

Multinomial Processing Tree with JAGS

Joachim Vandekerckhove, Michael D. Lee

Recognition Memory Task

In an old/new recognition memory task, participants are asked whether stimuli are “old” or “new”

Recognition Memory Task

In an old/new recognition memory task, participants are asked whether stimuli are “old” or “new”

	Stimulus was old	Stimulus was new
Pp responds “old”	hit	false alarm
Pp responds “new”	miss	correct rejection

Recognition Memory Task

In an old/new recognition memory task, participants are asked whether stimuli are “old” or “new”

	Stimulus was old	Stimulus was new
Pp responds “old”	hit	false alarm
Pp responds “new”	miss	correct rejection

Probability of a hit = hit rate = θ^h

Recognition Memory Task

In an old/new recognition memory task, participants are asked whether stimuli are “old” or “new”

	Stimulus was old	Stimulus was new
Pp responds “old”	hit	false alarm
Pp responds “new”	miss	correct rejection

Probability of a hit = hit rate = θ^h

Probability of a miss = miss rate = $1 - \theta^h$

Recognition Memory Task

In an old/new recognition memory task, participants are asked whether stimuli are “old” or “new”

	Stimulus was old	Stimulus was new
Pp responds “old”	hit	false alarm
Pp responds “new”	miss	correct rejection

Probability of a hit = hit rate = θ^h

Probability of a miss = miss rate = $1 - \theta^h$

Probability of a false alarm = false alarm rate = θ^f

Recognition Memory Task

In an old/new recognition memory task, participants are asked whether stimuli are “old” or “new”

	Stimulus was old	Stimulus was new
Pp responds “old”	hit	false alarm
Pp responds “new”	miss	correct rejection

Probability of a hit = hit rate = θ^h

Probability of a miss = miss rate = $1 - \theta^h$

Probability of a false alarm = false alarm rate = θ^f

Probability of a correct rejection = correct rejection rate = $1 - \theta^f$

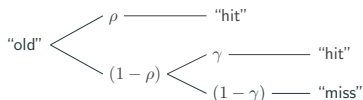
Multinomial Processing Trees

Recall that the one-high-threshold model has parameters ρ (probability of remembering) and γ (probability of guessing “old”)

Multinomial Processing Trees

Recall that the one-high-threshold model has parameters ρ (probability of remembering) and γ (probability of guessing “old”)

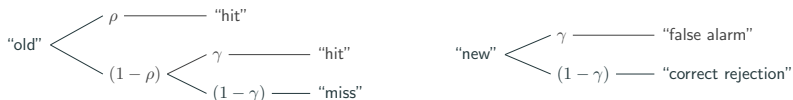
The tree representation shows the “flow” of the process



Multinomial Processing Trees

Recall that the one-high-threshold model has parameters ρ (probability of remembering) and γ (probability of guessing “old”)

The tree representation shows the “flow” of the process



The parameters ρ and γ together determine the hit rate θ^h and false alarm rate θ^f

$$\theta^h = \rho + (1 - \rho) \gamma$$

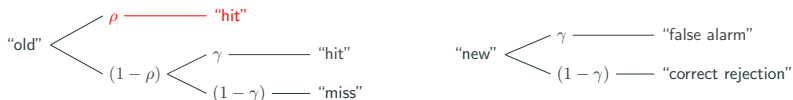
$$\theta^f = \gamma$$

See Matzke et al. (2018) for more like this!

Multinomial Processing Trees

Recall that the one-high-threshold model has parameters ρ (probability of remembering) and γ (probability of guessing “old”)

The tree representation shows the “flow” of the process



The parameters ρ and γ together determine the hit rate θ^h and false alarm rate θ^f

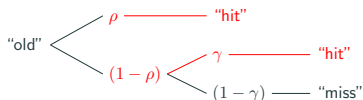
$$\begin{aligned}\theta^h &= \rho + (1 - \rho)\gamma \\ \theta^f &= \gamma\end{aligned}$$

See Matzke et al. (2018) for more like this!

