

B.2. State Figures

Table B.2. An overview of figures in section B.2.

Figure	Interruption rate	Resource standard deviation	Measure	Continuous/discretized	Color or black-white
1	0%	0	Expected age	-	-
2	0%	0	Expected reserves	-	-
3	0%	0	Expected Fitness	-	-
4	0%	0	Expected future encounters	-	-
5	0%	0	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
6	0%	0	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
7	0%	0	Indifference	-	-
8	0%	0	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
9	0%	0	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
10	0%	0	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
11	0%	0	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
12	0%	0	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	BW
13	0%	0	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	Color
14	0%	0	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	BW
15	0%	0	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	Color
16	0%	0	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	BW
17	0%	0	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	Color
18	0%	0	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
19	0%	0	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
20	0%	0	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
21	0%	0	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
22	0%	0	Intended delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
23	0%	0	Intended delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
24	0%	0	Intended lifetime delay	Continuous	BW
25	0%	0	Intended lifetime delay	Continuous	Color
26	0%	0	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	BW
27	0%	0	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	Color
28	0%	2	Expected age	-	-
29	0%	2	Expected reserves	-	-
30	0%	2	Expected Fitness	-	-
31	0%	2	Expected future encounters	-	-
32	0%	2	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
33	0%	2	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
34	0%	2	Indifference	-	-
35	0%	2	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
36	0%	2	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
37	0%	2	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
38	0%	2	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
39	0%	2	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	BW
40	0%	2	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	Color
41	0%	2	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	BW
42	0%	2	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	Color
43	0%	2	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	BW
44	0%	2	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	Color
45	0%	2	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
46	0%	2	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
47	0%	2	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
48	0%	2	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	Color

49	0%	2	Intended delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
50	0%	2	Intended delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
51	0%	2	Intended lifetime delay	Continuous	BW
52	0%	2	Intended lifetime delay	Continuous	Color
53	0%	2	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	BW
54	0%	2	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	Color
55	0%	4	Expected age	-	-
56	0%	4	Expected reserves	-	-
57	0%	4	Expected Fitness	-	-
58	0%	4	Expected future encounters	-	-
59	0%	4	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
60	0%	4	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
61	0%	4	Indifference	-	-
62	0%	4	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
63	0%	4	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
64	0%	4	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
65	0%	4	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
66	0%	4	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	BW
67	0%	4	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	Color
68	0%	4	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	BW
69	0%	4	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	Color
70	0%	4	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	BW
71	0%	4	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	Color
72	0%	4	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
73	0%	4	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
74	0%	4	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
75	0%	4	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
76	0%	4	Intended delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
77	0%	4	Intended delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
78	0%	4	Intended lifetime delay	Continuous	BW
79	0%	4	Intended lifetime delay	Continuous	Color
80	0%	4	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	BW
81	0%	4	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	Color
82	0%	6	Expected age	-	-
83	0%	6	Expected reserves	-	-
84	0%	6	Expected Fitness	-	-
85	0%	6	Expected future encounters	-	-
86	0%	6	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
87	0%	6	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
88	0%	6	Indifference	-	-
89	0%	6	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
90	0%	6	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
91	0%	6	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
92	0%	6	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
93	0%	6	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	BW
94	0%	6	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	Color
95	0%	6	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	BW
96	0%	6	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	Color
97	0%	6	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	BW
98	0%	6	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	Color
99	0%	6	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
100	0%	6	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
101	0%	6	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
102	0%	6	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	Color

103	0%	6	Intended delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
104	0%	6	Intended delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
105	0%	6	Intended lifetime delay	Continuous	BW
106	0%	6	Intended lifetime delay	Continuous	Color
107	0%	6	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	BW
108	0%	6	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	Color
109	0%	8	Expected age	-	-
110	0%	8	Expected reserves	-	-
111	0%	8	Expected Fitness	-	-
112	0%	8	Expected future encounters	-	-
113	0%	8	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
114	0%	8	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
115	0%	8	Indifference	-	-
116	0%	8	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
117	0%	8	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
118	0%	8	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
119	0%	8	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
120	0%	8	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	BW
121	0%	8	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	Color
122	0%	8	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	BW
123	0%	8	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	Color
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125	0%	8	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	Color
126	0%	8	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
127	0%	8	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
128	0%	8	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
129	0%	8	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
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133	0%	8	Intended lifetime delay	Continuous	Color
134	0%	8	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	BW
135	0%	8	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	Color
136	20%	0	Expected age	-	-
137	20%	0	Expected reserves	-	-
138	20%	0	Expected Fitness	-	-
139	20%	0	Expected future encounters	-	-
140	20%	0	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
141	20%	0	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
142	20%	0	Indifference	-	-
143	20%	0	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
144	20%	0	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
145	20%	0	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
146	20%	0	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
147	20%	0	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	BW
148	20%	0	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	Color
149	20%	0	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	BW
150	20%	0	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	Color
151	20%	0	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	BW
152	20%	0	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	Color
153	20%	0	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
154	20%	0	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
155	20%	0	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
156	20%	0	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	Color

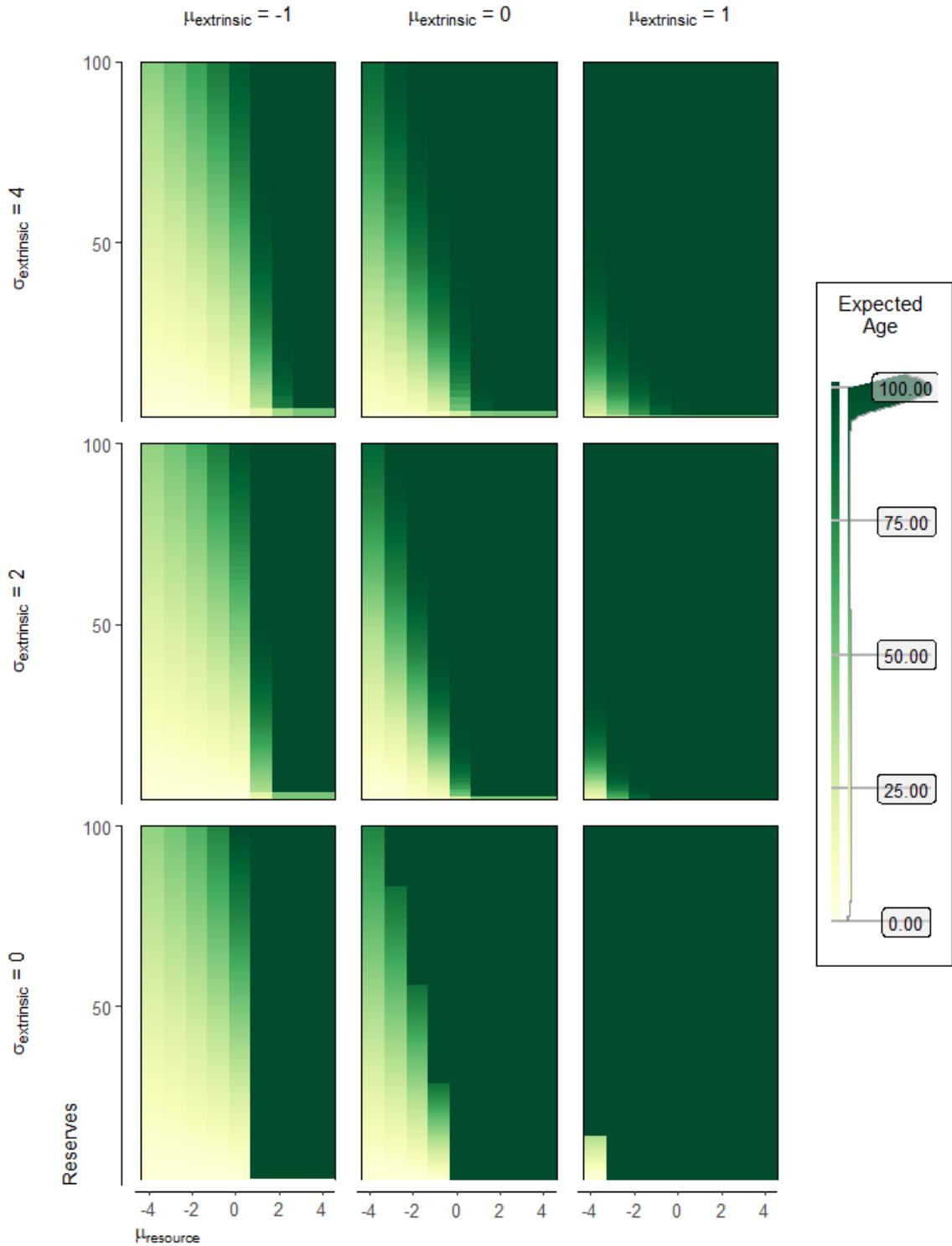
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158	20%	0	Intended delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
159	20%	0	Intended lifetime delay	Continuous	BW
160	20%	0	Intended lifetime delay	Continuous	Color
161	20%	0	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	BW
162	20%	0	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	Color
163	20%	2	Expected age	-	-
164	20%	2	Expected reserves	-	-
165	20%	2	Expected Fitness	-	-
166	20%	2	Expected future encounters	-	-
167	20%	2	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
168	20%	2	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
169	20%	2	Indifference	-	-
170	20%	2	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
171	20%	2	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
172	20%	2	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
173	20%	2	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
174	20%	2	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	BW
175	20%	2	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	Color
176	20%	2	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	BW
177	20%	2	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	Color
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179	20%	2	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	Color
180	20%	2	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
181	20%	2	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
182	20%	2	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
183	20%	2	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
184	20%	2	Intended delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
185	20%	2	Intended delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
186	20%	2	Intended lifetime delay	Continuous	BW
187	20%	2	Intended lifetime delay	Continuous	Color
188	20%	2	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	BW
189	20%	2	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	Color
190	20%	4	Expected age	-	-
191	20%	4	Expected reserves	-	-
192	20%	4	Expected Fitness	-	-
193	20%	4	Expected future encounters	-	-
194	20%	4	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
195	20%	4	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
196	20%	4	Indifference	-	-
197	20%	4	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
198	20%	4	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
199	20%	4	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
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204	20%	4	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	Color
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206	20%	4	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	Color
207	20%	4	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
208	20%	4	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
209	20%	4	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
210	20%	4	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	Color

211	20%	4	Intended delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
212	20%	4	Intended delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
213	20%	4	Intended lifetime delay	Continuous	BW
214	20%	4	Intended lifetime delay	Continuous	Color
215	20%	4	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	BW
216	20%	4	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	Color
217	20%	6	Expected age	-	-
218	20%	6	Expected reserves	-	-
219	20%	6	Expected Fitness	-	-
220	20%	6	Expected future encounters	-	-
221	20%	6	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
222	20%	6	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
223	20%	6	Indifference	-	-
224	20%	6	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
225	20%	6	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
226	20%	6	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
227	20%	6	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
228	20%	6	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	BW
229	20%	6	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	Color
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234	20%	6	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
235	20%	6	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
236	20%	6	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
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238	20%	6	Intended delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
239	20%	6	Intended delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
240	20%	6	Intended lifetime delay	Continuous	BW
241	20%	6	Intended lifetime delay	Continuous	Color
242	20%	6	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	BW
243	20%	6	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	Color
244	20%	8	Expected age	-	-
245	20%	8	Expected reserves	-	-
246	20%	8	Expected Fitness	-	-
247	20%	8	Expected future encounters	-	-
248	20%	8	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
249	20%	8	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
250	20%	8	Indifference	-	-
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255	20%	8	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	BW
256	20%	8	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	Color
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262	20%	8	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
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264	20%	8	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	Color

265	20%	8	Intended delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
266	20%	8	Intended delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
267	20%	8	Intended lifetime delay	Continuous	BW
268	20%	8	Intended lifetime delay	Continuous	Color
269	20%	8	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	BW
270	20%	8	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	Color
271	50%	0	Expected age	-	-
272	50%	0	Expected reserves	-	-
273	50%	0	Expected Fitness	-	-
274	50%	0	Expected future encounters	-	-
275	50%	0	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
276	50%	0	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
277	50%	0	Indifference	-	-
278	50%	0	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
279	50%	0	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
280	50%	0	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
281	50%	0	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
282	50%	0	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	BW
283	50%	0	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	Color
284	50%	0	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	BW
285	50%	0	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	Color
286	50%	0	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	BW
287	50%	0	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	Color
288	50%	0	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
289	50%	0	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
290	50%	0	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
291	50%	0	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
292	50%	0	Intended delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
293	50%	0	Intended delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
294	50%	0	Intended lifetime delay	Continuous	BW
295	50%	0	Intended lifetime delay	Continuous	Color
296	50%	0	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	BW
297	50%	0	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	Color
298	50%	2	Expected age	-	-
299	50%	2	Expected reserves	-	-
300	50%	2	Expected Fitness	-	-
301	50%	2	Expected future encounters	-	-
302	50%	2	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
303	50%	2	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
304	50%	2	Indifference	-	-
305	50%	2	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
306	50%	2	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
307	50%	2	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
308	50%	2	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
309	50%	2	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	BW
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312	50%	2	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	Color
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315	50%	2	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
316	50%	2	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
317	50%	2	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
318	50%	2	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	Color

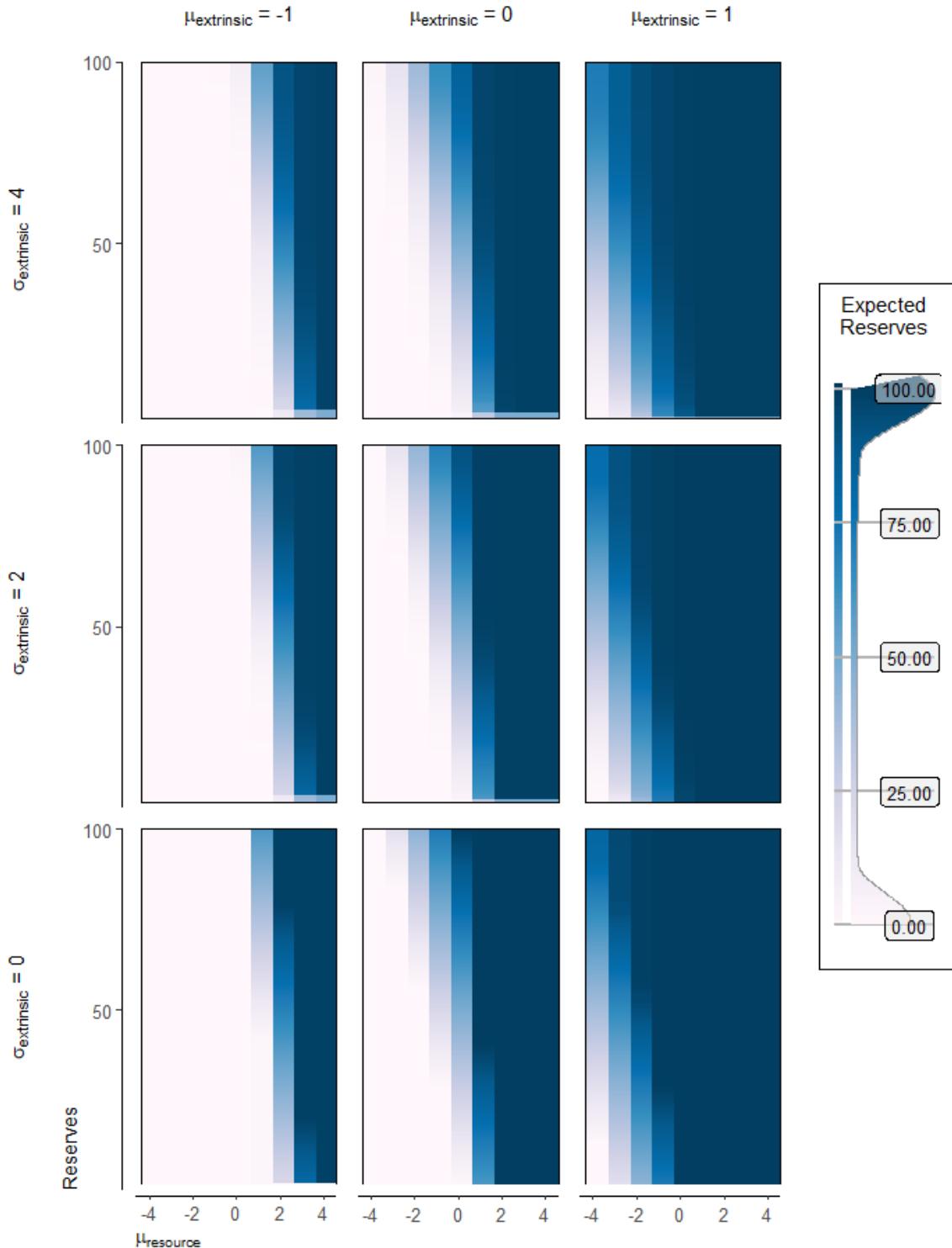
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320	50%	2	Intended delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
321	50%	2	Intended lifetime delay	Continuous	BW
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323	50%	2	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	BW
324	50%	2	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	Color
325	50%	4	Expected age	-	-
326	50%	4	Expected reserves	-	-
327	50%	4	Expected Fitness	-	-
328	50%	4	Expected future encounters	-	-
329	50%	4	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
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331	50%	4	Indifference	-	-
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334	50%	4	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
335	50%	4	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
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341	50%	4	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	Color
342	50%	4	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
343	50%	4	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
344	50%	4	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
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350	50%	4	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	BW
351	50%	4	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	Color
352	50%	6	Expected age	-	-
353	50%	6	Expected reserves	-	-
354	50%	6	Expected Fitness	-	-
355	50%	6	Expected future encounters	-	-
356	50%	6	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
357	50%	6	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
358	50%	6	Indifference	-	-
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370	50%	6	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
371	50%	6	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
372	50%	6	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	Color

373	50%	6	Intended delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
374	50%	6	Intended delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
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376	50%	6	Intended lifetime delay	Continuous	Color
377	50%	6	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	BW
378	50%	6	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	Color
379	50%	8	Expected age	-	-
380	50%	8	Expected reserves	-	-
381	50%	8	Expected Fitness	-	-
382	50%	8	Expected future encounters	-	-
383	50%	8	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
384	50%	8	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
385	50%	8	Indifference	-	-
386	50%	8	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
387	50%	8	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
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397	50%	8	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
398	50%	8	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
399	50%	8	Intended delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
400	50%	8	Intended delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
401	50%	8	Intended delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
402	50%	8	Intended lifetime delay	Continuous	BW
403	50%	8	Intended lifetime delay	Continuous	Color
404	50%	8	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	BW
405	50%	8	Intended lifetime delay	Discrete	Color



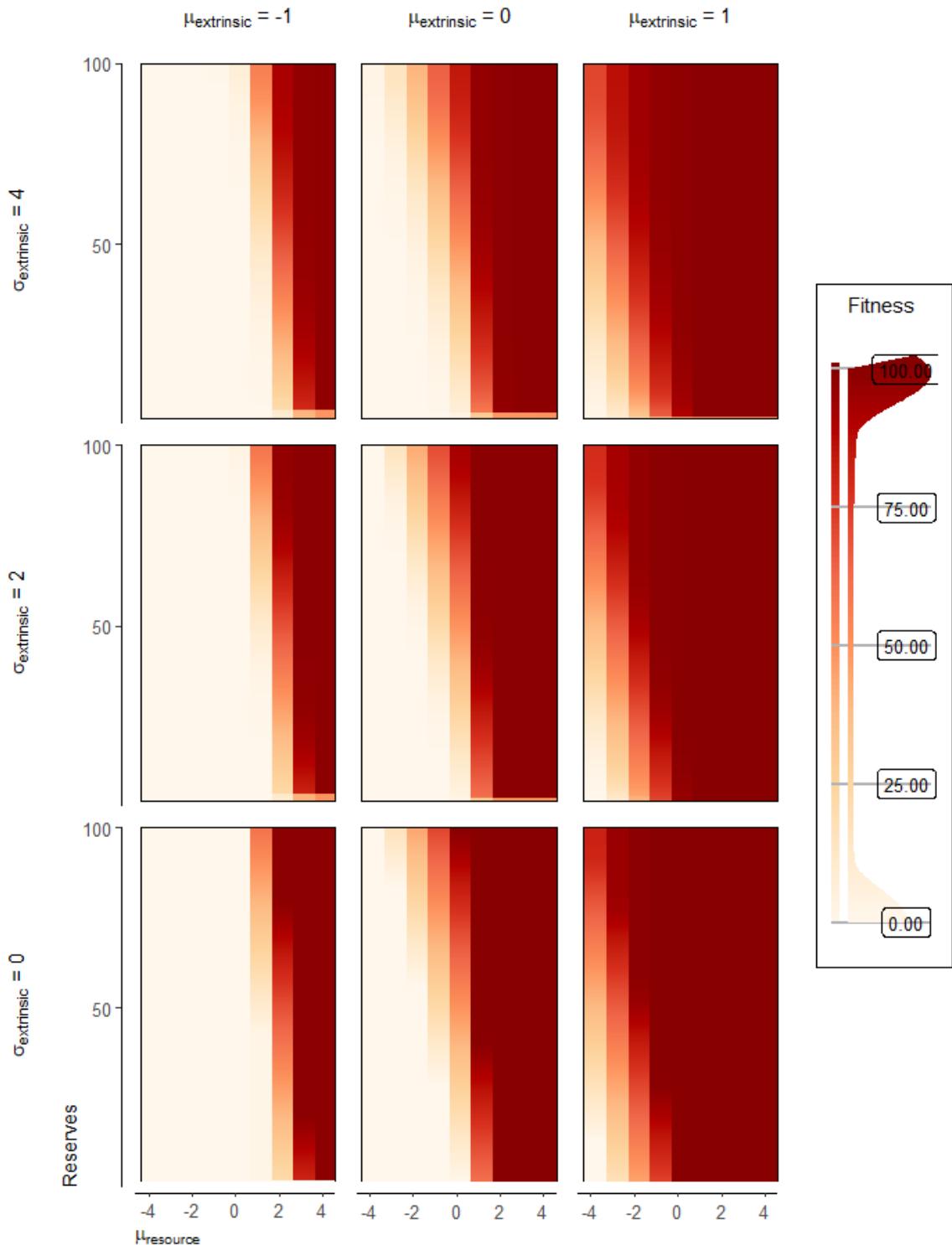
2.1. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



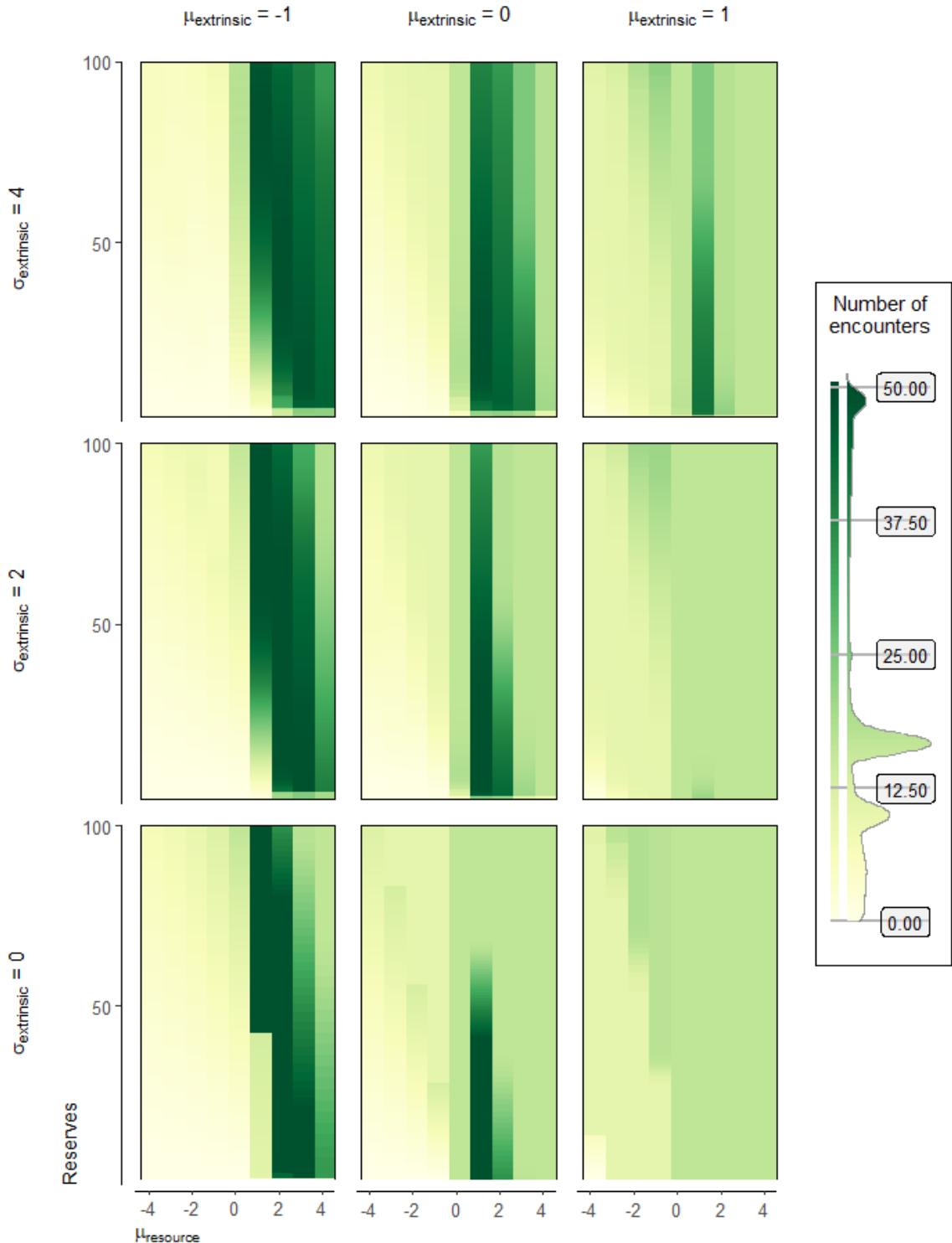
2.2. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and pane F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when



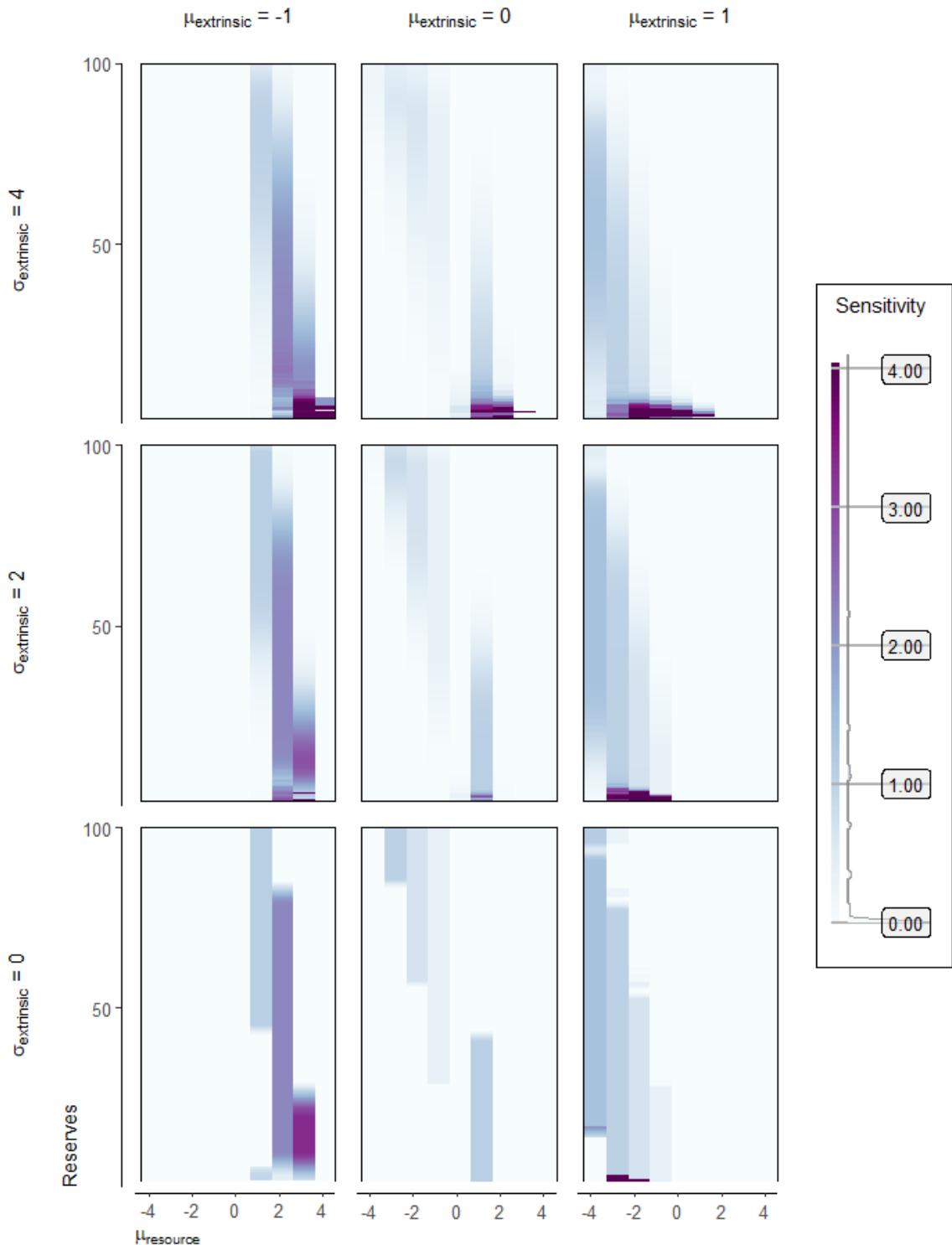
2.3. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource standard deviation is 0,



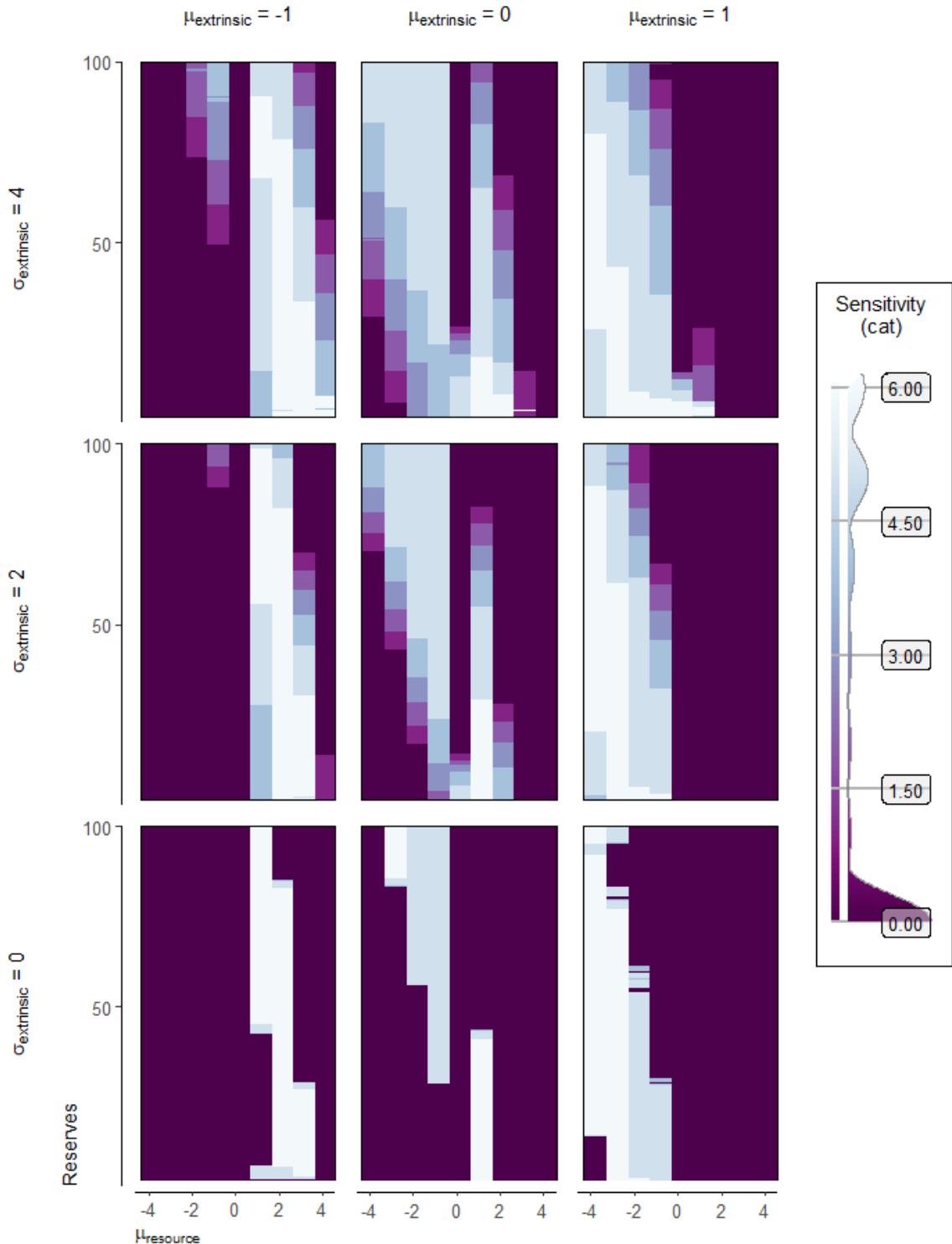
2.4. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encountersPostponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



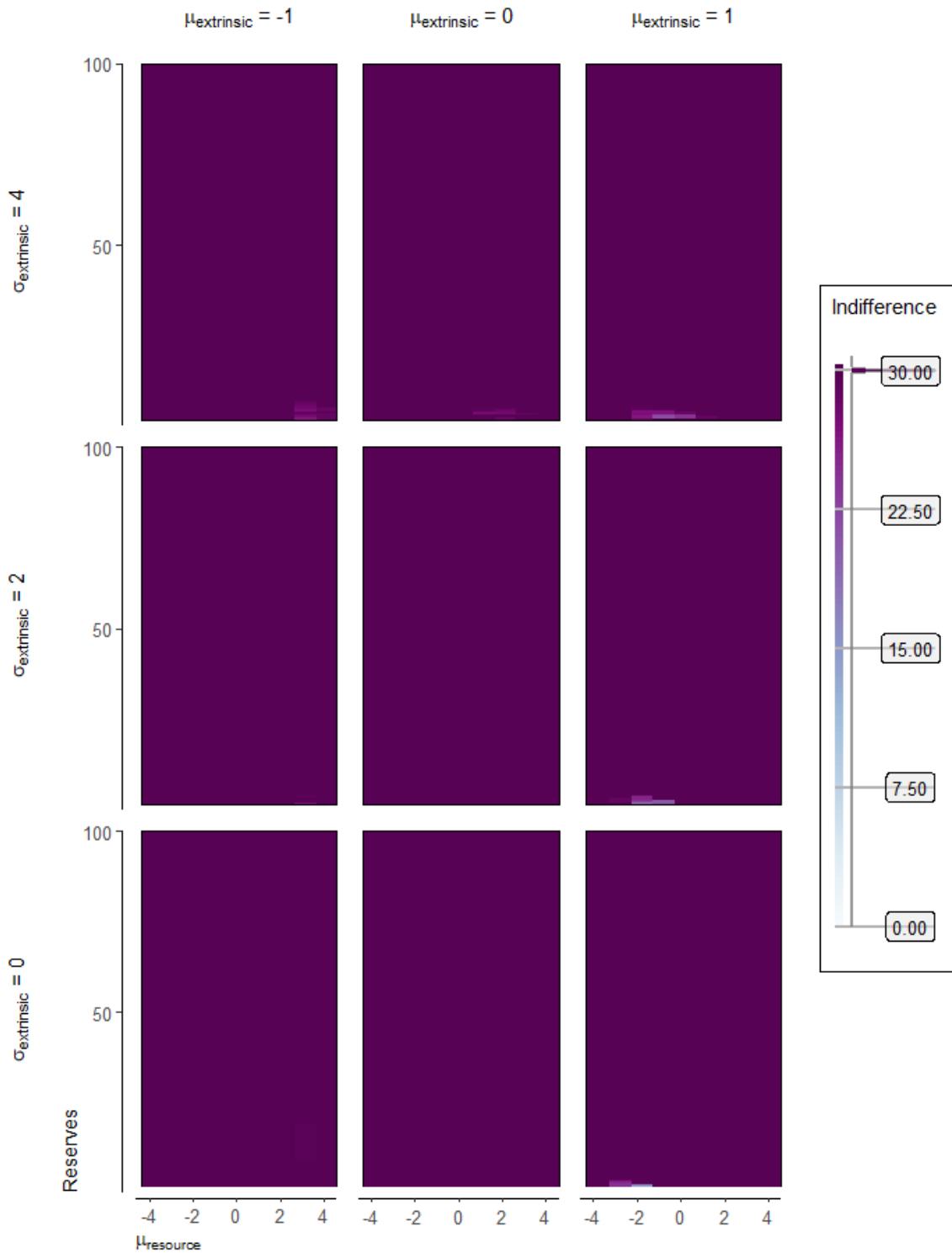
2.5. Sensitivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



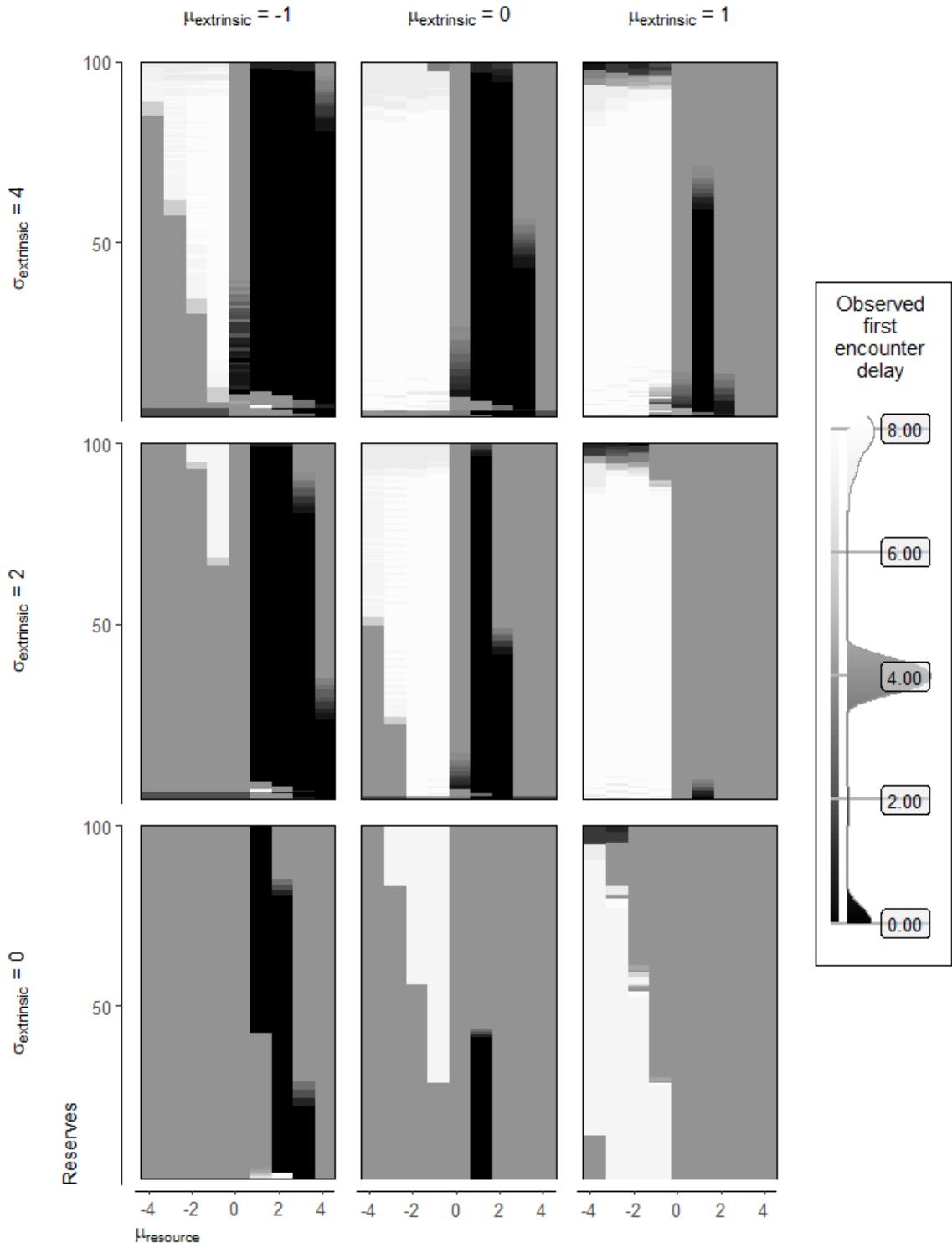
2.6. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



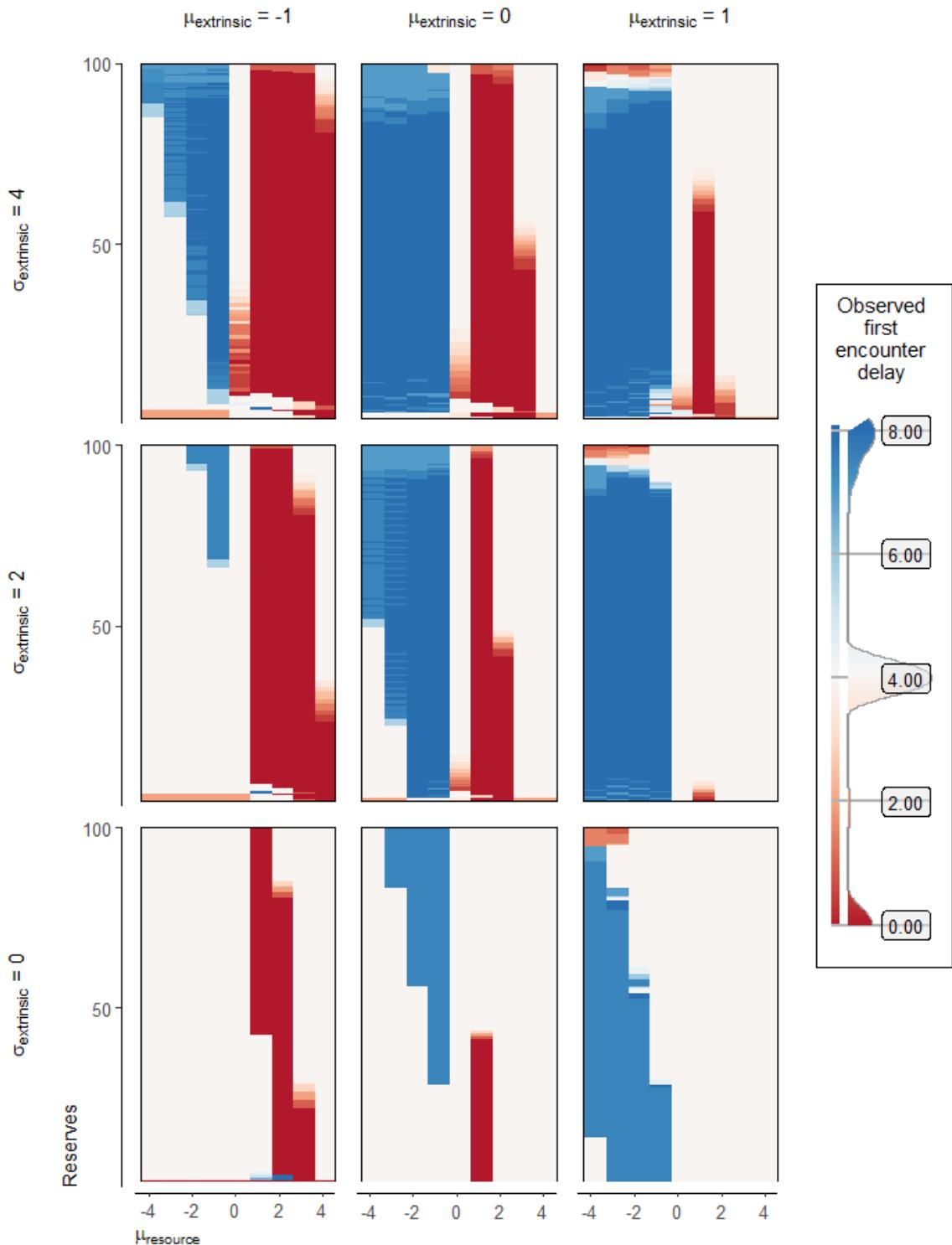
2.7. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



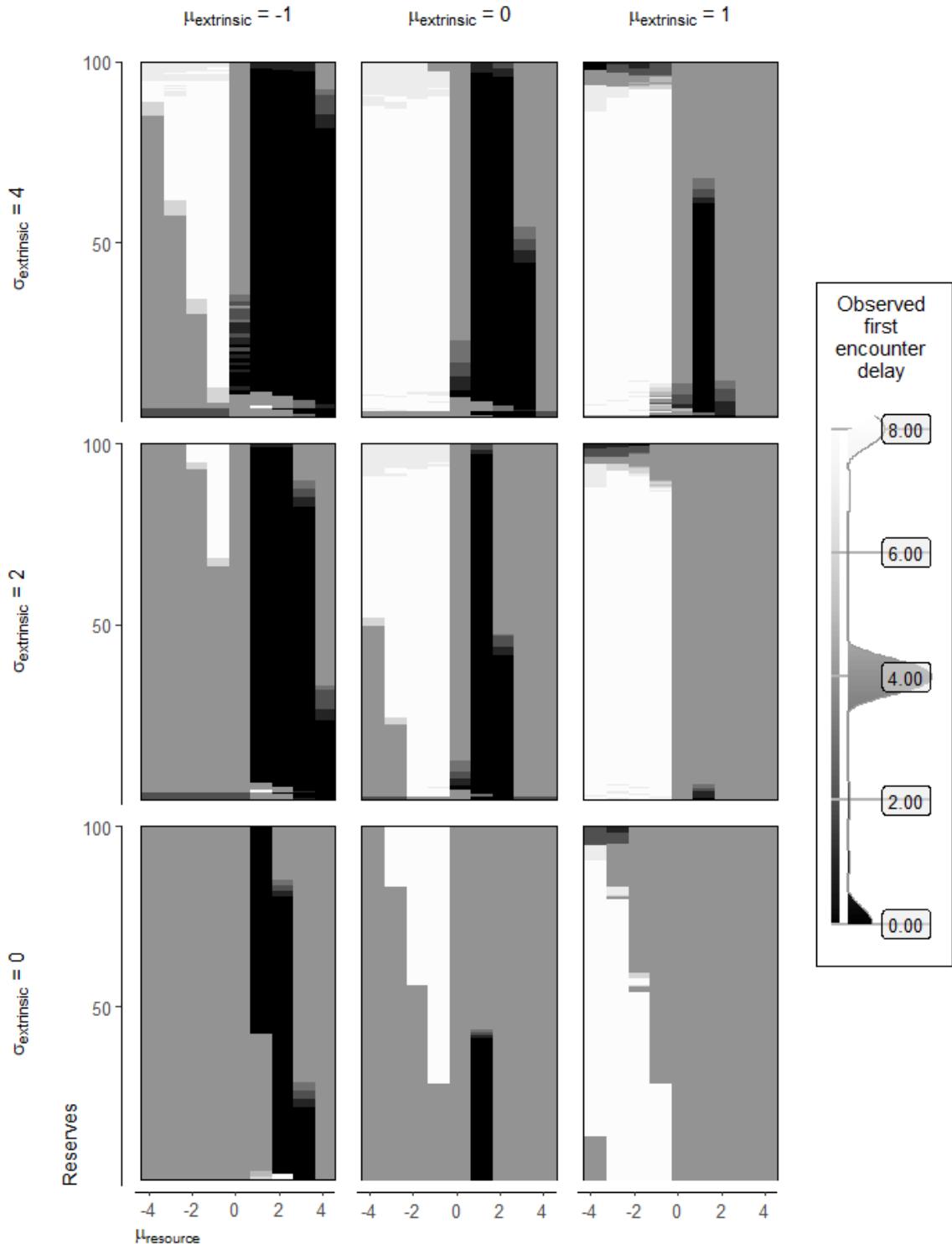
2.8. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



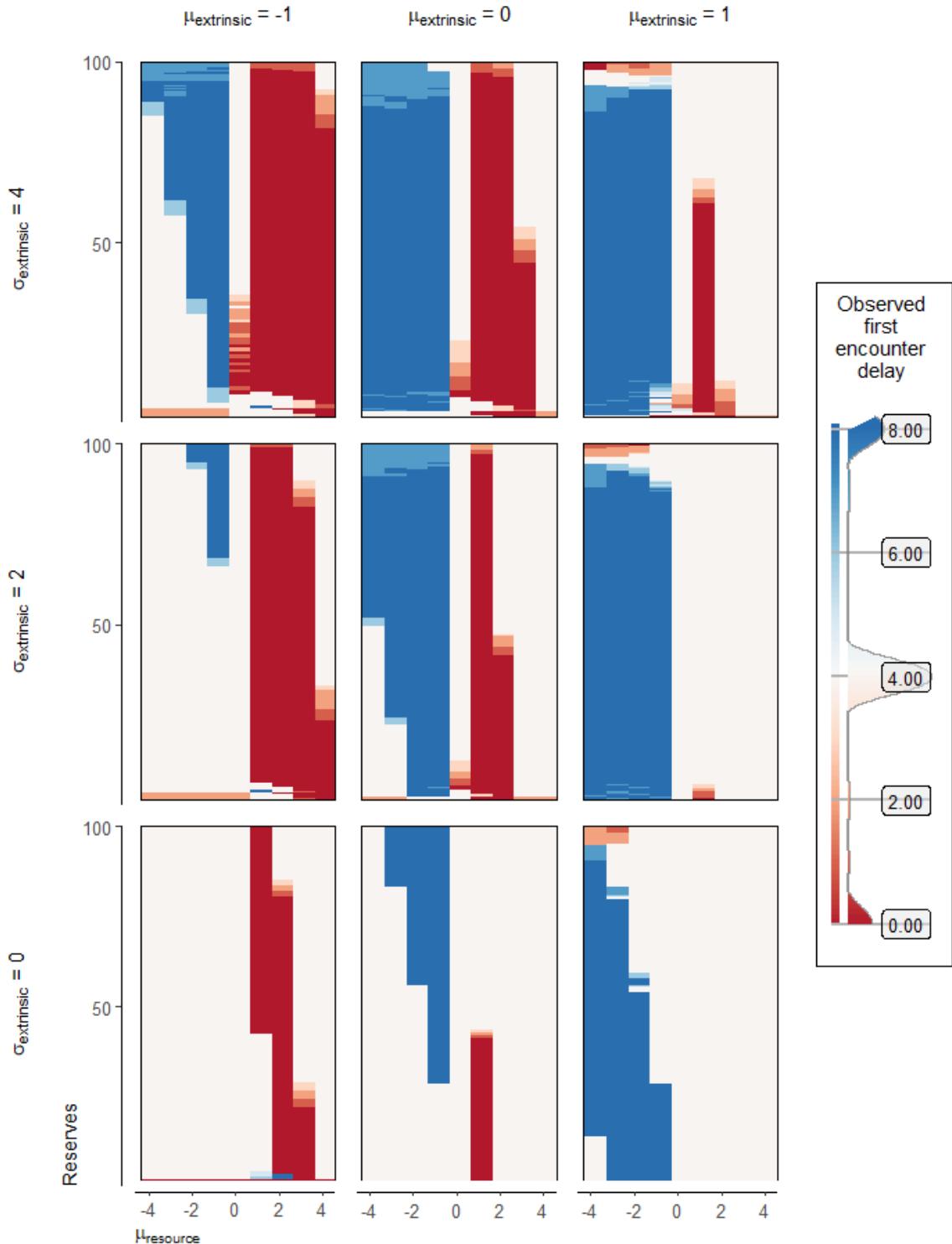
2.9. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



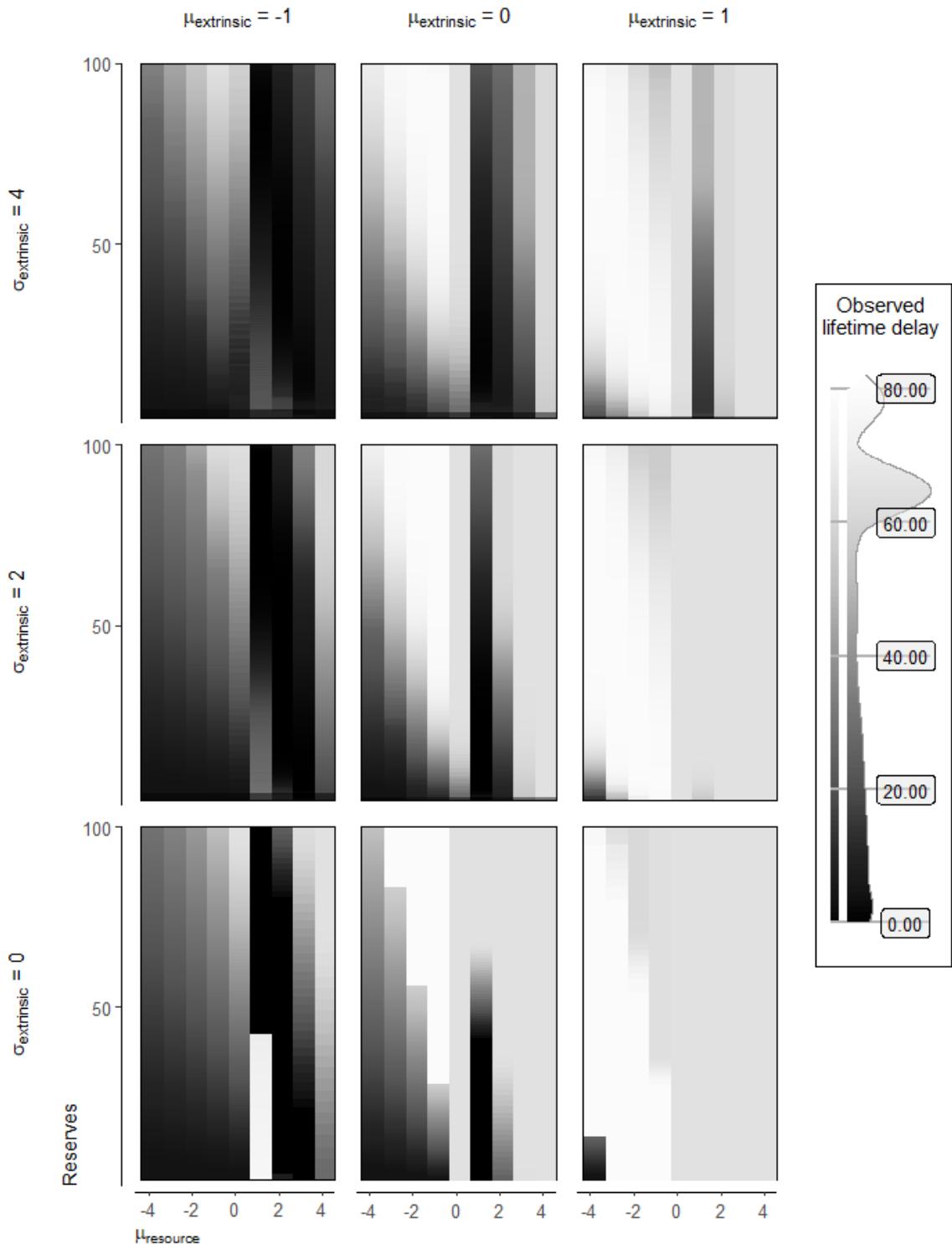
2.10. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



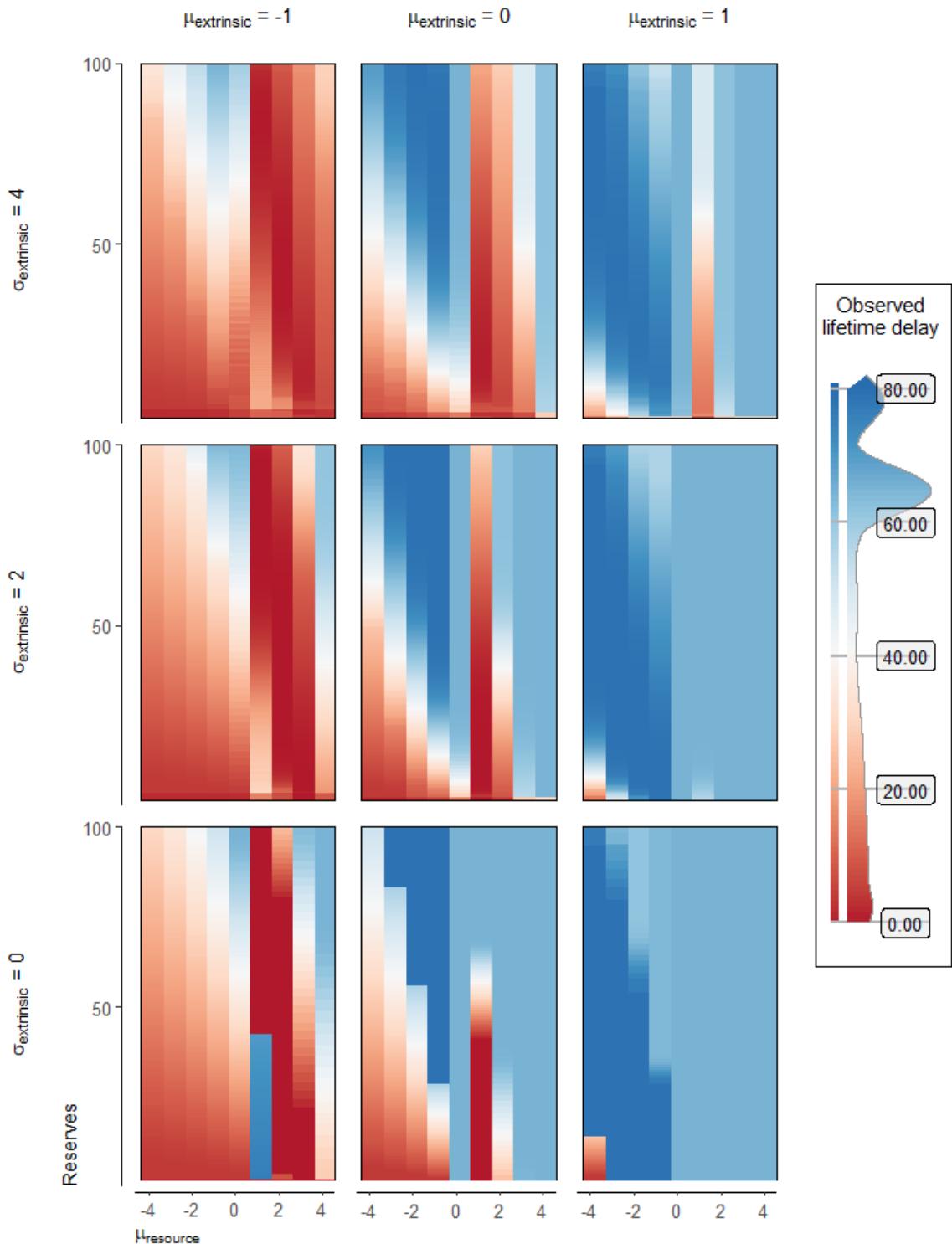
2.11. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



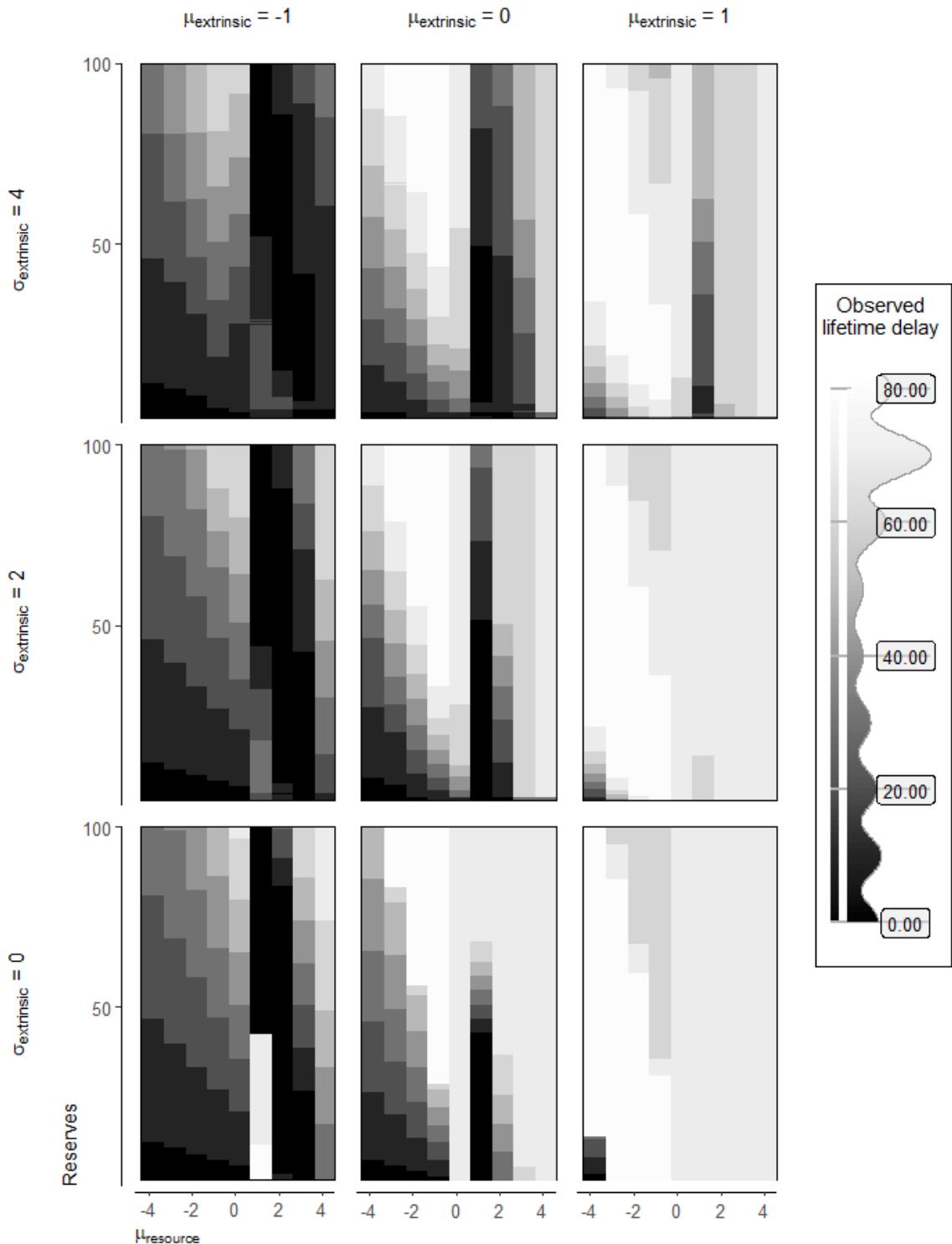
2.12. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



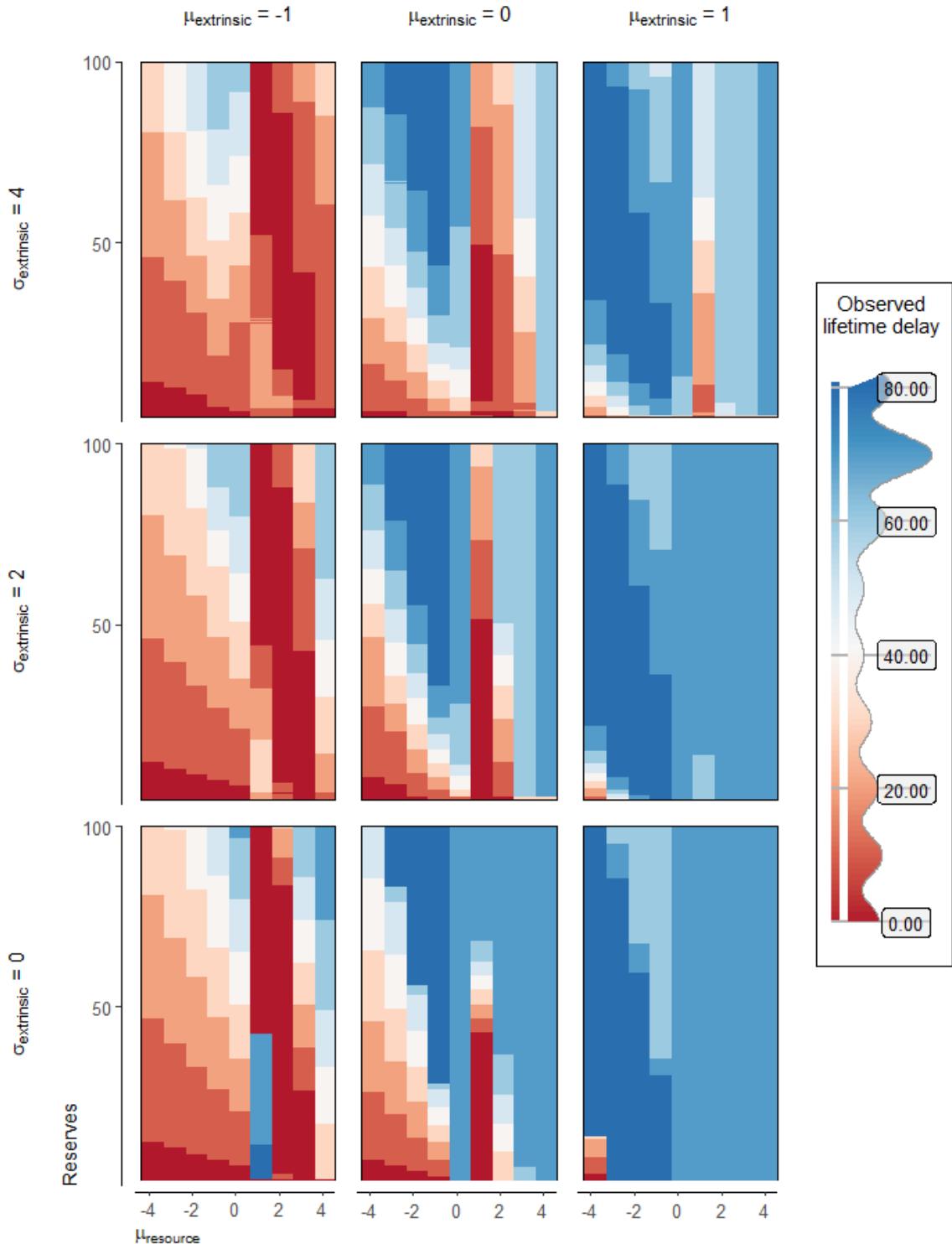
2.13. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



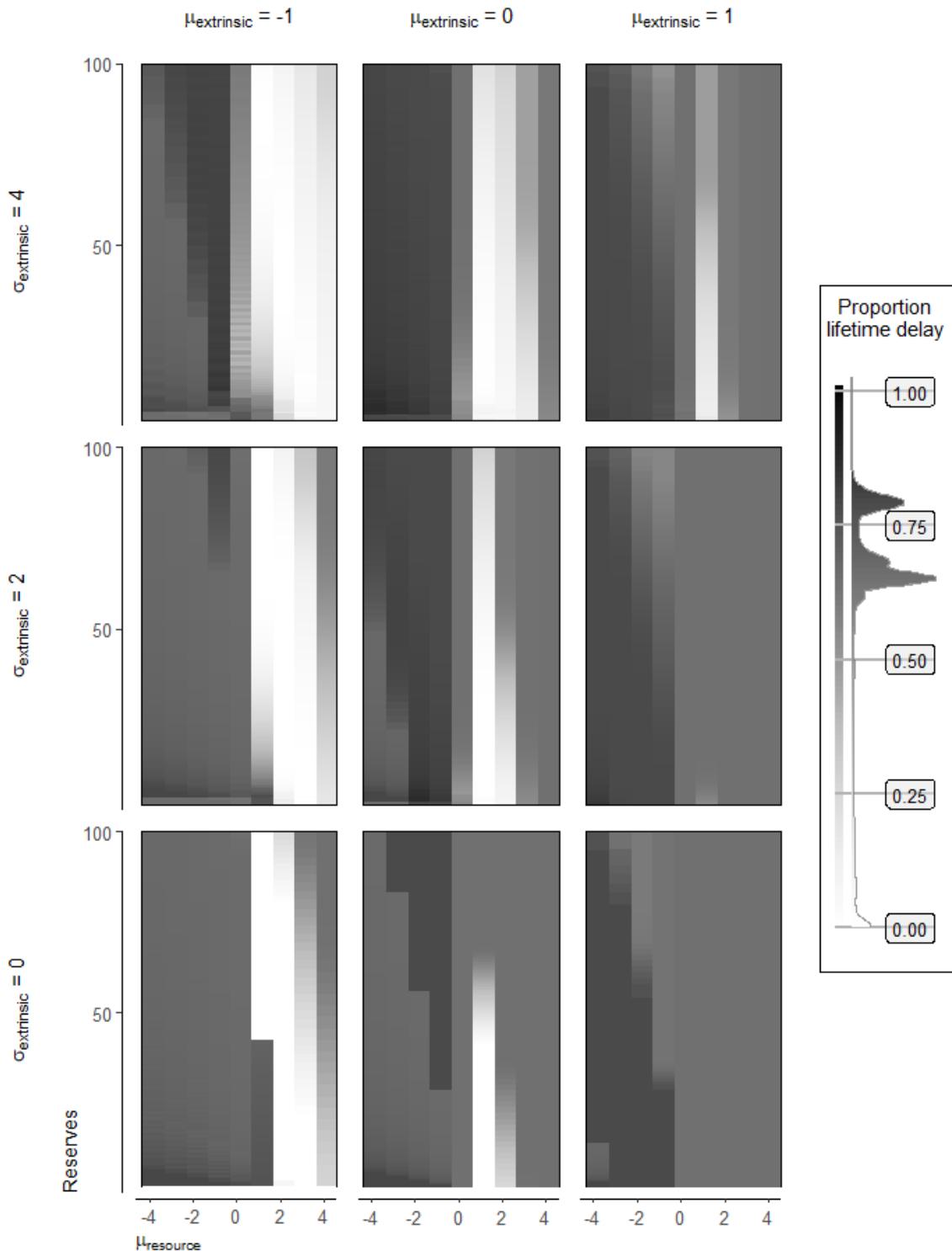
2.14. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: $\{-3, 1\}$, panel B: $\{-2, 2\}$, panel C: $\{-1, 3\}$, panel D: $\{-2, 0\}$, panel E: $\{-1, 1\}$, and panel F: $\{0, 2\}$. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



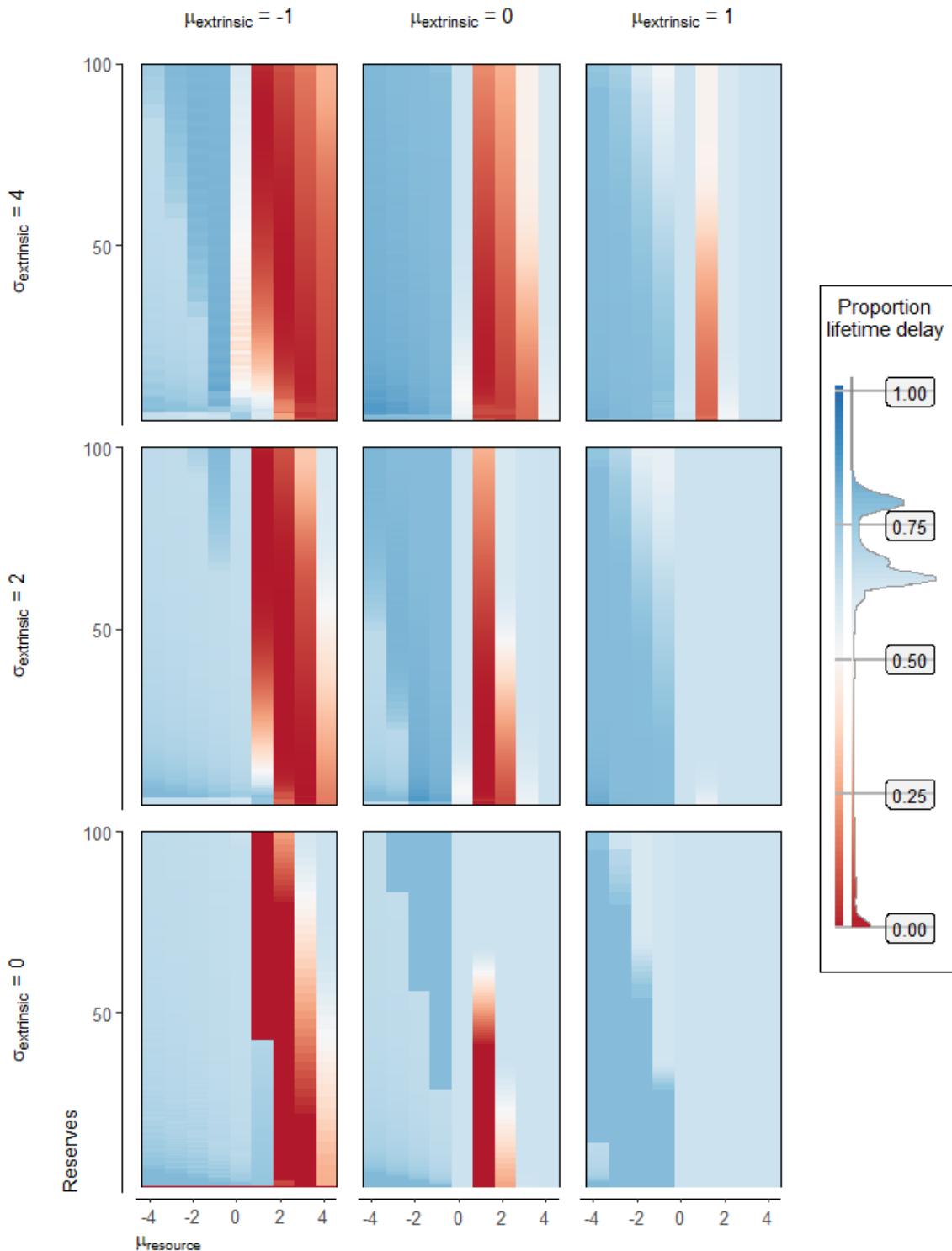
2.15. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



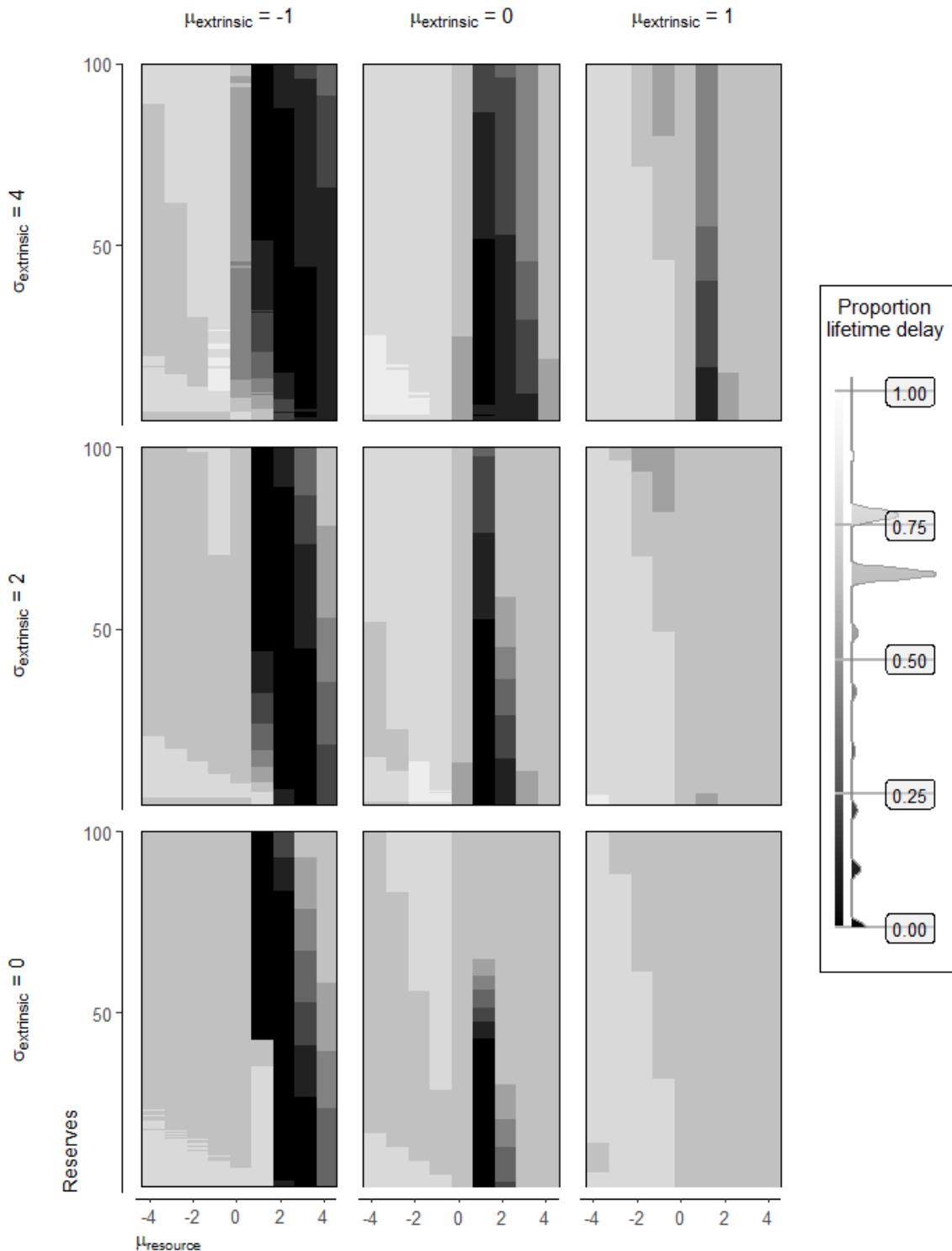
2.16. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



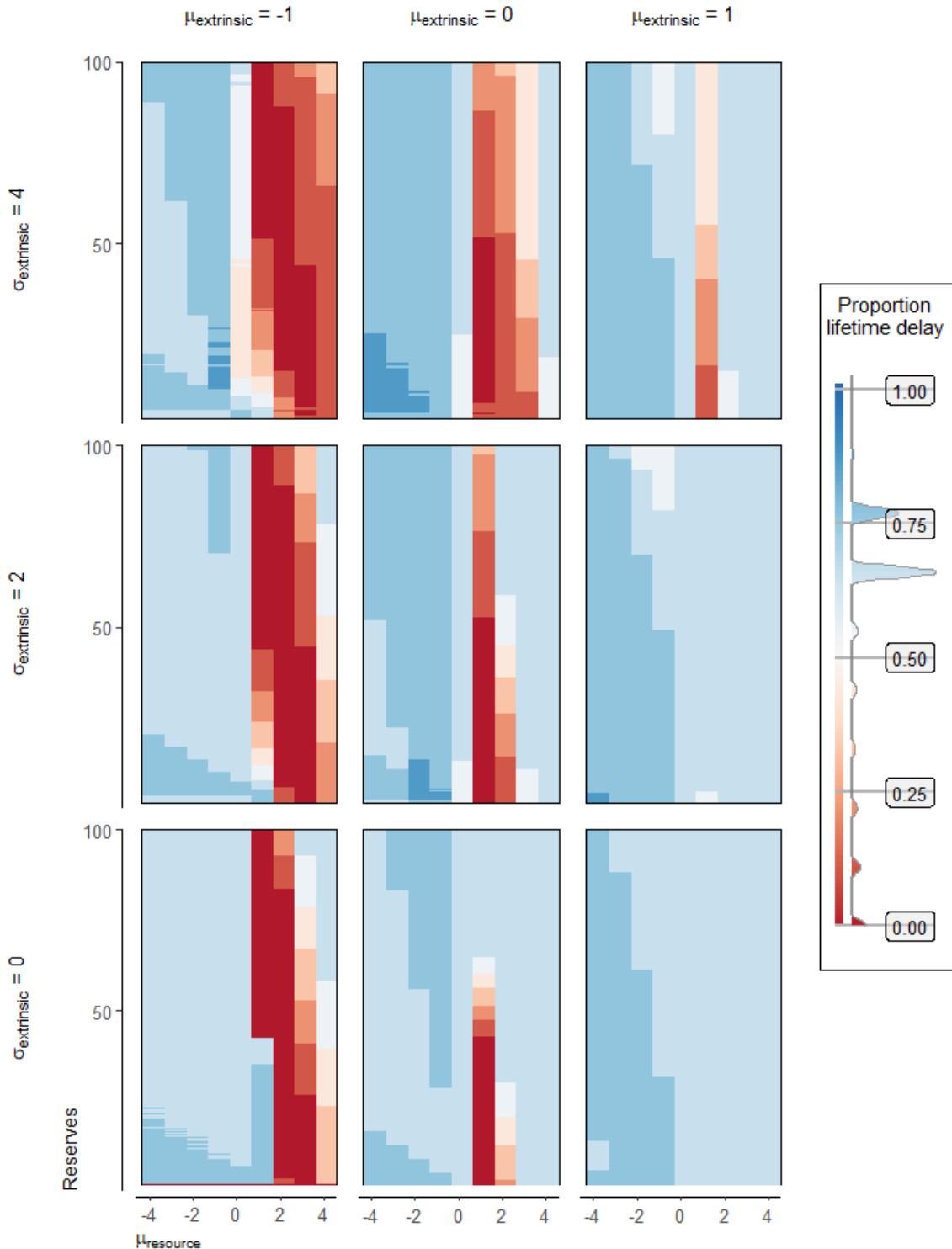
2.17. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



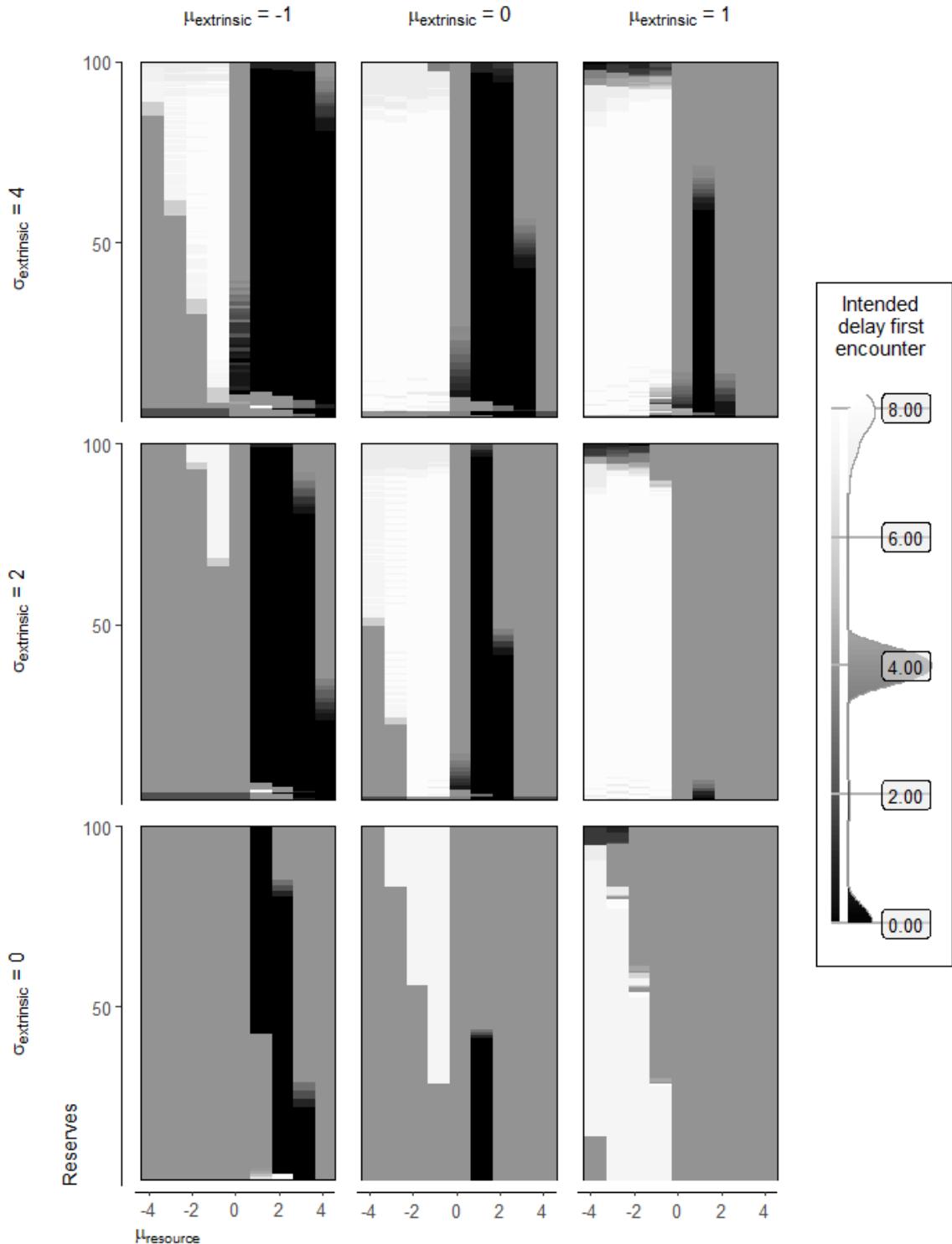
2.18. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



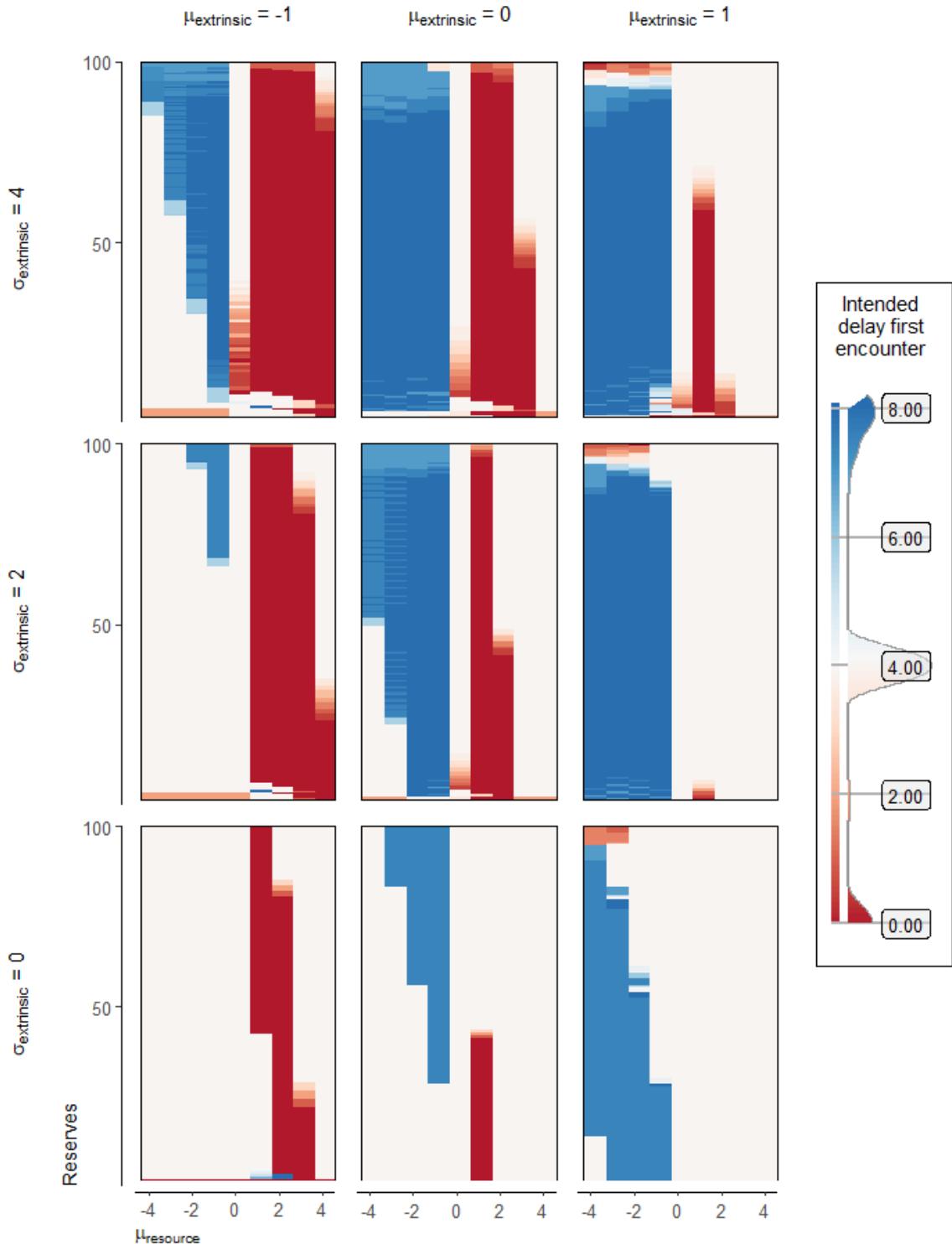
2.19. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



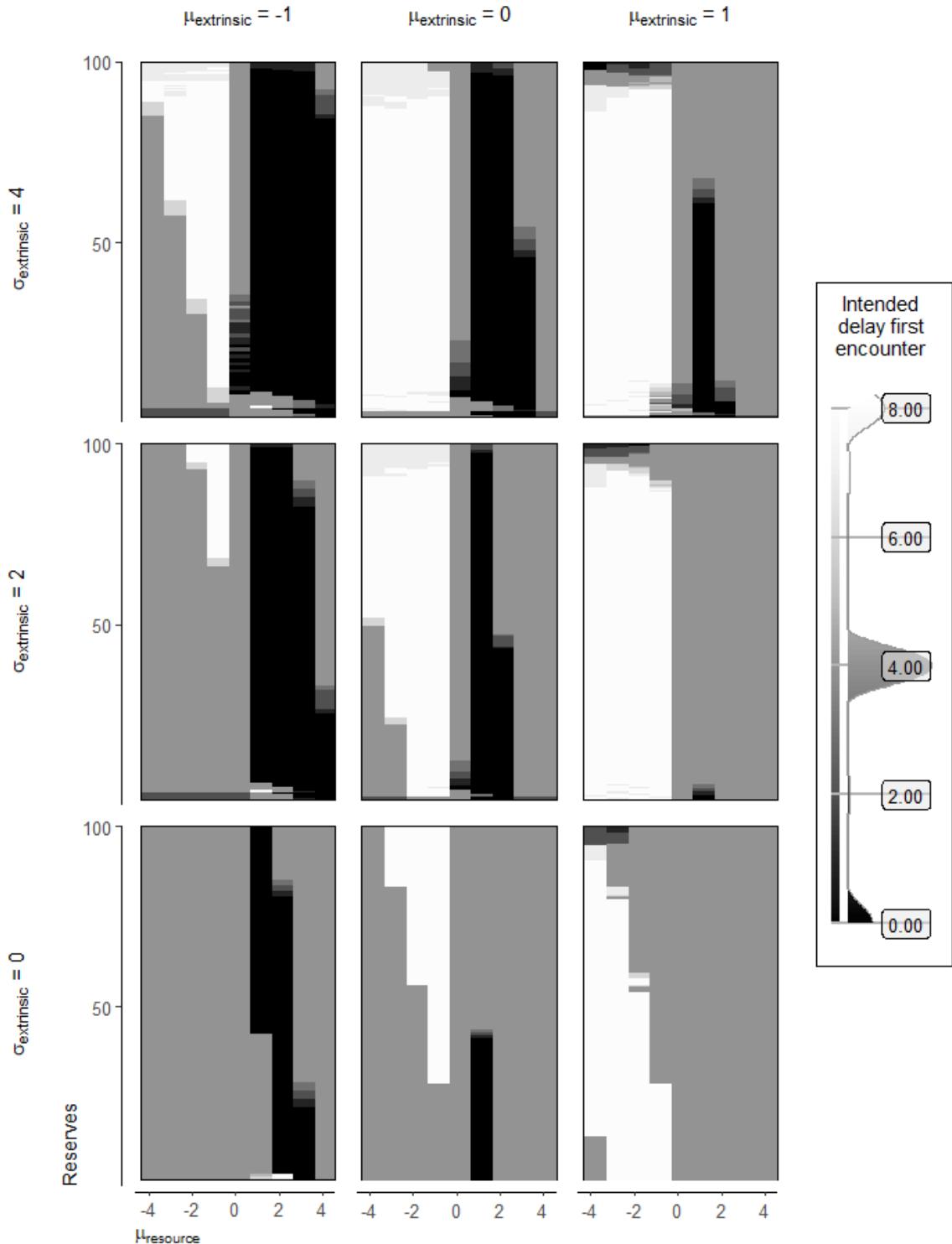
2.20. Intended delay first (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



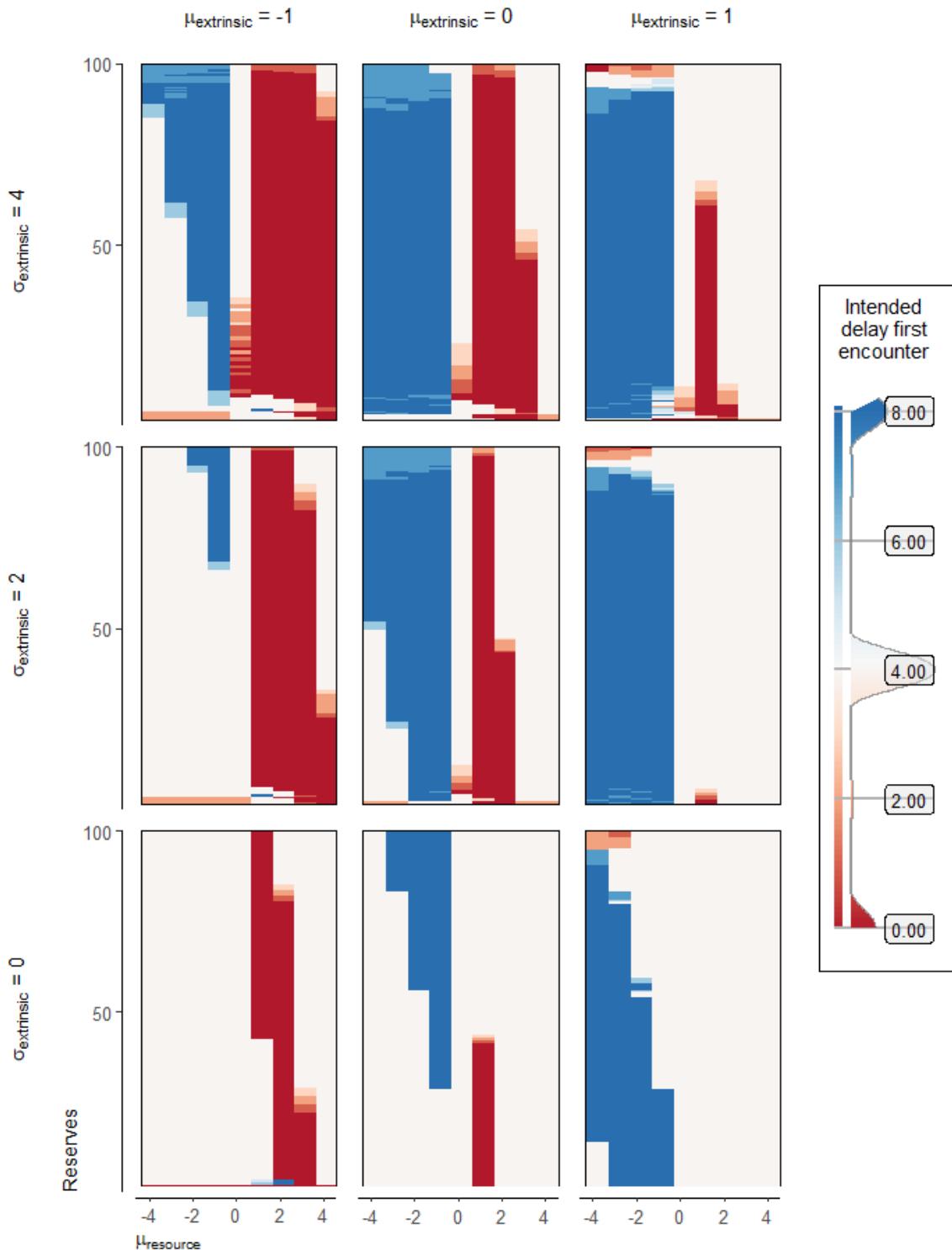
2.21. Intended delay first (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



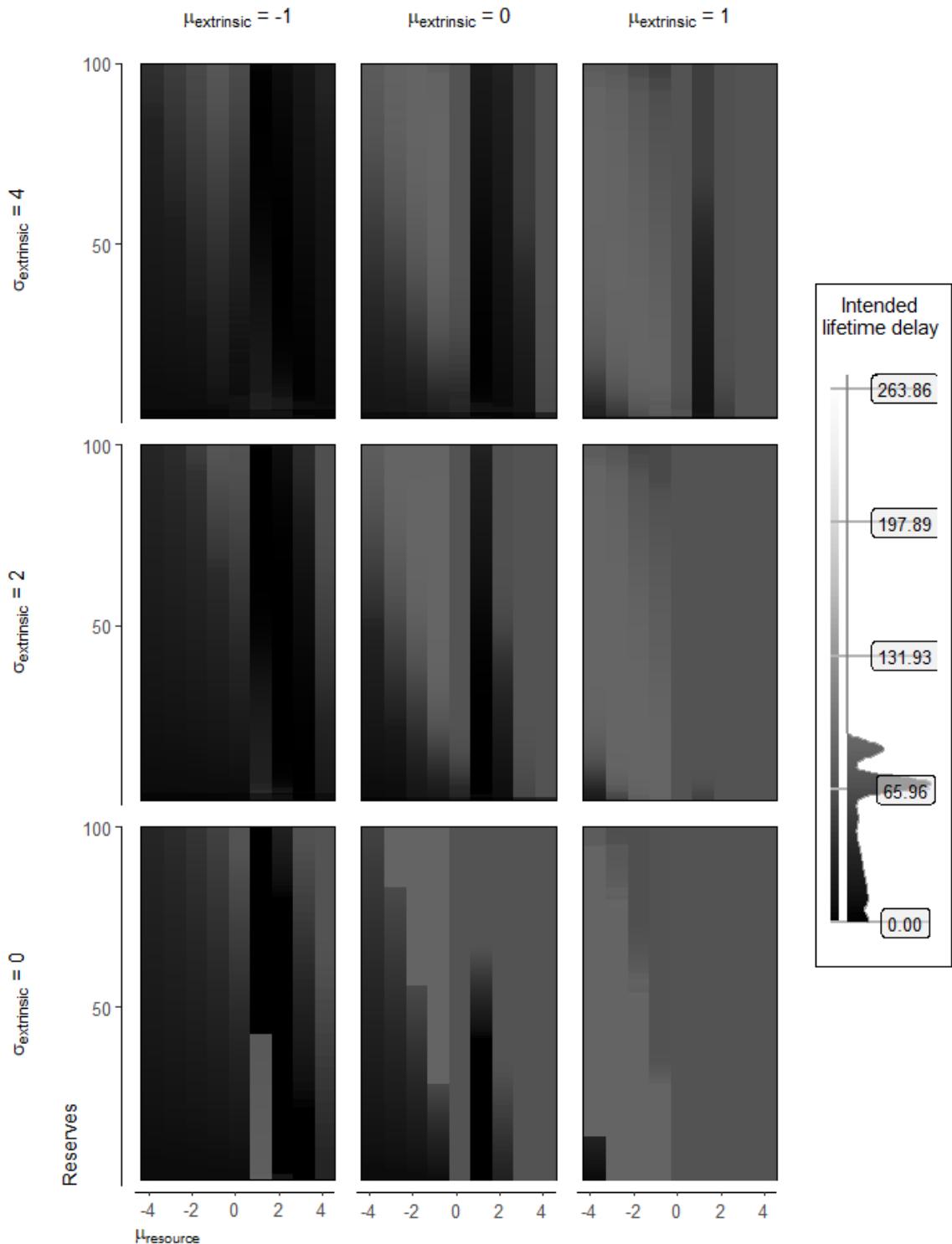
2.22. Intended delay first (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



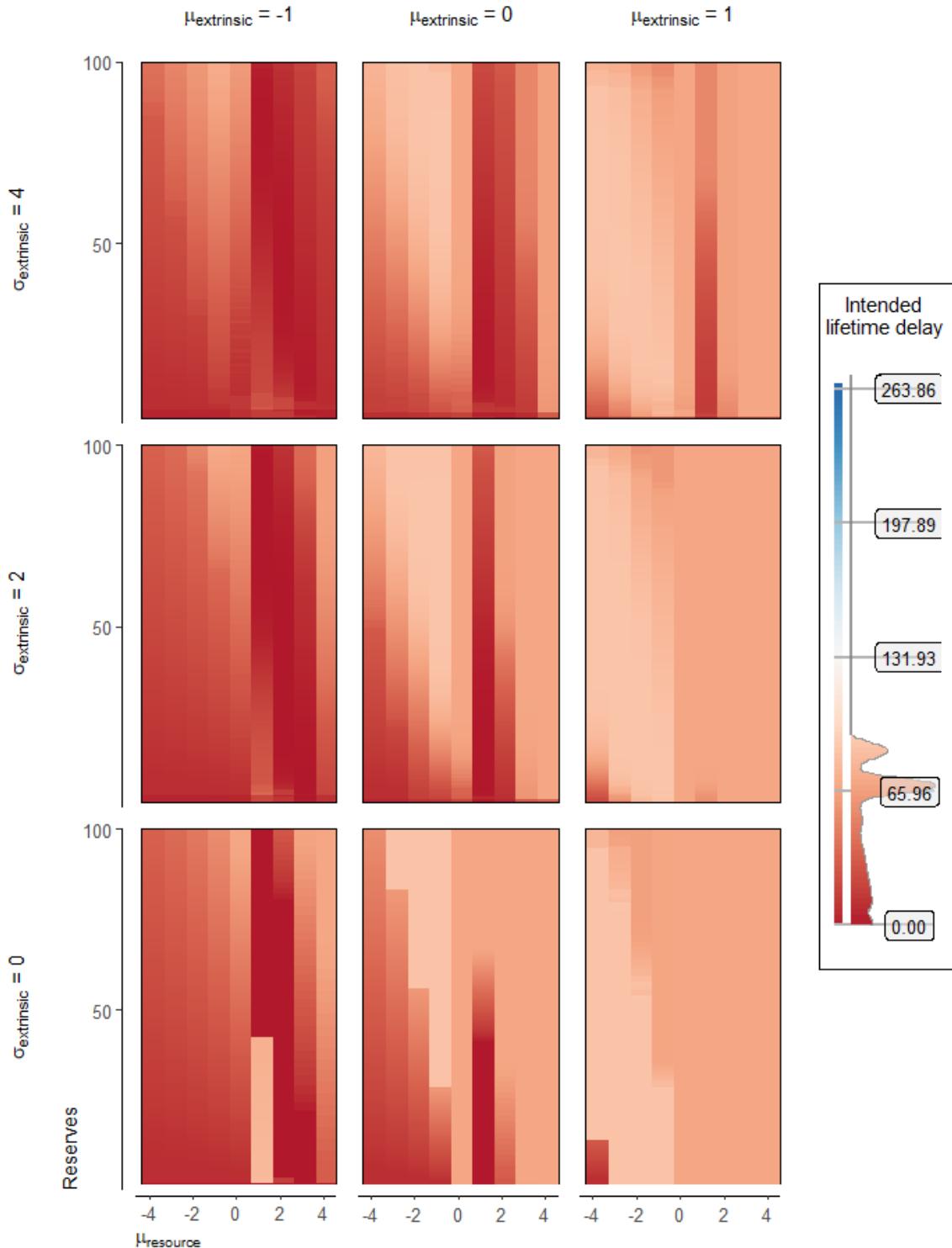
2.23. Intended delay first (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



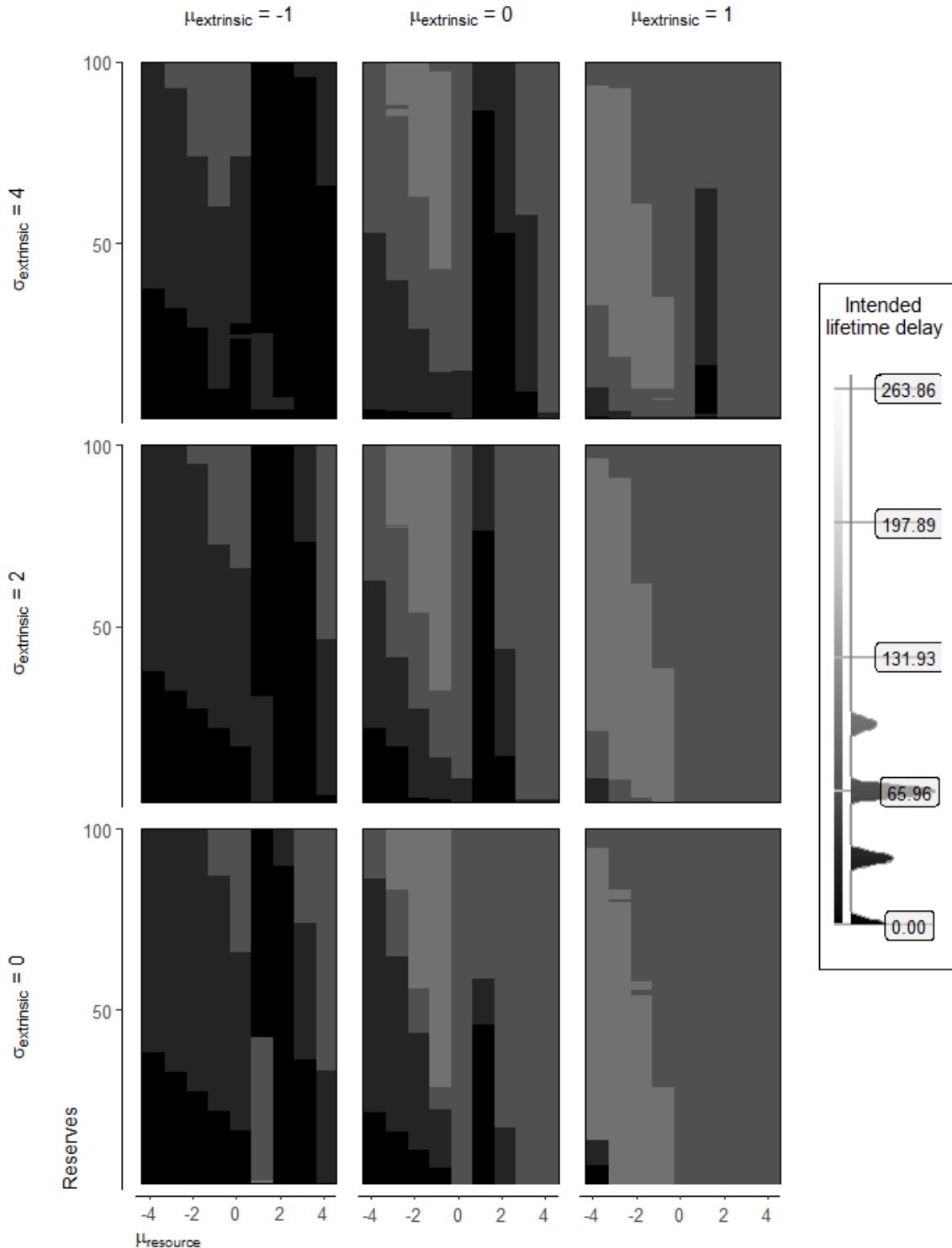
2.24. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



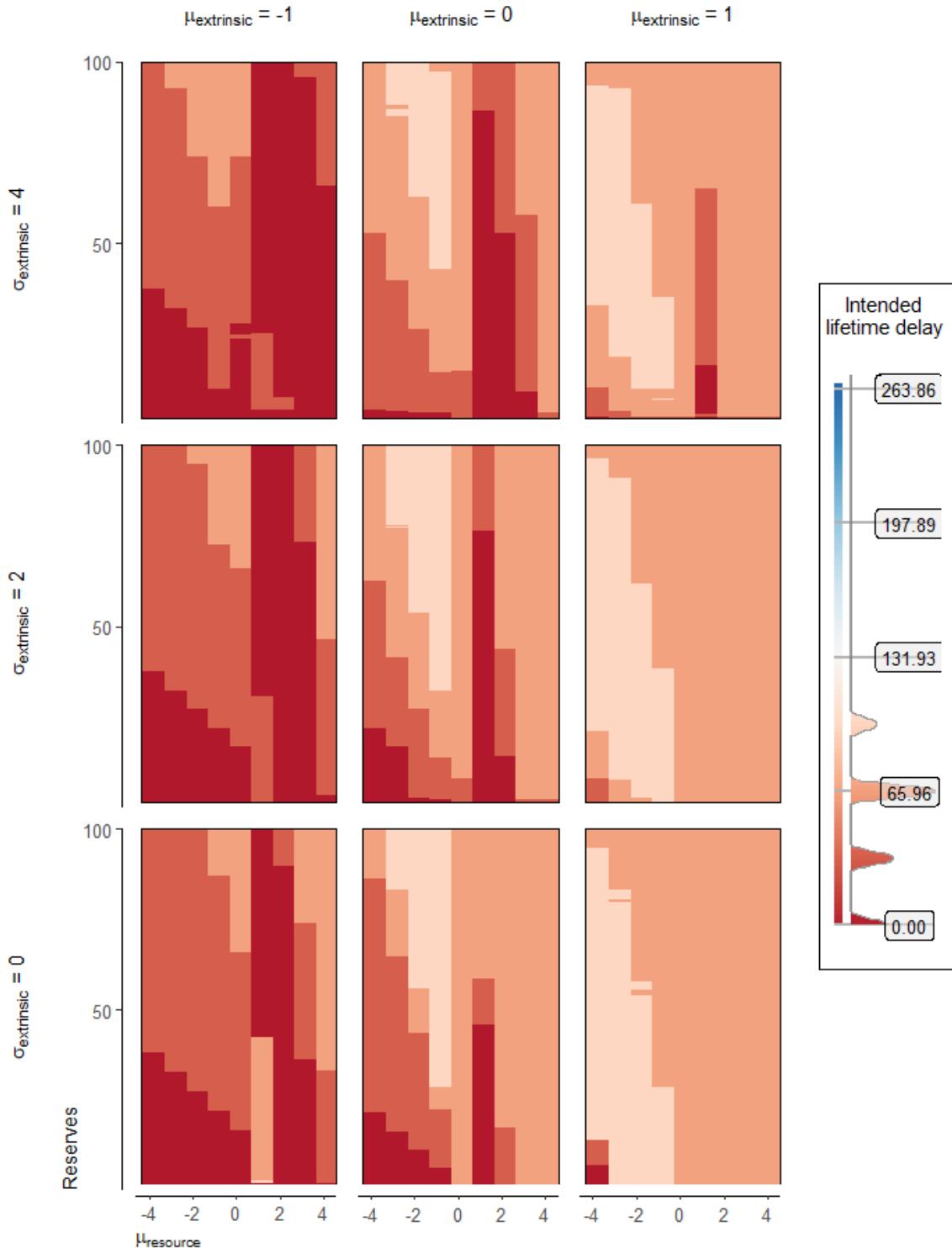
2.25. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



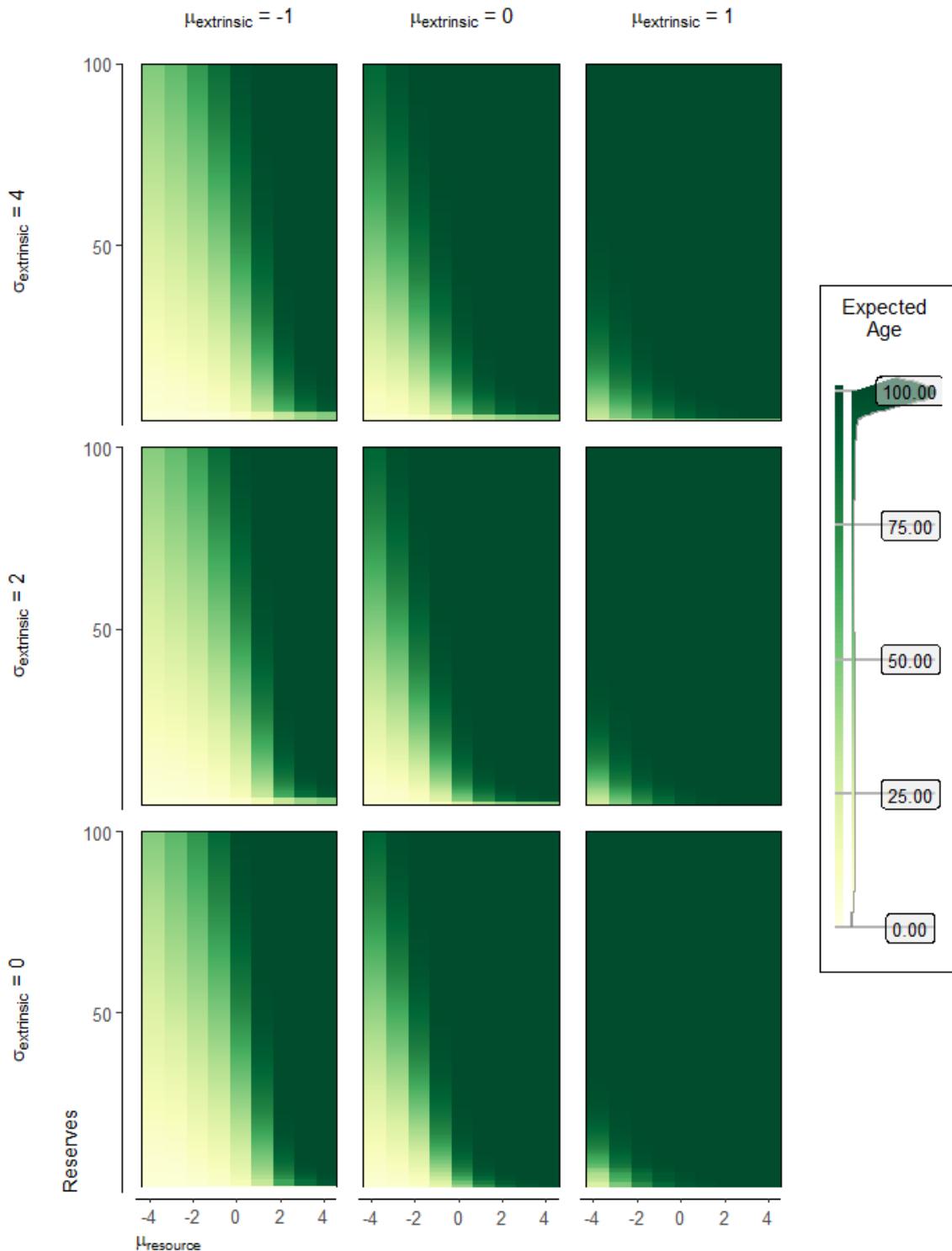
2.26. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



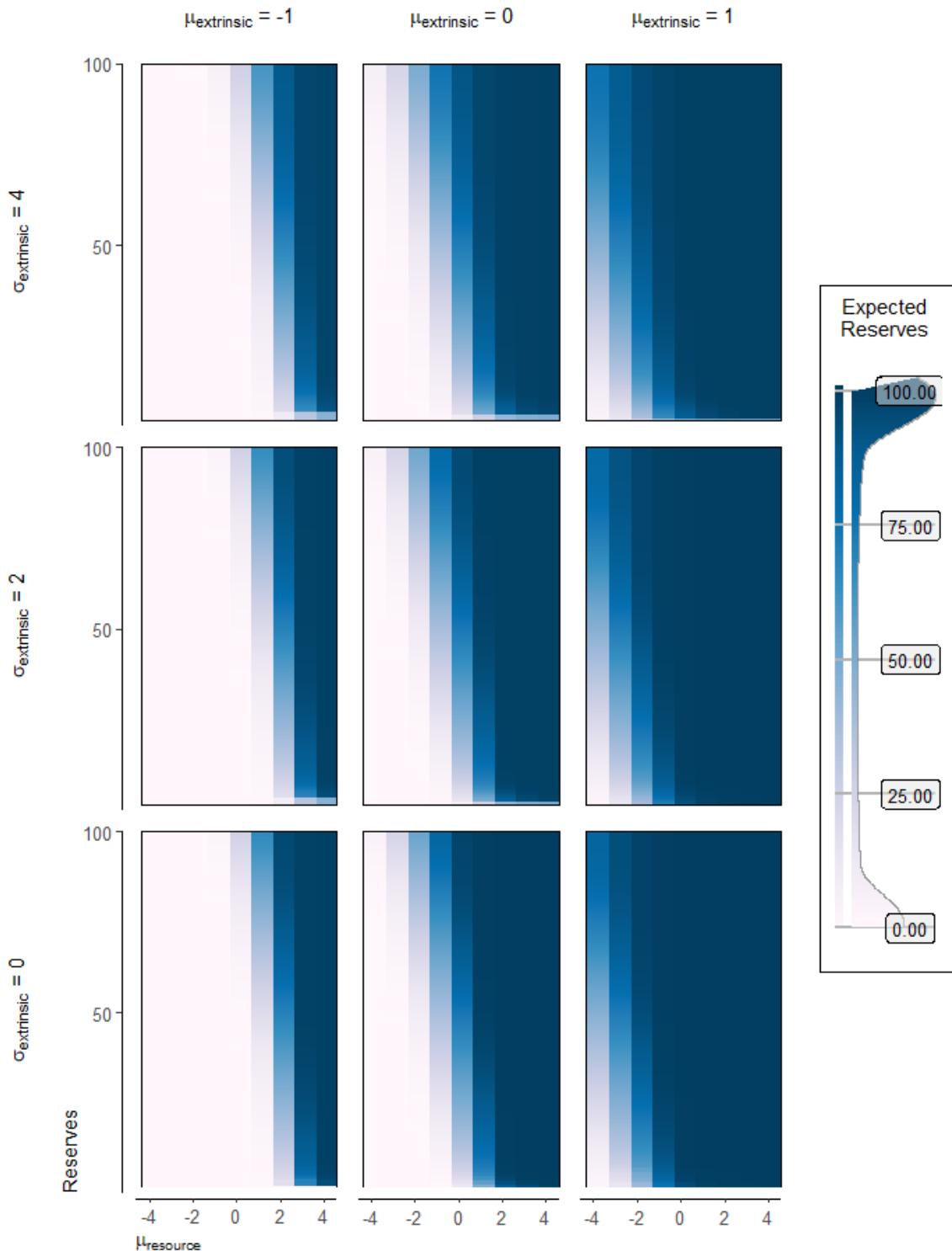
2.27. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



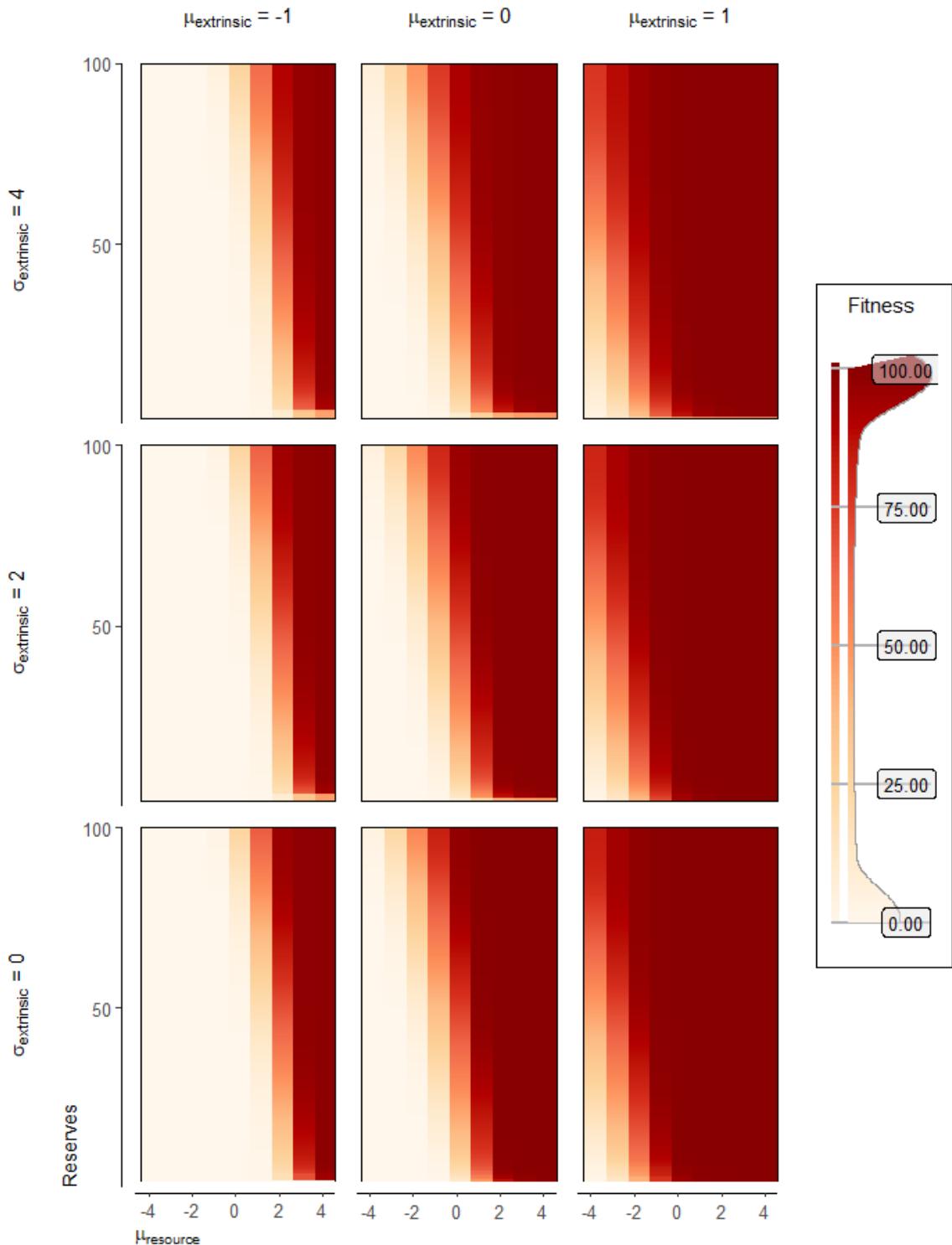
2.28. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



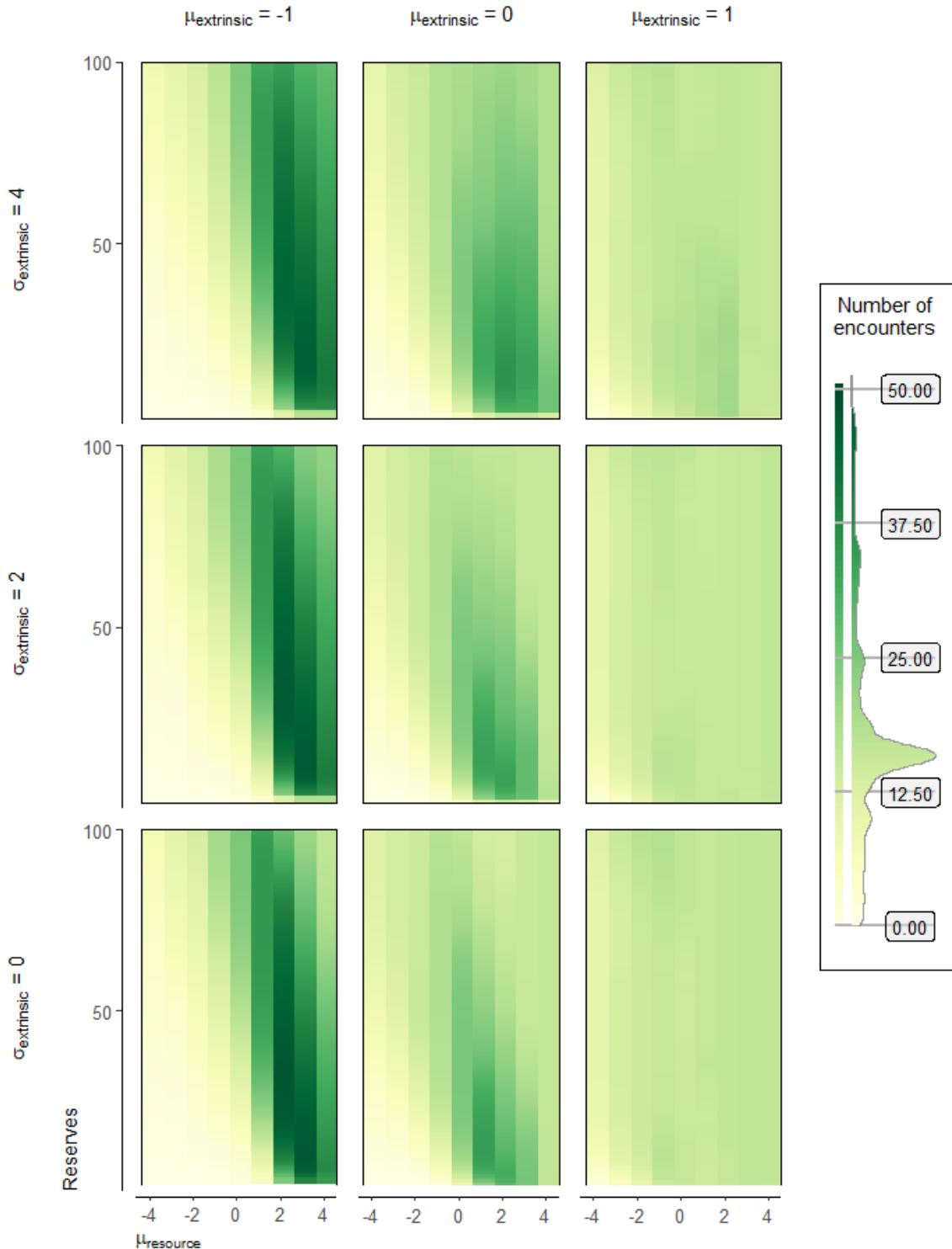
2.29. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when



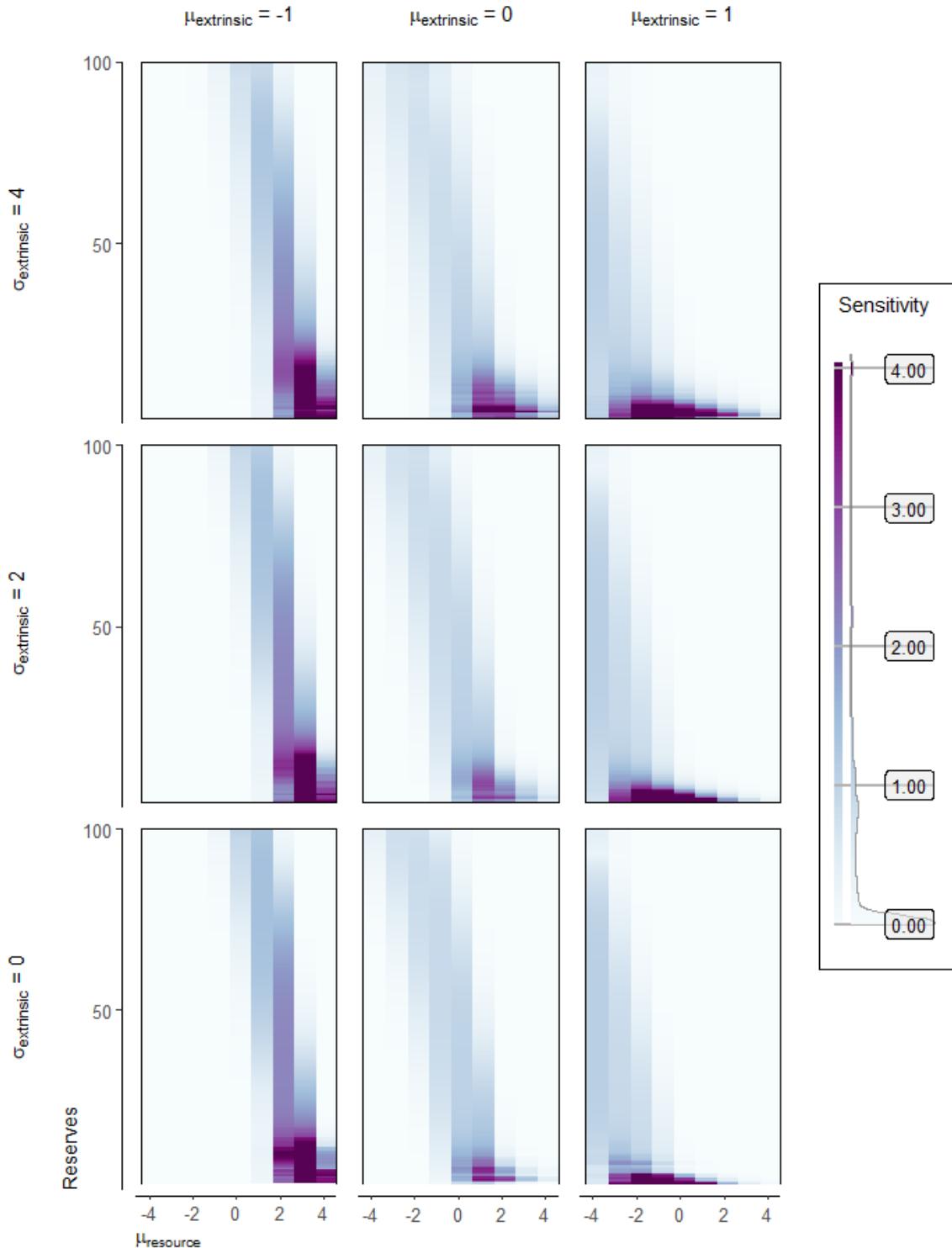
2.30. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource standard deviation is 2,



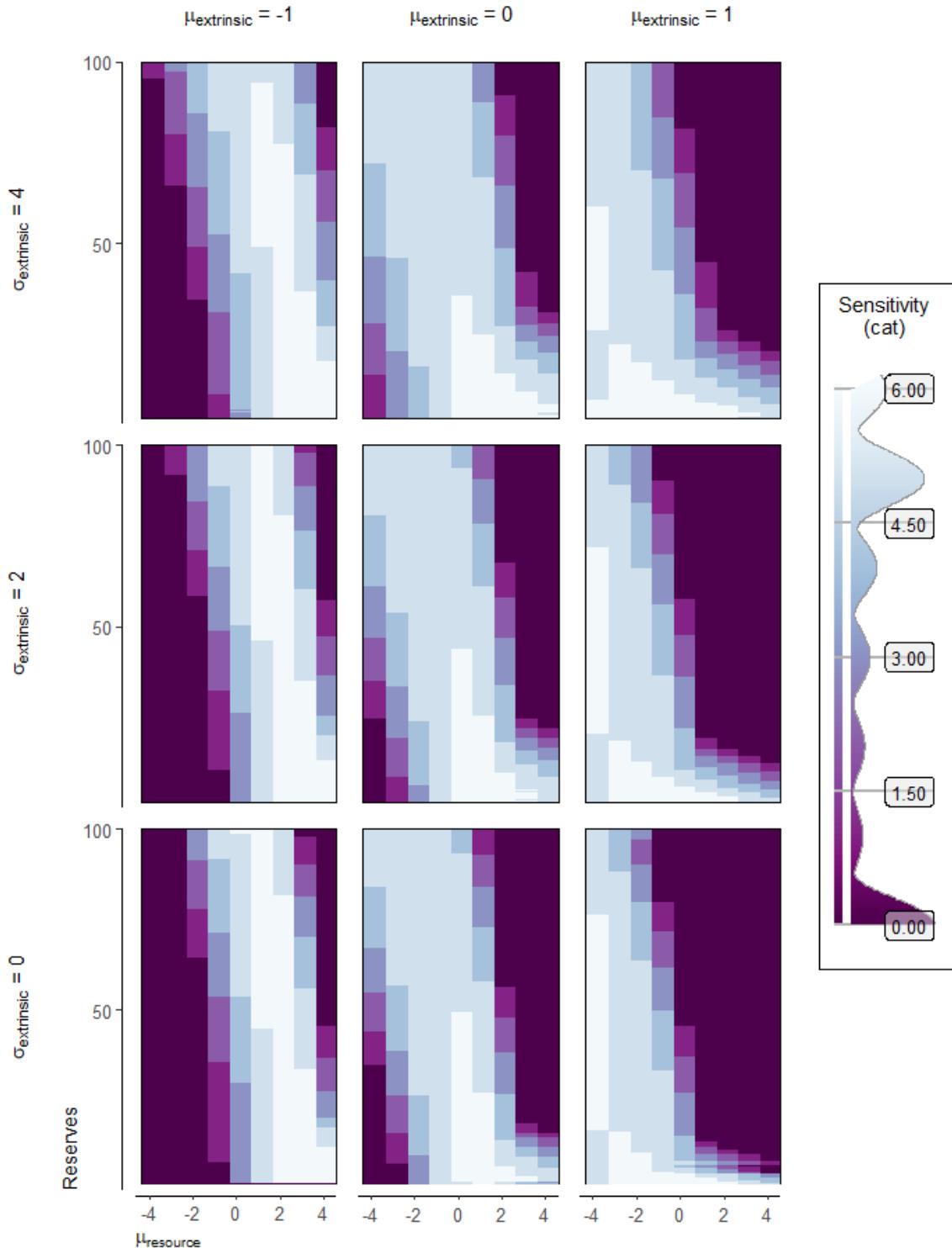
2.31. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encounters Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



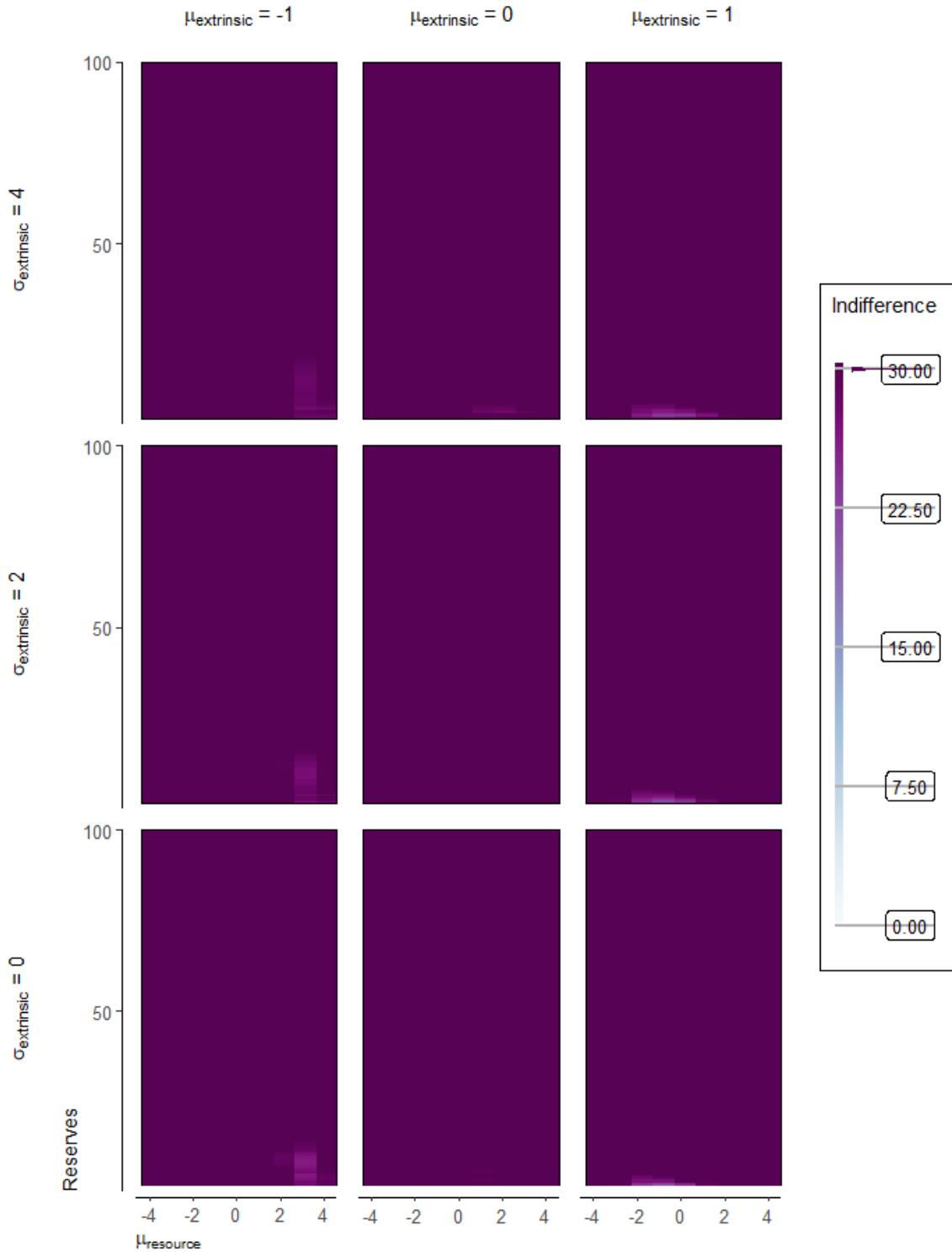
2.32. Sensitivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



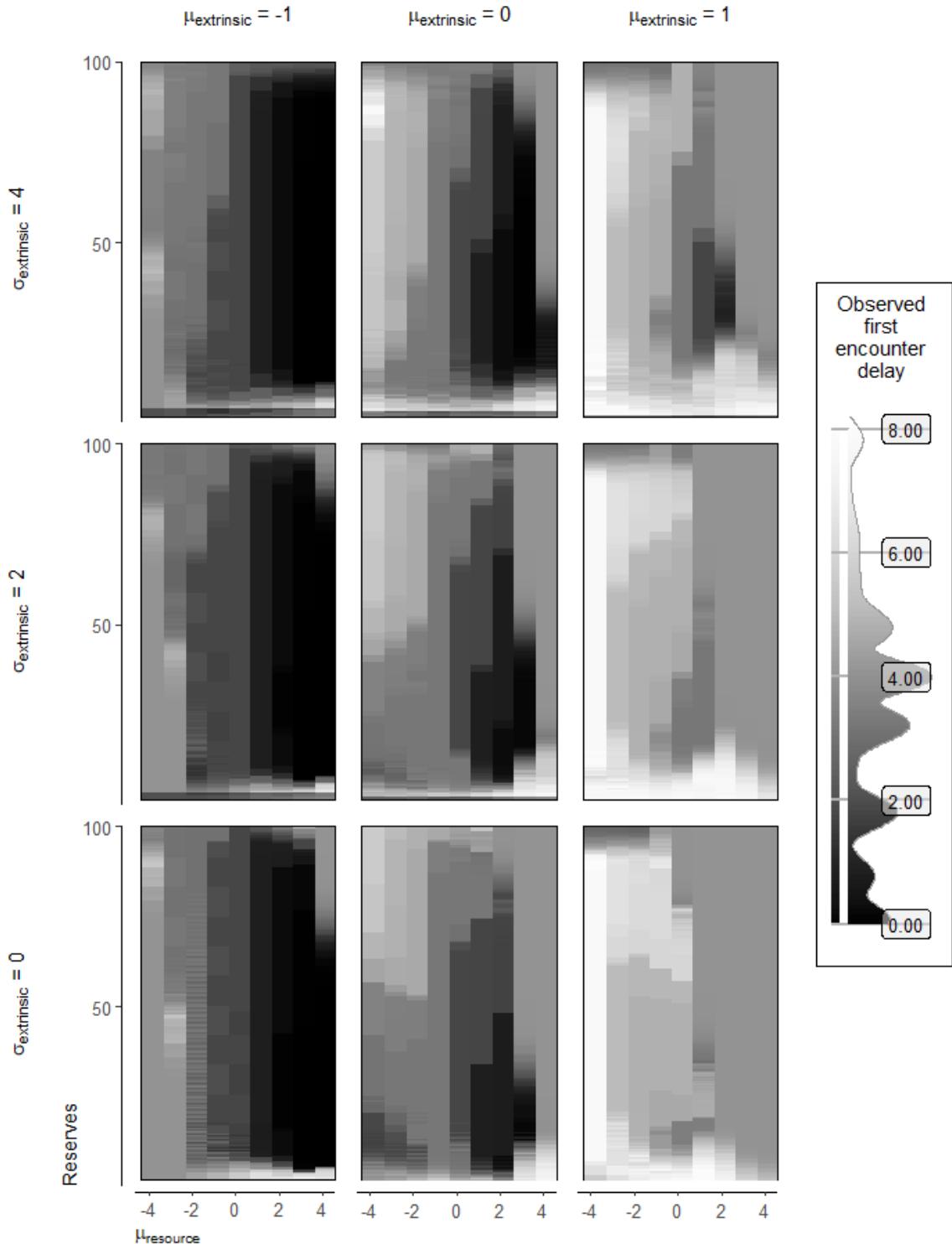
2.33. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



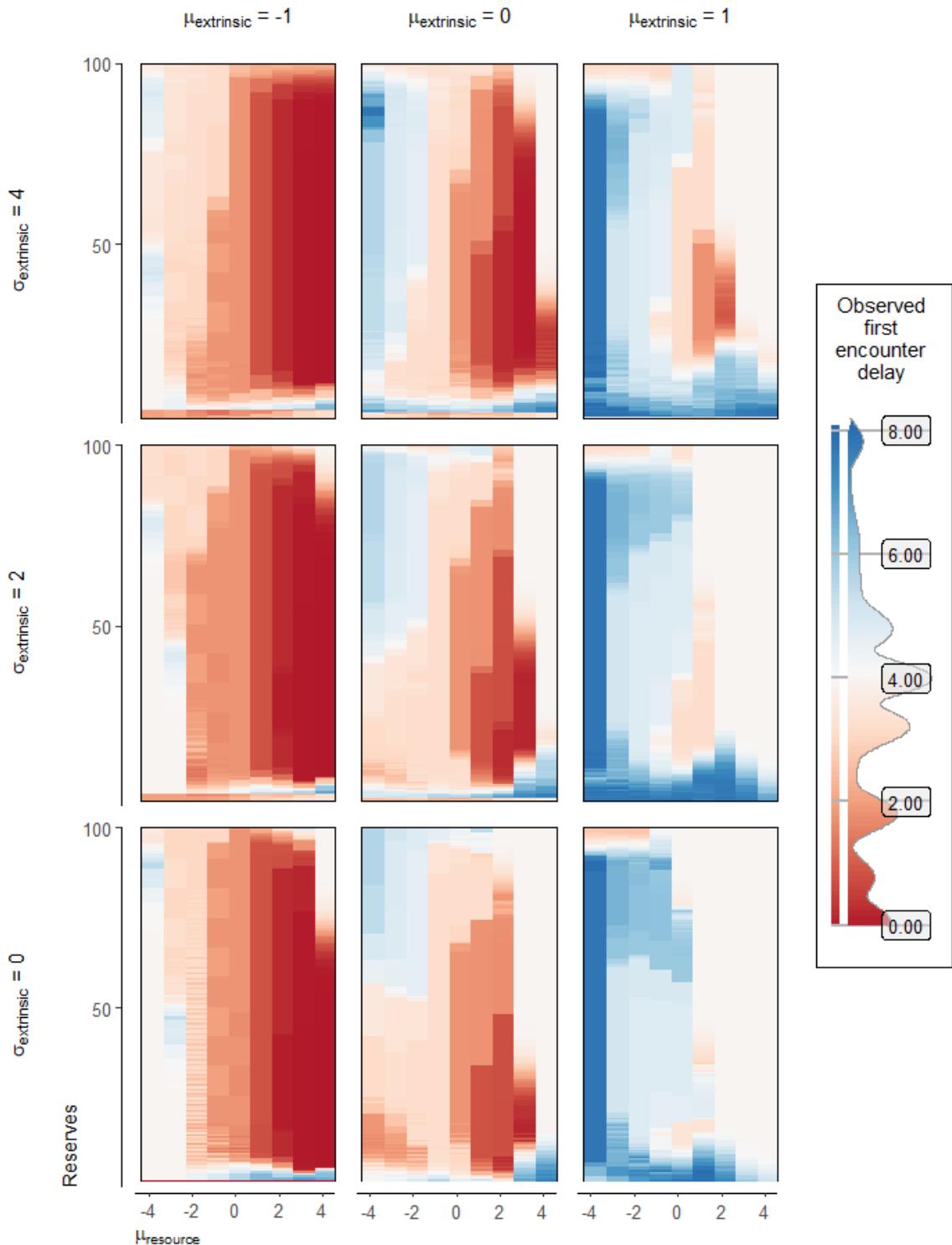
2.34. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



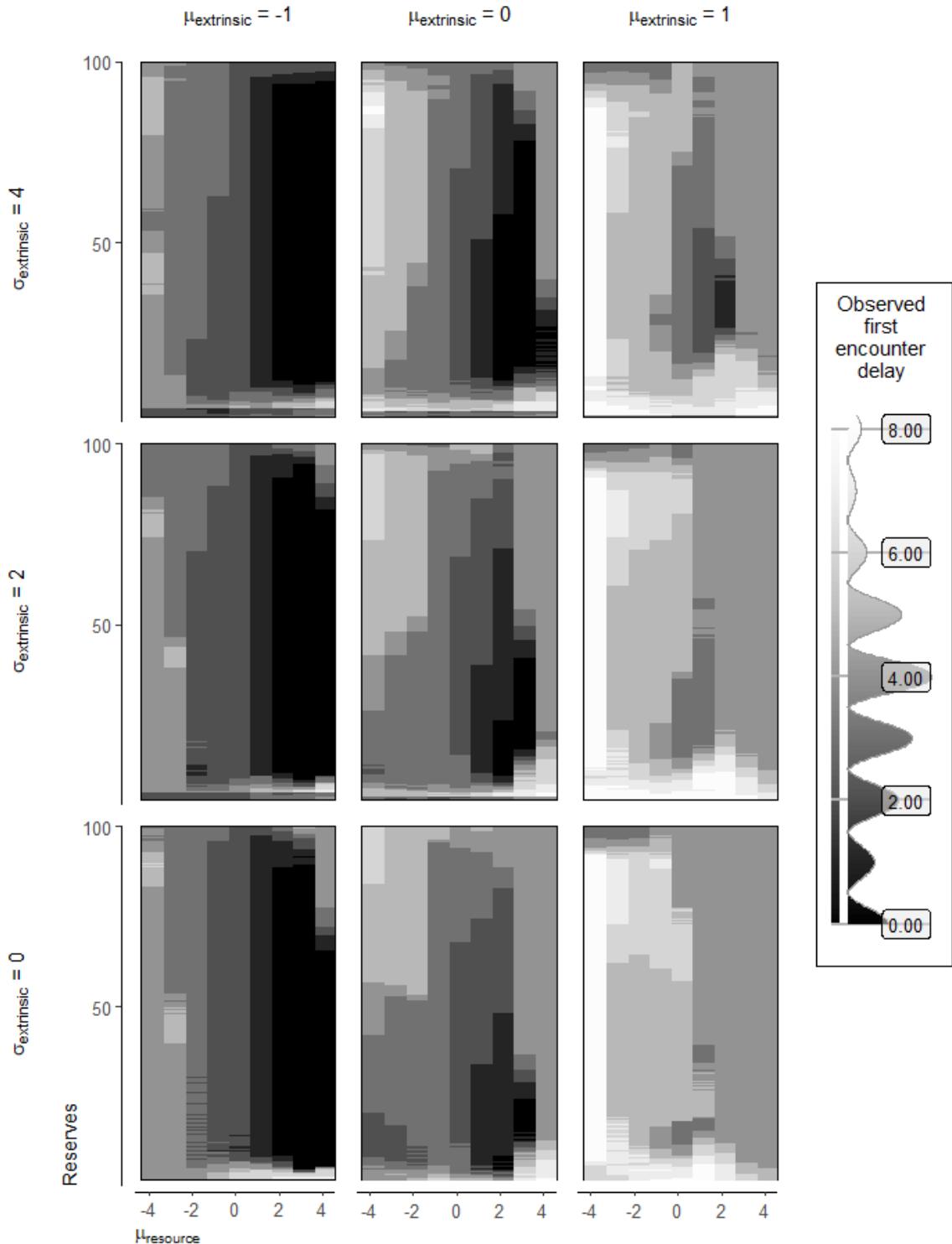
2.35. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



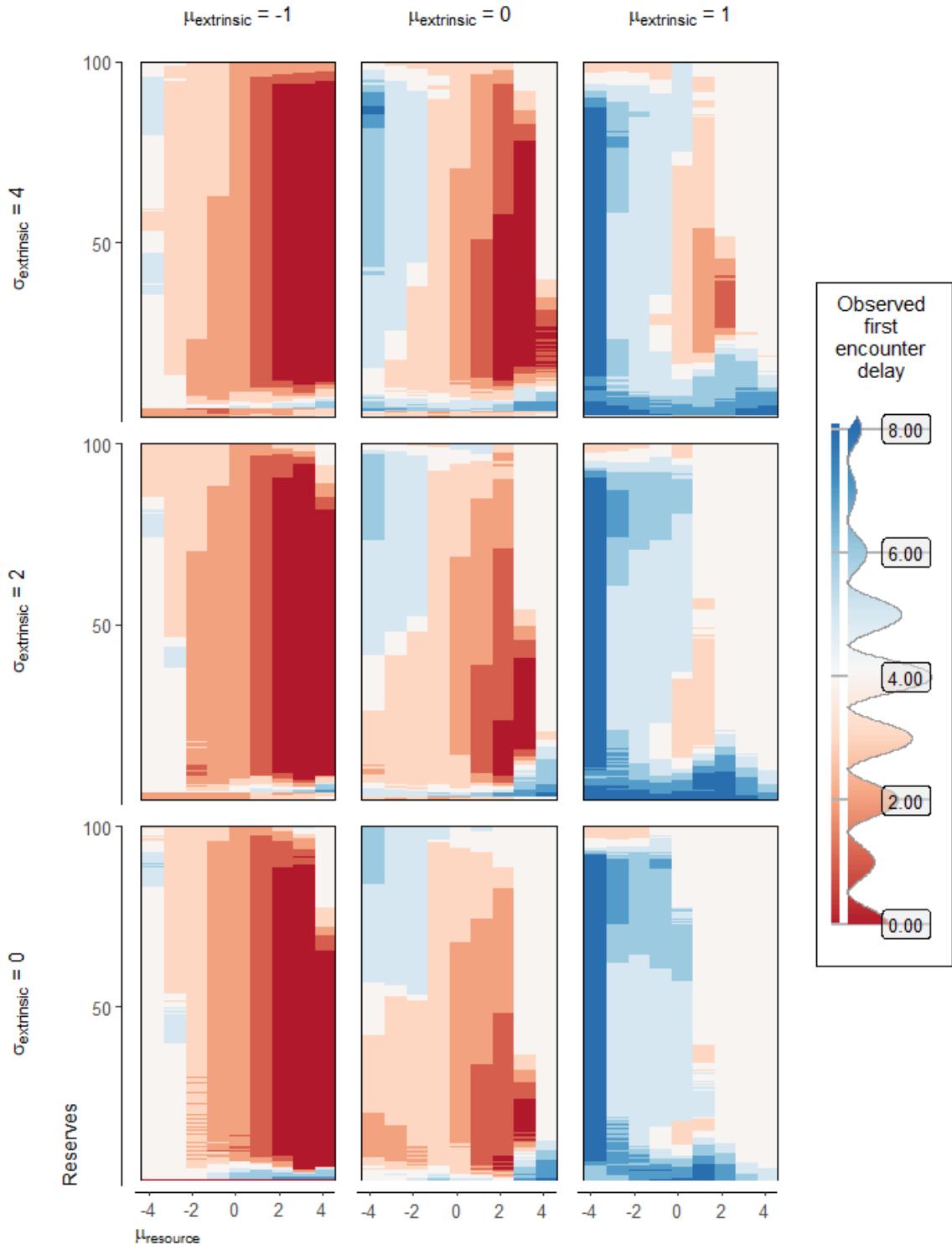
2.36. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



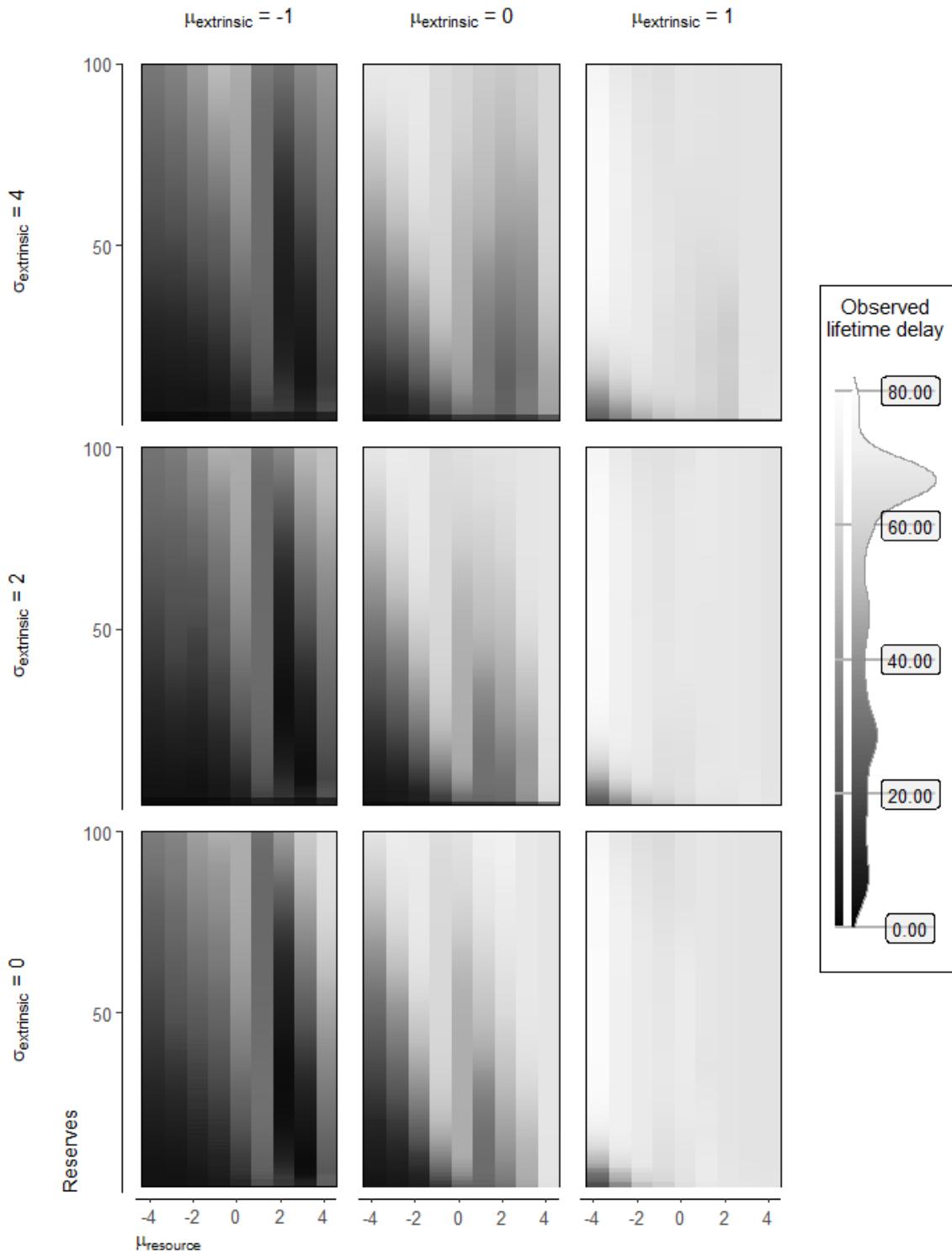
2.37. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



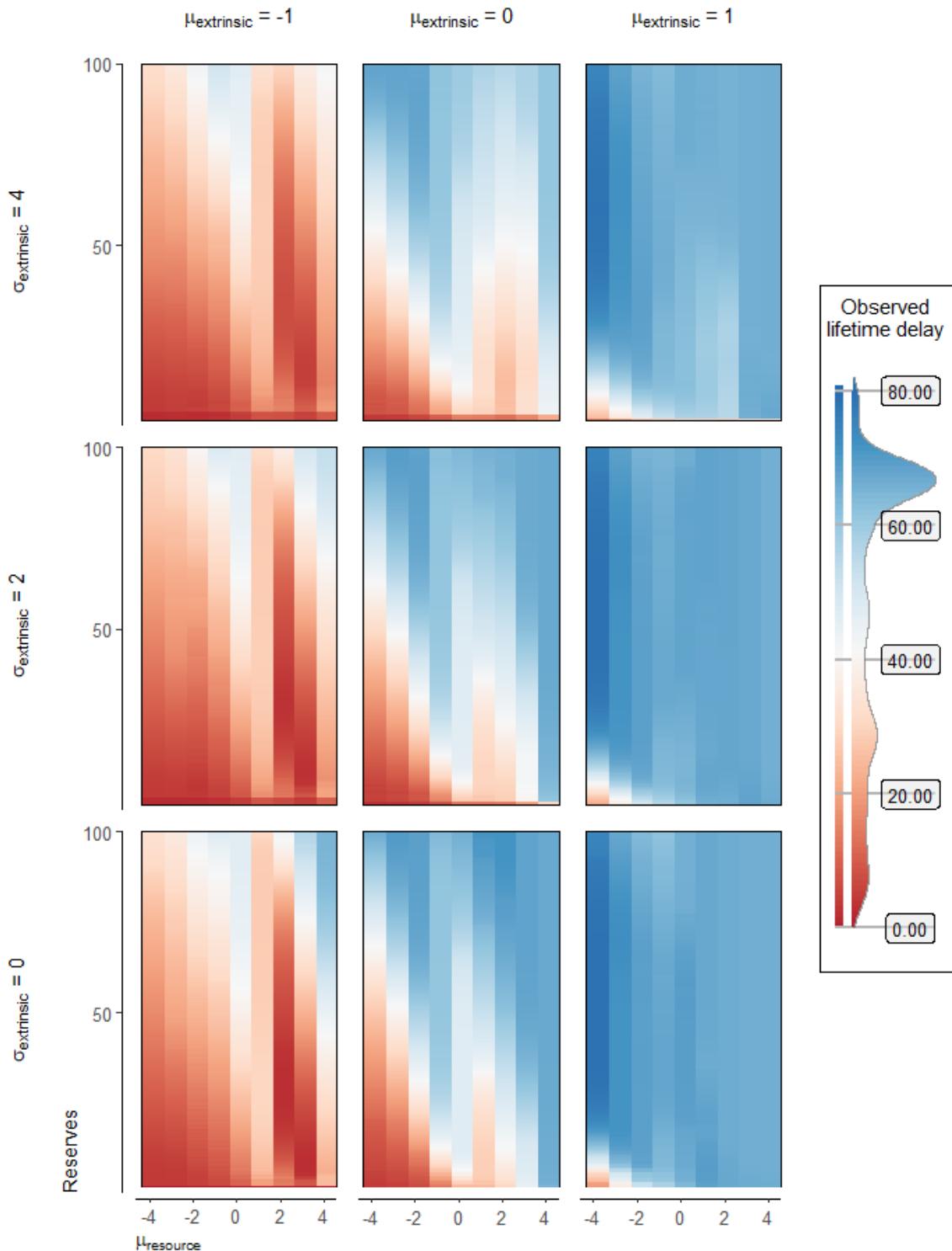
2.38. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



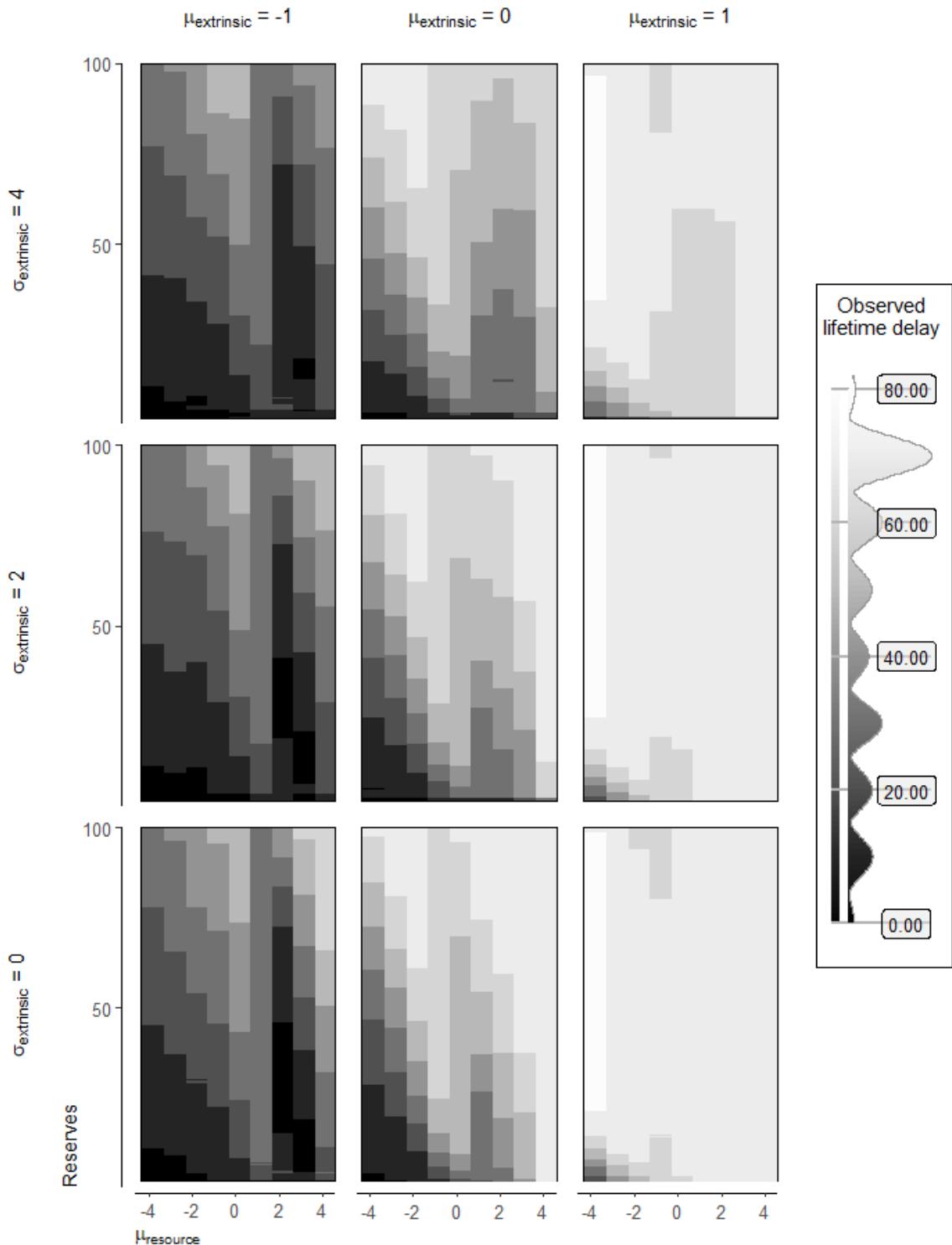
2.39. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



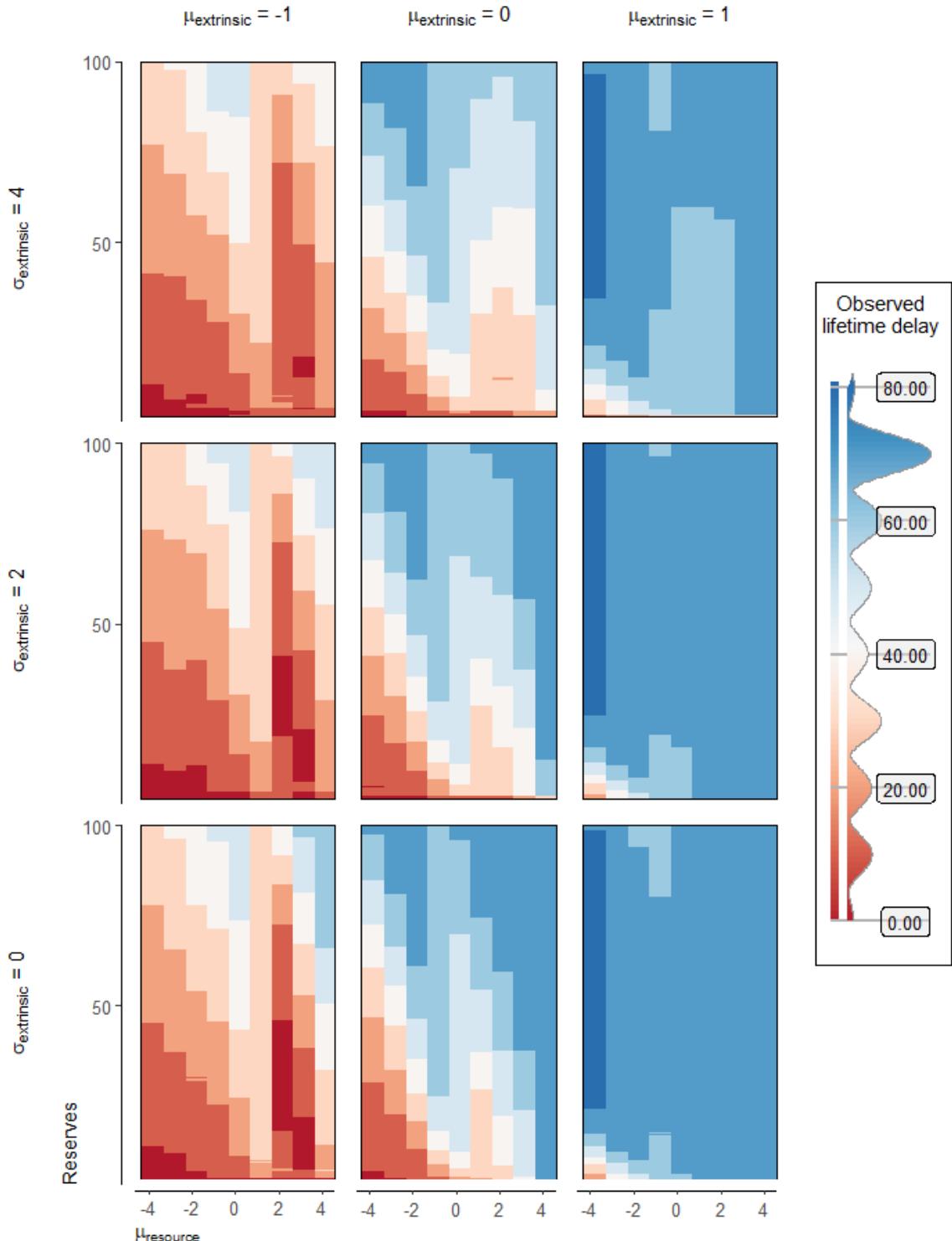
2.40. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



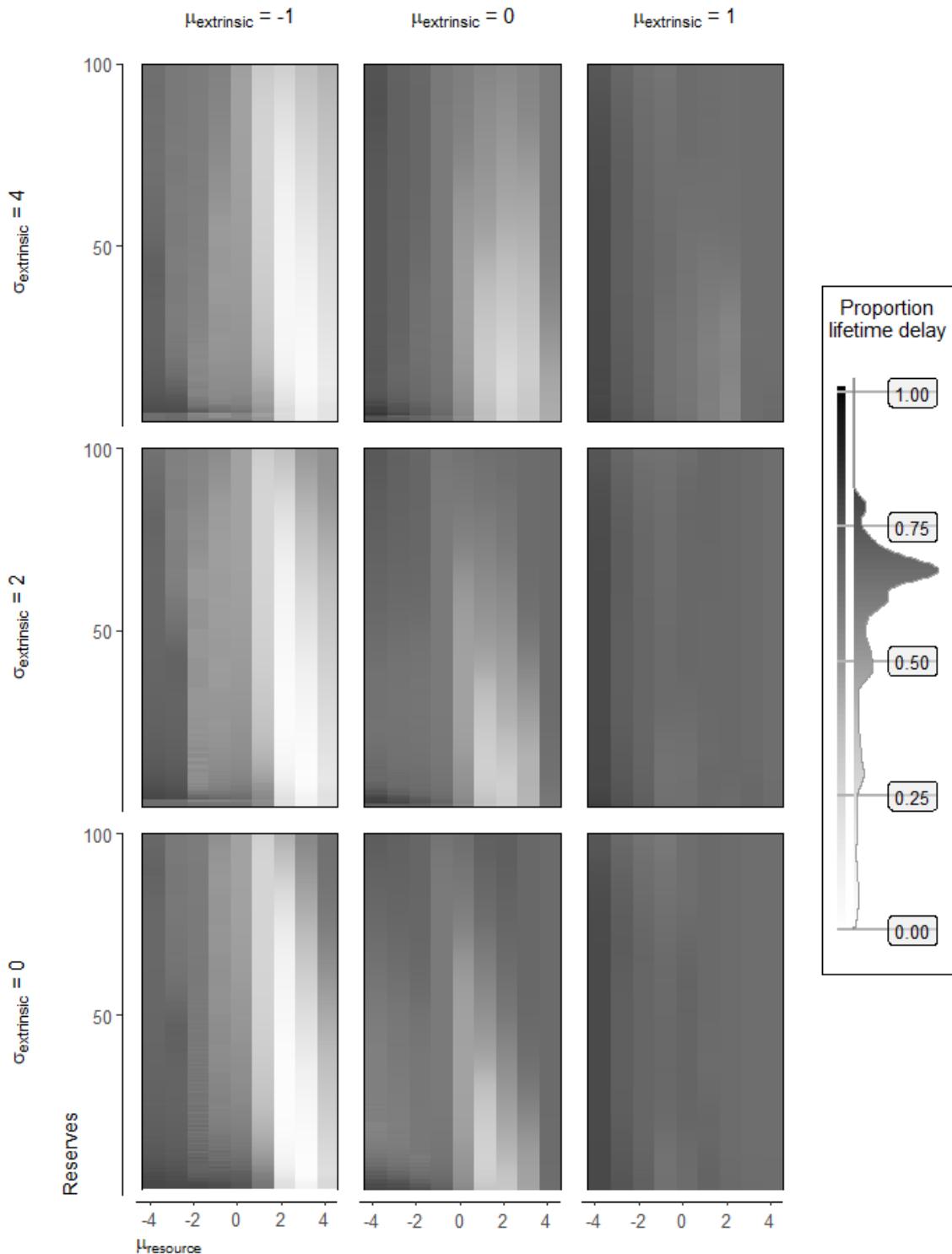
2.41. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



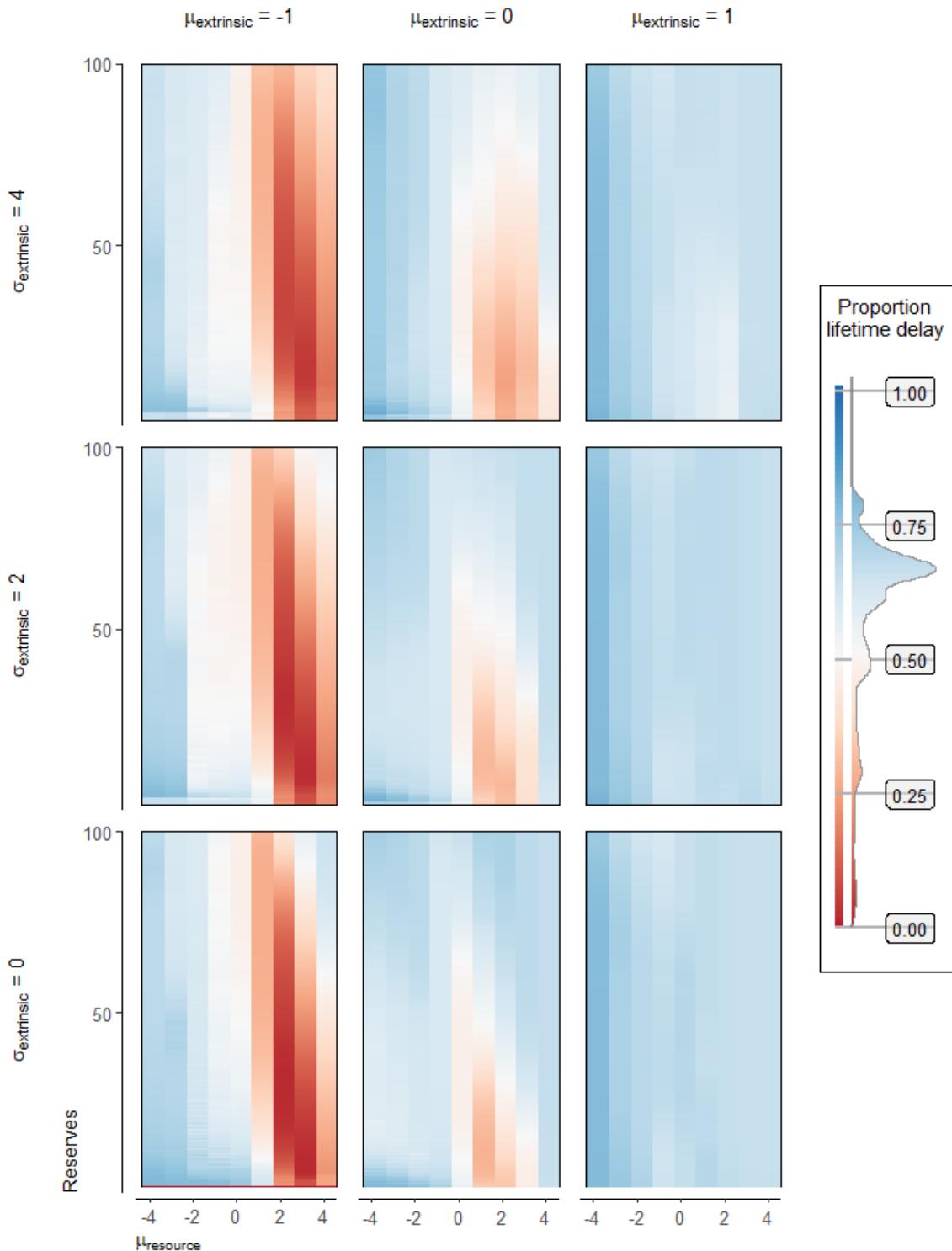
2.42. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: $\{-3, 1\}$, panel B: $\{-2, 2\}$, panel C: $\{-1, 3\}$, panel D: $\{-2, 0\}$, panel E: $\{-1, 1\}$, and panel F: $\{0, 2\}$. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



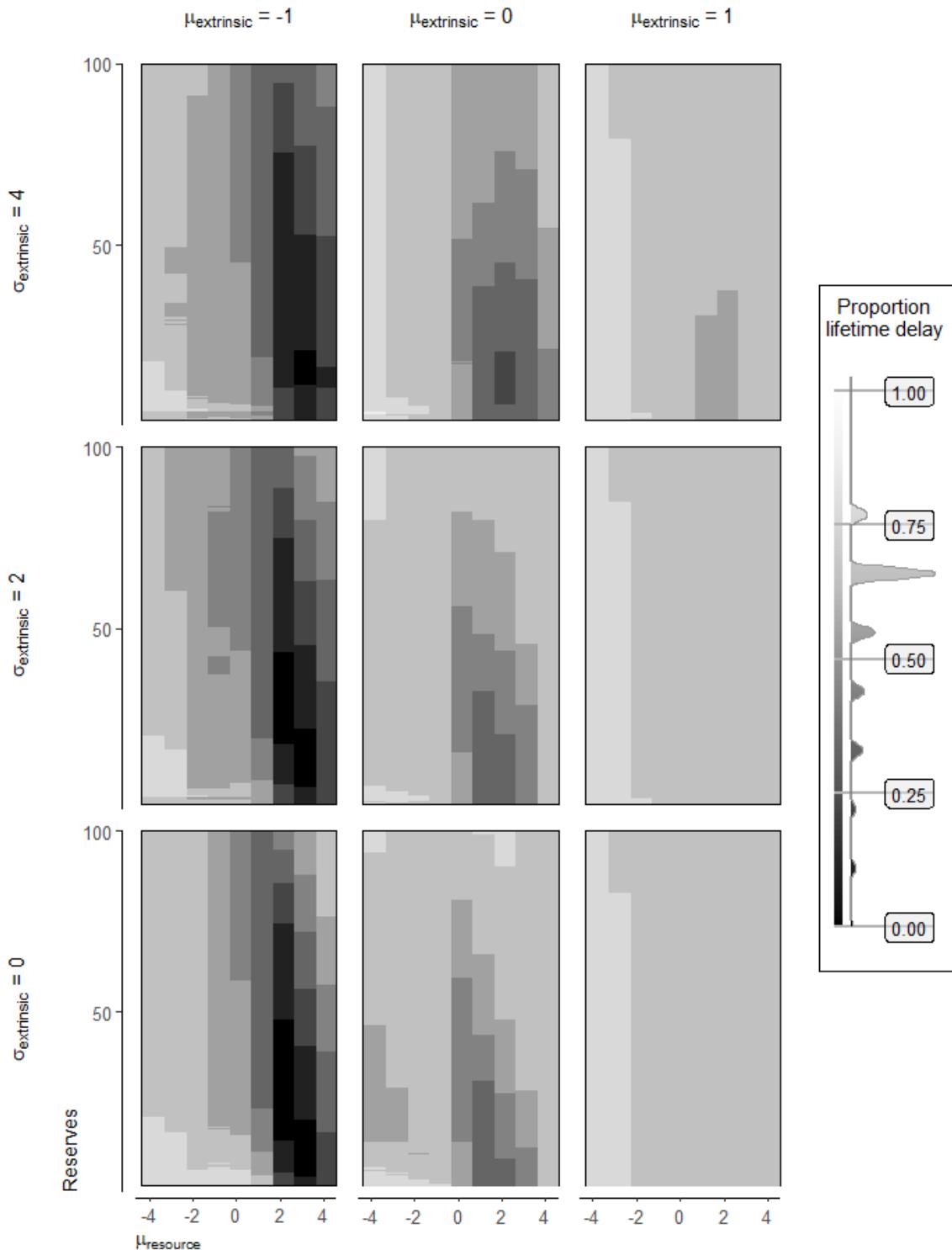
2.43. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



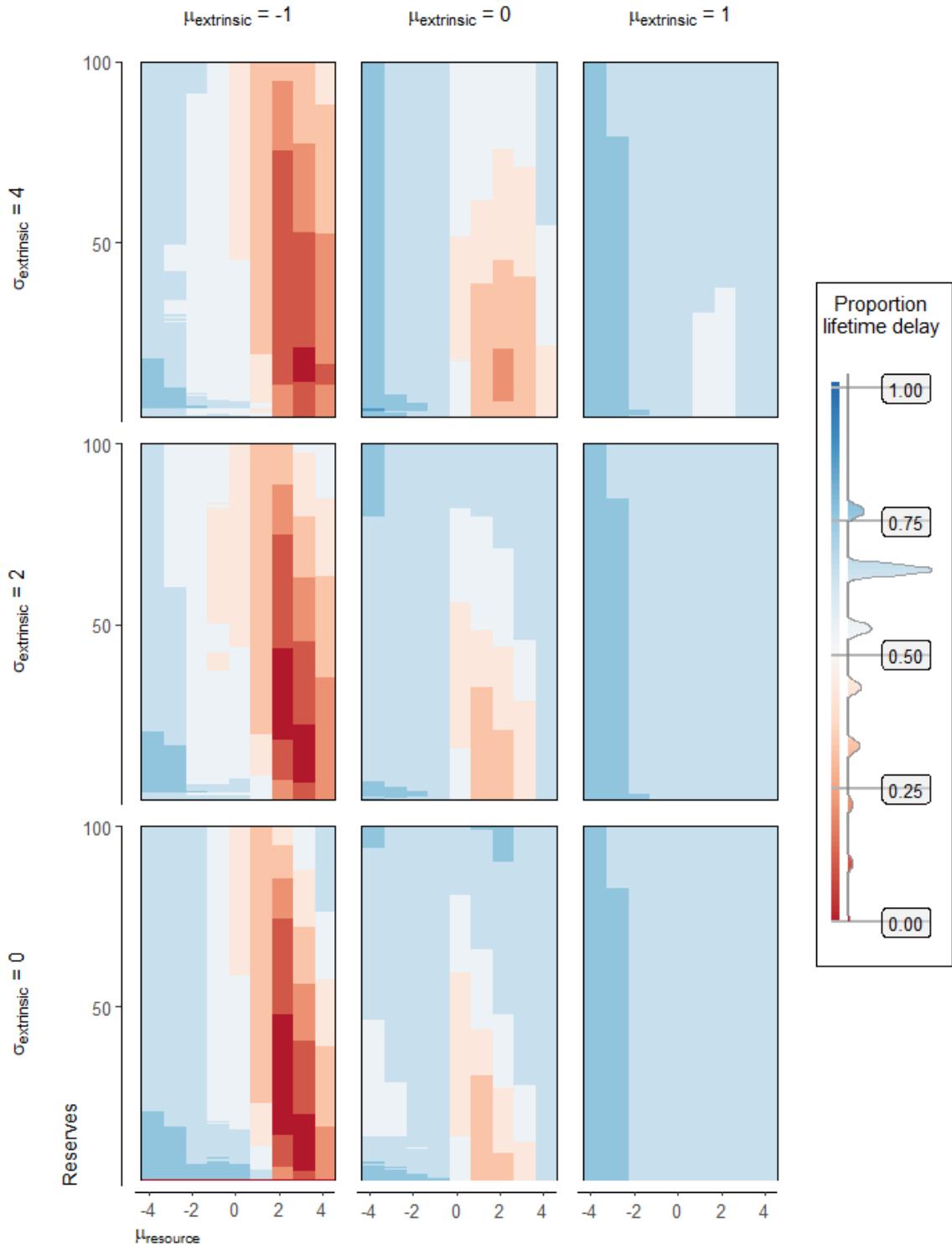
2.44. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



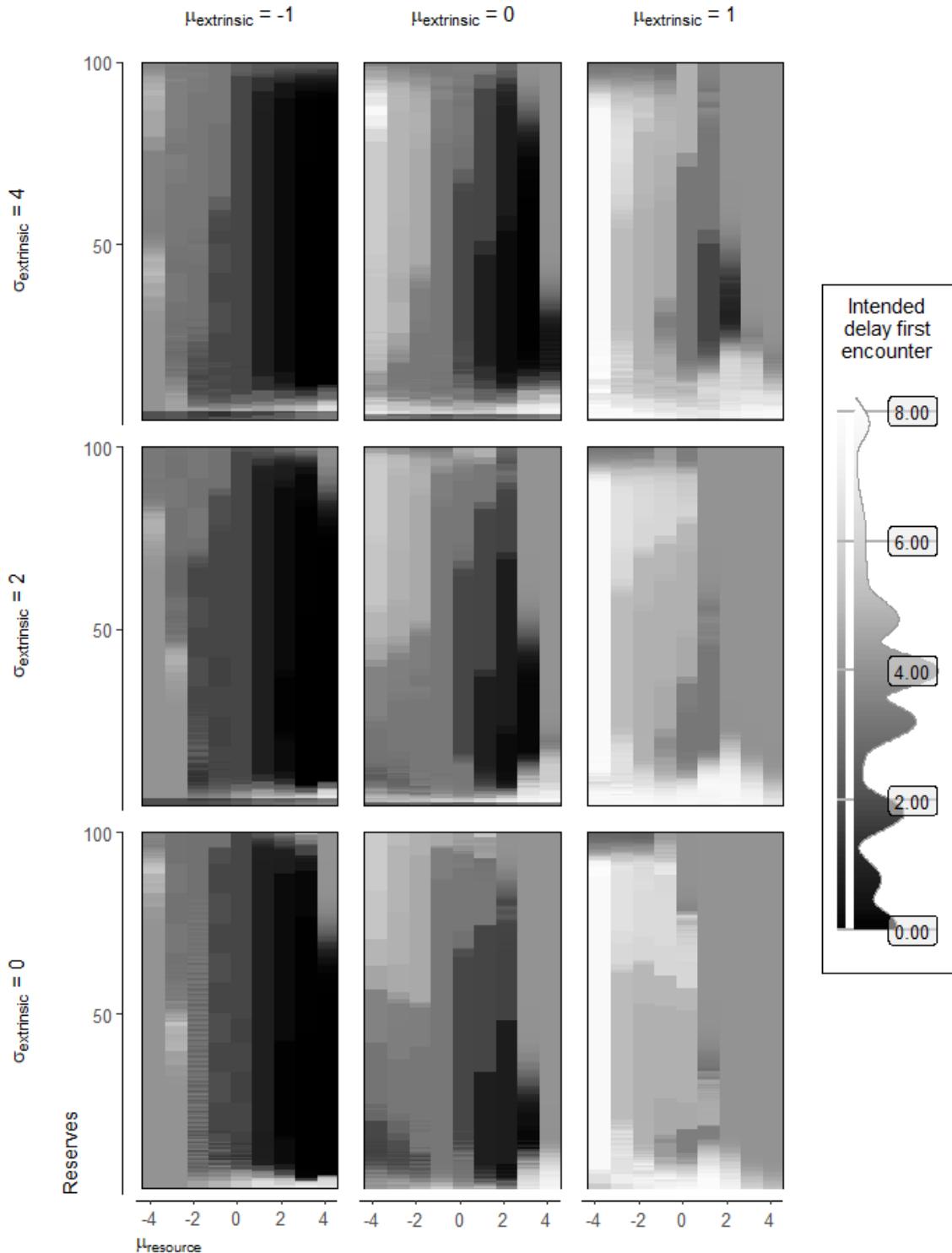
2.45. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



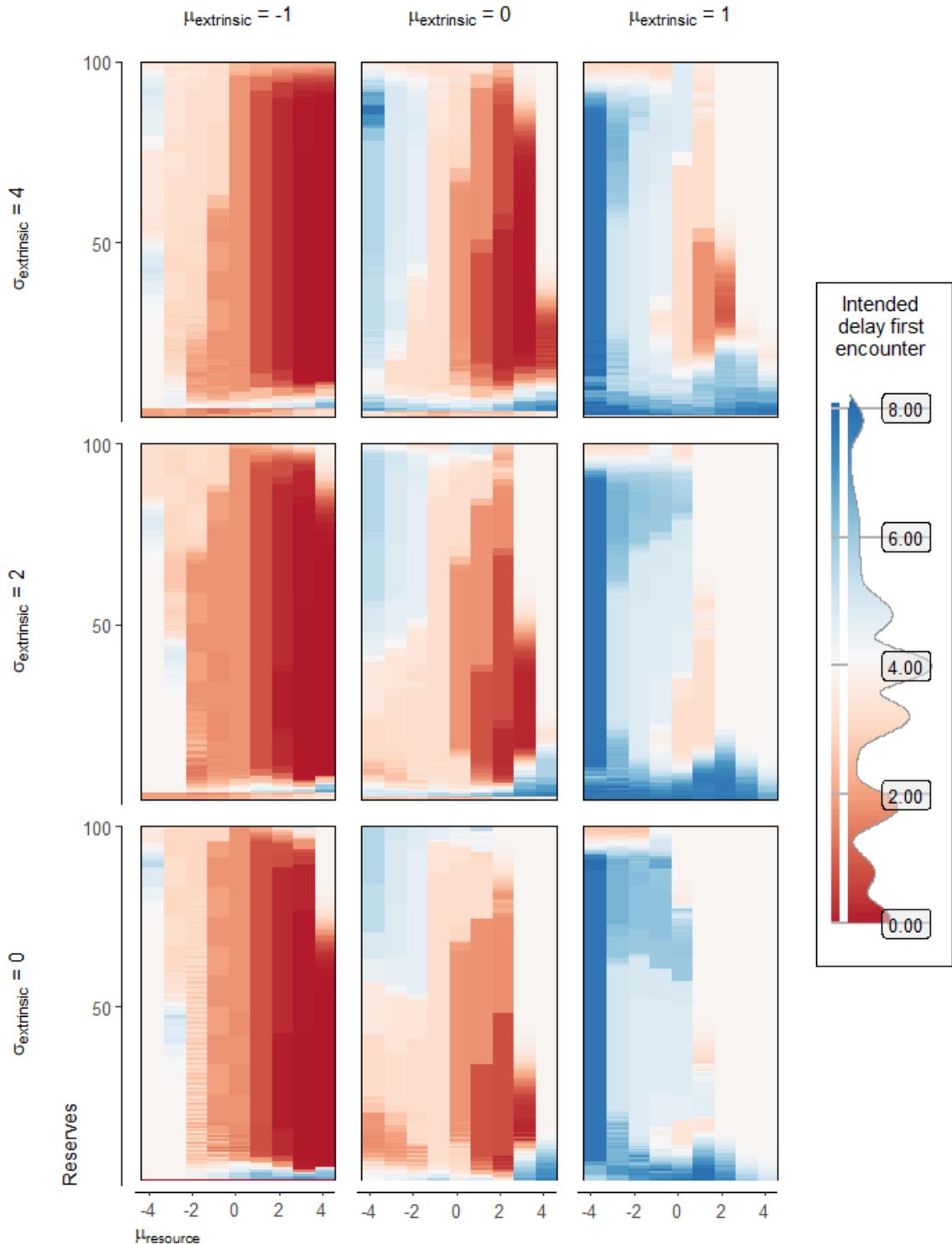
2.46. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



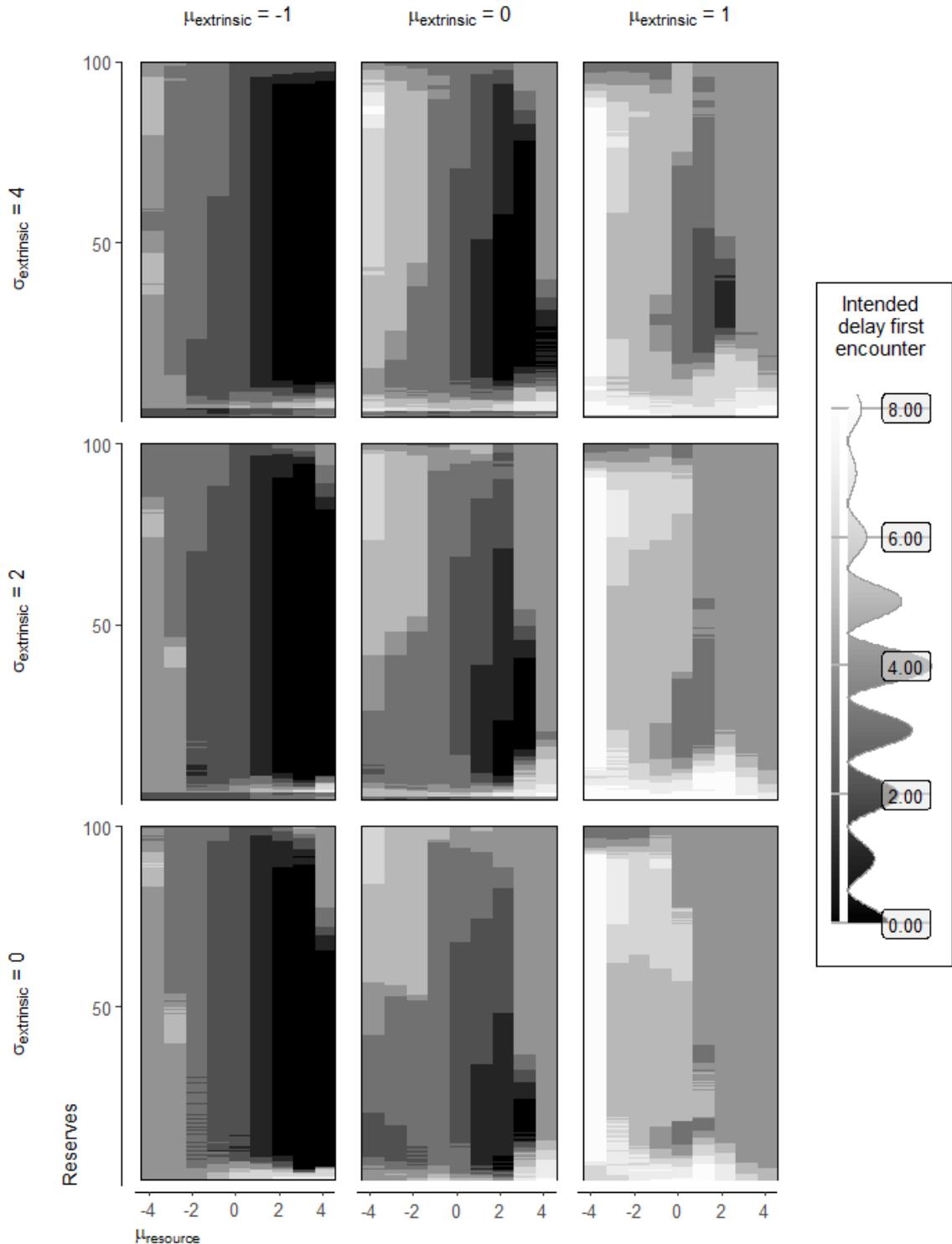
2.47. Intended delay first (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



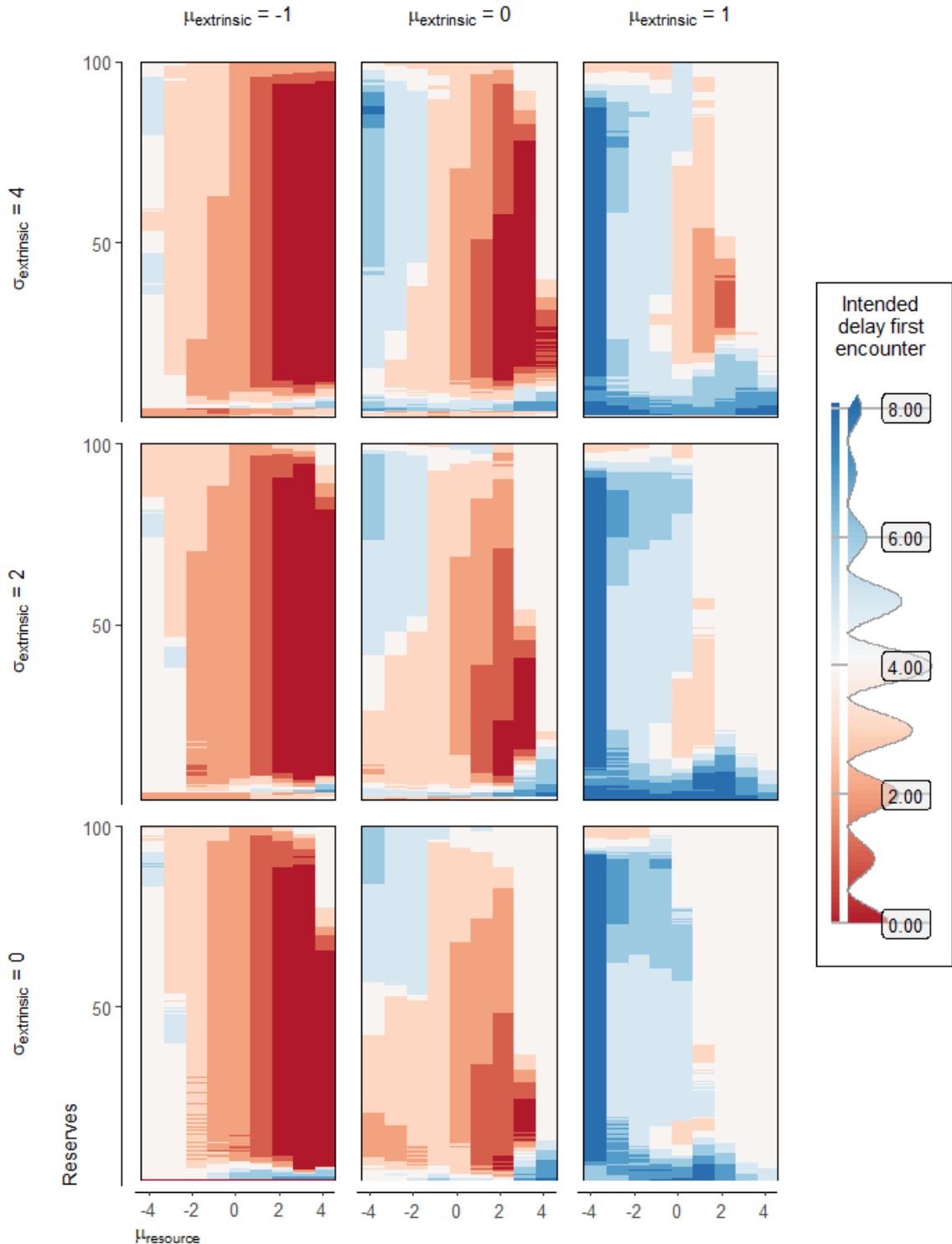
2.48. Intended delay first (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



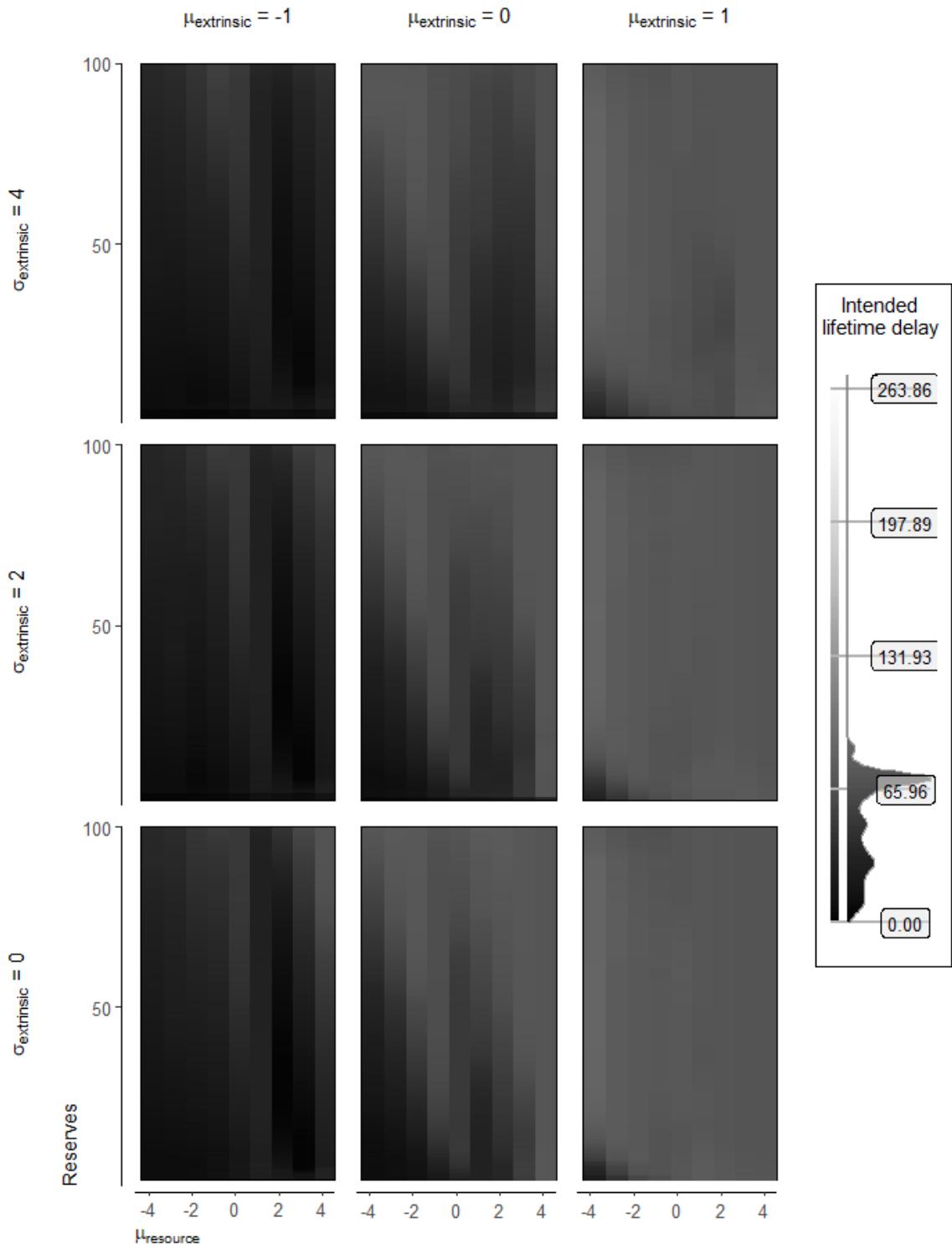
2.49. Intended delay first (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



