Bayesian Statistics and Bayesian Cognitive Modeling (BayesCog)

Part 2

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lei-zhang.net

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https://github.com/lei-zhang/BayesCog_Part2

SCAN Unit

universität wien

Fakultät für Psychologie

Schedule

cognitive model
statistics
computing

Part 1

04.05: 9:30-13:30
11.05: 9:30-13:30
18.05: 9:30-13:30
25.05: 9:30-13:30

Part 2

10.06: 9:30-13:30 (different date!)
16.06: 9:30-**13:00** (different date and time)
21.06: **10:00**-13:30 (different date and time)
29.06: 9:30-13:30

Statistical modeling

- Introduction
- R Basics
- Probability Basics
- Bayes' theorem
- MCMC and Stan
- Single-Parameter Model – Binomial Model
- Multiple-Parameter Model – Linear Regression
- Inference, Posterior Predictive Check

Cognitive modeling

- Reinforcement Learning Model
- Hierarchical Models
- Optimizing Stan Codes
- Model Comparison
- Stan Style Tip and Debugging
- Model-Based fMRI
- Capstone Project: ~~Delay Discounting Task~~

About me

- Current: Postdoc @ SCAN-Unit, w/ Claus Lamm
- Ph.D. Cognitive computational neuroscience, w/ Jan Gläscher
- M.Sc. Cognitive neuroscience
- B.Sc. Psychology

- My journey through computational modeling
  - Started with MLE (@fminsearch in Matlab)
  - Switched to Bayesian: first JAGS, then Stan

My research:

- I ask people to make decisions

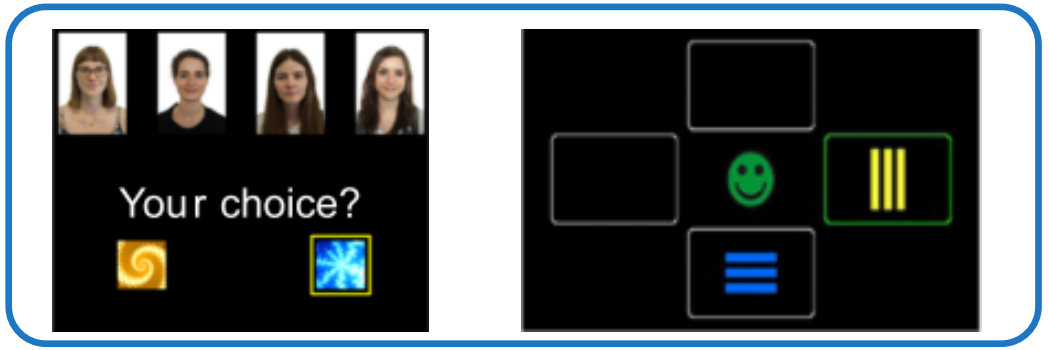
  Computation

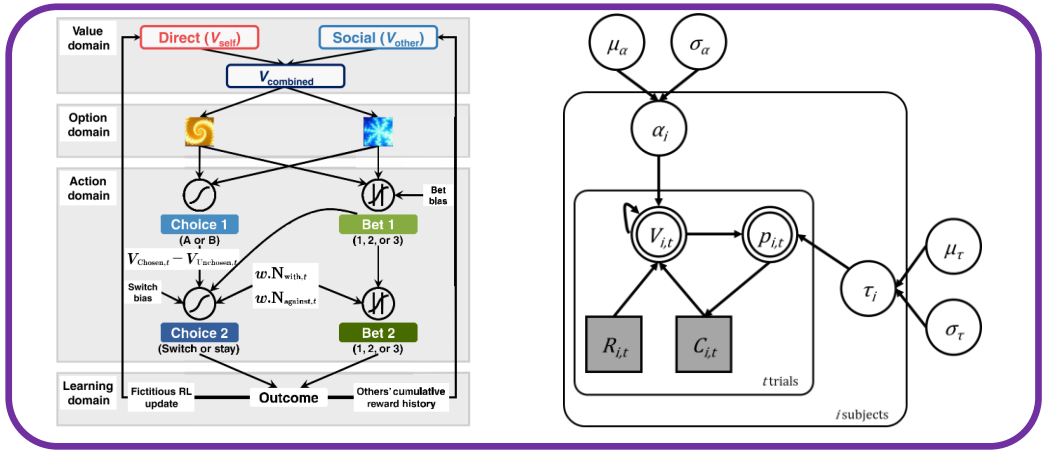
- I build computational models

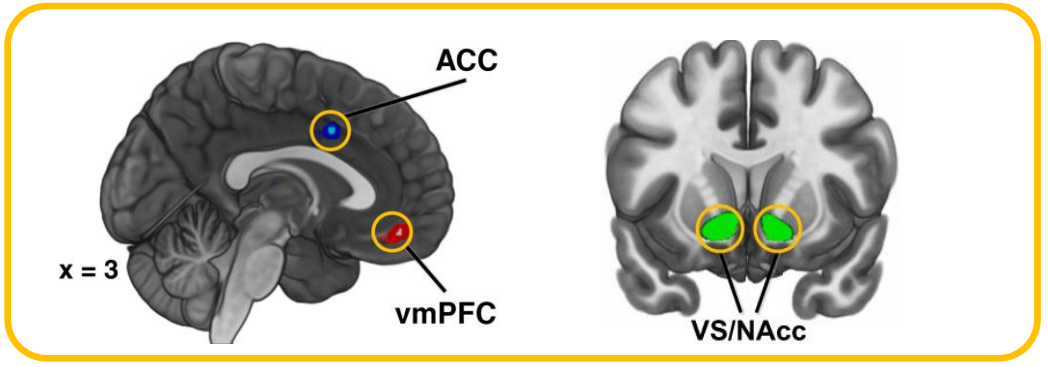
  Algorithm

- I examine neural mechanisms

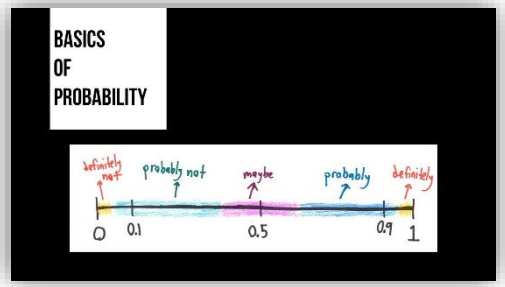
  Implementation

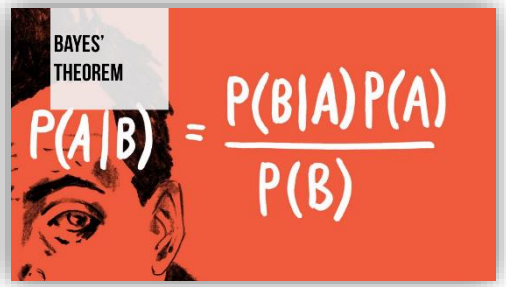


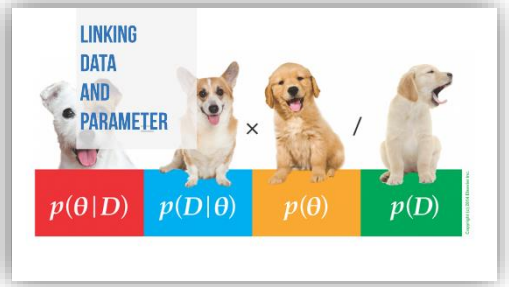


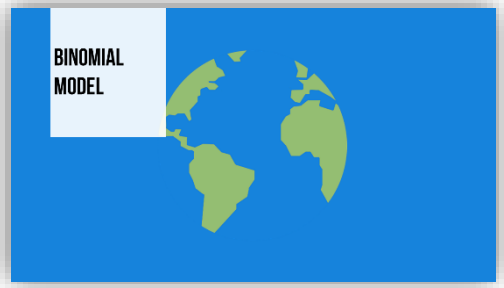


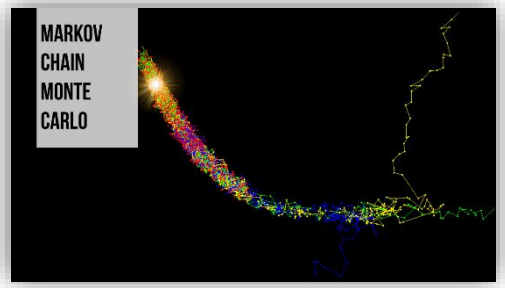
Recap of Topics

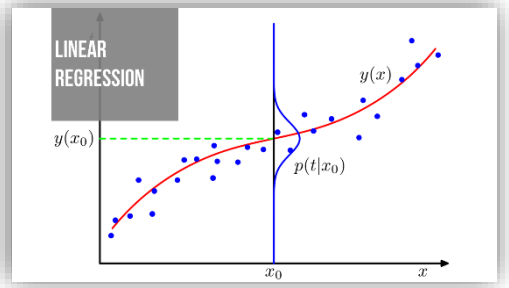




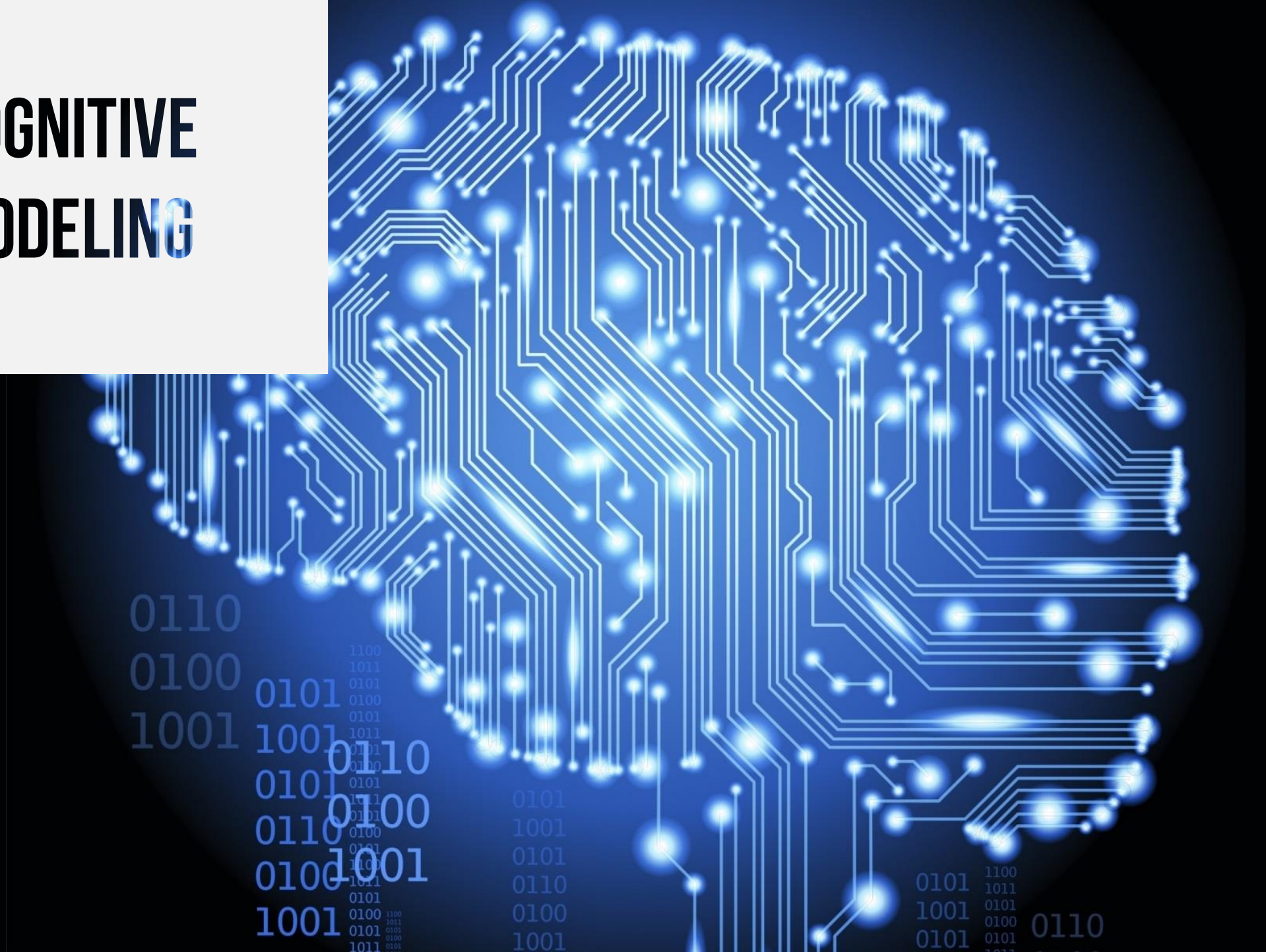






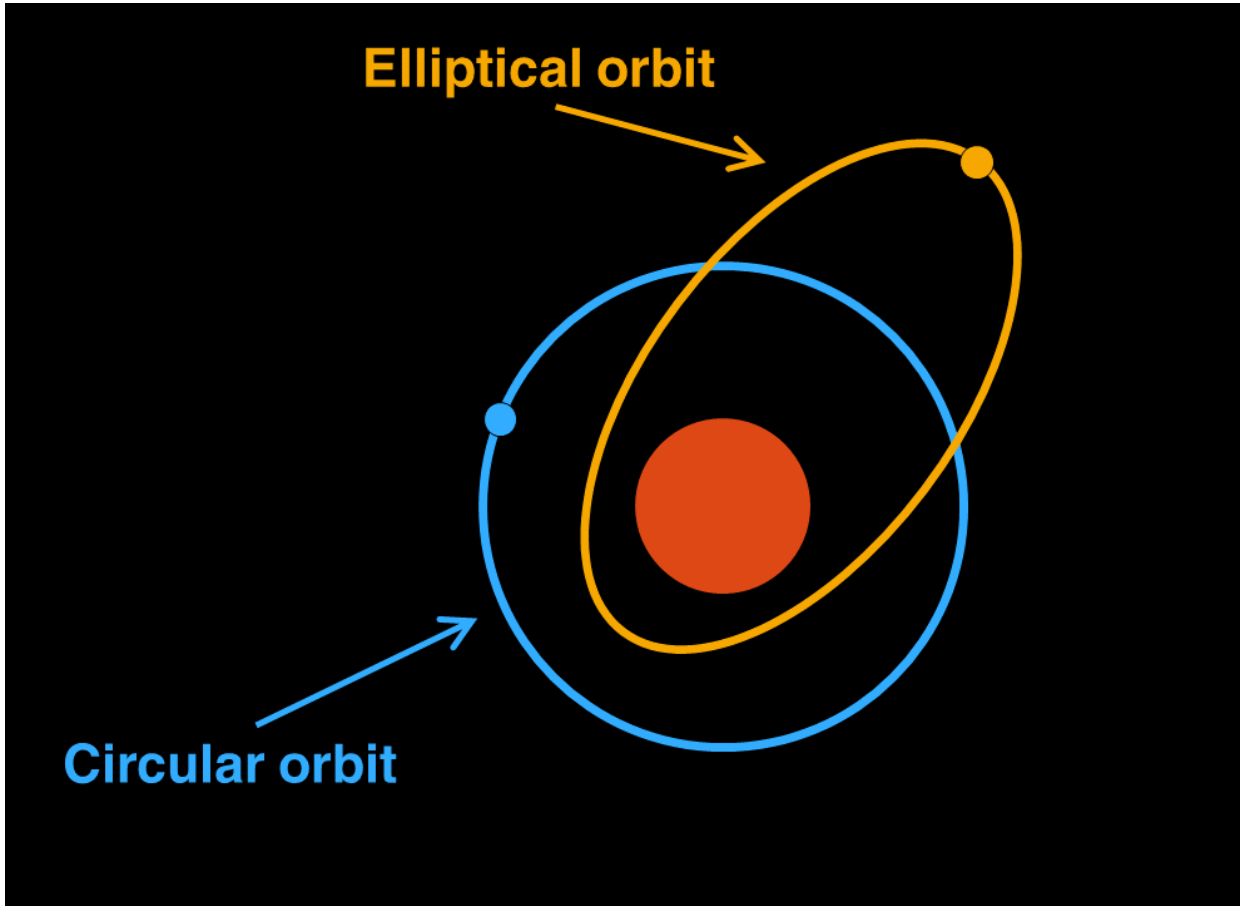


COGNITIVE MODELING



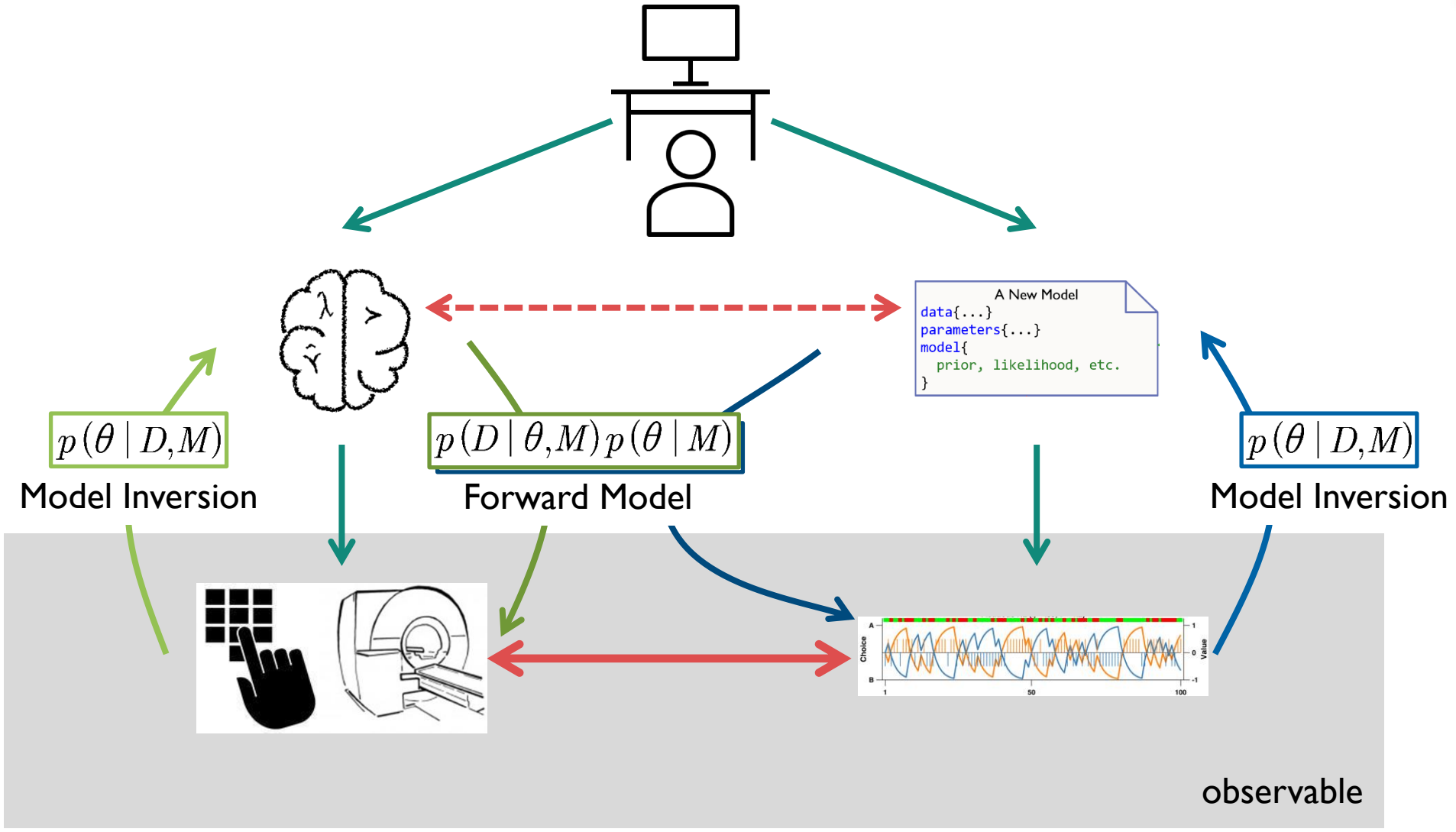
The idea of computational modeling is never new

Scientists use mathematical models to approximate certain processes (physical or mental), in order to explain and to predict.



What is Cognitive Modeling?

cognitive model
statistics
computing



Lewandowsky & Farrell (2011); Stephan et al. (2016); Ahn et al., (2017)

Essentially, all the models are wrong, but some are useful.

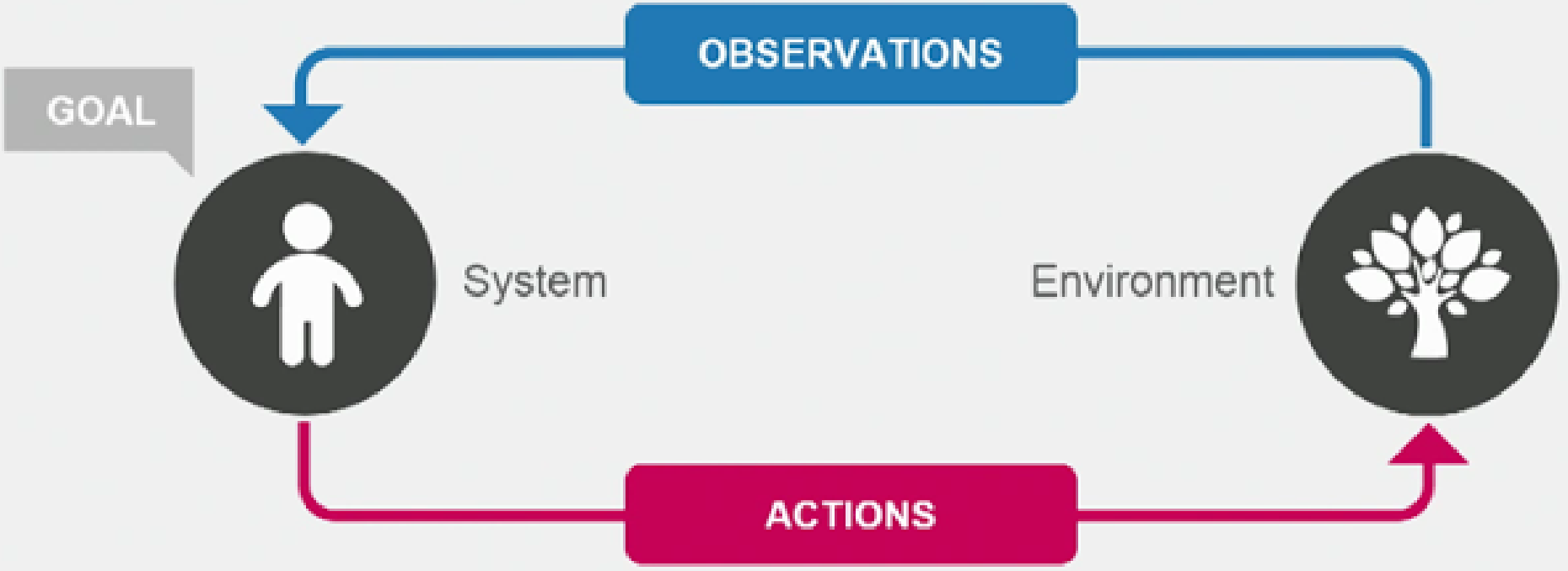
– George E. P. Box

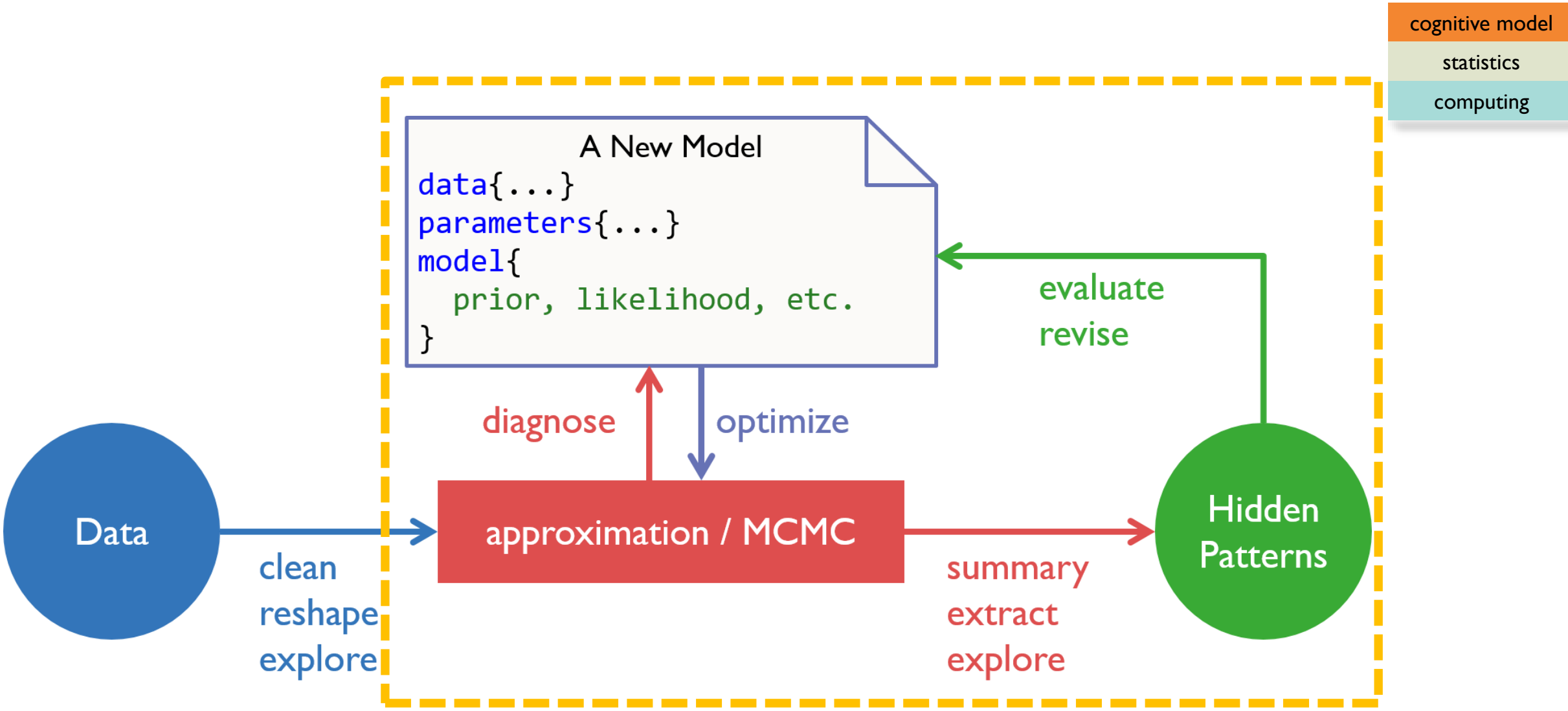
Essentially, all the models are ~~wrong~~ imperfect, but some are useful.

Common cognitive models in decision-making

- Reinforcement learning model
- Bayesian learning model
- Risk-aversion model
- Hyperbolic delay discounting model
- Fehr-Schmidt inequity aversion model
- Sequential sampling model
- Experience-weighted attraction model
- …

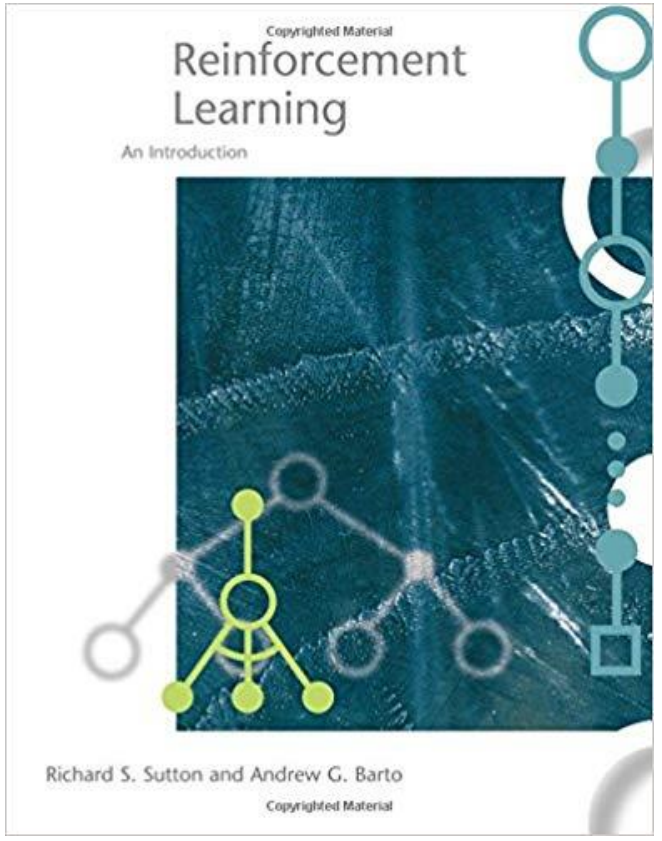
REINFORCEMENT LEARNING FRAMEWORK



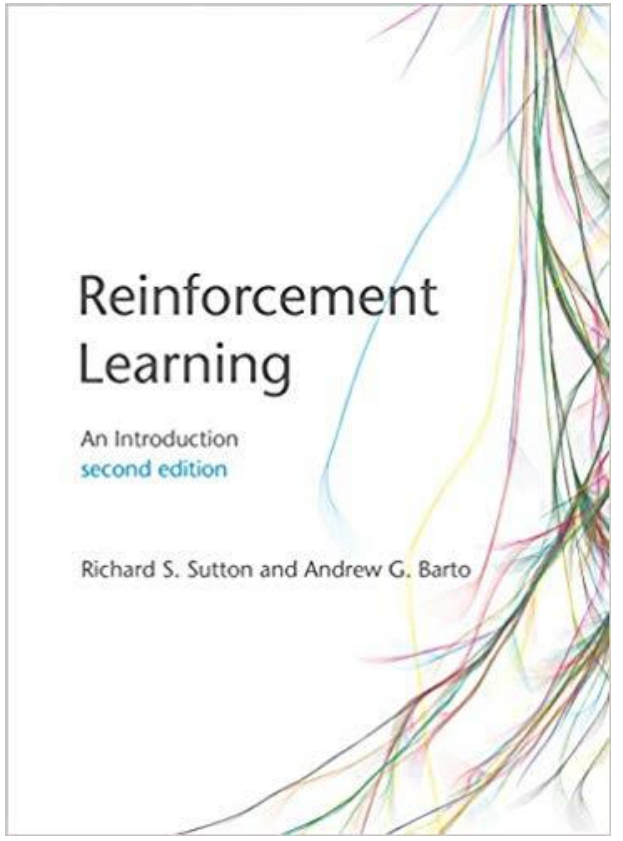

cognitive model
statistics
computing
A New Model
data{...}
parameters{...}
model{
prior, likelihood, etc.
}
evaluate
revise
diagnose
optimize
Data
clean
reshape
explore
approximation / MCMC
summary
extract
explore
Hidden
Patterns

The very short history

cognitive model
statistics
computing



1998

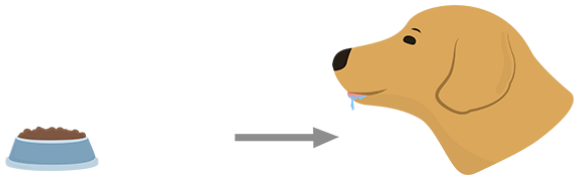


2018

why is it relevant?

cognitive model
statistics
computing

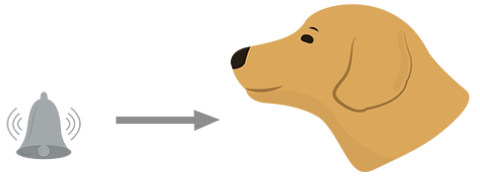
1. Before conditioning



Food
Unconditional stimulus

Salivation
Unconditional response

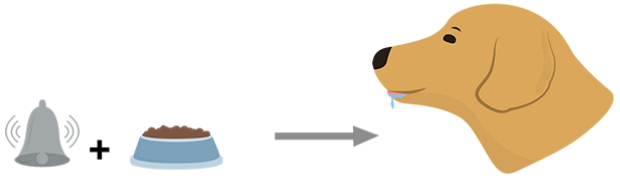
2. Before conditioning



Bell ringing
Neutral stimulus

No salivation
No conditional response

3. During conditioning

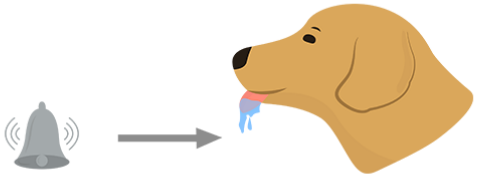


Bell ringing

Food

Salivation
Unconditional response

4. After conditining



Bell ringing
Conditional stimulus

Salivation
Conditional response

resource

Classic examples

cognitive model
statistics
computing

REPORT

Dissociable Roles of Ventral and Dorsal Striatum in Instrumental Conditioning

John O'Doherty[1,*], Peter Dayan[2], Johannes Schultz[1], Ralf Deichmann[1], Karl Friston[1], Raymond J. Dolan[1]

