

1.2 Word2vec Simulation Results

```
[23]: # Load up our matlab simulation output similar to LSA procedure
cmr_w2v_results = dict()
loadmat('cmr_w2v_drm.mat',cmr_w2v_results,mat_dtype=True)
cmr_w2v_list_data = cmr_w2v_results['data'][0][0][0][0]
cmr_w2v_list_data = {w: cmr_w2v_list_data[i][0].transpose() for i, w in
                     enumerate(list_order)}
# We now have for our cmr simulated free recall tasks, subject responses to
# list item recall (in order)
# per column stored as a matrix in each key of dictionary (corresponding to
# list critical item)
# A '-1' stands for critical lure recall
print(cmr_w2v_list_data['rubber'])
# Save a formatted .csv with w2v semantic matrix simulation
save_matlab_output('raw_cmr_w2v_data.csv',cmr_w2v_list_data)
# Simulated CMR (w2v) Data
cmr_w2v_subjects, cmr_w2v_list_order, cmr_w2v_word_lists, cmr_w2v_recall_data,,
                     cmr_w2v_list_data, cmr_w2v_subject_matrix, cmr_w2v_list_matrix =
                     load_data("raw_cmr_w2v_data.csv")
```

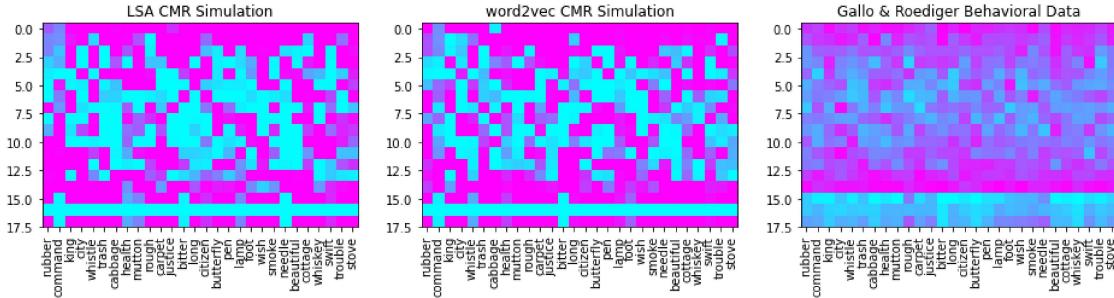
```
[[14. 14. 1. ... 14. 15. 15.]
 [-1. 15. 13. ... 15. 14. 14.]
 [12. 2. 11. ... 13. 1. 1.]
 ...
 [ 0. 0. 0. ... 9. 0. 0.]
 [ 0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.]
 [ 0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.]]
```

```
[24]: # Matrix heatmap for all lists
f,axes = plt.subplots(1,3,figsize=(16,4))
plt.sca(axes[0])
axes[0].title.set_text("LSA CMR Simulation")
plt.xticks(ticks=range(len(cmr_list_order)),labels=cmr_list_order,rotation=90)
plt.
    →imshow(format_recall_matrix(cmr_list_matrix,cmr_list_order),cmap='cool',interpolation='near'
plt.sca(axes[1])
axes[1].title.set_text("word2vec CMR Simulation")
plt.
    →xticks(ticks=range(len(cmr_w2v_list_order)),labels=cmr_w2v_list_order,rotation=90)
plt.
    →imshow(format_recall_matrix(cmr_w2v_list_matrix,cmr_w2v_list_order),cmap='cool',interpolation='near'
plt.sca(axes[2])
axes[2].title.set_text("Gallo & Roediger Behavioral Data")
```

```

plt.xticks(ticks=range(len(list_order)),labels=list_order,rotation=90)
plt.
    ↪imshow(format_recall_matrix(list_matrix,list_order),cmap='cool',interpolation='nearest')
plt.show()

```



1.2.1 Preliminary Analysis

We observe that the LSA and word2vec results are comparable in its deterministic nature of recall simulation. Although word2vec appears to generate greater frequency of recall. Furthermore, a greater proportion of lists using word2vec semantic matrix exhibits false recall as compared to using LSA semantic matrix.

In addition, the CMR simulation results appears to be highly deterministic and show little variation among simulated trials (as expected since only small perturbations are added as random noise in accumulation step) unlike behavioral results. In the simulation, many terms are either fully (100%) recalled in all trials or not recalled at all.

In the next section, we confirm our suspicions that the semantic force of word connections is what's driving false recall and recall of list items.

1.2.2 Side-track: What's the squared-error between the diagrams above?

Below, we plot the squared-error matrix between LSA-word2vec, LSA-behavioral, and word2vec-behavioral.

```

[25]: # Matrices for LSA,word2vec,behavioral data
lsa_mat = format_recall_matrix(cmr_list_matrix,cmr_list_order)
w2v_mat = format_recall_matrix(cmr_w2v_list_matrix,cmr_w2v_list_order)
behavioral_mat = format_recall_matrix(list_matrix,list_order)

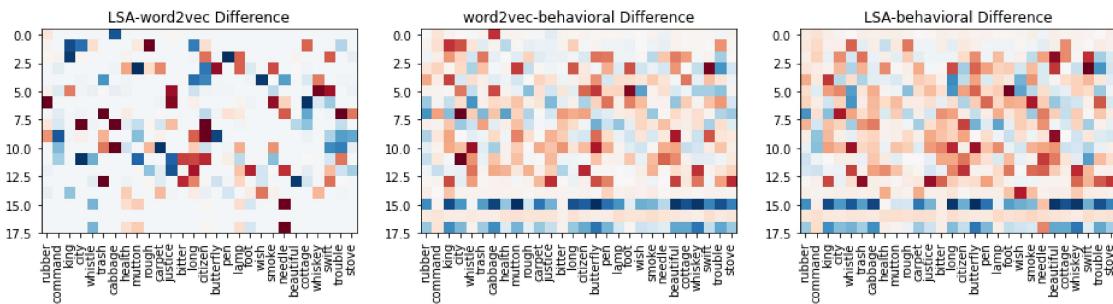
f,axes = plt.subplots(1,3,figsize=(16,4))
# LSA-word2vec squared difference (preserving sign)
plt.sca(axes[0])
axes[0].title.set_text("LSA-word2vec Difference")
plt.xticks(ticks=range(len(cmr_list_order)),labels=list_order,rotation=90)
diff_mat = lsa_mat-w2v_mat

