Appendix F.
Results for diminishing marginal fitness returns

The main text shows the optimal policies when the somatic state at the end of life has linear marginal fitness returns. In appendix F we provide detailed results for when this somatic state maps to fitness with diminishing marginal fitness returns. Specifically, in equations B.18 and B.19, we set α to 0.4. The mapping of somatic state at the end of life to fitness is then:

$$\omega(b_{t=\infty}) = \beta {b_{t=\infty}}^{0.4} \tag{F.1}$$

And:

$$\beta = \frac{\sum_{b \in B} b}{\sum_{b \in B} b^{0.4}} \tag{F.2}$$

Section F.1 contains comparable figures (figures F.1, F.2, and F.3) as presented in the main text. However, the figures presented here show unrounded values and precise axes labels. As the captions of these figures are similar as the figures presented in the main text we omit them here.

Section F.2 (starting at page 5) shows detailed results of how the mean (horizontal axis) and standard deviation (vertical axis) of resources shapes the optimal policy. These figures show one of four dimensions of the optimal policy: (1) the expected number of cues sampled, (2) the average surplus of positive cues when accepting, (3) the average surplus of negative cues when rejecting, and (4) the proportion of agents that end the encounter by accepting the resource. Each figure consists of 9 panels. These panels differ in the mean (columns) and standard deviation (rows) of extrinsic events. The legend of each figure in this section is a density plot depicting both the legend and distribution of values across all nine panels. In each figure the interruption rate and somatic state at the start of the cycle are held at a constant value, and we vary these values between figures. Table F.1. provides a table of content for this section.

In section F.2. the somatic state at the start of the cycle was held constant within figures. This makes it difficult to understand how the somatic state shapes the optimal

policy. To provide more insight, section F.3 (starting at page 42) shows detailed results of how the somatic state (vertical axis) influences the optimal policy, and how these effects are moderated by the mean resource value (horizontal axis). As in section F.2. we present figures for each of the four dimensions of the optimal policy, and panels within each figure show the effects for different mean (columns) and standard deviation (rows) of extrinsic events. The legend of each figure in this section is a density plot depicting the distribution of values across all nine panels. In each figure we set the interruption rate and the standard deviation of resources to fixed values, and vary these values between figures. Table F.2. shows the specific combination of interruption rate, resource standard deviation, and dependent variables for this section.

The figures presented in the main text and section F.1 show the prior probability that a resource is positive (e.g., the first row in fig. F.1. and the first column in fig F.2). The prior depends only on the resource mean and standard deviation, and is not influenced by the mean or standard deviation of extrinsic events, interruption rates, or the starting budget. Consequentially, showing the prior probability of a positive resource in sections F.2. and F.3. would result in redundant information – it would result in the figure consisting of the same panels being plotted over and over for different parameter combinations that do not influence it. Specifically, it would result in copies of row 1 of figure F.1 and column A of figure F.2. For that reason this variable is not depicted in sections F.2. and F.3.

Section F.1.

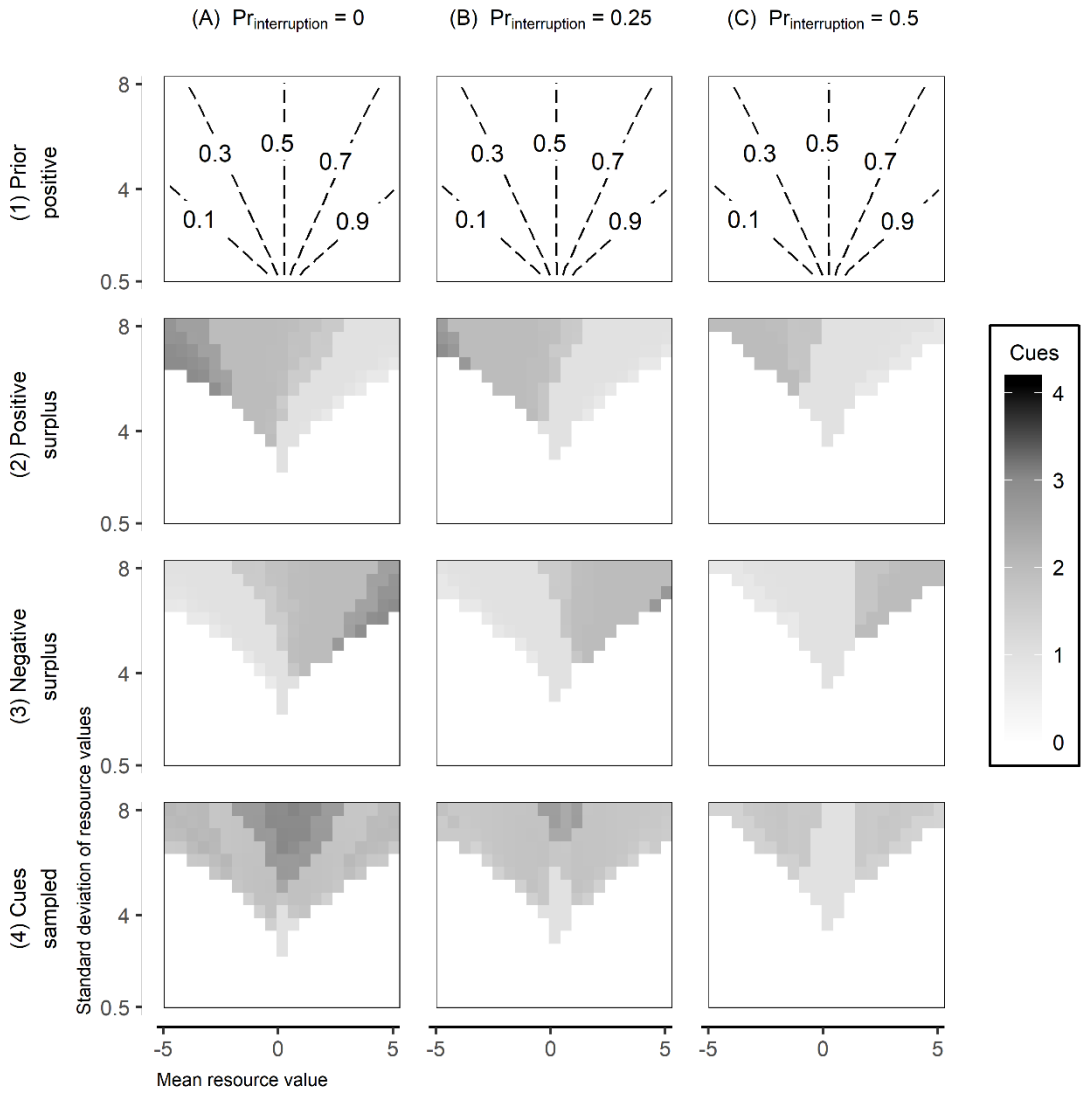

Fig. F.1.

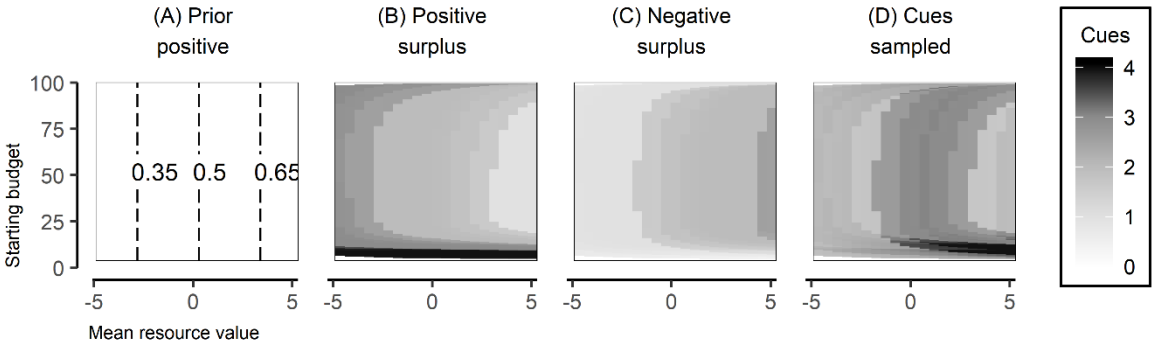
(A) Prior positive
(B) Positive surplus
(C) Negative surplus
(D) Cues sampled
Cues
4
3
2
1
0
Starting budget
100
75
50
25
0
0.35
0.5
0.65
-5
0
5
Mean resource value

Fig. F.2.

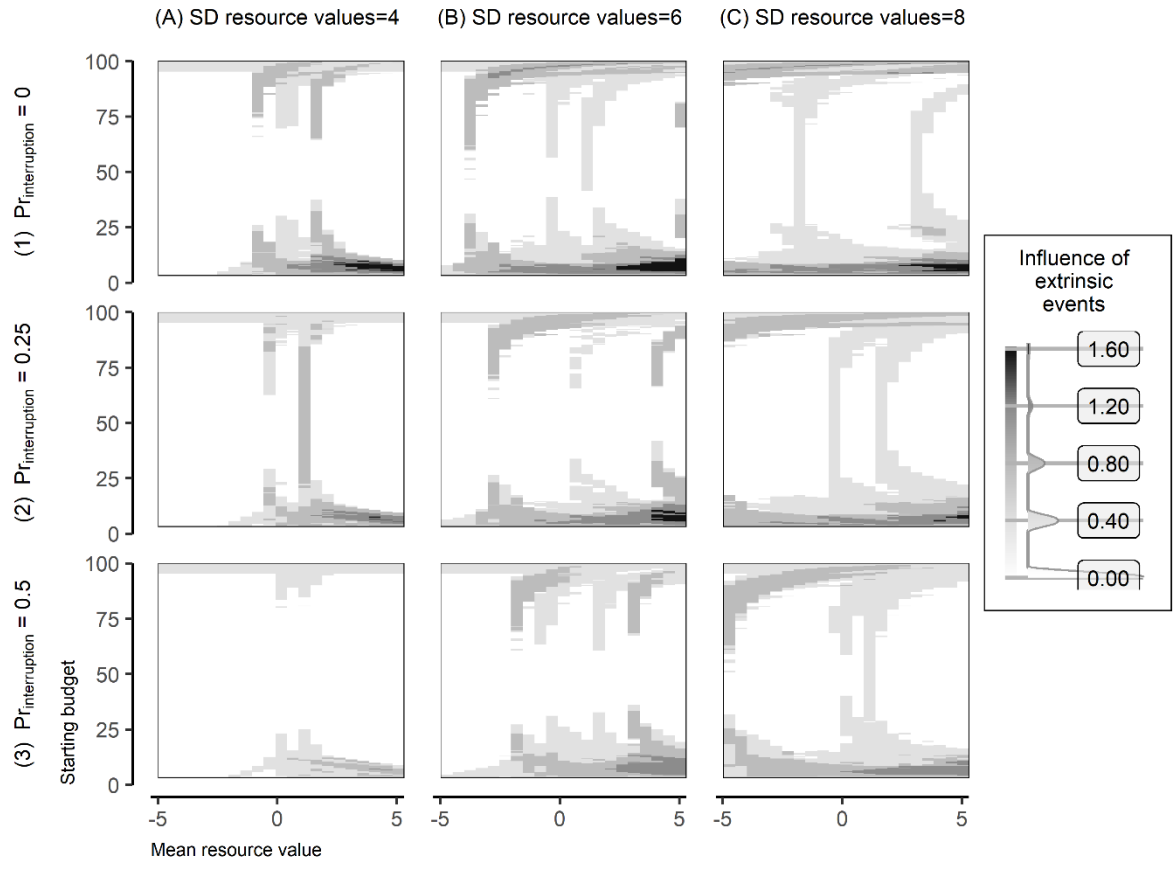
(A) SD resource values=4
(B) SD resource values=6
(C) SD resource values=8
(1) Pr interruption = 0
(2) Pr interruption = 0.25
(3) Pr interruption = 0.5
Starting budget
100
75
50
25
0
-5
0
5
Mean resource value
Influence of extrinsic events
1.60
1.20
0.80
0.40
0.00

Fig. F.3.

Section F.2.

Table F.1.

An overview of figures in section F.2.

Figure	Interruption rate	Starting somatic state	Dependent variable	Page
F.4	0	20	Cues sampled	6
F.5	0	20	Positive cue surplus when accepting	7
F.6	0	20	Negative cue surplus when rejecting	8
F.7	0	20	Proportion accepting	9
F.8	0	50	Cues sampled	10
F.9	0	50	Positive cue surplus when accepting	11
F.10	0	50	Negative cue surplus when rejecting	12
F.11	0	50	Proportion accepting	13
F.12	0	80	Cues sampled	14
F.13	0	80	Positive cue surplus when accepting	15
F.14	0	80	Negative cue surplus when rejecting	16
F.15	0	80	Proportion accepting	17
F.16	0.25	20	Cues sampled	18
F.17	0.25	20	Positive cue surplus when accepting	19
F.18	0.25	20	Negative cue surplus when rejecting	20
F.19	0.25	20	Proportion accepting	21
F.20	0.25	50	Cues sampled	22
F.21	0.25	50	Positive cue surplus when accepting	23
F.22	0.25	50	Negative cue surplus when rejecting	24
F.23	0.25	50	Proportion accepting	25
F.24	0.25	80	Cues sampled	26
F.25	0.25	80	Positive cue surplus when accepting	27
F.26	0.25	80	Negative cue surplus when rejecting	28
F.27	0.25	80	Proportion accepting	29
F.28	0.5	20	Cues sampled	30
F.29	0.5	20	Positive cue surplus when accepting	31
F.30	0.5	20	Negative cue surplus when rejecting	32
F.31	0.5	20	Proportion accepting	33
F.32	0.5	50	Cues sampled	34
F.33	0.5	50	Positive cue surplus when accepting	35
F.34	0.5	50	Negative cue surplus when rejecting	36
F.35	0.5	50	Proportion accepting	37
F.36	0.5	80	Cues sampled	38
F.37	0.5	80	Positive cue surplus when accepting	39
F.38	0.5	80	Negative cue surplus when rejecting	40
F.39	0.5	80	Proportion accepting	41

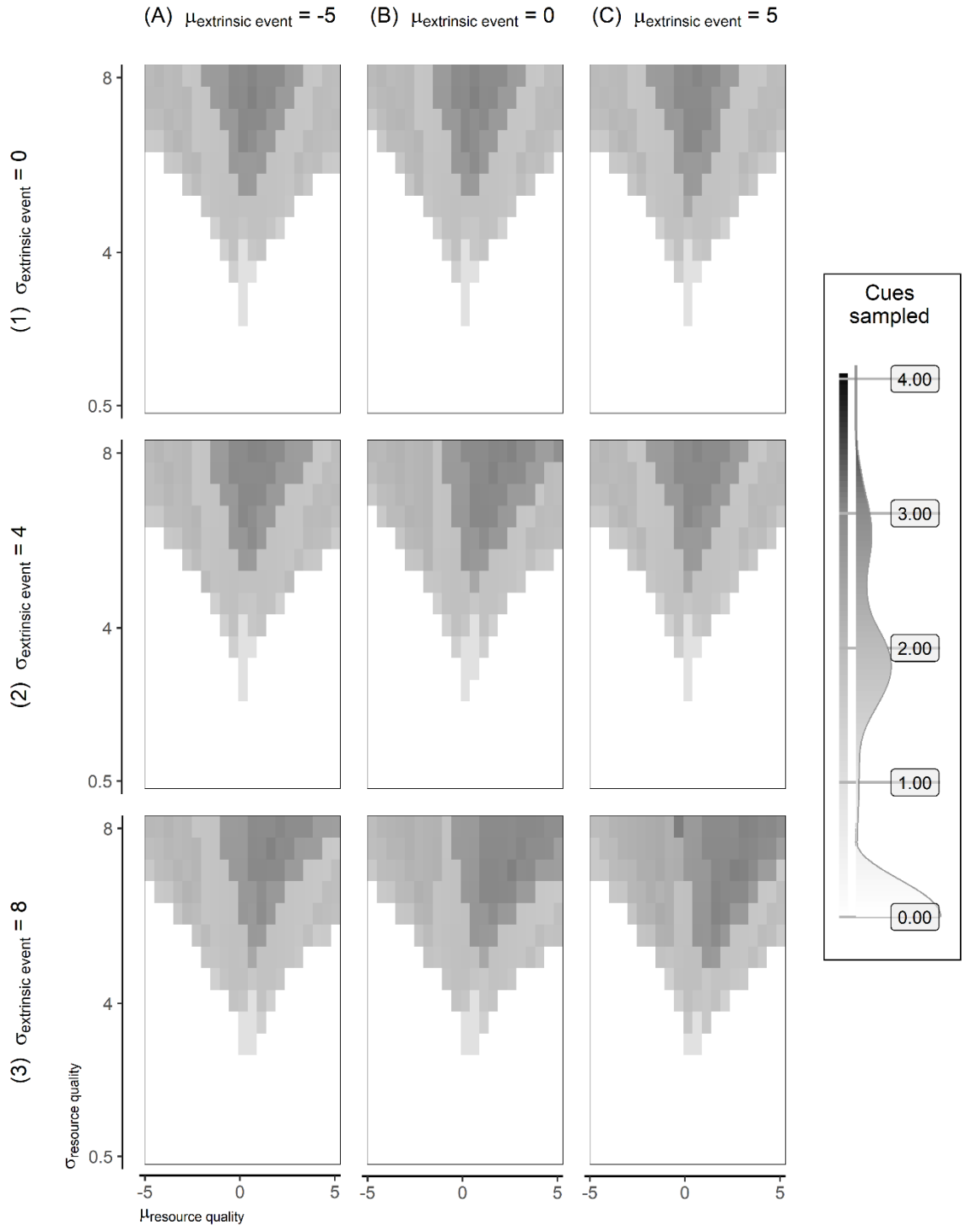

Fig. F.4.

The number of cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0, the somatic state is 20, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

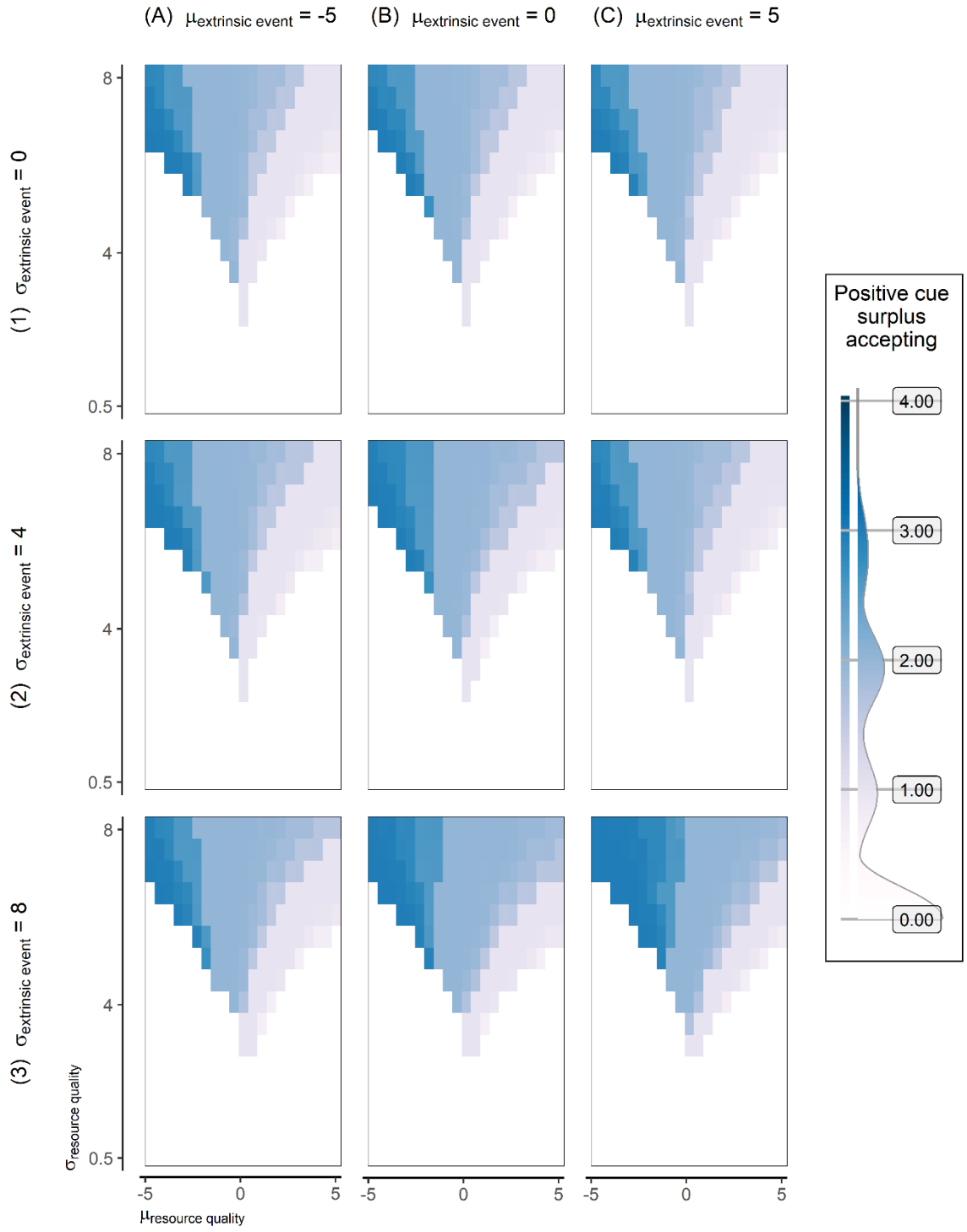

Fig. F.5.

The surplus of positive cues an agent requires before it accepts. This surplus is measured as the average number of positive cues sampled, minus the number of negative cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0, the somatic state is 20, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

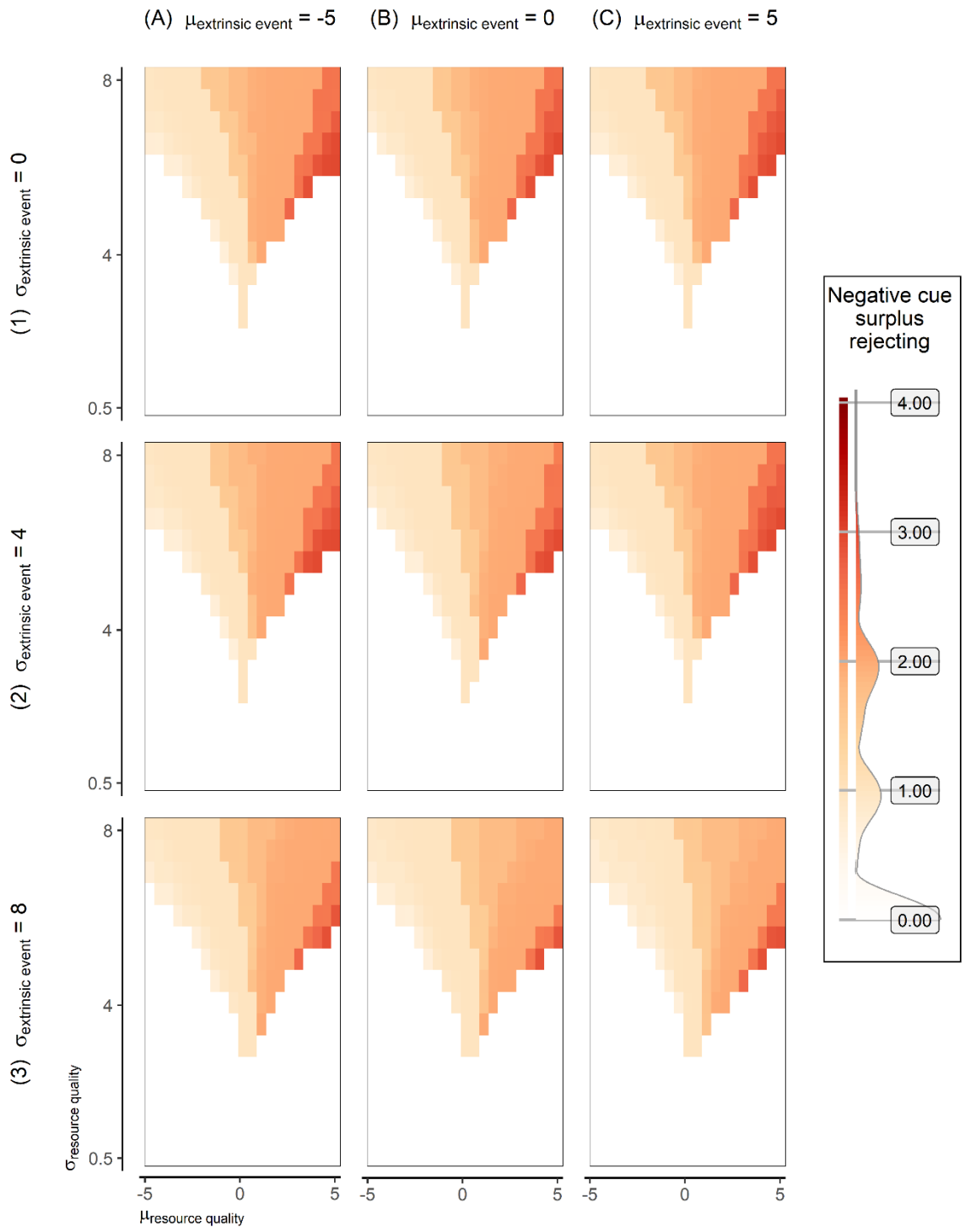

Fig. F.6.

The surplus of negative cues an agent requires before it rejects. This surplus is measured as the average number of negative cues sampled, minus the number of positive cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0, the somatic state is 20, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

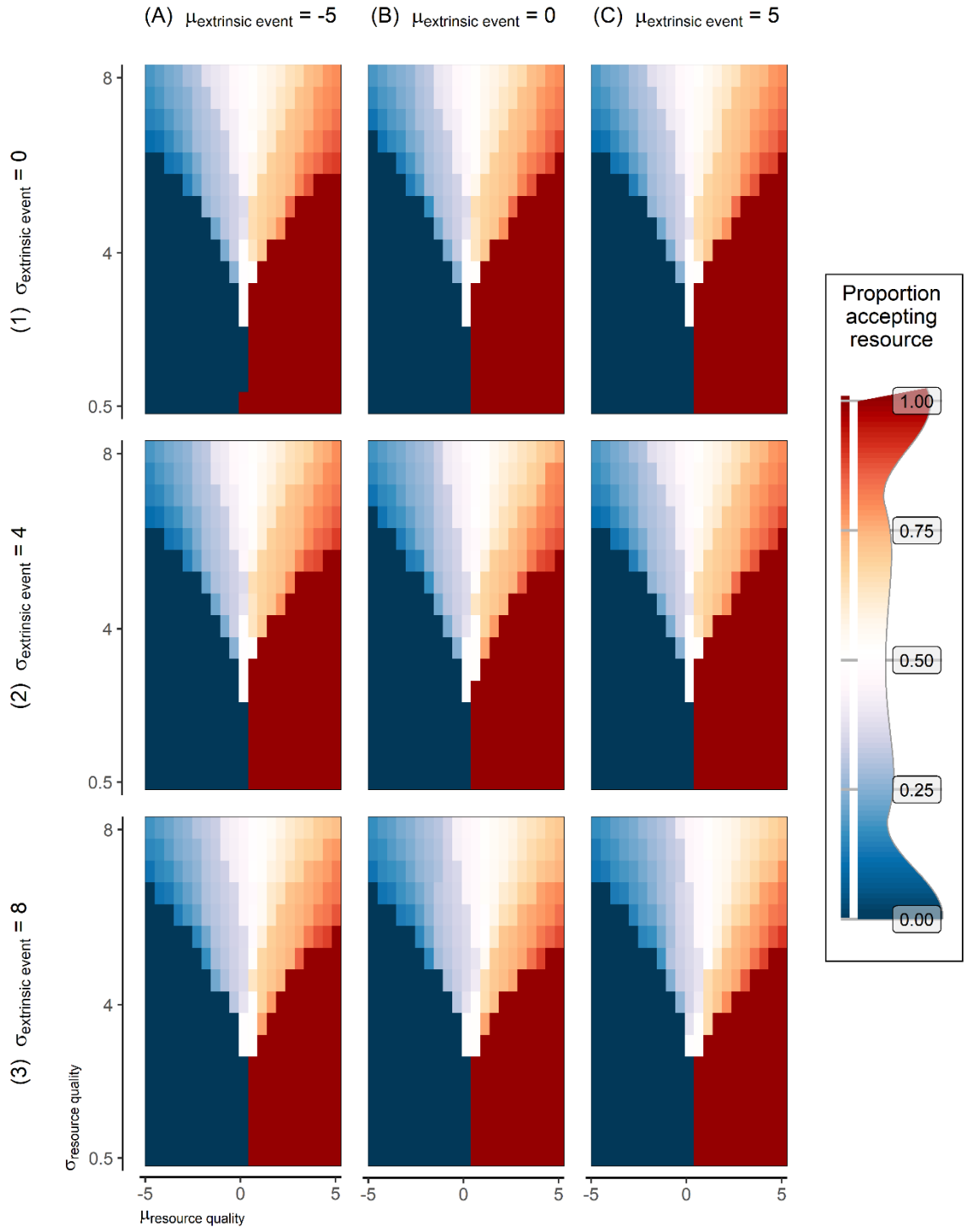

Fig. F.7.

The proportion of agents deciding to accept the resource. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0, the somatic state is 20, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

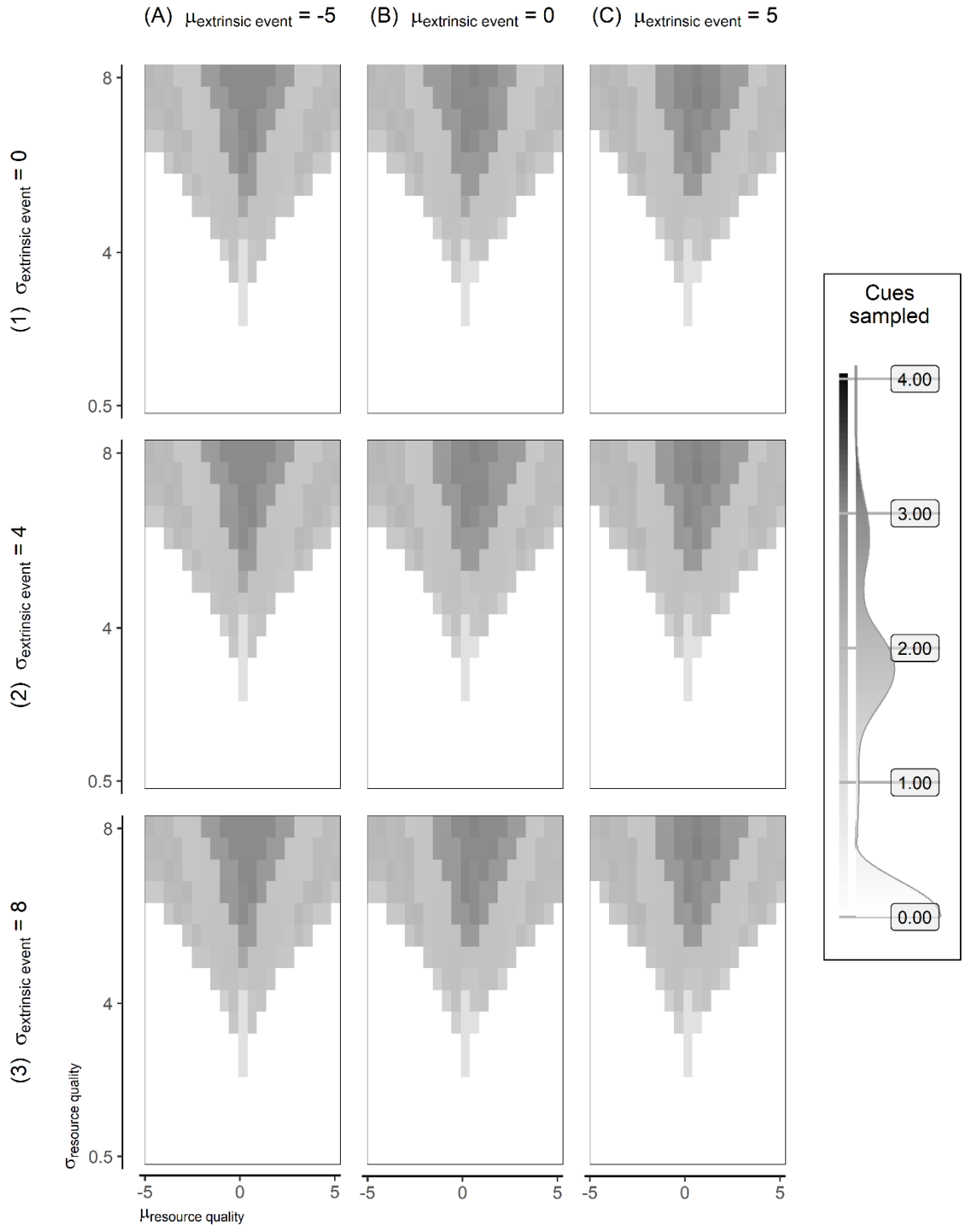

Fig. F.8.

The number of cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0, the somatic state is 50, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

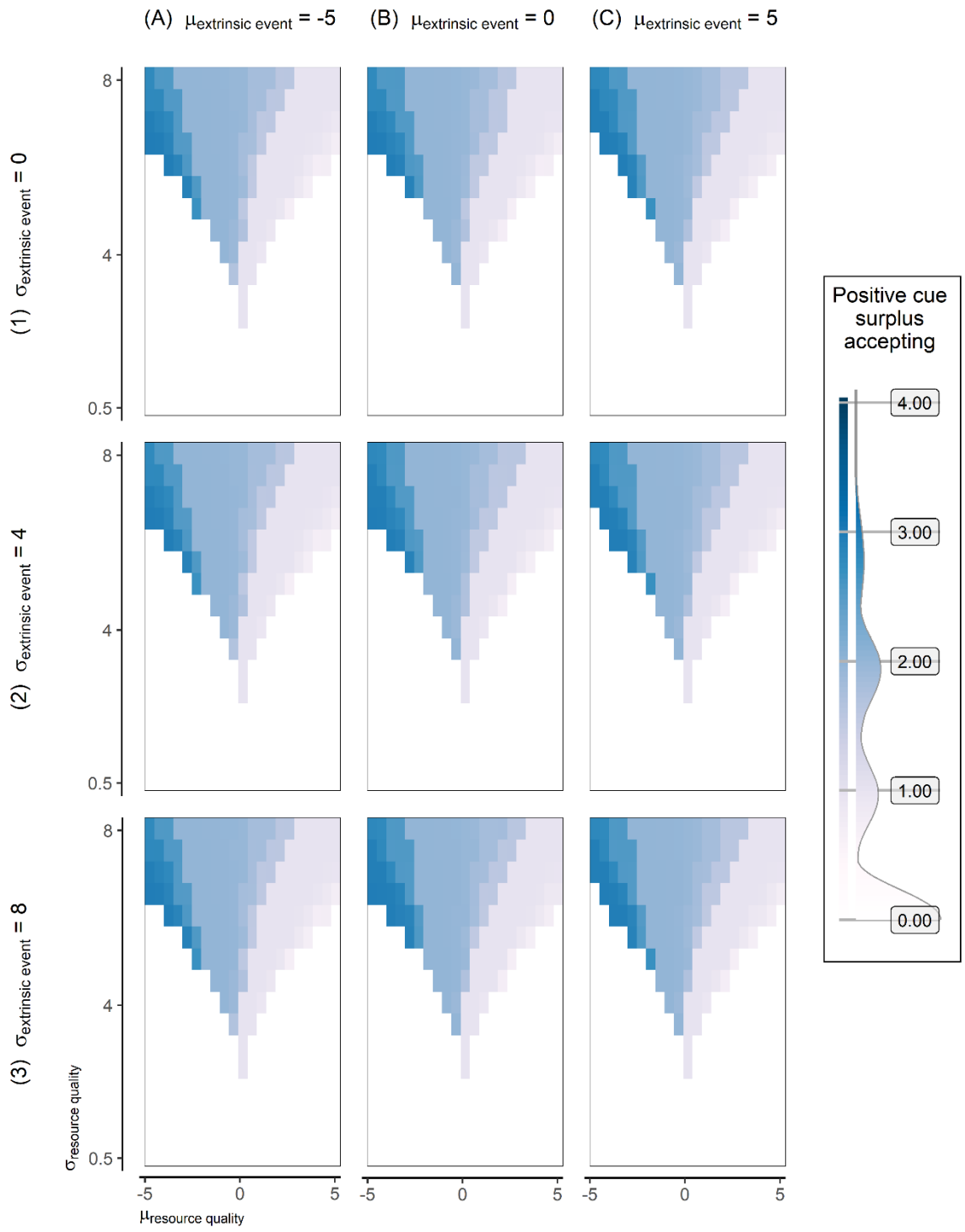

Fig. F.9.

