

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

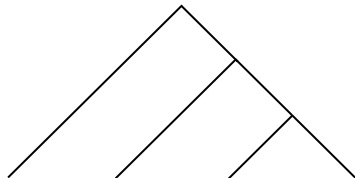
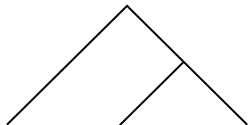
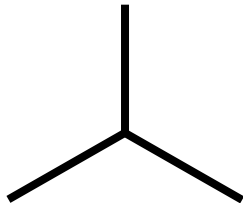
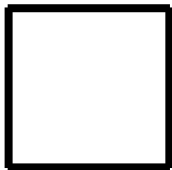
We report more **direct evidence for tree structure in geometric shape representations** from three online experiments with adults

**Geometric shape representations in human adults
have syntactic structure**

Barbu Revençu and Stanislas Dehaene

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

trace
segment



repeat
4 times **trace**
segment **turn**
90°

repeat
3 times **execute**
& **return** **trace**
segment **turn**
120°



Different structured representations can be induced for the same shape

Samples

Targets

Shape

Structure

Matches

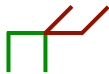
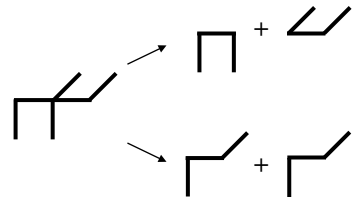
Deviants

Congruent

Incongruent

Modified
congruent

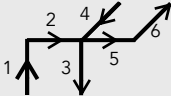
Modified
incongruent



Experiment 1: Structural Ambiguity



Sample: Encode



Target: Same shape?



Background

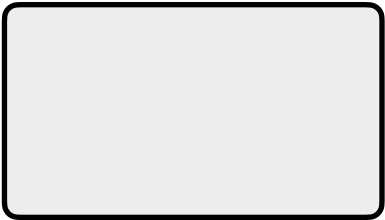
We build on the recent proposal that **geometric shapes are represented in a language of thought (LOT) consisting of a handful of primitives that combine to recreate the encoded shape** (Sablé-Meyer et al. 2022)

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

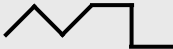
Experiment 2: Subtree Facilitation

Experiment 3: Movement Depth

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



Sample: Encode

































Target: Subpart?



Samples

Targets

Shape	Structure	Overlap	Matches				Deviants	
			Same subtree	Different subtrees			Rotated same	Rotated different
	 + 							
	 + 							
	 + 							
	 + 							



Sample: Encode



Target: Rearrangement?