```

```

plt.imshow(np.multiply(np.sign(diff_mat),np.
    ↳square(diff_mat)),cmap='RdBu',interpolation='nearest')
# word2vec-behavioral squared difference
plt.sca(axes[1])
axes[1].title.set_text("word2vec-behavioral Difference")
plt.xticks(ticks=range(len(cmr_w2v_list_order)),labels=list_order,rotation=90)
diff_mat = w2v_mat-behavioral_mat
plt.imshow(np.multiply(np.sign(diff_mat),np.
    ↳square(diff_mat)),cmap='RdBu',interpolation='nearest')
# LSA-behavioral squared difference
plt.sca(axes[2])
axes[2].title.set_text("LSA-behavioral Difference")
plt.xticks(ticks=range(len(list_order)),labels=list_order,rotation=90)
diff_mat = lsa_mat-behavioral_mat
plt.imshow(np.multiply(np.sign(diff_mat),np.
    ↳square(diff_mat)),cmap='RdBu',interpolation='nearest')
plt.show()

```



In the above plots, we use a Red-Blue color map with the following value mapping:

- Intensity of colors represent magnitude of values
- <0 Negative values are represented by **Red**
- >0 Positive values are represented by **Blue**
- ~0 Values close to 0 are lightly shaded, close to **White**

Each plot is labeled with the direction of subtraction (for instance last plot is generated by subtracting values in the behavioral matrix *from* the LSA matrix).

As we can see above, the difference in simulated results between using LSA and word2vec are not very different, however, in regions where they are different, perhaps this difference should be in cosine values within lists for those items (which we will confirm in the next section). Furthermore, comparing either set of simulation data against the behavioral results, we see that there are two regions of difference. - The first region is mostly distributed around the middle of the list where the CMR simulation consistently **under-recalls list items near the middle**. - The second region is the region of false recalls (last 3 rows) where the CMR simulation consistently **over-recalls critical lure items**

At this point, before dismissing CMR simulation as inaccurate, we should note that the parameters

used for this simulation are those which have been determined to fit random lists drawn from the Murdock, 1962 set. A fair comparison would require us to run the same parameter fit on these 28 lists instead using the reported Genetic Algorithm in Poly et.al 2009.

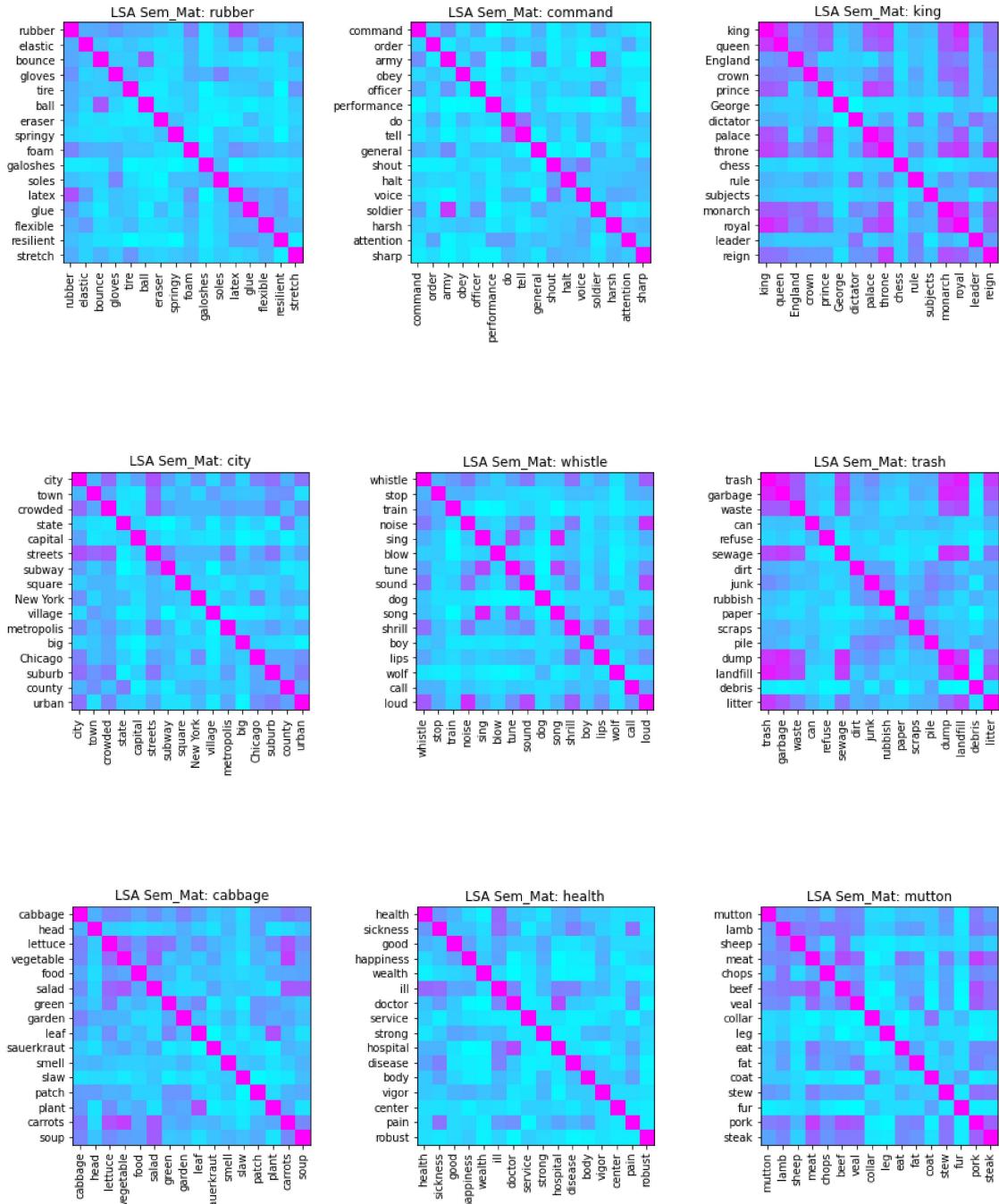
1.3 Analysis of semantic structure within lists