+ See all authors and affiliations

Science 16 Apr 2004:
Vol. 304, Issue 5669, pp. 452-454
DOI: 10.1126/science.1094285

Neuron
Volume 66, Issue 4, 27 May 2010, Pages 585-595

Article

States versus Rewards: Dissociable Neural Prediction Error Signals Underlying Model-Based and Model-Free Reinforcement Learning

Jan Gläscher [1, 3], Nathaniel Daw [4], Peter Dayan [5], John P. O'Doherty [1, 2, 6]

Published: 06 November 2005

Uncertainty-based competition between prefrontal and dorsolateral striatal systems for behavioral control

Nathaniel D Daw, Yael Niv & Peter Dayan

Nature Neuroscience 8, 1704–1711 (2005) | Cite this article

Open Access | Published: 07 June 2011

Empirical support for an involvement of the mesostriatal dopamine system in human fear extinction

K A Raczka, M-L Mechias, N Gartmann, A Reif, J Deckert, M Pessiglione & R Kalisch

Translational Psychiatry 1, e12 (2011) | Cite this article

Very recent examples

cognitive model
statistics
computing

REPORT

Dopamine promotes cognitive effort by biasing the benefits versus costs of cognitive work

A. Westbrook[1,2,3,*], R. van den Bosch[2,3], J. I. Määttä[2,3], L. Hofmans[2,3], D. Papadopetraki[2,3], R. Cools[2,3,†], M. J. Frank[1,4,†]
+ See all authors and affiliations

Science 20 Mar 2020:
Vol. 367, Issue 6484, pp. 1362-1366
DOI: 10.1126/science.aaz5891

Neuron
Available online 17 March 2020
In Press, Corrected Proof

CellPress

Article

A Neuro-computational Account of Arbitration between Choice Imitation and Goal Emulation during Human Observational Learning

Caroline J. Charpentier [1, 2], Kiyohito Iigaya [1], John P. O'Doherty [1]

3 out of 4 focused on Reinforcement Learning models!

nature reviews neuroscience

Review Article | Published: 12 March 2020

The neural and computational systems of social learning

Andreas Olsson, Ewelina Knapska & Björn Lindström

Nature Reviews Neuroscience **21**, 197–212(2020) | Cite this article

Translational Psychiatry

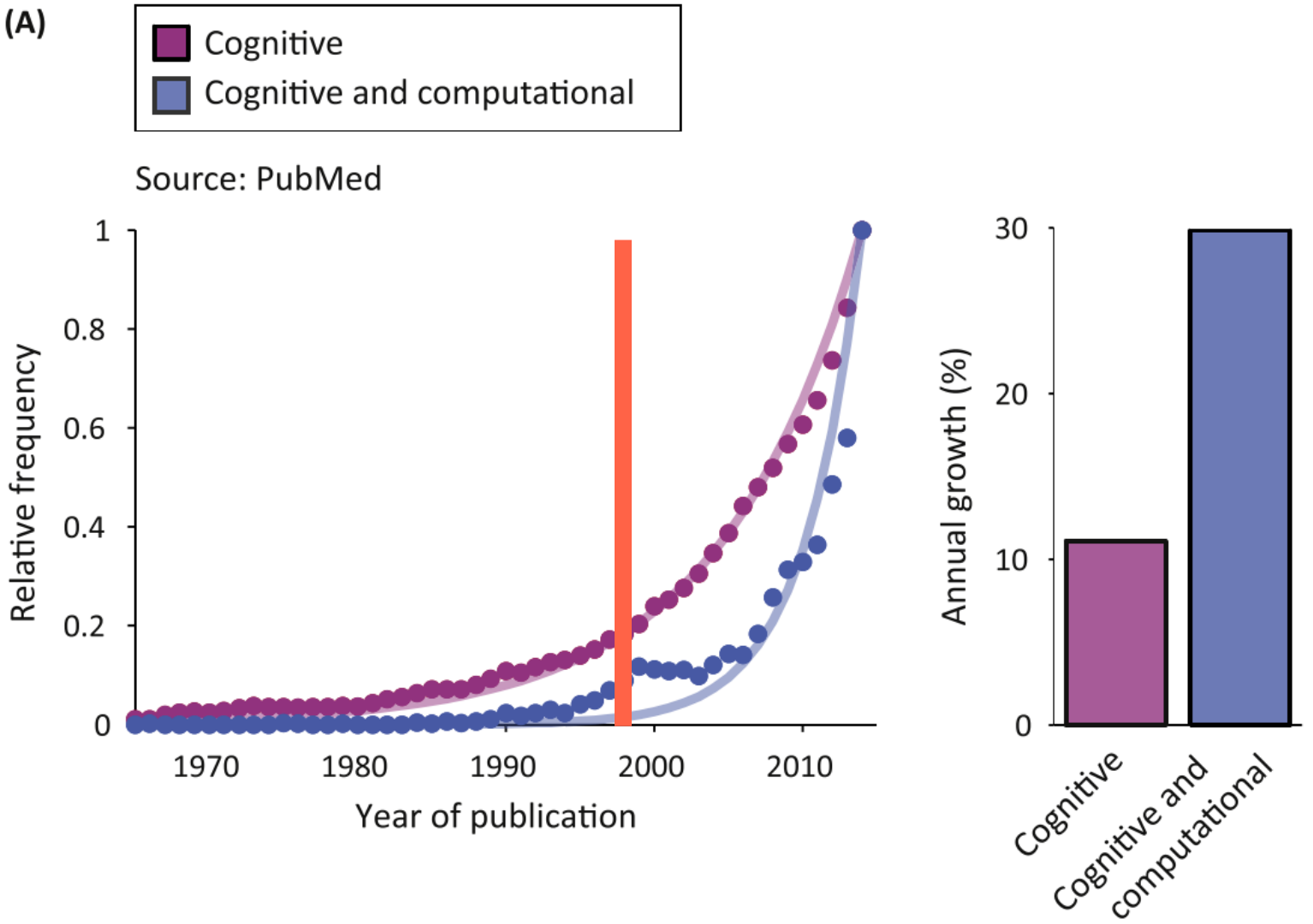
Article | Open Access | Published: 17 March 2020

Neurocomputational mechanisms underpinning aberrant social learning in young adults with low self-esteem

Geert-Jan Will, Michael Moutoussis, Palee M. Womack, Edward T. Bullmore, Ian M. Goodyer, Peter Fonagy, Peter B. Jones, NSPN Consortium, Robb B. Rutledge & Raymond J. Dolan

Boom in Cognitive Modeling

cognitive model
statistics
computing



Palminteri et al. (2017)

2-armed bandit task

a simple task often used in the laboratory:

- repeated choice between N options (N-armed bandit)
- …whose properties (reward amounts, probabilities) are learned through trial-and-error
- …with a goal in mind: maximize the overall reward

2-armed bandit task

cognitive model
statistics
computing

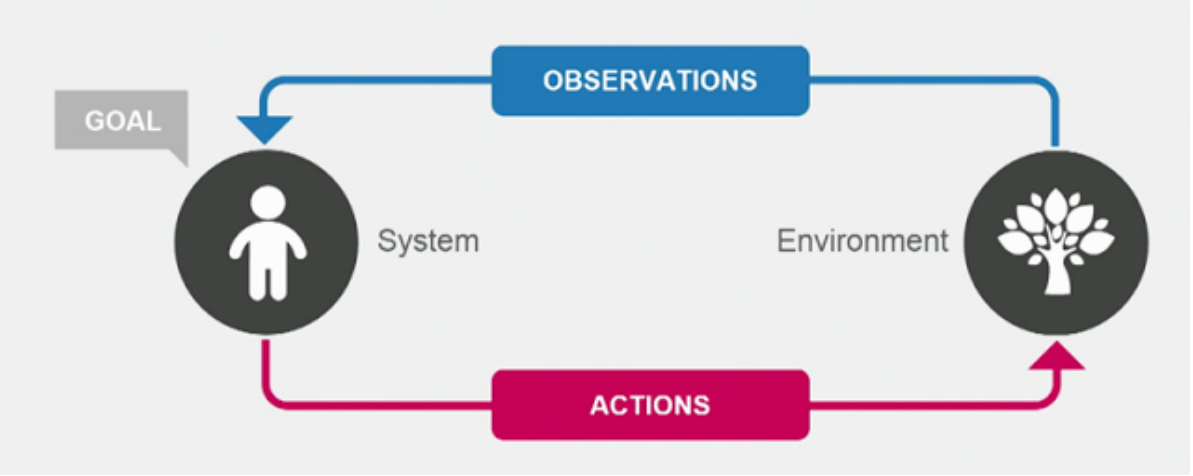
What can be your strategies:

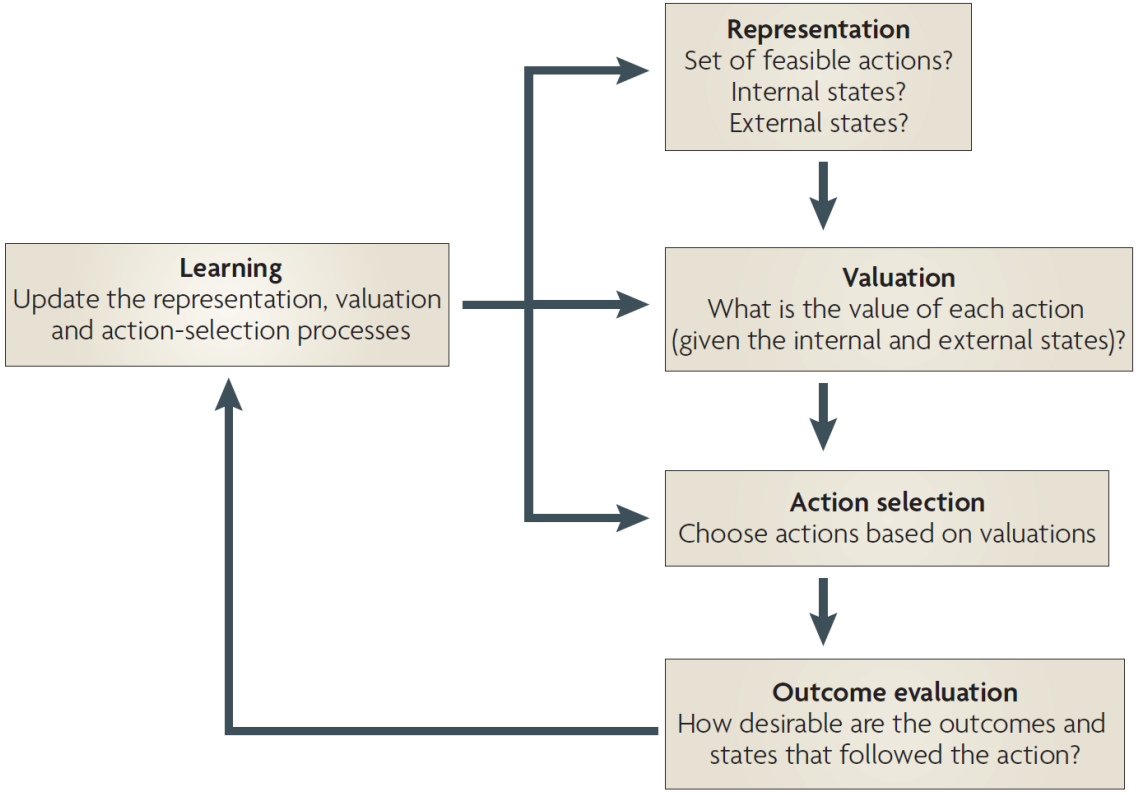
1. predict the value of each deck
2. choose the best
3. learn from outcome to update predictions

(repeat)

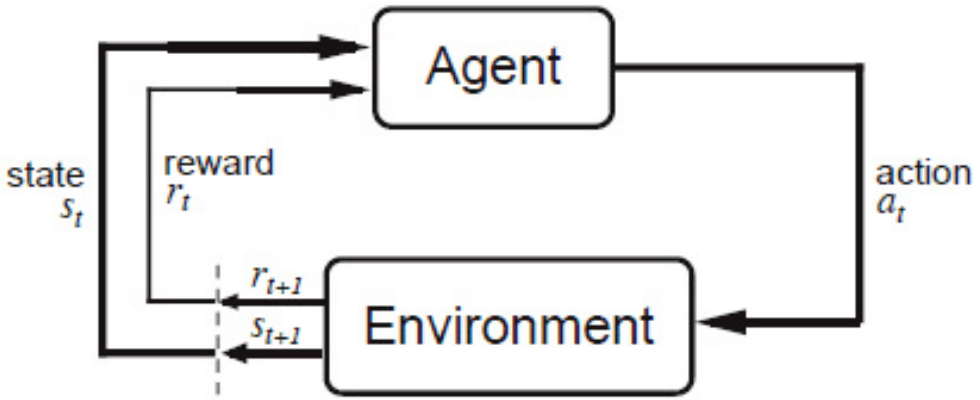
How prediction is shaped by learning?

cognitive model
statistics
computing

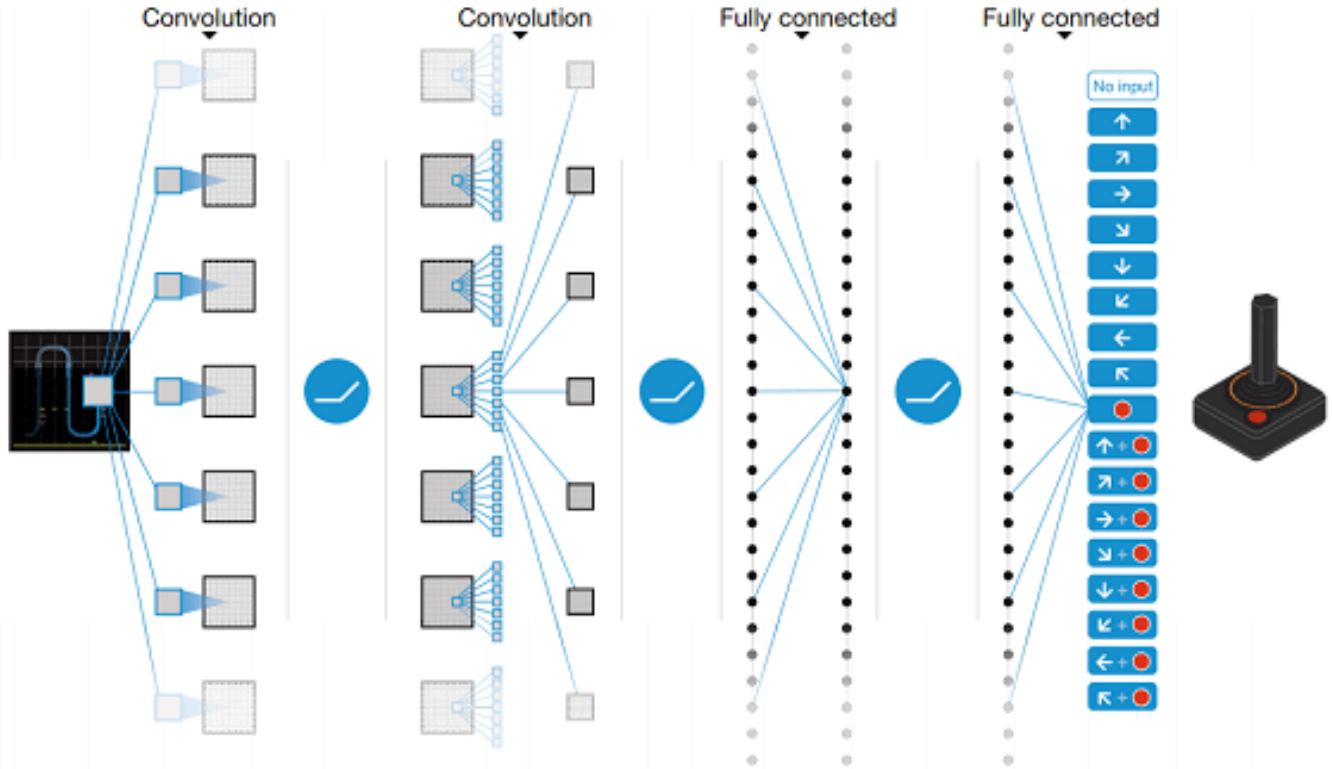




Sutton & Barto (1998); Rangel et al (2008); Daw & Niv workshop 2015


Agent
state
s_t
reward
r_t
action
a_t
r_{t+1}
s_{t+1}
Environment

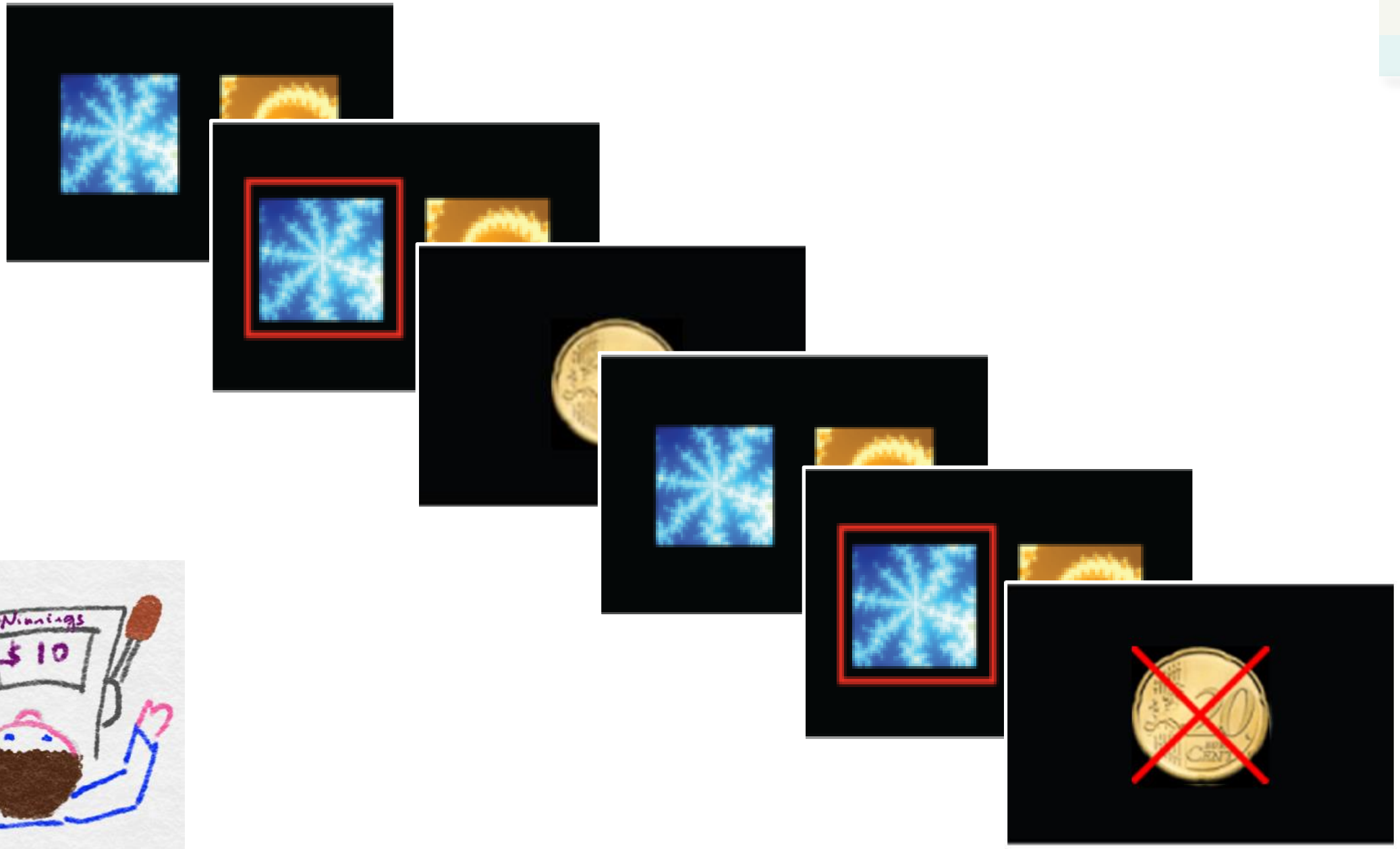
AlphaGo


Convolution
Convolution
Fully connected
Fully connected
No input

cognitive model

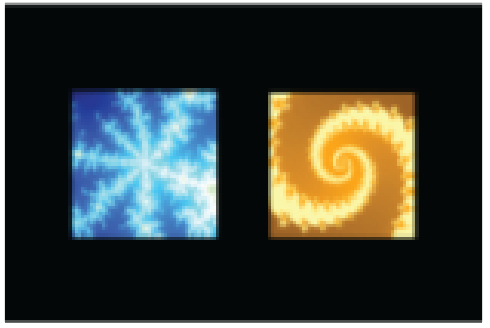
statistics

computing

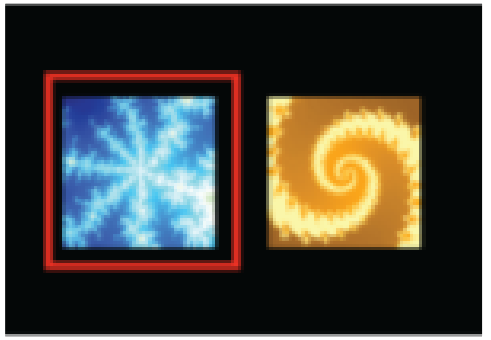


One simple experiment: two choice task

cognitive model
statistics
computing



choice presentation



action selection

outcome

what do we know?

what can we measure?

what do we not know?

Data: choice & outcome

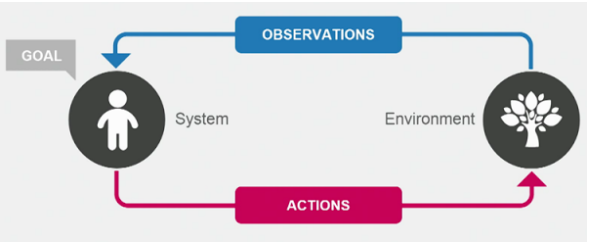
Summary stats: choice accuracy

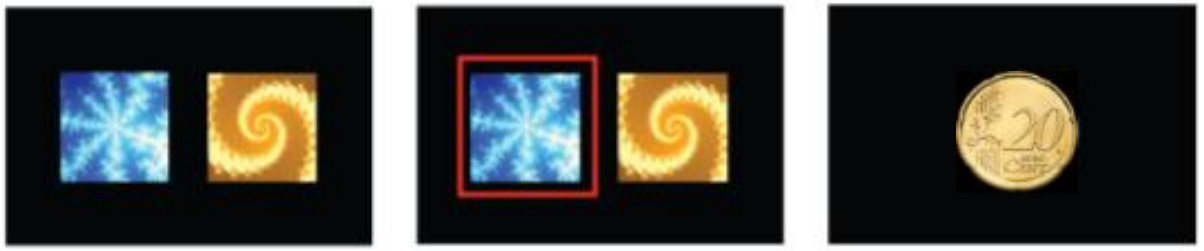
Learning algorithm: RL update

p(choosing the better option)

Rescorla-Wagner Value Update

cognitive model
statistics
computing





Cognitive Model
- cognitive process
- using internal variables and free parameters

Observation Model (Data Model)
- relate model to observed data
- has to account for noise

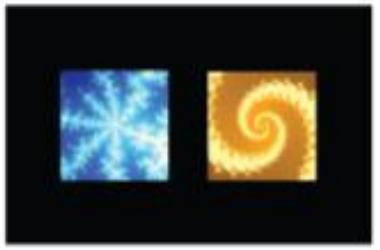
Rescorla & Wagner (1972)

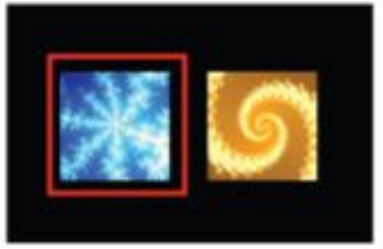
Rescorla-Wagner (1972)

- The idea: error-driven learning
- Change in value is proportional to the difference between actual and predicted outcome

Robert A. Rescorla

Allan R. Wagner





Value update: $V_t = V_{t-1} + \alpha * \mathrm{PE}_{t-1}$

Prediction error: $\mathrm{PE}_{t-1} = R_{t-1} - V_{t-1}$

α – learning rate
PE – reward prediction error
V – value
R – reward

*Expectations on the next trial = the expectation on the current trial + learning rate * prediction error (reward – current expectation)*

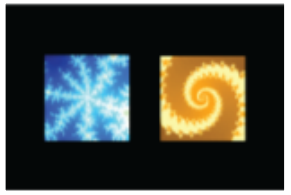
Rescorla & Wagner (1972)

