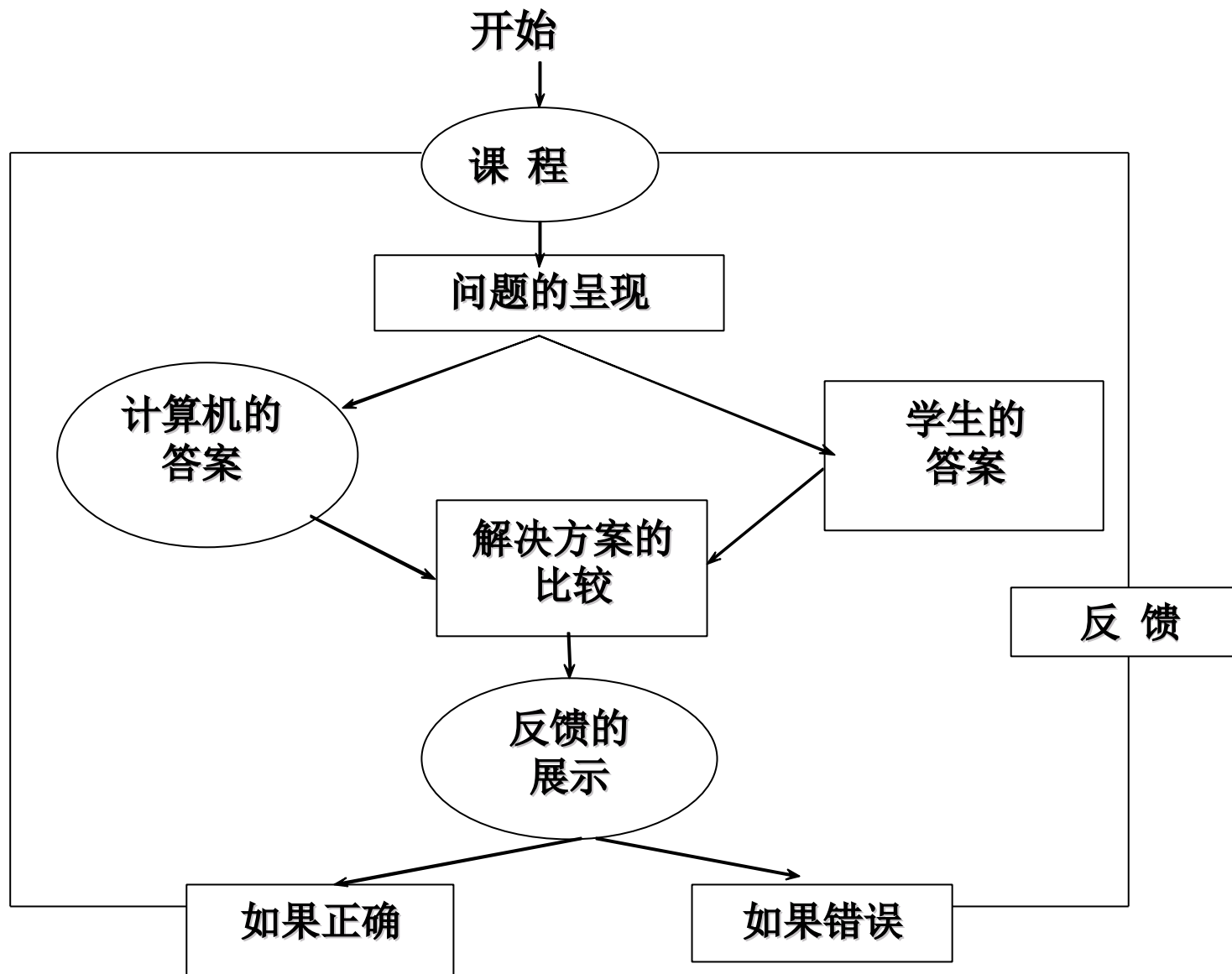
# 探讨智能教学系统的目的

- 我国计算机辅助教学开发领域的现状
  - 电子教科书（书本搬家）
  - 知识的呈现、选择等缺乏灵活性
- 领域发展的要求
  - 缺乏研究的连续性
  - 缺乏跟踪、对比研究
- 教学发展的需要
  - 提供适应性、灵活性的教学环境
  - 有利于学生个体、群体的发展
  - 有利于实现教学的智能化

# 什么是智能教学系统

- 计算机辅助教学(**Computer Assisted Instruction, CAI**)
  - 计算机辅助教学发源于斯金纳的 (**Skinnerian**) “刺激-反应”心理学。
  - “学生的反应可以用来判定教学传播过程的有效性，同时也可以采用恰当的矫正学生的学习行为” (**Crowder, 1959**)。
  - 教师事先构造了程序中的所有分支。

