

Table C.2. An overview of figures in section C.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%	2	Expected age	-	-
21	0%	2	Expected reserves	-	-
22	0%	2	Expected Fitness	-	-
23	0%	2	Expected future encounters	-	-
24	0%	2	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
25	0%	2	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
26	0%	2	Indifference	-	-
27	0%	2	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
28	0%	2	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
29	0%	2	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
30	0%	2	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
31	0%	2	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	BW
32	0%	2	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	Color
33	0%	2	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	BW
34	0%	2	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	Color
35	0%	2	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	BW
36	0%	2	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	Color
37	0%	2	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
38	0%	2	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
39	0%	4	Expected age	-	-
40	0%	4	Expected reserves	-	-
41	0%	4	Expected Fitness	-	-
42	0%	4	Expected future encounters	-	-
43	0%	4	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
44	0%	4	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
45	0%	4	Indifference	-	-
46	0%	4	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
47	0%	4	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
48	0%	4	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
49	0%	4	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
50	0%	4	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	BW

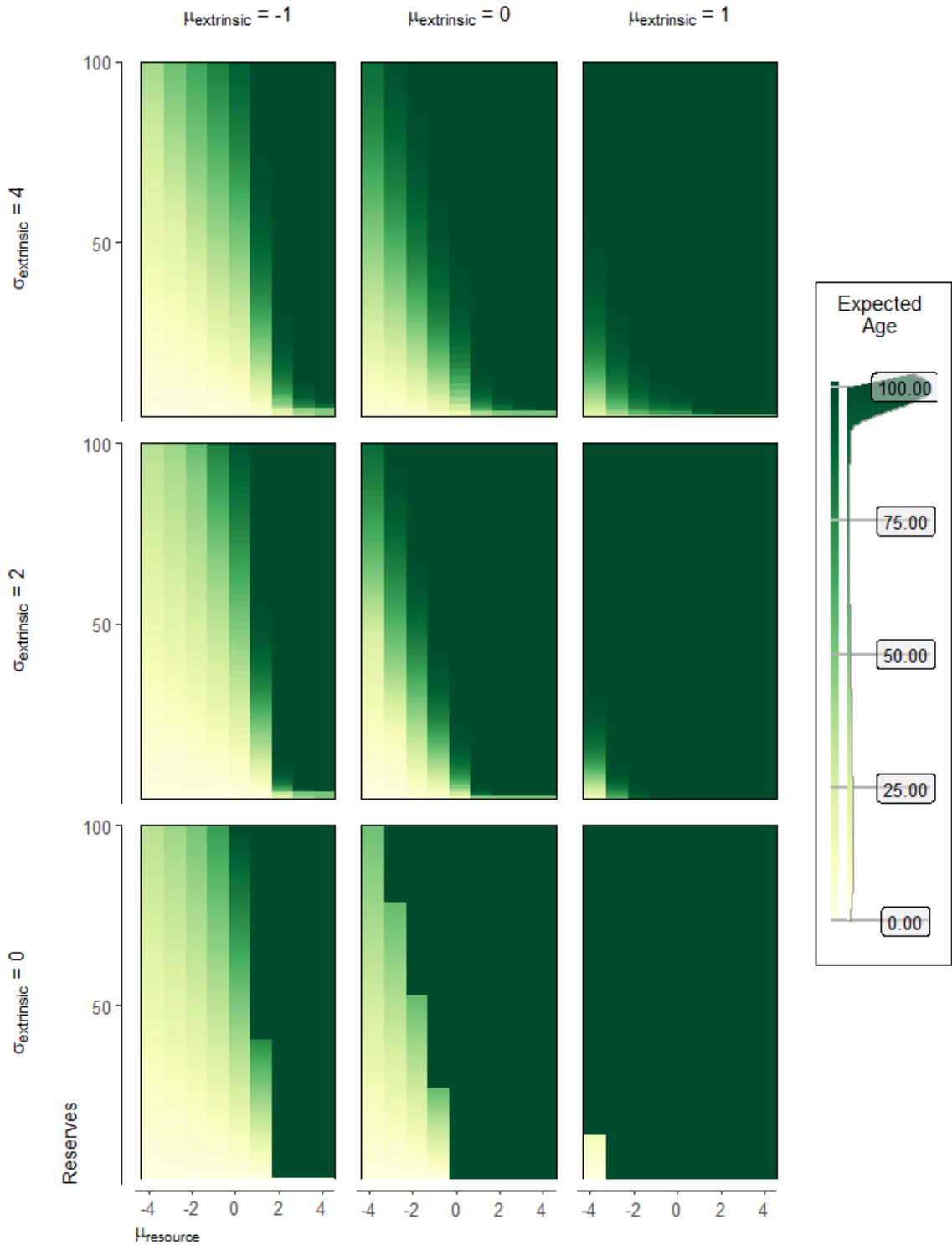
51	0%	4	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	Color
52	0%	4	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	BW
53	0%	4	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	Color
54	0%	4	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	BW
55	0%	4	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	Color
56	0%	4	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
57	0%	4	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
58	0%	6	Expected age	-	-
59	0%	6	Expected reserves	-	-
60	0%	6	Expected Fitness	-	-
61	0%	6	Expected future encounters	-	-
62	0%	6	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
63	0%	6	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
64	0%	6	Indifference	-	-
65	0%	6	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
66	0%	6	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
67	0%	6	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
68	0%	6	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
69	0%	6	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	BW
70	0%	6	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	Color
71	0%	6	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	BW
72	0%	6	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	Color
73	0%	6	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	BW
74	0%	6	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	Color
75	0%	6	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
76	0%	6	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
77	0%	8	Expected age	-	-
78	0%	8	Expected reserves	-	-
79	0%	8	Expected Fitness	-	-
80	0%	8	Expected future encounters	-	-
81	0%	8	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
82	0%	8	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
83	0%	8	Indifference	-	-
84	0%	8	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
85	0%	8	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
86	0%	8	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
87	0%	8	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
88	0%	8	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	BW
89	0%	8	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	Color
90	0%	8	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	BW
91	0%	8	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	Color
92	0%	8	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	BW
93	0%	8	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	Color
94	0%	8	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
95	0%	8	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
96	20%	0	Expected age	-	-
97	20%	0	Expected reserves	-	-
98	20%	0	Expected Fitness	-	-
99	20%	0	Expected future encounters	-	-
100	20%	0	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
101	20%	0	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
102	20%	0	Indifference	-	-
103	20%	0	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
104	20%	0	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	Color

105	20%	0	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
106	20%	0	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
107	20%	0	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	BW
108	20%	0	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	Color
109	20%	0	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	BW
110	20%	0	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	Color
111	20%	0	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	BW
112	20%	0	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	Color
113	20%	0	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
114	20%	0	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
115	20%	2	Expected age	-	-
116	20%	2	Expected reserves	-	-
117	20%	2	Expected Fitness	-	-
118	20%	2	Expected future encounters	-	-
119	20%	2	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
120	20%	2	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
121	20%	2	Indifference	-	-
122	20%	2	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
123	20%	2	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
124	20%	2	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
125	20%	2	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
126	20%	2	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	BW
127	20%	2	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	Color
128	20%	2	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	BW
129	20%	2	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	Color
130	20%	2	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	BW
131	20%	2	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	Color
132	20%	2	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
133	20%	2	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
134	20%	4	Expected age	-	-
135	20%	4	Expected reserves	-	-
136	20%	4	Expected Fitness	-	-
137	20%	4	Expected future encounters	-	-
138	20%	4	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
139	20%	4	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
140	20%	4	Indifference	-	-
141	20%	4	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
142	20%	4	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
143	20%	4	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
144	20%	4	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
145	20%	4	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	BW
146	20%	4	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	Color
147	20%	4	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	BW
148	20%	4	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	Color
149	20%	4	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	BW
150	20%	4	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	Color
151	20%	4	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
152	20%	4	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
153	20%	6	Expected age	-	-
154	20%	6	Expected reserves	-	-
155	20%	6	Expected Fitness	-	-
156	20%	6	Expected future encounters	-	-
157	20%	6	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
158	20%	6	Sensitivity	Categorical	-

159	20%	6	Indifference	-	-
160	20%	6	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
161	20%	6	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
162	20%	6	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
163	20%	6	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
164	20%	6	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	BW
165	20%	6	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	Color
166	20%	6	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	BW
167	20%	6	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	Color
168	20%	6	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	BW
169	20%	6	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	Color
170	20%	6	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
171	20%	6	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
172	20%	8	Expected age	-	-
173	20%	8	Expected reserves	-	-
174	20%	8	Expected Fitness	-	-
175	20%	8	Expected future encounters	-	-
176	20%	8	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
177	20%	8	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
178	20%	8	Indifference	-	-
179	20%	8	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
180	20%	8	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
181	20%	8	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
182	20%	8	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
183	20%	8	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	BW
184	20%	8	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	Color
185	20%	8	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	BW
186	20%	8	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	Color
187	20%	8	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	BW
188	20%	8	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	Color
189	20%	8	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
190	20%	8	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
191	50%	0	Expected age	-	-
192	50%	0	Expected reserves	-	-
193	50%	0	Expected Fitness	-	-
194	50%	0	Expected future encounters	-	-
195	50%	0	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
196	50%	0	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
197	50%	0	Indifference	-	-
198	50%	0	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
199	50%	0	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
200	50%	0	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
201	50%	0	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
202	50%	0	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	BW
203	50%	0	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	Color
204	50%	0	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	BW
205	50%	0	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	Color
206	50%	0	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	BW
207	50%	0	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	Color
208	50%	0	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
209	50%	0	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
210	50%	2	Expected age	-	-
211	50%	2	Expected reserves	-	-
212	50%	2	Expected Fitness	-	-

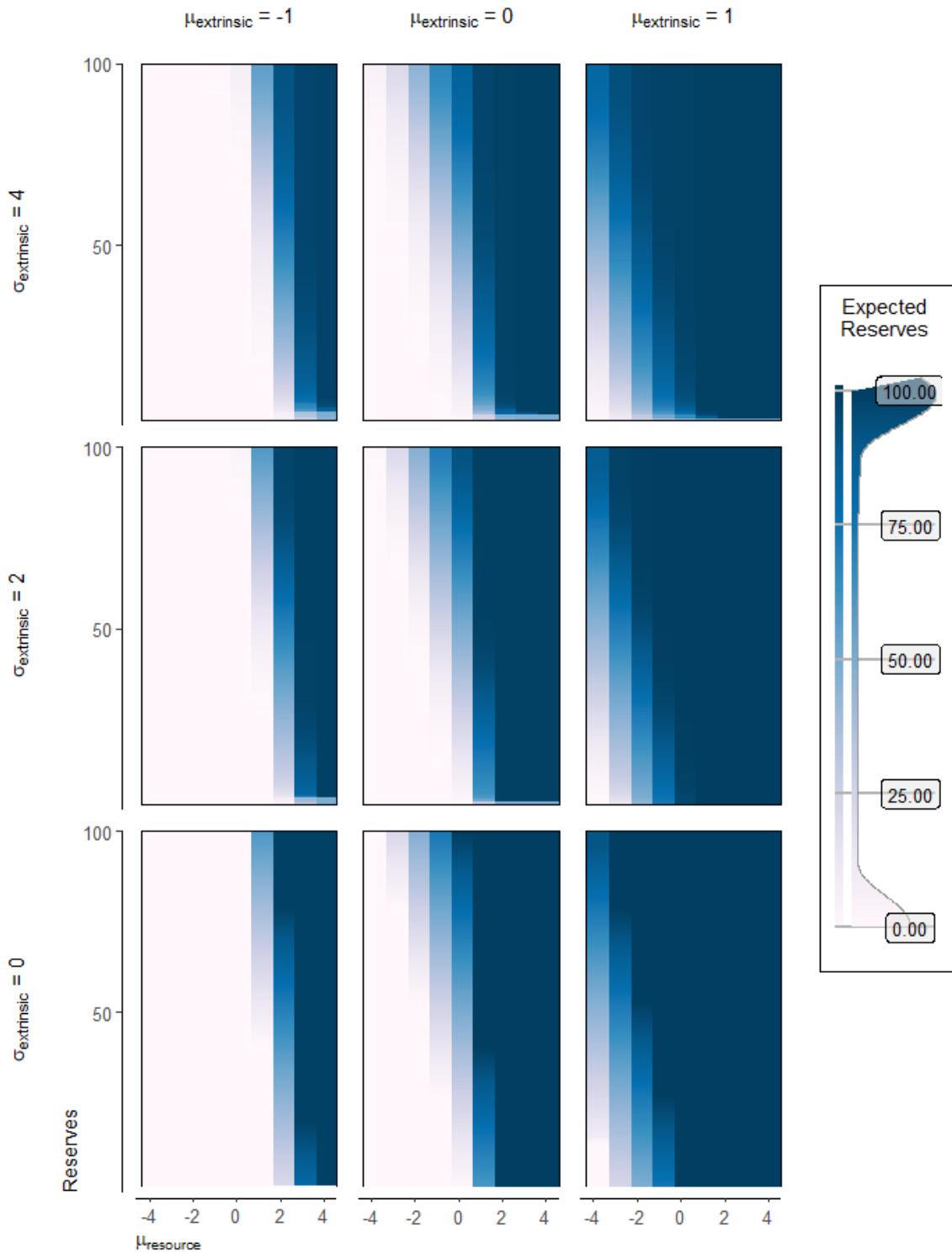
213	50%	2	Expected future encounters	-	-
214	50%	2	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
215	50%	2	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
216	50%	2	Indifference	-	-
217	50%	2	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
218	50%	2	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
219	50%	2	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
220	50%	2	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
221	50%	2	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	BW
222	50%	2	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	Color
223	50%	2	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	BW
224	50%	2	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	Color
225	50%	2	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	BW
226	50%	2	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	Color
227	50%	2	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
228	50%	2	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
229	50%	4	Expected age	-	-
230	50%	4	Expected reserves	-	-
231	50%	4	Expected Fitness	-	-
232	50%	4	Expected future encounters	-	-
233	50%	4	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
234	50%	4	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
235	50%	4	Indifference	-	-
236	50%	4	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
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238	50%	4	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
239	50%	4	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
240	50%	4	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	BW
241	50%	4	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	Color
242	50%	4	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	BW
243	50%	4	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	Color
244	50%	4	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	BW
245	50%	4	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	Color
246	50%	4	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
247	50%	4	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color
248	50%	6	Expected age	-	-
249	50%	6	Expected reserves	-	-
250	50%	6	Expected Fitness	-	-
251	50%	6	Expected future encounters	-	-
252	50%	6	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
253	50%	6	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
254	50%	6	Indifference	-	-
255	50%	6	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
256	50%	6	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
257	50%	6	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
258	50%	6	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
259	50%	6	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	BW
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261	50%	6	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	BW
262	50%	6	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	Color
263	50%	6	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	BW
264	50%	6	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	Color
265	50%	6	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
266	50%	6	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color

267	50%	8	Expected age	-	-
268	50%	8	Expected reserves	-	-
269	50%	8	Expected Fitness	-	-
270	50%	8	Expected future encounters	-	-
271	50%	8	Sensitivity	Continuous	-
272	50%	8	Sensitivity	Categorical	-
273	50%	8	Indifference	-	-
274	50%	8	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	BW
275	50%	8	Observed delay first encounter	Continuous	Color
276	50%	8	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	BW
277	50%	8	Observed delay first encounter	Discrete	Color
278	50%	8	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	BW
279	50%	8	Observed delay lifetime	Continuous	Color
280	50%	8	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	BW
281	50%	8	Observed delay lifetime	Discrete	Color
282	50%	8	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	BW
283	50%	8	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Continuous	Color
284	50%	8	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	BW
285	50%	8	Proportion lifetime observed delay	Discrete	Color



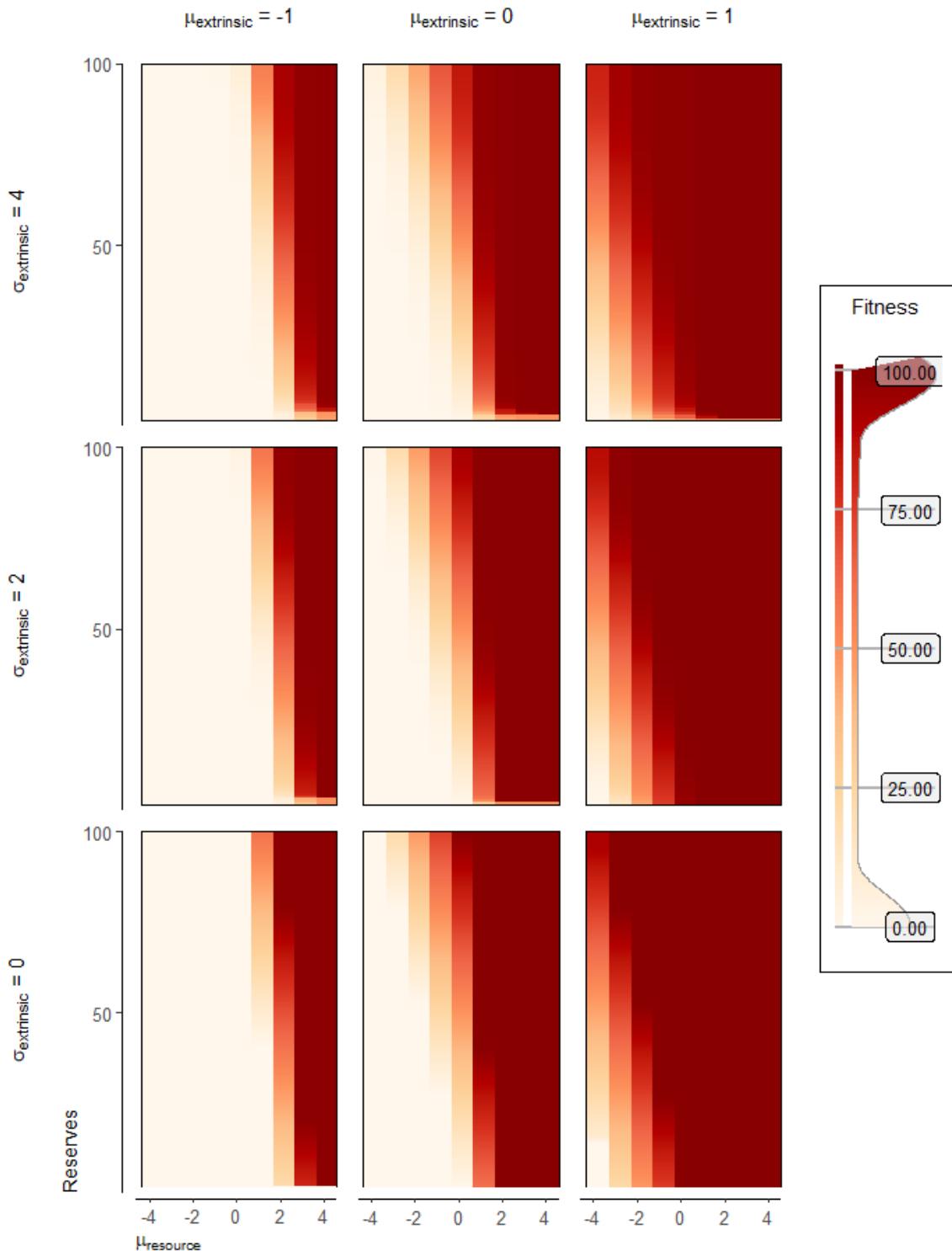
2.1. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



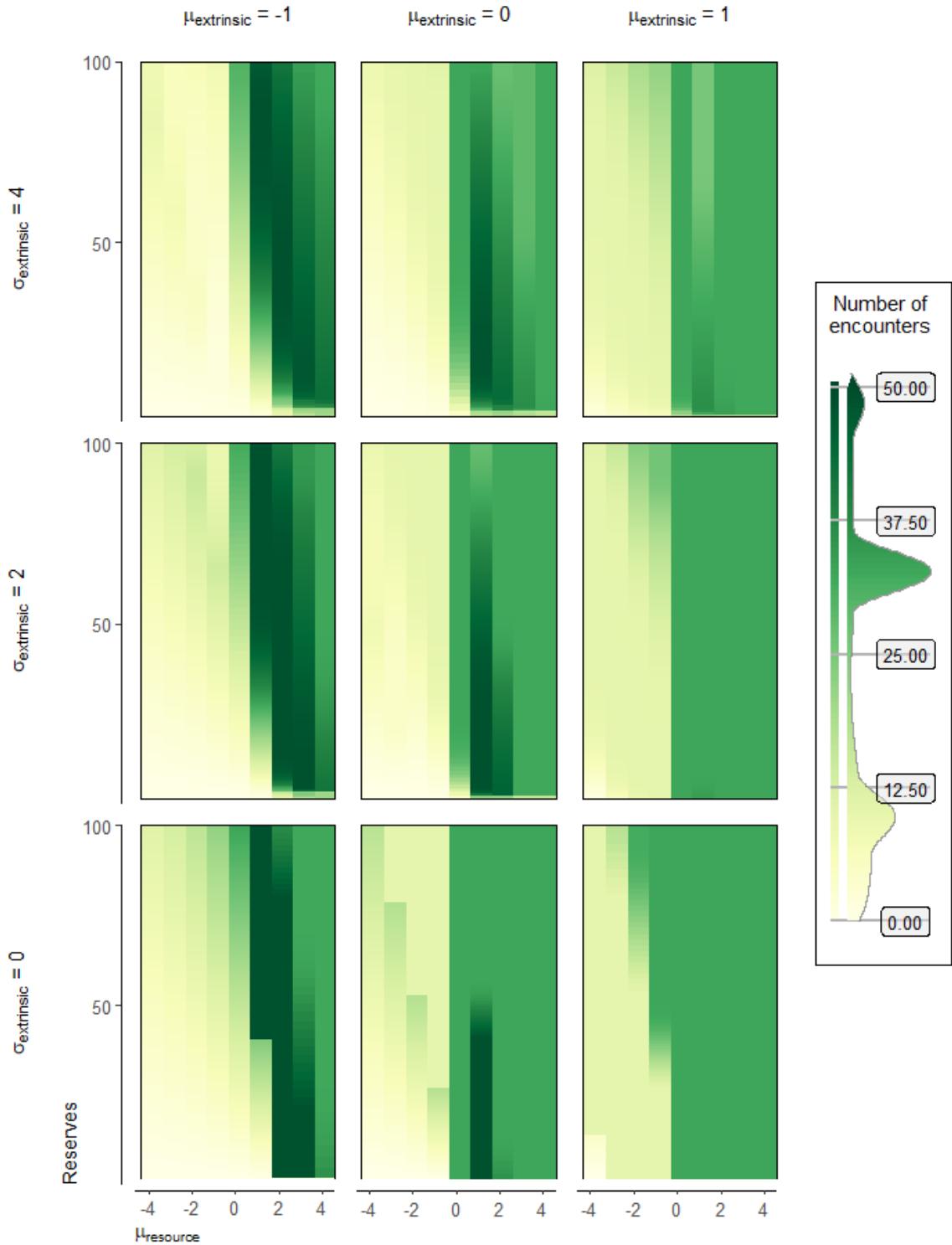
2.2. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



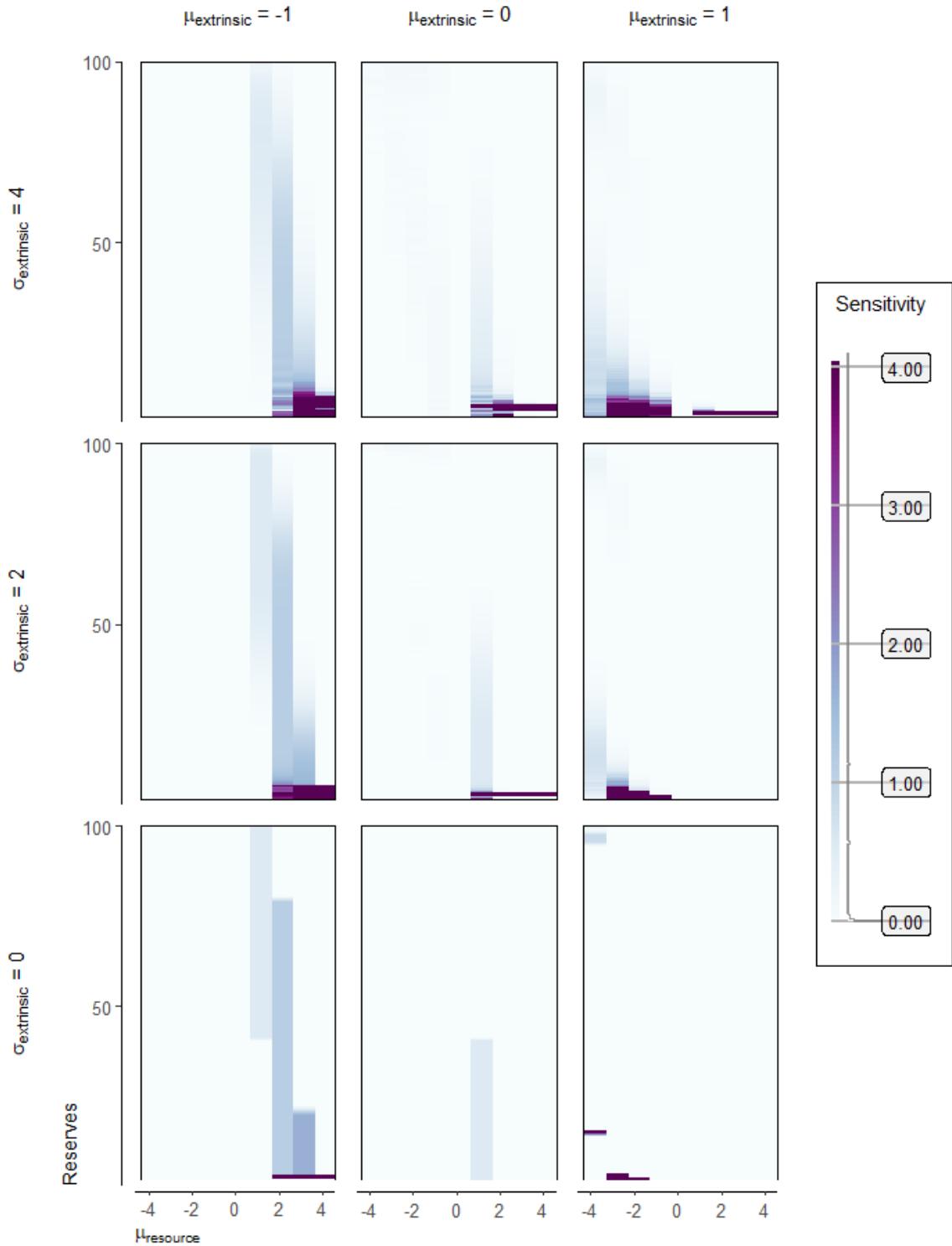
2.3. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



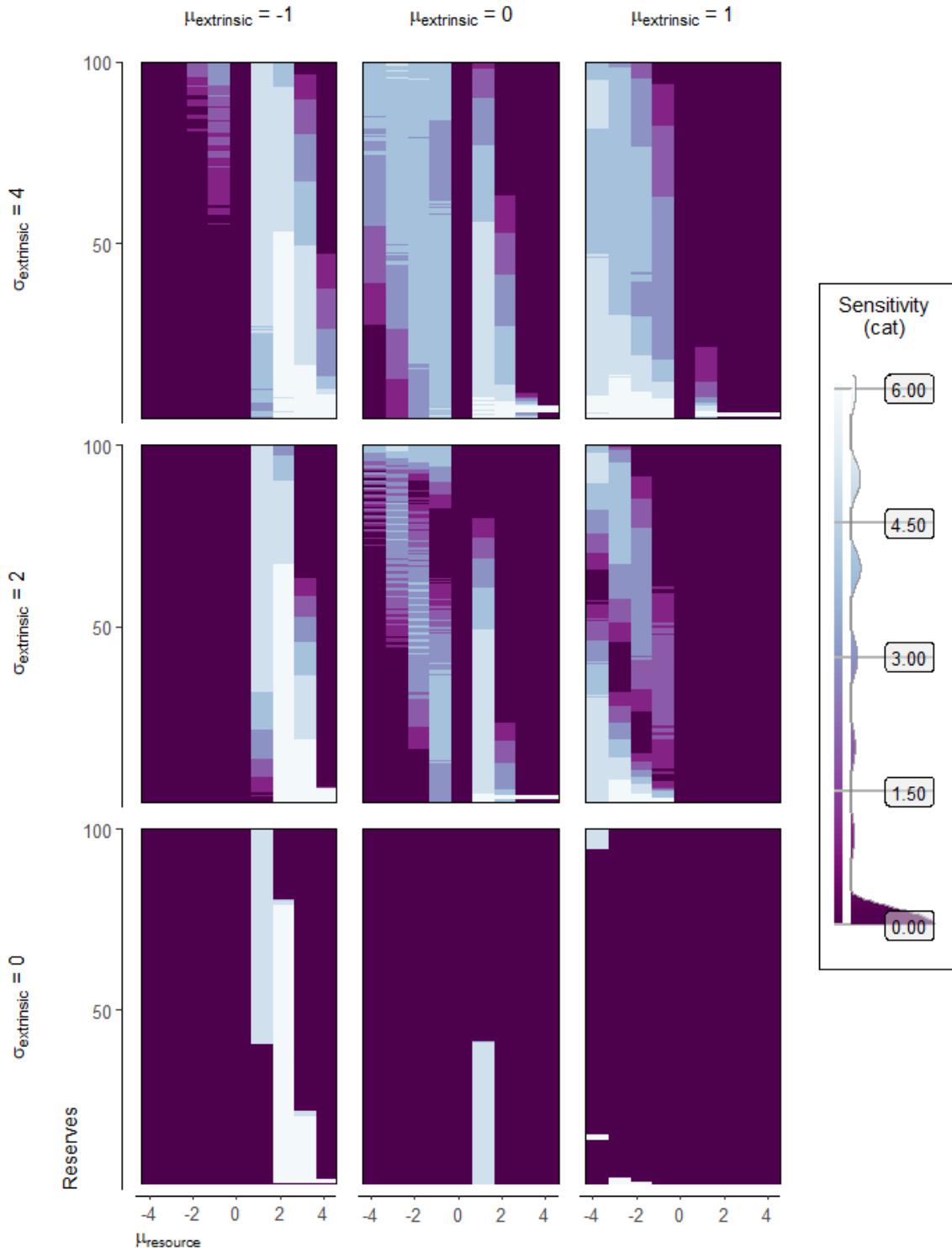
2.4. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encountersWaiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



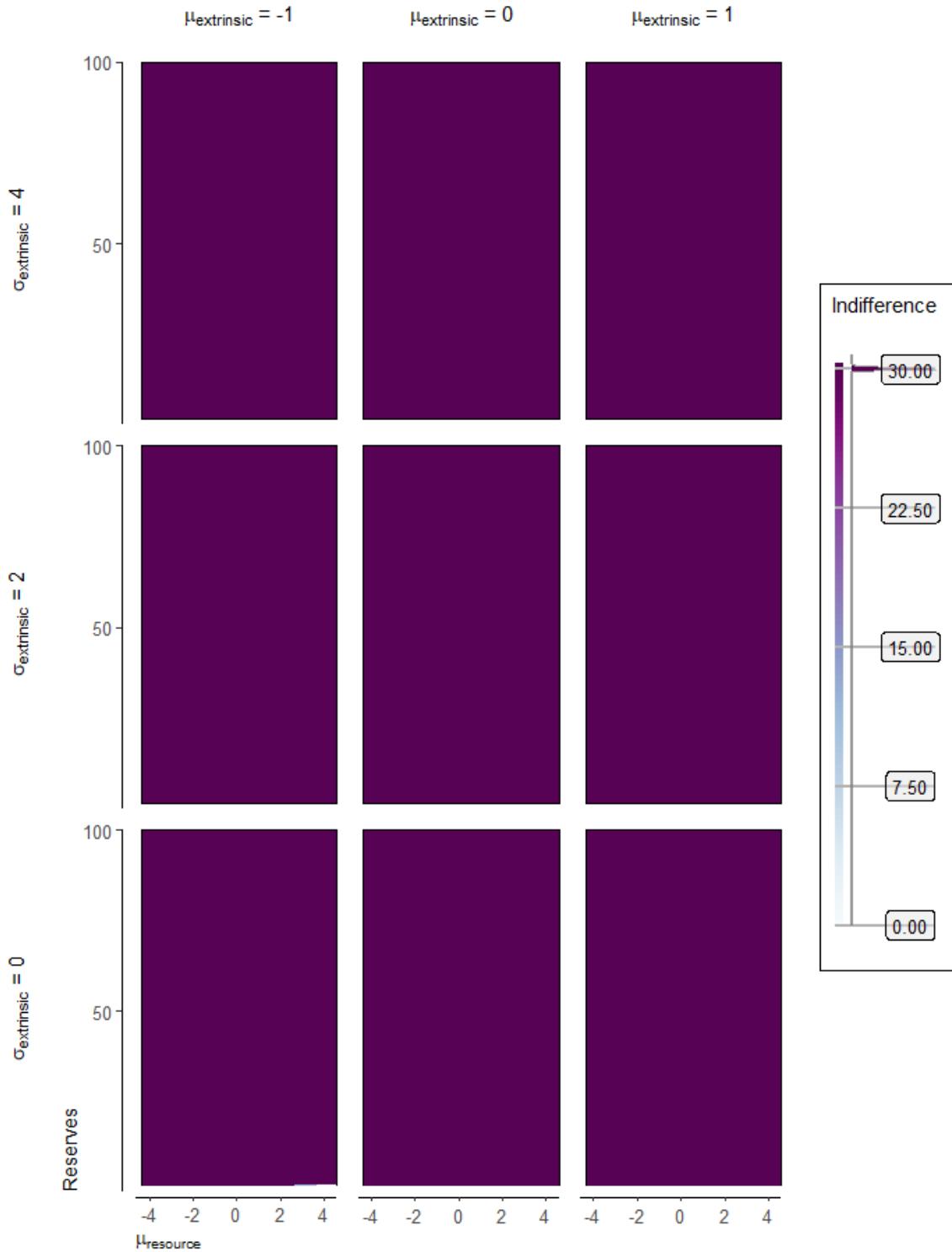
2.5. Sensitivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



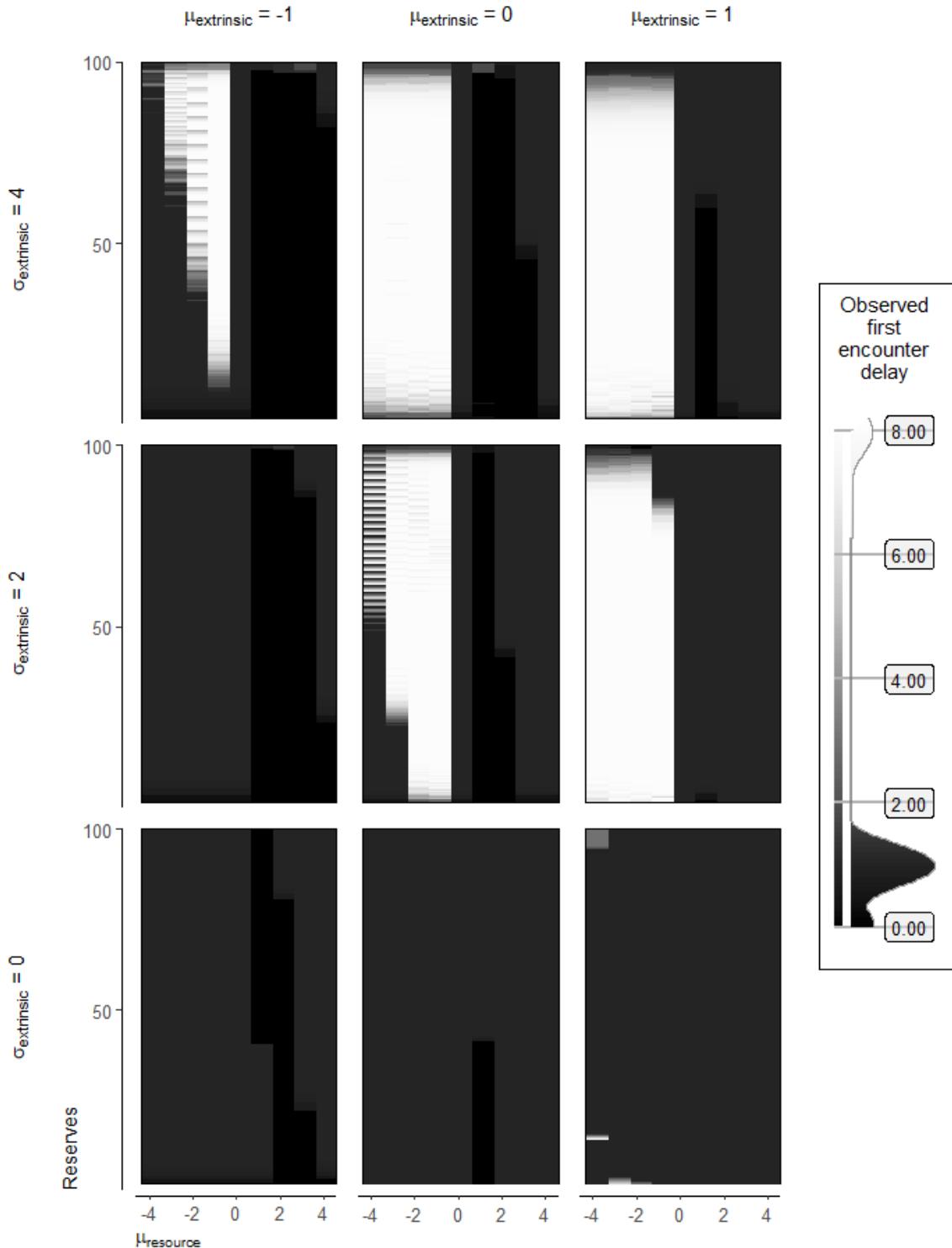
2.6. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3} panel D: {-2, 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



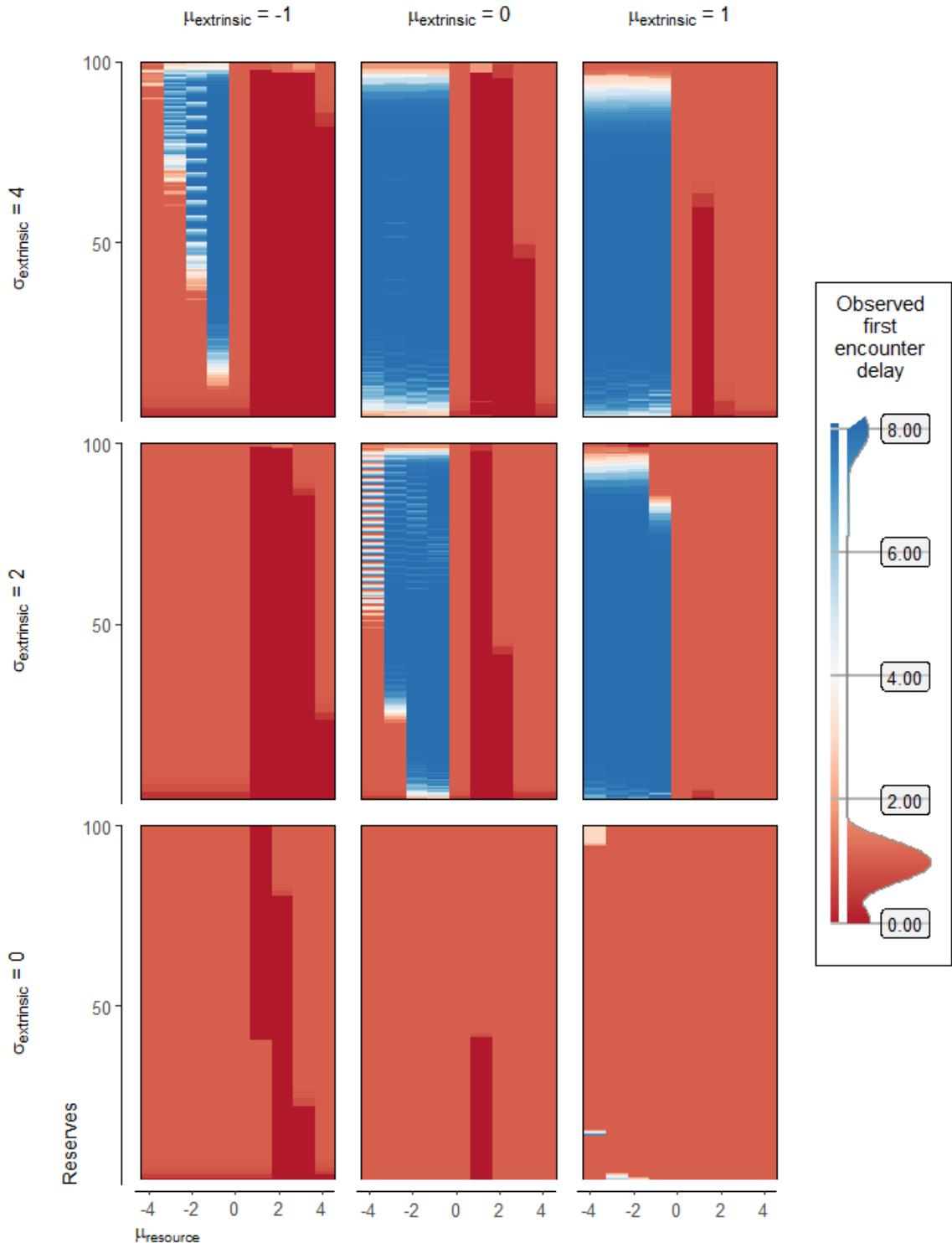
2.7. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



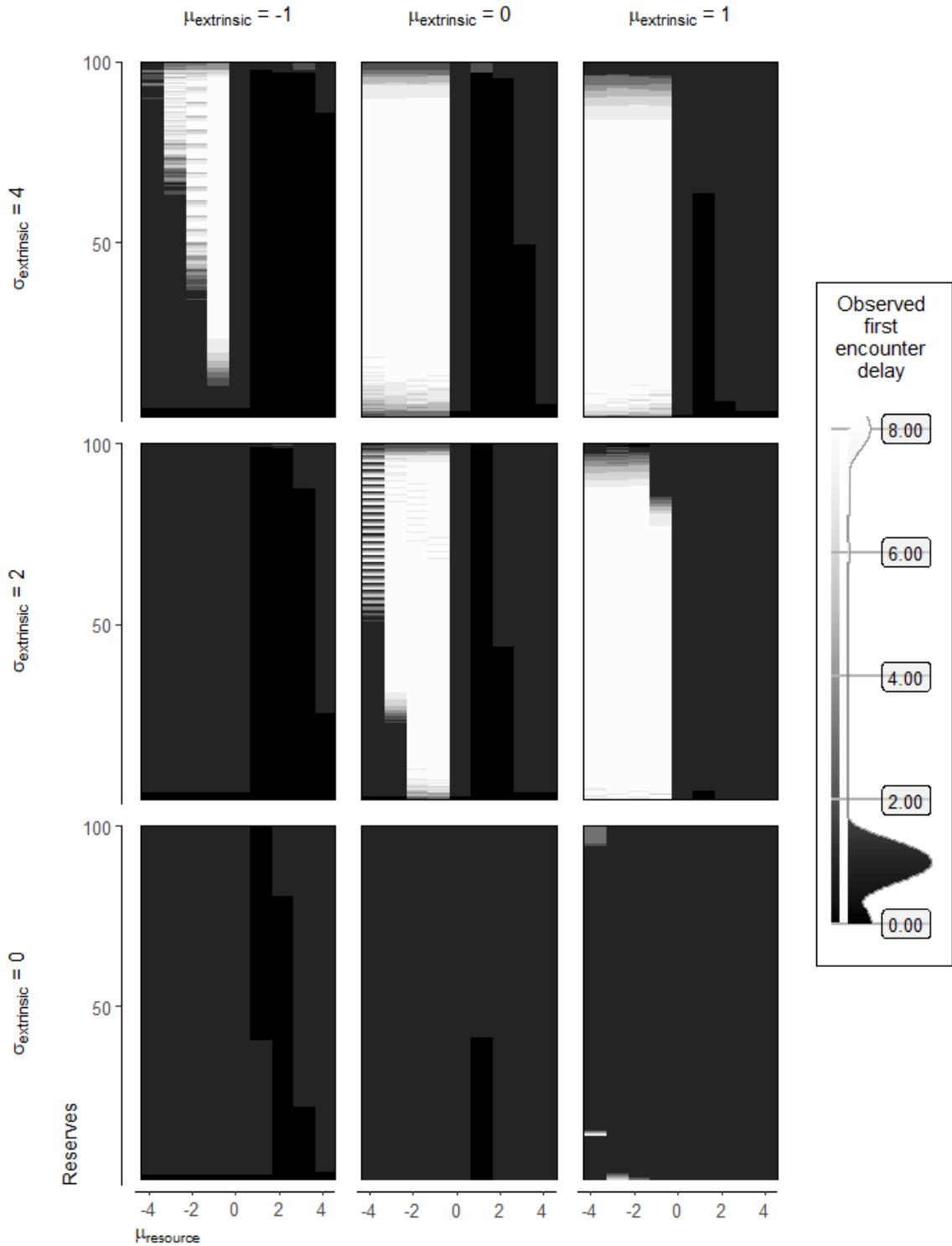
2.8. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

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



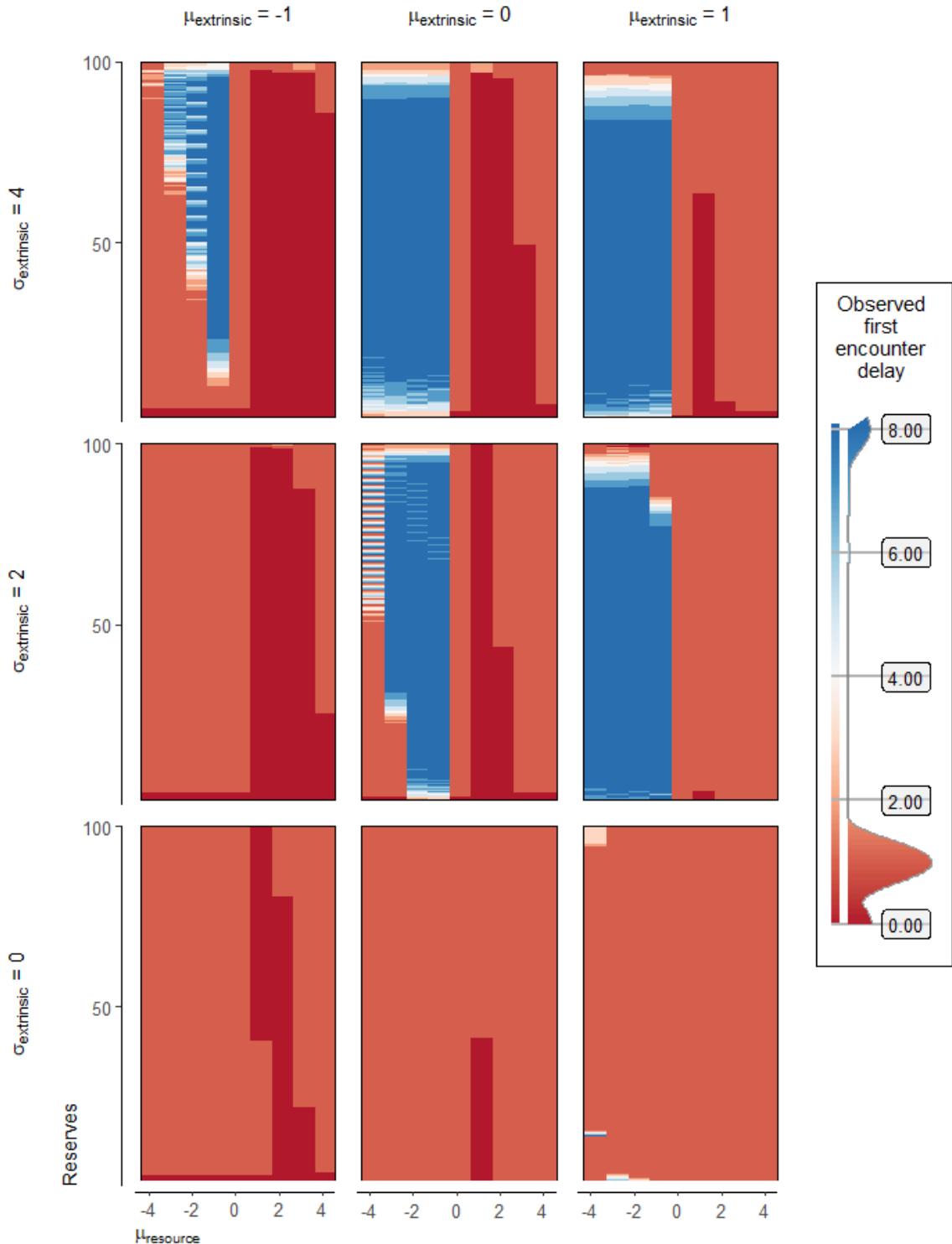
2.9. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

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



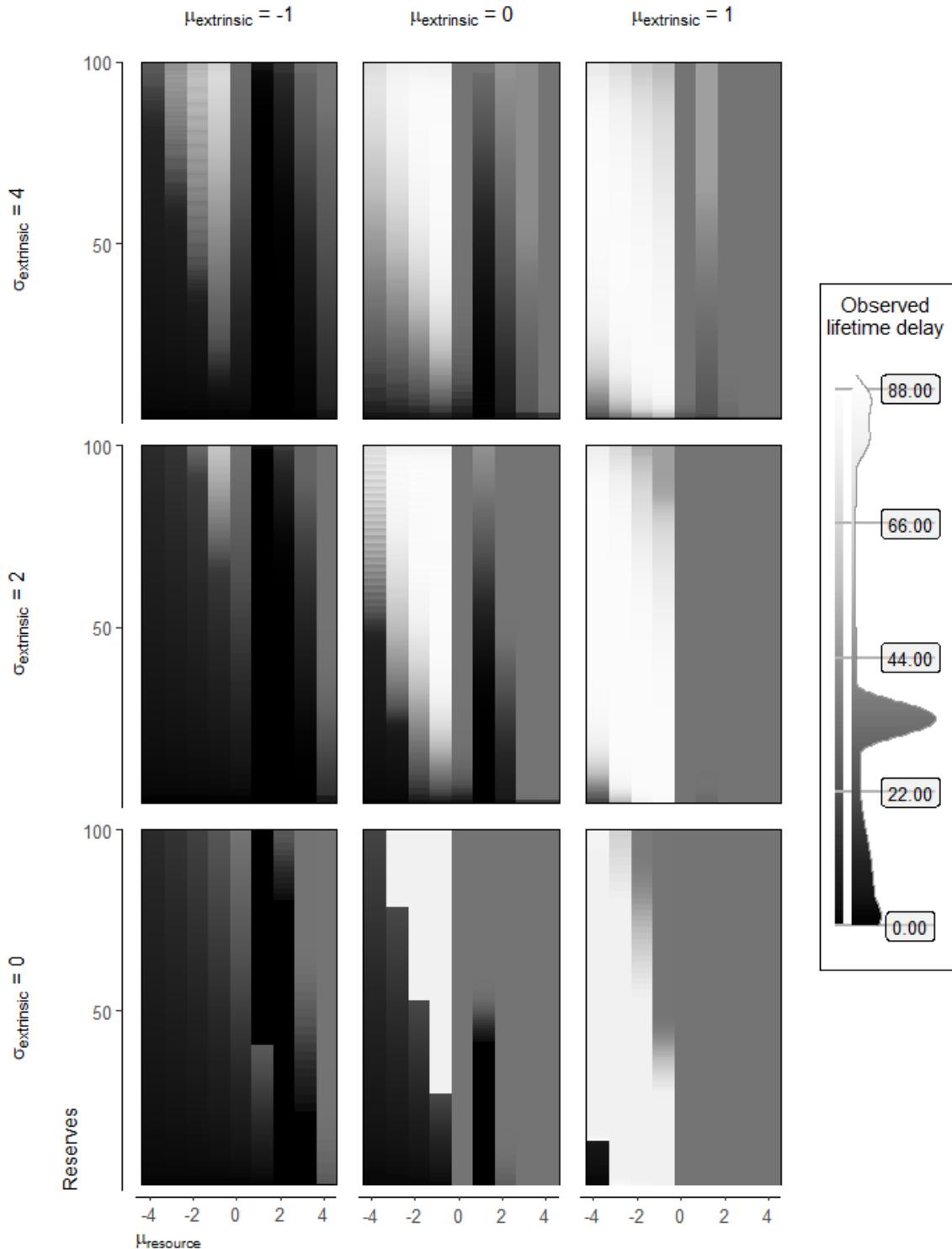
2.10. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

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



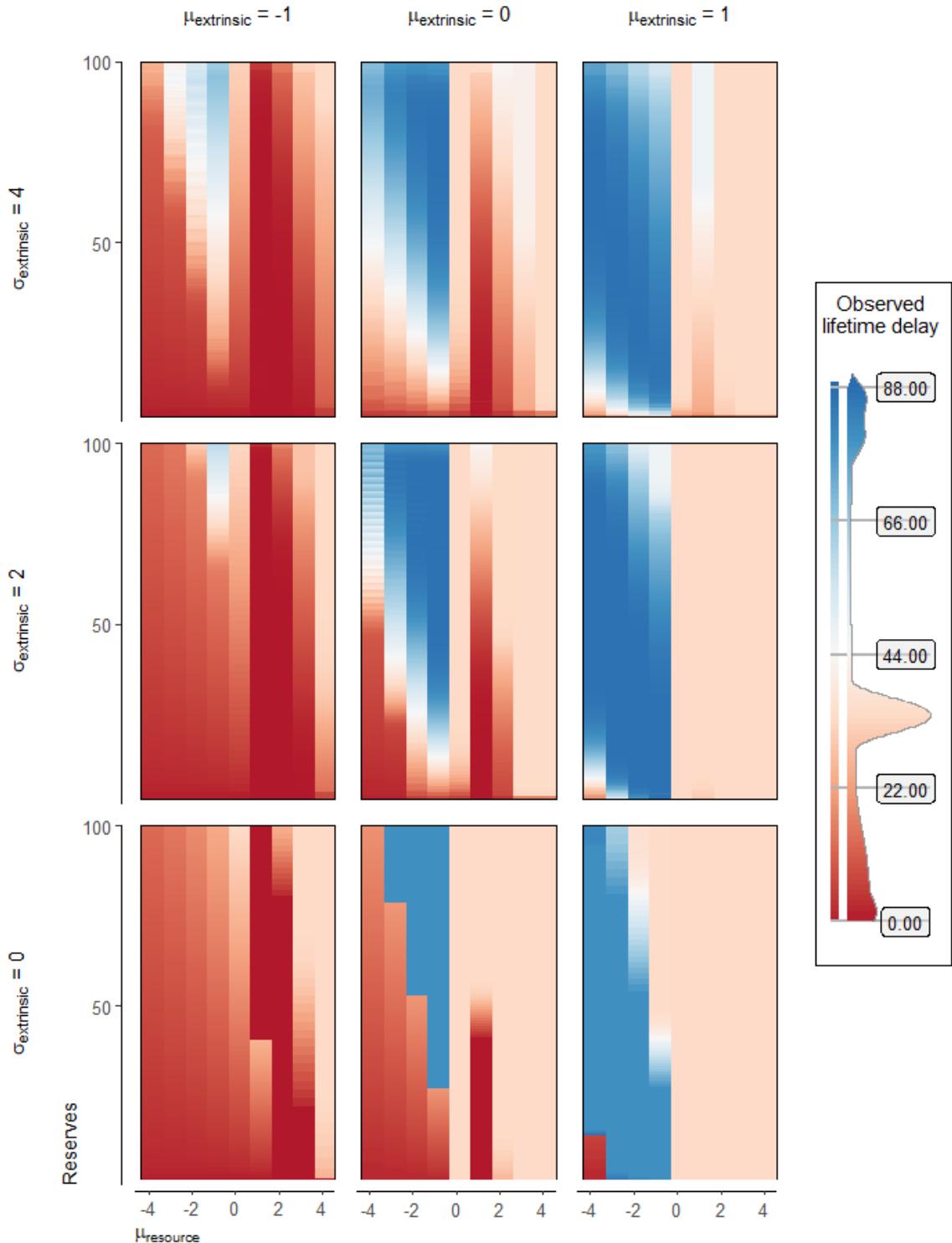
2.11. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

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



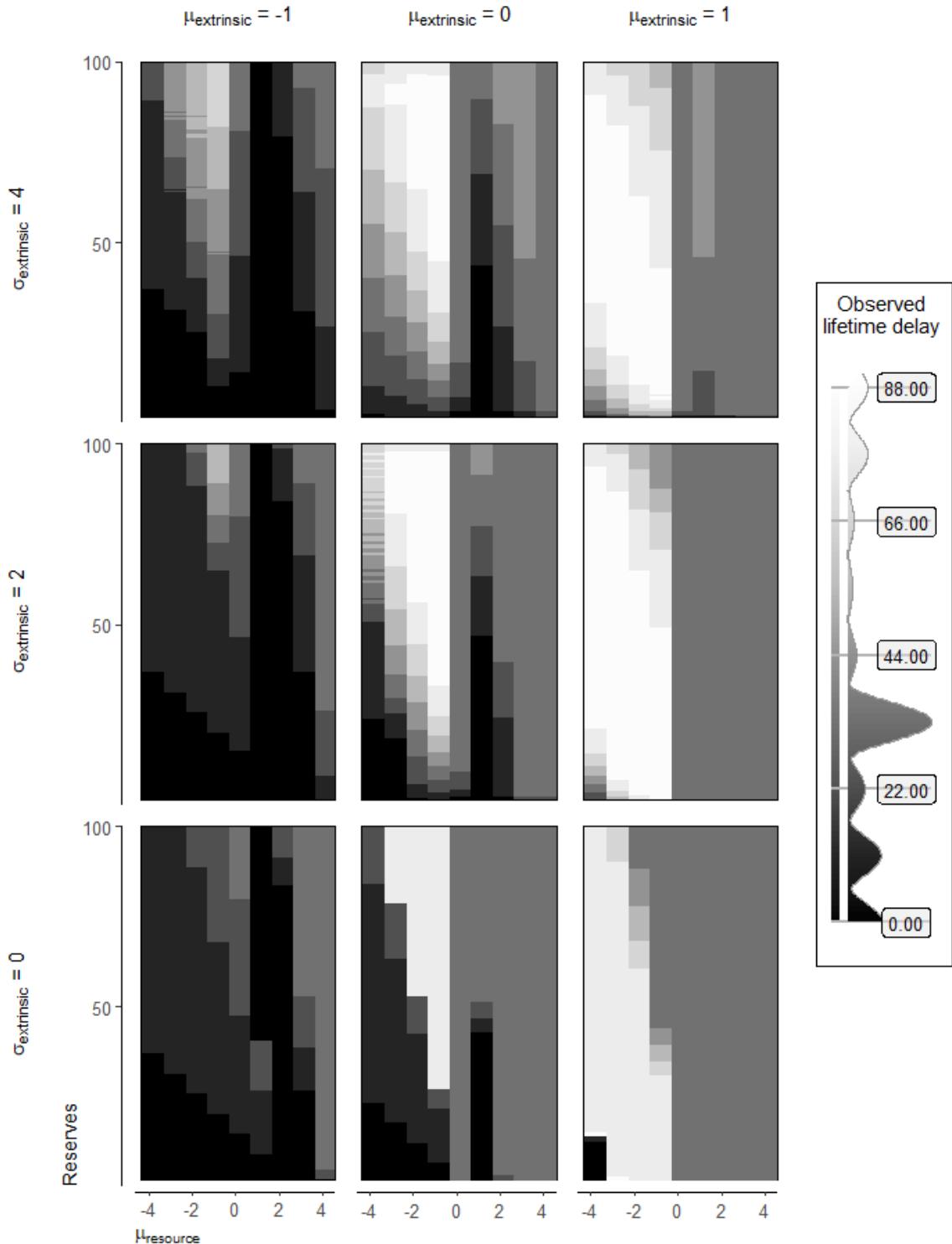
2.12. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



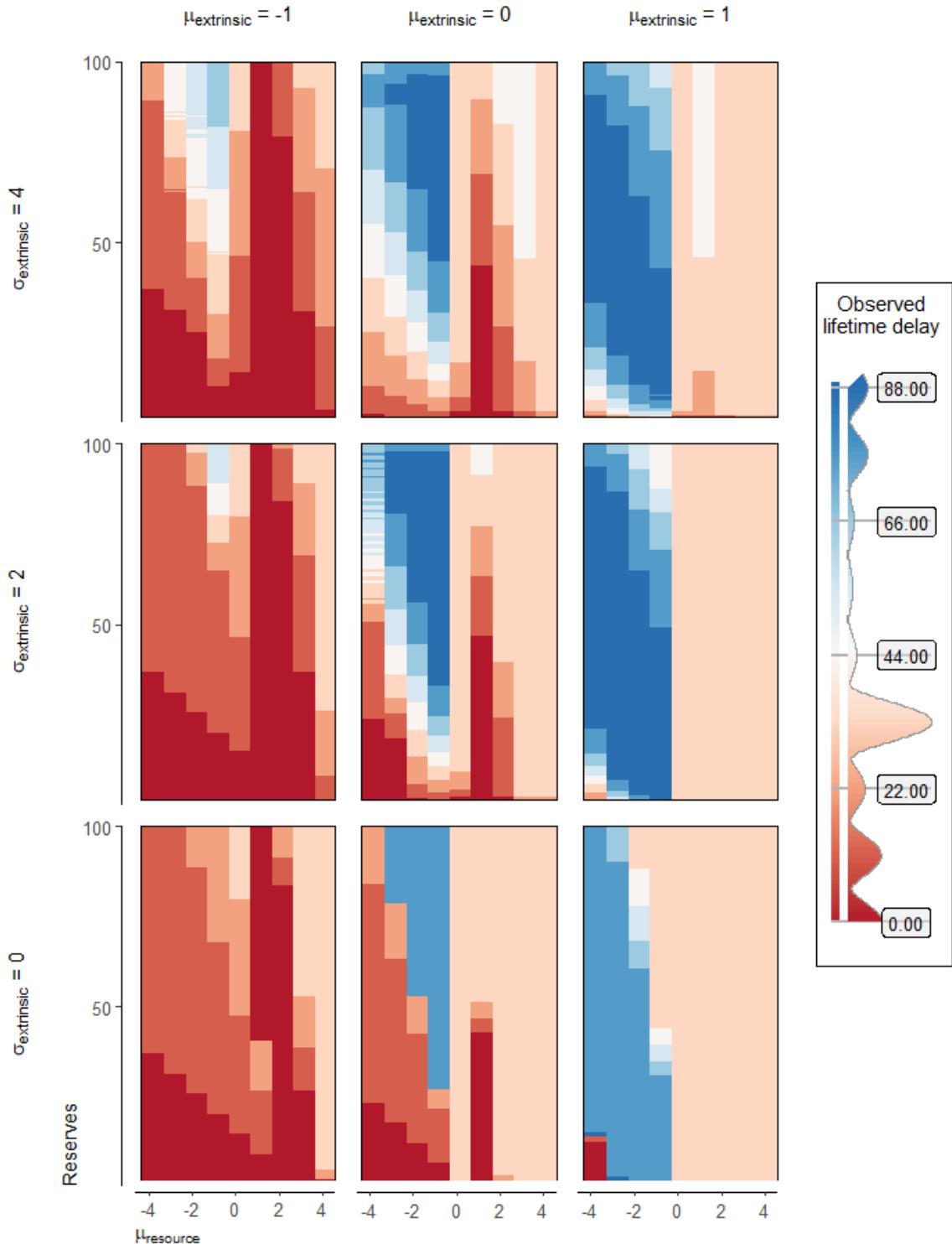
2.13. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



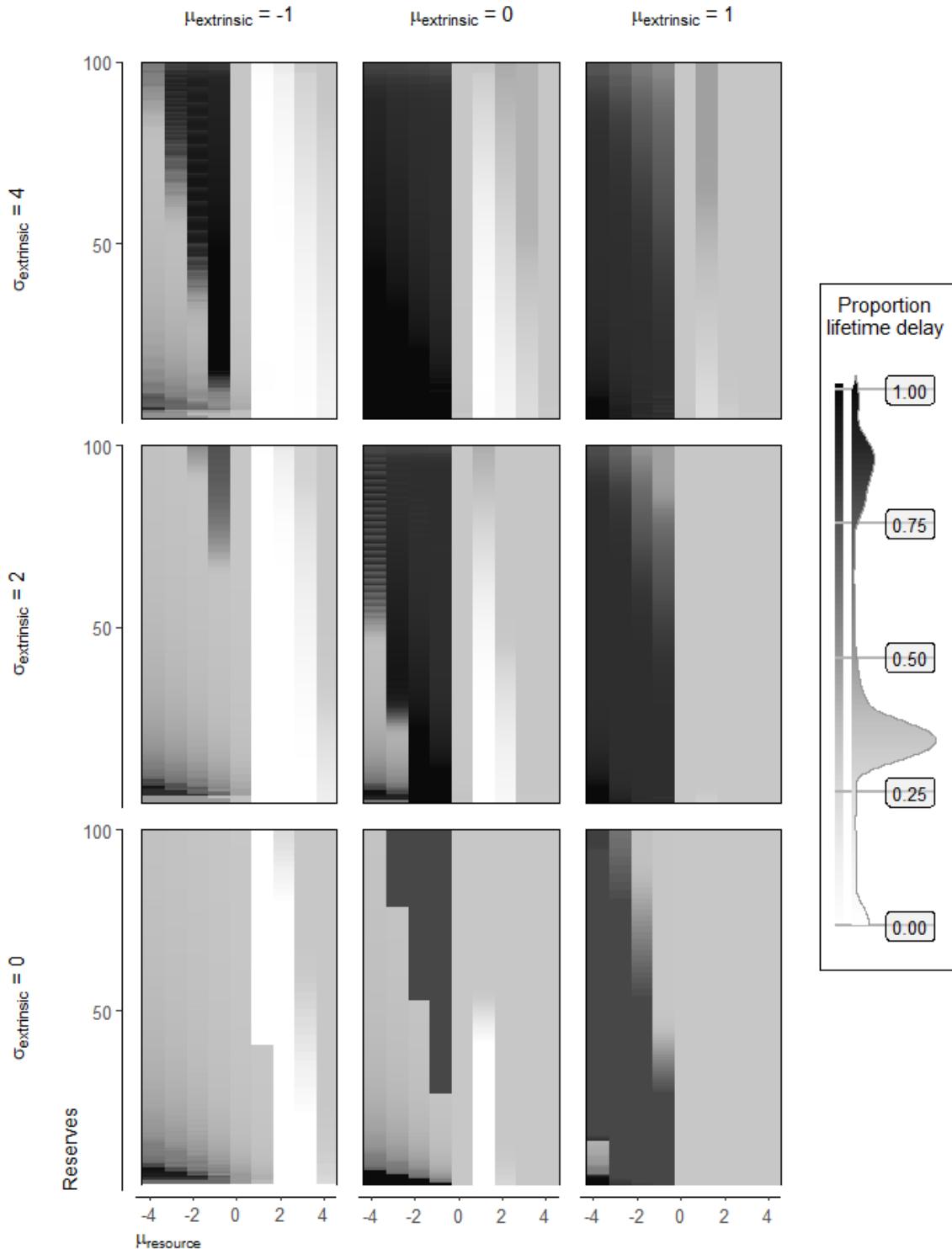
2.14. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



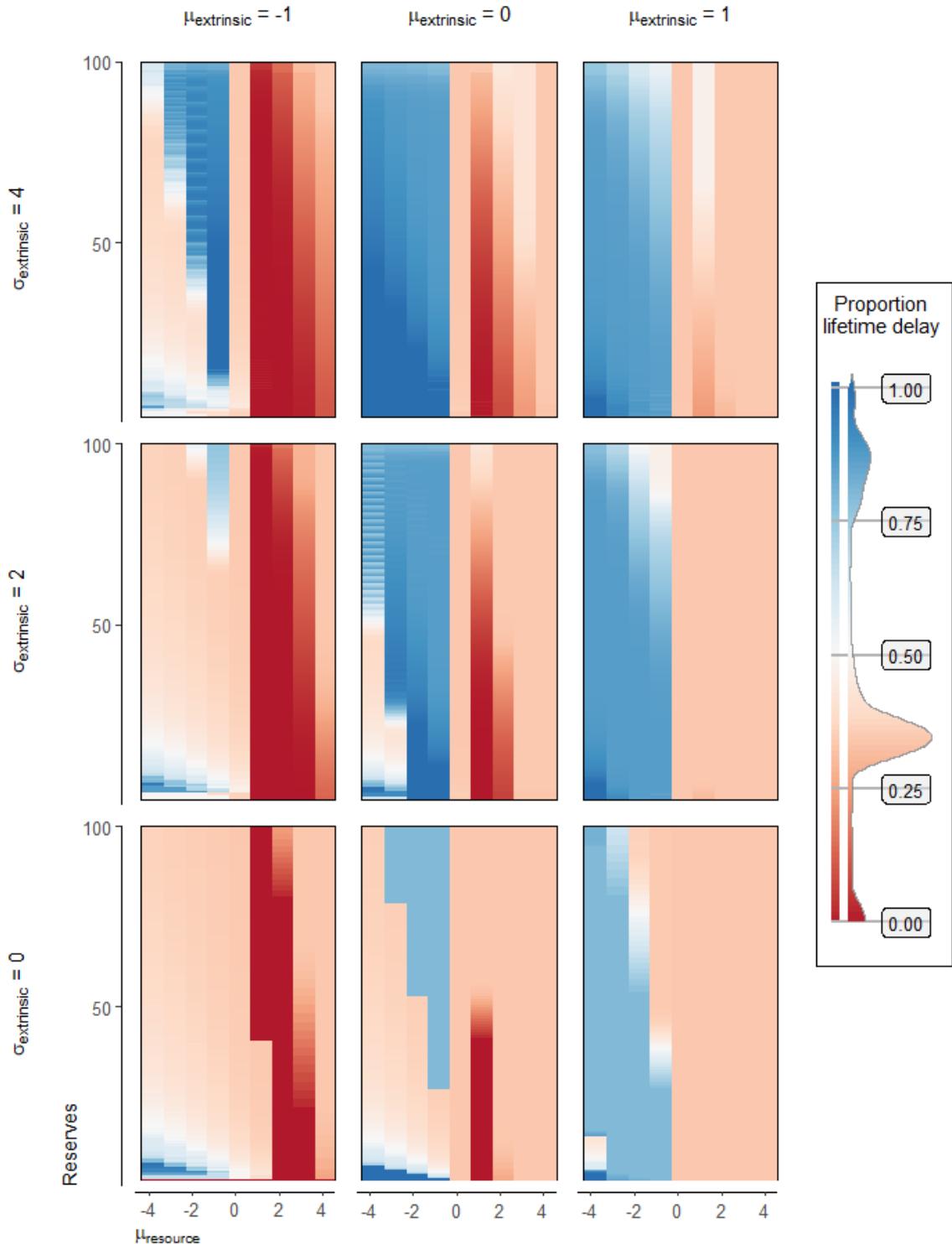
2.15. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



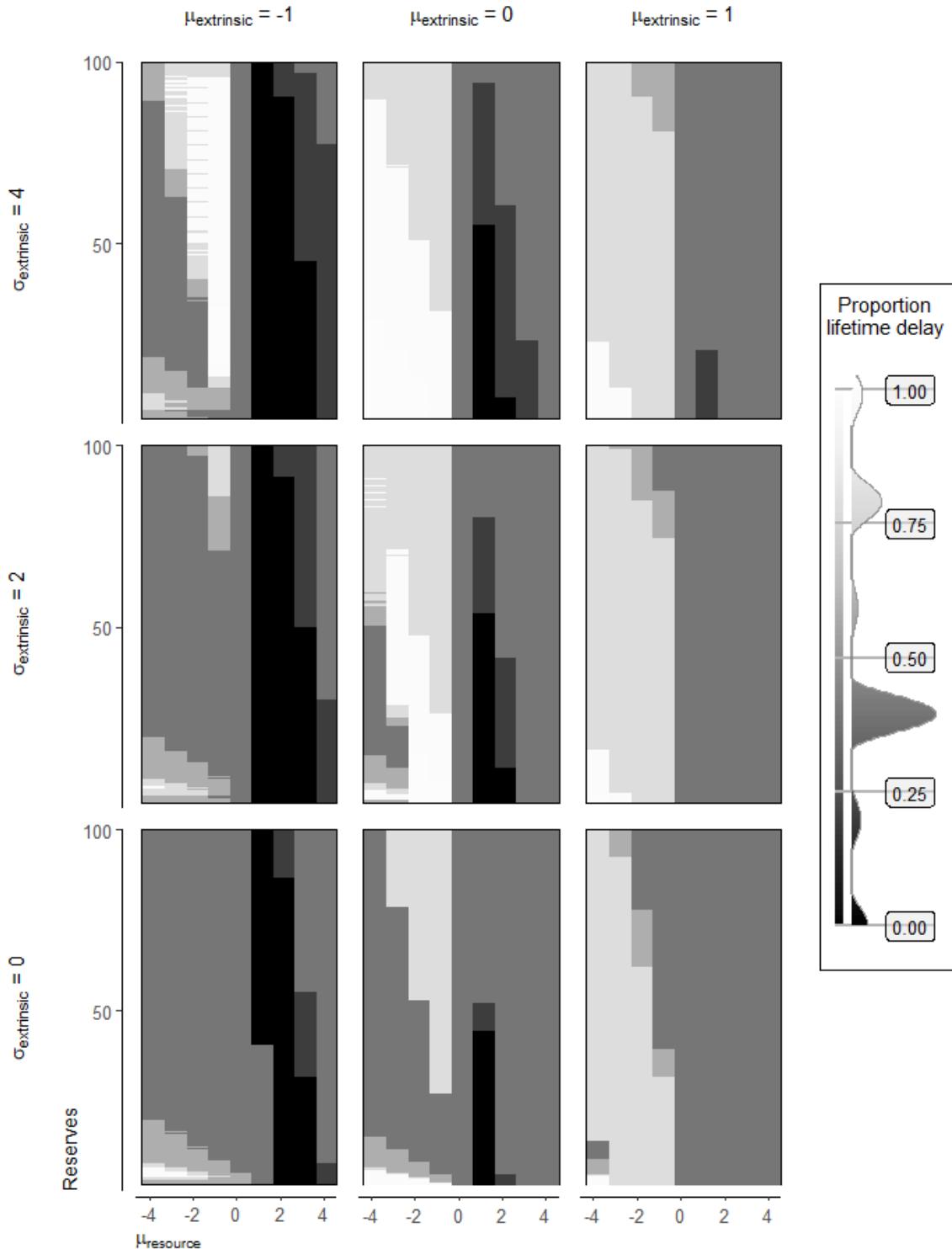
2.16. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



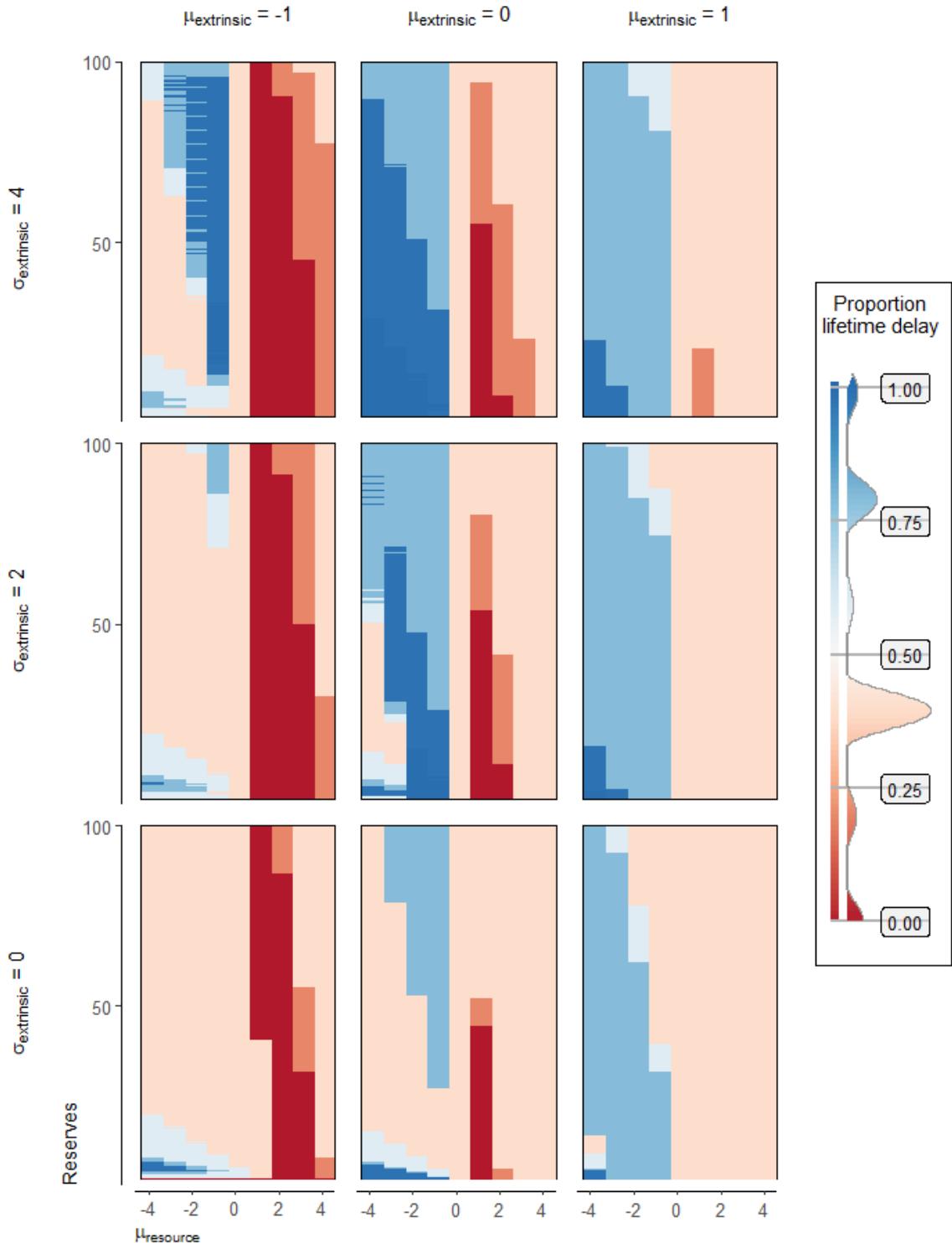
2.17. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



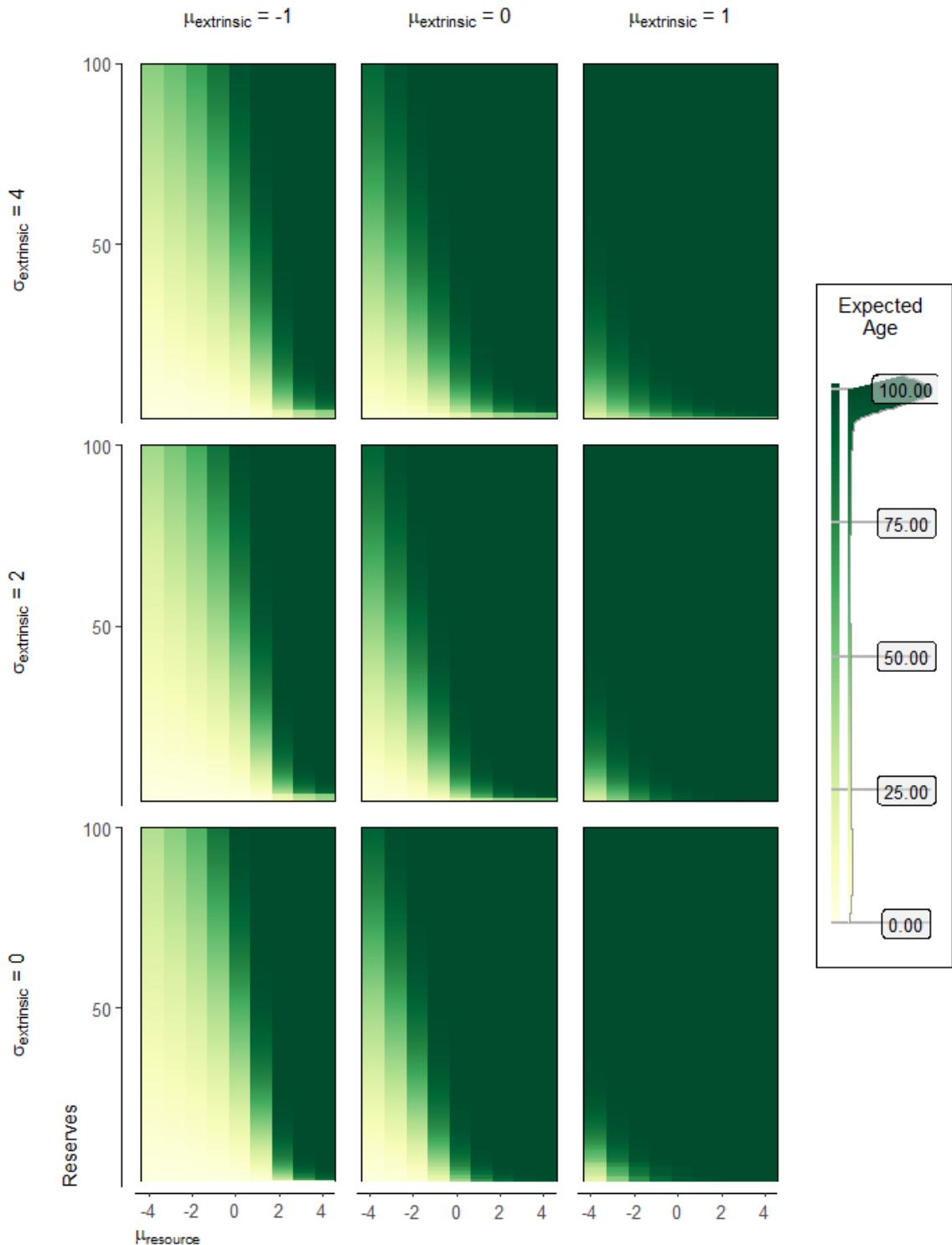
2.18. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



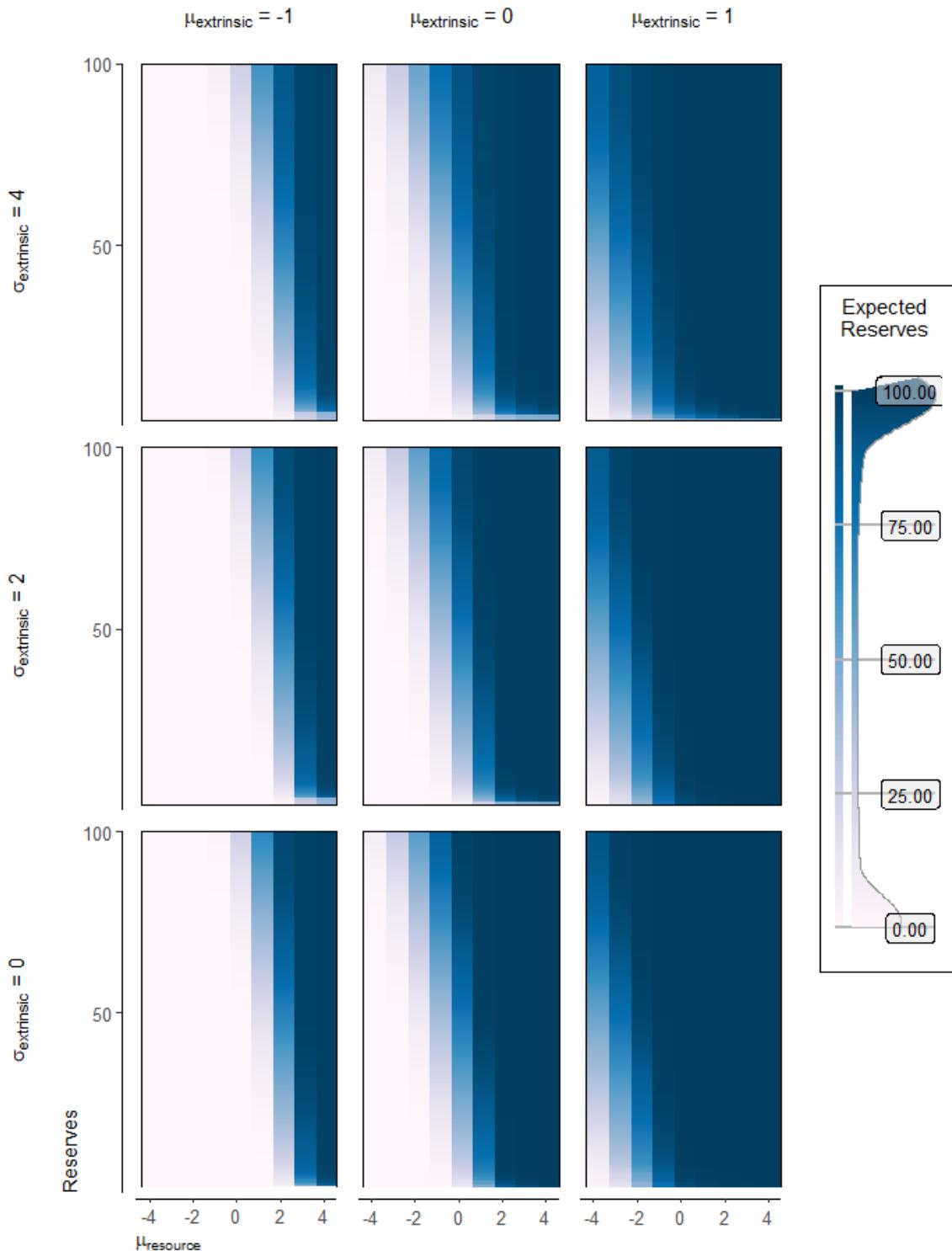
2.19. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



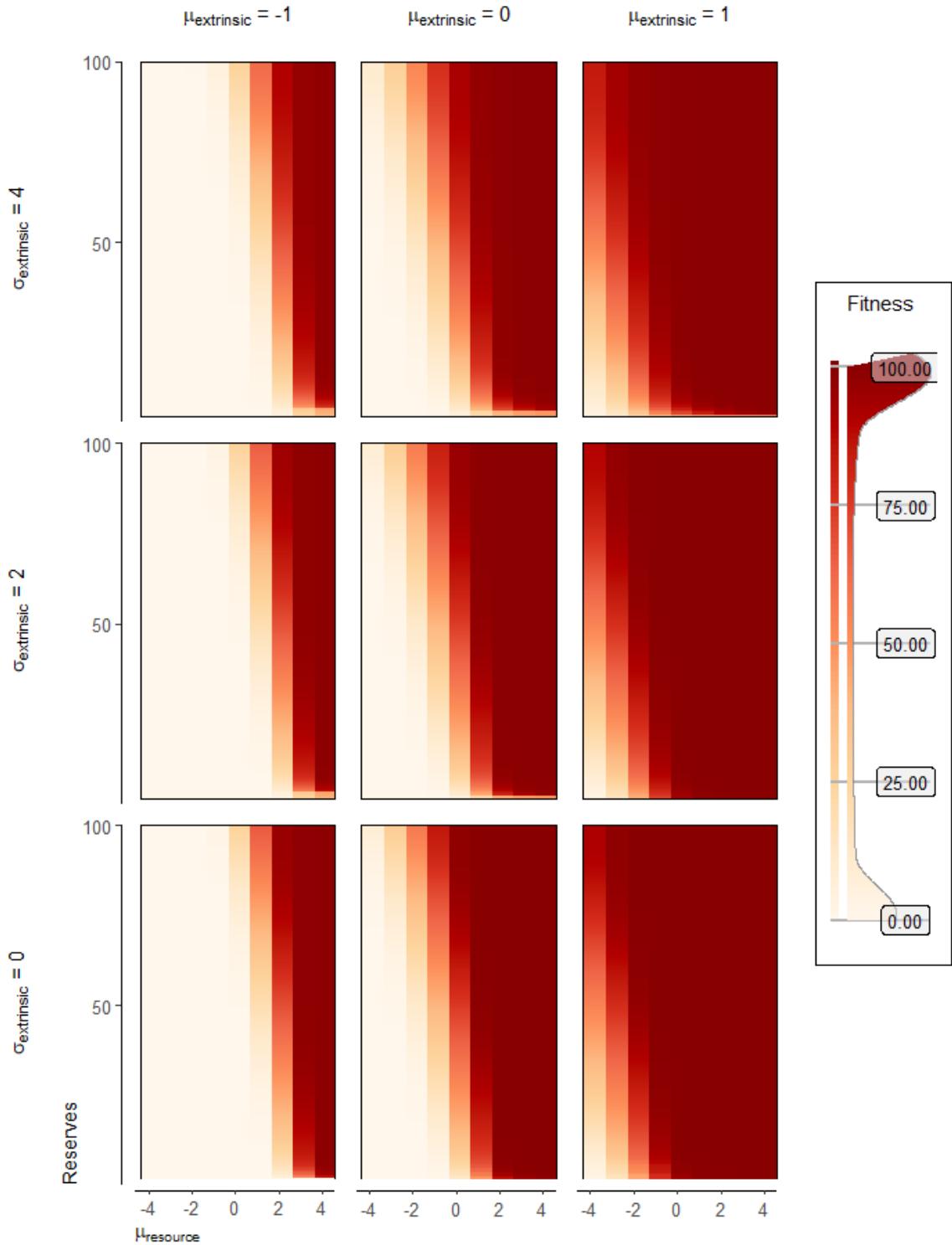
2.20. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



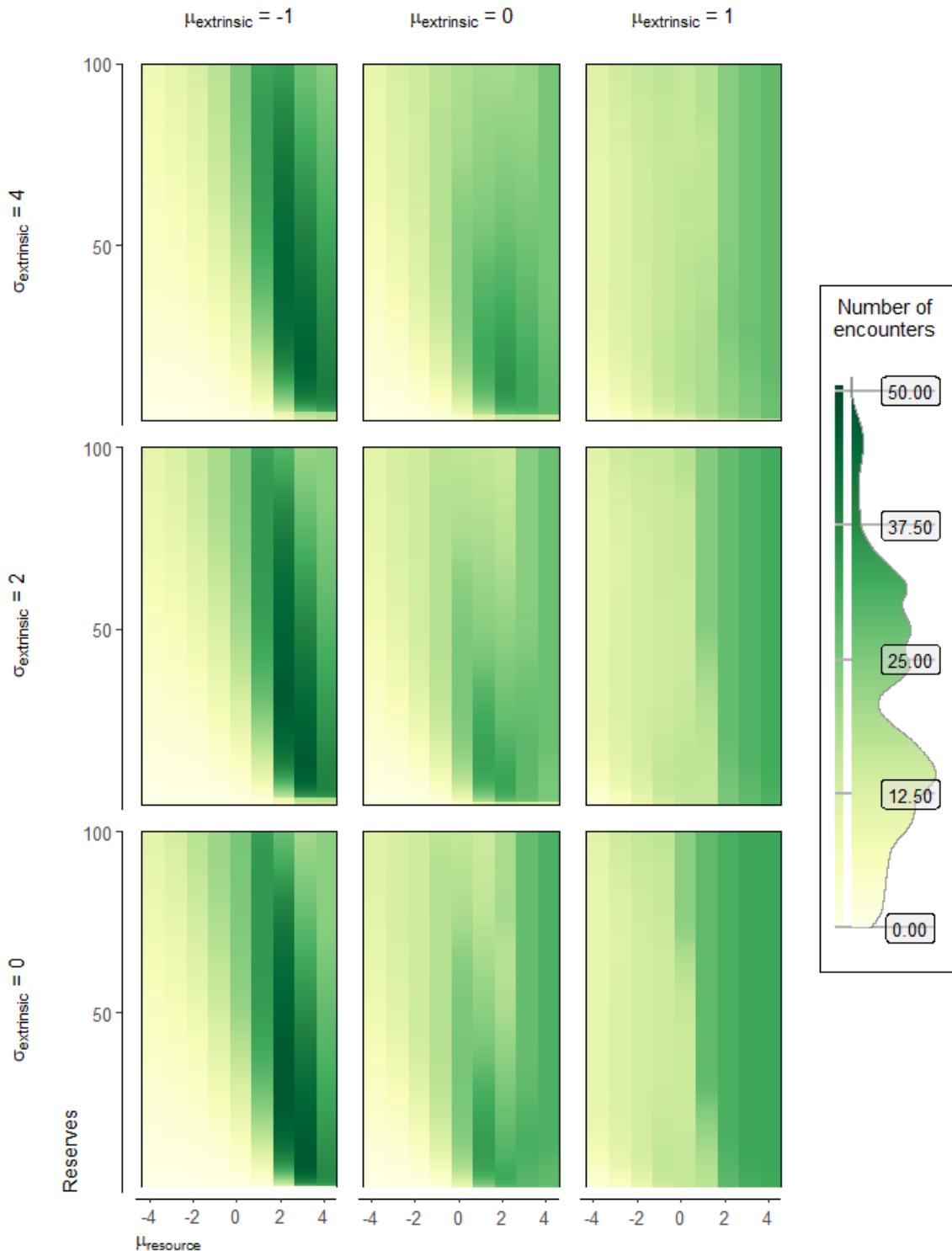
2.21. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



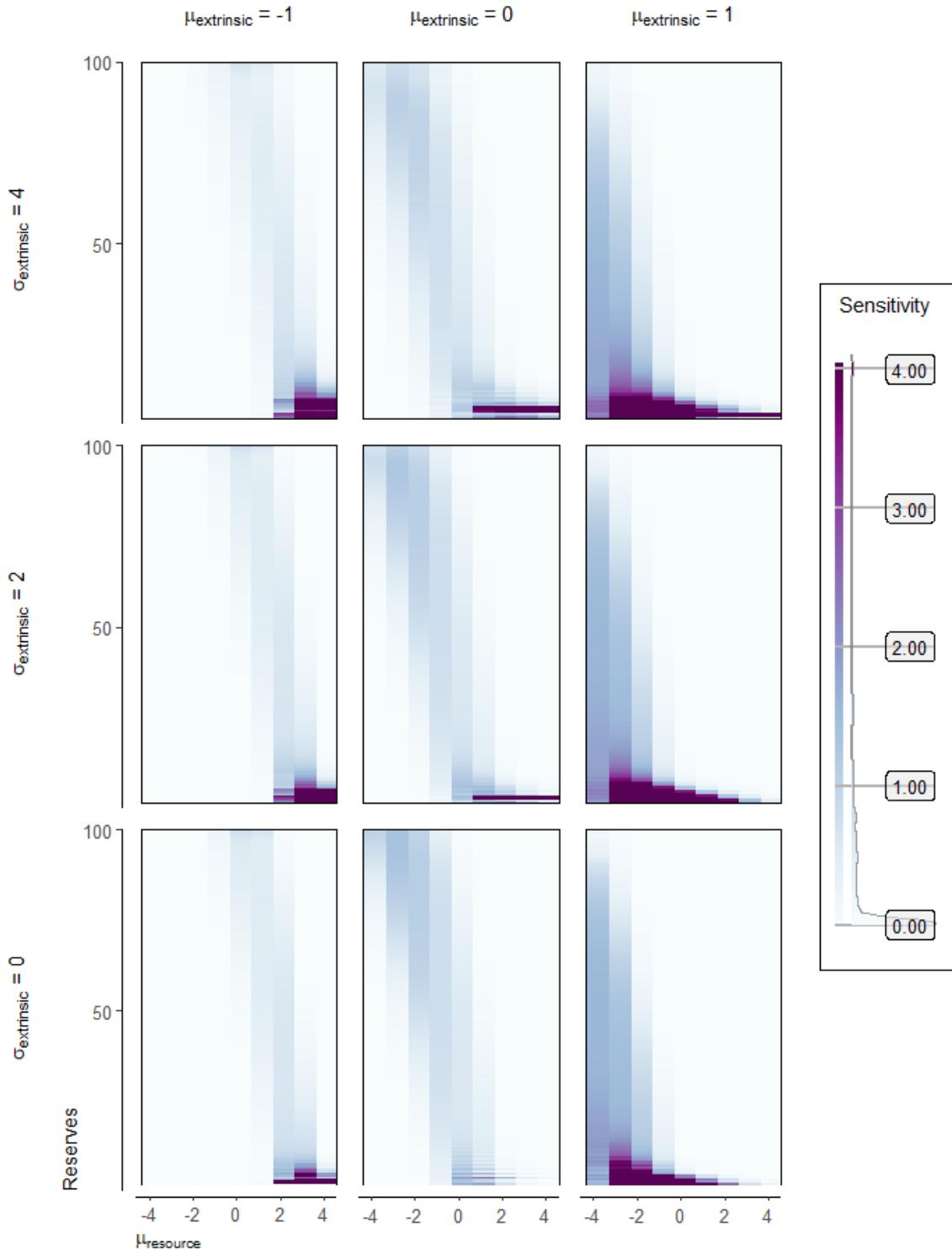
2.22. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



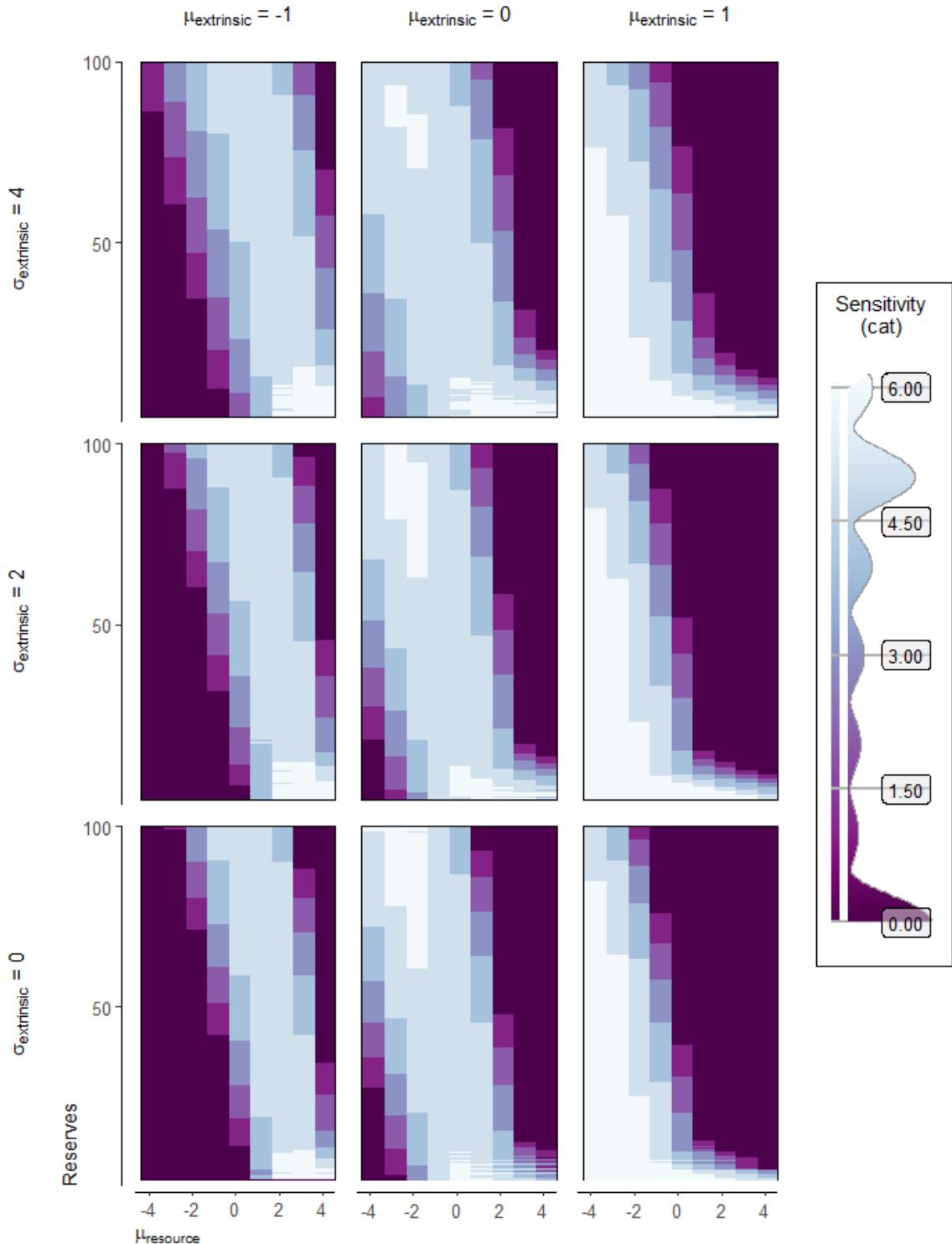
2.23. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encountersWaiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



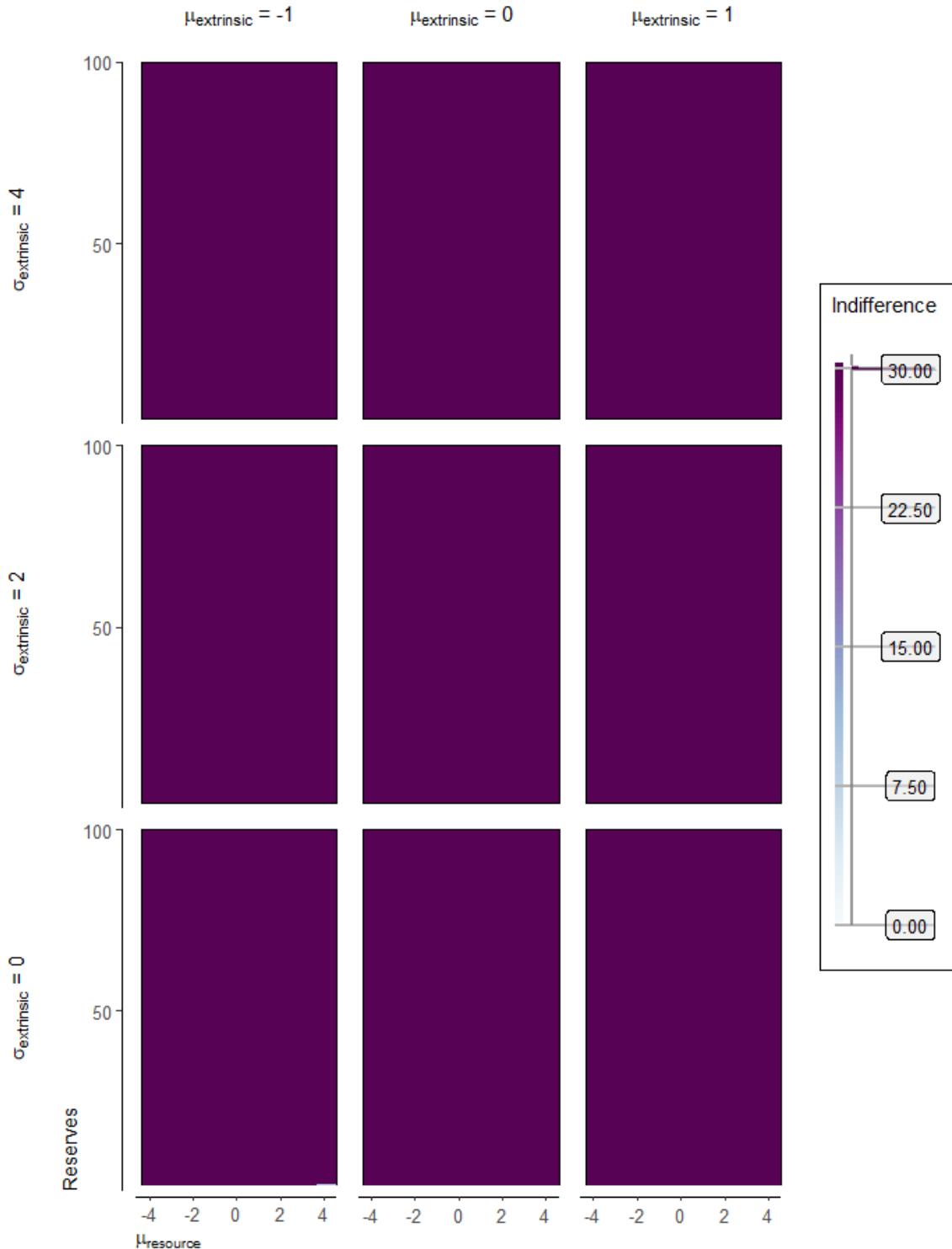
2.24. Sensitivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



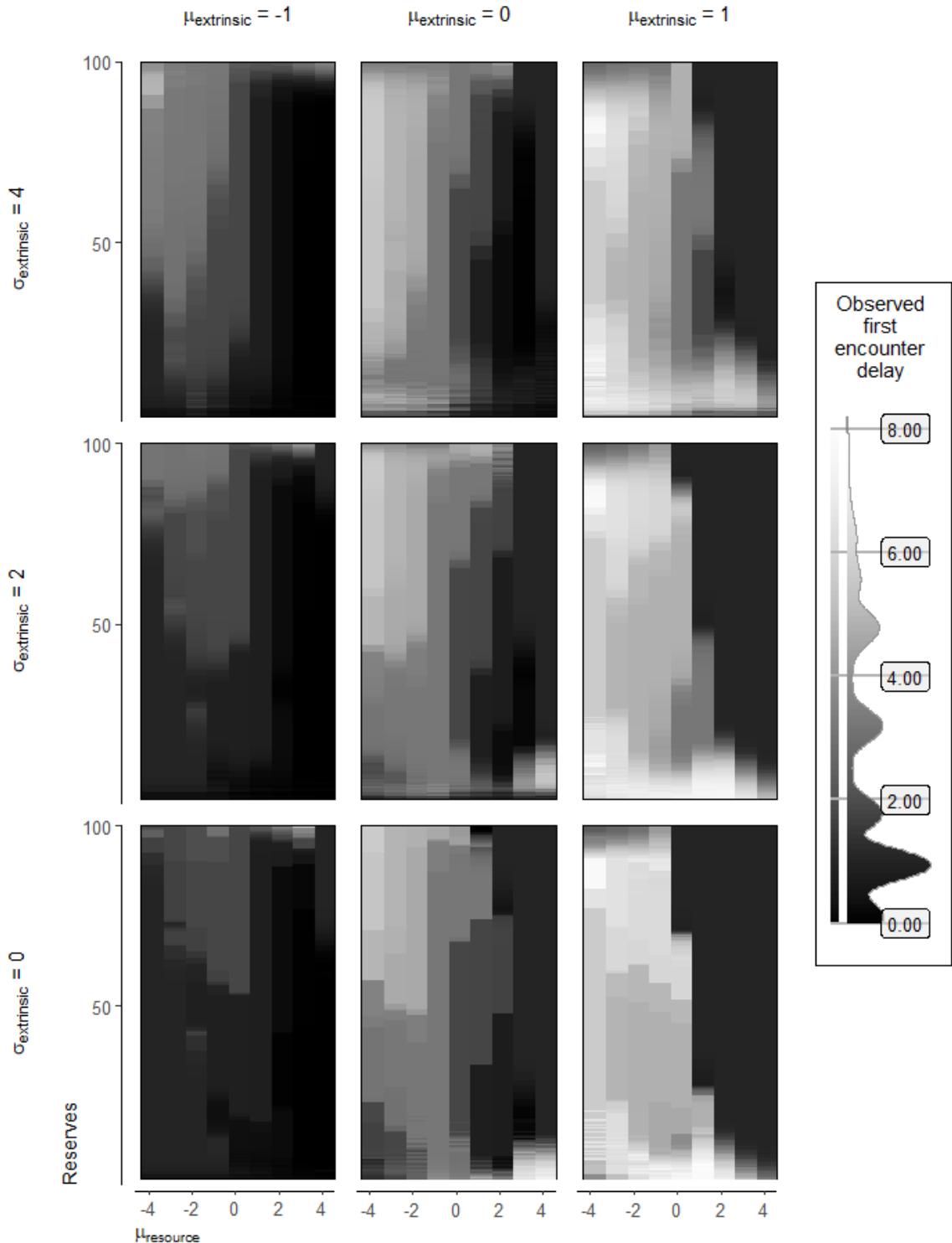
2.25. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3} panel D: {-2, 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



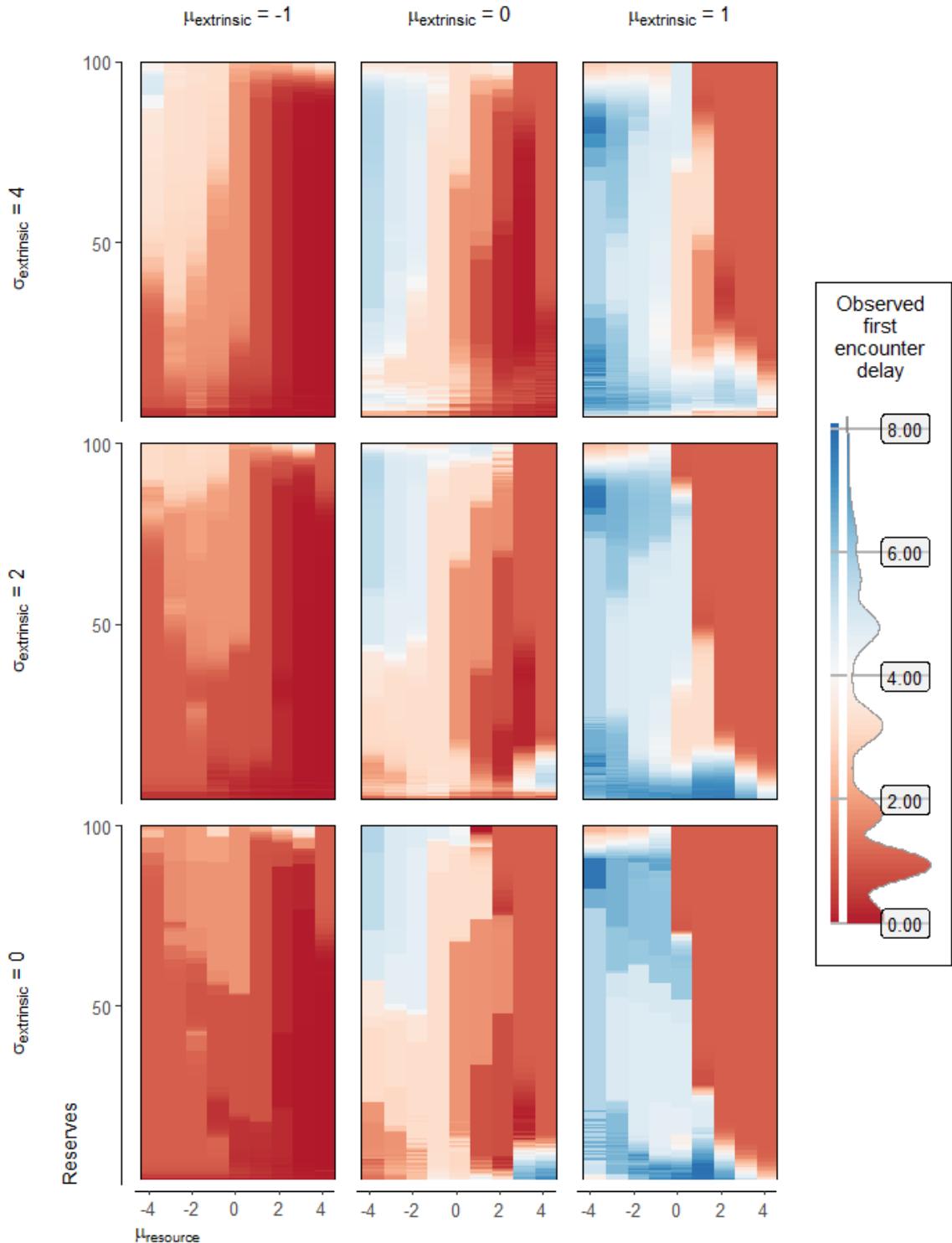
2.26. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



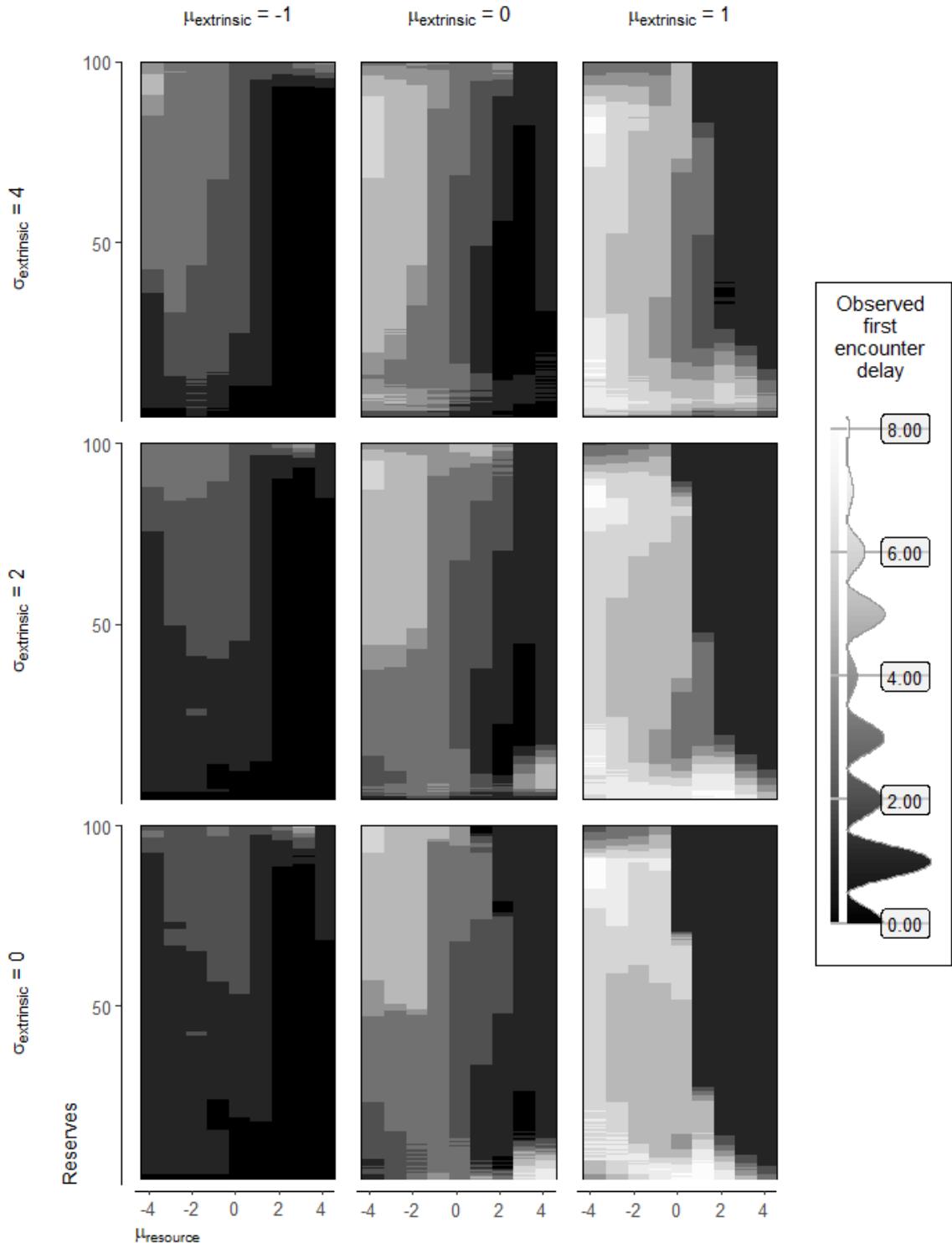
2.27. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

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



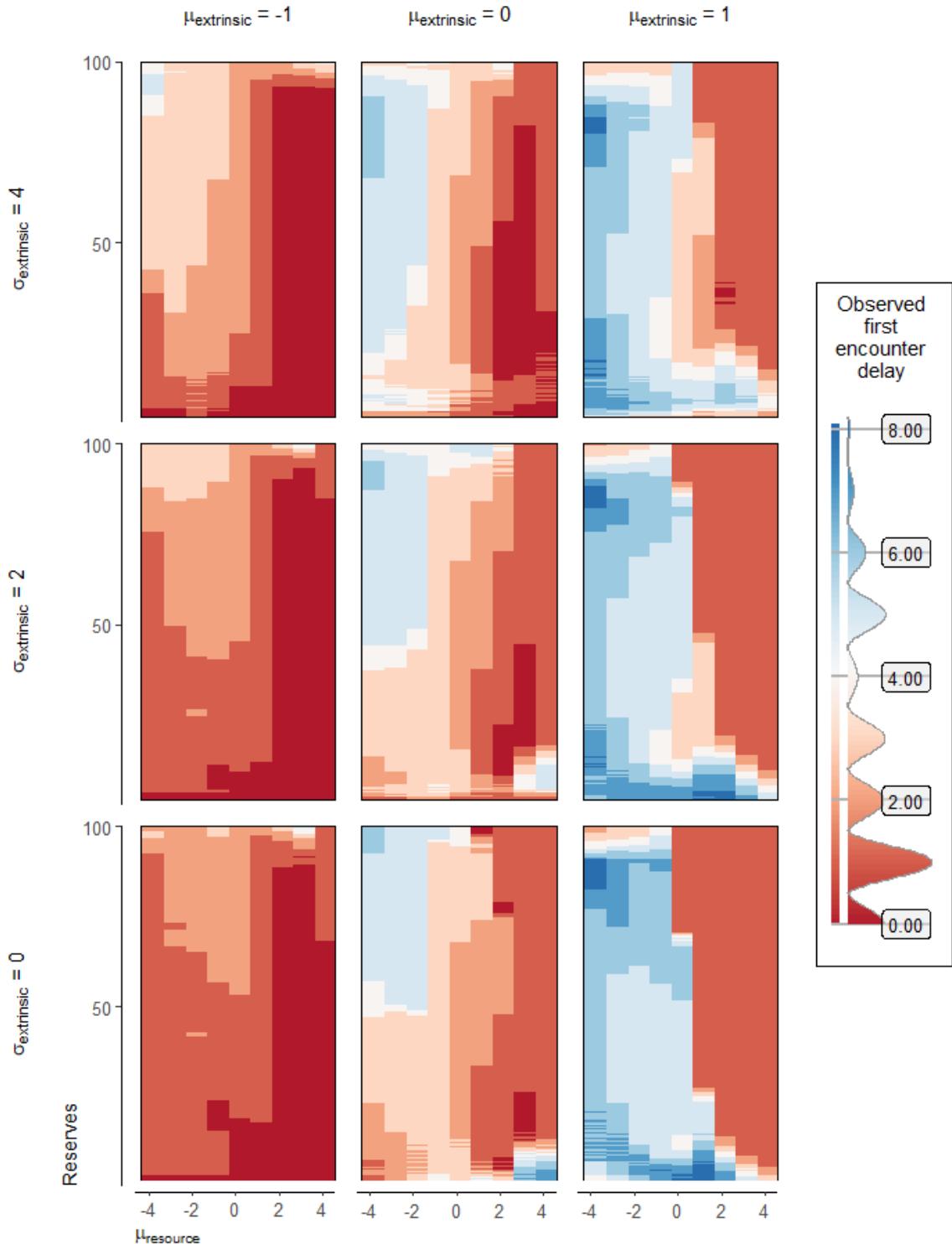
2.28. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

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



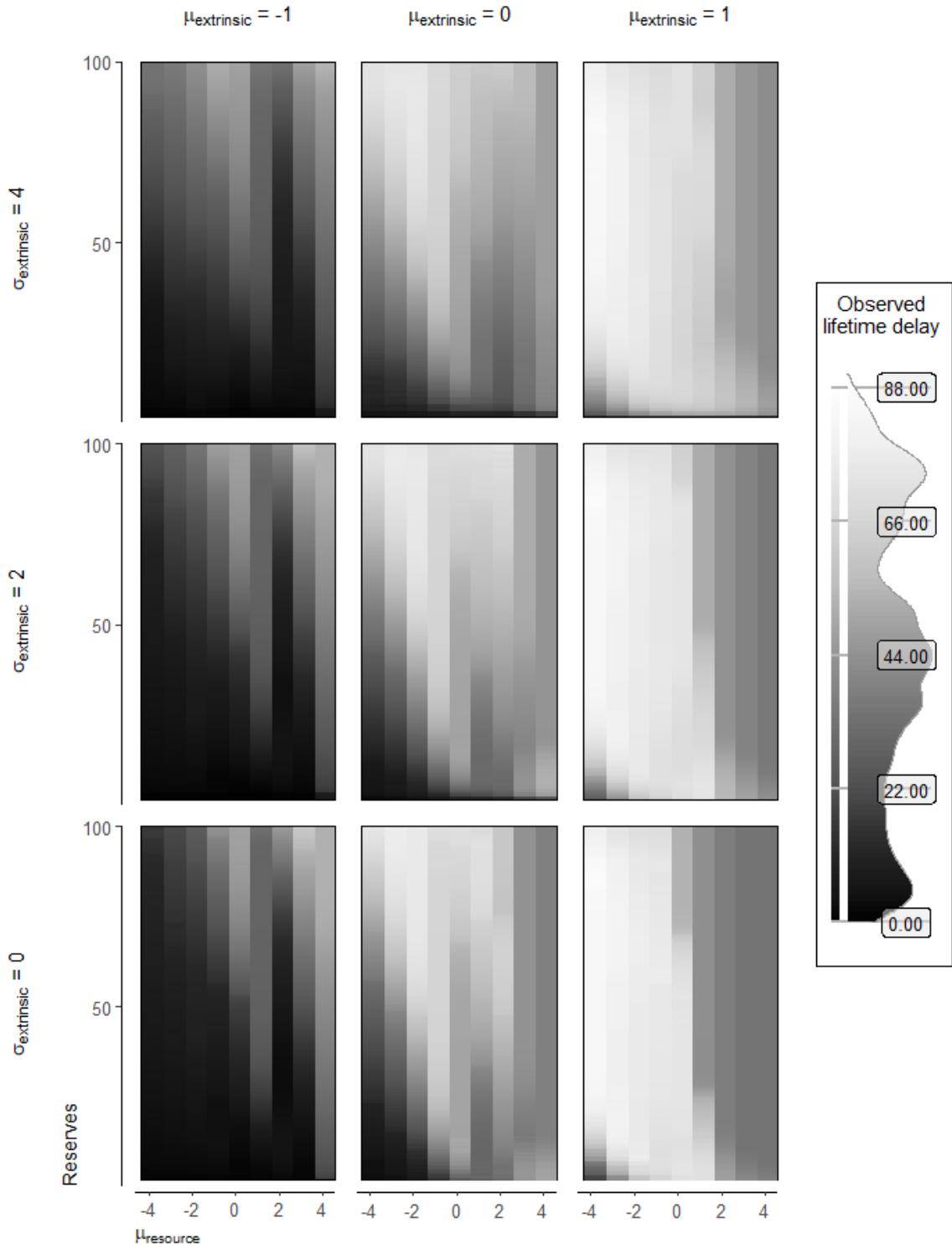
2.29. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

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



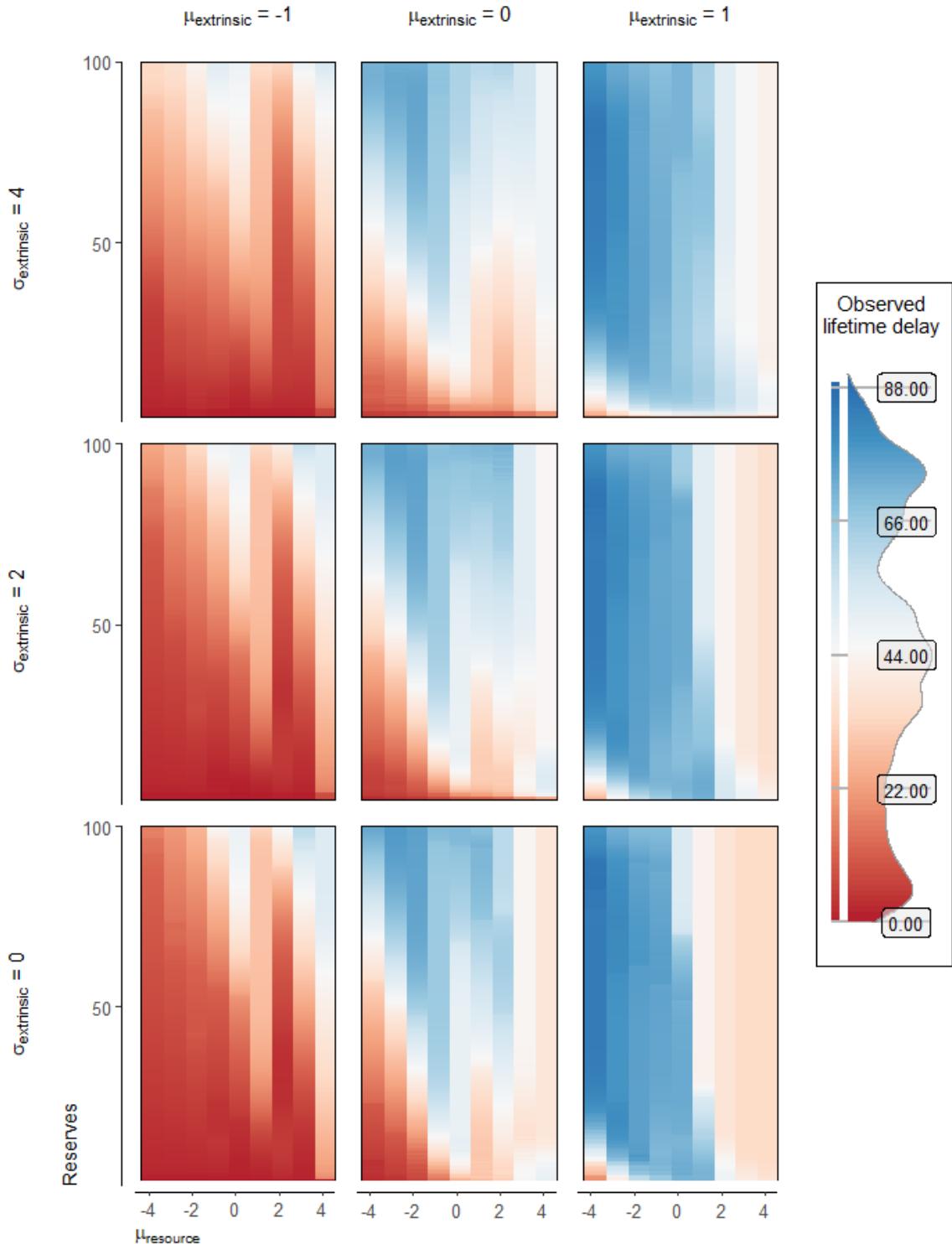
2.30. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

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



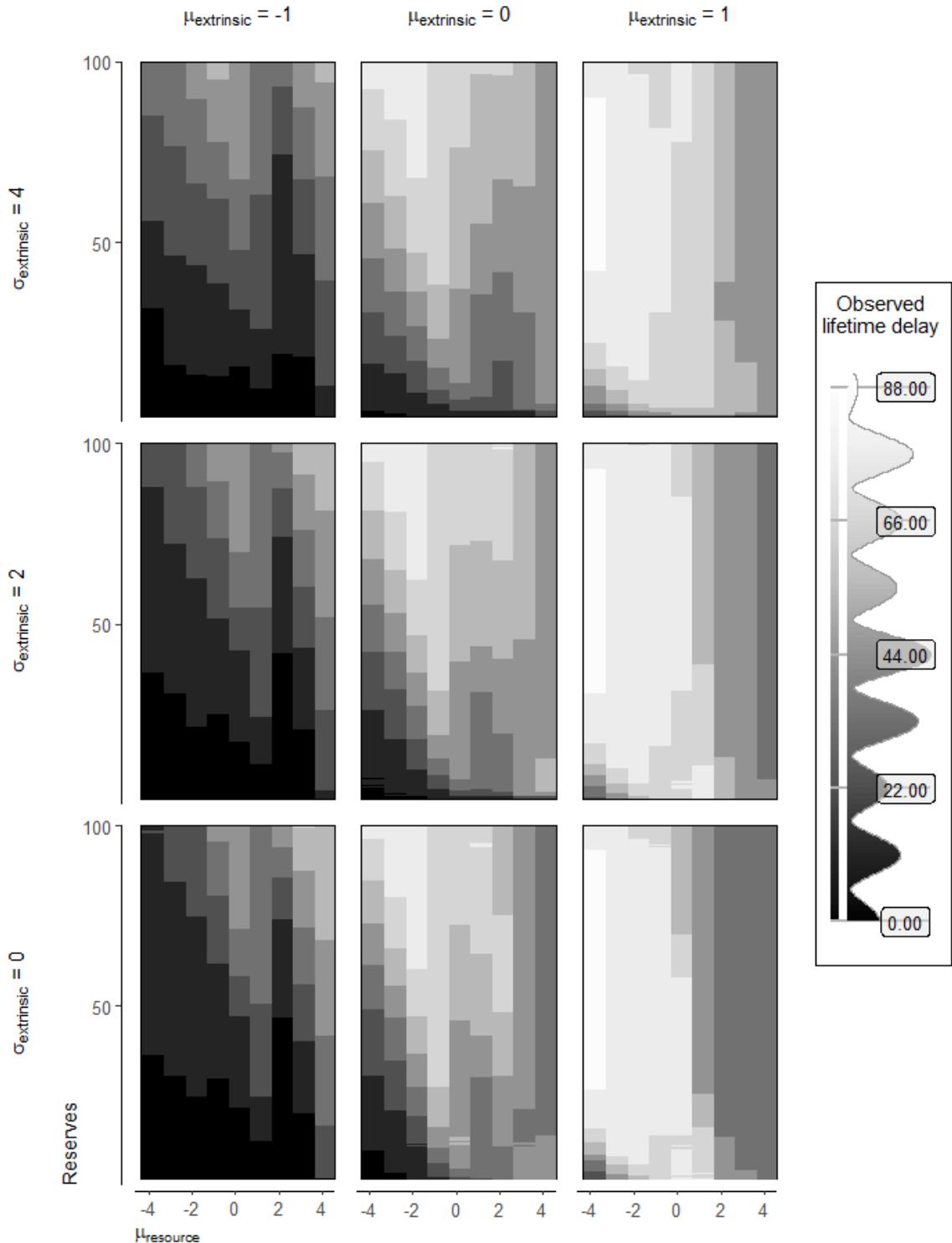
2.31. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



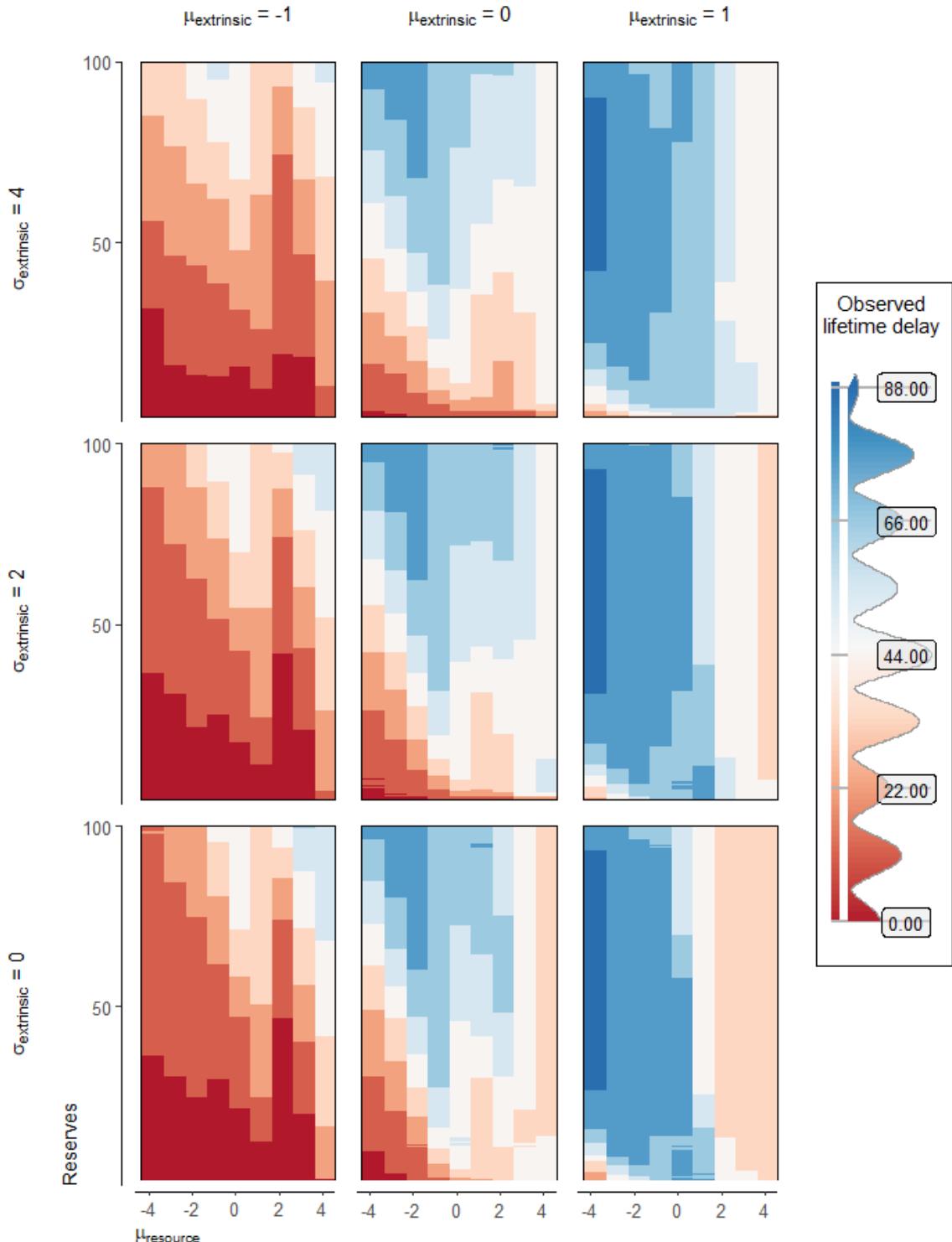
2.32. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



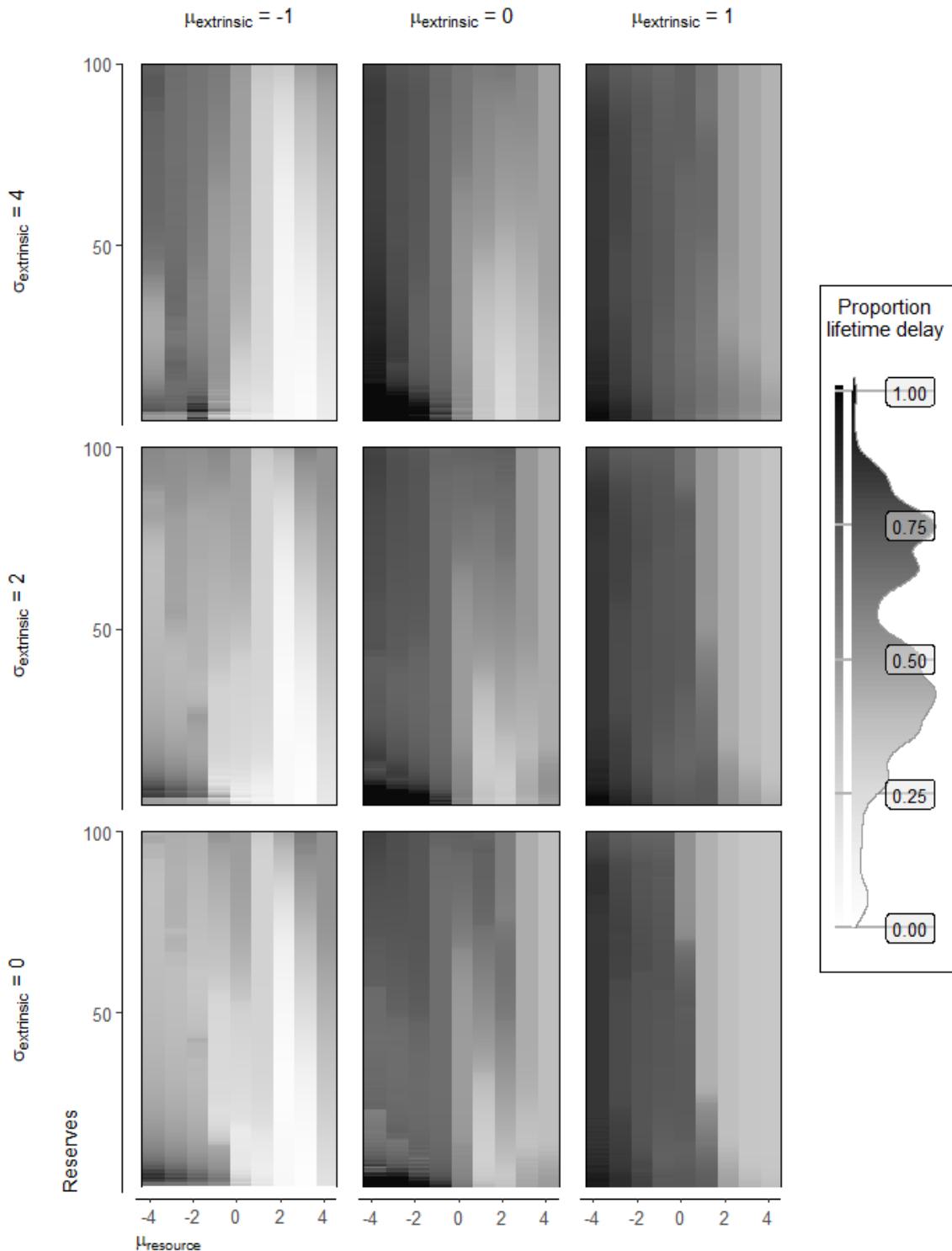
2.33. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



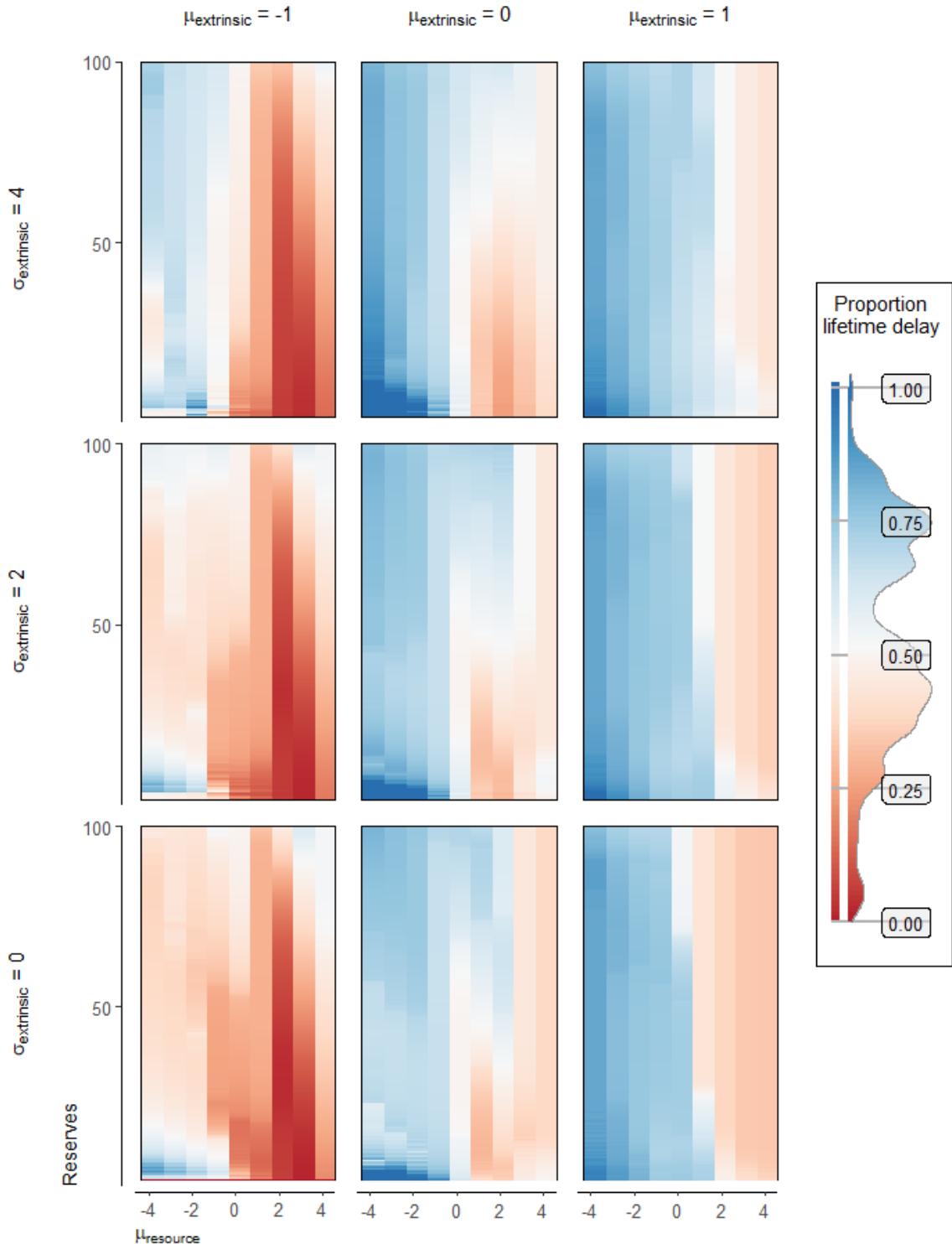
2.34. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



