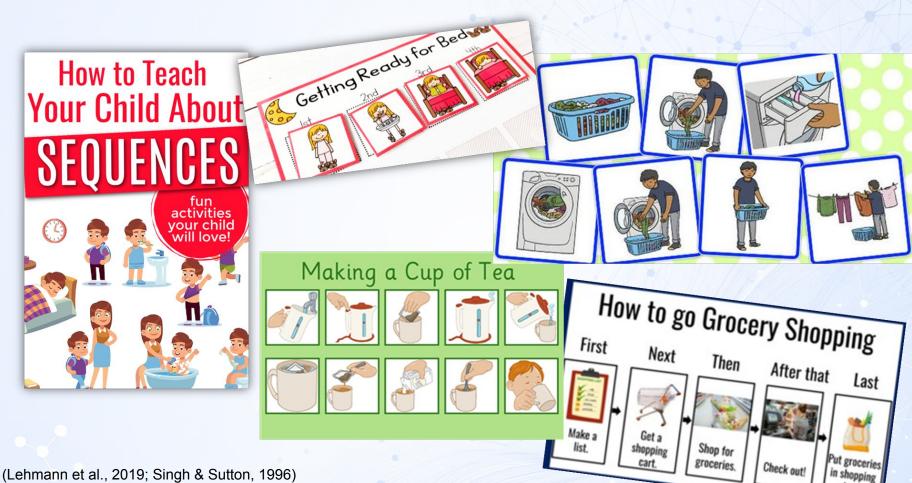
Lesson 2:

Sequence learning in a Tree task



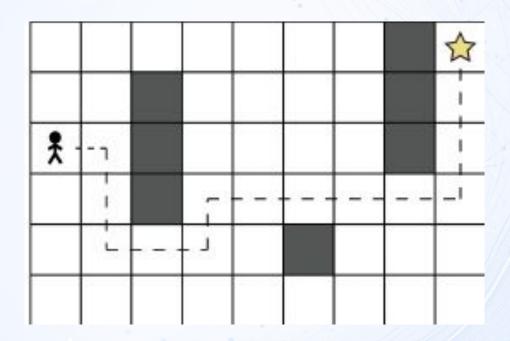
https://empoweredparents.co/sequencing-for-preschoolers/ https://lifeovercs.com/daily-tasks-story-sequencing-activities-for-preschoolers/

