

Uncertainty-based arbitration between incremental and episodic control over decisions

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Background

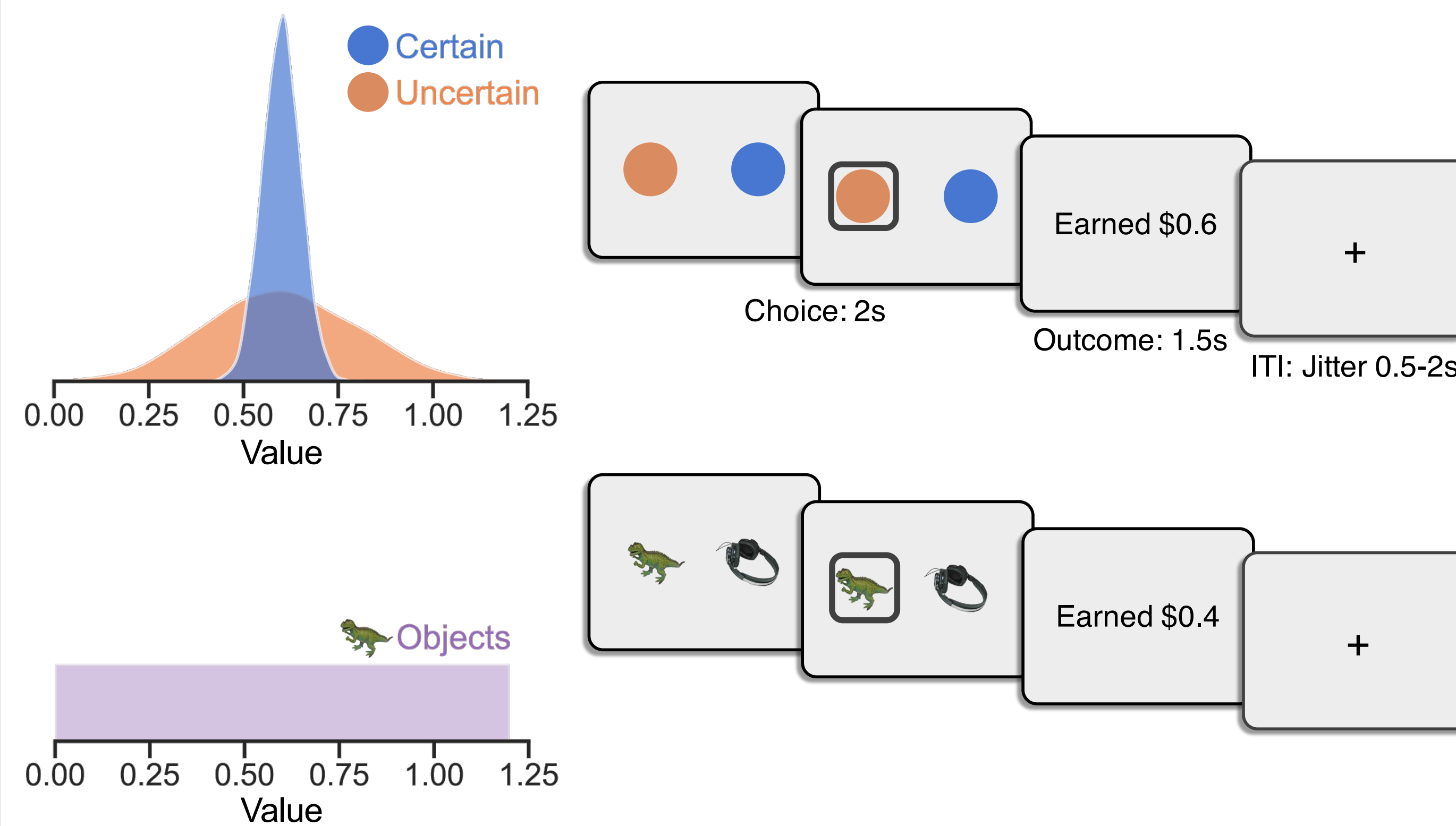
- Decisions between two familiar options can be made by consulting value averaged over many episodes or value from a single episode
- Artificial agents benefit from single experiences when there is high uncertainty about incrementally constructed value^{1,2,3}

Do humans use value encoded in a single shot when average value is more uncertain?