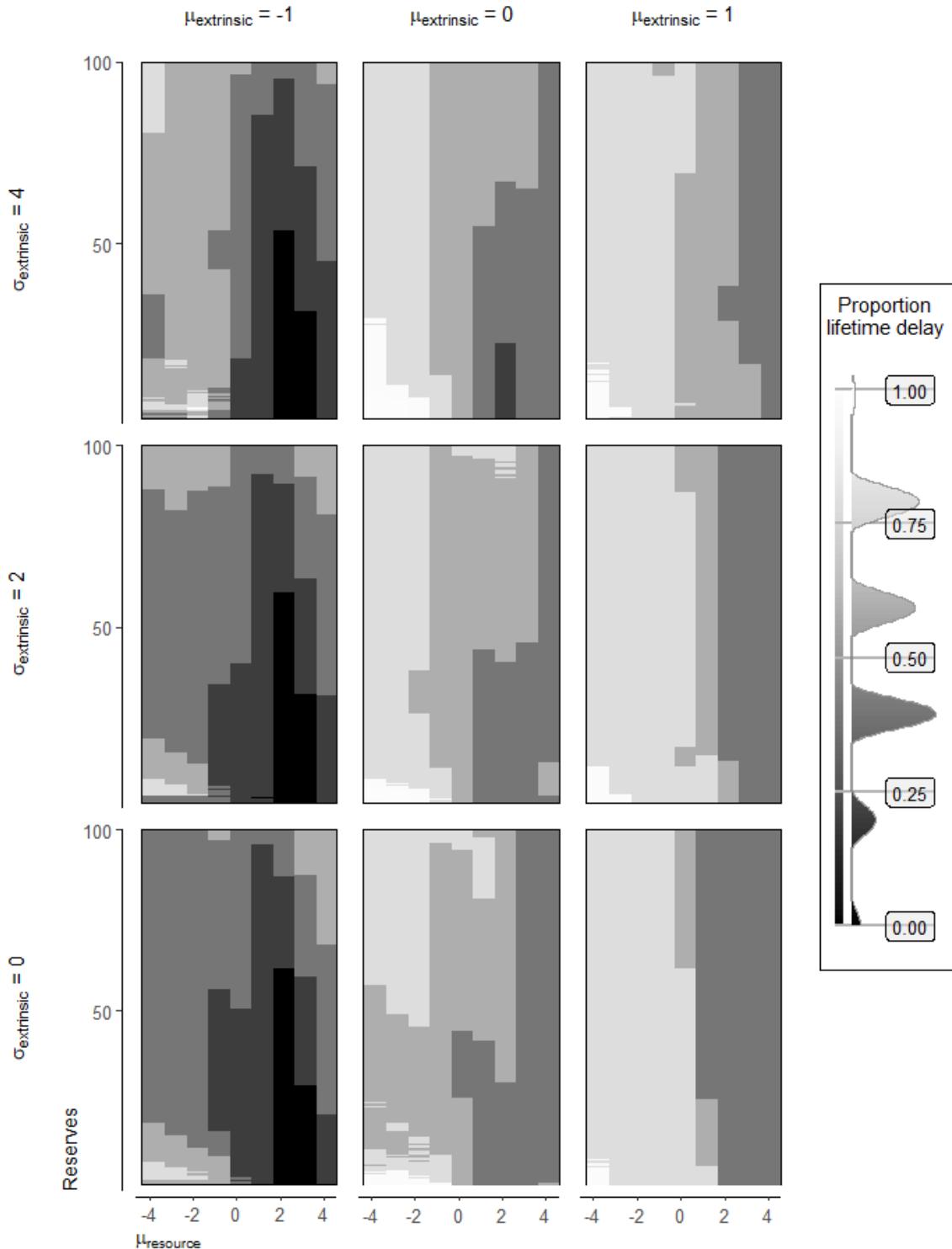
2.35. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



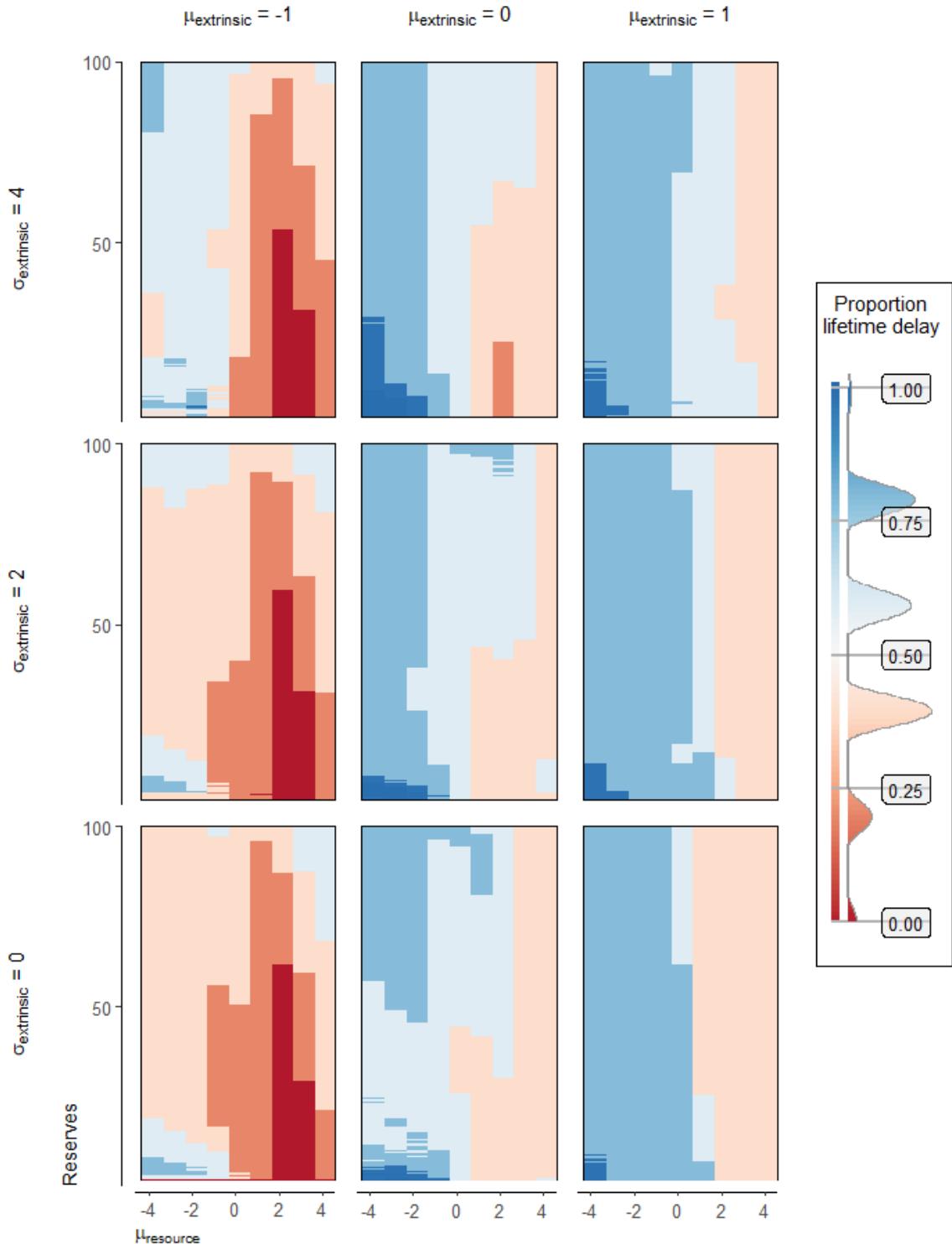
2.36. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



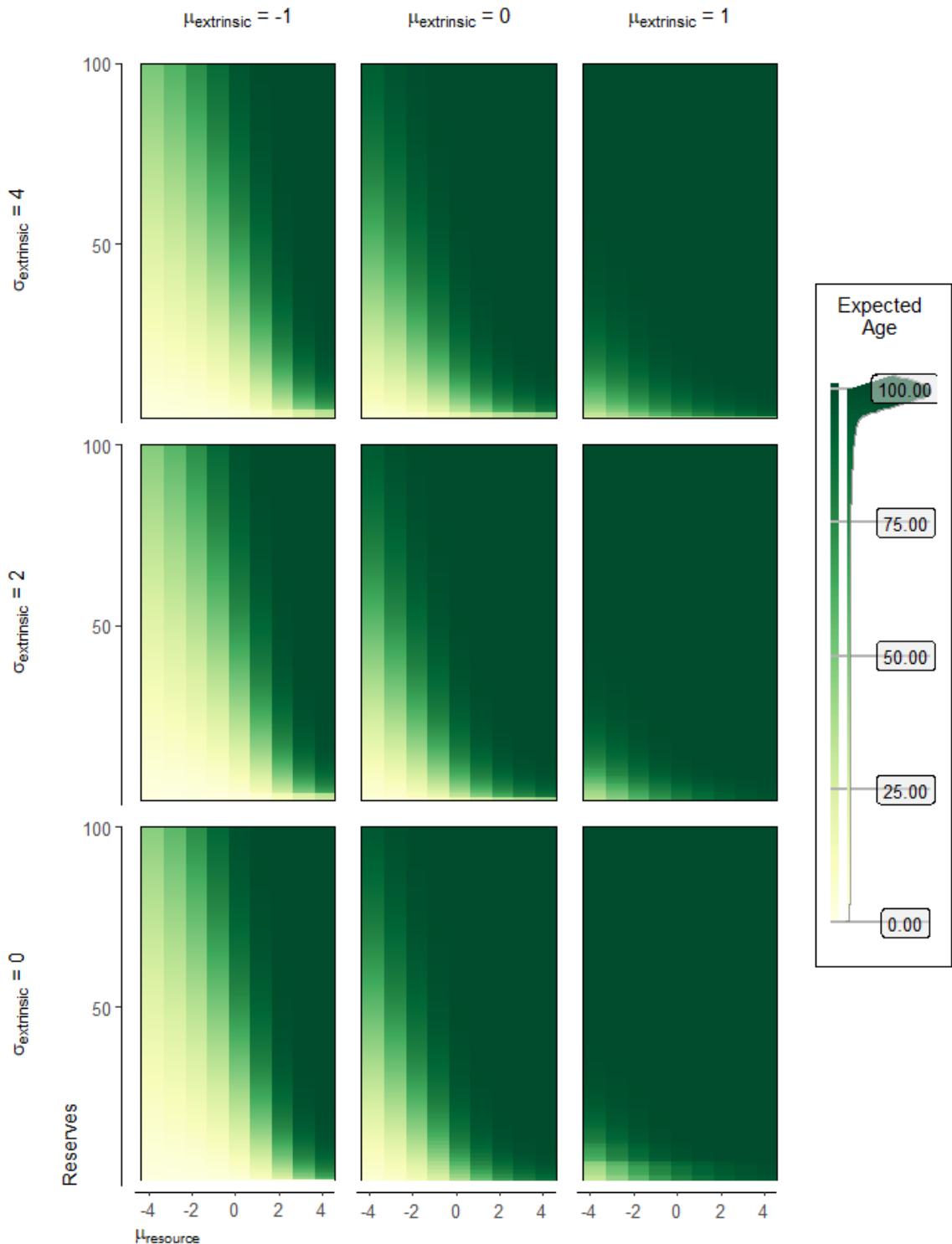
2.37. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



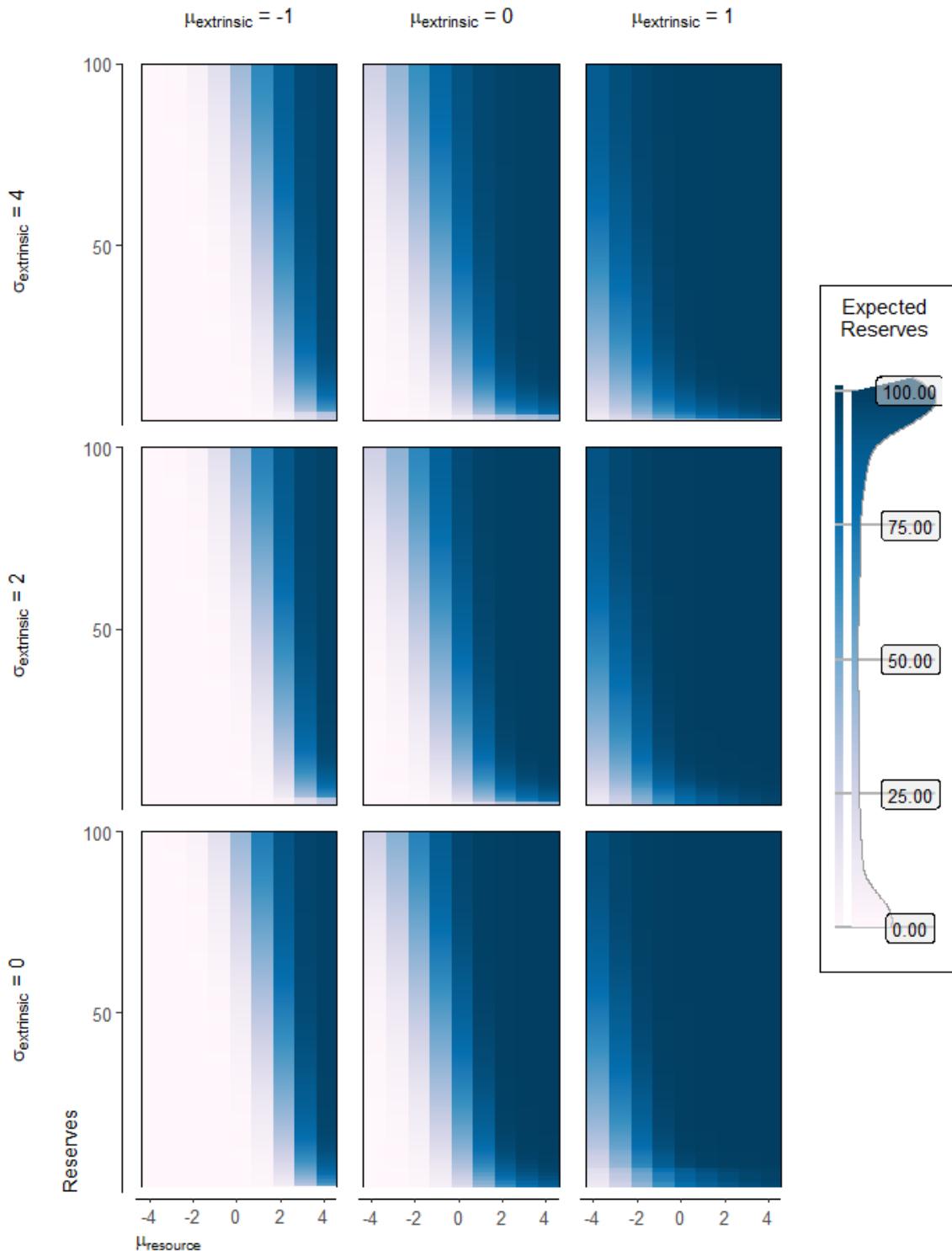
2.38. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



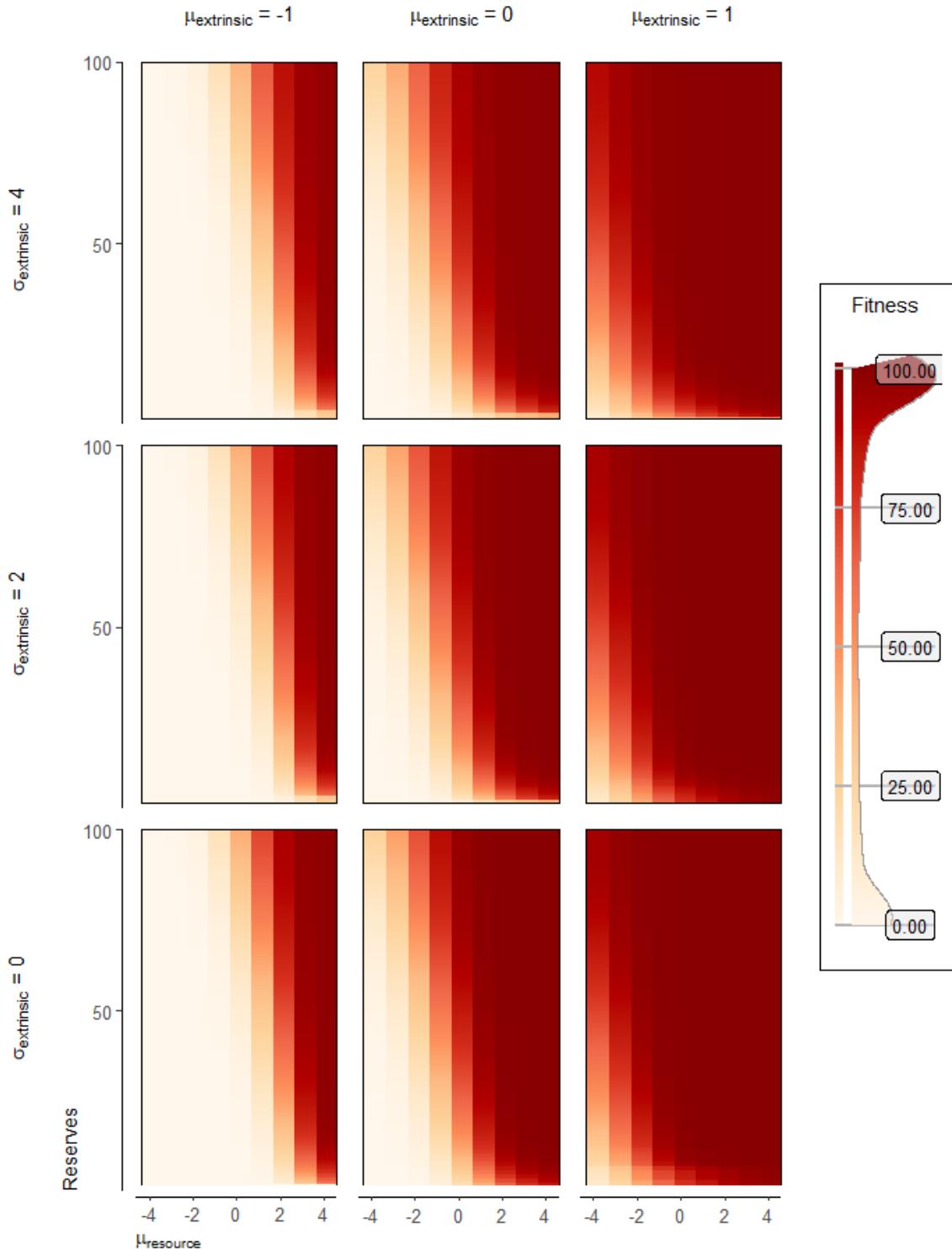
2.39. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



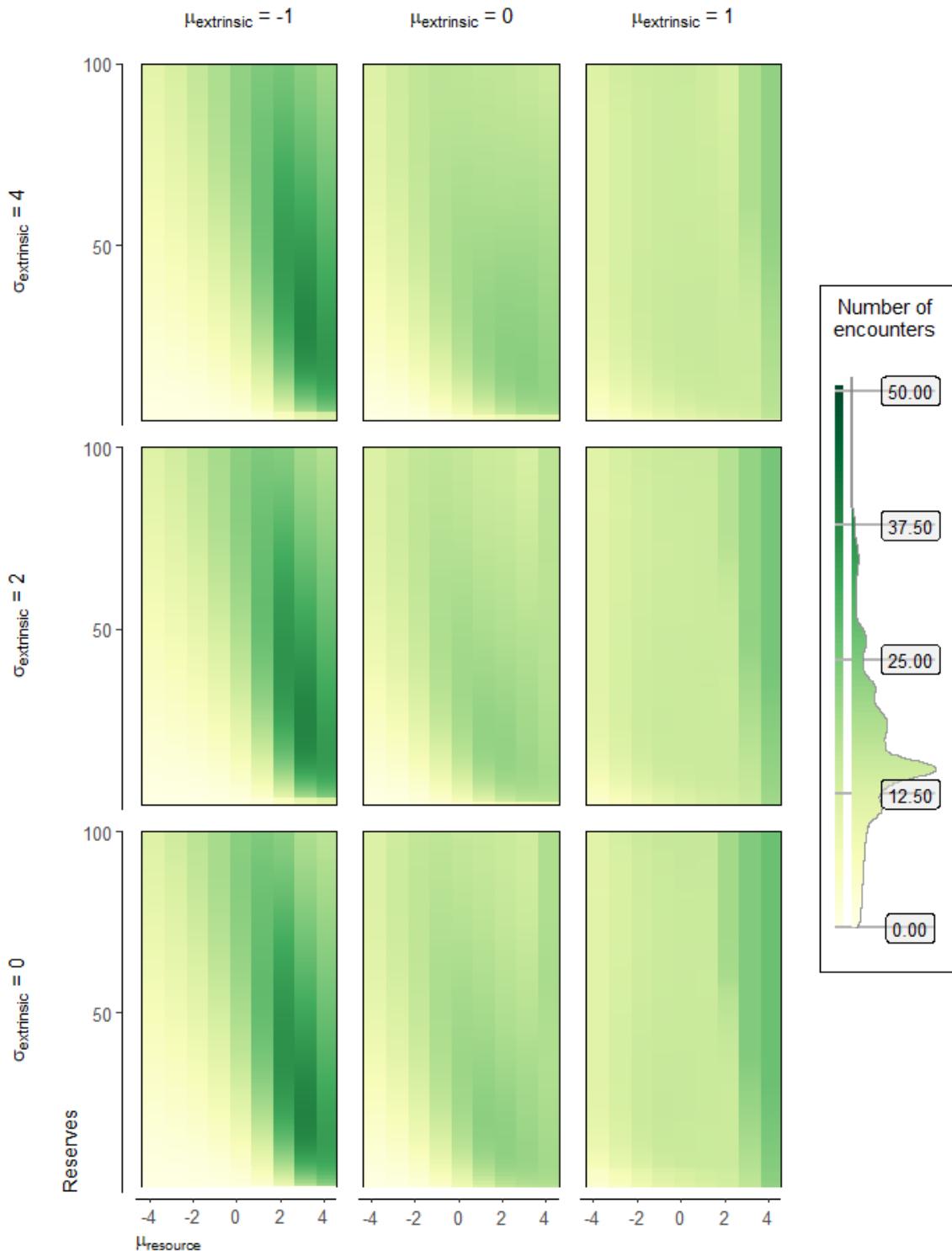
2.40. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



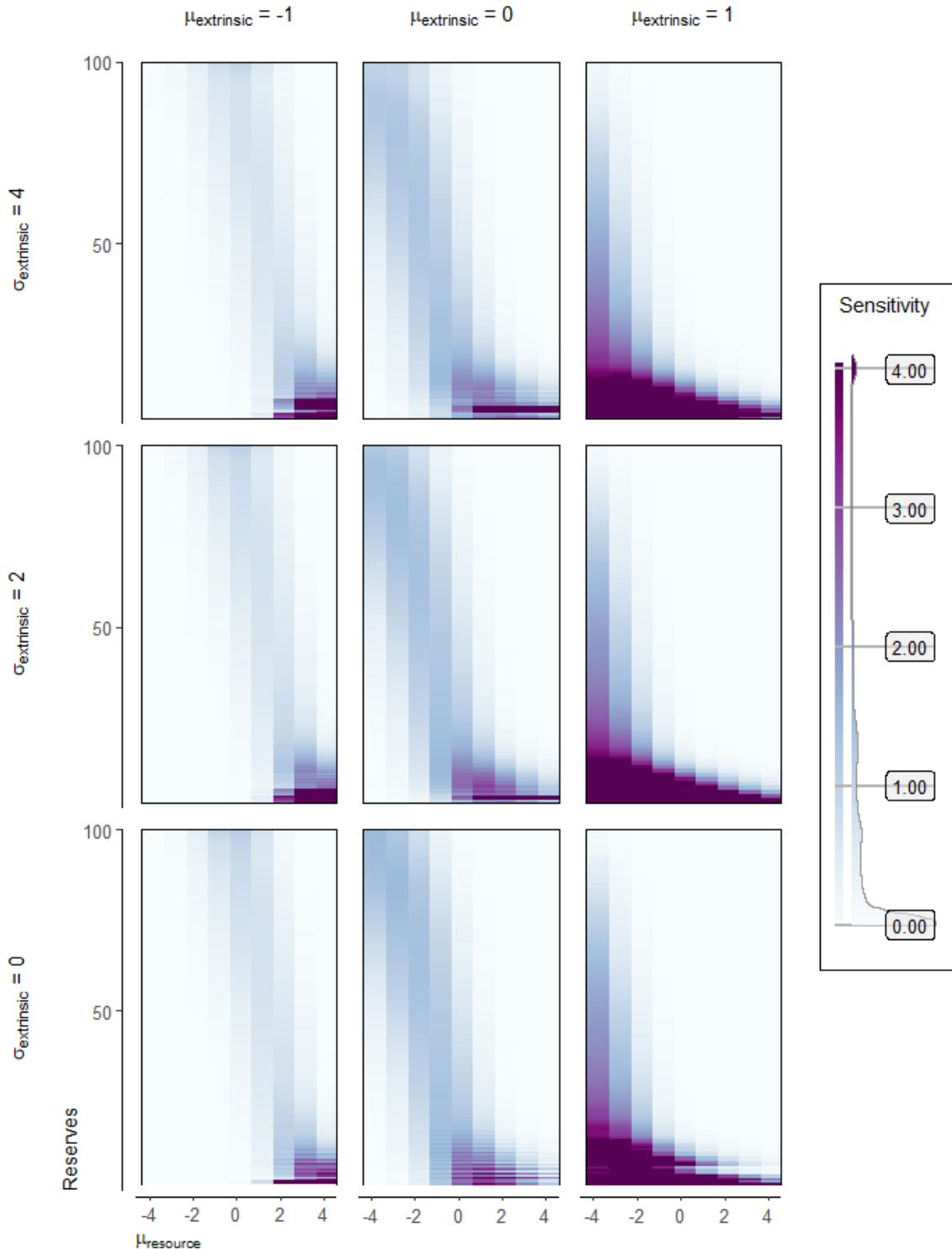
2.41. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



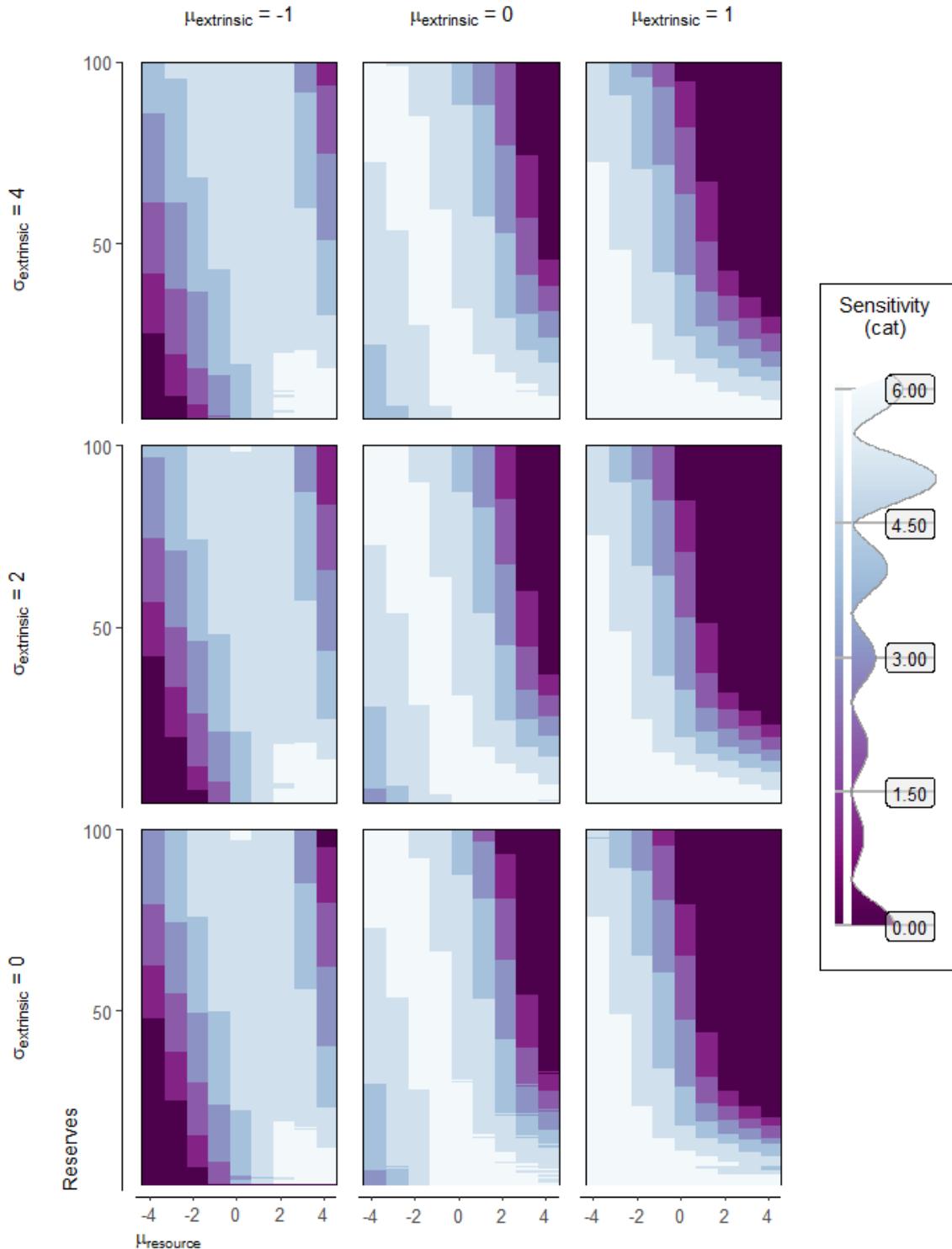
2.42. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encountersWaiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



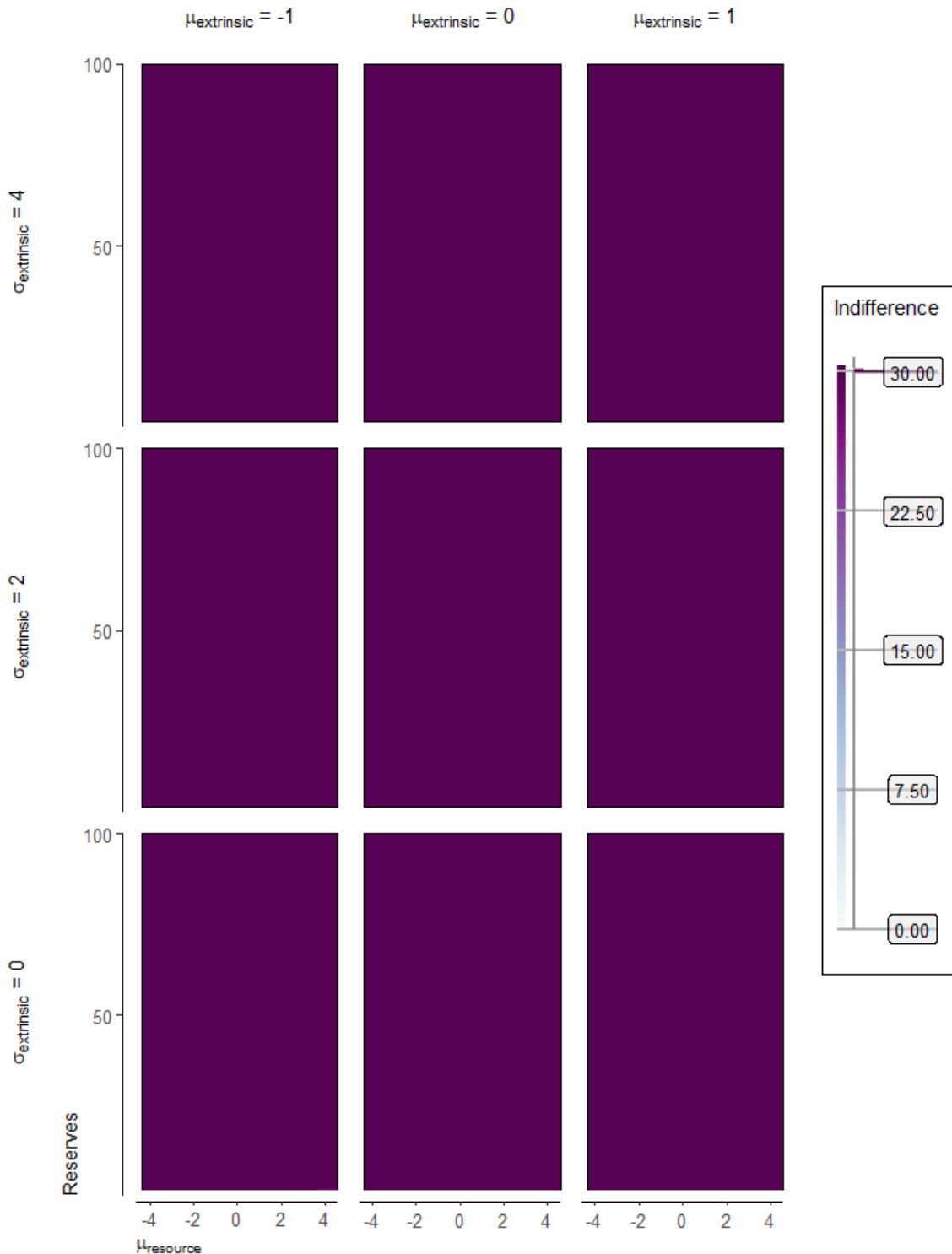
2.43. Sensitivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



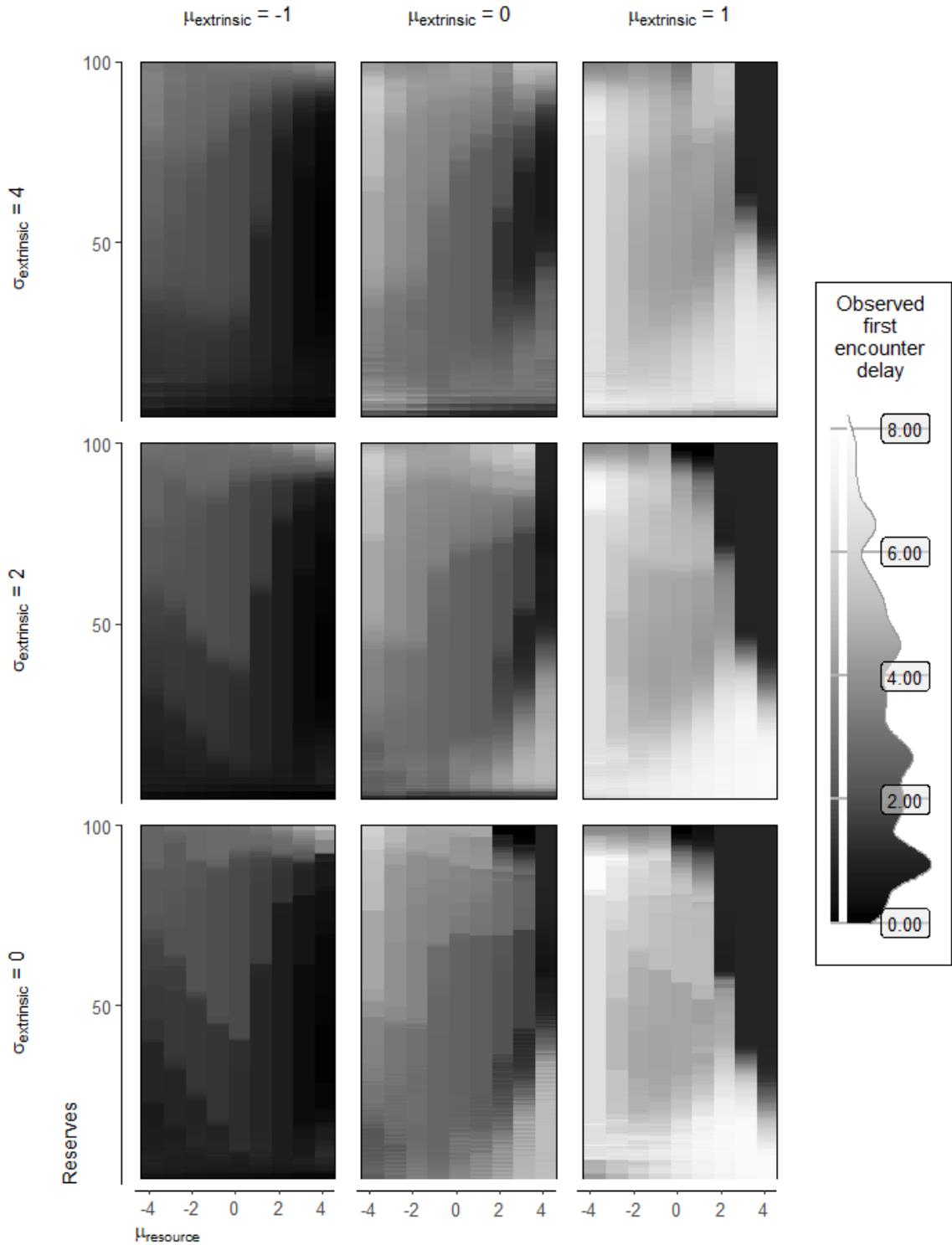
2.44. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3} panel D: {-2, 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



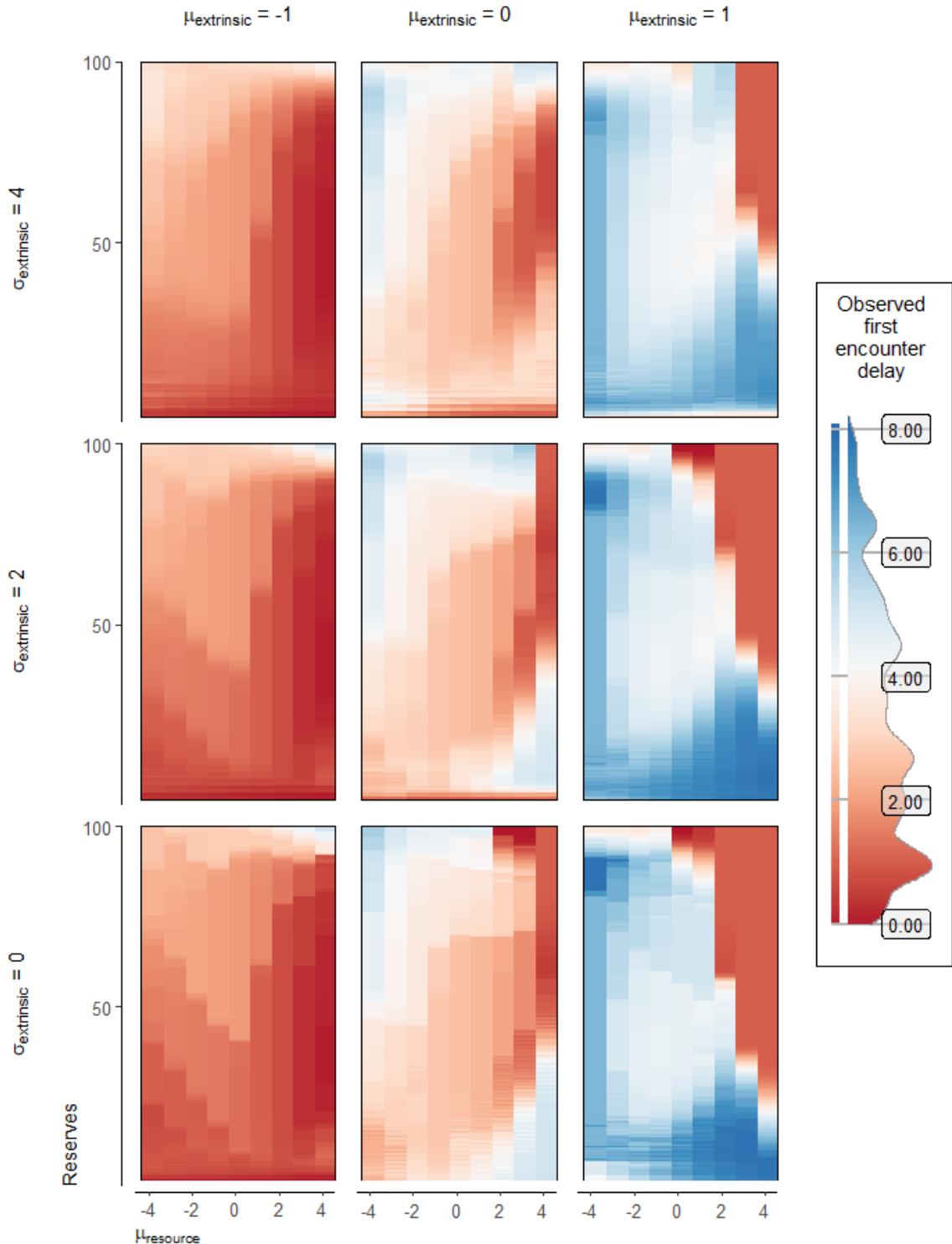
2.45. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



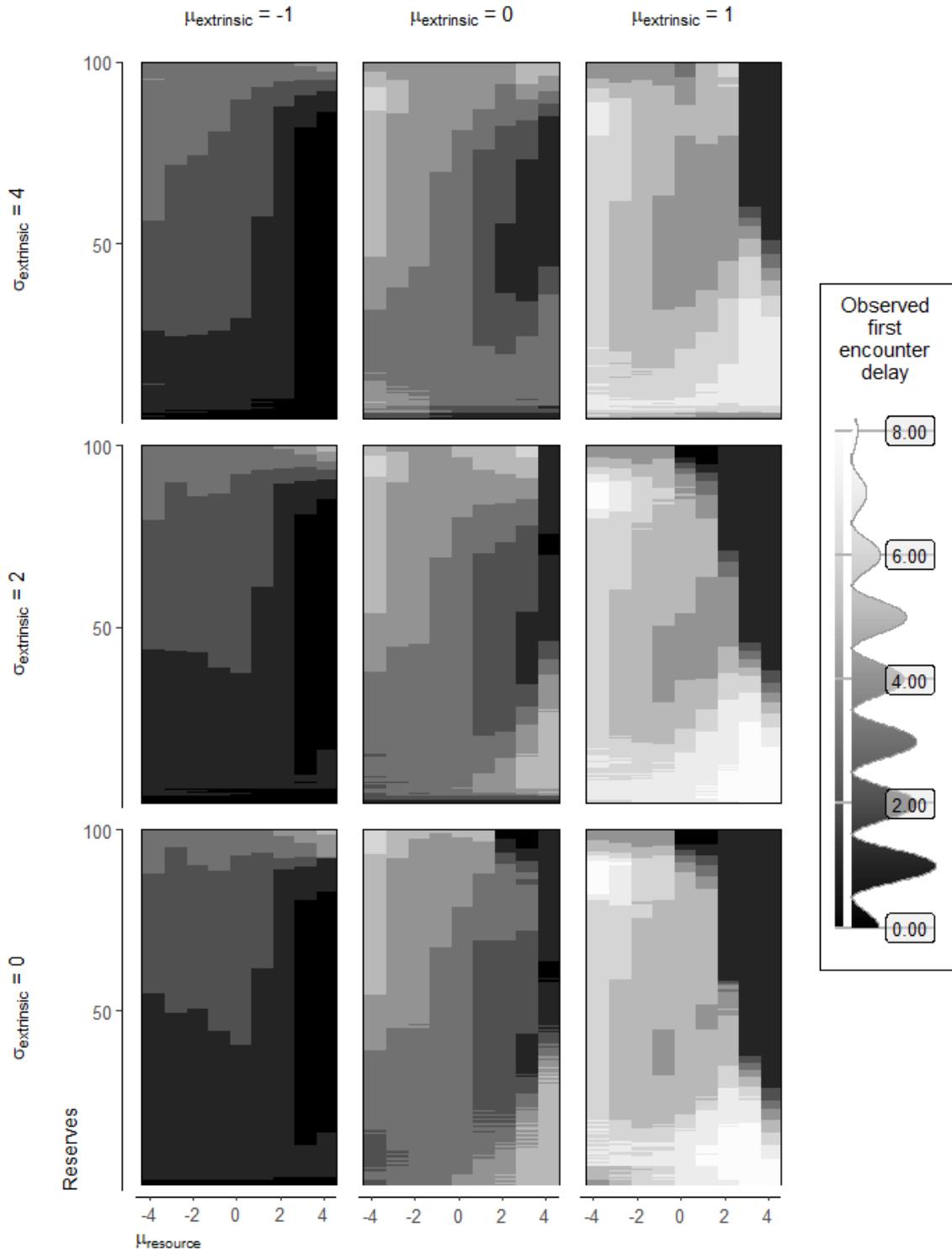
2.46. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

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



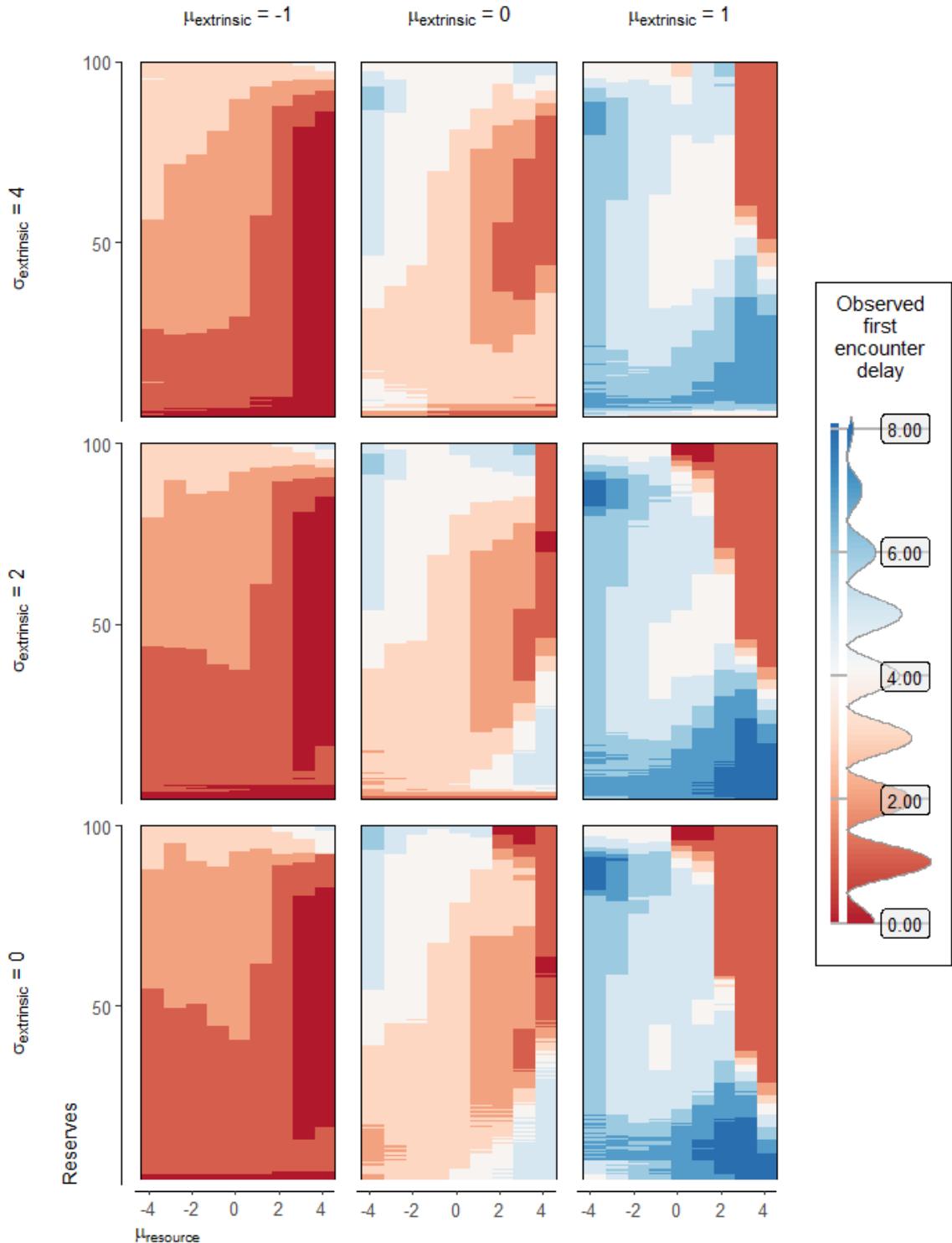
2.47. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

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



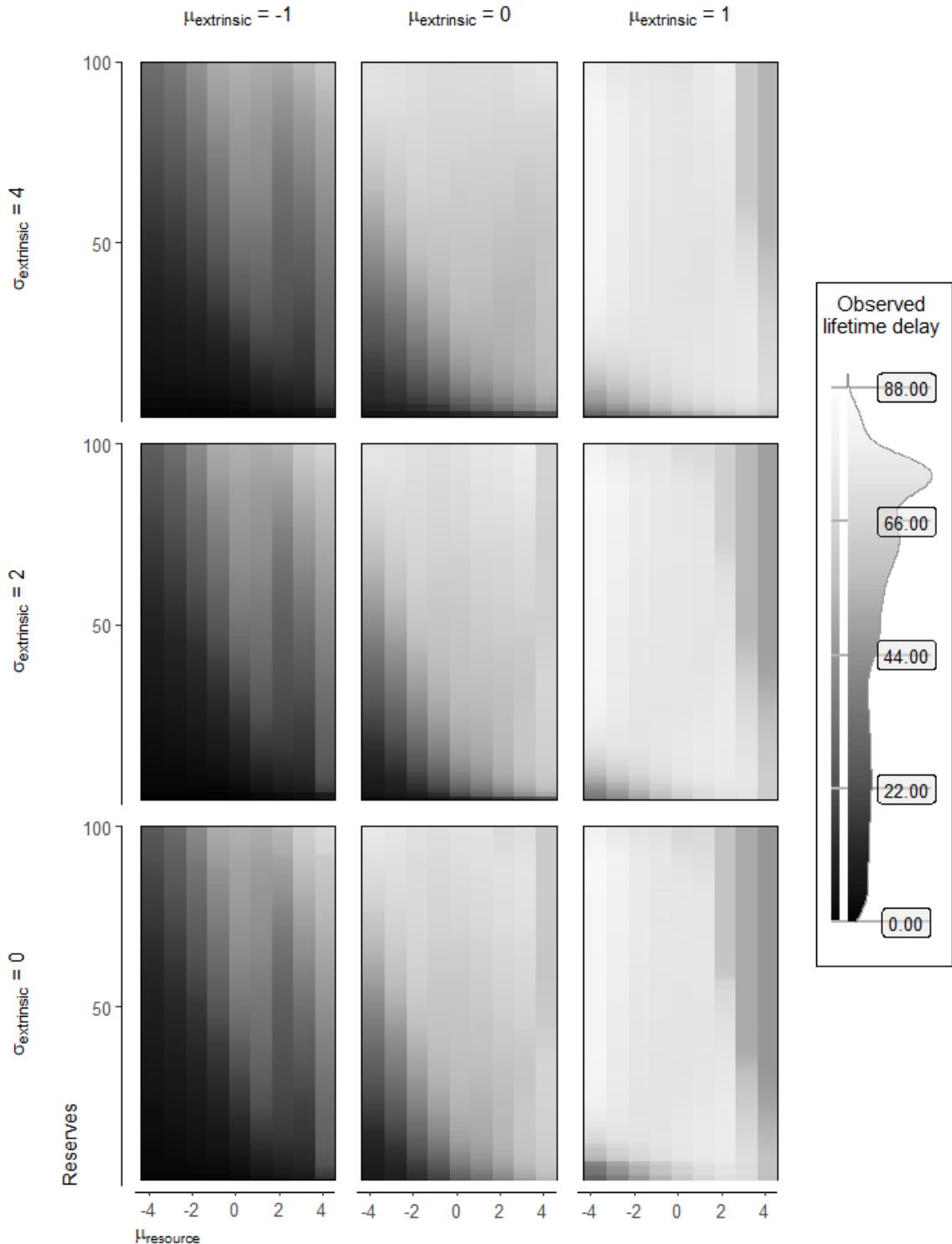
2.48. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

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



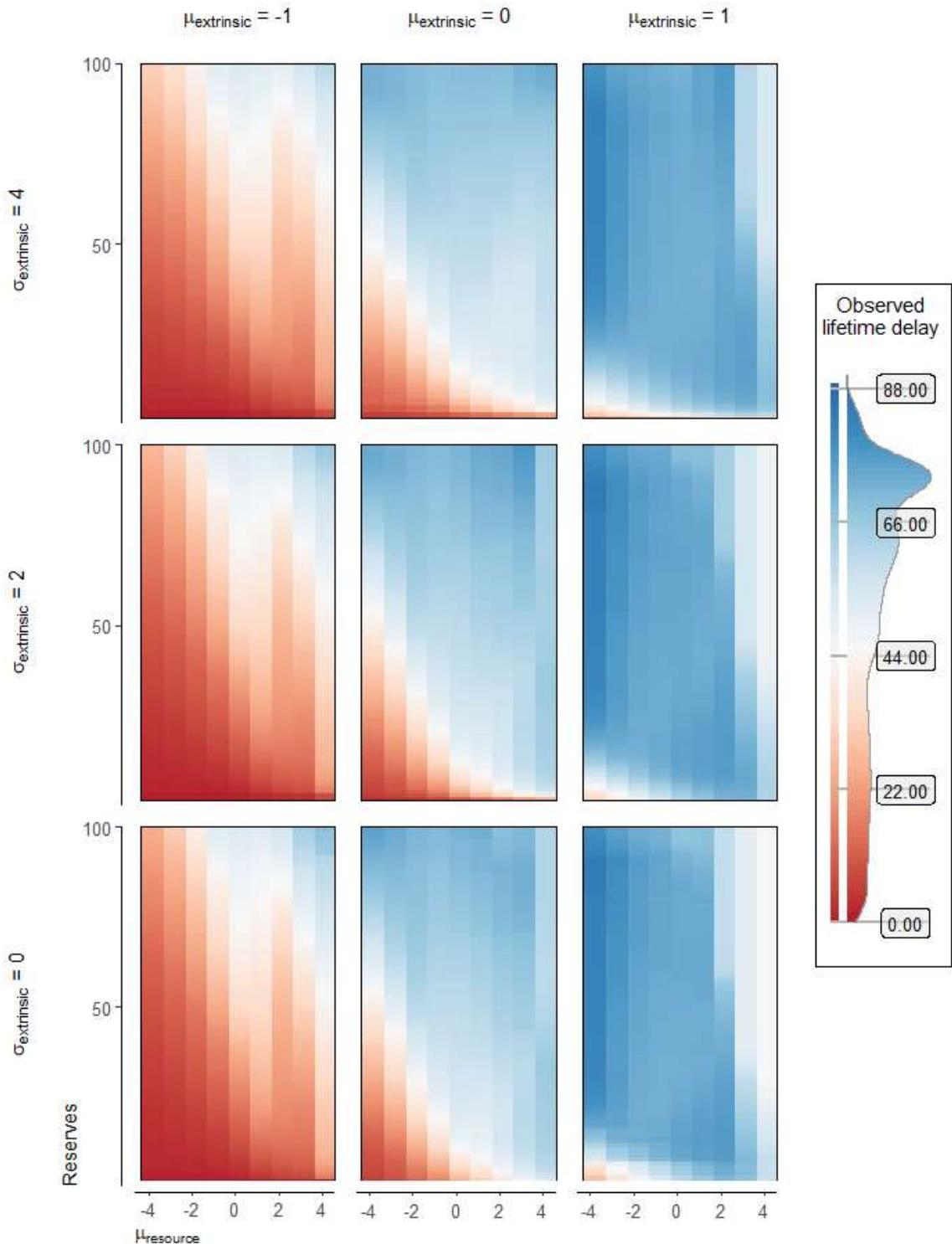
2.49. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

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



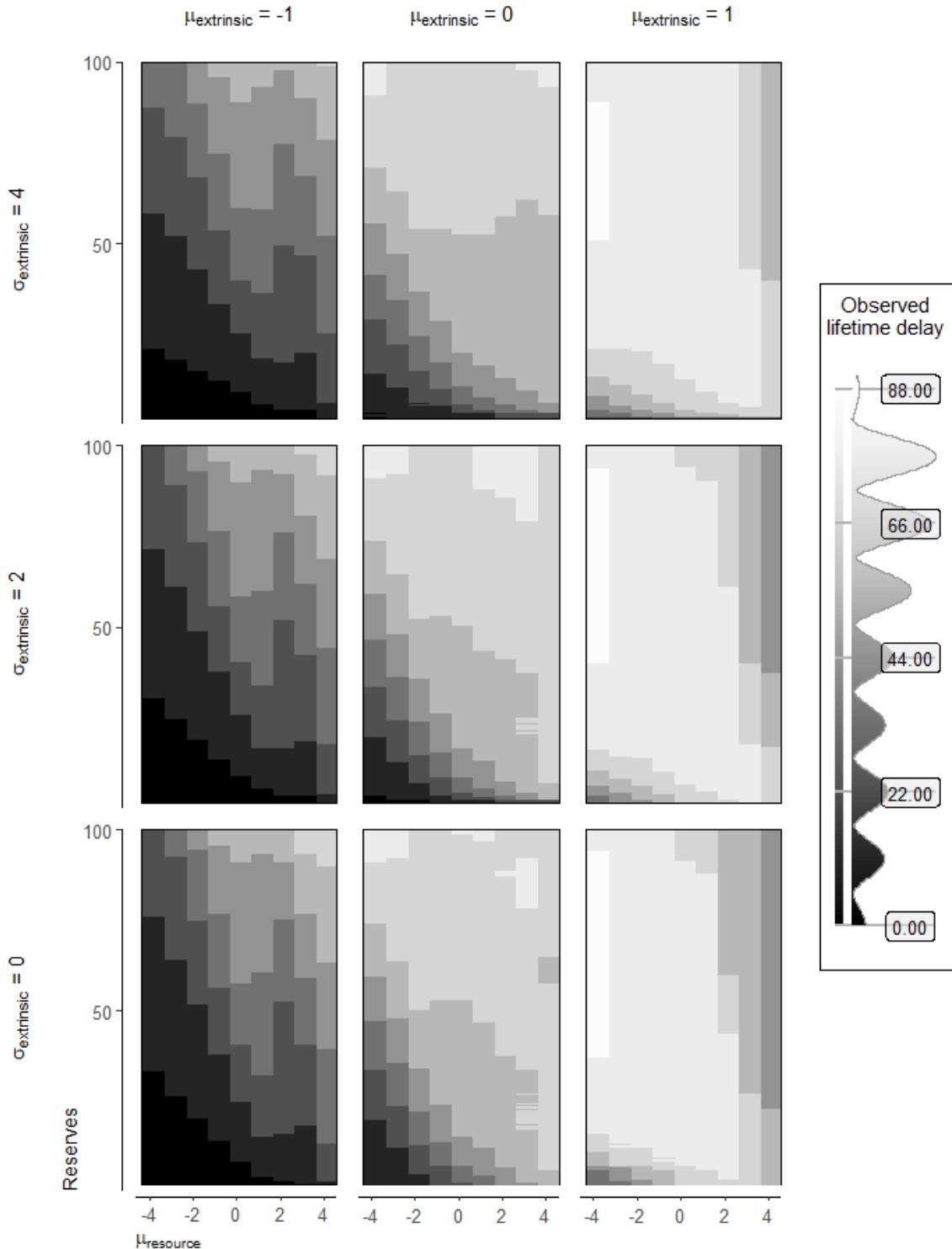
2.50. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



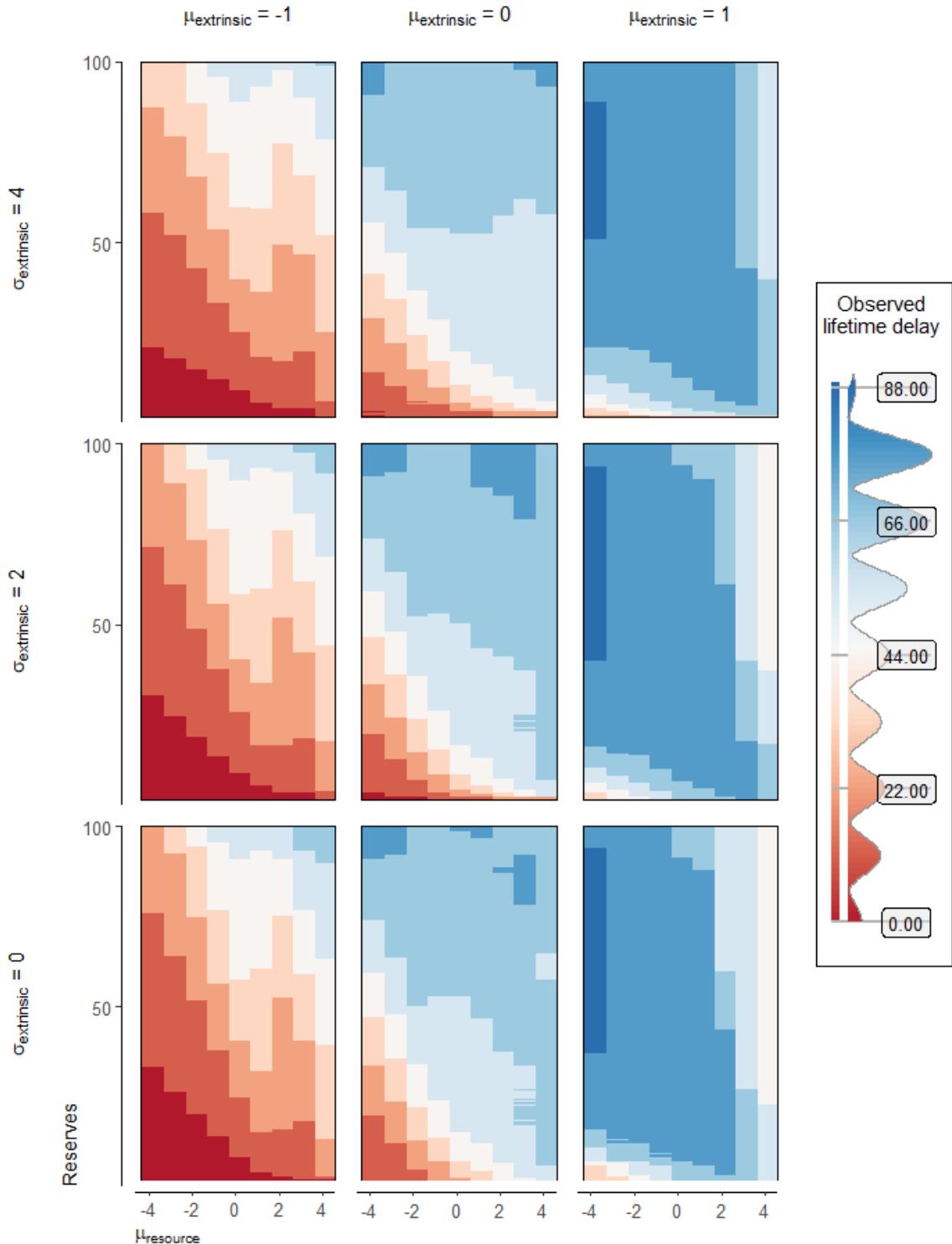
2.51. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



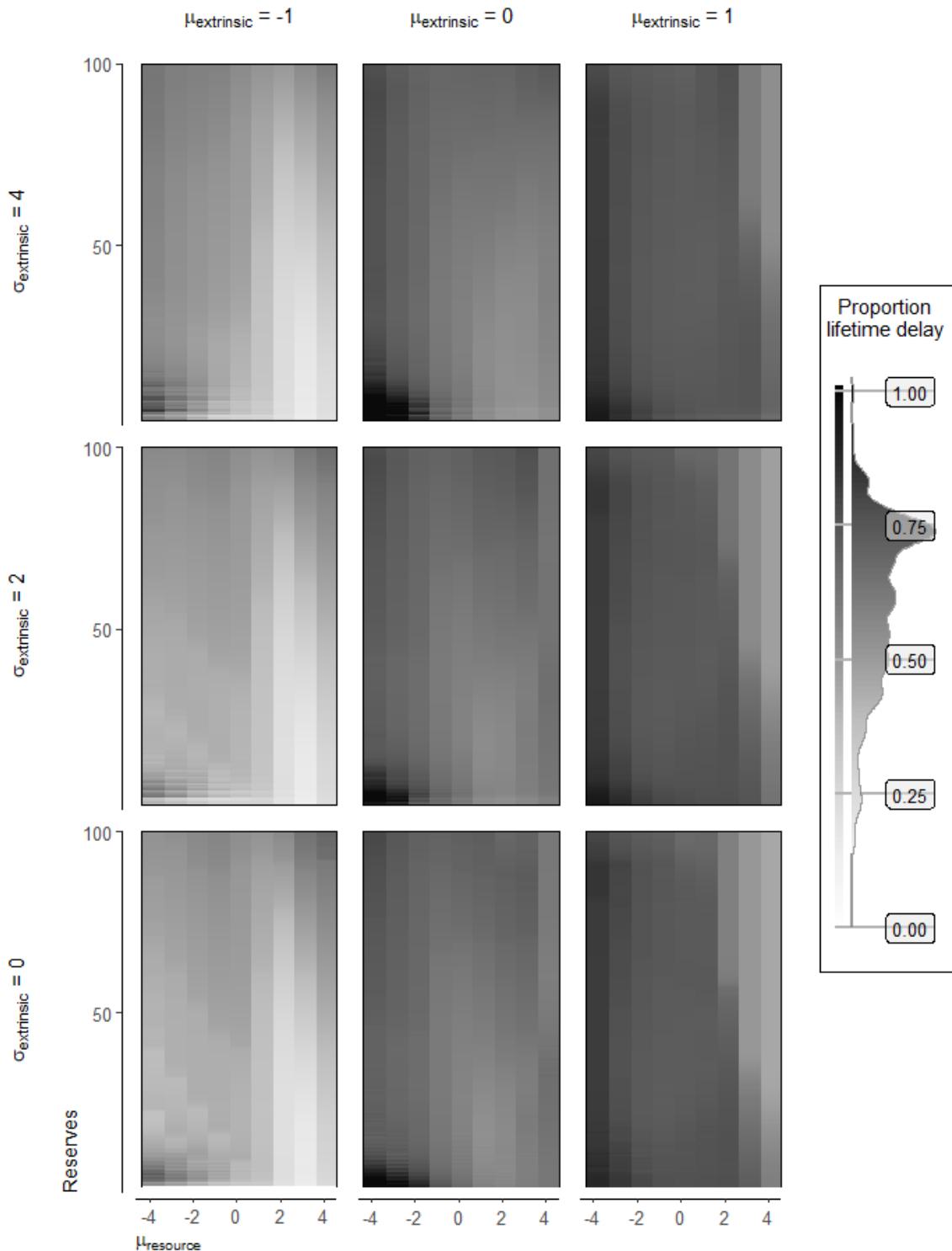
2.52. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



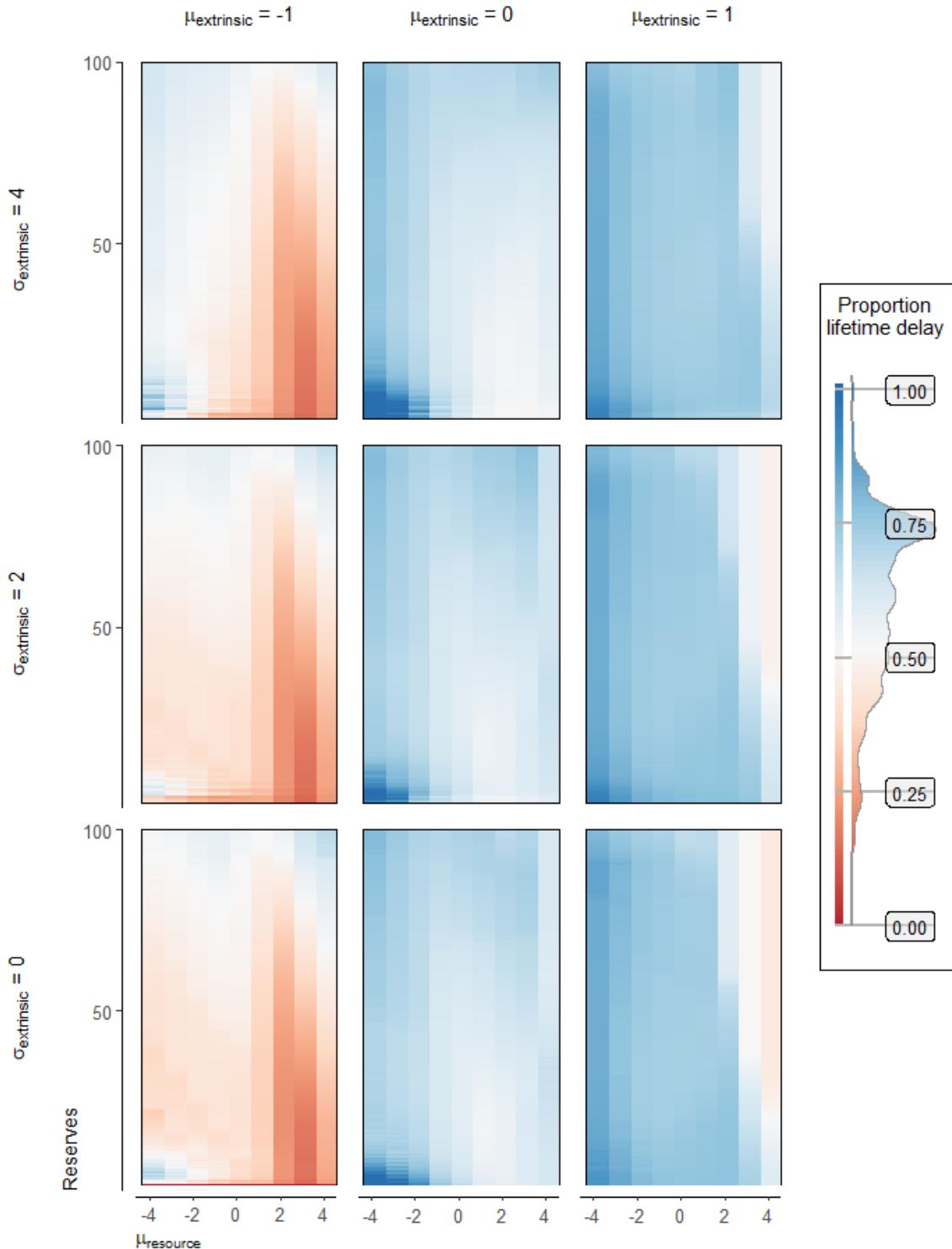
2.53. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



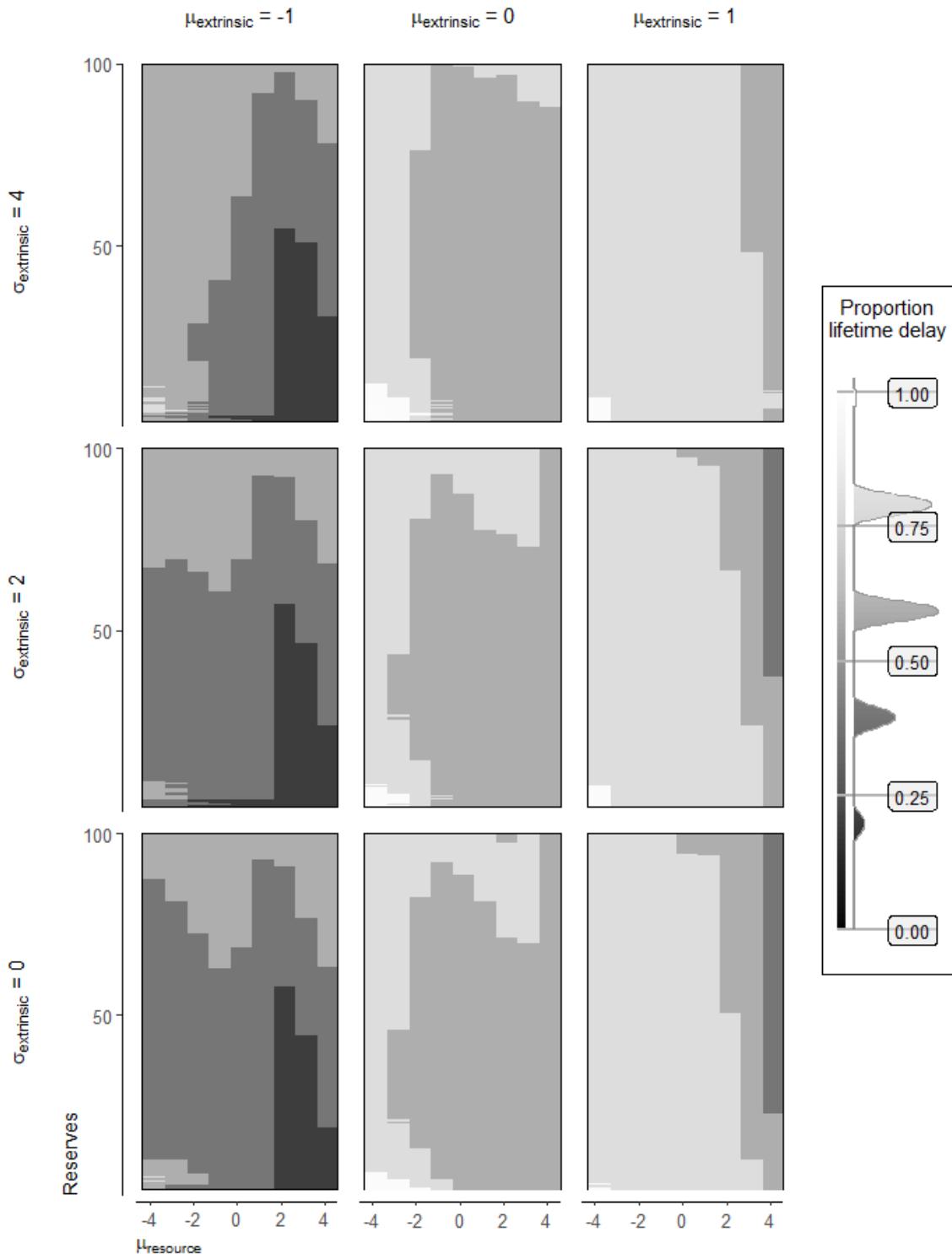
2.54. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



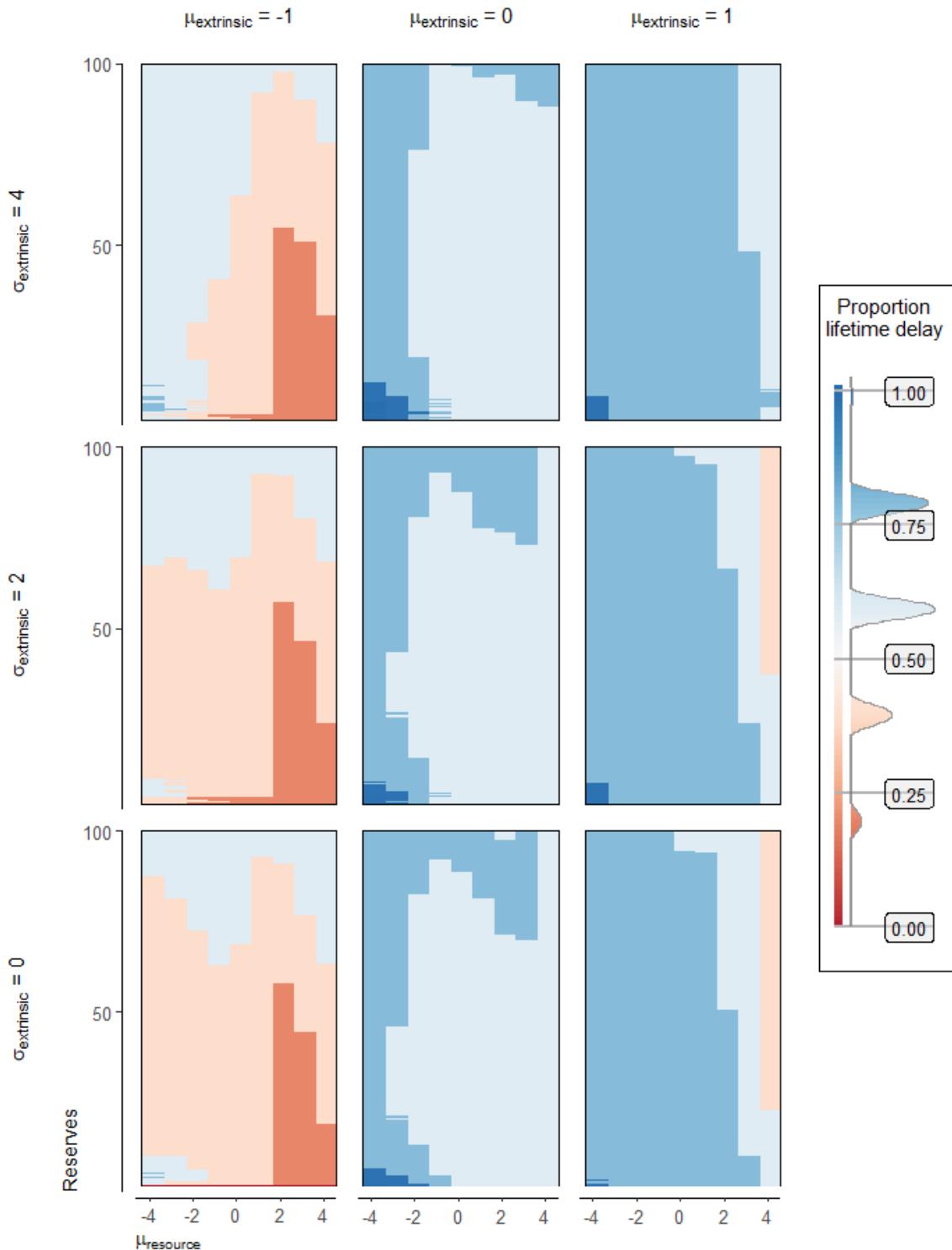
2.55. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



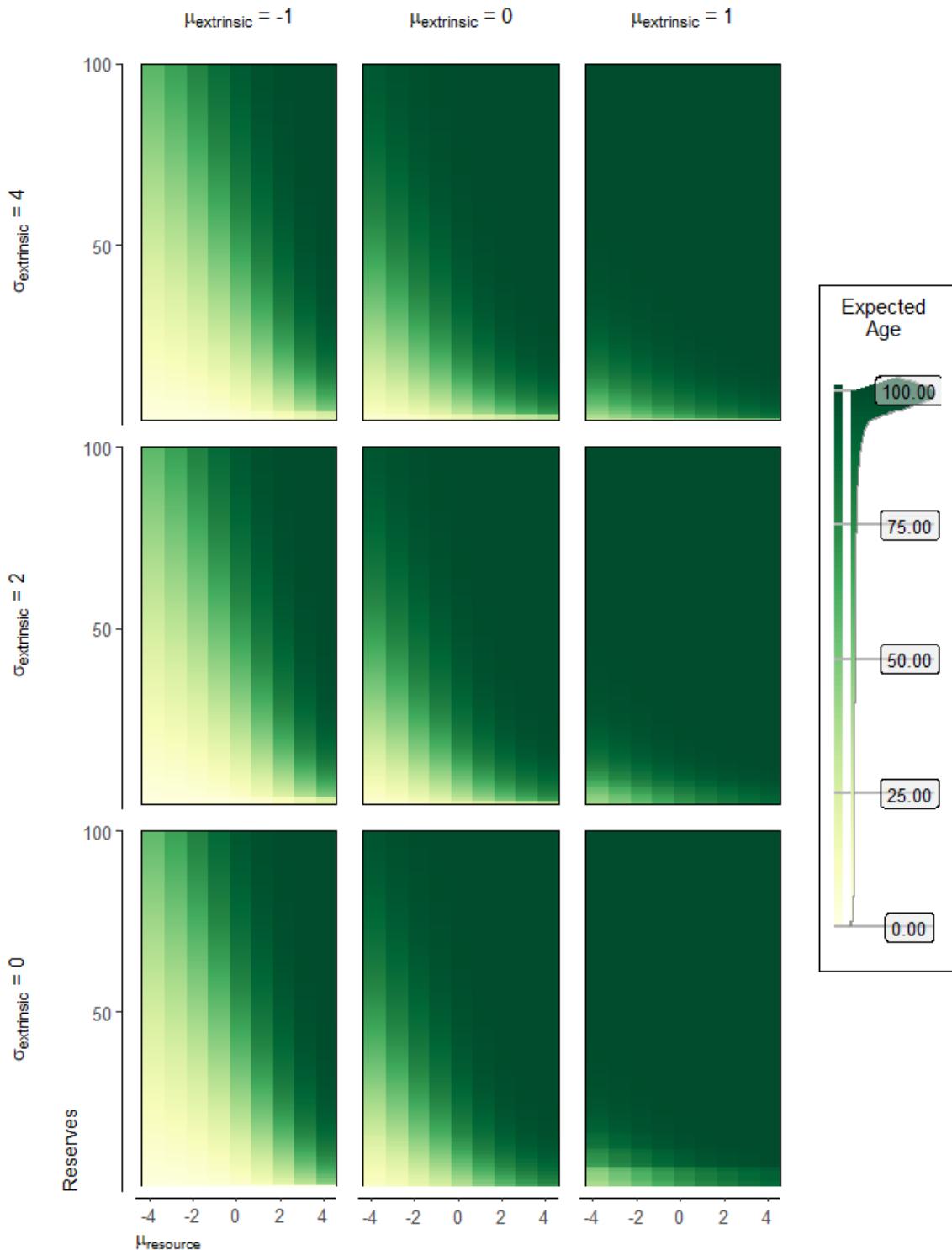
2.56. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



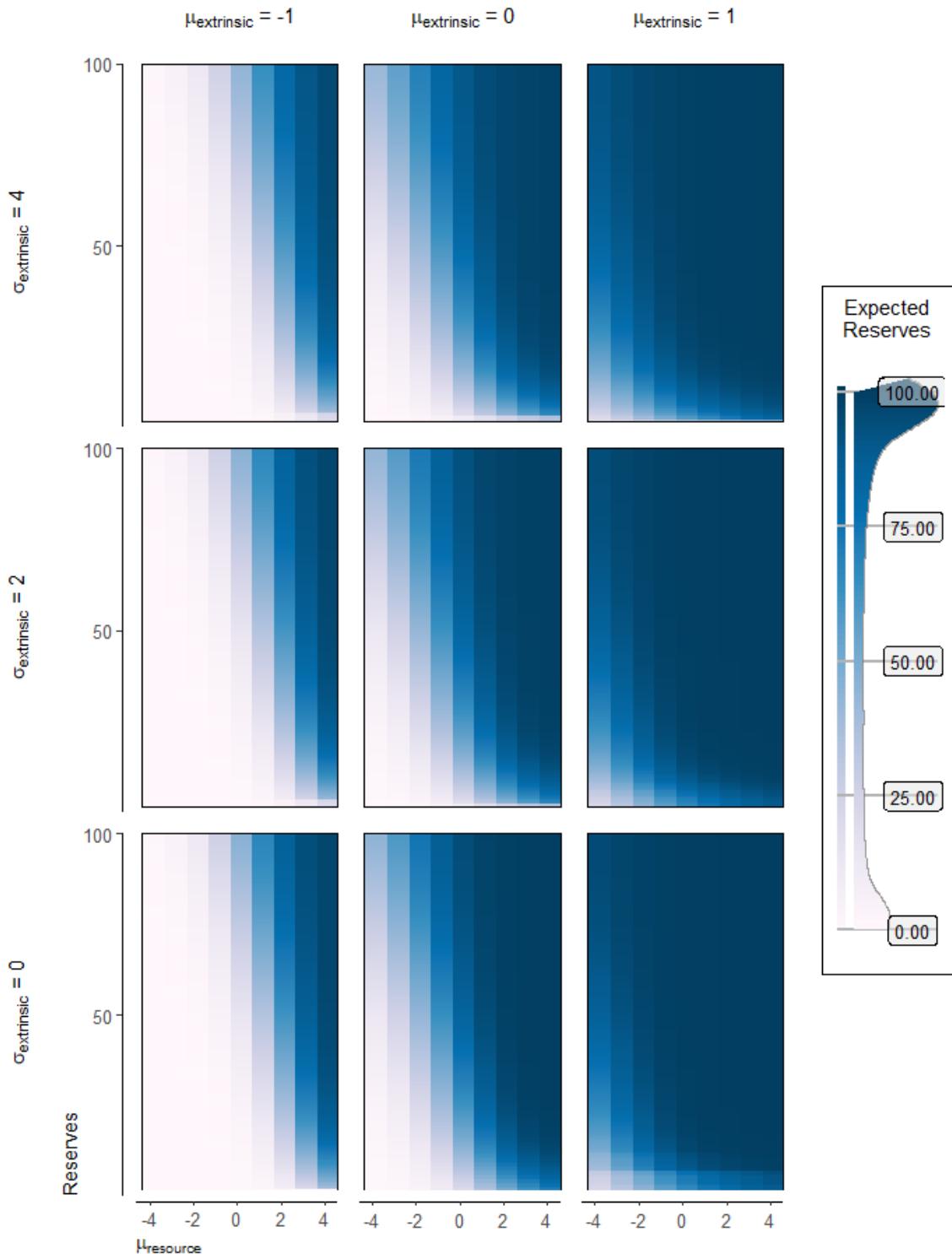
2.57. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



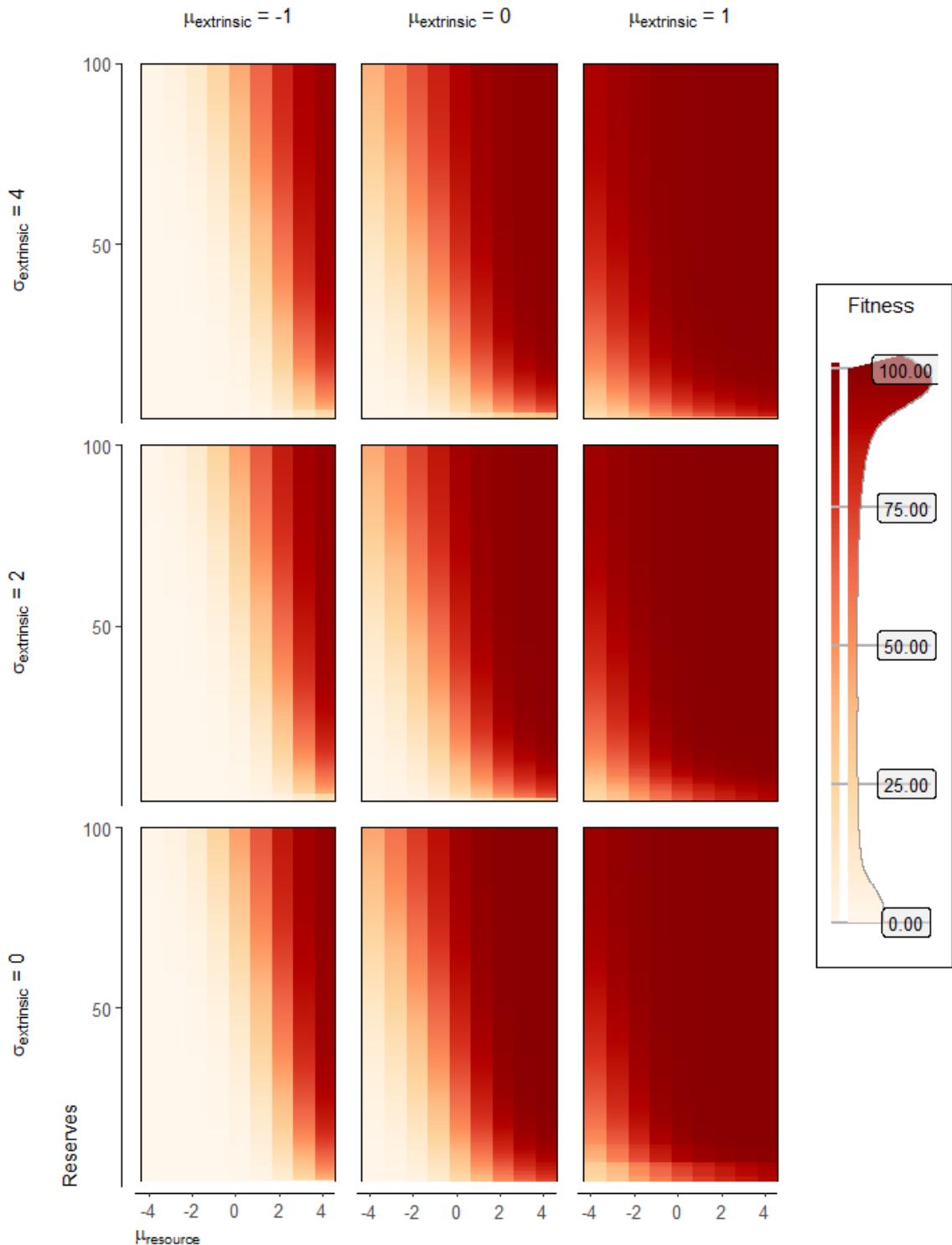
2.58. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



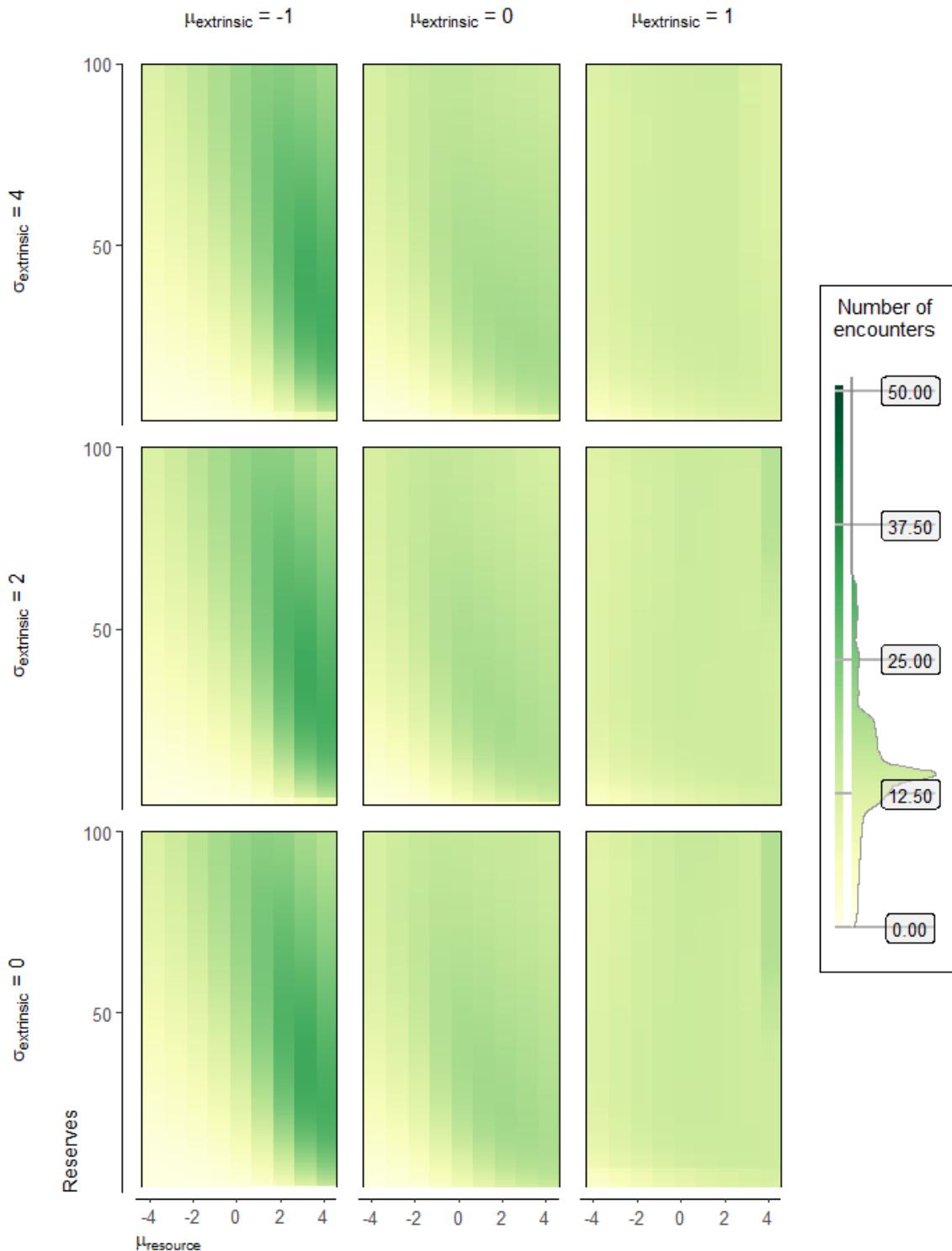
2.59. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



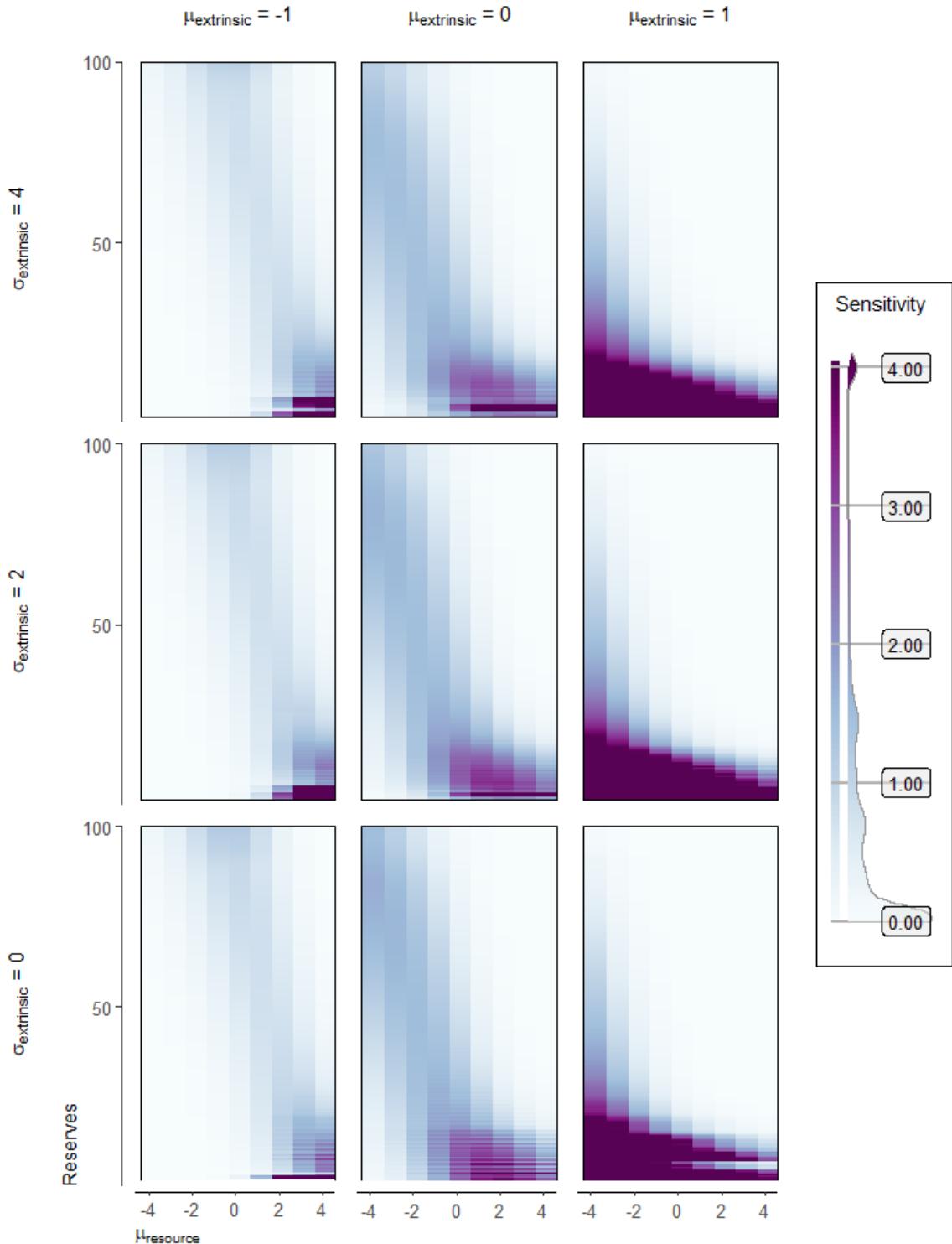
2.60. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



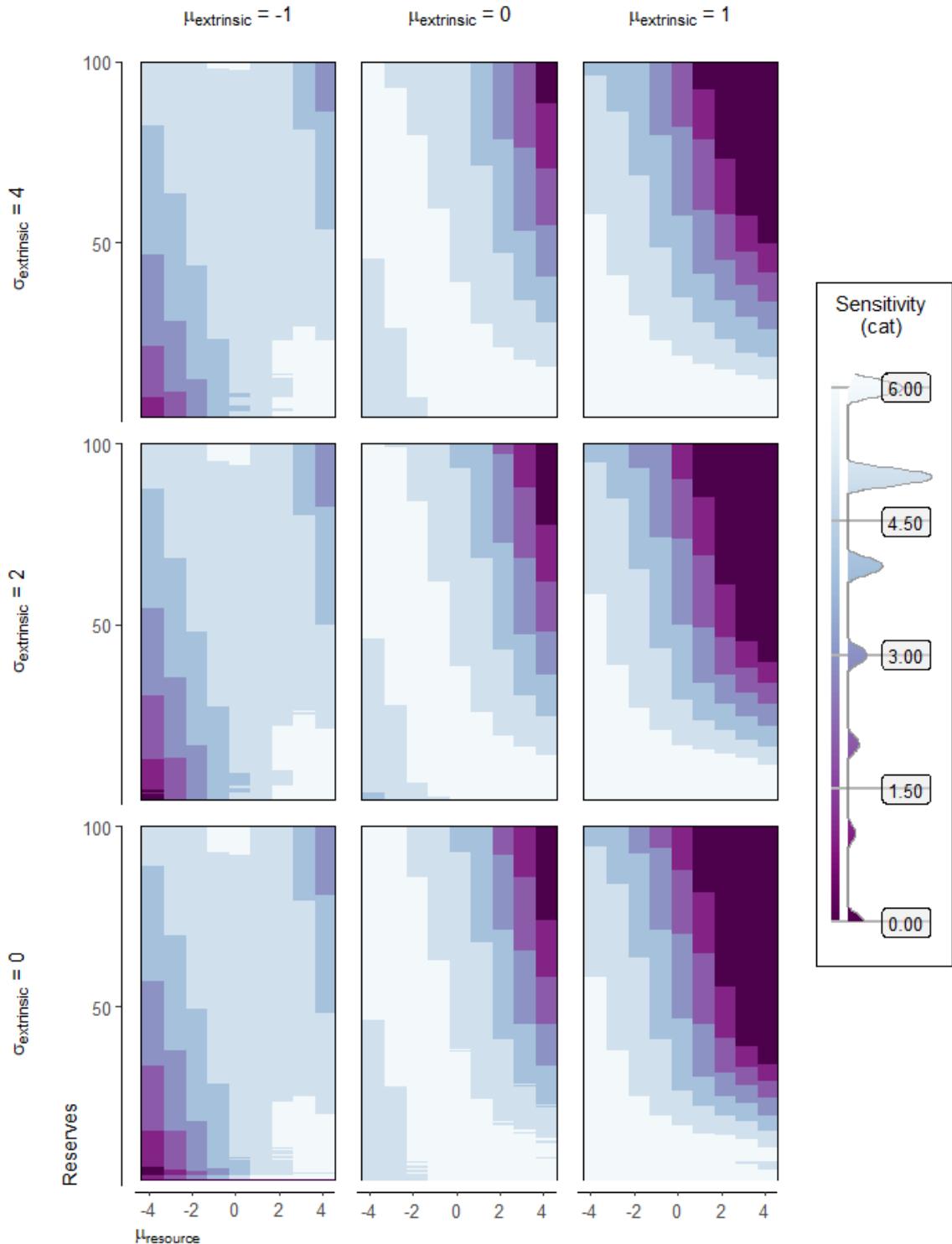
2.61. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encountersWaiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



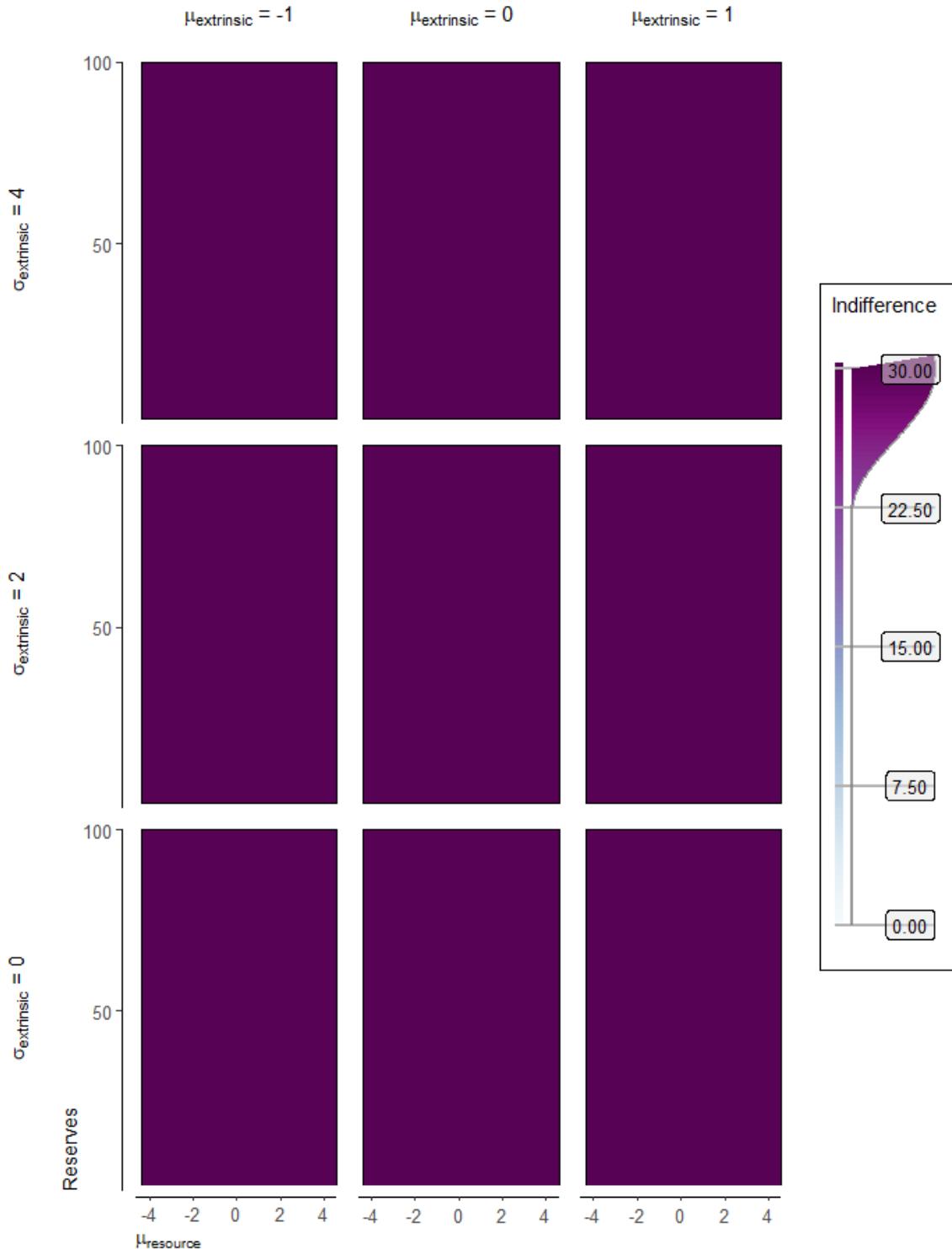
2.62. Sensivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



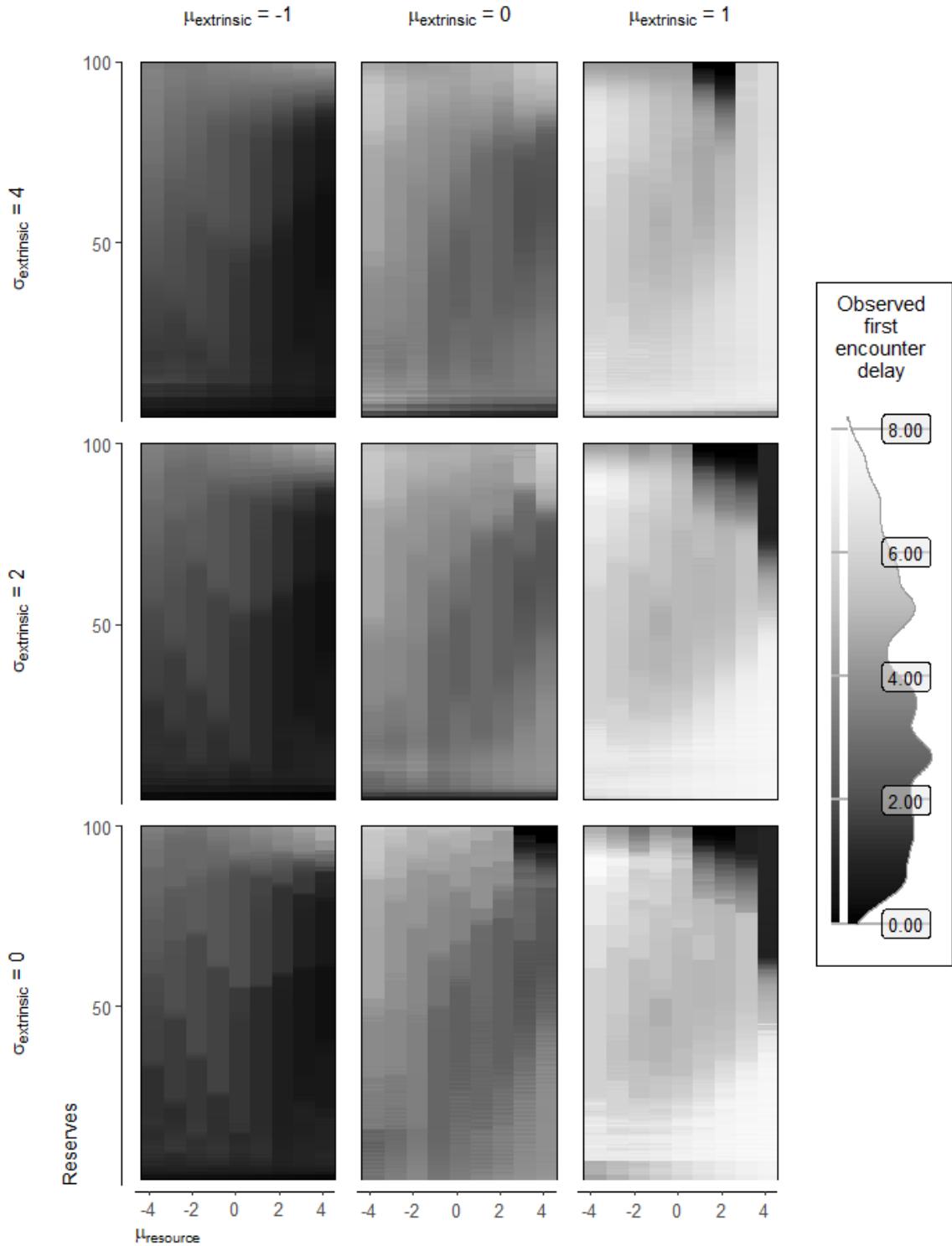
2.63. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3} panel D: {-2, 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



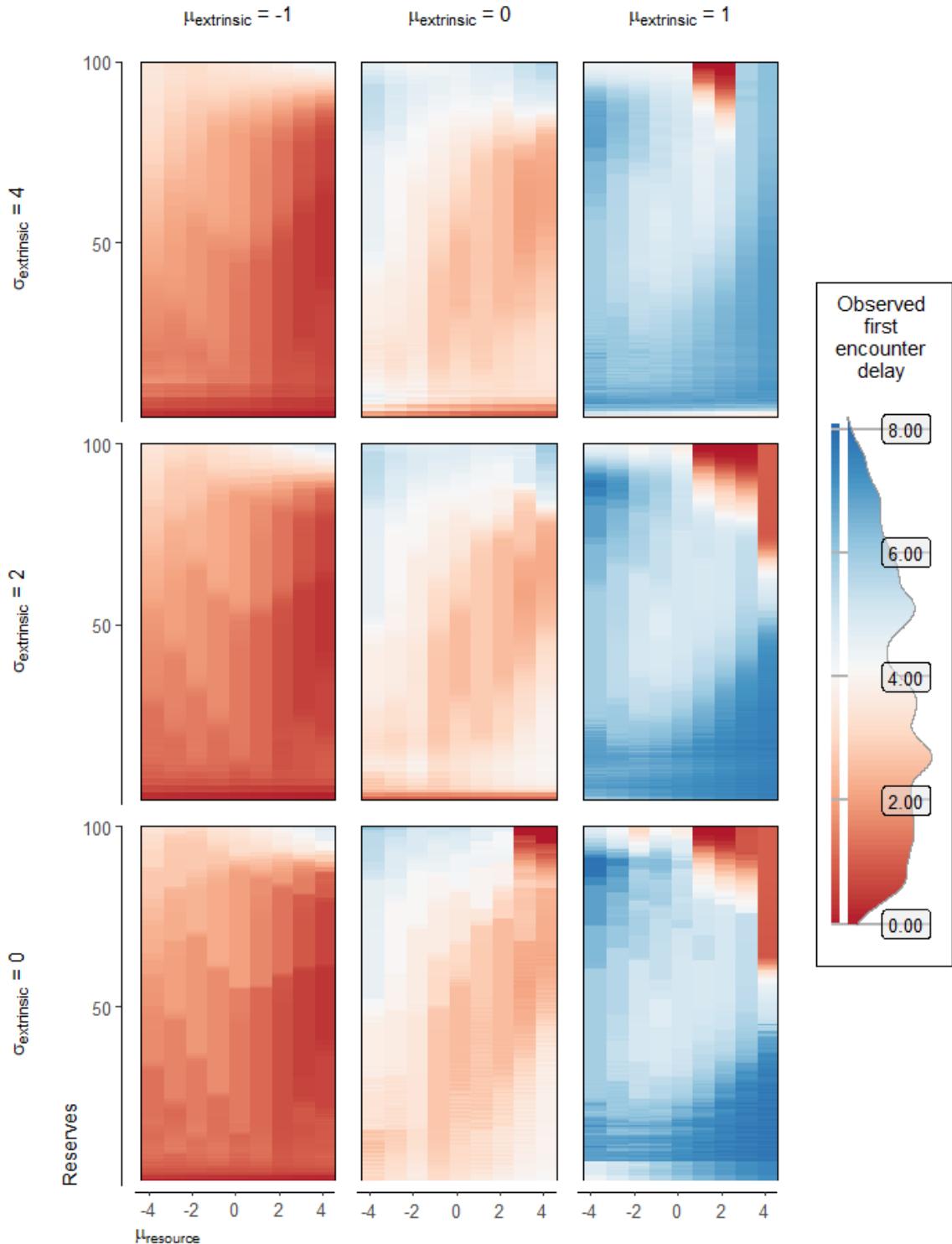
2.64. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



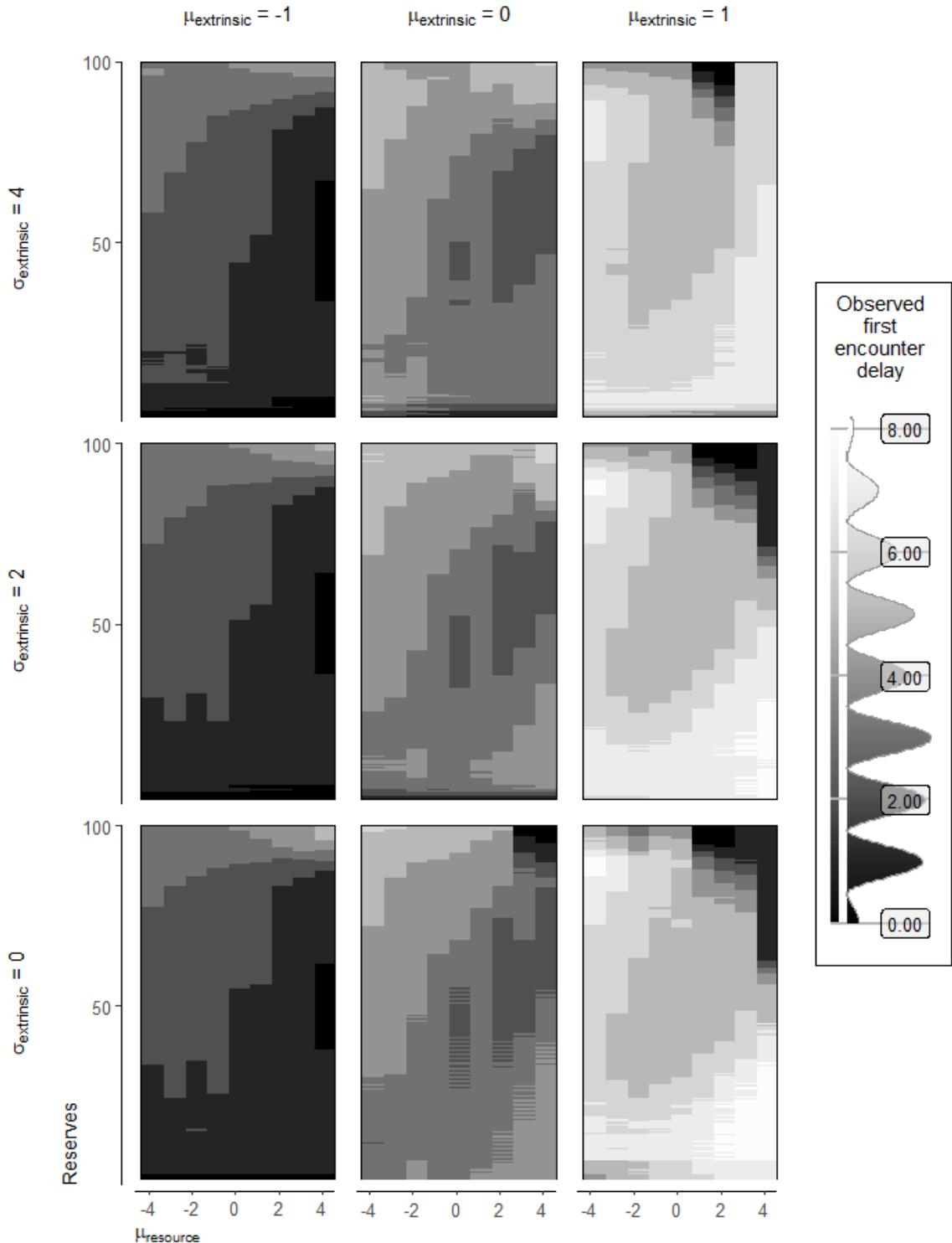
2.65. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

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



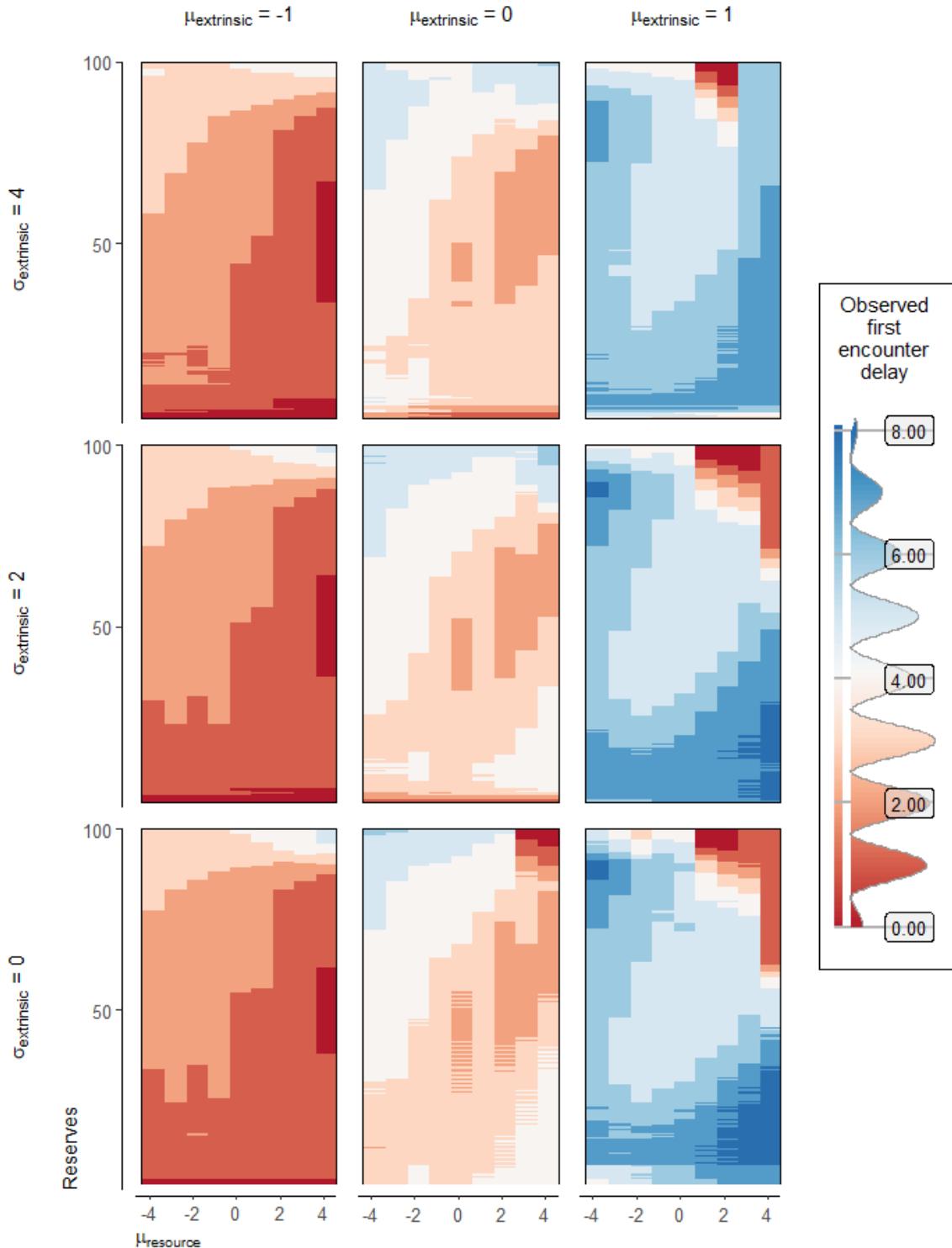
2.66. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

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



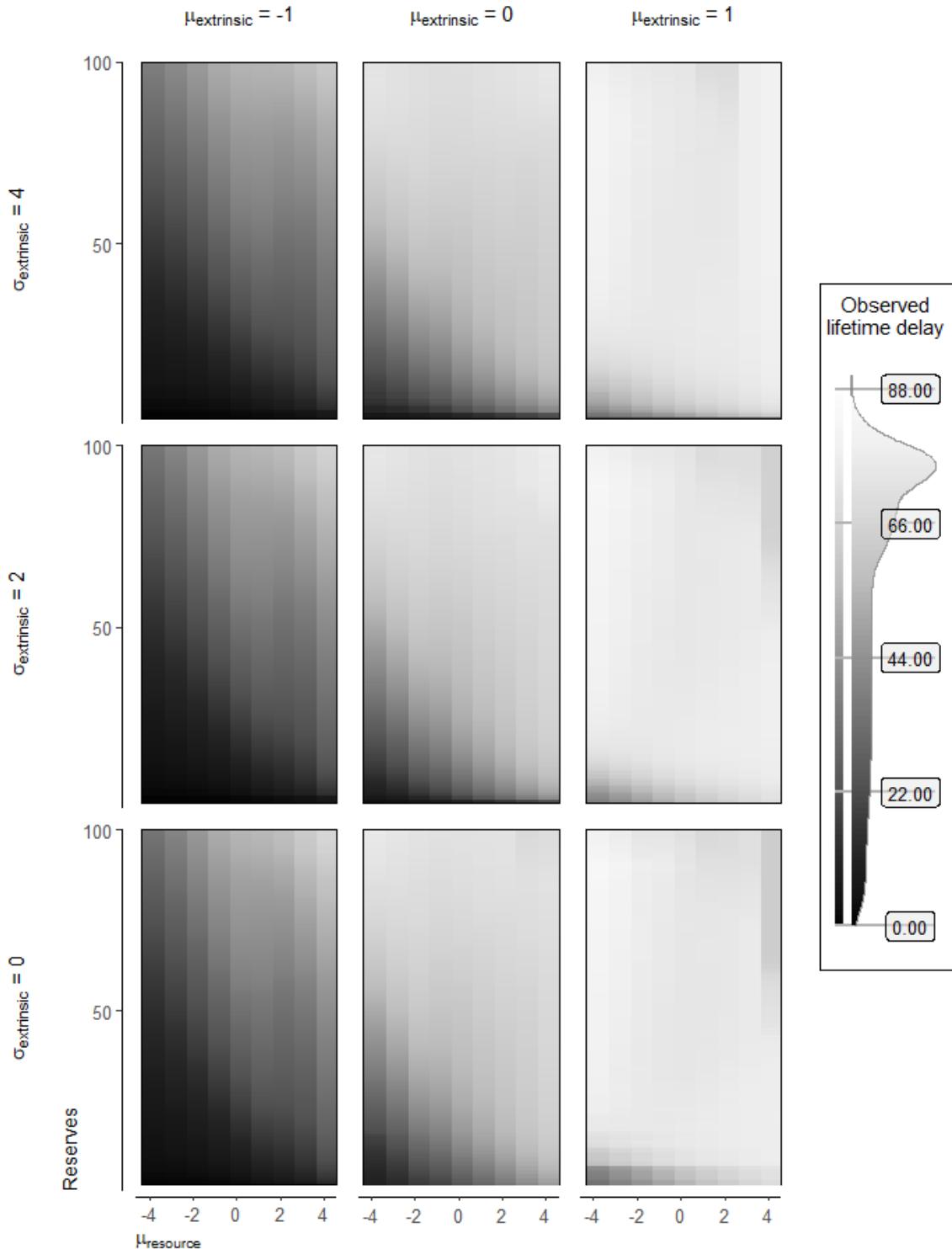
2.67. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

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



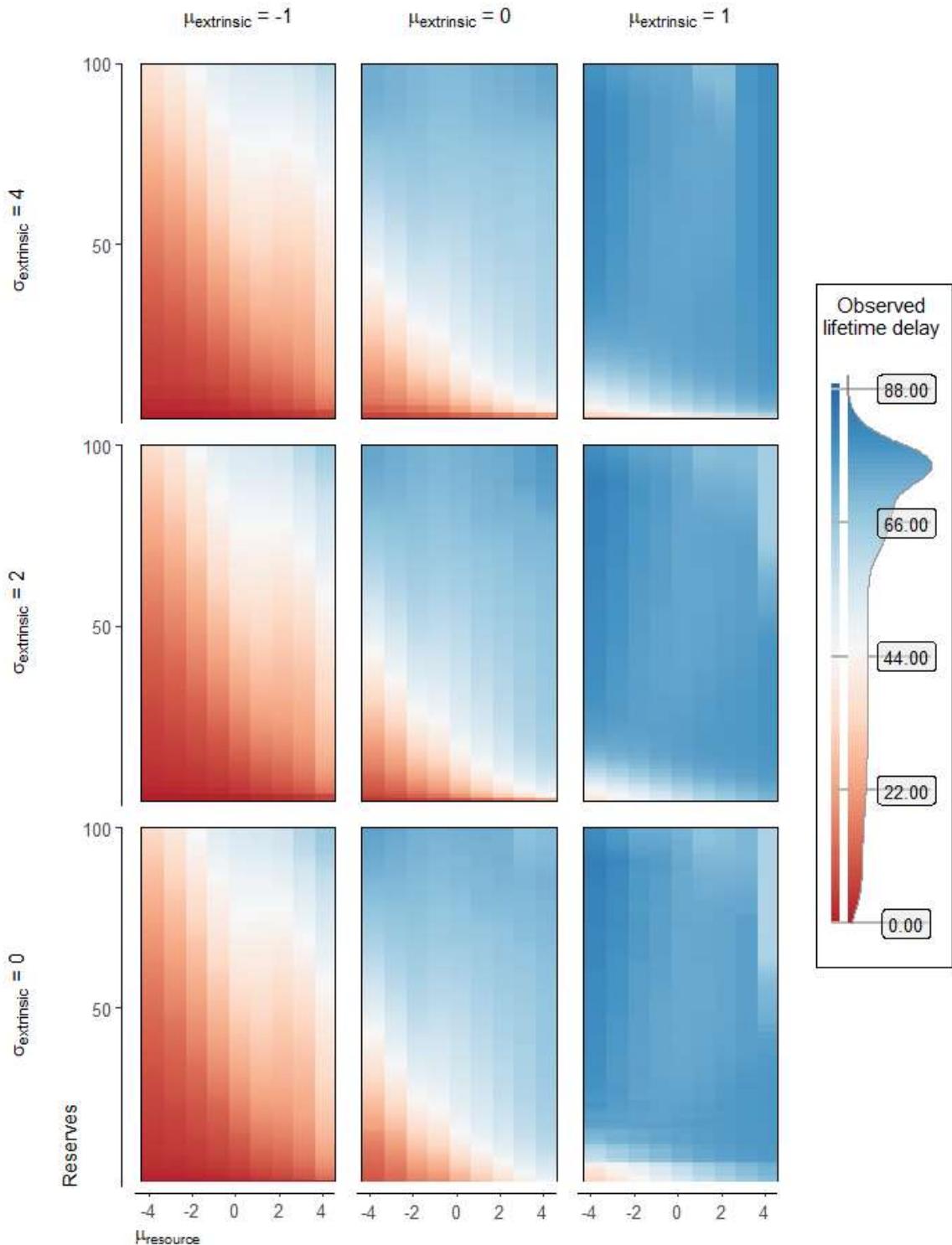
2.68. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

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



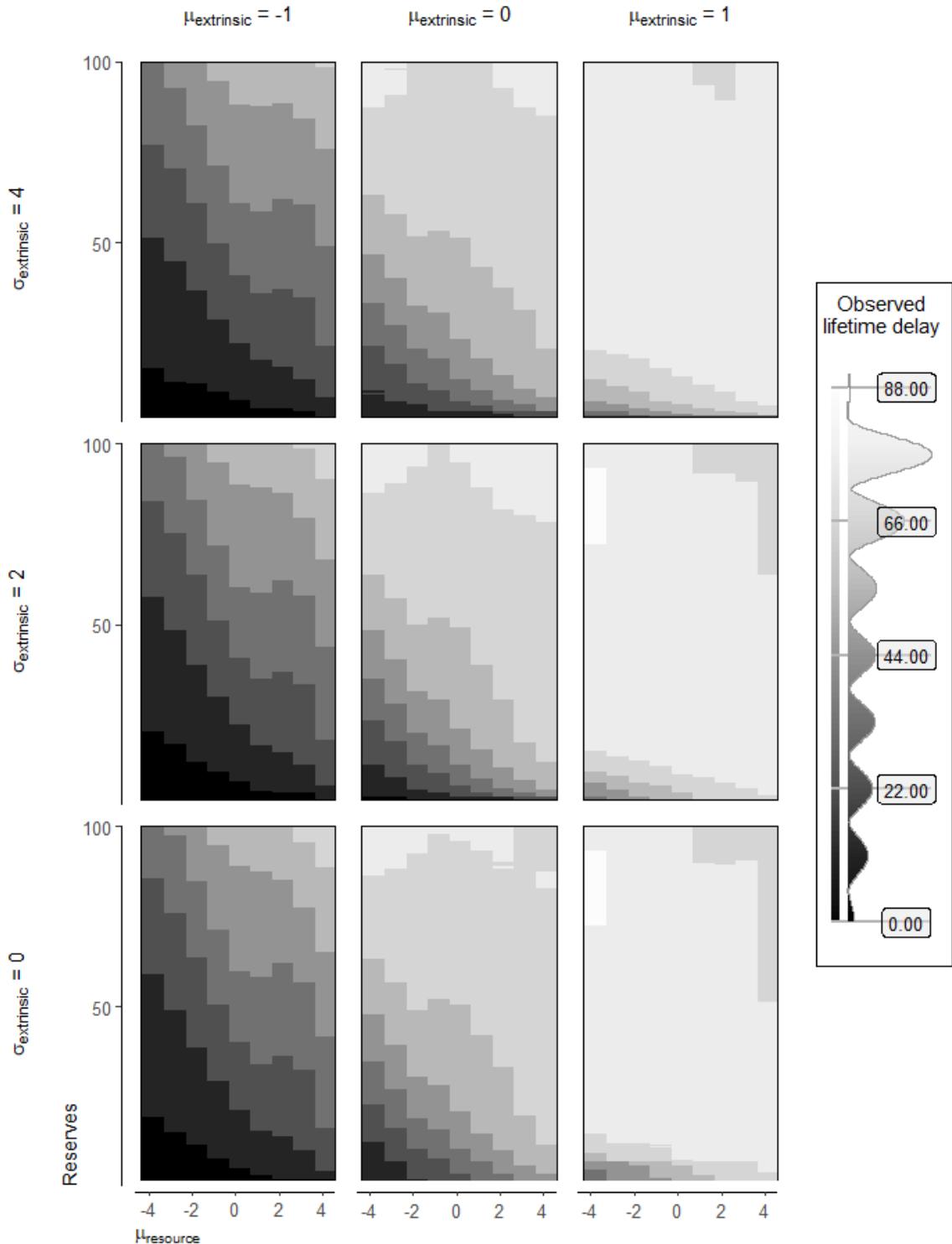
2.69. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



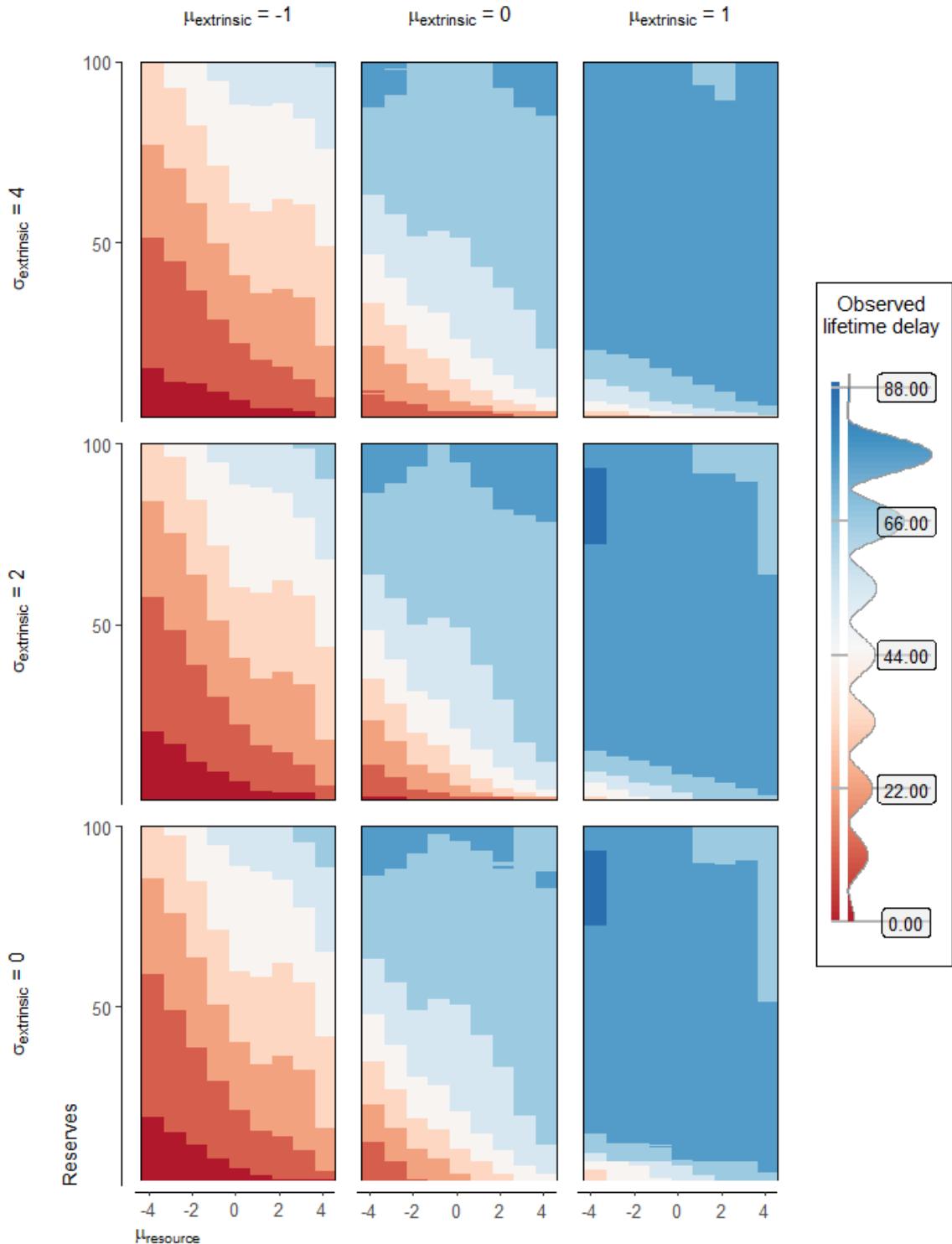
2.70. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



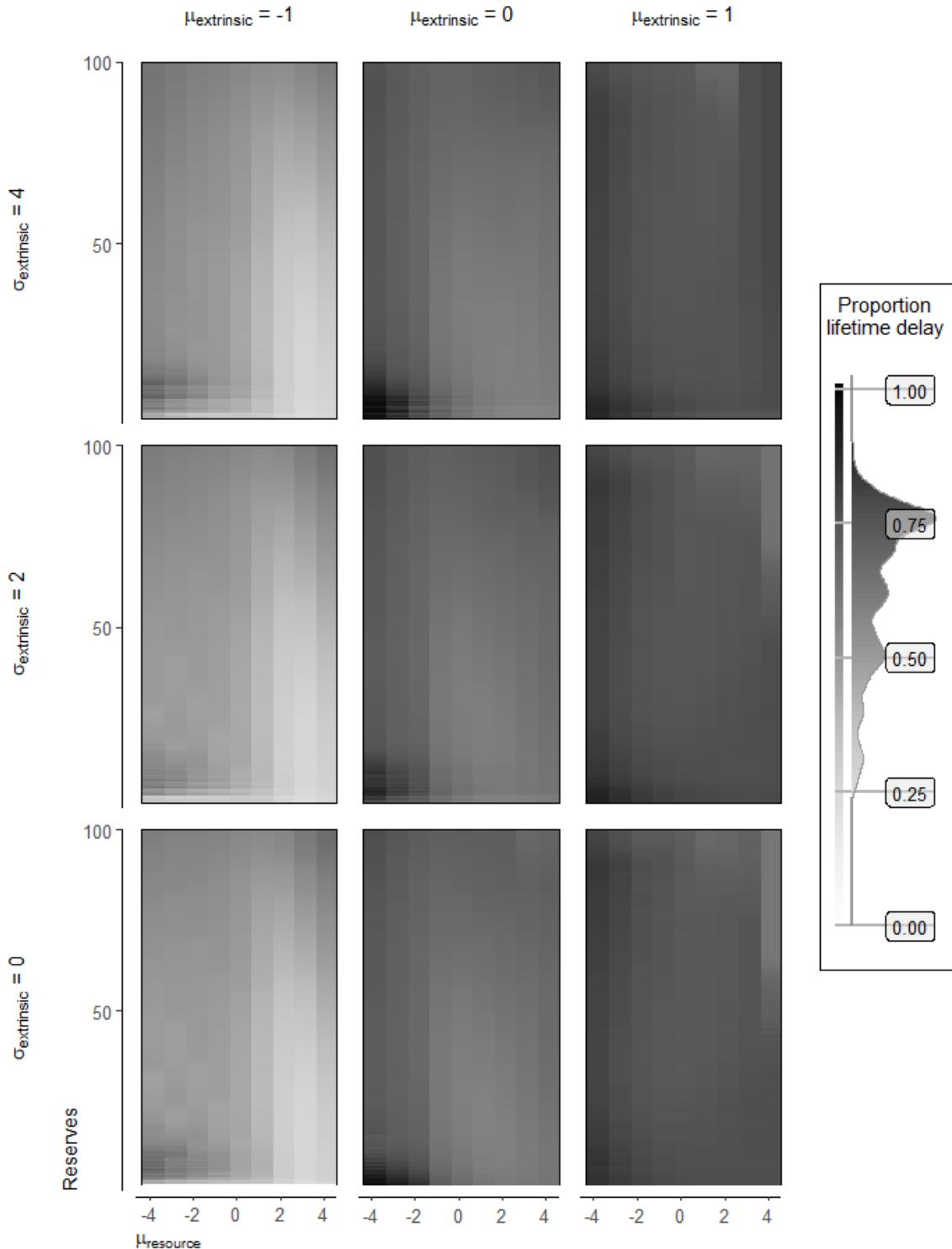
2.71. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