Understand the learning rate

cognitive model
statistics
computing

Value update: $V_t = V_{t-1} + \alpha * \mathrm{PE}_{t-1}$

Prediction error: $\mathrm{PE}_{t-1} = R_{t-1} - V_{t-1}$



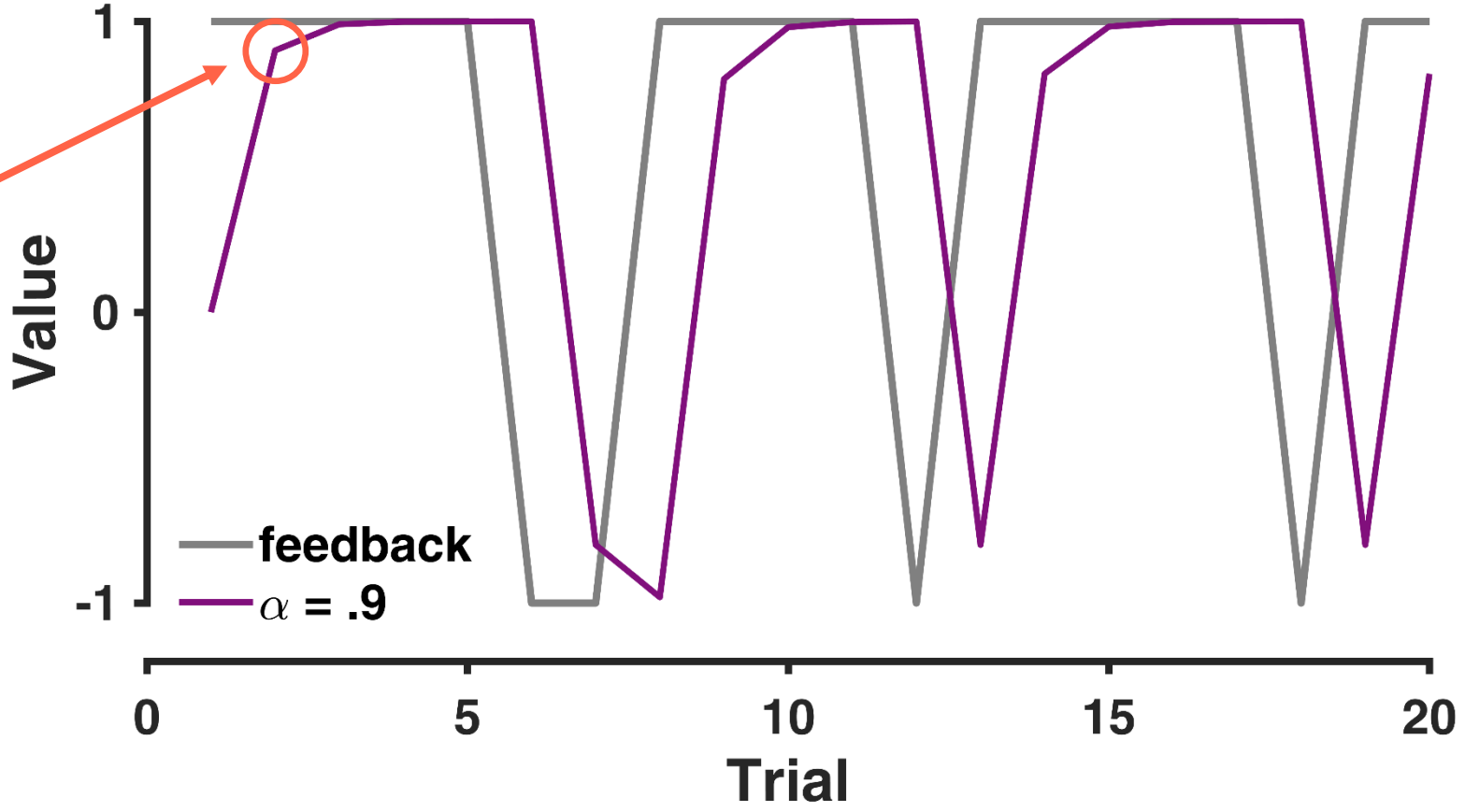
if $\alpha = 0.9$

$V_1 = 0$

$V_2 = V_1 + 0.9 * (1 - V_1)$

$= 0 + 0.9 * (1 - 0)$

$= 0.9$



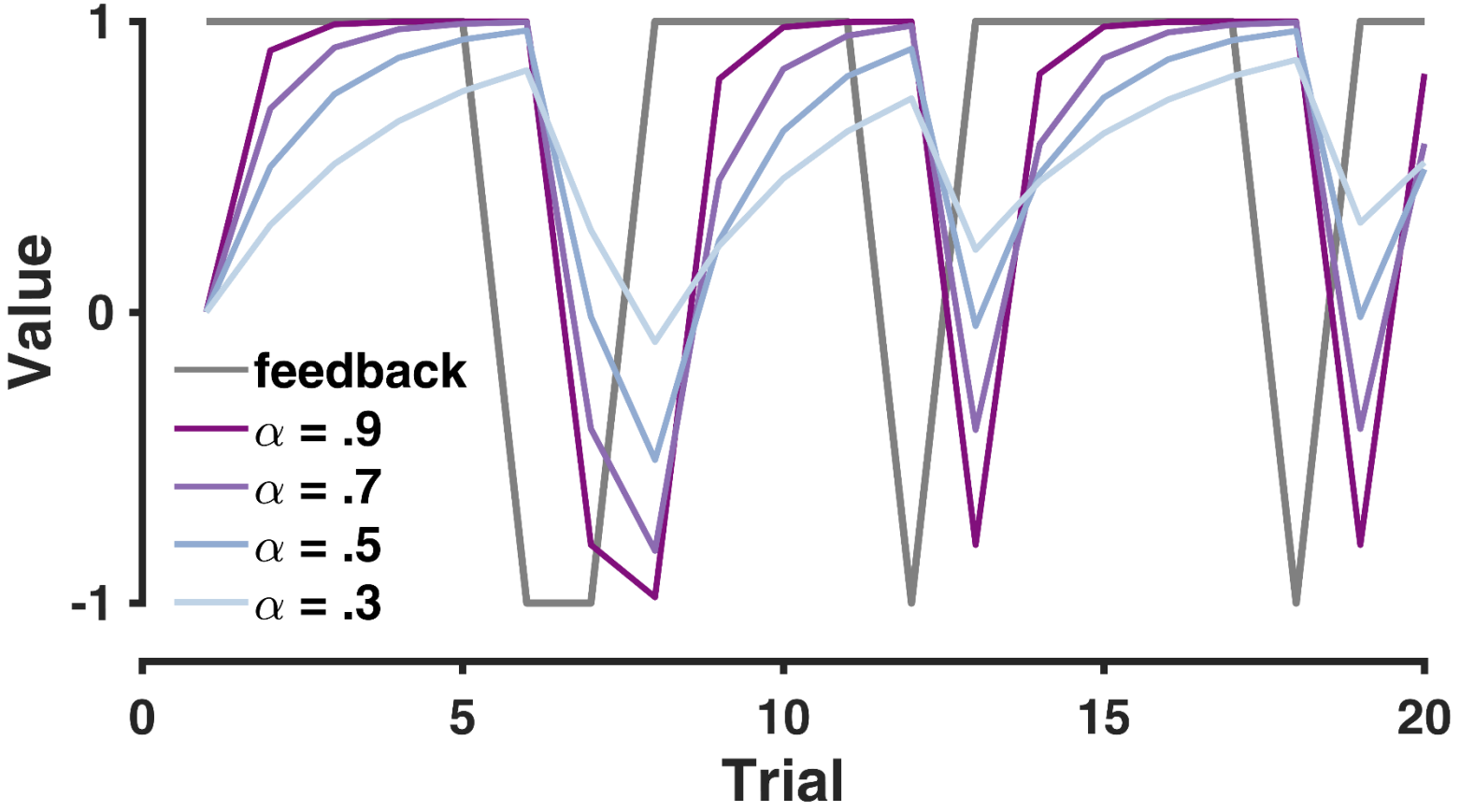
reward contingency – 80:20

Understand the learning rate

cognitive model
statistics
computing

Value update: $V_t = V_{t-1} + \alpha * \mathrm{PE}_{t-1}$

Prediction error: $\mathrm{PE}_{t-1} = R_{t-1} - V_{t-1}$



reward contingency – 80:20

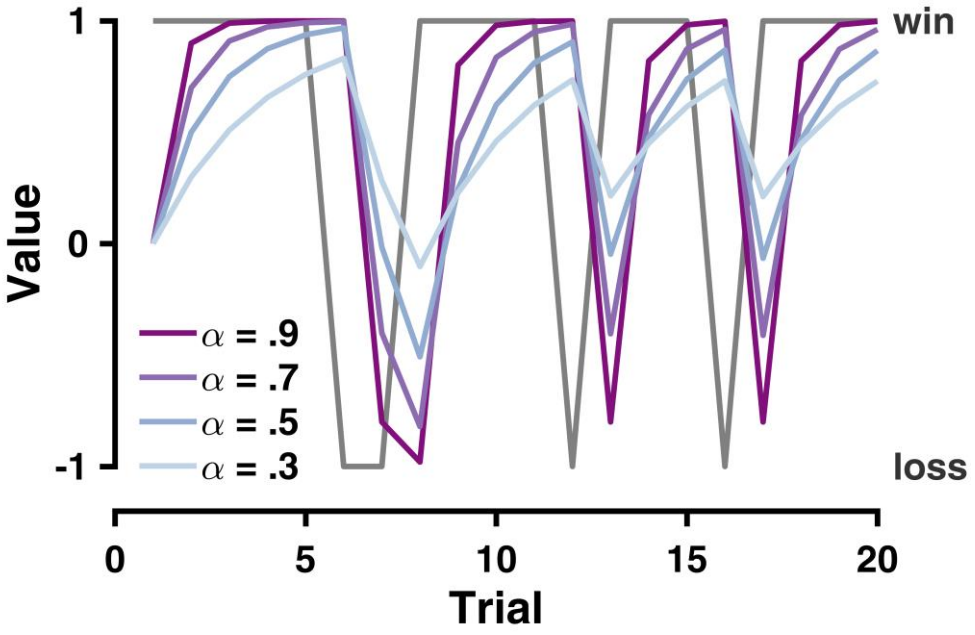
Understand the learning rate

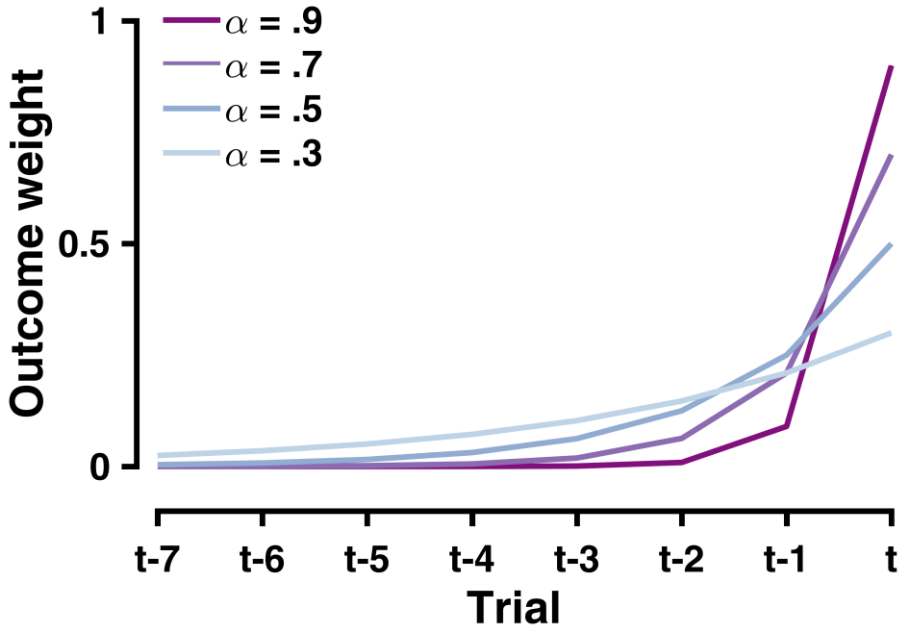
cognitive model
statistics
computing

Value update: $V_t = V_{t-1} + \alpha * \mathrm{PE}_{t-1}$

Prediction error: $\mathrm{PE}_{t-1} = R_{t-1} - V_{t-1}$

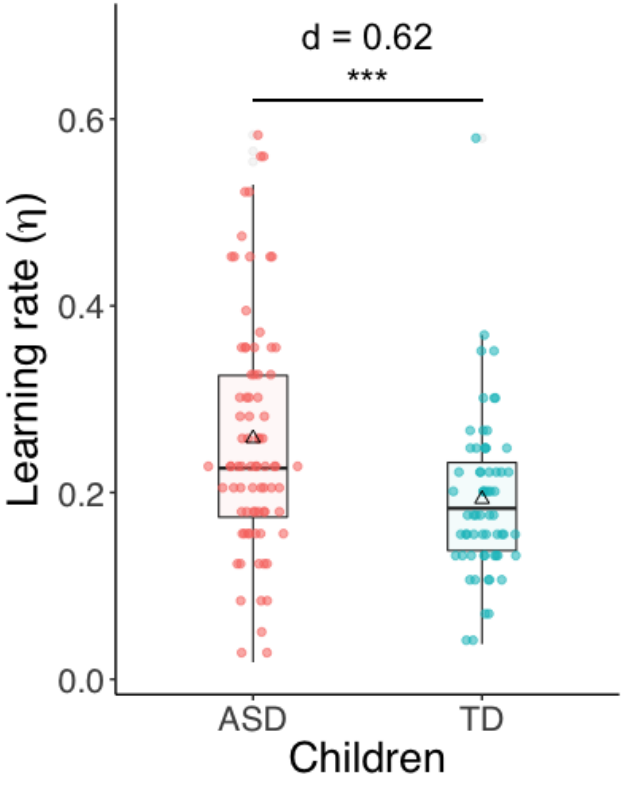
$$
\begin{aligned}
V_t &= (1-\alpha)\, V_{t-1} + \alpha R_{t-1} \\
&= (1-\alpha)\,(V_{t-2} + \alpha\,(R_{t-2} - V_{t-2})) + \alpha R_{t-1} \\
&= (1-\alpha)^{t-1} V_1 + \sum_{i=1}^{t-1} (1-\alpha)^{t-i-1} \alpha R_i
\end{aligned}
$$

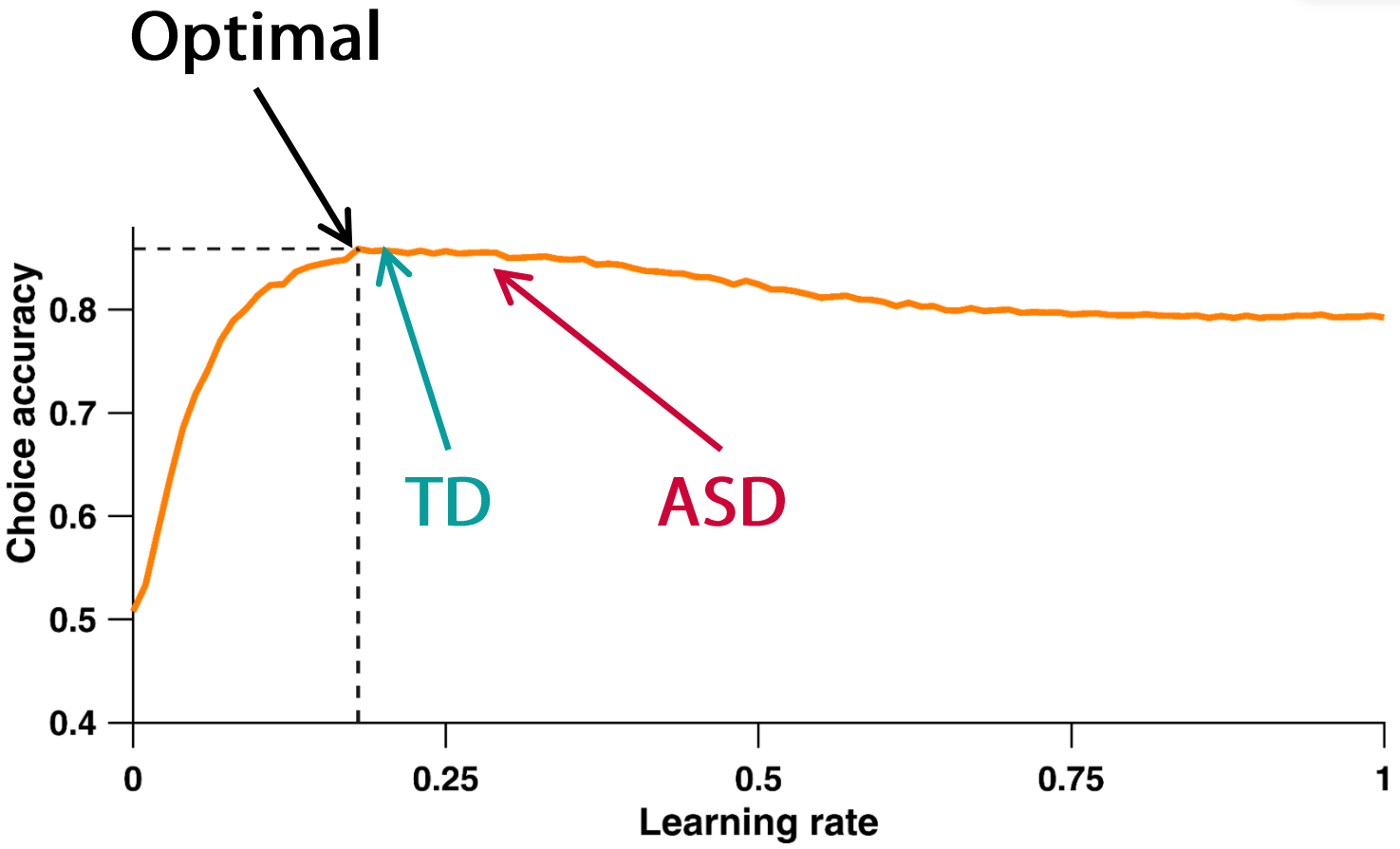




Optimal learning rate?

cognitive model
statistics
computing

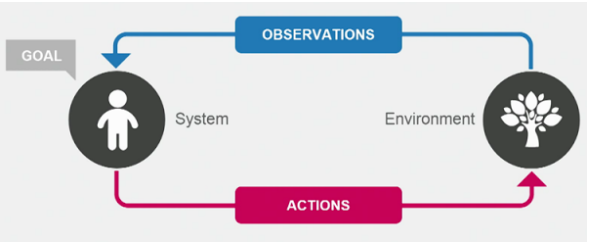


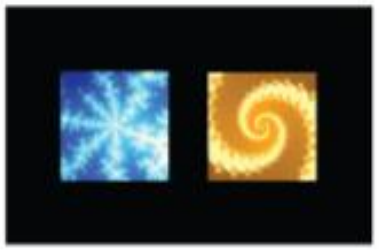


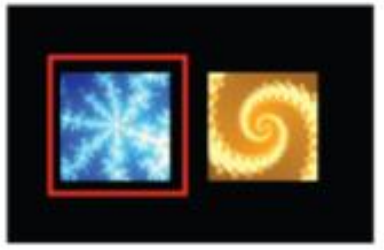
Crawley* & Zhang* et al., (2020)

Rescorla-Wagner Value Update

cognitive model
statistics
computing







Value update:

$$V_{t+1} = V_t + \alpha * PE_t$$

Prediction error:

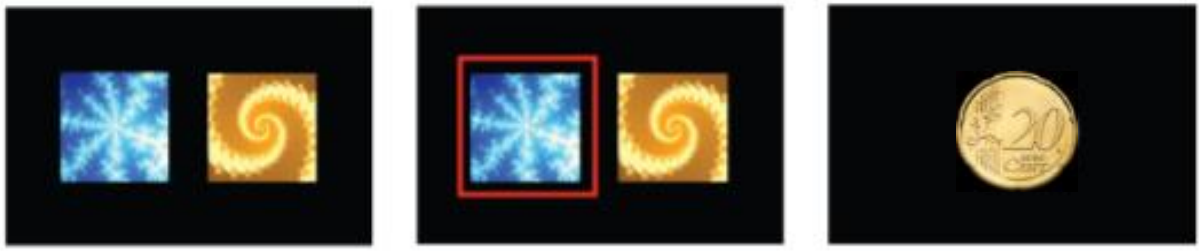
$$PE_t = R_t - V_t$$

choice rule:

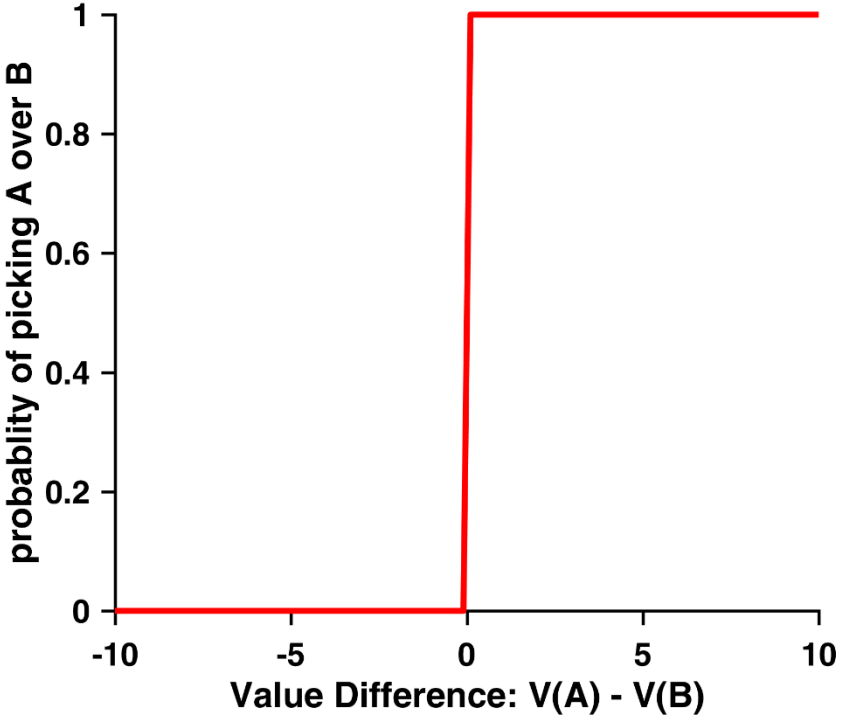
greedy / ε-greedy / softmax

Rescorla & Wagner (1972)

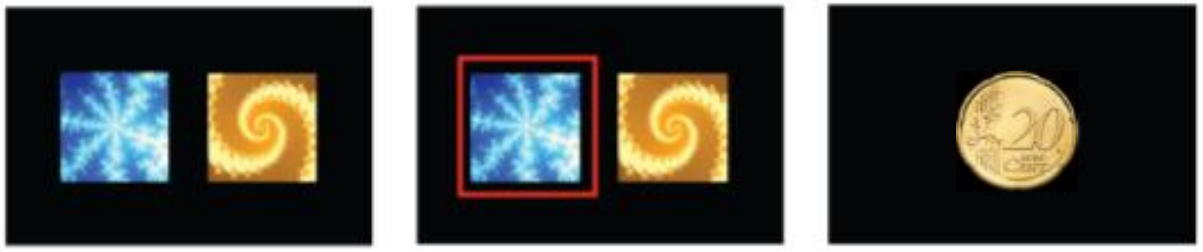
Choice rule: greedy



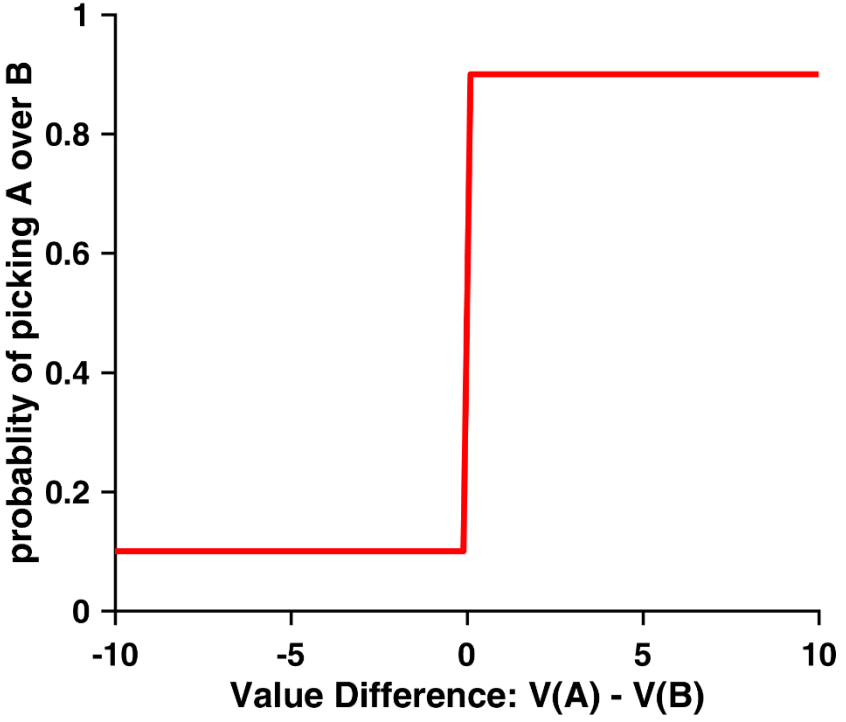
$$p(C=a)=\begin{cases}1, V(a)>V(b)\\ 0, V(a)<V(b)\end{cases}$$



Choice rule: ε-greedy

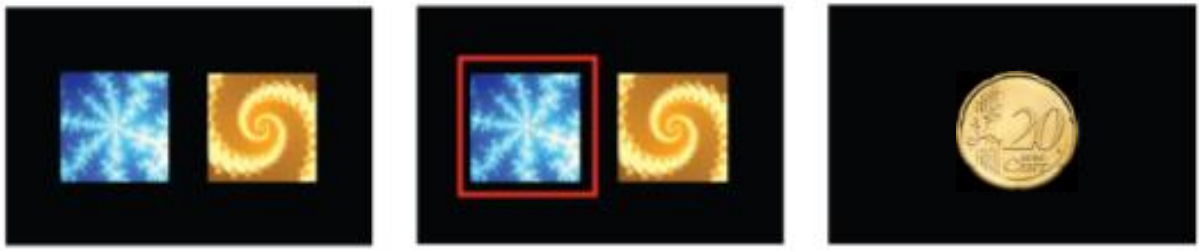


$$p(C=a)=\begin{cases}1-\varepsilon, V(a)>V(b)\\ \varepsilon \quad\quad , V(a)<V(b)\end{cases}$$



Choice rule: softmax

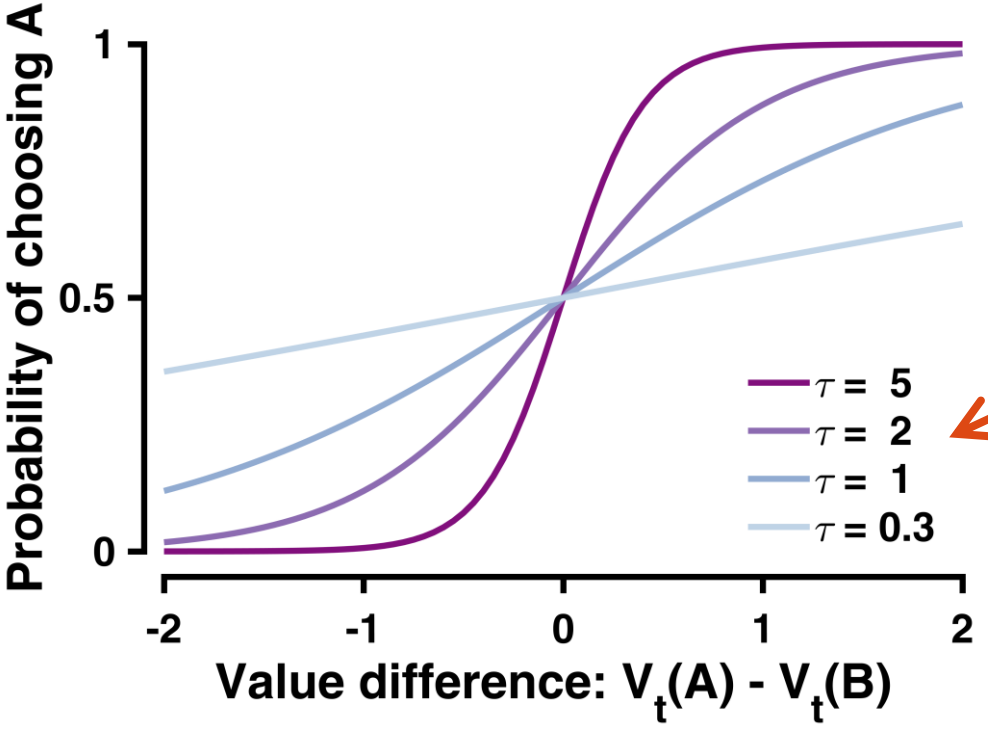
cognitive model
statistics
computing



V( )
V( )

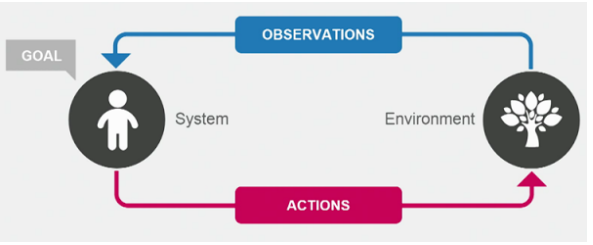
$$p_t(A) = \frac{e^{\tau * V_t(A)}}{e^{\tau * V_t(A)} + e^{\tau * V_t(B)}}$$

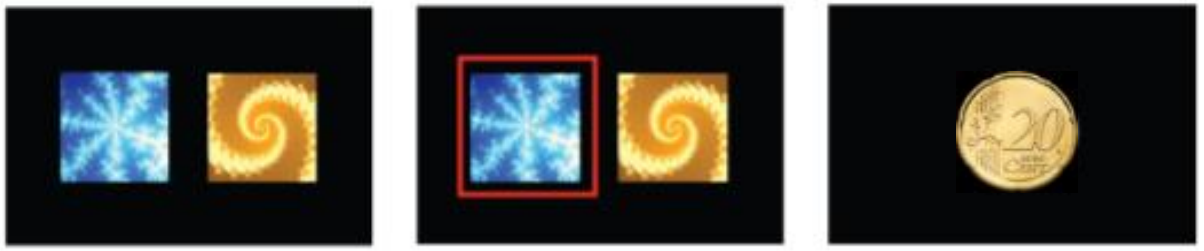
$$= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\tau * (V_t(A) - V_t(B))}}$$



cognitive model
statistics
computing

Rescorla-Wagner Value Update





Value update:

$$V_{t+1} = V_t + \alpha * PE_t$$

Prediction error:

$$PE_t = R_t - V_t$$

choice rule (sigmoid /softmax):

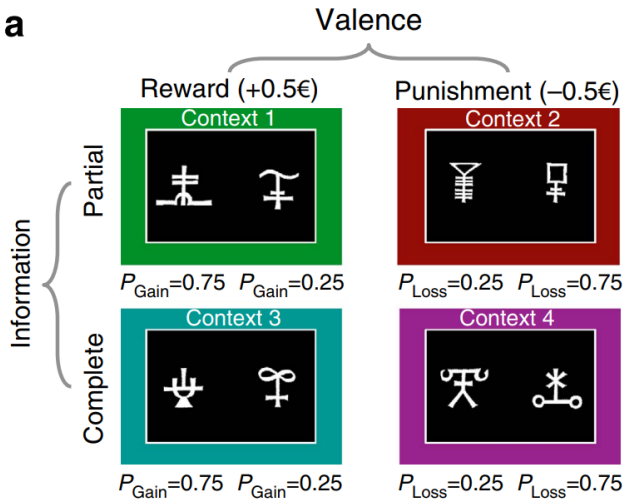
$$p(C{=}a) = \frac{1}{1+e^{\tau*(v(b)-v(a))}}$$

α - learning rate
PE - reward prediction error
V - value
R - reward
τ - softmax temperature

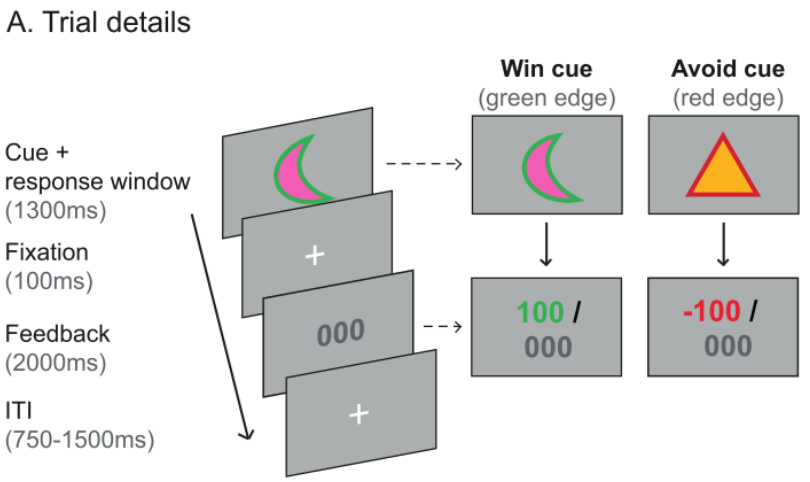
Rescorla & Wagner (1972)

Generalizing RL framework

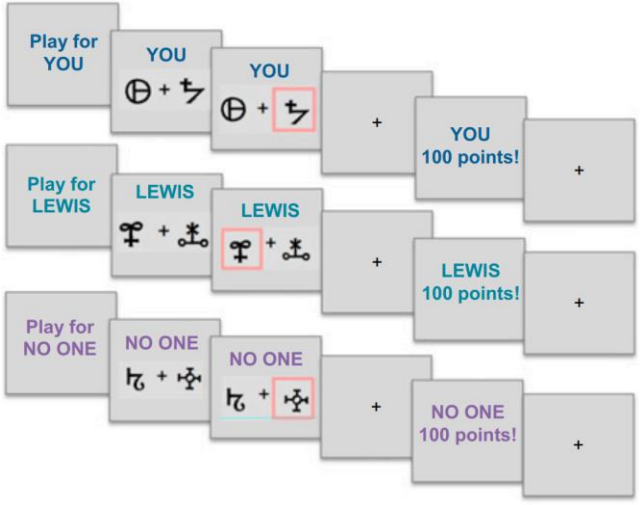
cognitive model
statistics
computing



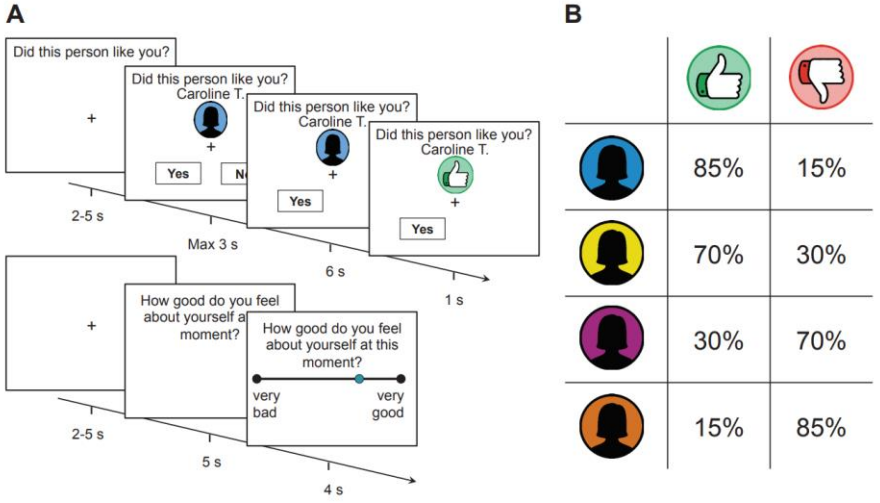
Palminteri et al. (2015)



Swart et al. (2017)



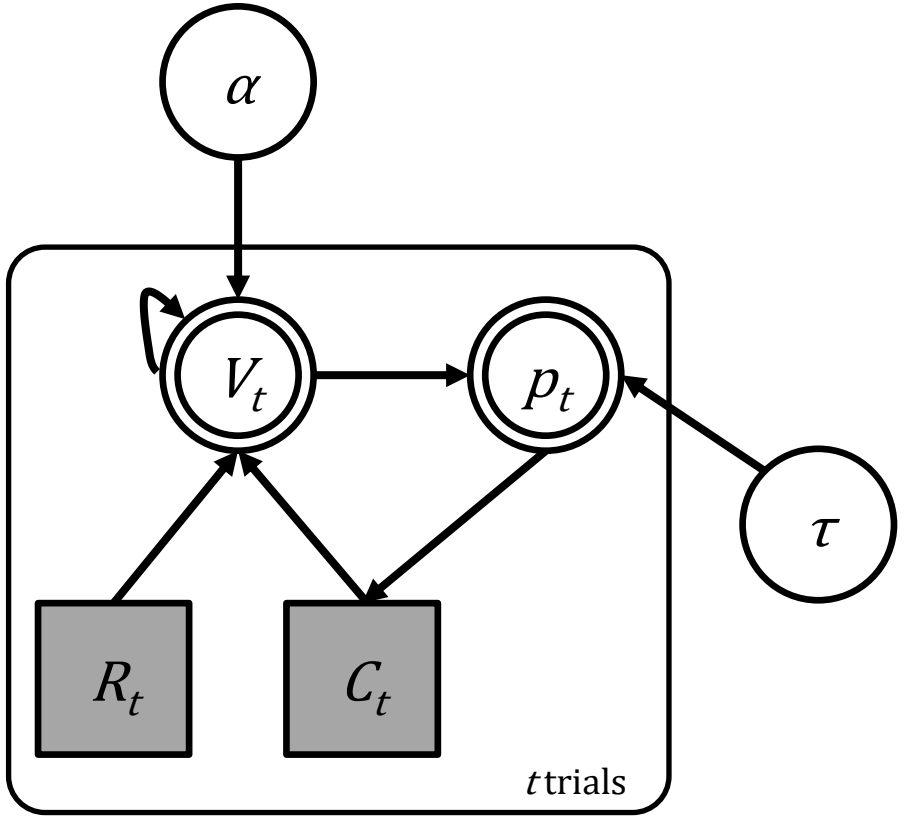
Lockwood et al. (2016)



Will et al. (2017)

RL – Implementation

cognitive model
statistics
computing



$$\alpha \sim Uniform(0,1)$$

$$\tau \sim Uniform(0,3)$$

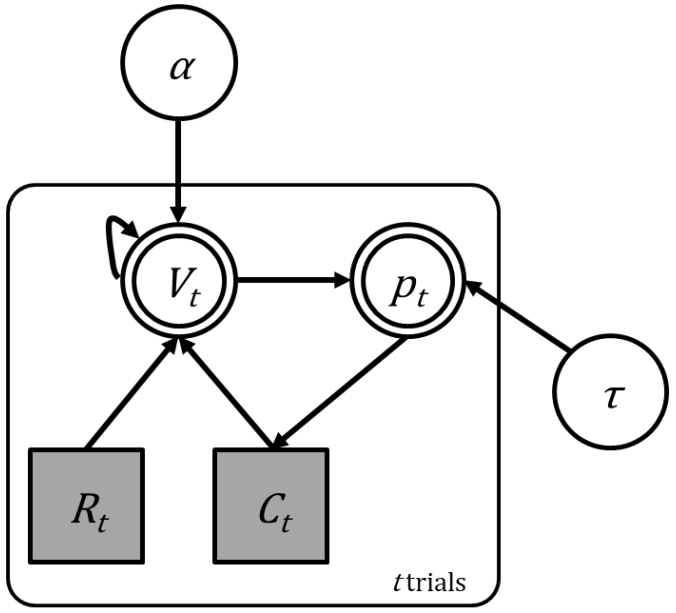
$$p_t(C = A) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\tau(V_t(B) - V_t(A))}}$$

$$V_{t+1}^c = V_t^C + \alpha(R_t - V_t^C)$$

deterministic variable

RL – Implementation

cognitive model
statistics
computing



$$\alpha \sim Uniform(0,1)$$

$$\tau \sim Uniform(0,3)$$

$$p_t(C = A) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\tau(V_t(B) - V_t(A))}}$$

$$V_{t+1}^c = V_t^C + \alpha(R_t - V_t^C)$$

```
transformed data {
  vector[2] initV;
  initV = rep_vector(0.0, 2);
}

model {
  vector[2] v[nTrials+1];
  real pe[nTrials];

  v[1] = initV;

  for (t in 1:nTrials) {
    choice[t] ~ categorical_logit( tau * v[t] );

    pe[t] = reward[t] - v[t,choice[t]];

    v[t+1] = v[t];
    v[t+1, choice[t]] = v[t, choice[t]] + lr * pe[t];
  }
}
```

