

## MOTIVATION AND CONTRIBUTION

- **Challenges for Online Learning Support.**
  - In-time teacher guidance is often unavailable in ubiquitous online learning environments
  - Our solution: proactively supporting learners by **adaptively modifying the learning environment** based on learner behavior.
- **Research Questions of Environment Shaping.**
  - **What** kind of guidance/learning support is needed?
  - **When** do students need support?

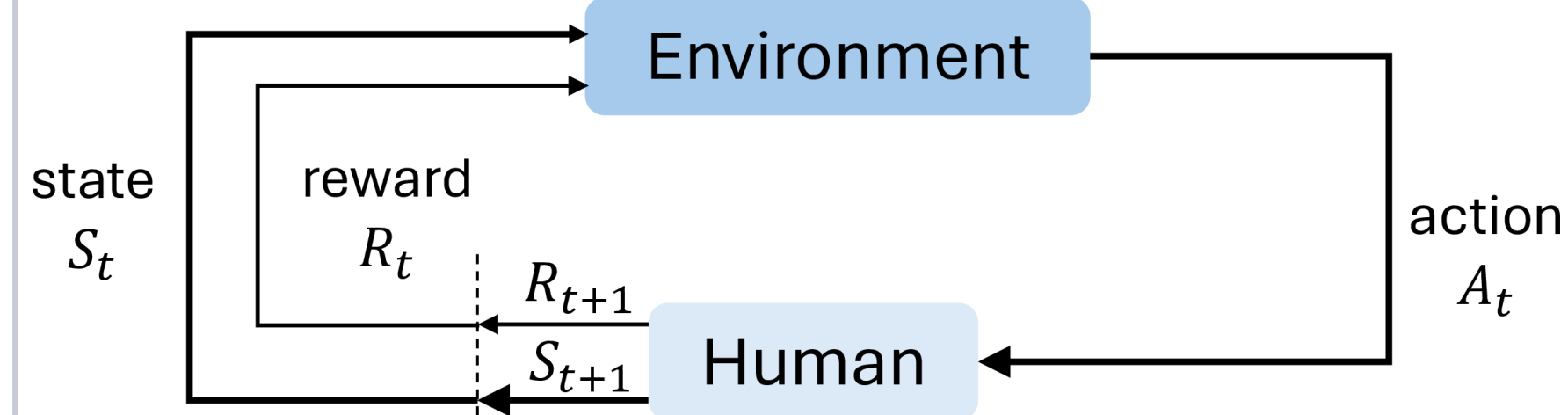


Figure: Our algorithm: shaping the environment action to scaffold human learning modeled in Markov Decision Process (MDP).

## CONTRIBUTIONS

- We introduce environment shaping as pedagogical experience manipulation, expanding AI-assisted learning beyond on-demand help.
- We instantiate this framework in VEX VR, using large visual models to detect learner difficulty and generate adaptive visual interventions. We introduce a VLM-agent simulation framework for reproducible evaluation, with promising preliminary results.

## METHODS

### 1) MODEL THE LEARNER-ENVIRONMENT LOOP

$$M = (S, A, P, R), \quad s_t = (g_t, m_t, c_t)$$

$g$ : gaze,  $m$ : mouse,  $c$ : code; progress  $f(s_t)$  is inferred from behavior.

### 2) DECIDE WHETHER GUIDANCE IS NEEDED

$$a_t = \text{intervene}(s_t) \text{ if } f(s_t) < \tau; \quad \emptyset \text{ otherwise}$$

### 3) ESTIMATE INTERVENTION EFFECT AND SHAPE VISUALS

$$P(s'|s, a) = N(s, a, s') / \sum_s N(s, a, s')$$

$$r_t = R(s_t, a_t, s_{t+1})$$

Actions: pop-up hints, code/object/area highlighting, or no-op.

## WHEN TO PROVIDE SUPPORT AND WHAT TO PROVIDE?

- We formulate learning as a **Markov decision process (MDP)**, where learner states are inferred from multimodal behavioral signals and actions correspond to environment-level interventions such as **adaptive visual highlighting**.