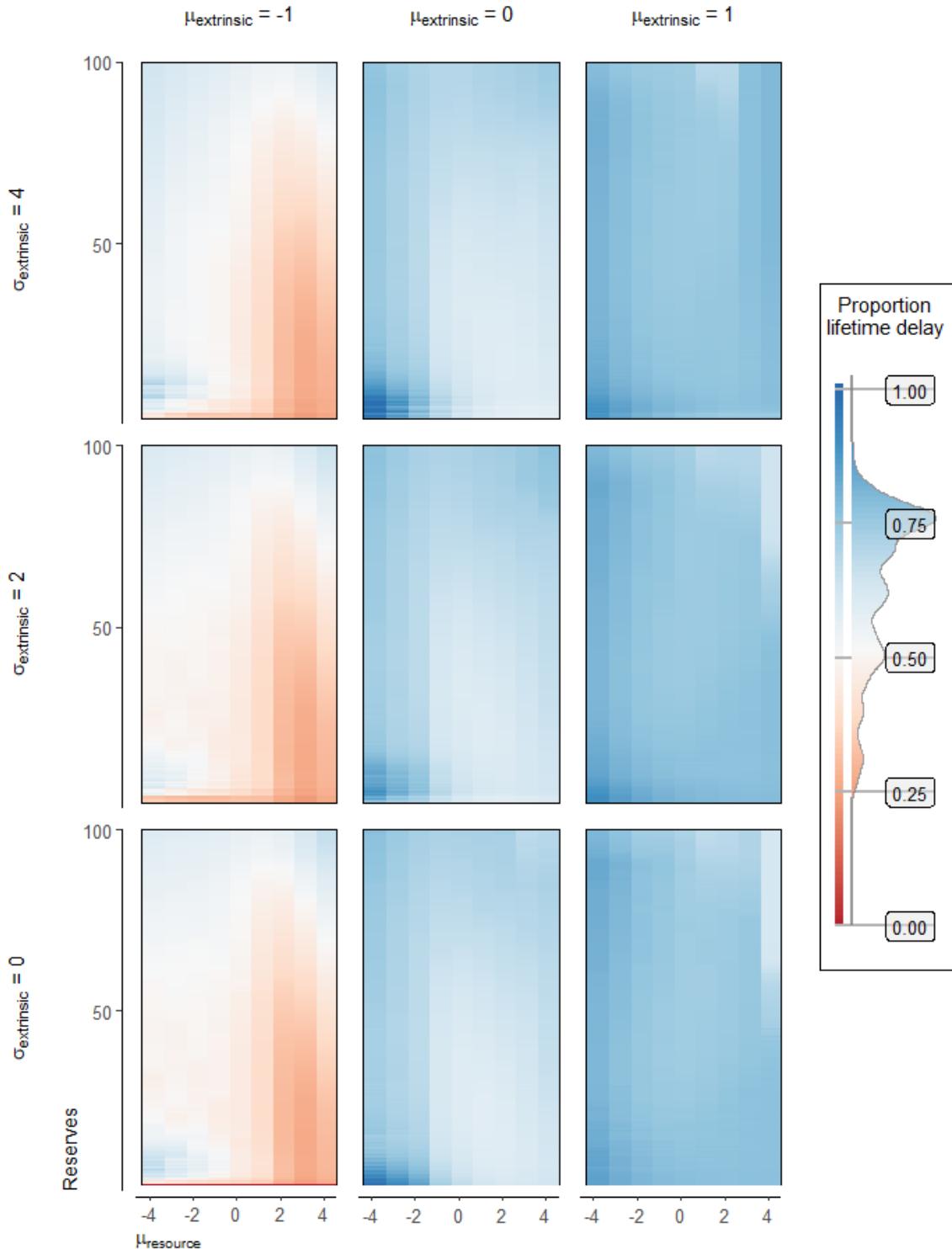
2.72. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



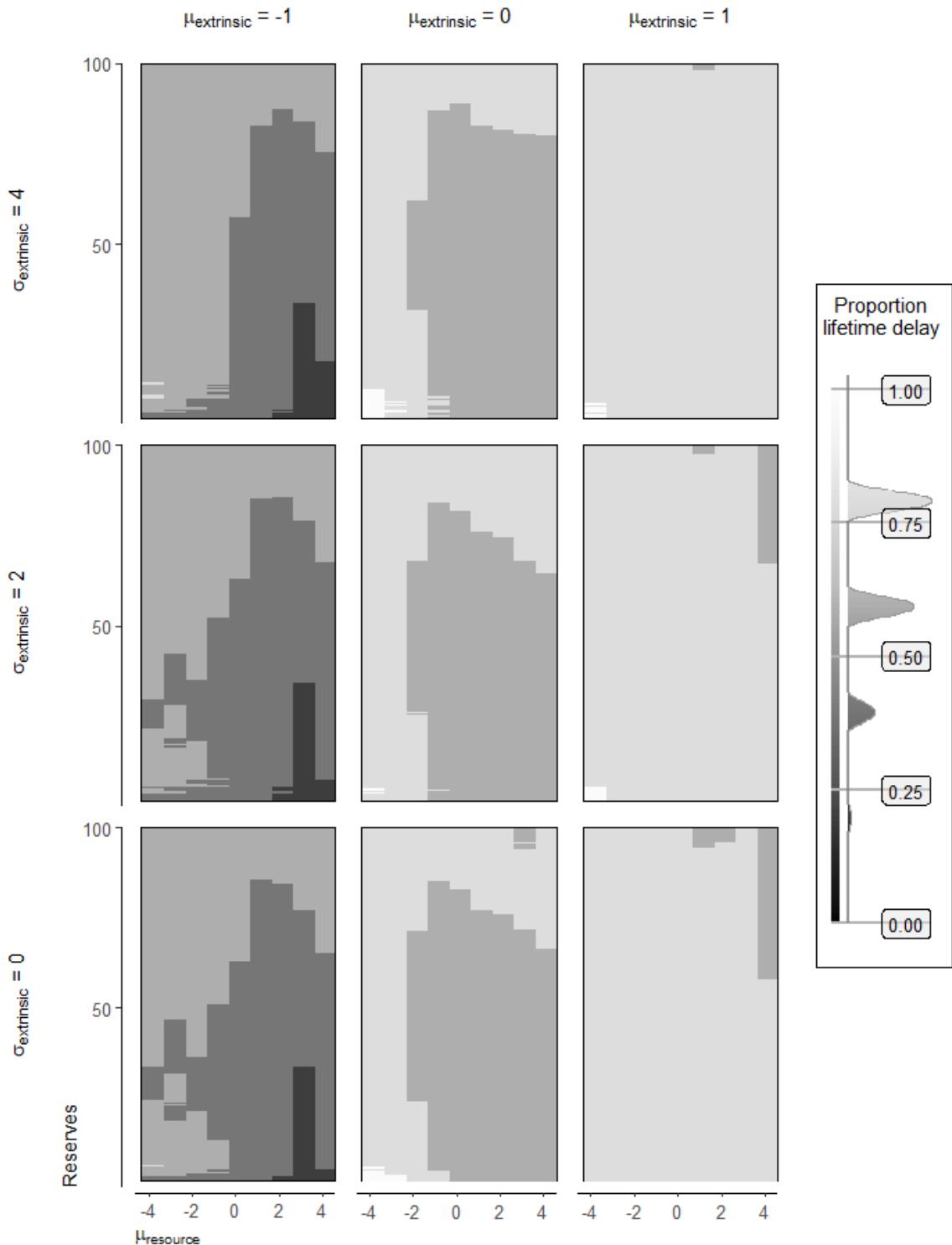
2.73. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



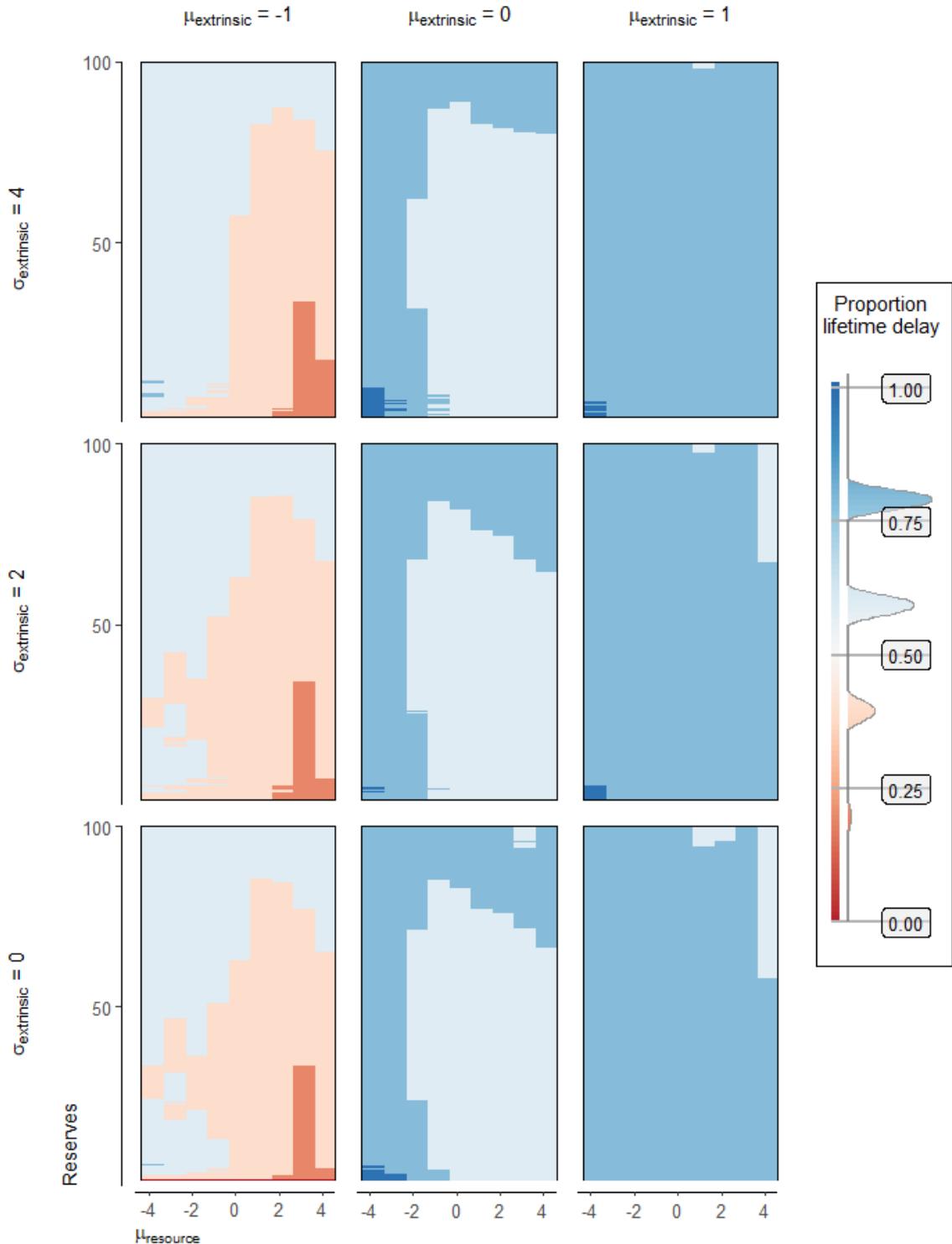
2.74. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



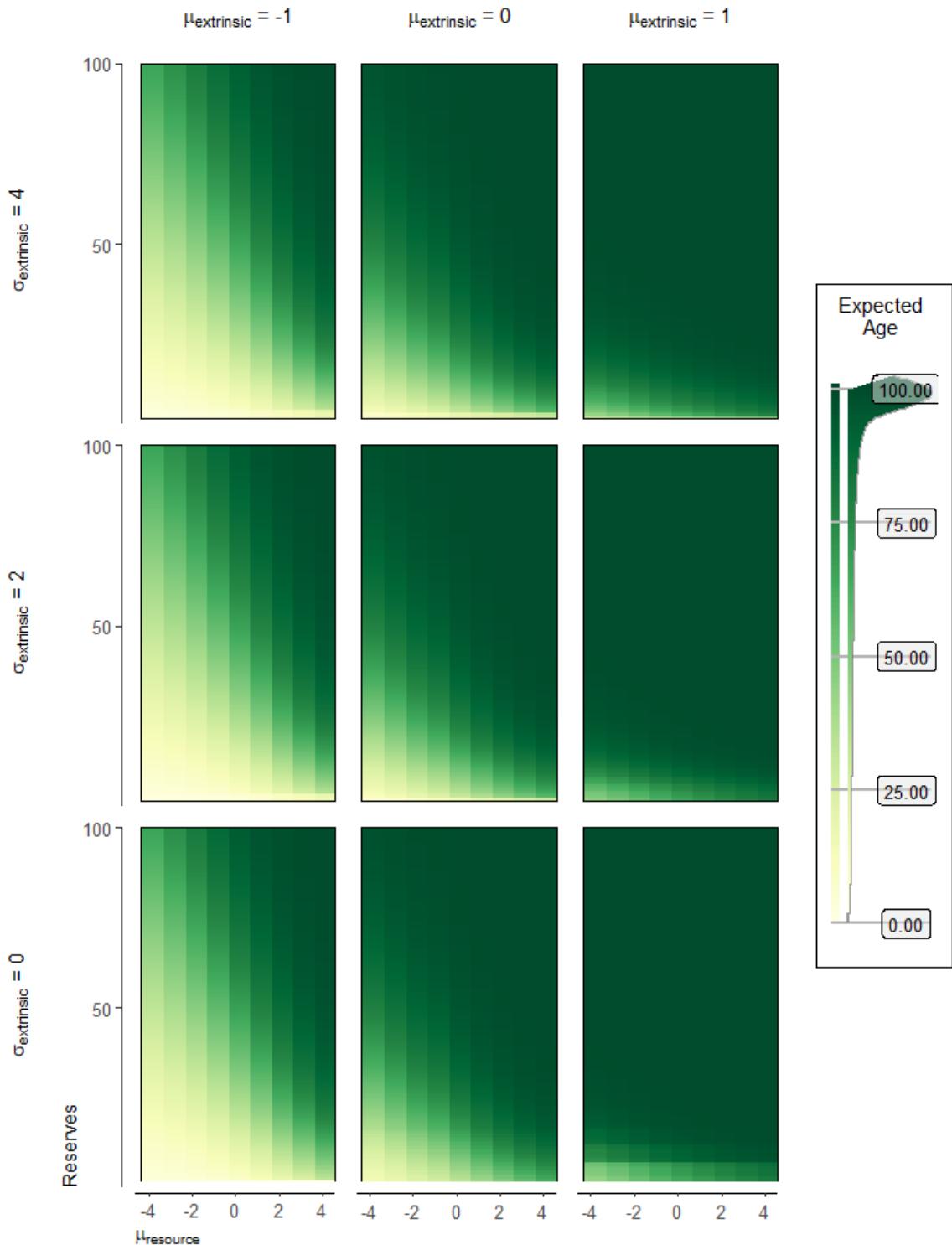
2.75. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



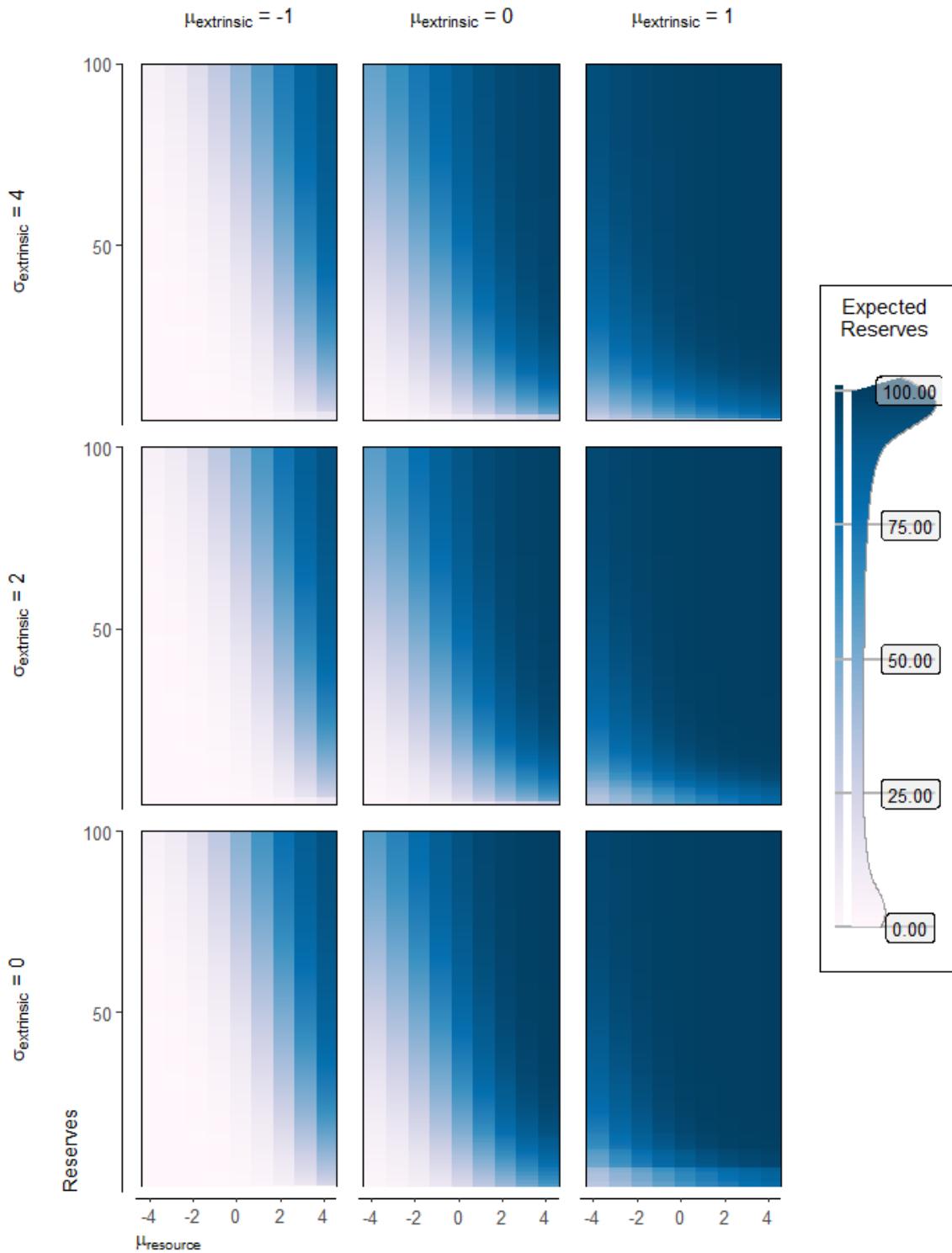
2.76. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



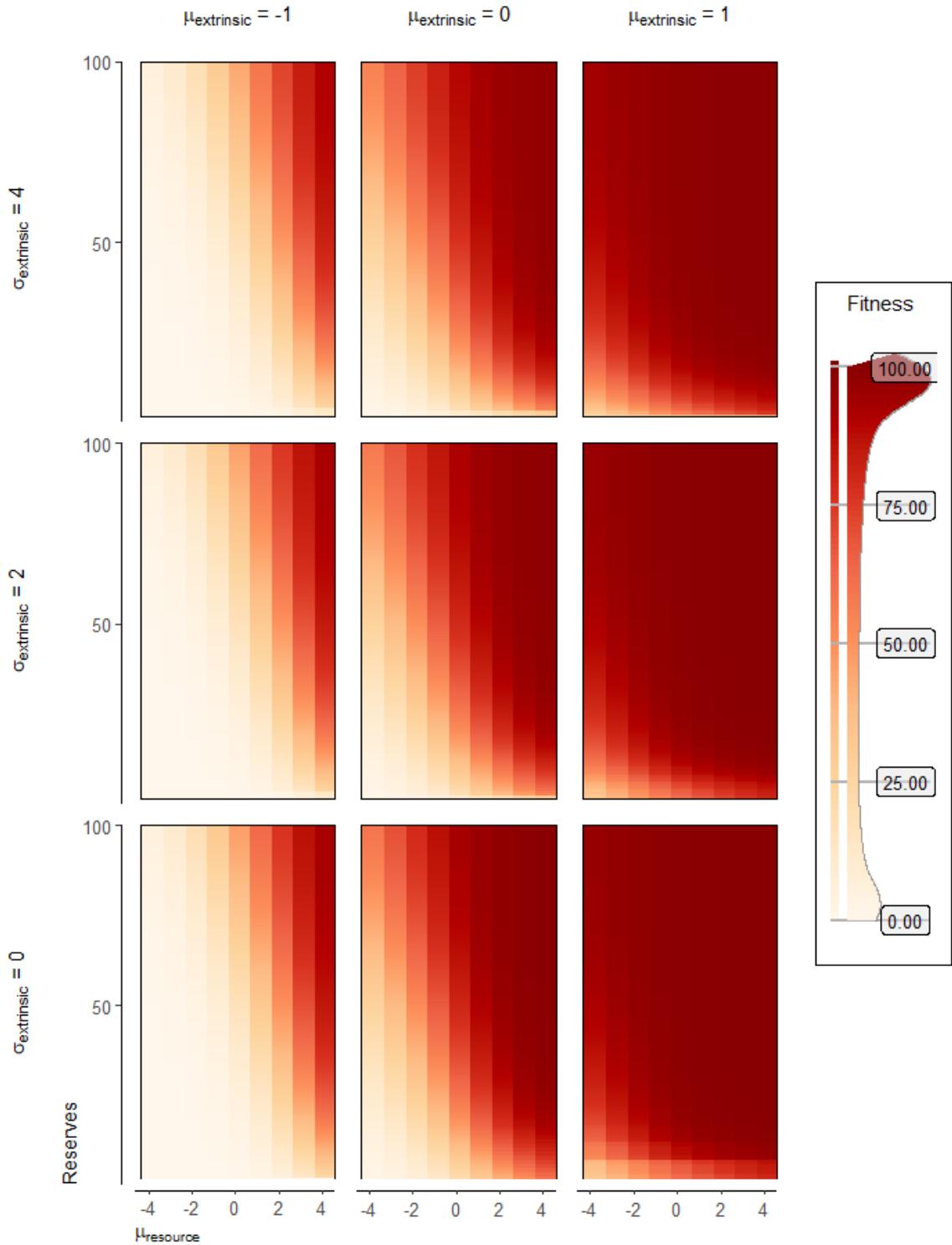
2.77. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



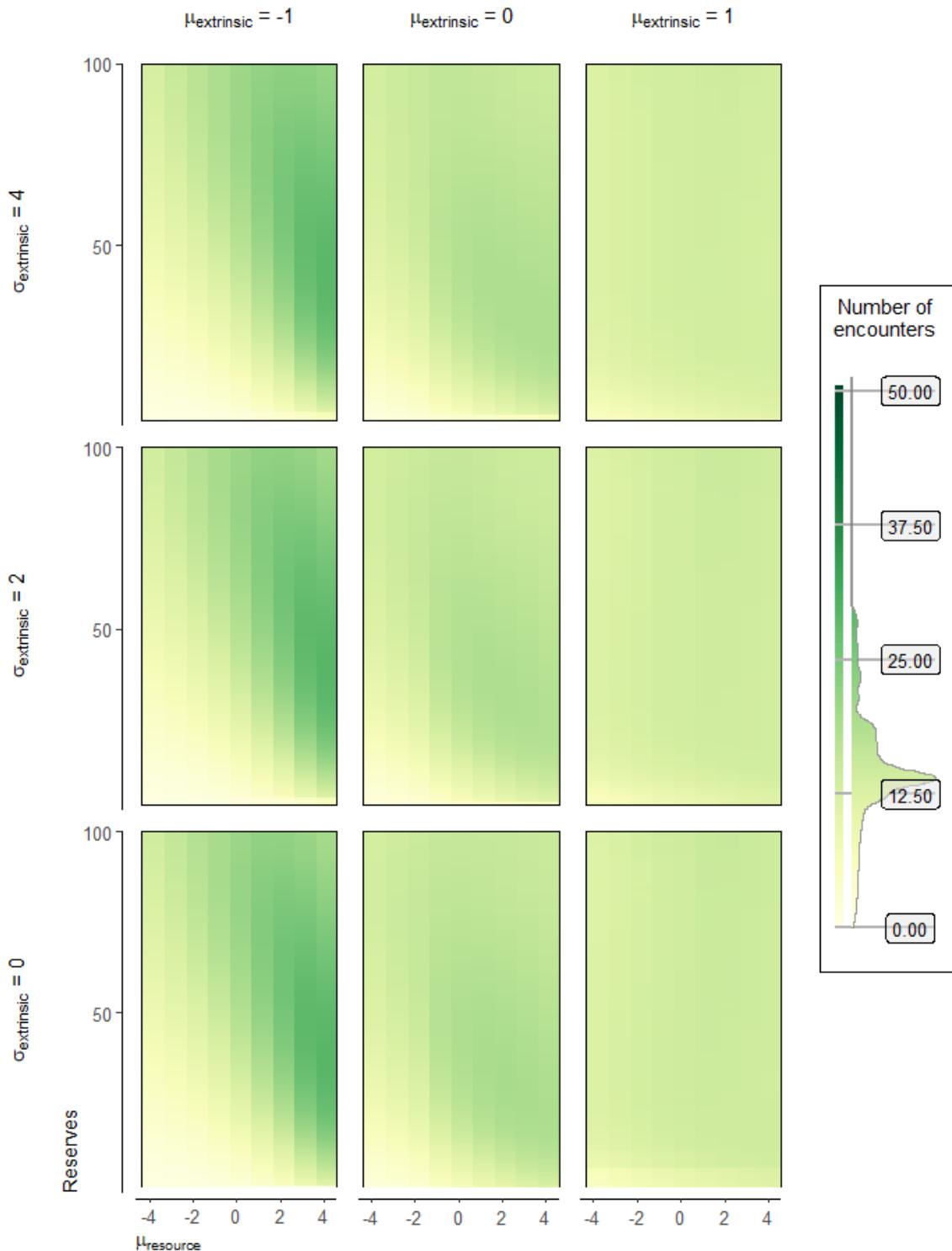
2.78. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



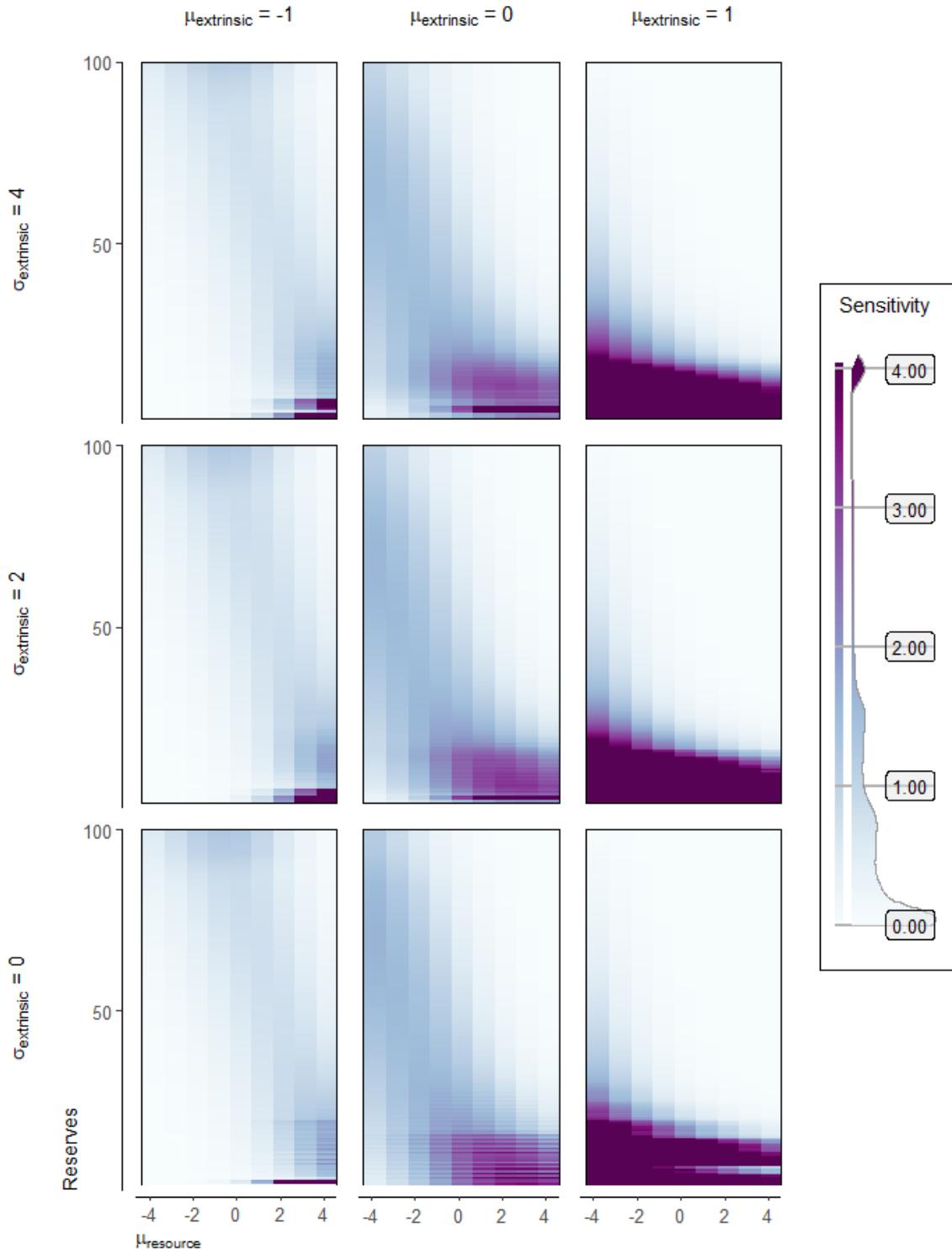
2.79. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



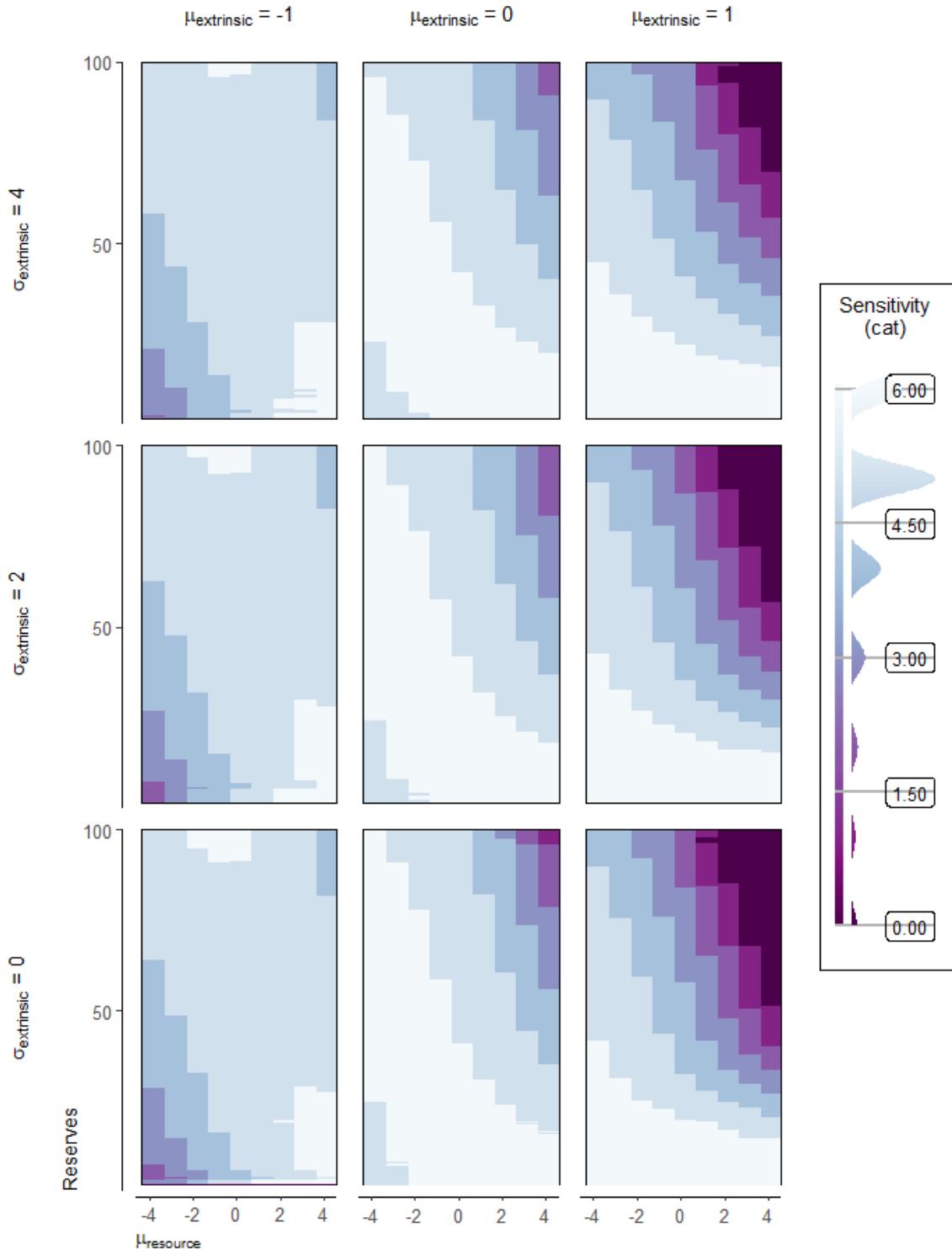
2.80. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encountersWaiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



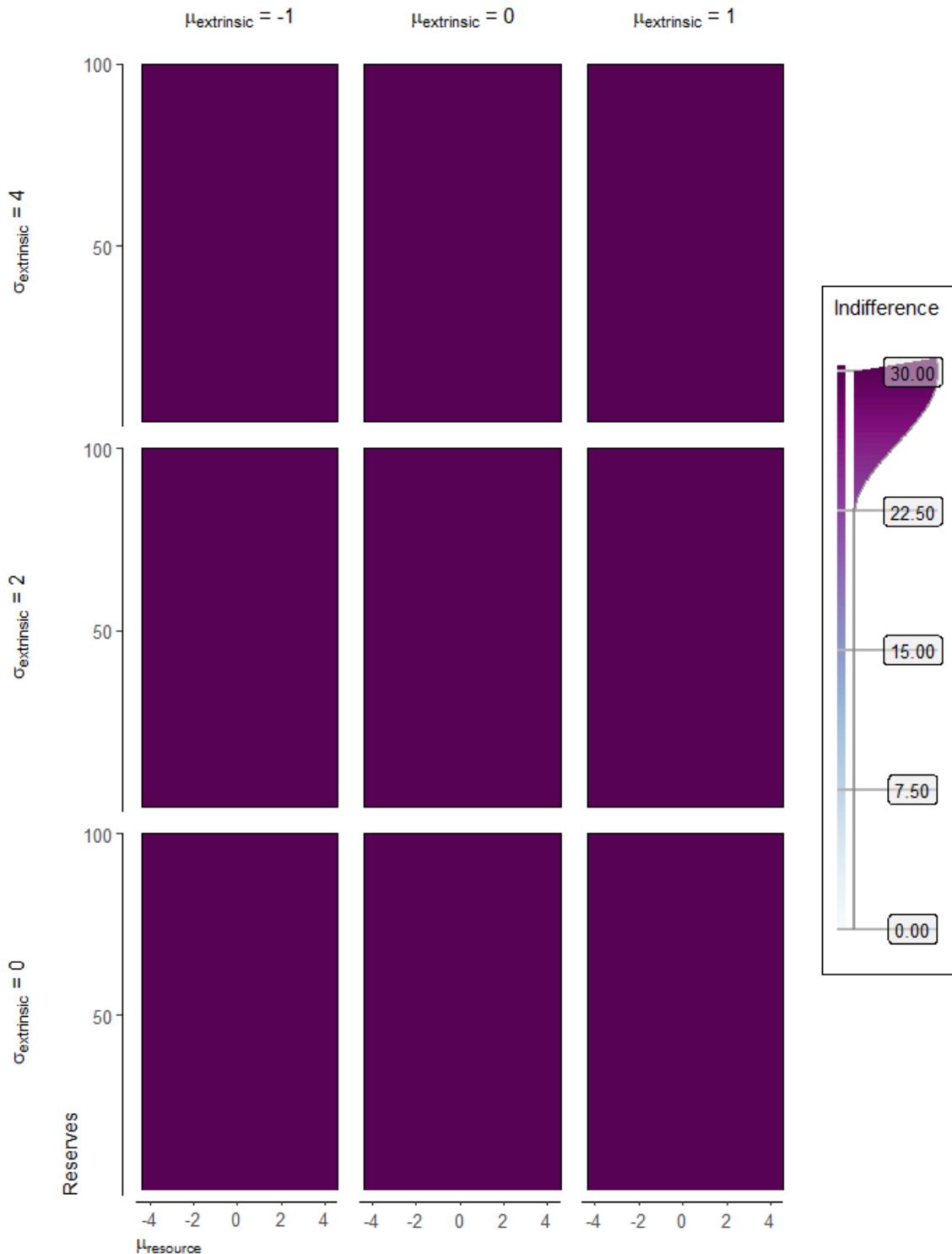
2.81. Sensitivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



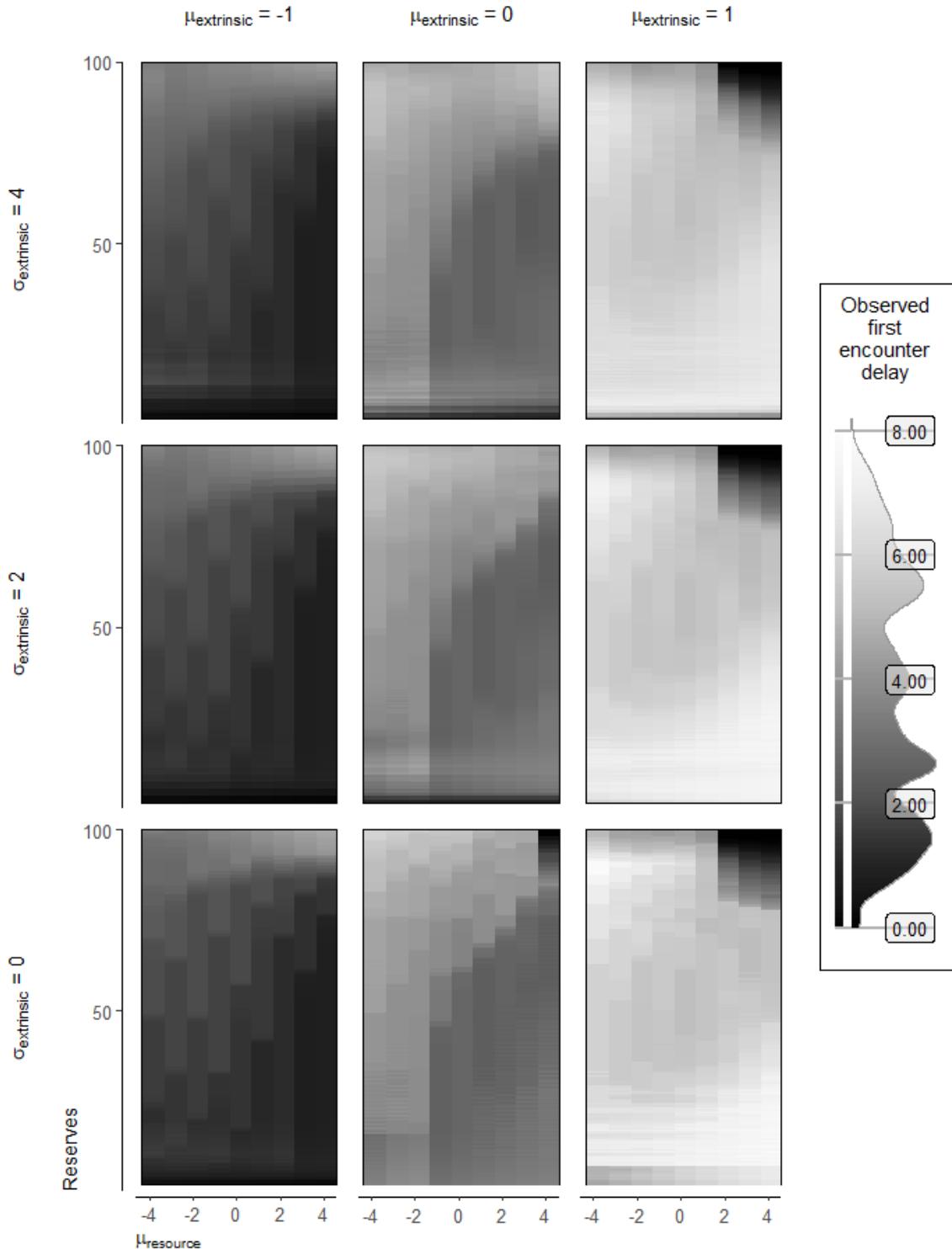
2.82. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3} panel D: {-2, 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



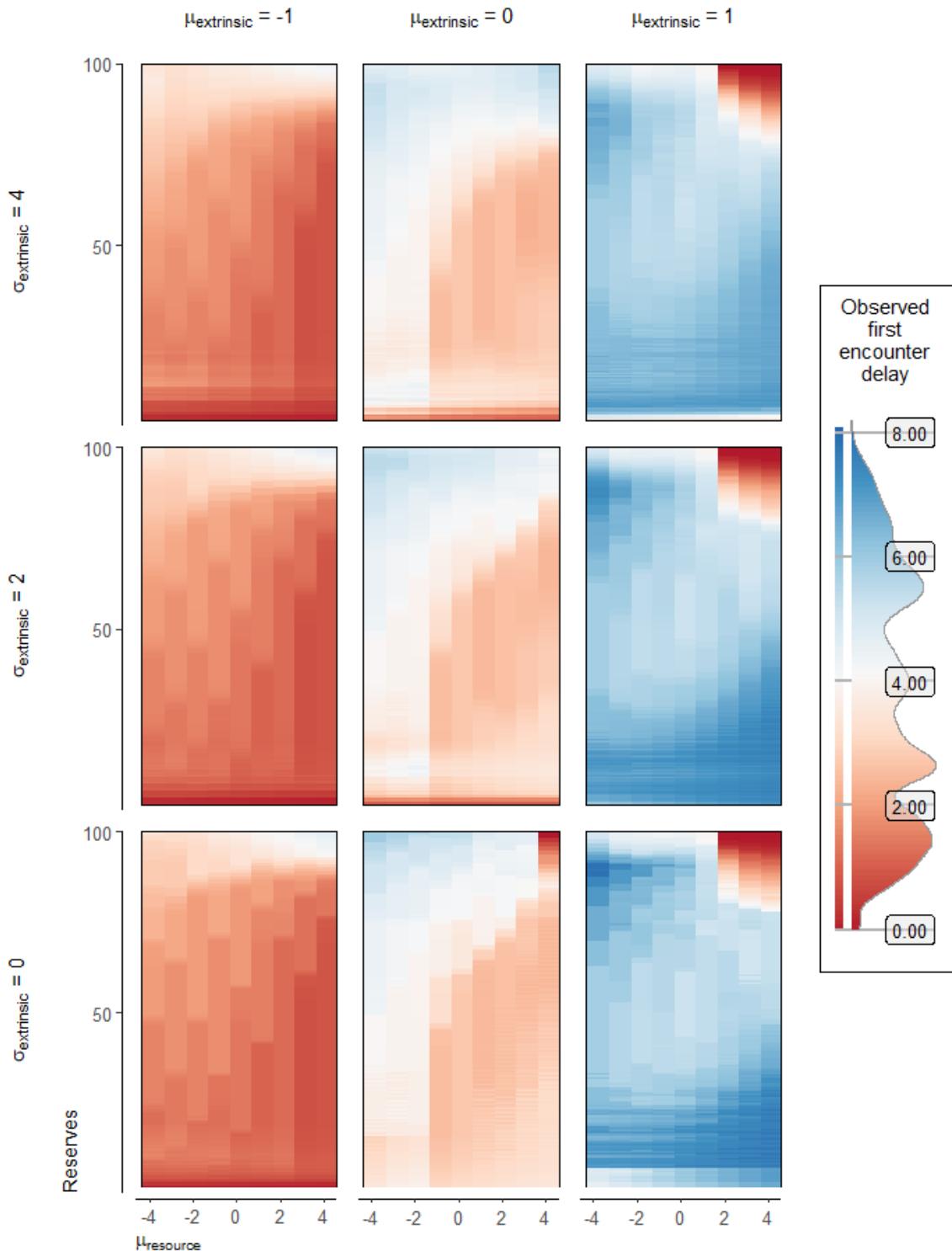
2.83. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



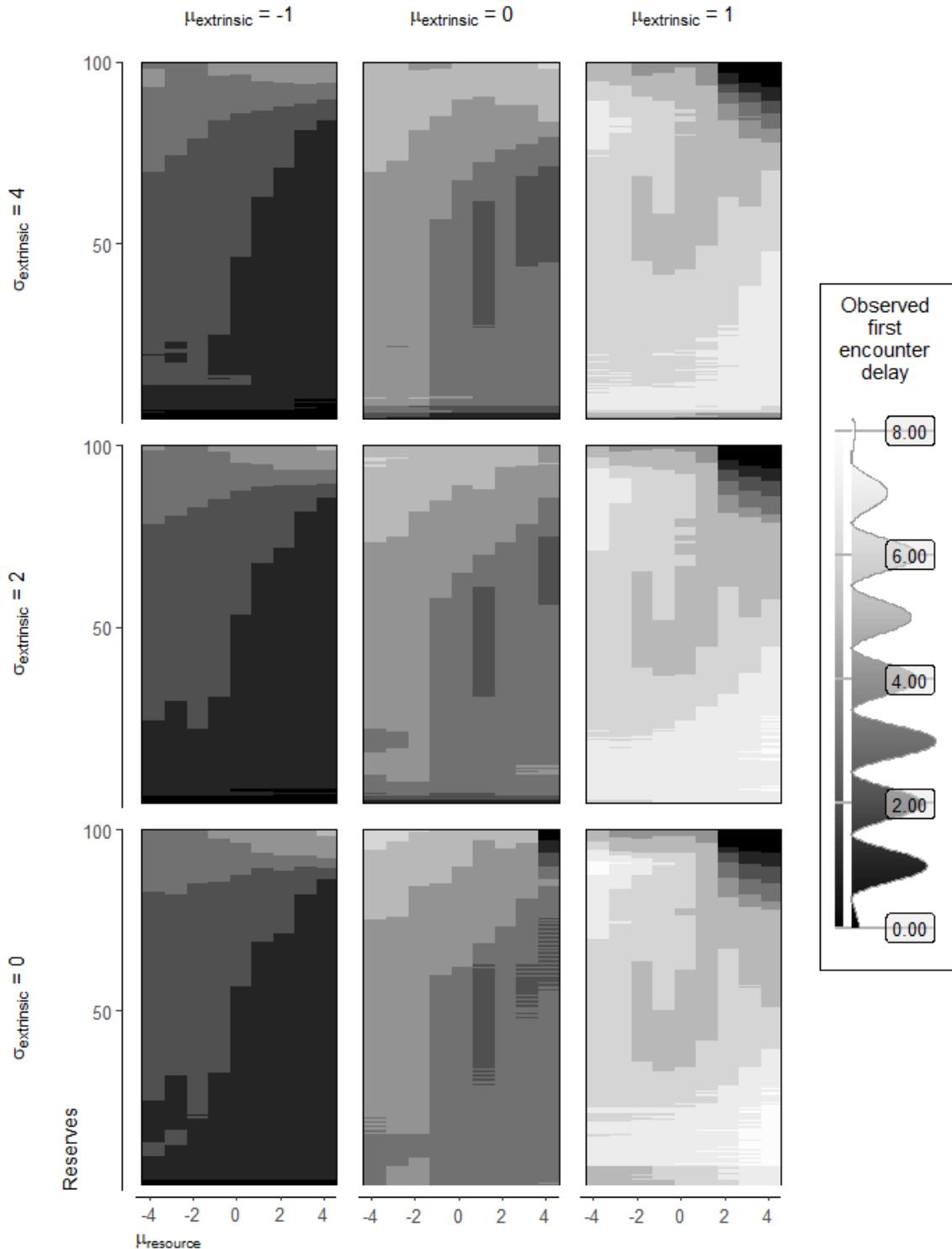
2.84. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

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



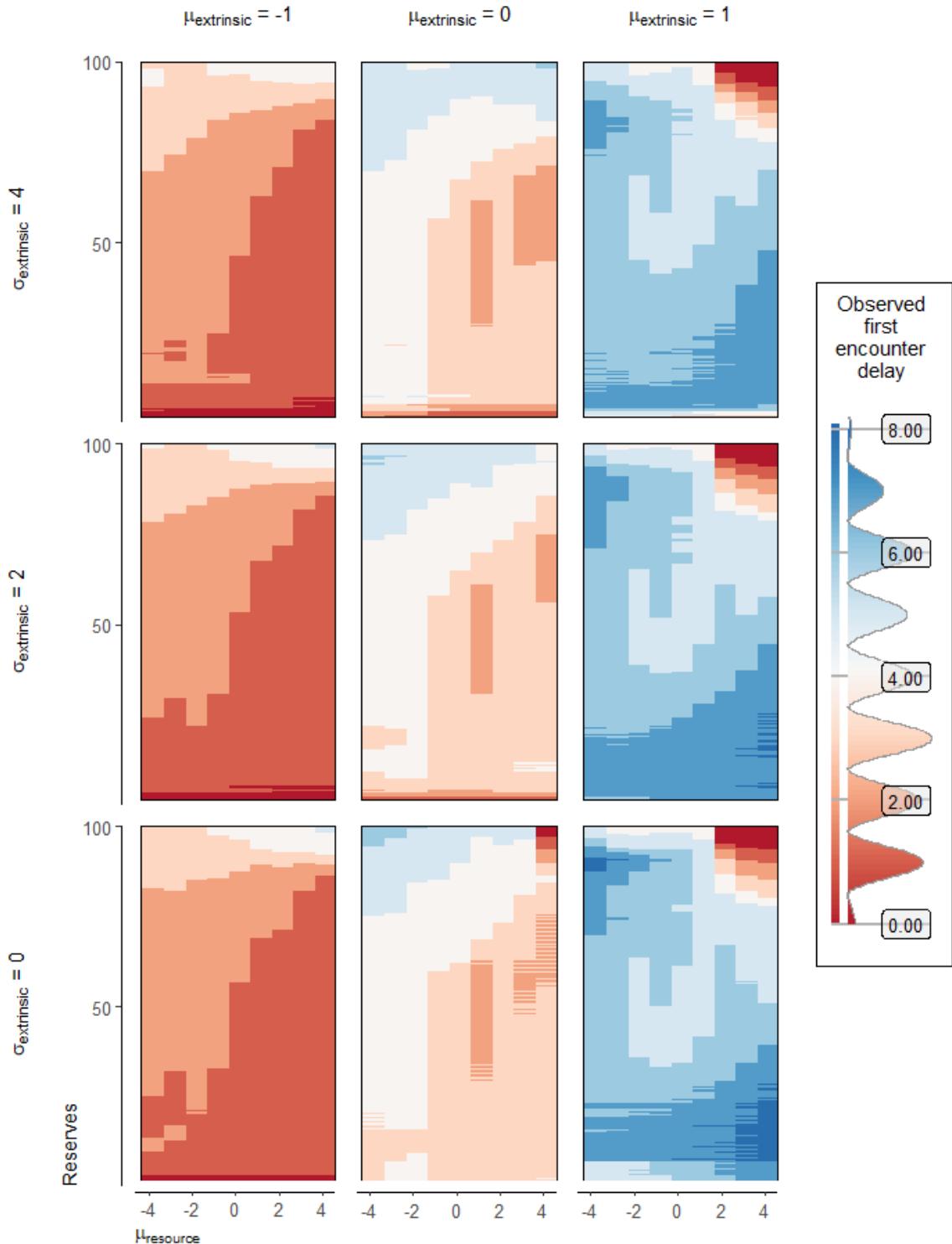
2.85. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

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



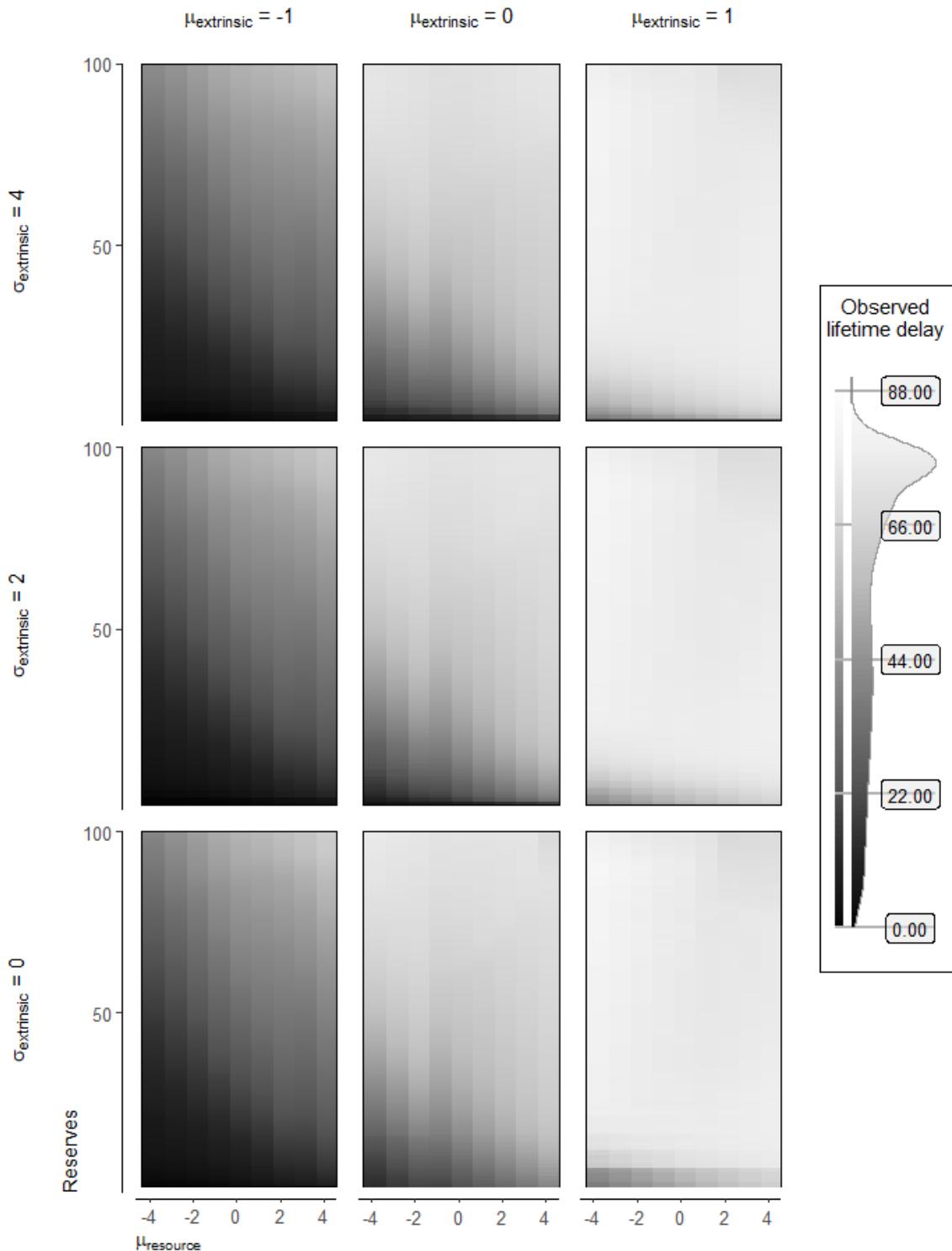
2.86. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

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



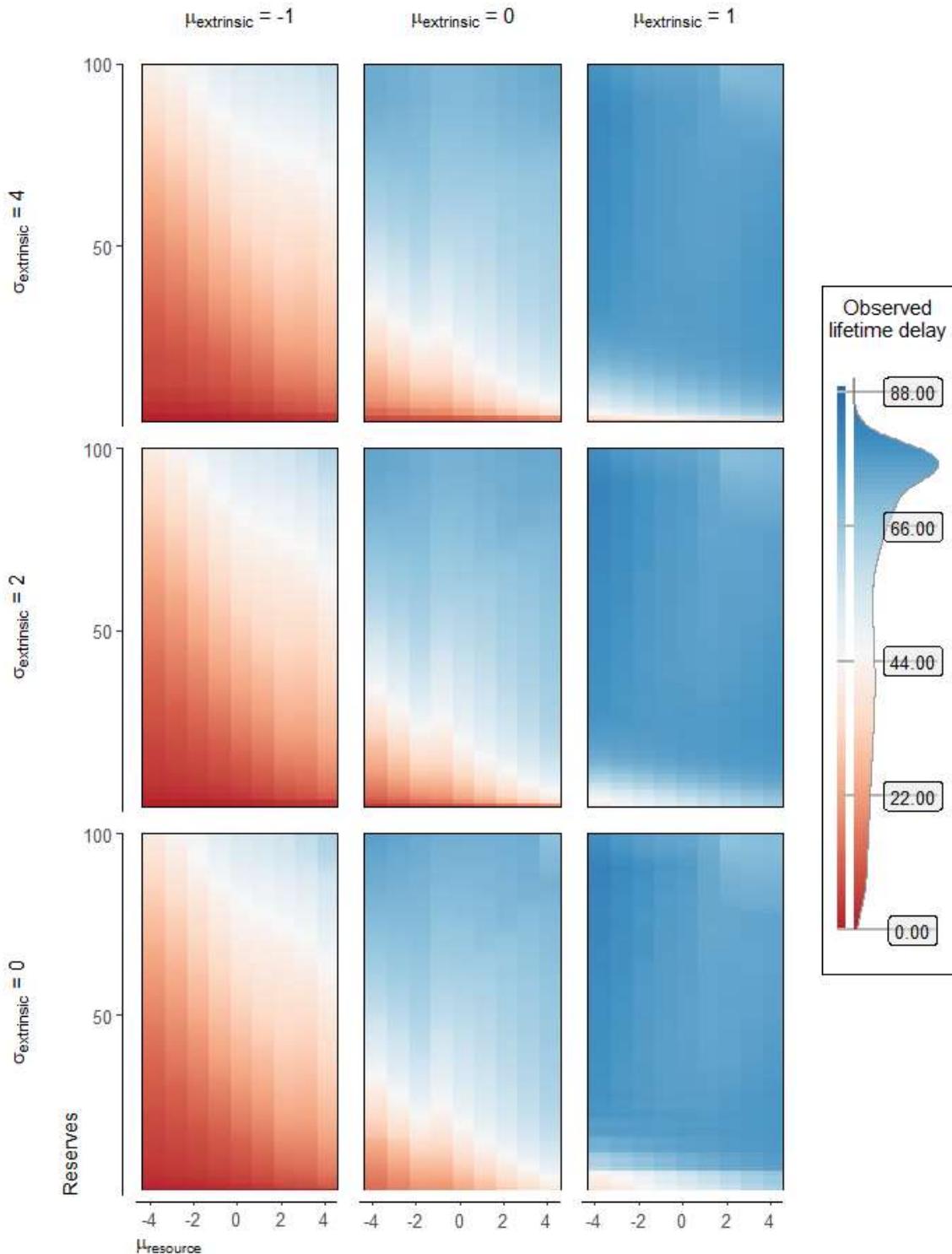
2.87. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

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



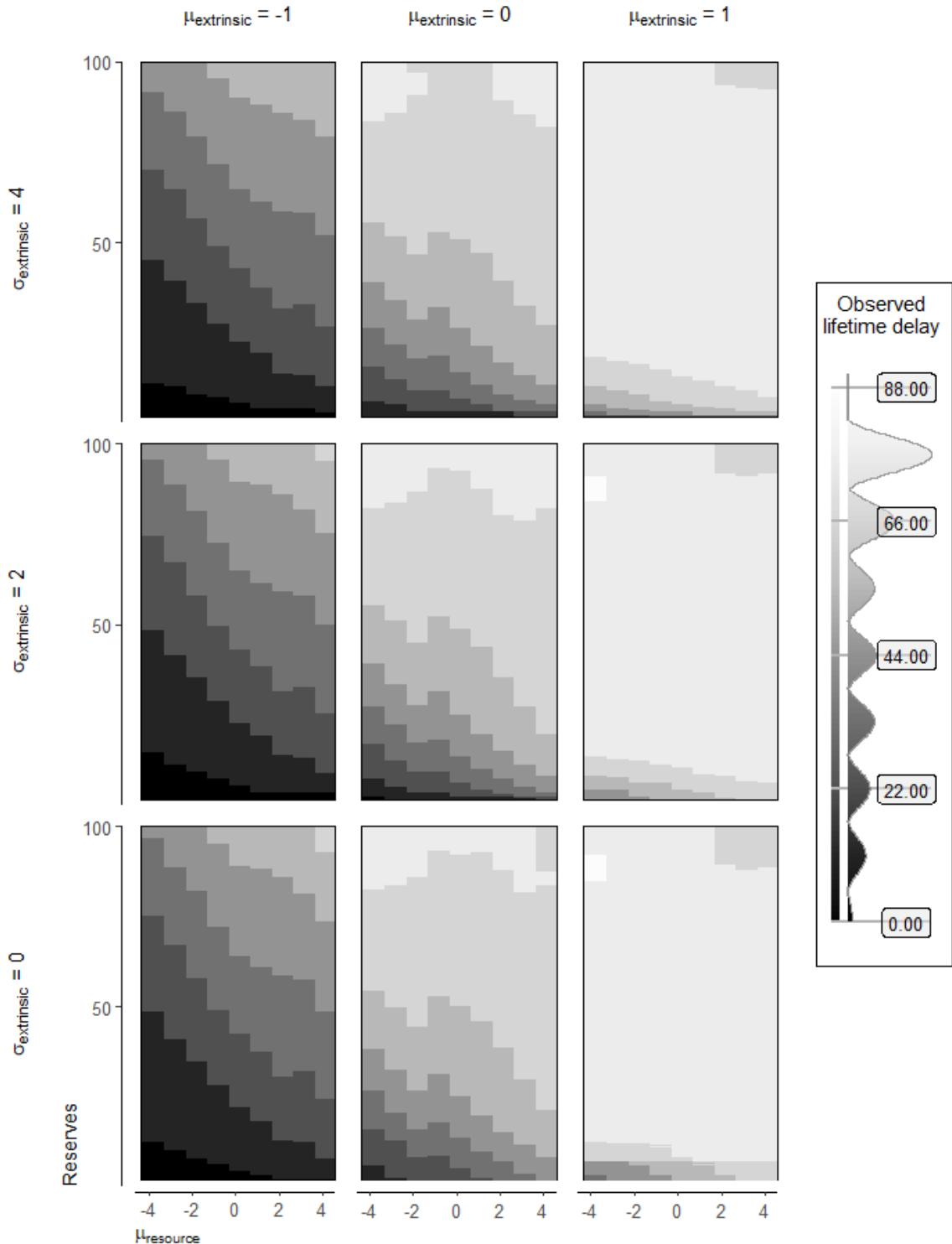
2.88. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



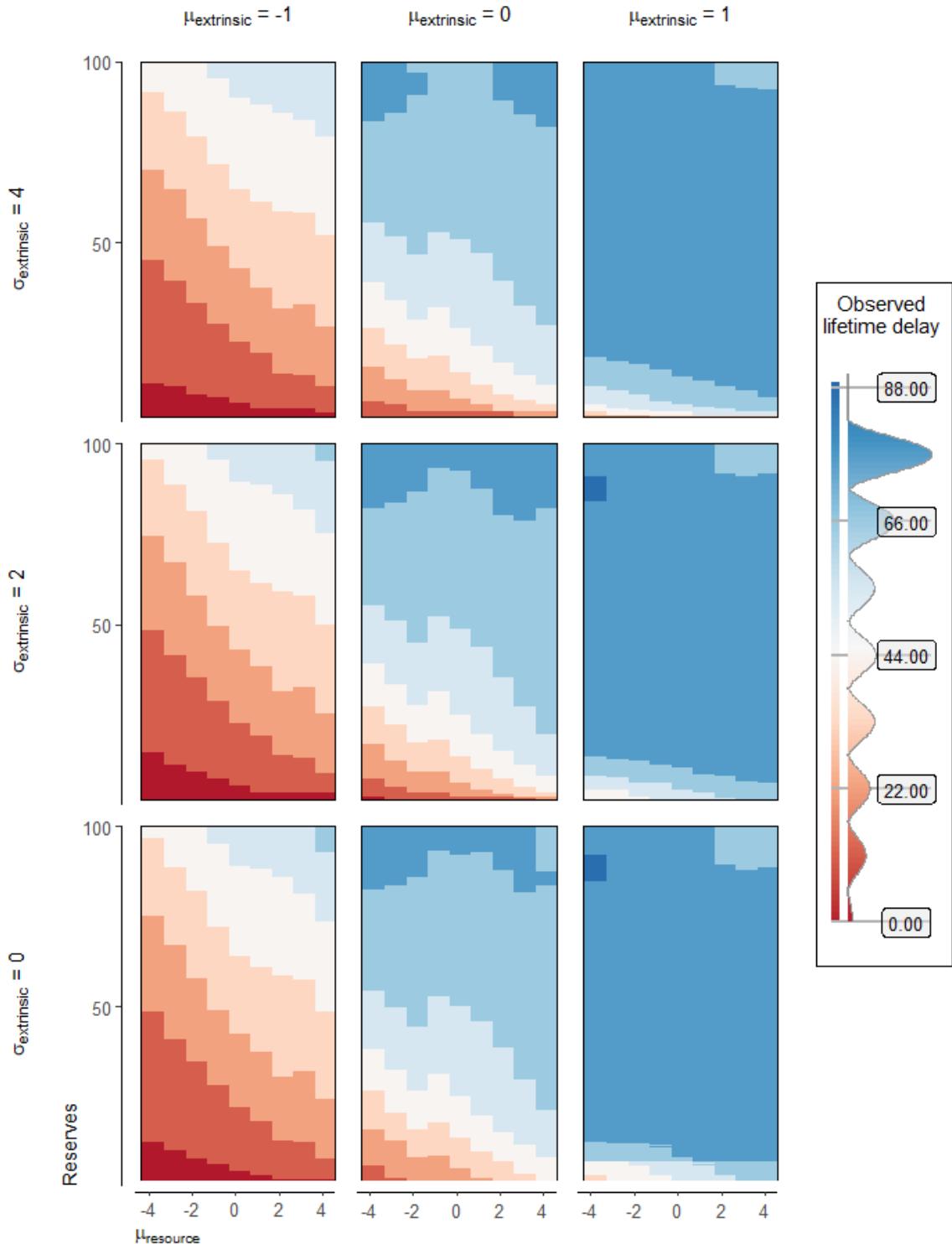
2.89. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



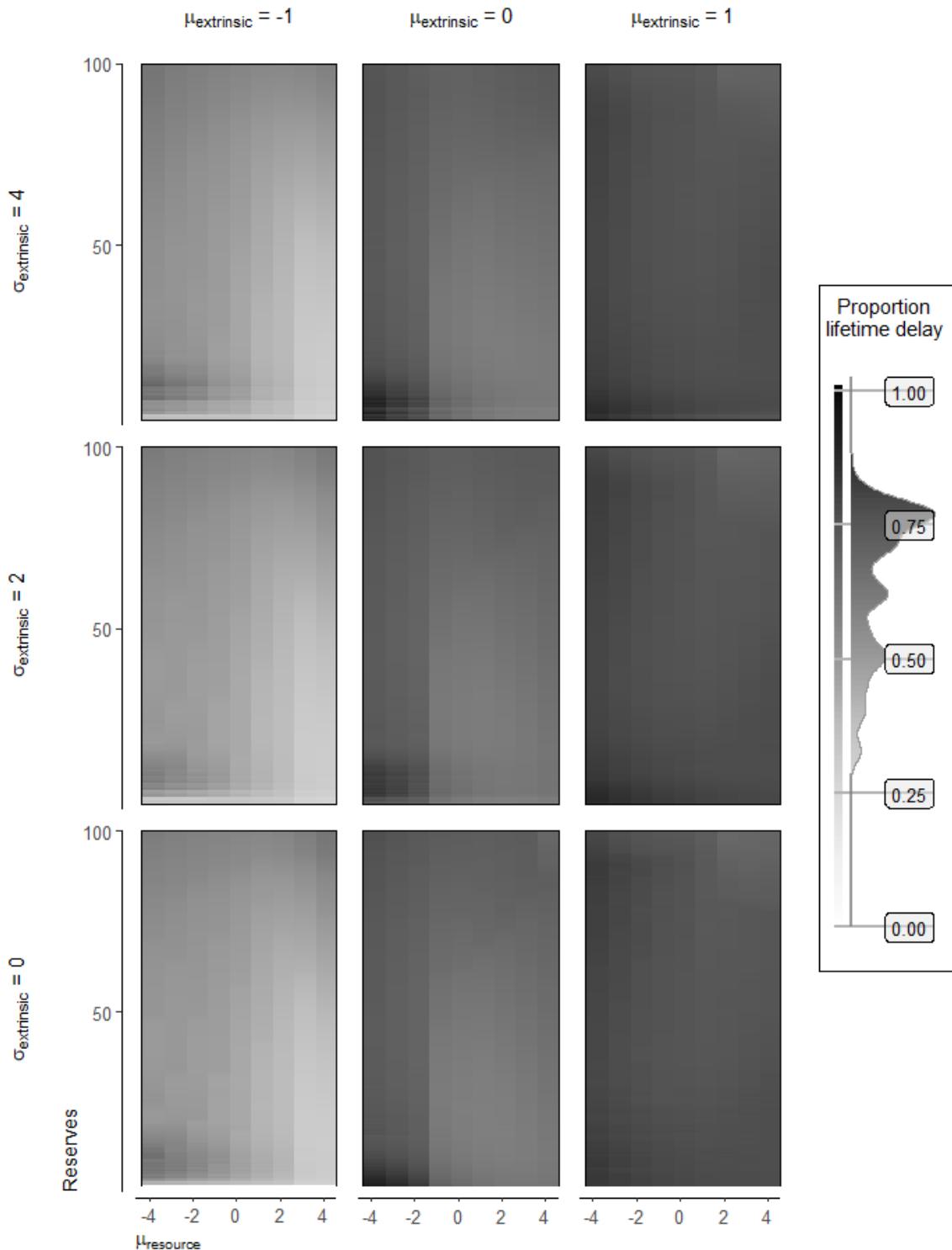
2.90. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



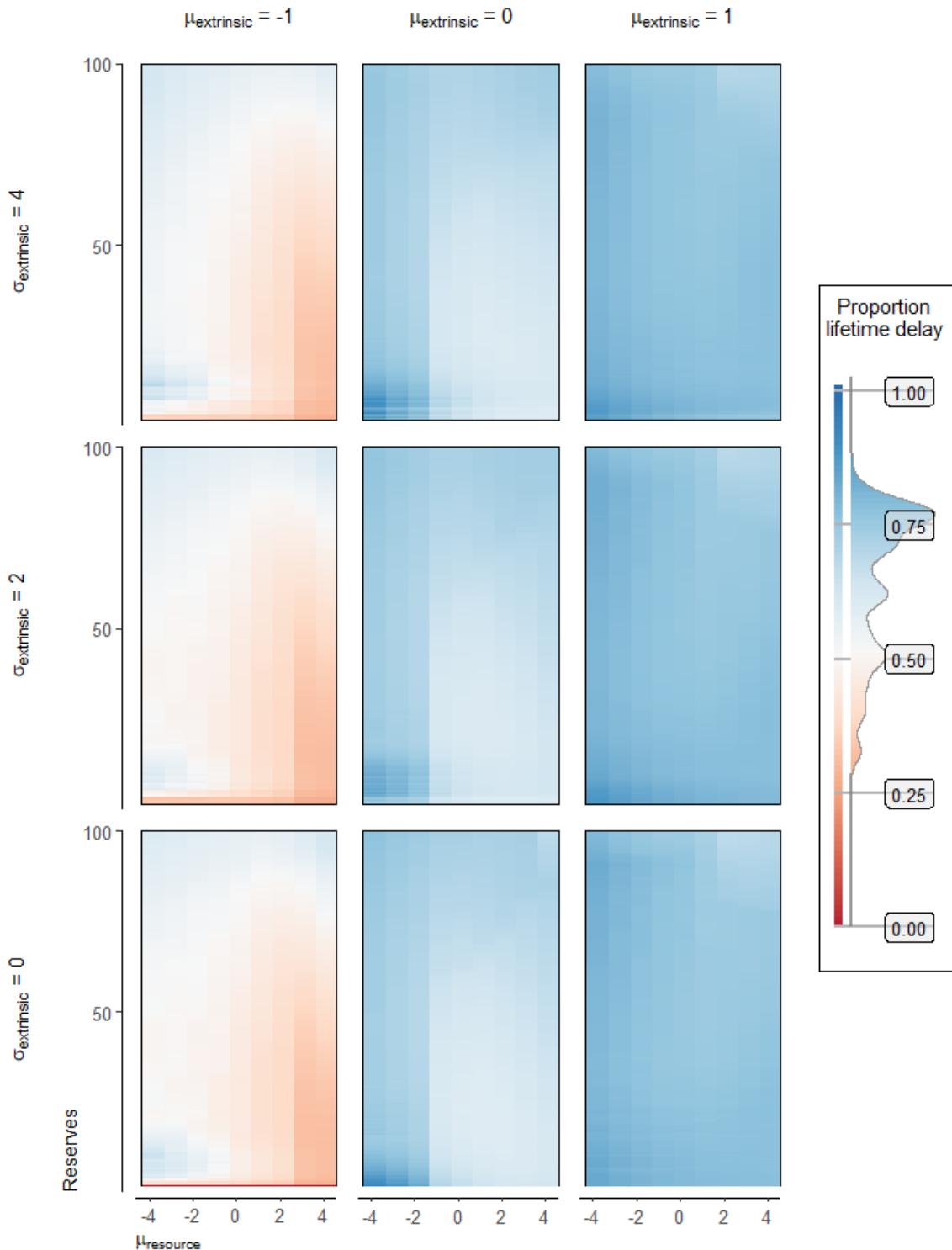
2.91. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



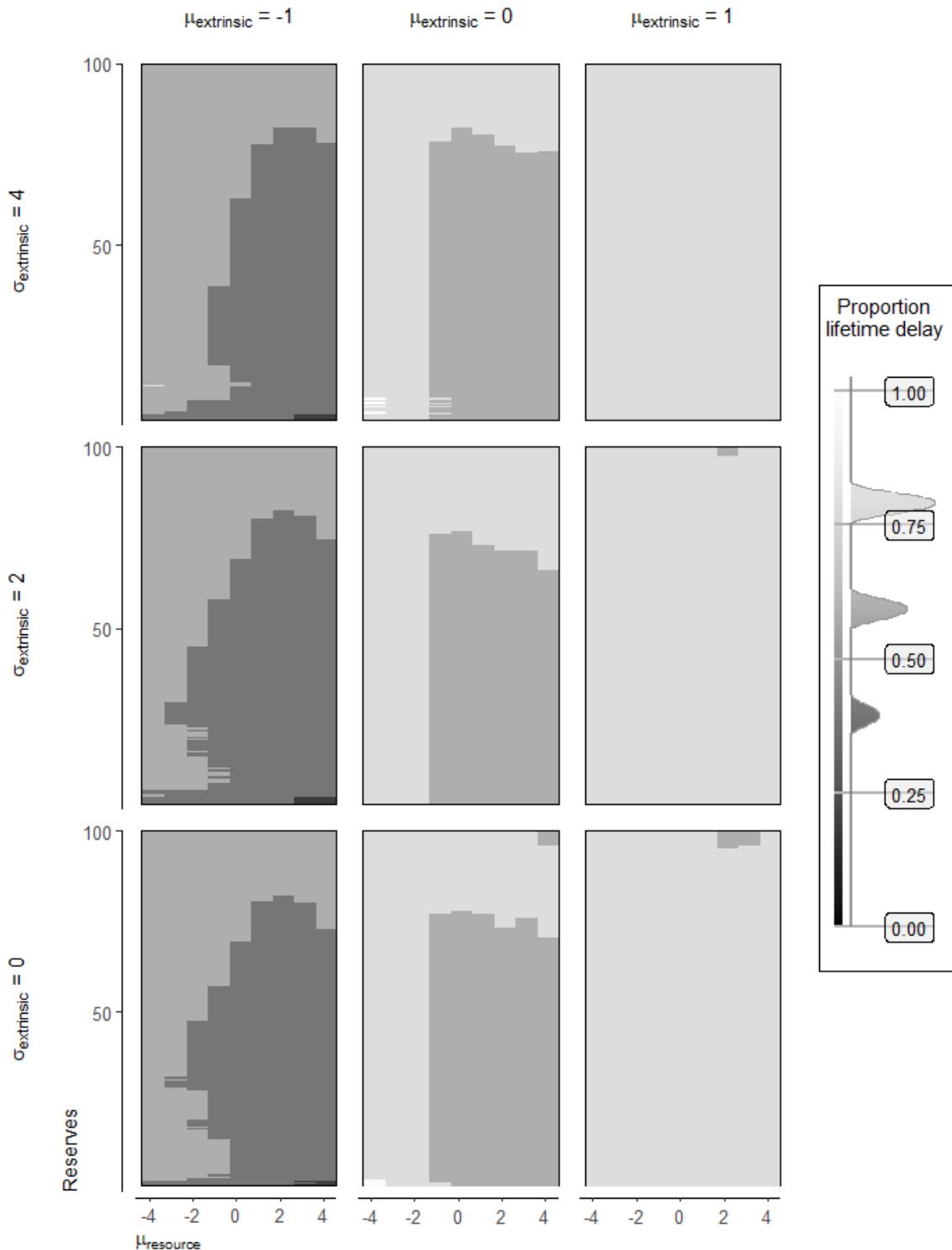
2.92. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



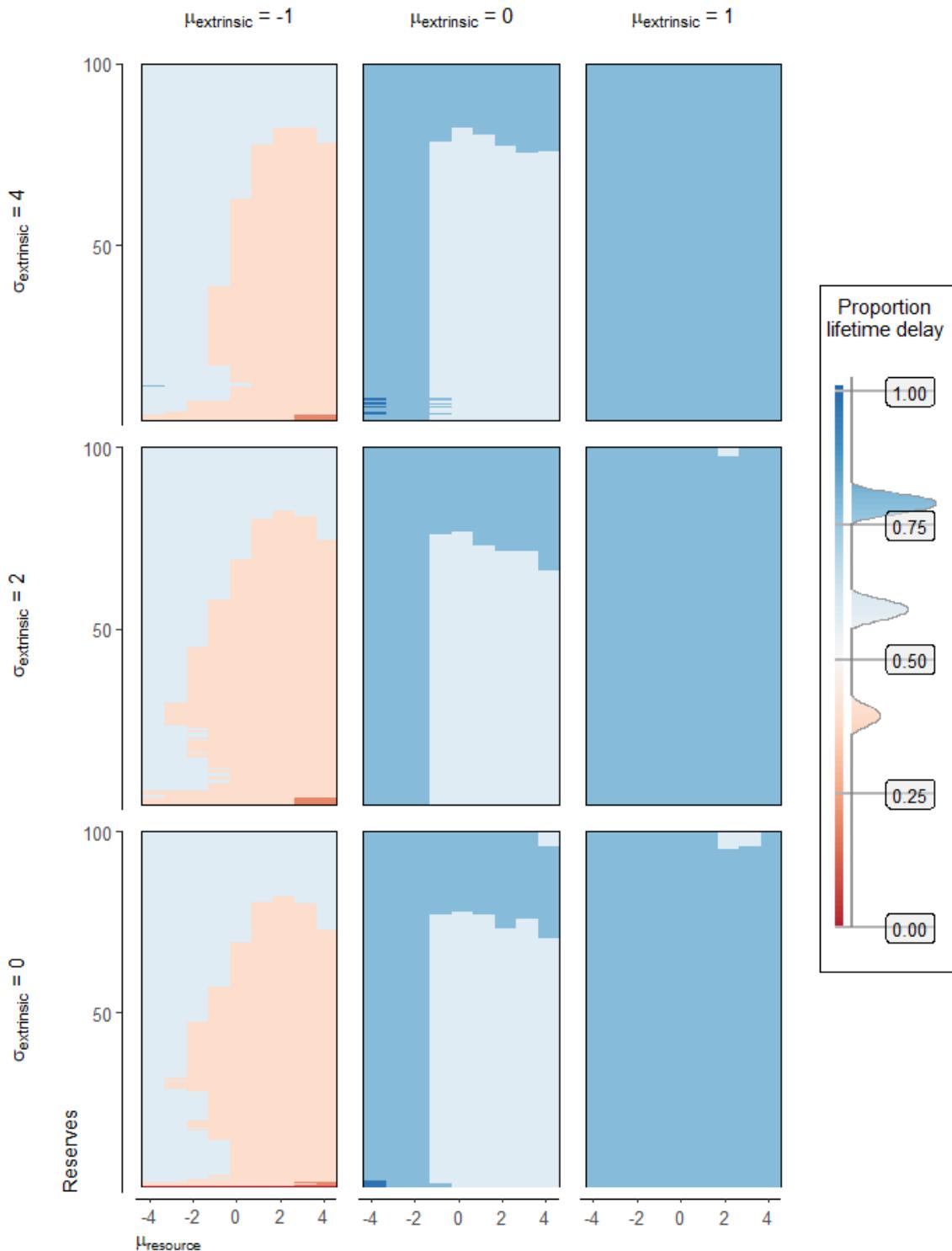
2.93. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



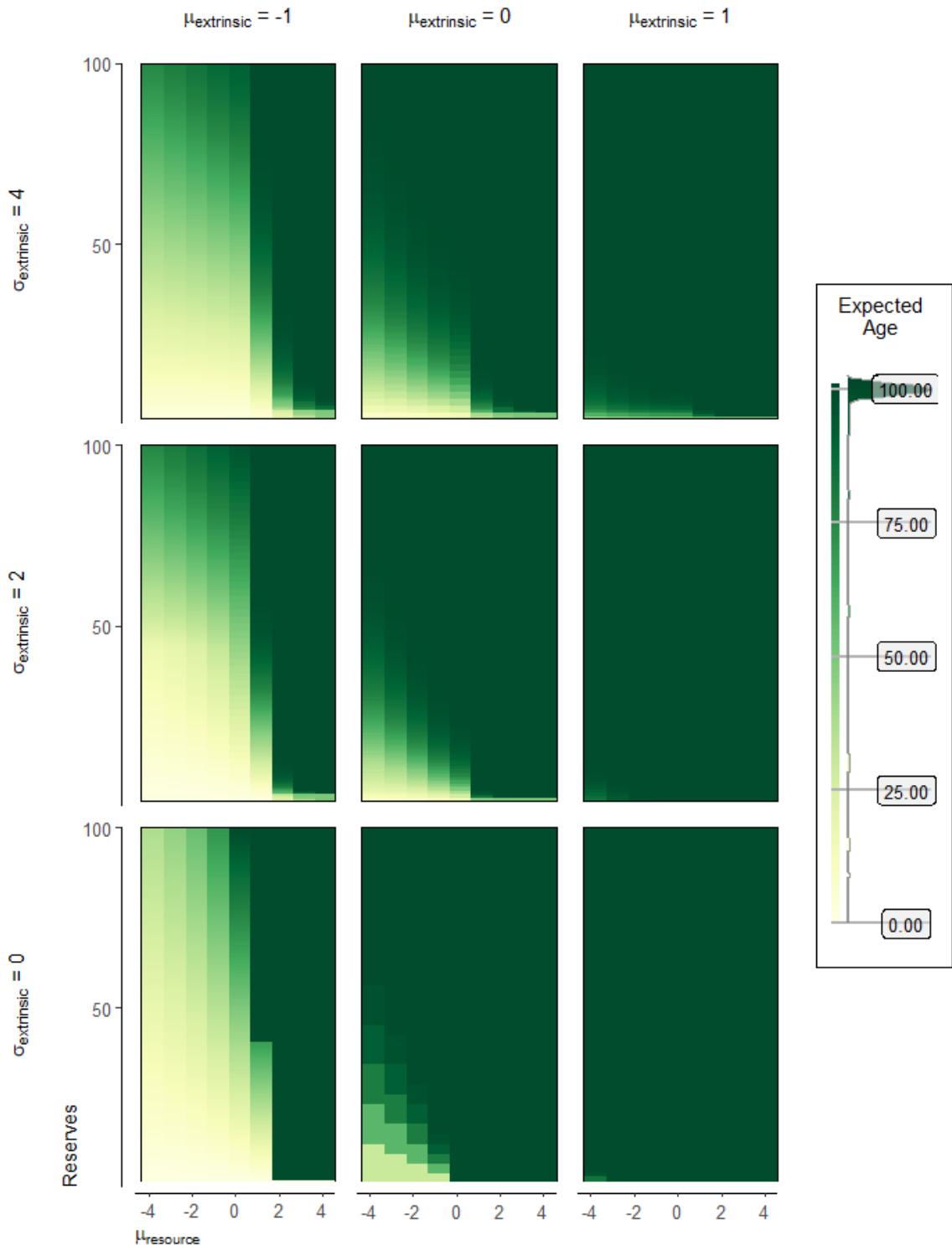
2.94. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



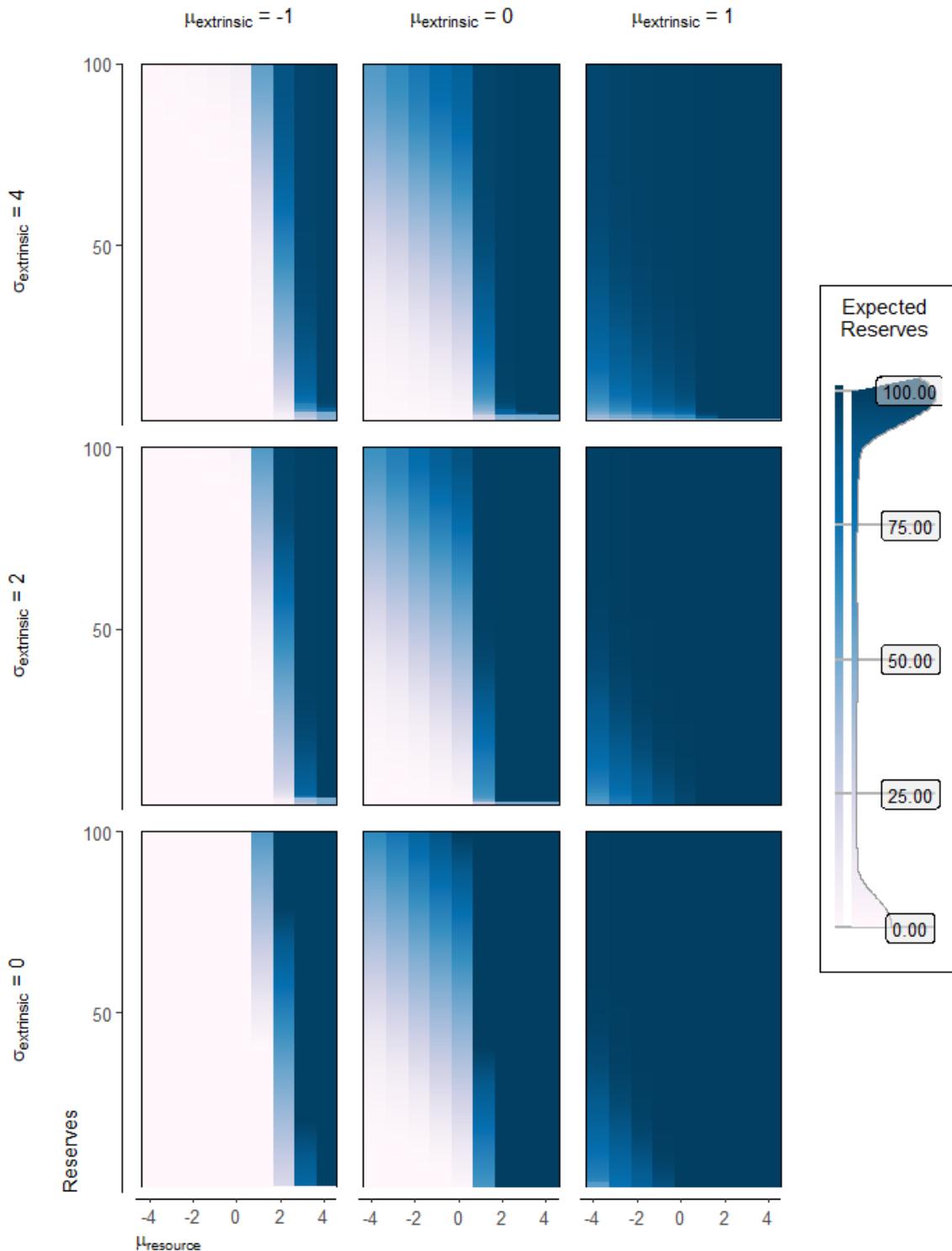
2.95. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



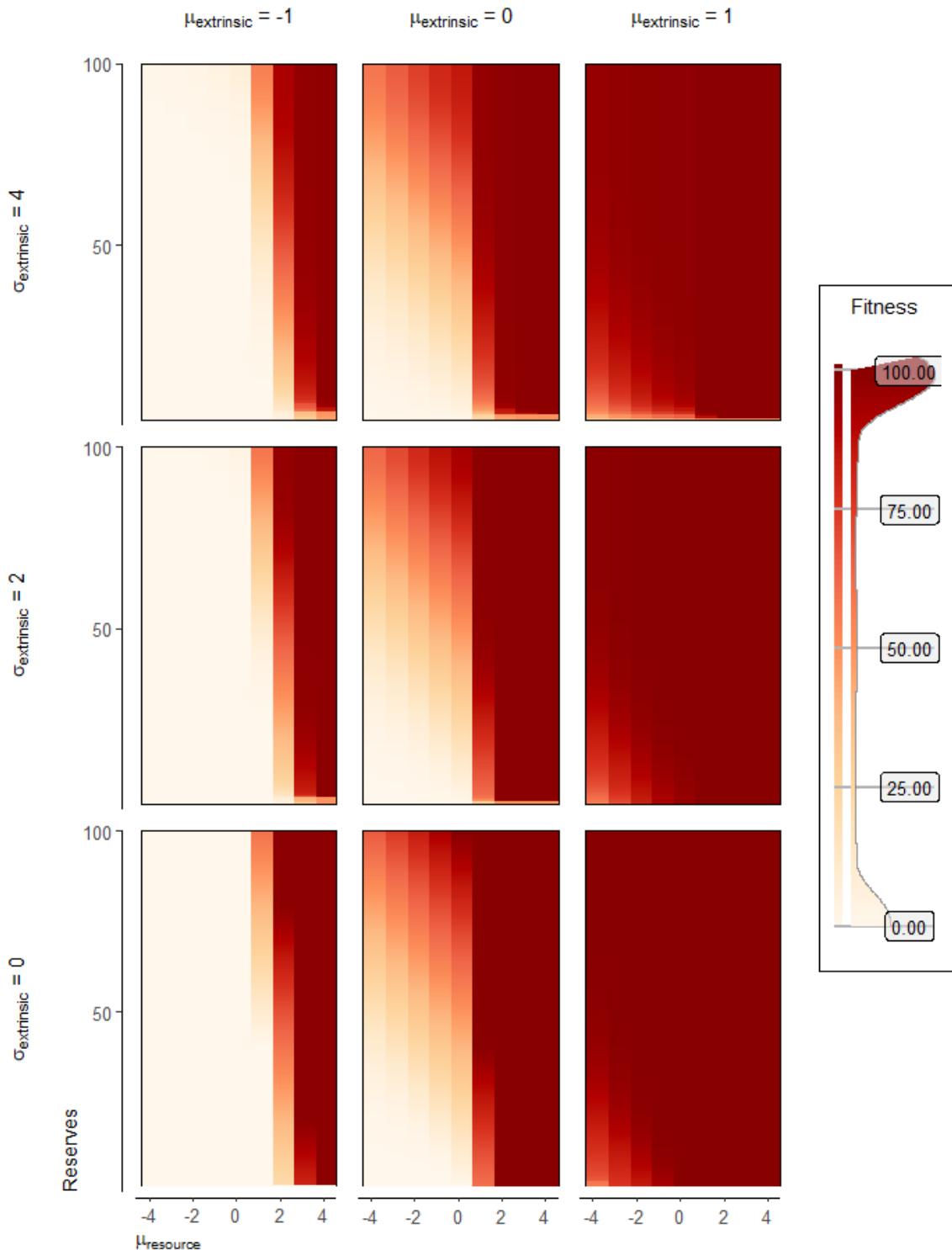
2.96. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



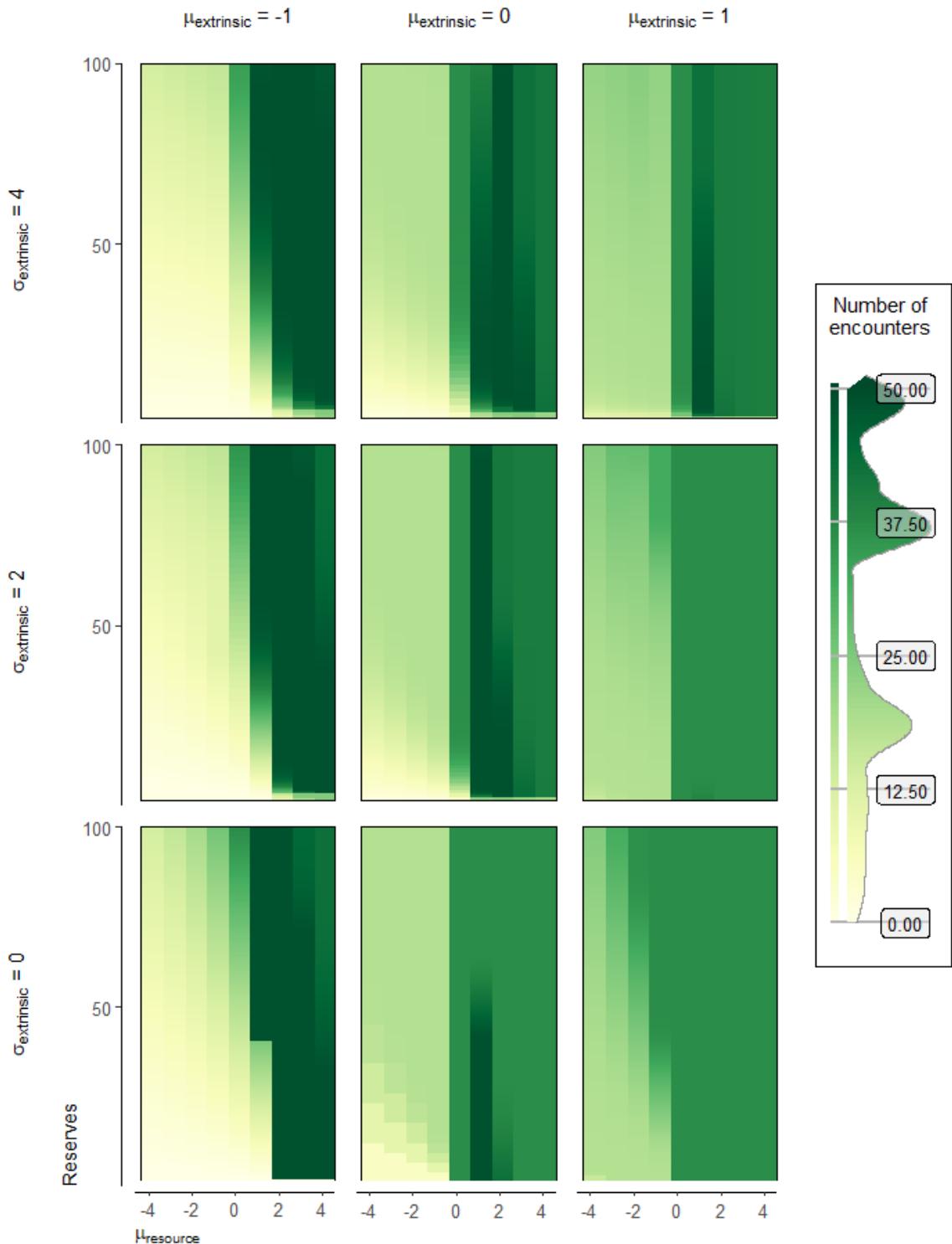
2.97. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



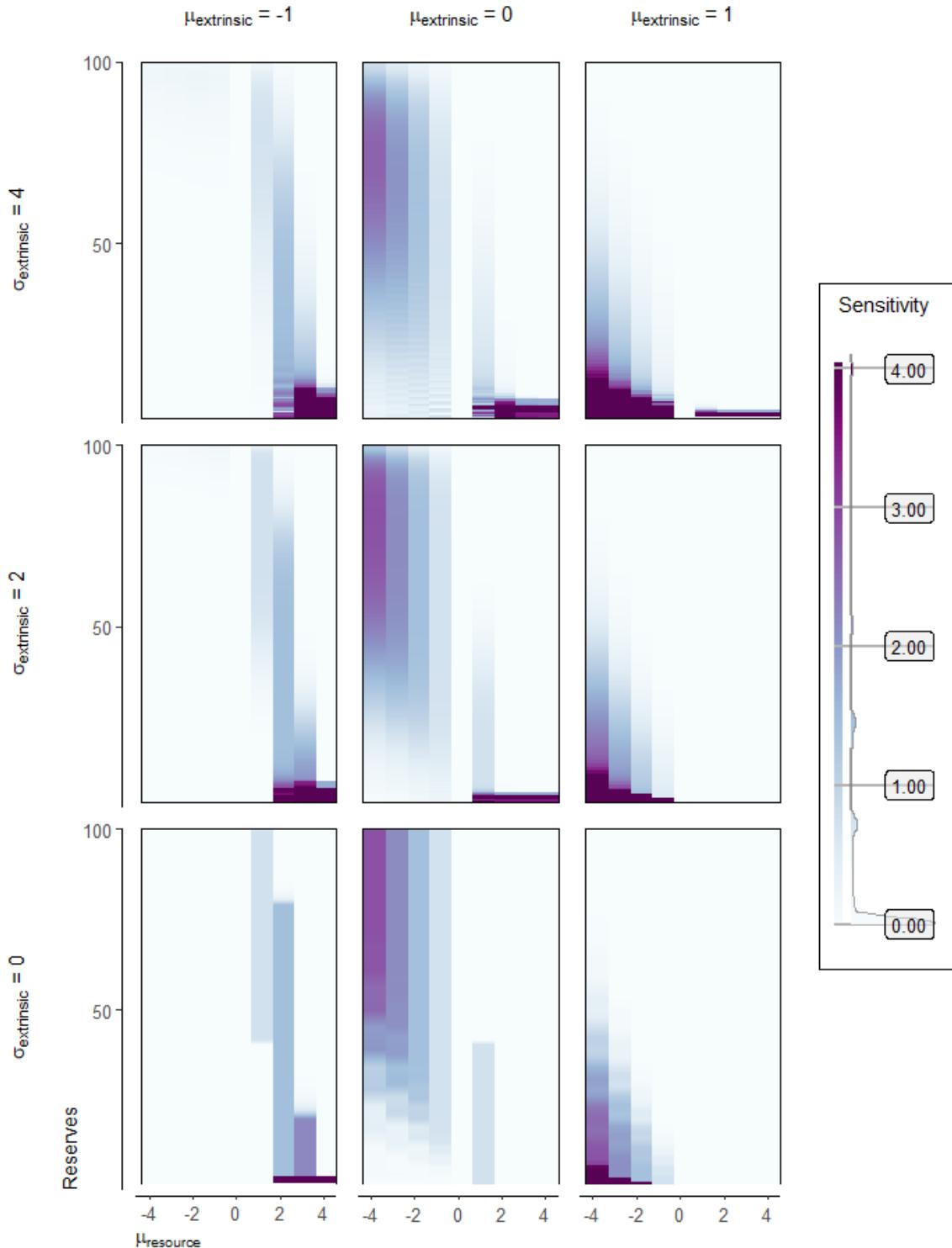
2.98. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



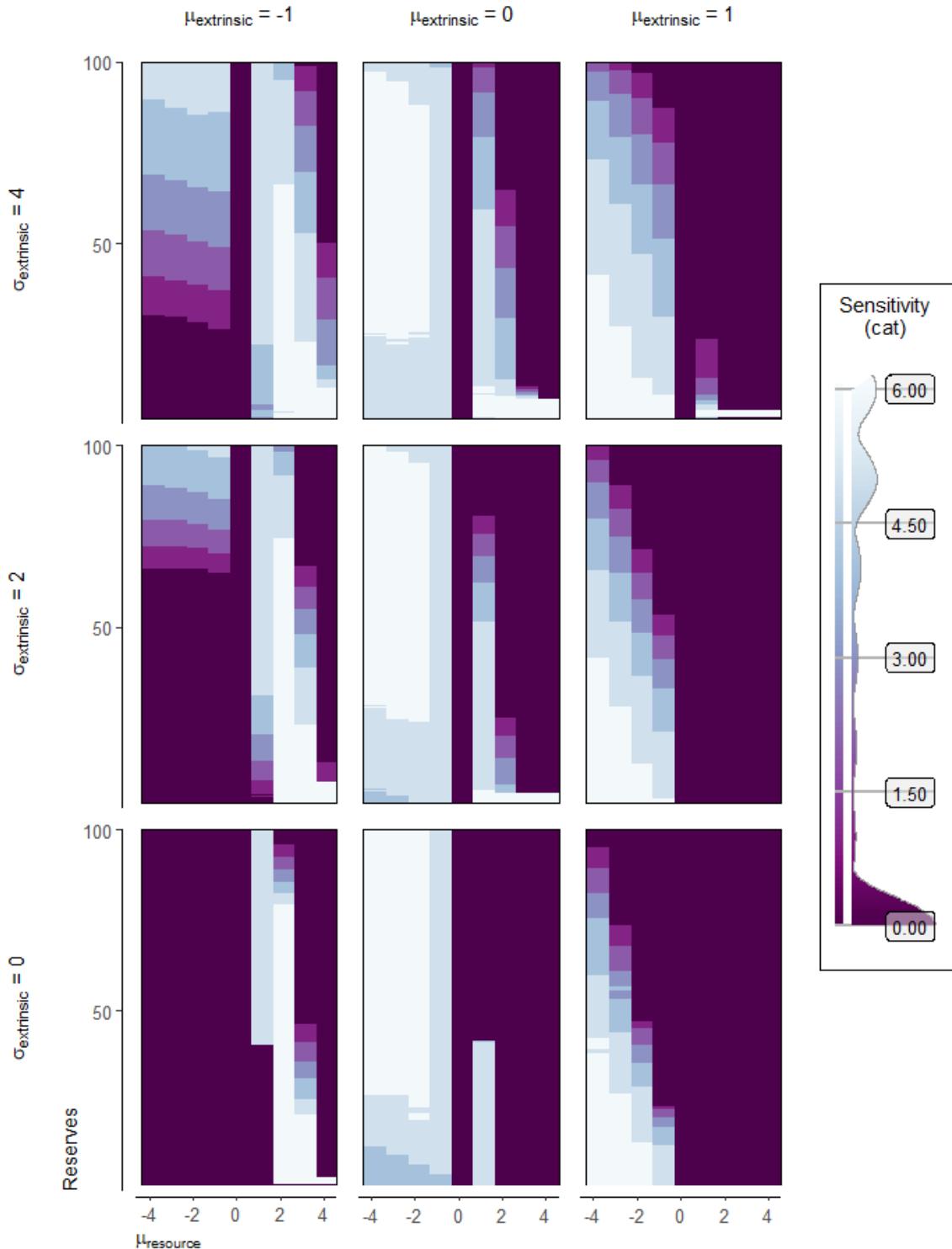
2.99. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encountersWaiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



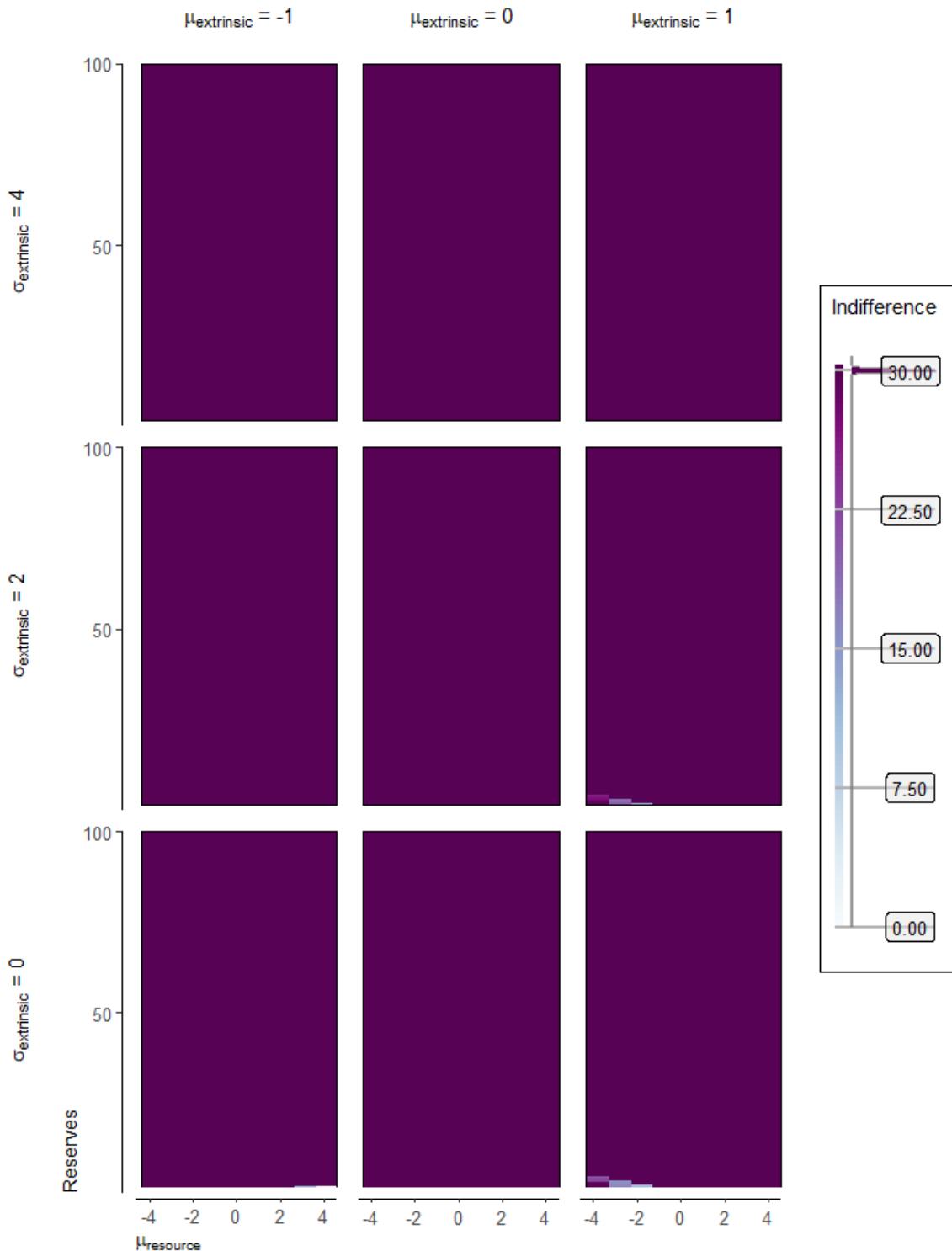
2.100. Sensivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



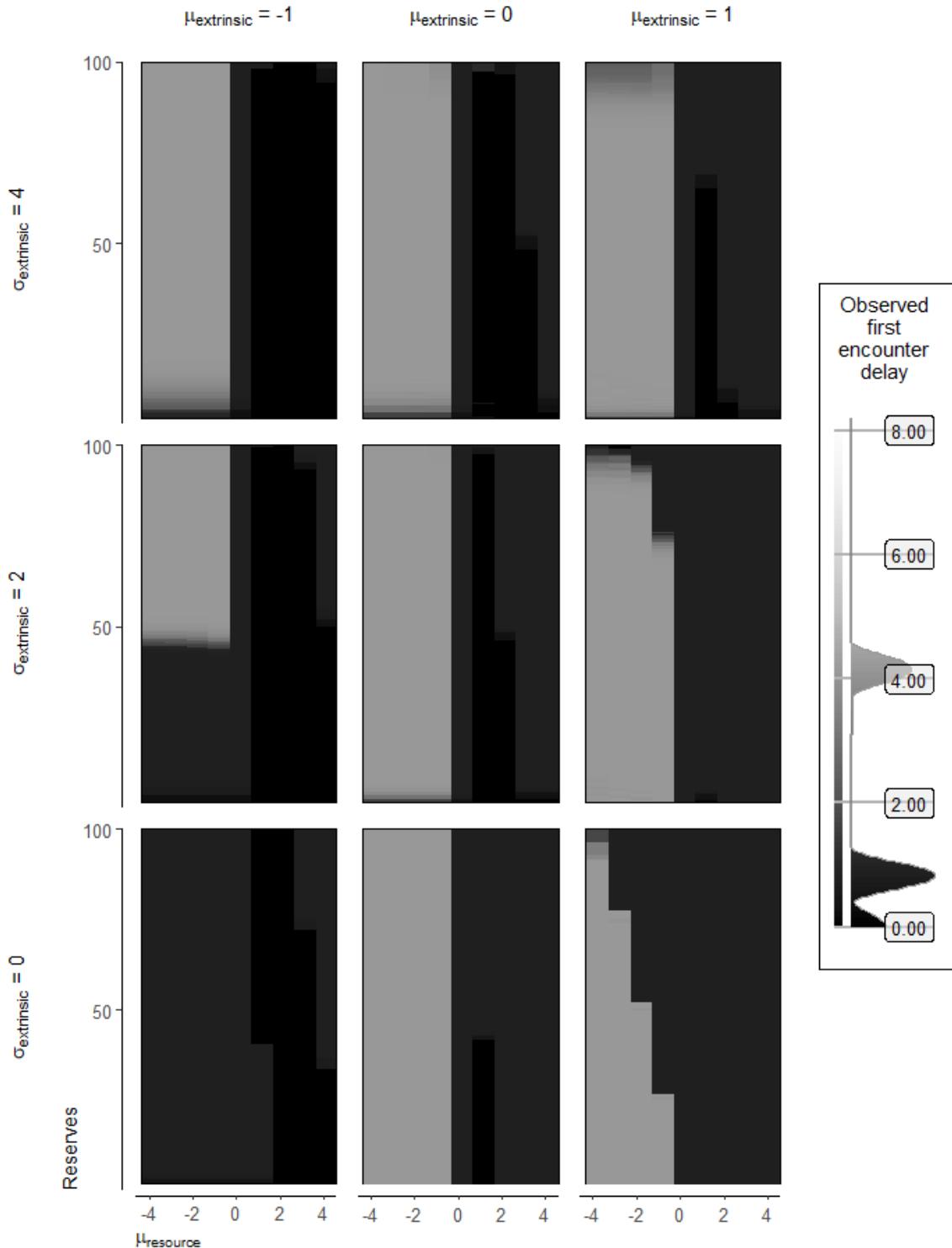
2.101. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3} panel D: {-2, 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



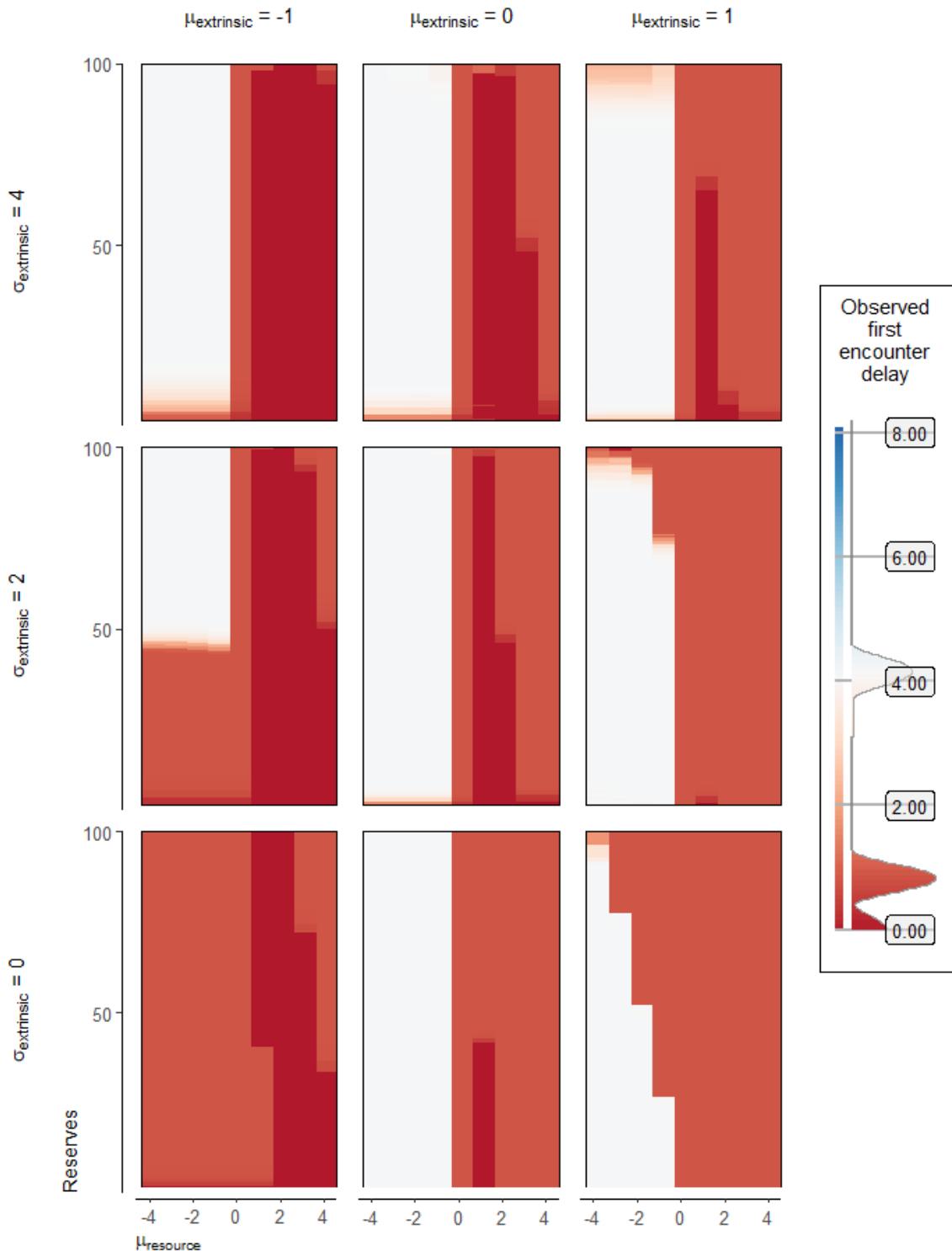
2.102. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



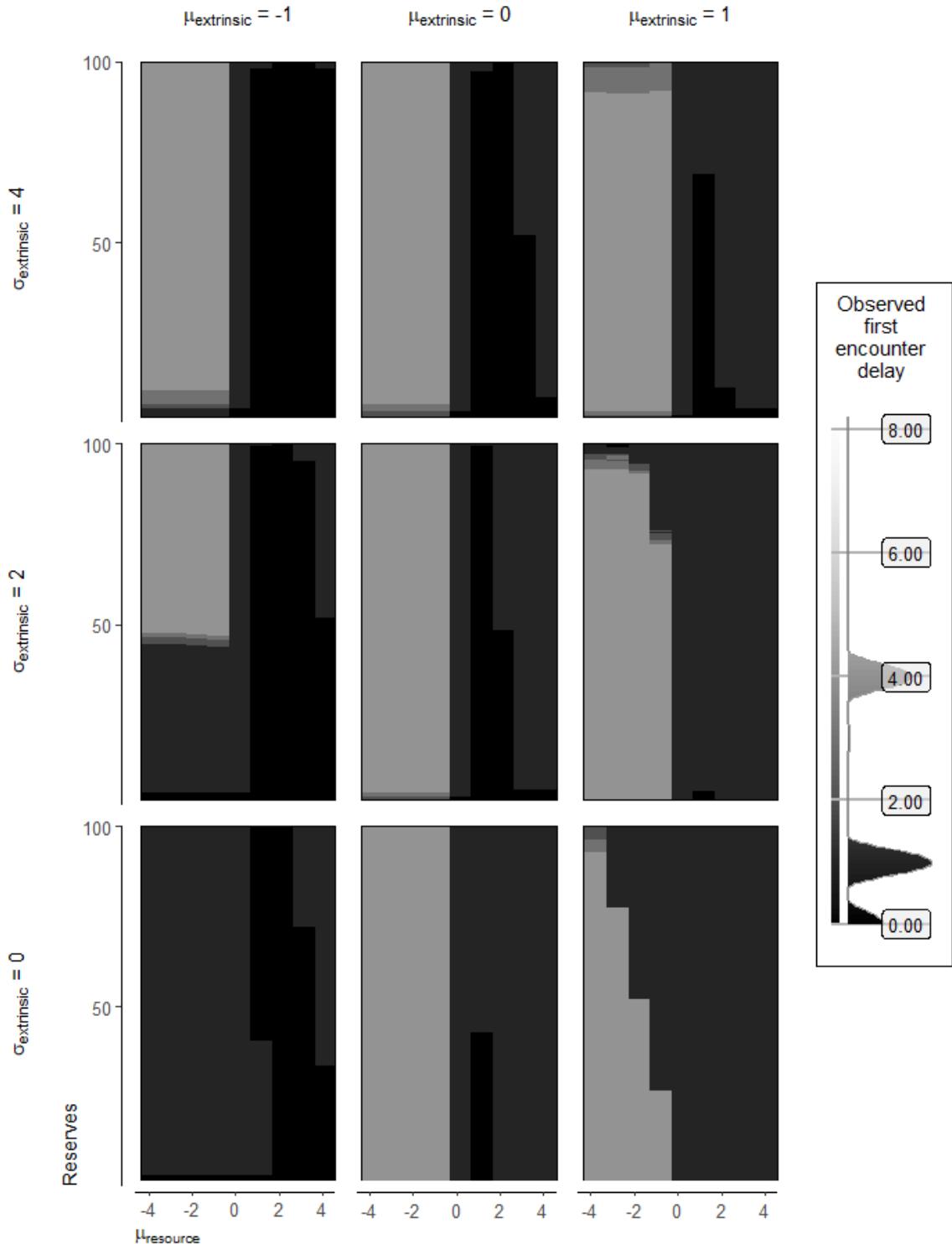
2.103. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

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



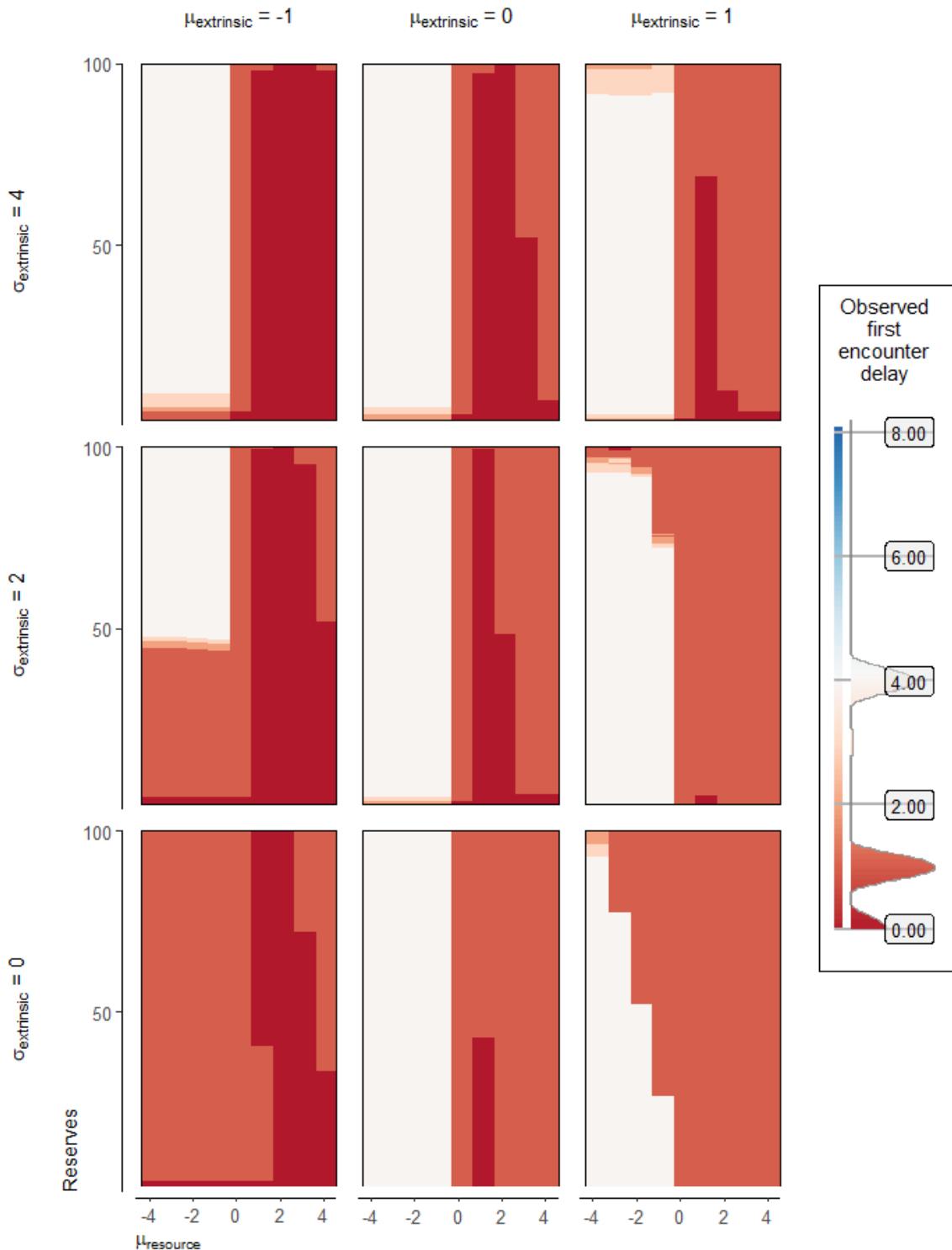
2.104. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

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



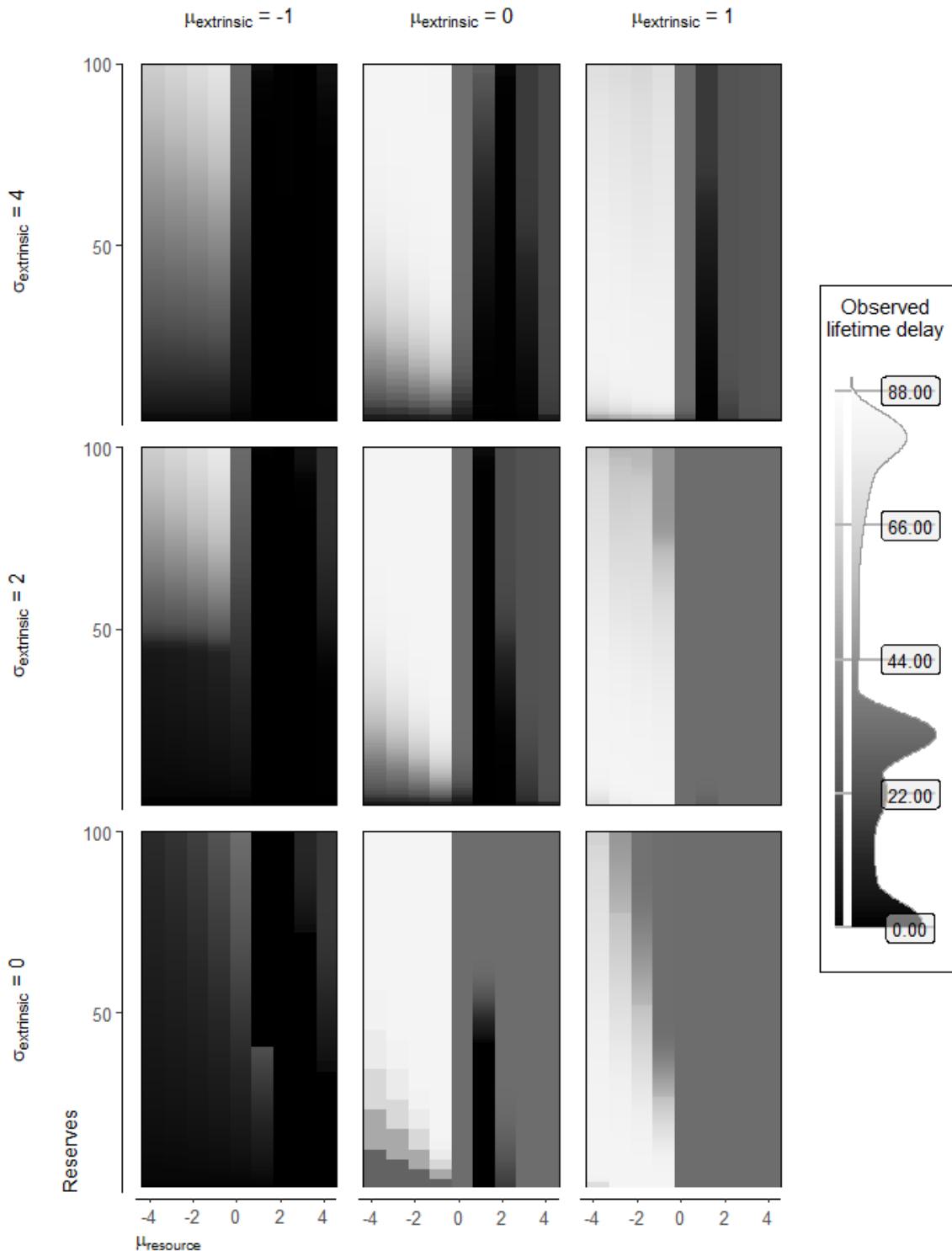
2.105. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

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



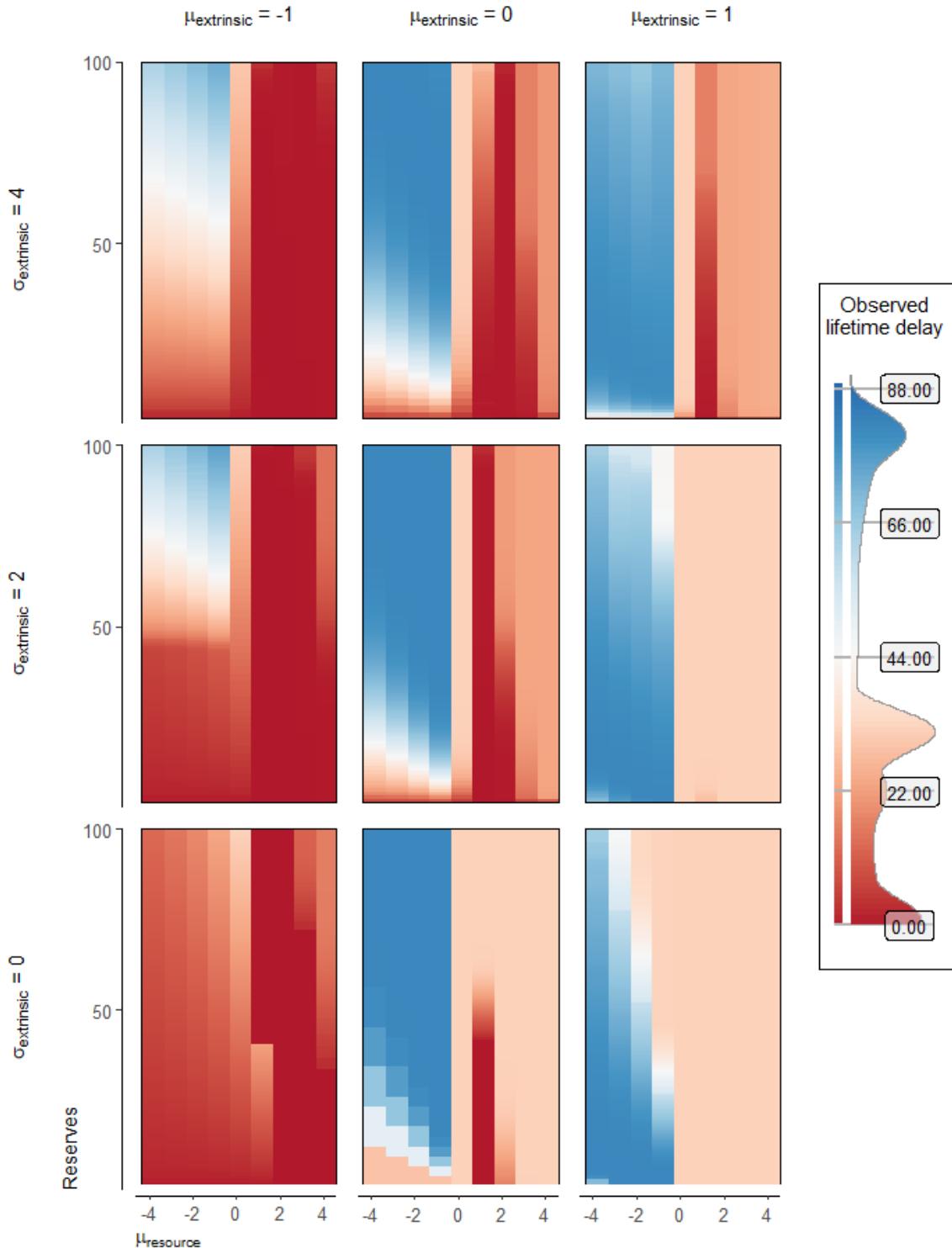
2.106. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

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



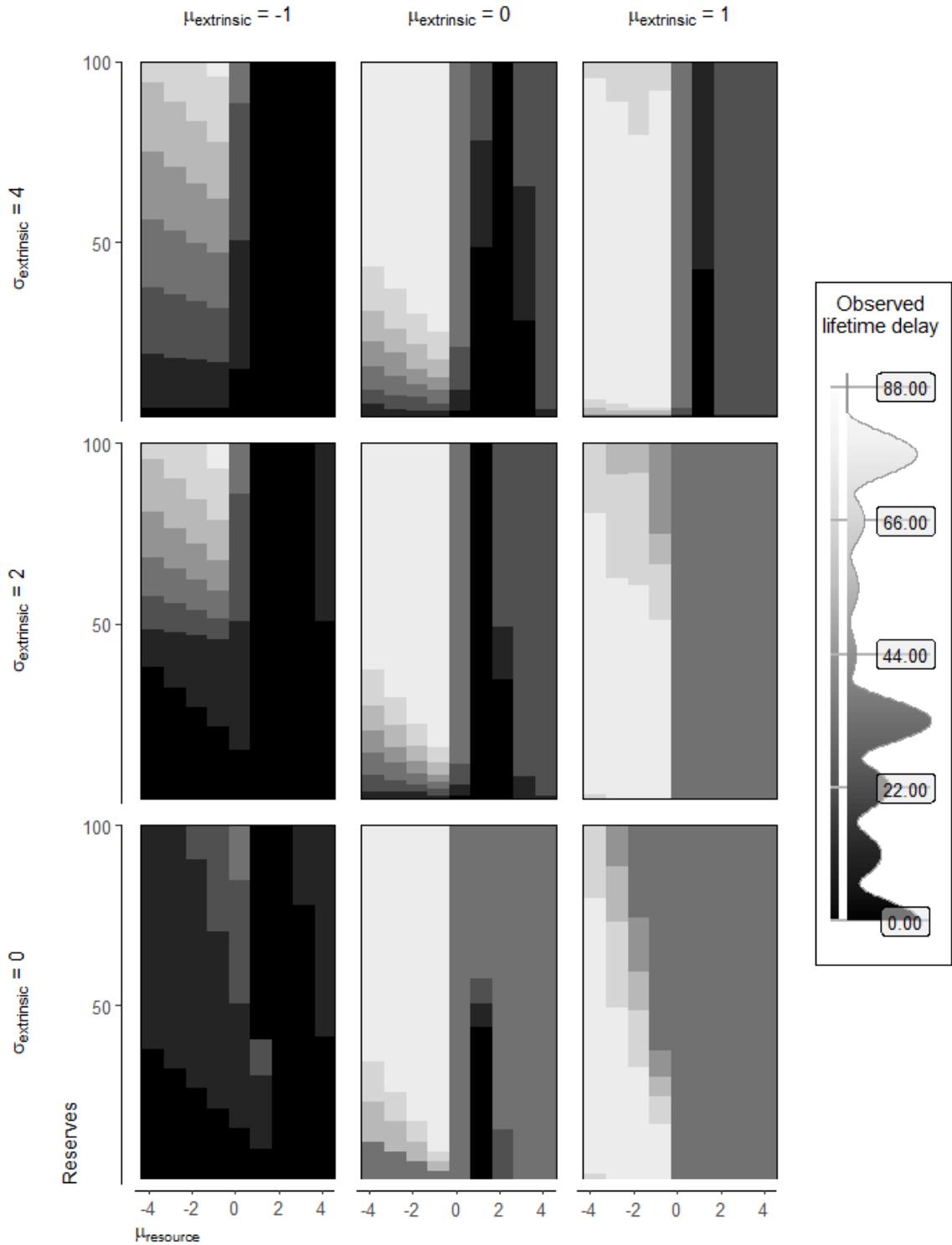
2.107. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



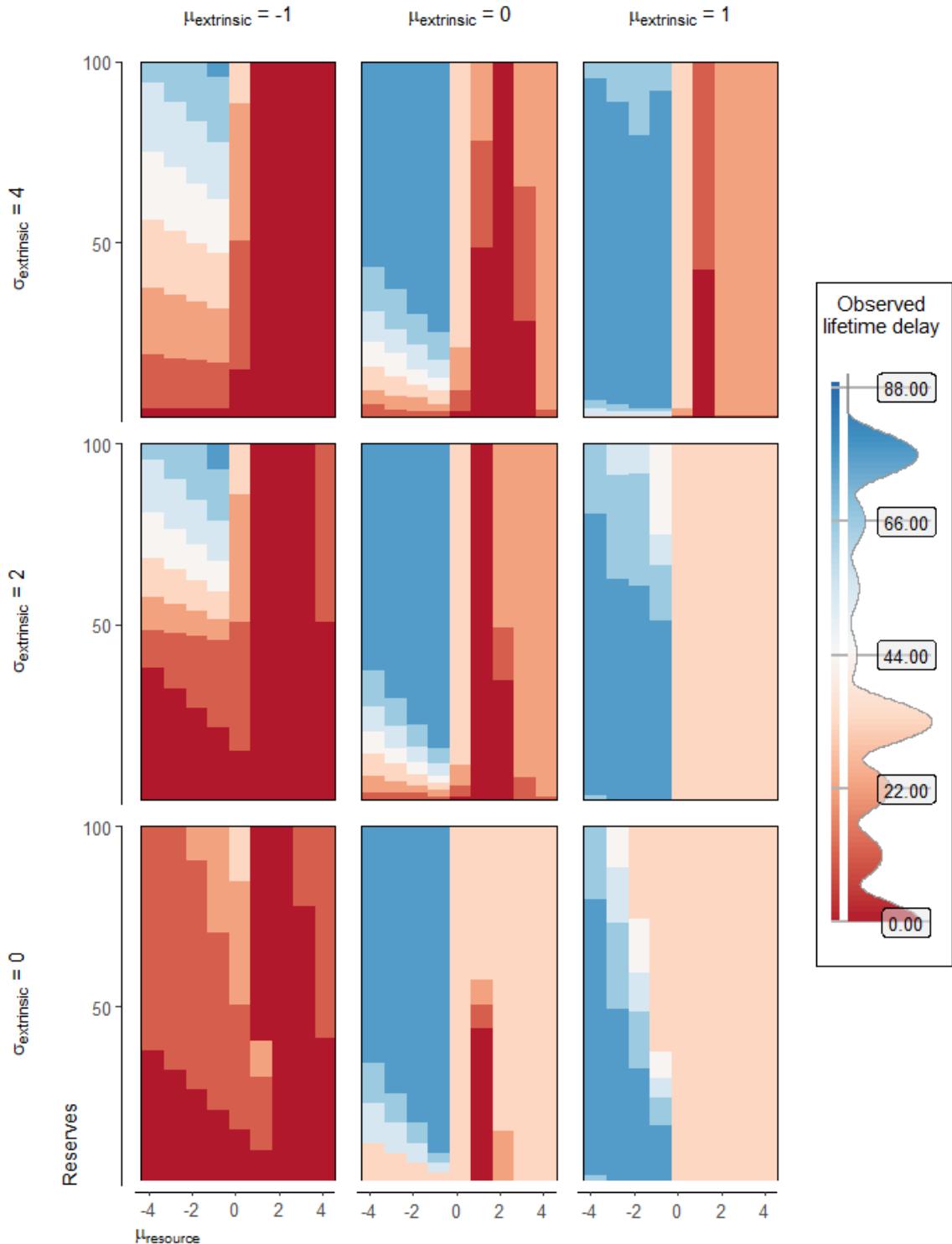
2.108. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



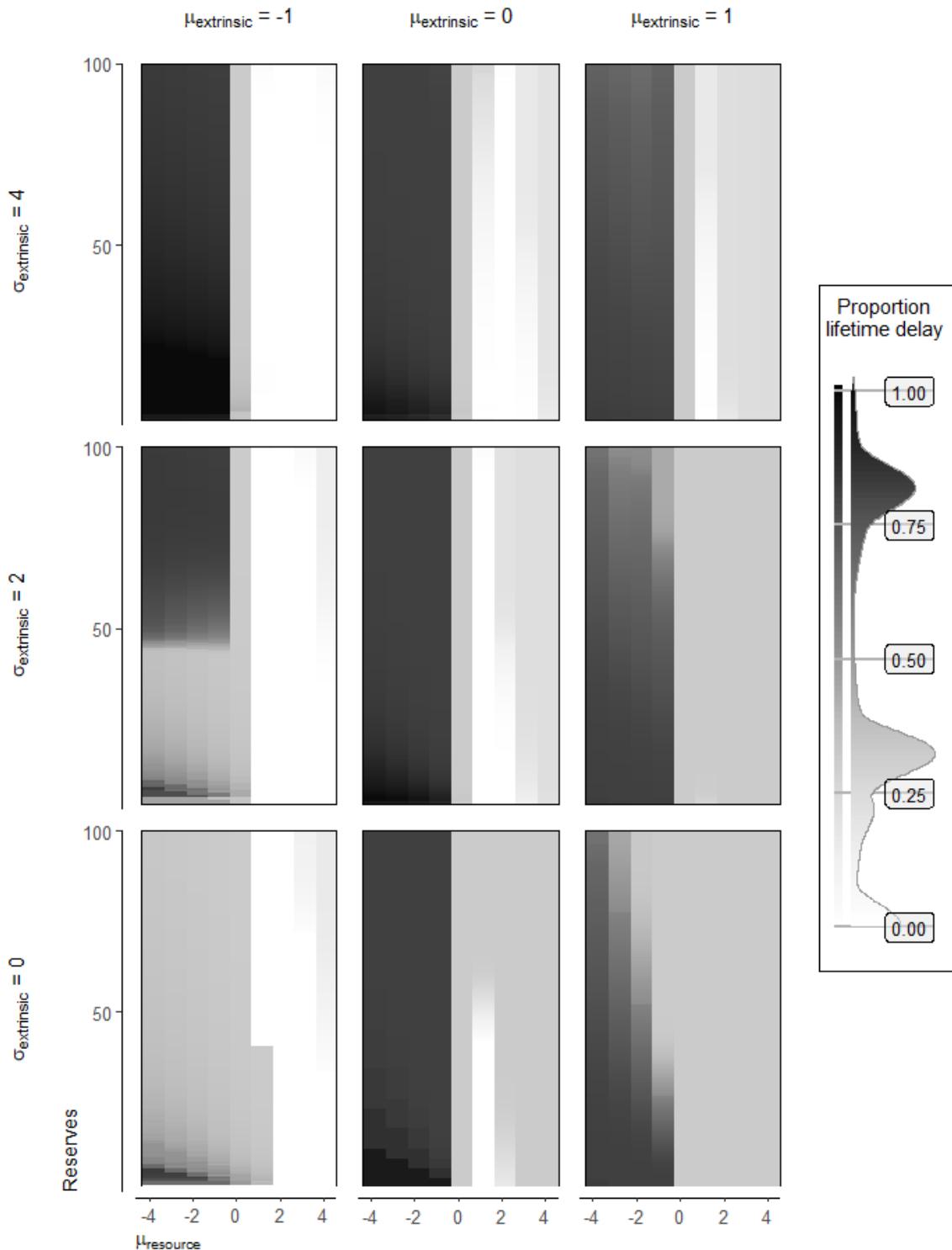
2.109. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



