模拟老虎机:

收益为0~100,老虎机i在第t轮的收益从一个均值 $\mu_{i,t}$,标准差 $\sigma_o=4$ 的高斯分布中,随机生成一个整数。

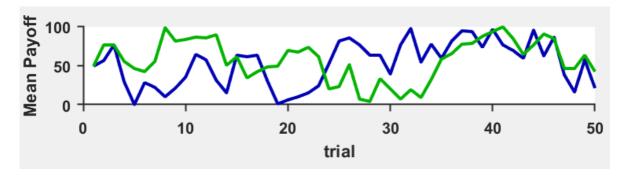
每一轮的 $\mu_{i,t}$ 的变化为包含decay的**高斯四随机游走**:

```
\mu_{i,t+1} = \lambda \mu_{i,t+1} + (1-\lambda)\theta + v
```

decay参数 $\lambda=0.9836$, decay中心 $\theta=50$,随机噪音v服从均值为0、标准,差 $\sigma_{noise}=25$ 的高斯分布,较大的随机噪音目的是为了产生较大的prediction error,如果超出取值范围则进行自动矫正

```
%% 老虎机参数设置
clear; clc; close all
trialNum=50;%总轮数
noisePay=4;%payoff随机噪音的标准差
initPay_A=50;initPay_B=50;%起始payment
lambda=0.9836;%decay参数
theta=50;%decay的中心
noise=25;%游走过程的随机噪音标准差
up=100;down=0;%payment的边界
A_mu=zeros(trialNum,1);B_mu=zeros(trialNum,1);AR_Box=zeros(trialNum,1);RB_Box=ze
ros(trialNum,1);%存储生成的数据
B_mu(1)=initPay_B; A_mu(1)=initPay_A; AR_Box(1)=A_mu(1); RB_Box(1)=B_mu(1);
for t=2:length(A_mu)
   a_mu=1ambda*A_mu(t-1)+(1-1ambda)*theta+normrnd(0,noise);
   b_mu=1ambda*B_mu(t-1)+(1-1ambda)*theta+normrnd(0,noise);
   A_mu(t)=a_mu;B_mu(t)=b_mu; %mean payoff
   a_pay=round(normrnd(a_mu,noisePay));b_pay=round(normrnd(b_mu,noisePay));
   %如果老虎机的金额小于0,则取相反数(关于0对称),例如-10变成10
   %如果大于100,则将这个数关于100取对称,例如140变为60,
   %反复上述过程直到取值介于0~100之间
   while ~(a_pay>=down && a_pay<=up)
       if a_pay>=up
           a_pay=2*up-a_pay;
       end
       if a_pay<=down
           a_pay=2*down-a_pay;
       end
   end
   while ~(b_pay>=down && b_pay<=up)
       if b_pay>=up
           b_pay=2*up-b_pay;
       end
       if b_pay<=down</pre>
           b_pay=2*down-b_pay;
       end
   end
   AR_Box(t)=a_pay; RB_Box(t)=b_pay; %actual payoff
end
```

```
figure
subplot(3,1,1)
hold on
plot(AR_Box,'-','Color',[0 0 180]./255,'LineWidth',2)%A蓝
plot(RB_Box,'-','Color',[0 180 0]./255,'LineWidth',2)%B绿
ax=gca;ax.LineWidth=1;ax.FontName='TimesNewRoman';ax.FontWeight='bold';ax.Box='o
ff';ax.TickDir = 'out';
ylabel('Mean Payoff');xlabel('trial');xlim([0 trialNum]);ylim([down up])
```



模拟被试:

经典强化学习模型:

$$Q_{i,t+1} = Q_{i,t} + \alpha(R - Q_{i,t})$$

SoftMax函数:

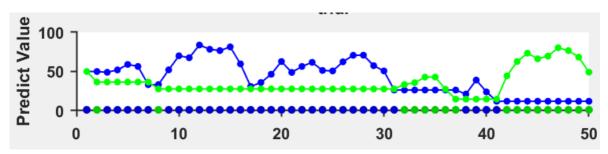
$$P_t(i) = rac{\exp(Q_{i,t}/eta)}{\sum_{j=1}^n \exp(Q_{j,t}/eta)}$$

