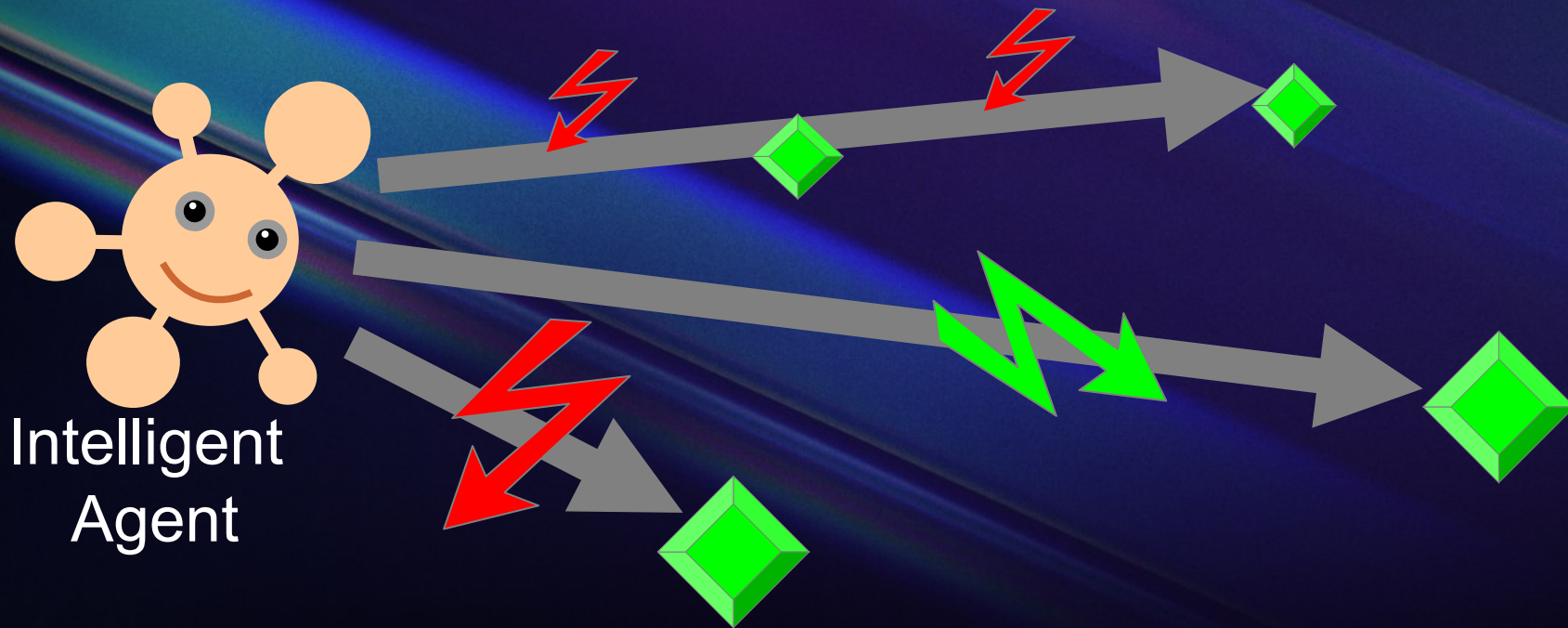


# Computational Concept and Cognitive Architecture of Artificial Psyche

Anton Kolonin, Ph.D.  
Novosibirsk State University <https://nsu.ru>  
Russian AGI Community <https://agirussia.org>  
Aigents <https://aigents.com>



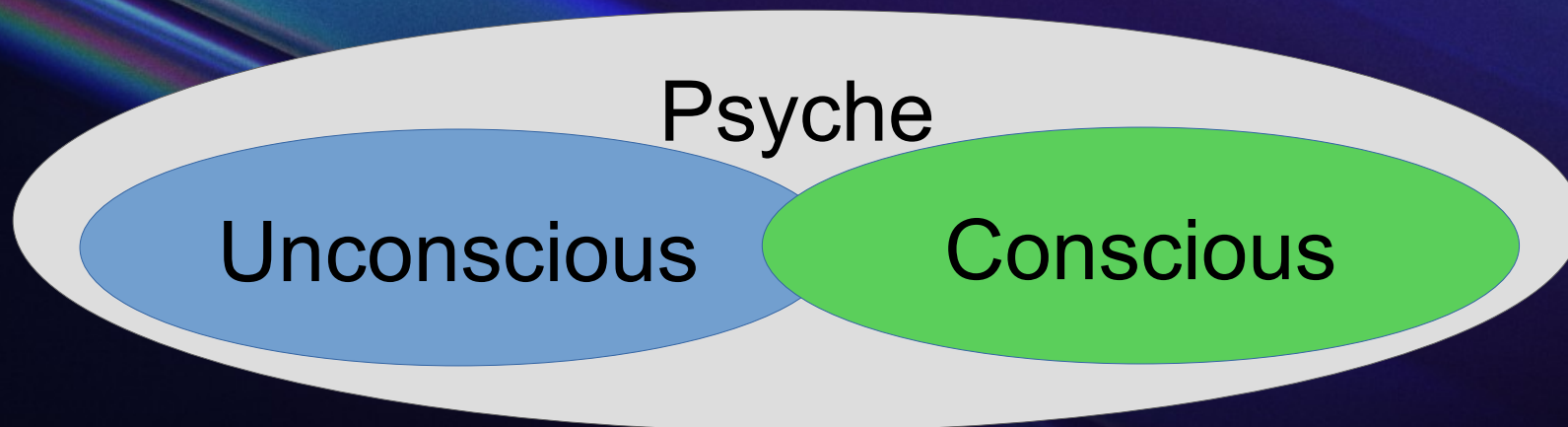
- General Intelligence:
- Reaching complex goals **in different** complex environments, **using limited resources** *under uncertainty*
- (Ben Goertzel + **Pei Wang** + **Shane Legg** + **Marcus Hutter**)



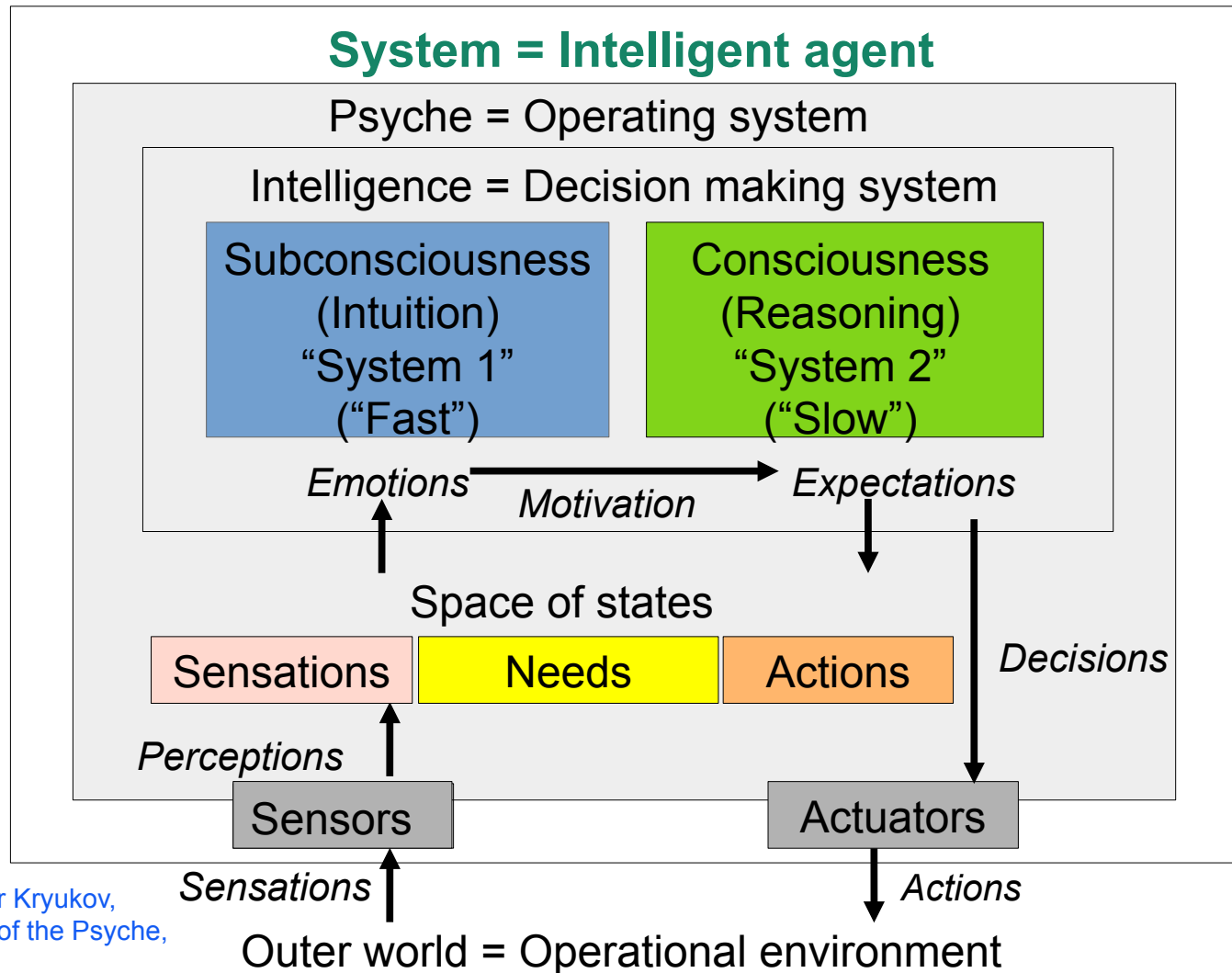


The **psyche** /'saiki/ is currently used to describe the totality of the **human mind**, **conscious** and **unconscious**.