# • 计算机辅助教学的模式图

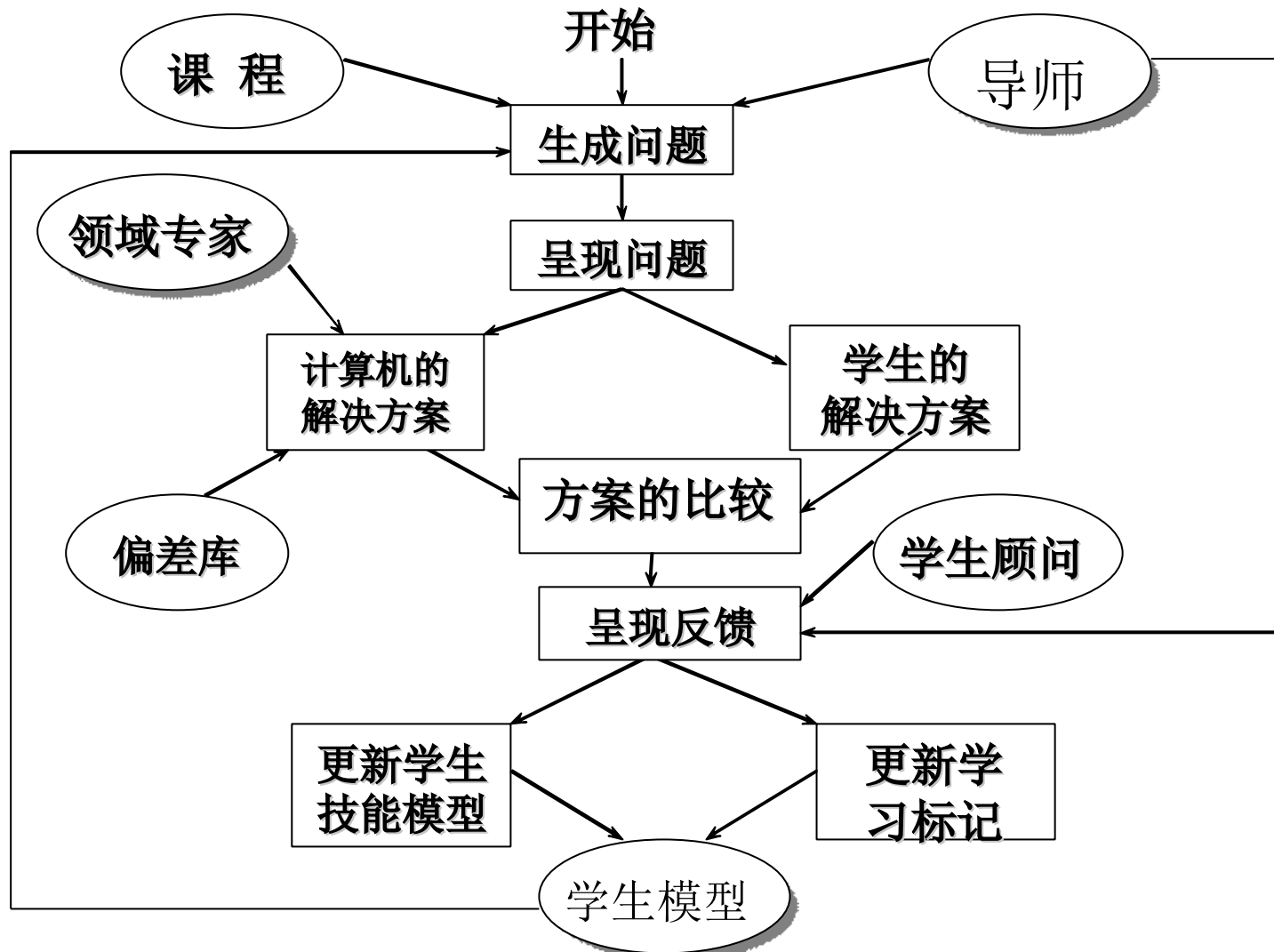


- **智能计算机辅助教学（ICAI）**
  - 从线性CAI到复杂的、分支性CAI，从基本的ICAI到具有自治（Autonomous）功能的ICAI，它们是一脉相承的（Wenger, 1987）。
  - 人工智能是应用计算机模型来研究人类智力能力”（Charniak & McDermott, 1985）
  - ICAI和ITS是两个可以互换的名称，二者的细微区别在于：**ITS是ICAI的特例。**

- ITSs are generally set in a problem solving context. The student is given a problem to solve and the tutor provides remediation as the student works on the problem.