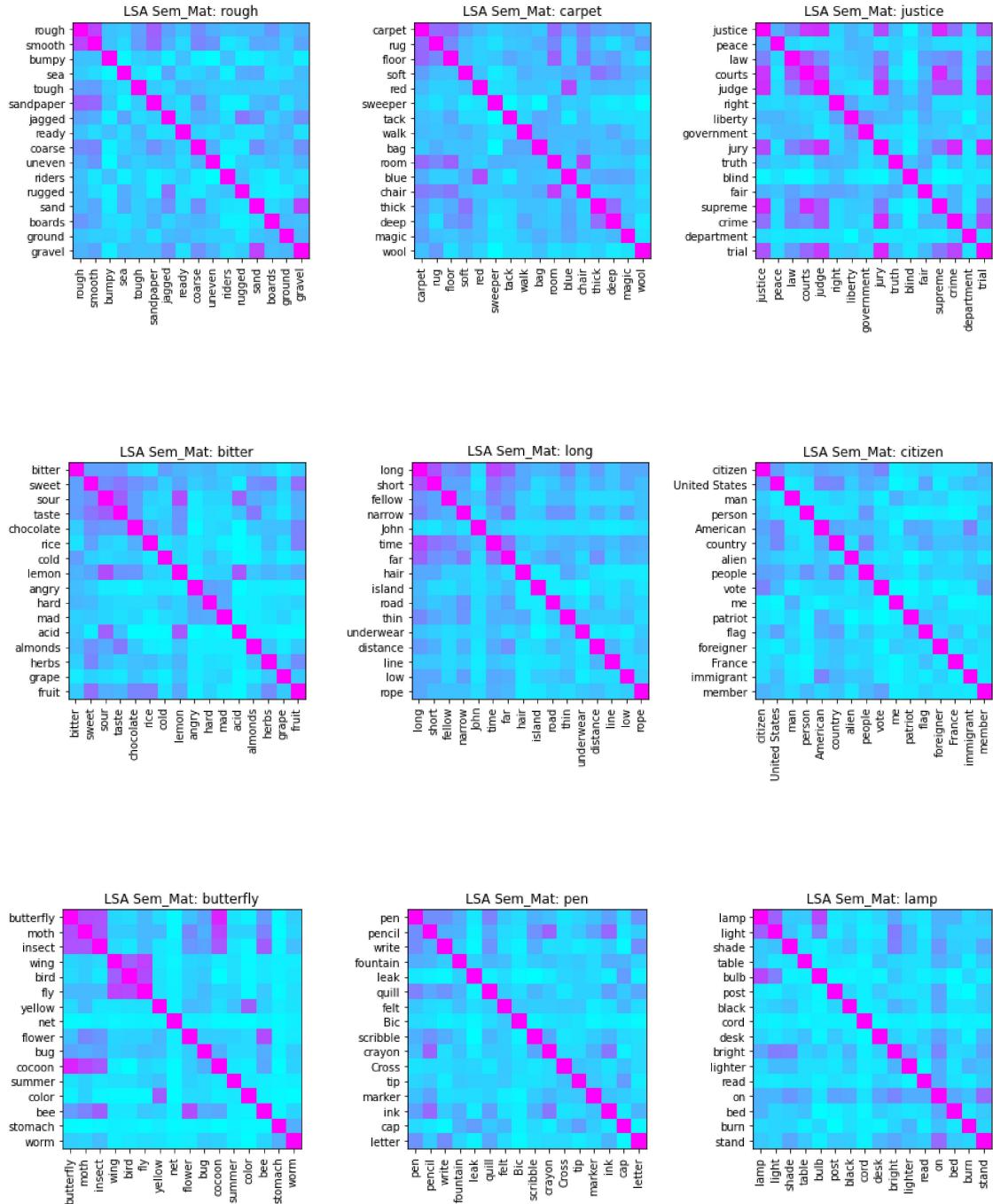
First, we take a look at both the LSA and word2vec semantic connectivity within list items and compute the correlation of recall probability to overall strength of connection with other list items. To get an initial sense of how interconnected are the lists, we simply plot the matrix of cosines for each list.

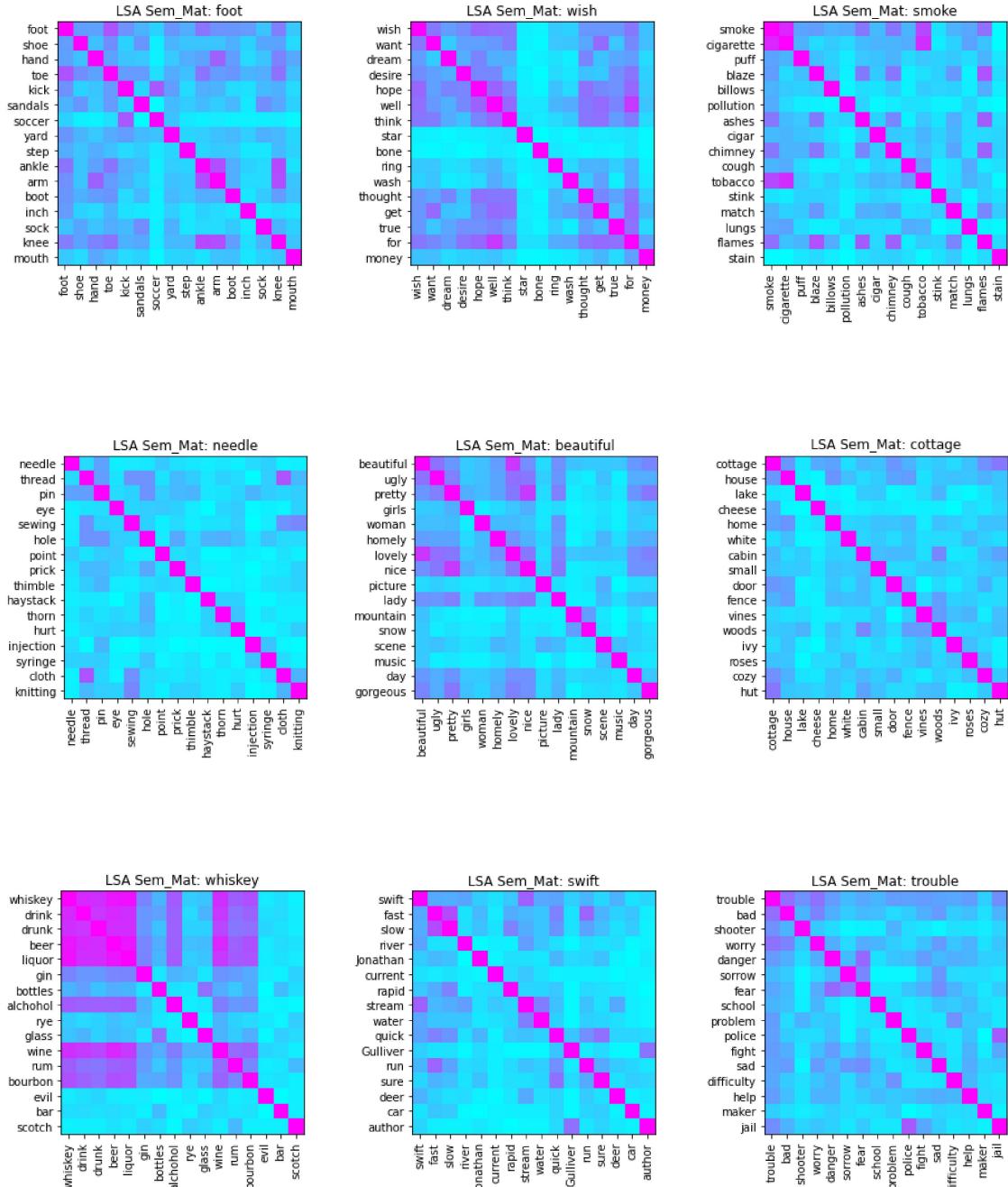
```
[26]: # Generate matrices for cosines within each list
list_w2v_mat = {crit: np.zeros((len(word_lists[crit])+1, len(word_lists[crit])+1)) for crit in list_order}
list_lsa_mat = {crit: np.zeros((len(word_lists[crit])+1, len(word_lists[crit])+1)) for crit in list_order}

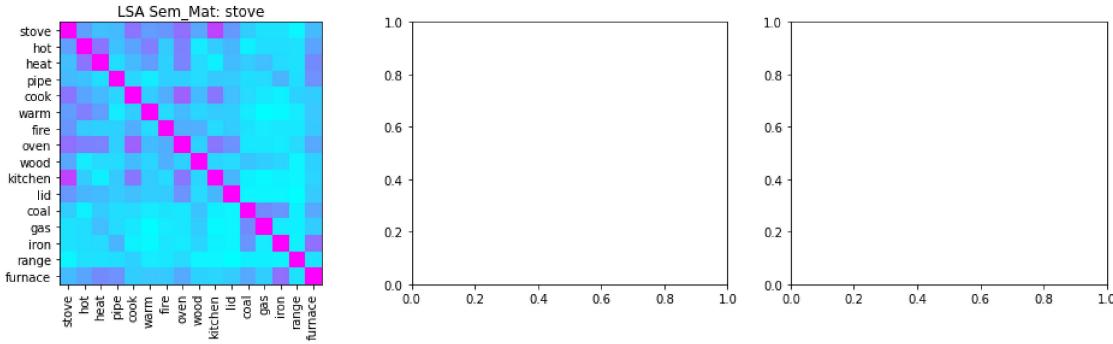
txy = 0 #To track where in diagonal matrix our local list matrix starts
for crit in list_order:
    etxy = txy+len(word_lists[crit])+1
    list_lsa_mat[crit] = sem_mat[txy:etxy,txy:etxy]
    list_w2v_mat[crit] = w2v_sem_mat[txy:etxy,txy:etxy]
    txy = etxy
```

```
[27]: # Plot for LSA Semantic Matrices
num_col = 3
x = 0
for i, crit in enumerate(list_order):
    x = i%num_col
    if (i%num_col == 0):
        plt.show()
    f,axes = plt.subplots(1,num_col,figsize=(16,4))
    cur_list_words = [crit] + word_lists[crit]
    plt.sca(axes[x])
    plt.
    →xticks(ticks=range(len(cur_list_words)),labels=cur_list_words,rotation=90)
    plt.yticks(ticks=range(len(cur_list_words)),labels=cur_list_words)
    axes[x].title.set_text(f"LSA Sem_Mat: {crit}")
    plt.imshow(list_lsa_mat[crit],cmap='cool',interpolation='nearest')
plt.show()
```