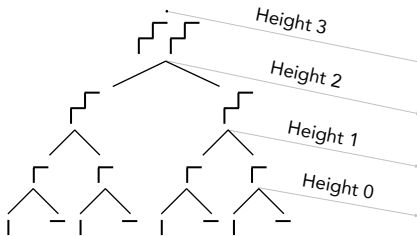


Samples

Shape



Structure



Targets

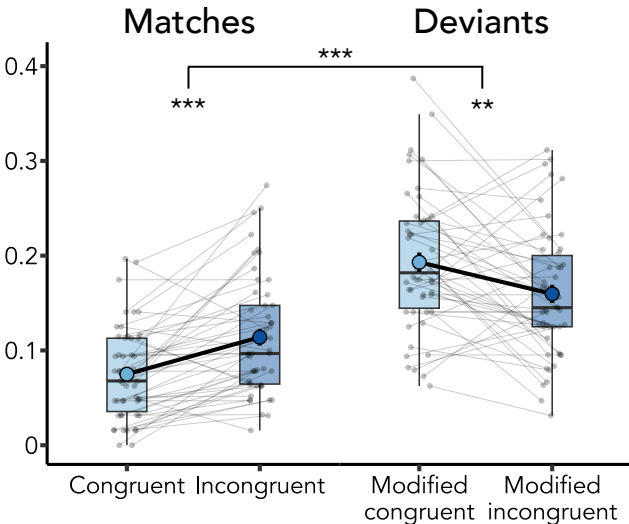
Matches

Tree preserved	Tree broken

Deviants

Tree preserved	Tree broken

Error rates



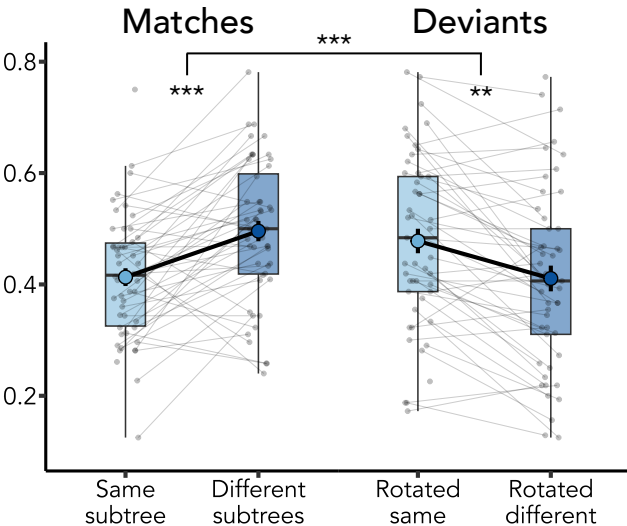
50 subjects

16 shapes

256 trials

Within-subjects

Error rates

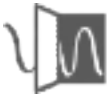


50 subjects

16 shapes

128 trials

Within-subjects



NeuroSpin

cea



Insertm.