两个参数: 学习率(learning rate) α, inverse temperature 1/β

设 $Q_{i,0} = 50$

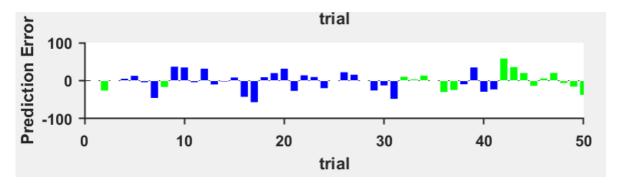
```
%% 模拟被试
alpha=0.5;%固定学习率为0.5;
beta=0.5;%SoftMax参数
QL=@(q,r)q+alpha.*(r-q);%经典强化学习, learning rate不变
Pi=@(Qi,Qj)exp(Qi./beta)/(exp(Qi./beta)+exp(Qj./beta));%SoftMax模拟被试选择
qa_Box=zeros(size(AR_Box));qb_Box=zeros(size(RB_Box));PE_Box=zeros(size(AR_Box))
Choice_Box=zeros(size(AR_Box));qa=50;qb=50;
QA=[]; QB=[]; PEBOX=[];
for i=1:trialNum %模拟强化学习
    Pca=Pi(qa,qb);
    Choice=binornd(1,Pca);Choice_Box(i)=Choice;
    if Choice==1
        rQ=RA_Box(i);
        PE_Box(i)=rQ-qa;
        qa=QL(qa,rQ);
    else
        rQ=RB_Box(i);
        PE_Box(i)=rQ-qb;
        qb=QL(qb,rQ);
    end
```

```
qa_Box(i)=qa;
    qb_Box(i)=qb;
end
QA=[QA;qa\_Box];
QB = [QB; qb\_Box];
%% 画图
subplot(3,1,2)
hold on
dotColor=repmat([0 0 0.8],trialNum,1).*Choice_Box+repmat([0 0.8 0],trialNum,1).*
(1-Choice_Box);
dotSize=25;
scatter(1:trialNum,ones(1,trialNum).*1.1,dotSize,dotColor,'filled');
plot(qa_Box,'.-b','MarkerSize',15,'LineWidth',1)
plot(qb_Box,'.-g','MarkerSize',15,'LineWidth',1)
ax=gca;ax.LineWidth=1;ax.FontName='TimesNewRoman';ax.FontWeight='bold';ax.Box='o
ff';ax.TickDir = 'out';
ylabel('Predict Value');xlabel('trial');xlim([0 trialNum]);
```



根据参数,计算每一轮对应的prediction error

```
subplot(3,1,3)
hold on
dotColor=repmat([0 0 1],trialNum,1).*Choice_Box+repmat([0 1 0],trialNum,1).*(1-
Choice_Box);
for i=1:trialNum
    bar(i,PE_Box(i),'FaceColor',dotColor(i,:),'EdgeColor',[1 1 1]);
end
ax=gca;ax.LineWidth=1;ax.FontName='TimesNewRoman';ax.FontWeight='bold';ax.Box='o
ff';ax.TickDir = 'out';
ylabel('Prediction Error');xlabel('trial');xlim([0 trialNum]);
```



根据被试选择反推其参数: 最大似然估计拟合

利用fminsearchbnd.m函数、强化学习模型似然估计函数RL.m进行拟合,

RL的参数一共包括4个: α 、 β 、对老虎机a和b的起始值估计: qa和qb

```
%% 根据选择拟合被试数据
tot=20; %重复多次相同的拟合操作,选择其中最大似然值最大一次的拟合结果
options = optimset('MaxFunEvals',100000, 'MaxIter', 10000);
alphaBox=zeros(1,tot);betaBox=zeros(1,tot);
qaBox=zeros(1,tot);qbBox=zeros(1,tot);
LLBox=zeros(1,tot);
N=ones(trialNum,1);
for k=1:tot
   fprintf('%1.0f...',k)
   LB = [0 0 0 0];%参数下界
   UB = [1 Inf 100 100];%参数上界
   x0 = [rand rand];
    [paramsEst, minuslli, ~] = ...
       fminsearchbnd(@(params)RL(params,RA_Box,RB_Box,trialNum,N,Choice_Box),
x0, LB, UB, options);%并利用fminsearchbnd函数获得最大似然的值
   alphaBox(k) = paramsEst(1); betaBox(k) = paramsEst(2); qaBox(k) =
paramsEst(3);qbBox(k) = paramsEst(4); LLBox(k)= minuslli;
indx=find(LLBox==max(LLBox));indx=indx(1);
alpha_new=alphaBox(:,indx);beta_new=betaBox(:,indx);
qa_new=qaBox(:,indx);qb_new=qbBox(:,indx);%记录拟合的新参数
```