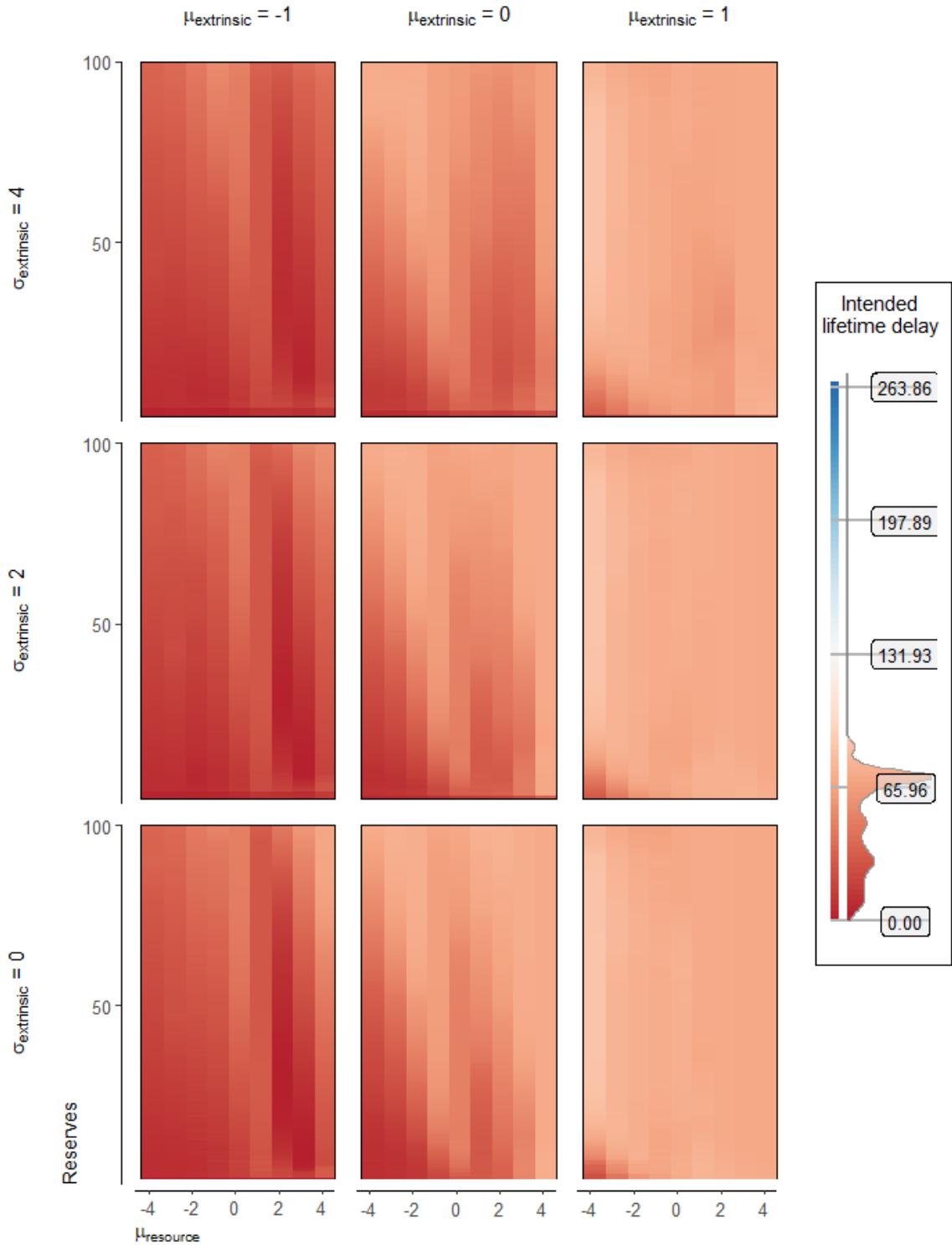
2.50. Intended delay first (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



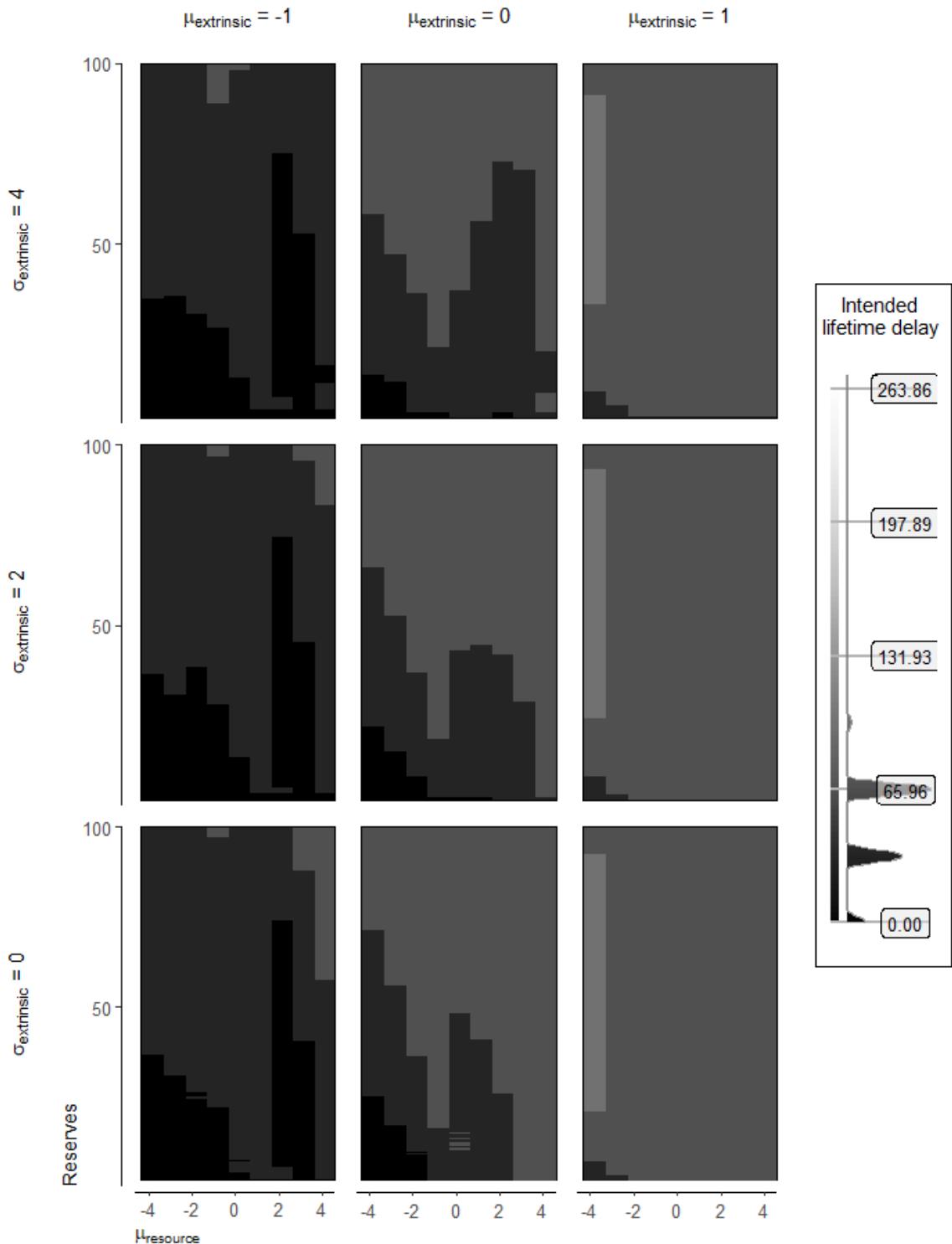
2.51. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



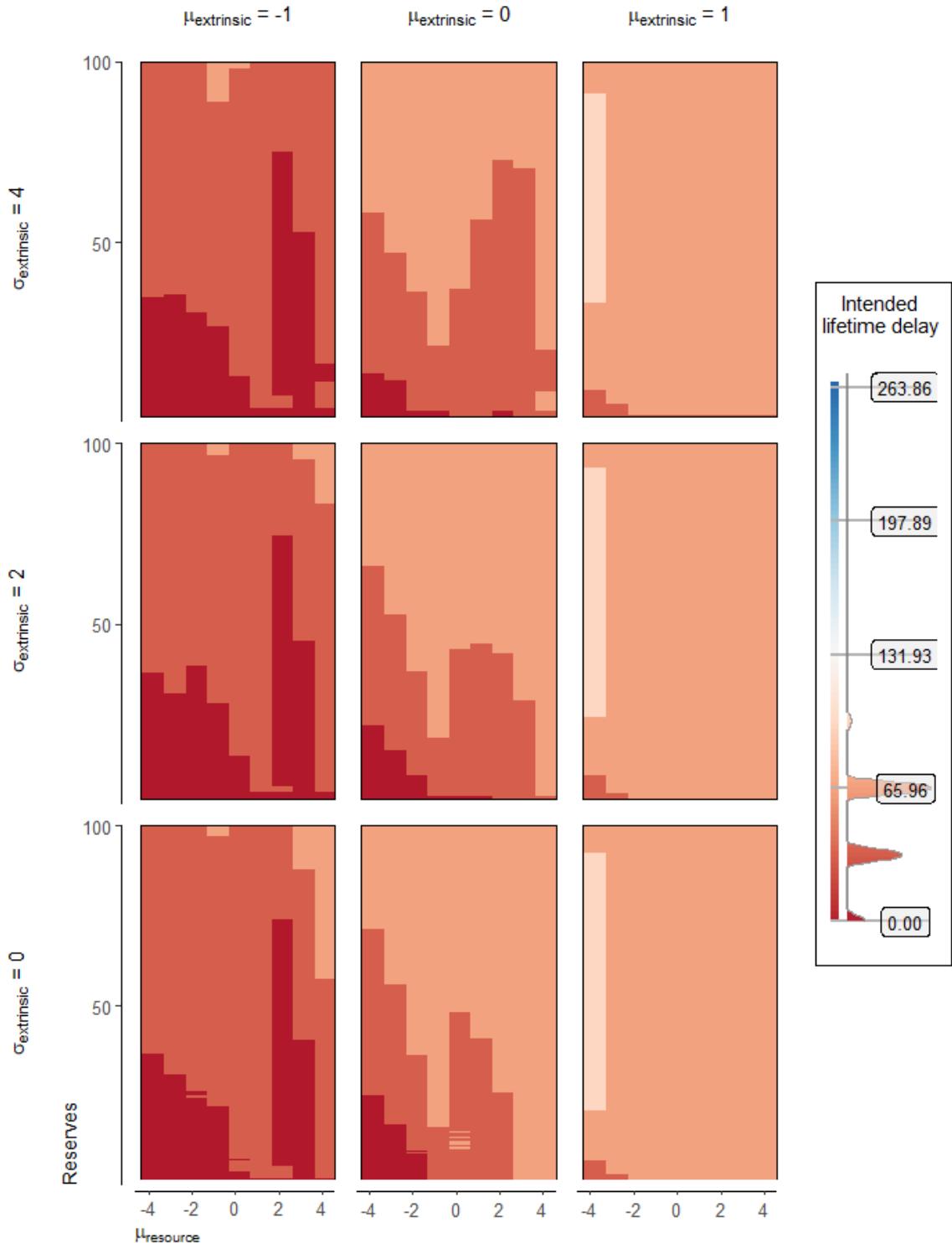
2.52. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



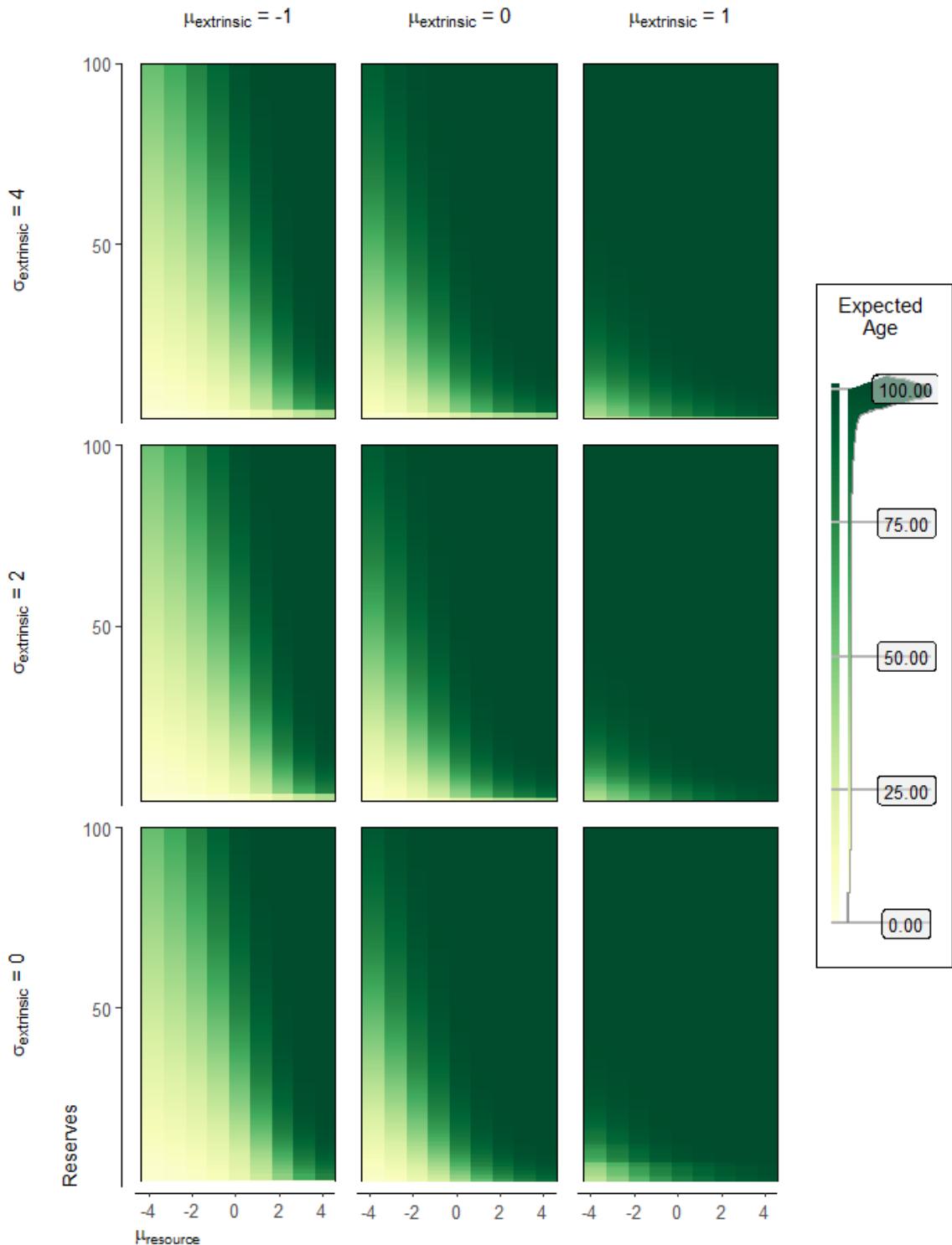
2.53. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



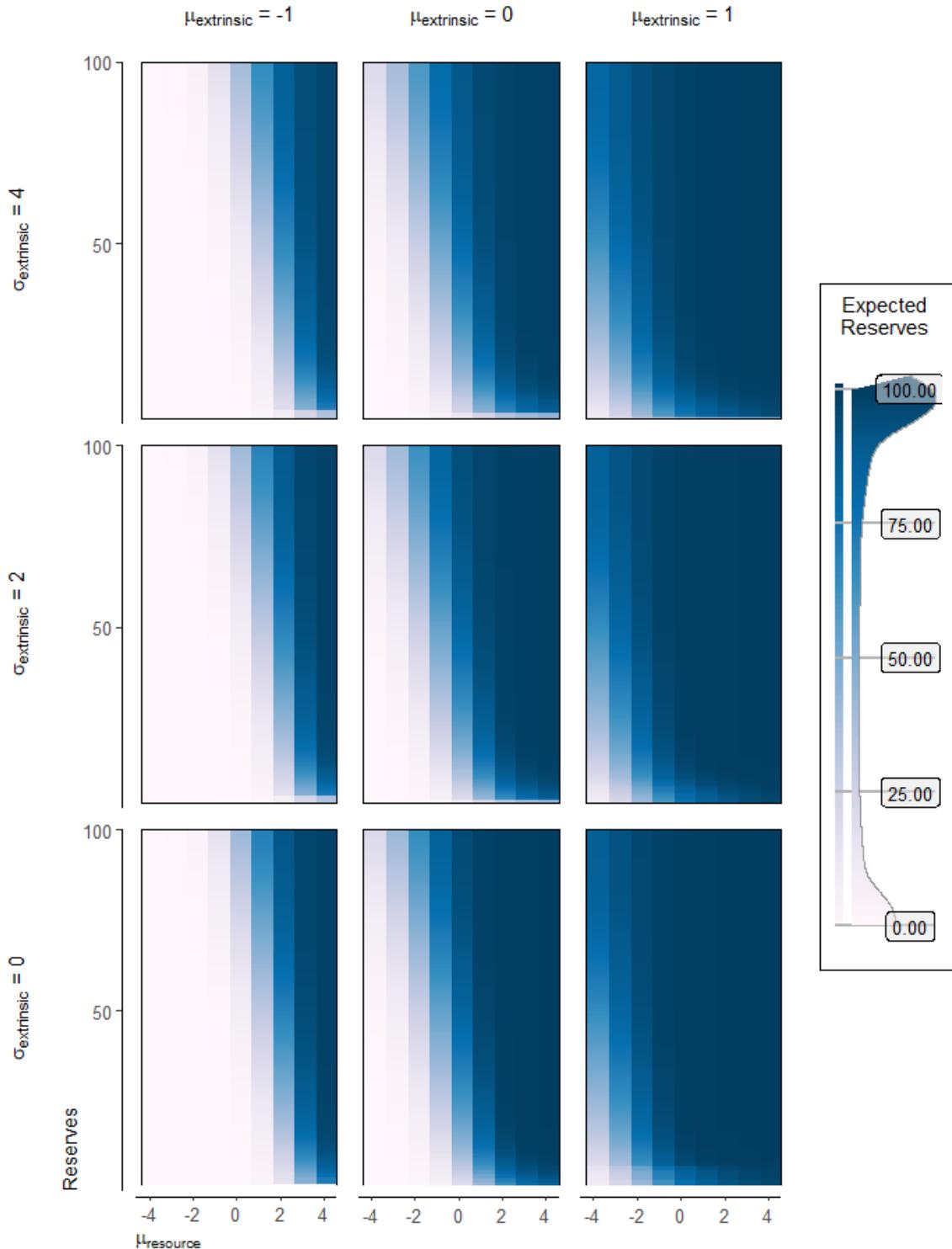
2.54. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



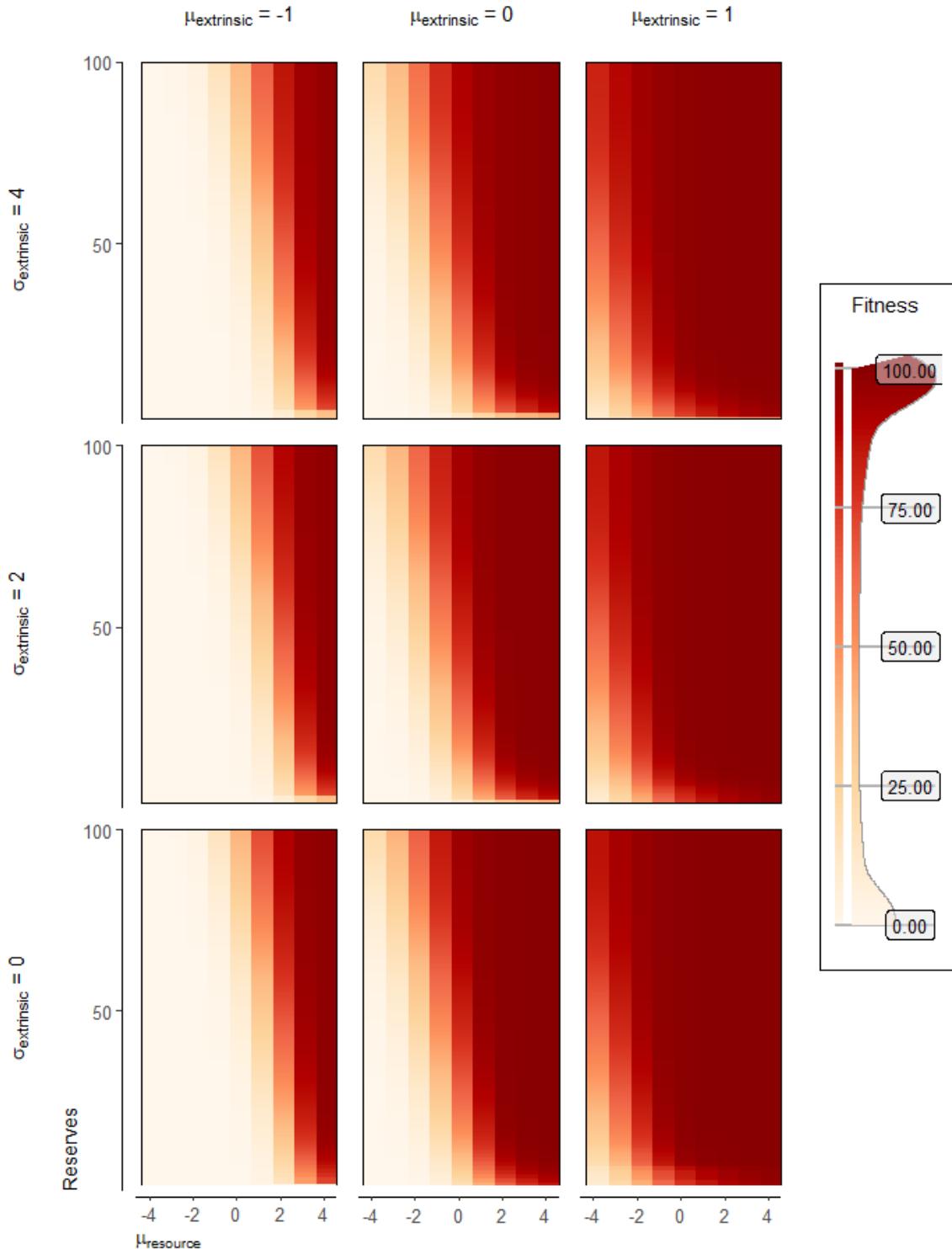
2.55. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



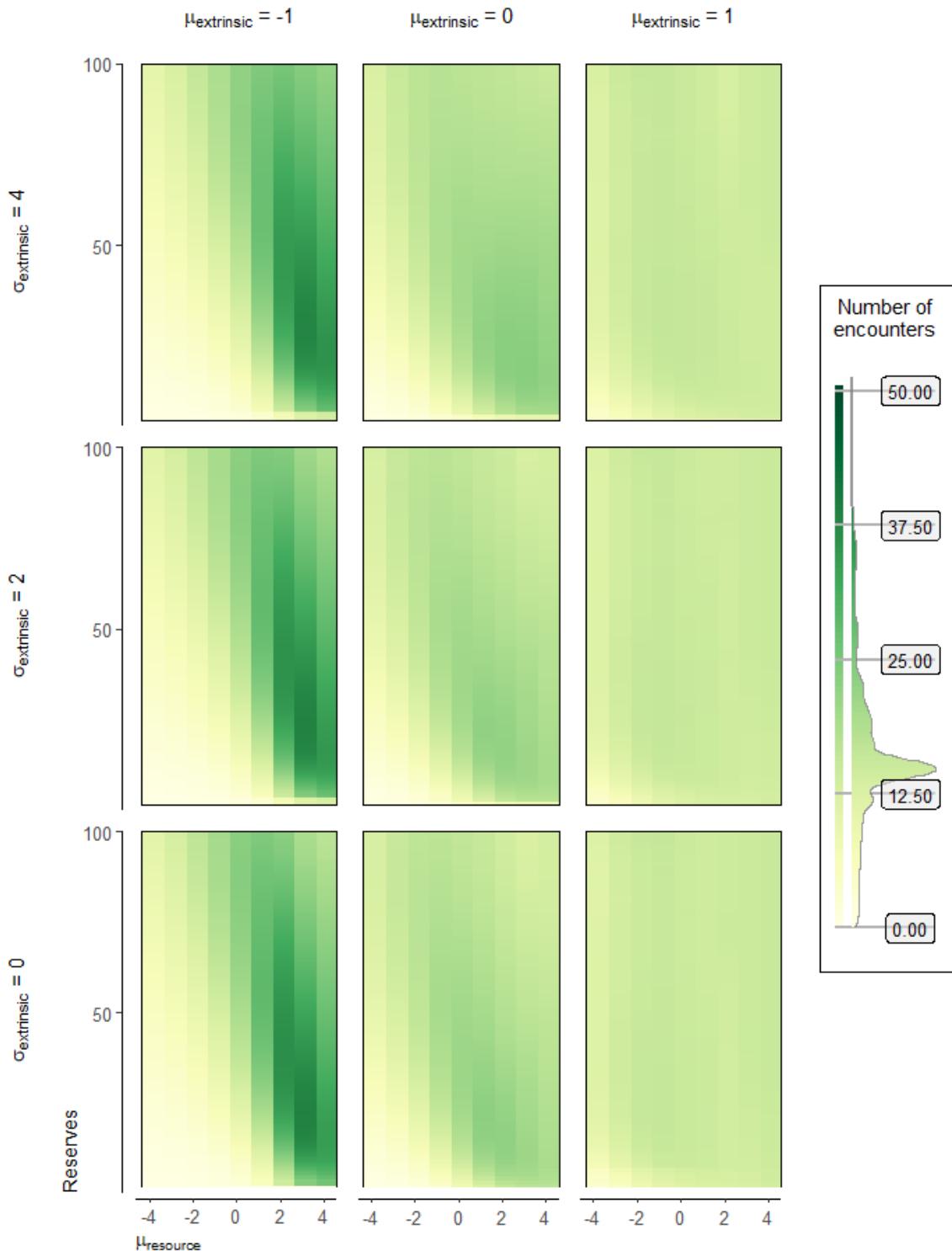
2.56. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when



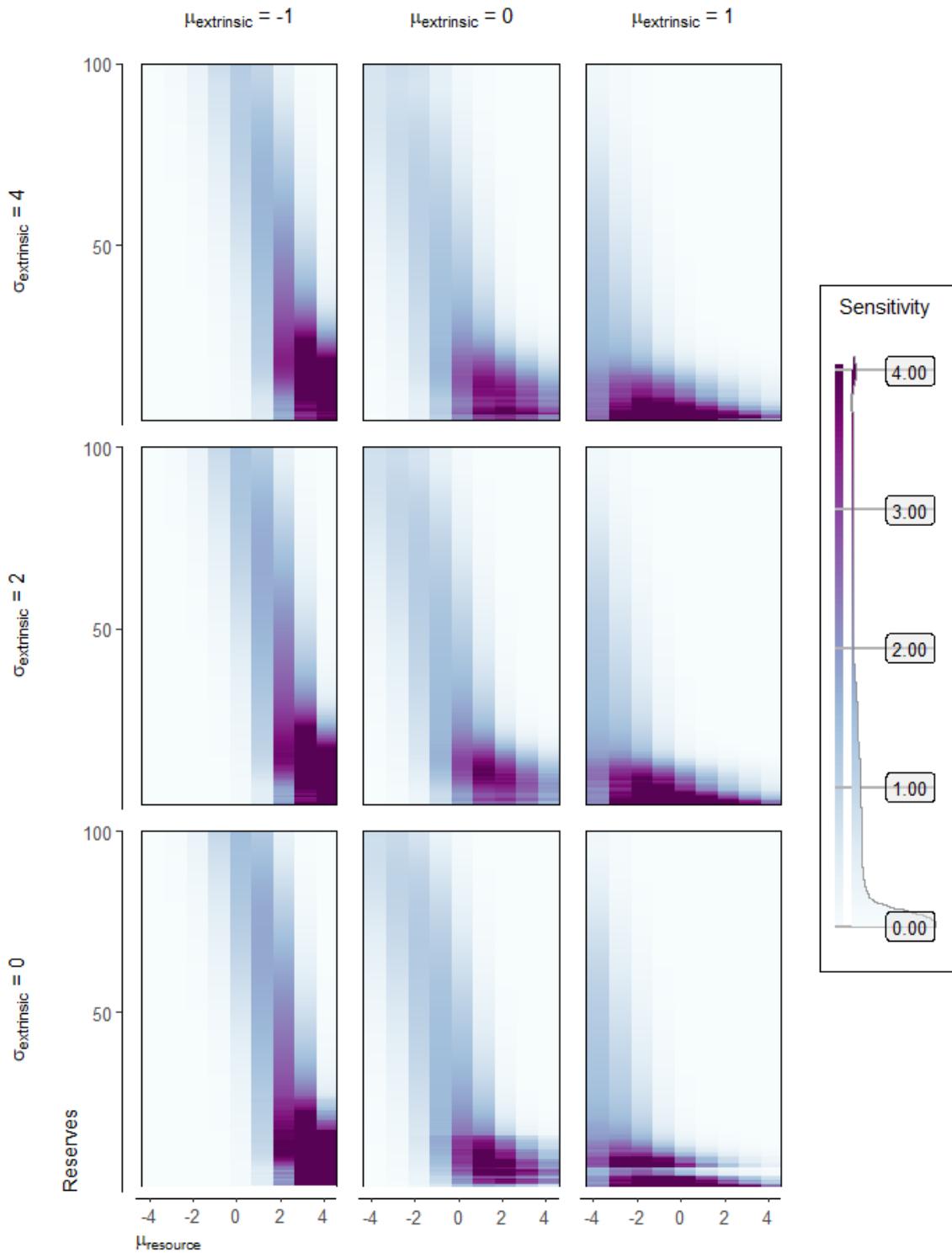
2.57. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource standard deviation is 4,



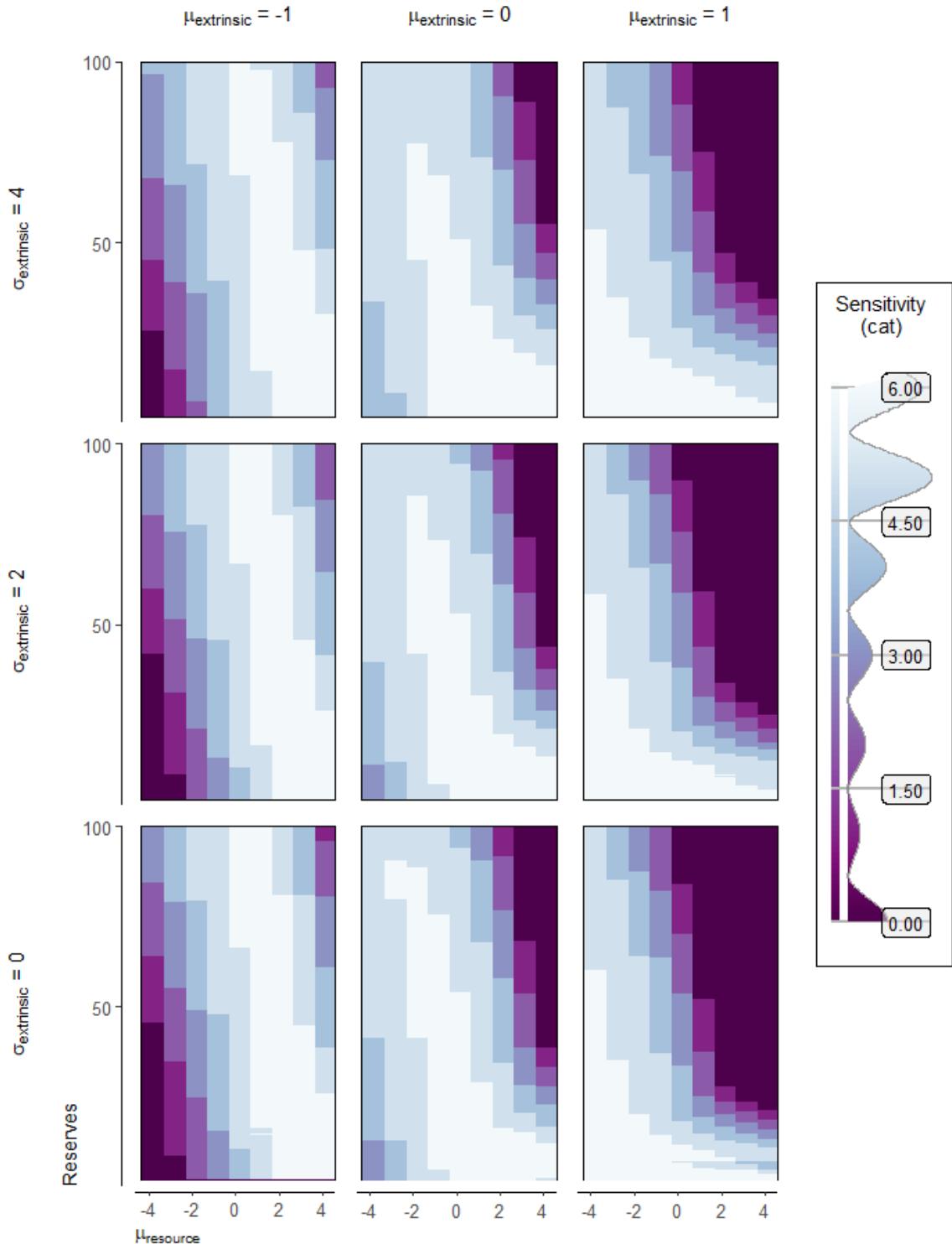
2.58. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encountersPostponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



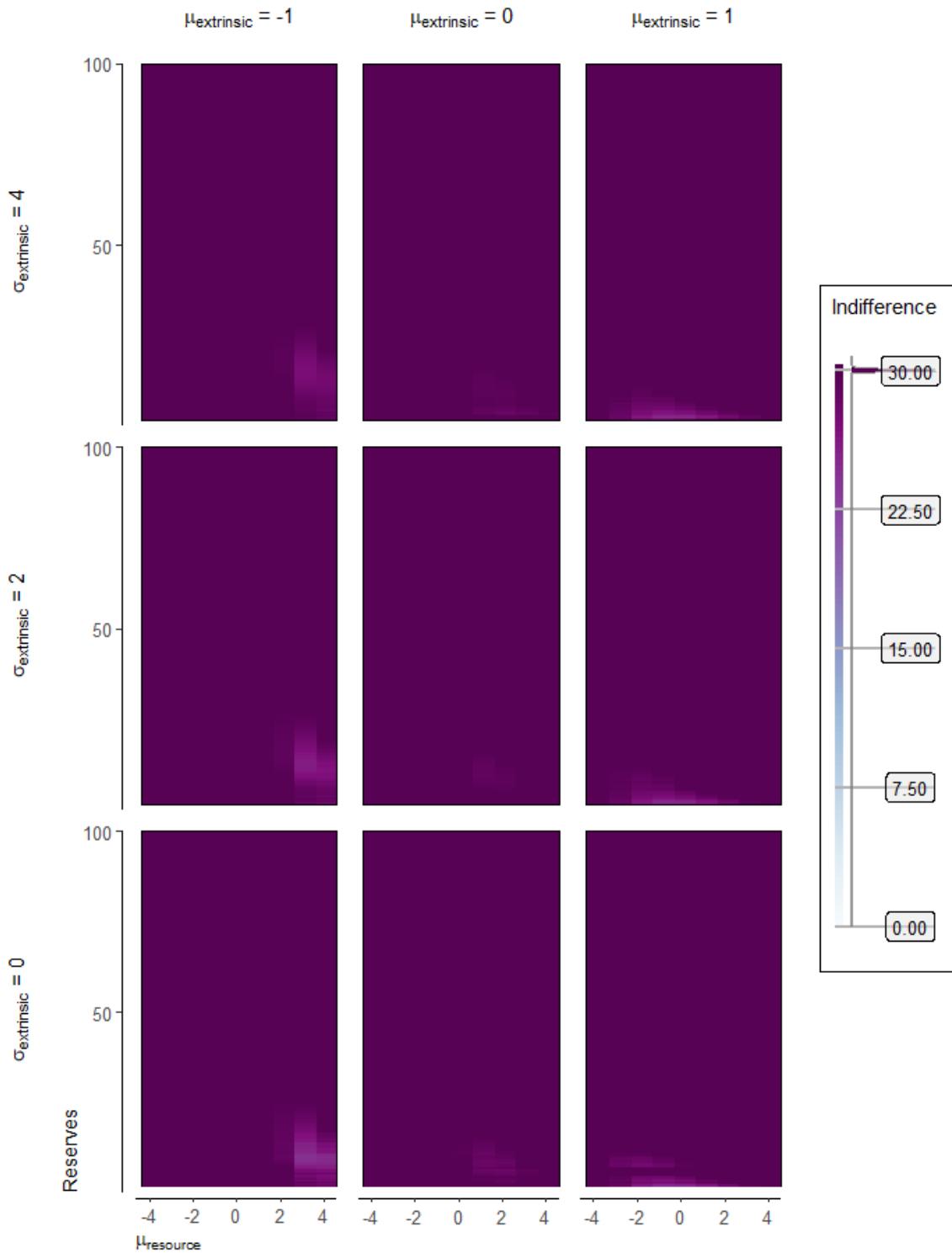
2.59. Sensitivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



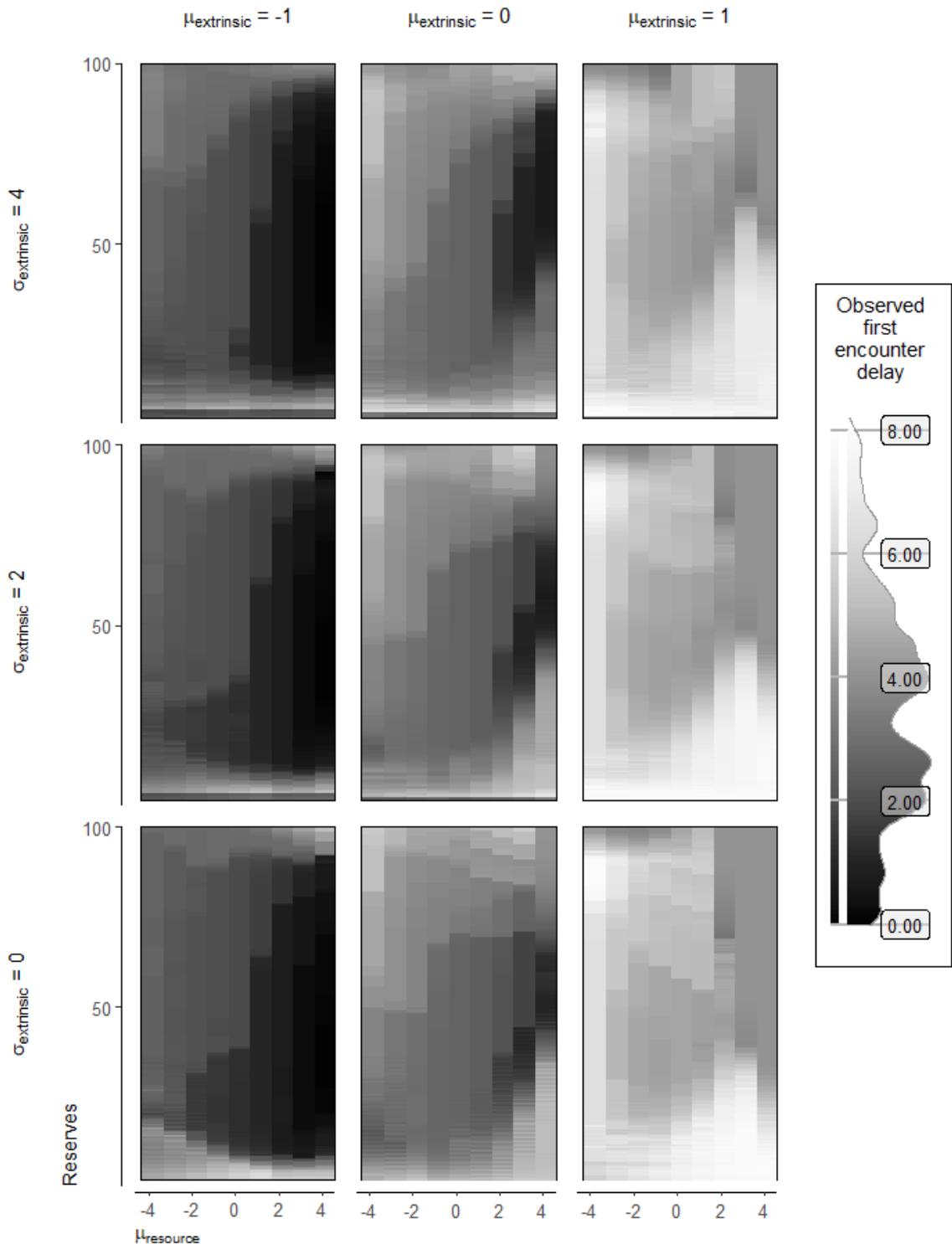
2.60. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



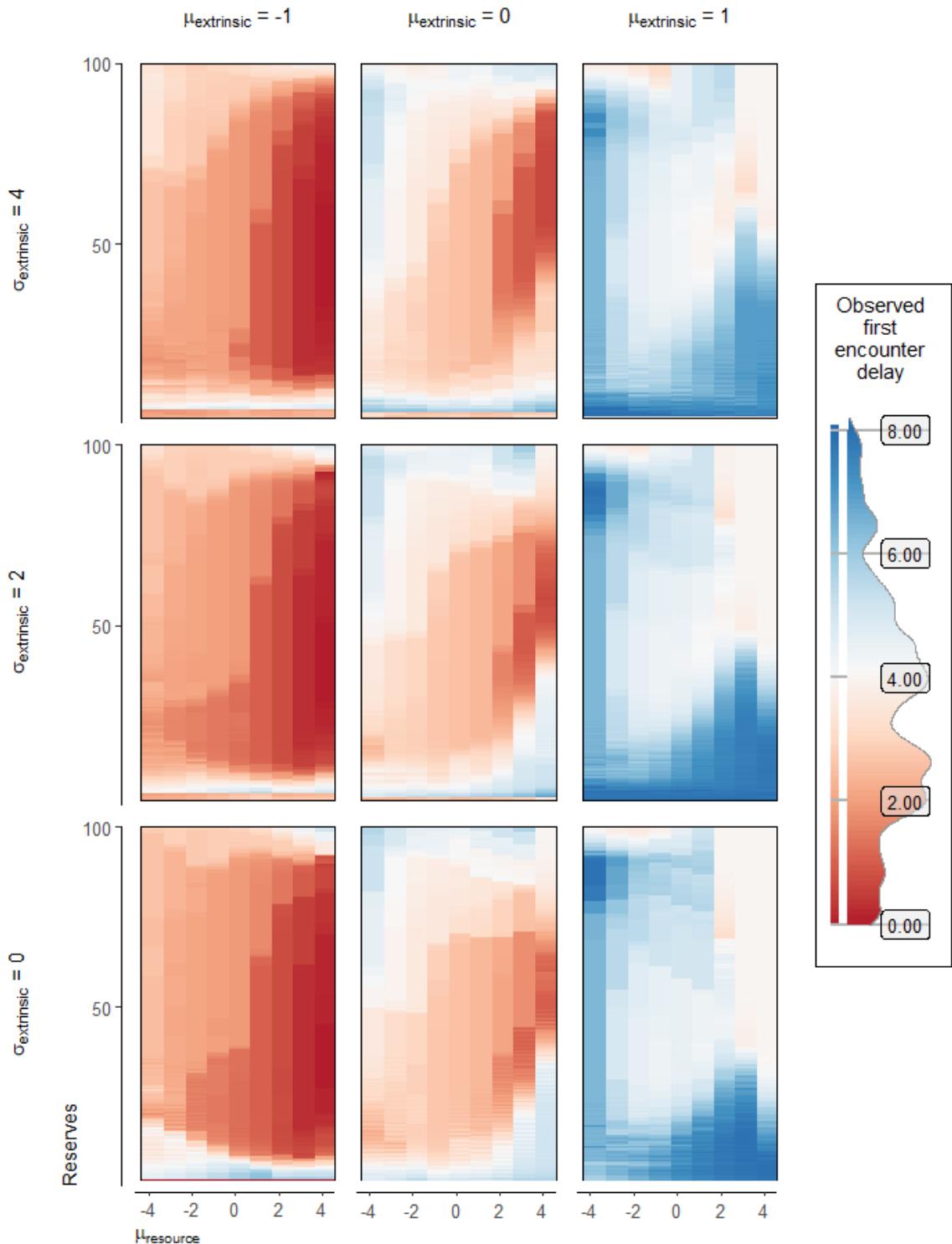
2.61. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



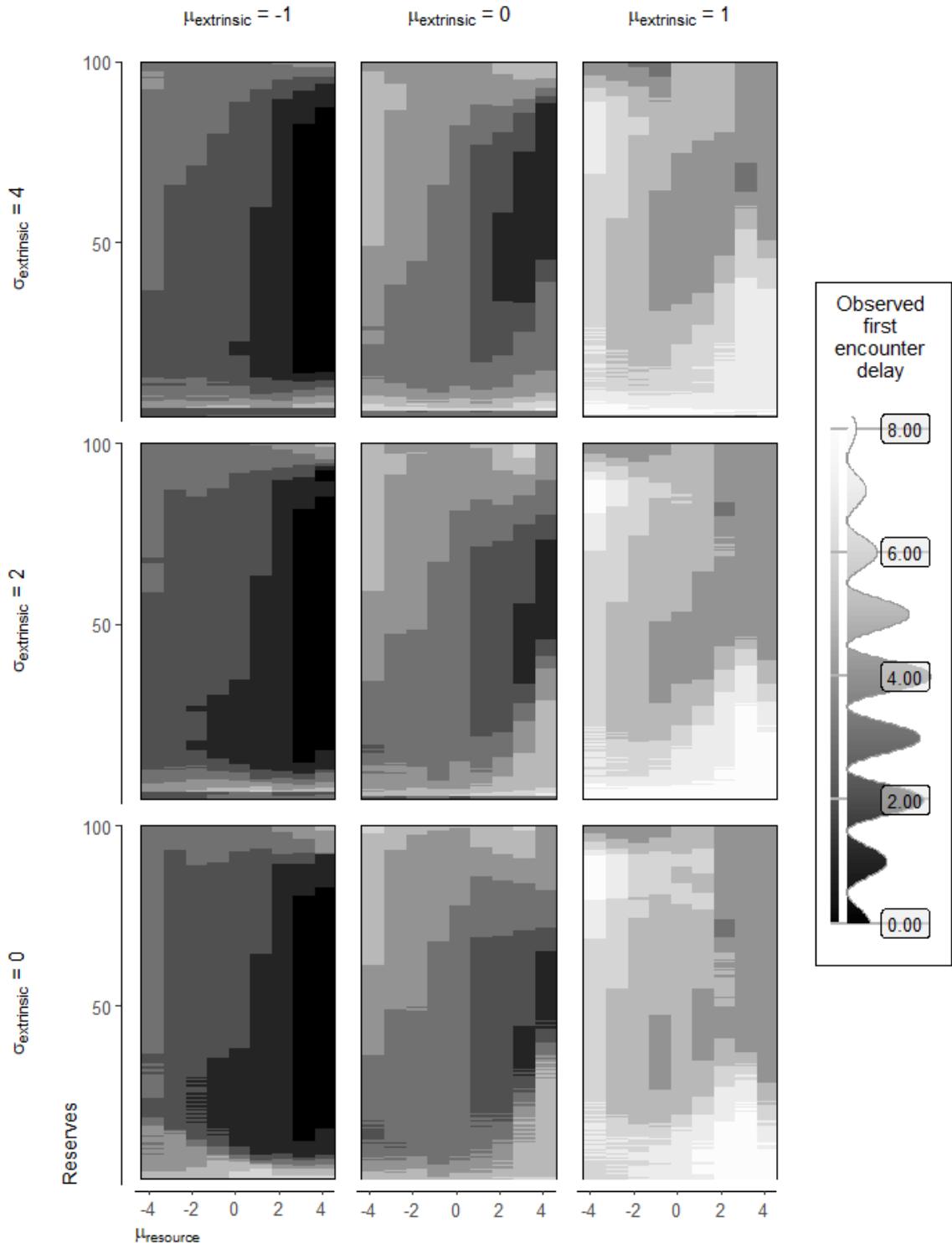
2.62. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



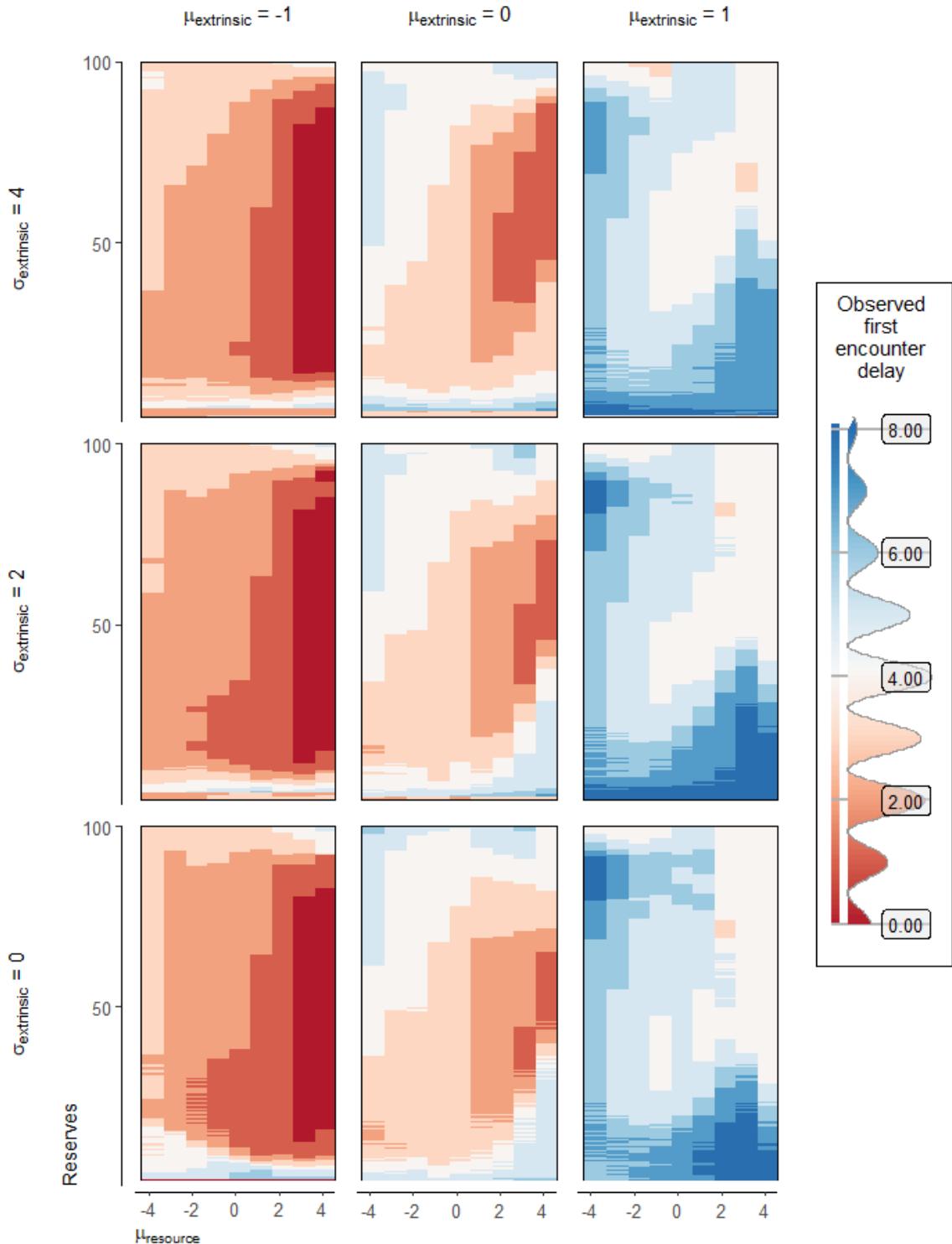
2.63. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



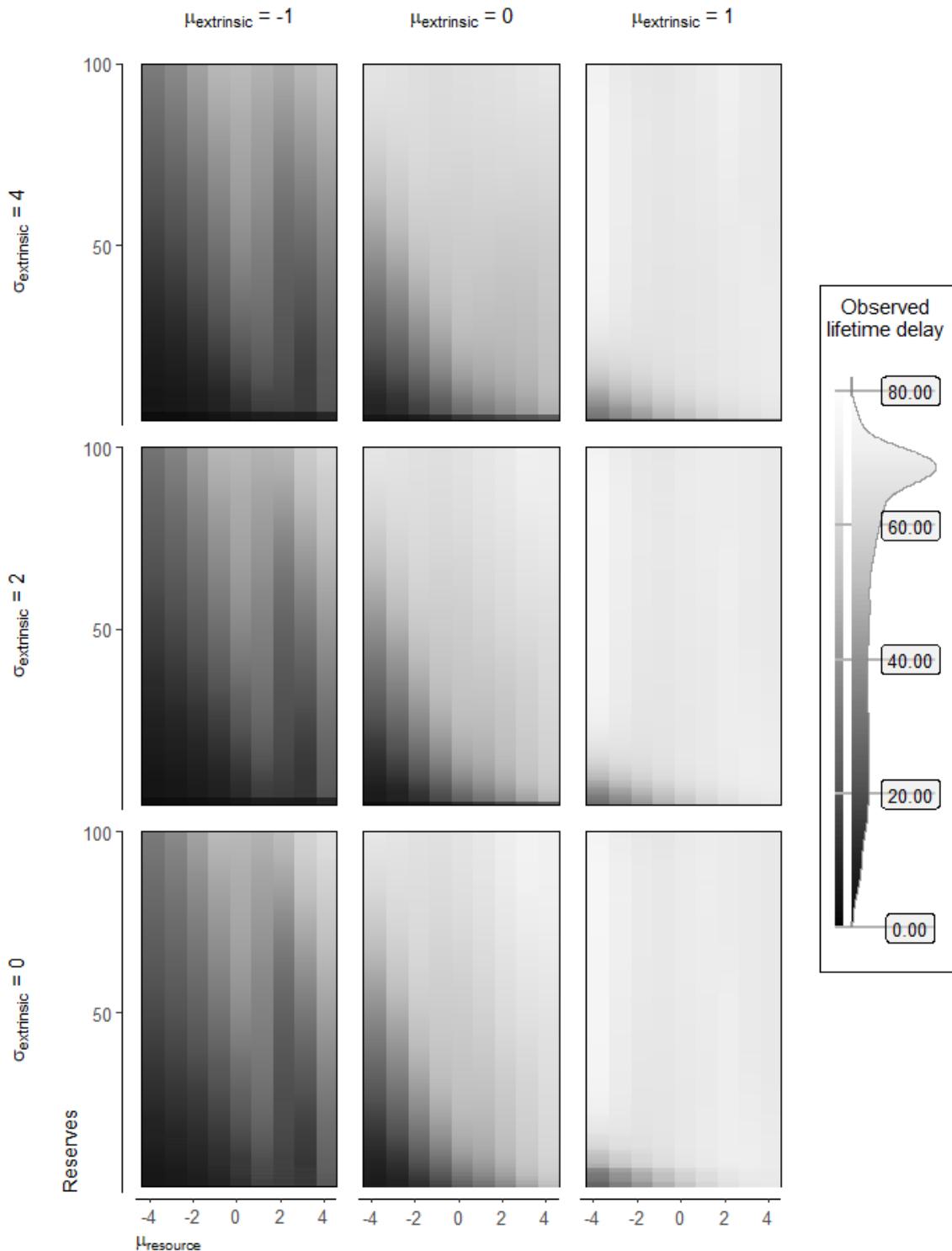
2.64. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: $\{-3, 1\}$, panel B: $\{-2, 2\}$, panel C: $\{-1, 3\}$, panel D: $\{-2, 0\}$, panel E: $\{-1, 1\}$, and panel F: $\{0, 2\}$. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



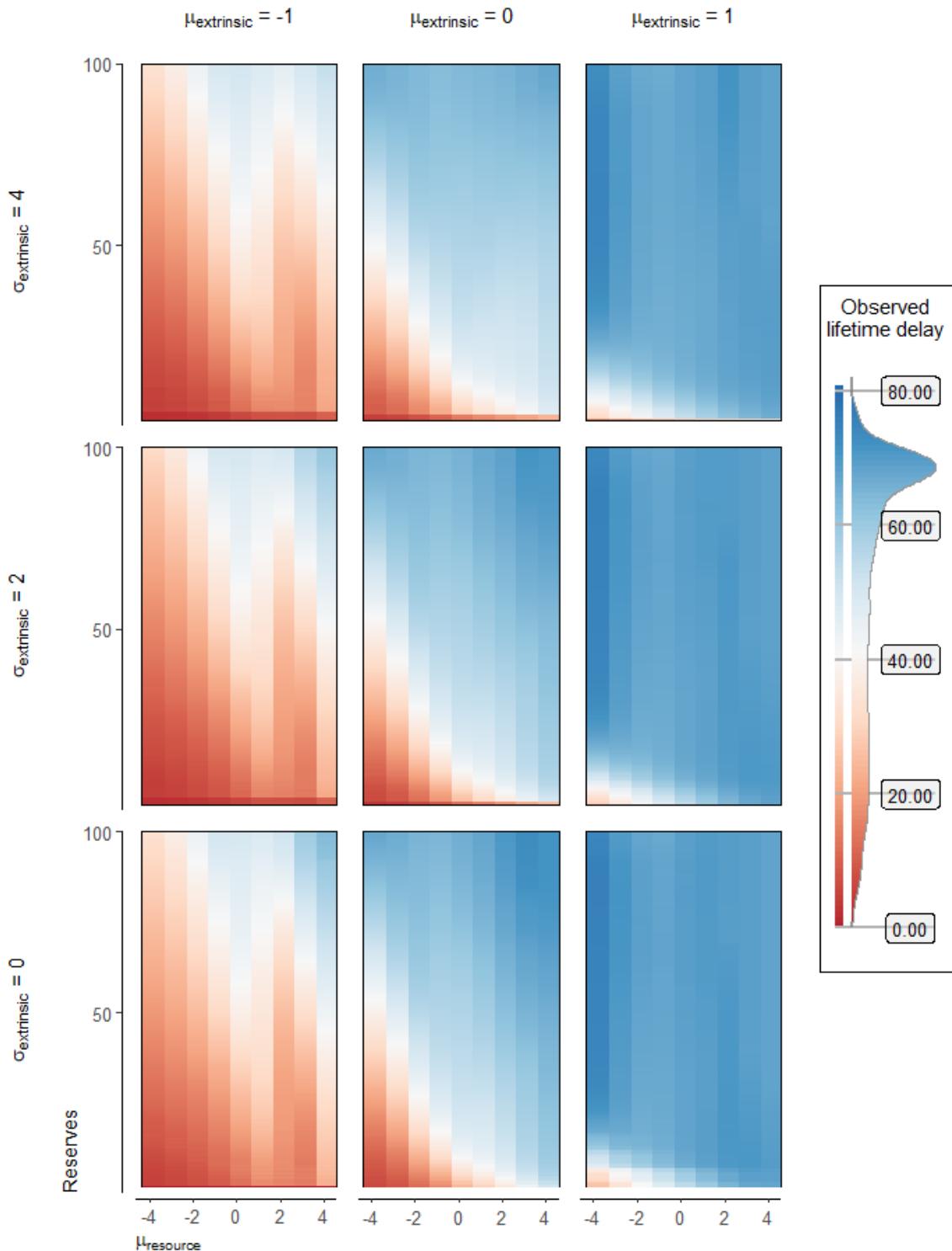
2.65. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



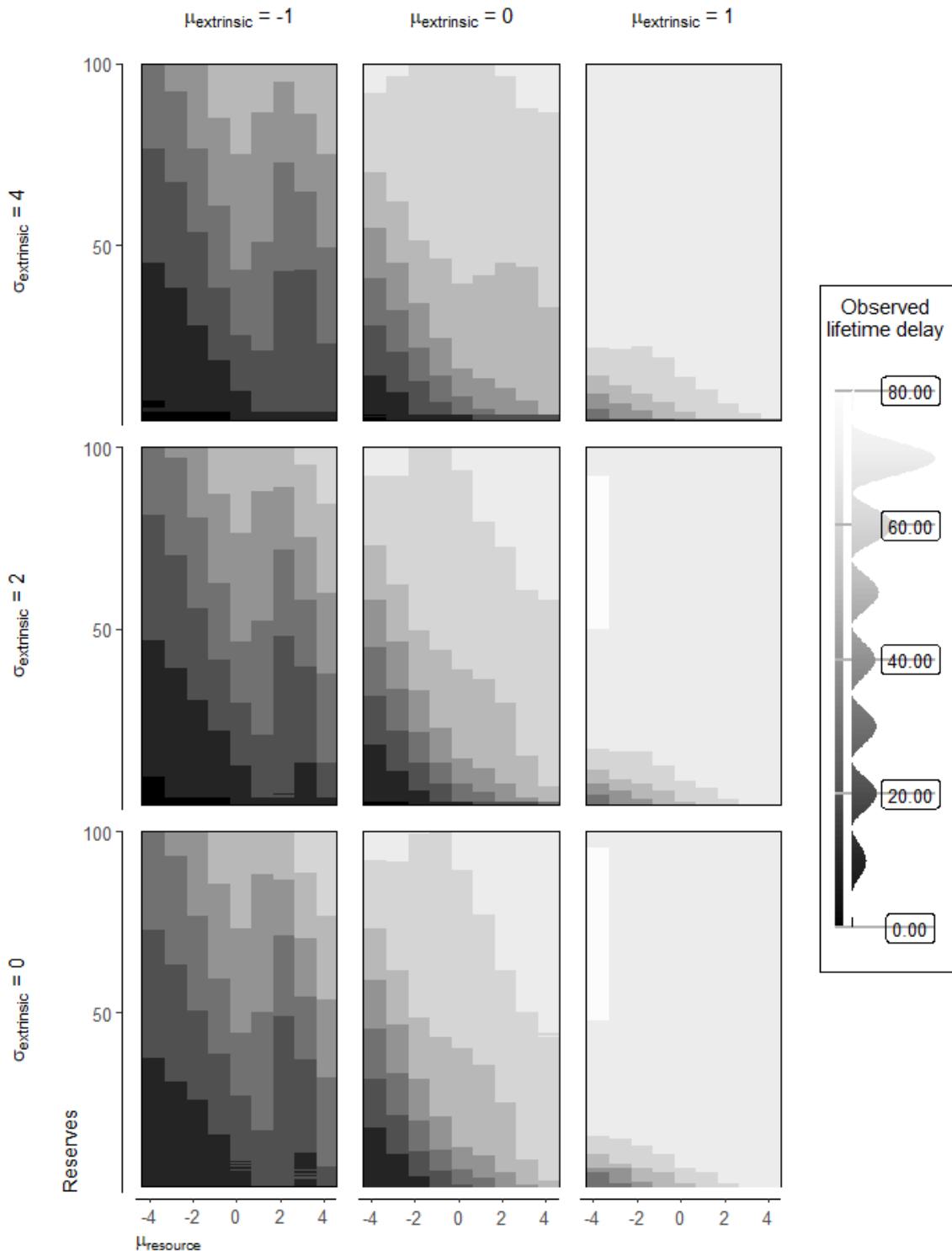
2.66. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



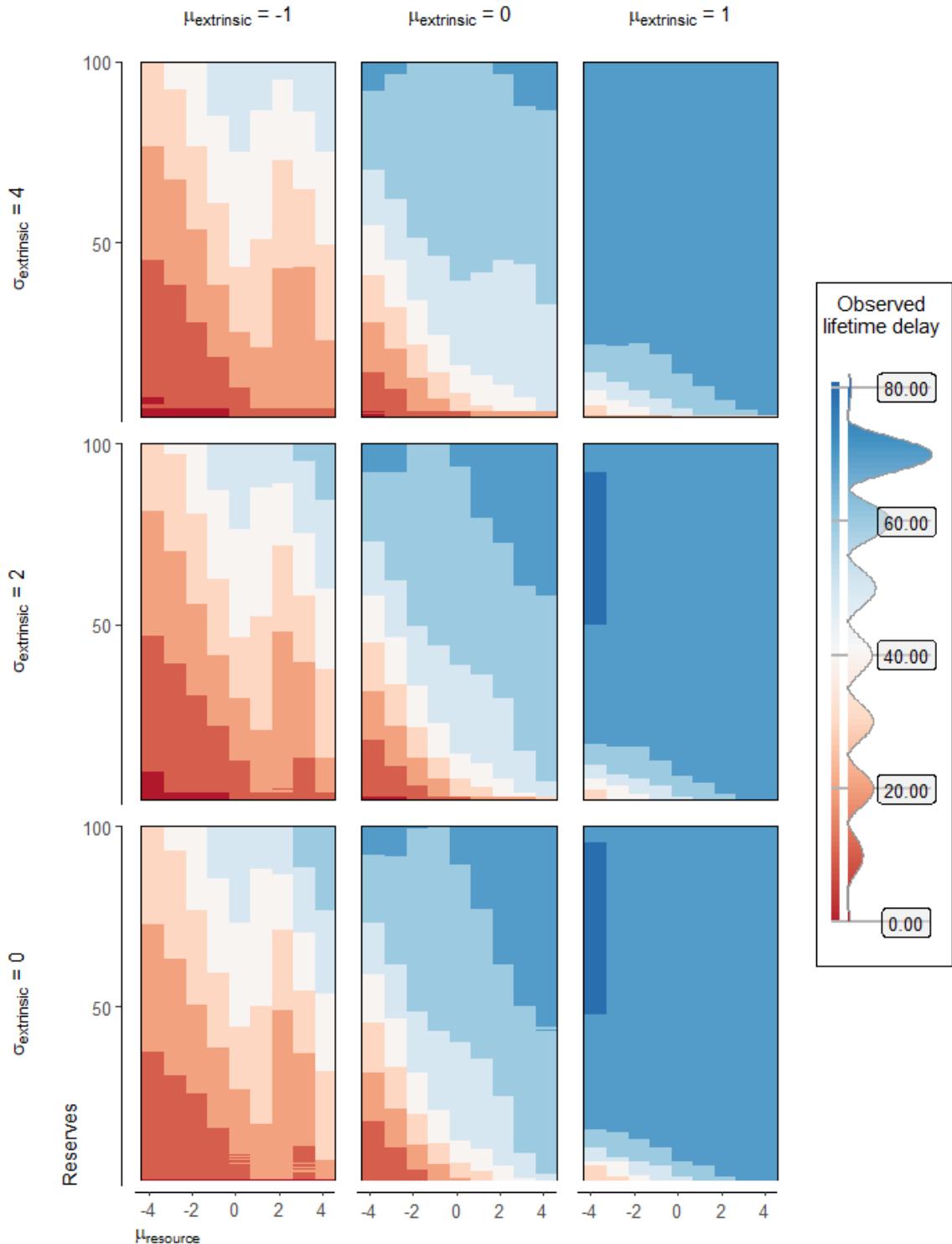
2.67. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



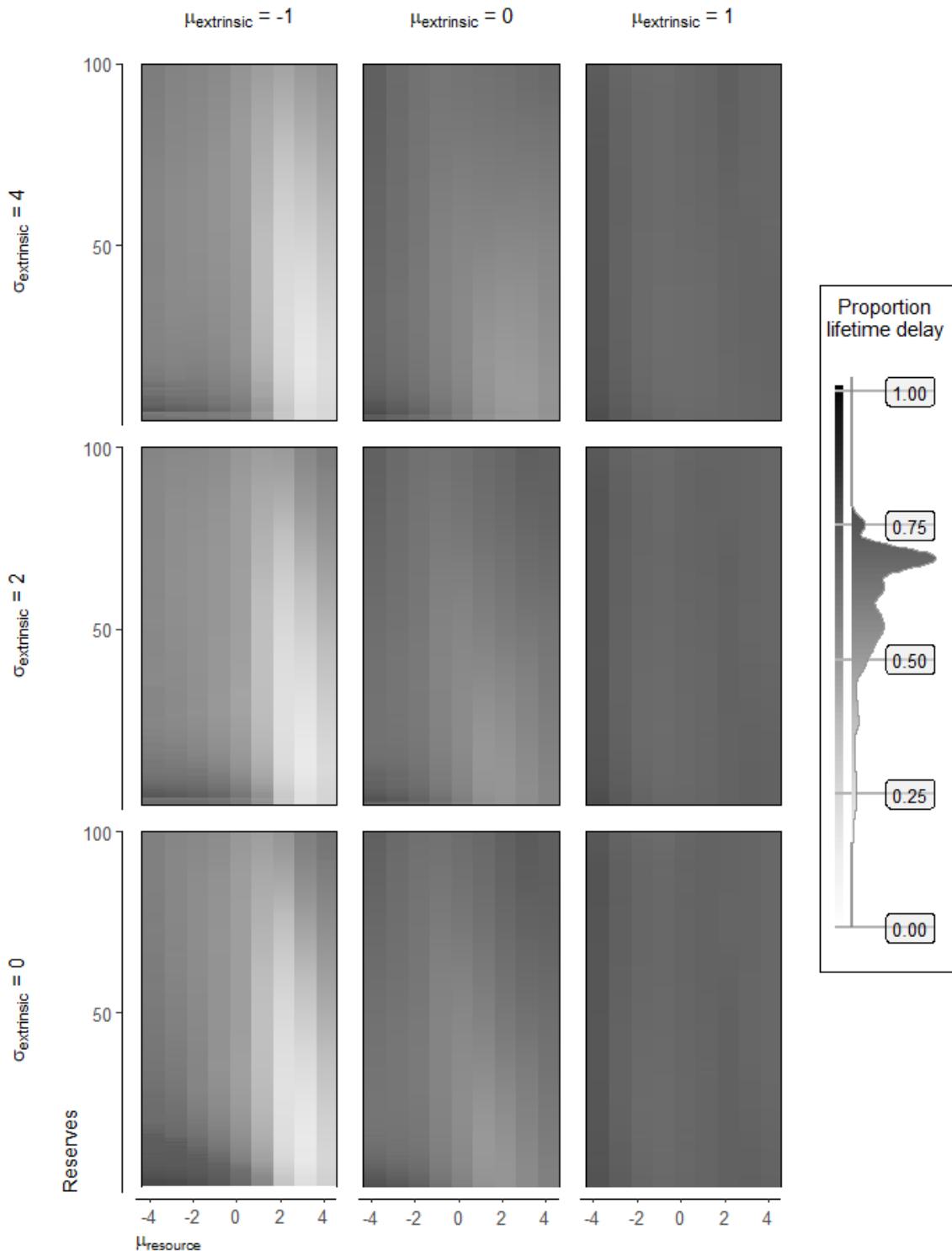
2.68. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



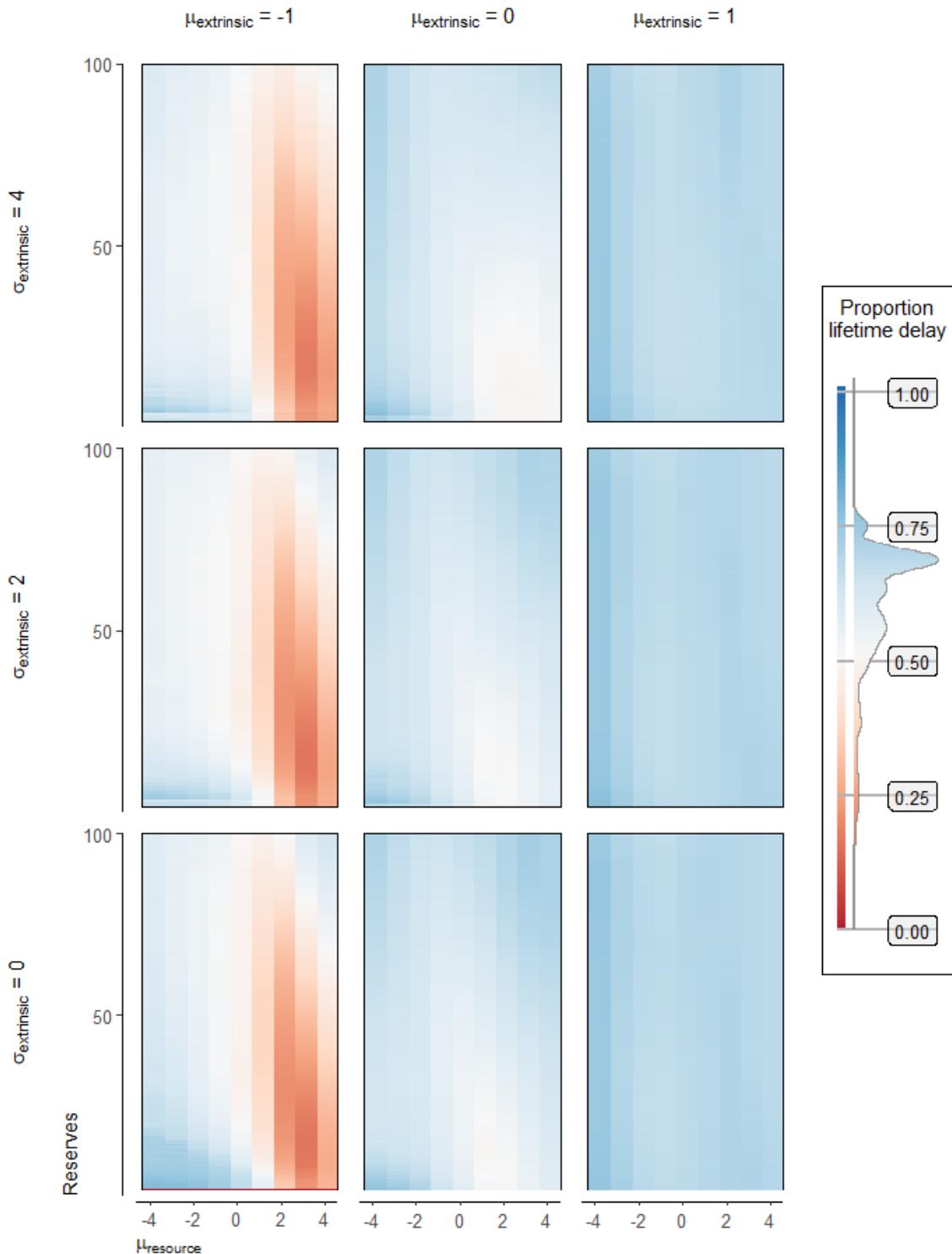
2.69. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



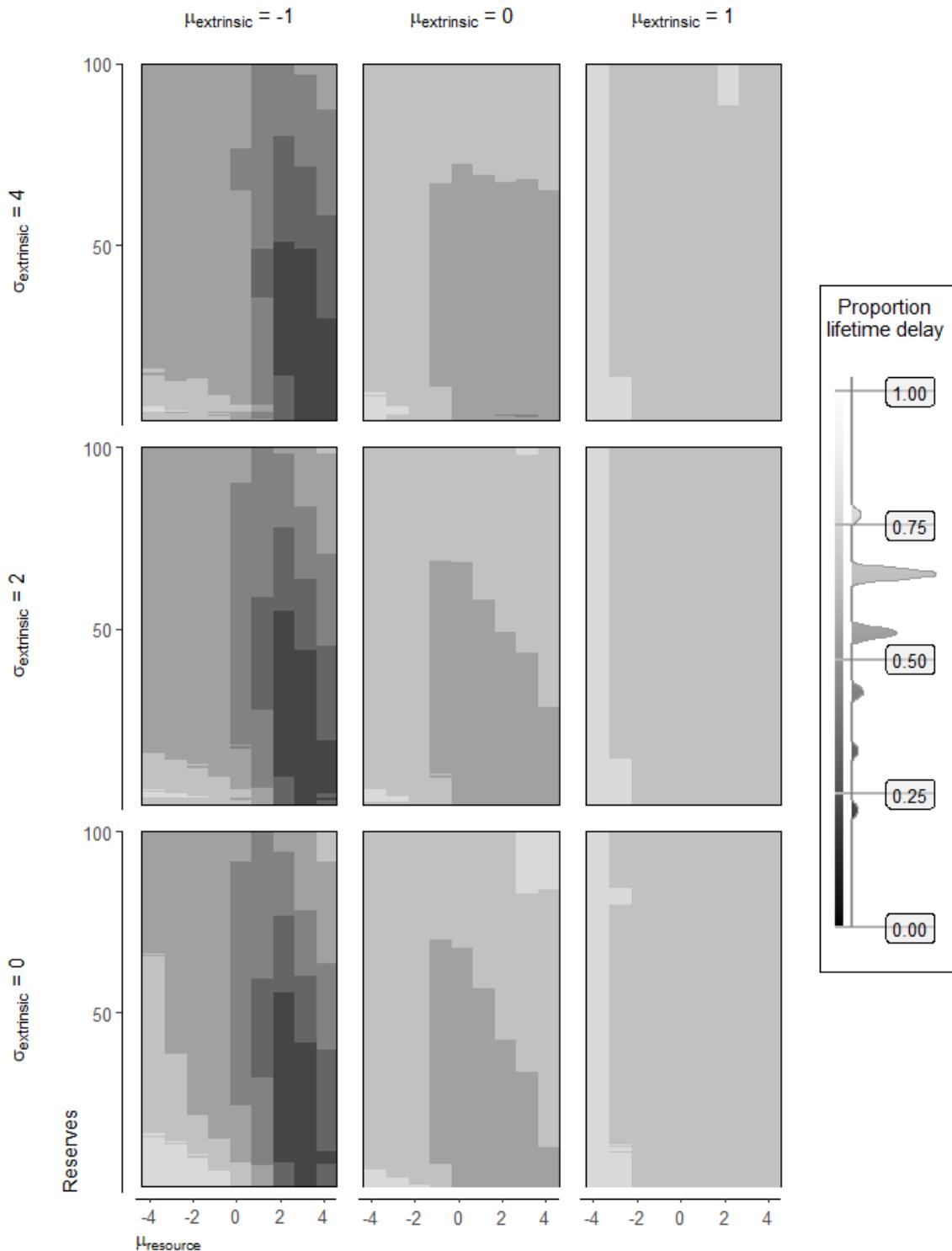
2.70. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



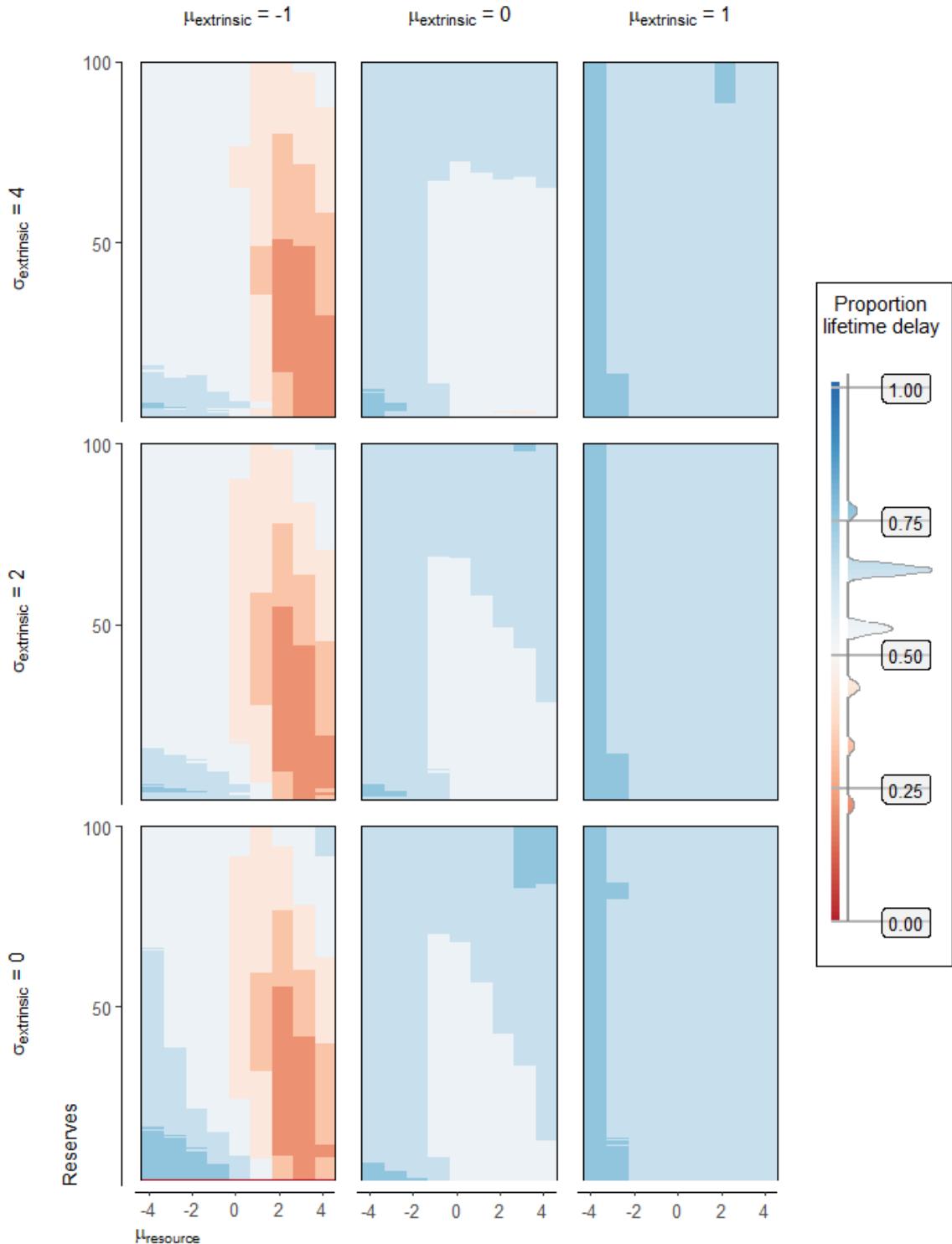
2.71. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



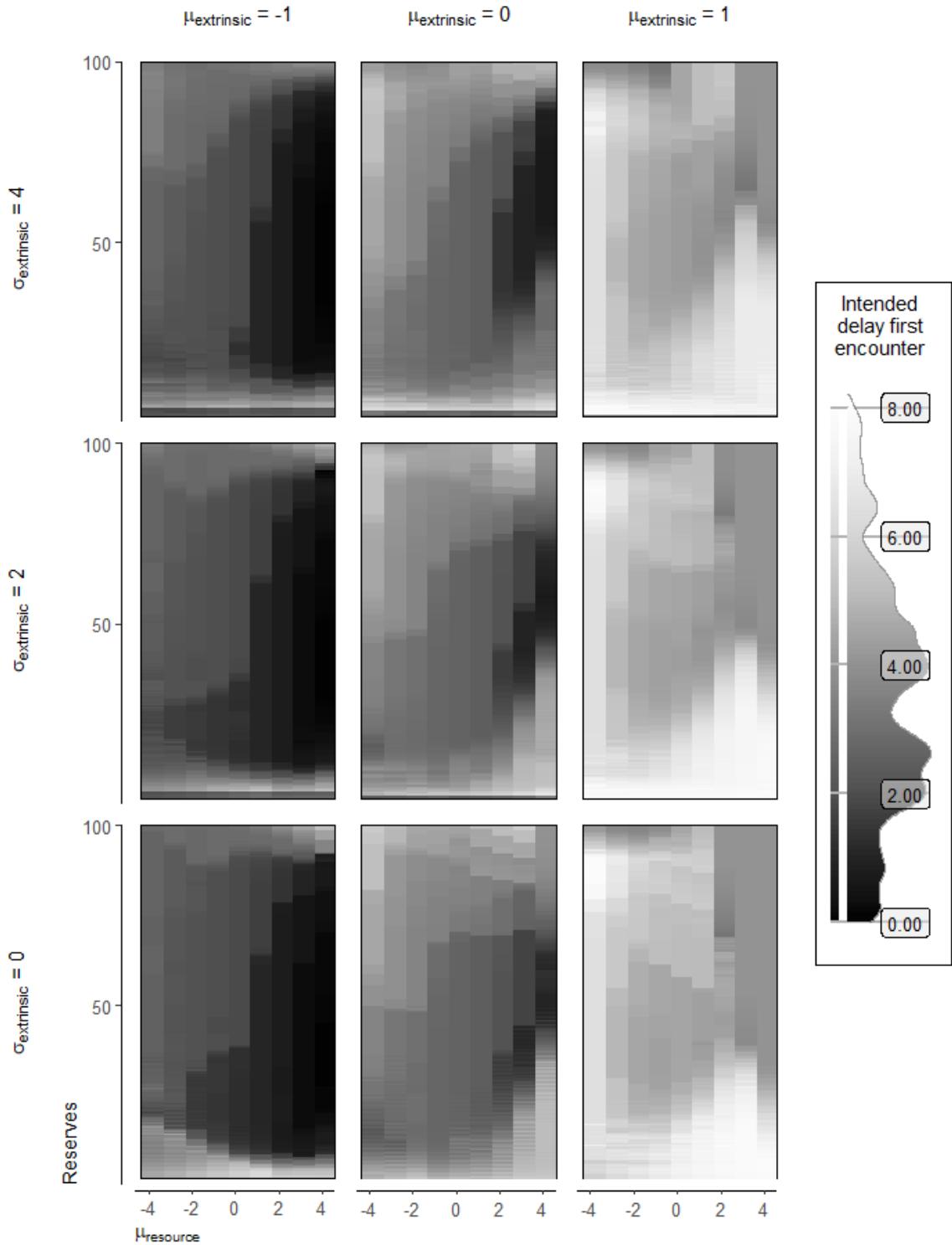
2.72. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



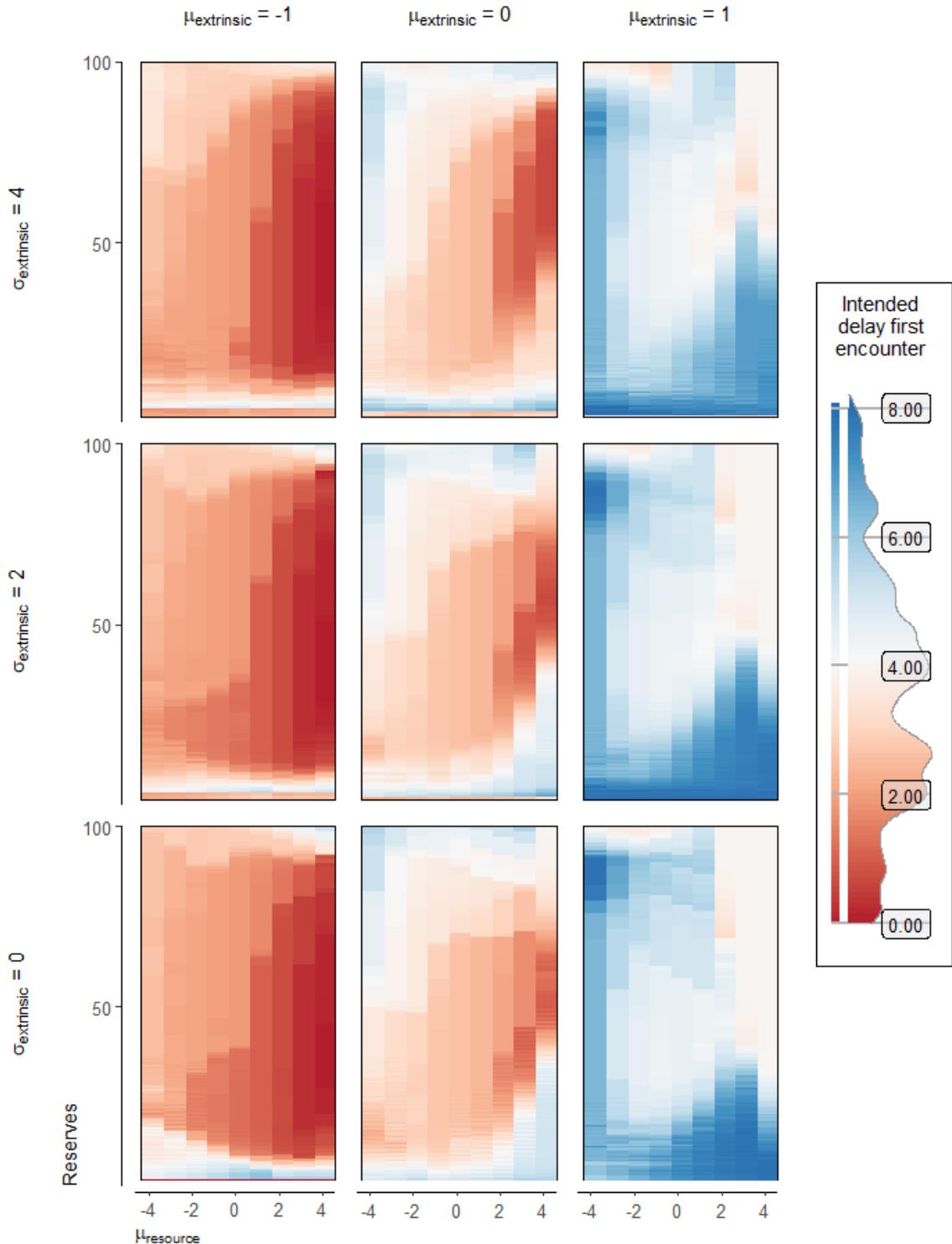
2.73. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



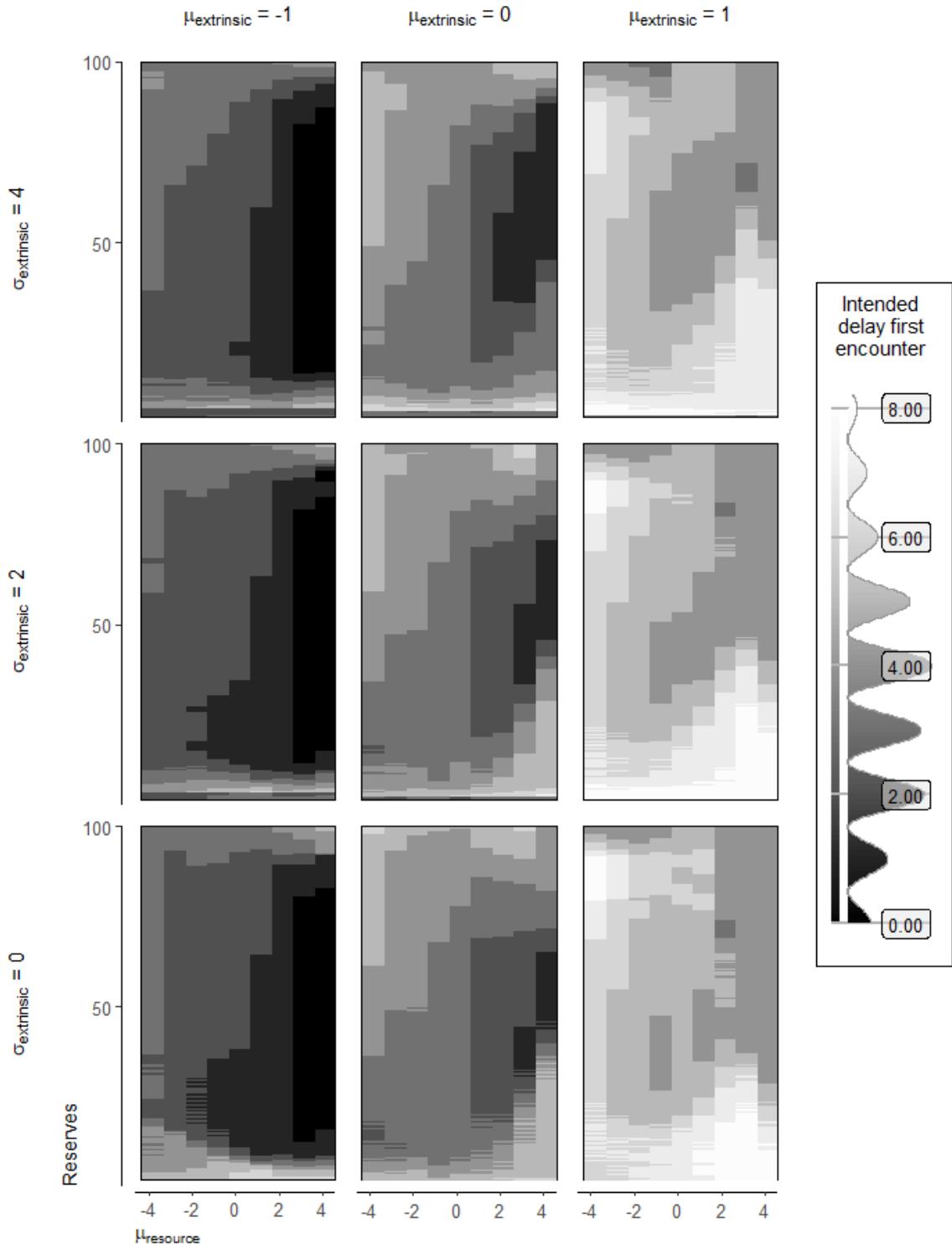
2.74. Intended delay first (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



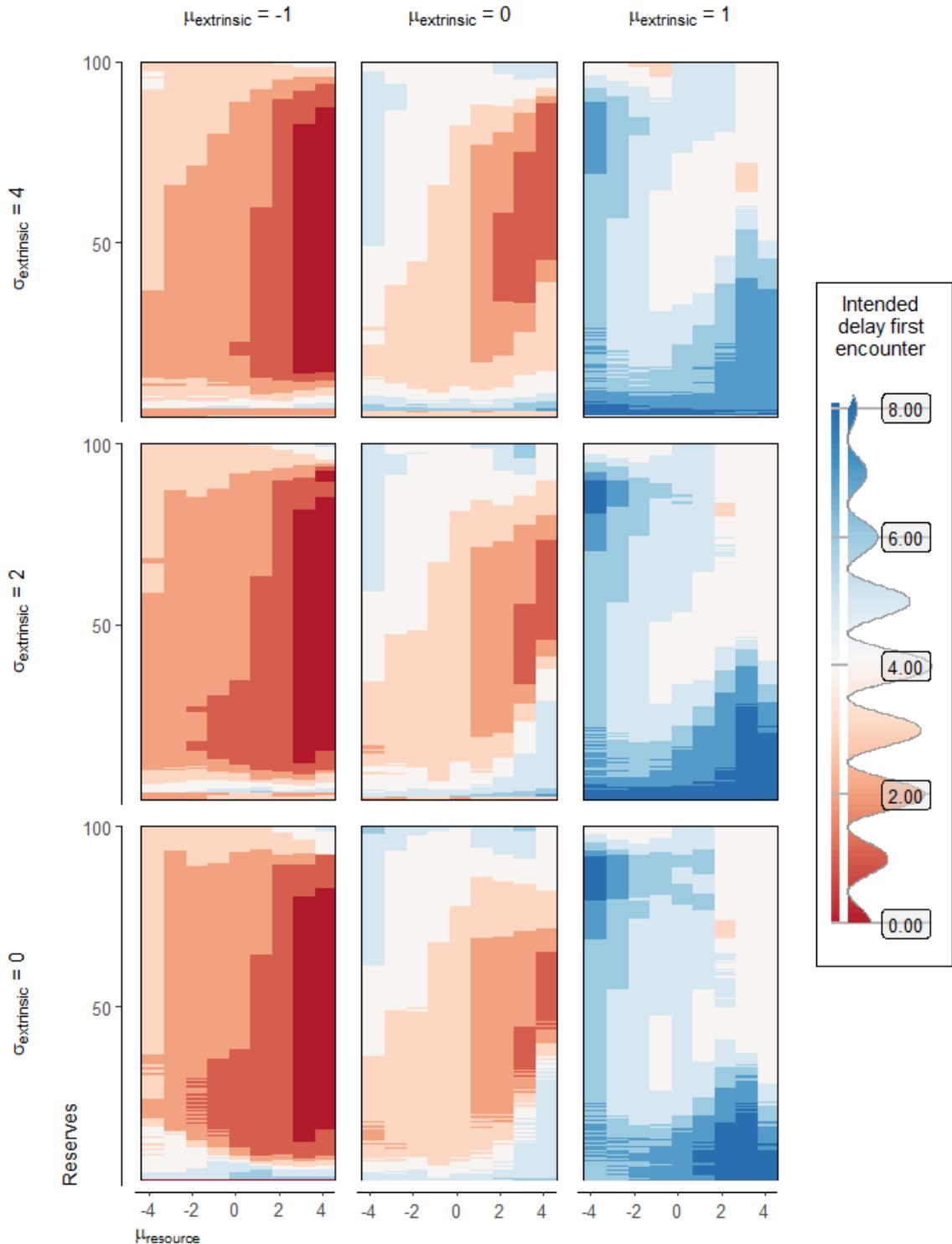
2.75. Intended delay first (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



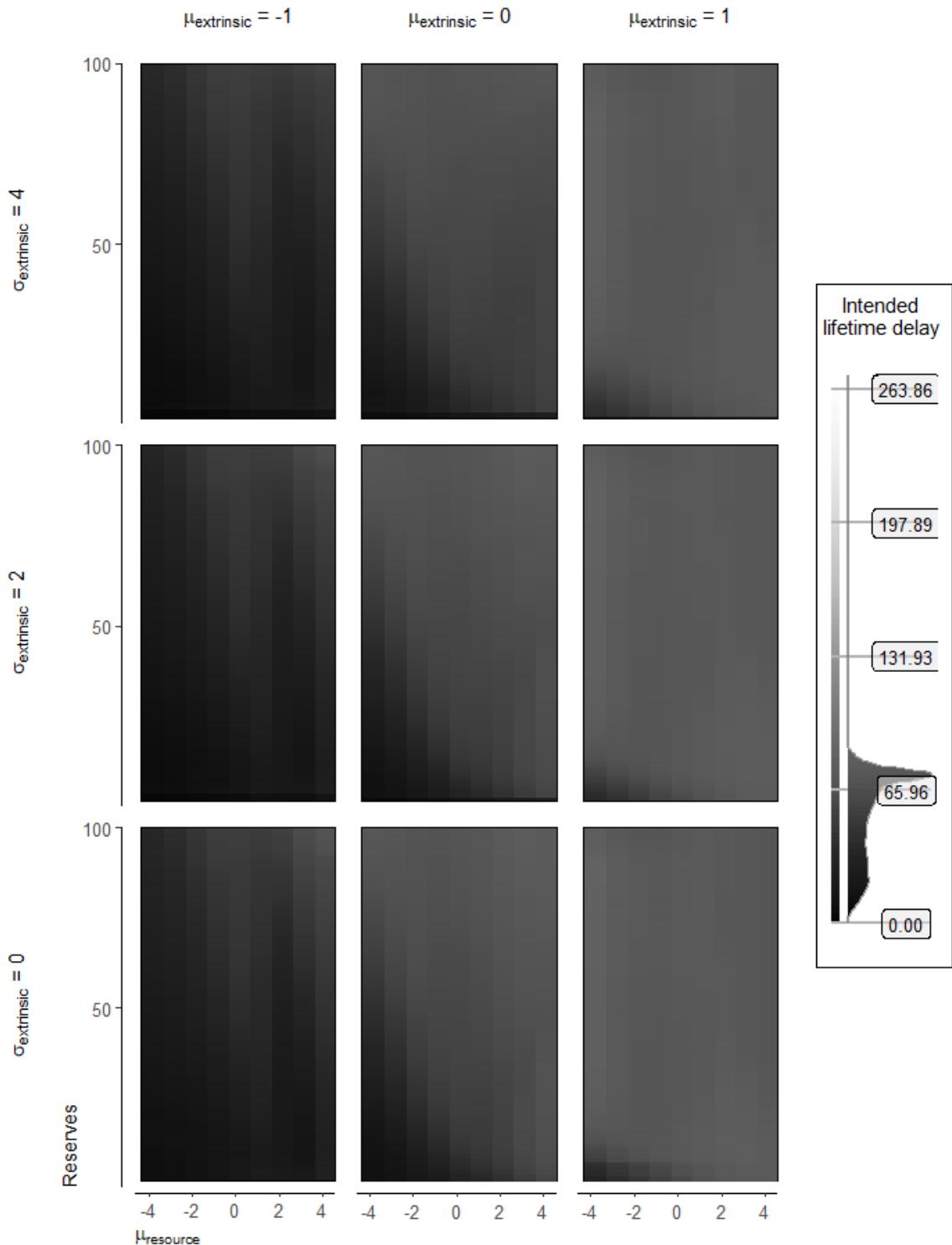
2.76. Intended delay first (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



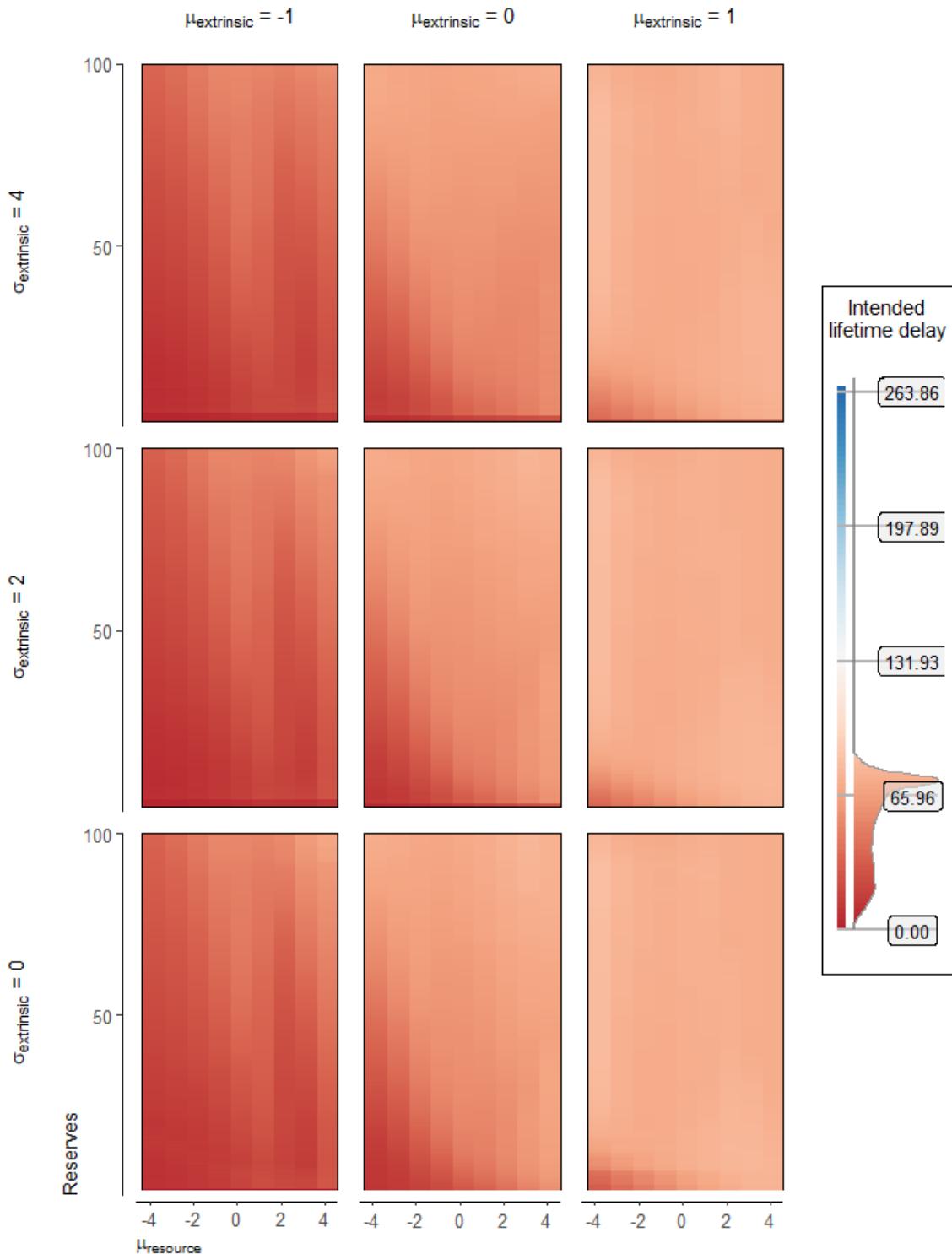
2.77. Intended delay first (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



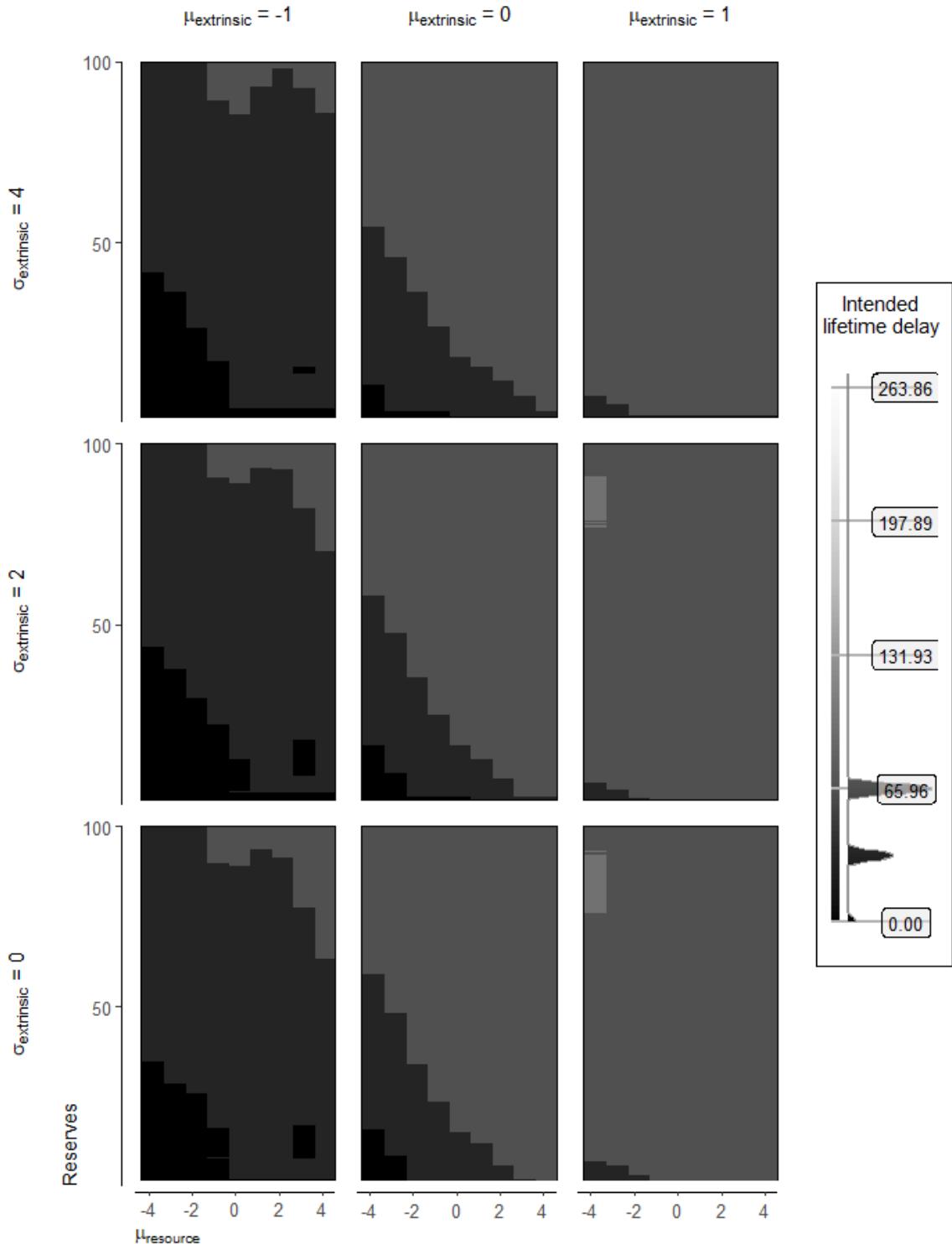
2.78. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



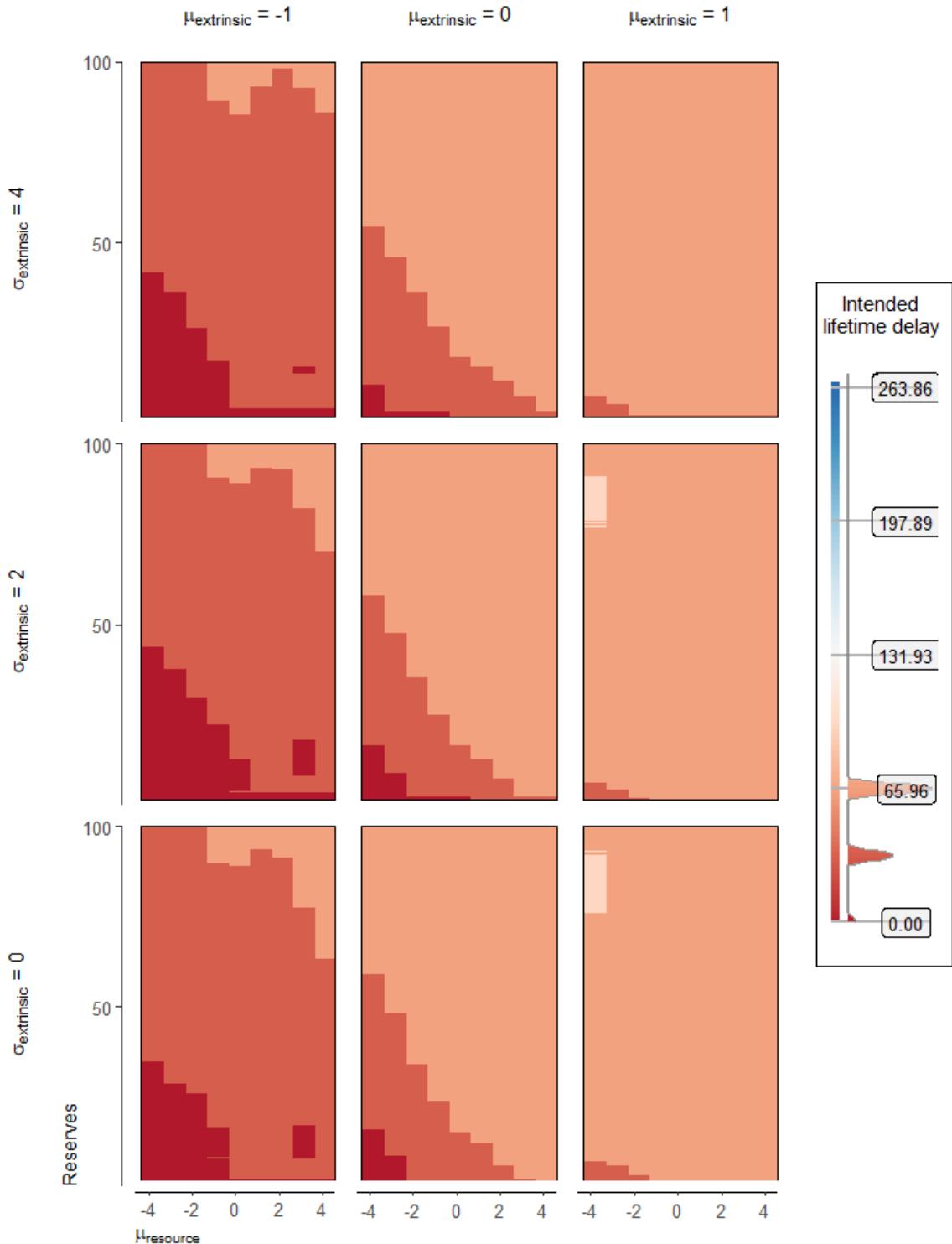
2.79. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



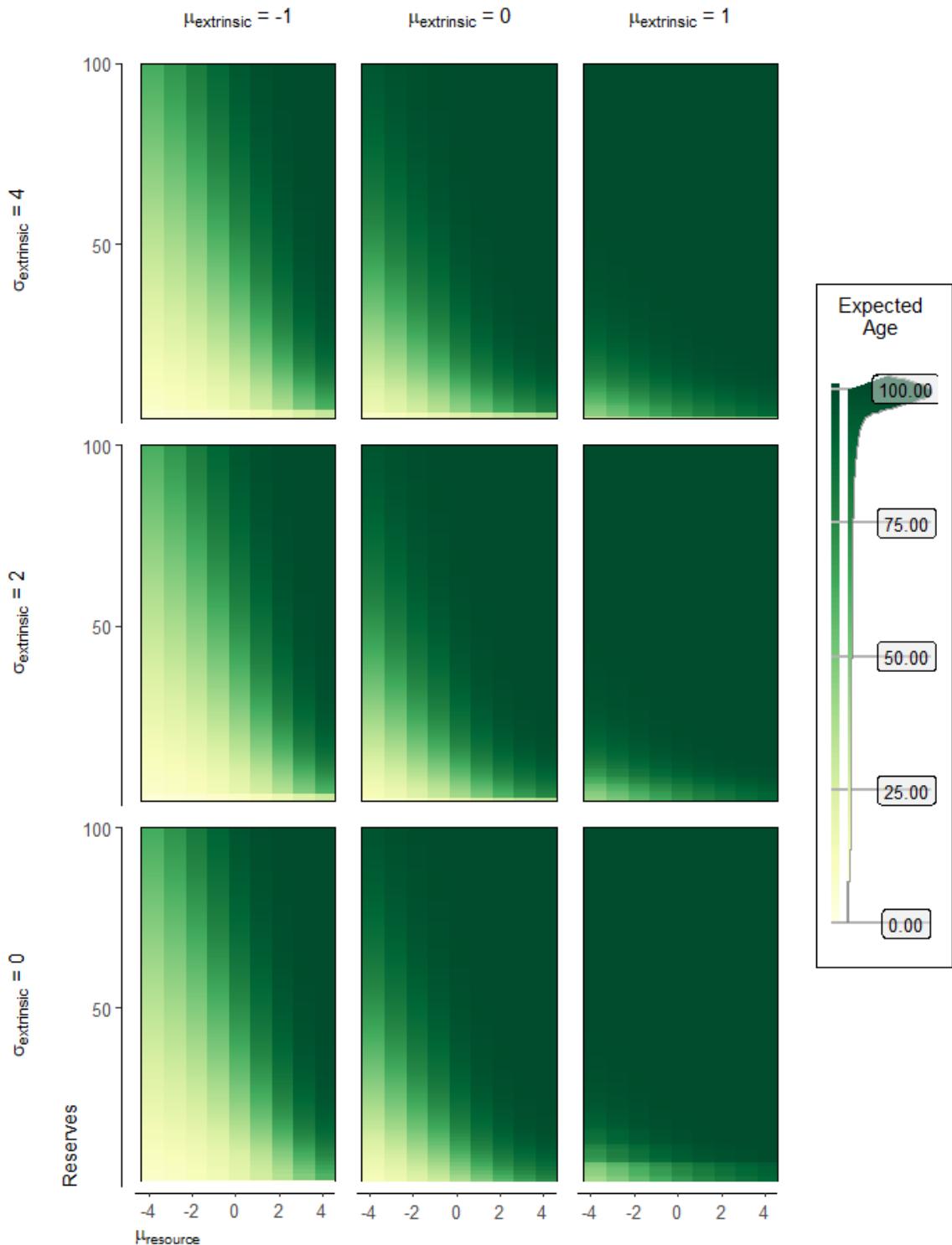
2.80. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



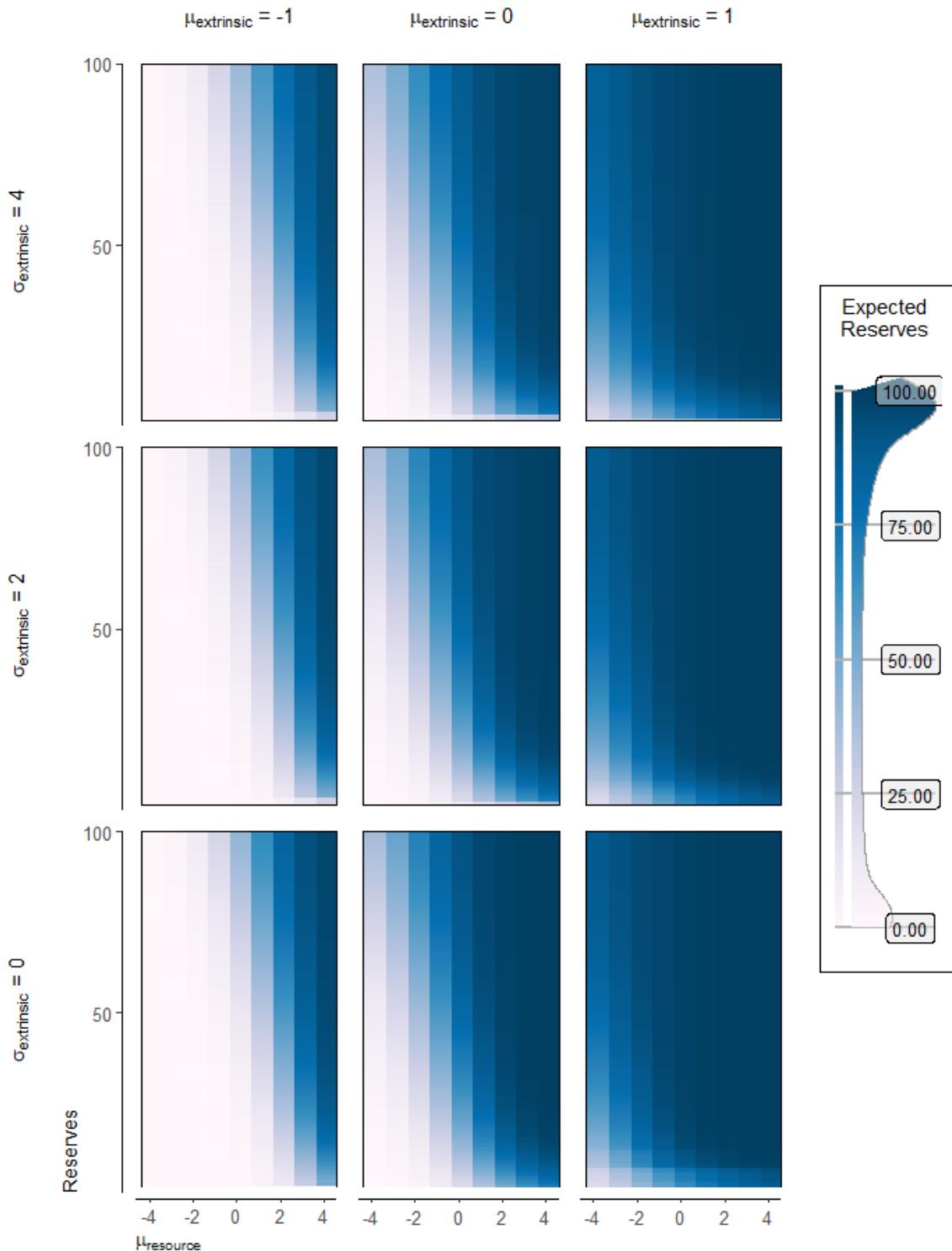
2.81. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



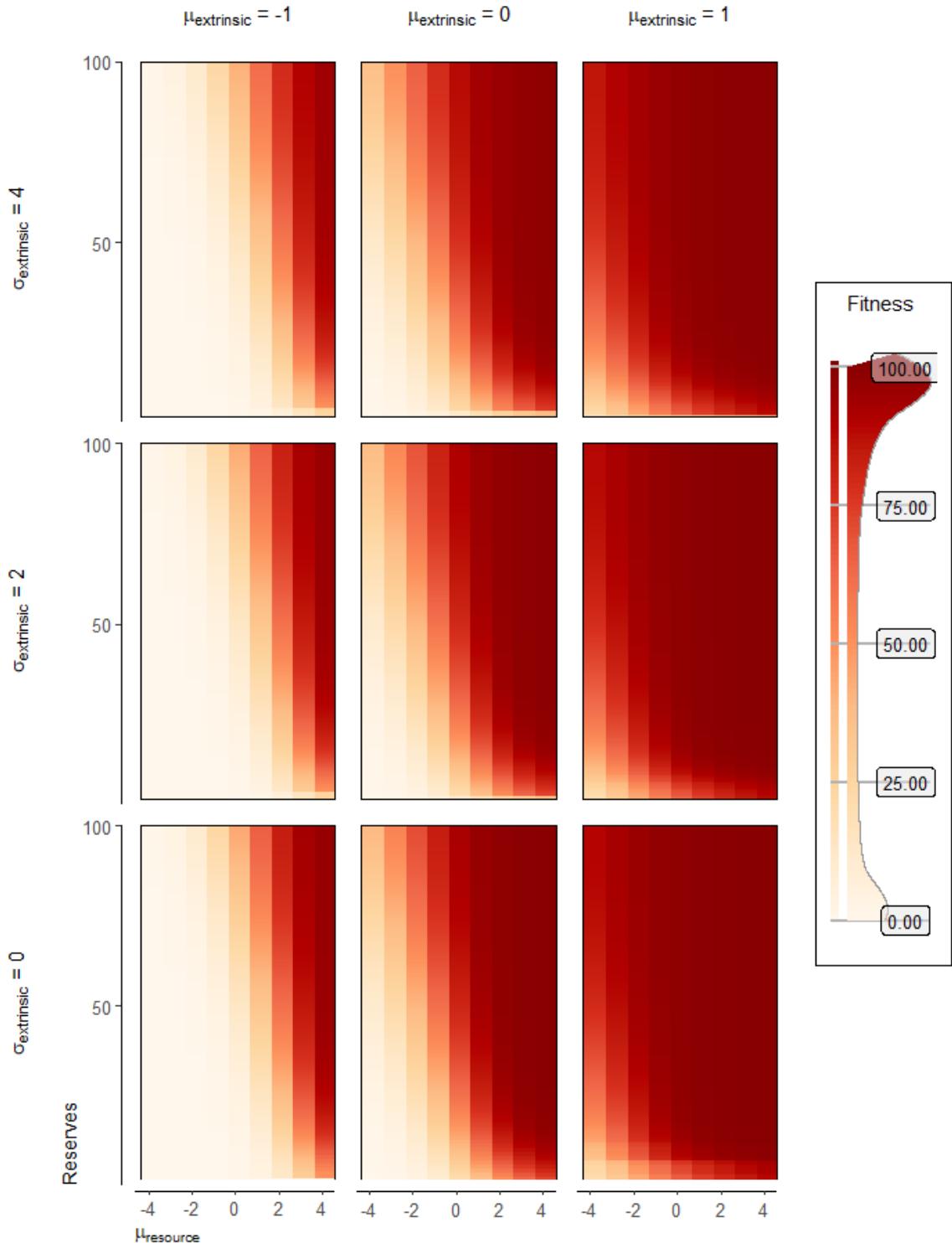
2.82. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



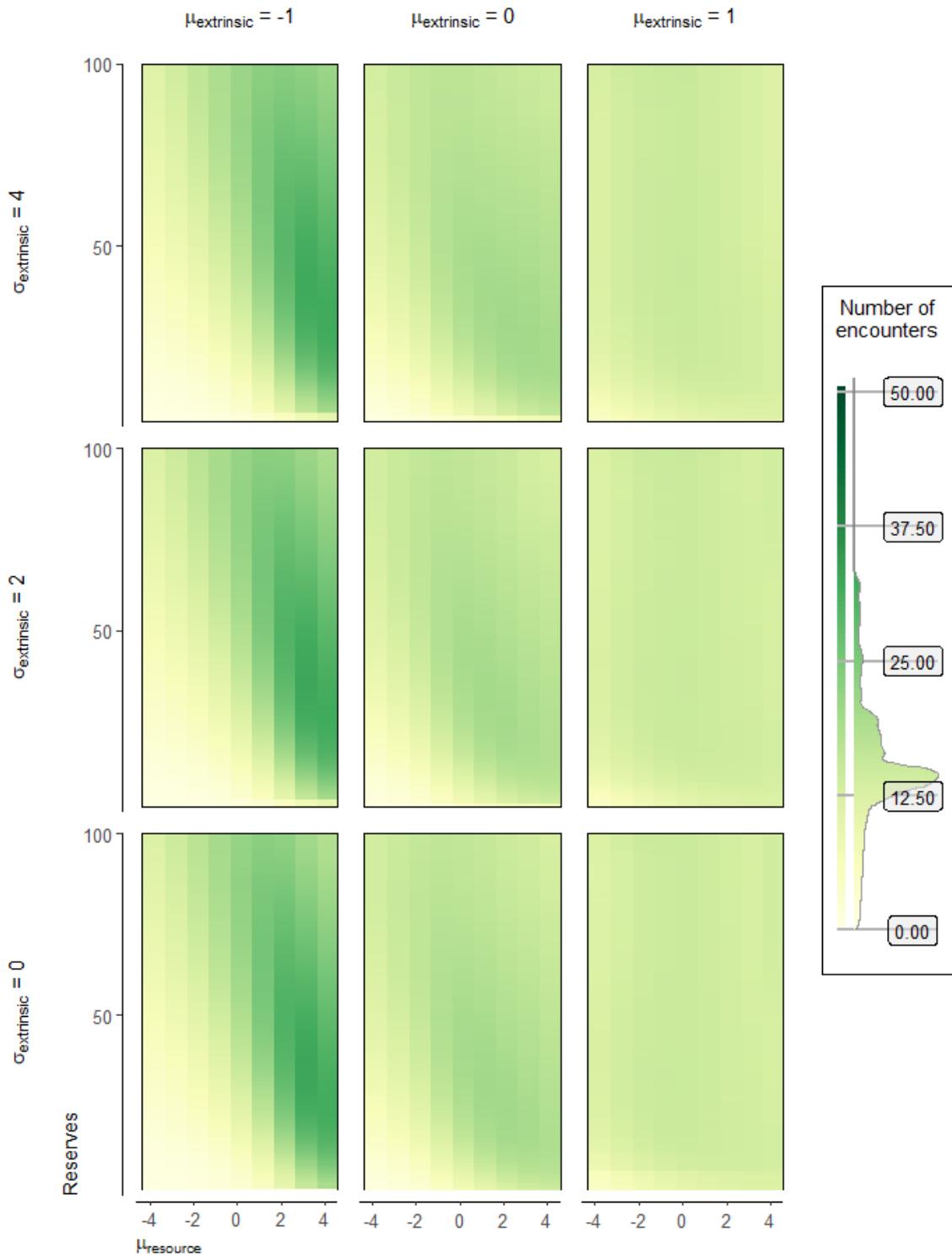
2.83. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when



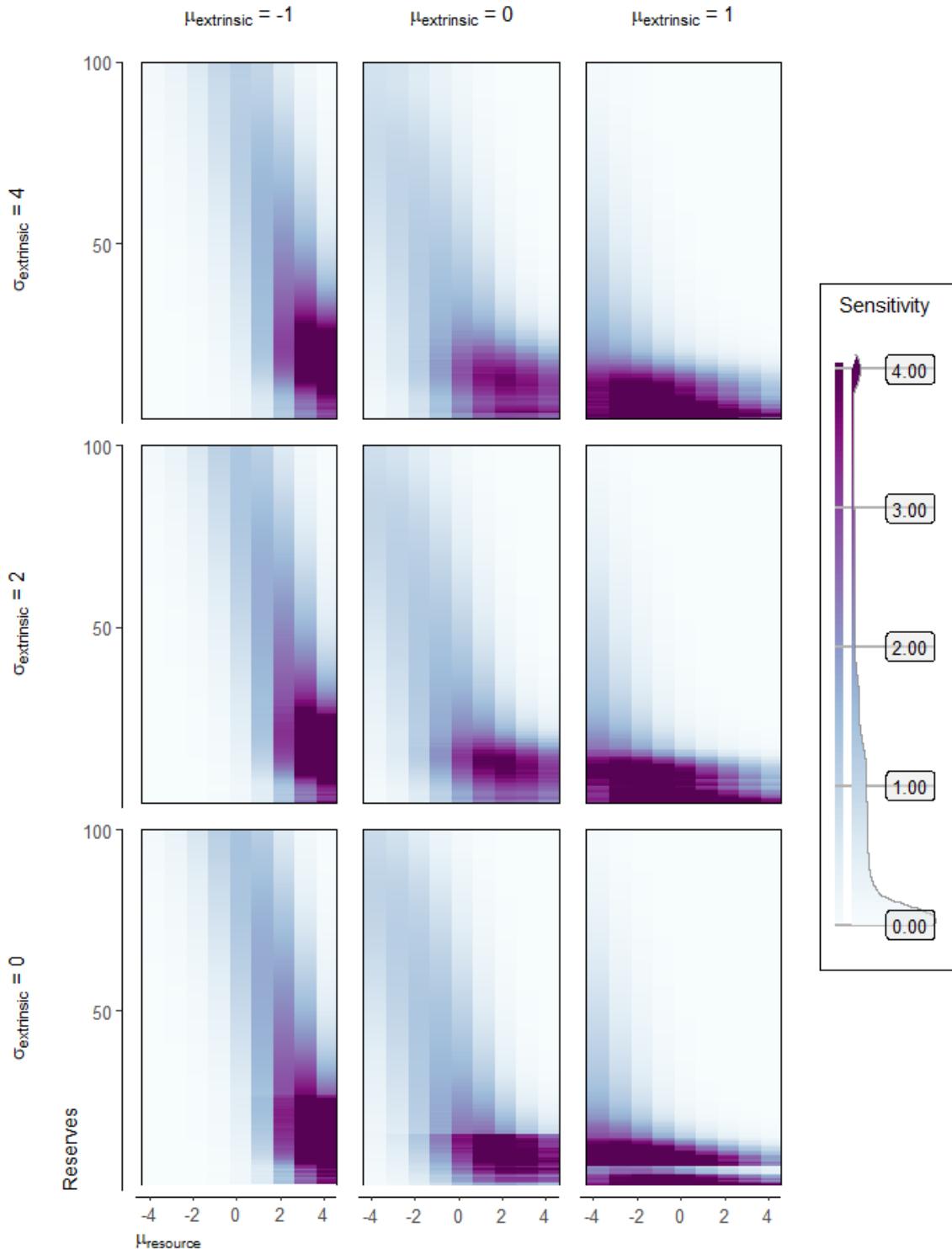
2.84. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource standard deviation is 6,



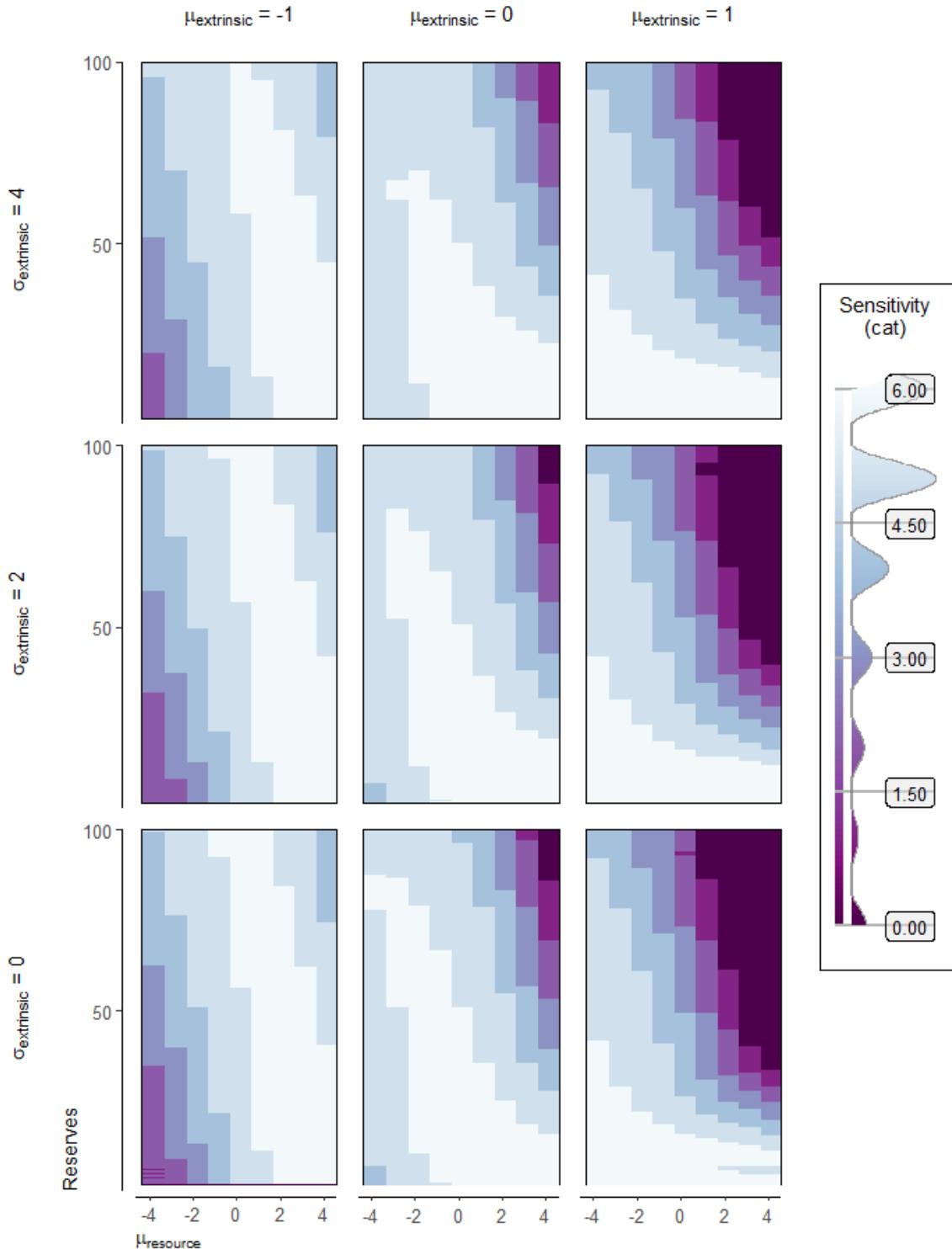
2.85. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encounters Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



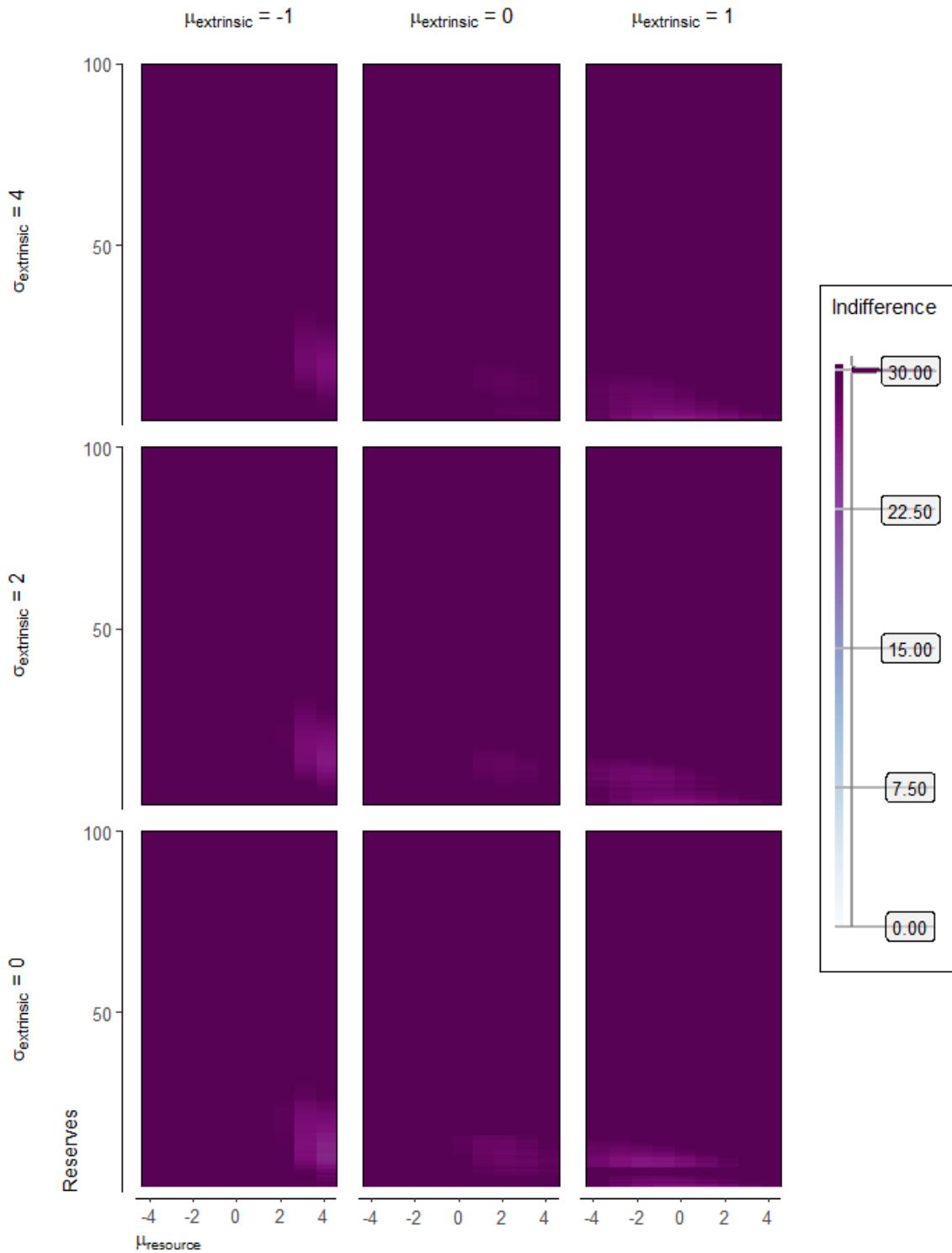
2.86. Sensitivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



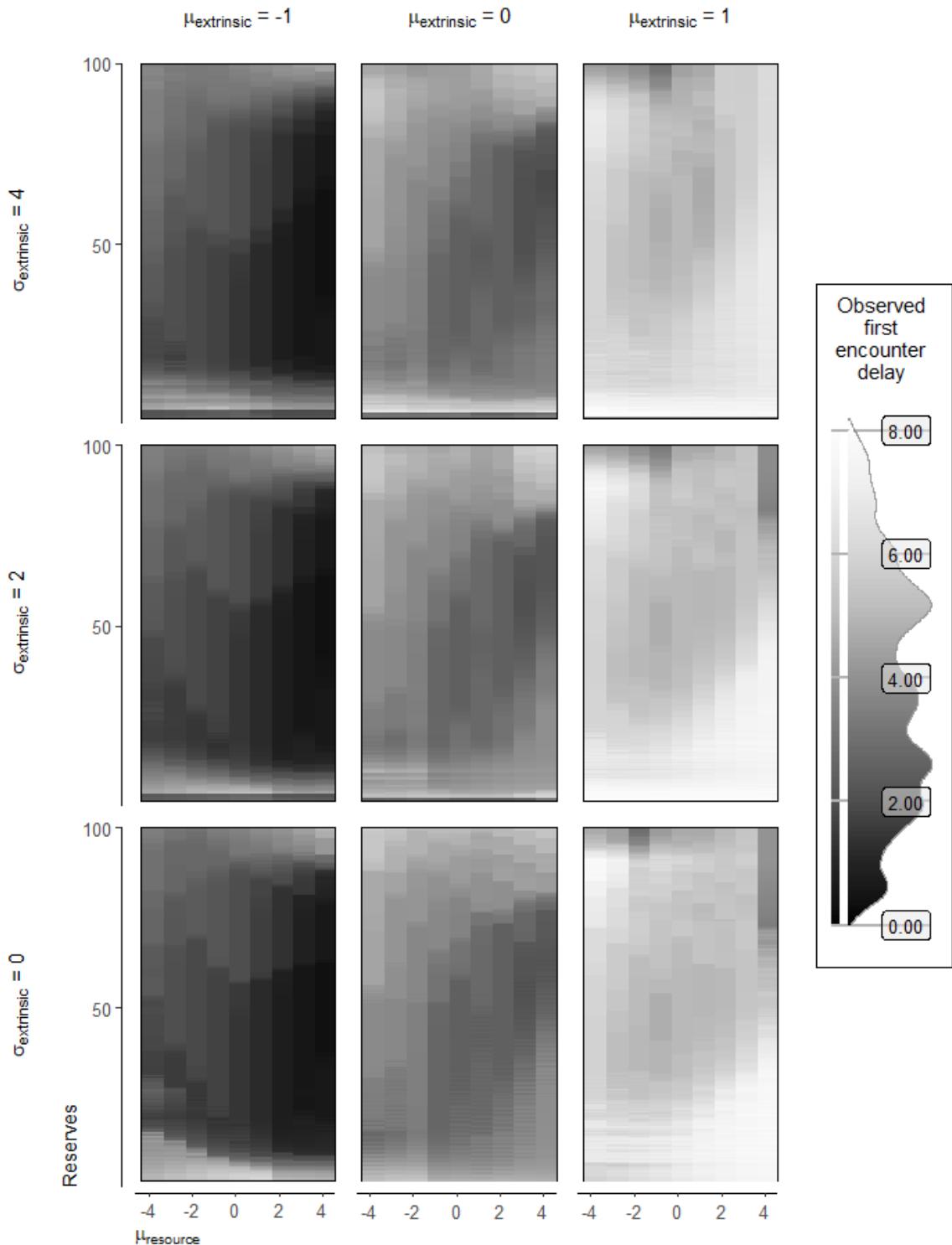
2.87. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



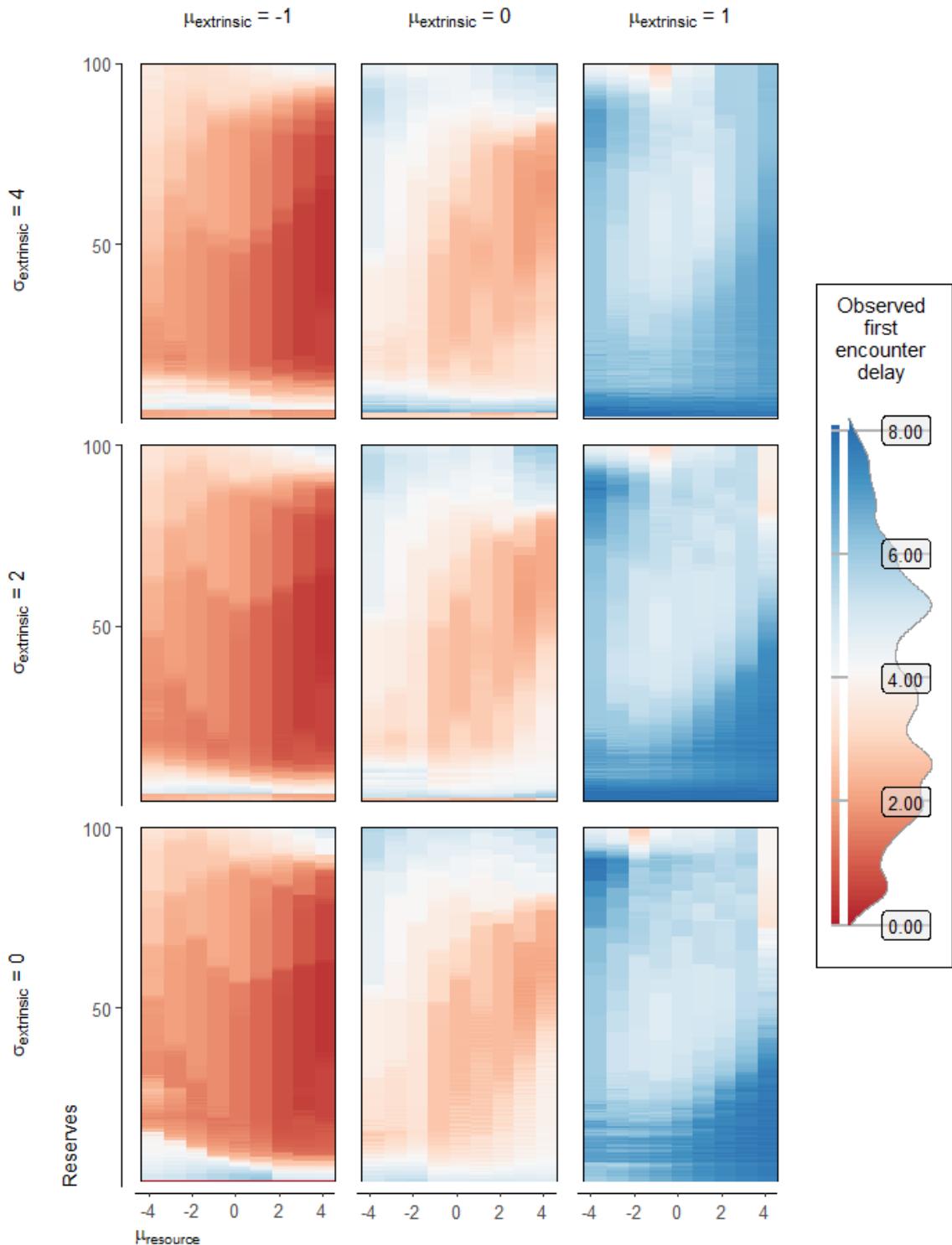
2.88. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



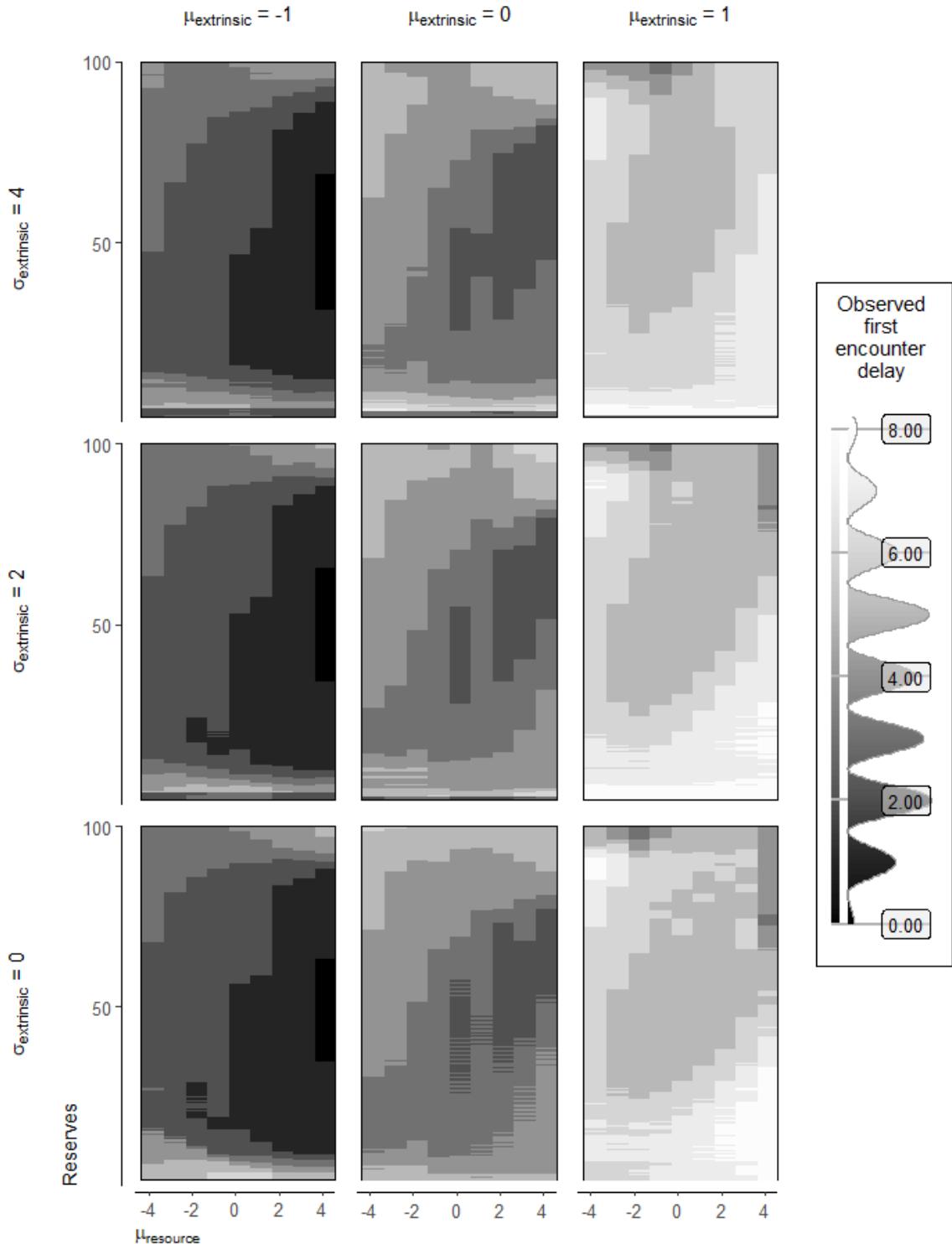
2.89. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



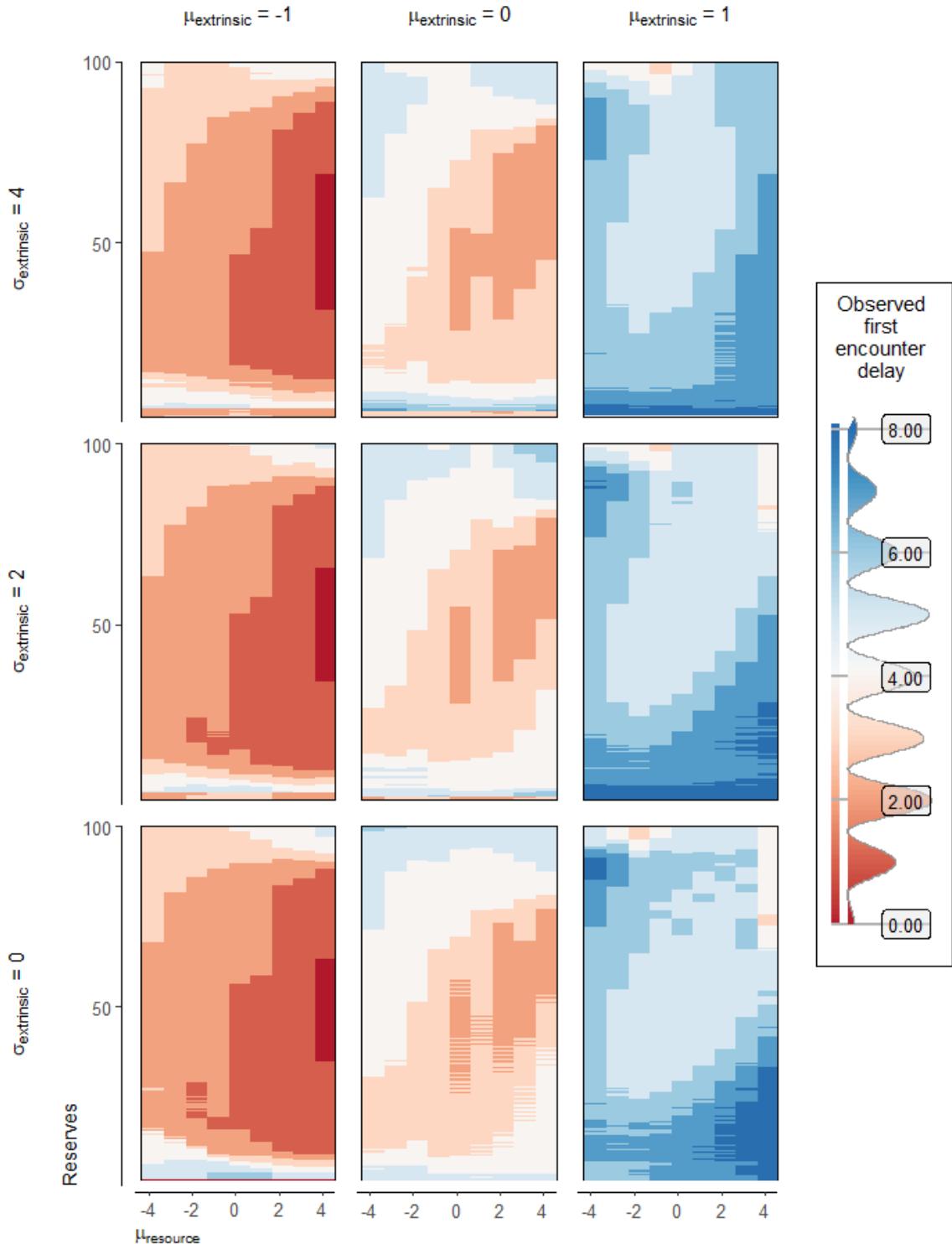
2.90. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



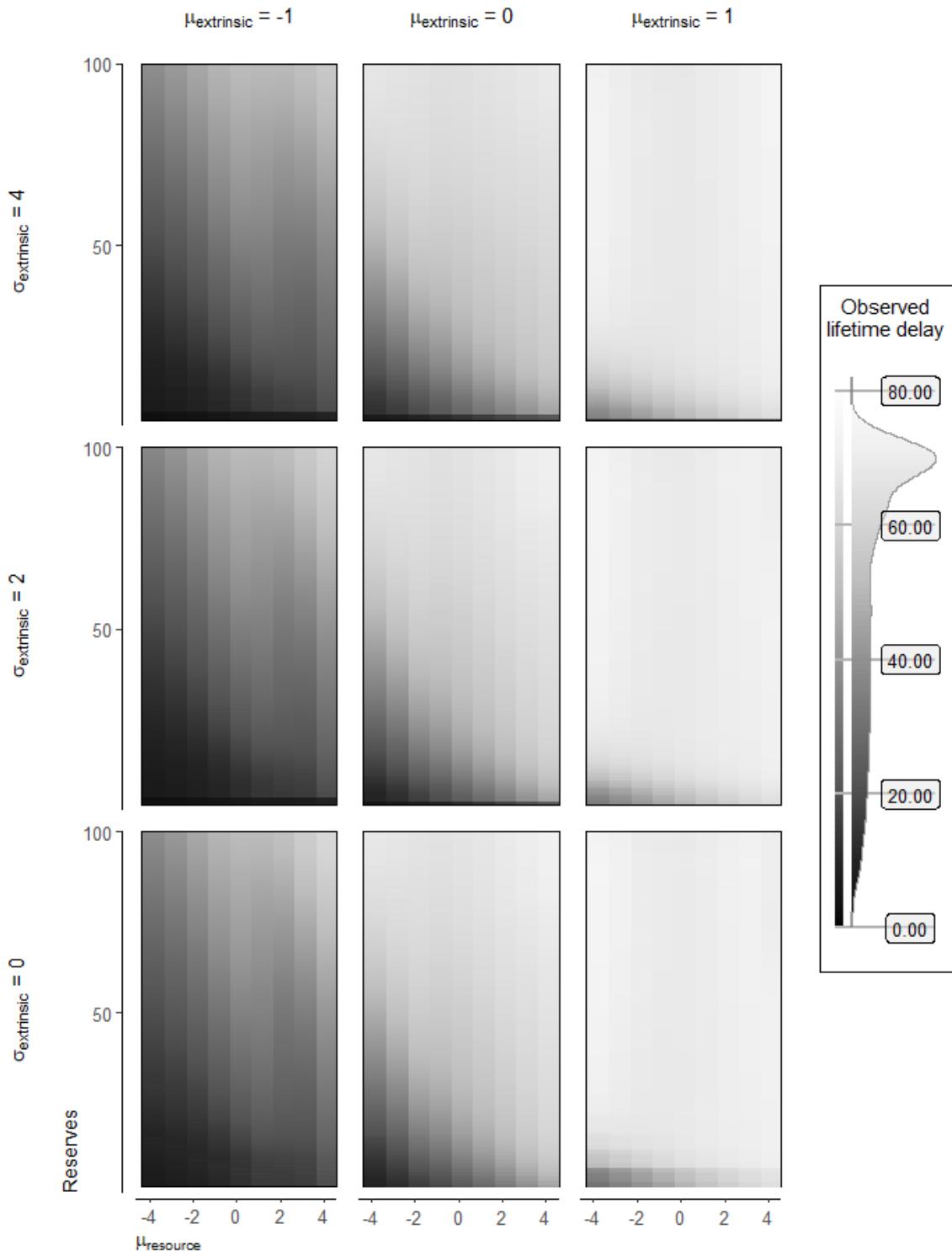
2.91. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



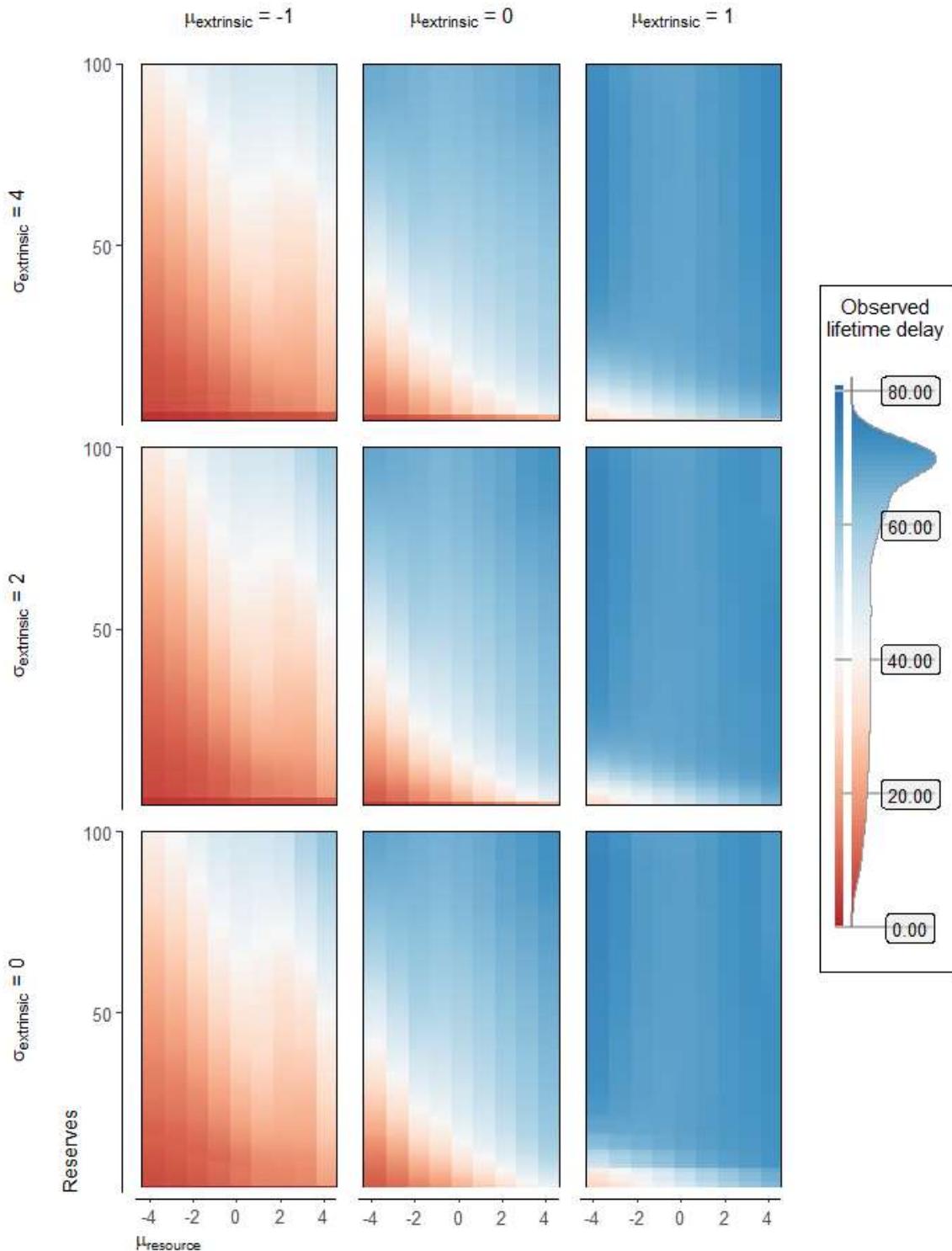
2.92. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



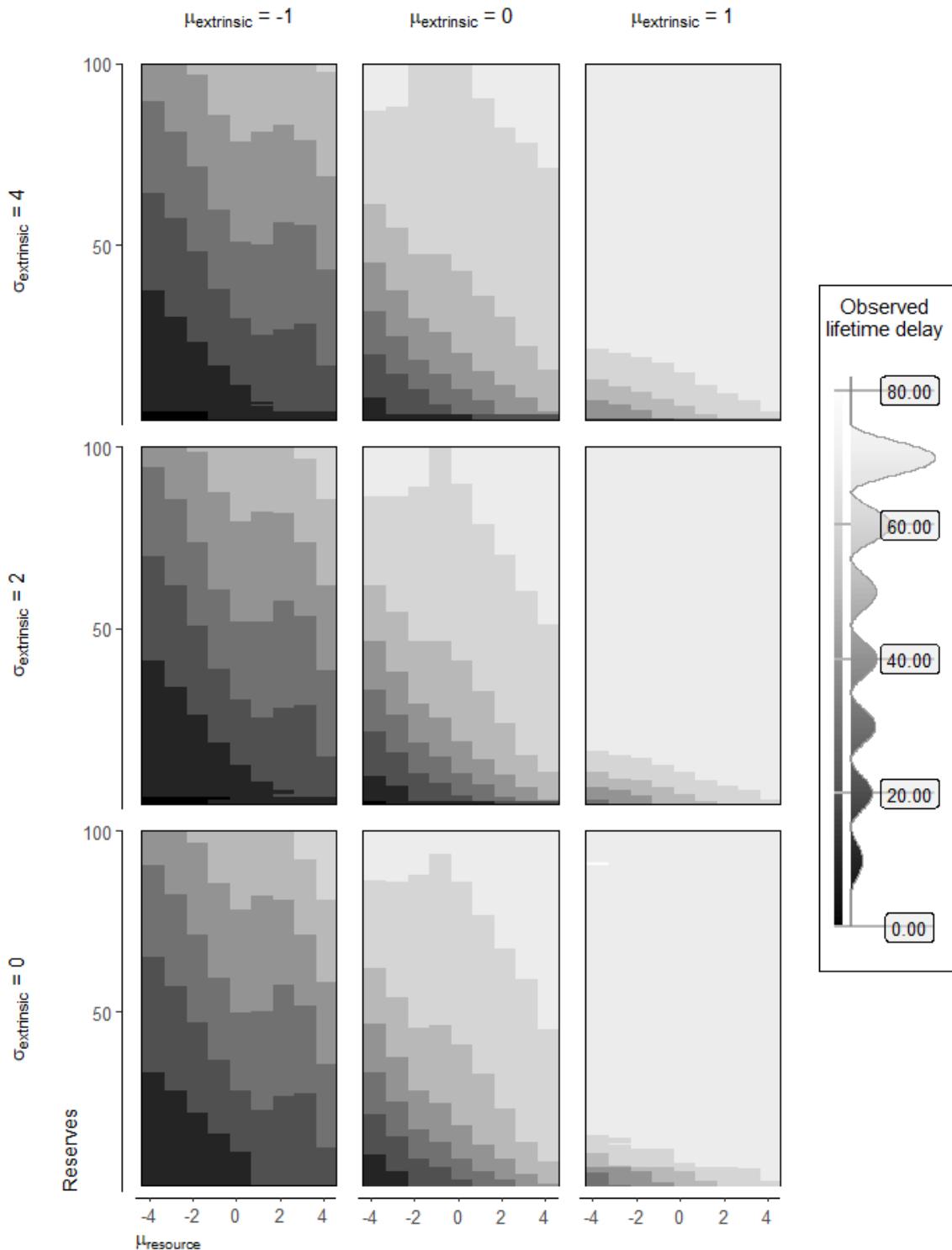
2.93. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



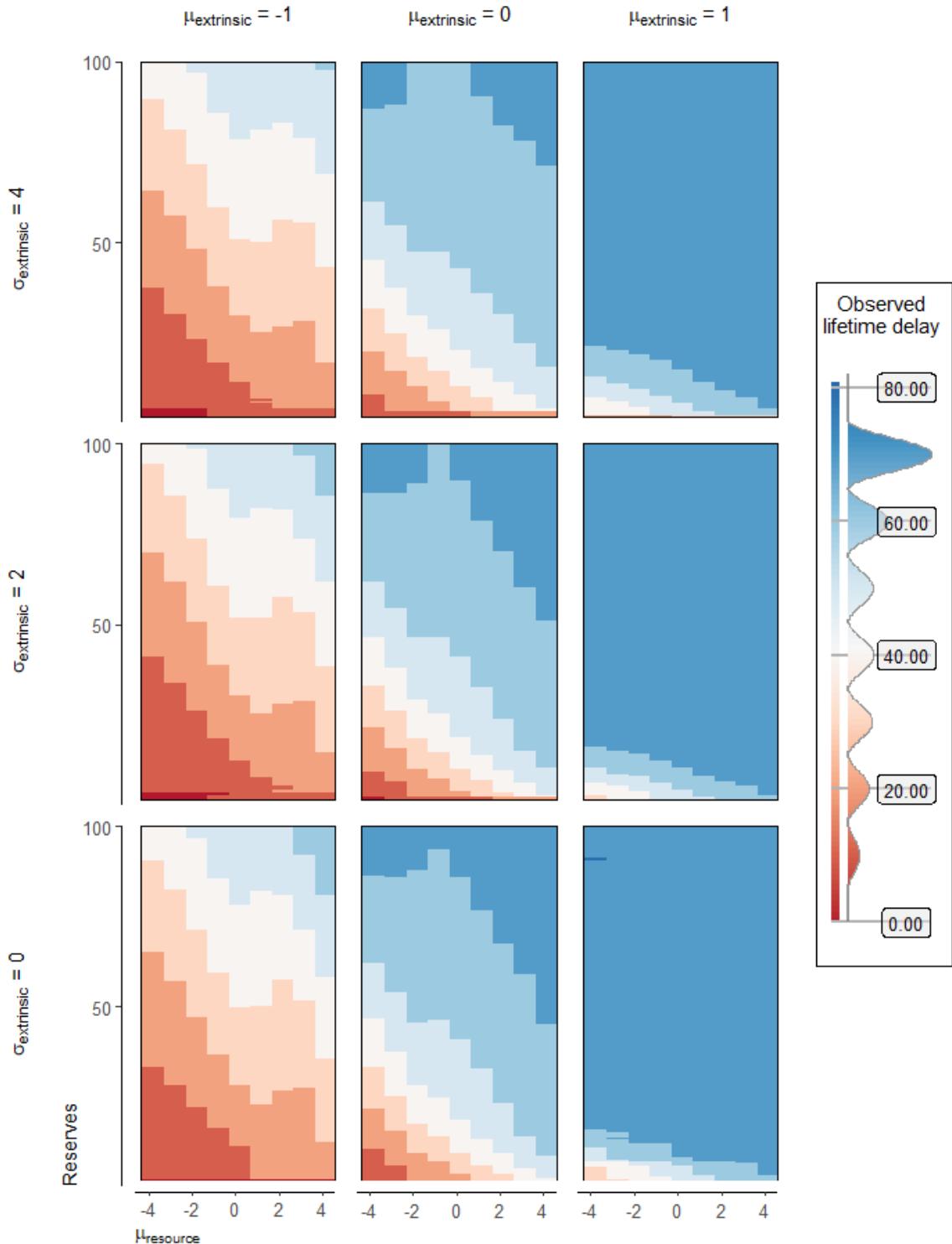
2.94. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



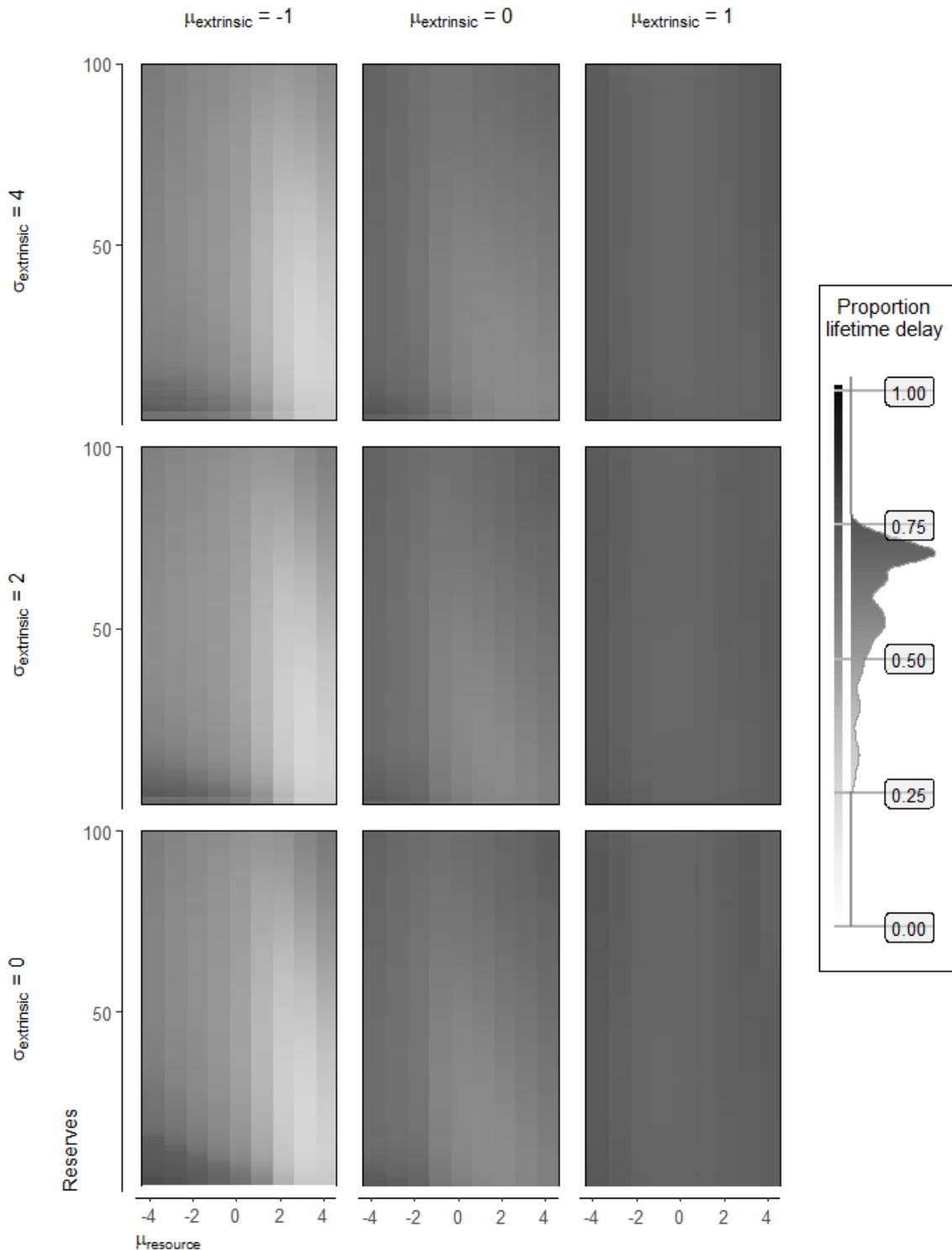
2.95. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



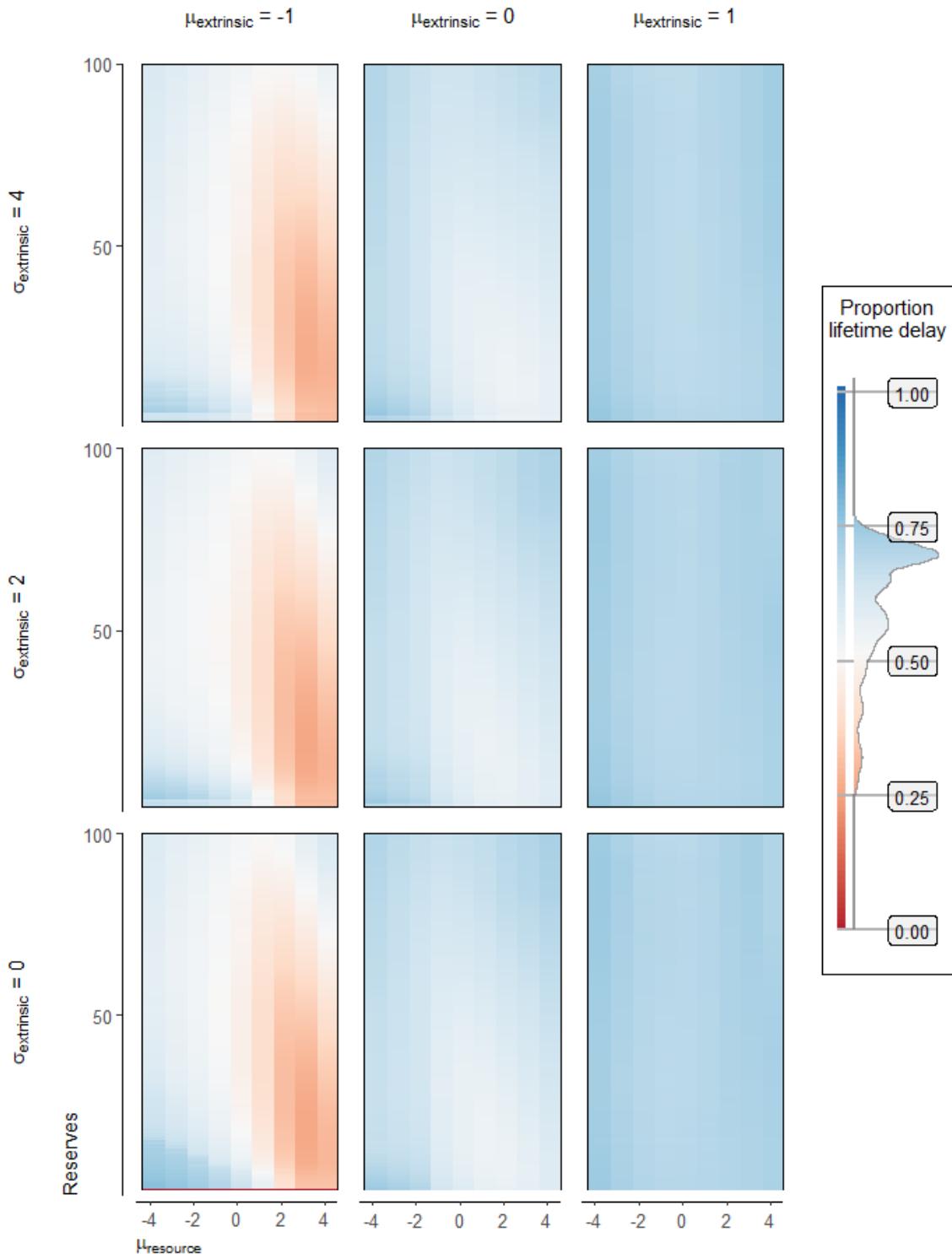
2.96. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



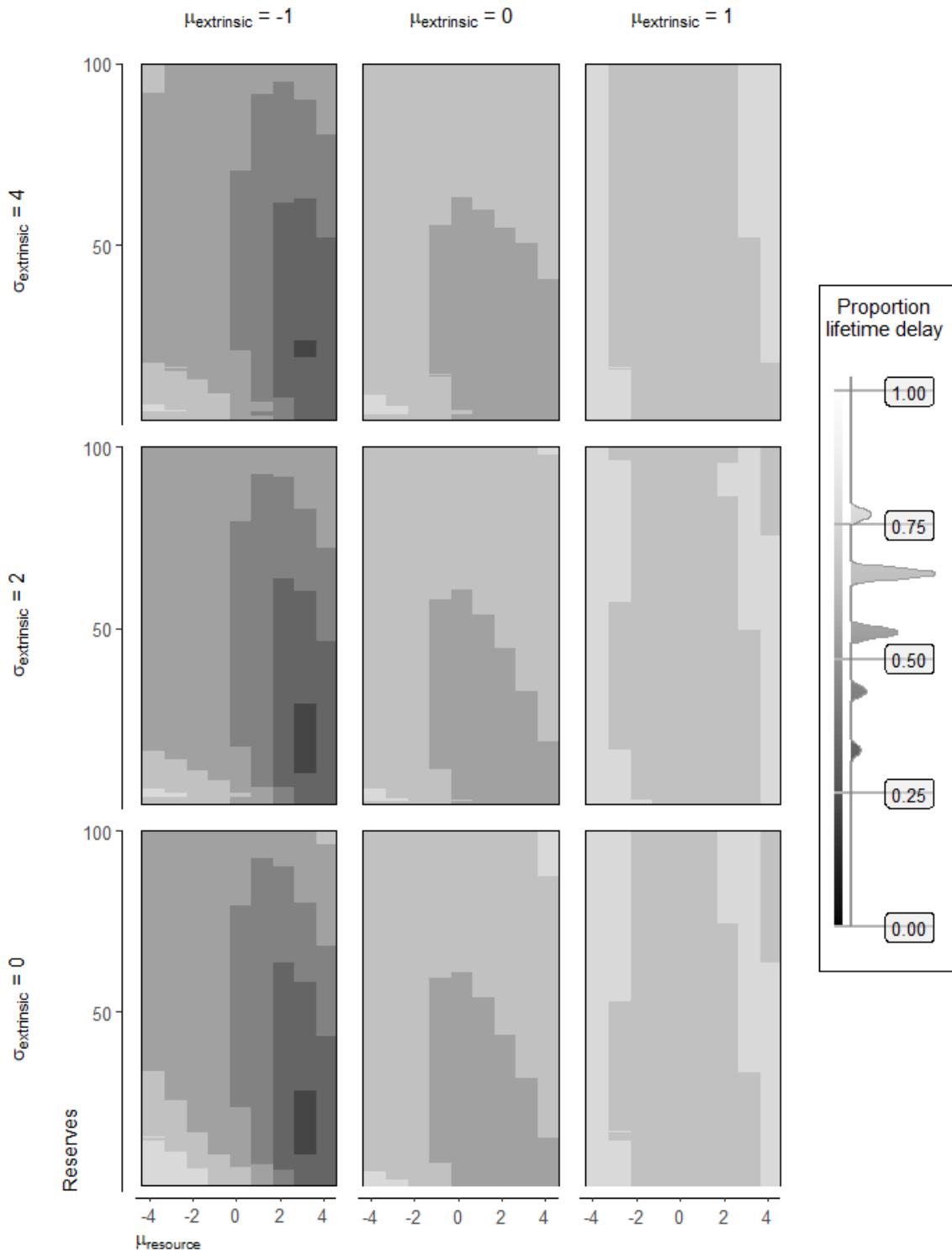
2.97. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



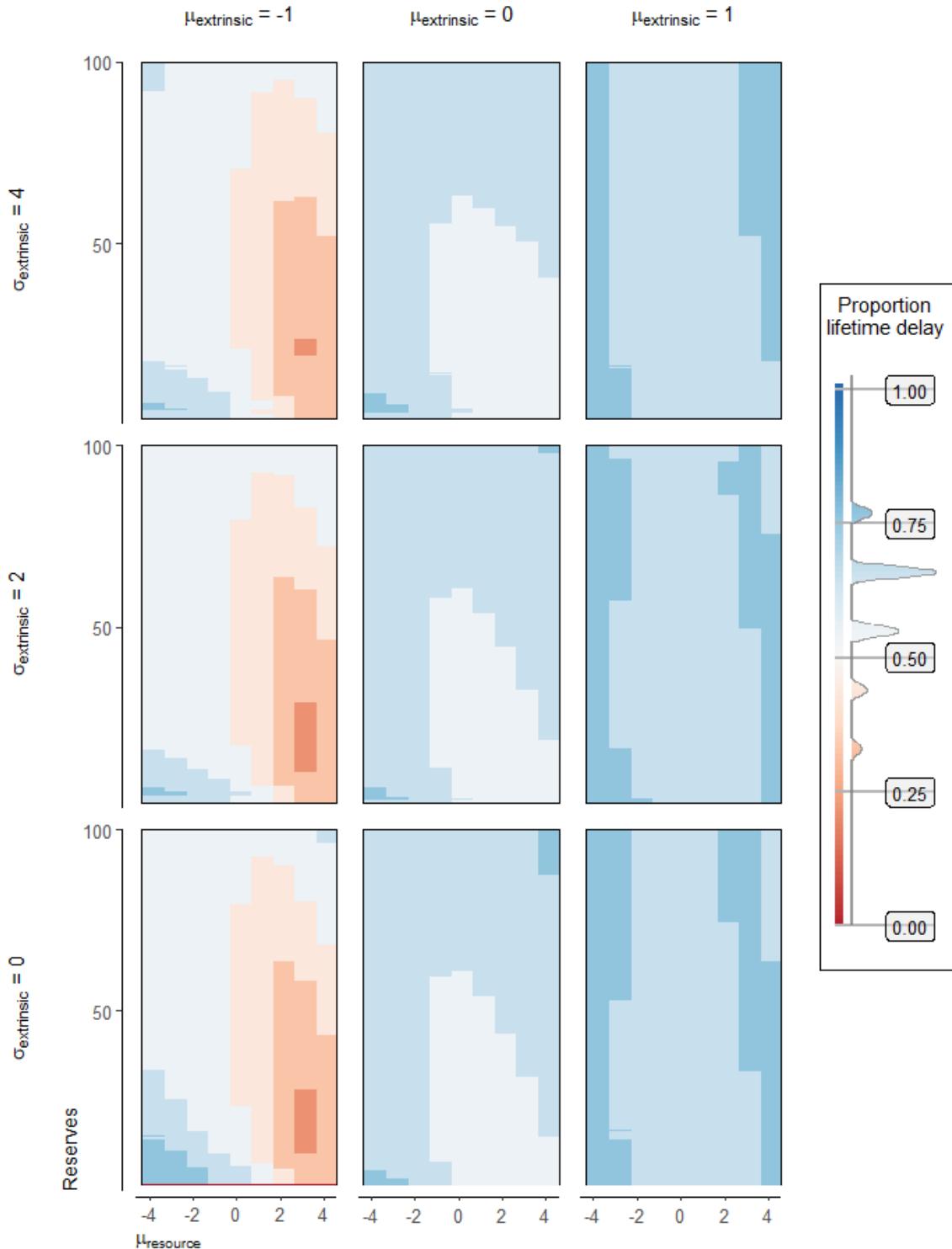
2.98. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



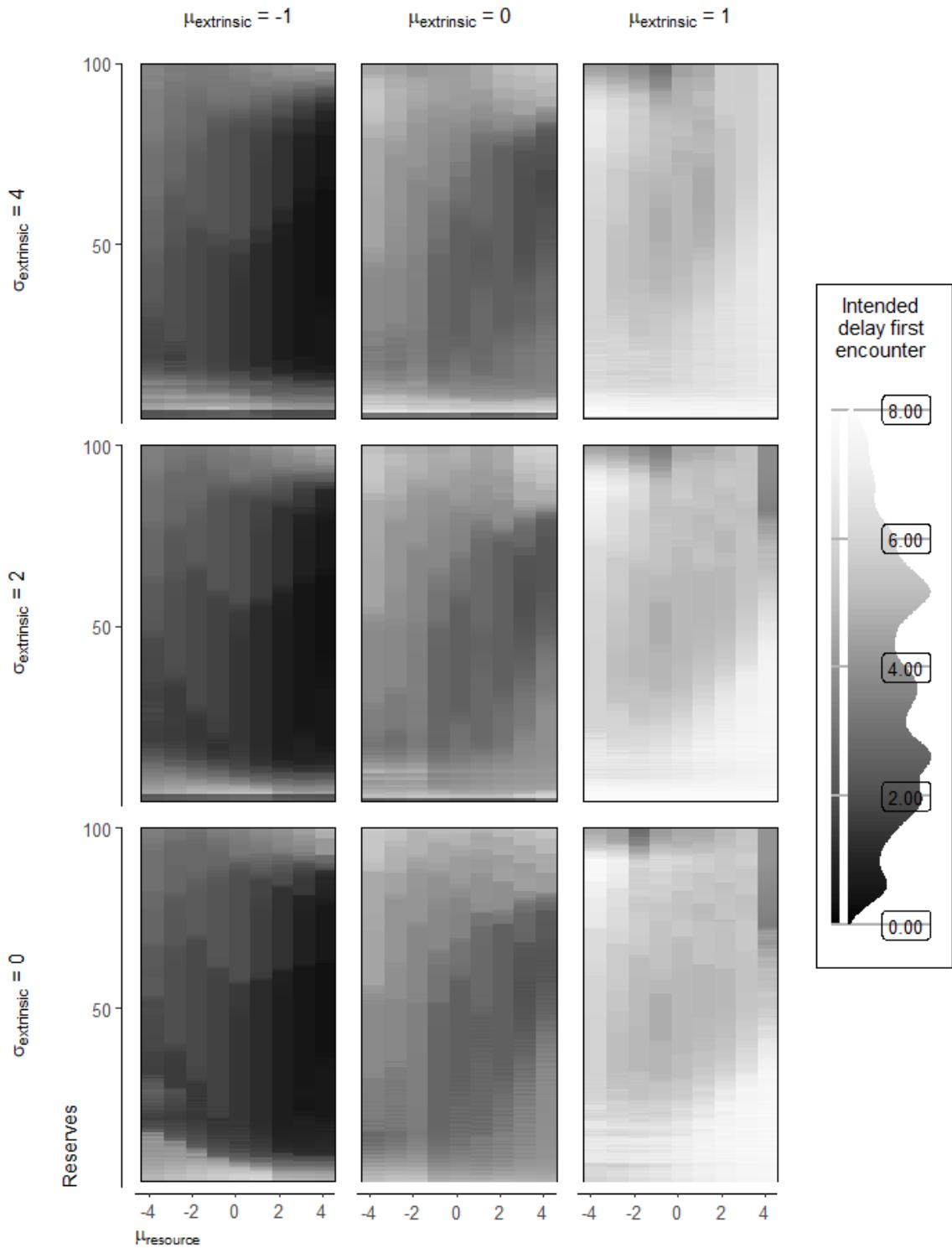
2.99. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



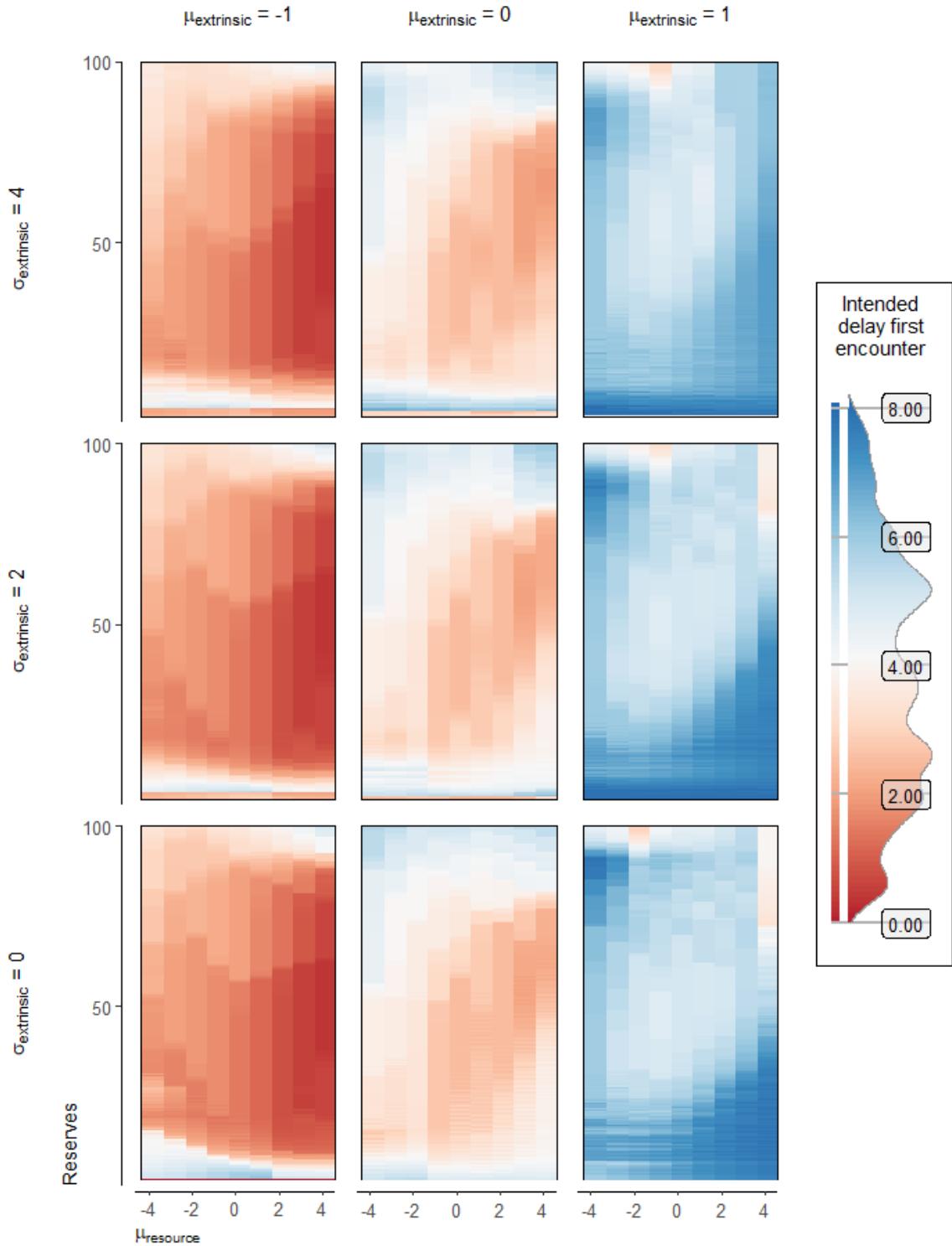
2.100. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



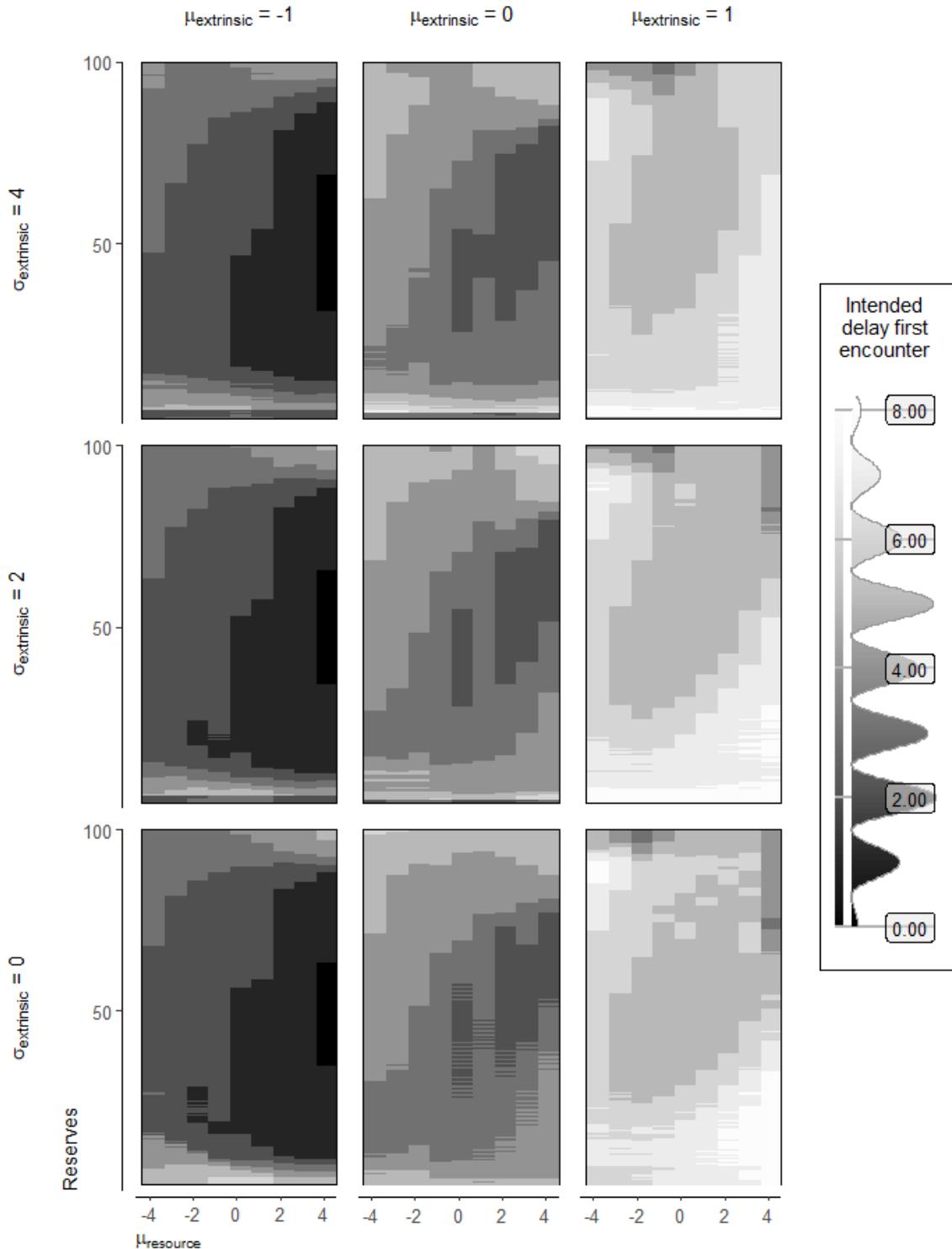
2.101. Intended delay first (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



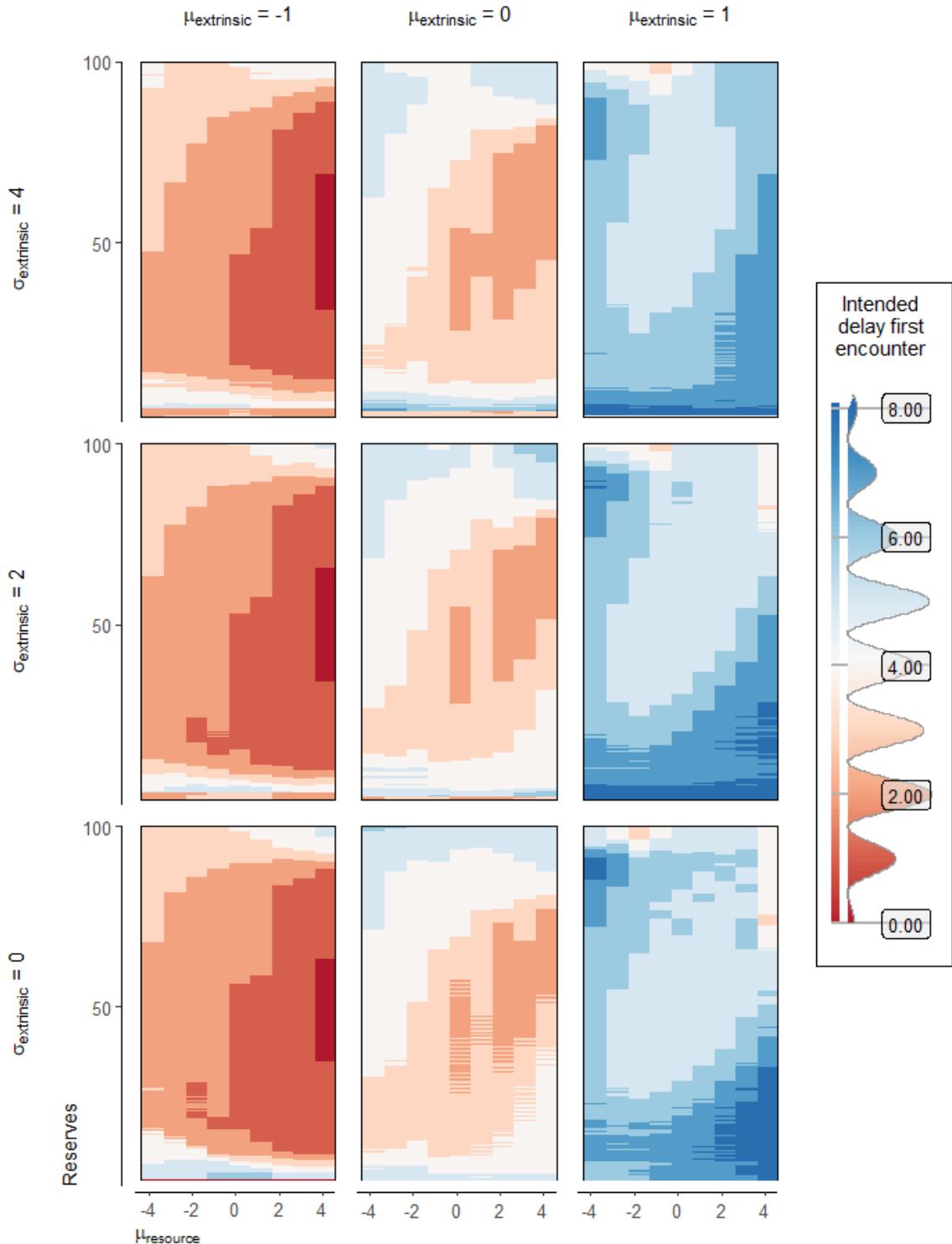
2.102. Intended delay first (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



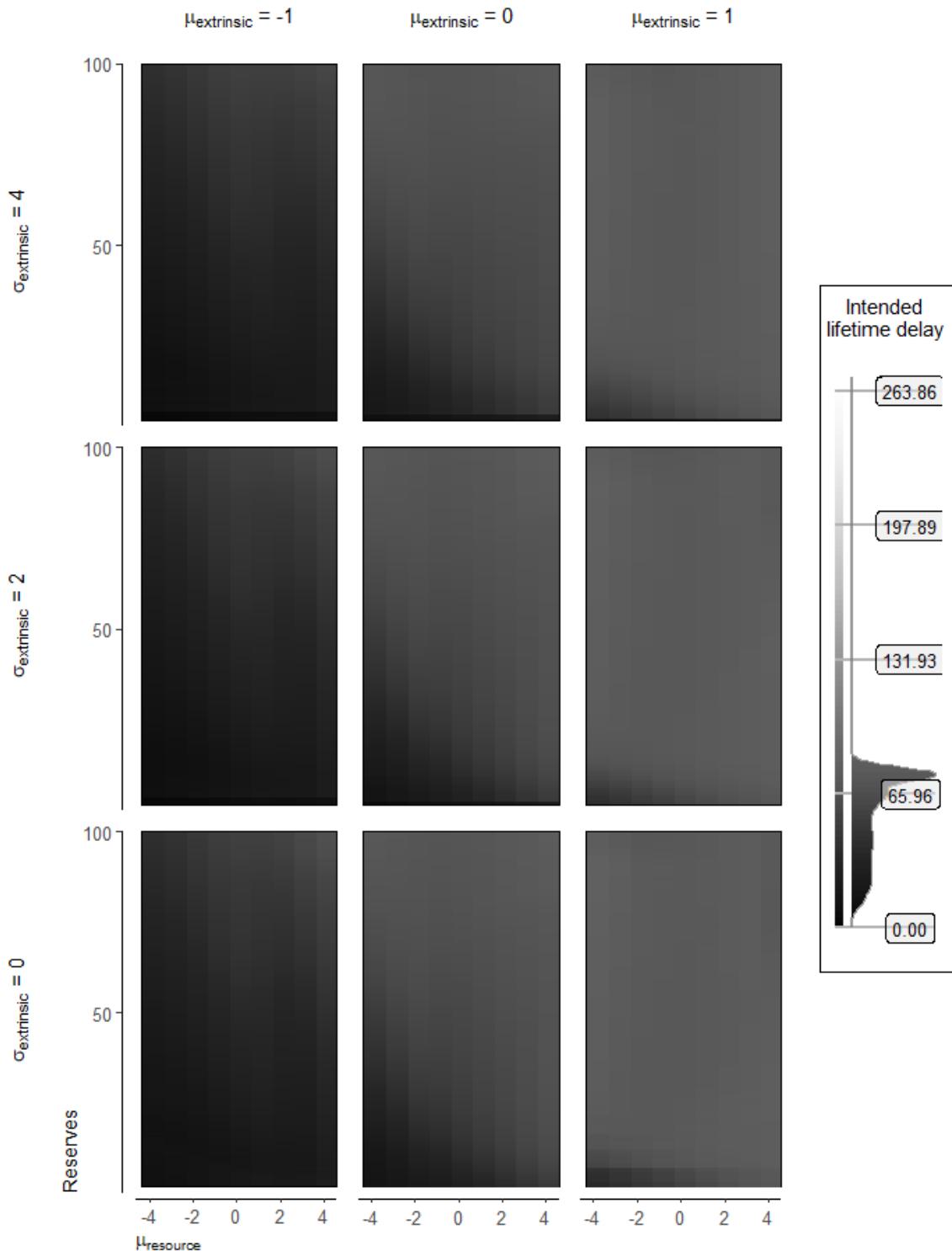
2.103. Intended delay first (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



