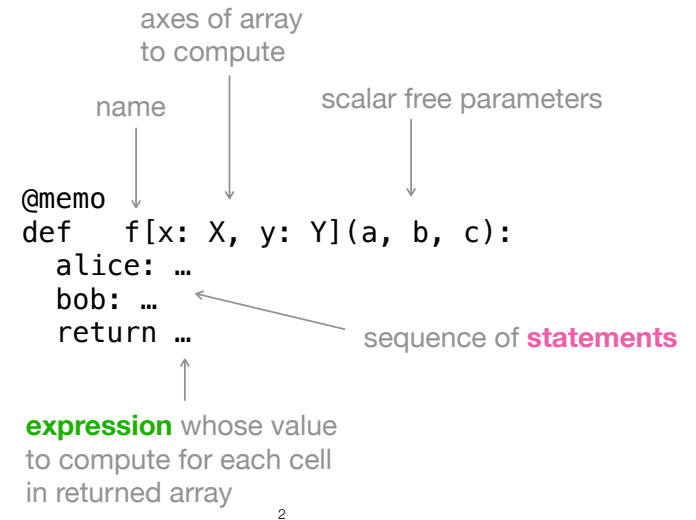


The memo handbook



1

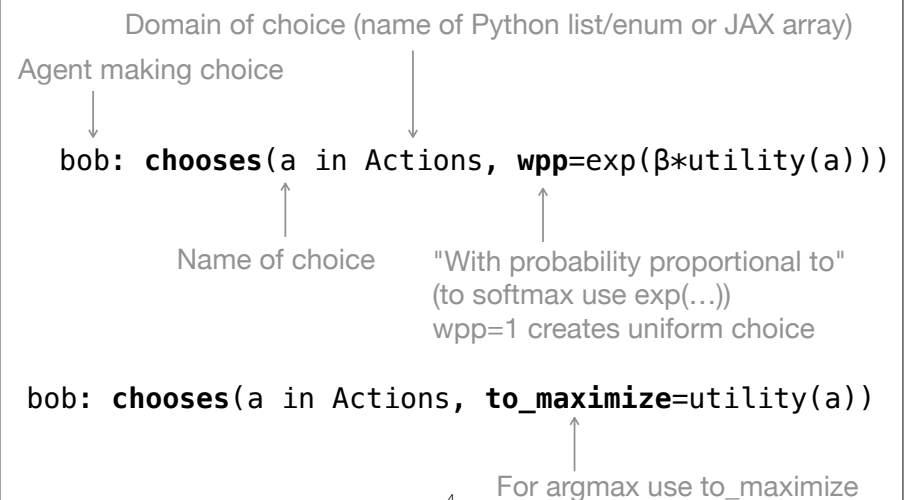
Overall anatomy of a memo



Statements

3

chooses



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
```

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snapshots_self_as

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

Agent who snapshots

"aliases" of snapshots

```
alice: snapshots_self_as(past_alice, ...)
```

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

not affected by "observe" statement

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Expressions

9

literals

floating-point numbers only

↓
3.14

also references to declared free parameters

↓
a, b, c, ...

10

operators

memo supports most Python unary/binary ops

↓
1 + 1

also some free bonus functions

↓
exp(...), log(...), abs(...)

can also call any function tagged
with @jax.jit

↓
@jax.jit
def f(x):

return np.cos(x) ← note: can only take scalar inputs
and can only return one scalar output

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))
```

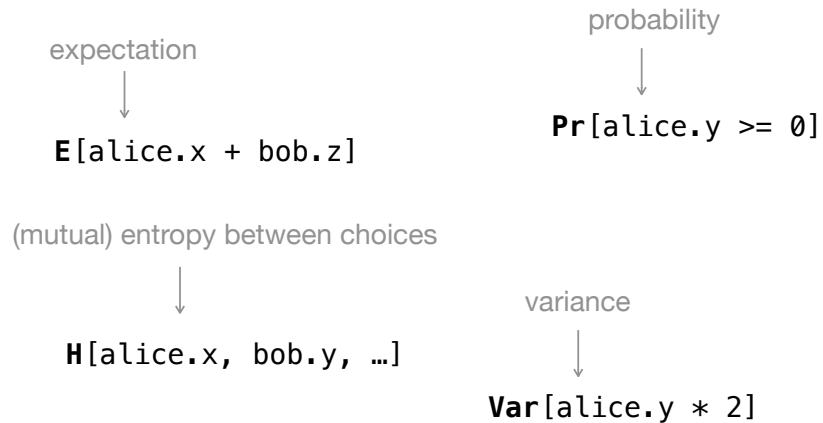
↑
you can refer to an agent's own
choice as if it were simply a variable

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

↓
alice.x + alice.y

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probabilistic operators



13

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)
```