Sequence Learning

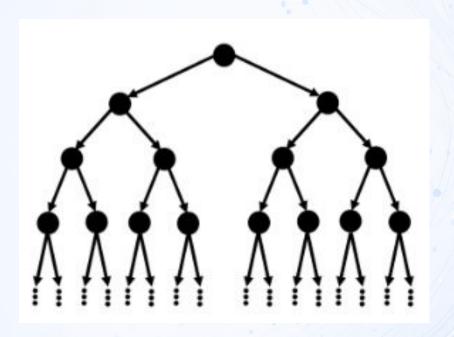




Sequence Learning

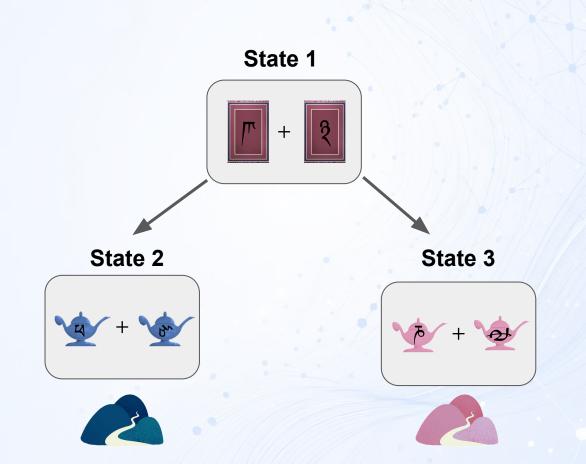


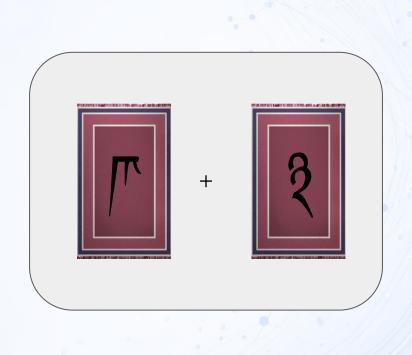
Sequence Learning

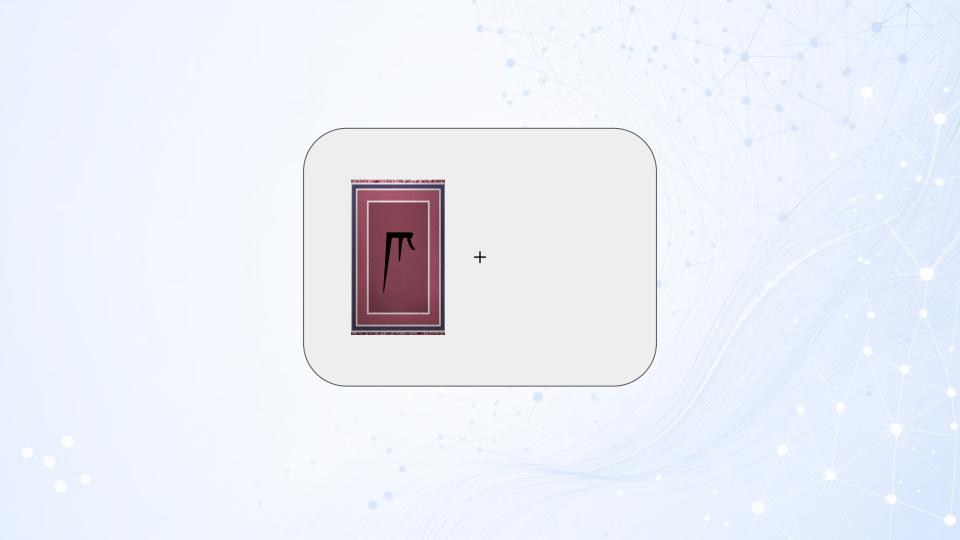


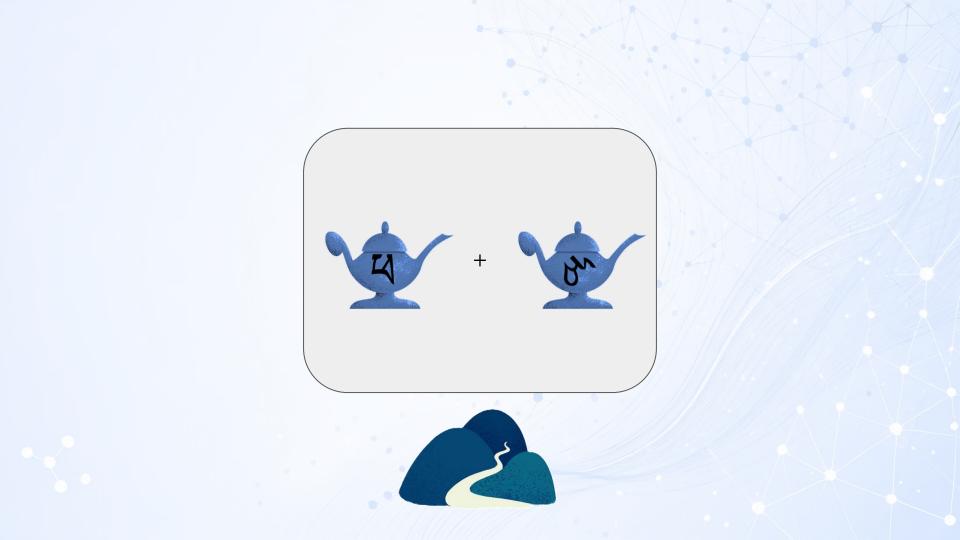
Model-free learning

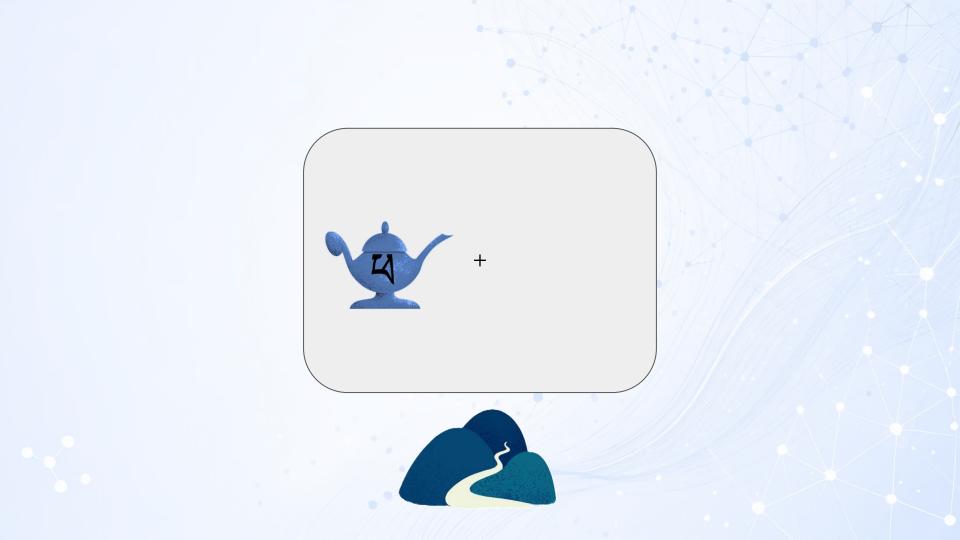
(Two-step task with terministic transitions)