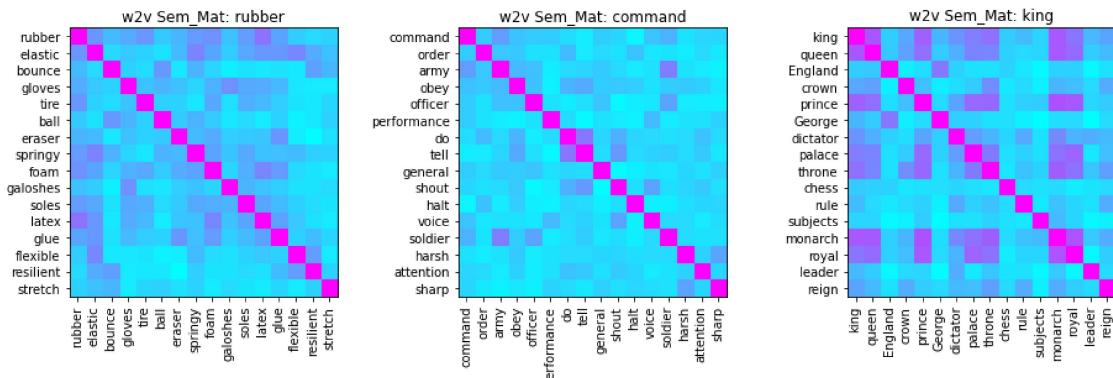


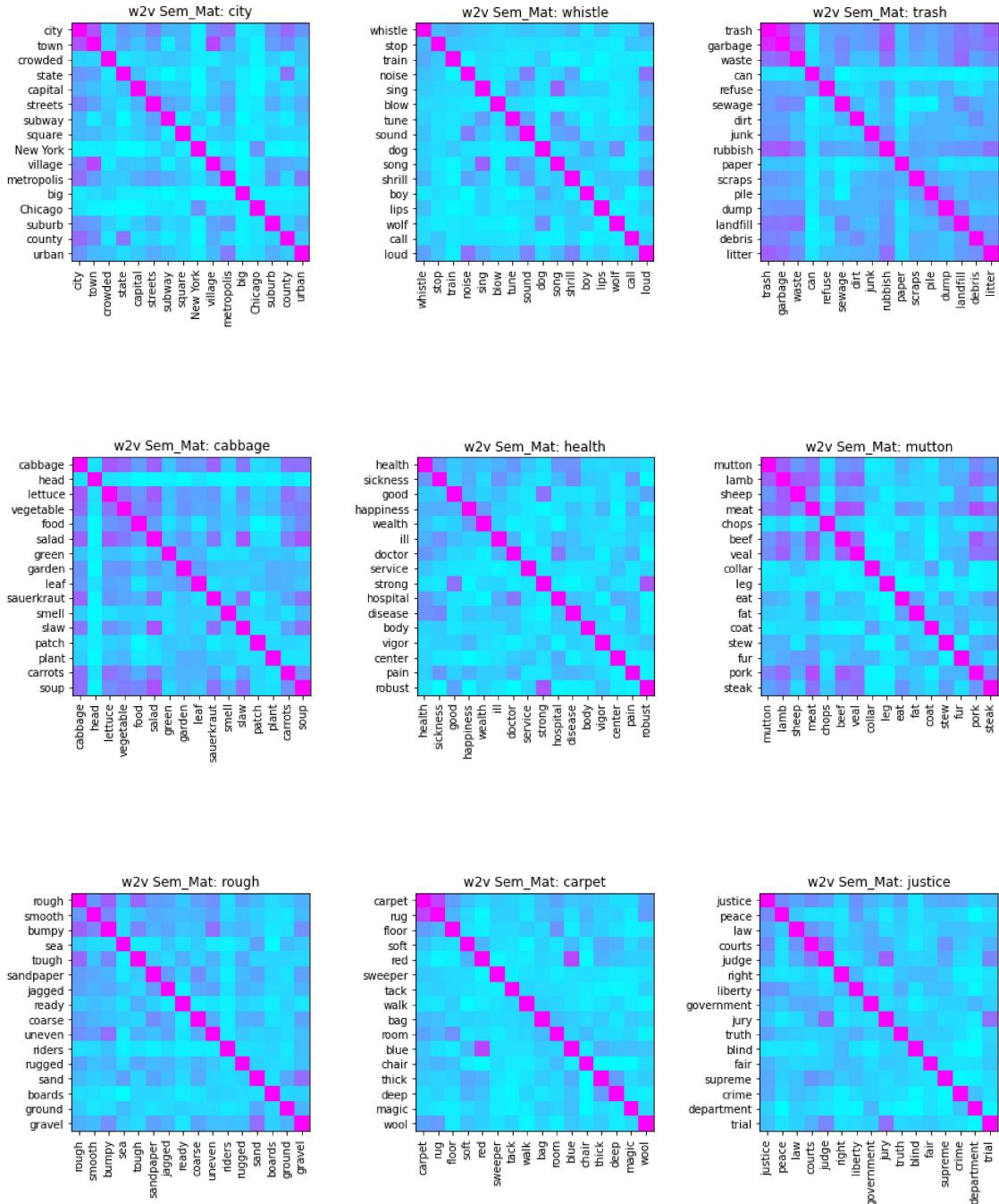
[28]: # Plot for word2vec Semantic Matrices