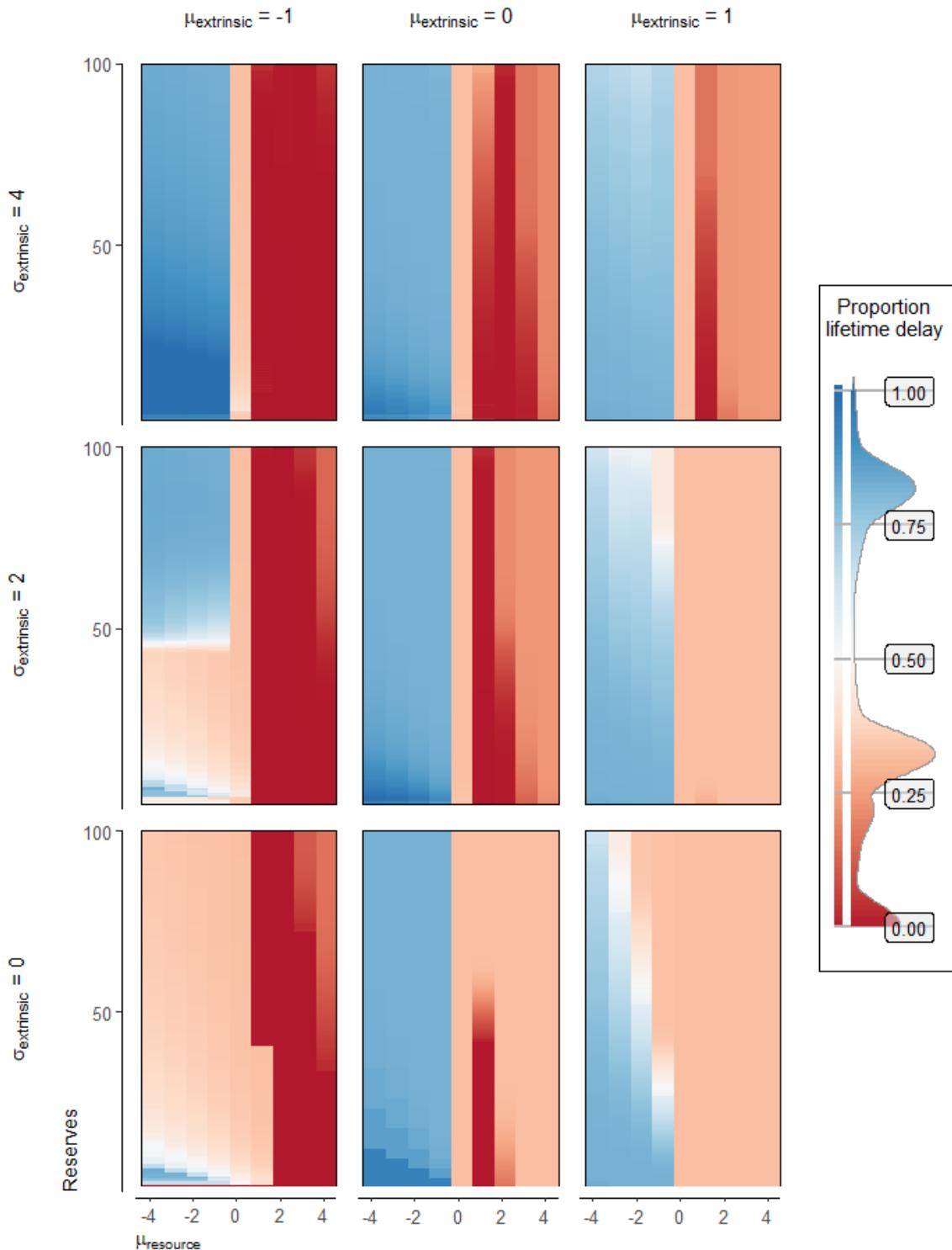
2.110. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



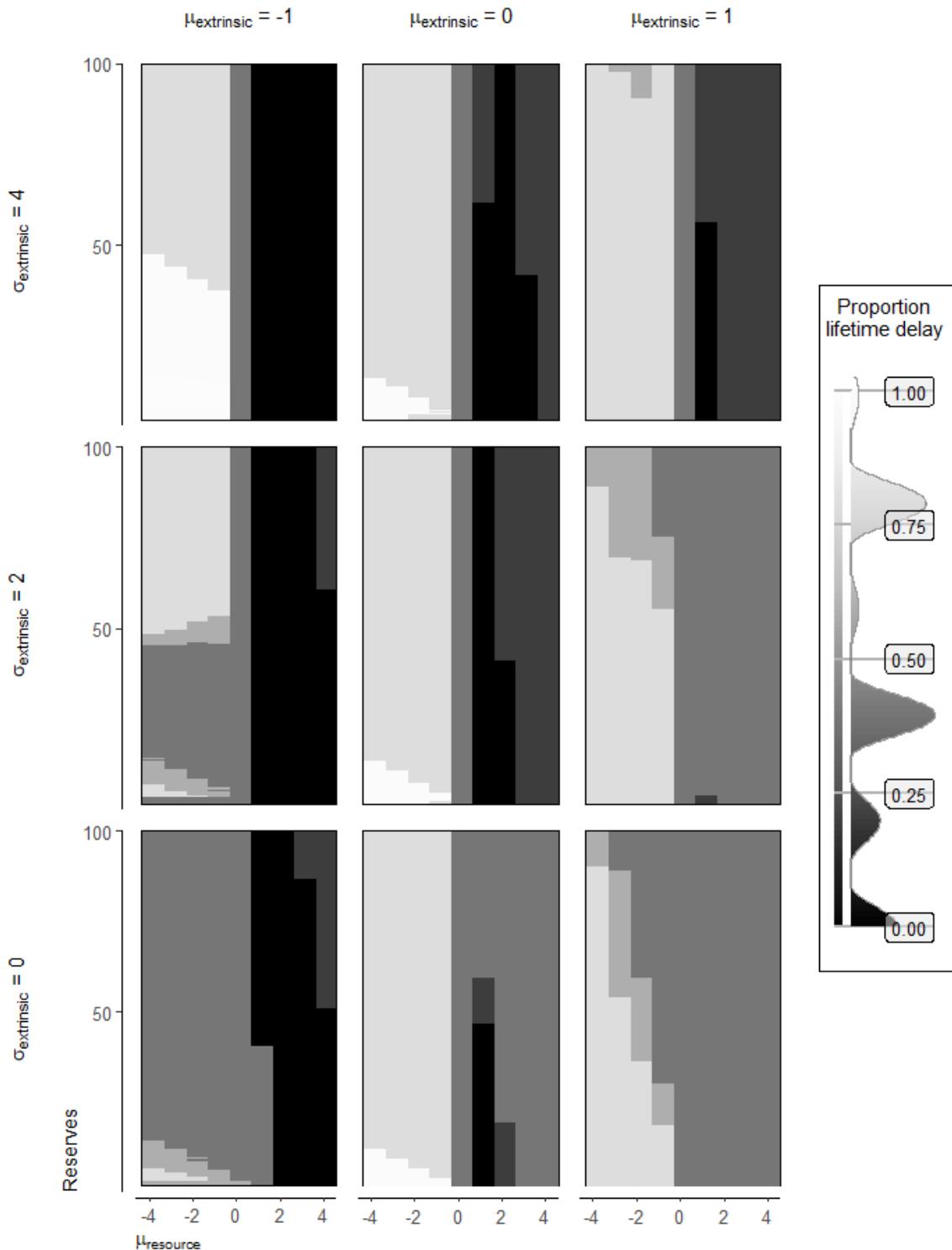
2.111. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



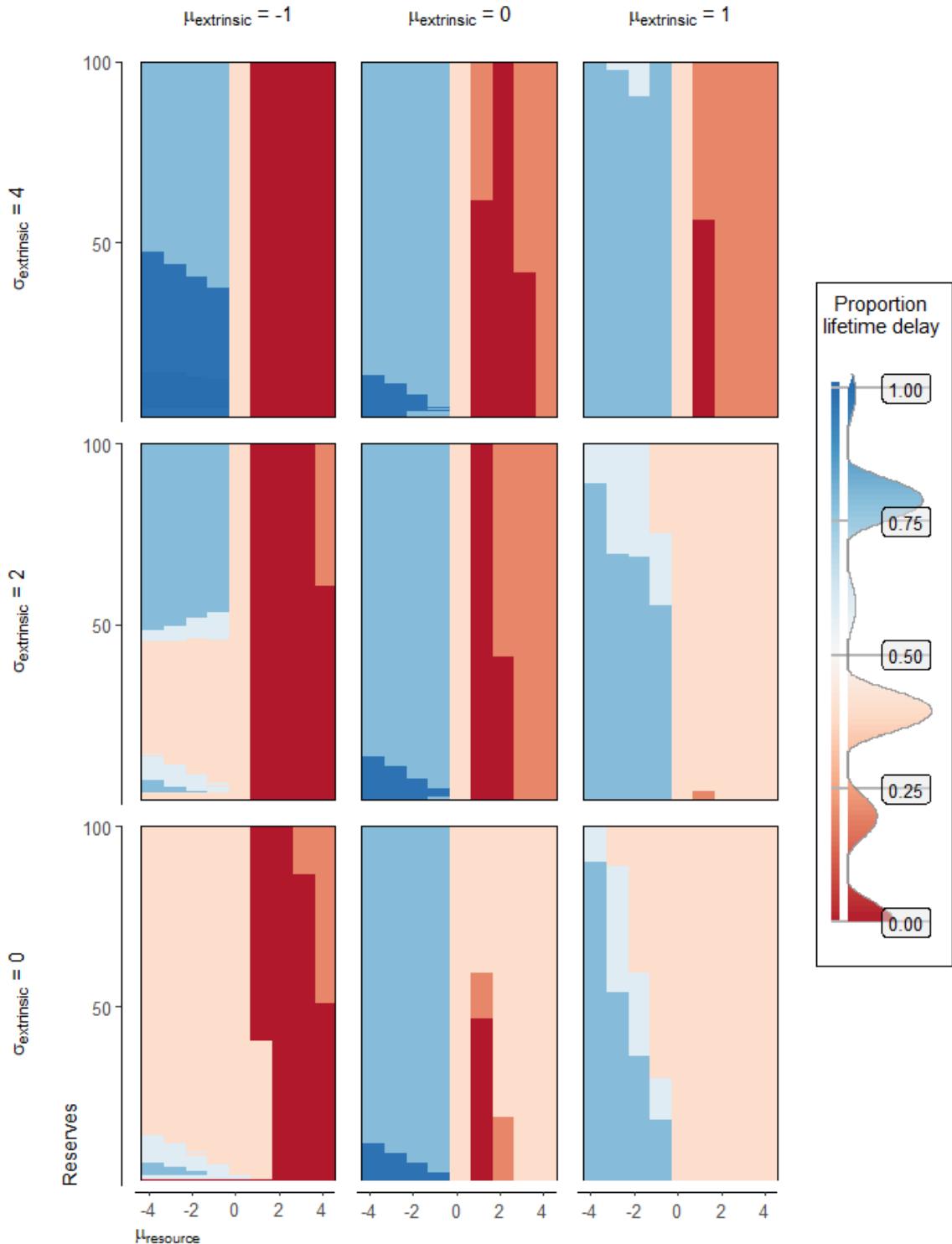
2.112. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



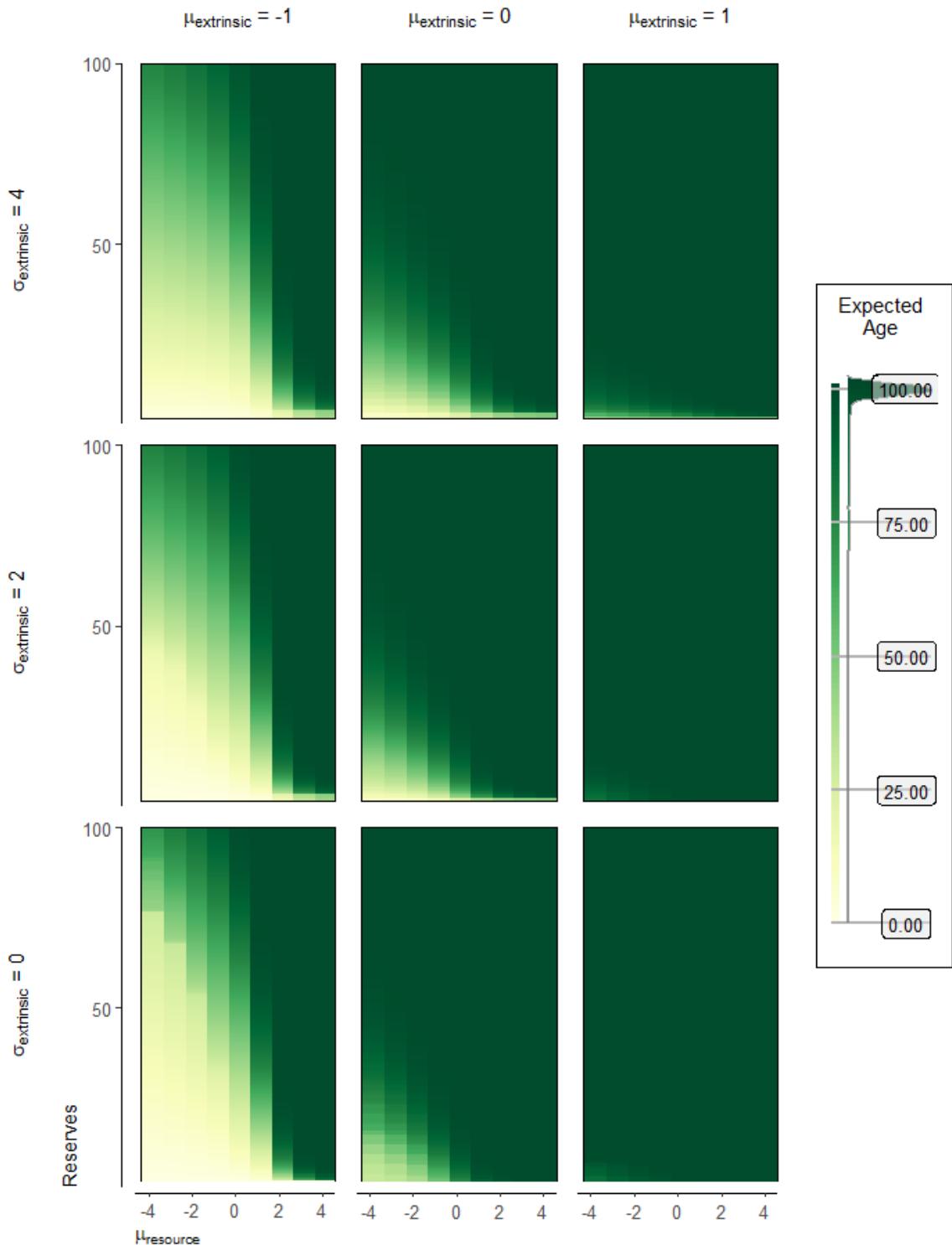
2.113. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



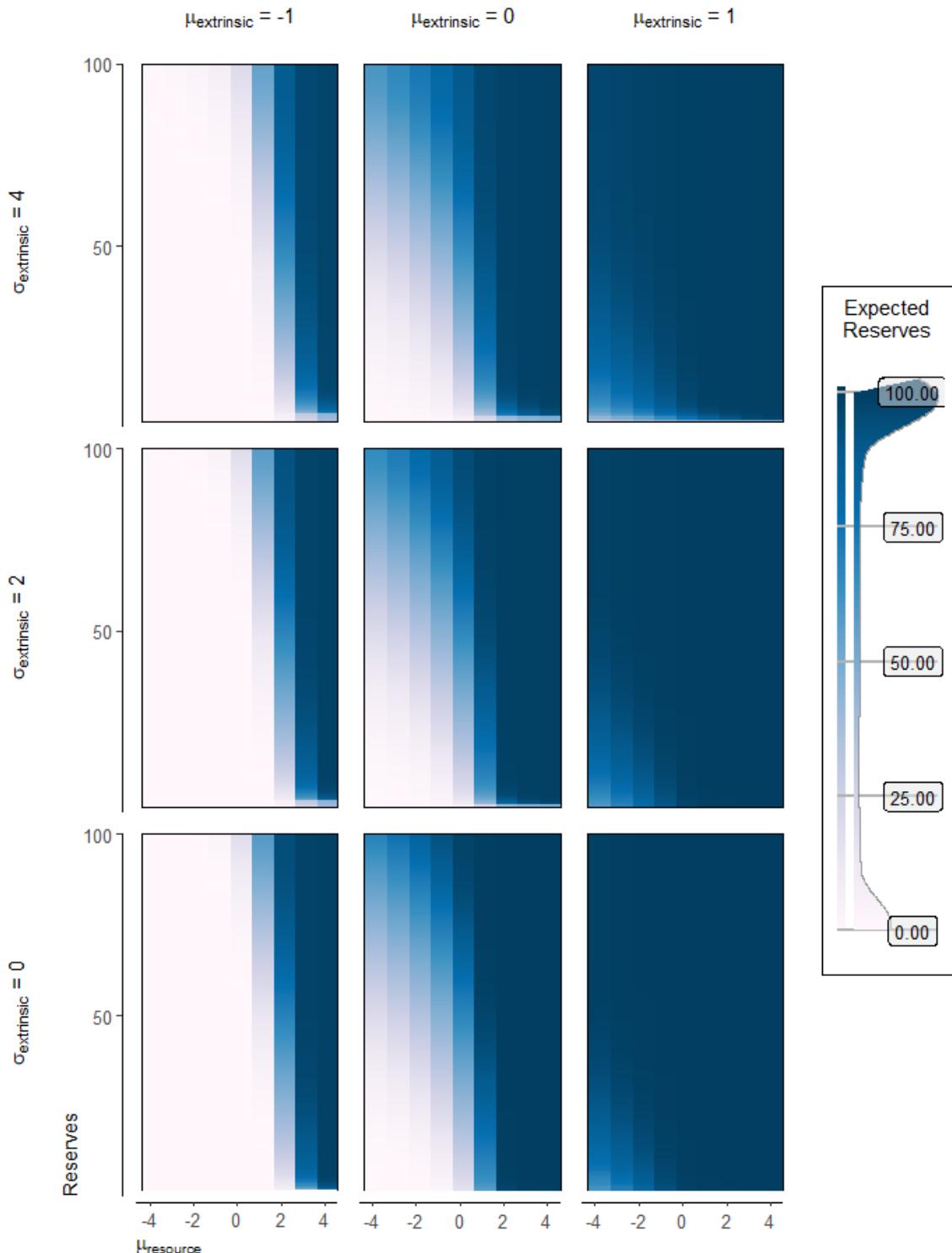
2.114. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



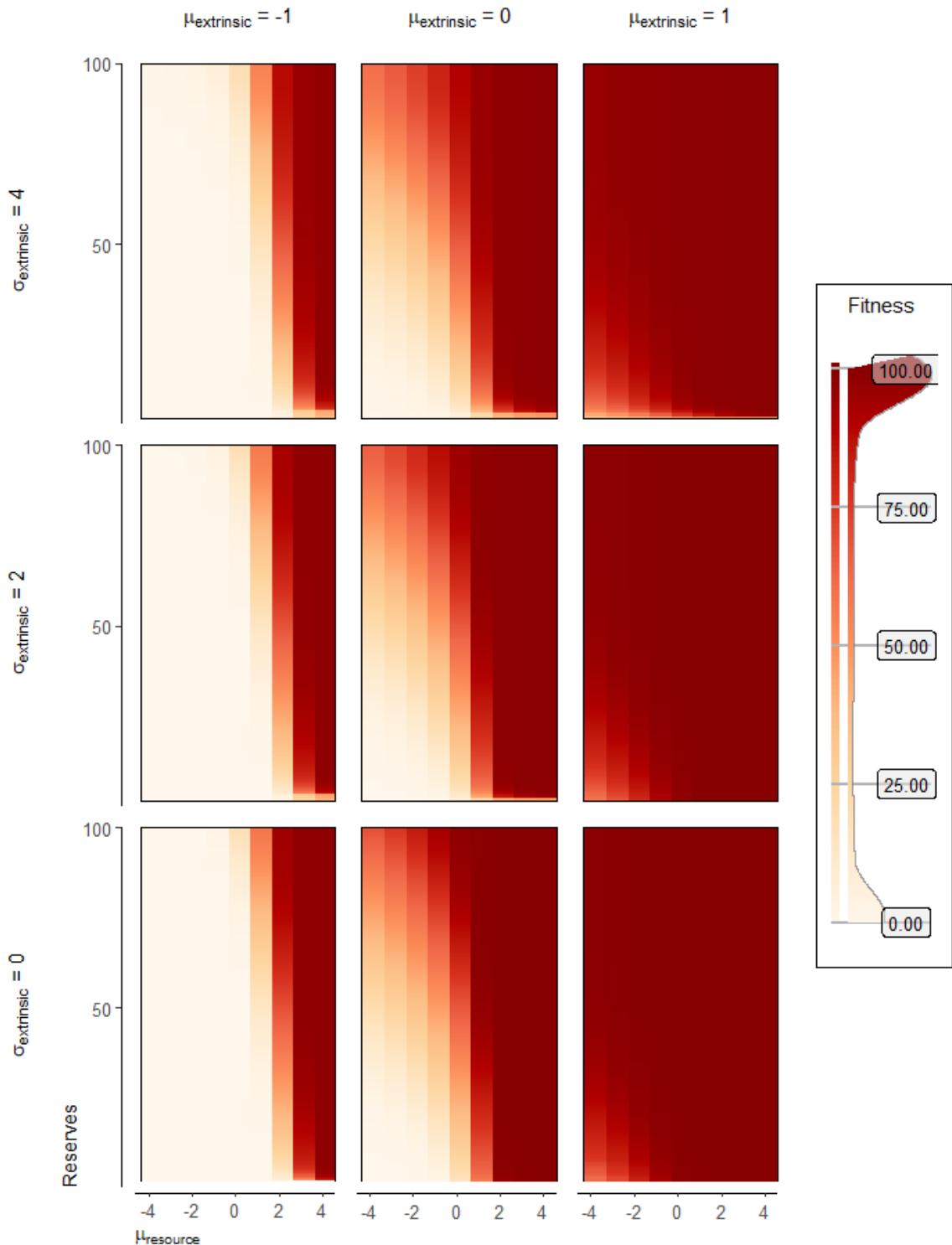
2.115. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



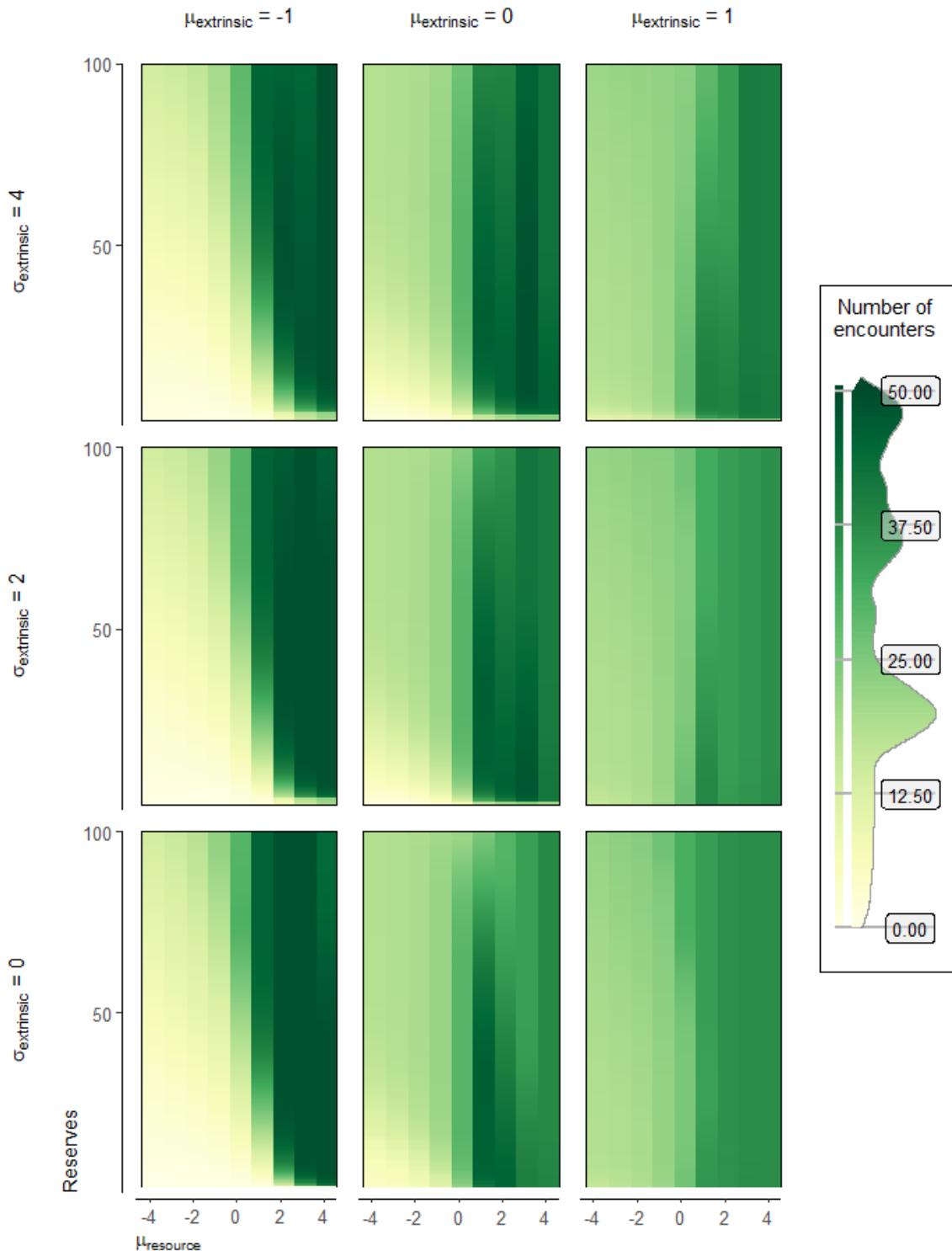
2.116. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



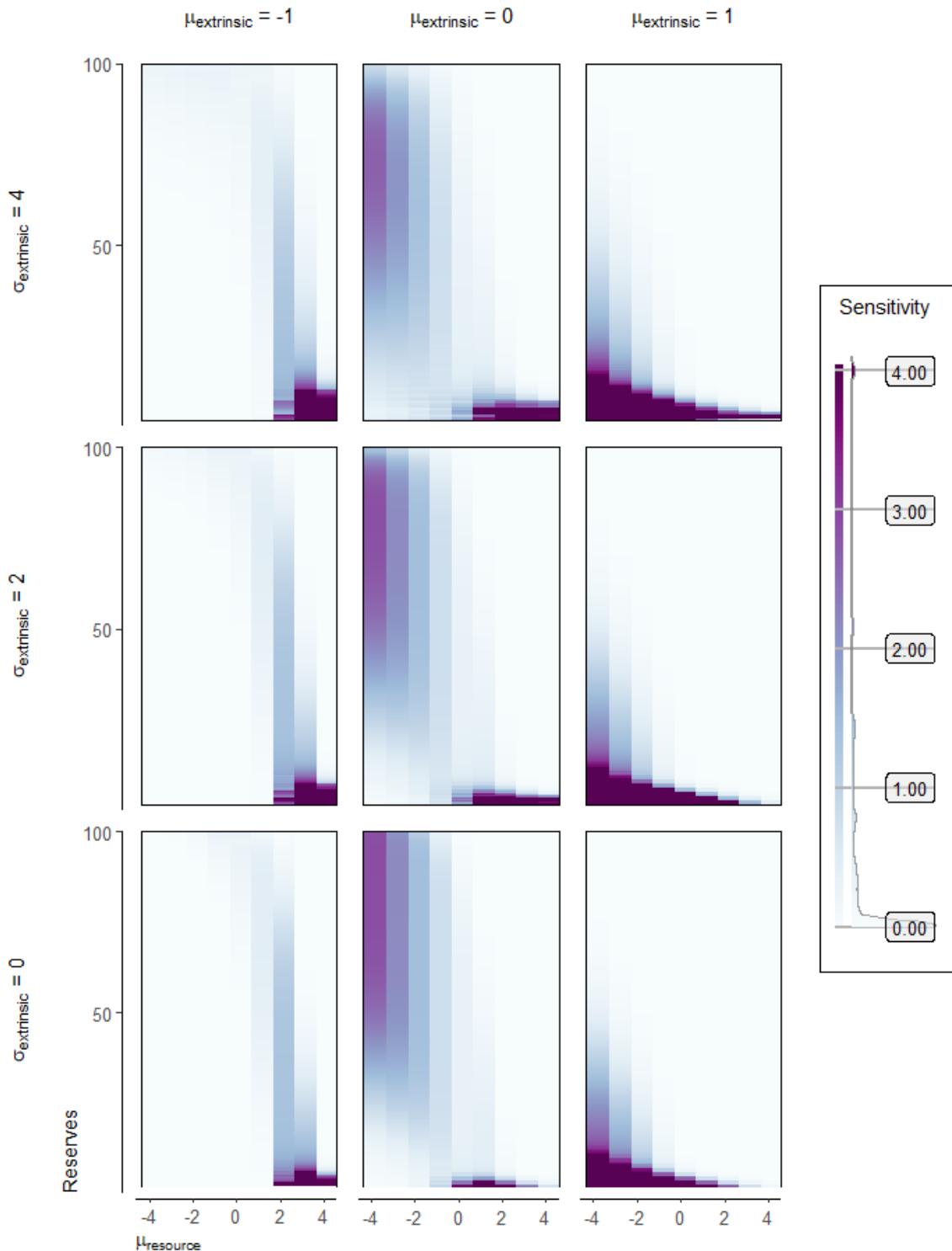
2.117. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



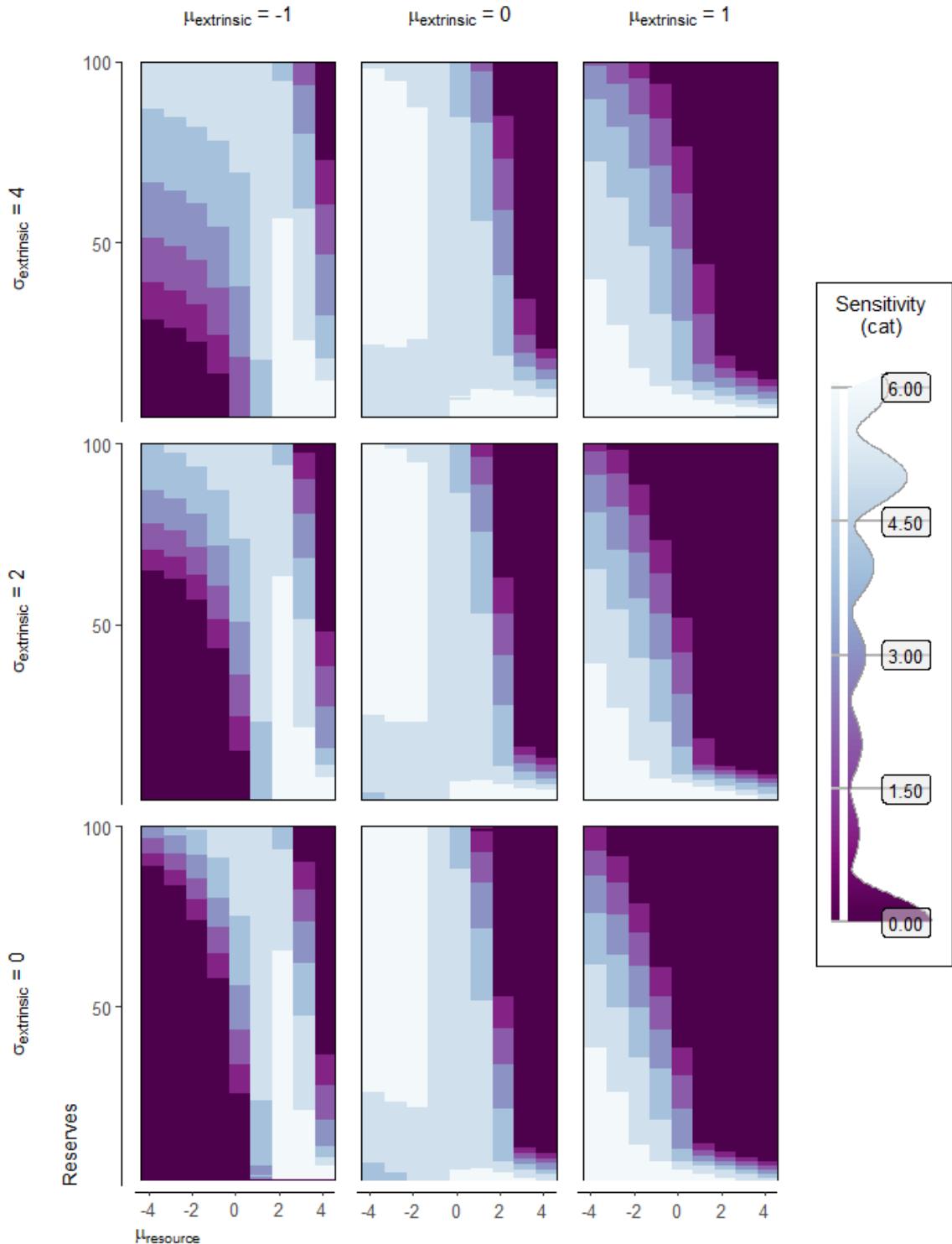
2.118. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encountersWaiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



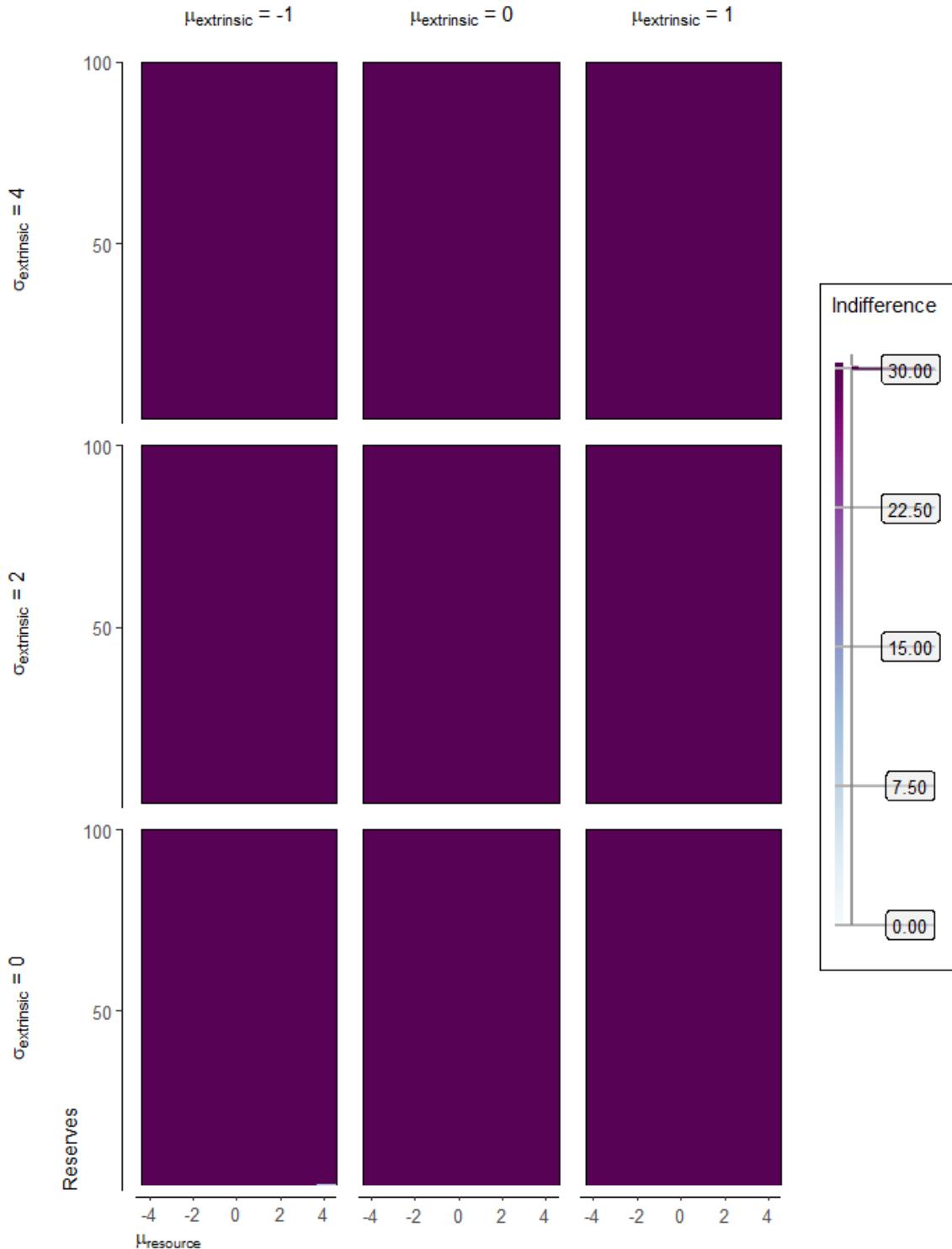
2.119. Sensivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



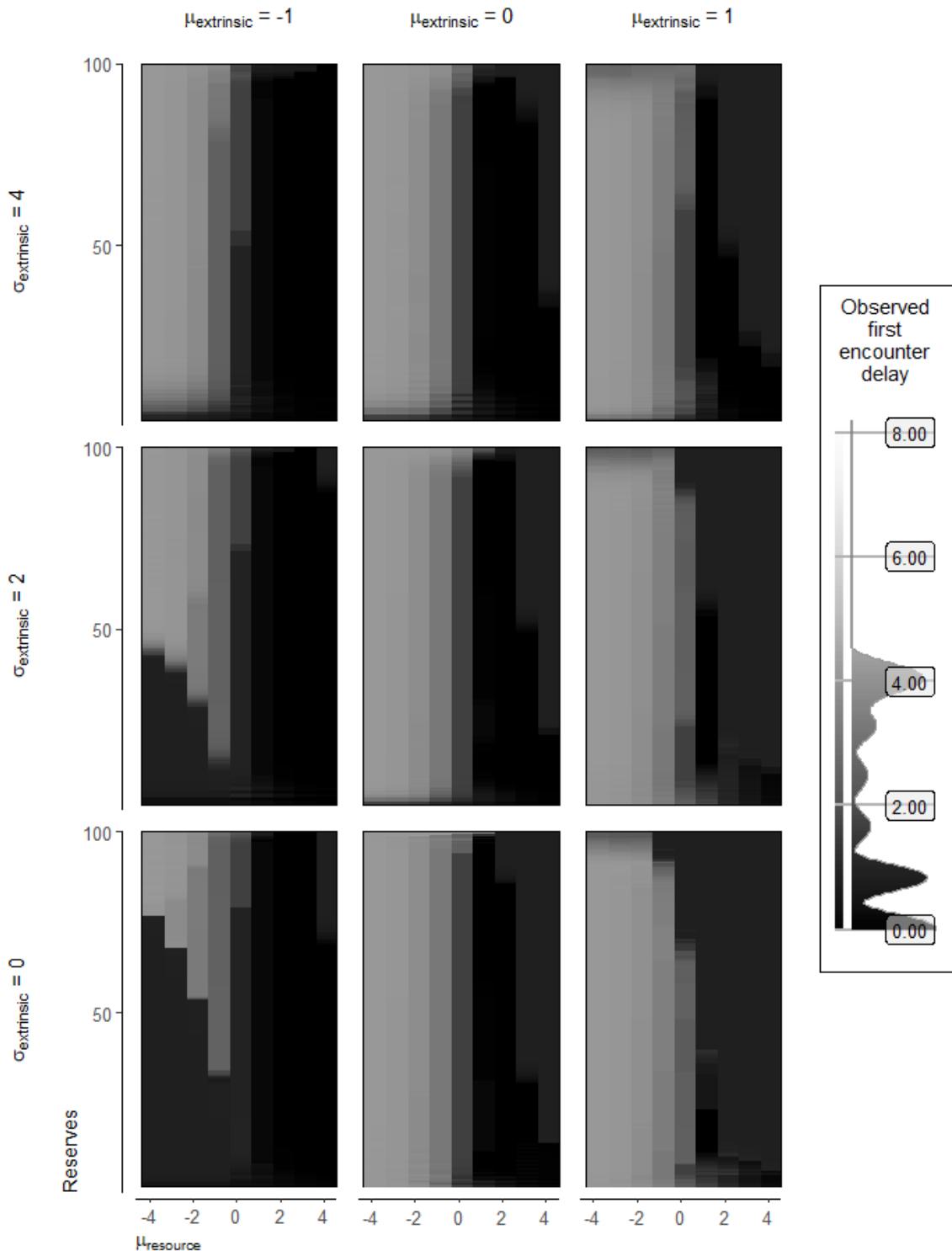
2.120. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3} panel D: {-2, 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



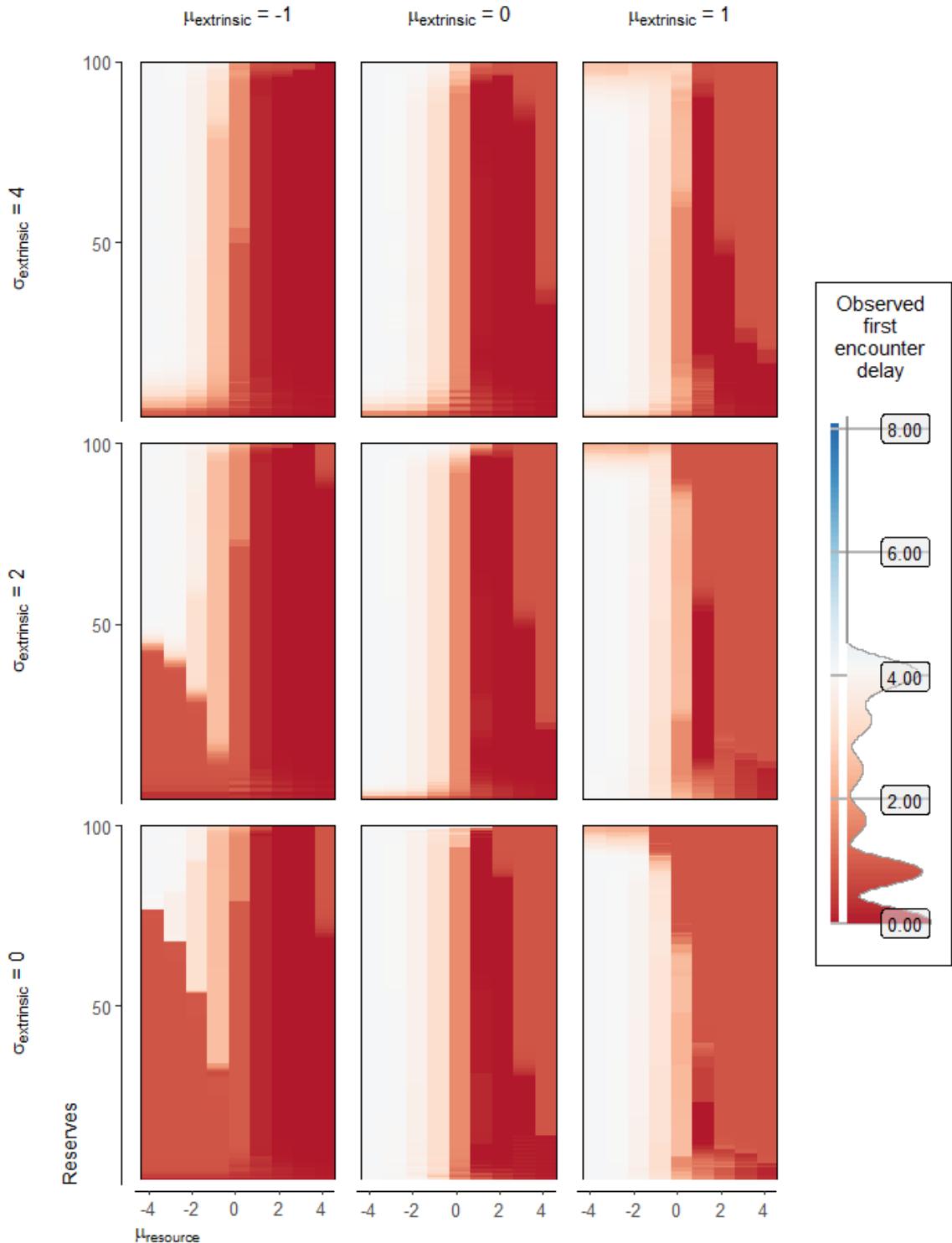
2.121. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



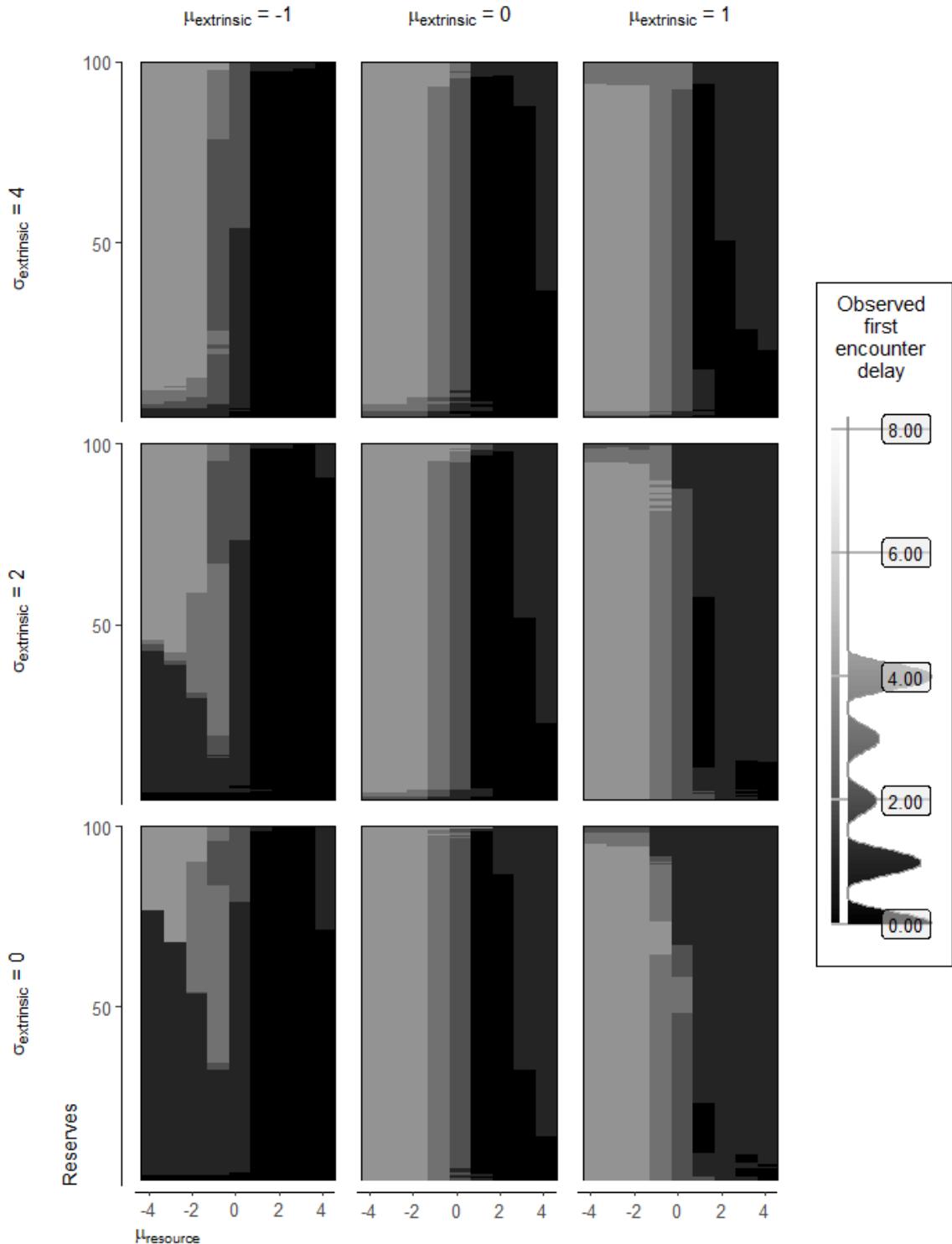
2.122. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

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



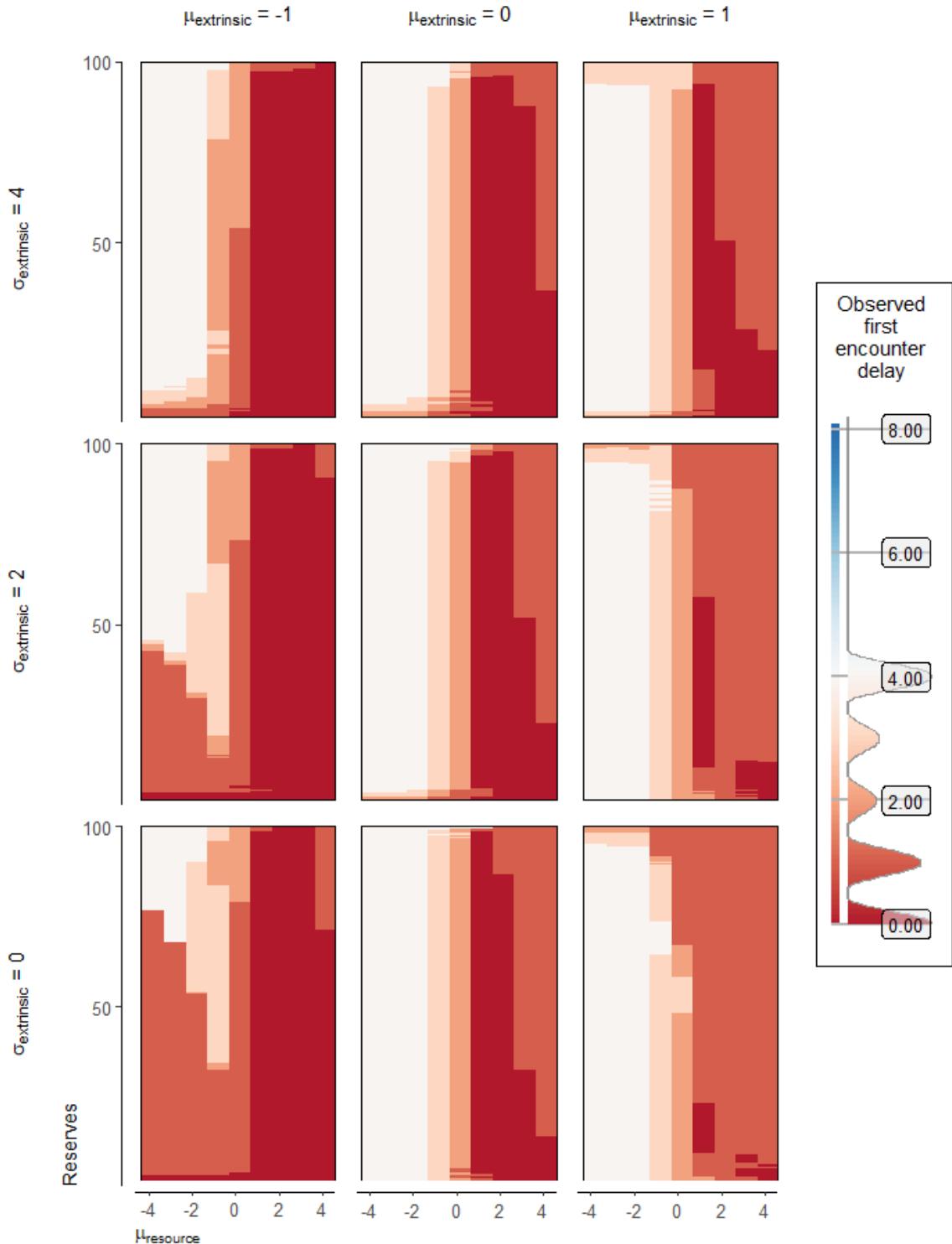
2.123. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

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



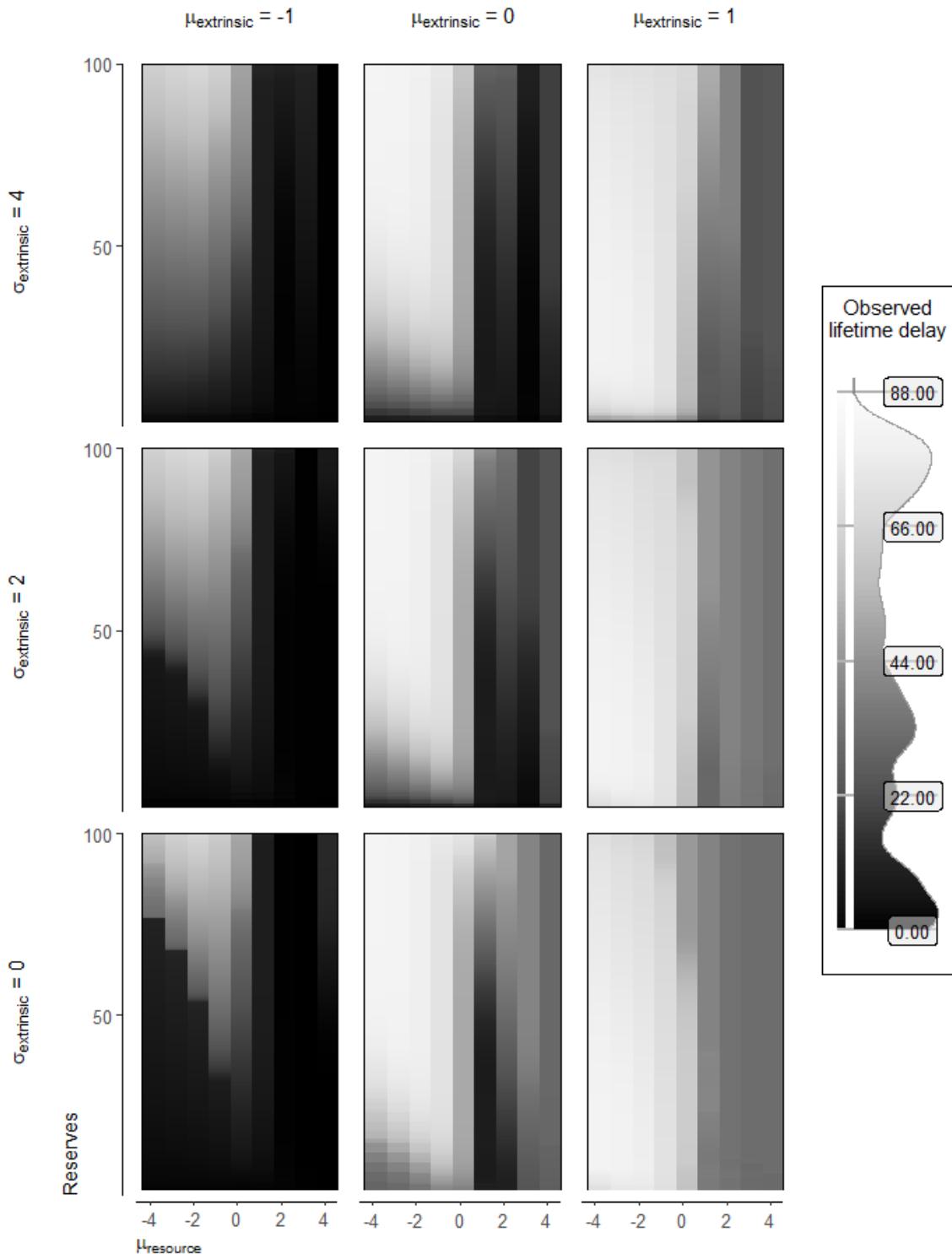
2.124. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

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



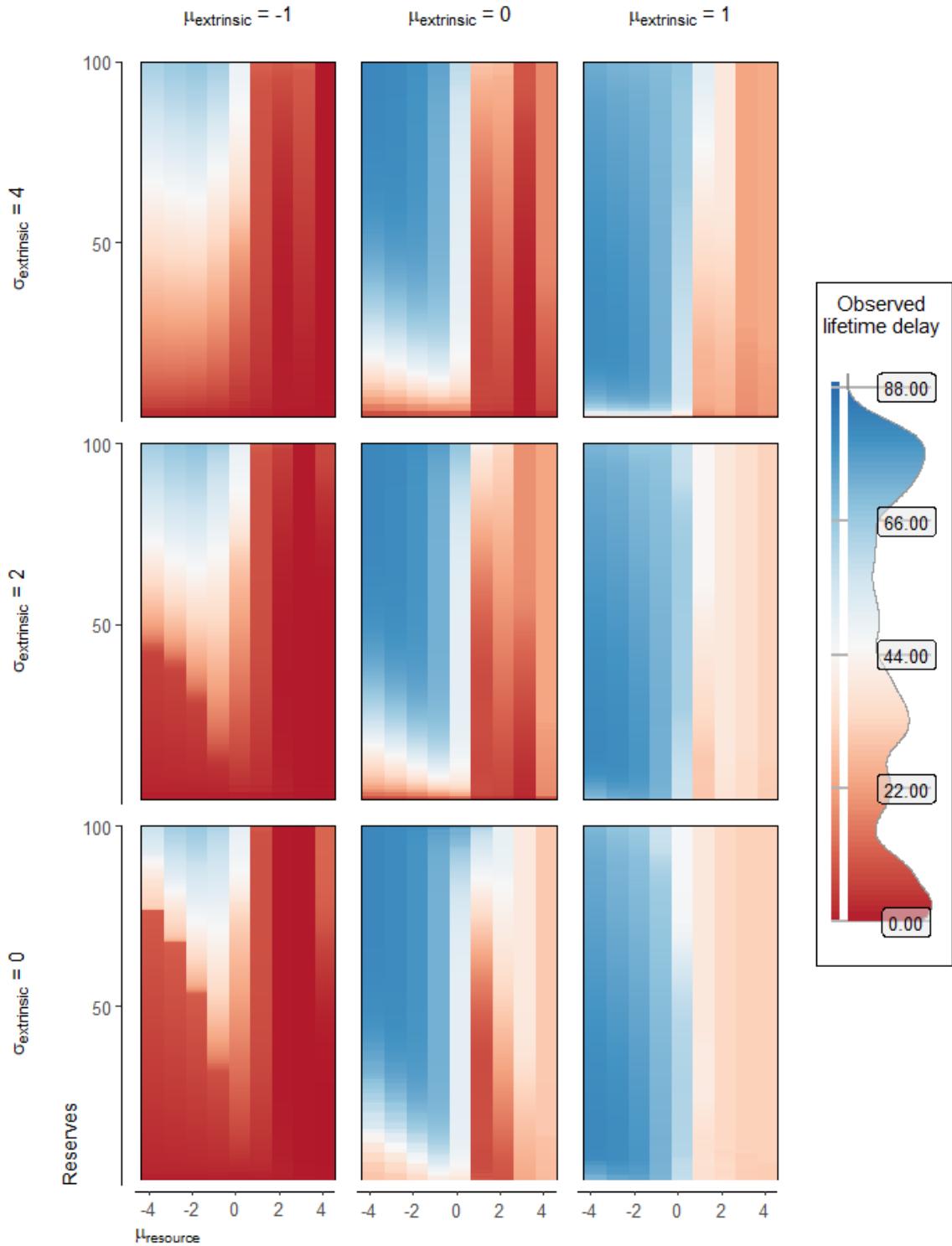
2.125. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

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



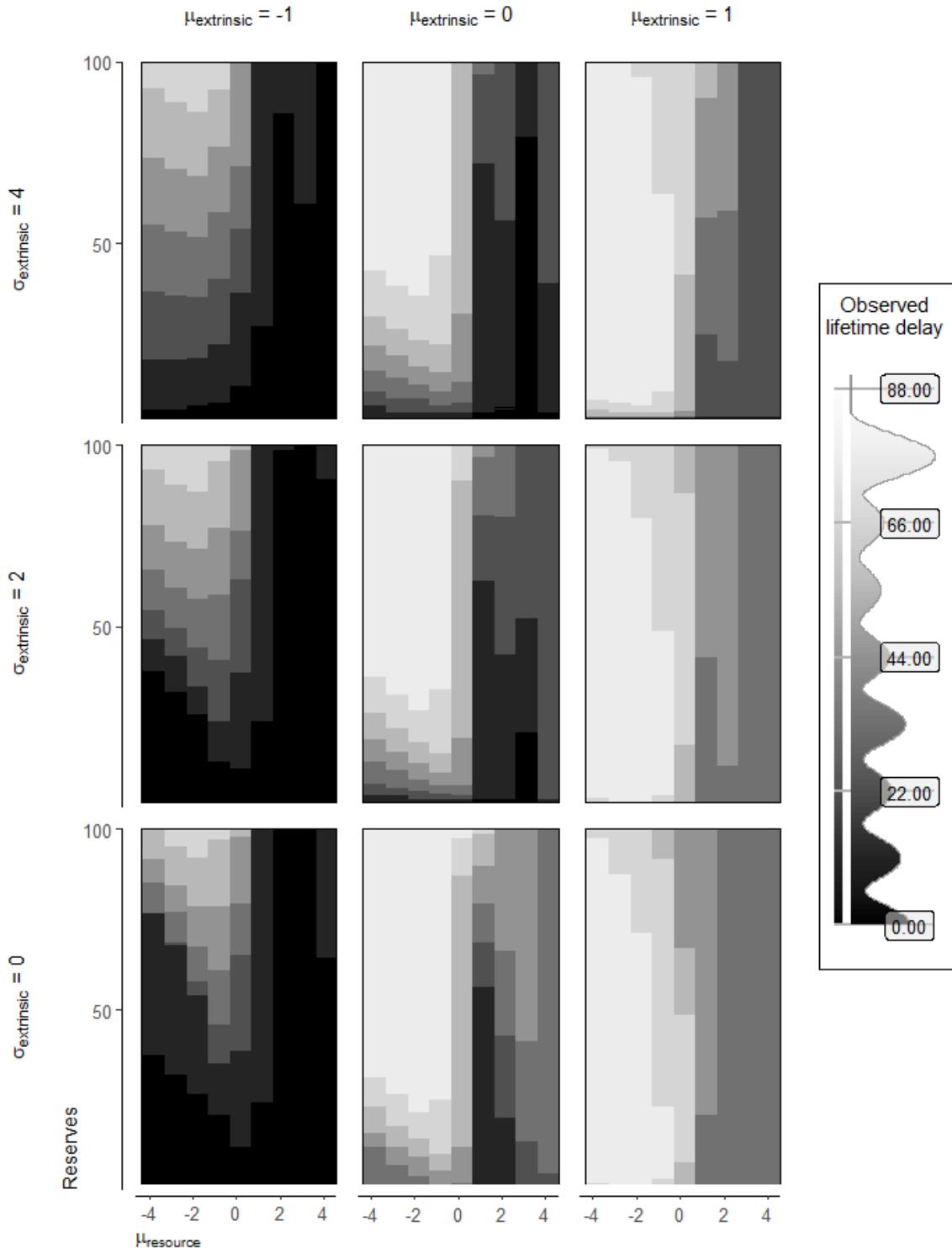
2.126. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



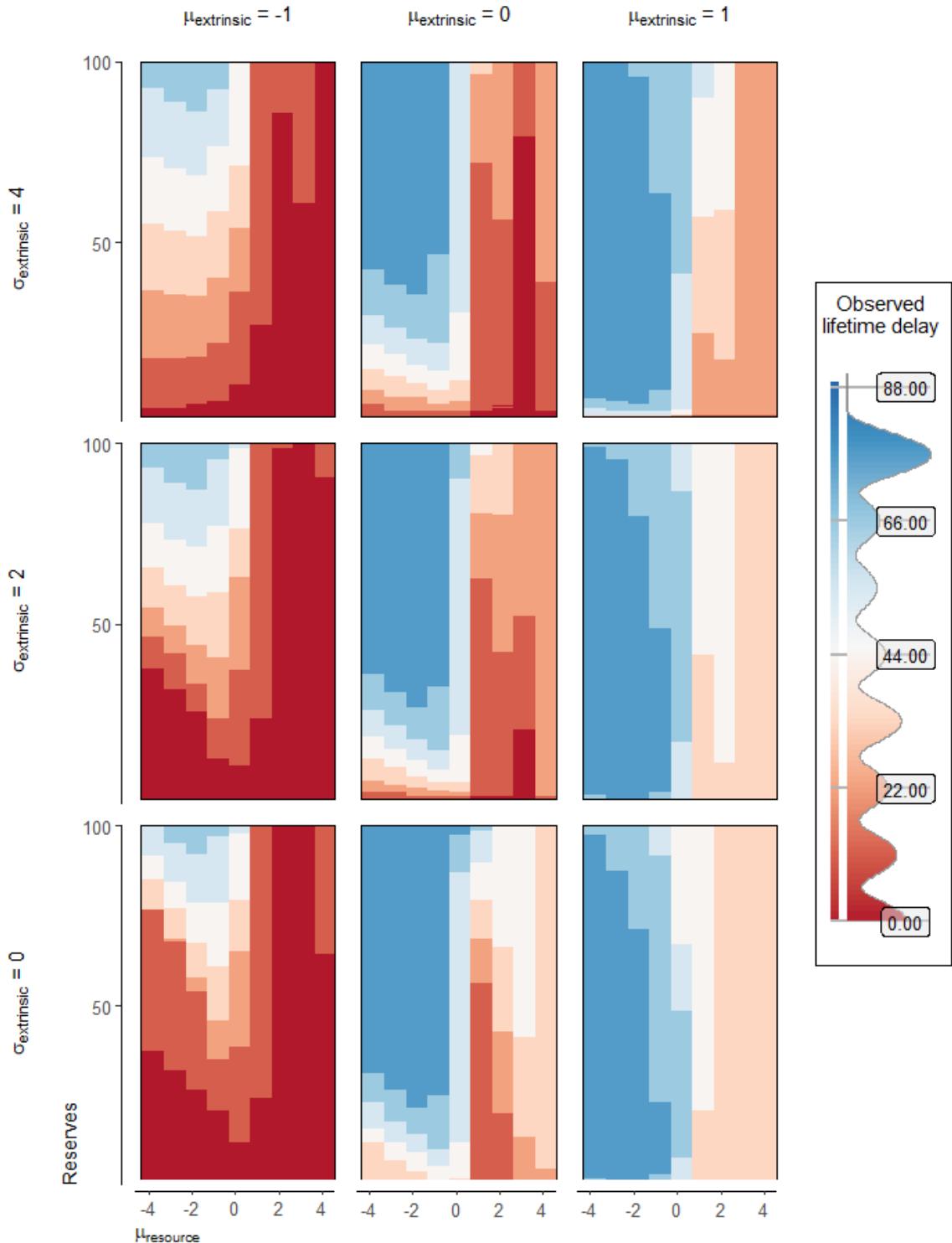
2.127. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



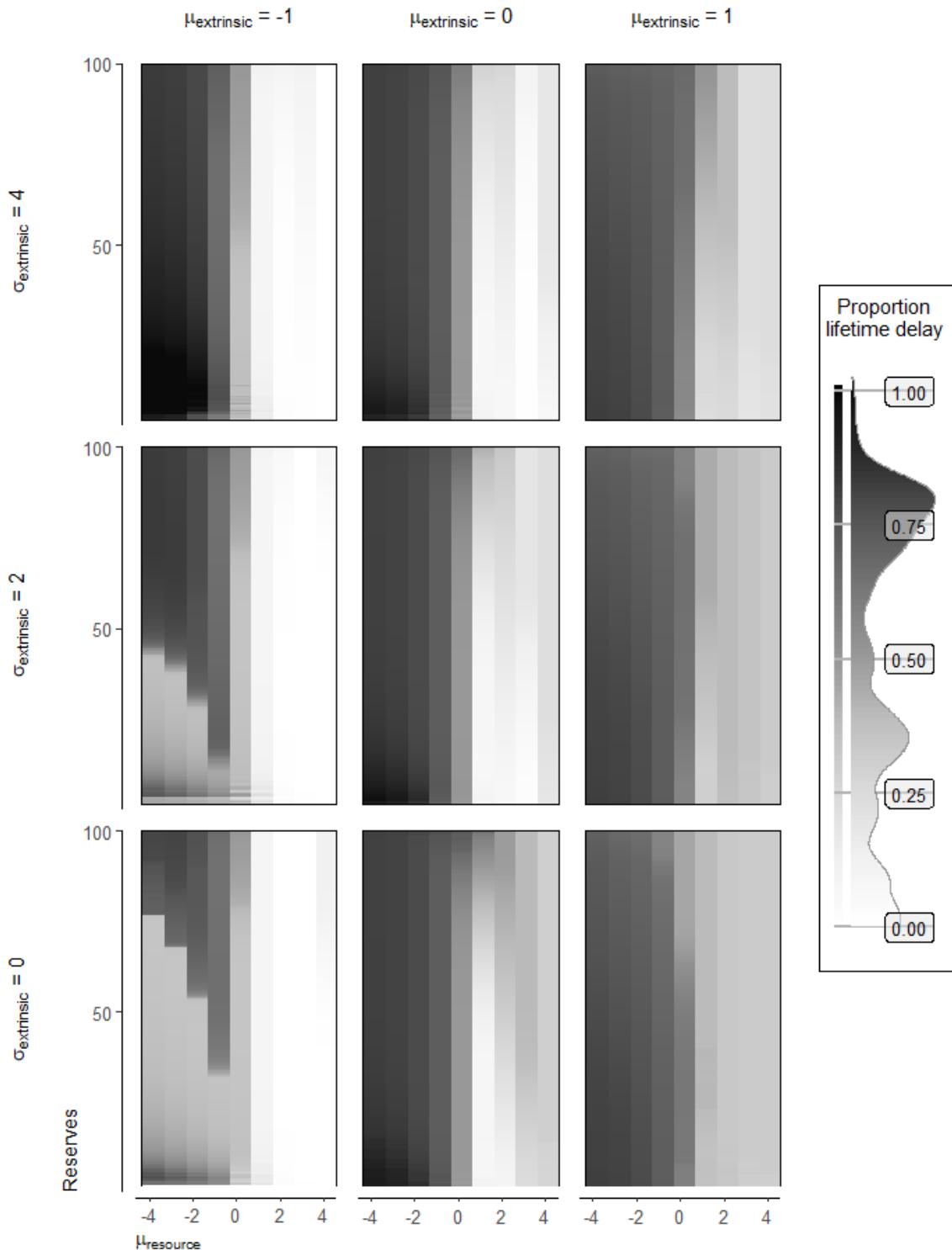
2.128. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



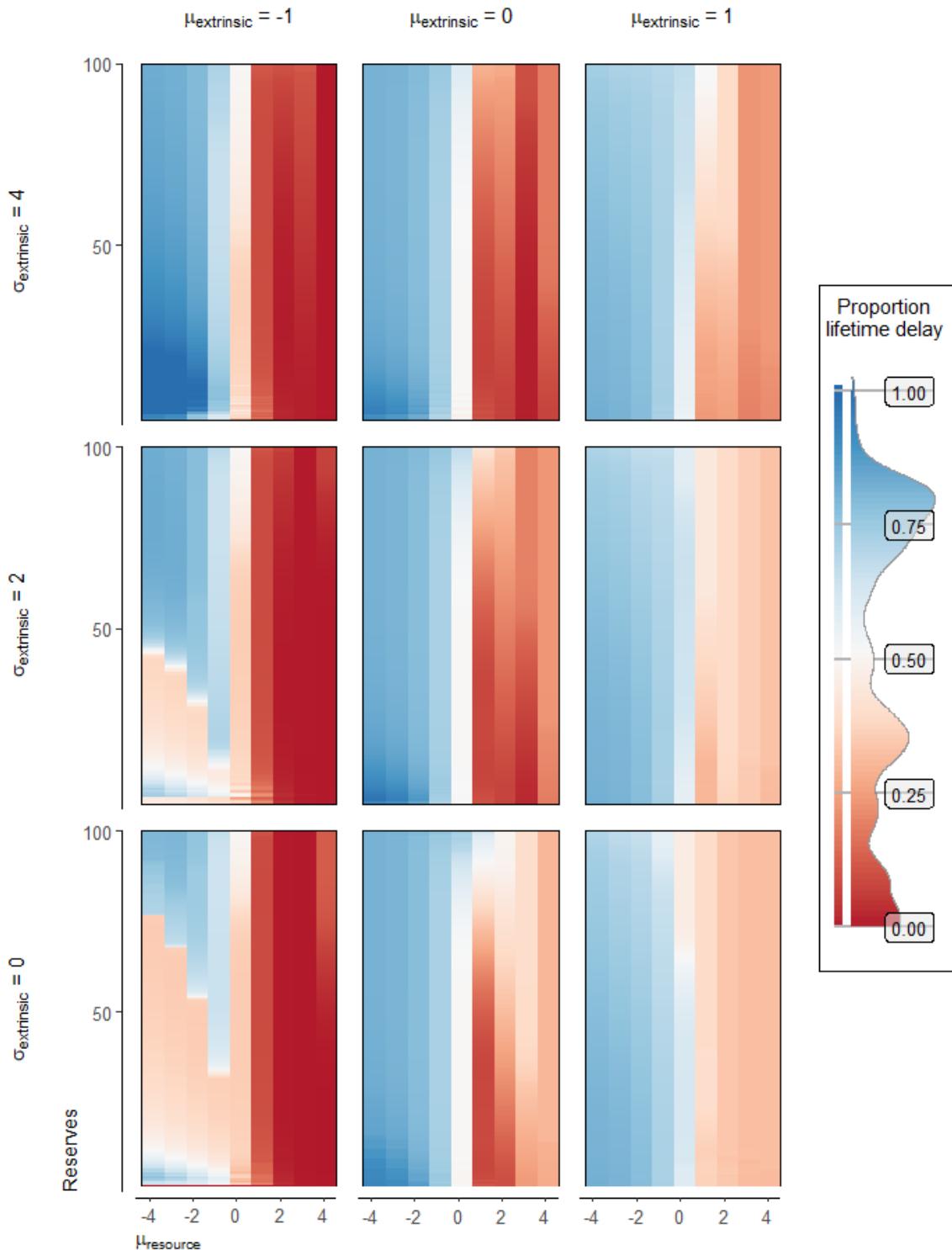
2.129. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



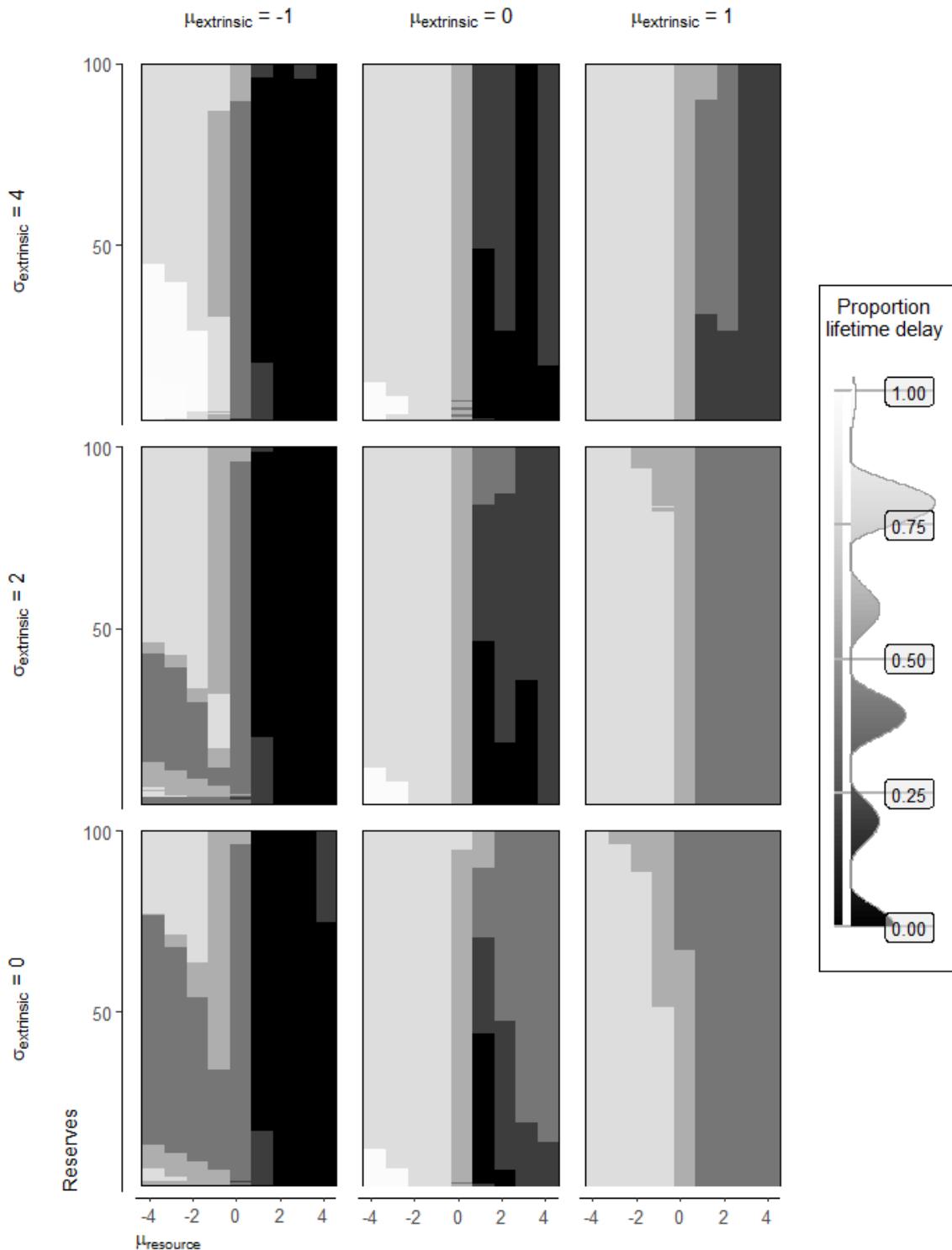
2.130. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



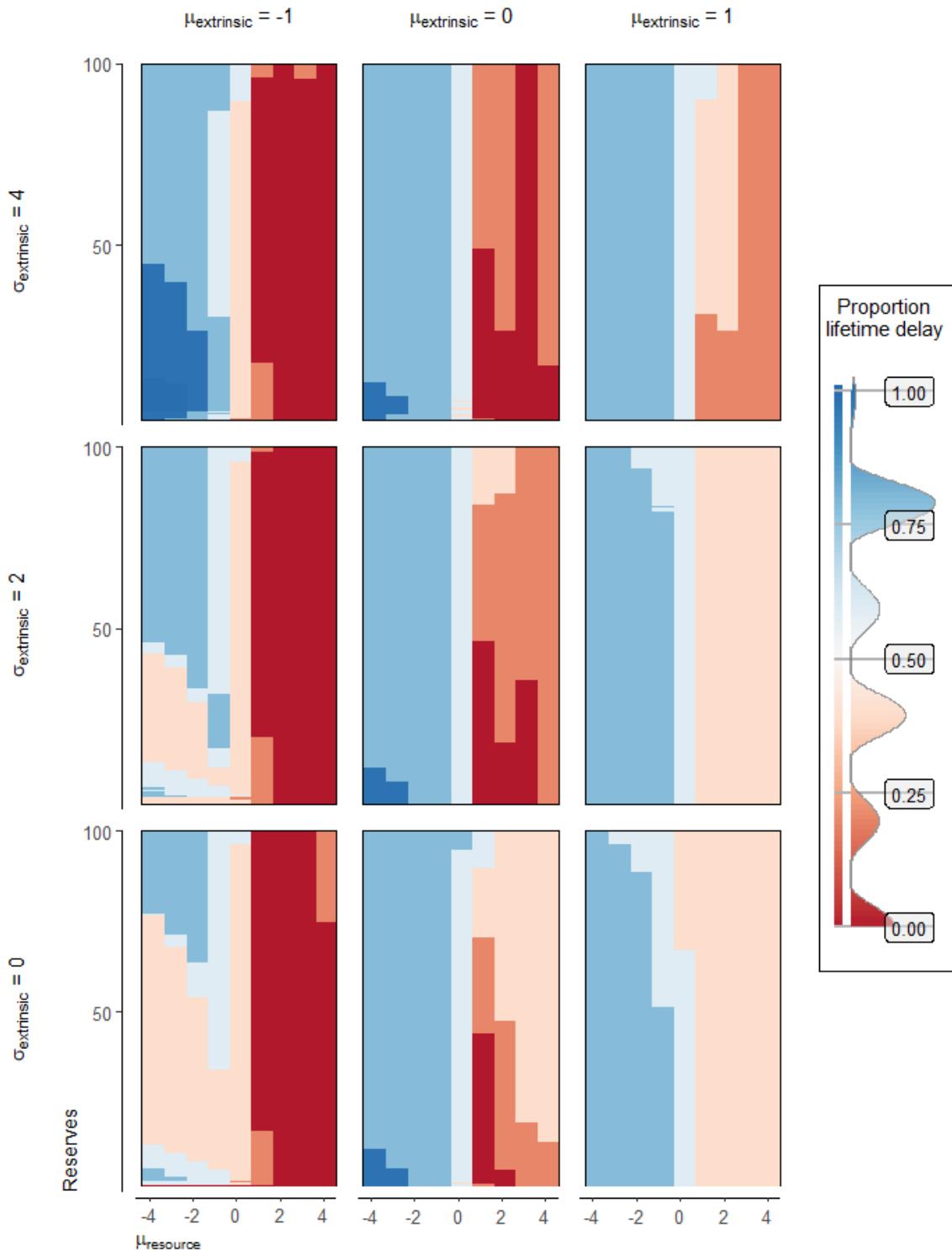
2.131. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



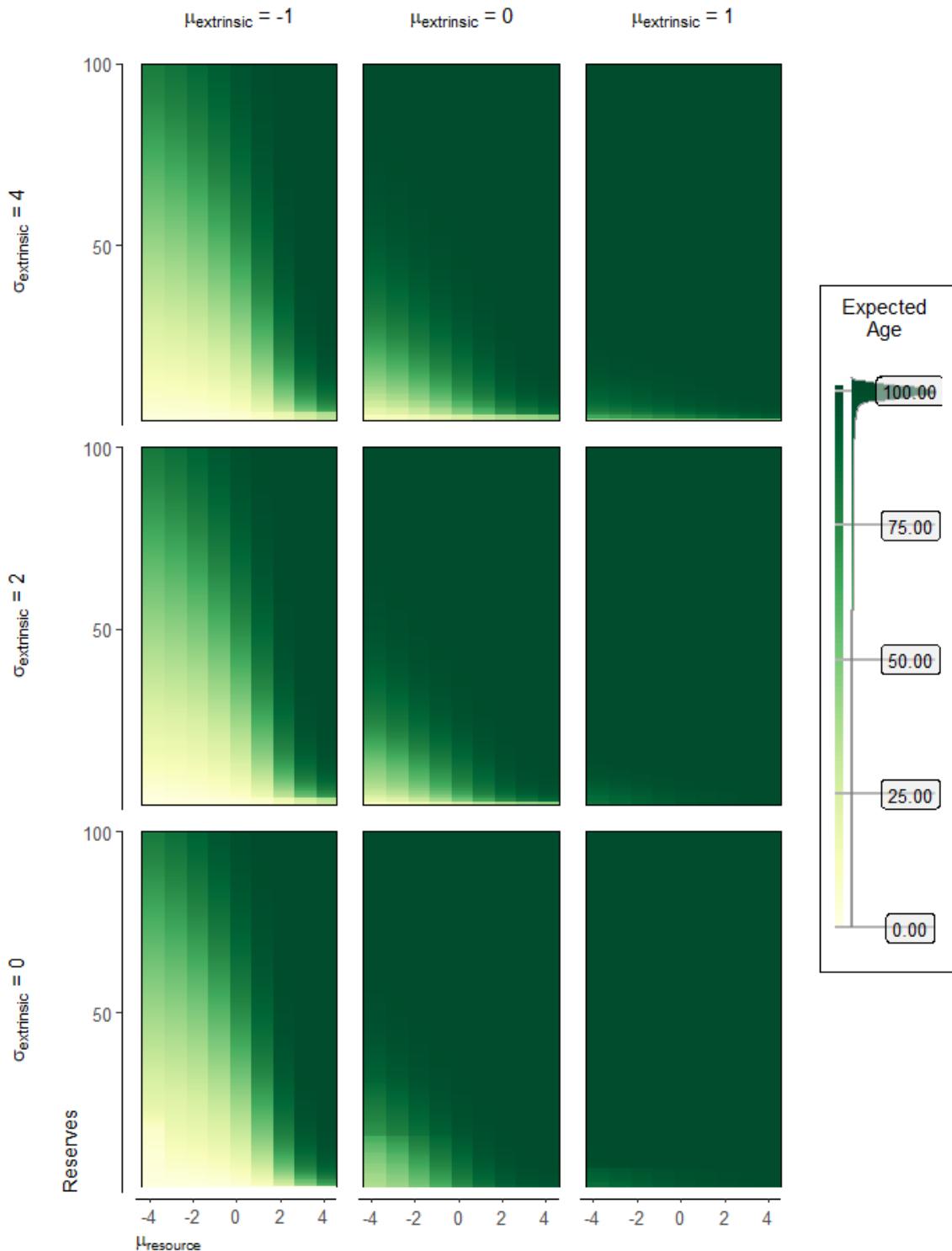
2.132. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



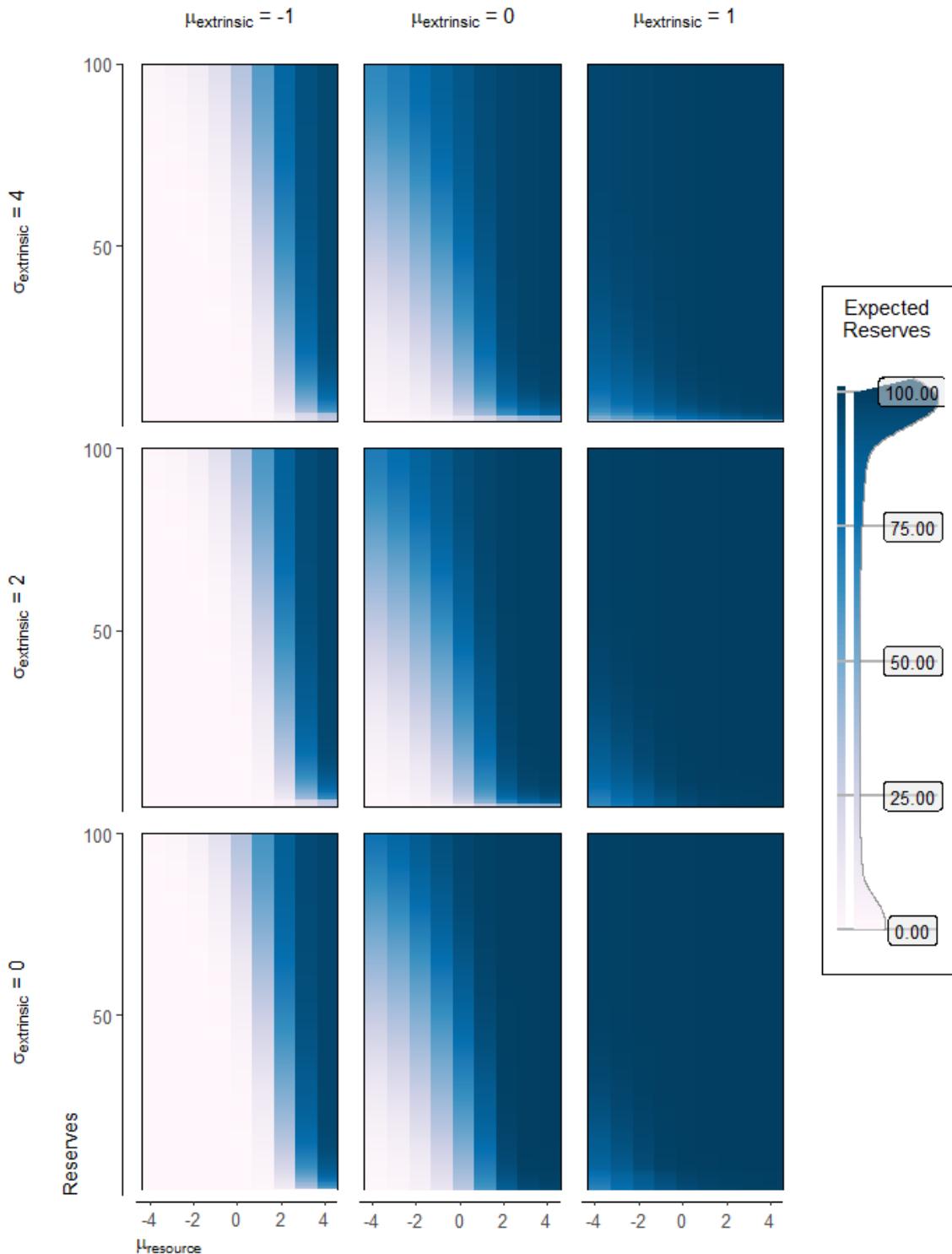
2.133. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



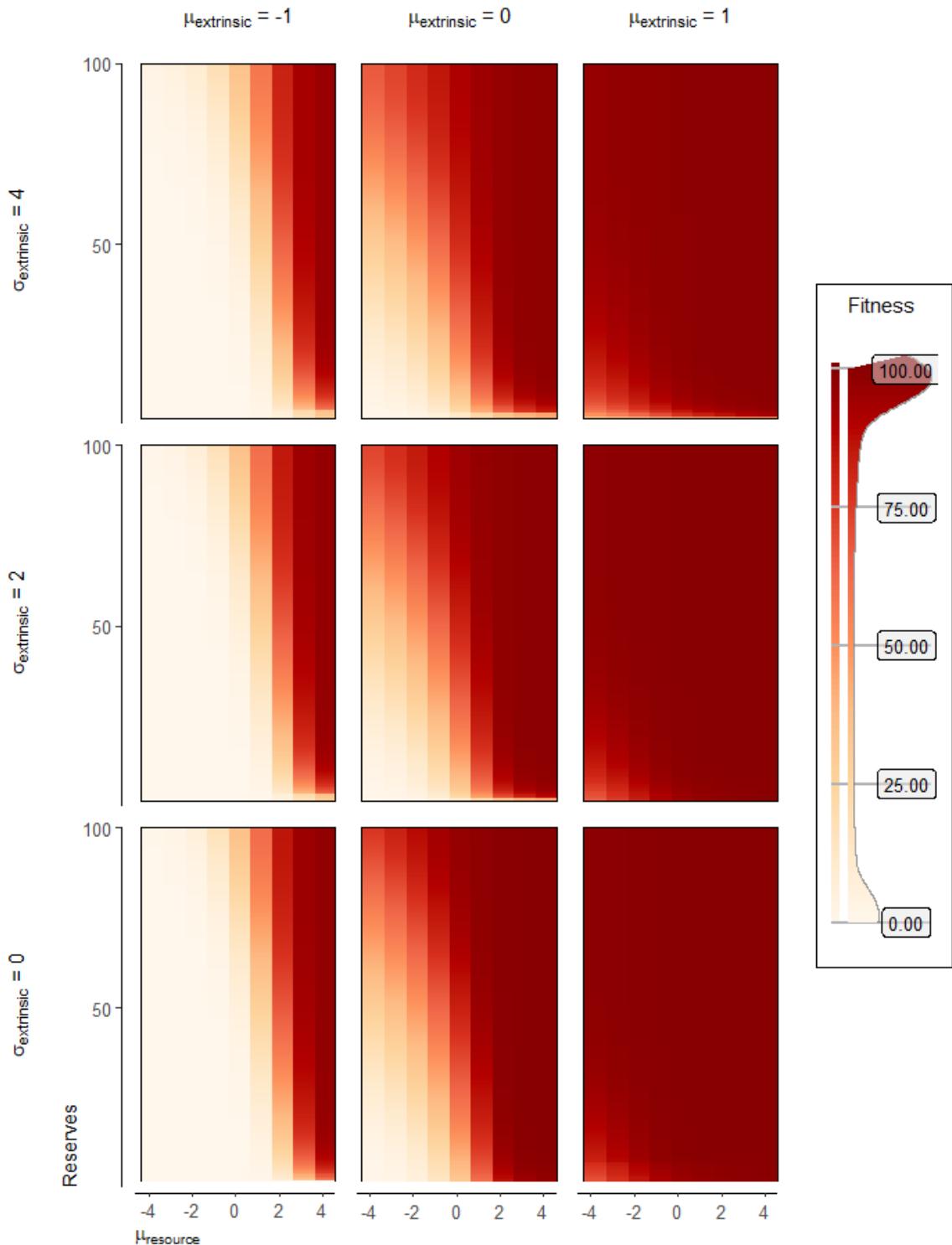
2.134. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



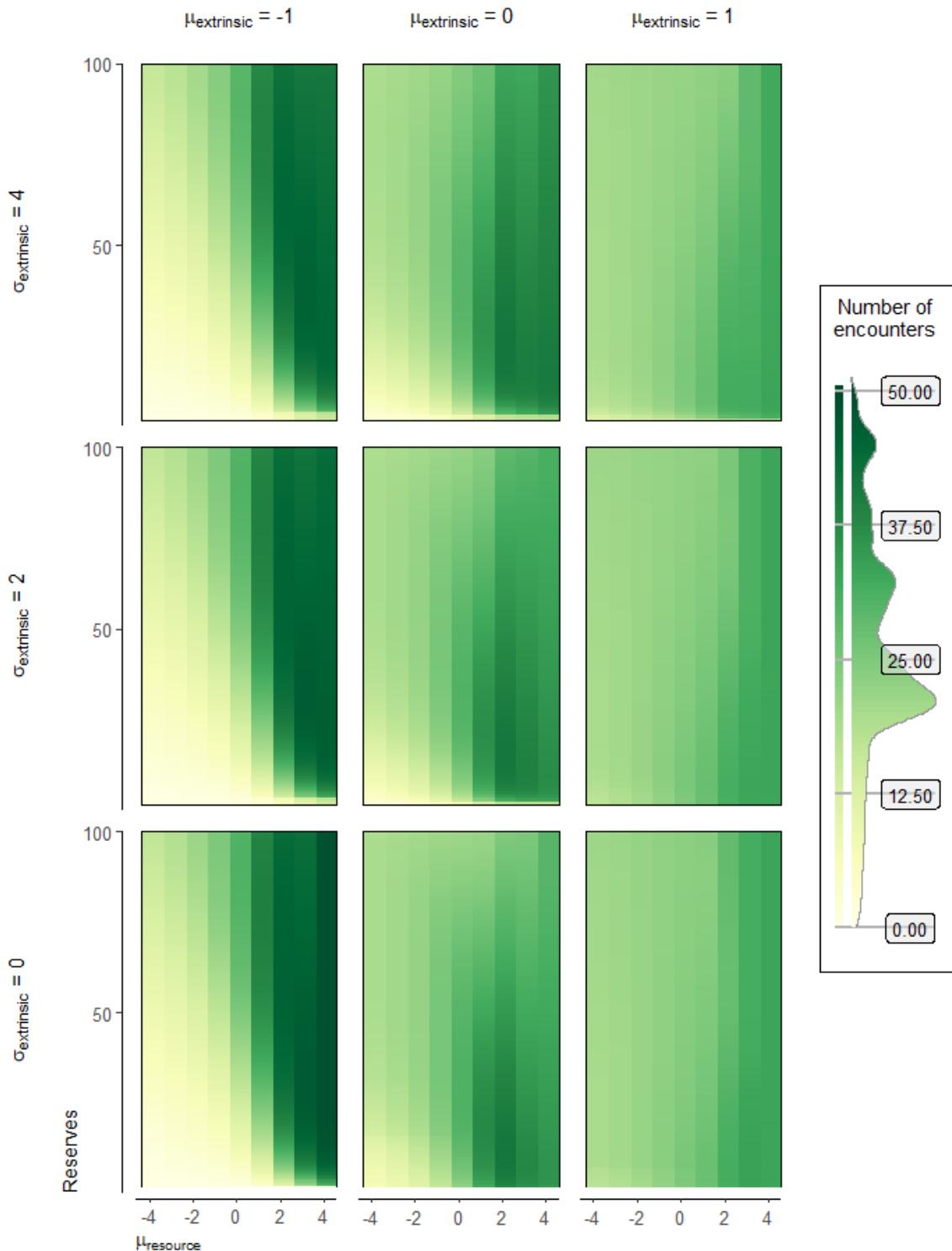
2.135. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



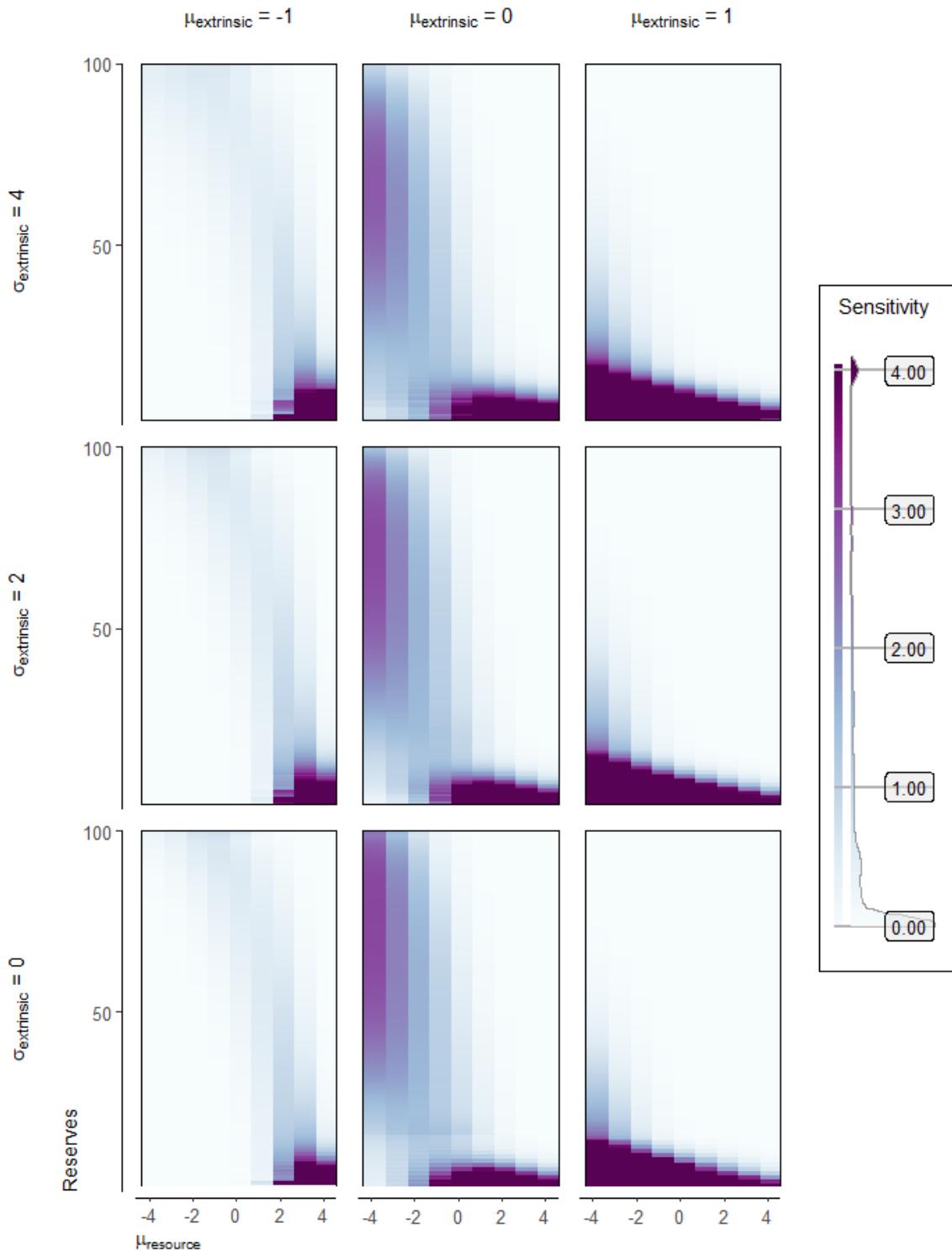
2.136. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



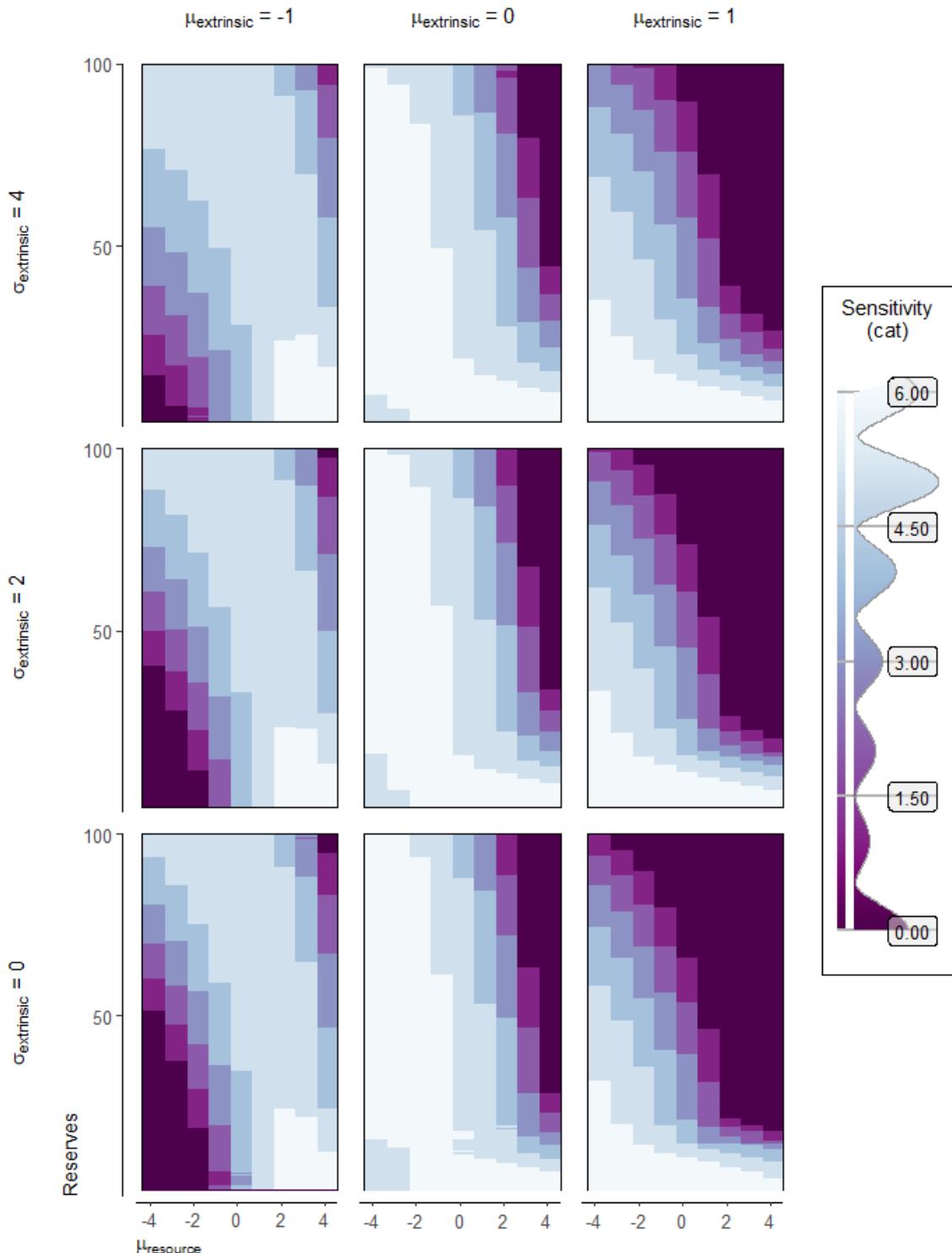
2.137. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encountersWaiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



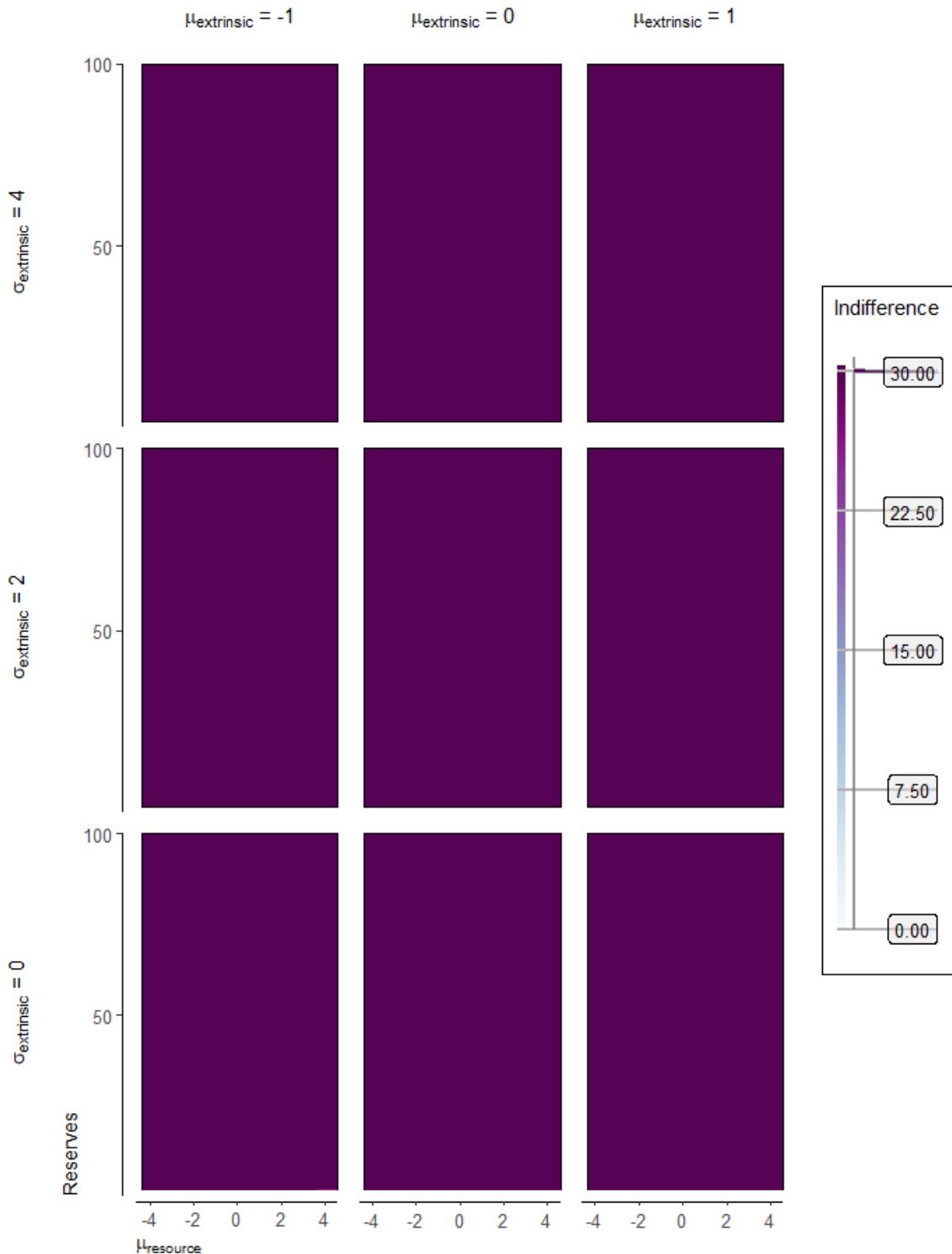
2.138. Sensivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



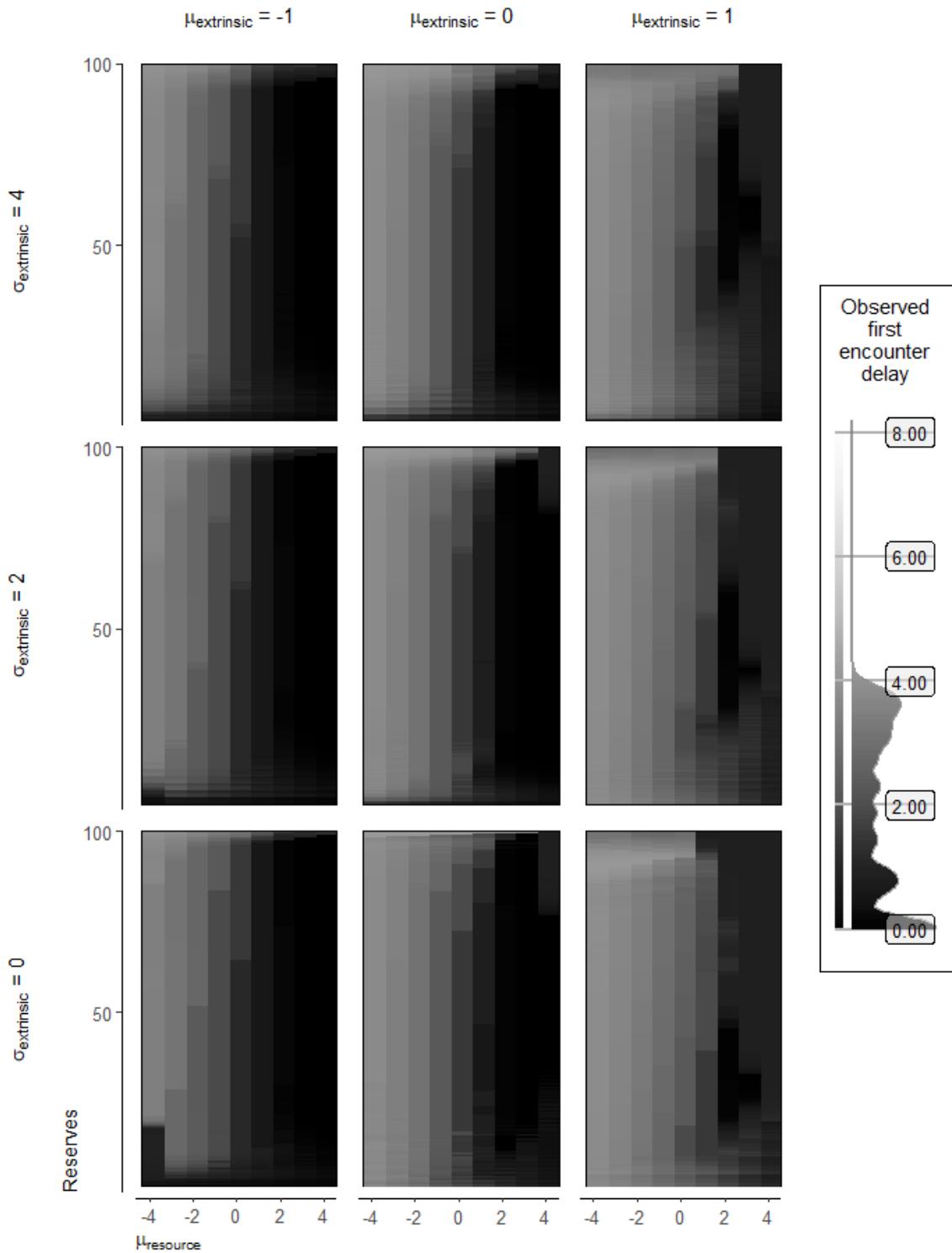
2.139. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3} panel D: {-2, 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



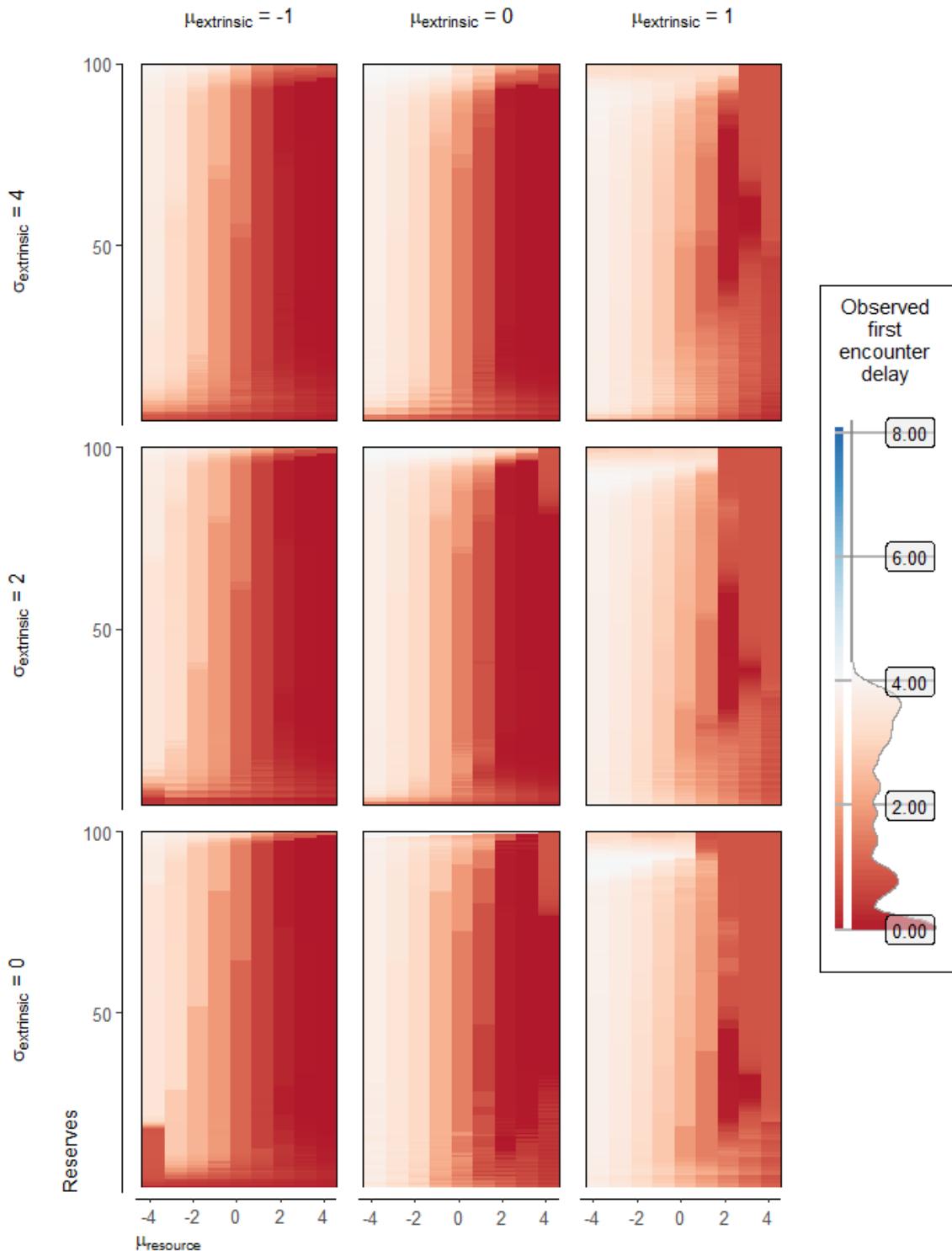
2.140. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



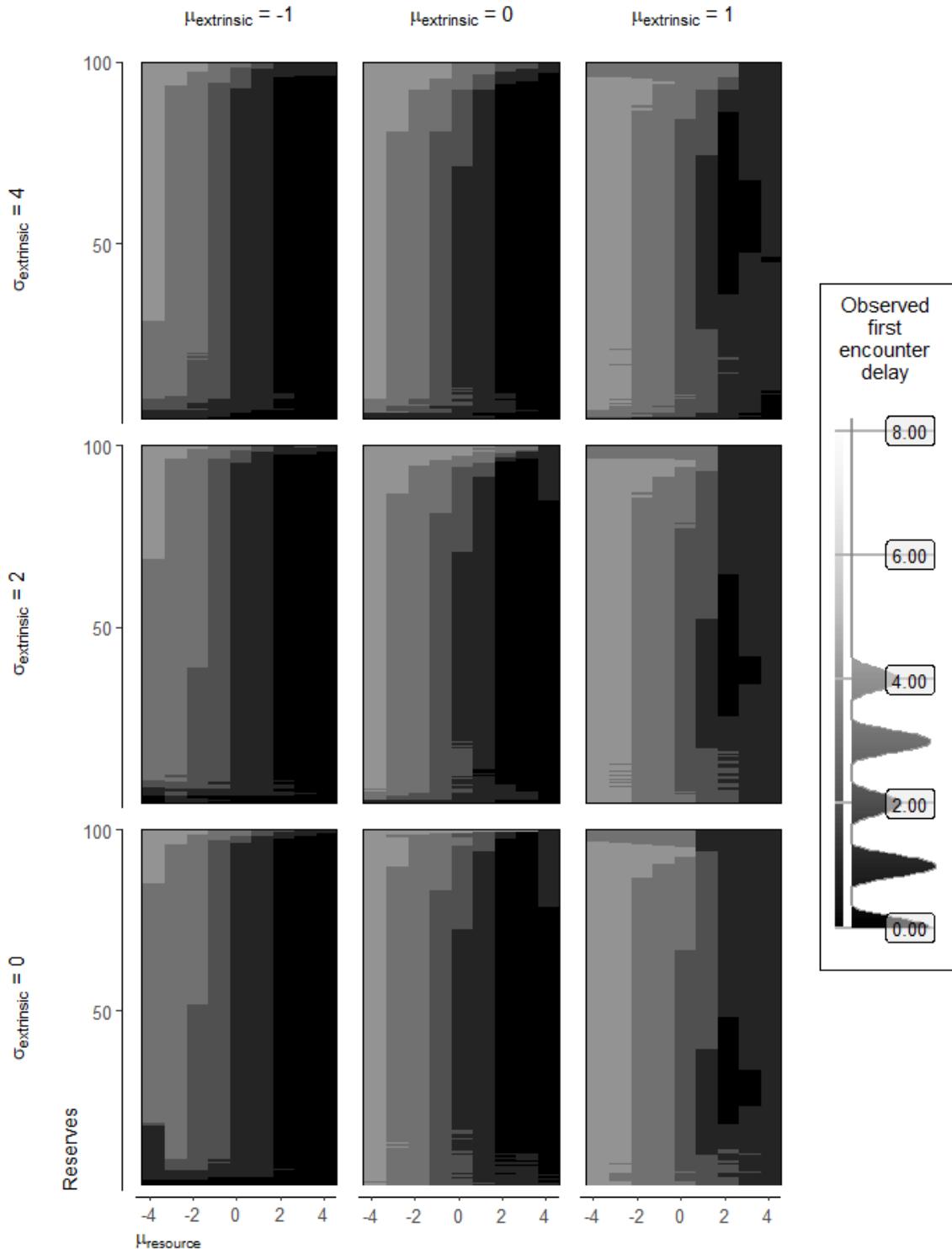
2.141. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

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



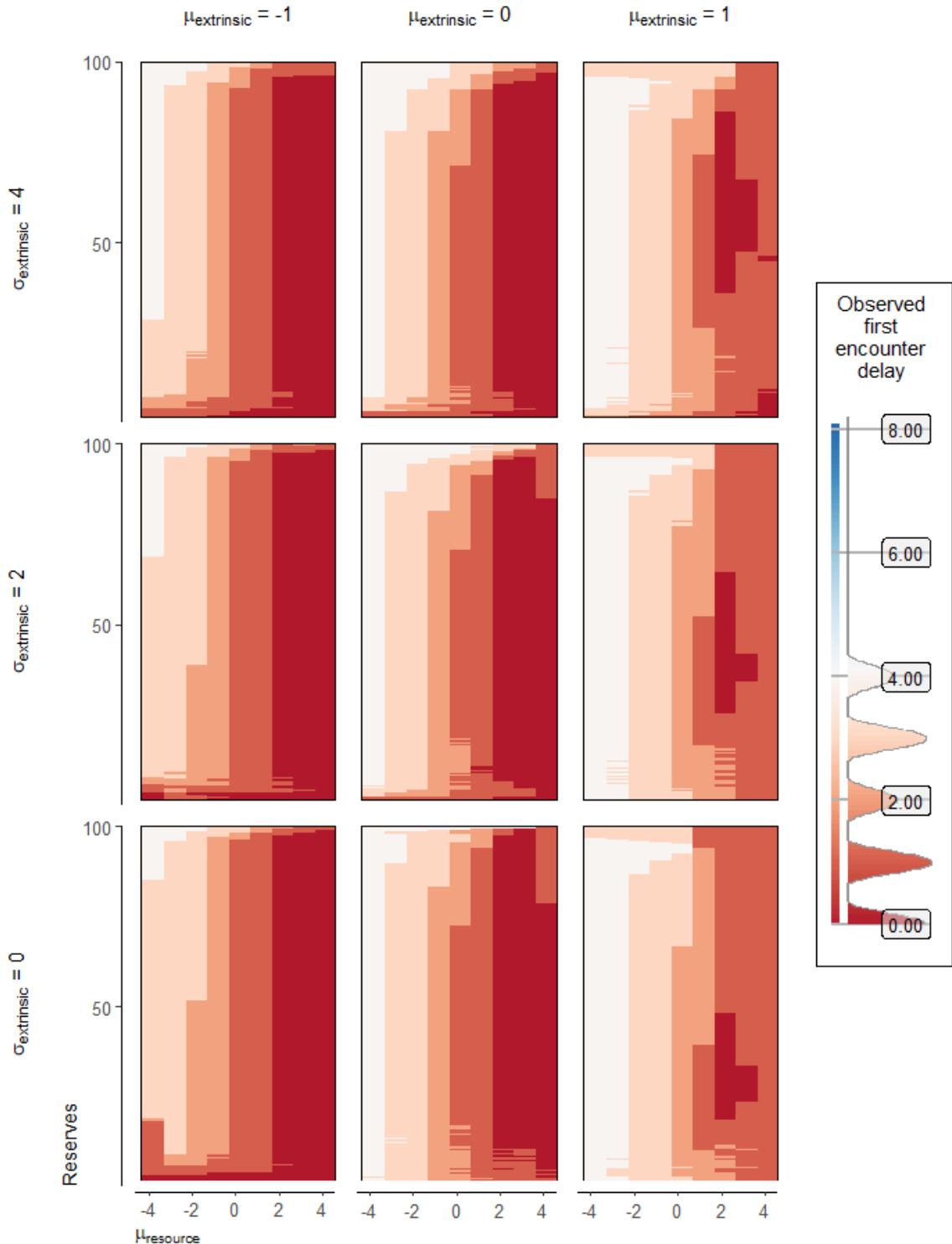
2.142. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

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



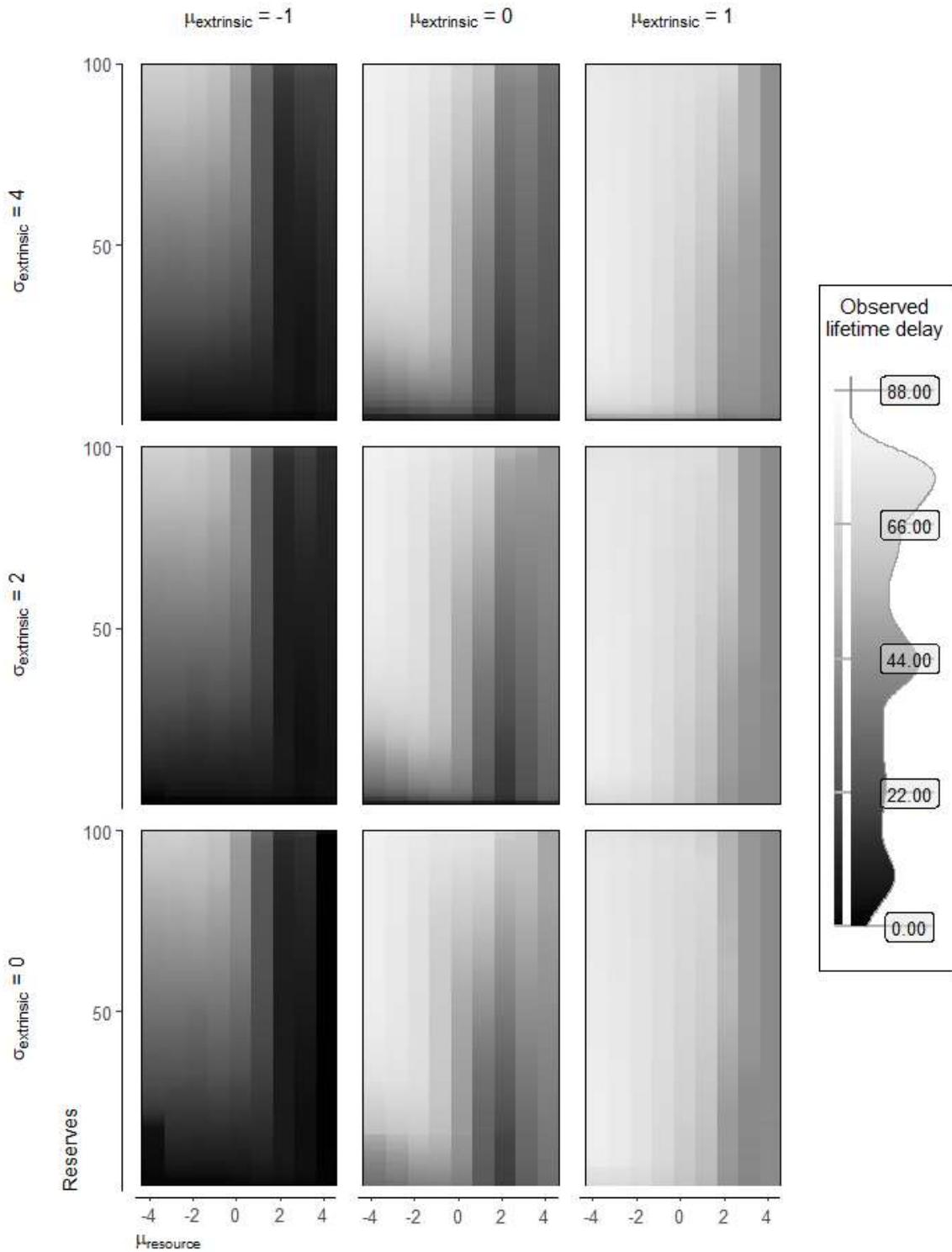
2.143. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

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



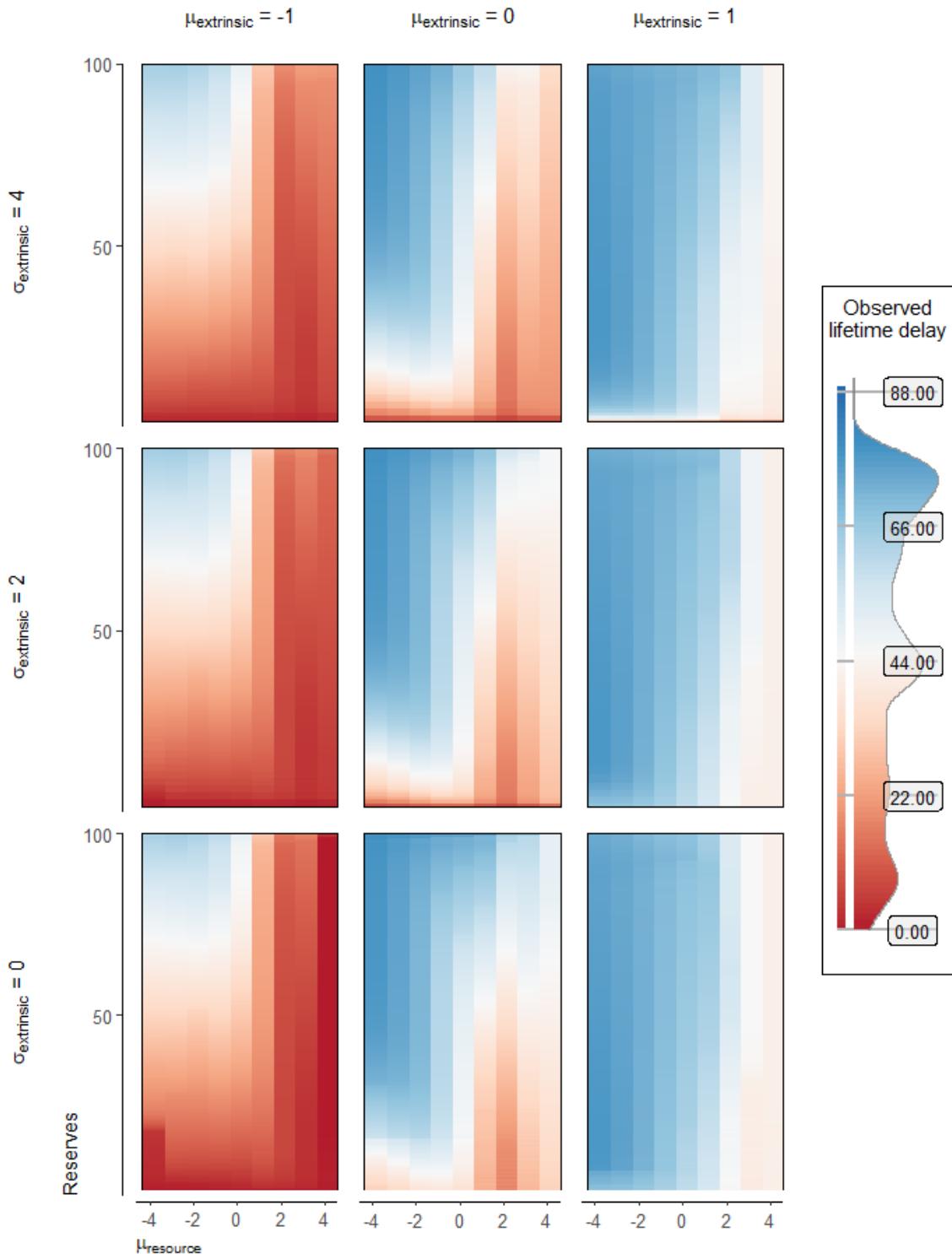
2.144. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

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



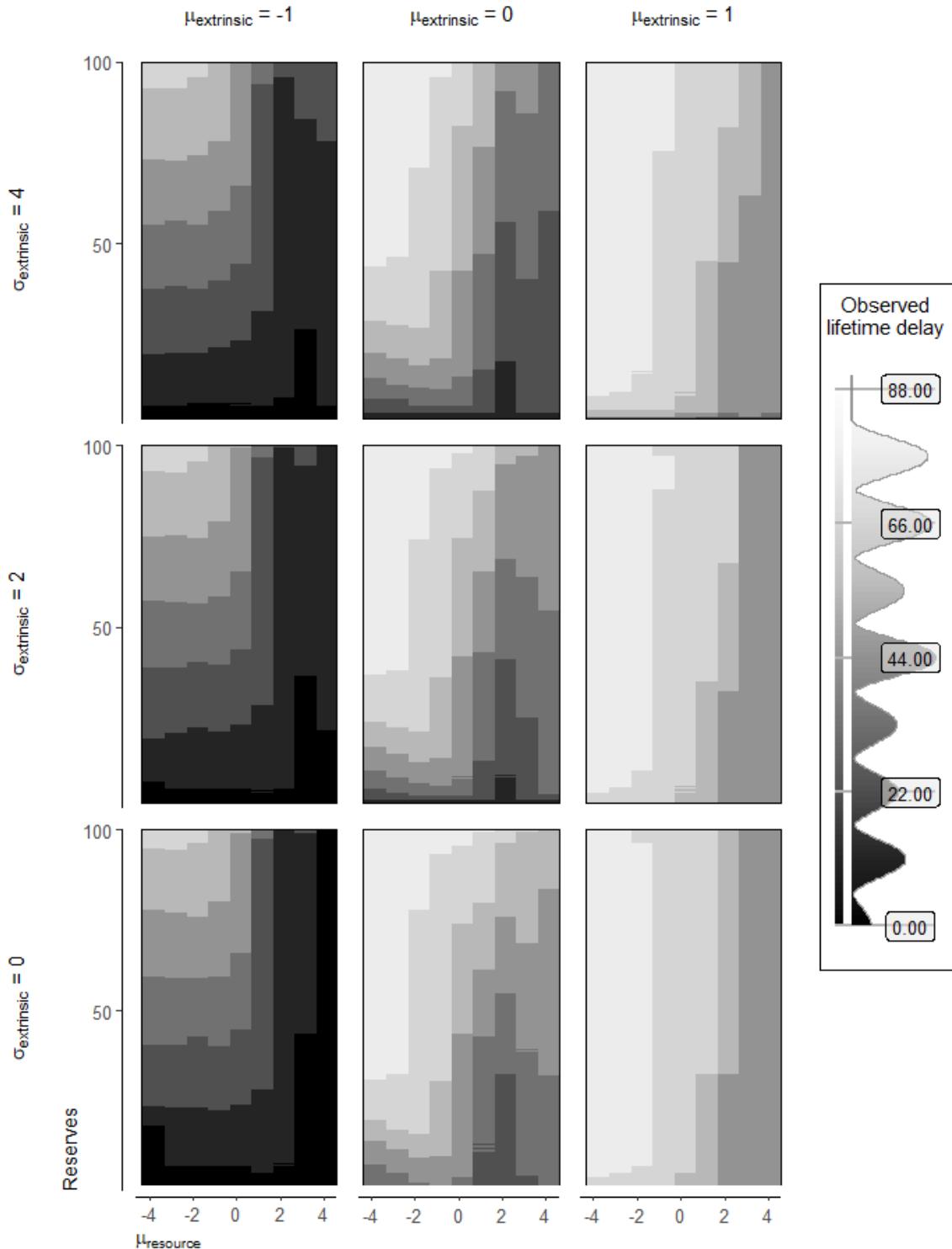
2.145. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



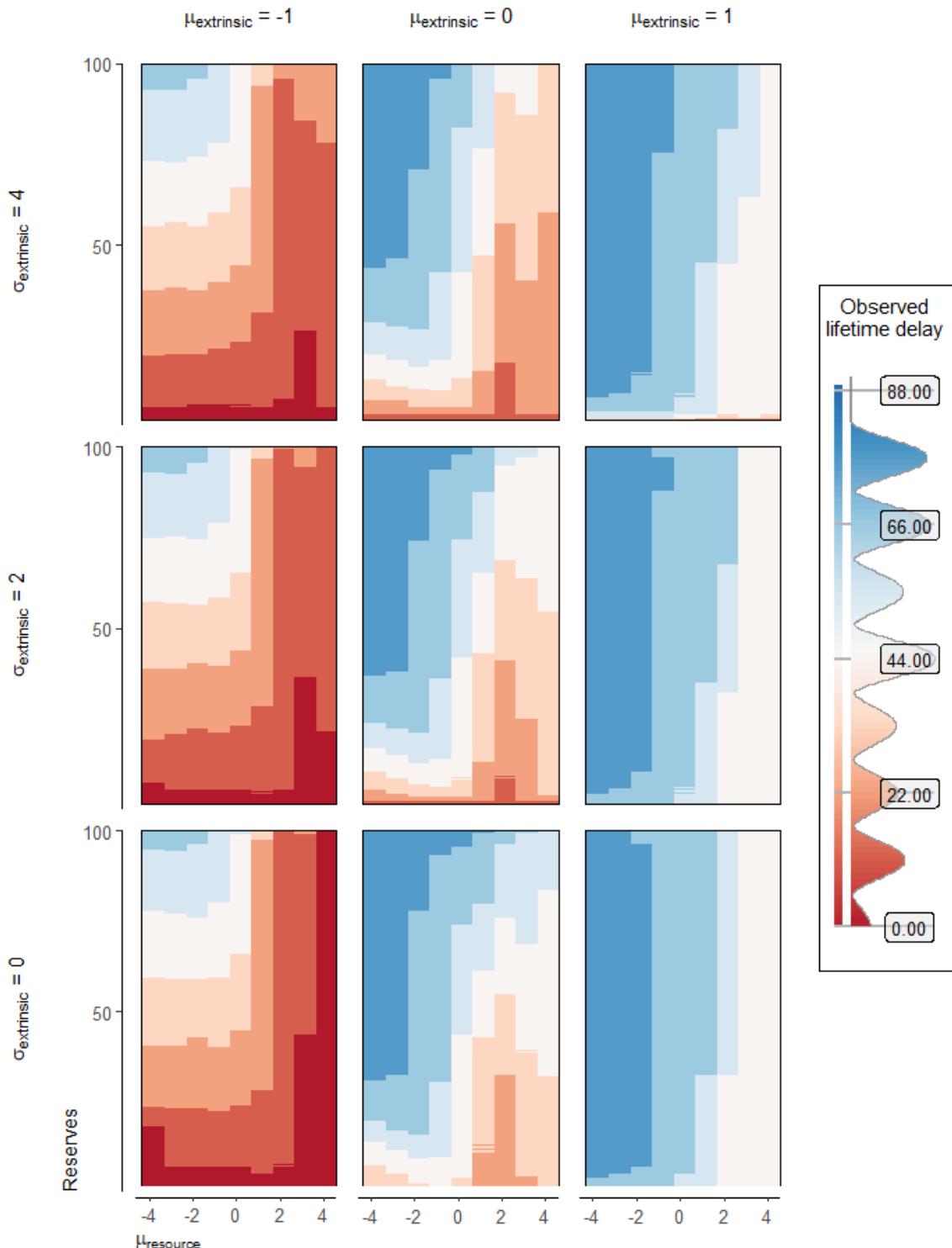
2.146. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



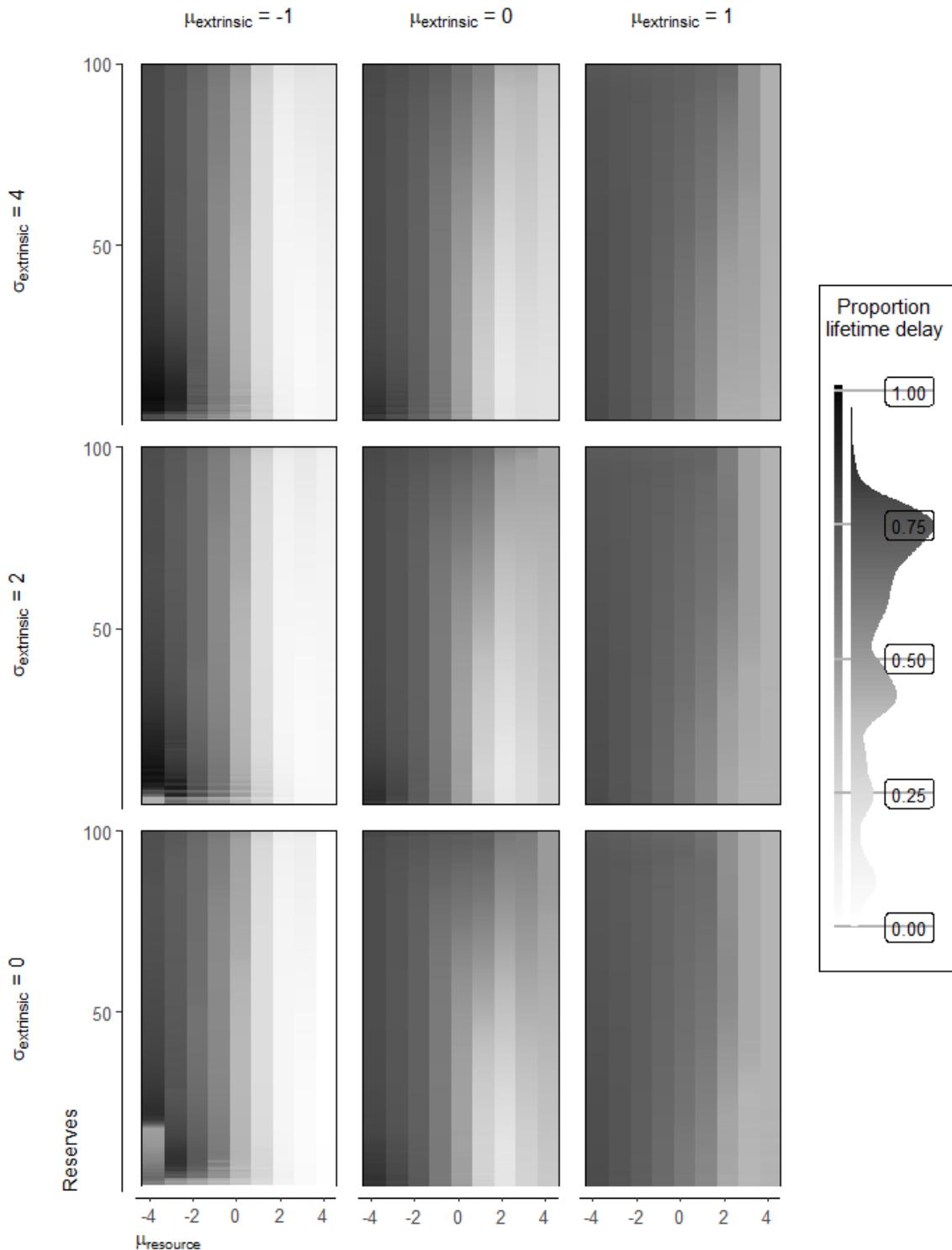
2.147. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