The surplus of positive cues an agent requires before it accepts. This surplus is measured as the average number of positive cues sampled, minus the number of negative cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0, the somatic state is 50, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

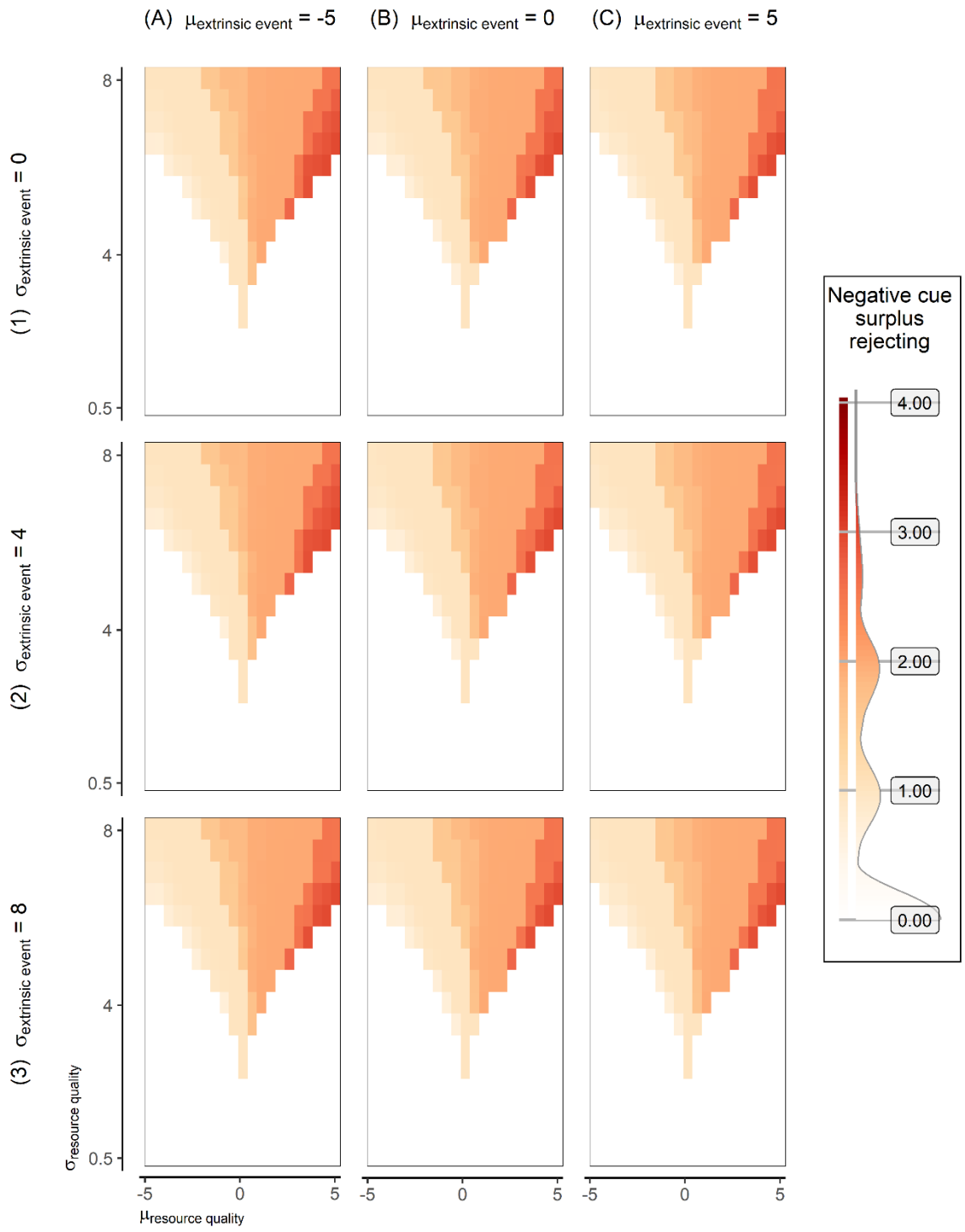

Fig. F.10.

The surplus of negative cues an agent requires before it rejects. This surplus is measured as the average number of negative cues sampled, minus the number of positive cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0, the somatic state is 50, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

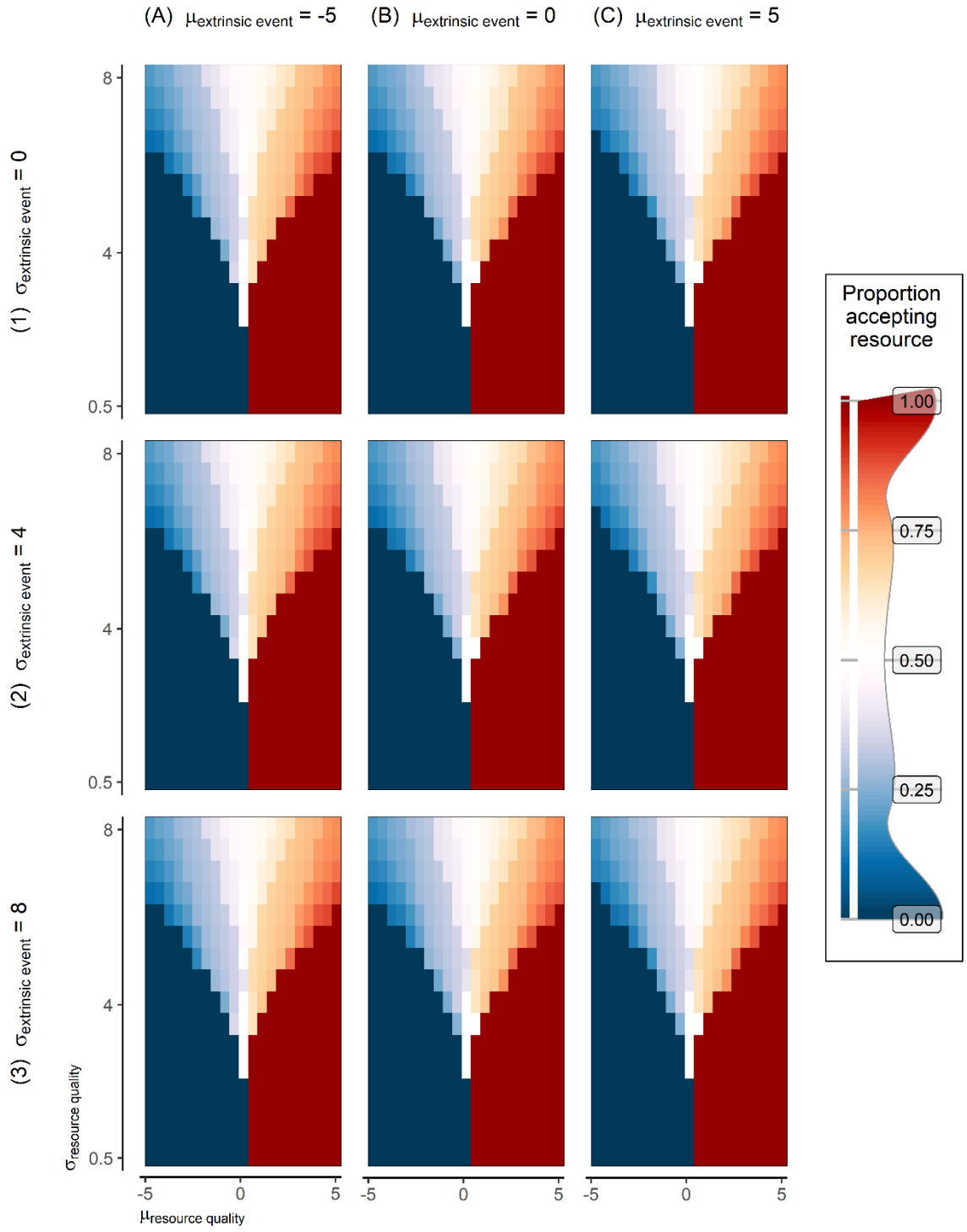

Fig. F.11.

The proportion of agents deciding to accept the resource. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0, the somatic state is 50, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

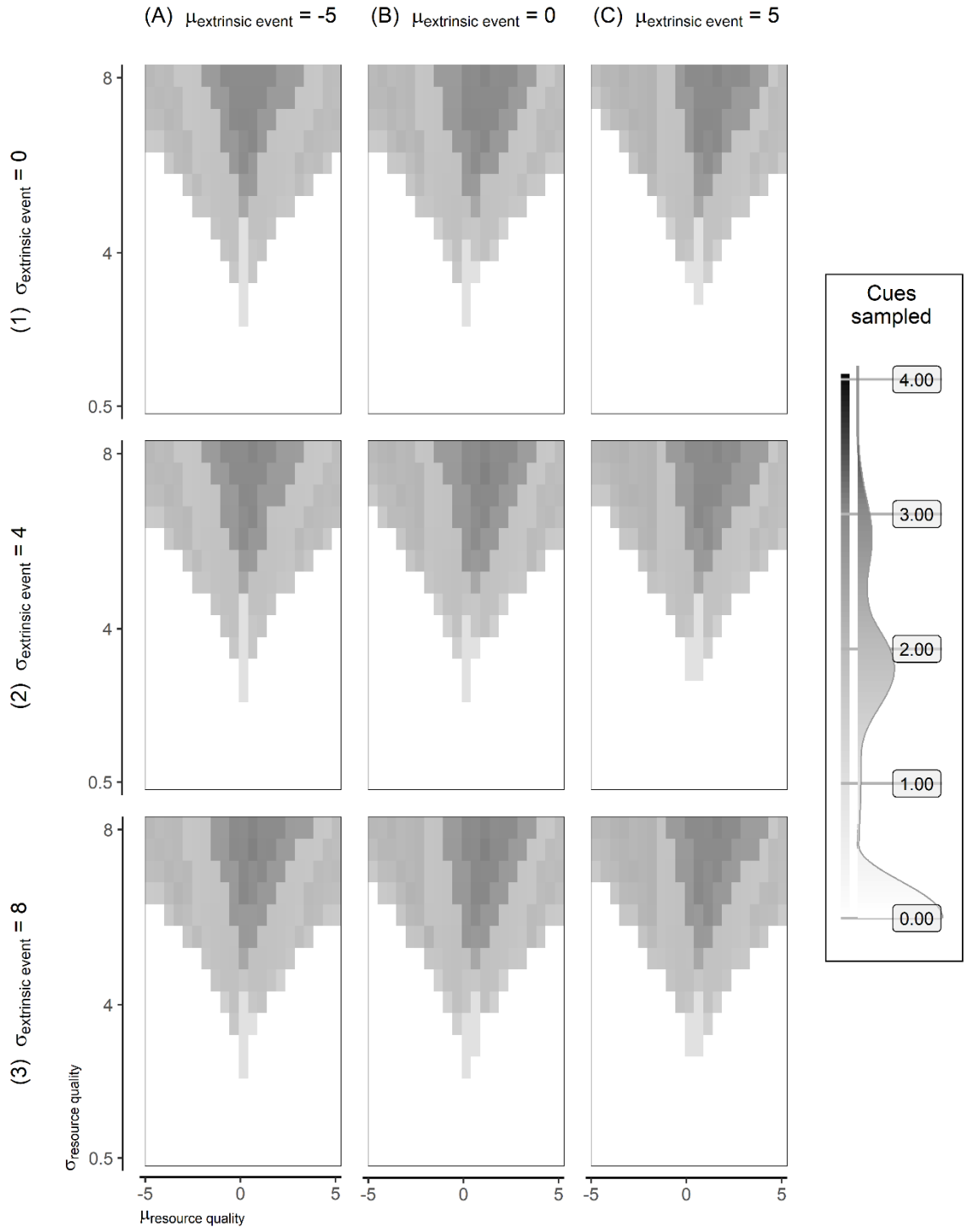

Fig. F.12.

The number of cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0, the somatic state is 80, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

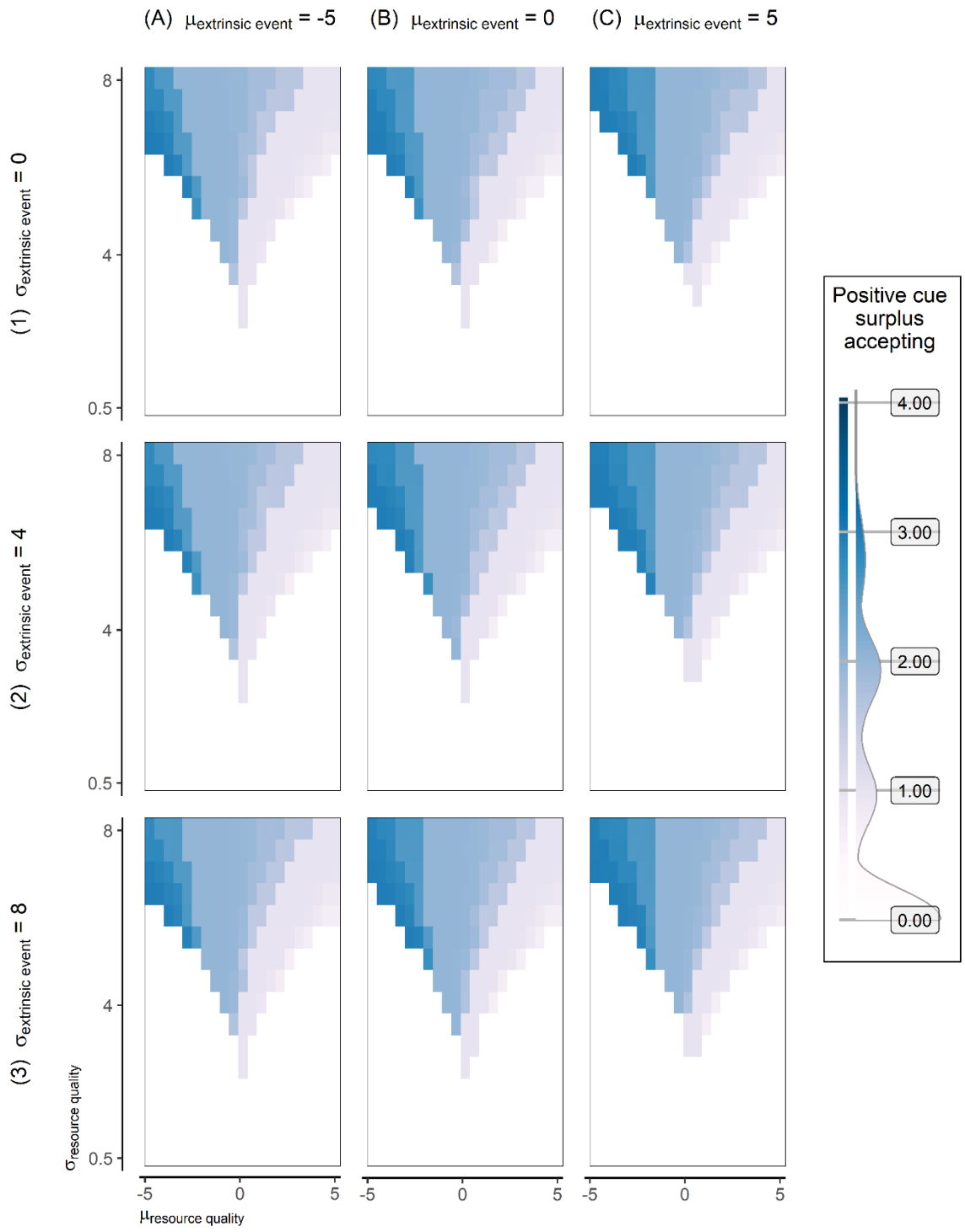

Fig. F.13.

The surplus of positive cues an agent requires before it accepts. This surplus is measured as the average number of positive cues sampled, minus the number of negative cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0, the somatic state is 80, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

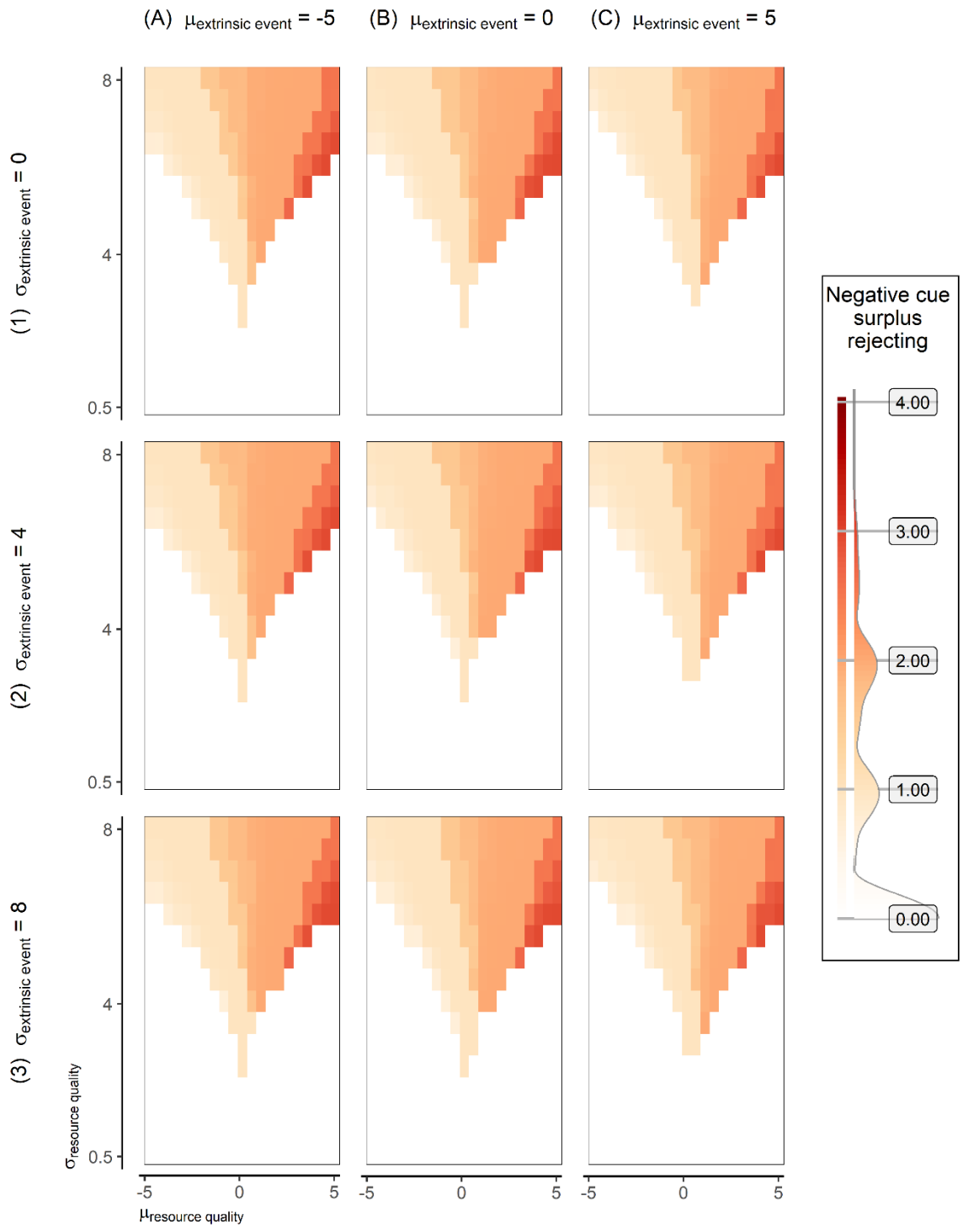

Fig. F.14.

The surplus of negative cues an agent requires before it rejects. This surplus is measured as the average number of negative cues sampled, minus the number of positive cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0, the somatic state is 80, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

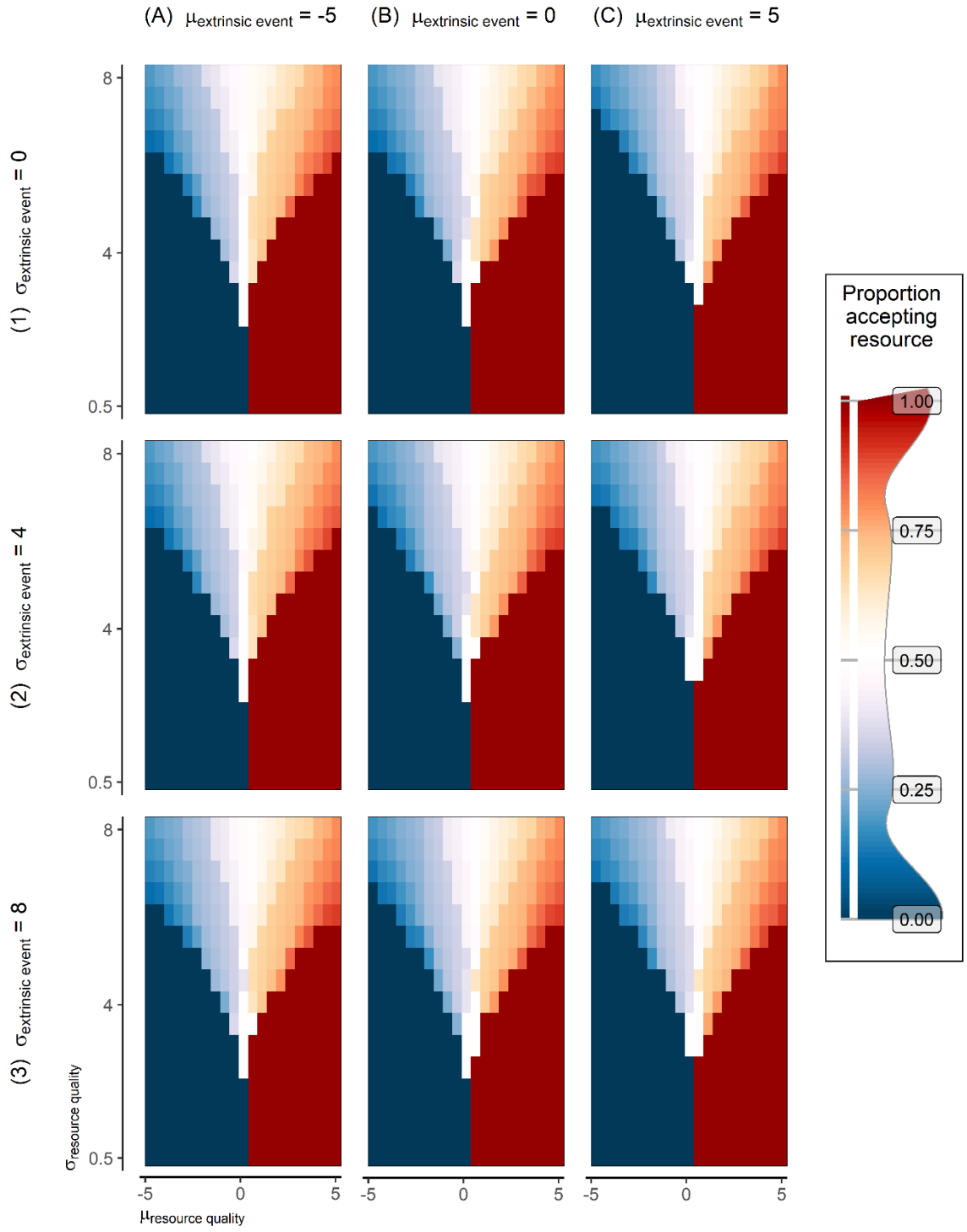

Fig. F.15.

The proportion of agents deciding to accept the resource. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0, the somatic state is 80, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

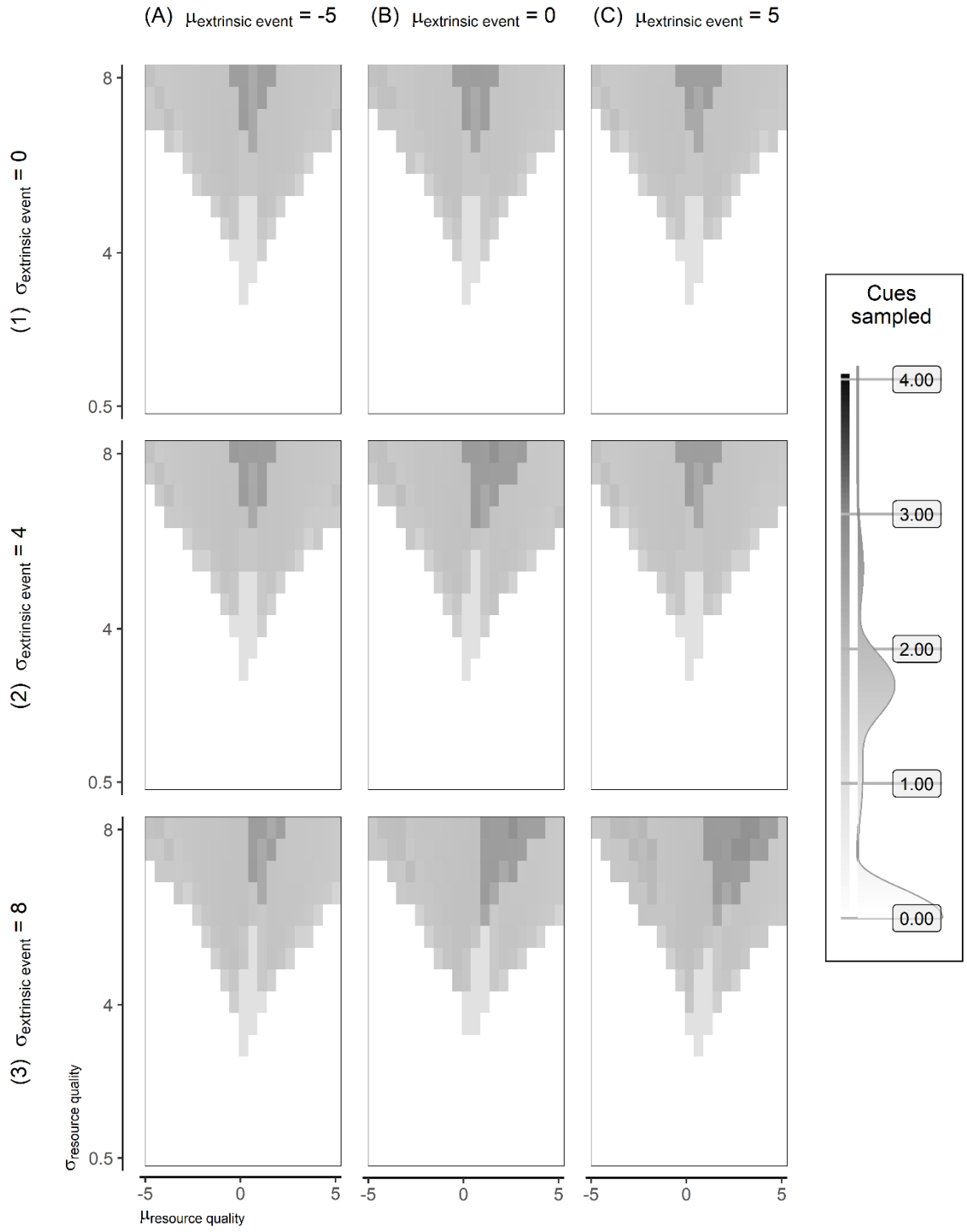

Fig. F.16.

The number of cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.25, the somatic state is 20, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

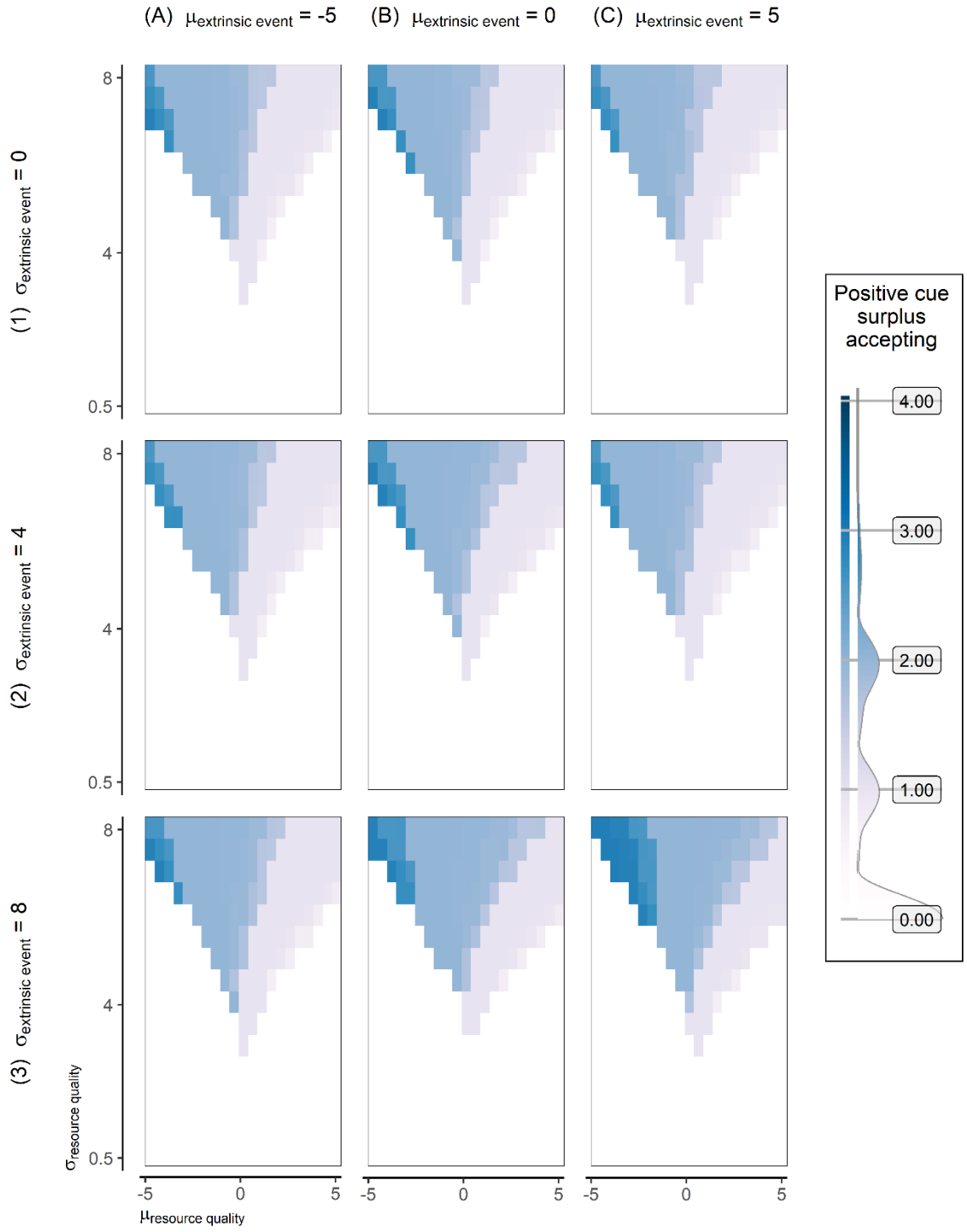

Fig. F.17.

The surplus of positive cues an agent requires before it accepts. This surplus is measured as the average number of positive cues sampled, minus the number of negative cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.25, the somatic state is 20, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

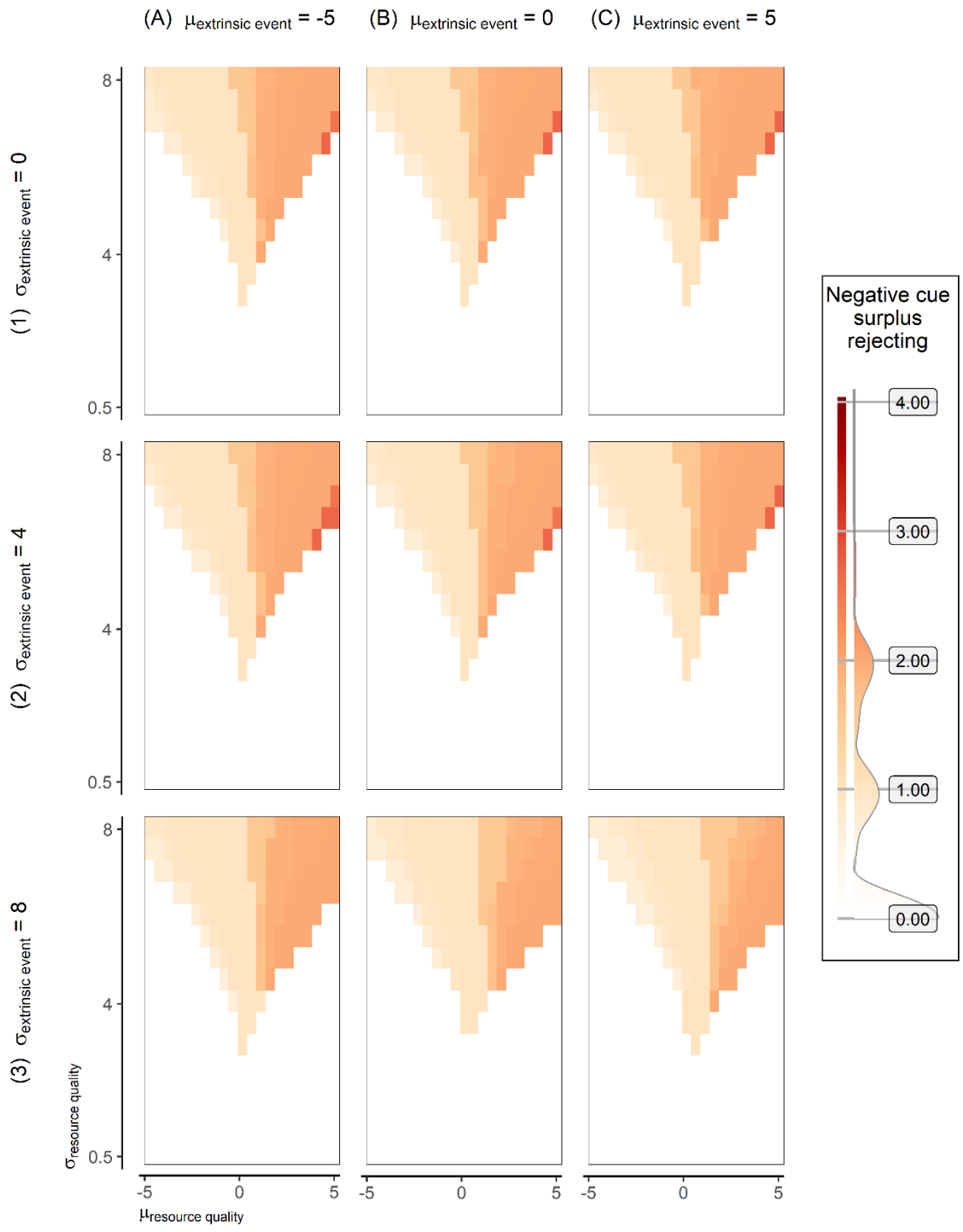

Fig. F.18.

The surplus of negative cues an agent requires before it rejects. This surplus is measured as the average number of negative cues sampled, minus the number of positive cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.25, the somatic state is 20, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

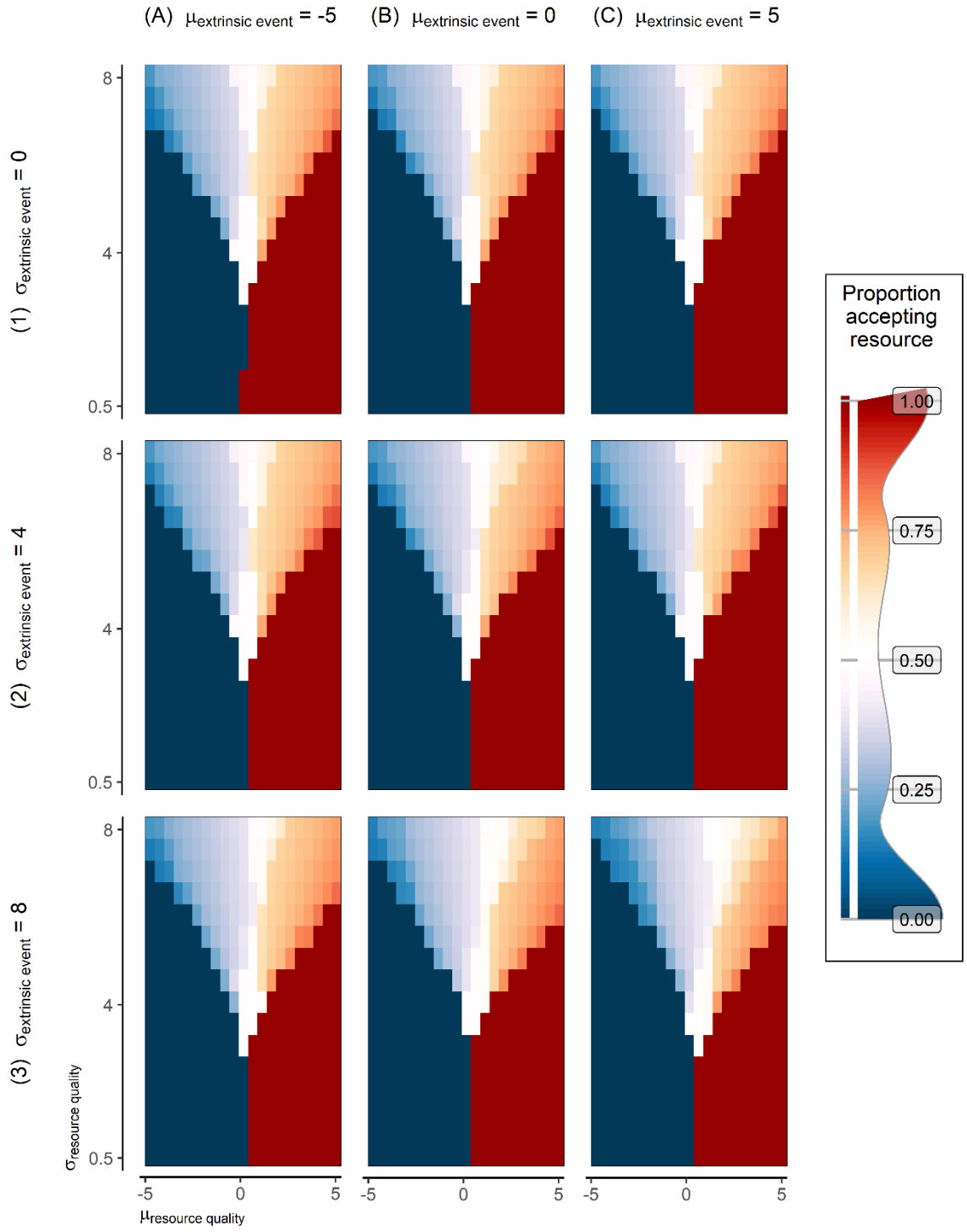

Fig. F.19.