Methods: Experiment One

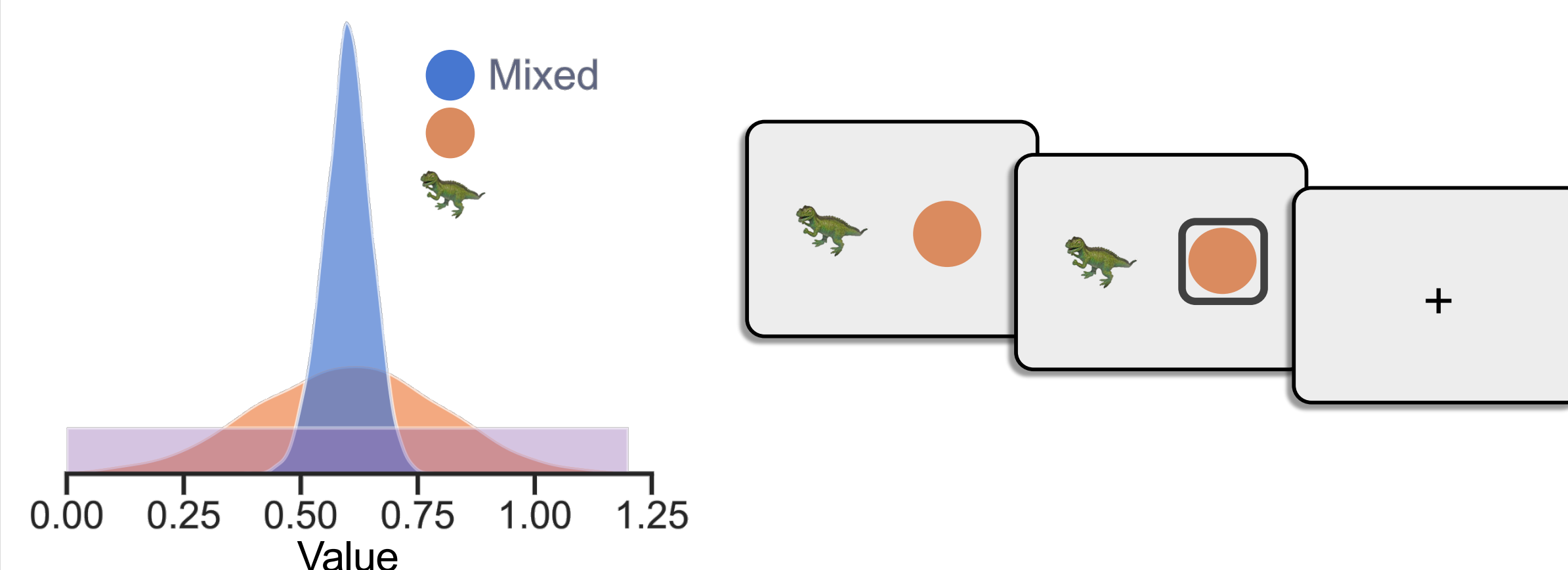
Training Phase

- Trials consisted of separate choices between either incremental cues (circles with average value) or episodic cues (trial-unique objects)
- Each cue's value was learned over 300 trials split between choice type