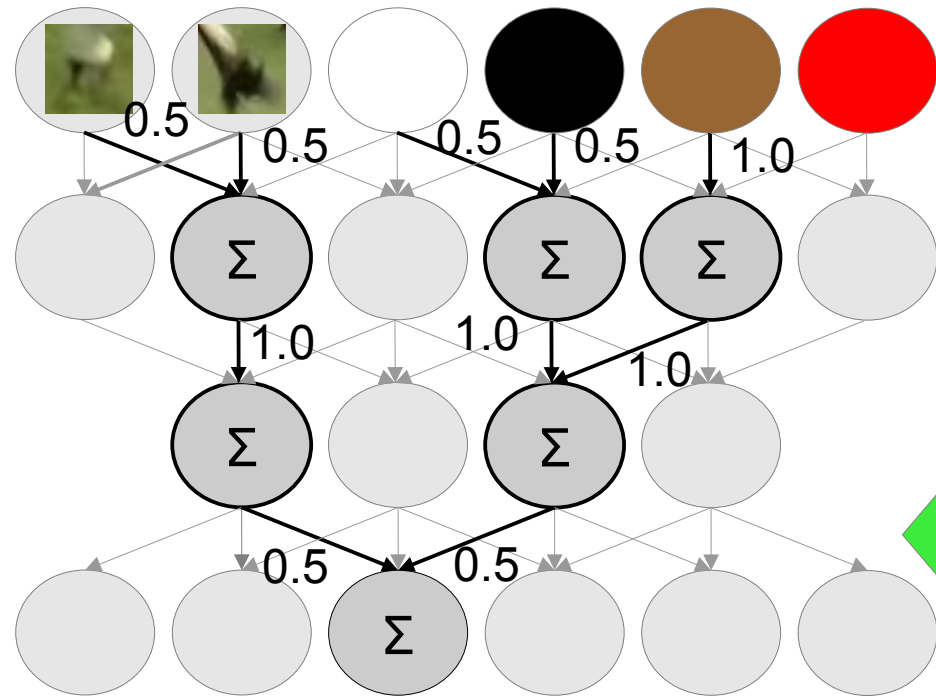
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psyche>



# Computational Concept and Cognitive Architecture of Artificial Psyche



# Neuro-Symbolic Integration for Interpretable AI

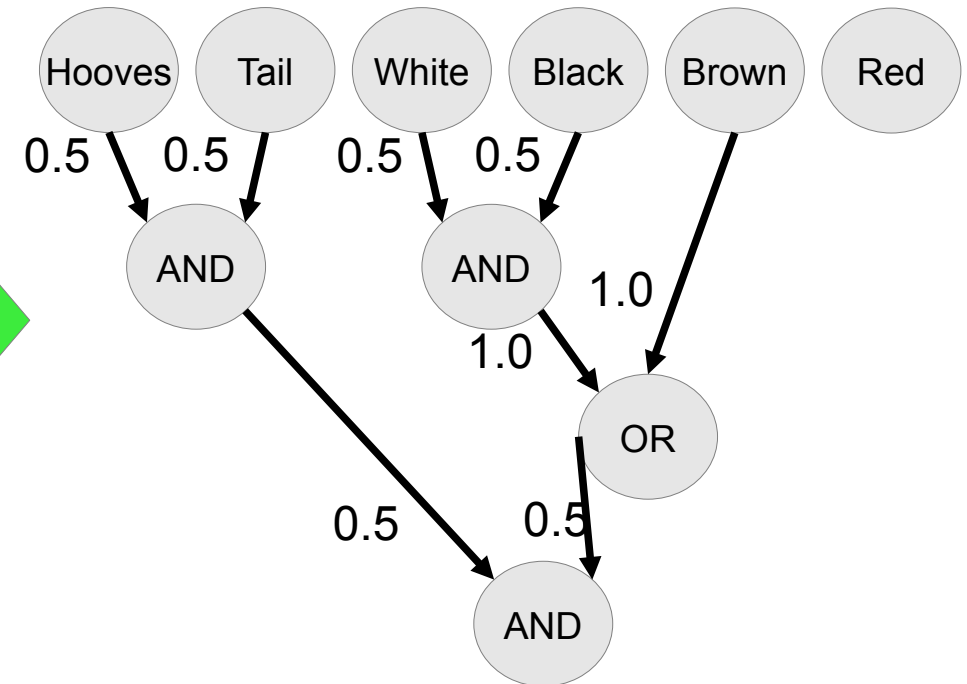


“System 1”



Explain

Transfer



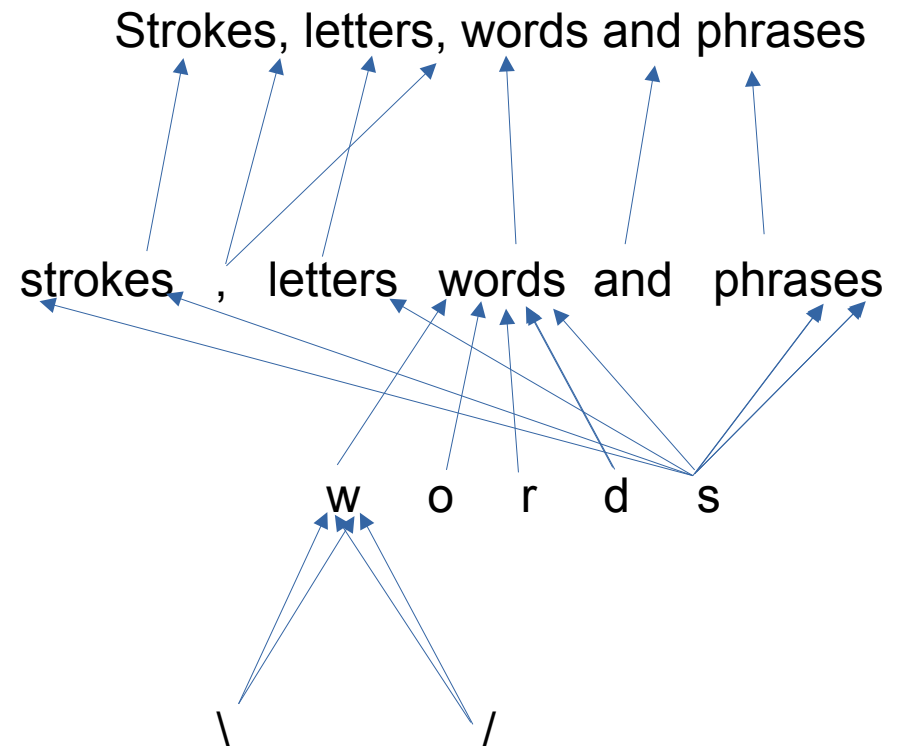
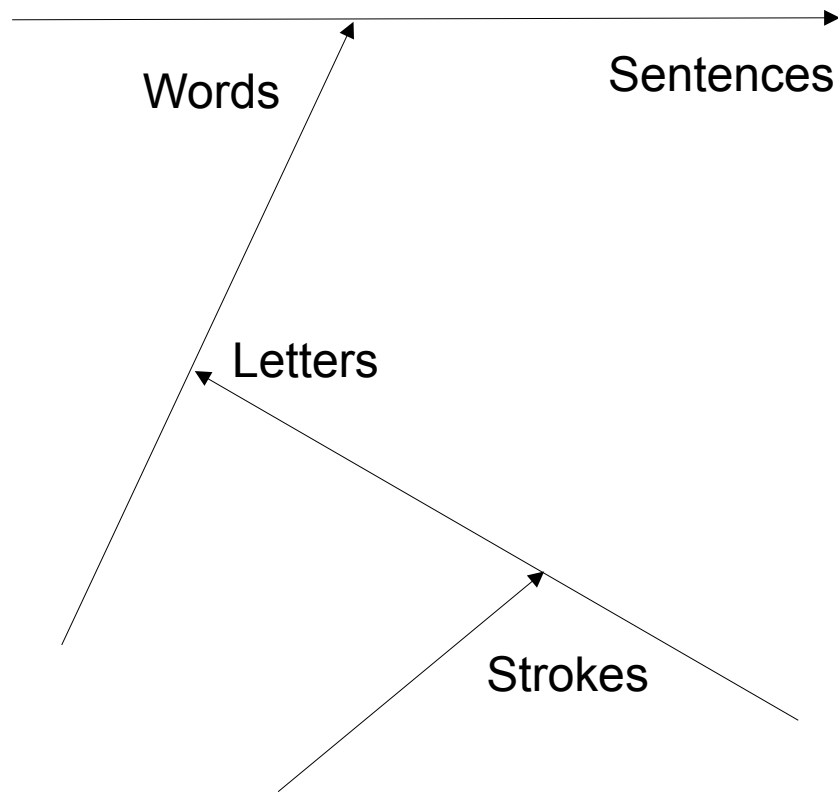
“System 2”