Multinomial Processing Trees

Recall that the one-high-threshold model has parameters ρ (probability of remembering) and γ (probability of guessing “old”)

The tree representation shows the “flow” of the process



The parameters ρ and γ together determine the hit rate θ^h and false alarm rate θ^f

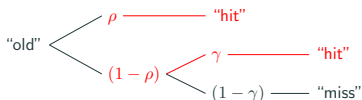
$$\begin{aligned}\theta^h &= \rho + (1 - \rho) \gamma \\ \theta^f &= \gamma\end{aligned}$$

See Matzke et al. (2018) for more like this!

Multinomial Processing Trees

Recall that the one-high-threshold model has parameters ρ (probability of remembering) and γ (probability of guessing “old”)

The tree representation shows the “flow” of the process



The parameters ρ and γ together determine the hit rate θ^h and false alarm rate θ^f

$$\theta^h = \rho + (1 - \rho) \gamma$$

$$\theta^f = \gamma$$

See Matzke et al. (2018) for more like this!

One-High Threshold Model

The remembering parameter ρ and the old-guessing parameter γ can both take any value with equal likelihood:

$$\rho \sim \text{uniform}(0, 1)$$

$$\gamma \sim \text{uniform}(0, 1)$$

One-High Threshold Model

The remembering parameter ρ and the old-guessing parameter γ can both take any value with equal likelihood:

$$\rho \sim \text{uniform}(0, 1)$$

$$\gamma \sim \text{uniform}(0, 1)$$

Those parameters can be transformed into hit rates and false alarm rates:

$$\theta^h = \rho + (1 - \rho)\gamma$$

$$\theta^f = \gamma$$

One-High Threshold Model

The remembering parameter ρ and the old-guessing parameter γ can both take any value with equal likelihood:

$$\rho \sim \text{uniform}(0, 1)$$

$$\gamma \sim \text{uniform}(0, 1)$$

Those parameters can be transformed into hit rates and false alarm rates:

$$\theta^h = \rho + (1 - \rho)\gamma$$

$$\theta^f = \gamma$$

Those rates tell us how often old items lead to hits (the data are k^h hits out of n_o old items) and how often new items lead to false alarms (k^f false alarms out of n_n new items):

$$k^h \sim \text{binomial}(\theta^h, n_o)$$

$$k^f \sim \text{binomial}(\theta^f, n_n)$$

One-High Threshold Model

$$\rho \sim \text{uniform}(0, 1)$$

$$\gamma \sim \text{uniform}(0, 1)$$

$$\theta^h = \rho + (1 - \rho) \gamma$$

$$\theta^f = \gamma$$

$$k^h \sim \text{binomial}(\theta^h, n_o)$$

$$k^f \sim \text{binomial}(\theta^f, n_n)$$

One-High Threshold Model

		Amyloid Status	Hits	False Alarms
ρ	\sim uniform $(0, 1)$	negative	13	0
γ	\sim uniform $(0, 1)$	positive	8	4
θ^h	$= \rho + (1 - \rho) \gamma$	negative	12	1
θ^f	$= \gamma$	negative	14	0
k^h	\sim binomial (θ^h, n_o)	positive	9	4
k^f	\sim binomial (θ^f, n_n)

One-High Threshold Model

	Amyloid Status	Hits	False Alarms
$\rho \sim \text{uniform}(0, 1)$	negative	13	0
$\gamma \sim \text{uniform}(0, 1)$	positive	8	4
$\theta^h = \rho + (1 - \rho) \gamma$	negative	12	1
$\theta^f = \gamma$	negative	14	0
$k^h \sim \text{binomial}(\theta^h, n_o)$	positive	9	4
$k^f \sim \text{binomial}(\theta^f, n_n)$

One-High Threshold Model

	Amyloid Status	Hits	False Alarms
$\rho \sim \text{uniform}(0, 1)$	positive	8	4
$\gamma \sim \text{uniform}(0, 1)$	positive	9	4
$\theta^h = \rho + (1 - \rho) \gamma$	positive	14	0
$\theta^f = \gamma$	positive	14	1
$k^h \sim \text{binomial}(\theta^h, n_o)$	positive	13	2
$k^f \sim \text{binomial}(\theta^f, n_n)$

