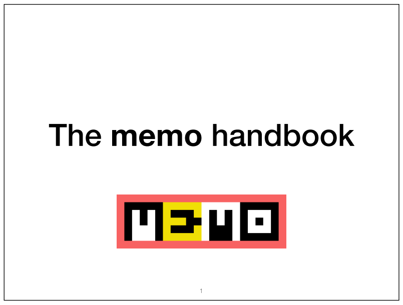
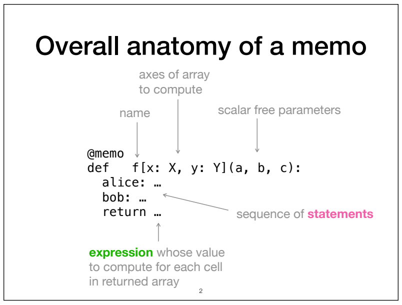


The memo handbook

1



Overall anatomy of a memo

axes of array
to compute

name

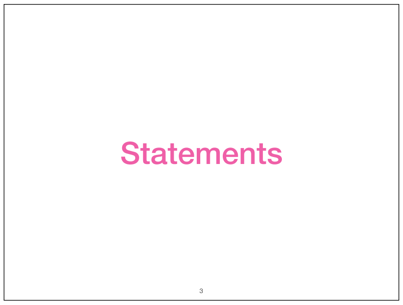
scalar free parameters

```
@memo
def   f[x: X, y: Y](a, b, c):
  alice: …
  bob: …
  return …
```

sequence of statements

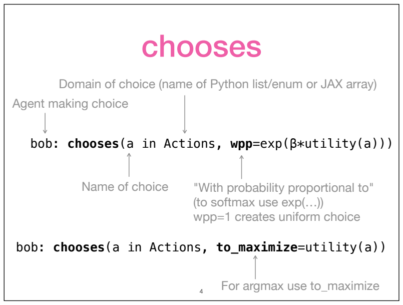
expression whose value
to compute for each cell
in returned array

2



Statements

3



chooses

Domain of choice (name of Python list/enum or JAX array)

Agent making choice

```
bob: chooses(a in Actions, wpp=exp(β∗utility(a)))
```

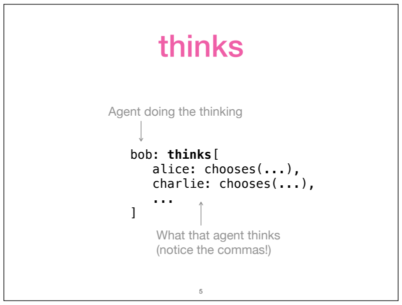
Name of choice

"With probability proportional to"
(to softmax use exp(…))
wpp=1 creates uniform choice

```
bob: chooses(a in Actions, to_maximize=utility(a))
```

For argmax use to_maximize

4



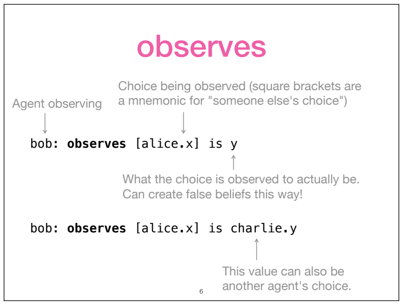
thinks

Agent doing the thinking

```
bob: thinks[
    alice: chooses(...),
    charlie: chooses(...),
    ...
]
```

What that agent thinks
(notice the commas!)

5



observes

Agent observing

Choice being observed (square brackets are
a mnemonic for "someone else's choice")

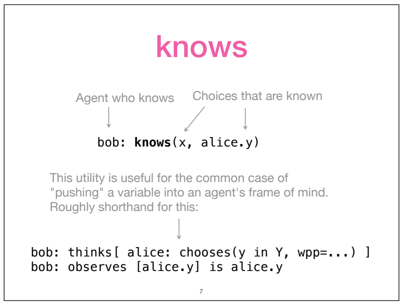
```
bob: observes [alice.x] is y
```

What the choice is observed to actually be.
Can create false beliefs this way!

```
bob: observes [alice.x] is charlie.y
```

This value can also be
another agent's choice.