(Hooves AND Tail) AND NOT Red  
((White and Black) OR Brown)

=> Horse



# Functional equivalence of tensor and graph (symbolic) models



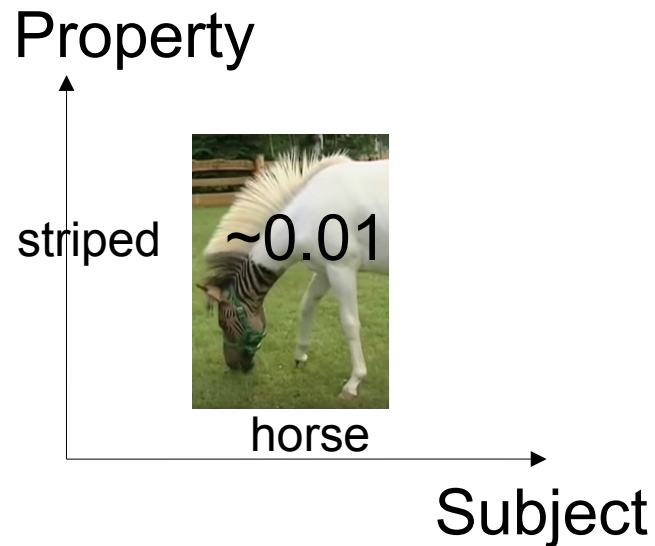
# Functional equivalence of tensor and (symbolic) graph models

## Truth-Value Tensor (NARS/PLN)

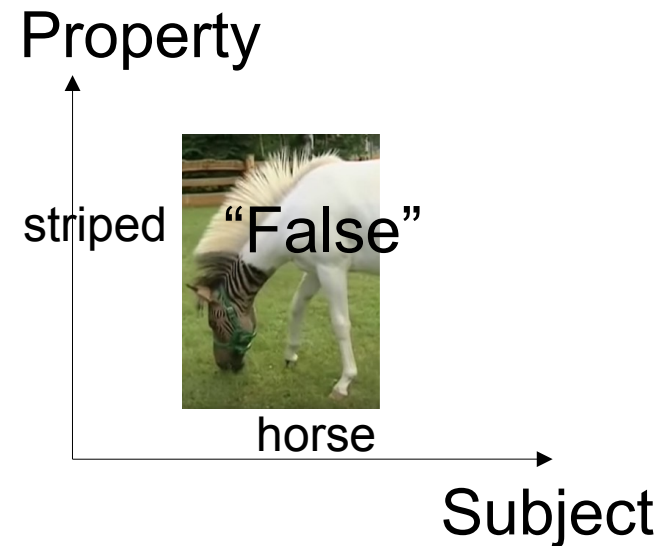


Life-long  
learning?

## Numerical Tensor (ANN/Bayesian Logic)



## Boolean Tensor (Boolean Logic)



# Computational Concept and Cognitive Architecture of Artificial Psyche

## Psyche = Operating system

Intelligence = Decision making system

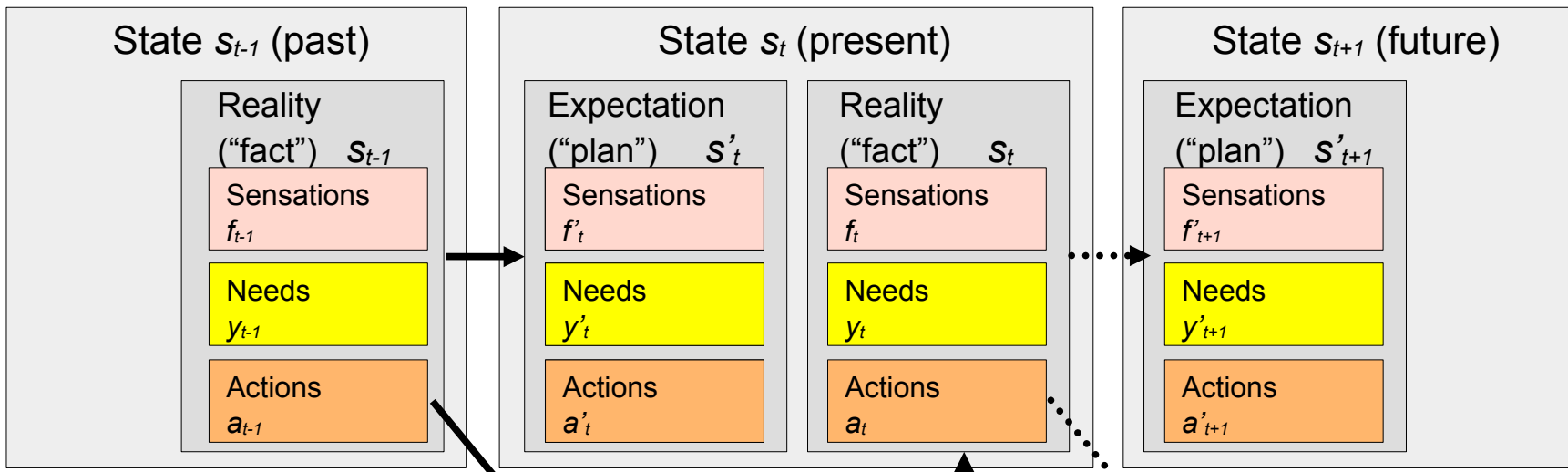
Models  $s$  ("invariants") of states with utilities  $U$  and probabilities  $P$  of transitions

$$U(\{s_T\}_{T \in \{-T, -1\}}, s'_0) = L(x \cdot (y_t - y_{t-1}), (s'_t - s_t), E(a_{t-1})) \quad s'_t = \operatorname{argmax}_s (U(\{s_T\}_{T \in \{-T, -1\}}, s'_t), P(\{s_T\}_{T \in \{-T, -1\}}, s'_t))$$

↑ *Experiential learning*

↓ *Decision making*

Space of states and episodic memory ("precedents")