The proportion of agents deciding to accept the resource. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.25, the somatic state is 20, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

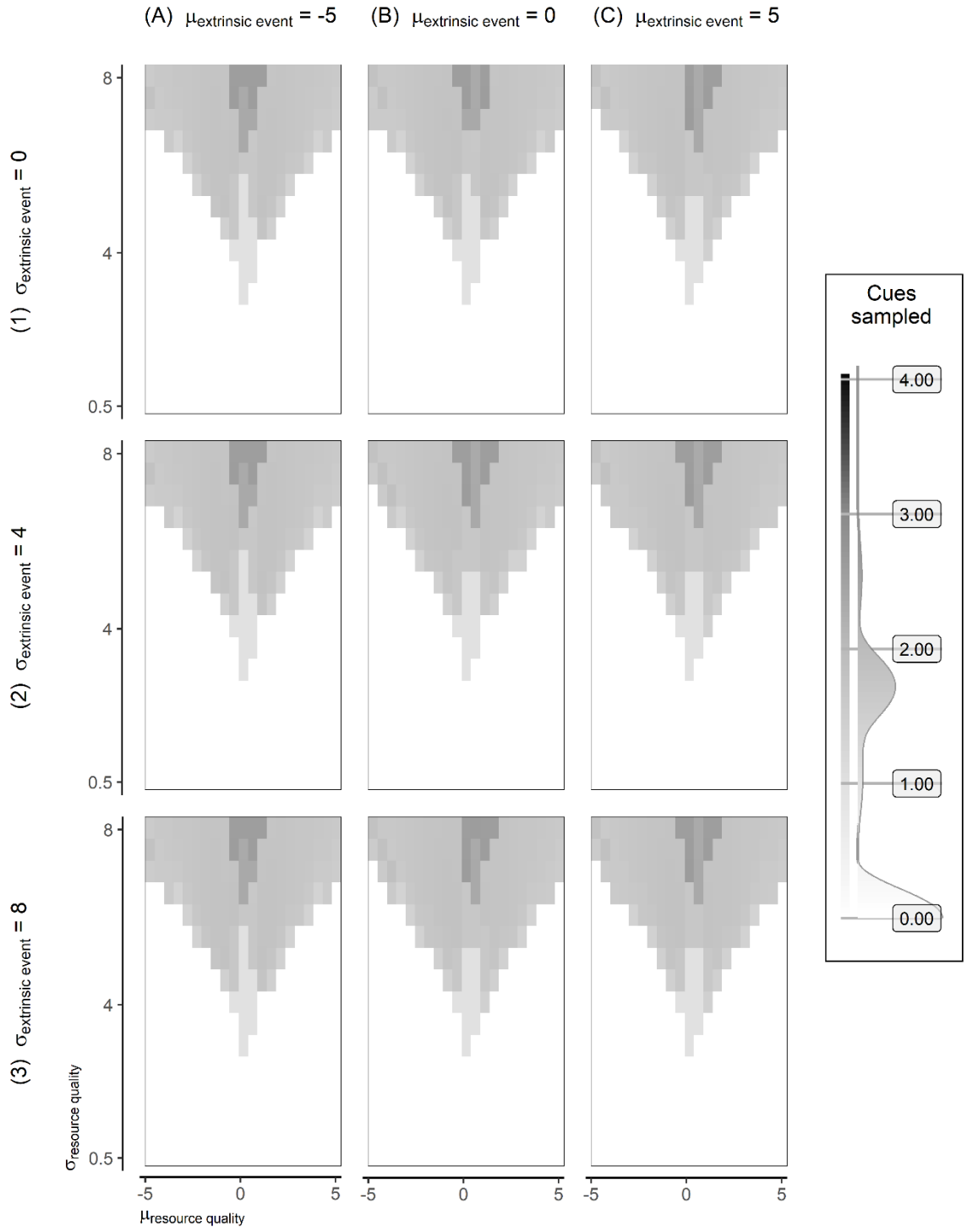

Fig. F.20.

The number of cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.25, the somatic state is 50, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

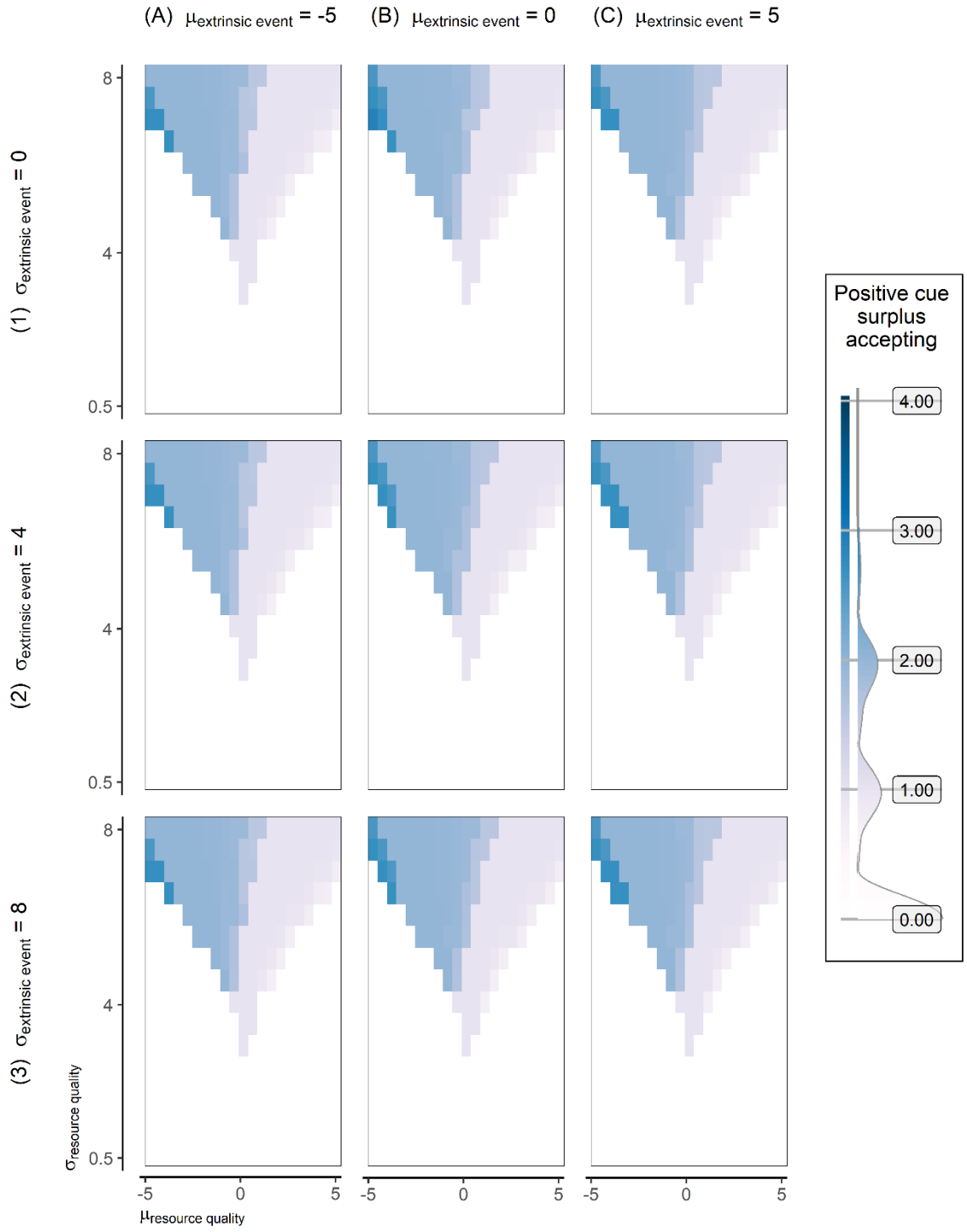

Fig. F.21.

The surplus of positive cues an agent requires before it accepts. This surplus is measured as the average number of positive cues sampled, minus the number of negative cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.25, the somatic state is 50, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

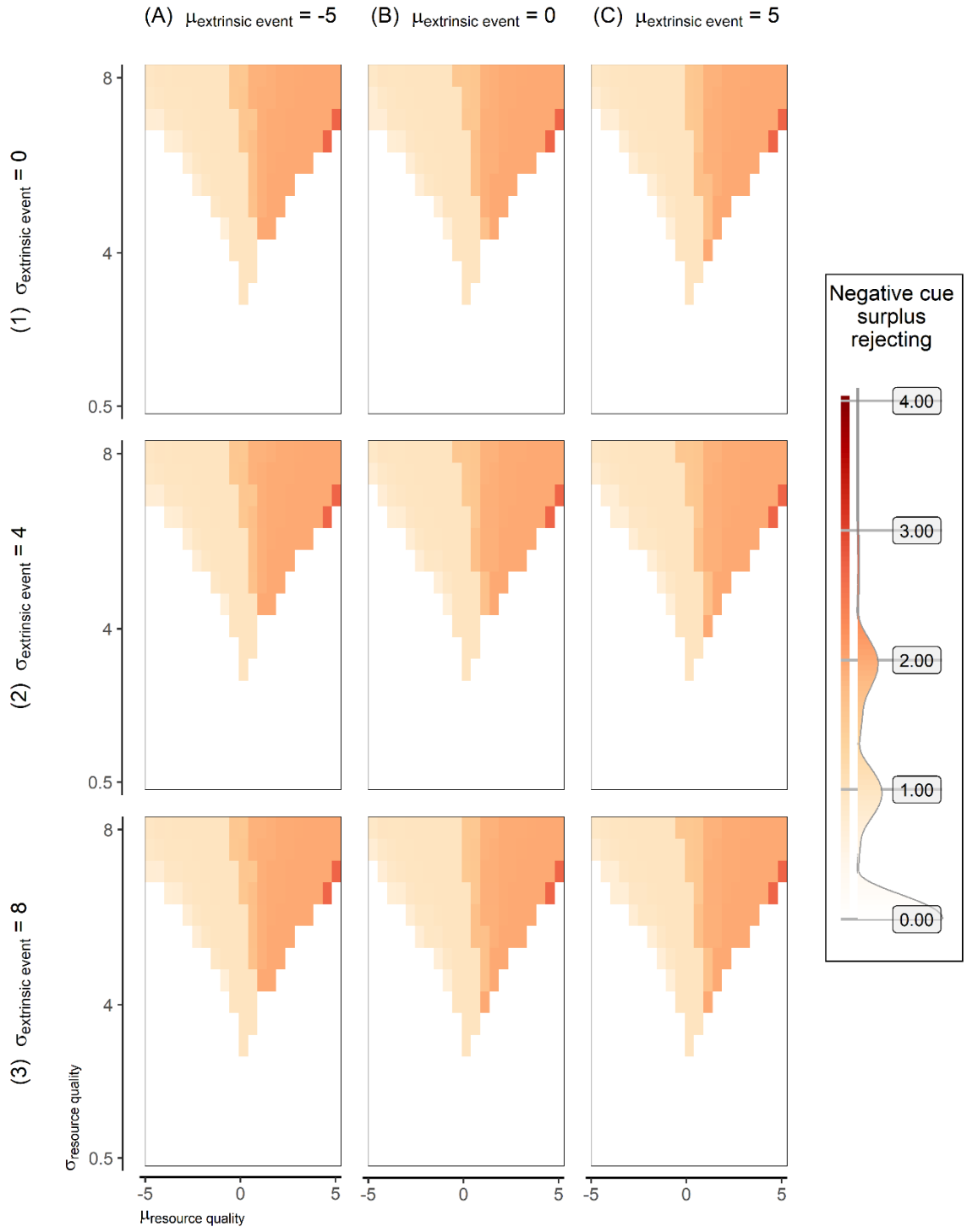

Fig. F.22.

The surplus of negative cues an agent requires before it rejects. This surplus is measured as the average number of negative cues sampled, minus the number of positive cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.25, the somatic state is 50, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

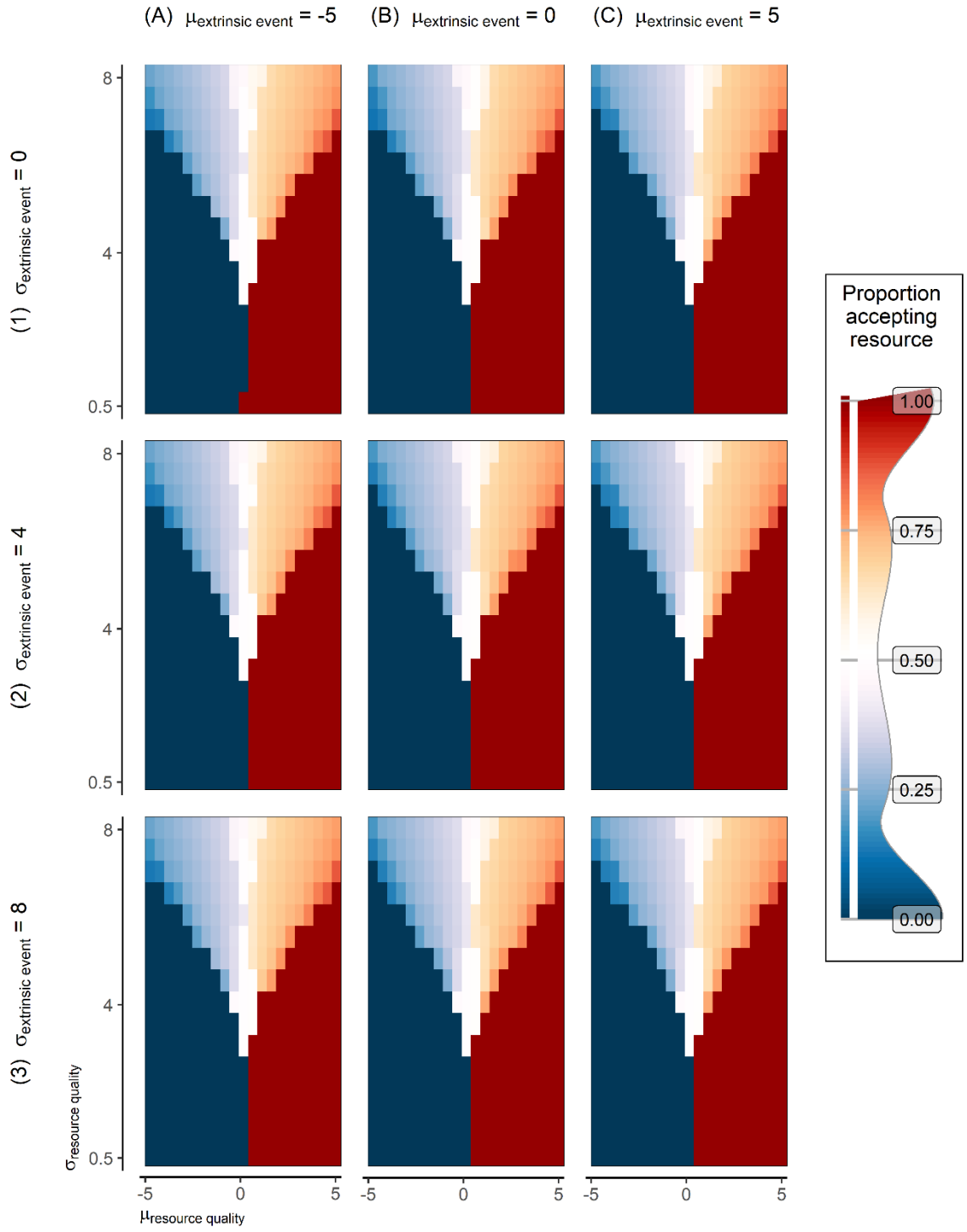

Fig. F.23.

The proportion of agents deciding to accept the resource. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.25, the somatic state is 50, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

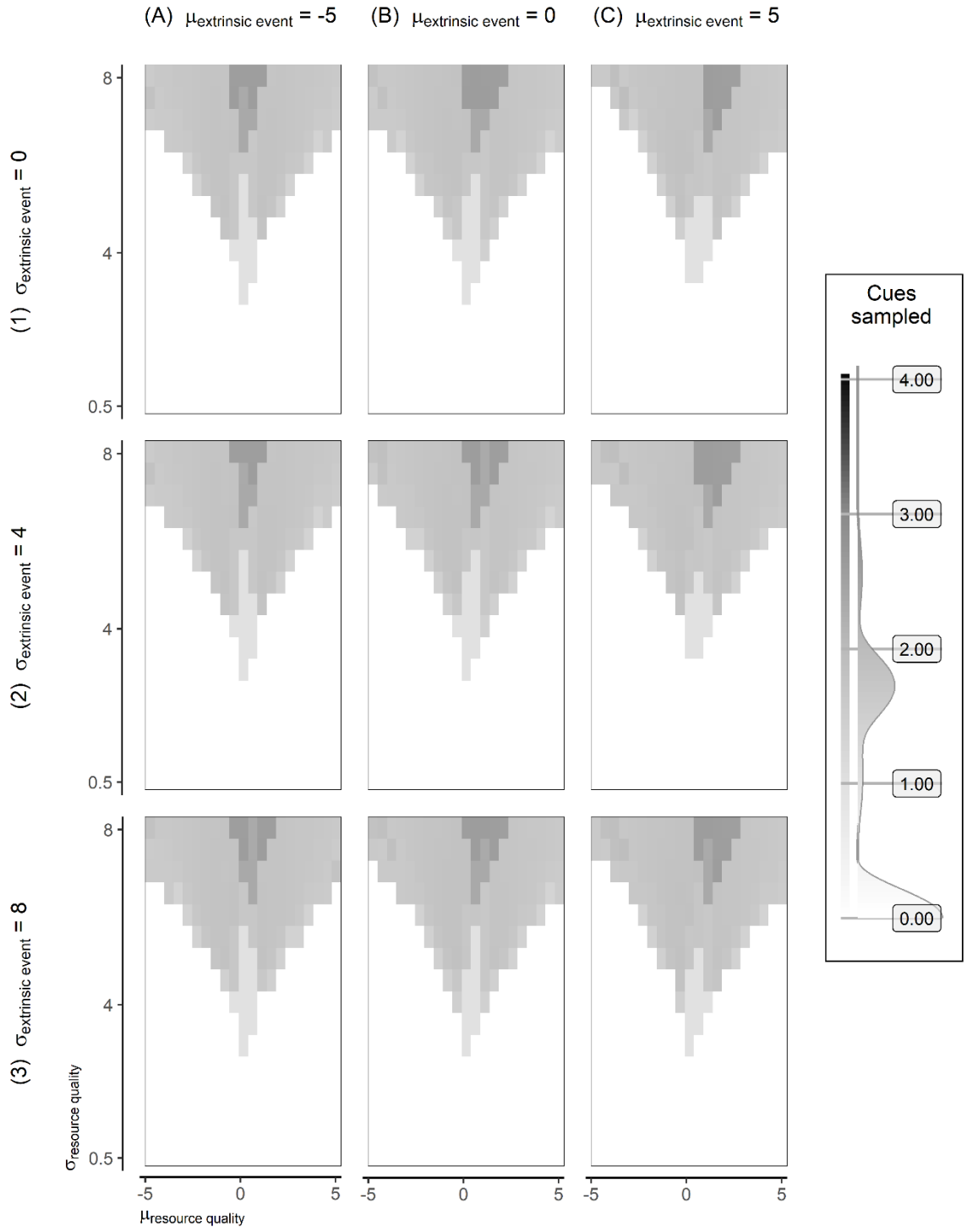

Fig. F.24.

The number of cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.25, the somatic state is 80, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

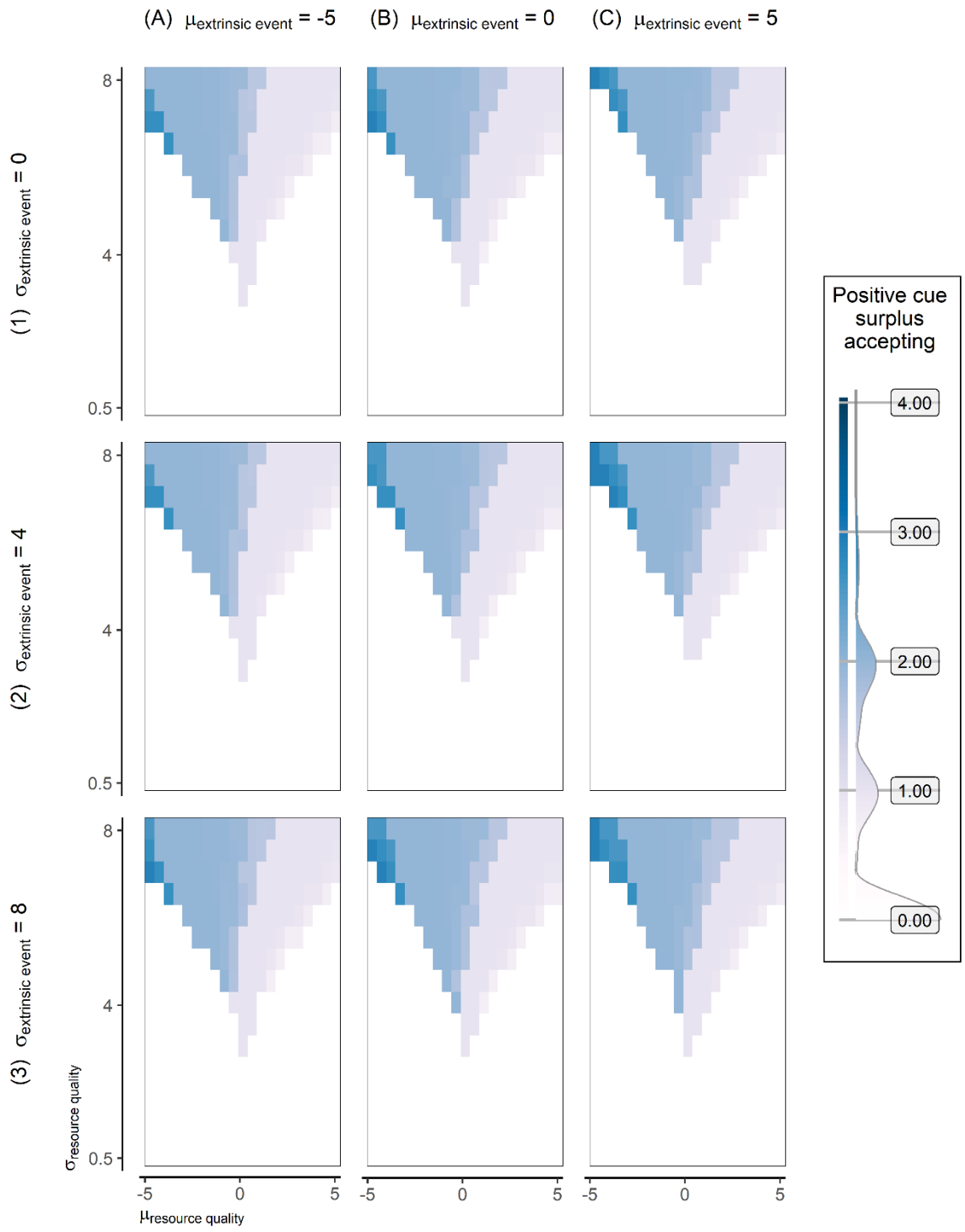

Fig. F.25.

The surplus of positive cues an agent requires before it accepts. This surplus is measured as the average number of positive cues sampled, minus the number of negative cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.25, the somatic state is 80, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

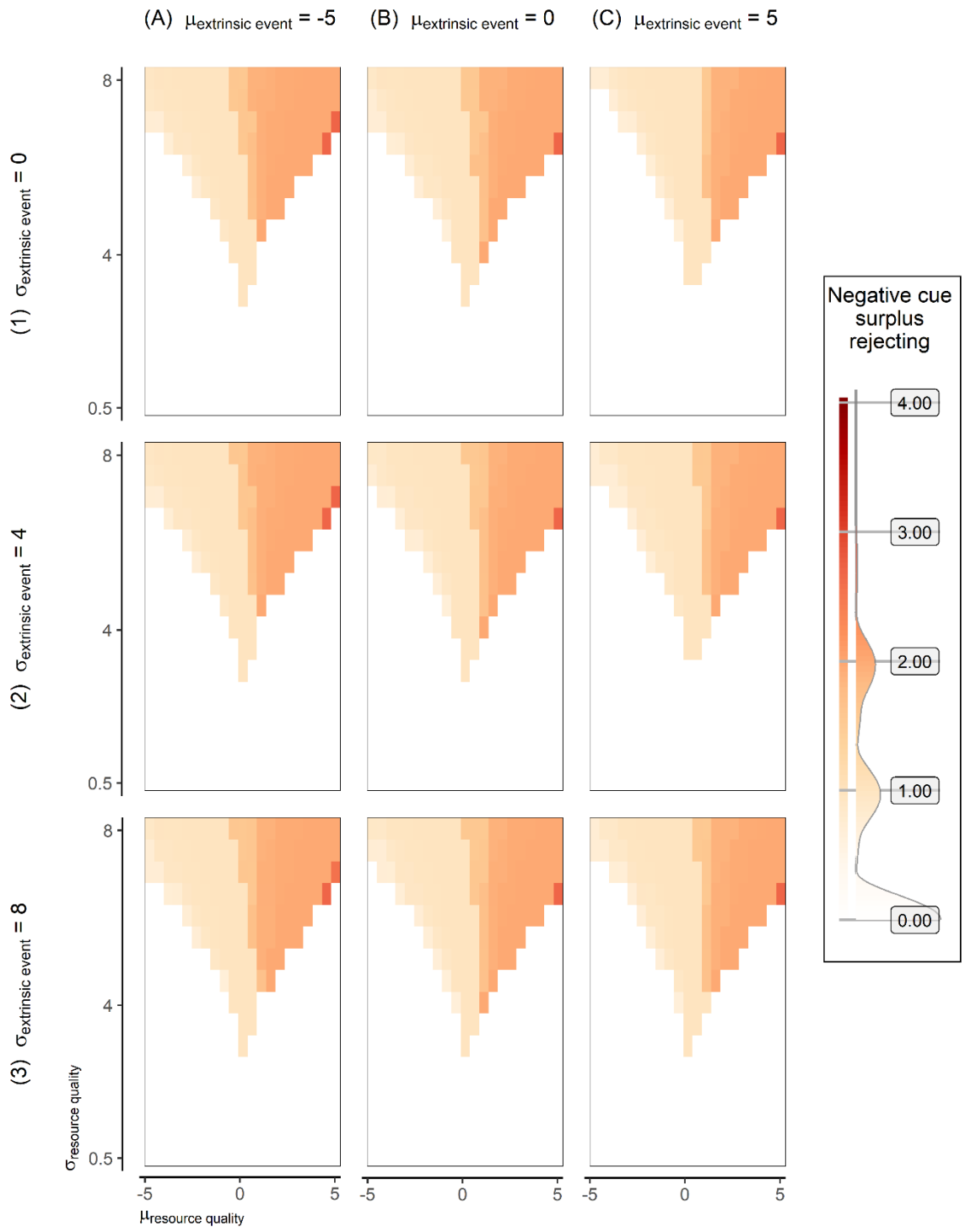

Fig. F.26.

The surplus of negative cues an agent requires before it rejects. This surplus is measured as the average number of negative cues sampled, minus the number of positive cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.25, the somatic state is 80, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

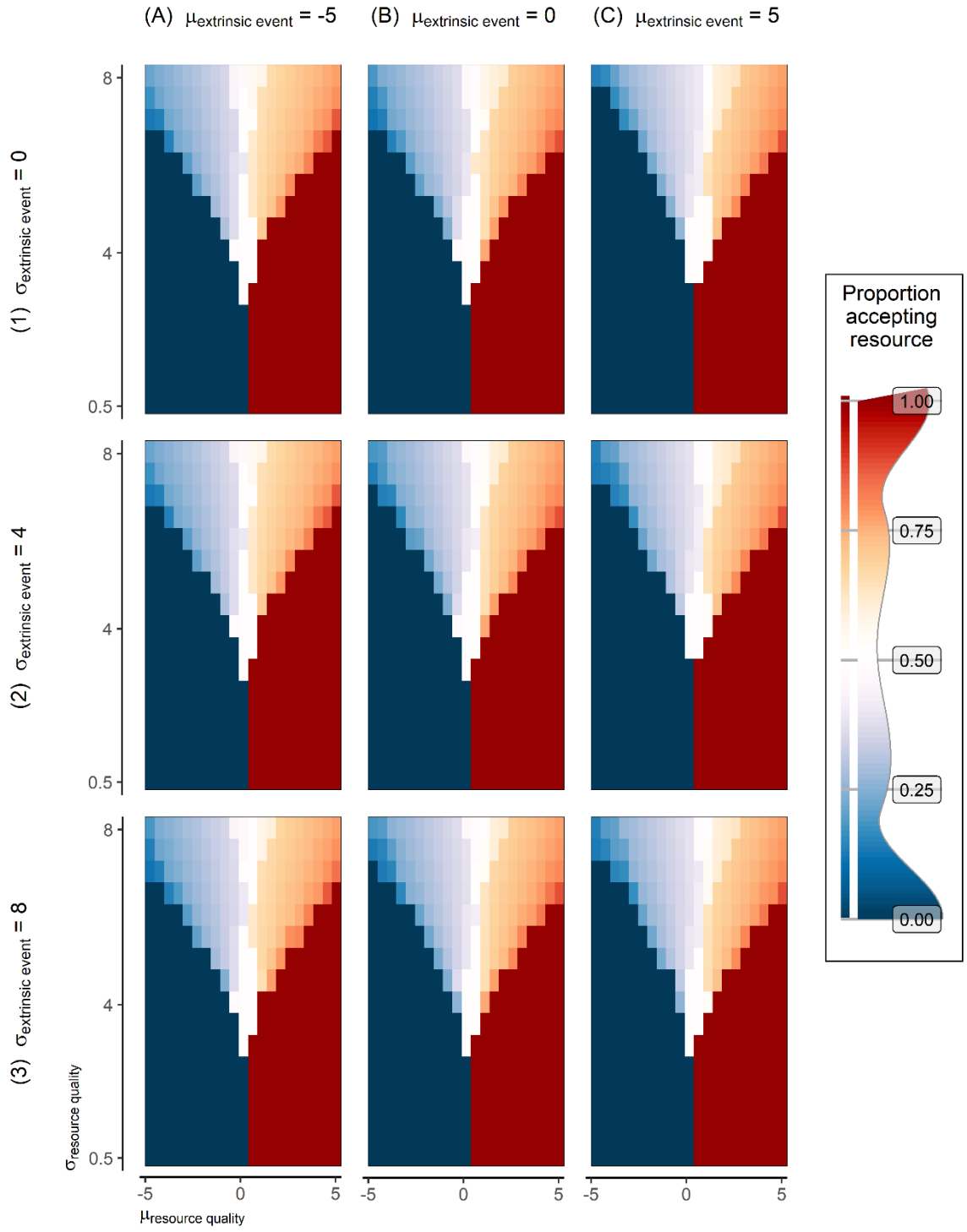

Fig. F.27.

The proportion of agents deciding to accept the resource. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.25, the somatic state is 80, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

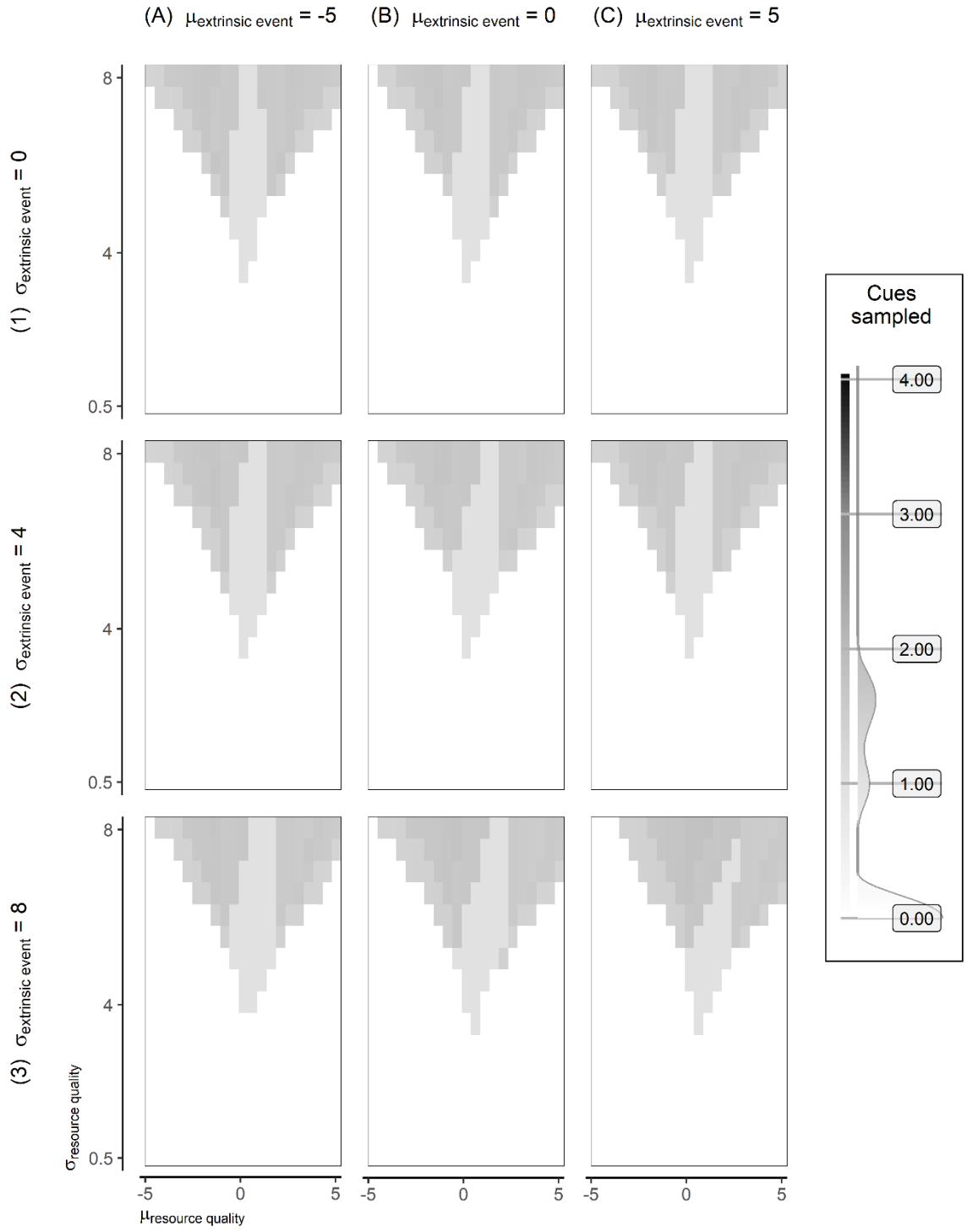

Fig. F.28.