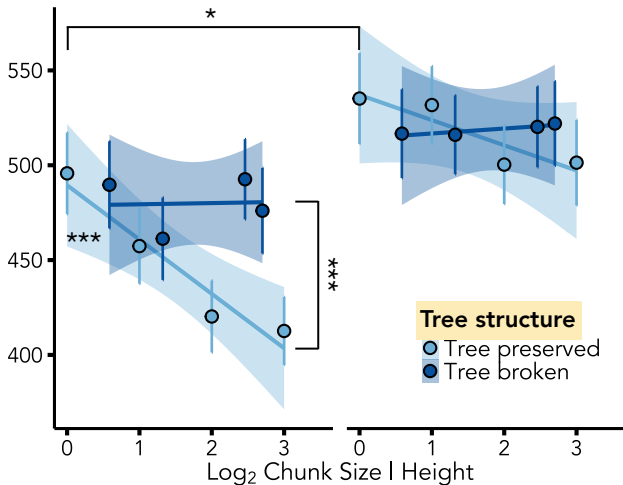


Fyssen

Reaction times

Matches

Deviants



36 subjects

8 shapes

256 trials

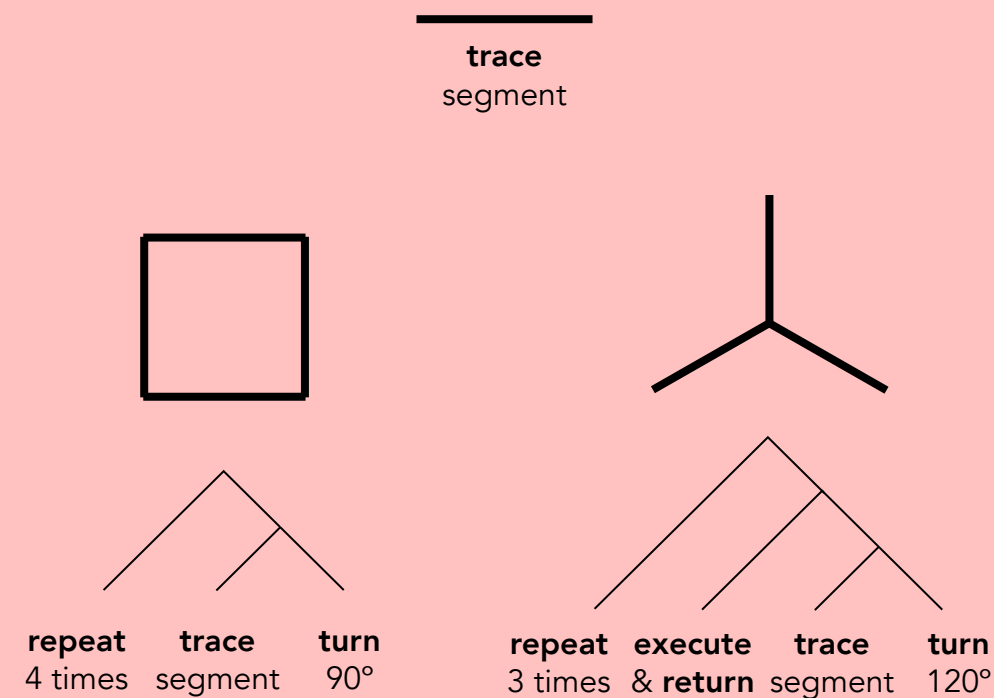
Within-subjects



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Background