*Decisions*

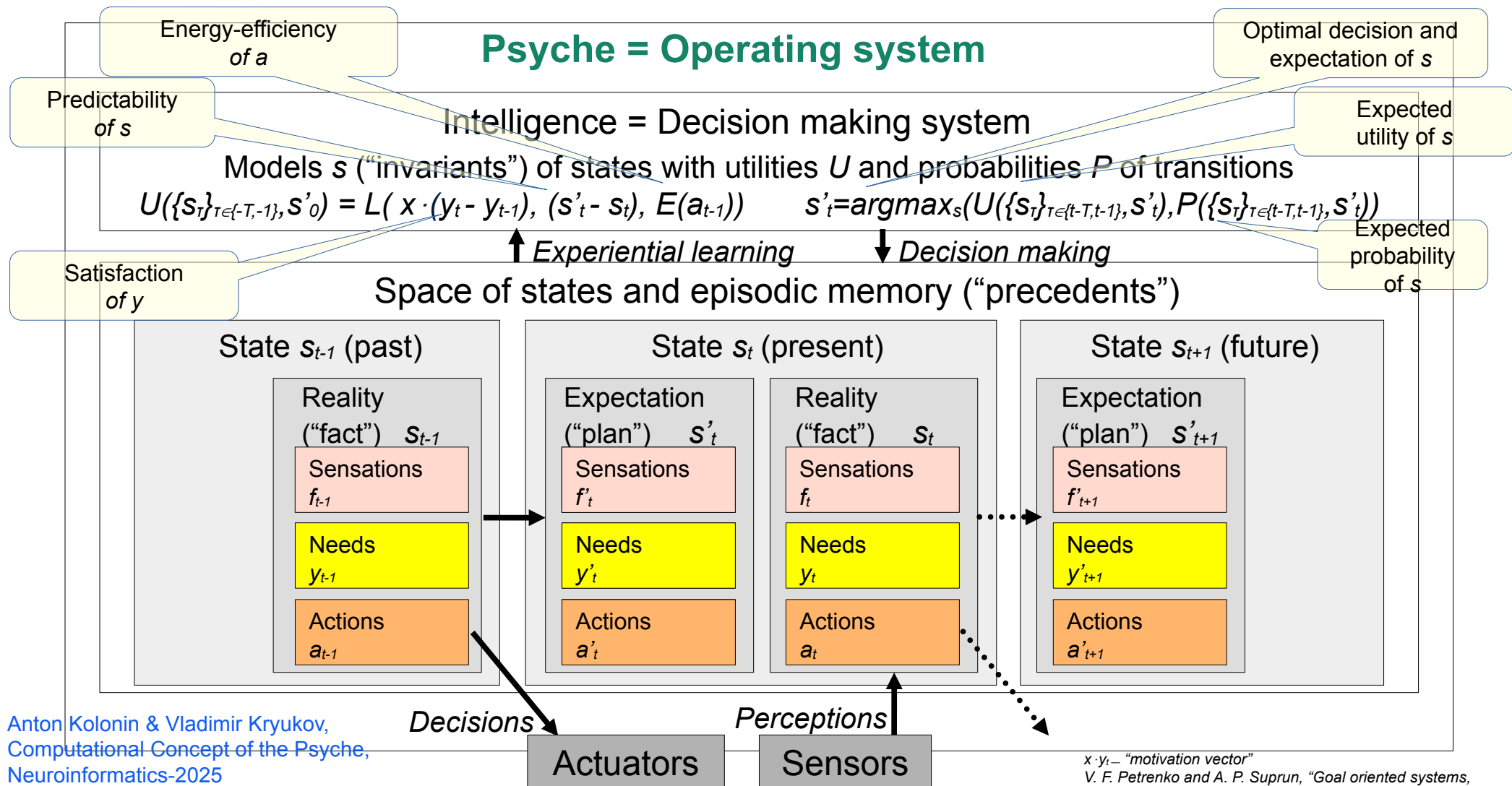
*Perceptions*

Actuators

Sensors

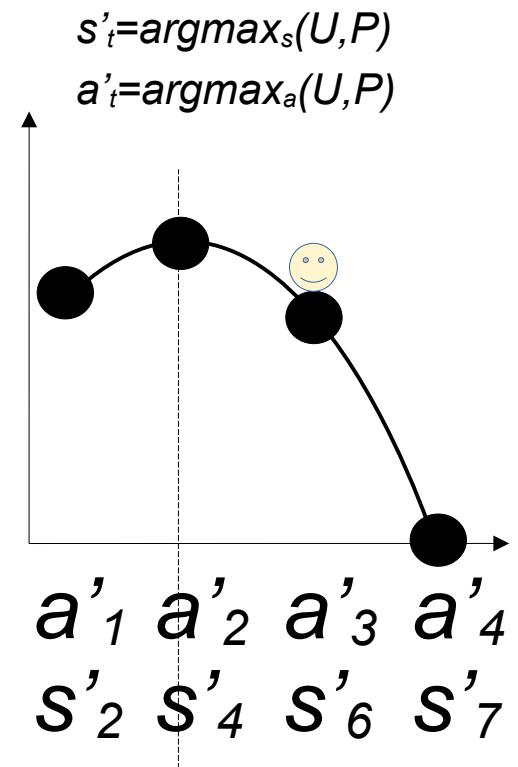


# Computational Concept and Cognitive Architecture of Artificial Psyche



# Decision making as operational risk management

$s_t$	$s'_{t+1}$	$s'_{t+1}$			$U$	$P$	$\sum U*P$
		$a'$	$y'$	$f'$			
$s_1$	$s'_2$	$a'_1$	$y'_1$	...	1.0	0.5	<u>0.7</u>
$s_1$	$s'_3$	$a'_1$	$y'_2$	...	0.4	0.5	
$s_1$	$s'_4$	$a'_2$	$y'_3$	...	1.0	0.8	<u>0.8</u>
$s_1$	$s'_5$	$a'_2$	$y'_4$	...	0.0	0.2	
$s_1$	$s'_6$	$a'_3$	$y'_5$	...	0.6	1.0	<u>0.6</u>
$s_1$	$s'_7$	$a'_4$	$y'_6$	...	0.0	1.0	<u>0.0</u>

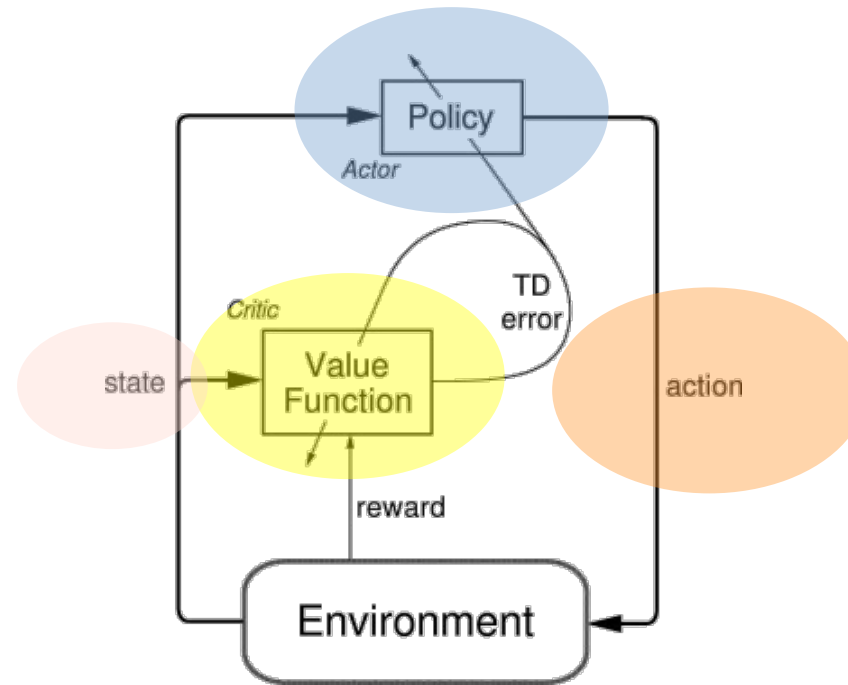


Tversky & Kahneman:  
 most people choose  $a'_3$  и  $s'_6$   
 ("smaller profit with  
 greater reliability")