RL – Implementation

cognitive model
statistics
computing

```
model {
  vector[2] v[nTrials+1];
  real pe[nTrials];

  v[1] = initV;

  for (t in 1:nTrials) {
    choice[t] ~ categorical_logit( tau * v[t] );
    pe[t] = reward[t] - v[t,choice[t]];

    v[t+1] = v[t];
    v[t+1, choice[t]] = v[t, choice[t]] + lr * pe[t];
  }
}
```

```
model {
  vector[2] v;
  real pe;

  v = initV;

  for (t in 1:nTrials) {
    choice[t] ~ categorical_logit( tau * v );
    pe = reward[t] - v[choice[t]];

    v[choice[t]] = v[choice[t]] + lr * pe;
  }
}
```

RL – Fitting with Stan

cognitive model
statistics
computing

```
…/06.reinforcement_learning/_scripts/reinforcement_learning_single_parm_main.R
```

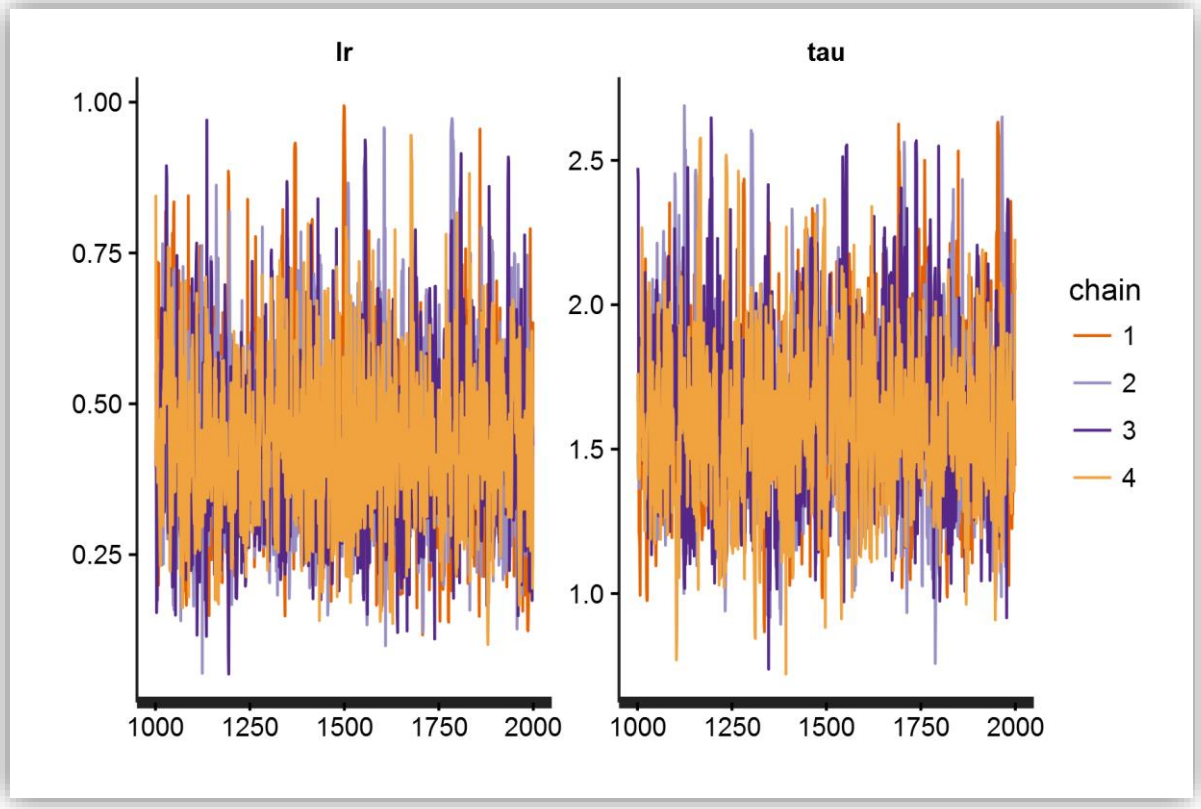
TASK: fit the model for single participants

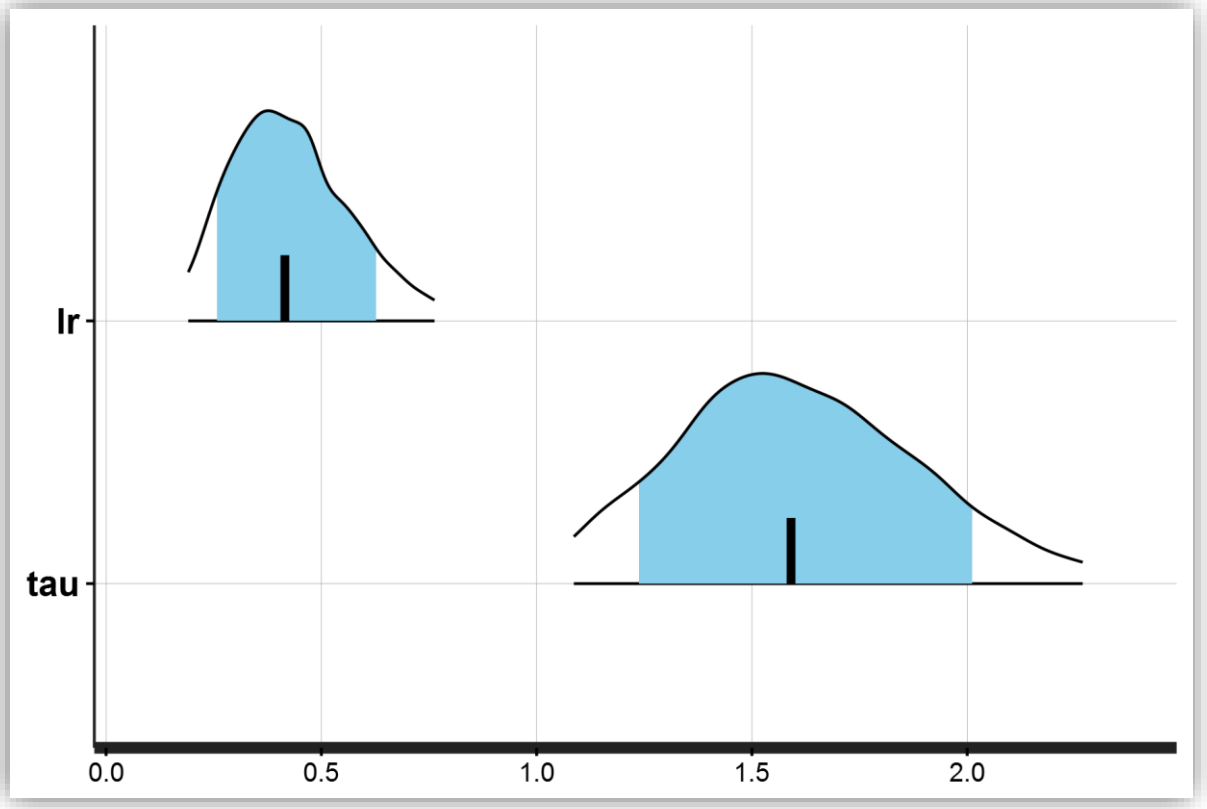
```
> source('_scripts/reinforcement_learning_single_parm_main.R') # a function

> fit_rl1 <- run_rl_sp(multiSubj = FALSE)
```

```
> load('_data/rl_sp_ss.RData')
> head(rl_ss)
     [,1] [,2]
[1,]    2   -1
[2,]    1    1
[3,]    1    1
[4,]    1    1
[5,]    2   -1
[6,]    1    1
```

RL – MCMC Output

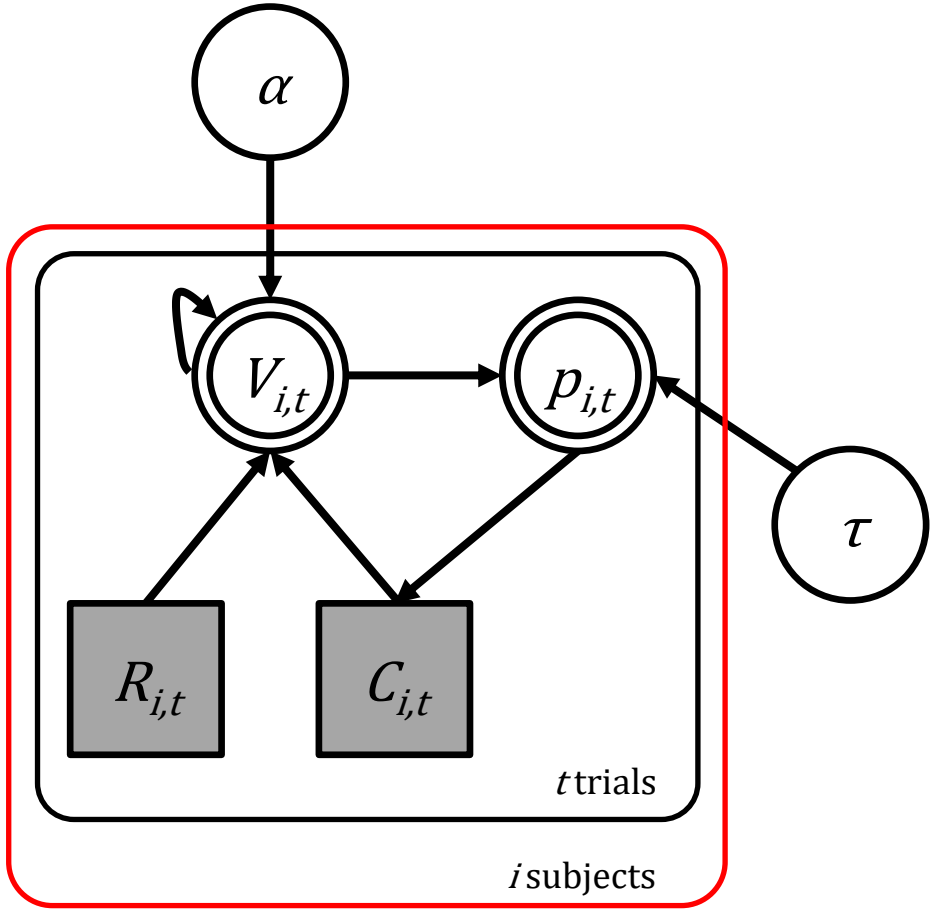
cognitive model
statistics
computing





Fitting Multiple Participants as ONE

cognitive model
statistics
computing




```
model {
  for (s in 1:nSubjects) {
    vector[2] v;
    real pe;
    v = initV;

    for (t in 1:nTrials) {
      choice[s,t] ~ categorical_logit( tau * v );
      pe = reward[s,t] - v[choice[s,t]];
      v[choice[s,t]] = v[choice[s,t]] + lr * pe;
    }
  }
}
```

Exercise X

cognitive model
statistics
computing

`…/06.reinforcement_learning/_scripts/reinforcement_learning_single_parm_main.R`

TASK:

(1) complete the model (Tip: the for-loop)

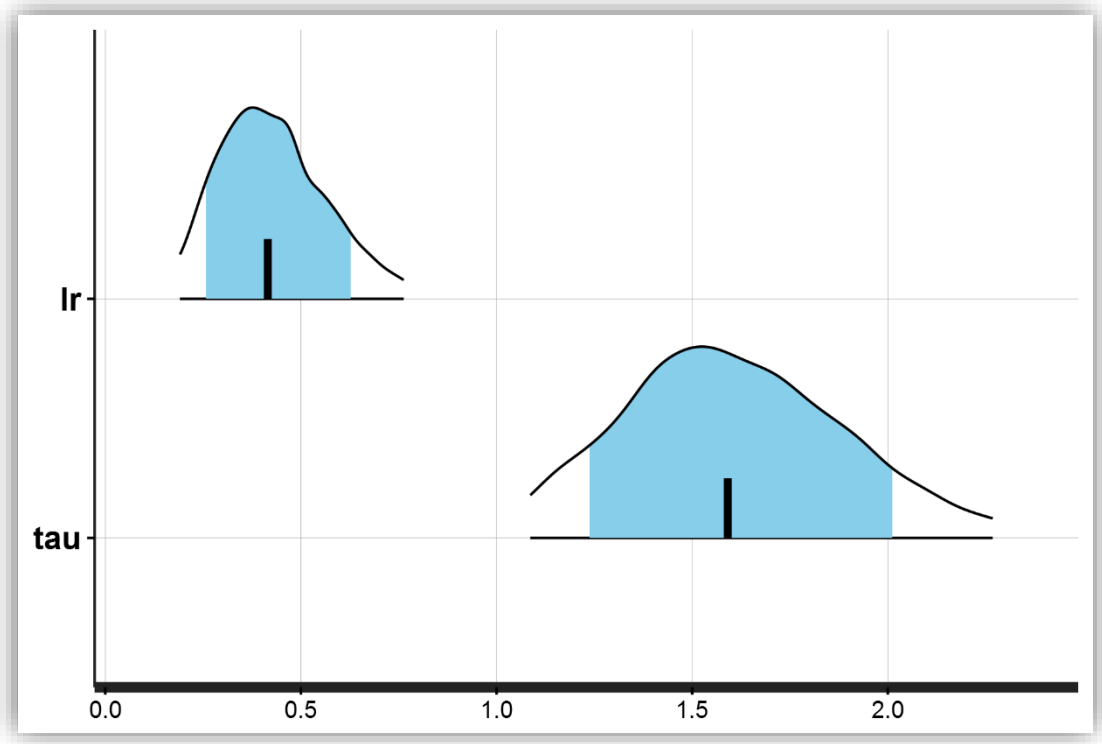
(2) fit the model for multiple participants (assuming same parameters)

```
> source('_scripts/reinforcement_learning_single_parm_main.R')

> fit_rl2 <- run_rl_sp(multiSubj = TRUE)
```

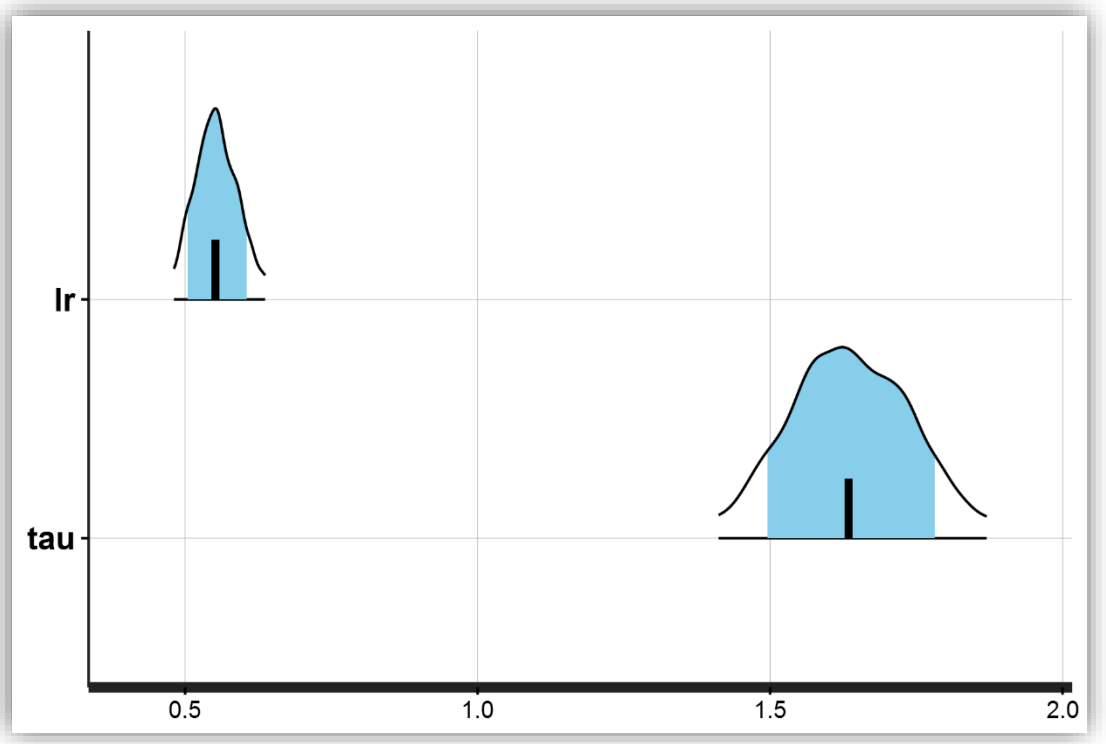
Exercise X

cognitive model
statistics
computing

N = 1

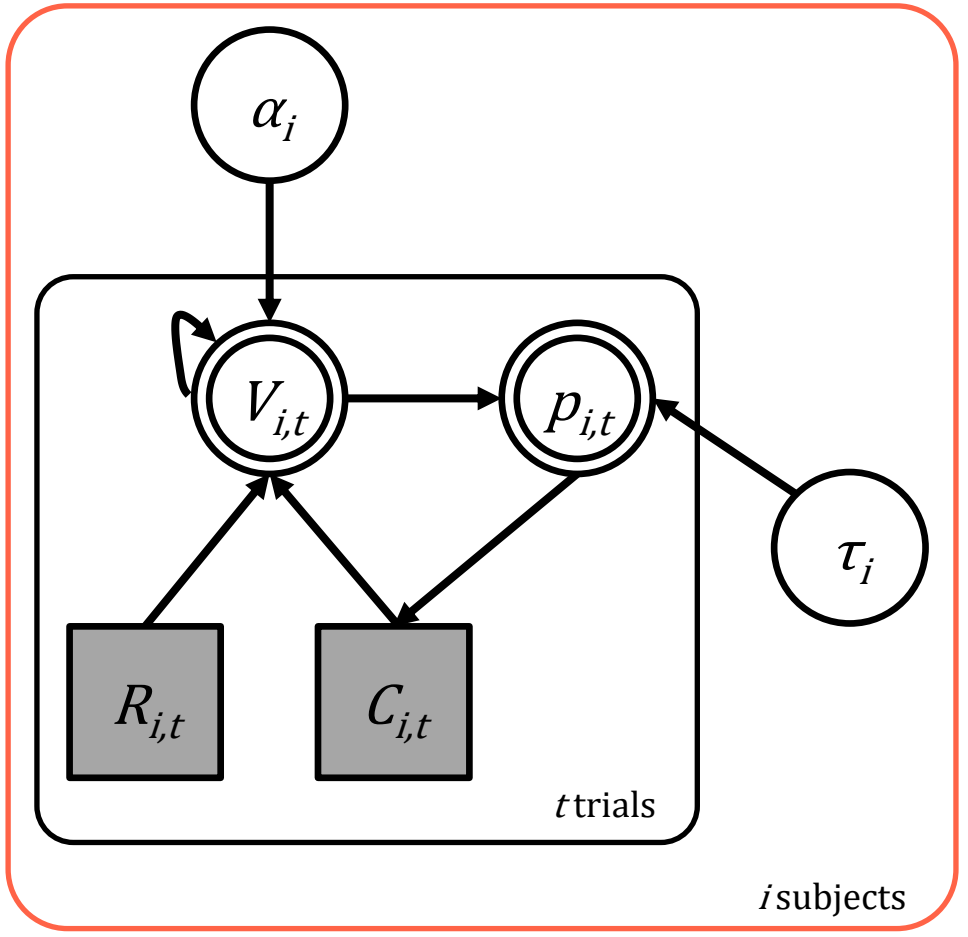


N = 10



Fitting Multiple Participants Independently

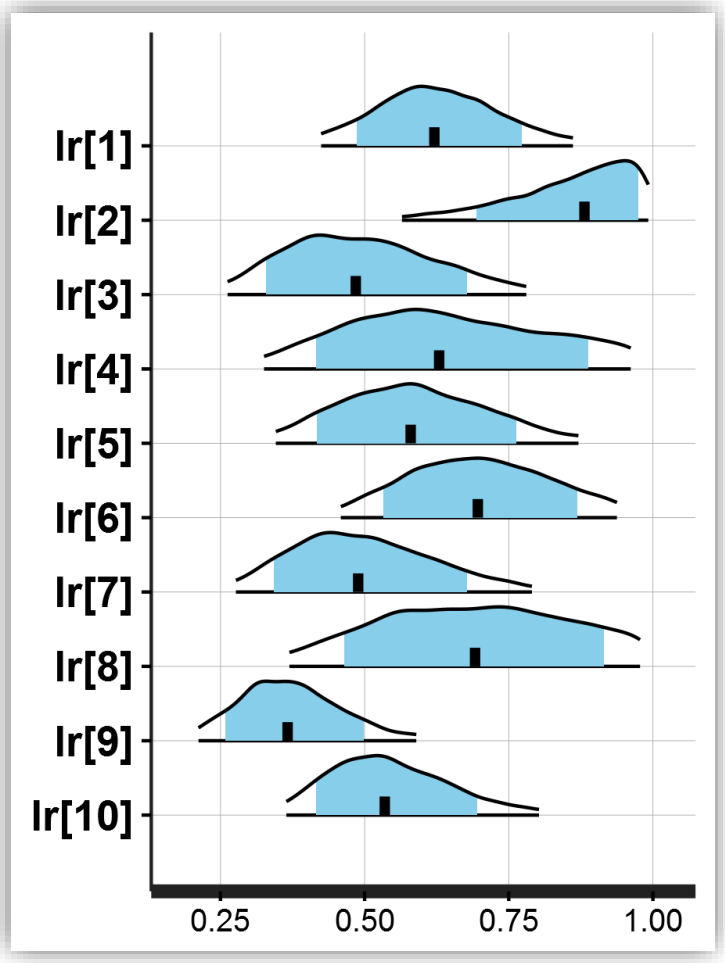
cognitive model
statistics
computing

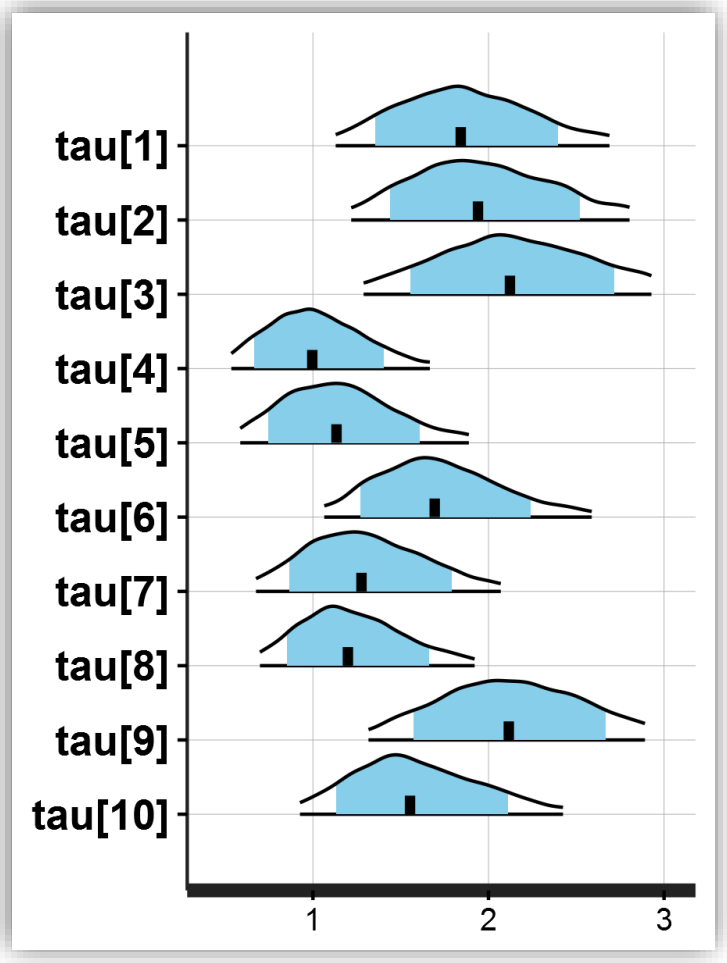


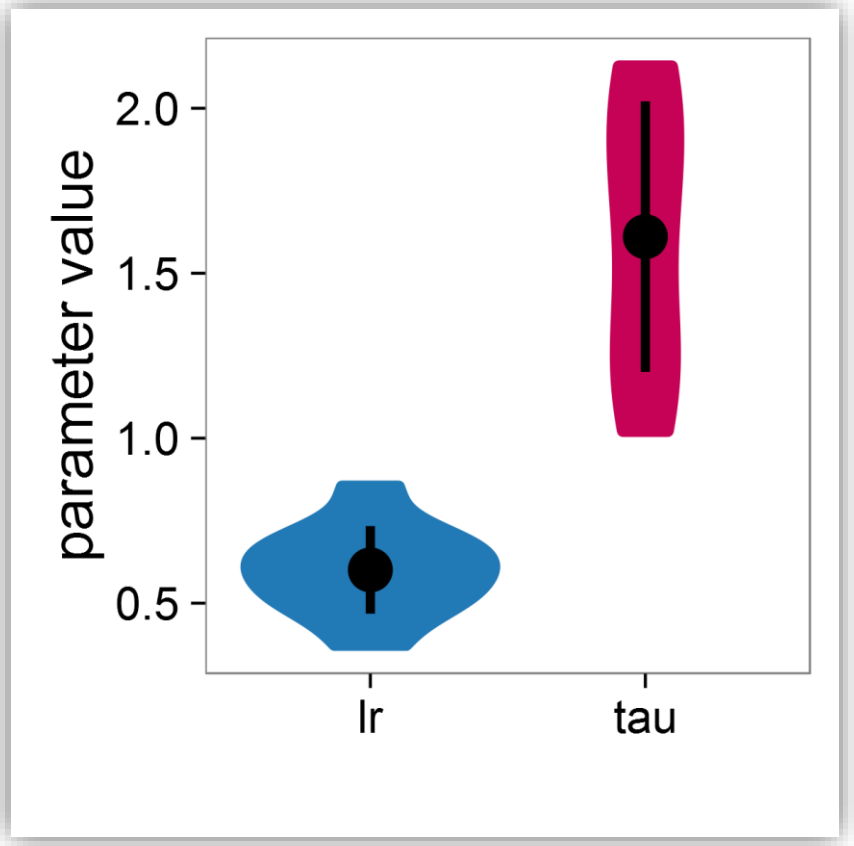

```
model {
  for (s in 1:nSubjects) {
    vector[2] v;
    real pe;
    v = initV;

    for (t in 1:nTrials) {
      choice[s,t] ~ categorical_logit( tau[s] * v );
      pe = reward[s,t] - v[choice[s,t]];
      v[choice[s,t]] = v[choice[s,t]] + lr[s] * pe;
    }
  }
}
```

Individual Fitting

cognitive model
statistics
computing







Comparing with True Parameters

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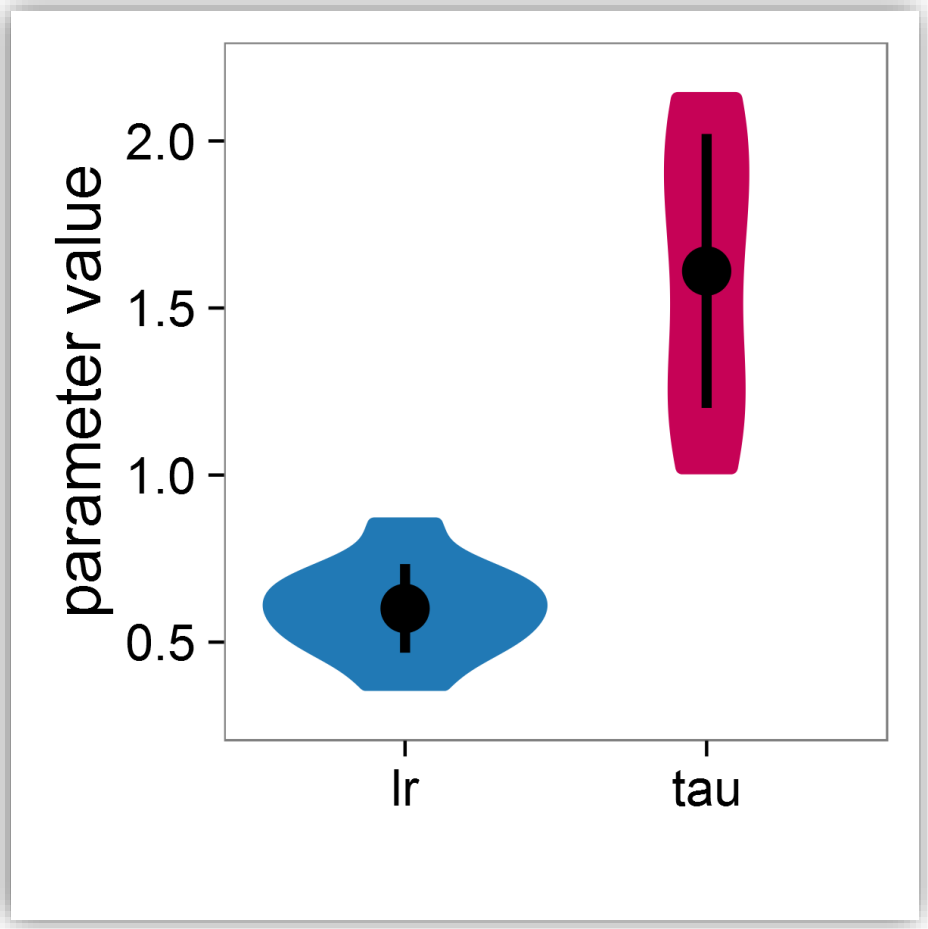
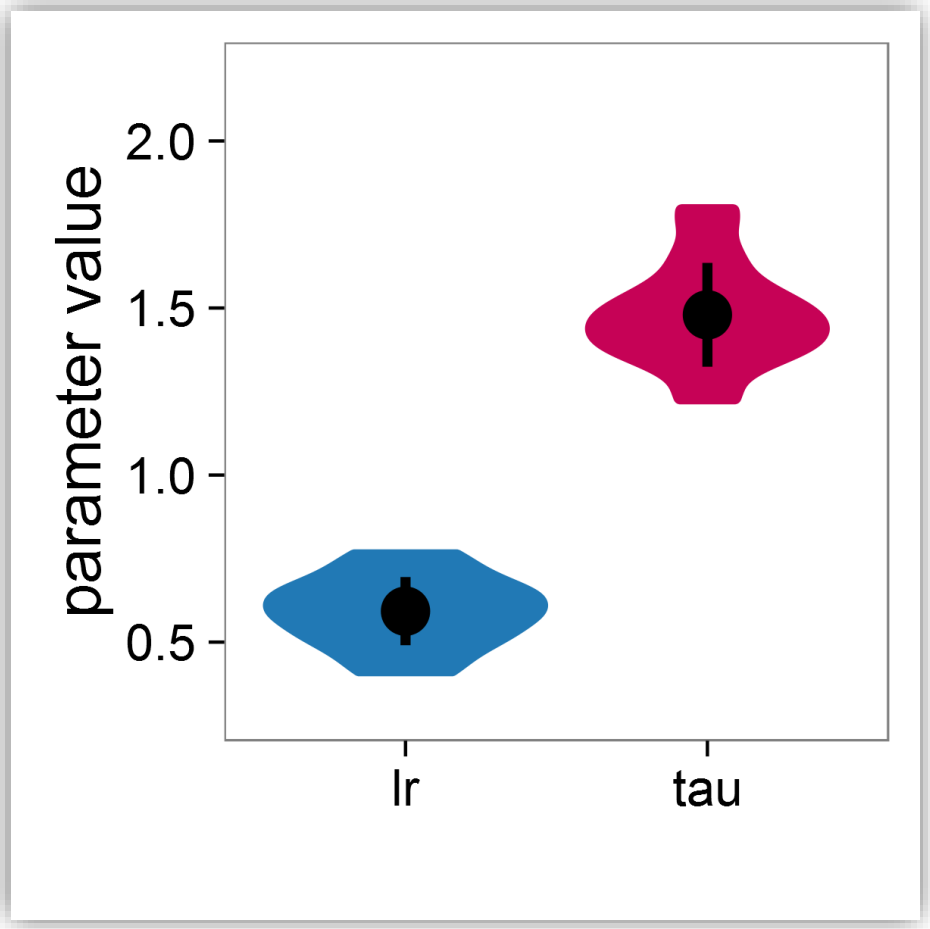
statistics
computing