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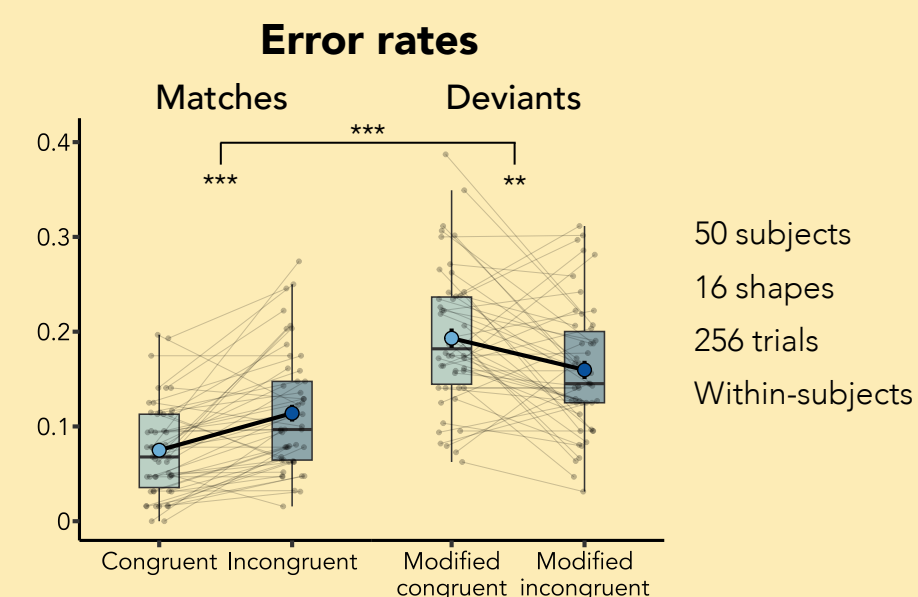
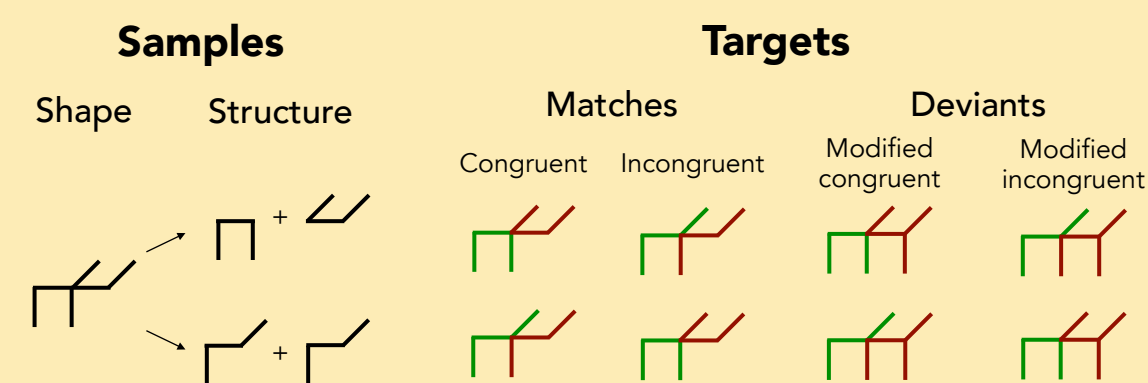
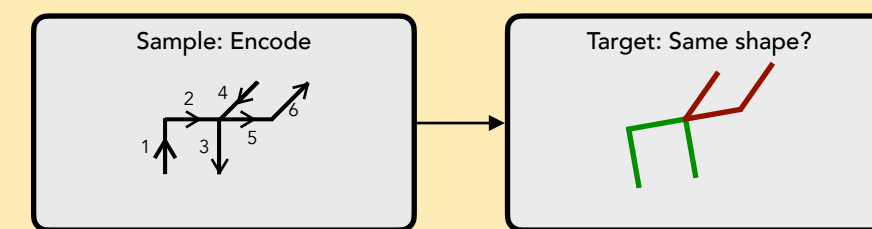
Geometric shape representations in human adults have syntactic structure