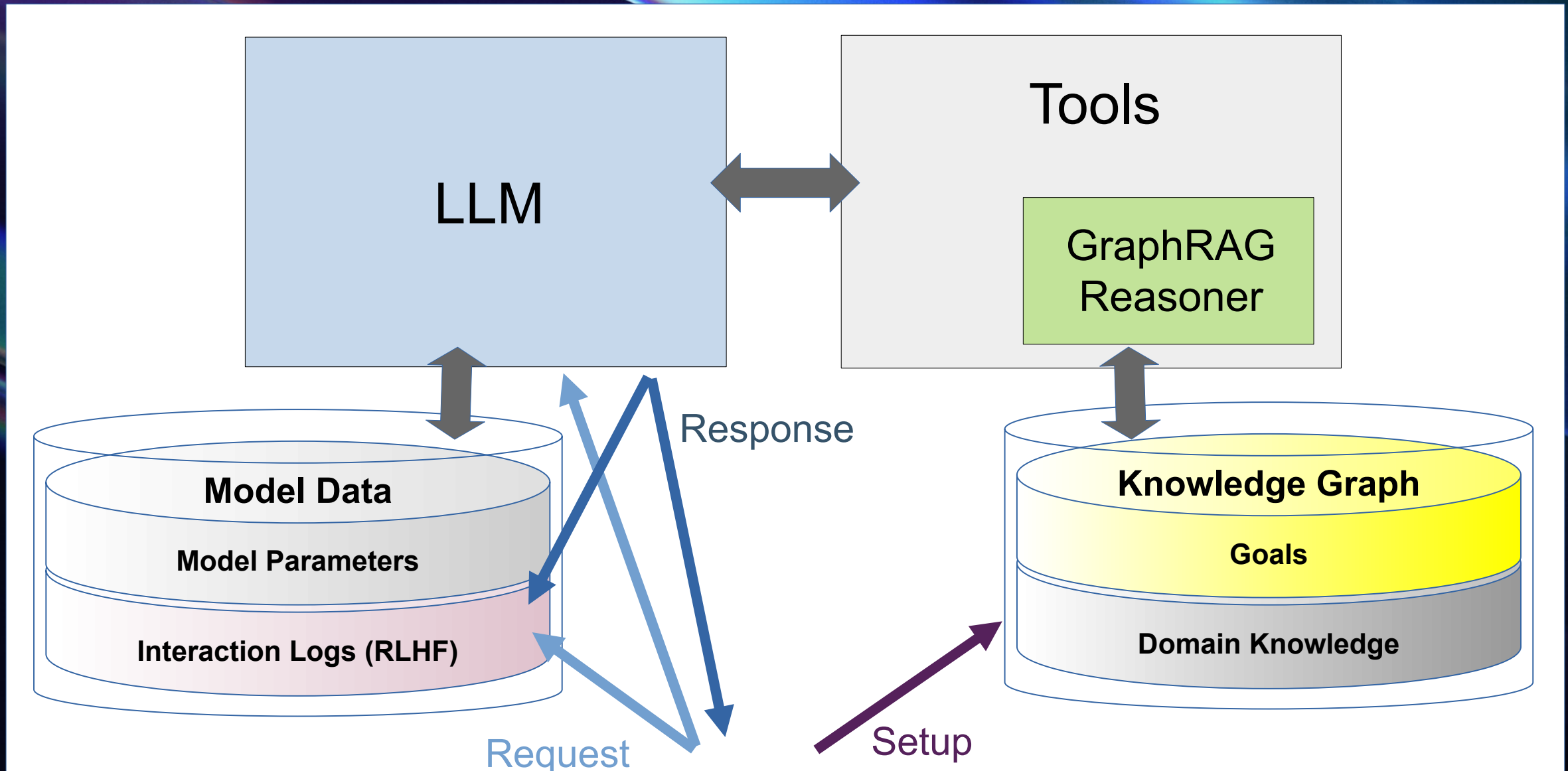
# Implementation options

## 1) Reinforcement learning based on “actor-critic” model



# Implementation options

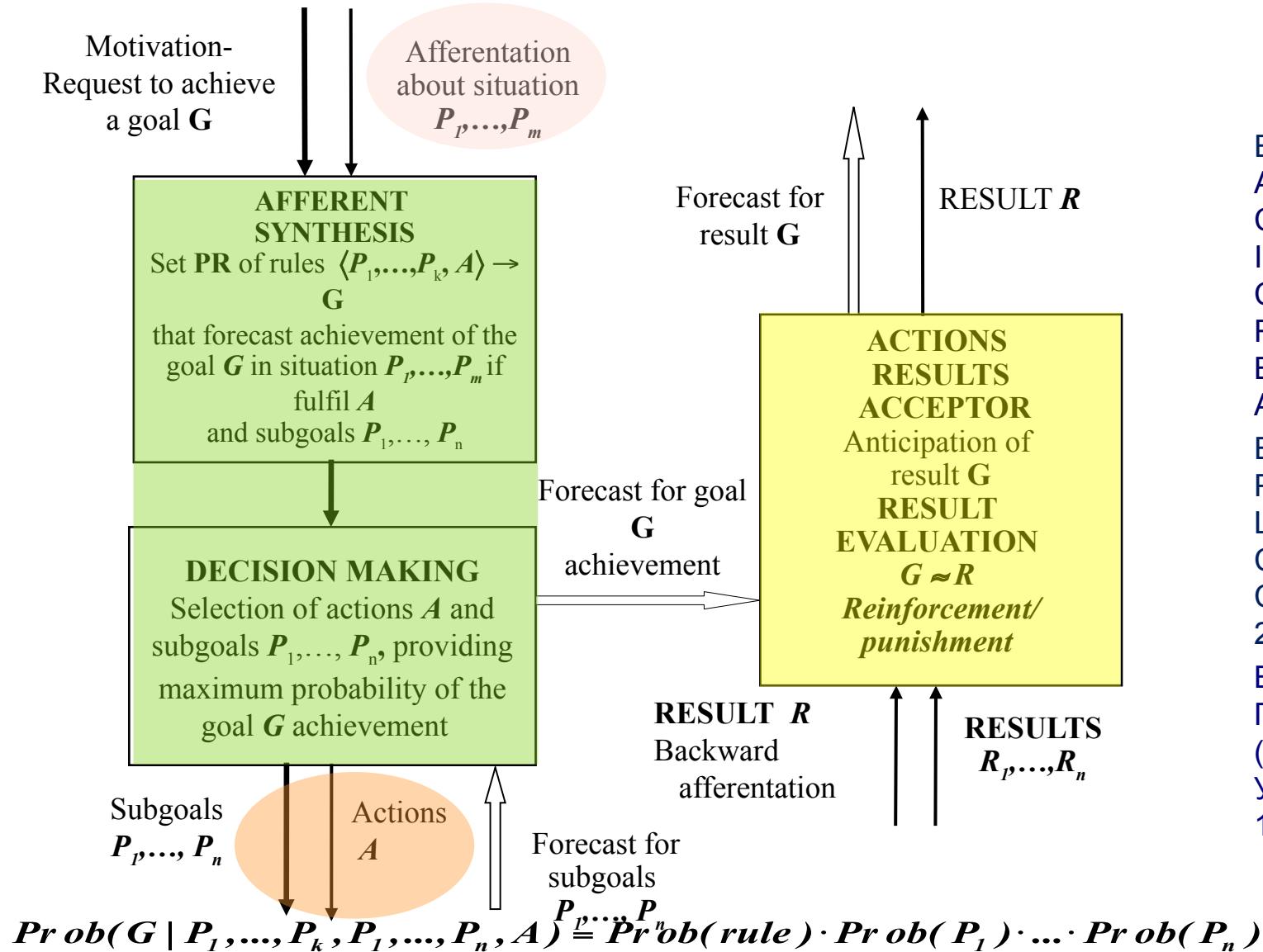
## 3) Cognitive architecture based on LLM and (active) GraphRAG





# Implementation options

## 2) Cognitive architecture based on probabilistic logic (“Discovery”)



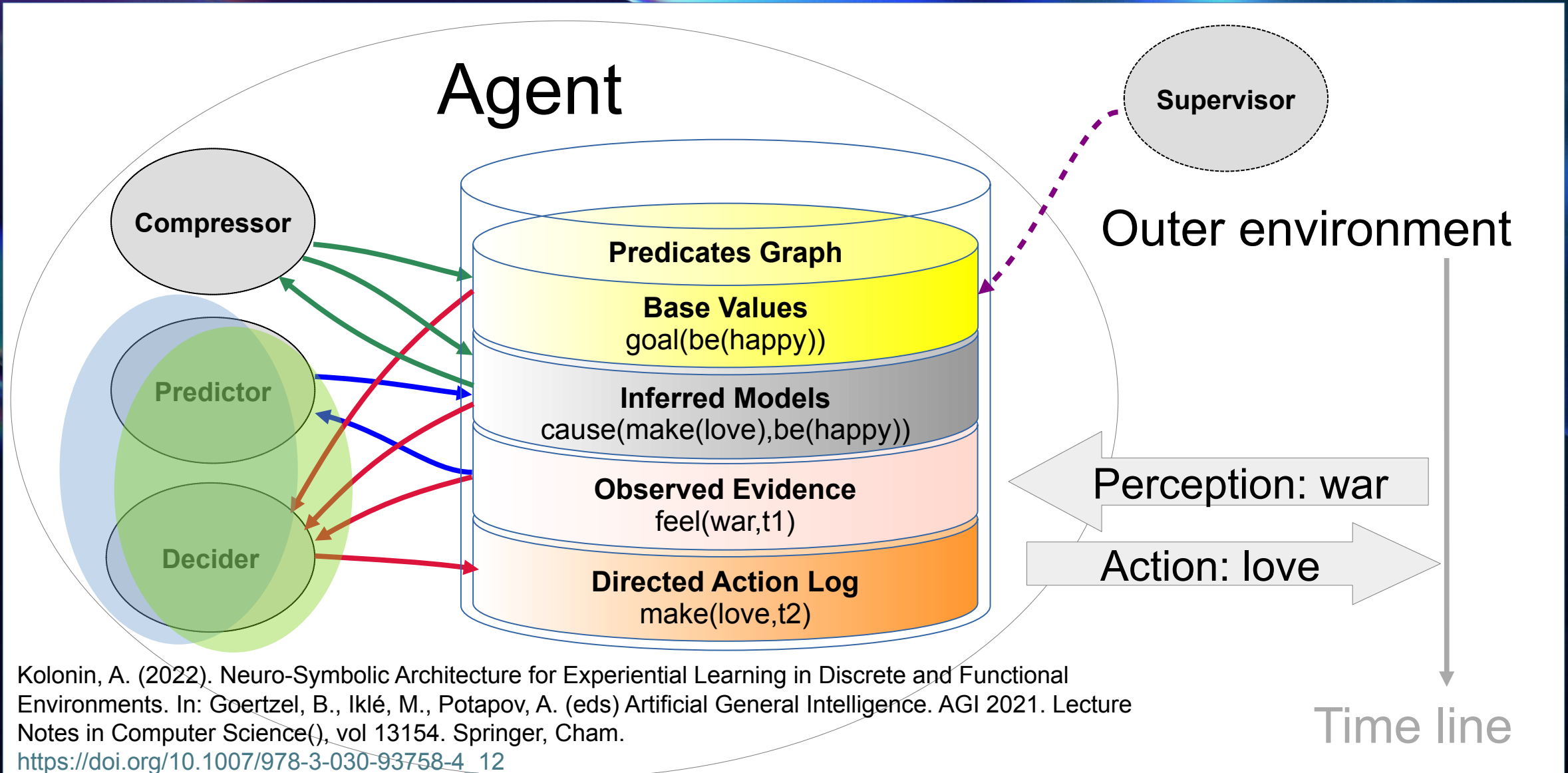
Evgenii Vityaev, Alexander Demin:  
Adaptive Control of Modular Robots //  
Conference Paper in Advances in  
Intelligent Systems and Computing,  
Conference: First International Early  
Research Career Enhancement School on  
Biologically Inspired Cognitive  
Architectures, Springer, August 2018

Evgenii E. Vityaev: Purposefulness as a  
Principle of Brain Activity // Anticipation:  
Learning from the Past, (ed.) M. Nadin.  
Cognitive Systems Monographs, V.25,  
Chapter No.: 13. Springer, 2015, pp. 231-  
254.

Витяев Е.Е. Логика работы мозга.  
Подходы к моделированию мышления.  
(сборник под ред. д.ф.-м.н. В.Г. Редько).  
УРСС Эдиториал, Москва, 2014г., стр.  
120-153.

