Cognitive Modeling - Time Estimation Assignment

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1 Code

I implemented the following code for this assignment:

```
1 # Initial parameters
 2 nrSubjects = 1000
                          # The 'number of subjects' the bisection model
       tests on
 3 \mid \mathbf{t}_{-}0 = 0.0011
                          \#\ The\ starting\ length\ of\ a\ pulse
4 | a = 1.1
                          # The growth factor of the pulses
5 | b = 0.015
                          # Noise influence parameter
6
  \# Act-R's noise function
 8 actr.noise <- function(s,n=1) {
     rand <- runif(n,min=0.0001,max=0.9999)
10
     s * log((1 - rand) / rand)
11 }
12
13 # Convert ticks to time and return time (not used in the bisection
       model but added for completeness sake)
14 ticksToTime = function(ticks) {
     \# The starting values, the first pulse length is also subject to
15
       noise here
16
     pulseLength = t_0 + actr.noise(b*a*t_0)
17
     measuredTime = 0
     # Add the time from every tick and return the total measured time
18
19
     for(tick in 1:ticks) {
20
        pulseLength = a * pulseLength + actr.noise(b*a*pulseLength)
21
       measuredTime = measuredTime + pulseLength
22
23
     measuredTime
24 }
25
26 # Convert time to ticks and return ticks
27 timeToTicks = function(time) {
28
     \# The starting values, the first pulse length is also subject to
       noise here
29
     ticks = 0
30
     pulseLength = t_0 + actr.noise(b*a*t_0)
31
     measuredTime = 0
     \# \ \mathit{Until} \ \mathit{the} \ \mathit{targetTime} \ \mathit{is} \ \mathit{reached} \ , \ \mathit{continue} \ \mathit{to} \ \mathit{count} \ \mathit{ticks} \ \mathit{and}
       return the final count
```

```
33
     while (measuredTime < time) {
34
       pulseLength = a * pulseLength + actr.noise(b*a*pulseLength)
35
       measuredTime = measuredTime + pulseLength
36
       ticks = ticks + 1
37
38
     ticks
39 }
40
41
  # This function runs the bisection experiment for a specified
       interval (min, max) and stepsize
42
  bisection = function(min, max, stepsize) {
     # Initialize the long proportion vector and index variable
43
44
     propLong = seq(min, max, stepsize)
45
     i = 1
46
     # For every step between the interval, let every 'subject' return
        their estimation of the interval.
47
       If the 'subject' estimates long, increase the amount of counted
        longs
48
     for(time in seq(min, max, stepsize)) {
49
       long = 0
50
       for(subject in 1:nrSubjects) {
         if(timeToTicks(time) >= (timeToTicks(min)+timeToTicks(max))
51
       /2) {
52
           long = long + 1
53
         }
54
       # Calculate the proportion of reported longs over all subjects
55
       and increase the index
       propLong[i] = long/nrSubjects
56
57
       i = i + 1
58
59
     return (propLong)
60 }
61
62 # Plot the experiment data and model data for the interval 3-6
63 # The experiment data
64 expTime = \mathbf{c}(3, 3.37, 3.78, 4.24, 4.76, 5.34, 6)
65 expPropLong = \mathbf{c}(0.08, 0.1, 0.2, 0.45, 0.74, 0.86, 0.95)
66 # The model data
67 \mod \text{PropLong} = \text{bisection} (3,6,0.5)
68 # Plots
69 | plot(seq(3,6,0.5), modelPropLong, xlab="time", ylab="Proportion"
       long", type = "o", lwd=2, main="3-6 sec discrimination", col="
       red", x \lim = \mathbf{c}(3,6), y \lim = \mathbf{c}(0,1))
70 lines (expTime, expPropLong, type = "o", lwd=2, col="blue")
71 | legend("bottomright", c("Model", "Experiment"), lty=c(1,1), col=c("
       red", "blue"))
72
73 # Plot the experiment data and model data for the interval 2-8
74 # The experiment data
75 expTime = \mathbf{c}(2, 2.52, 3.18, 4, 5.04, 6.35, 8)
76 expPropLong = \mathbf{c}(0.02, 0, 0.12, 0.5, 0.84, 0.91, 1)
77 # The model data
78 \mid \text{modelPropLong} = \text{bisection}(2, 8, 1)
79 # Plots
80 | plot(seq(2,8,1), modelPropLong, xlab="time", ylab="Proportion long"
       , type = "o", lwd=2, main="2-8 sec discrimination", col="red",
```

```
xlim=c(2,8), ylim=c(0,1))
81 lines (expTime, expPropLong, type = "o", lwd=2, col="blue")
82 | legend("bottomright", c("Model", "Experiment"), lty=c(1,1), col=c("
        red", "blue"))
83
84 \mid \# Plot the experiment data and model data for the interval 4-12
85 # The experiment data
86 expTime = \mathbf{c}(4, 4.8, 5.77, 6.93, 8.32, 9.99, 12)
87 expPropLong = \mathbf{c}(0, 0.07, 0.22, 0.46, 0.69, 0.86, 0.92)
88 # The model data
89 modelPropLong = bisection (4,12,1)
90 # Plots
91 plot(seq(4,12,1), modelPropLong, xlab="time", ylab="Proportion long", type = "o", lwd=2, main="4-12 sec discrimination", col="red",
         xlim=c(4,12), ylim=c(0,1)
92 | lines (expTime, expPropLong, type = "o", lwd=2, col="blue")
93 | legend("bottomright", c("Model", "Experiment"), lty=c(1,1), col=c("
       red", "blue"))
```

2 Plots

This code yields the following plots for the three different bisection experiments (for 1000 'subjects'):





