

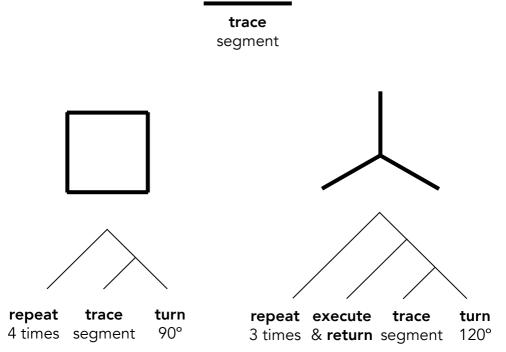
Sablé-Meyer et al. (2022) found that adults' reaction times and error rates in match-to-sample tasks were predicted by the minimum description length (MDL) of the shape's LOT program This fuses two features of geometric shape representations that are partly independent, format (LOT) and selection (MDL), and uses MDL data to argue for LOT—Highly indirect evidence We report more direct evidence for tree structure in geometric shape representations from three online

experiments with adults

Geometric shape representations in human adults have syntactic structure

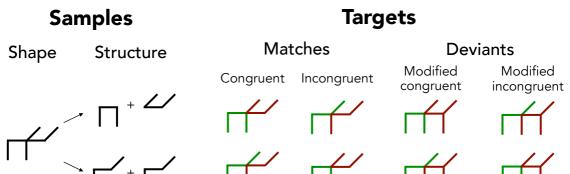
Barbu Revencu and Stanislas Dehaene

NeuroSpin Cognitive Neuroimaging Unit | CEA | INSERM | Université Paris-Saclay



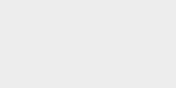


Different structured representations can be induced for the same shape



Experiment 1: Structural Ambiguity





Background

We build on the recent proposal that geometric shapes are represented in a language of thought (LOT) consisting of

a handful of primitives that combine to recreate the encoded shape (Sablé-

Meyer et al. 2022)

Subparts are easier to recognize when they belong to the same subtree

Experiment 2: Subtree Facilitation

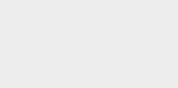
Experiment 3: Movement Depth

Shapes are easier to reconfigure when they are split higher up in the tree



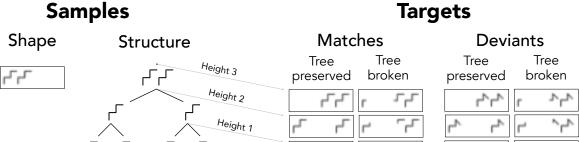
Samples			Targets				
Shape	Structure	Overlap	Mat	Matches		Deviants	
•		•	Same subtree	Different subtrees	Rotated same	Rotated different	
~ _∟	/	\ <u></u>	~		<	_	
★	↑ + 	V	_	~		<	
$\vdash \!$	├ + ८	→	<	_/	~		
\searrow	✓ + >			<	_	~	

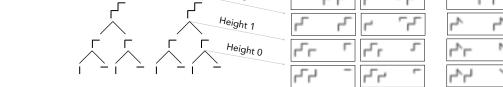




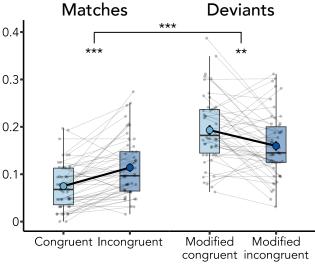






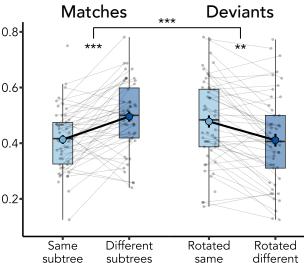


Error rates



50 subjects
16 shapes
256 trials
Within-subjects

Error rates



50 subjects 16 shapes 128 trials

Within-subjects



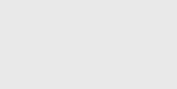






Reaction times **Matches Deviants** 550 36 subjects 500 8 shapes 256 trials *** 450 Within-subjects Tree structure Tree preserved 400 Tree broken Log₂ Chunk Size I Height









