



(REVIEW ARTICLE)



Personalized AI-driven education: An AI framework for enhanced learning outcomes among school-age children

Brandon Fangmbeng Atonte *

University of the People, ACM, McDonough, Georgia, United States.

World Journal of Advanced Engineering Technology and Sciences, 2025, 15(01), 2326-2327

Publication history: Received on 16 March 2025; revised on 23 April 2025; accepted on 26 April 2025

Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30574/wjaets.2025.15.1.0453>

Abstract

This paper presents Tutor AI, an educational platform that integrates AI-driven personalization with evidence-based pedagogical approaches for learners aged 3-17. The system features customizable 3D pedagogical agents, adaptive content delivery, and dynamic educational visualizations. Our implementation targets documented academic challenges in mathematics, reading, and science while addressing educational equity concerns. The paper outlines the theoretical framework, technical architecture, and projected impacts of the system. Based on meta-analytic evidence from comparable interventions, we project potential effect sizes ranging from 0.15-0.30 SD across core academic domains.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence in Education; Personalized Learning; Pedagogical Agents; Multimedia Learning; Educational Technology

1. Introduction

Recent international assessments reveal concerning trends in academic achievement, with particular declines in mathematics (-4.5%), reading (-2.3%), and science (-3.2%) across OECD countries from 2012-2022. Tutor AI addresses these challenges through AI-powered personalization integrated with established learning theories. The platform uniquely combines customizable pedagogical agents with adaptive content delivery to create engaging, individualized learning experiences.

2. Theoretical Framework

Tutor AI's design integrates:

- **Cognitive Load Theory:** Managing working memory through carefully structured content presentation
- **Multimedia Learning Principles:** Combining visual, auditory, and interactive elements for enhanced understanding
- **Adaptive Learning Systems:** Continuously adjusting content based on learner performance
- **Pedagogical Agent Research:** Leveraging embodied learning through customizable digital instructors

* Corresponding author: Brandon Fangmbeng Atonte.

3. System Architecture

The platform consists of:

- **Front-end:** 3D animation interface with customizable pedagogical agents
- **AI Engine:** Adaptive algorithms for content personalization and assessment
- **Content Management:** Dynamic assembly of pre-validated educational components
- **Analytics Framework:** Real-time performance tracking and reporting

Key innovations include student-designed pedagogical agents, AI-supported educational visualizations, and adaptive difficulty progression aligned with curriculum standards.

4. Projected Impact

Based on meta-analyses of similar interventions, we project:

- Mathematics: 0.15-0.30 SD improvement
- Reading: 0.15-0.25 SD improvement
- Science: 0.15-0.30 SD improvement

These projections account for potential implementation variability and assume integration with traditional instruction.

5. Discussion

Tutor AI represents a novel approach to personalized education through its combination of customizable pedagogical agents and AI-driven content adaptation. Key considerations include:

- Content accuracy validation
 - Privacy protection for student data
 - Equitable access across diverse communities
 - Integration with classroom instruction
-

6. Conclusion

By integrating AI capabilities with evidence-based pedagogical approaches, Tutor AI offers a promising solution to current educational challenges. Further empirical validation through pilot testing will be essential to verify the projected impacts and refine implementation strategies.

References

- [1] Dede, C., & Richards, J. (2020). The 60-year curriculum: New models for lifelong learning in the digital economy. Routledge.
- [2] OECD. (2022). PISA 2022: Results: What Students Know and Can Do (Volume I). OECD Publishing.
- [3] Xie, H., et al. (2021). Trends and development in technology-enhanced adaptive/personalized learning. *Computers & Education*, 163, 104037.
- [4] Kulik, J. A., & Fletcher, J. D. (2016). Effectiveness of intelligent tutoring systems: A meta-analytic review. *Review of Educational Research*, 86(1), 42-78.
- [5] Kim, Y., & Baylor, A. L. (2016). Research-based design of pedagogical agent roles. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*, 26(1), 160-169.
- [6] OECD. (2022). PISA 2022: Results: What Students Know and Can Do (Volume I). OECD Publishing, Paris. <https://doi.org/10.1787/53f23881-en>