- **ITS的基本组件:**
  - 专门知识（专家模型）
  - 学生的知识（学生模型）
  - 教学策略知识（导师）

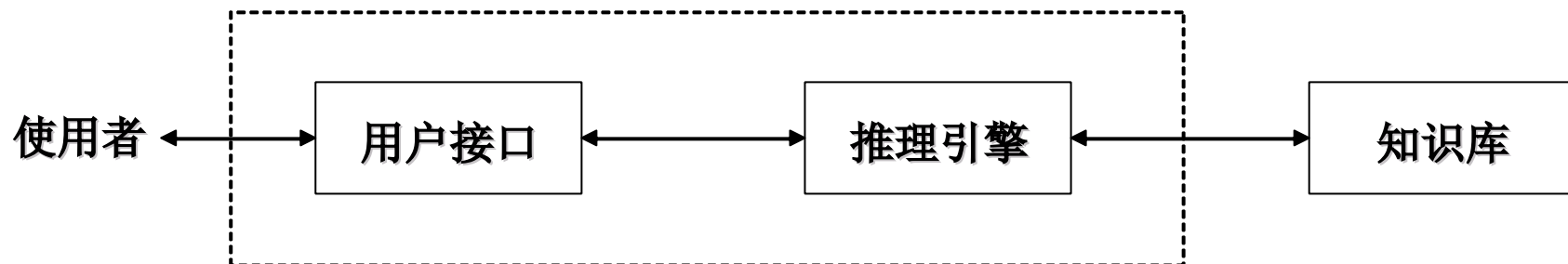
# ITS模式图





# 专家模块

- 提供同领域知识知识相联系的接口。领域知识镶嵌在系统中，代表专家知识及其问题解决的特点。
- 简单的专家系统（**Expert System**）



- 包含三个基本组件：
  - 用户接口：满足用户和系统之间交互的需要
  - 推理机制：提供对知识库的解释，其结果用于对问题的展示。
  - 知识库：是专家系统的核心组件，包含许多针对某些应用问题的解决方案。
- 知识表示：
  - **IF-then**规则：称之为产生式规则，其模式为  
If 条件 then 结论
  - **If-then**伴随一定的不确定性  
产生式规则伴随一定的不确定性。