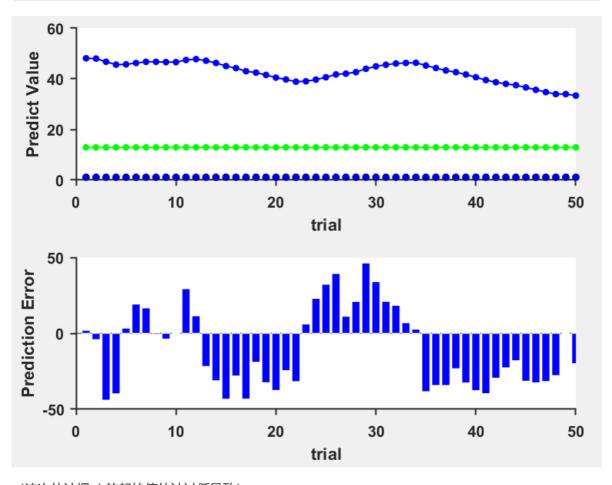
利用拟合得到的参数建立新的被试模型

```
QL_new=@(q,r)q+alpha_new.*(r-q);%新的经典强化学习
P_choosei_new=@(Qi,Qj)exp(Qi./beta_new)/(exp(Qi./beta_new)+exp(Qj./beta_new));%
新的SoftMax模拟被试选择
```

将新的被试模型用于相同老虎机情景中:

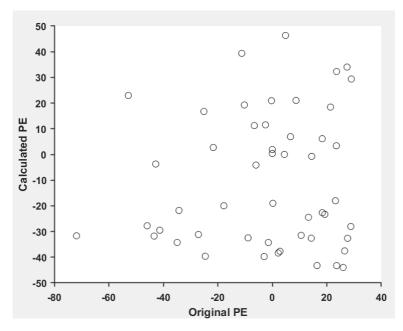
```
qa_Box2=zeros(size(RA_Box));qb_Box2=zeros(size(RB_Box));PE_Box2=zeros(size(RA_Bo
x));
Choice_Box=zeros(size(RA_Box));
qa=qa_new;qb=qb_new;%新的起始点
for i=1:trialNum %模拟强化学习
    Pca=P_choosei_new(qa,qb);
    Choice=binornd(1,Pca);Choice_Box(i)=Choice;
    if Choice==1
        rQ=RA_Box(i);
        PE_Box2(i)=rQ-qa;
        qa=QL_new(qa, rQ);
    else
        rQ=RB_Box(i);
        PE_Box2(i)=rQ-qb;
        qb=QL_new(qb, rQ);
    end
    qa_Box2(i)=qa;
    qb_Box2(i)=qb;
end
```

```
figure
subplot(2,1,1)
hold on
dotColor=repmat([0 0 0.8],trialNum,1).*Choice_Box+repmat([0 0.8 0],trialNum,1).*
(1-Choice_Box);
dotSize=25;
scatter(1:trialNum,ones(1,trialNum).*1.1,dotSize,dotColor,'filled');
plot(qa_Box2,'.-b','MarkerSize',15,'LineWidth',1)
plot(qb_Box2,'.-g','MarkerSize',15,'LineWidth',1)
ax=gca;ax.LineWidth=1;ax.FontName='TimesNewRoman';ax.FontWeight='bold';ax.Box='o
ff';ax.TickDir = 'out';
ylabel('Predict Value');xlabel('trial');xlim([0 trialNum]);
%% PE
subplot(2,1,2)
hold on
dotColor=repmat([0 0 1],trialNum,1).*Choice_Box+repmat([0 1 0],trialNum,1).*(1-
Choice_Box);
for i=1:trialNum
    bar(i,PE_Box2(i),'FaceColor',dotColor(i,:),'EdgeColor',[1 1 1]);
ax=gca;ax.LineWidth=1;ax.FontName='TimesNewRoman';ax.FontWeight='bold';ax.Box='o
ff';ax.TickDir = 'out';
ylabel('Prediction Error');xlabel('trial');xlim([0 trialNum]);
```



(这次估计把qb的起始值估计过低导致)

```
%% 画两次PE的散点图
figure
scatter(PE_Box,PE_Box2,40,[0 0 0])
ax=gca;ax.LineWidth=1;ax.FontName='TimesNewRoman';ax.FontWeight='bold';ax.Box='o
ff';ax.TickDir = 'out';
ylabel('Calculated PE');xlabel('Original PE');
r=corr(PE_Box,PE_Box2)
```



(r=0.09,这次结果不靠谱,原因在于之前的估计都不包括对老虎机a和b的起始值估计: qanqb,只估计了 α 、 β)

上次的结果记录: (只估计了α和β)