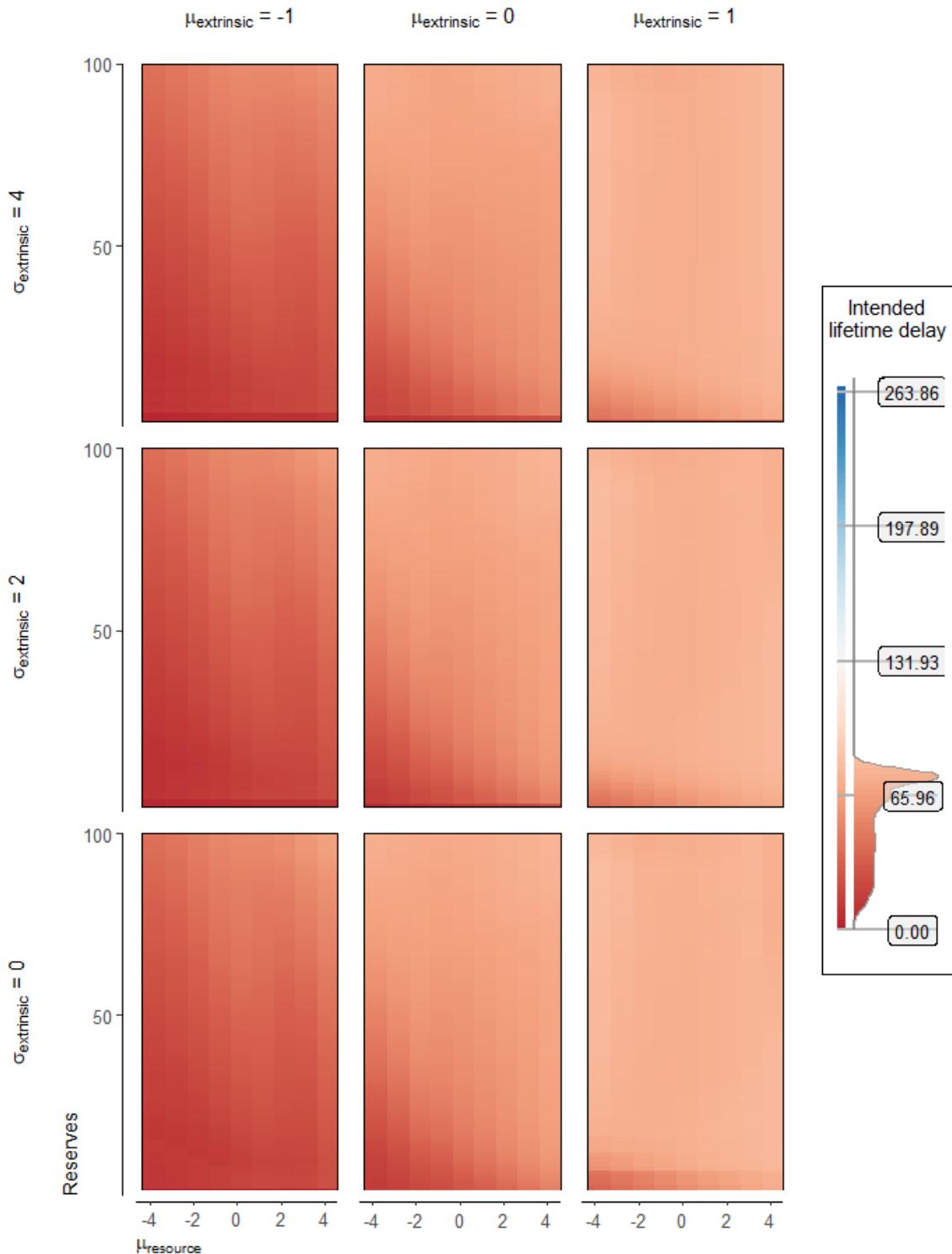
2.104. Intended delay first (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



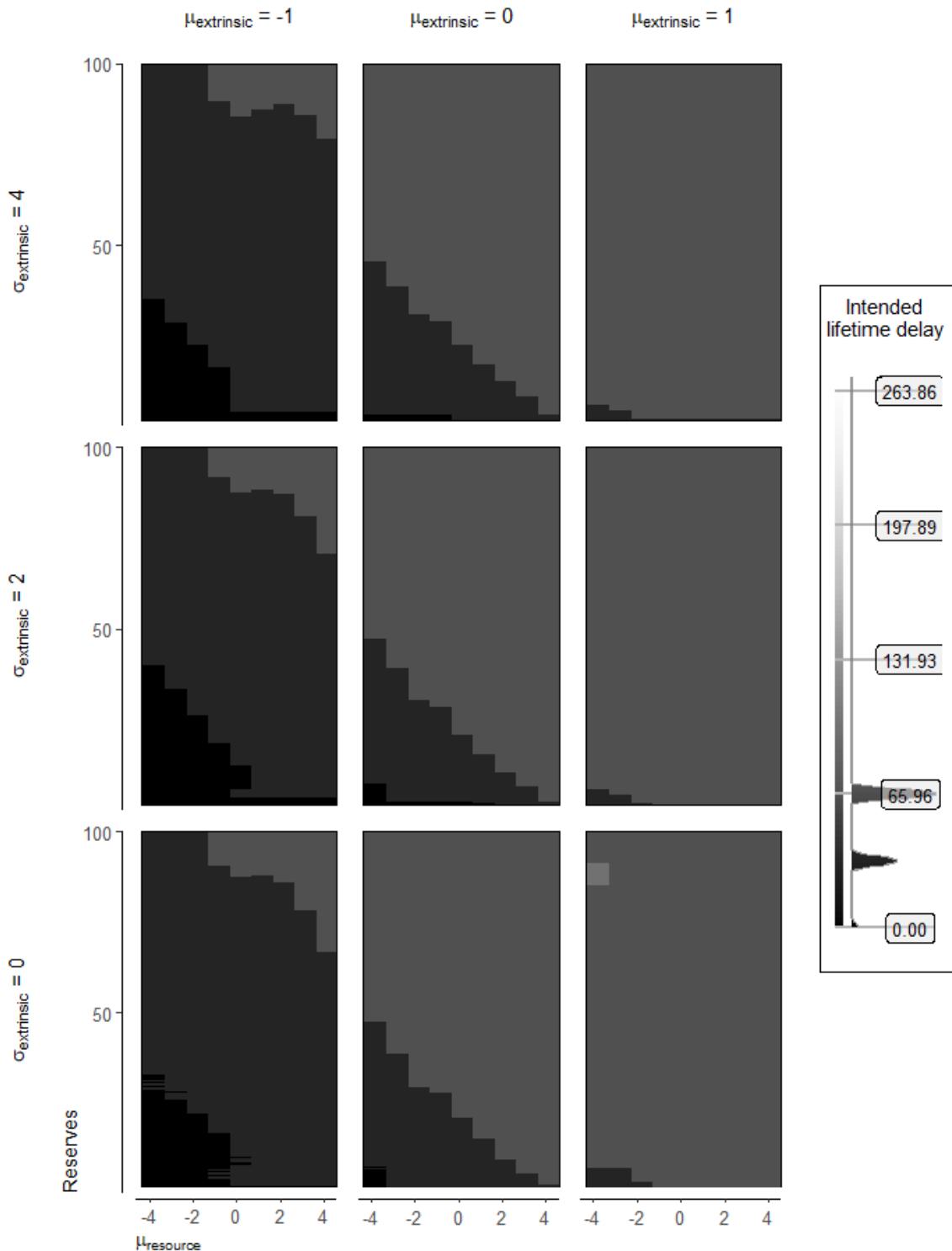
2.105. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



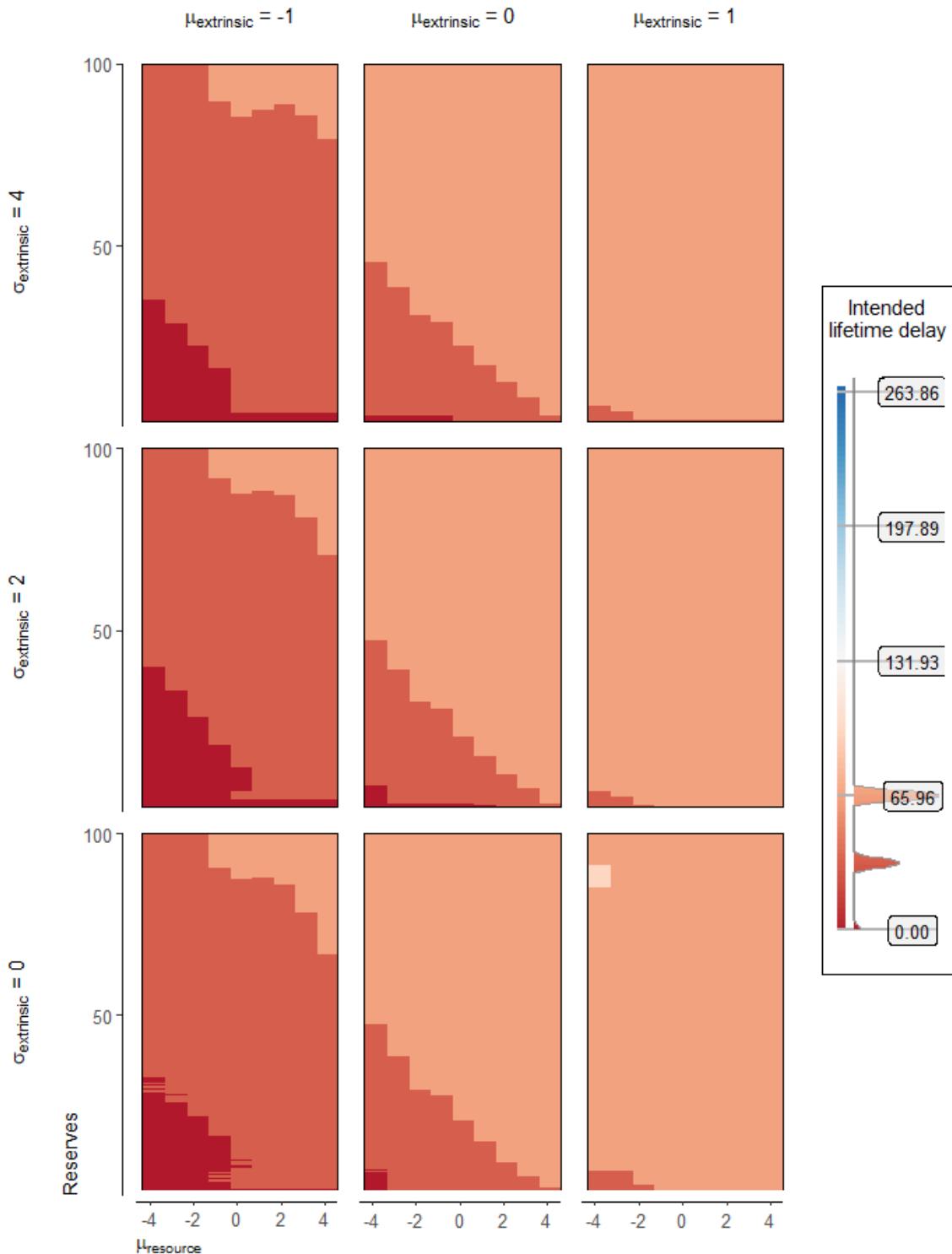
2.106. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



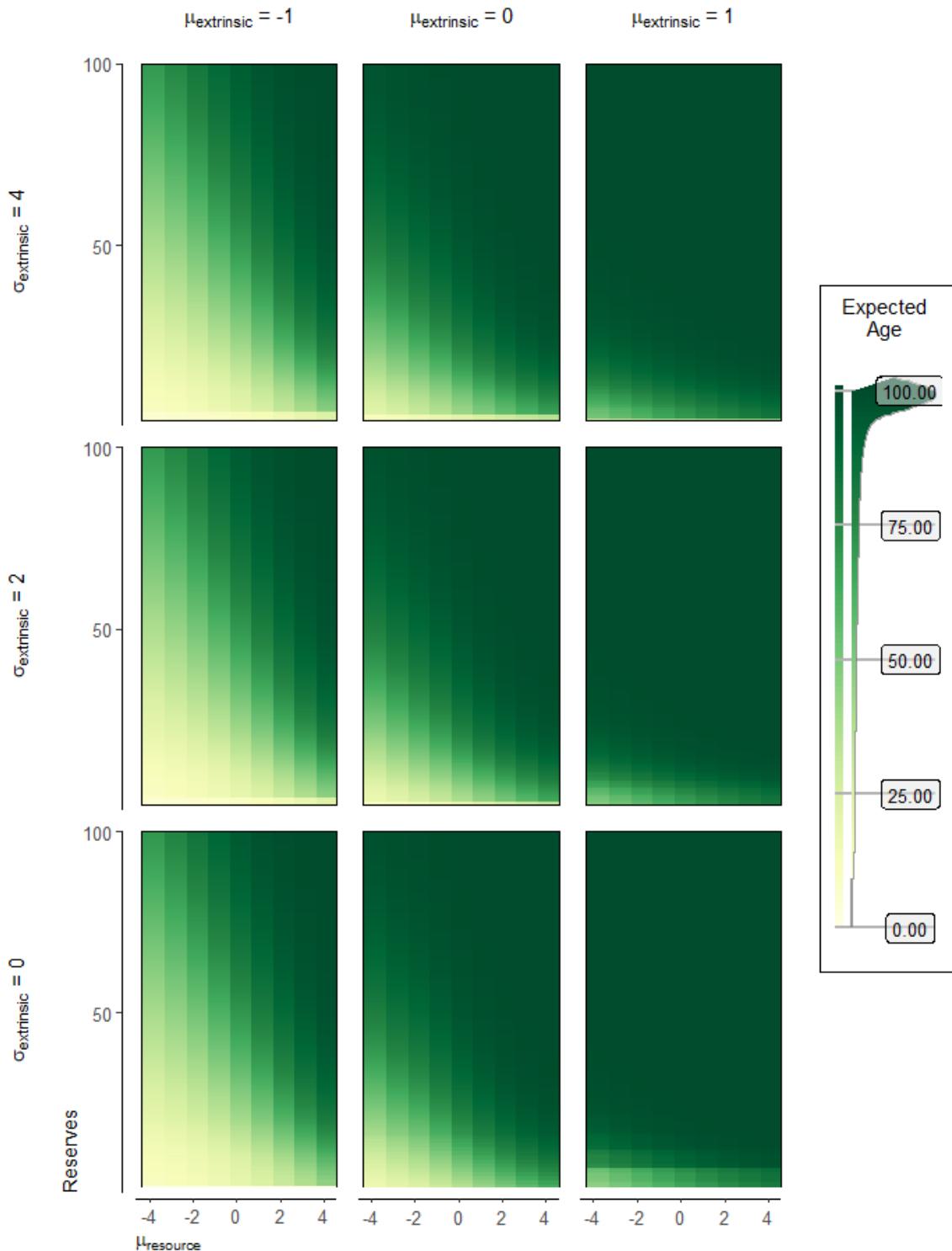
2.107. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



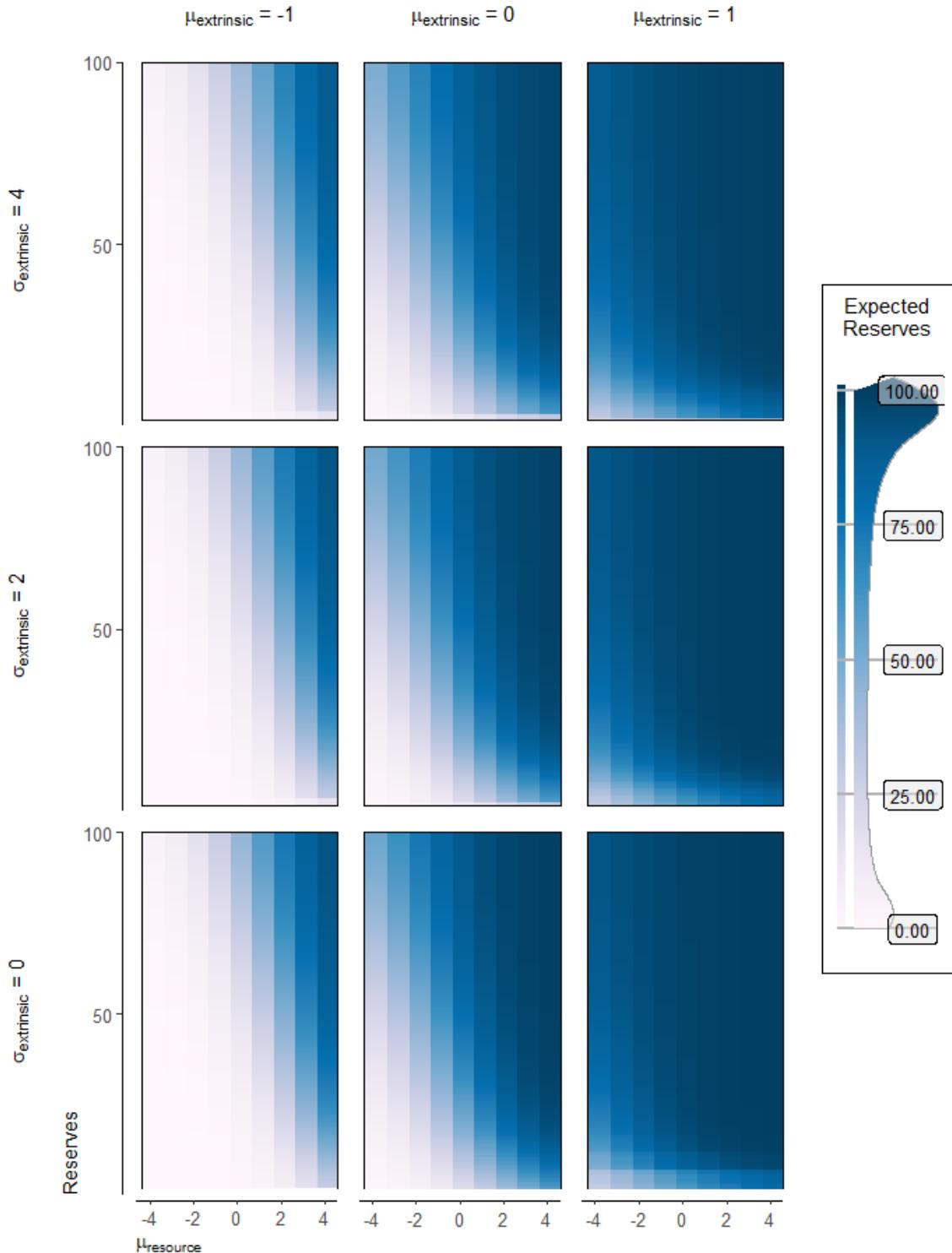
2.108. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



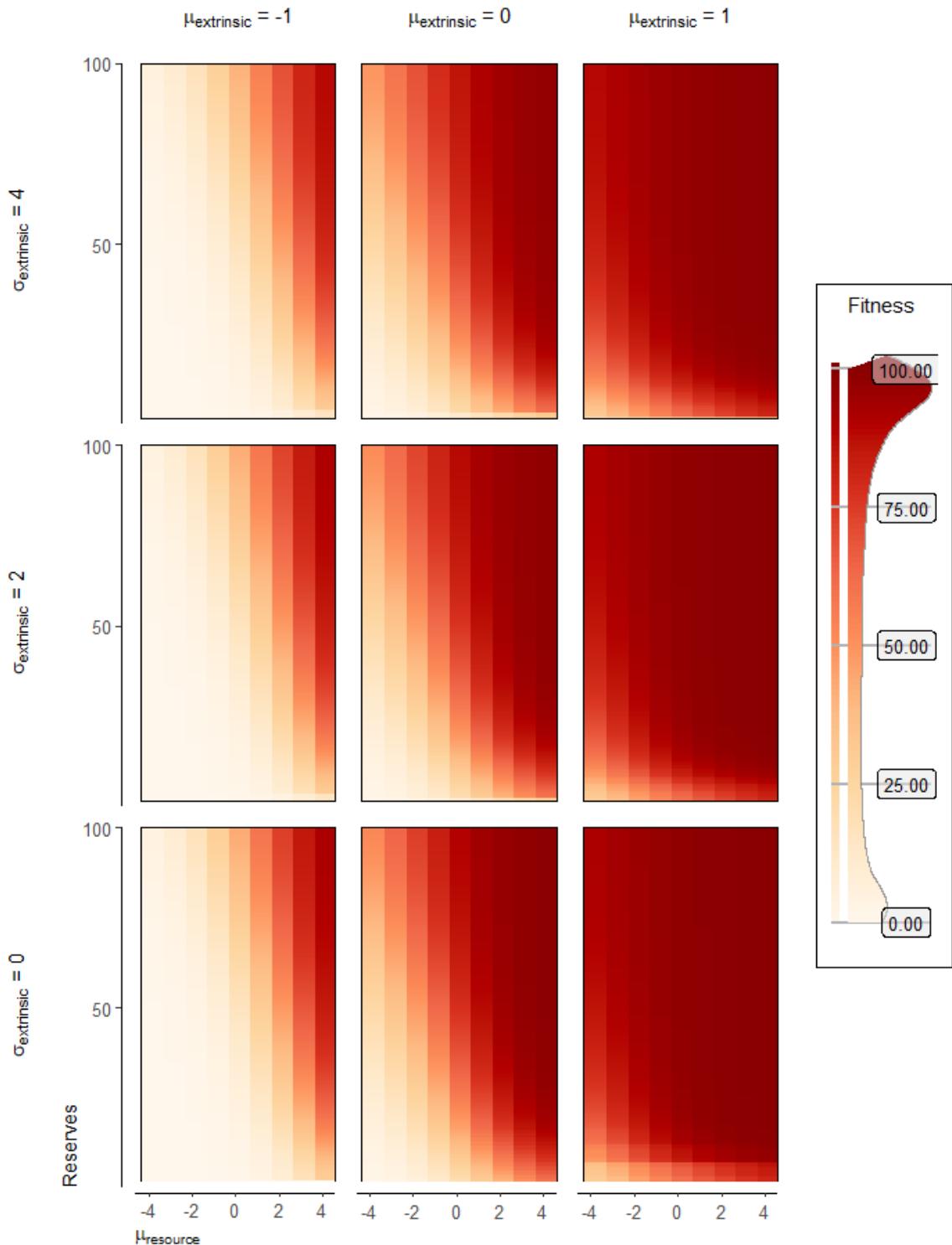
2.109. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



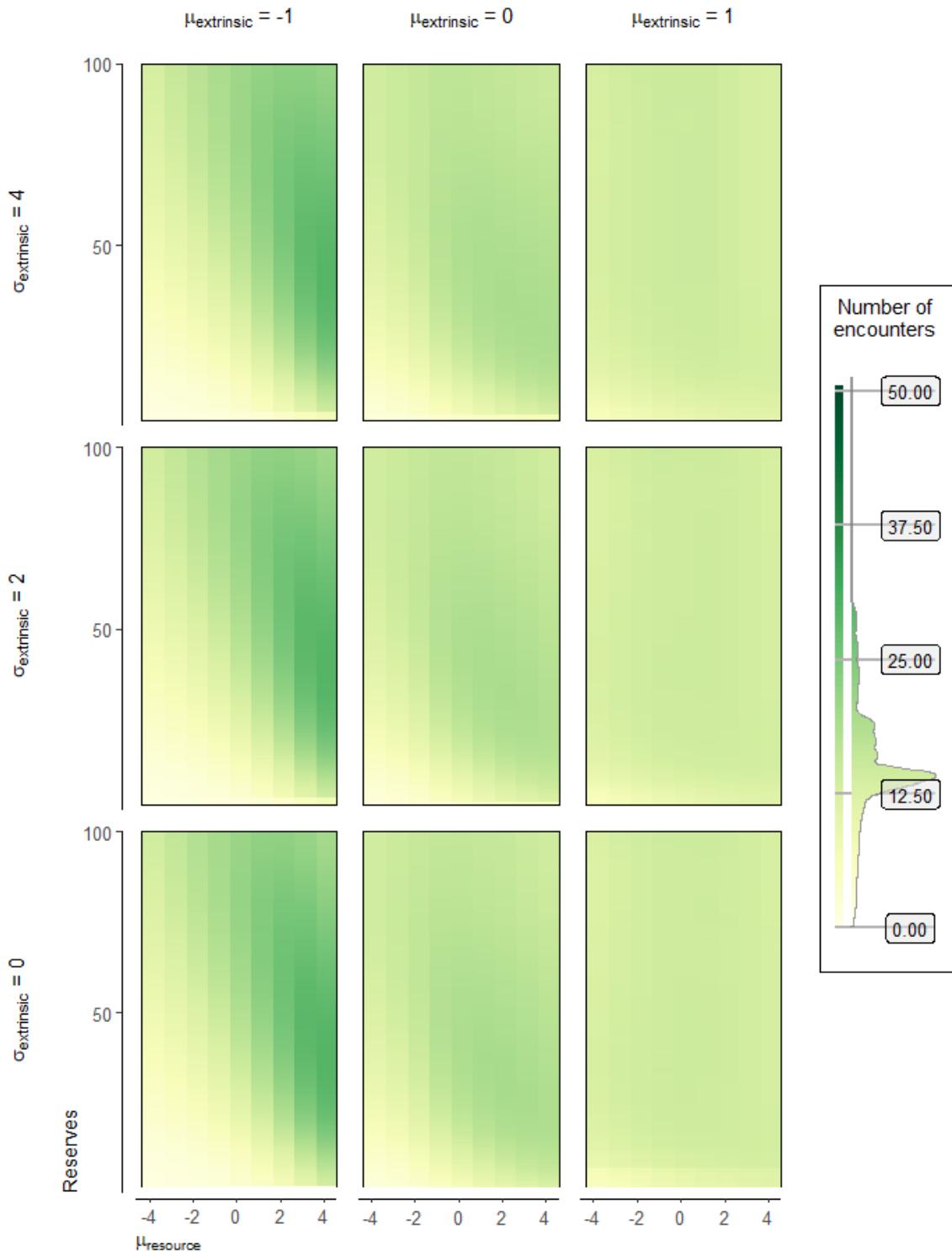
2.110. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when



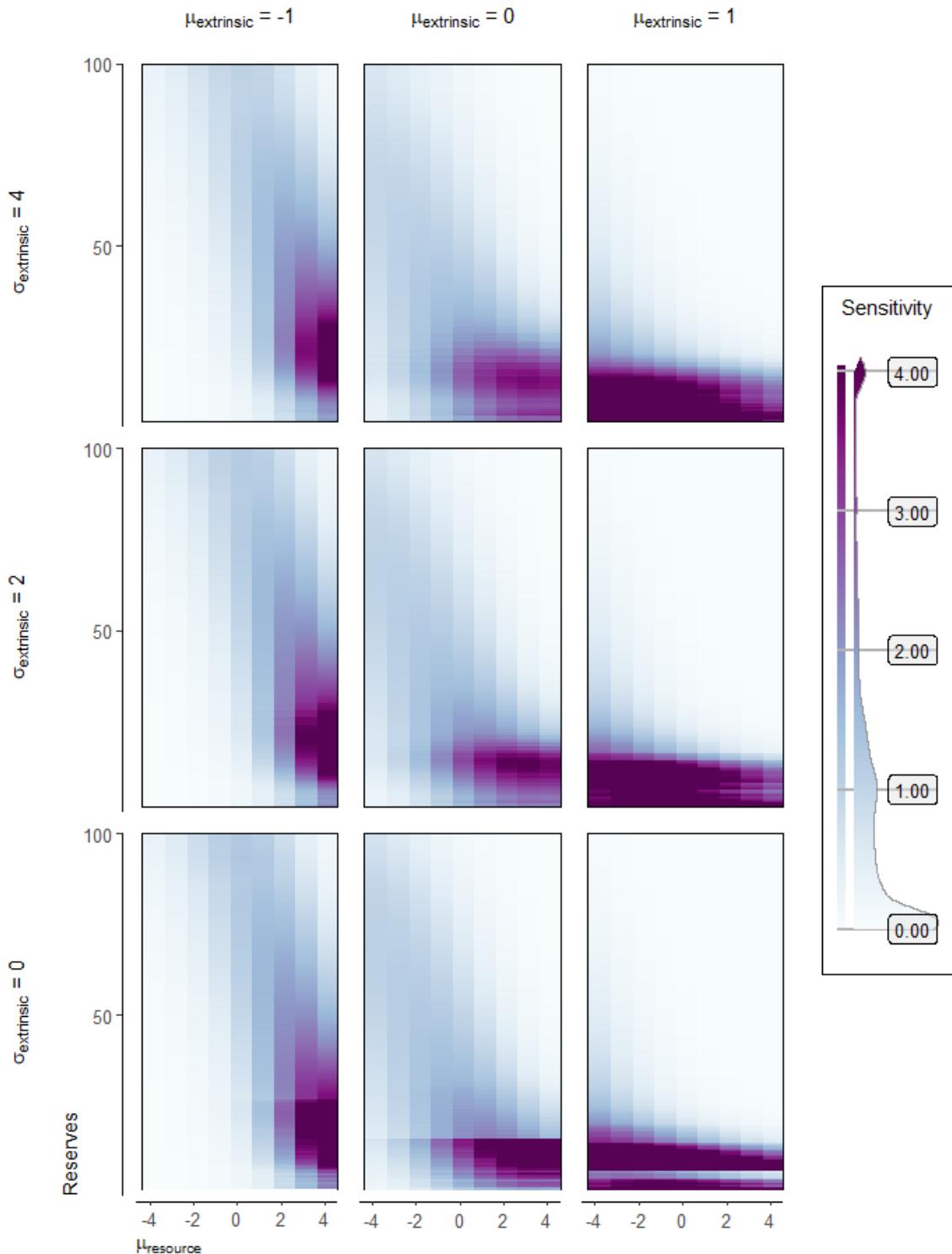
2.111. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource standard deviation is 8,



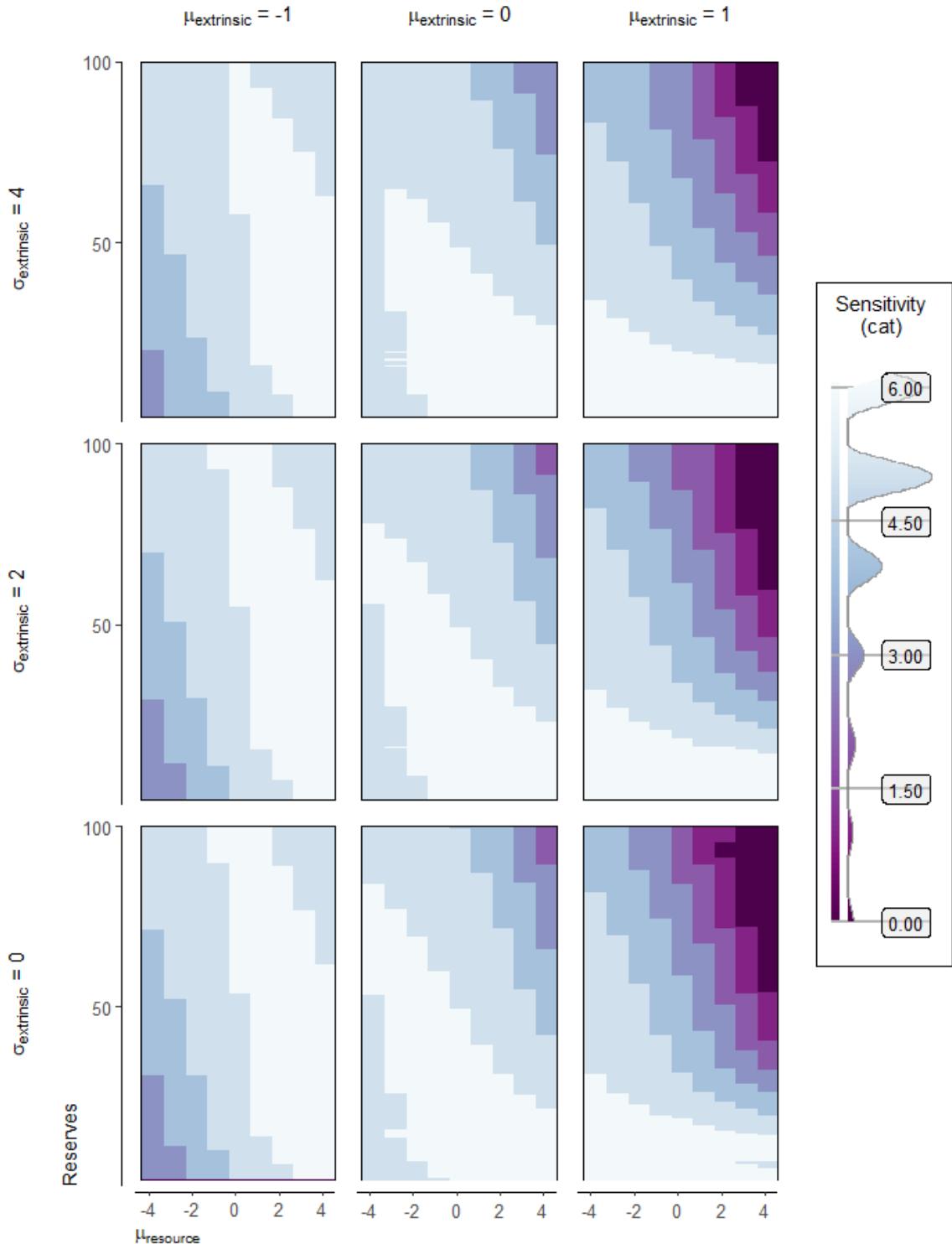
2.112. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encounters Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



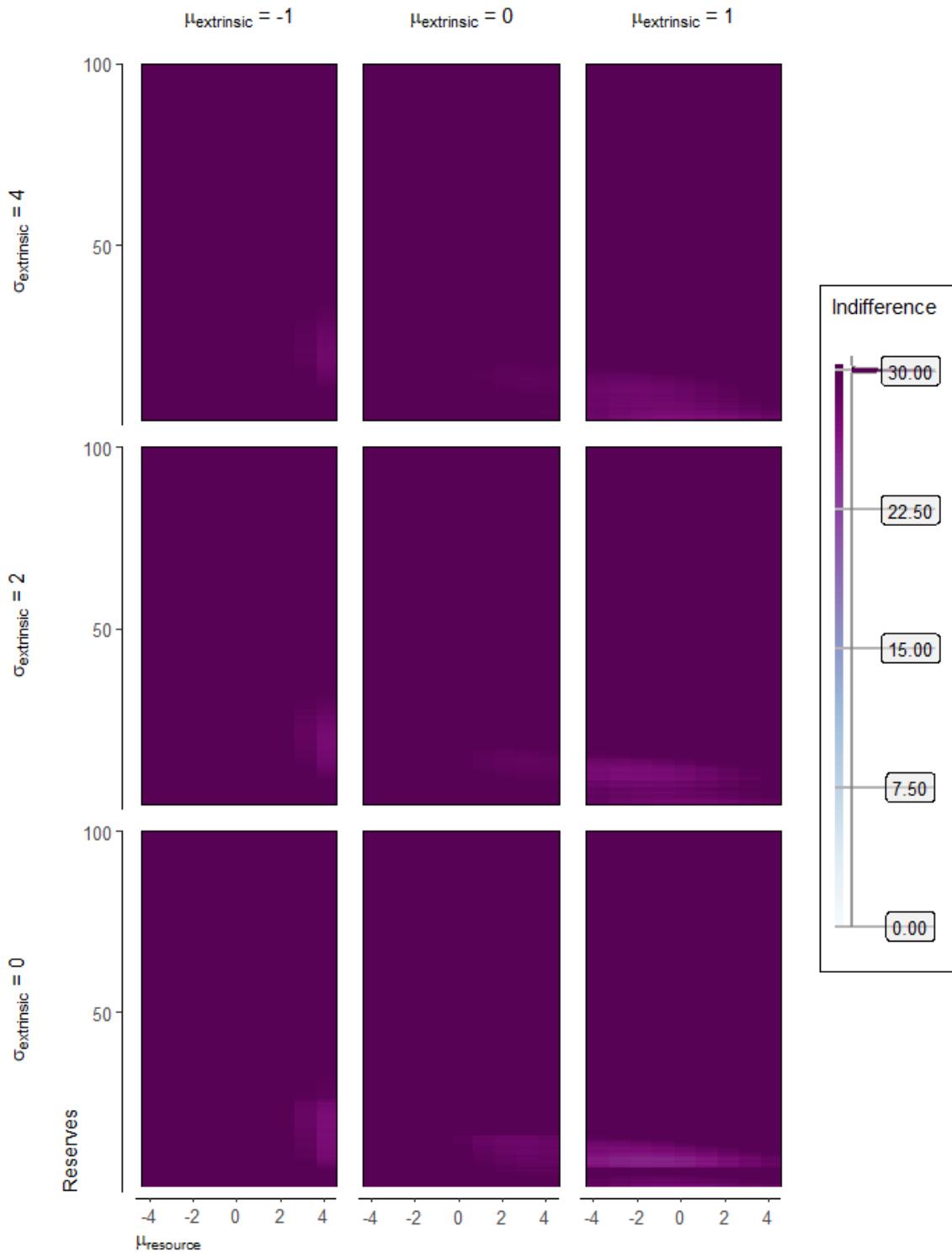
2.113. Sensivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



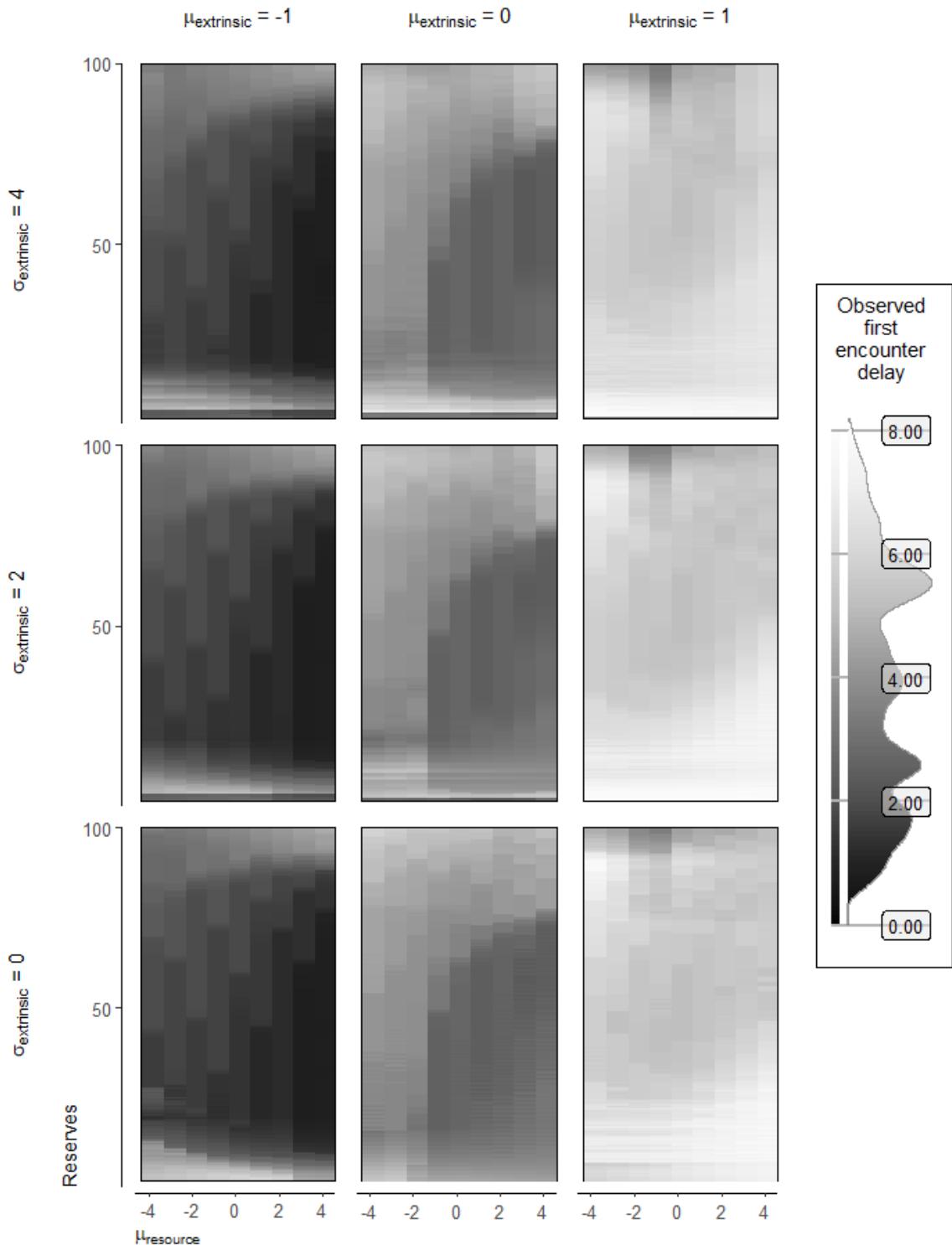
2.114. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



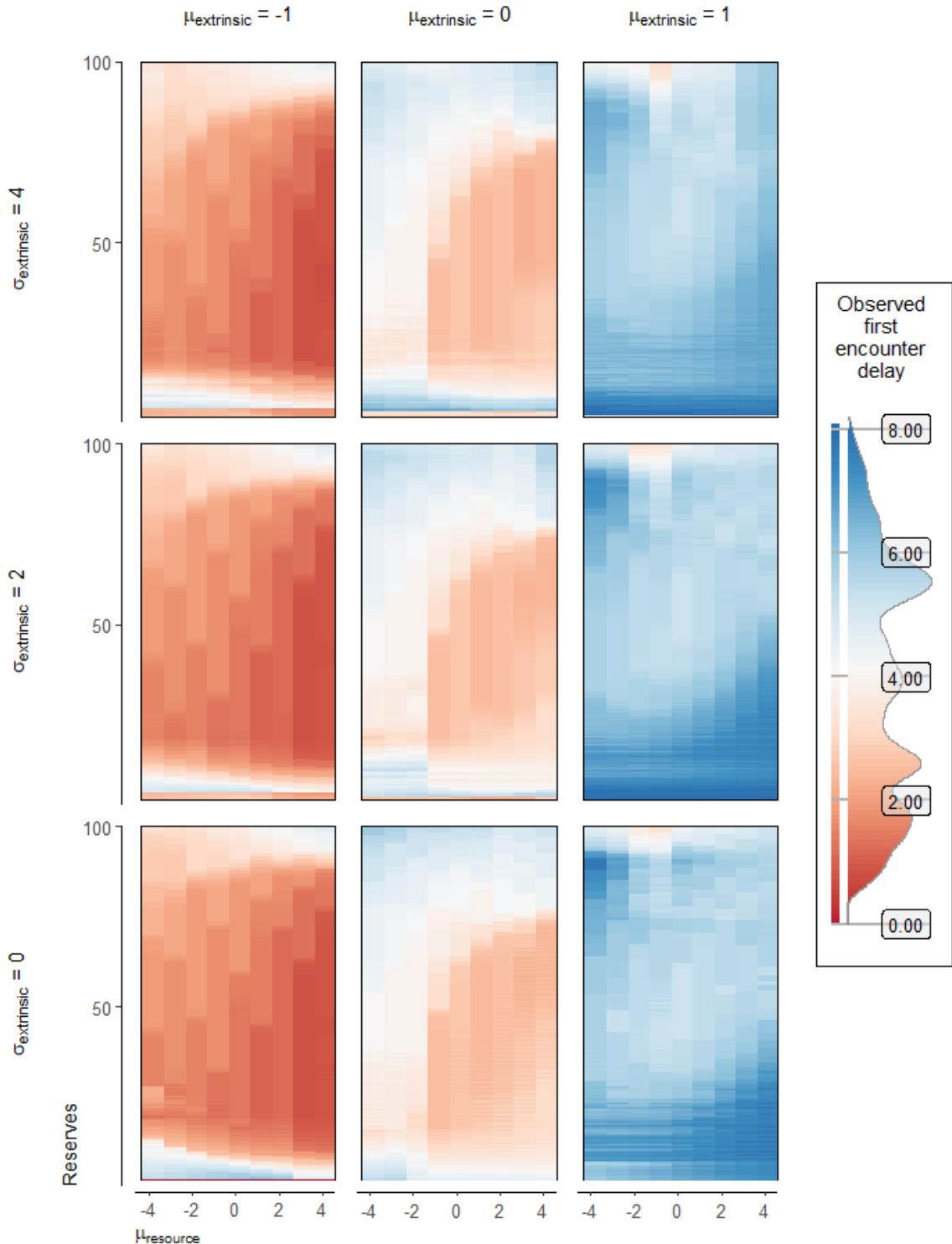
2.115. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



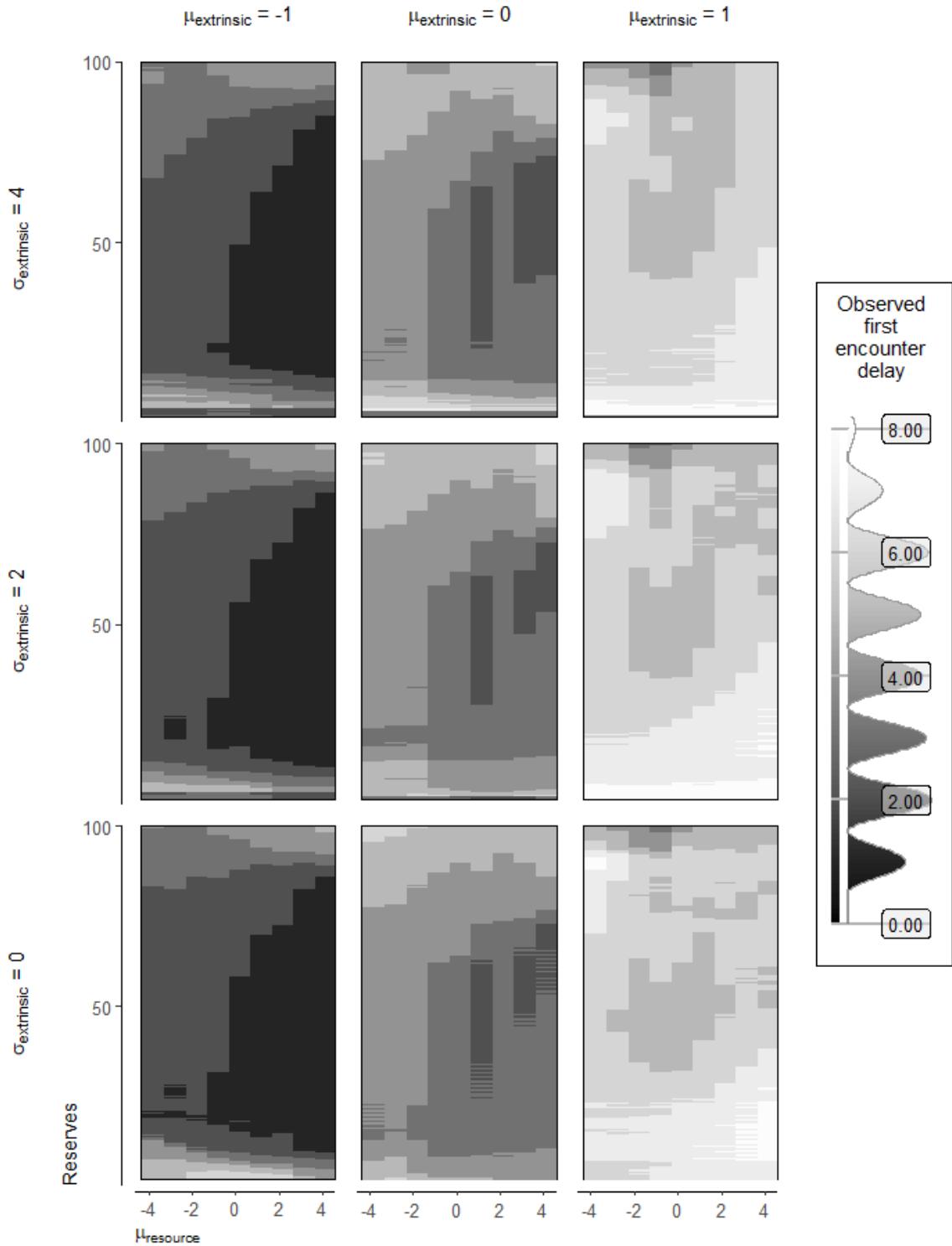
2.116. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



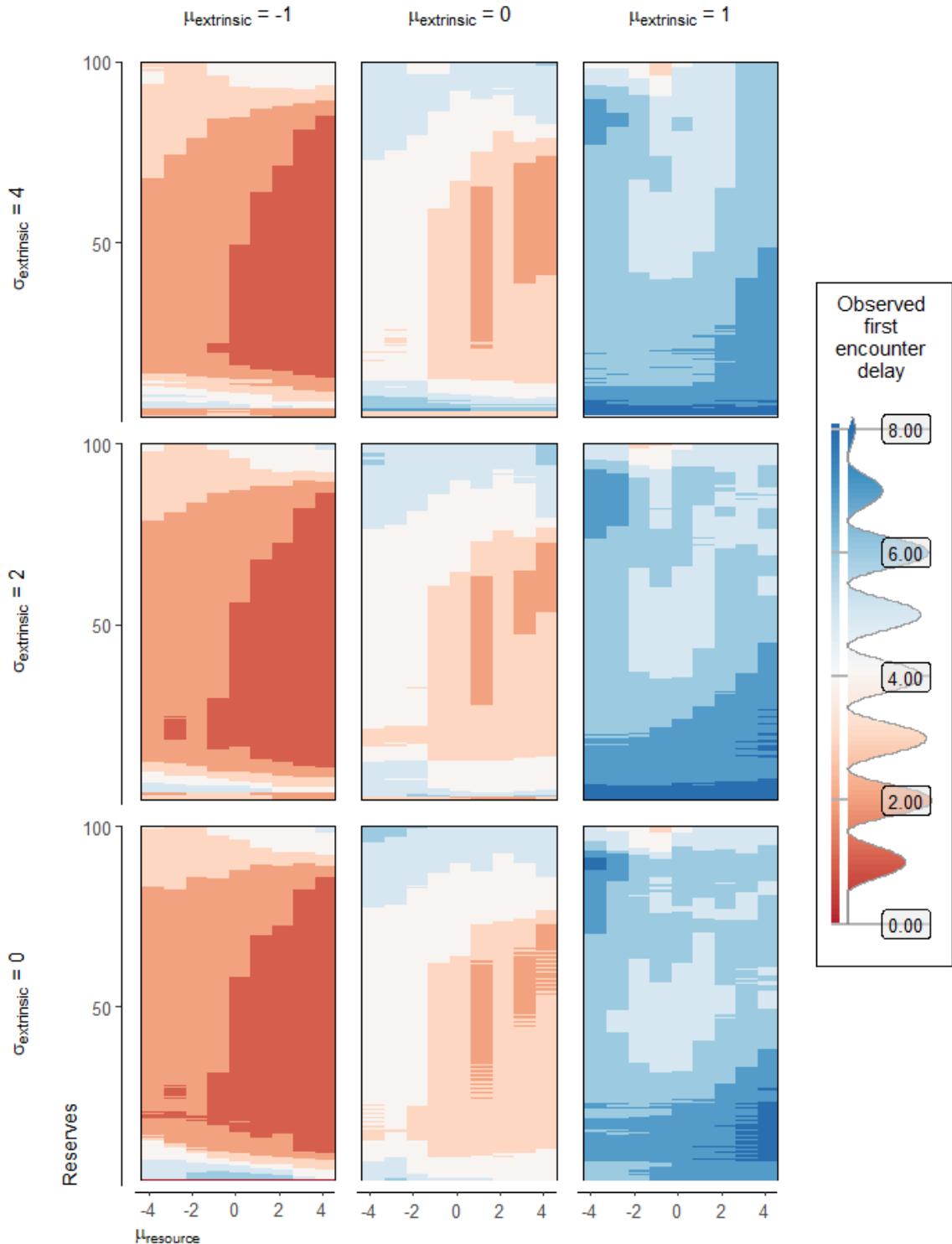
2.117. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



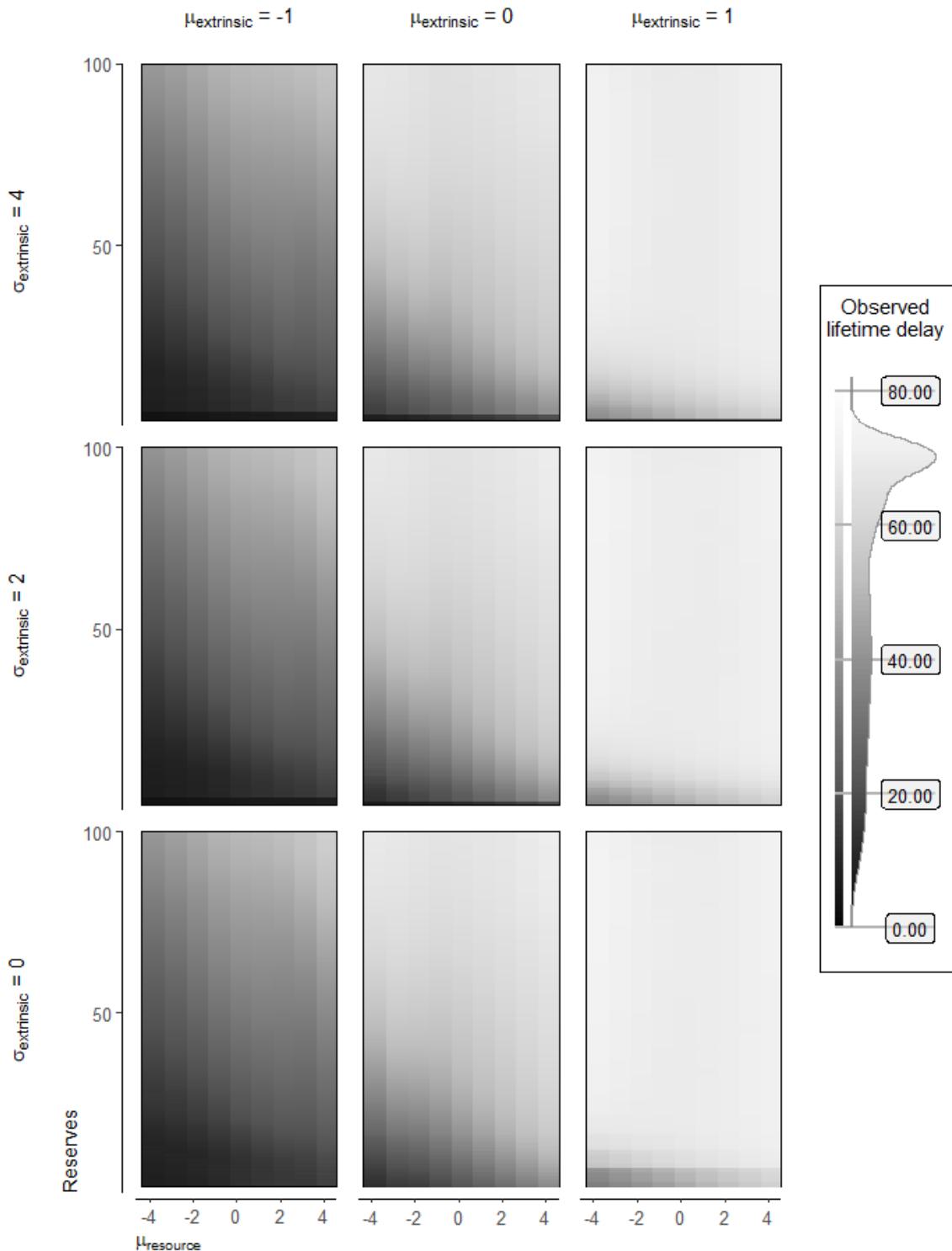
2.118. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



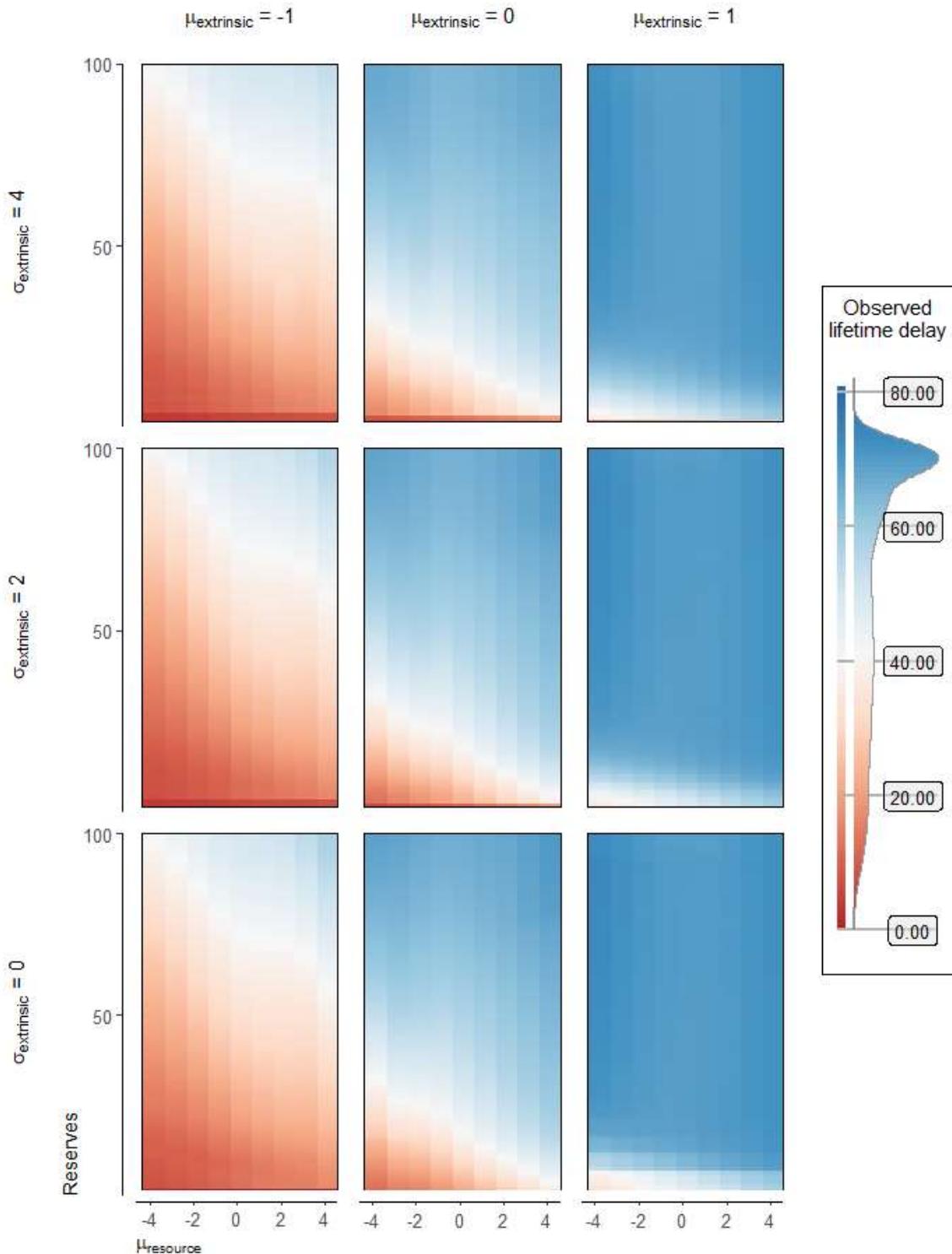
2.119. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



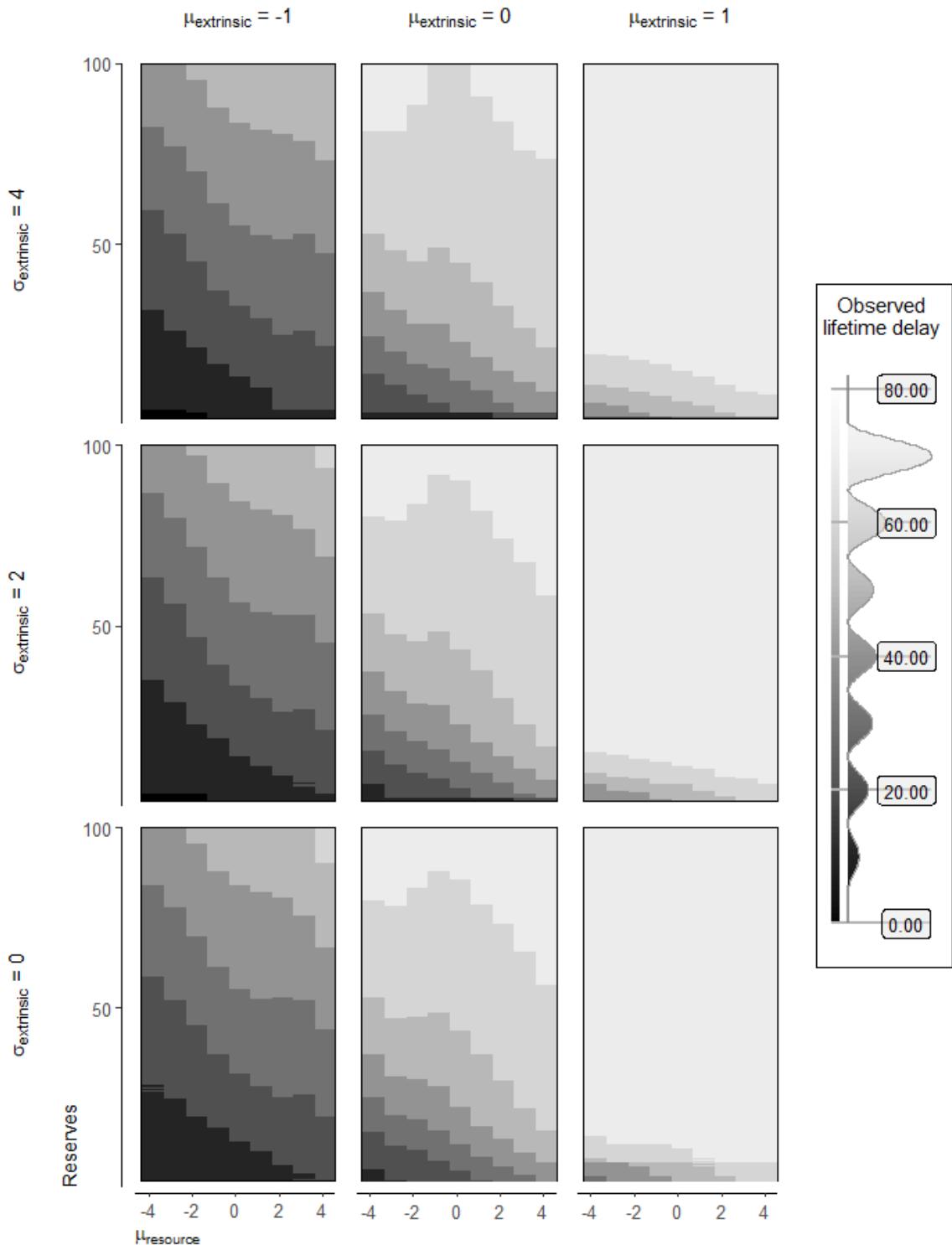
2.120. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



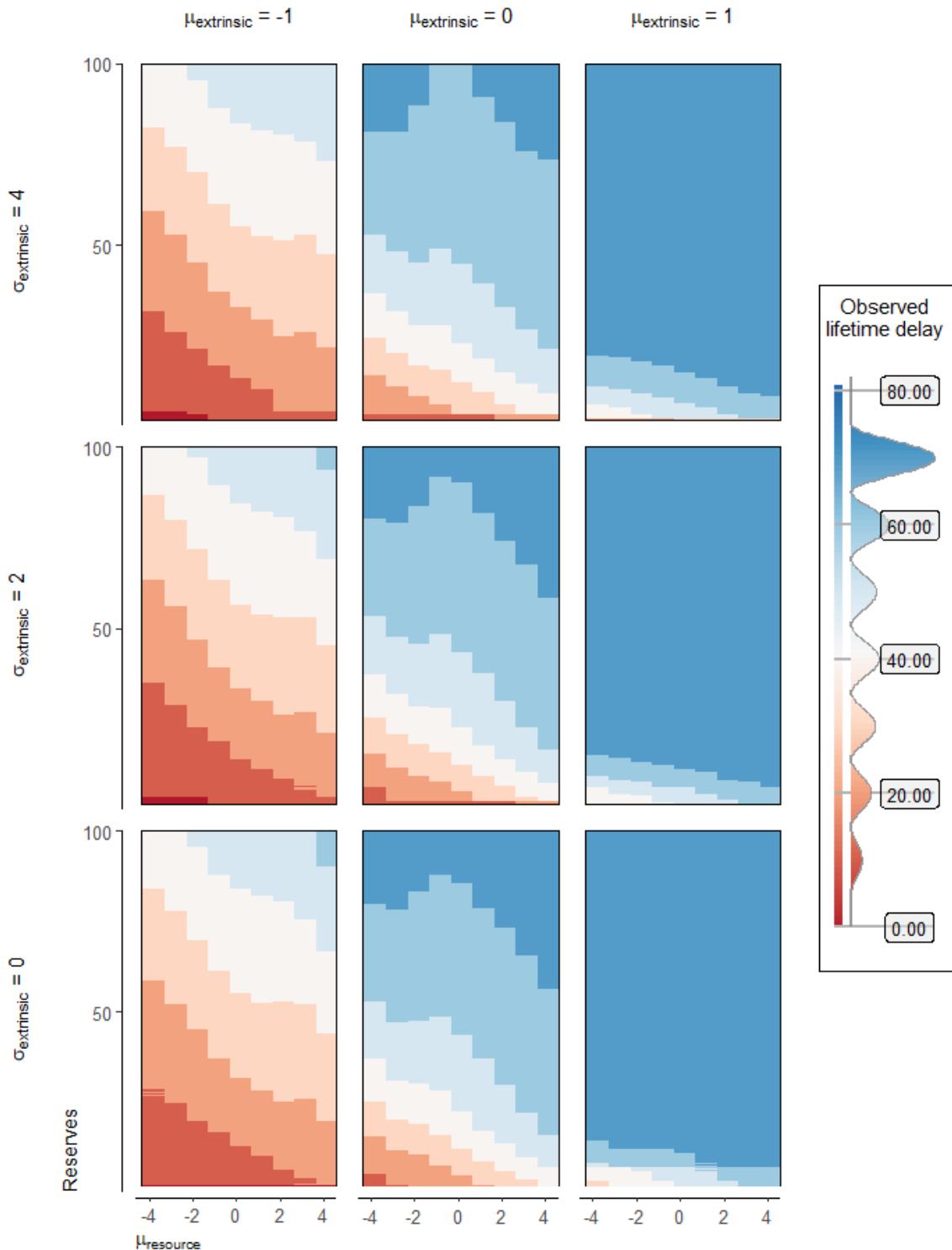
2.121. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



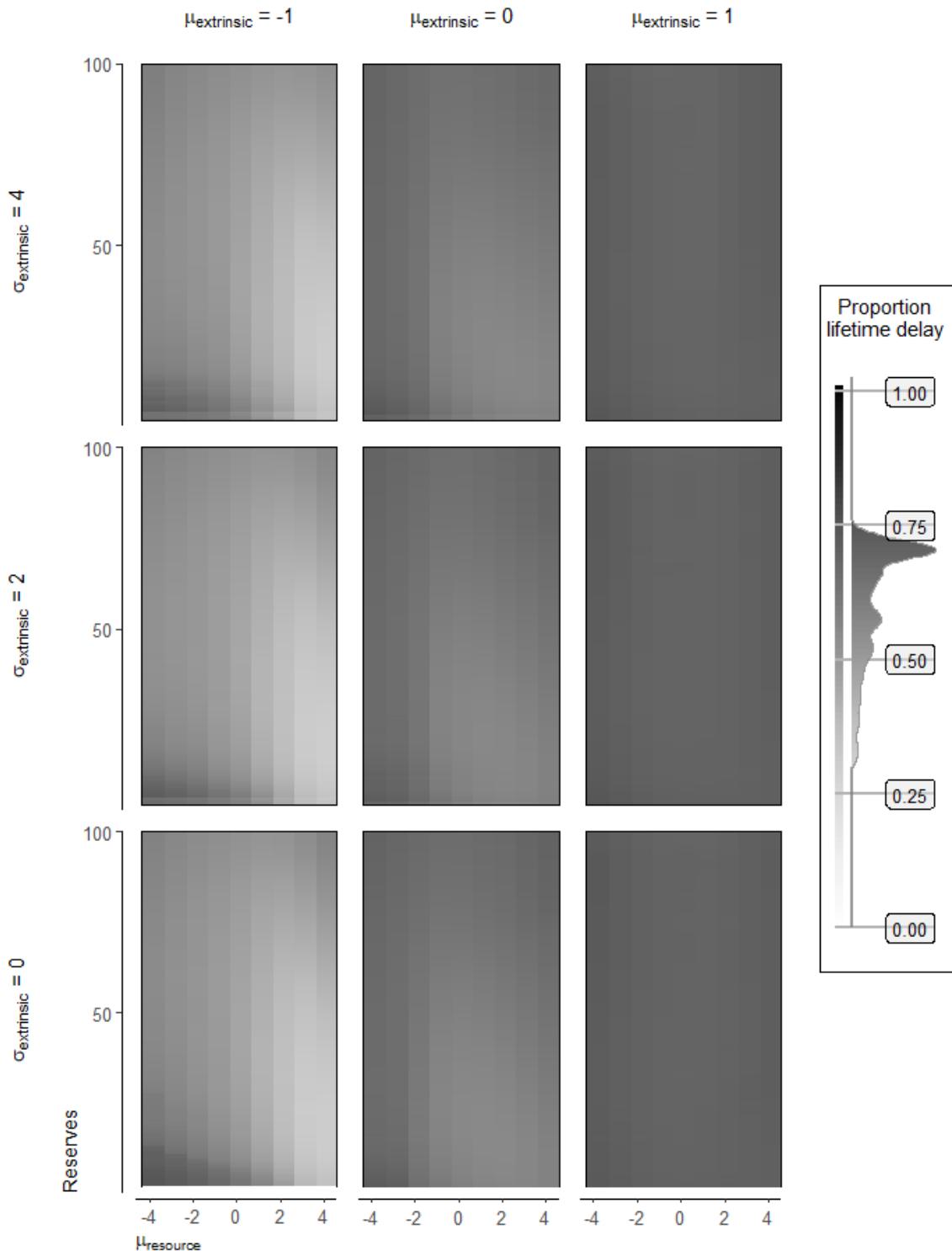
2.122. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



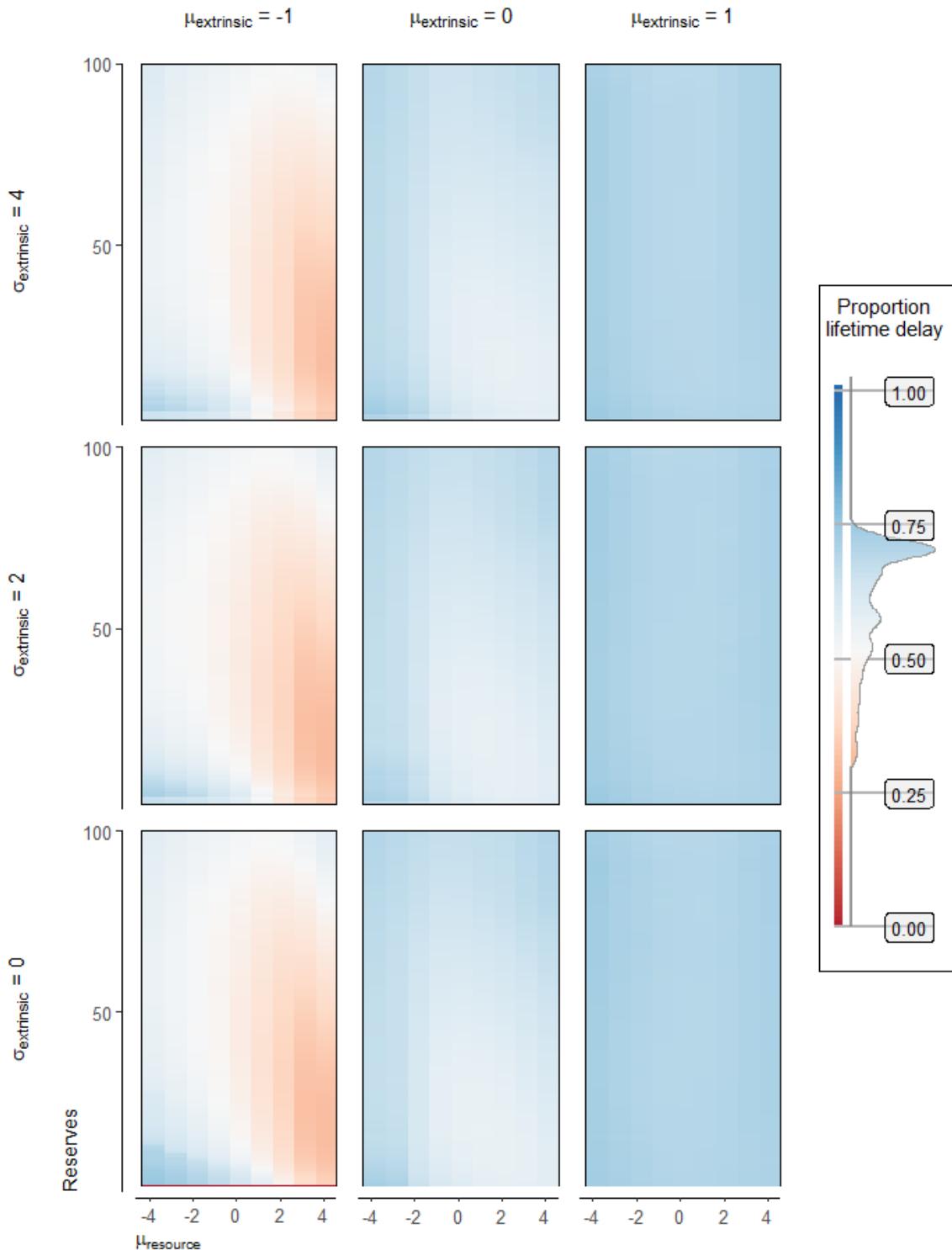
2.123. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



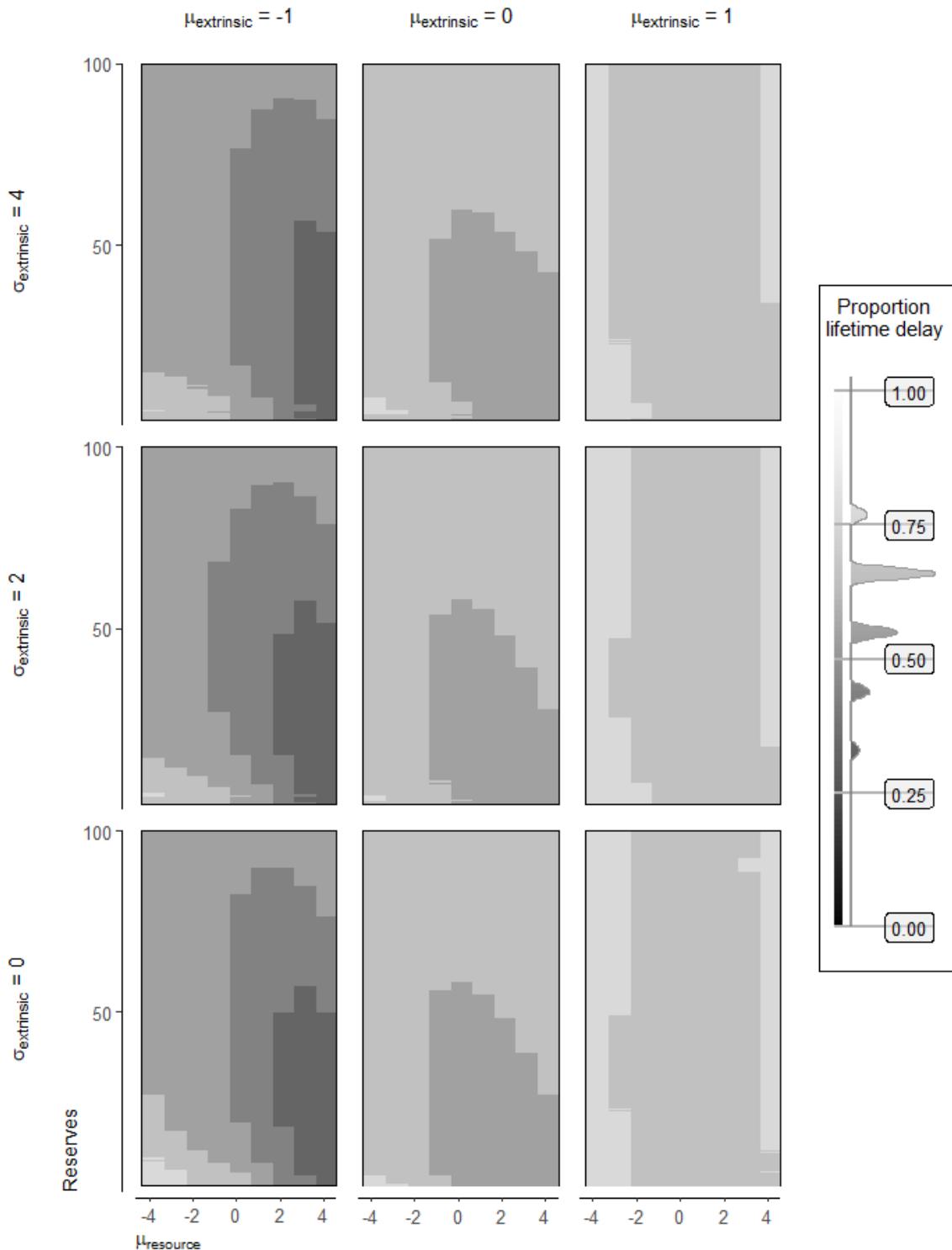
2.124. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



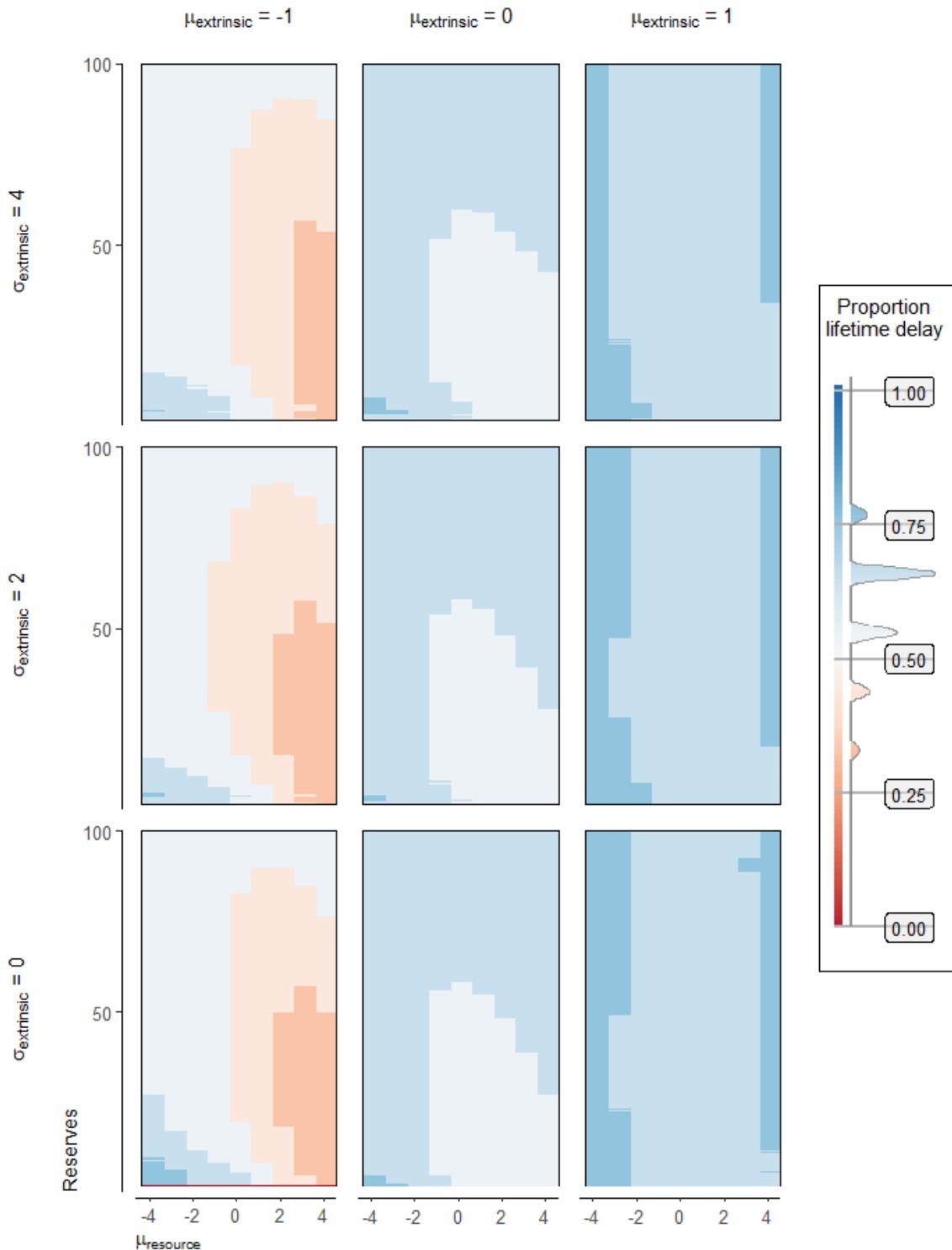
2.125. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



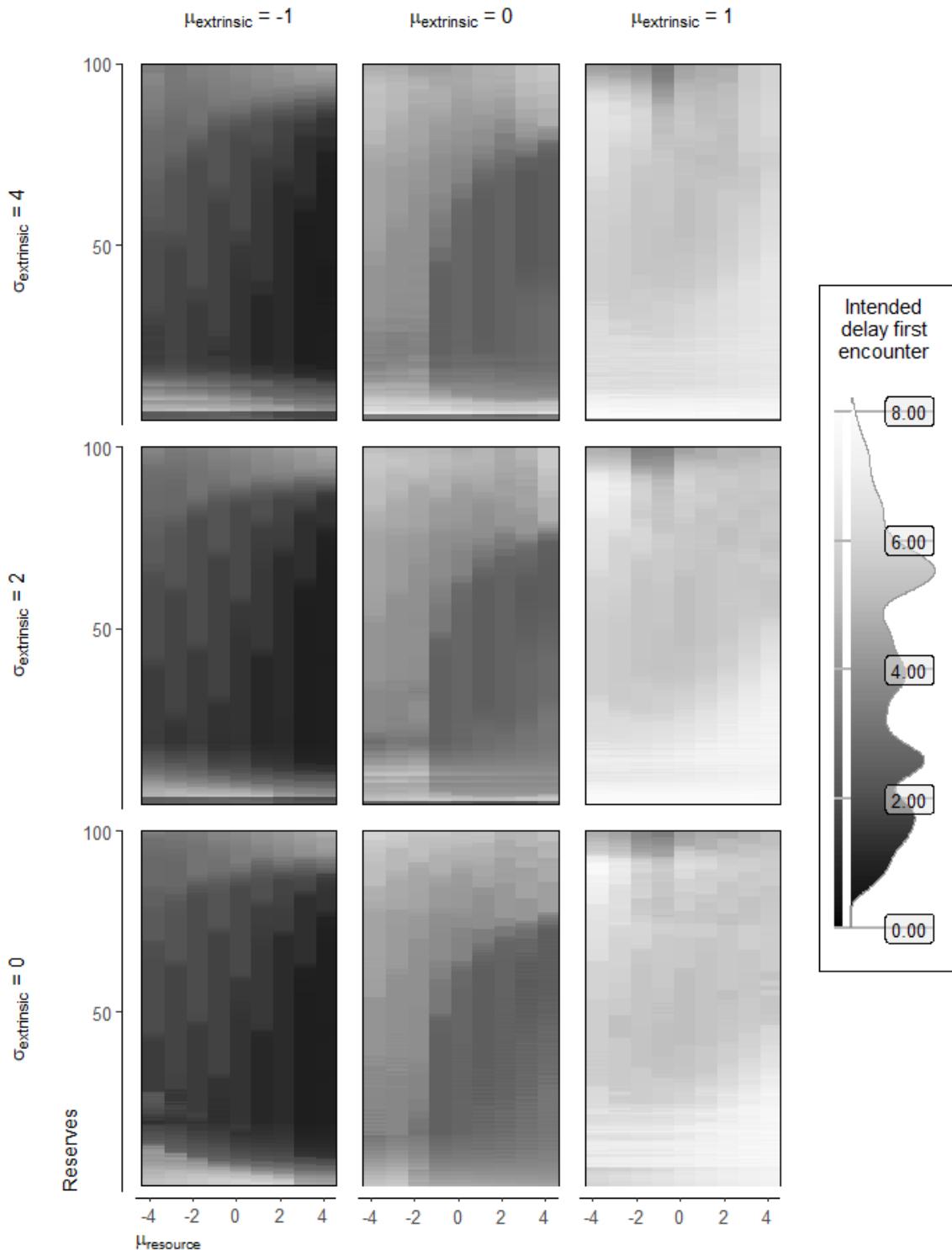
2.126. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



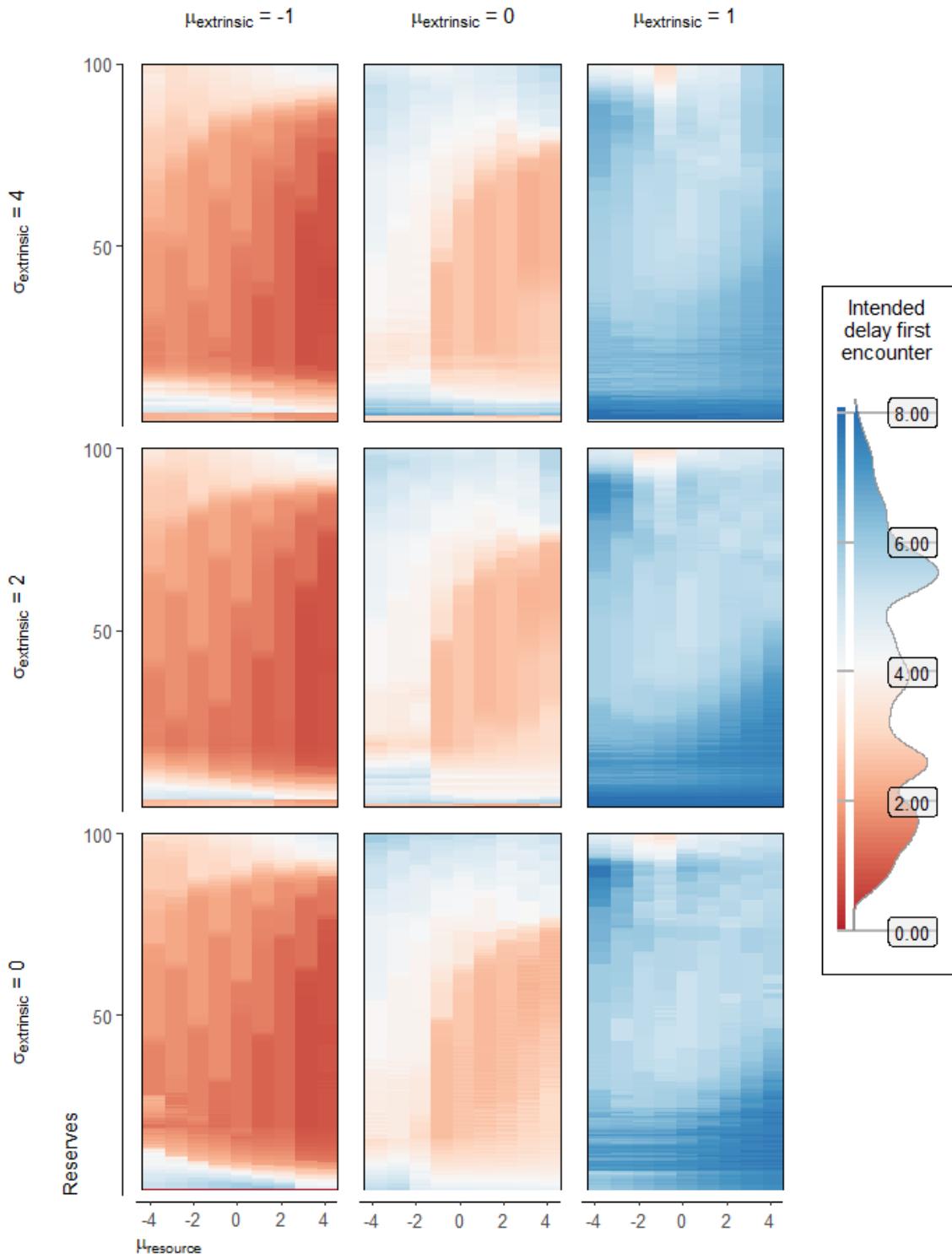
2.127. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



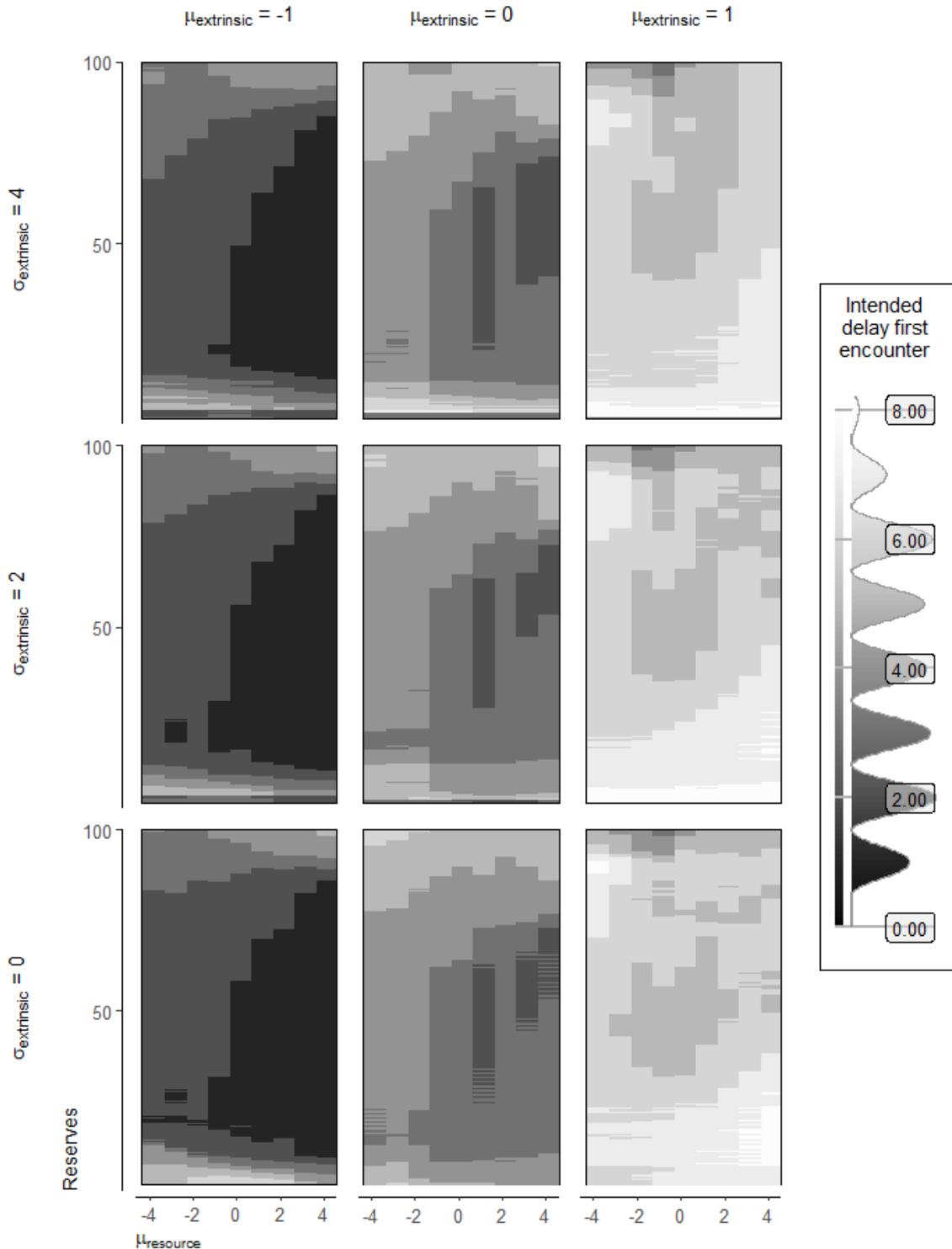
2.128. Intended delay first (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



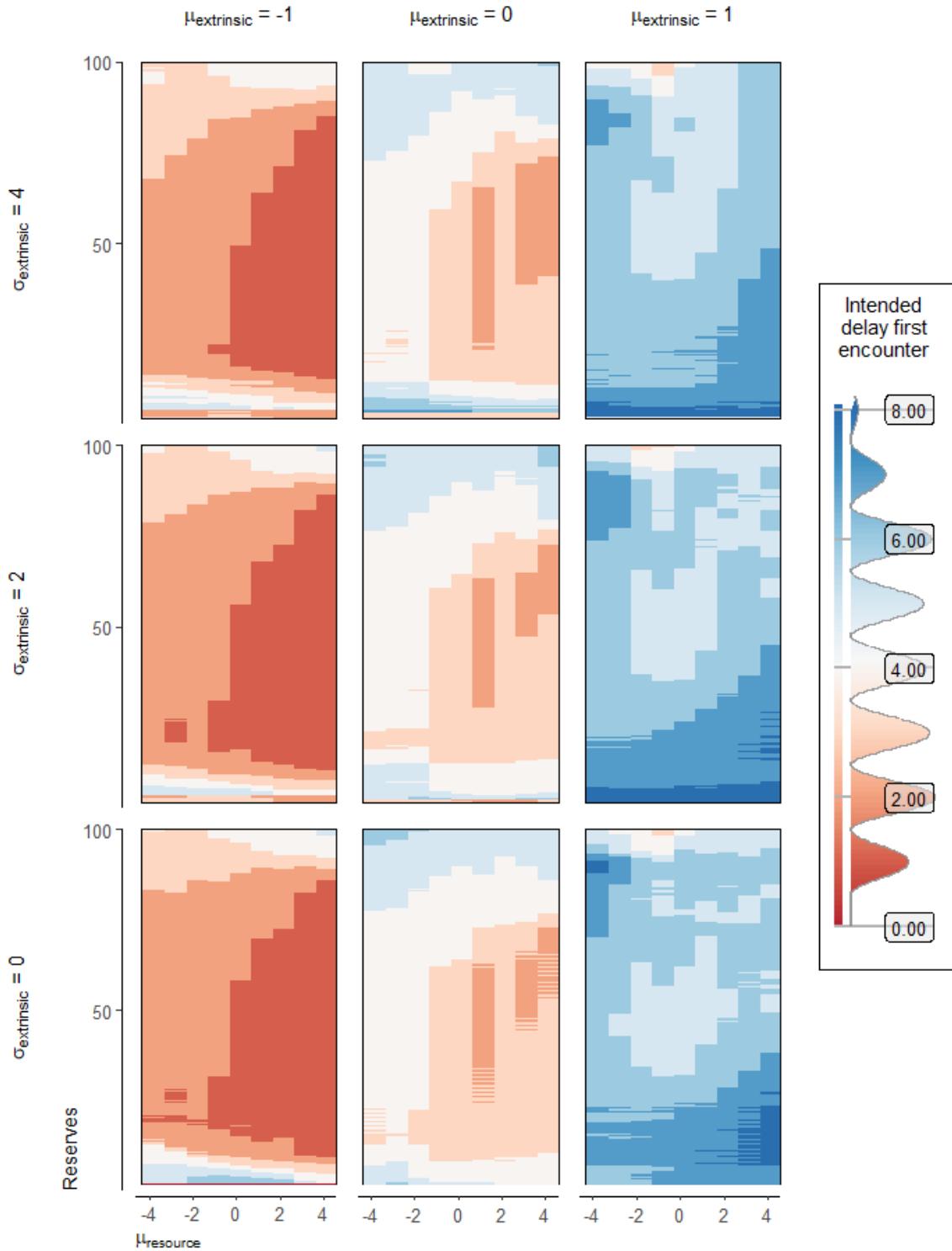
2.129. Intended delay first (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



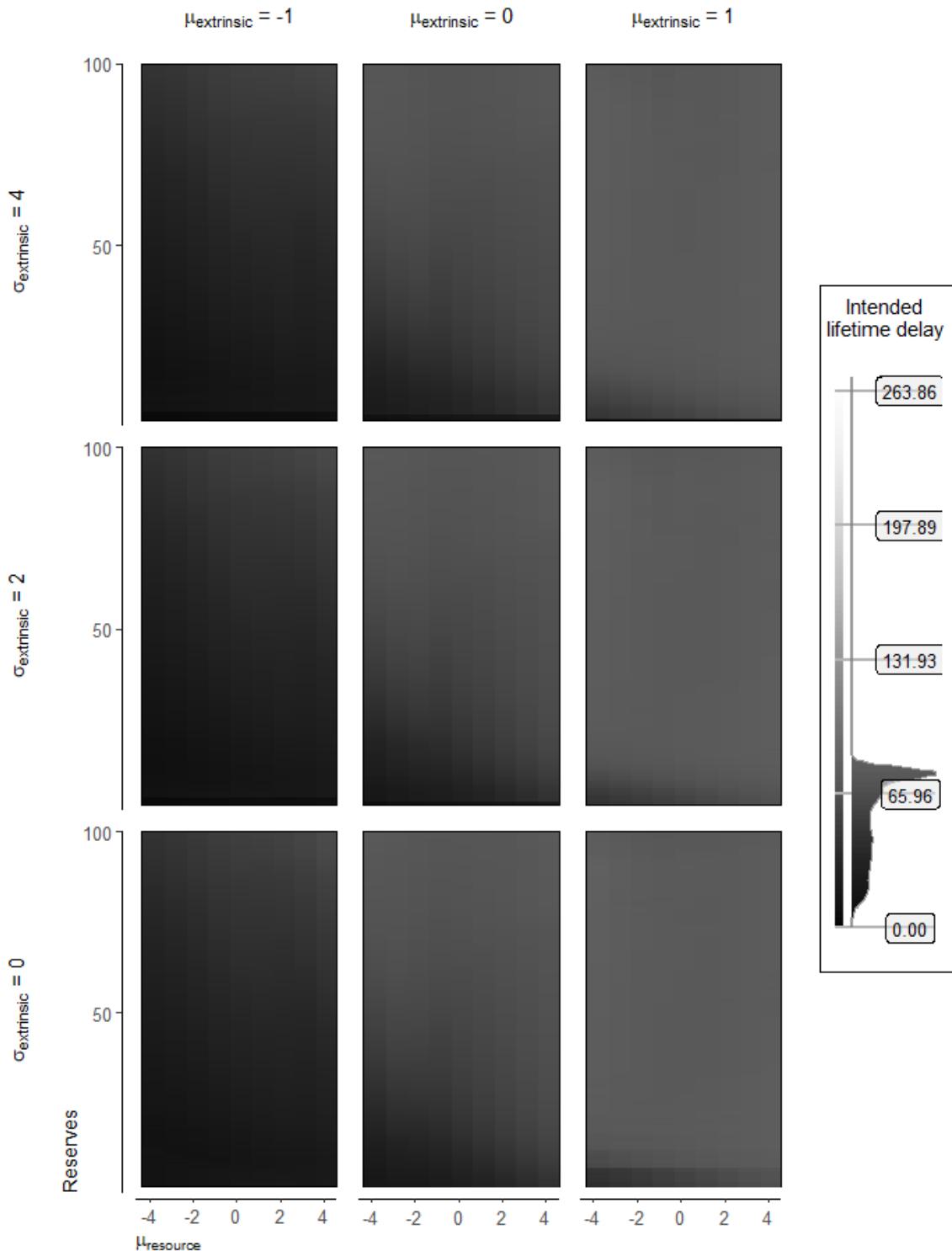
2.130. Intended delay first (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



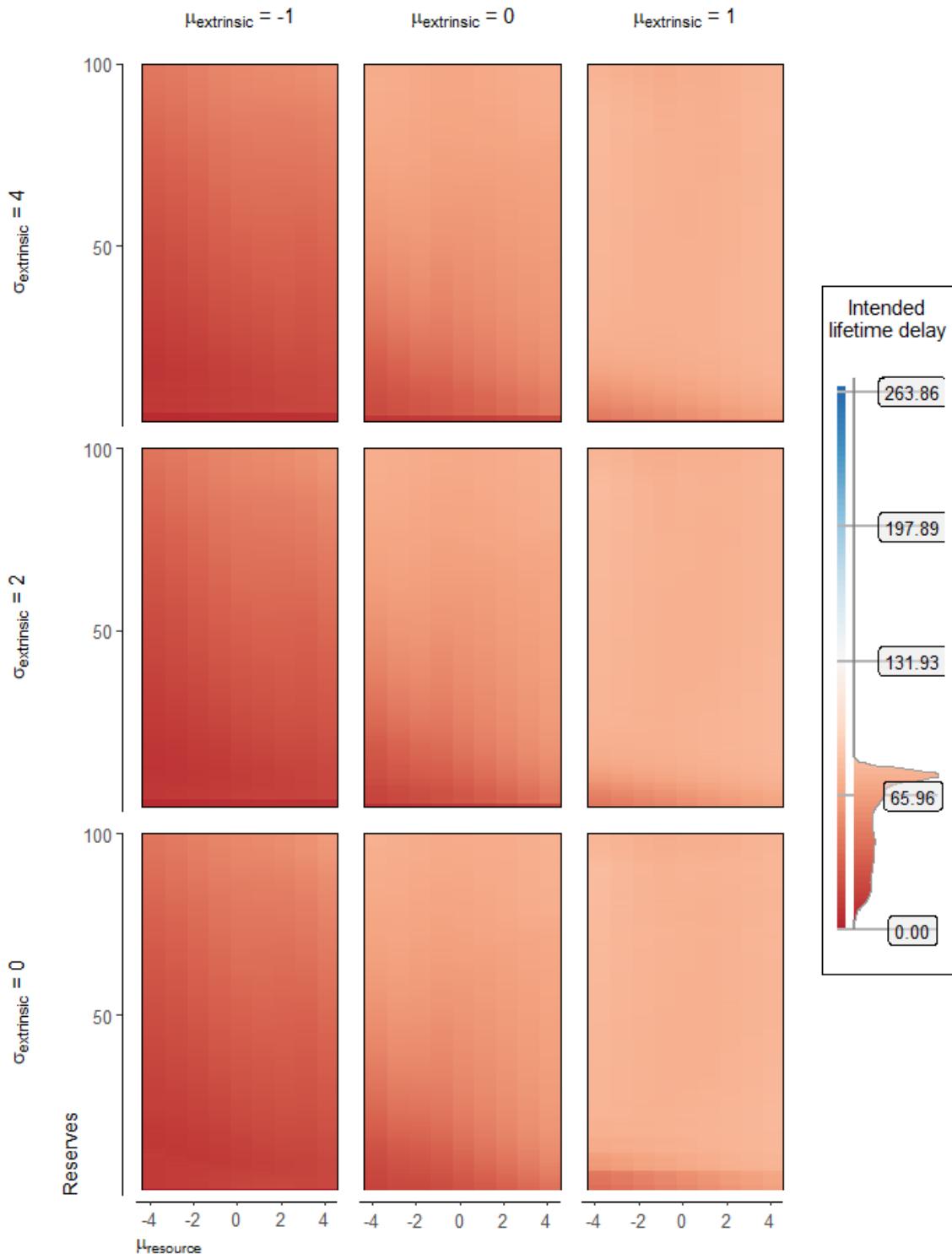
2.131. Intended delay first (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



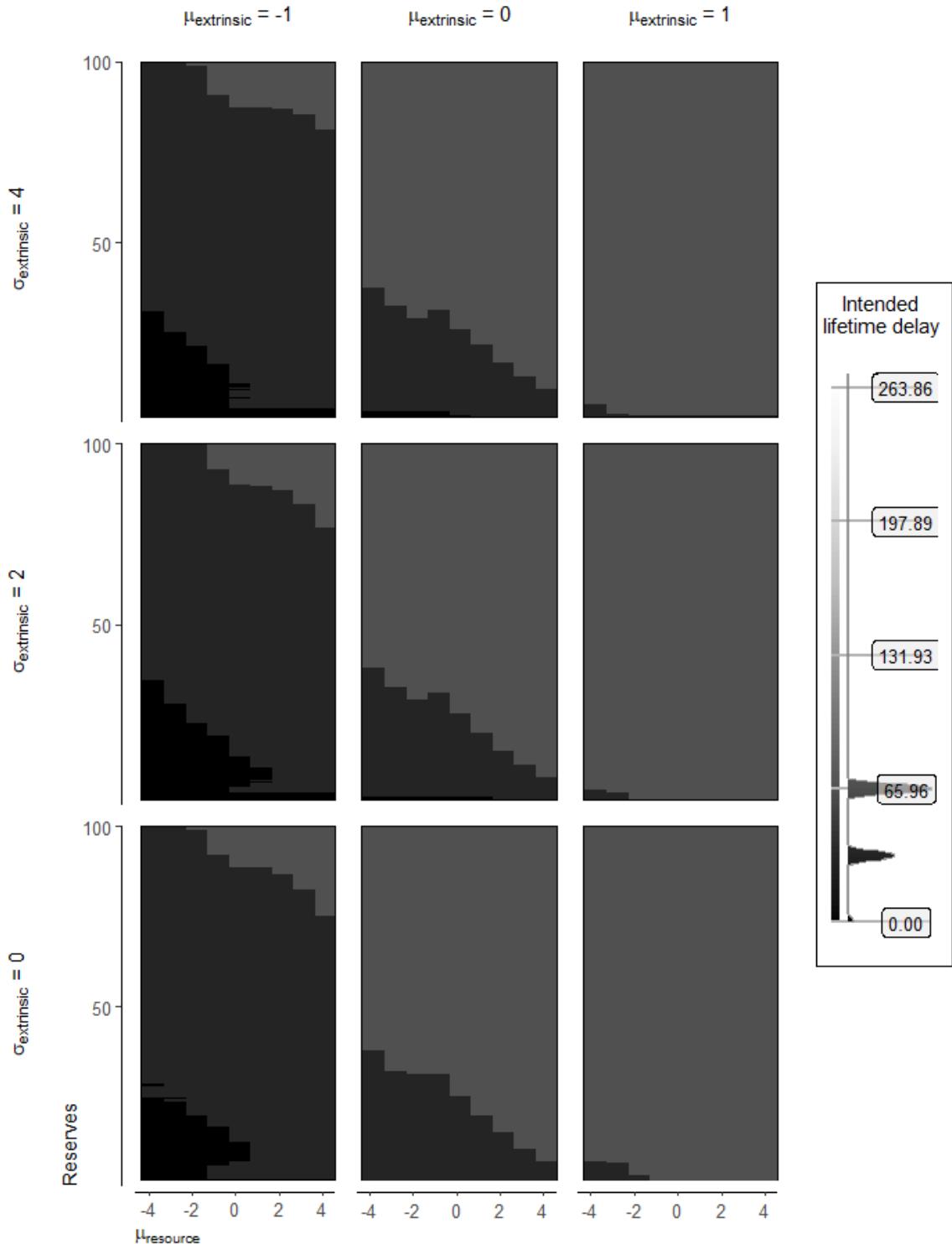
2.132. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



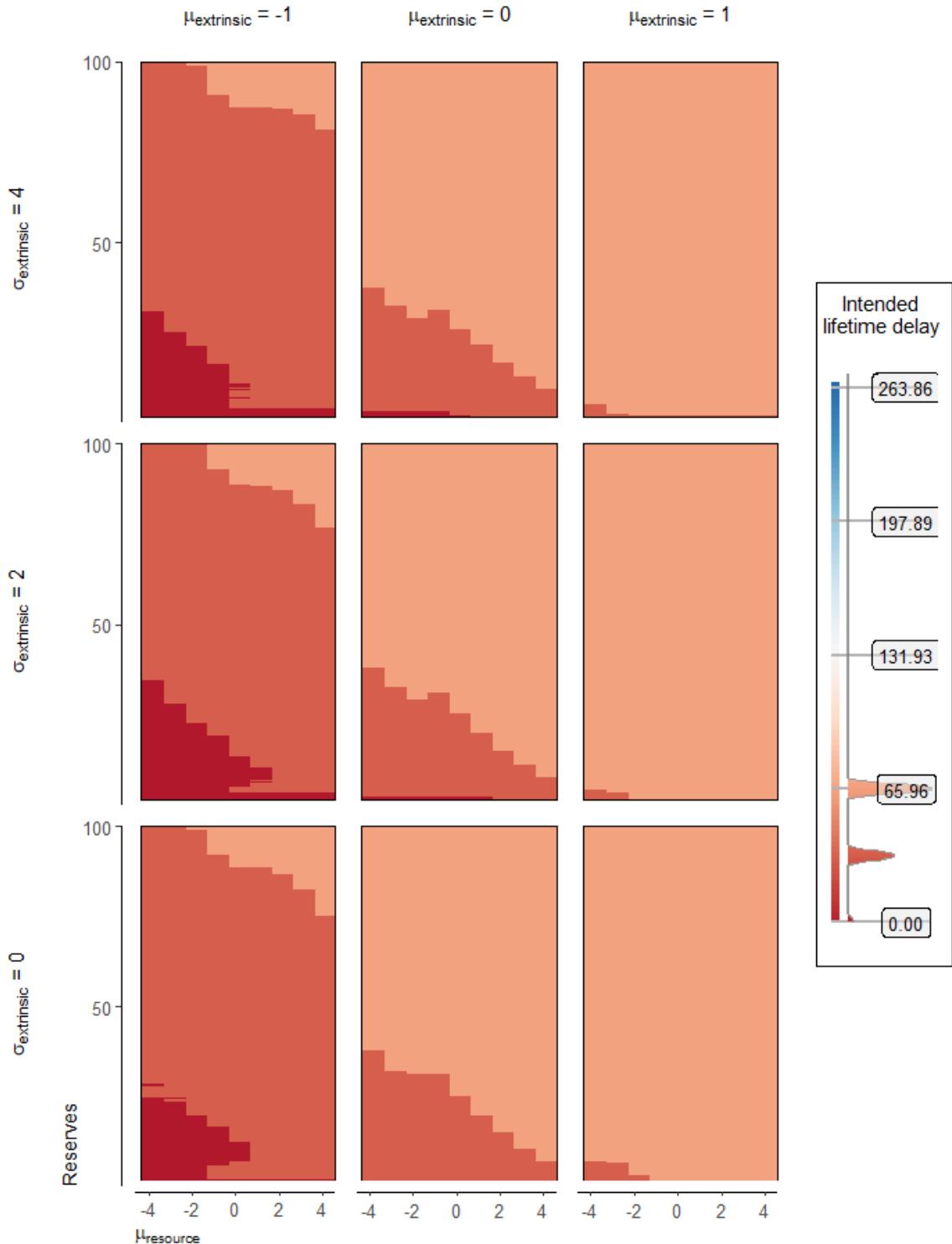
2.133. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



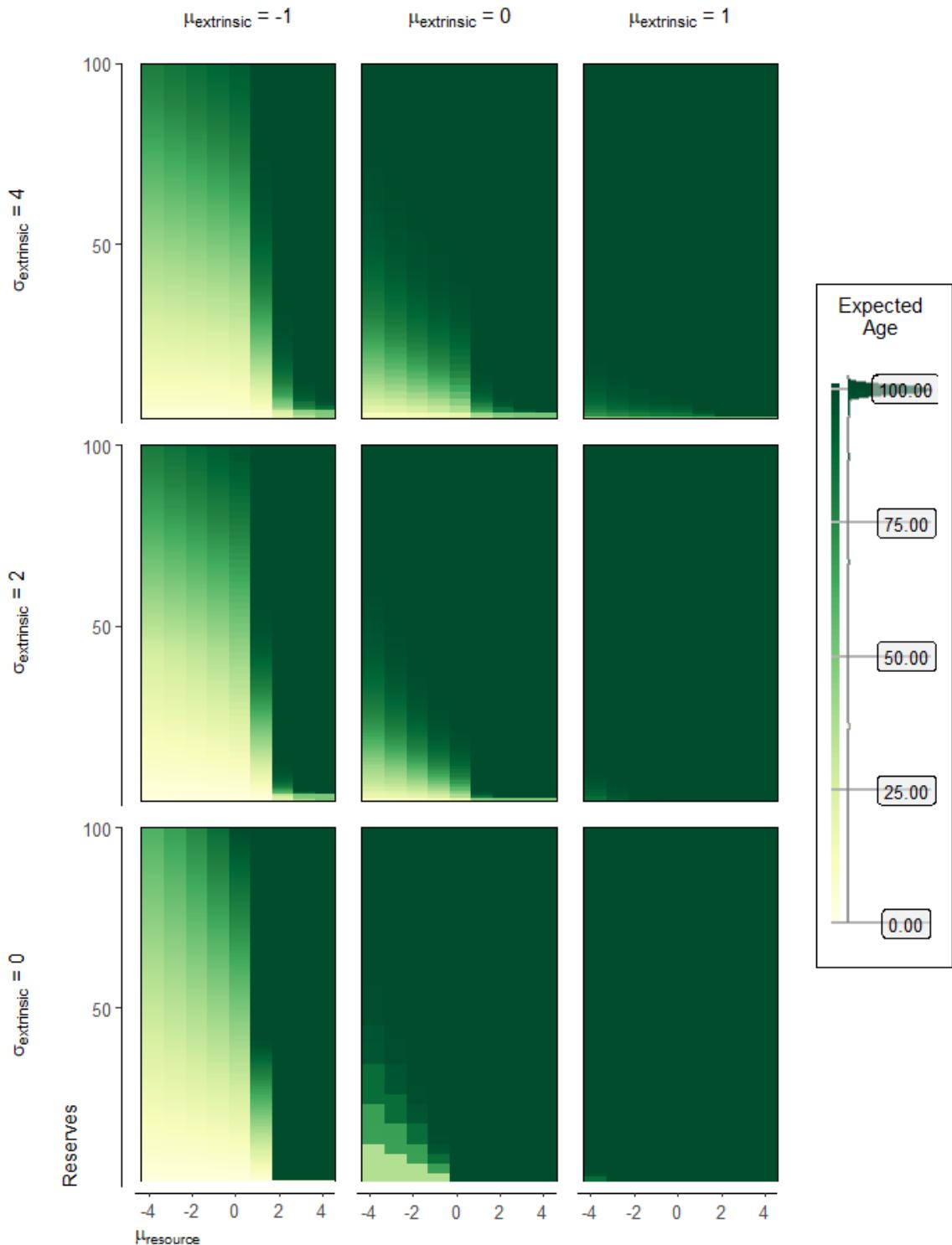
2.134. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



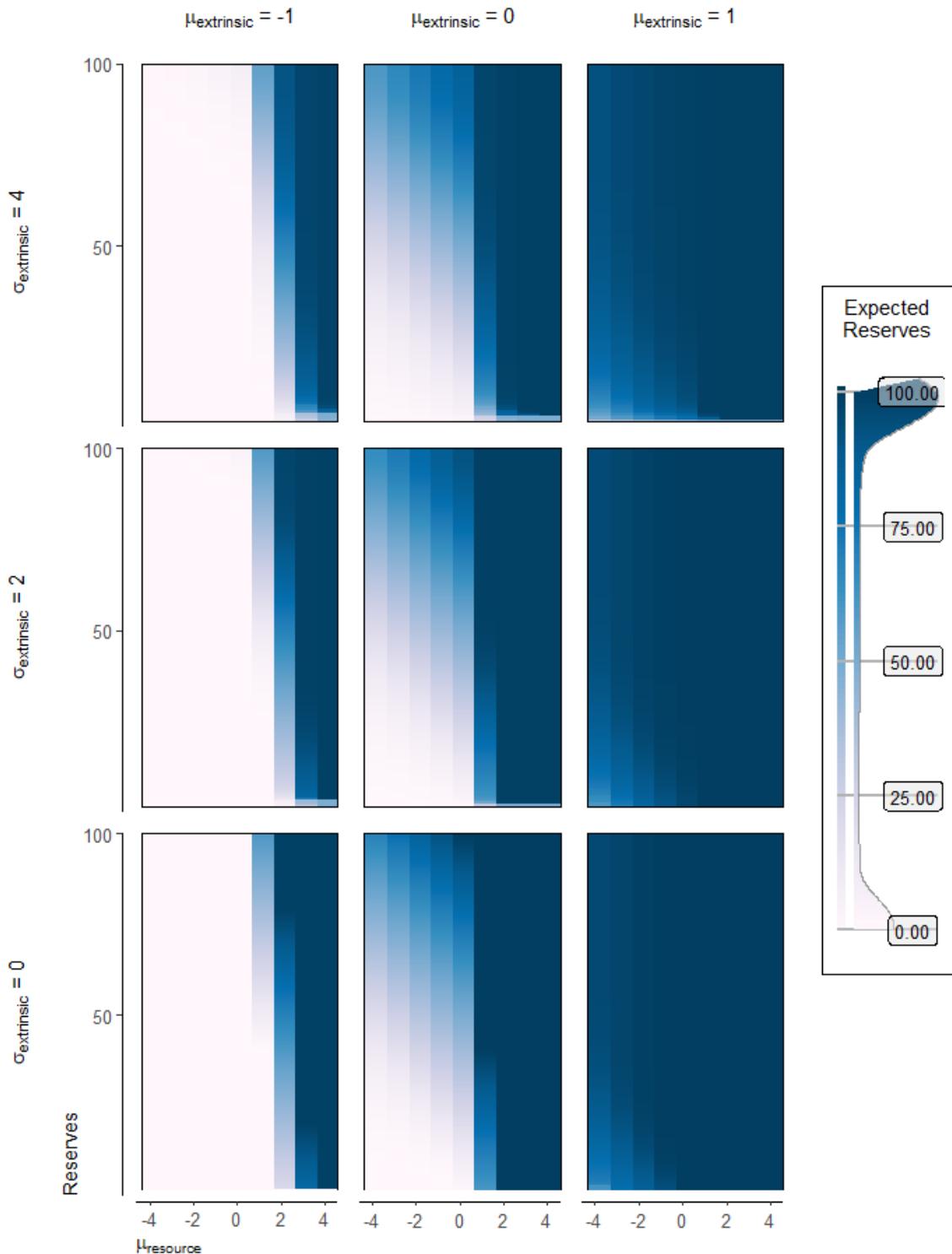
2.135. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



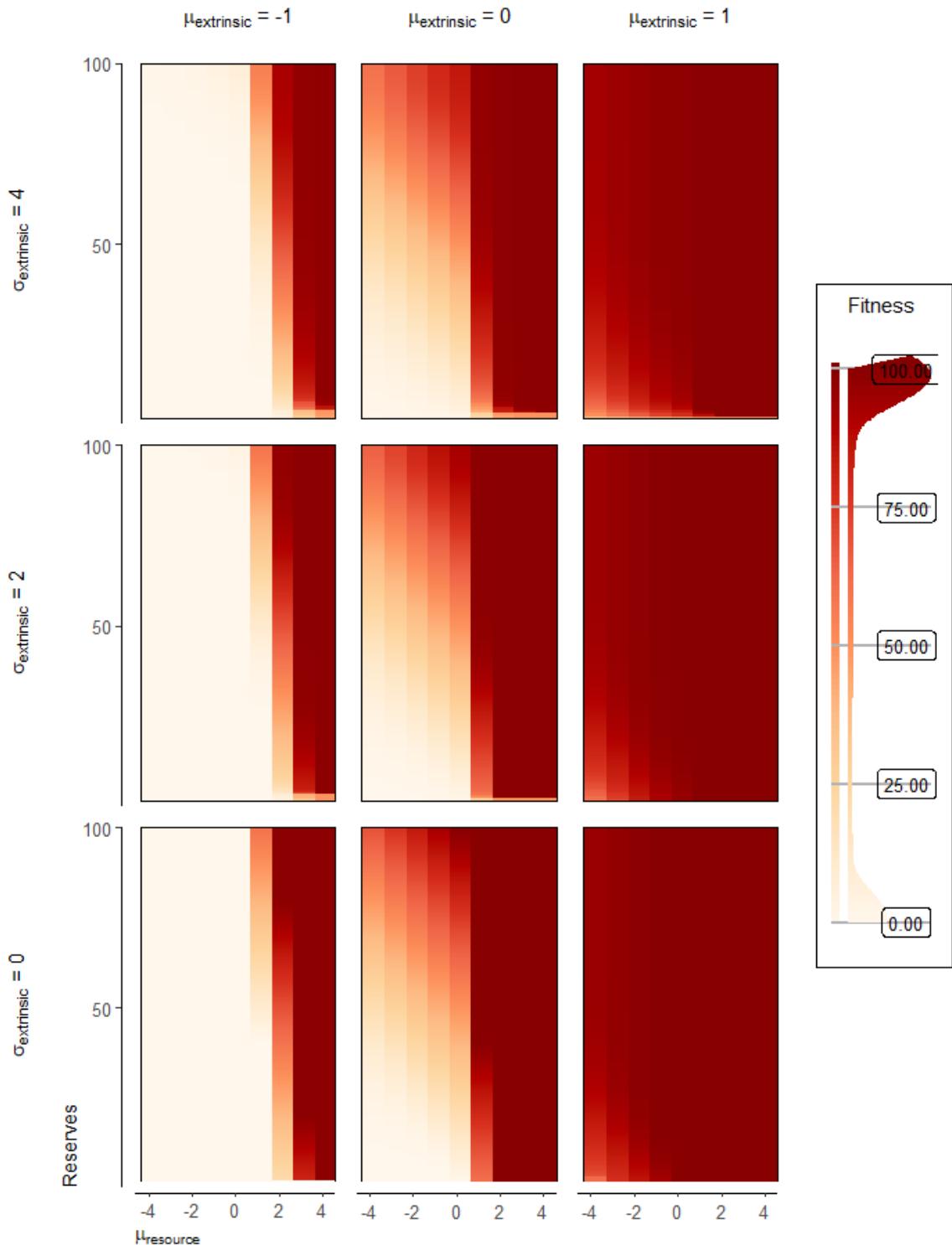
2.136. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



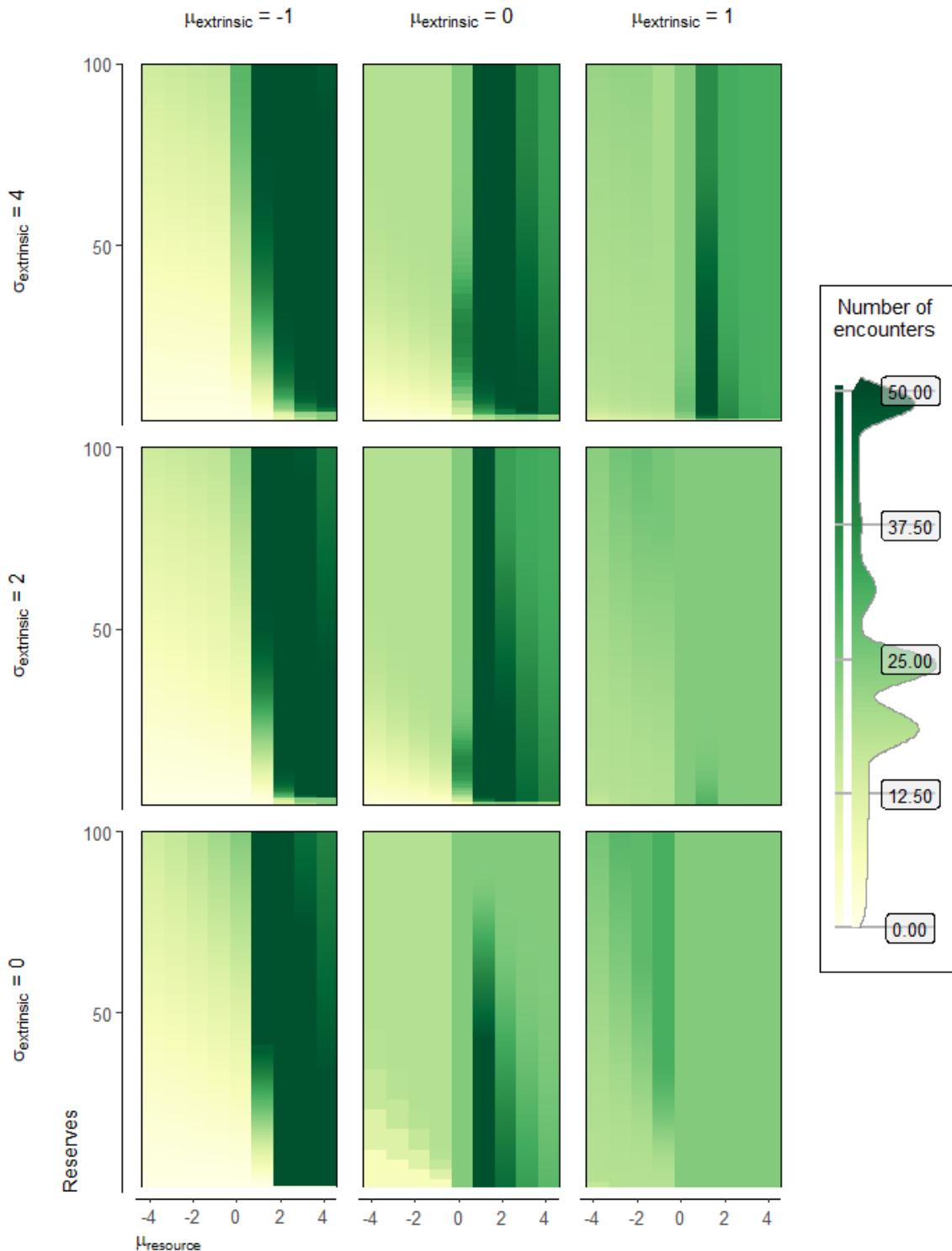
2.137. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when



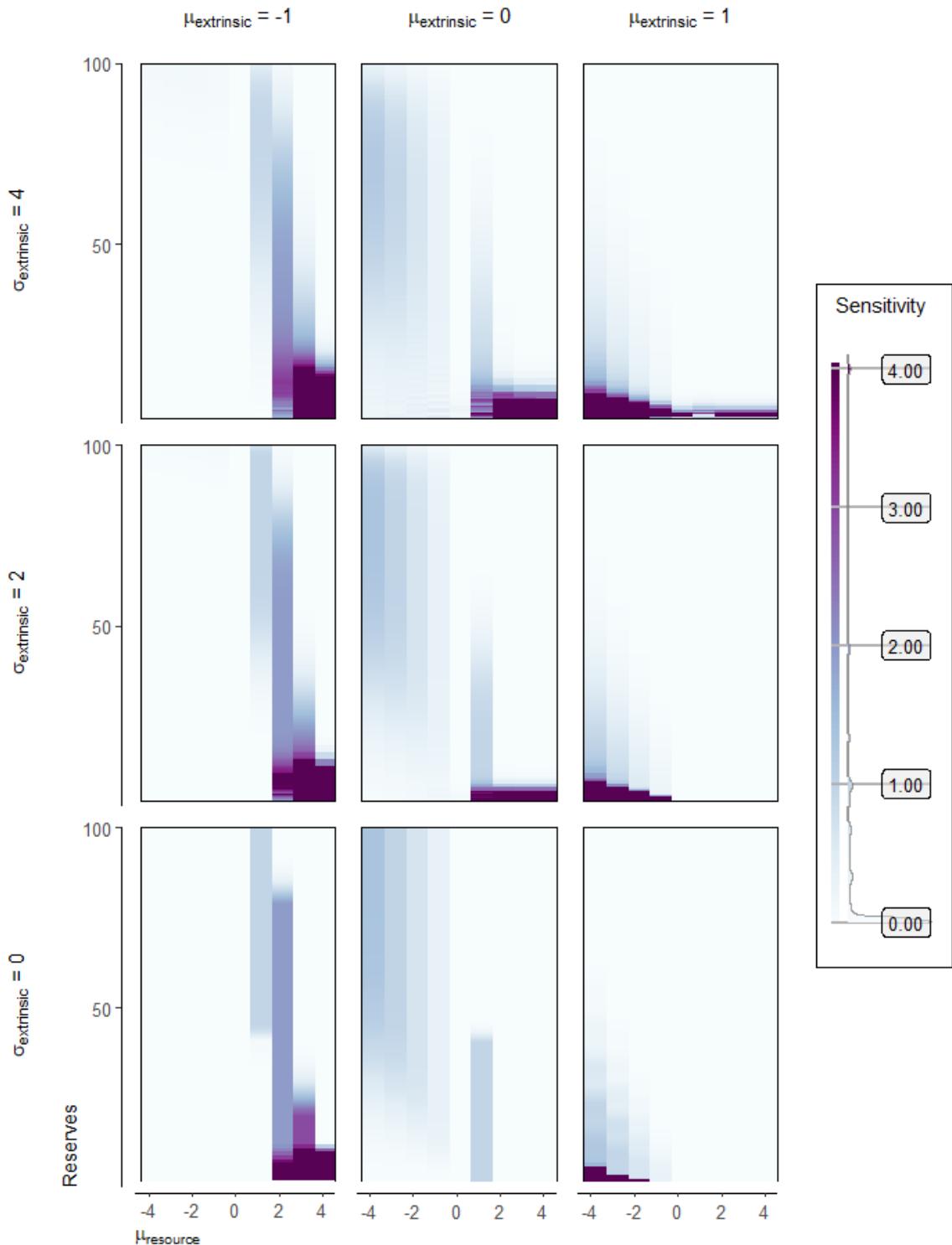
2.138. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource standard deviation is 0,



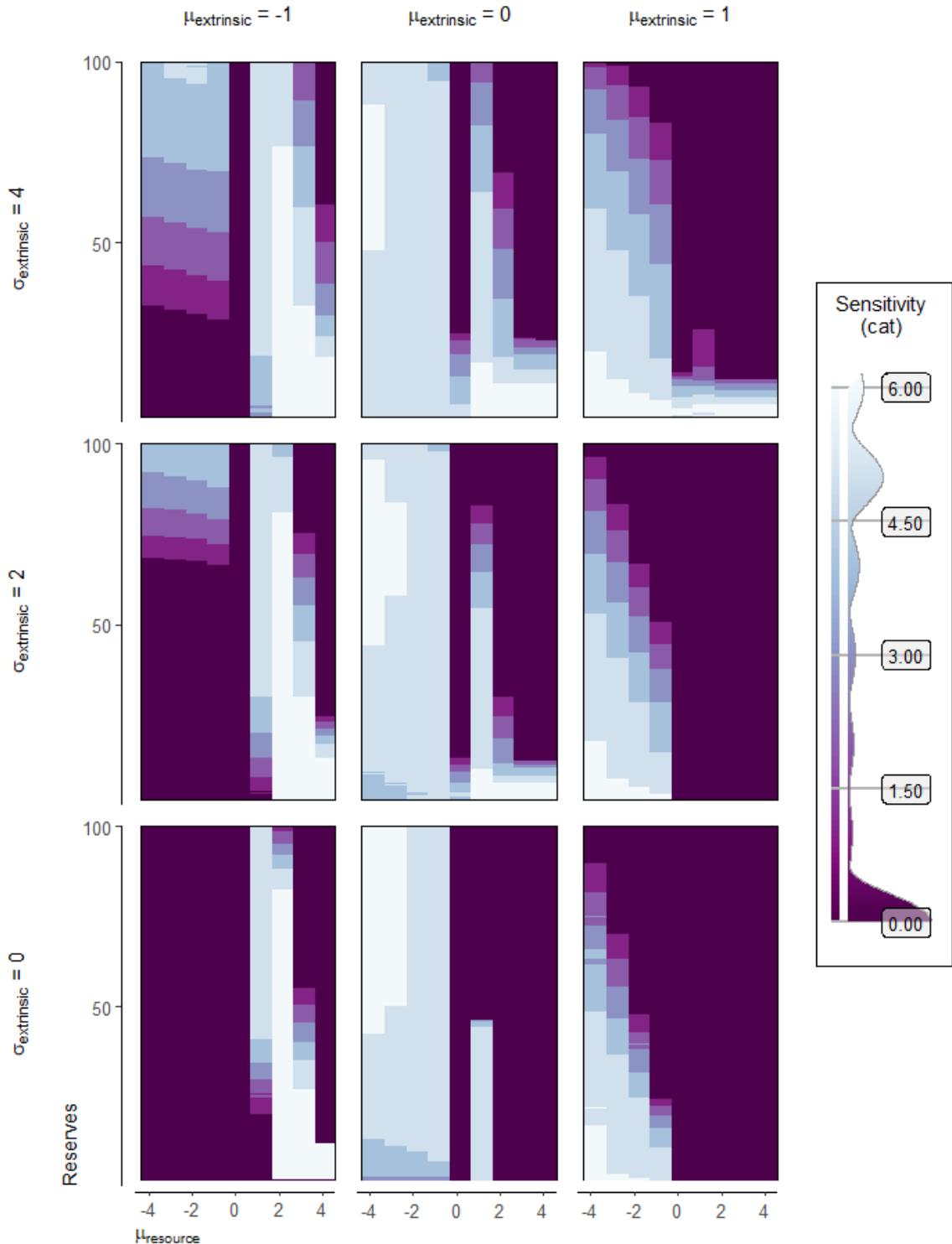
2.139. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encountersPostponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



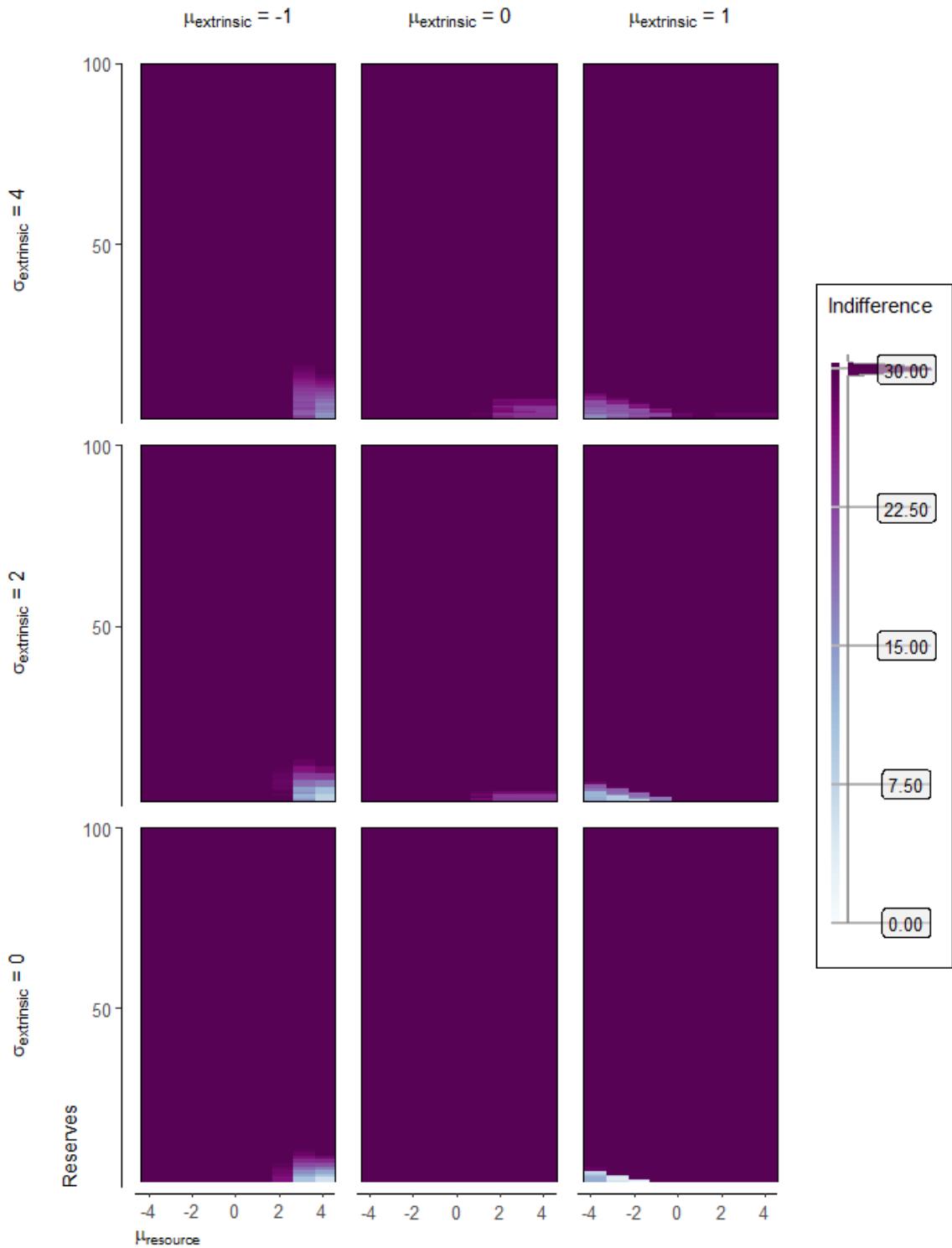
2.140. Sensivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



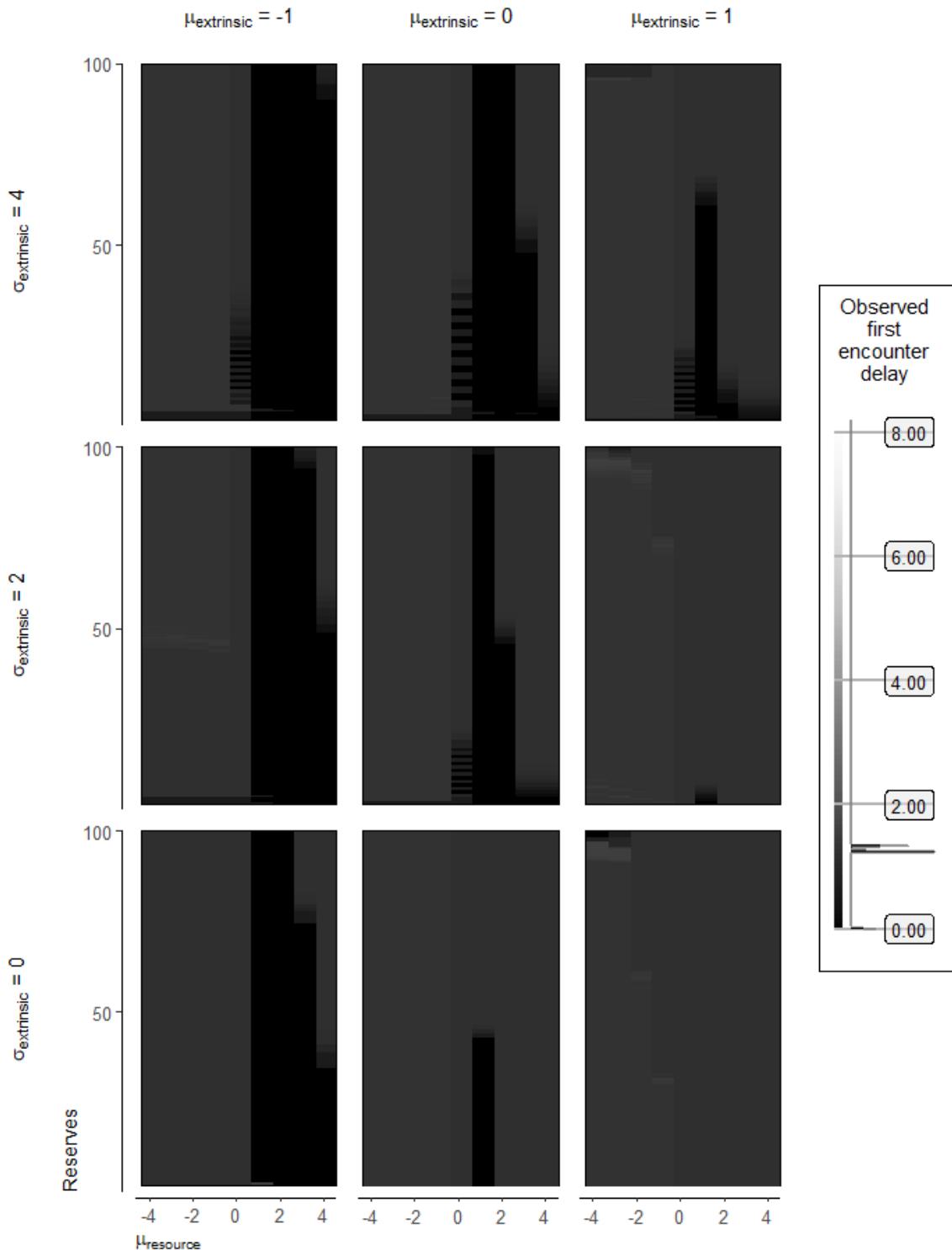
2.141. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



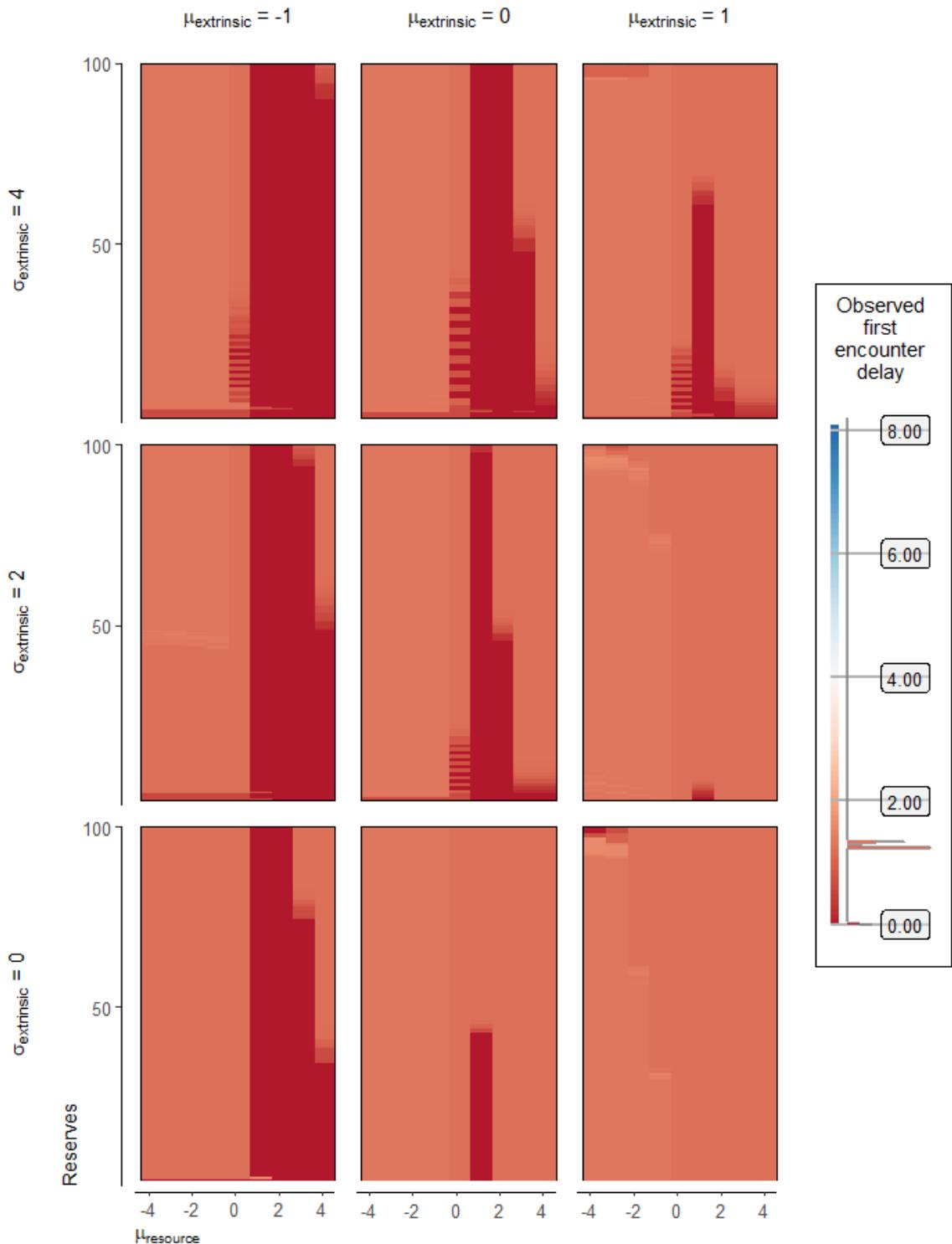
2.142. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



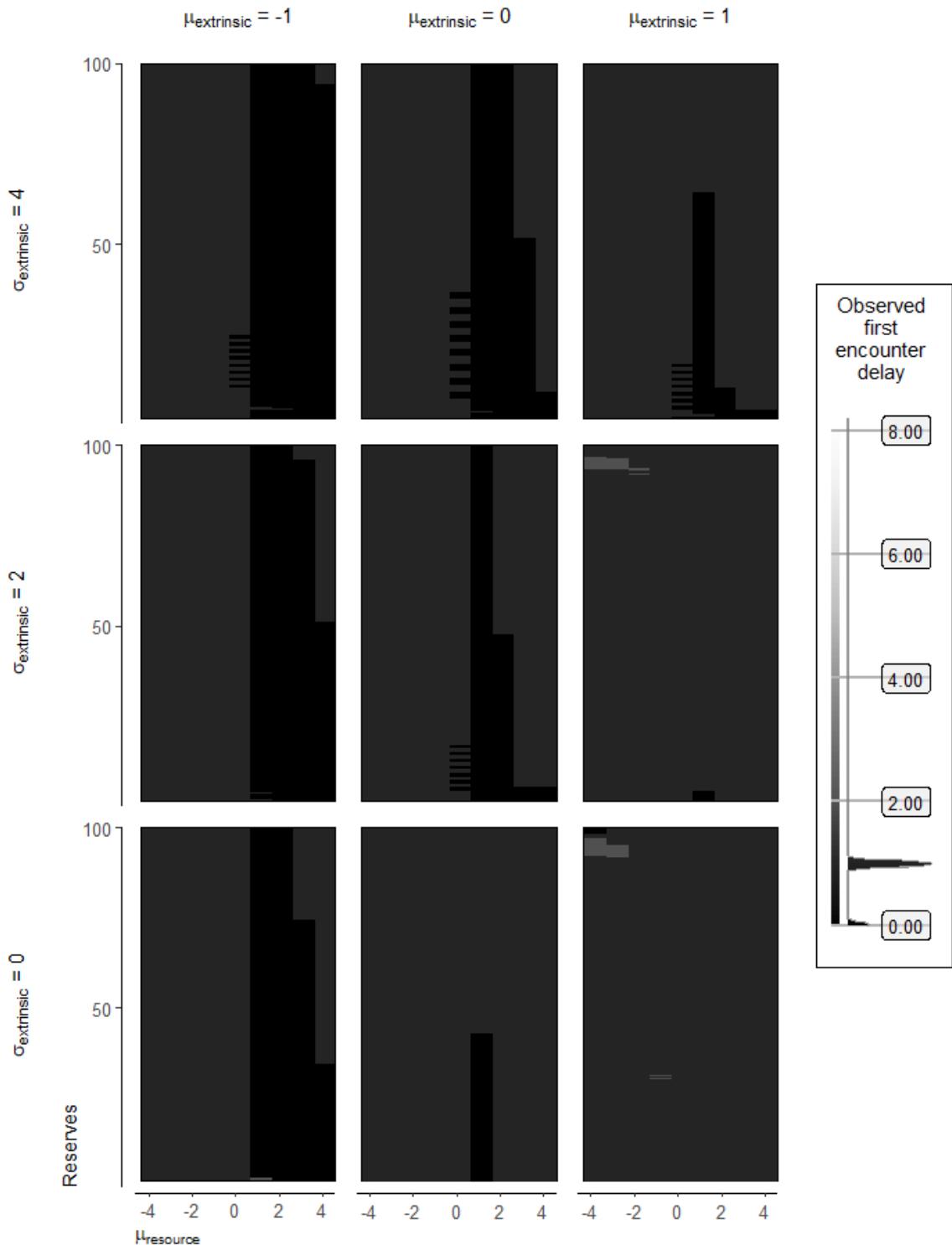
2.143. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



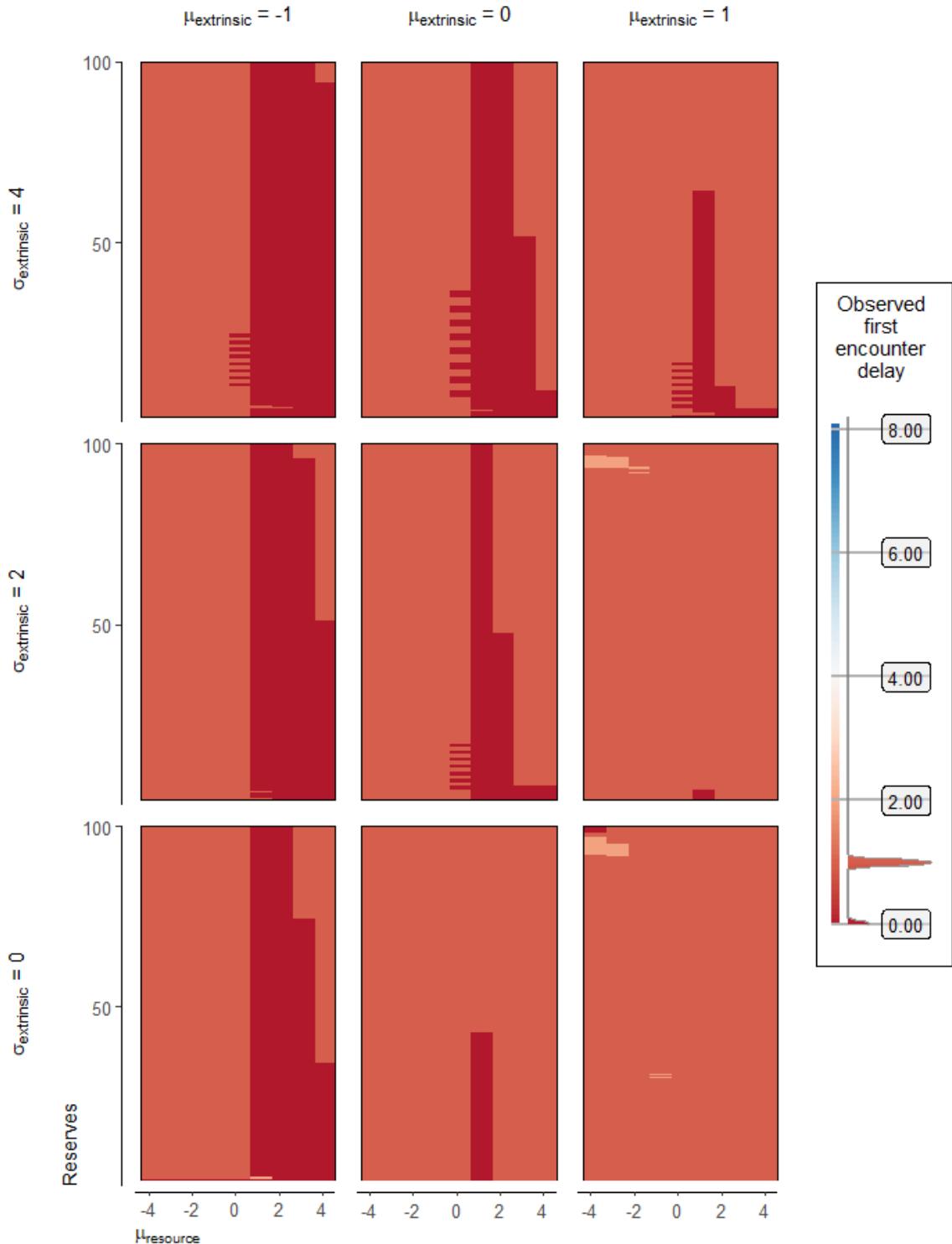
2.144. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



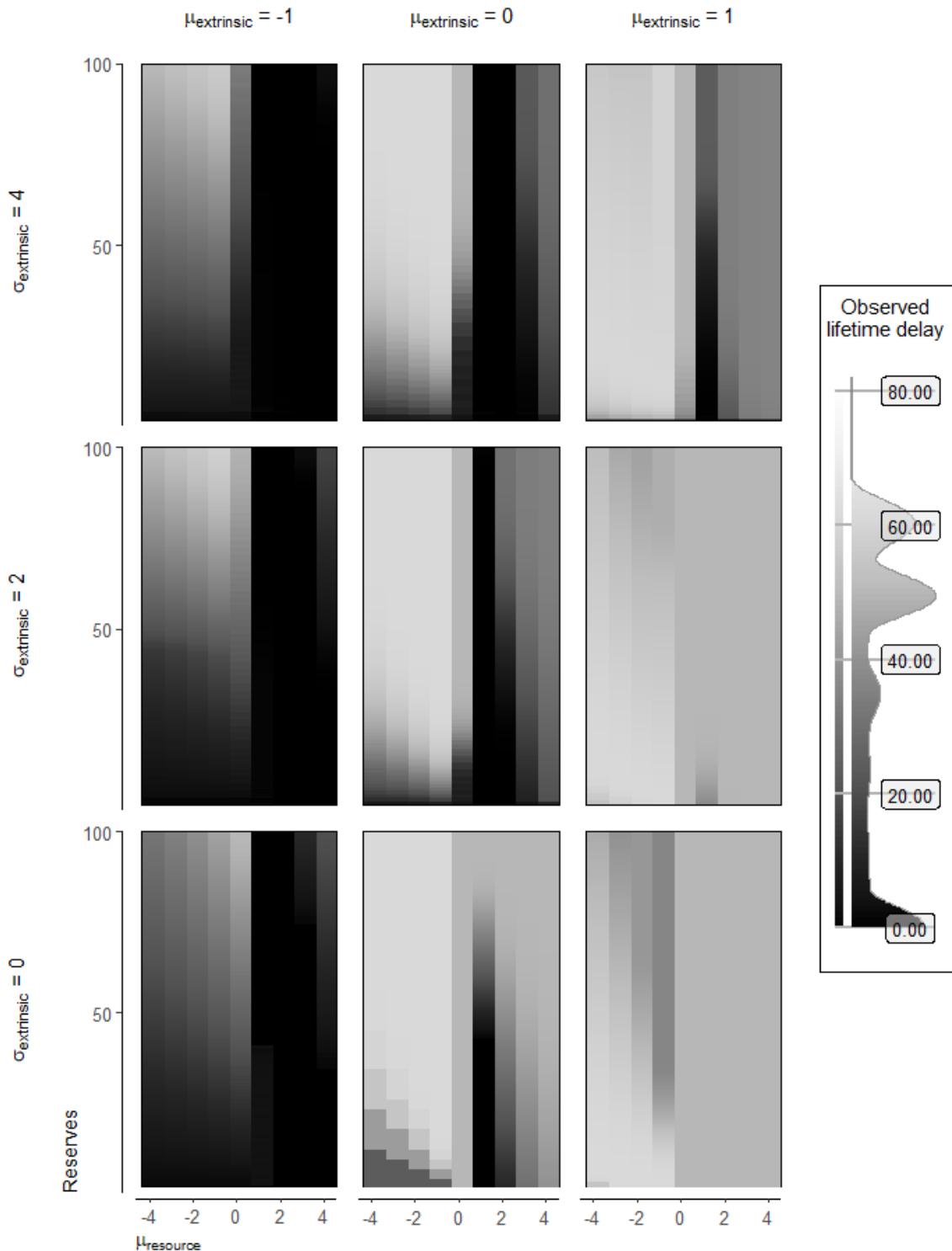
2.145. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



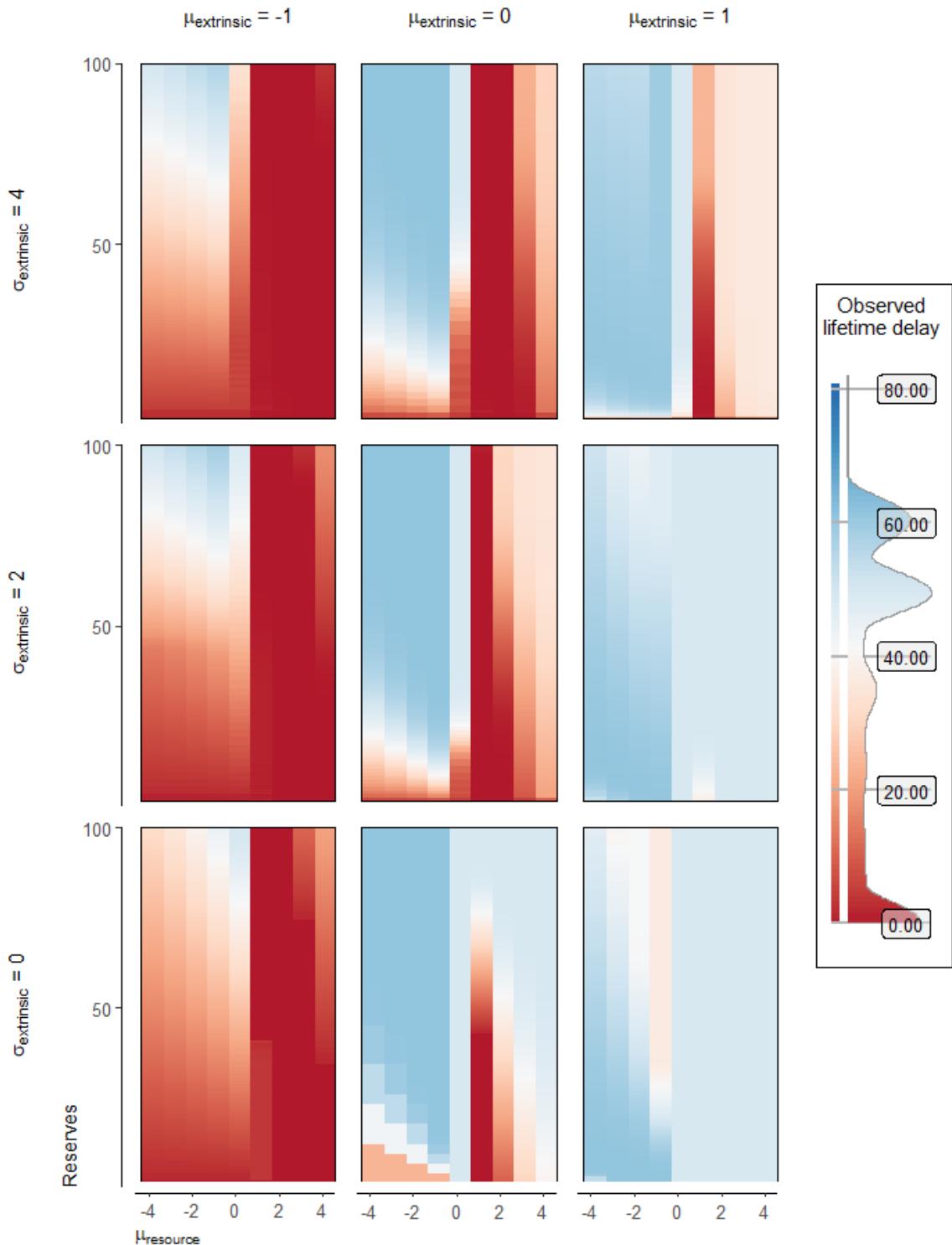
2.146. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



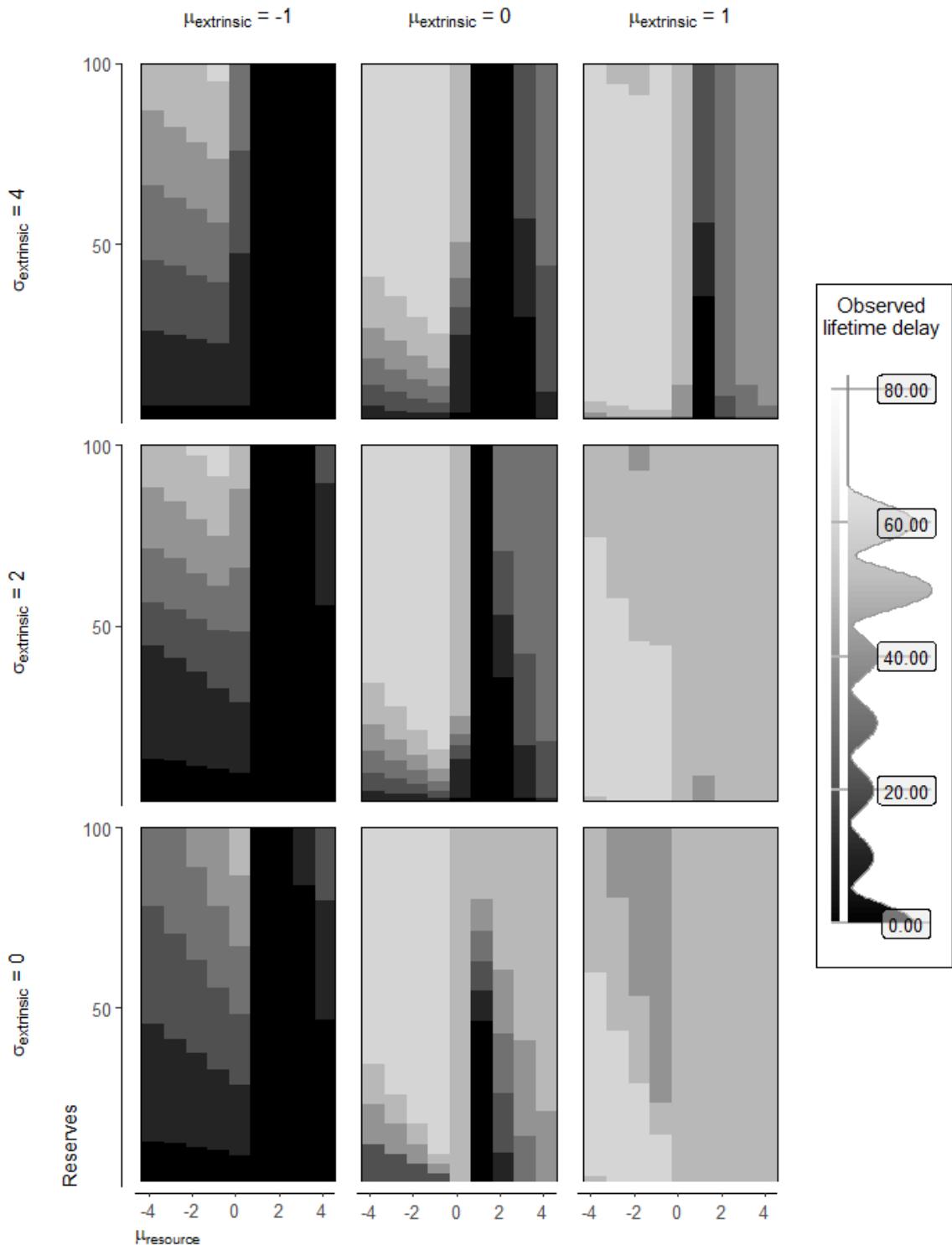
2.147. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



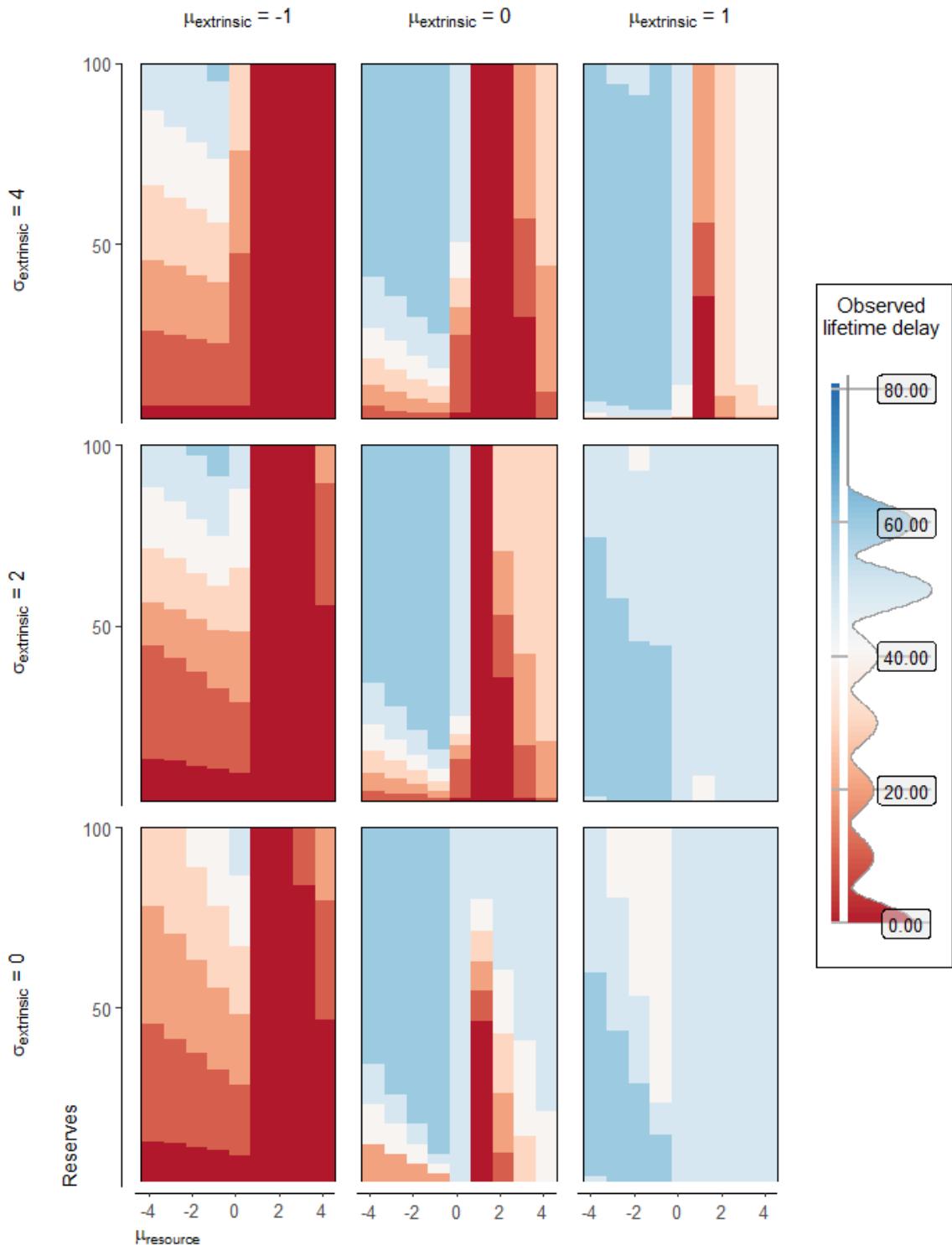
2.148. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



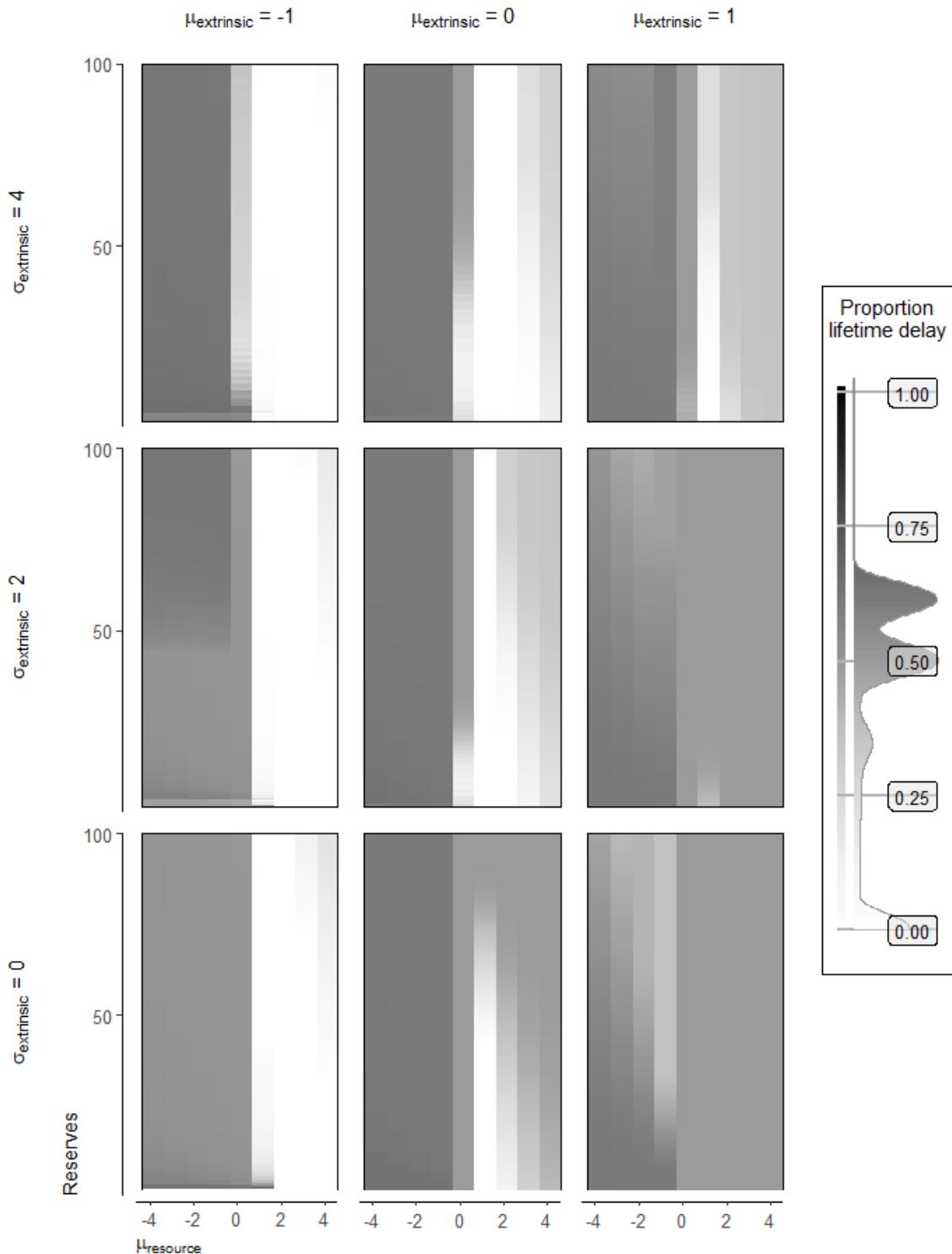
2.149. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



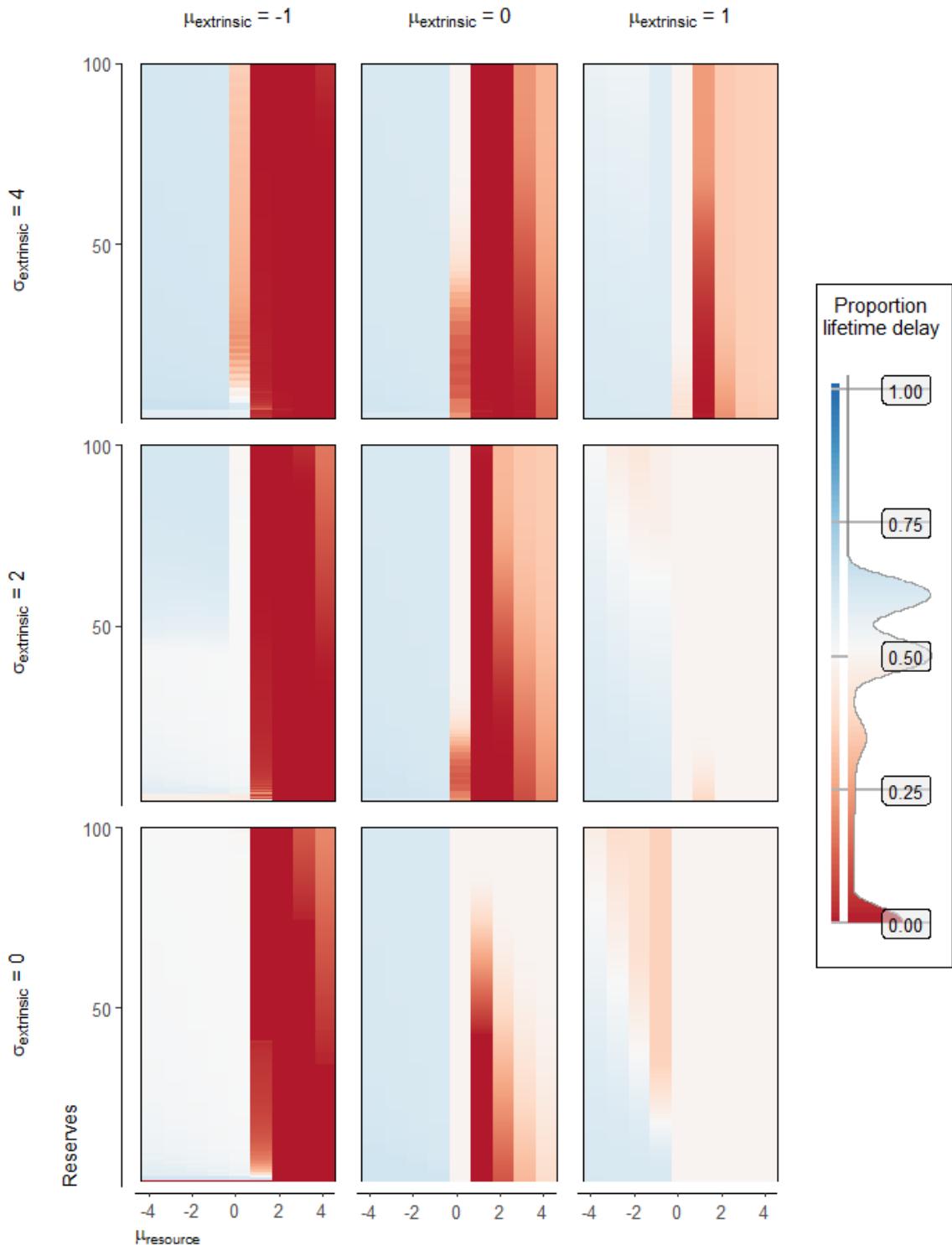
2.150. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



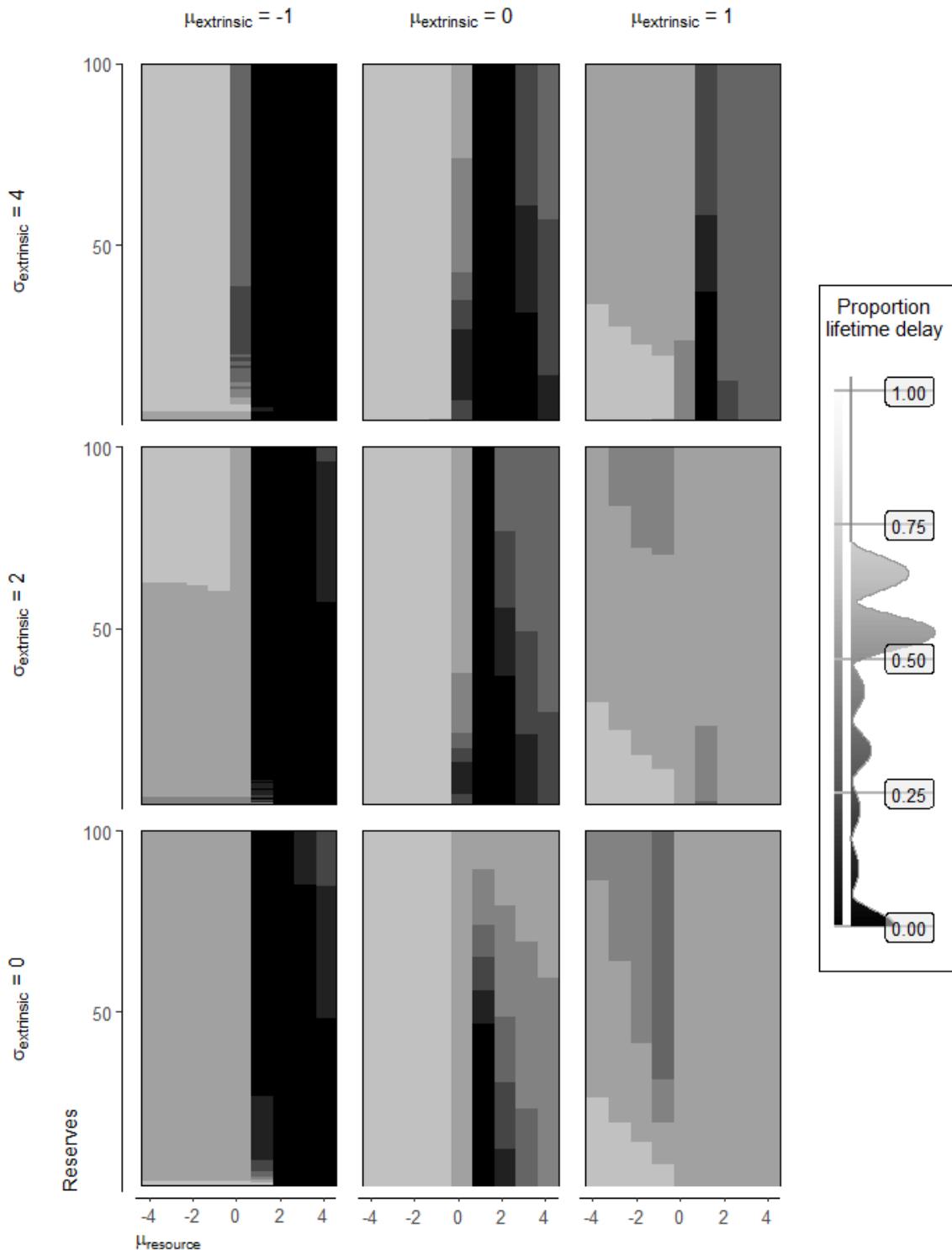
2.151. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



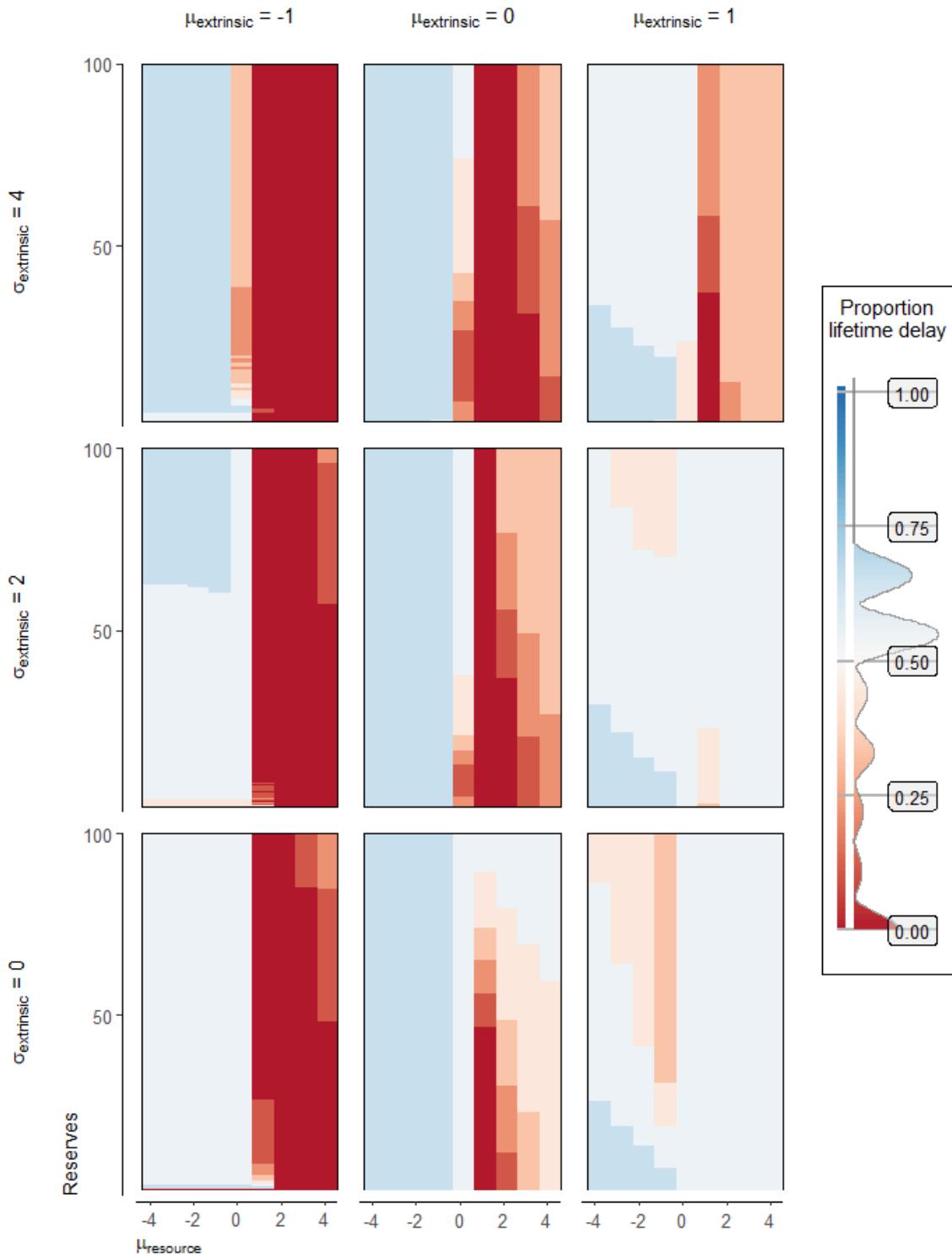
2.152. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



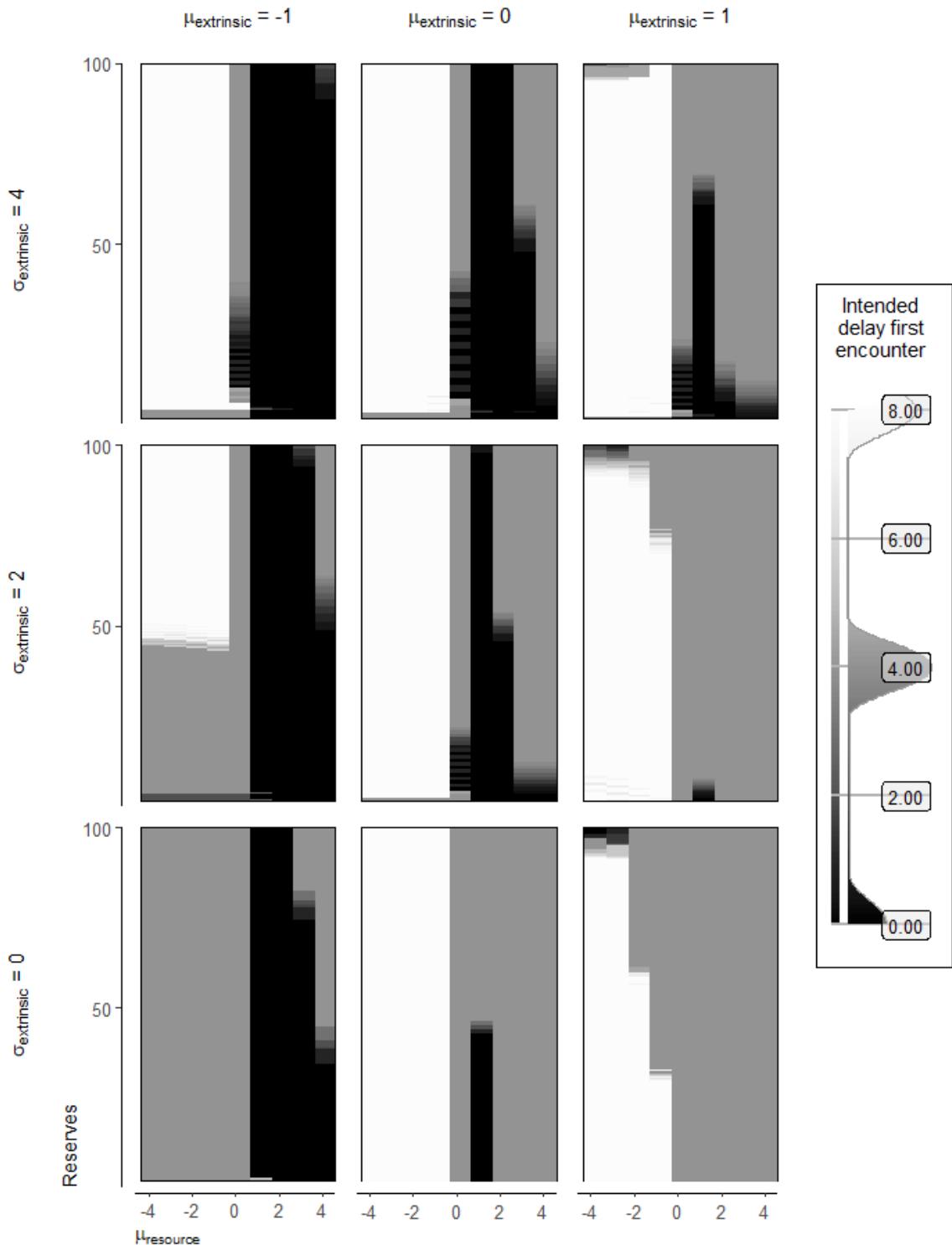
2.153. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



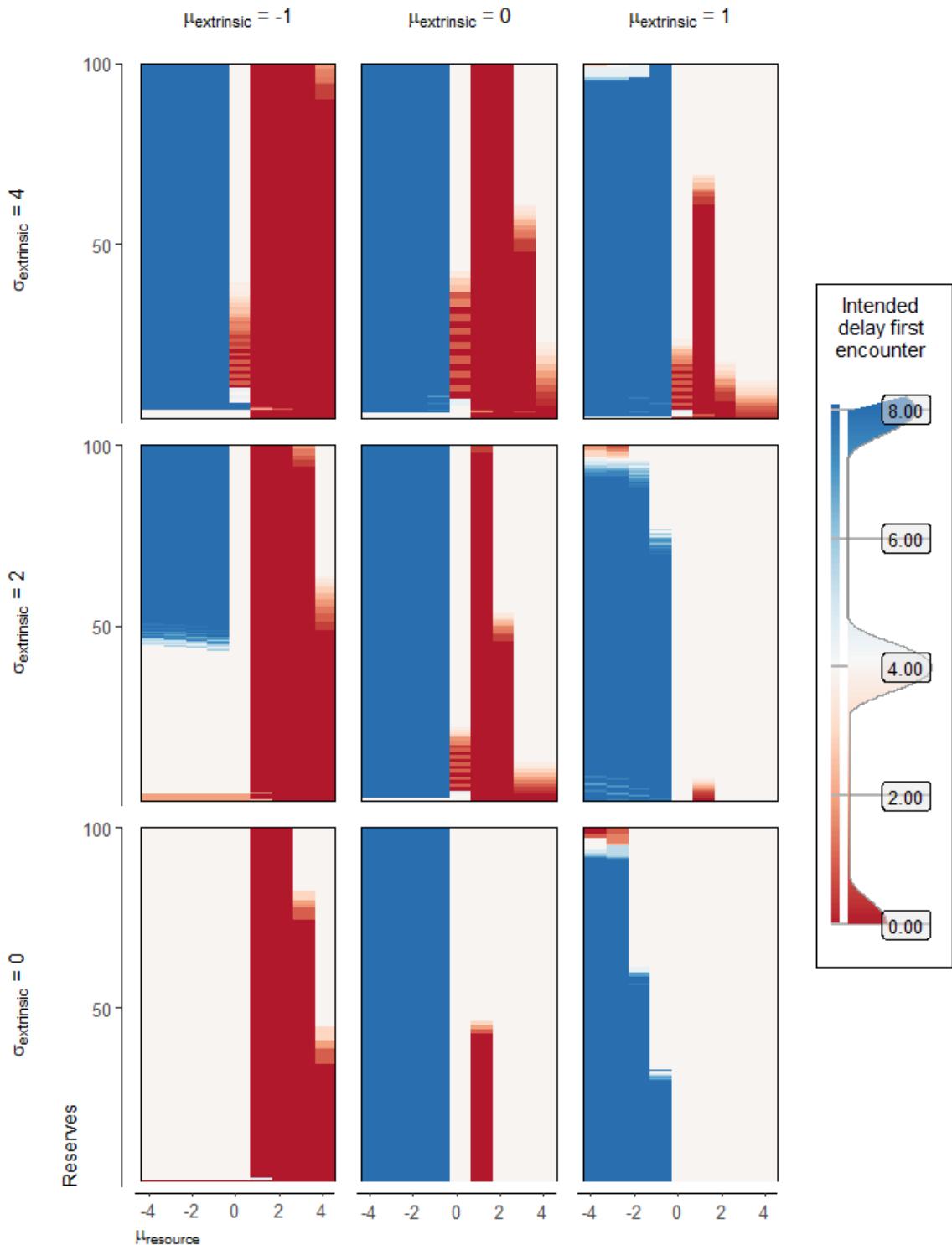
2.154. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



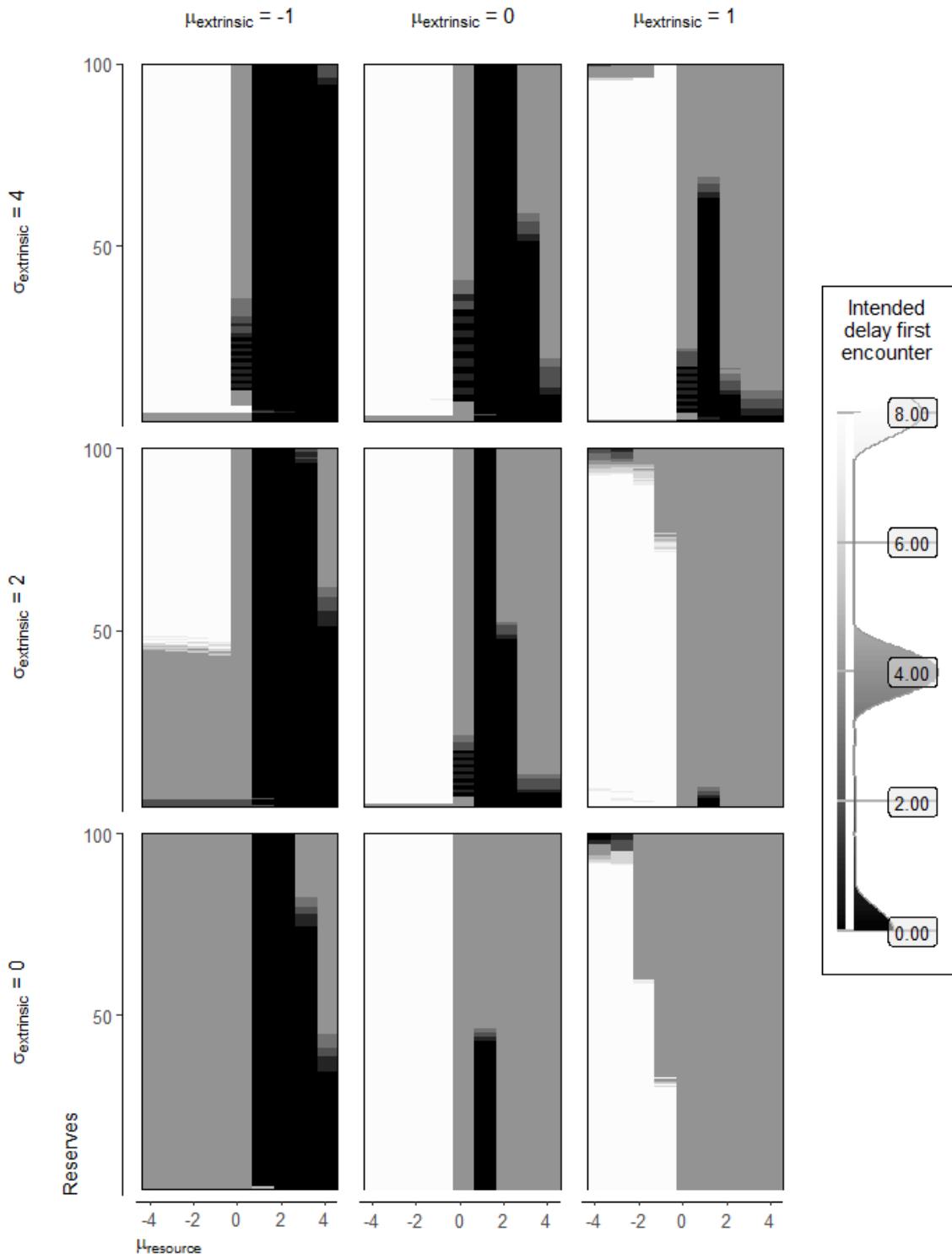
2.155. Intended delay first (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



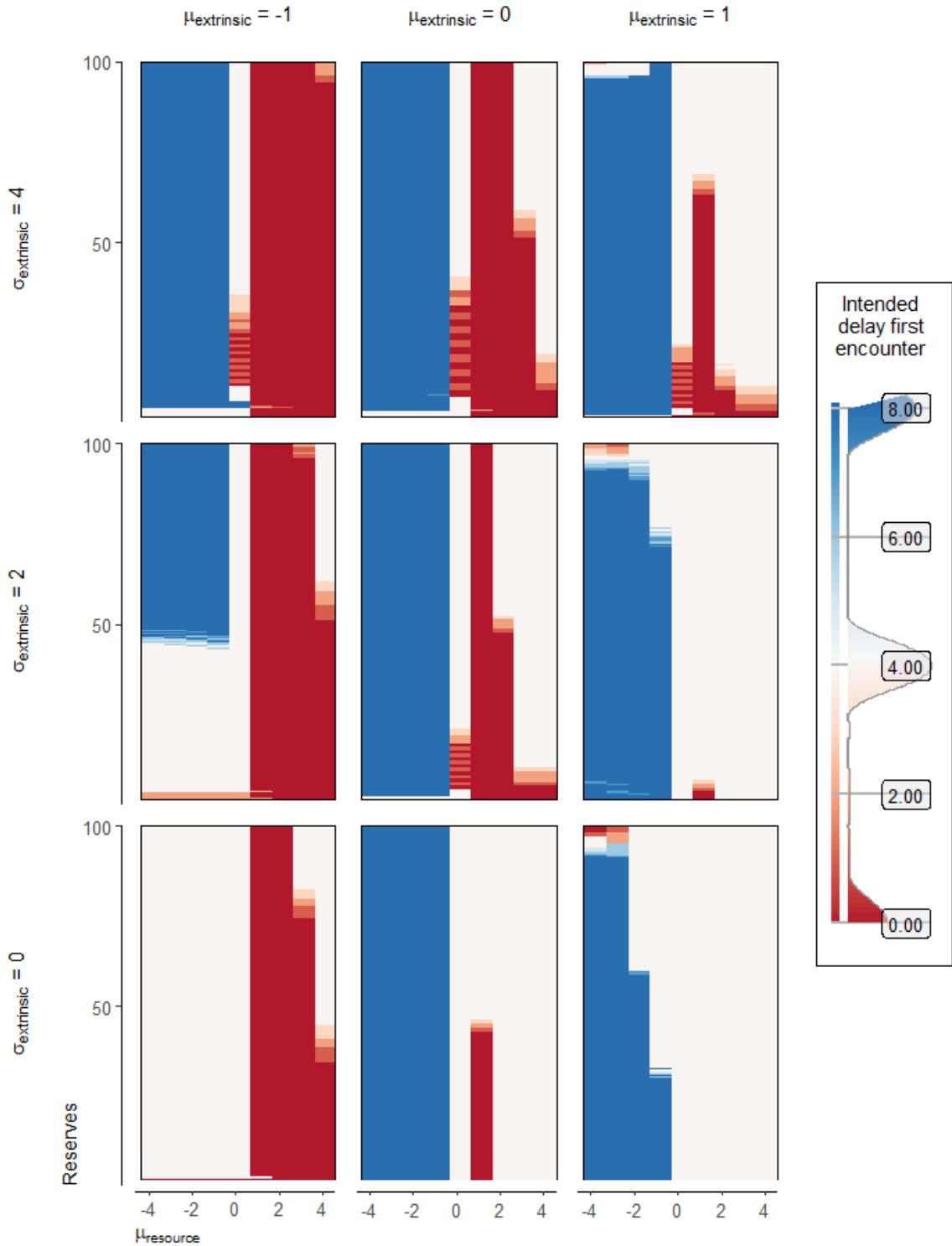
2.156. Intended delay first (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



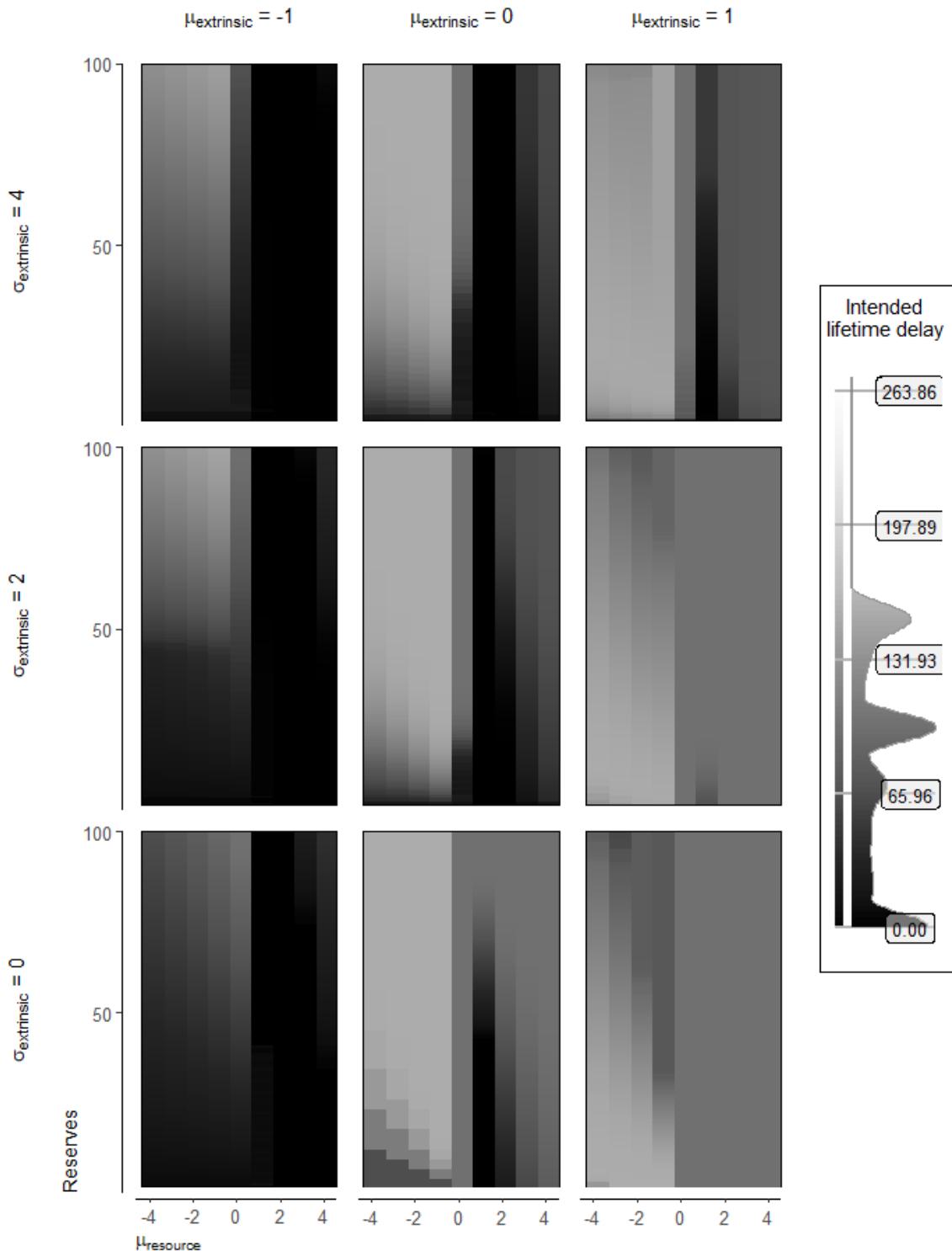
2.157. Intended delay first (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



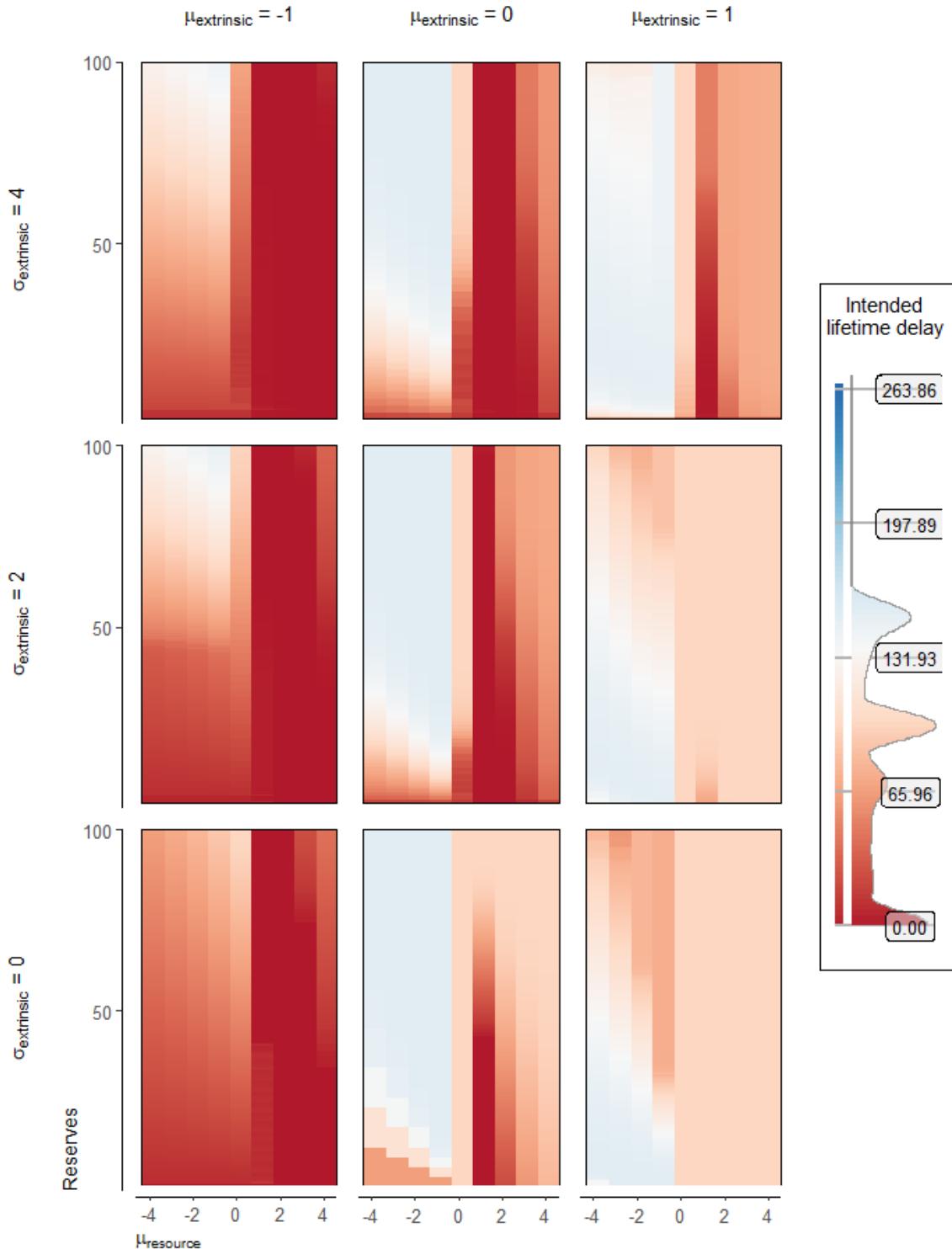
2.158. Intended delay first (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