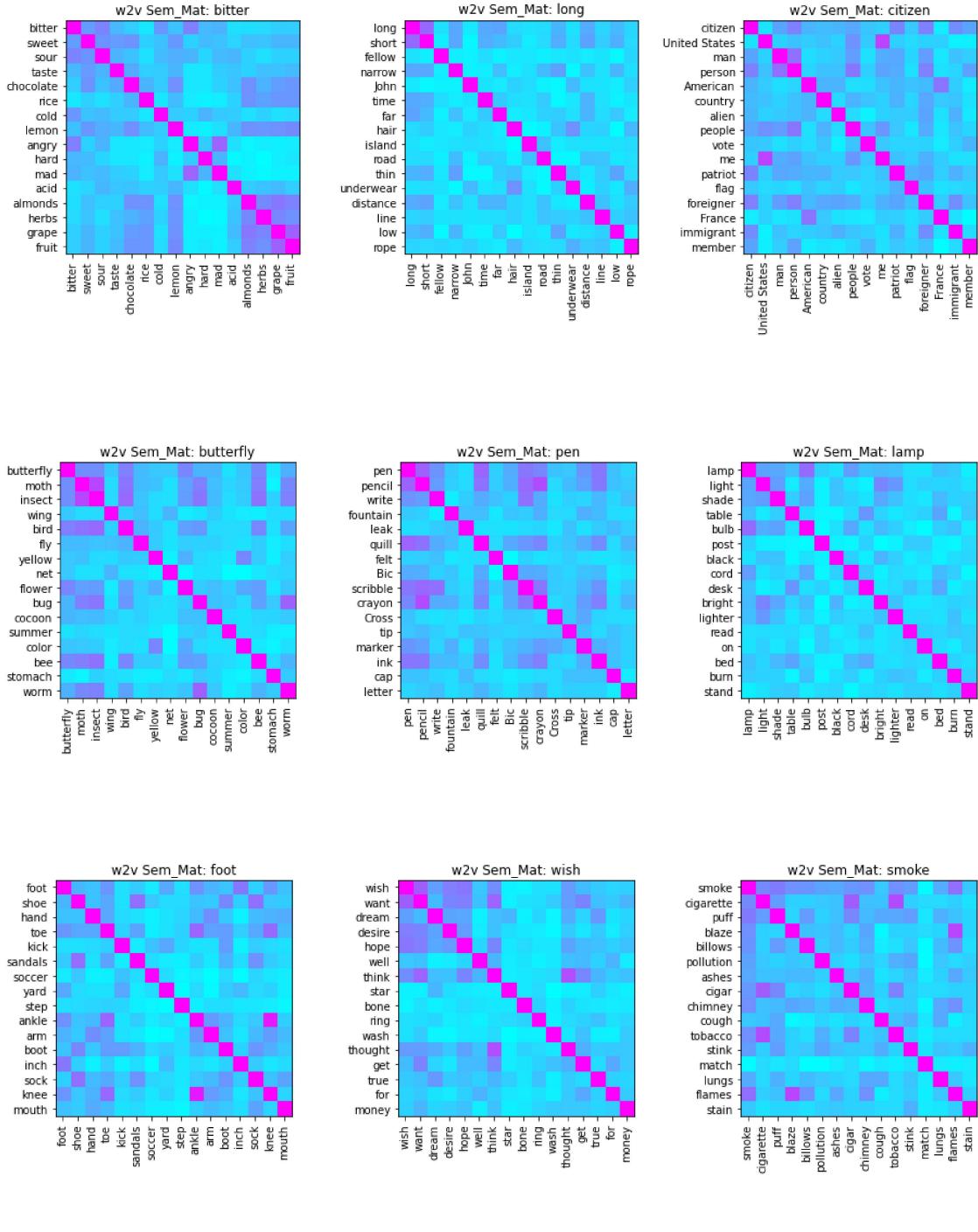
```

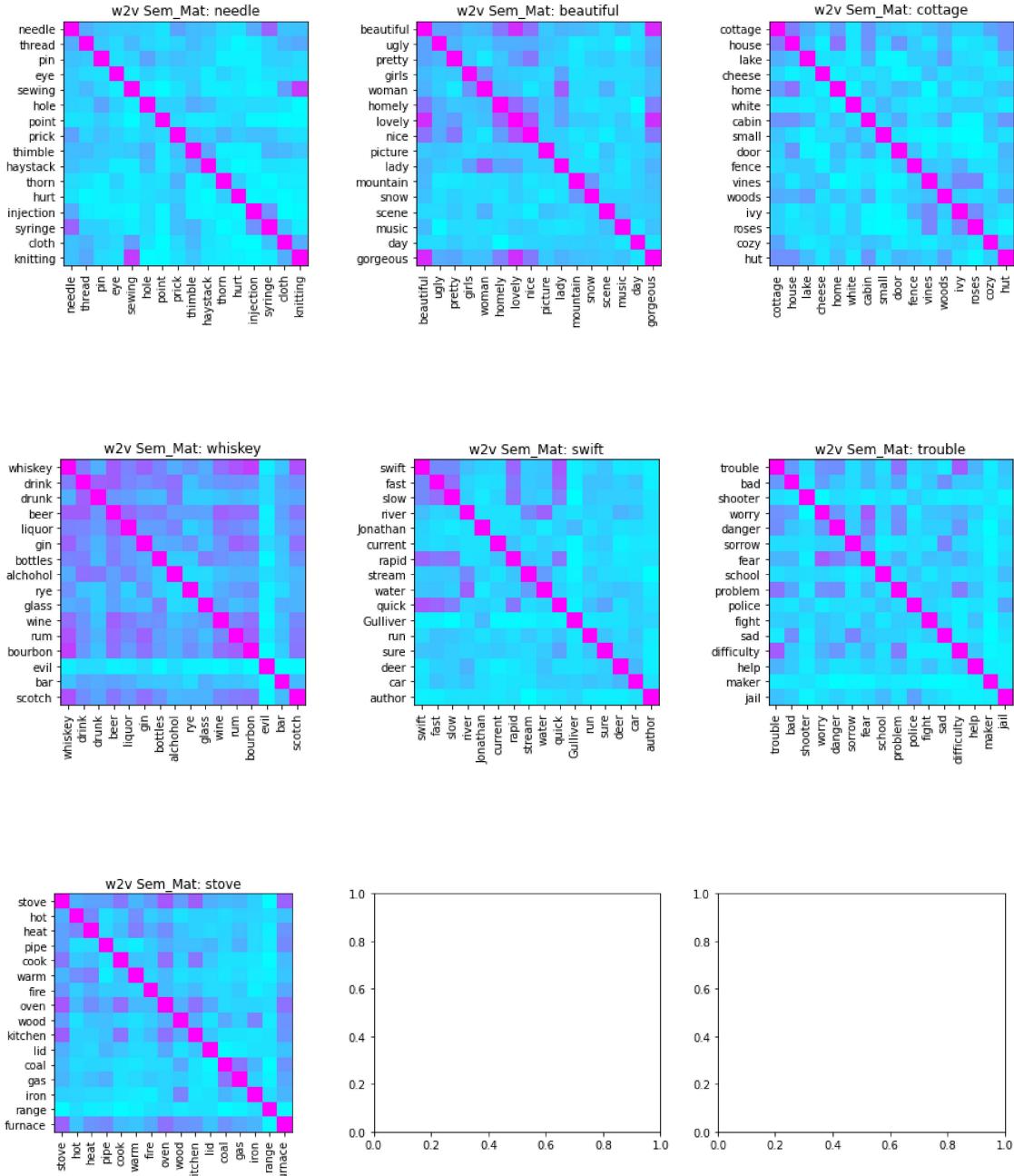
num_col = 3
x = 0
for i, crit in enumerate(list_order):
    x = i%num_col
    if (i%num_col == 0):
        plt.show()
    f,axes = plt.subplots(1,num_col,figsize=(16,4))
    cur_list_words = [crit] + word_lists[crit]
    plt.sca(axes[x])
    plt.
    ↪xticks(ticks=range(len(cur_list_words)),labels=cur_list_words,rotation=90)
    plt.yticks(ticks=range(len(cur_list_words)),labels=cur_list_words)
    axes[x].title.set_text(f"w2v Sem_Mat: {crit}")
    plt.imshow(list_w2v_mat[crit],cmap='cool',interpolation='nearest')
plt.show()