# Implementation options

## 4) Cognitive architecture of value-based experiential learning

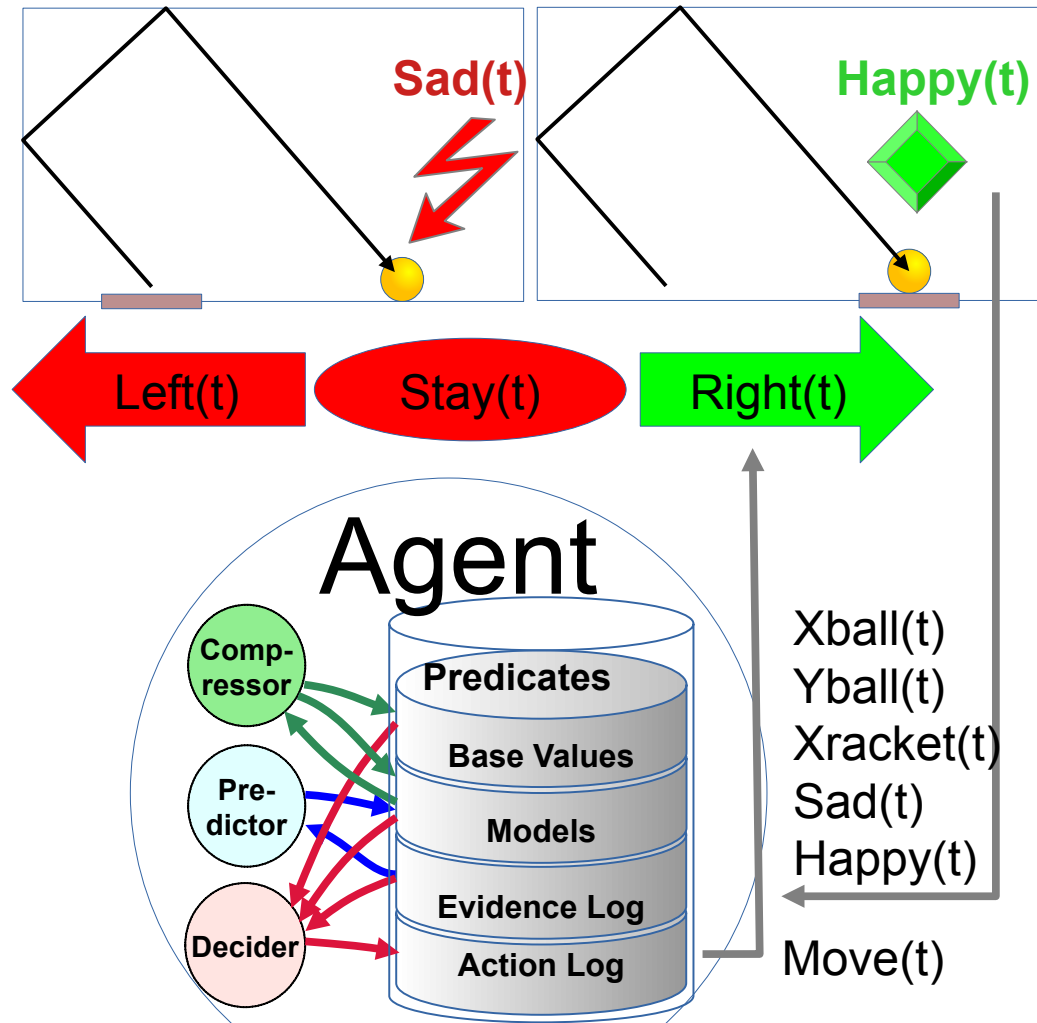


Kolonin, A. (2022). Neuro-Symbolic Architecture for Experiential Learning in Discrete and Functional Environments. In: Goertzel, B., Iklé, M., Potapov, A. (eds) Artificial General Intelligence. AGI 2021. Lecture Notes in Computer Science(), vol 13154. Springer, Cham.

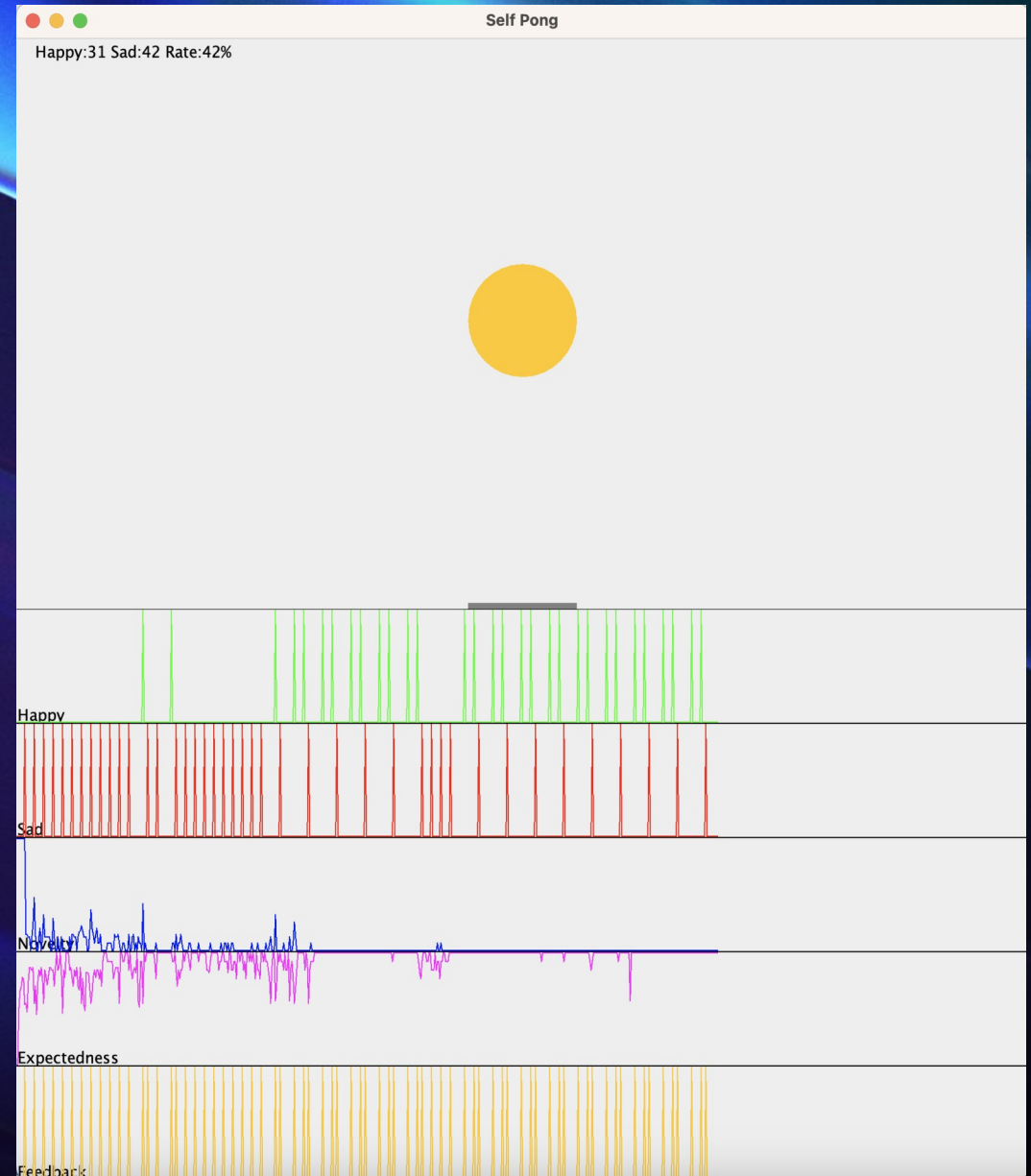
[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-93758-4\\_12](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-93758-4_12)



# Cognitive architecture of value-based experiential learning (“Ping-Pong”)

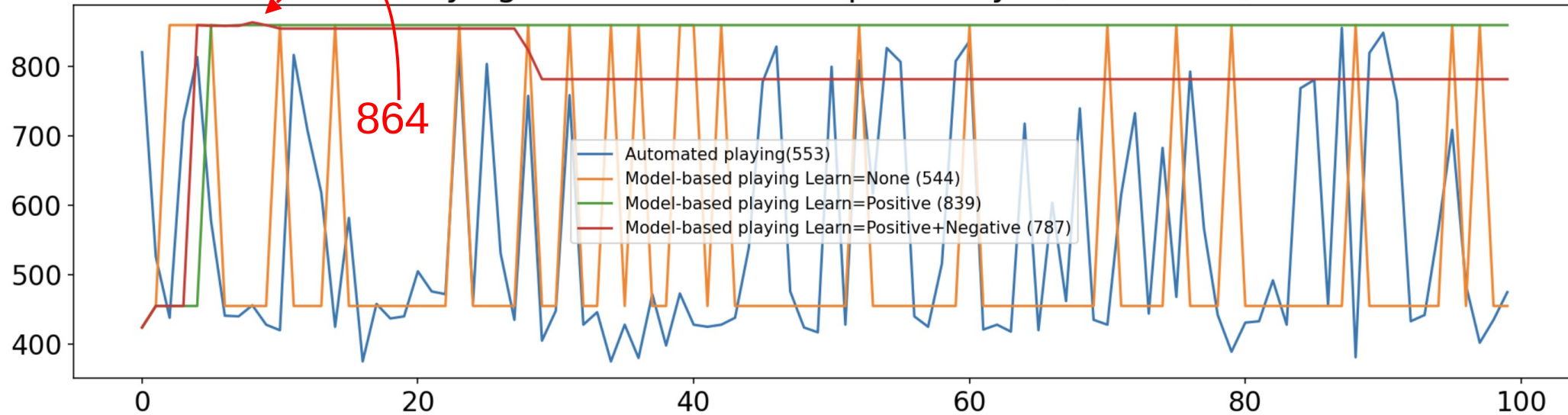


Anton Kolonin & Vladimir Kryukov,  
Computational Concept of the Psyche,  
Neuroinformatics-2025  
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2509.07009>