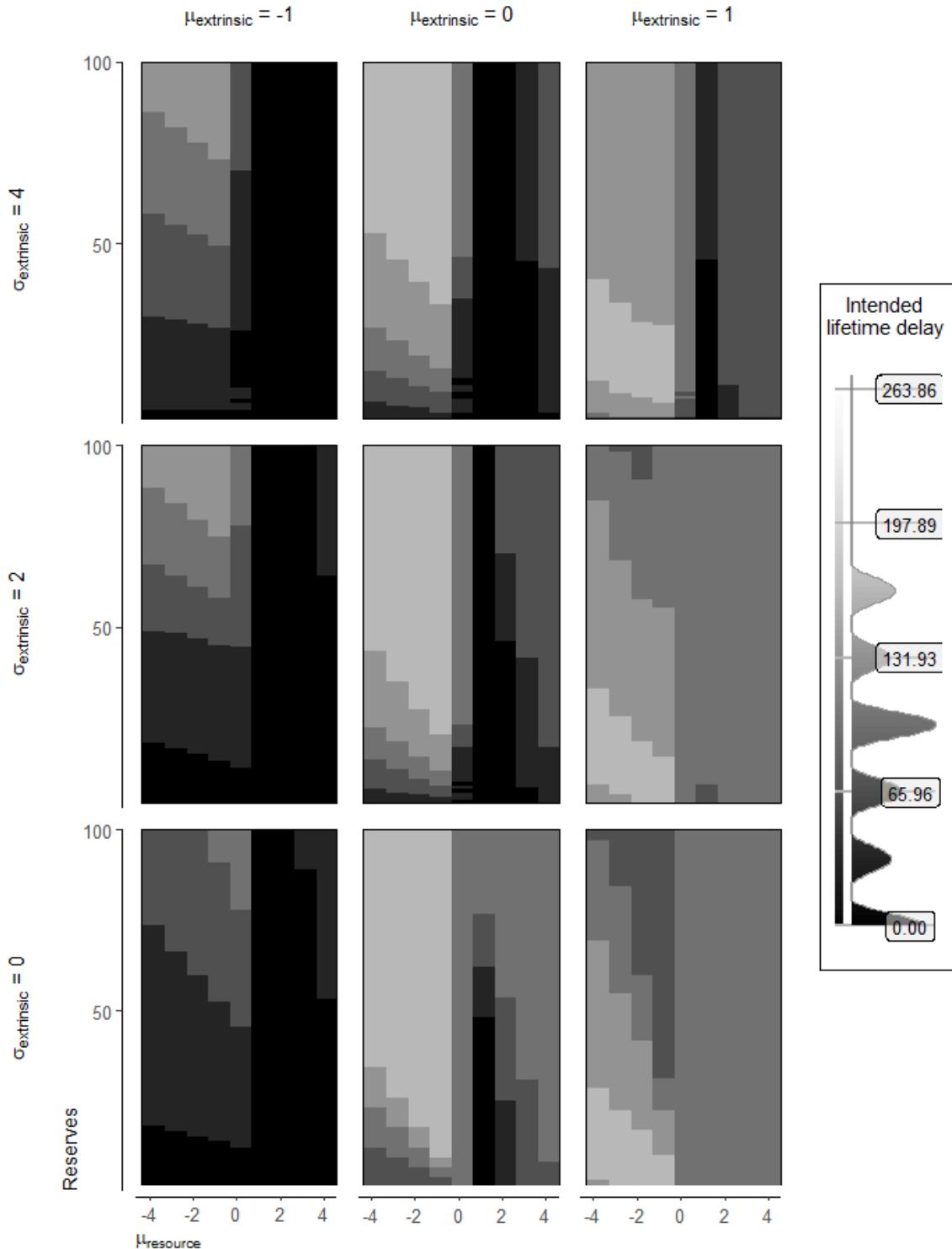
2.159. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



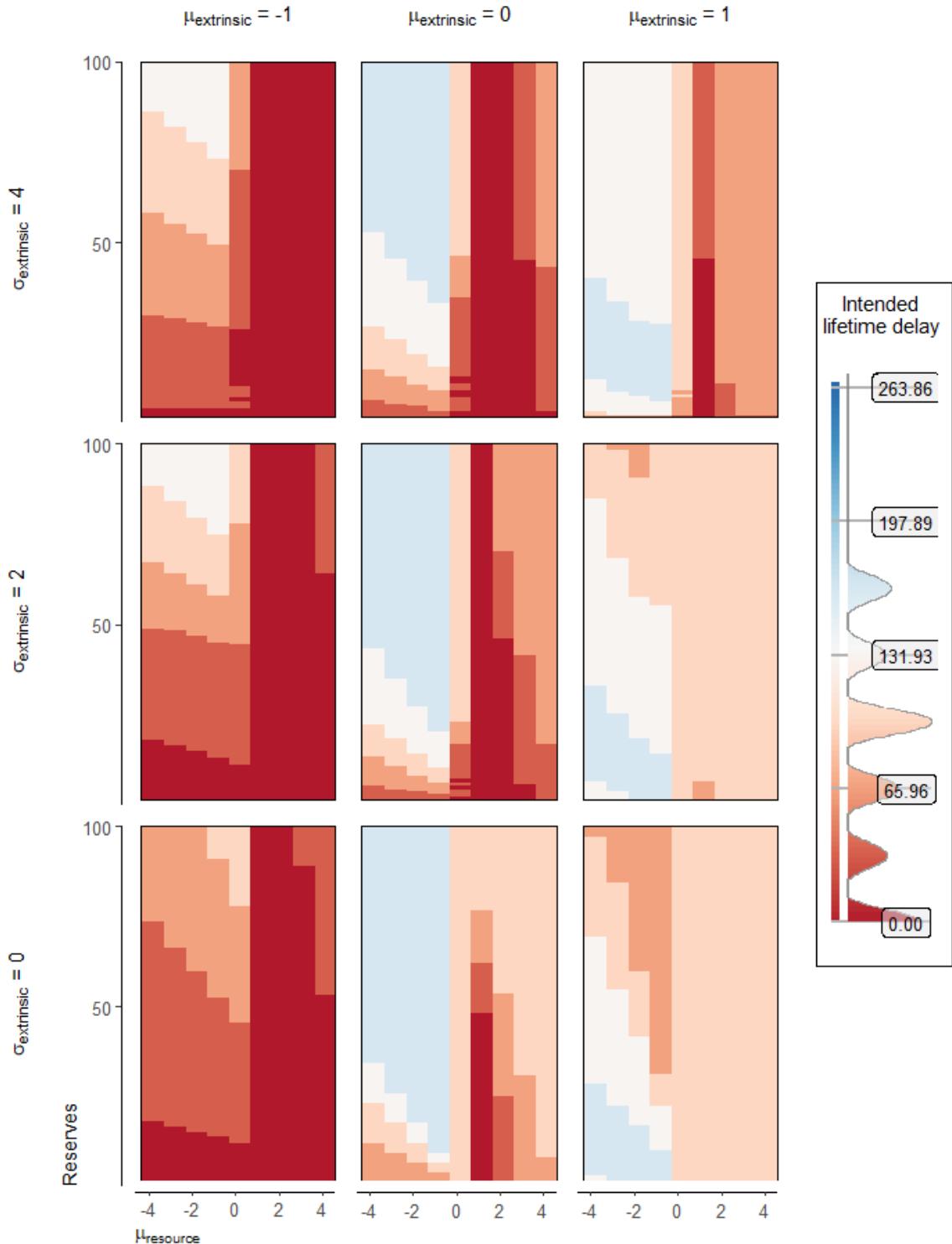
2.160. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



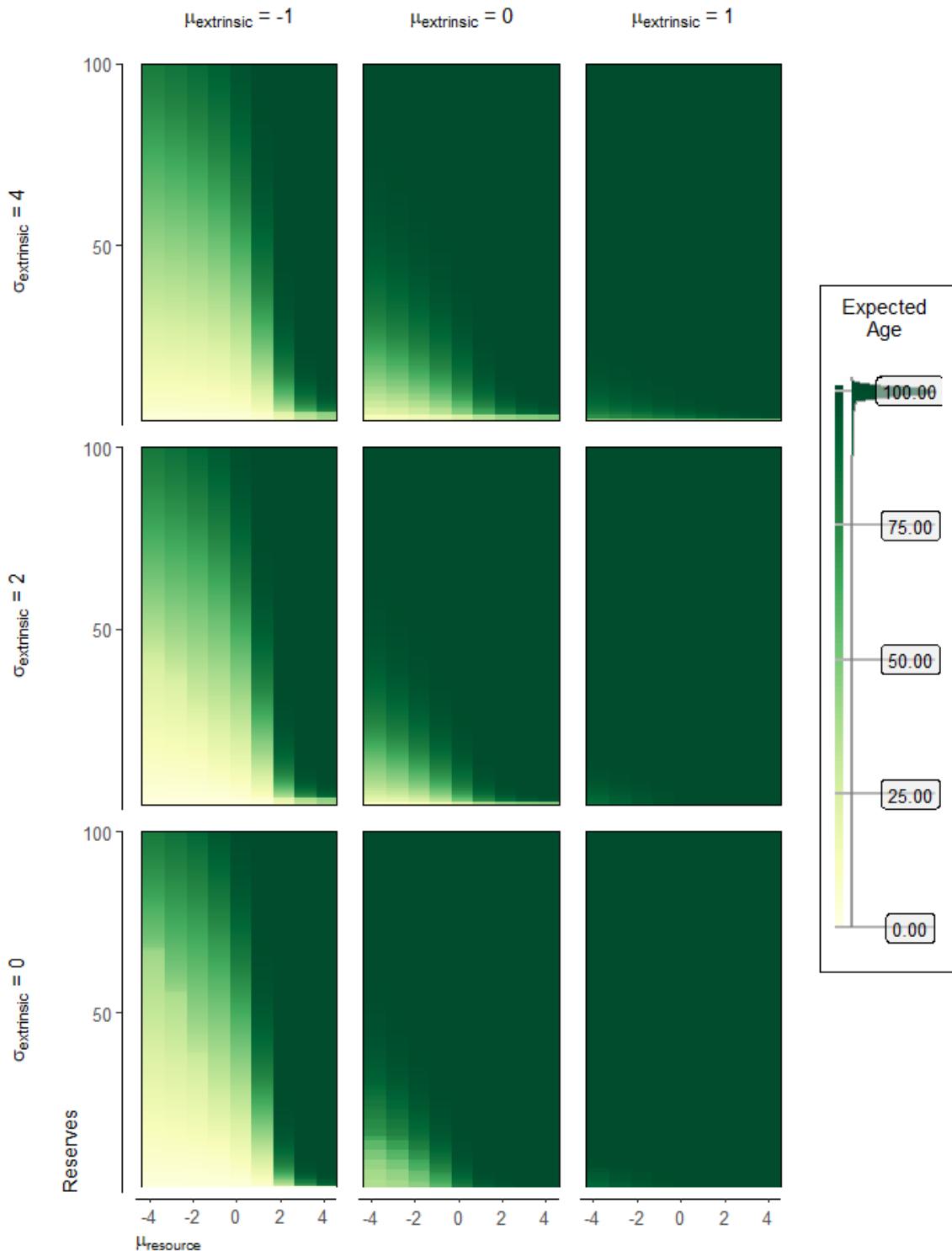
2.161. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



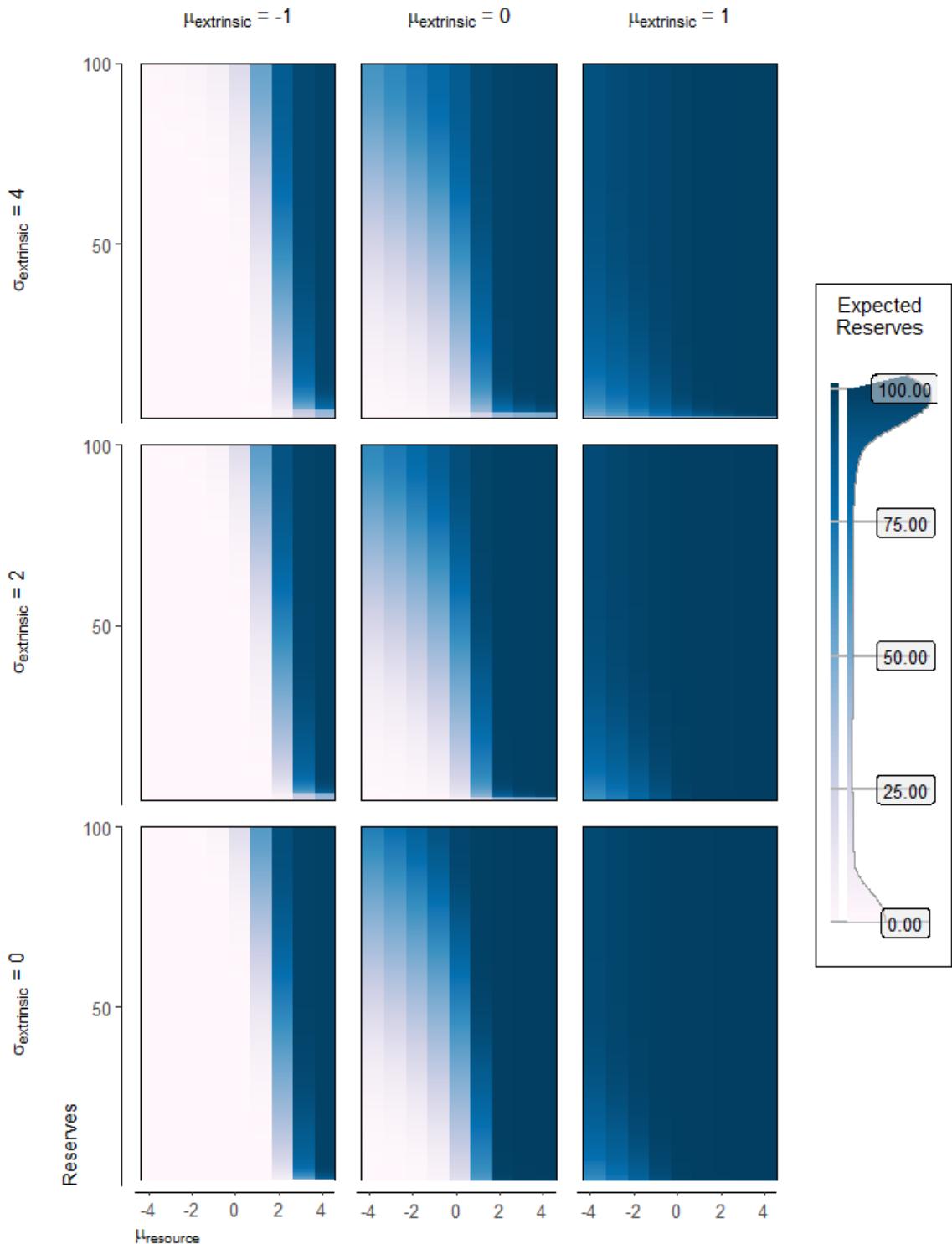
2.162. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



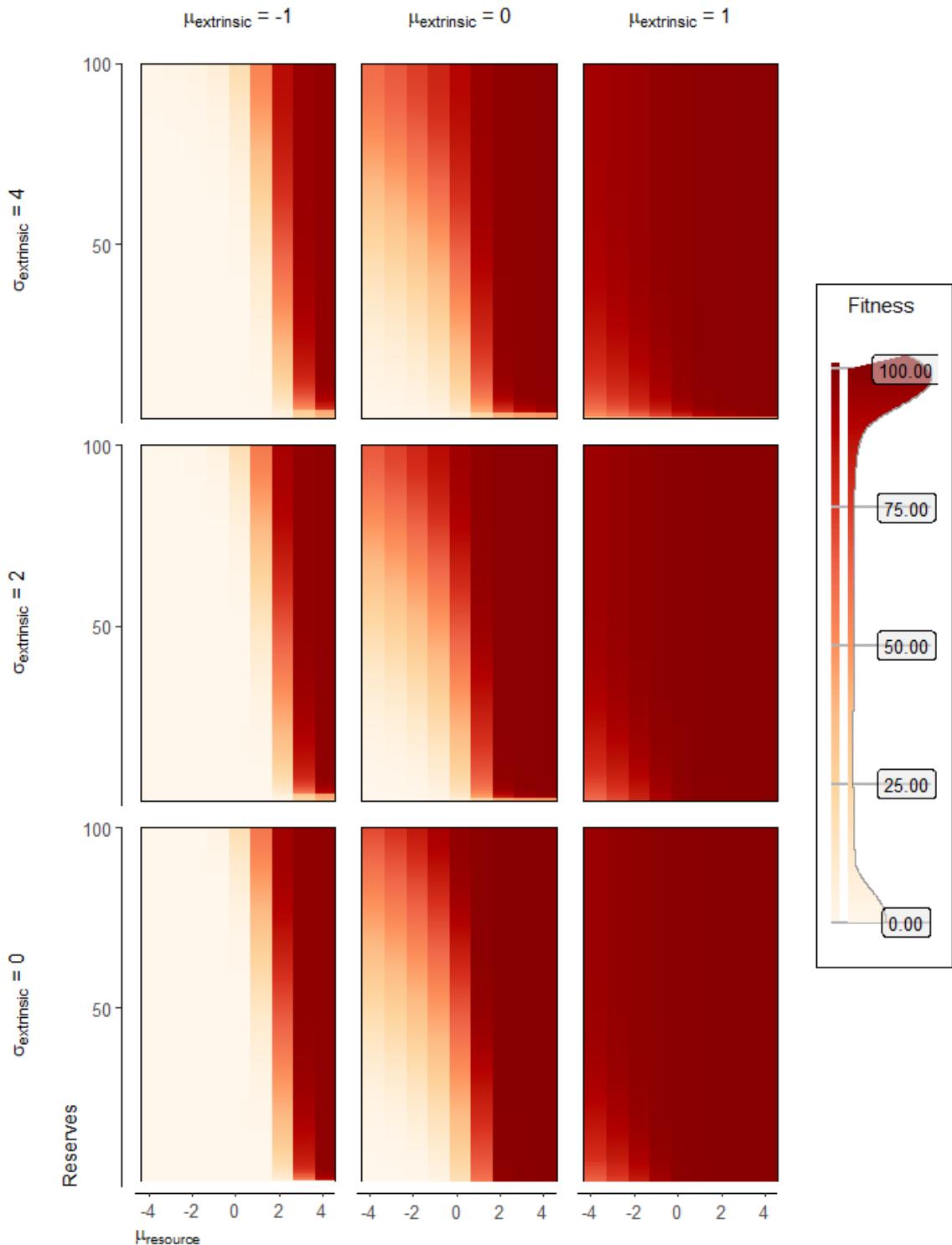
2.163. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



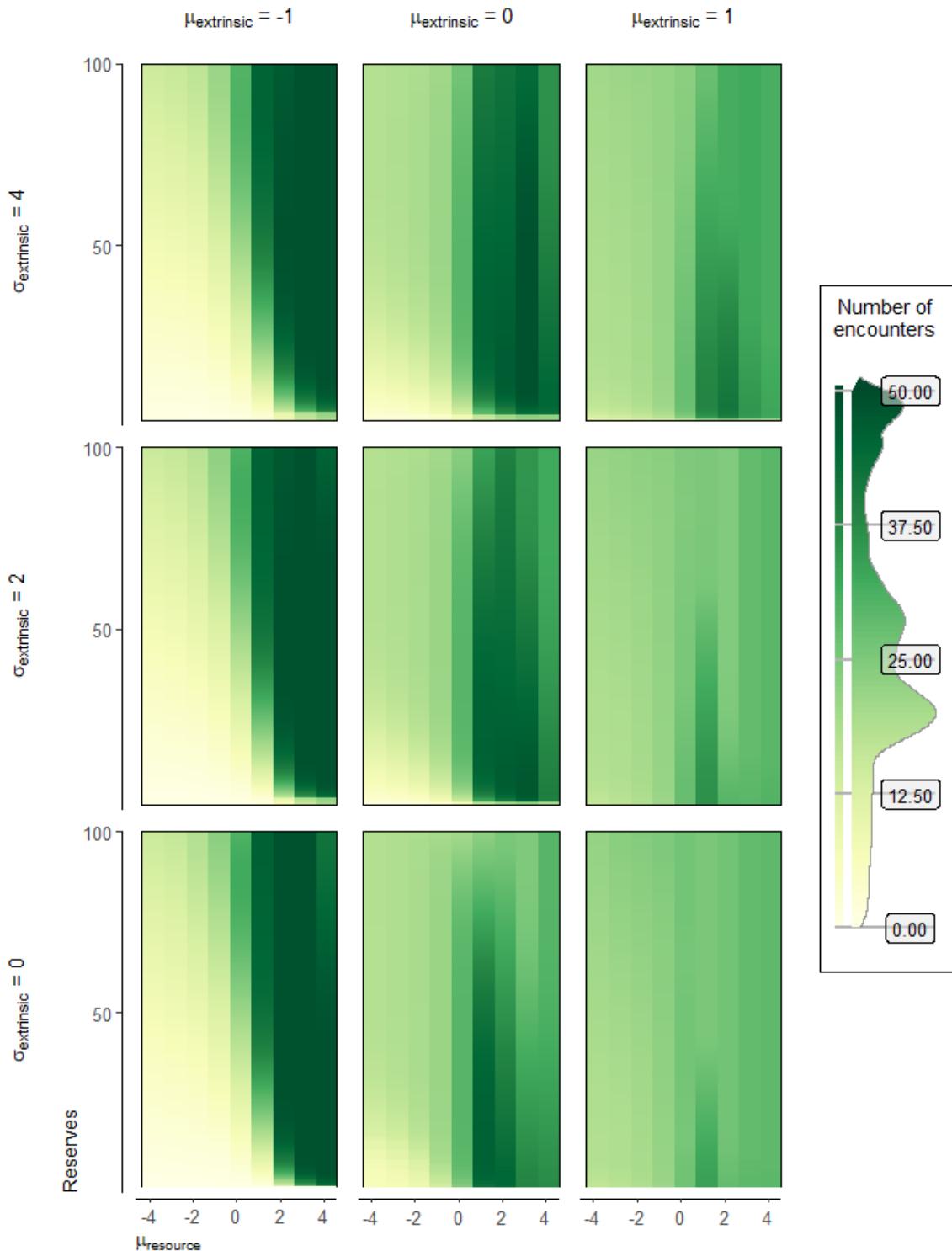
2.164. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when



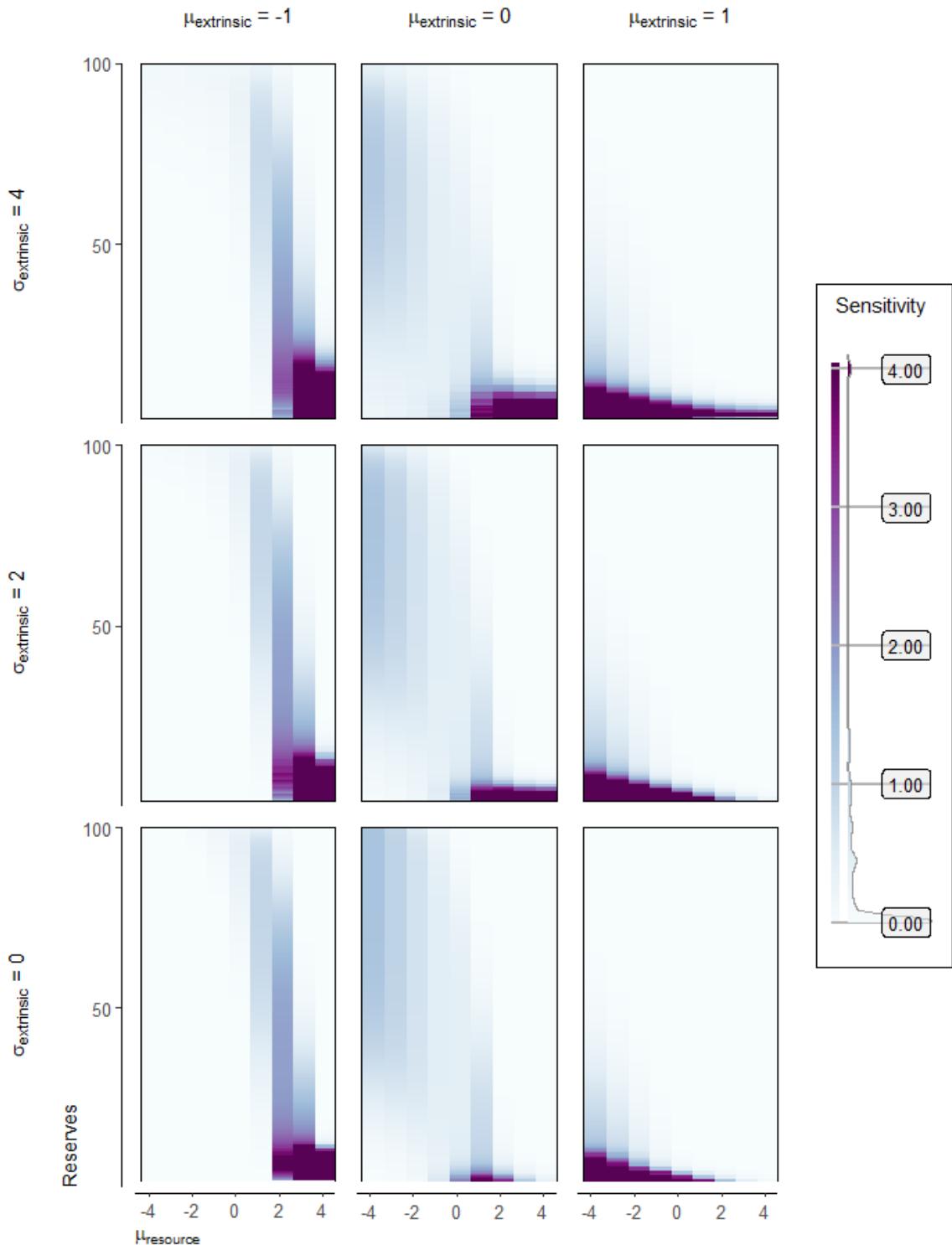
2.165. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource standard deviation is 2,



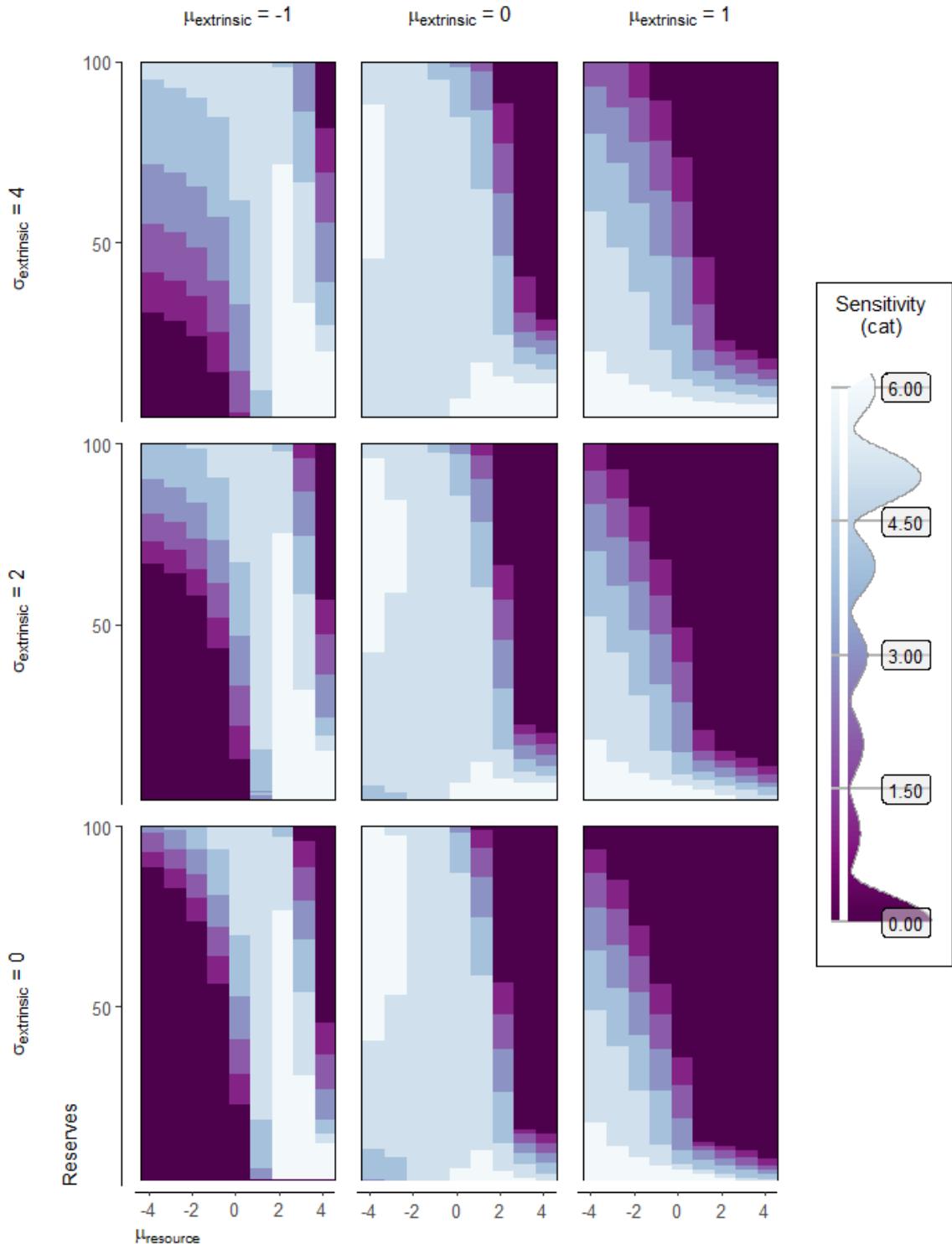
2.166. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encounters Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



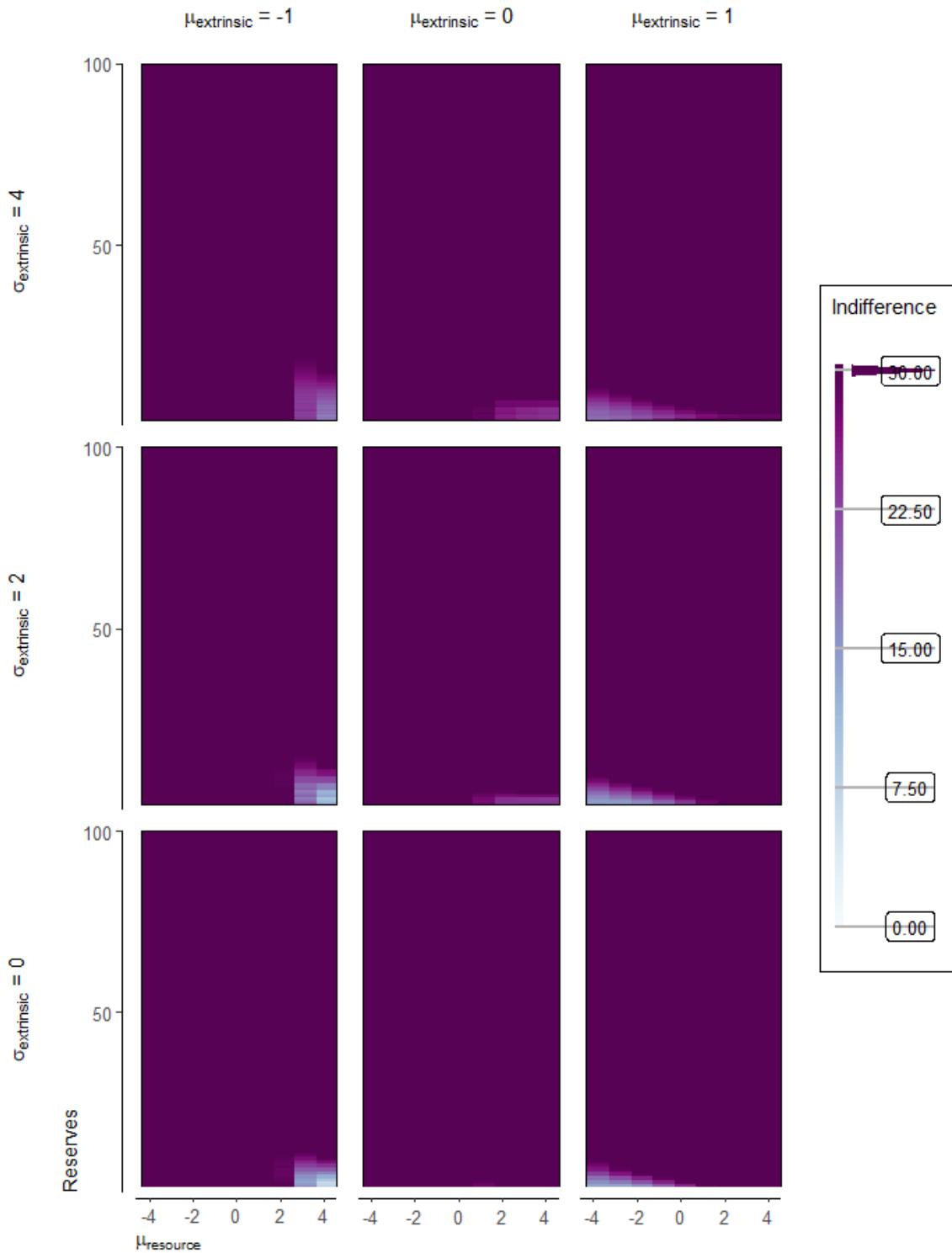
2.167. Sensivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



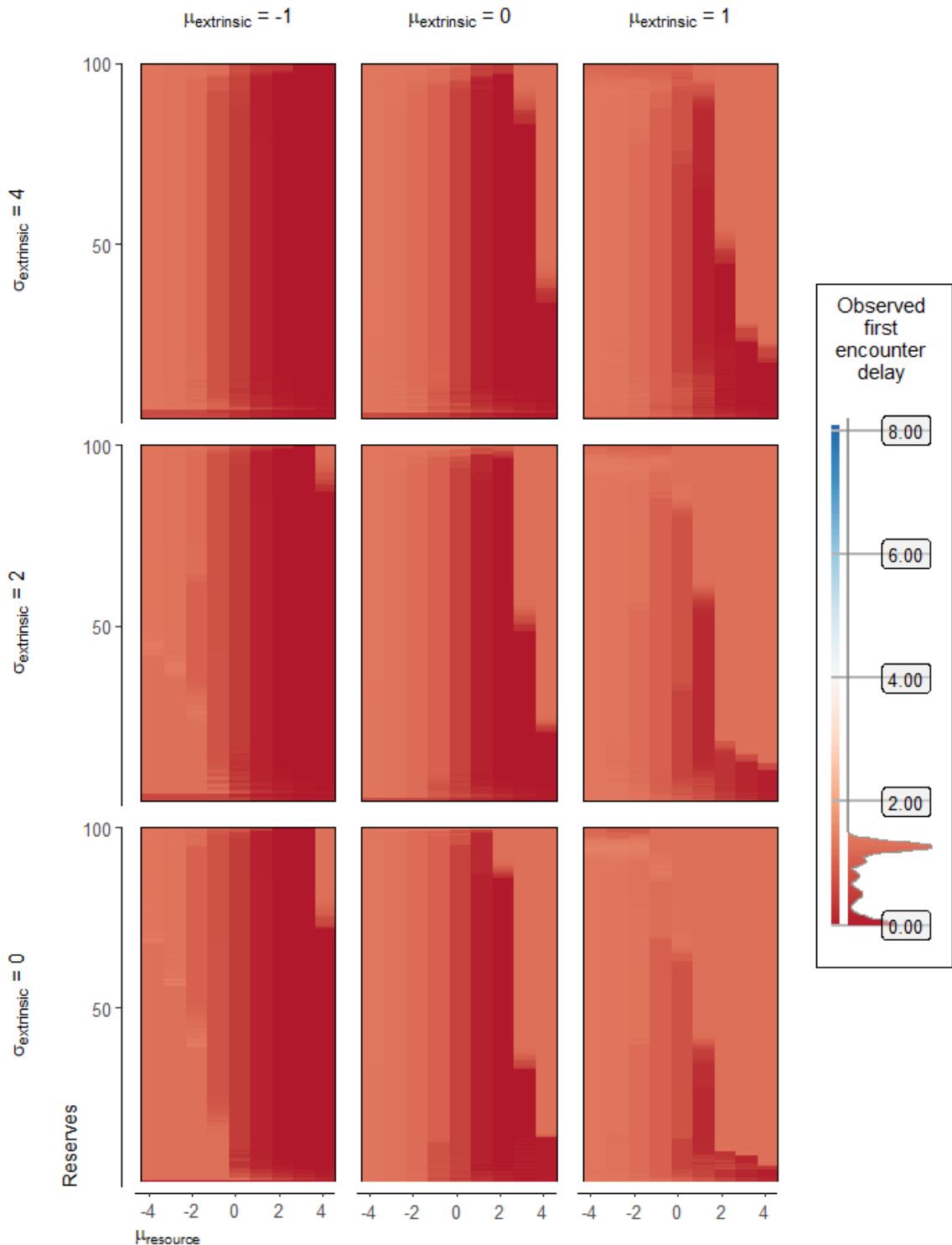
2.168. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



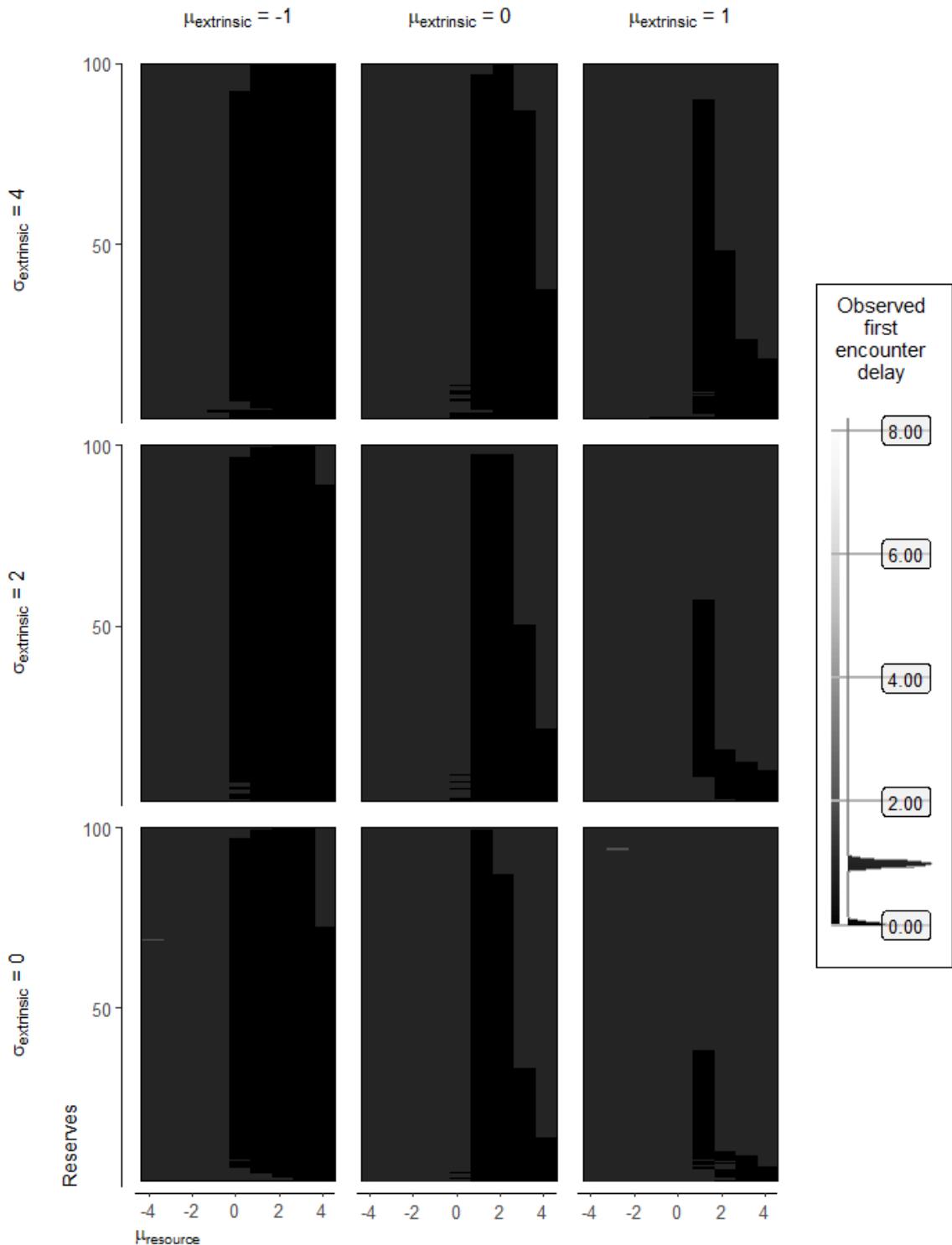
2.169. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



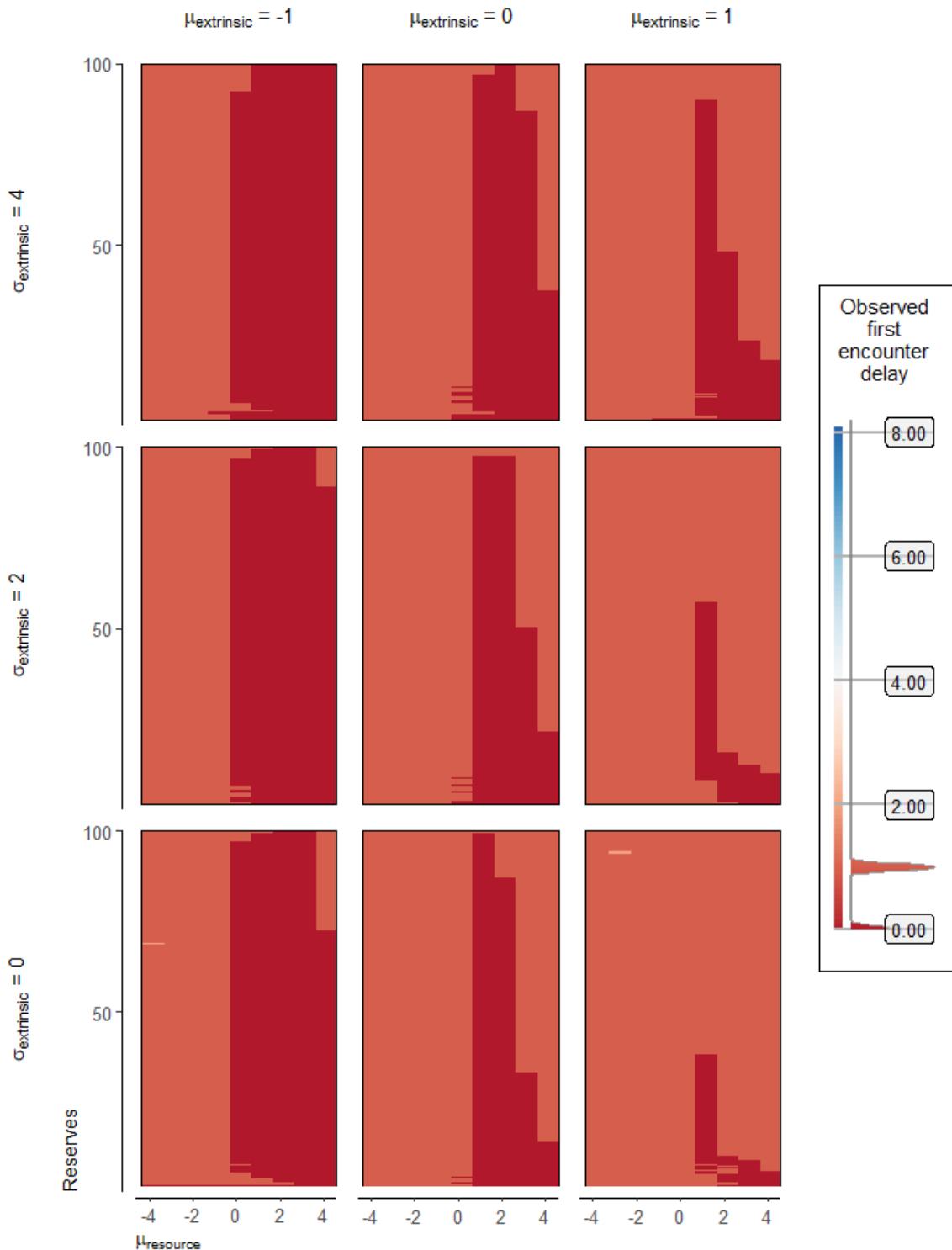
2.171. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



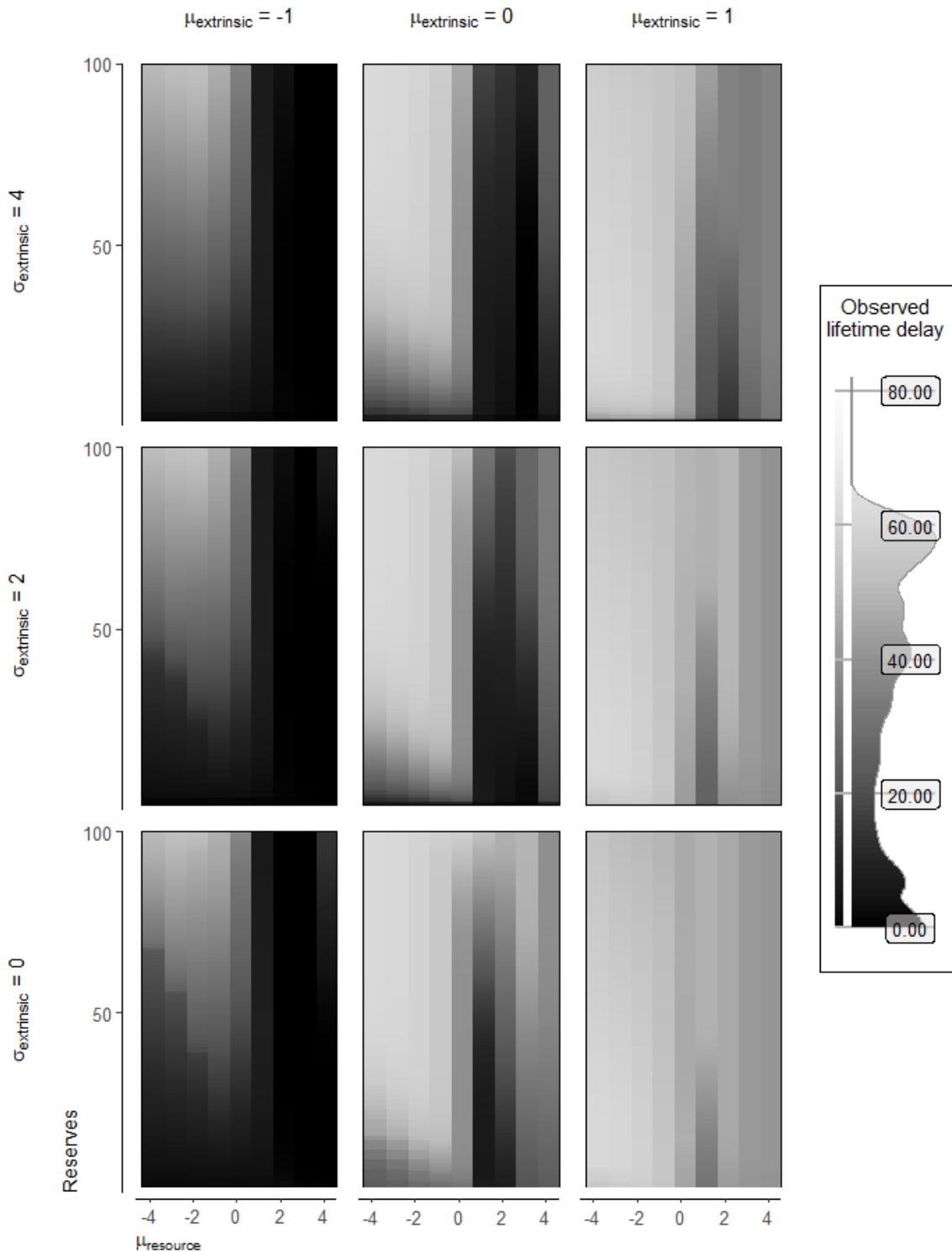
2.172. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



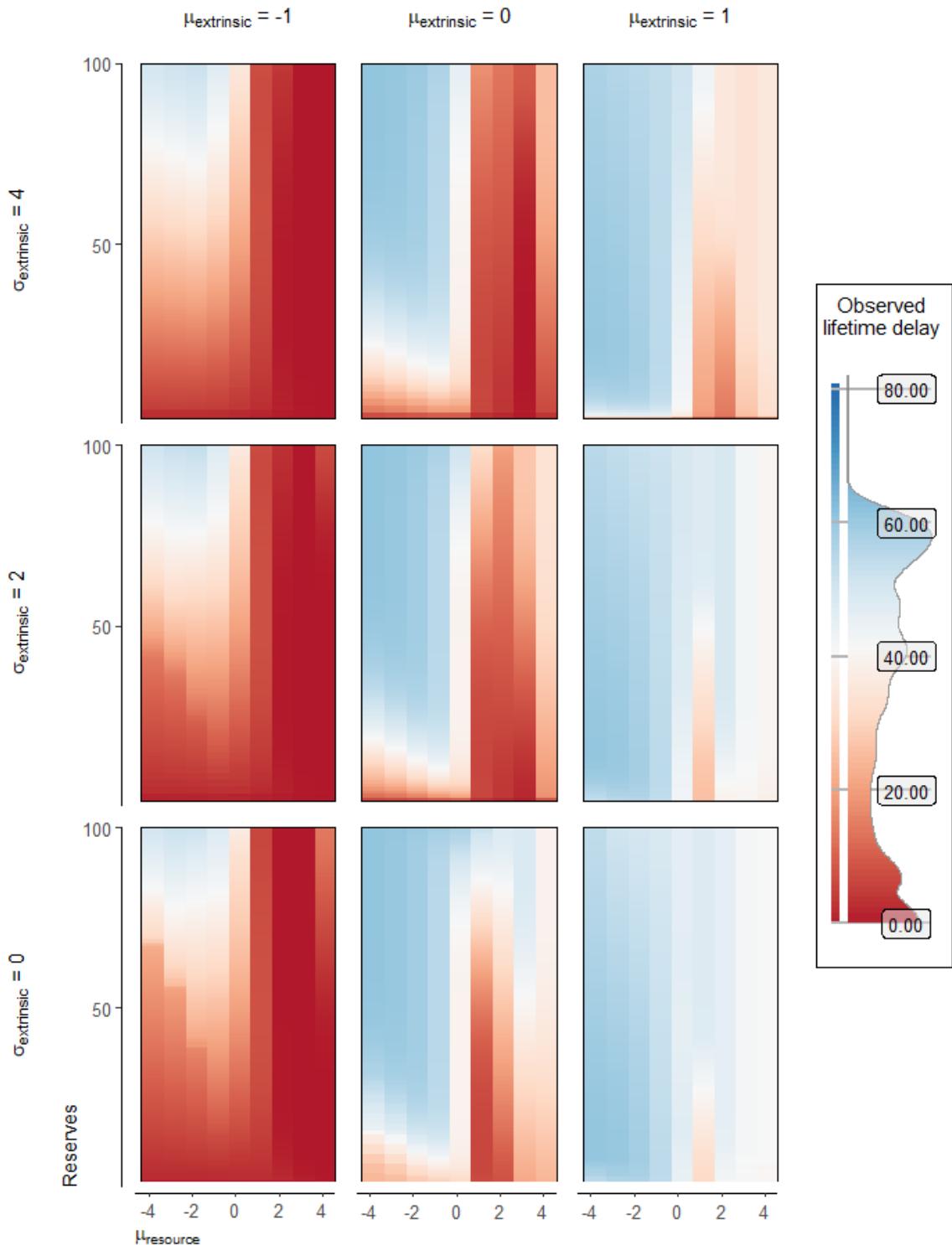
2.173. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



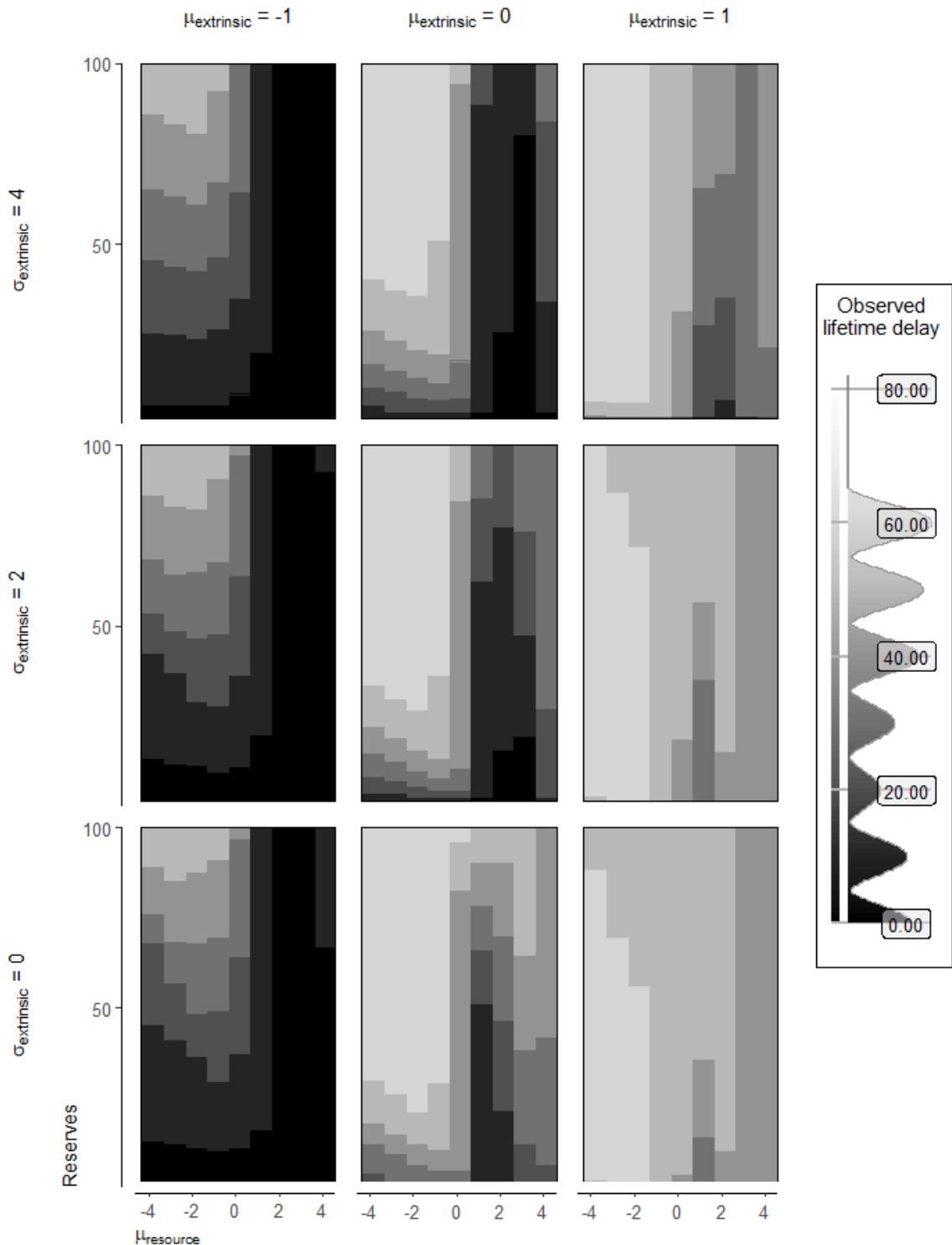
2.174. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



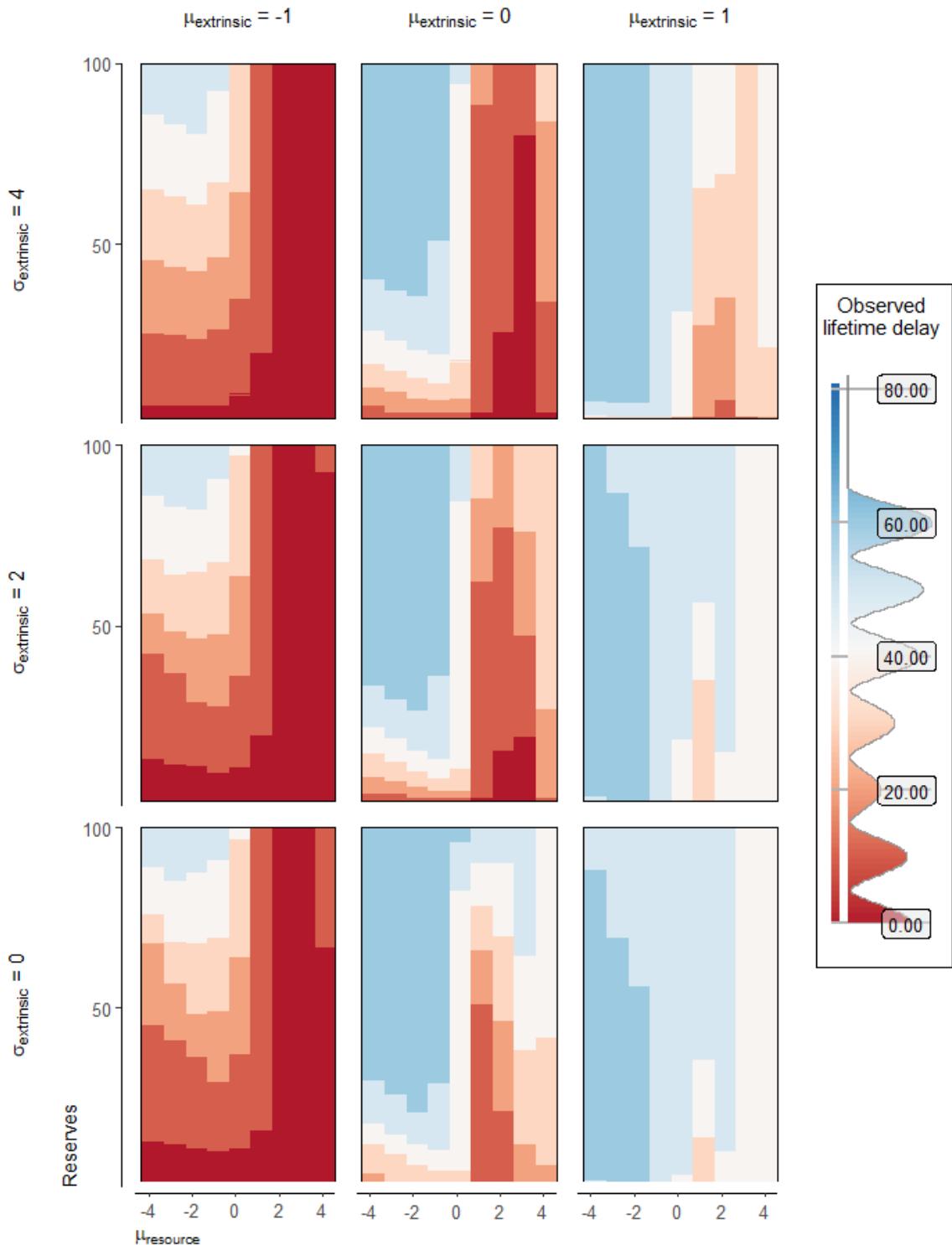
2.175. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



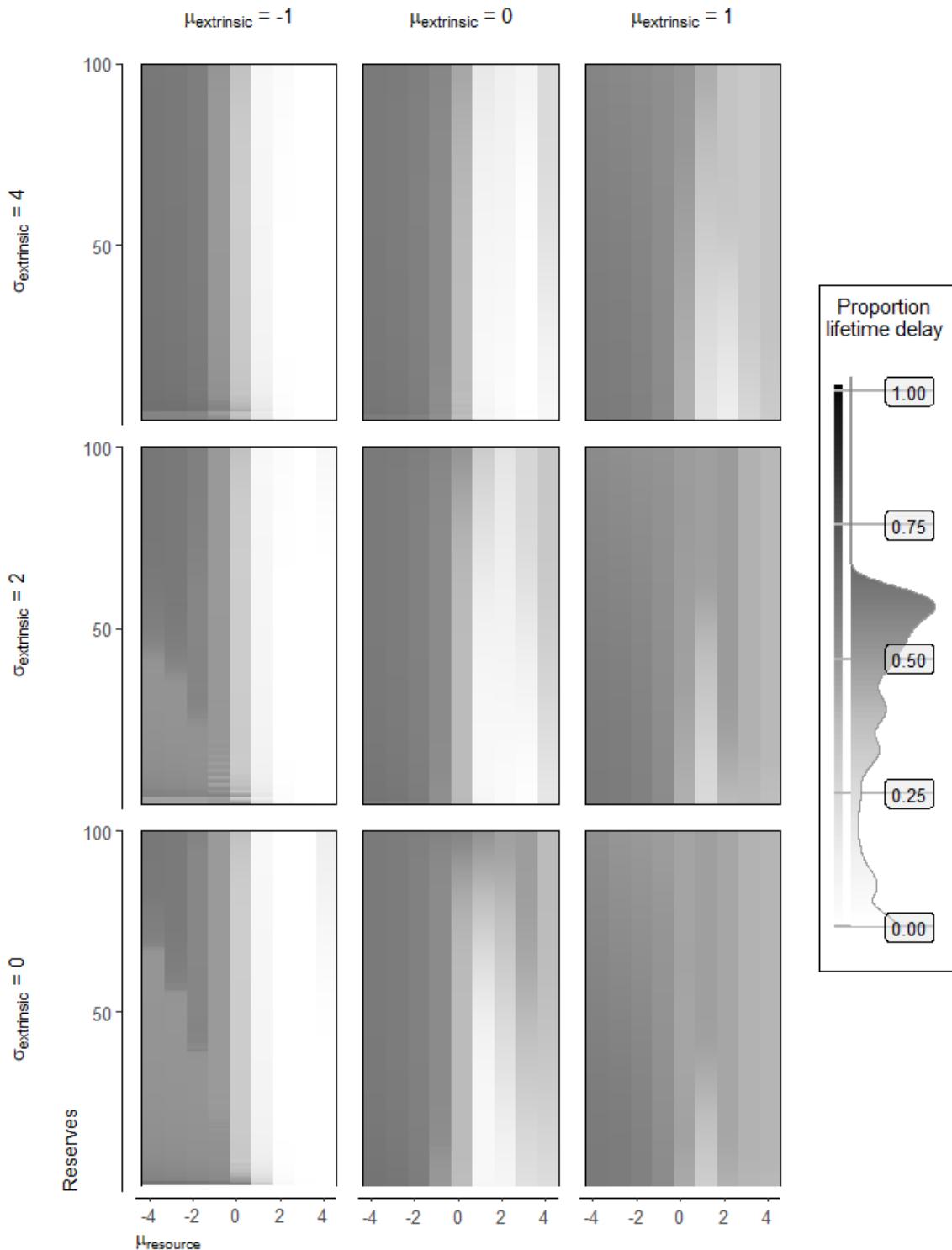
2.176. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



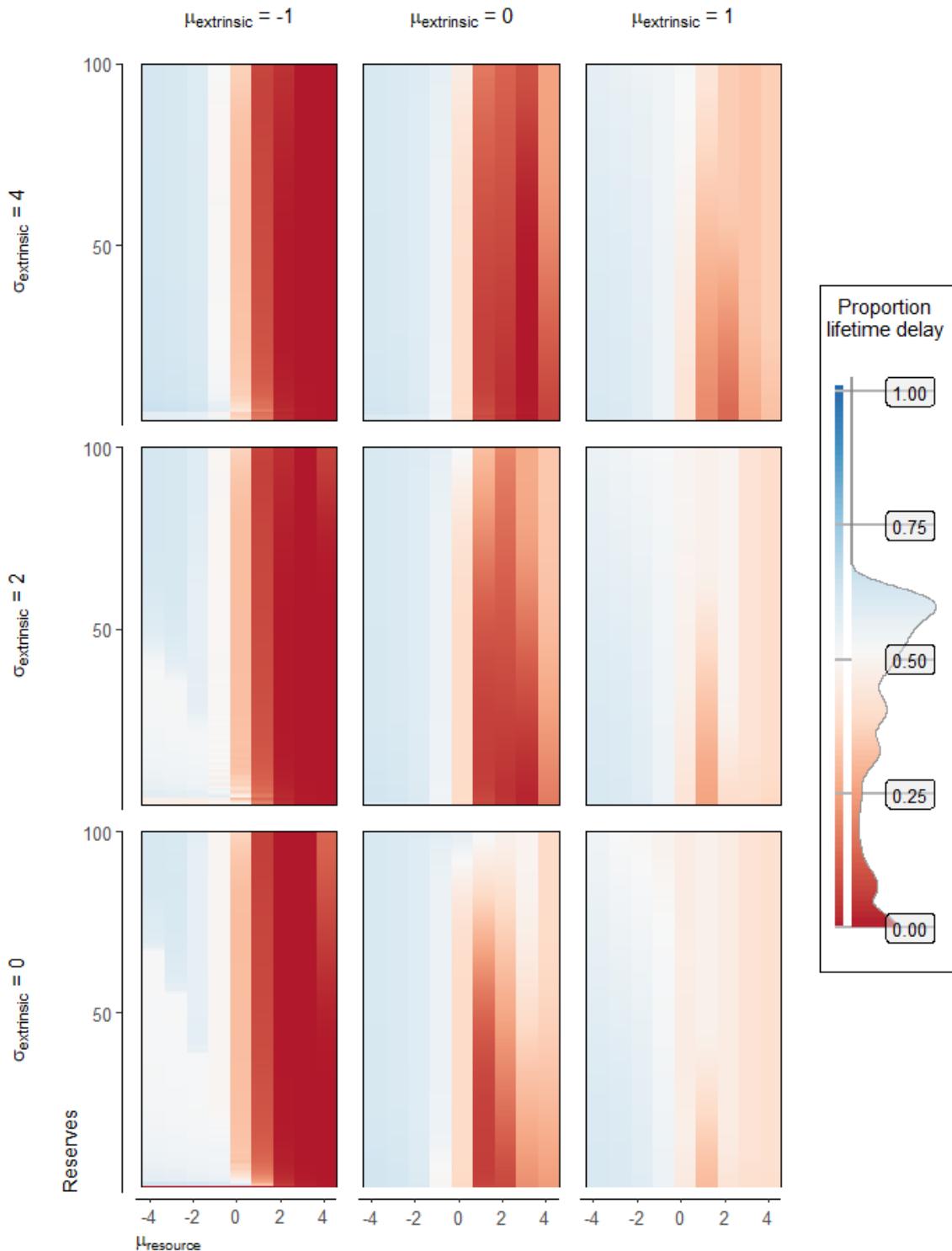
2.177. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



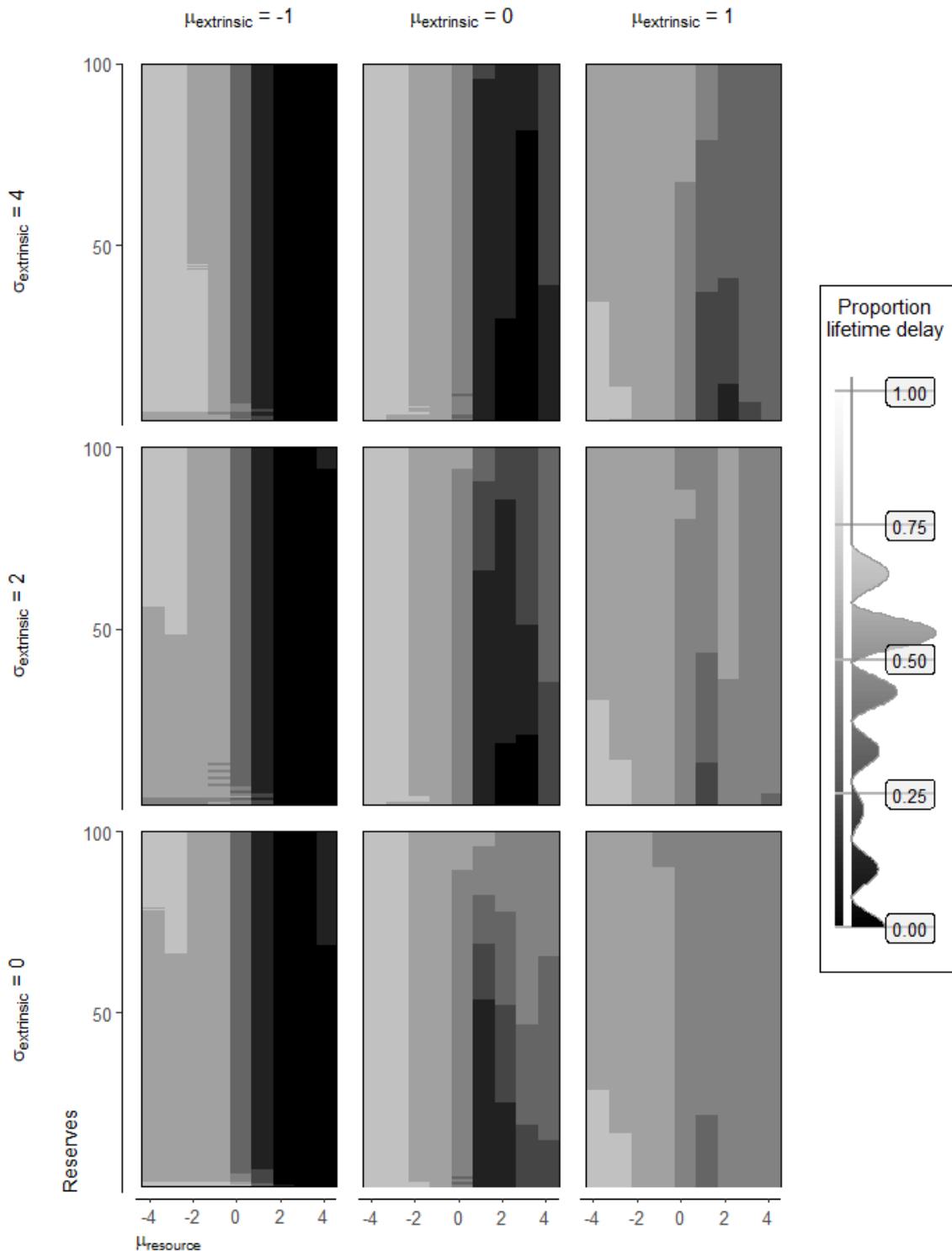
2.178. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



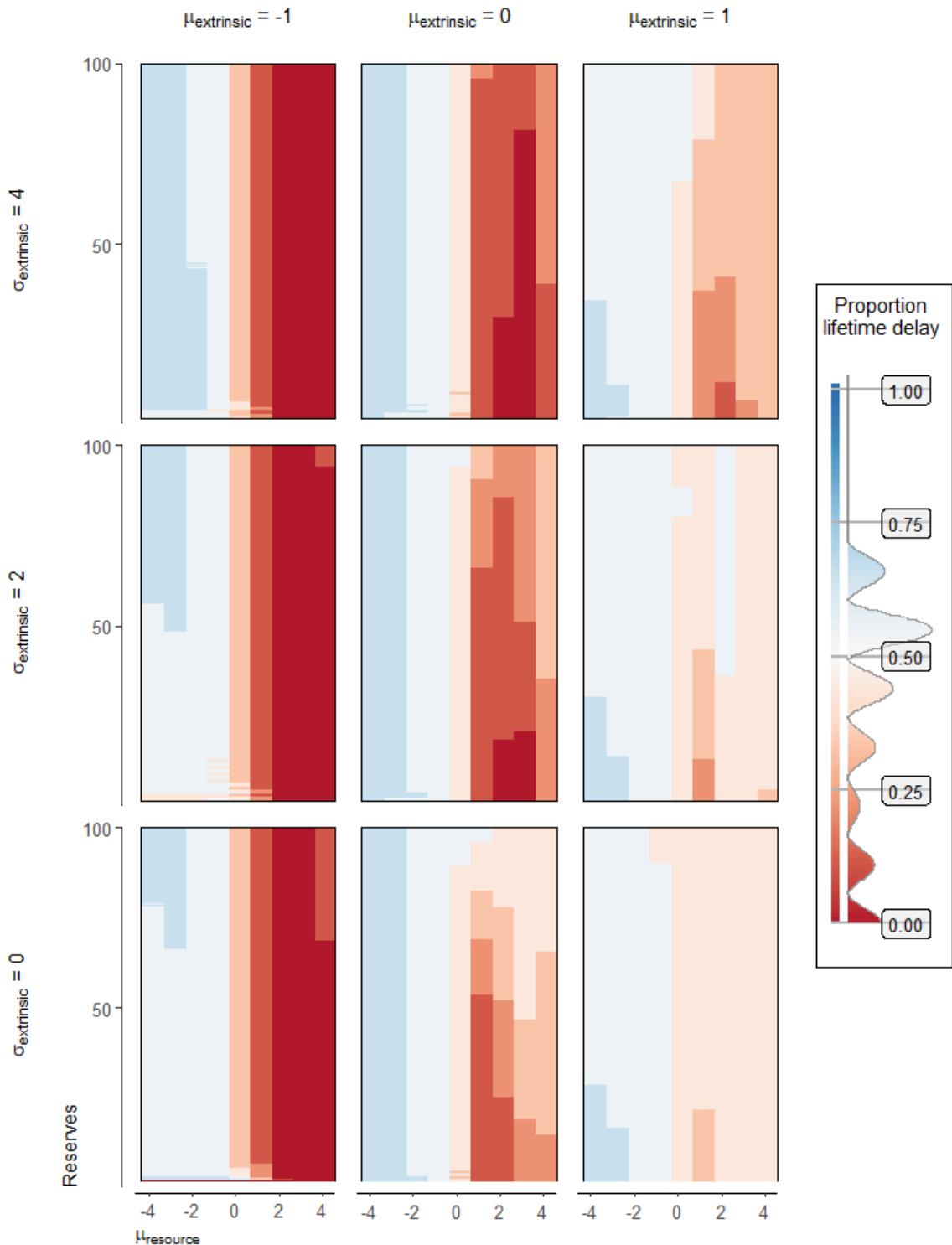
2.179. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



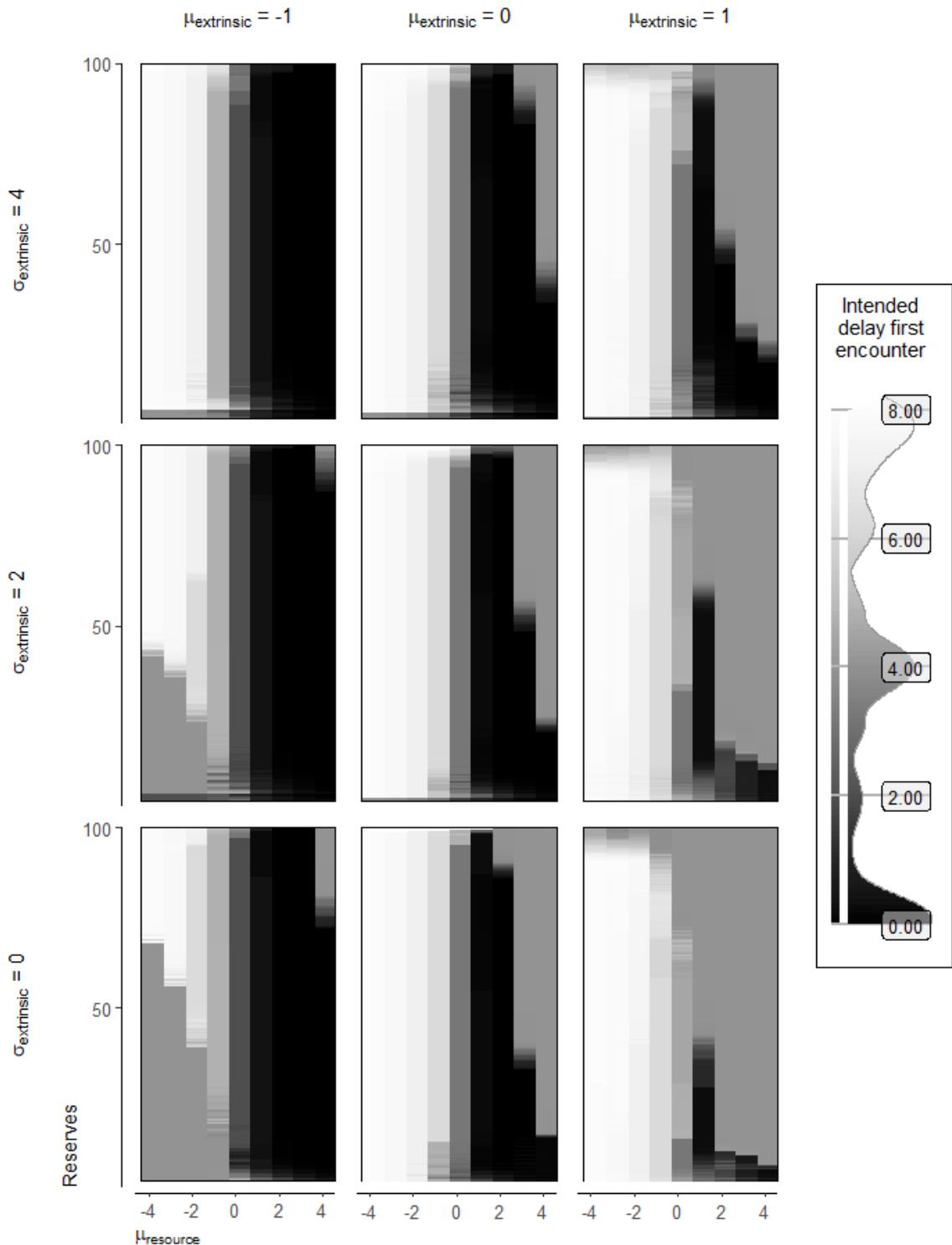
2.180. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



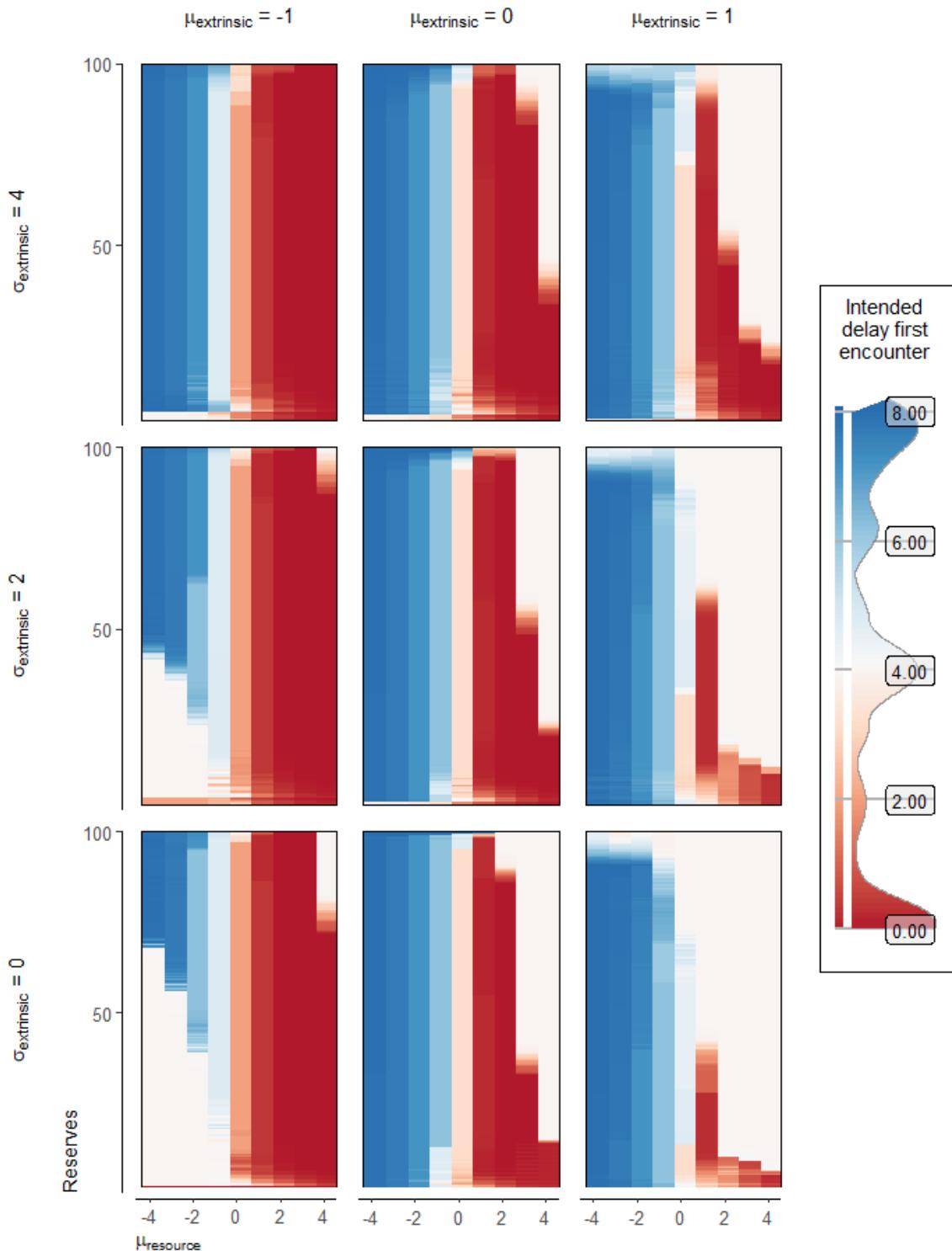
2.181. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



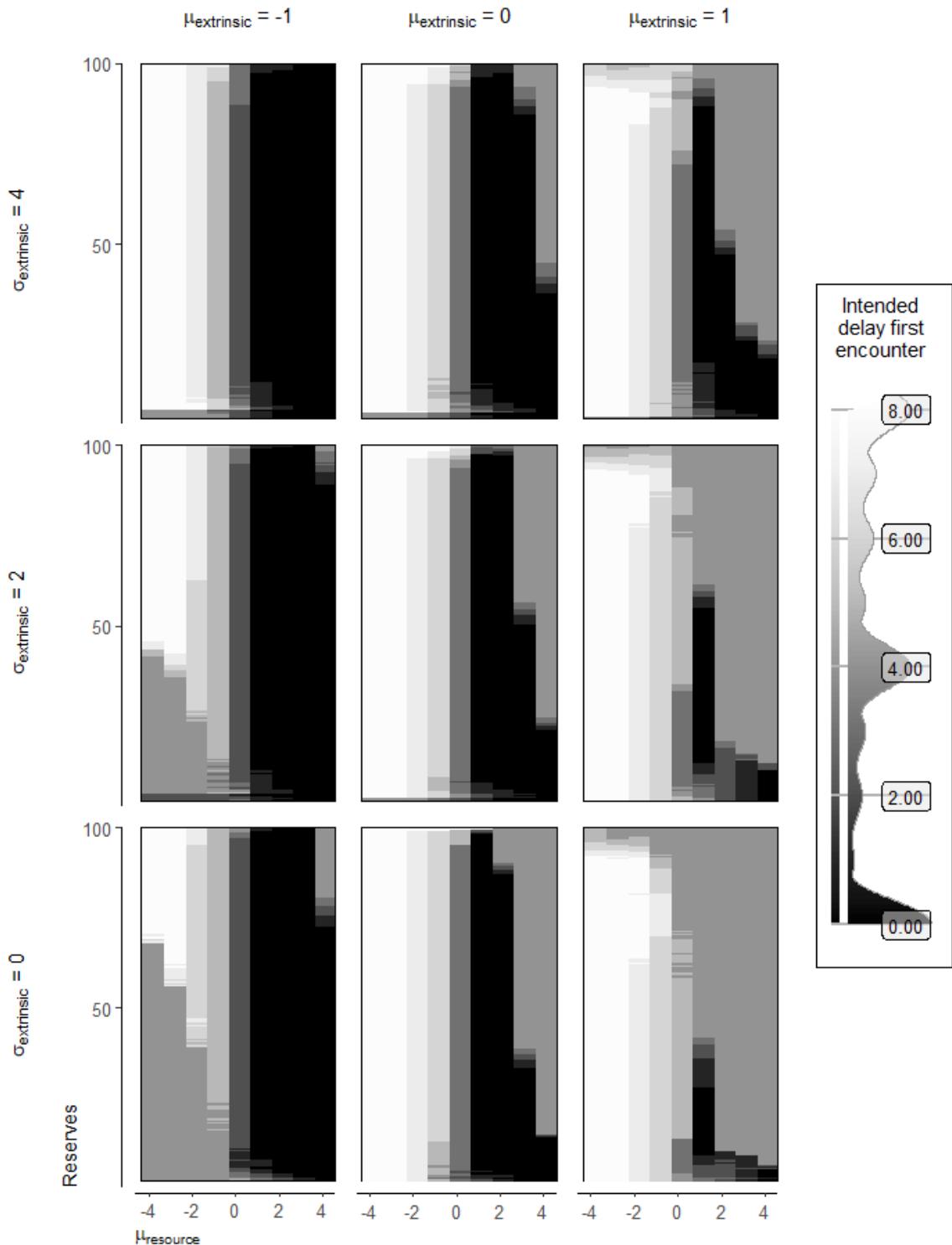
2.182. Intended delay first (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



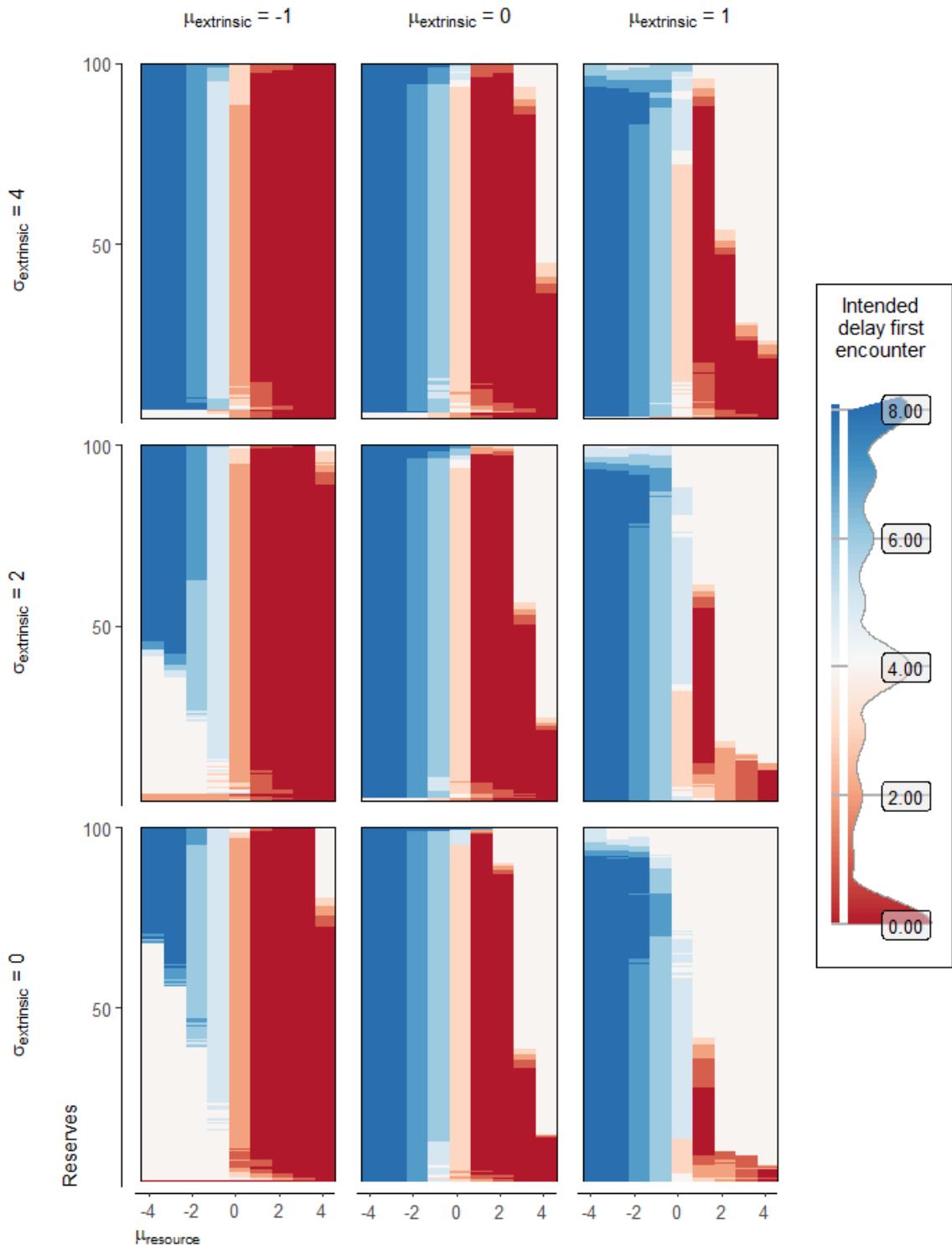
2.183. Intended delay first (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



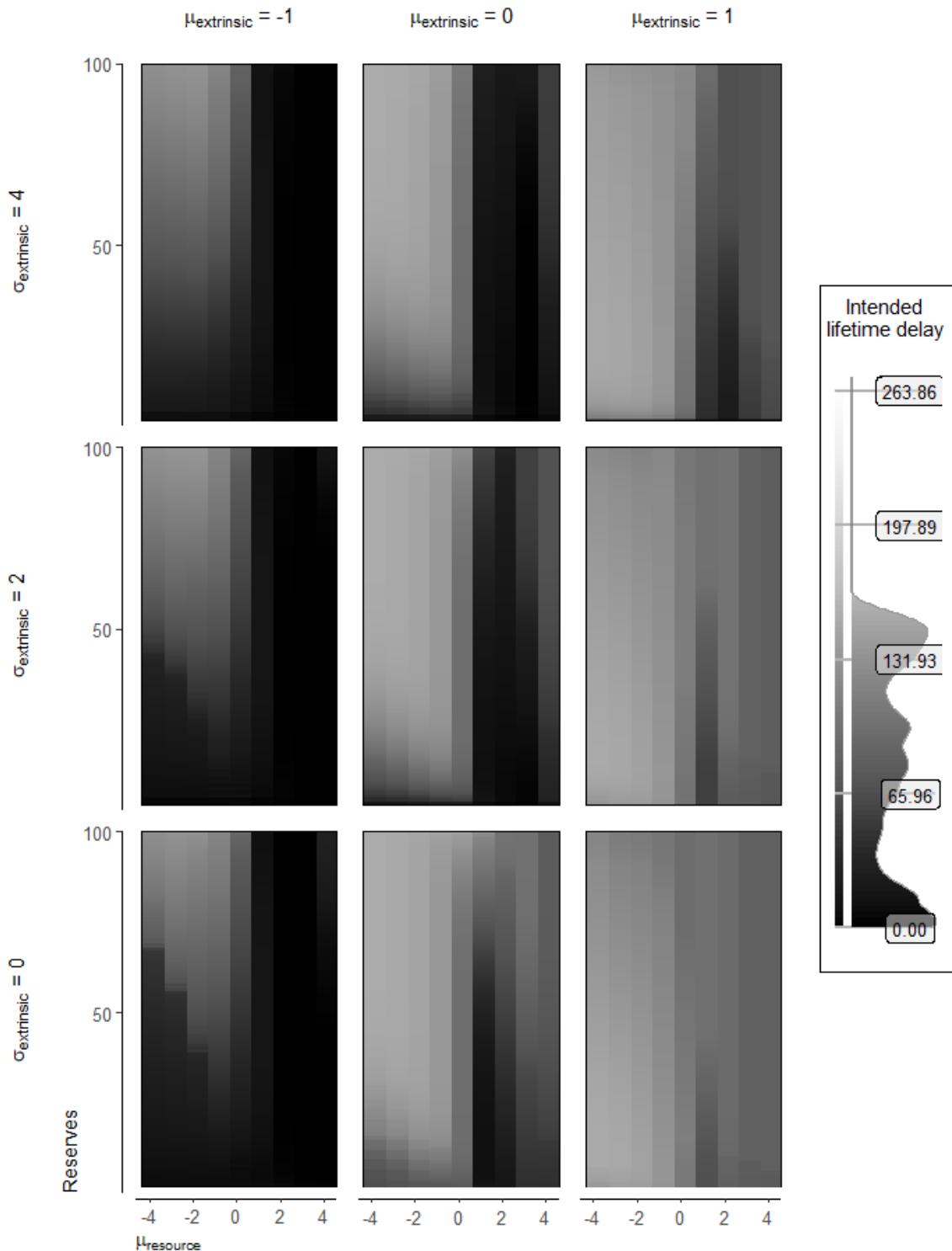
2.184. Intended delay first (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



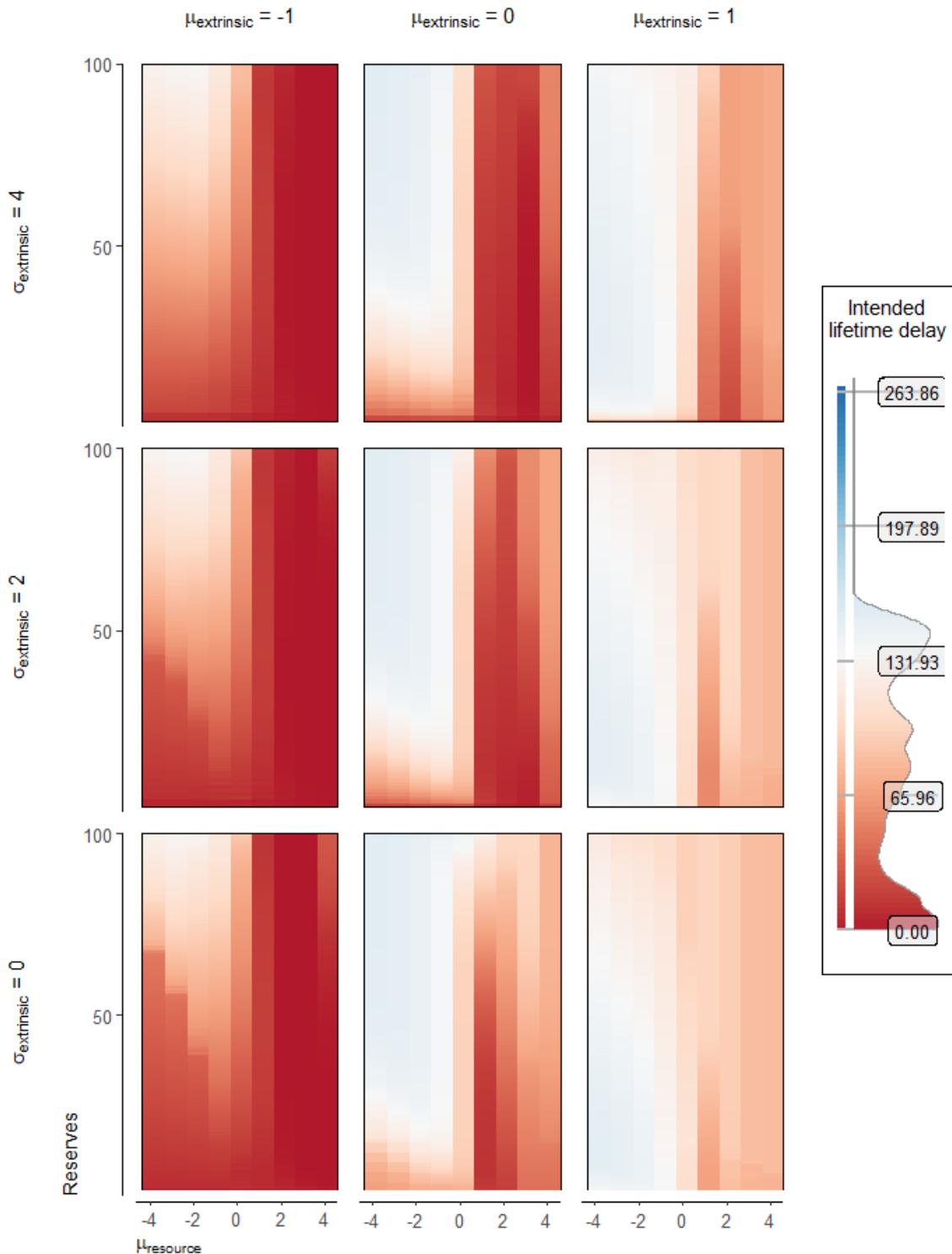
2.185. Intended delay first (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



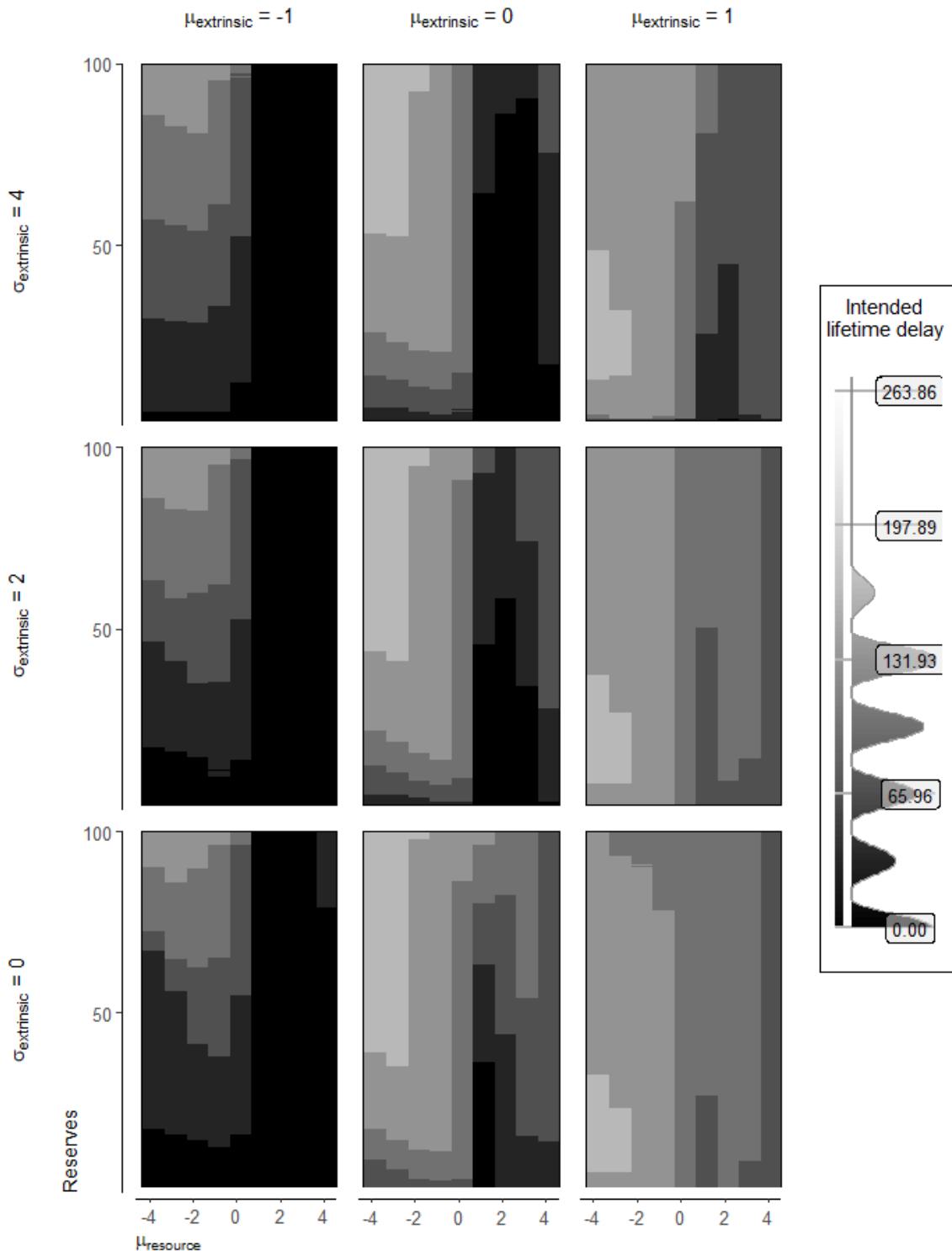
2.186. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



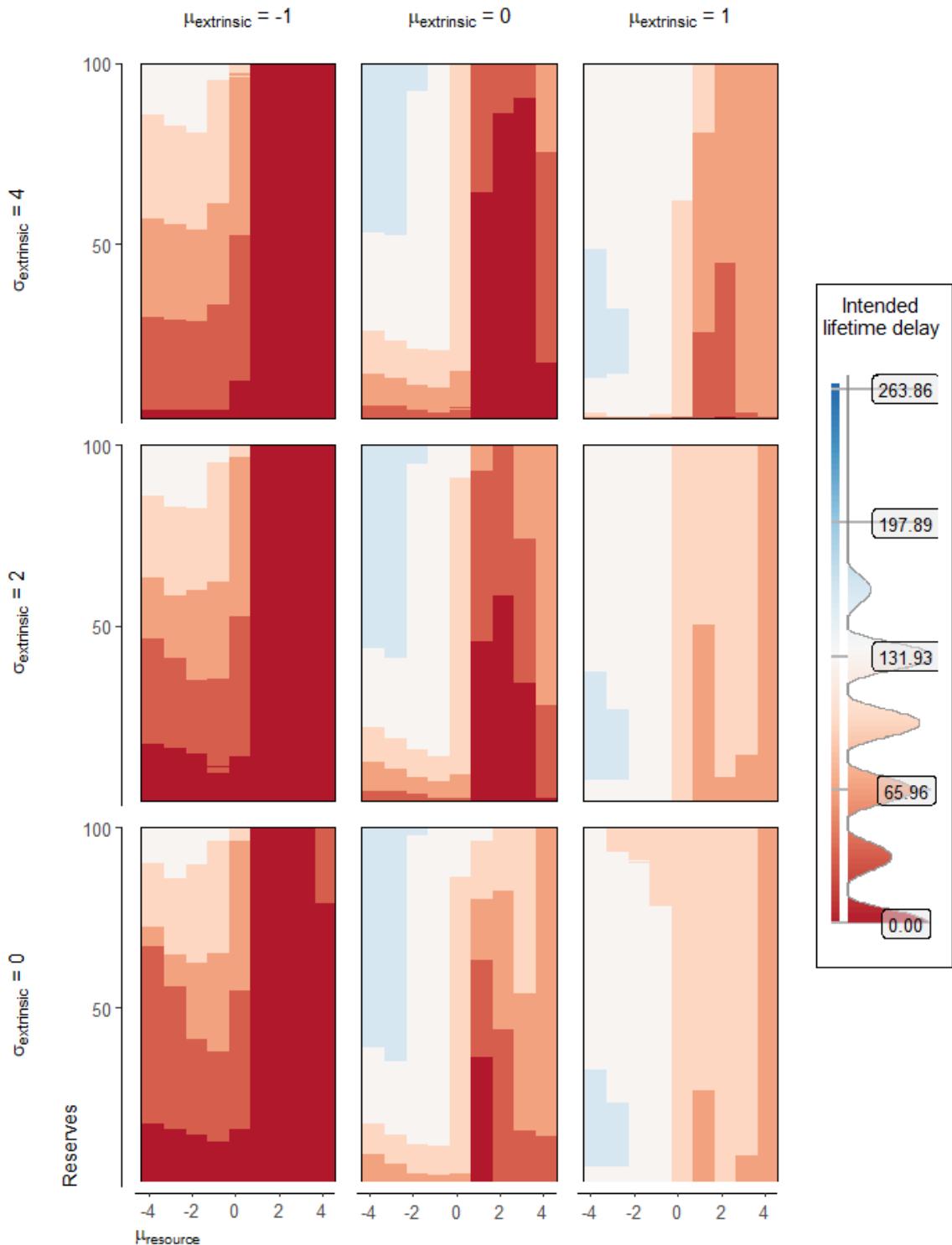
2.187. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



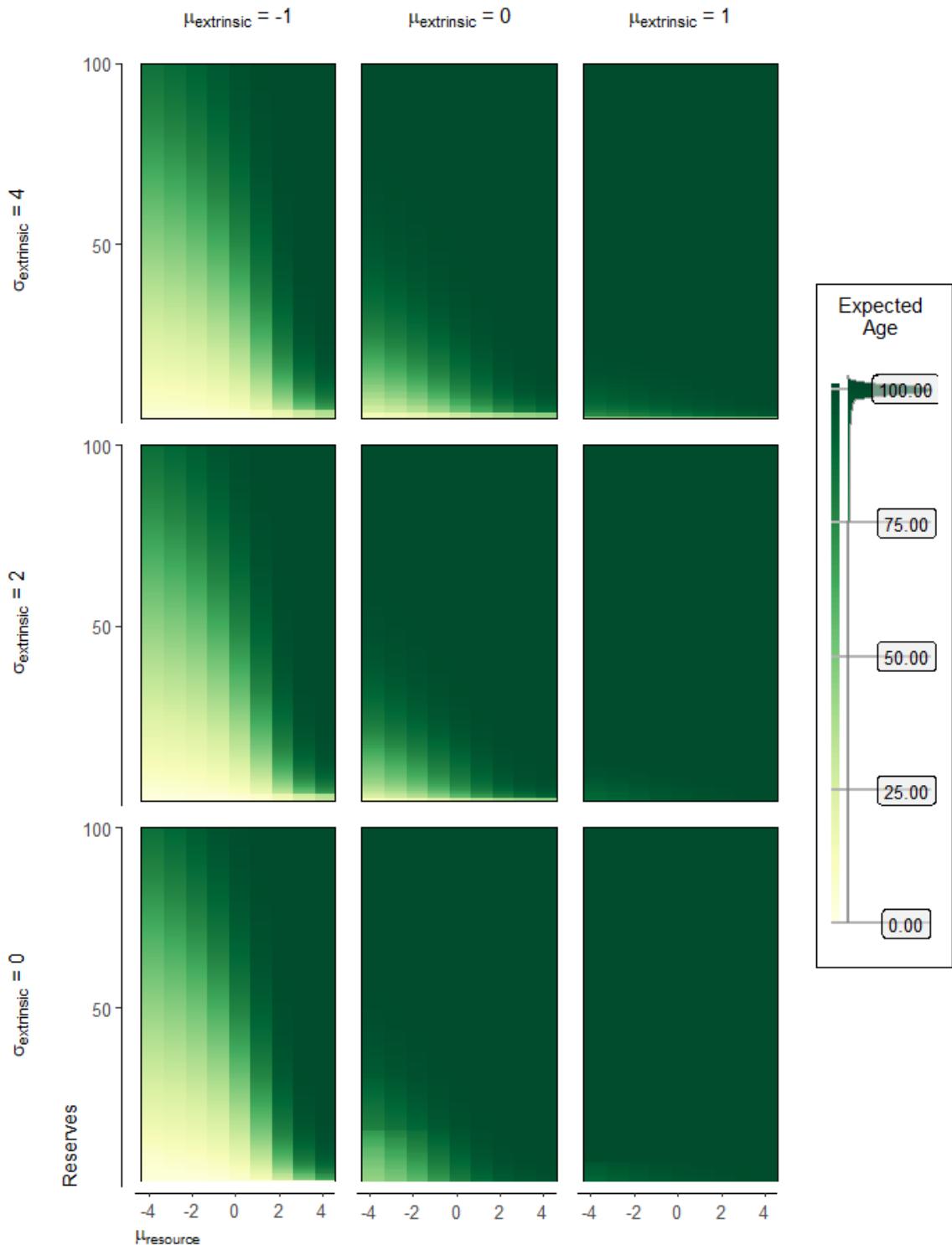
2.188. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



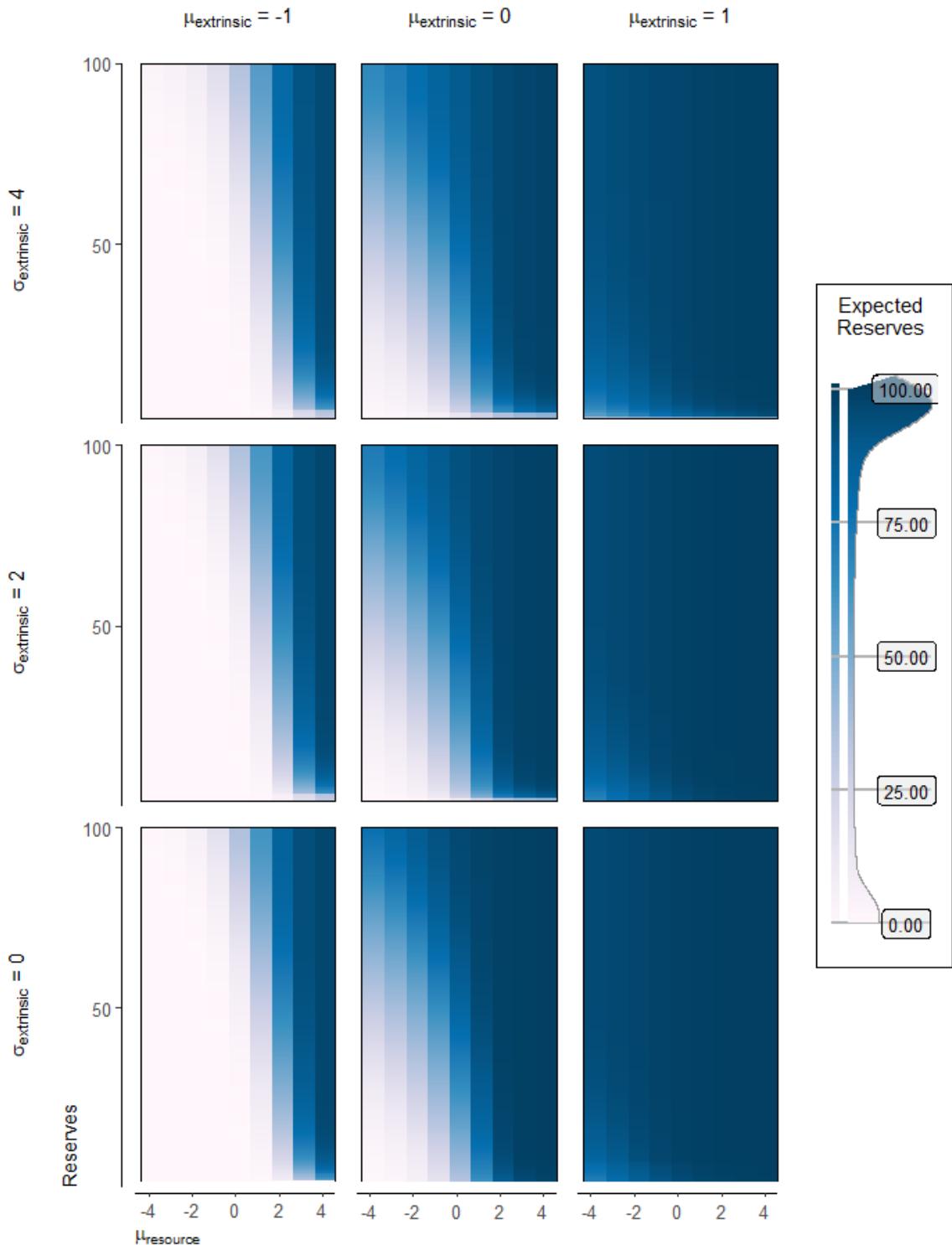
2.189. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



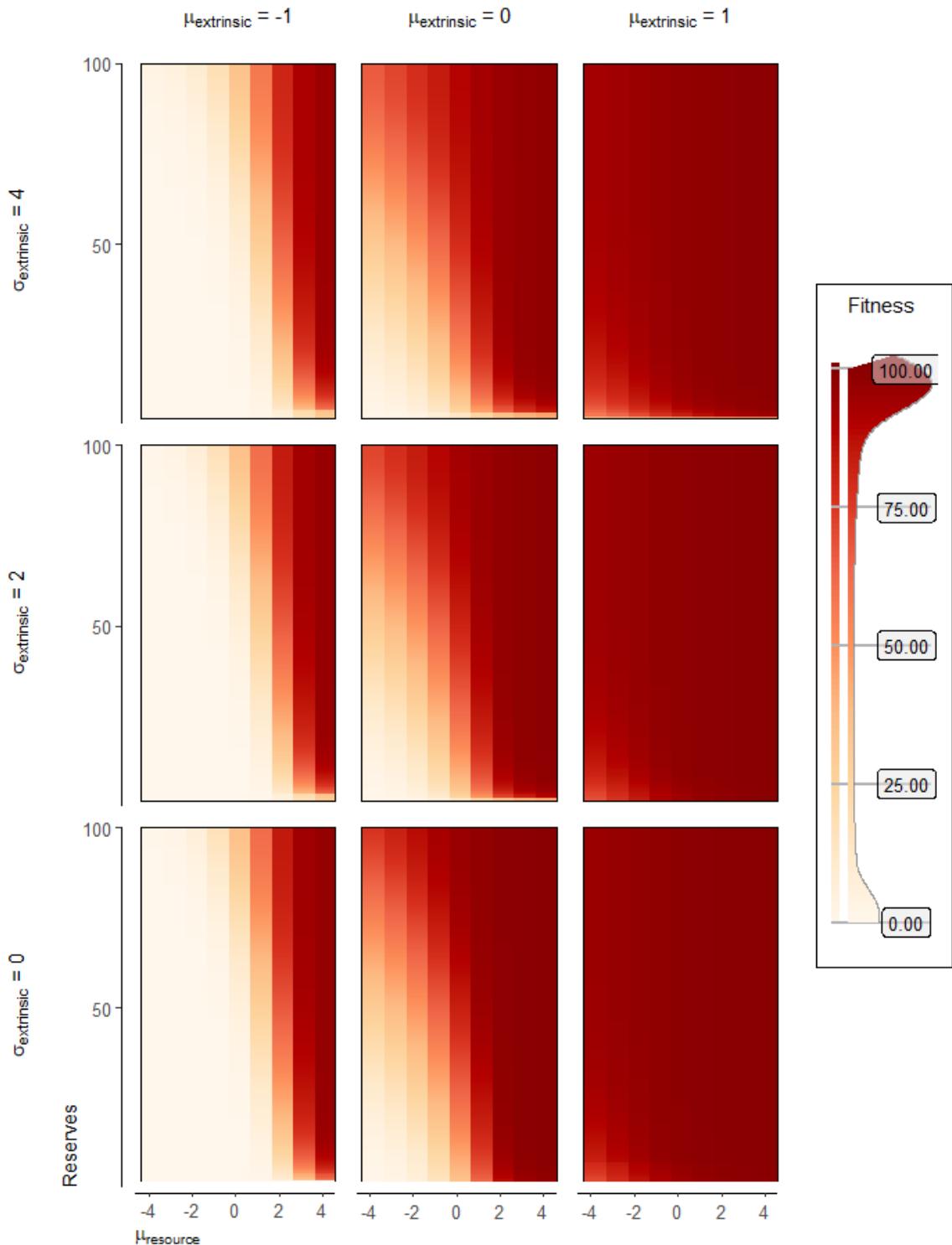
2.190. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



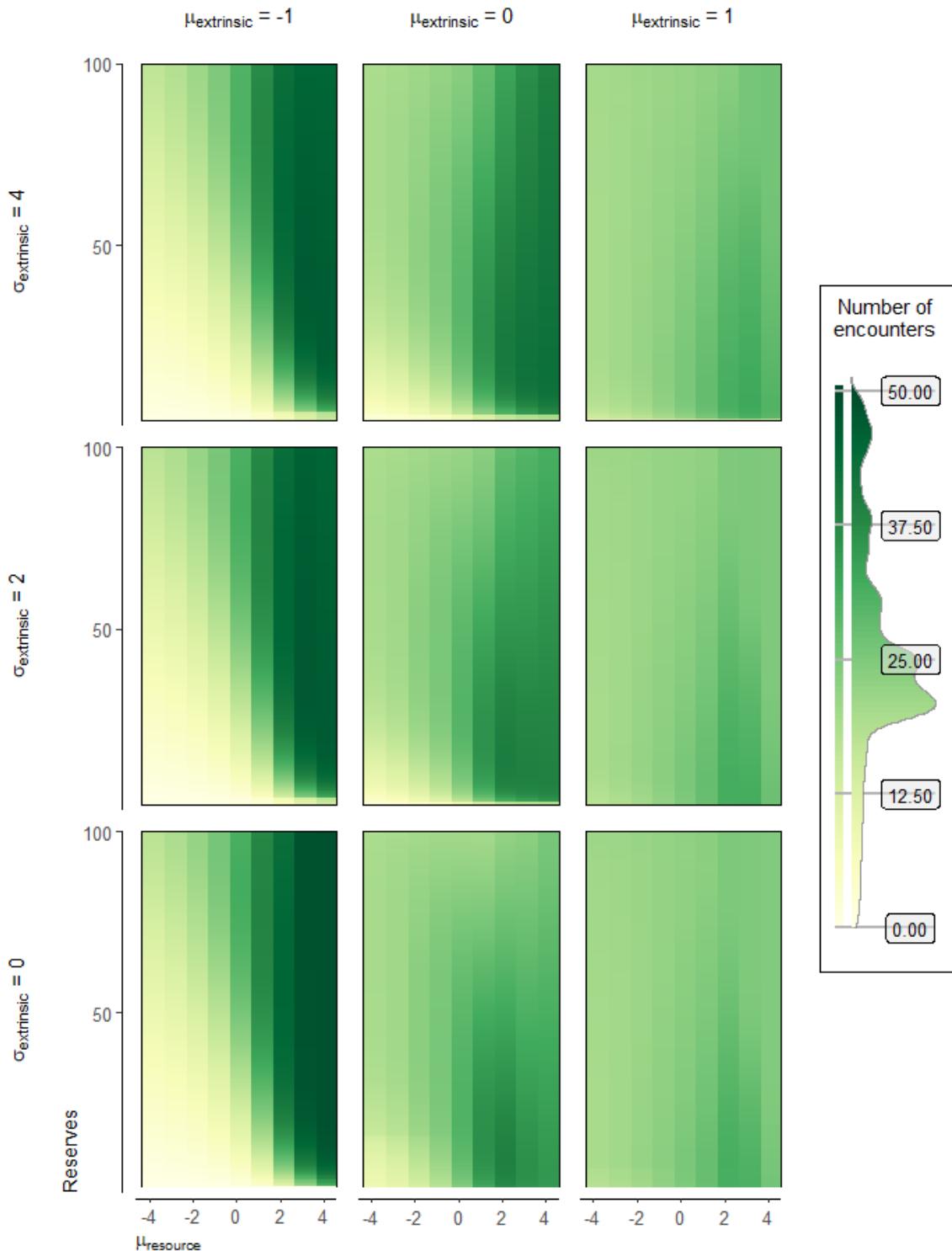
2.191. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when



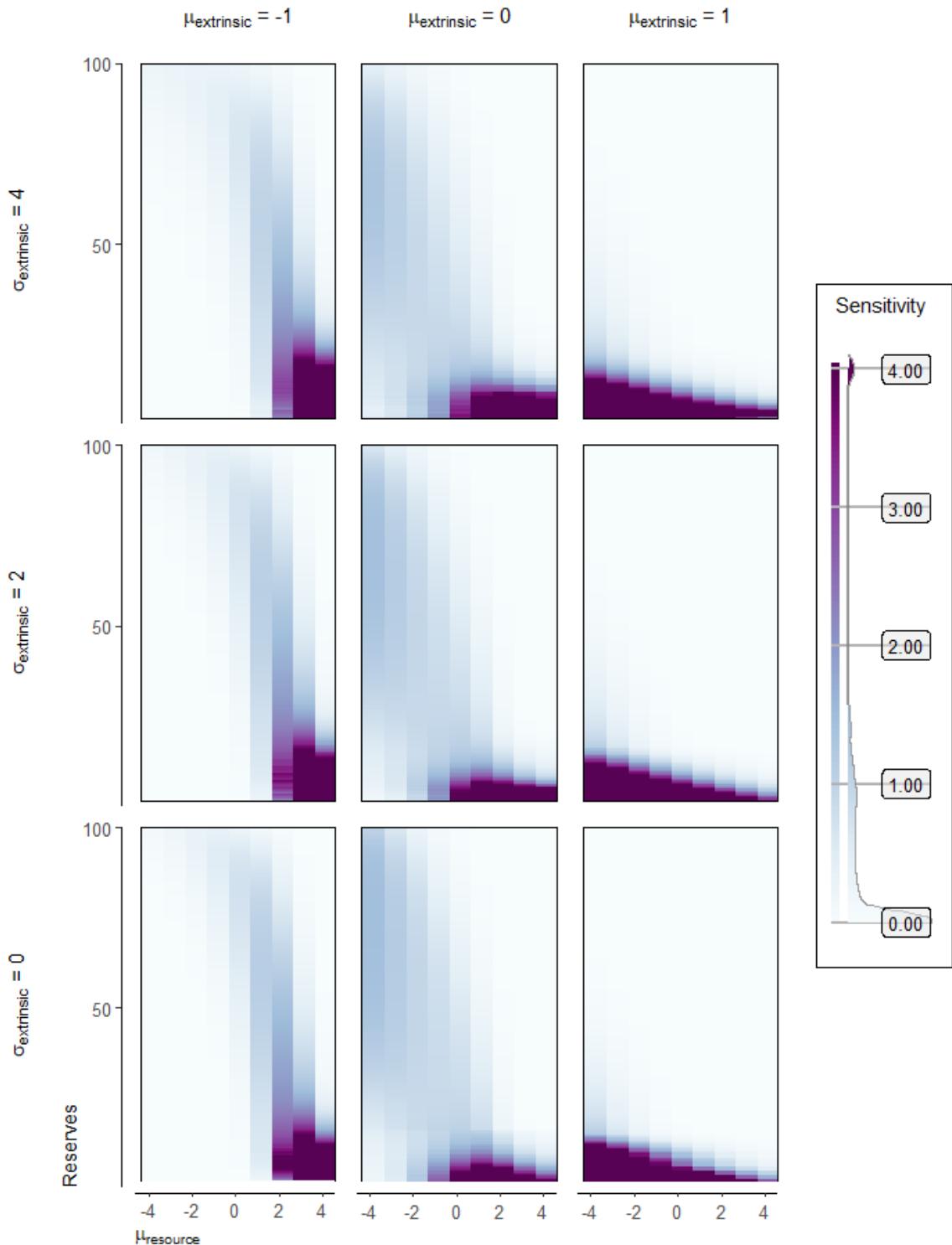
2.192. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource standard deviation is 4,



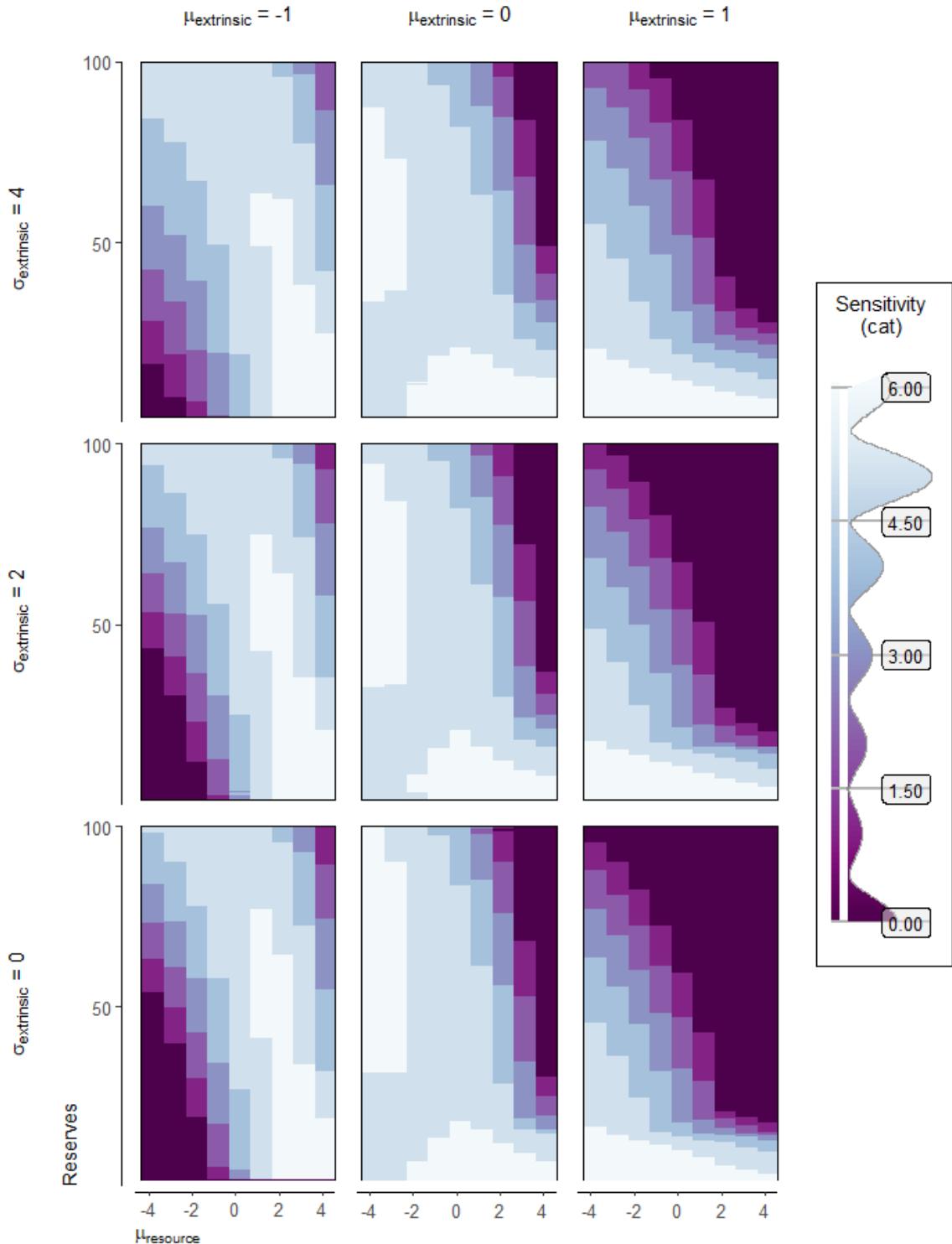
2.193. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encountersPostponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



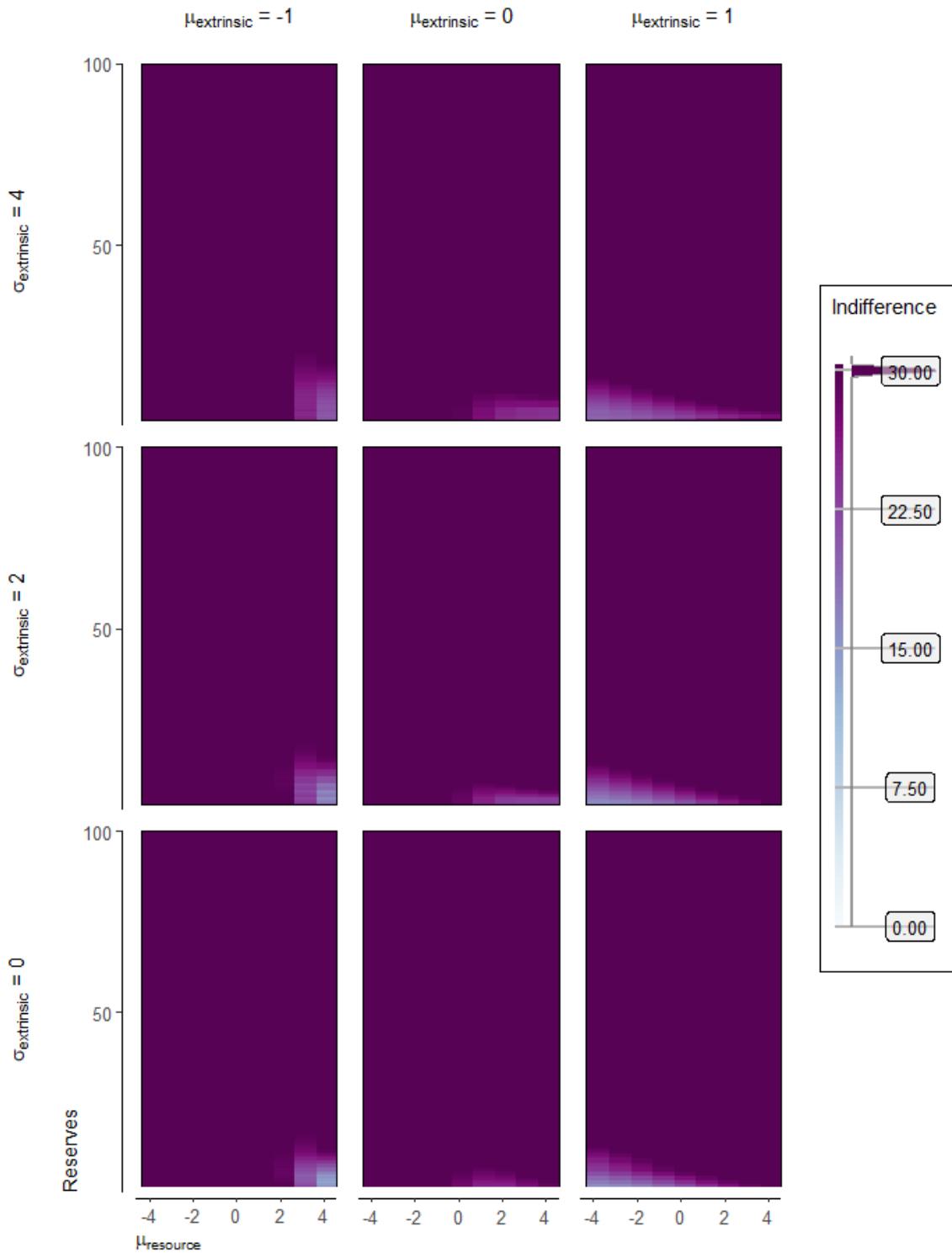
2.194. Sensivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



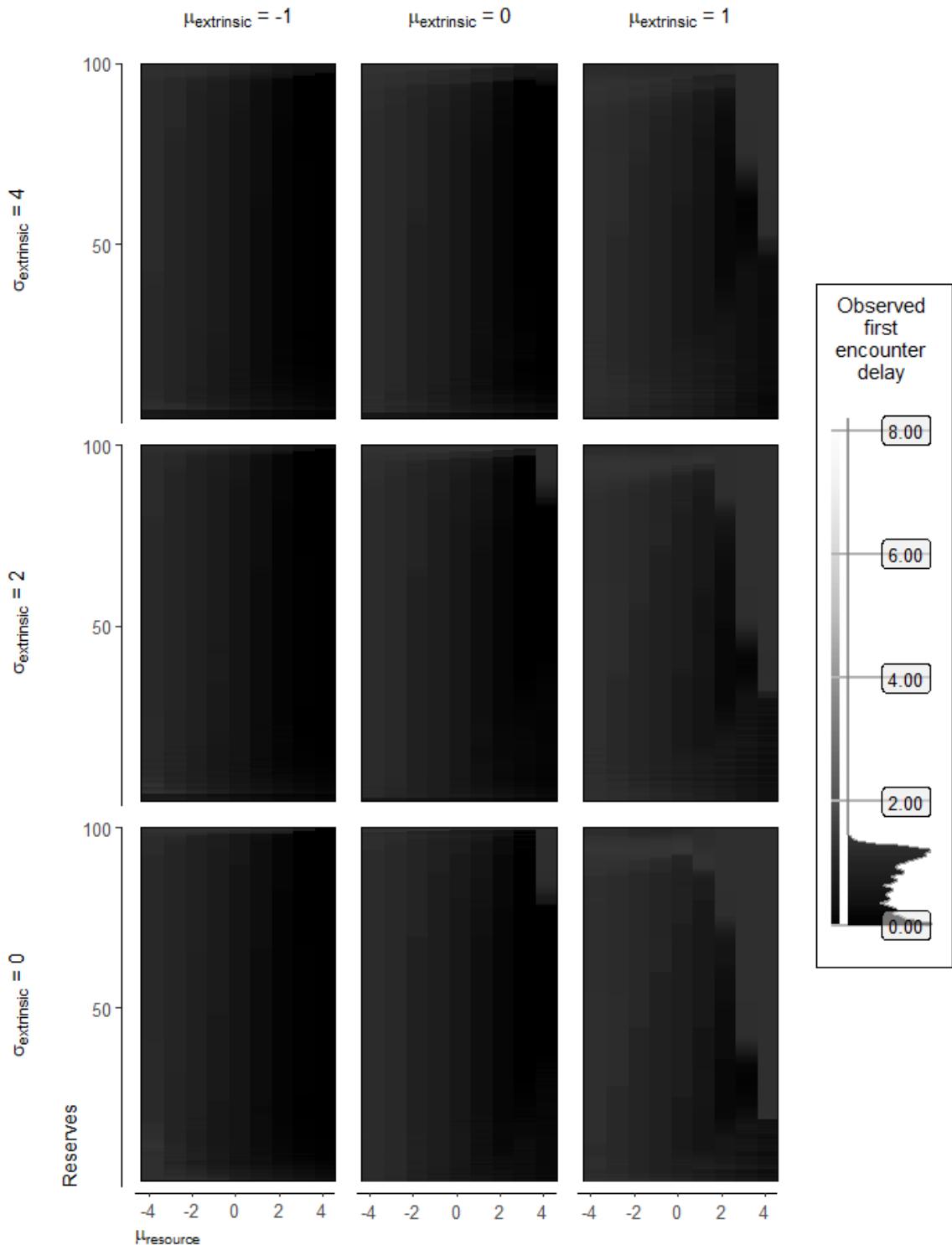
2.195. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



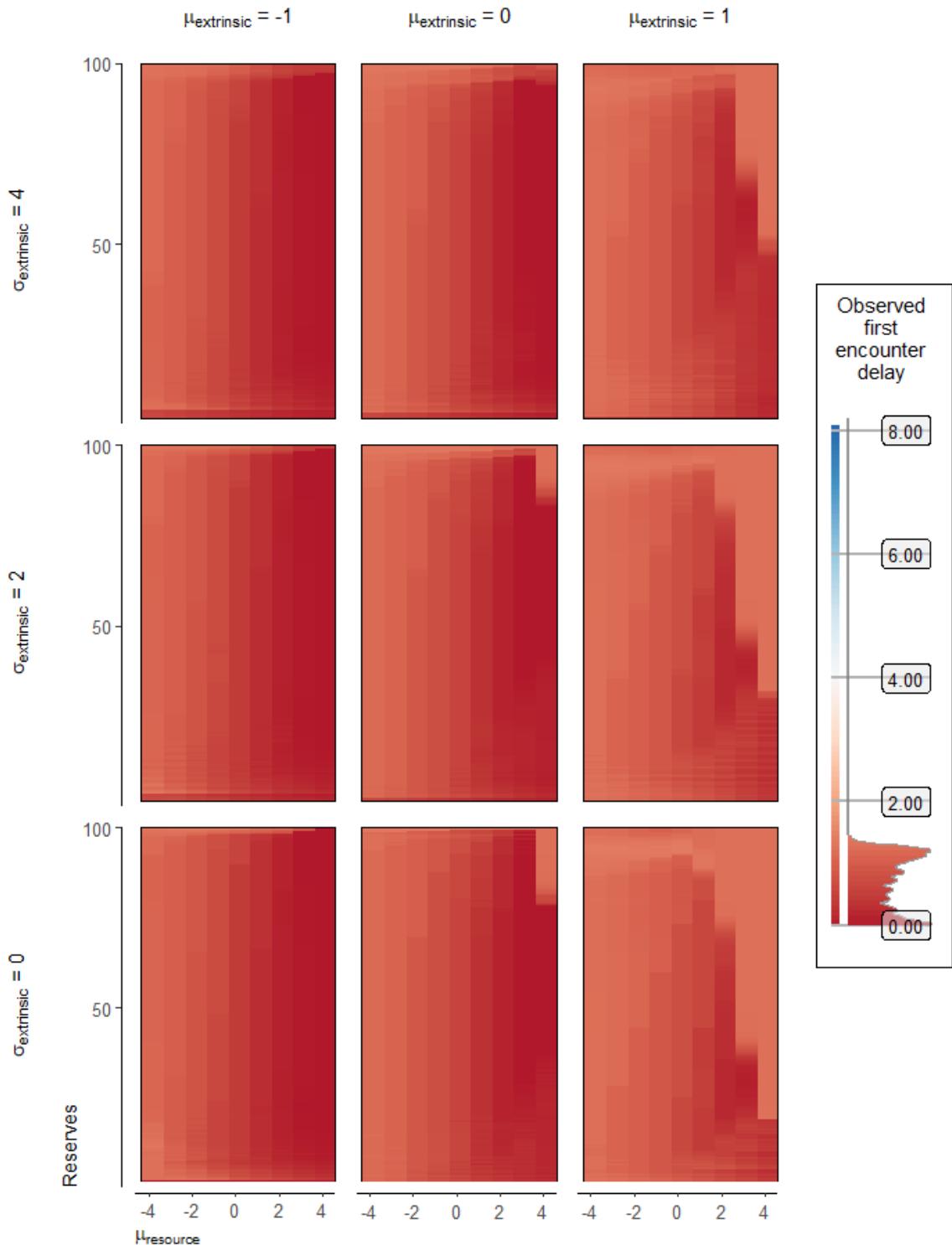
2.196. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



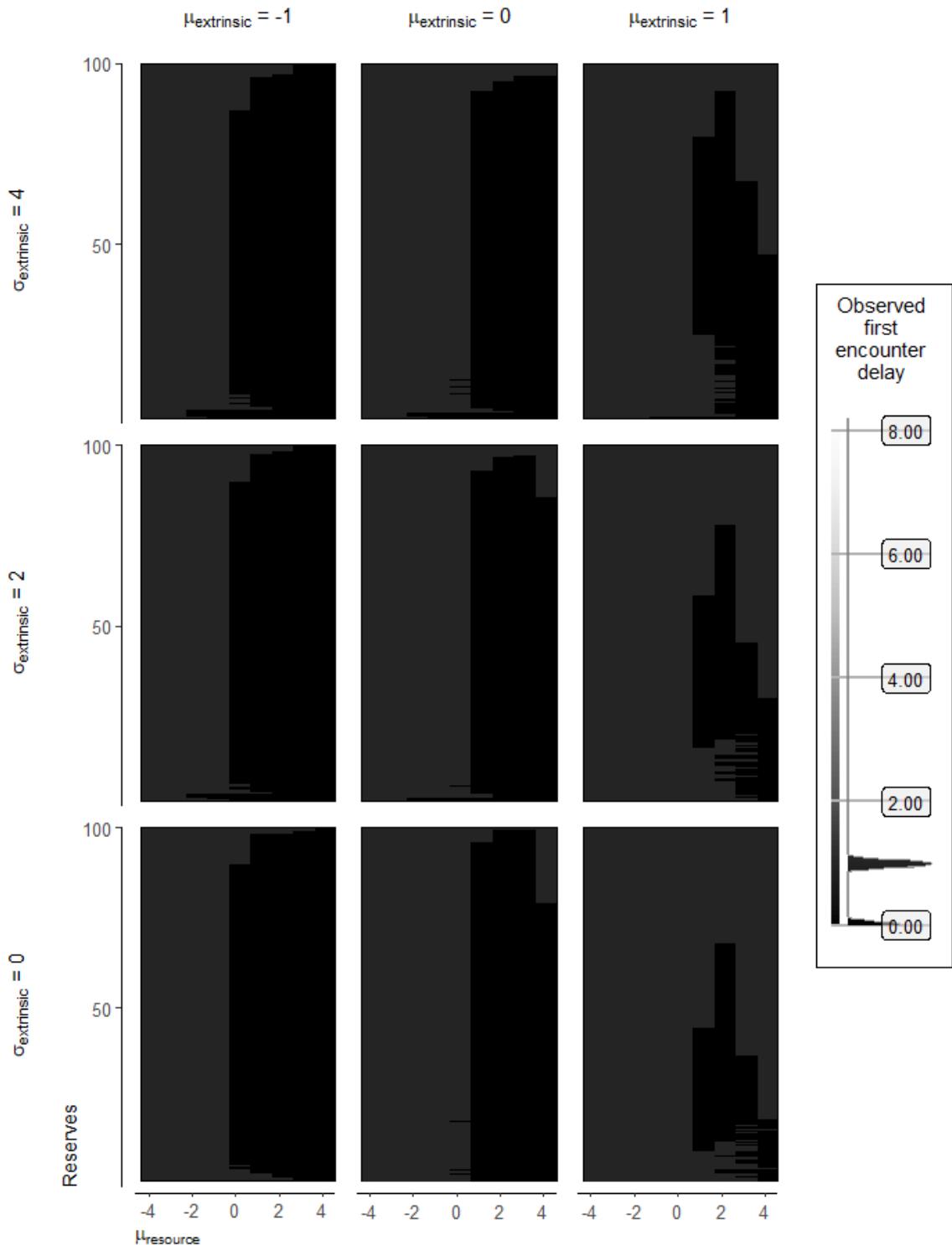
2.197. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



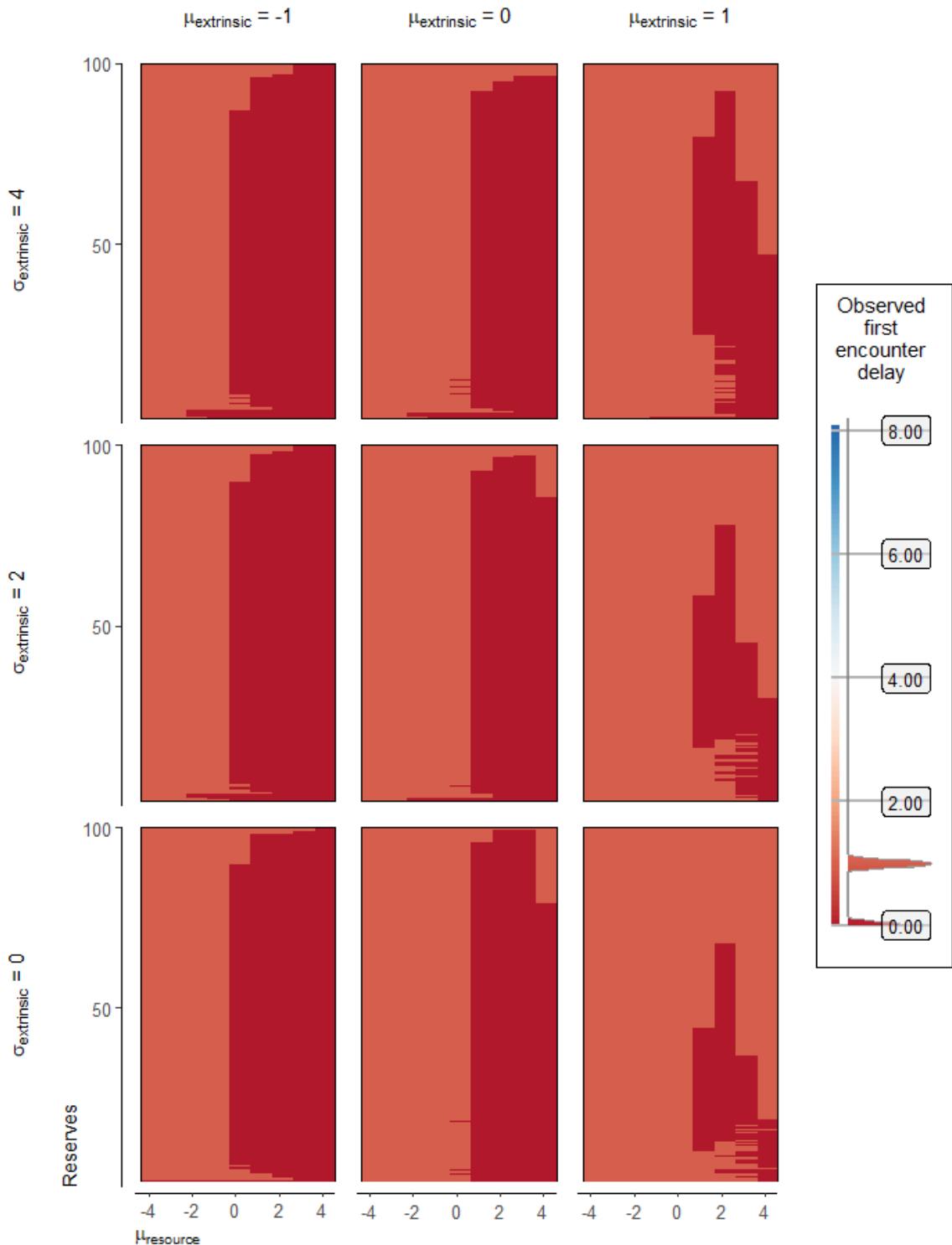
2.198. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



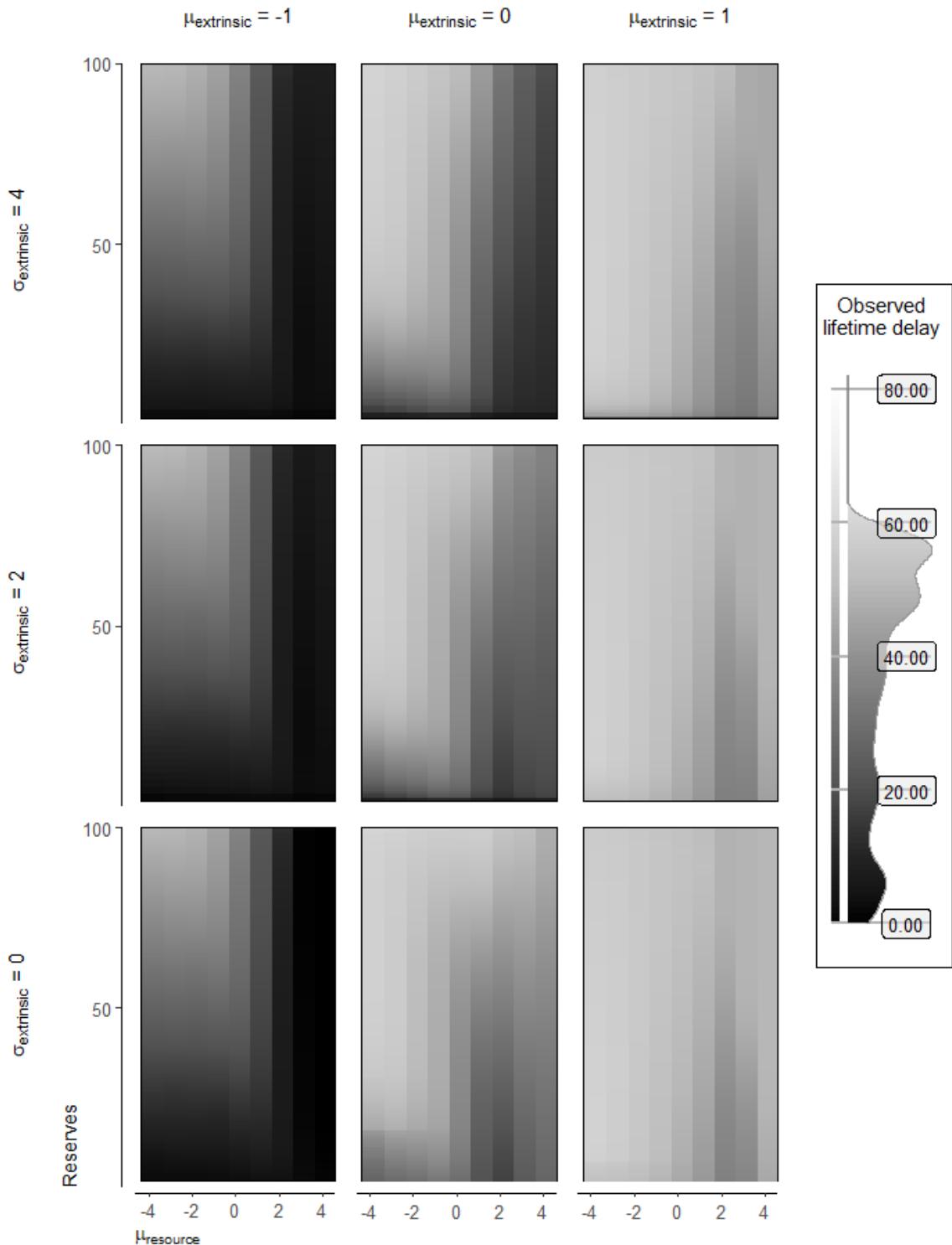
2.199. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



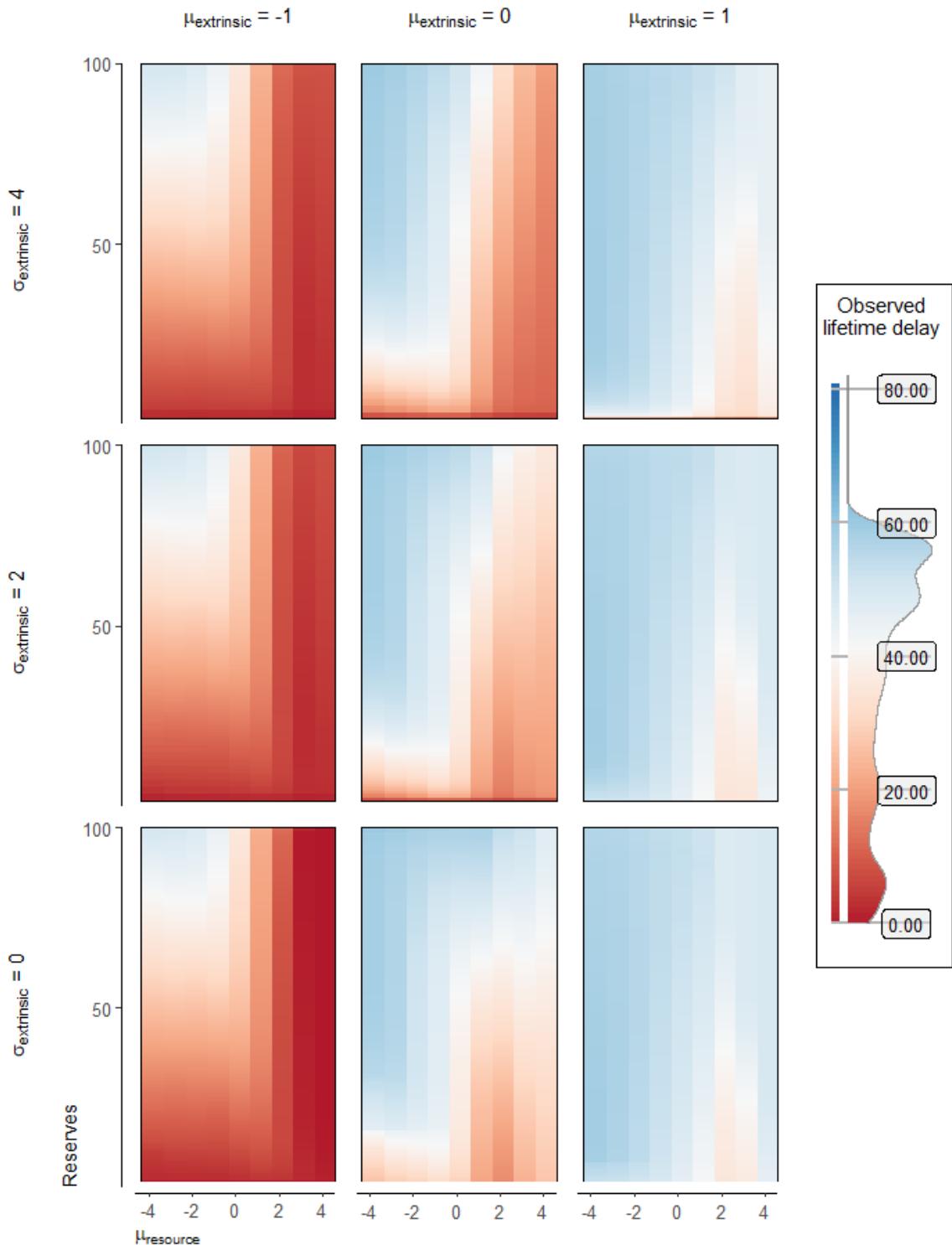
2.200. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



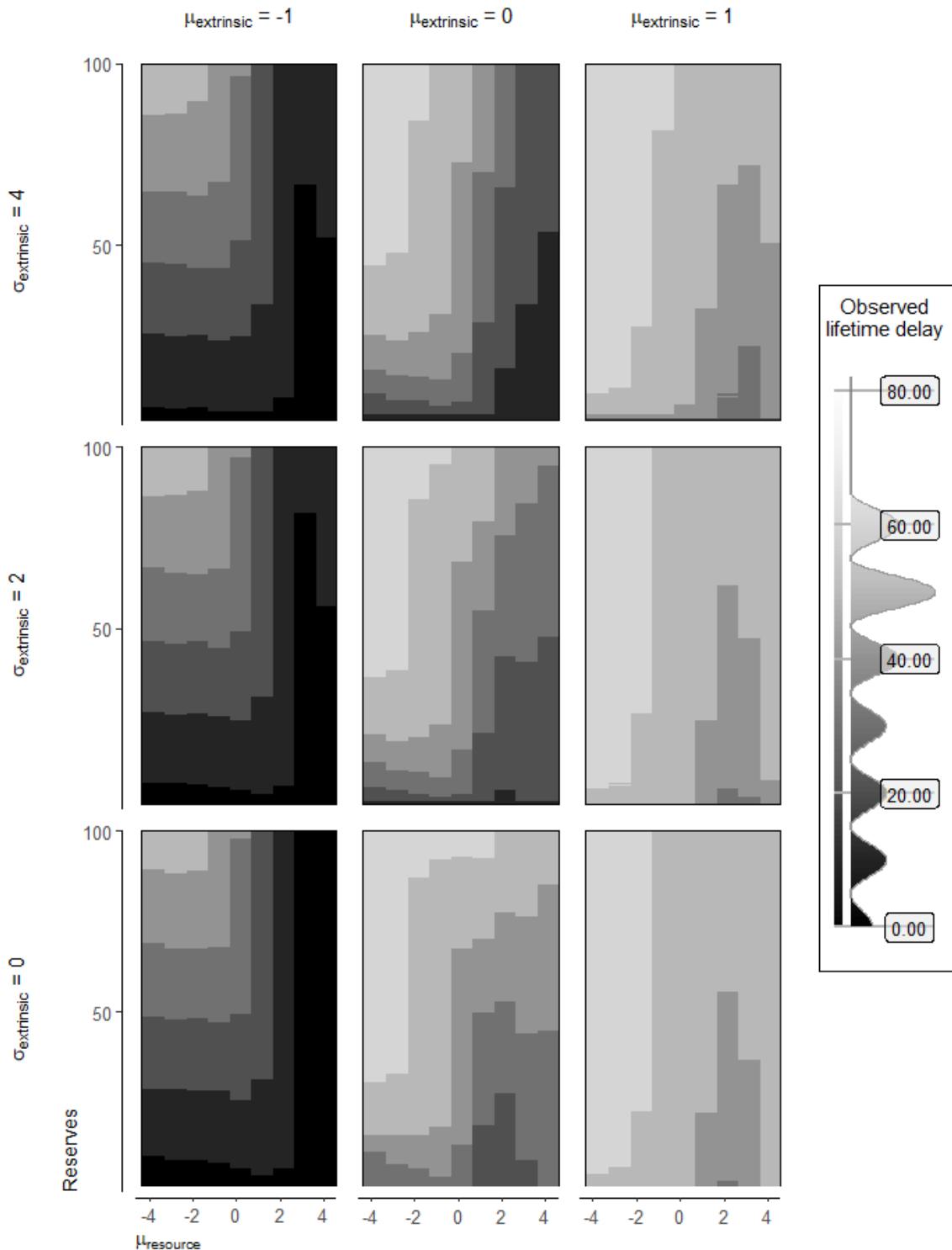
2.201. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



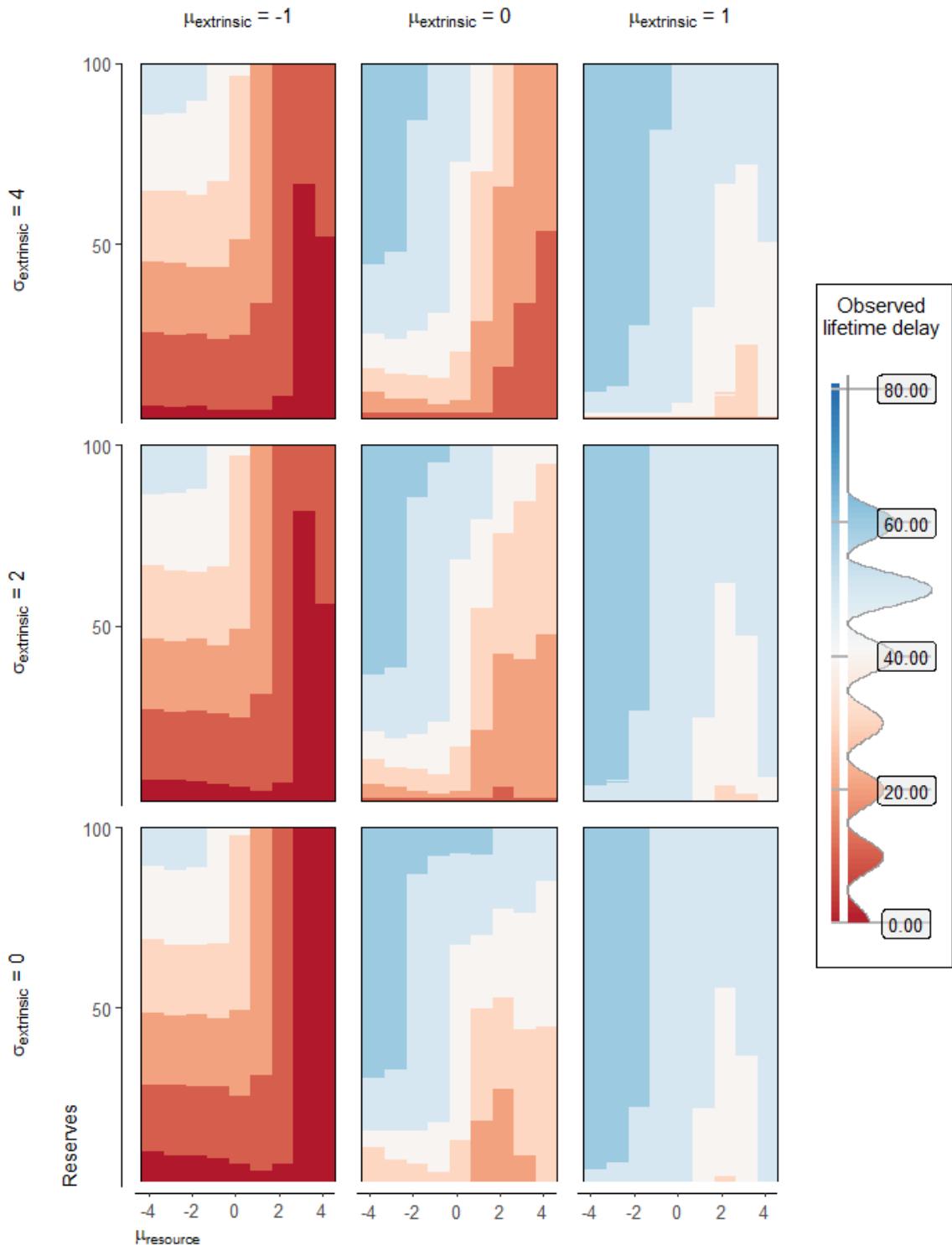
2.202. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



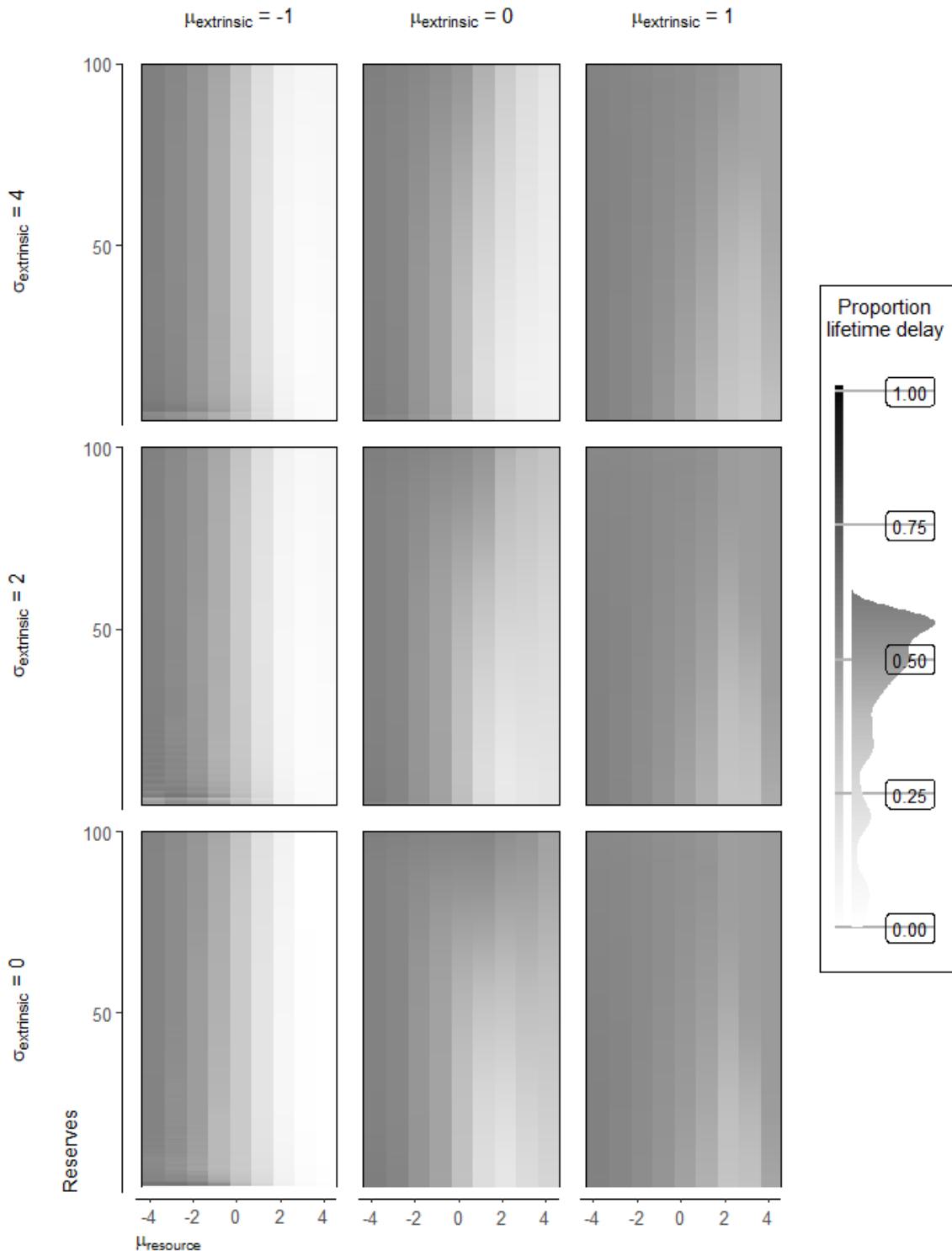
2.203. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



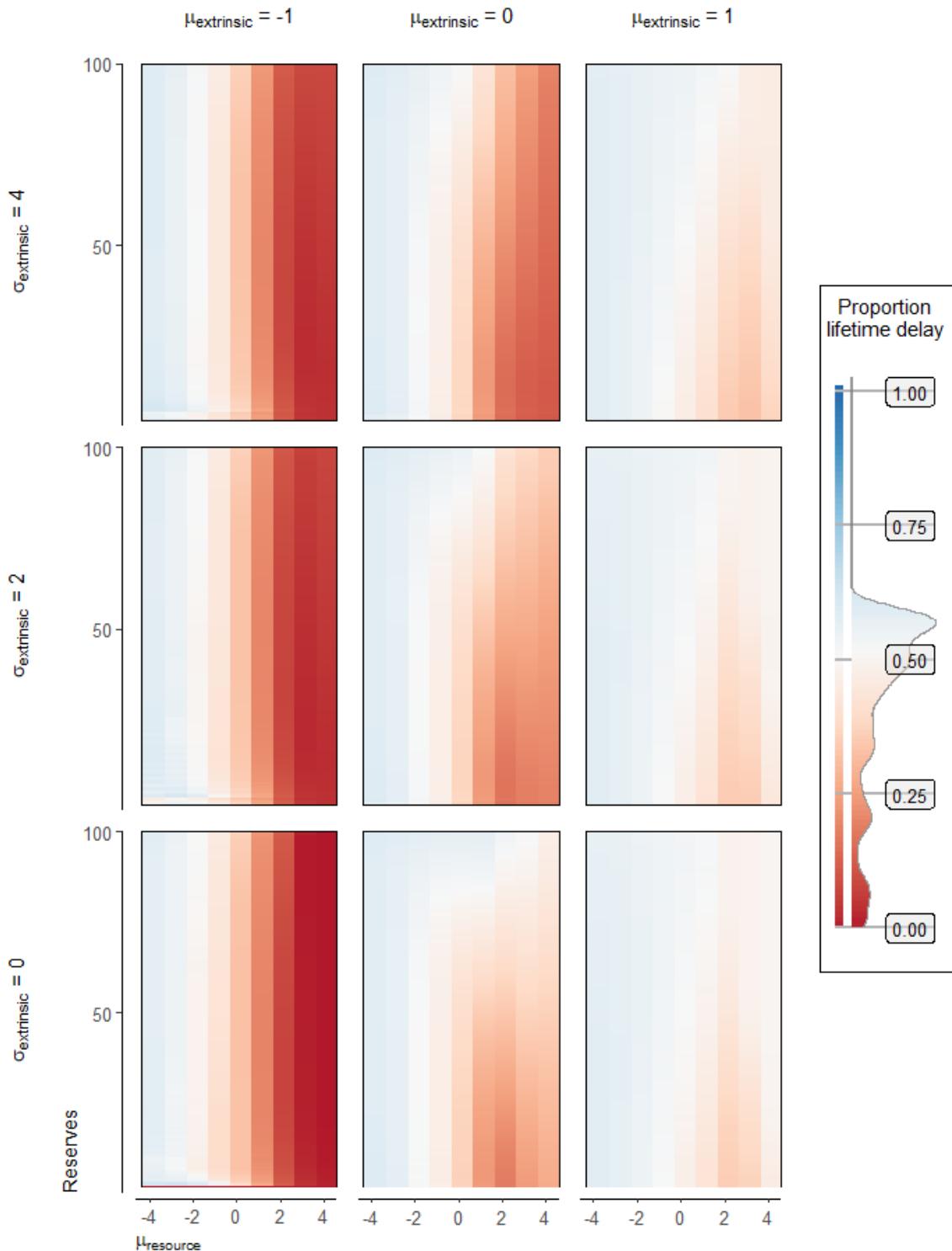
2.204. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



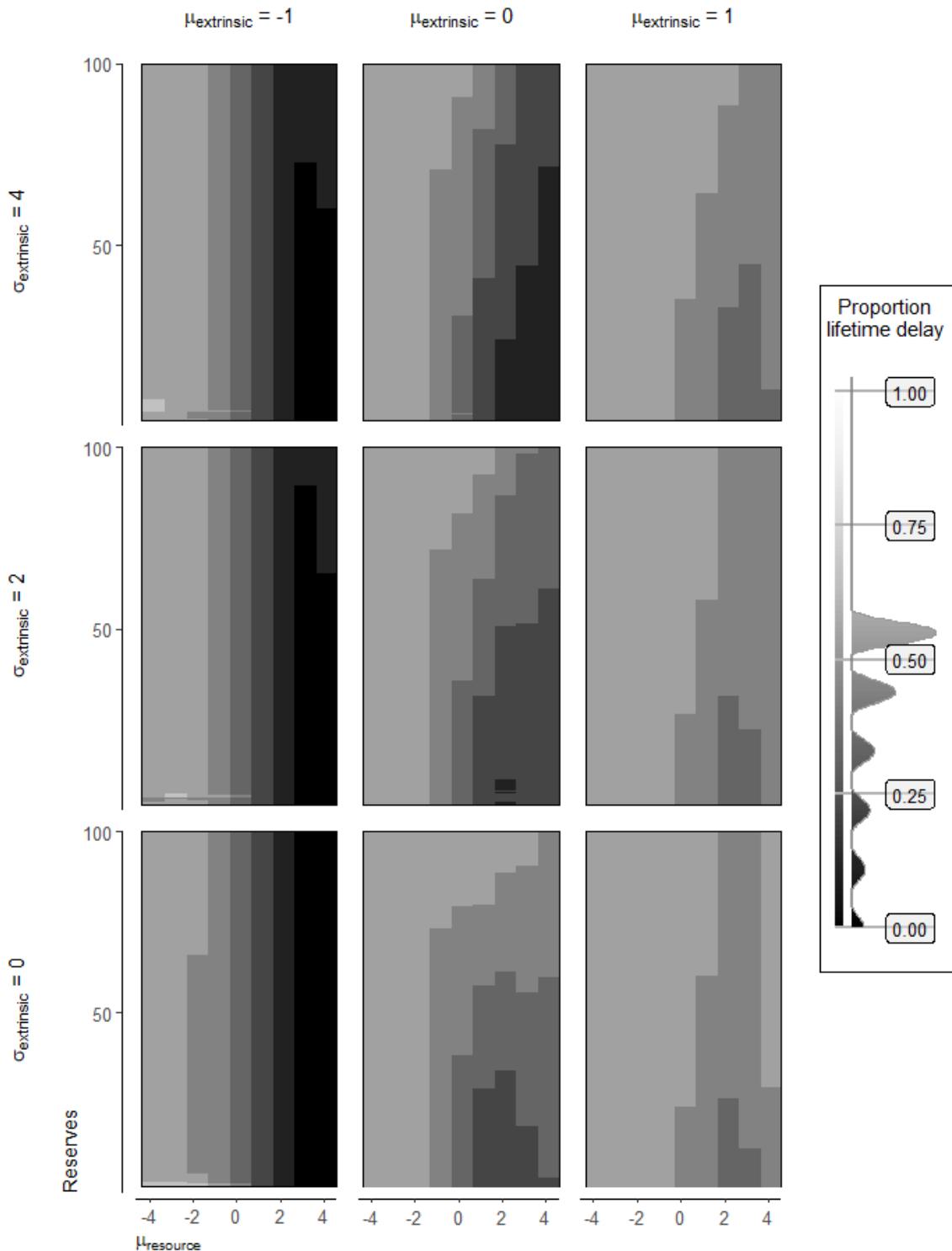
2.205. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



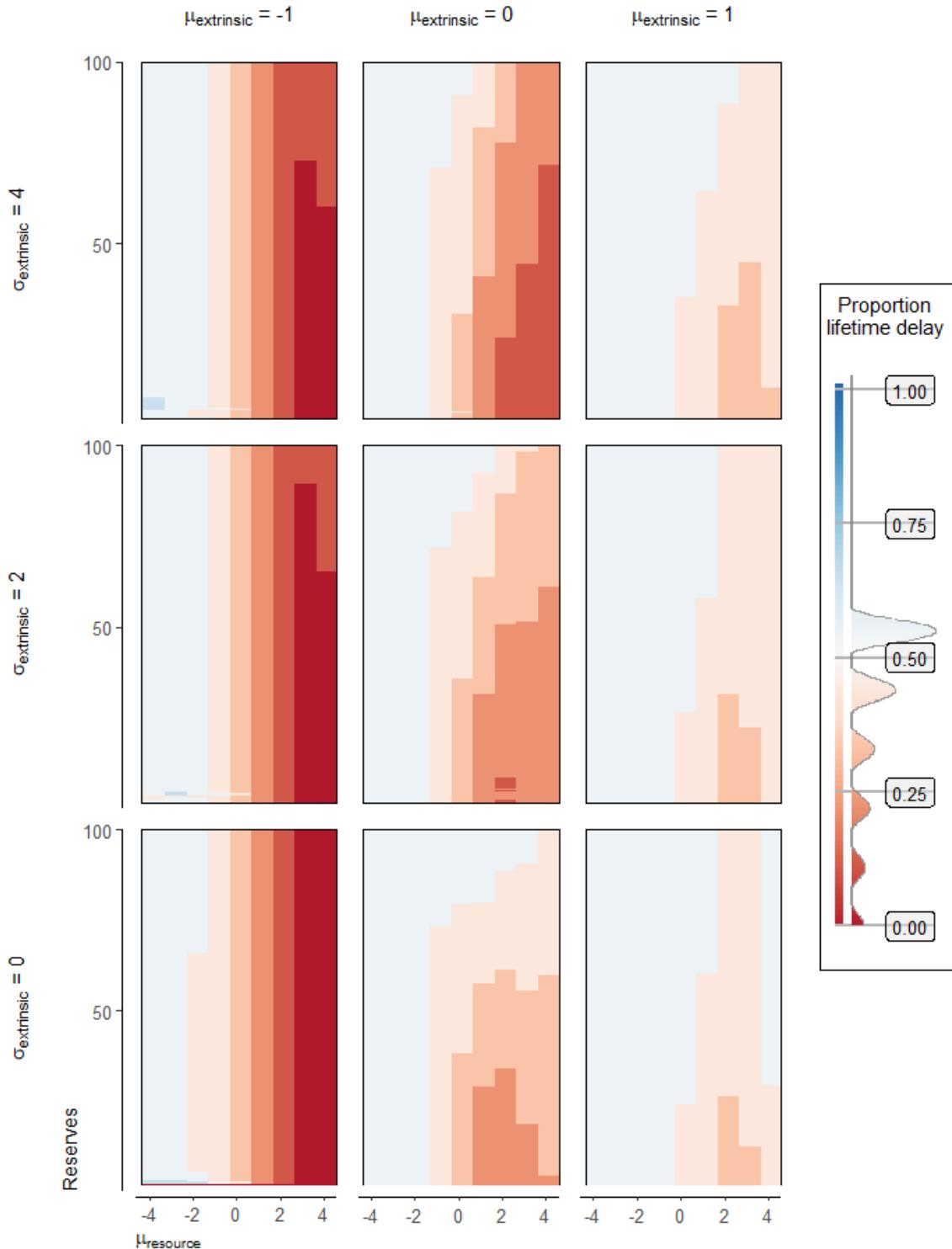
2.206. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



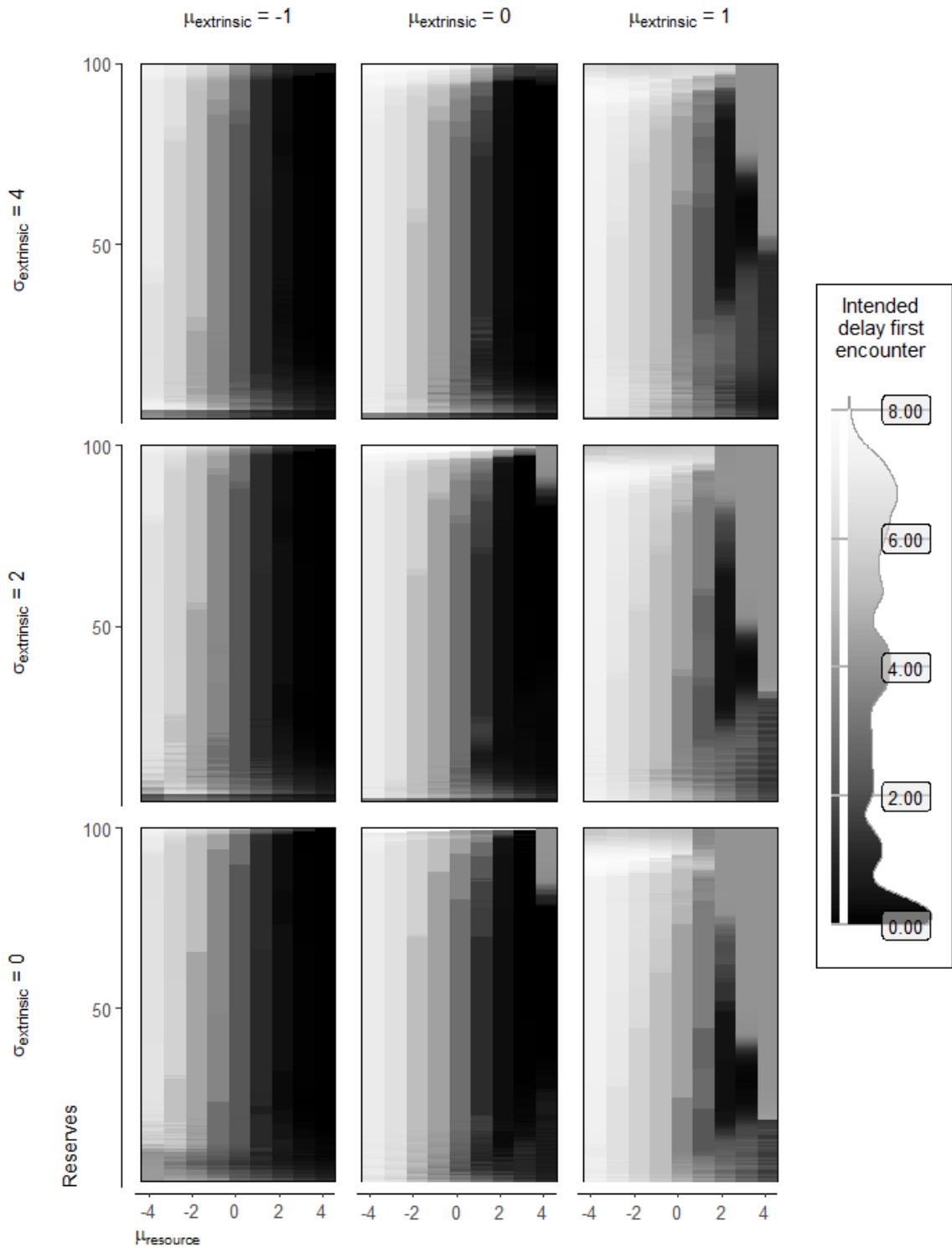
2.207. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



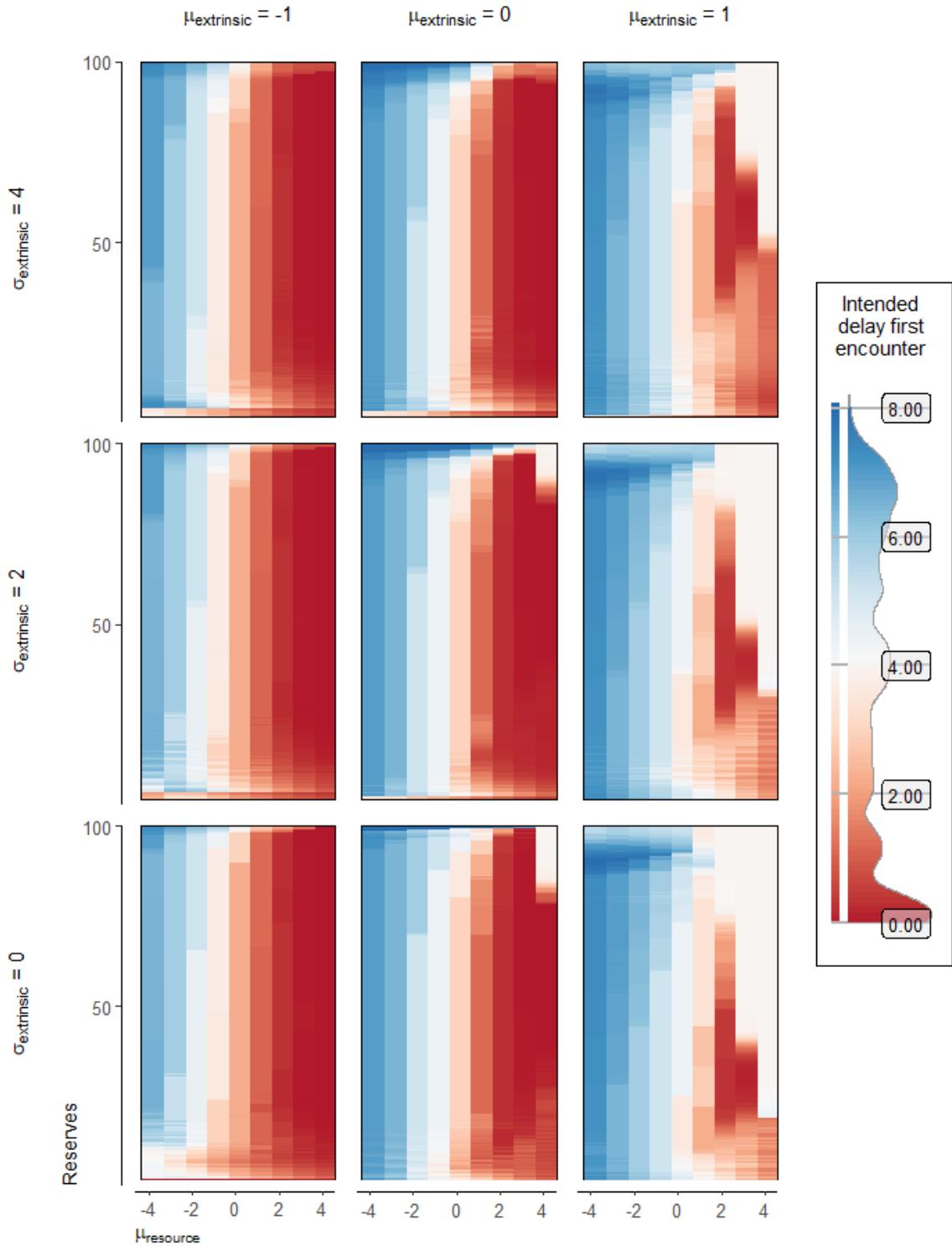
2.208. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



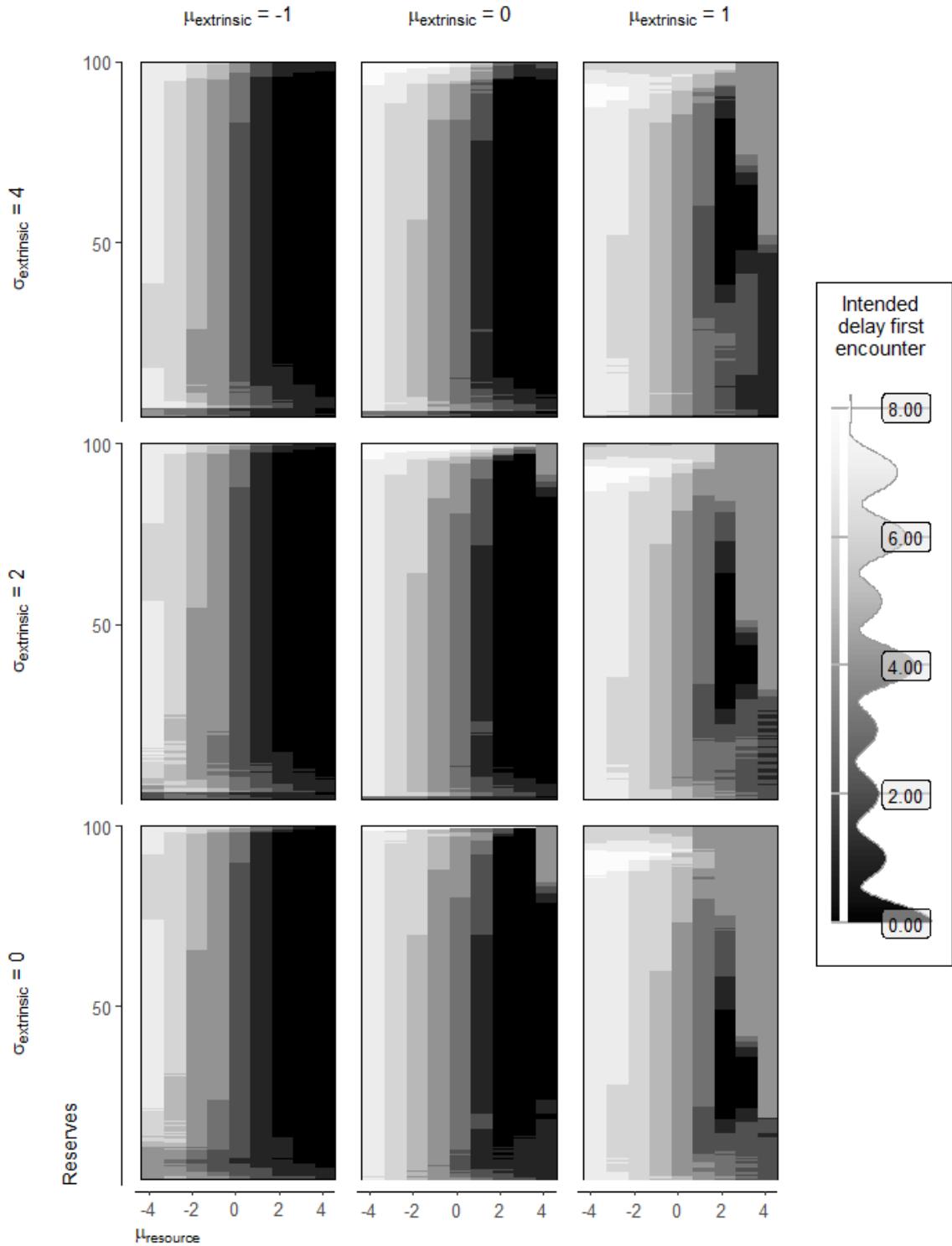
2.209. Intended delay first (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



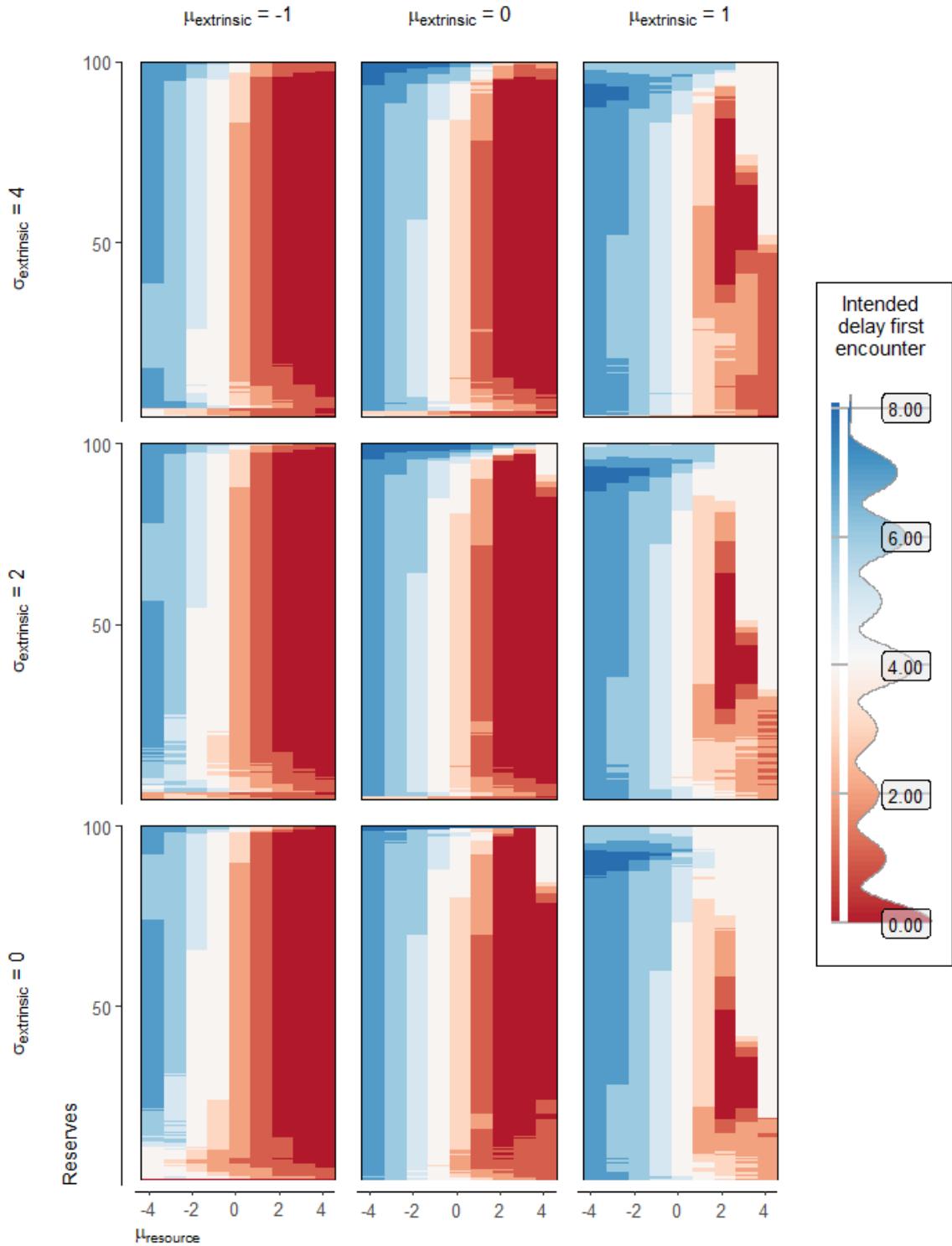
2.210. Intended delay first (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



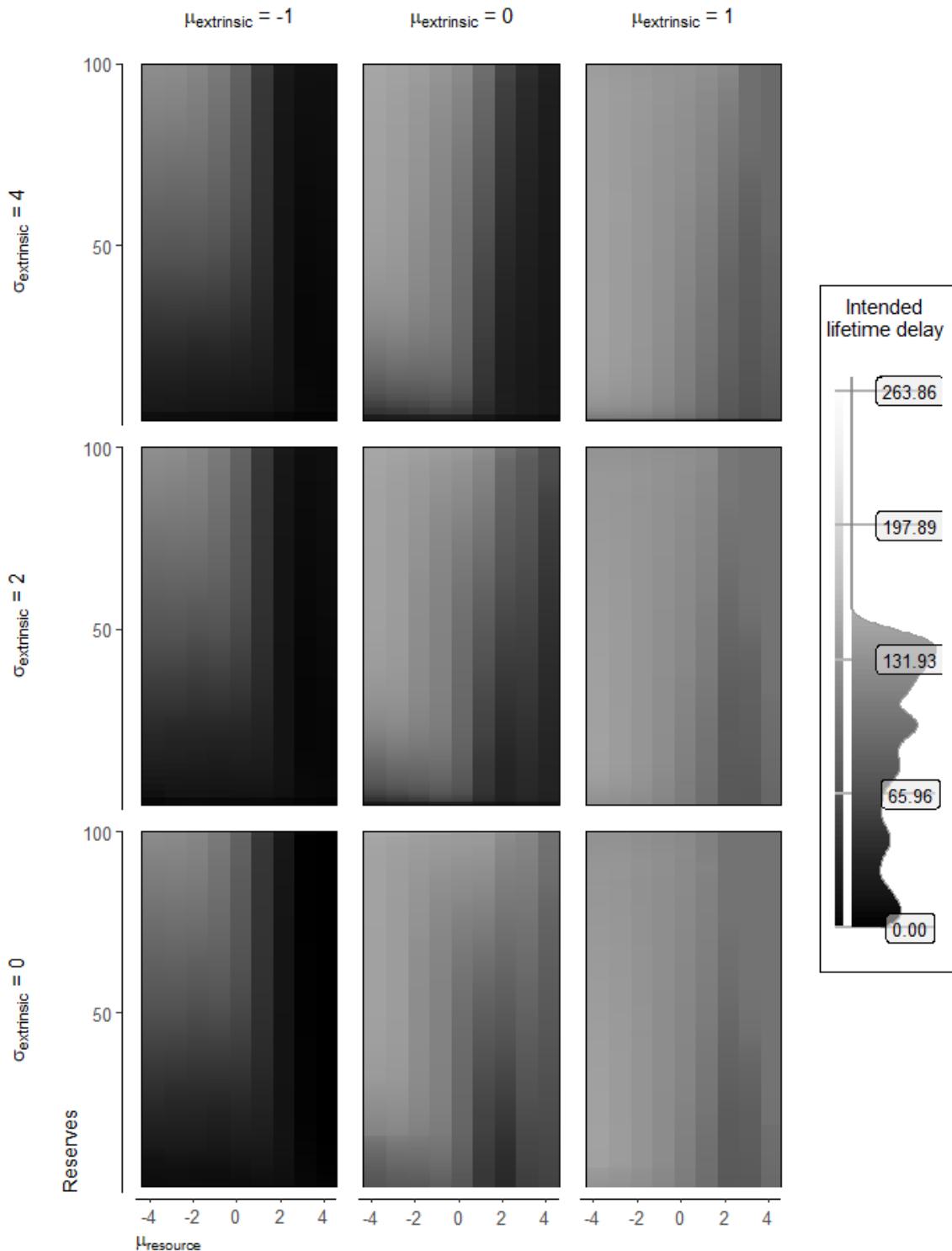
2.211. Intended delay first (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



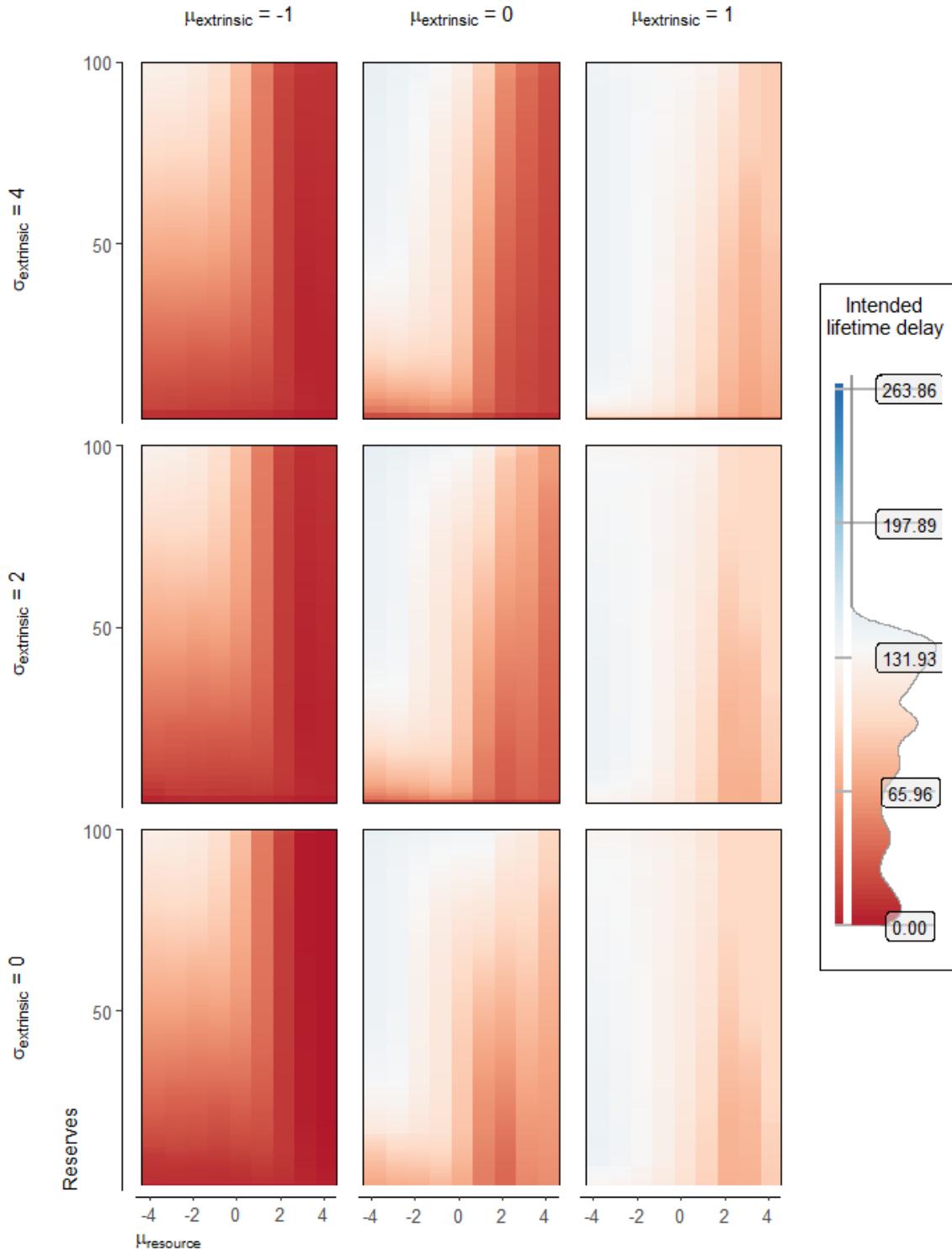
2.212. Intended delay first (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



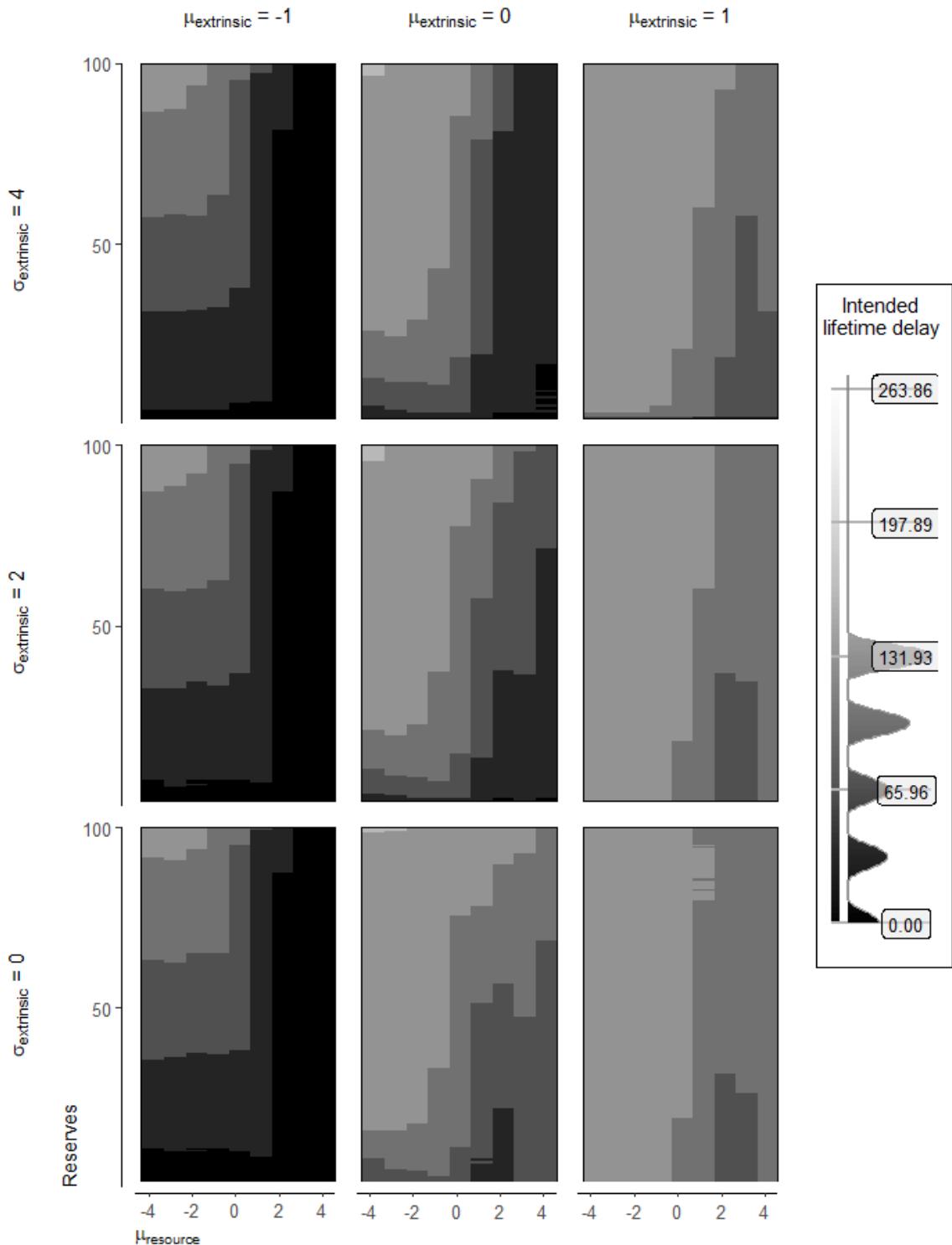
2.213. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