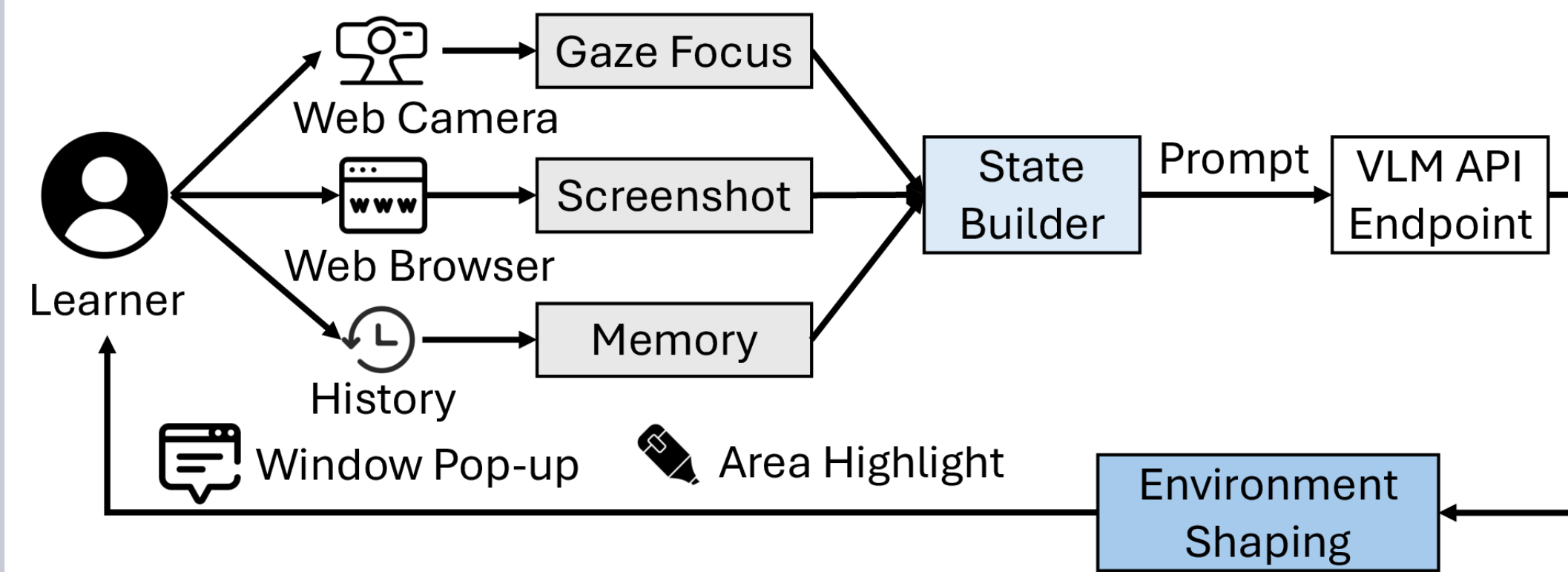
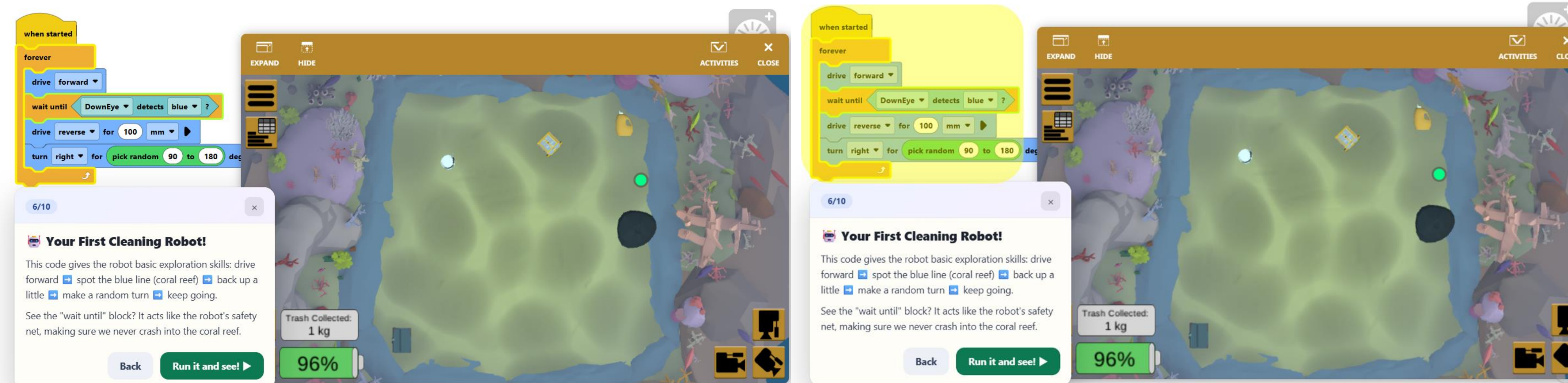


Figure: Our system: a general MDP-based implementation.