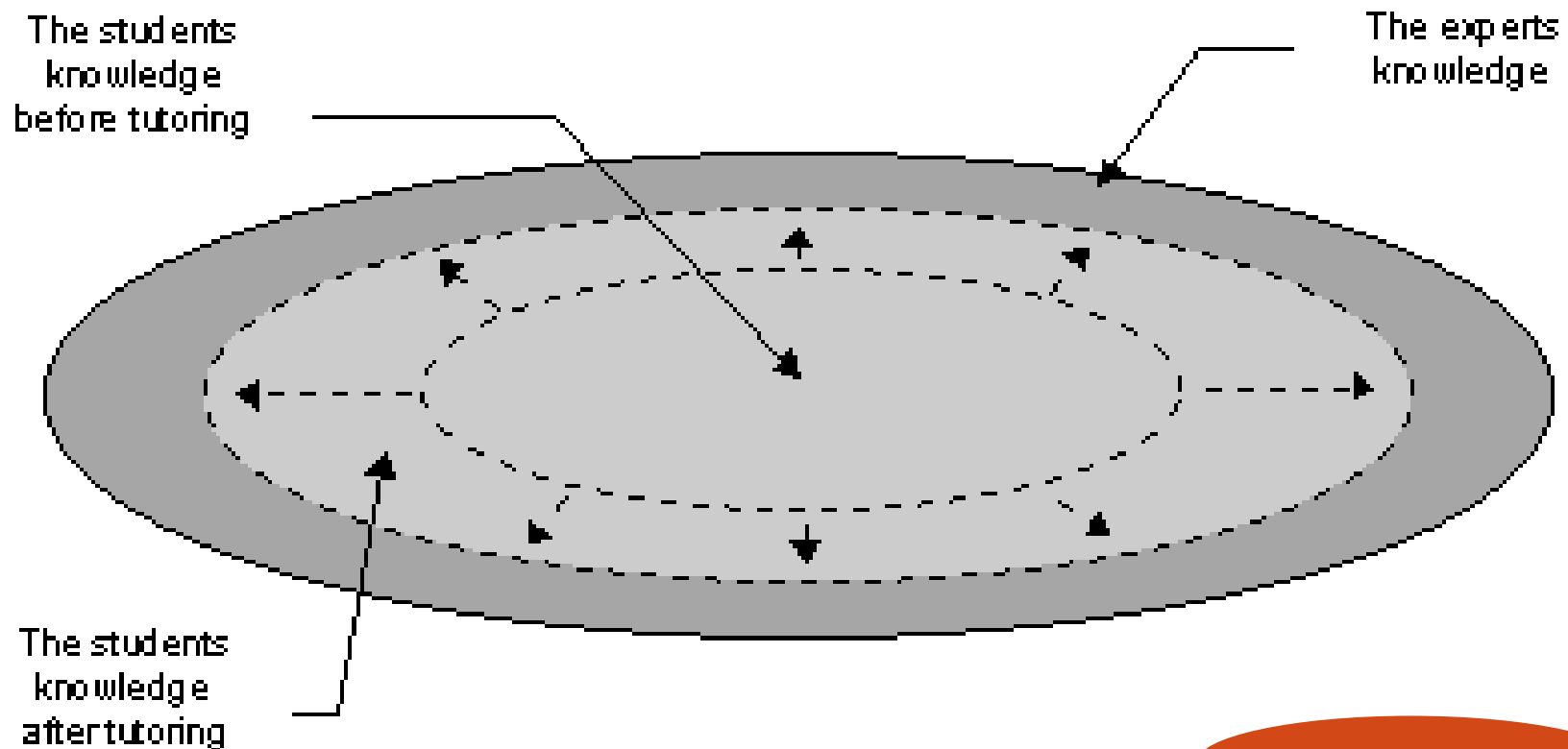
# 学生模型

- 什么是学生模型
  - 在ITS中，表示学生当前知识状态的模块叫学生模型。
  - 对学生模型进行推理的模块叫诊断。
  - 学生模型是一个数据结构，诊断则是对学生模型操纵过程。
  - 判断学生当前对学科领域的理解状态。描述当前学生的知识状态的数据被储存在学生模型中。