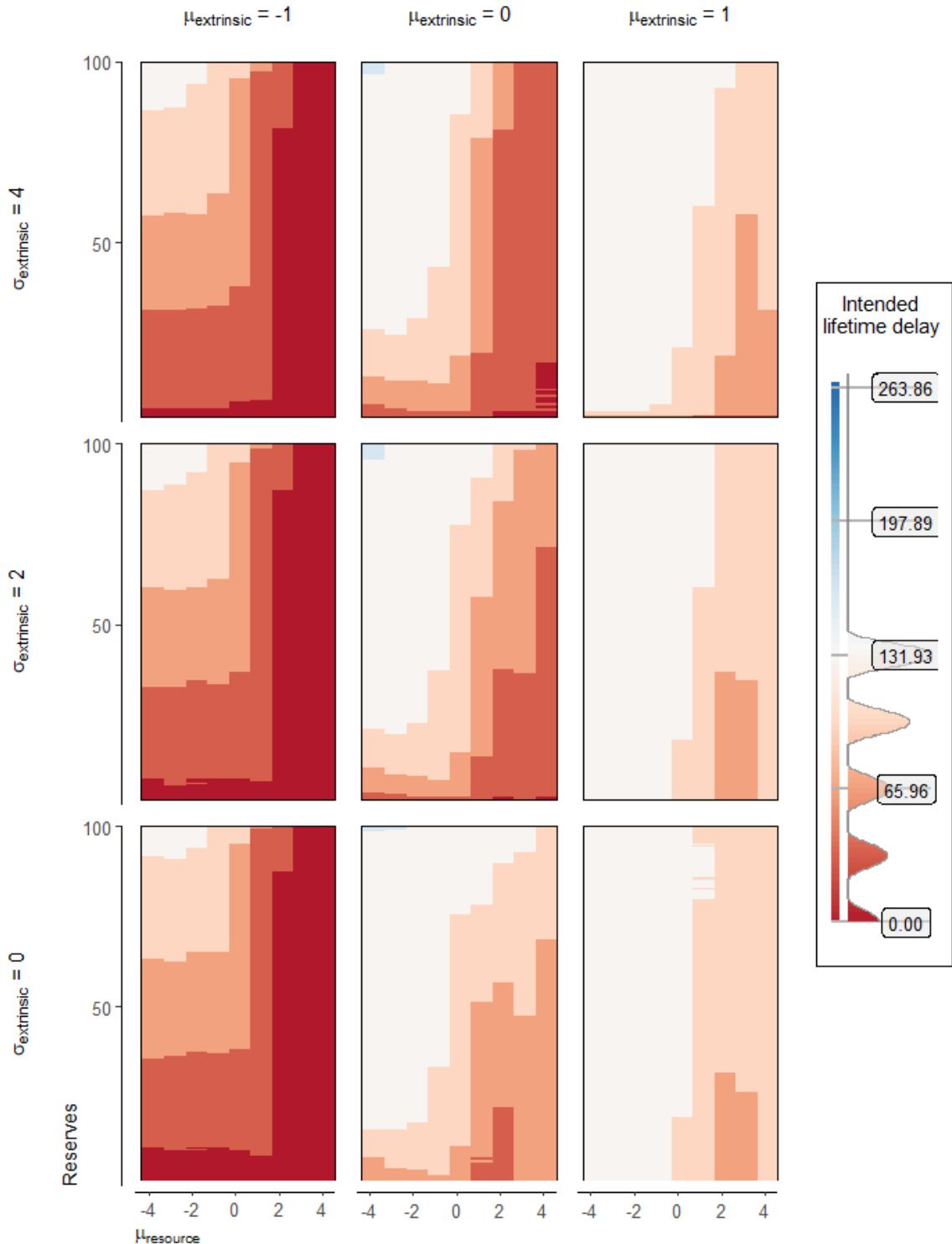
2.214. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



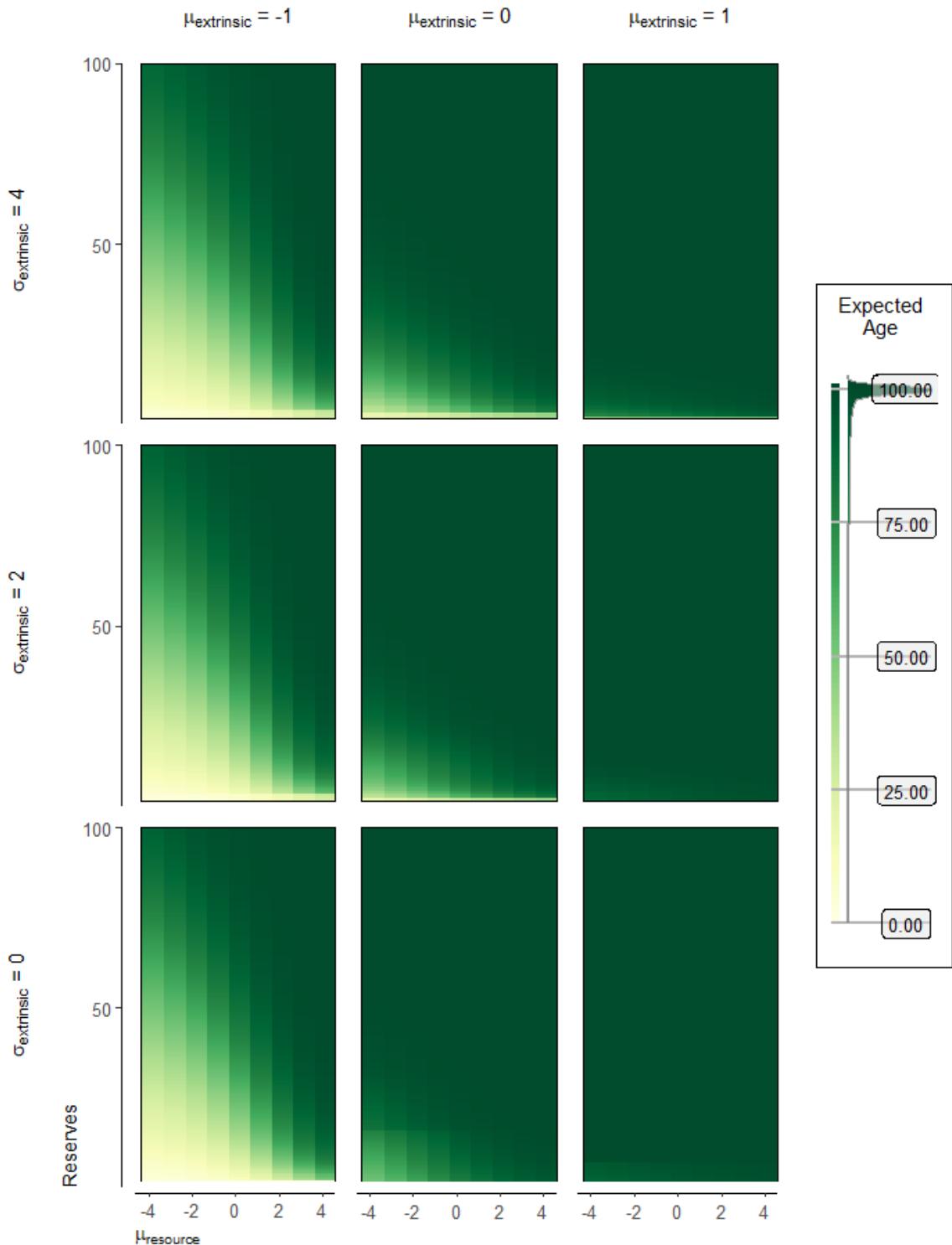
2.215. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



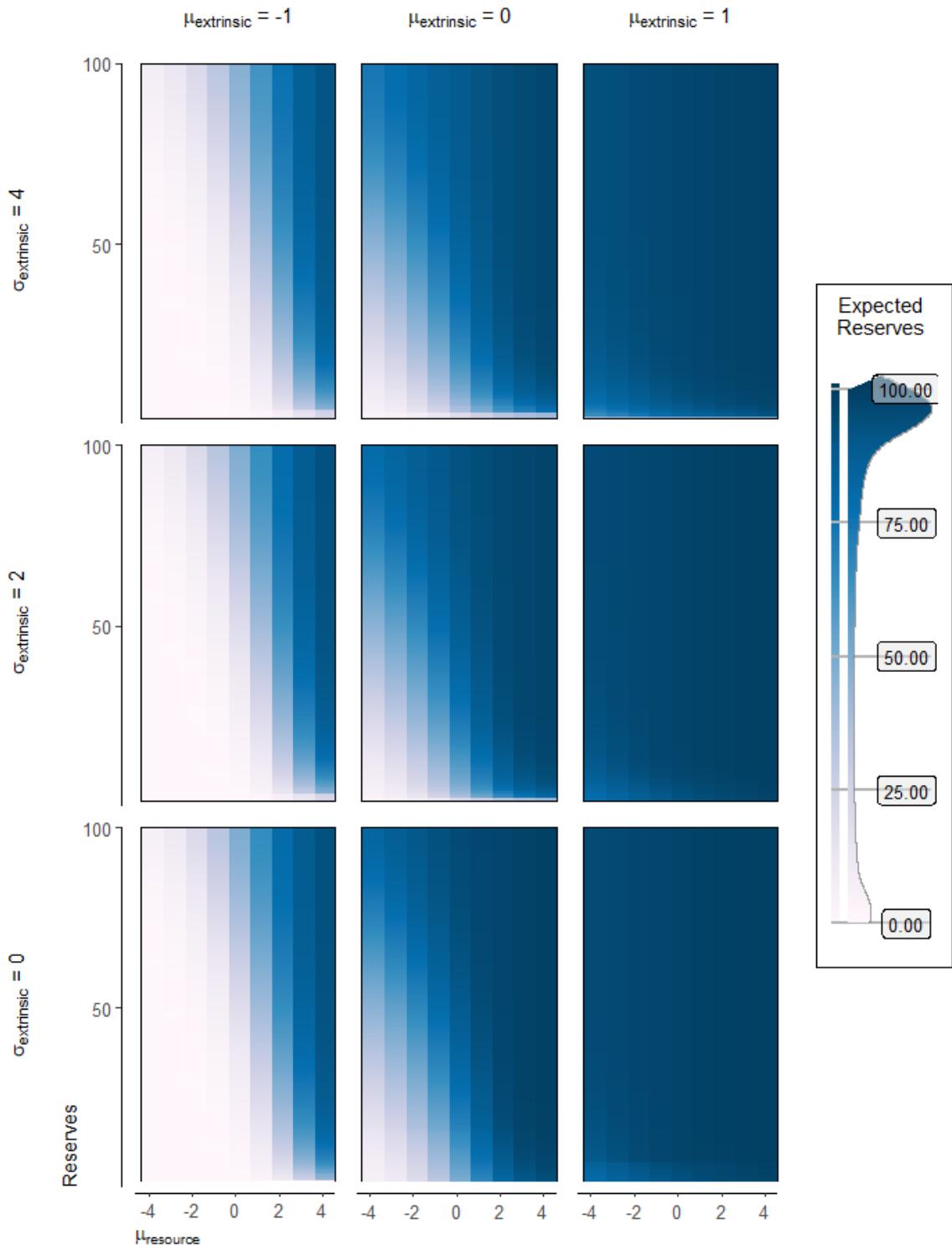
2.216. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



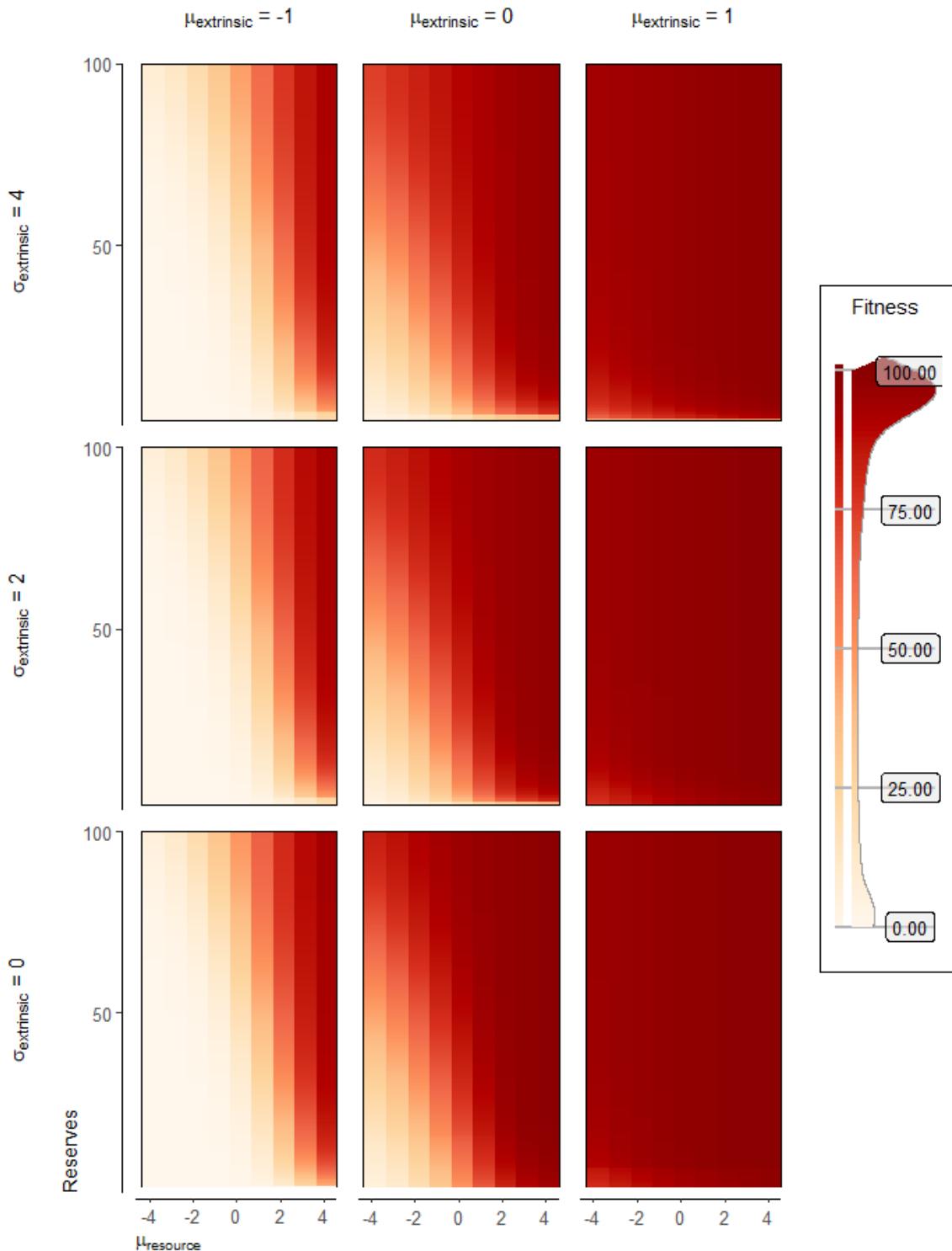
2.217. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



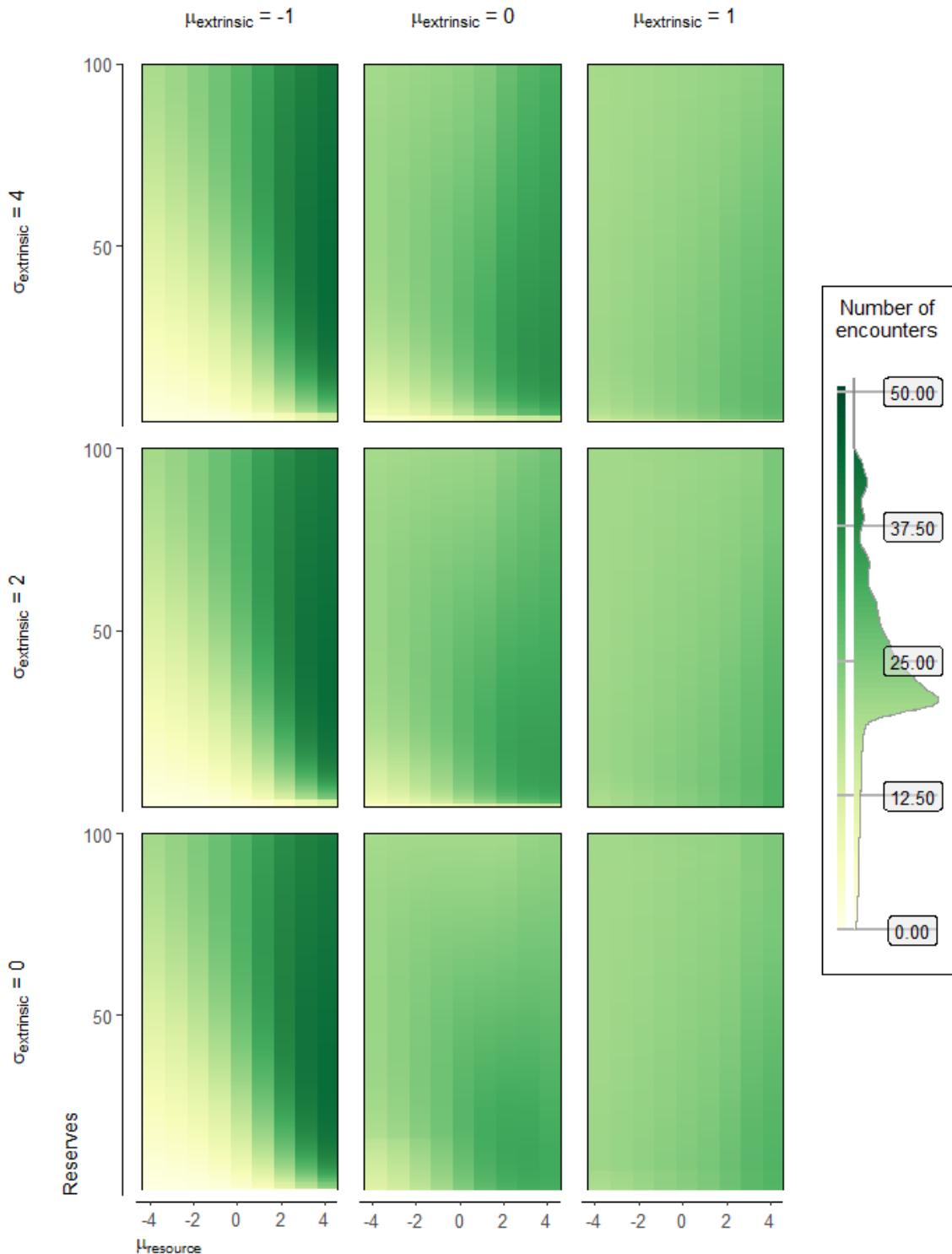
2.218. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when



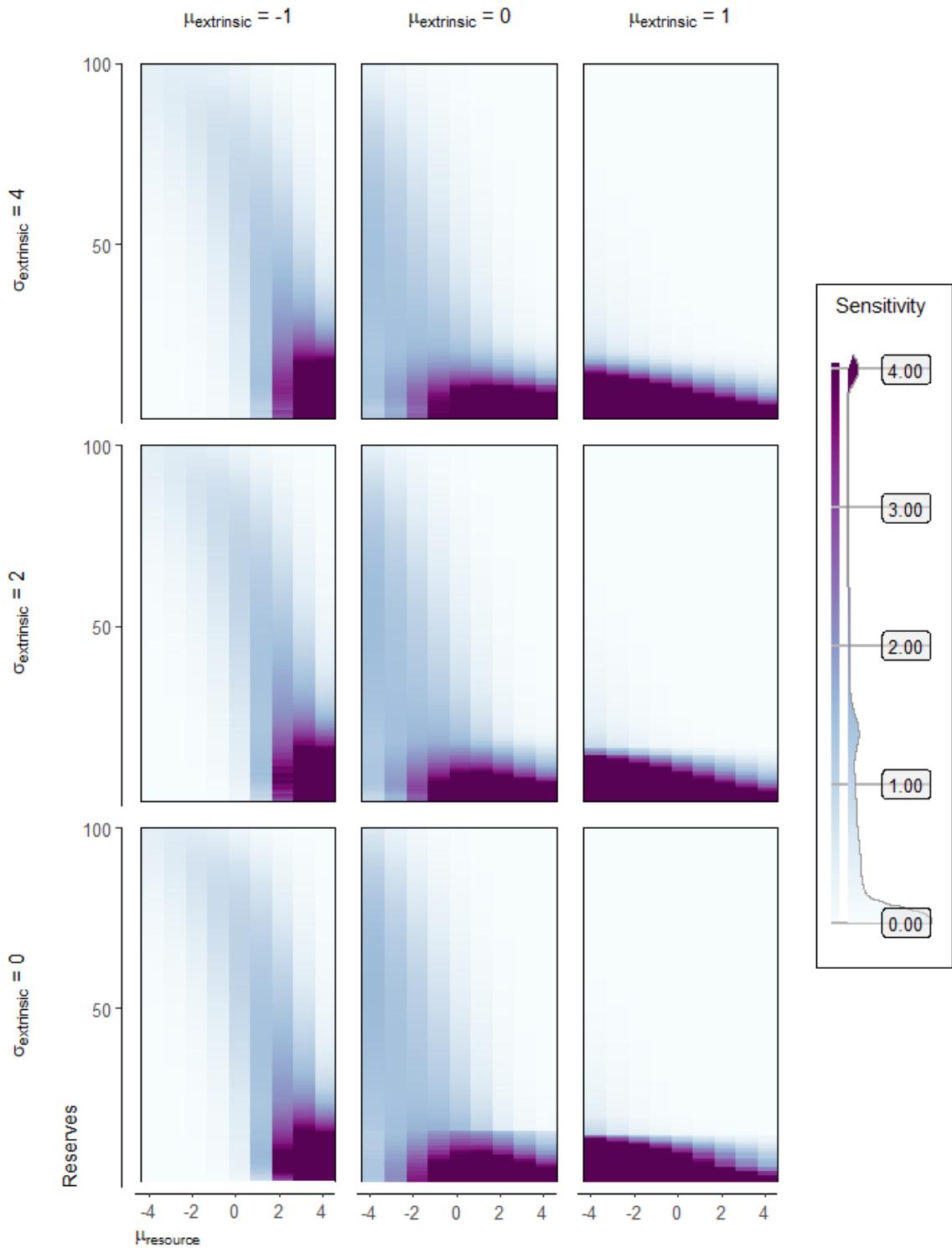
2.219. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource standard deviation is 6,



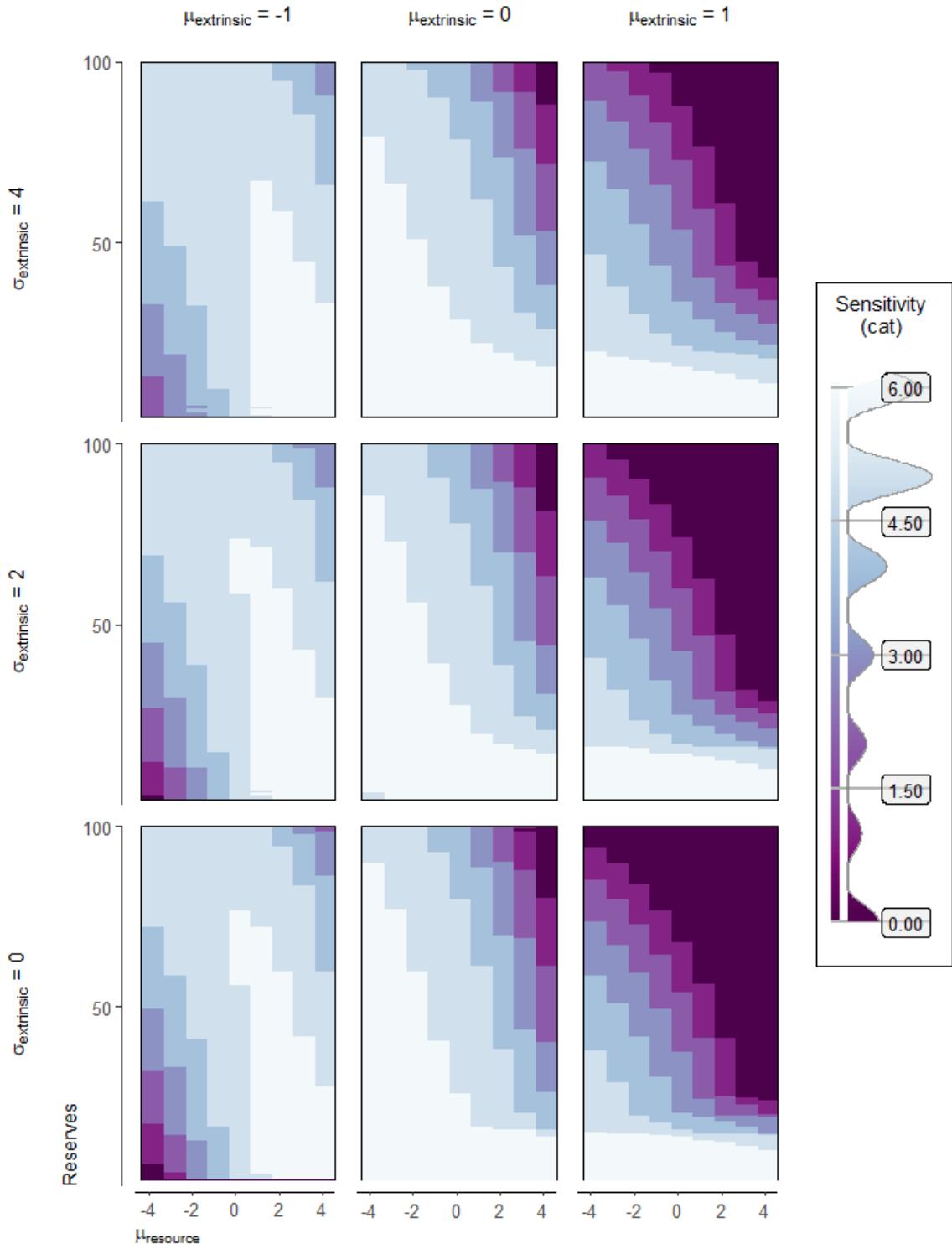
2.220. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encountersPostponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



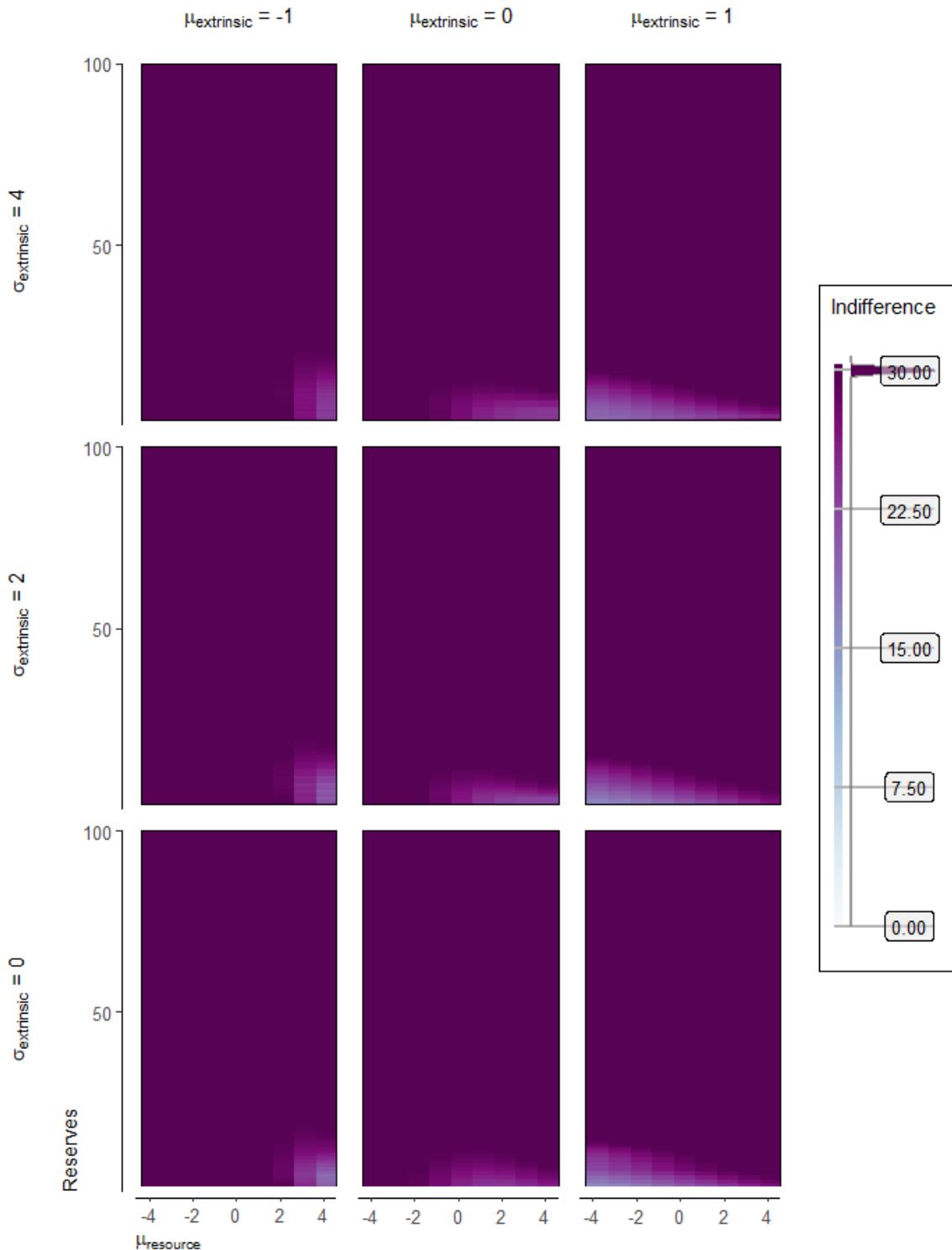
2.221. Sensivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



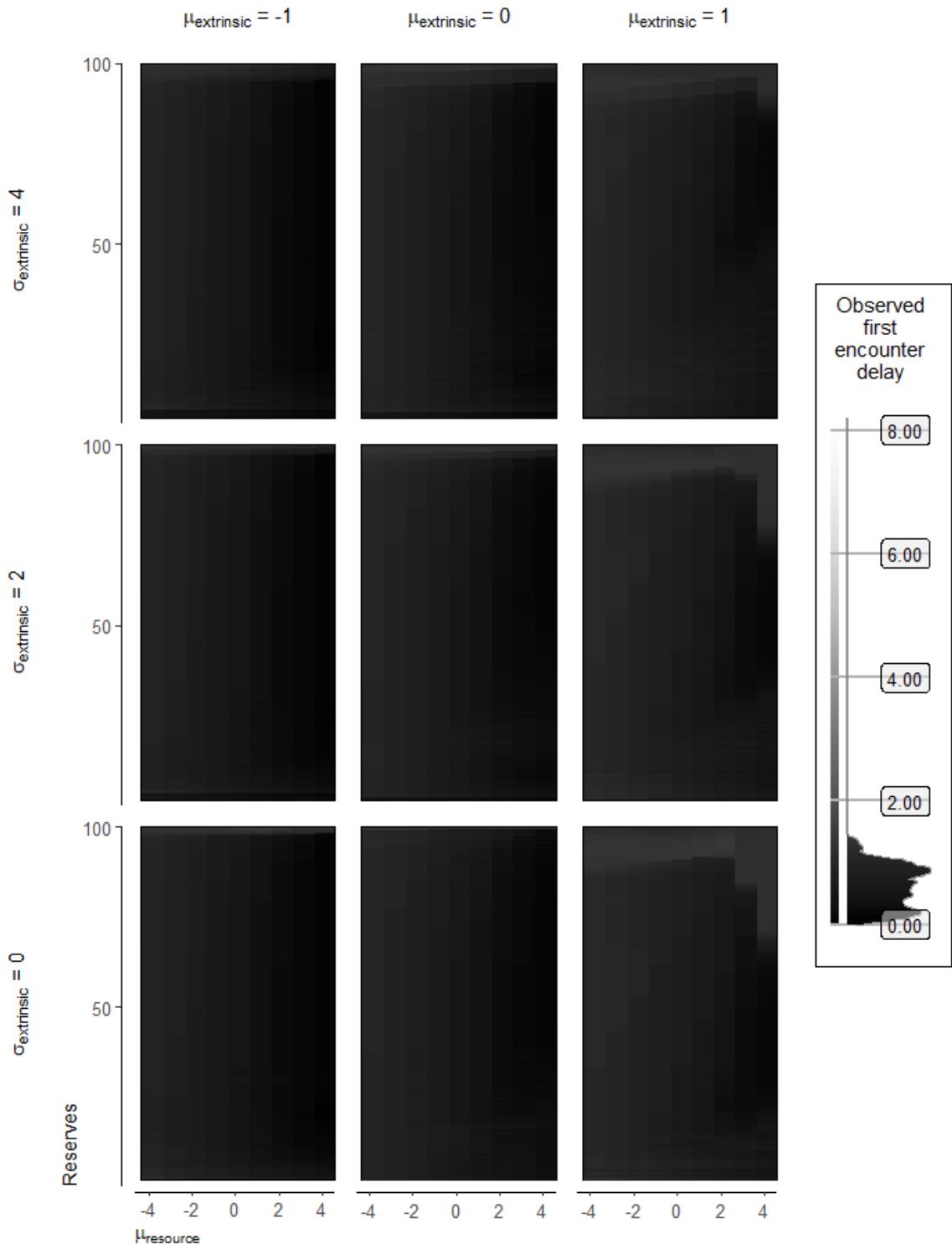
2.222. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



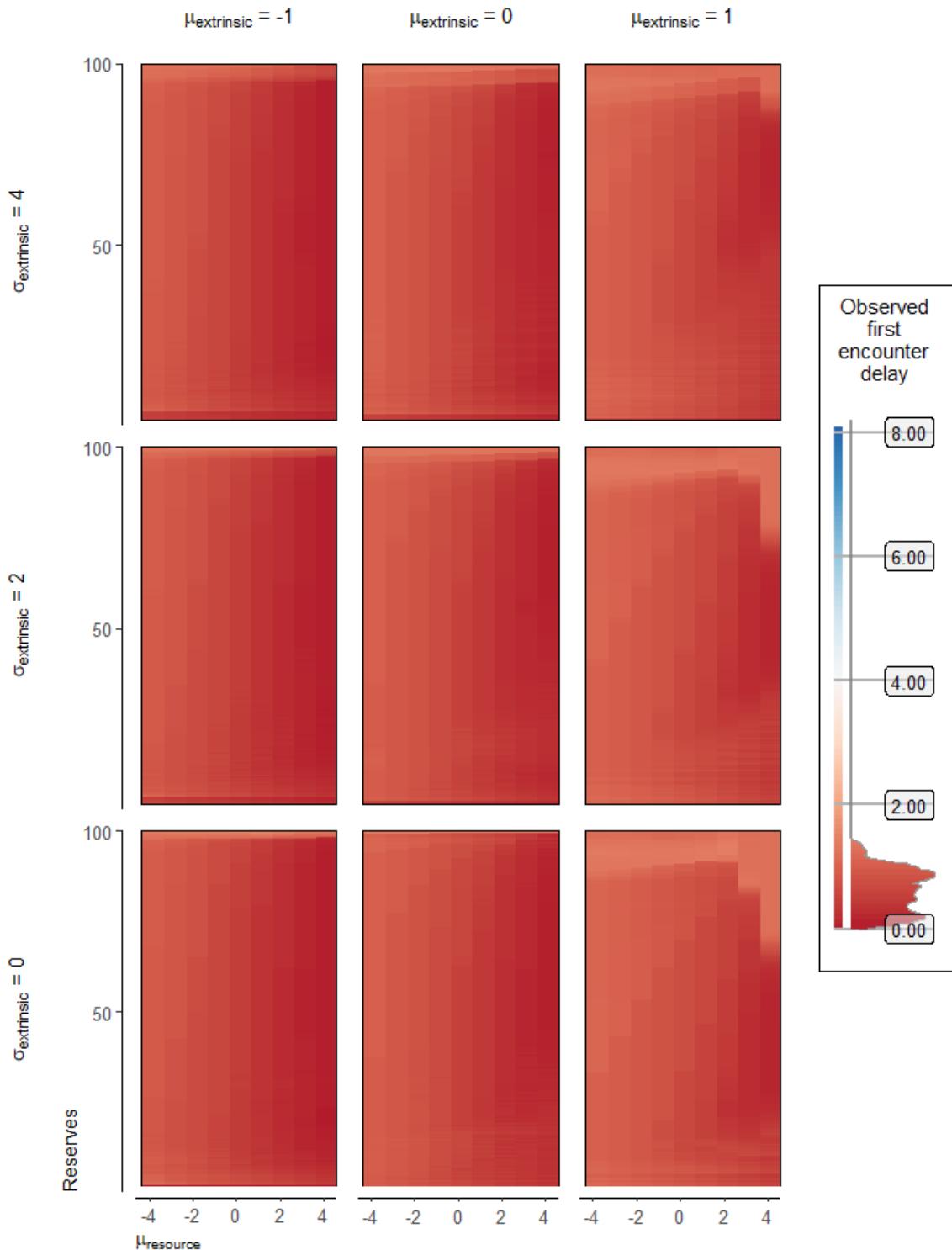
2.223. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



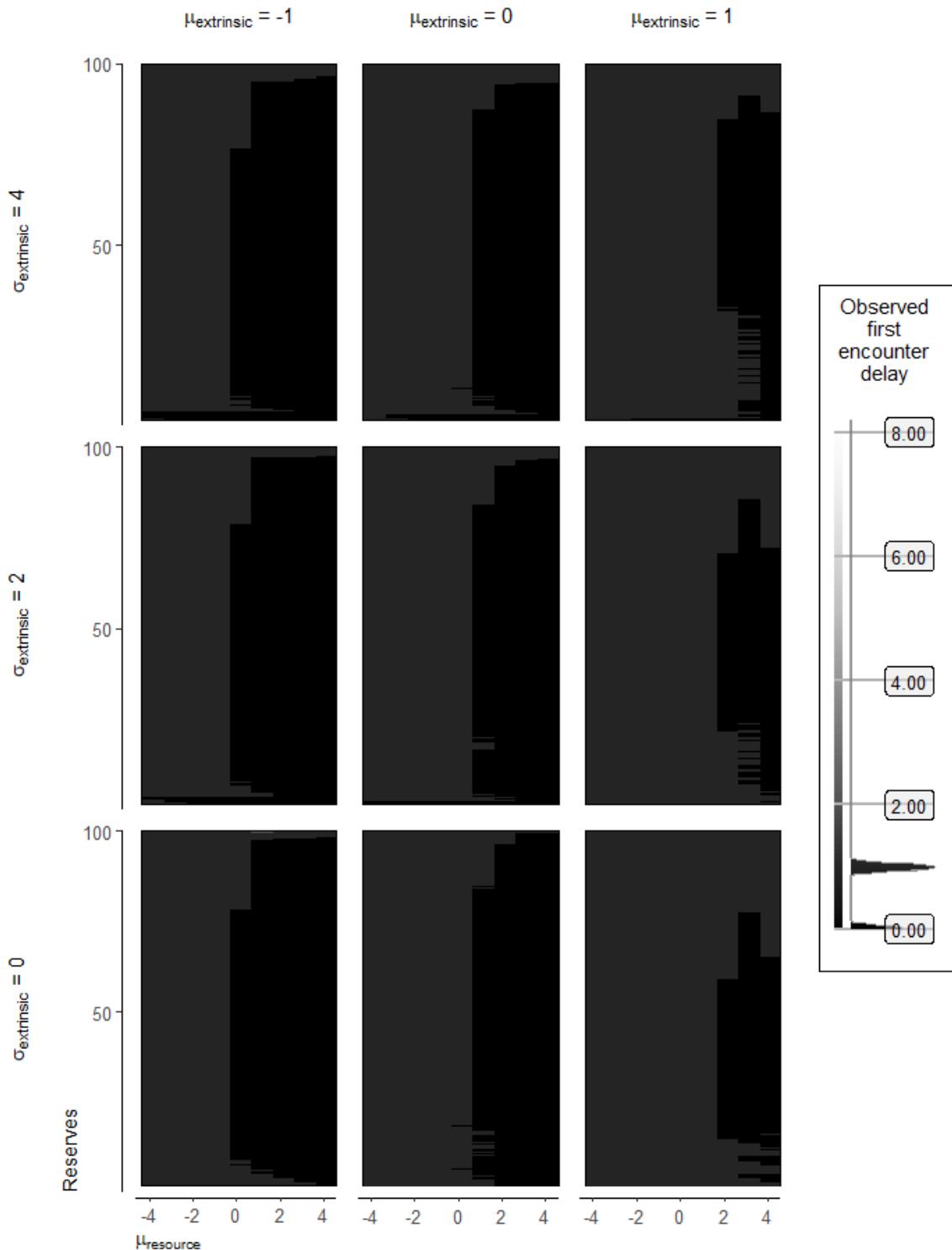
2.224. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



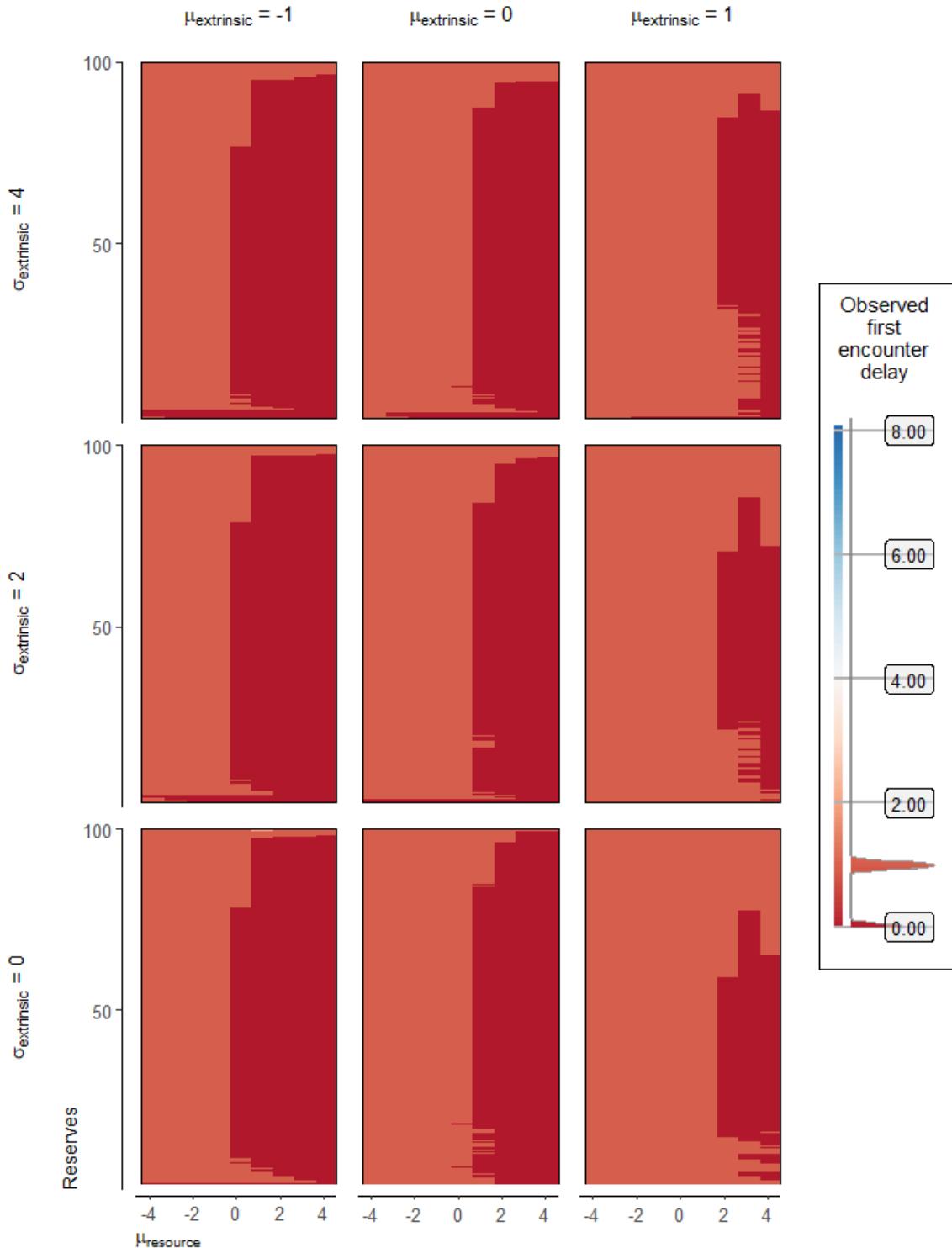
2.225. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



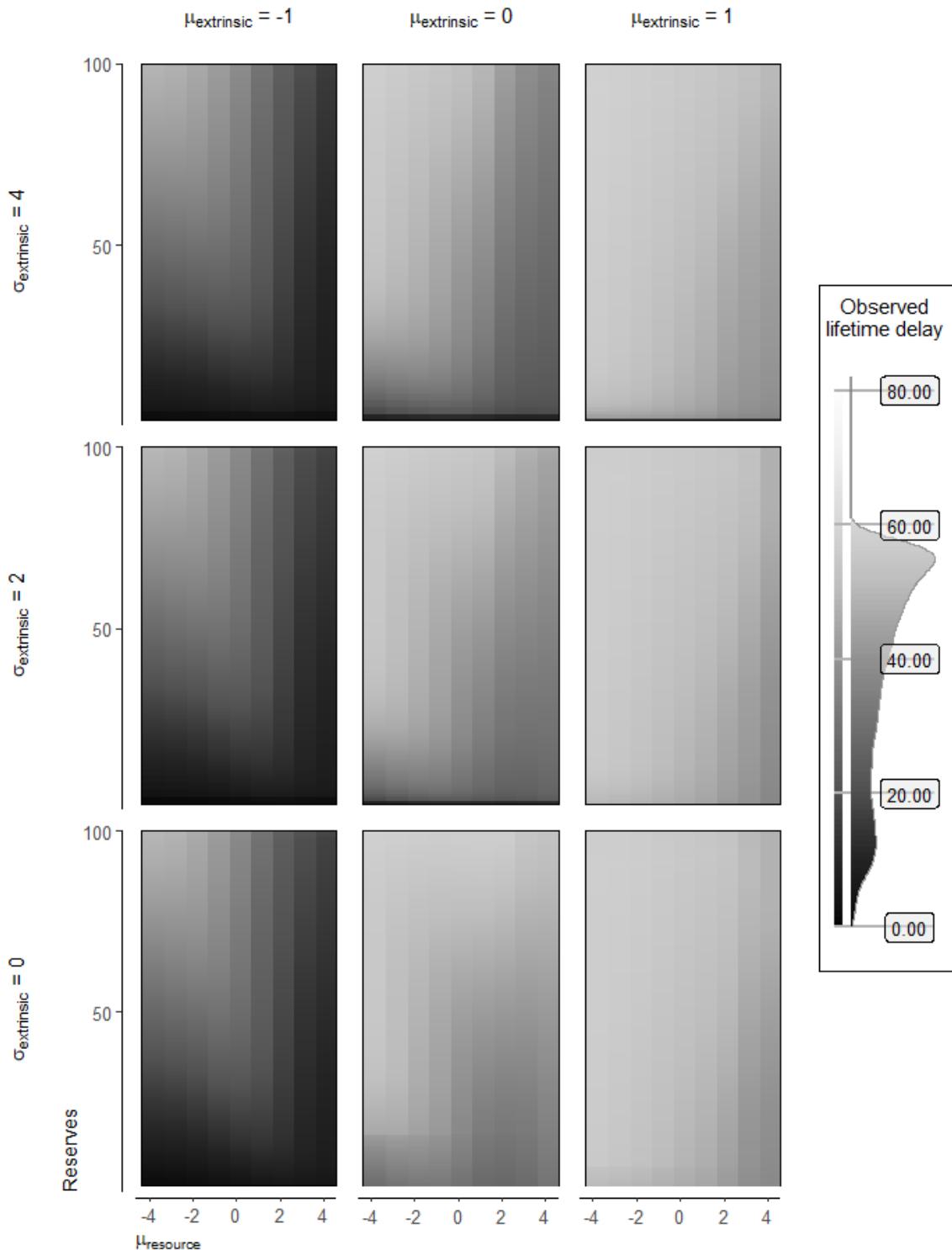
2.226. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



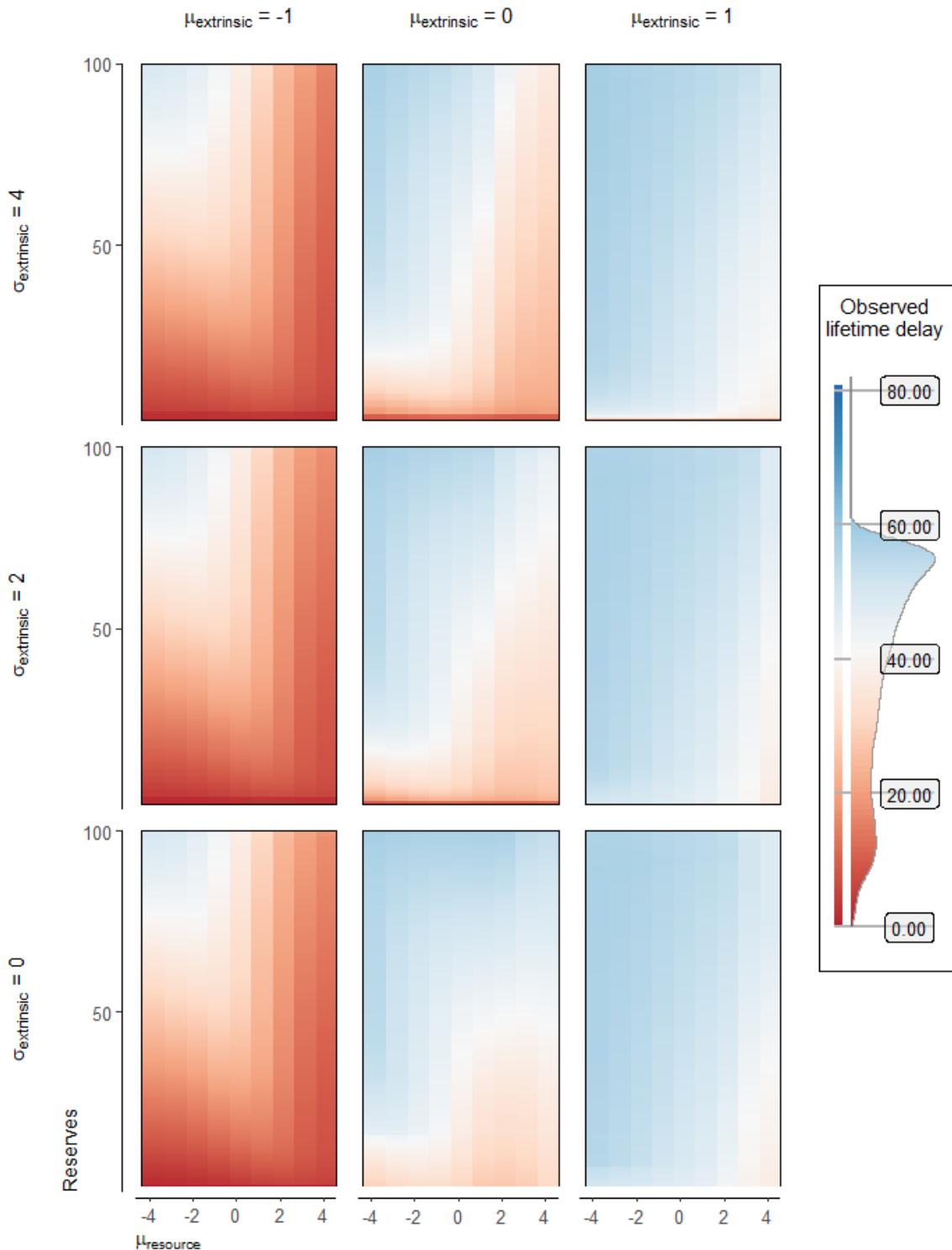
2.227. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



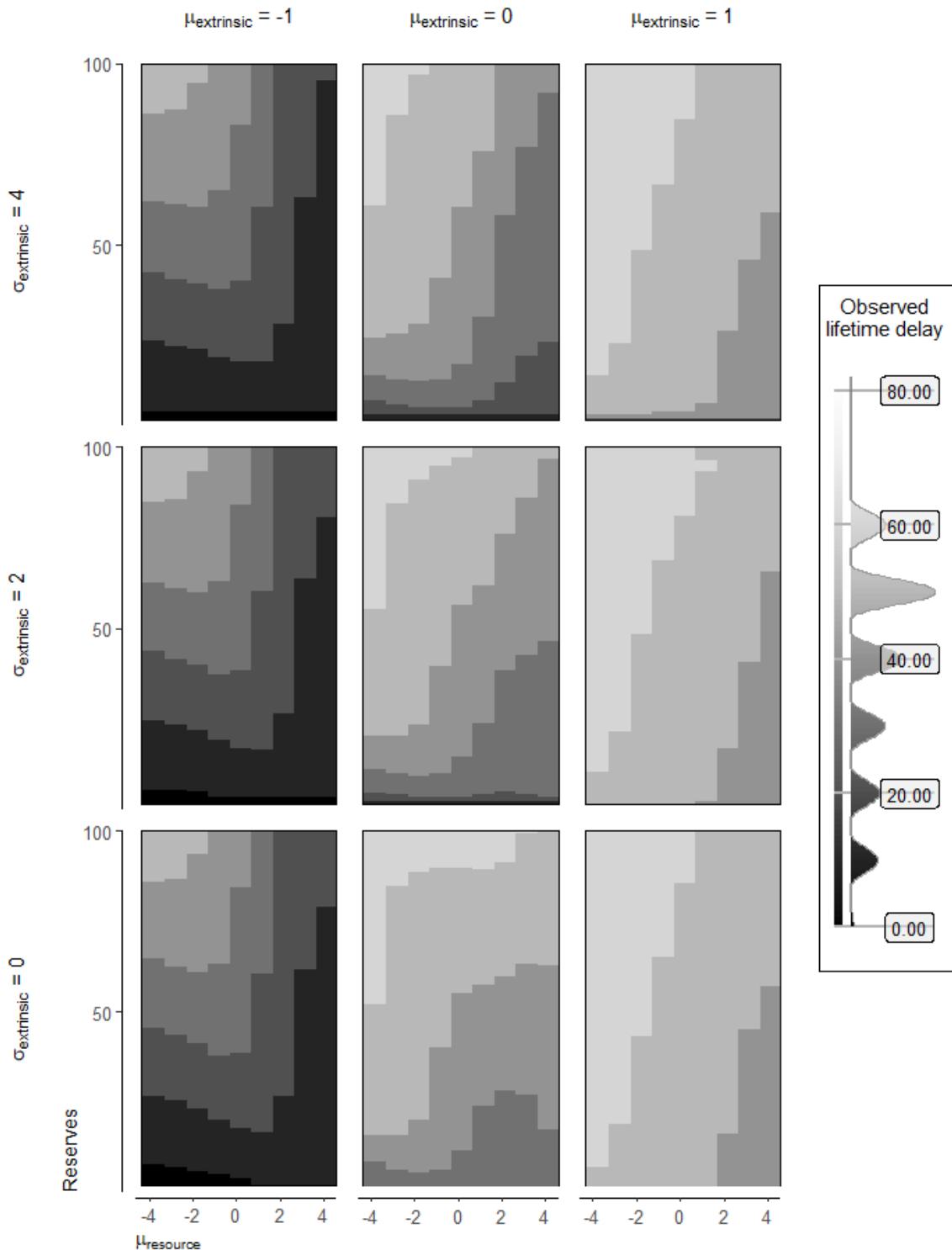
2.228. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



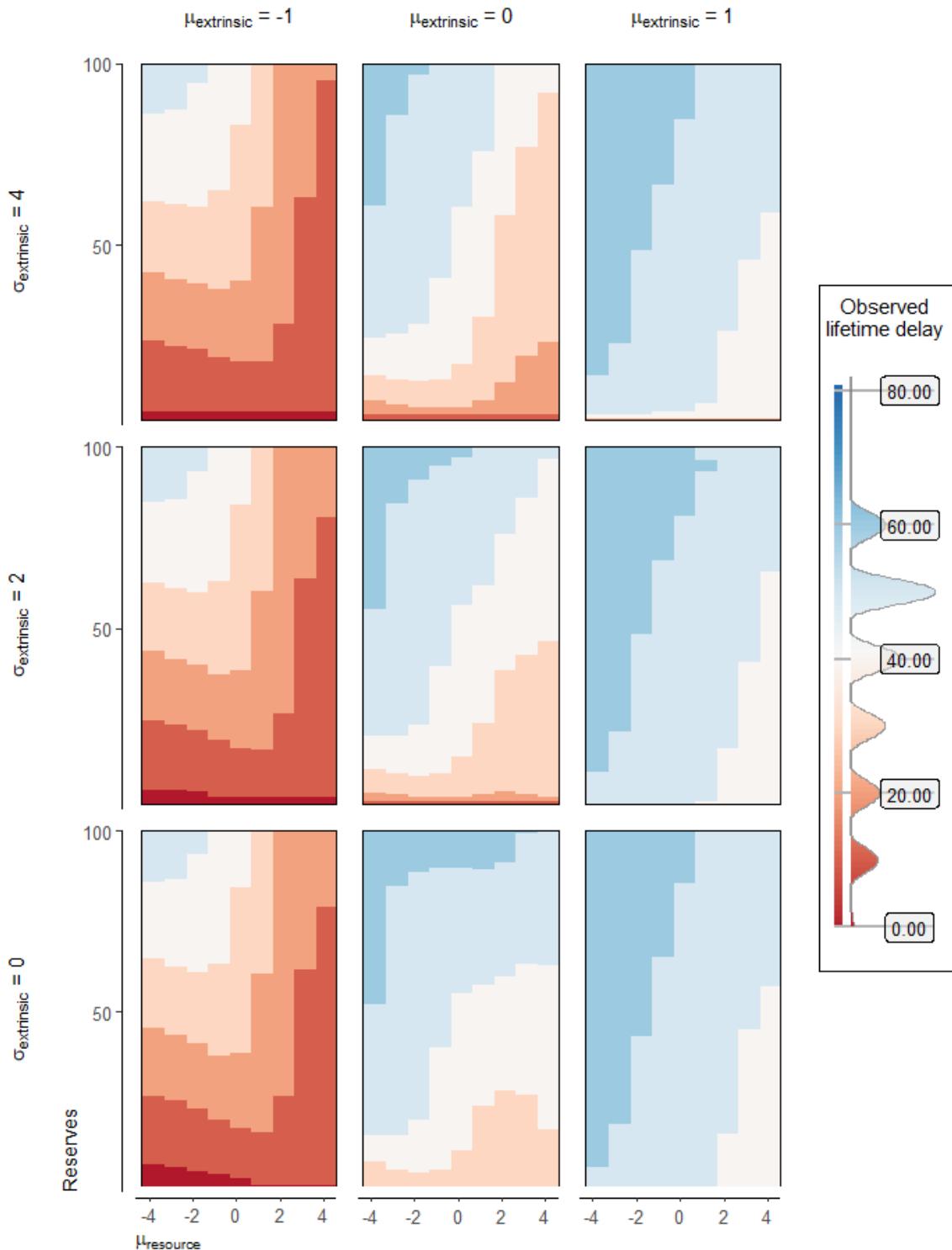
2.229. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



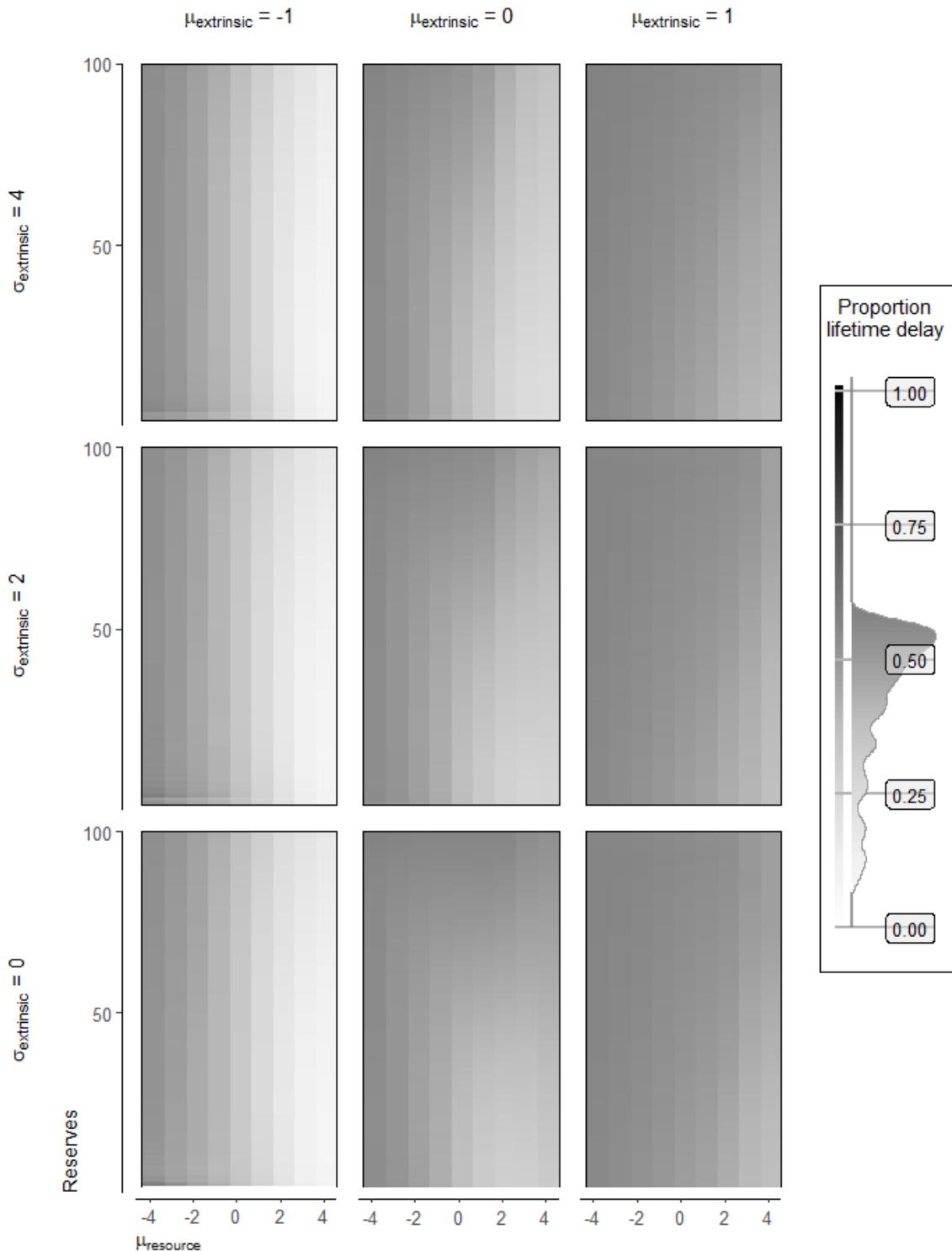
2.230. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



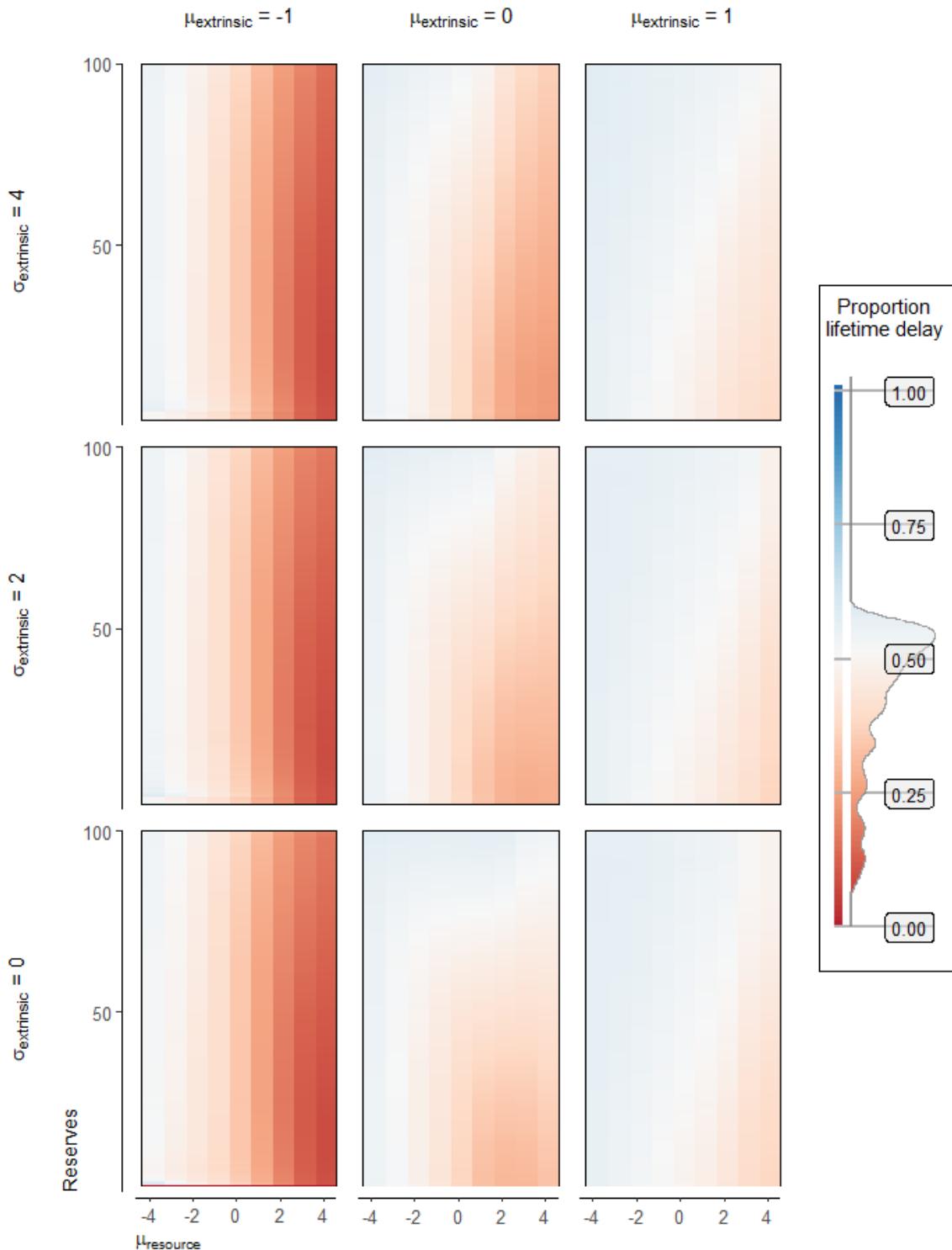
2.231. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



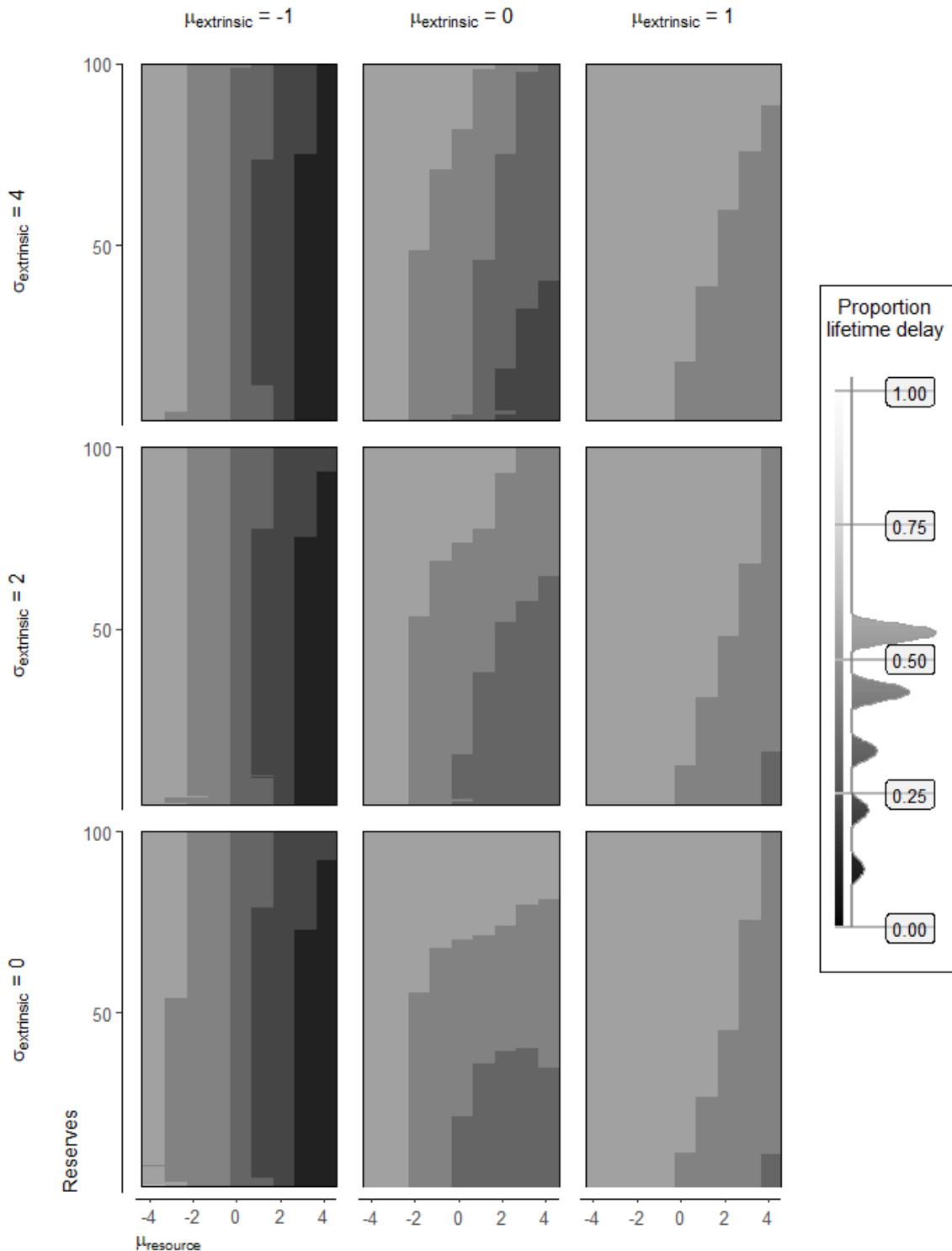
2.232. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



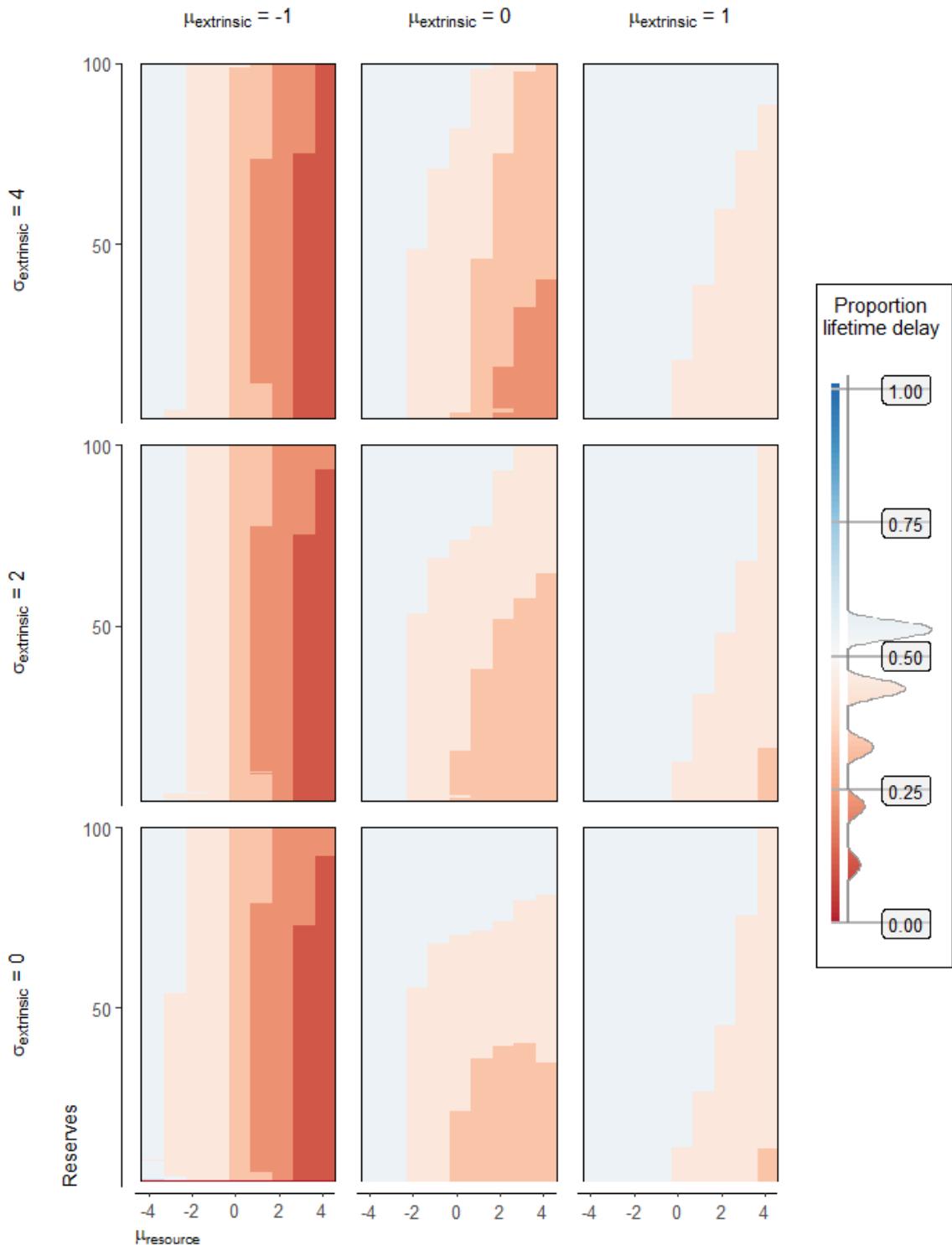
2.233. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



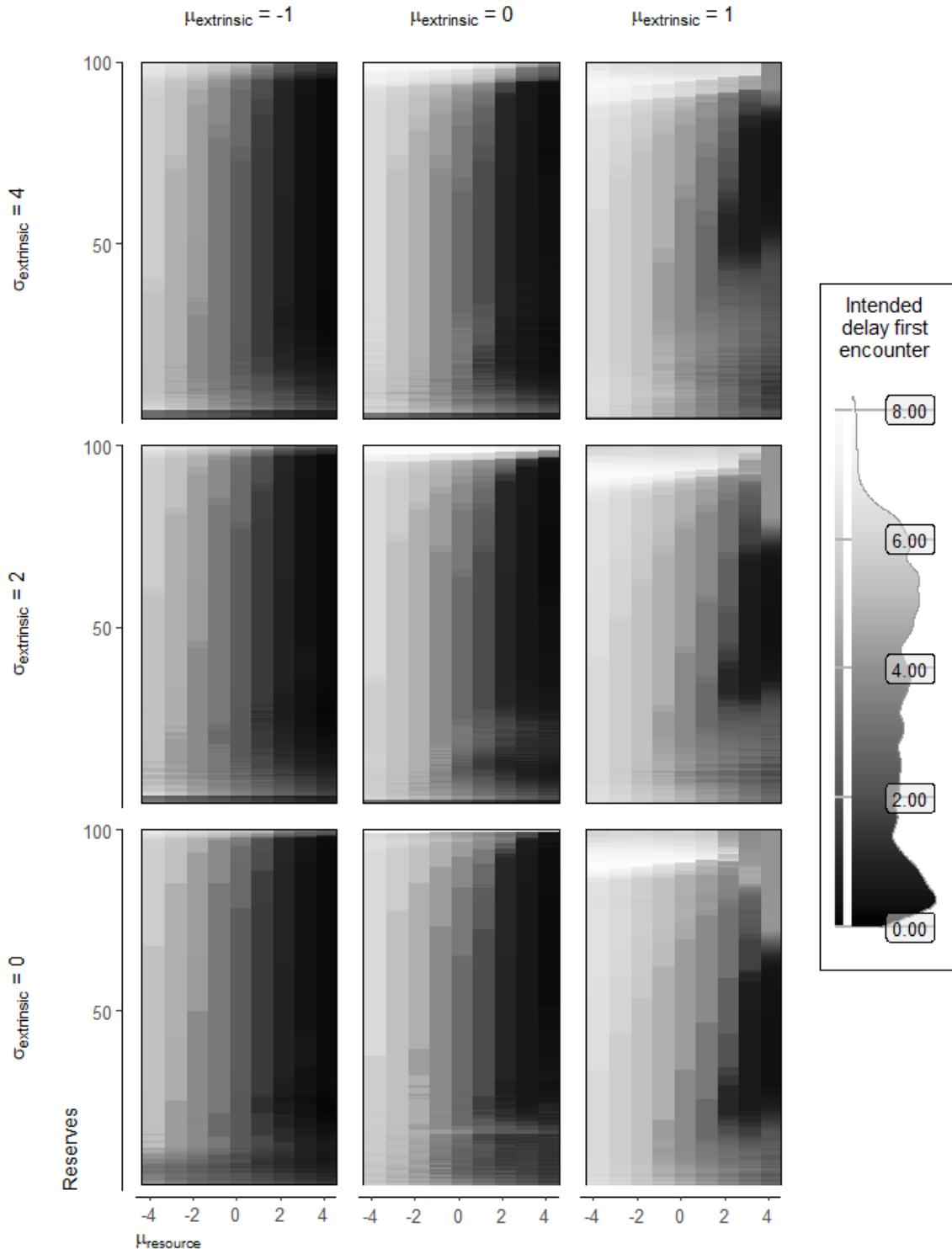
2.234. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



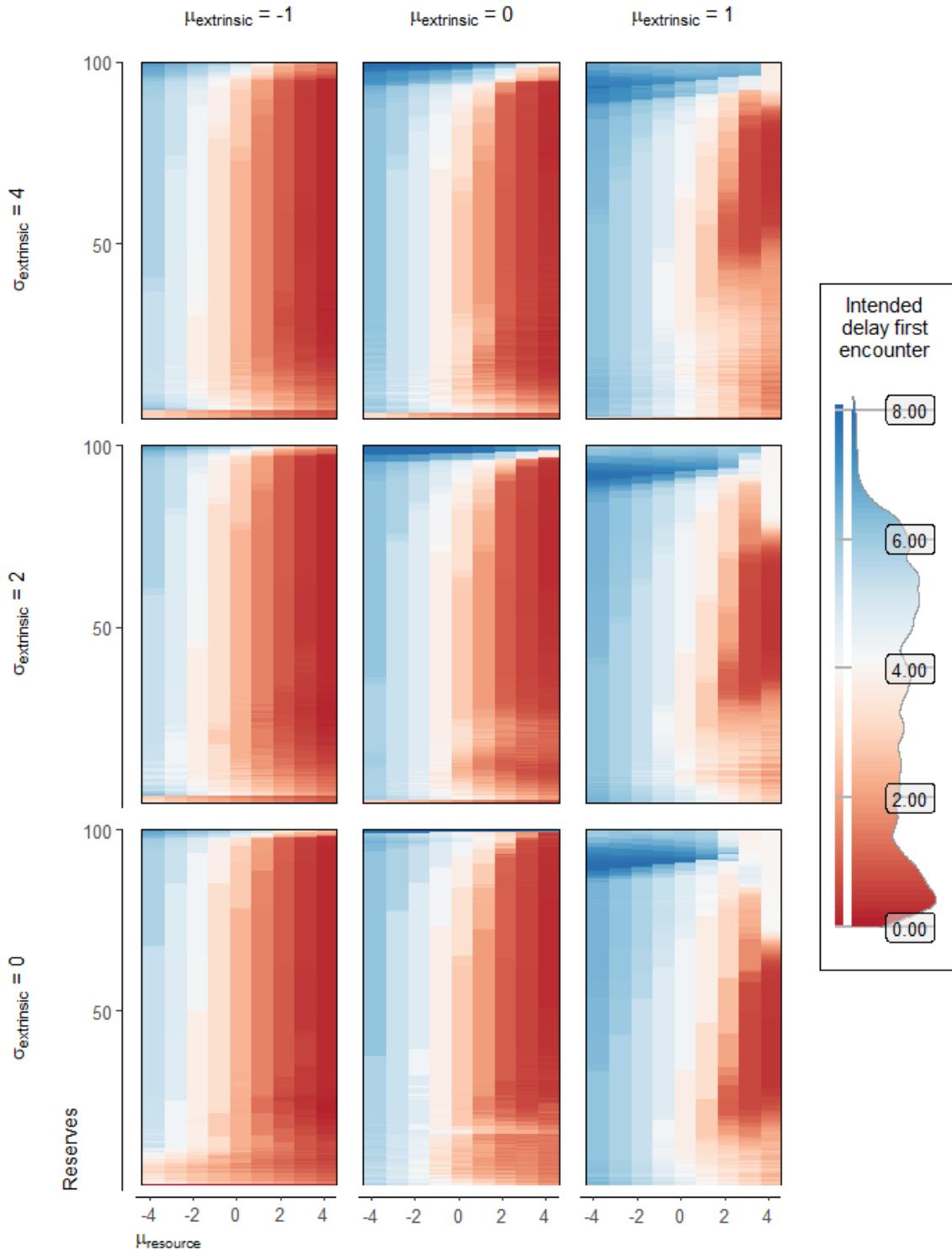
2.235. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



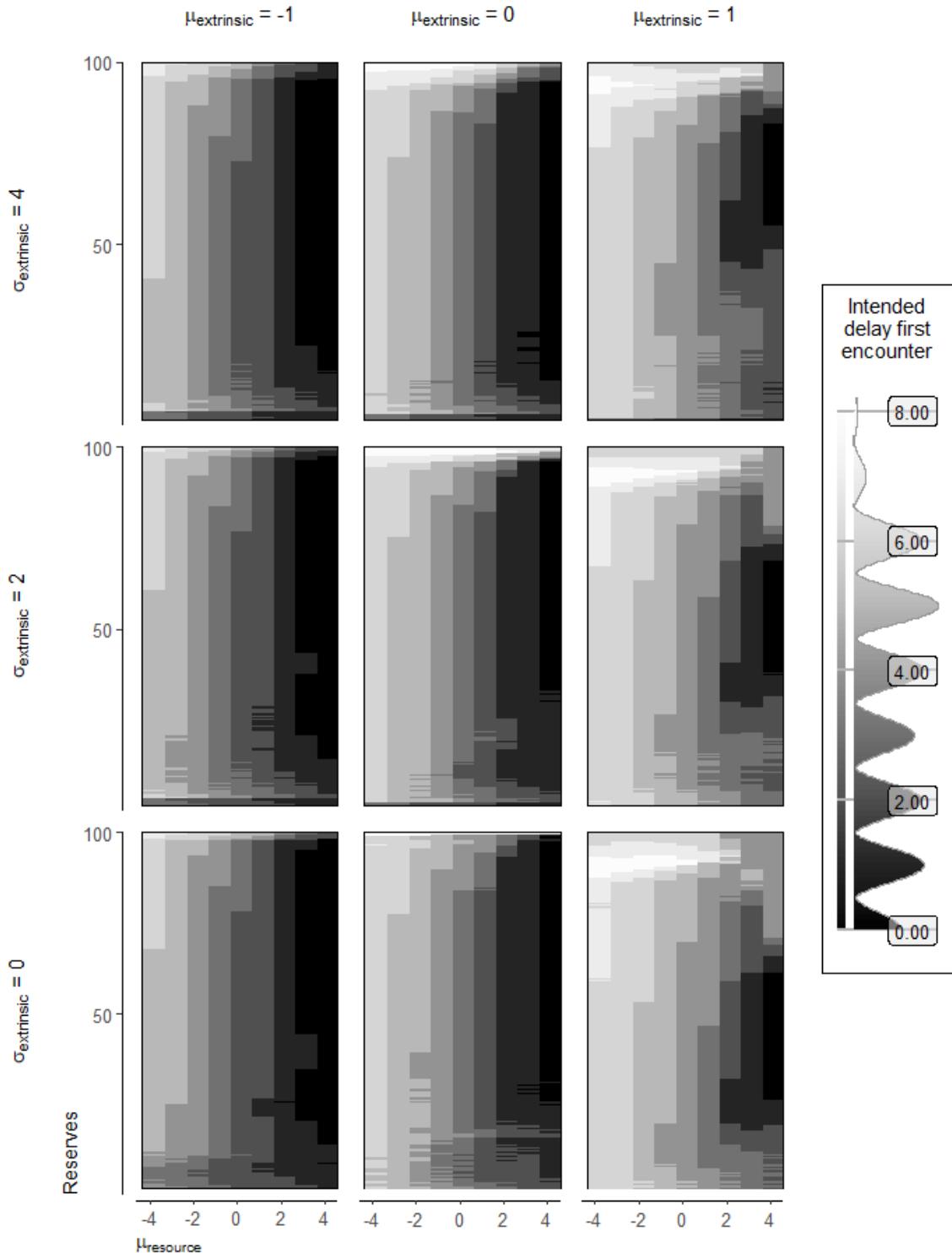
2.236. Intended delay first (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



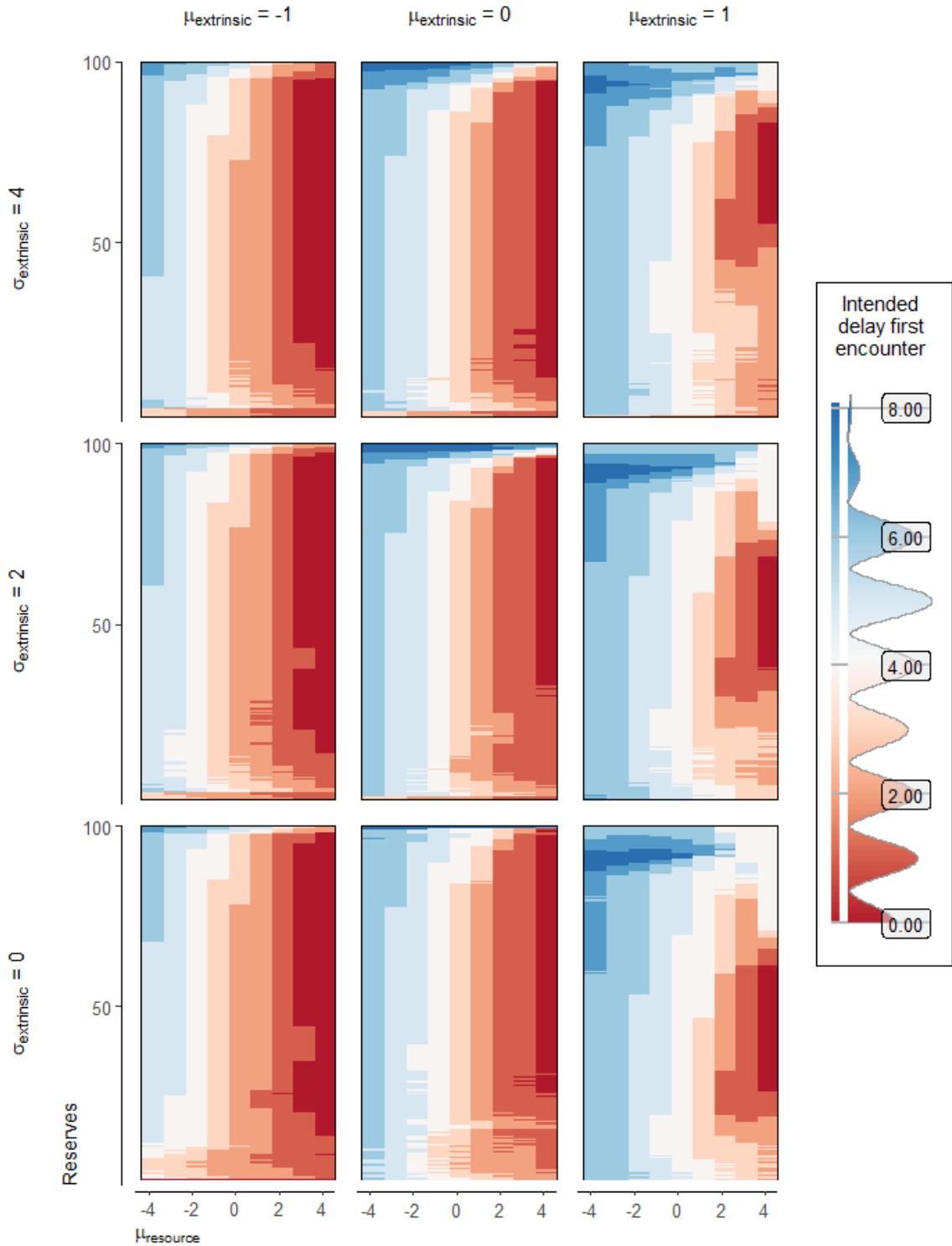
2.237. Intended delay first (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



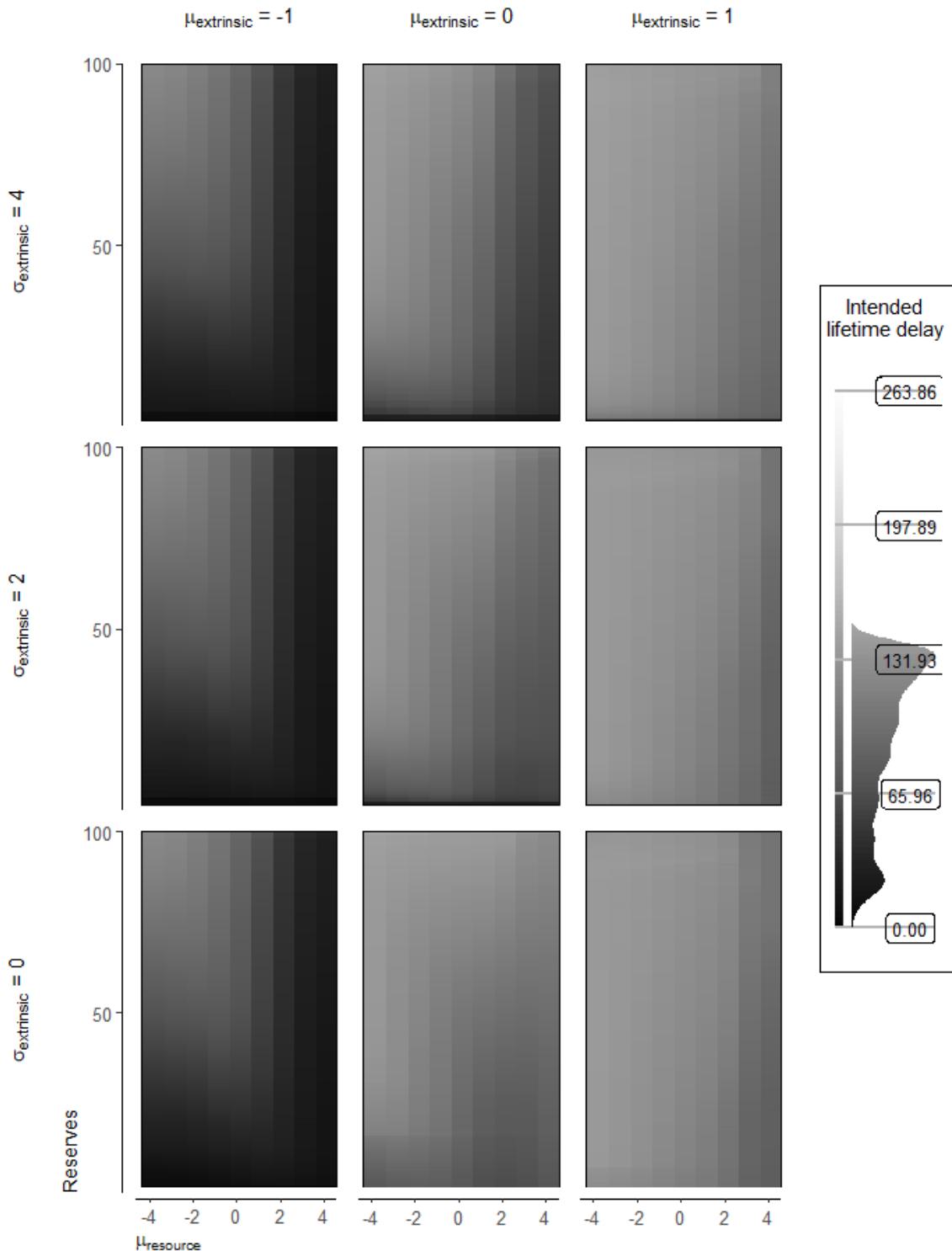
2.238. Intended delay first (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



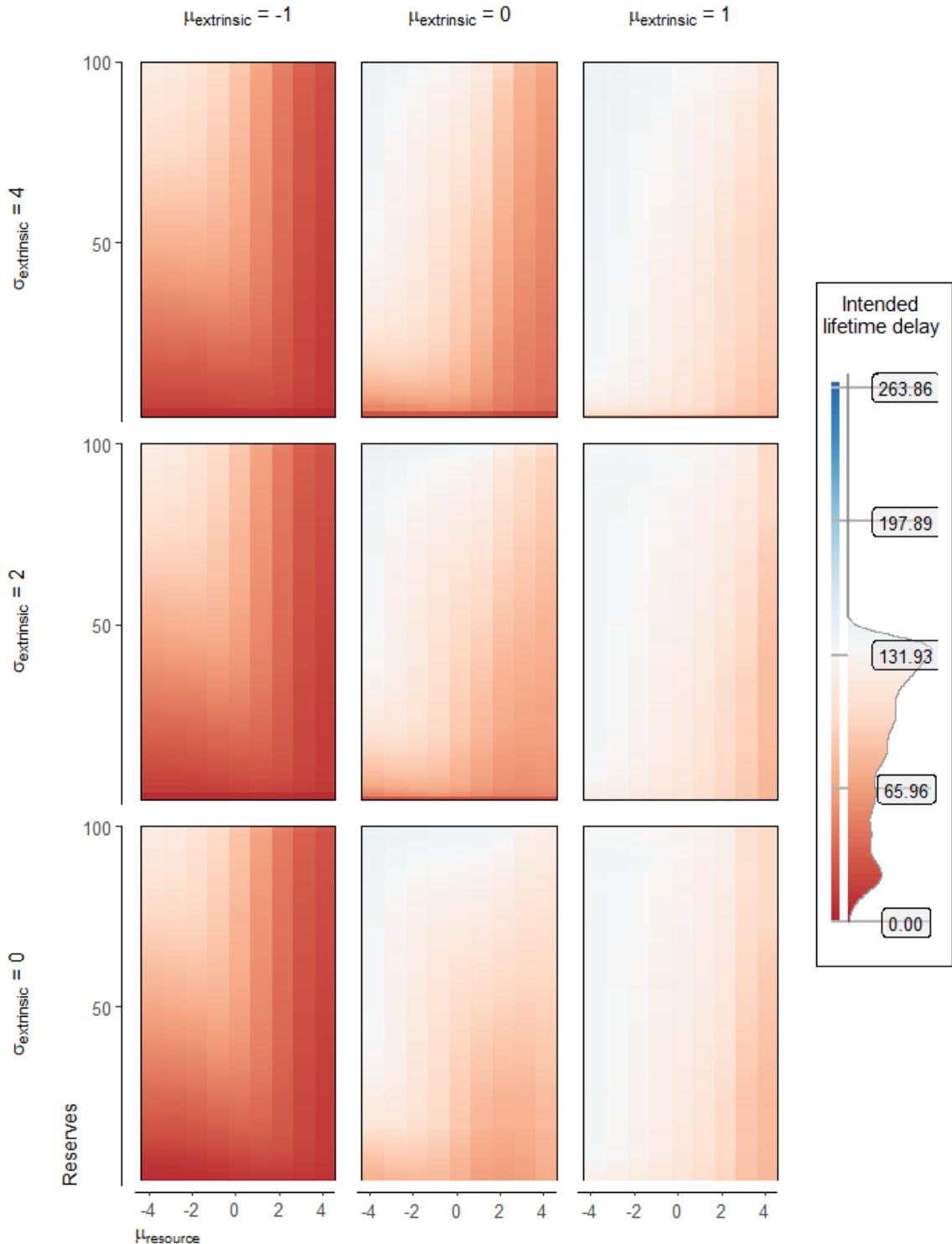
2.239. Intended delay first (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



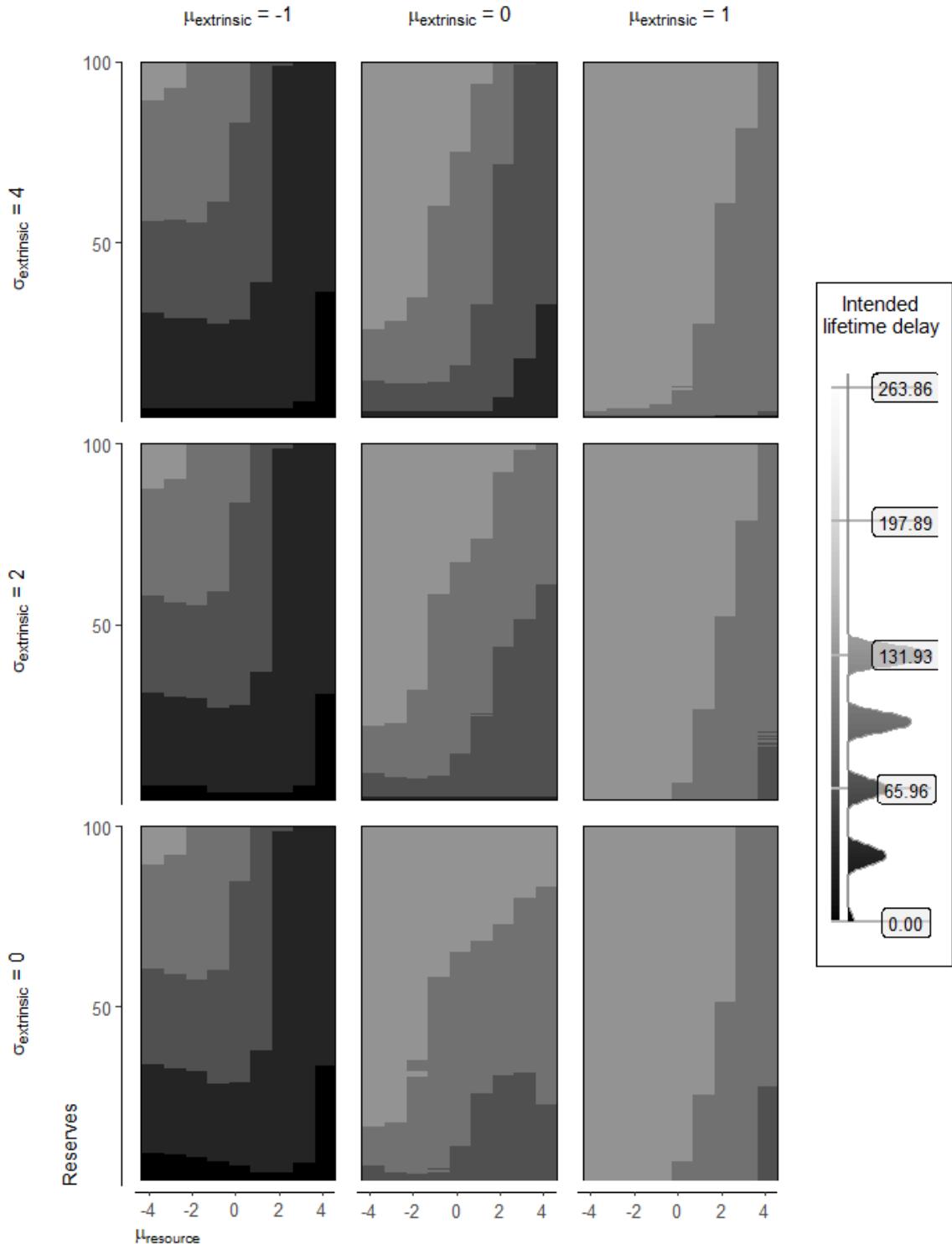
2.240. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



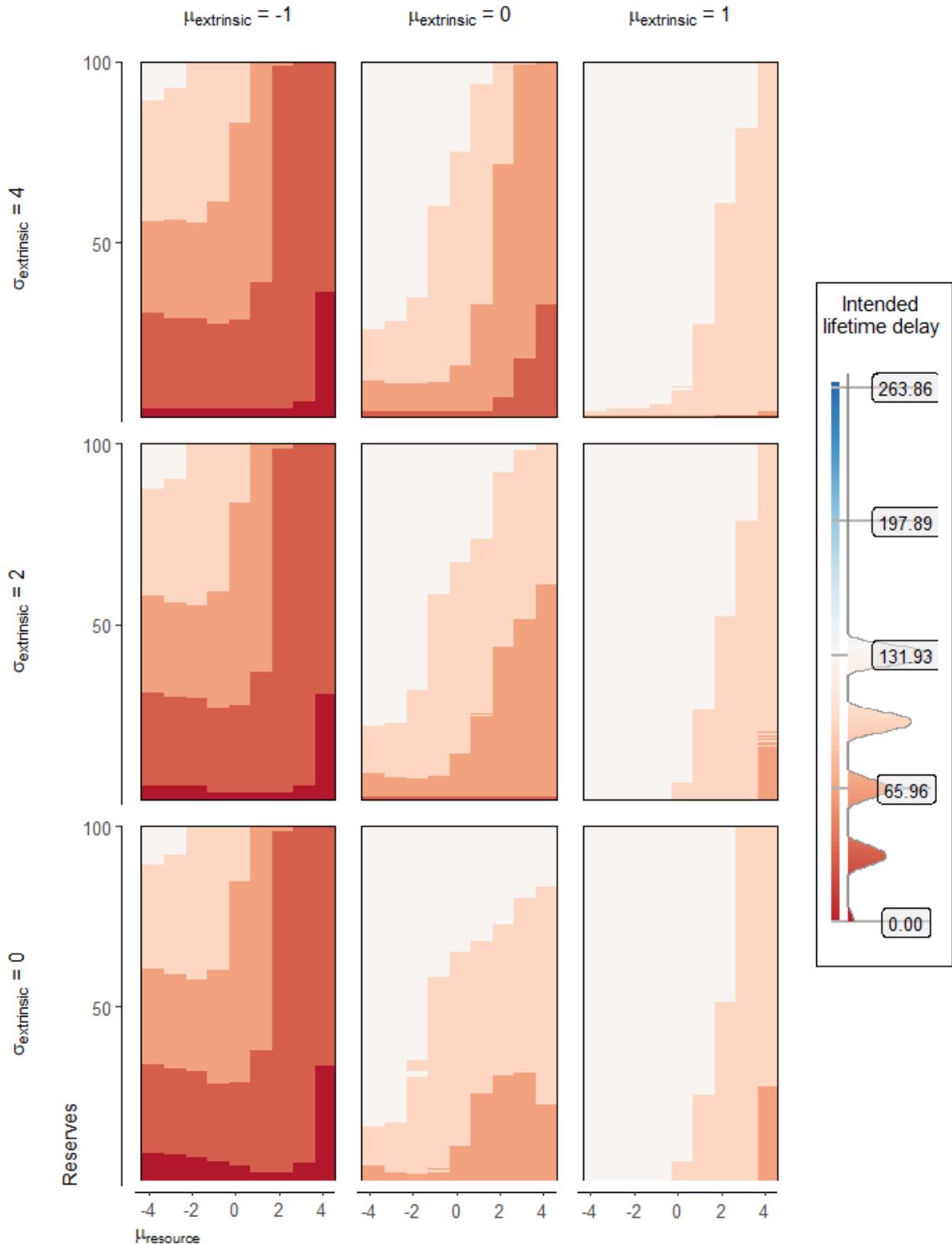
2.241. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



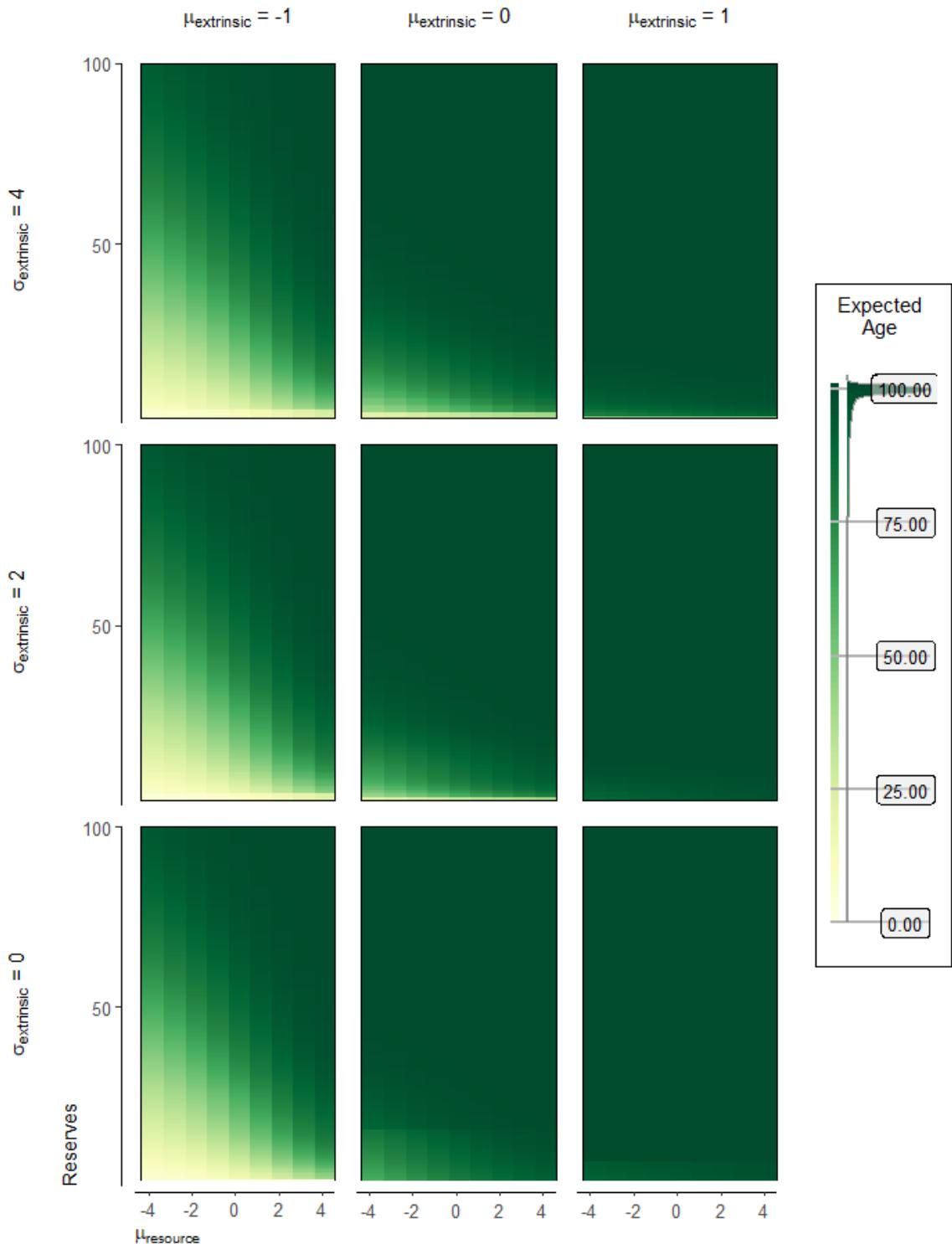
2.242. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



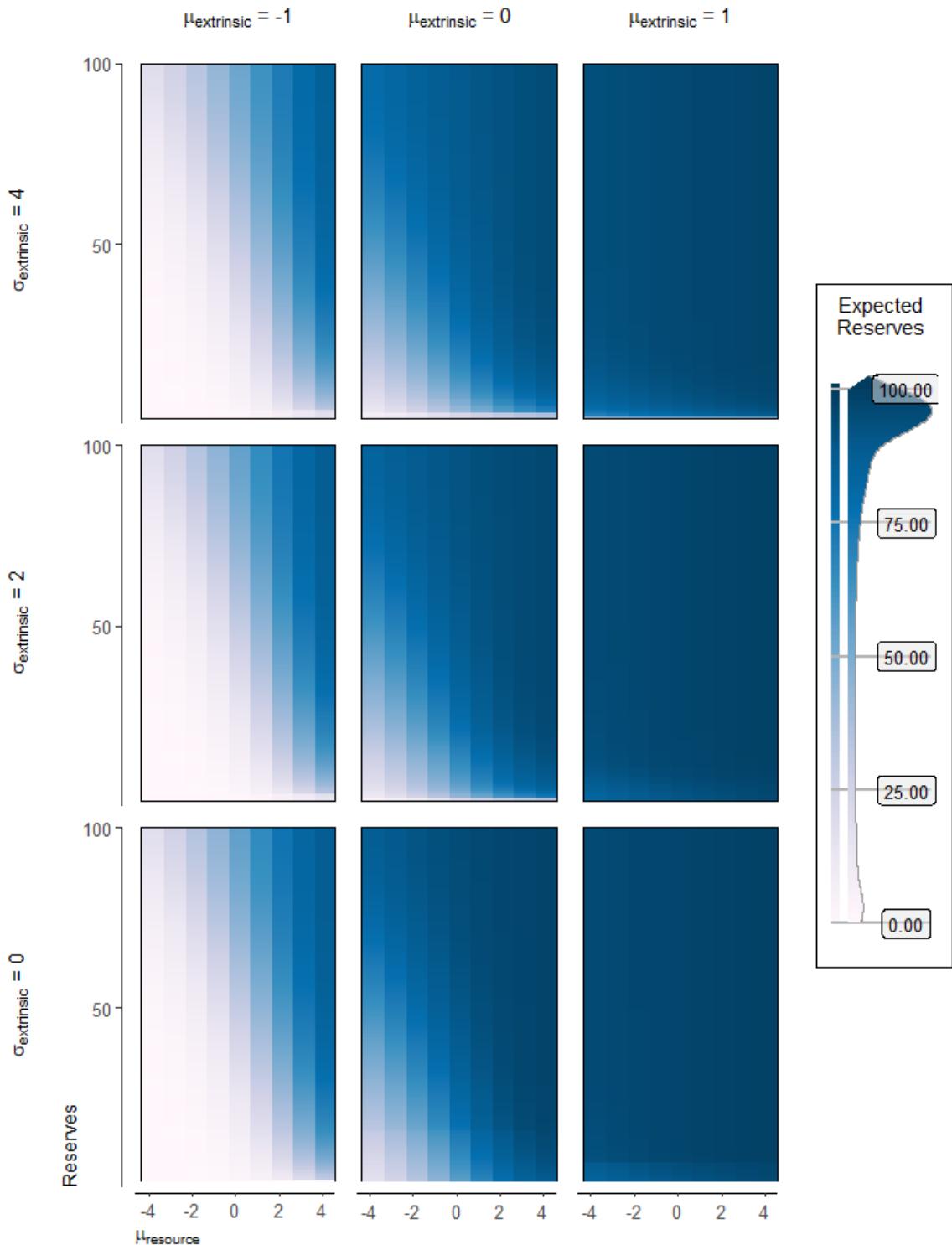
2.243. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



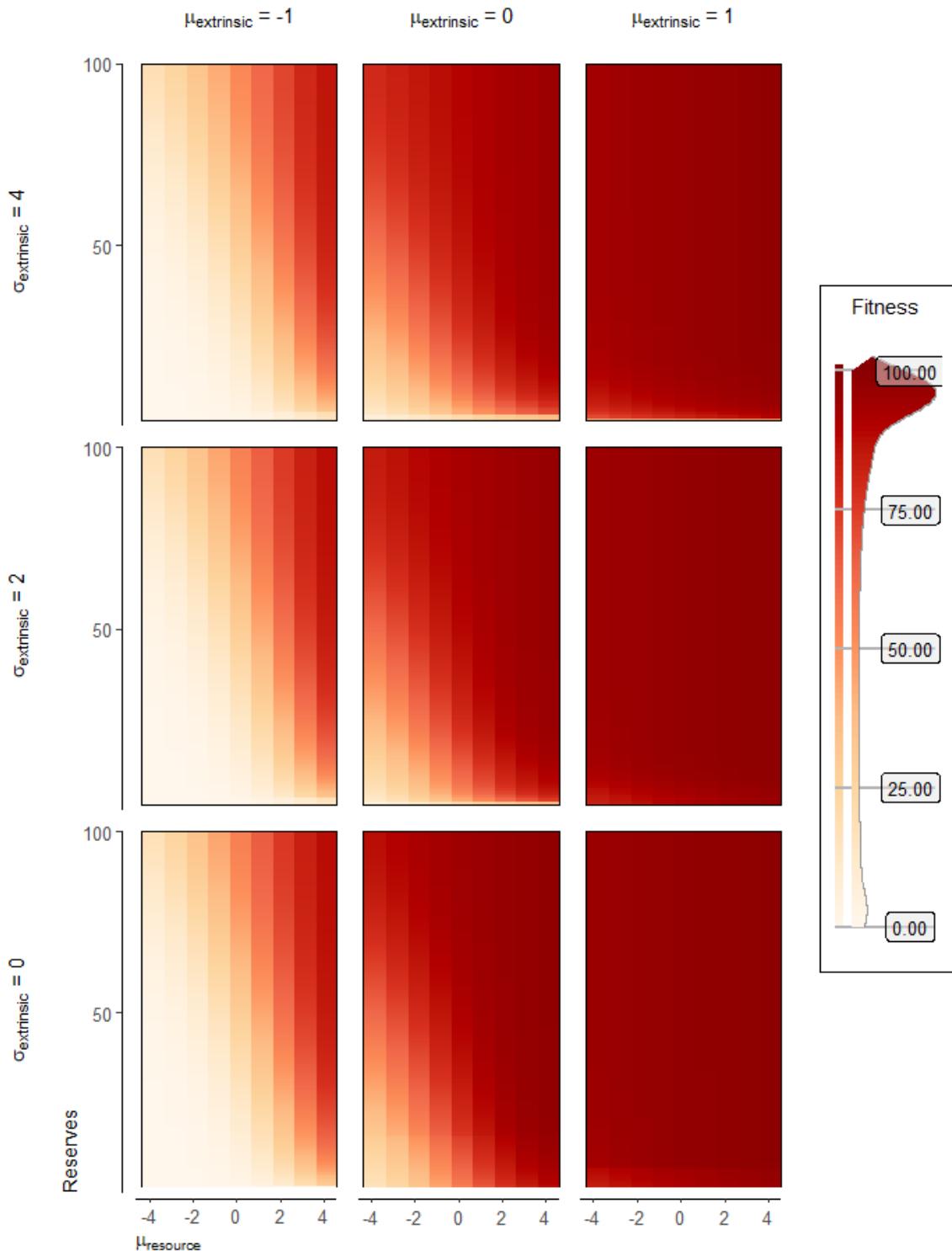
2.244. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



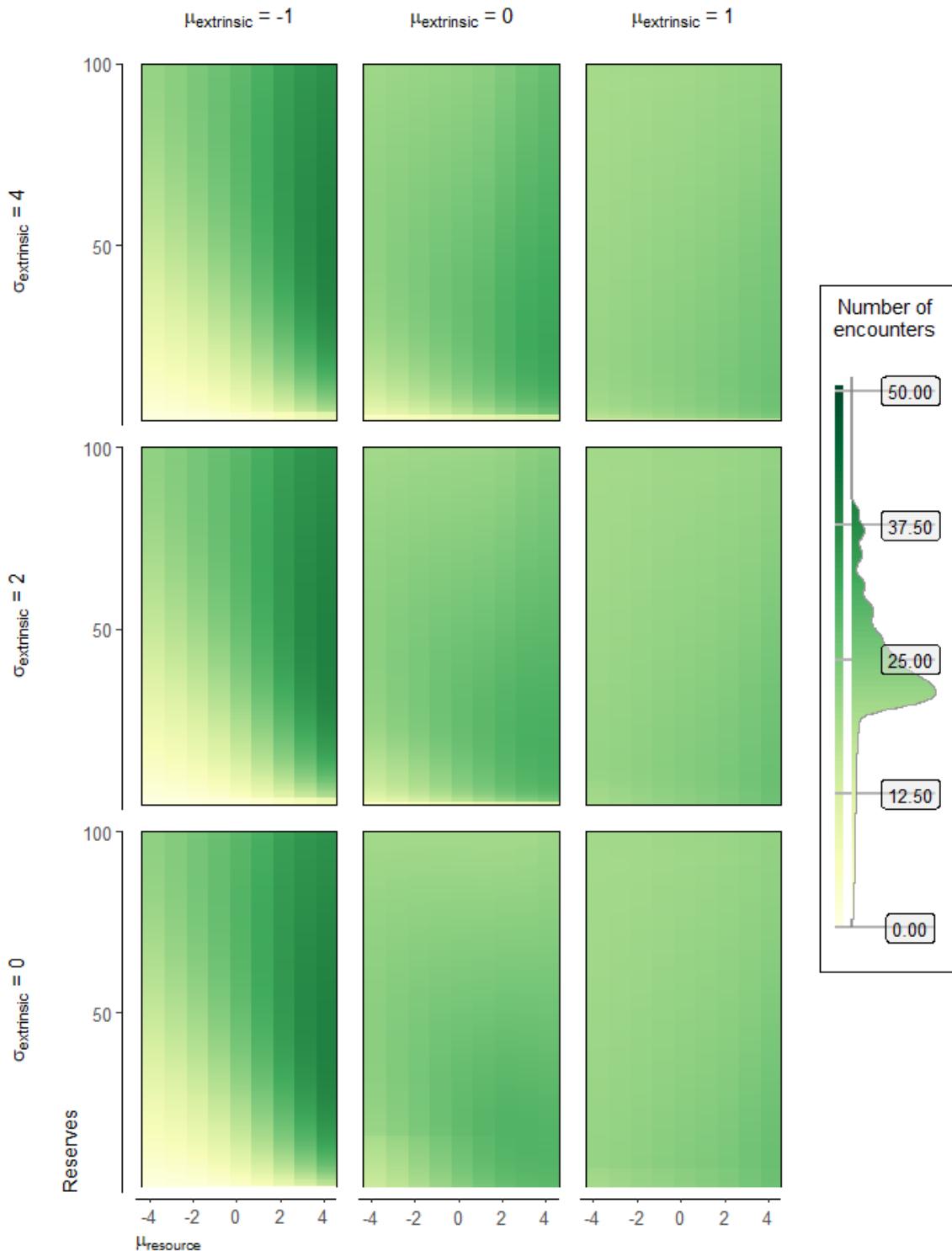
2.245. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when



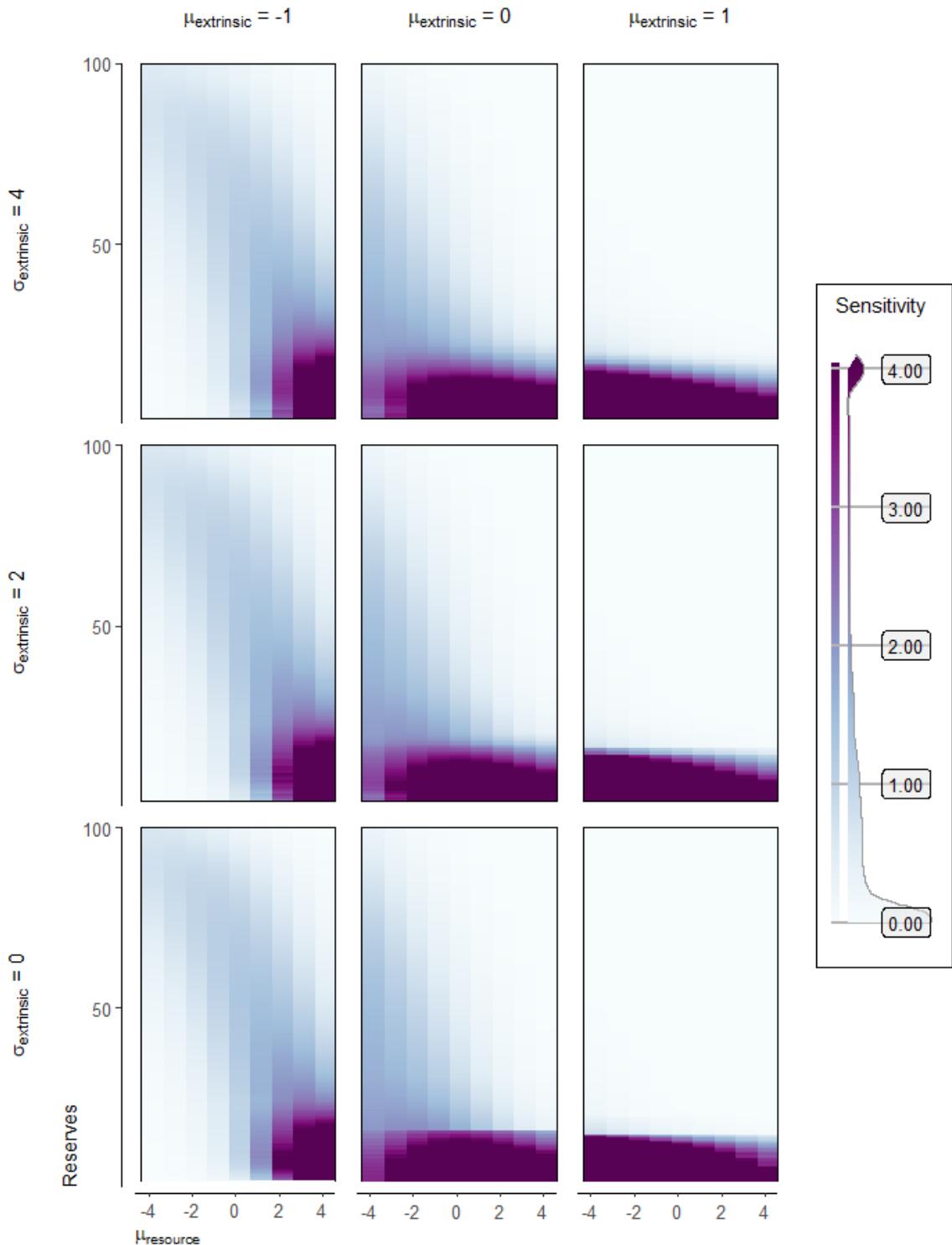
2.246. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource standard deviation is 8,



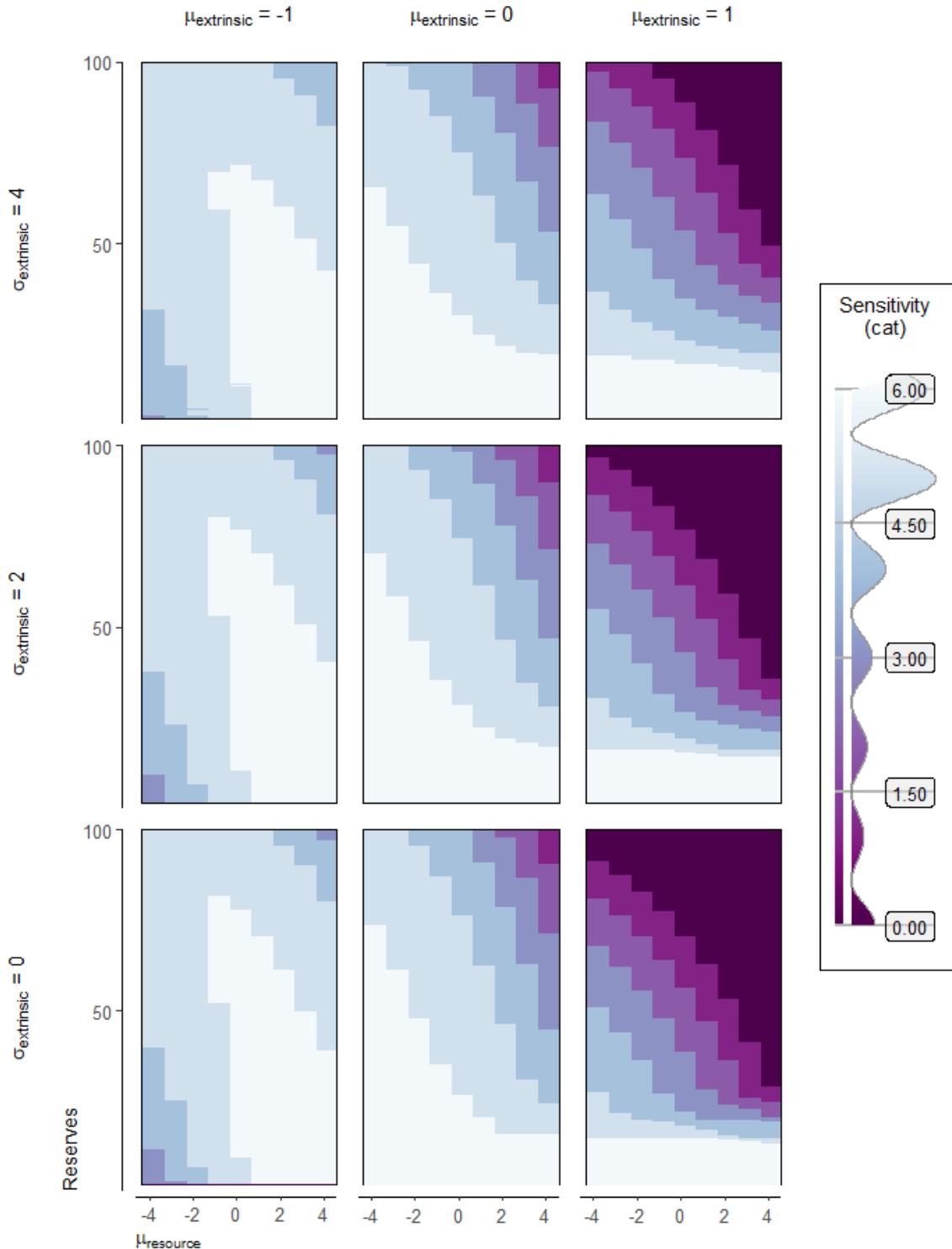
2.247. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encounters Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



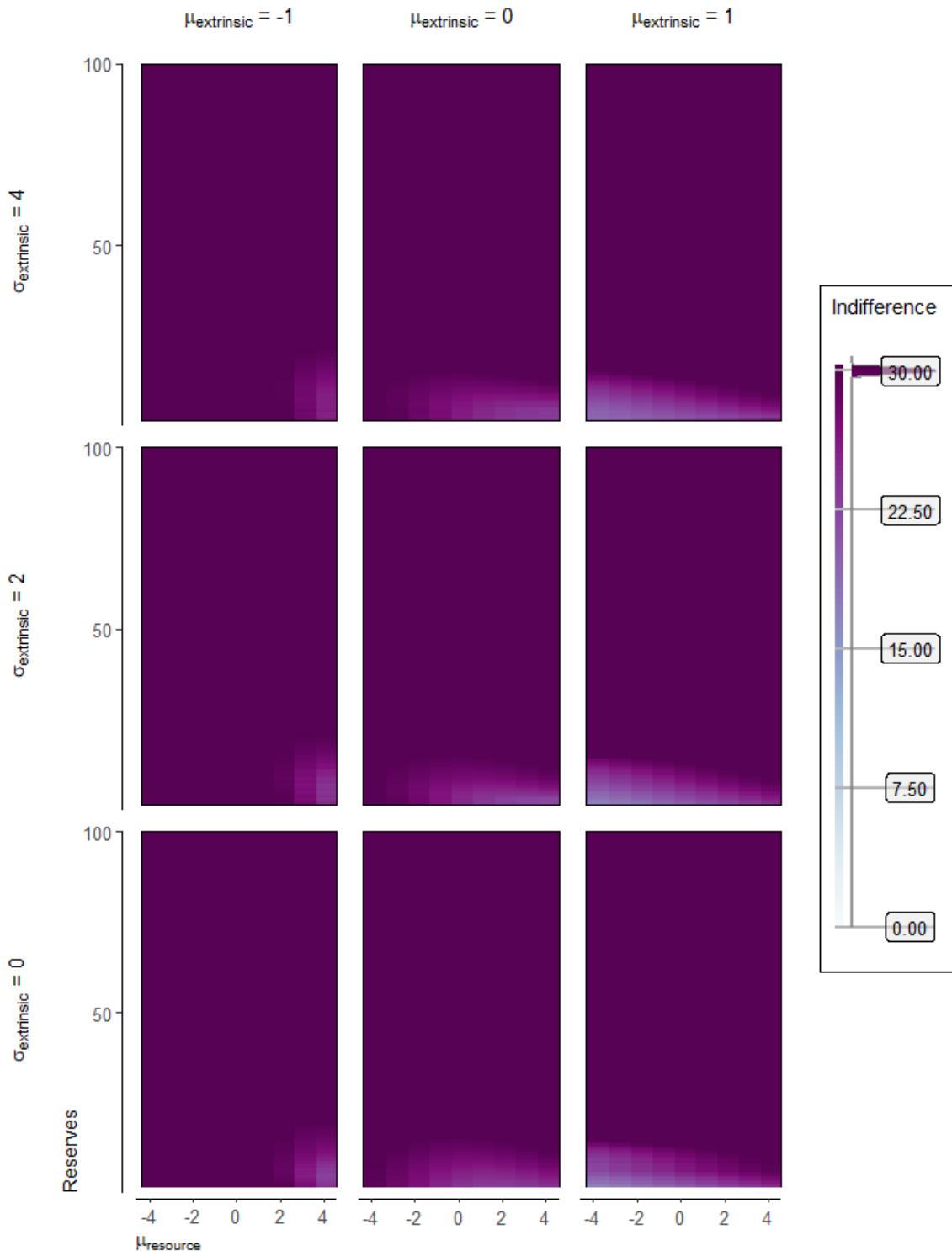
2.248. Sensivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



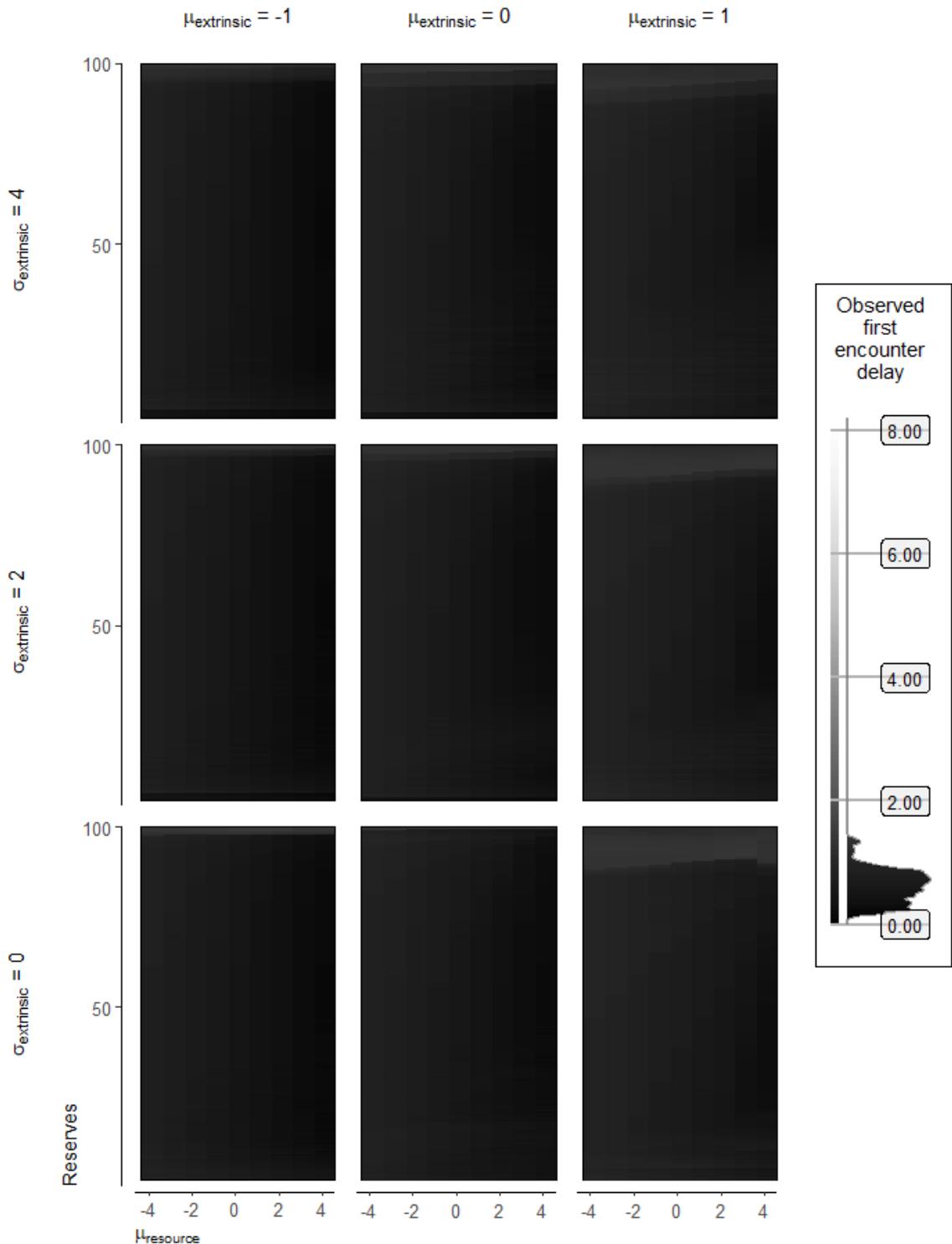
2.249. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



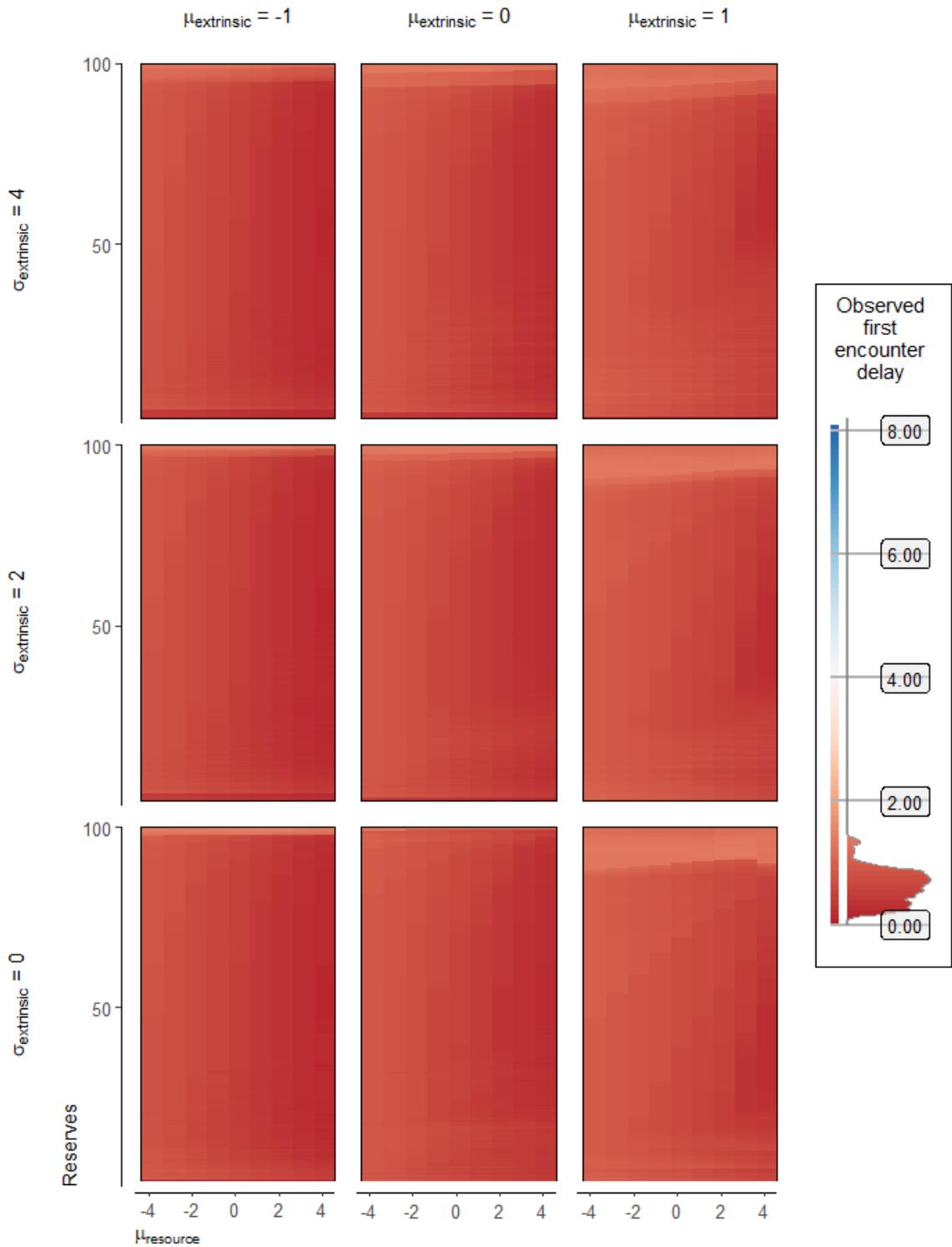
2.250. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



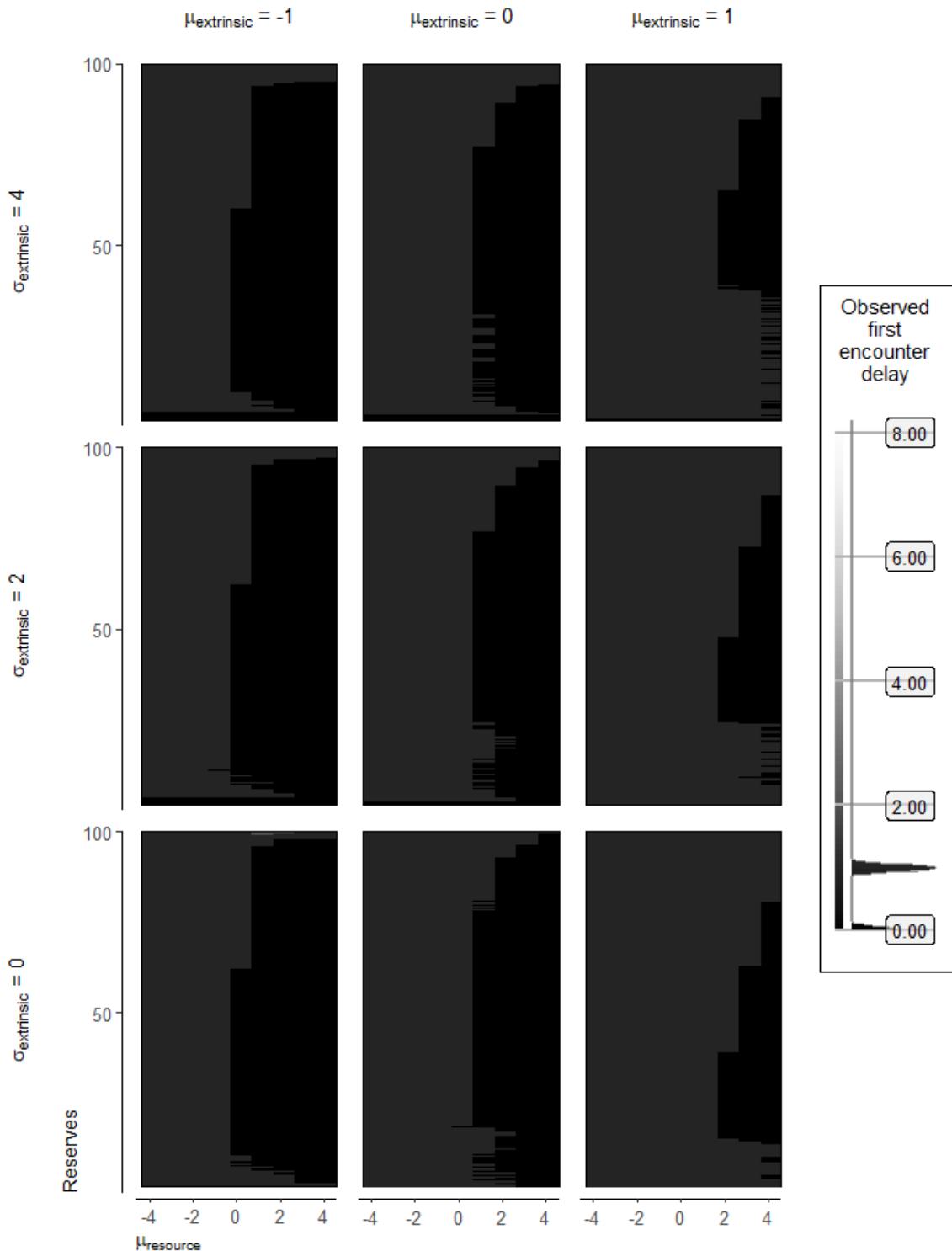
2.251. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



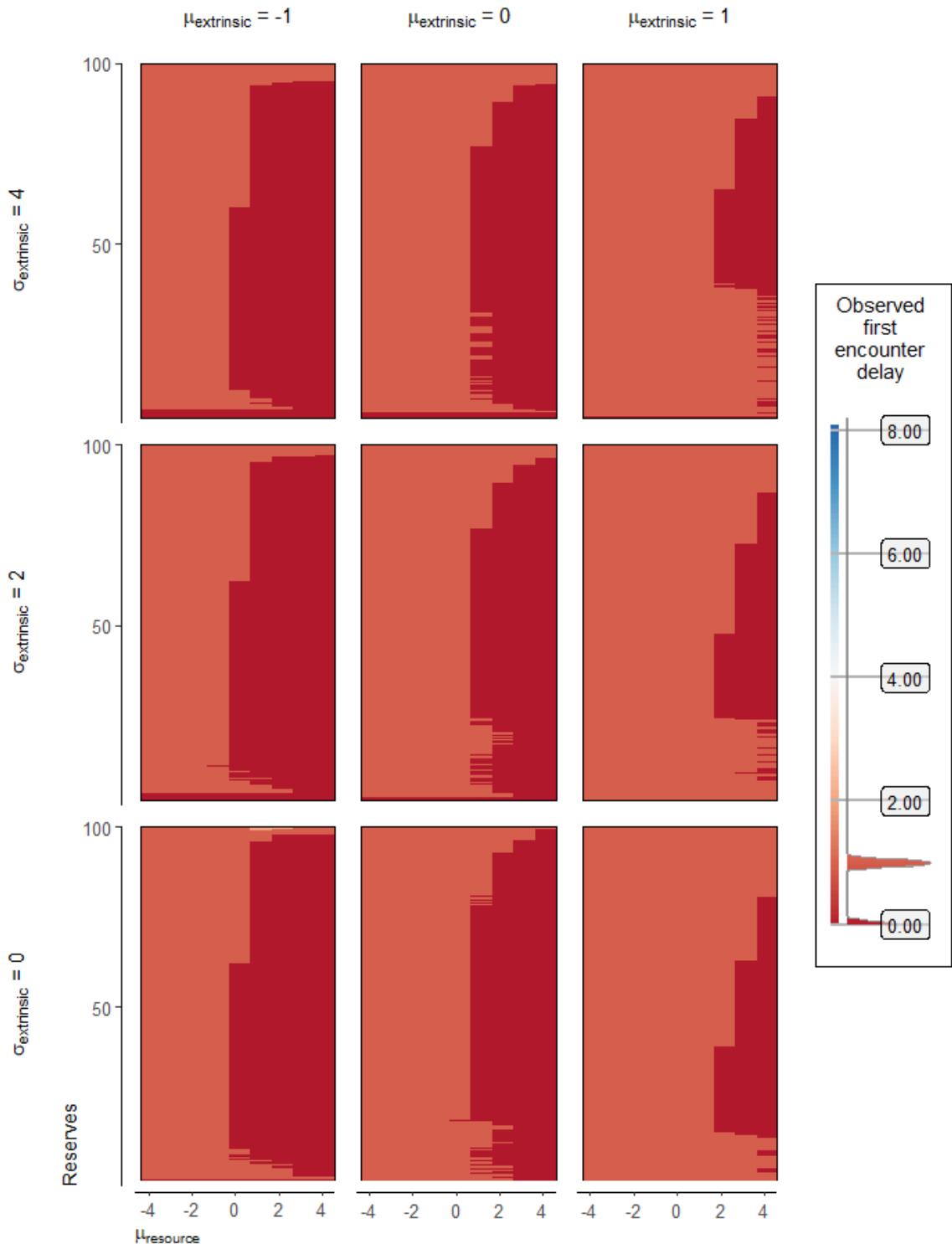
2.252. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



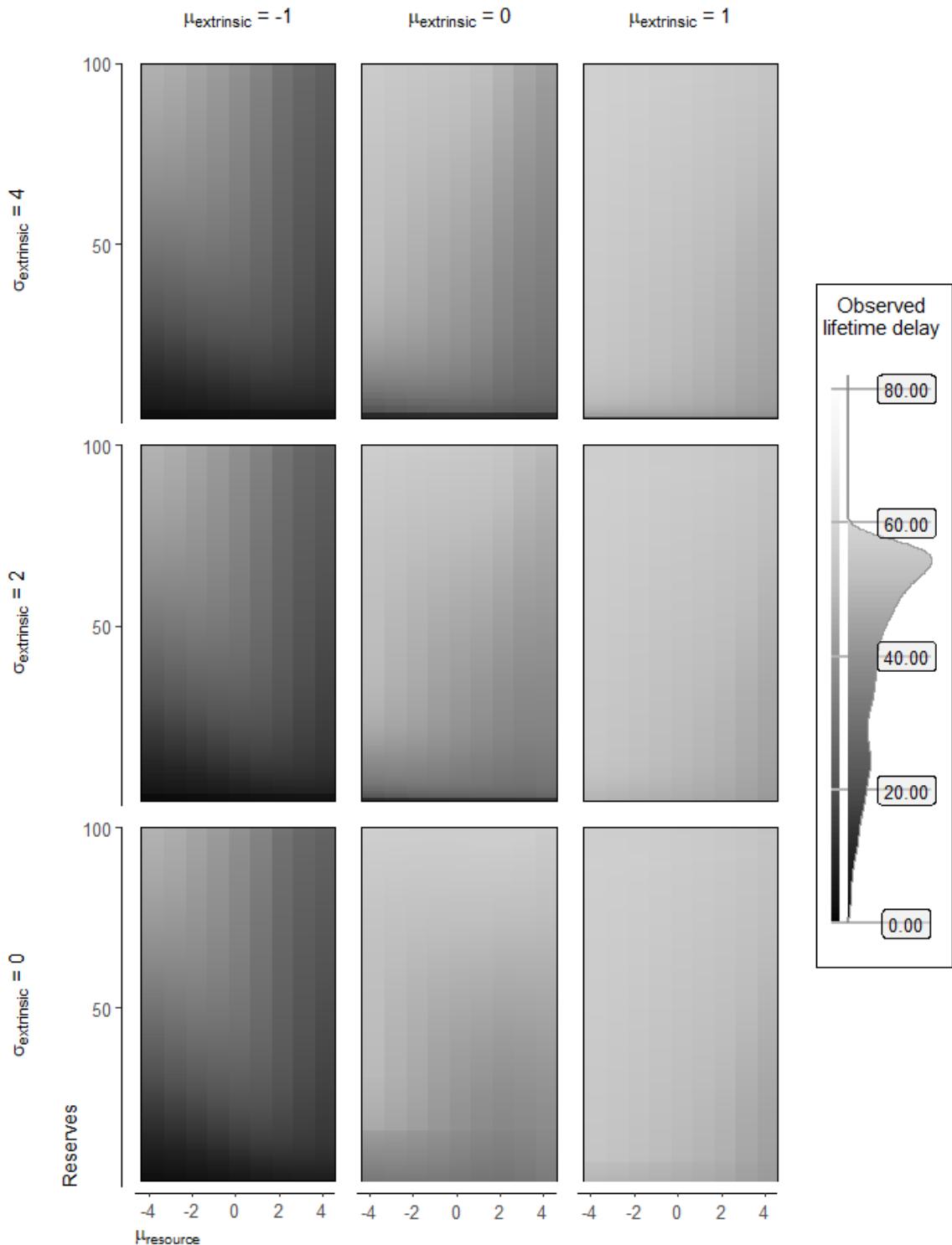
2.253. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



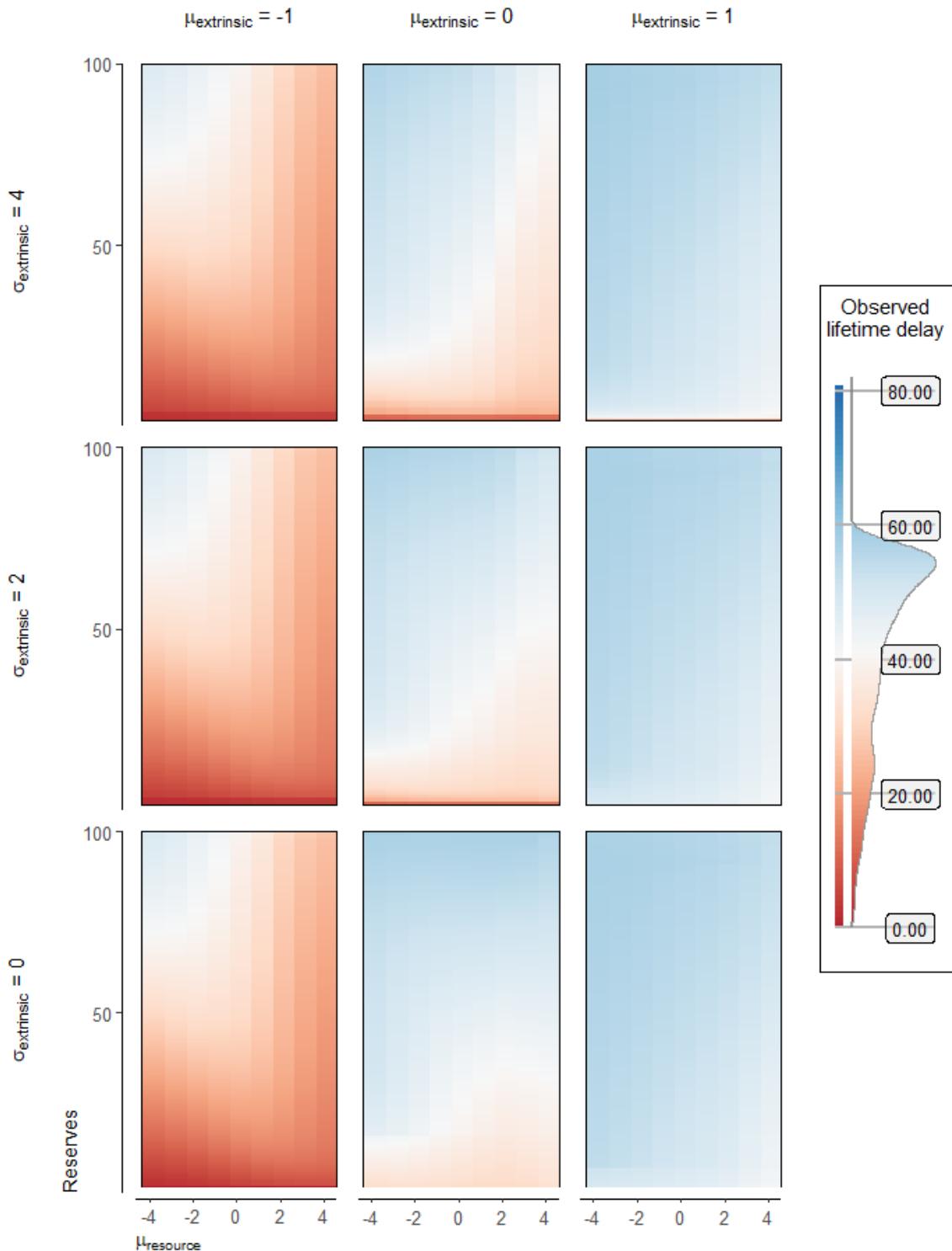
2.254. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: $\{-3, 1\}$, panel B: $\{-2, 2\}$, panel C: $\{-1, 3\}$, panel D: $\{-2, 0\}$, panel E: $\{-1, 1\}$, and panel F: $\{0, 2\}$. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



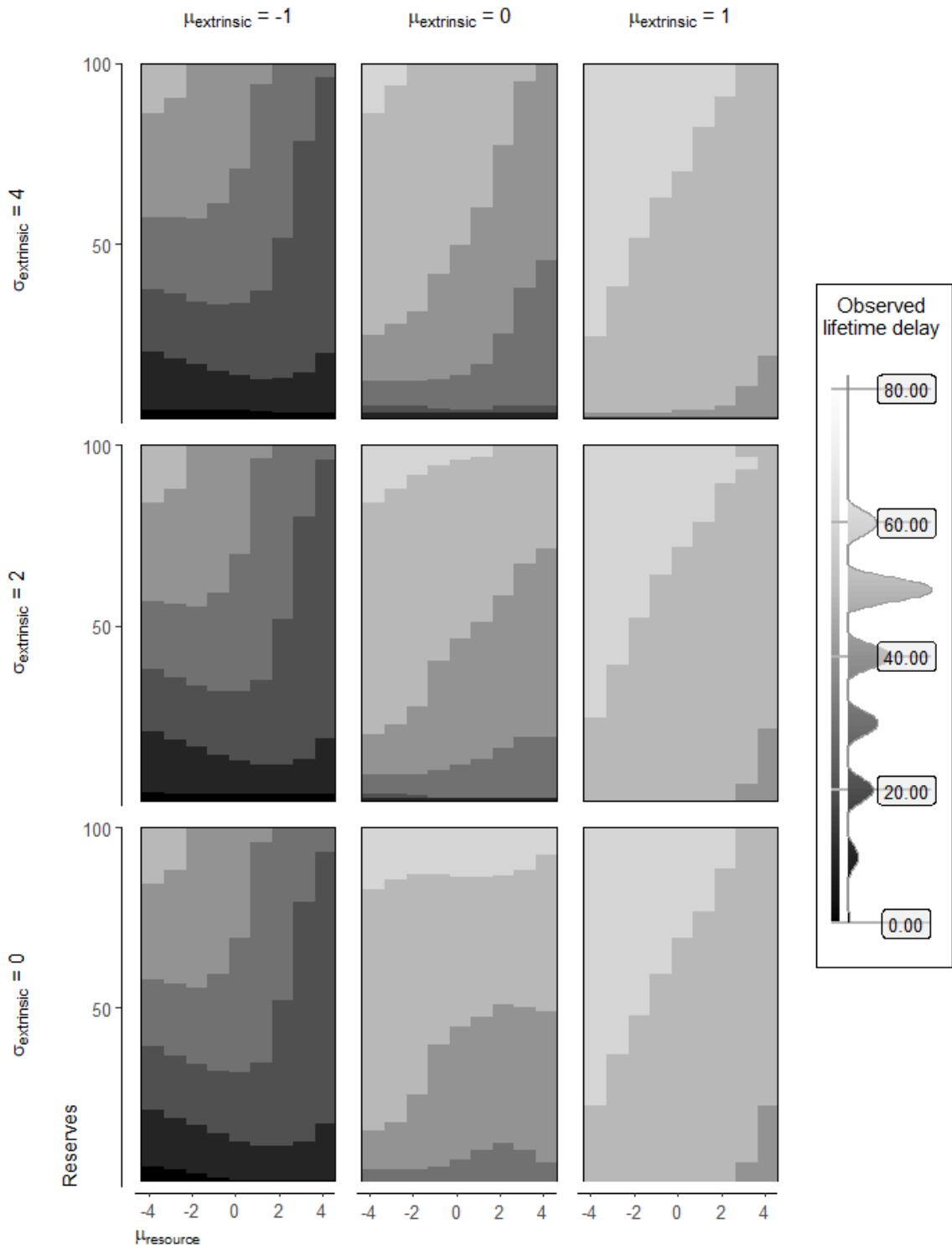
2.255. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



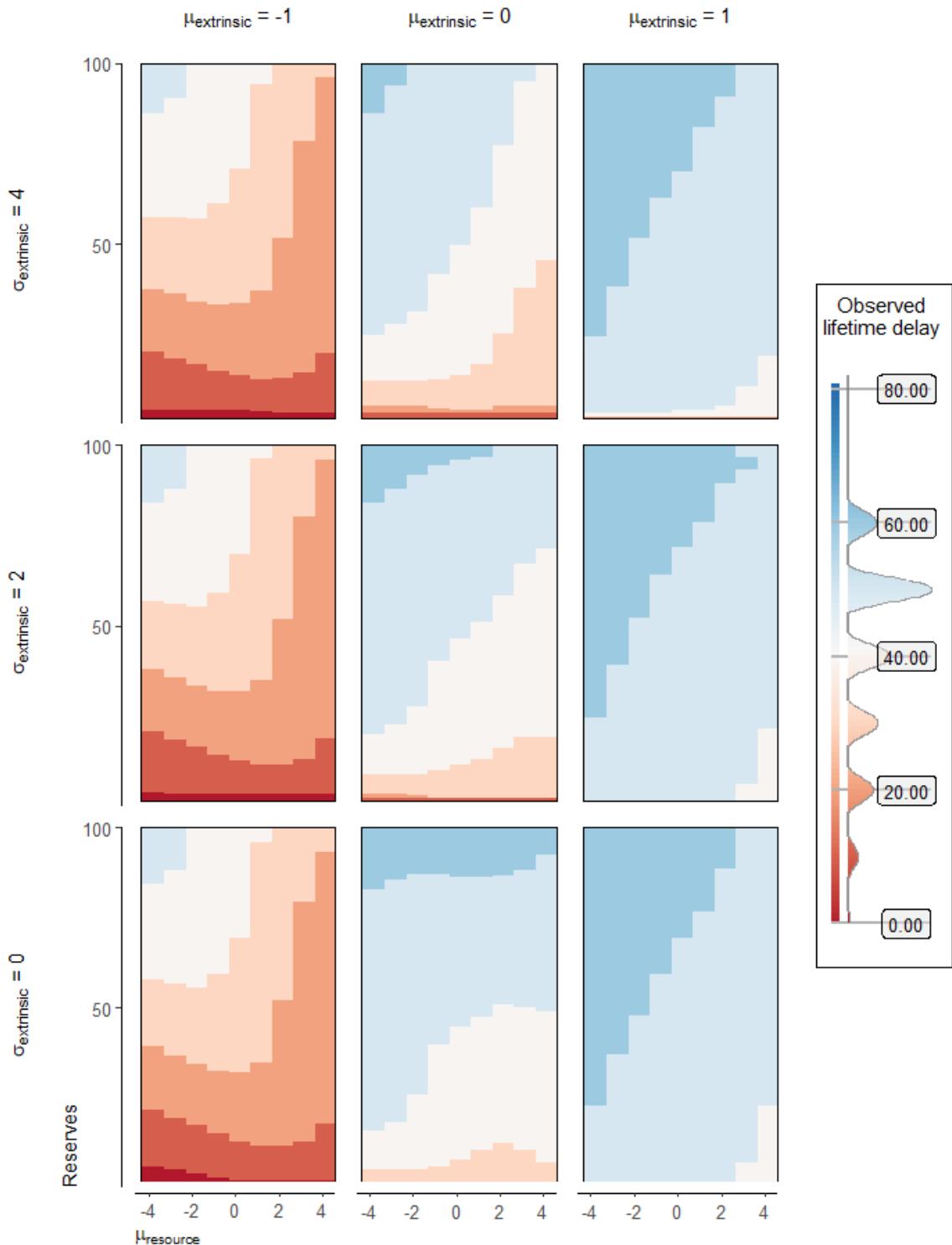
2.256. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



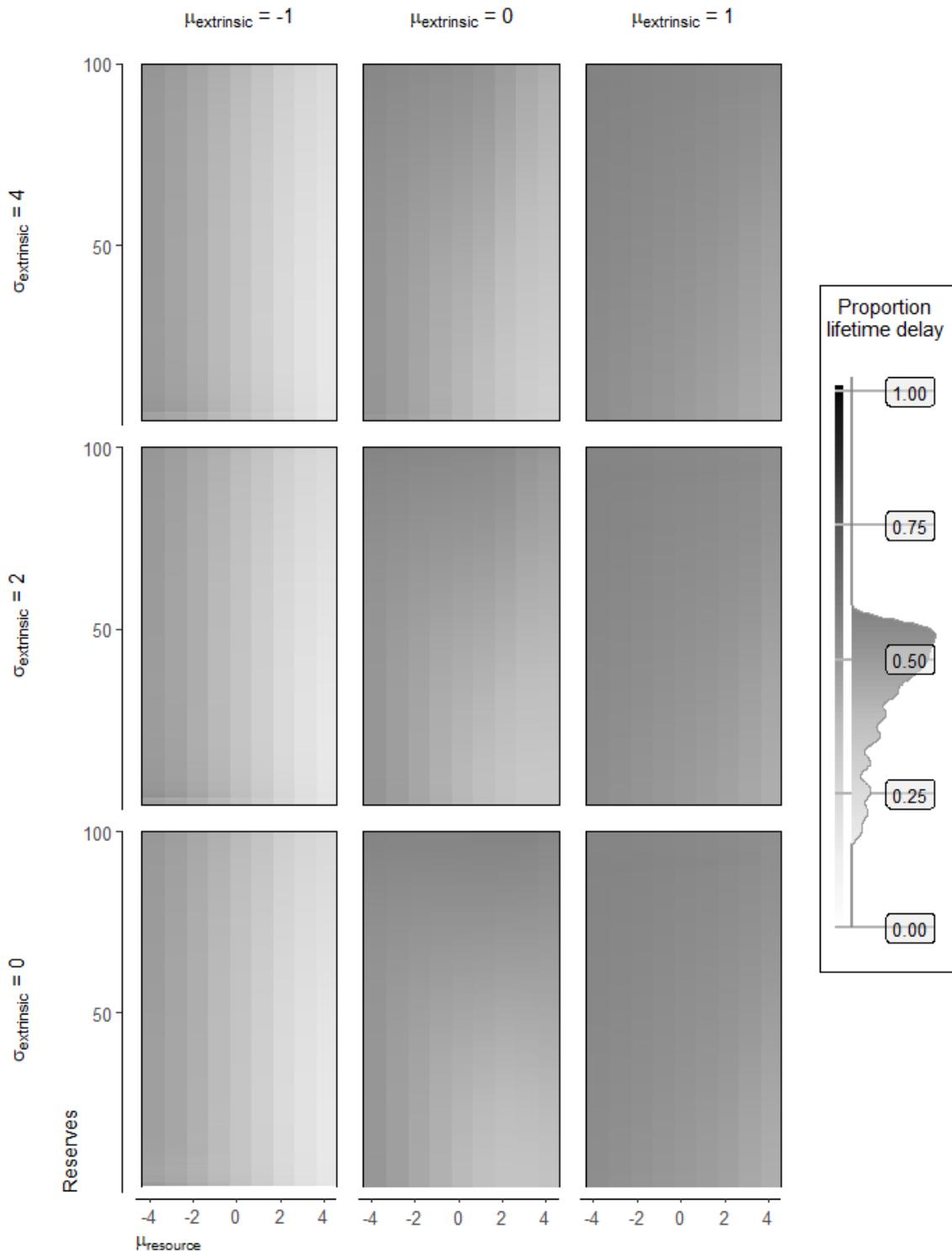
2.257. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



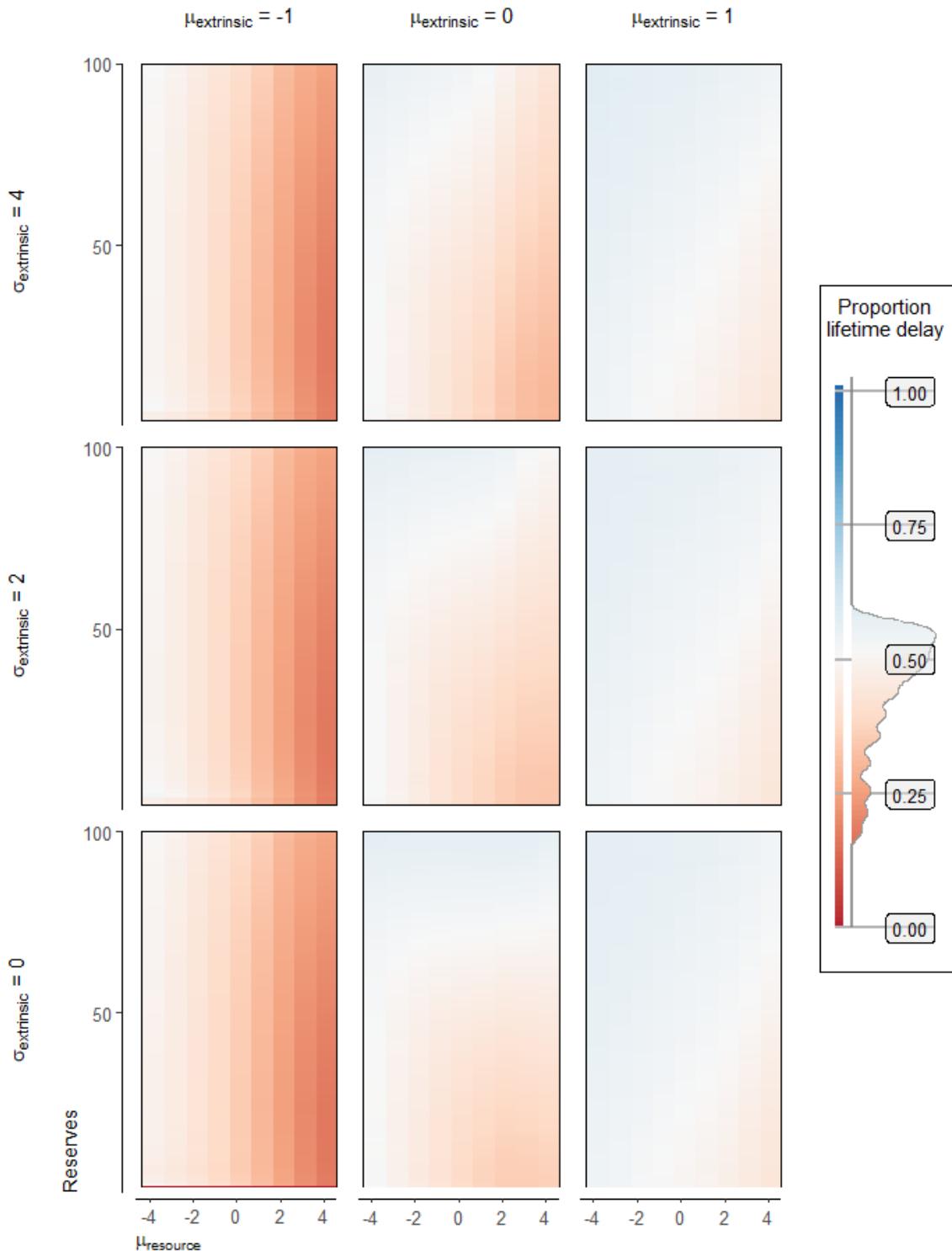
2.258. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



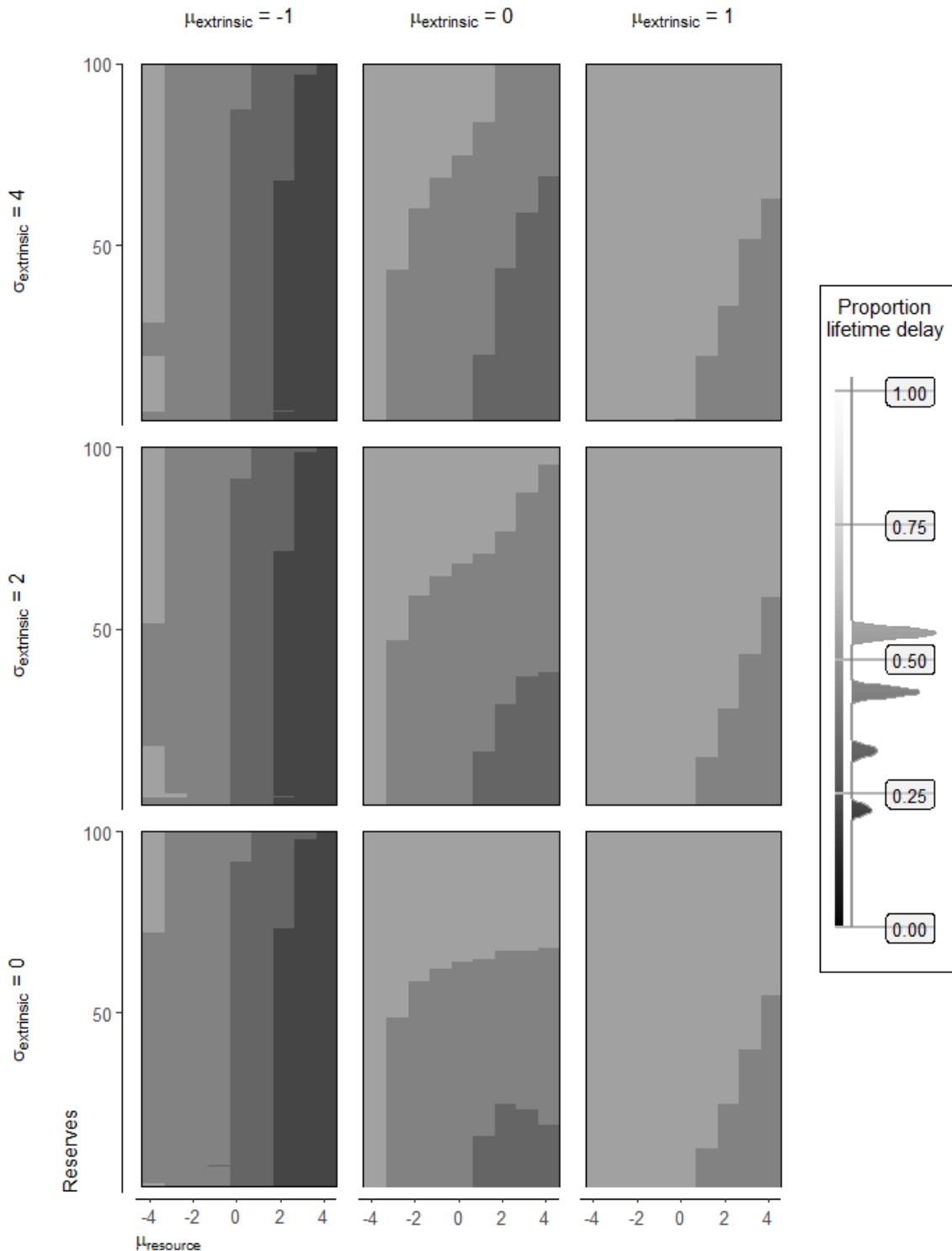
2.259. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



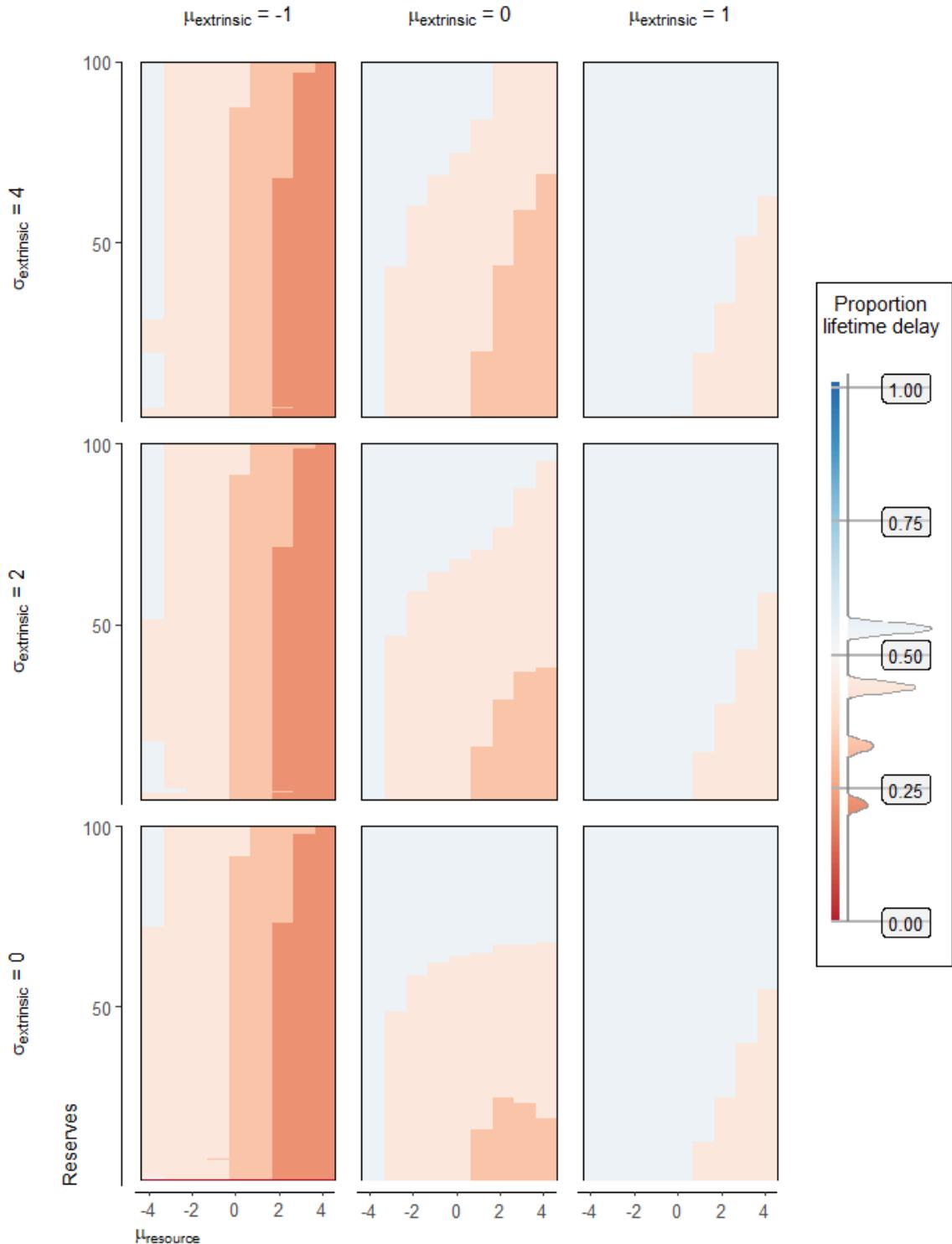
2.260. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



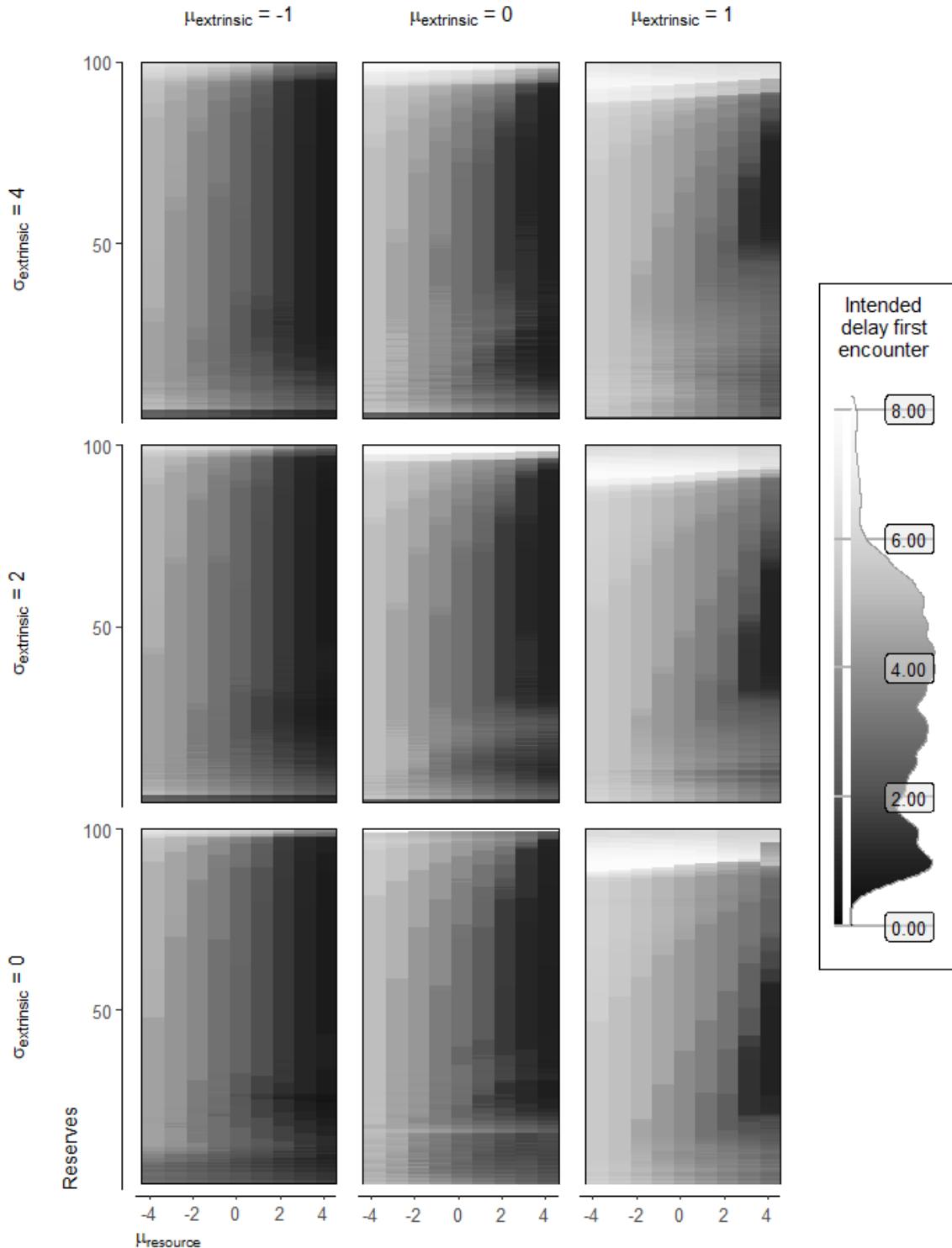
2.261. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



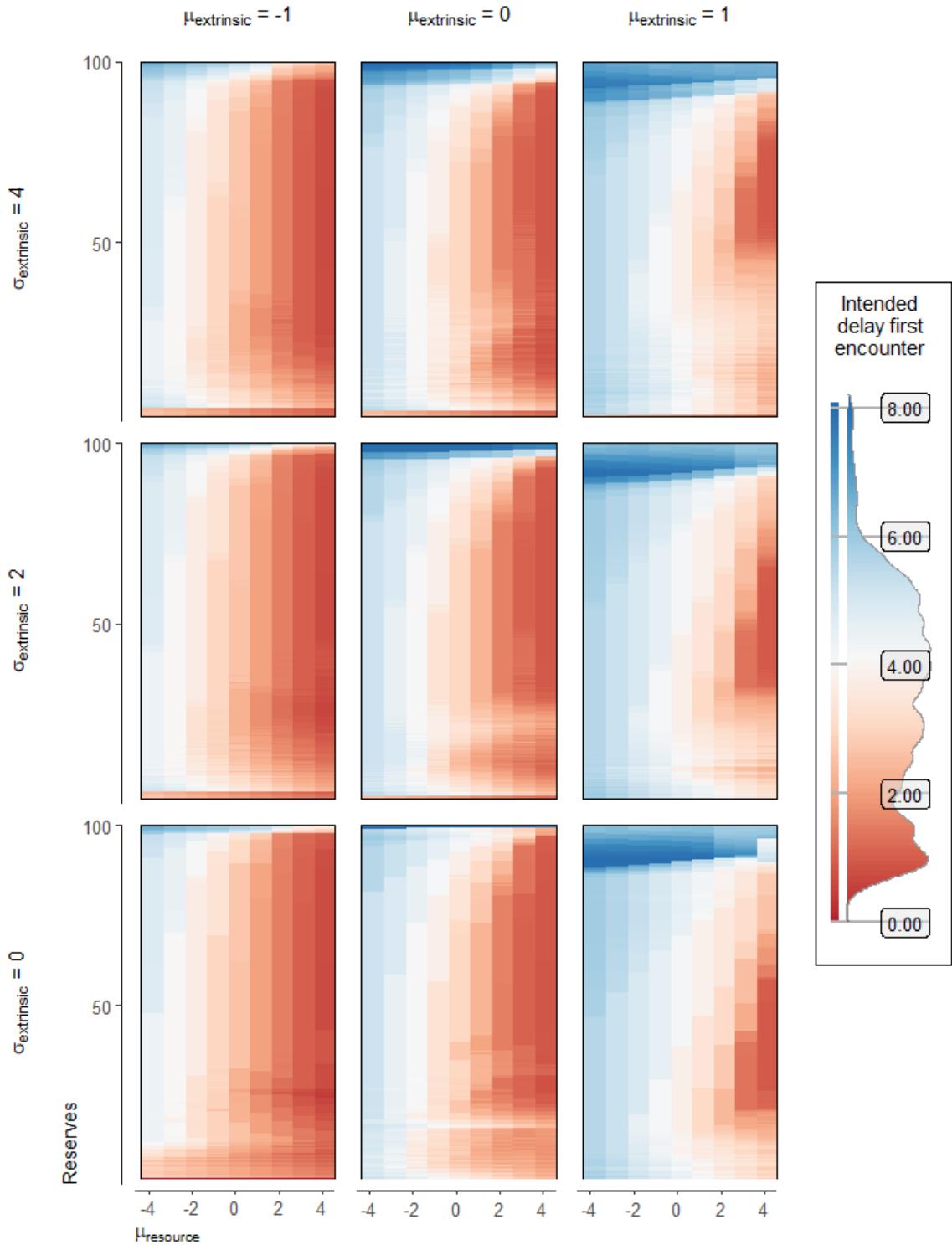
2.262. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



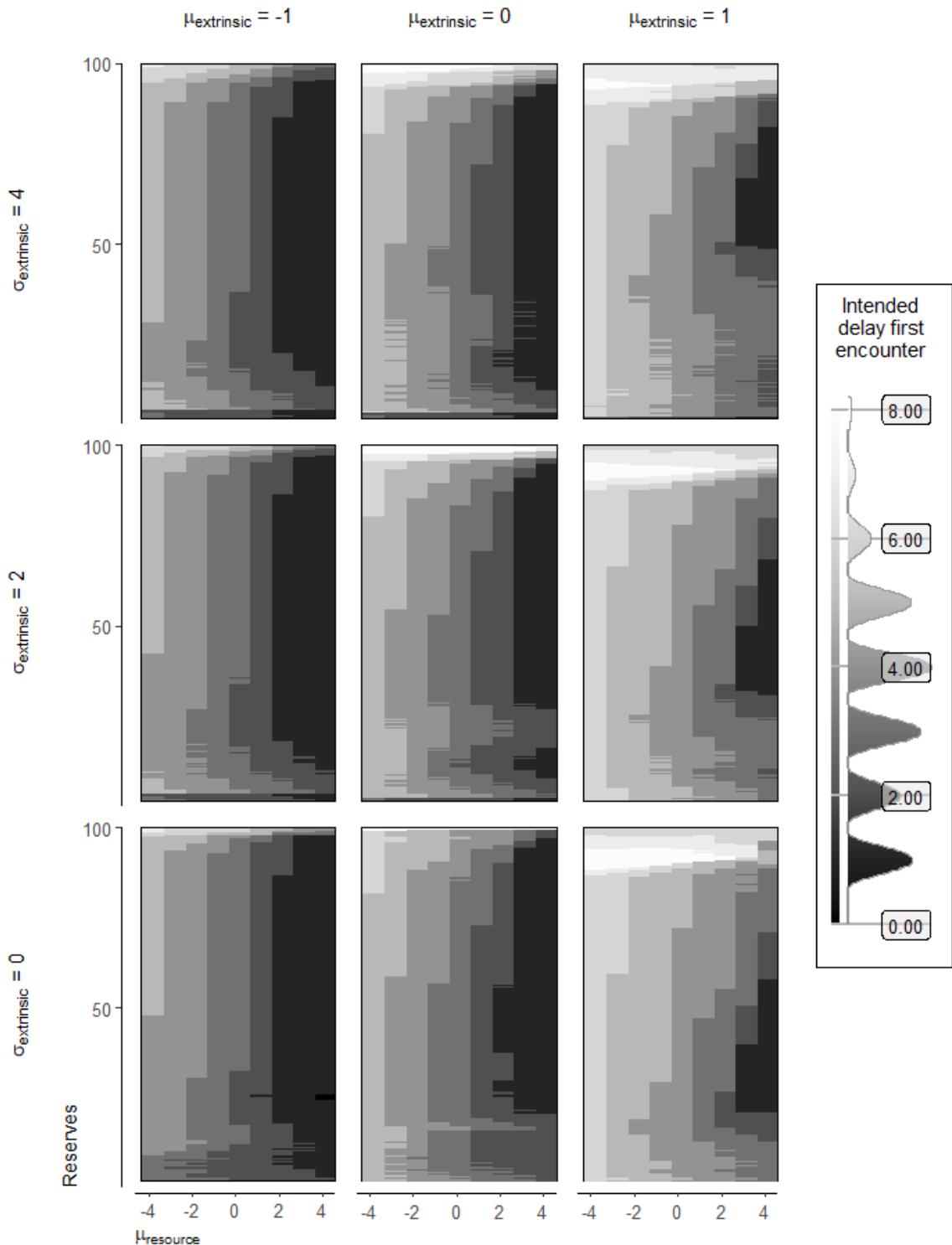
2.263. Intended delay first (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



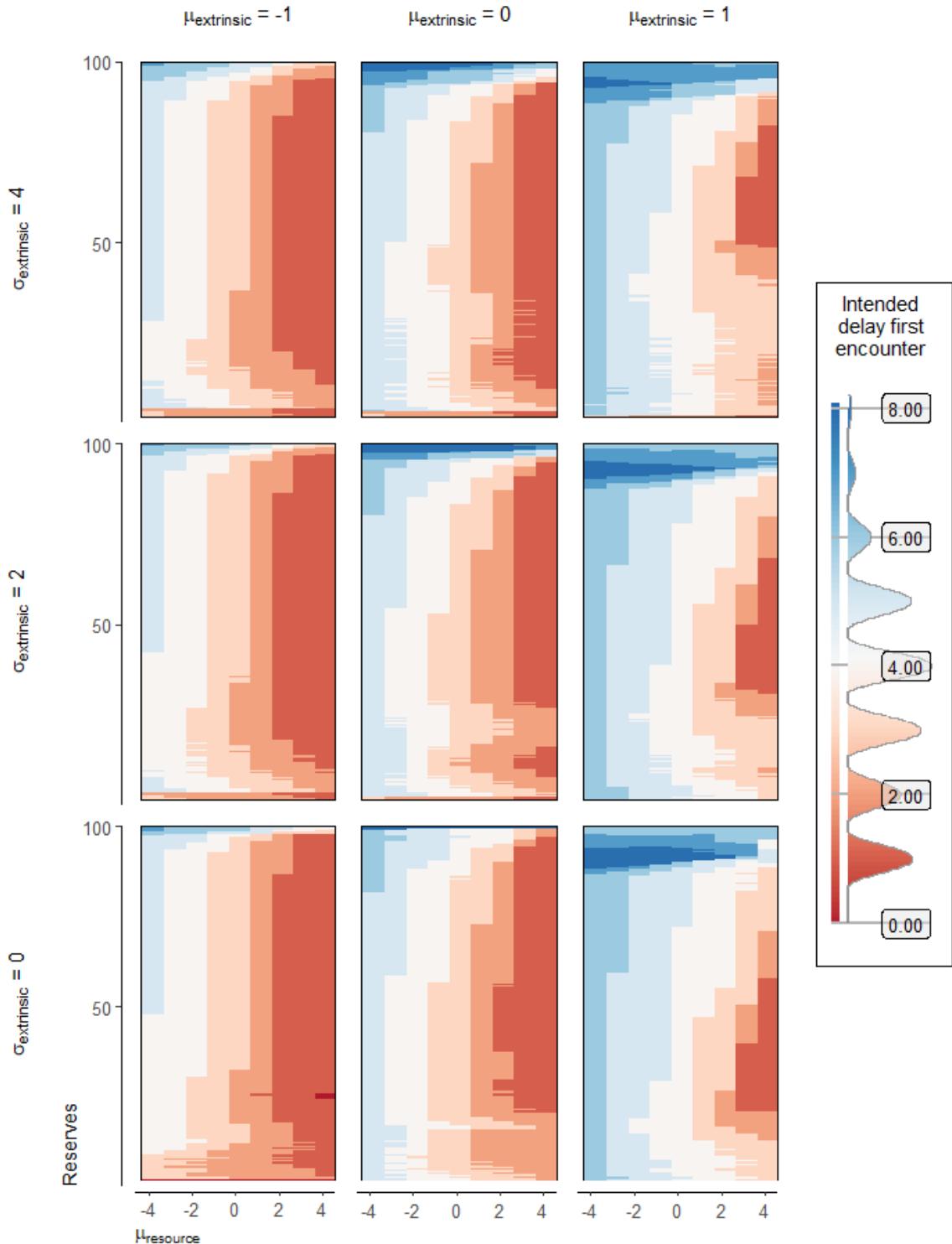
2.264. Intended delay first (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



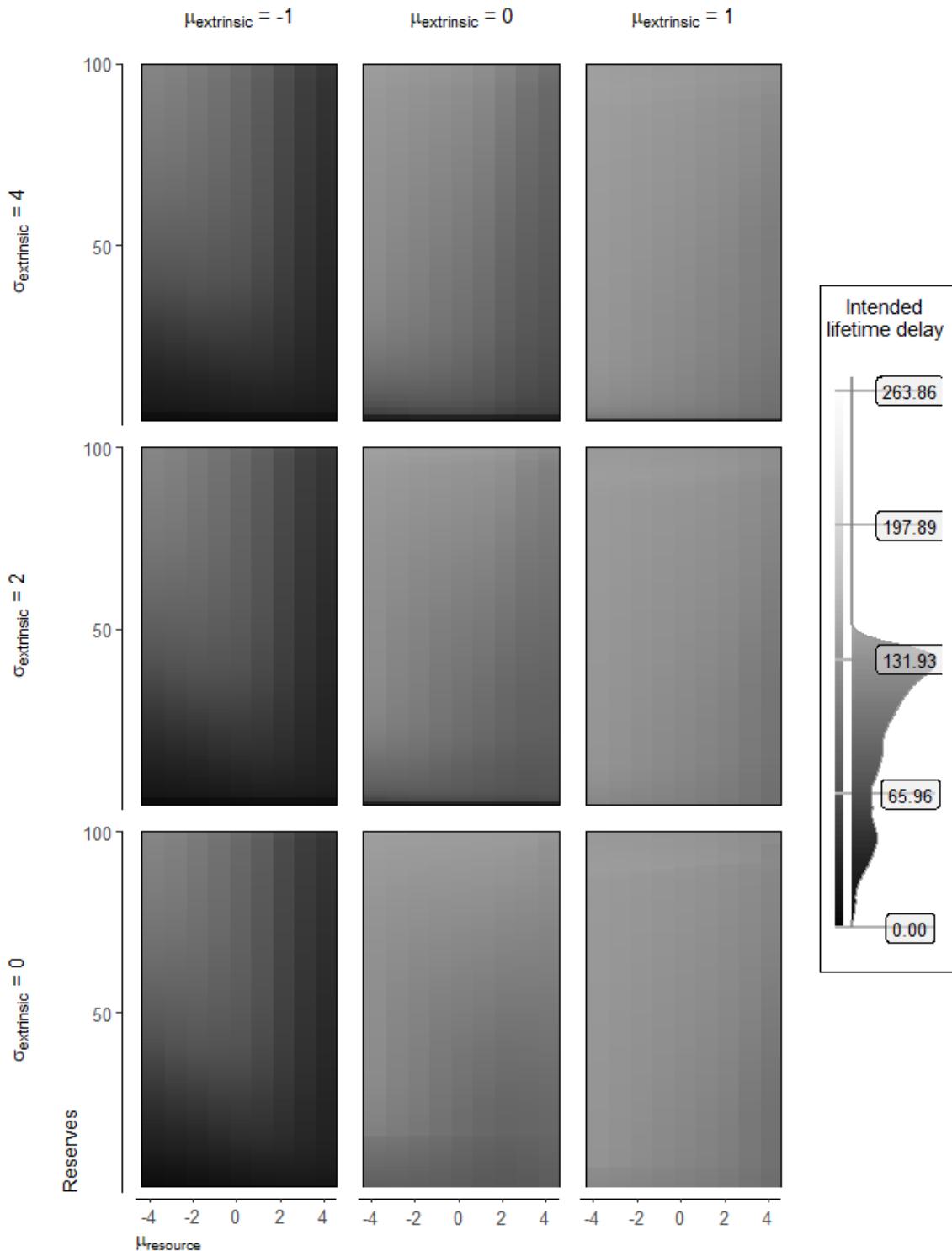
2.265. Intended delay first (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



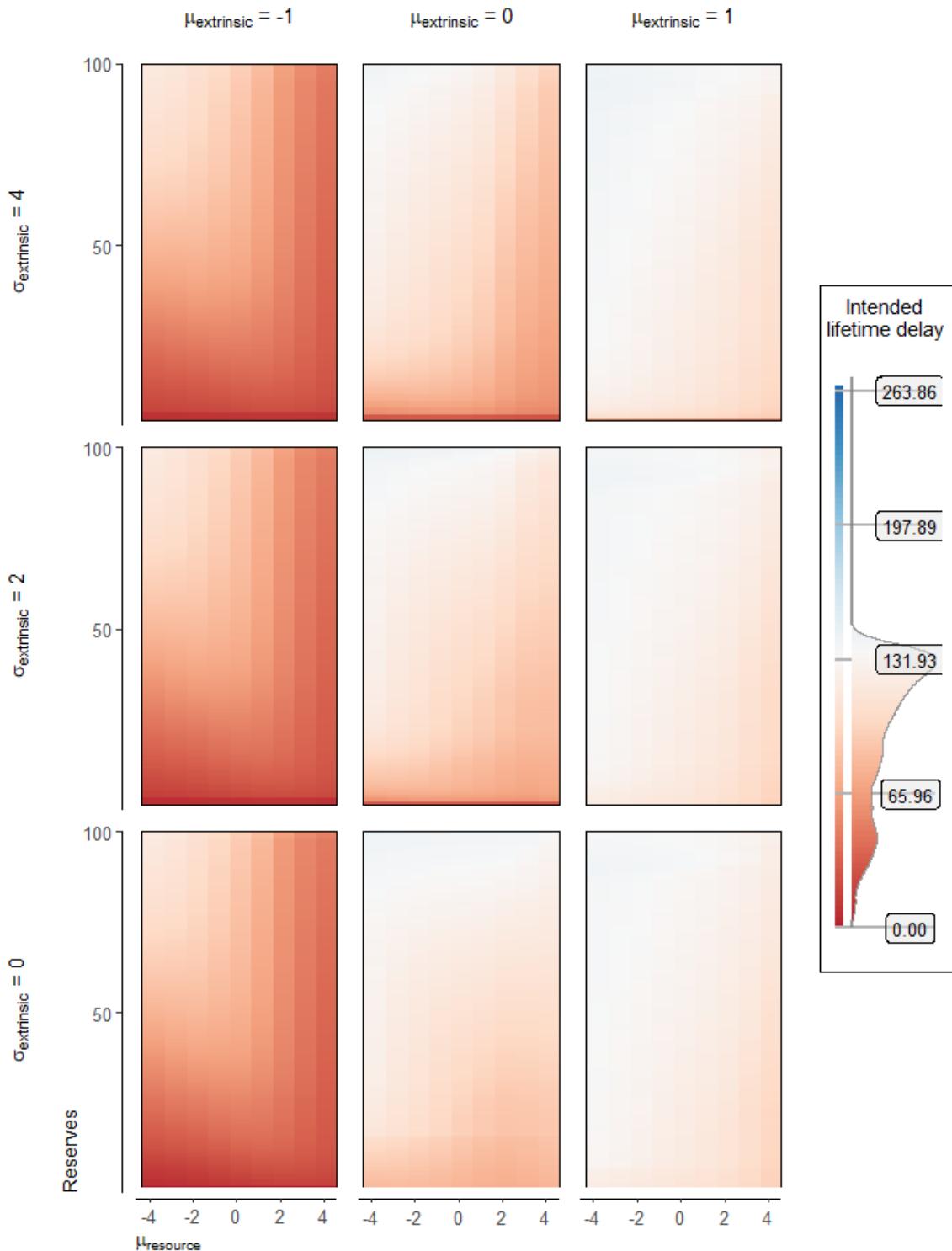
2.266. Intended delay first (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



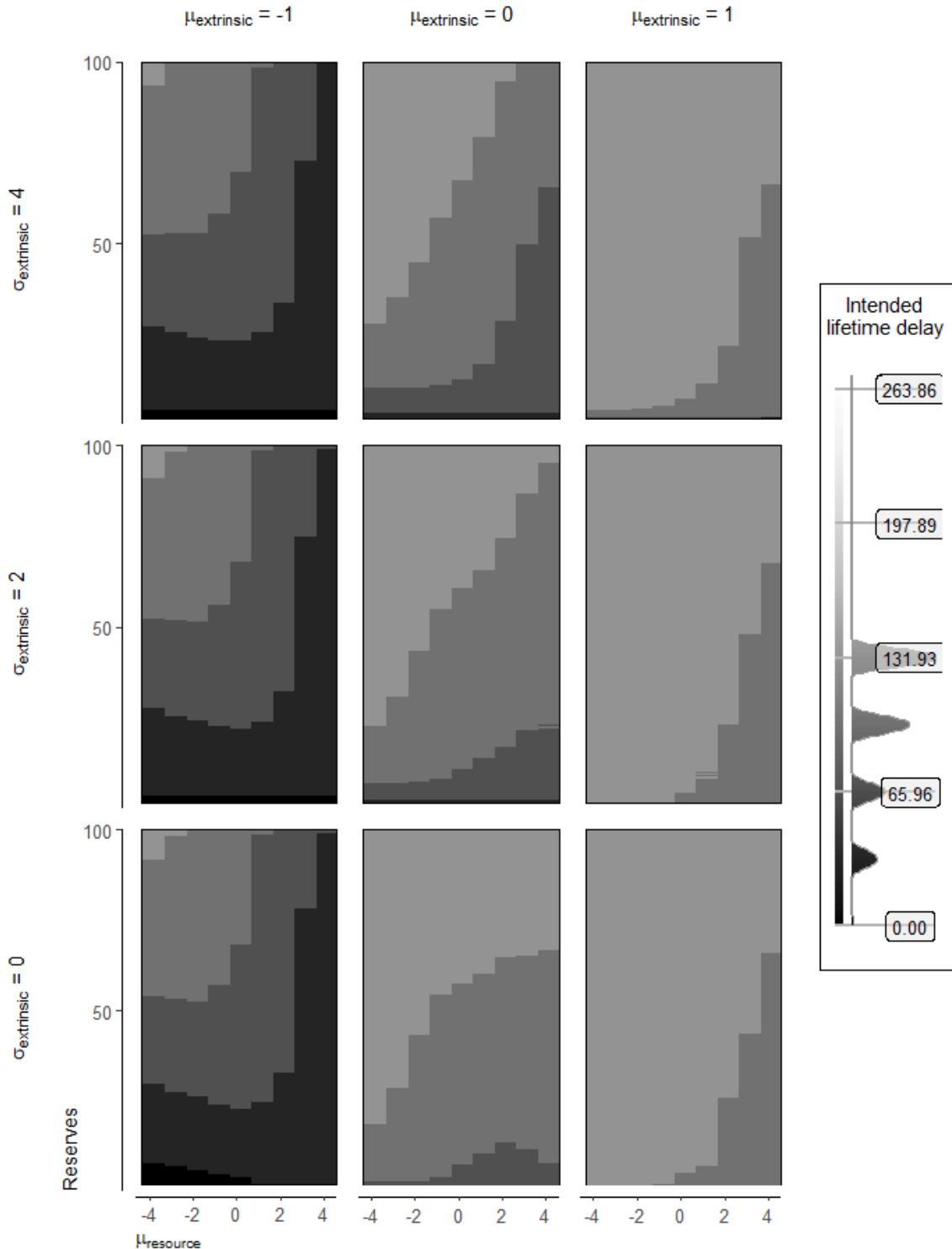
2.267. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