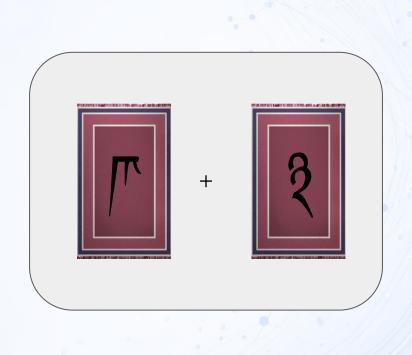


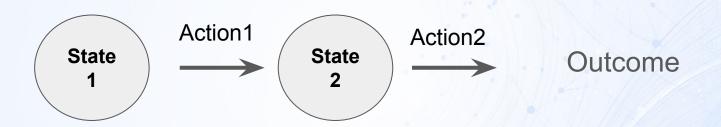


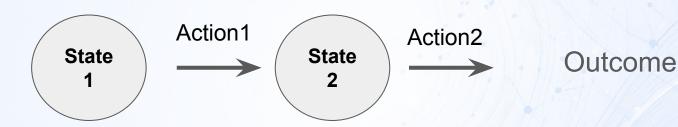








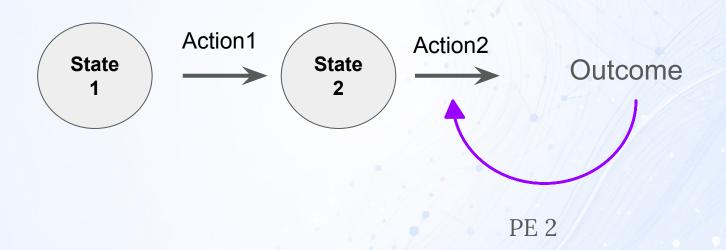


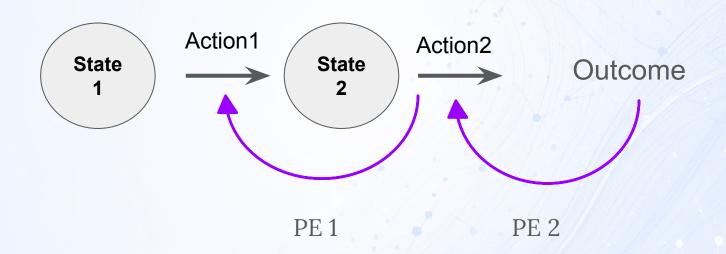


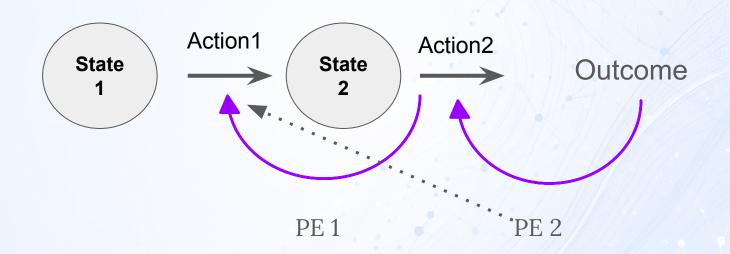
 $\cdots \xrightarrow{E_t} \underbrace{\delta_{t}}_{S_{t:1}} \underbrace{\delta_t}_{E_t} \underbrace{\delta_t}_{E_t} \underbrace{\delta_t}_{S_{t:1}}$

Figure 7.8: The backward or mechanistic view. Each update depends on the current TD error combined with eligibility traces of past events.

Sutton and Barto, 1981





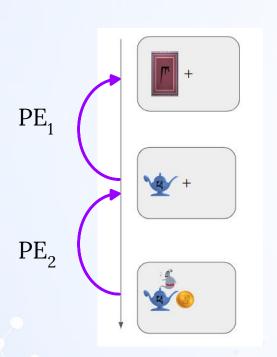


Parameters

α - Learning rate

 β - Inverse temperature

 λ - Eligibility factor, determines the decay rate of the eligibility traces



Action value updating

$$PE_1 = Q(s_2, a_1)_t - Q(s_1, a_1)_t$$

 $PE_2 = r_t - Q(s_2, a_1)_t$

$$Q(s_1, a_1)_{t+1} = Q(s_1, a_1)_t + \alpha \cdot PE_1 + \alpha \cdot \lambda \cdot PE_2$$

$$Q(s_2, a_1)_{t+1} = Q(s_2, a_1)_t + \alpha \cdot PE_2$$

Action selection

$$\frac{e^{\beta \cdot Q_{(s_1,a_1)t}}}{e^{\beta \cdot Q_{(s_1,a_1)t}} + e^{\beta \cdot Q_{(s_1,a_2)t}}}$$

$$\frac{e^{\beta \cdot Q_{(s_1,a_1)t}} + e^{\beta \cdot Q_{(s_2,a_1)t}}}{e^{\beta \cdot Q_{(s_2,a_1)t}} + e^{\beta \cdot Q_{(s_2,a_2)t}}}$$

Step-by-step:

1 simulating artificial behavior

2 estimate parameters