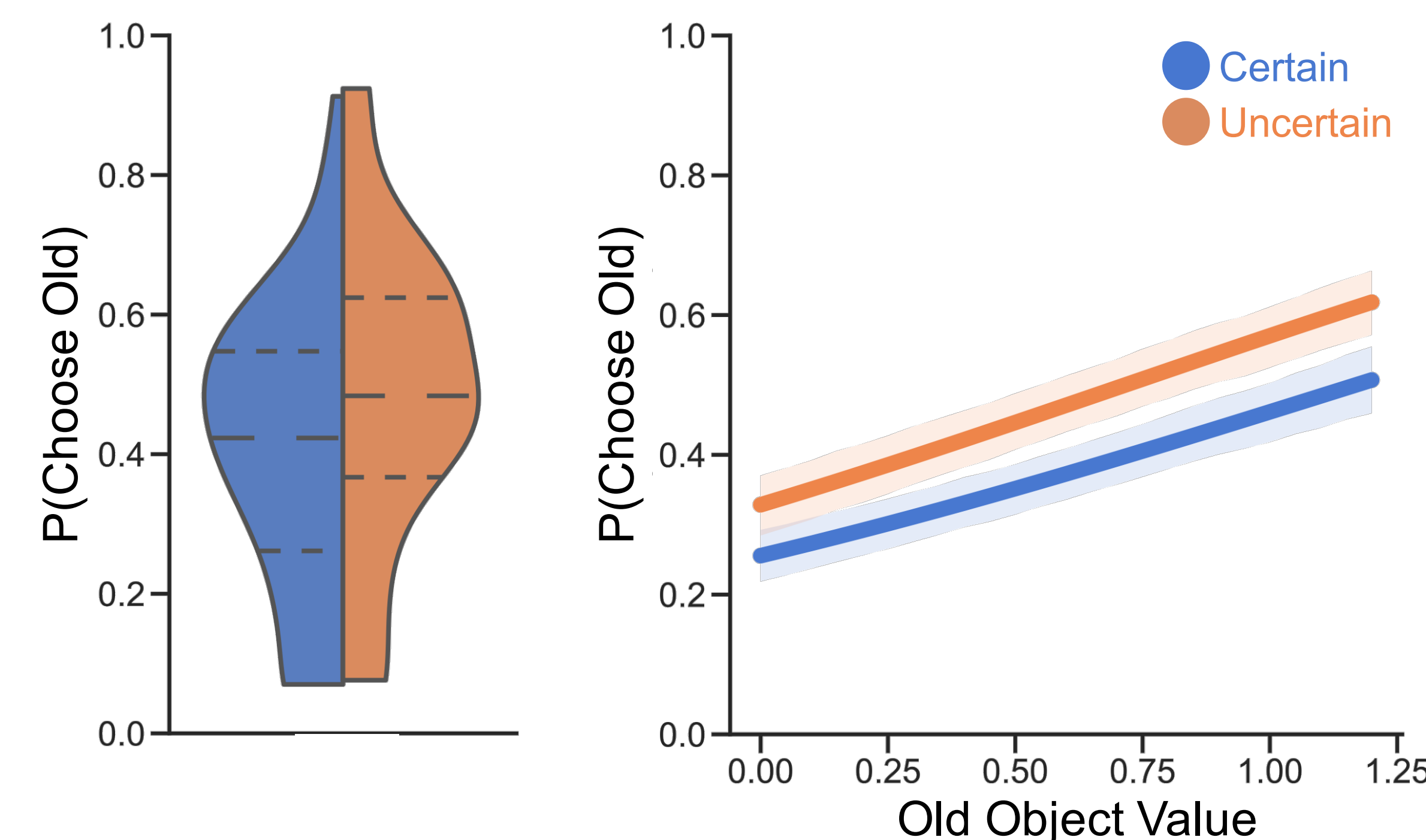
Testing Phase

- Following training, participants chose directly between the learned incremental cues and previously seen episodic cues over 150 trials
- We predicted that participants would be more sensitive to the value of episodic cues when the incremental cue option was uncertain