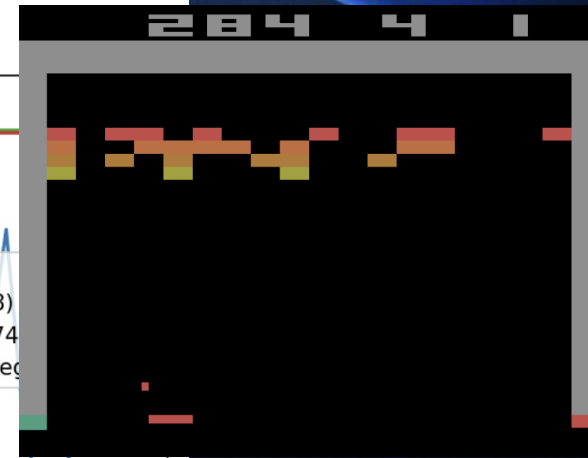
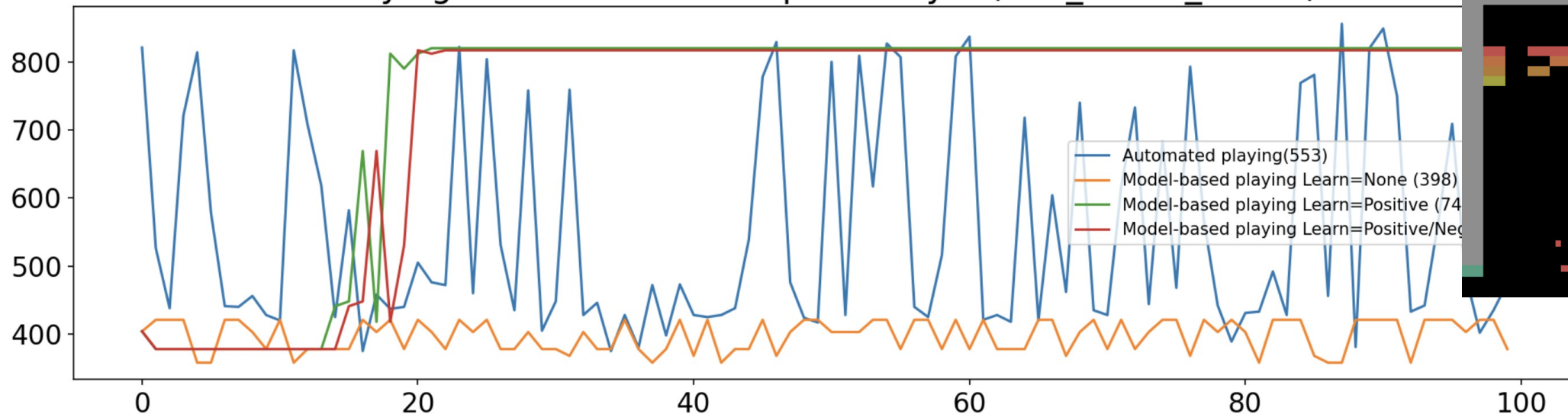


# Imitation learning – decision making on “pre-trained” model (“Breakout”)

Playing Atari Breakout in Open AI Gym (Nov32025)



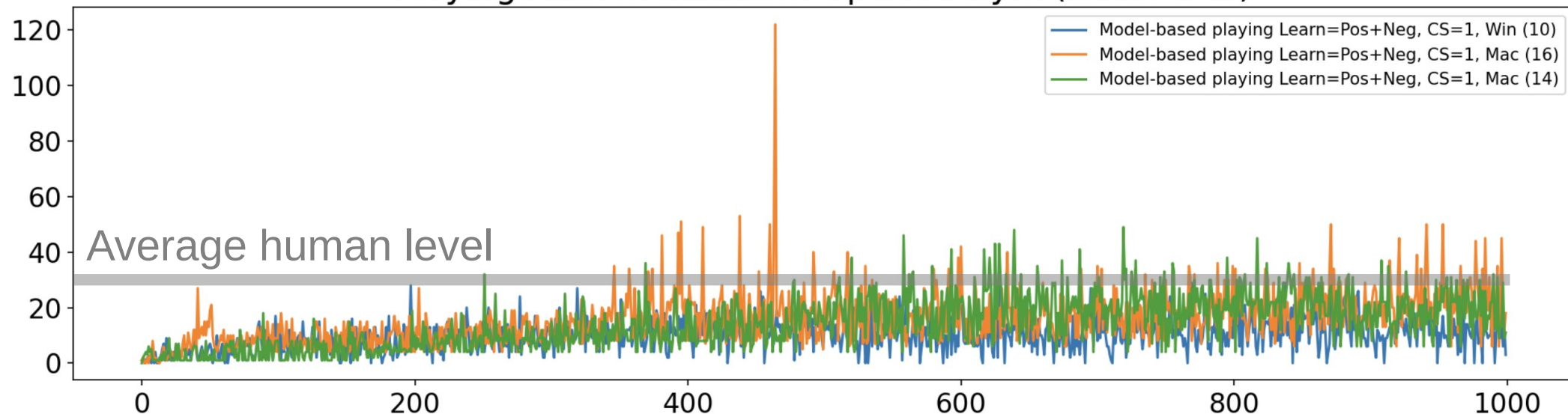
Playing Atari Breakout in Open AI Gym (find\_useful\_action)



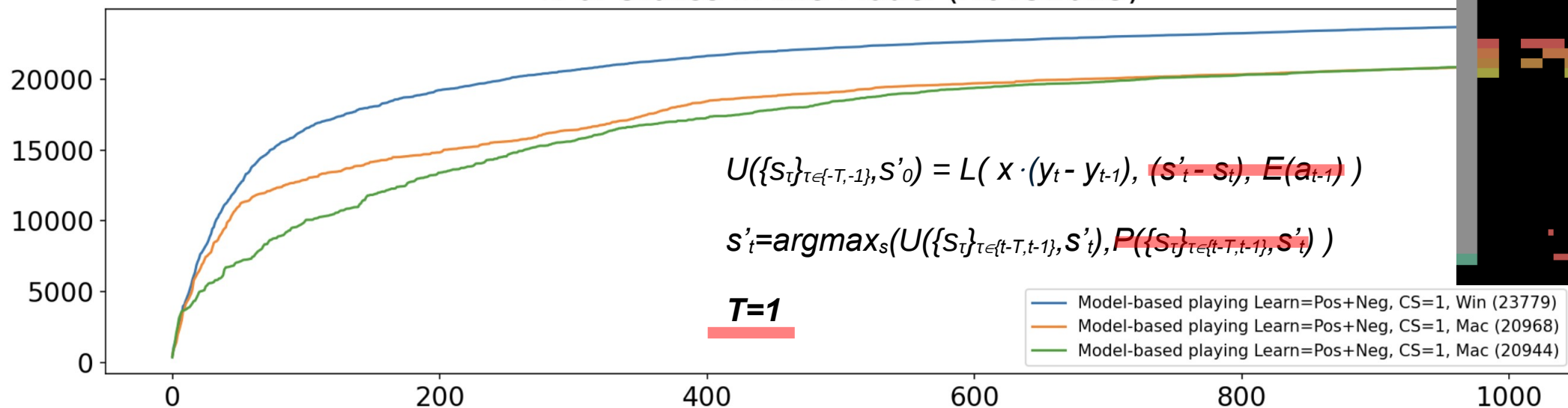


# Reinforcement learning – experiential learning & decision making (“Breakout”)

Playing Atari Breakout in Open AI Gym (Nov32025)

