

Lan Lyu

Portfolio
2022





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Education

09/2018 – 07/2022

Peking University, School of Computing, Bachelor of Science

Employment

03/2021 – 09/2021

BodyPark.Inc, AI Product Manager Intern

06/2020 - 08/2020

Yunji Sharing Technology Co., Ltd., Product Manager Intern

Research

07/2021 – present

Human-Computer Interaction lab, National University of Singapore

02/2020 – 06/2021

Center on Frontiers of Computing Studies, Peking University

Project 1 Inside PKU Magazine

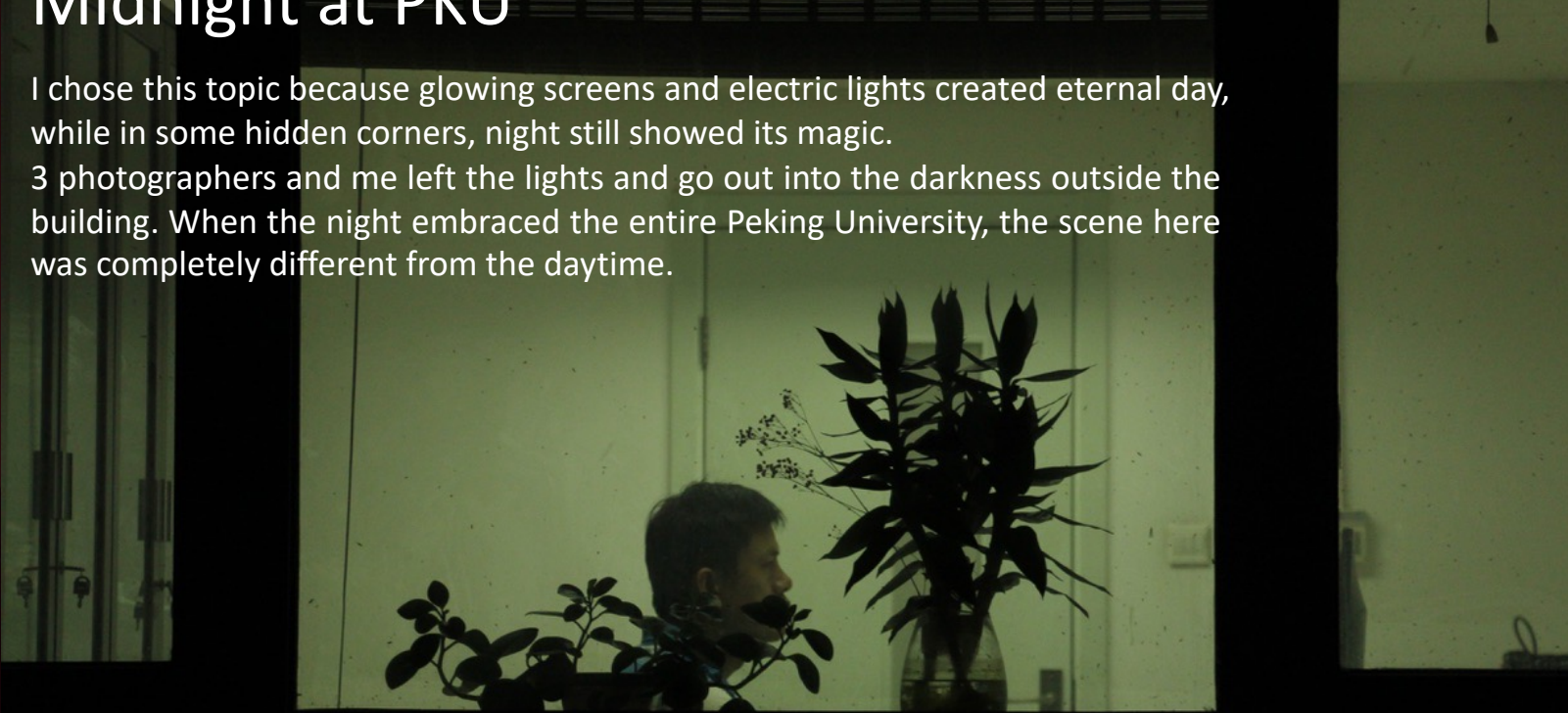


Inside PKU is an unofficial magazine focusing on non-fiction reports through pioneering expressions. As the senior photographer, I selected photography topics, arranged photographers, picked up final photos, and designed the visual presentations. At the same time, as one of the designers, I made posters, articles, comics, and typesetting.