- The browser extension executes the selected intervention by displaying **textual hints** in pop-up windows or **highlighting** relevant regions, thereby providing real-time feedback.

Figure: left: pop-up window; right: area highlighting.



## WHAT IS OUR STUDIED LEARNING PLATFORM?

- VEX VR is extensively used in programming education and has reached over 1.45 million users cross 151 countries.

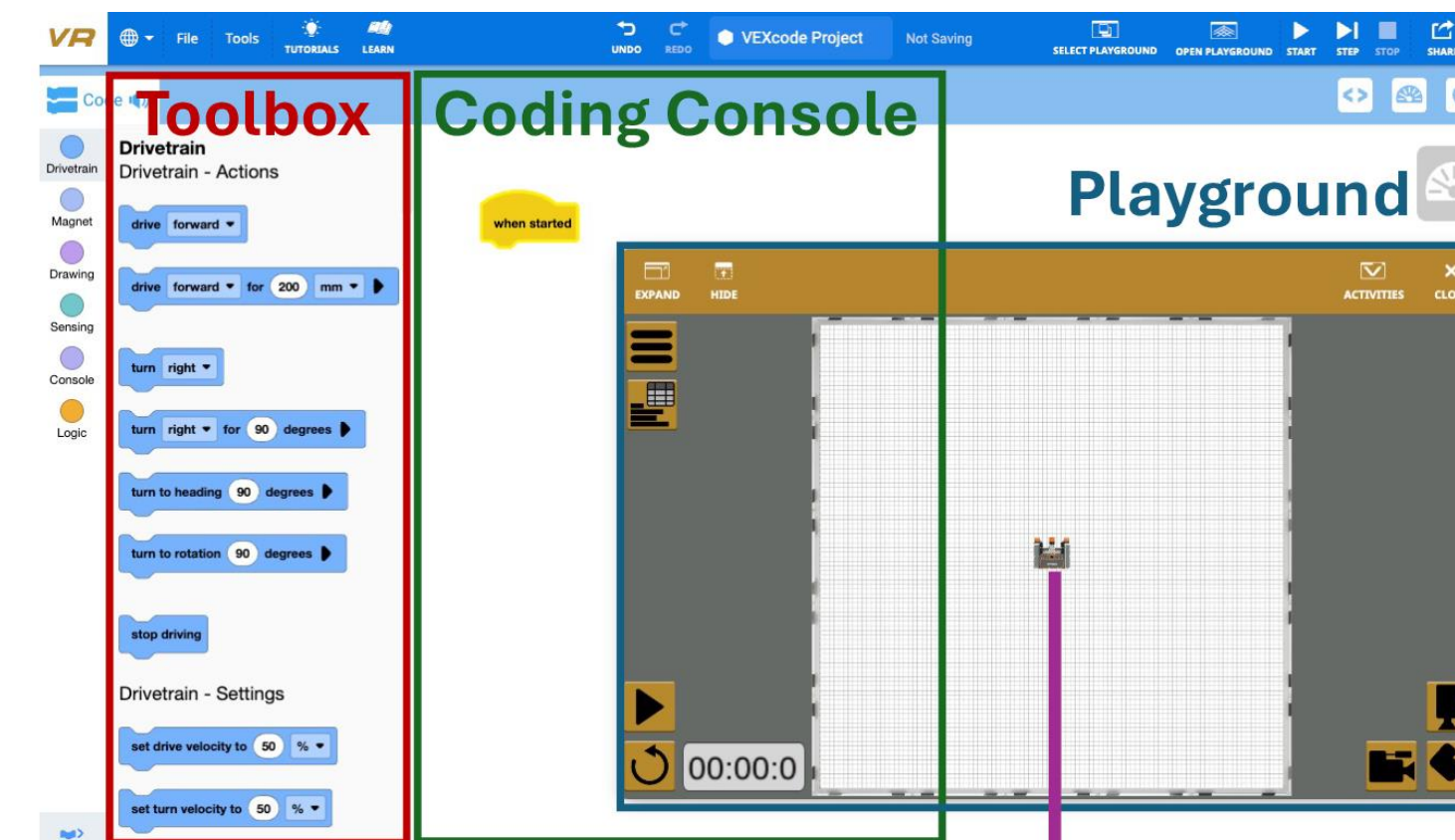


Figure: Illustration of Vex VR Testbed. It is generally divided into three components of toolbox, coding console, and playground.