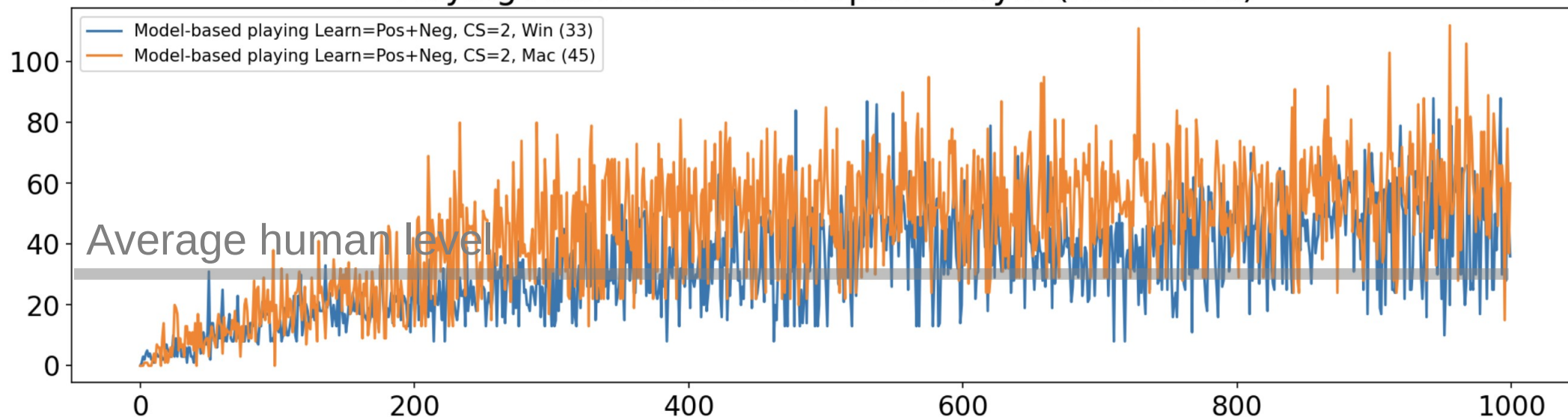


N of States in the Model (Nov32025)

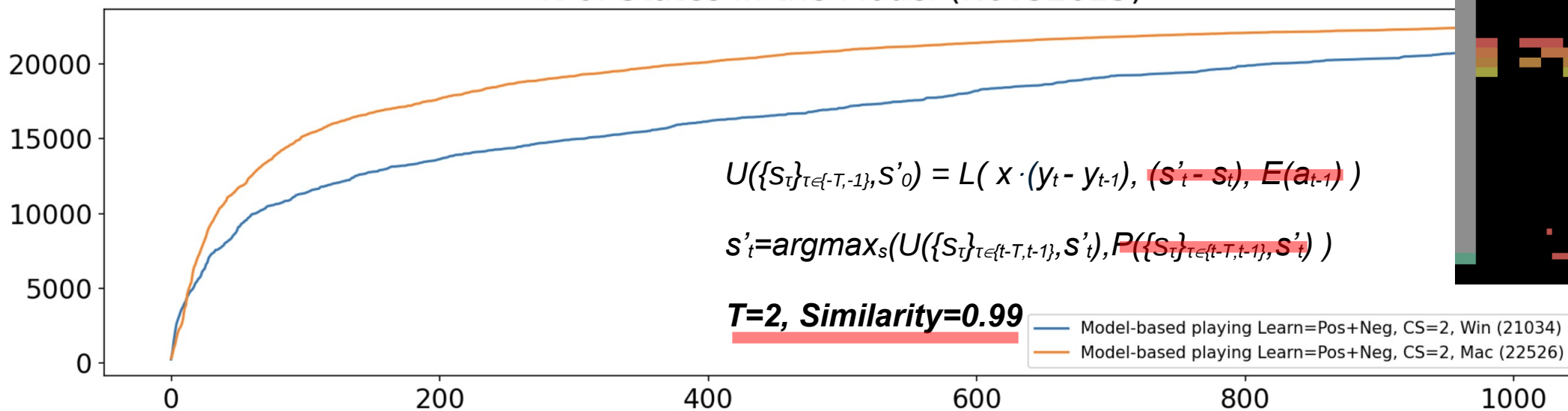


# Reinforcement learning – experiential learning & decision making (“Breakout”)

Playing Atari Breakout in Open AI Gym (Nov32025)



N of States in the Model (Nov32025)



$$U(\{s_{\tau}\}_{\tau \in [t-T, t-1]}, s'_0) = L(x \cdot (y_t - y_{t-1}), (s'_t - s_t), E(a_{t-1}))$$

$$s'_t = \operatorname{argmax}_s (U(\{s_{\tau}\}_{\tau \in [t-T, t-1]}, s'_t), P(\{s_{\tau}\}_{\tau \in [t-T, t-1]}, s'_t))$$

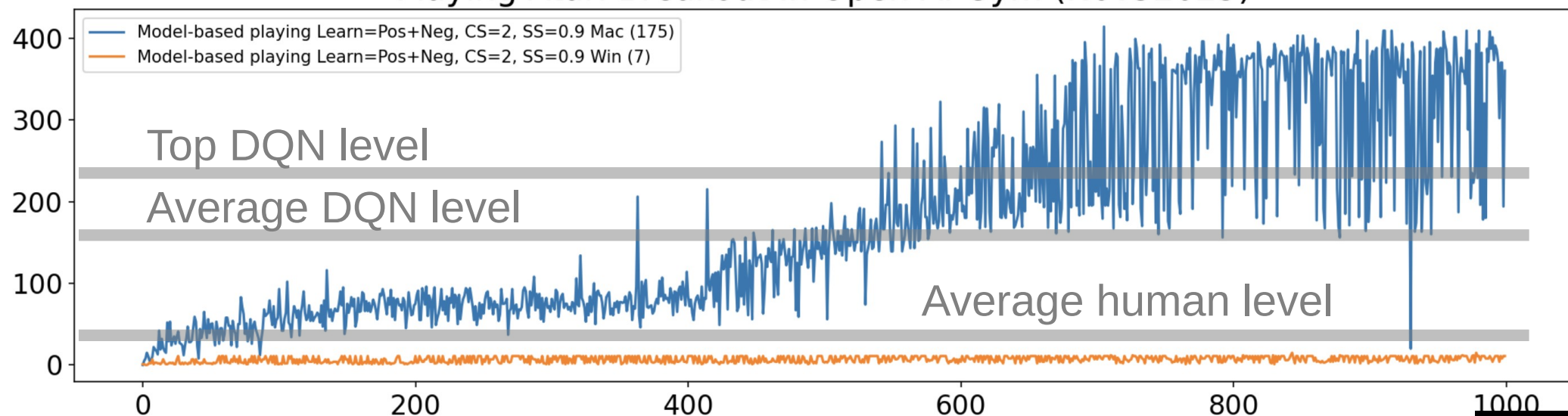
**T=2, Similarity=0.99**



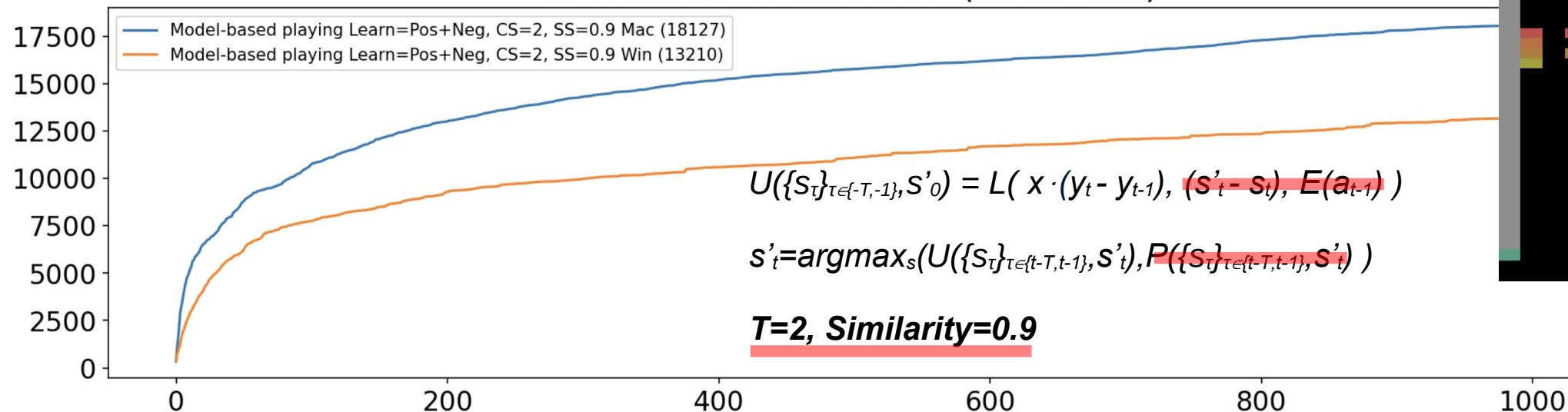


# Reinforcement learning – experiential learning & decision making (“Breakout”)

Playing Atari Breakout in Open AI Gym (Nov32025)



N of States in the Model (Nov32025)



$$U(\{s_t\}_{t \in \{-T, -1\}}, s'_0) = L(x \cdot (y_t - y_{t-1}), (s'_t - s_t), E(a_{t-1}))$$

$$s'_t = \operatorname{argmax}_s (U(\{s_t\}_{t \in \{t-T, t-1\}}, s'_t), P(\{s_t\}_{t \in \{t-T, t-1\}}, s'_t))$$

**T=2, Similarity=0.9**





# Thank you for attention! Questions?

Anton Kolonin

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Telegram/GitHub: akolonin

Workshop recording  
on the subject



Anton Kolonin & Vladimir Kryukov,  
Computational Concept of the  
Psyche, Neuroinformatics-2025