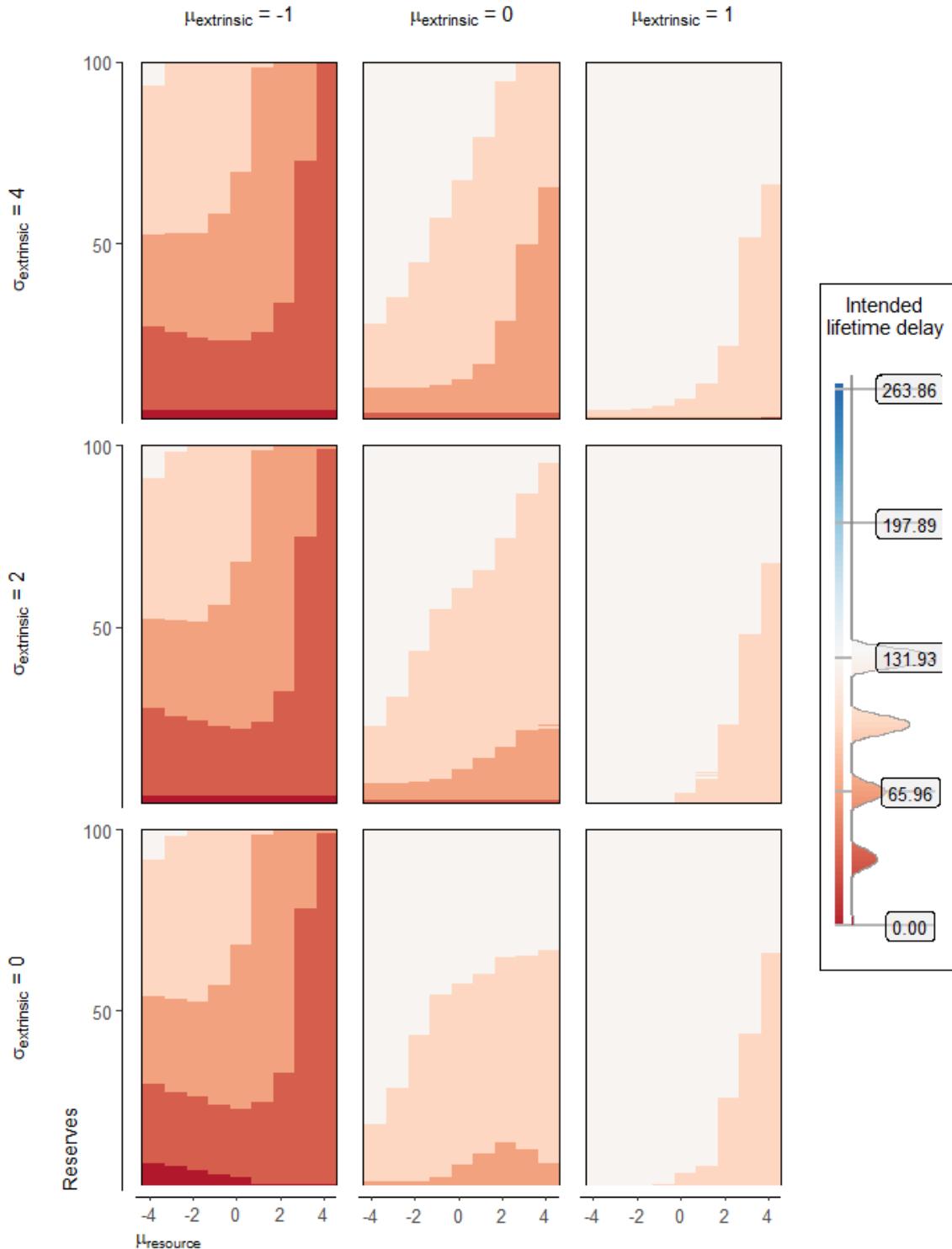
2.268. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



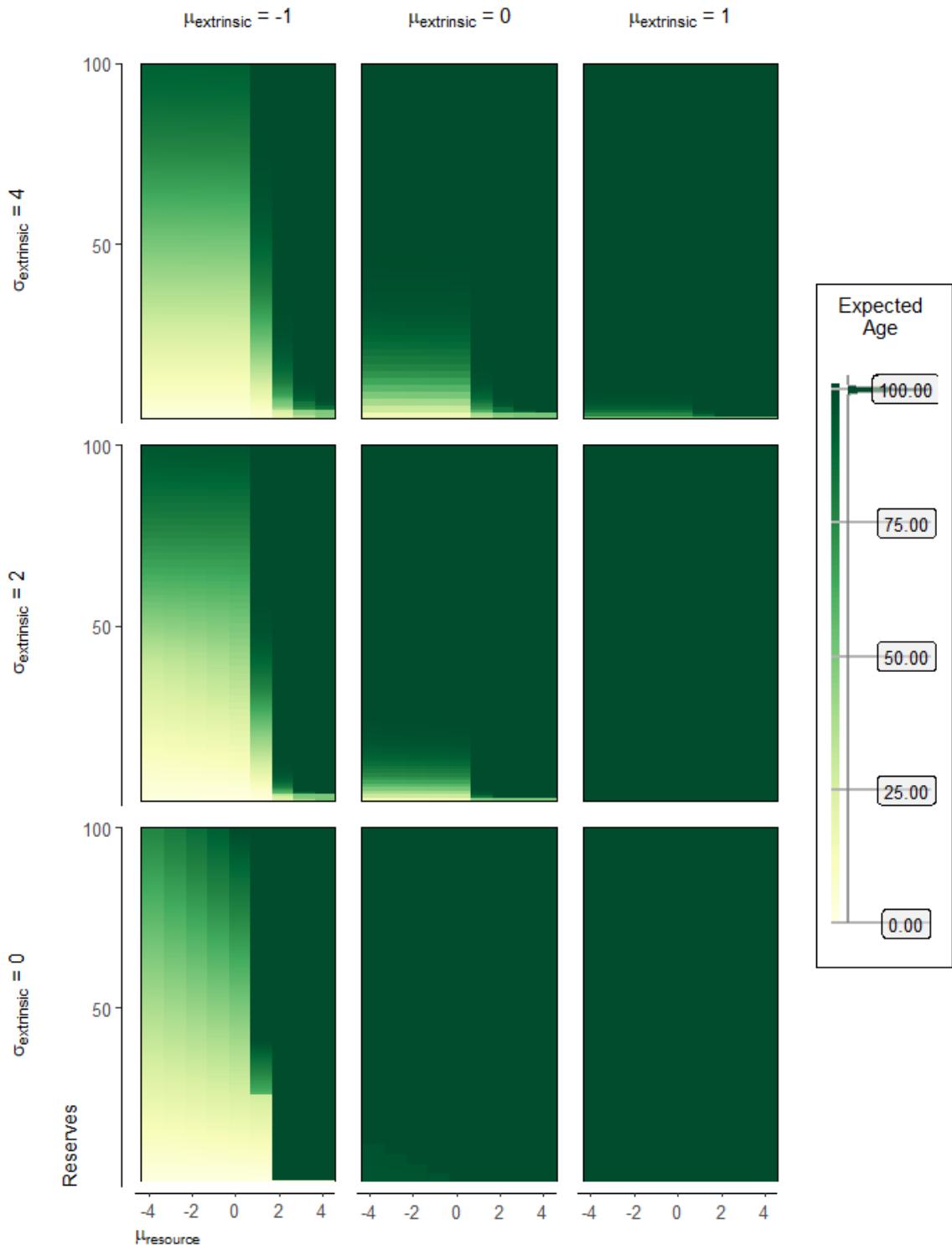
2.269. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



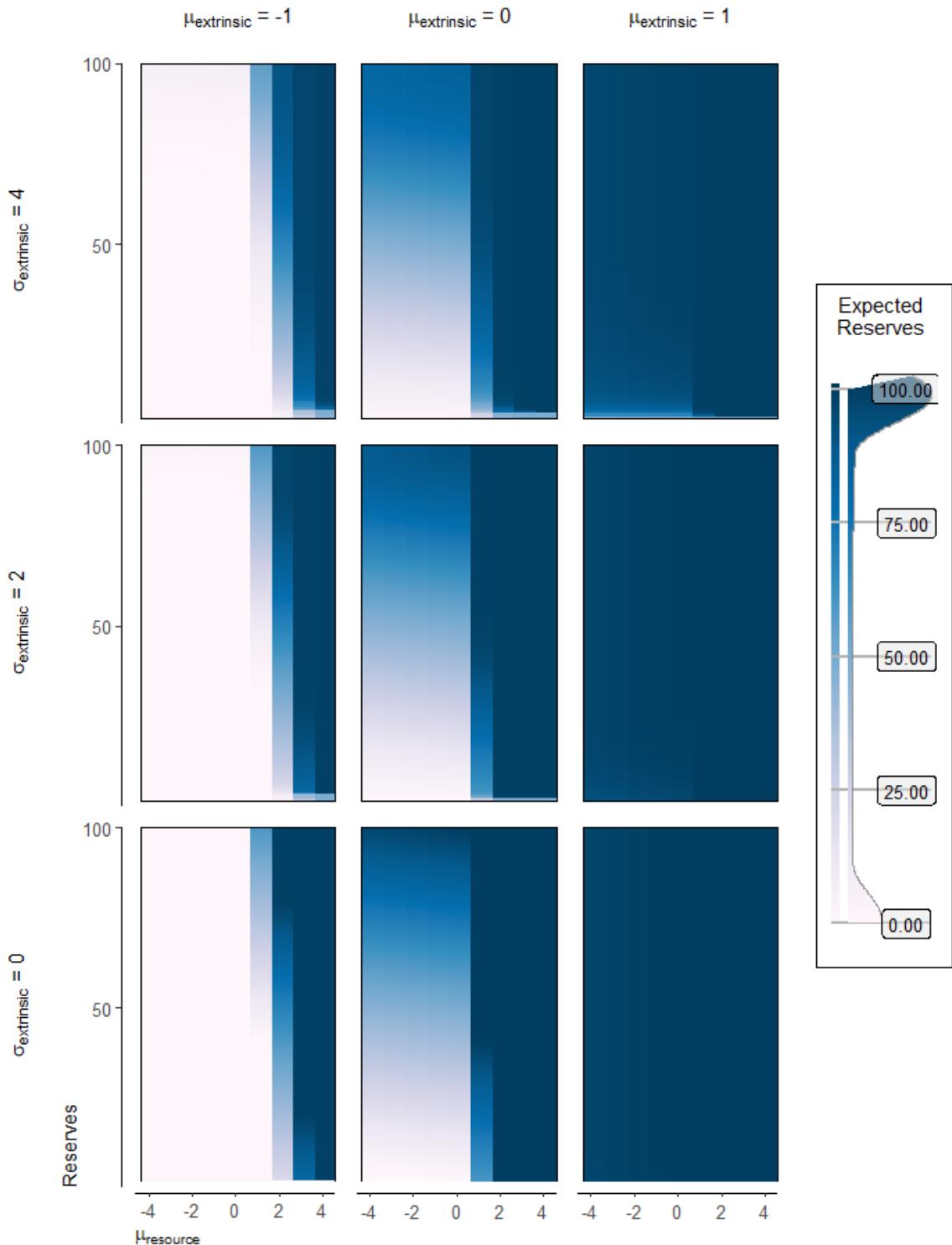
2.270. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



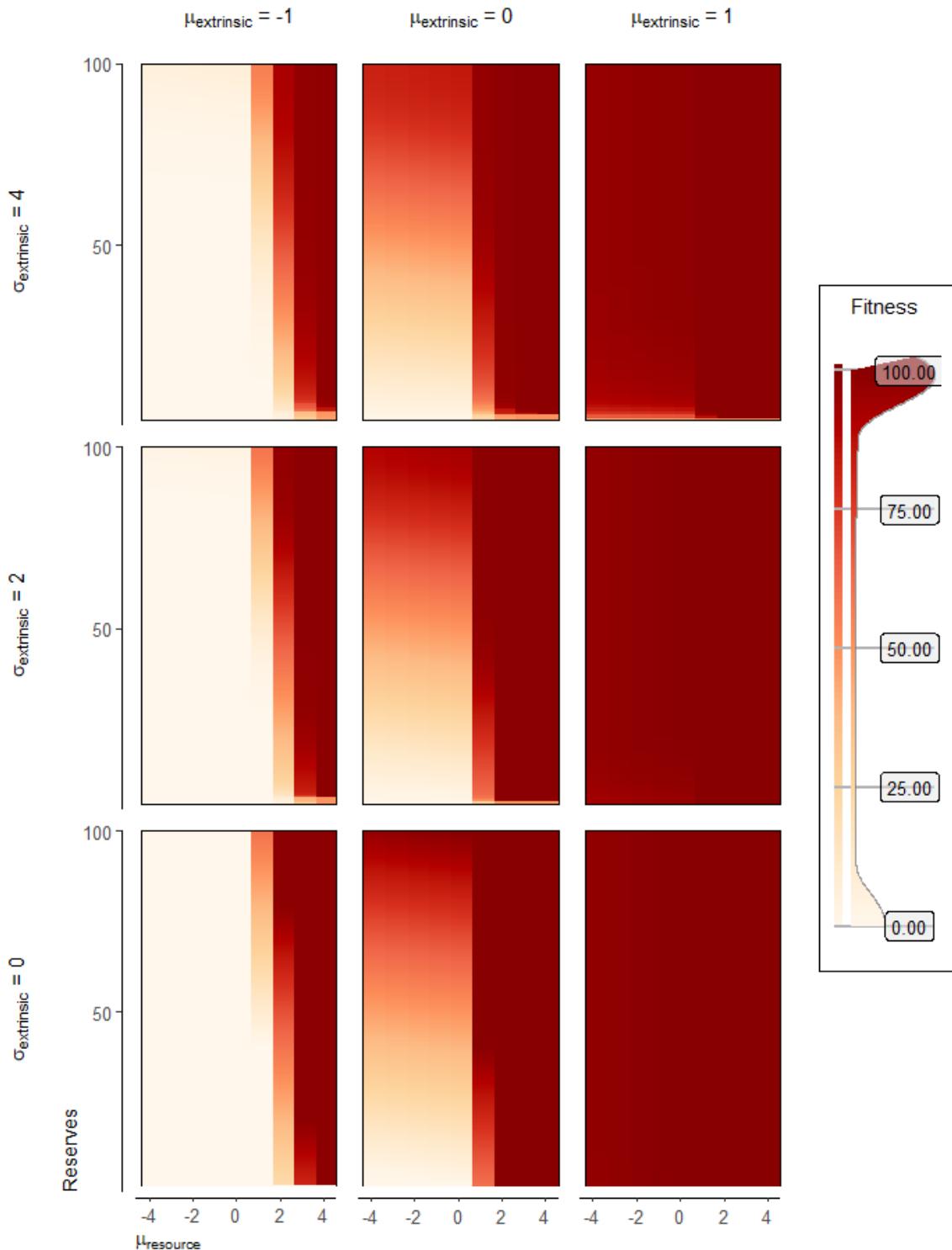
2.271. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



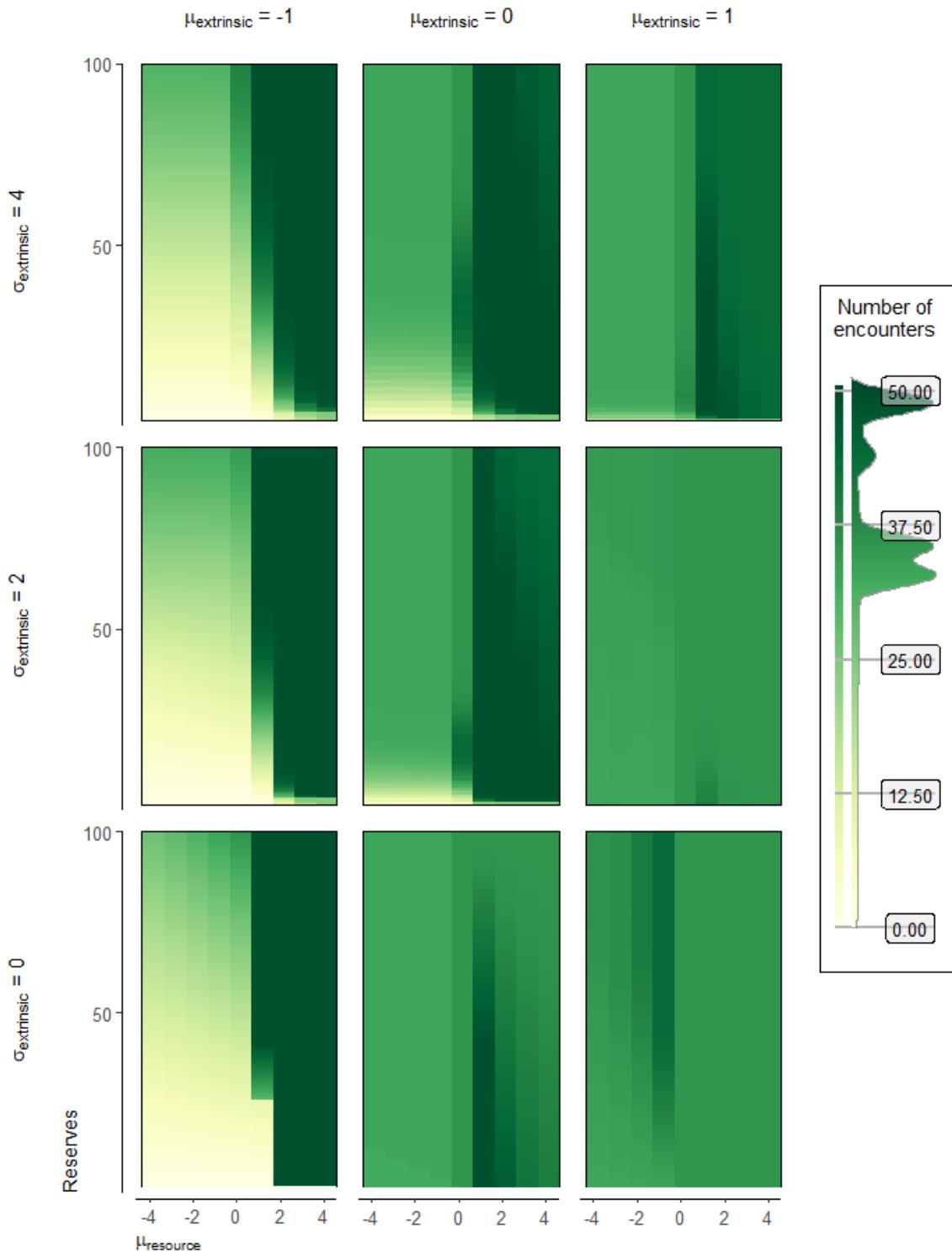
2.272. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when



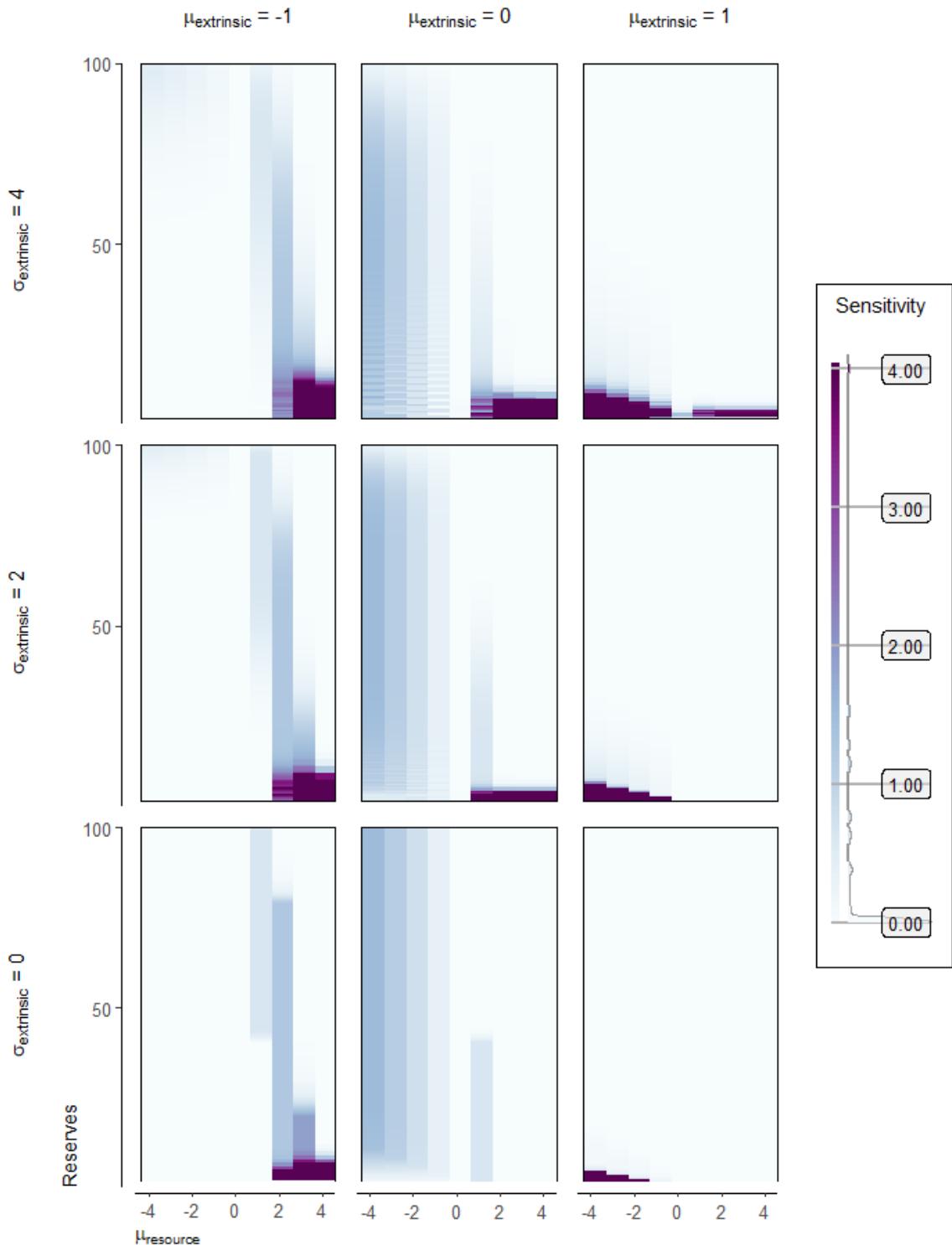
2.273. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource standard deviation is 0,



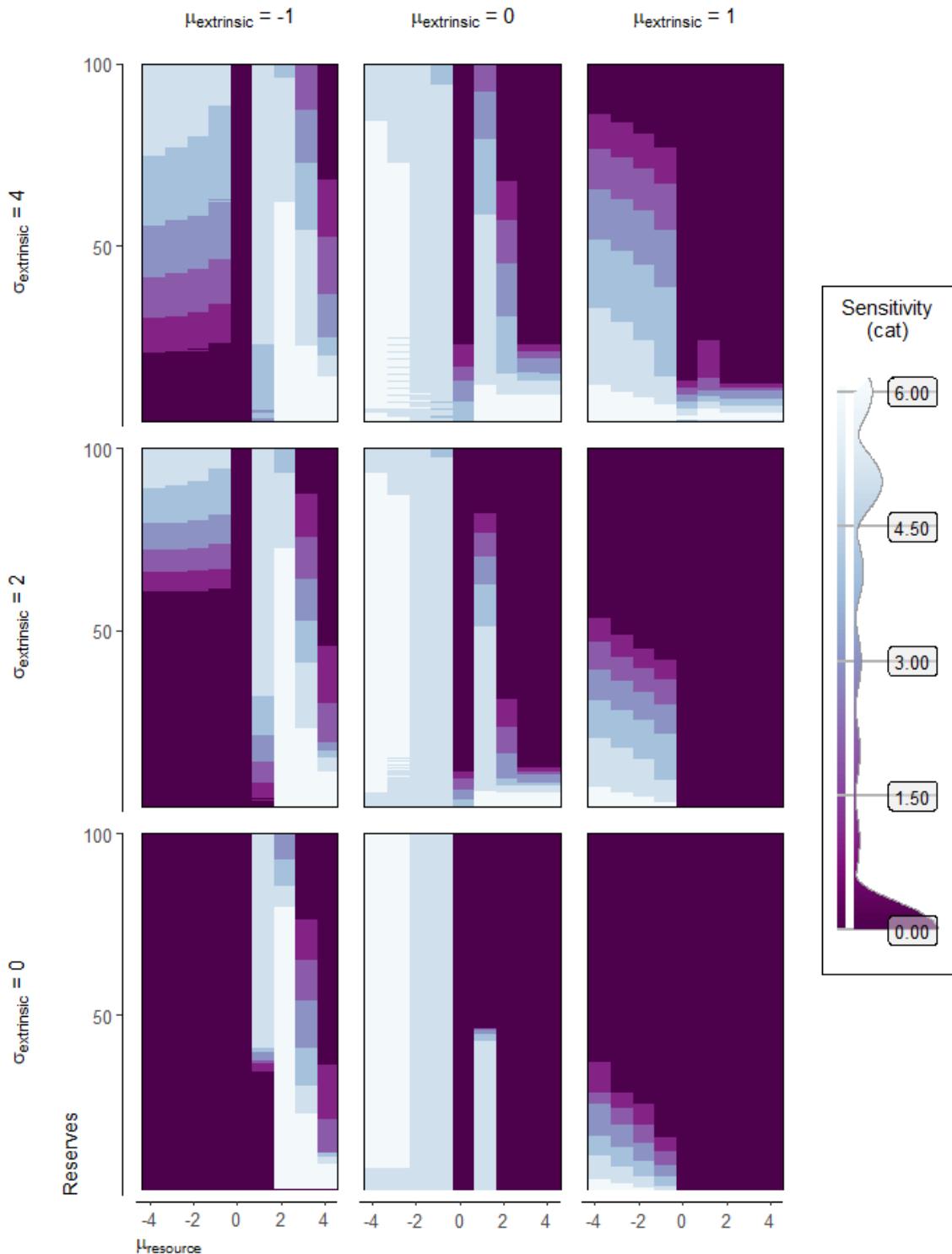
2.274. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encountersPostponing model. Effect of reserves.
Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



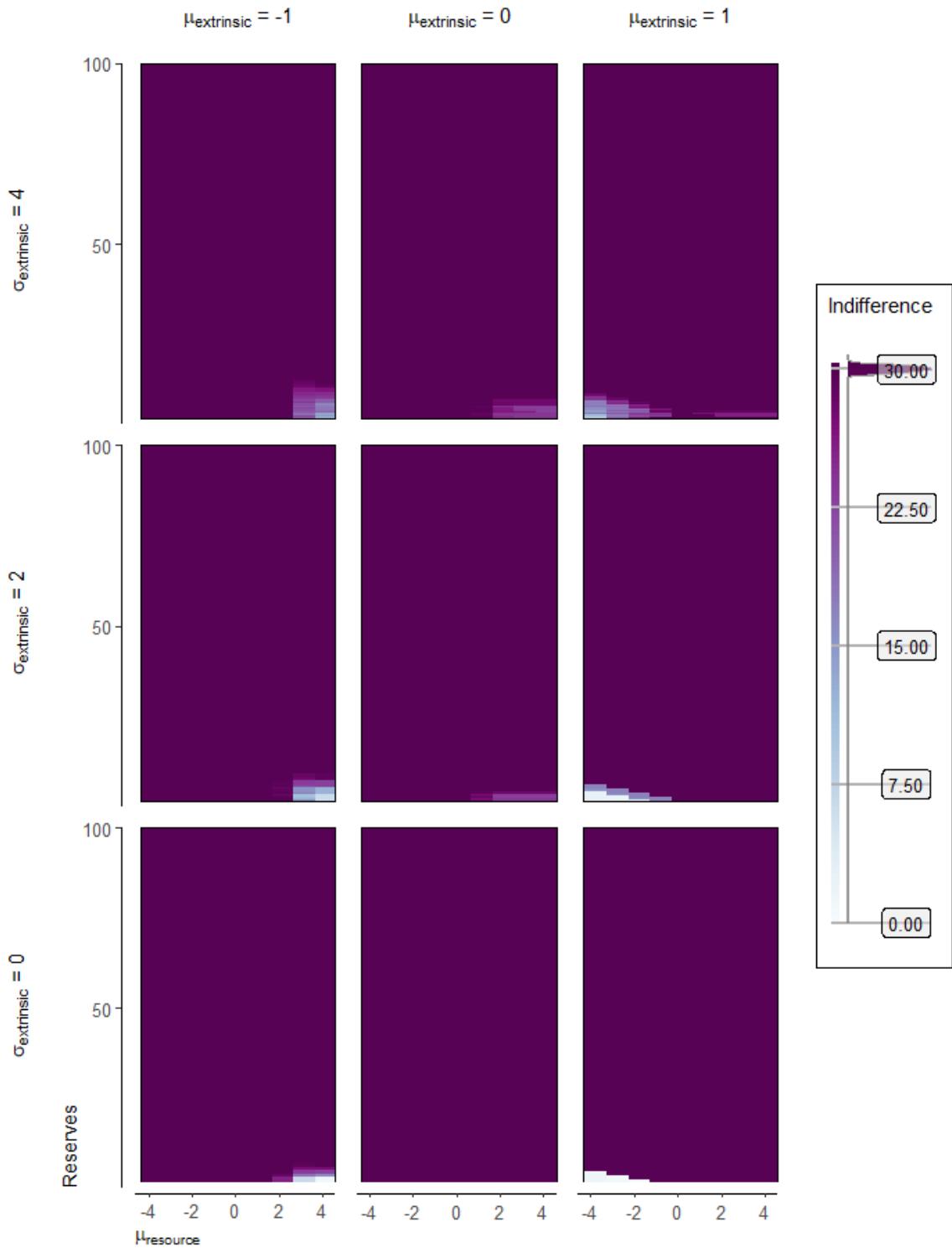
2.275. Sensivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



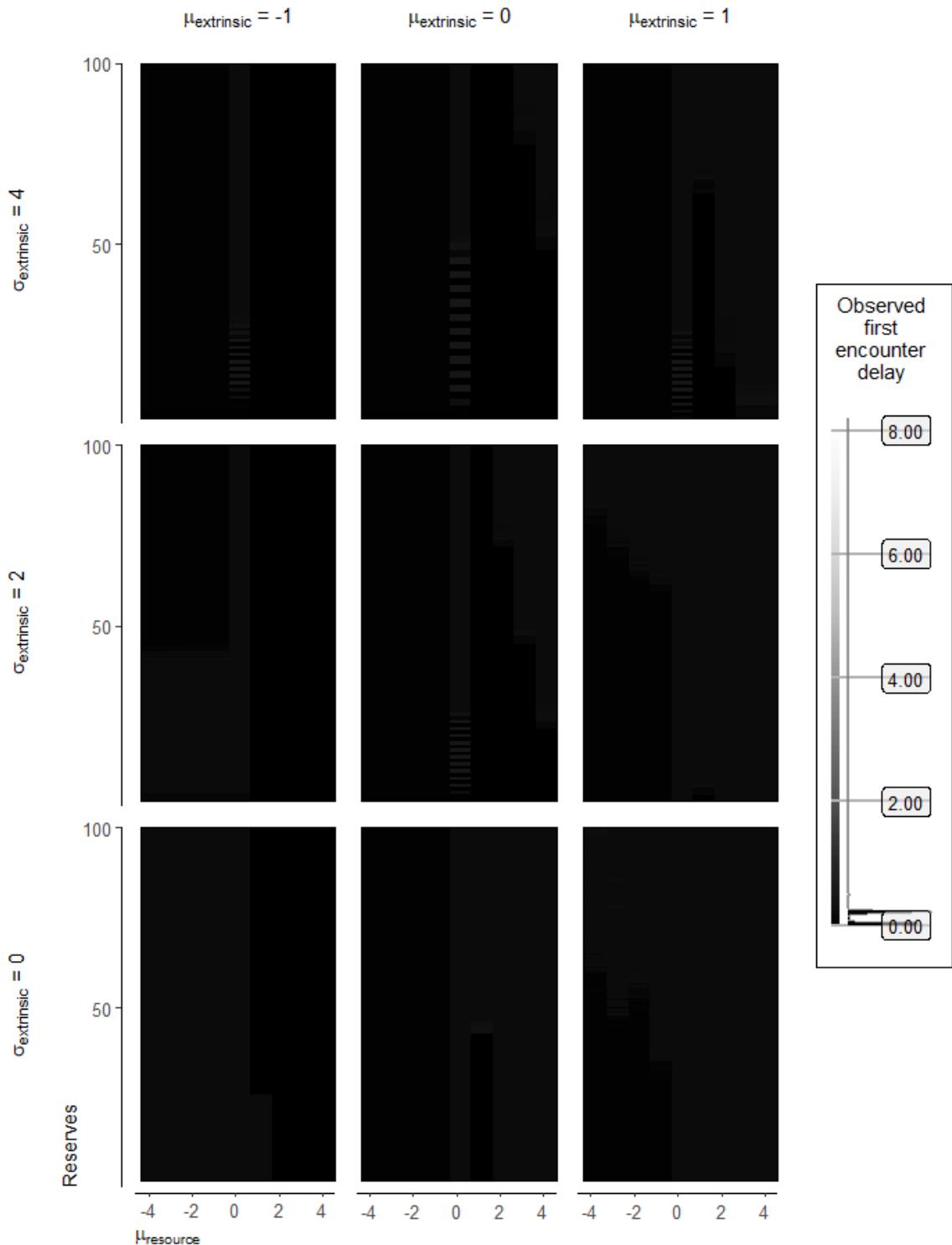
2.276. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



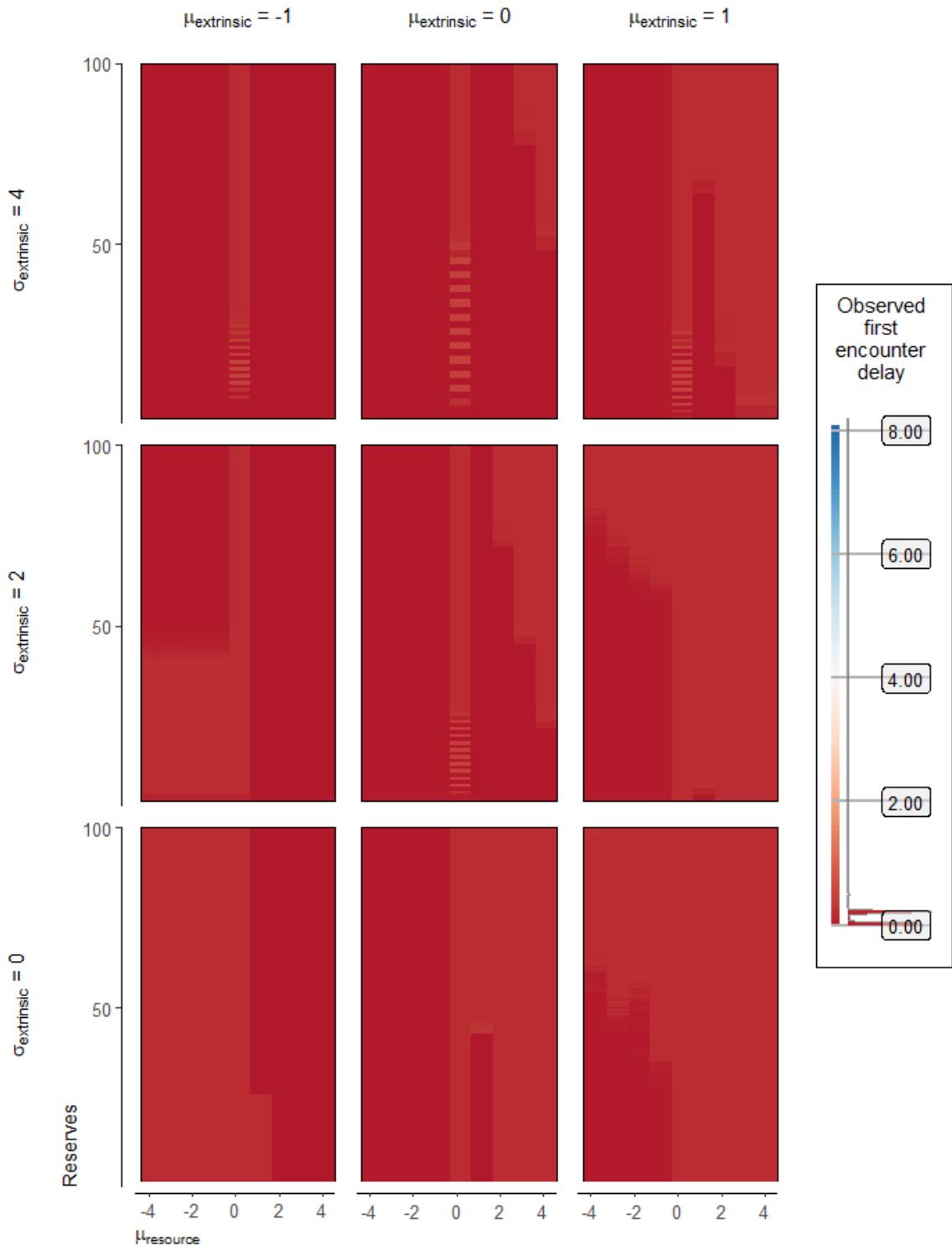
2.277. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



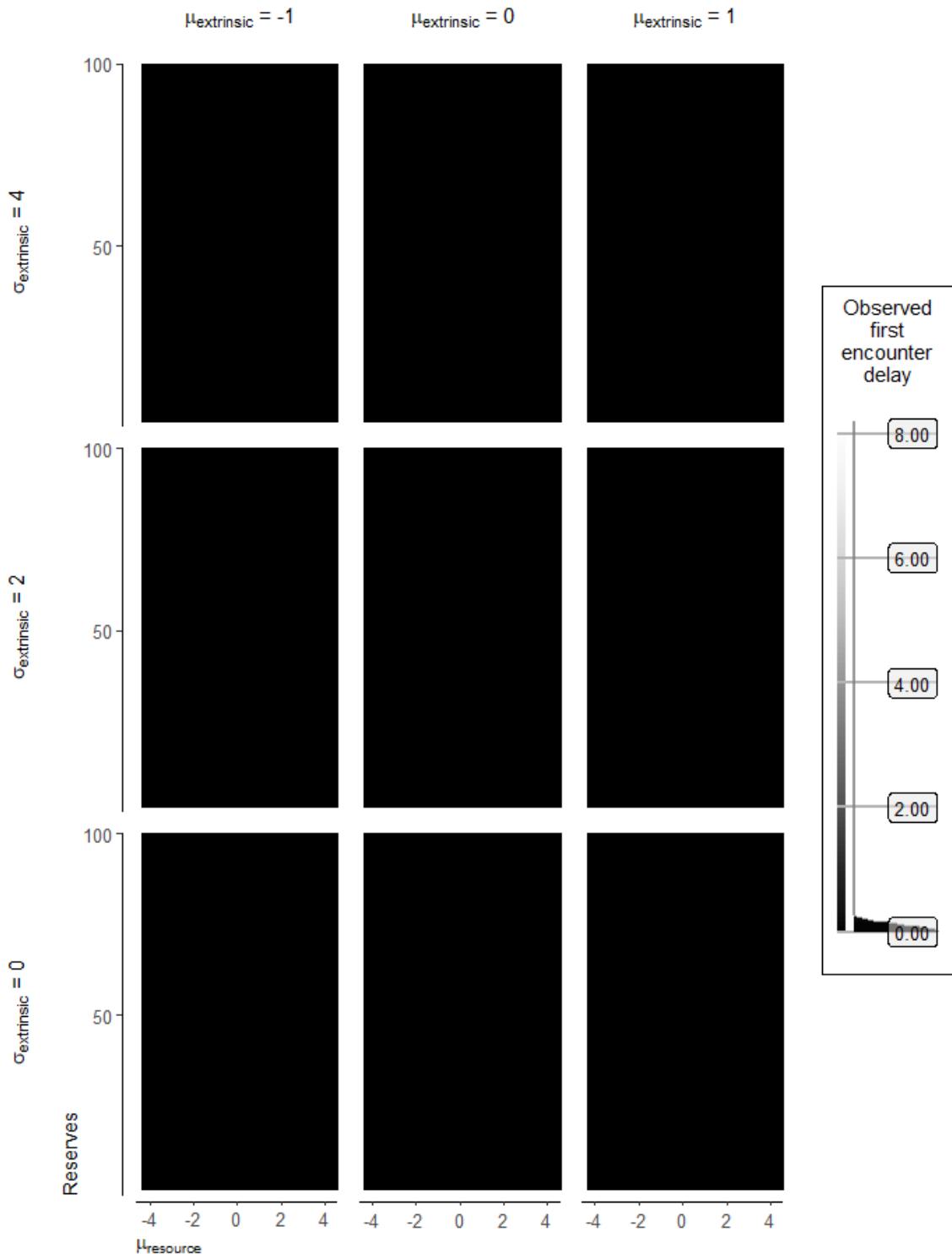
2.278. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



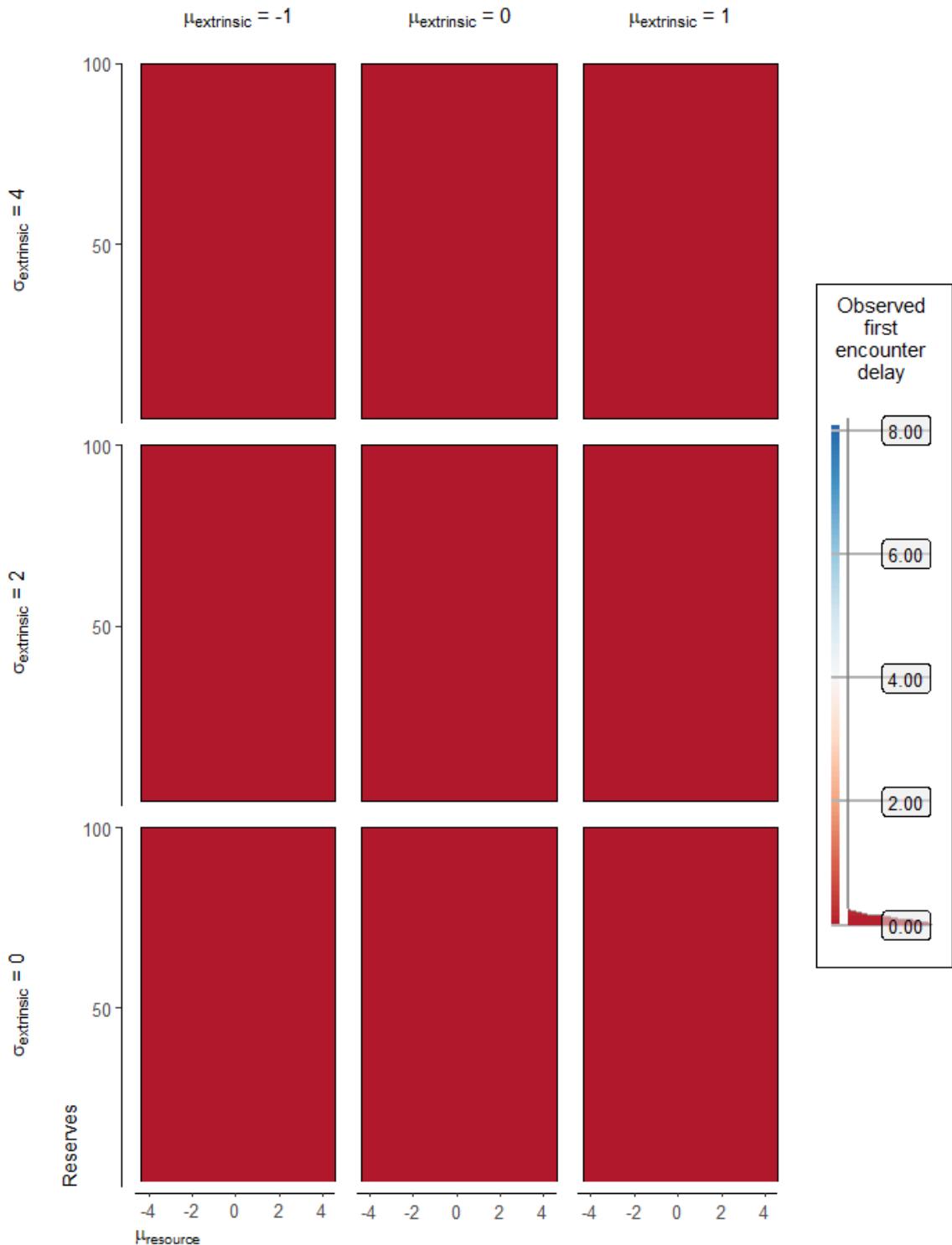
2.279. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



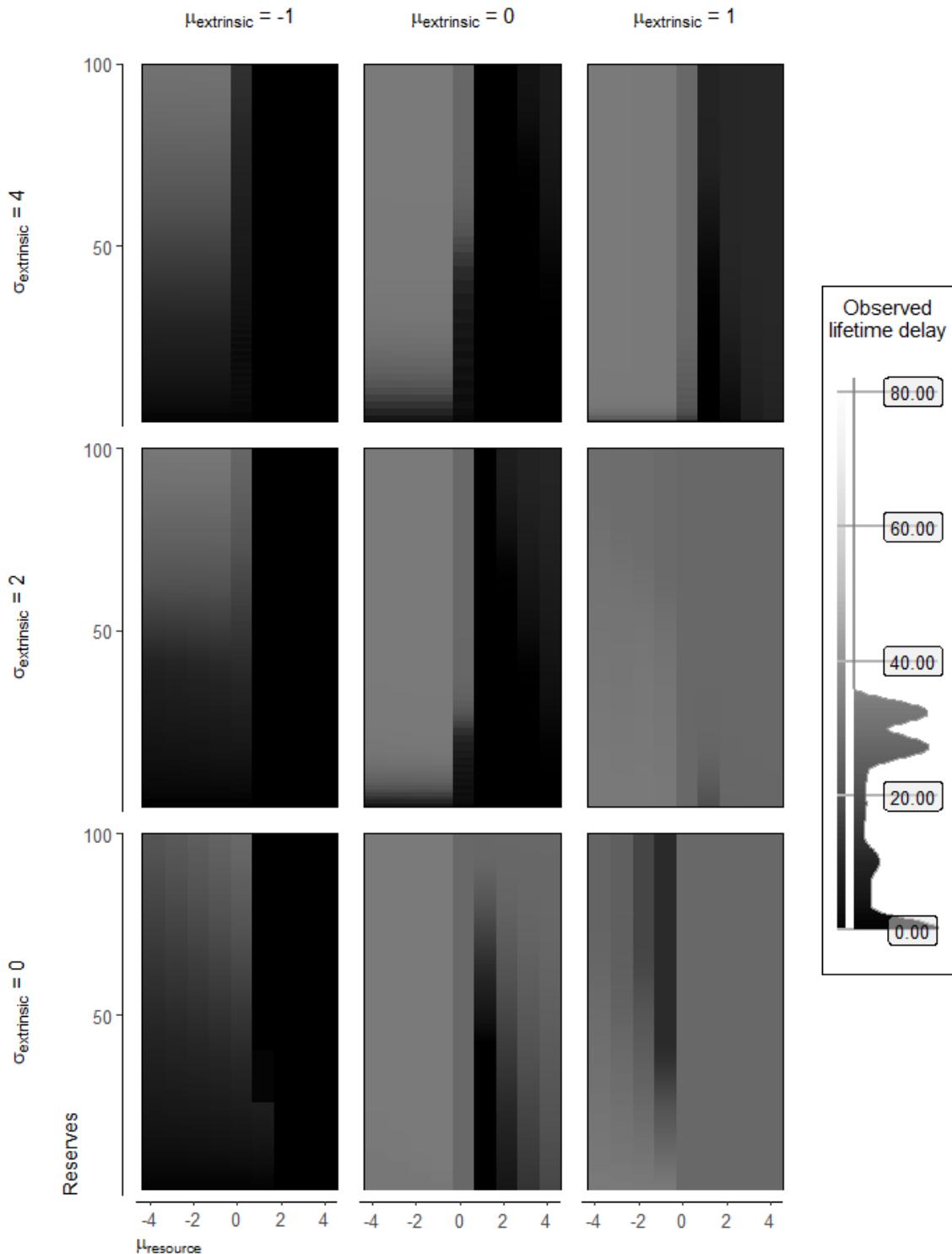
2.280. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



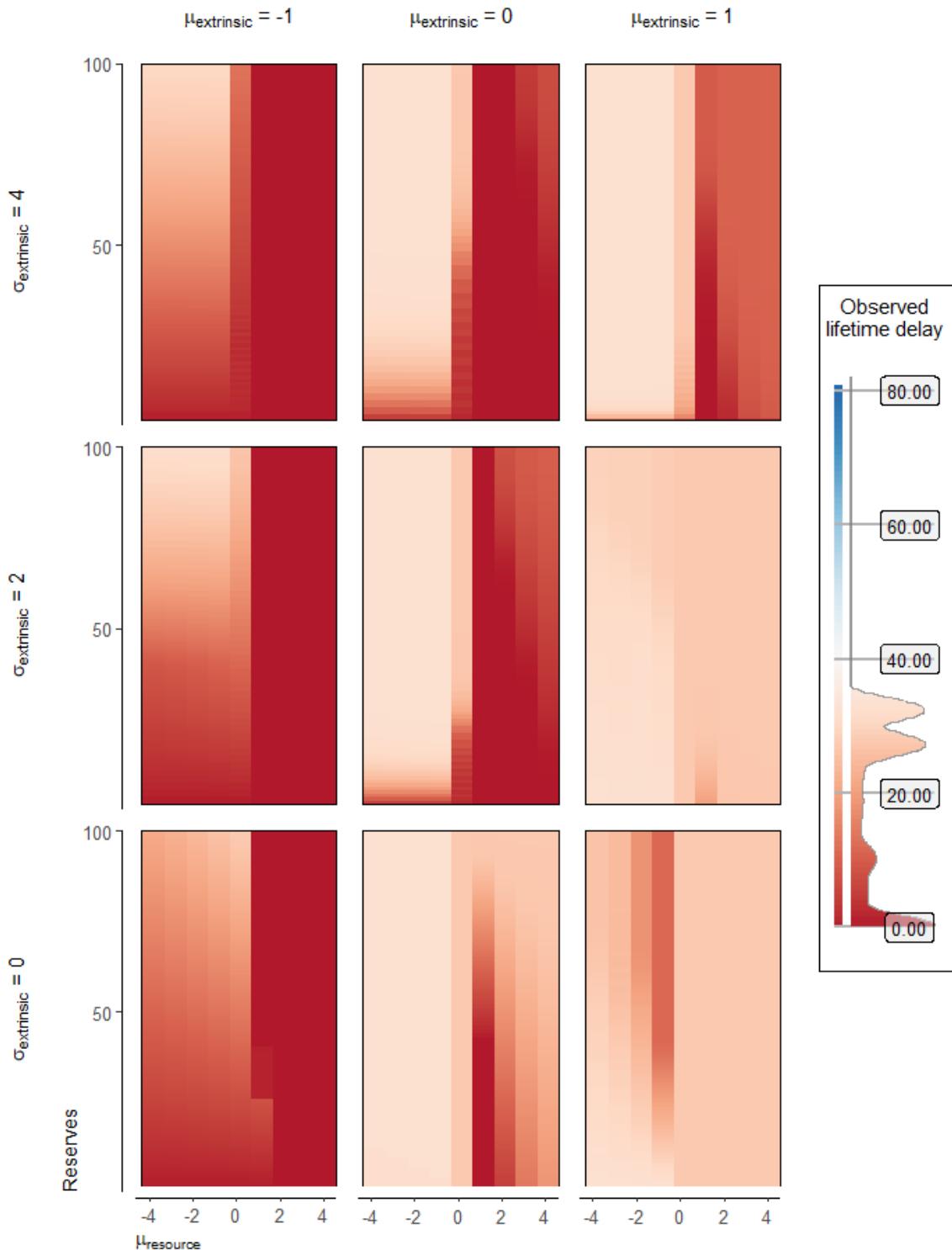
2.281. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



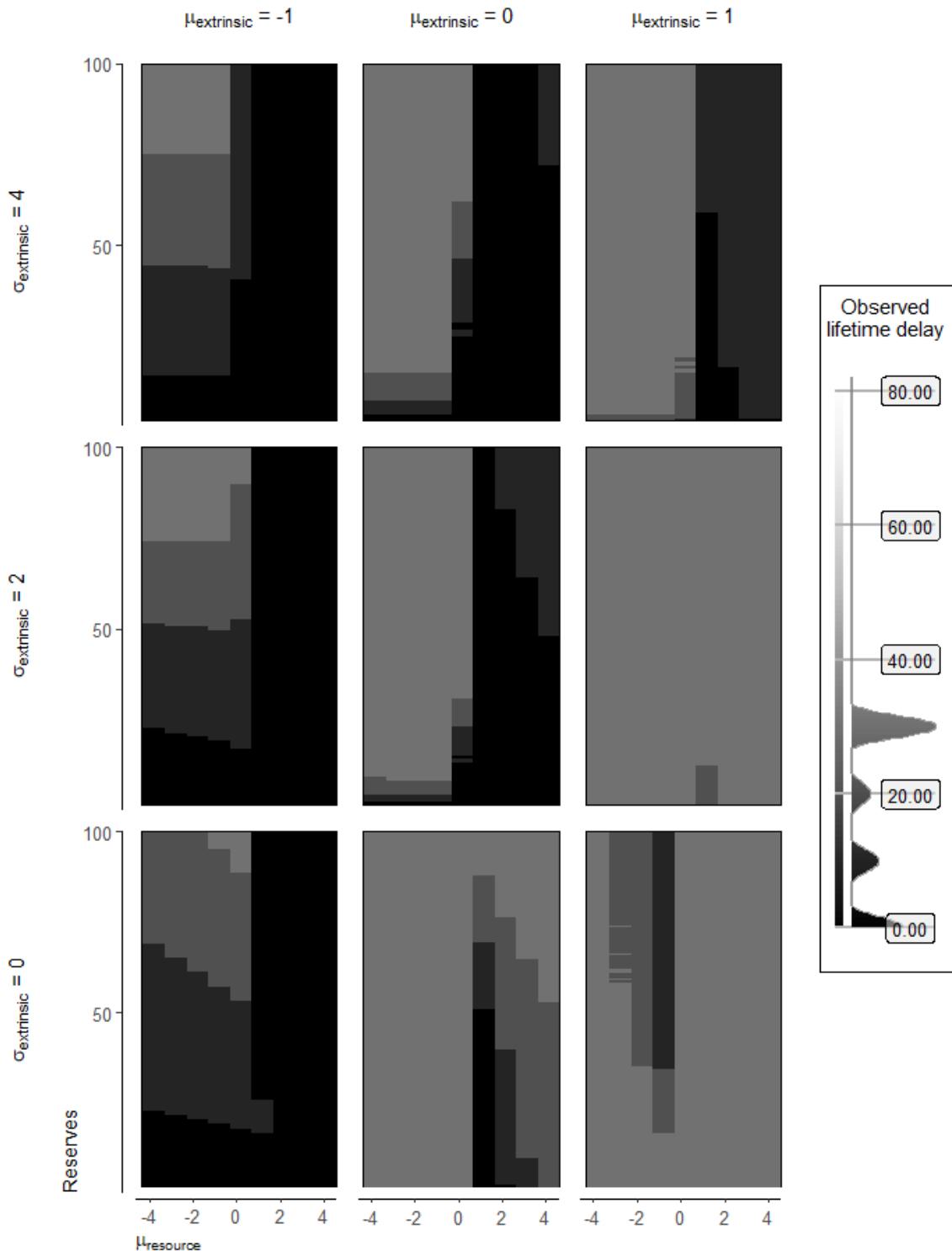
2.282. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



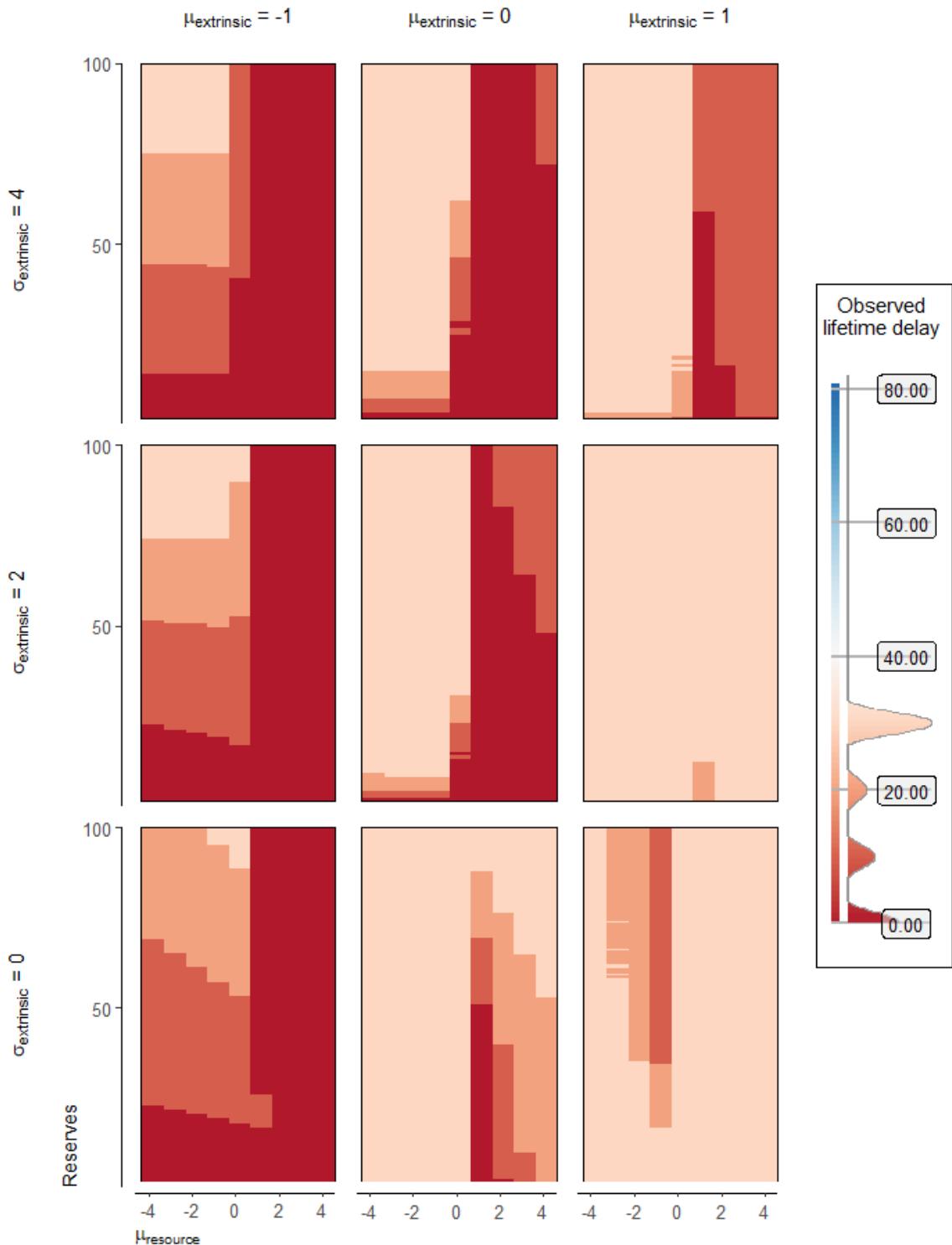
2.283. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



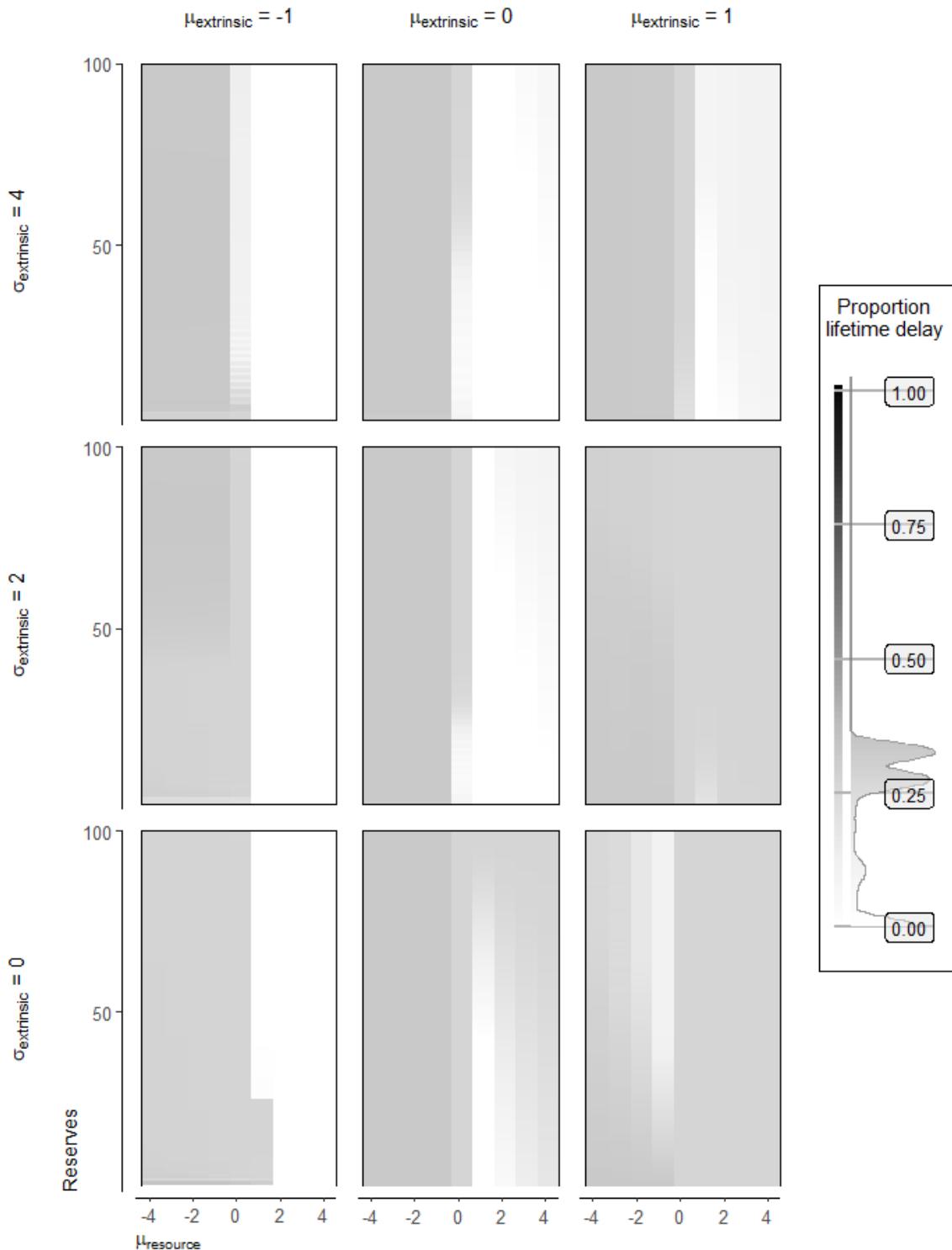
2.284. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



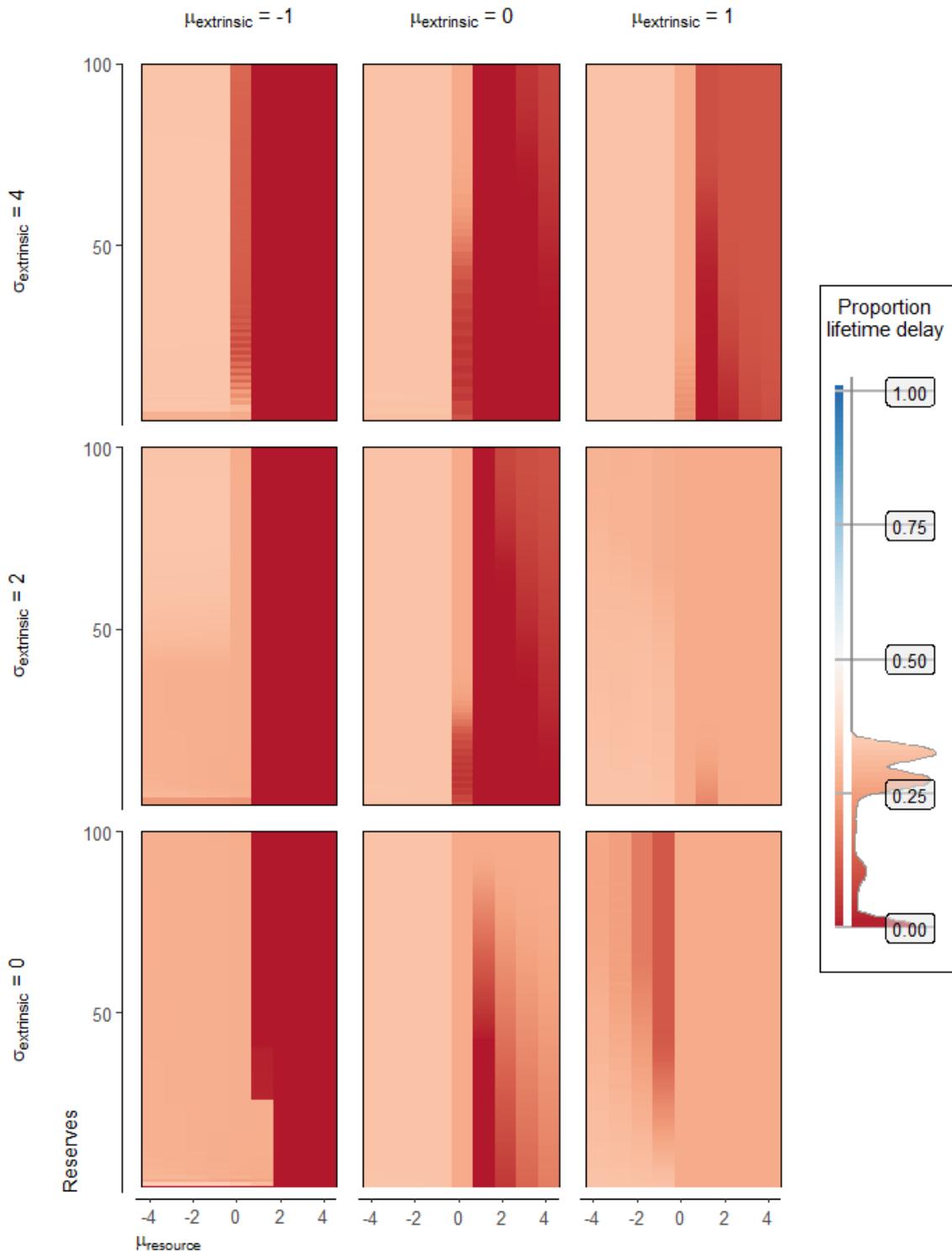
2.285. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



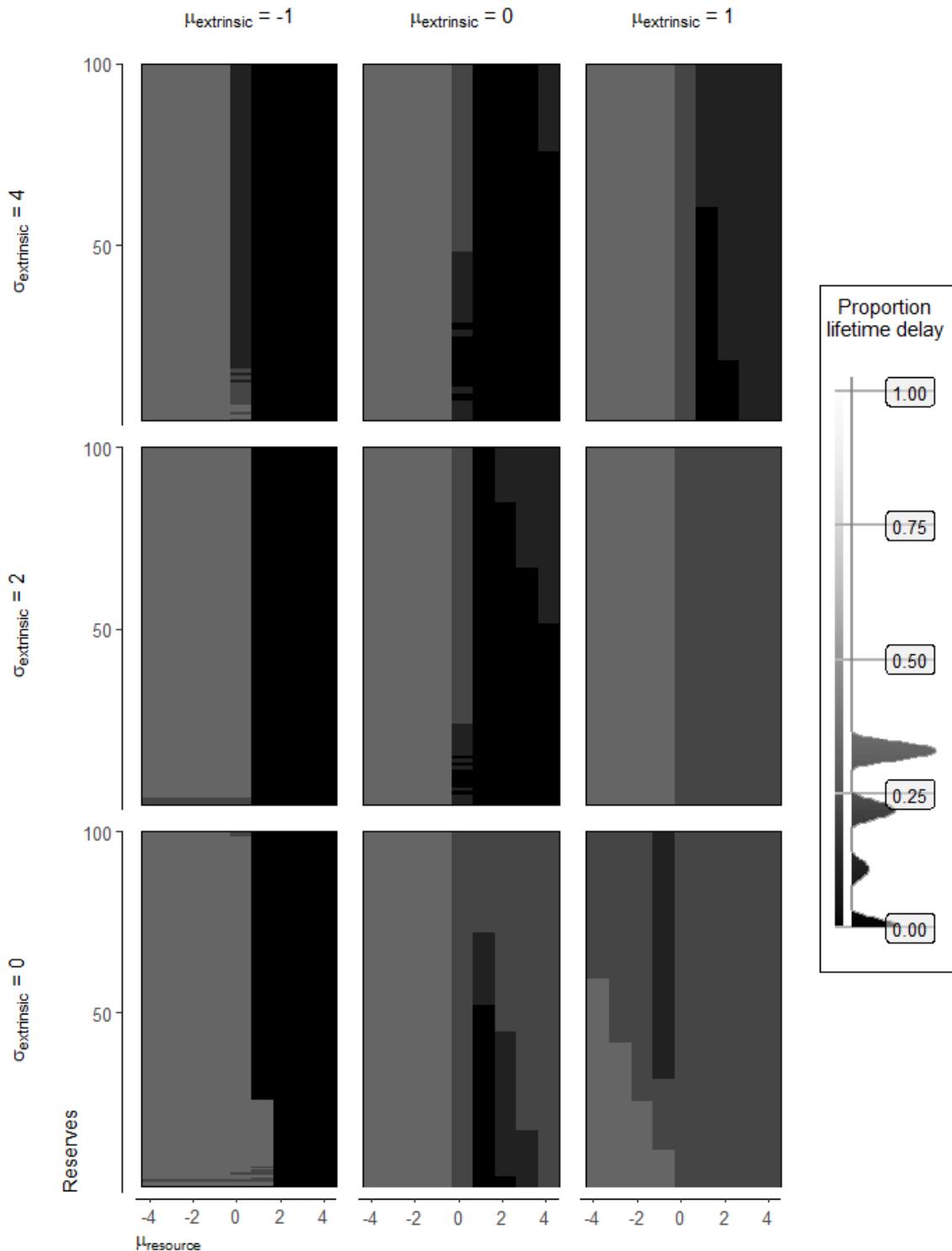
2.286. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



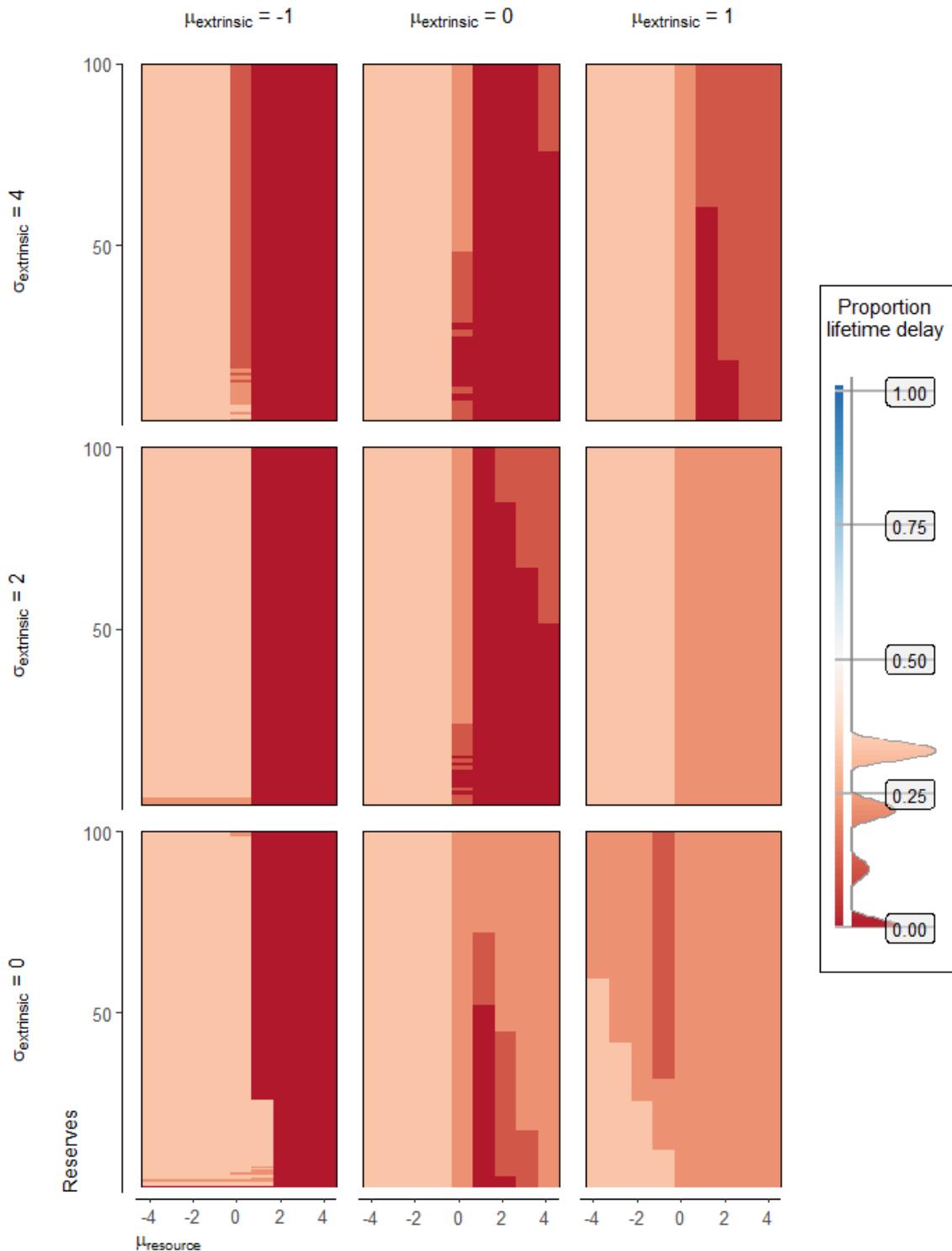
2.287. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



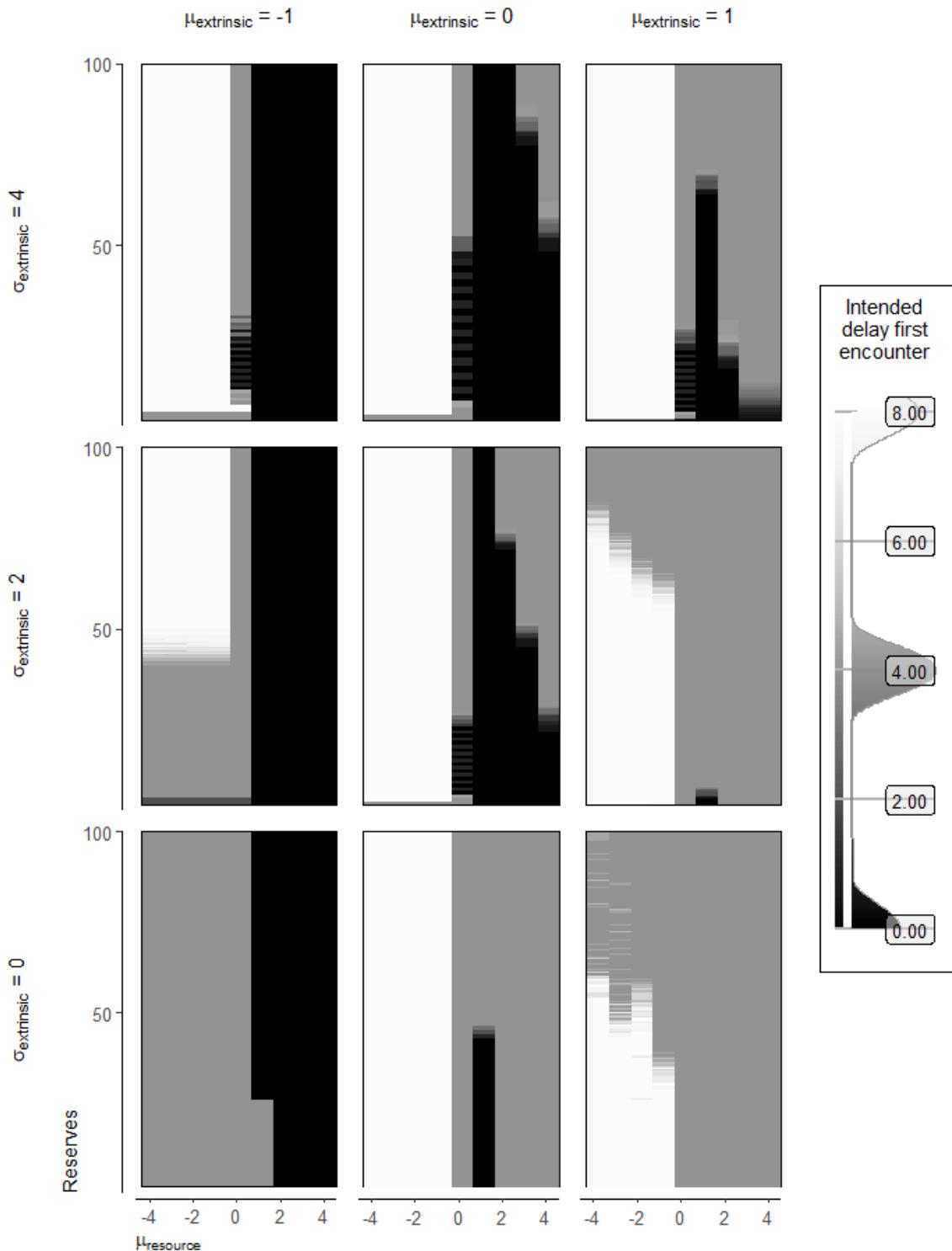
2.288. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



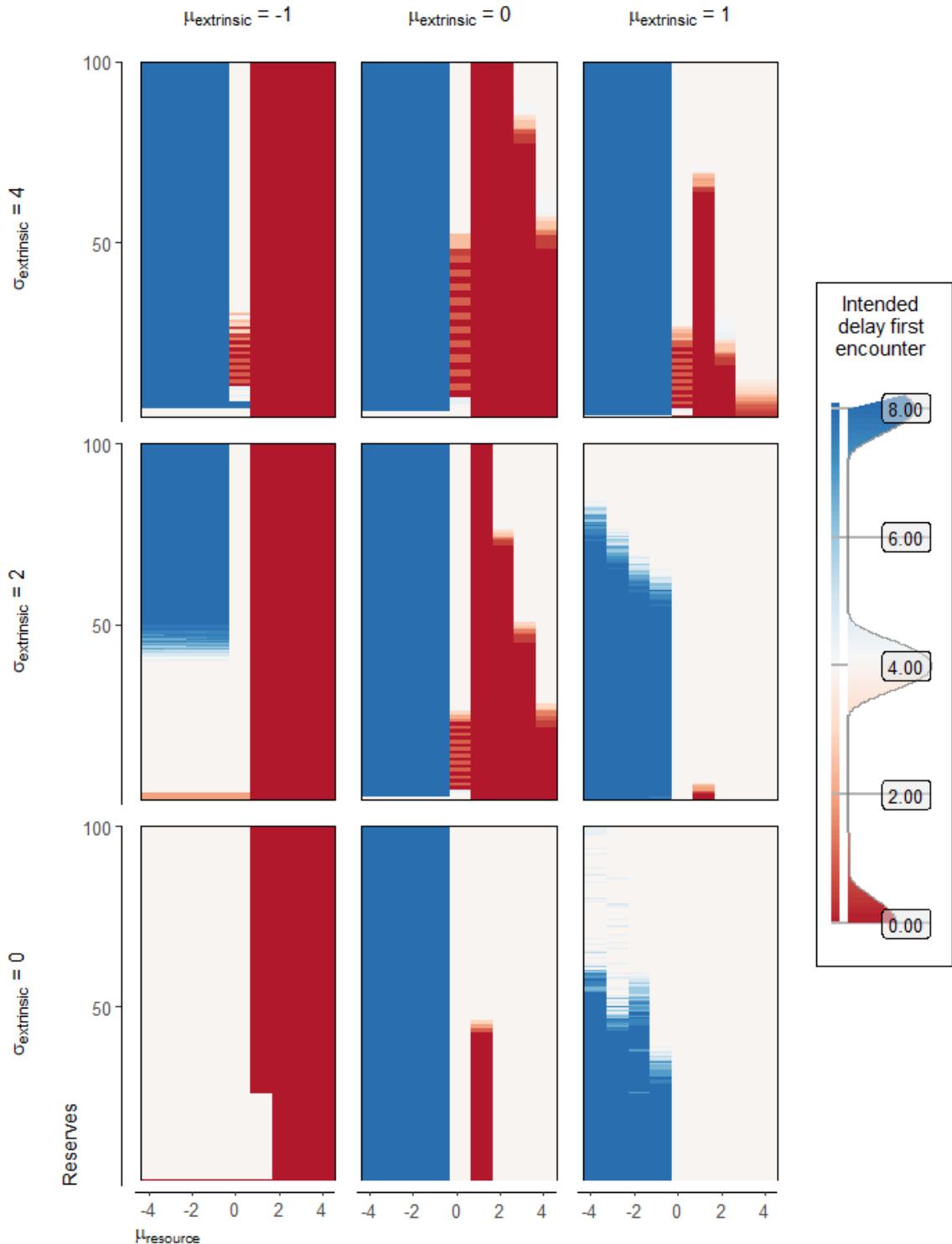
2.289. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



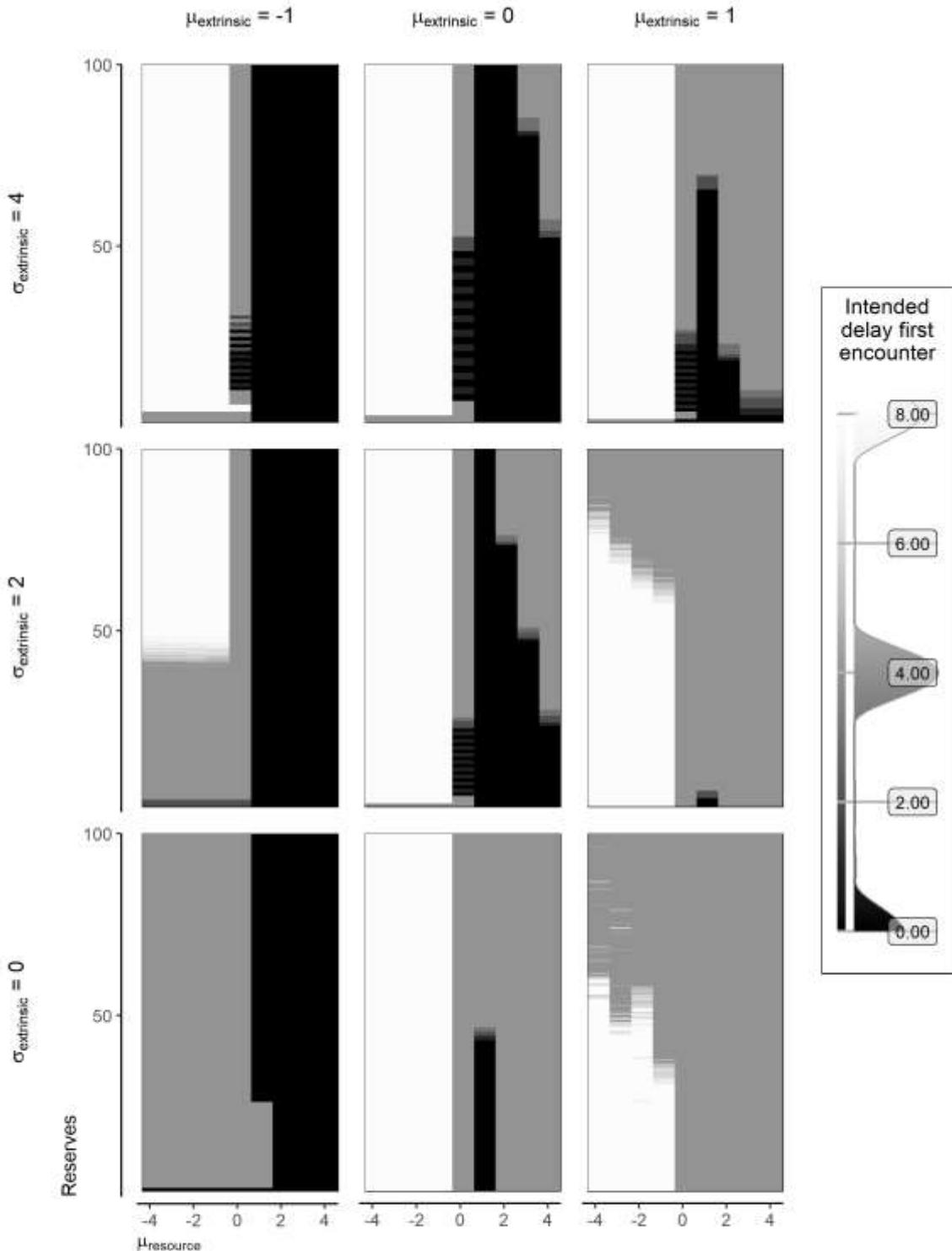
2.290. Intended delay first (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



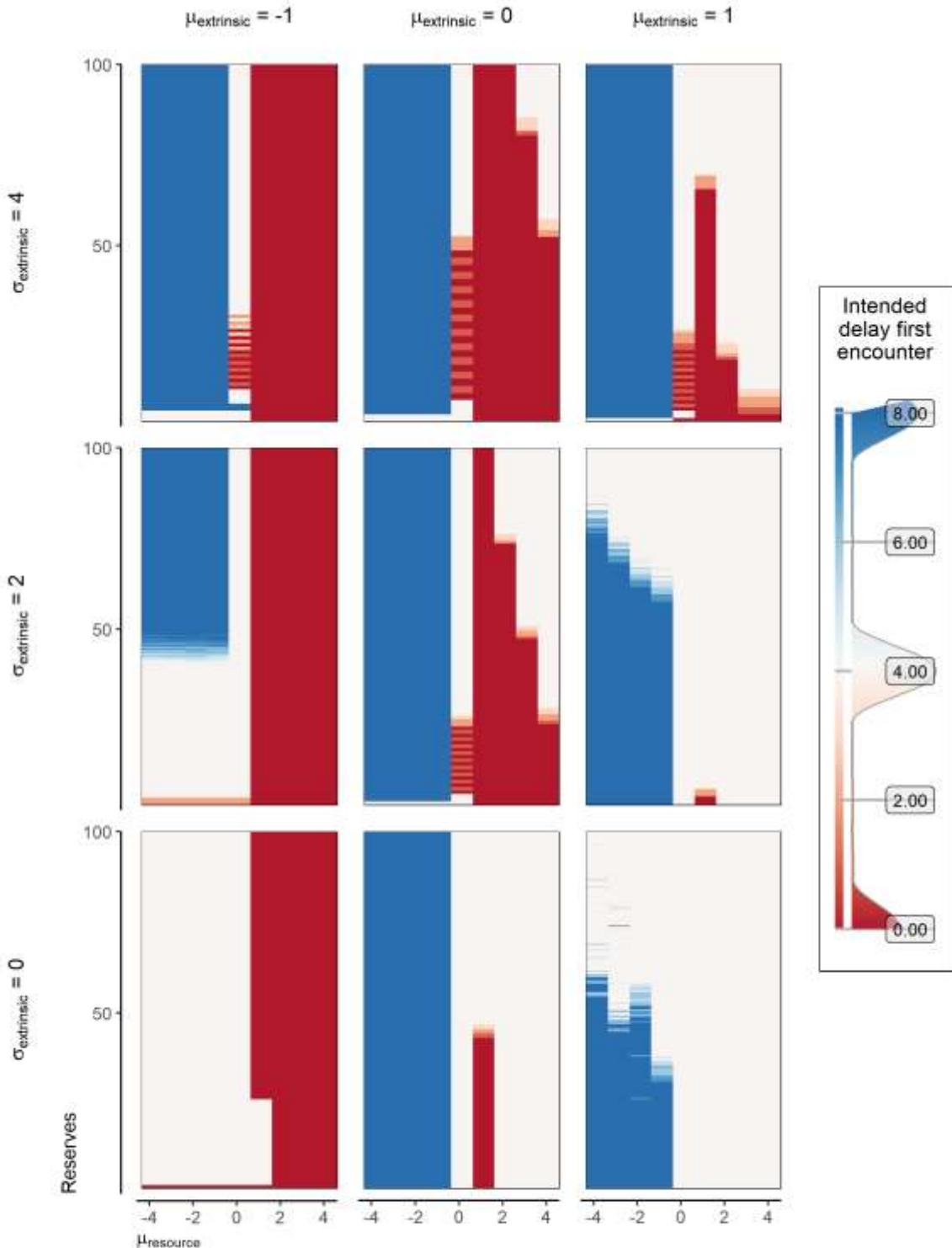
2.291. Intended delay first (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



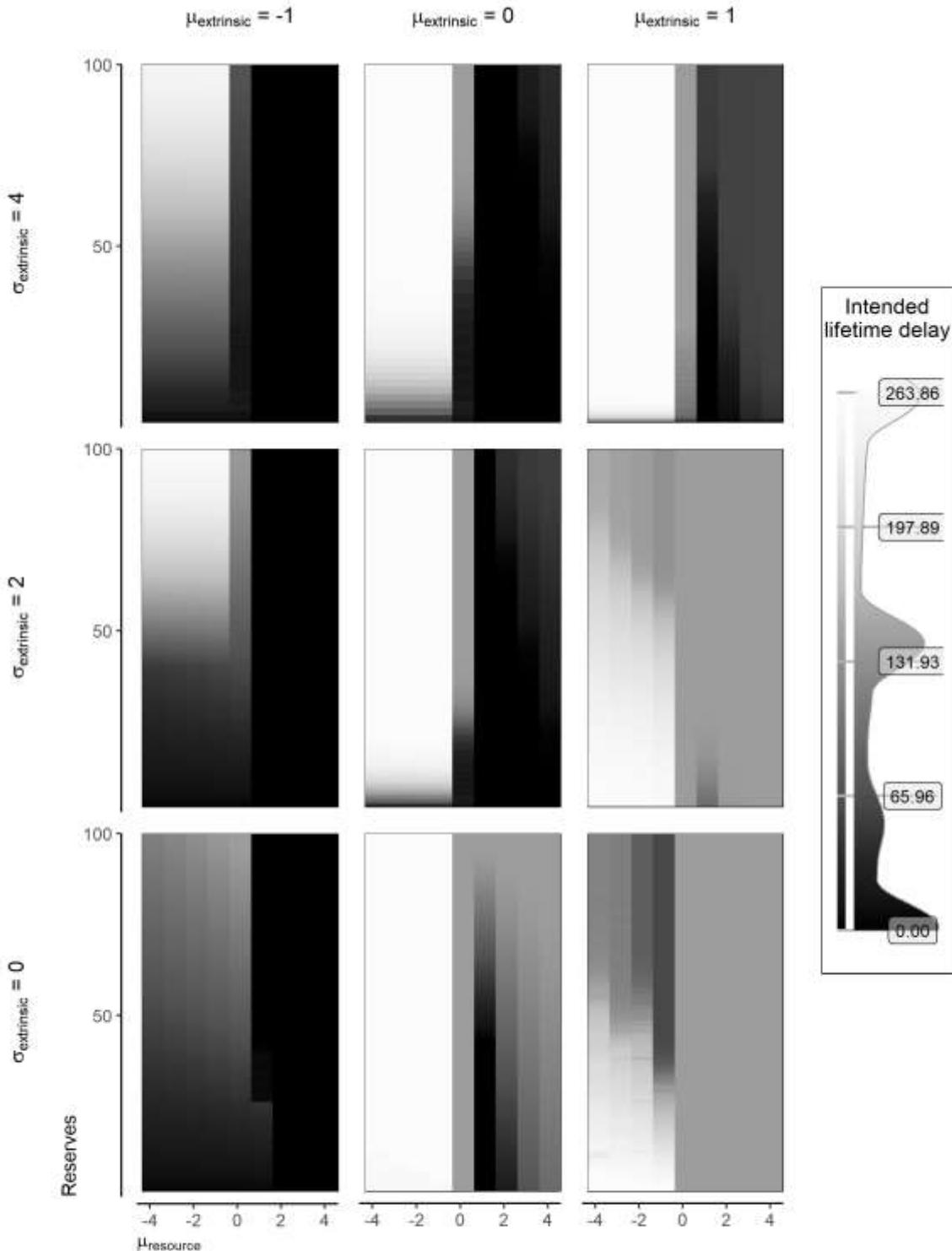
2.292. Intended delay first (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



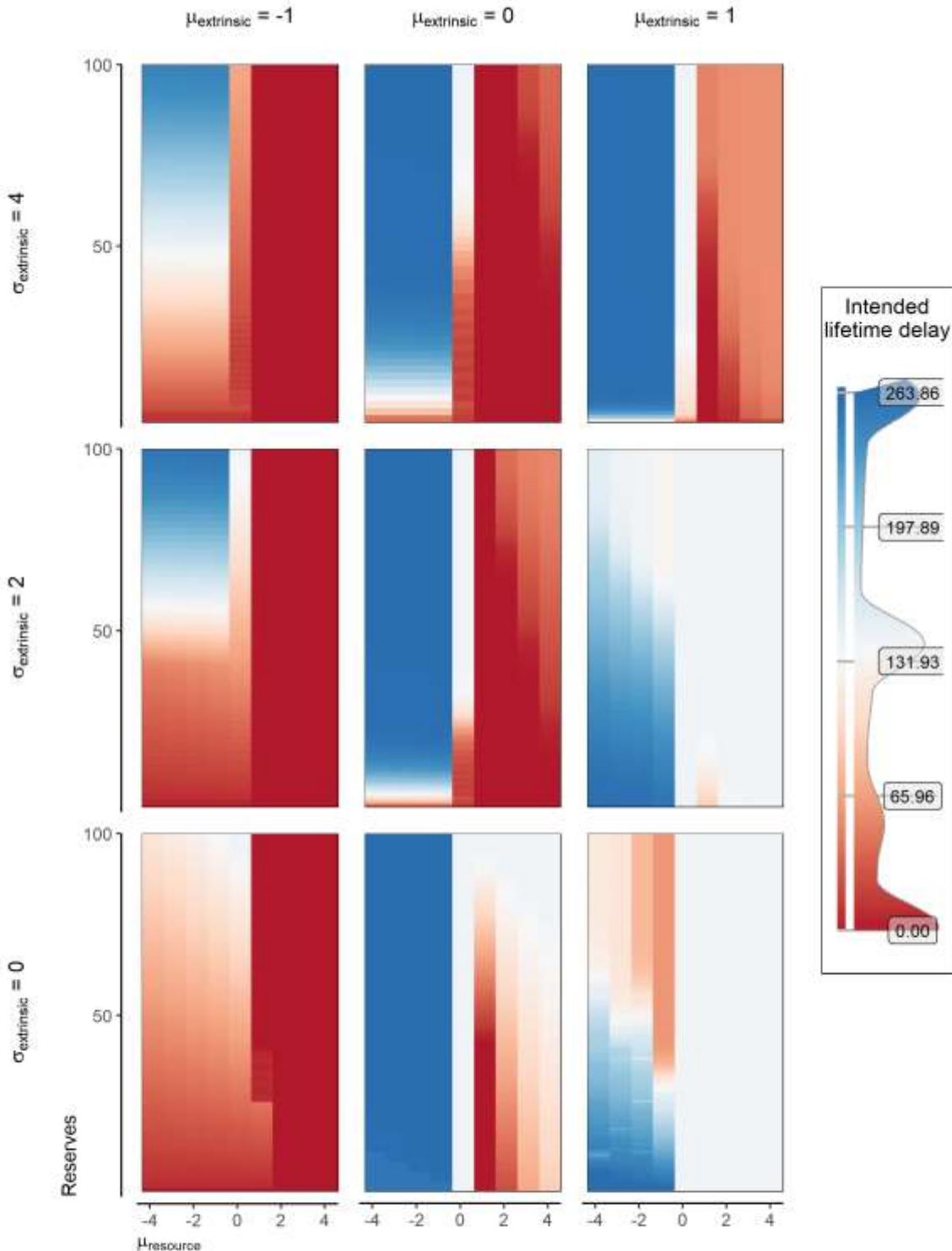
2.293. Intended delay first (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



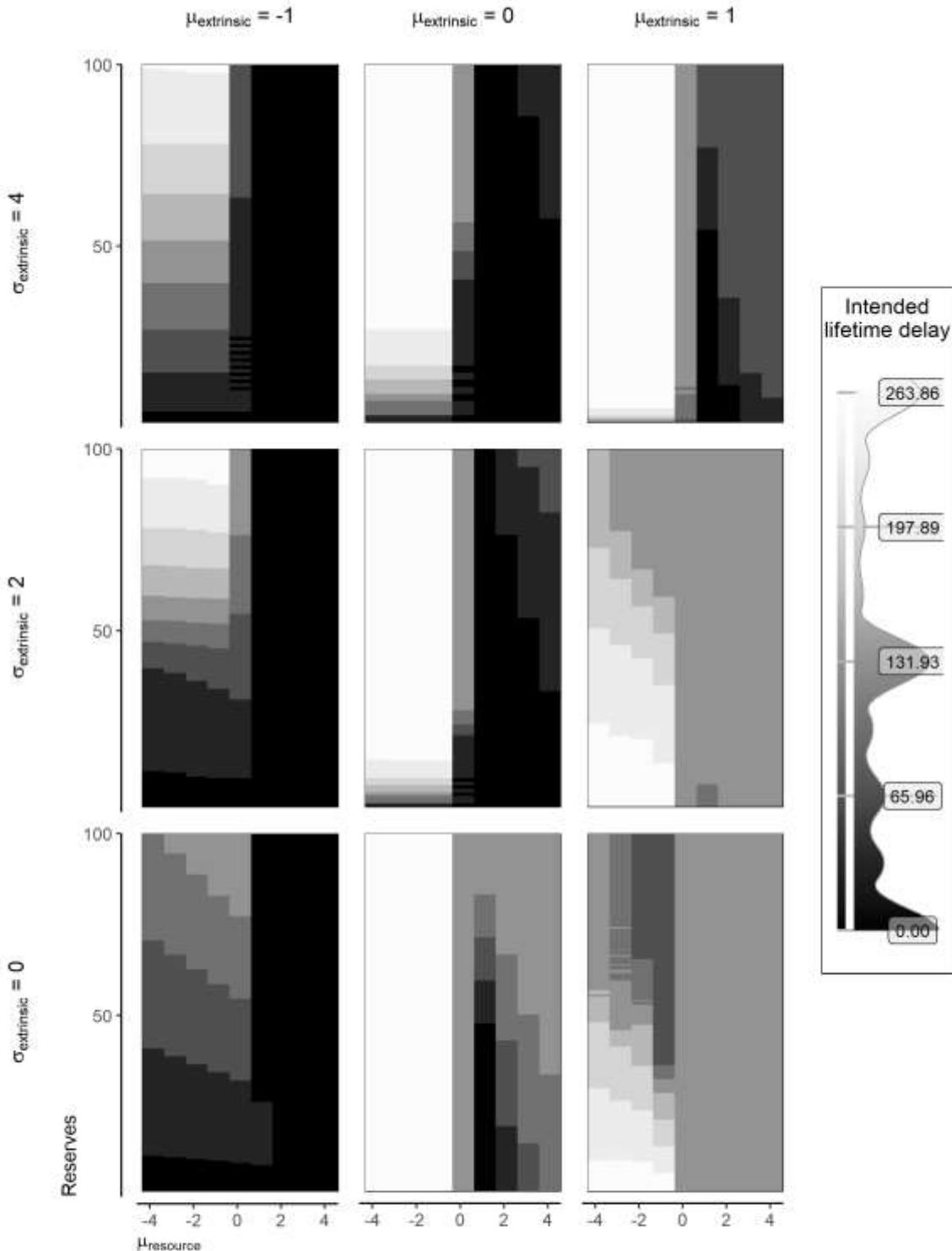
2.294. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



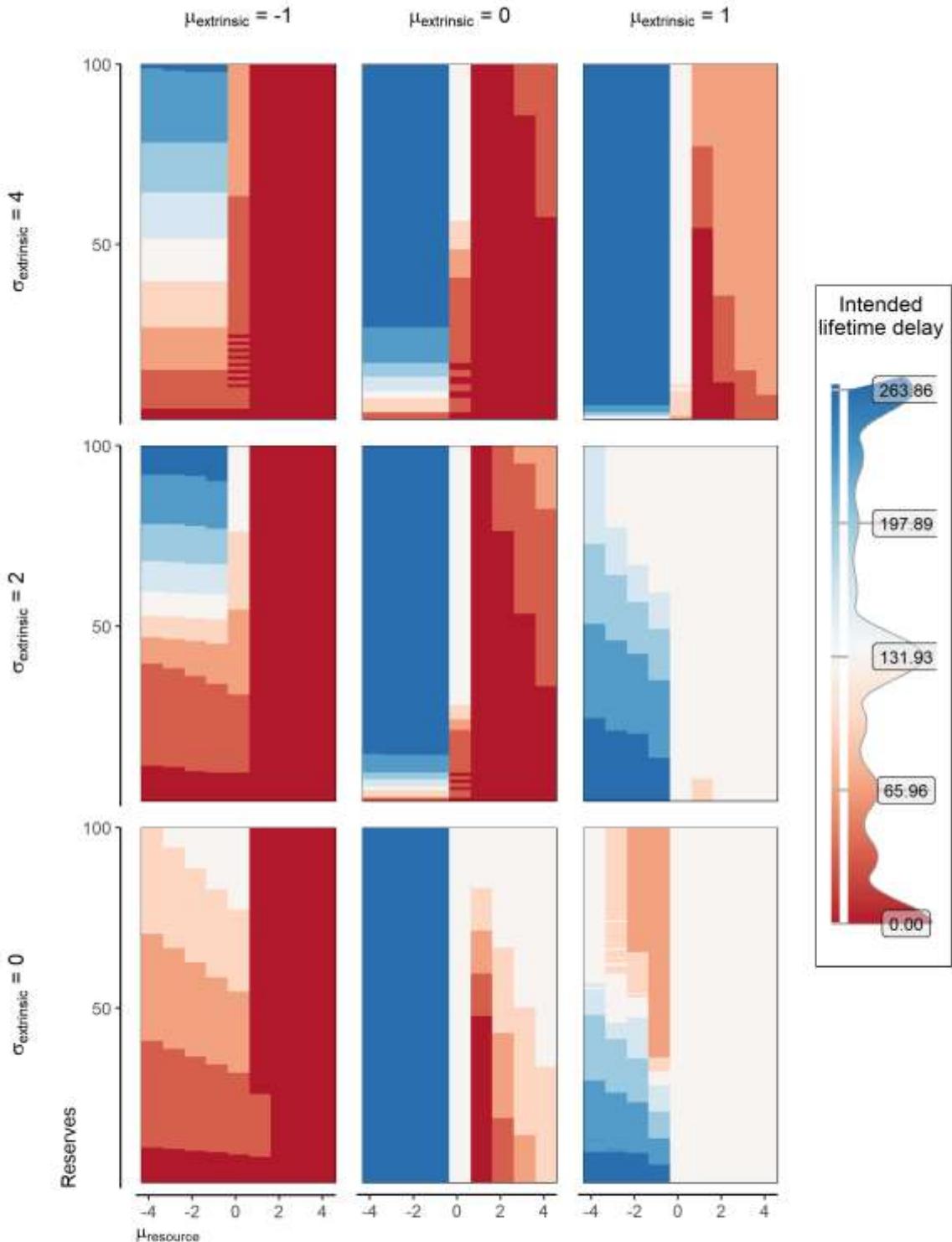
2.295. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



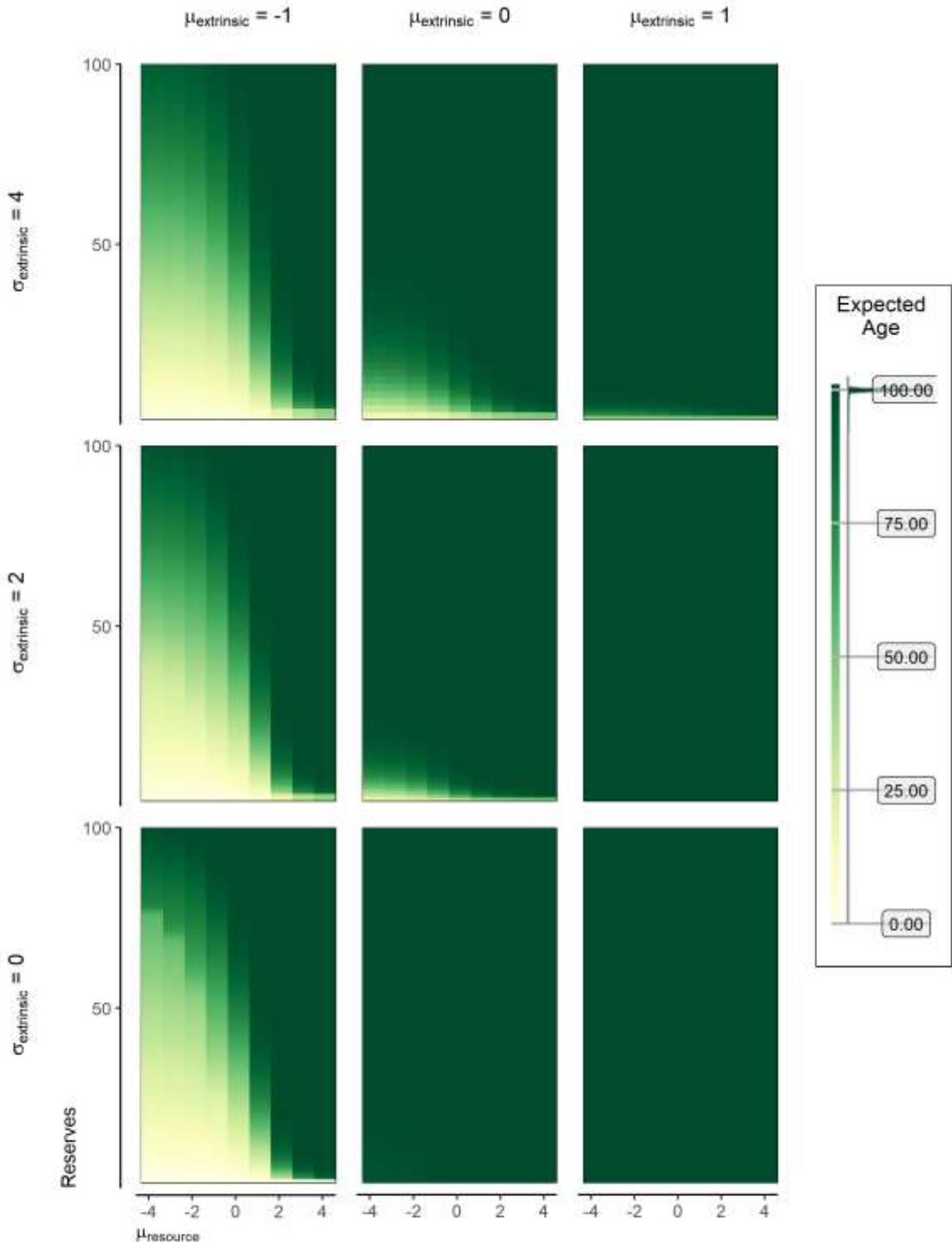
2.296. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



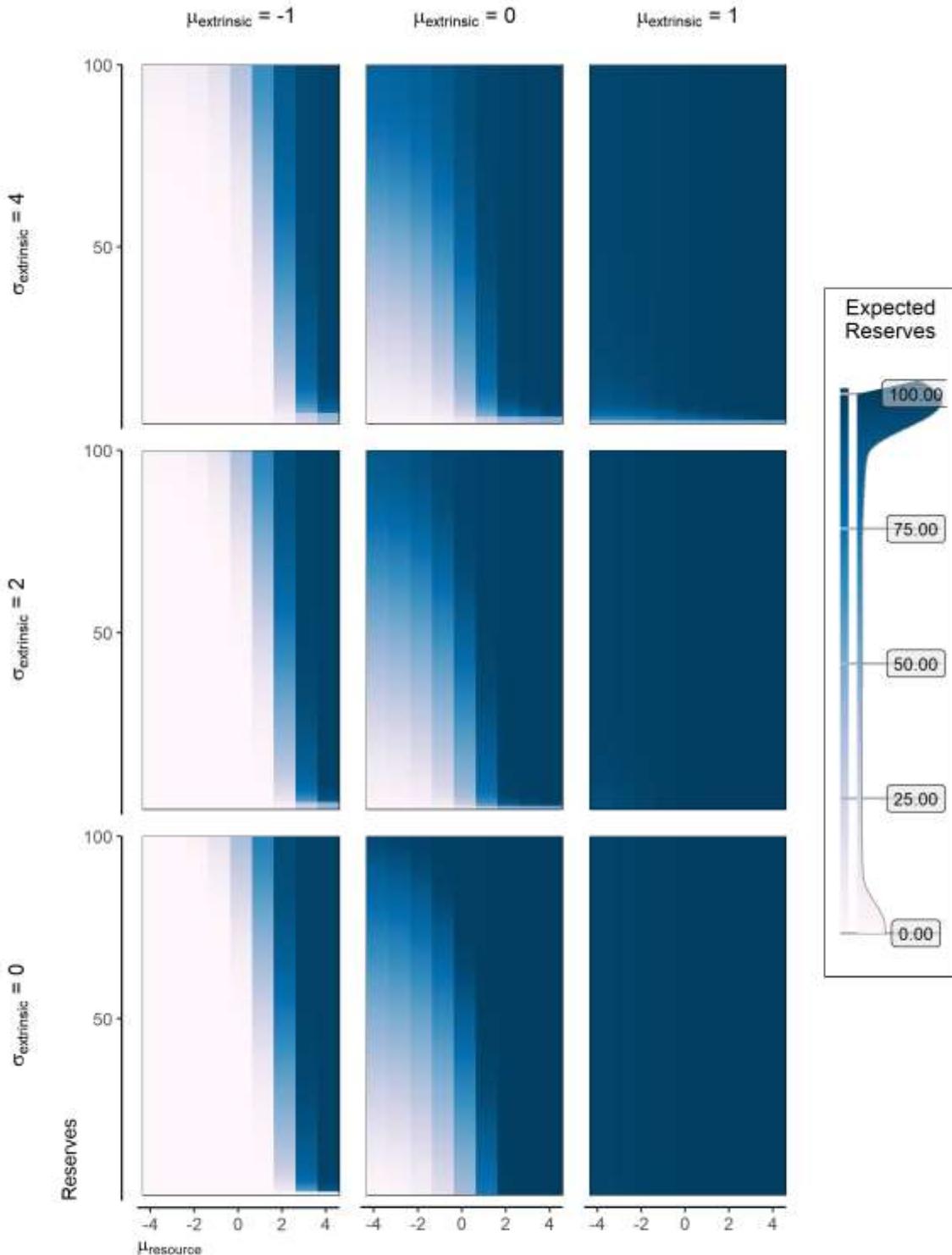
2.297. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



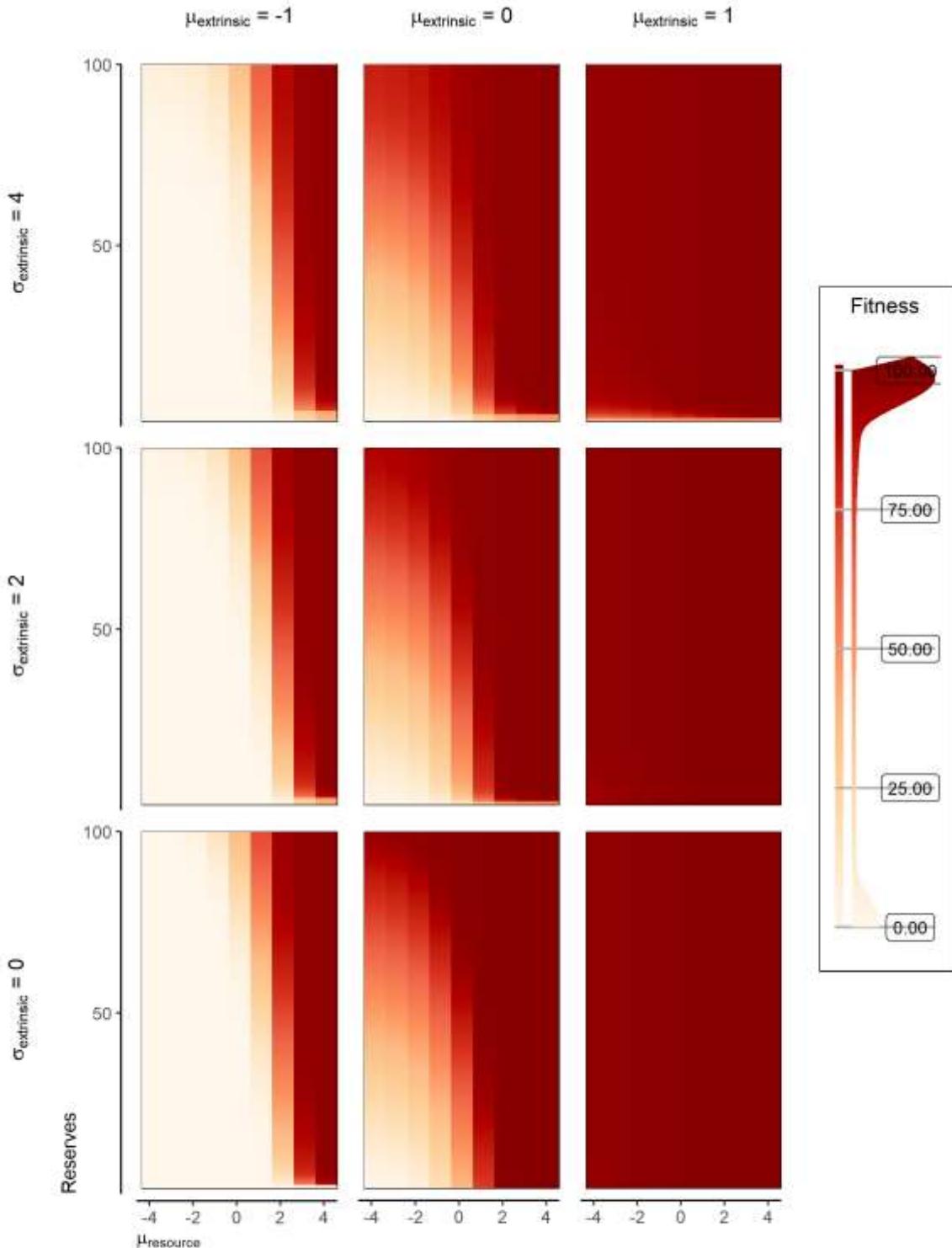
2.298. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



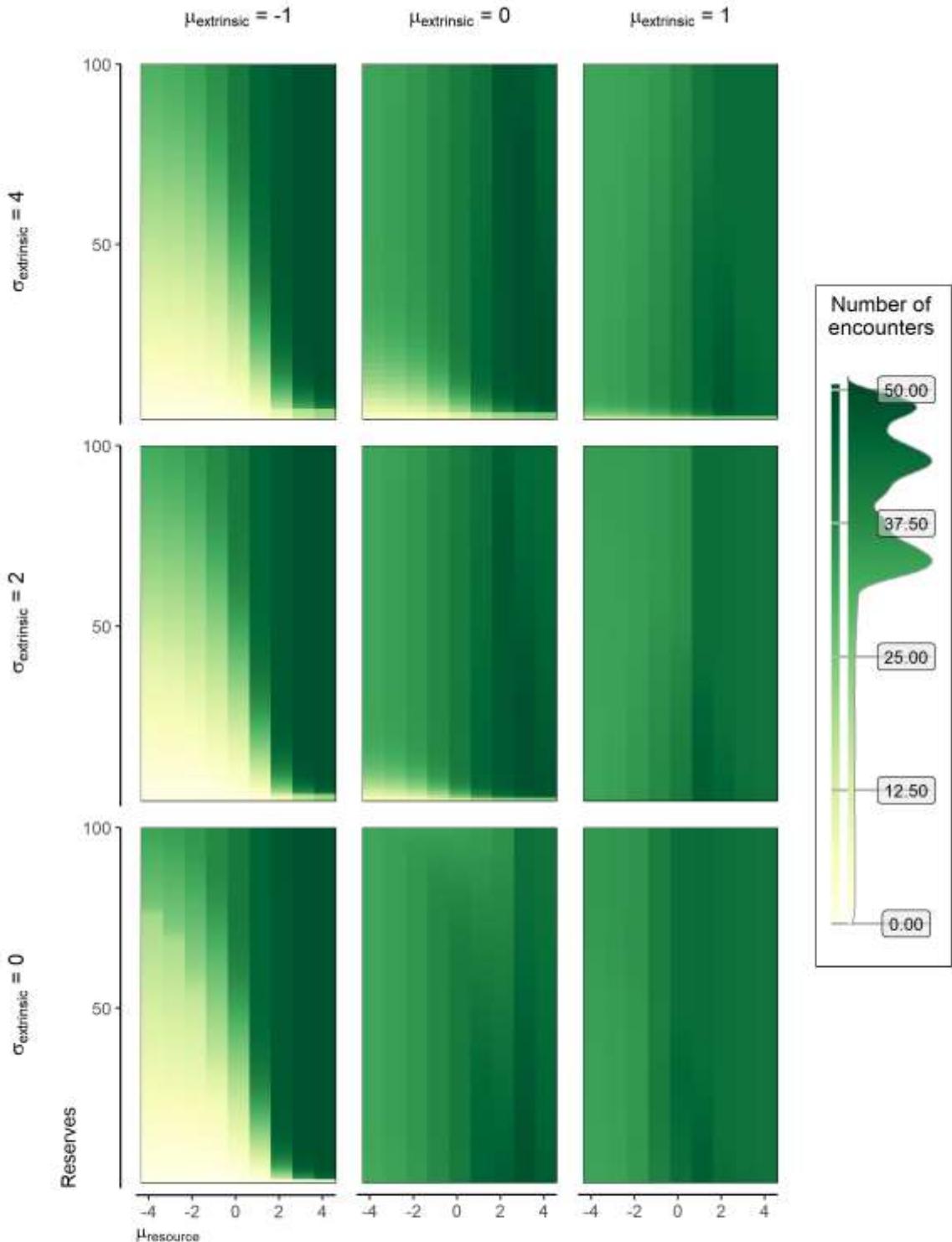
2.299. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when



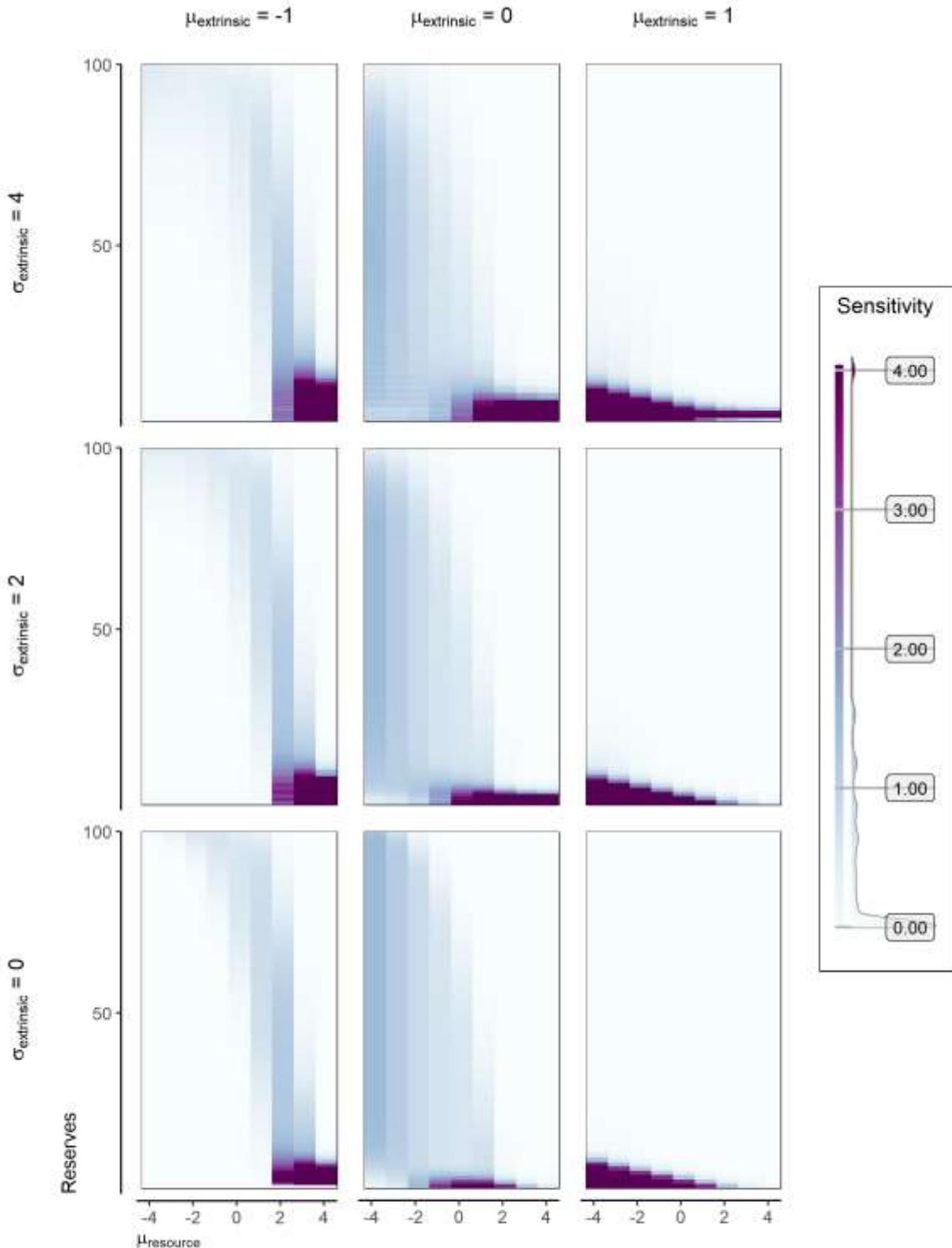
2.300. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource standard deviation is 2,



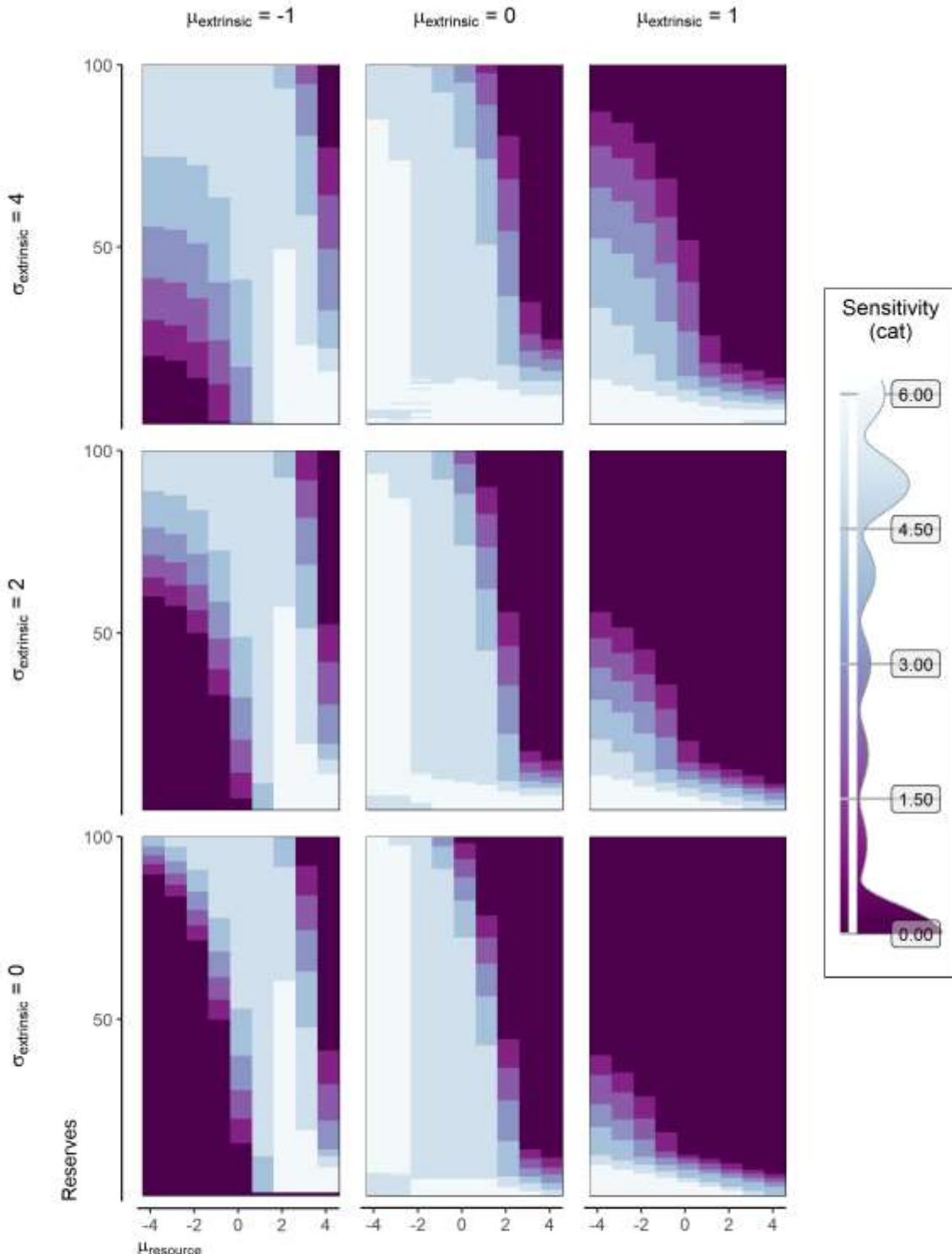
2.301. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encountersPostponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



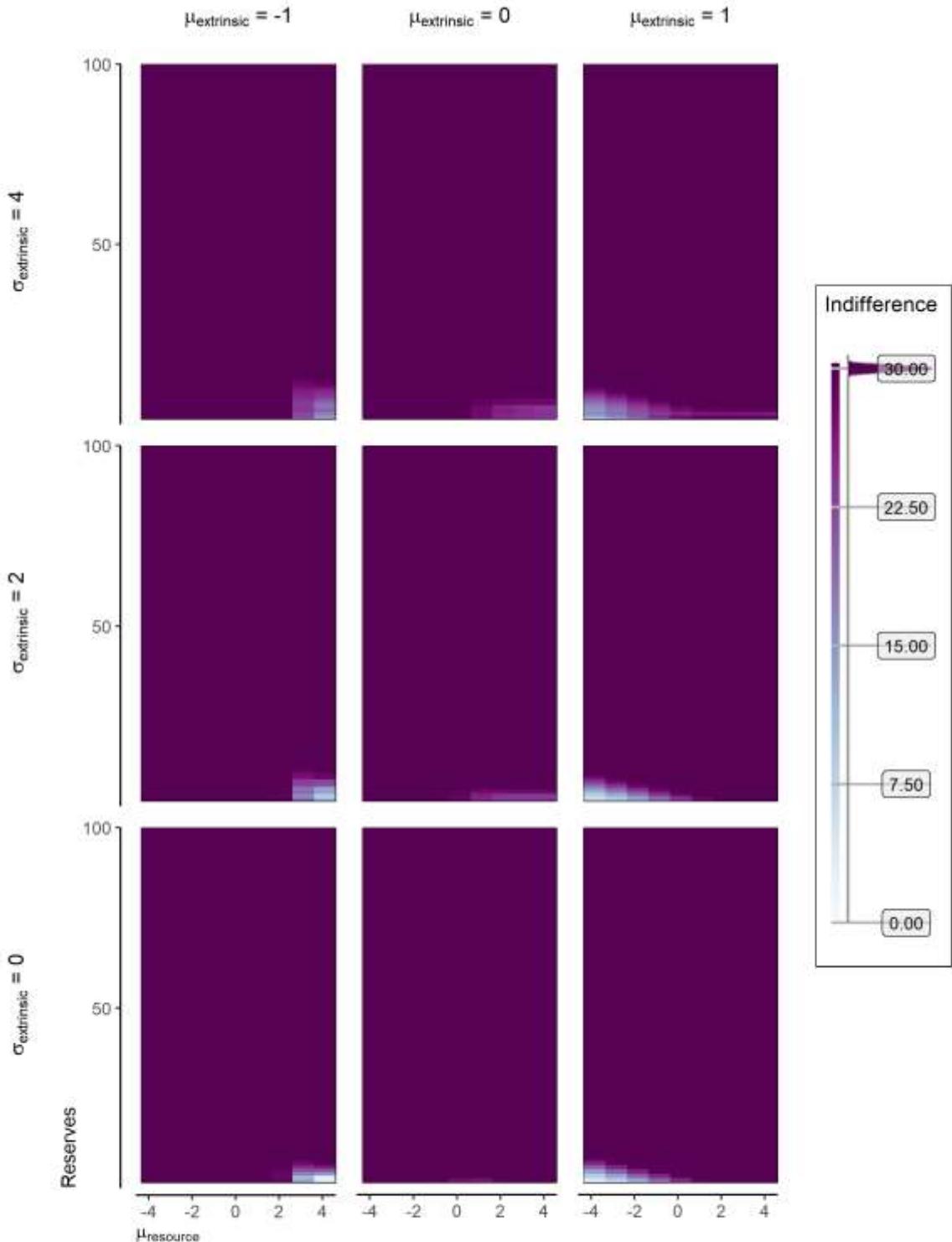
2.302. Sensivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



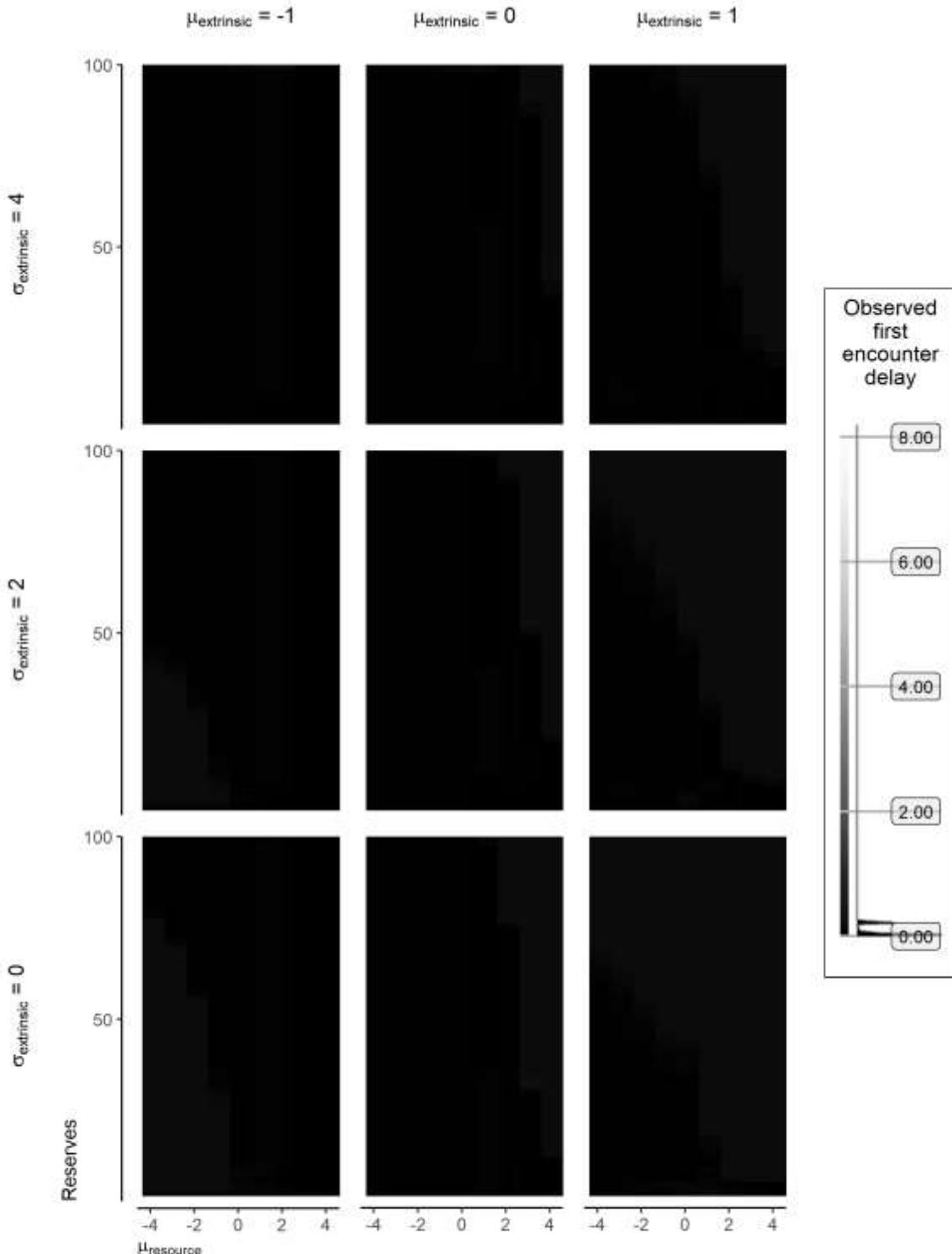
2.303. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



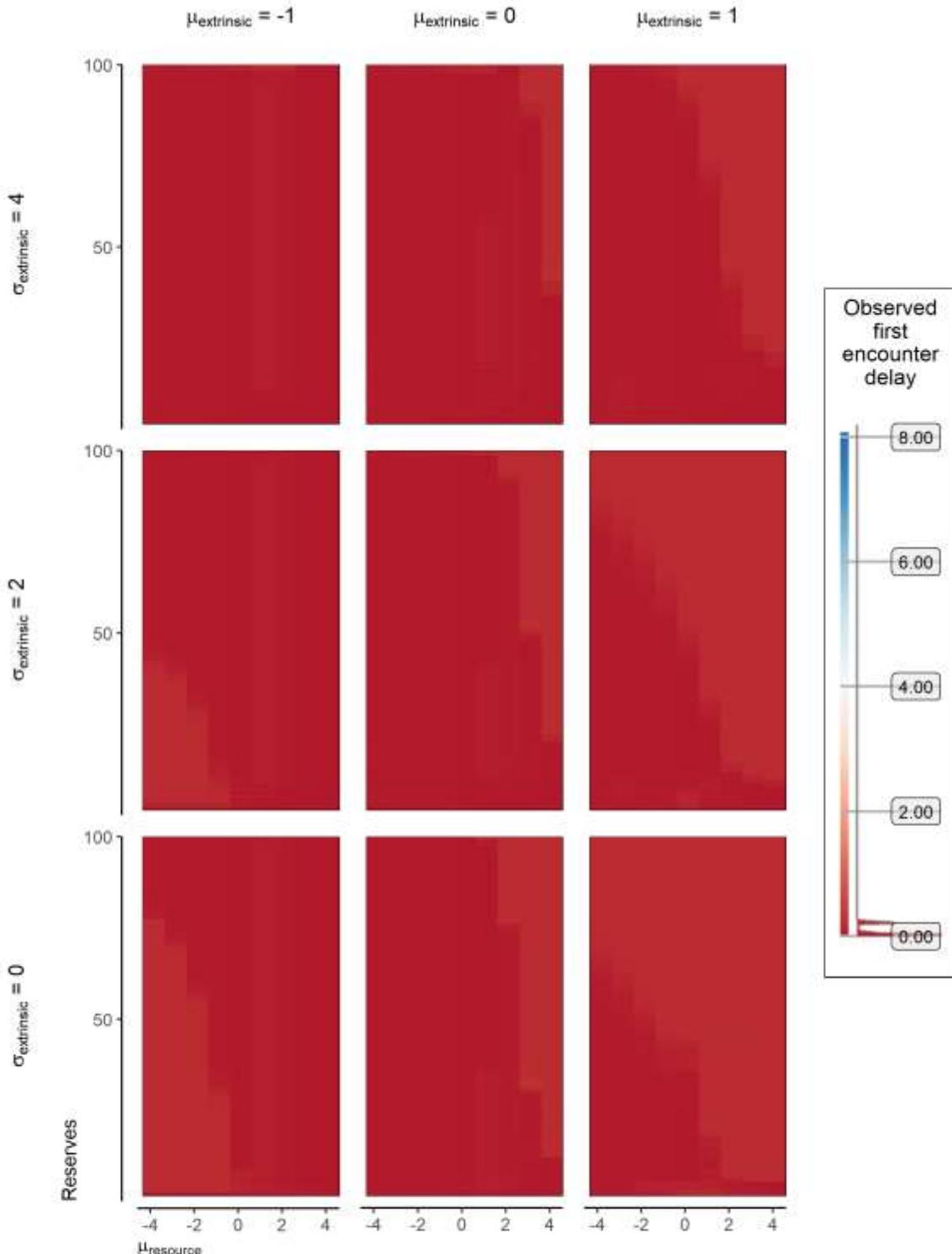
2.304. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



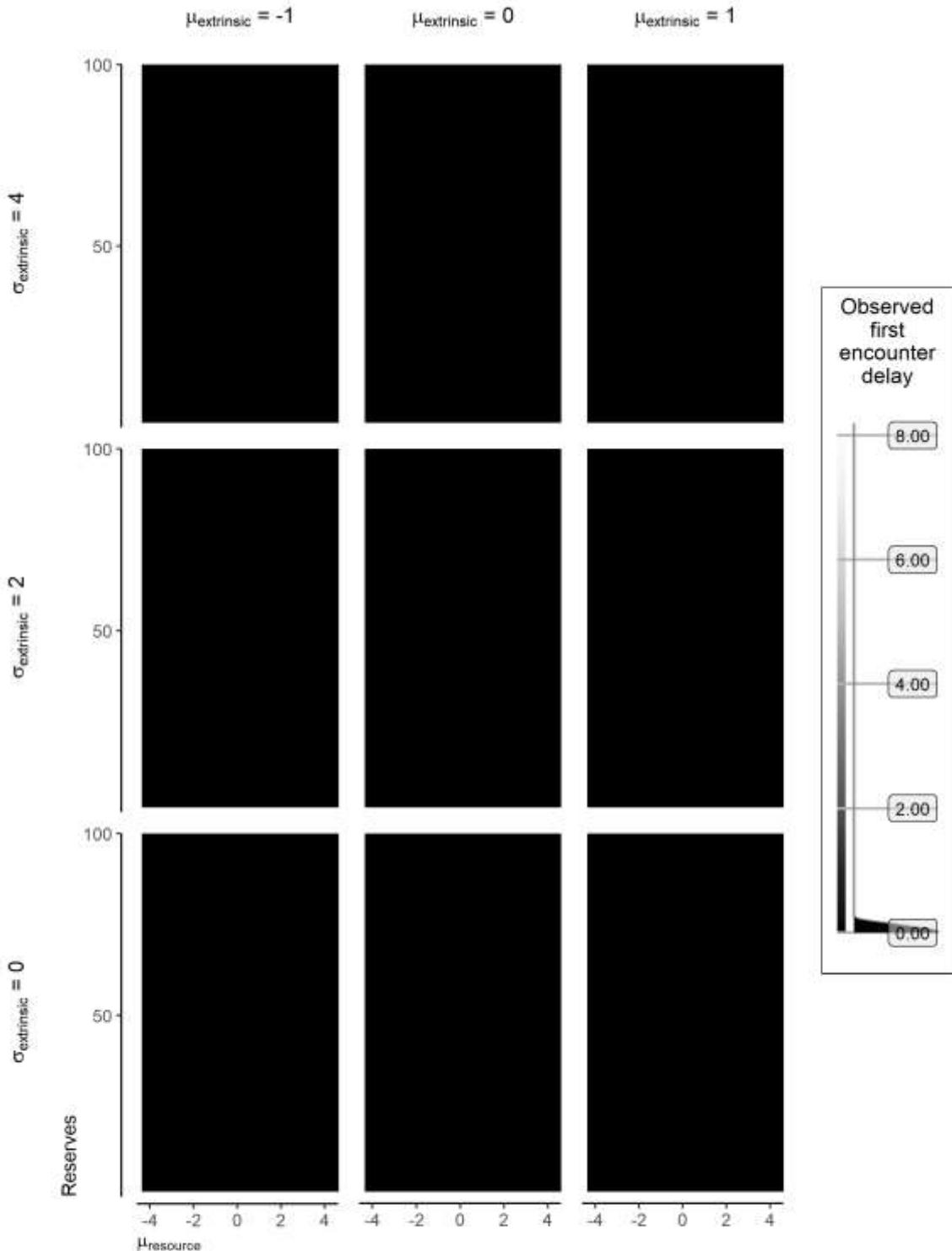
2.305. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



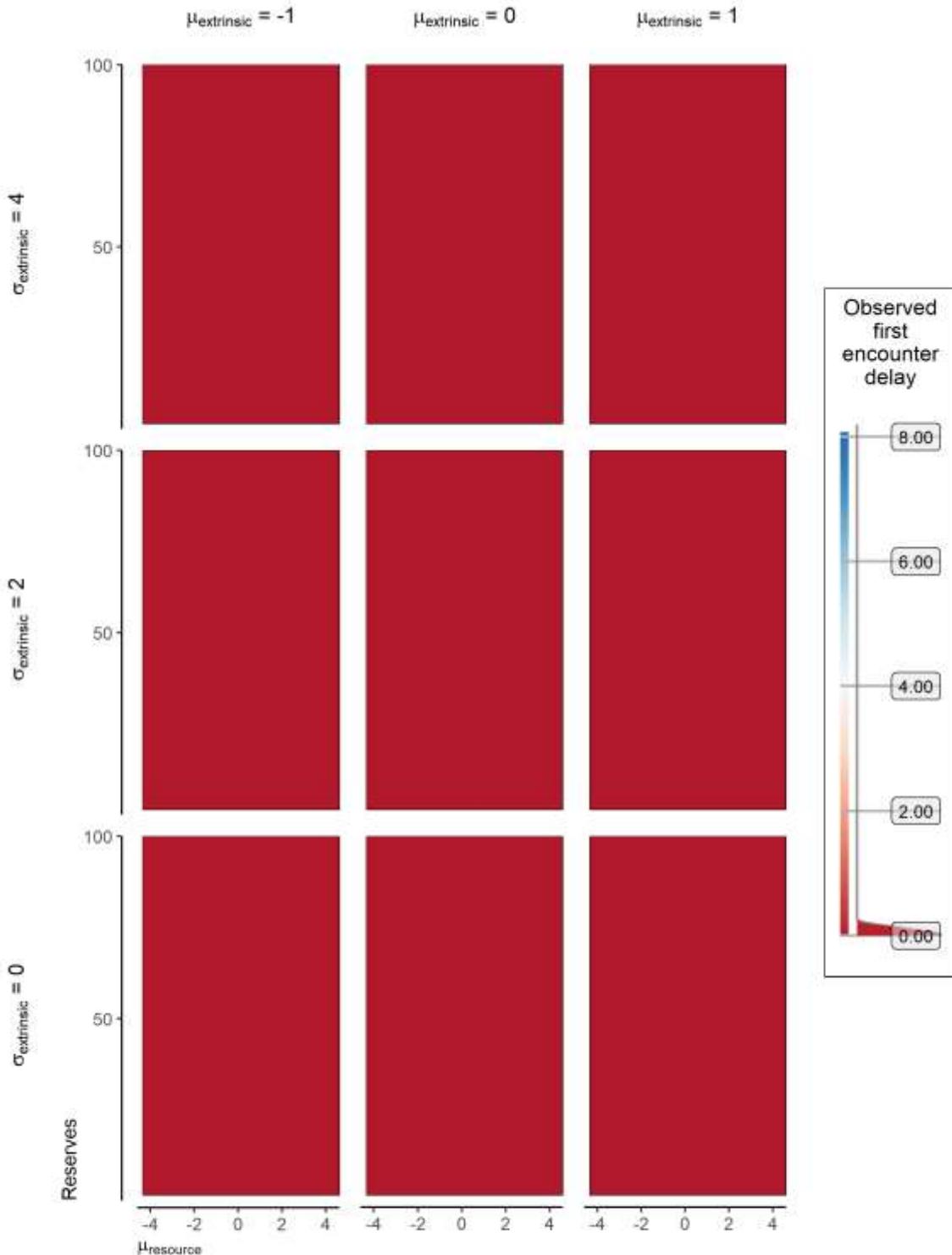
2.306. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



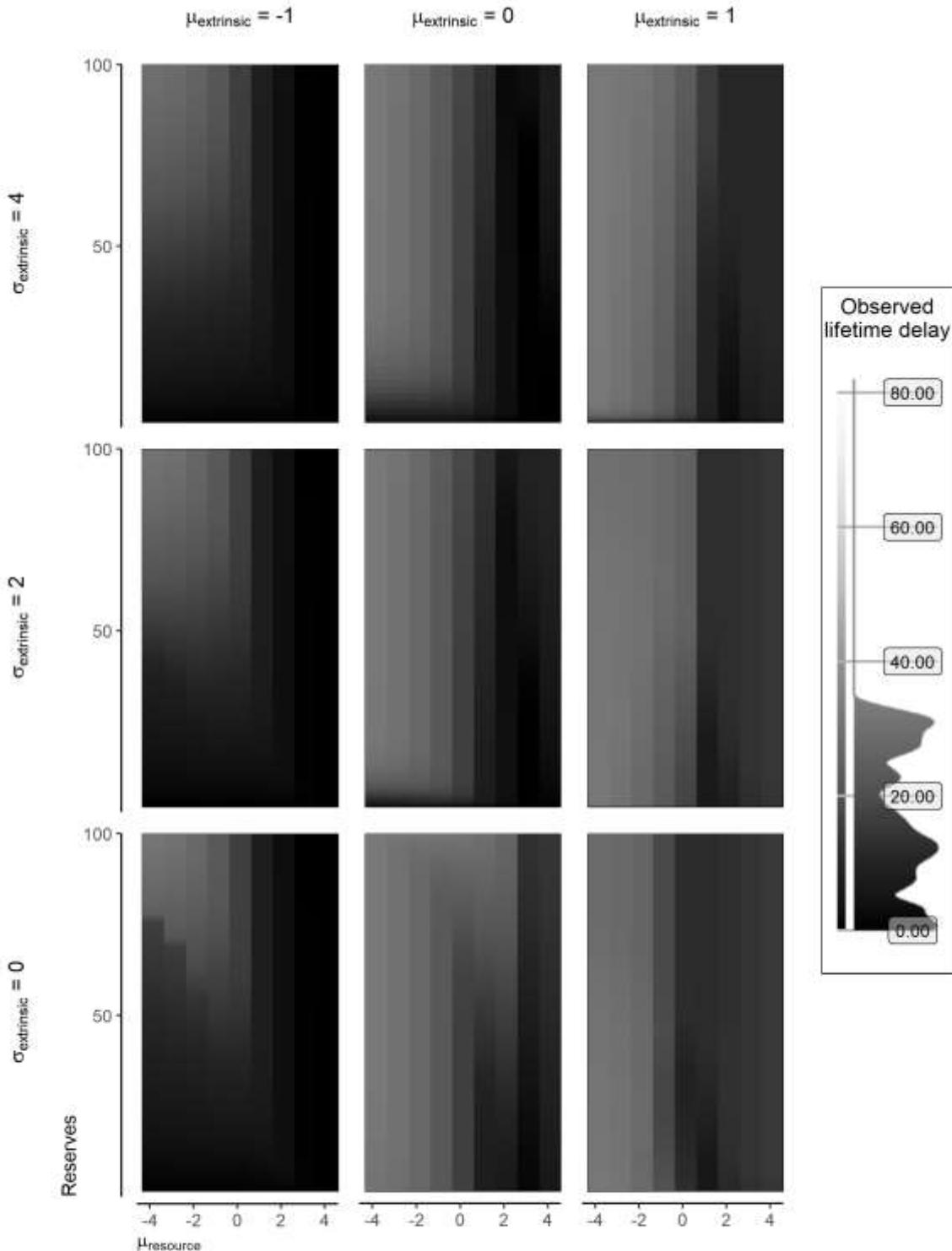
2.307. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



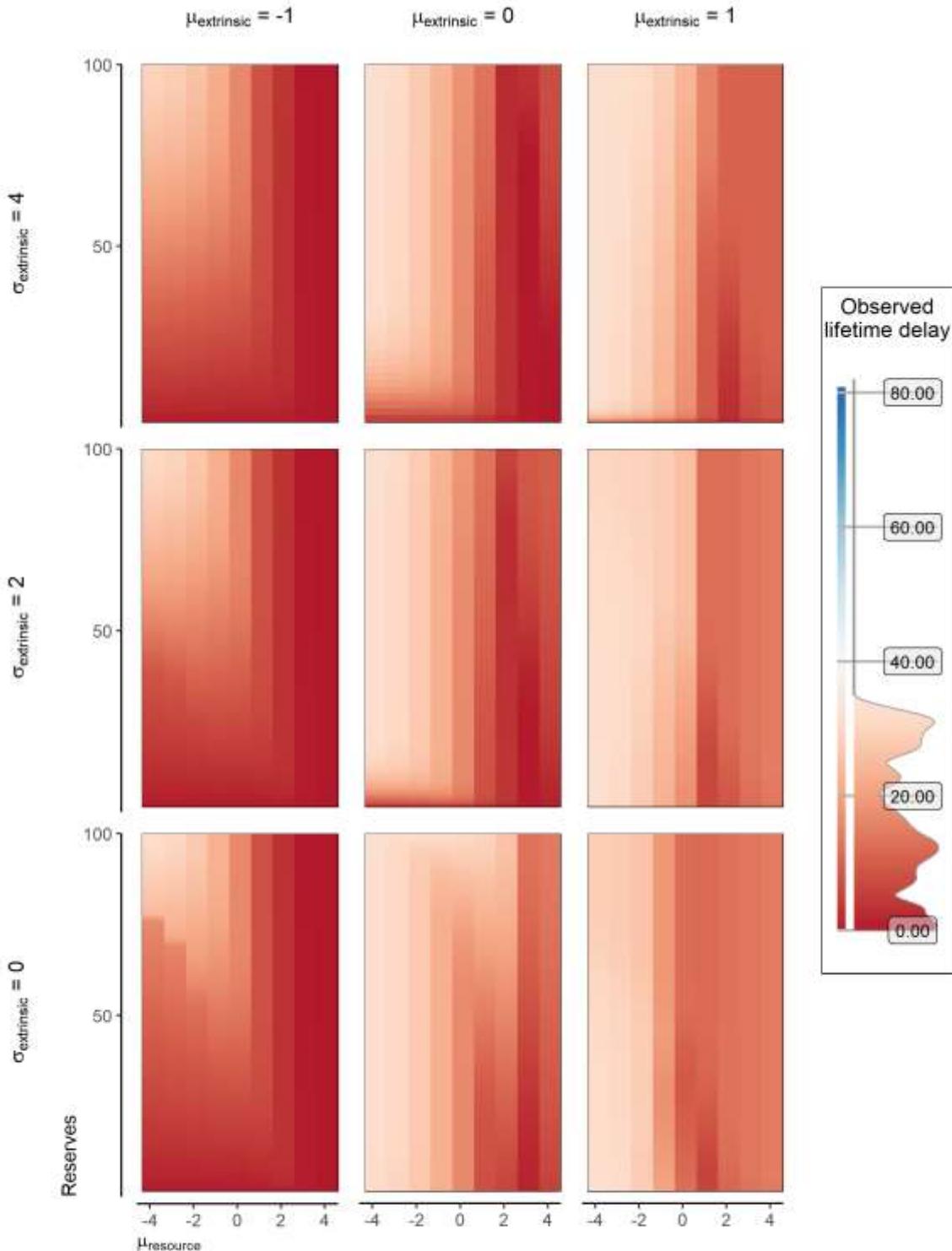
2.308. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



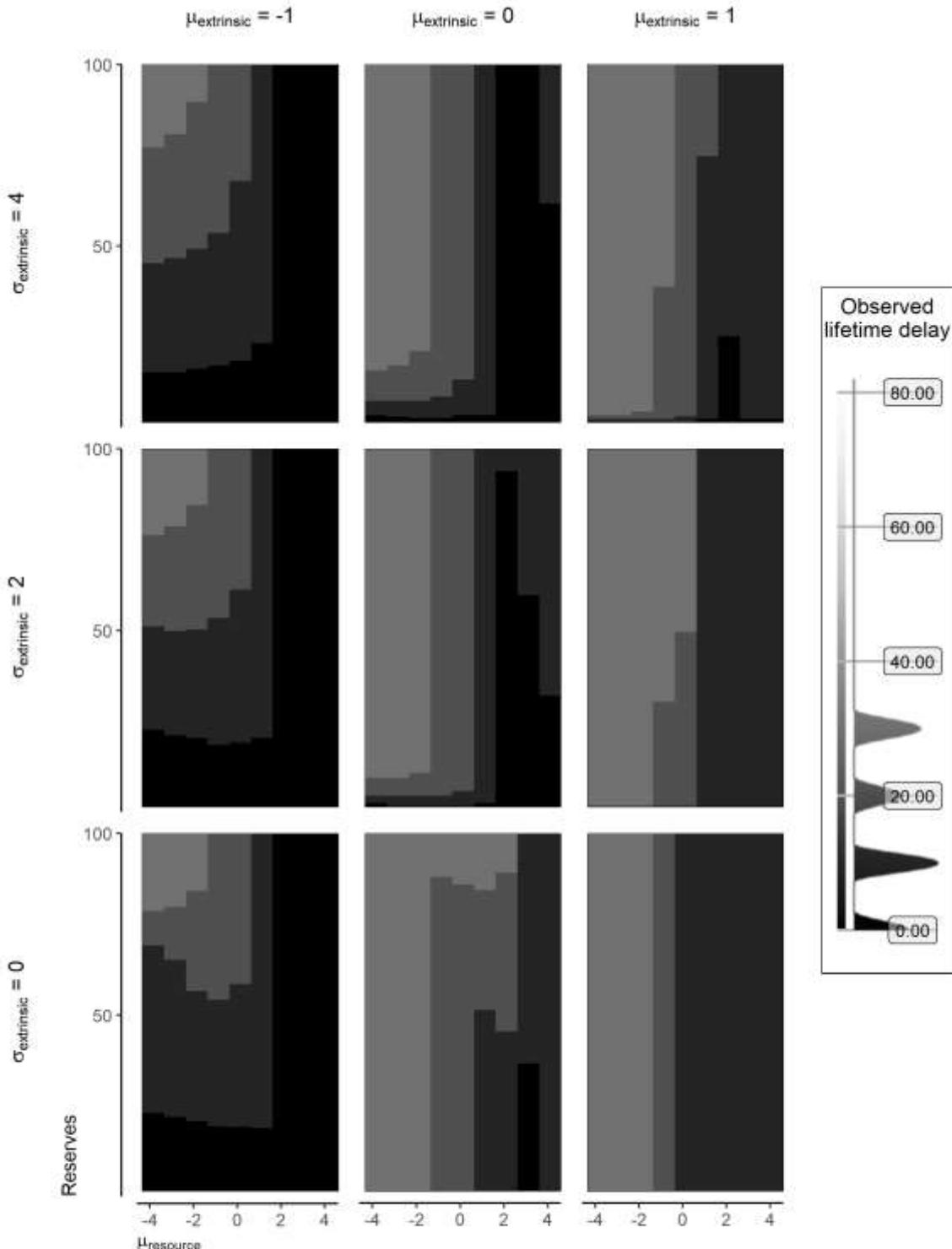
2.309. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



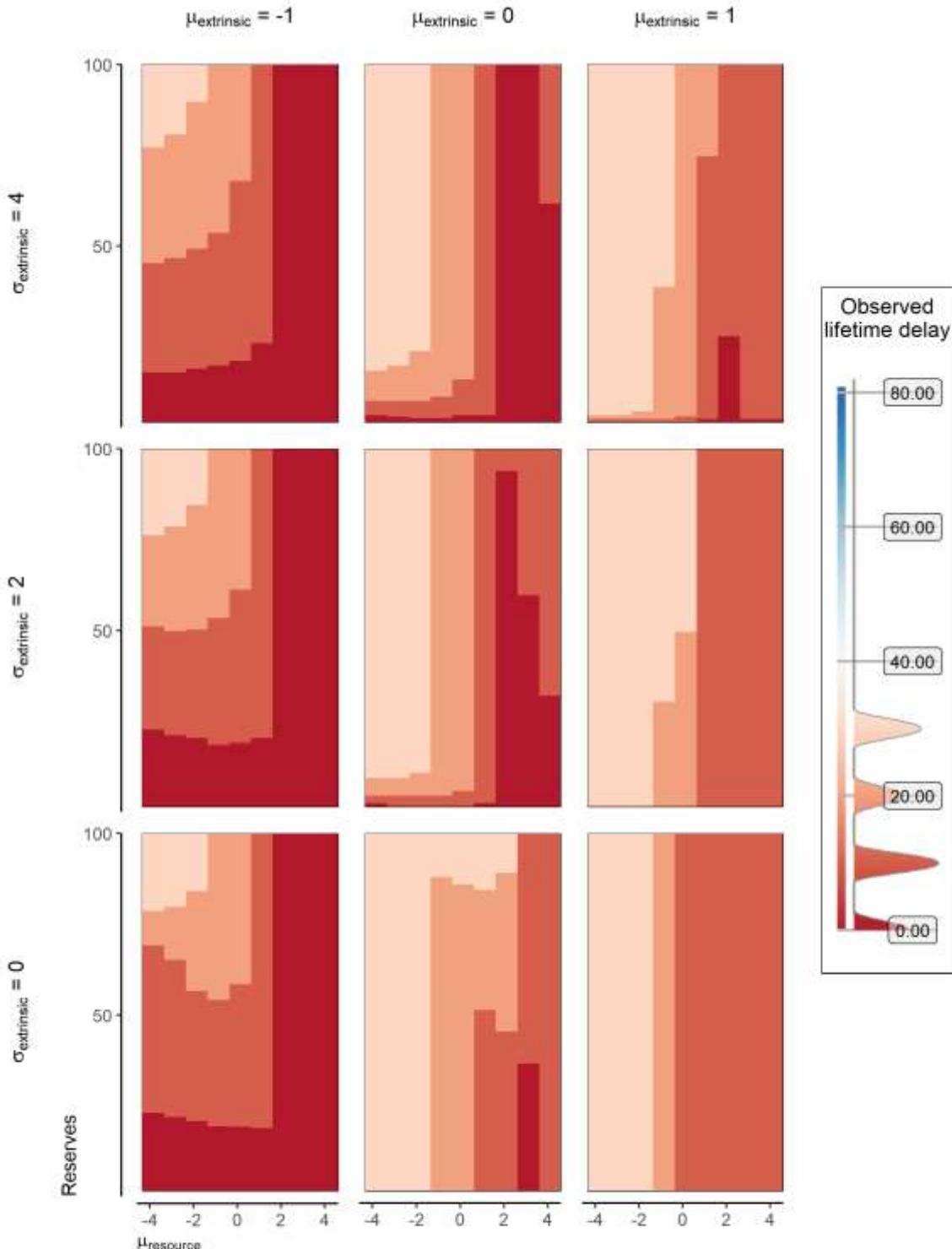
2.310. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



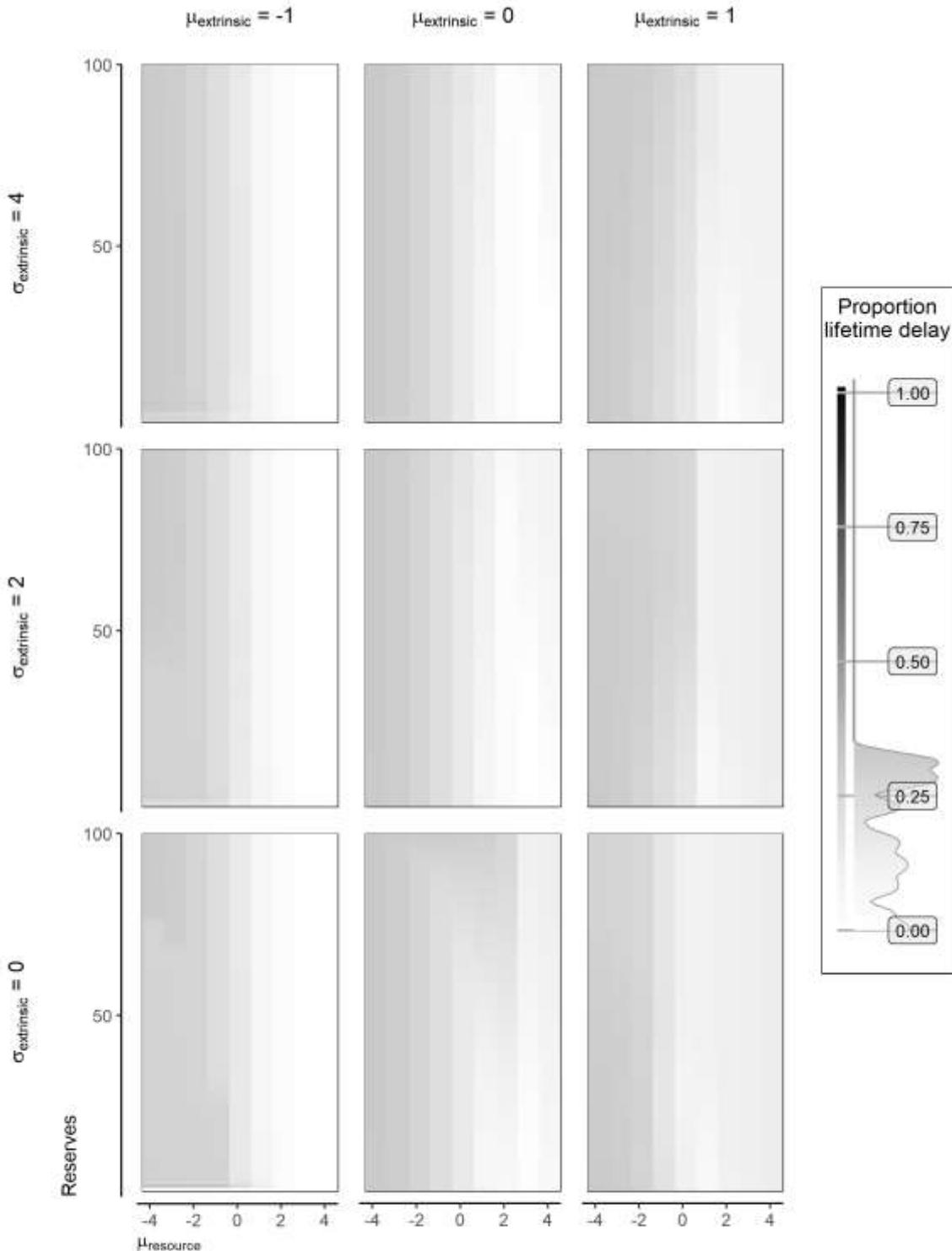
2.311. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



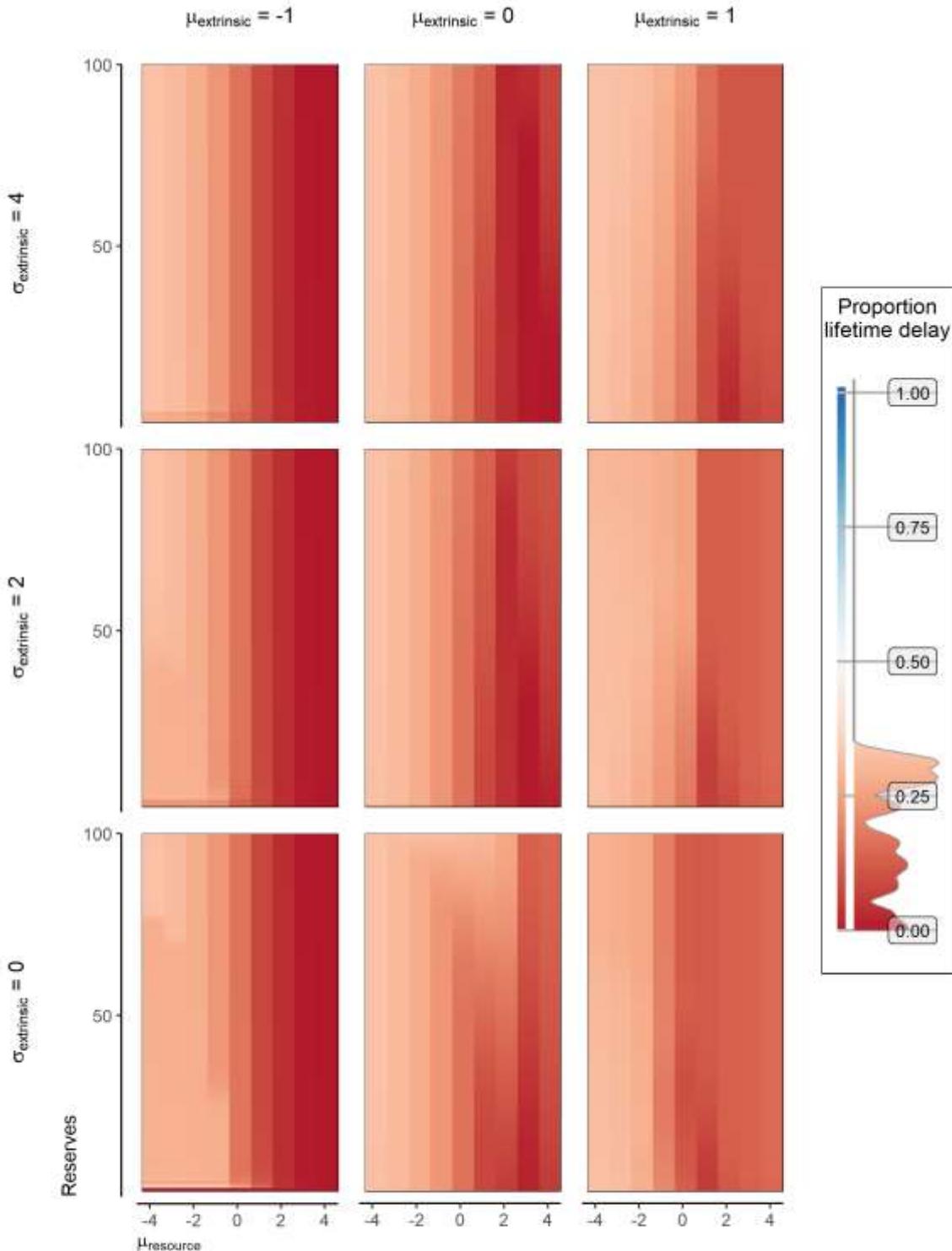
2.312. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



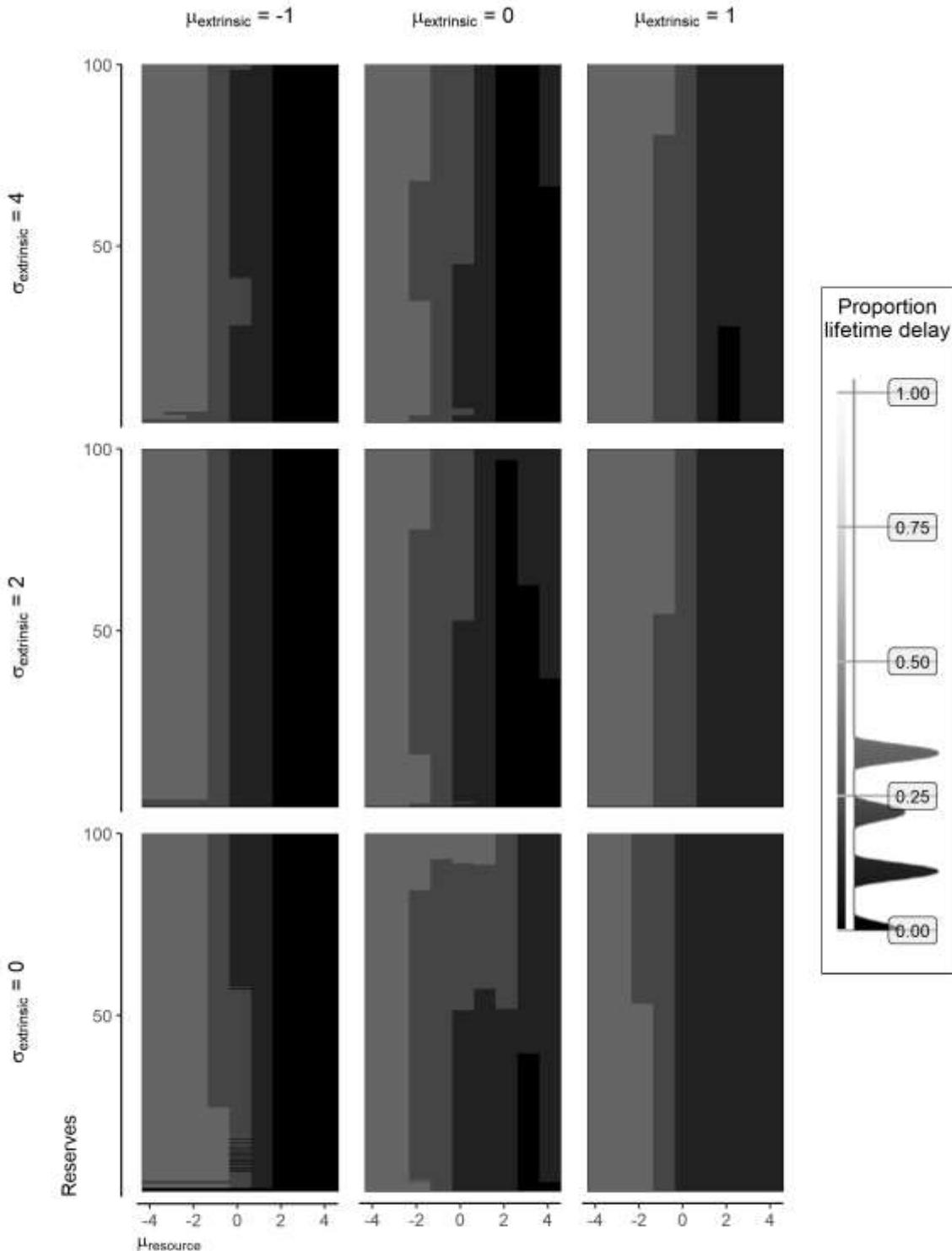
2.313. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



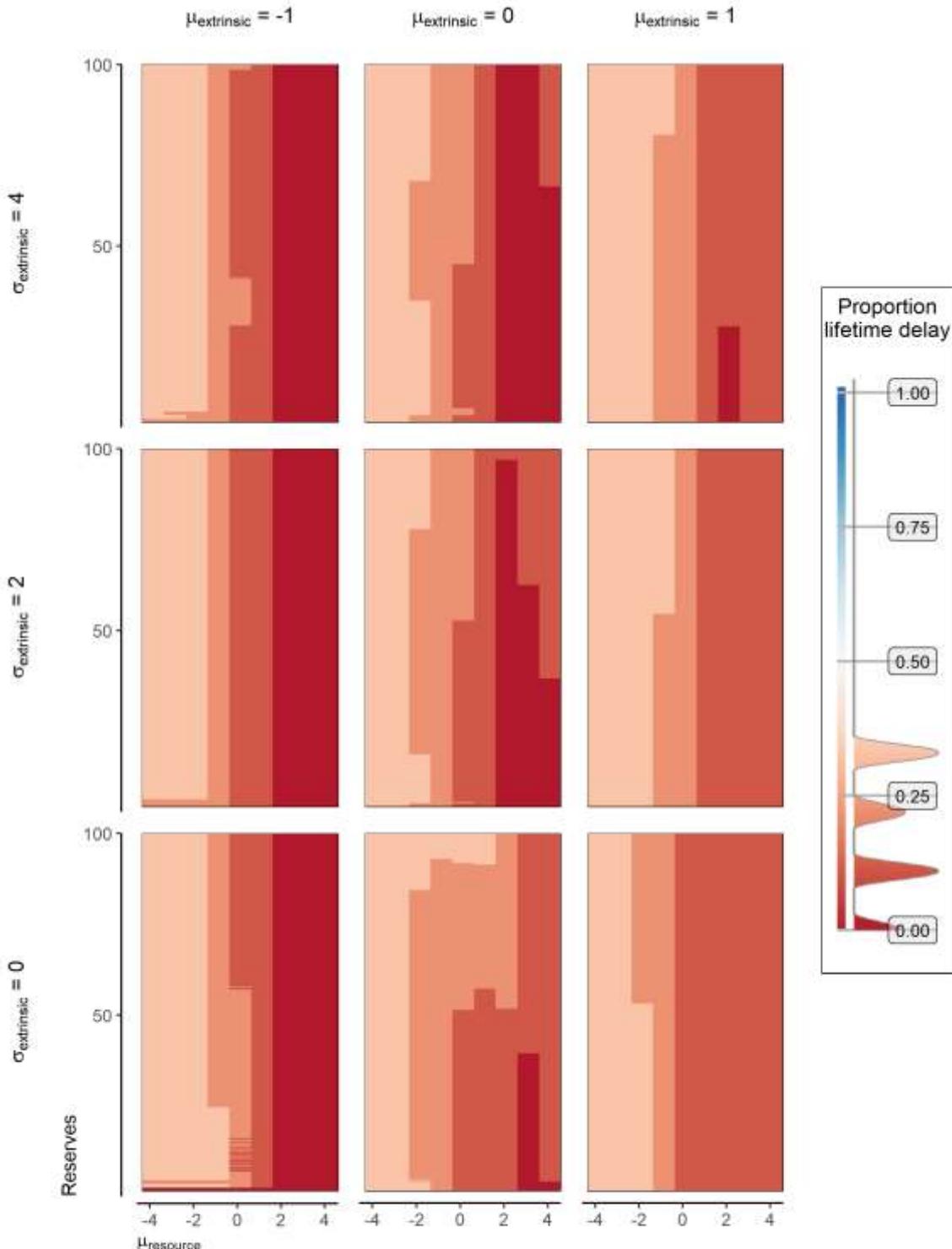
2.314. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



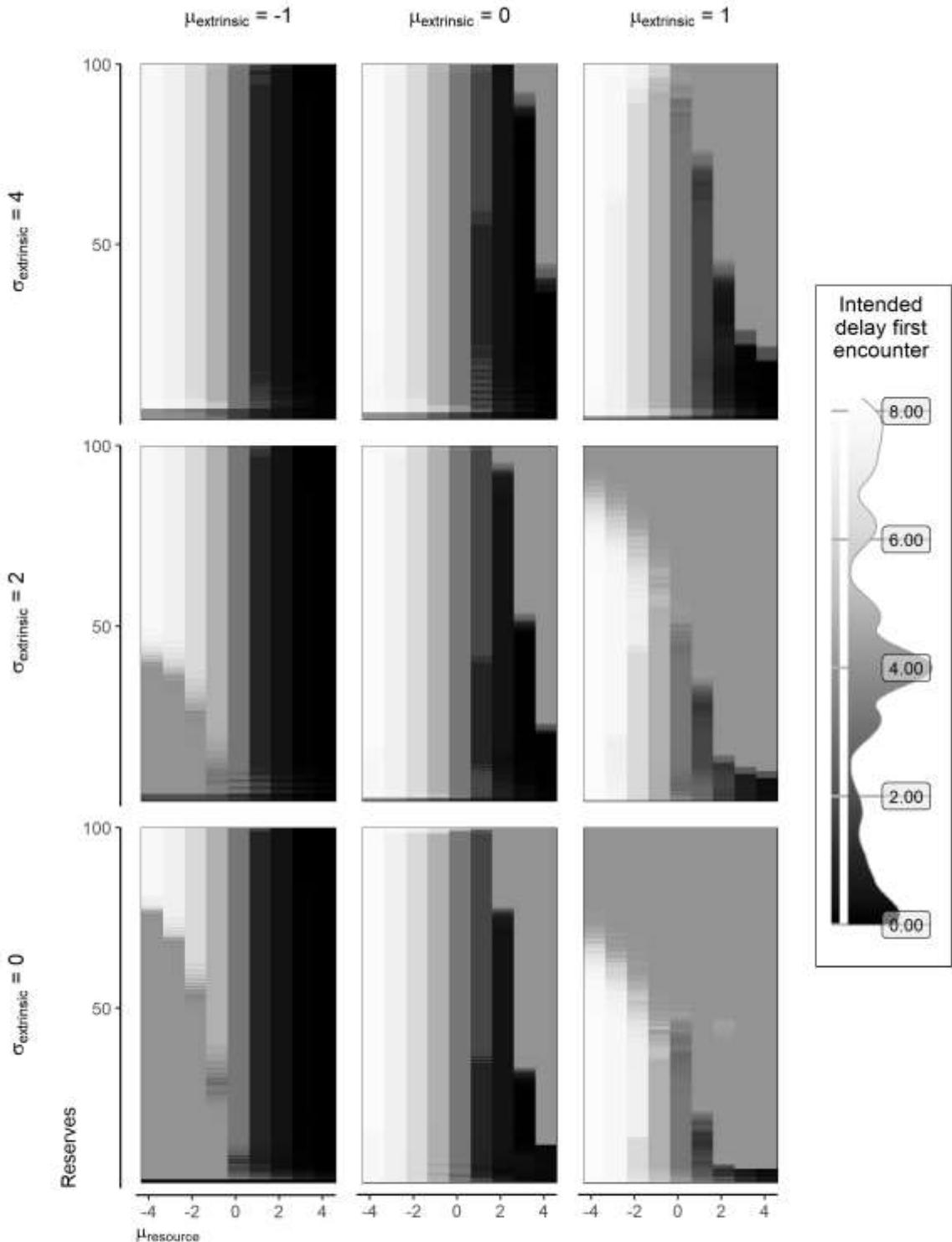
2.315. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



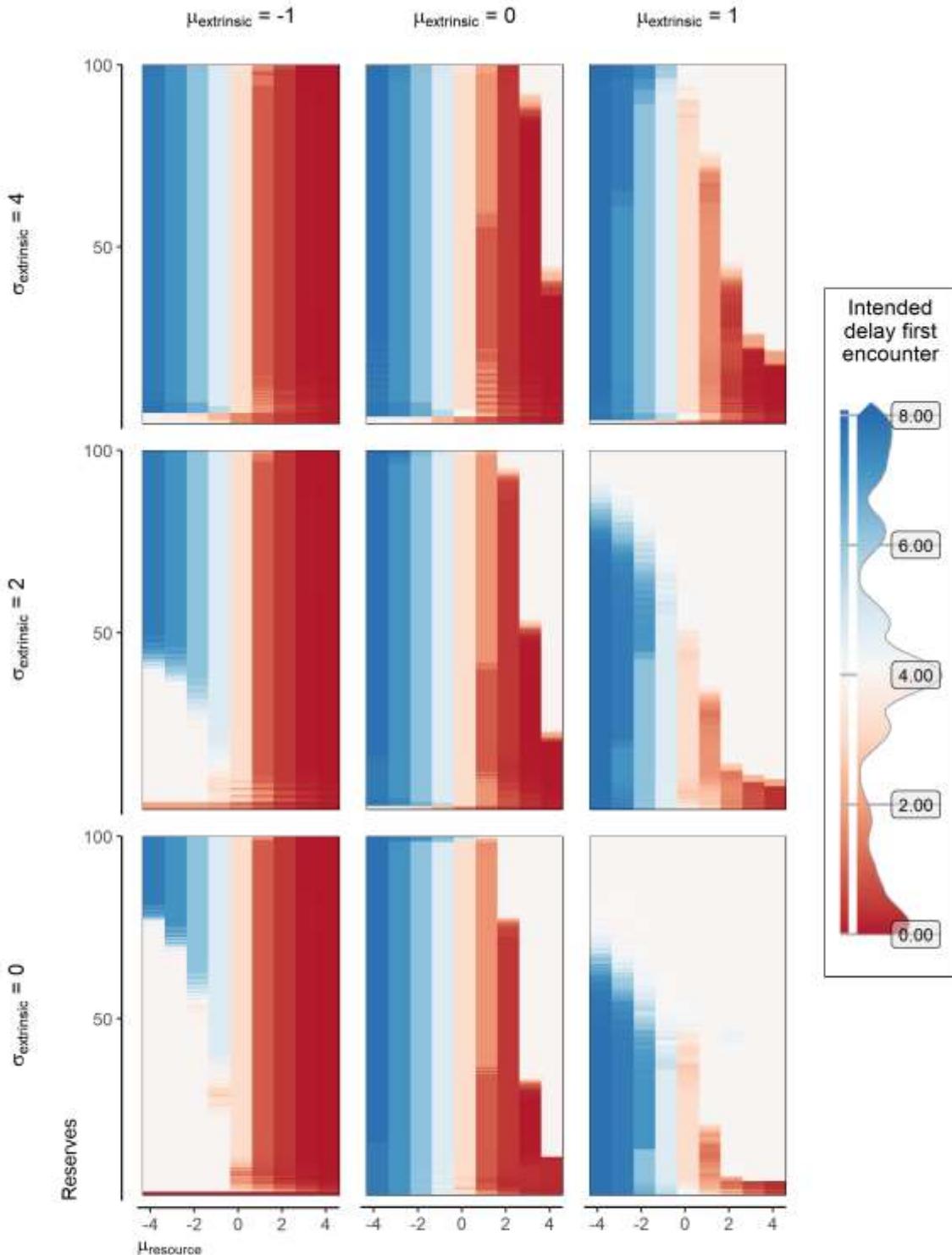
2.316. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



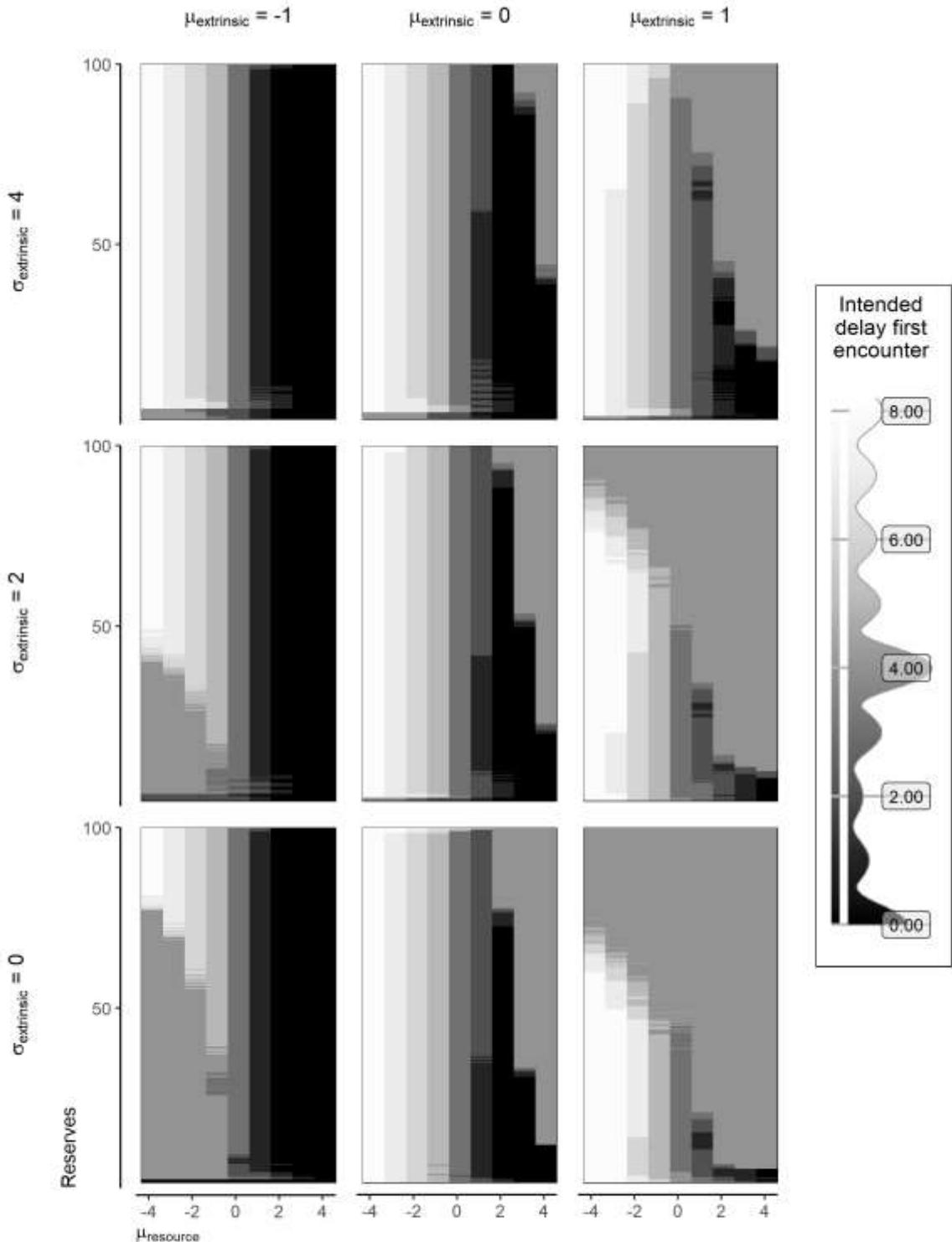
2.317. Intended delay first (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



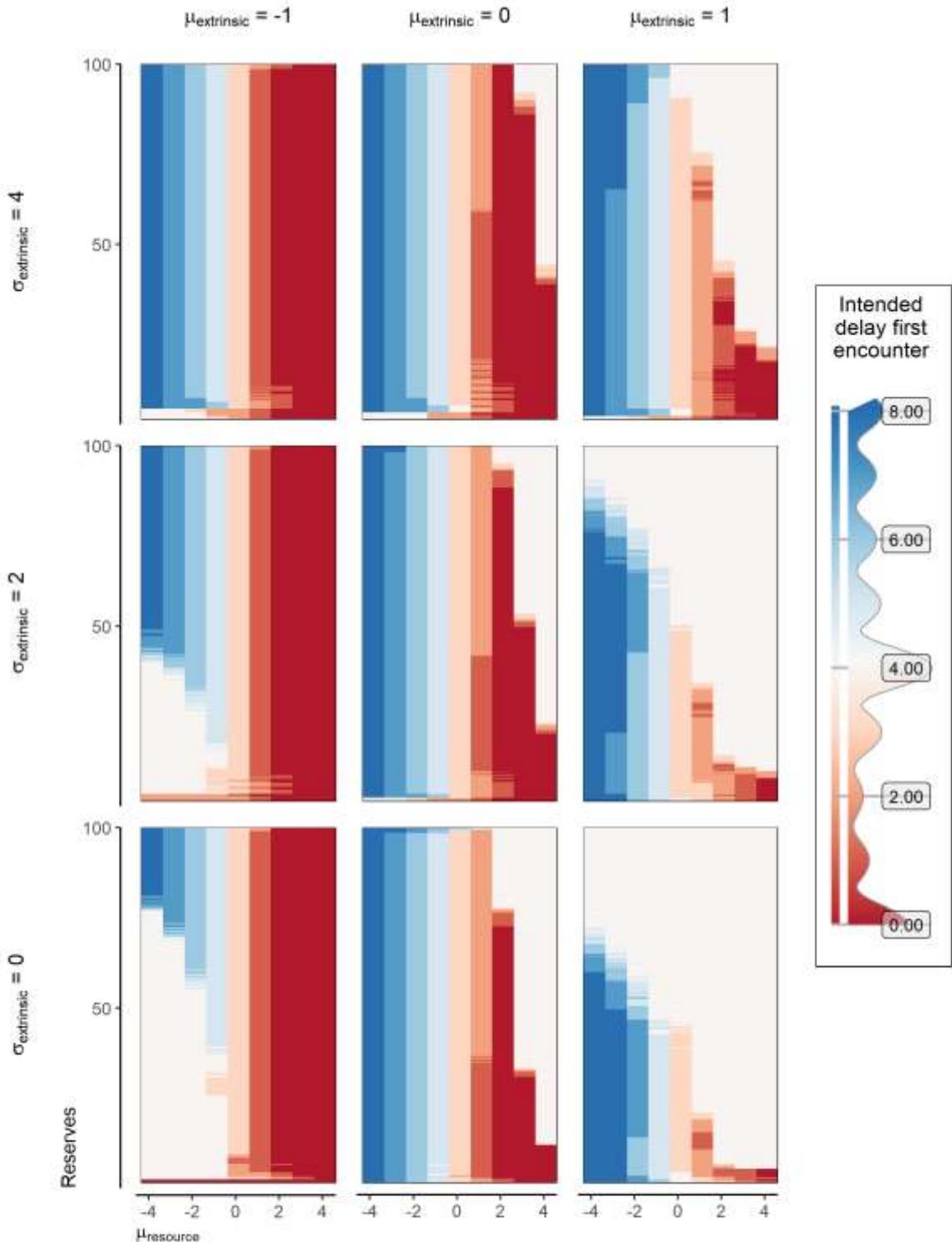
2.318. Intended delay first (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



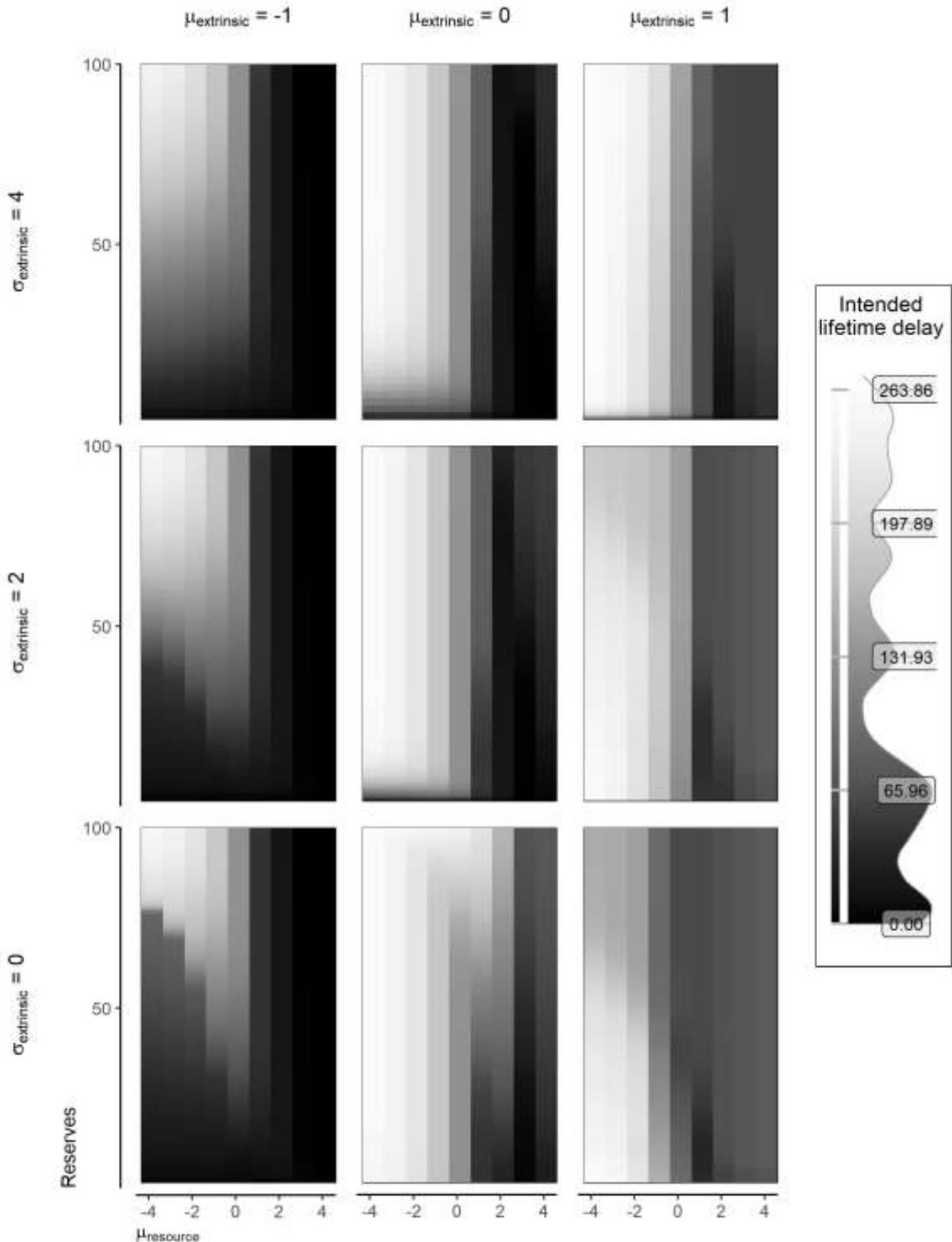
2.319. Intended delay first (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



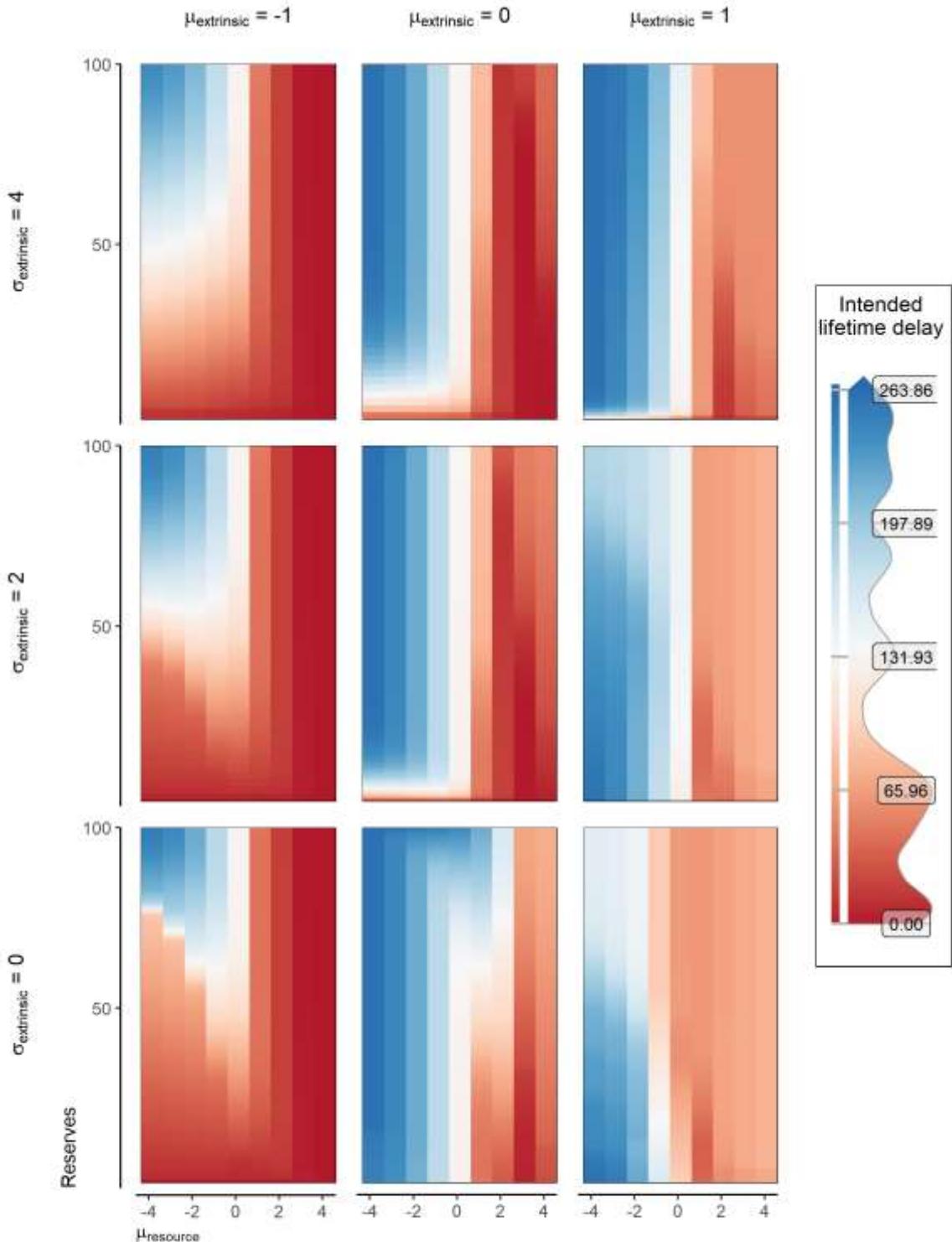
2.320. Intended delay first (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



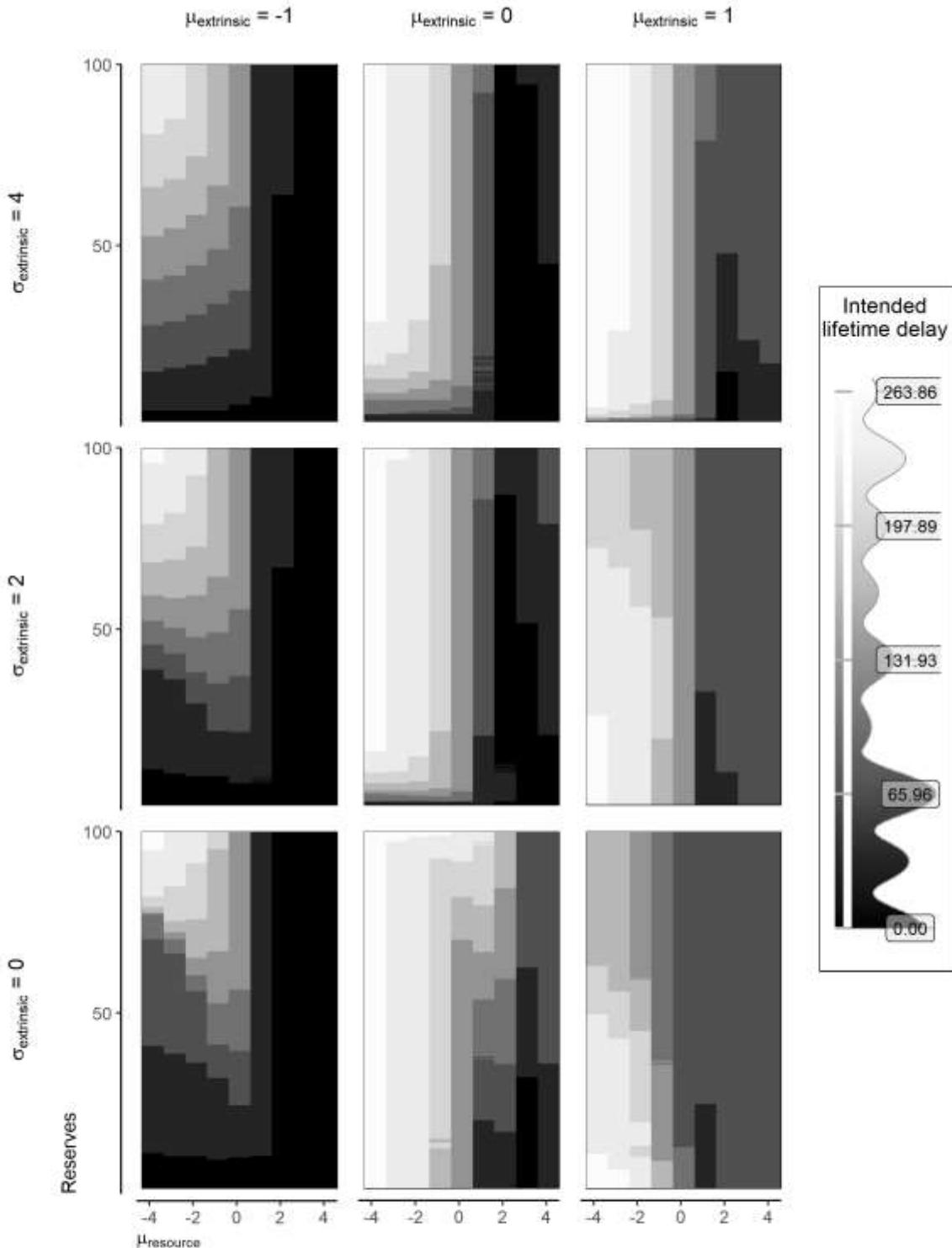
2.321. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