The number of cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.5, the somatic state is 20, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

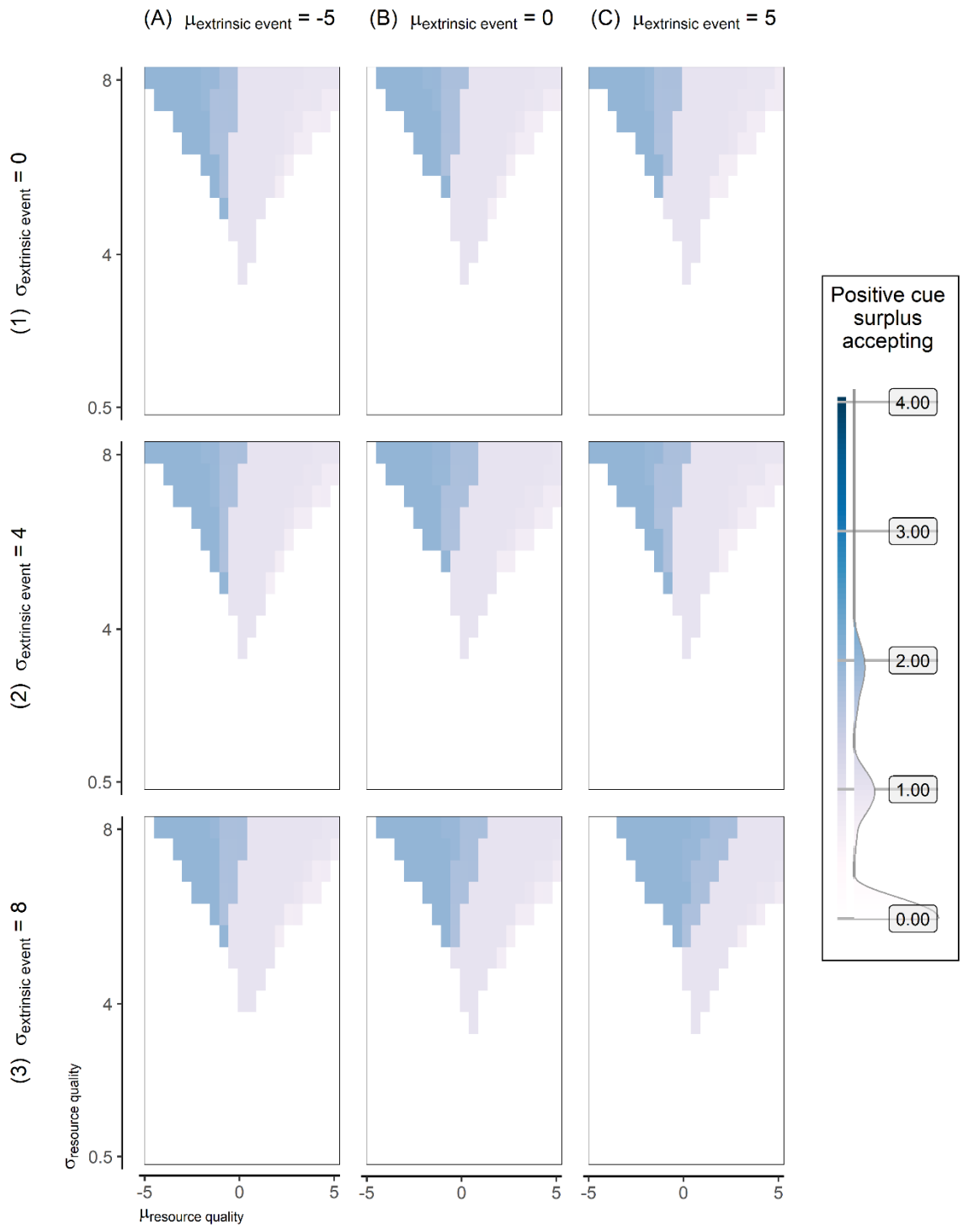

Fig. F.29.

The surplus of positive cues an agent requires before it accepts. This surplus is measured as the average number of positive cues sampled, minus the number of negative cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.5, the somatic state is 20, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

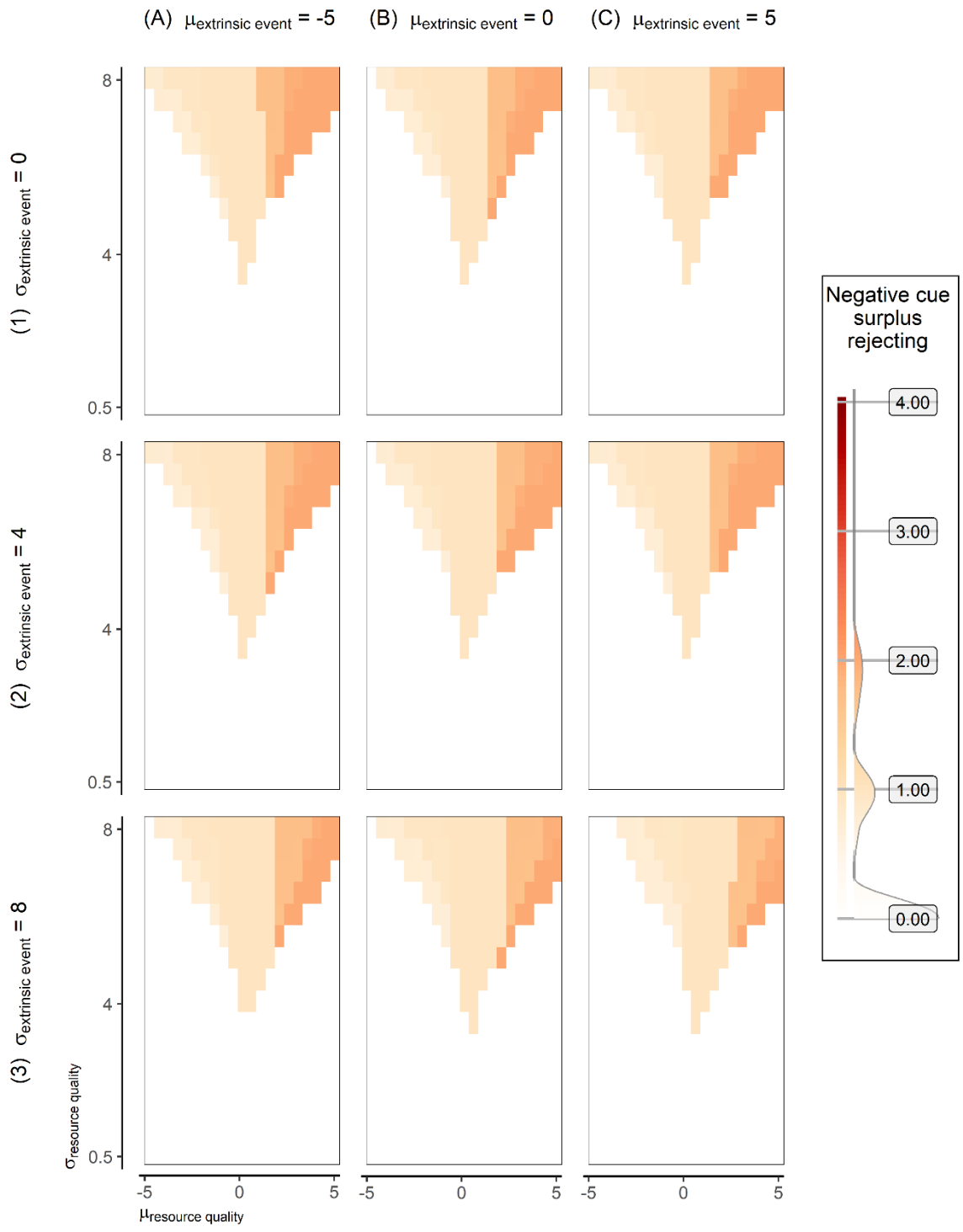

Fig. F.30.

The surplus of negative cues an agent requires before it rejects. This surplus is measured as the average number of negative cues sampled, minus the number of positive cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.5, the somatic state is 20, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

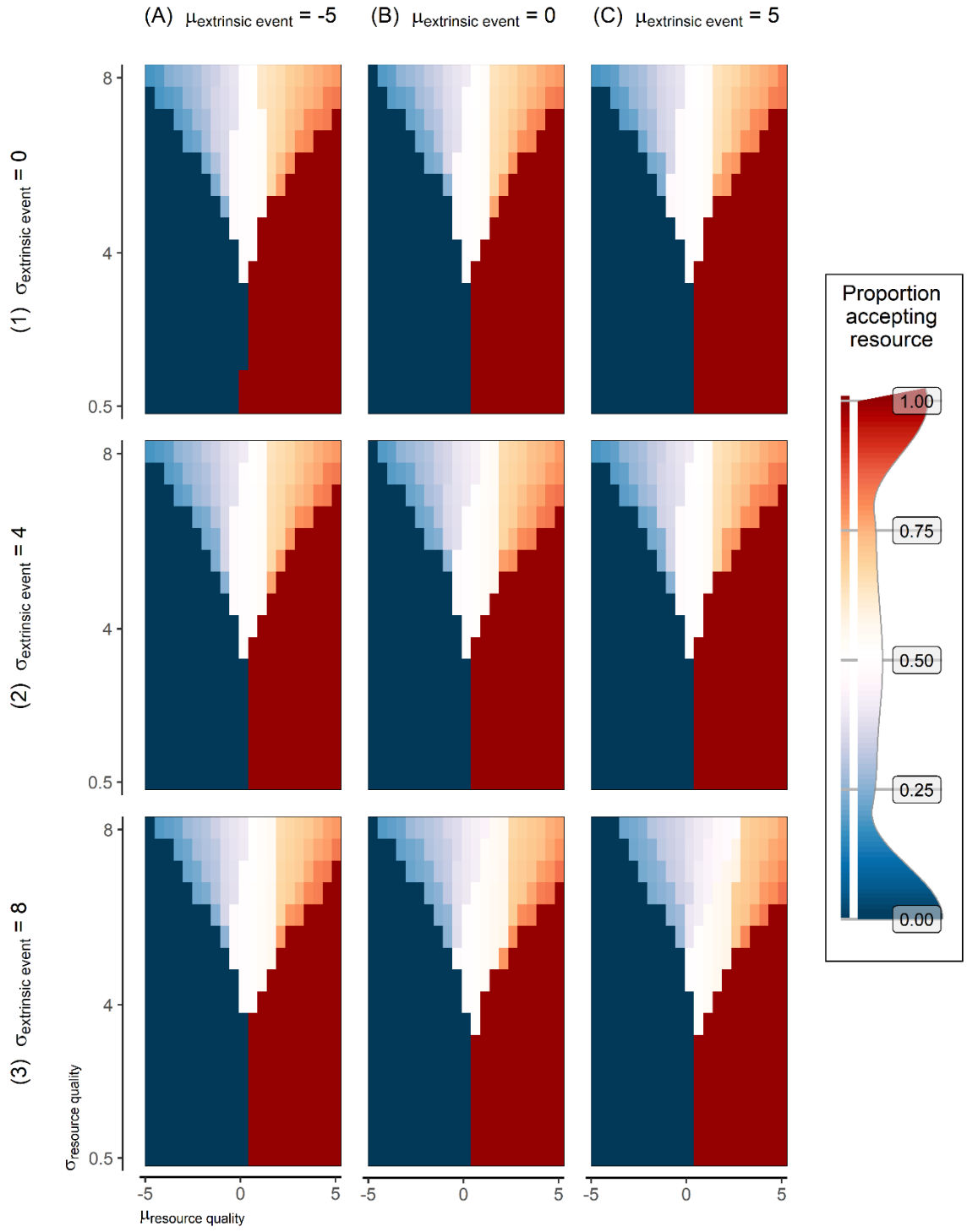

Fig. F.31.

The proportion of agents deciding to accept the resource. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.5, the somatic state is 20, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

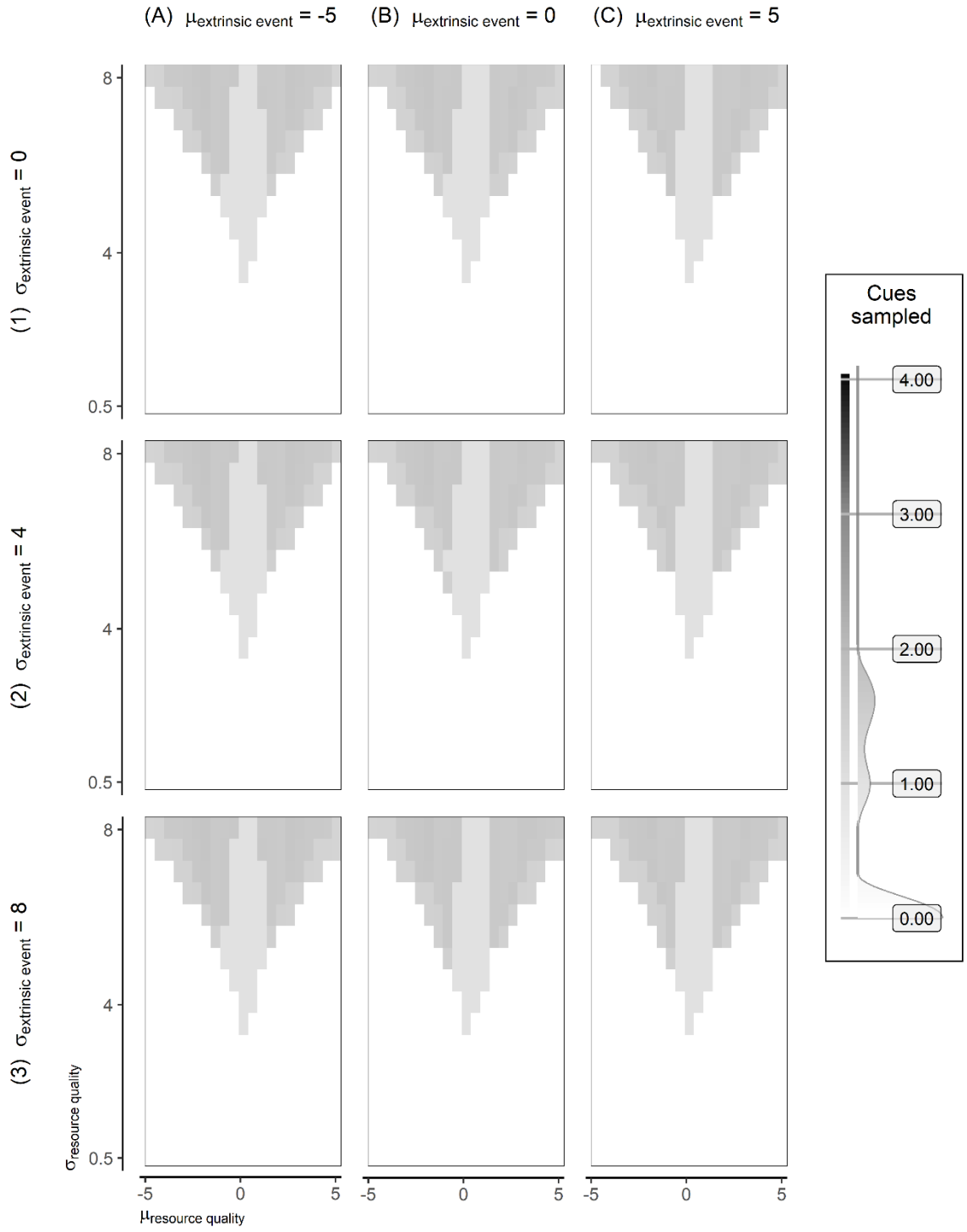

Fig. F.32.

The number of cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.5, the somatic state is 50, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

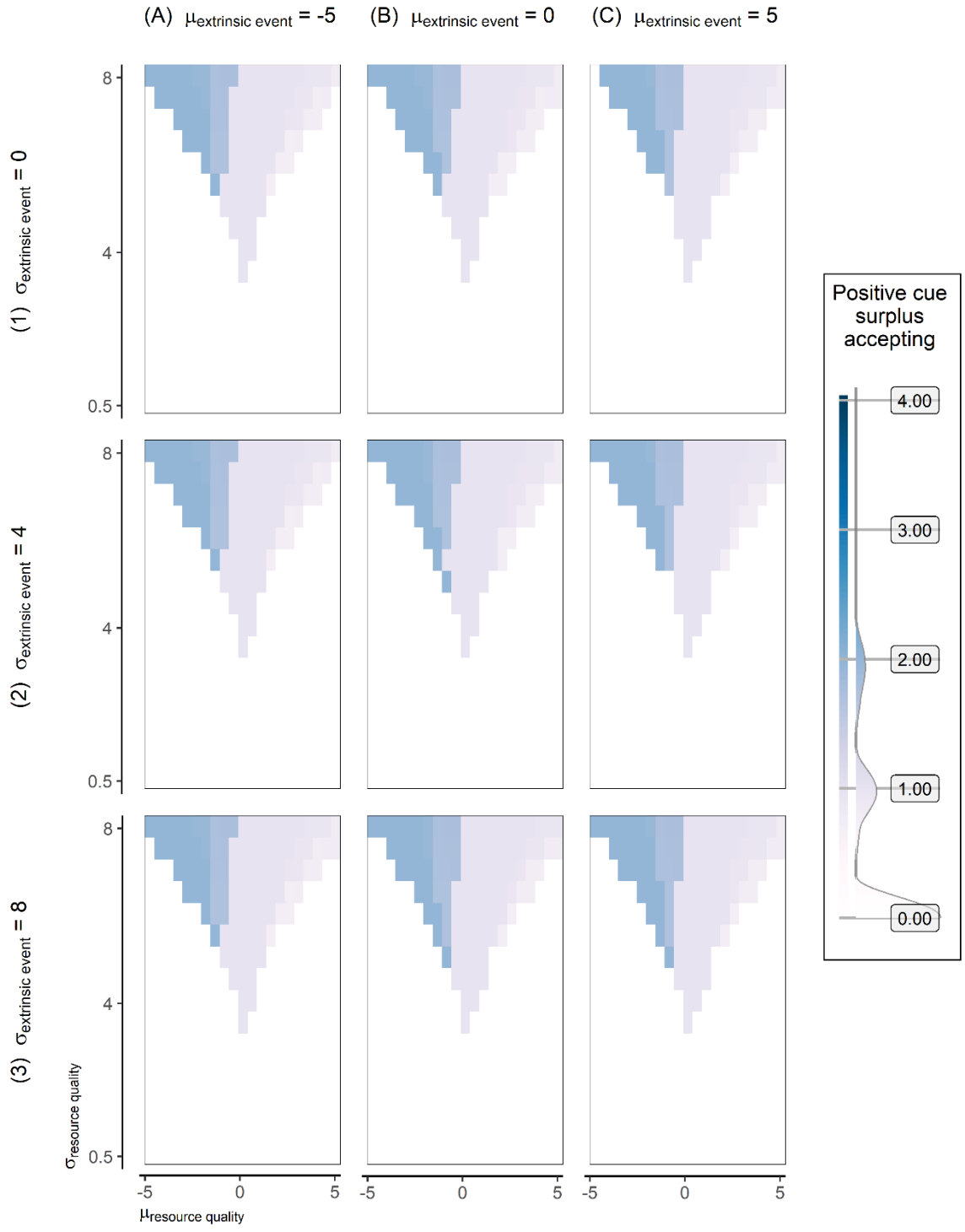

Fig. F.33.

The surplus of positive cues an agent requires before it accepts. This surplus is measured as the average number of positive cues sampled, minus the number of negative cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.5, the somatic state is 50, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

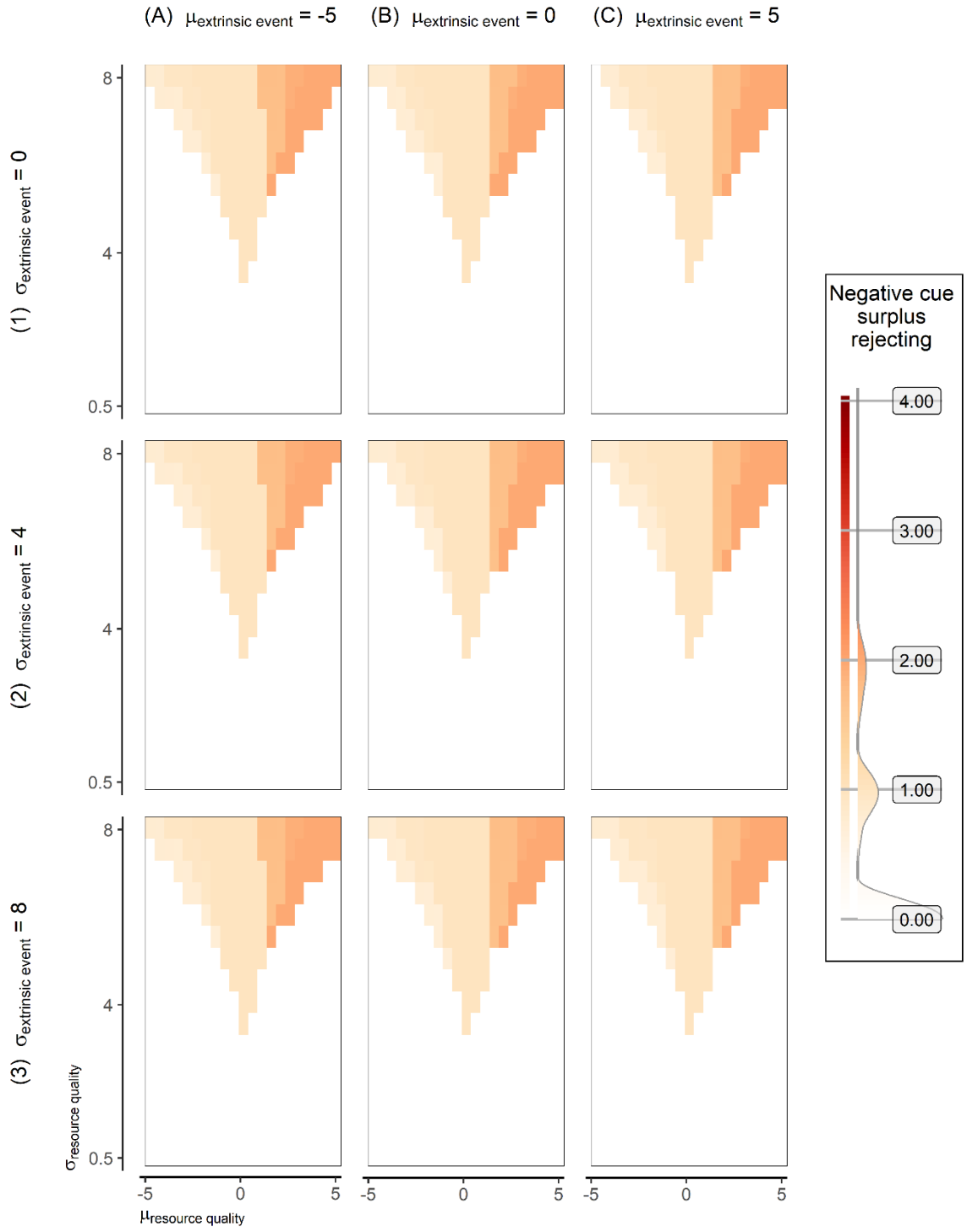

Fig. F.34.

The surplus of negative cues an agent requires before it rejects. This surplus is measured as the average number of negative cues sampled, minus the number of positive cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.5, the somatic state is 50, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

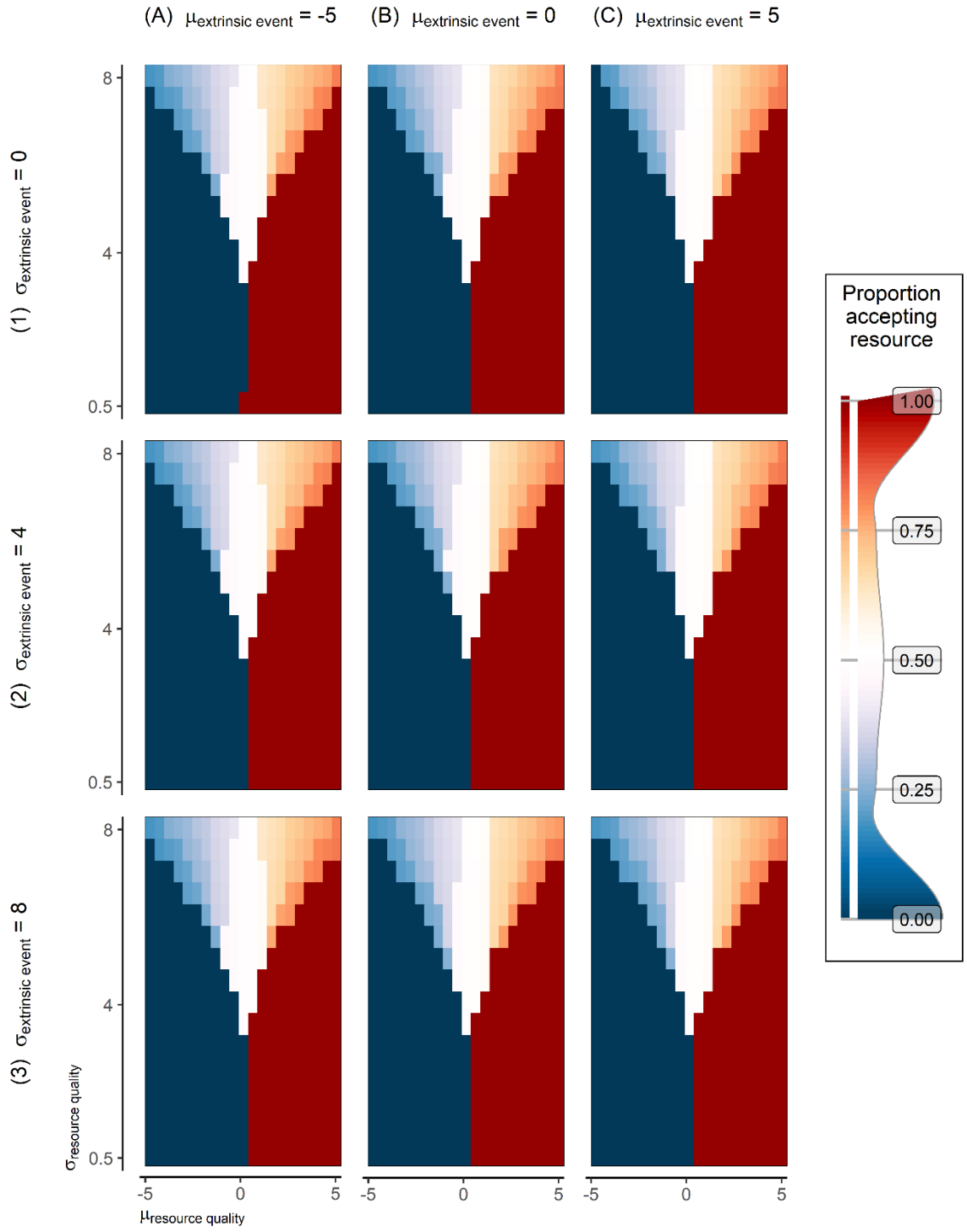

Fig. F.35.

The proportion of agents deciding to accept the resource. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.5, the somatic state is 50, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

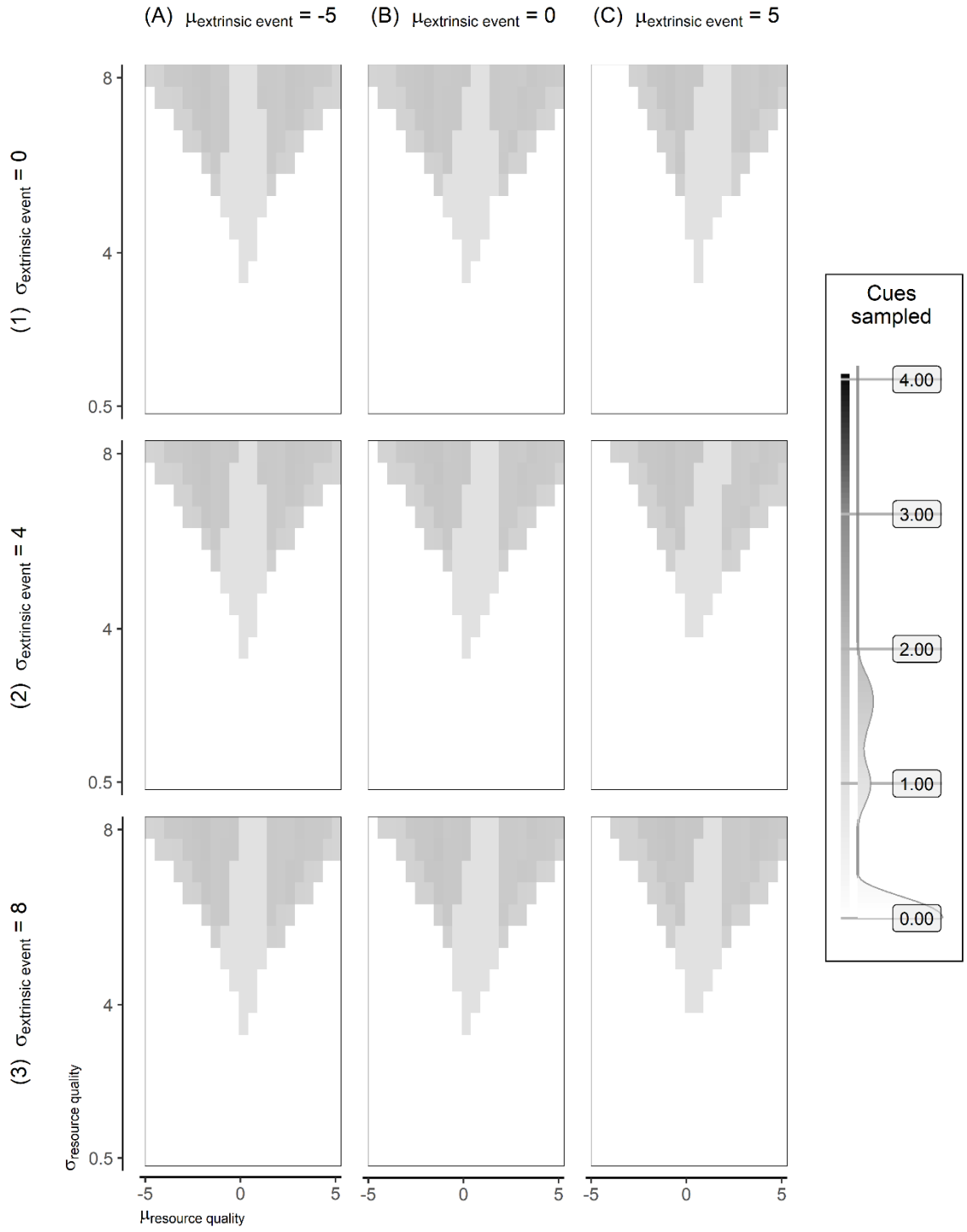

Fig. F.36.

The number of cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.5, the somatic state is 80, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

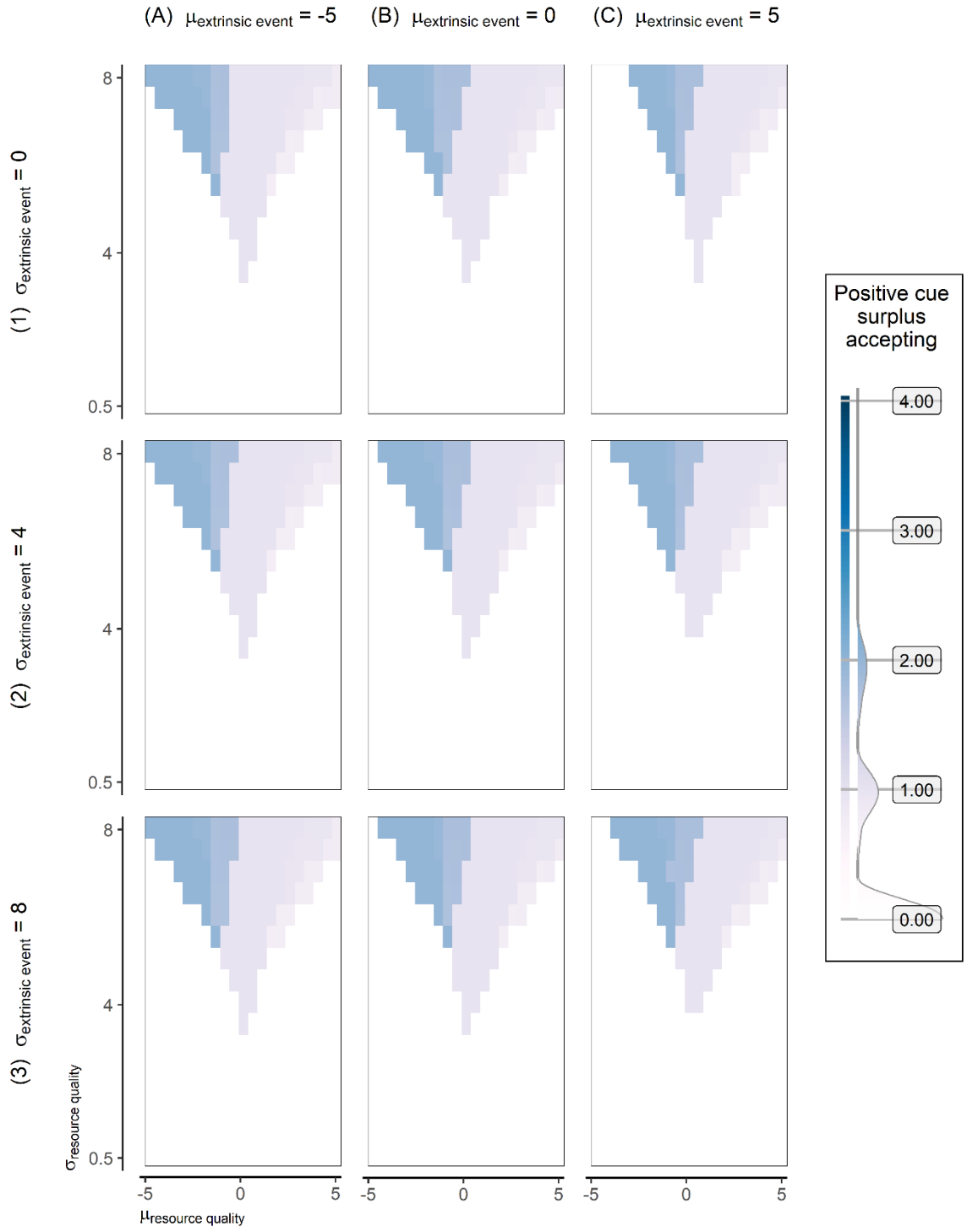

Fig. F.37.

The surplus of positive cues an agent requires before it accepts. This surplus is measured as the average number of positive cues sampled, minus the number of negative cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.5, the somatic state is 80, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

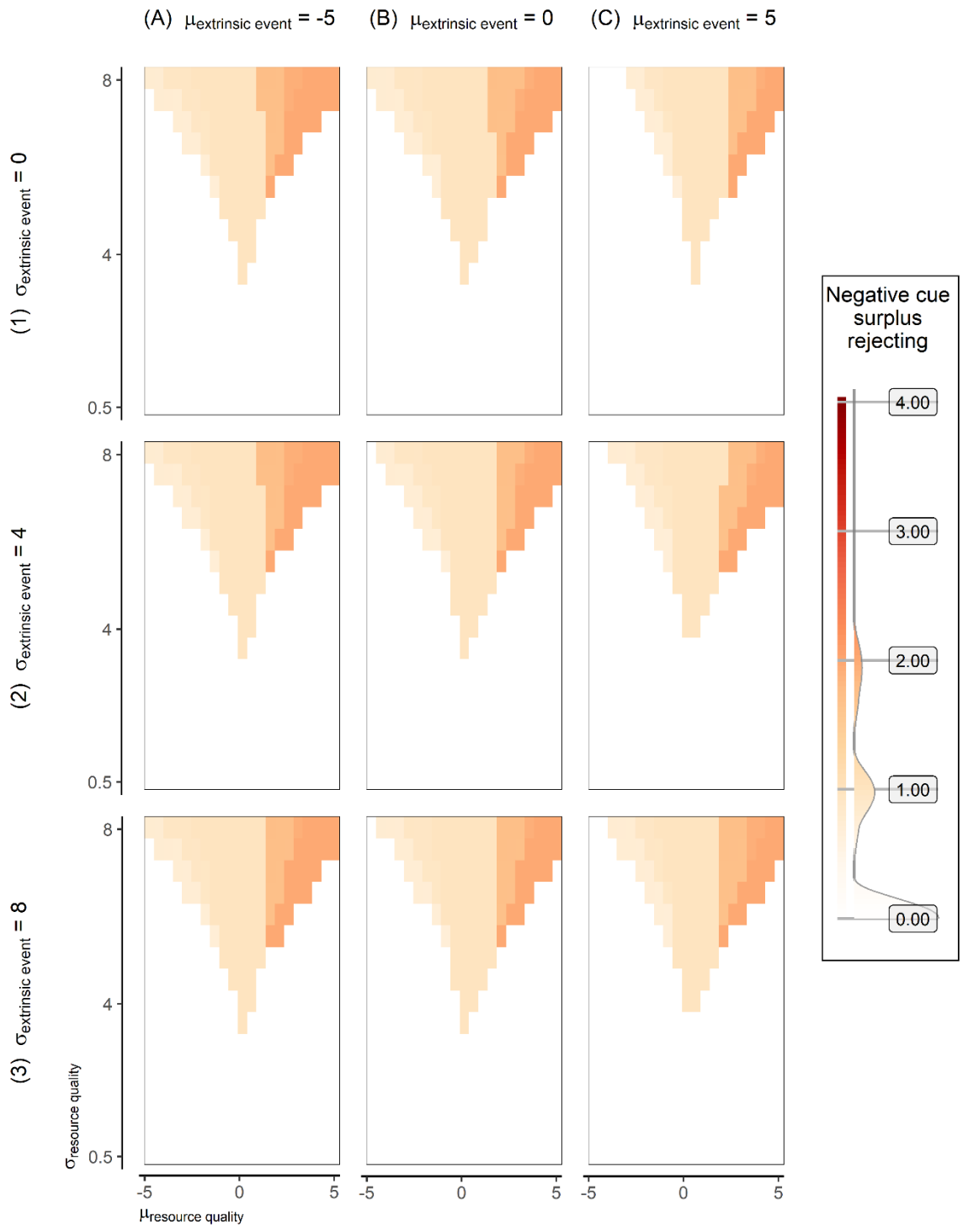

Fig. F.38.