6



knows

Agent who knows

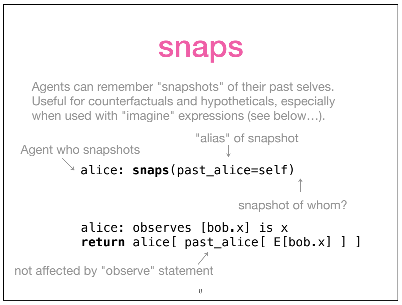
Choices that are known

```
bob: knows(x, alice.y)
```

This utility is useful for the common case of
"pushing" a variable into an agent's frame of mind.
Roughly shorthand for this:

```
bob: thinks[ alice: chooses(y in Y, wpp=...) ]
bob: observes [alice.y] is alice.y
```

7



snaps

Agents can remember "snapshots" of their past selves.
Useful for counterfactuals and hypotheticals, especially
when used with "imagine" expressions (see below…).

"alias" of snapshot

Agent who snapshots

```
alice: snaps(past_alice=self)
```

snapshot of whom?

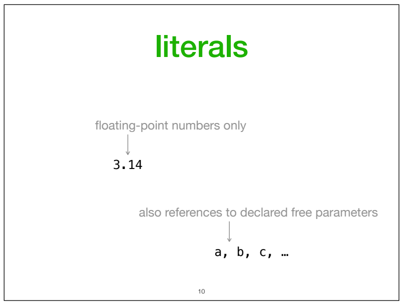
```
alice: observes [bob.x] is x
return alice[ past_alice[ E[bob.x] ] ]
```

not affected by "observe" statement

8

Expressions

9



literals

floating-point numbers only

```
3.14
```

also references to declared free parameters

```
a, b, c, …
```

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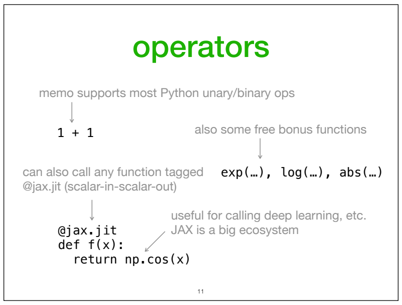

operators

memo supports most Python unary/binary ops

```
1 + 1
```

also some free bonus functions

```
exp(…), log(…), abs(…)
```

can also call any function tagged
@jax.jit (scalar-in-scalar-out)

```
@jax.jit
def f(x):
  return np.cos(x)
```

useful for calling deep learning, etc.
JAX is a big ecosystem

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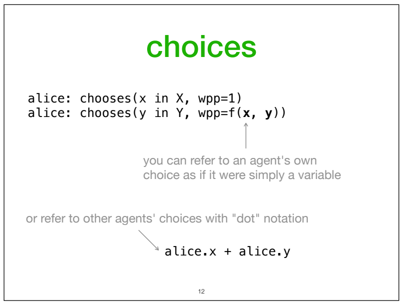

choices

```
alice: chooses(x in X, wpp=1)
alice: chooses(y in Y, wpp=f(x, y))
```

you can refer to an agent's own
choice as if it were simply a variable

or refer to other agents' choices with "dot" notation

```
alice.x + alice.y
```

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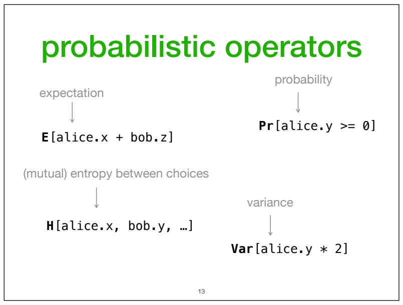

probabilistic operators

expectation

```
E[alice.x + bob.z]
```

probability

```
Pr[alice.y >= 0]
```

(mutual) entropy between choices

```
H[alice.x, bob.y, …]
```

variance

```
Var[alice.y ∗ 2]
```

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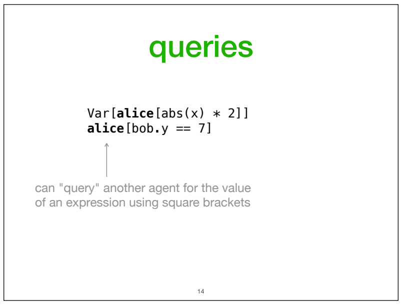