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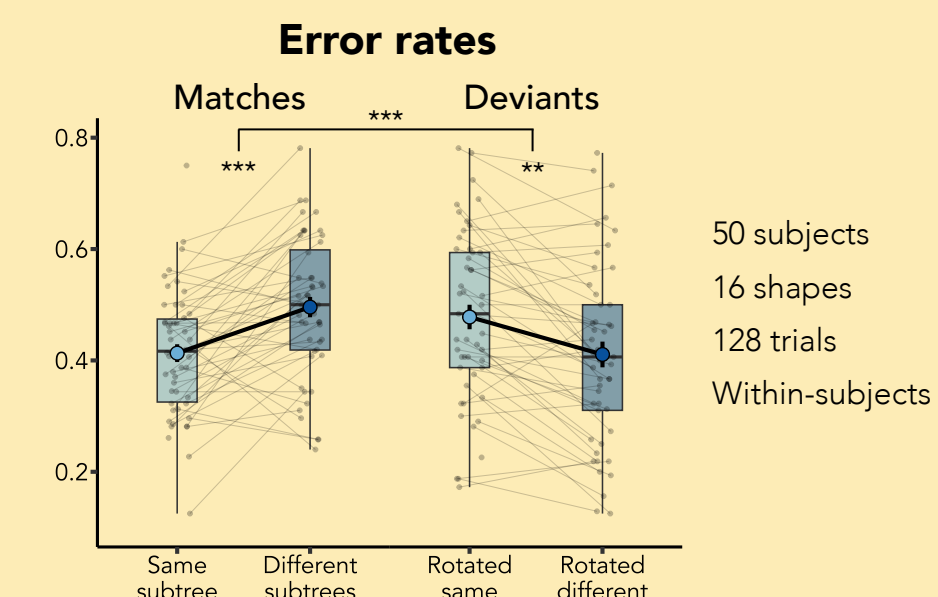
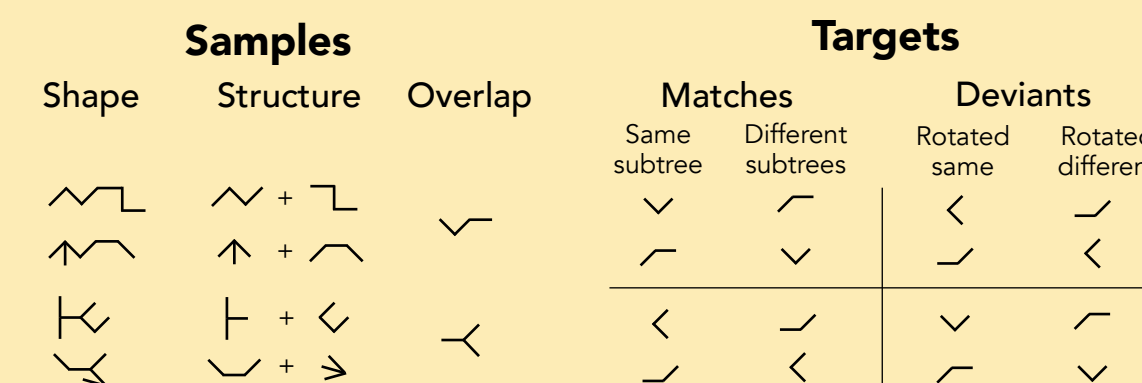
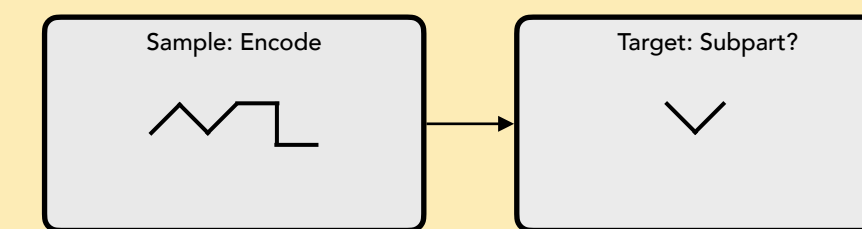
Experiment 1: Structural Ambiguity