The surplus of negative cues an agent requires before it rejects. This surplus is measured as the average number of negative cues sampled, minus the number of positive cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.5, the somatic state is 80, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

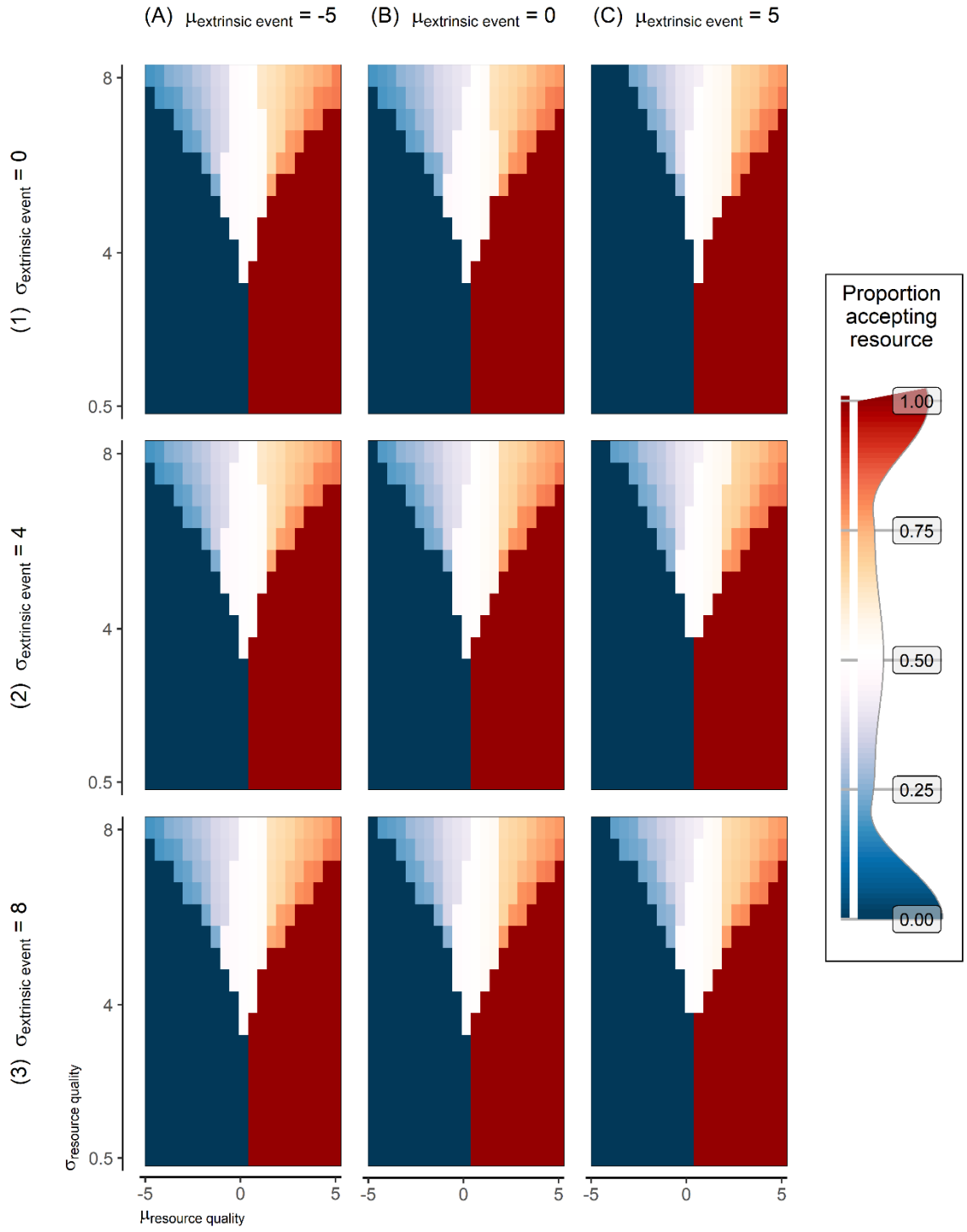

Fig. F.39.

The proportion of agents deciding to accept the resource. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the standard deviation in resource quality, and ranges from 0.5 to 4 to 8. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.5, the somatic state is 80, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

Section F.3.

Table F.2.

An overview of figures in section F.3.

Figure	Interruption rate	Resource standard deviation	Dependent variable	Page
F.40	0	8	Cues sampled	43
F.41	0	8	Positive cue surplus when accepting	44
F.42	0	8	Negative cue surplus when rejecting	45
F.43	0	8	Proportion accepting	46
F.44	0	6	Cues sampled	47
F.45	0	6	Positive cue surplus when accepting	48
F.46	0	6	Negative cue surplus when rejecting	49
F.47	0	6	Proportion accepting	50
F.48	0	4	Cues sampled	51
F.49	0	4	Positive cue surplus when accepting	52
F.50	0	4	Negative cue surplus when rejecting	53
F.51	0	4	Proportion accepting	54
F.52	0.25	8	Cues sampled	55
F.53	0.25	8	Positive cue surplus when accepting	56
F.54	0.25	8	Negative cue surplus when rejecting	57
F.55	0.25	8	Proportion accepting	58
F.56	0.25	6	Cues sampled	59
F.57	0.25	6	Positive cue surplus when accepting	60
F.58	0.25	6	Negative cue surplus when rejecting	61
F.59	0.25	6	Proportion accepting	62
F.60	0.25	4	Cues sampled	63
F.61	0.25	4	Positive cue surplus when accepting	64
F.62	0.25	4	Negative cue surplus when rejecting	65
F.63	0.25	4	Proportion accepting	66
F.64	0.5	8	Cues sampled	67
F.65	0.5	8	Positive cue surplus when accepting	68
F.66	0.5	8	Negative cue surplus when rejecting	69
F.67	0.5	8	Proportion accepting	70
F.68	0.5	6	Cues sampled	71
F.69	0.5	6	Positive cue surplus when accepting	72
F.70	0.5	6	Negative cue surplus when rejecting	73
F.71	0.5	6	Proportion accepting	74
F.72	0.5	4	Cues sampled	75
F.73	0.5	4	Positive cue surplus when accepting	76
F.74	0.5	4	Negative cue surplus when rejecting	77
F.75	0.5	4	Proportion accepting	78

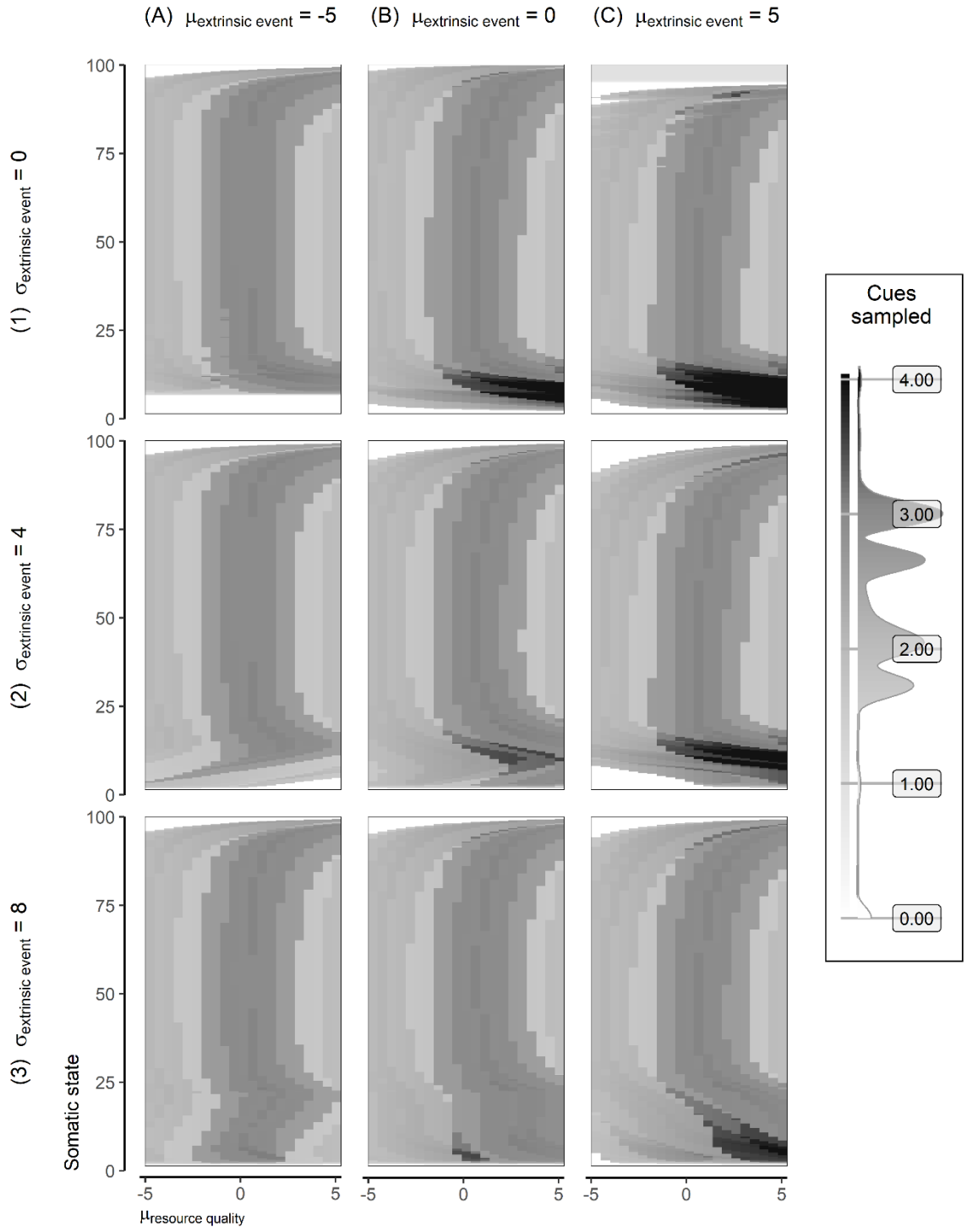

Fig. F.40.

The number of cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0, the standard deviation in resource quality is 8, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

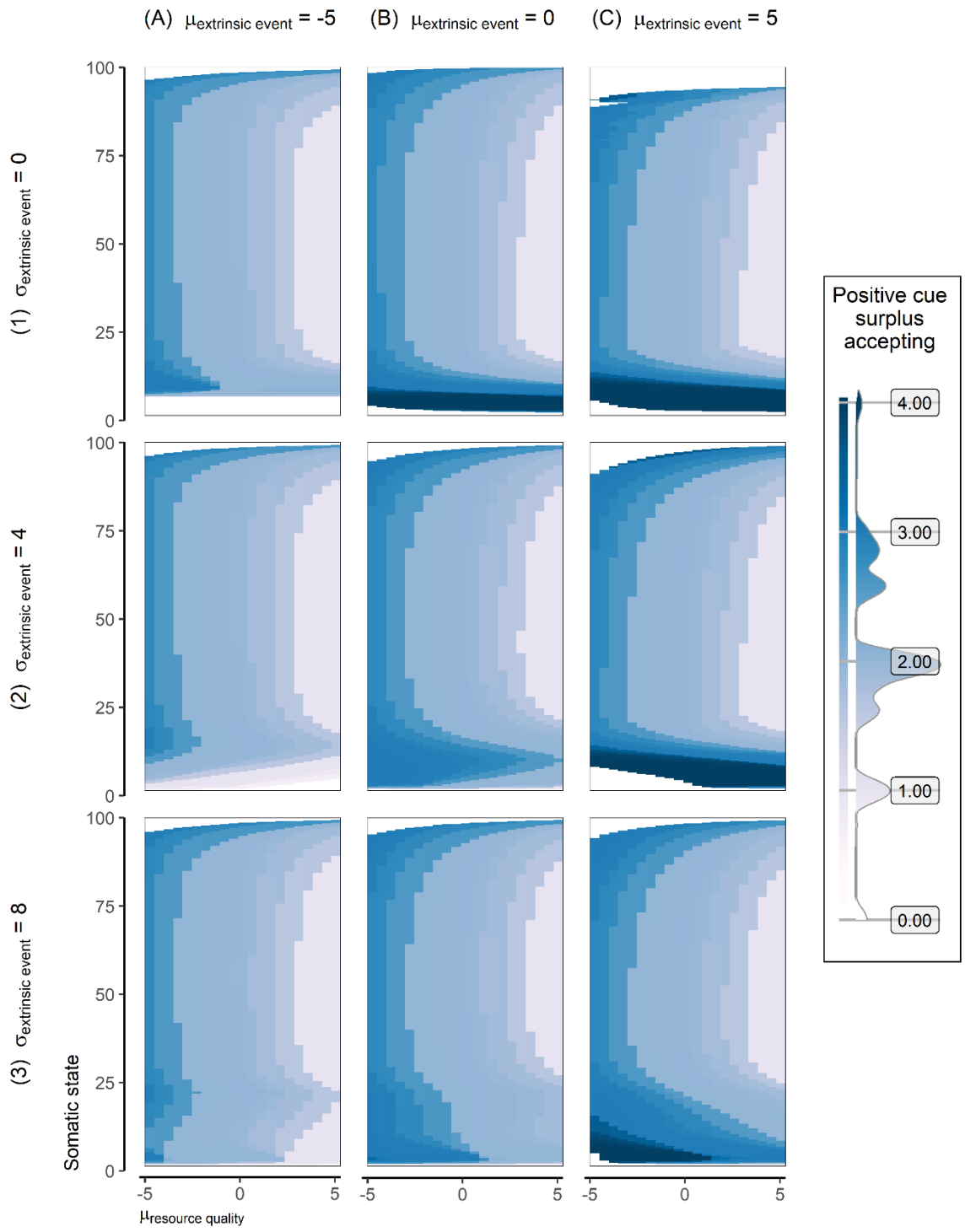

Fig. F.41.

The surplus of positive cues an agent requires before it accepts. This surplus is measured as the average number of positive cues sampled, minus the number of negative cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0, the standard deviation in resource quality is 8, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

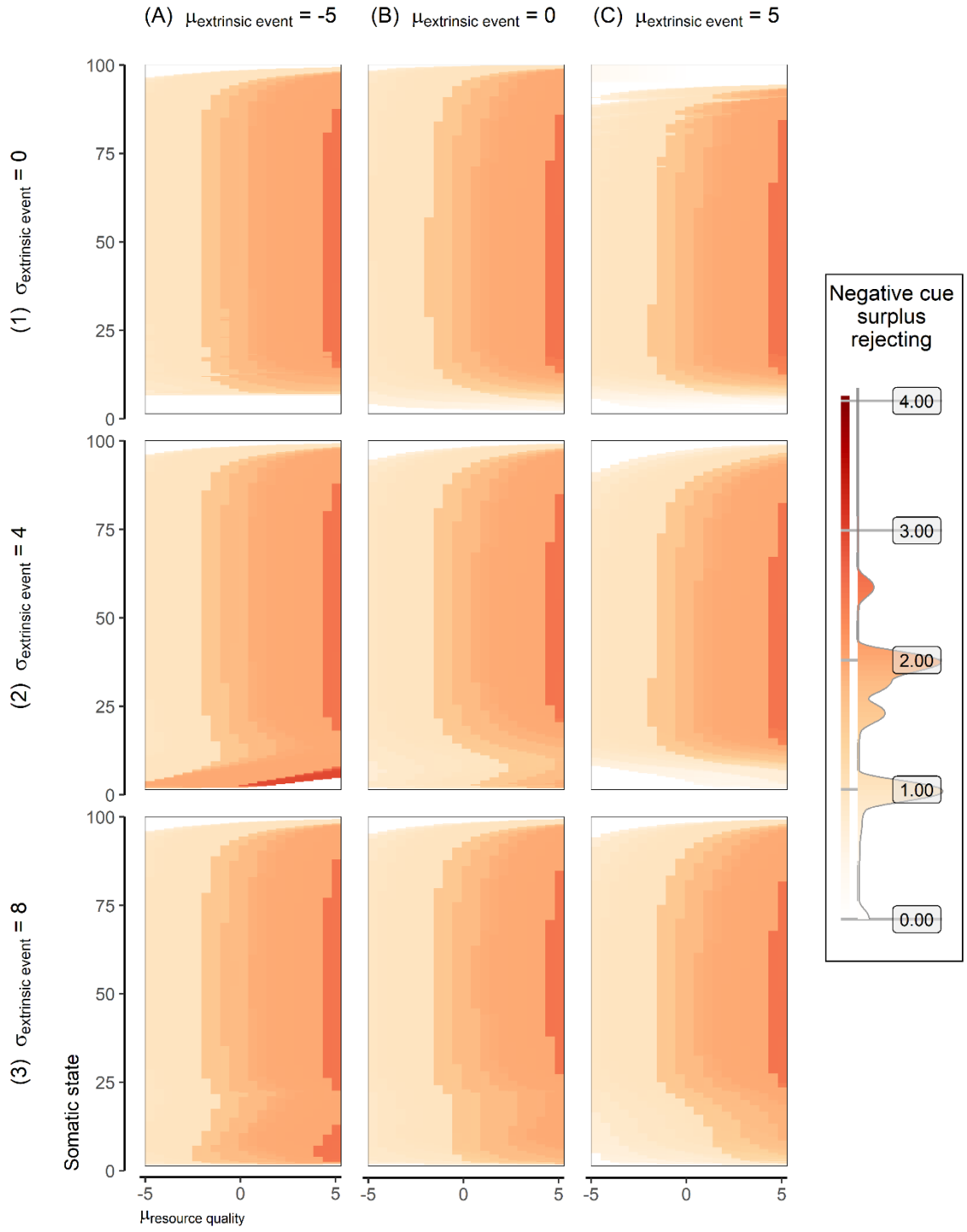

Fig. F.42.

The surplus of negative cues an agent requires before it rejects. This surplus is measured as the average number of negative cues sampled, minus the number of positive cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0, the standard deviation in resource quality is 8, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

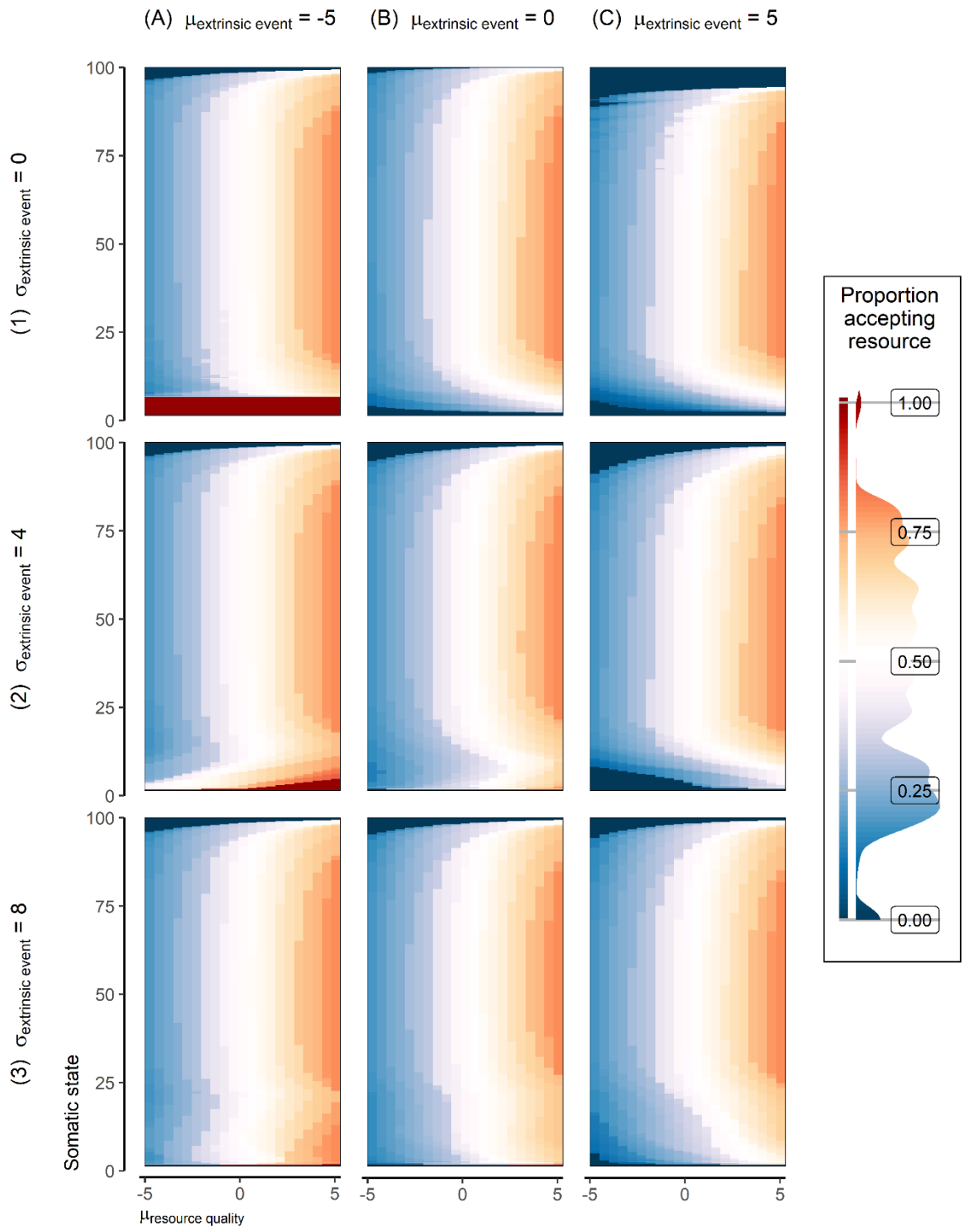

Fig. F.43.

The proportion of agents deciding to accept the resource. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0, the standard deviation in resource quality is 8, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

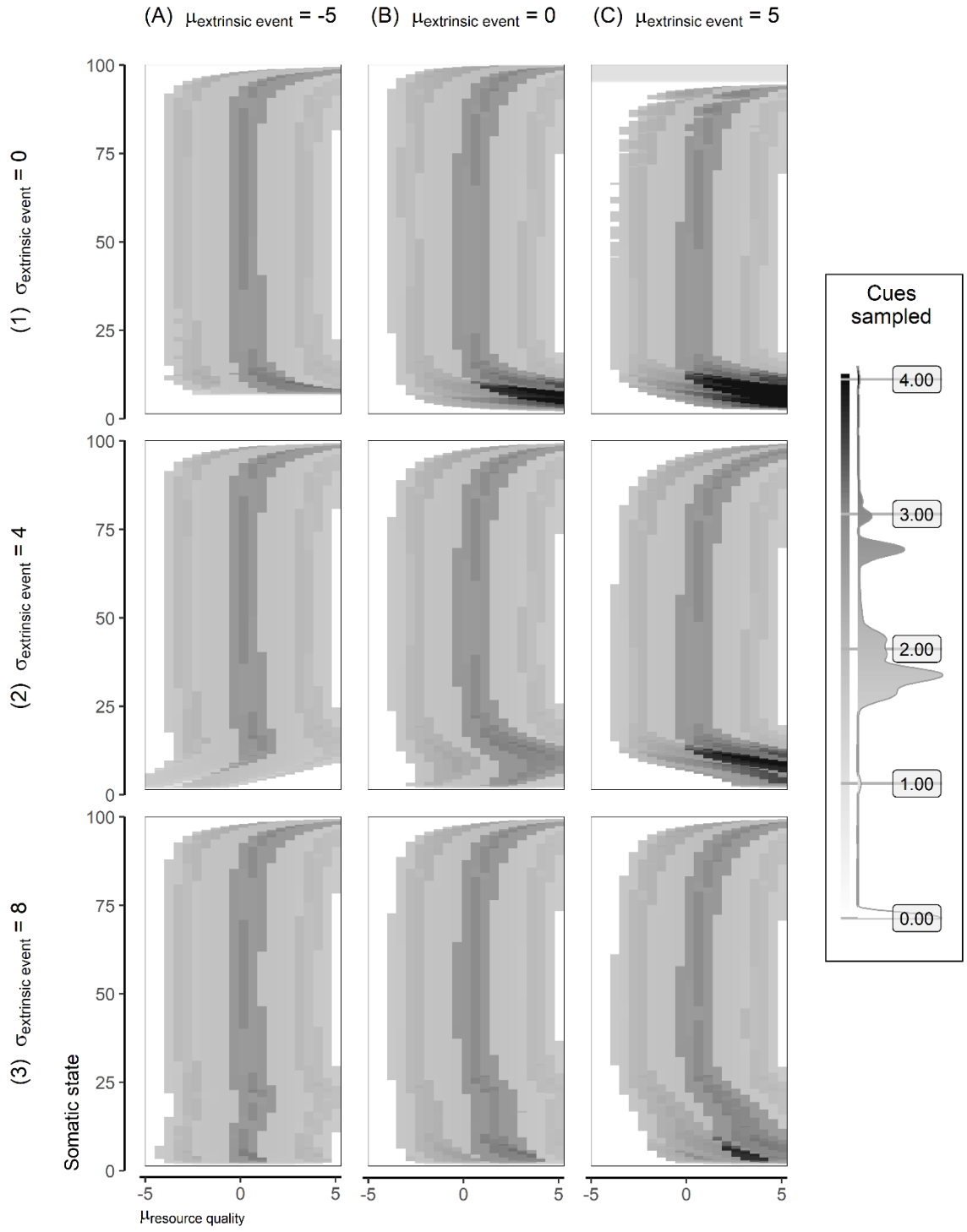

Fig. F.44.

The number of cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0, the standard deviation in resource quality is 6, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

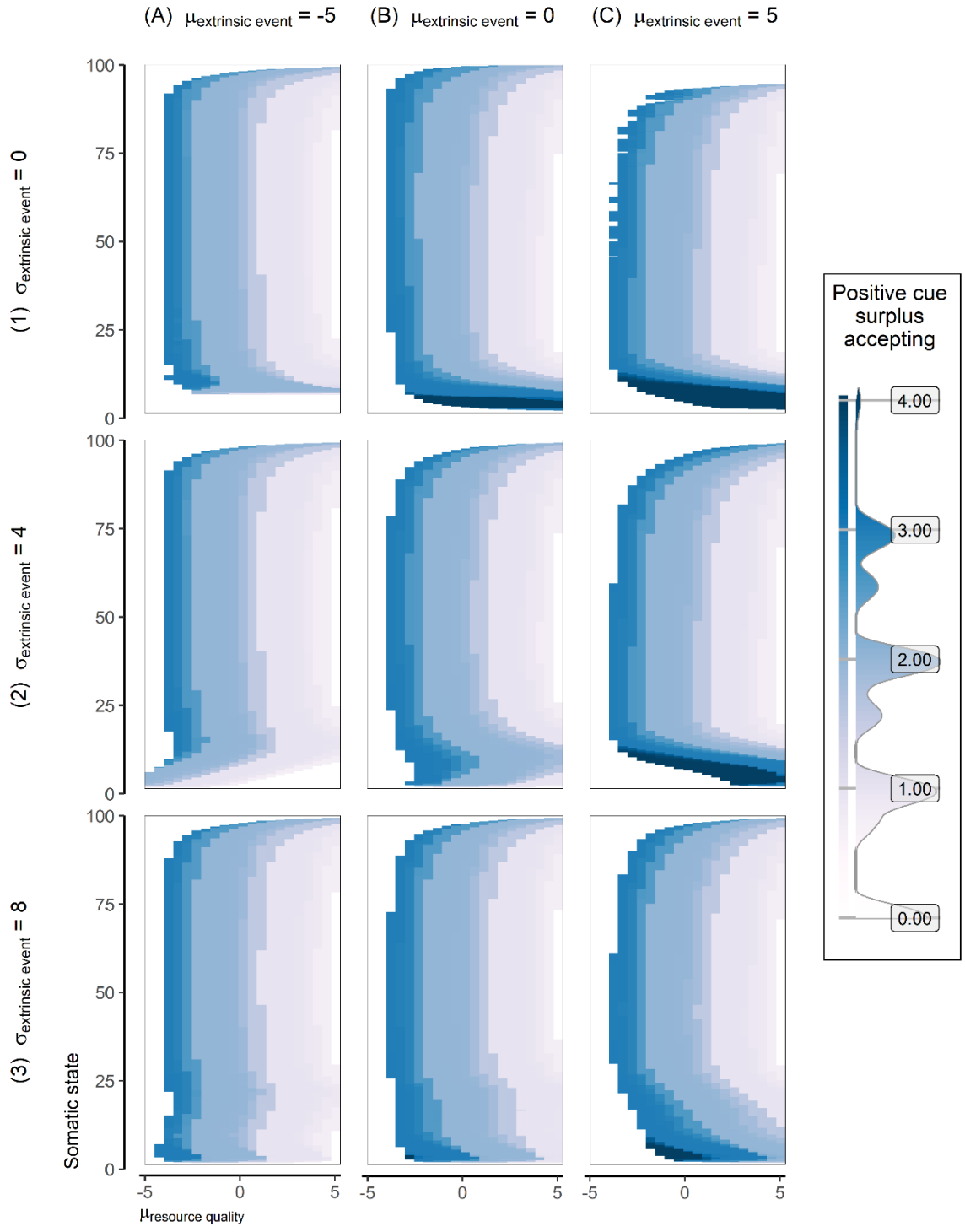

Fig. F.45.

The surplus of positive cues an agent requires before it accepts. This surplus is measured as the average number of positive cues sampled, minus the number of negative cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0, the standard deviation in resource quality is 6, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

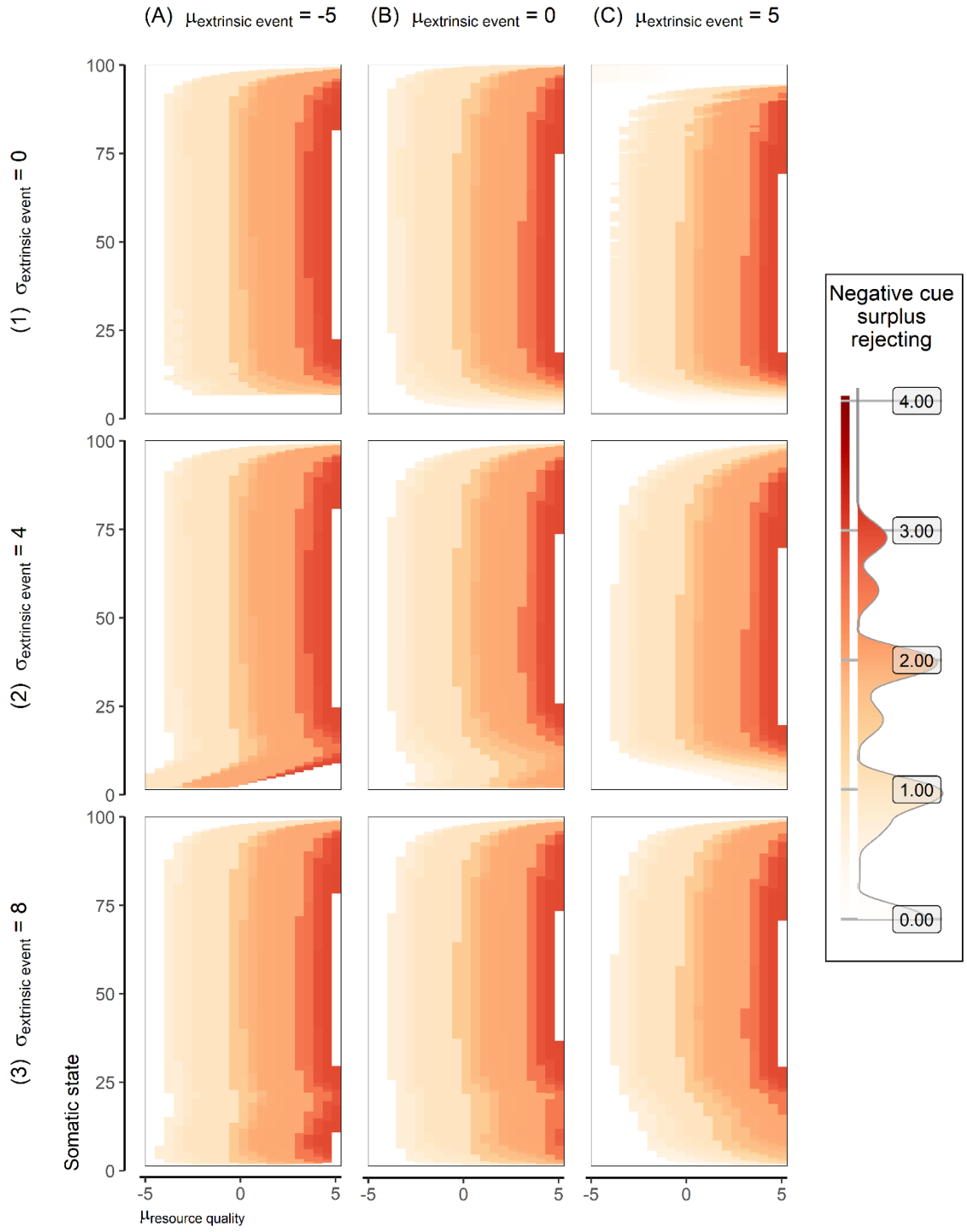

Fig. F.46.

The surplus of negative cues an agent requires before it rejects. This surplus is measured as the average number of negative cues sampled, minus the number of positive cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0, the standard deviation in resource quality is 6, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

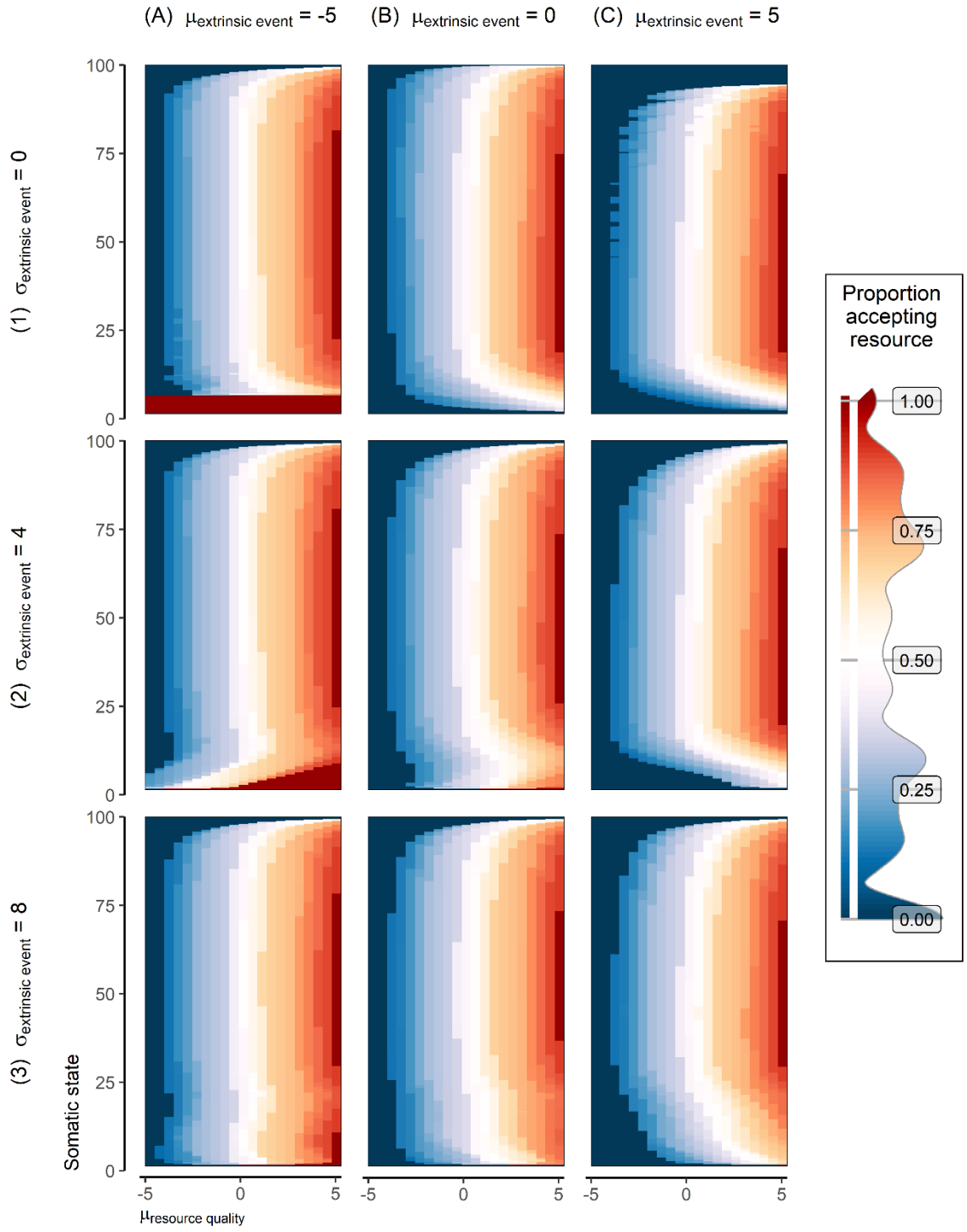

Fig. F.47.