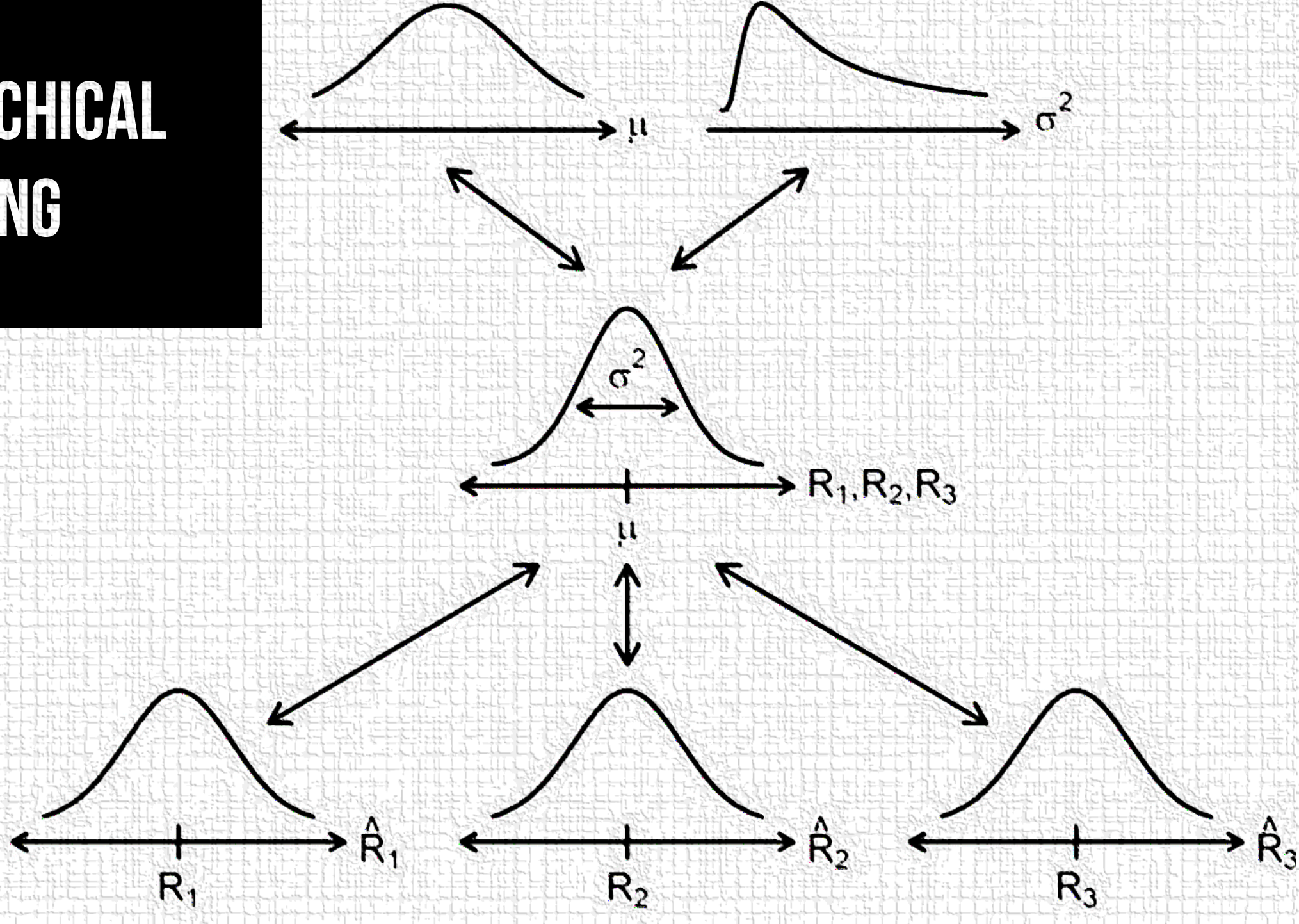
Posterior Means

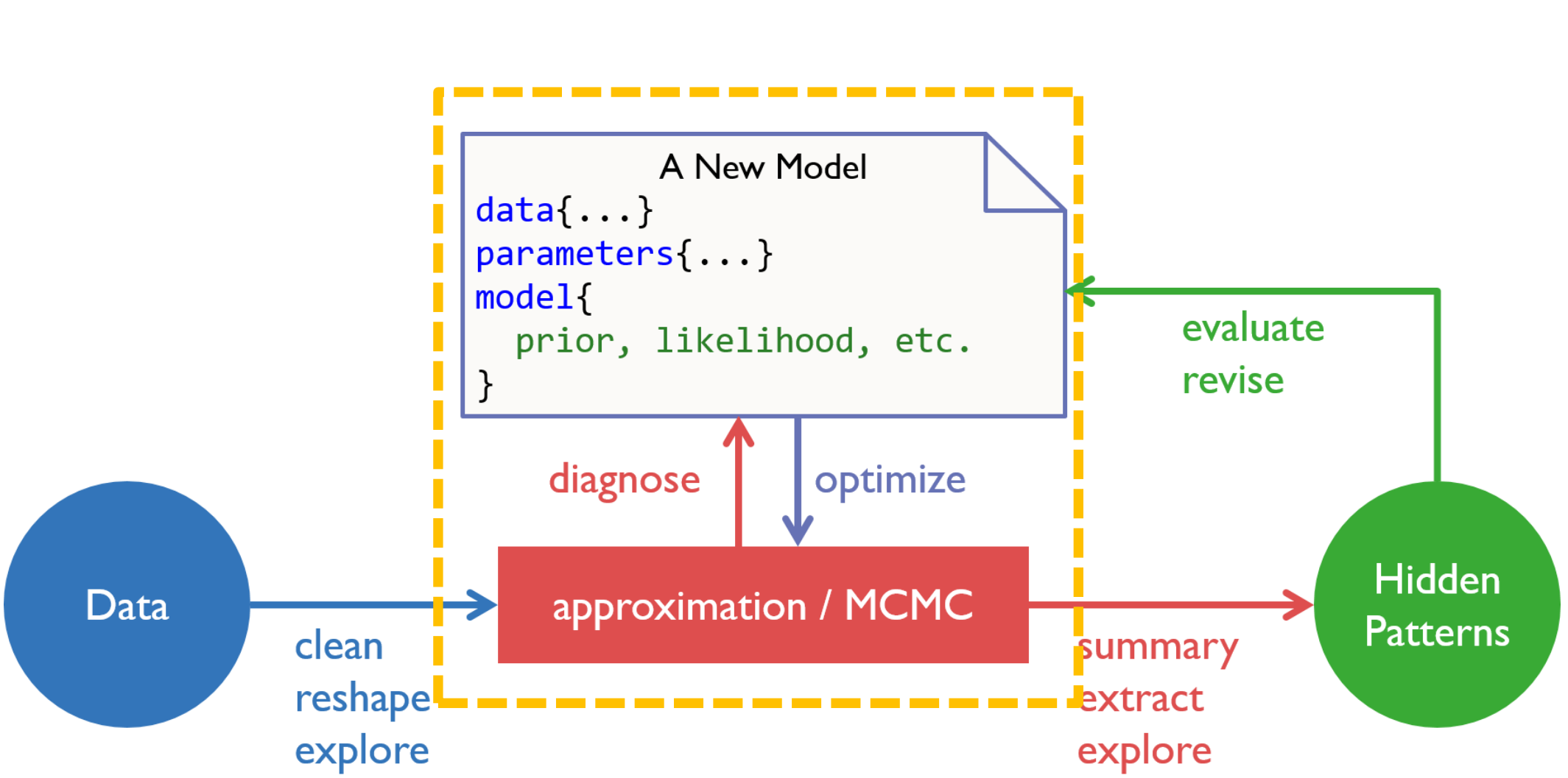


True Parameters



HIERARCHICAL MODELING




cognitive model
statistics
computing
A New Model
data{...}
parameters{...}
model{
prior, likelihood, etc.
}
diagnose
optimize
evaluate
revise
Data
clean
reshape
explore
approximation / MCMC
summary
extract
explore
Hidden
Patterns

Why Hierarchical Bayesian Cognitive Modeling?

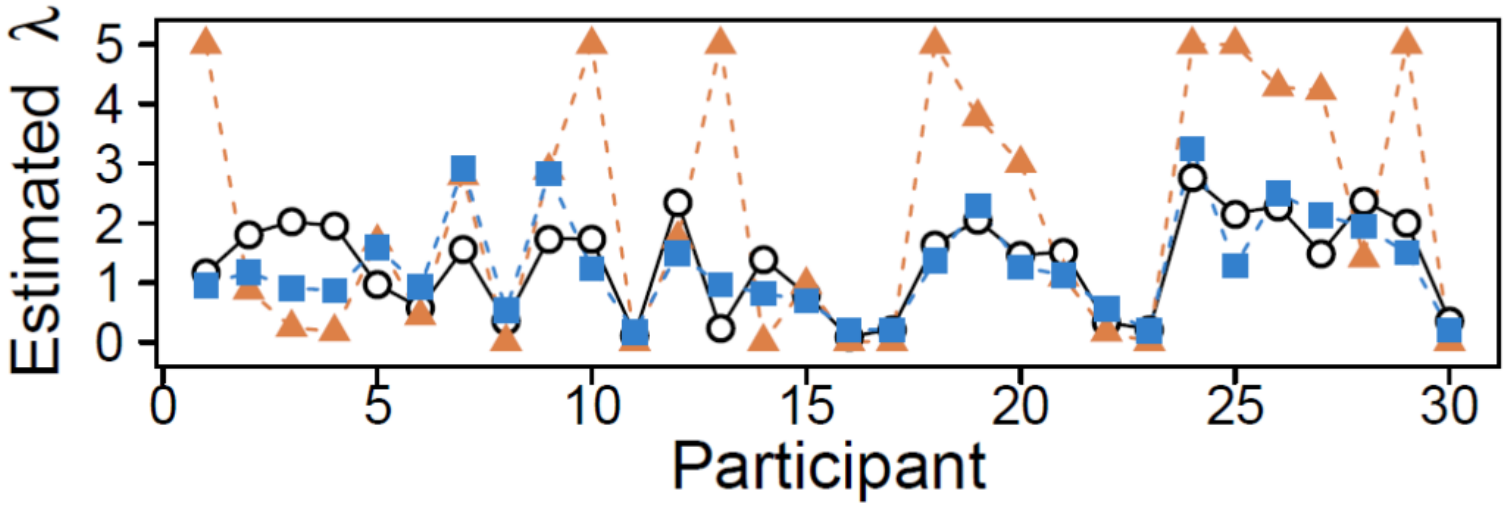
cognitive model
statistics
computing

Simulation study

Hierarchical Bayesian

Maximum likelihood

Actual values



Ahn et al. (2011)

Why Hierarchical Bayesian Cognitive Modeling?

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statistics
computing

Fixed effects

- all subjects are fitted with the same set of parameters
- worse model fit than "random effects"

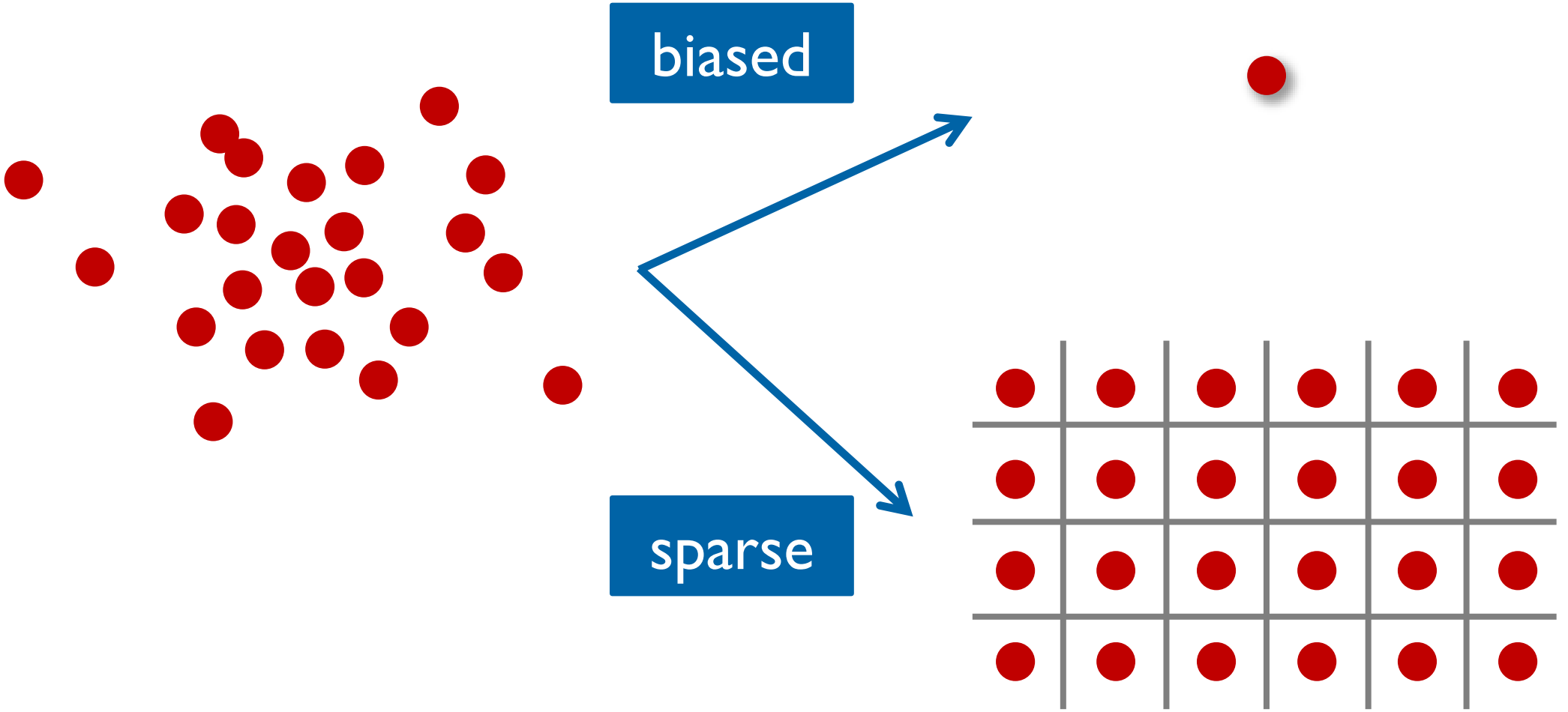
Random effects

- each subject is fitted independently of the others
- best model fit for each subject
- parameter estimates can be noisy

Adapted from Jan Gläscher's workshop

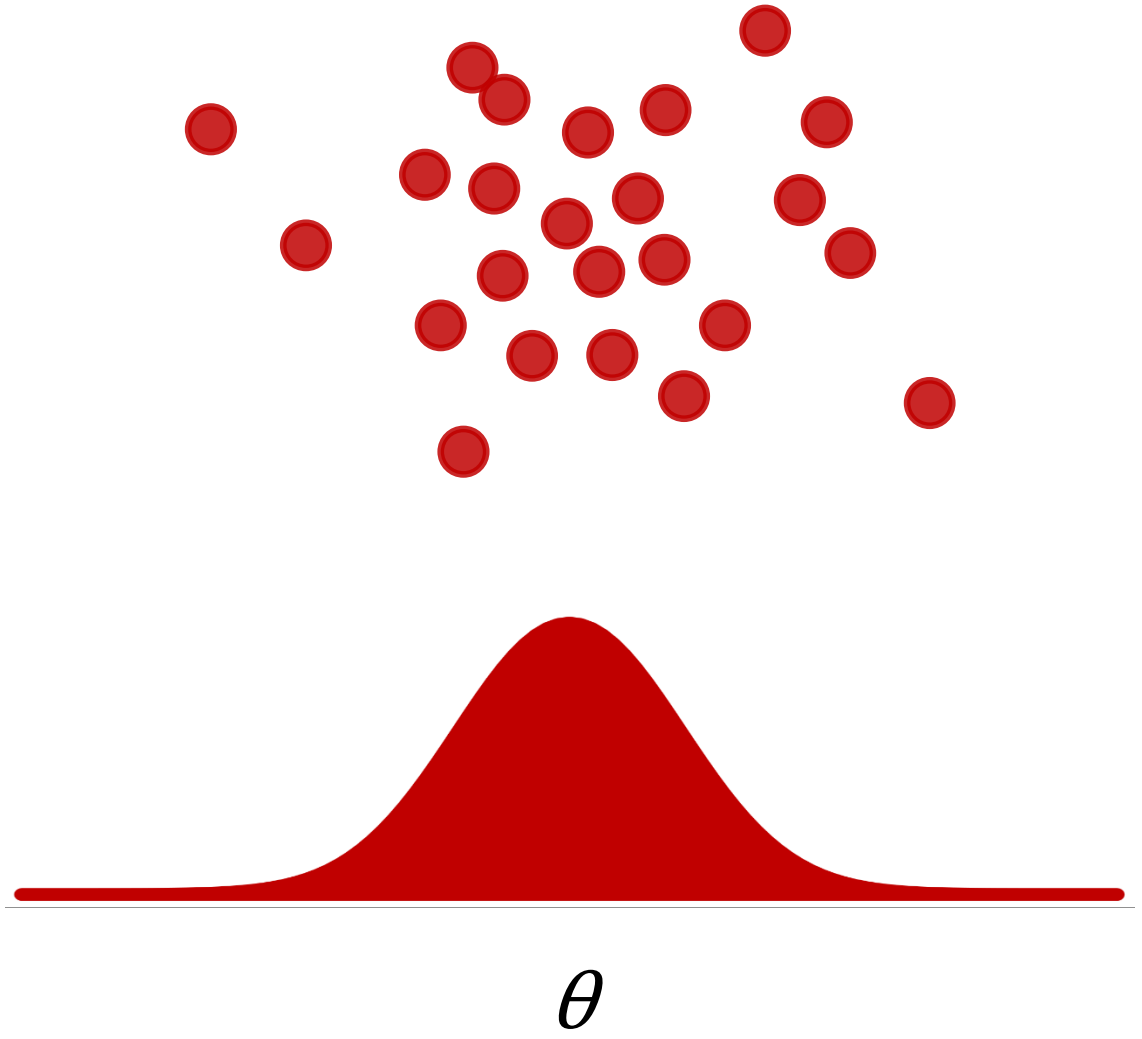
Fitting Multiple Participants

cognitive model
statistics
computing



Fitting Multiple Participants

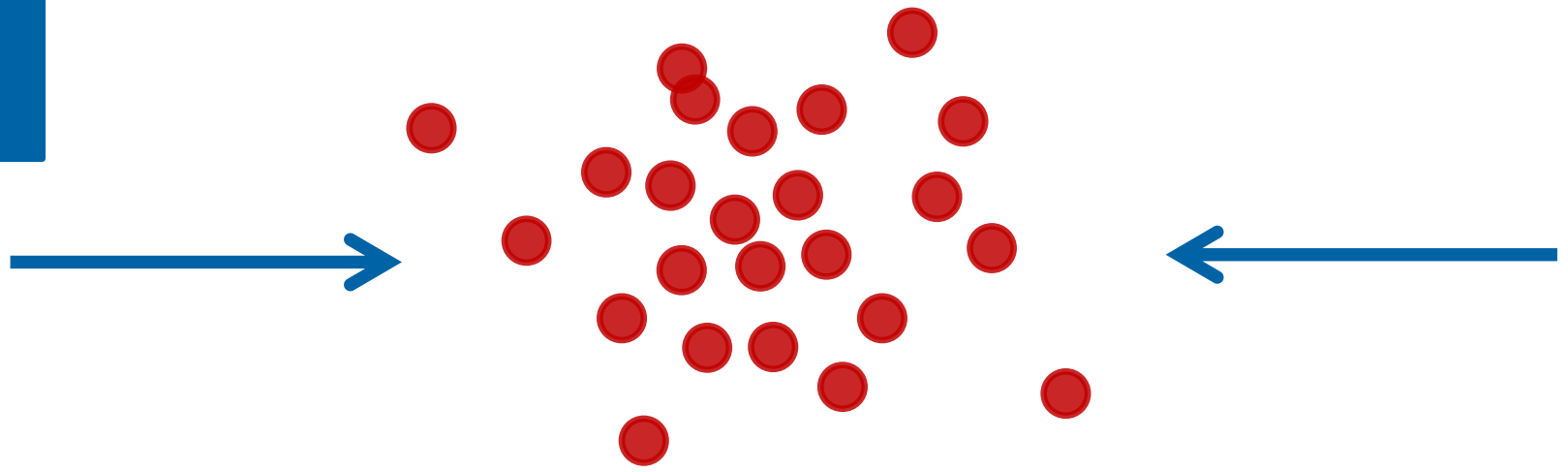
cognitive model
statistics
computing

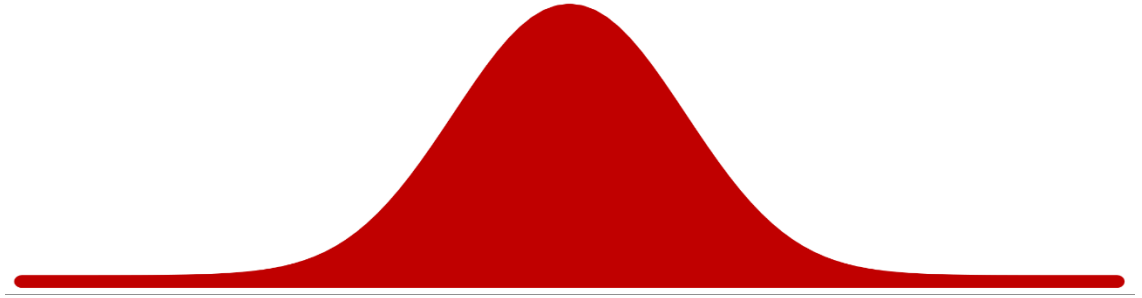


Fitting Multiple Participants

cognitive model
statistics
computing

shrinkage effect

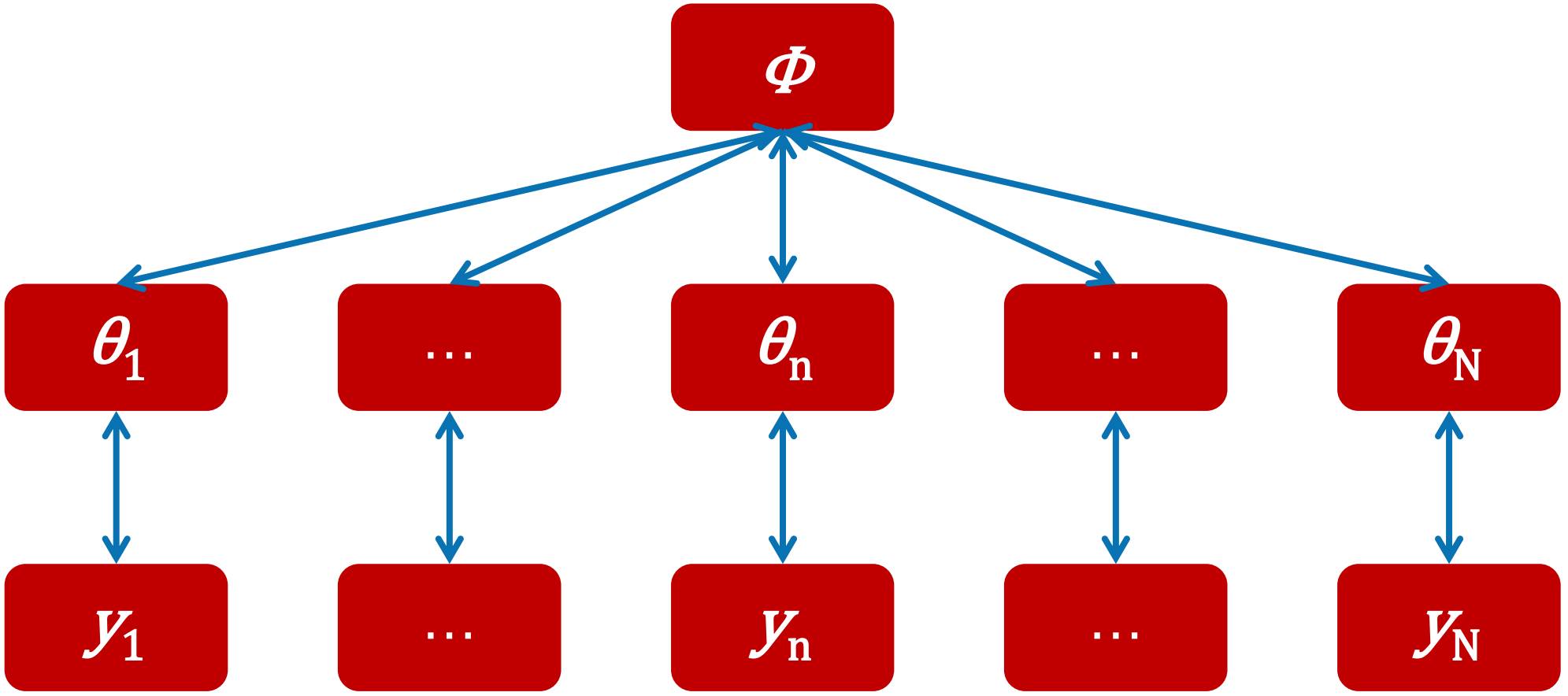




θ

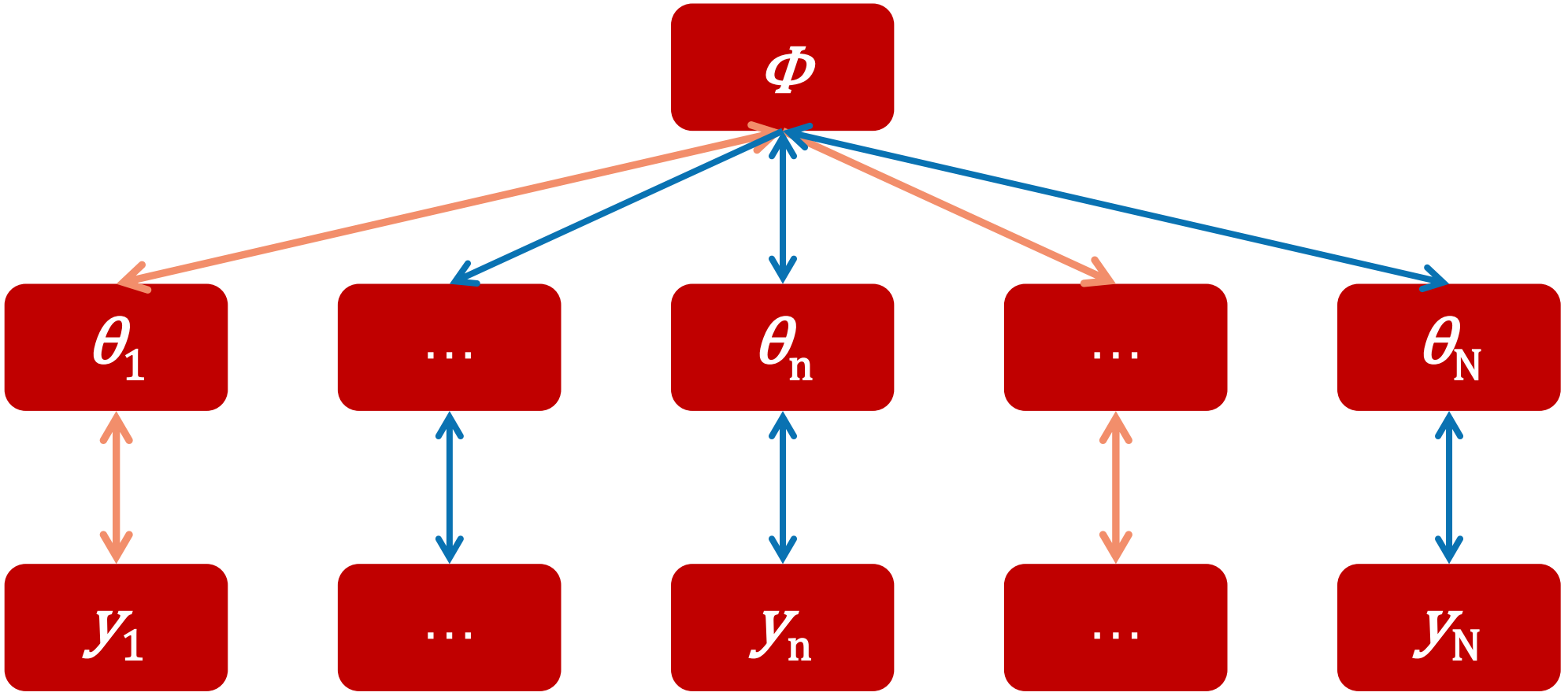
Hierarchical Structure

cognitive model
statistics
computing



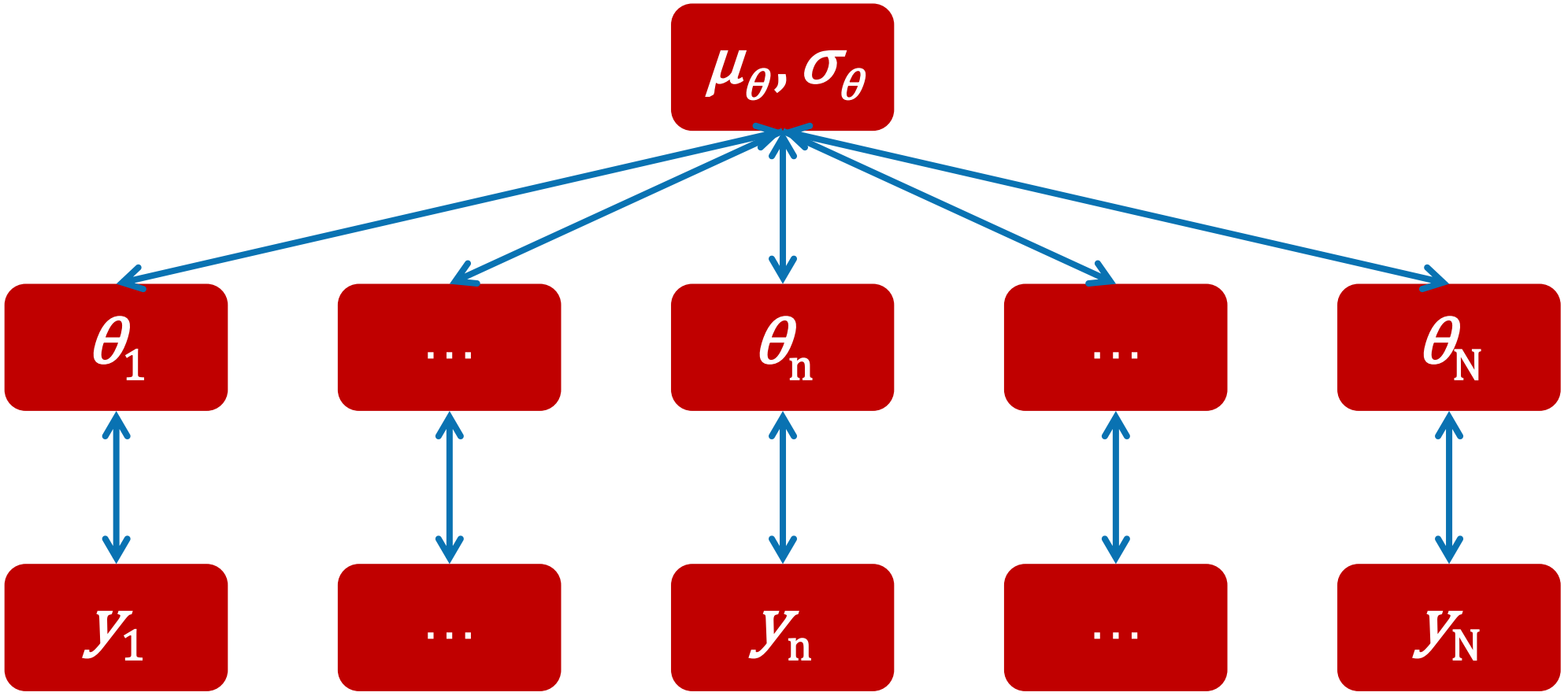
Hierarchical Structure

cognitive model
statistics
computing



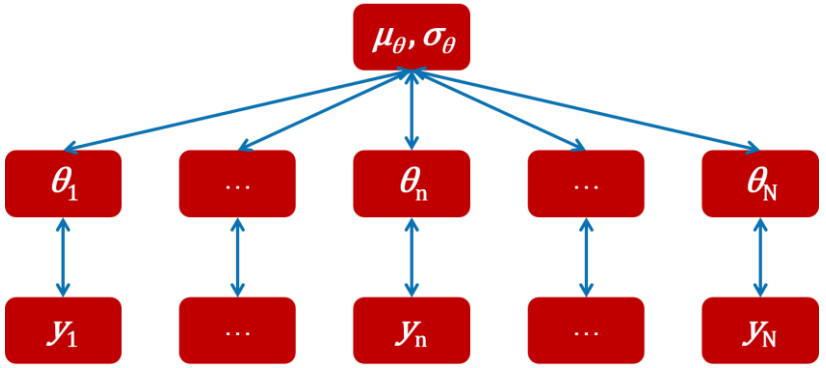
Hierarchical Structure

cognitive model
statistics
computing

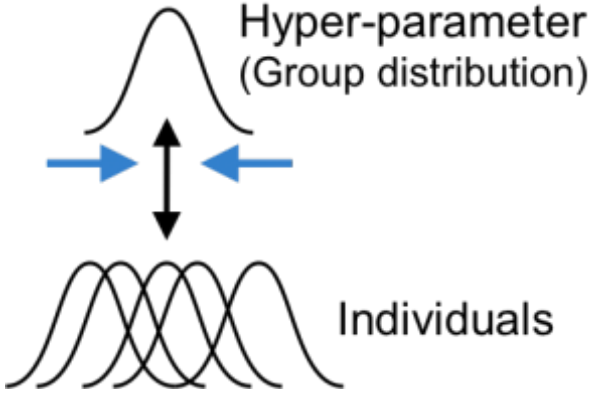


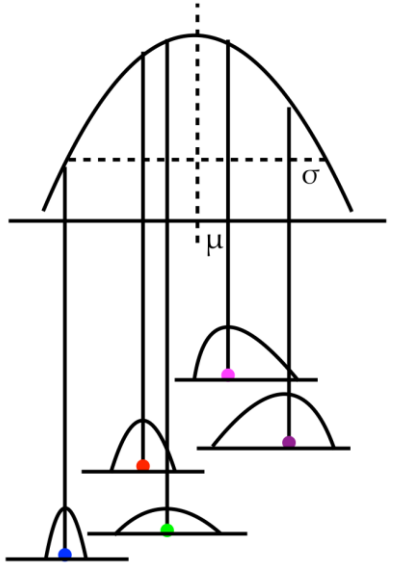
Hierarchical Structure

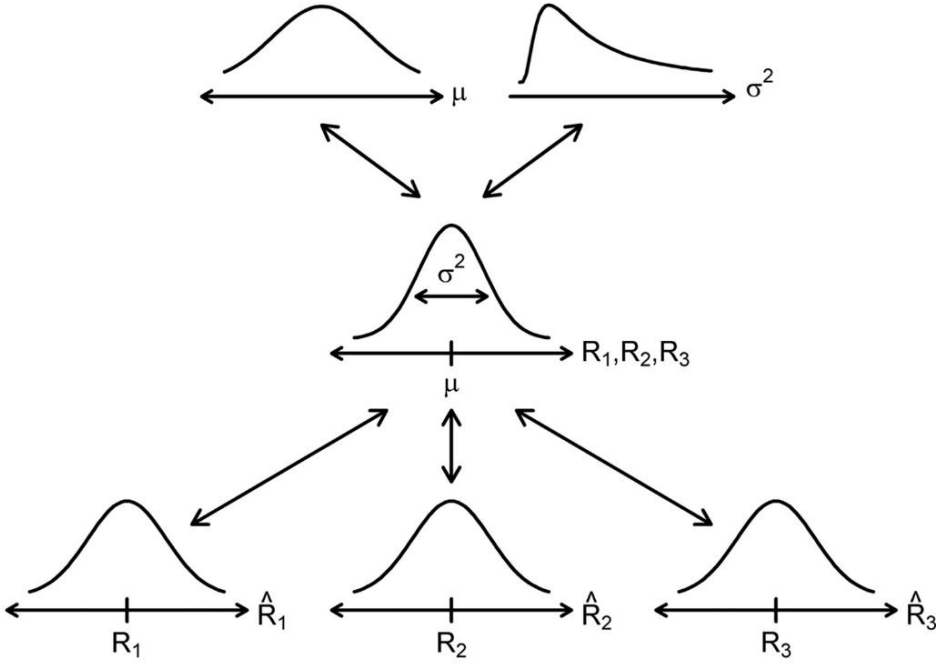
cognitive model
statistics
computing



$$P(\Theta,\Phi \mid D) = \frac{P(D \mid \Theta,\Phi)P(\Theta,\Phi)}{P(D)} \propto P(D \mid \Theta)P(\Theta \mid \Phi)P(\Phi)$$