## HOW EFFECTIVE IS OUR METHOD FOR AI-SIMULATED LEARNERS?

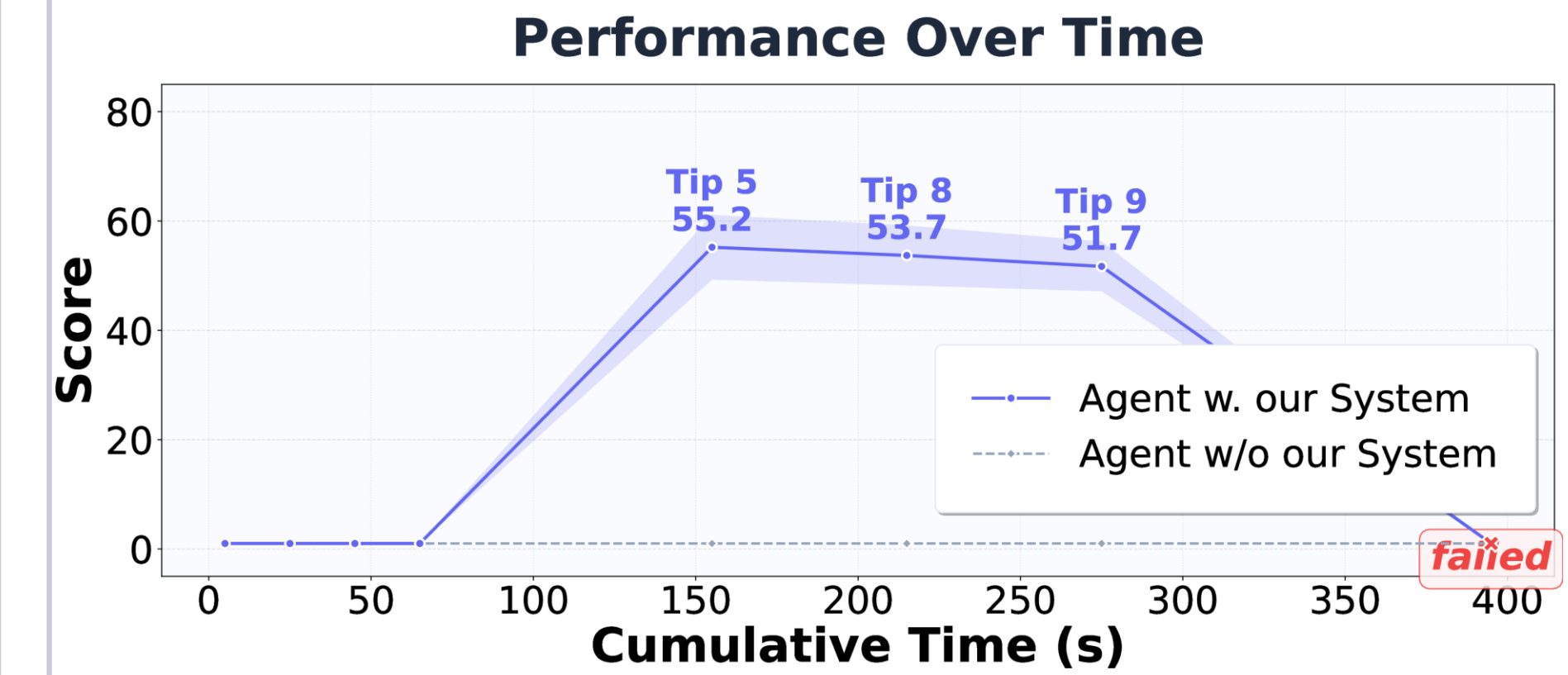


Figure: Learning curve of the GUI agent.

- We use a large vision model-based GUI agent to simulate learners. Our results show that **unguided exploration** fails to find effective steps (stuck in trivial behavior), while **our guidance helps the agent initially**.

## CONCLUSIONS

- Proactive shaping supports learners without interrupting cognitive flow.
- **MDP framing** unifies state sensing, visual intervention, and progress reward.
- In **VEX VR**, VLM-guided cues reach **55.2kg after tip 5**; unguided exploration remains hard.
- Next: improve long-horizon focus retention and run controlled human studies.

## KEY REFERENCES

- Koedinger, Kenneth R., and Vincent Aleven. "Exploring the assistance dilemma in experiments with cognitive tutors." *Educational psychology review* 19.3 (2007): 239-264.
- Sharma, Kshitij, and Michail Giannakos. "Carry-forward effect: providing proactive scaffolding to learning processes." *Behaviour & Information Technology* 44.11 (2025): 2760-2799.
- Lin, Kevin Qinghong, et al. "Showui: One vision-language-action model for gui visual agent." *Proceedings of the Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition Conference*. 2025.