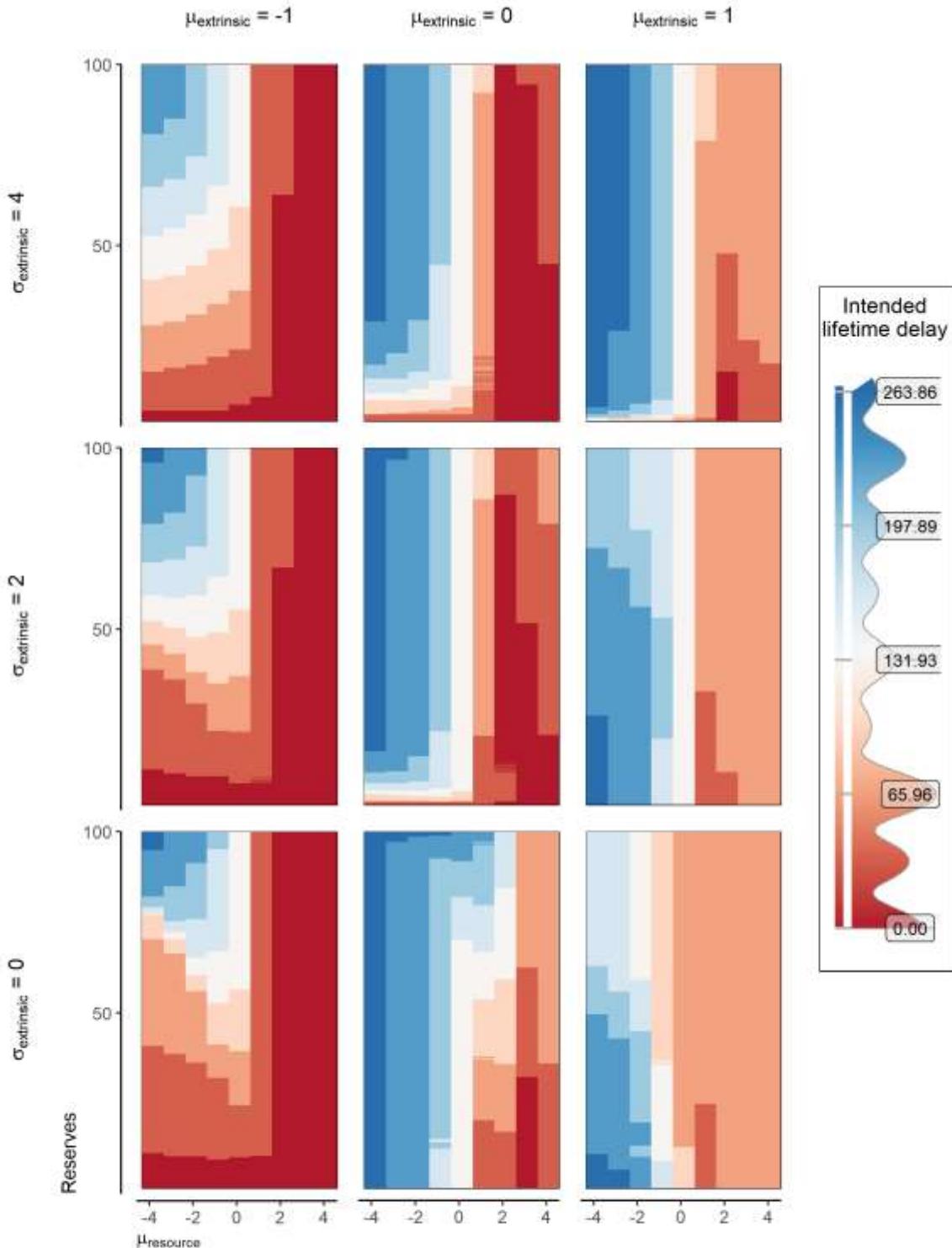
2.322. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



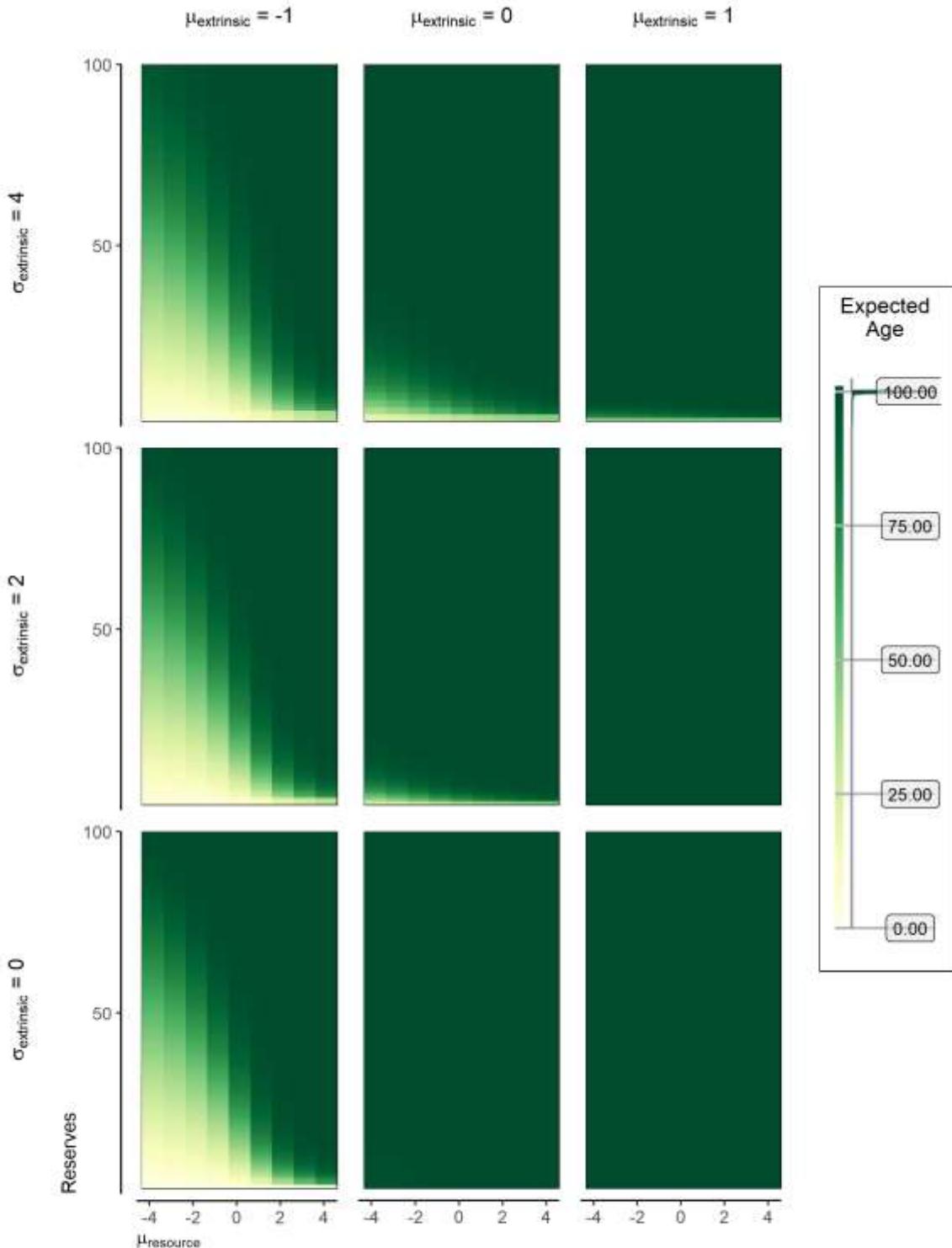
2.323. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



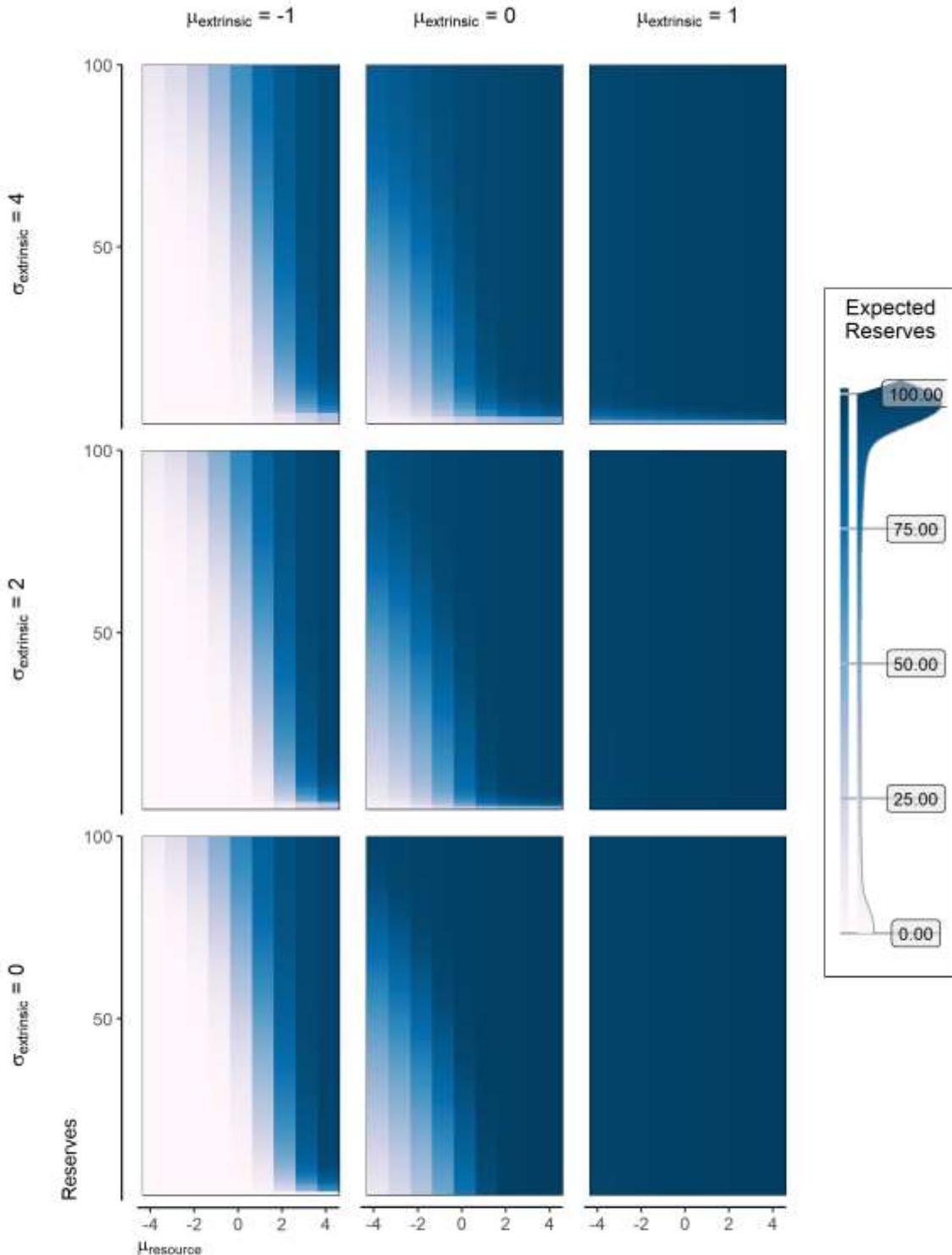
2.324. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



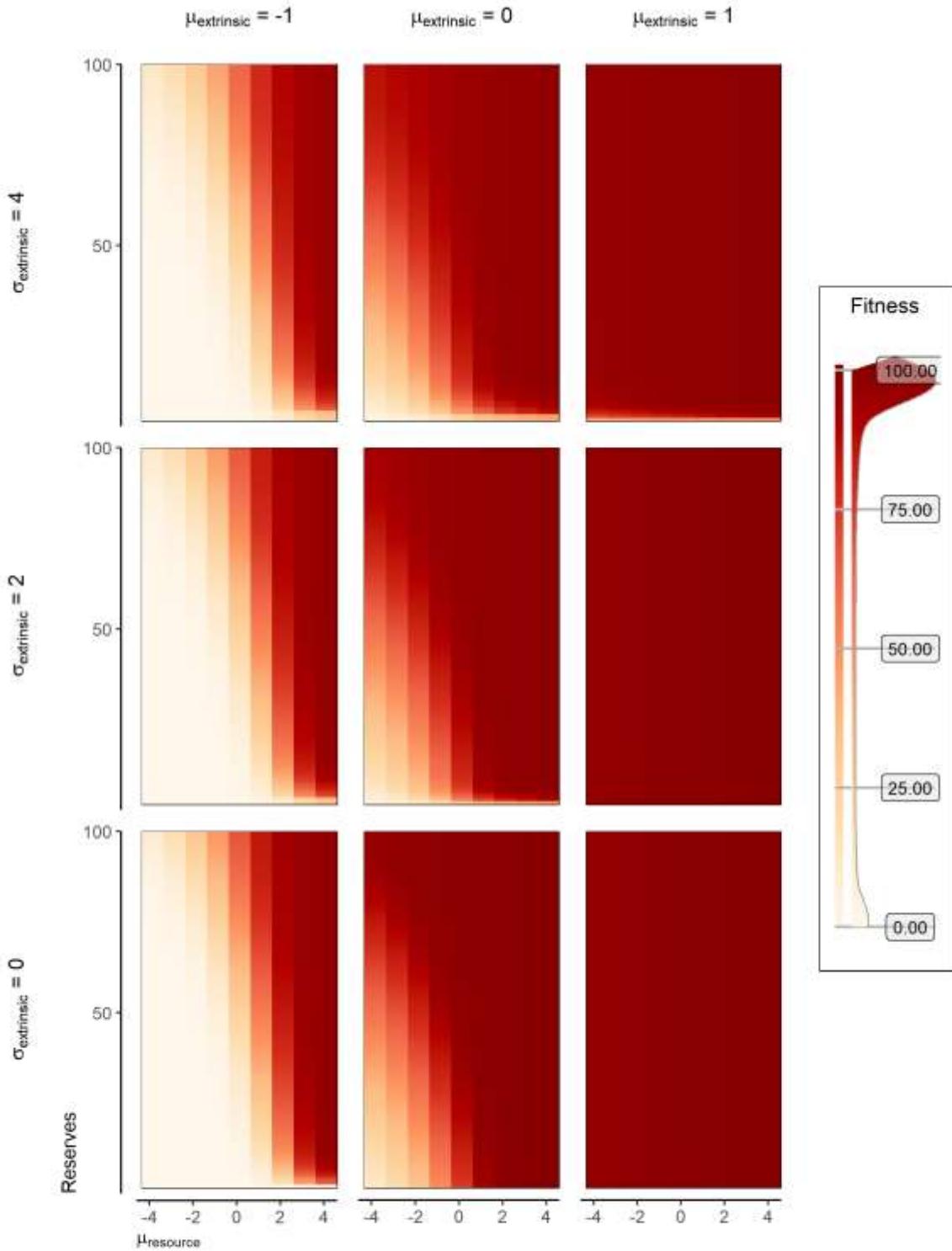
2.325. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



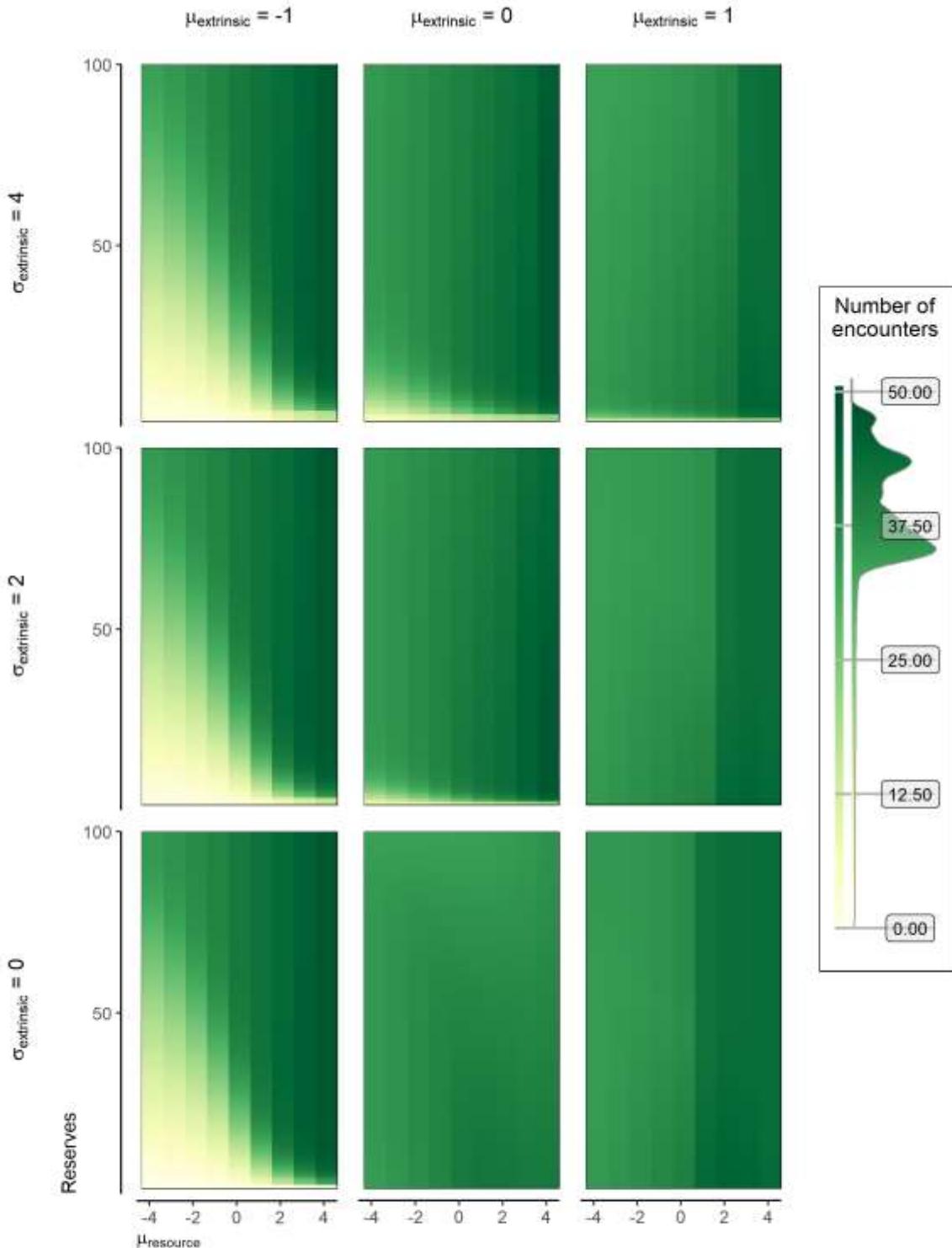
2.326. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when



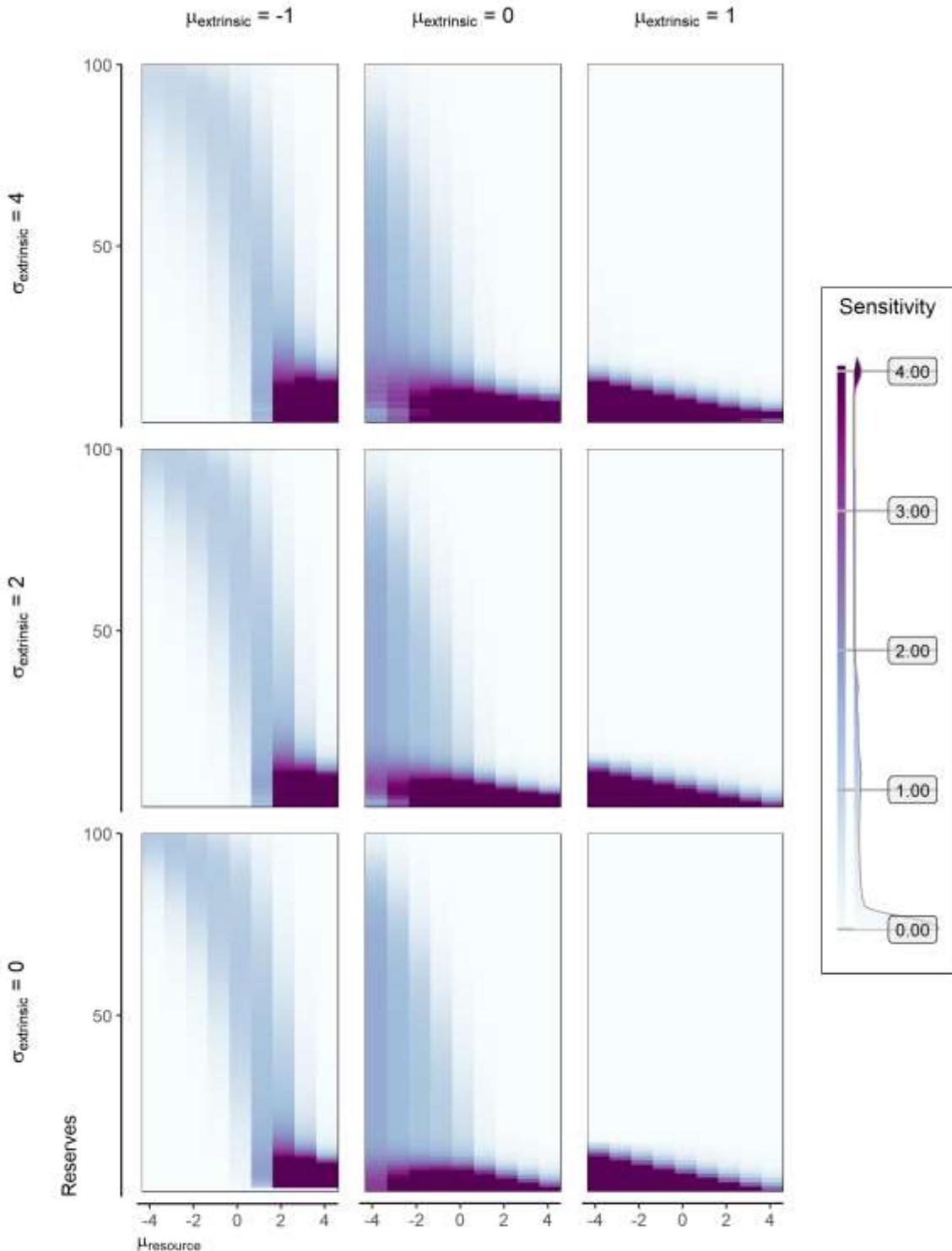
2.327. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource standard deviation is 4,



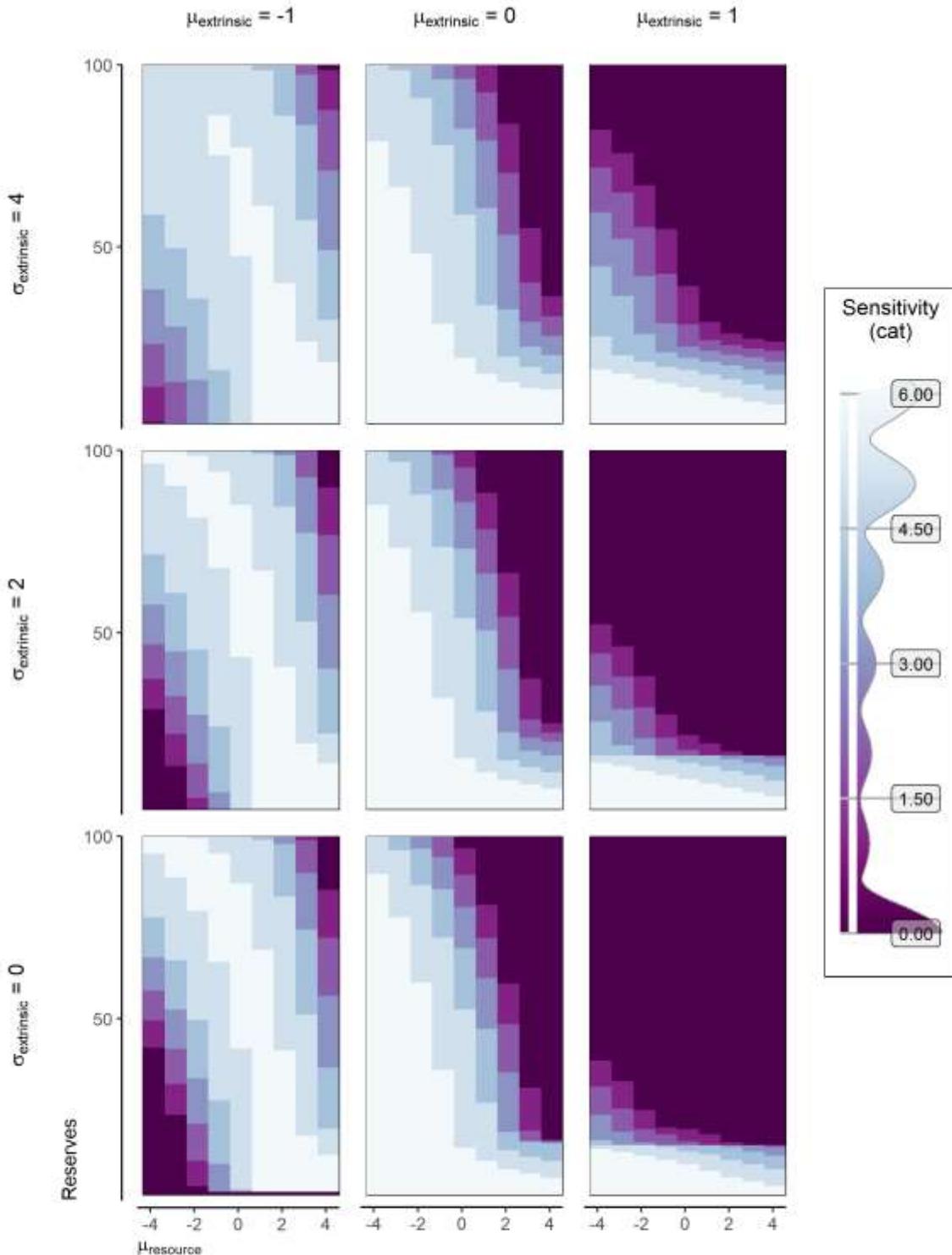
2.328. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encountersPostponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



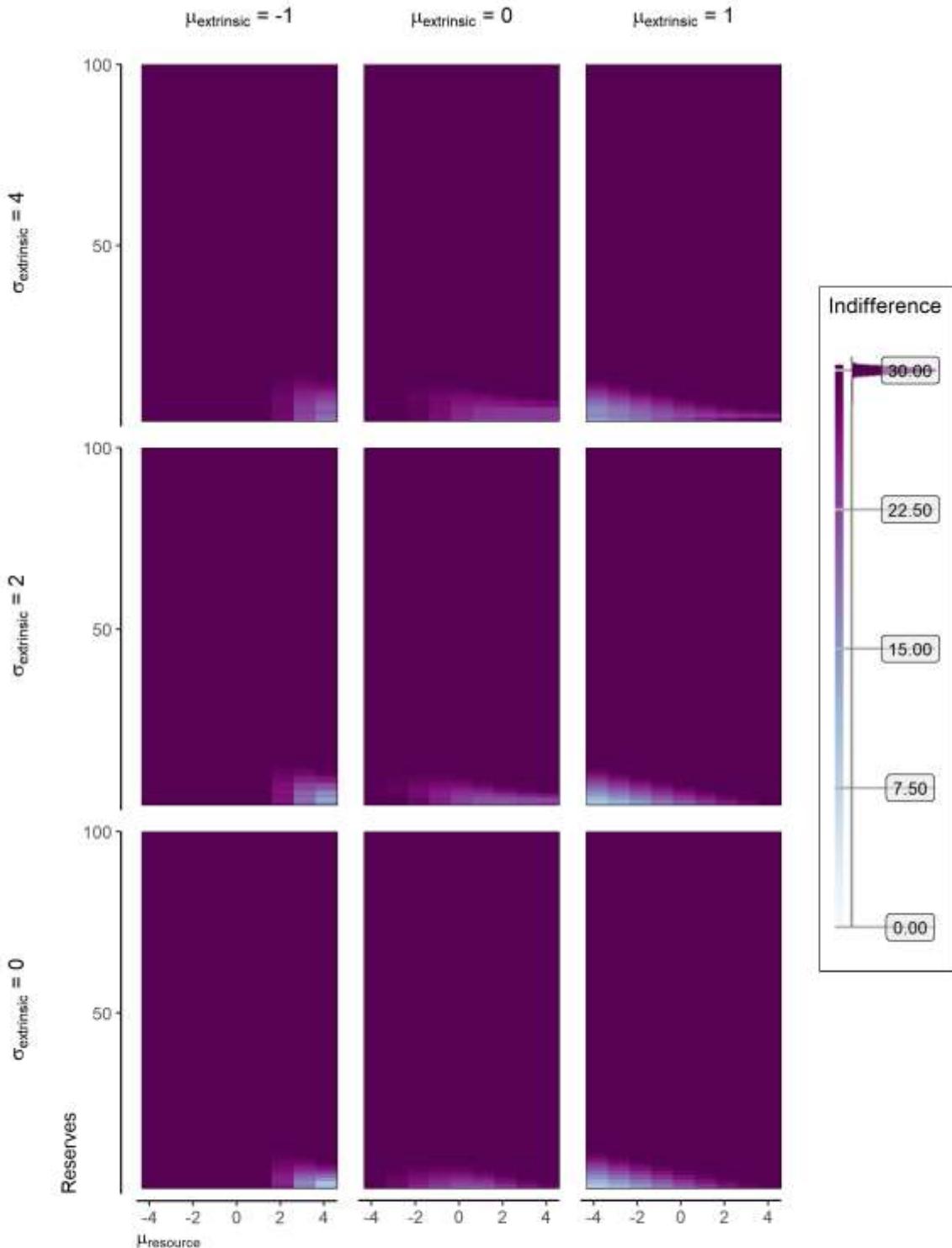
2.329. Sensivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



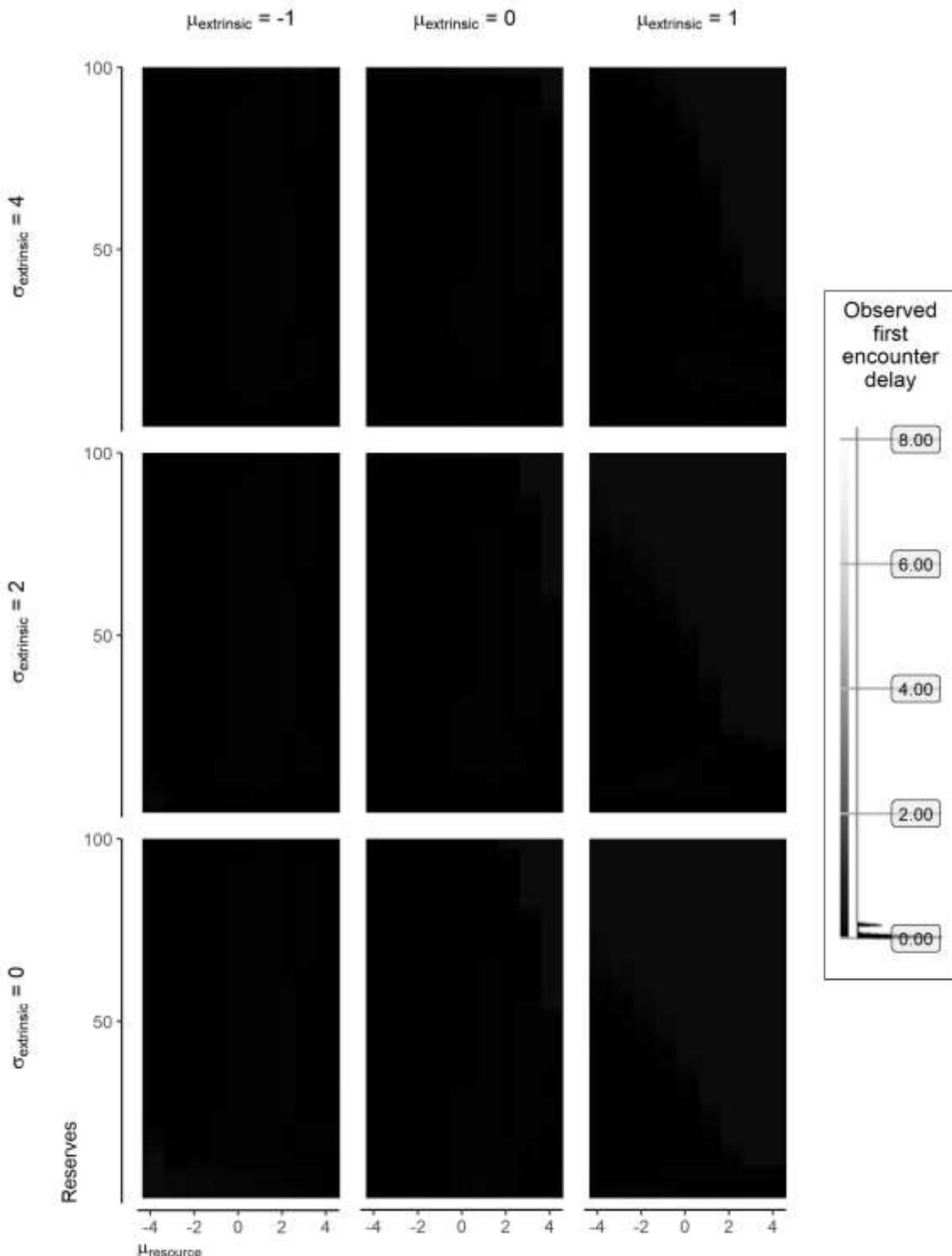
2.330. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



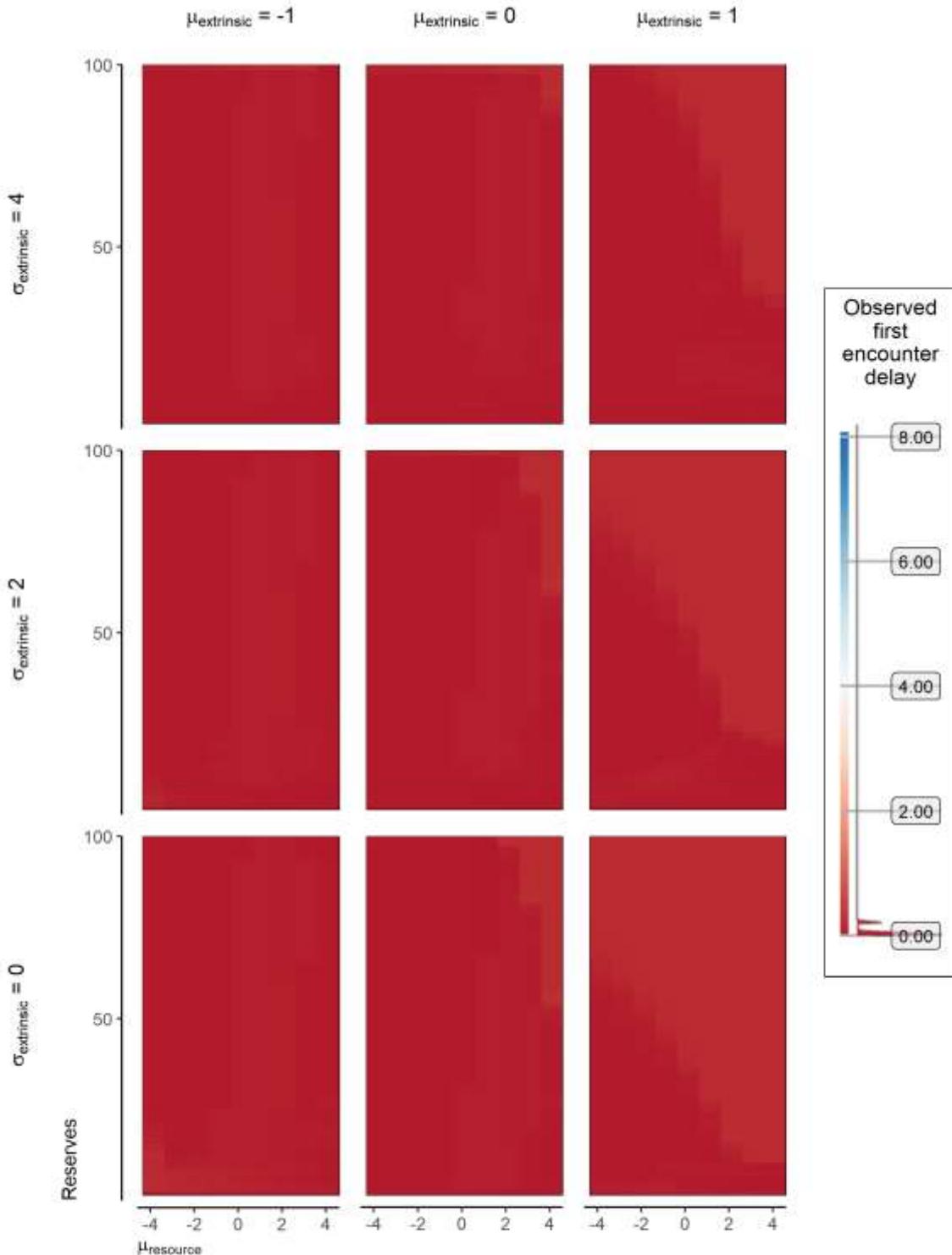
2.331. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



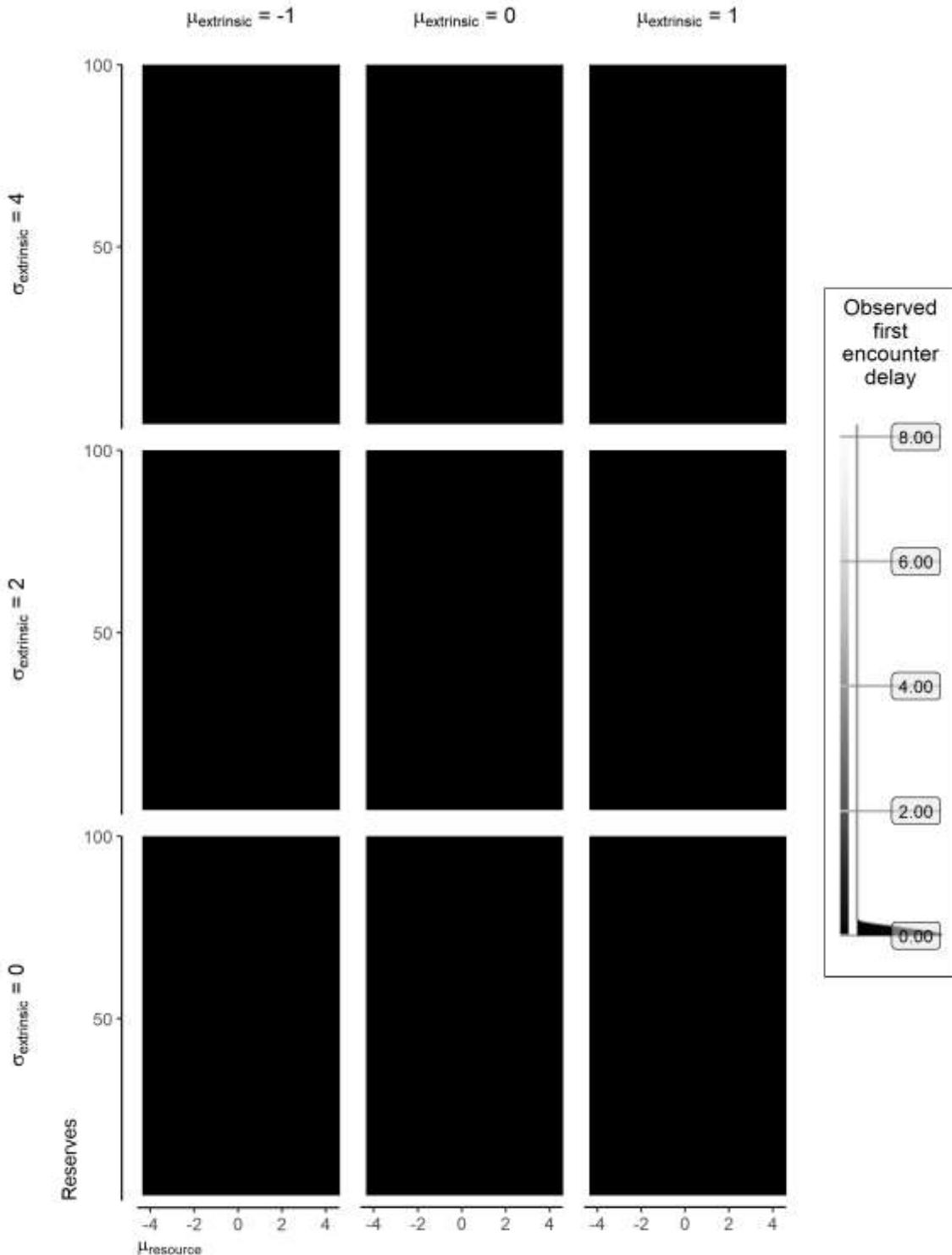
2.332. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



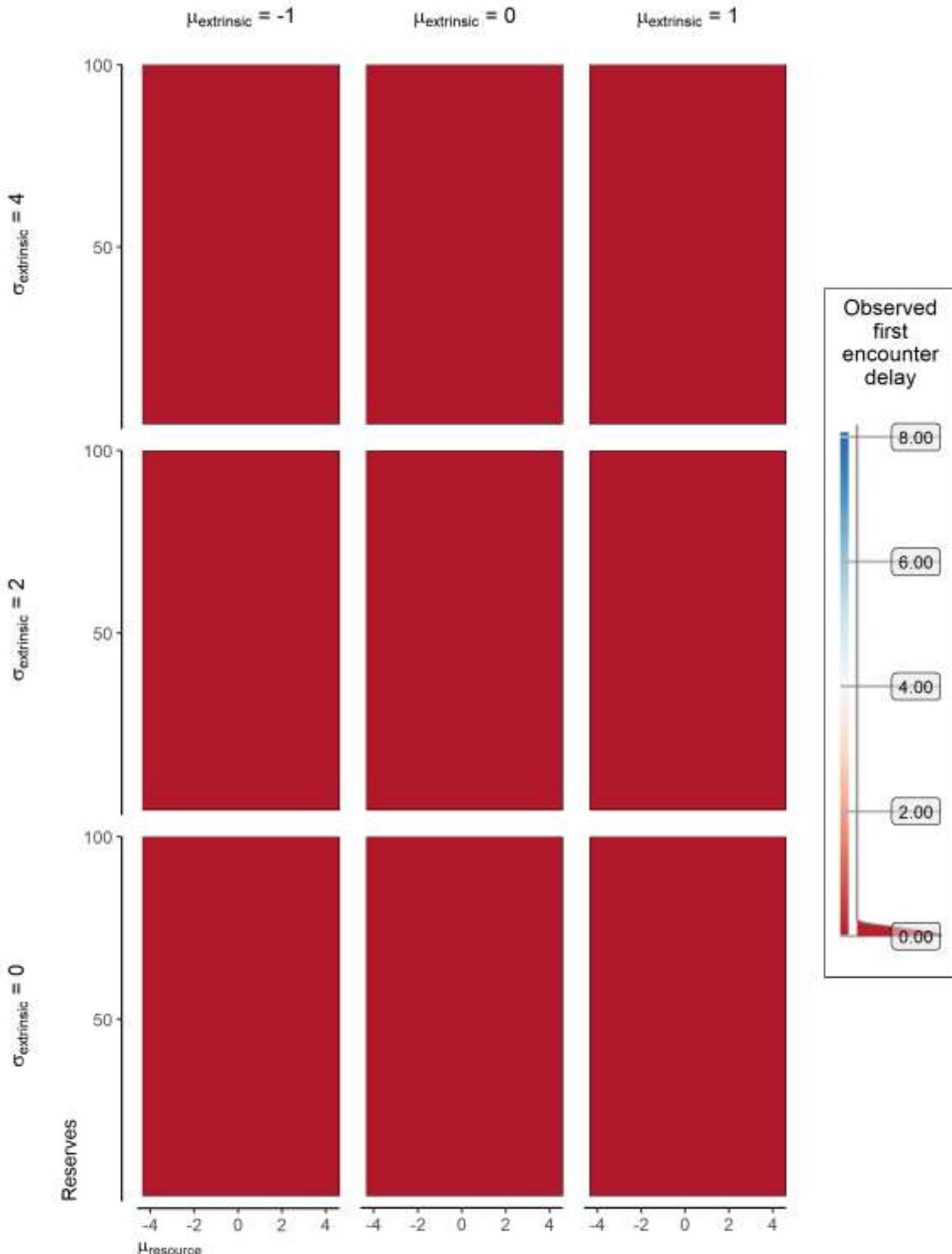
2.333. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



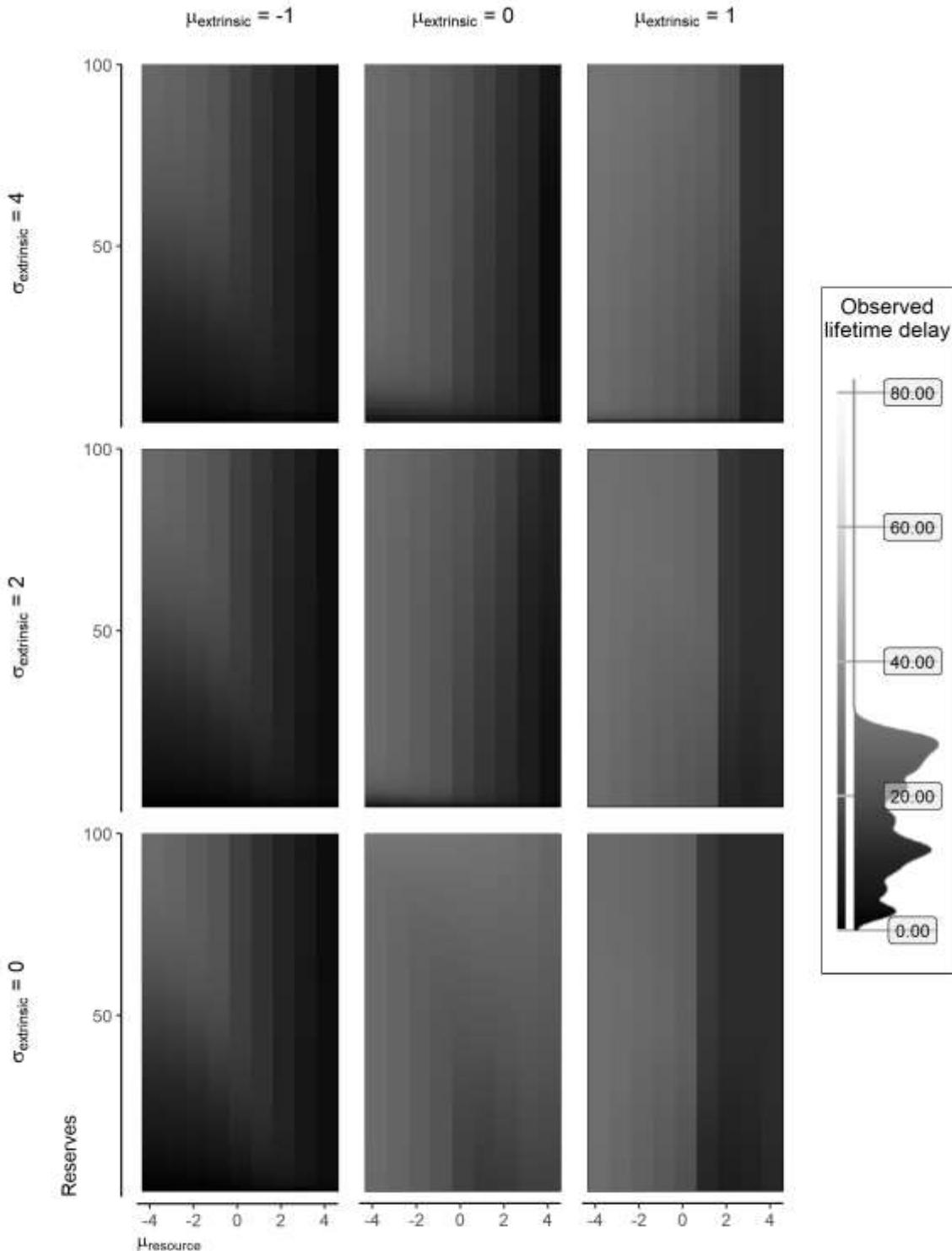
2.334. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



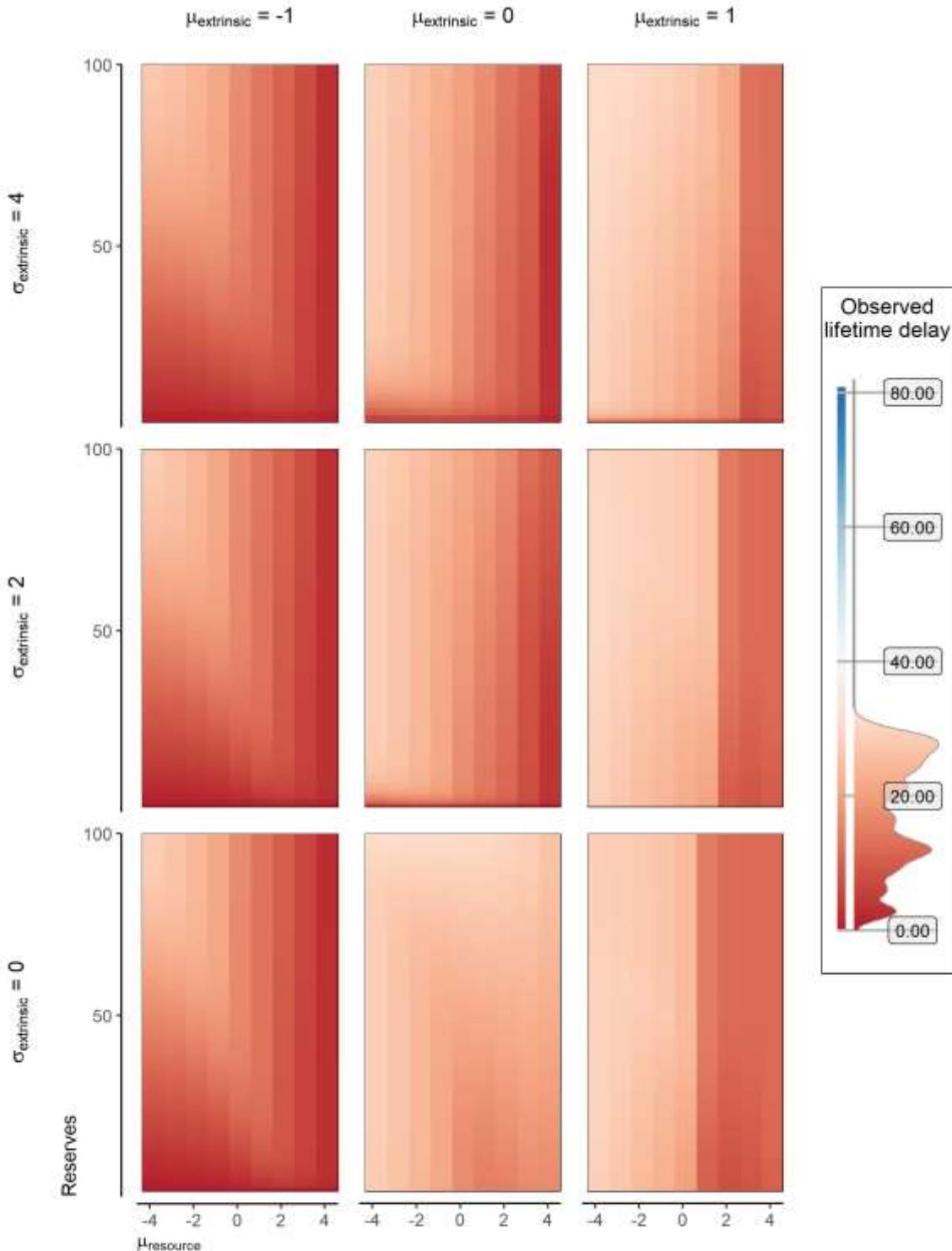
2.335. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



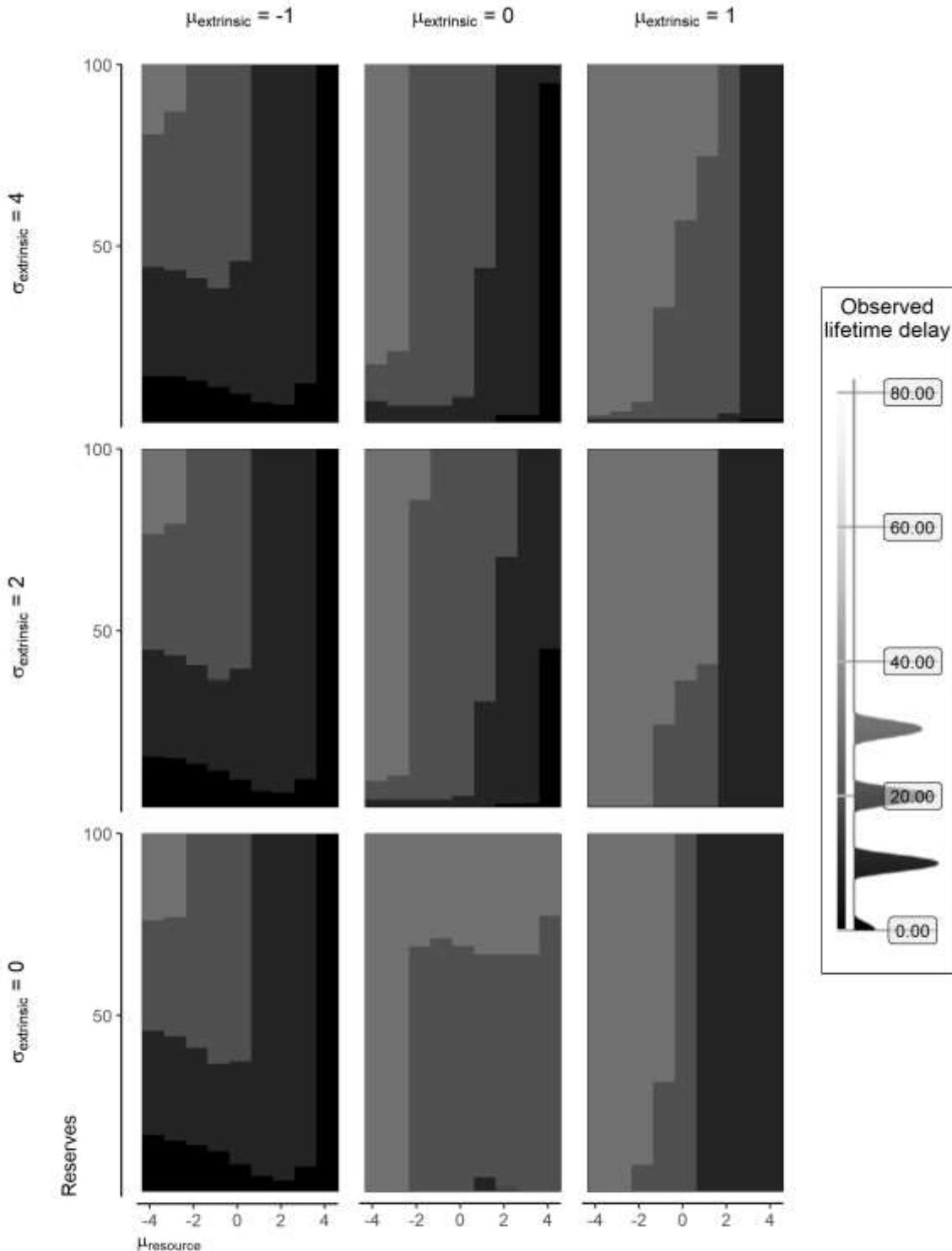
2.336. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



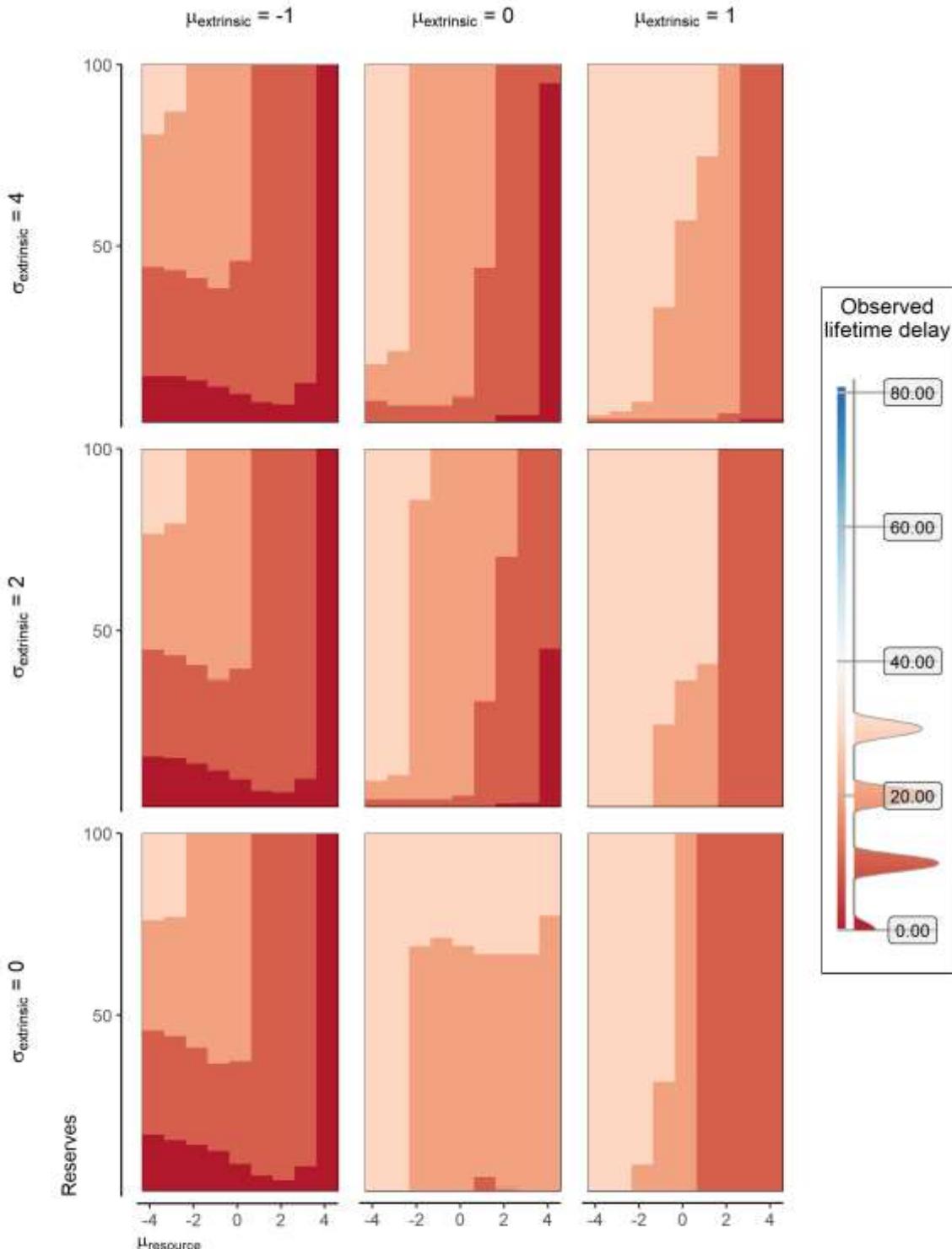
2.337. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



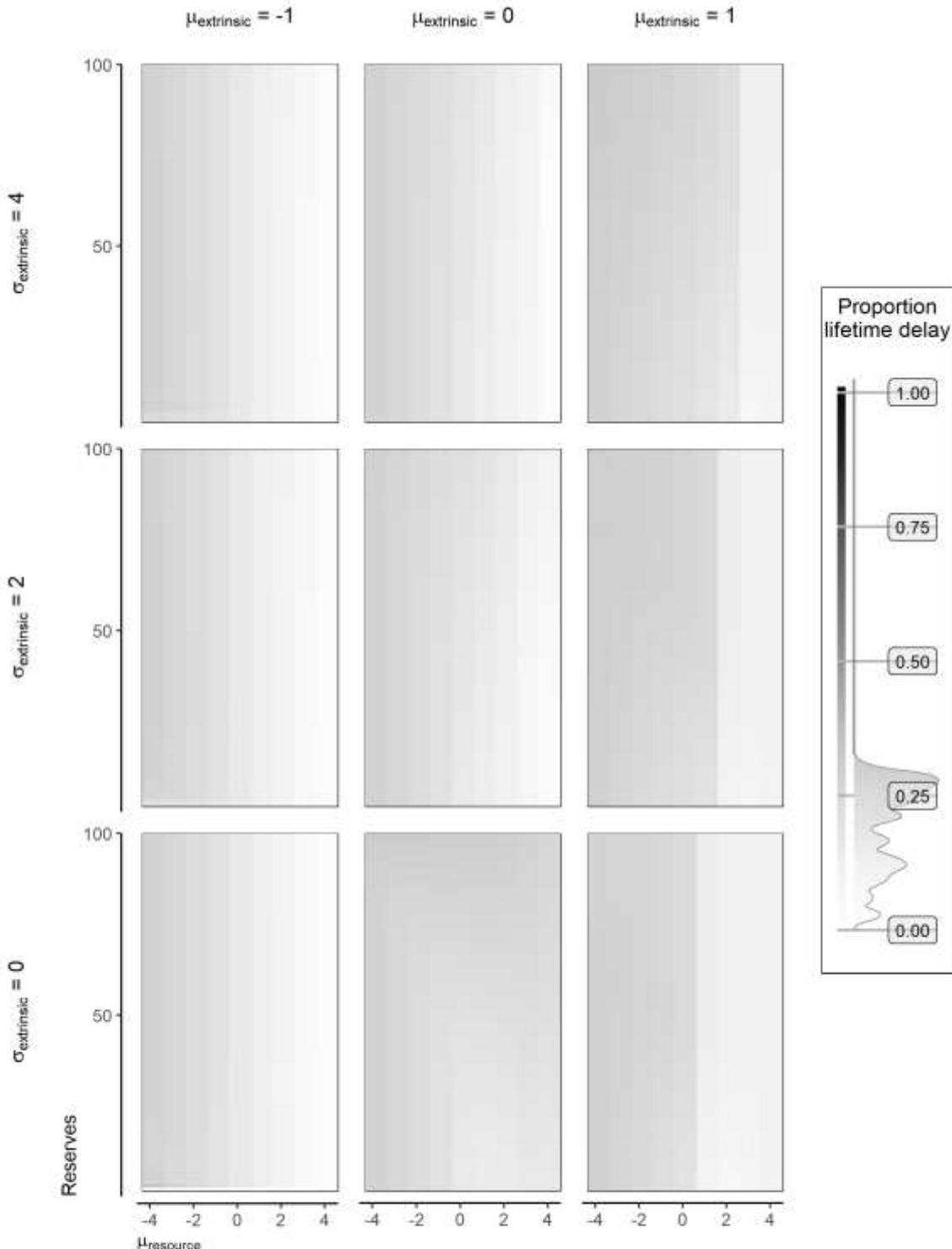
2.338. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



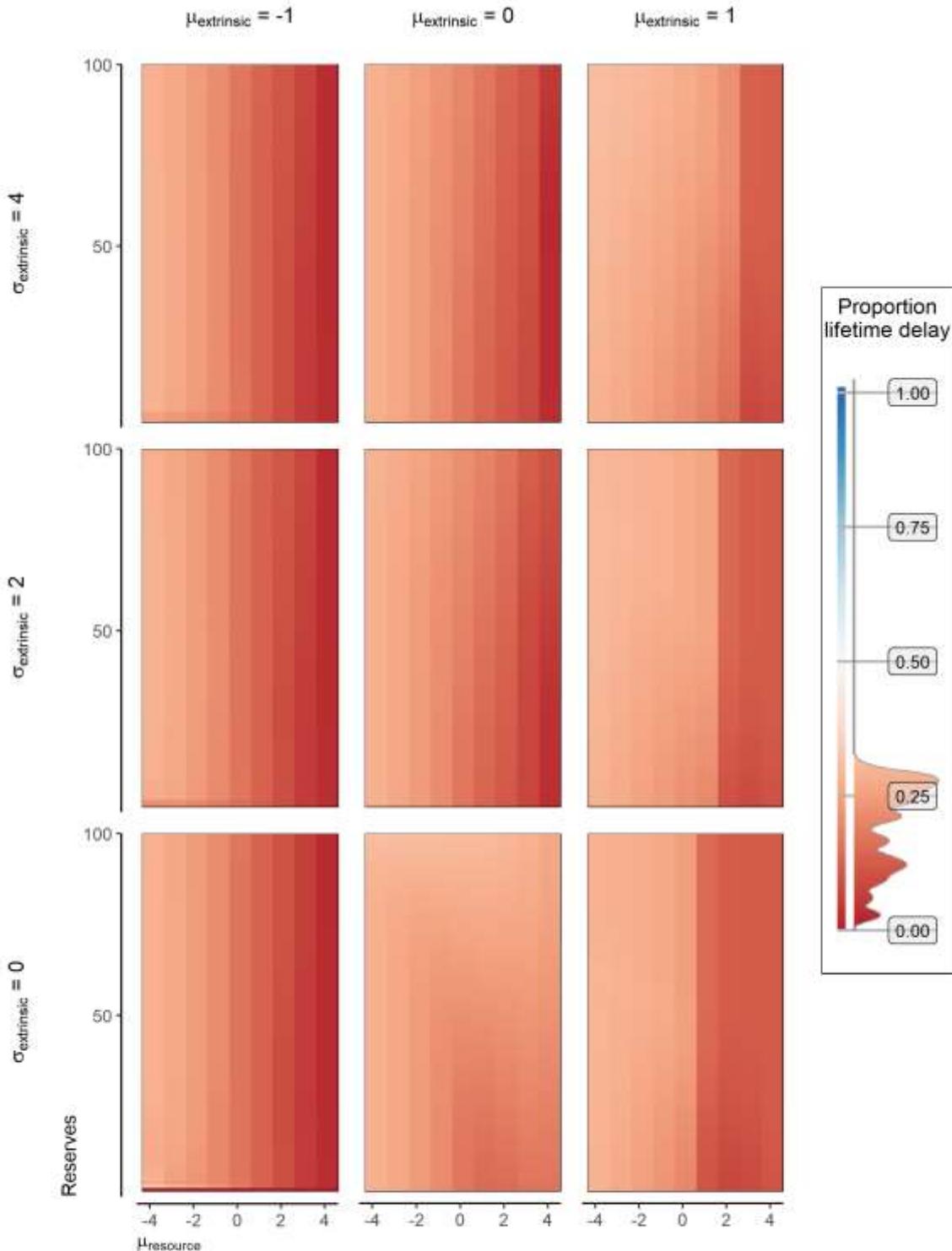
2.339. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



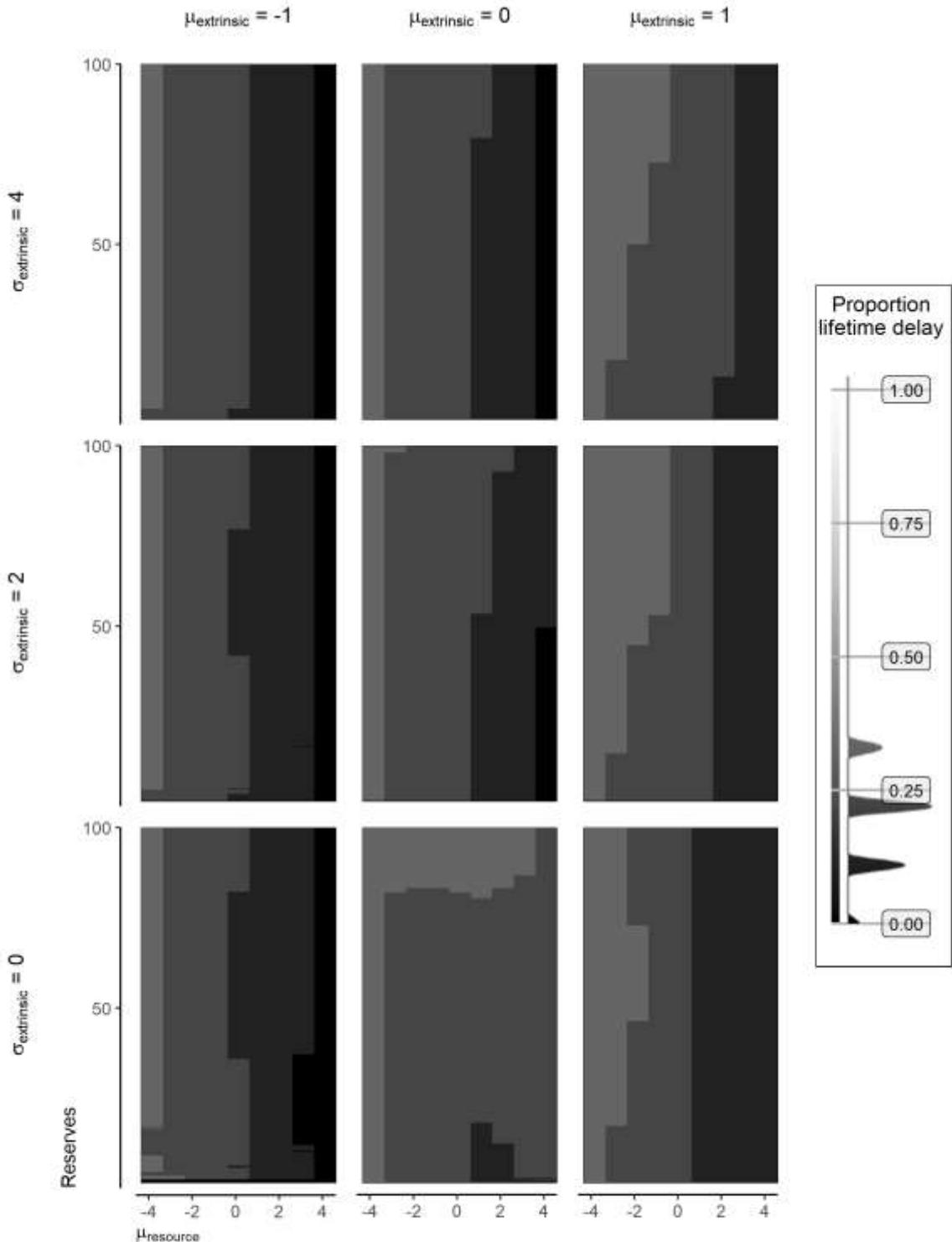
2.340. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



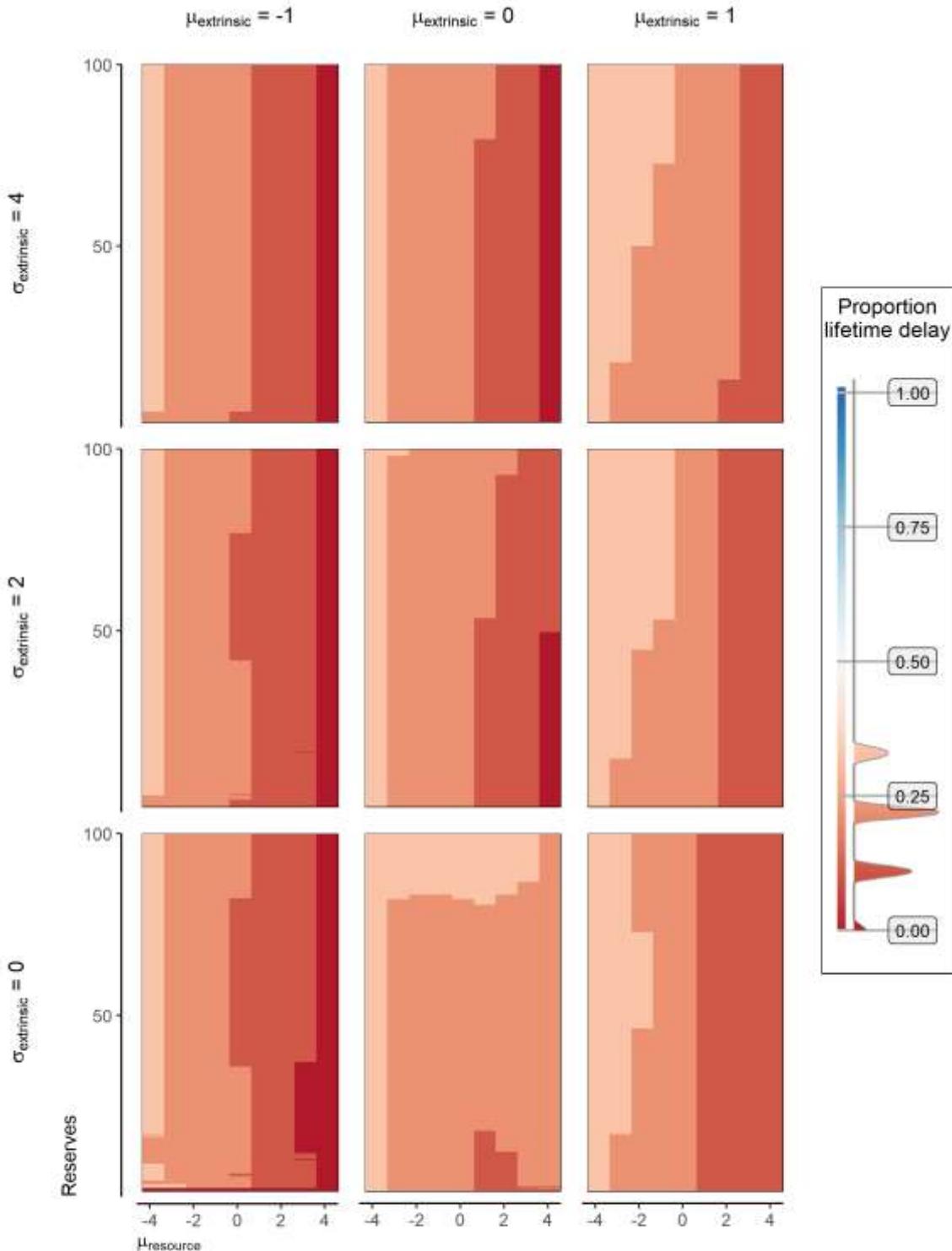
2.341. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



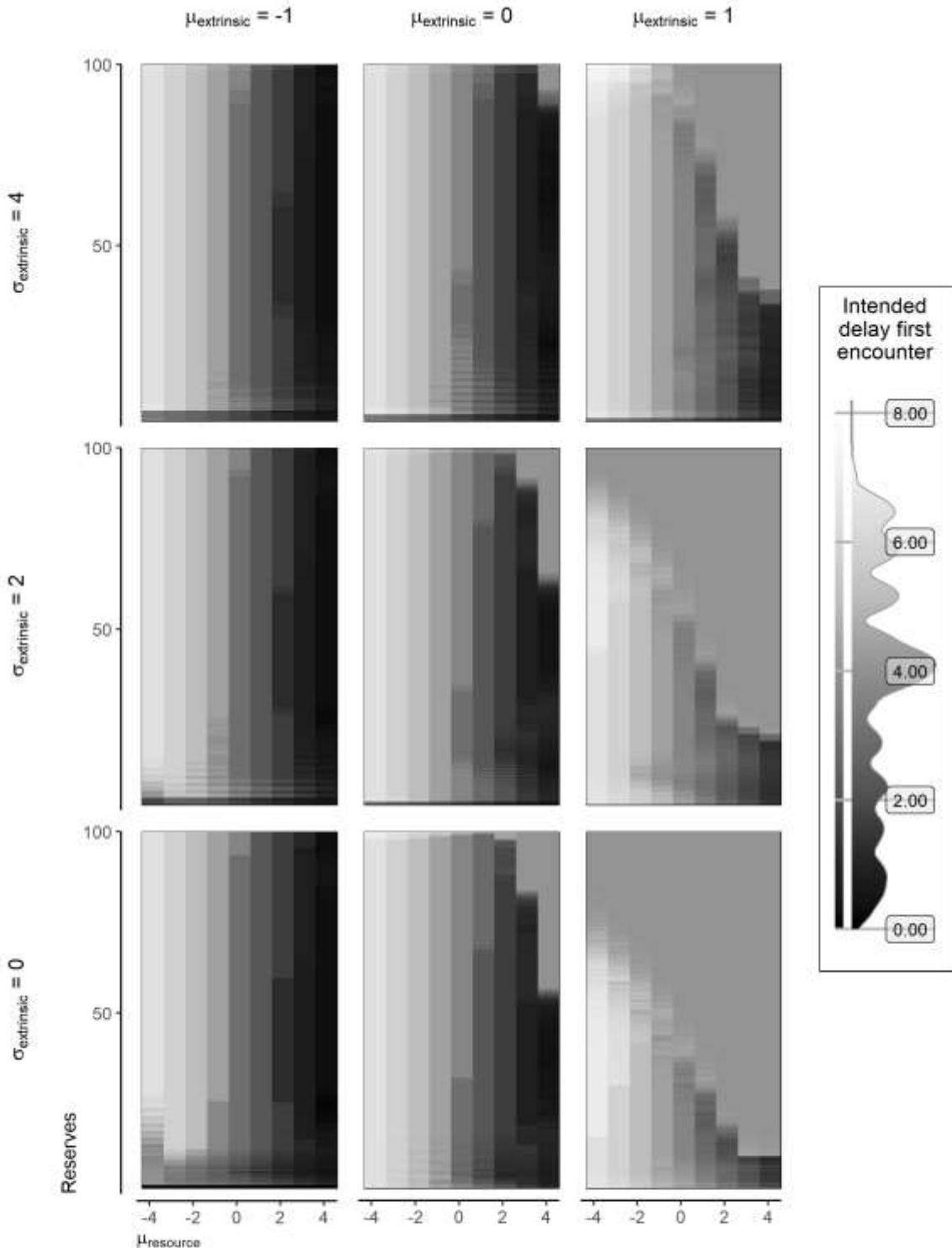
2.342. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



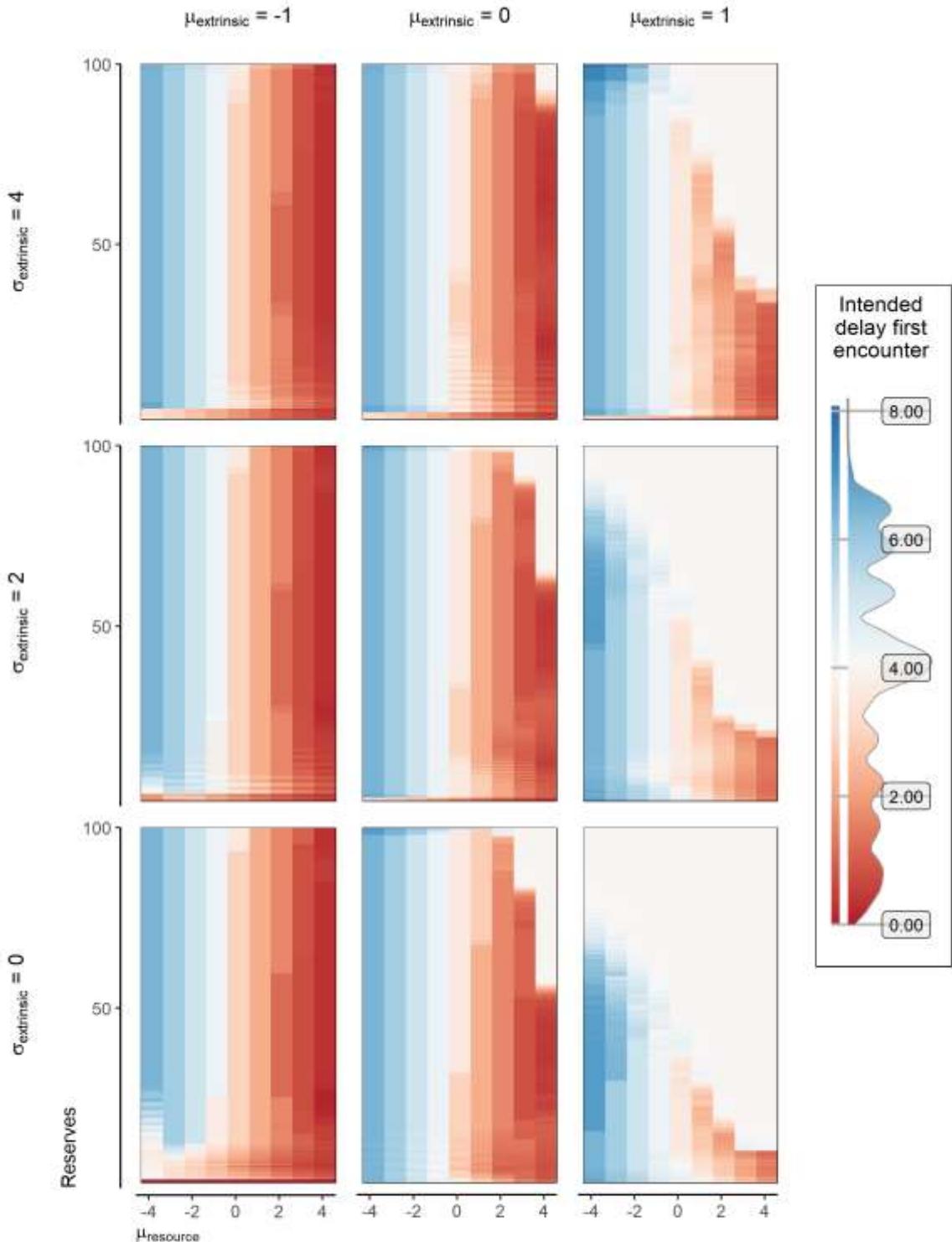
2.343. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



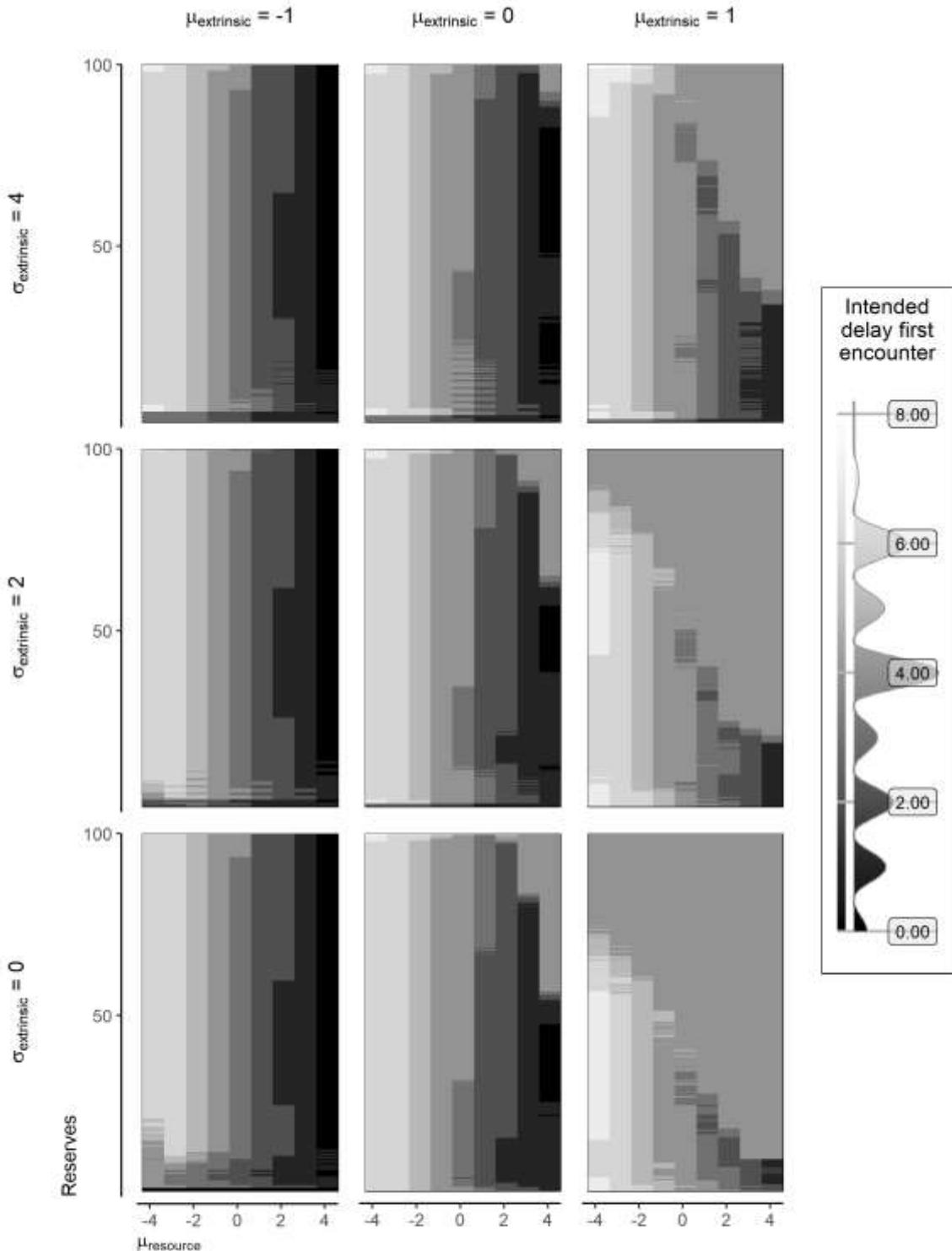
2.344. Intended delay first (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



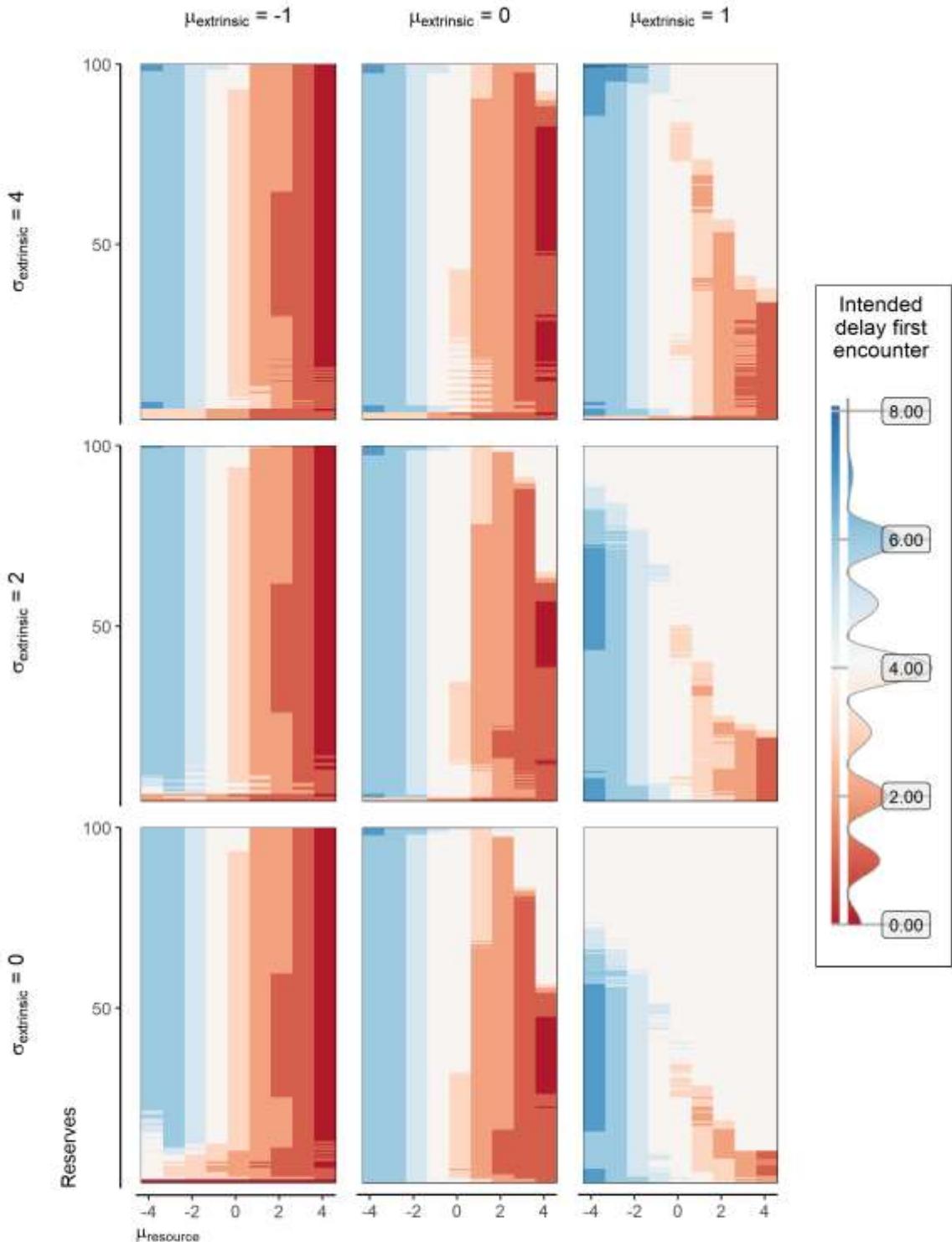
2.345. Intended delay first (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



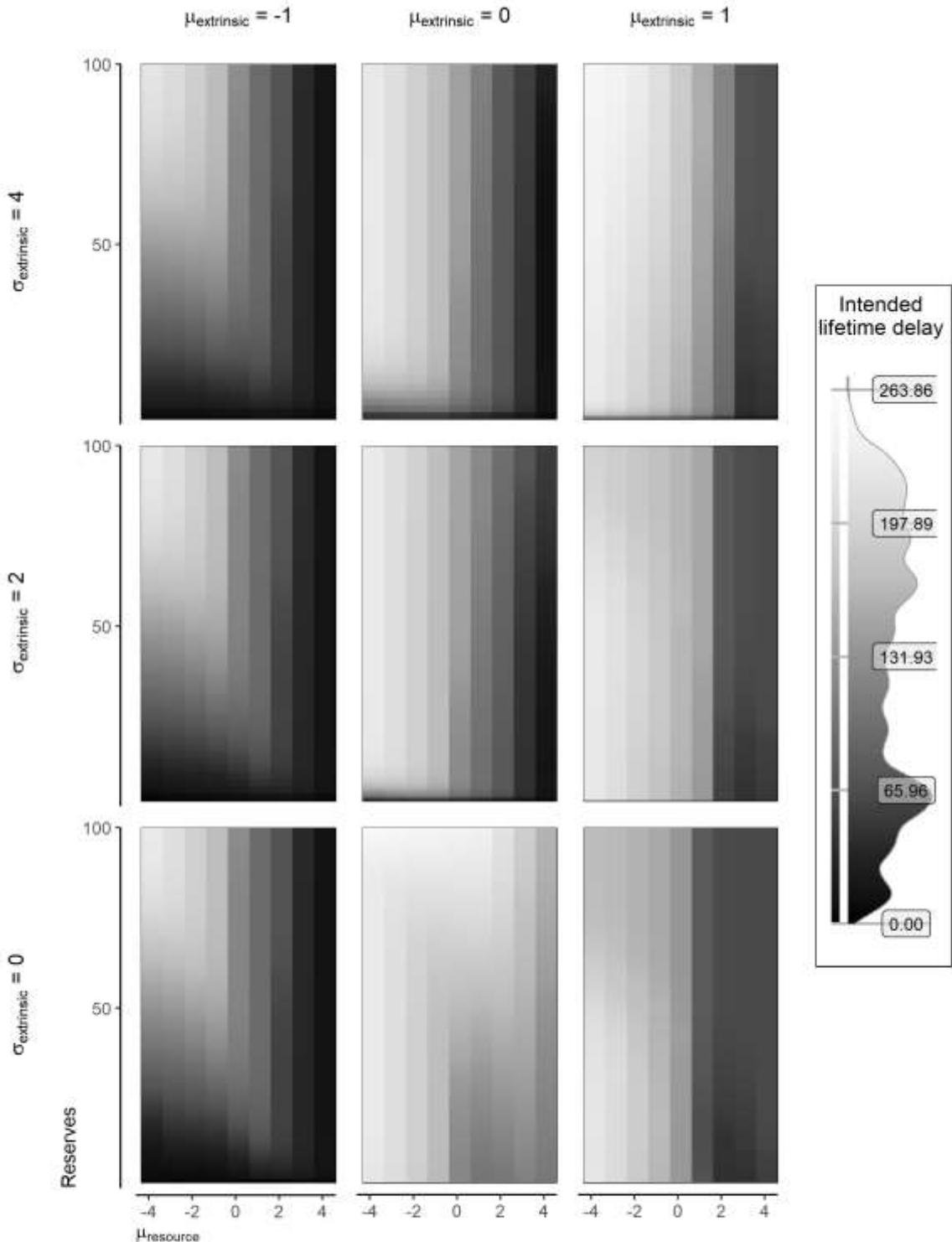
2.346. Intended delay first (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



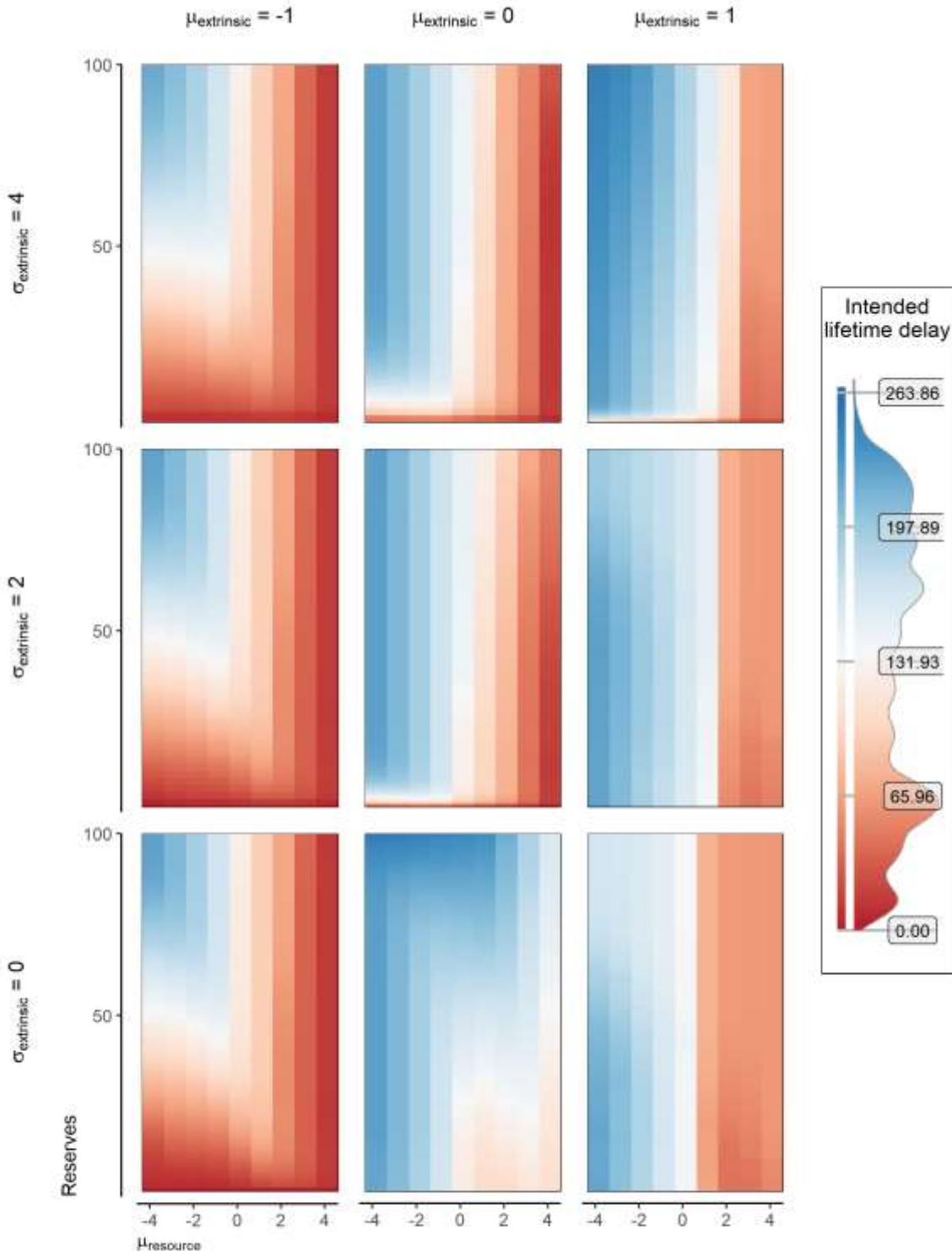
2.347. Intended delay first (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



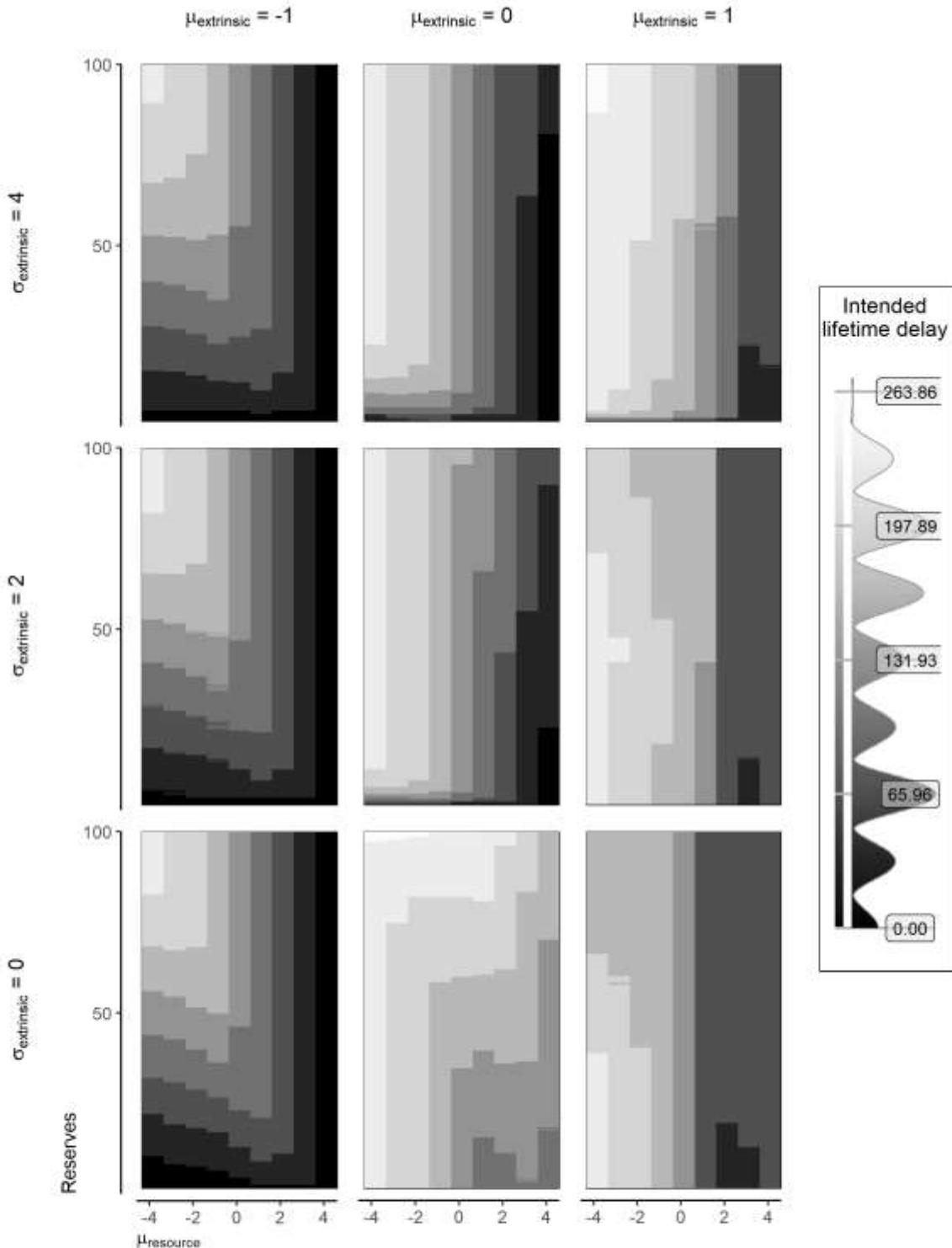
2.348. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



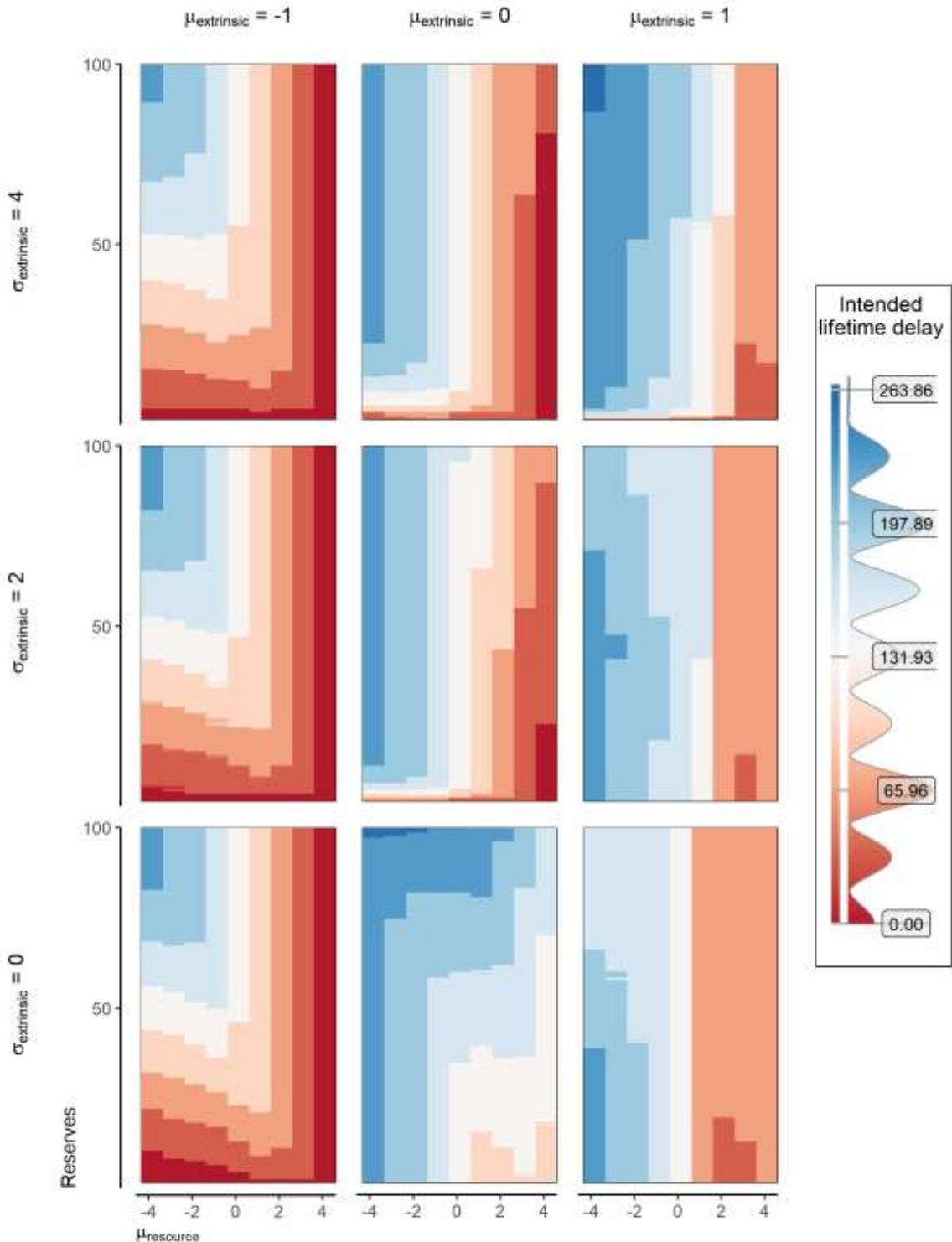
2.349. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



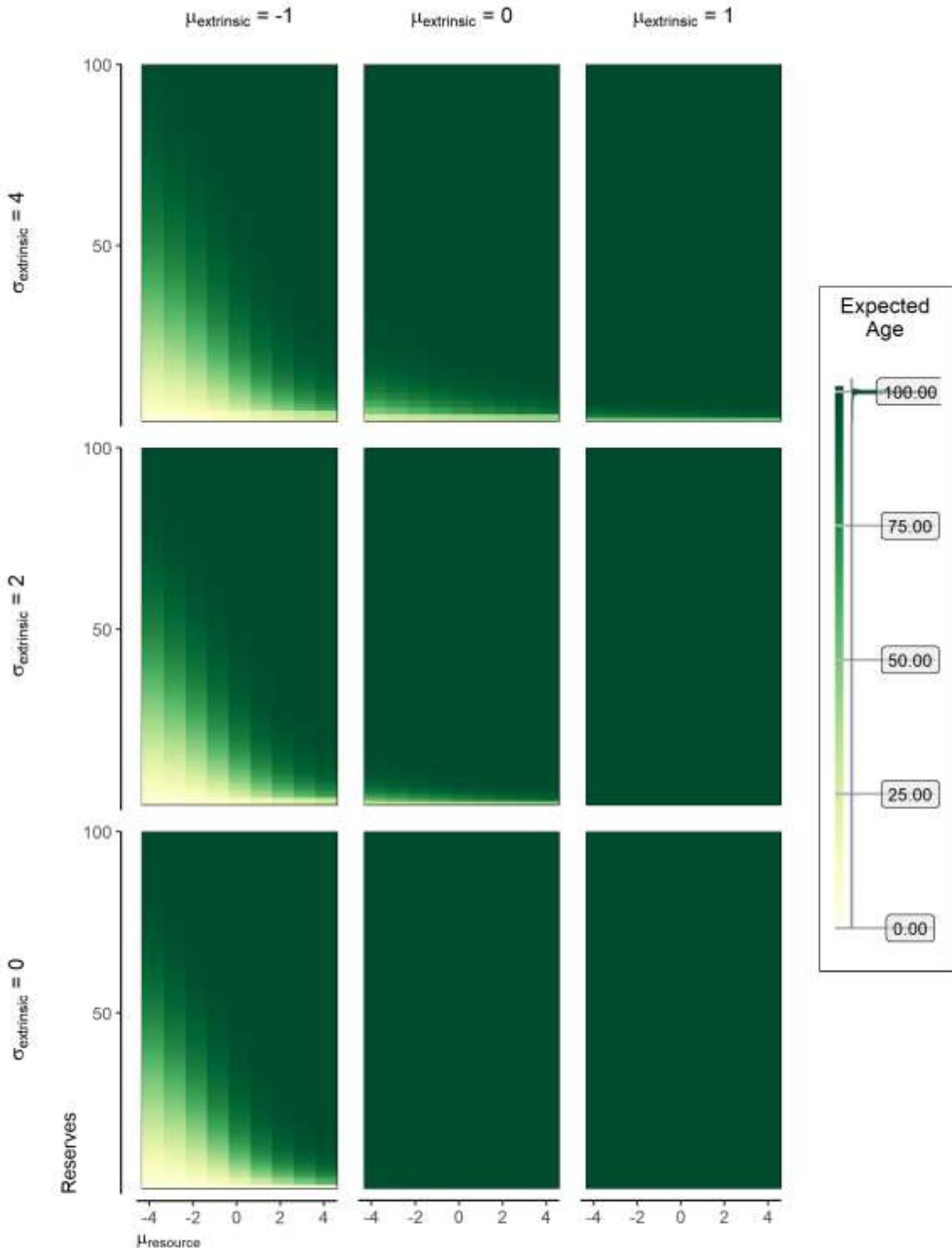
2.350. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



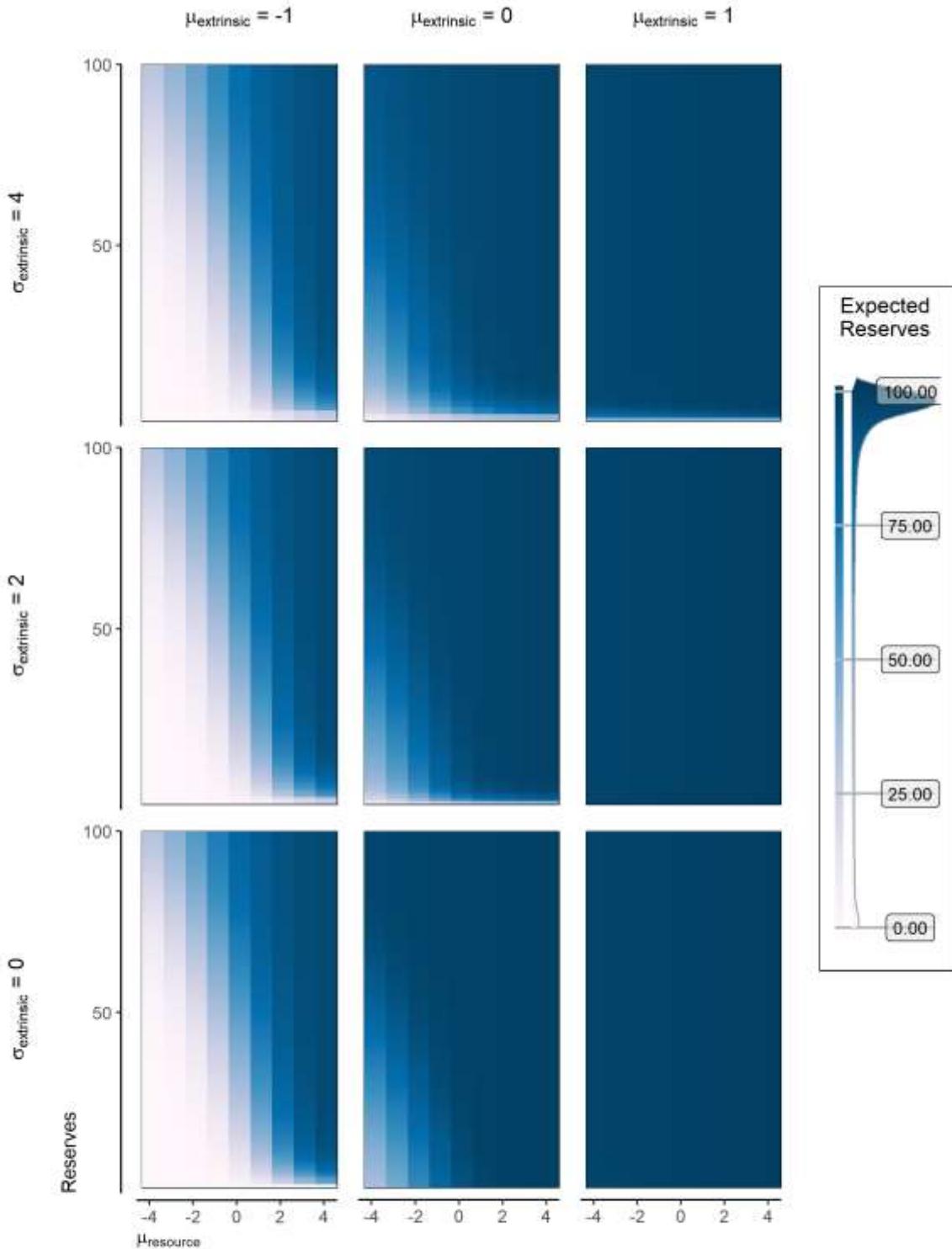
2.351. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



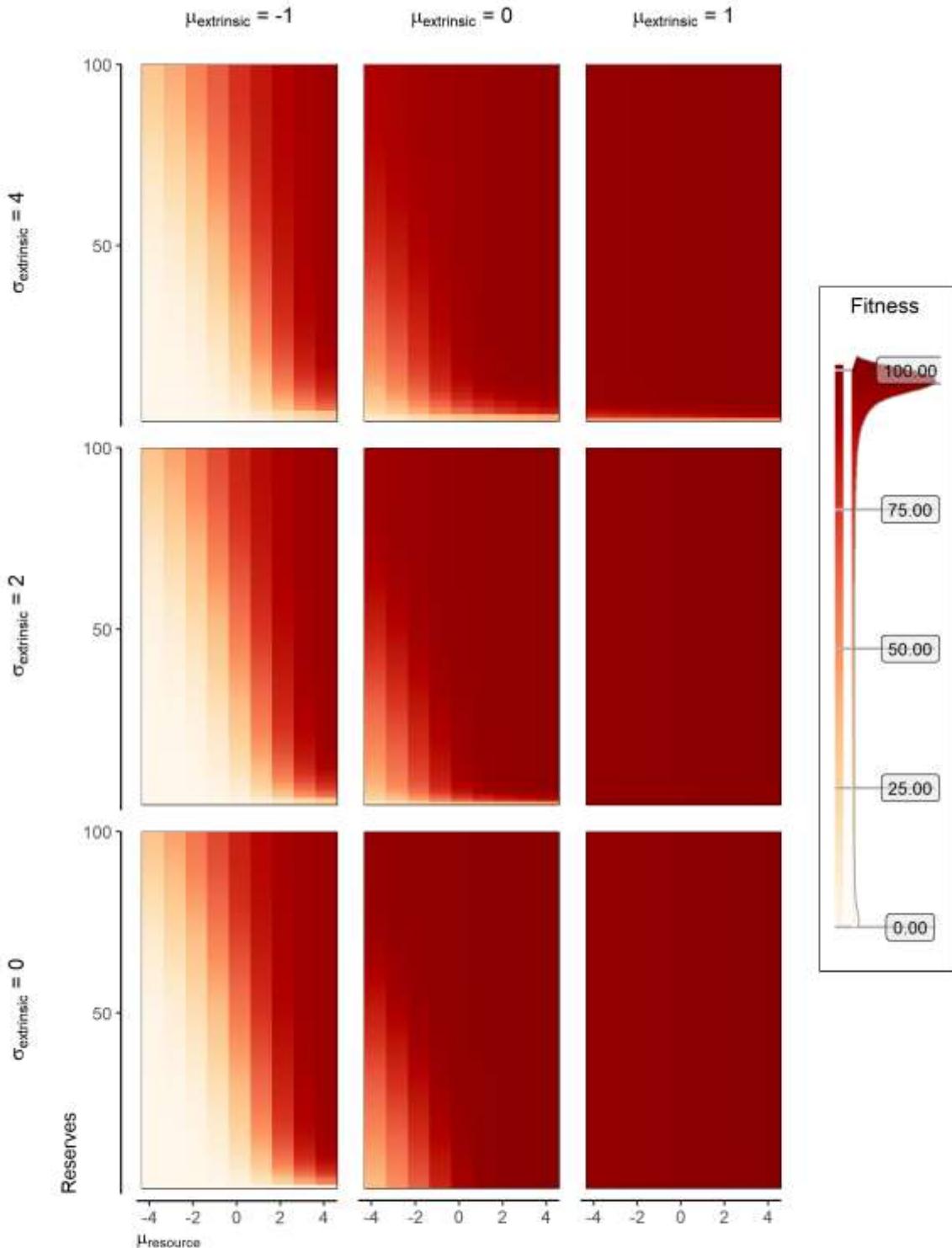
2.352. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



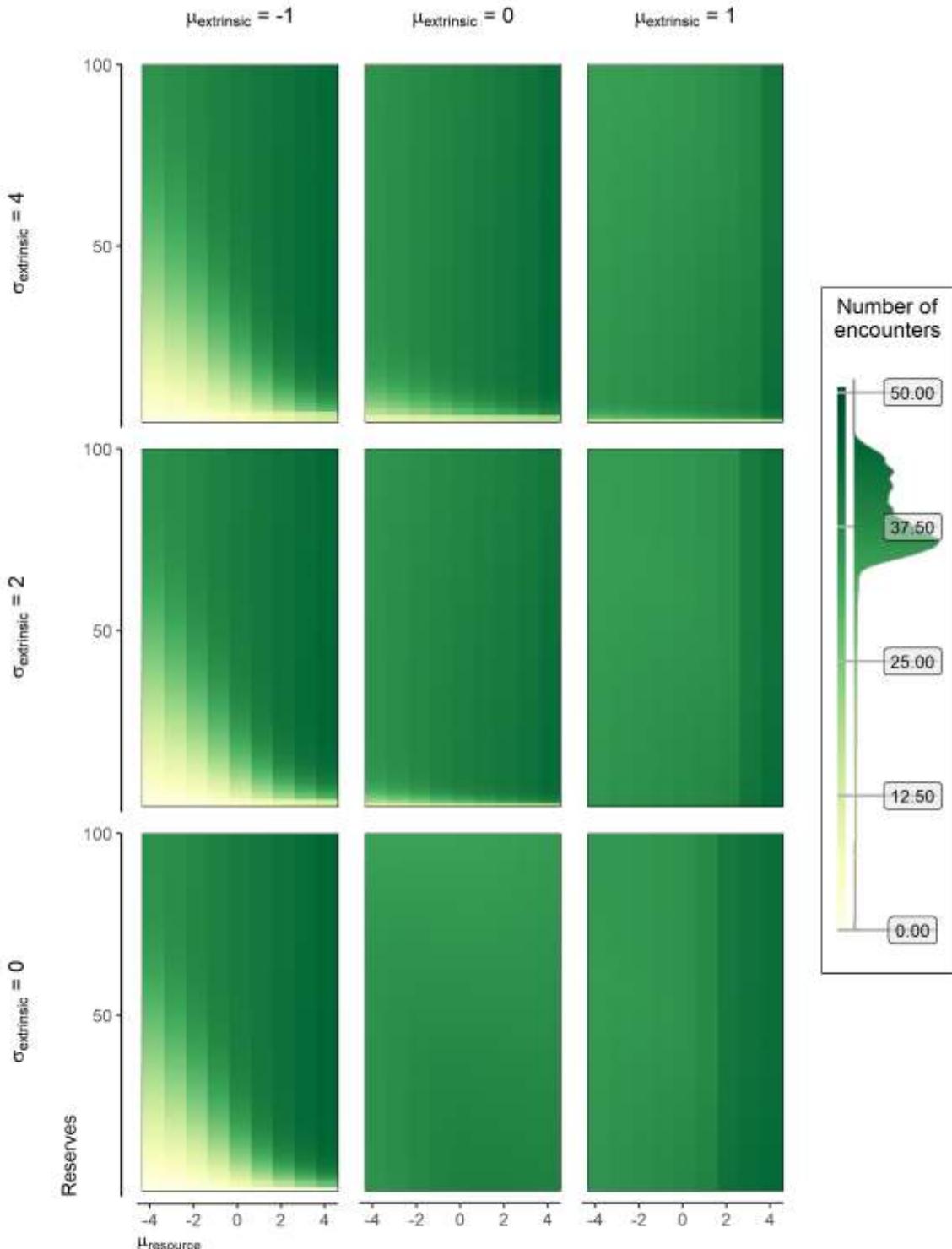
2.353. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when



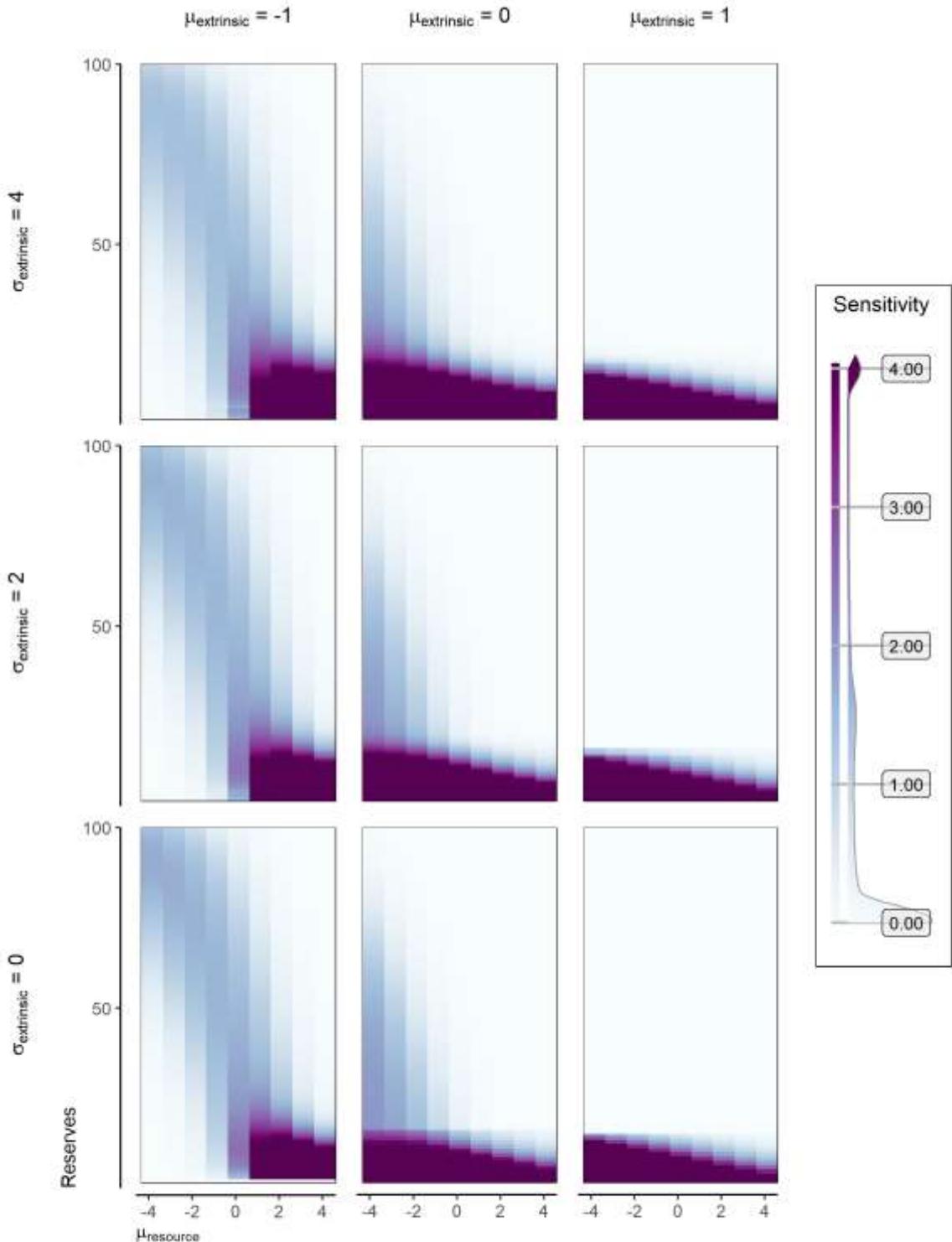
2.354. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource standard deviation is 6,



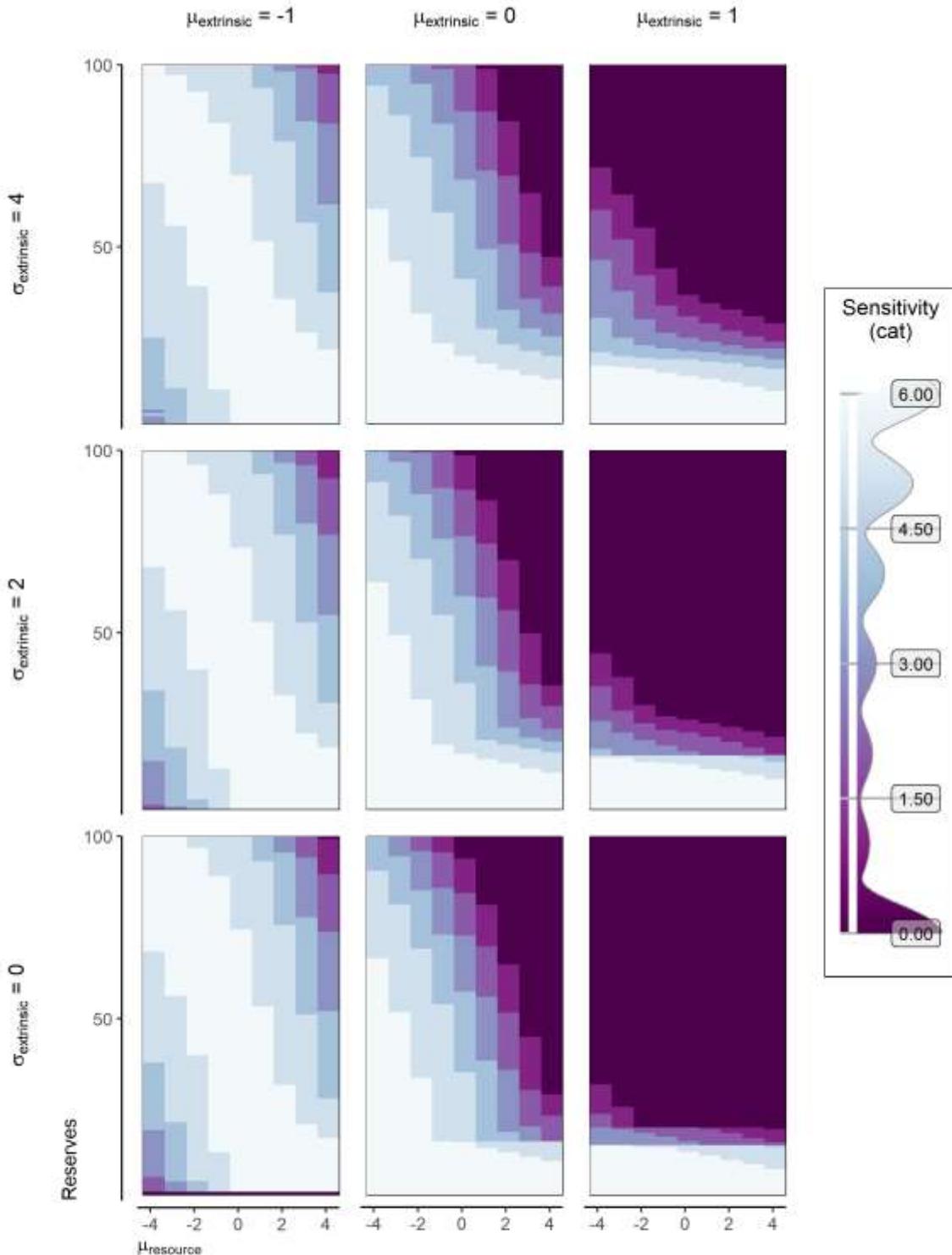
2.355. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encountersPostponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



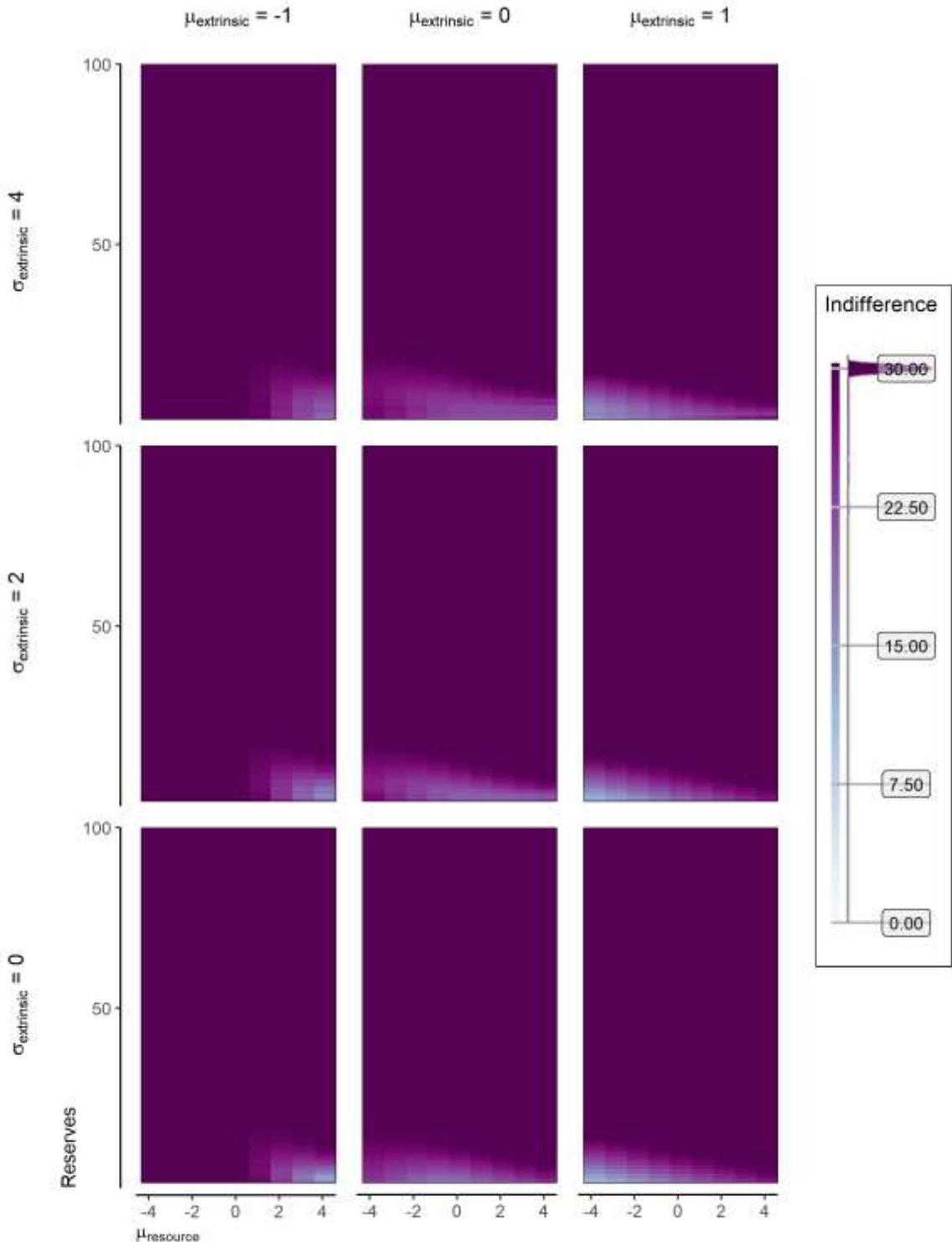
2.356. Sensivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



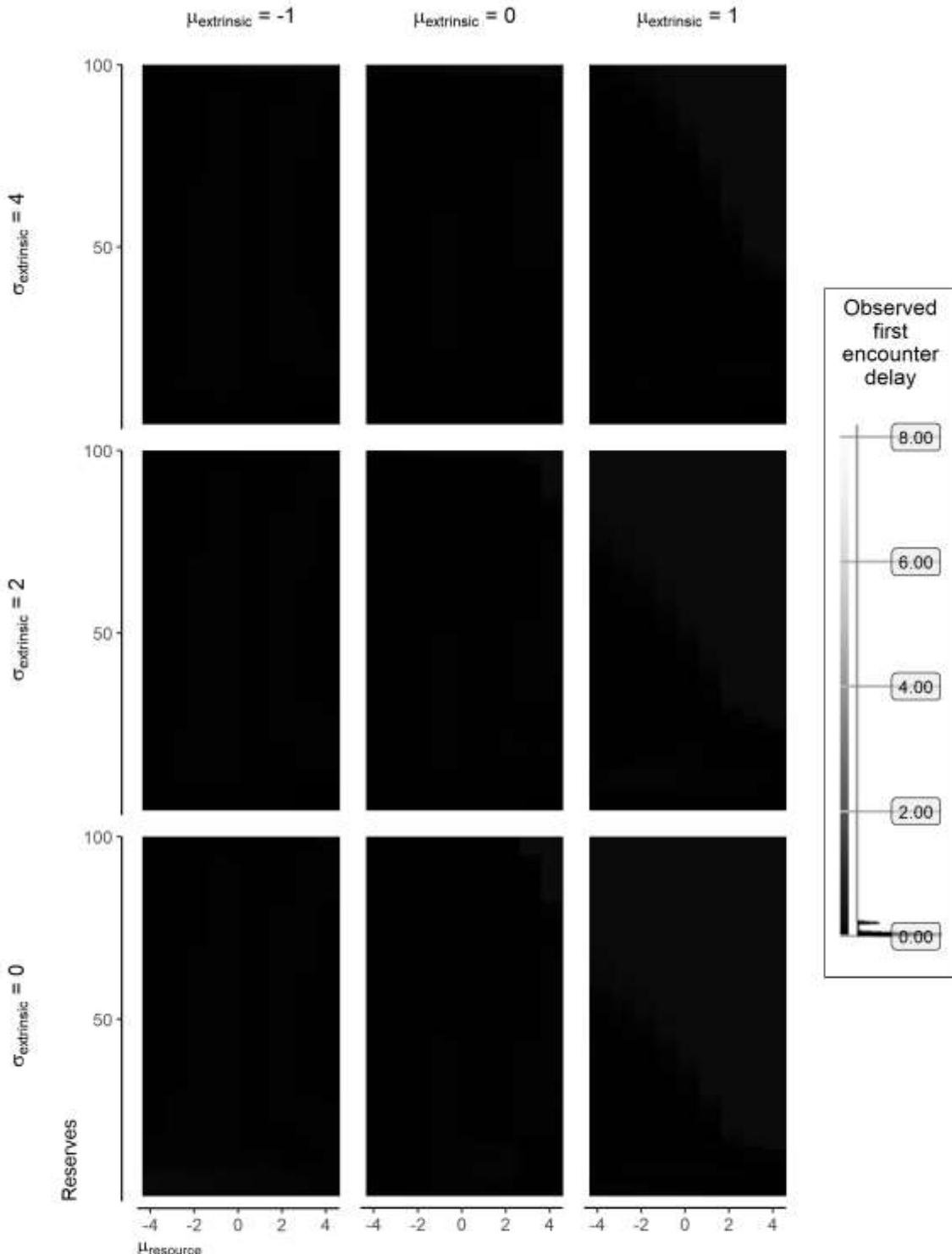
2.357. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



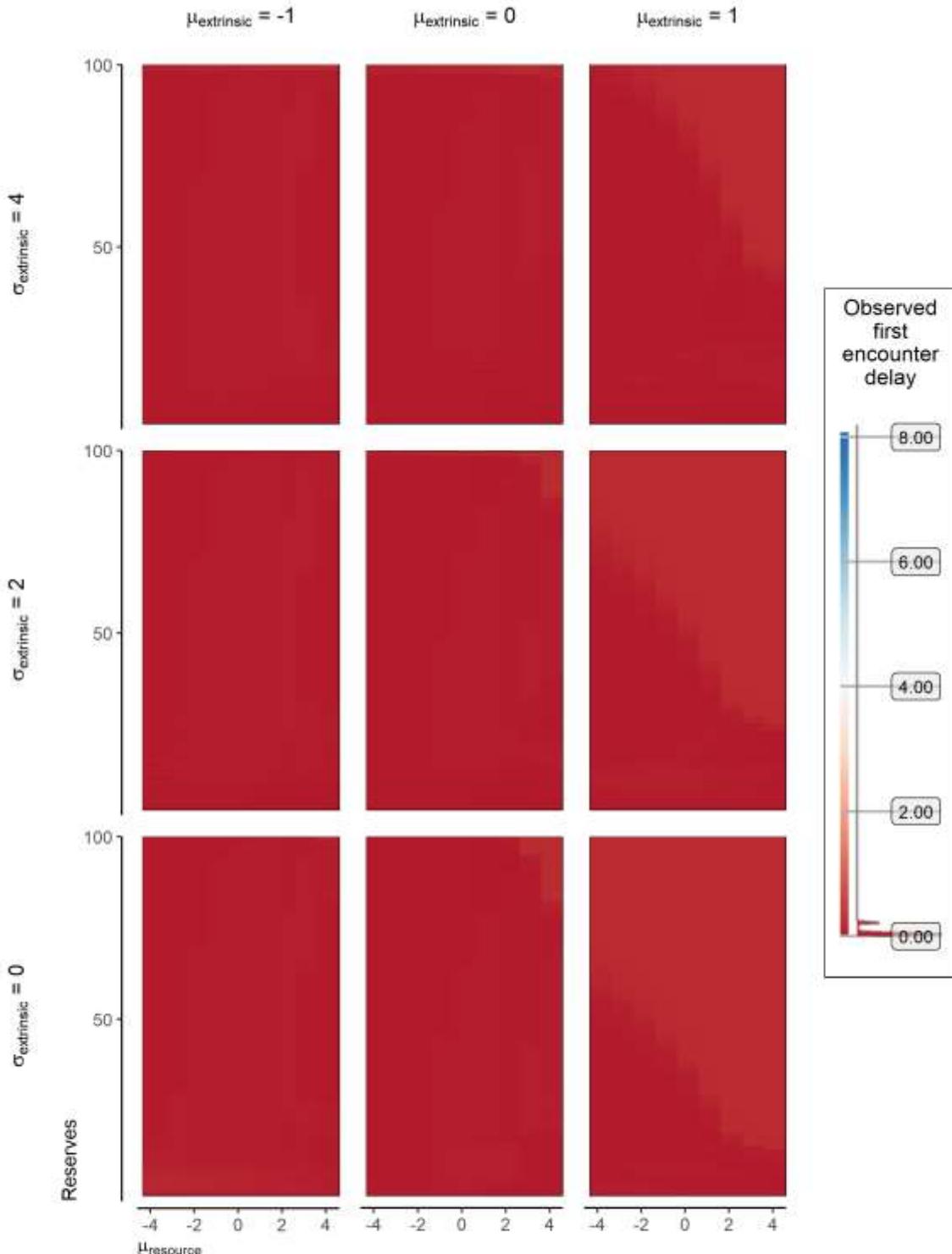
2.358. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



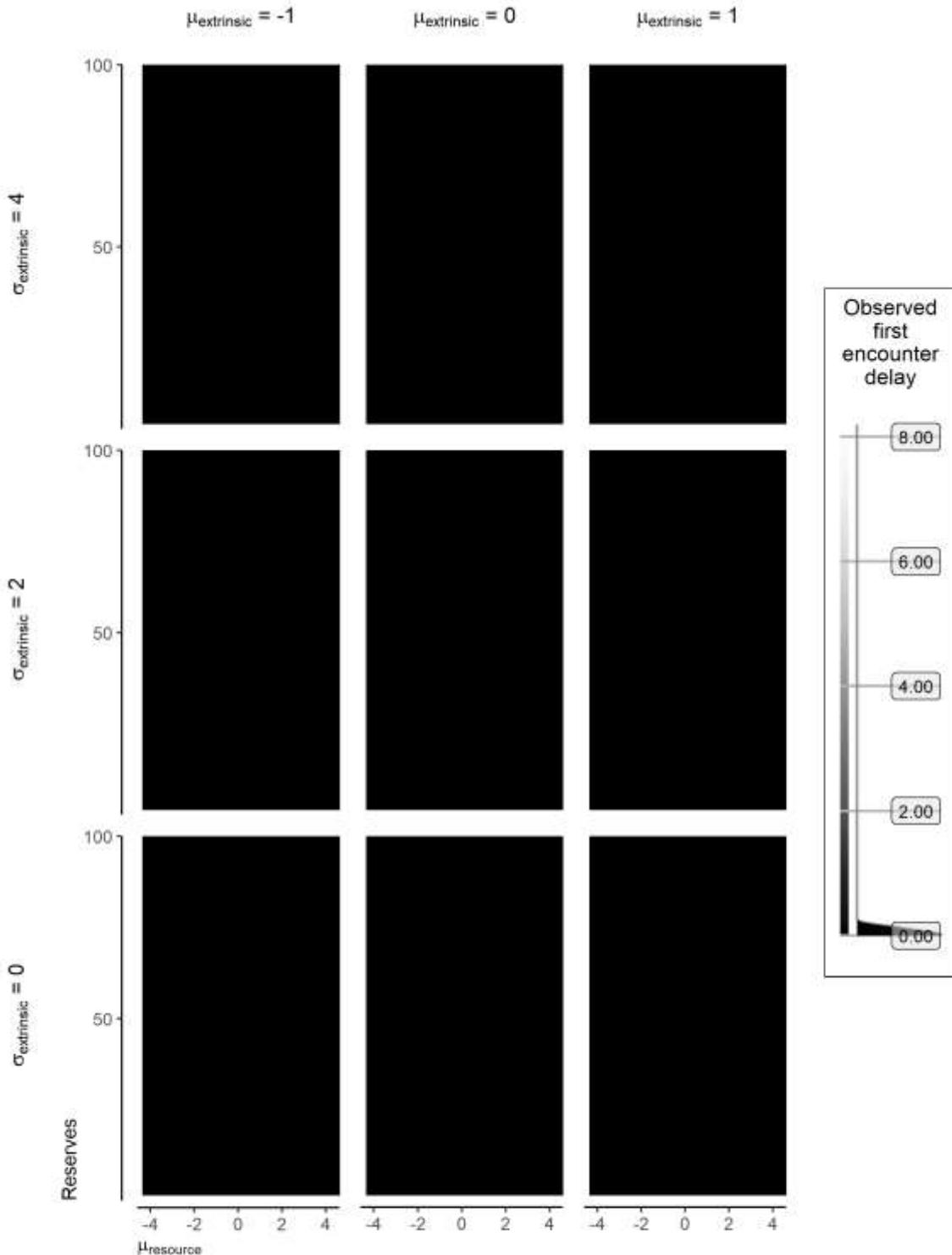
2.359. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



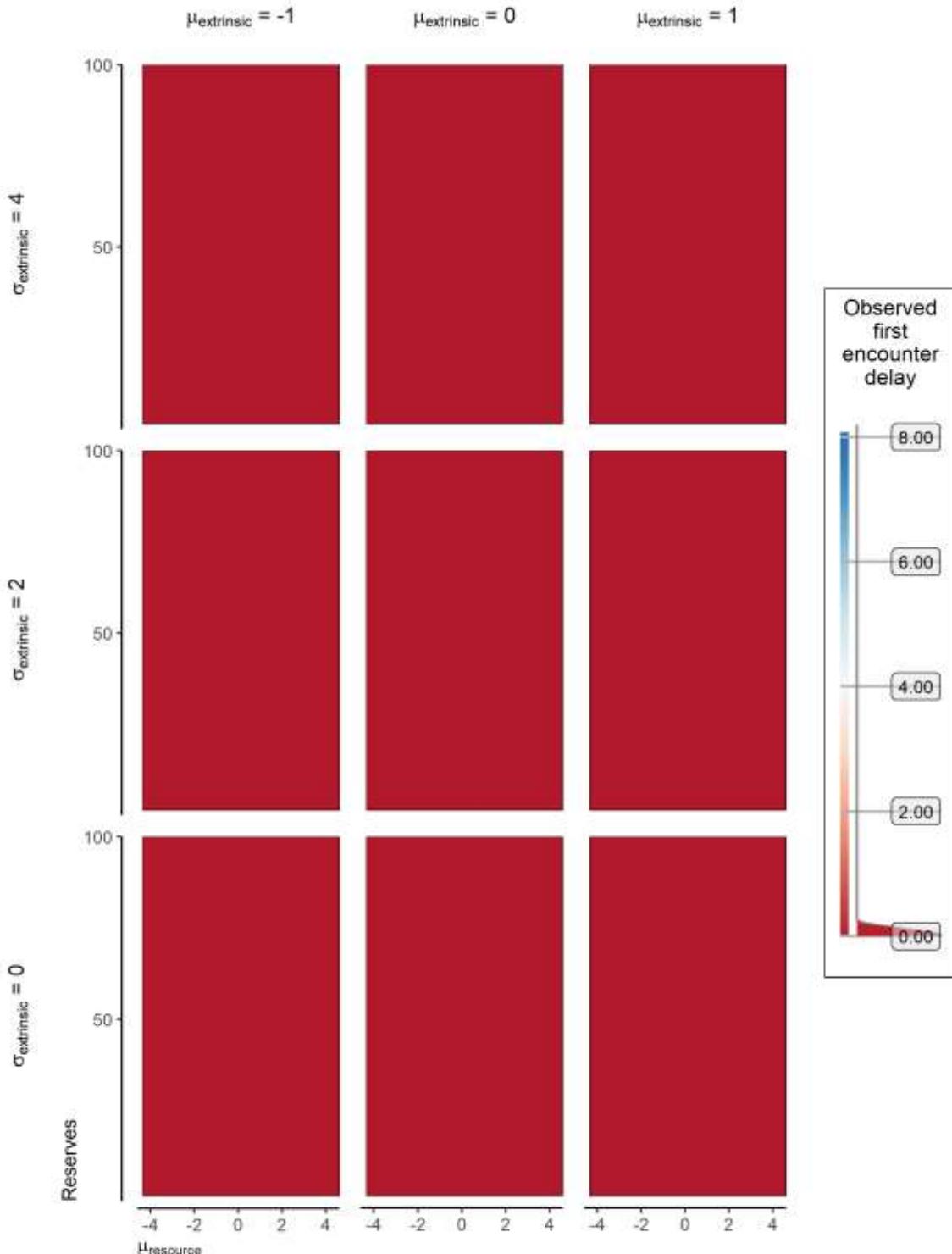
2.360. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



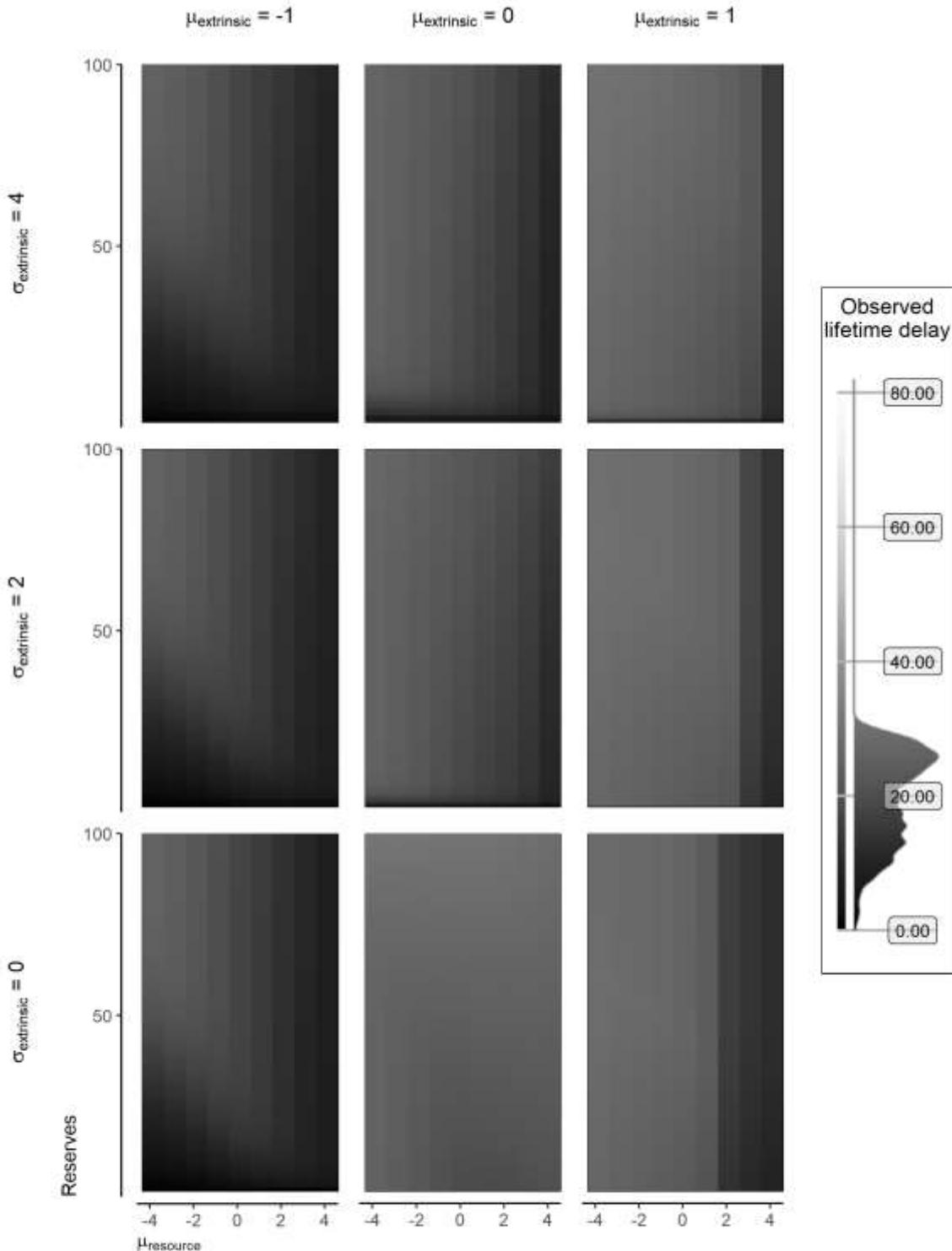
2.361. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



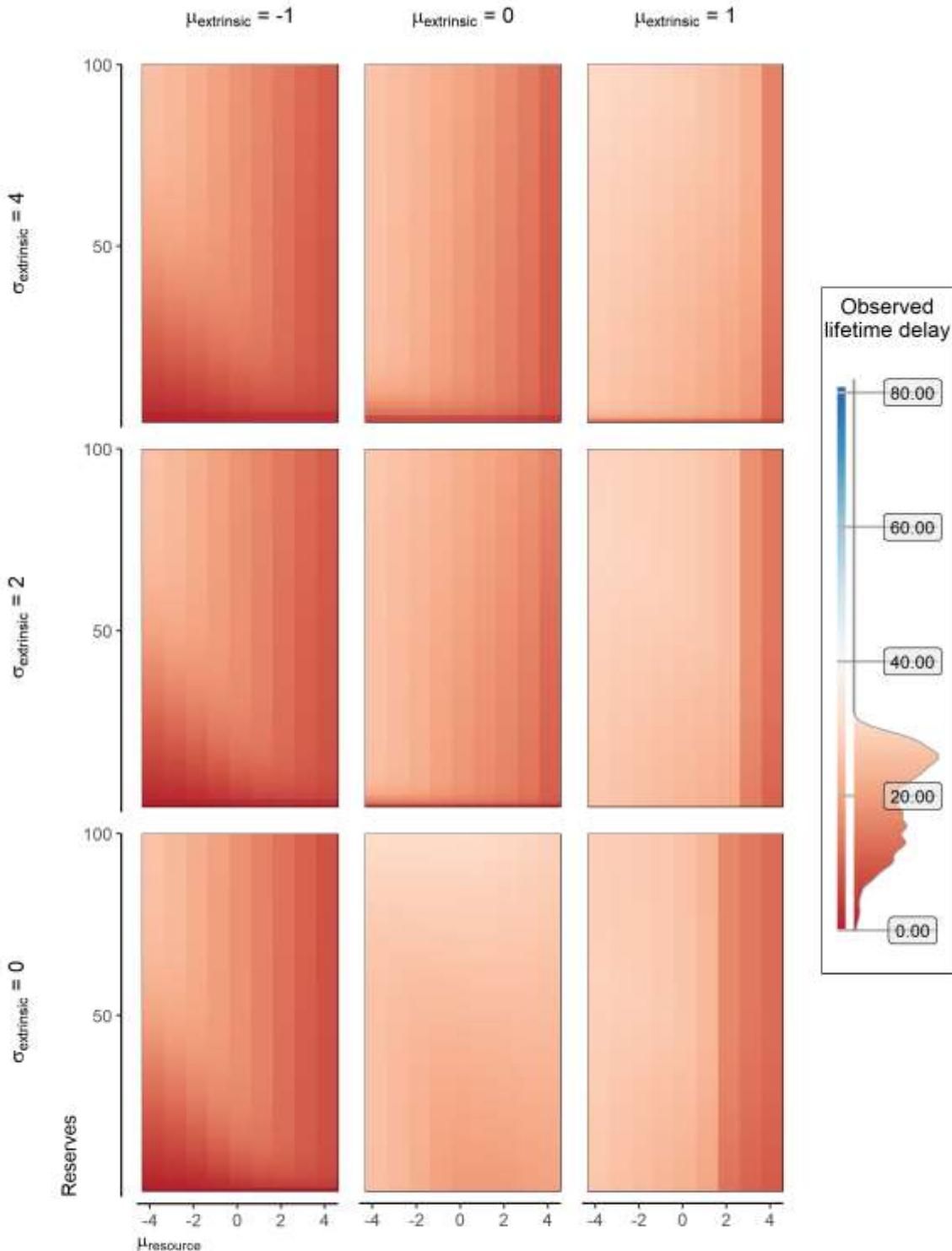
2.362. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



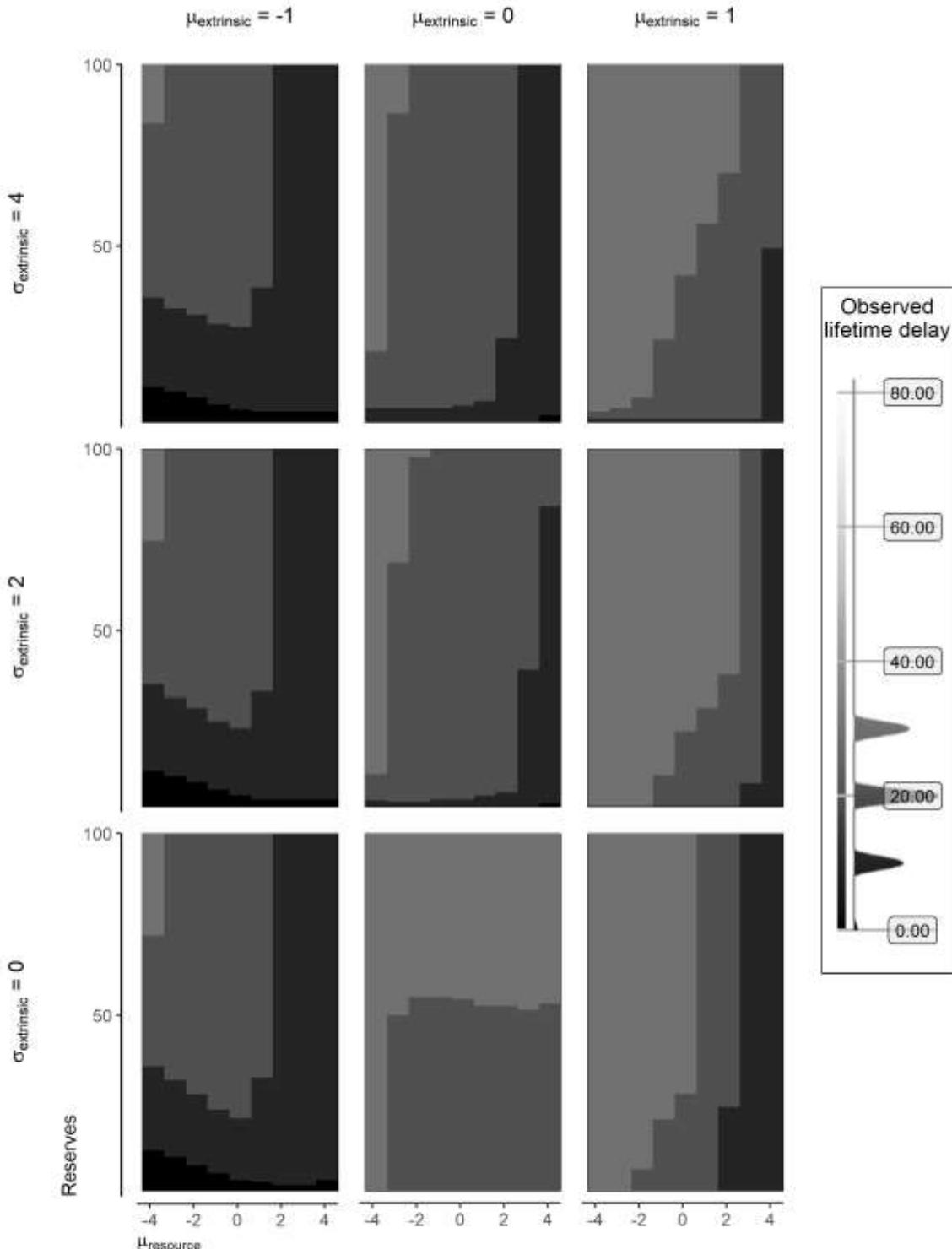
2.363. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



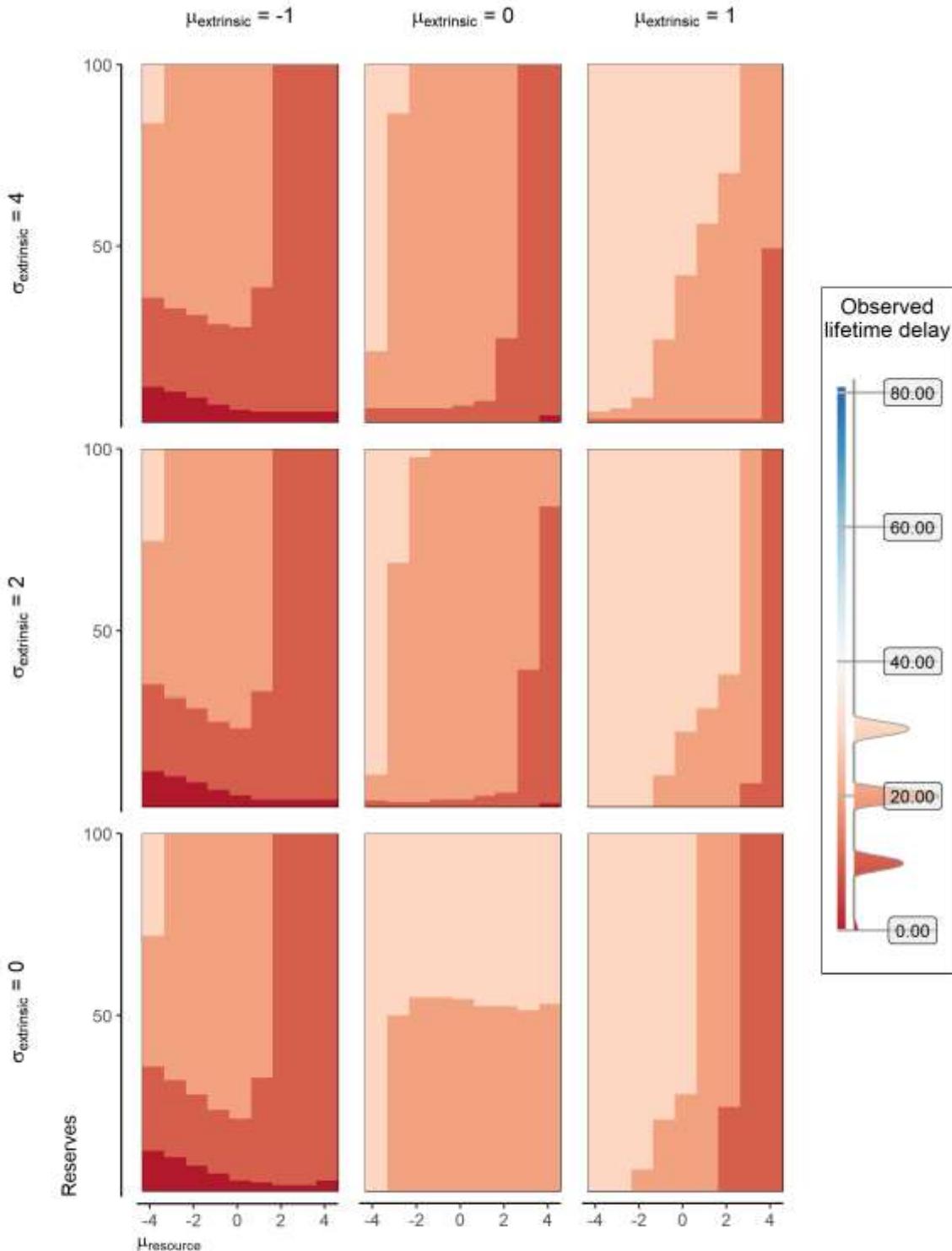
2.364. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



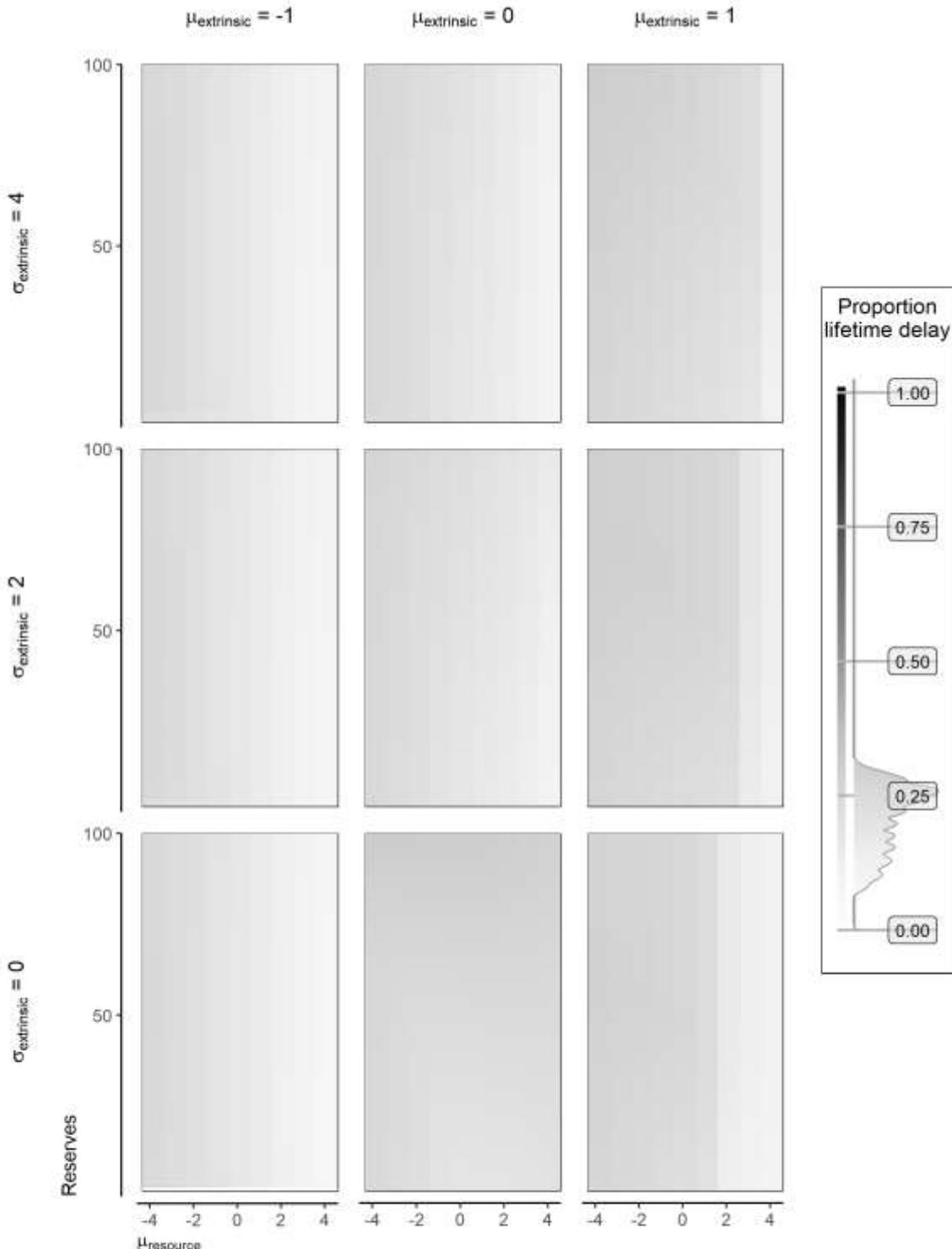
2.365. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



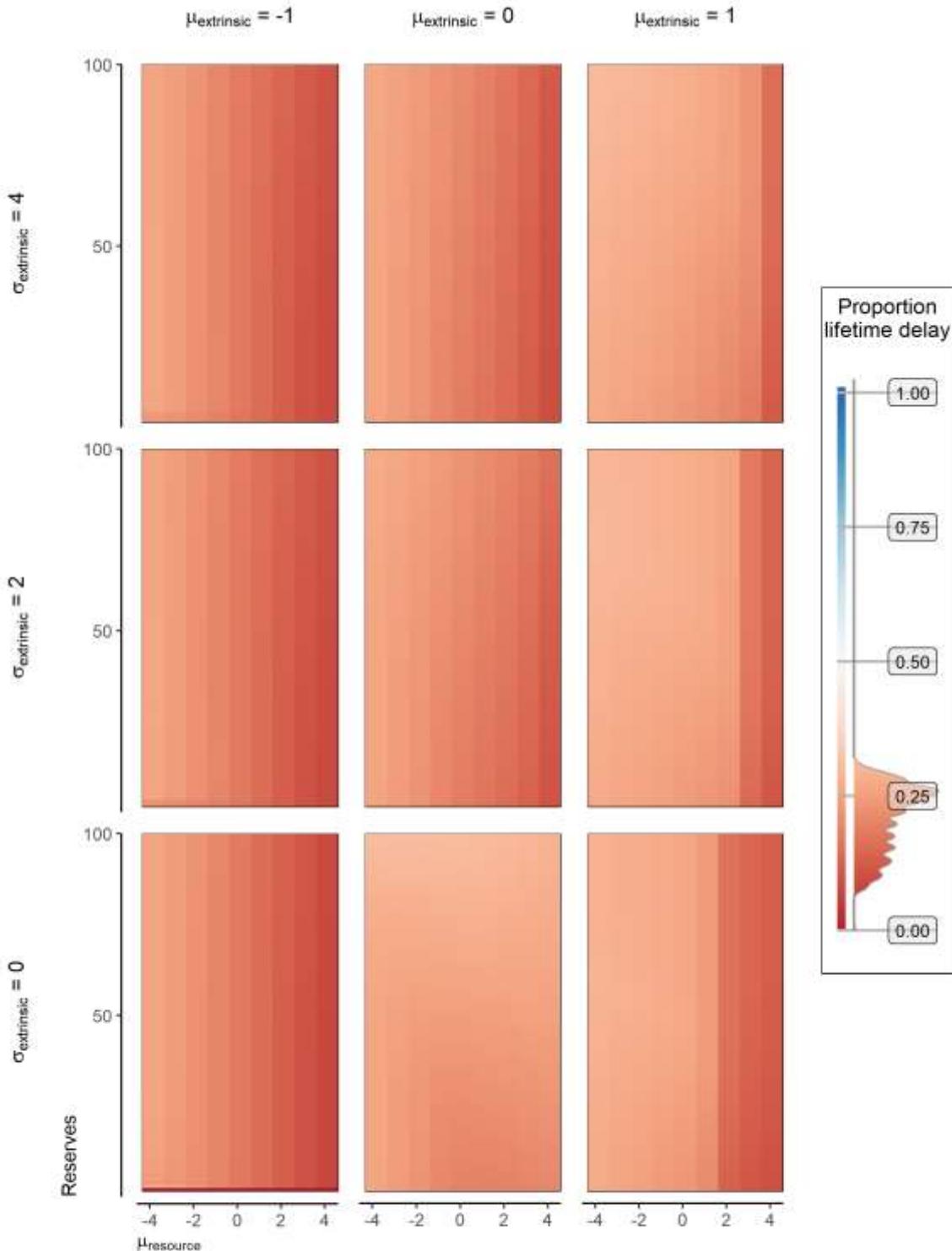
2.366. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



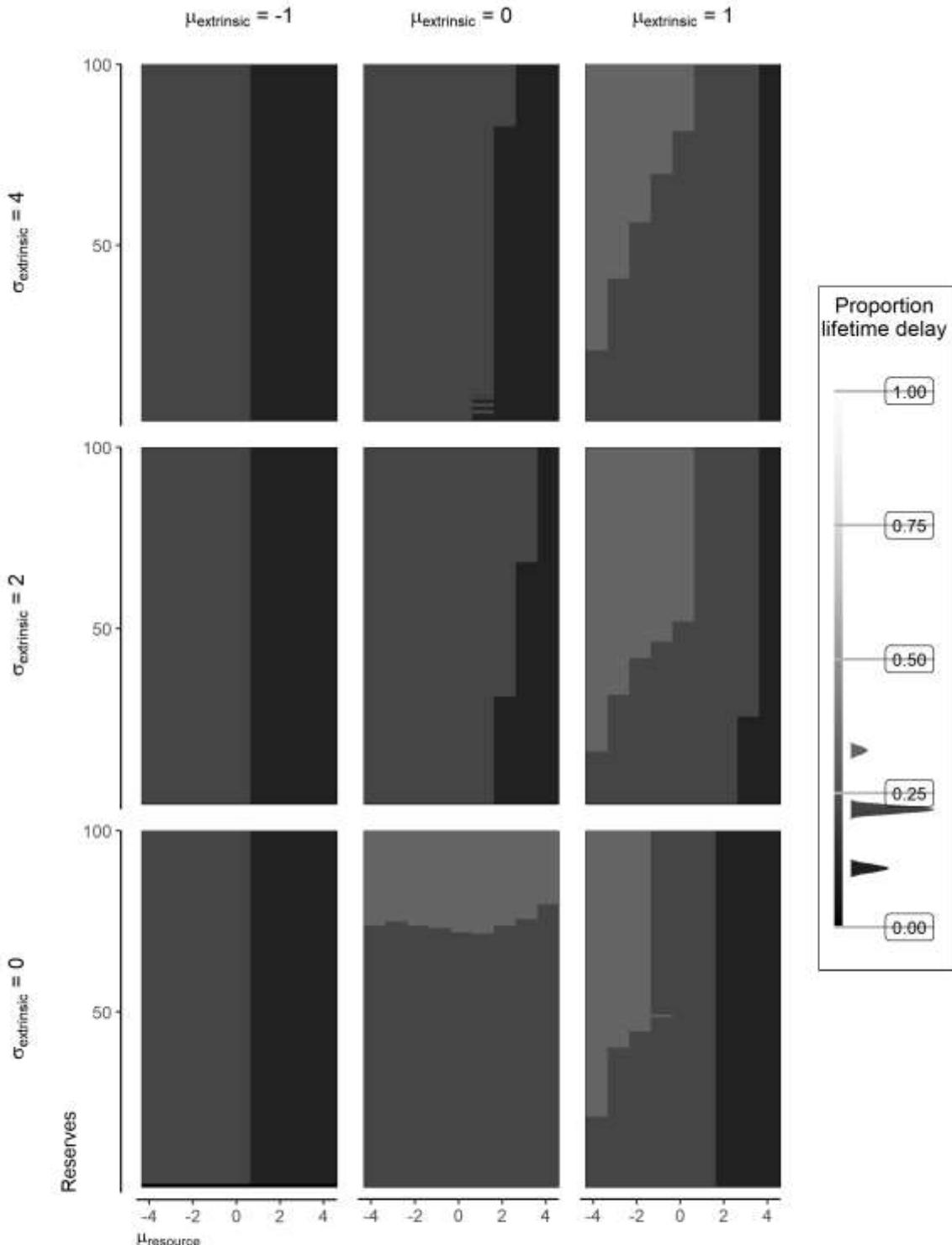
2.367. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



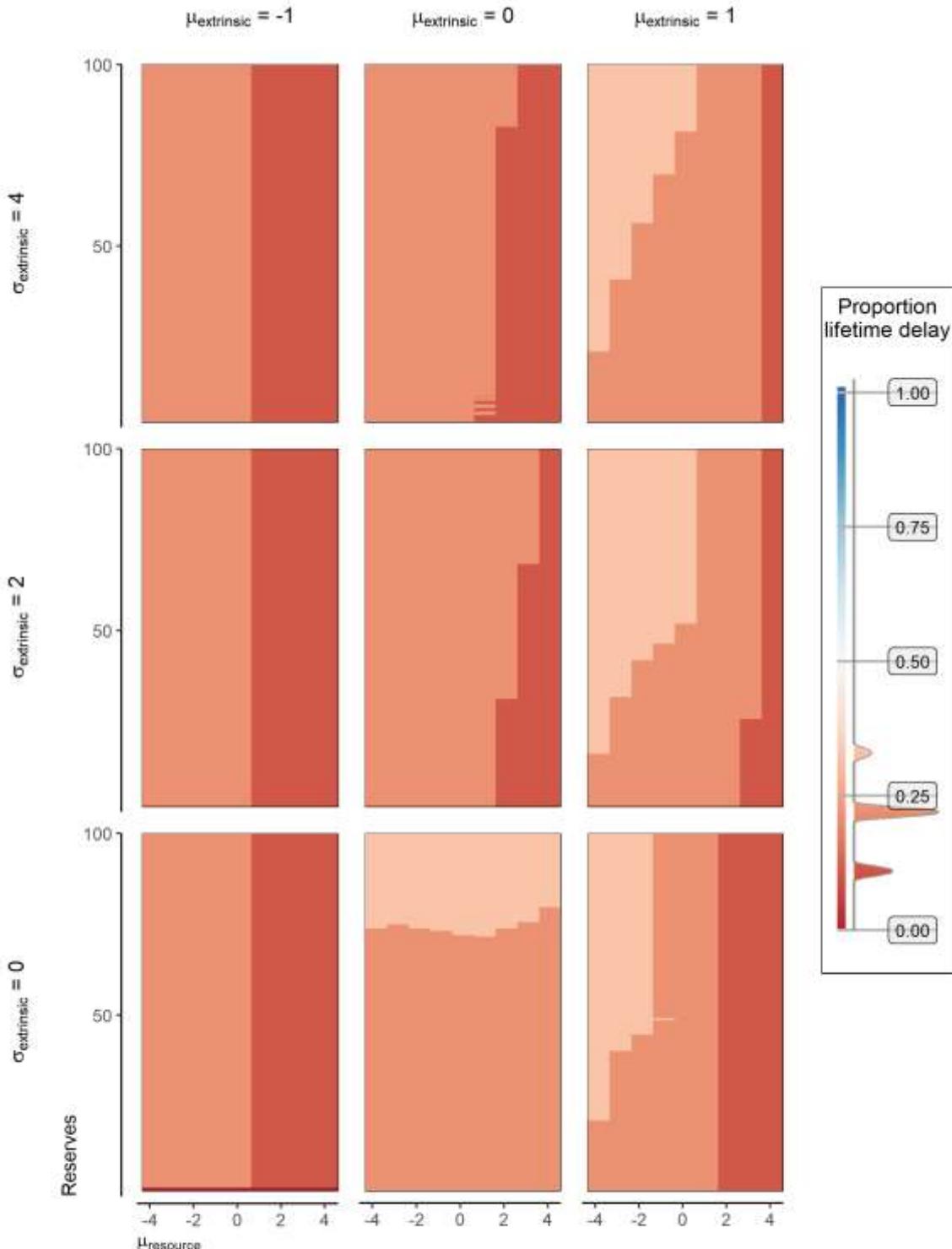
2.368. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



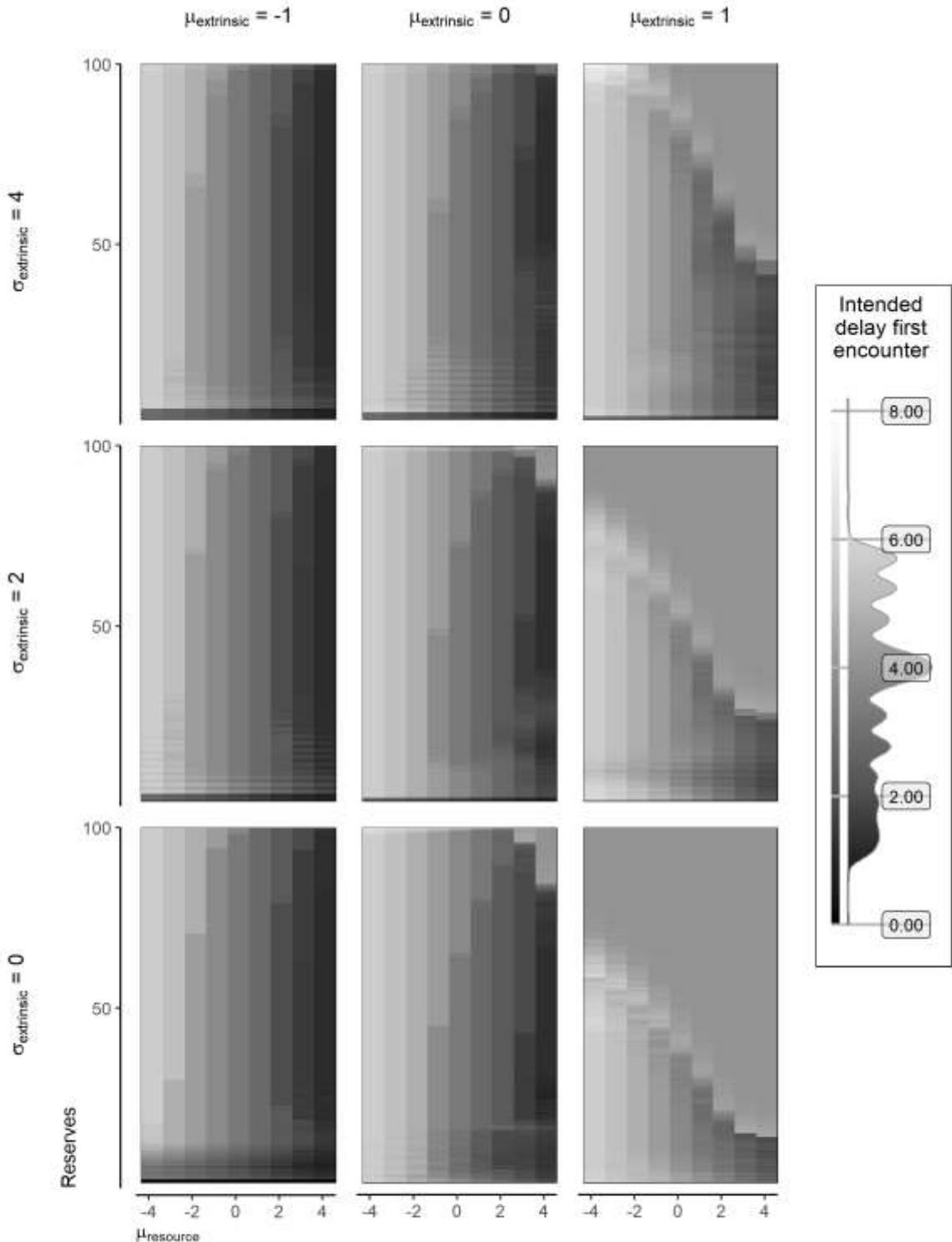
2.369. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



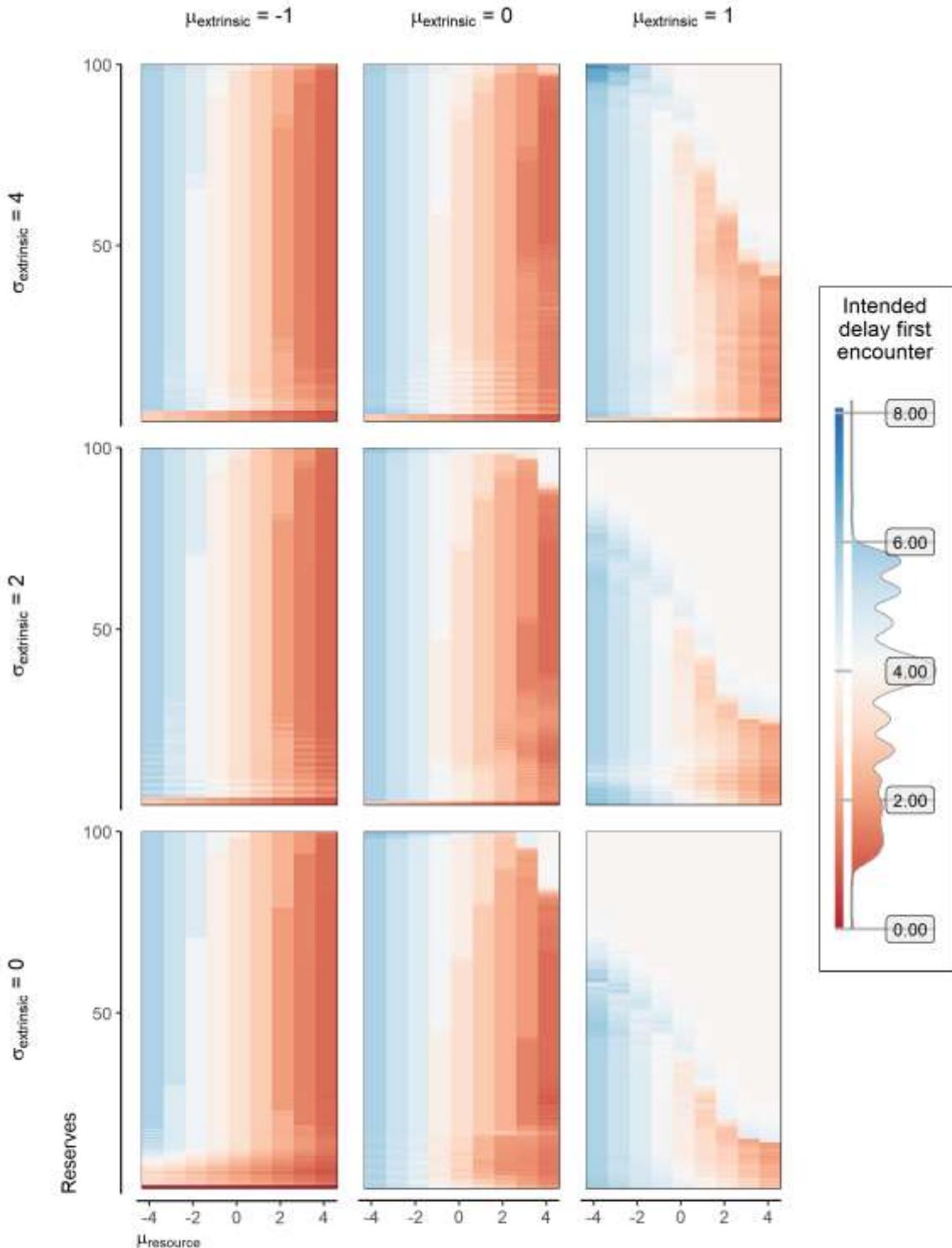
2.370. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



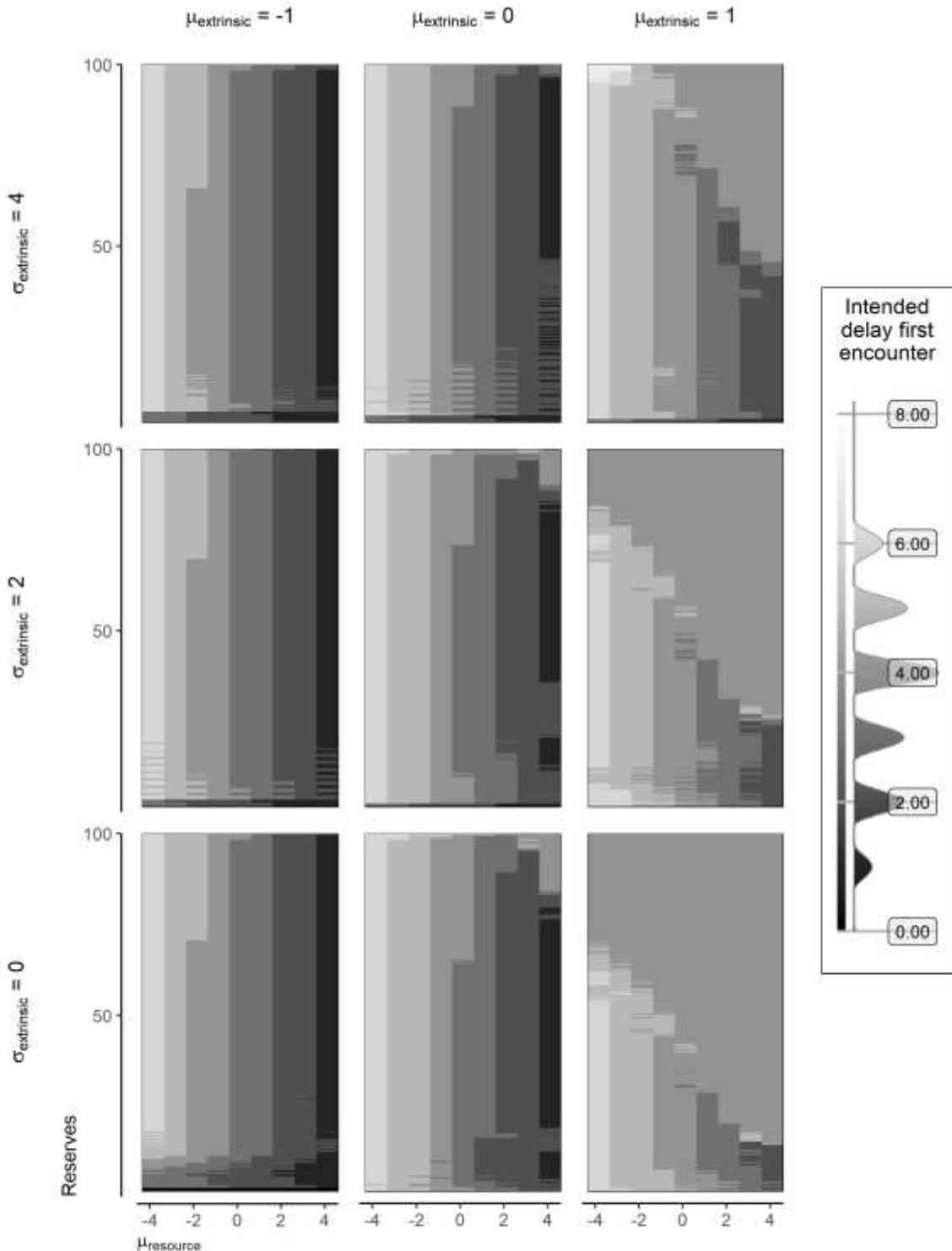
2.371. Intended delay first (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



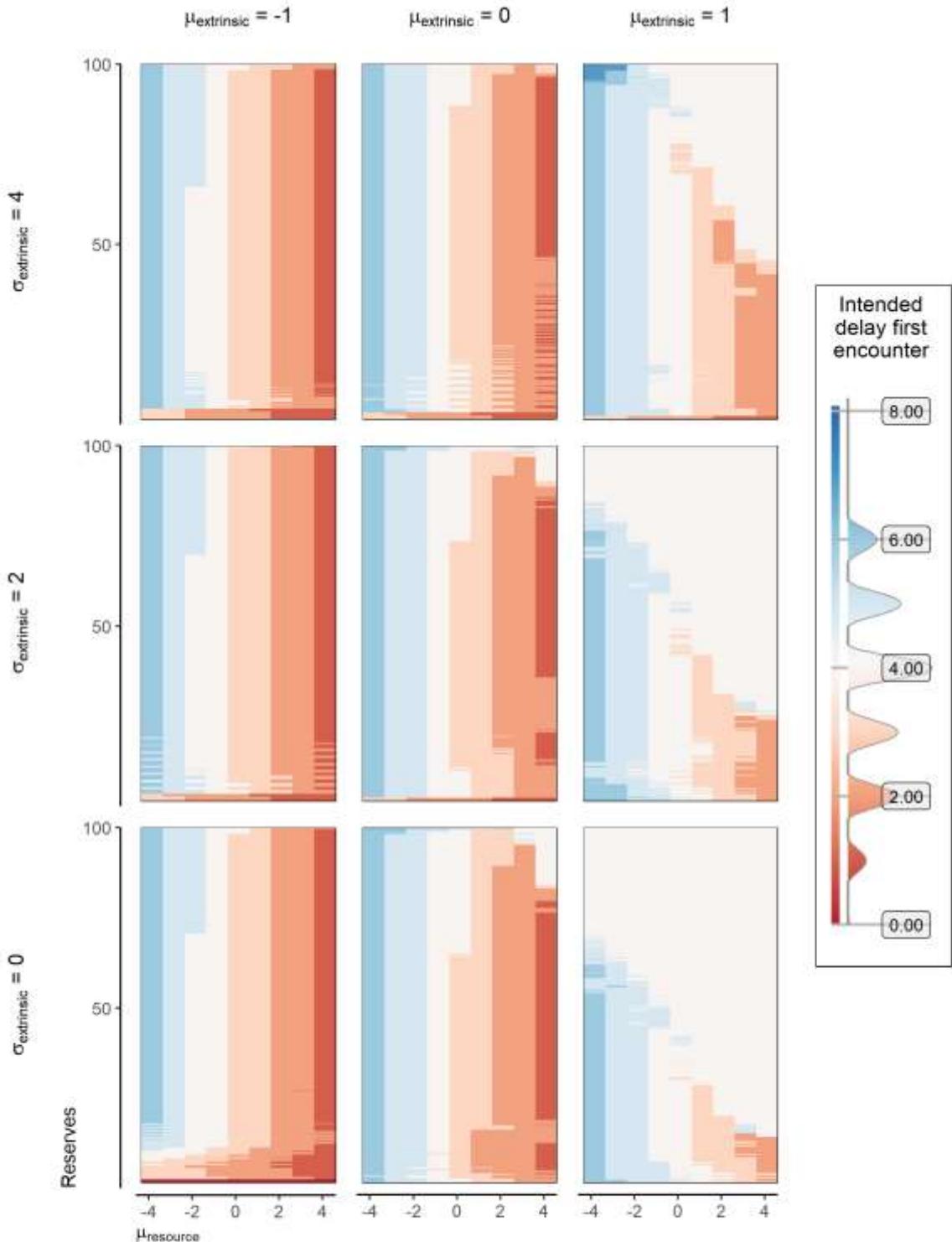
2.372. Intended delay first (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



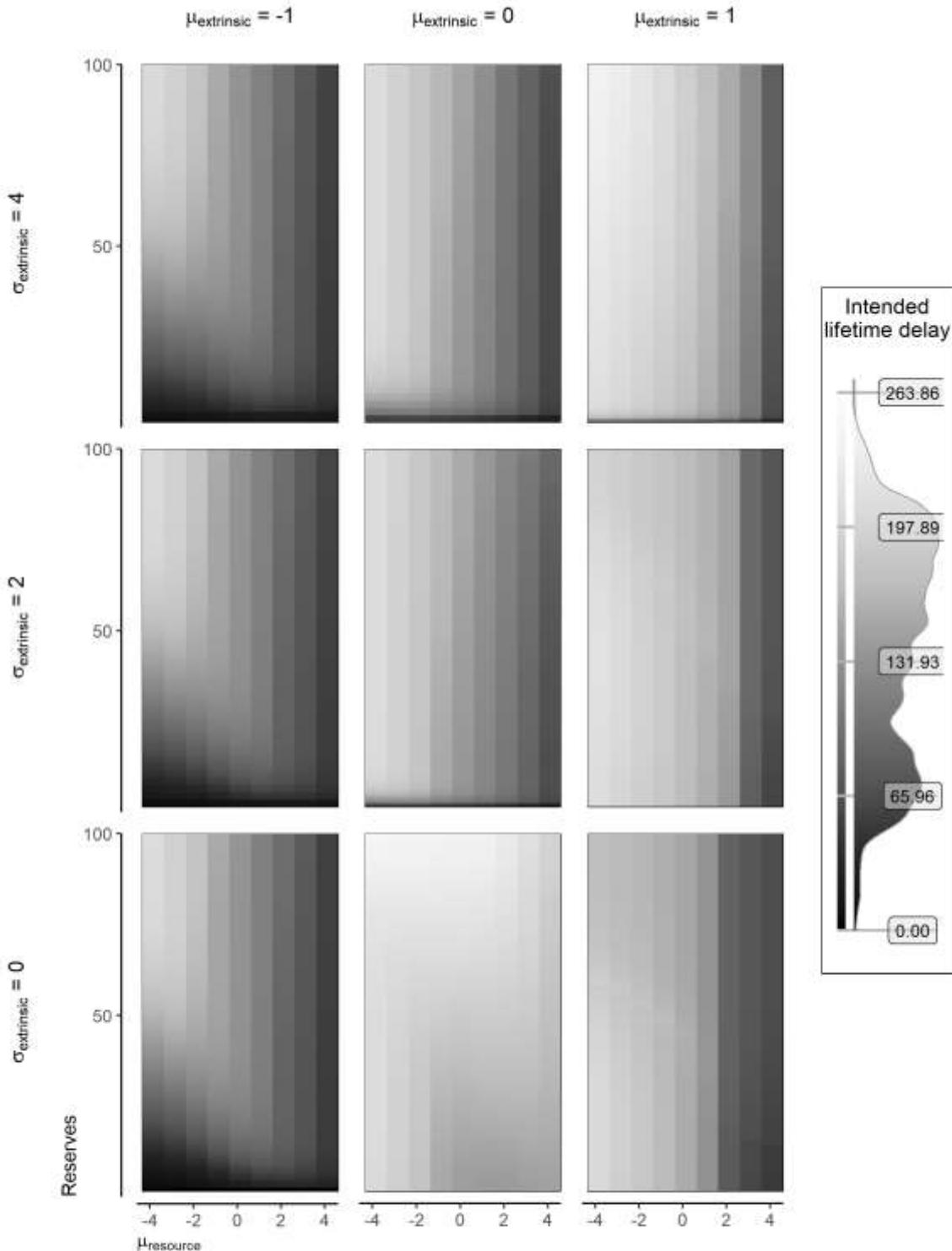
2.373. Intended delay first (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



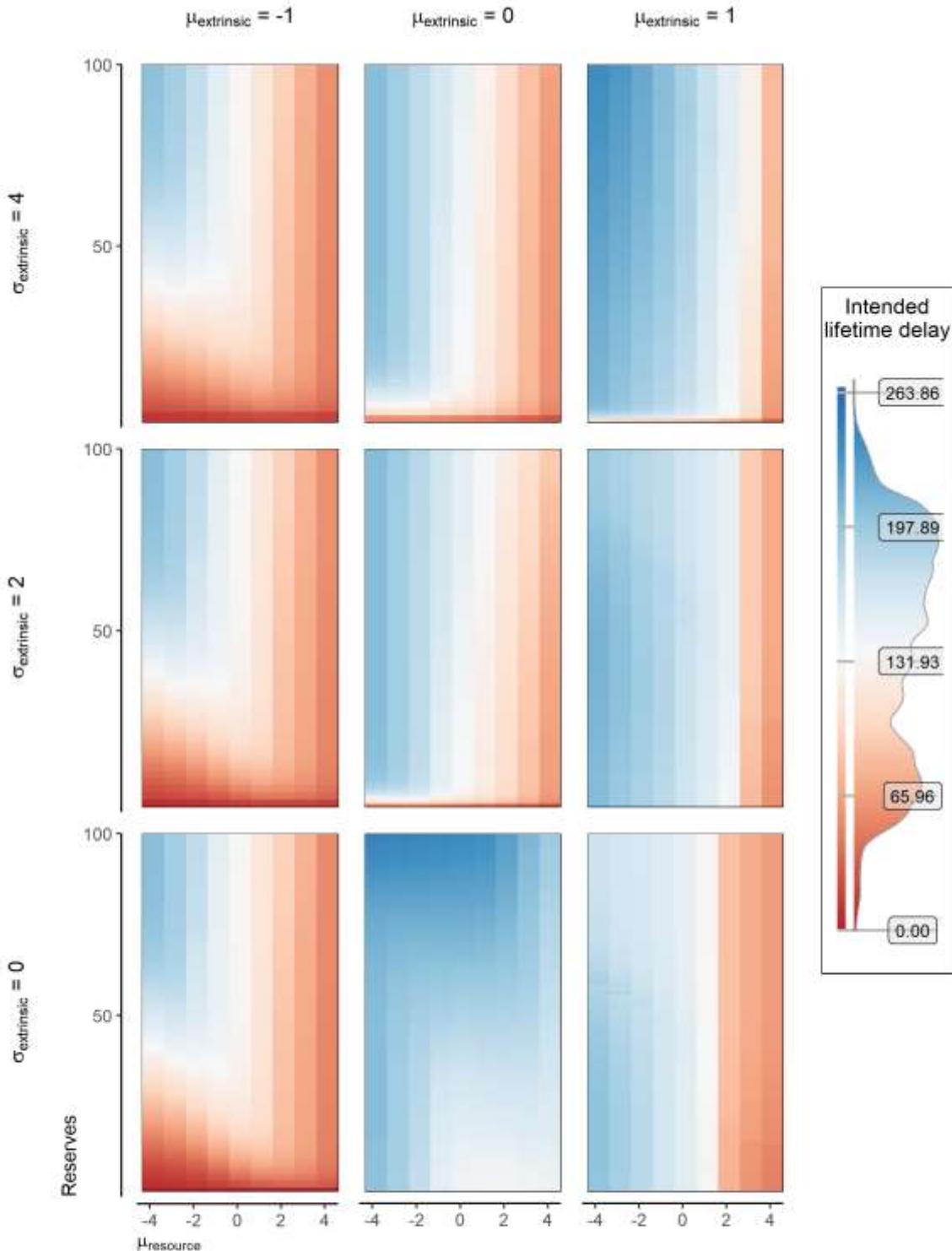
2.374. Intended delay first (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



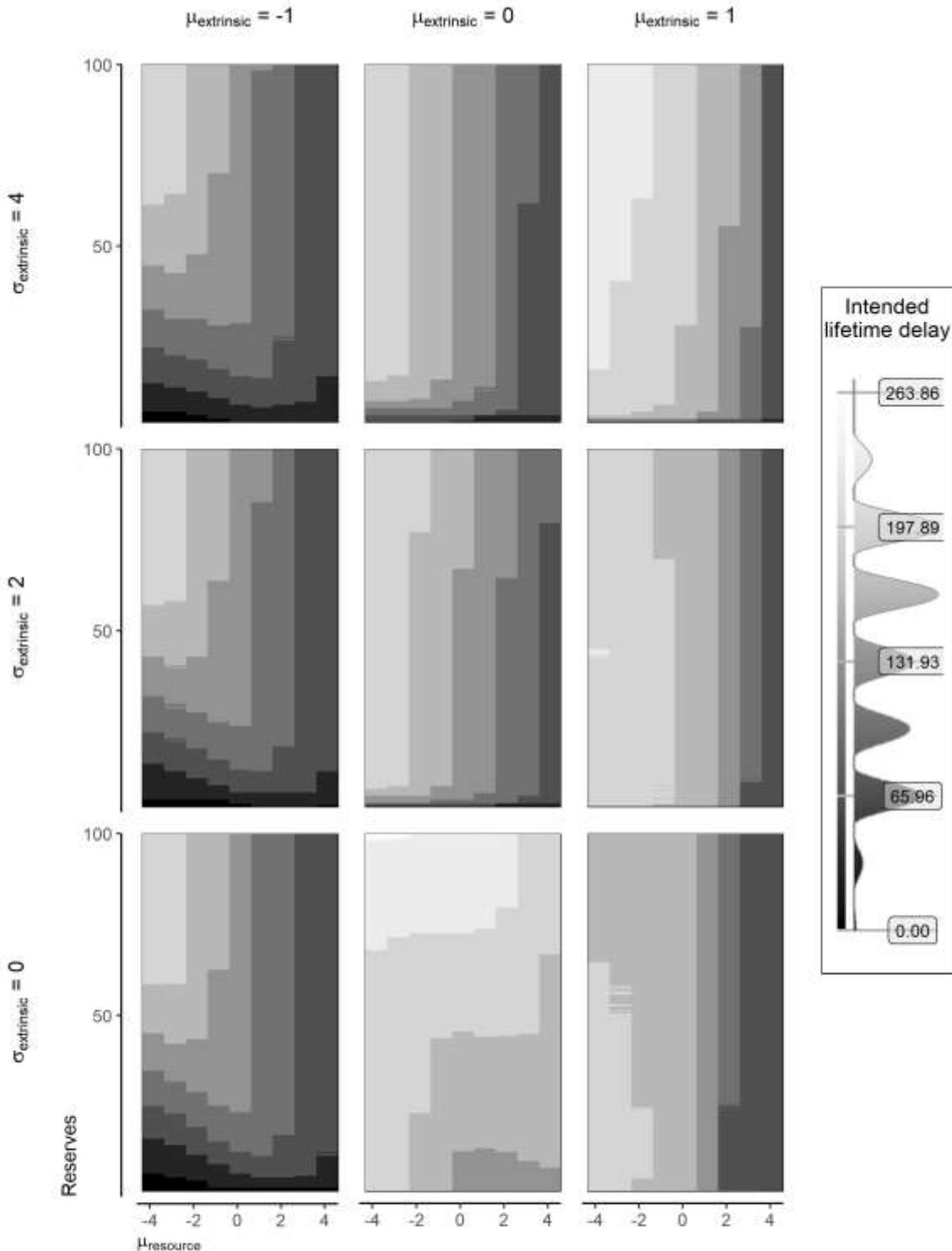
2.375. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



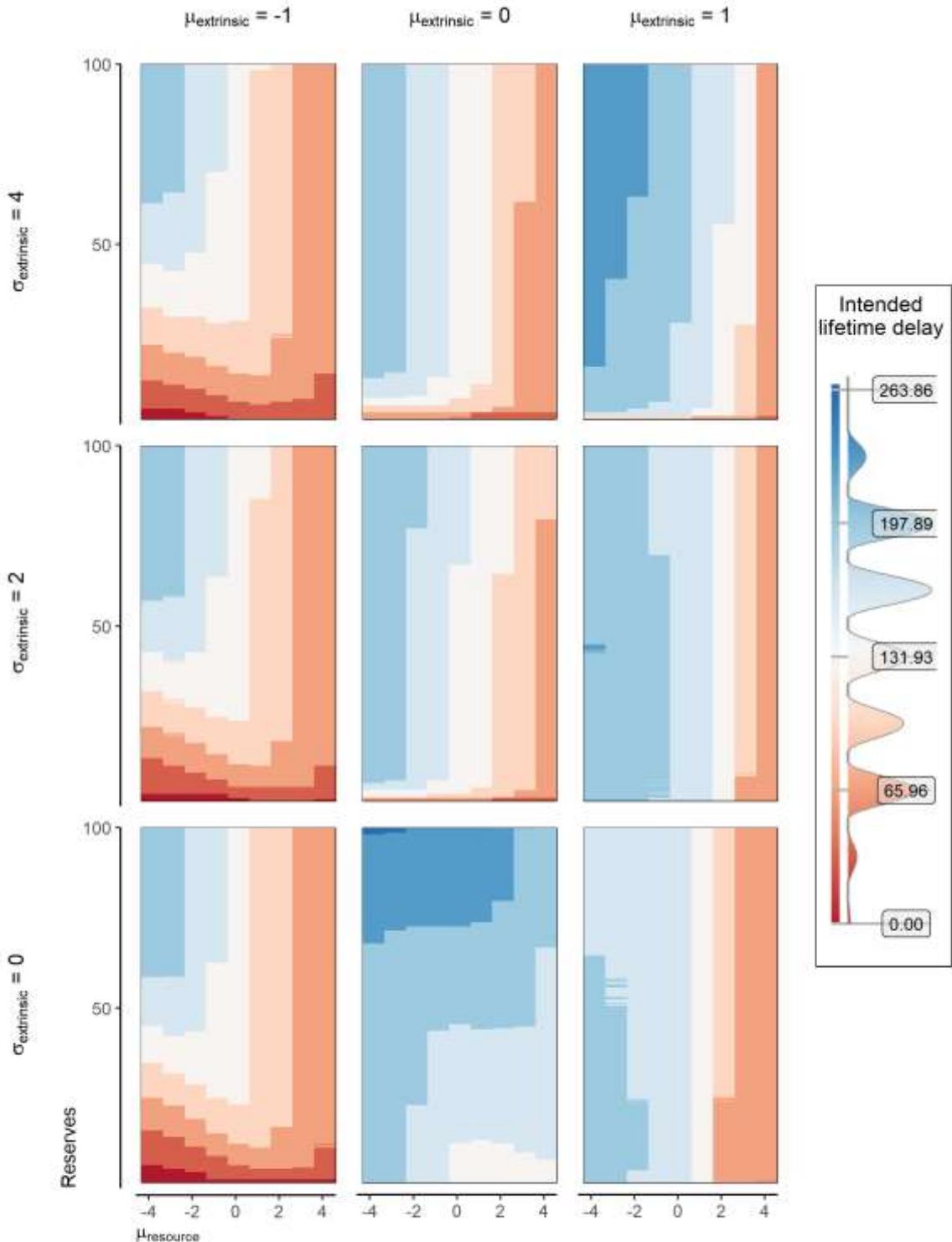
2.376. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