```









To test our hypothesis that the semantic closeness of each item to other items in the list is what's driving recall, we accumulate all entries per row (excluding itself) and format it into a similar matrix as we had before. If semantics is indeed overwhelmingly driving the recall, we should see that the prediction from semantic-only matrix will be similar to behavioral data matrix.

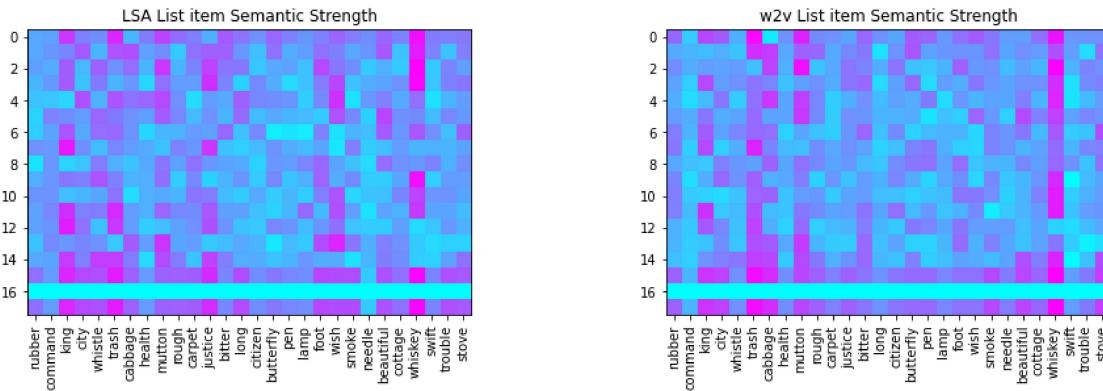
```
[29]: # Compute semantic accumulators for each set of list matrices
accum_lsa_mat = np.zeros((lsa_mat.shape[0], lsa_mat.shape[1]))
accum_w2v_mat = np.zeros((w2v_mat.shape[0], w2v_mat.shape[1]))
```

```

for i, crit in enumerate(list_order):
    lsa_sum = np.sum(list_lsa_mat[crit], axis=1) - 1
    w2v_sum = np.sum(list_w2v_mat[crit], axis=1) - 1
    accum_lsa_mat[:list_lsa_mat[crit].shape[0]-1,i] = lsa_sum[1:]
    accum_w2v_mat[:list_w2v_mat[crit].shape[0]-1,i] = w2v_sum[1:]
    accum_lsa_mat[-1,i] = accum_lsa_mat[-3,i] = lsa_sum[0]
    accum_w2v_mat[-1,i] = accum_w2v_mat[-3,i] = w2v_sum[0]

# Matrix heatmap for sum of internal semantic strength of list items
f,axes = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(16,4))
plt.sca(axes[0])
axes[0].title.set_text("LSA List item Semantic Strength")
plt.xticks(ticks=range(len(list_order)),labels=list_order,rotation=90)
plt.imshow(accum_lsa_mat,cmap='cool',interpolation='nearest')
plt.sca(axes[1])
axes[1].title.set_text("w2v List item Semantic Strength")
plt.xticks(ticks=range(len(list_order)),labels=list_order,rotation=90)
plt.imshow(accum_w2v_mat,cmap='cool',interpolation='nearest')
plt.show()