- 250 participants were recruited from Amazon Mechanical Turk

Results: Experiment One



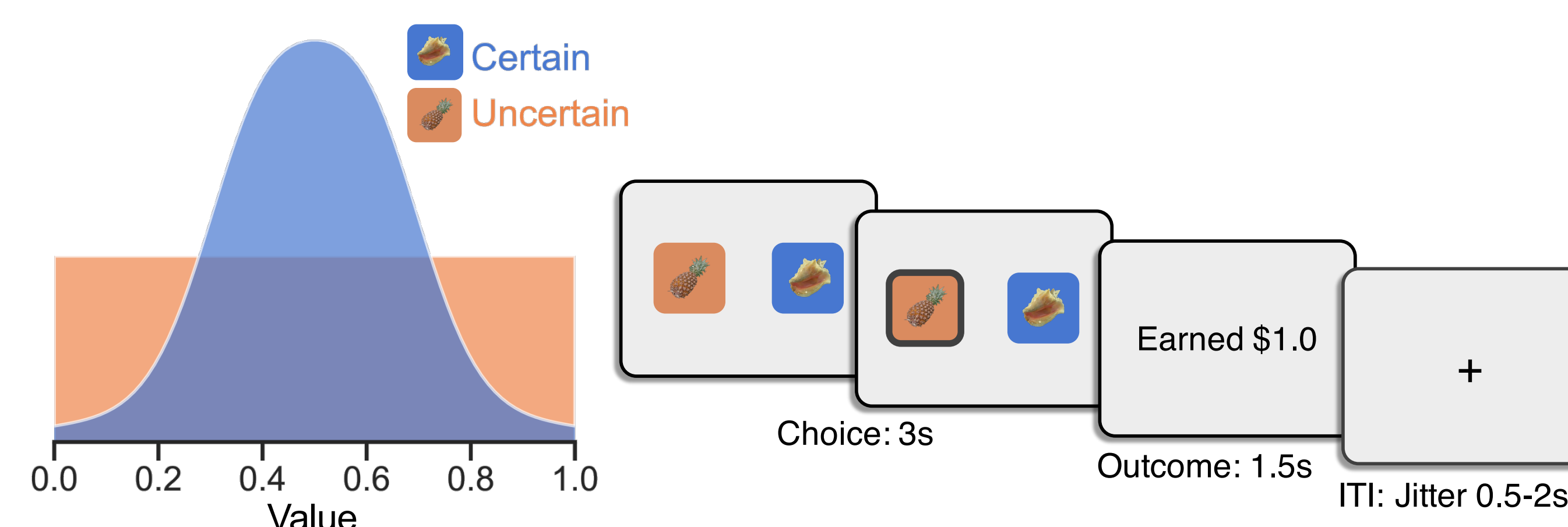
$$P(\text{Choose Old}) \sim \text{Old Object Value} * \text{Certainty} + (\text{Old Object Value} * \text{Certainty} | \text{Subject})$$

- Certain incremental cues were chosen more frequently than uncertain incremental cues ($\beta_{\mu} = 0.20$, 95% HDI = [0.12, 0.29])
- More valuable episodic cues were chosen more frequently ($\beta_{\mu} = 0.96$, 95% HDI = [0.80, 1.12])
- A reliable interaction between certainty and value was not observed ($\beta_{\mu} = 0.04$, 95% HDI = [-0.05, 0.12])
- Results suggest that participants use both incremental and episodic sources of value, but do not integrate them when learned separately