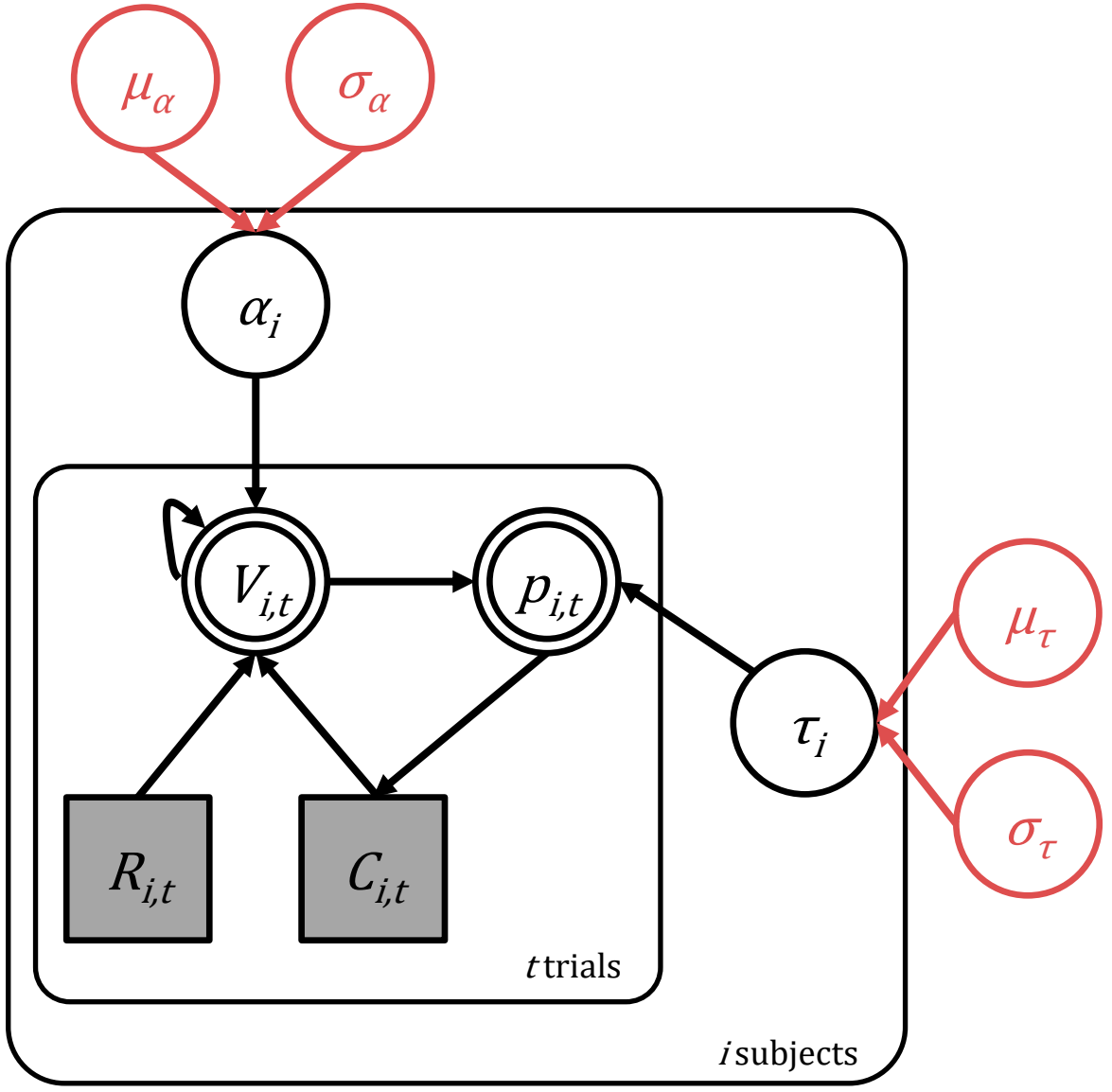






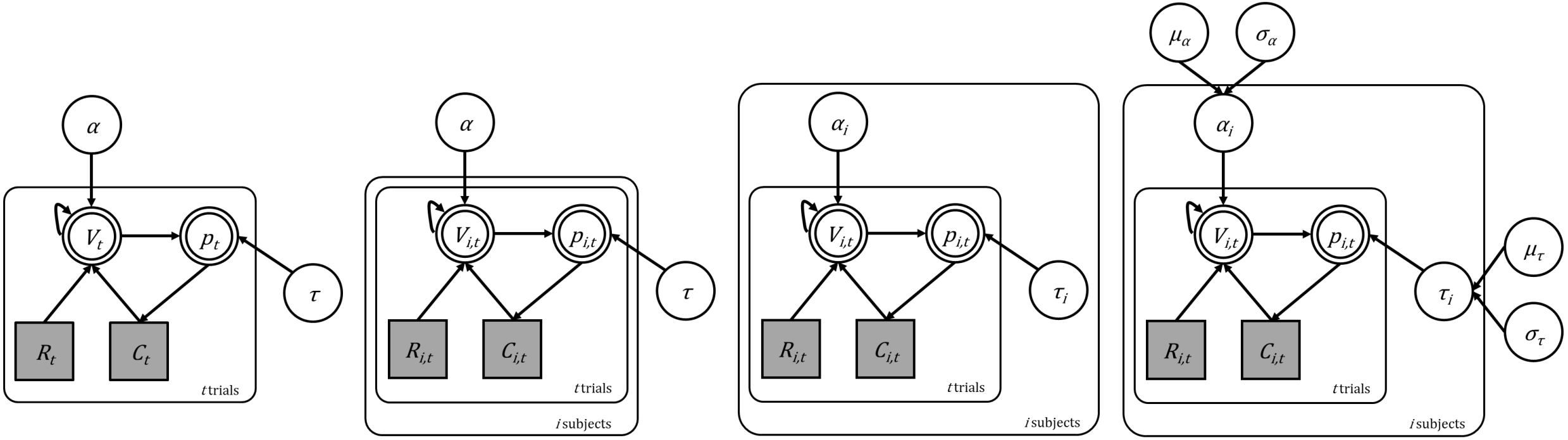
Hierarchical RL Model

cognitive model
statistics
computing



HOW DID WE GET HERE?

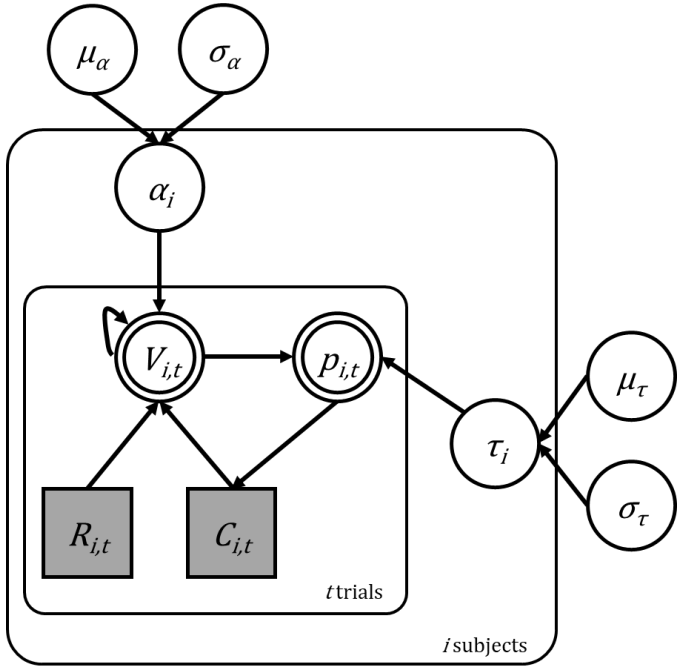
cognitive model
statistics
computing



The cognitive model *per se* is the same!

Implementing Hierarchical RL Model

cognitive model
statistics
computing



$$\mu_\alpha \sim Uniform(0,1)$$
$$\sigma_\alpha \sim halfCauchy(0,1)$$
$$\mu_\tau \sim Uniform(0,3)$$
$$\sigma_\tau \sim halfCauchy(0,3)$$
$$\alpha_i \sim Normal(\mu_\alpha, \sigma_\alpha)_{\mathcal{T}(0,1)}$$
$$\tau_i \sim Normal(\mu_\tau, \sigma_\tau)_{\mathcal{T}(0,3)}$$

$$p_{i,t}(C=A) = \frac{1}{1+e^{\tau_i(V_{i,t}(B)-V_{i,t}(A))}}$$

$$V^c_{i,t+1} = V^C_{i,t} + \alpha_i(R_{i,t} - V^C_{i,t})$$

```
parameters {
  real<lower=0,upper=1> lr_mu;
  real<lower=0,upper=3> tau_mu;

  real<lower=0> lr_sd;
  real<lower=0> tau_sd;

  real<lower=0,upper=1> lr[nSubjects];
  real<lower=0,upper=3> tau[nSubjects];
}

model {
  lr_sd  ~ cauchy(0,1);
  tau_sd ~ cauchy(0,3);
  lr     ~ normal(lr_mu, lr_sd) ;
  tau    ~ normal(tau_mu, tau_sd) ;

  for (s in 1:nSubjects) {
    vector[2] v;
    real pe;
    v = initV;

    for (t in 1:nTrials) {
      choice[s,t] ~ categorical_logit( tau[s] * v );
      pe = reward[s,t] - v[choice[s,t]];
      v[choice[s,t]] = v[choice[s,t]] + lr[s] * pe;
    }
  }
}
```

Exercise XI

cognitive model
statistics
computing

```
…/06.reinforcement_learning/_scripts/reinforcement_learning_multi_parm_main.R
```

TASK: (1) complete the model (TIP: individual ~ group)

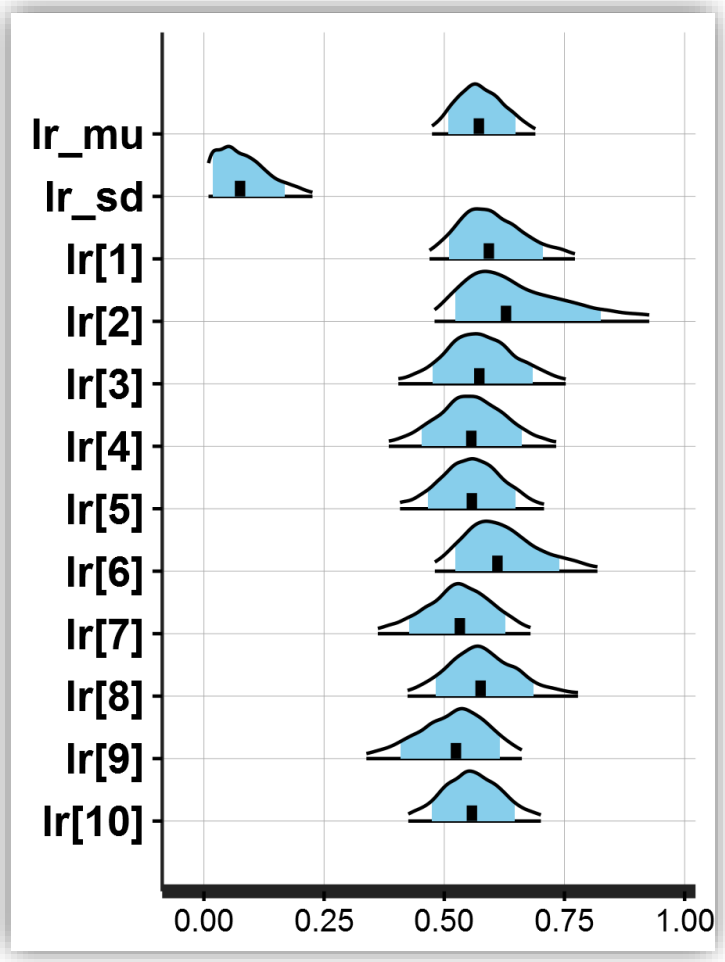
(2) fit the hierarchical RL model

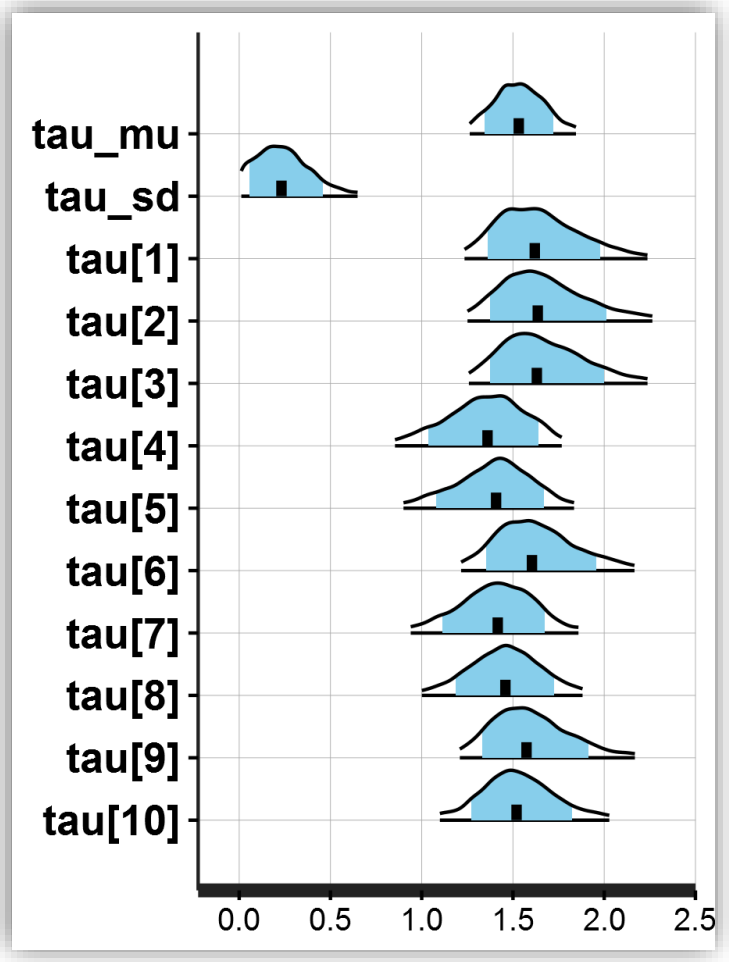
```
> source('_scripts/reinforcement_learning_multi_parm_main.R')

> fit_rl3 <- run_rl_mp( modelType ='hrch' )
```

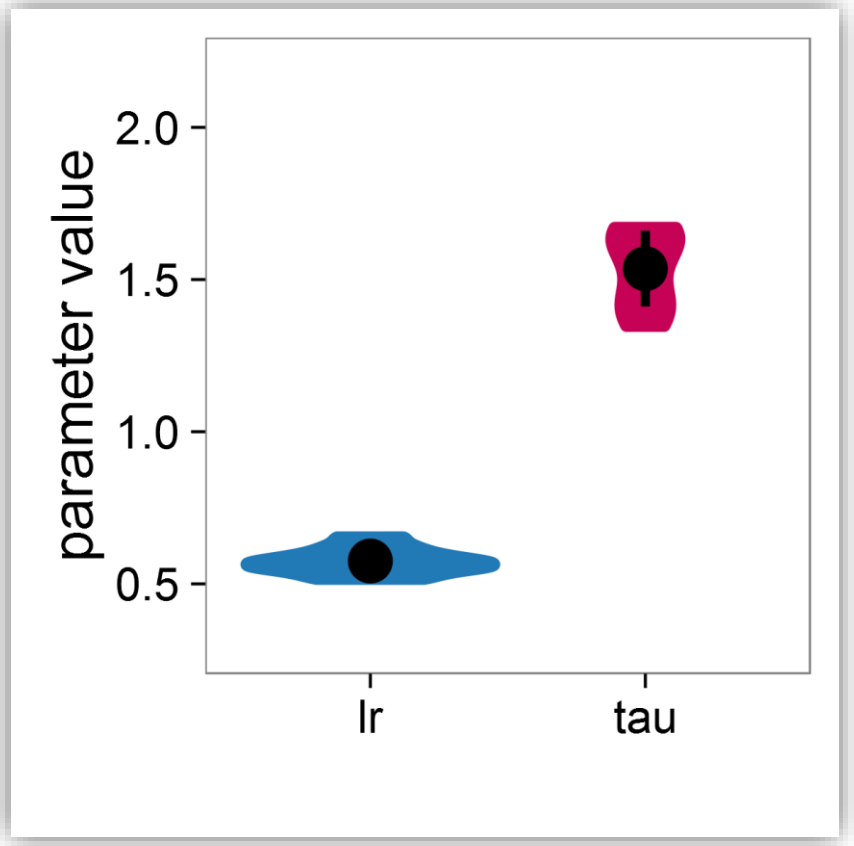
```
In addition: Warning messages:
1: There were 97 divergent transitions after warmup. Increasing adapt_delta above 0.8 may help. See
http://mc-stan.org/misc/warnings.html#divergent-transitions-after-warmup
2: Examine the pairs() plot to diagnose sampling problems
```

Hierarchical Fitting*

cognitive model
statistics
computing





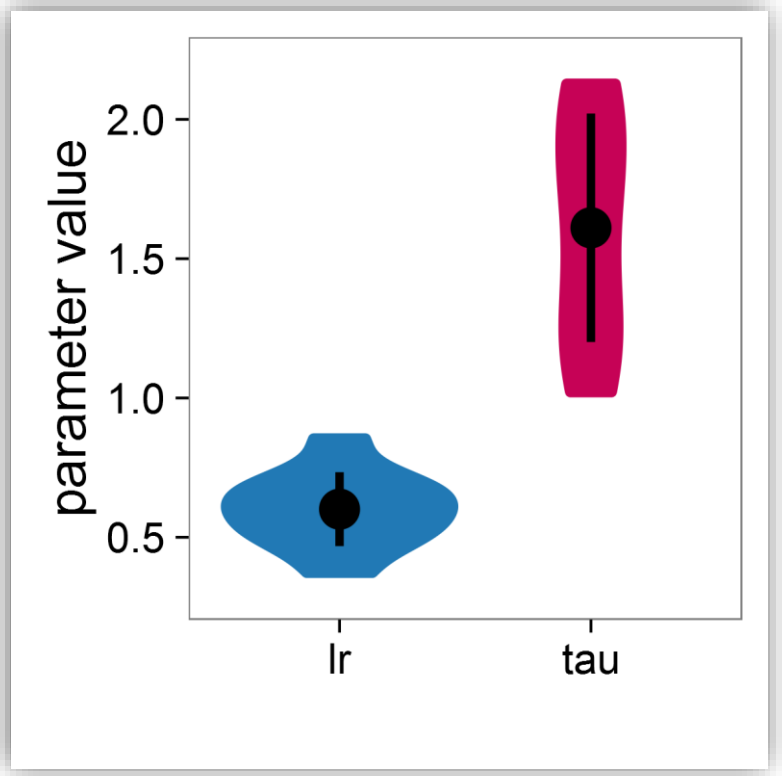


*: adapt_delta=0.999, max_treedepth=100

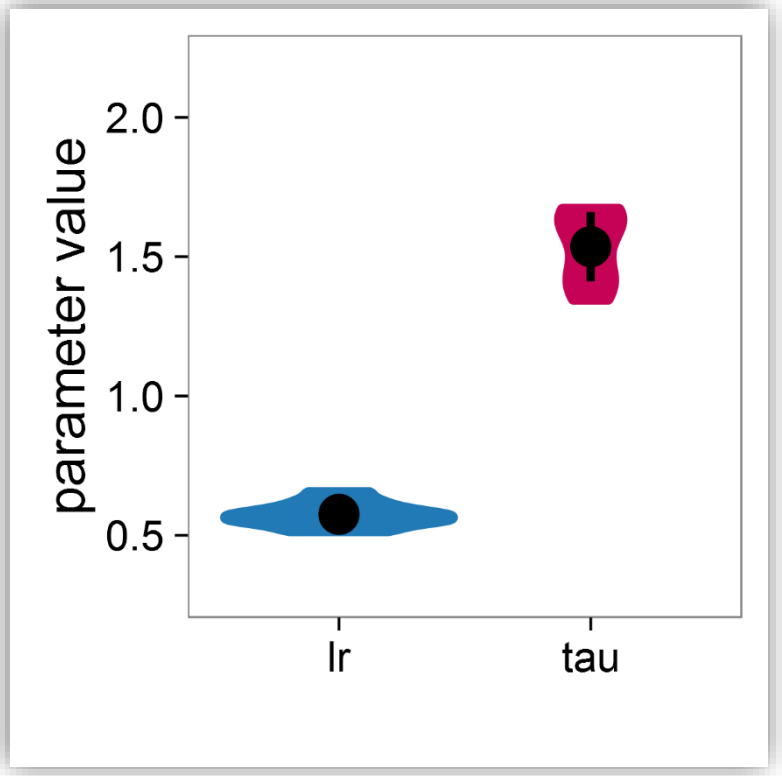
Comparing with True Parameters

cognitive model
statistics
computing

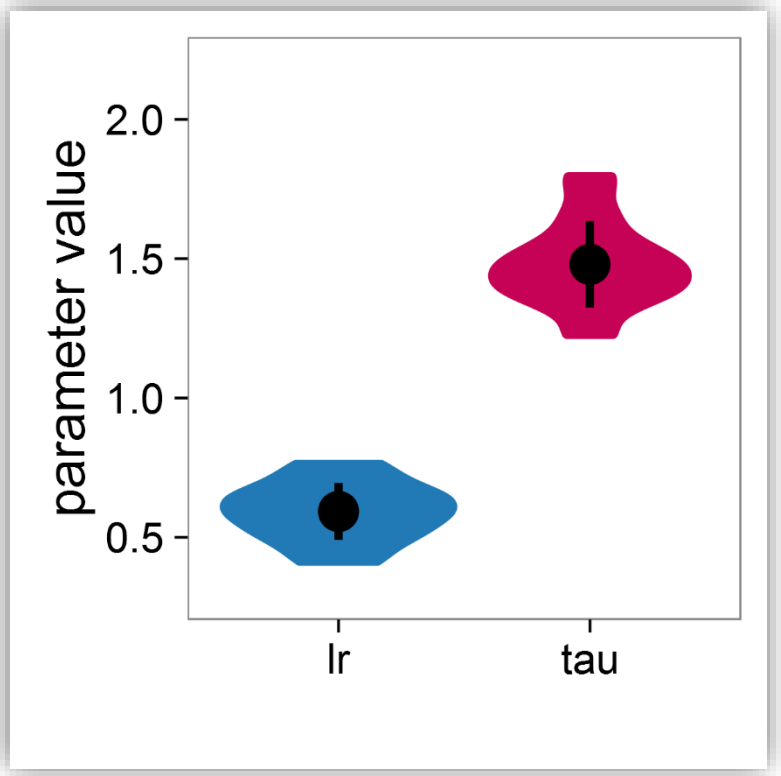
Posterior Means (indv)



Posterior Means (hrch)*



True Parameters



*: adapt_delta=0.999, max_treedepth=100

Group-level Parameters

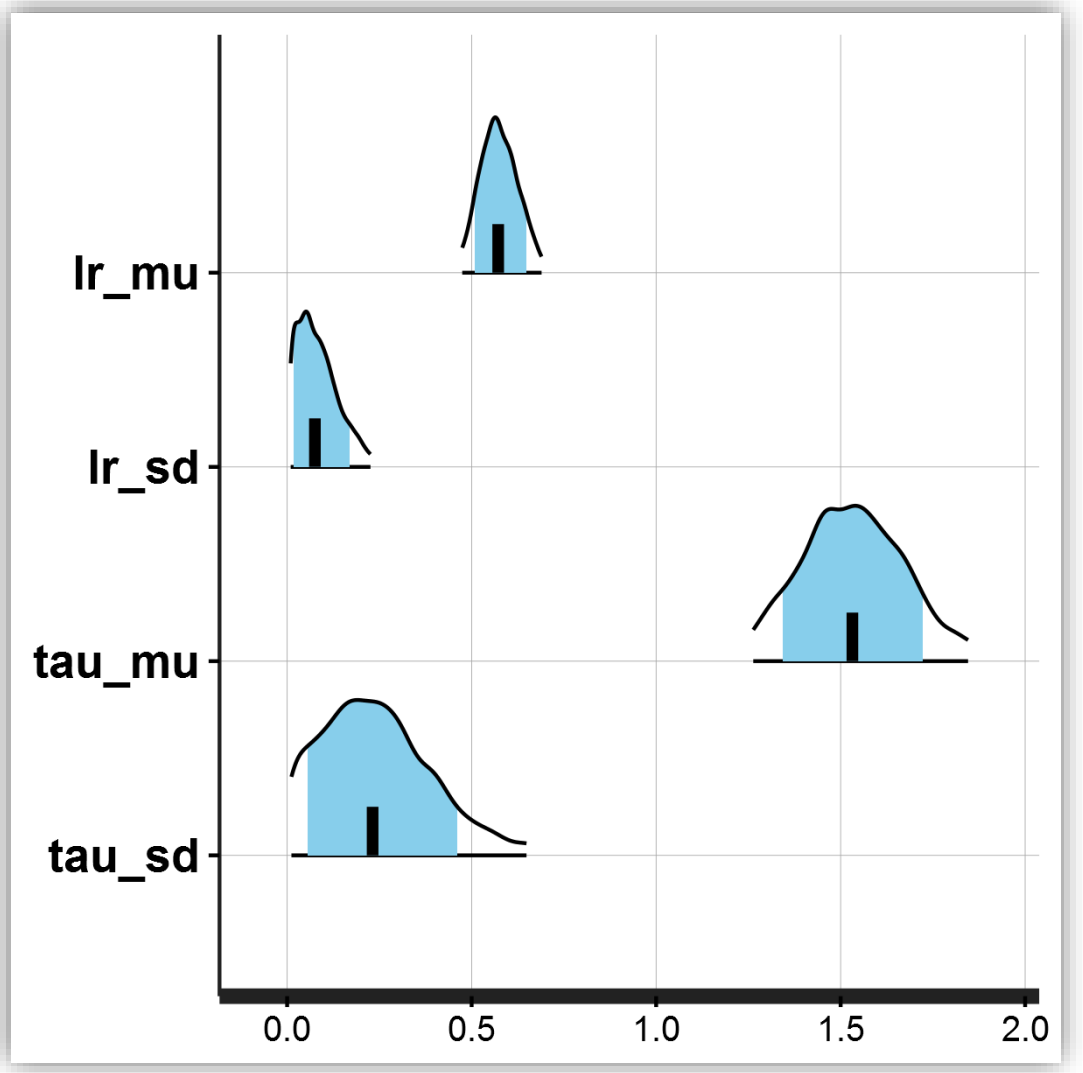
cognitive model
statistics
computing

True group parameters

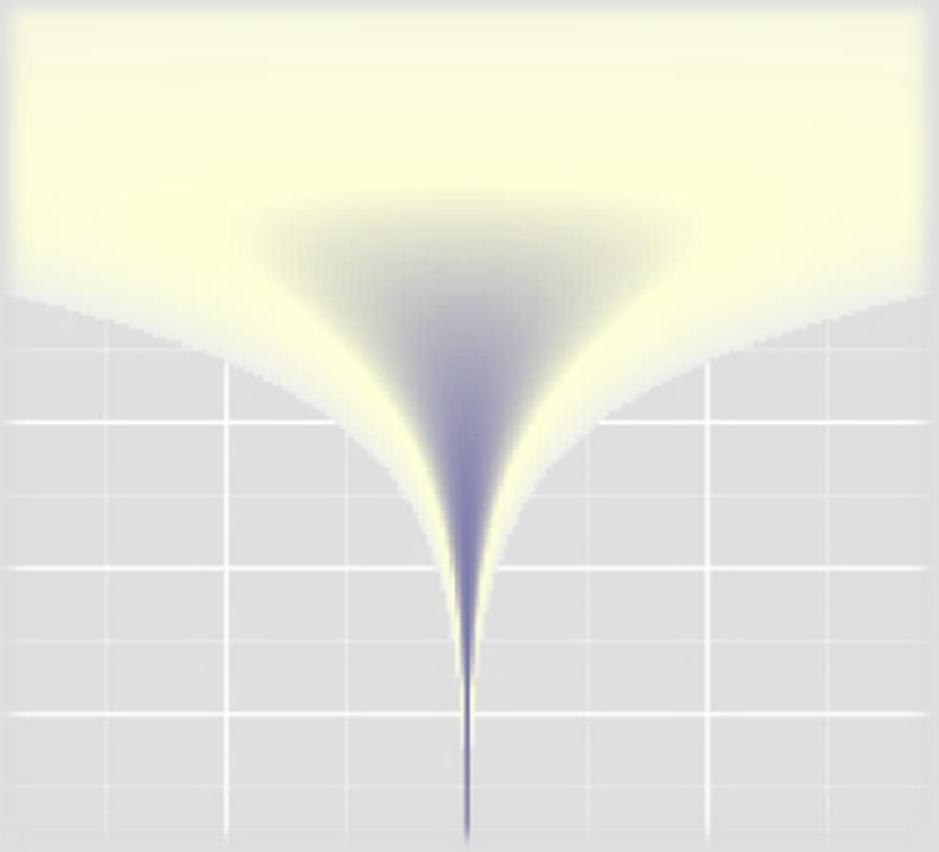
```
lr  = rnorm(10, mean=0.6, sd=0.12)
tau = rnorm(10, mean=1.5, sd=0.2)
```