```



It is not obvious at this point that semantics is a good predictor for recall behavior, as we have simply summed cosine values across each row in the within-list matrices to produce each column in this new matrix, some cells have values > 1 . Next we normalize each column within [0,1]

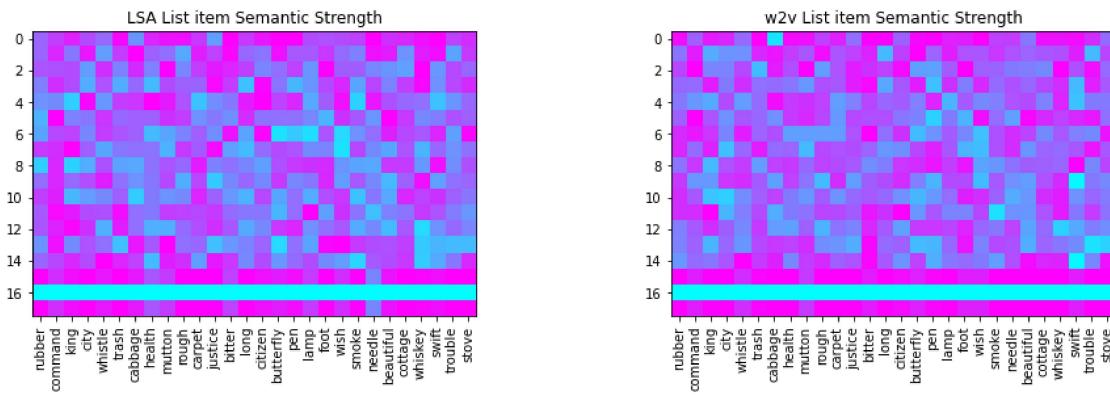
```
[30]: # Store original
orig_accum_lsa_mat = accum_lsa_mat.copy()
orig_accum_w2v_mat = accum_w2v_mat.copy()

# Normalize each column in matrix to [0-1]
accum_lsa_mat = accum_lsa_mat / accum_lsa_mat.max(axis=0)
accum_w2v_mat = accum_w2v_mat / accum_w2v_mat.max(axis=0)
```

```

# Matrix heatmap for sum of internal semantic strength of list items
f,axes = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(16,4))
plt.sca(axes[0])
axes[0].title.set_text("LSA List item Semantic Strength")
plt.xticks(ticks=range(len(list_order)),labels=list_order,rotation=90)
plt.imshow(accum_lsa_mat,cmap='cool',interpolation='nearest')
plt.sca(axes[1])
axes[1].title.set_text("w2v List item Semantic Strength")
plt.xticks(ticks=range(len(list_order)),labels=list_order,rotation=90)
plt.imshow(accum_w2v_mat,cmap='cool',interpolation='nearest')
plt.show()

```



NOTE: To better model the behavioral/simulation results, there is probably some value above which we simply recall the item (instead of treating each cell value as a literal % recall)

To better illustrate the similarity between the above semantic-only predictor for recall, we run the squared-error plot as before

```

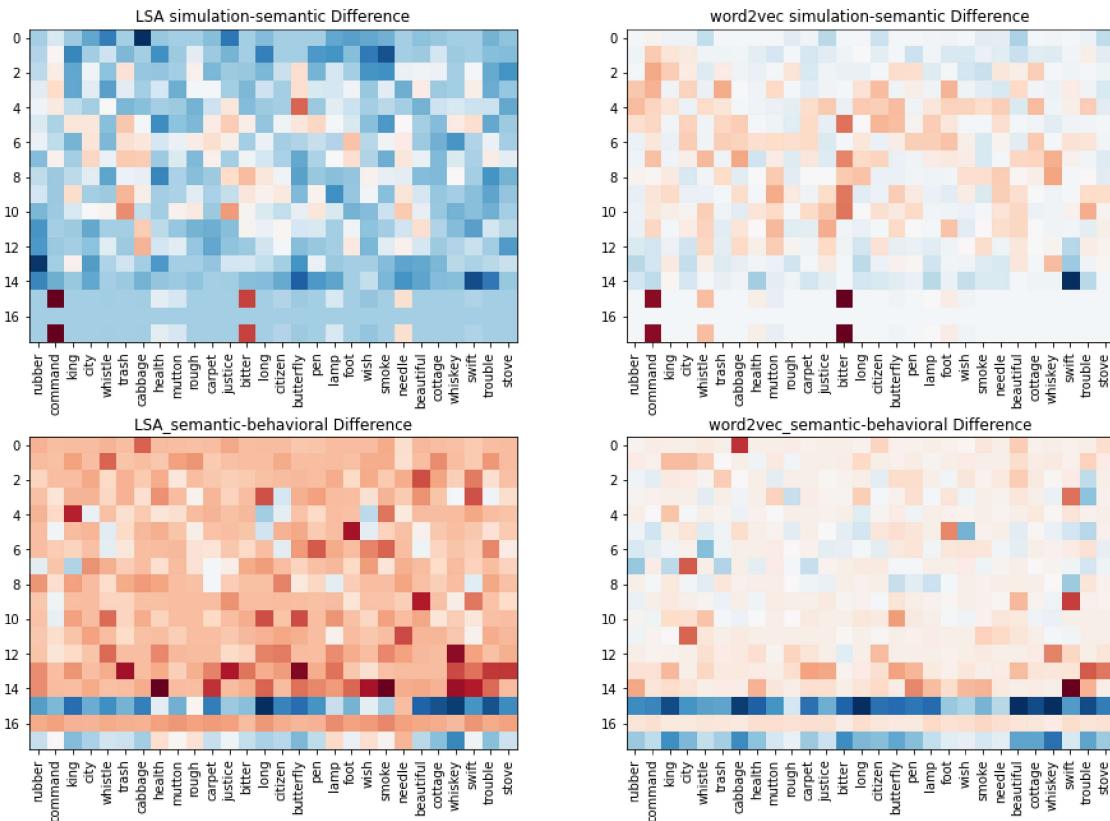
[31]: f,axes = plt.subplots(2,2,figsize=(16,8))
f.subplots_adjust(top = 0.99, bottom=0.01, hspace=0.3, wspace=0.1)
# simulation-semantic (LSA) squared difference (preserving sign)
plt.sca(axes[0][0])
axes[0][0].title.set_text("LSA simulation-semantic Difference")
plt.xticks(ticks=range(len(cmr_list_order)),labels=list_order,rotation=90)
diff_mat = lsa_mat-accum_lsa_mat
plt.imshow(np.multiply(np.sign(diff_mat),np.
    →square(diff_mat)),cmap='RdBu',interpolation='nearest')
# simulation-semantic (word2vec) squared difference (preserving sign)
plt.sca(axes[0][1])
axes[0][1].title.set_text("word2vec simulation-semantic Difference")
plt.xticks(ticks=range(len(cmr_w2v_list_order)),labels=list_order,rotation=90)
diff_mat = w2v_mat-accum_w2v_mat
plt.imshow(np.multiply(np.sign(diff_mat),np.
    →square(diff_mat)),cmap='RdBu',interpolation='nearest')