Methods: Experiment Two

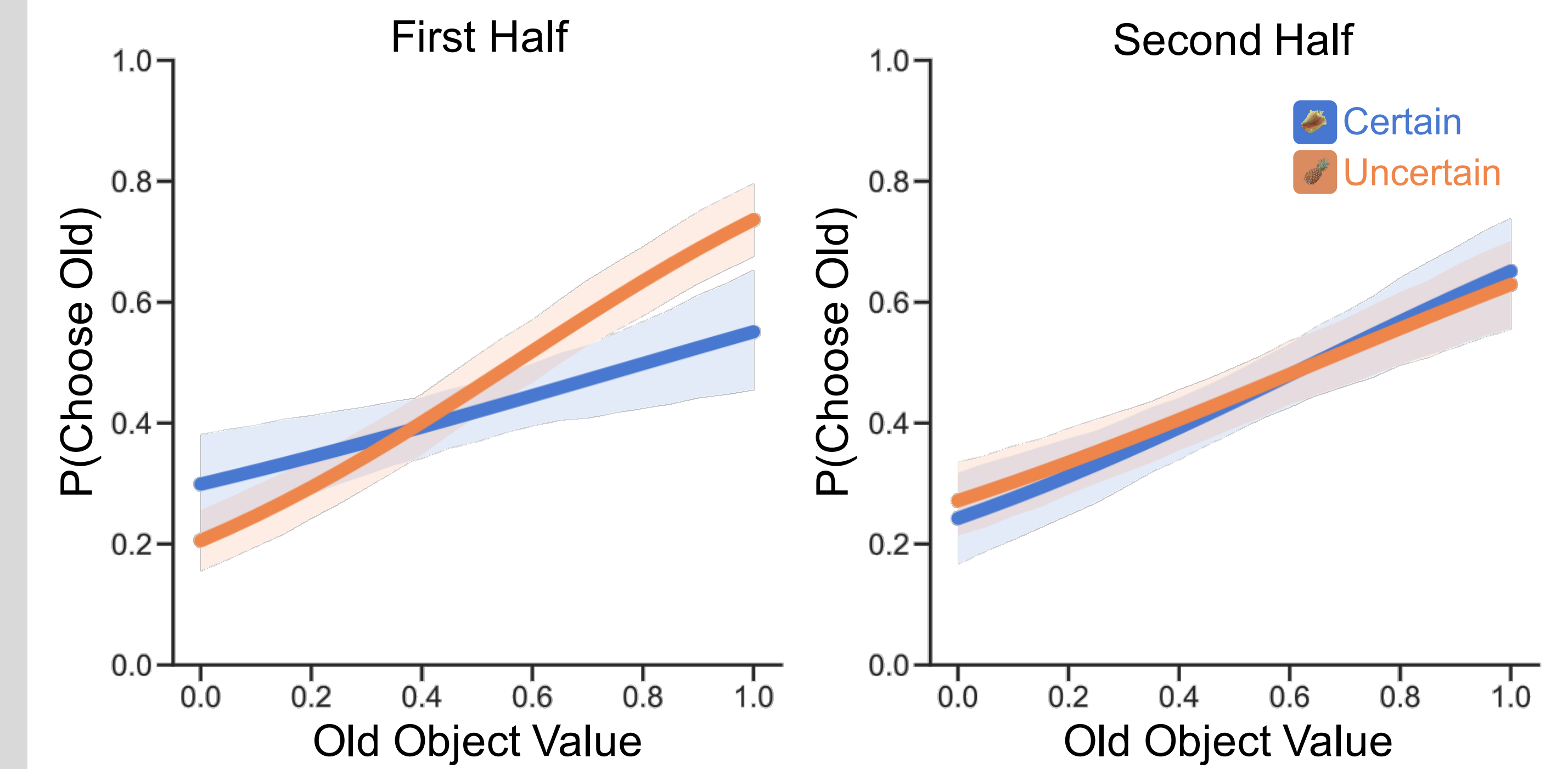
Single Integrated Phase

- Based on experiment one, we developed a second experiment that integrated incremental and episodic sources of value in a single cue
- Participants chose between two "card decks", each with its own average value and trial-unique objects over 180 trials
- Objects from the previous 5-30 trials could be repeated a single time
- 100 participants were recruited from Amazon Mechanical Turk



Email: jonathan.nicholas@columbia.edu | Code: github.com/boomsbloom/noisyoneshot

Results: Experiment Two



$$P(\text{Choose Old}) \sim \text{Old Object Value} * \text{Certainty} * \text{Time} + (\text{Old Object Value} * \text{Certainty} * \text{Time} | \text{Subject})$$

- More valuable repeated objects were chosen more frequently ($\beta_{\mu} = 1.69$, 95% HDI = [1.30, 2.11])
- More valuable repeated objects were chosen more often when the deck was uncertain ($\beta_{\mu} = -0.27$, 95% HDI = [-0.55, -0.01])
- This interaction was observed to depend on when choices occurred during the experiment ($\beta_{\mu} = 0.40$, 95% HDI = [0.16, 0.66])
- Results support the hypothesis that humans are more likely to use value encoded in a single shot when average value is more uncertain

Conclusions

- Incremental and episodic sources of value do not appear to compete for control over decision making when learned separately
- When both sources of value are learned from the same cue, participants engage in greater episodic control when it is difficult to construct veridical average value
- This suggests that humans sample individual episodes for value-based decisions according to a tradeoff between computational expense and noisy estimation

References & Acknowledgements

¹Lengyel, M. & Dayan, P. (2008) *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems* 20:889–896

²Blundell, C. et al. (2016) *arXiv:1606.04460*

³Santoro, A., Frankland, P.W., & Richards, B.A. (2016) *Journal of Neuroscience* 36(48), 12228–12242

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Software: Python (jupyter, numpy, pandas, seaborn, pymc3, bambi), JavaScript (jsPsych), Apache HTTP Server