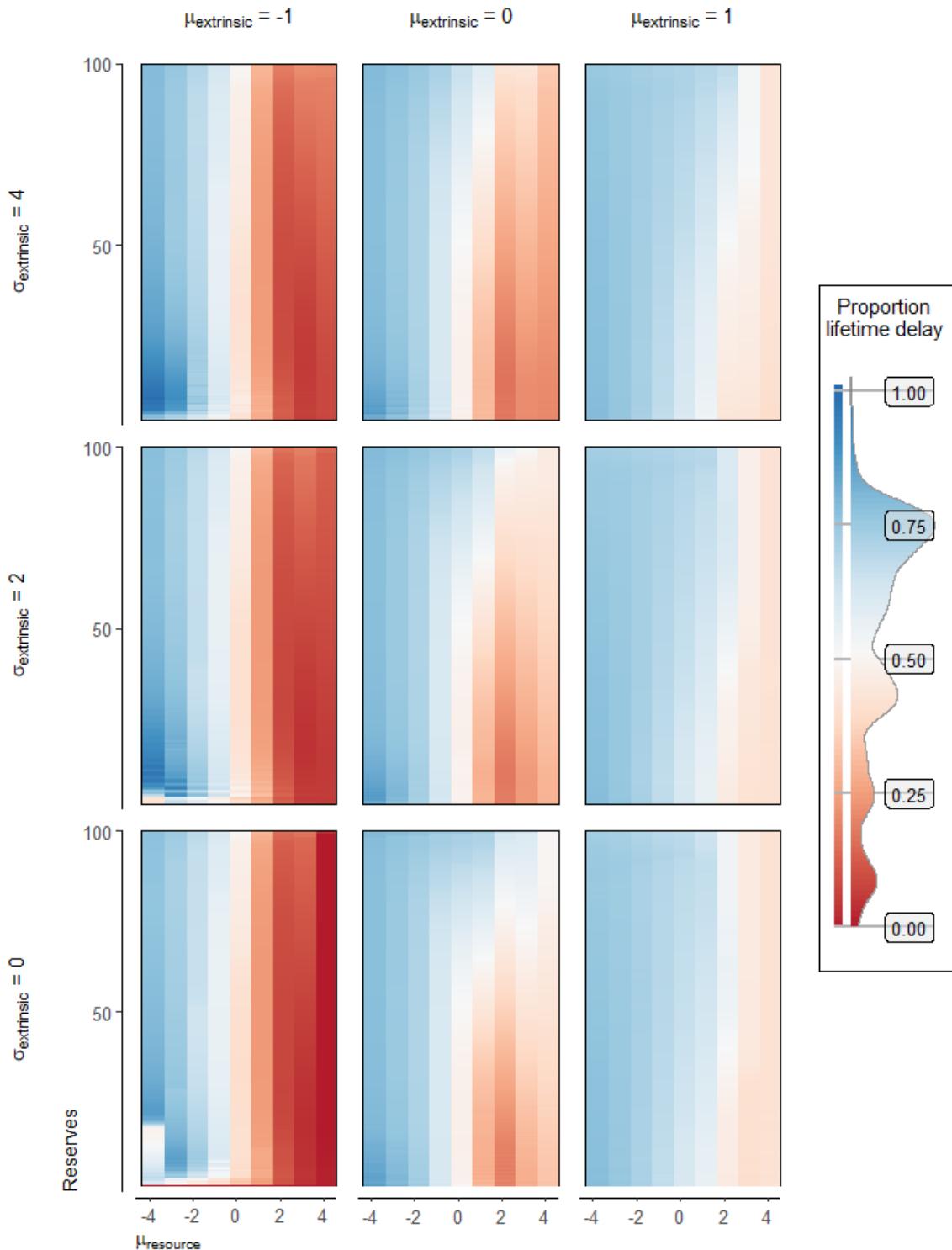
2.148. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



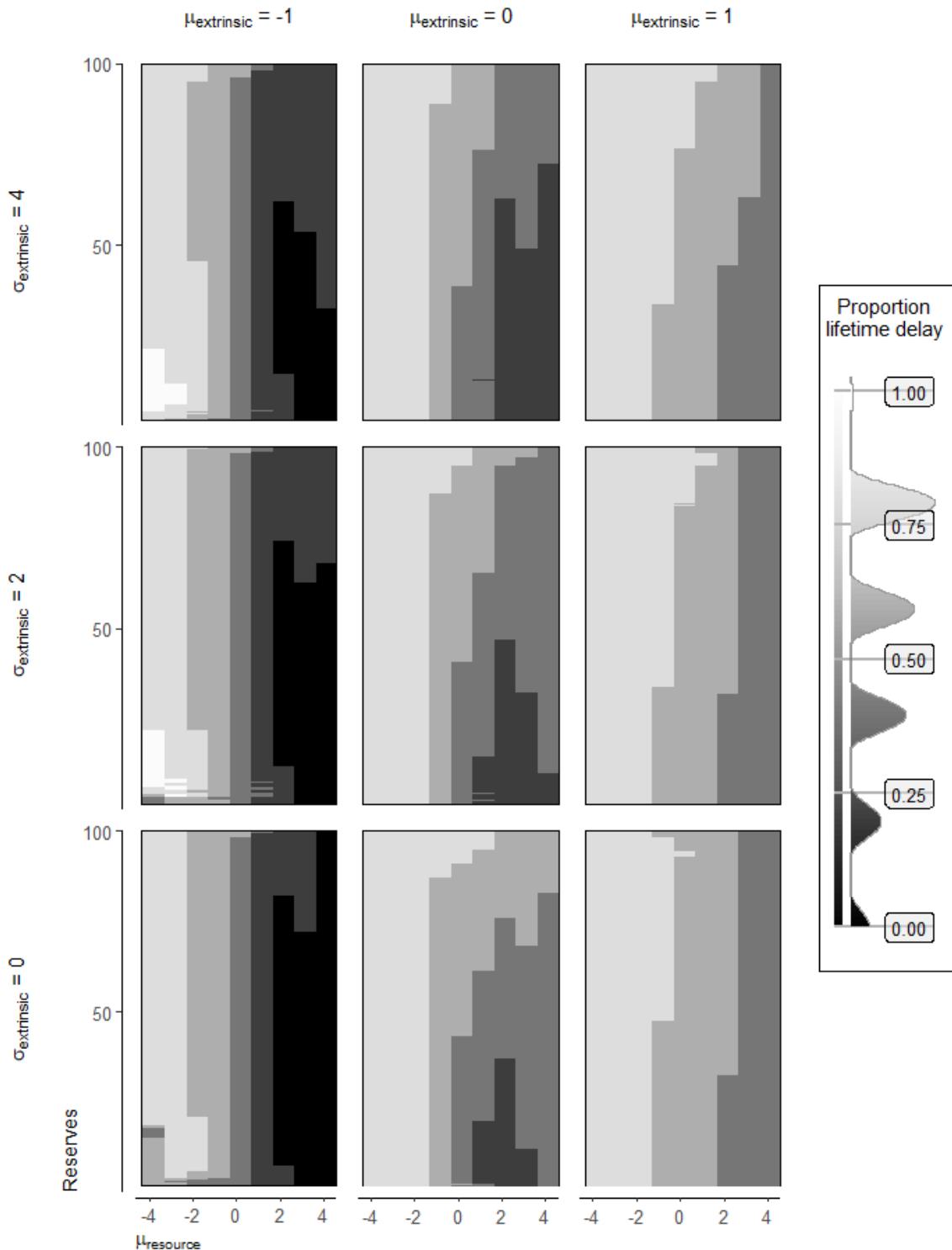
2.149. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



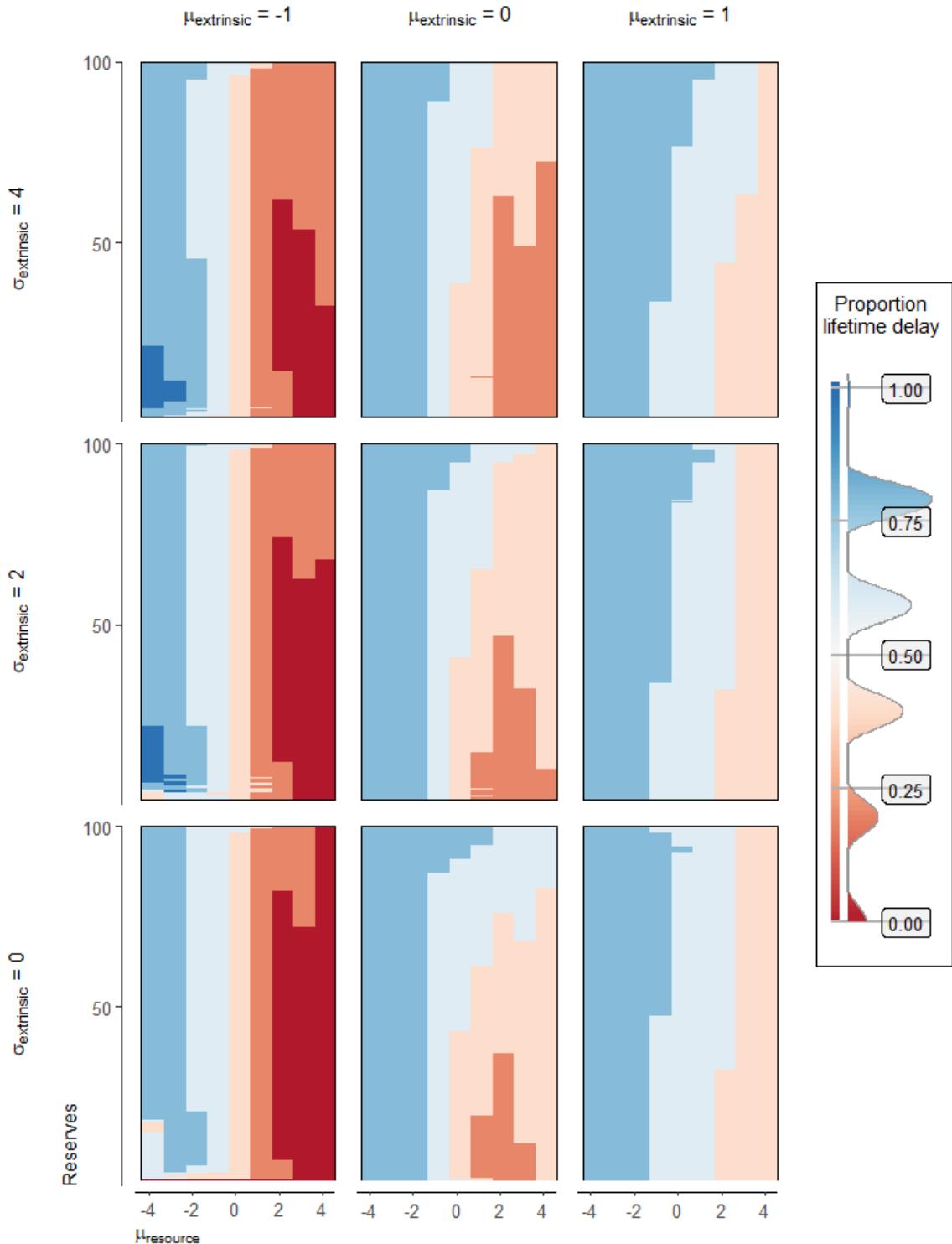
2.150. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



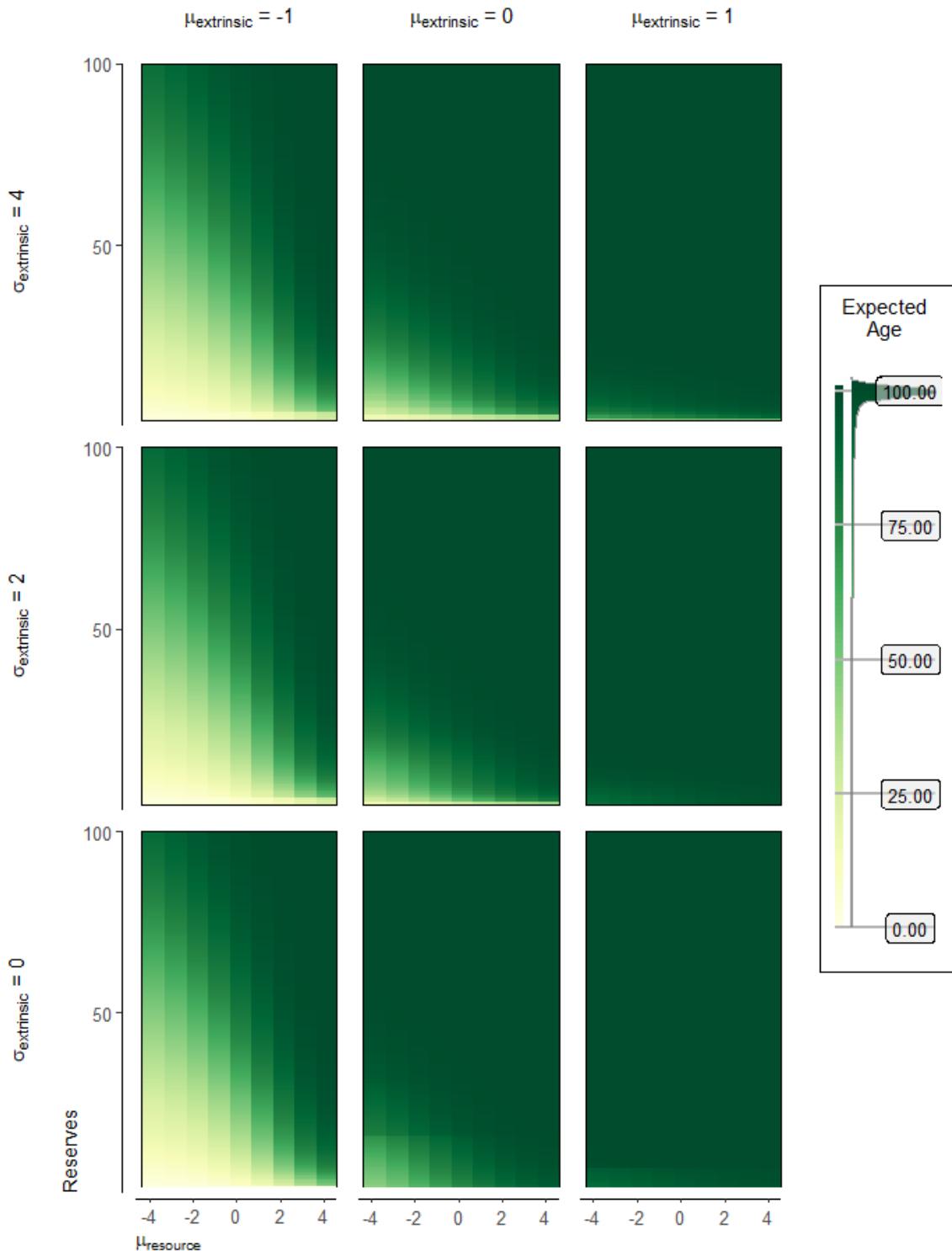
2.151. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



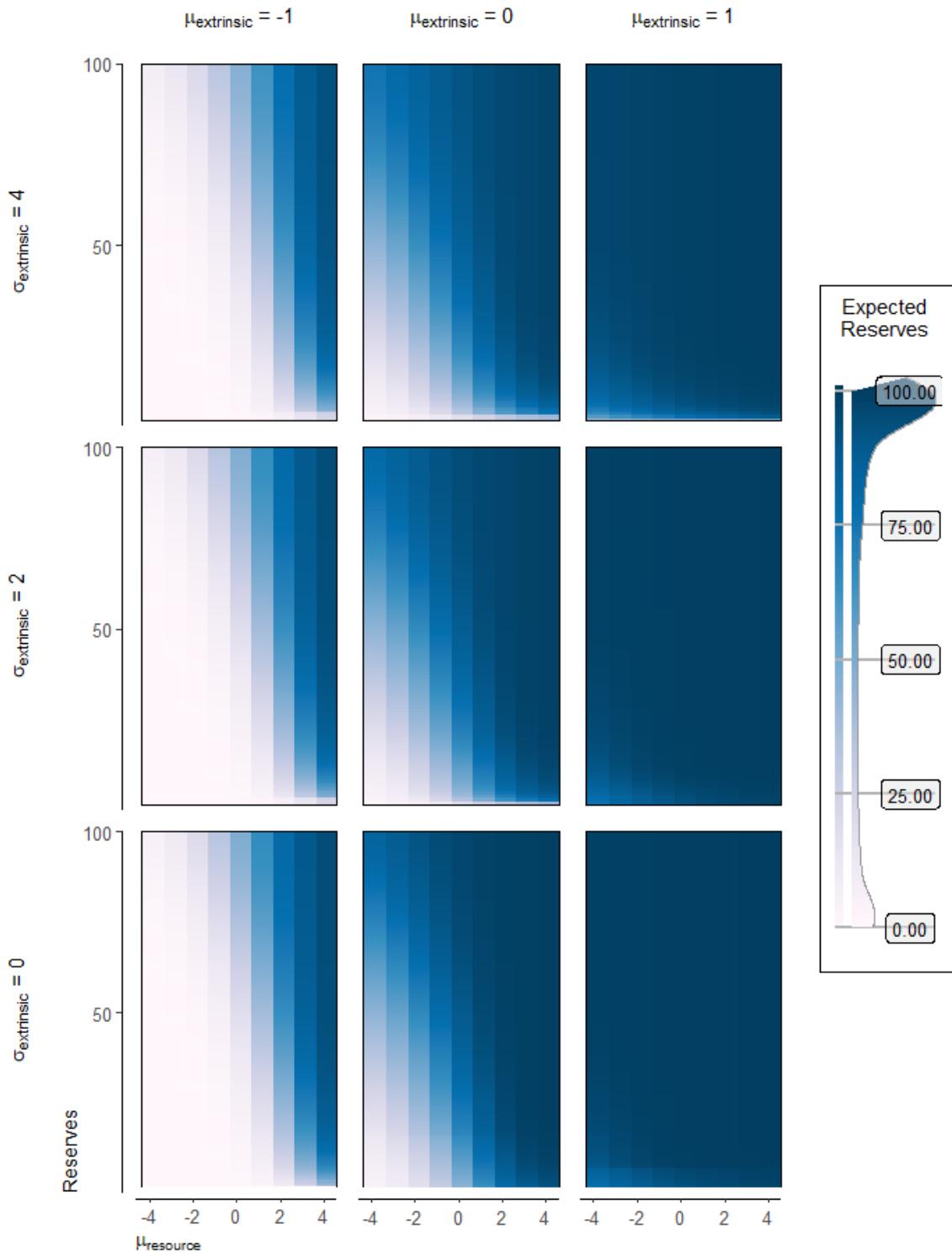
2.152. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



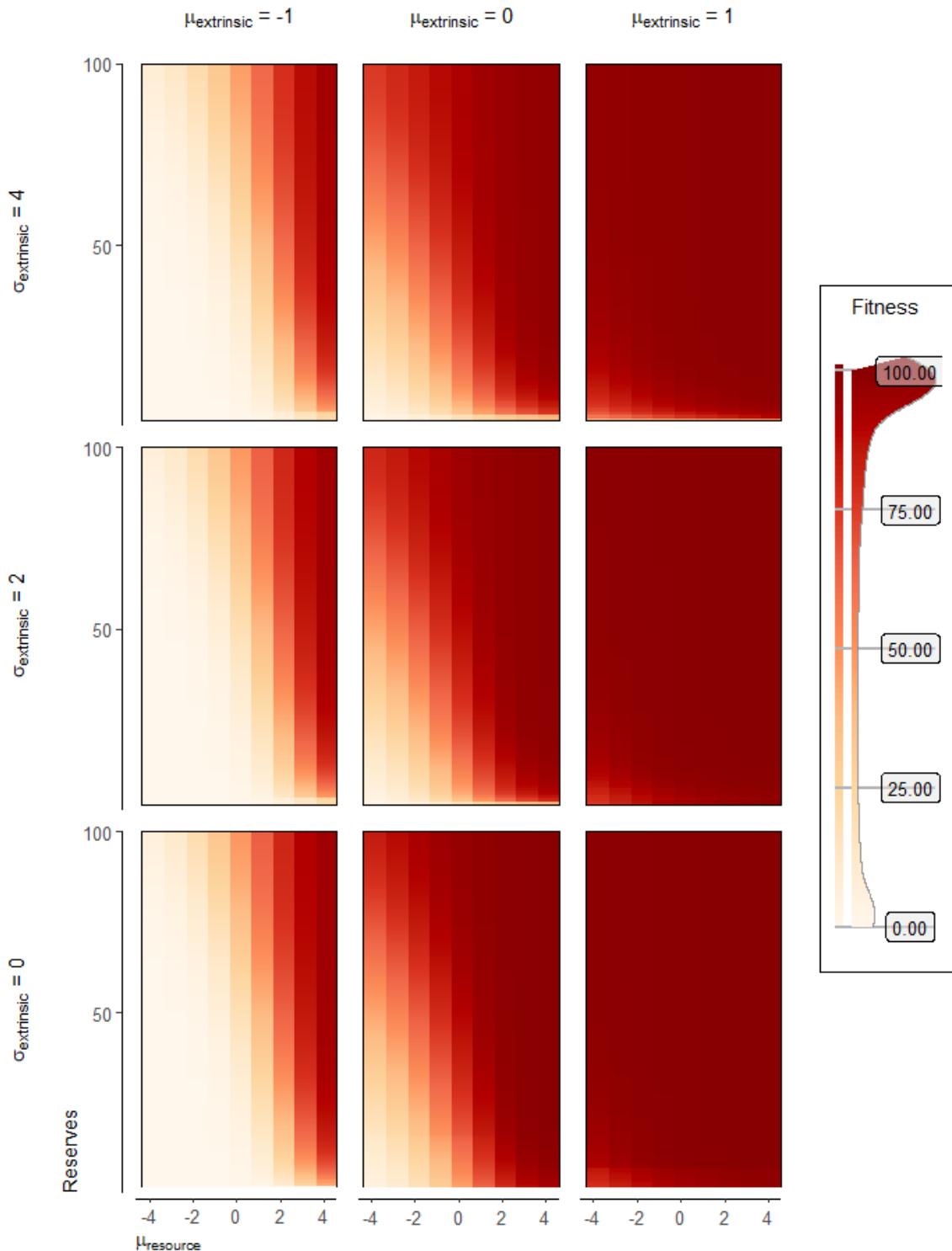
2.153. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



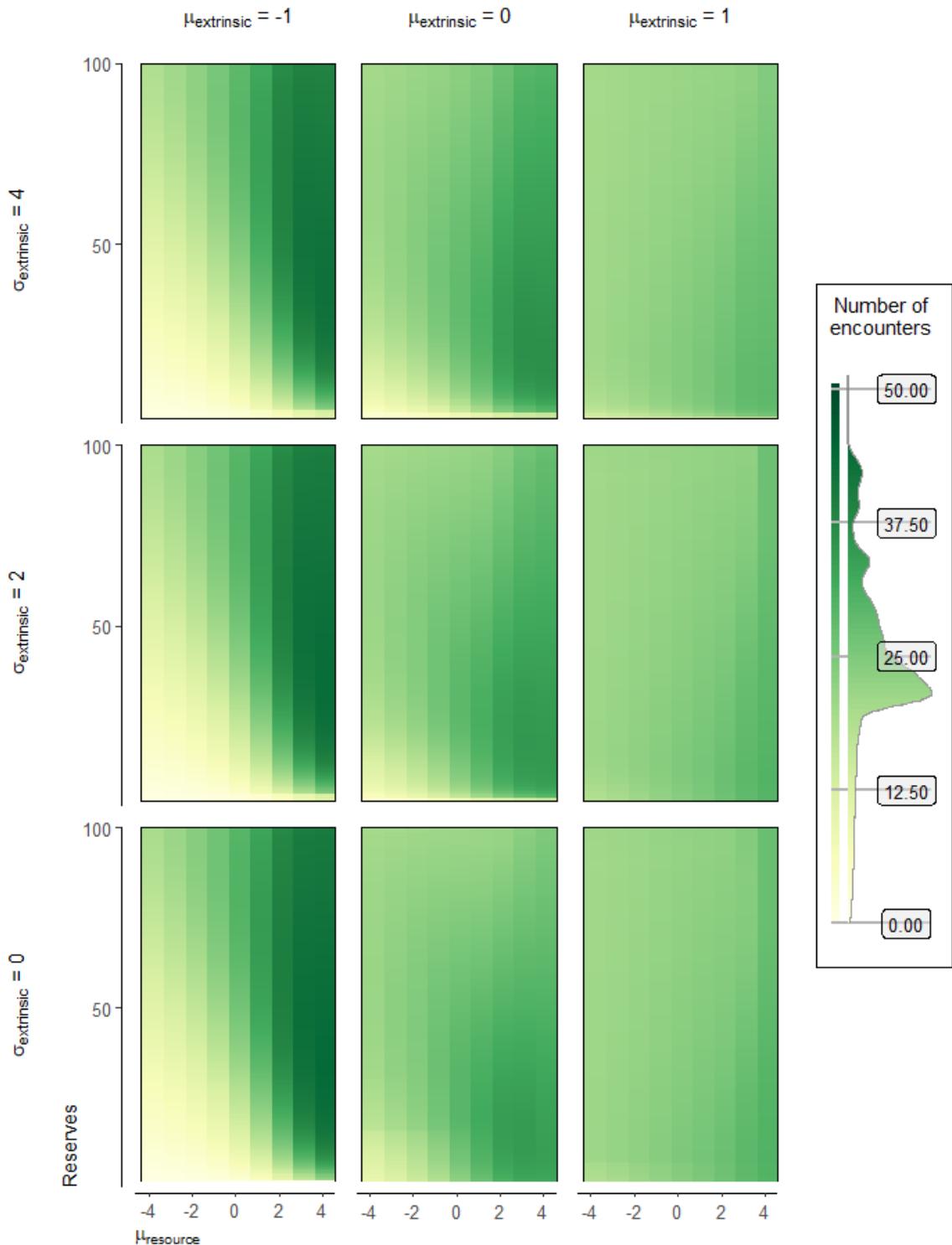
2.154. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



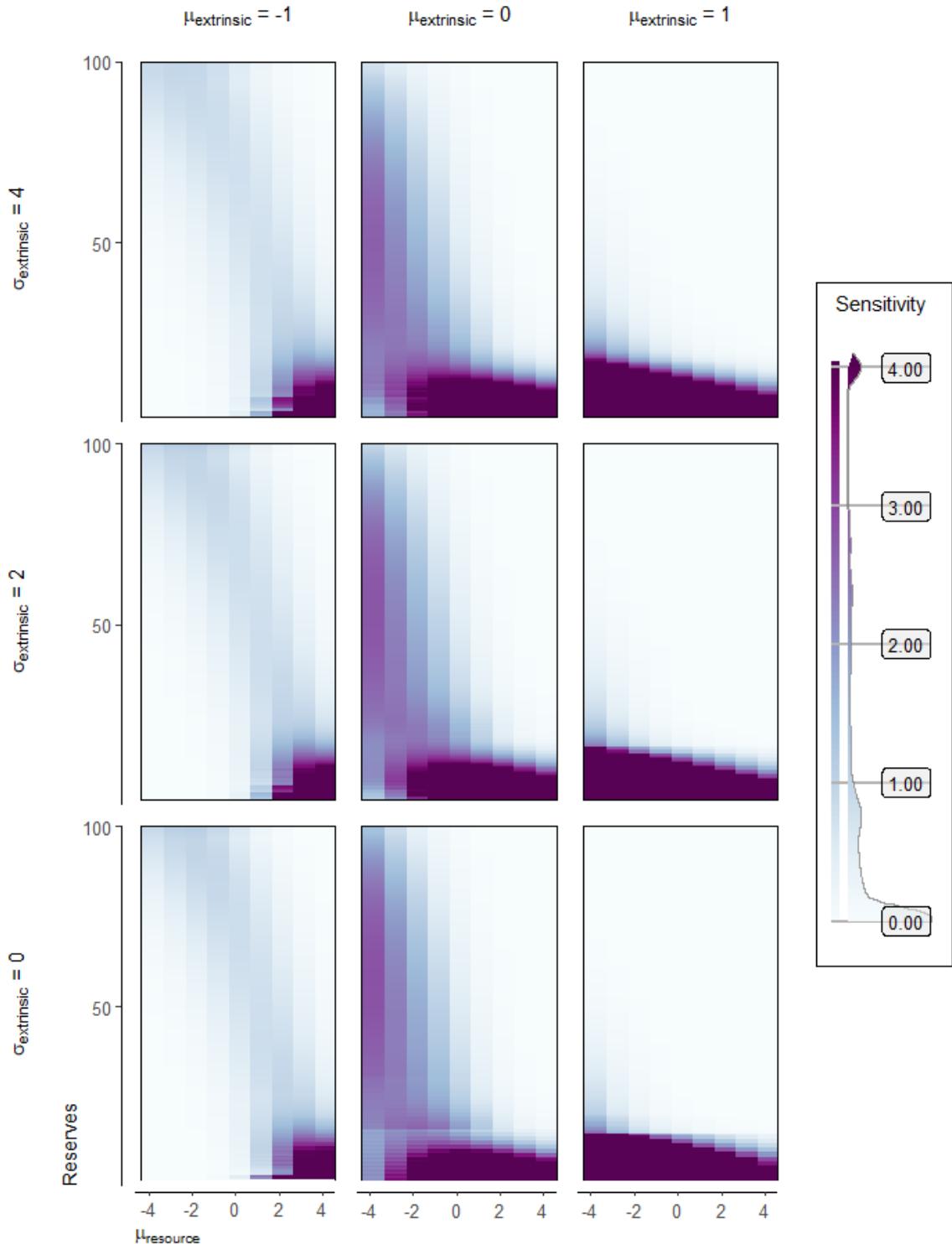
2.155. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



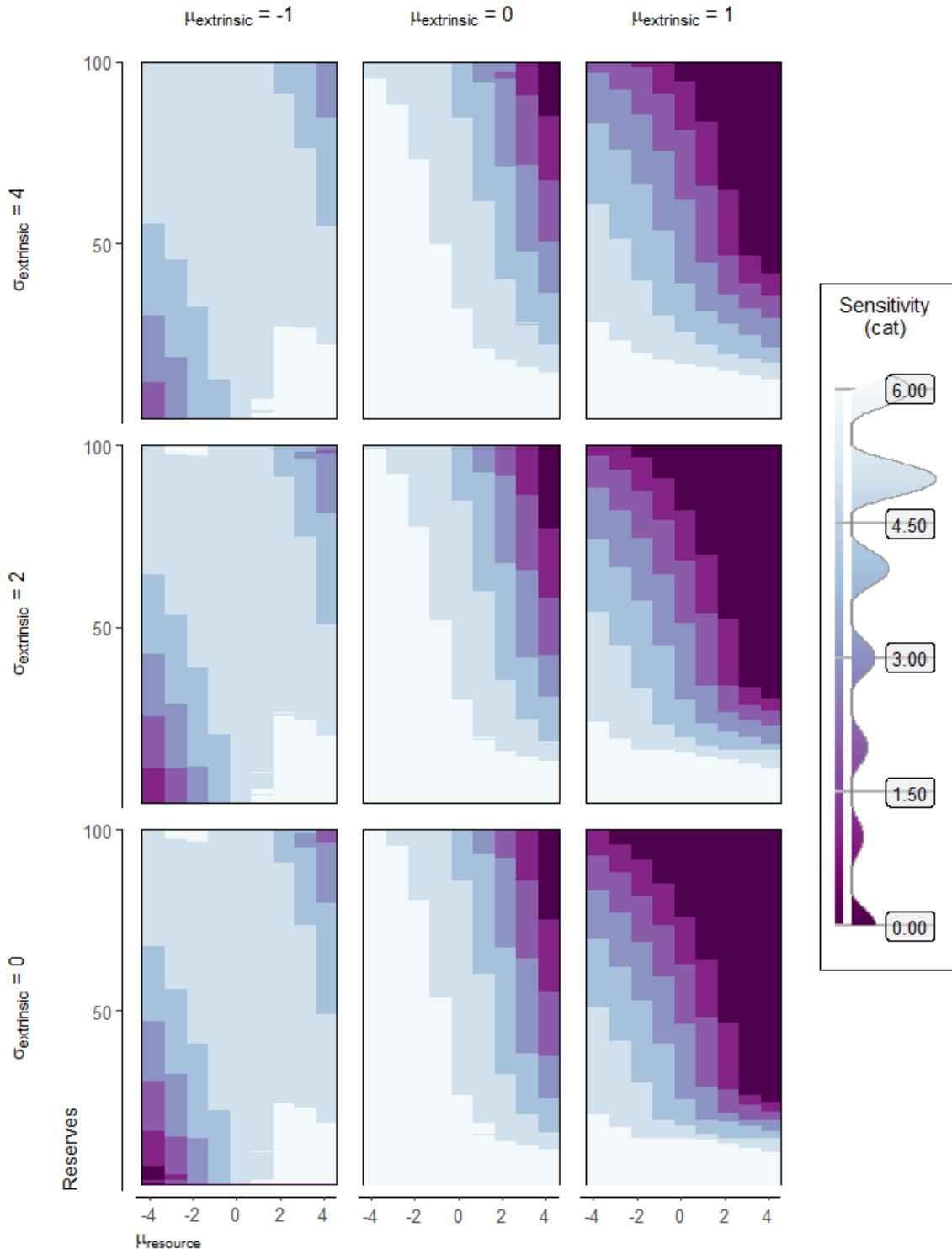
2.156. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encountersWaiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



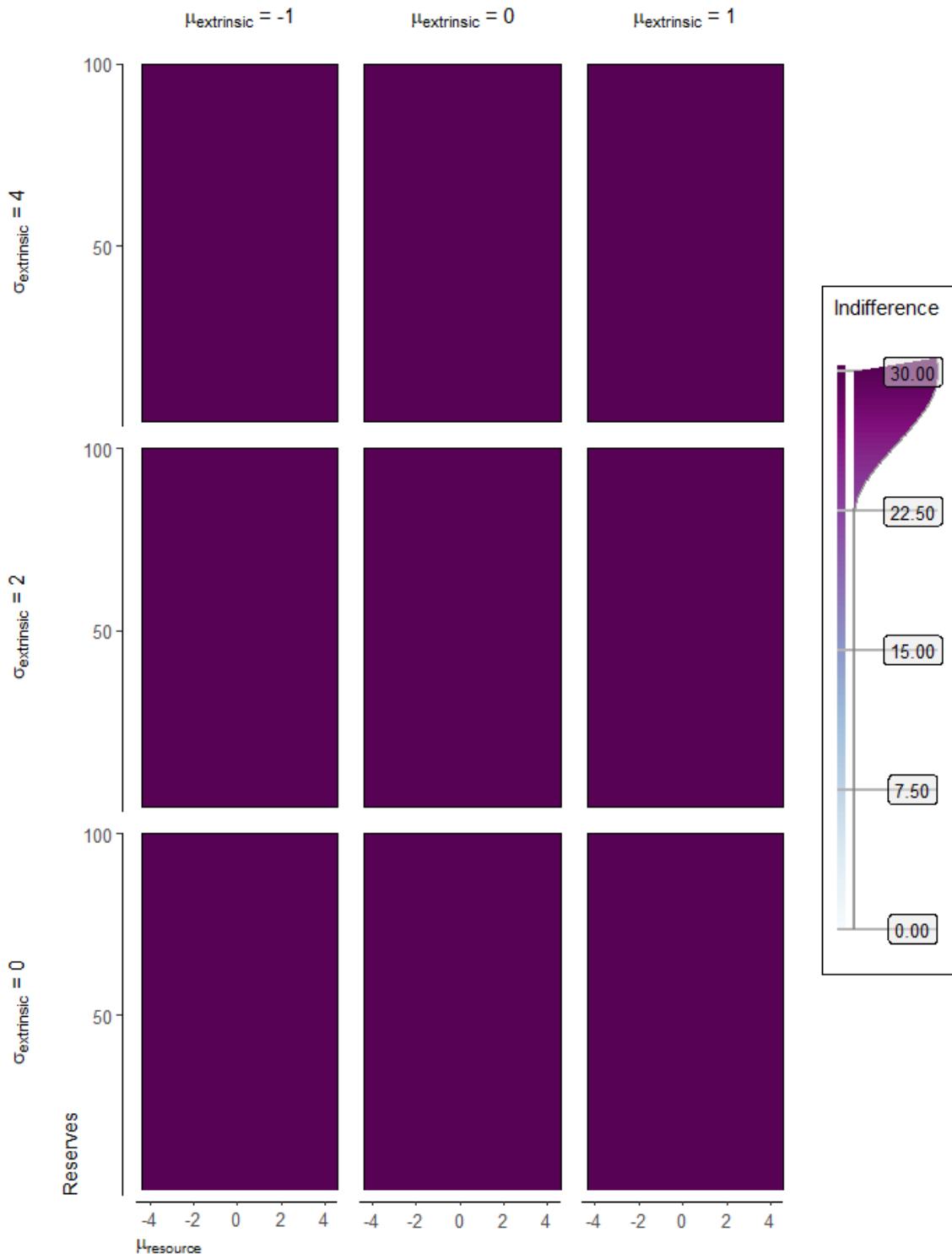
2.157. Sensivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



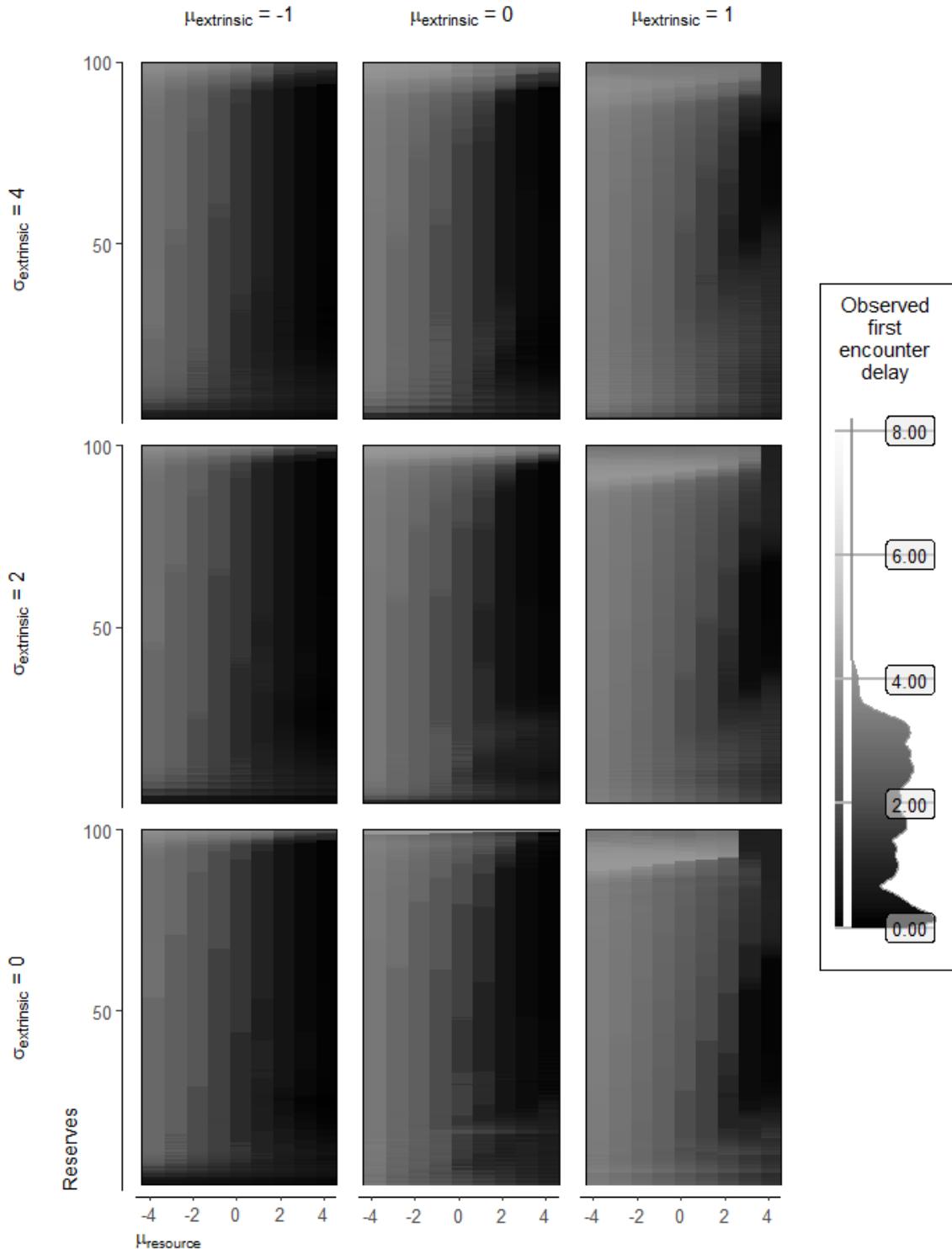
2.158. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3} panel D: {-2, 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



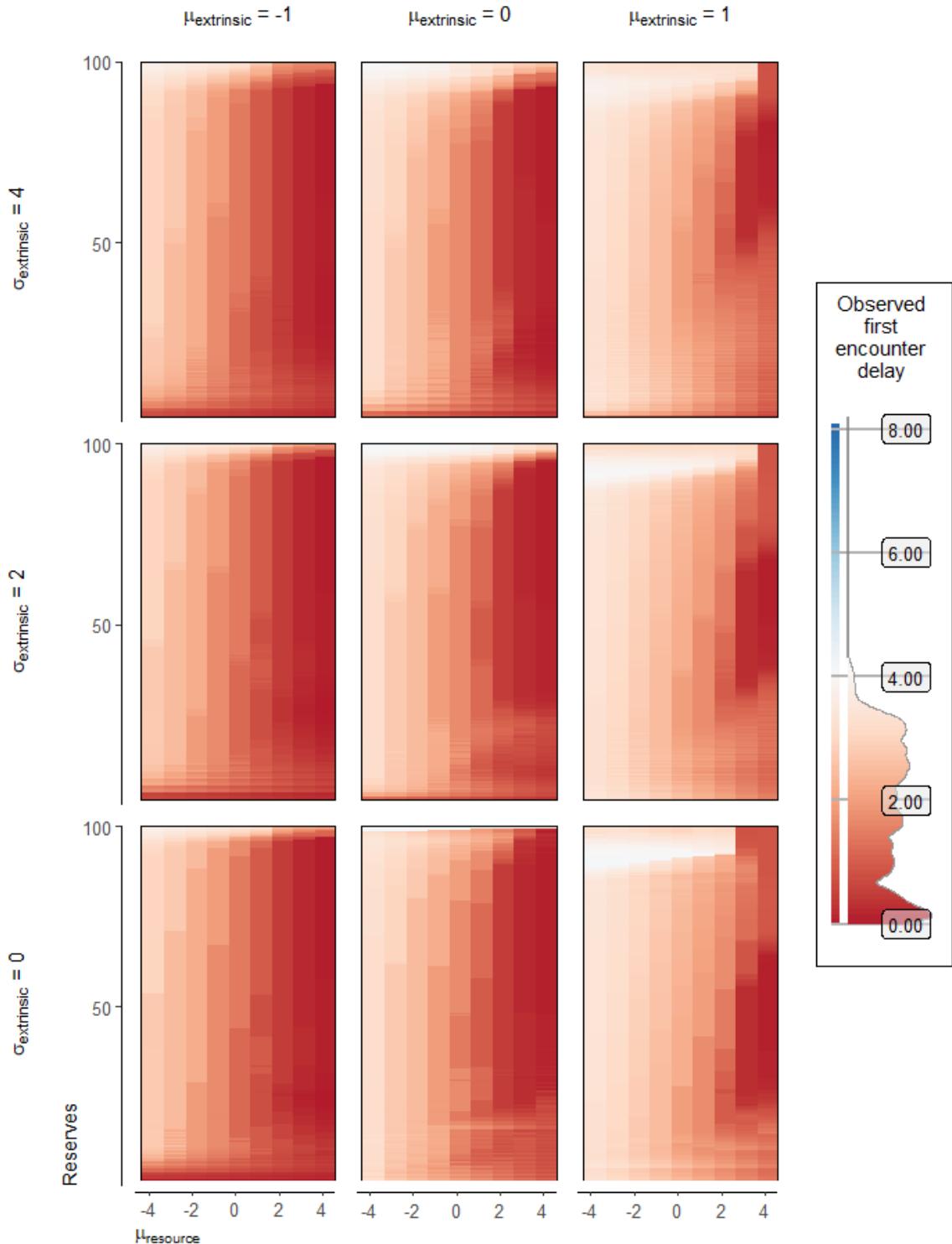
2.159. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



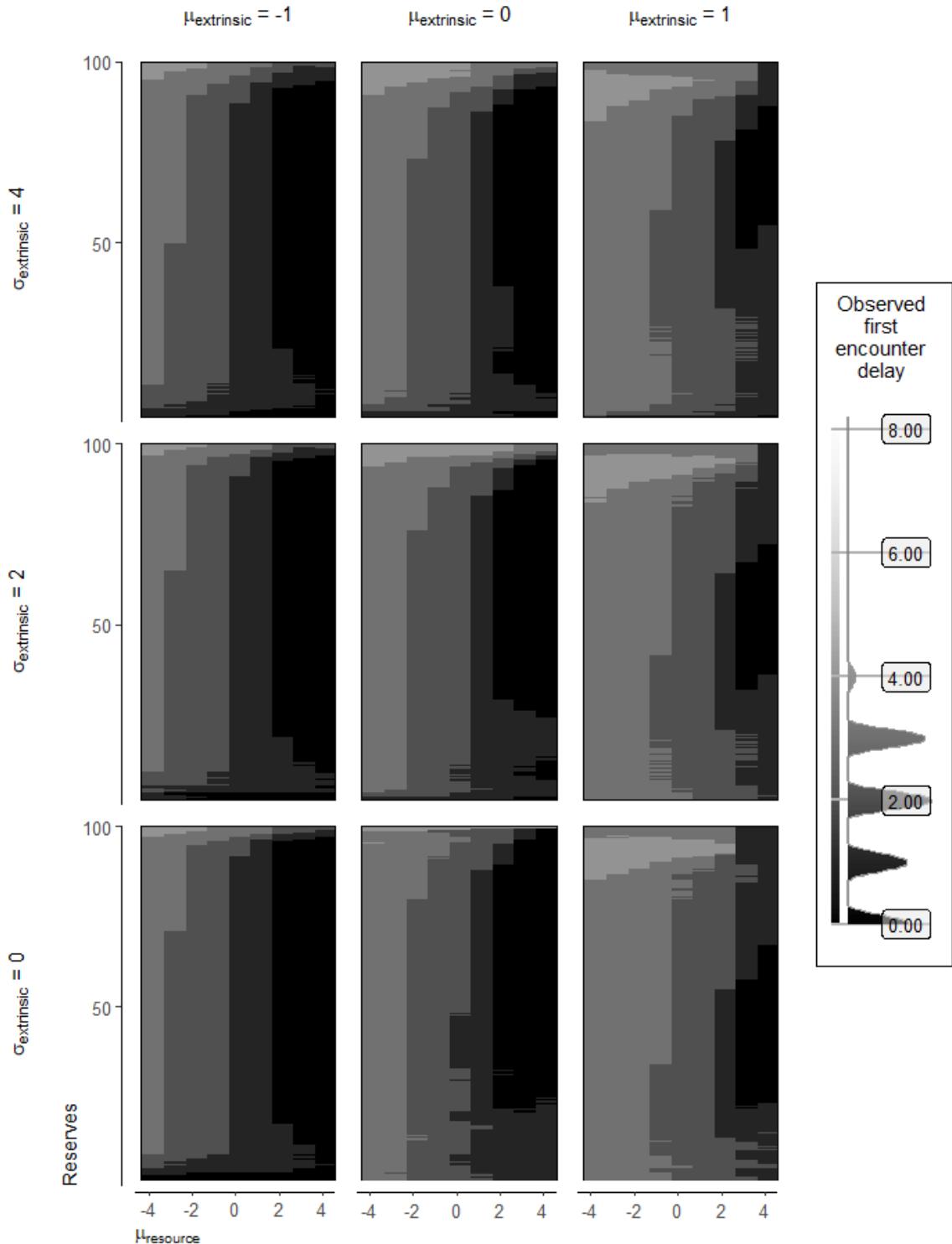
2.160. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

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



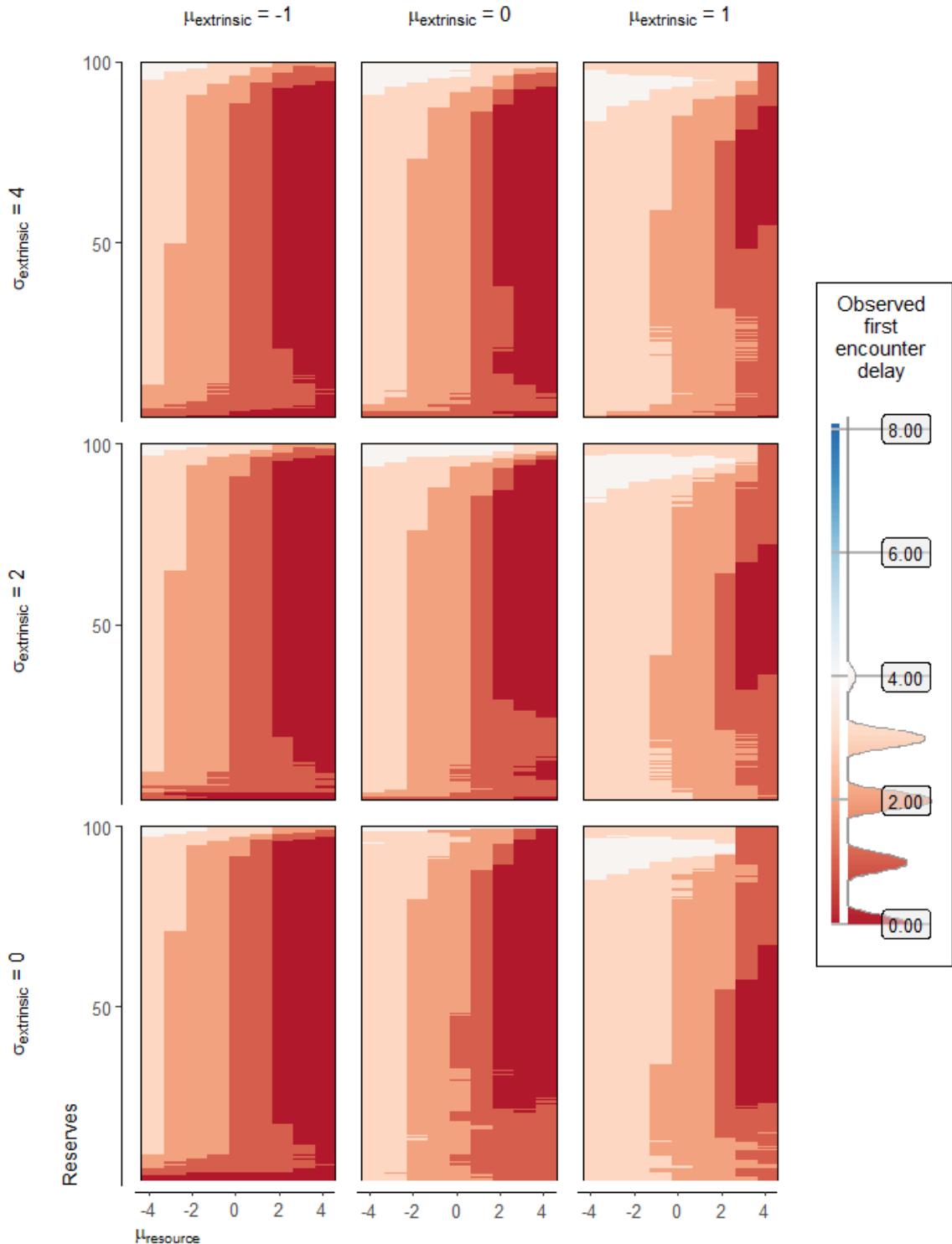
2.161. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

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



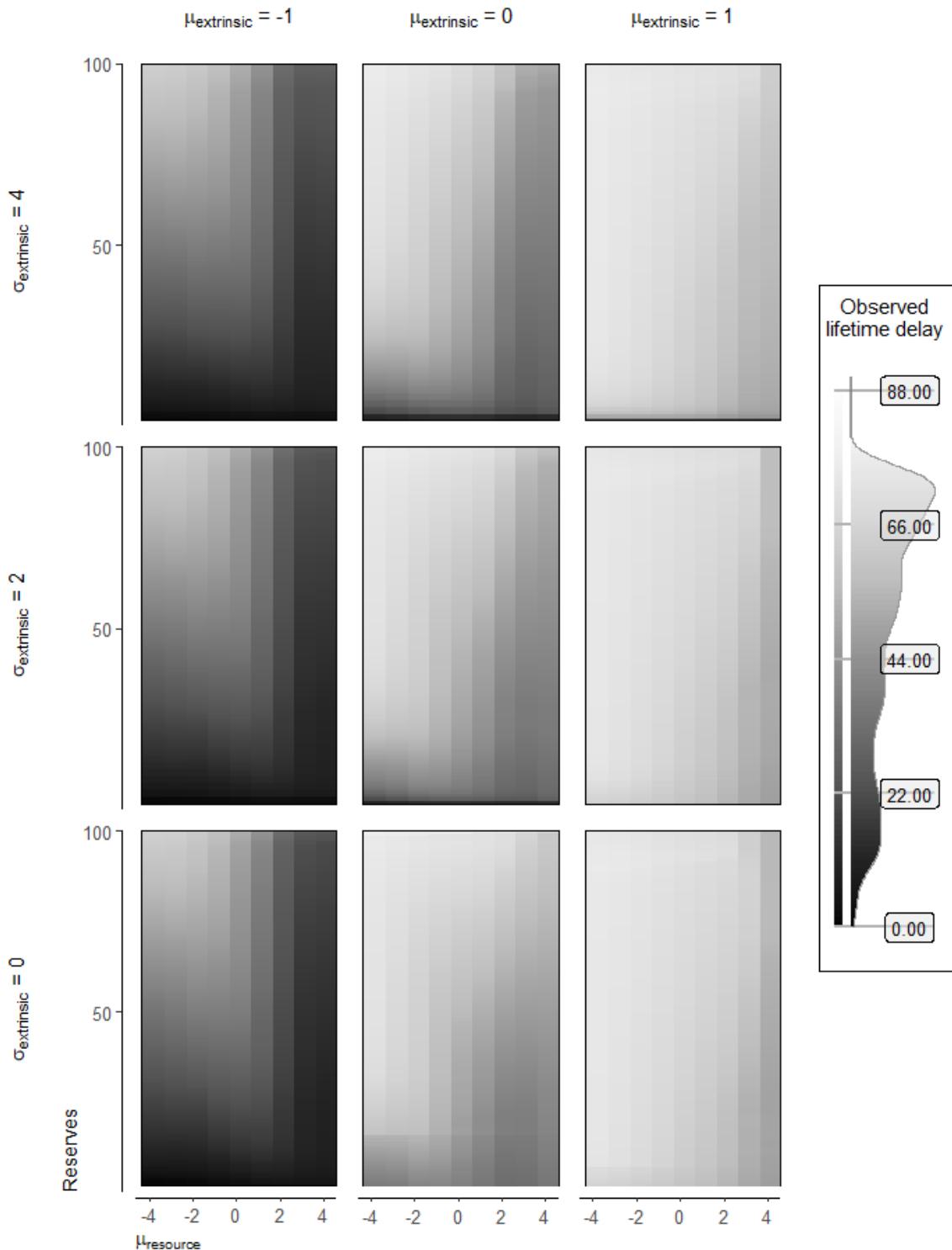
2.162. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

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



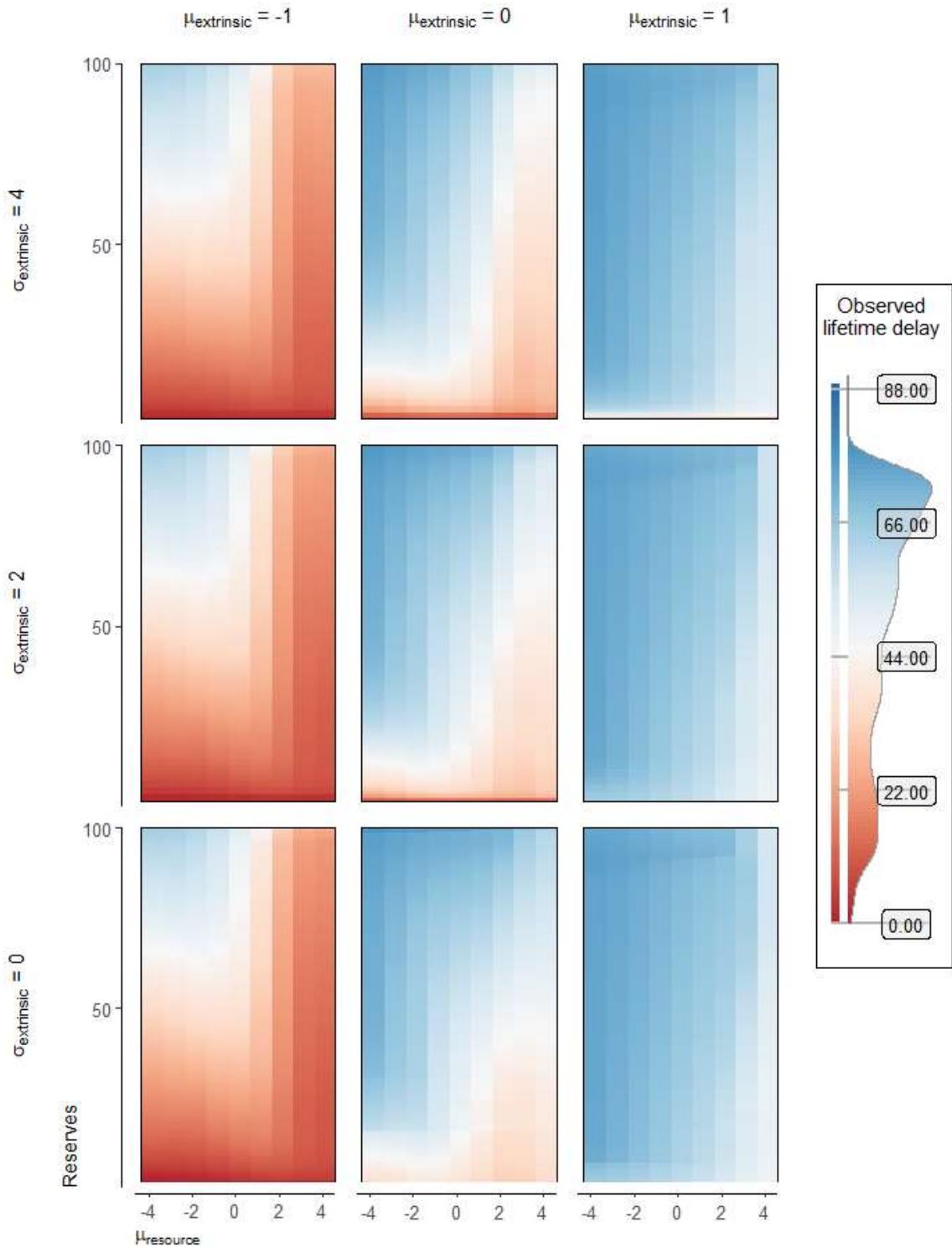
2.163. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

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



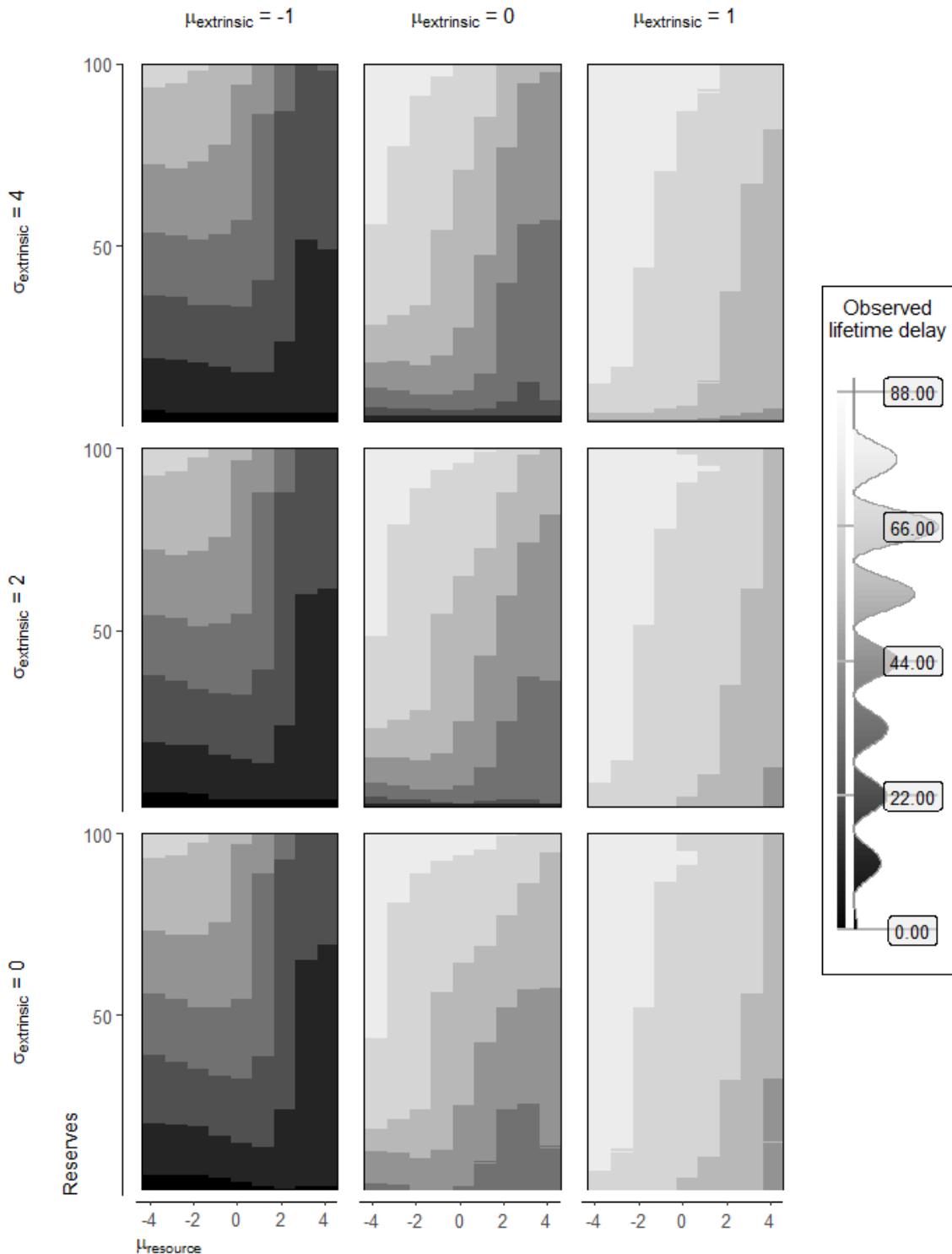
2.164. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



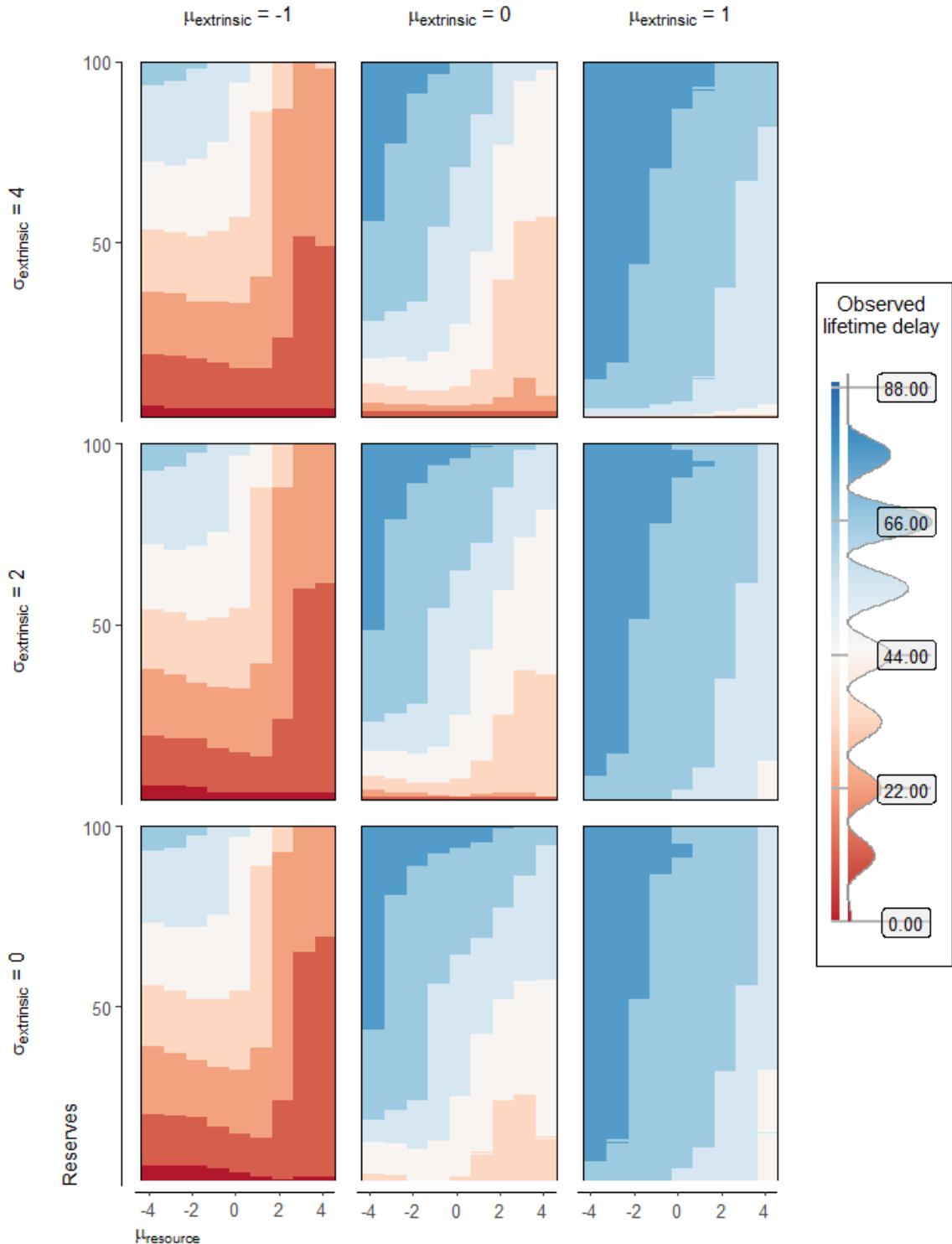
2.165. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



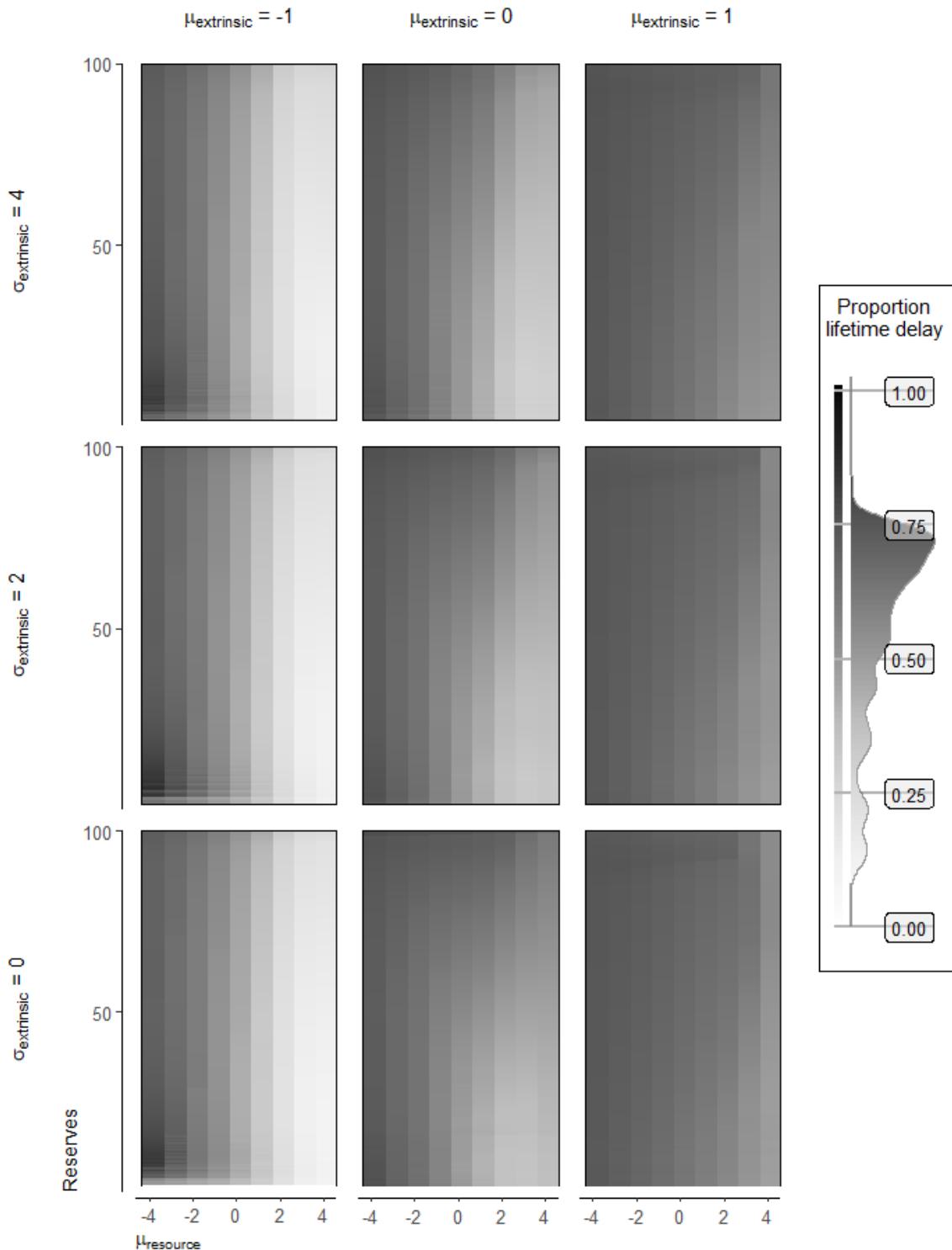
2.166. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



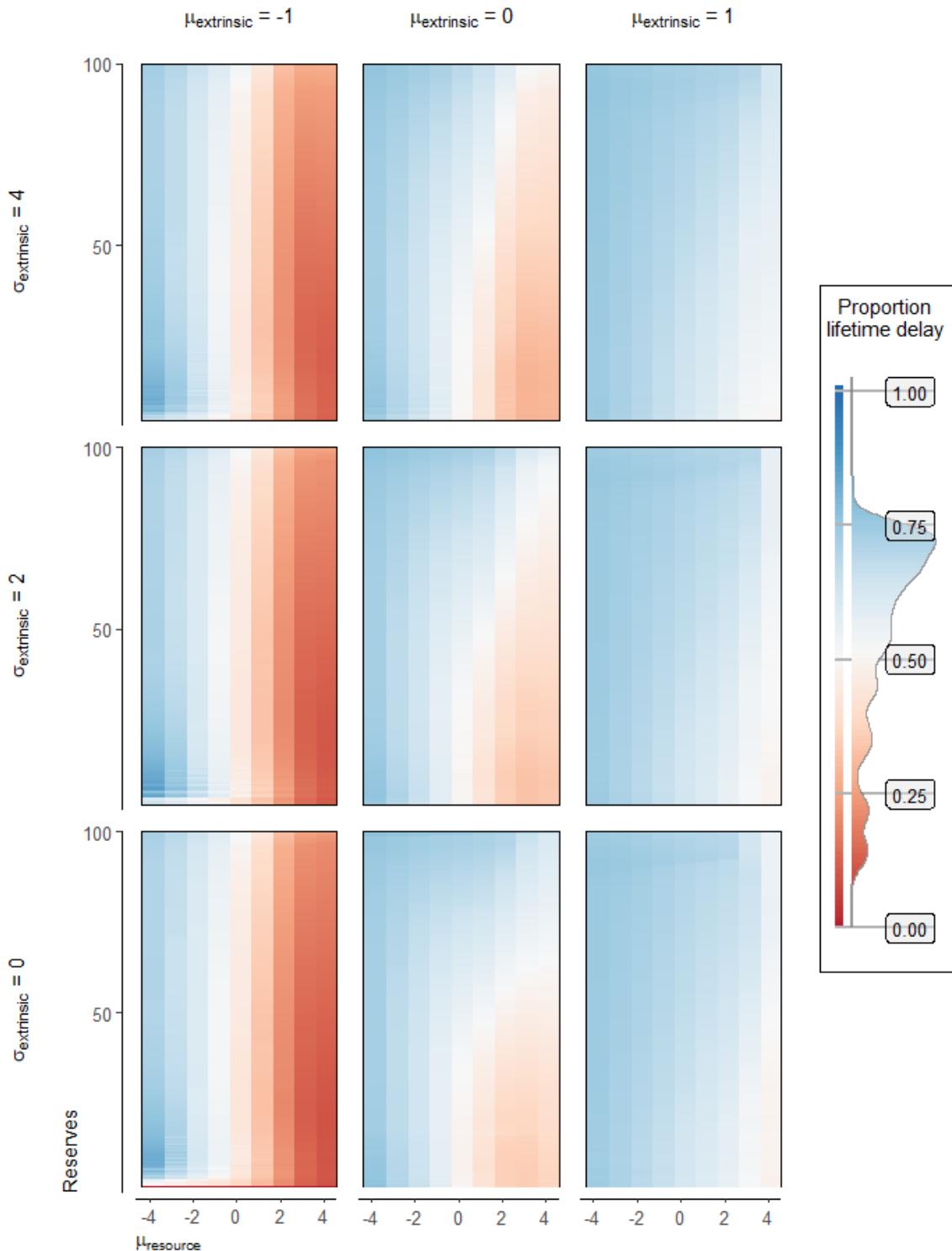
2.167. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



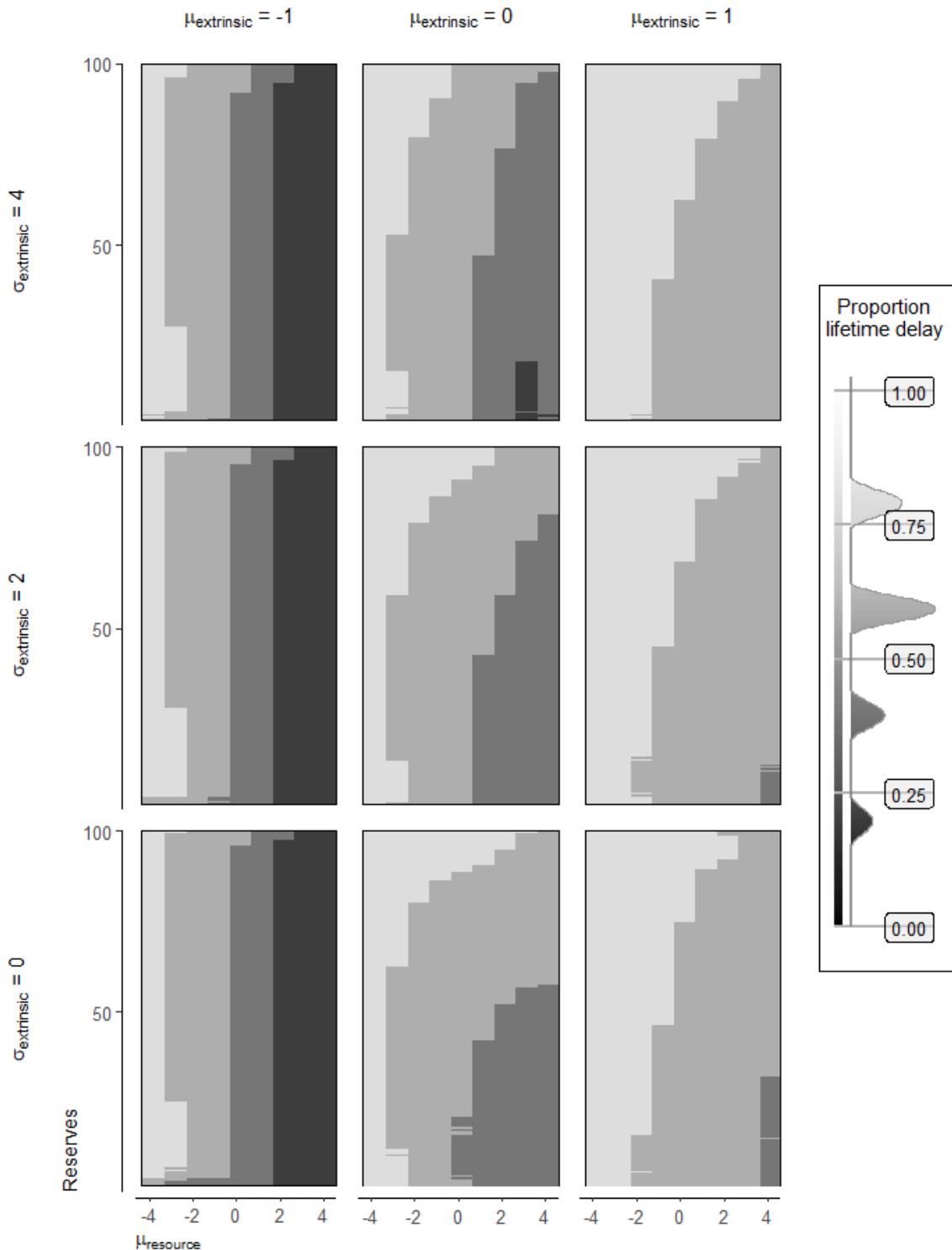
2.168. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



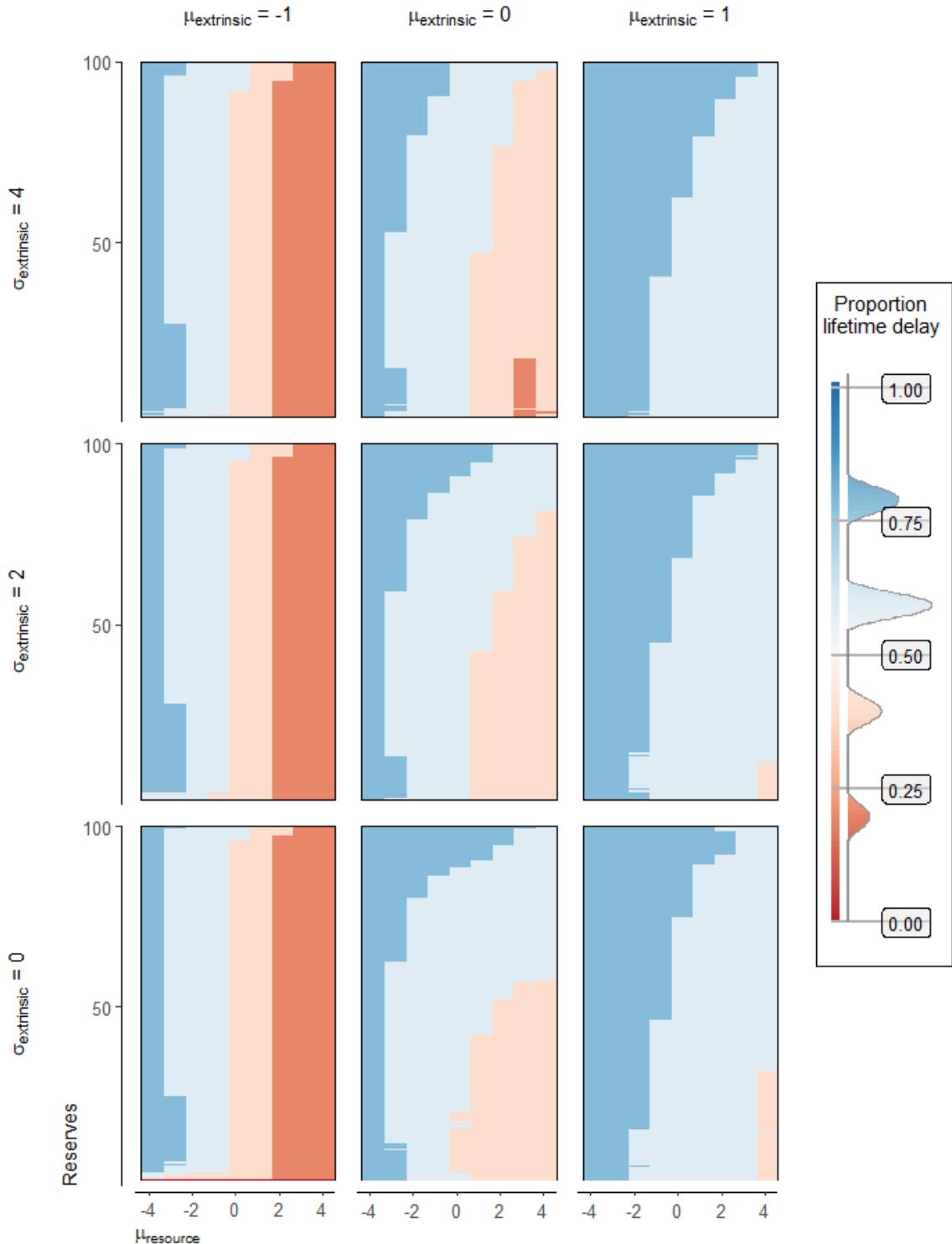
2.169. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



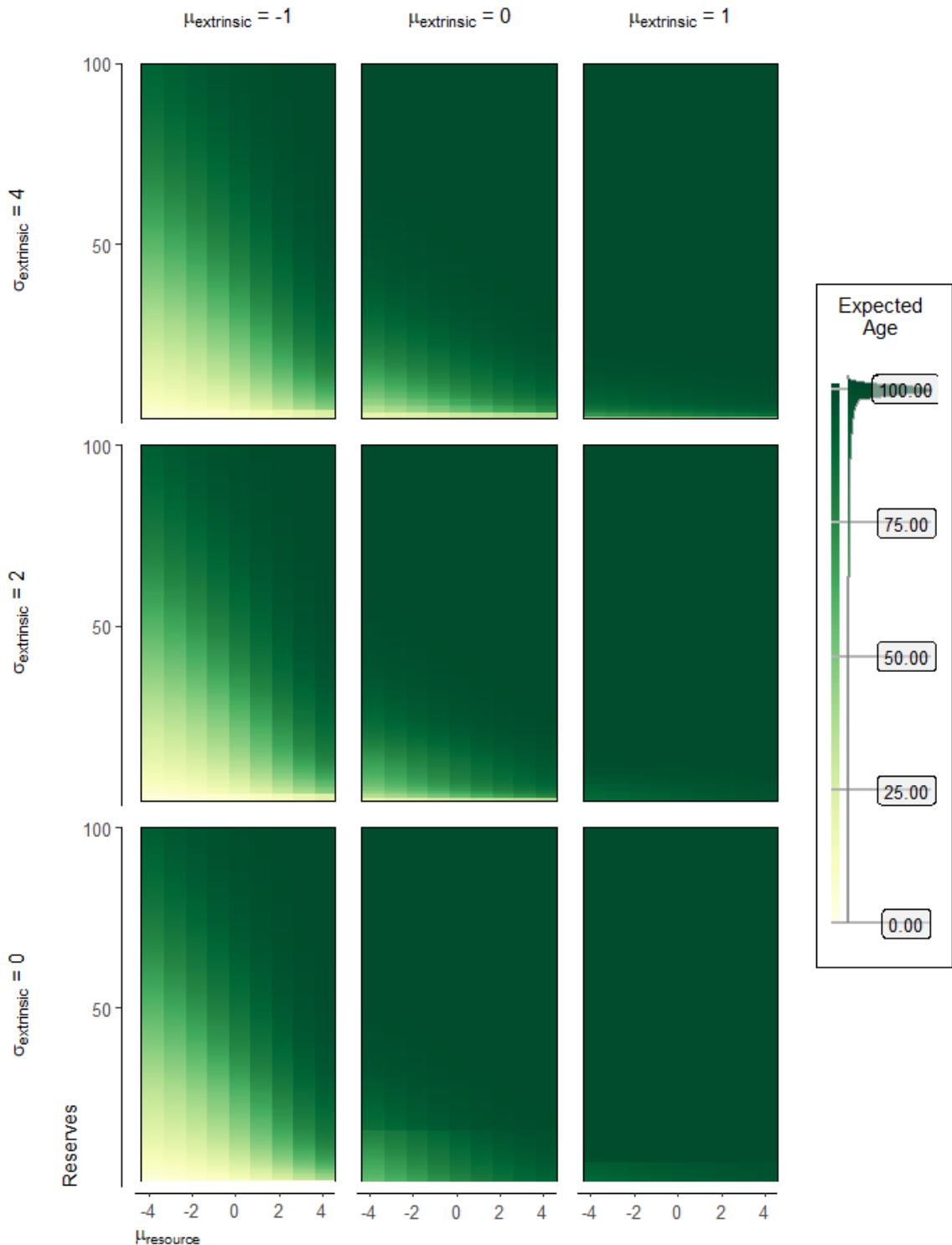
2.170. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



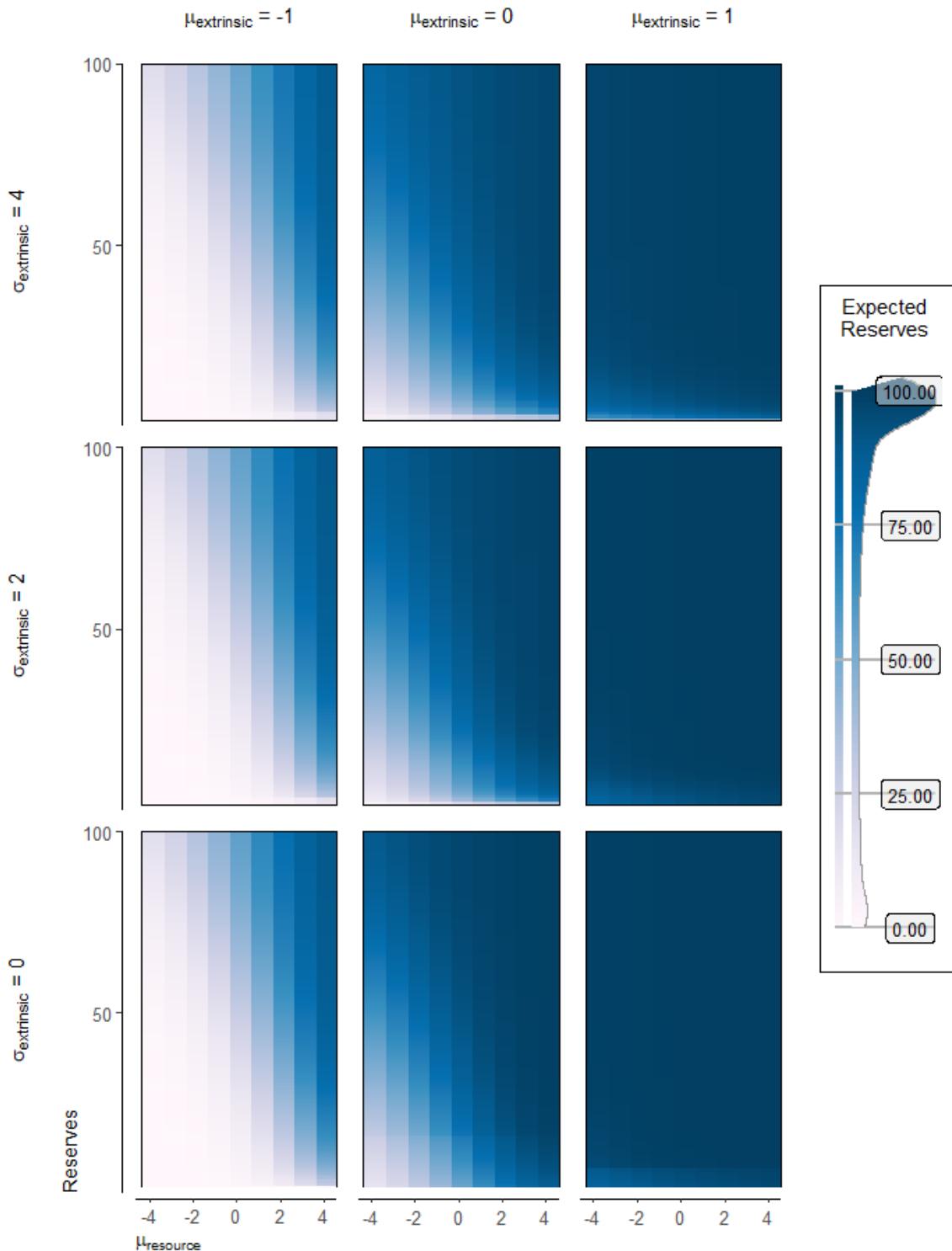
2.171. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



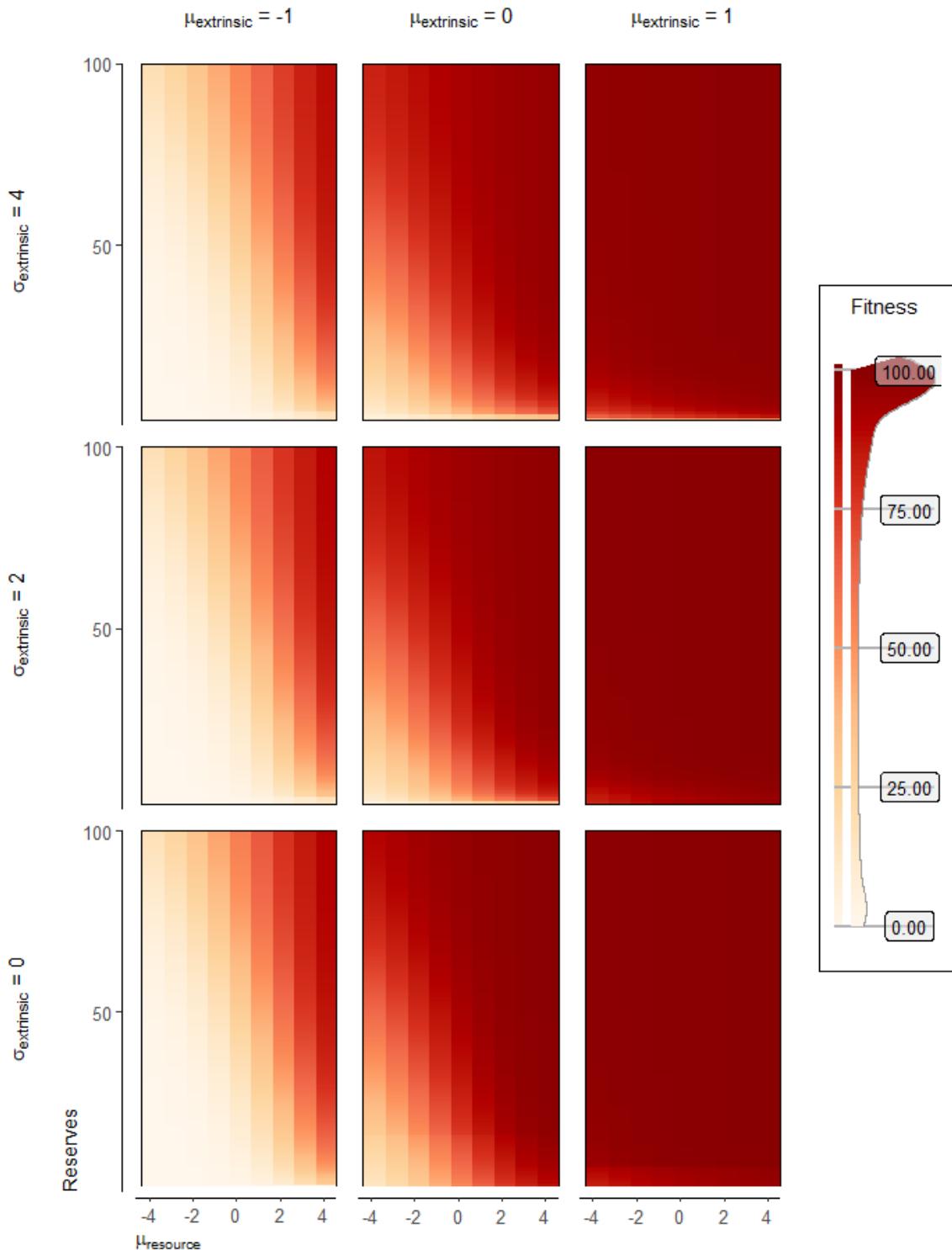
2.172. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



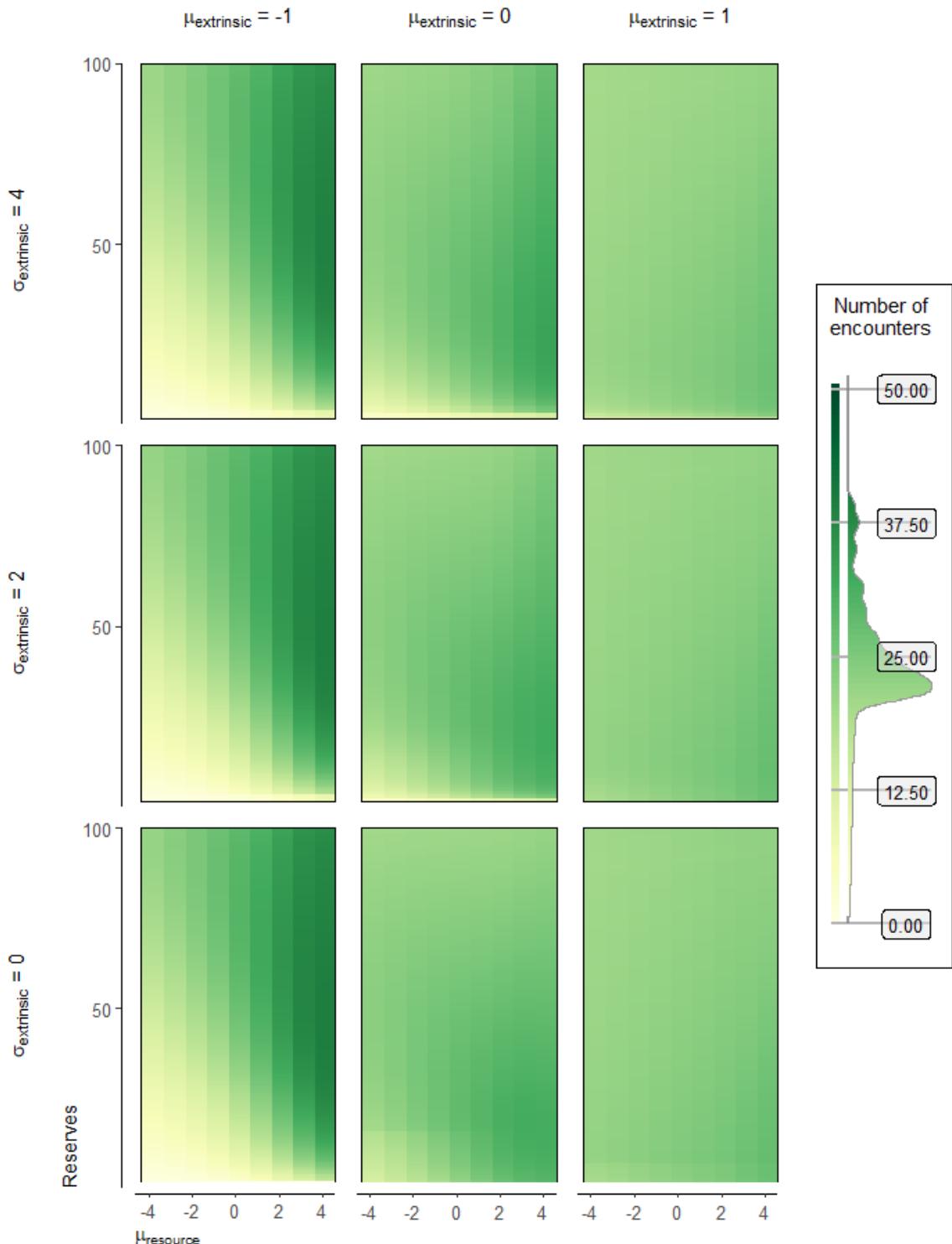
2.173. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



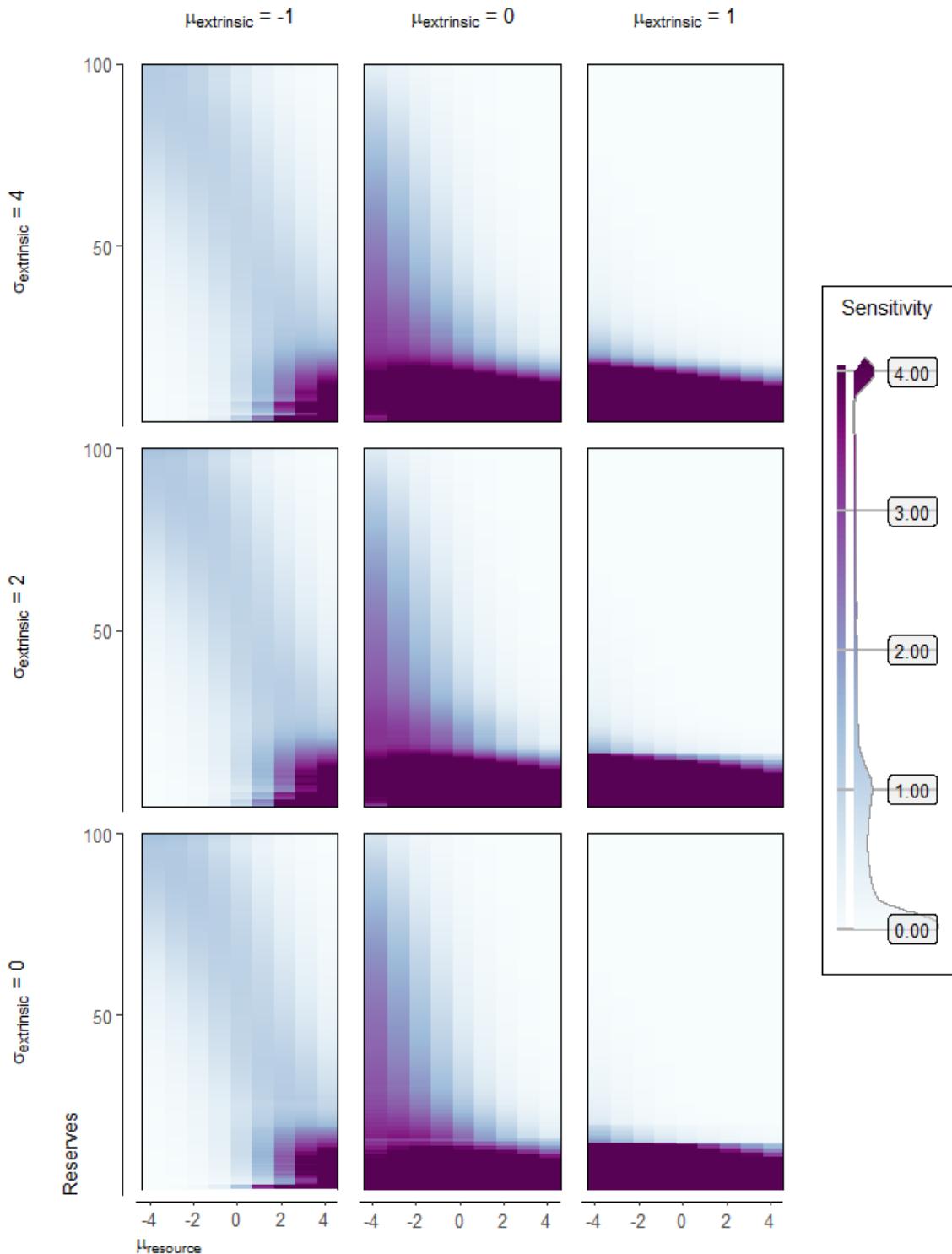
2.174. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



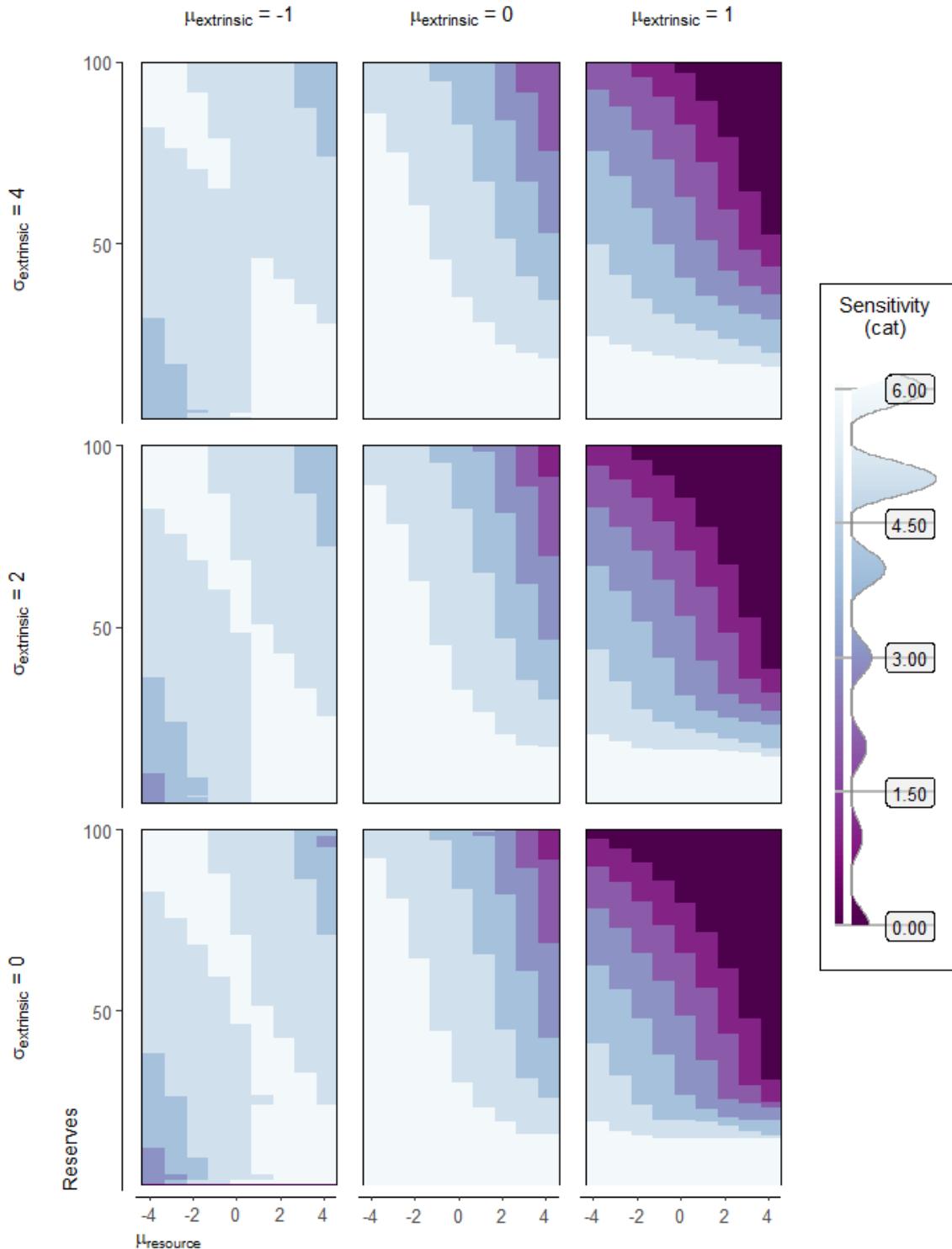
2.175. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encountersWaiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



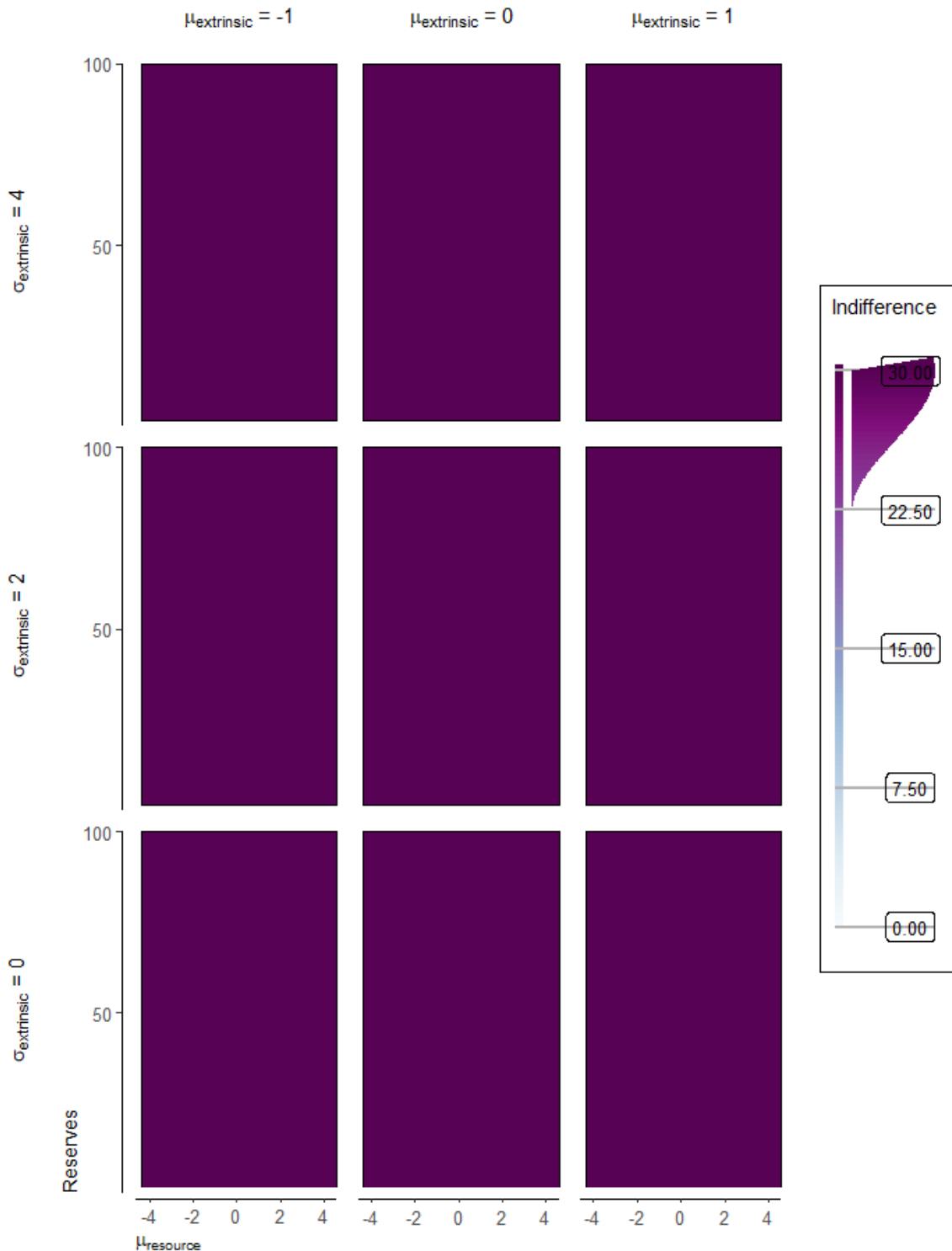
2.176. Sensivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



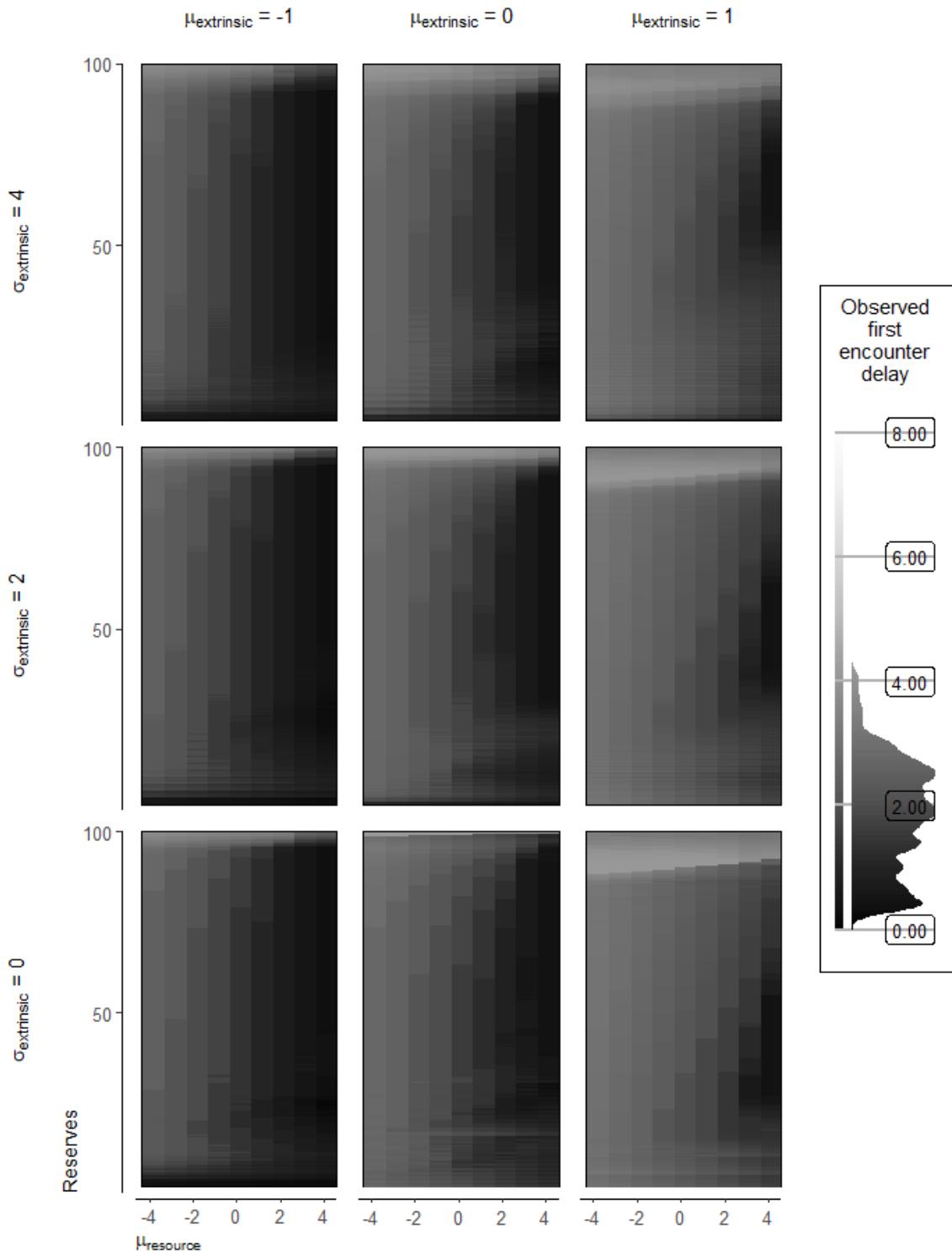
2.177. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3} panel D: {-2, 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



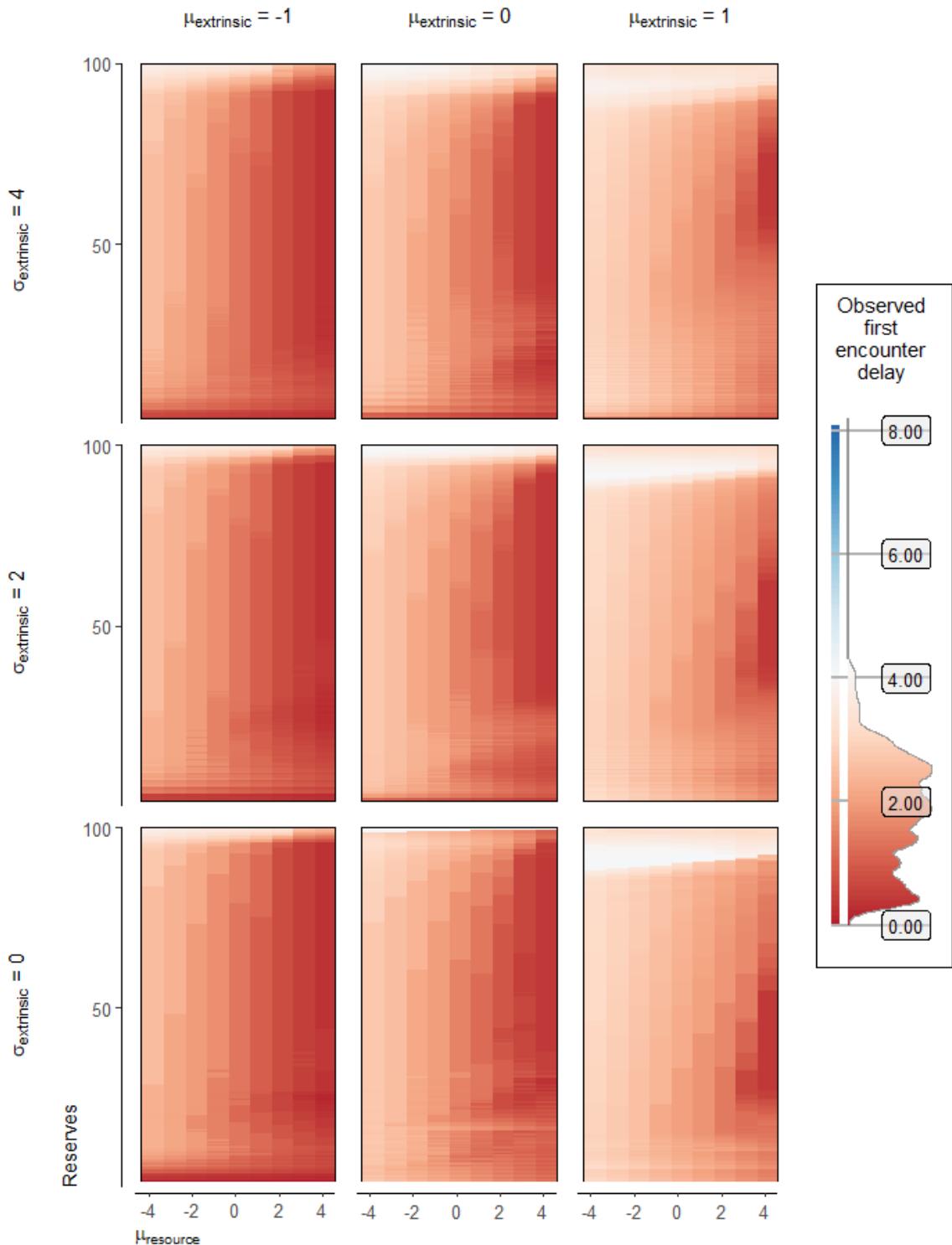
2.178. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



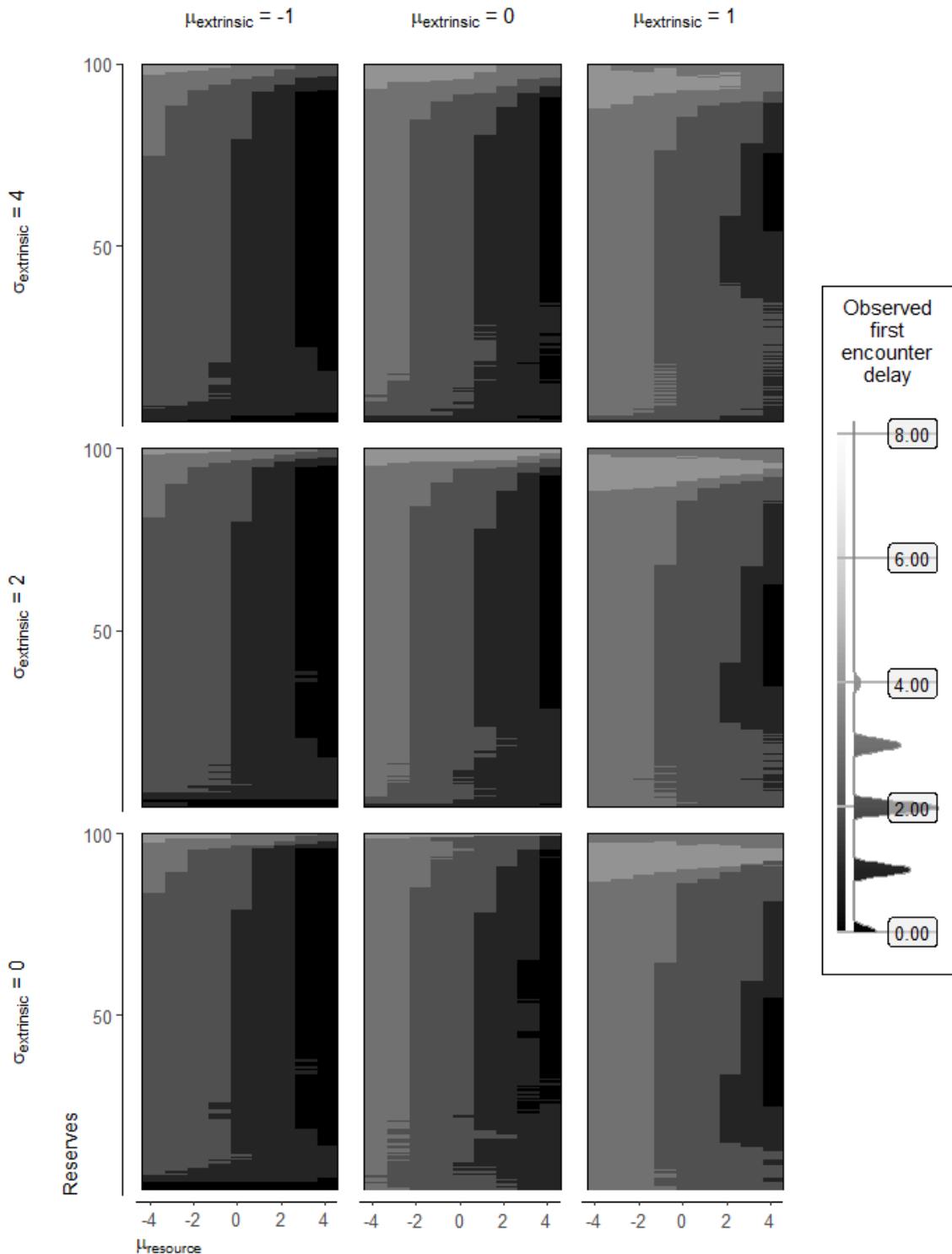
2.179. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

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



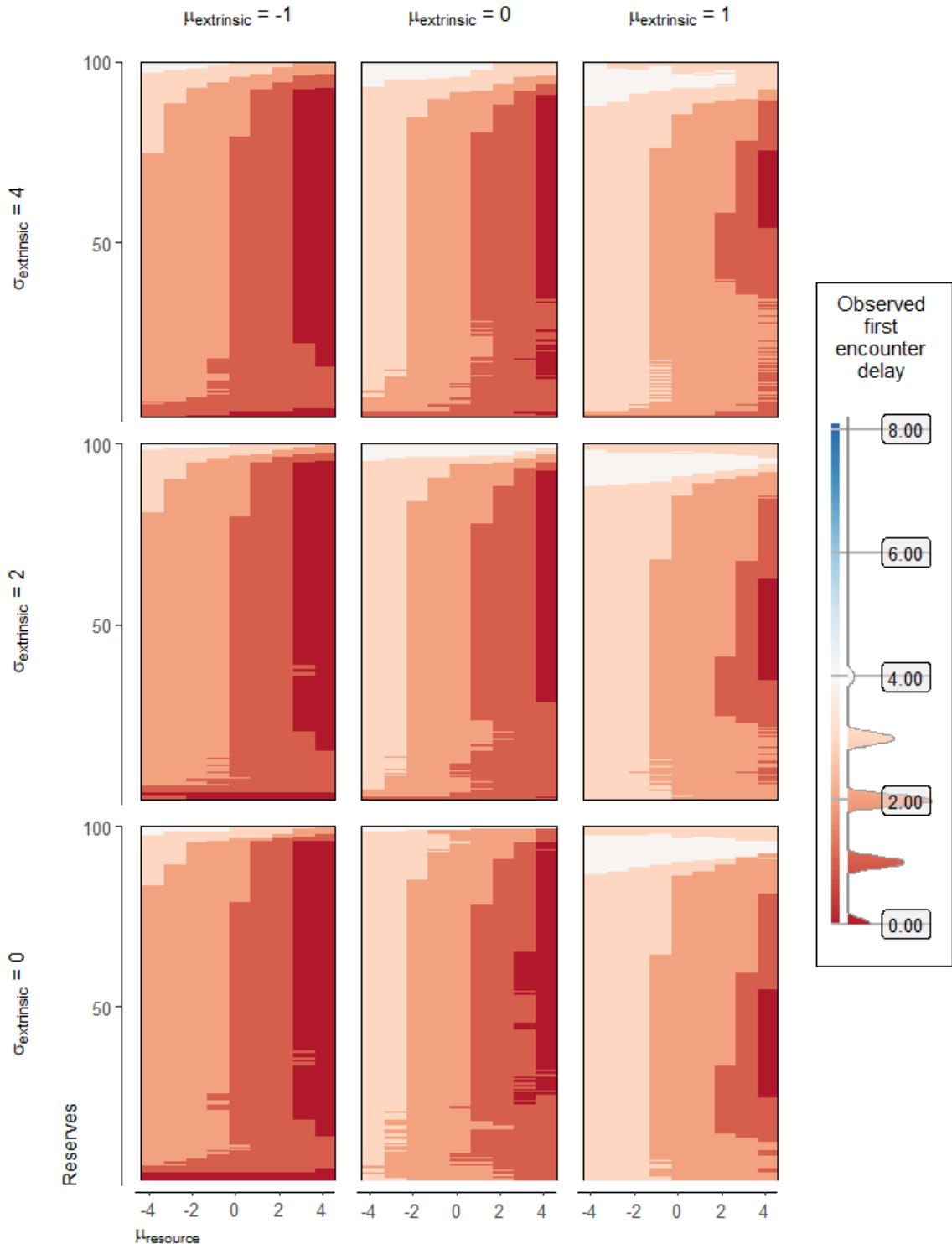
2.180. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

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



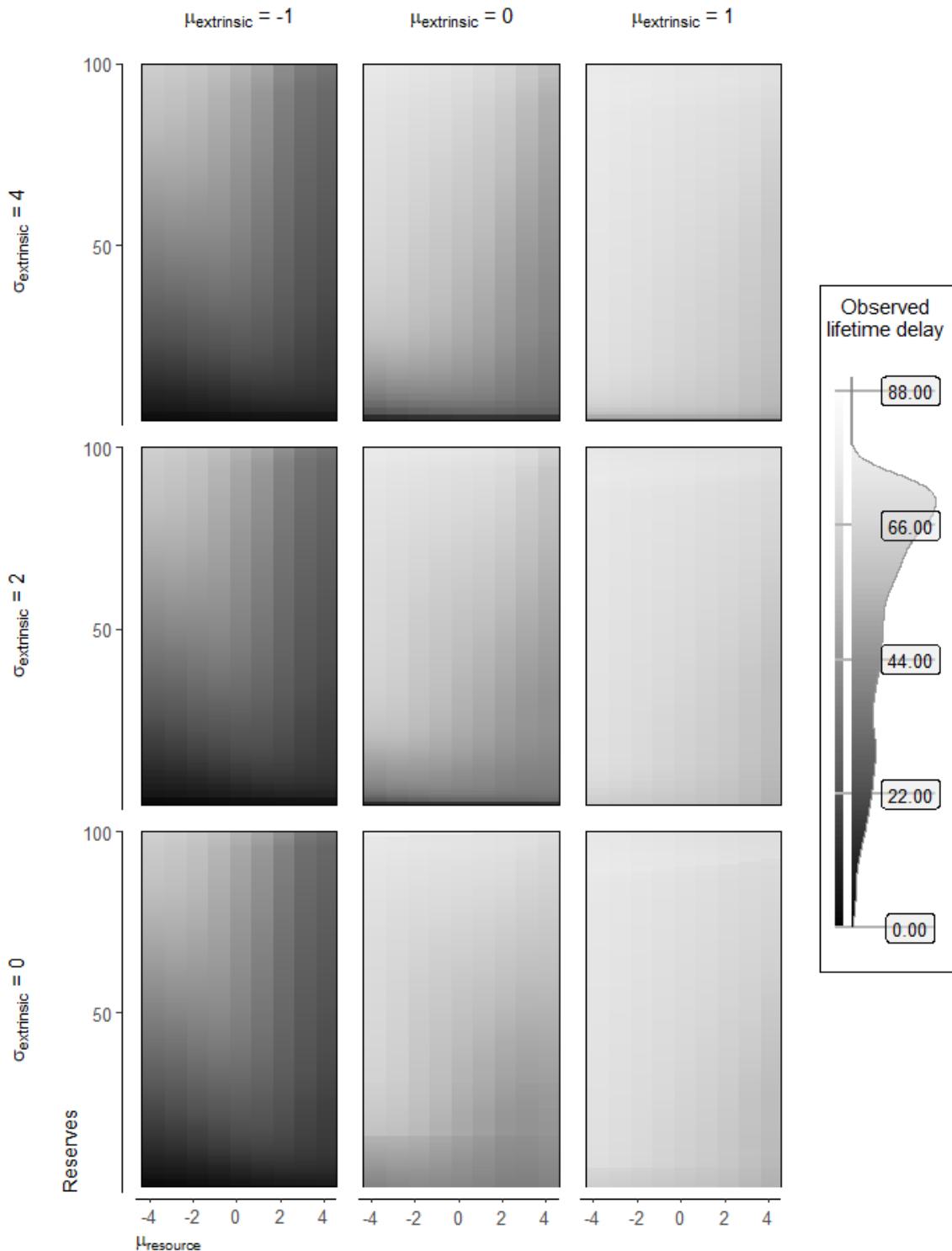
2.181. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

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



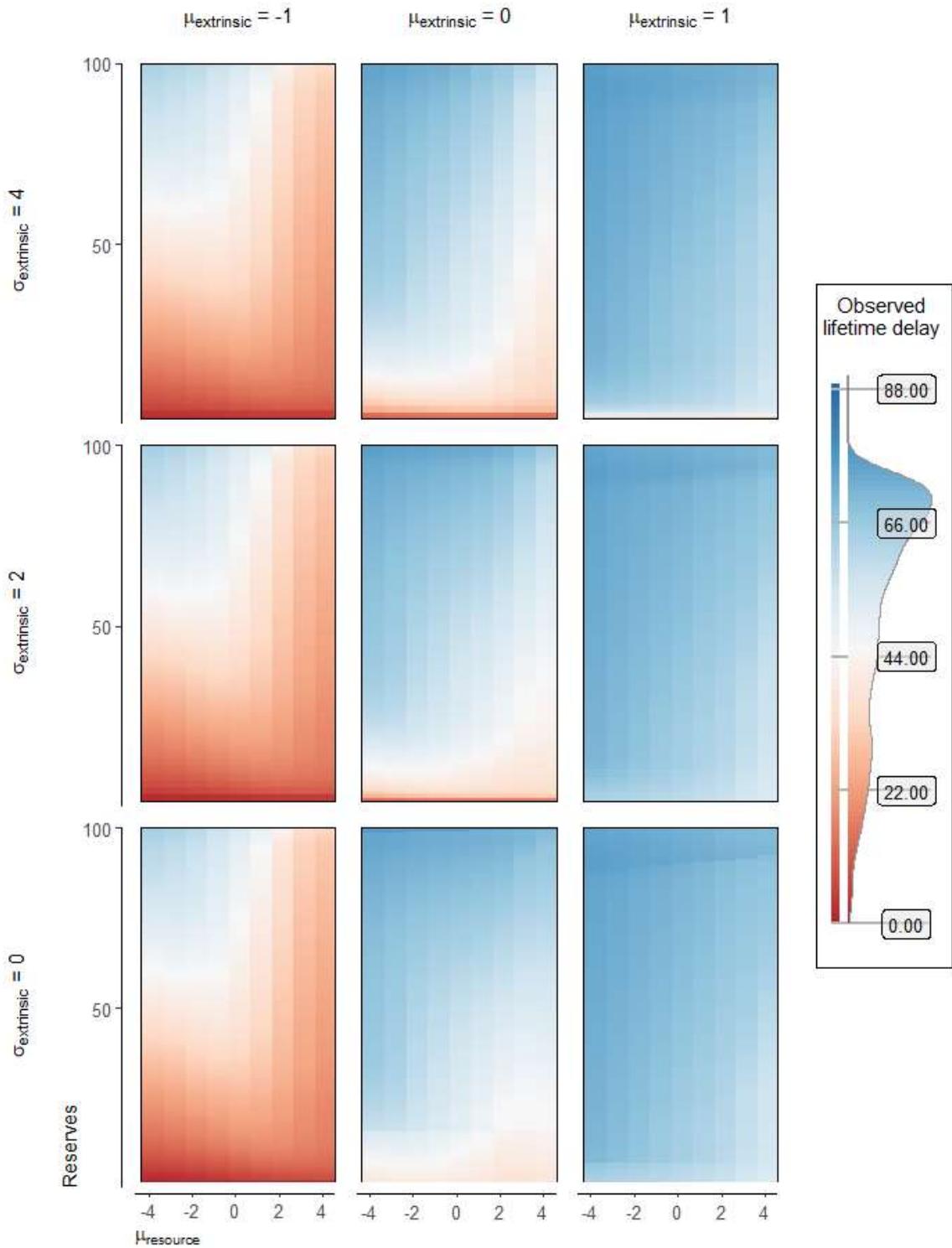
2.182. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

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



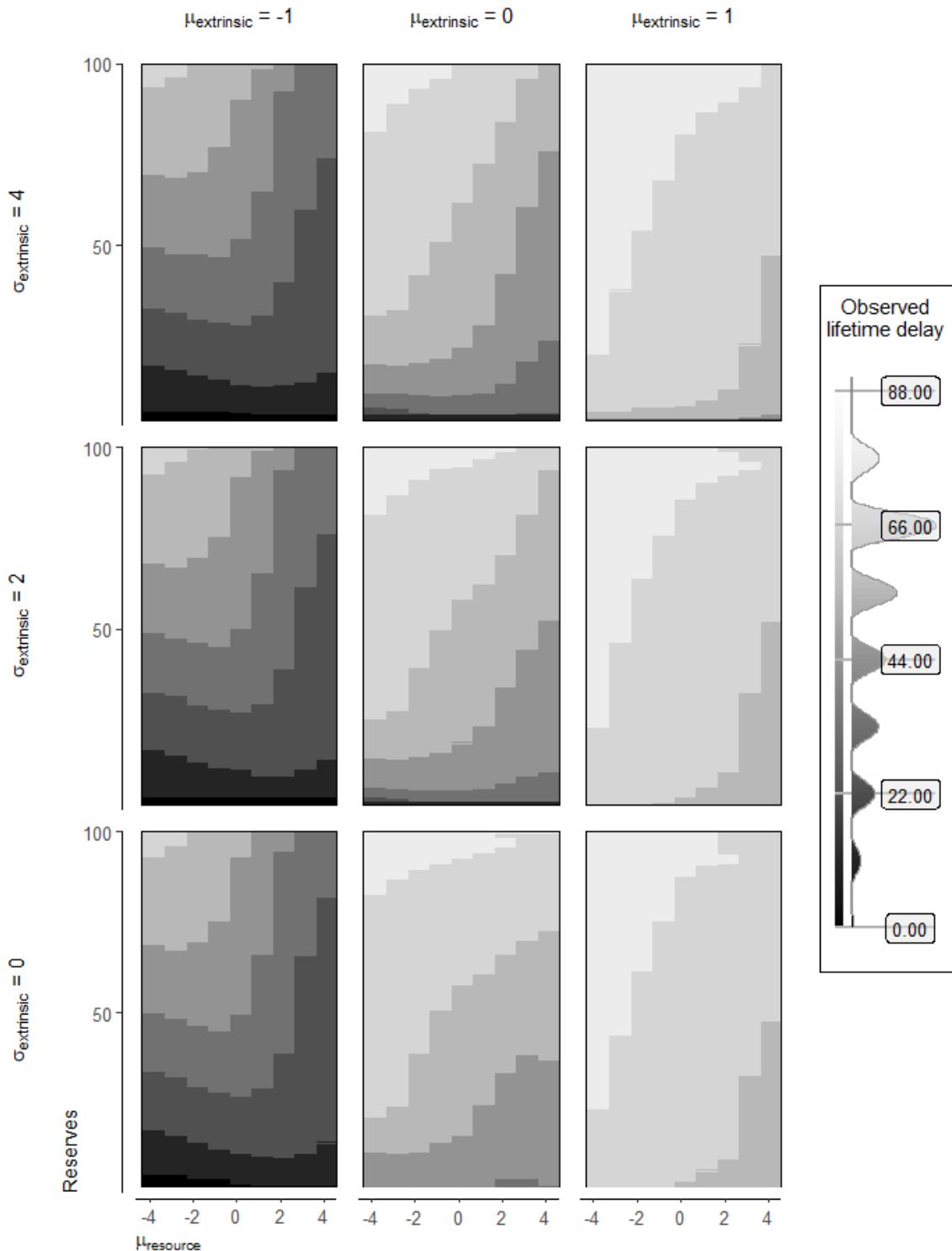
2.183. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



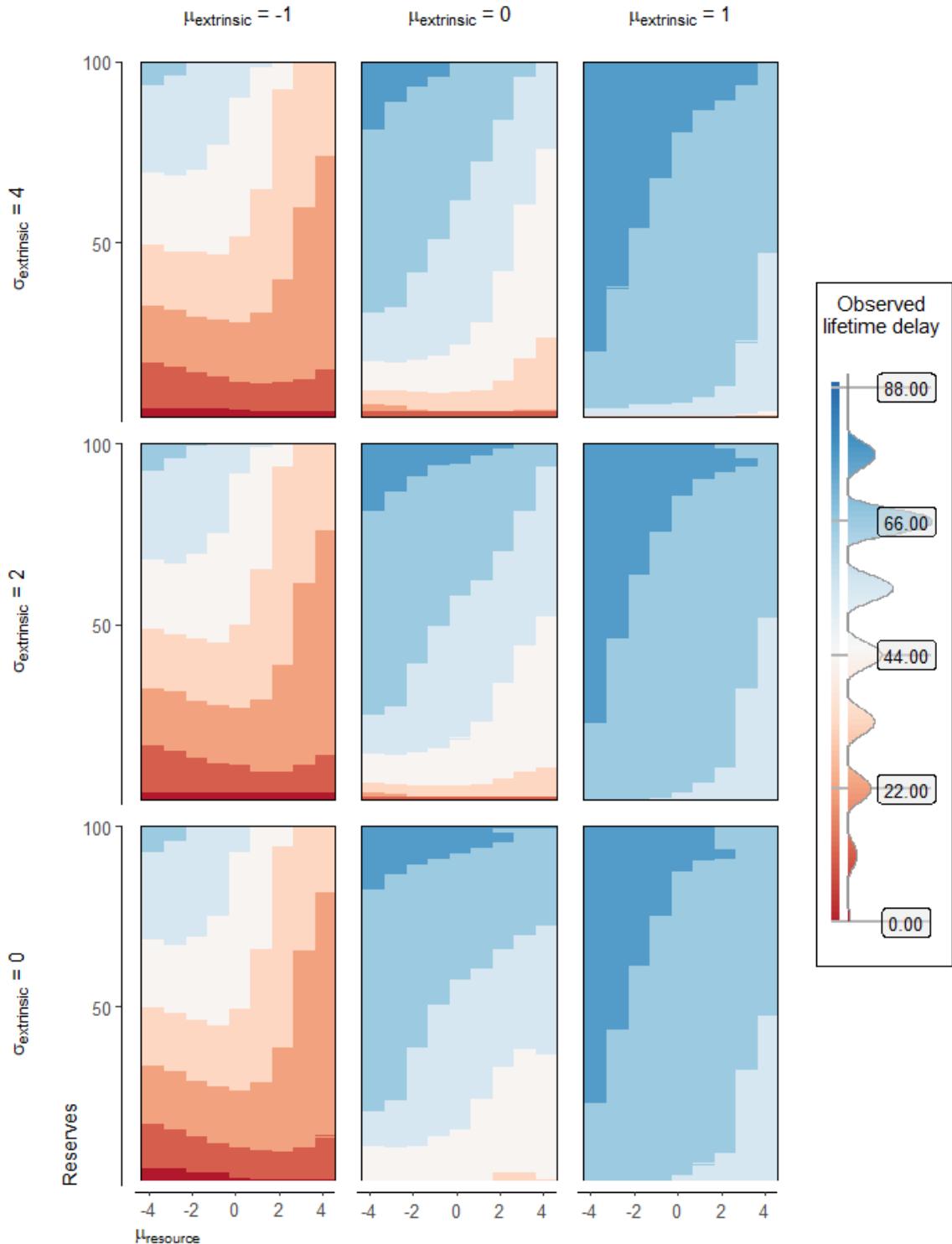
2.184. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