The proportion of agents deciding to accept the resource. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0, the standard deviation in resource quality is 6, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

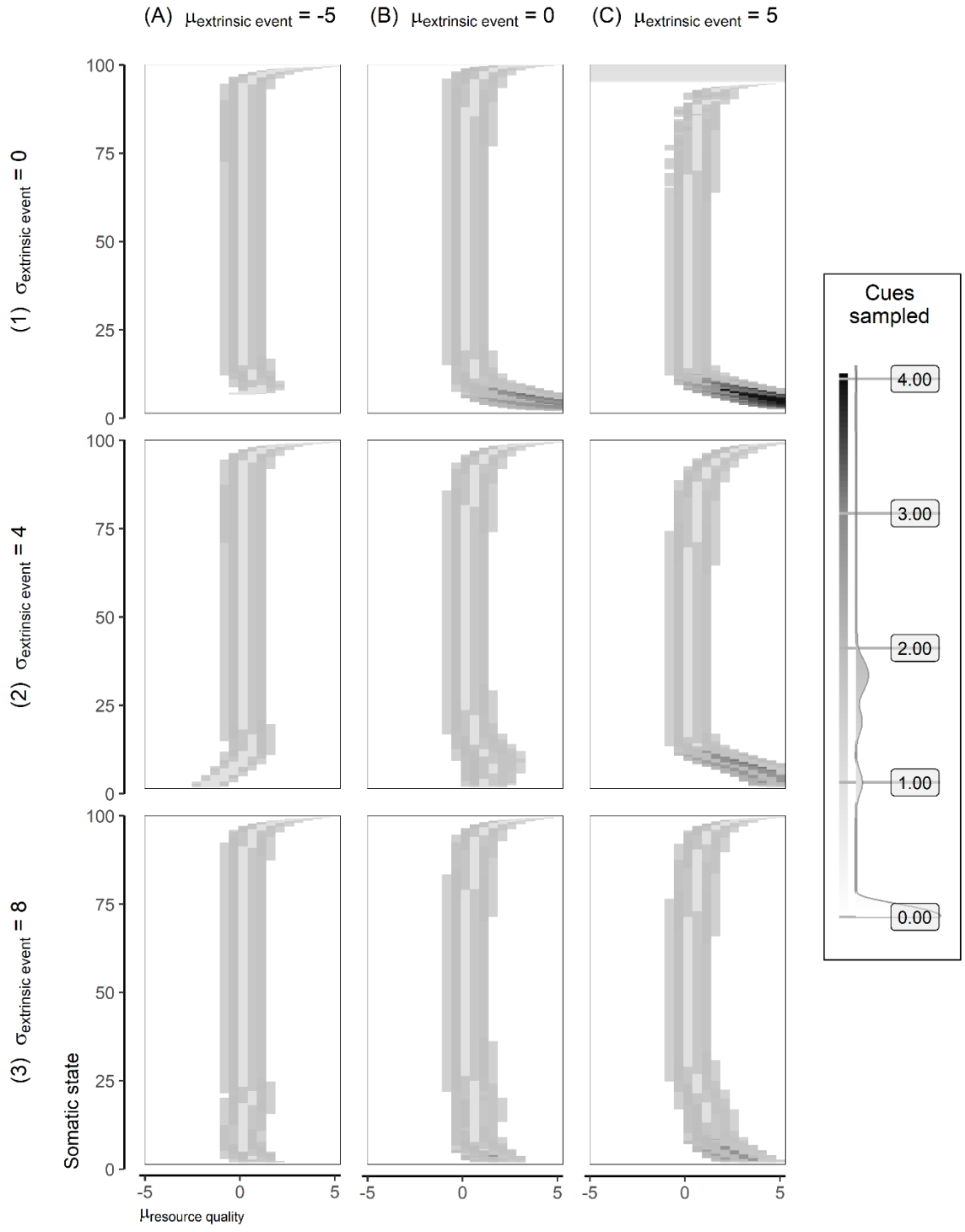

Fig. F.48.

The number of cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0, the standard deviation in resource quality is 4, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

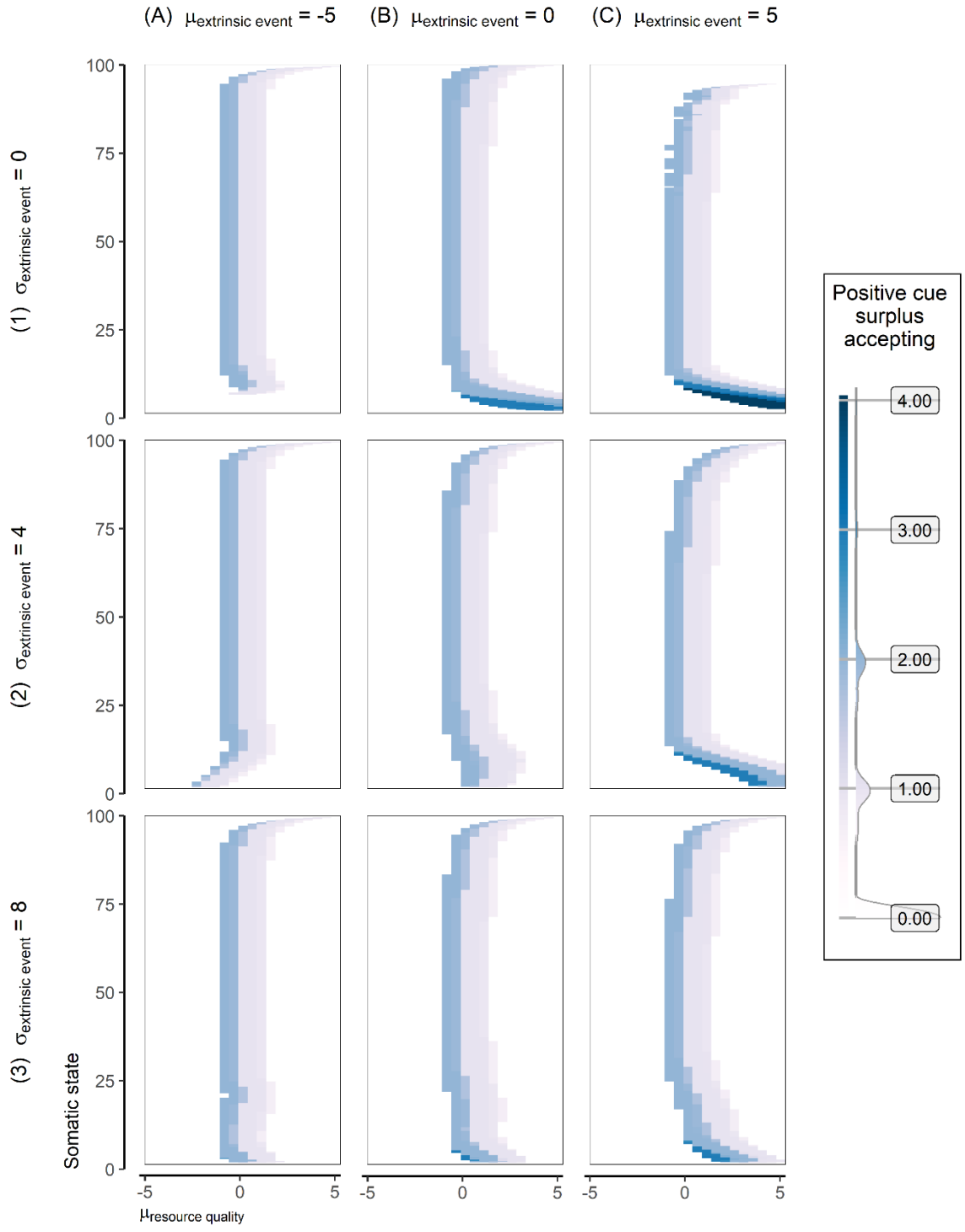

Fig. F.49.

The surplus of positive cues an agent requires before it accepts. This surplus is measured as the average number of positive cues sampled, minus the number of negative cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0, the standard deviation in resource quality is 4, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

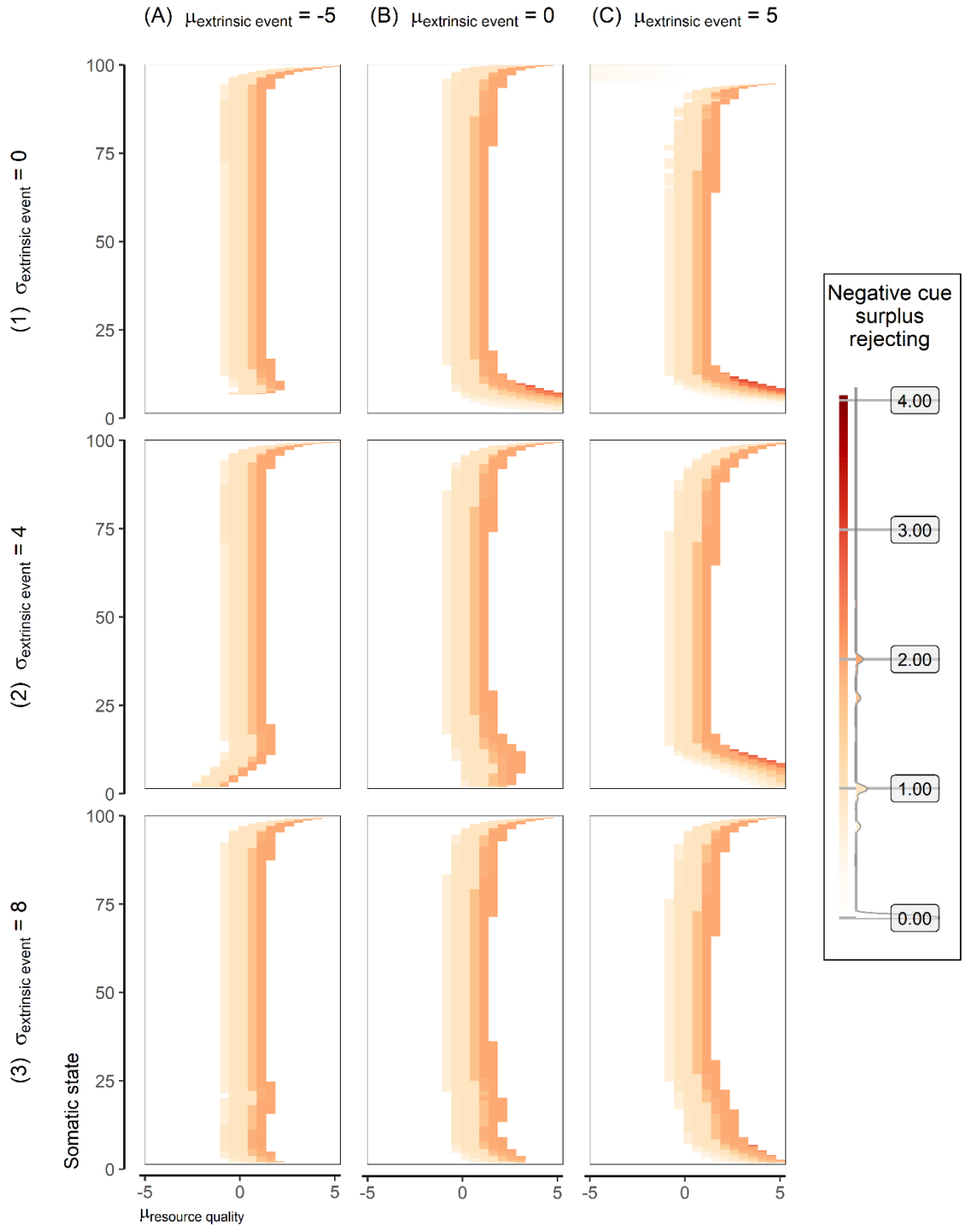

Fig. F.50.

The surplus of negative cues an agent requires before it rejects. This surplus is measured as the average number of negative cues sampled, minus the number of positive cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0, the standard deviation in resource quality is 4, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

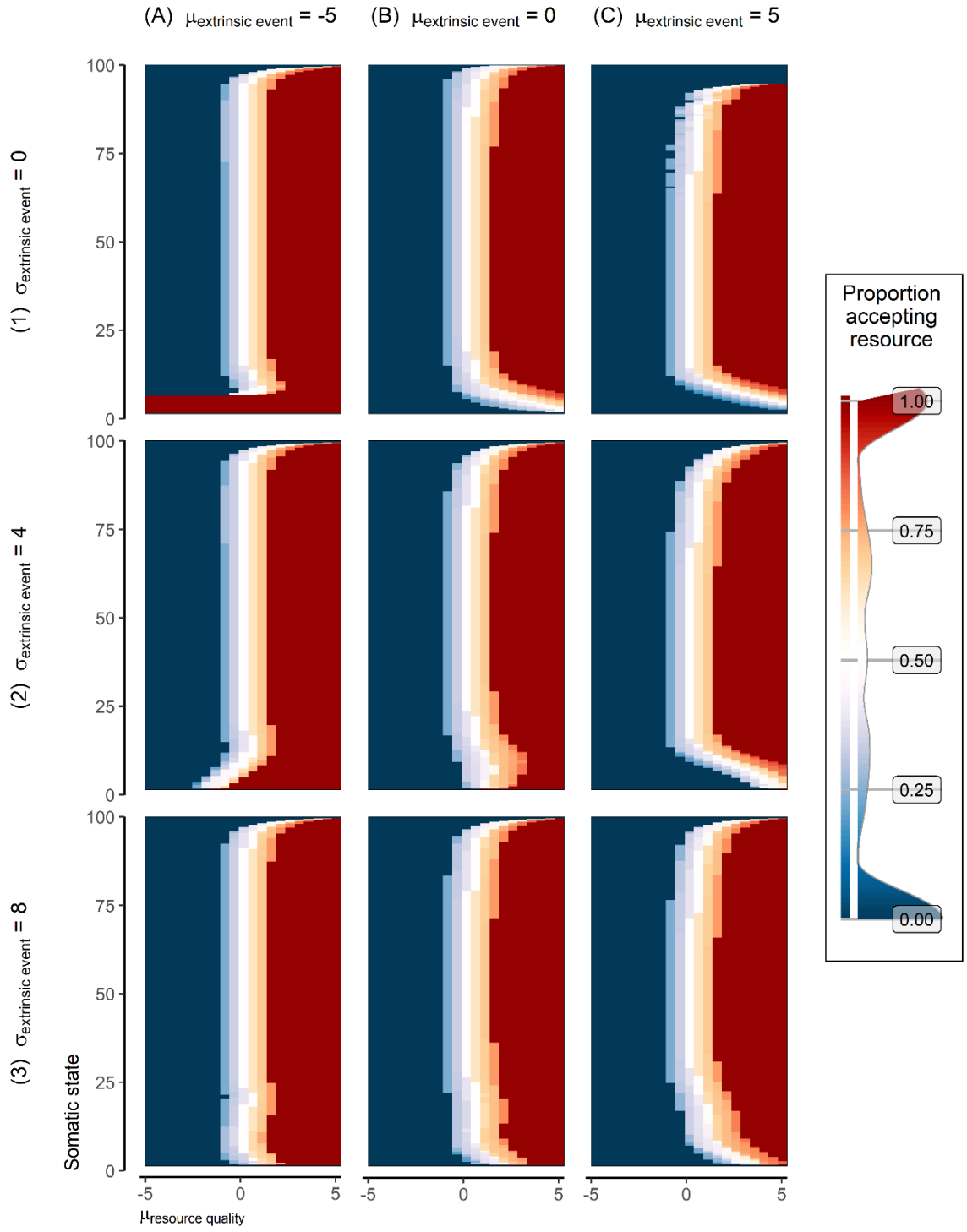

Fig. F.51.

The proportion of agents deciding to accept the resource. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0, the standard deviation in resource quality is 4, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

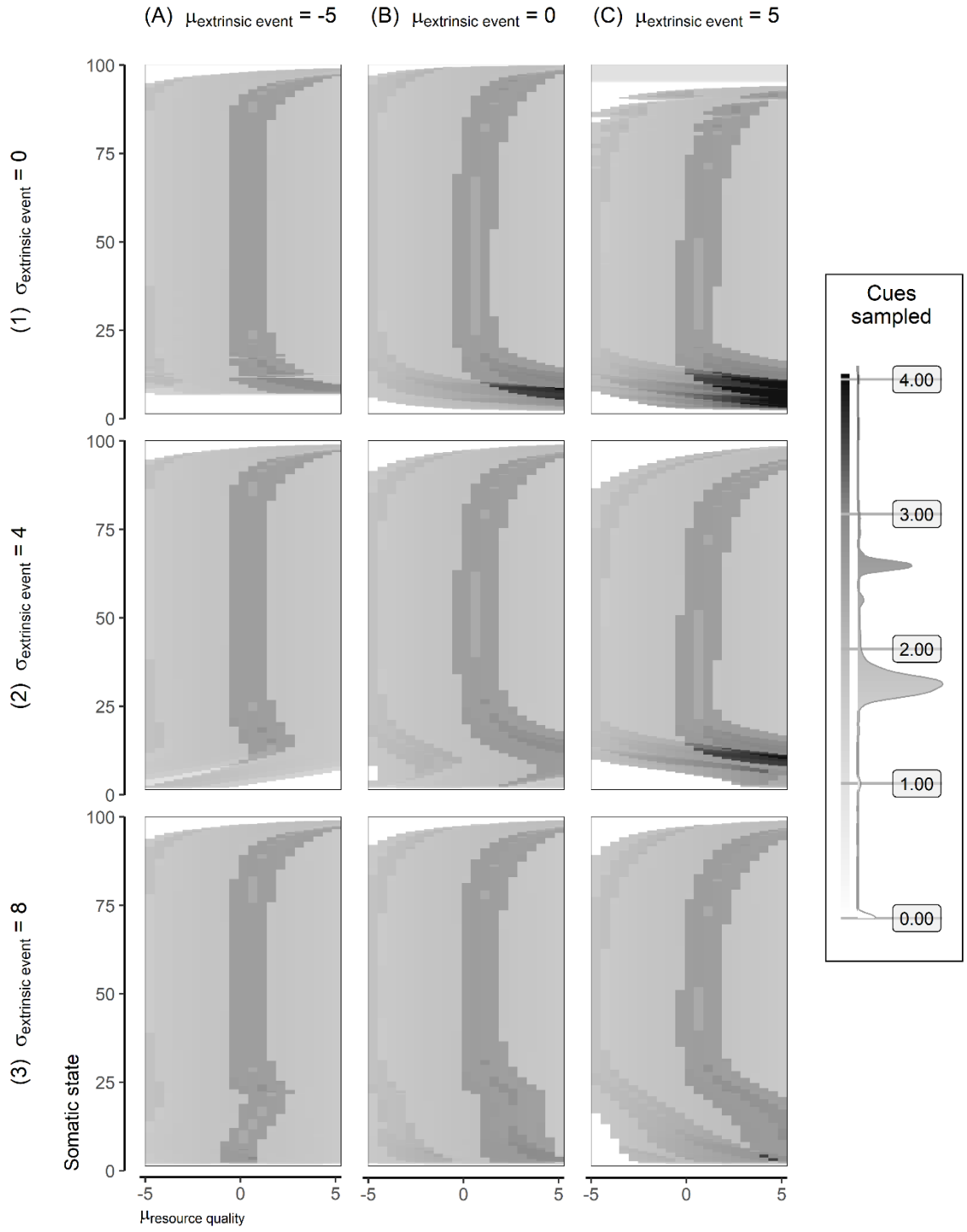

Fig. F.52.

The number of cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.25, the standard deviation in resource quality is 8, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

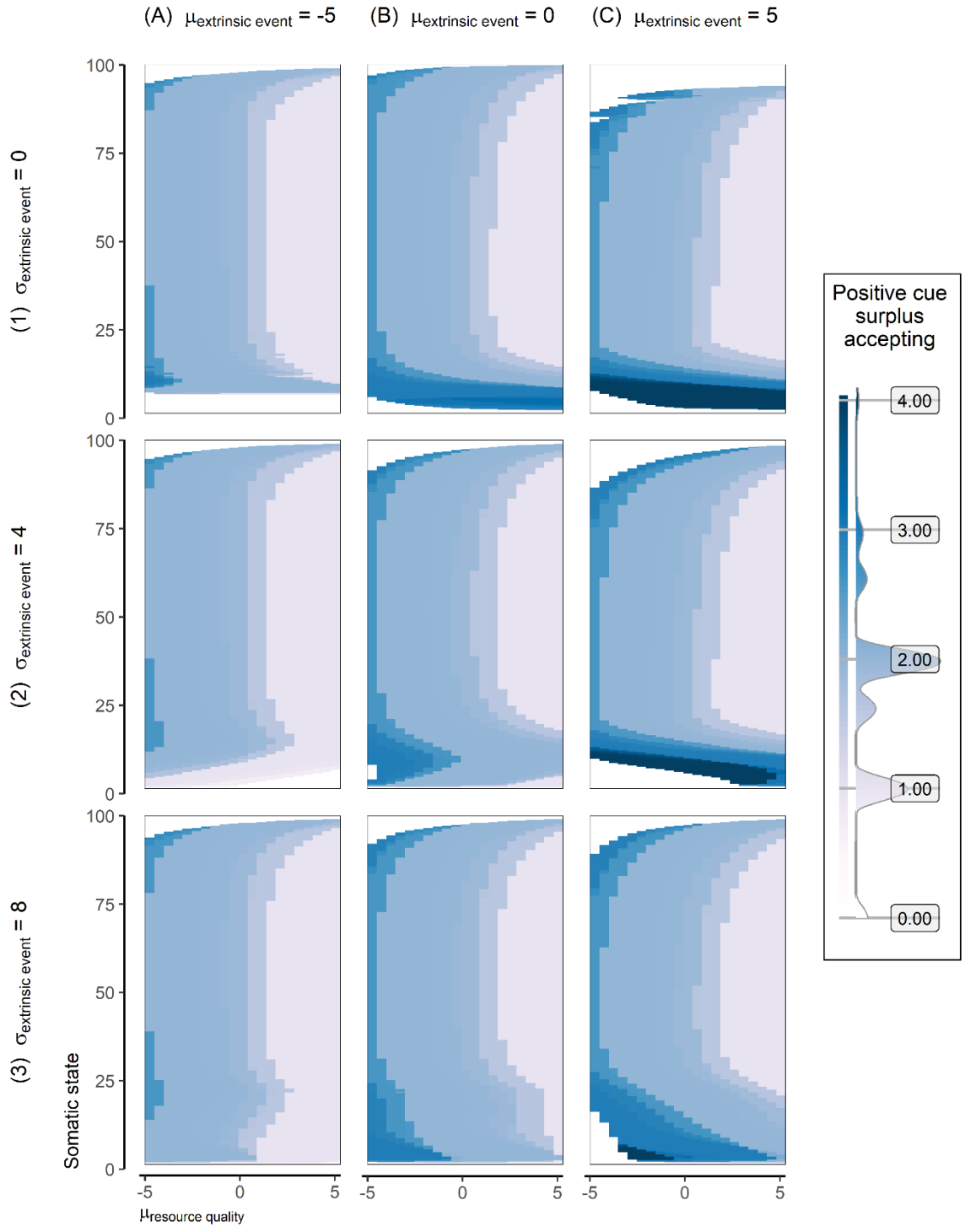

Fig. F.53.

The surplus of positive cues an agent requires before it accepts. This surplus is measured as the average number of positive cues sampled, minus the number of negative cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.25, the standard deviation in resource quality is 8, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

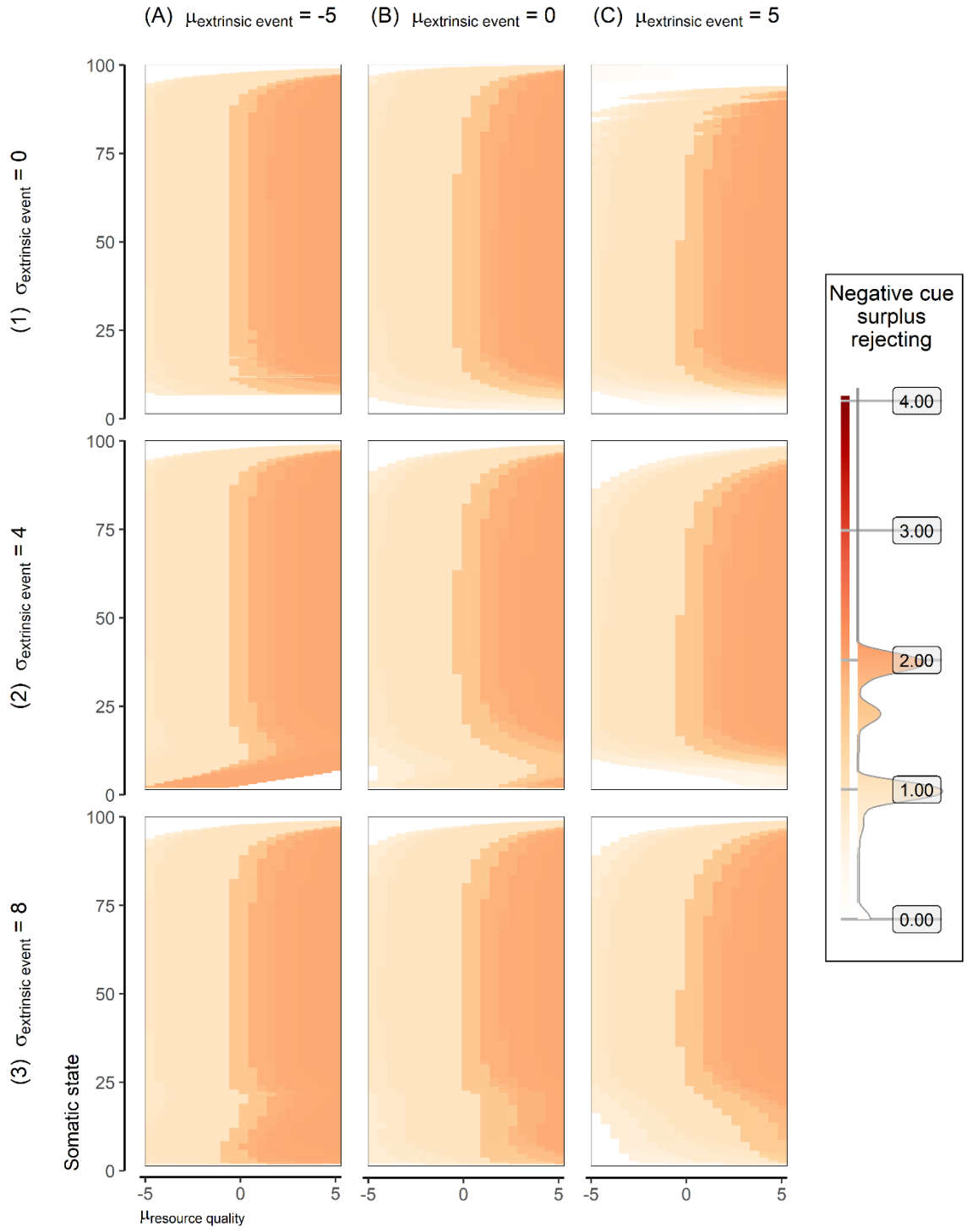

Fig. F.54.

The surplus of negative cues an agent requires before it rejects. This surplus is measured as the average number of negative cues sampled, minus the number of positive cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.25, the standard deviation in resource quality is 8, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

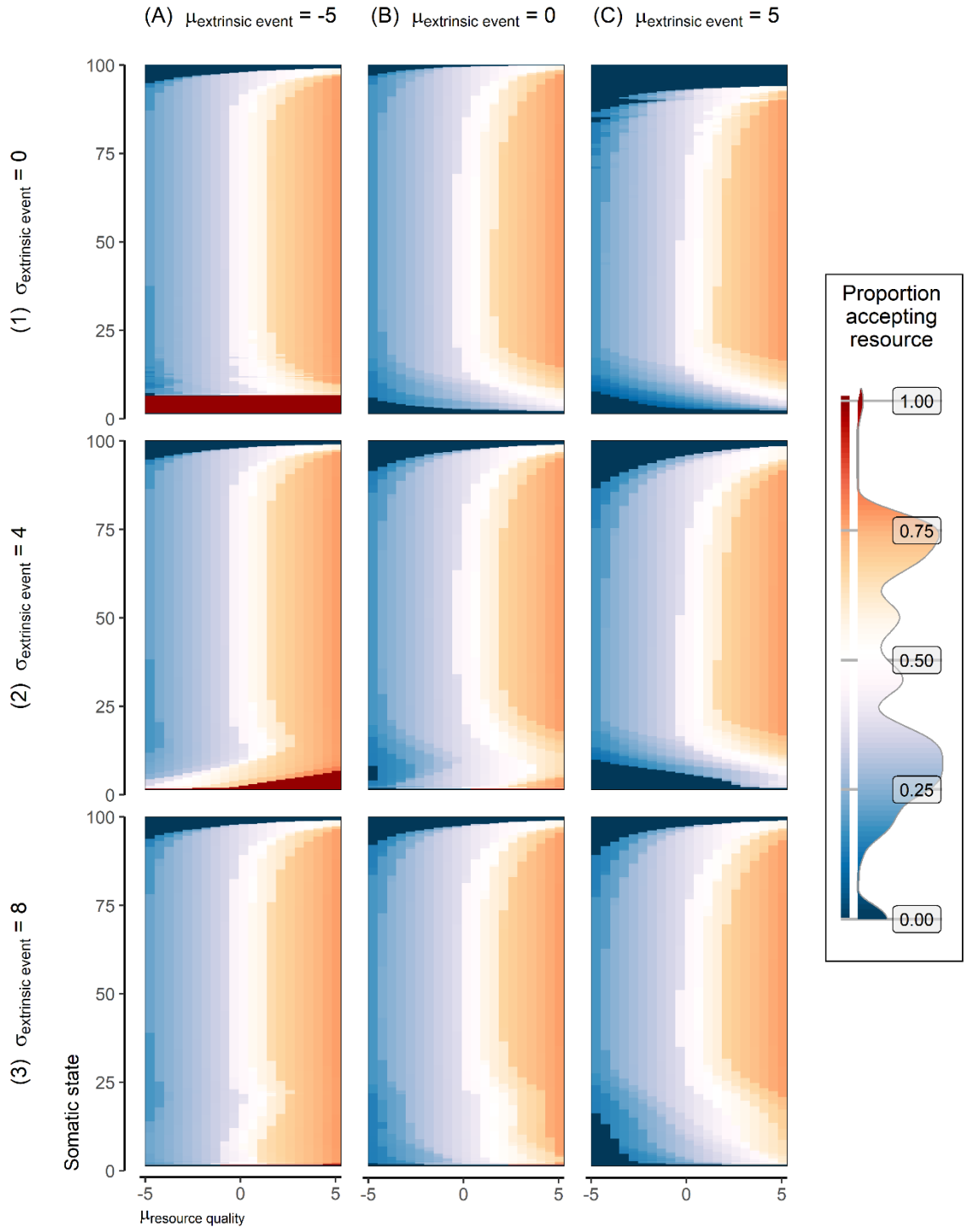

Fig. F.55.

The proportion of agents deciding to accept the resource. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.25, the standard deviation in resource quality is 8, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

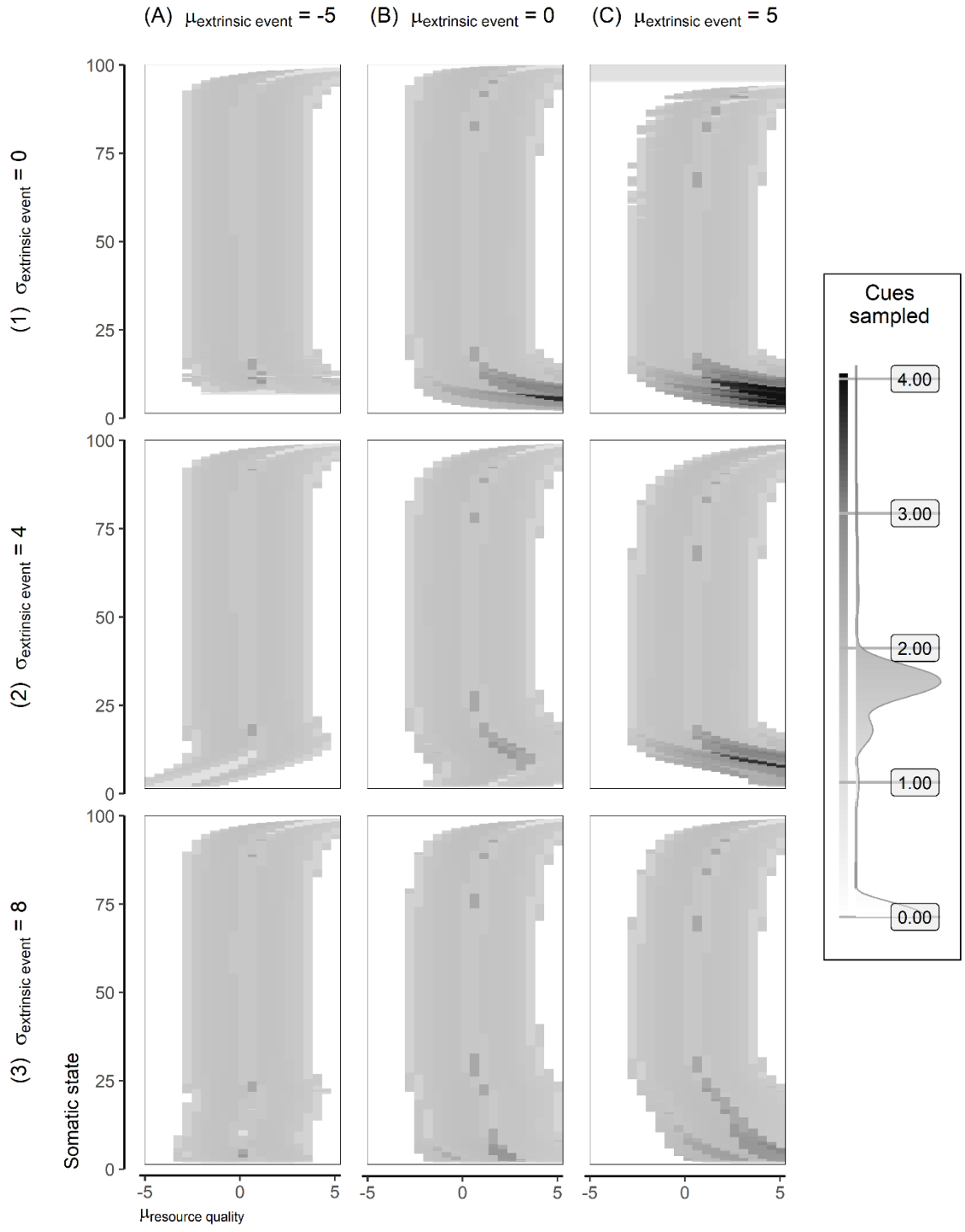

Fig. F.56.