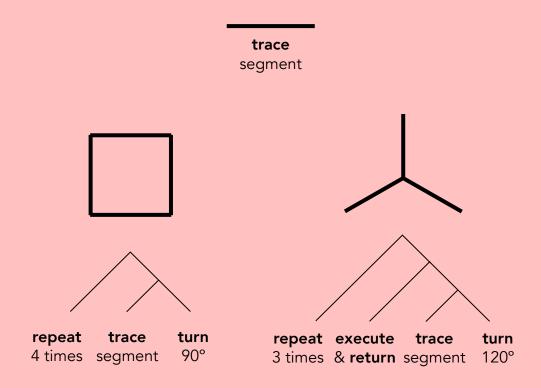




<u>Inser</u>

Background

We build on the recent proposal that geometric shapes are represented in a language of thought (LOT) consisting of a handful of primitives that combine to recreate the encoded shape (Sablé-Meyer et al. 2022)



Sablé-Meyer et al. (2022) found that adults' reaction times and error rates in match-to-sample tasks were predicted by the minimum description length (MDL) of the shape's LOT program

This fuses two features of geometric shape representations that are partly independent, format (LOT) and selection (MDL), and uses MDL data to argue for LOT—Highly indirect evidence

We report more direct evidence for tree structure in geometric shape representations from three online experiments with adults



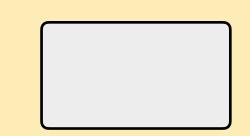
Geometric shape representations in human adults have syntactic structure

Barbu Revencu and Stanislas Dehaene

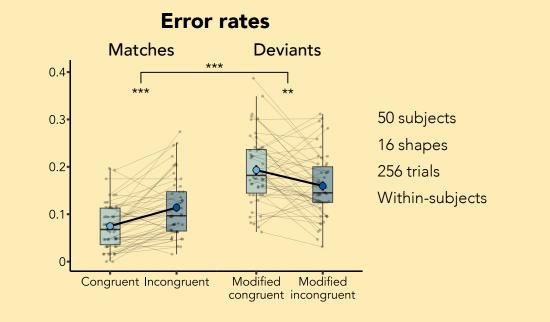
NeuroSpin Cognitive Neuroimaging Unit | CEA | INSERM | Université Paris-Saclay

Experiment 1: Structural Ambiguity

Different structured representations can be induced for the same shape

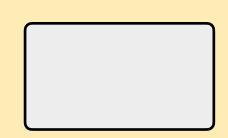


Jailibies		iaigets				
Shape	Structure	Matches		Deviants		
·		Congruent	Incongruent	Modified congruent	Modified incongruent	
	<i>→</i> □ <i>→</i>			\prod	\prod	
	·	\mathbf{H}	\mathbf{H}	\prod	\prod	

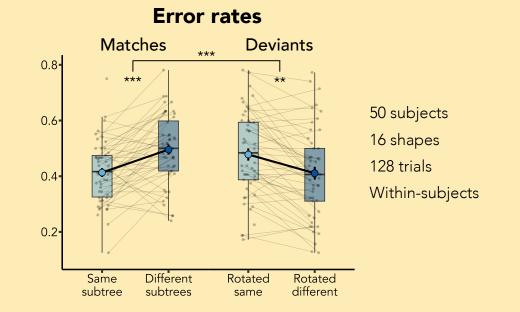


Experiment 2: Subtree Facilitation

Subparts are easier to recognize when they belong to the same subtree



Samples				iargets			
Shape	Structure	Overlap	Matches		Deviants		
·		·	Same subtree	Different subtrees	Rotated same	Rotated different	
~ \		\ <u></u>	~	/	<	_/	
★	^ + ^	~	~	~		<	
$\vdash \!$	<u> </u>	~	<	_/	~		
\checkmark	✓ + ≯		_	<	_	~	



Experiment 3: Movement Depth

Shapes are easier to reconfigure when they are split higher up in the tree