```

```

# semantic(LSA)-behavioral squared difference (preserving sign)
plt.sca(axes[1][0])
axes[1][0].title.set_text("LSA_semantic-behavioral Difference")
plt.xticks(ticks=range(len(cmr_list_order)),labels=list_order,rotation=90)
diff_mat = accum_lsa_mat-behavioral_mat
plt.imshow(np.multiply(np.sign(diff_mat),np.
    ↪square(diff_mat)),cmap='RdBu',interpolation='nearest')
# semantic(word2vec)-behavioral squared difference (preserving sign)
plt.sca(axes[1][1])
axes[1][1].title.set_text("word2vec_semantic-behavioral Difference")
plt.xticks(ticks=range(len(cmw2v_list_order)),labels=list_order,rotation=90)
diff_mat = accum_w2v_mat-behavioral_mat
plt.imshow(np.multiply(np.sign(diff_mat),np.
    ↪square(diff_mat)),cmap='RdBu',interpolation='nearest')
plt.show()

```

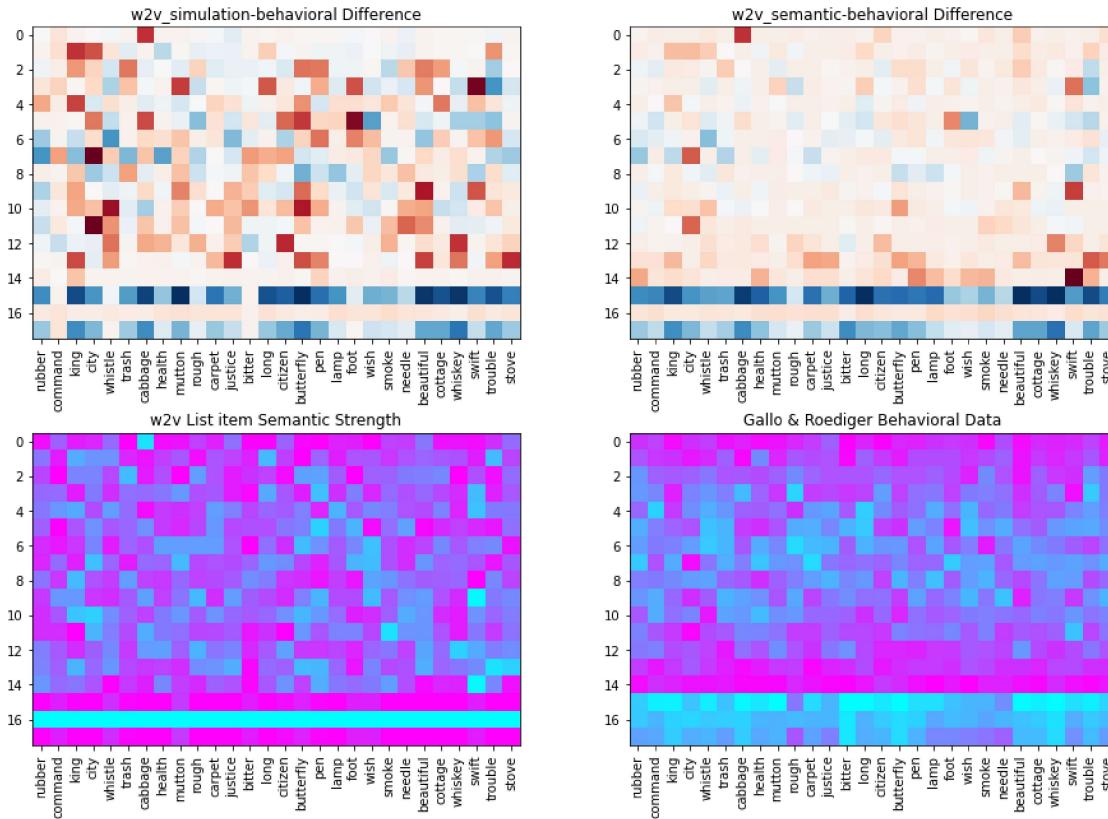


1.3.1 Semantics overwhelming

Remarkably (or maybe not), we see that the word2vec semantic matrix lies closer to behavioral results - at least for recall of items within the list but highly over-recalls the critical lure. Below is the word2vec_semantic-behavioral and word2vec_simulation-behavioral plots side-by-side to show

the difference. Furthermore, we also plot the word2vec_semantic matrix beside the behavioral data matrix for comparison.

```
[32]: f,axes = plt.subplots(2,2,figsize=(16,8))
f.subplots_adjust(top = 0.99, bottom=0.01, hspace=0.3, wspace=0.1)
# word2vec-behavioral squared difference
plt.sca(axes[0][0])
axes[0][0].title.set_text("w2v_simulation-behavioral Difference")
plt.xticks(ticks=range(len(cmr_w2v_list_order)),labels=list_order,rotation=90)
diff_mat = w2v_mat-behavioral_mat
plt.imshow(np.multiply(np.sign(diff_mat),np.
    ~square(diff_mat)),cmap='RdBu',interpolation='nearest')
# semantic(word2vec)-behavioral squared difference (preserving sign)
plt.sca(axes[0][1])
axes[0][1].title.set_text("w2v_semantic-behavioral Difference")
plt.xticks(ticks=range(len(cmr_w2v_list_order)),labels=list_order,rotation=90)
diff_mat = accum_w2v_mat-behavioral_mat
plt.imshow(np.multiply(np.sign(diff_mat),np.
    ~square(diff_mat)),cmap='RdBu',interpolation='nearest')
# Word2vec semantic matrix
plt.sca(axes[1][0])
axes[1][0].title.set_text("w2v List item Semantic Strength")
plt.xticks(ticks=range(len(list_order)),labels=list_order,rotation=90)
plt.imshow(accum_w2v_mat,cmap='cool',interpolation='nearest')
# Behavioral data matrix
plt.sca(axes[1][1])
axes[1][1].title.set_text("Gallo & Roediger Behavioral Data")
plt.xticks(ticks=range(len(list_order)),labels=list_order,rotation=90)
plt.imshow(behavioral_mat,cmap='cool',interpolation='nearest')
plt.show()
```



Although the top-right plot appears to show that semantics within the word2vec space is a good model for recall within list items, it does not perform as well near the edges (start & end of list) which is a region where CMR simulation does well in.

[] :