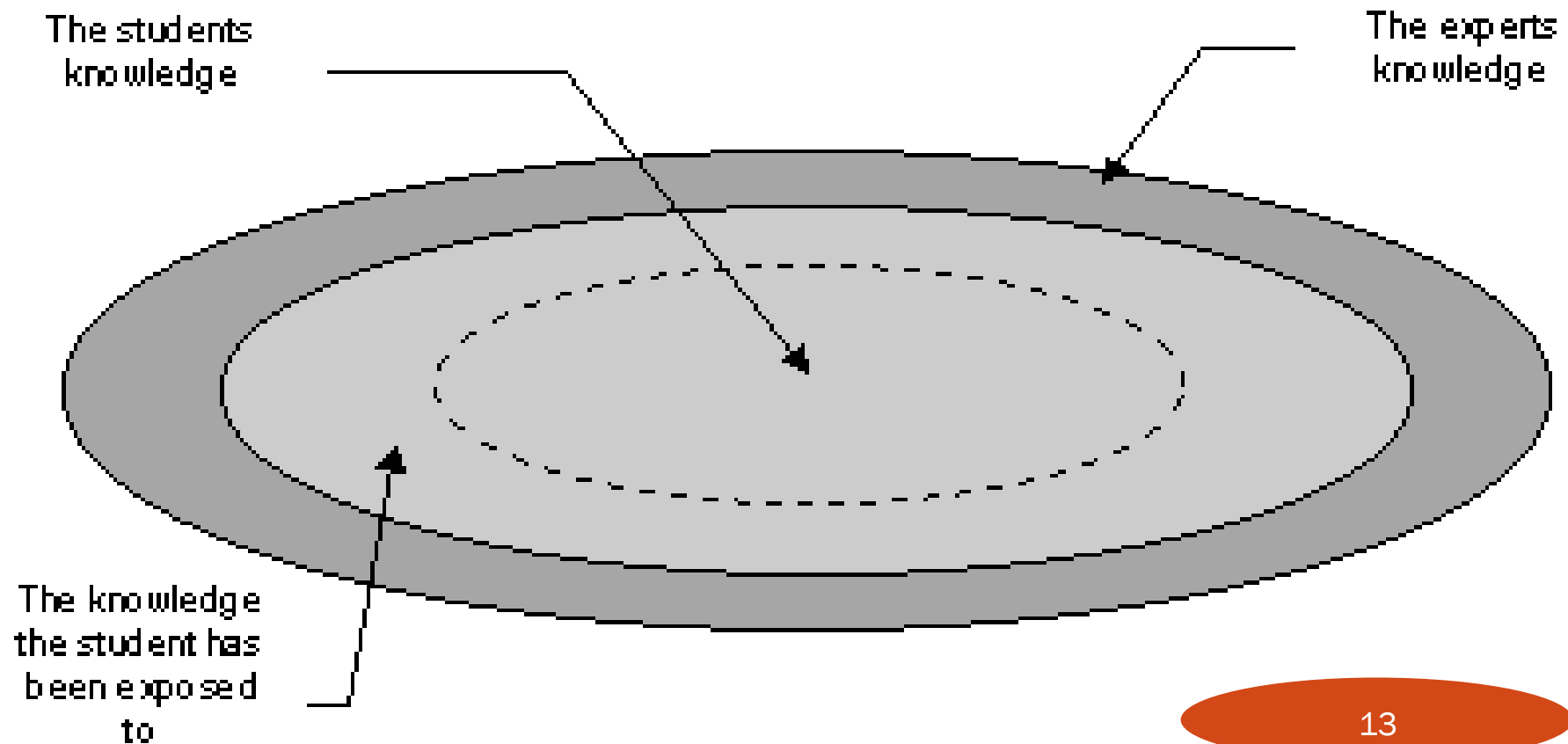
- 学生模型的种类

- 覆盖模型（**Overlay Model**）：

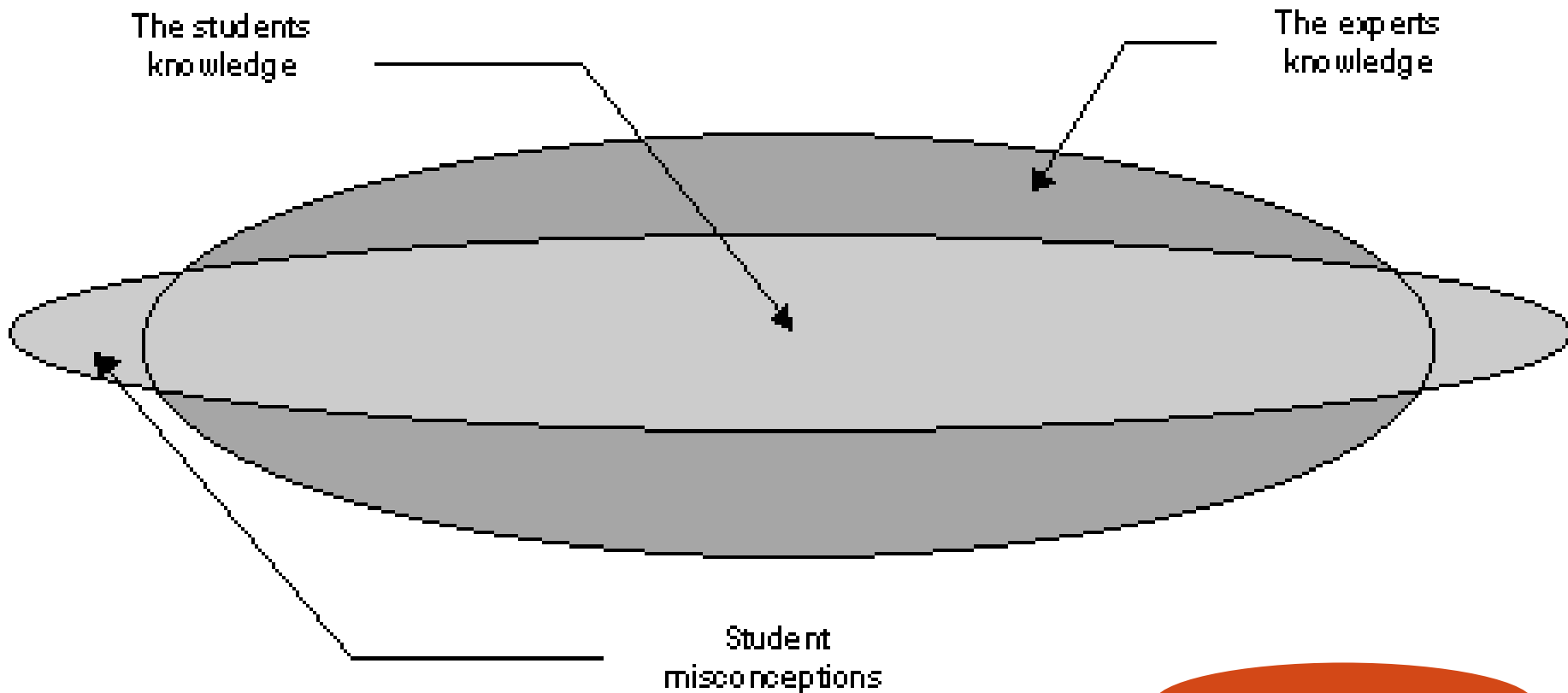
- 适用于必备教学材料展示的场所
    - 学生知识看作是专家知识的子集，导师的目标是扩大这一子集。