The number of cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.25, the standard deviation in resource quality is 6, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

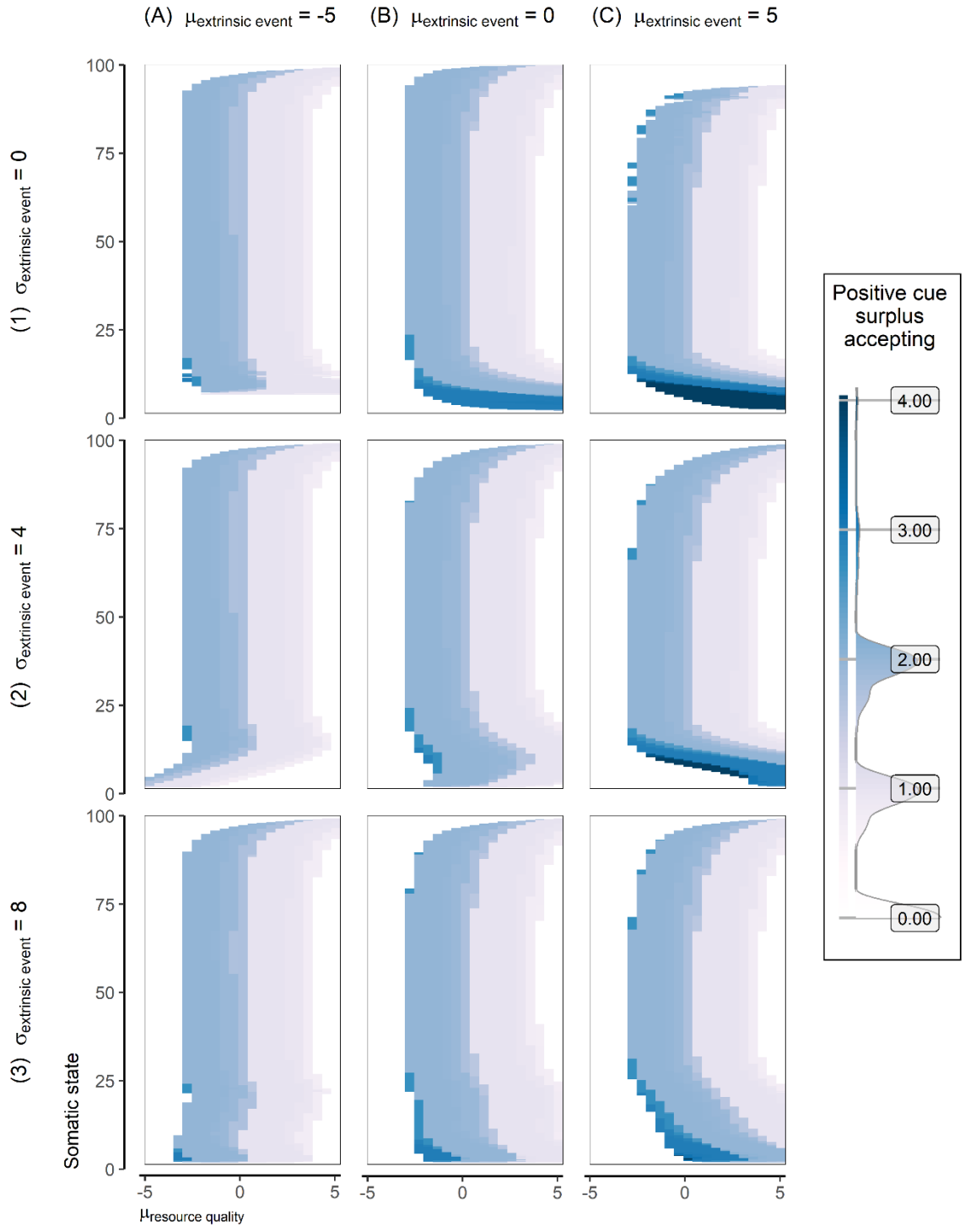

Fig. F.57.

The surplus of positive cues an agent requires before it accepts. This surplus is measured as the average number of positive cues sampled, minus the number of negative cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.25, the standard deviation in resource quality is 6, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

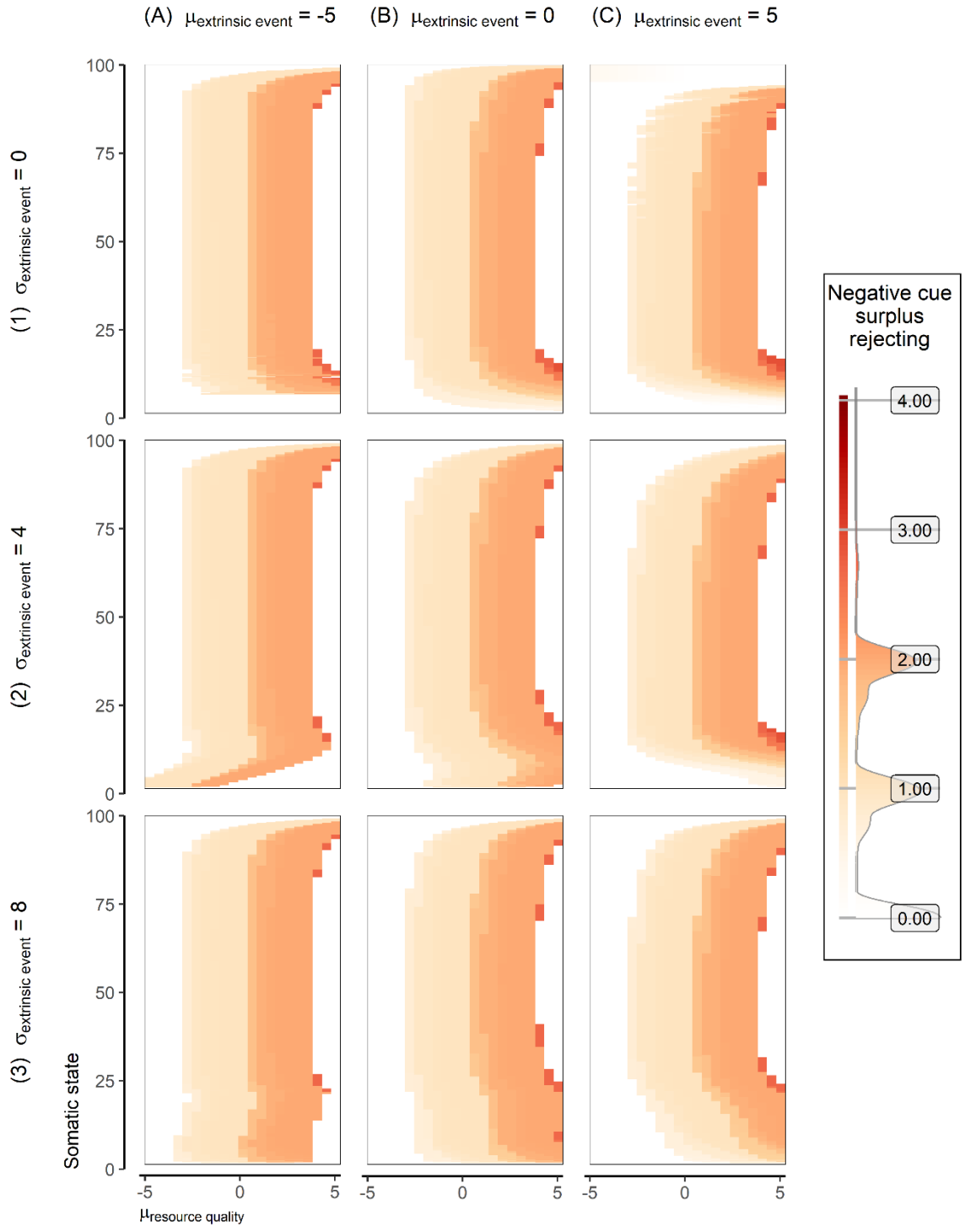

Fig. F.58.

The surplus of negative cues an agent requires before it rejects. This surplus is measured as the average number of negative cues sampled, minus the number of positive cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.25, the standard deviation in resource quality is 6, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

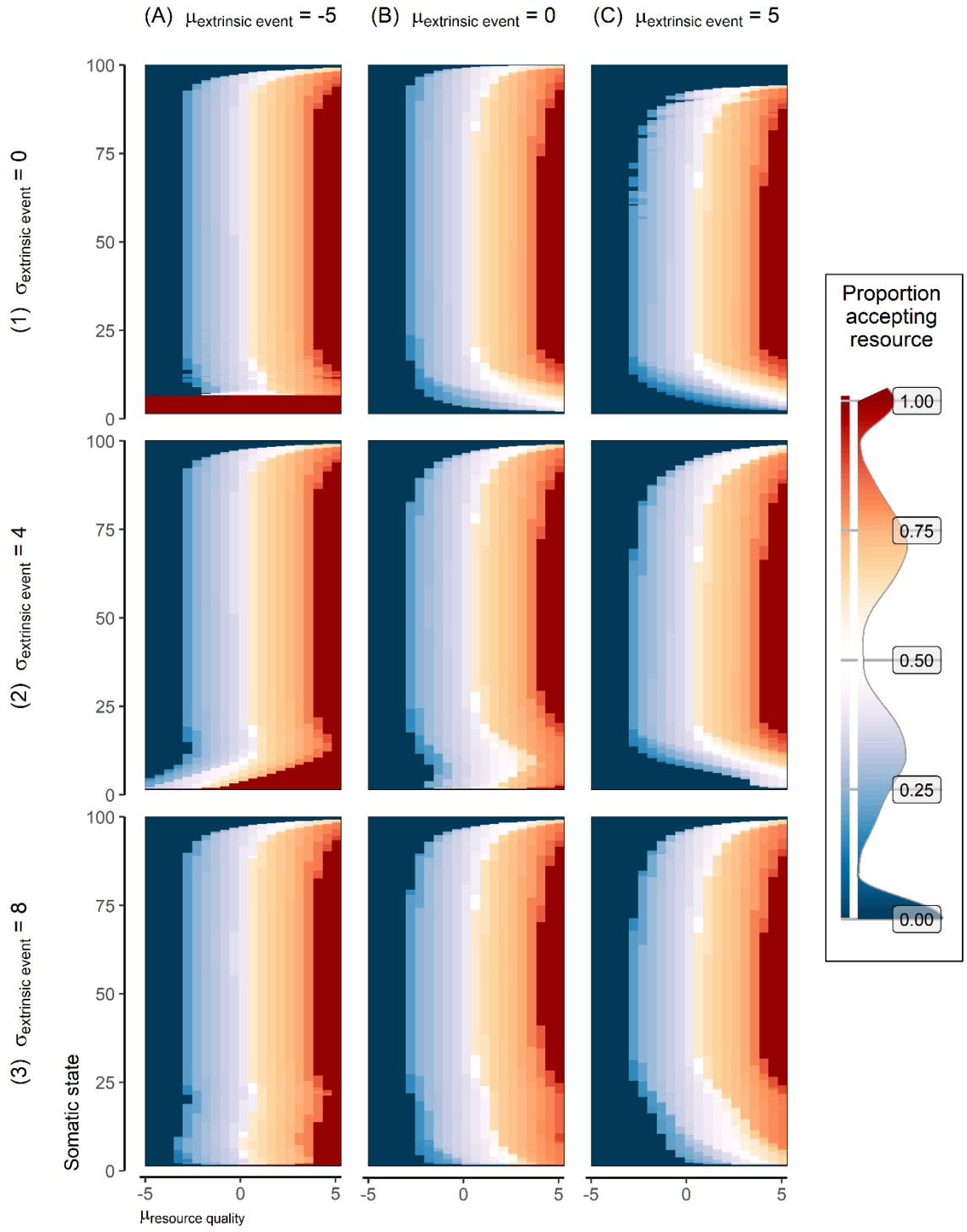

Fig. F.59.

The proportion of agents deciding to accept the resource. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.25, the standard deviation in resource quality is 6, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

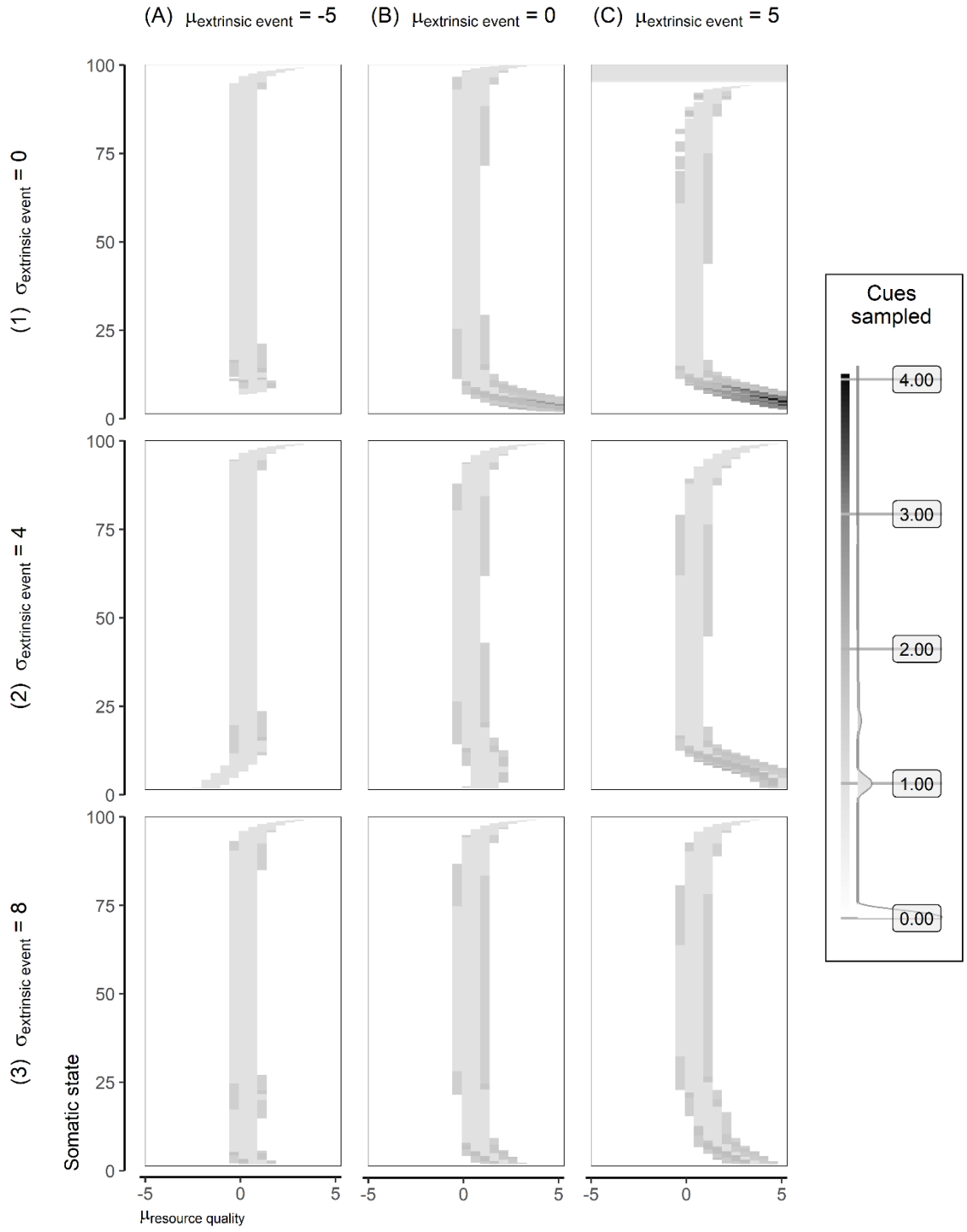

Fig. F.60.

The number of cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.25, the standard deviation in resource quality is 4, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

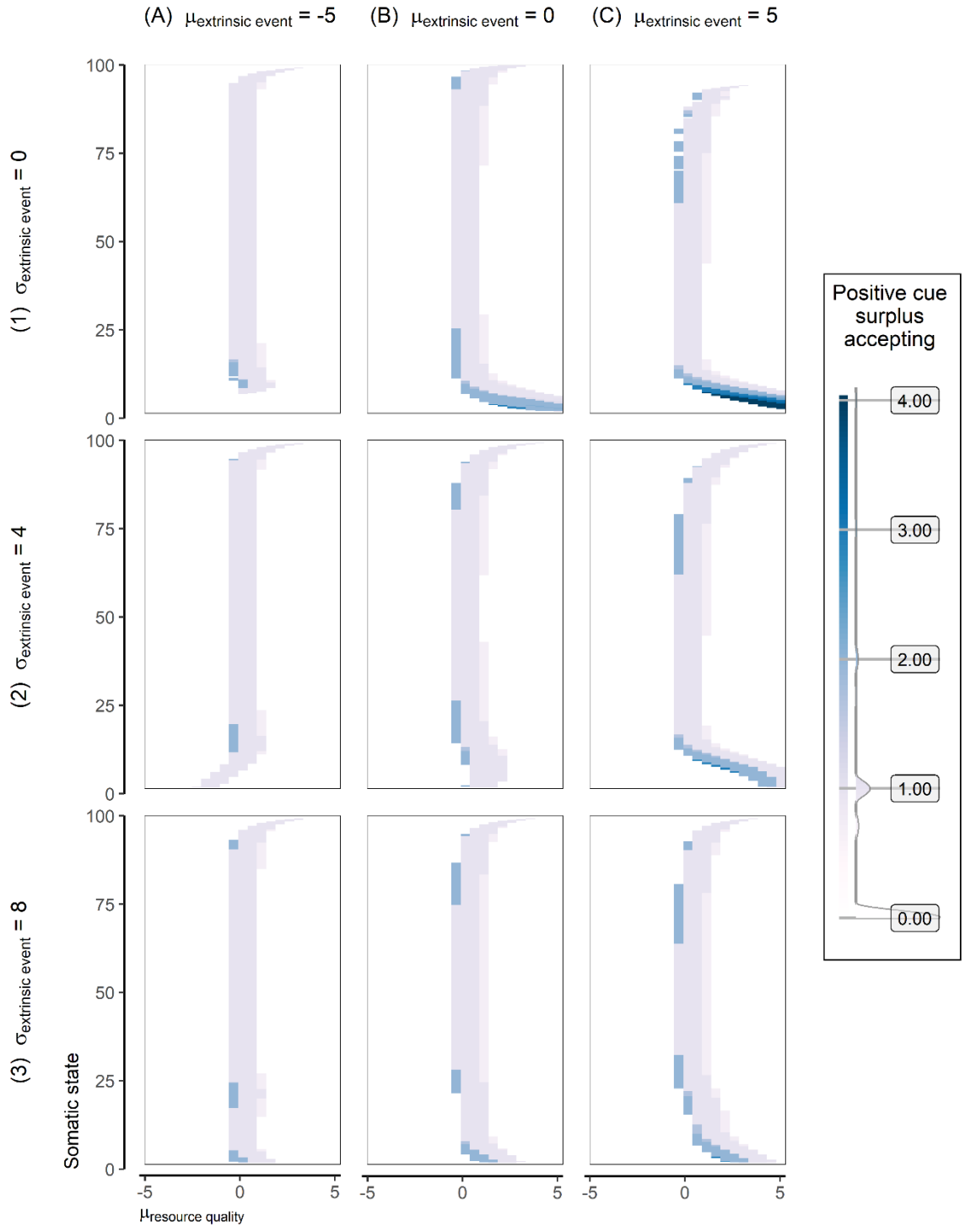

Fig. F.61.

The surplus of positive cues an agent requires before it accepts. This surplus is measured as the average number of positive cues sampled, minus the number of negative cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.25, the standard deviation in resource quality is 4, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

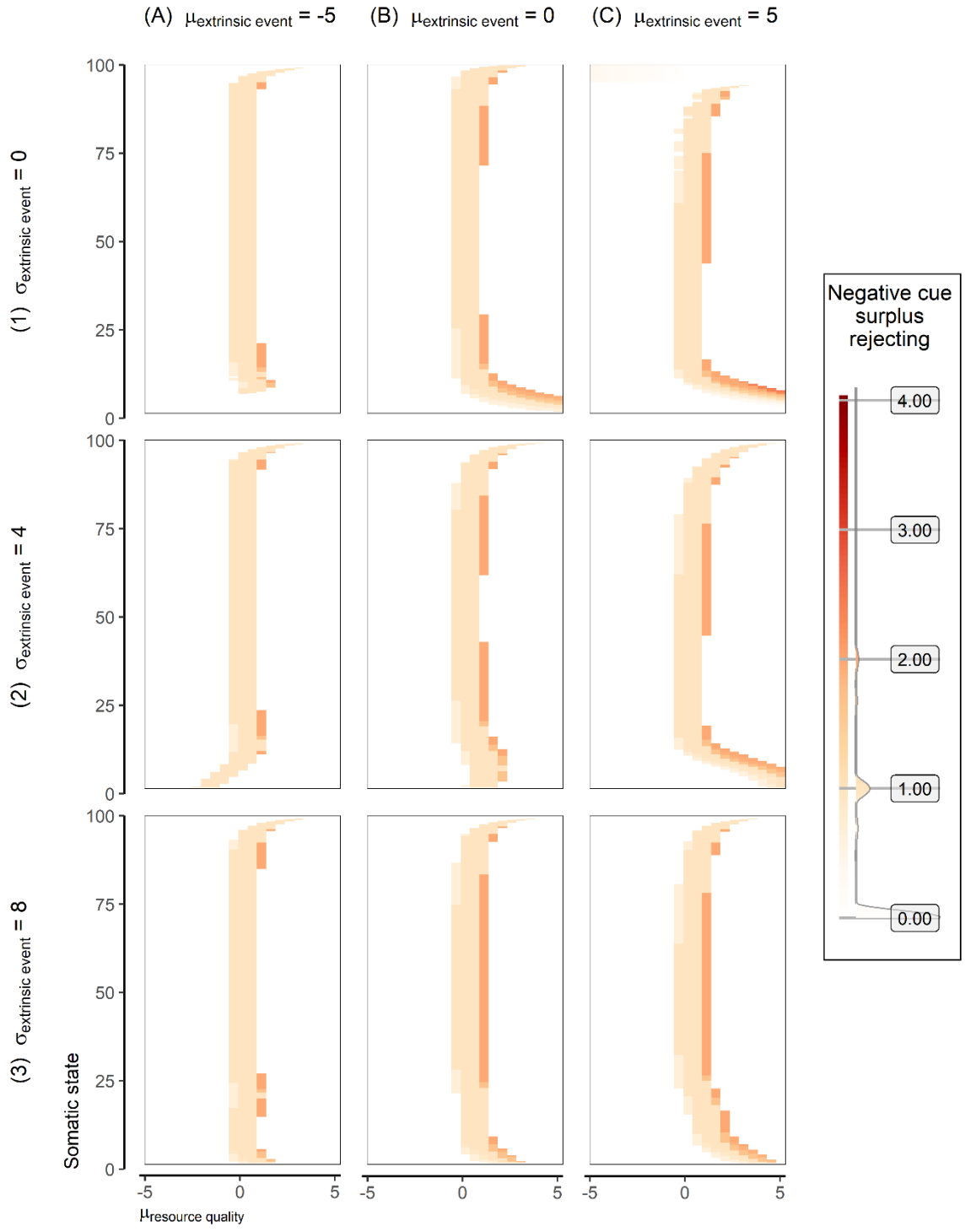

Fig. F.62.

The surplus of negative cues an agent requires before it rejects. This surplus is measured as the average number of negative cues sampled, minus the number of positive cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.25, the standard deviation in resource quality is 4, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

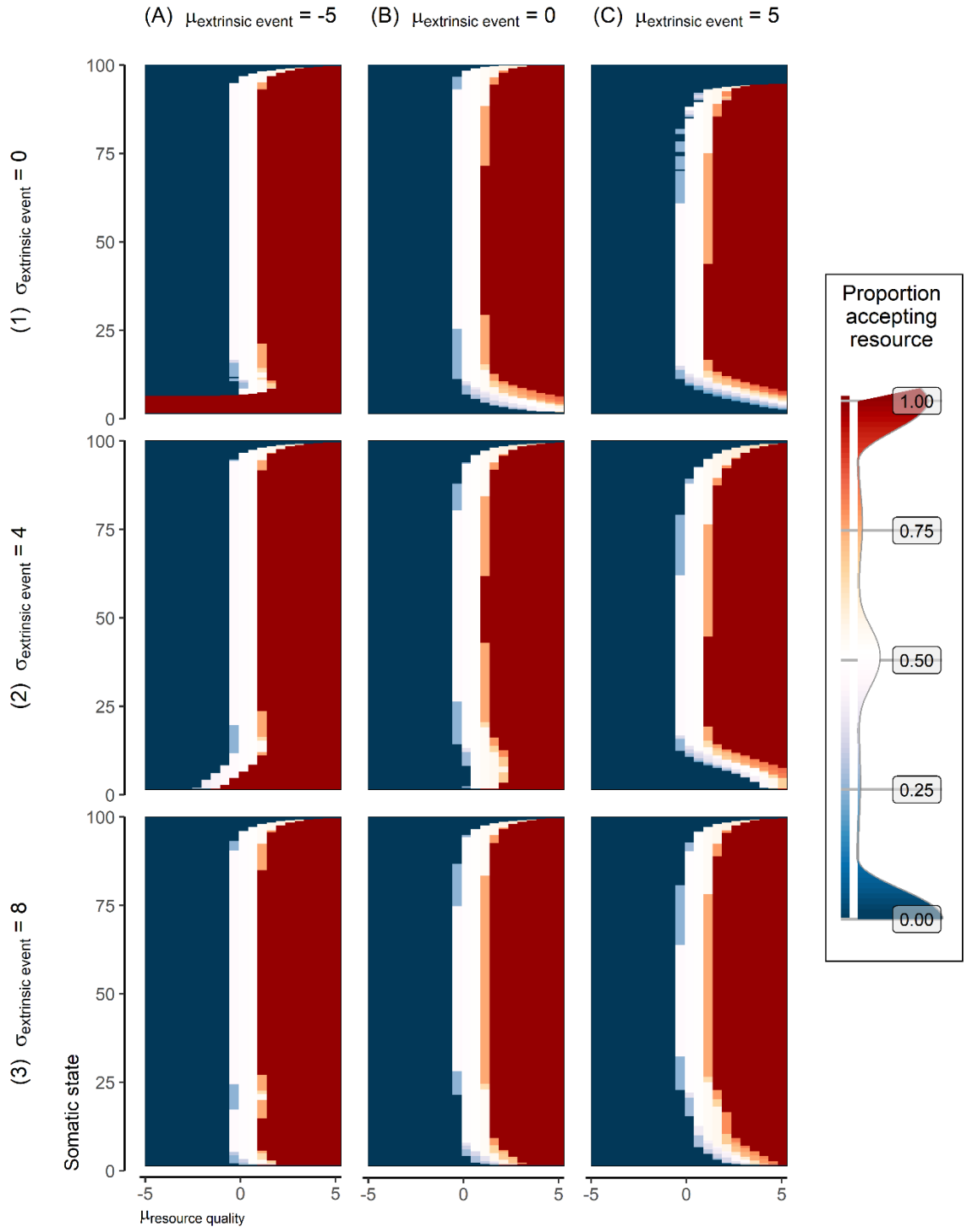

Fig. F.63.

The proportion of agents deciding to accept the resource. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.25, the standard deviation in resource quality is 4, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

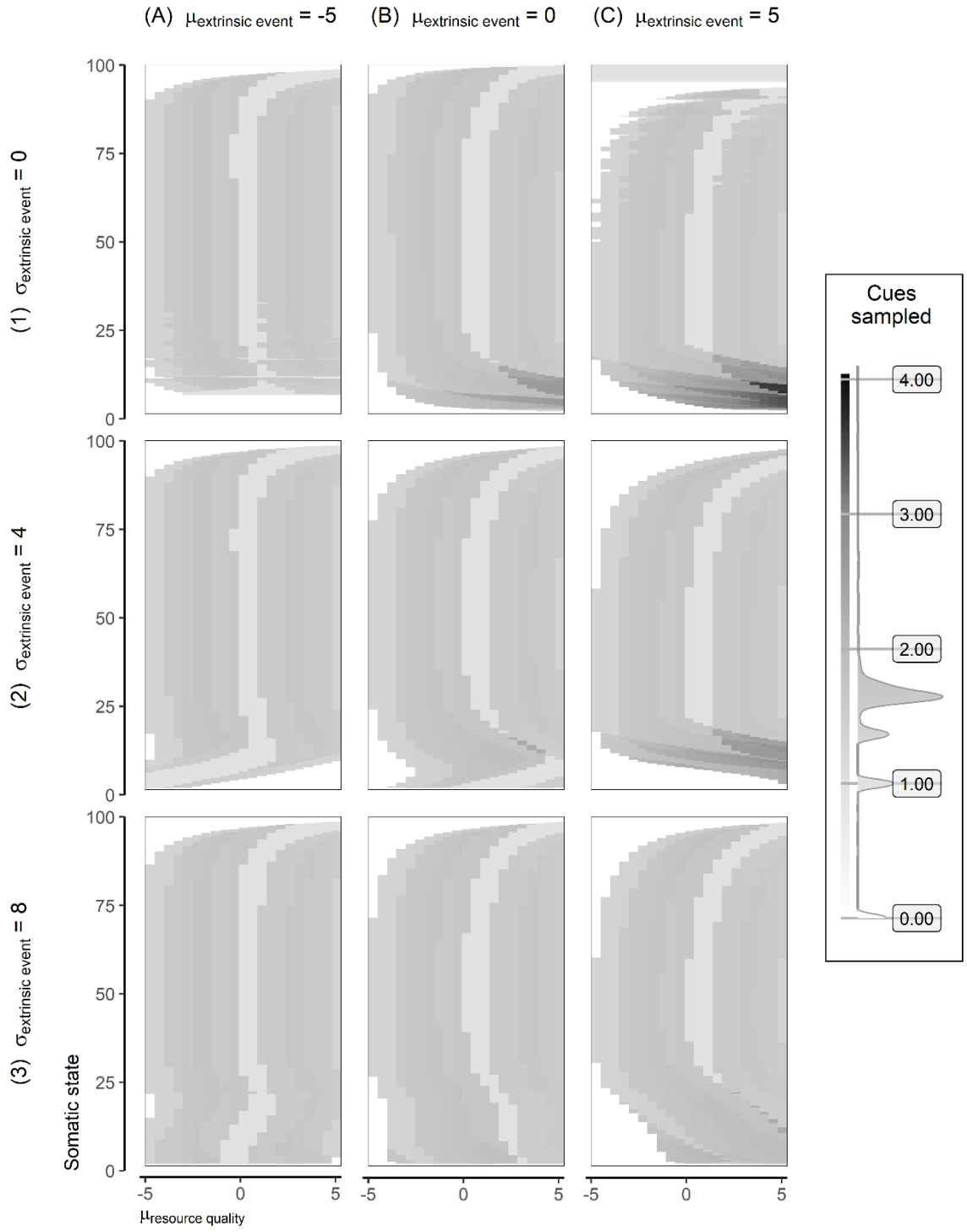

Fig. F.64.

The number of cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.5, the standard deviation in resource quality is 8, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

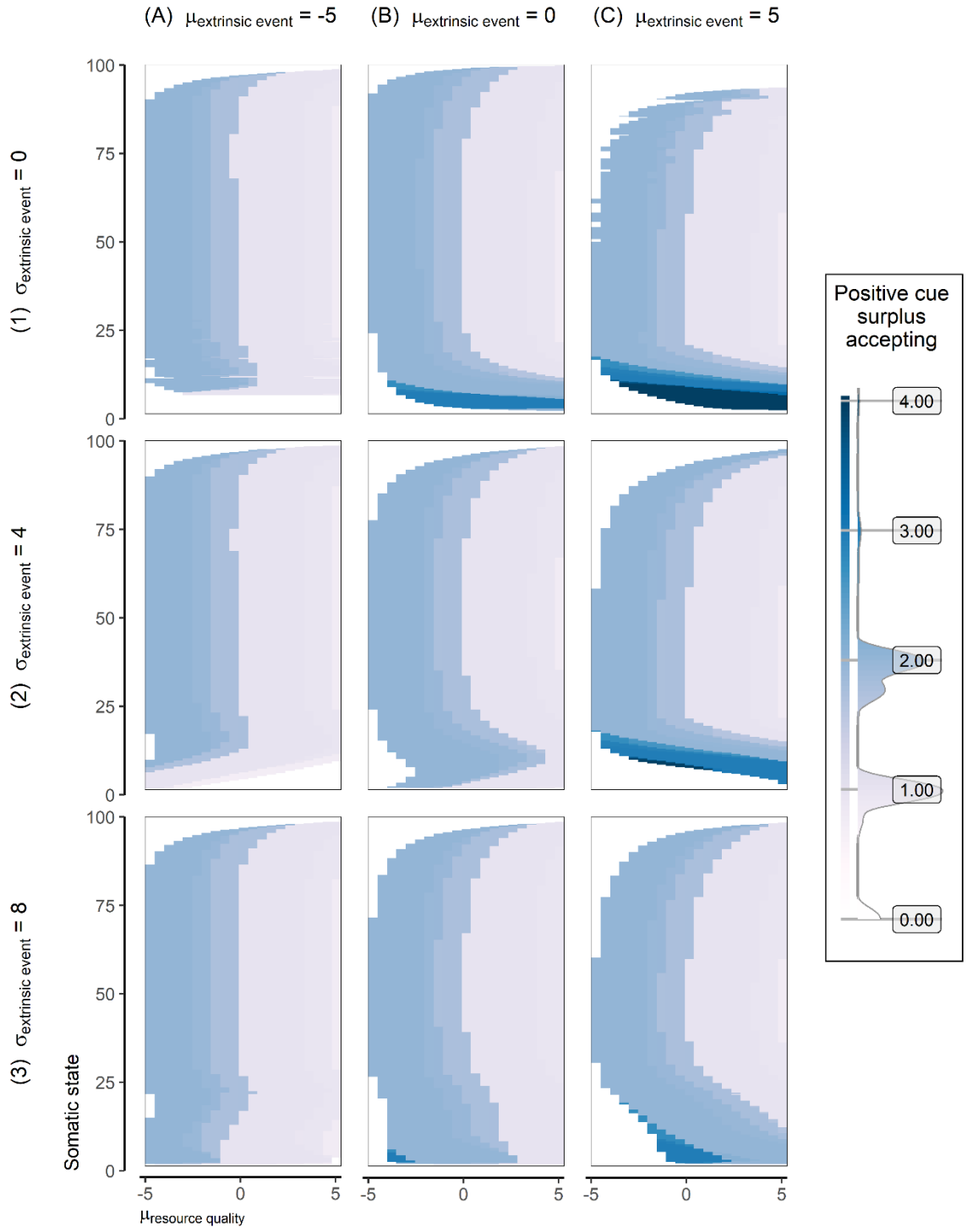

Fig. F.65.

The surplus of positive cues an agent requires before it accepts. This surplus is measured as the average number of positive cues sampled, minus the number of negative cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.5, the standard deviation in resource quality is 8, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

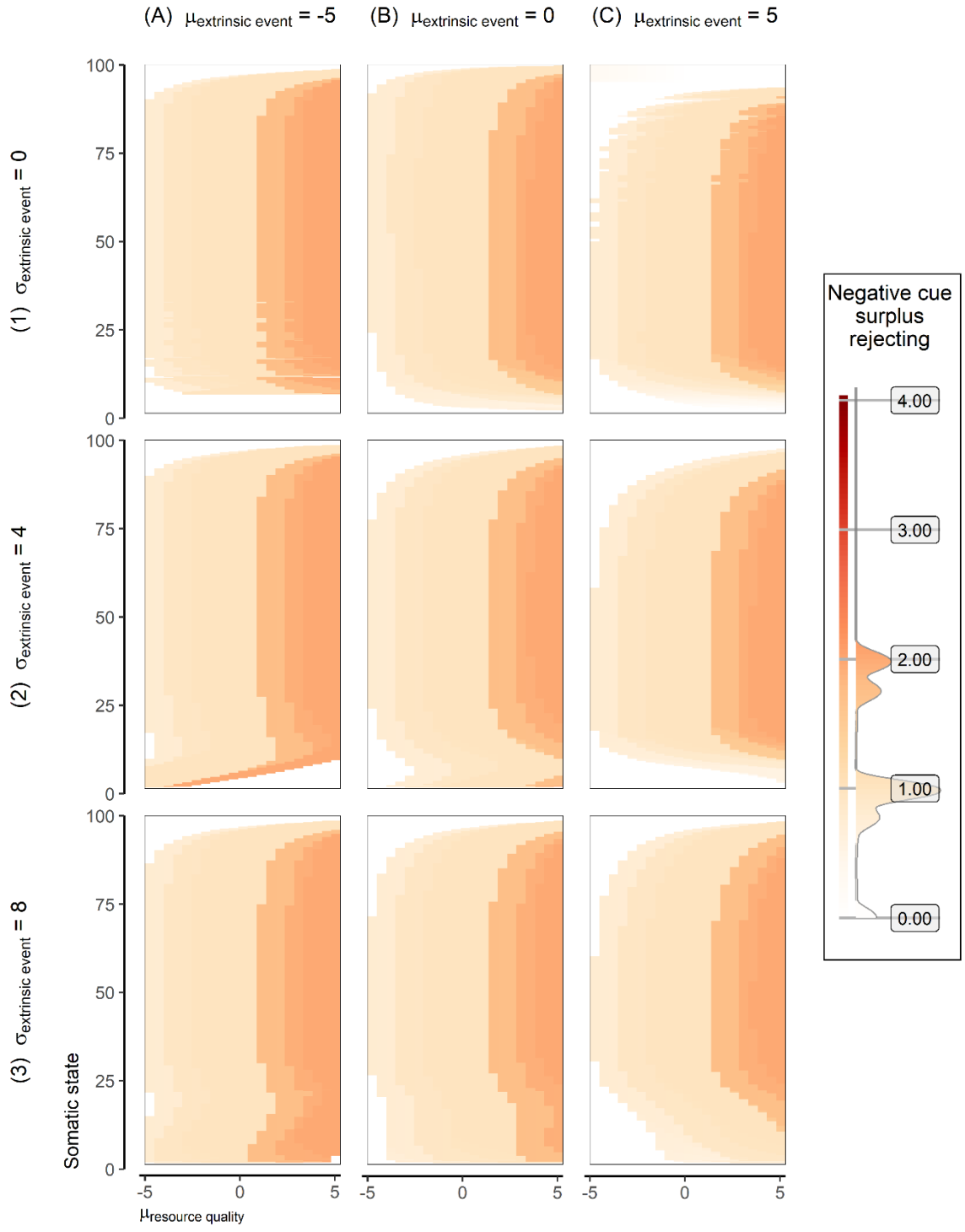

Fig. F.66.