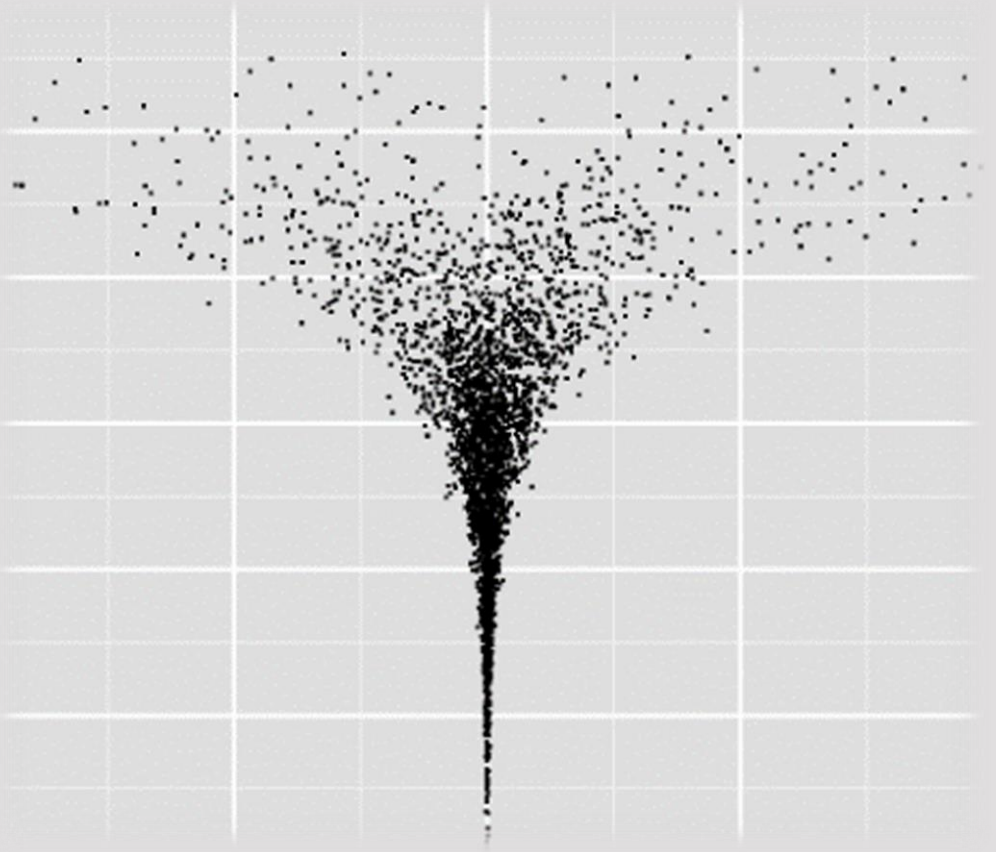
Estimated group parameters

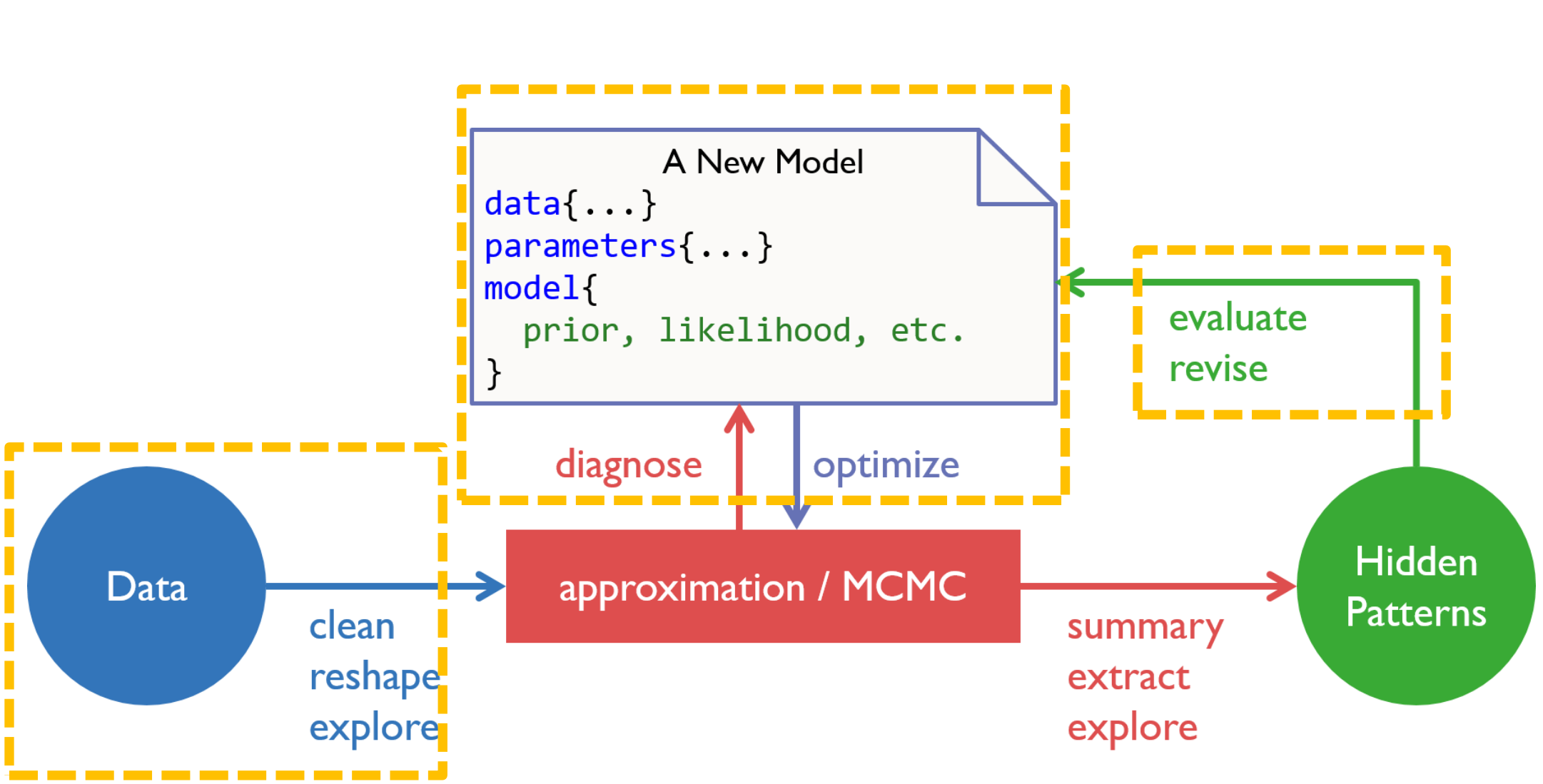
	mean	2.5%	25%	50%	75%	97.5%
lr_mu	0.58	0.47	0.54	0.57	0.61	0.69
lr_sd	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.12	0.23
tau_mu	1.54	1.26	1.43	1.53	1.63	1.85
tau_sd	0.25	0.01	0.13	0.23	0.34	0.65



OPTIMIZING STAN CODES






cognitive model
statistics
computing
A New Model
data{...}
parameters{...}
model{
prior, likelihood, etc.
}
evaluate
revise
diagnose
optimize
Data
clean
reshape
explore
approximation / MCMC
summary
extract
explore
Hidden
Patterns

Optimizing Stan Code

cognitive model
statistics
computing

Preprocess data

run as many calculations as you can outside Stan

Specify a proper model

follow literature, supervision, experience, etc.

Vectorizing

vectorize Stan code whenever you can

Reparameterizing

reparameterize target parameter to simple distributions

Preprocess Data

cognitive model
statistics
computing

$$\overline{\text{height}} = \alpha + \beta 1 * \text{weight} + \beta 2 * \text{weight}^2$$

```
d$weight_sq <- d$weight^2
```

```
data {
  int<lower=0> N;
  vector<lower=0>[N] height;
  vector<lower=0>[N] weight;
  vector<lower=0>[N] weight_sq;
}
```

Specify a Proper Model

cognitive model
statistics
computing

- Visualize your data
- Follow Literatures
- Start from simple and then build complexities
- Simulate data and run model recovery

A New Model

```
data{...}
parameters{...}
model{
  prior, likelihood, etc.
}
```

Vectorization

cognitive model
statistics
computing

```
model {
  for (n in 1:N) {
    flip[n] ~ bernoulli(theta);
  }
}
```

```
model {
  flip ~ bernoulli(theta);
}
```

```
parameters {
  ...
  real<lower=0,upper=1> lr[nSubjects];
  real<lower=0,upper=3> tau[nSubjects];
}

model {
  ...
  lr      ~ normal(lr_mu, lr_sd) ;
  tau     ~ normal(tau_mu, tau_sd) ;
  ...
}
```

```
model {
  vector[N] mu;
  for (i in 1:N) {
    mu[i] = alpha + beta * weight[i];
    height[i] ~ normal(mu[i], sigma)
  }
}
```

```
model {
  vector[N] mu;
  mu = alpha + beta * weight;
  height ~ normal(mu, sigma);
}
```

```
model {
  height ~ normal(alpha + beta * weight, sigma);
}
```

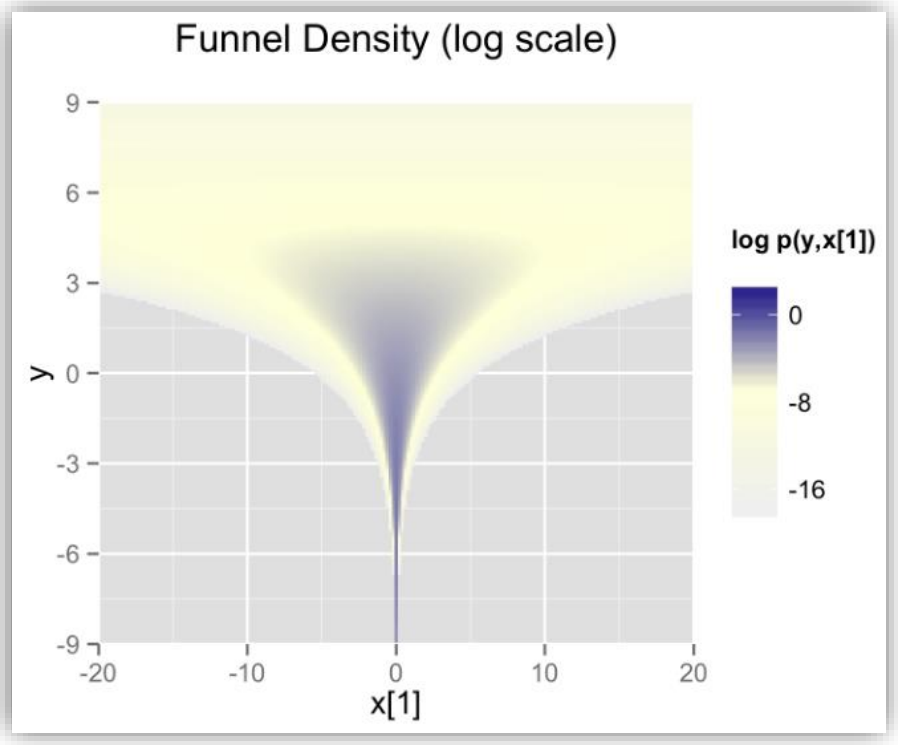
Reparameterization

cognitive model
statistics
computing

Neal's Funnel

$$p(y, x) = \text{Normal}(y|0, 3) \times \prod_{n=1}^{9} \text{Normal}(x_n|0, \exp(y/2))$$

```
parameters {
  real y;
  vector[9] x;
}
model {
  y ~ normal(0,3);
  x ~ normal(0,exp(y/2));
}
```



Non-centered Reparameterization*

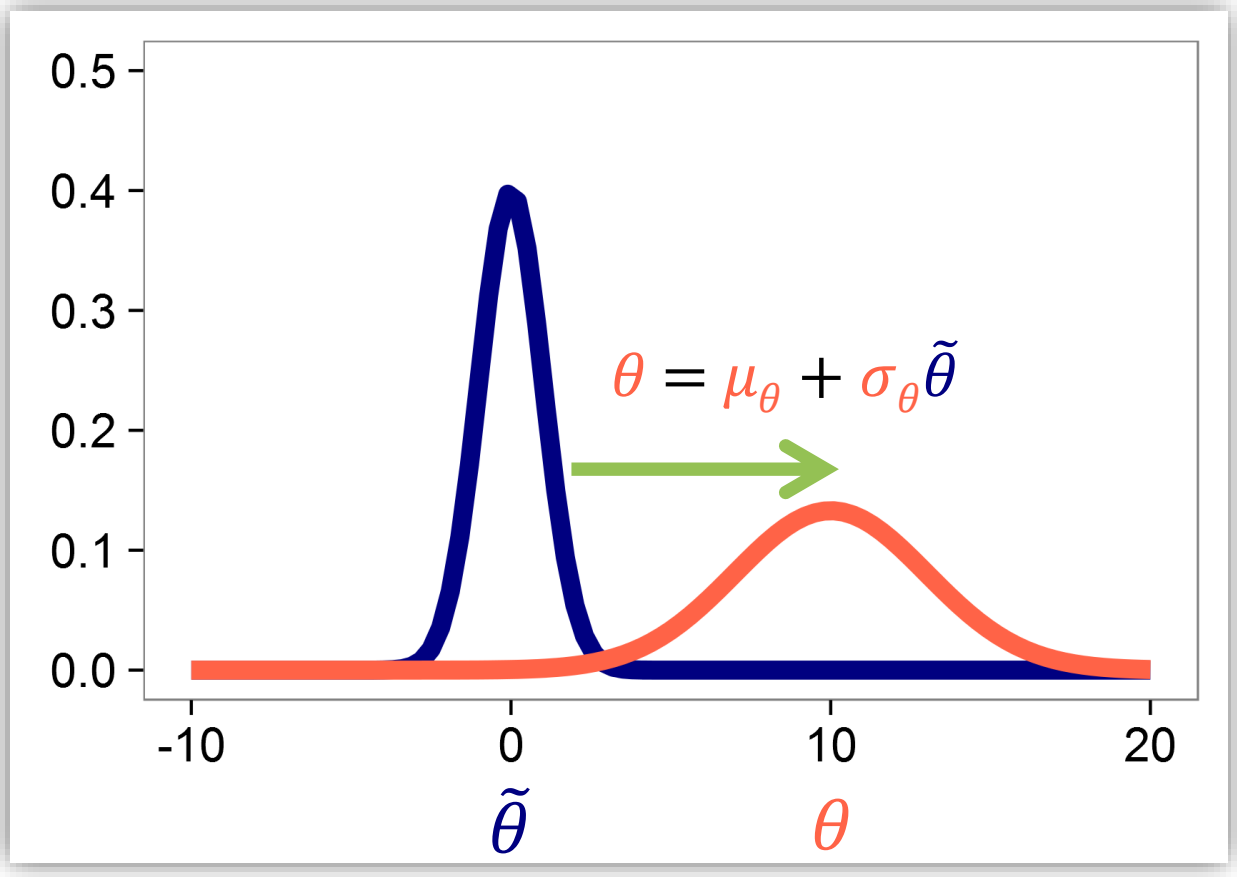
cognitive model
statistics
computing

$$\theta \sim Normal(\mu_\theta, \sigma_\theta)$$

$$\tilde{\theta} \sim Normal(0, 1)$$

$$\theta = \mu_\theta + \sigma_\theta \tilde{\theta}$$

Stan likes **simple** distributions!



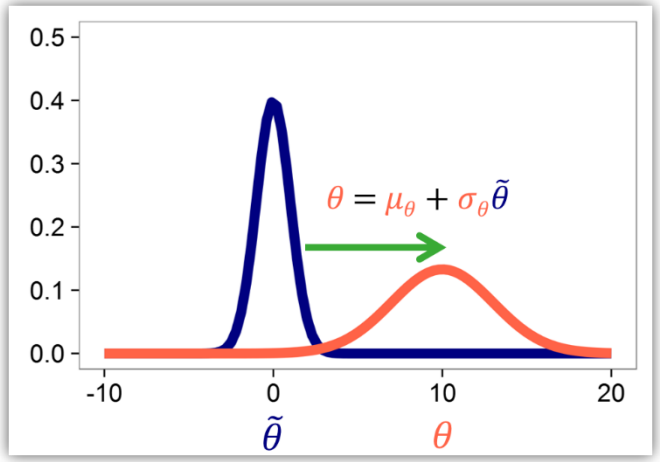
*:Stan Development Team (2016), aka, Matt Trick

Reparameterization

Neal's Funnel

$$p(y,x) = \text{Normal}(y|0,3) \times \prod_{n=1}^{9} \text{Normal}(x_n|0,\exp(y/2))$$

```
parameters {
  real y;
  vector[9] x;
}
model {
  y ~ normal(0,3);
  x ~ normal(0,exp(y/2));
}
```




```
parameters {
  real y_raw;
  vector[9] x_raw;
}
transformed parameters {
  real y;
  vector[9] x;

  y = 3.0 * y_raw;
  x = exp(y/2) * x_raw;
}
model {
  y_raw ~ normal(0,1);
  x_raw ~ normal(0,1);
}
```

Stan Sampling Parameters

cognitive model
statistics
computing

parameter	description	constraint	default
iterations	number of MCMC samples (per chain)	int, > 0	2000
delta: δ	target Metropolis acceptance rate	$\delta \in [0,1]$	0.80
stepsize: ε	initial HMC step size	real, $\varepsilon > 0$	2.0
max_treedepth: L	maximum HMC steps per iteration	int, $L > 0$	10

Typical adjustments

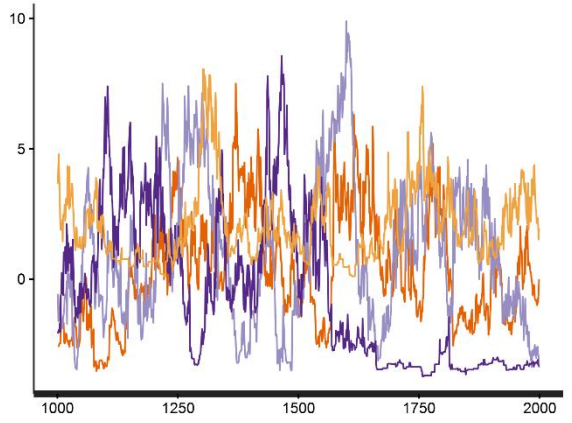
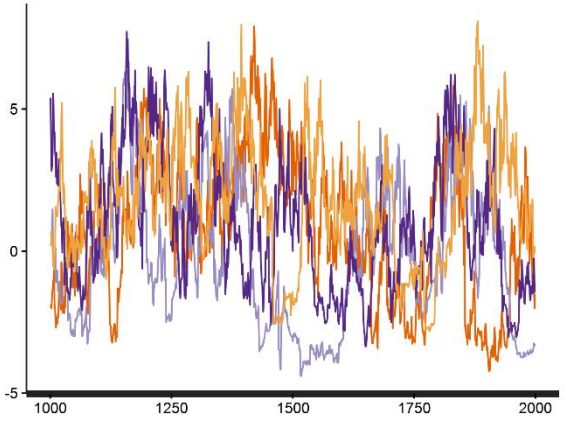
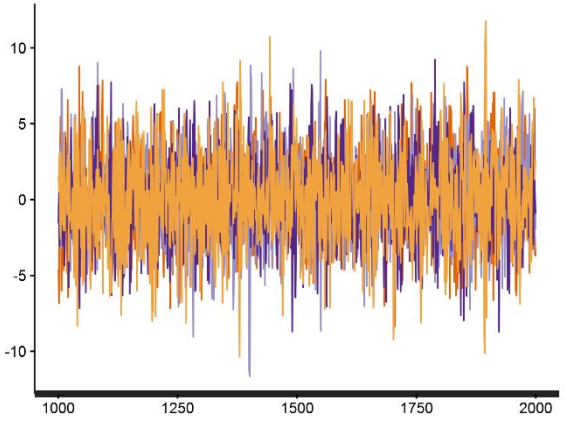
- Increase iterations
- Increase delta
- Decrease stepsize
- Might have to increase max_treedepth

```
funnel_fit2 <- stan("_scripts/funnel.stan",
       iter = 4000,
       control = list(adapt_delta = 0.999,
                      stepsize = 1.0,
                      max_treedepth = 20))
```

Stan Development Team (2016)

Neal's Funnel: Comparing Performance

cognitive model
statistics
computing

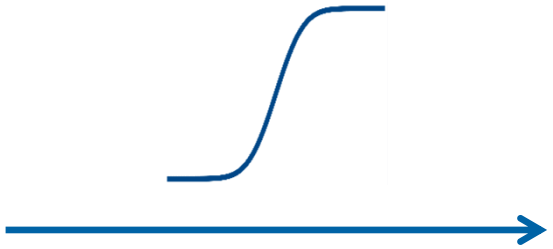
	direct model	adjusted direct model	reparameterized model
Rhat (*y*)	1.22	1.1	1.0
n_eff (*y*)	18	42	3886
runtime*	48.50 sec	50.76 sec	50.12 sec
n_eff (*y*) / runtime	0.37 / sec	0.82 / sec	77.53 / sec
n_divergent	53	0	0
traceplot (*y*)			

*: 2 cores in parallel, including compiling time

How about Bounded Parameters?

cognitive model
statistics
computing

$$\tilde{\theta} \sim Normal(0,1)$$
$$\theta = \mu_\theta + \sigma_\theta \tilde{\theta}$$
$$\theta \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$



$$\tilde{\theta} \sim Normal(0,1)$$
$$\theta = Probit^{-1}(\mu_\theta + \sigma_\theta \tilde{\theta})$$
$$\theta \in [0,1]$$

constraint	reparameterization
$\theta \in (-\infty, +\infty)$	$\theta = \mu_\theta + \sigma_\theta \tilde{\theta}$
$\theta \in [0, N]$	$\theta = Probit^{-1}(\mu_\theta + \sigma_\theta \tilde{\theta}) \times N$
$\theta \in [M, N]$	$\theta = Probit^{-1}(\mu_\theta + \sigma_\theta \tilde{\theta}) \times (N–M) + M$
$\theta \in (0, +\infty)$	$\theta = exp(\mu_\theta + \sigma_\theta \tilde{\theta})$; $\theta = log(1+exp(\mu_\theta + \sigma_\theta \tilde{\theta}))$

* $Probit^{-1}$: Normal cumulative distribution function (normcdf)

Apply to Our Hierarchical RL Model

cognitive model
statistics
computing

```
parameters {
  real<lower=0,upper=1> lr_mu;
  real<lower=0,upper=3> tau_mu;

  real<lower=0> lr_sd;
  real<lower=0> tau_sd;

  real<lower=0,upper=1> lr[nSubjects];
  real<lower=0,upper=3> tau[nSubjects];
}
```

```
parameters {
  # group-level parameters
  real lr_mu_raw;
  real tau_mu_raw;
  real<lower=0> lr_sd_raw;
  real<lower=0> tau_sd_raw;

  # subject-level raw parameters
  vector[nSubjects] lr_raw;
  vector[nSubjects] tau_raw;
}

transformed parameters {
  vector<lower=0,upper=1>[nSubjects] lr;
  vector<lower=0,upper=3>[nSubjects] tau;

  for (s in 1:nSubjects) {
    lr[s]  = Phi_approx( lr_mu_raw  + lr_sd_raw * lr_raw[s] );
    tau[s] = Phi_approx( tau_mu_raw + tau_sd_raw * tau_raw[s] ) * 3;
  }
}
```

Apply to Our Hierarchical RL Model

cognitive model
statistics
computing

```
model {
  lr_sd  ~ cauchy(0,1);
  tau_sd ~ cauchy(0,3);
  lr     ~ normal(lr_mu, lr_sd) ;
  tau    ~ normal(tau_mu, tau_sd) ;

  for (s in 1:nSubjects) {
    vector[2] v;
    real pe;
    v = initV;

    for (t in 1:nTrials) {
      choice[s,t] ~ categorical_logit( tau[s] * v );
      pe = reward[s,t] - v[choice[s,t]];
      v[choice[s,t]] = v[choice[s,t]] + lr[s] * pe;
    }
  }
}
```

```
model {
  lr_mu_raw  ~ normal(0,1);
  tau_mu_raw ~ normal(0,1);
  lr_sd_raw  ~ cauchy(0,3);
  tau_sd_raw ~ cauchy(0,3);

  lr_raw  ~ normal(0,1);
  tau_raw ~ normal(0,1);

  for (s in 1:nSubjects) {
    ...
```

```
generated quantities {
  real<lower=0,upper=1> lr_mu;
  real<lower=0,upper=3> tau_mu;

  lr_mu  = Phi_approx(lr_mu_raw);
  tau_mu = Phi_approx(tau_mu_raw) * 3;
}
```

Exercise XII

cognitive model
statistics
computing

```
…/07.optm_rl/_scripts/reinforcement_learning_hrch_main.R
```

TASK: (1) Complete the Matt Trick

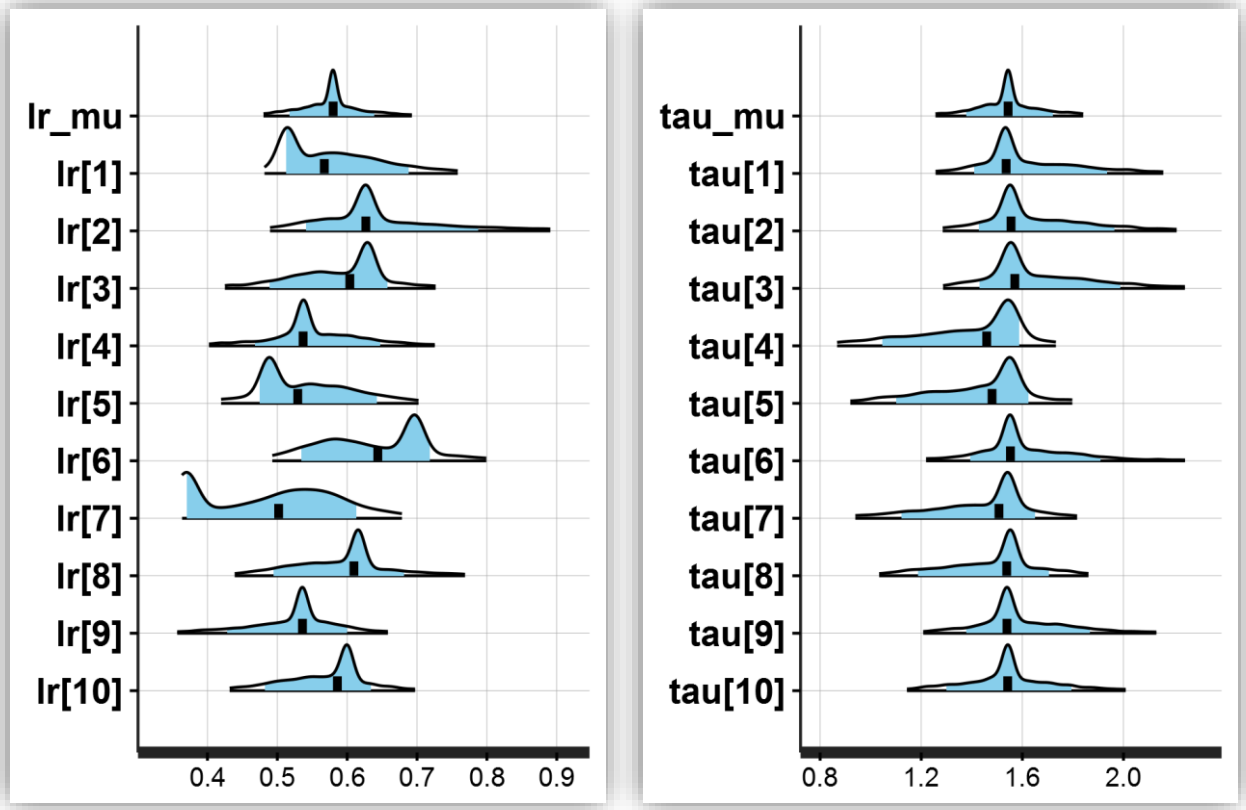
(2) fit the optimized hierarchical RL model

```
> source('_scripts/reinforcement_learning_hrch_main.R')

> fit_rl4 <- run_rl_mp2(optimized = TRUE)
```

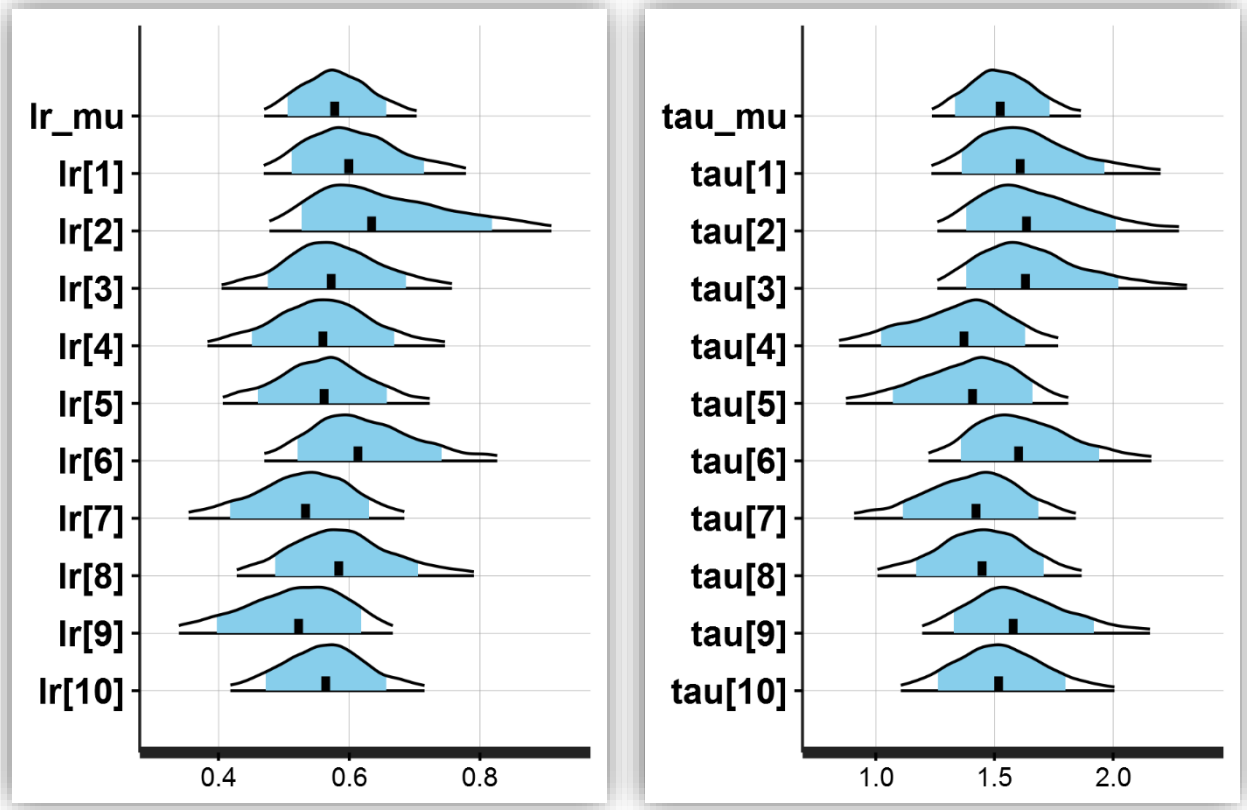
Hierarchical Fitting – Optimized

cognitive model
statistics
computing

Posterior Means (hrch)



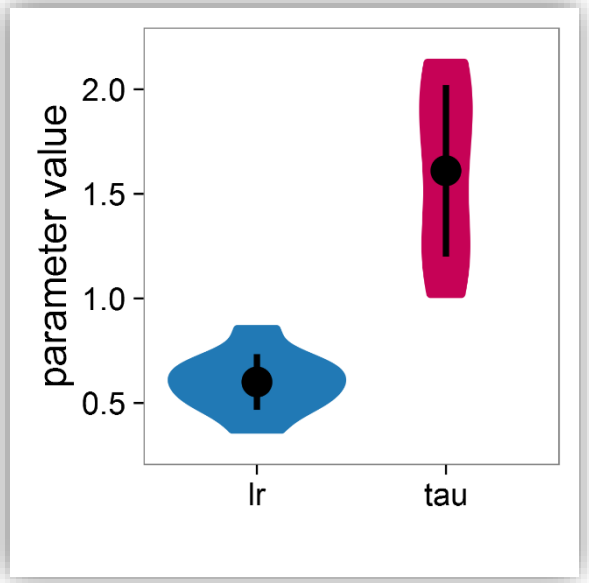
Posterior Means (hrch + optm)