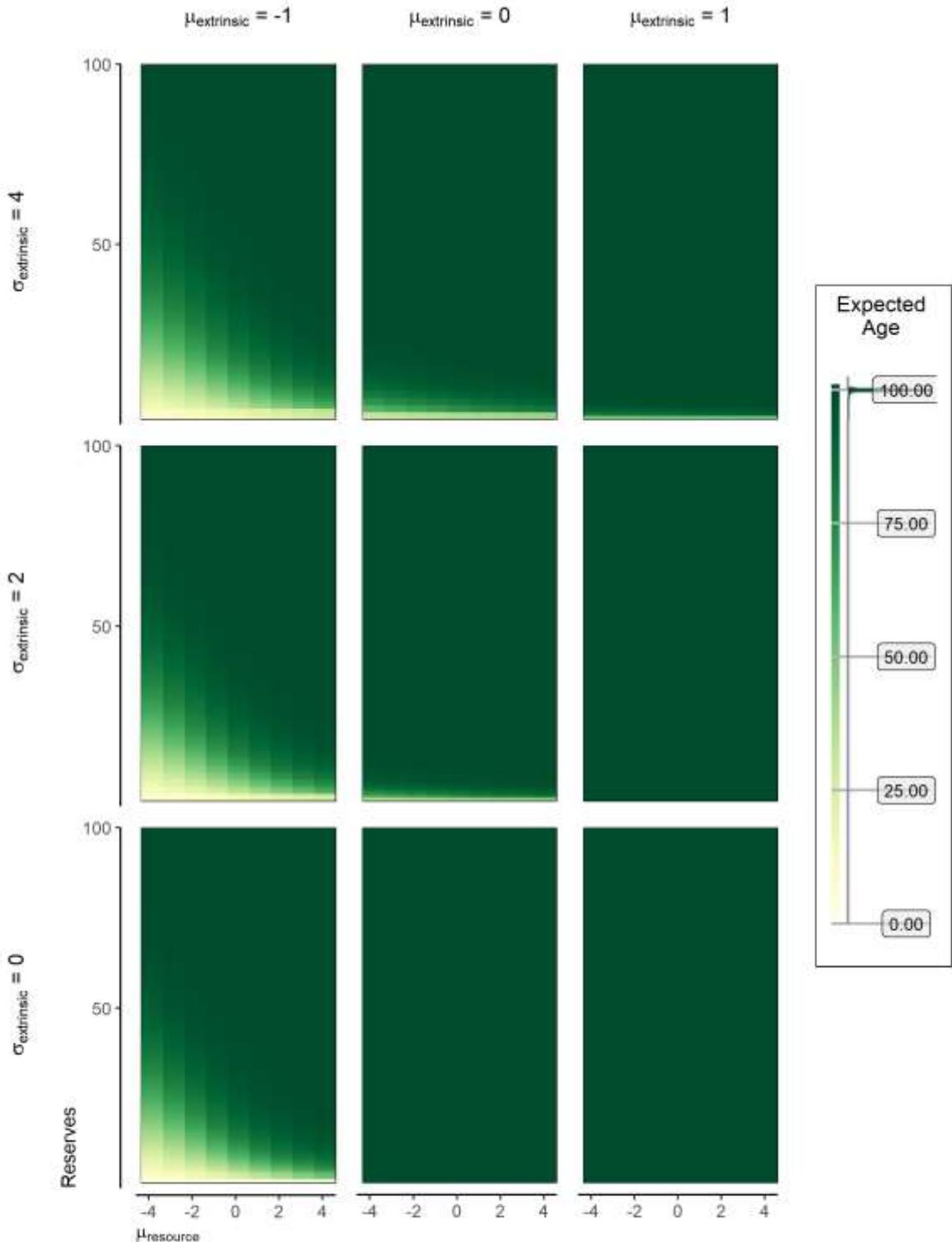
2.377. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



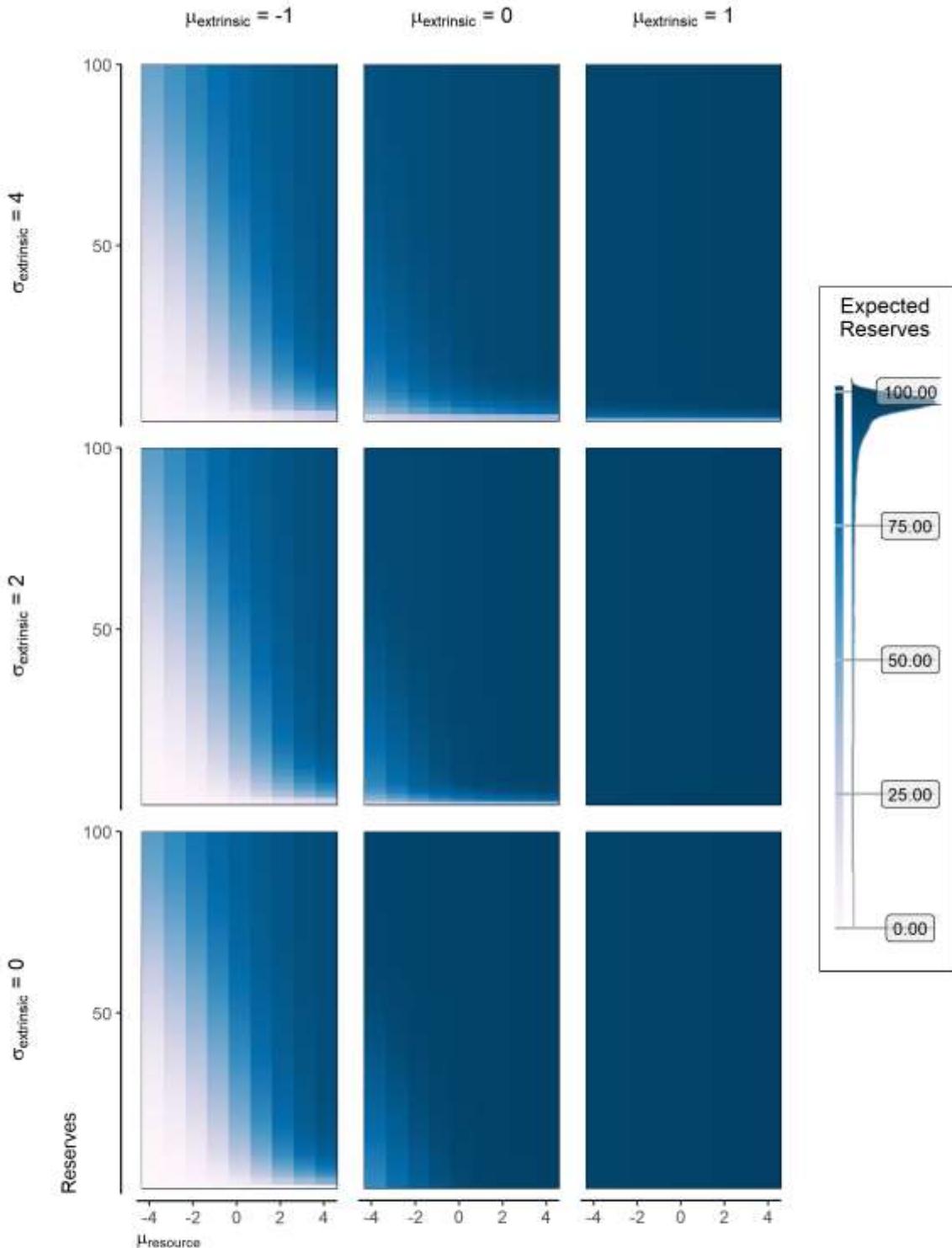
2.378. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



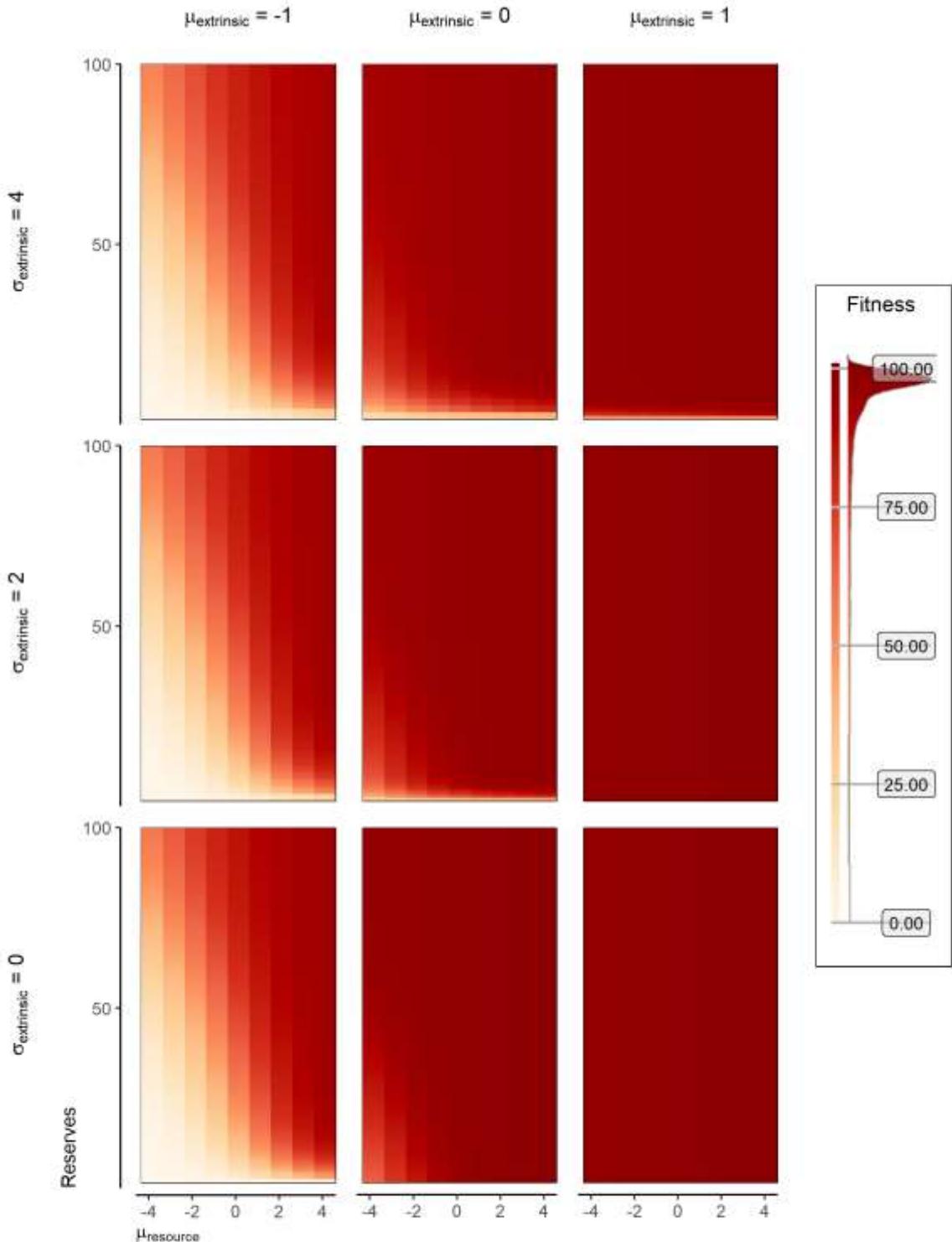
2.379. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



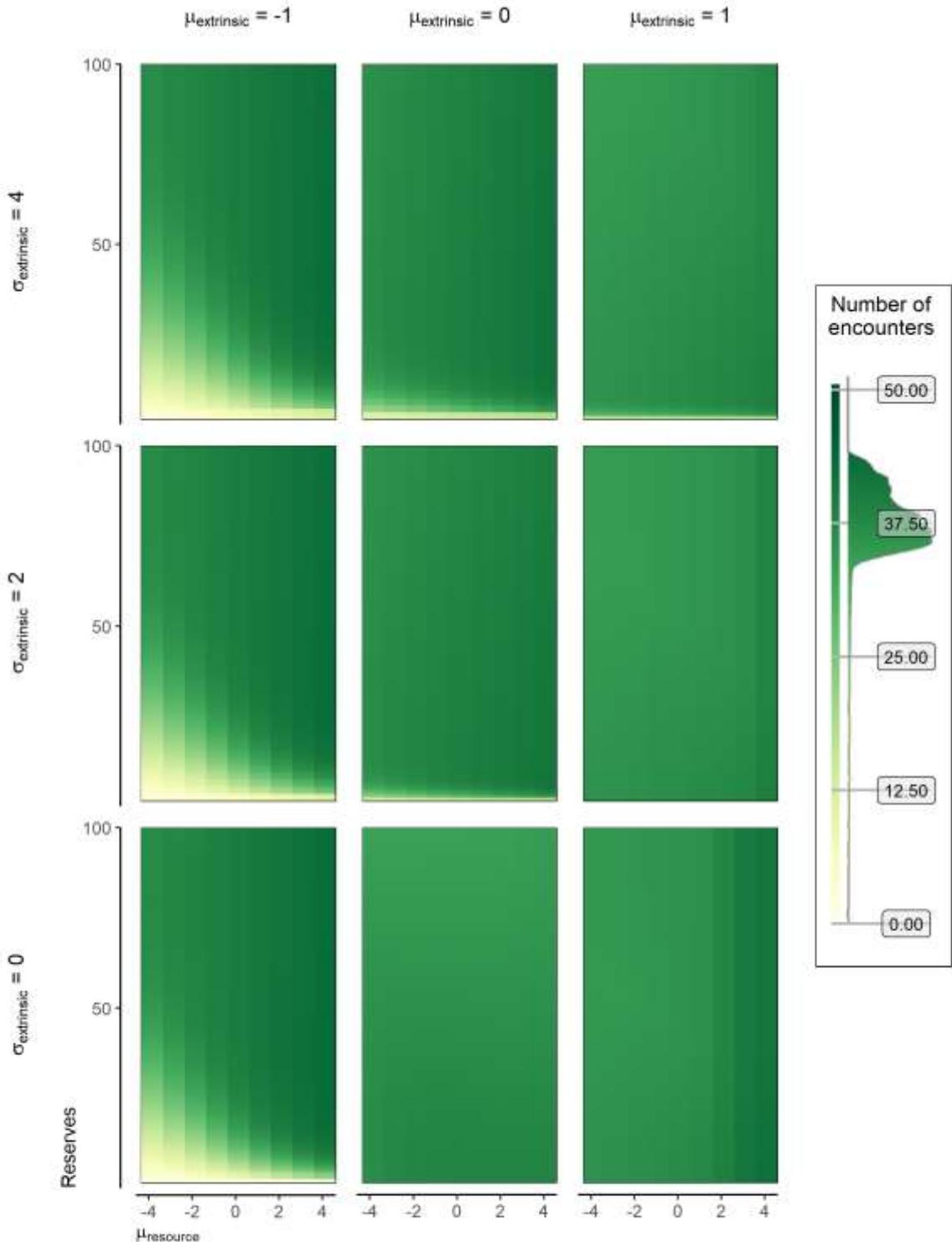
2.380. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when



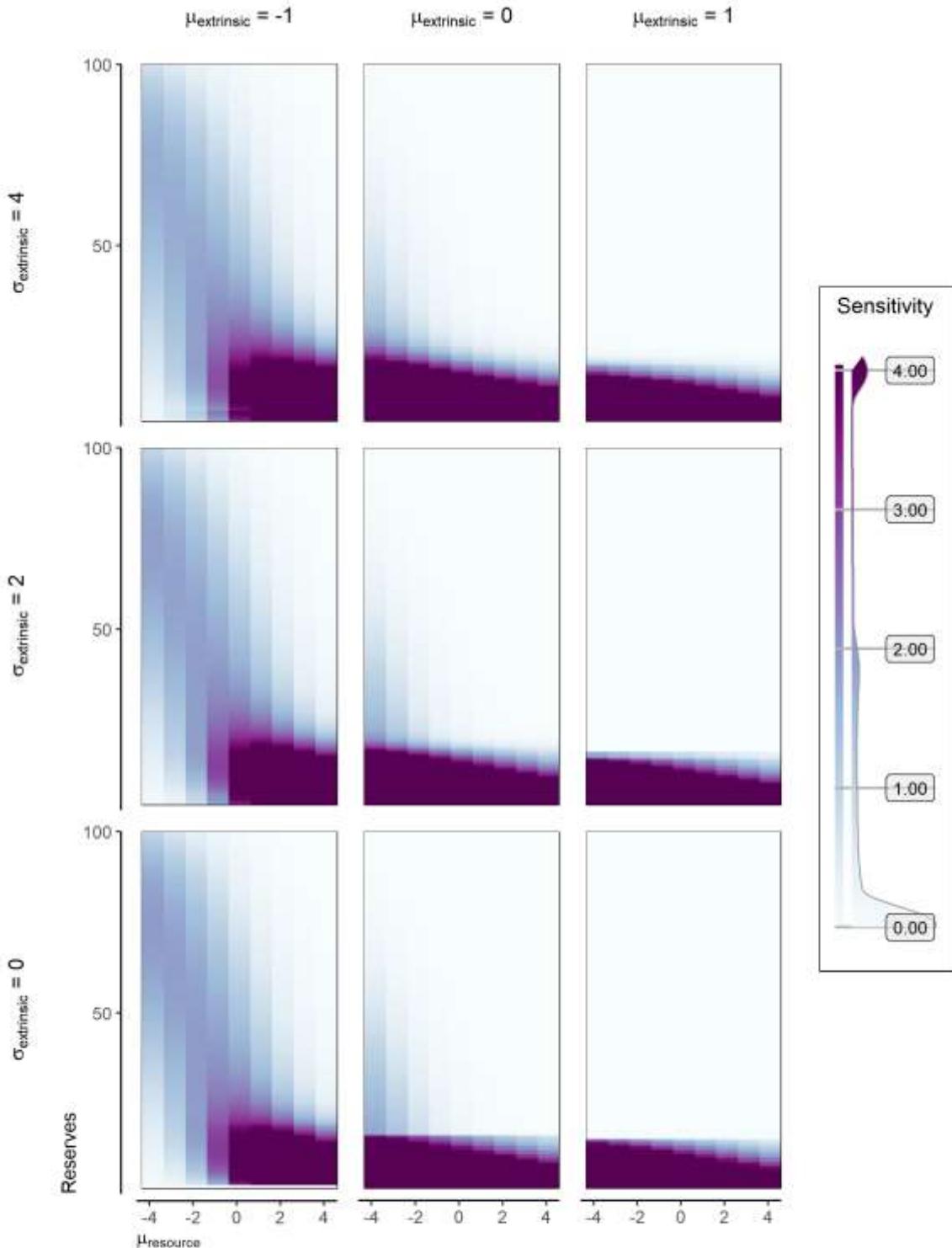
2.381. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource standard deviation is 8,



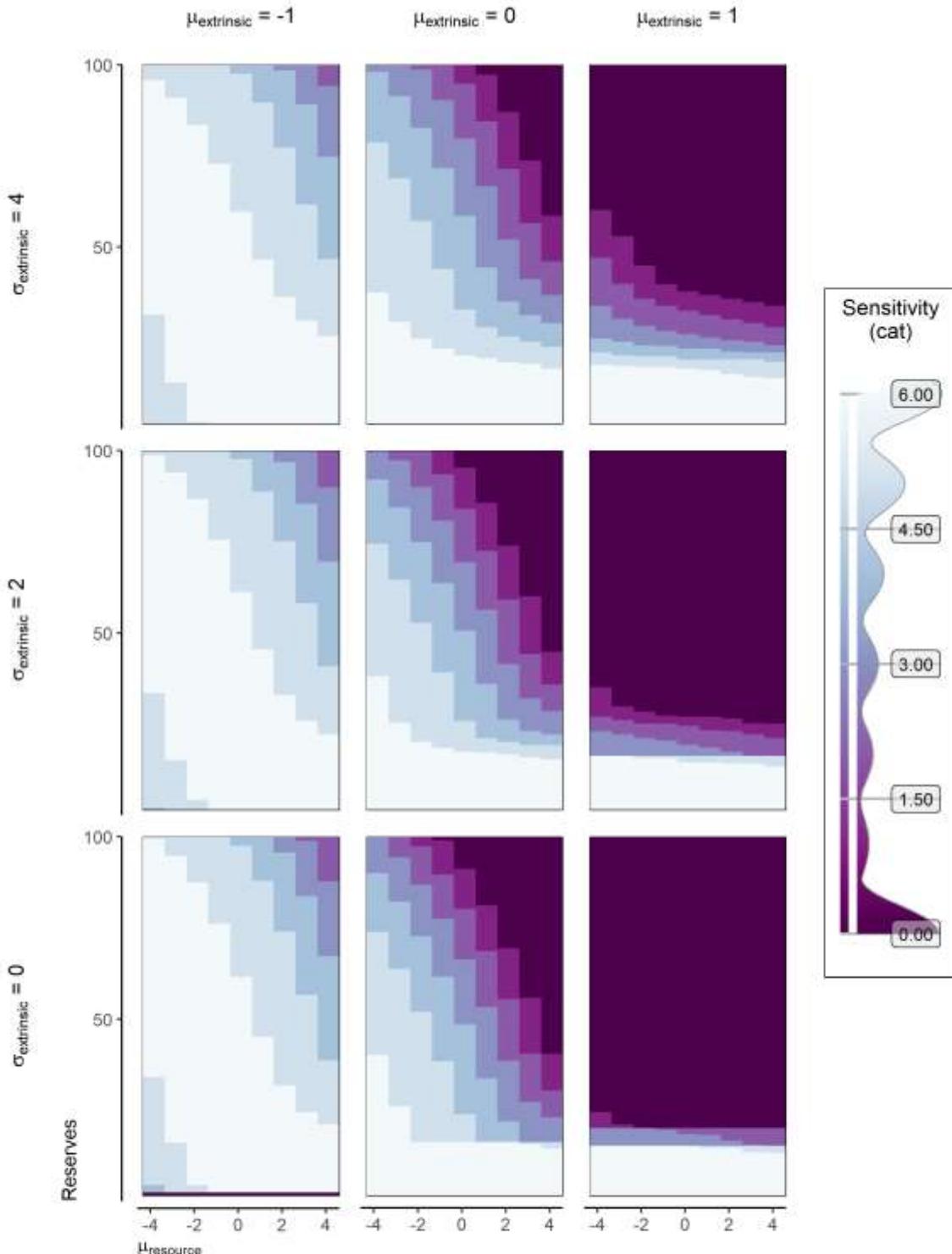
2.382. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encountersPostponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in value after 10 time steps. Showing results when the resource



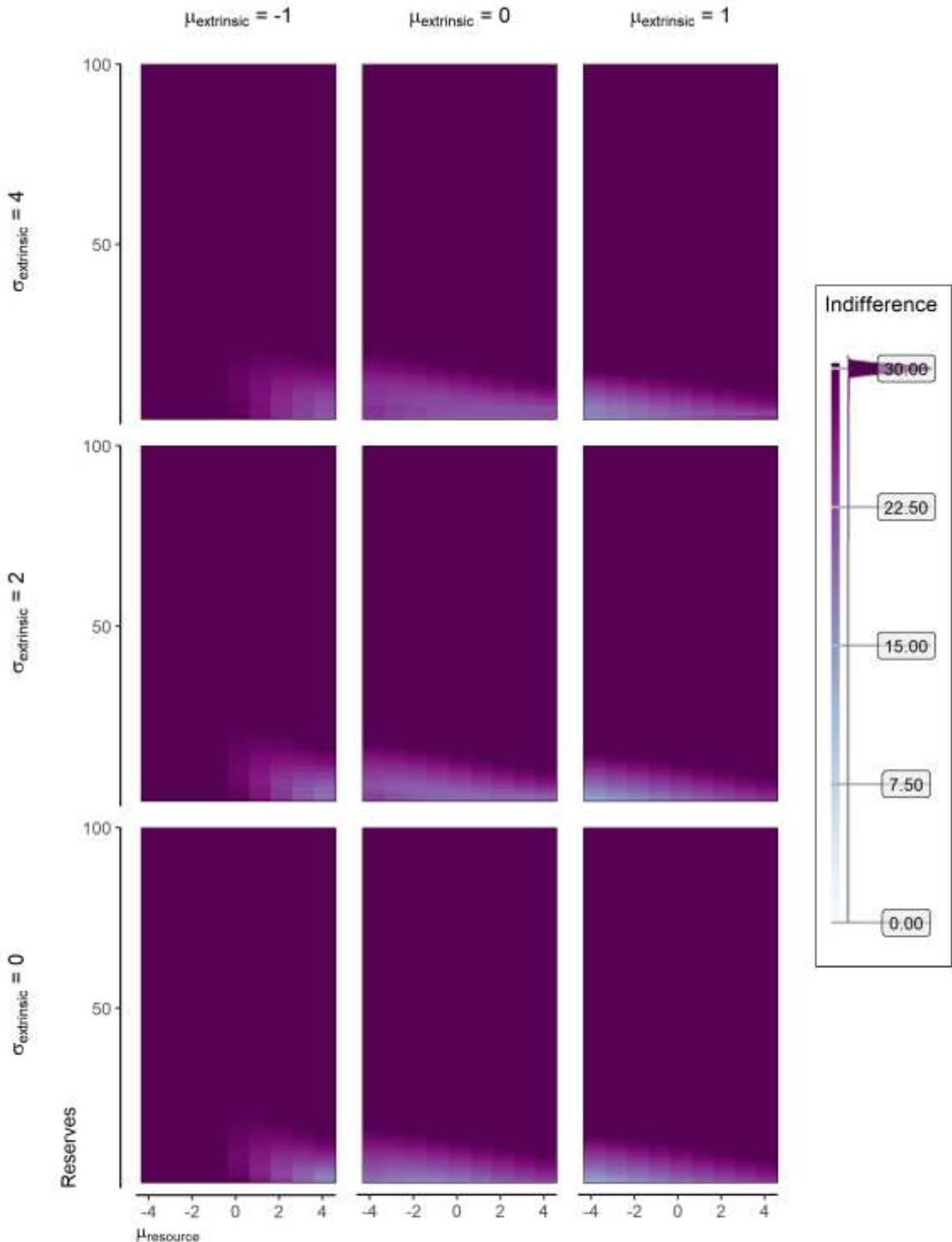
2.383. Sensivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



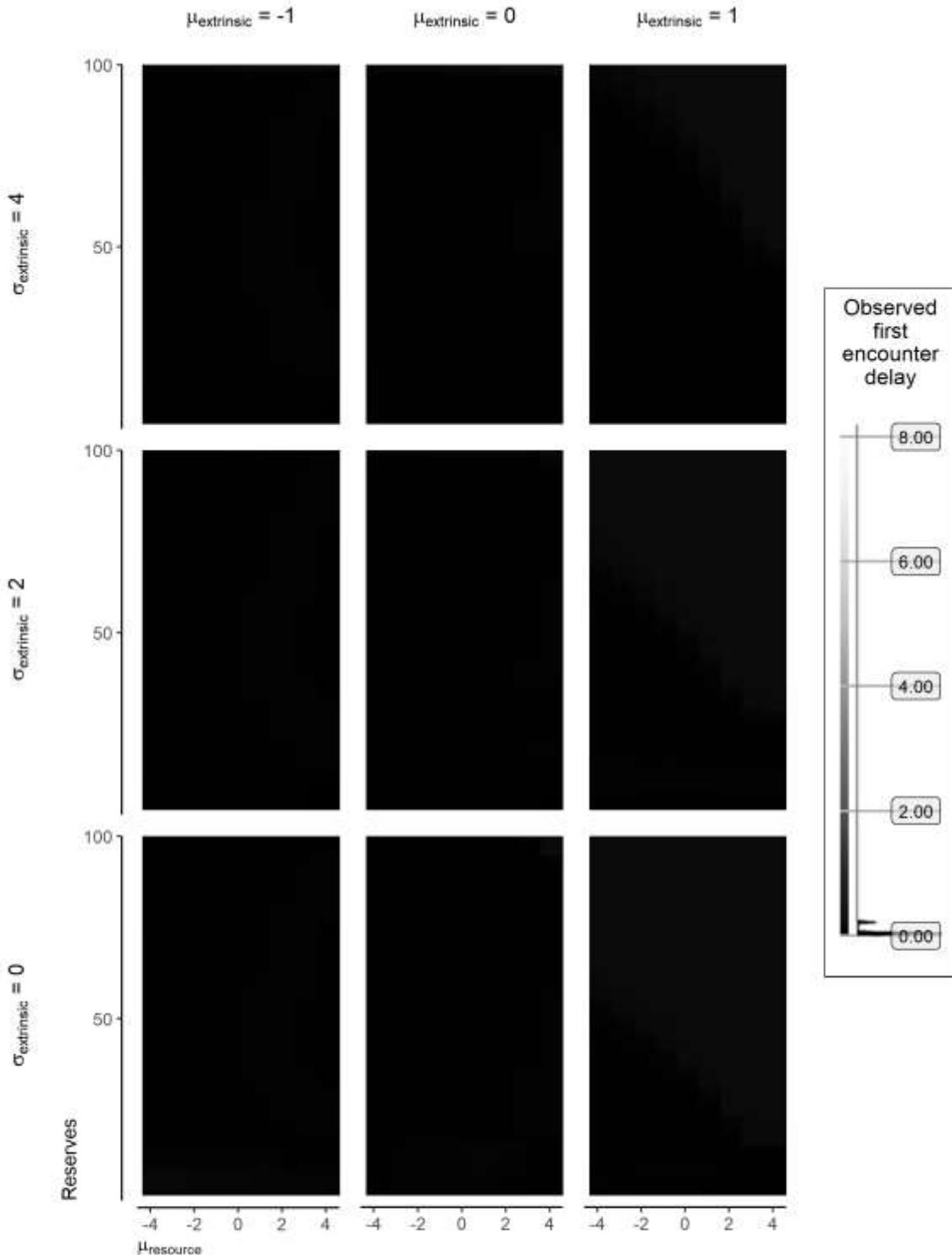
2.384. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



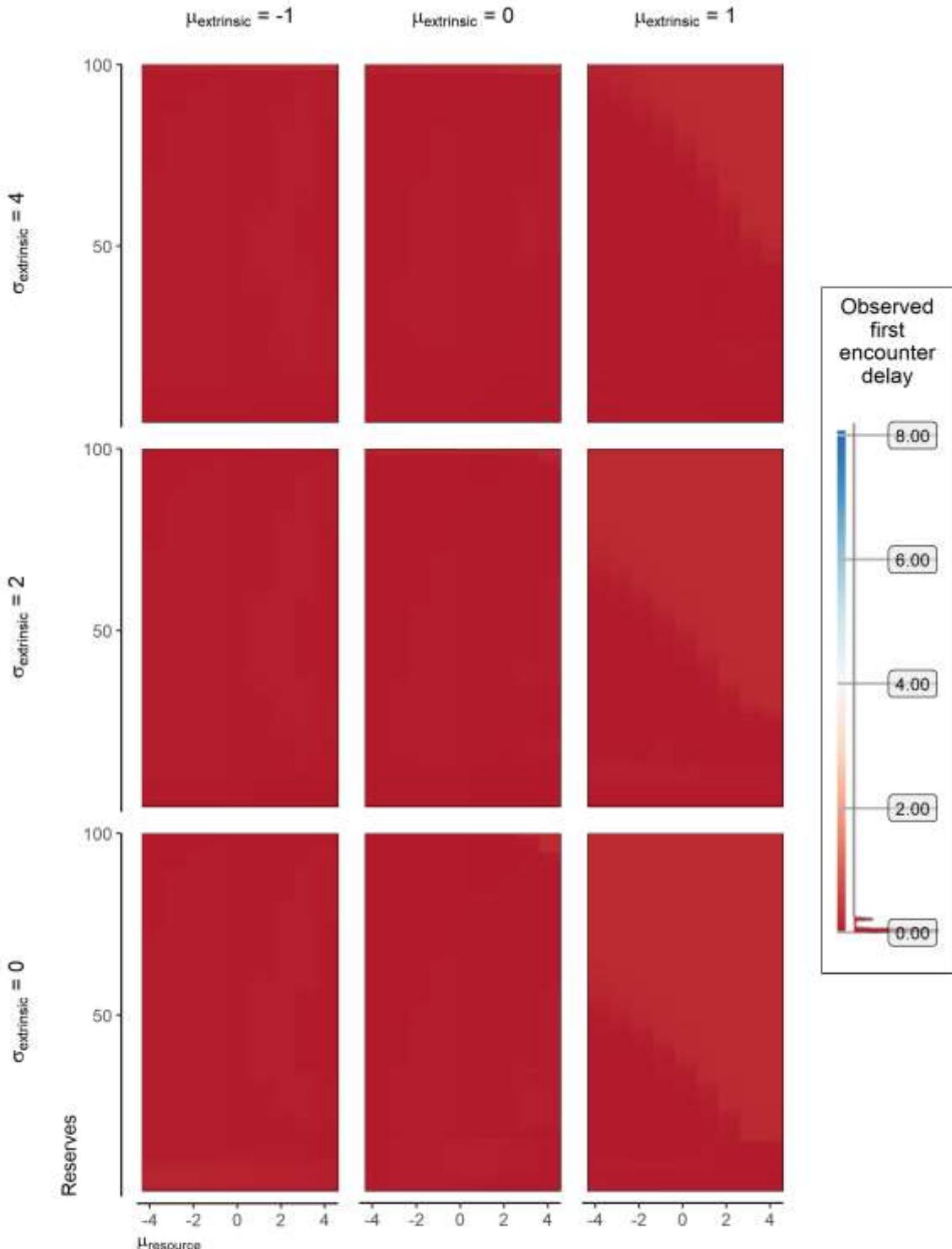
2.385. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that they double in



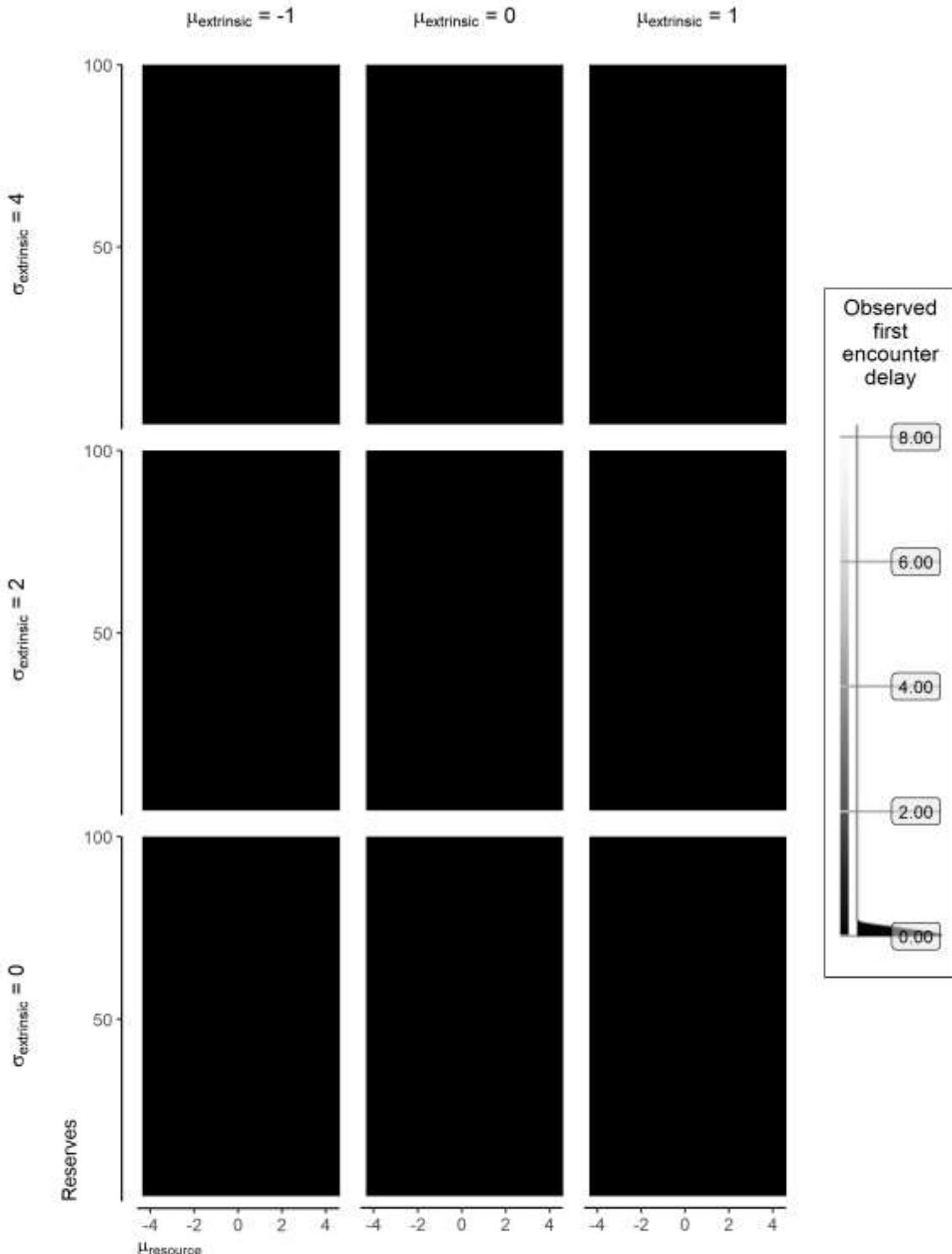
2.386. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



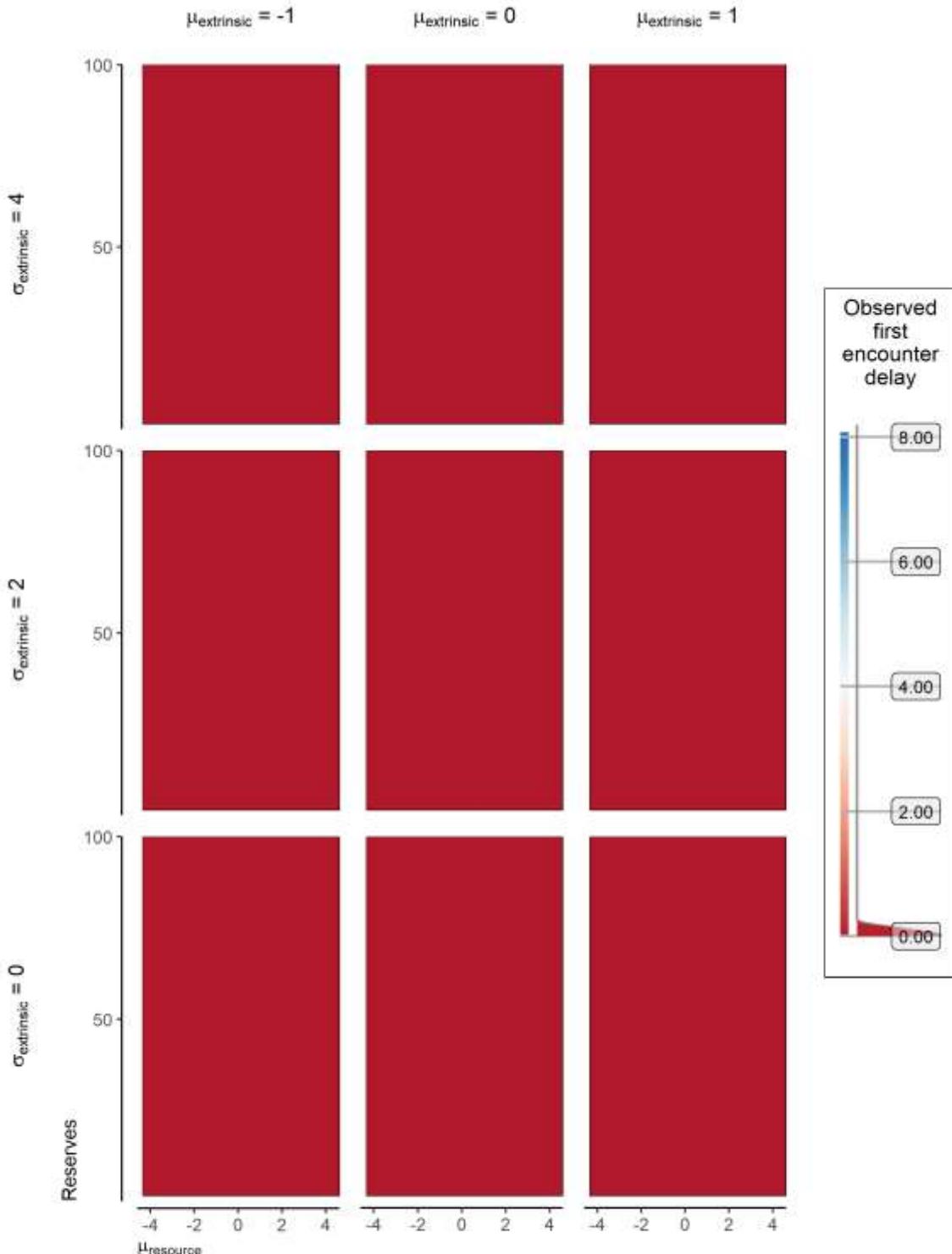
2.387. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



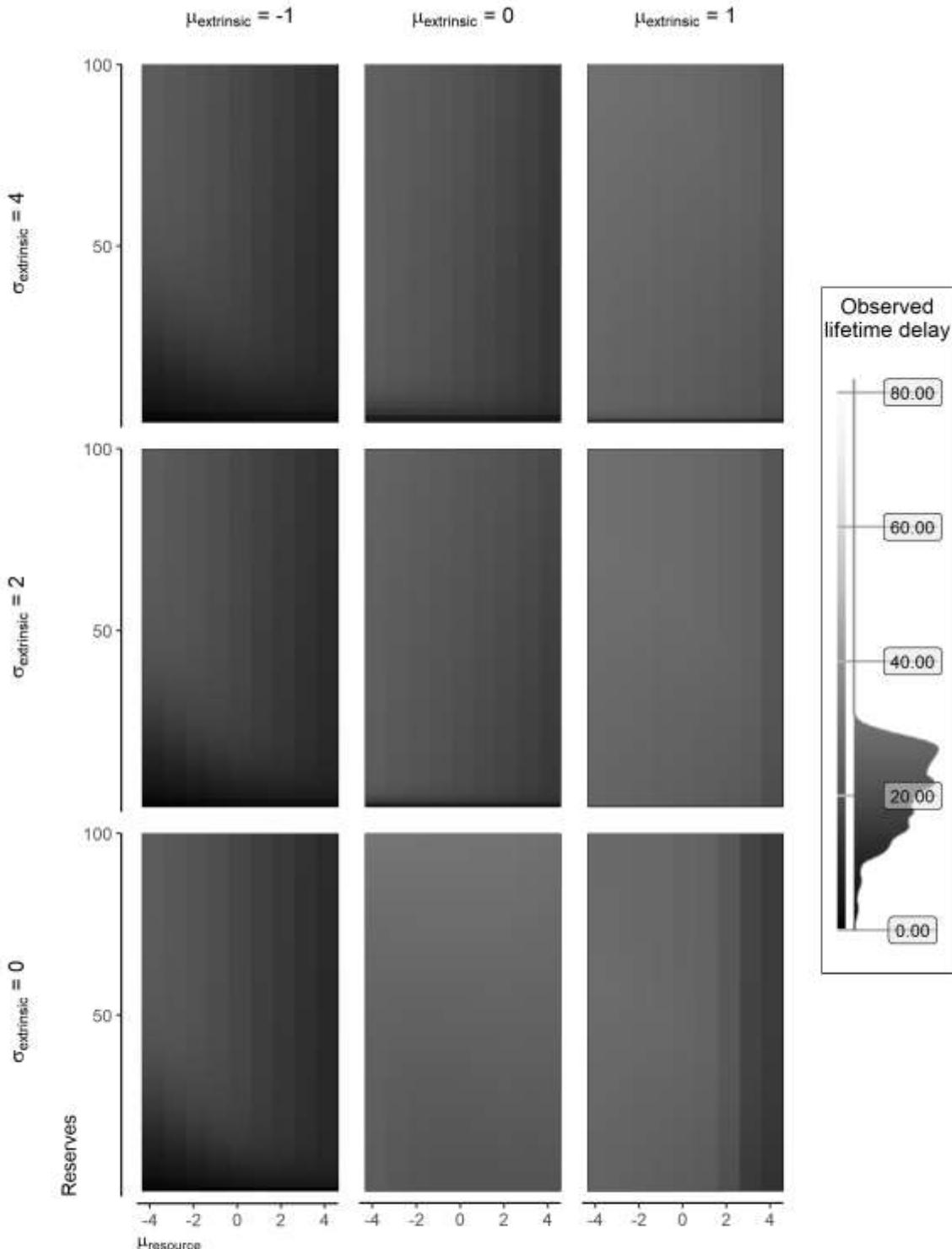
2.388. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



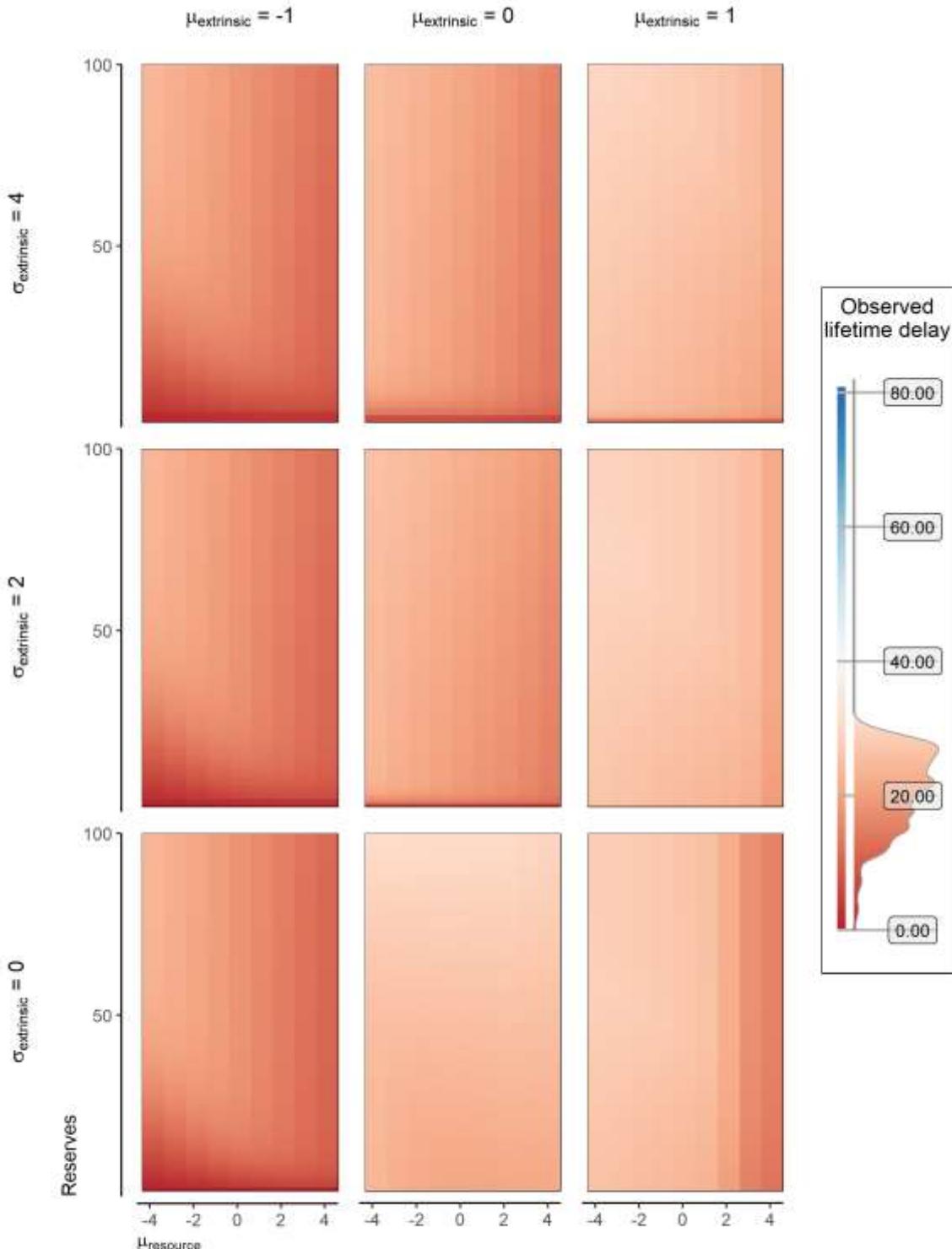
2.389. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay at the first time step? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



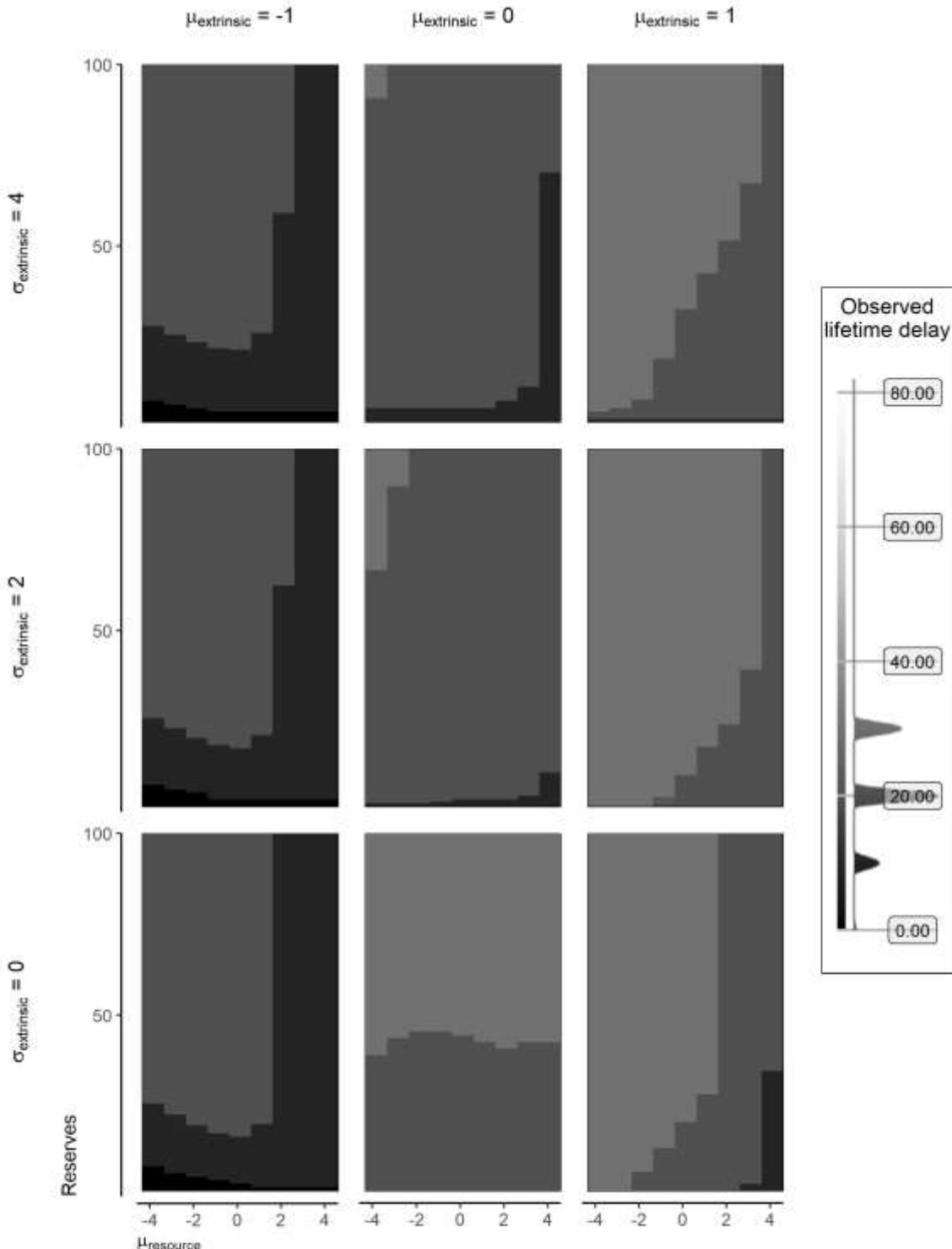
2.390. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



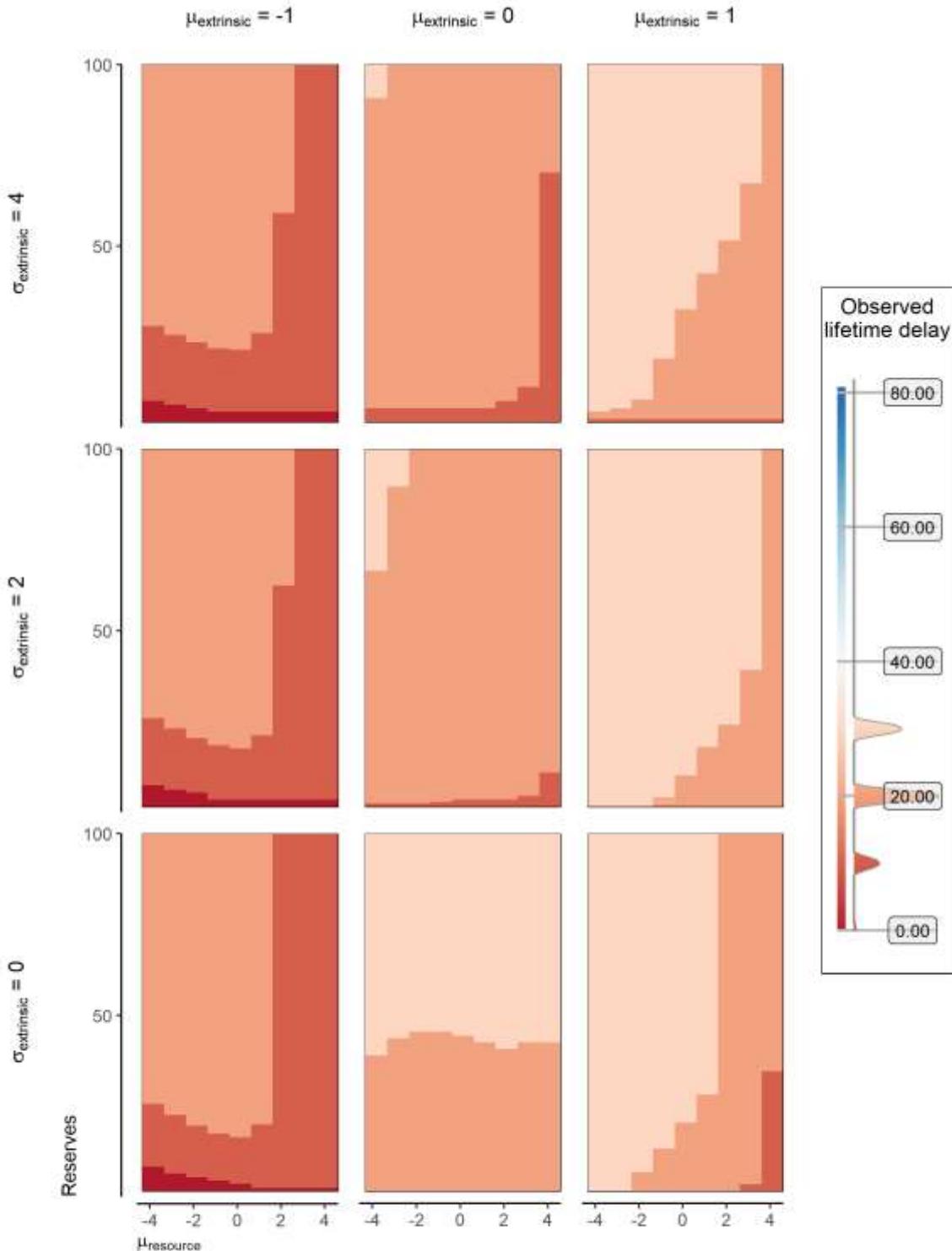
2.391. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



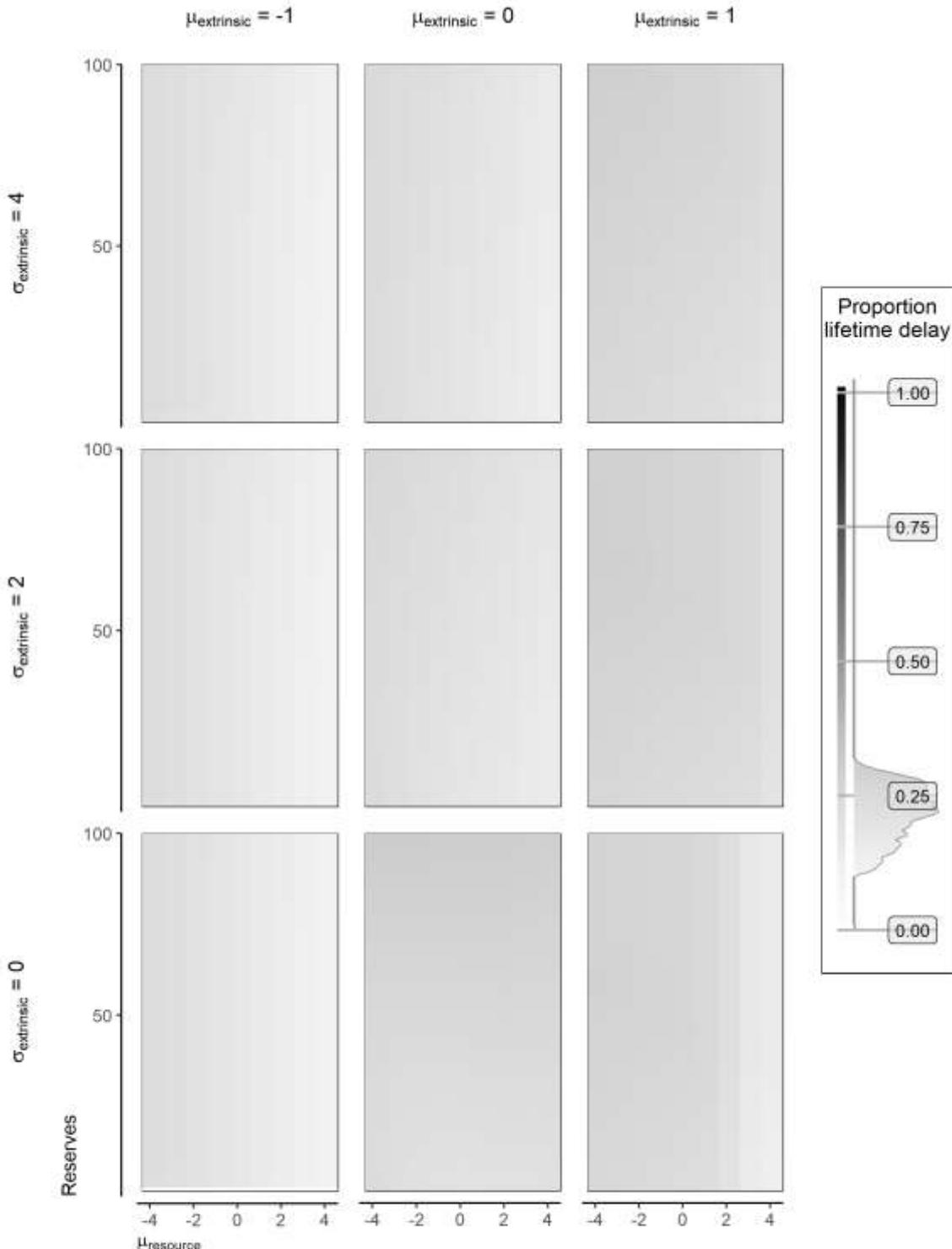
2.392. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



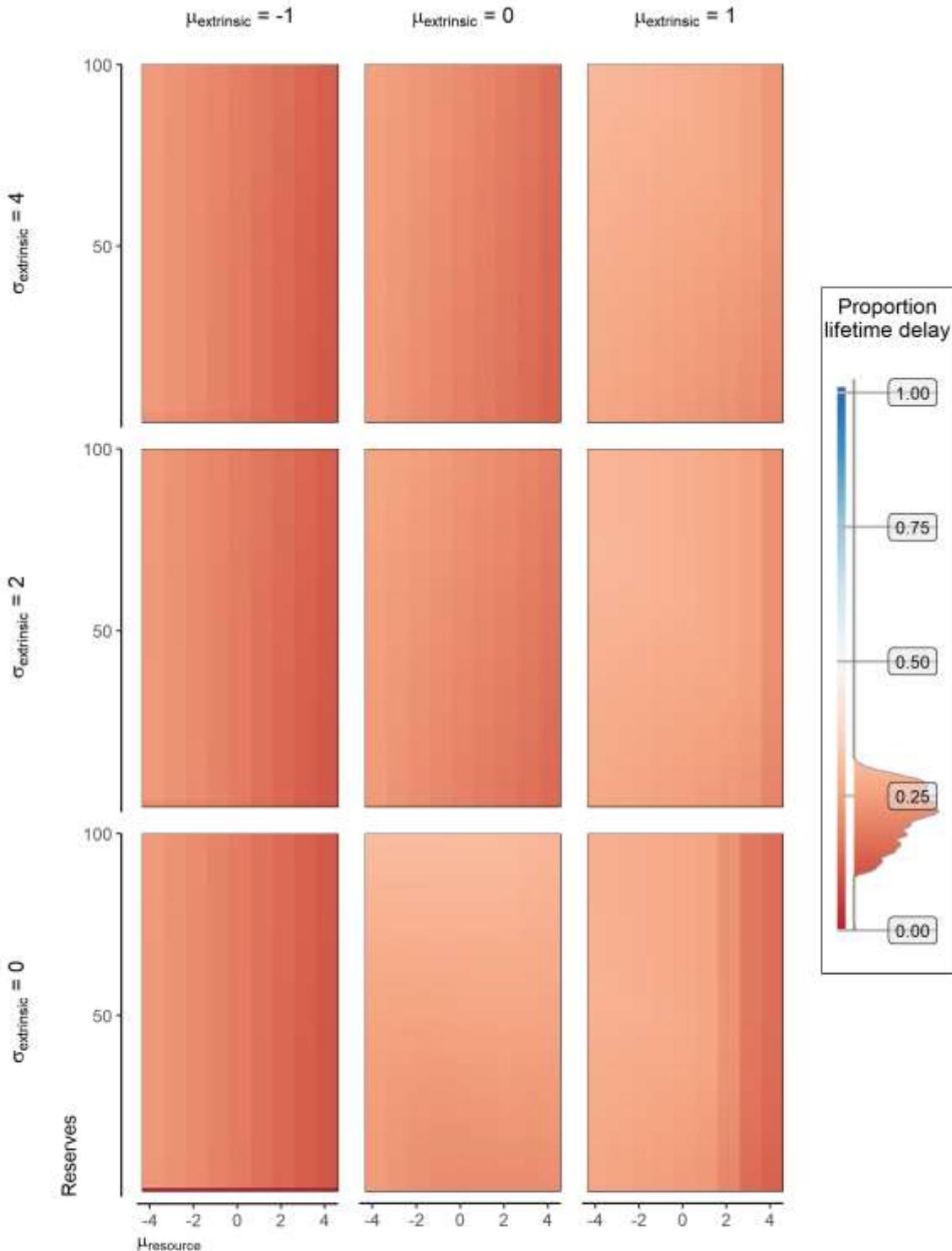
2.393. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



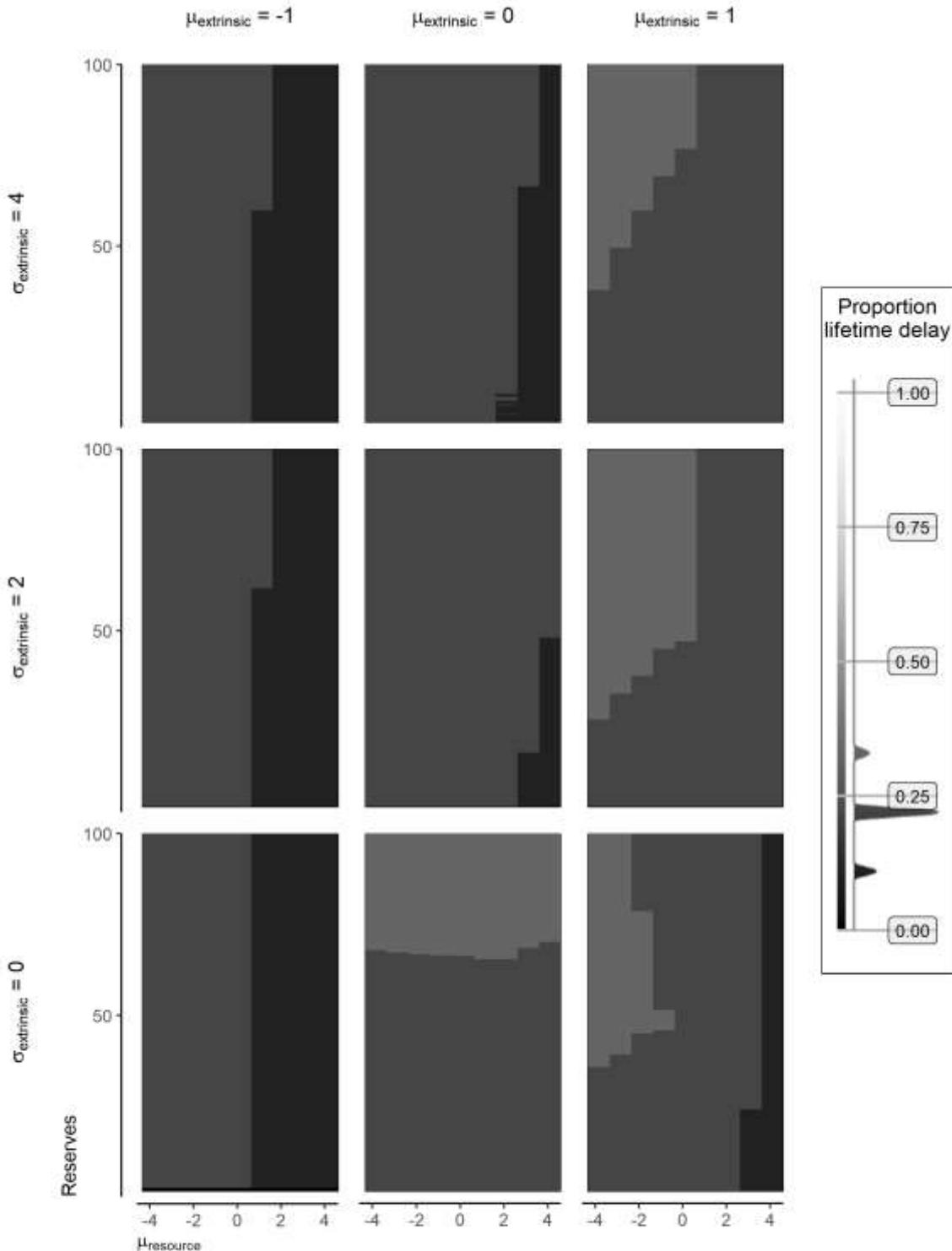
2.394. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



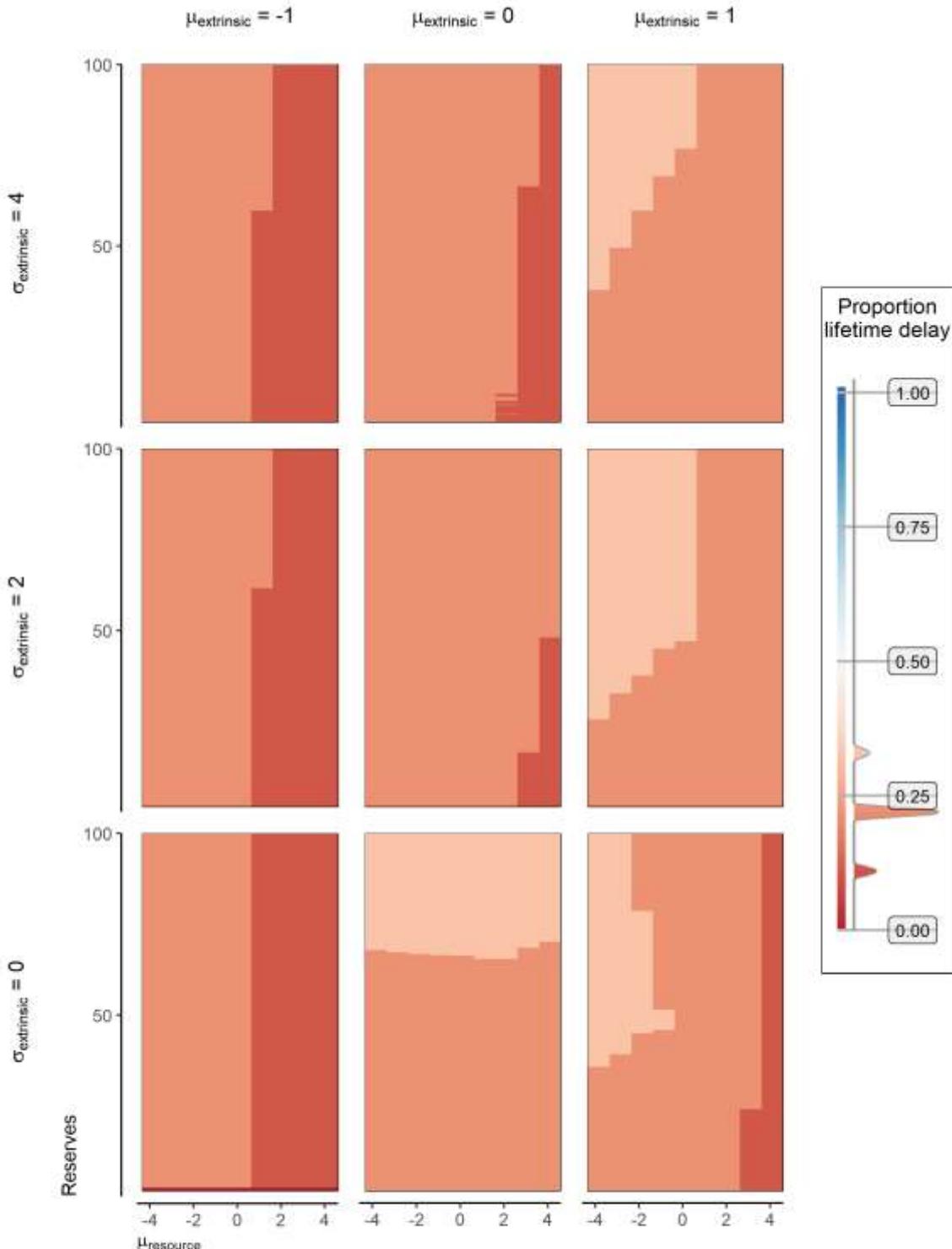
2.395. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



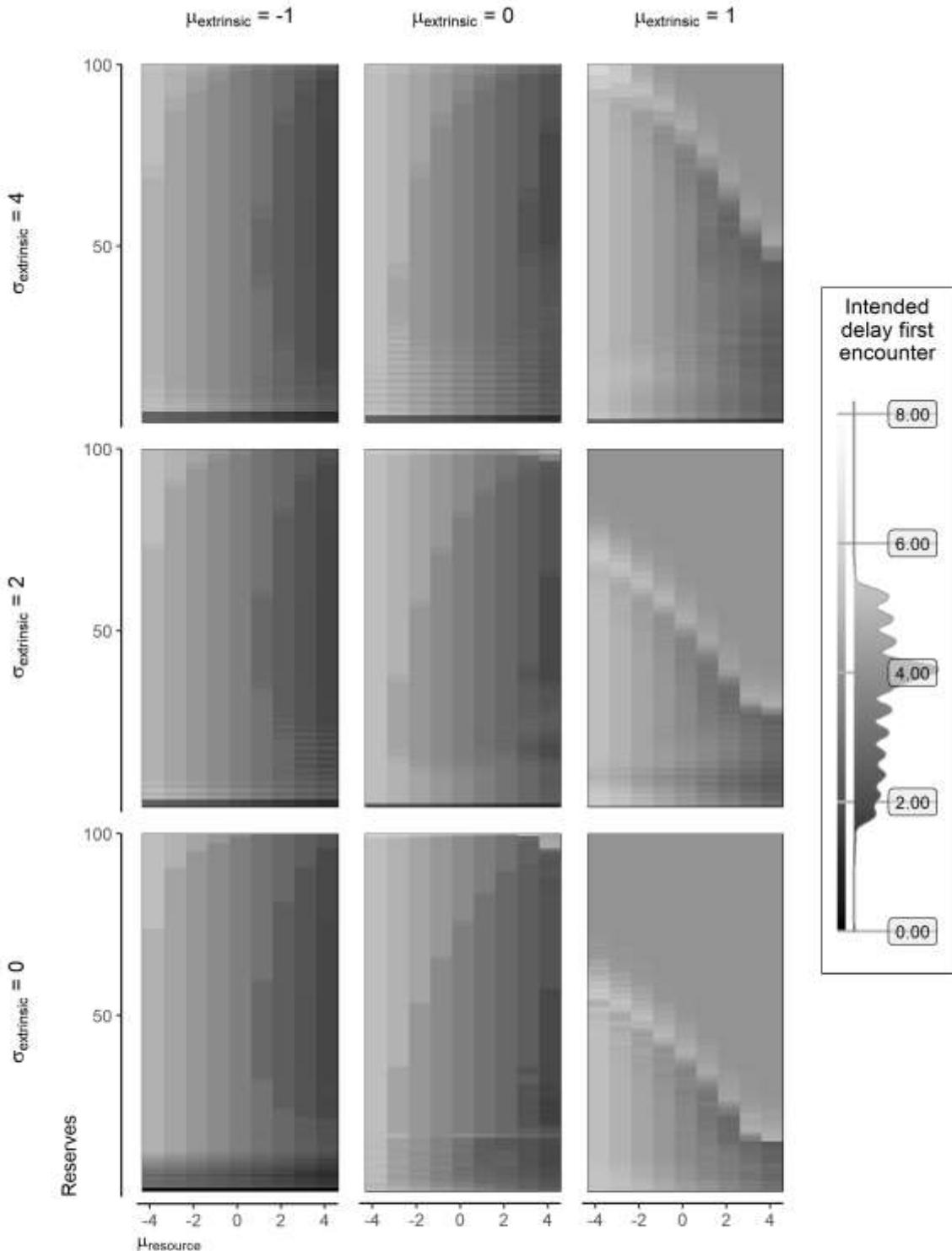
2.396. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



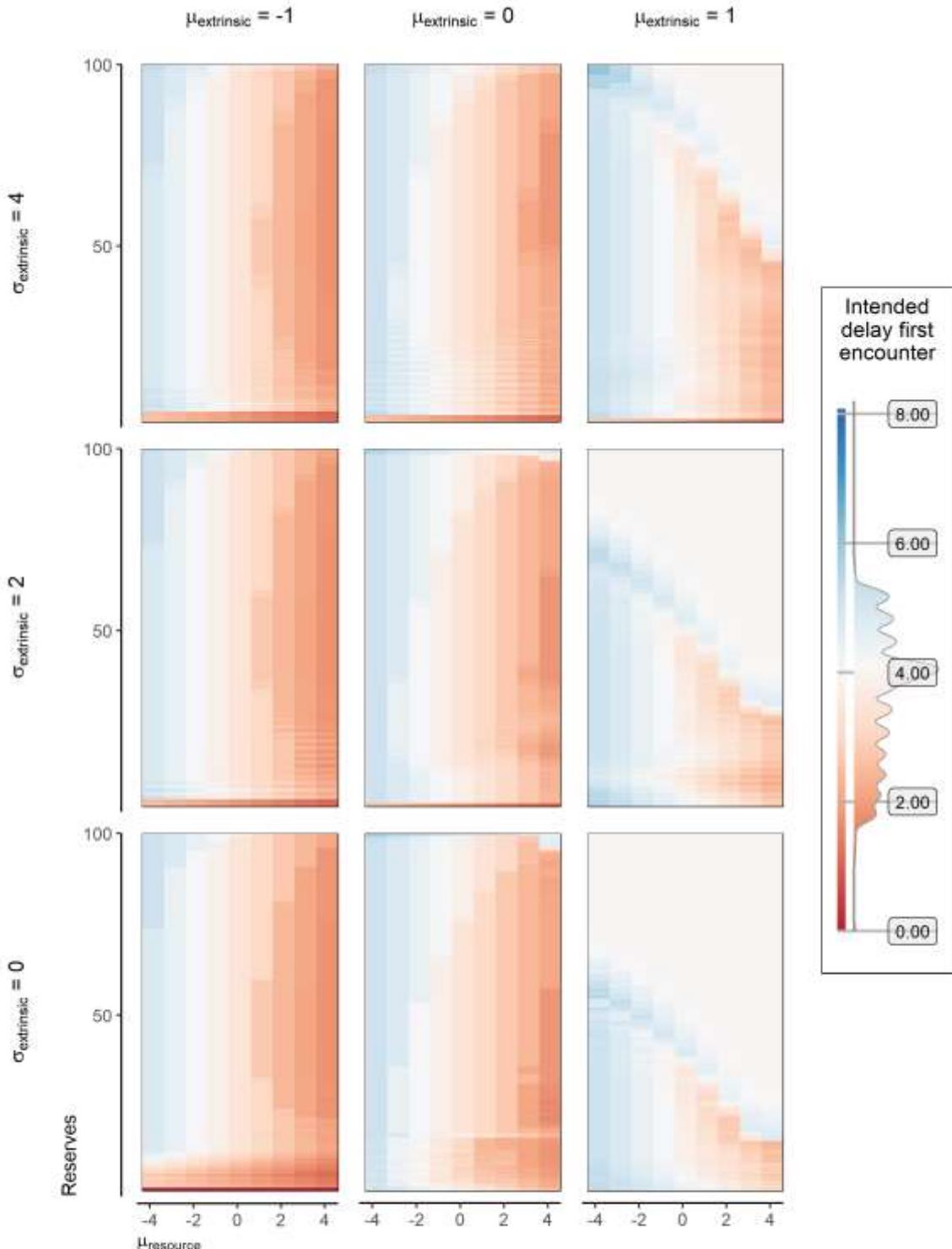
2.397. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

What proportion does an agent expect to delay during its life? This is a measure of observed behavior, not intended behavior. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not consumed, so that



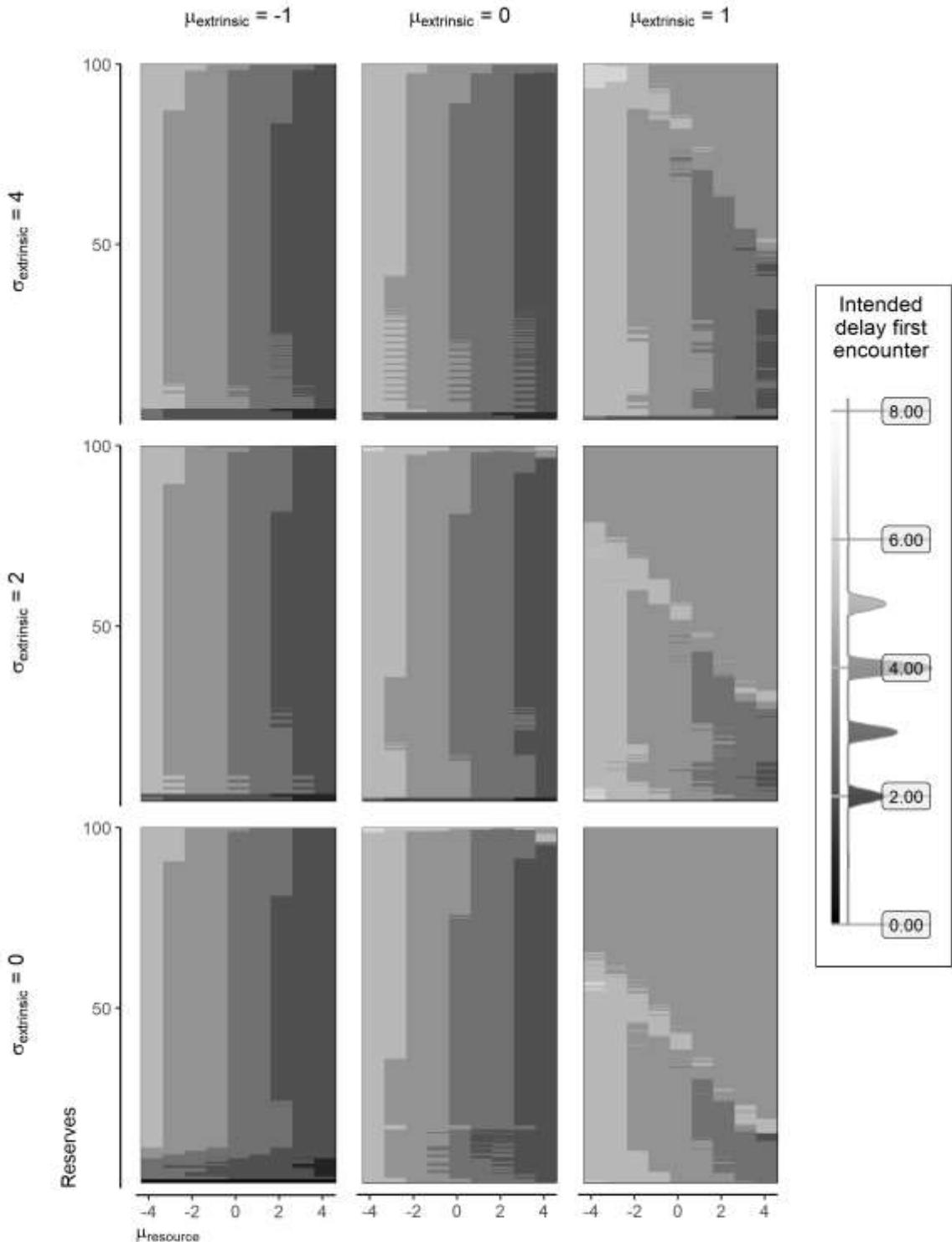
2.398. Intended delay first (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



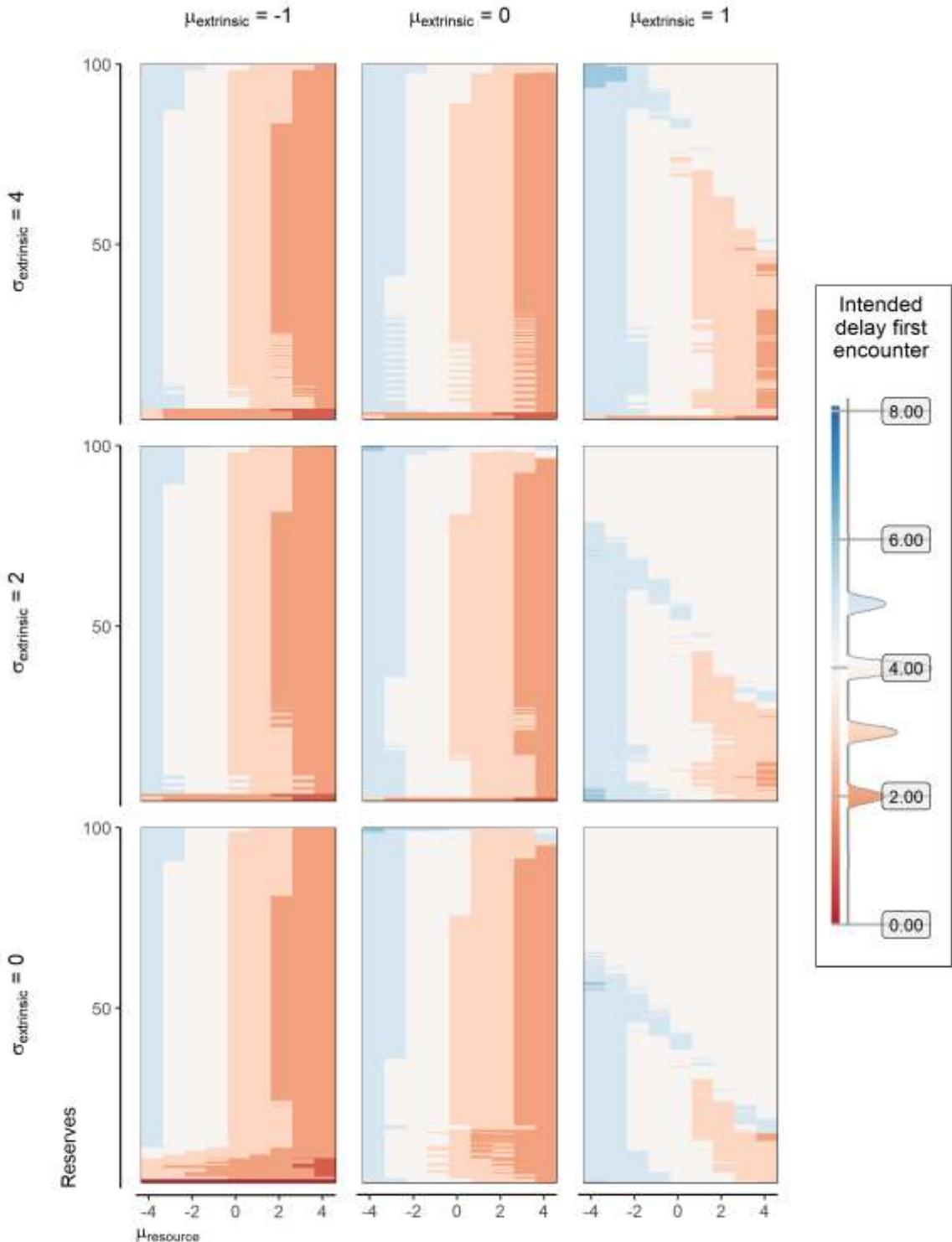
2.399. Intended delay first (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



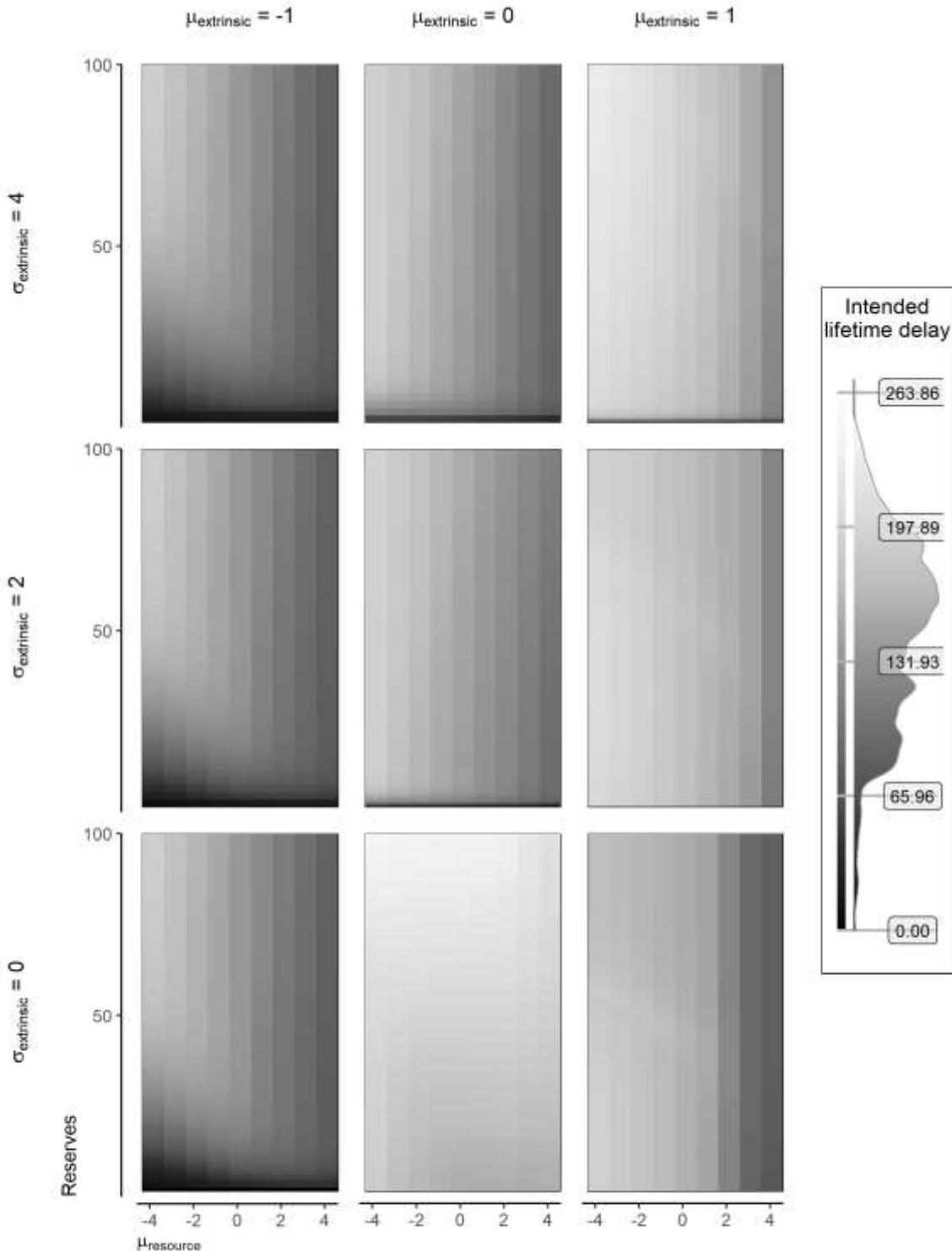
2.400. Intended delay first (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



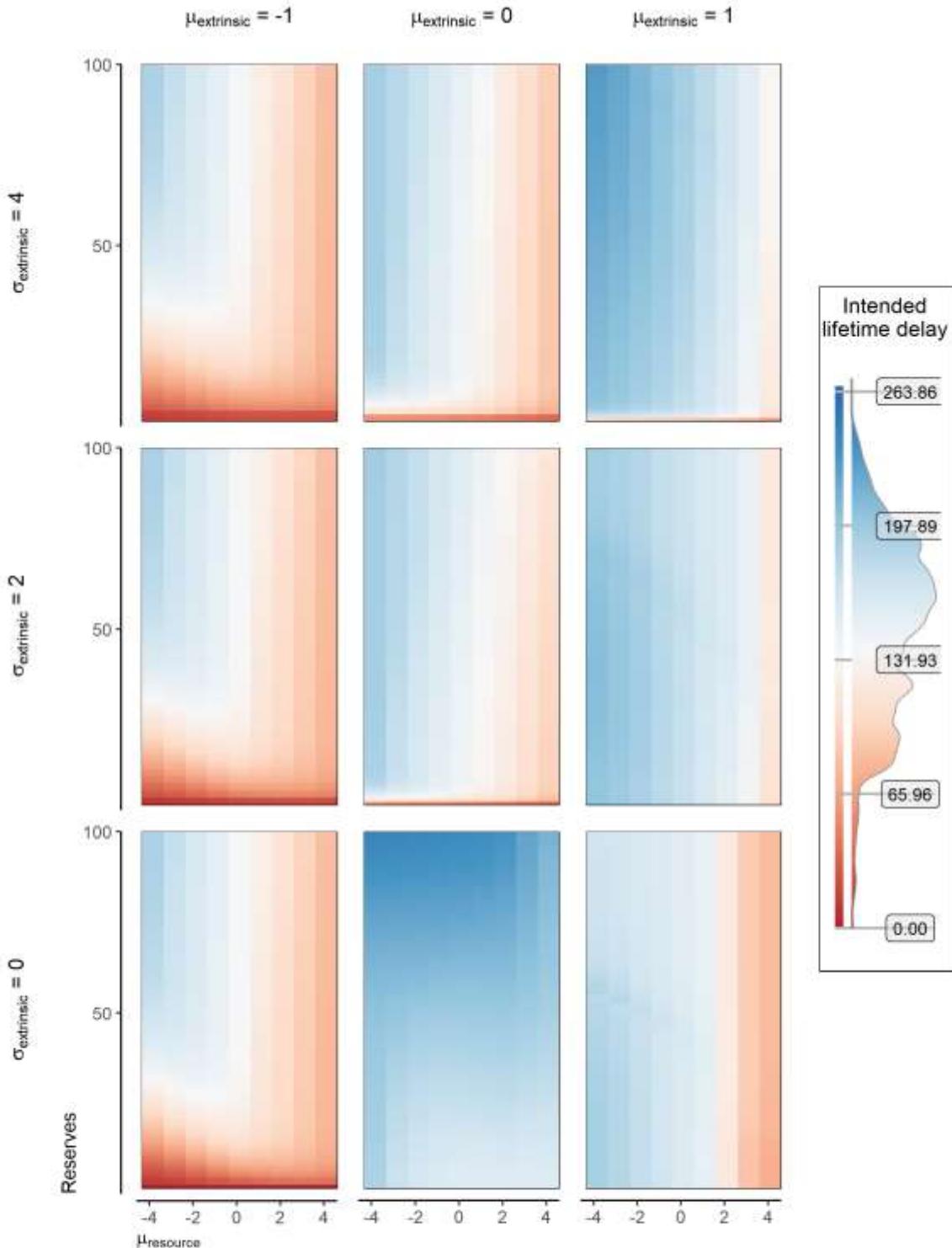
2.401. Intended delay first (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



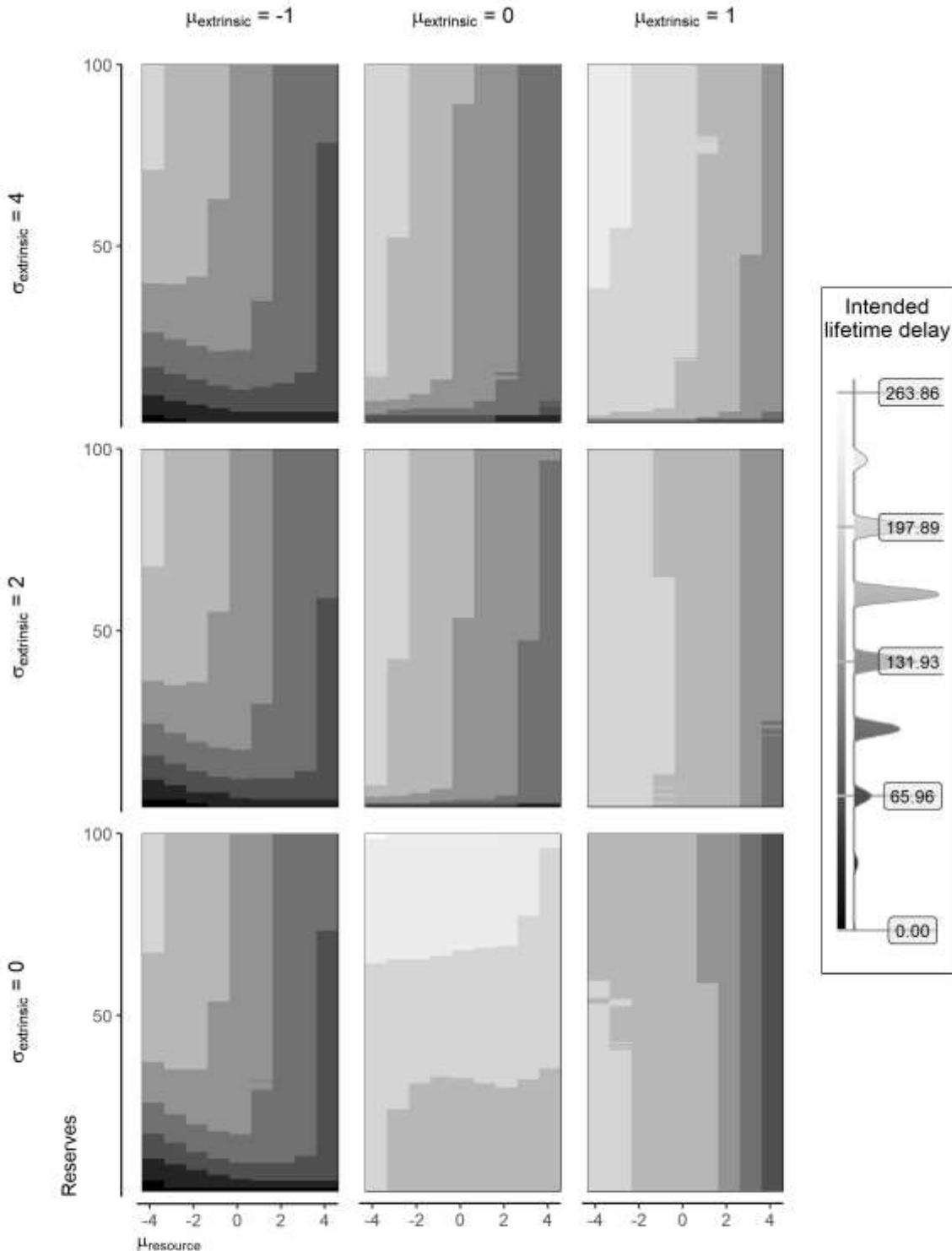
2.402. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



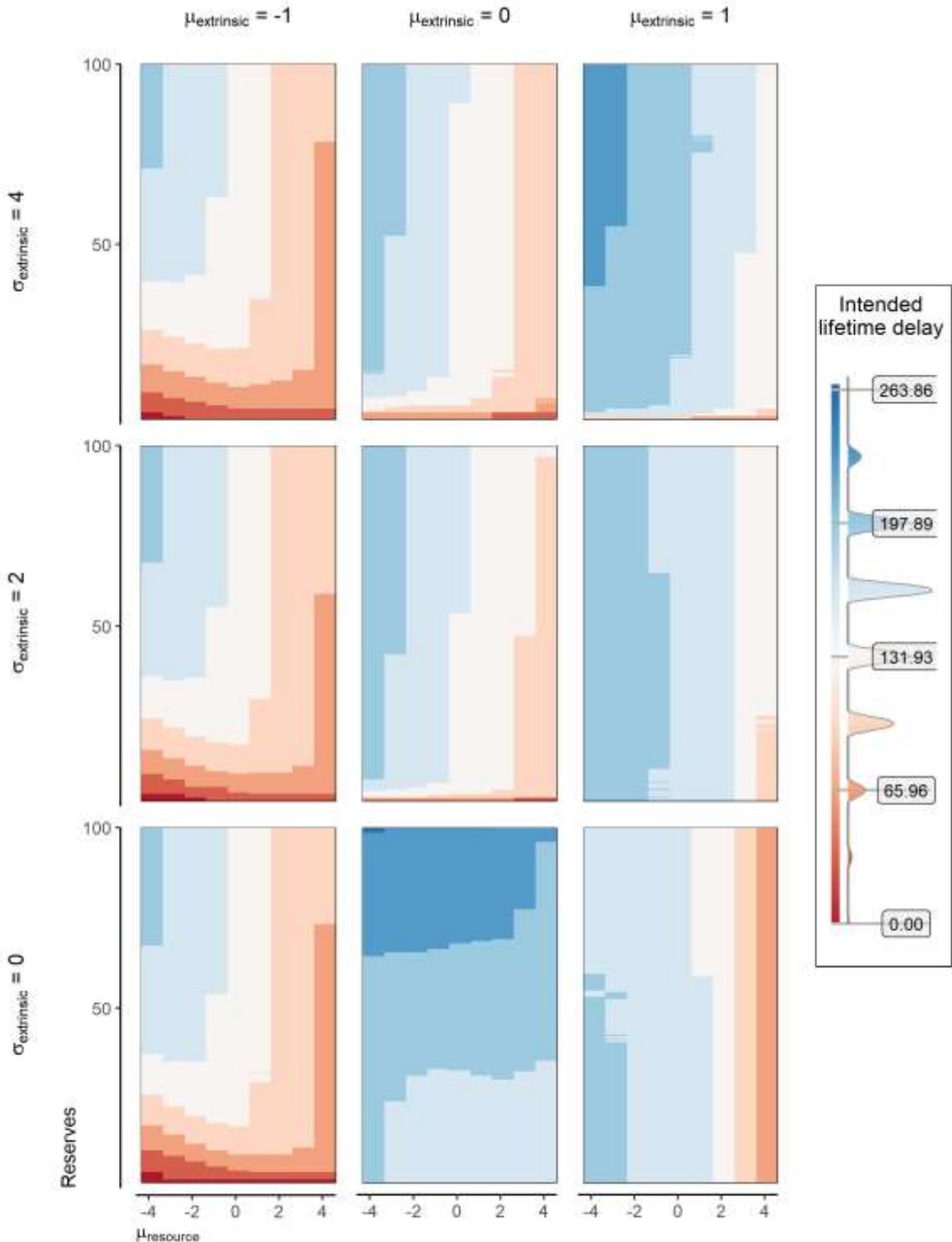
2.403. Intended lifetime delay (continuous, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



2.404. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not



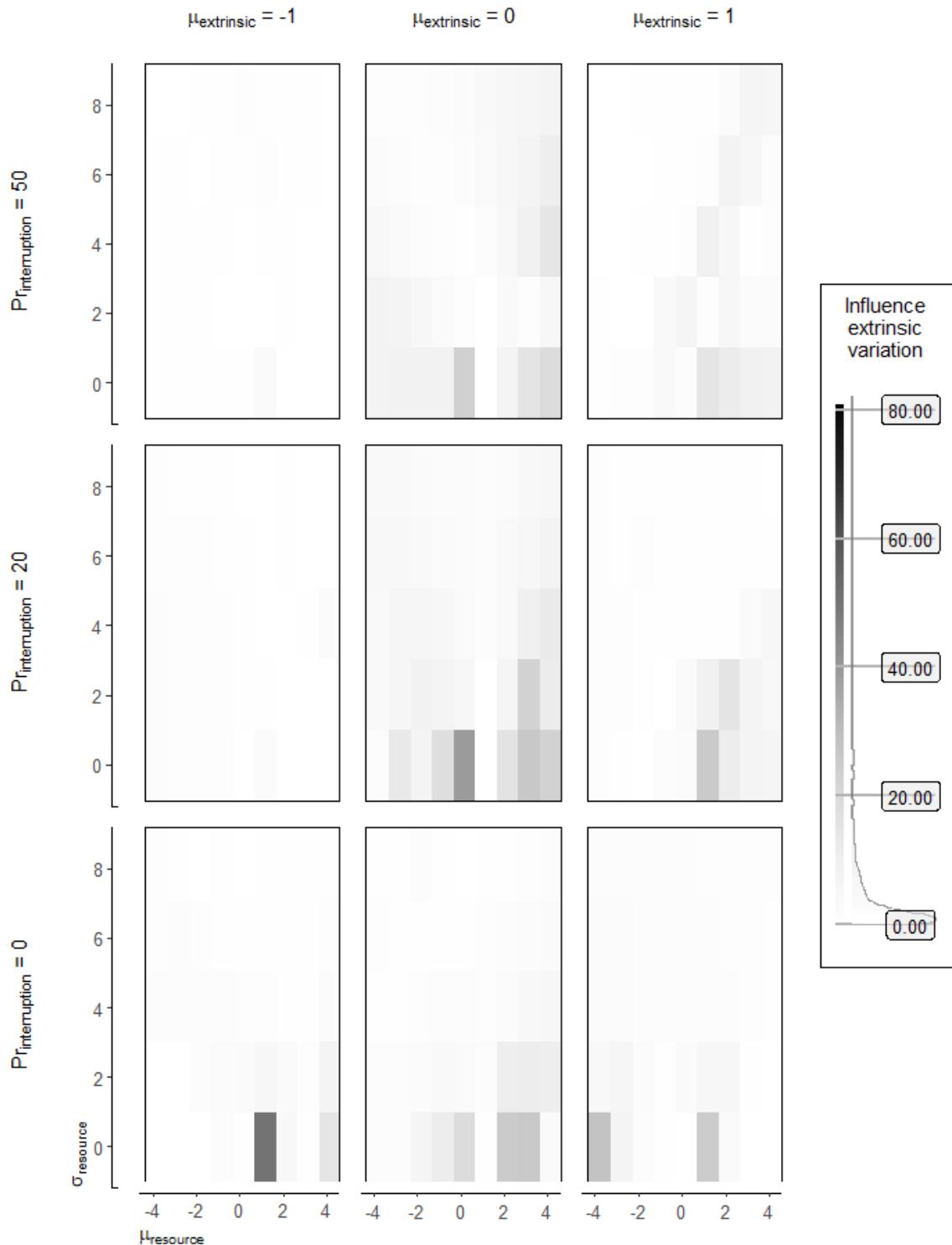
2.405. Intended lifetime delay (discrete, color)

How long does an agent attempt to postpone at the first time step? This measures intent, not actual outcomes, which may be interrupted. Postponing model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 0}, panel E: {-1, 1}, and panel F: {0, 2}. Note: resources increases in magnitude each time step they are not

B.3. Influence of Extrinsic Unpredictability

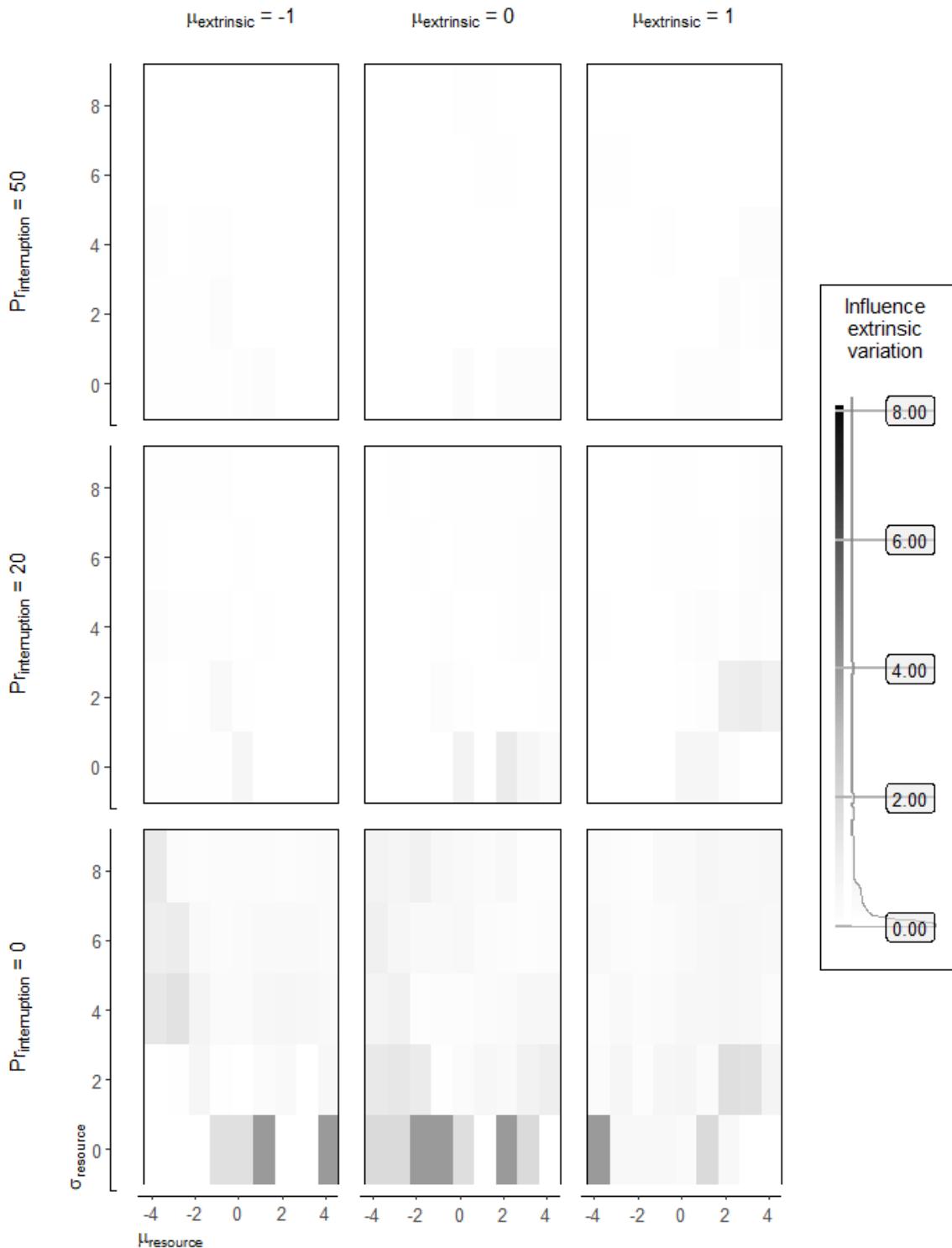
Table B.3. An overview of figures in section B.3.

Figure	Reserves	Measure
1	10	Observed delay lifetime
2	10	Observed delay first encounter
3	10	Proportion lifetime observed delay
4	10	Intended delay first encounter
5	10	Intended lifetime delay
6	25	Observed delay lifetime
7	25	Observed delay first encounter
8	25	Proportion lifetime observed delay
9	25	Intended delay first encounter
10	25	Intended lifetime delay
11	50	Observed delay lifetime
12	50	Observed delay first encounter
13	50	Proportion lifetime observed delay
14	50	Intended delay first encounter
15	50	Intended lifetime delay
16	75	Observed delay lifetime
17	75	Observed delay first encounter
18	75	Proportion lifetime observed delay
19	75	Intended delay first encounter
20	75	Intended lifetime delay
21	90	Observed delay lifetime
22	90	Observed delay first encounter
23	90	Proportion lifetime observed delay
24	90	Intended delay first encounter
25	90	Intended lifetime delay



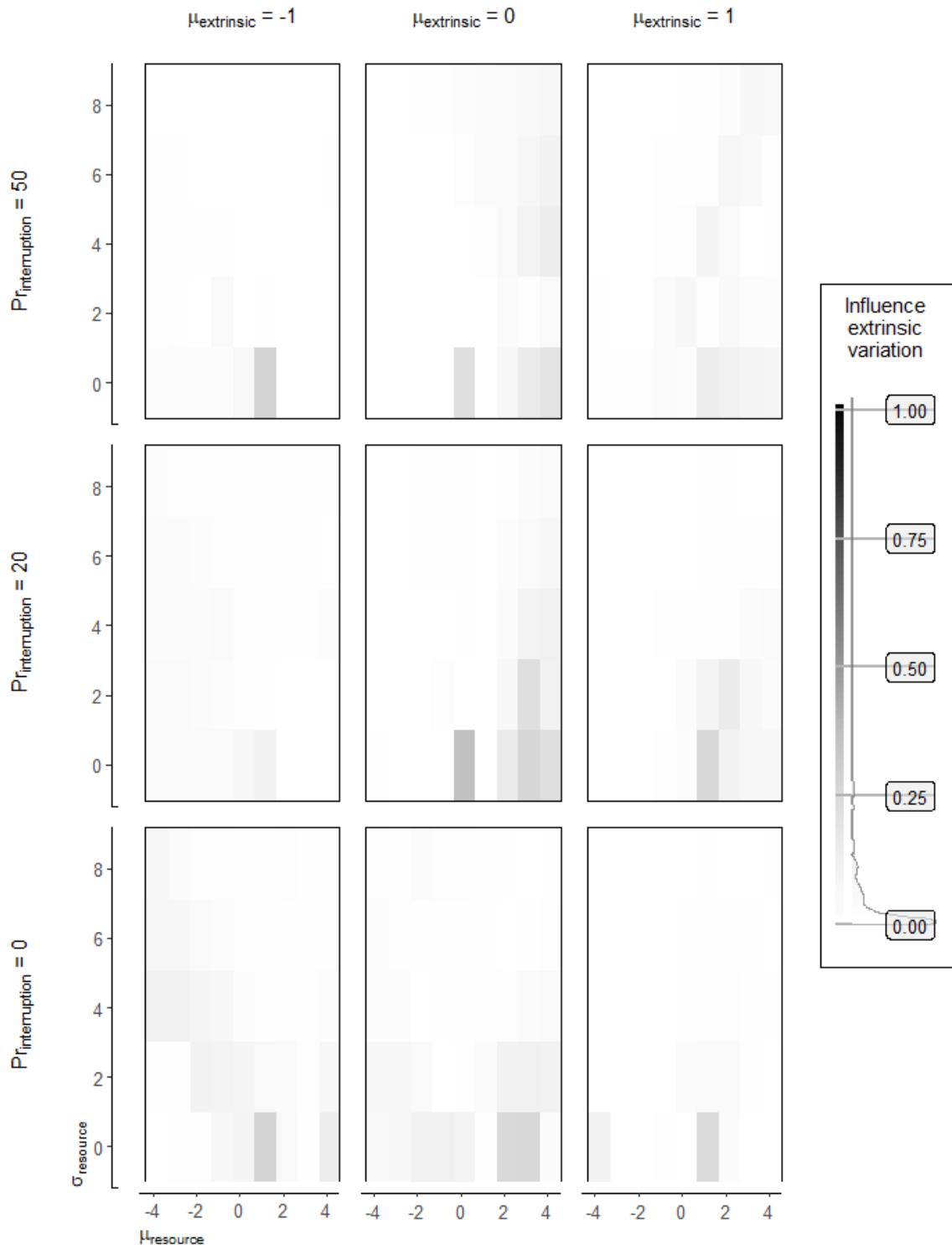
3.1. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed lifetime delay

This figure shows the mean absolute difference in observed lifetime delay between the three levels of extrinsic unpredictability. Each pixel represents a set of three environments, which differ on only their extrinsic unpredictability. Showing results for an agent with a reserve of 10.



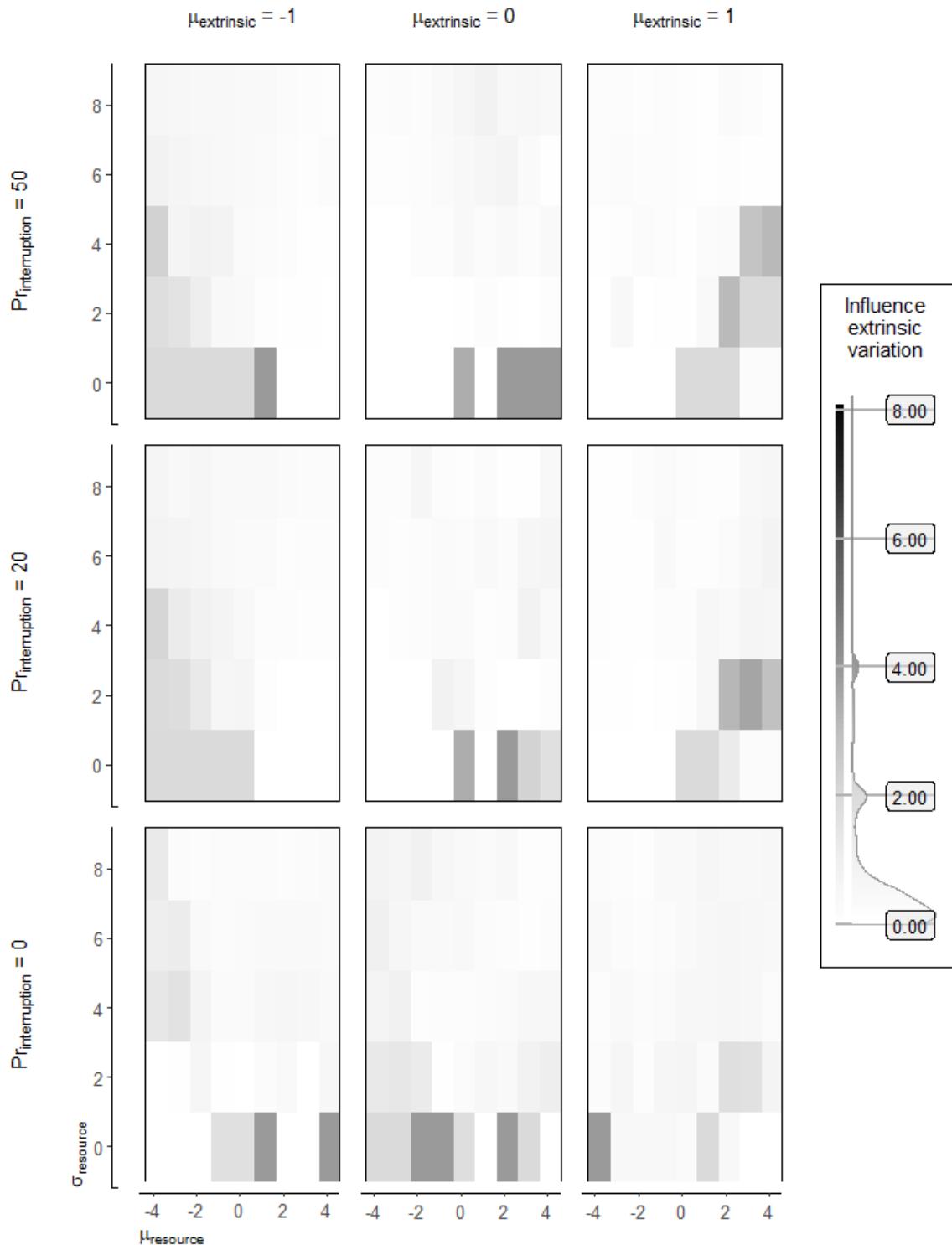
3.2. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed delay during the first encounter

This figure shows the mean absolute difference in observed delay during the first encounter between the three levels of extrinsic unpredictability. Each pixel represents a set of three environments, which differ on only their extrinsic unpredictability. Showing results for an agent with a reserve of 10.



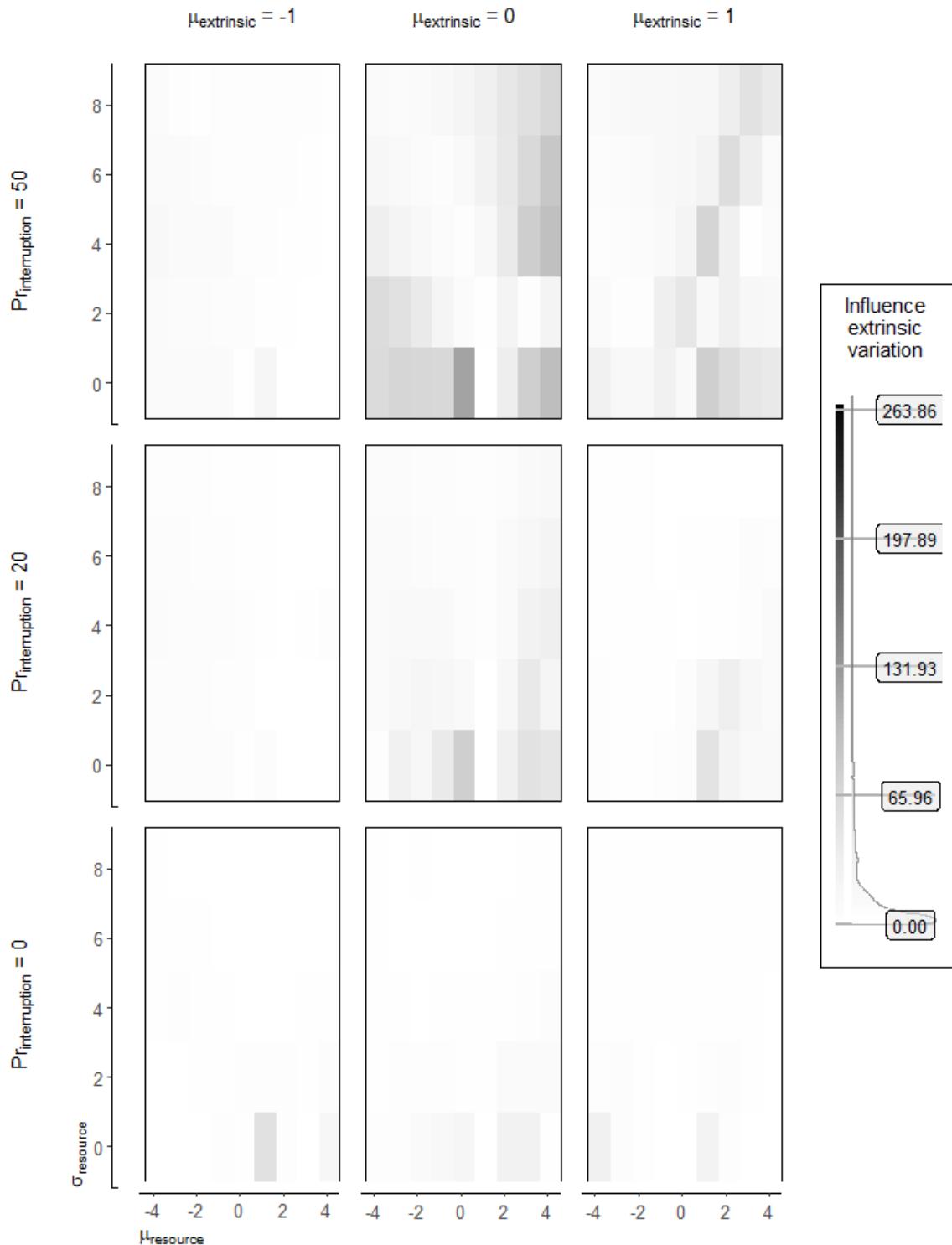
3.3. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed proportion of an agents lifetime spend delaying

This figure shows the mean absolute difference in observed proportion of an agent's lifetime it spends delaying between the three levels of extrinsic unpredictability. Each pixel represents a set of three environments, which differ on only their extrinsic unpredictability. Showing results for an agent with a reserve of 10.



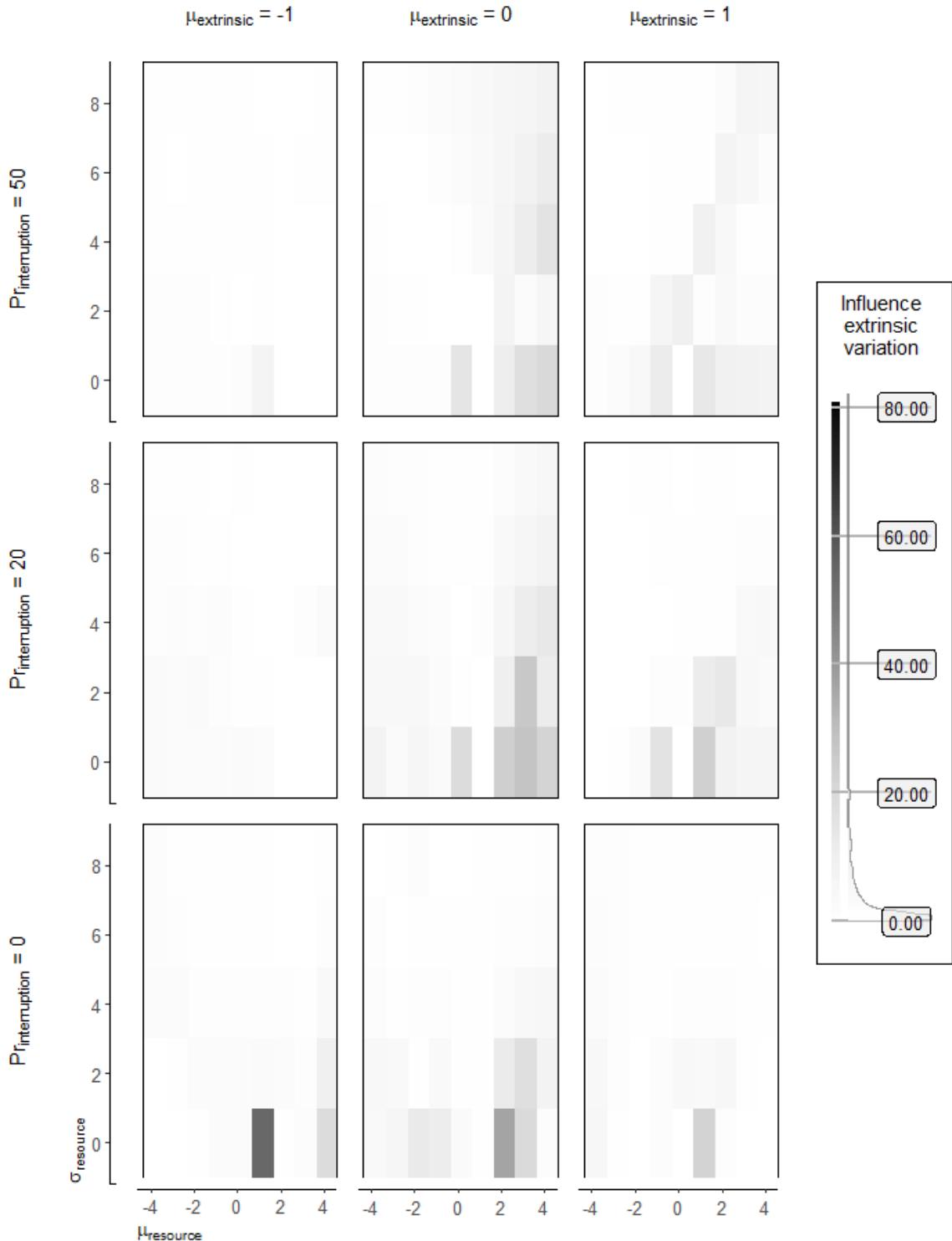
3.4. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes the intended delay during the first encounter

This figure shows the mean absolute difference in intended behaviors during the first encounter between the three levels of extrinsic unpredictability. Each pixel represents a set of three environments, which differ on only their extrinsic unpredictability. Showing results for an agent with a reserve of 10.



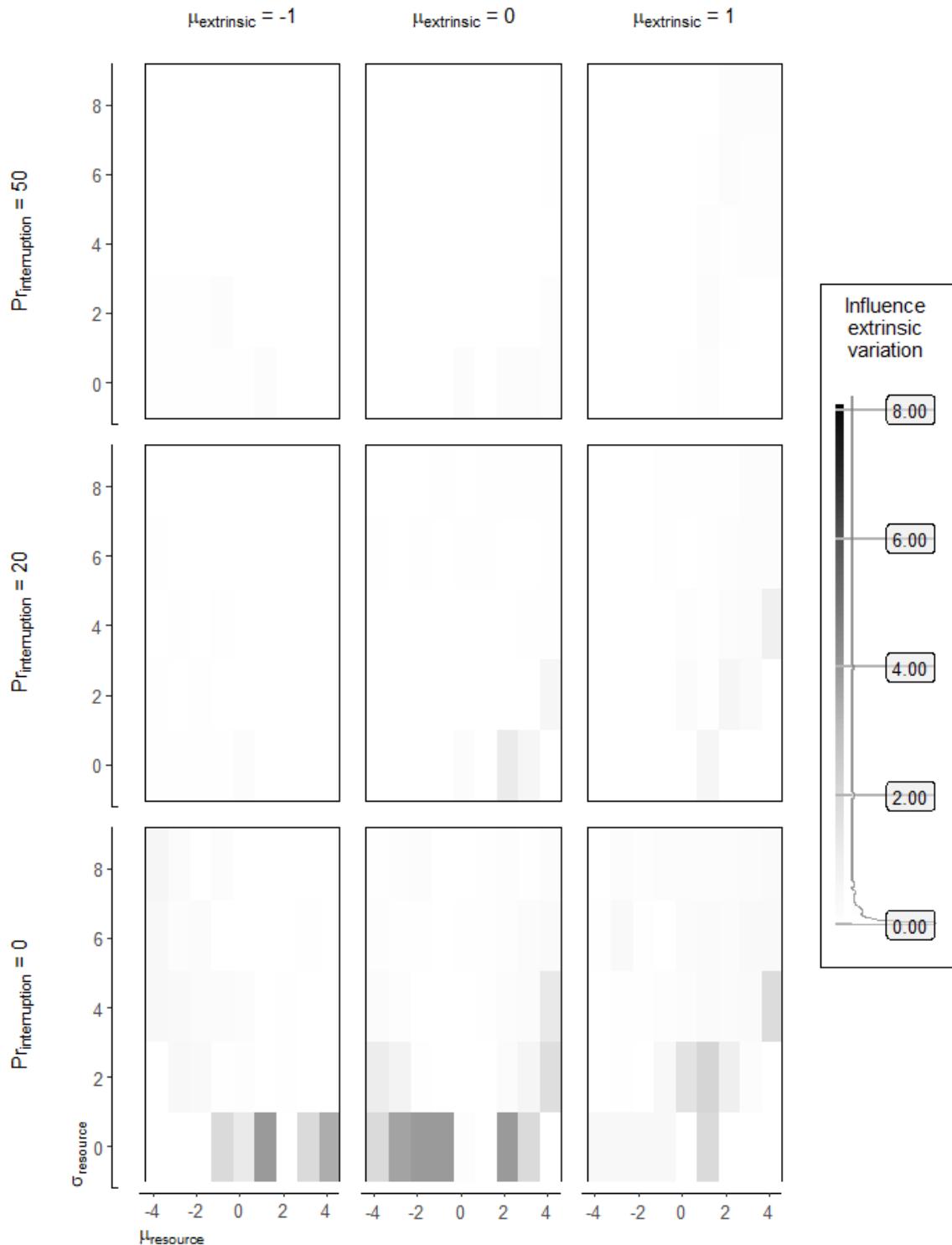
3.5. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes the intended delaying during the entire lifetime

This figure shows the mean absolute difference in intended lifetime between the three levels of extrinsic unpredictability. Each pixel represents a set of three environments, which differ on only their extrinsic unpredictability. Showing results for an agent with a reserve of 10.



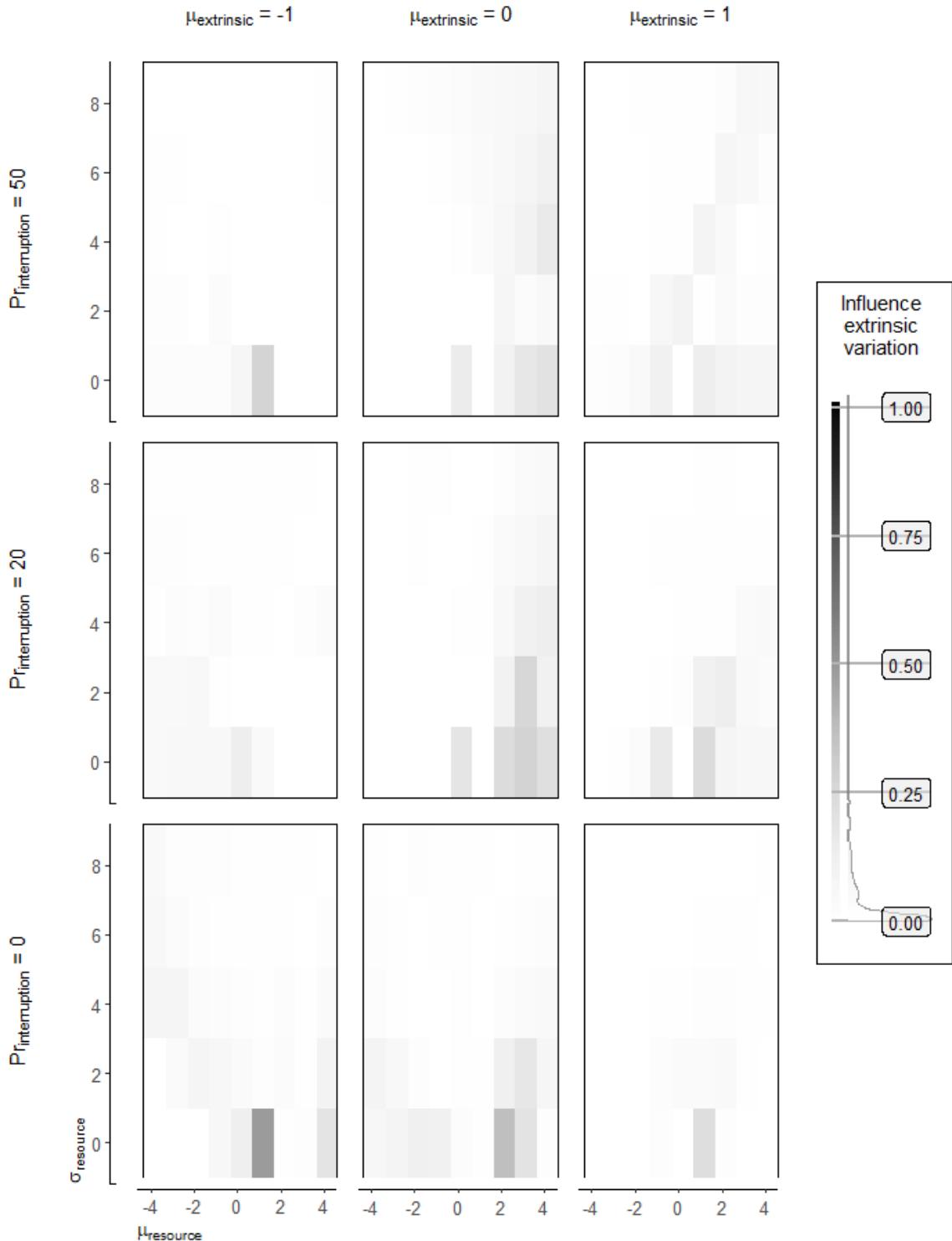
3.6. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed lifetime delay

This figure shows the mean absolute difference in observed lifetime delay between the three levels of extrinsic unpredictability. Each pixel represents a set of three environments, which differ on only their extrinsic unpredictability. Showing results for an agent with a reserve of 25.



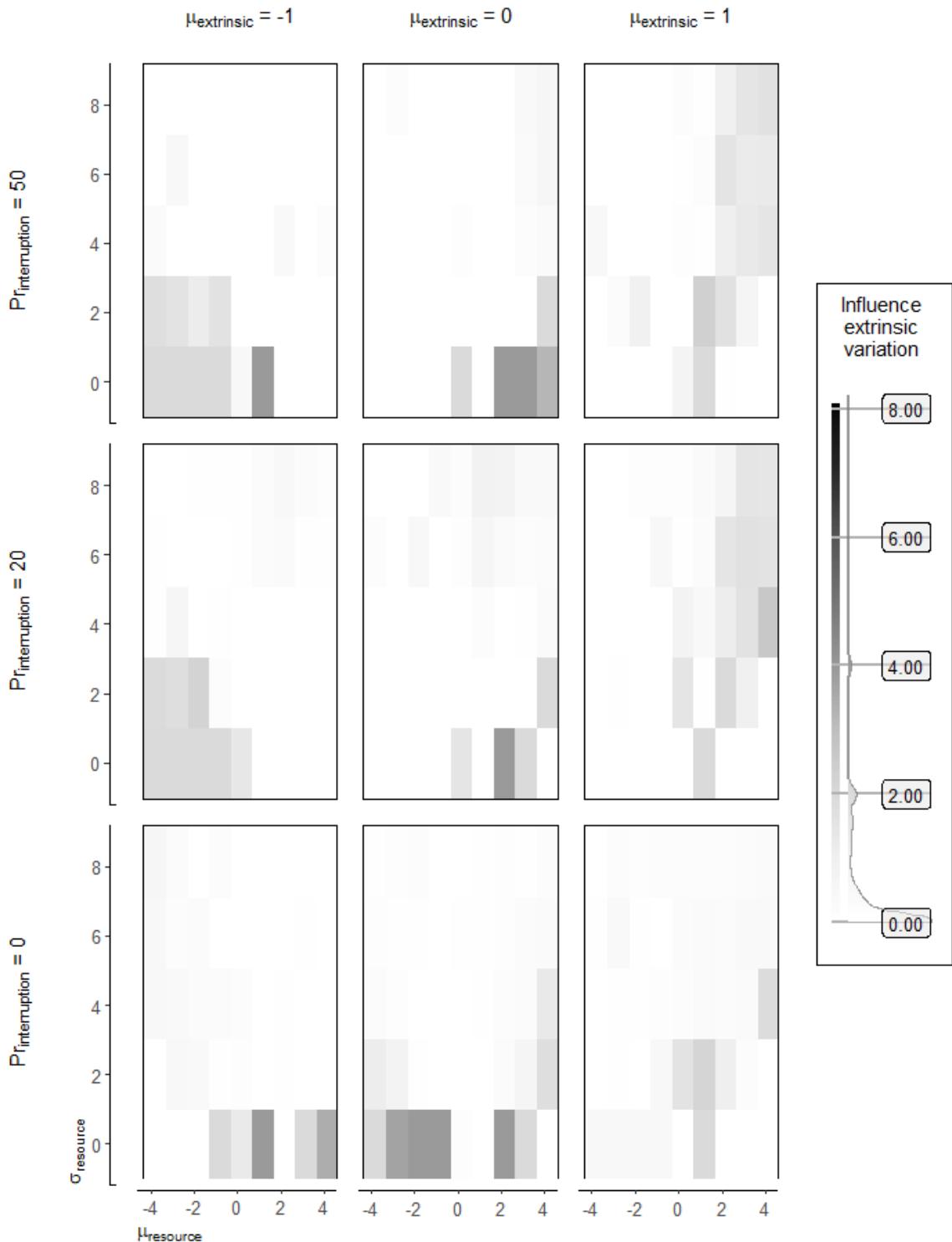
3.7. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed delay during the first encounter

This figure shows the mean absolute difference in observed delay during the first encounter between the three levels of extrinsic unpredictability. Each pixel represents a set of three environments, which differ on only their extrinsic unpredictability. Showing results for an agent with a reserve of 25.



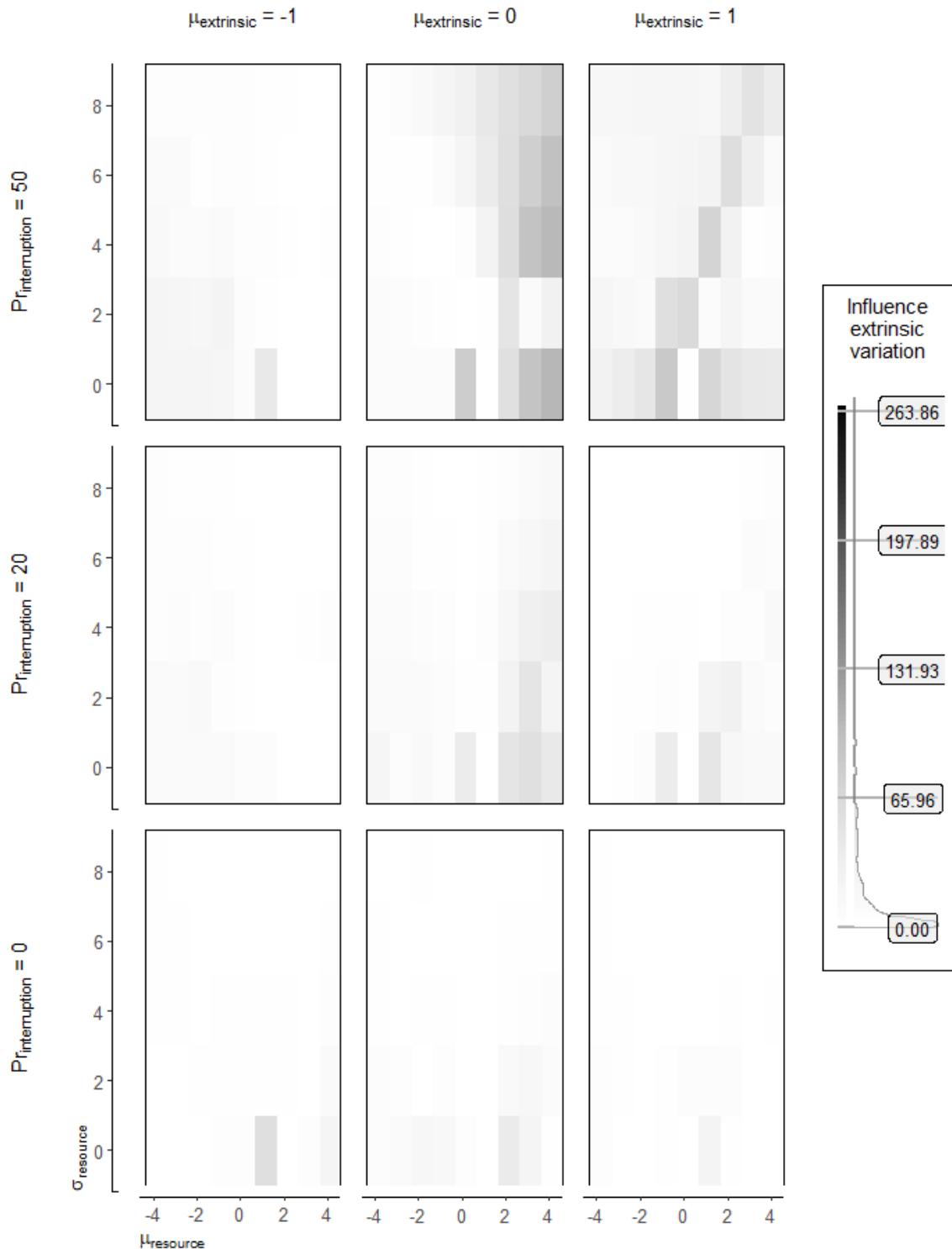
3.8. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed proportion of an agents lifetime spend delaying

This figure shows the mean absolute difference in observed proportion of an agent's lifetime it spends delaying between the three levels of extrinsic unpredictability. Each pixel represents a set of three environments, which differ on only their extrinsic unpredictability. Showing results for an agent with a reserve of 25.



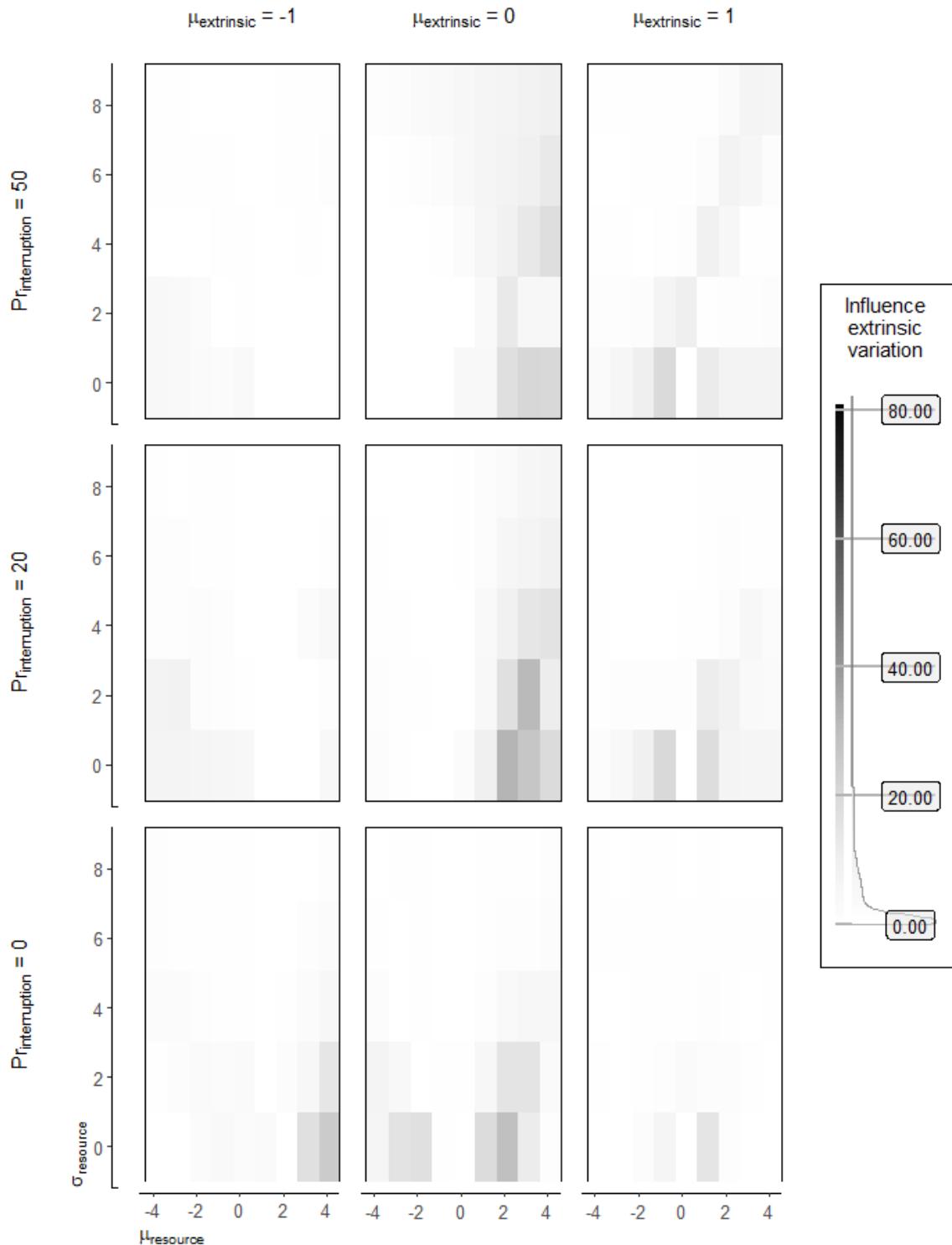
3.9. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes the intended delay during the first encounter

This figure shows the mean absolute difference in intended behaviors during the first encounter between the three levels of extrinsic unpredictability. Each pixel represents a set of three environments, which differ on only their extrinsic unpredictability. Showing results for an agent with a reserve of 25.



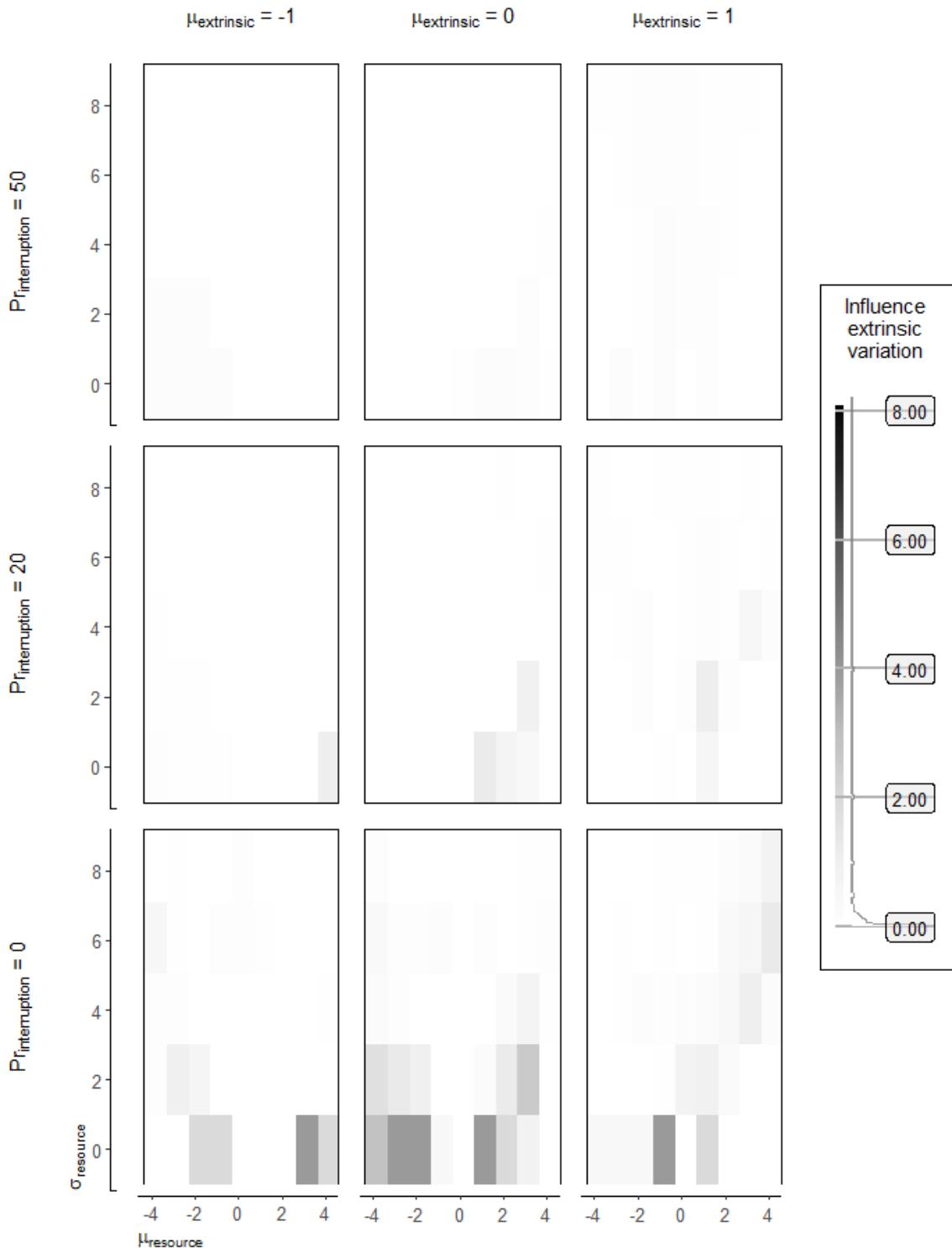
3.10. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes the intended delaying during the entire lifetime

This figure shows the mean absolute difference in intended lifetime between the three levels of extrinsic unpredictability. Each pixel represents a set of three environments, which differ on only their extrinsic unpredictability. Showing results for an agent with a reserve of 25.



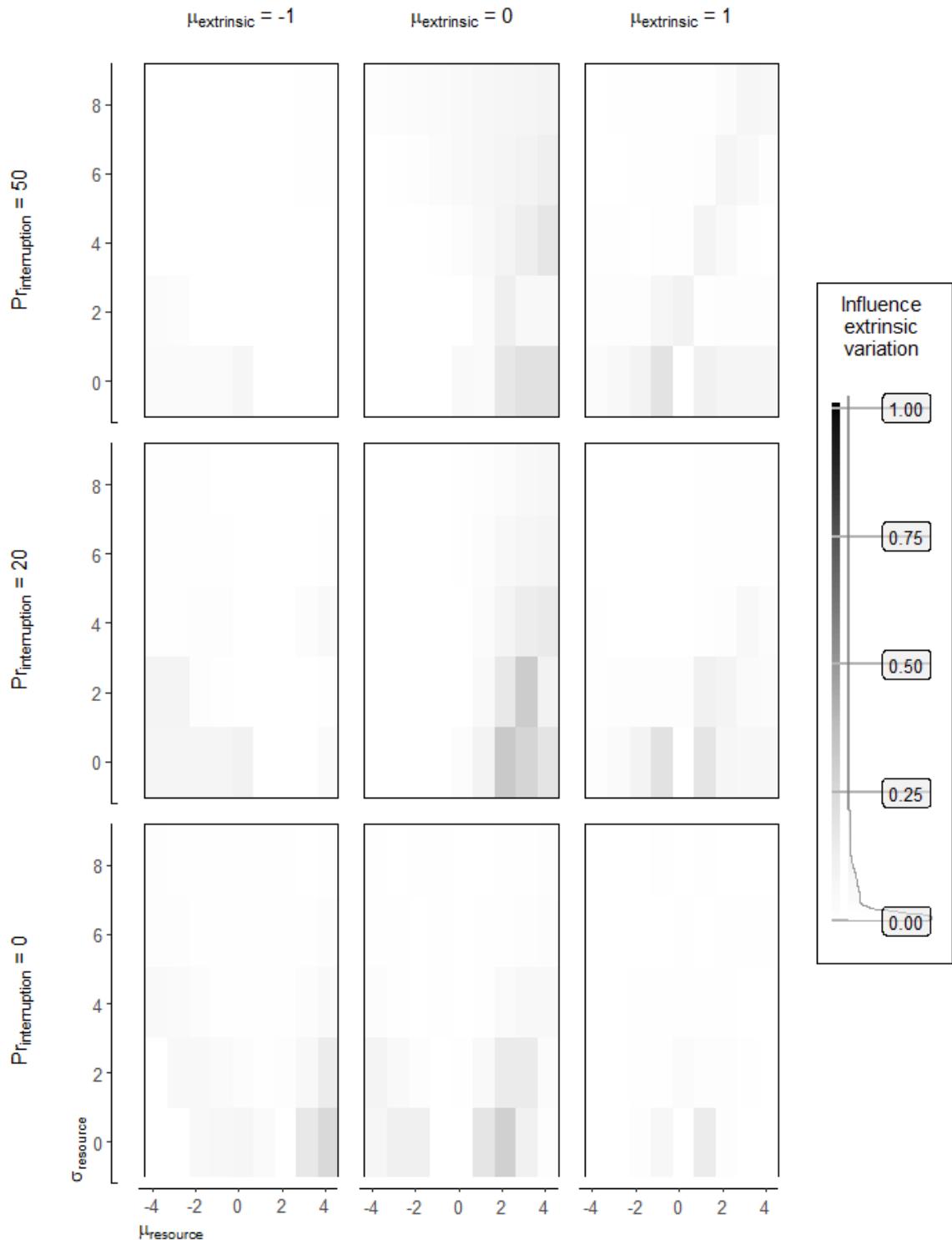
3.11. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed lifetime delay

This figure shows the mean absolute difference in observed lifetime delay between the three levels of extrinsic unpredictability. Each pixel represents a set of three environments, which differ on only their extrinsic unpredictability. Showing results for an agent with a reserve of 50.



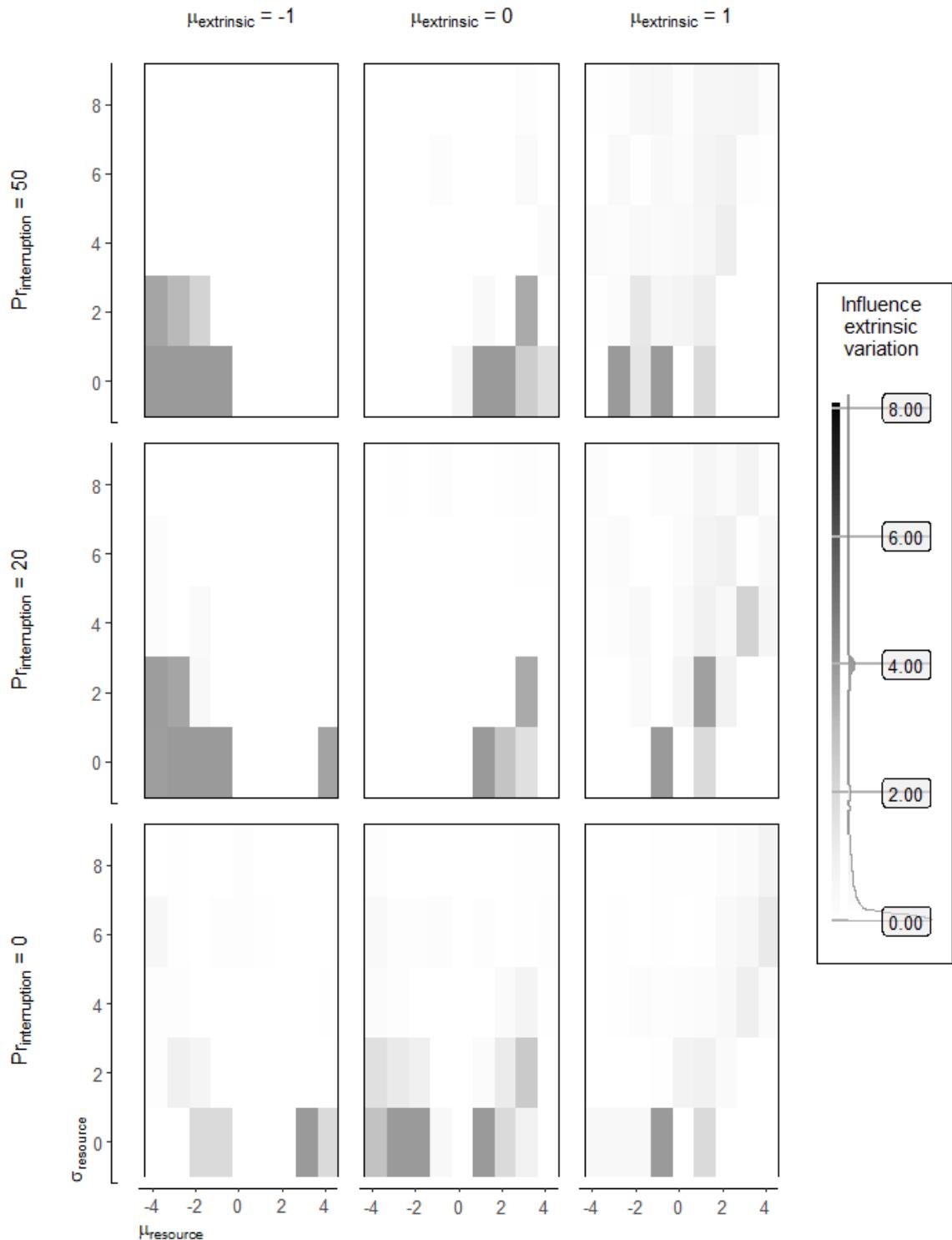
3.12. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed delay during the first encounter

This figure shows the mean absolute difference in observed delay during the first encounter between the three levels of extrinsic unpredictability. Each pixel represents a set of three environments, which differ on only their extrinsic unpredictability. Showing results for an agent with a reserve of 50.



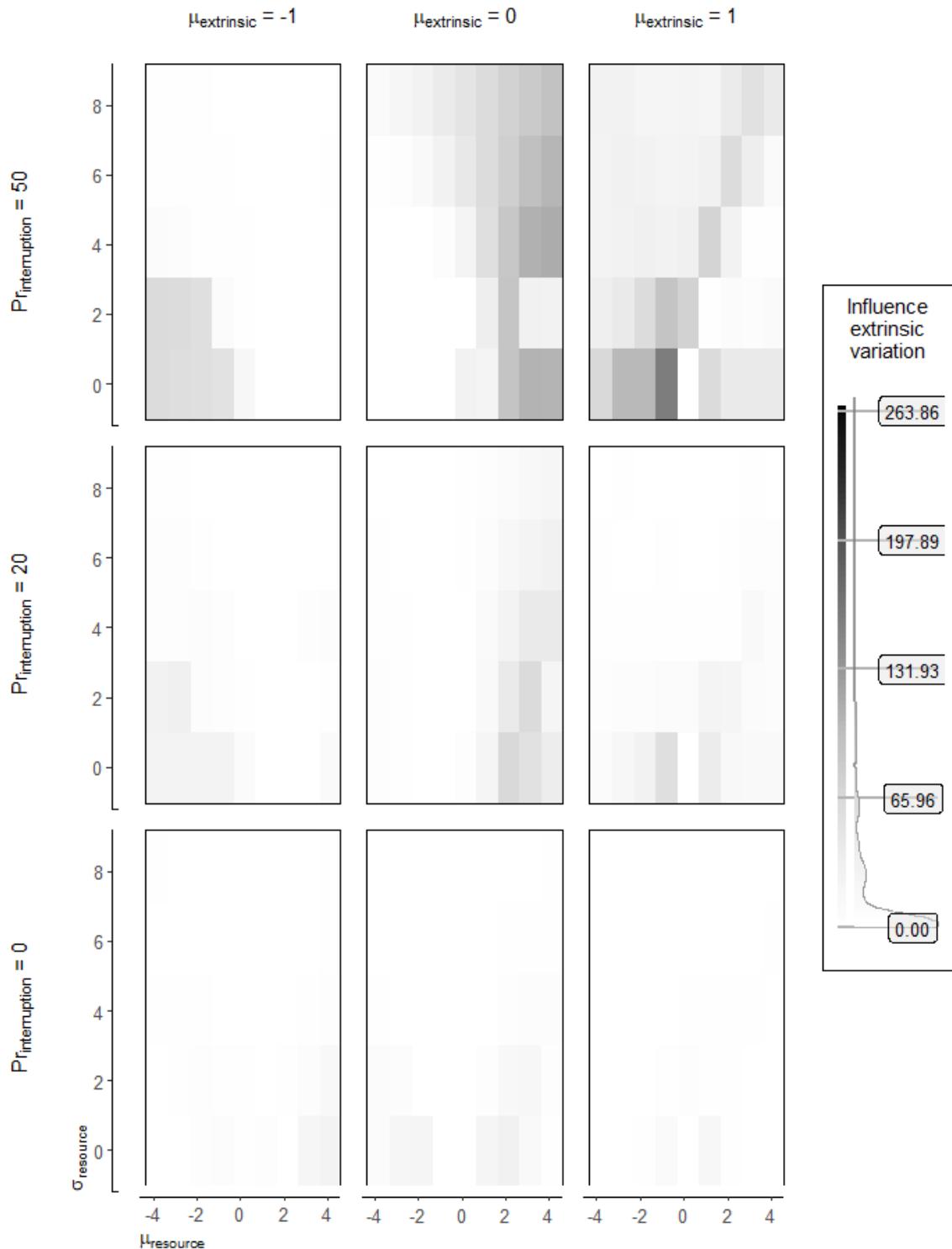
3.13. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed proportion of an agents lifetime spend delaying

This figures shows the mean absolute difference in observed proportion of an agents lifetime it spends delaying between the three levels of extrinsic unpredictability. Each pixel represents a set of three environments, which differ on only their extrinsic unpredictability. Showing results for an agent with a reserve of 50.



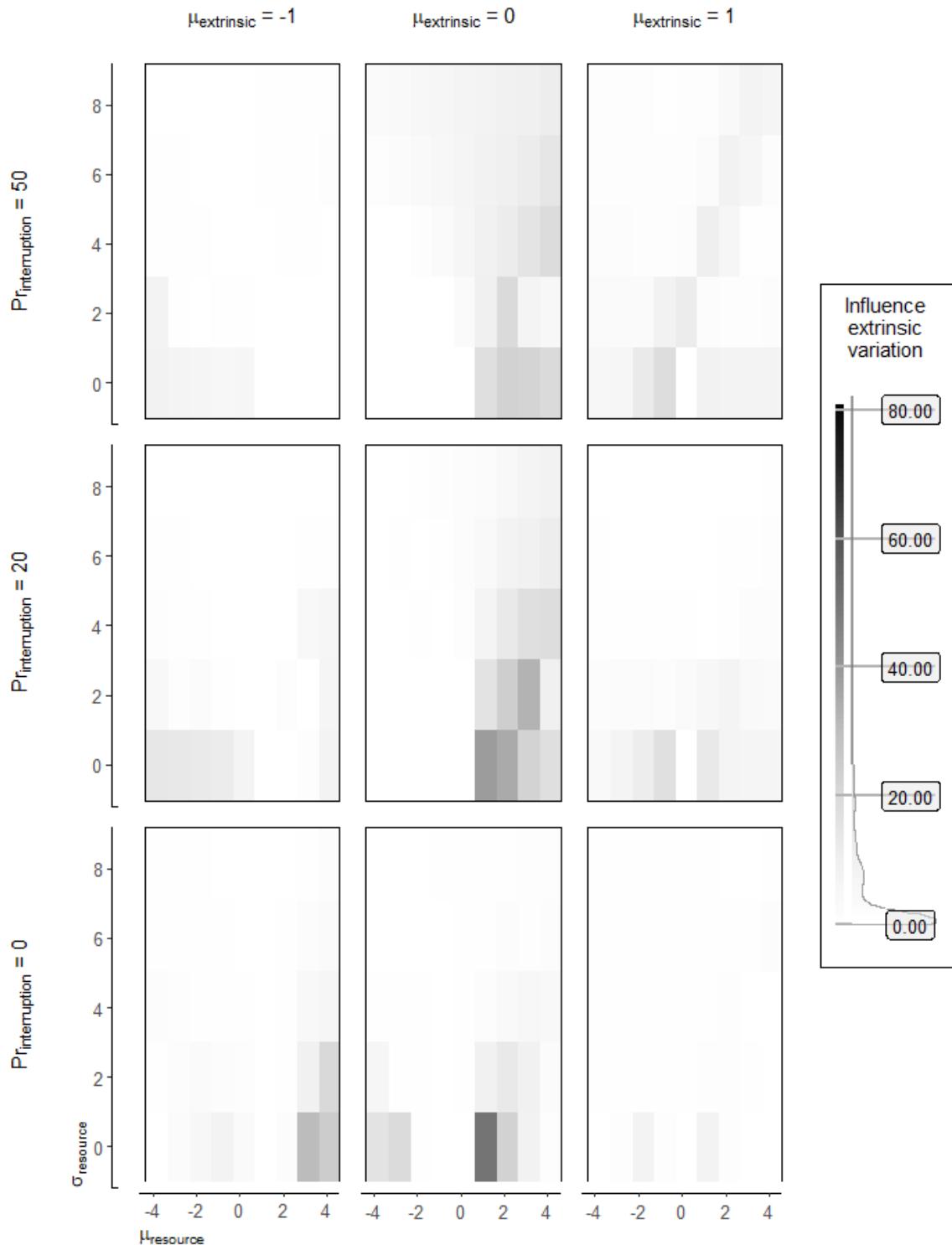
3.14. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes the intended delay during the first encounter

This figure shows the mean absolute difference in intended behaviors during the first encounter between the three levels of extrinsic unpredictability. Each pixel represents a set of three environments, which differ on only their extrinsic unpredictability. Showing results for an agent with a reserve of 50.



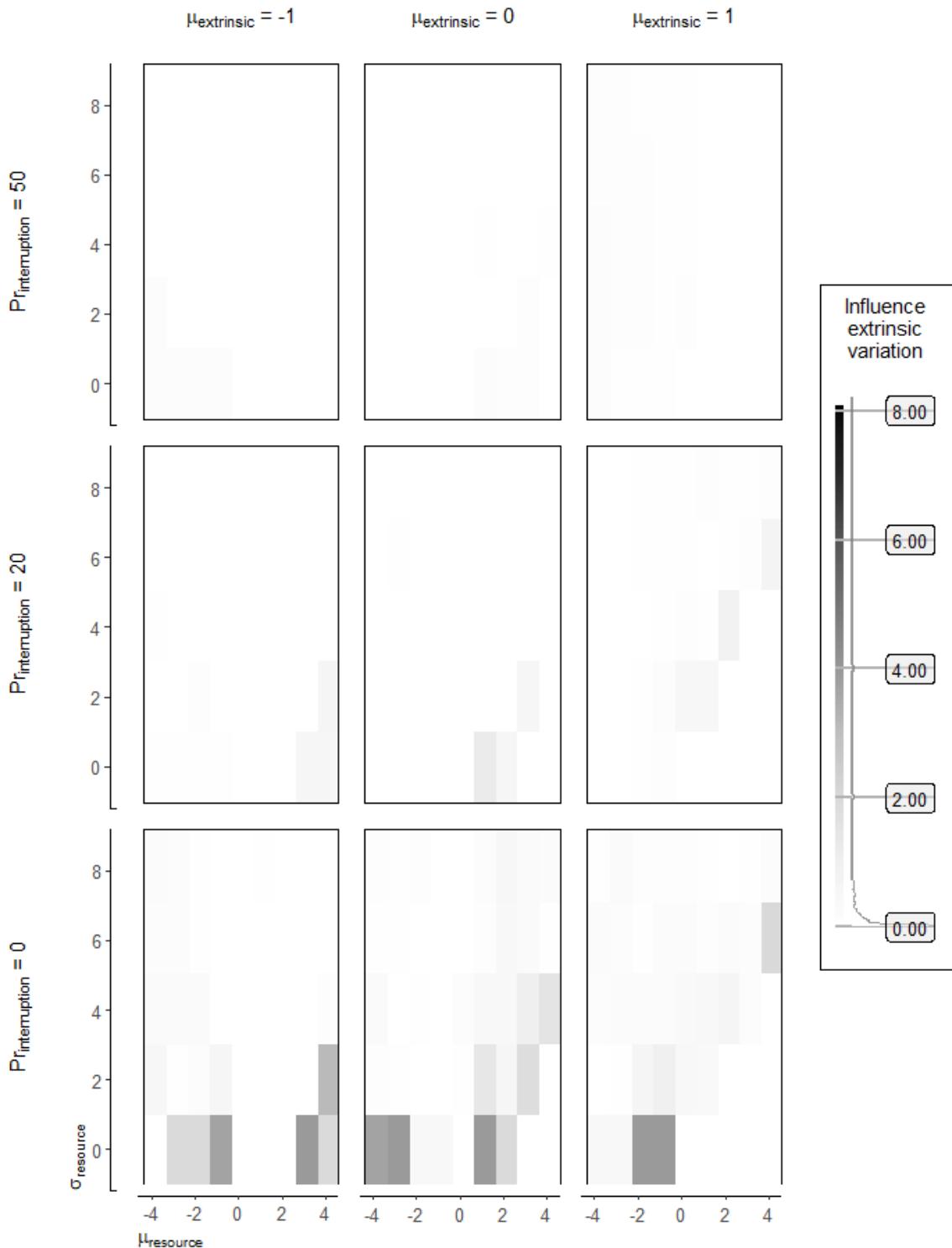
3.15. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes the intended delaying during the entire lifetime

This figure shows the mean absolute difference in intended lifetime between the three levels of extrinsic unpredictability. Each pixel represents a set of three environments, which differ on only their extrinsic unpredictability. Showing results for an agent with a reserve of 50.



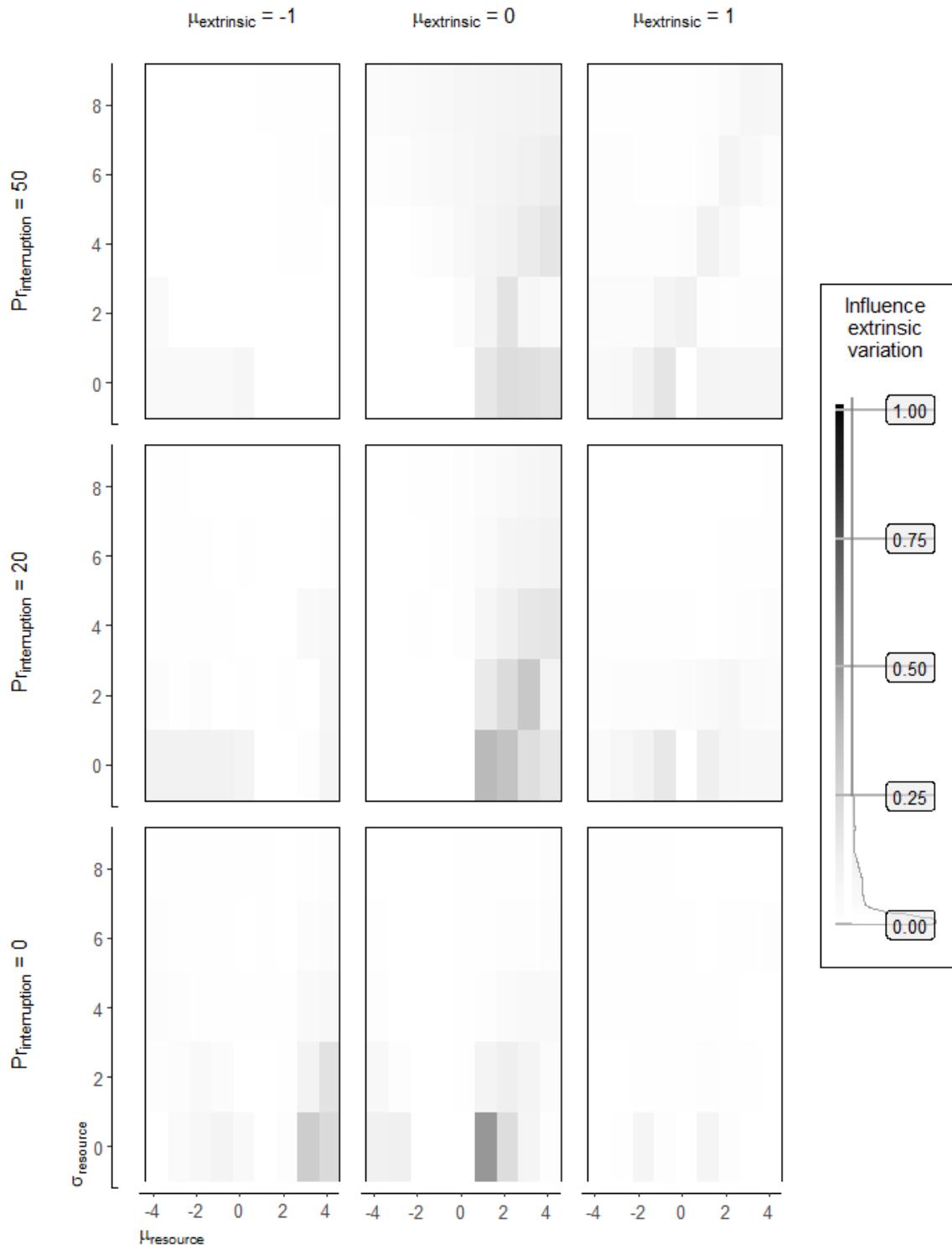
3.16. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed lifetime delay

This figure shows the mean absolute difference in observed lifetime delay between the three levels of extrinsic unpredictability. Each pixel represents a set of three environments, which differ on only their extrinsic unpredictability. Showing results for an agent with a reserve of 75.



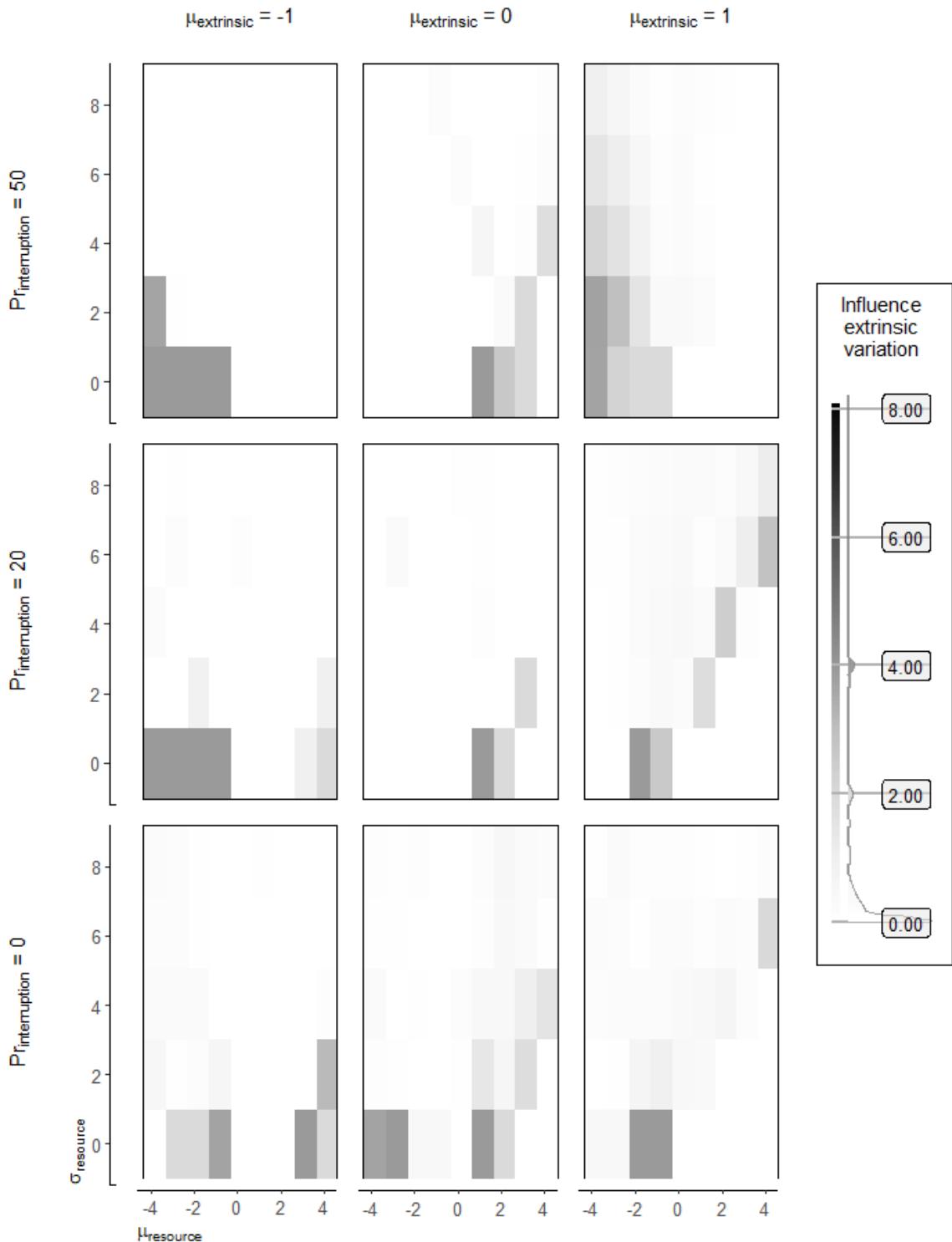
3.17. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed delay during the first encounter

This figure shows the mean absolute difference in observed delay during the first encounter between the three levels of extrinsic unpredictability. Each pixel represents a set of three environments, which differ on only their extrinsic unpredictability. Showing results for an agent with a reserve of 75.



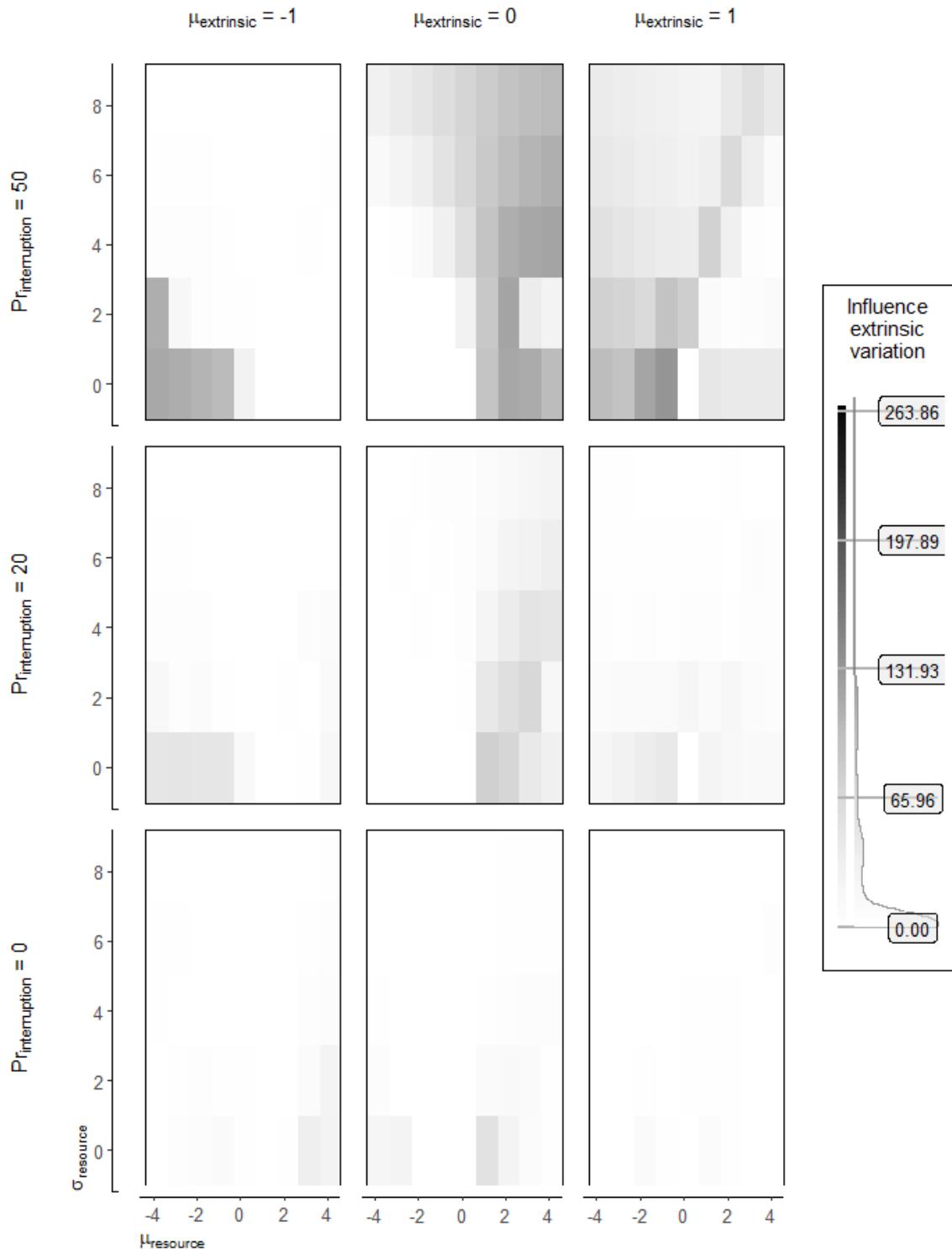
3.18. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed proportion of an agents lifetime spend delaying

This figure shows the mean absolute difference in observed proportion of an agent's lifetime it spends delaying between the three levels of extrinsic unpredictability. Each pixel represents a set of three environments, which differ on only their extrinsic unpredictability. Showing results for an agent with a reserve of 75.



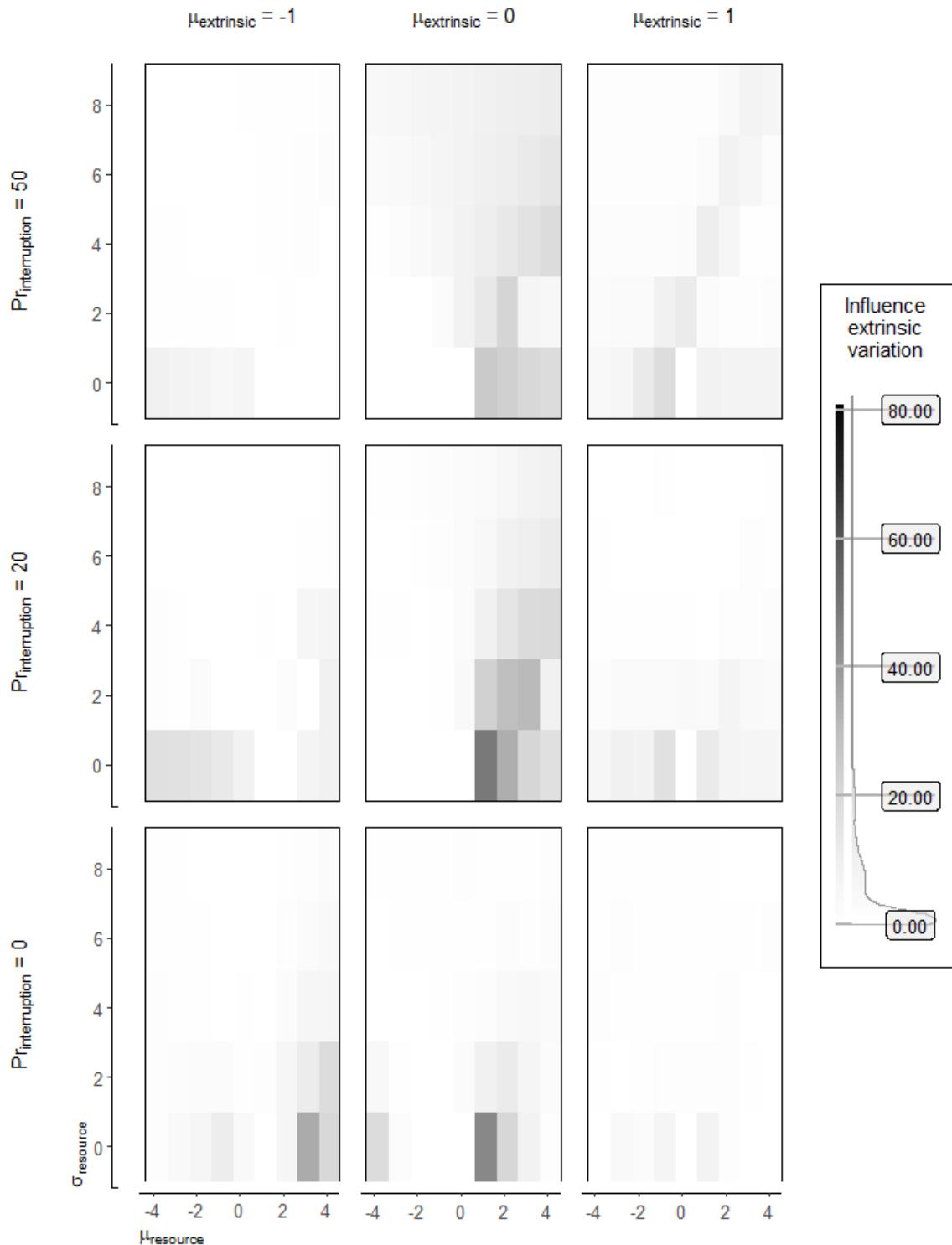
3.19. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes the intended delay during the first encounter

This figure shows the mean absolute difference in intended behaviors during the first encounter between the three levels of extrinsic unpredictability. Each pixel represents a set of three environments, which differ on only their extrinsic unpredictability. Showing results for an agent with a reserve of 75.



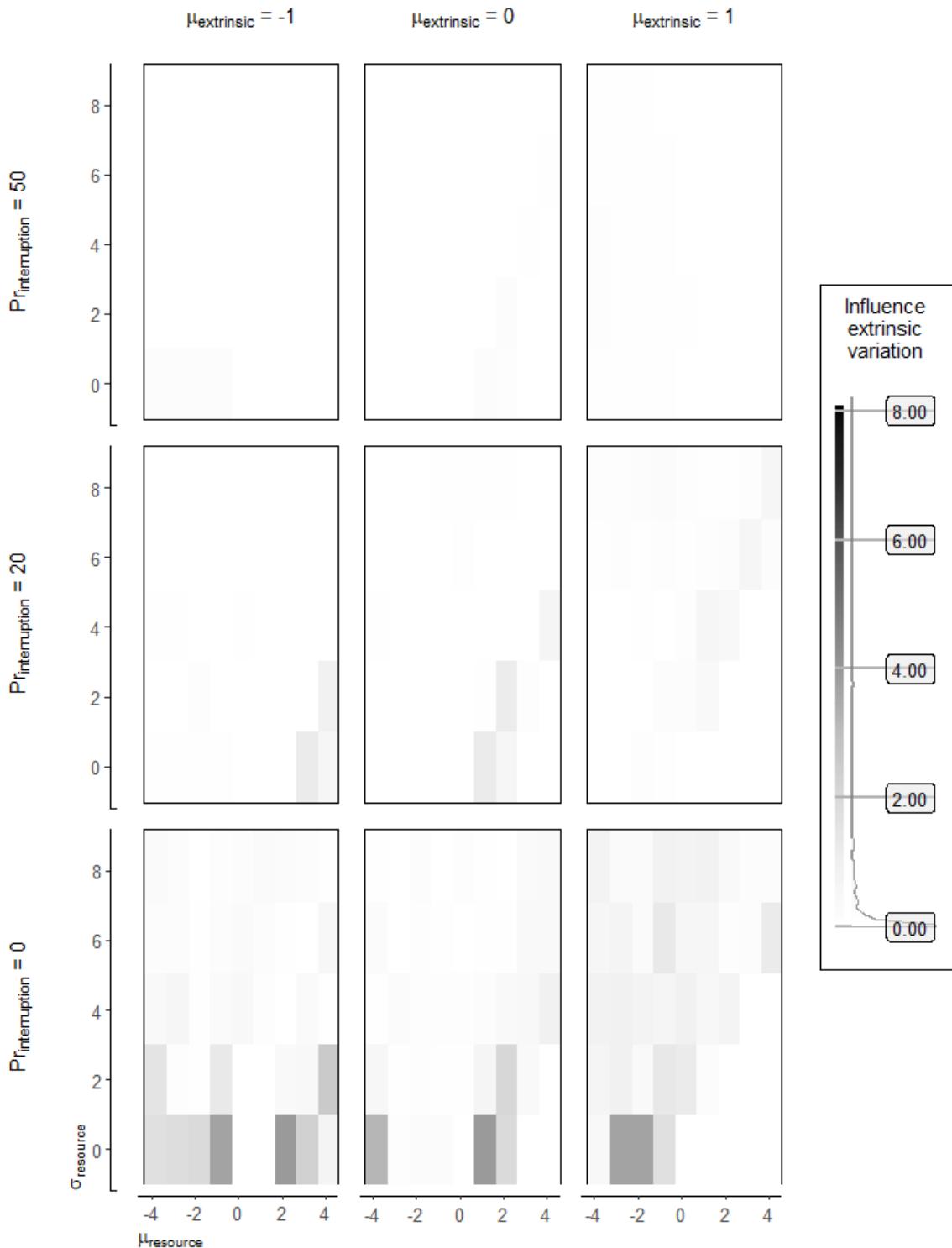
3.20. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes the intended delaying during the entire lifetime

This figure shows the mean absolute difference in intended lifetime between the three levels of extrinsic unpredictability. Each pixel represents a set of three environments, which differ on only their extrinsic unpredictability. Showing results for an agent with a reserve of 75.



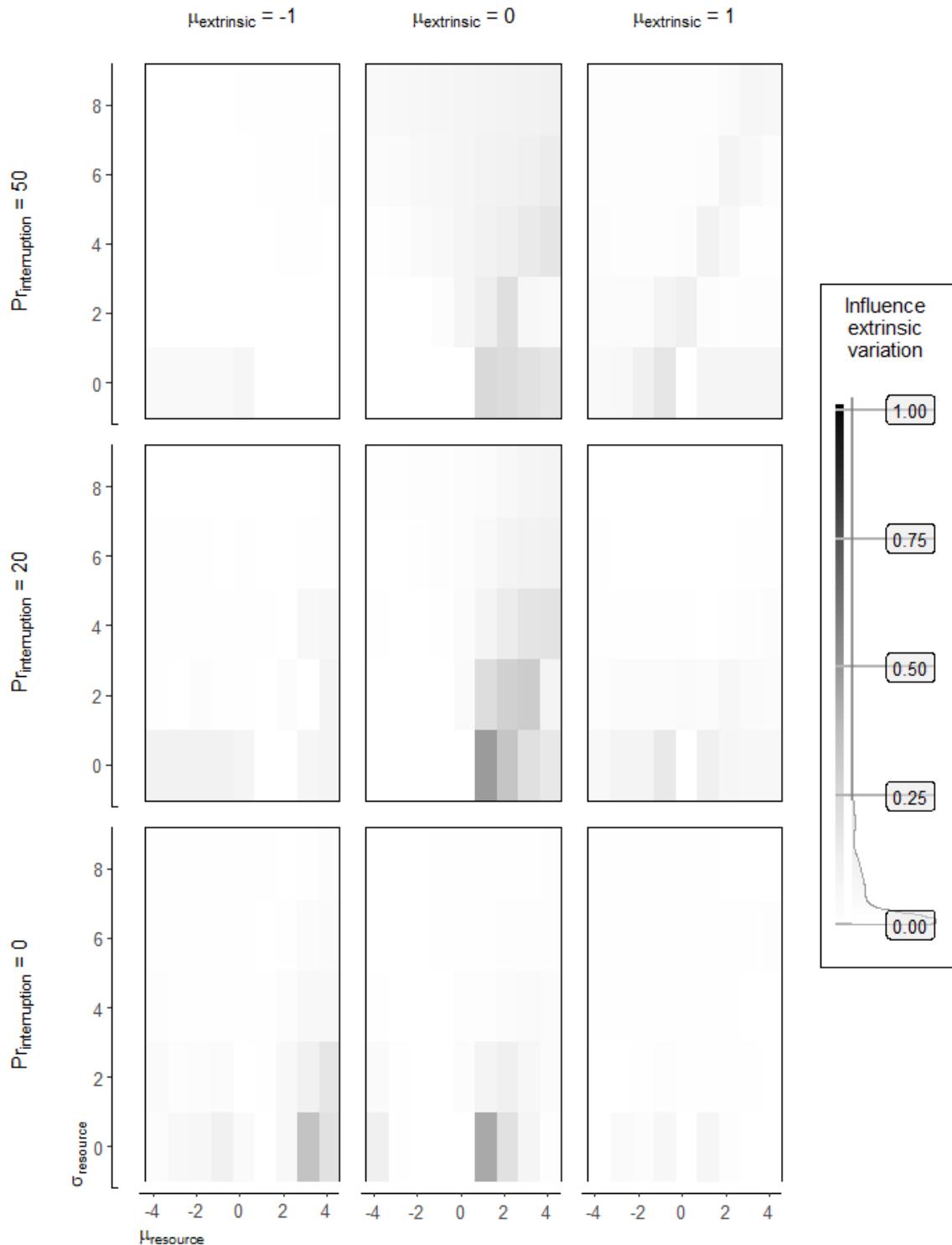
3.21. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed lifetime delay

This figure shows the mean absolute difference in observed lifetime delay between the three levels of extrinsic unpredictability. Each pixel represents a set of three environments, which differ on only their extrinsic unpredictability. Showing results for an agent with a reserve of 90.



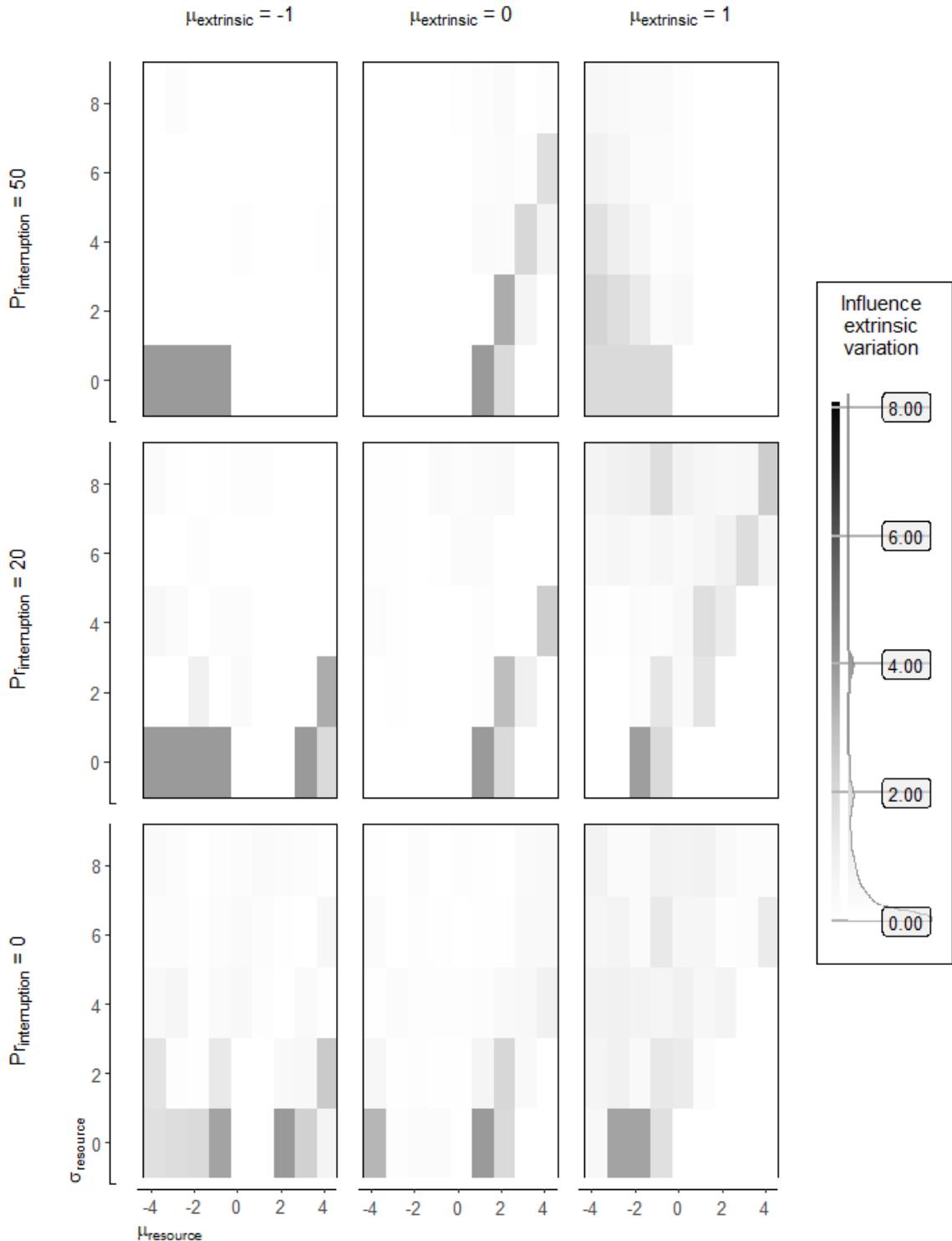
3.22. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed delay during the first encounter

This figure shows the mean absolute difference in observed delay during the first encounter between the three levels of extrinsic unpredictability. Each pixel represents a set of three environments, which differ on only their extrinsic unpredictability. Showing results for an agent with a reserve of 90.



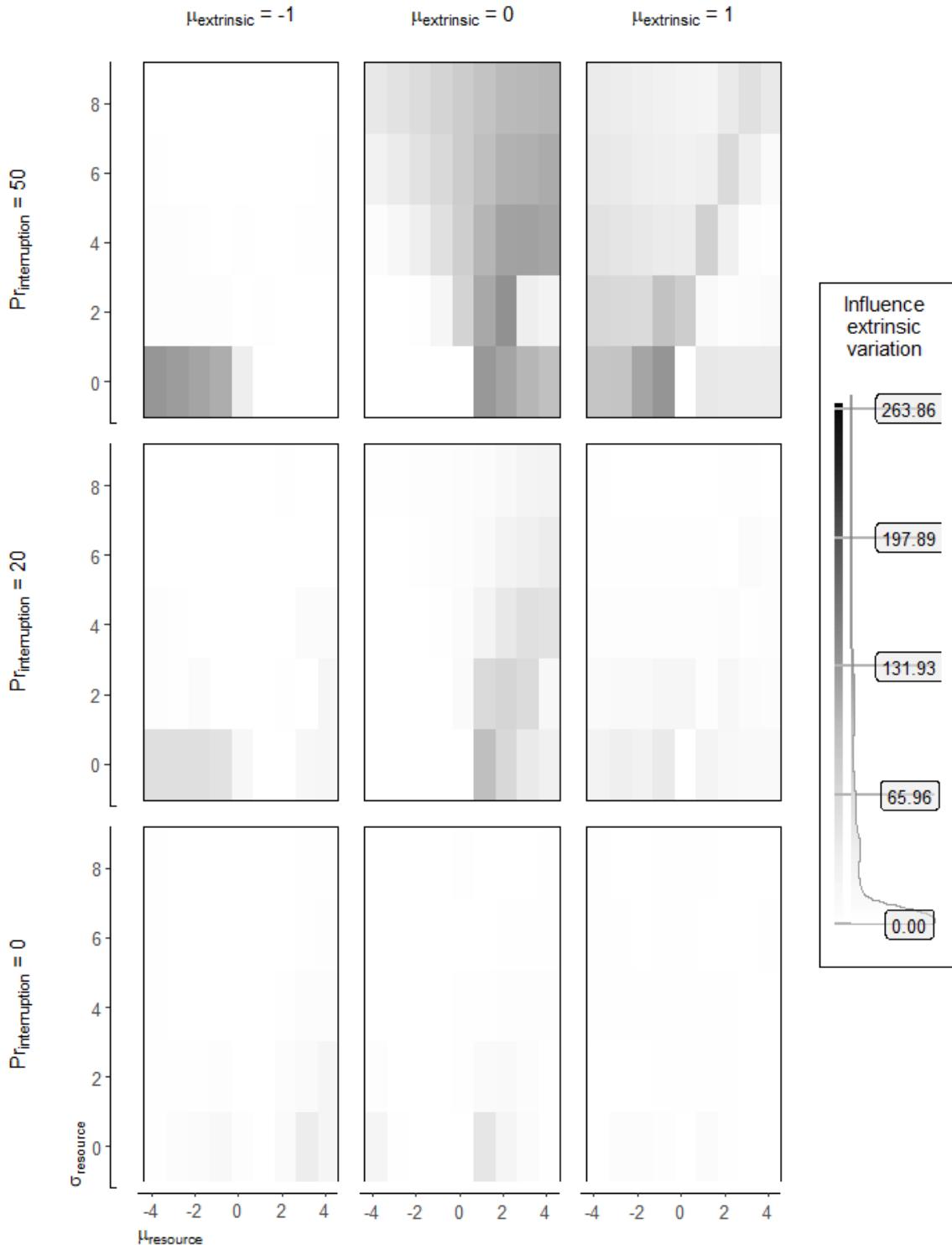
3.23. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed proportion of an agents lifetime spend delaying

This figure shows the mean absolute difference in observed proportion of an agent's lifetime it spends delaying between the three levels of extrinsic unpredictability. Each pixel represents a set of three environments, which differ on only their extrinsic unpredictability. Showing results for an agent with a reserve of 90.



3.24. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes the intended delay during the first encounter

This figure shows the mean absolute difference in intended behaviors during the first encounter between the three levels of extrinsic unpredictability. Each pixel represents a set of three environments, which differ on only their extrinsic unpredictability. Showing results for an agent with a reserve of 90.



3.25. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes the intended delaying during the entire lifetime

This figure shows the mean absolute difference in intended lifetime between the three levels of extrinsic unpredictability. Each pixel represents a set of three environments, which differ on only their extrinsic unpredictability. Showing results for an agent with a reserve of 90.