- 缺陷
  - 学生不能学习专家不知道的知识
  - 忽视了学生理解知识的误解或偏差
- 微分模型（**Differential Model**）
  - 微分模型是覆盖模型的扩展，知识被区分为学生探索或没有探索过两部分。



- 缺陷：
  - 微分模型将领域知识区分为向学生展示和没有展示两部分。
  - 微分模型涉及了学生的误解或偏差。
- 偏差模型（**Perturbation or Buggy Model**）
  - 考虑了学生对知识的处理没有包含在专家领域知识中的部分



- 采用附加的偏差库，拓展了专家知识。产生偏差库的过程可以采用列举法或产生法。
- 列举的方法是通过分析问题范围和学生产生的错误，将学生所有产生偏差的可能都列举出来。
- 产生式方法是尝试利用认知理论产生偏差。

## ● 学生诊断

- 是促进学生模型演化的过程。通过分析学生和系统之间的交互，可以促进学生模型的演化。通常通过检查学生对问题的回答情况和分析问题解决步骤来完成。还包括请求帮助、超文本系统的浏览方式等。

- **诊断的技巧**

- **跟踪模型（Model Tracing）**：分析问题解决的过程，并且包含跟踪学生活动的问题解决模型。

- List Tutor（Anderson, Reiser, 1985）**

- **主题跟踪（Issue Tracing）**：跟踪模型的一种。通过问题解决过程的分析，判断哪一种技巧或主题被使用过。学生模型中个体技巧计数器被更新以标记被使用过。

- West（Burton & Brown, 1982）**

- **专家系统（Expert System）**：用于分析学生的答案或结论，专家系统的结论通常包含在学生模型中。为所有的情境提供诊断规则

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- Guidon（Clancey, 1983）**



- **诊断技巧**
  - **路径发现 (Path Finding)**
  - **条件推理 (Condition Induction)**
  - **计划辨识 (Plan Recognition)**
  - **决策树 (Decision Tree)**
  - **产生和测试 (Generate and Test)**
  - **交互诊断 (Interactive Diagnosis)**

# 课程与教学模块

- 又称专门知识模块，是有关教学知识的专业知识与技能，它既有说明事物概念的陈述性知识，也包括利用这些概念性知识解决问题的过程性知识。
- 元知识：体现知识形成或技能运用过程的知识。
- 知识库：专门知识和元知识构成知识库。
- 课程：对向学生展示的材料进行选择 and 排序。
- 教学：向学生展示材料的活动。

- 知识库的特点：
  - 必须要有明确的教学目标和范围
  - 要形成前后比较连贯的关系或基础知识体系
  - 形成一个实用的思维或推理模型
  - 考虑学生接受能力的限制
- 展示知识的方法
  - 对话（**dialogue**）
  - 教学模型：使用教学实例或指导教学实践

# 智能教学系统发展的现状

与ITS开发相关的重要主题		
70年代	80年代	90年代
问题产生	跟踪模型	学习者控制
简单学生模型	基于个案的推理	情境学习与信息处理
知识表示	探索世界	虚拟现实
苏格拉底式的辅导	心智模型的进展	
技能与策略性知识	模拟	
反应性学习环境	自然语言理解	
偏差库	著作系统	
专家系统和导师		
覆盖模型/遗传图表		

# 智能教学系统发展的发展趋势

- **ITS**中沉浸式学习环境将得到进一步发展
- 传统的**ITS**将消失，特定的认知工具（**Cognitive Tools**）将占主导地位。
- 远程学习（**Distance Learning**）
- 个别化学习将渐出，协作学习将渐入
- **ITS**模式将进一步发展，并将具有真正的智能化

# Approaches to building ITSs

- Model-tracing (MT) paradigm/Cognitive tutor
- Constraint-based modeling (CBM) paradigm

MT and CBM are based on fundamentally different assumptions about tutoring.

- MT is a *process-centric approach* wherein the tutor tries to infer the process by which a student arrived at a solution, and bases remediation on this.
- CBM is *product-centric* in that remediation is based solely on the solution state that the student arrived at, irrespective of the steps that the student took to get there.