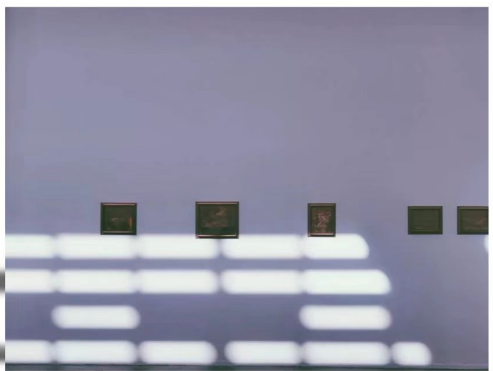
Select Topics & Arrange Photographers Midnight at PKU

I chose this topic because glowing screens and electric lights created eternal day, while in some hidden corners, night still showed its magic. 3 photographers and me left the lights and go out into the darkness outside the building. When the night embraced the entire Peking University, the scene here was completely different from the daytime.



光给芸芸众生镀金；

给平凡无奇编码形状；



Design Visual Representations Nomenclature of Shadows

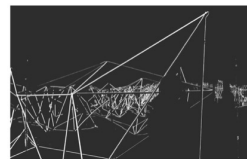
This was an experimental typography. Since the subject of the photos was the various forms of light, I told the designer to add some twist and connect the pattern to the photo.



这是戏谑的影子的命名术
是光的把戏。
透过不同的介质，
我们看到陌生诡谲
而令人新奇的世界。

光的折射

有如未知终点的隧道



你说世界是浮在空气里的完整。
我说不是。
是时光隧道的褶皱。是线条与方块的游戏。
是细碎的纹路的割裂。漾开、漾开。

散落的枝桠被聚集。
鱼尾随时间的刹那被永远贮藏在凝固之下。

今天Guggle又鸽了。



他一开学就和我约一起早起吃煎饼，

但从来没有起来过。

Guggle是我的表哥。

我怀疑他是一只伪装成鸭子的鸽子。

上学期，我们一起选了一门课，

但他只去了第一节，



最后一节的画重点也错过了。

今天画重点，你不会也不来吗？

10:07

一教到底在哪里啊

我迷路了，我走到未名湖去了

未名湖风好大啊，我好像有点着凉

我就先回宿舍了

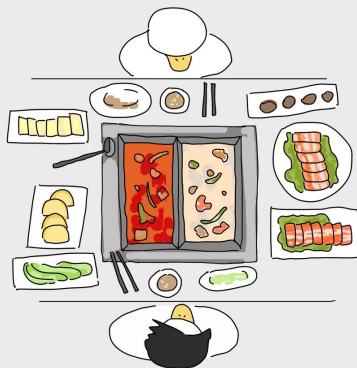
你下课把录音也发我一份吧

“我发现了规律，

一定不能约在早上，

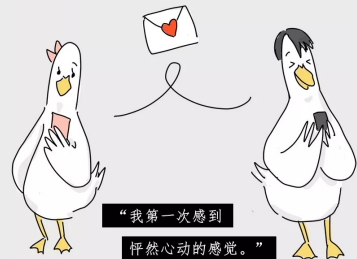
中午才能开始约

晚上我从来不鸽。”



我几乎每天都鸽，

直到，我鸽掉了喜欢的女孩。



“我第一次感到
怦然心动的感觉。”

“我和她约好九点见面，

我设了四个闹钟，



终于在六点的时候醒了过来。”