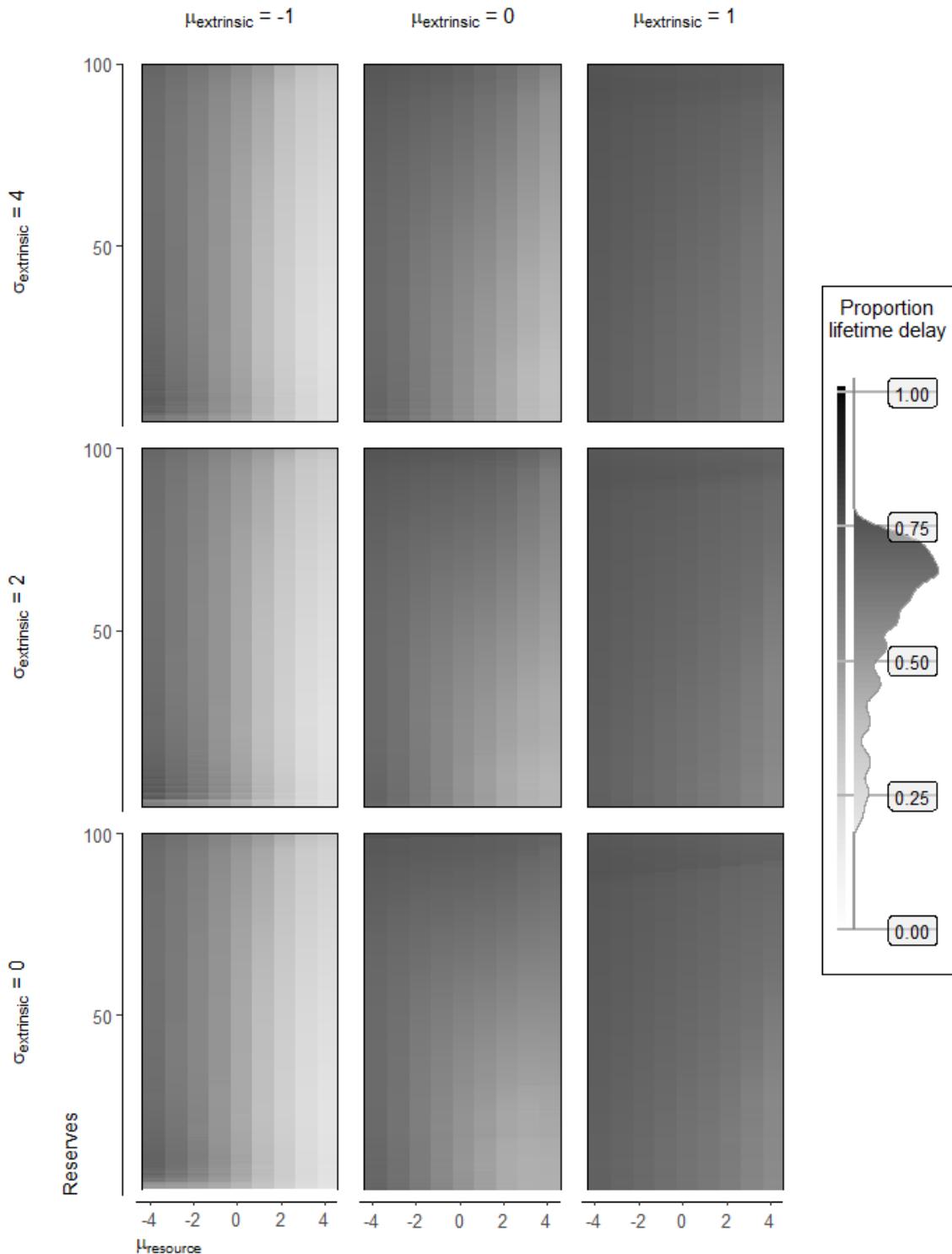
2.185. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



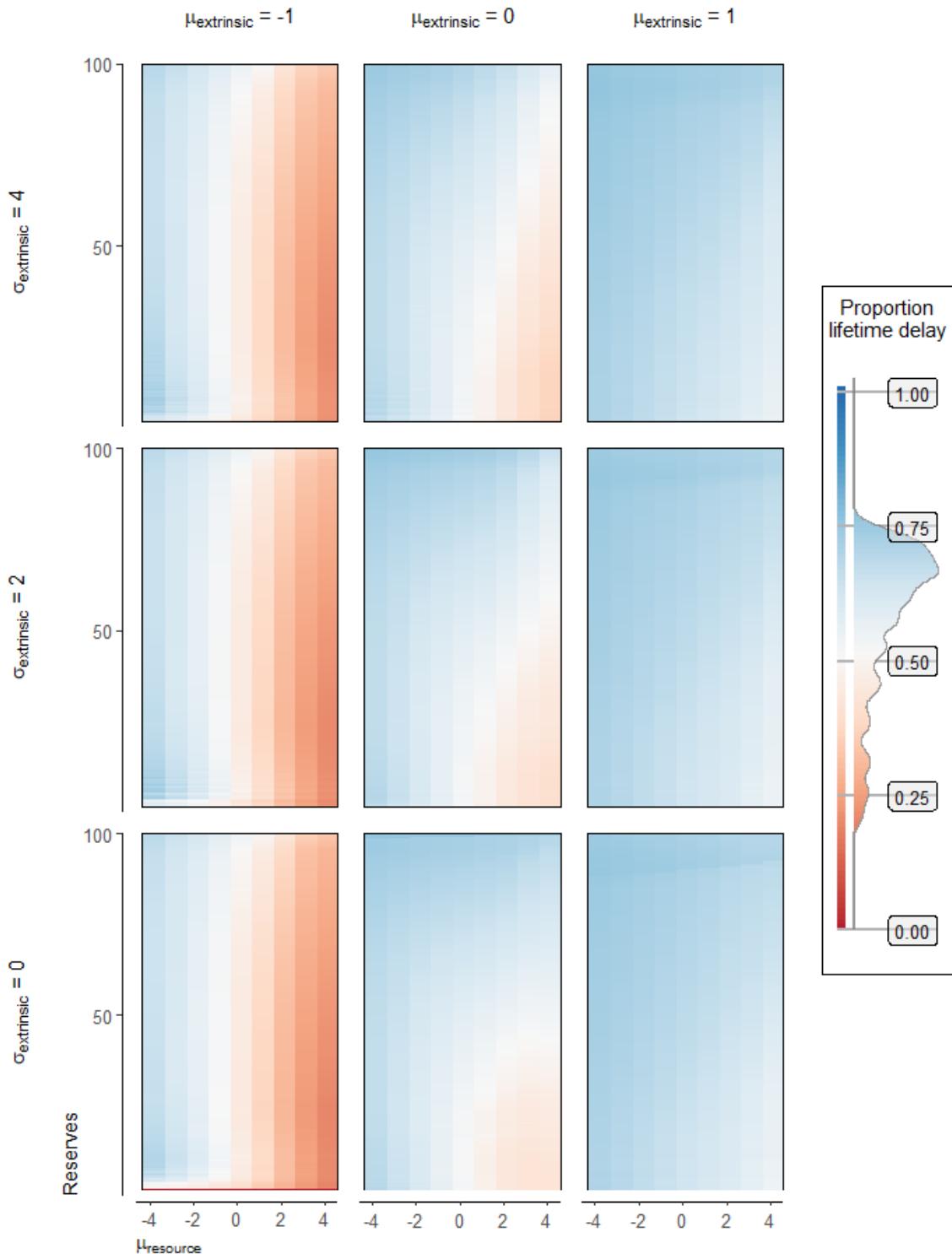
2.186. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



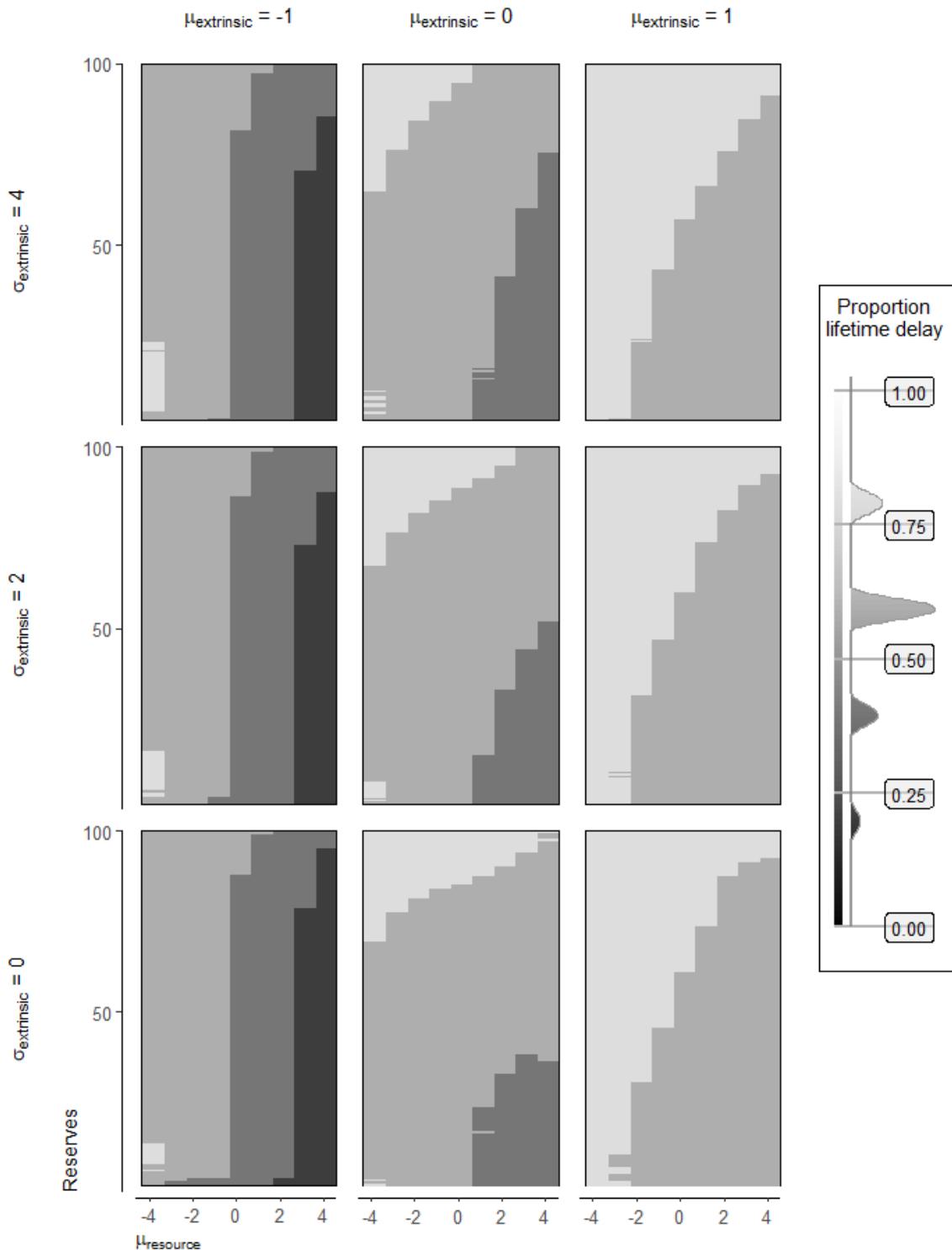
2.187. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



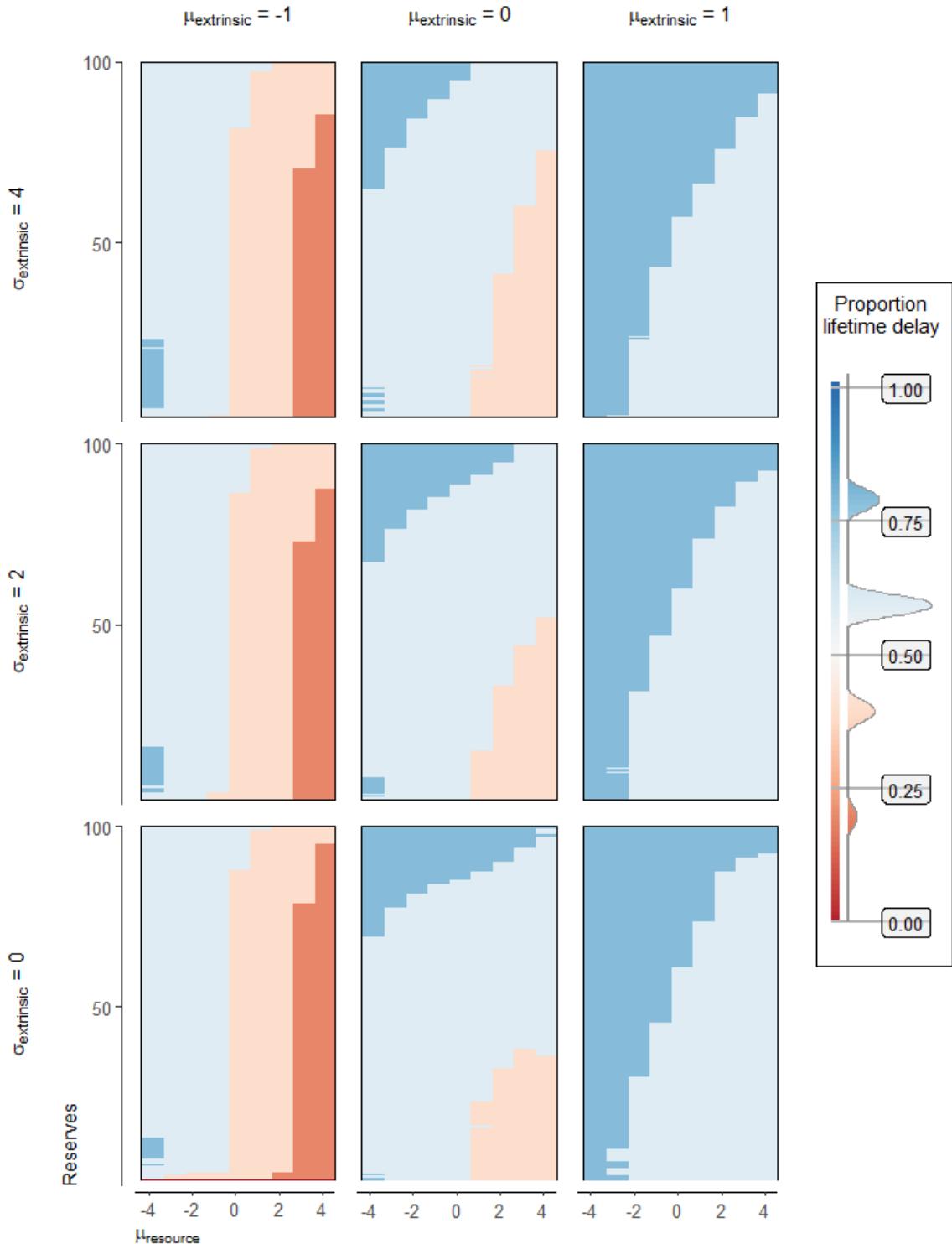
2.188. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



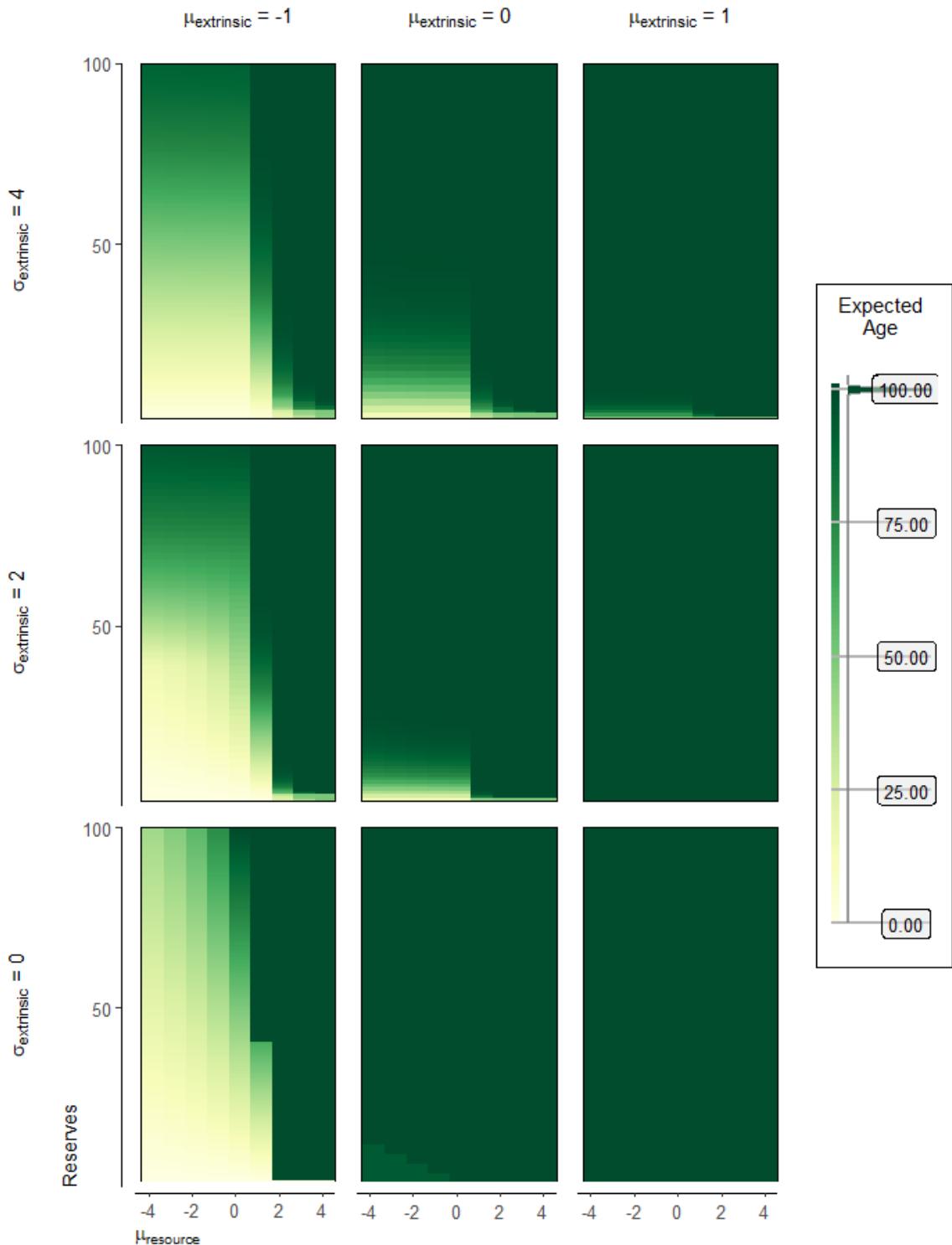
2.189. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



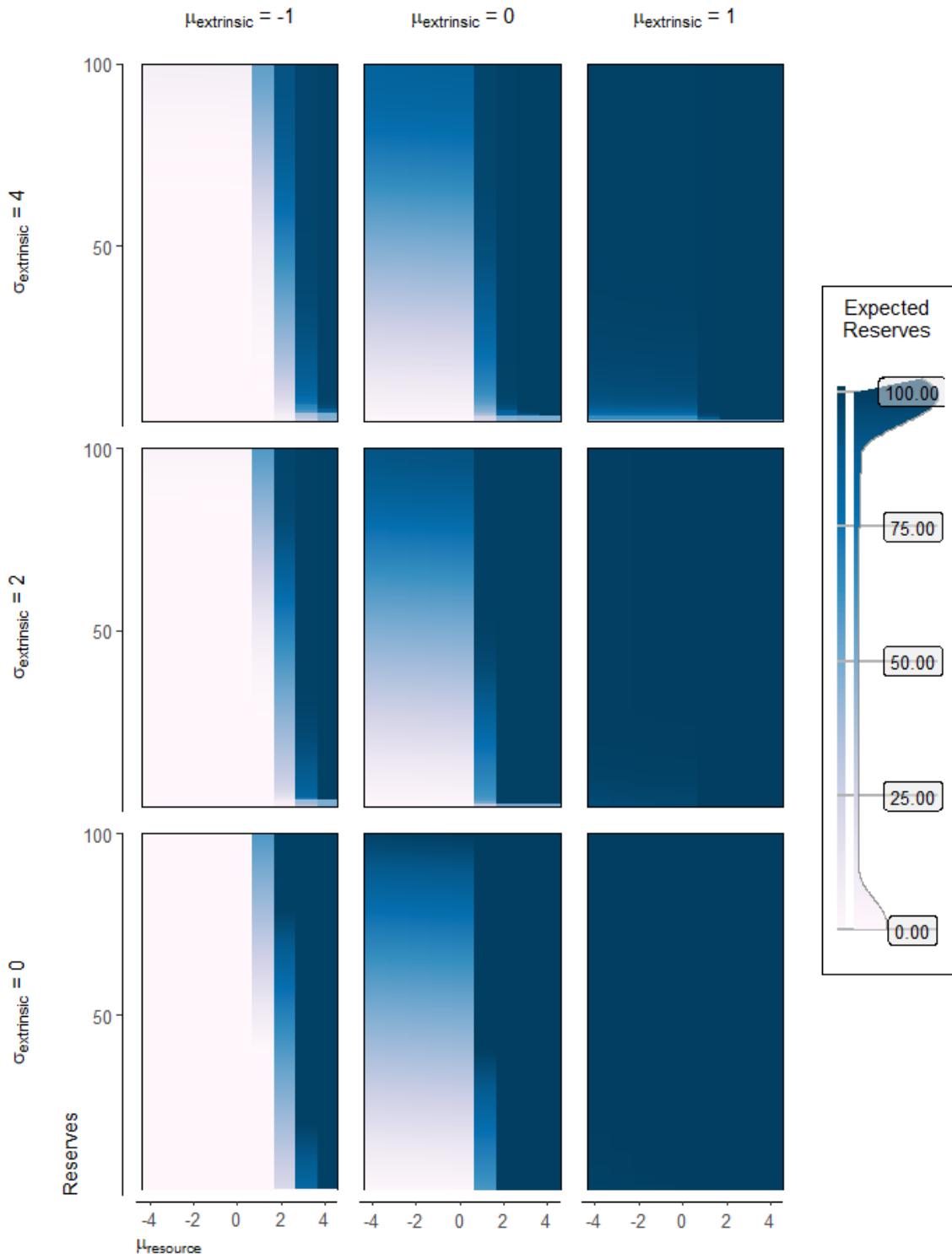
2.190. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



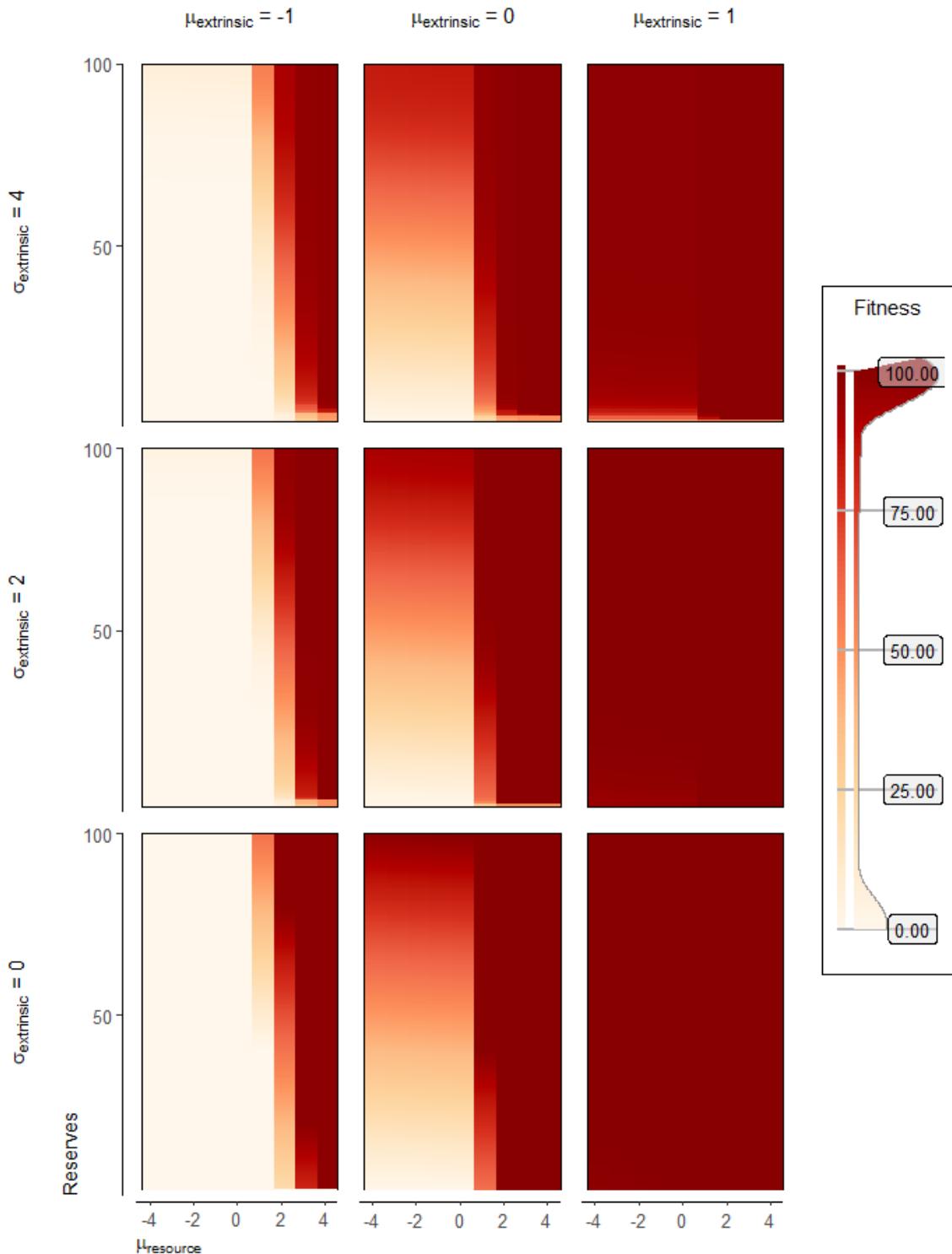
2.191. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



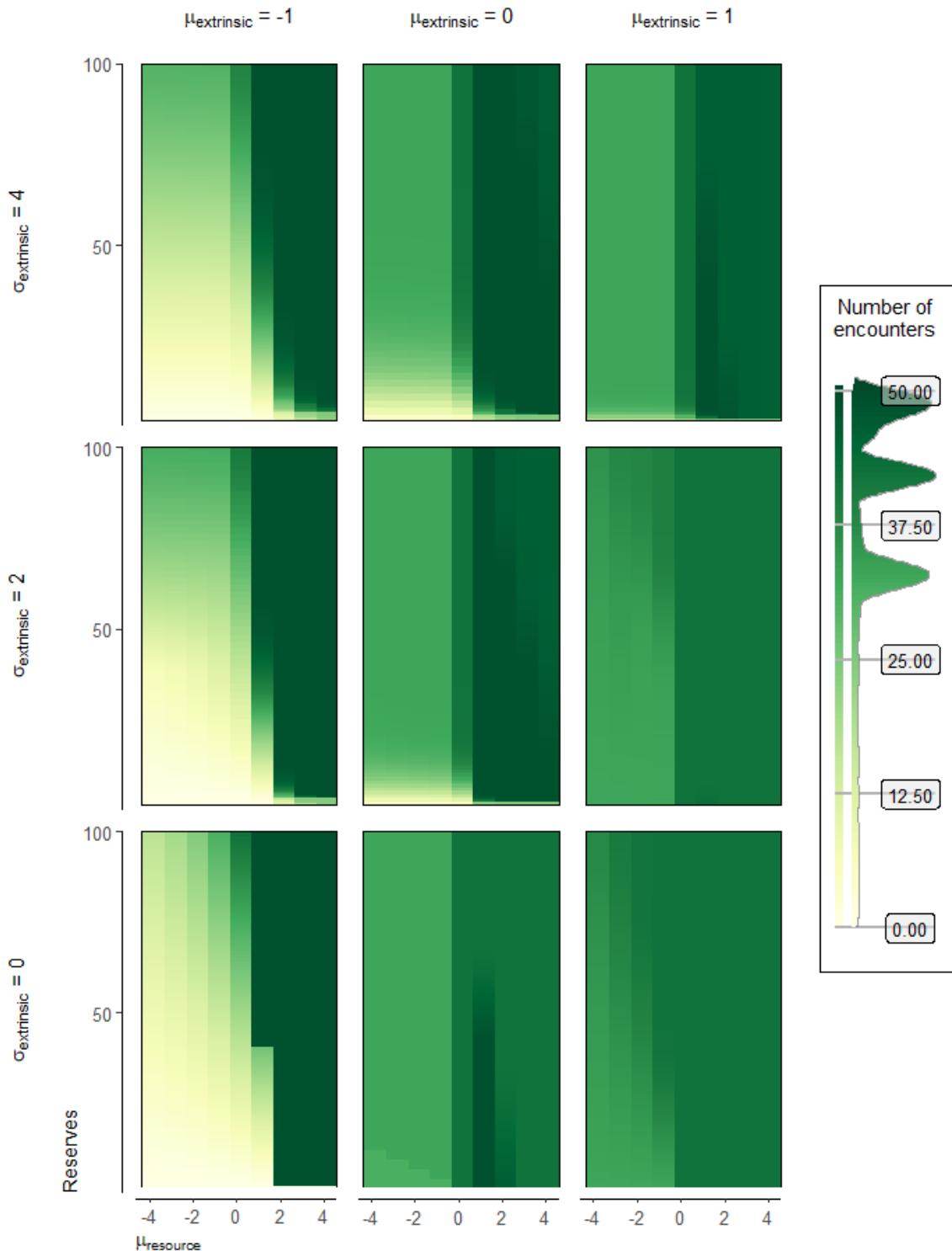
2.192. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



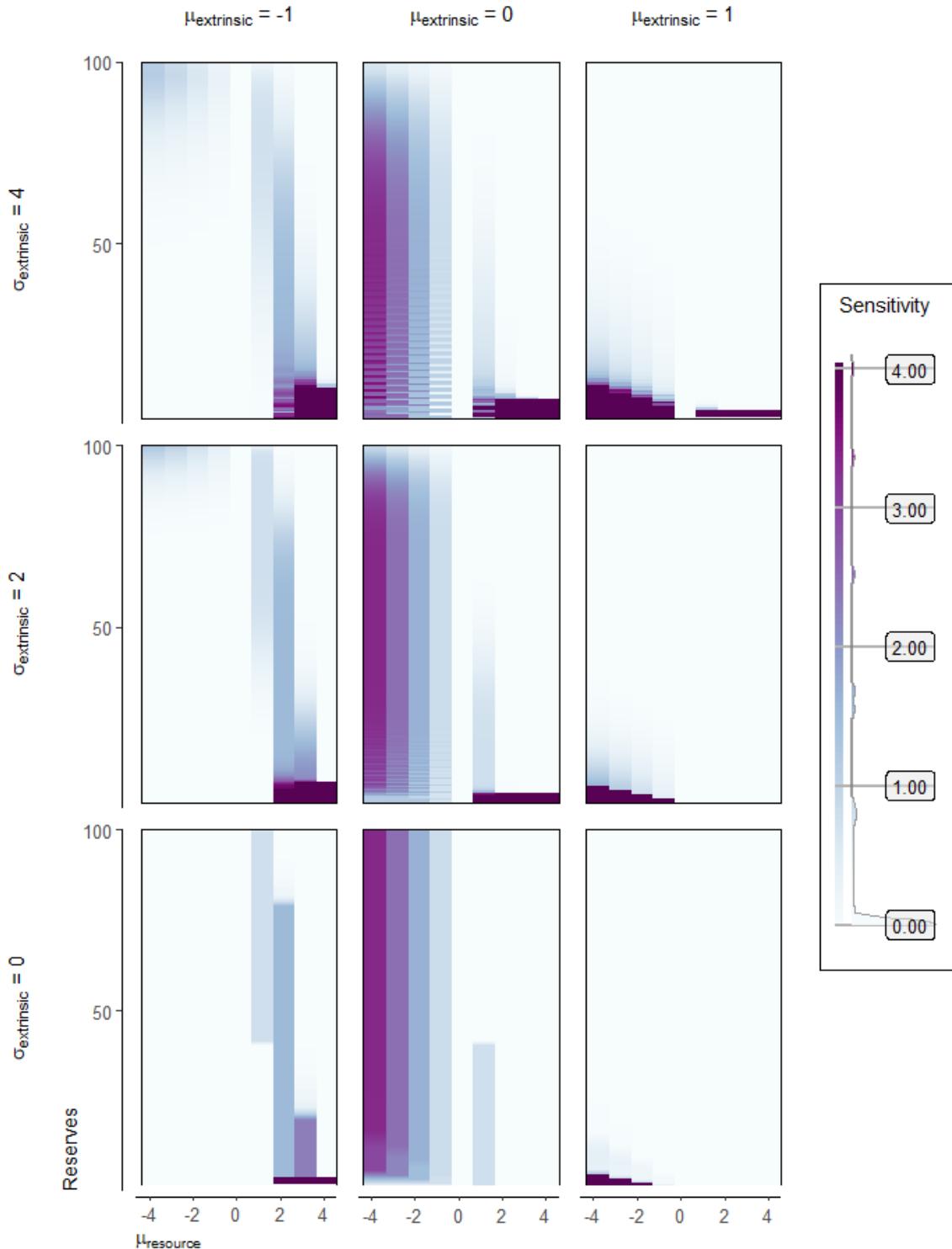
2.193. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



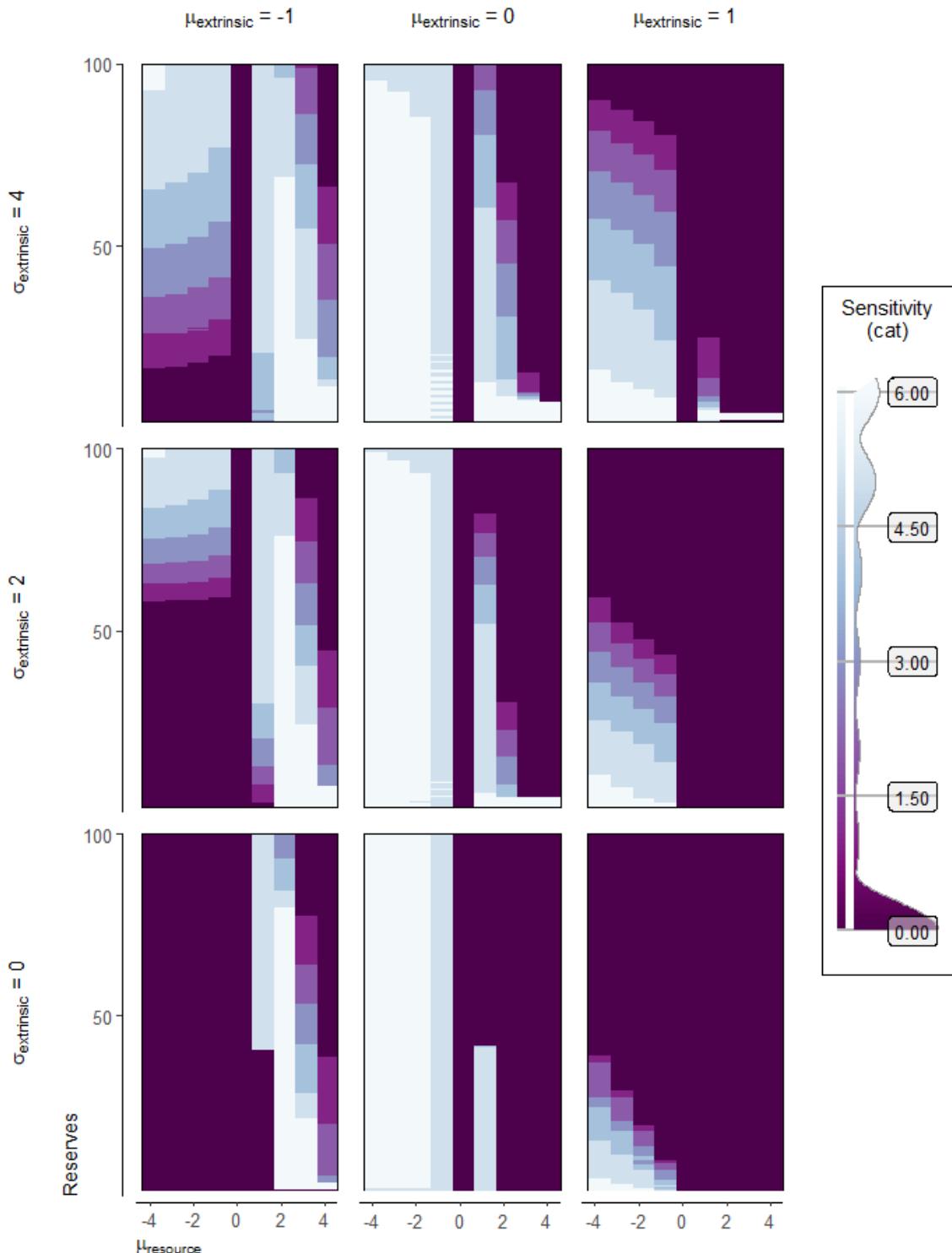
2.194. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encountersWaiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



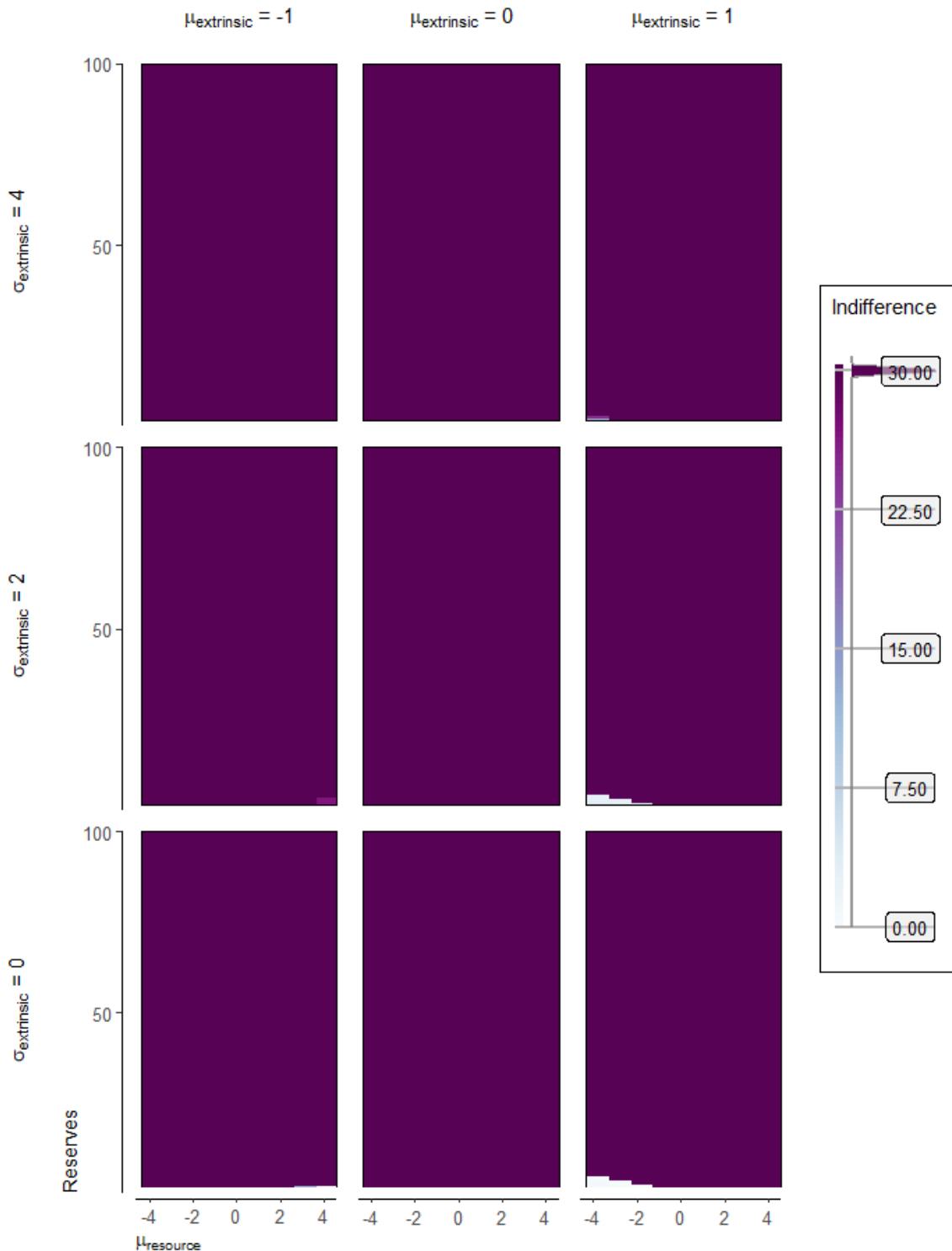
2.195. Sensivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



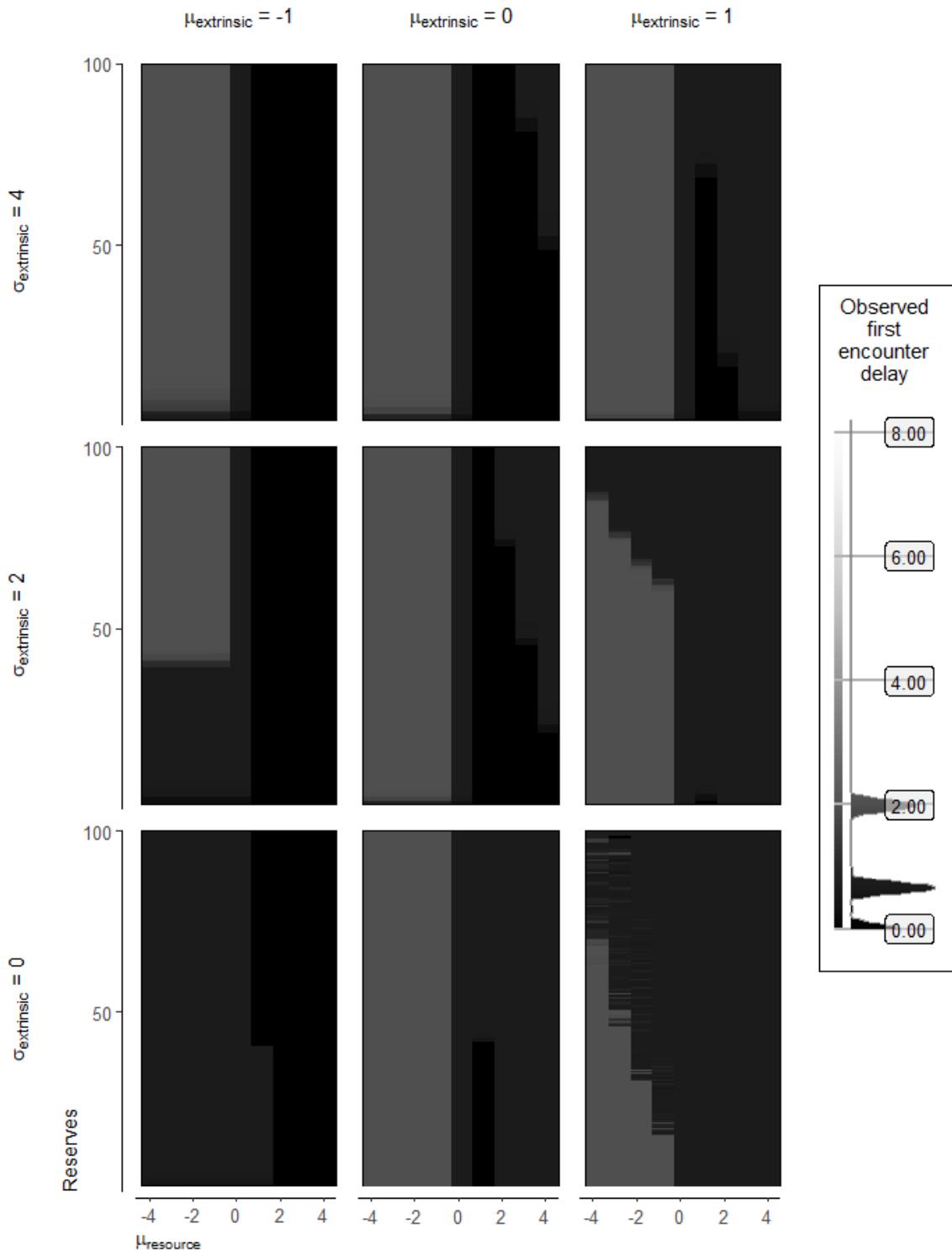
2.196. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3} panel D: {-2, 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



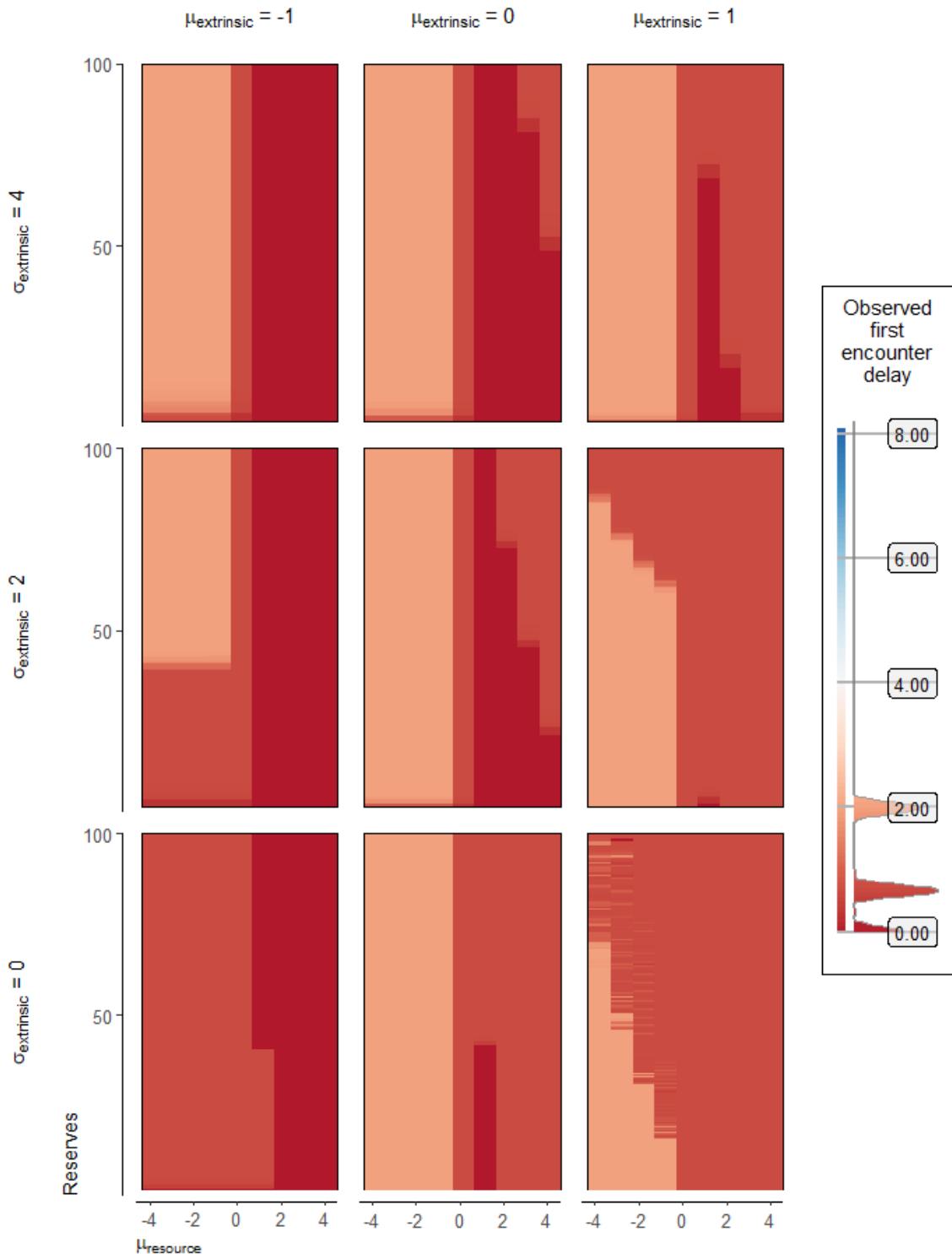
2.197. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



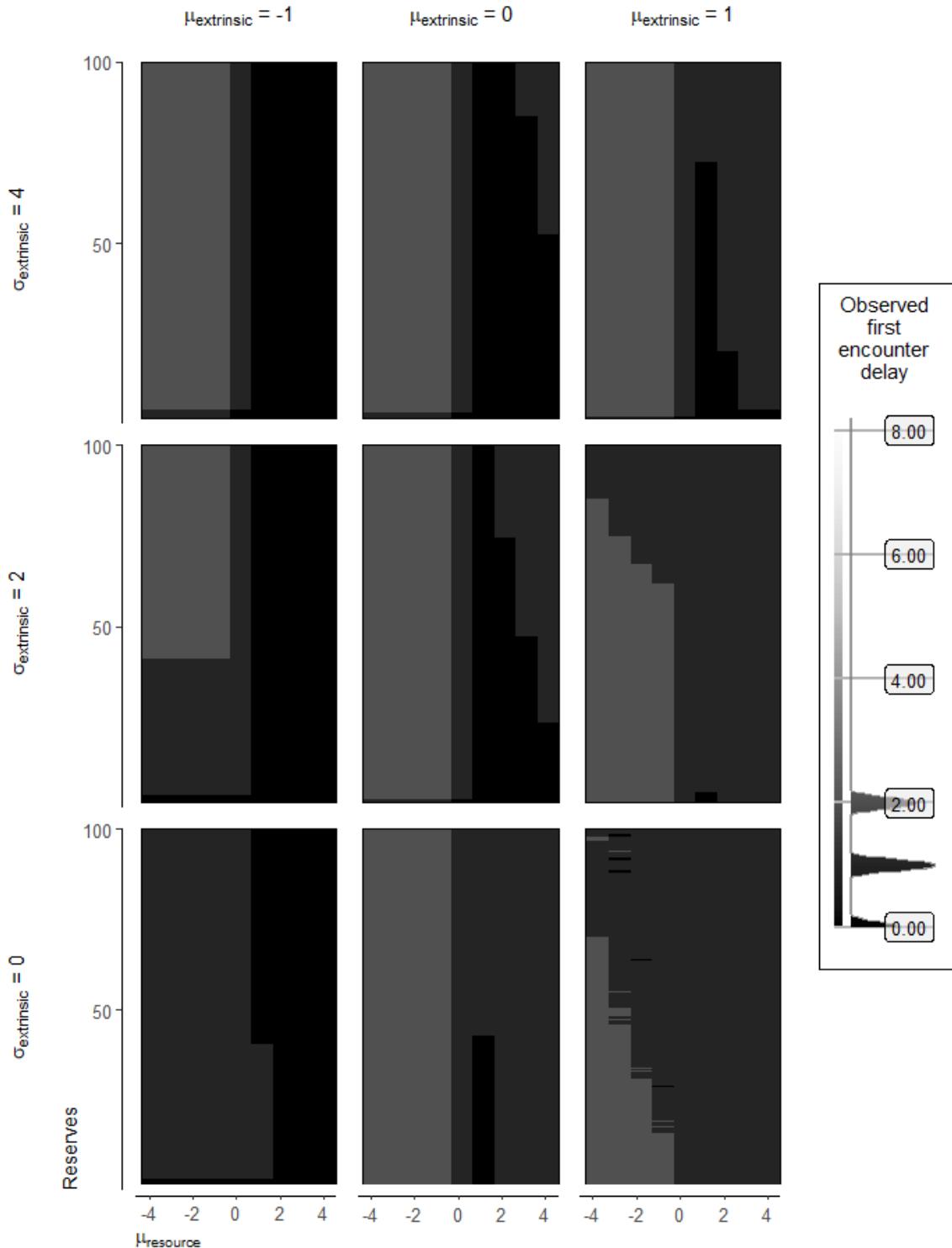
2.198. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

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



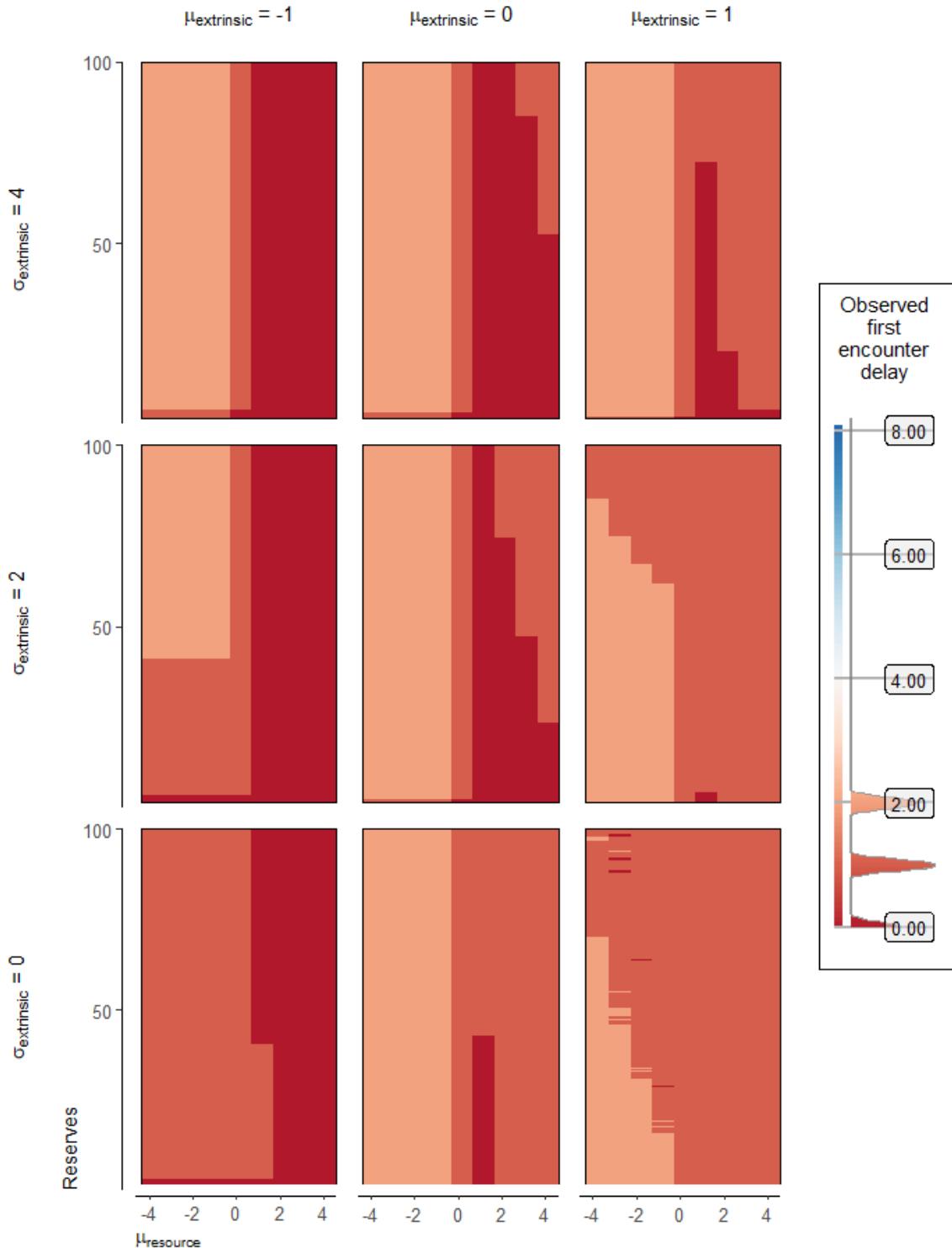
2.199. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

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



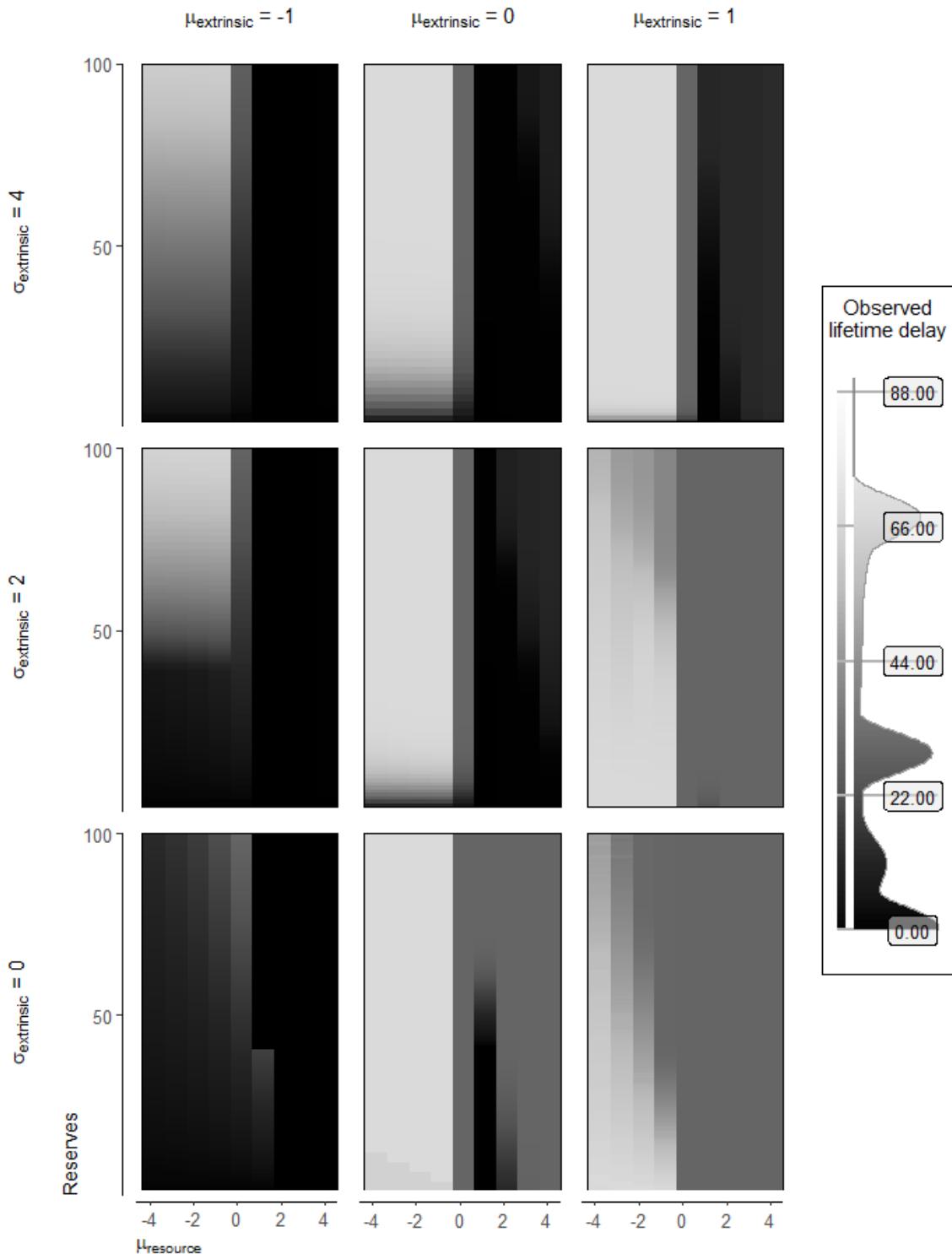
2.200. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

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



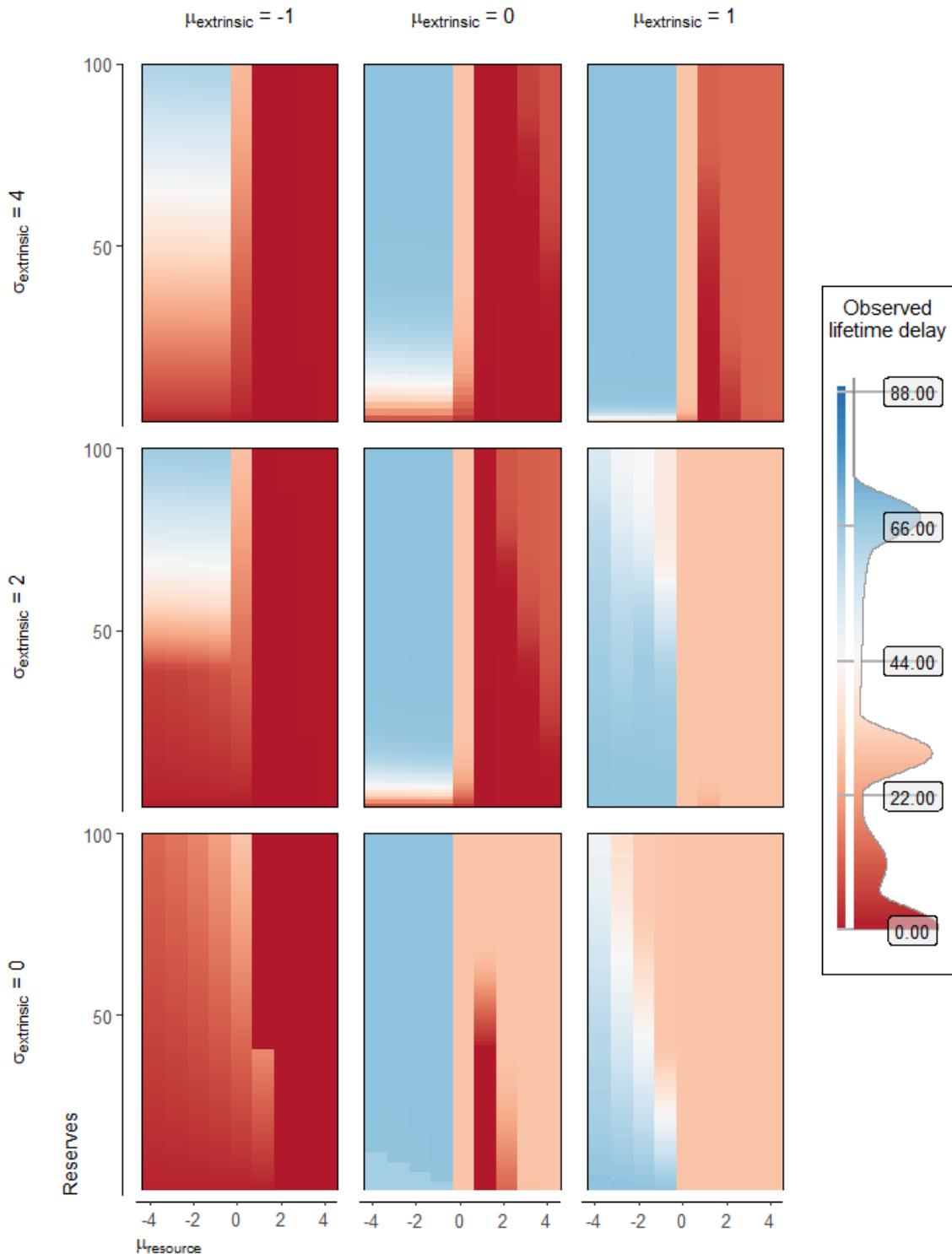
2.201. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

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



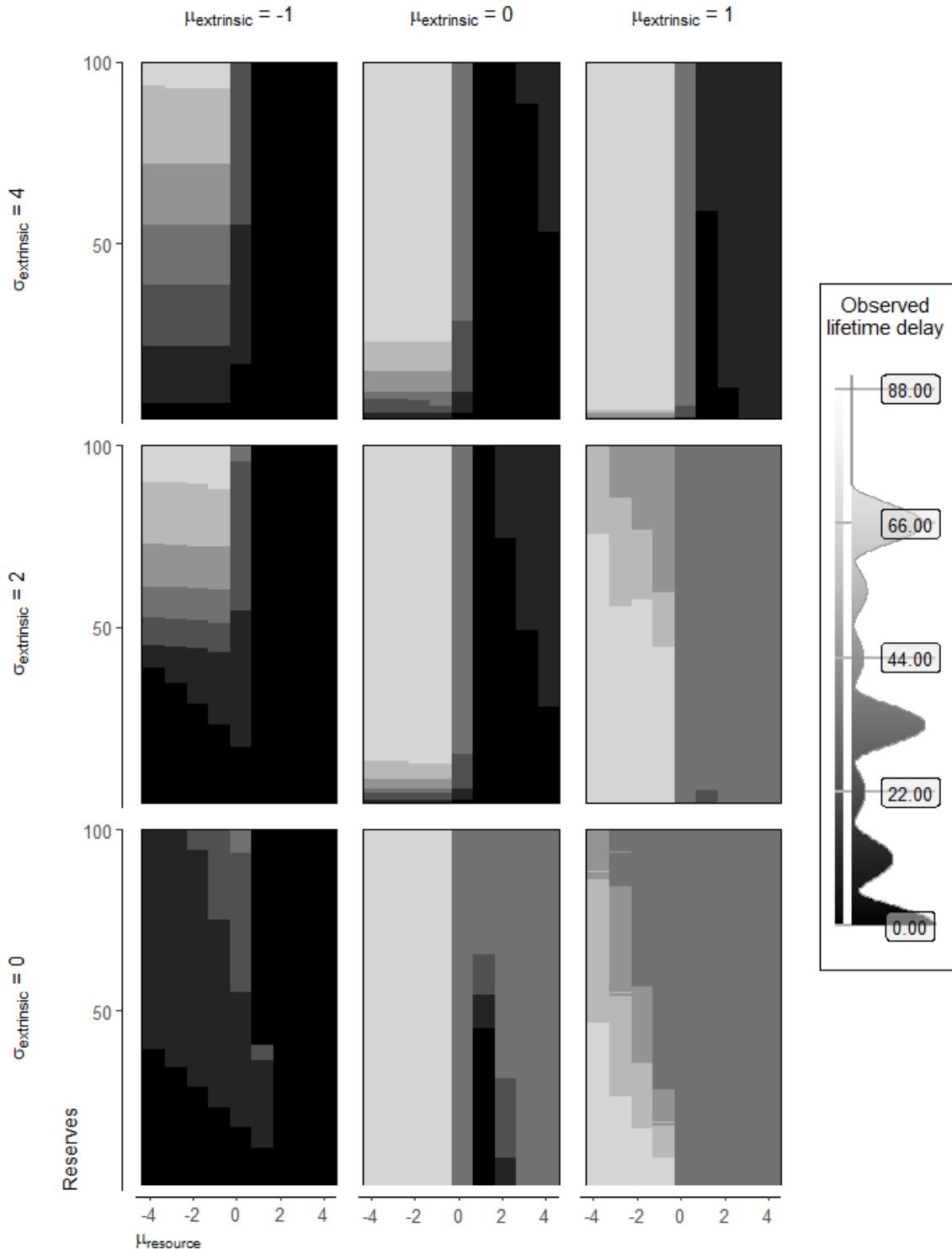
2.202. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



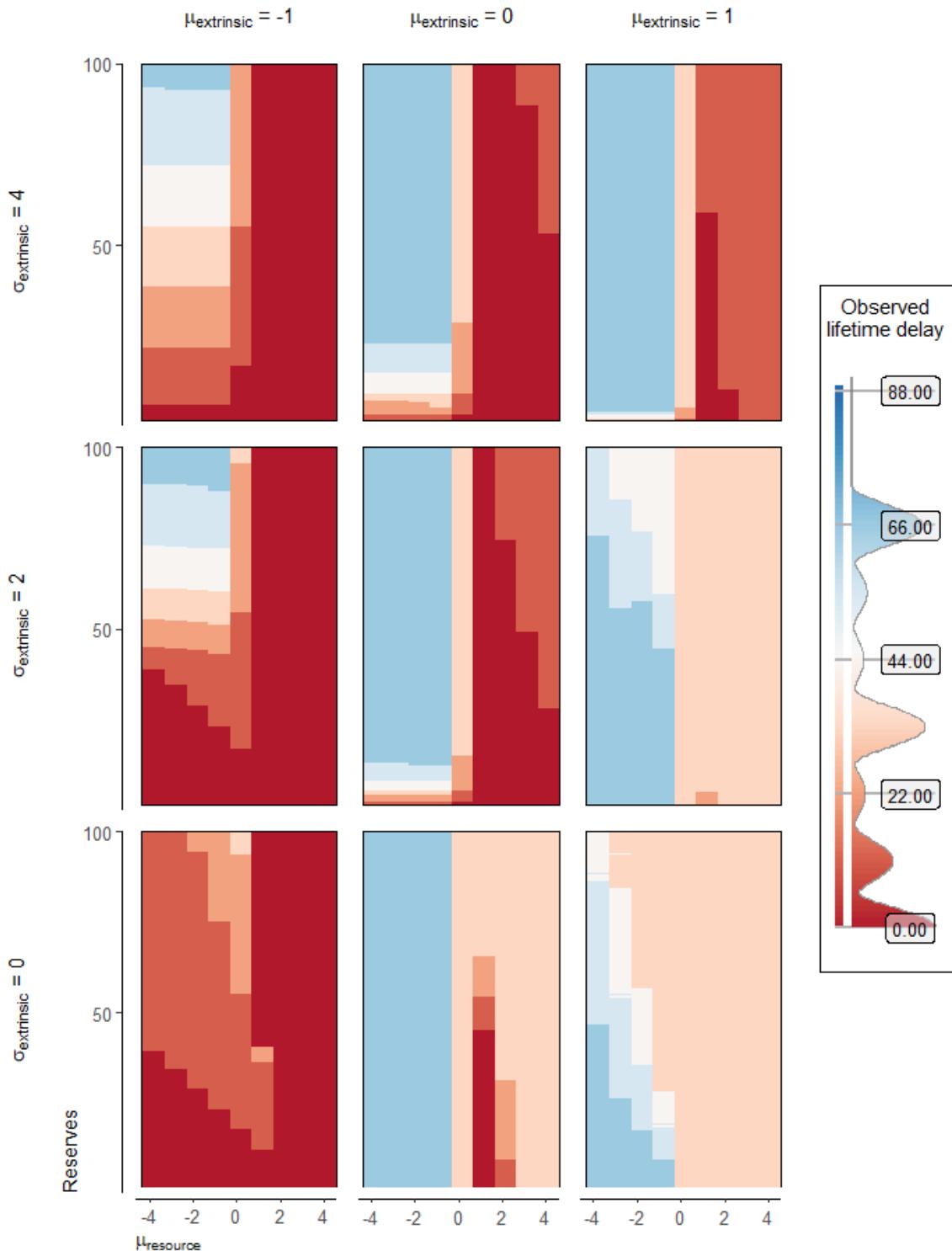
2.203. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



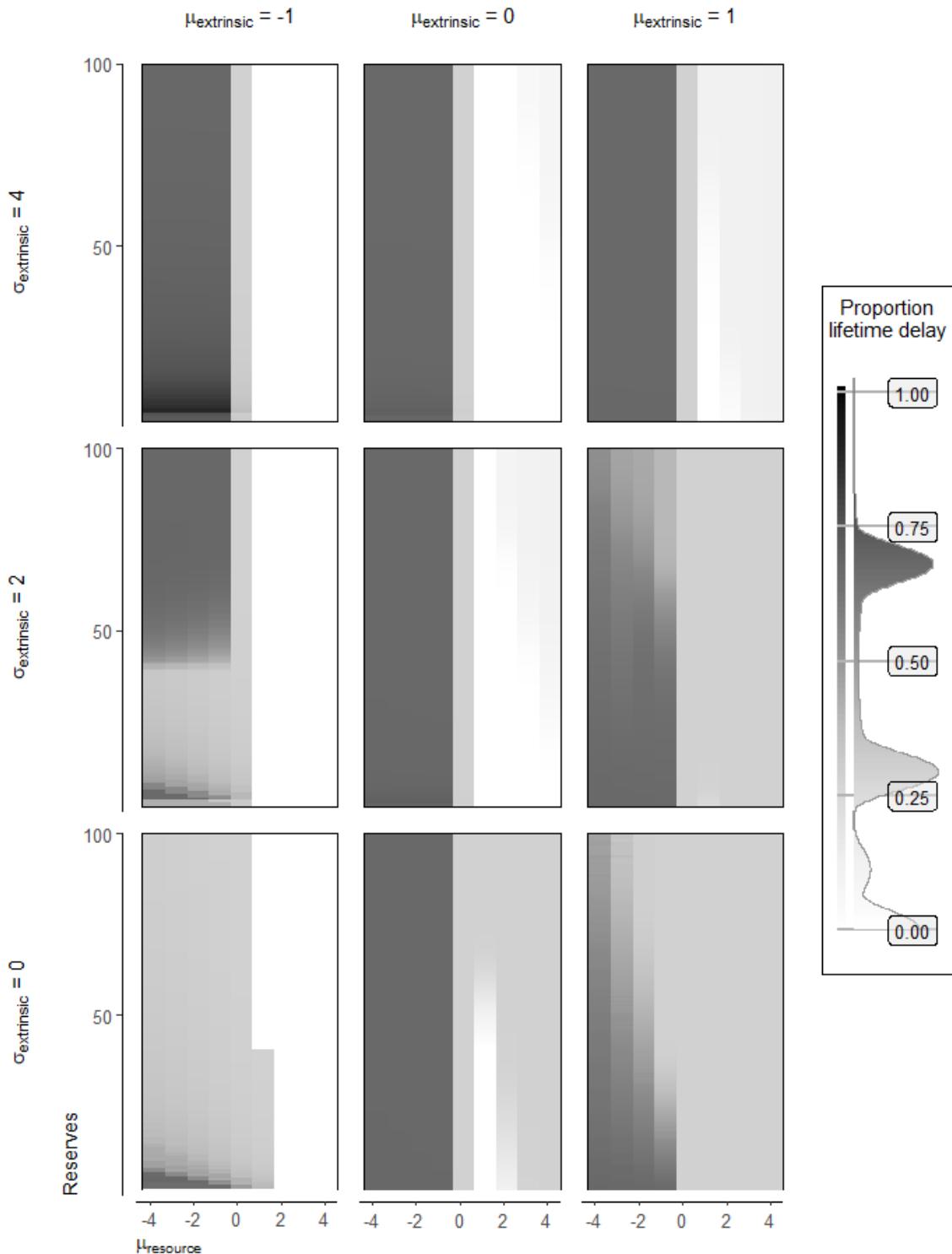
2.204. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



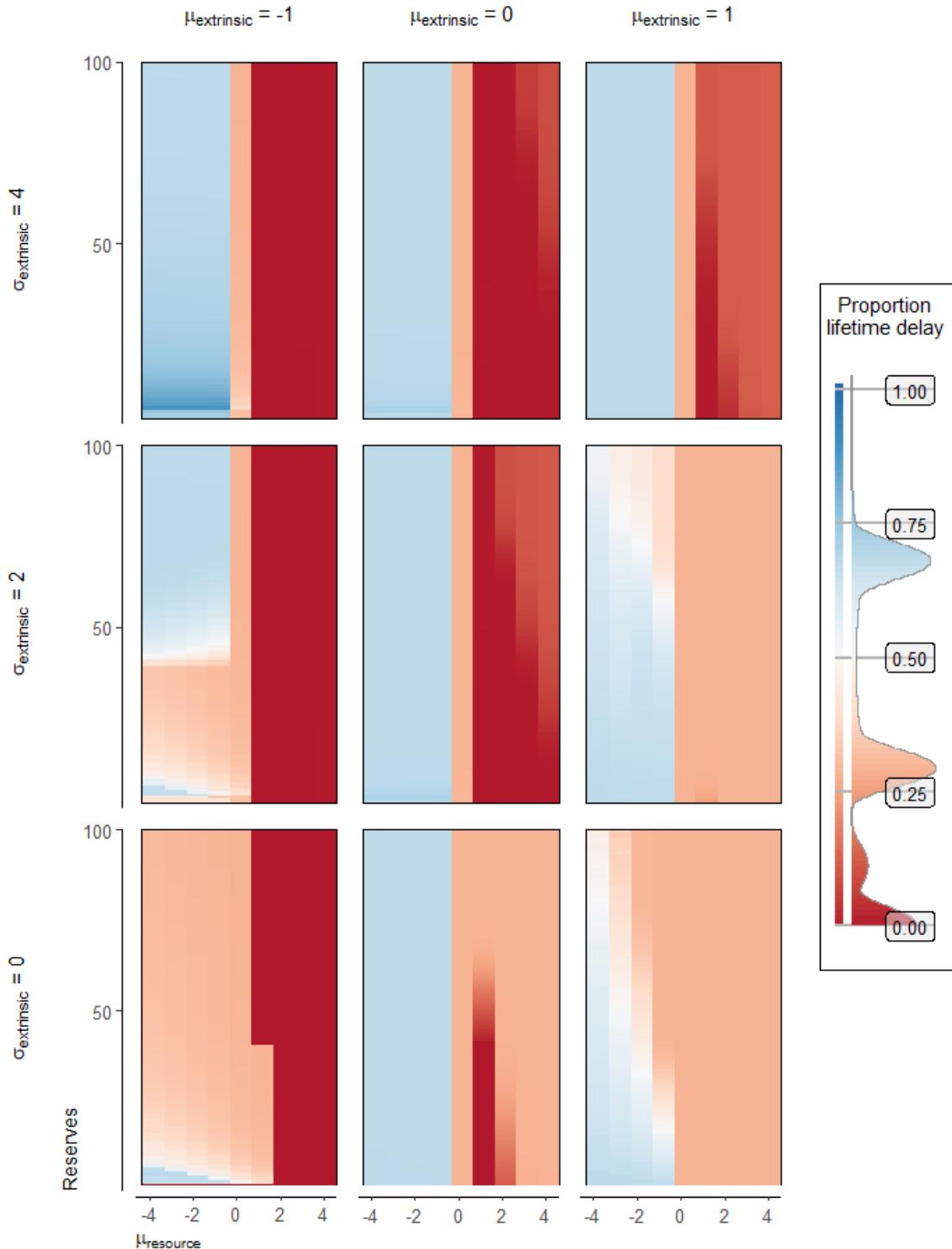
2.205. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



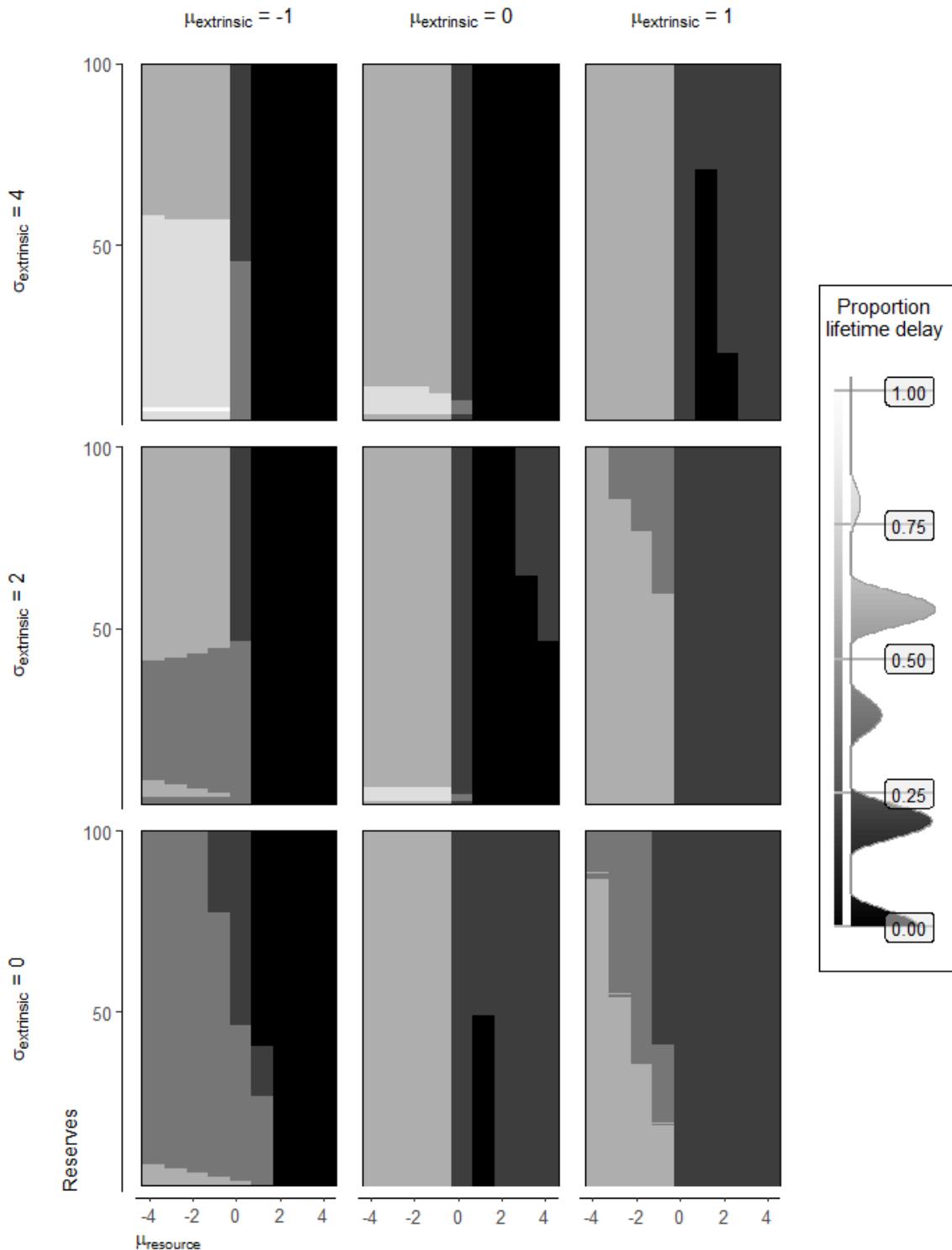
2.206. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



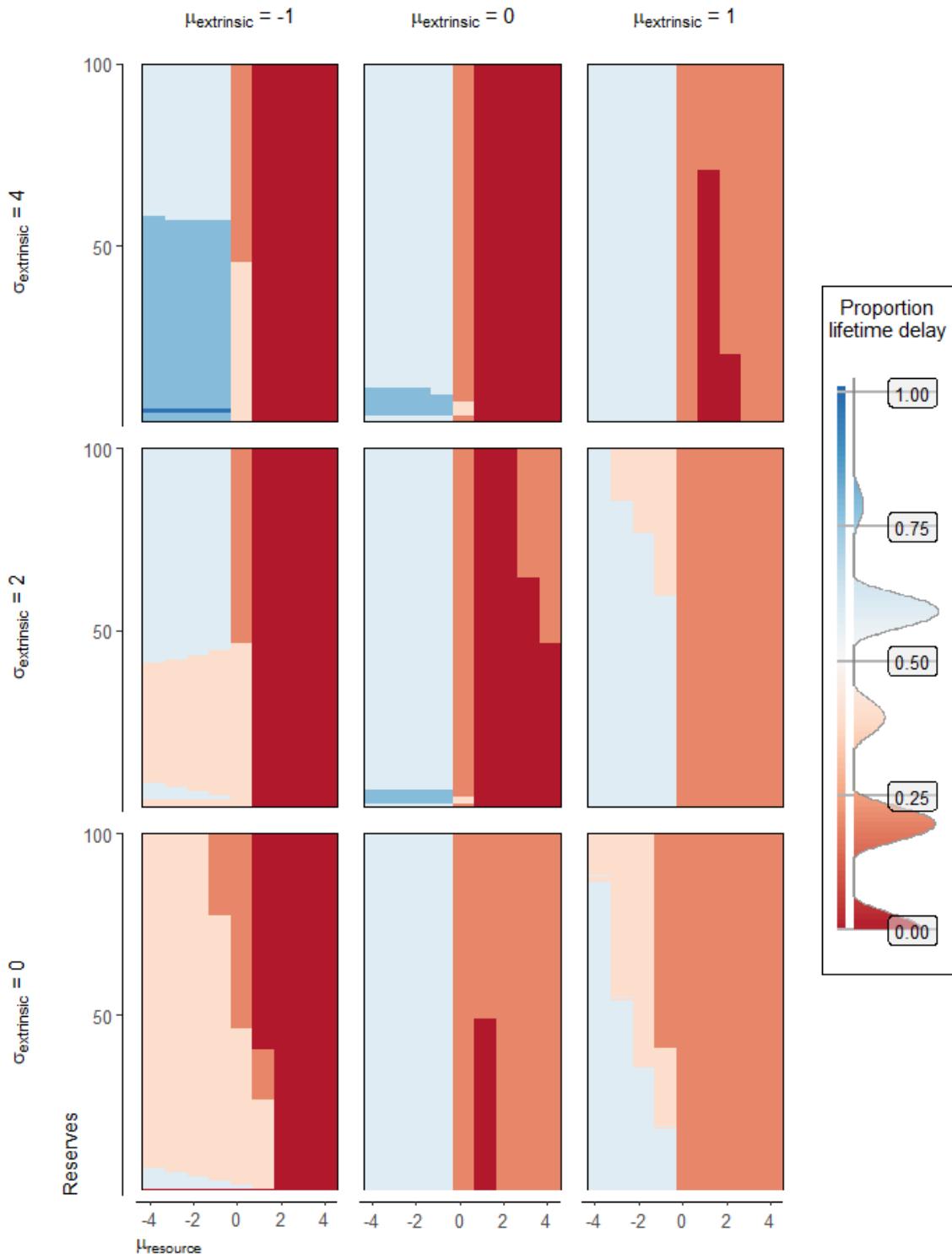
2.207. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



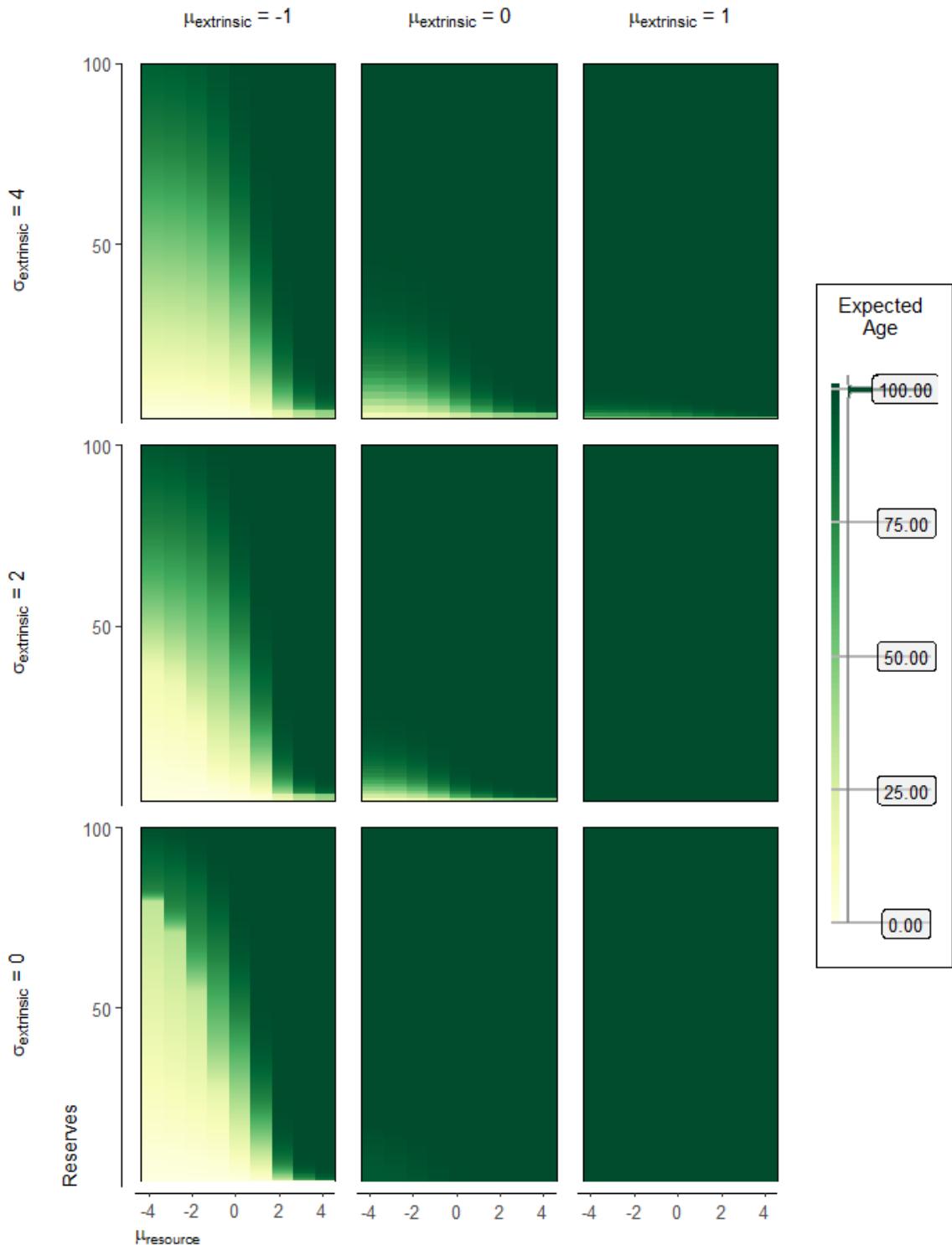
2.208. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



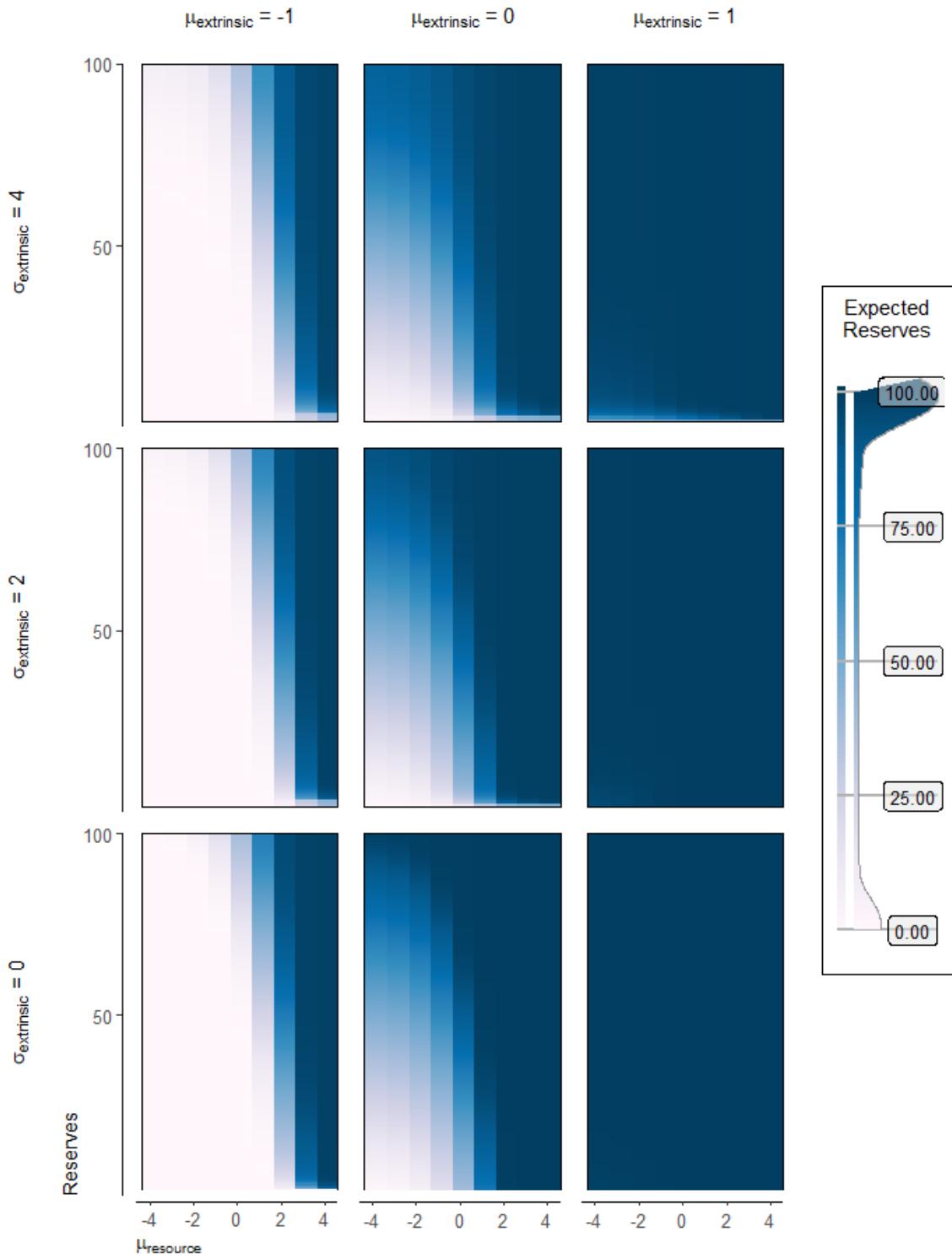
2.209. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



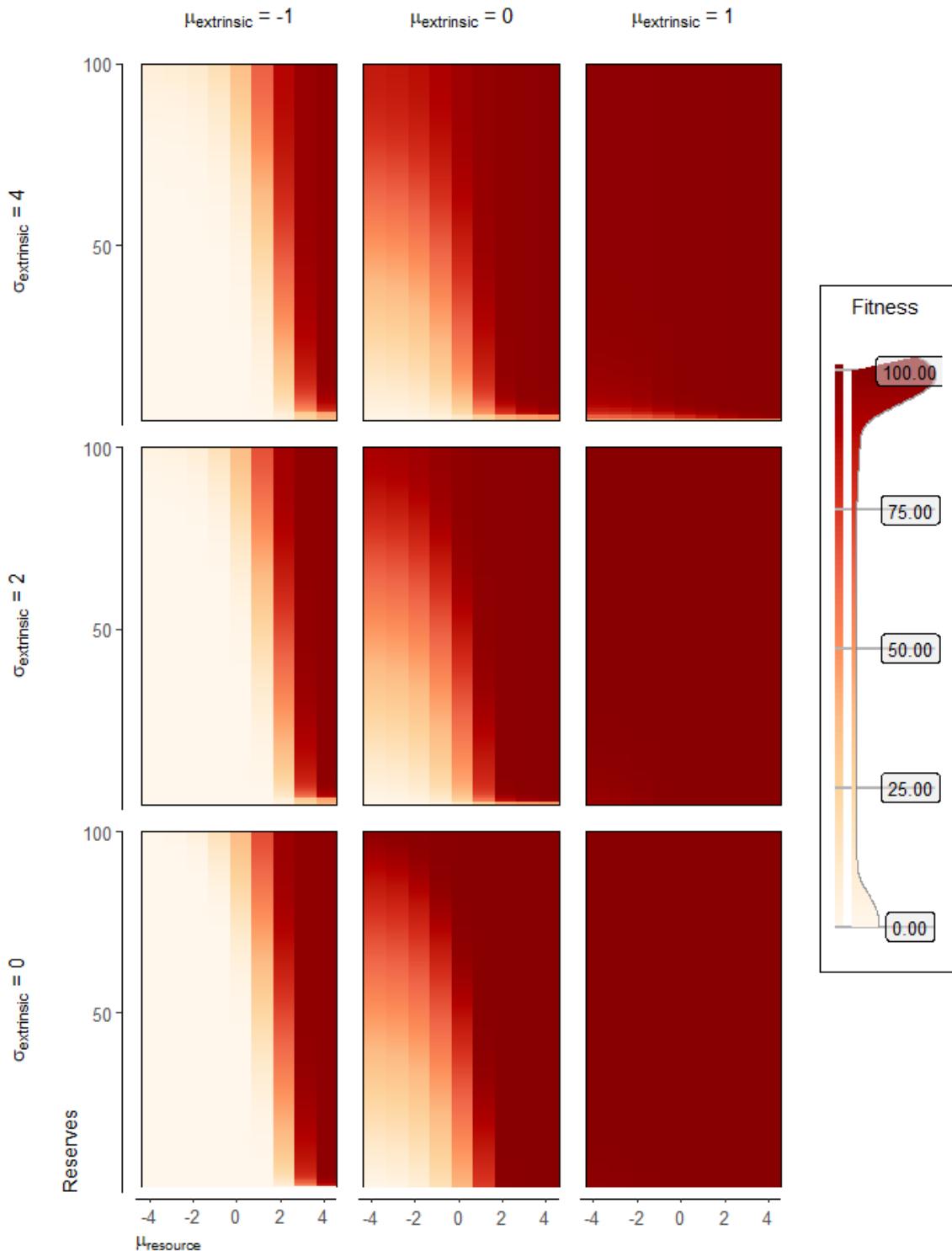
2.210. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



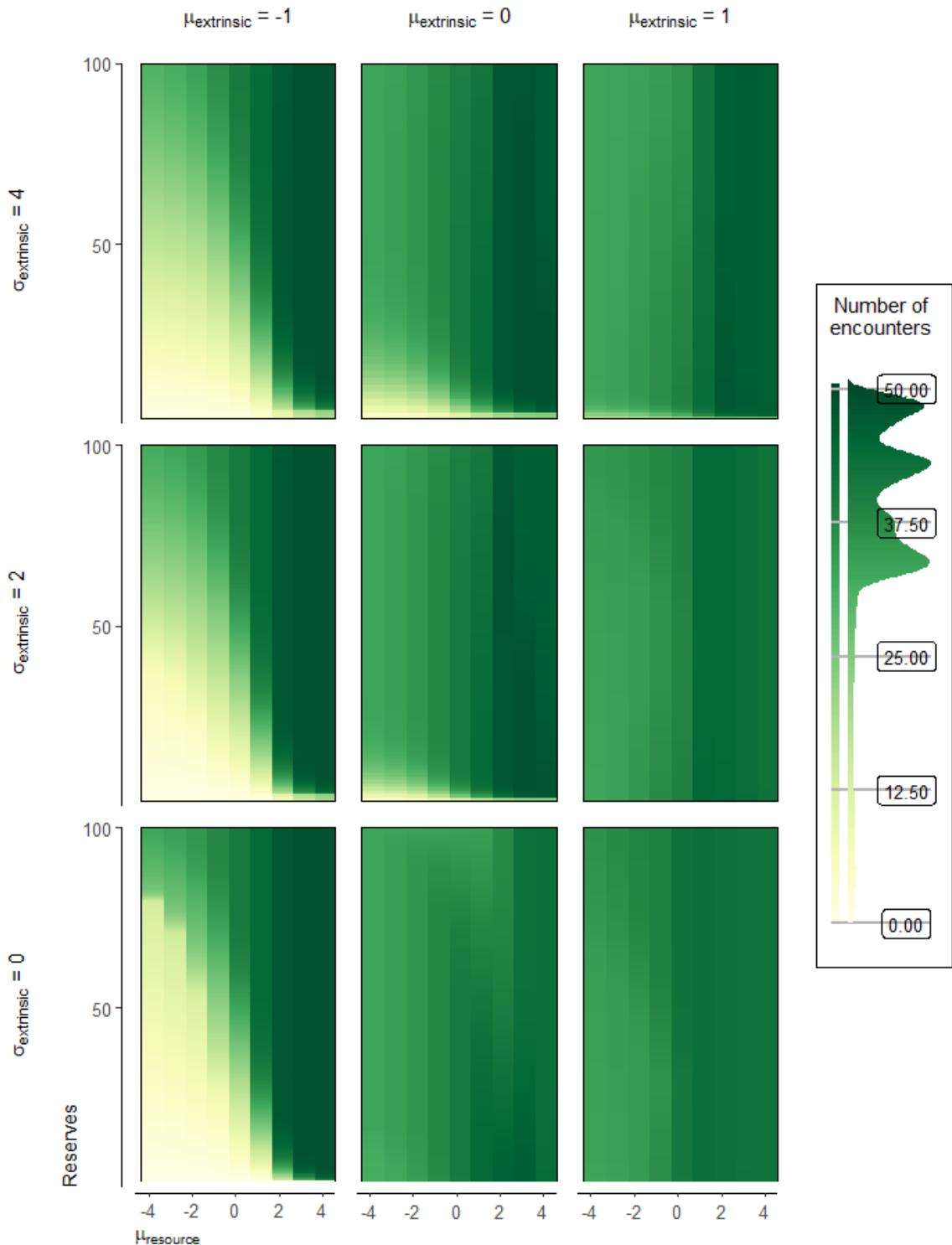
2.211. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



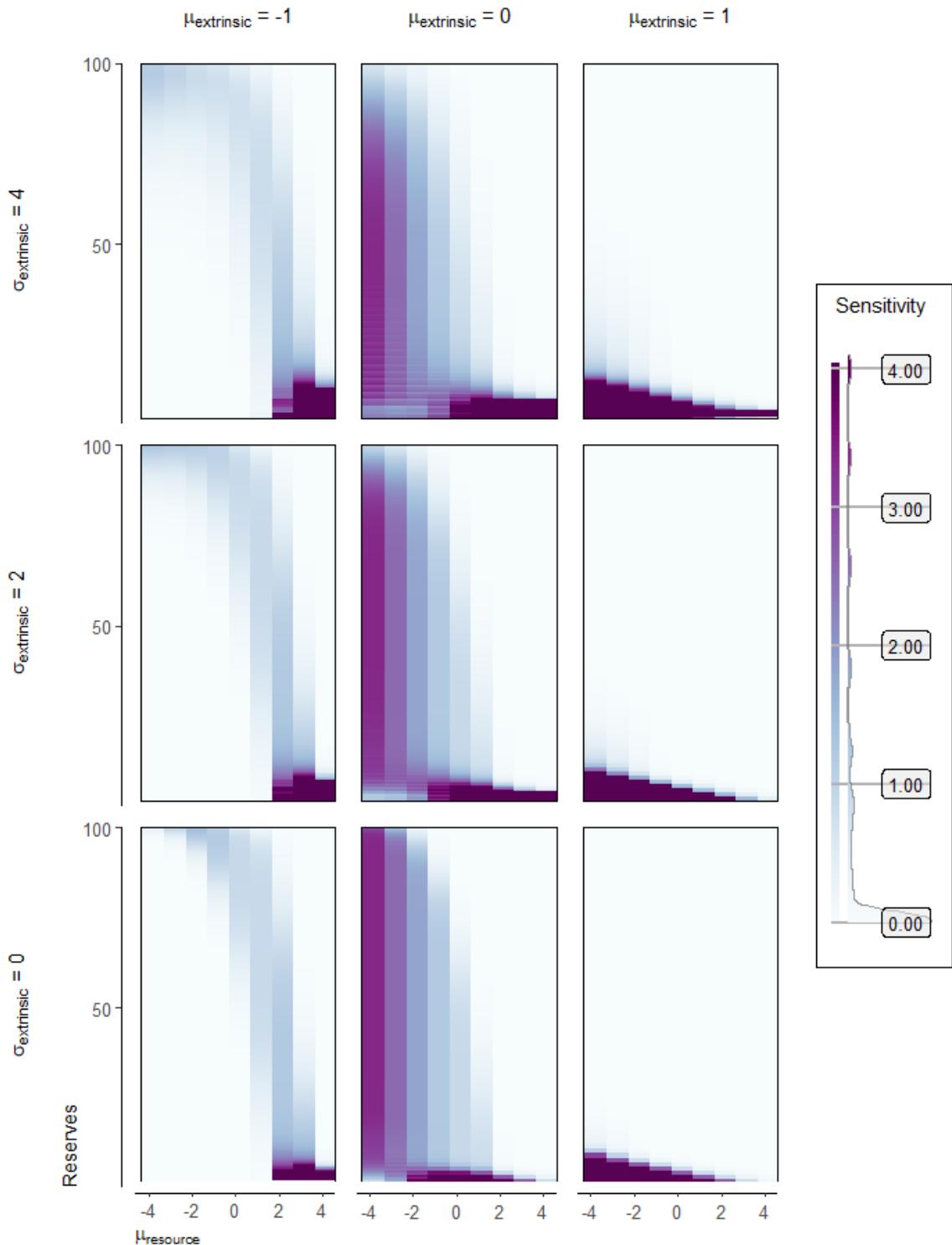
2.212. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



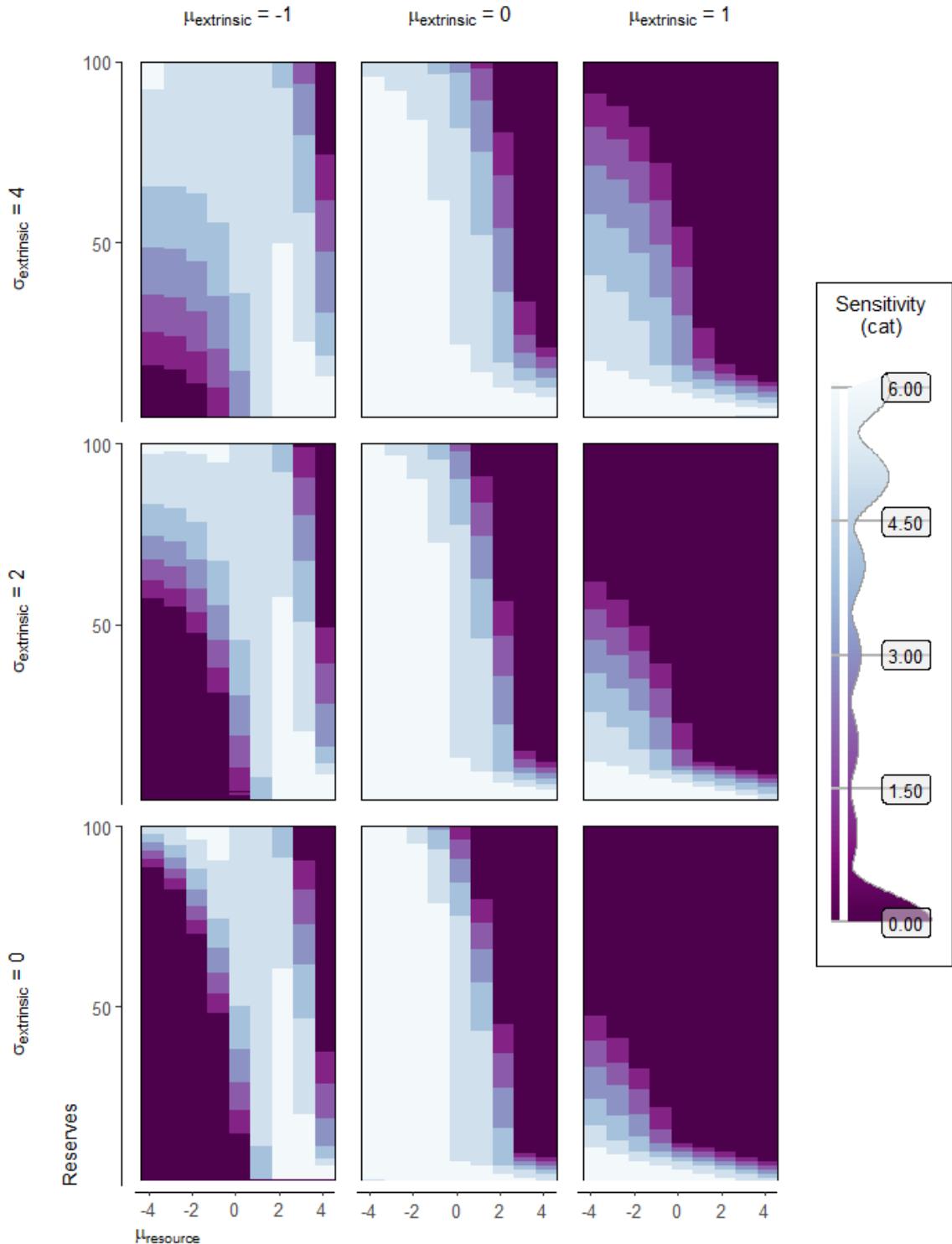
2.213. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encountersWaiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



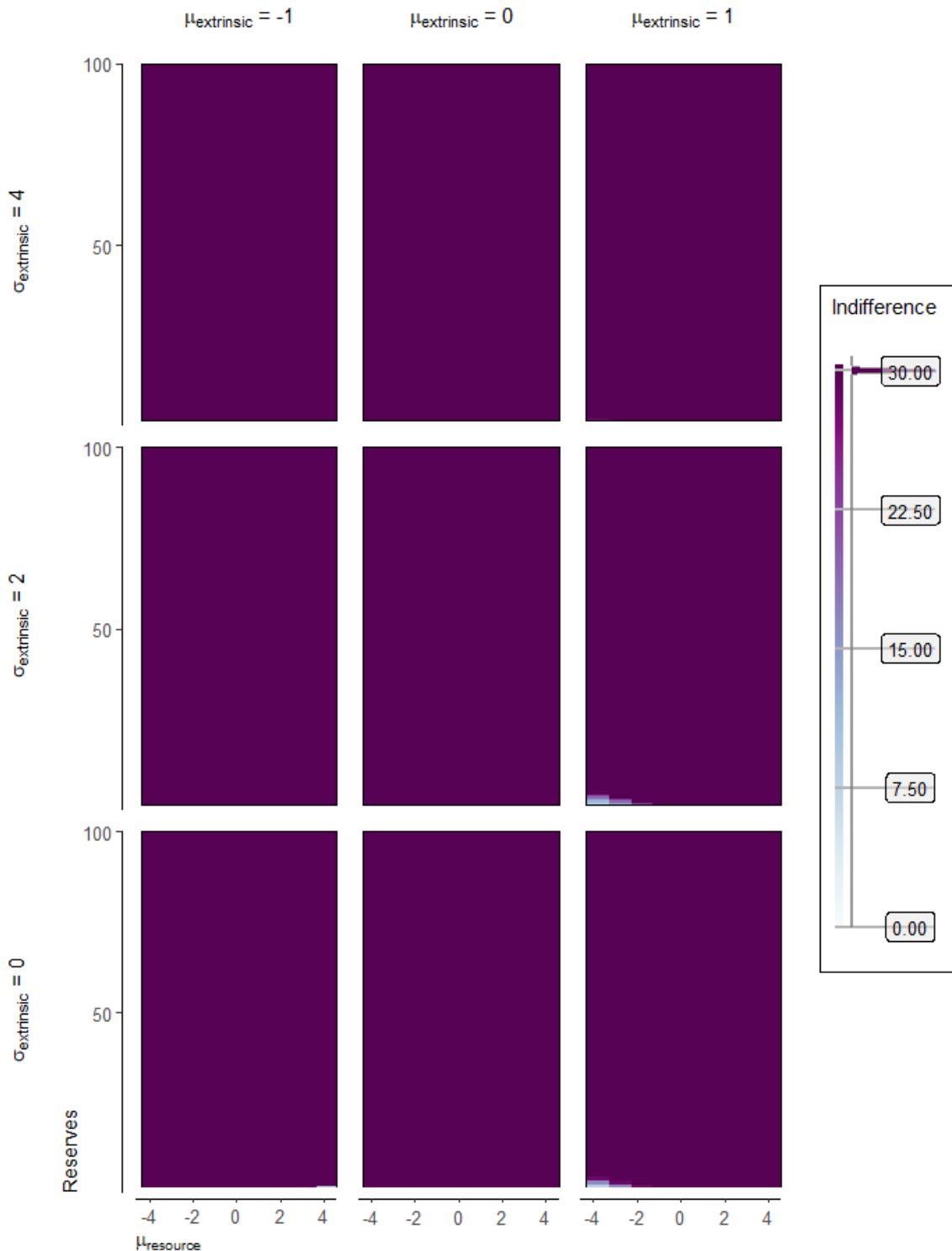
2.214. Sensivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



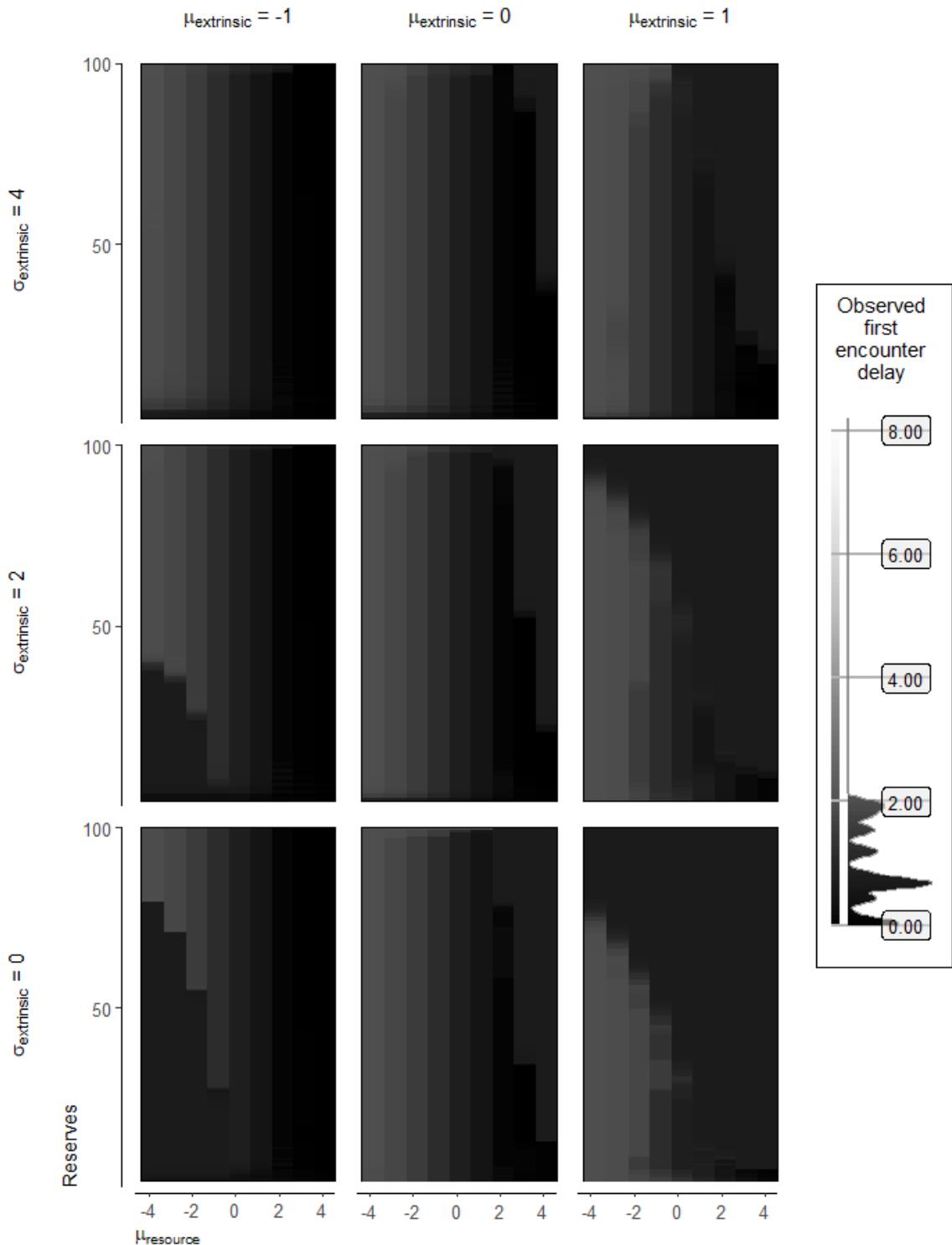
2.215. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3} panel D: {-2, 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



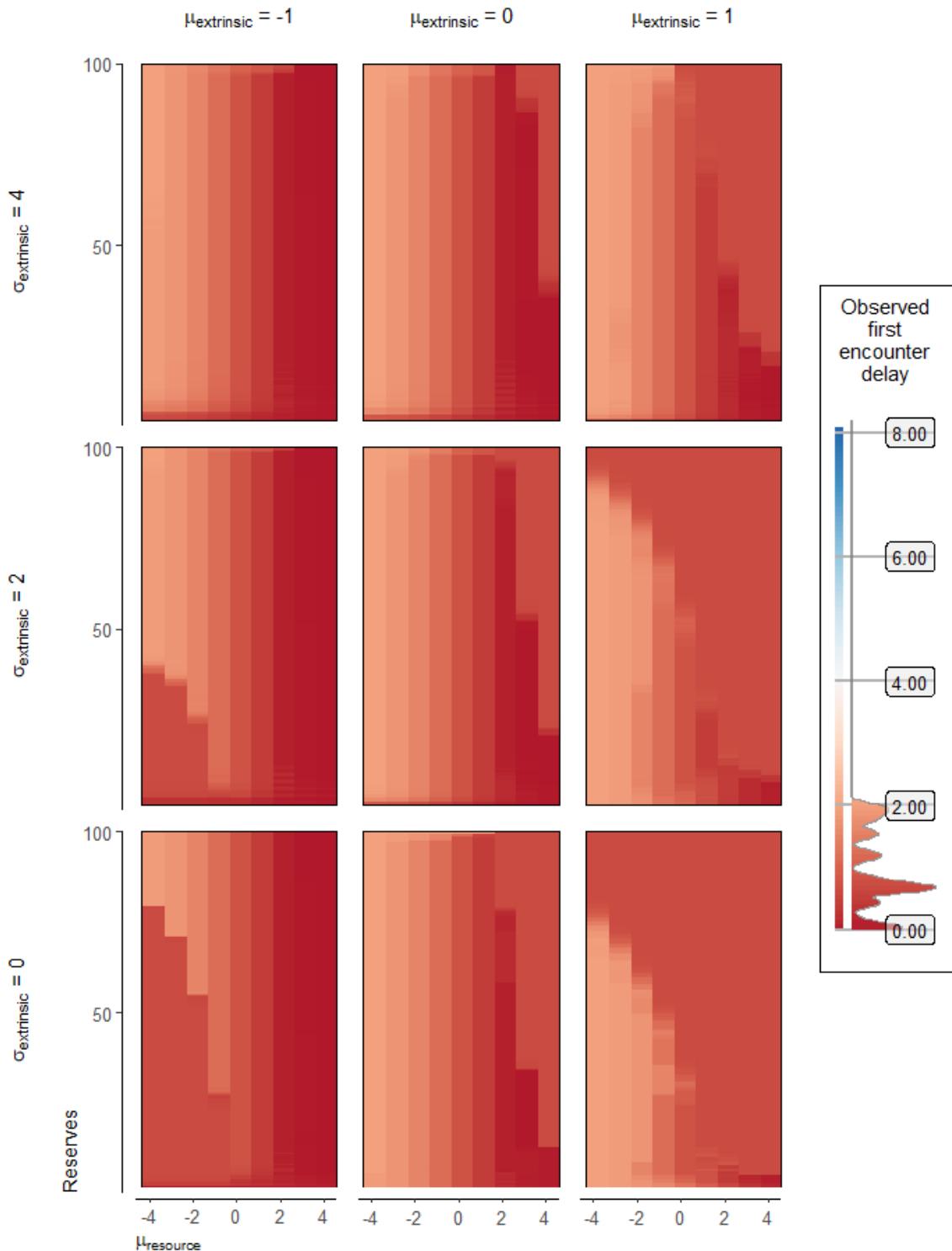
2.216. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



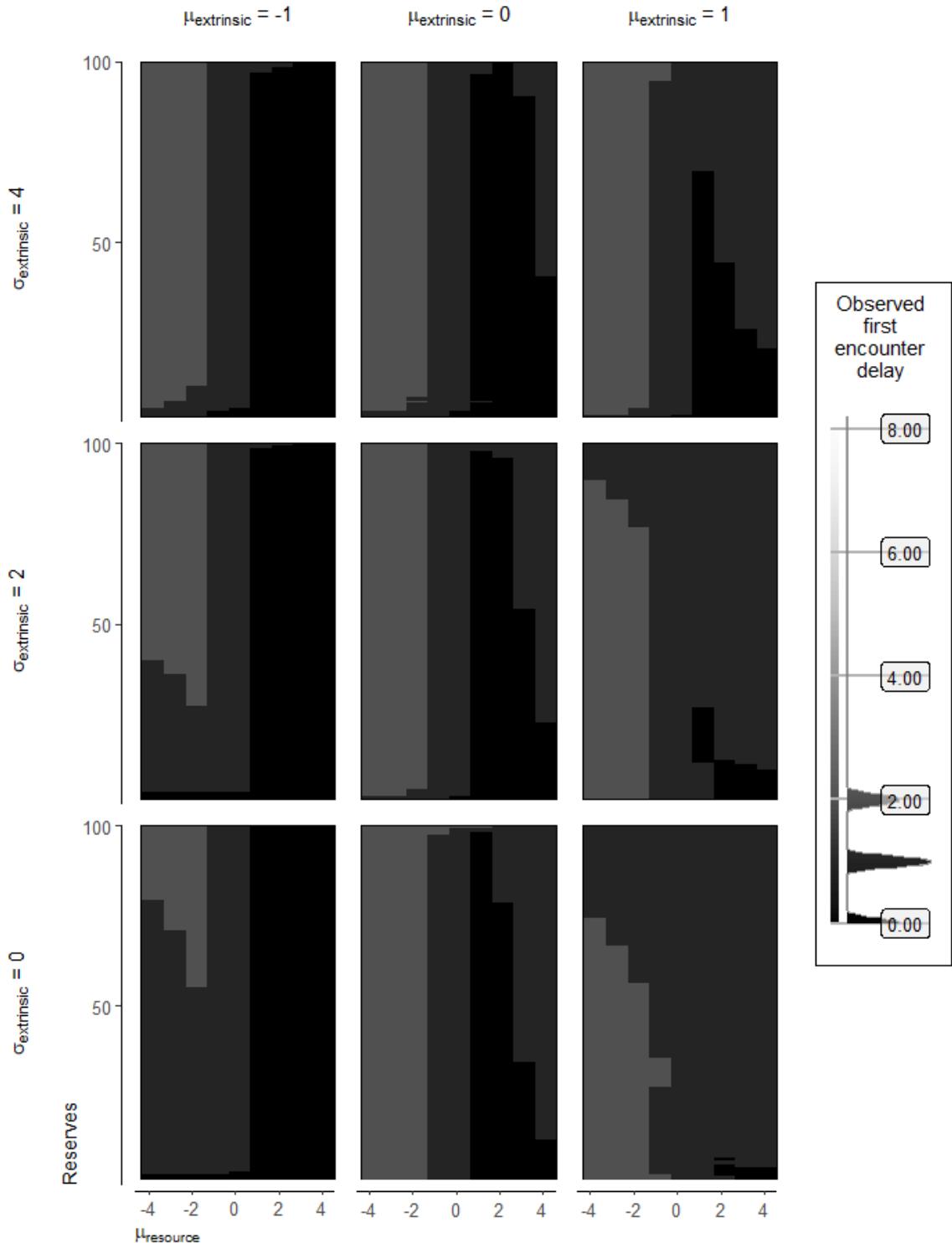
2.217. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

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



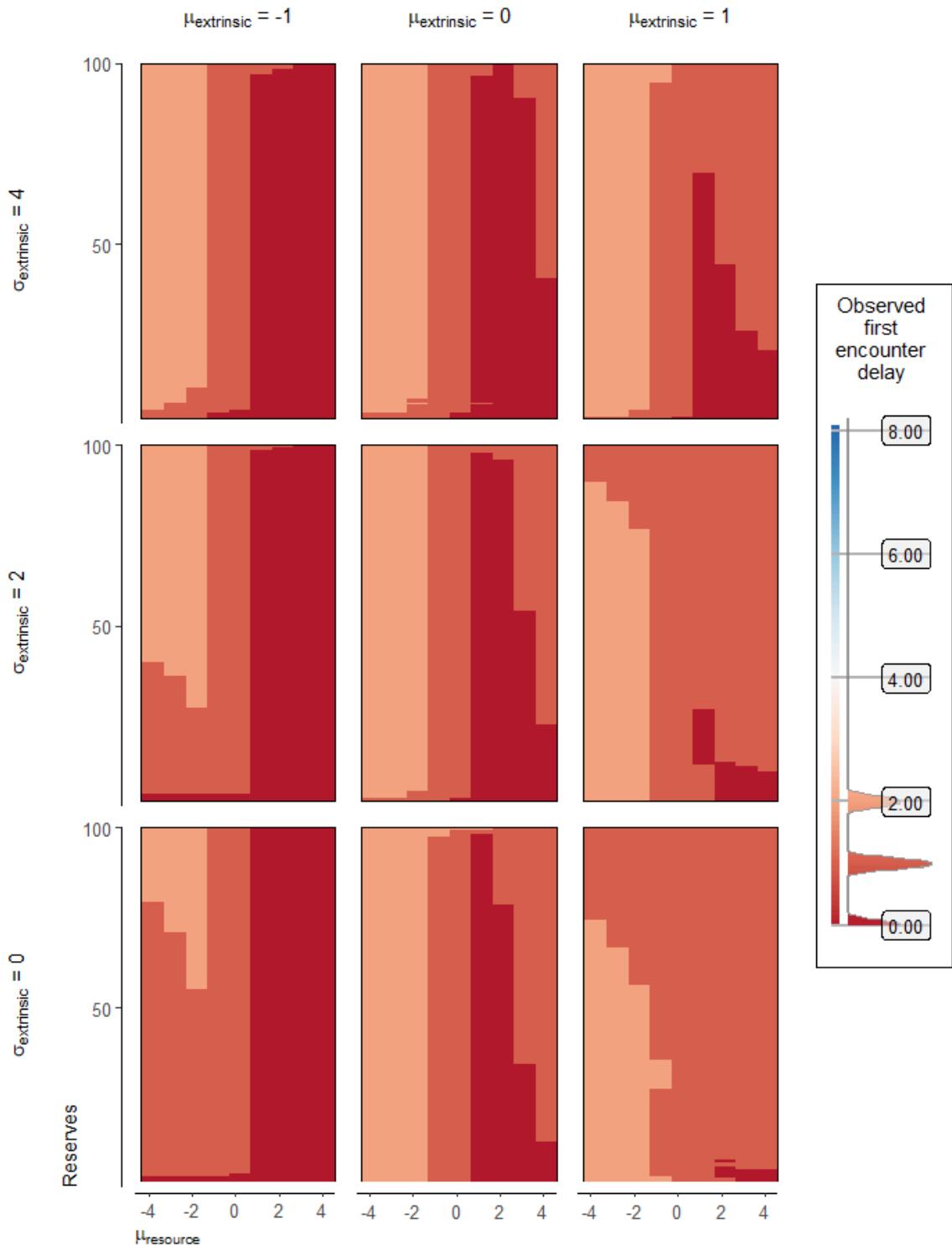
2.218. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

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



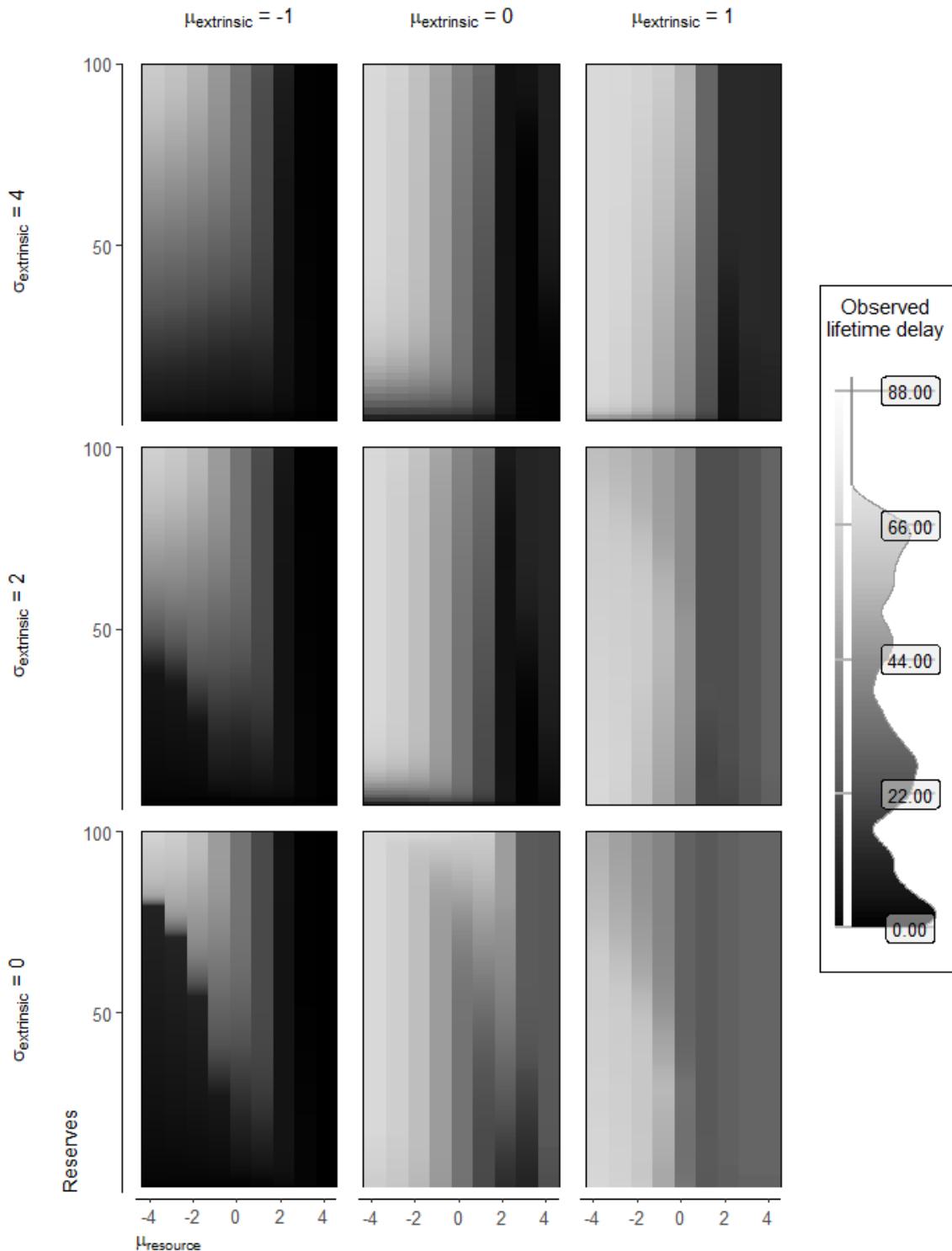
2.219. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

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



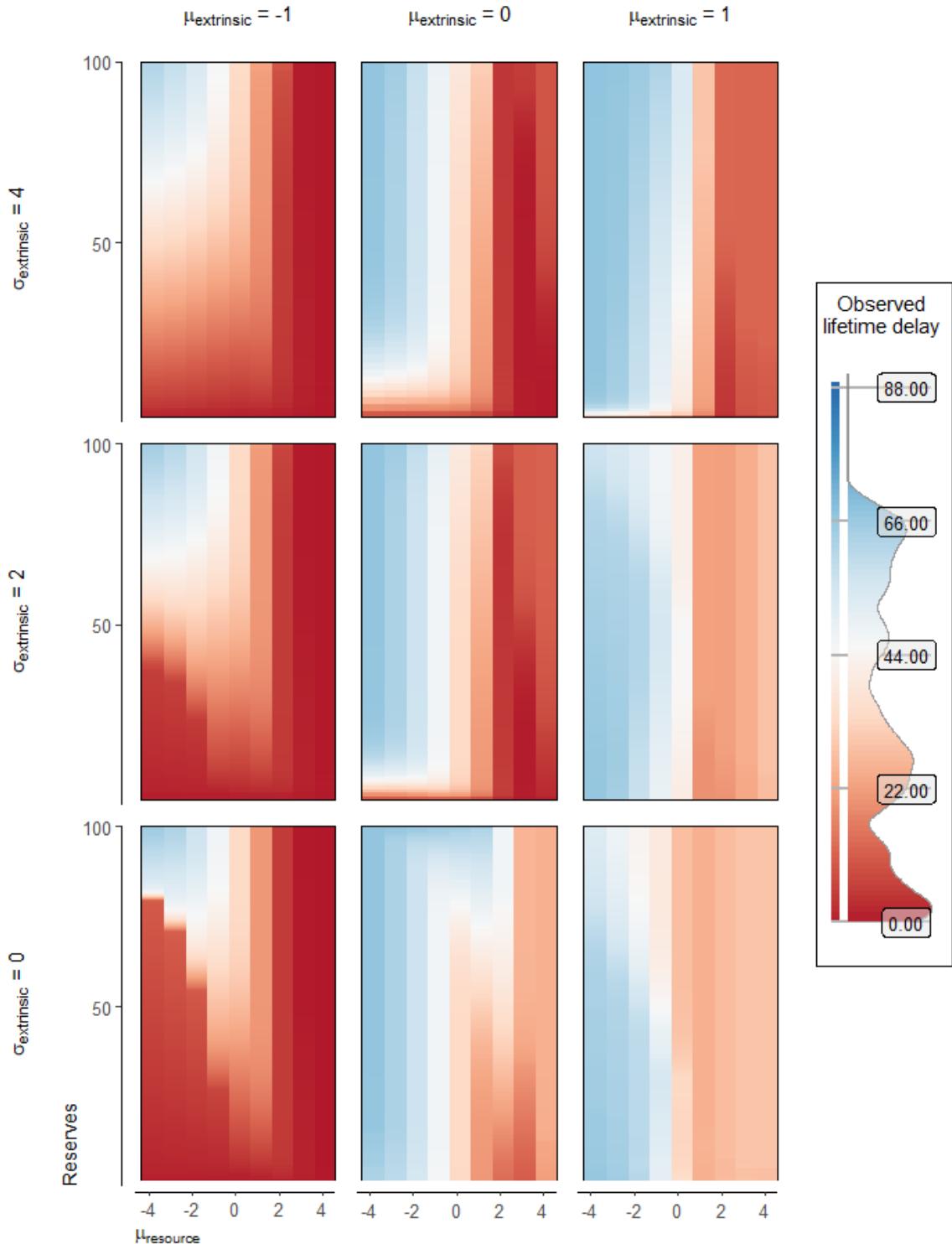
2.220. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

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



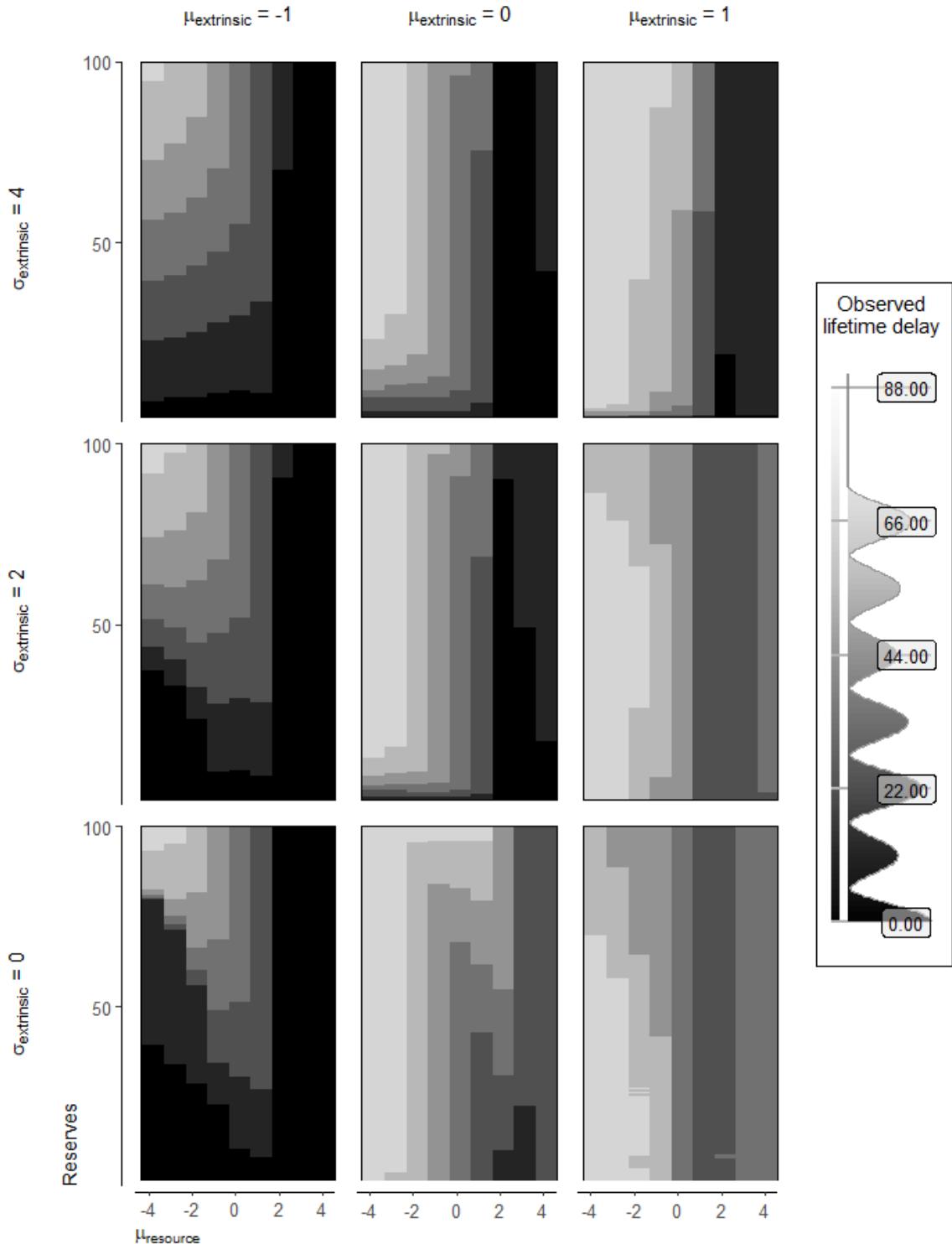
2.221. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



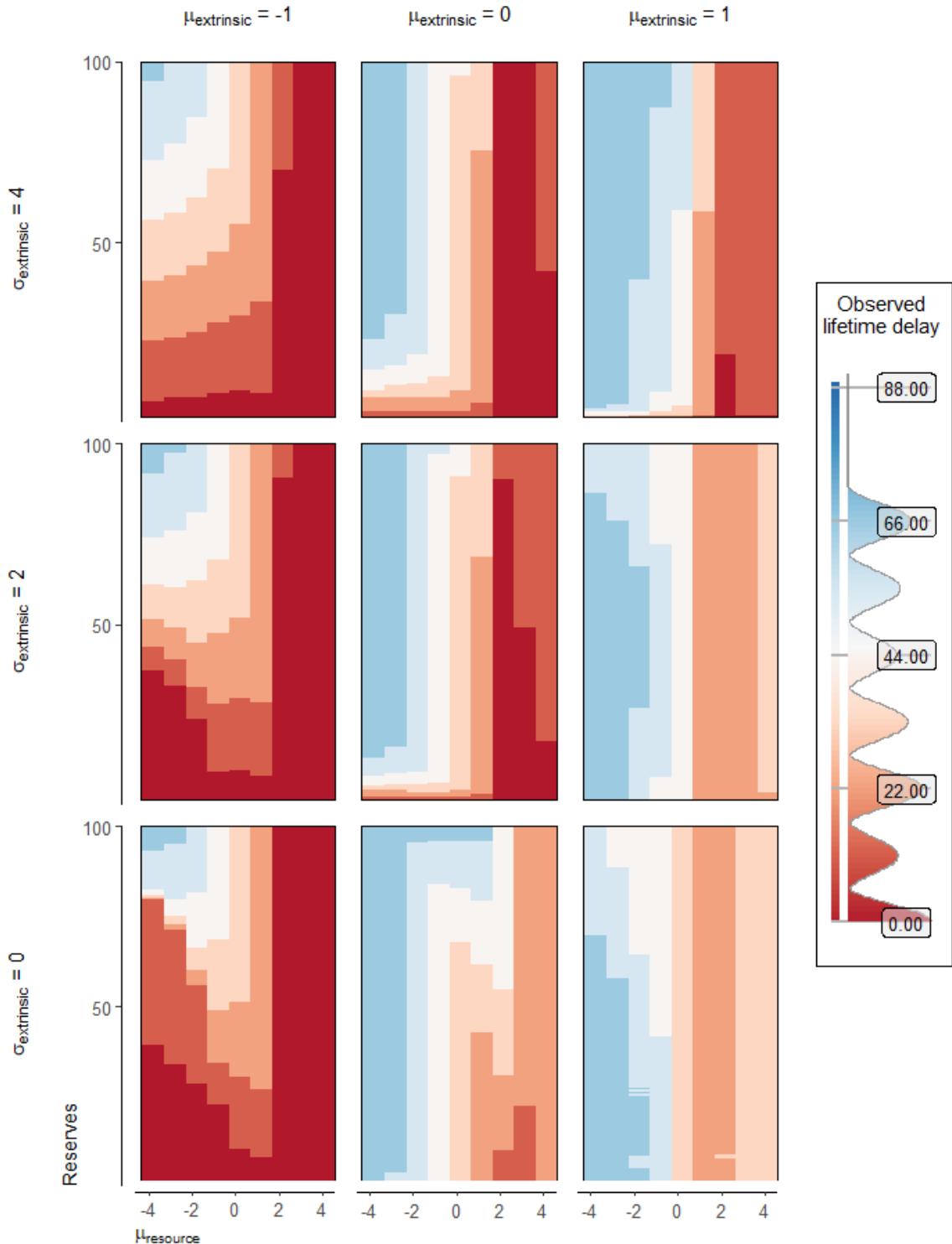
2.22. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