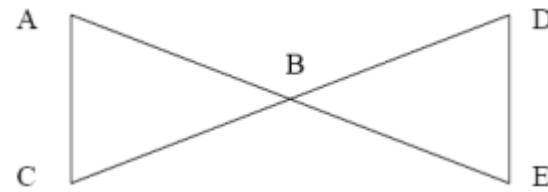
- Successful MTTs and CBMTs have been developed primarily through two research groups:
  - MTTs at the Pittsburgh Advanced Cognitive Tutor Center at Carnegie Mellon University
  - CBMTs at the Intelligent Computer Tutoring Group at the University of Canterbury, New Zealand.



# MTT

- Application example:
  - College-level physics (Gertner & VanLehn, 2000; Shelby et al., 2001).
  - High school algebra (Koedinger & Anderson, 1997; Heffernan & Koedinger, 2002; Heffernan, 2001).
  - Geometry (Anderson, Boyle & Yost, 1985; Wertheimer, 1990).
  - Computer programming (Corbett & Anderson 1993; Corbett, Anderson & O'Brien, 1995; Corbett & Bhatnagar, 1997).

- An MTT is composed of **expert rules, buggy rules, a model tracer and a user interface.**
- **Expert rules** model the steps that a proficient individual might take to solve the problem in question.
  - Rules for decomposing a problem into subproblems (or "planning" rules)
  - Rules that address the solution of atomic subproblems ("operator" or "execution" rules).
  - Planning rules embody procedural domain knowledge and operator rules embody declarative domain knowledge.



## Sample expert rules

- **Planning rule**
  - IF: The goal is to prove two triangles are congruent.
  - THEN: Set as a subgoal to prove that corresponding parts are congruent.
- **Execution rule**
  - IF: The current goal is to prove that corresponding parts of triangle ABC and triangle DBE are congruent, and AB and BE are collinear and CB and BD are collinear (see diagram).
  - THEN: Infer that angle ABC is congruent to angle DBE because they are vertical angles.

- In MT, domain knowledge is captured in the form of many such rules. The crux of an MTT is to "trace" the student's input, where tracing consists of finding a sequence of rule executions whose final result matches the student's input.

- **Buggy Rules:** In order to identify student errors an MTT has a set of buggy rules that reflect common student common student misperceptions. If the tutor's trace of a student solution contains the application of one or more of these buggy rules, then the tutor provides the remediation associated with the buggy rule(s).

- Since MTTs can provide well-targeted remediation only when one or more buggy rules are used in a successful trace, their tutoring capabilities depend on how well they capture the corpus of mistakes made by students.

- In general, there could be several alternate strategies to solve a problem. A particular tutor might choose to allow only one strategy, or support multiple strategies. In the latter case, the tutor must have expert rules and buggy rules for each strategy, and the model-tracing process should be able to map the student's input to a particular strategy.

# CBMT

- Application example:
  - SQL database commands (Mitrovic & Ohlsson 1999; Mitrovic, 2003).
  - Punctuation (Mayo, Mitrovic & McKenzie, 2000).
  - Database modelling (Suraweera & Mitrovic, 2002).



- The basic assumption, in stark contrast to philosophy of the model-tracing paradigm, is that diagnostic information is not hidden in the sequence of student's actions, but in the problem state the student arrived at.

- The central construct in CBM is that of a **constraint**.
- A constraint specifies certain conditions that must be satisfied by all correct solutions. When a student's work violates a constraint, we gain specific information about the student's mental model. The paradigm does not consider it important to know how the student arrived at a specific problem state; what is important is simply the set of violated constraints.

- For each constraint  $\langle C_r, C_s \rangle$ , **relevance condition  $C_r$**  specifies when the constraint is relevant, **satisfaction condition  $C_s$**  specifies a condition that should hold for any correct solution satisfying the relevance condition.
- Example:
  - $C_r$ :  $(x + y)/d$  is given as the answer to  $x/d_1 + y/d_2$
  - $C_s$ :  $d = d_1 = d_2$

# Comparison of MT and CBM

- The CBM is feasible only for domains in which the solution itself is rich in information. There is no such restriction for MT.
- MT demonstrates superiority with respect to the ability to provide targeted, high-quality remediation; this superiority increases with the complexity of the solution process goal structure.
- The development effort required to build a MTT is greater than that for building a CBMT. This increased effort is a function of additional design requirements

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We find that an MTT can be built for every domain in which a CBMT can be built, but the reverse doesn't hold.