Design “Bubble” Comic Series



Design Park Series



真人私教，实时双向互动。

你的每个细节动作发力，都能被清晰地看到，得到及时指导。



示范教练，标准规范，细节清晰。

专业教练，精心示范每一个动作，保证你看得懂，看得清。



AI 识别，智能技术纠错。

黑科技 AI 算法，随时给你计数和鼓励，课后给出评分和最佳动作。

SSS

PERFECT 300

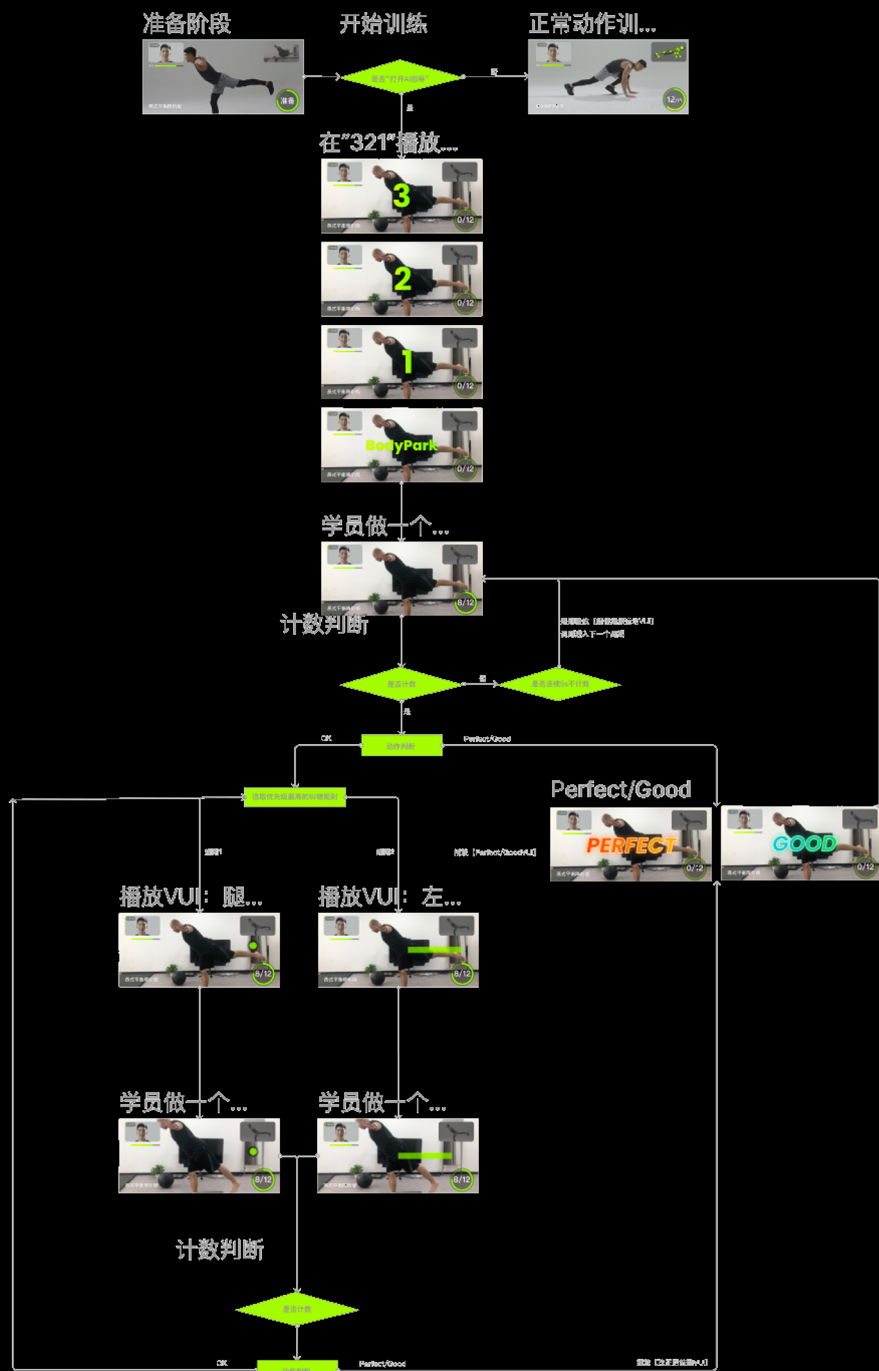
GOOD 54



今日最佳动作：平板支撑

Project 2 BodyPark AI Tutor

During my internship as an AI product manager at BodyPark, my responsibilities included improving AI tutor on its accuracy of counting actions, giving directions, and ways to motivate users to persist longer.



Product Design

Counting Rules Reorganization

To know the key rule to take count of each actions, I stayed with coaches for a month, checked every exercise action with them, renewed the logic in the counting process, reorganized the counting rules, and finally built a effective system filled with professional rules.

Frame 2.

	训练阶段	准备阶段	训练阶段	训练阶段	训练阶段	训练阶段	训练阶段	训练阶段
学员端	【学员端】运动目标控件	无	无	无	无	无	无	无
	【学员端】学员画面控件	无	无	无	无	无	无	无
	【学员端】动作名称控件	无	无	无	无	无	无	无
	【学员端】教练画面控件	无	无	无	无	无	无	无
教练端	【教练端】学员单体视窗	无	无	无	无	无	无	无
	【教练端】学员单体视窗	无	无	无	无	无	无	无

UX Design Giving Directions

To teach users how to do actions correctly and Persist longer voluntarily, I surveyed existing products and conducted A/B tests on how to indicate the correct poses and tell users when they are exercising.



GUR方案

1.1/1.2 下蹲时臀部再低/高一些



1.1/1.2 下蹲时臀部再低/高一些