Different structured representations can be induced for the same shape



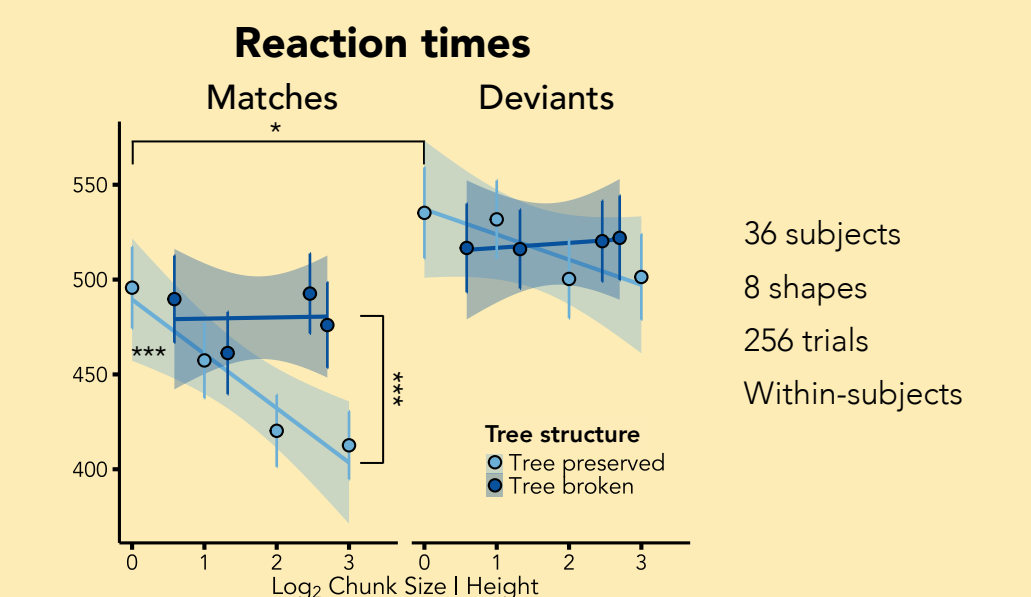
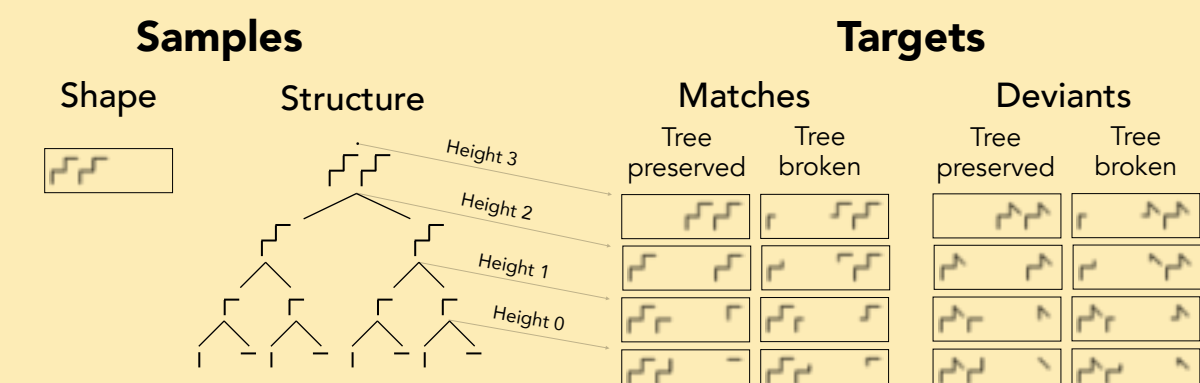
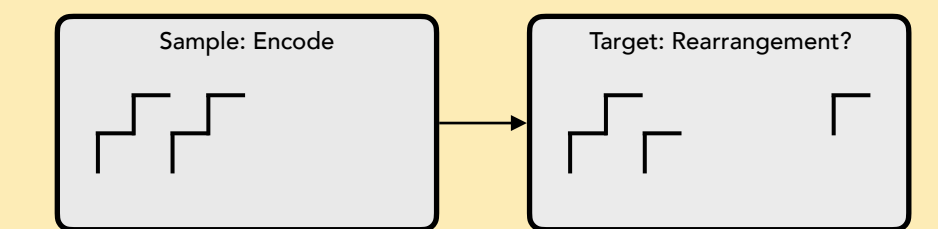
Experiment 2: Subtree Facilitation