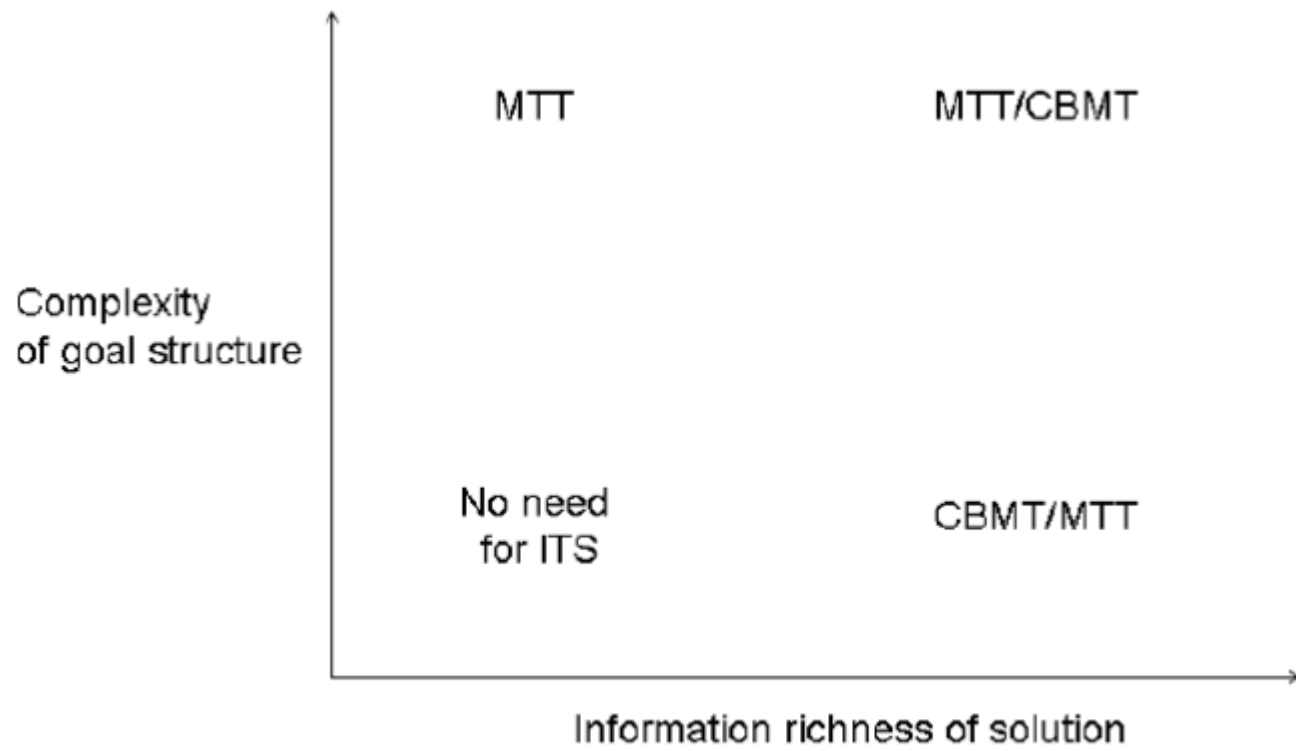


Fig. 10. Feasibility/Preference space for each tutor paradigm.

- **“A Comparison of Model-Tracing and Constraint-Based Intelligent Tutoring Paradigms”**, Viswanathan Kodaganallur, Rob R. Weitz, David Rosenthal
- **“A Critique of Kodaganallur, Weitz and Rosenthal, “A Comparison of Model-Tracing and Constraint-Based Intelligent Tutoring Paradigms”**”, Antonija Mitrovic, Department of Computer Science and Software Engineering, University of Canterbury, New Zealand.
- **“An Assessment of Constraint-Based Tutors: A Response to Mitrovic and Ohlsson's Critique of “A Comparison of Model-Tracing and Constraint-Based Intelligent Tutoring Paradigms”**”, Viswanathan Kodaganallur, Rob R. Weitz, David Rosenthal.

# 期末考核

- 结合人工智能和教育技术所学知识，设计一个智能的教学辅助工具、软件或系统。最终以实验设计报告的形式展示在每个小组的作业展示页（建立一个学习元和引用资源，并引入到人工智能社区中）。实验设计报告必须包含以下内容：
  - 需求分析（问题的提出）
  - 设计方案（包括设计思路、功能等）
  - 可行性分析
  - 支撑理论和技术
  - 特色与创新点
- 另外，设计报告最后要注明小组成员的分工以及每个成员的贡献度