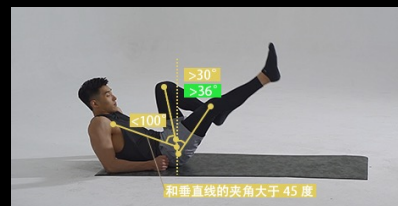
1. 肩髋膝保持一条直线



1. 肩髋膝保持一条直线



3. 前侧大腿与小腿保持90度

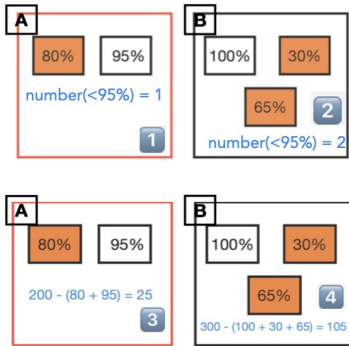


Next problem selection: how sequence influences learning outcome

Research Questions



Methods



Results



Analysis

5 ways of analysis

Want to see? **Come to Room 1**

Either way is not perfect

Possible future ways to combine them

CML Track, Group 3
 Lan Lyu, Sunhyo Oh
 Special thanks to our mentor Qiao Zhang

Project 3 Next Problem Selection

This was the team project at LearnLab Summer School of CMU. The team had two members, Sunhyo Oh, a master of education from Korea, and me. We learned computational learning theories and models from scratch and conducted the research project in a week.

Dr. Maclellan

- easiest probs come first -> model will not be willing to try harder ones (anyone can clarify if I understood right?? I don't think I really get this comment:/)
- 1st assumption: students will solve the problem relevant to what they already know -> set 2nd assumption: easier first? (not sure on this one too) too easier, students get boring
- avoid the hardest problem rather than choosing the easiest

Dr. Harpstead

- mix KCs -> give shaking effect + additional KCs (mix difficulty factor)

Approach

Modify the bkt controller by updating the next_problem method.

Select the next problem with the least number of unmastered KCs.