queries

```
Var[alice[abs(x) ∗ 2]]
alice[bob.y == 7]
```

can "query" another agent for the value
of an expression using square brackets

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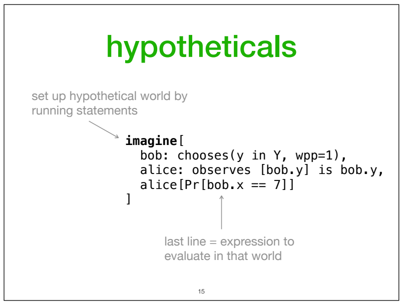

hypotheticals

set up hypothetical world by
running statements

```
imagine[
  bob: chooses(y in Y, wpp=1),
  alice: observes [bob.y] is bob.y,
  alice[Pr[bob.x == 7]]
]
```

last line = expression to
evaluate in that world

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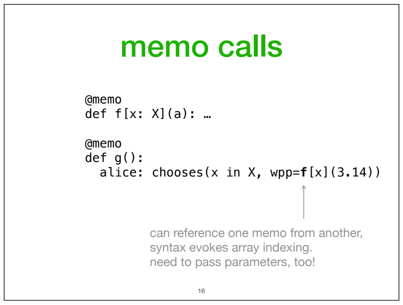

memo calls

```
@memo
def f[x: X](a): …

@memo
def g():
  alice: chooses(x in X, wpp=f[x](3.14))
```

can reference one memo from another,
syntax evokes array indexing.
need to pass parameters, too!

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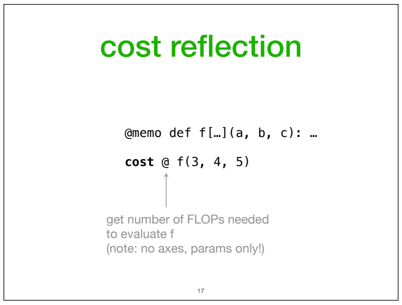

cost reflection

```
@memo def f[…](a, b, c): …

cost @ f(3, 4, 5)
```

get number of FLOPs needed
to evaluate f
(note: no axes, params only!)

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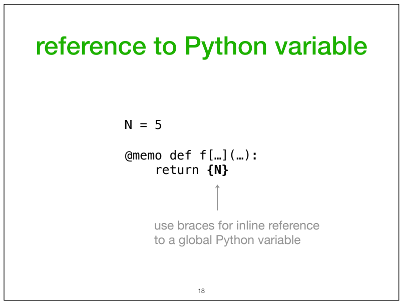

reference to Python variable

```
N = 5

@memo def f[…](…):
    return {N}
```

use braces for inline reference
to a global Python variable

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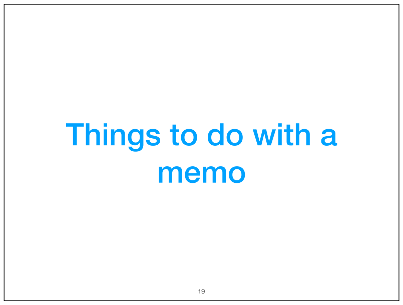

Things to do with a memo

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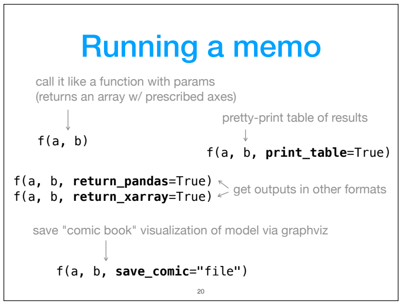

Running a memo

call it like a function with params
(returns an array w/ prescribed axes)

```
f(a, b)
```

pretty-print table of results

```
f(a, b, print_table=True)
```

```
f(a, b, return_pandas=True)
f(a, b, return_xarray=True)
```

get outputs in other formats

save "comic book" visualization of model via graphviz

```
f(a, b, save_comic="file")
```

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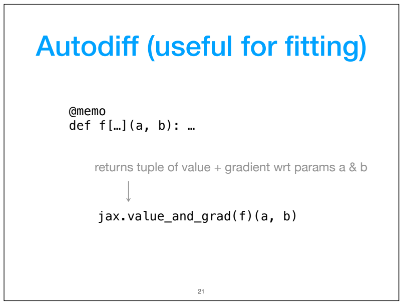

Autodiff (useful for fitting)

```
@memo
def f[…](a, b): …
```

returns tuple of value + gradient wrt params a & b

```
jax.value_and_grad(f)(a, b)
```

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