One-High Threshold Model

	AS	Hits	FA		AS	Hits	FA
	+	8	4		+	5	0
	+	9	4		+	6	3
	+	14	0		+	15	0
$\rho \sim \text{uniform}(0, 1)$	+	14	1		+	11	0
$\gamma \sim \text{uniform}(0, 1)$	+	13	2		+	14	1
$\theta^h = \rho + (1 - \rho) \gamma$	+	8	0		+	12	2
	+	13	3		+	12	1
$\theta^f = \gamma$	+	12	1		+	11	2
$k^h \sim \text{binomial}(\theta^h, n_o)$	+	11	3		+	1	0
	+	4	0		+	14	0
$k^f \sim \text{binomial}(\theta^f, n_n)$	+	8	0		+	13	0
	+	13	1		+	7	2
There were 33 participants. Each saw 15 old	+	15	0		+	11	1
and 15 new stimuli.	+	12	0		+	12	2
	+	11	0		+	8	0
	+	9	0		+	11	2
	+	5	1				

Amyloid Positive Inferences

Patients remember around 60-70% of the items, and guess “old” 5-10% of the time when they do not remember

Parameter	Posterior			95% Cred. Int.	
	Mean	Median	SD	Lower	Upper
gamma	0.075	0.074	0.012	0.053	0.100
rho	0.665	0.665	0.023	0.619	0.709

Amyloid Positive Inferences

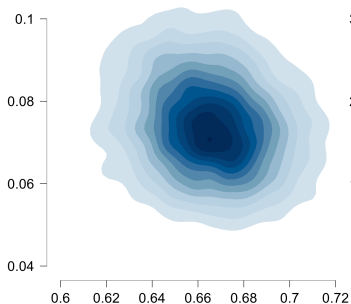
Patients remember around 60-70% of the items, and guess “old” 5-10% of the time when they do not remember

Parameter	Posterior			95% Cred. Int.	
	Mean	Median	SD	Lower	Upper
gamma	0.075	0.074	0.012	0.053	0.100
rho	0.665	0.665	0.023	0.619	0.709

“Convergence of the MCMC procedure was good, with all $\hat{R} < 1.01$.”

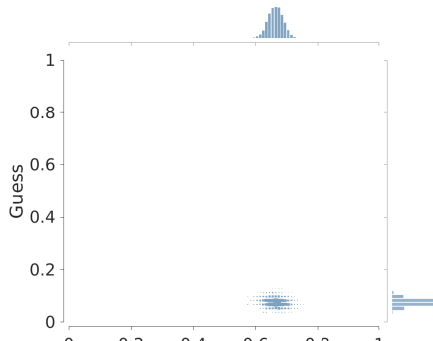
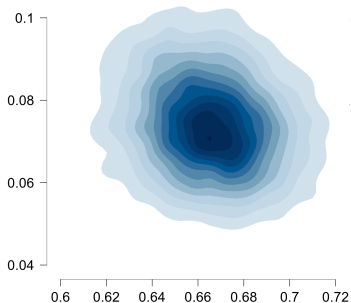
Amyloid Positive Inferences

Parameter	Posterior			95% Cred. Int.	
	Mean	Median	SD	Lower	Upper
gamma	0.075	0.074	0.012	0.053	0.100
rho	0.665	0.665	0.023	0.619	0.709



Amyloid Positive Inferences

Parameter	Posterior			95% Cred. Int.	
	Mean	Median	SD	Lower	Upper
gamma	0.075	0.074	0.012	0.053	0.100
rho	0.665	0.665	0.023	0.619	0.709



References

Matzke, D., Boehm, U., & Vandekerckhove, J. (2018). Bayesian inference in psychology, part iii: Bayesian parameter estimation in nonstandard models. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 25, 77–101. doi: 10.3758/s13423-017-1394-5