Data Preparation

1. Create KC models: Selection, ptype_Selection
2. Step = Selection
3. Check incomplete records
4. Rollup in LearnSphere

Analysis

1. Average number of total problems; proportion of each type of problem addressed
 - a. total number each student / 30
 - b. #AD/total number of problems, #AS/total number of problems, #M/total number of problems
 - c. make a table showing the proportions of each problem type in four conditions
2. Average total transactions simulated students take in solving the problems
 - a. total transactions = incorrect + hints + correct (rollup data)
 - b. sum(total transactions) / #problem each student
 - c. make a table as well
3. Compare the learning curves
4. **Probability of mastery by end of training - all KCs and individual KC**

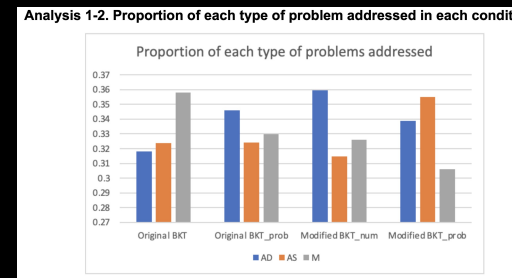
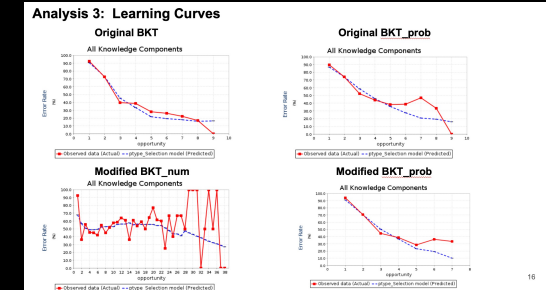
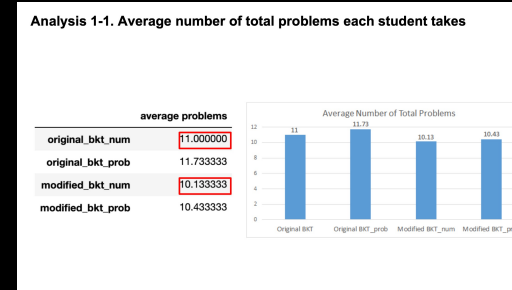
Presentation

1. More problems are addressed in the two score groups than the two KC groups
2. More **problems** are addressed in the groups which problems with most KCs are selected first
3. More **transactions** are taken in the groups which problems with least KCs are selected first
4. Open discussion
 - a. Why are the students not following the correct steps in solving the problems?
 - b. Is it a good/bad thing that more mistakes are made in the training?
 - c. Should a well-designed tutor guide students to follow the correct step in solving problems?

“Effective on Learning”: 5 Analyses

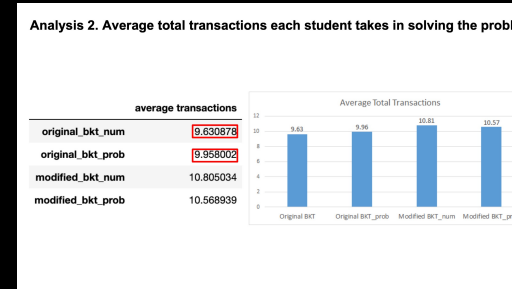
- 1-1. Average number of total problems
- 1-2. Proportion of each type of problem addressed
2. Average total transactions simulated students take in solving the problems
3. Learning curves
4. Predicted error rate by the end of training
5. Weird observations

1 days
 →
 2 persons



Analysis 4: Predicted Error Rate by the end of training

	Total number of problems	Predicted Error rate
Original BKT with the greatest number of unmastered KCs	176	0.164
Original BKT with the greatest probability of unmastered	185	0.161
Modified BKT with the least number of unmastered KCs	178	0.271
Modified BKT with the least probability of unmastered	183	0.099



Analysis 5: Weird Observations: Original BKT, Original BKT_prob

$\frac{6}{8} + \frac{7}{8} = ?$
 I need to convert these fractions before solving
 $\frac{48}{64} + \frac{56}{64} = \frac{384}{50}$
 Table 4 Table 5 Table 6

Converting the left fractions Converting the right fractions Answer







Thank you.