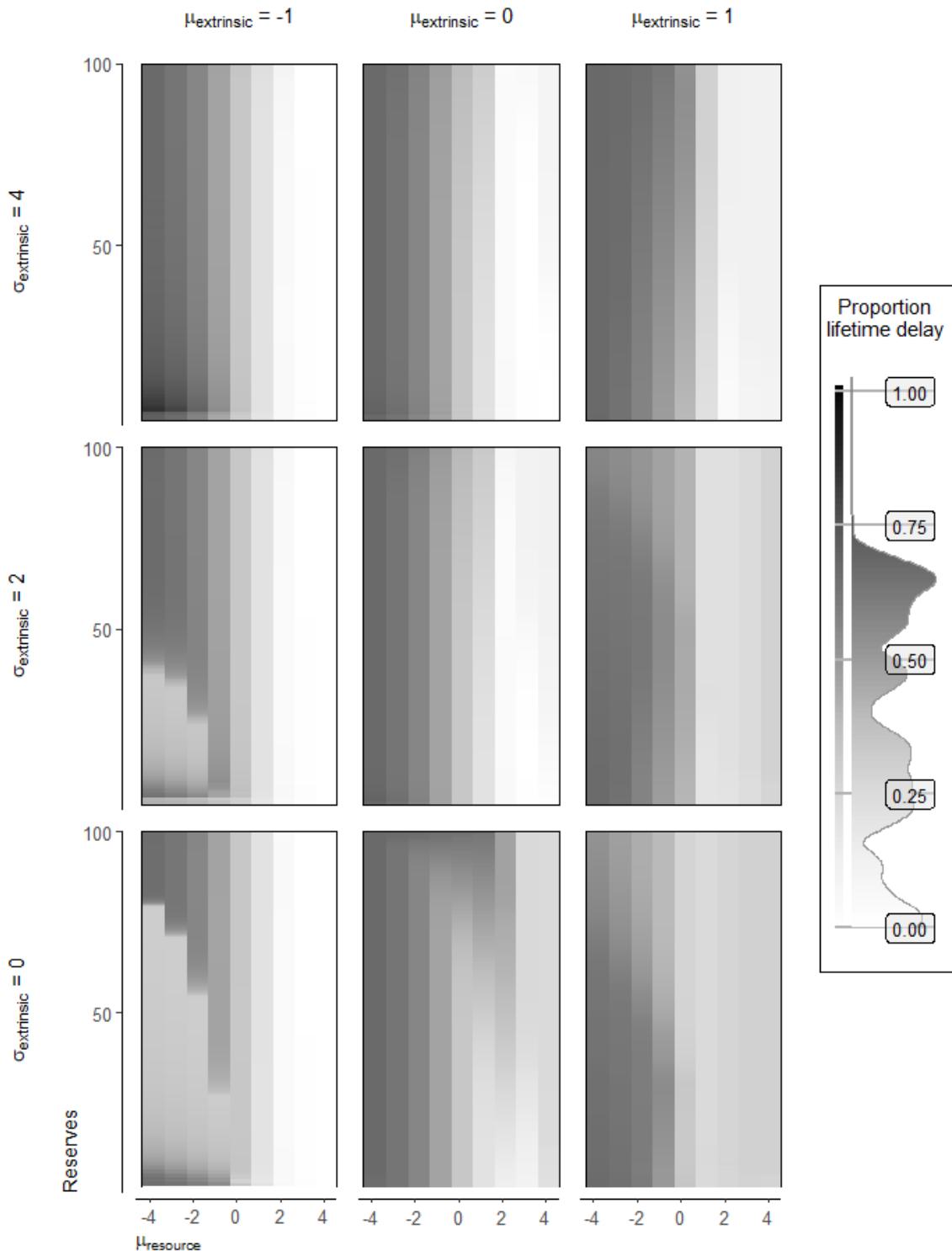
2.223. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



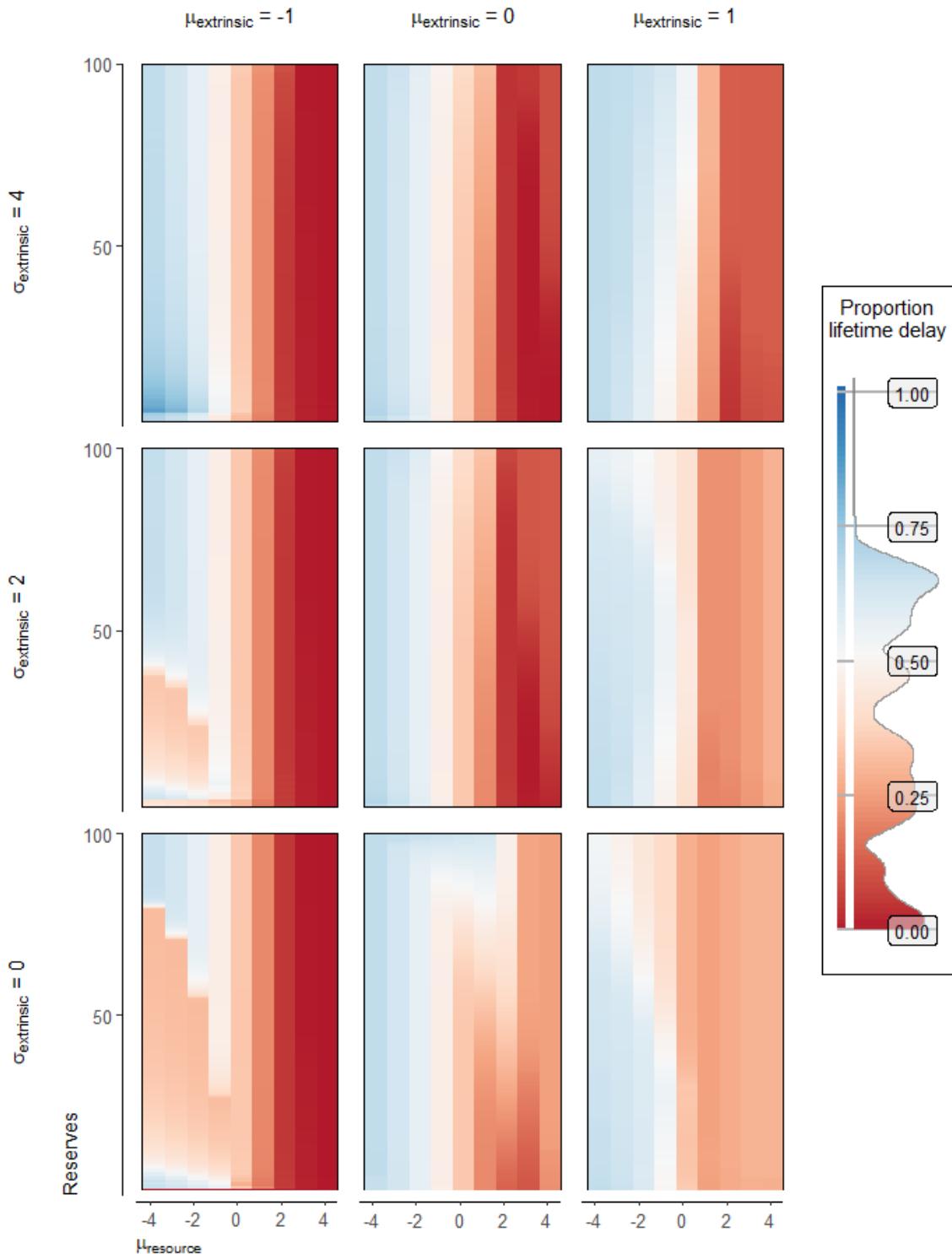
2.224. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



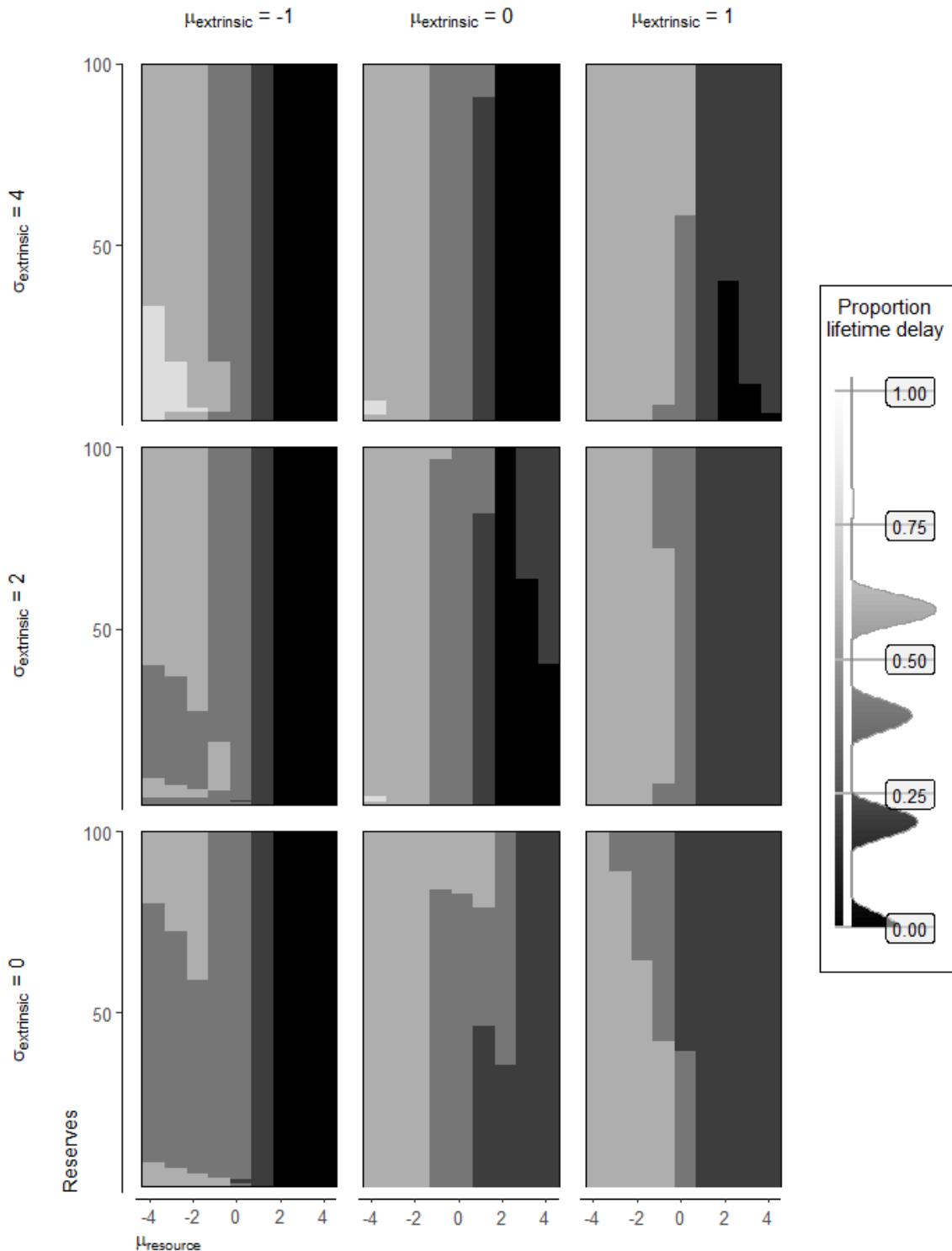
2.225. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



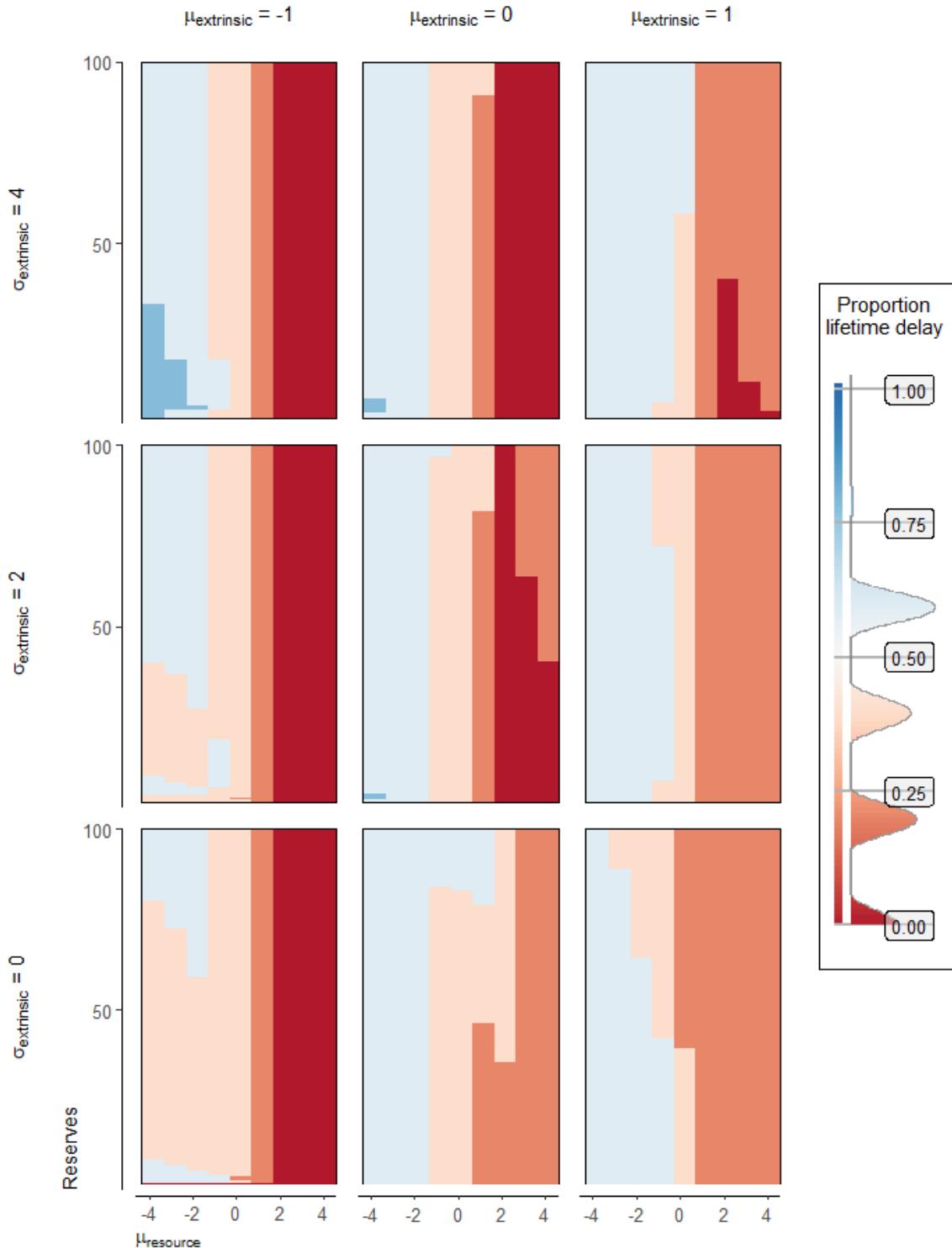
2.226. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



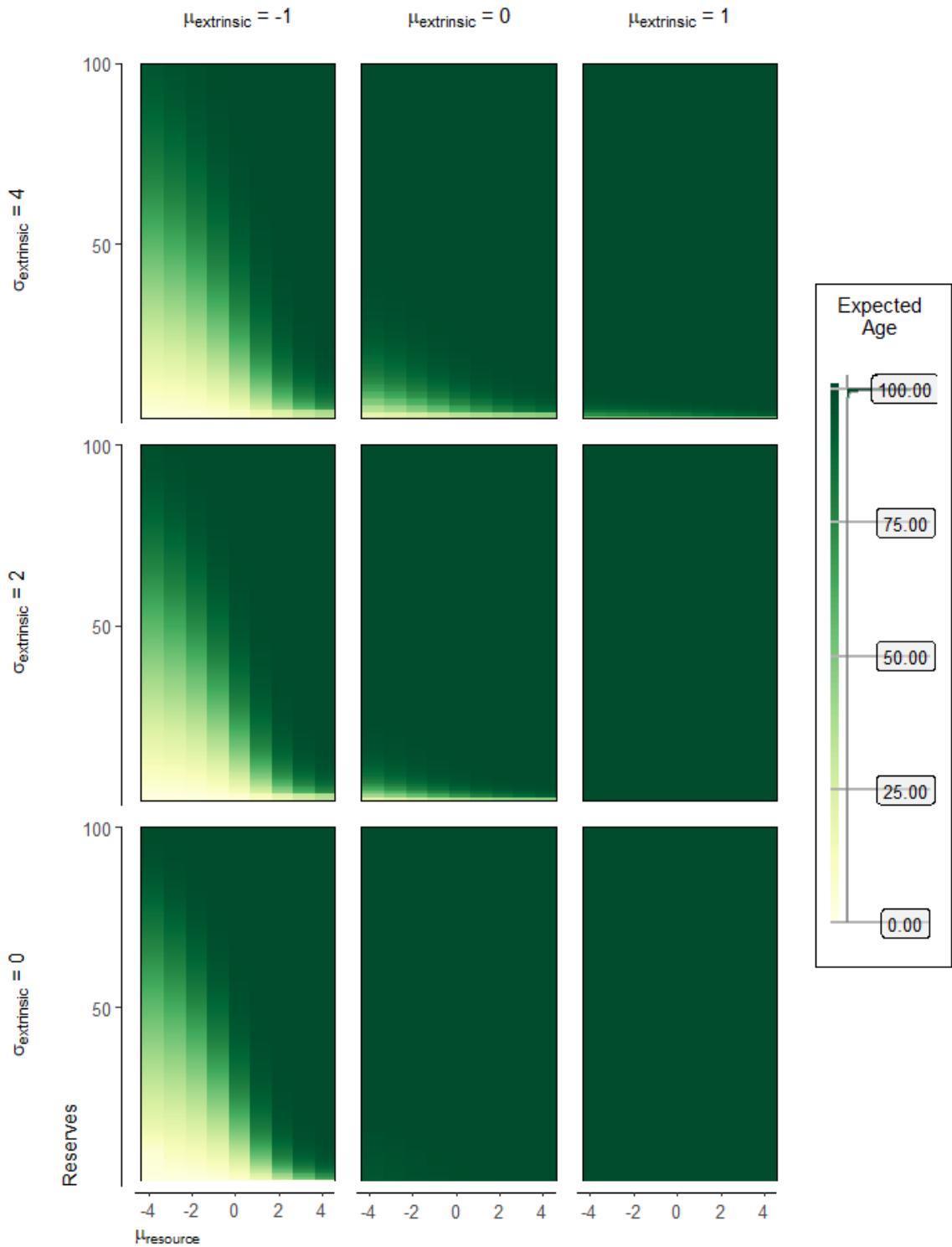
2.227. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



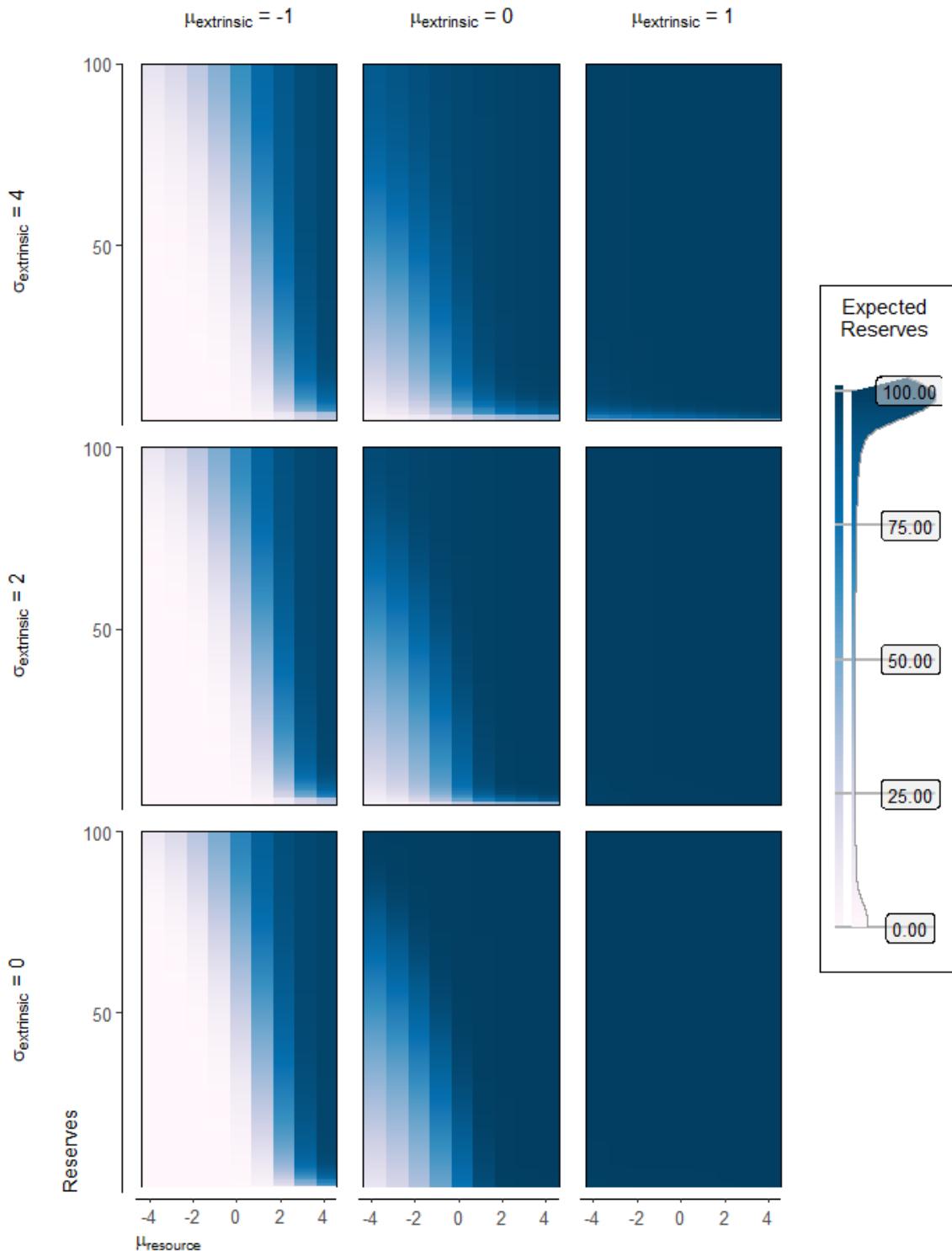
2.228. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



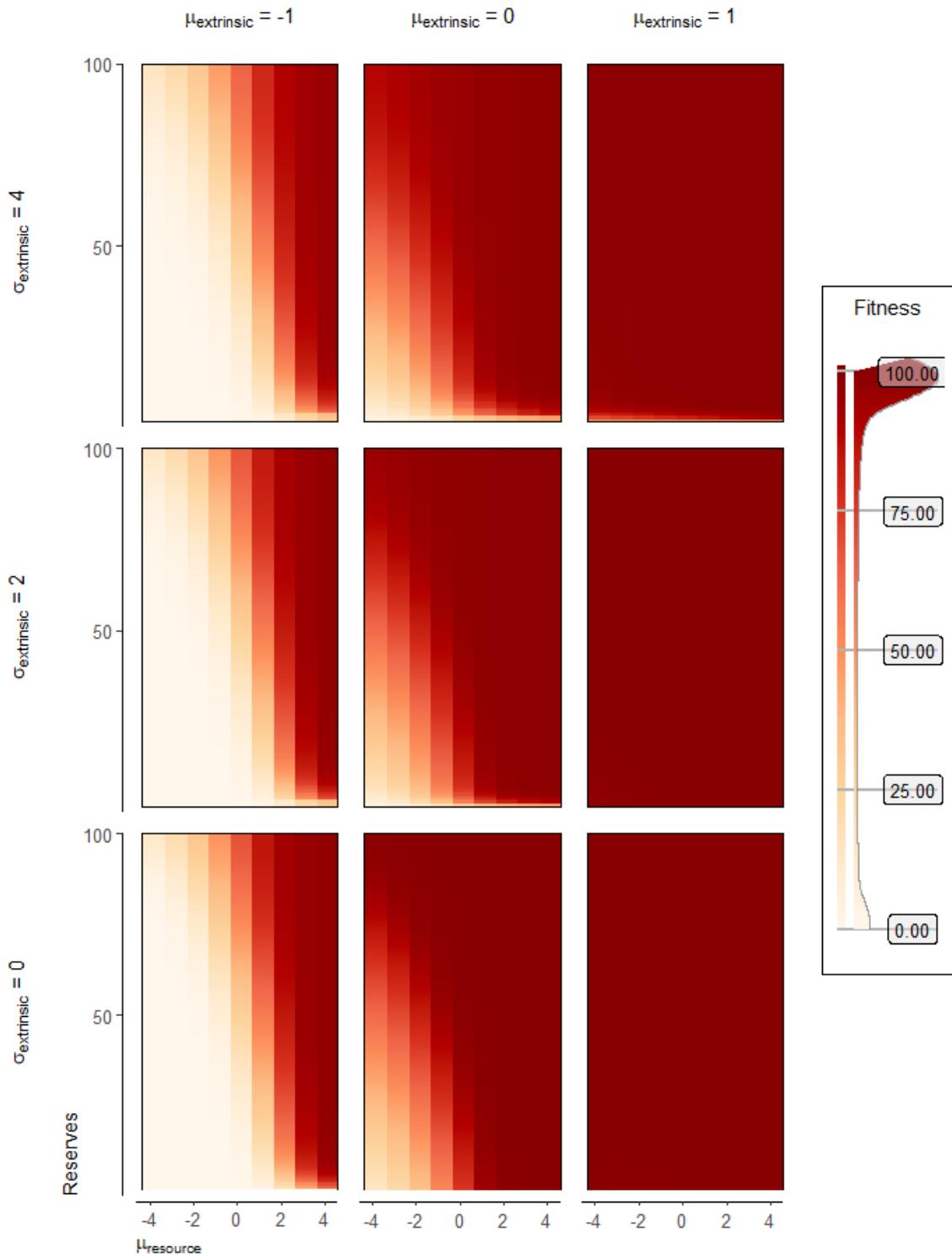
2.229. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



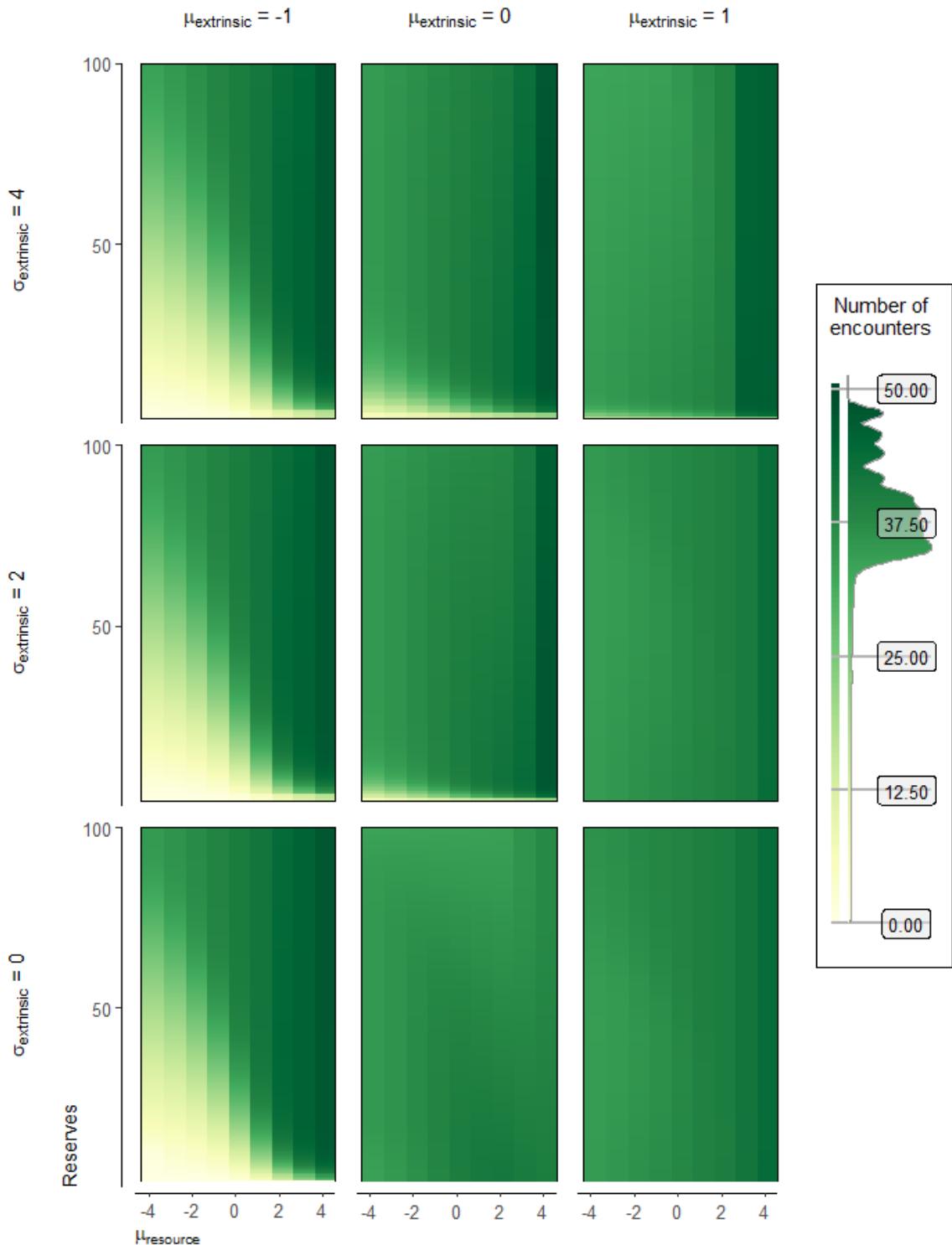
2.230. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



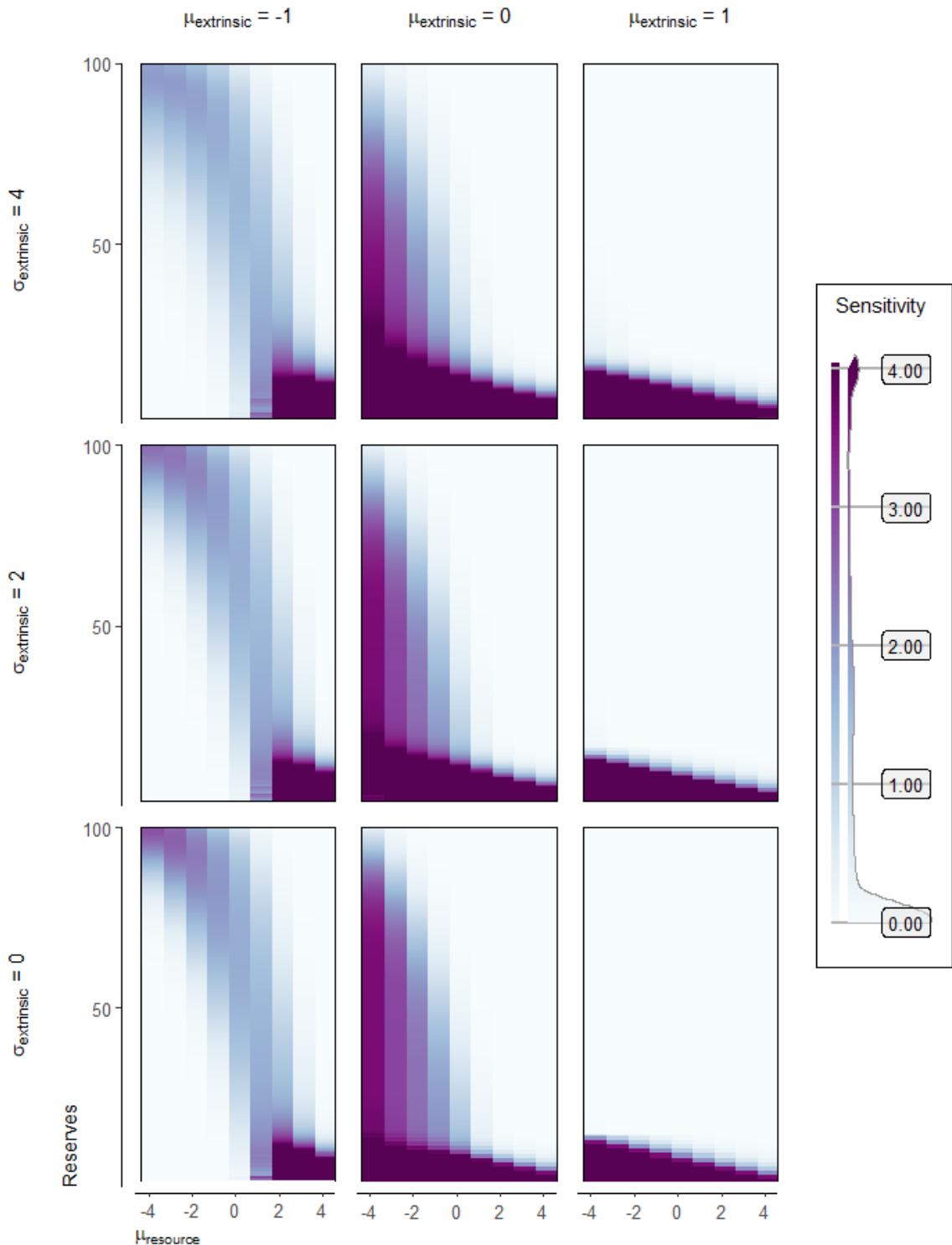
2.231. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



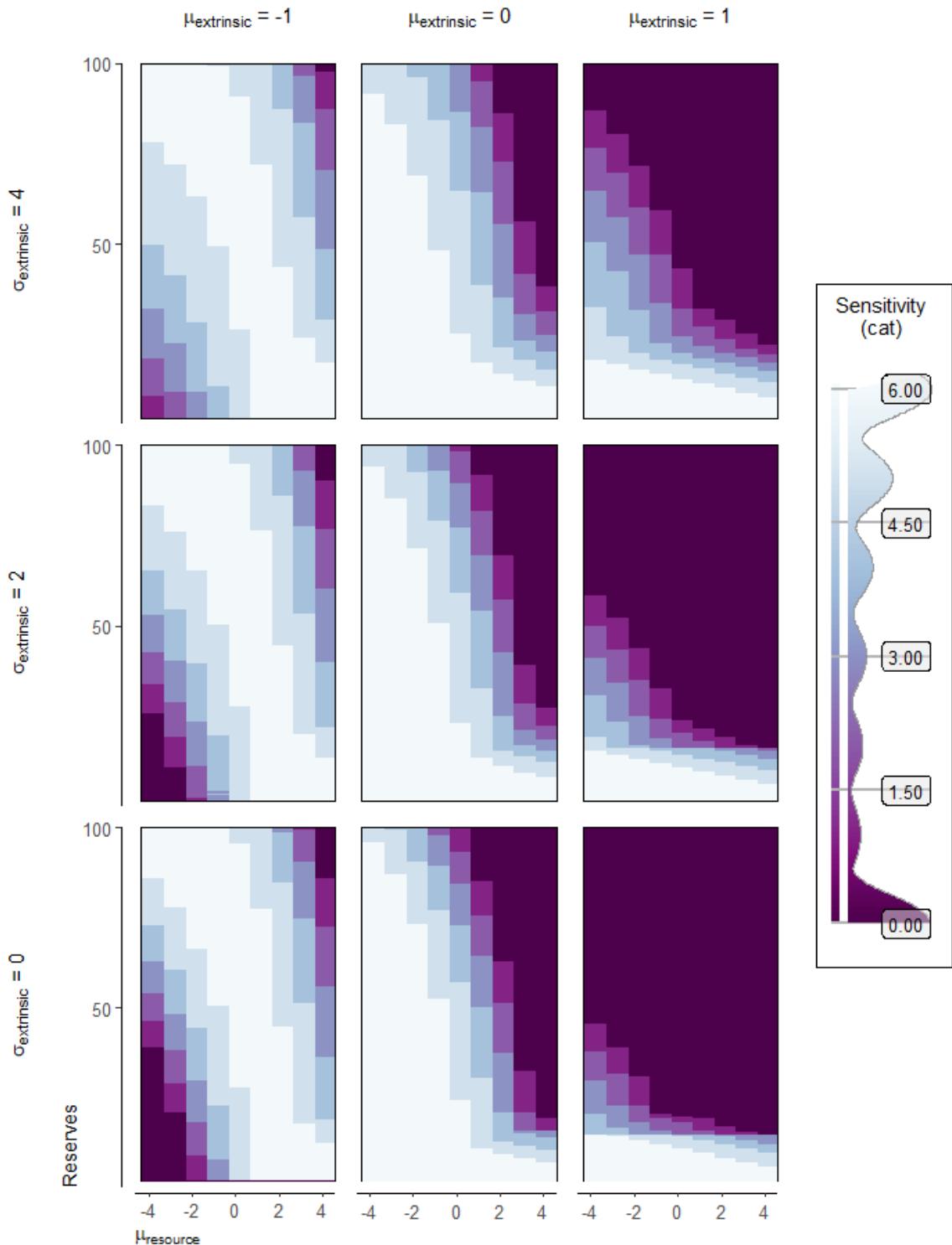
2.232. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encountersWaiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



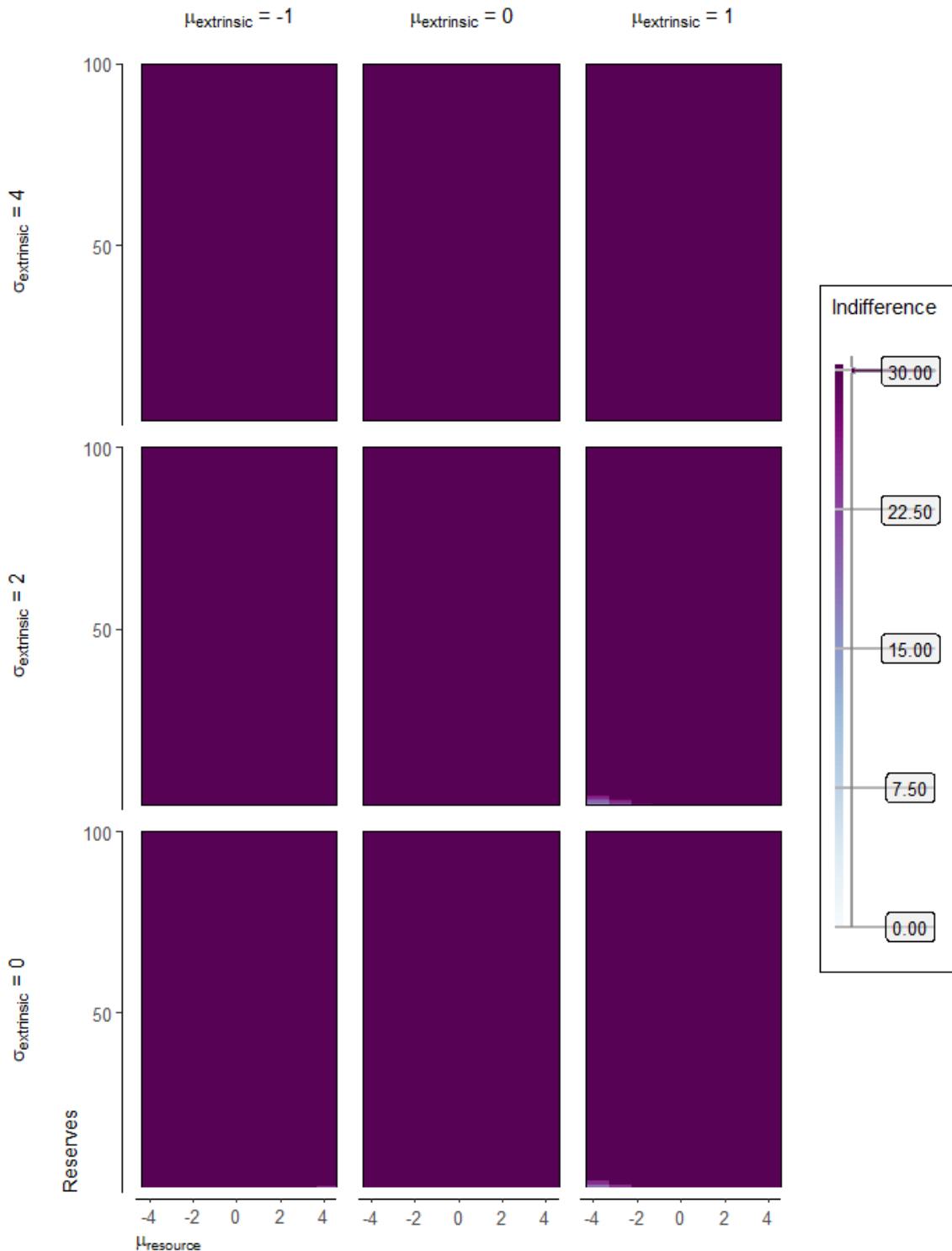
2.233. Sensivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



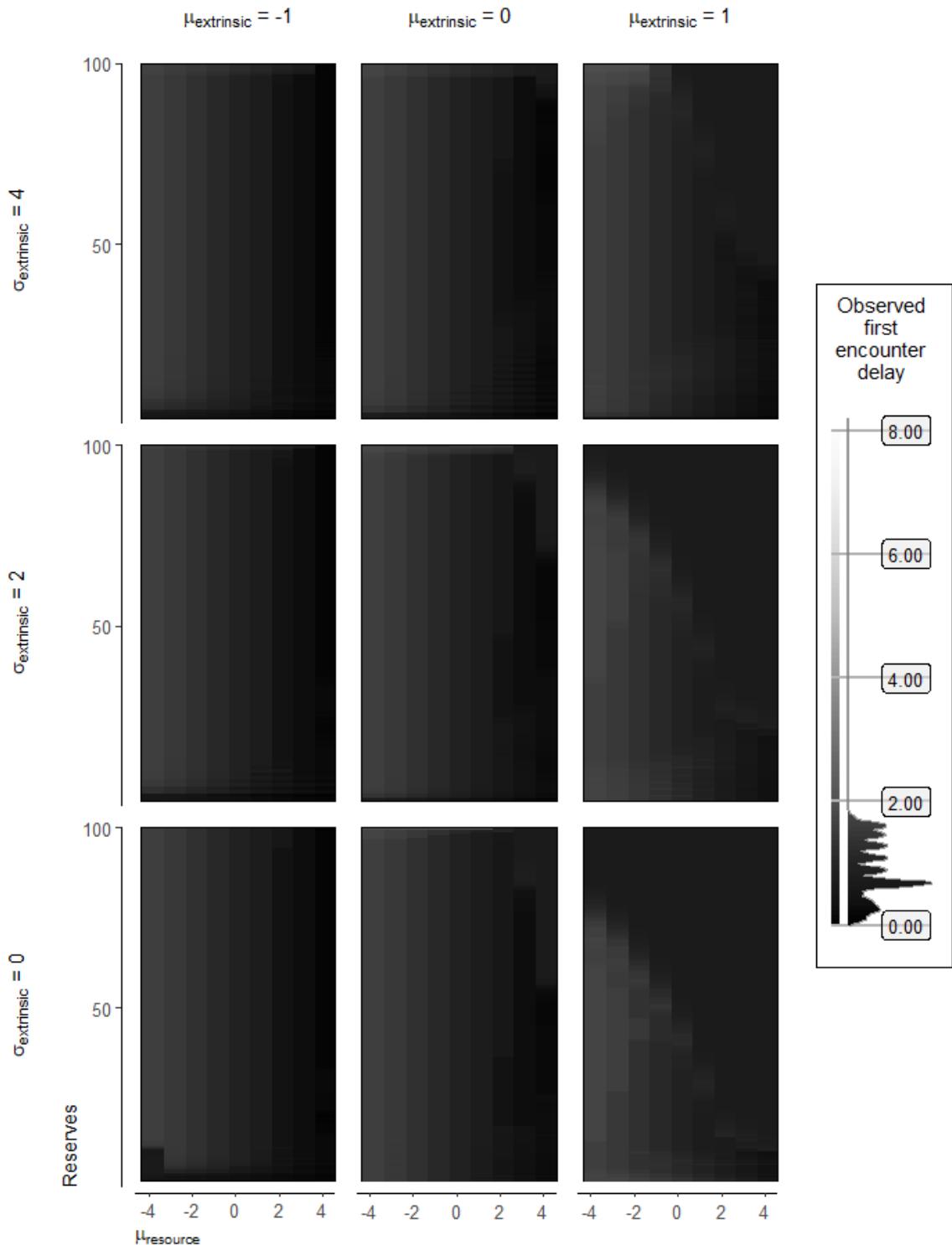
2.234. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3} panel D: {-2, 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



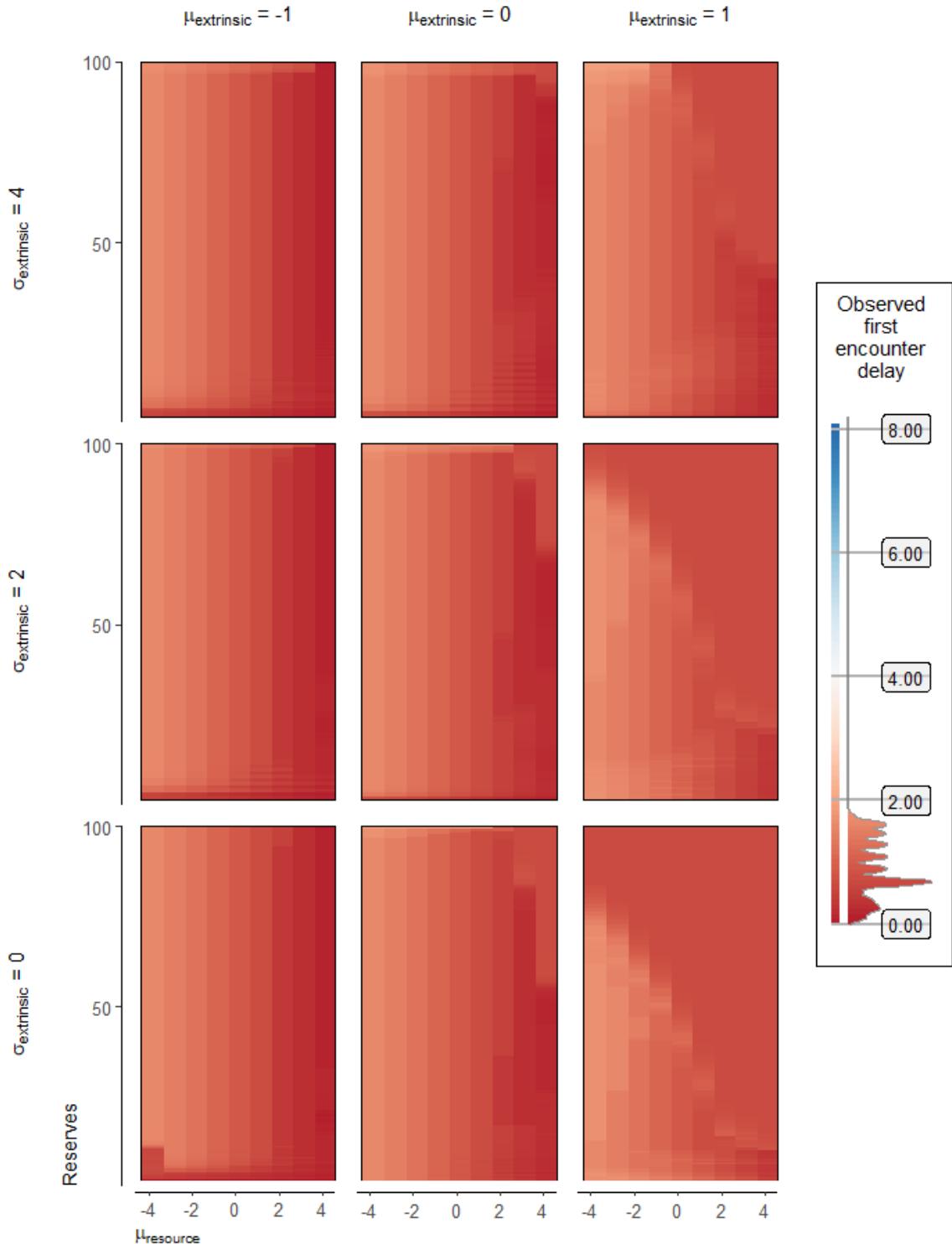
2.235. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



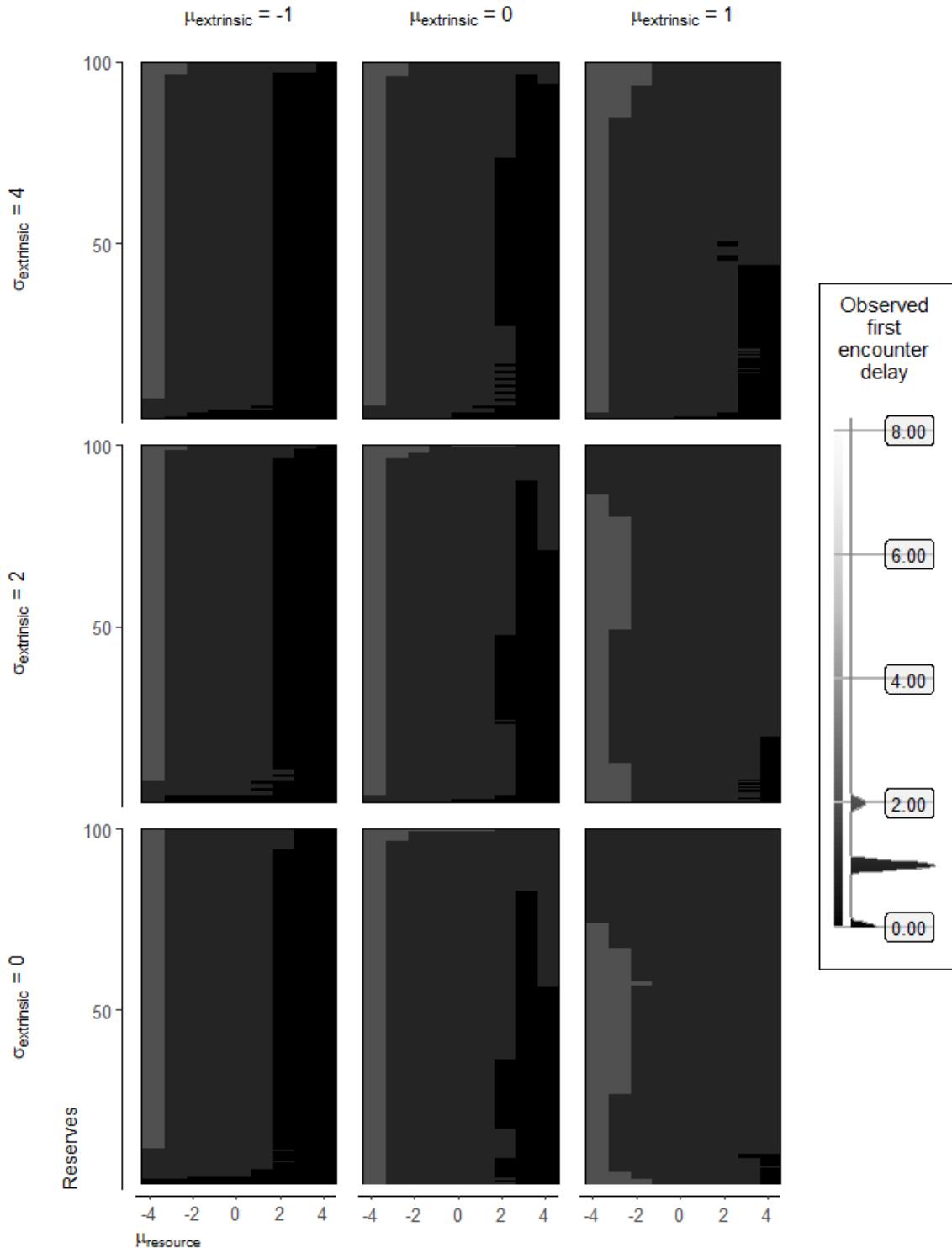
2.236. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

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



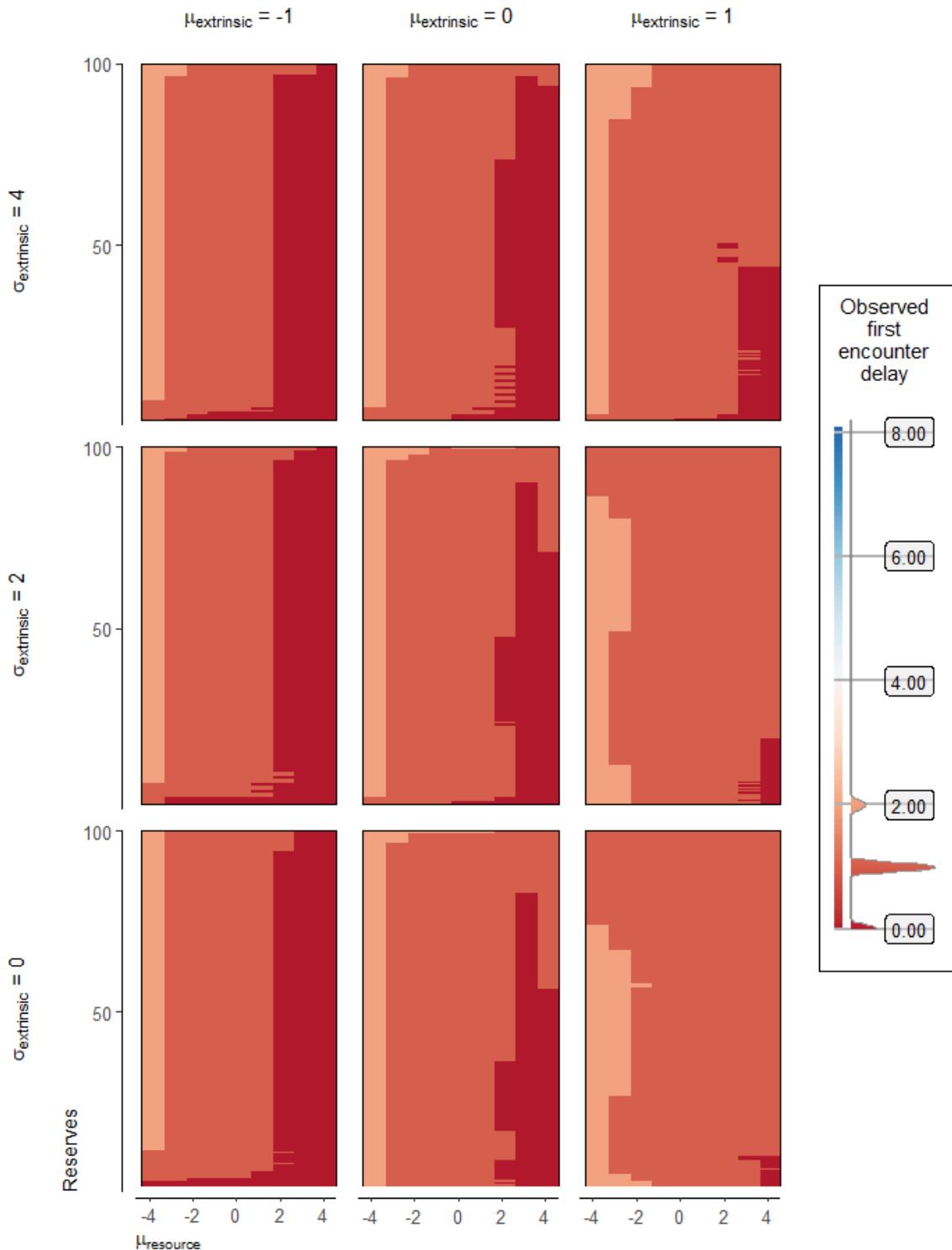
2.237. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

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



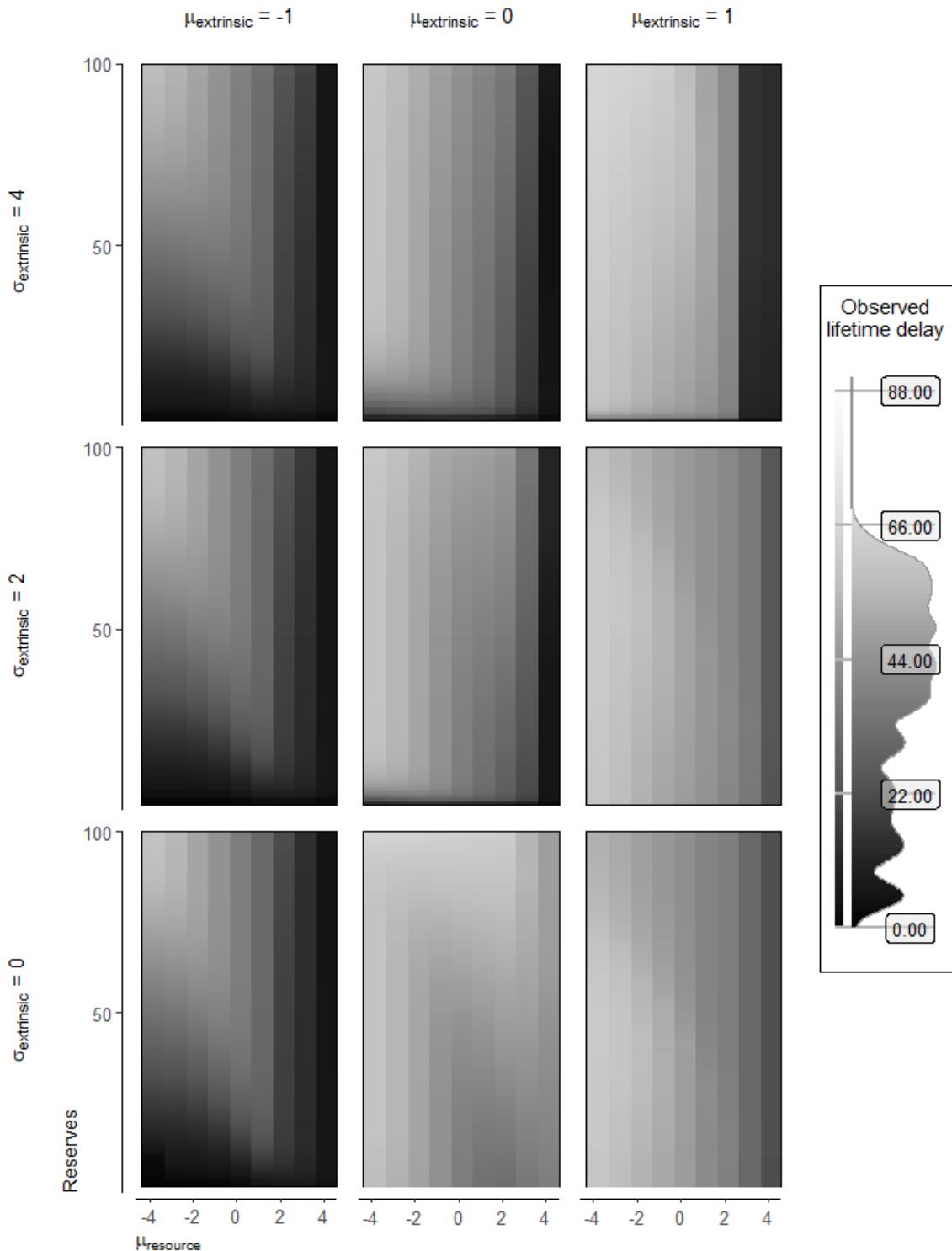
2.238. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

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



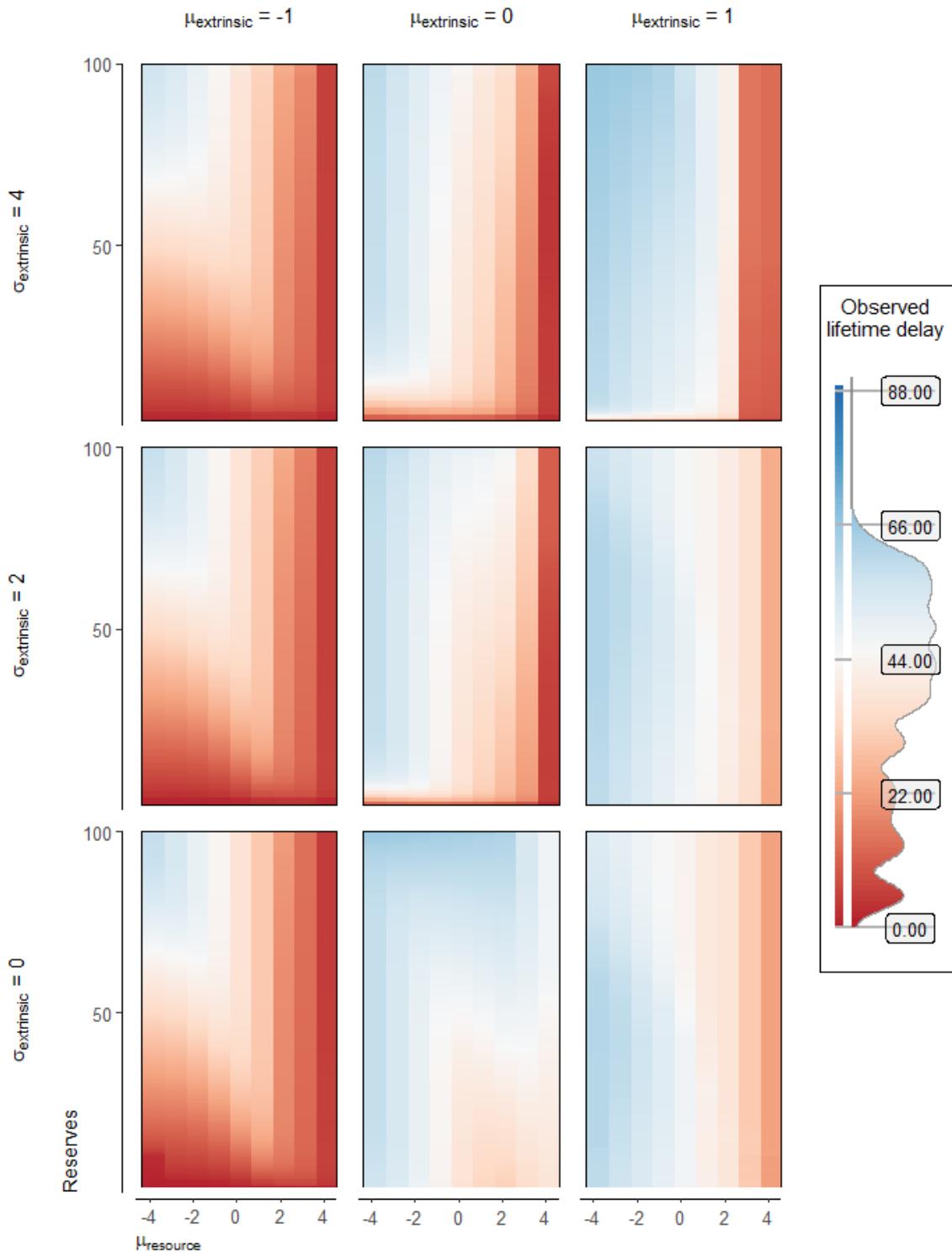
2.239. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

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



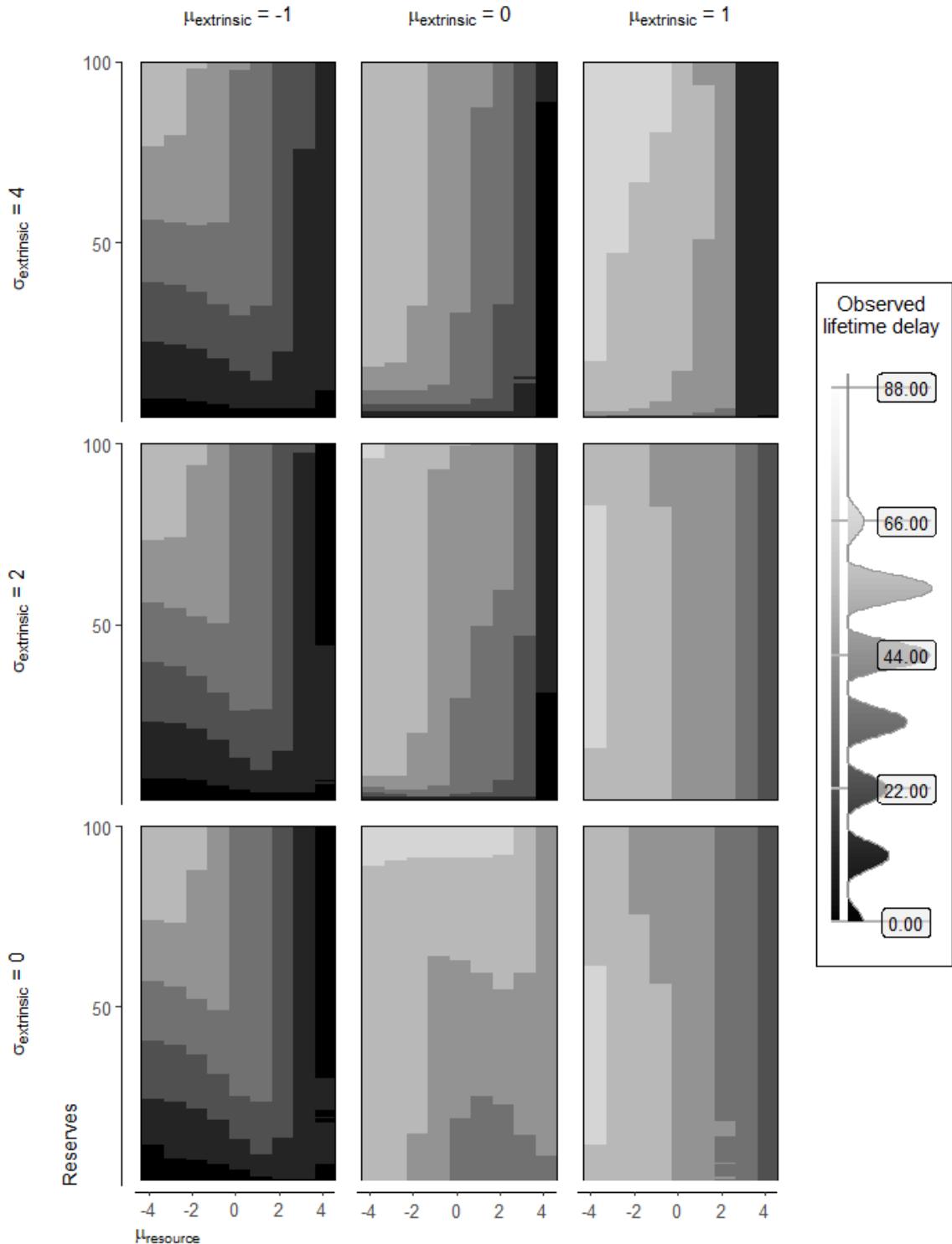
2.240. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



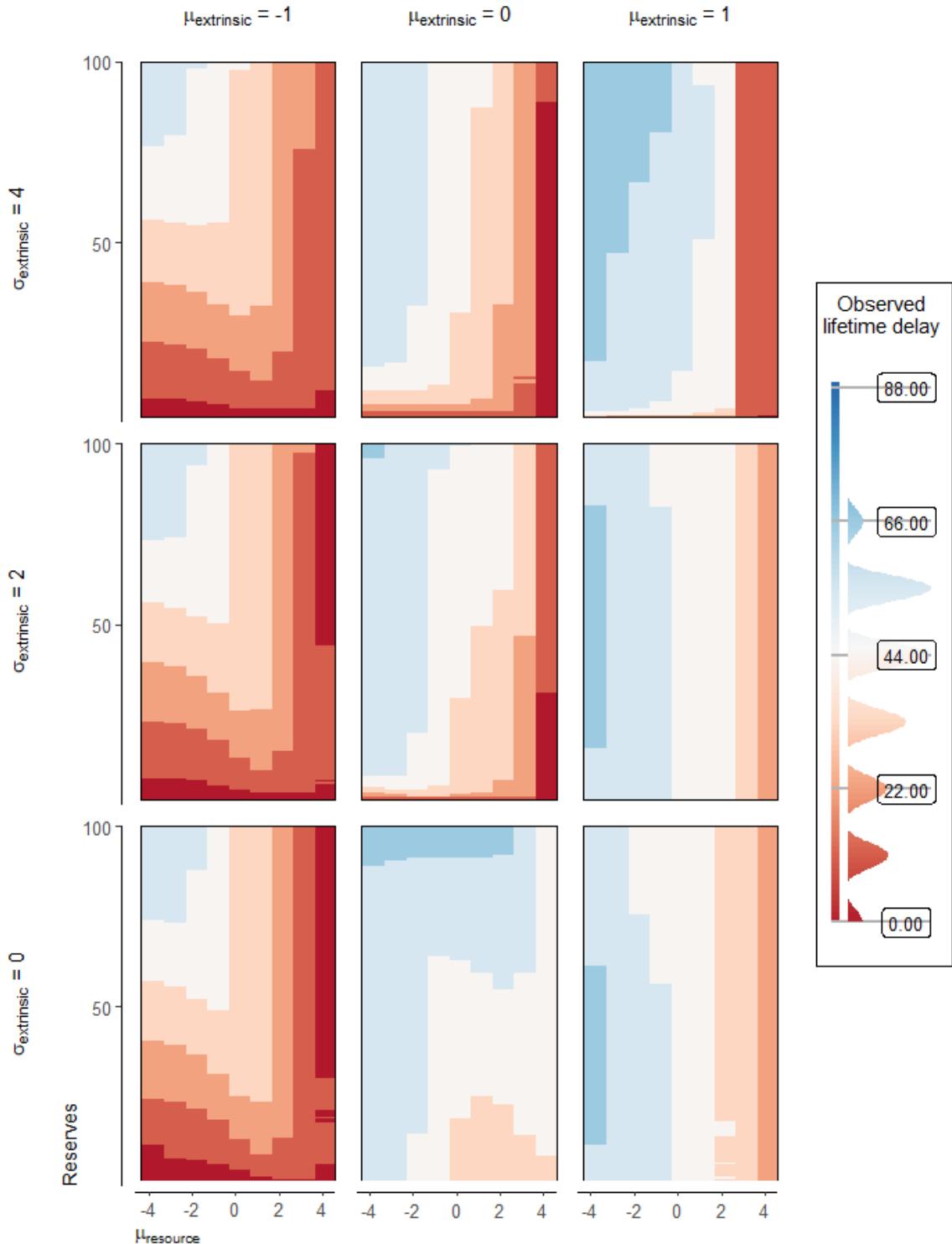
2.241. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



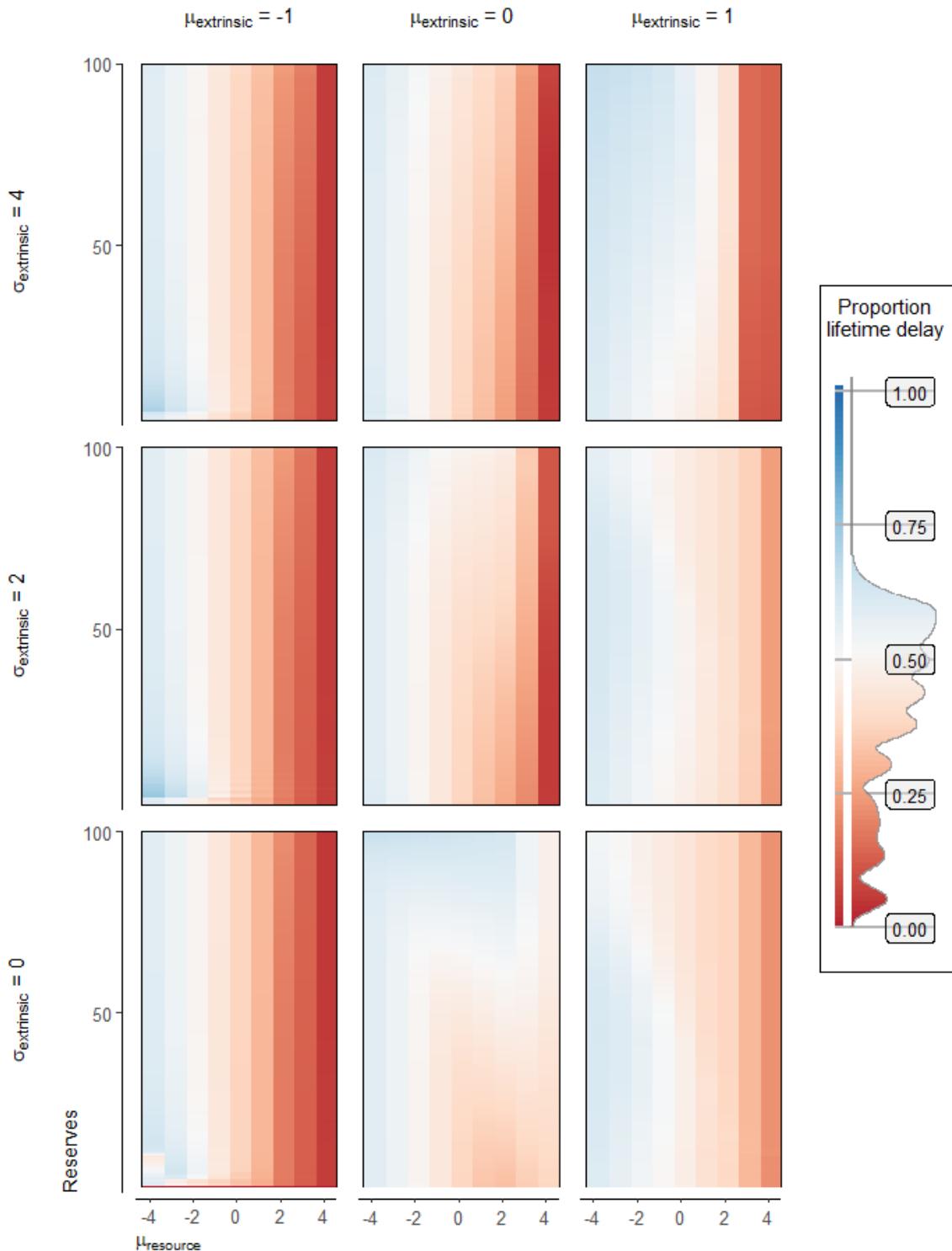
2.242. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



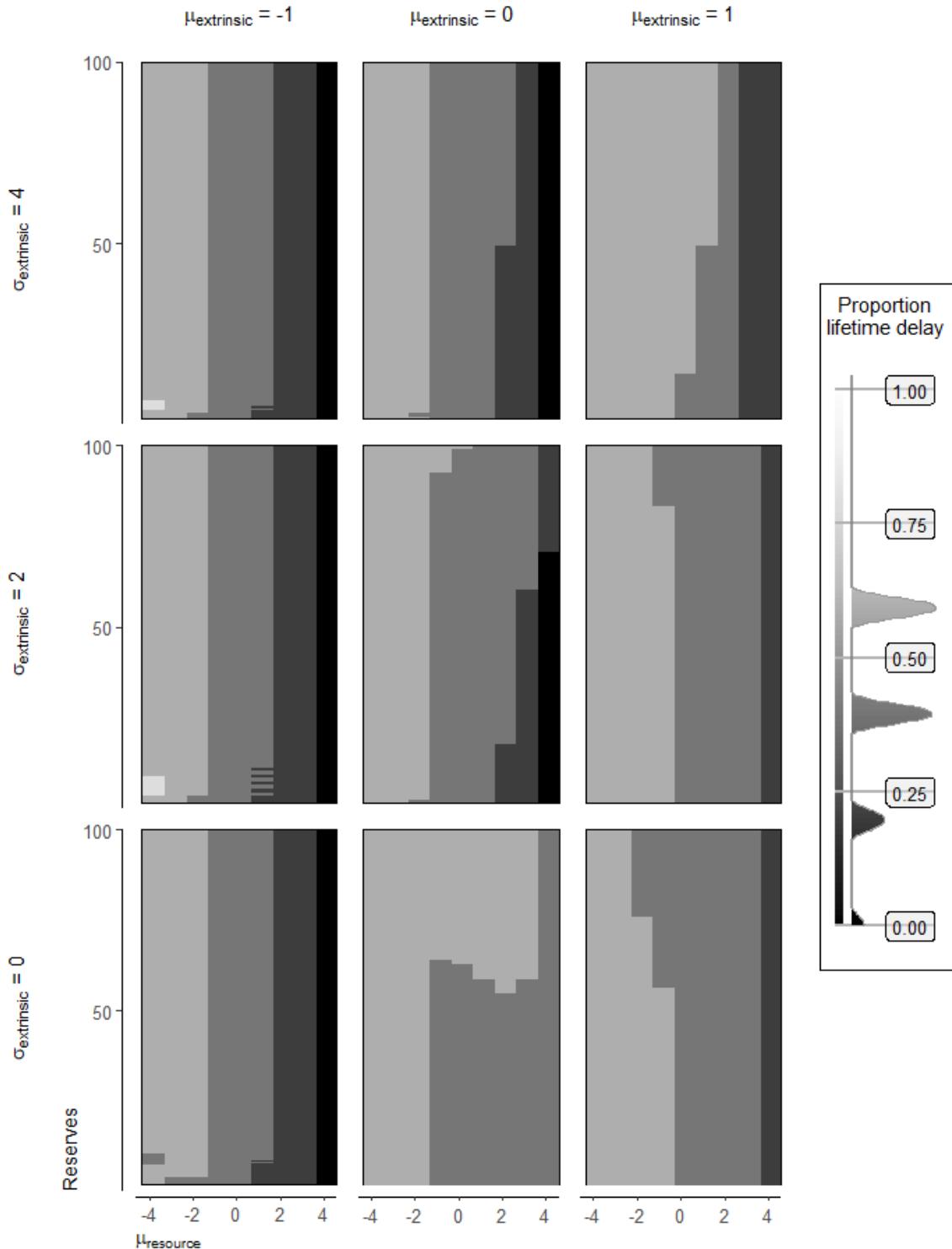
2.243. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



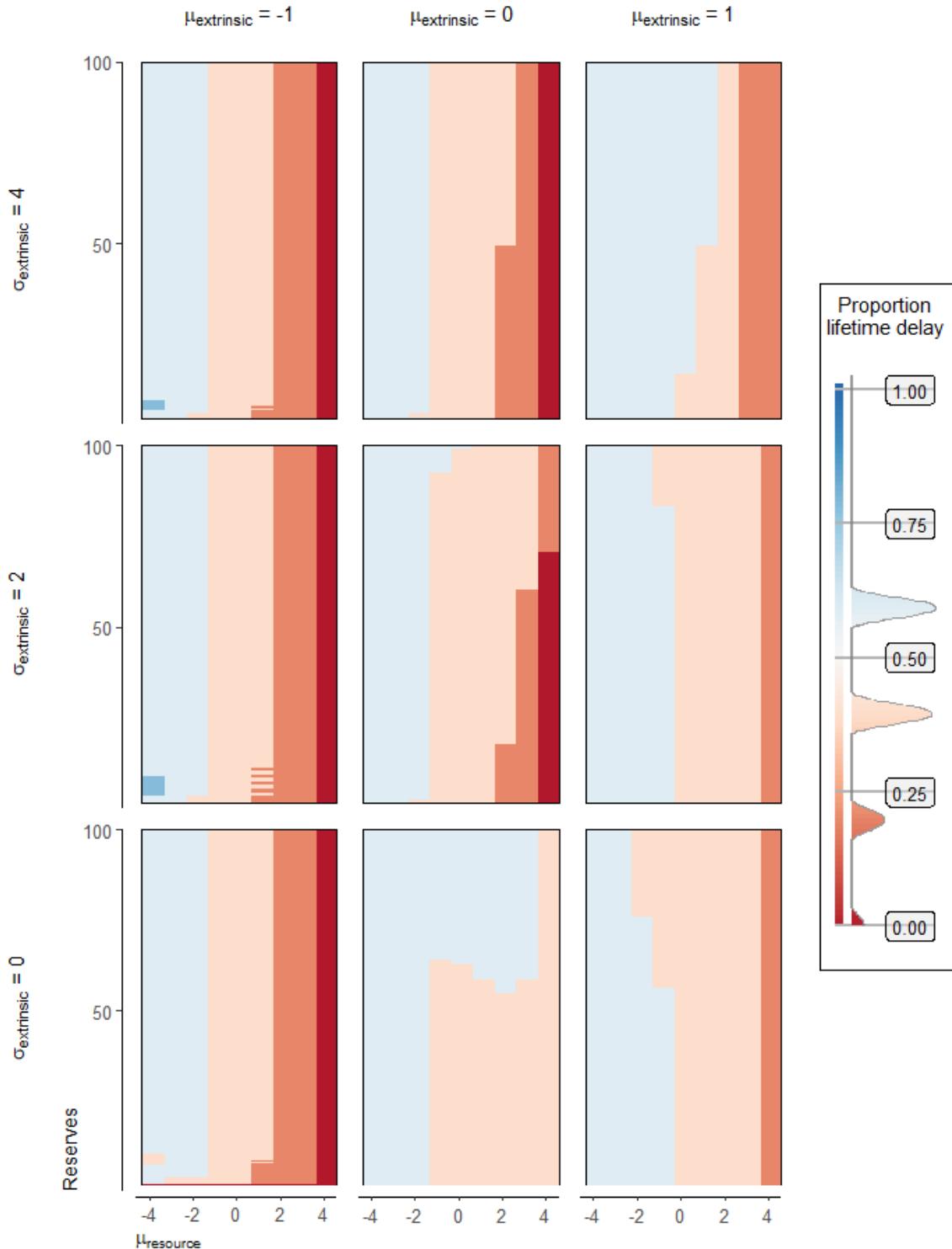
2.245. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



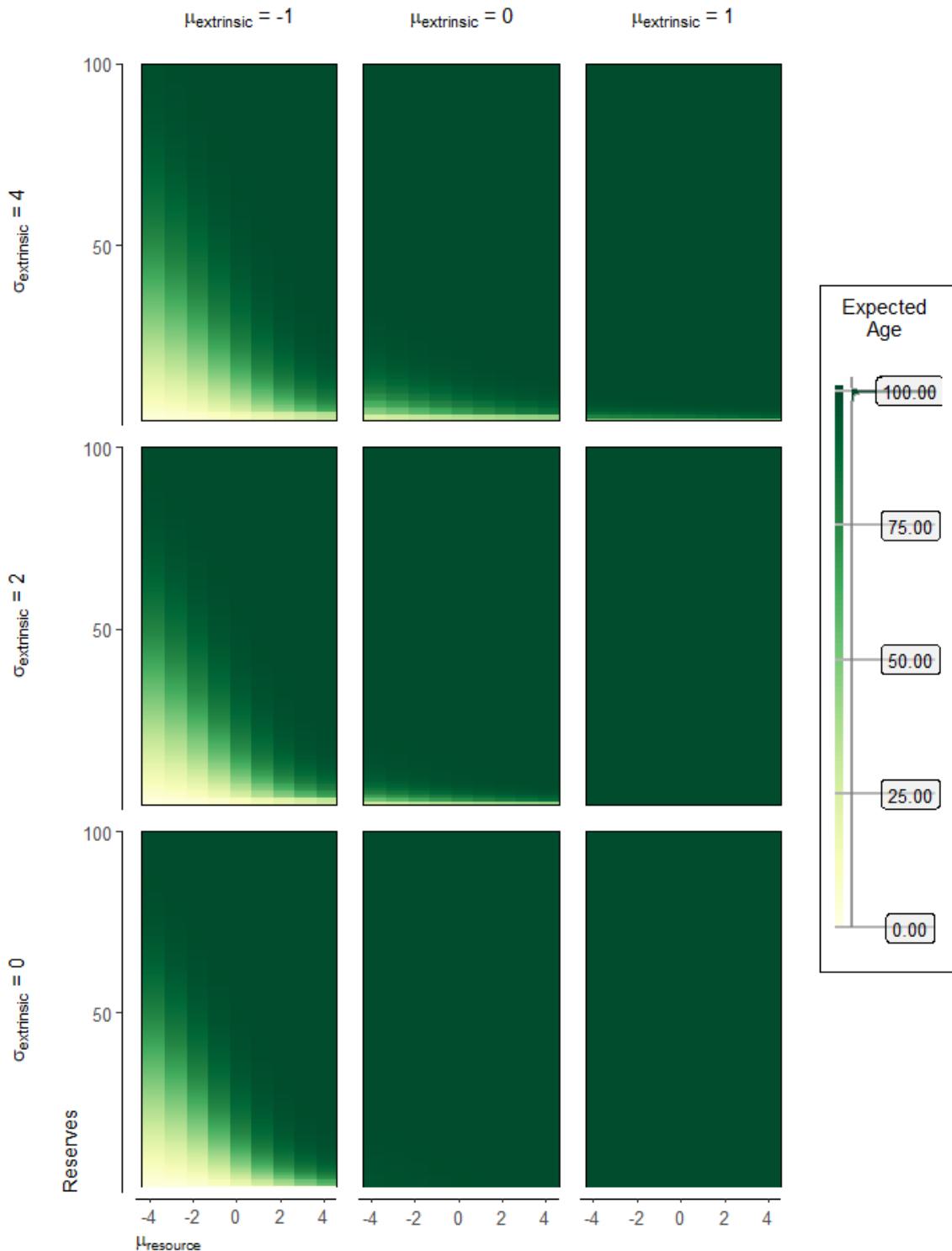
2.246. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



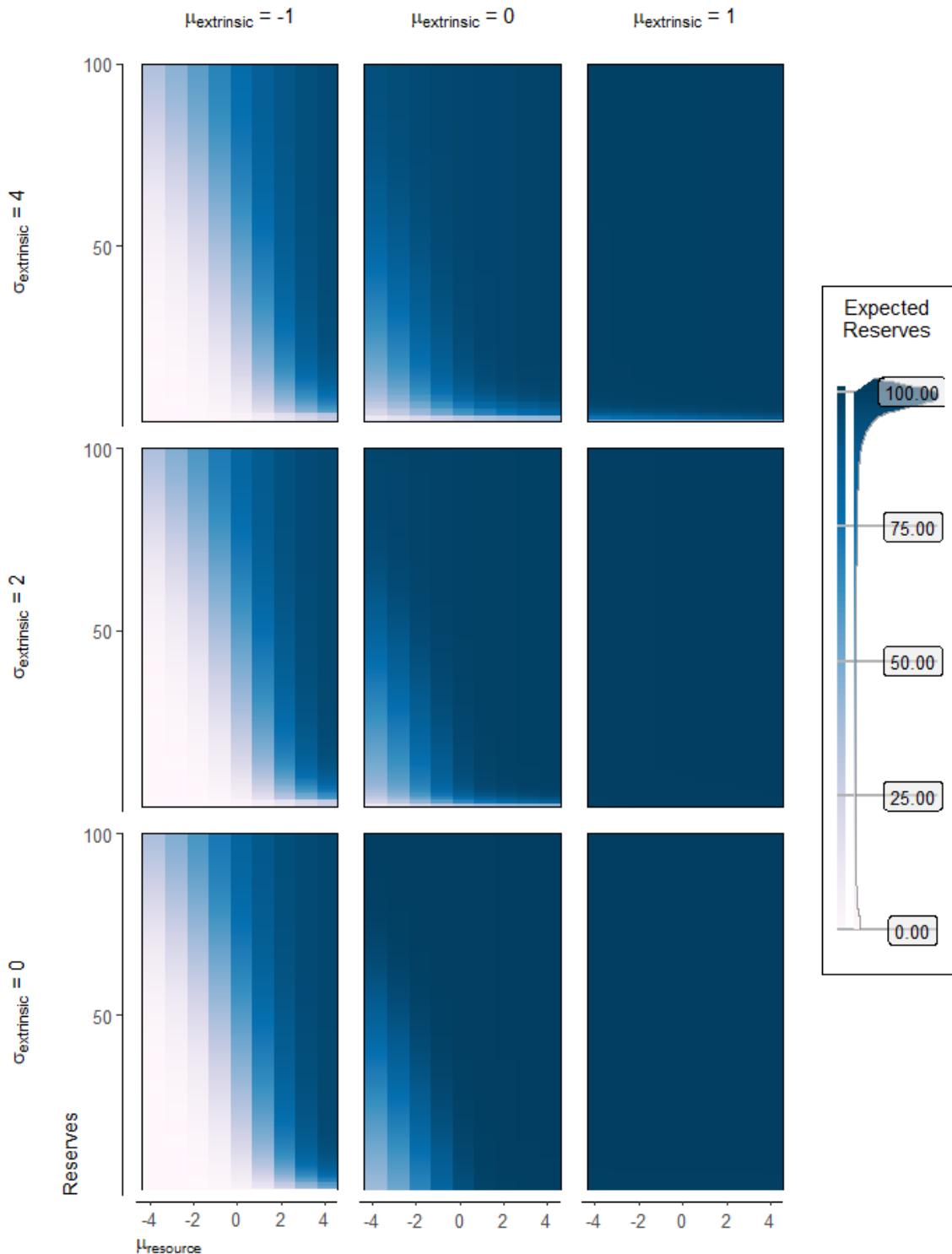
2.247. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



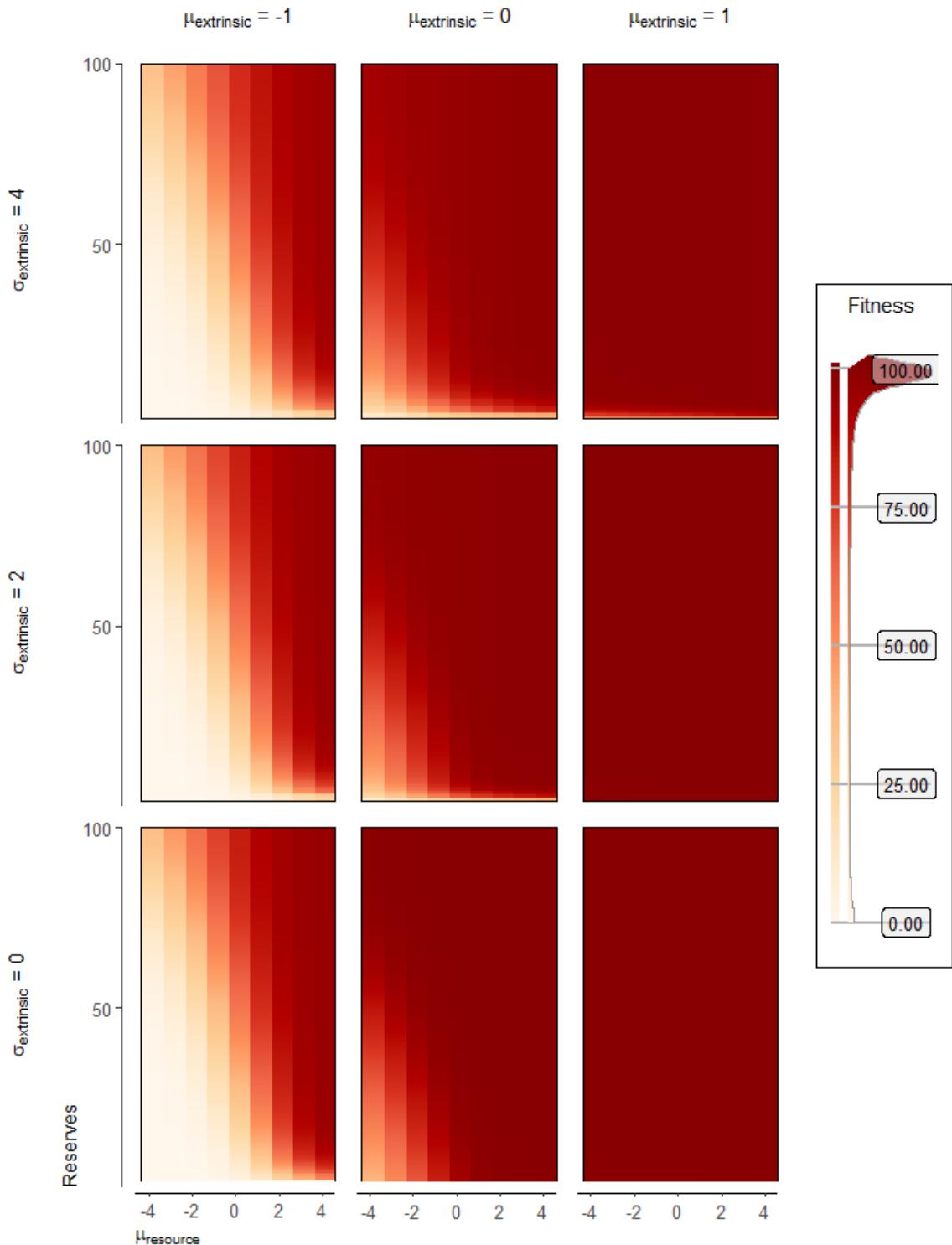
2.248. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



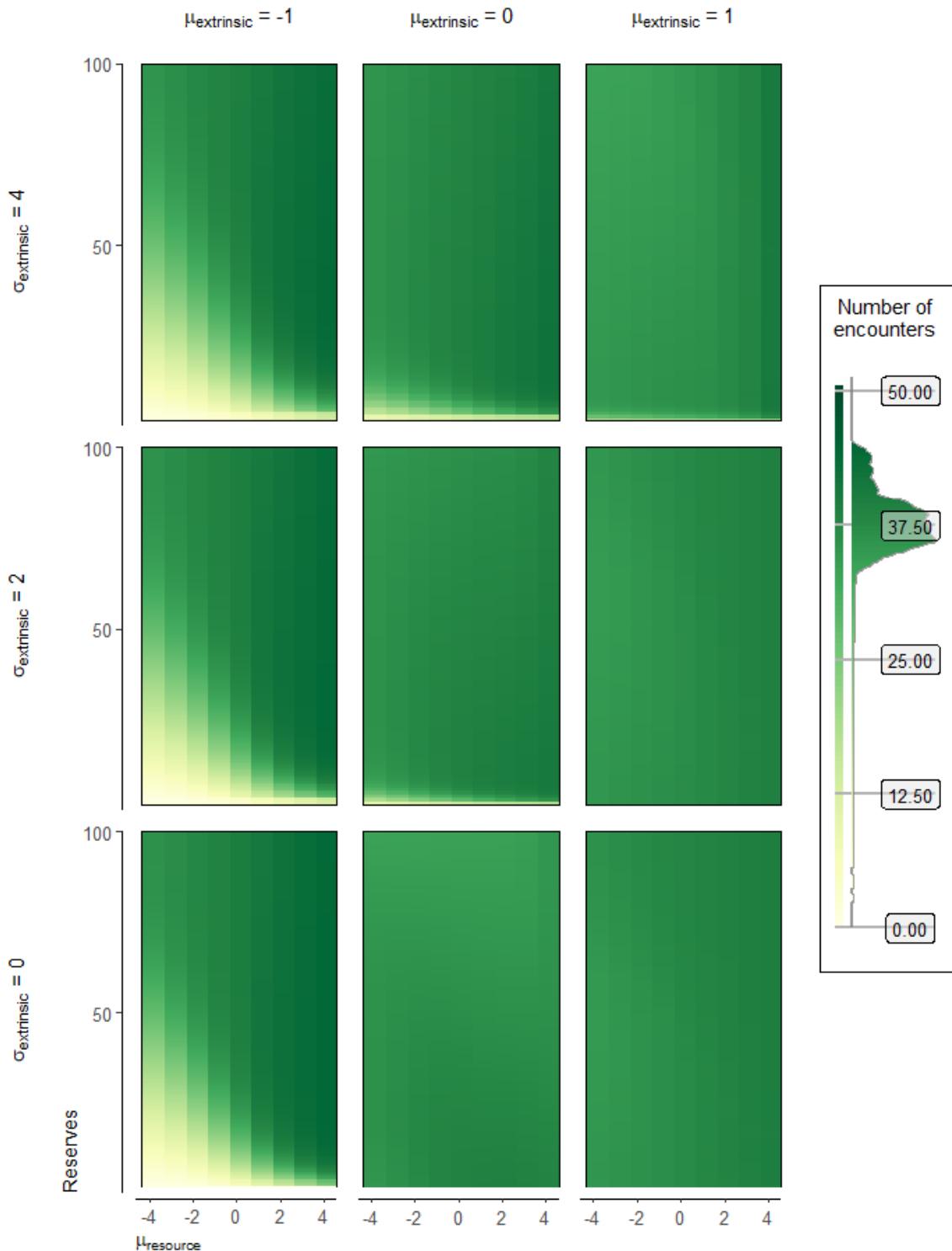
2.249. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



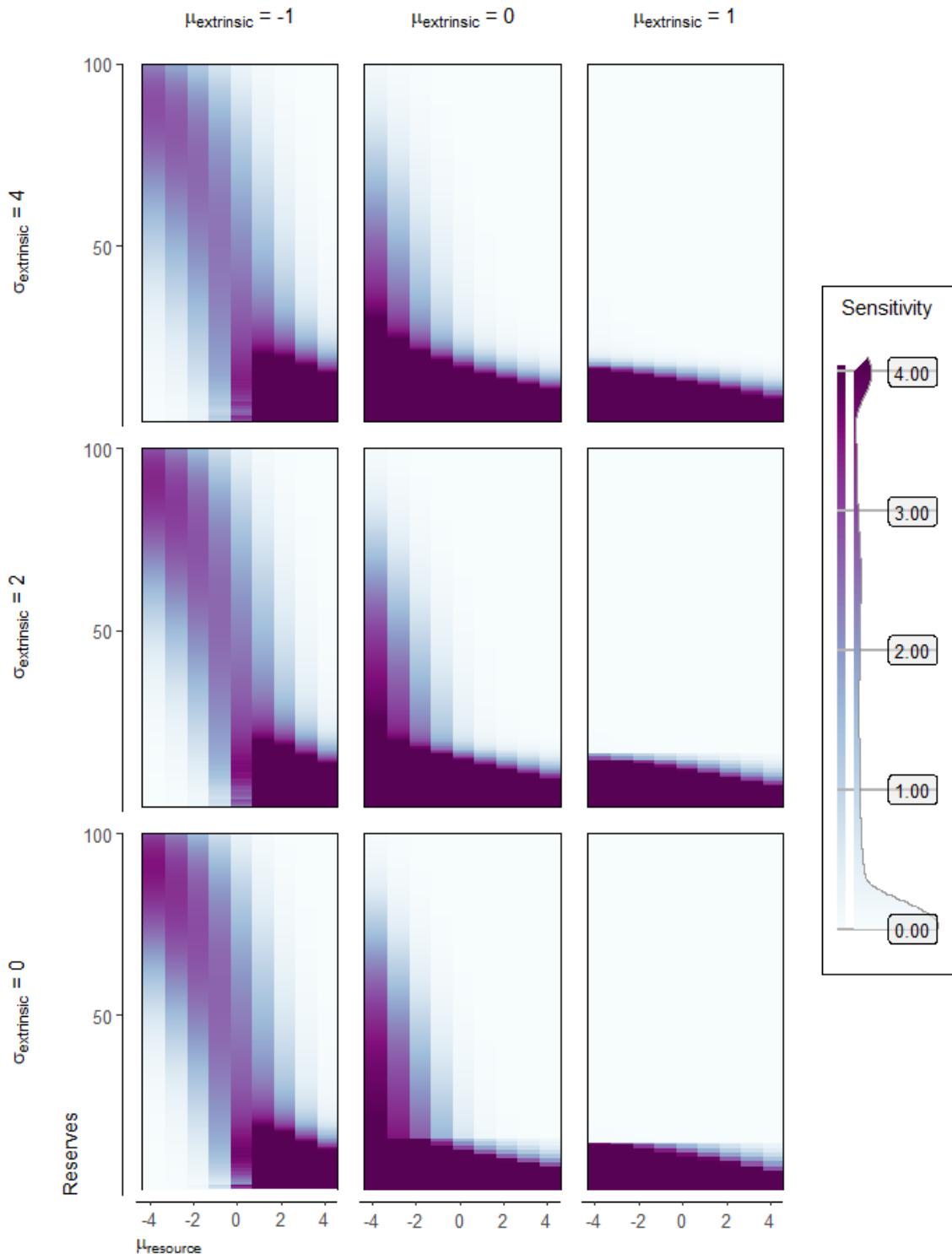
2.250. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



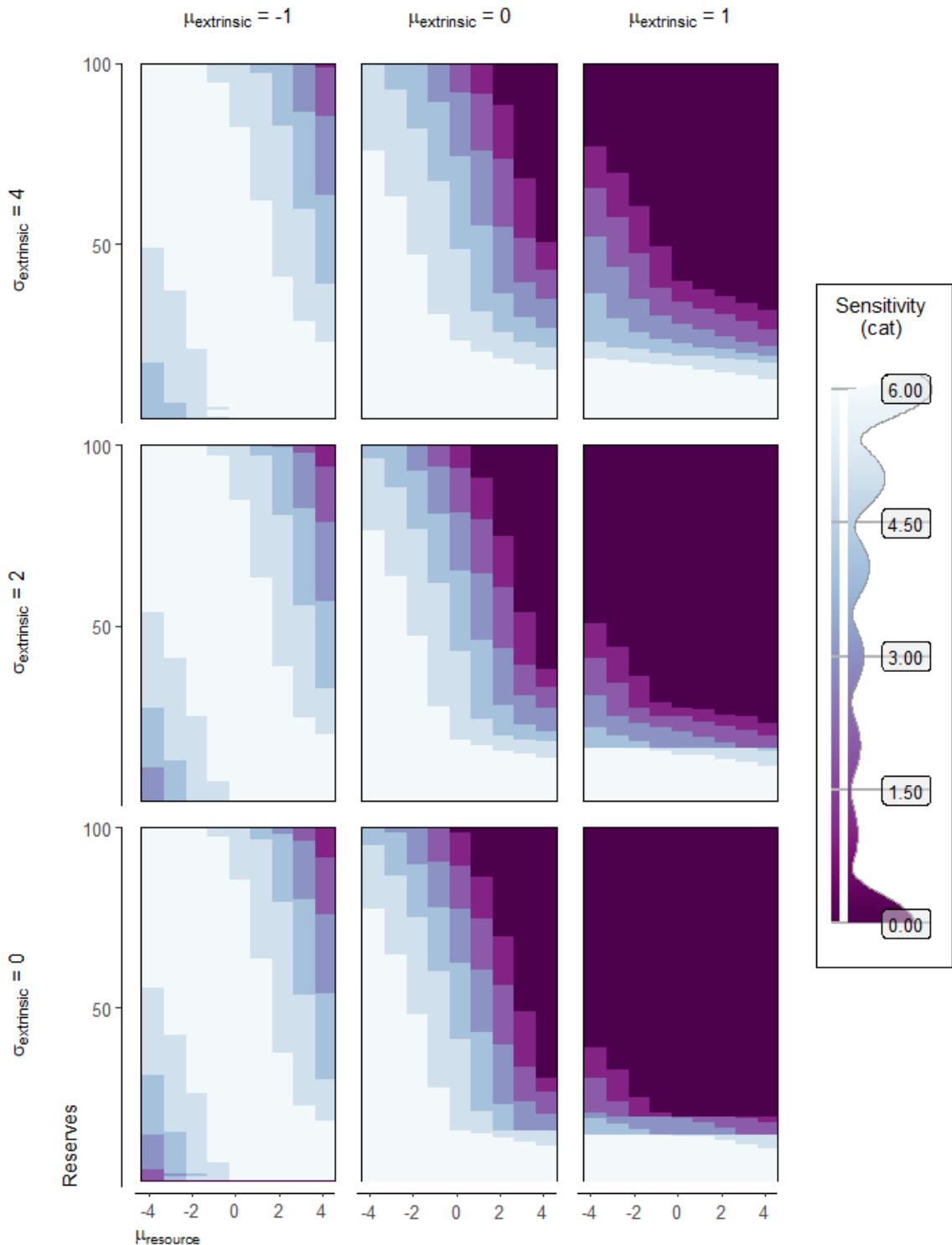
2.251. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encountersWaiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



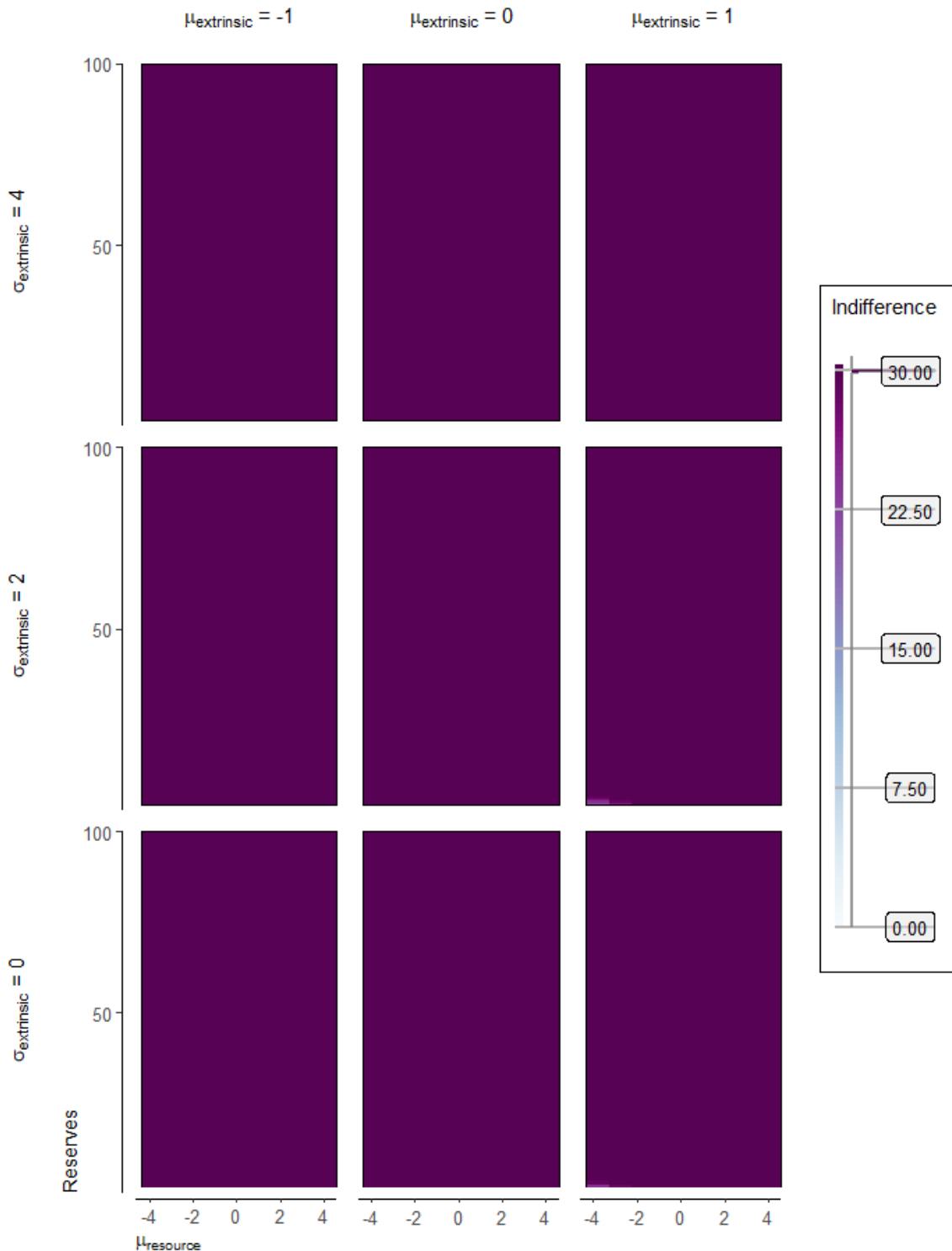
2.252. Sensivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



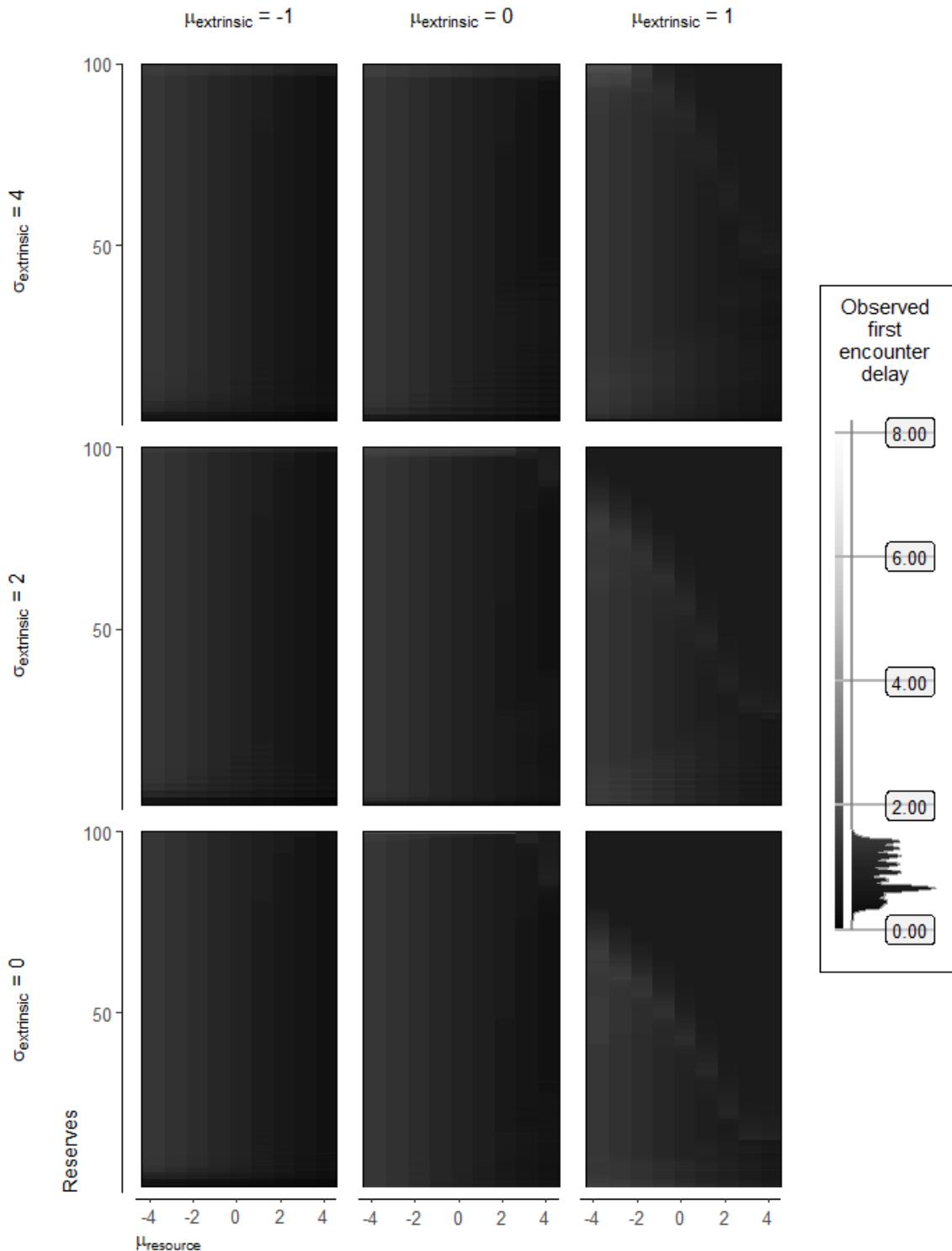
2.253. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3} panel D: {-2, 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



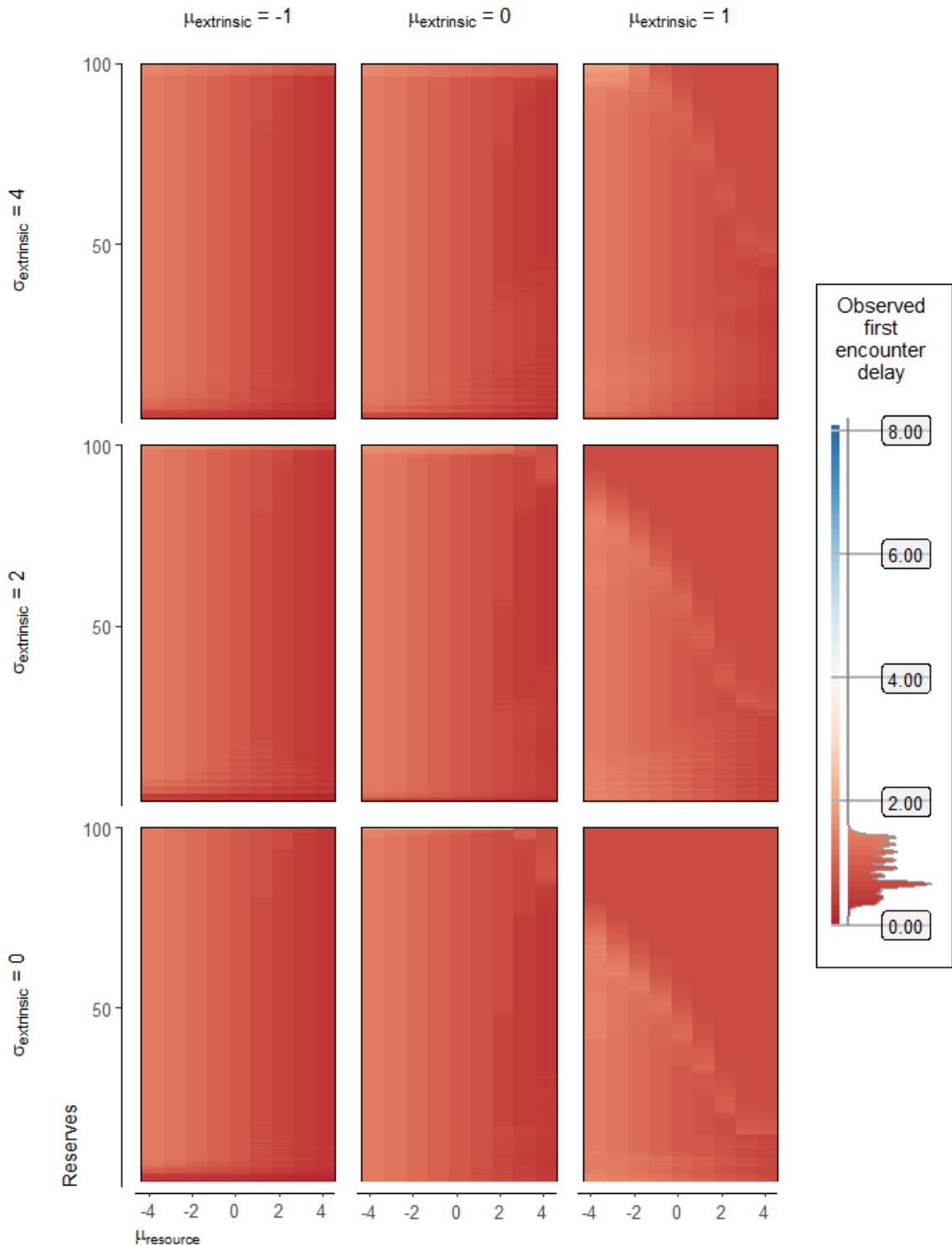
2.254. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



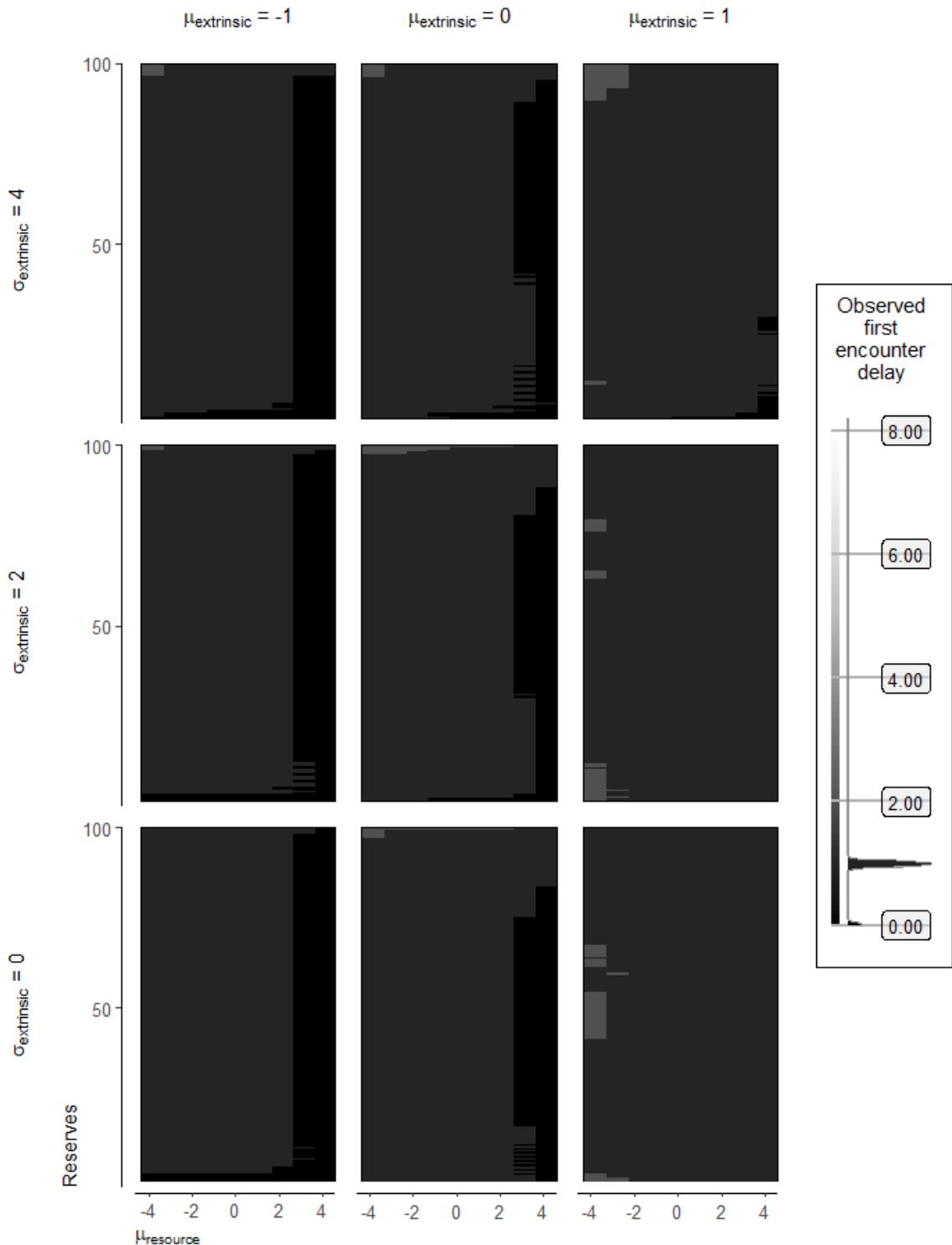
2.255. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

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



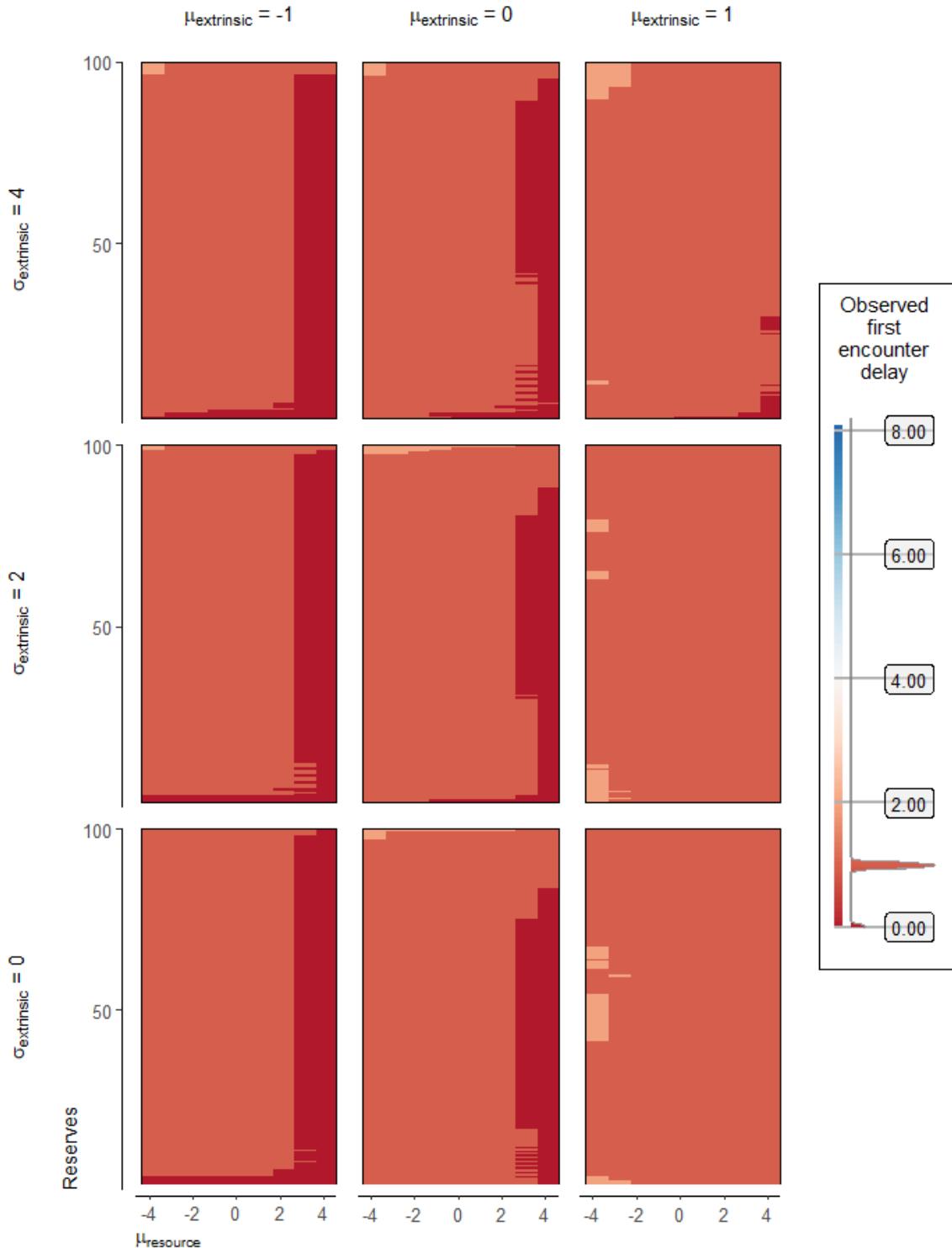
2.256. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

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



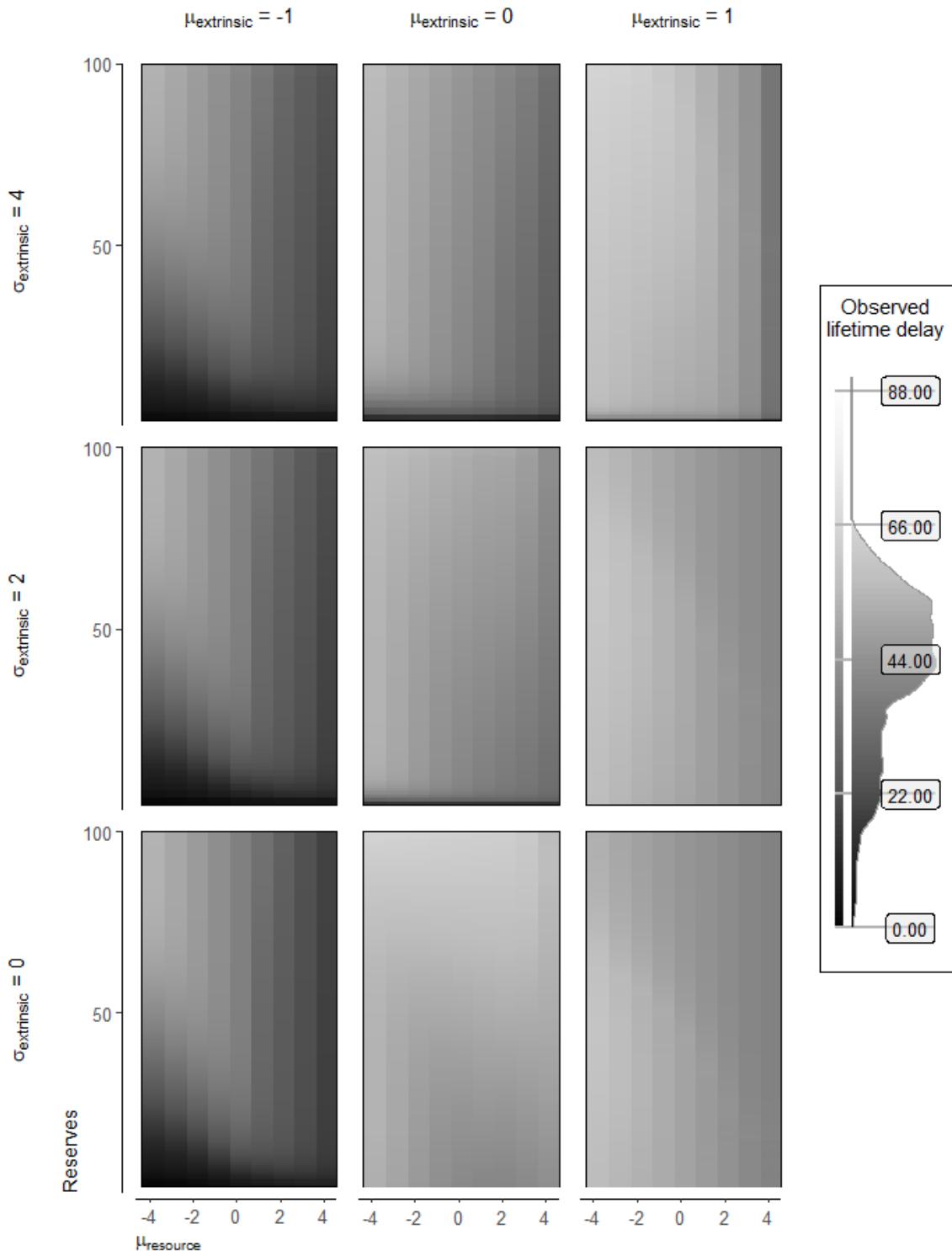
2.257. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

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



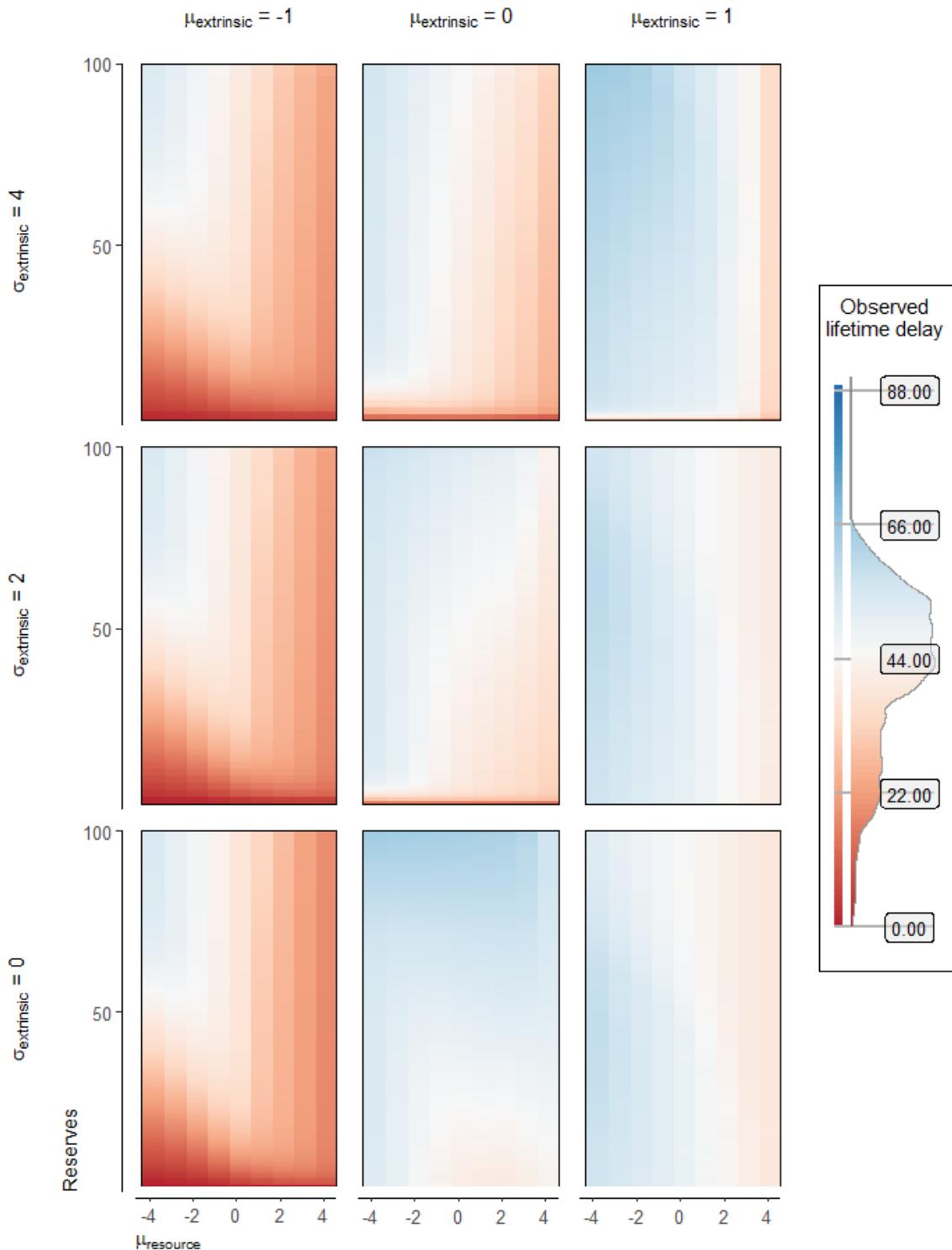
2.258. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

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



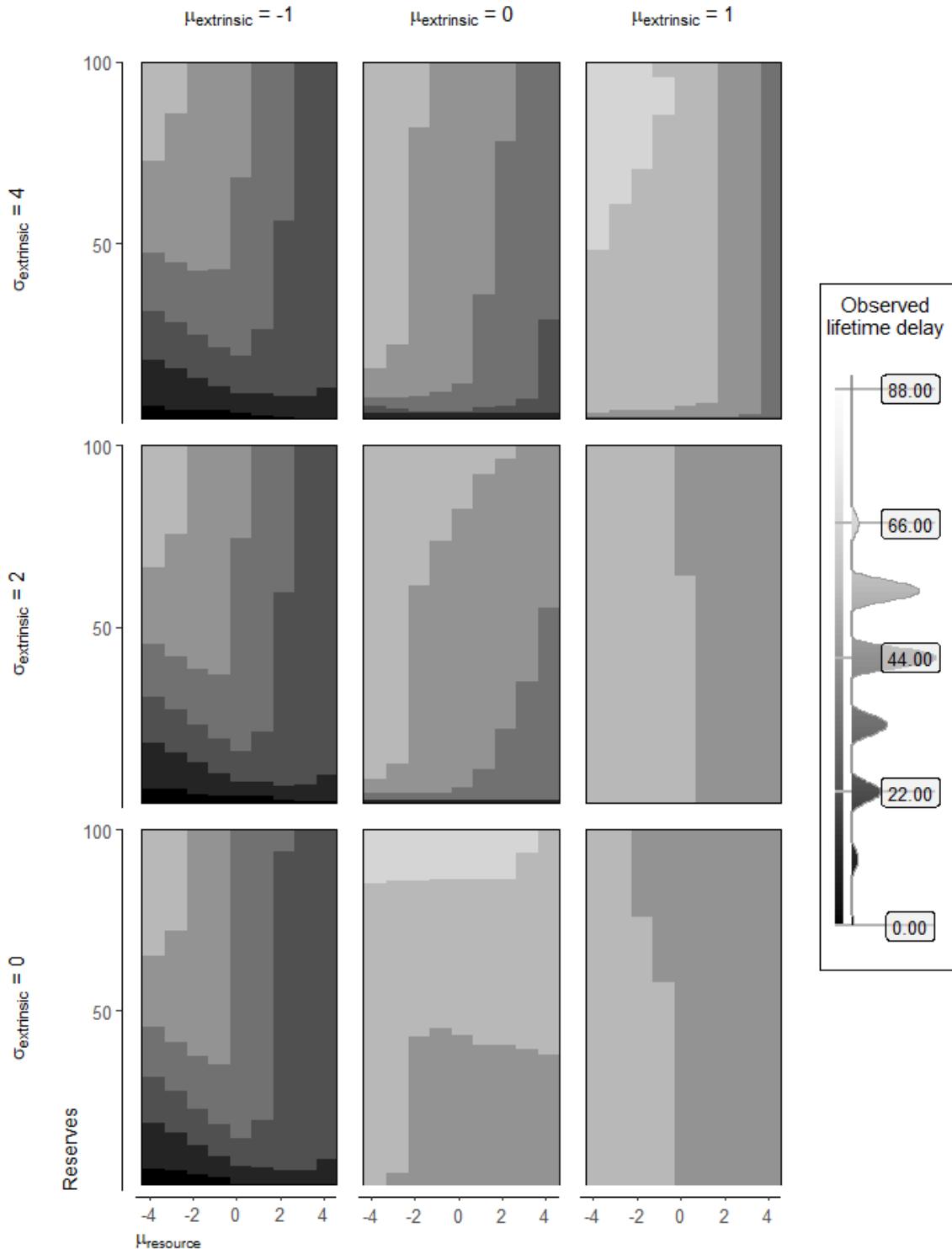
2.259. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



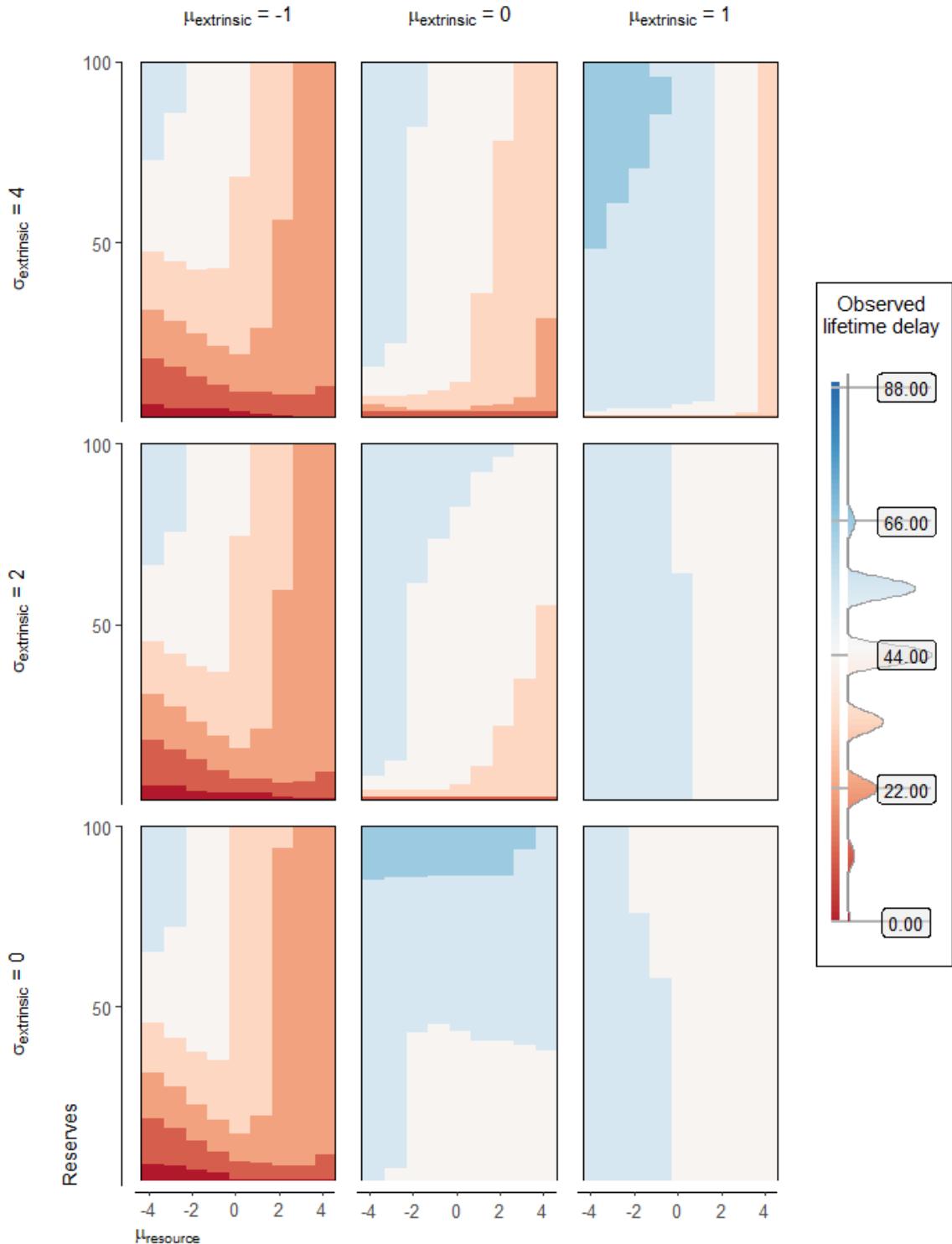
2.260. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



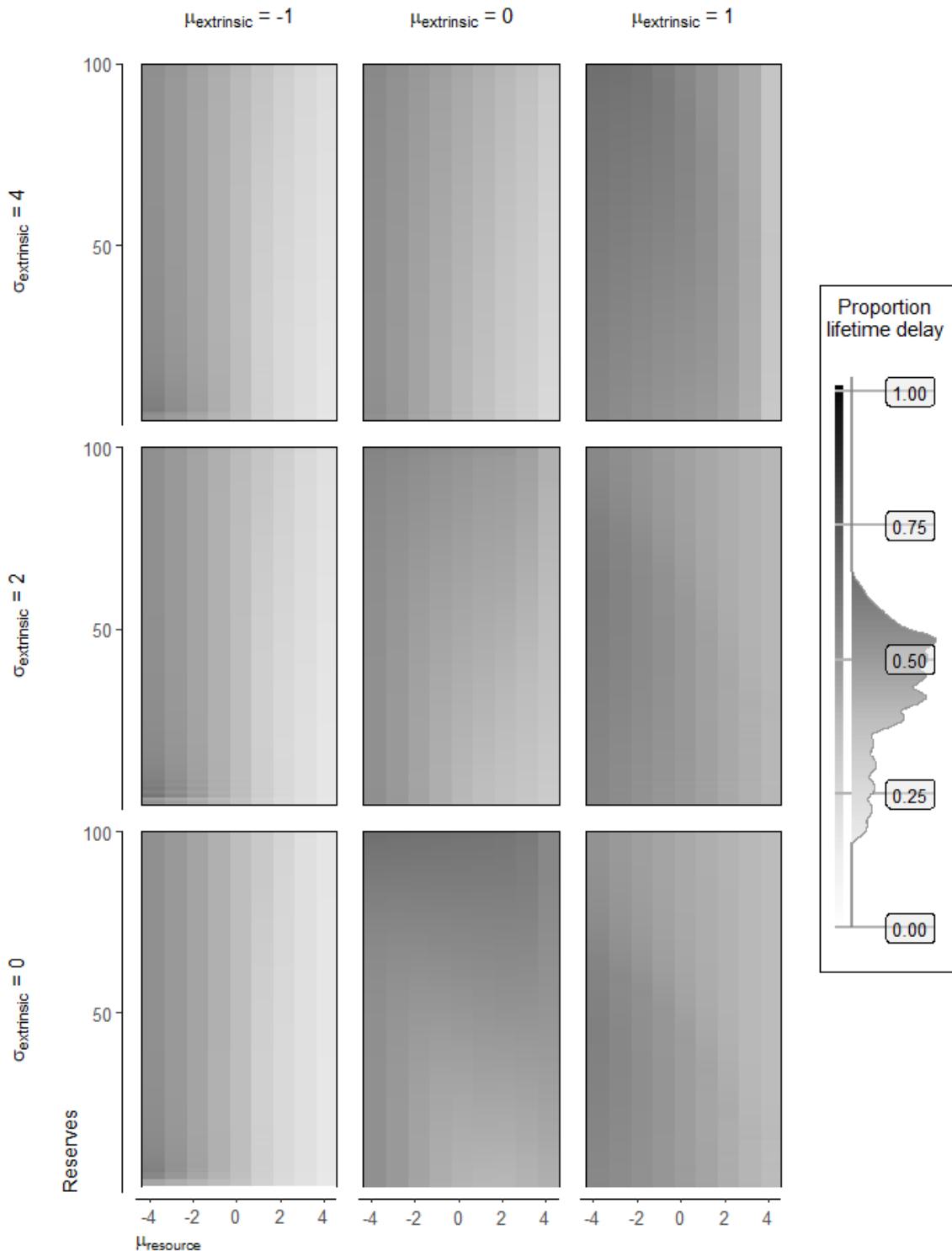
2.261. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