The surplus of negative cues an agent requires before it rejects. This surplus is measured as the average number of negative cues sampled, minus the number of positive cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.5, the standard deviation in resource quality is 8, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

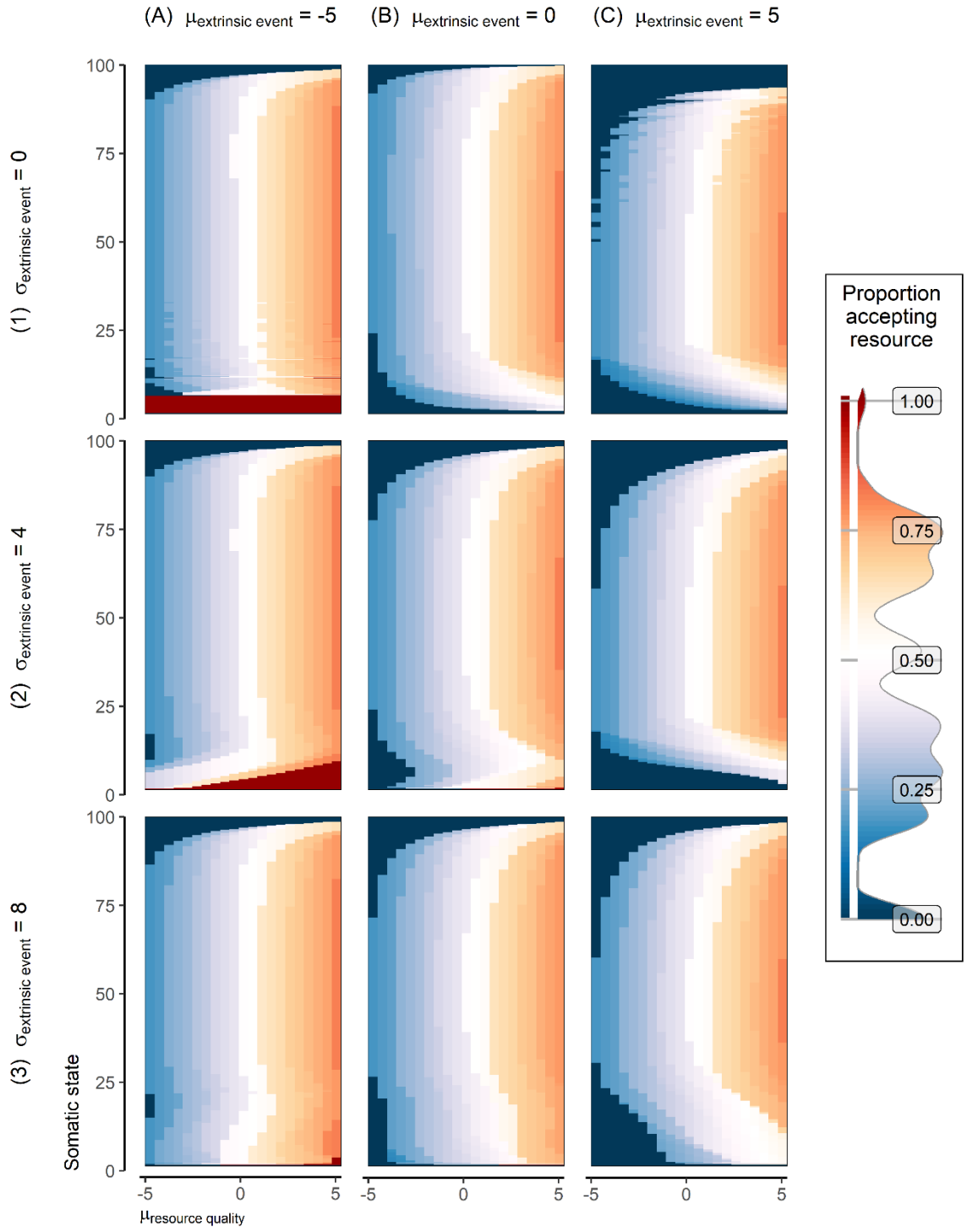

Fig. F.67.

The proportion of agents deciding to accept the resource. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.5, the standard deviation in resource quality is 8, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

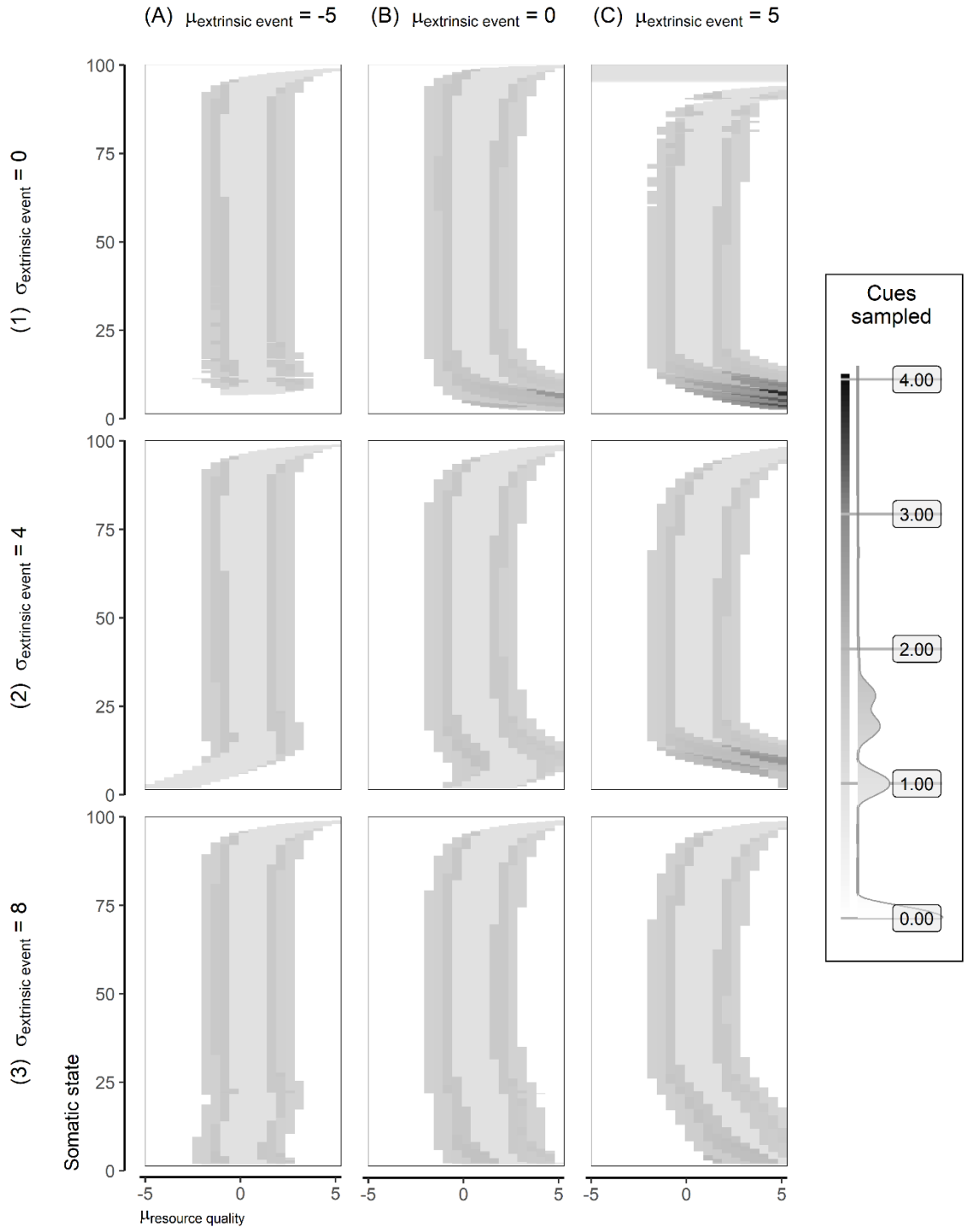

Fig. F.68.

The number of cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.5, the standard deviation in resource quality is 6, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

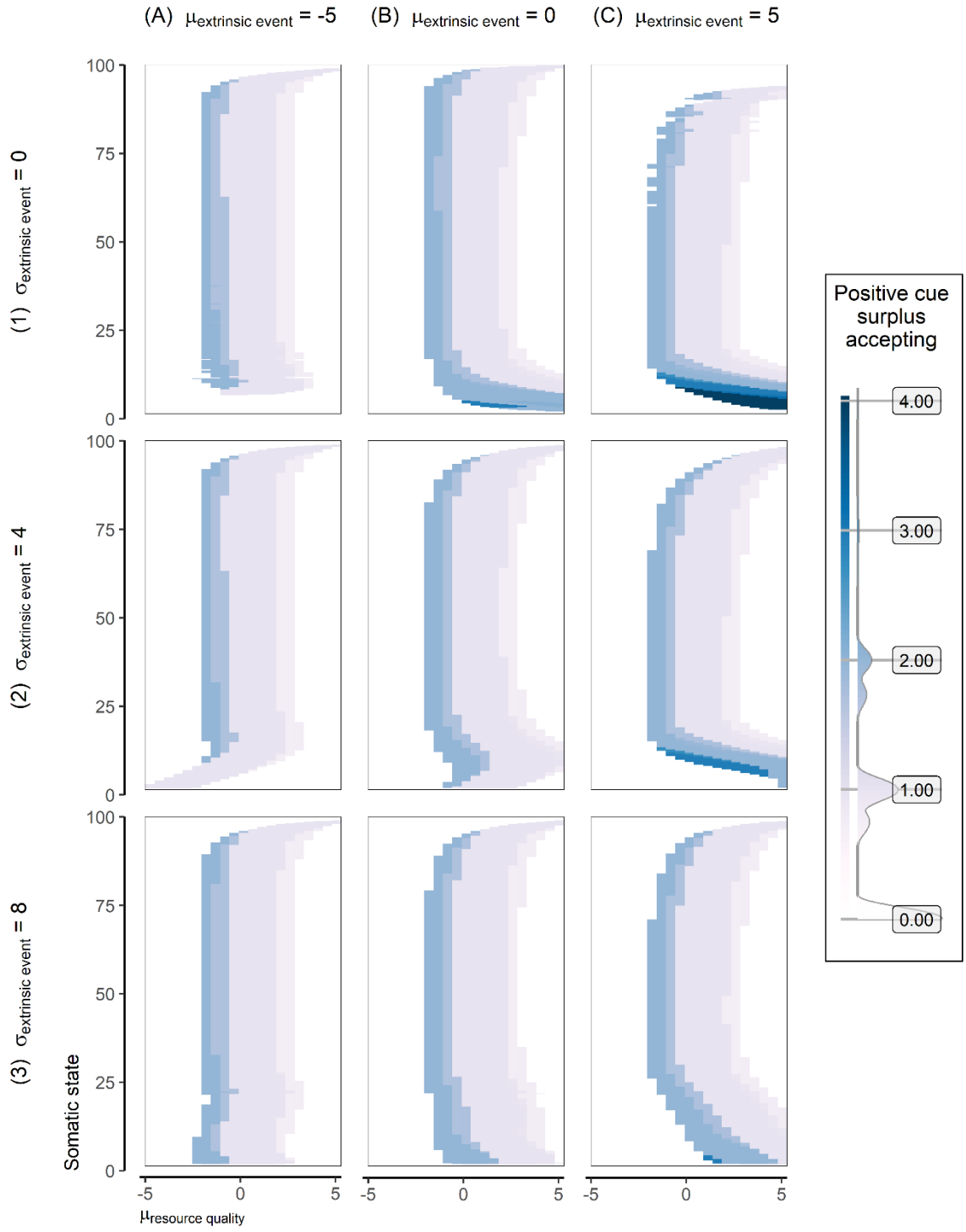

Fig. F.69.

The surplus of positive cues an agent requires before it accepts. This surplus is measured as the average number of positive cues sampled, minus the number of negative cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.5, the standard deviation in resource quality is 6, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

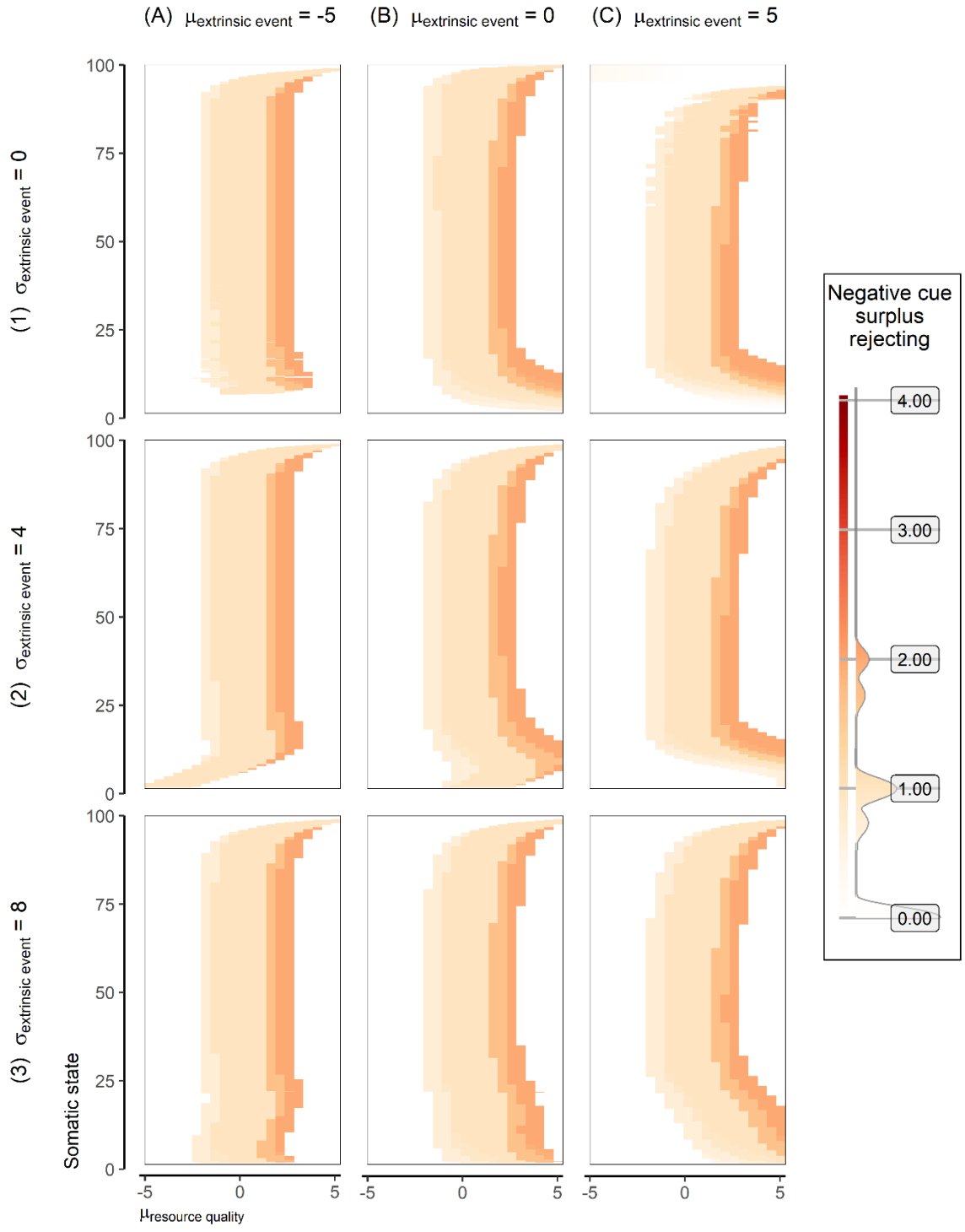

Fig. F.70.

The surplus of negative cues an agent requires before it rejects. This surplus is measured as the average number of negative cues sampled, minus the number of positive cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.5, the standard deviation in resource quality is 6, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

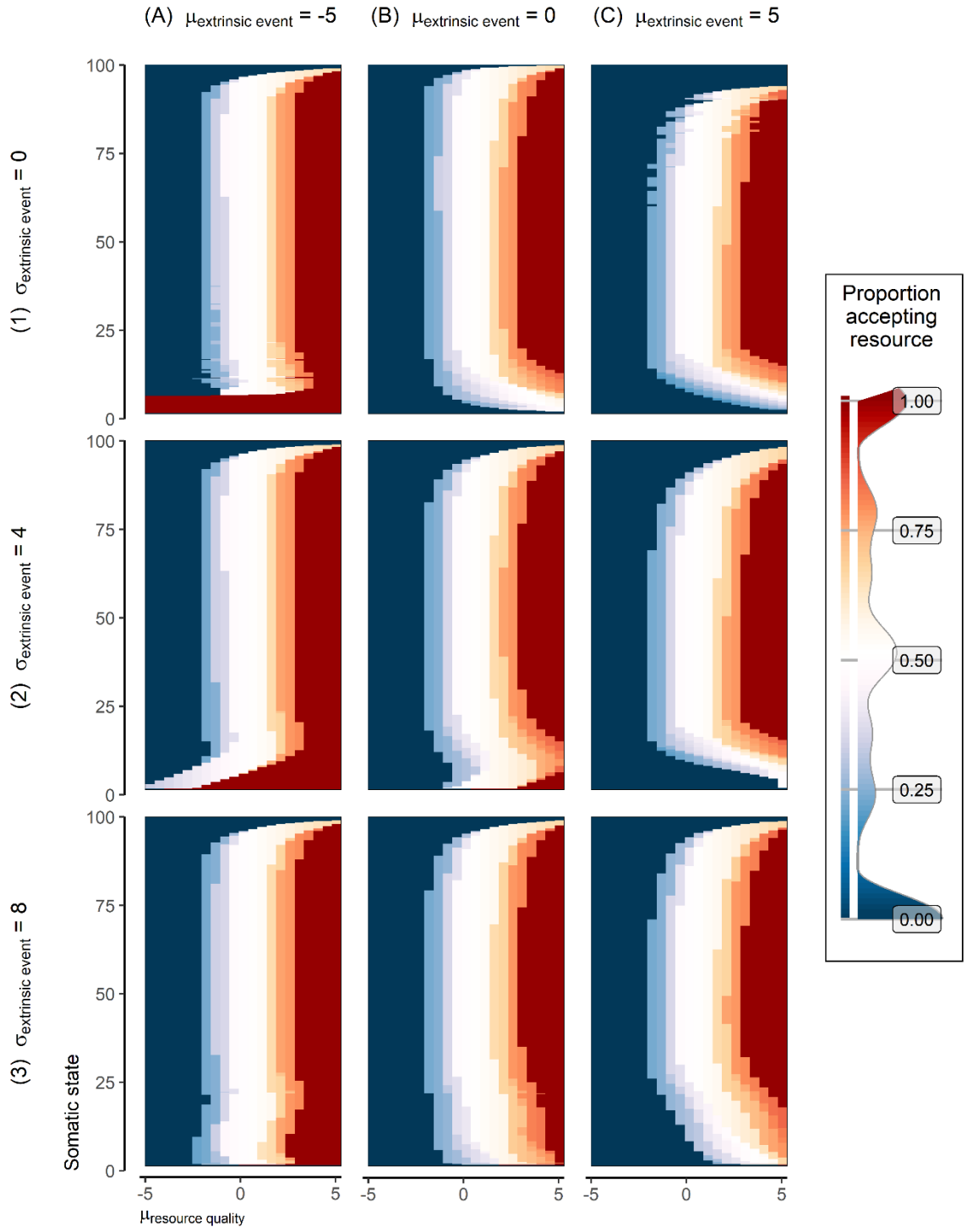

Fig. F.71.

The proportion of agents deciding to accept the resource. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.5, the standard deviation in resource quality is 6, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

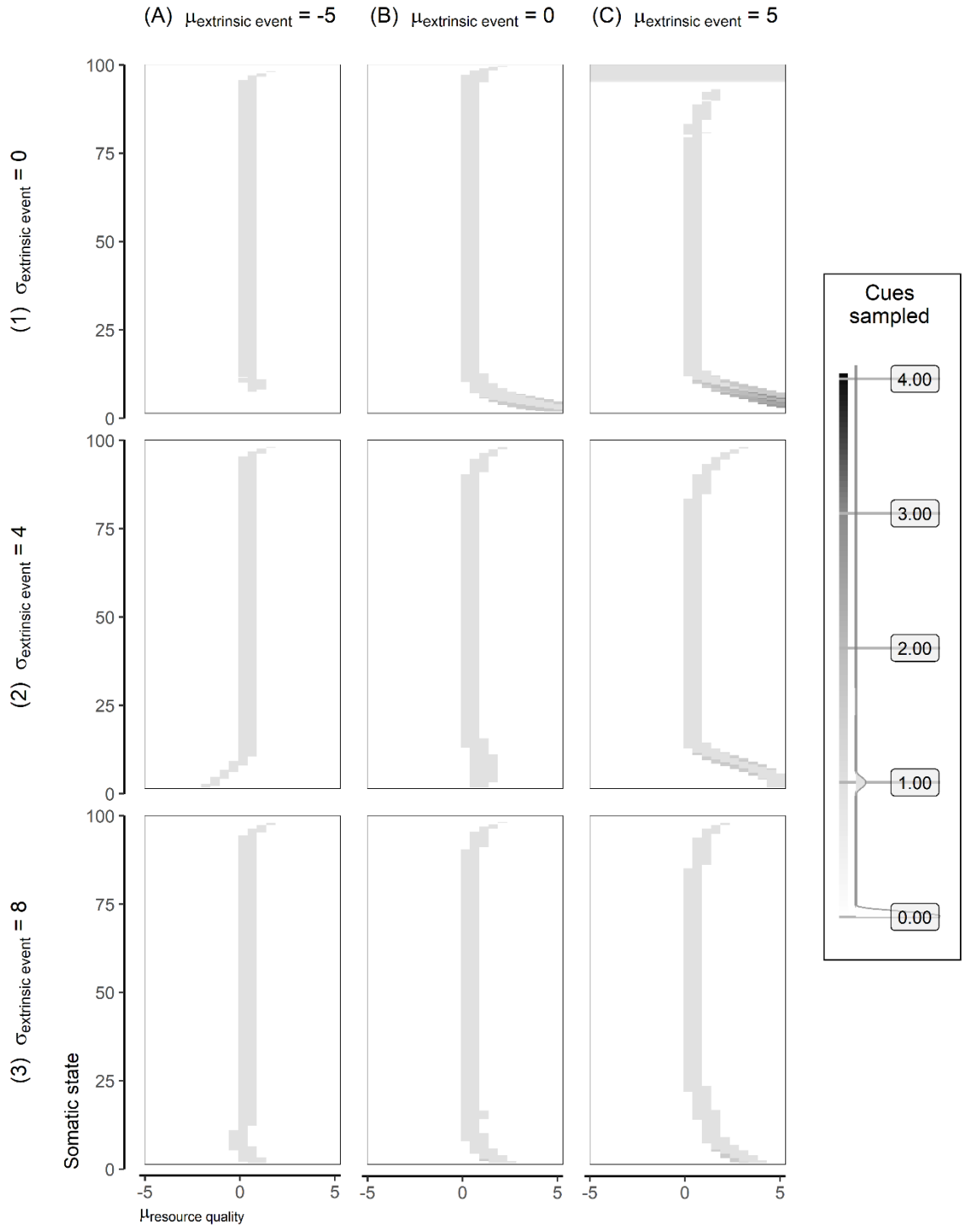

Fig. F.72.

The number of cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.5, the standard deviation in resource quality is 4, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

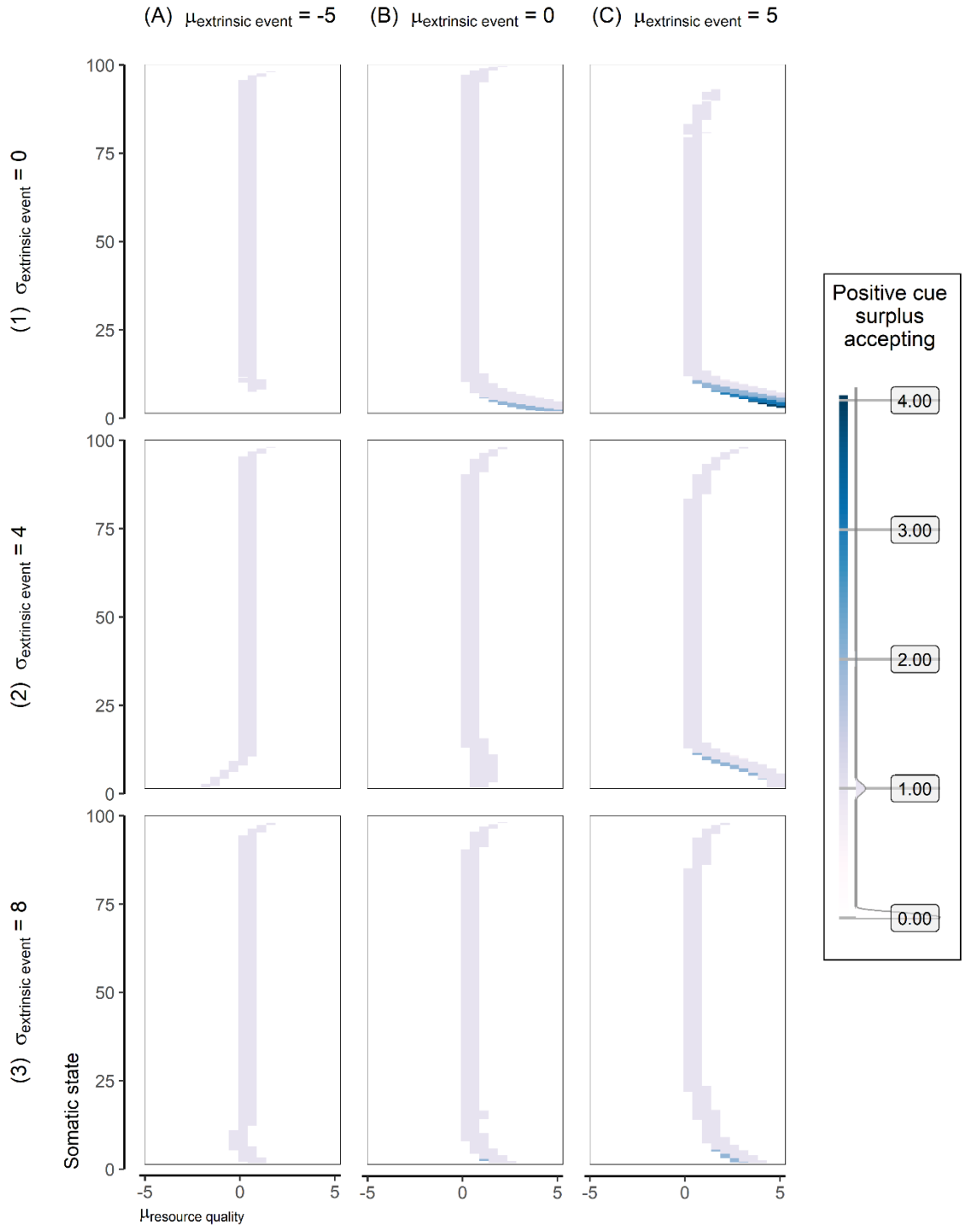

Fig. F.73.

The surplus of positive cues an agent requires before it accepts. This surplus is measured as the average number of positive cues sampled, minus the number of negative cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.5, the standard deviation in resource quality is 4, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

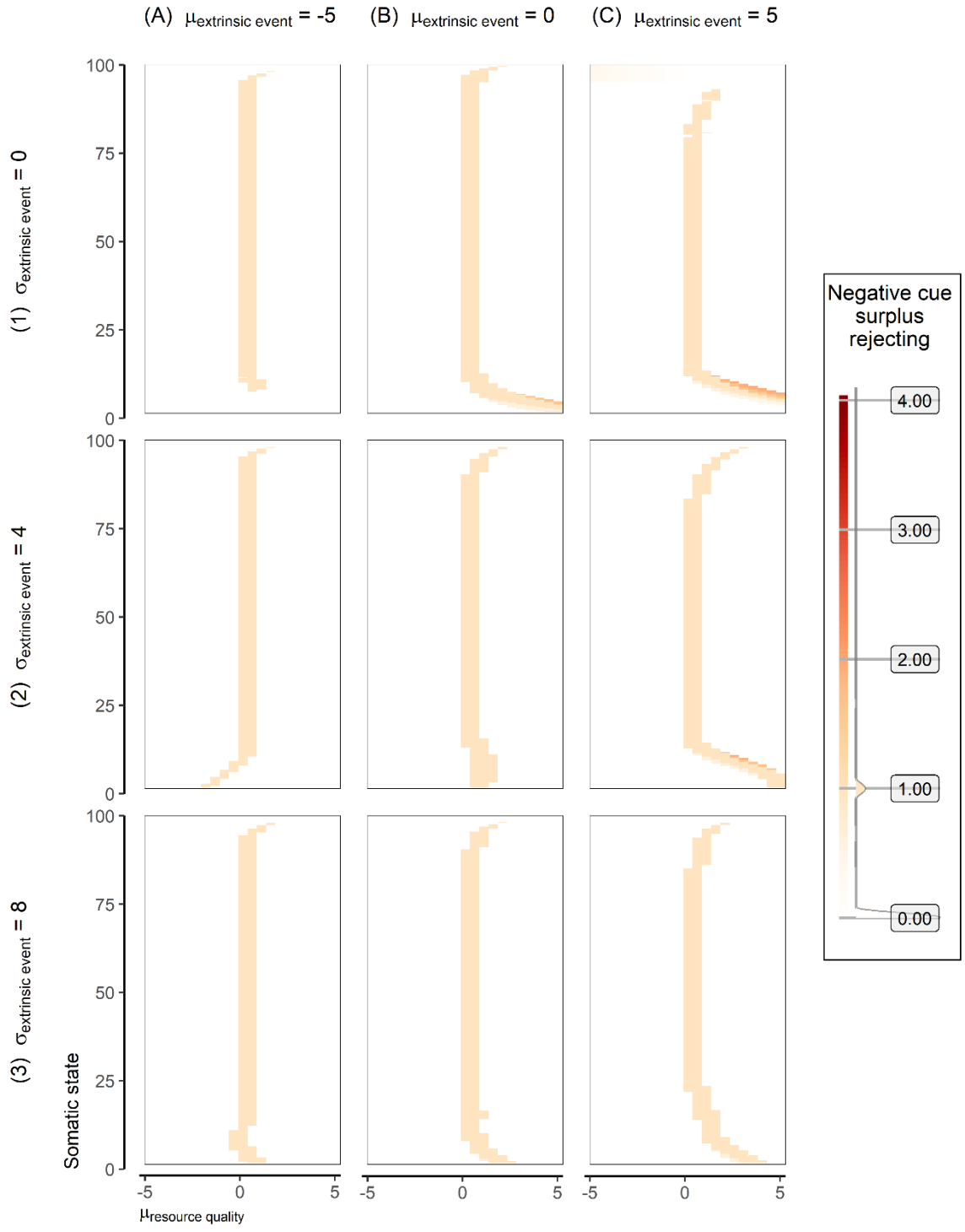

Fig. F.74.

The surplus of negative cues an agent requires before it rejects. This surplus is measured as the average number of negative cues sampled, minus the number of positive cues sampled. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.5, the standard deviation in resource quality is 4, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.

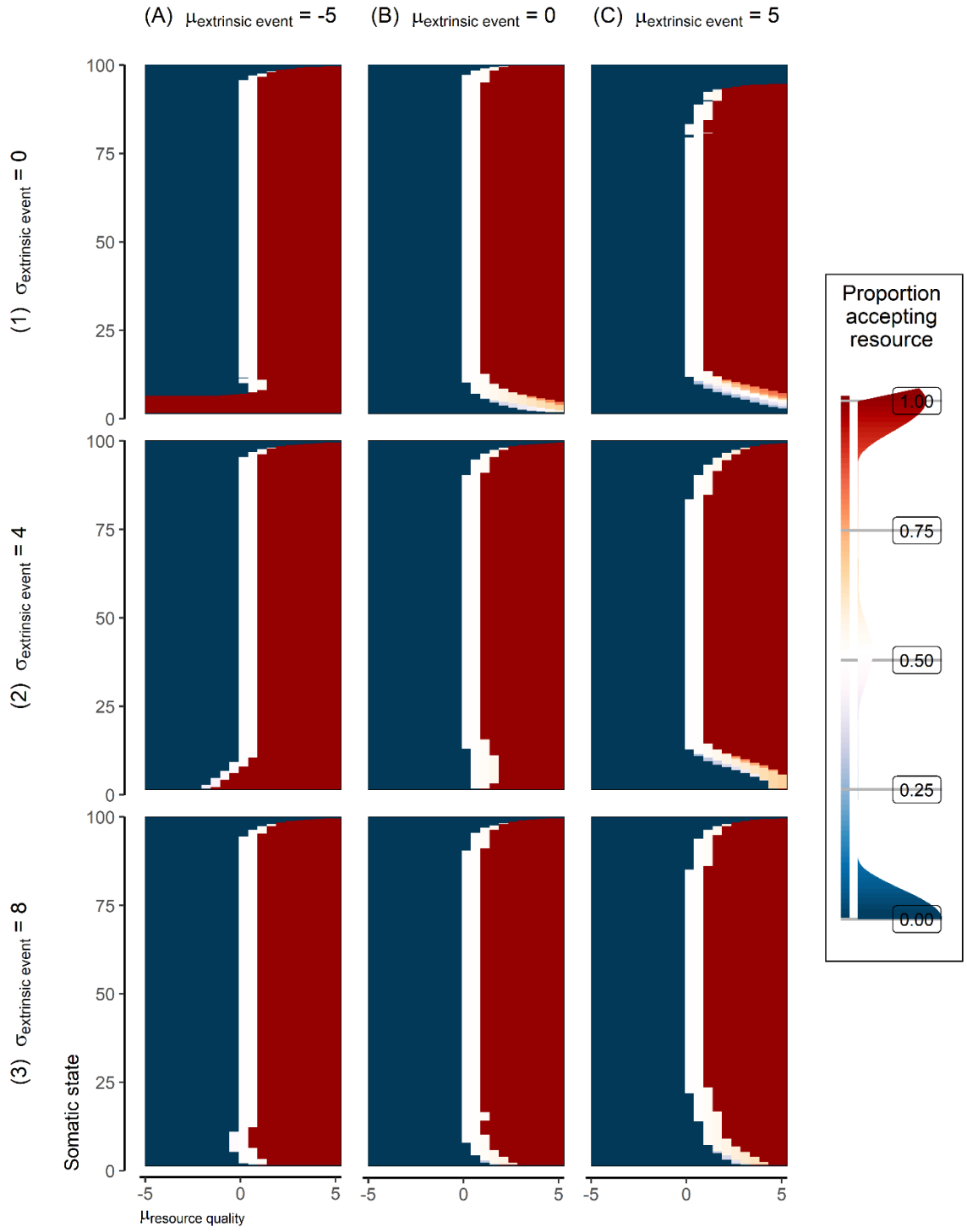

Fig. F.75.

The proportion of agents deciding to accept the resource. The horizontal axis depicts the mean resource quality, and ranges from -5 to 0 to 5. The vertical axis depicts the somatic state, and ranges from 0 to 25 to 50 to 75 to 100. The standard deviation in extrinsic event quality varies per row, ranging from 0 to 4 to 8. The mean extrinsic event quality varies per column, ranging from -5 to 0 to 5. The interruption rate is 0.5, the standard deviation in resource quality is 4, and the somatic state at the end of life translates to fitness with diminishing marginal returns.