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



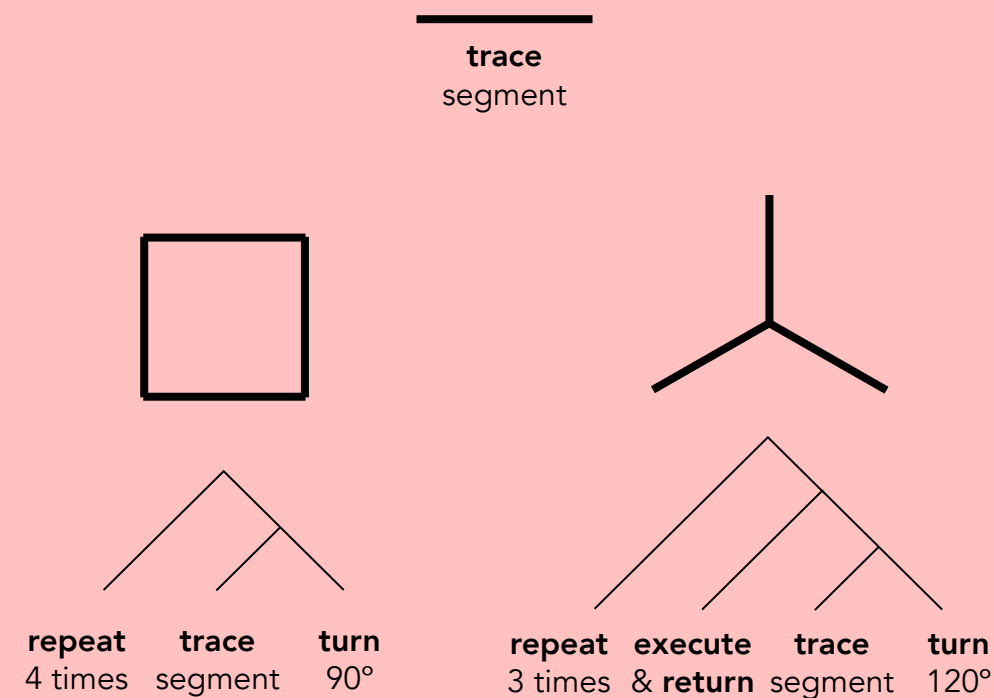
Experiment 3: Movement Depth

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



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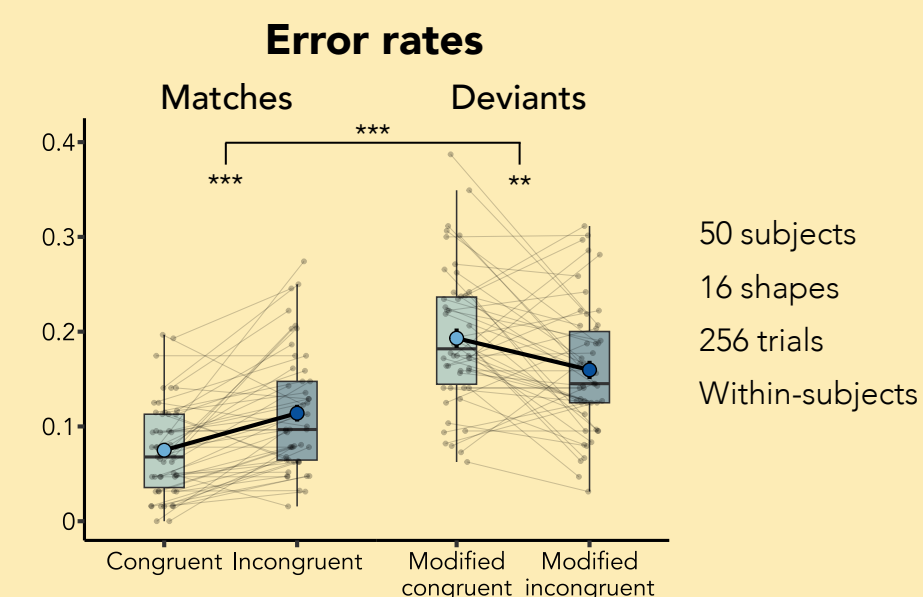