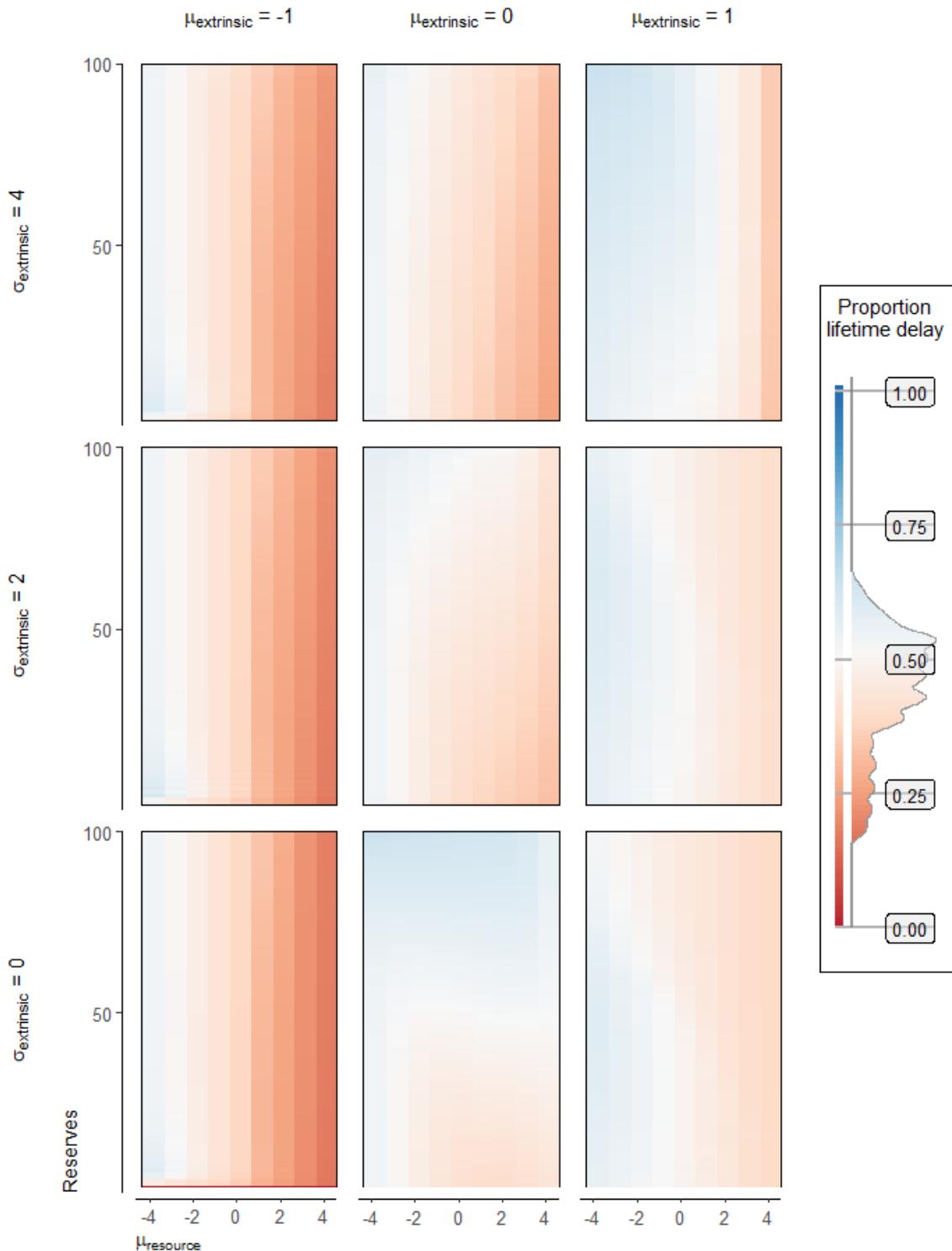
2.262. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



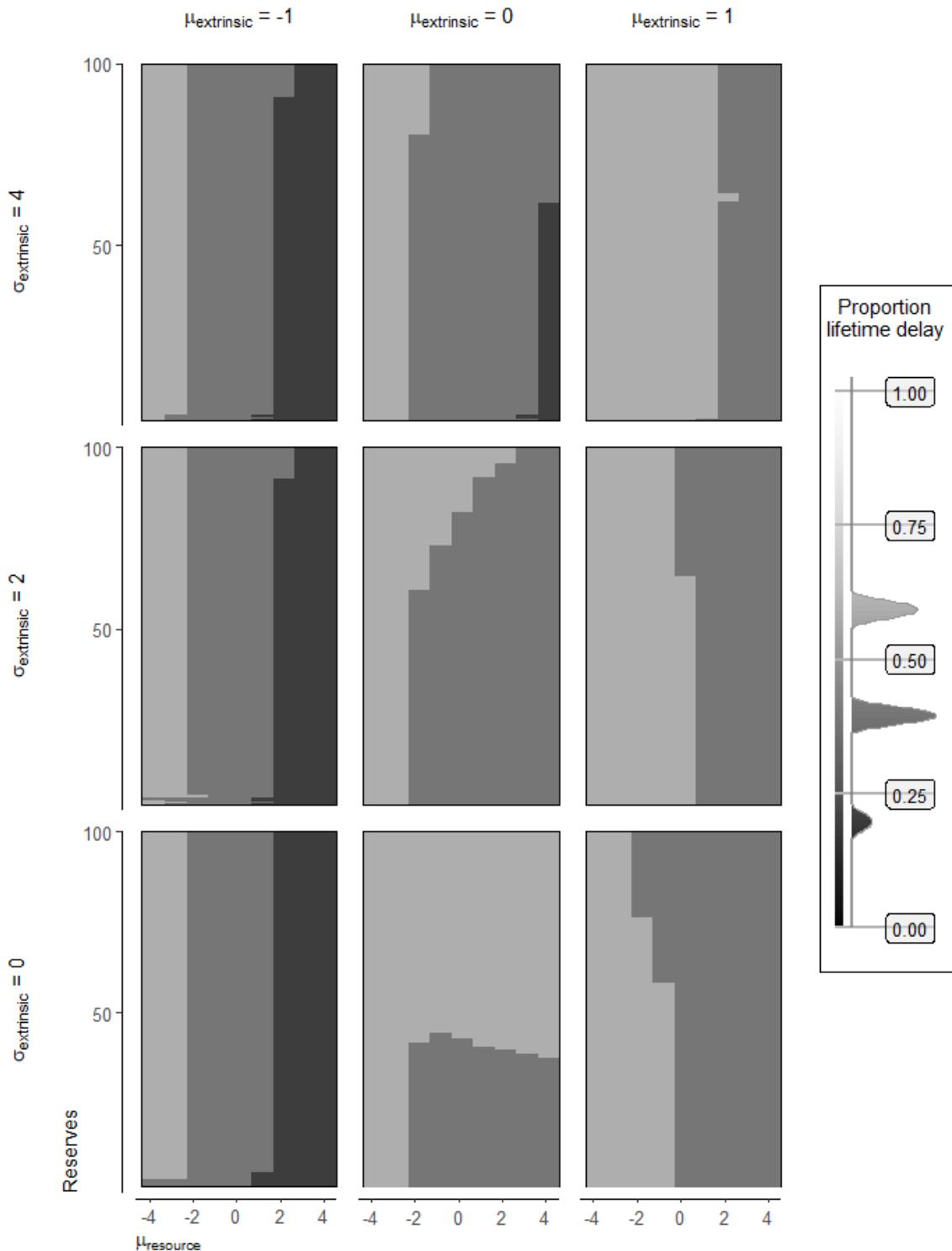
2.263. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



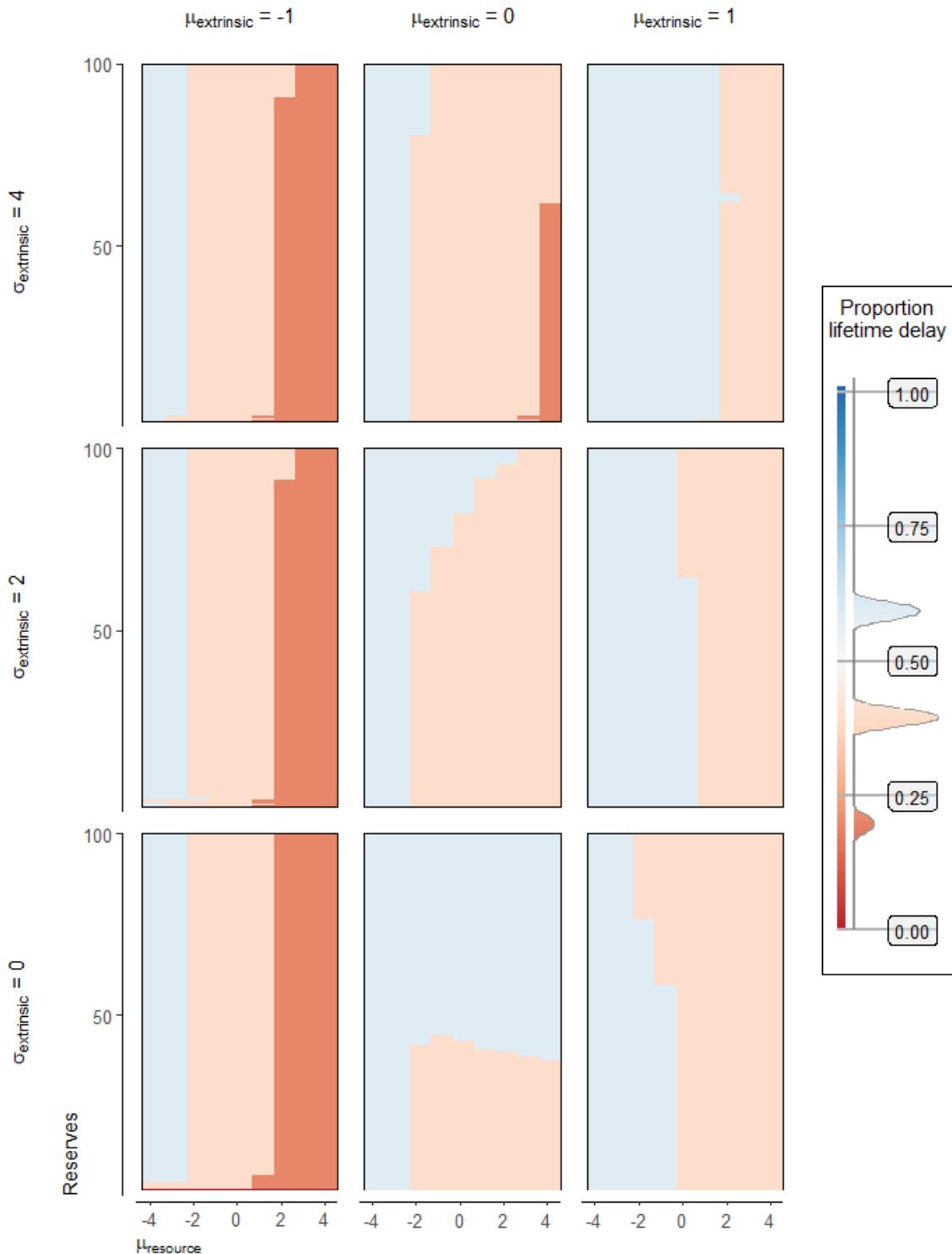
2.264. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



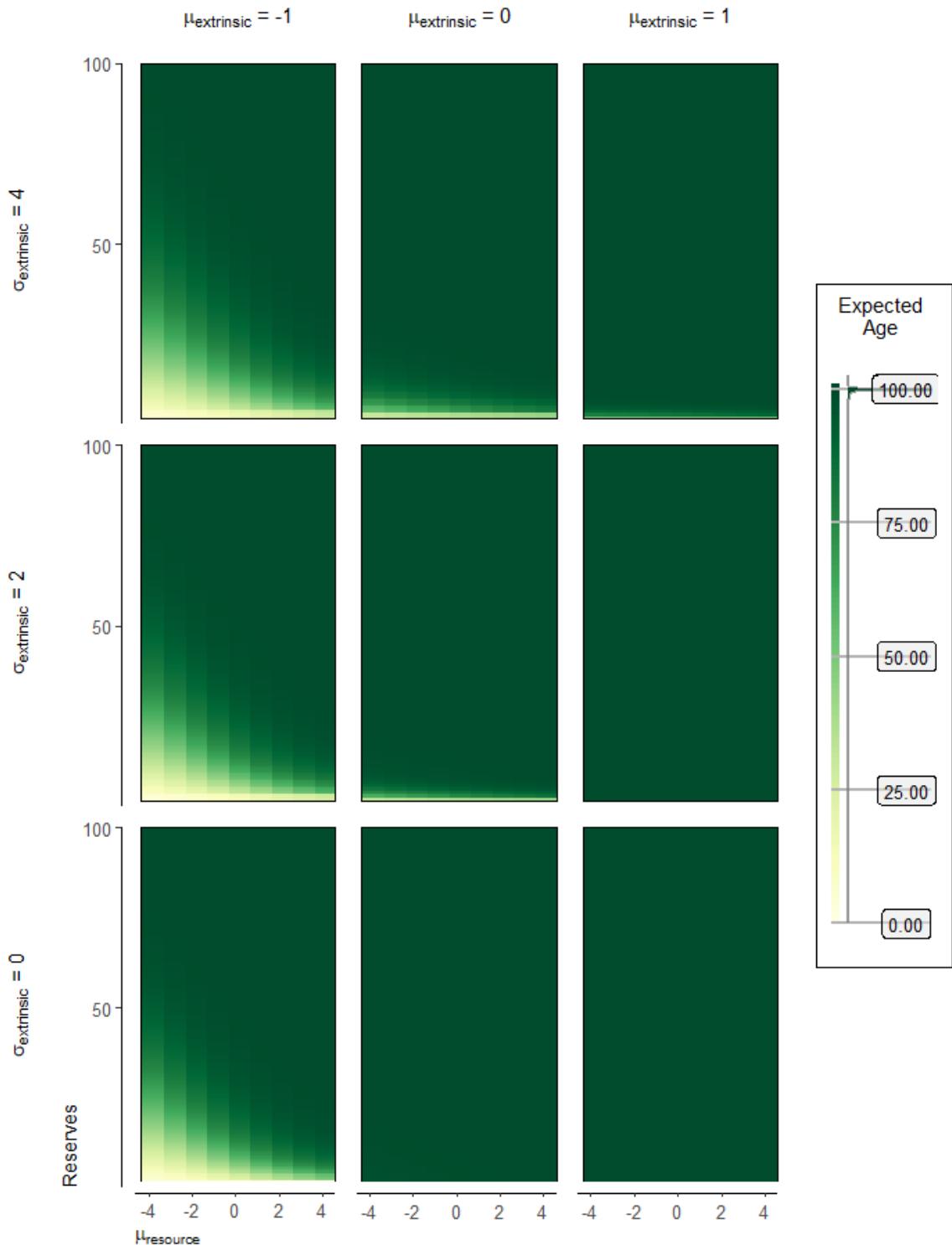
2.265. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



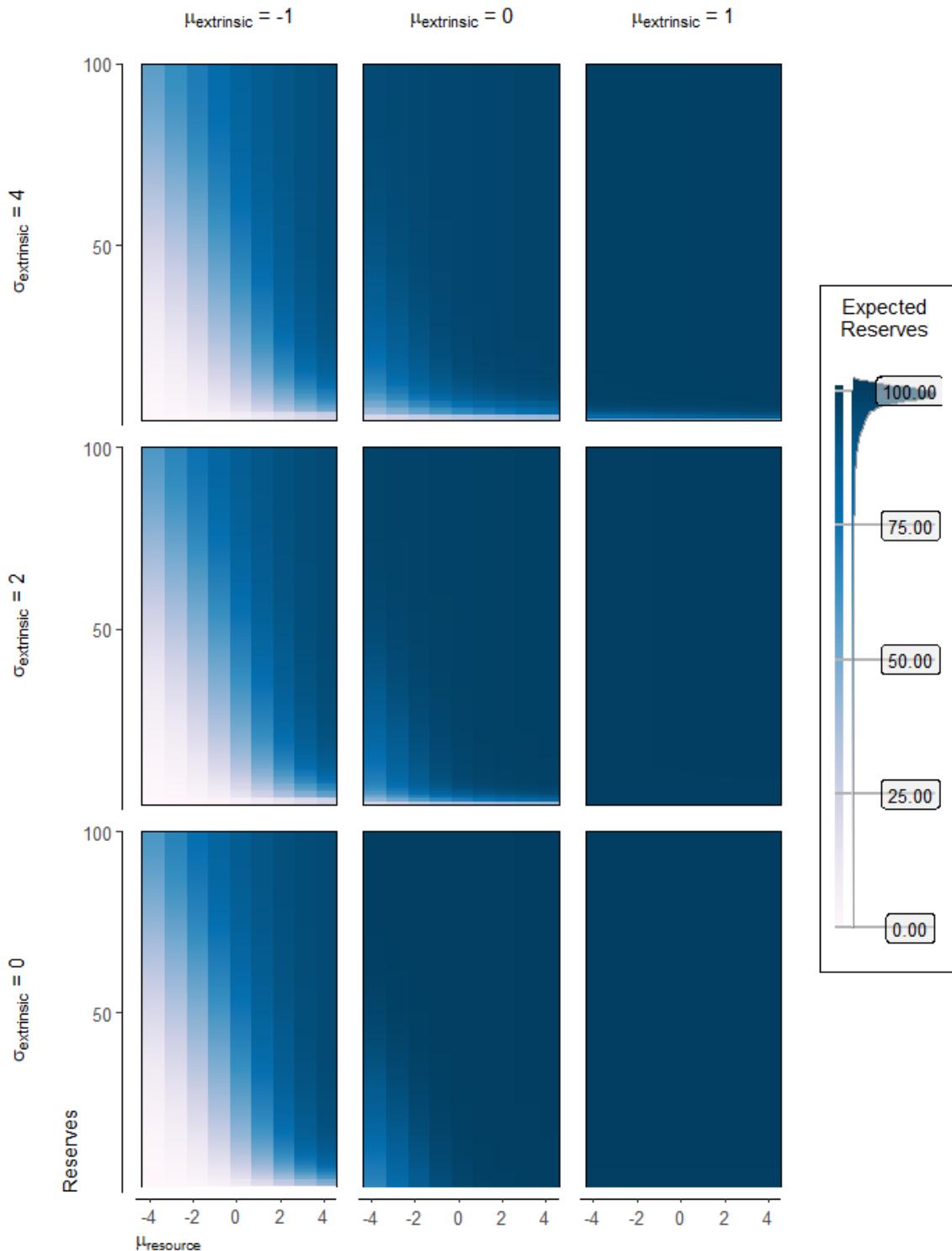
2.266. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



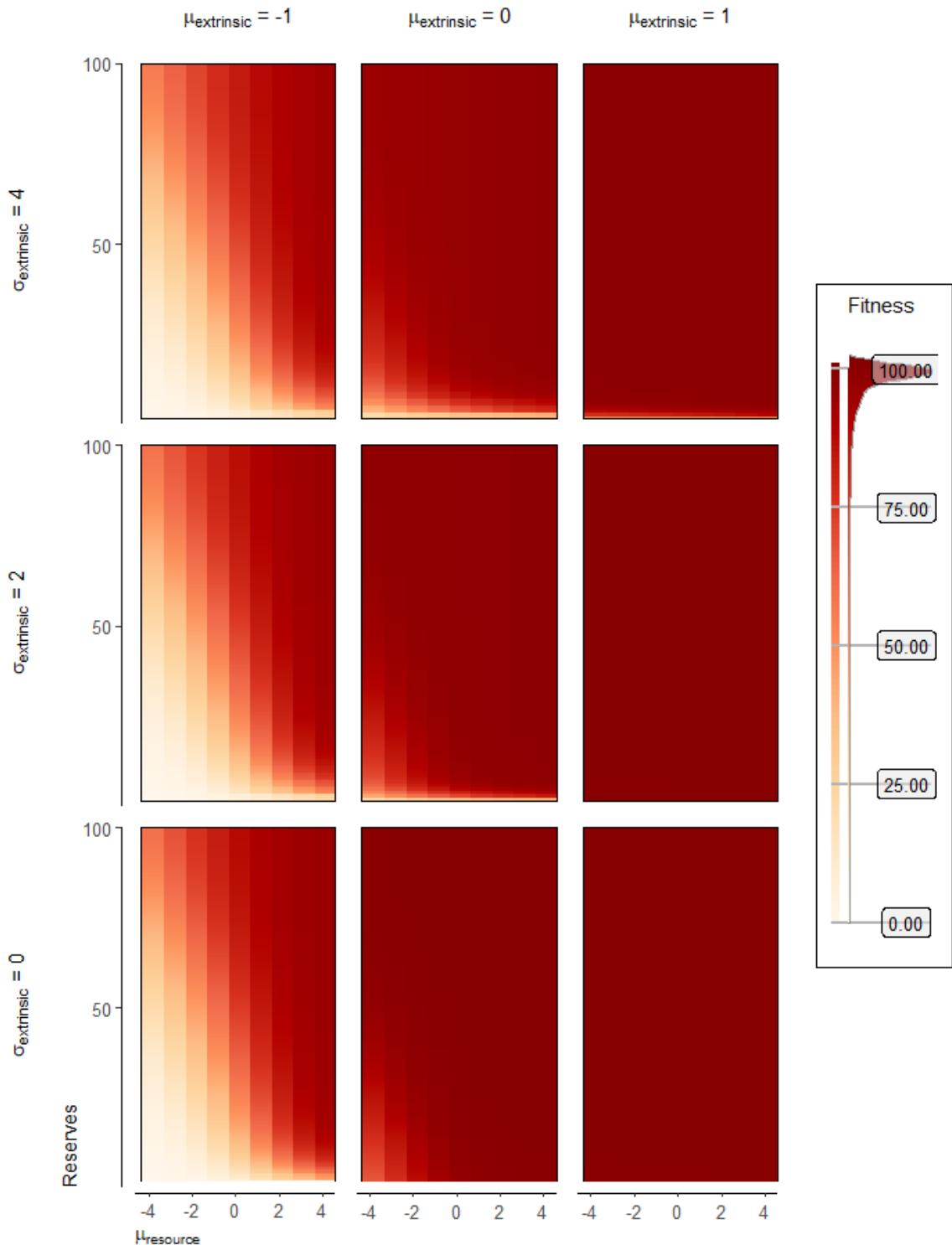
2.267. Expected age

The age an agent expects to die on. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



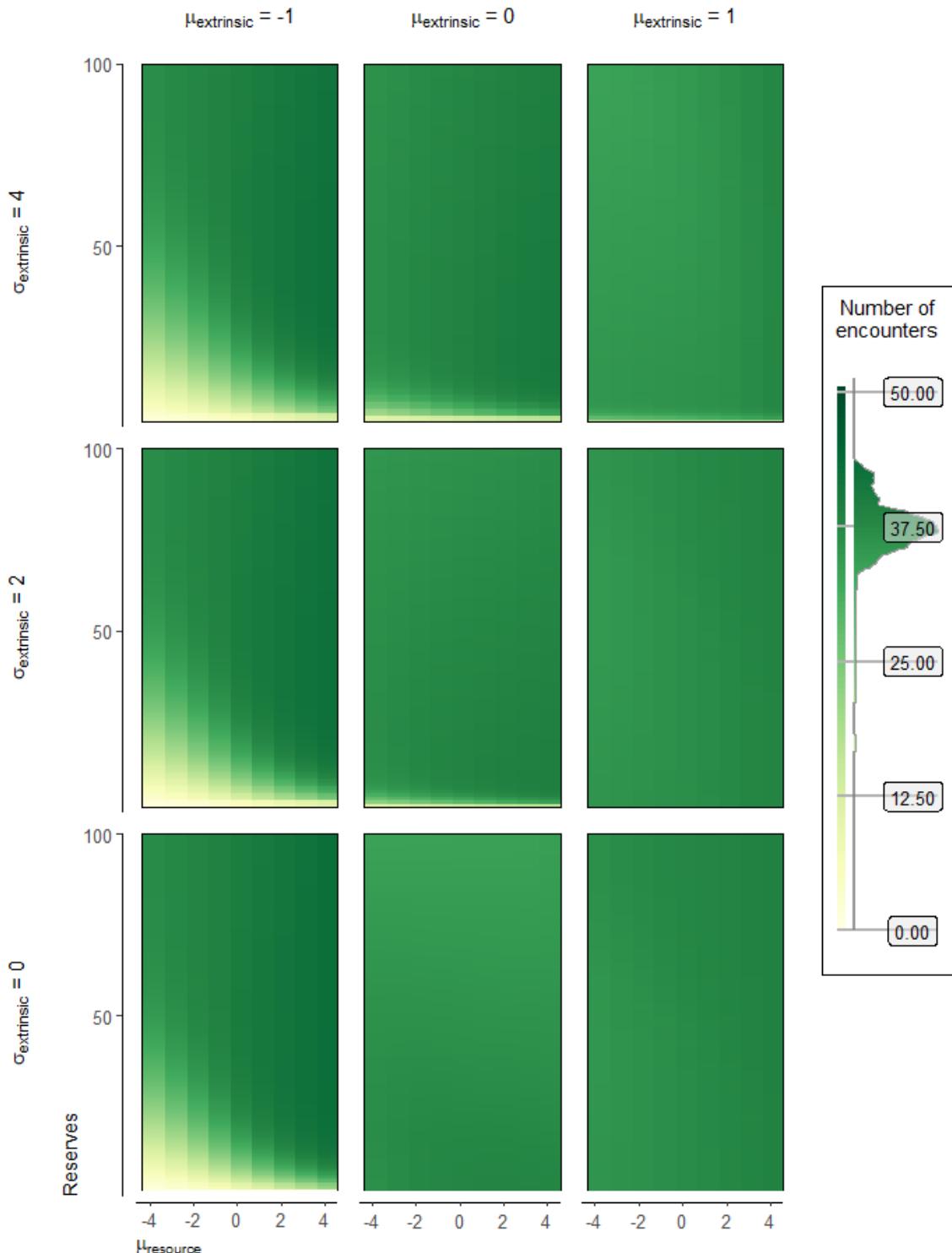
2.268. Expected reserves

The reserves an agent expects at the end of life. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



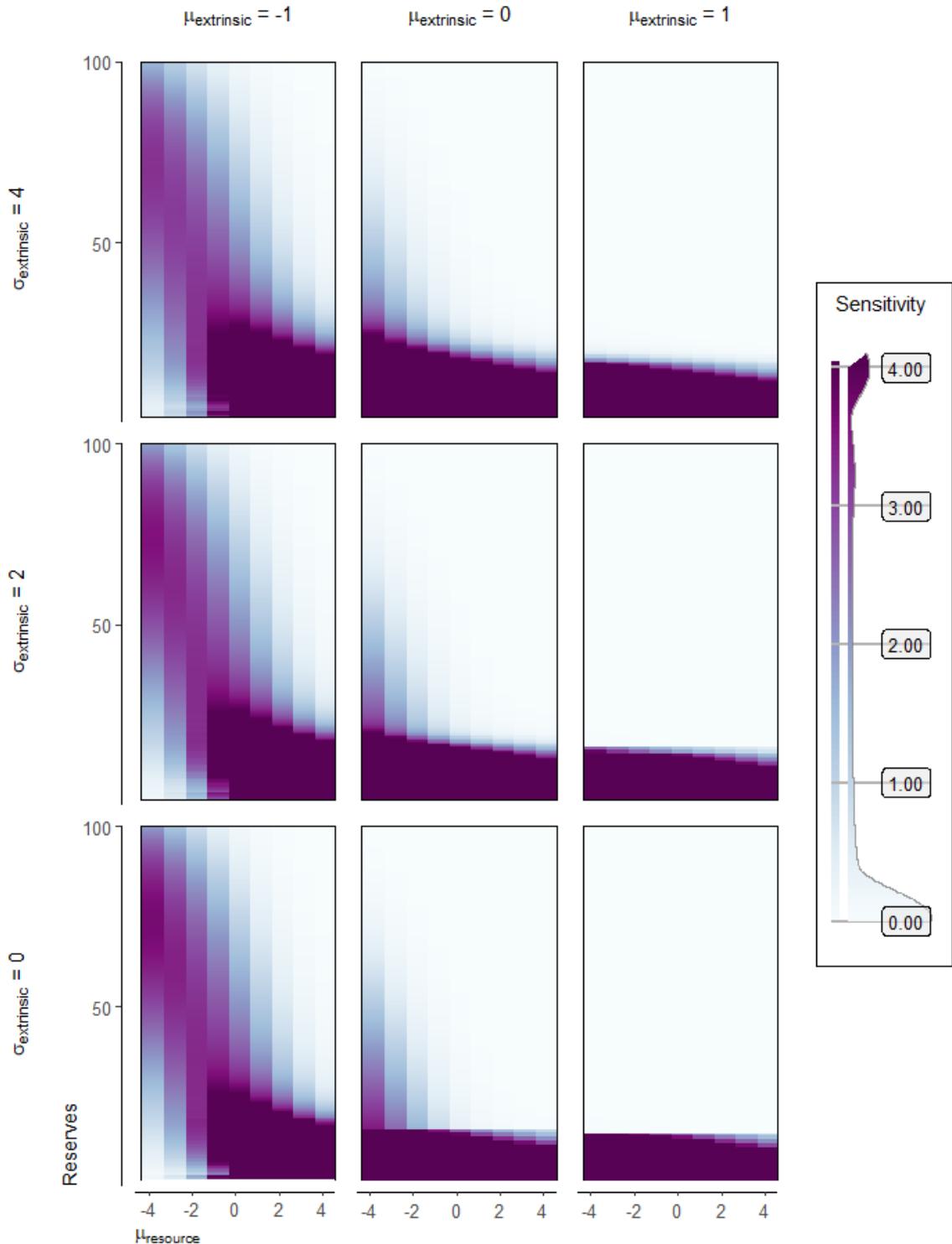
2.269. Expected fitness

The expected fitness. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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,



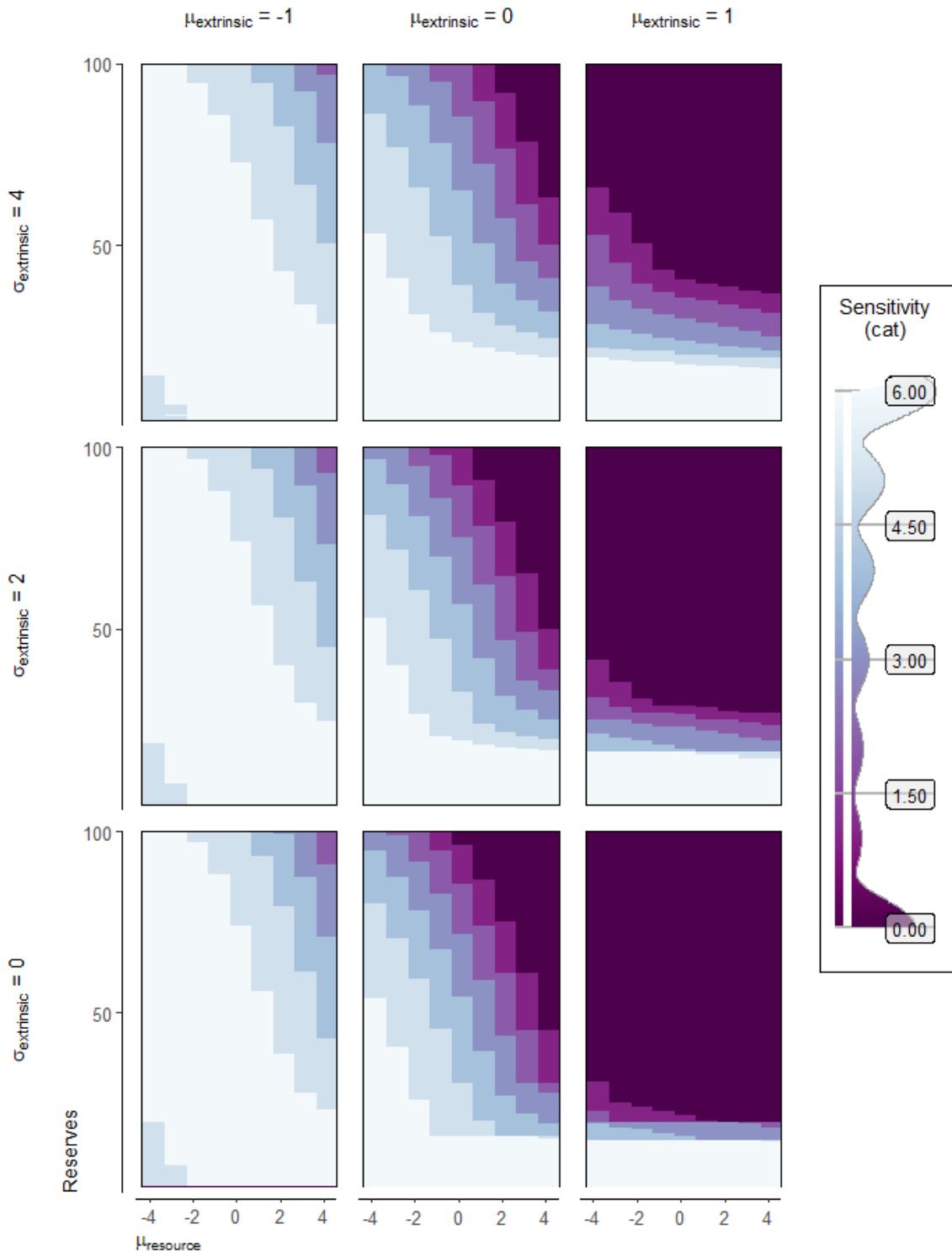
2.270. Number of future encounters

The expected number of future encountersWaiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



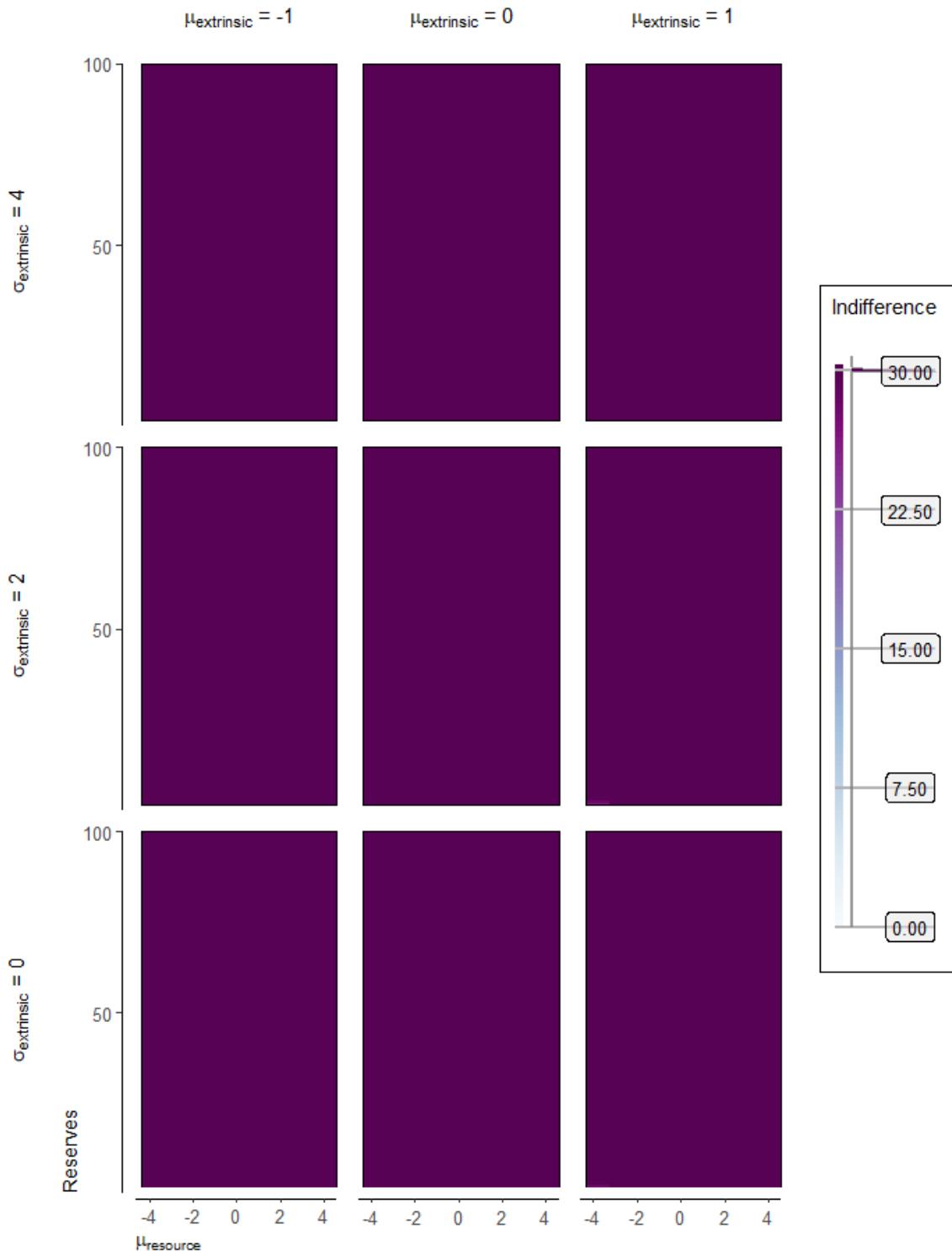
2.271. Sensivity

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Capped at 4. Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



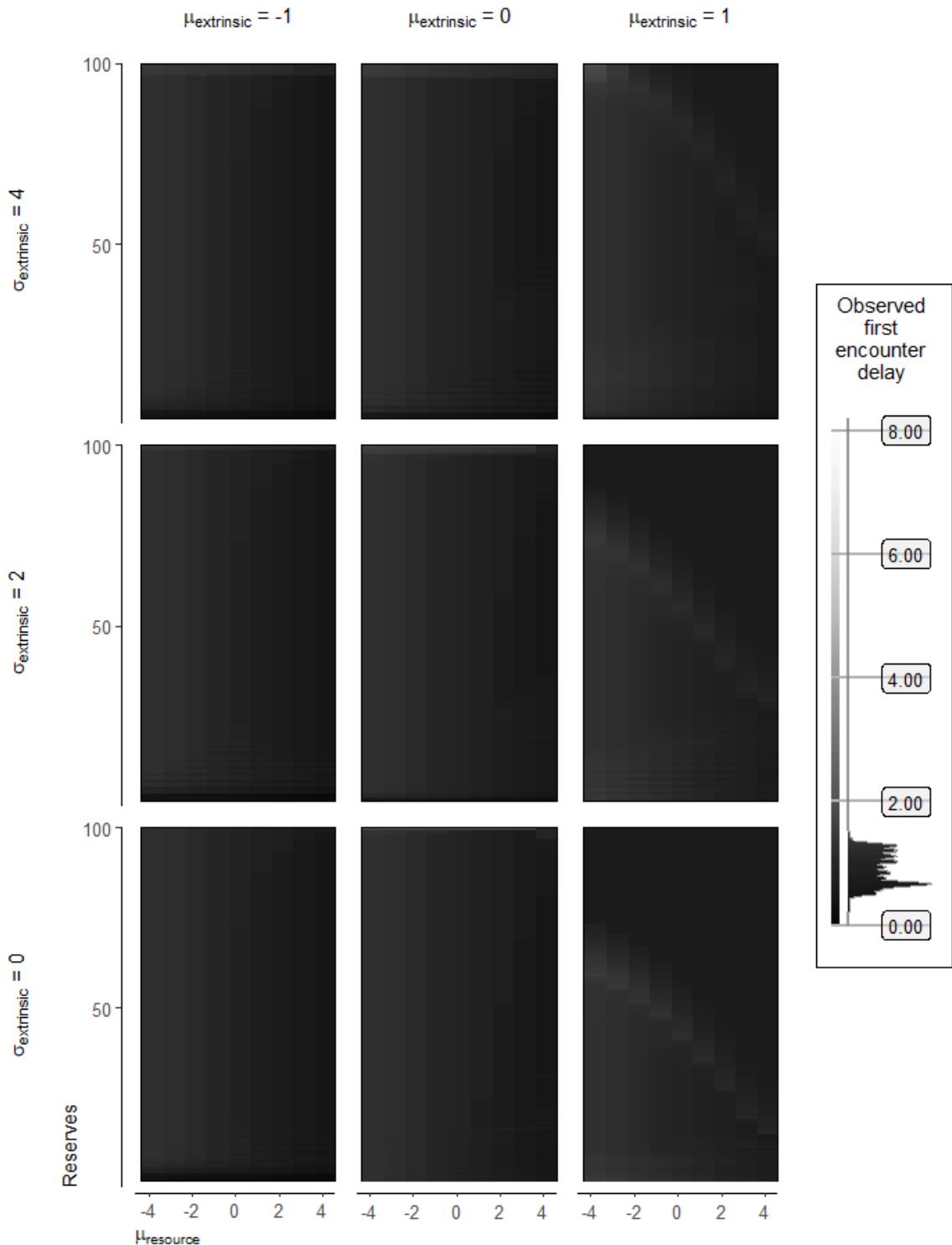
2.272. Sensitivity (categorical)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3} panel D: {-2, 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



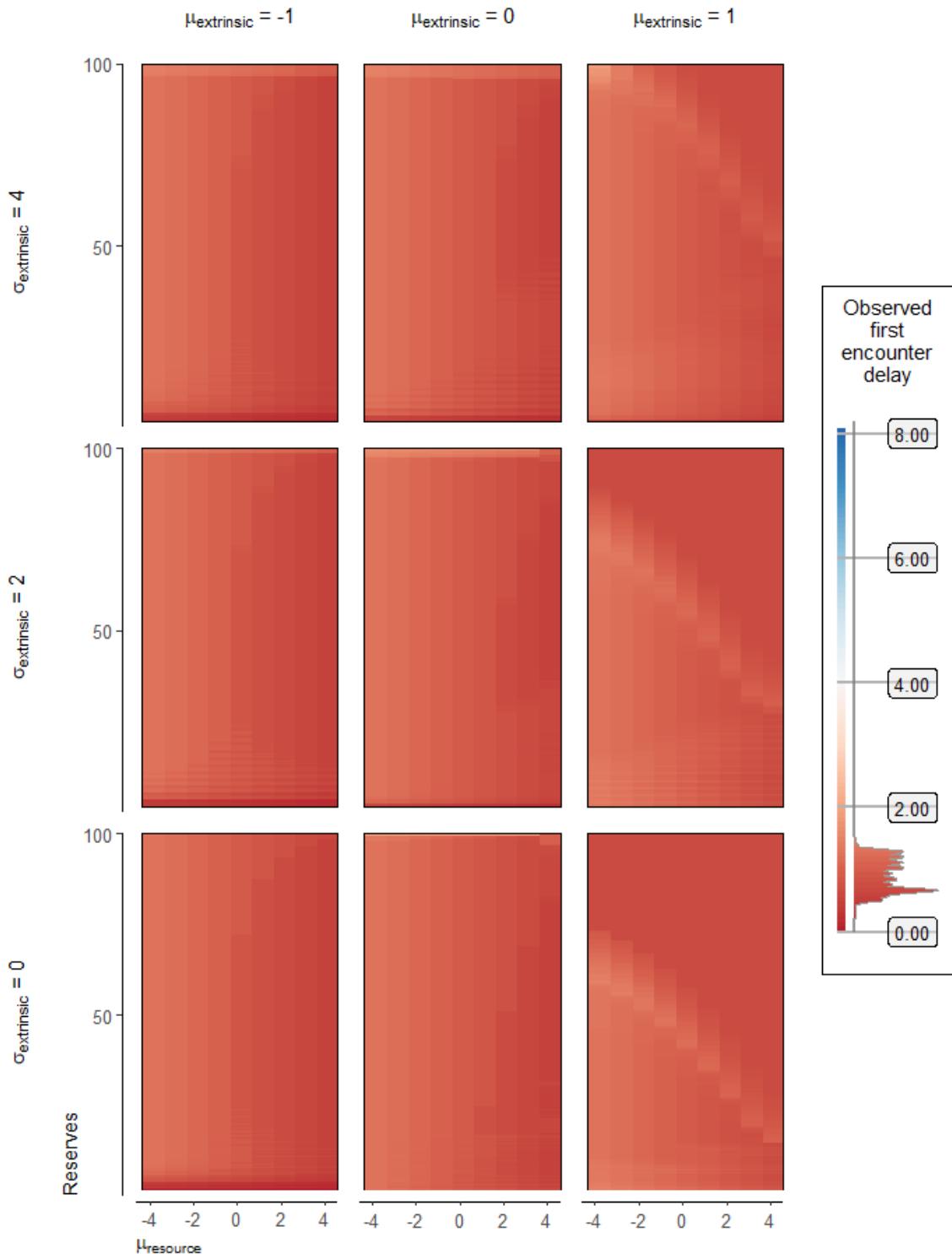
2.273. Indifference (log)

How much do actions differ in expected fitness? Or, what is the benefit of following the optimal policy? (capped at 4). Waiting model. Effect of reserves. Panels differ in the distribution of extrinsic events. Rows differ in variance, columns differ in range. In the bottom row extrinsic events always have the same value: either -1 (panel G), 0 (panel H), or 1 (panel I). In the middle and top rows extrinsic events have two possible values, each equally likely. The options are: panel A: {-3, 1}, panel B: {-2, 2}, panel C: {-1, 3}, panel D: {-2, 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



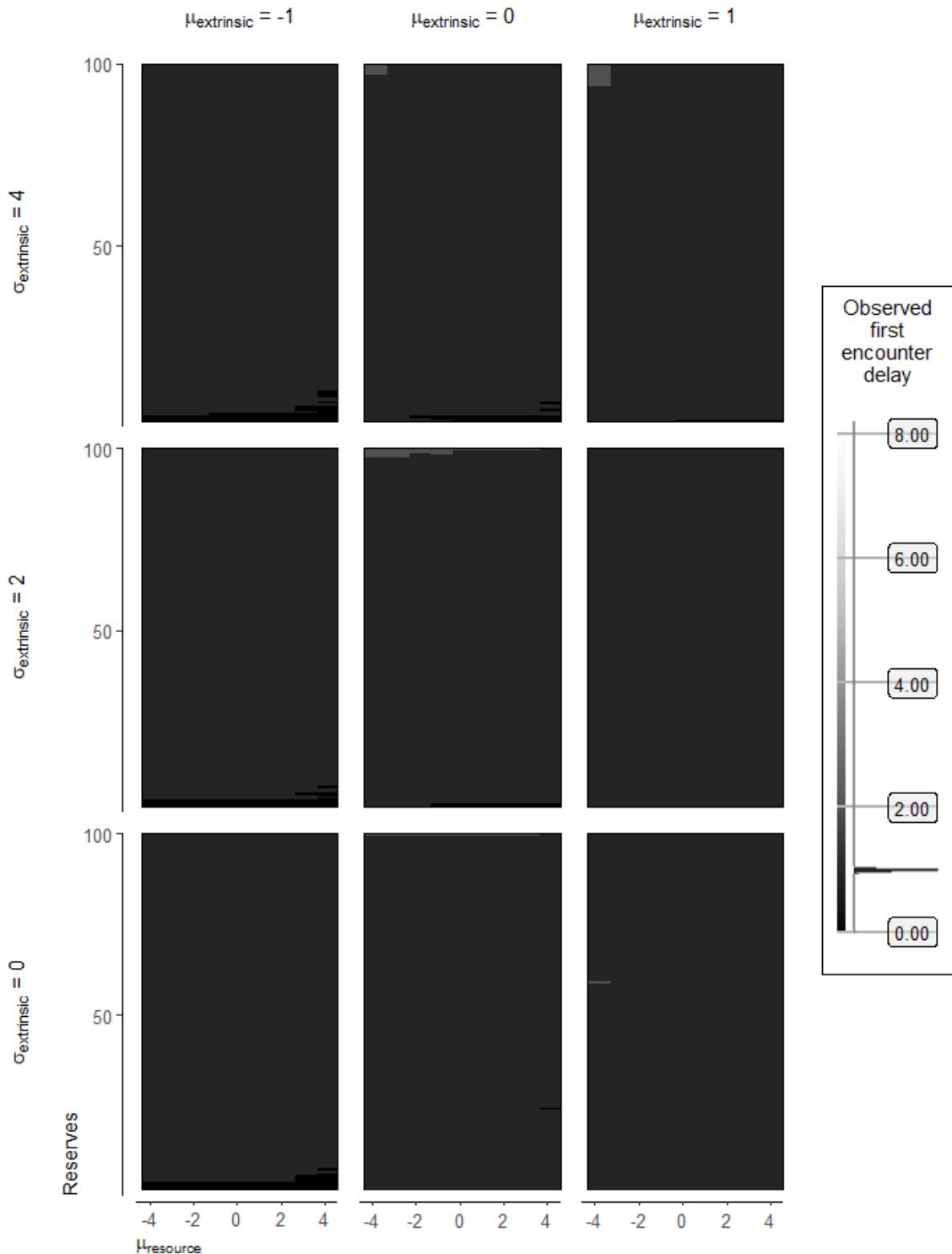
2.274. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, BW)

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



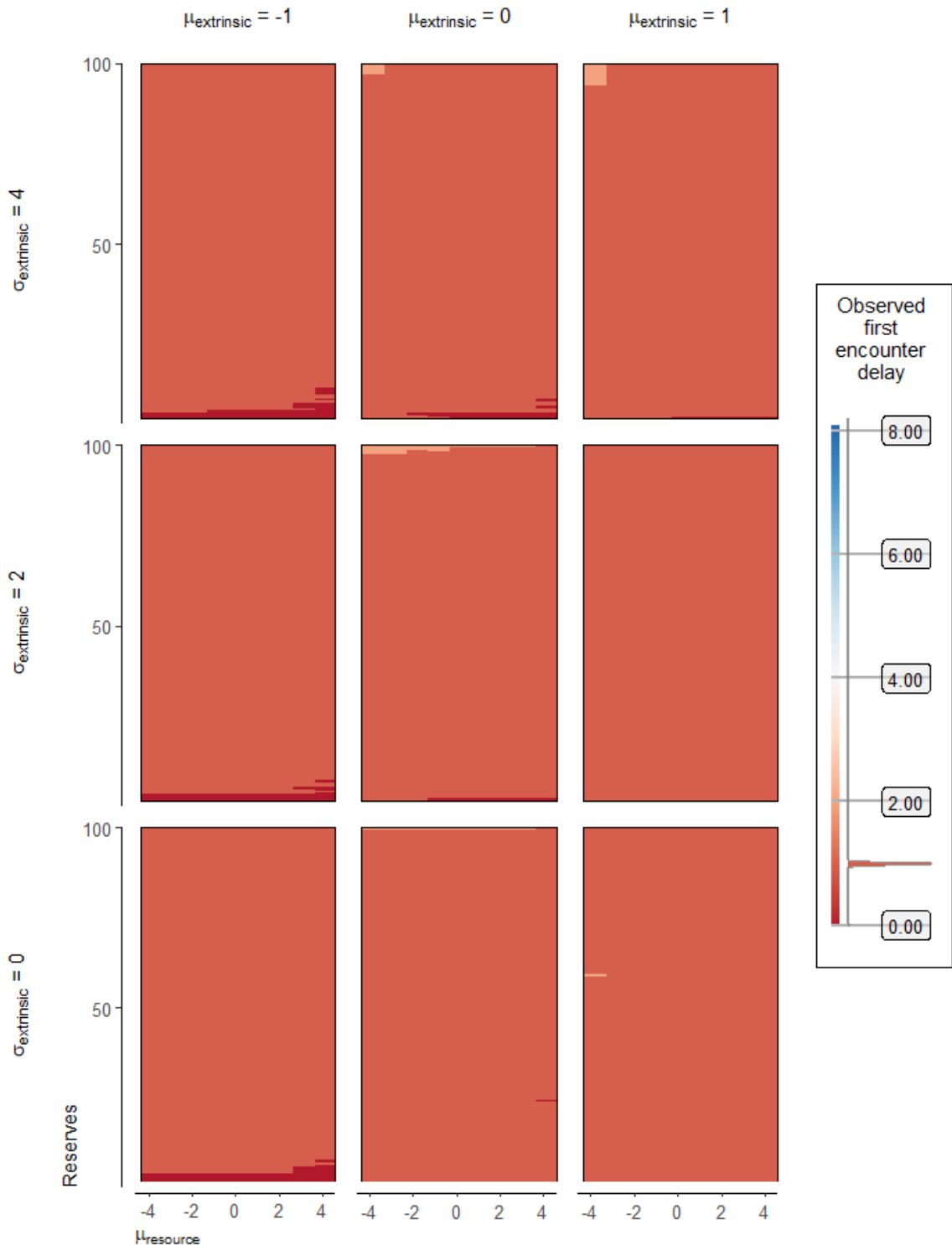
2.275. Observed delay first encounter (continuous, color)

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



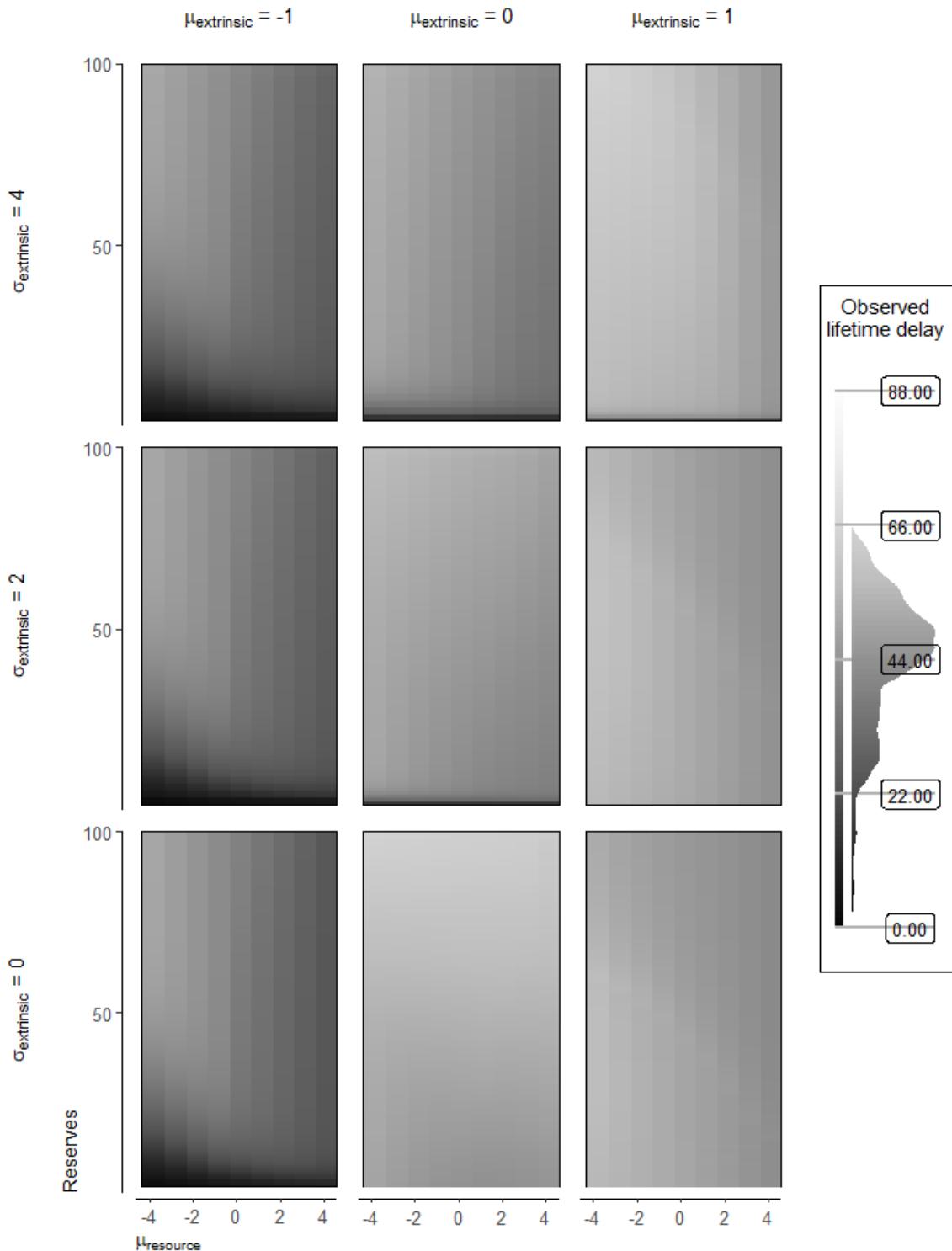
2.276. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, BW)

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



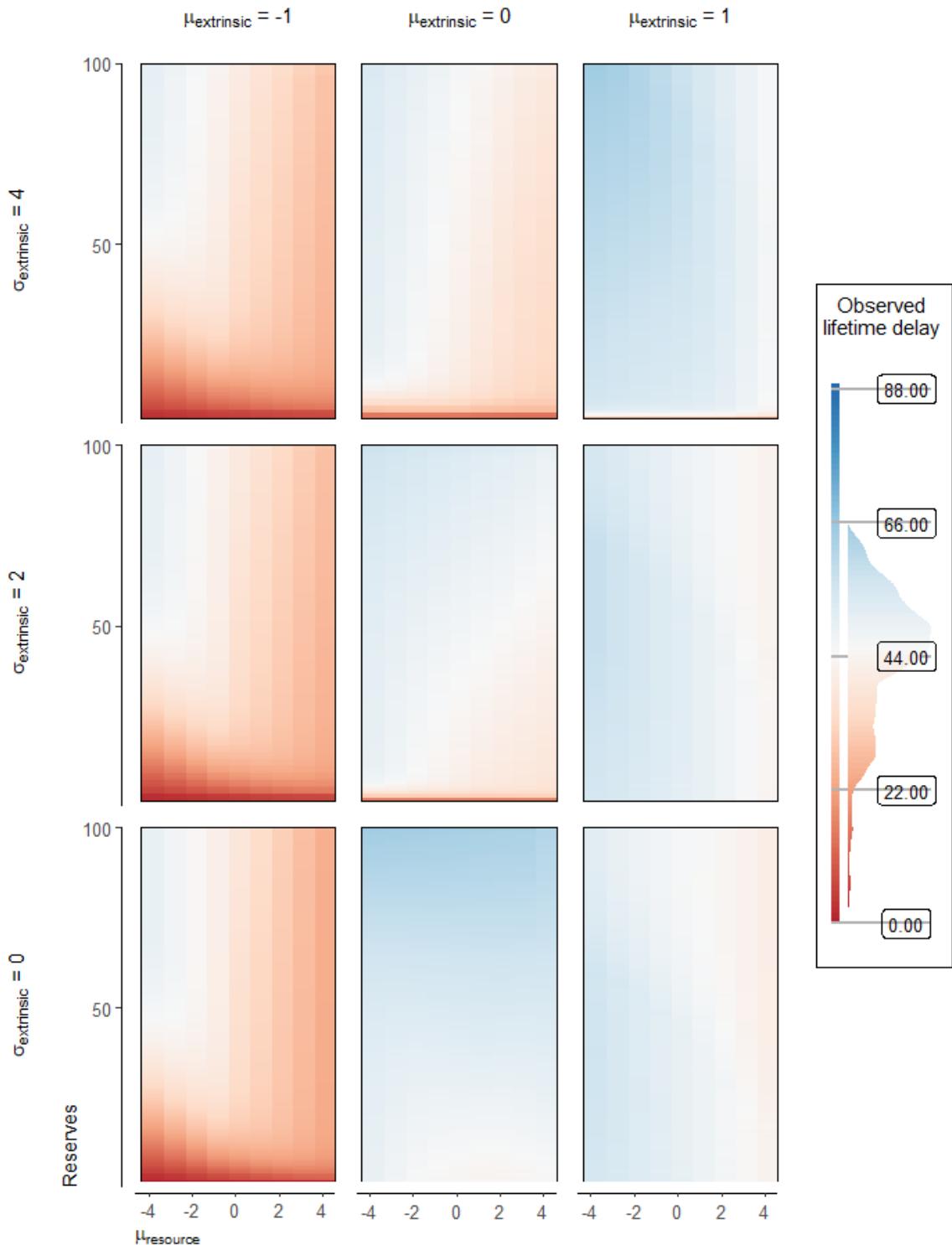
2.277. Observed delay first encounter (discrete, color)

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



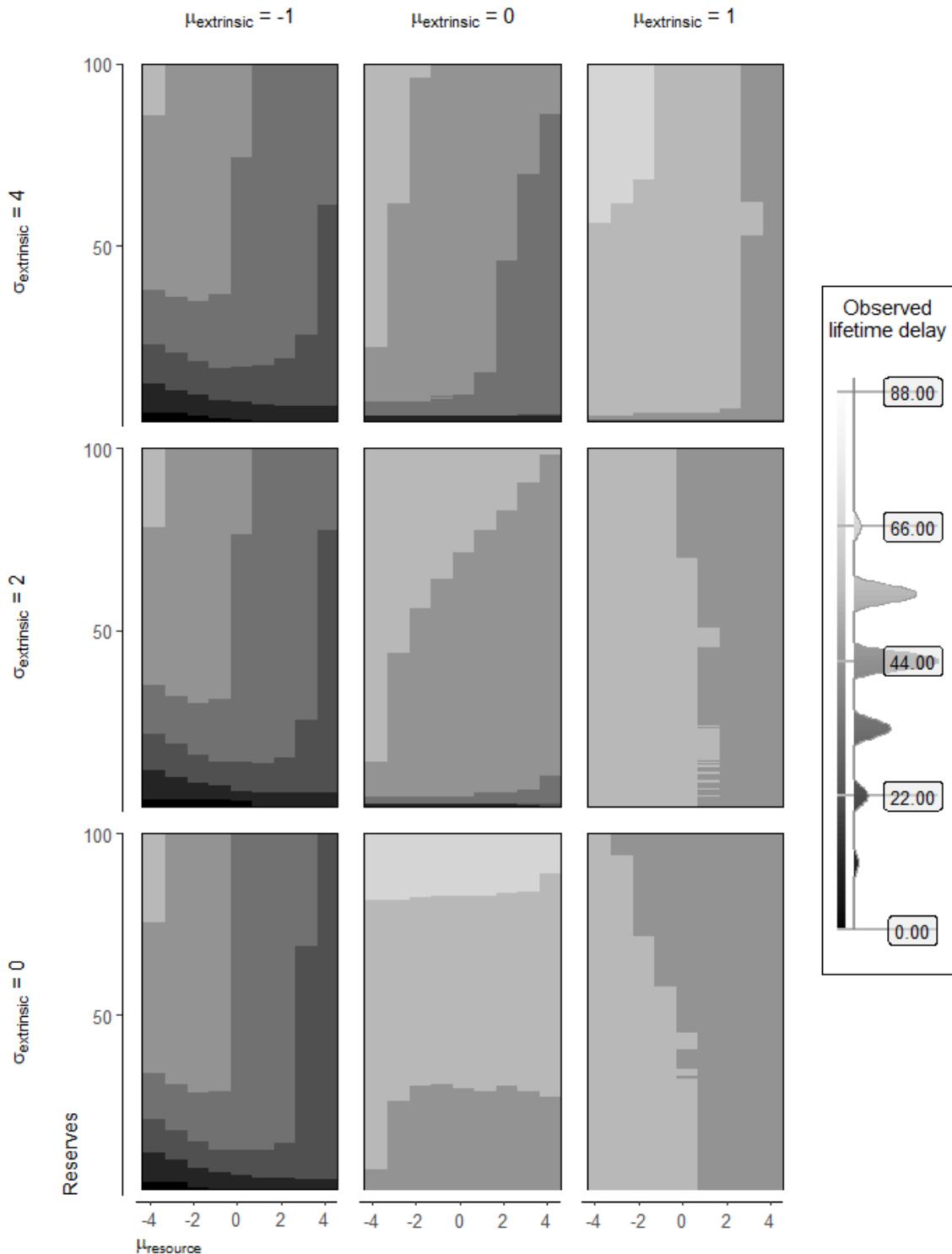
2.278. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



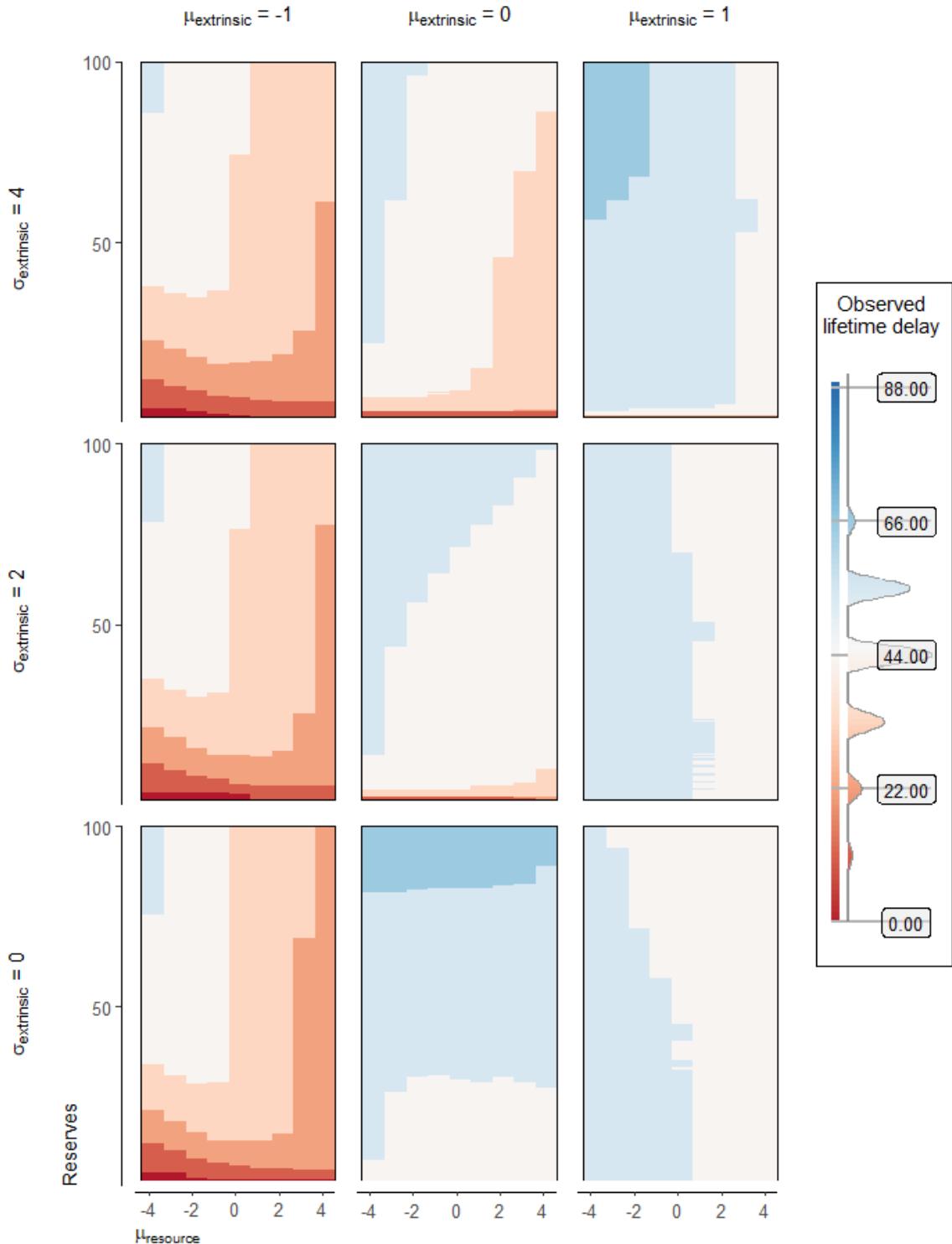
2.279. Observed lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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



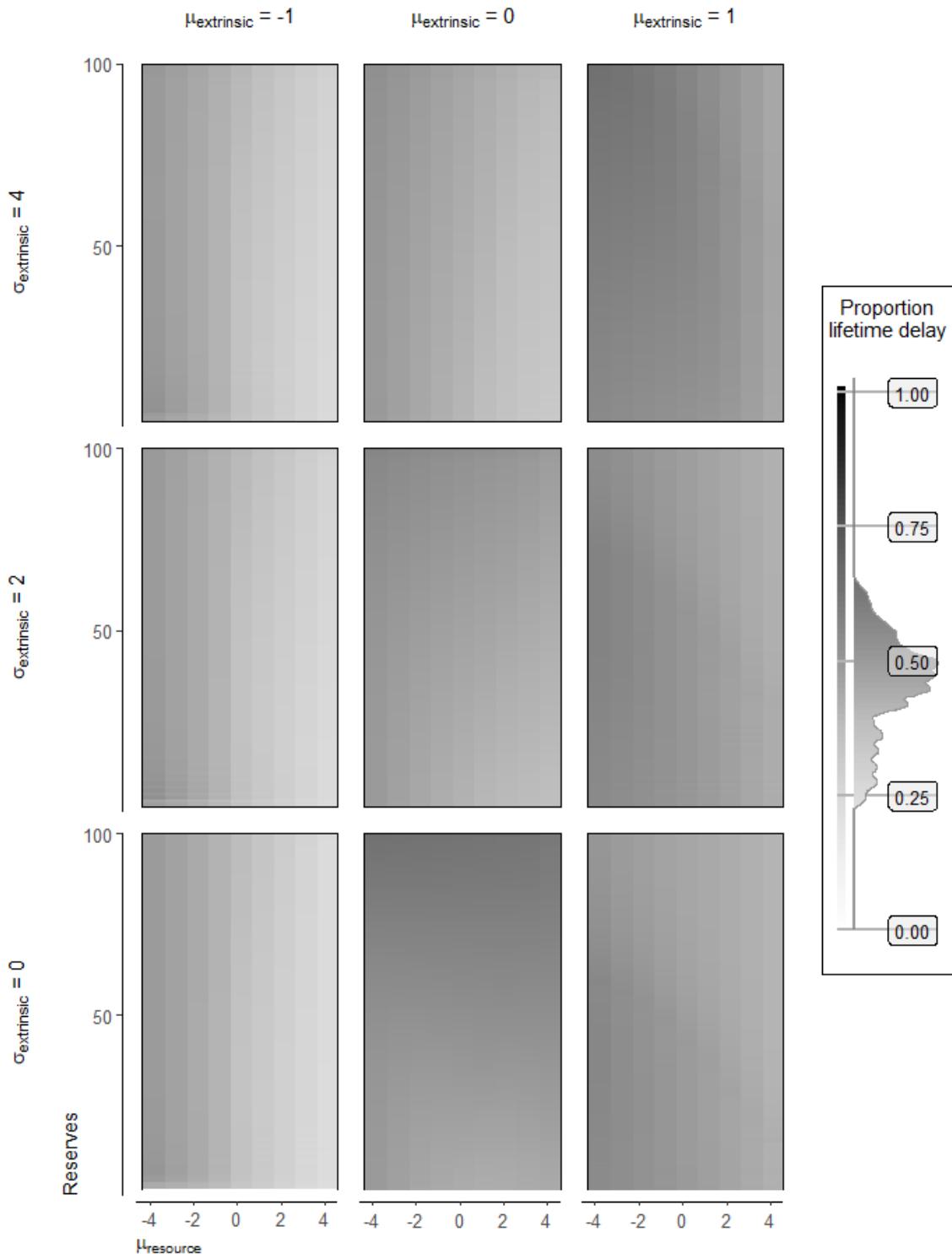
2.280. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, BW)

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



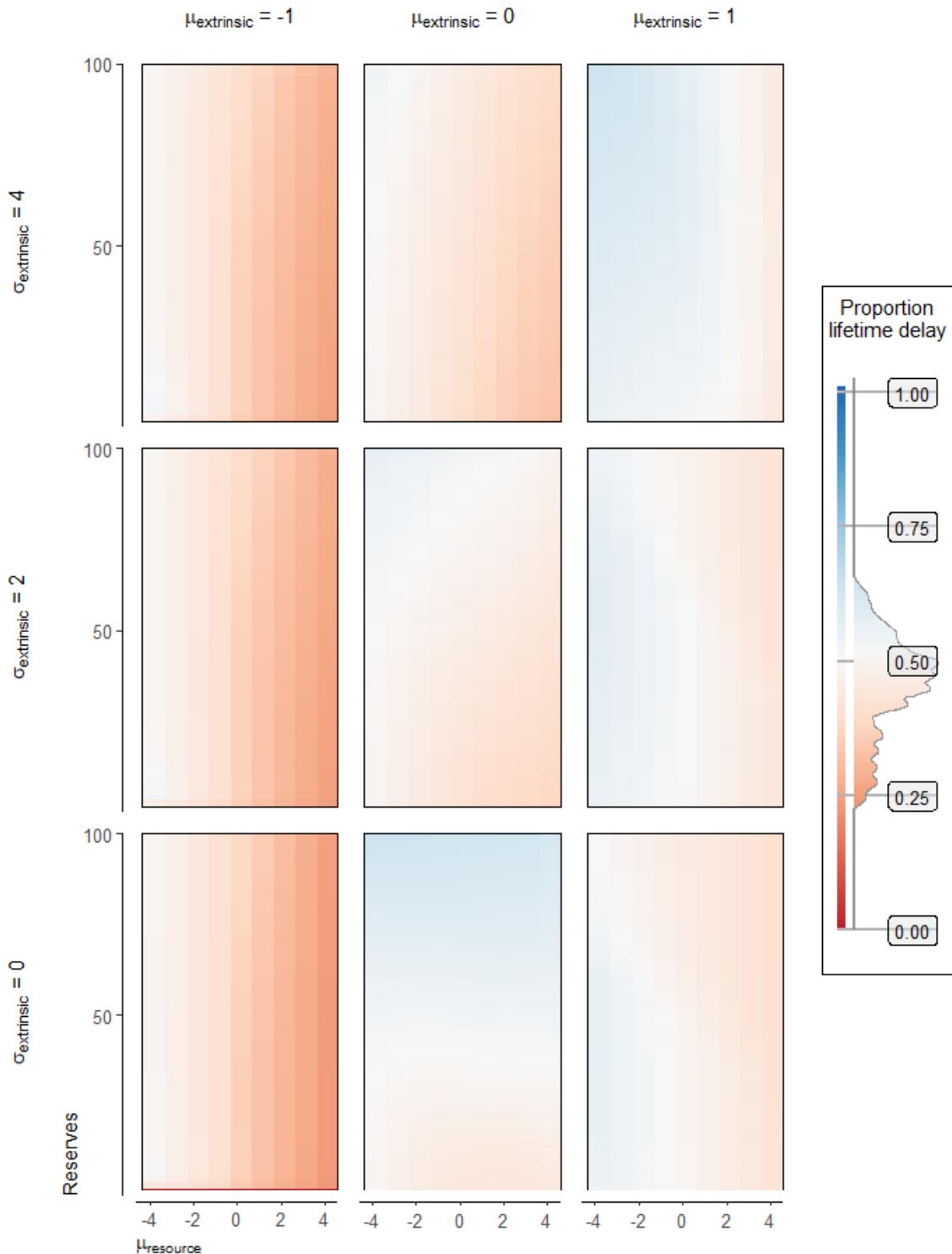
2.281. Observed lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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



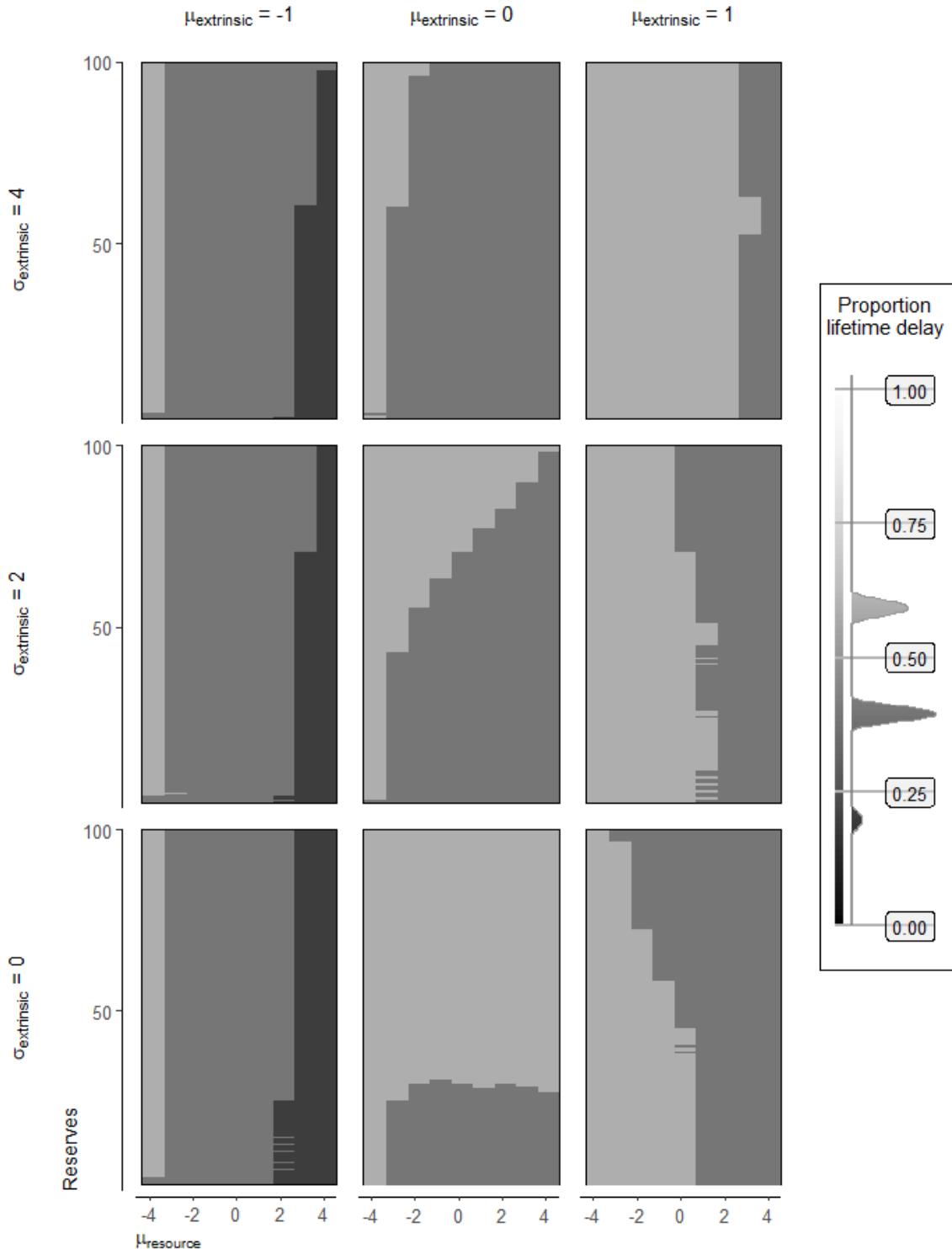
2.282. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, BW)

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



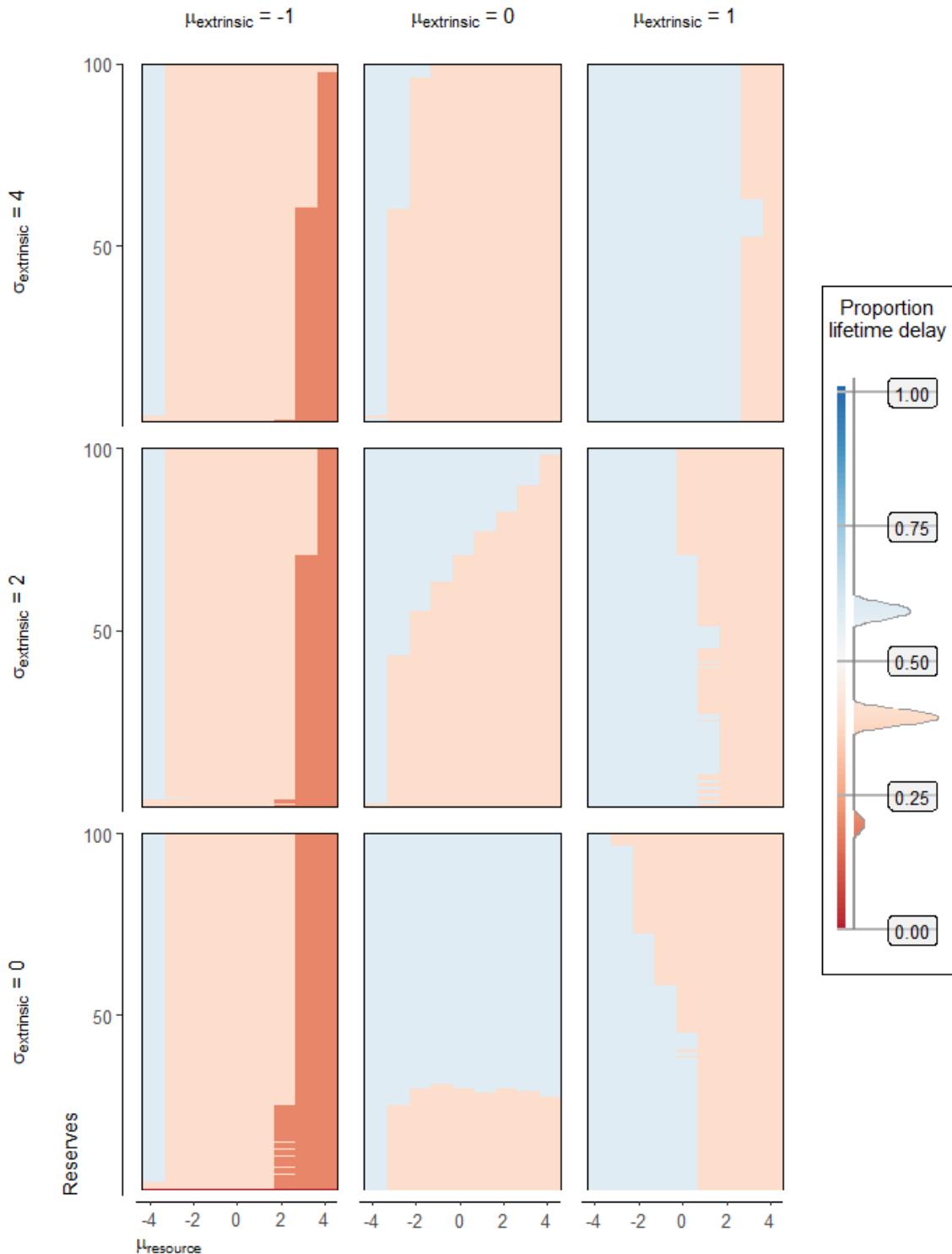
2.283. Proportion lifetime delay (continuous, color)

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

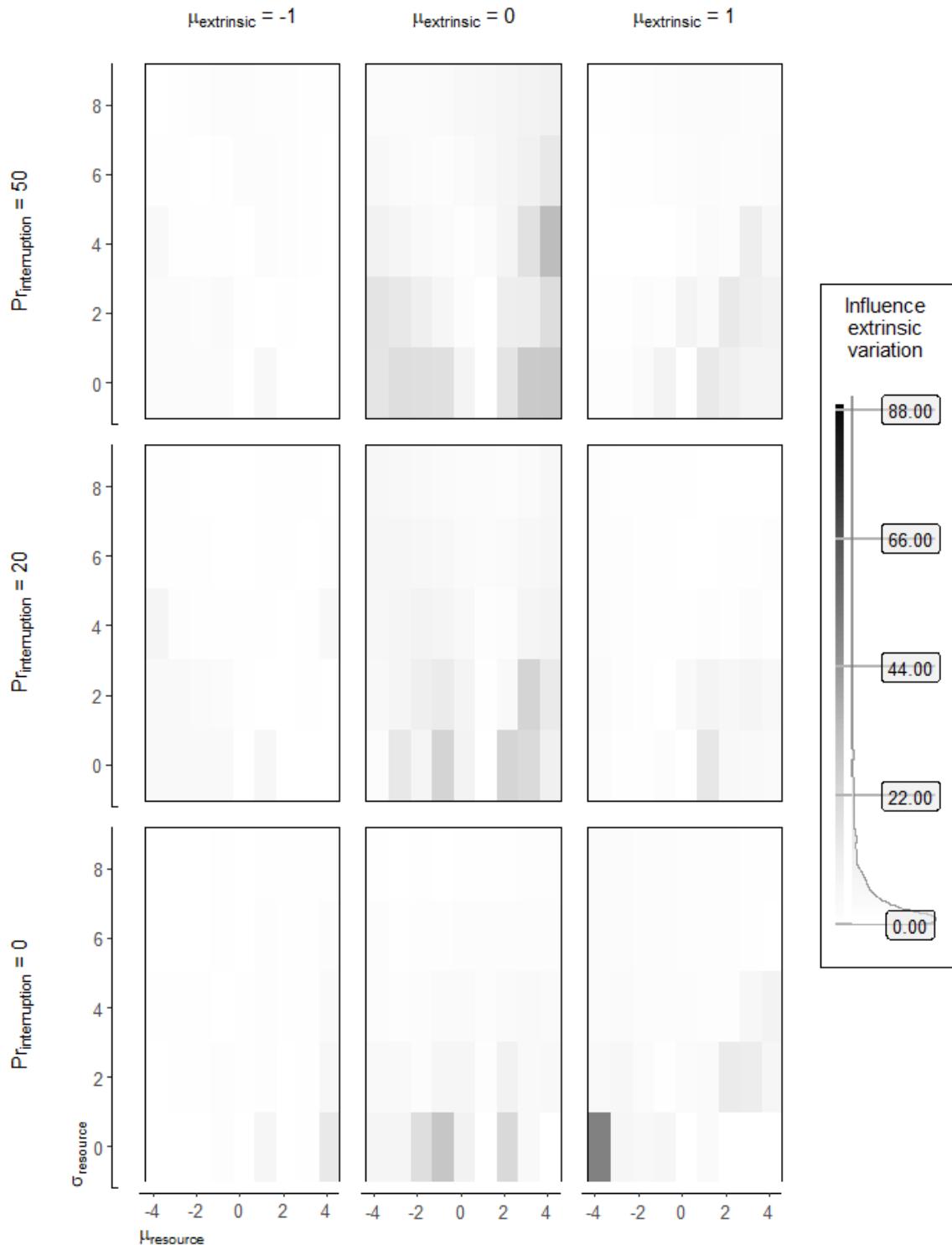


2.285. Proportion lifetime delay (discrete, color)

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

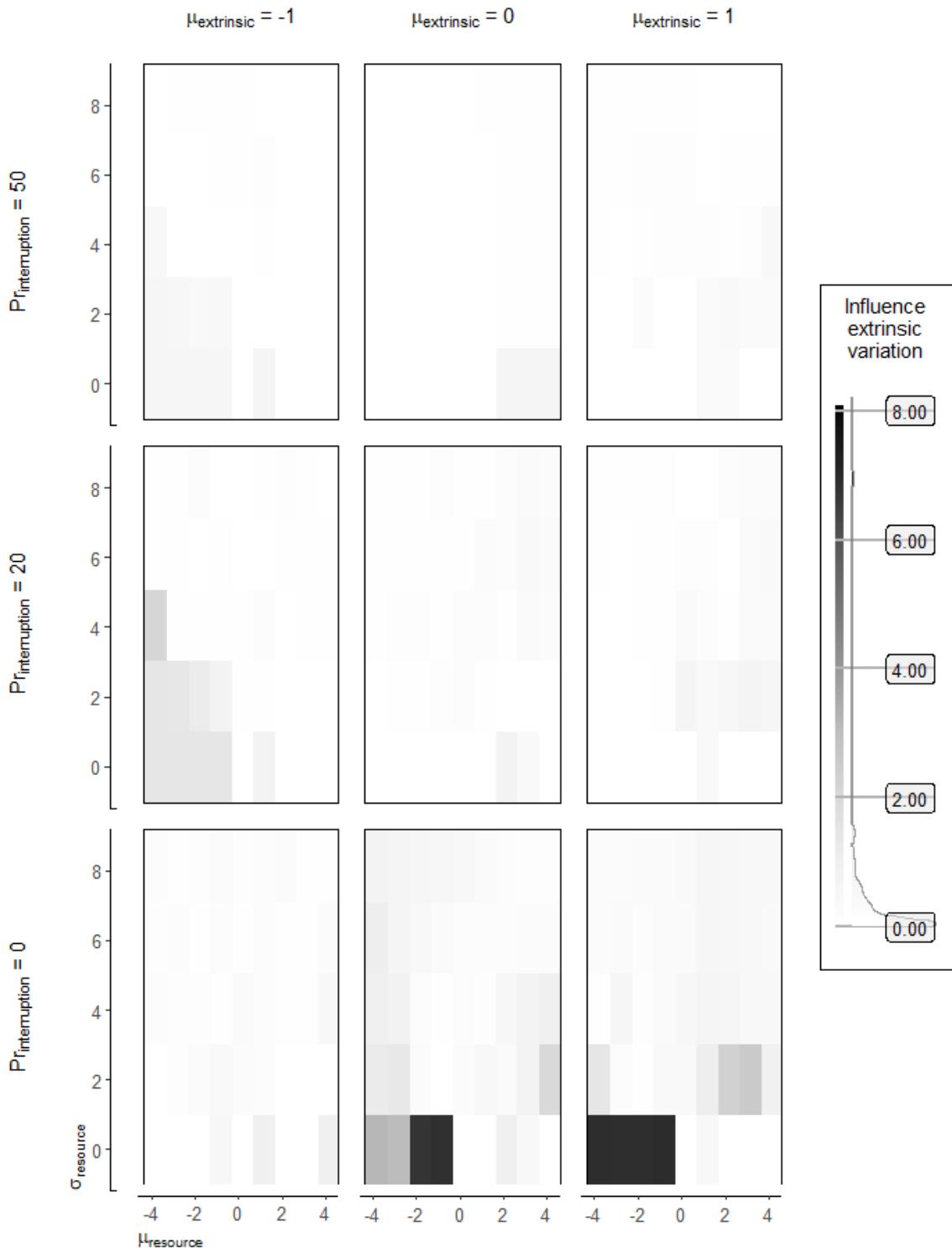
Table C.3. An overview of figures in section C.3.

Figure	Reserves	Measure
1	10	Observed delay lifetime
2	10	Observed delay first encounter
3	10	Proportion lifetime observed delay
4	25	Observed delay lifetime
5	25	Observed delay first encounter
6	25	Proportion lifetime observed delay
7	50	Observed delay lifetime
8	50	Observed delay first encounter
9	50	Proportion lifetime observed delay
10	75	Observed delay lifetime
11	75	Observed delay first encounter
12	75	Proportion lifetime observed delay
13	90	Observed delay lifetime
14	90	Observed delay first encounter
15	90	Proportion lifetime observed delay



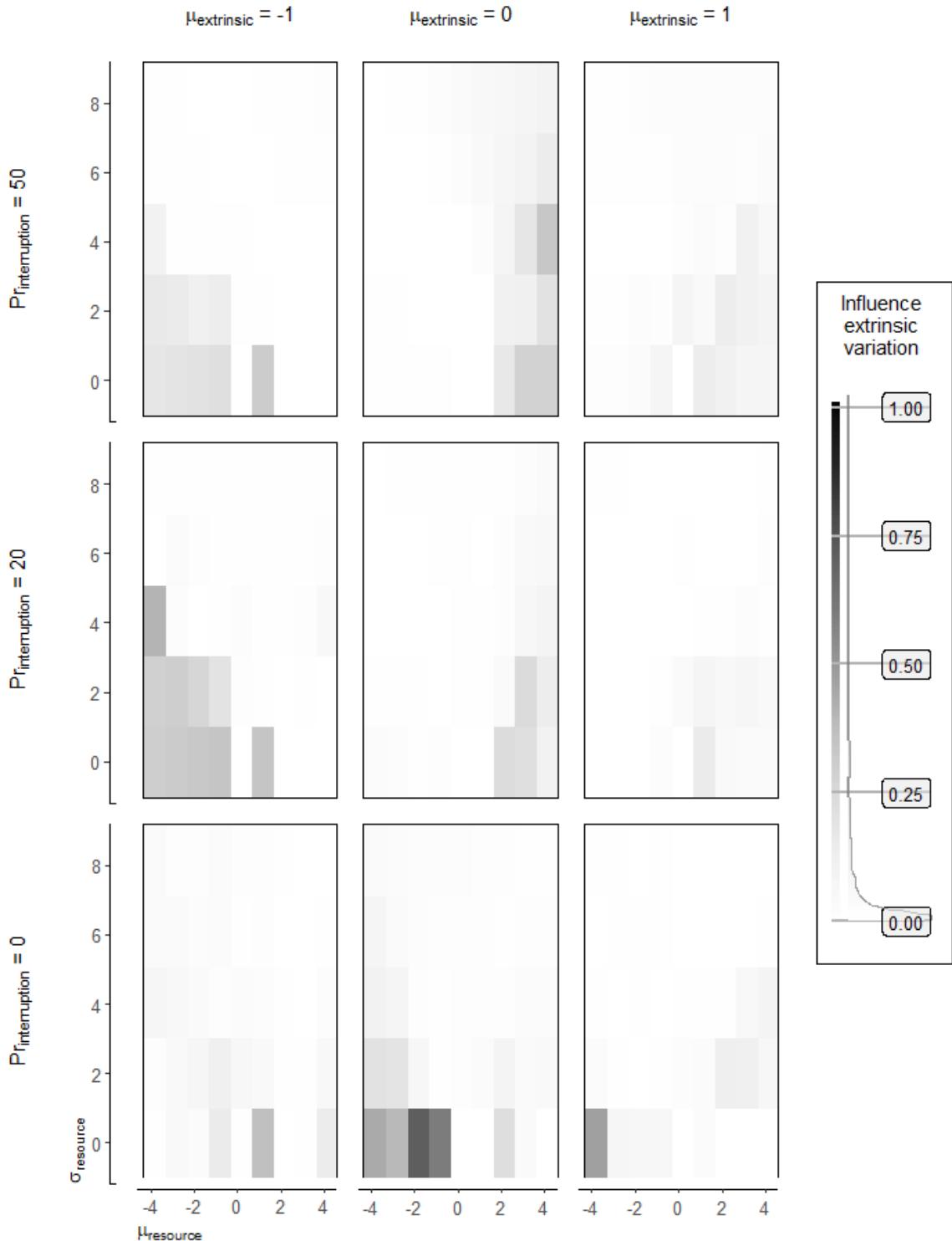
3.1. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed lifetime delay

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.



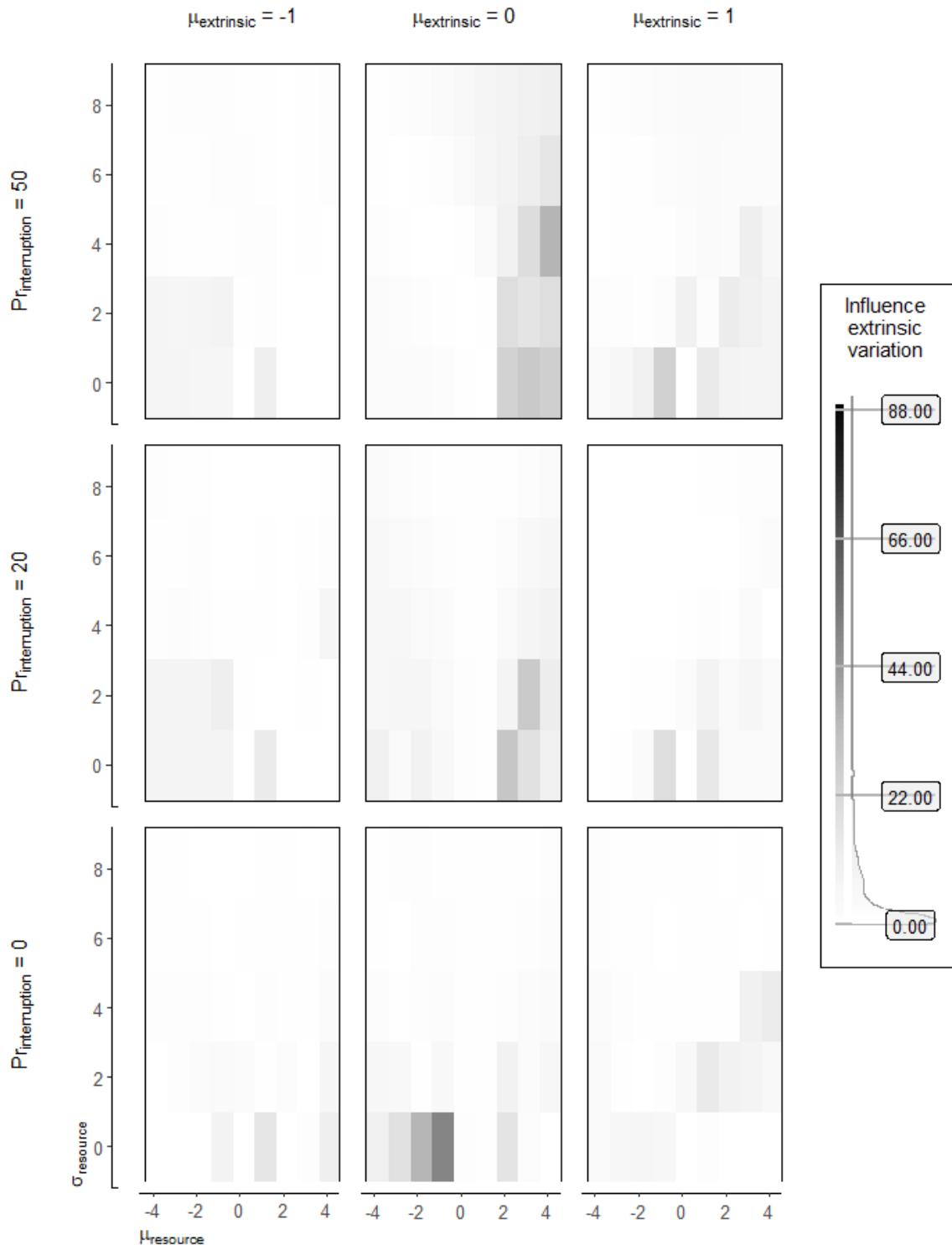
3.2. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed delay during the first encounter

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.



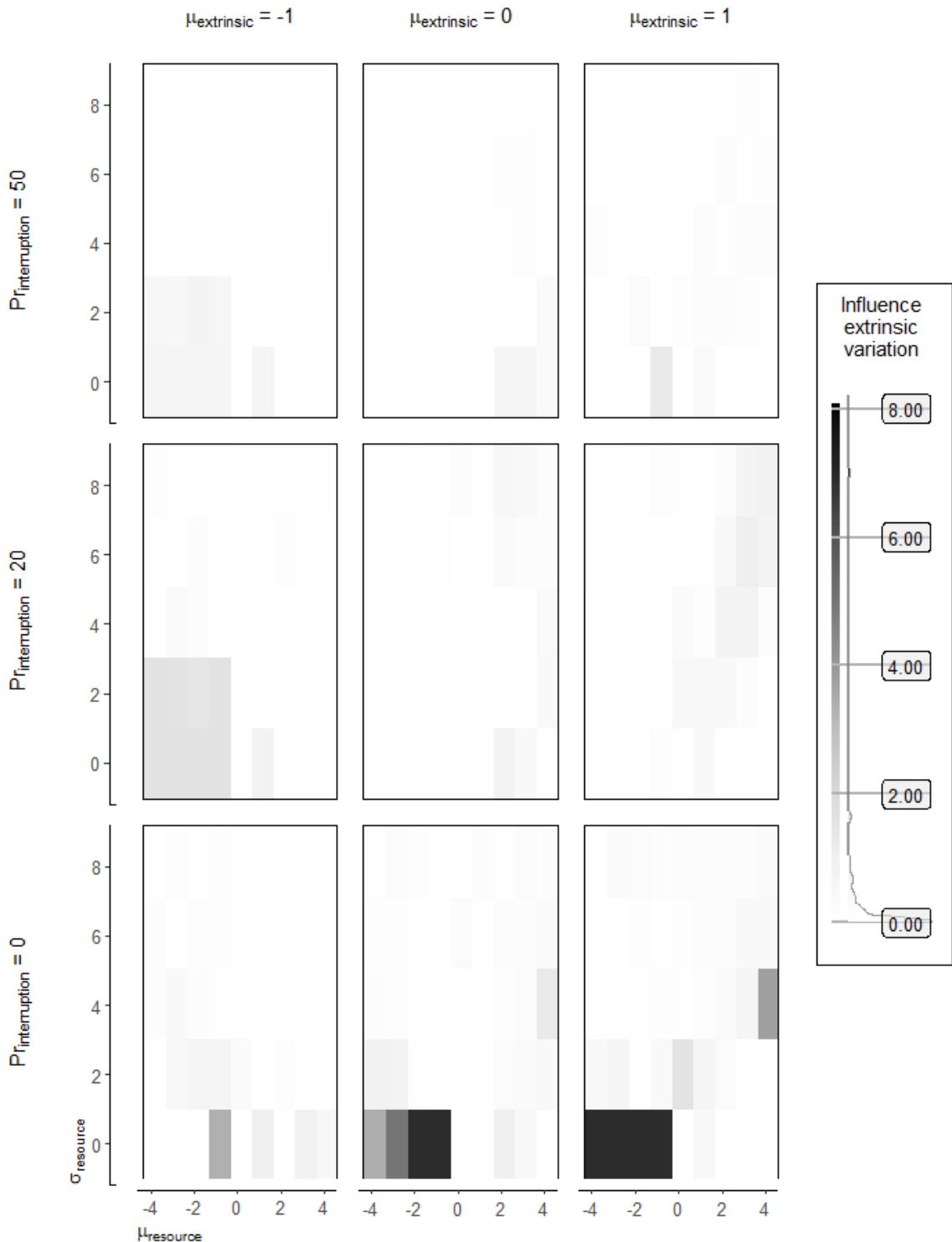
3.3. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed proportion of an agents lifetime spend delaying

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.



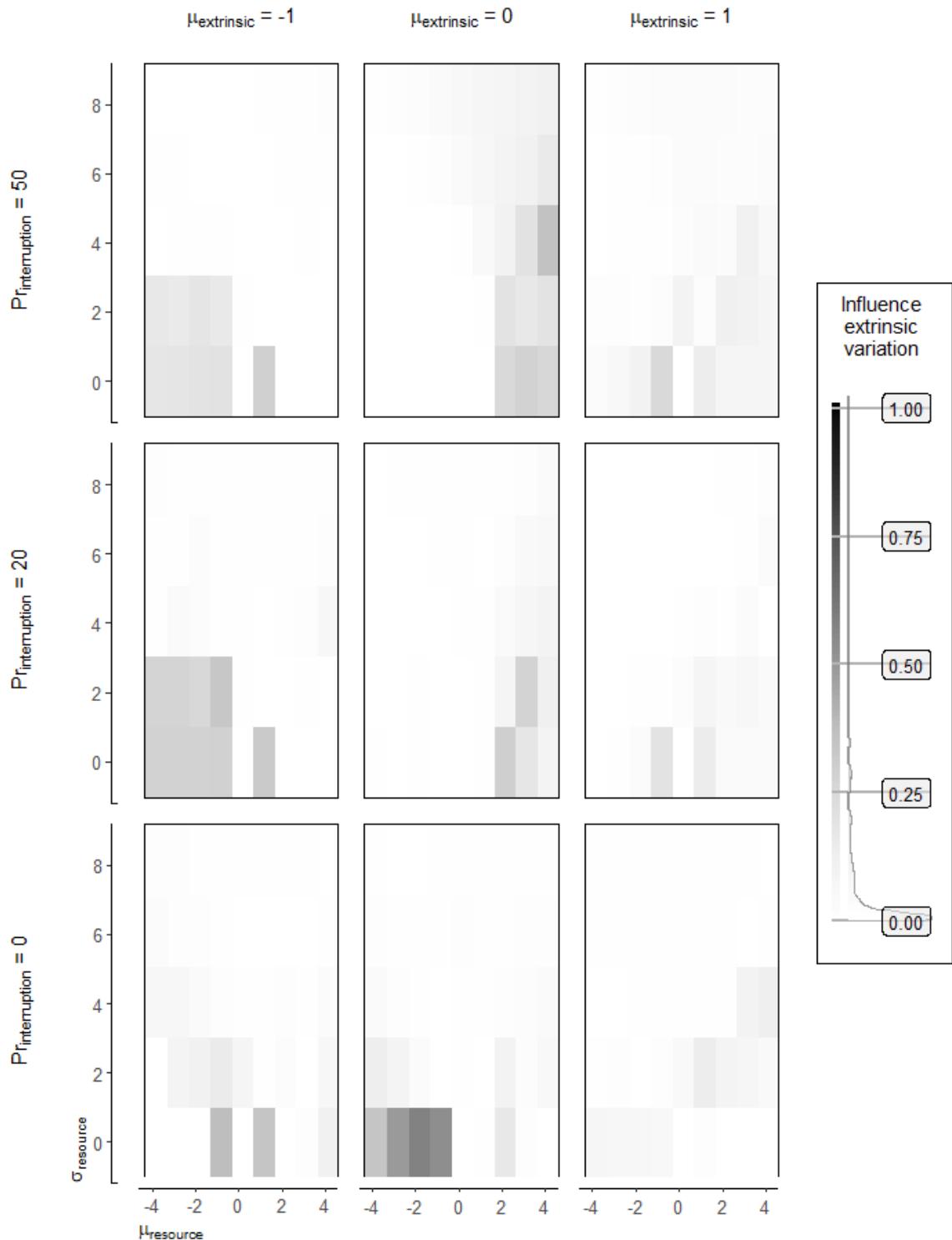
3.4. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed lifetime delay

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.



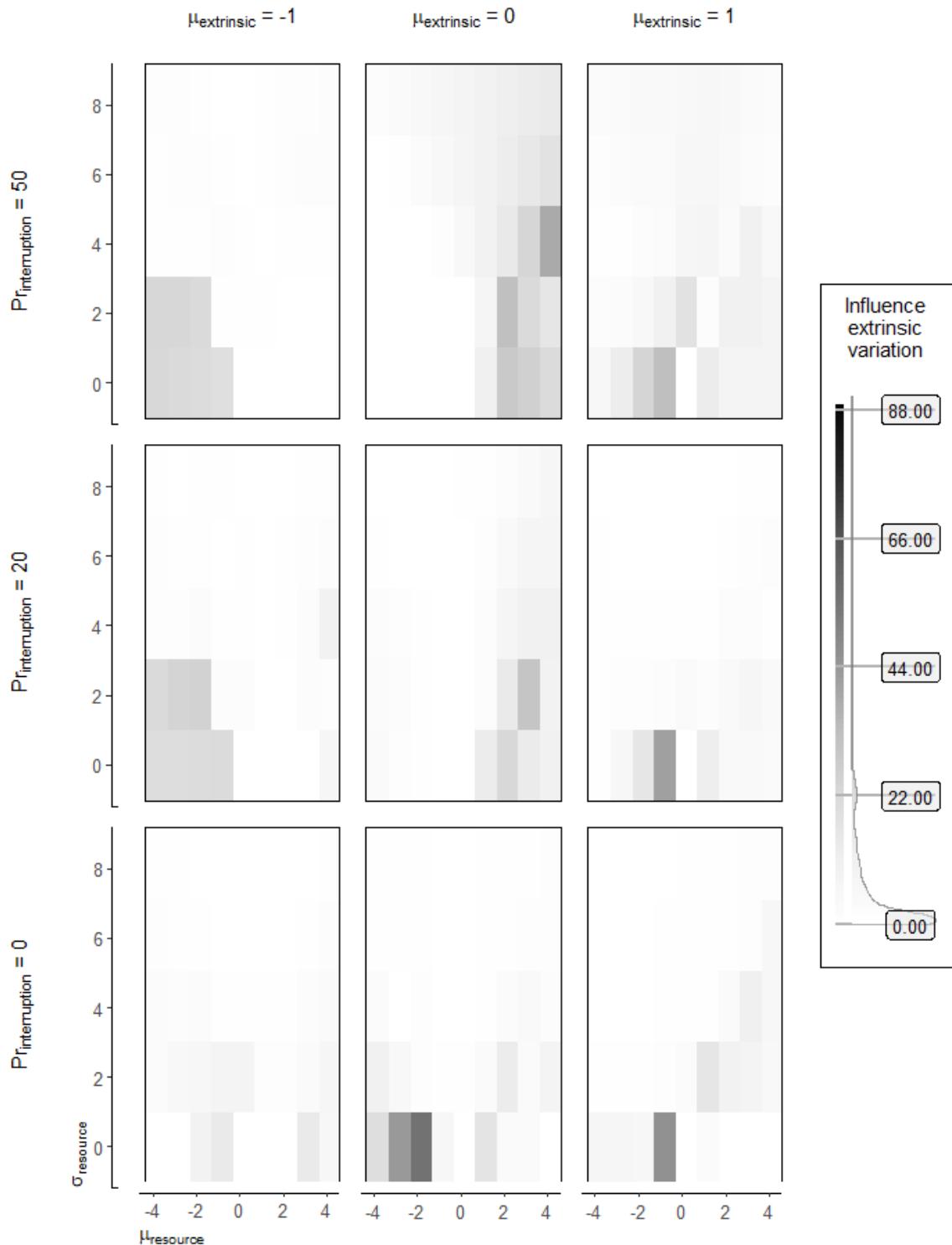
3.5. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed delay during the first encounter

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.



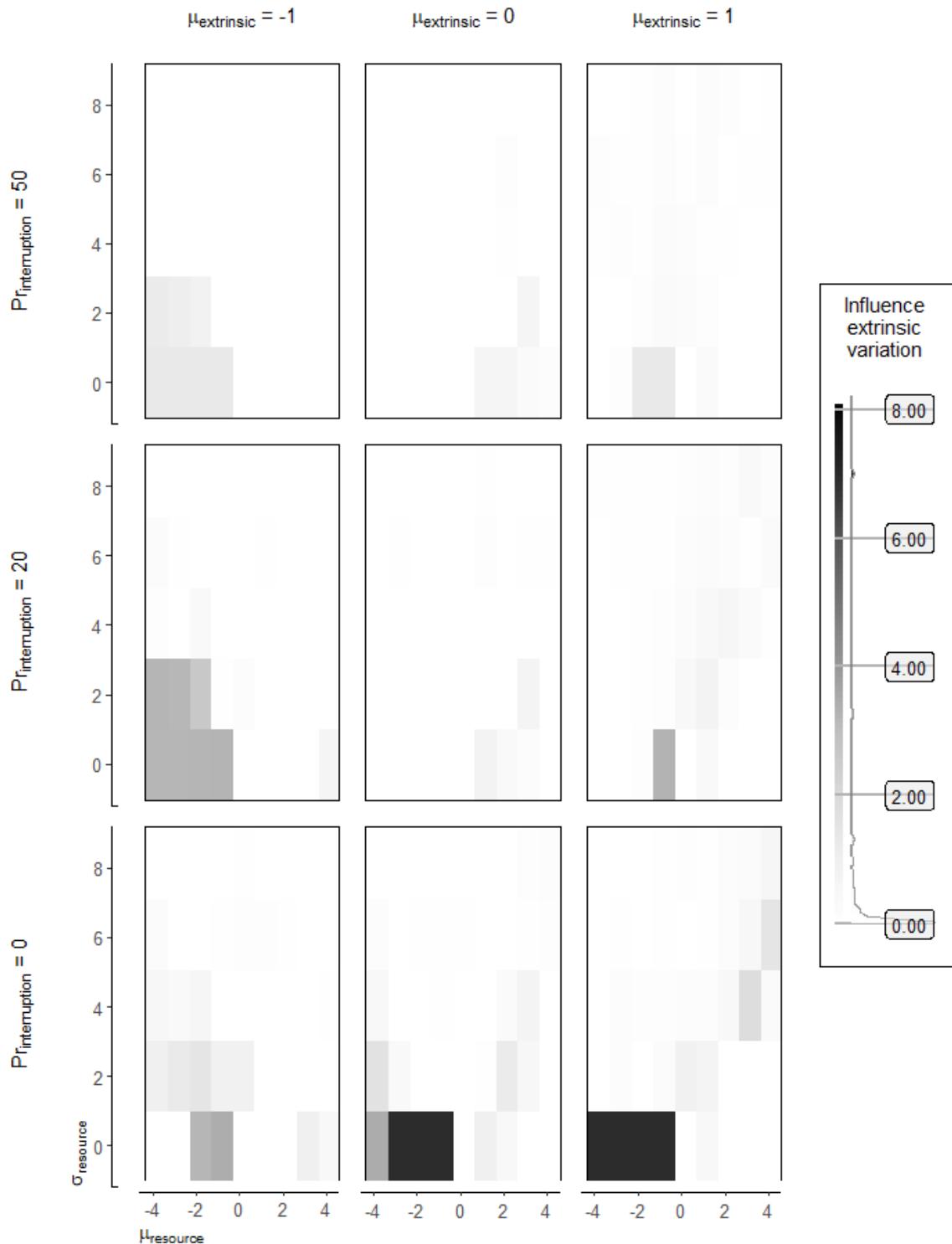
3.6. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed proportion of an agents lifetime spend delaying

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.



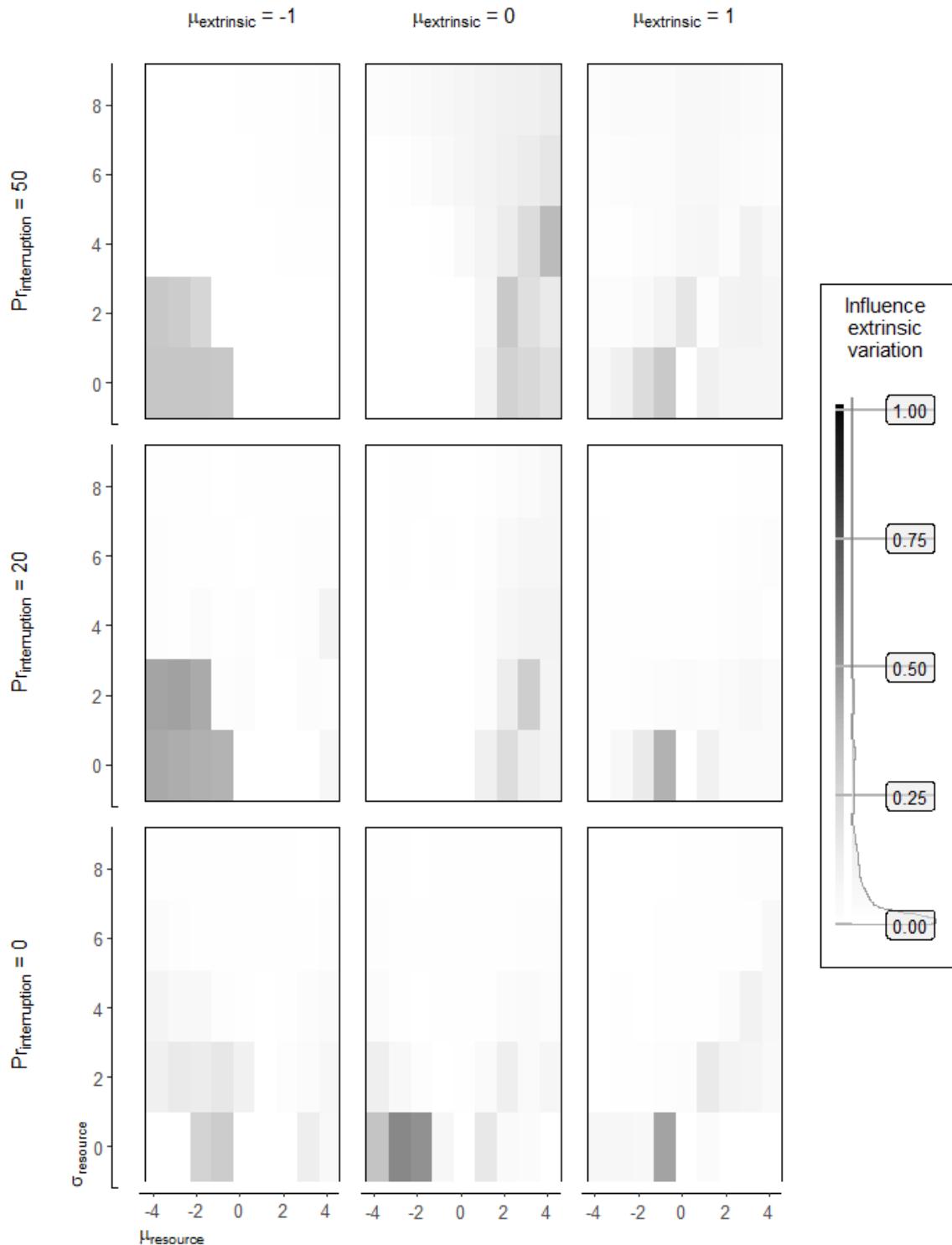
3.7. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed lifetime delay

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.



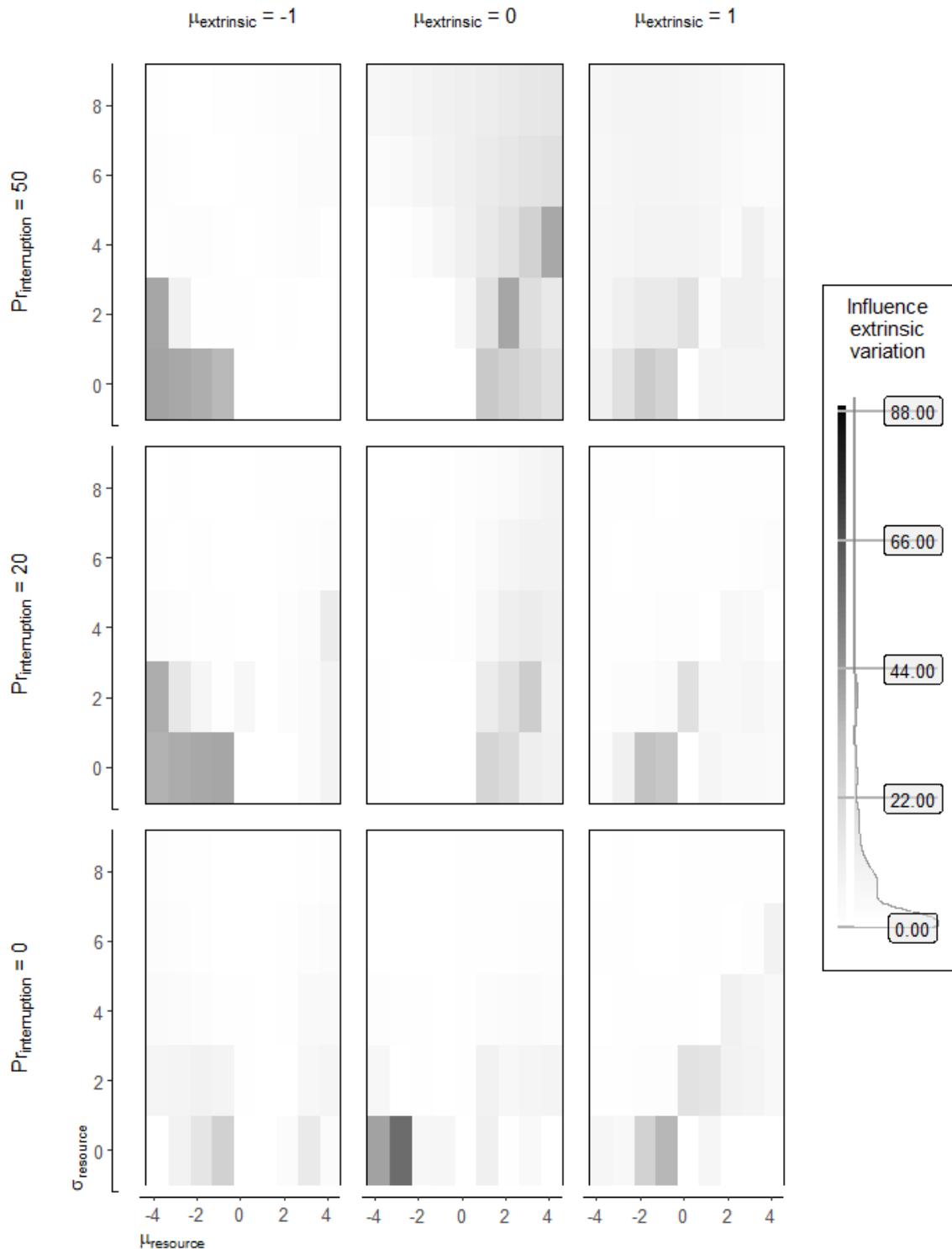
3.8. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed delay during the first encounter

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.



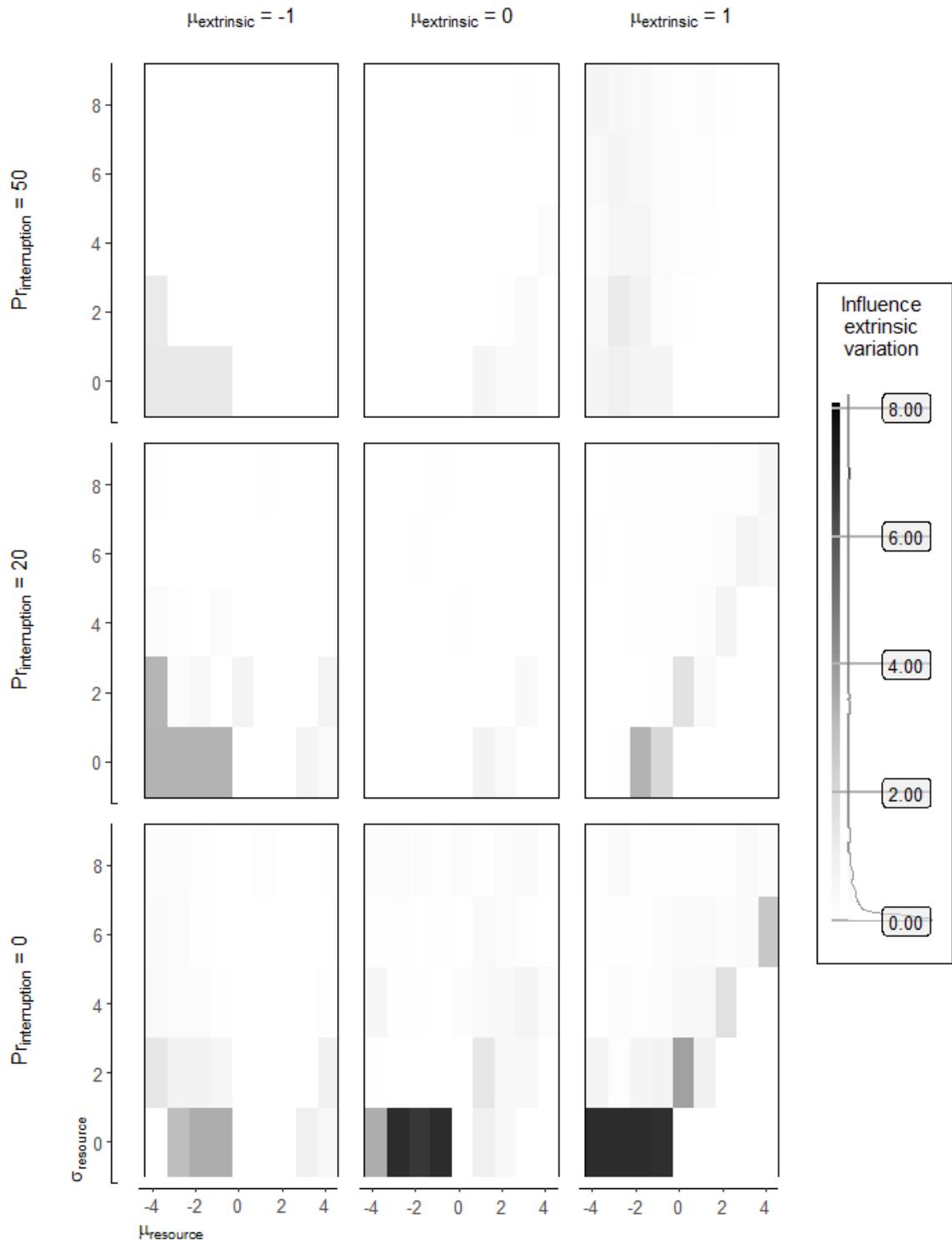
3.9. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed proportion of an agents lifetime spend delaying

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 50.



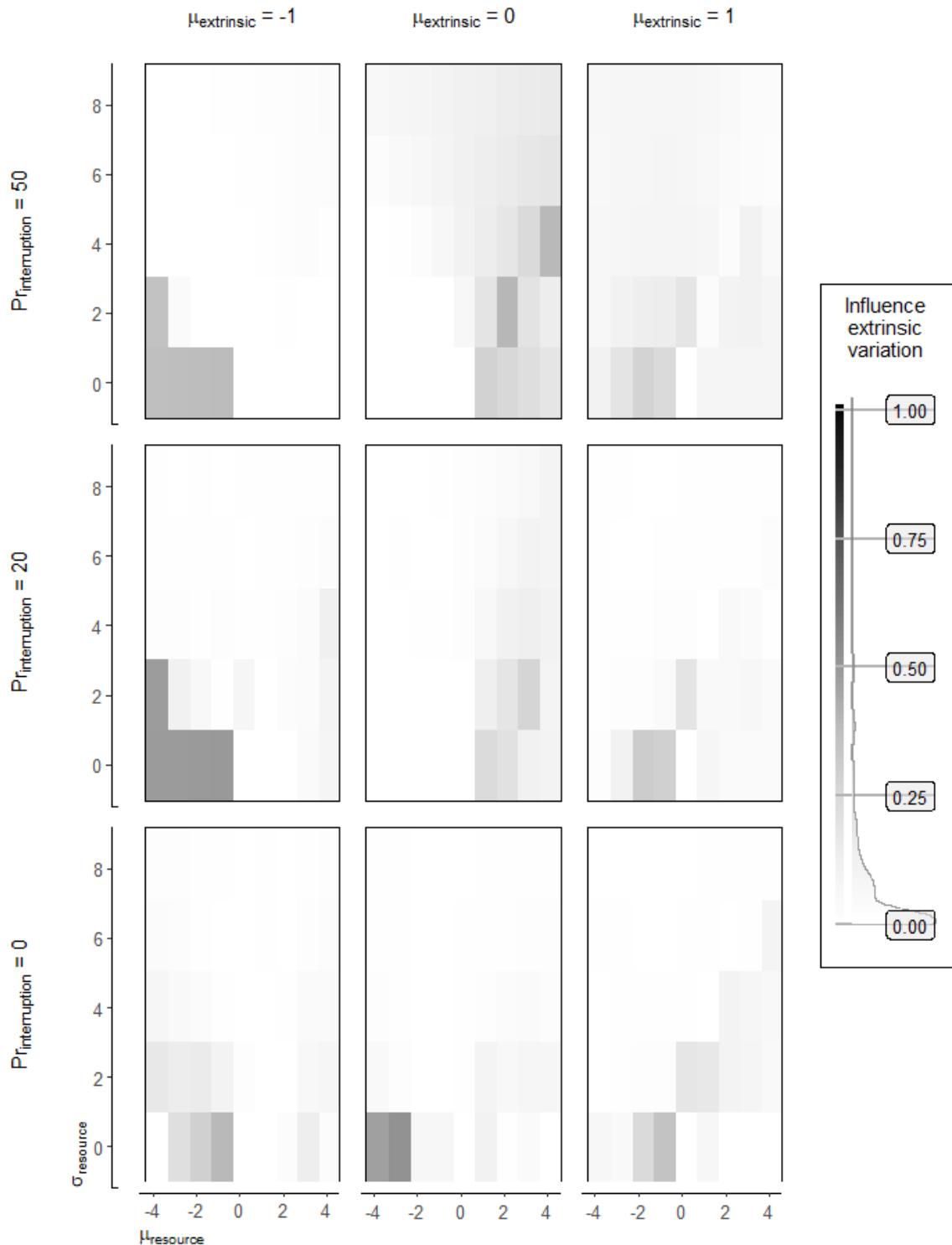
3.10. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed lifetime delay

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.



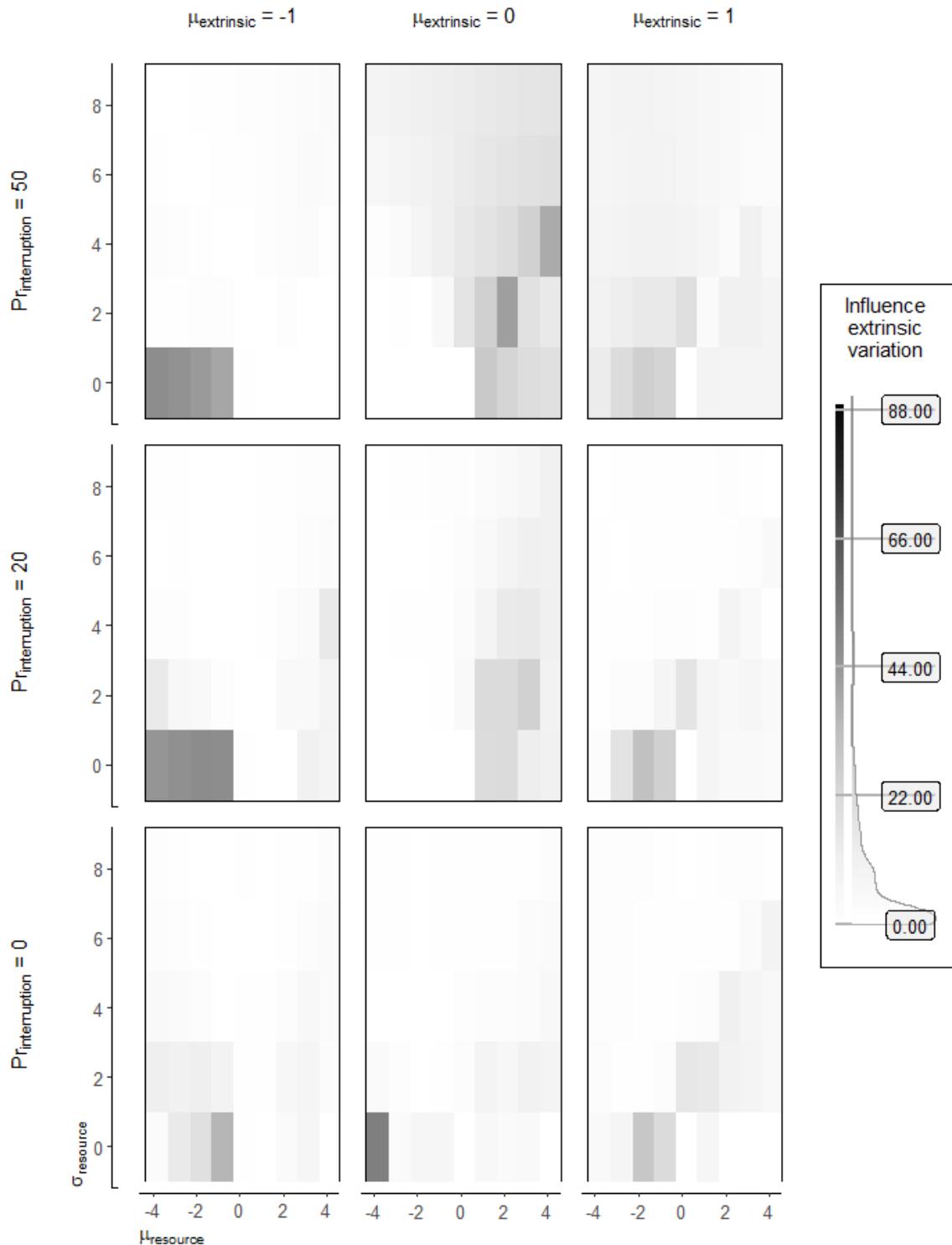
3.11. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed delay during the first encounter

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.



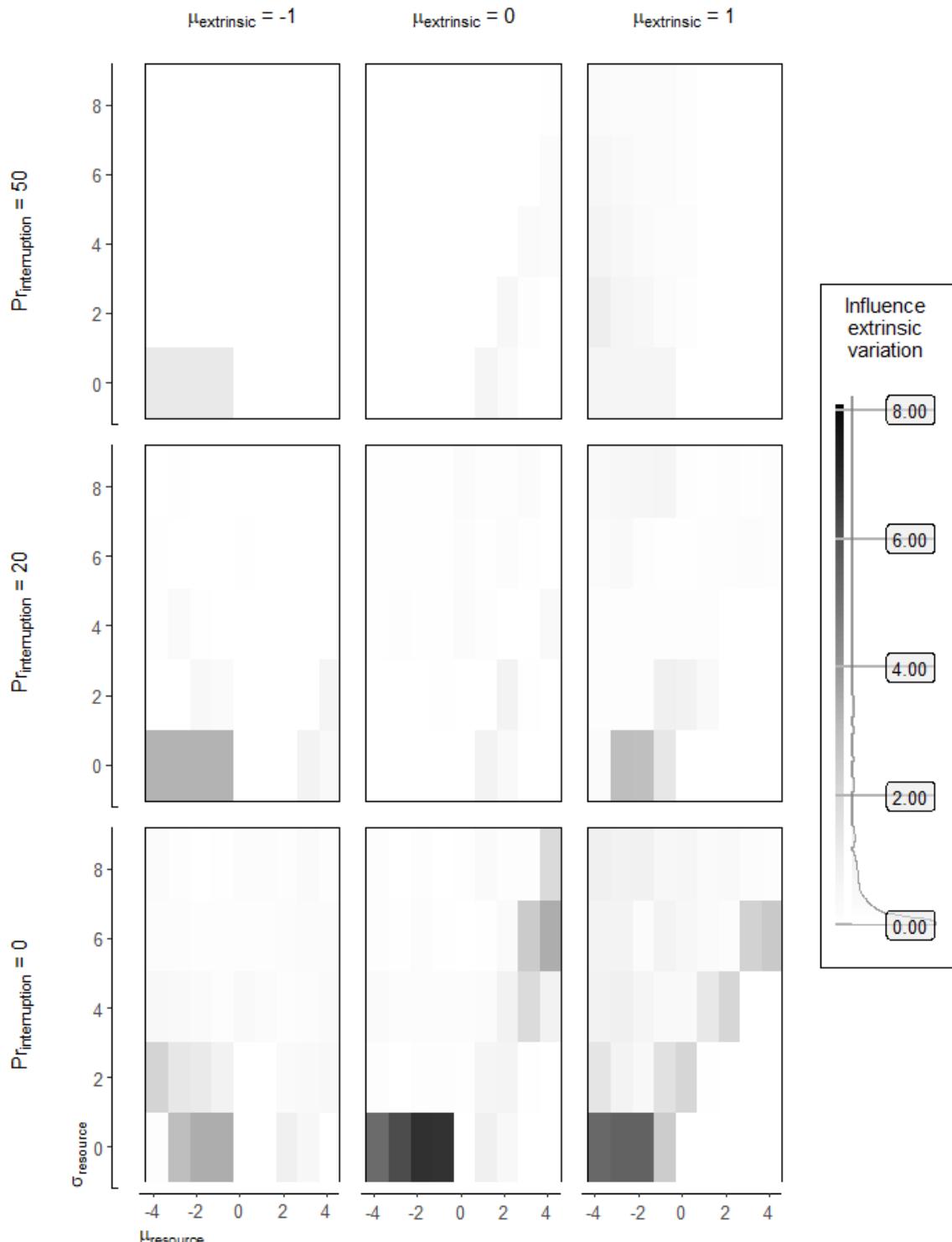
3.12. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed proportion of an agents lifetime spend delaying

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 75.



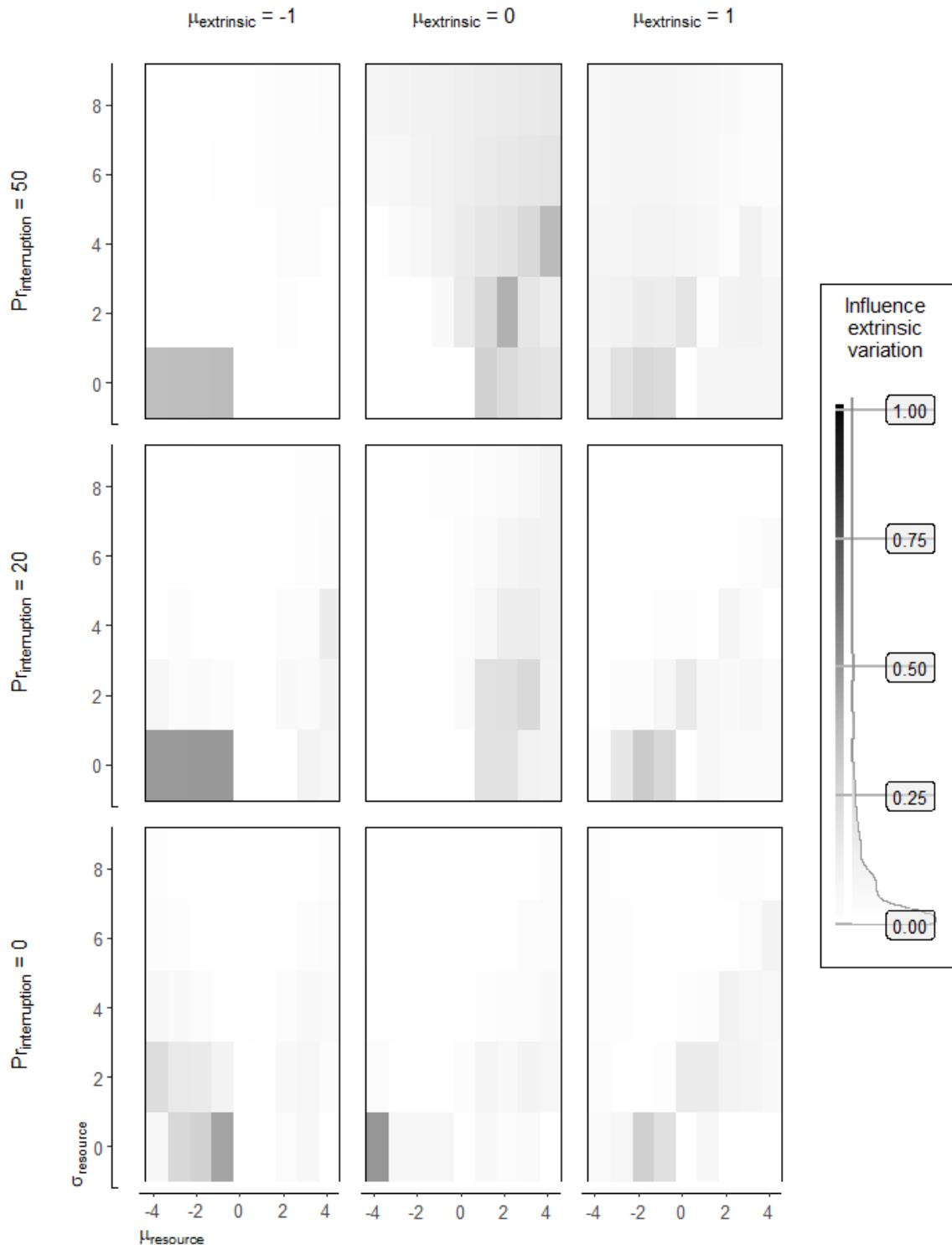
3.13. How extrinsic unpredictability shapes observed lifetime delay

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.



3.14. 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.



3.15. 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.