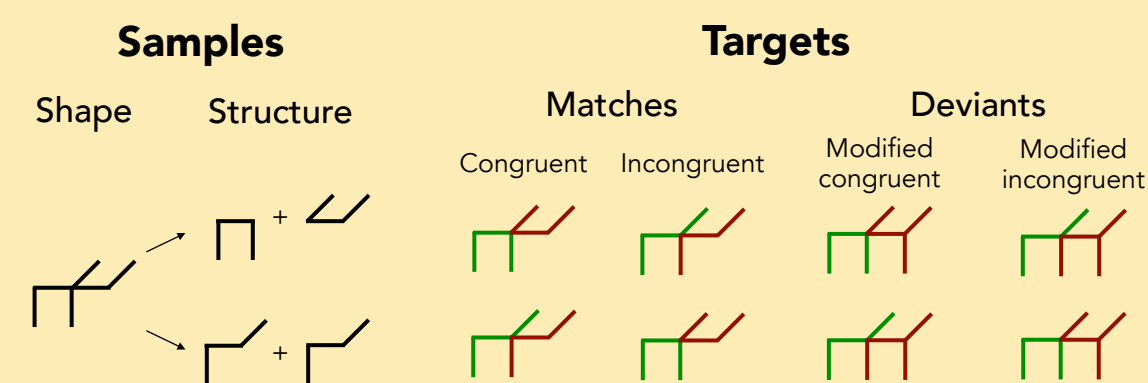
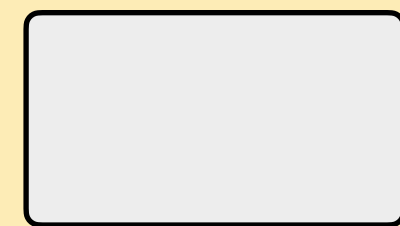
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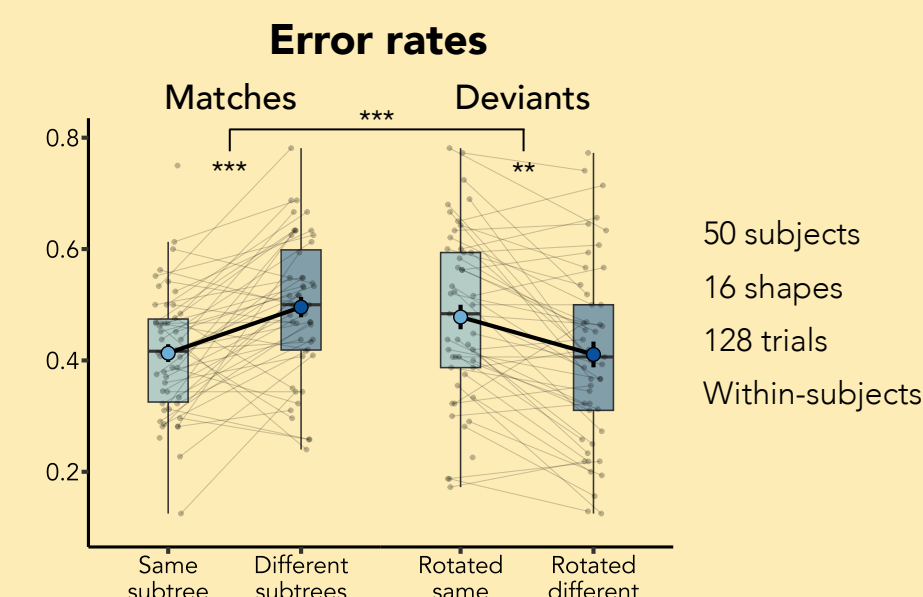
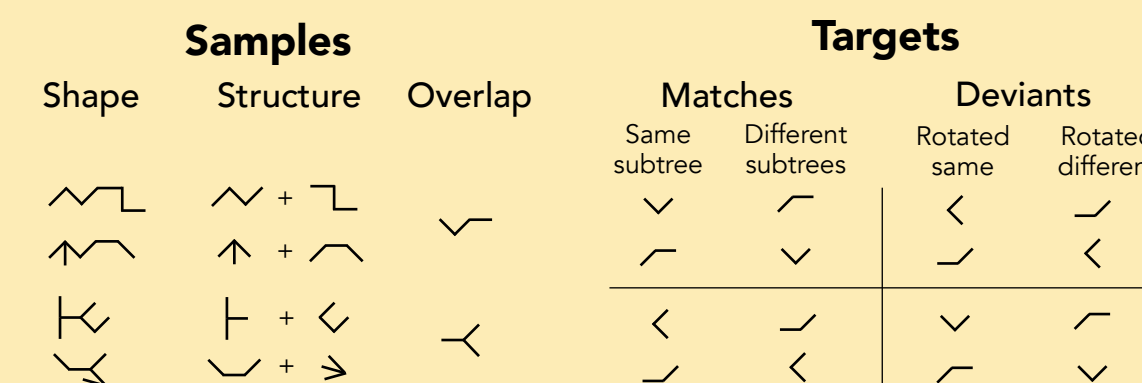
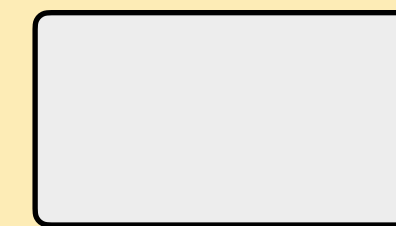
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