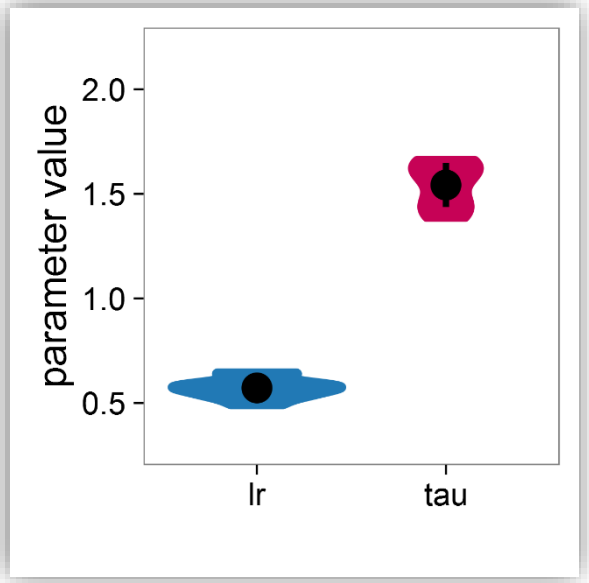
Comparing with True Parameters

cognitive model
statistics
computing

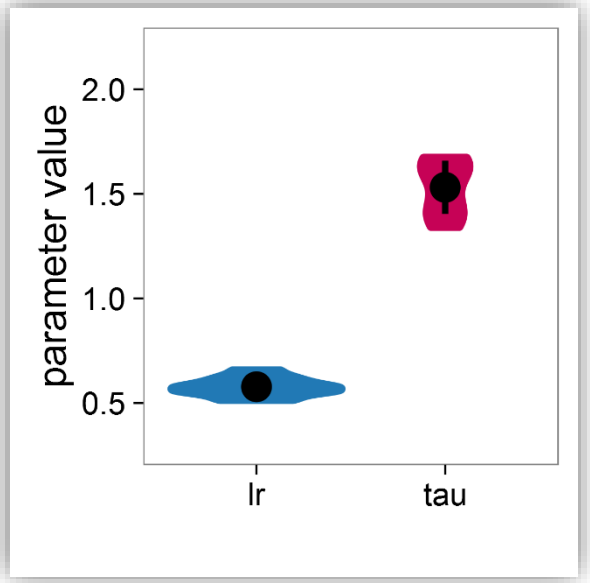
Posterior Means (indv)



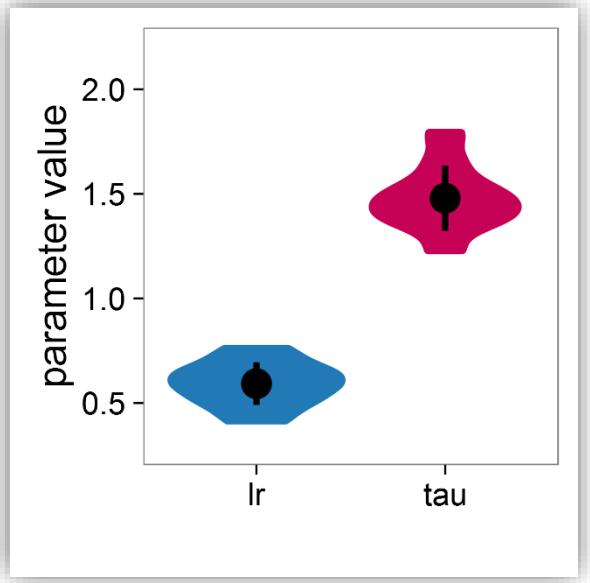
Posterior Means (hrch)

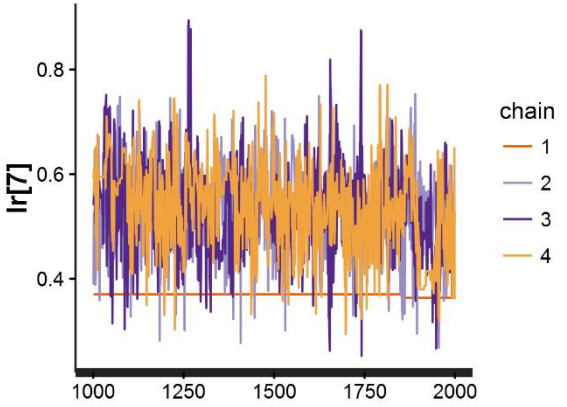


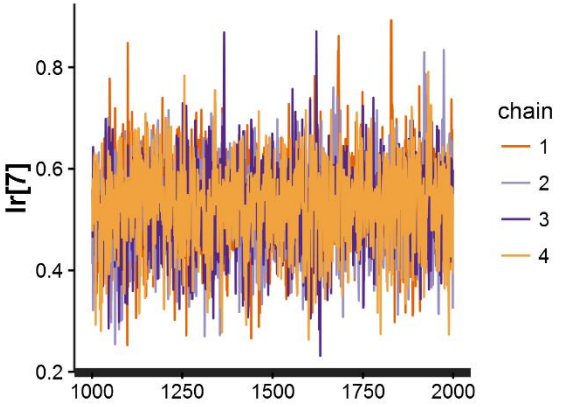
Posterior Means (hrch+optm)



True Parameters

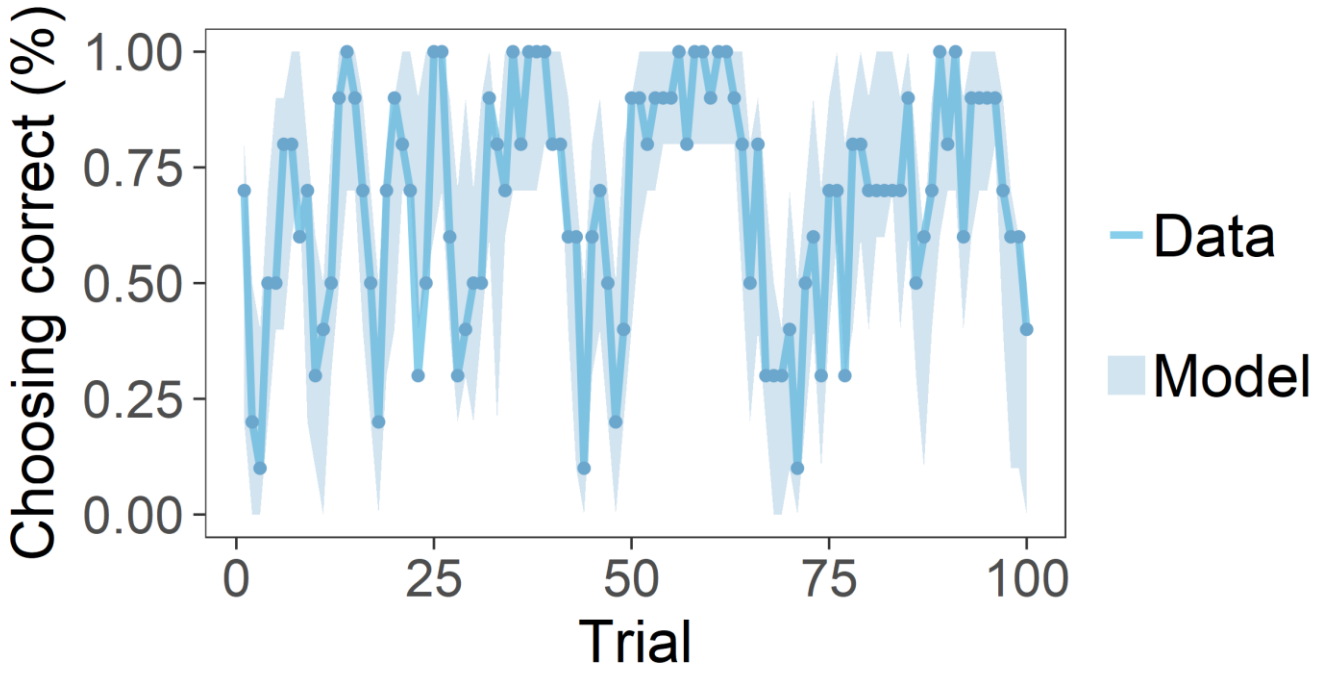


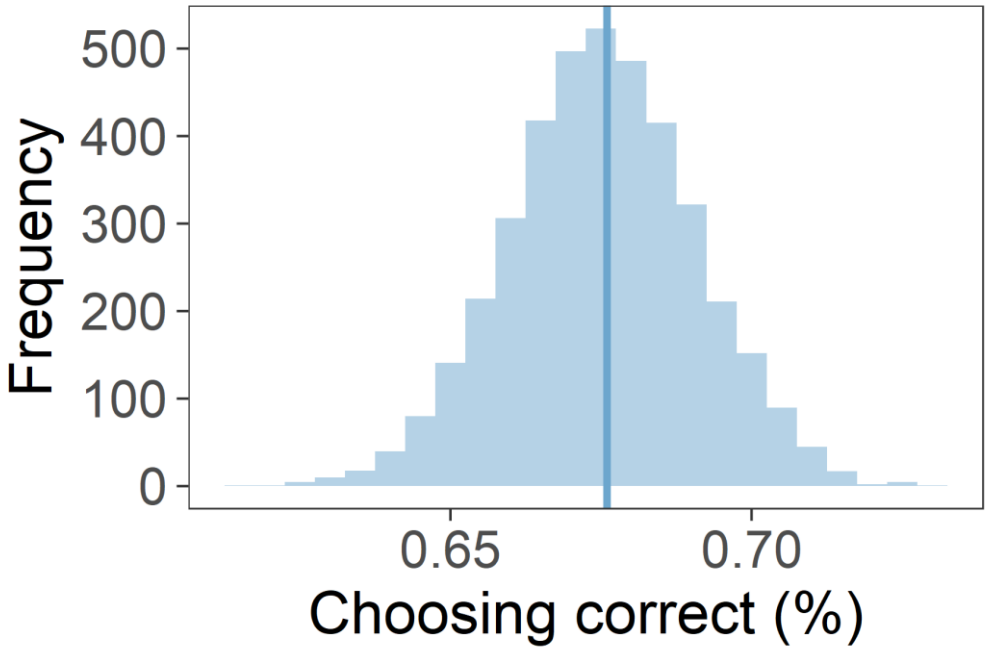




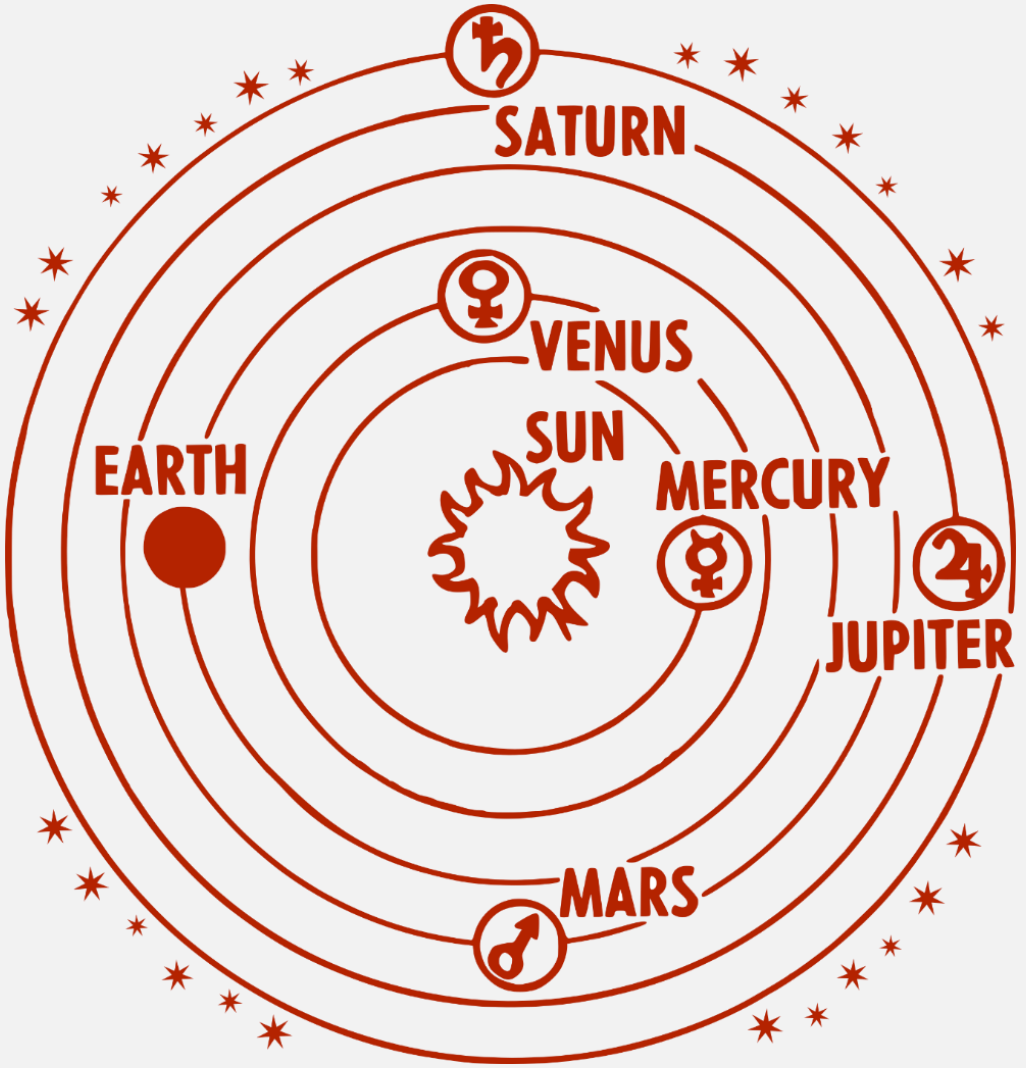
Posterior Predictive Check

cognitive model
statistics
computing

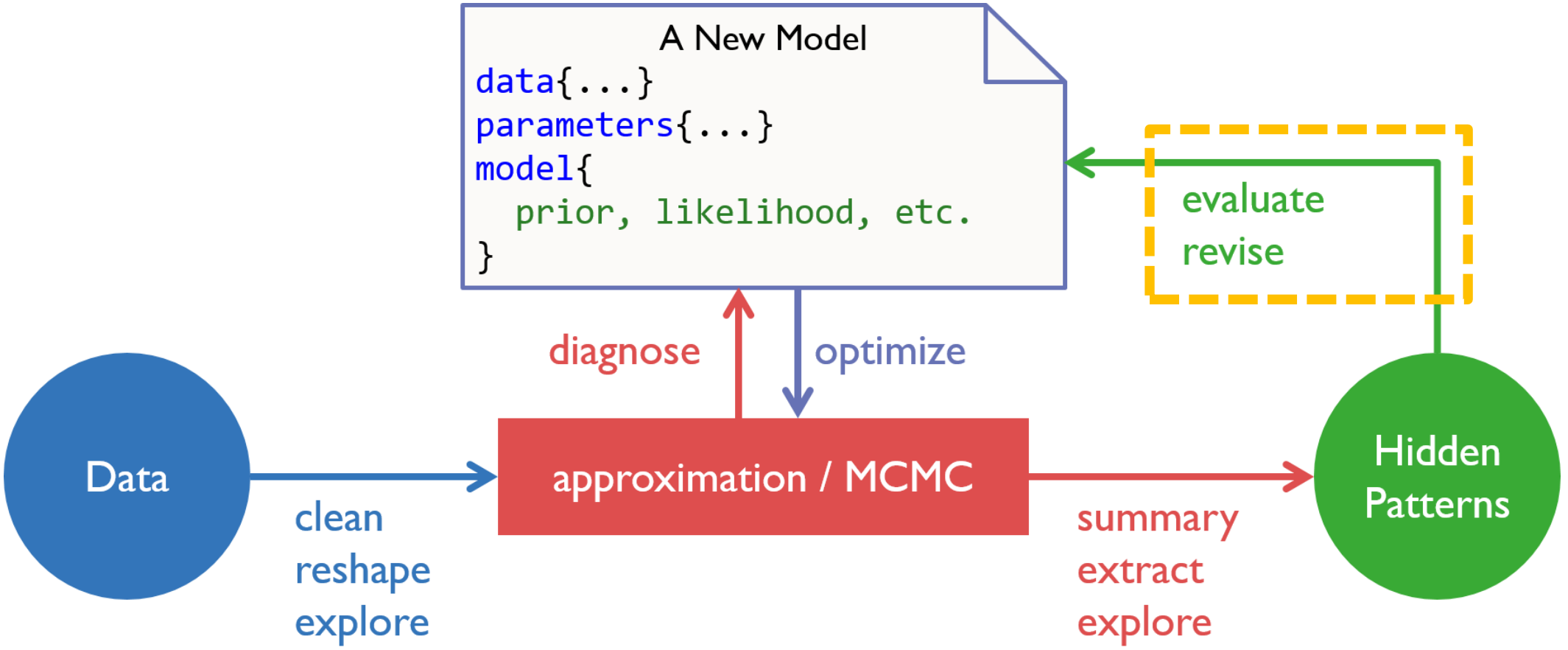




MODEL COMPARISON



cognitive model
statistics
computing



Model Comparison

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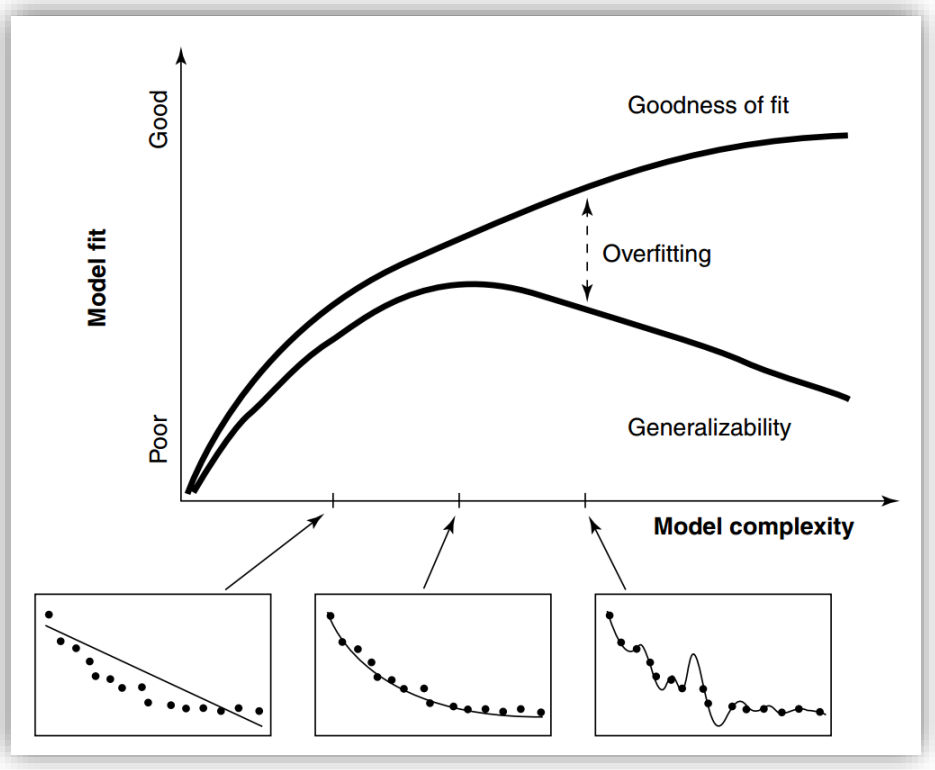
statistics
computing

Which model provides the best fit?

Which model represents the best balance between model fit and model complexity?

Ockham's razor:
Models with fewer assumptions are to be preferred

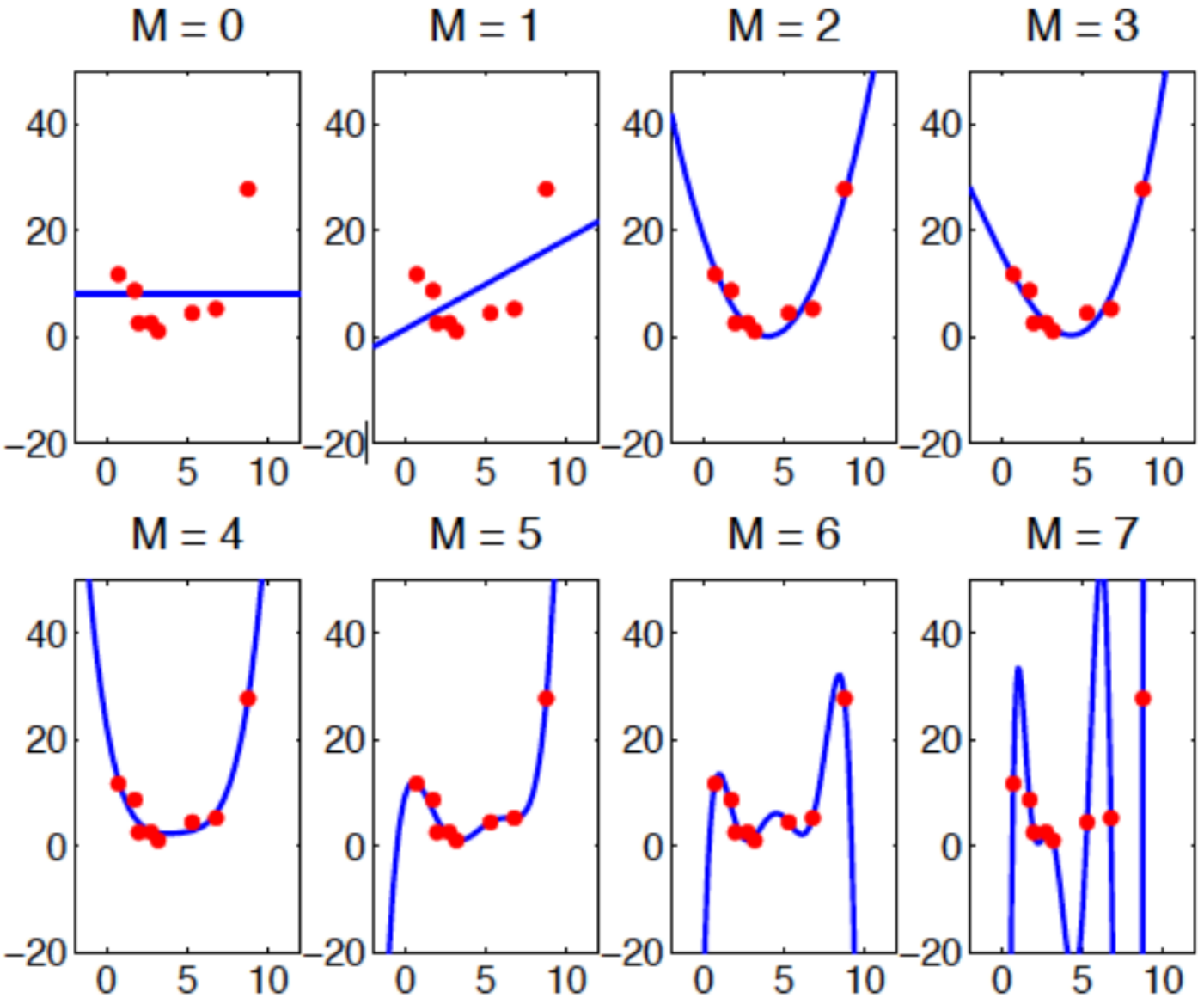


- overfitting: learn too much from the data
- underfitting: learn too little from the data

Pitt & Miyung (2002)

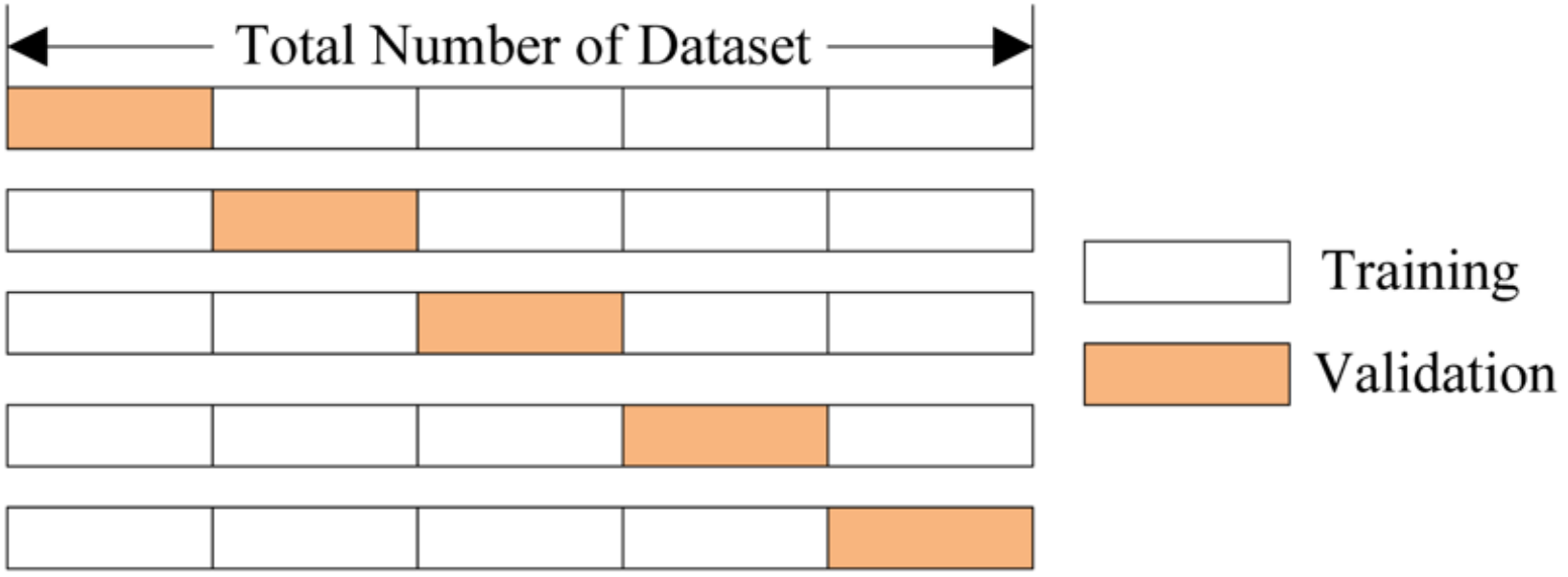
Which model has the highest predictive power?

cognitive model
statistics
computing



Focusing on Predictive Accuracy

cognitive model
statistics
computing



- Nothing prevents you from doing that in a Bayesian context but holding out data makes your posterior distribution more diffuse
- Bayesians usually condition on *all* the data and evaluate how well a model is *expected* to predict out of sample using "information criteria": model with the highest expected log predictive density (ELPD) for new data

Information Criteria

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statistics
computing

AIC – Akaike information criterion

DIC – Deviance Information Criterion

WAIC – Widely Applicable Information Criterion

finding the model that has the highest out-of-sample predictive accuracy

approximation to LOO

BIC – Bayesian Information Criterion

finding the "true" model

Compute WAIC from Likelihood

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statistics
computing

$$\text{WAIC} = -2\,\widehat{\text{elpd}}_{\text{waic}}$$

expected log pointwise predictive density

$$\widehat{\text{elpd}}_{\text{waic}} = \widehat{\text{lpd}} - \widehat{p}_{\text{waic}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{\text{lpd}} &= \text{computed log pointwise predictive density} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log \left(\frac{1}{S} \sum_{s=1}^{S} p(y_i|\theta^s) \right).\end{aligned}$$

estimated effective number of parameters

$$\widehat{p}_{\text{waic}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} V_{s=1}^{S} \left(\log p(y_i|\theta^s) \right)$$

```
lpd <- log(colMeans(exp(log_lik)))
```

```
p_waic <- colVars(log_lik)
```

Vehtari & Gelman (2014)

*IC comparisons

cognitive model
statistics
computing

		No pooling ($\tau = \infty$)	Complete pooling ($\tau = 0$)	Hierarchical model (τ estimated)
AIC	$-2\,\text{lpd} = -2 \log p(y\|\hat{\theta}_{\text{mle}})$	54.6	59.4	
	k	8.0	1.0	
	$\text{AIC} = -2\,\widehat{\text{elpd}}_{\text{AIC}}$	70.6	61.4	
DIC	$-2\,\text{lpd} = -2 \log p(y\|\hat{\theta}_{\text{Bayes}})$	54.6	59.4	57.4
	p_{DIC}	8.0	1.0	2.8
	$\text{DIC} = -2\,\widehat{\text{elpd}}_{\text{DIC}}$	70.6	61.4	63.0
WAIC	$-2\,\text{lppd} = -2 \sum_i \log p_{\text{post}}(y_i)$	60.2	59.8	59.2
	$p_{\text{WAIC 1}}$	2.5	0.6	1.0
	$p_{\text{WAIC 2}}$	4.0	0.7	1.3
	$\text{WAIC} = -2\,\widehat{\text{elppd}}_{\text{WAIC 2}}$	68.2	61.2	61.8
LOO-CV	$-2\,\text{lppd}$		59.8	59.2
	$p_{\text{loo-cv}}$		0.5	1.8
	$-2\,\text{lppd}_{\text{loo-cv}}$		60.8	62.8

Gelman et al. (2013)

Recording the Log-Likelihood in Stan

cognitive model
statistics
computing

```
generated quantities {
  ...
  real log_lik[nSubjects];
  ...

  { # local section, this saves time and space
    for (s in 1:nSubjects) {
      vector[2] v;
      real pe;

      log_lik[s] = 0;
      v = initV;

      for (t in 1:nTrials) {
        log_lik[s] = log_lik[s] + categorical_logit_lpmf(choice[s,t] | tau[s] * v);

        pe = reward[s,t] - v[choice[s,t]];
        v[choice[s,t]] = v[choice[s,t]] + lr[s] * pe;
```

The {loo} Package

cognitive model
statistics
computing

```
> library(loo)
> LL1   <- extract_log_lik(stanfit)
> loo1  <- loo(LL1)   # PSIS leave-one-out
> waic1 <- waic(LL1)  # WAIC
```

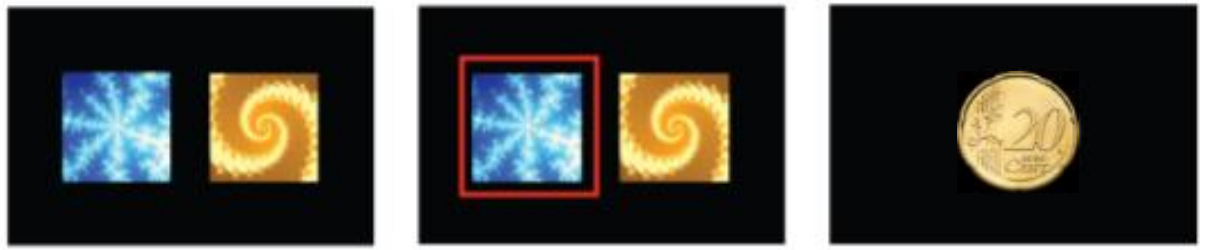
Pareto Smoothed Importance Sampling

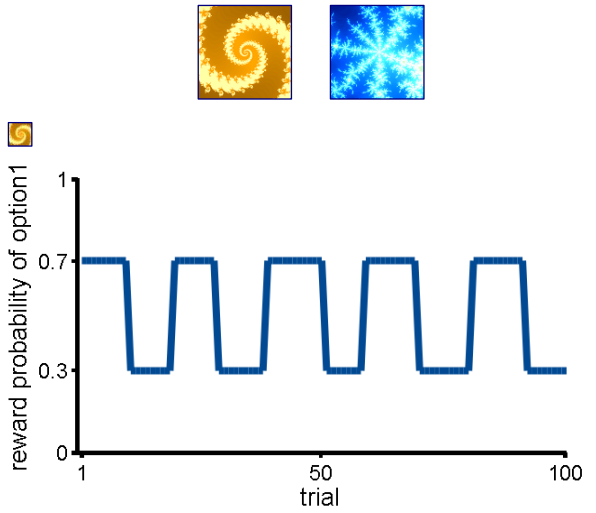
```
Computed from 4000 by 20 log-likelihood matrix

          Estimate  SE
elpd_loo    -29.5 3.3
p_loo         2.7 1.0
looic        58.9 6.7
```

Vehtari et al. (2015)

Reversal Learning Task





Fictitious RL (Counterfactual RL)

Value update:

$$V_{t+1}^{c} = V_t^{c} + \alpha * PE$$

$$V_{t+1}^{nc} = V_t^{nc} + \alpha * PEnc$$

Prediction error:

$$PE = R_t - V_t^{c}$$

$$PEnc = -R_t - V_t^{nc}$$

Hampton et al. (2007)
Gläscher et al. (2009)

More on Fictitious RL

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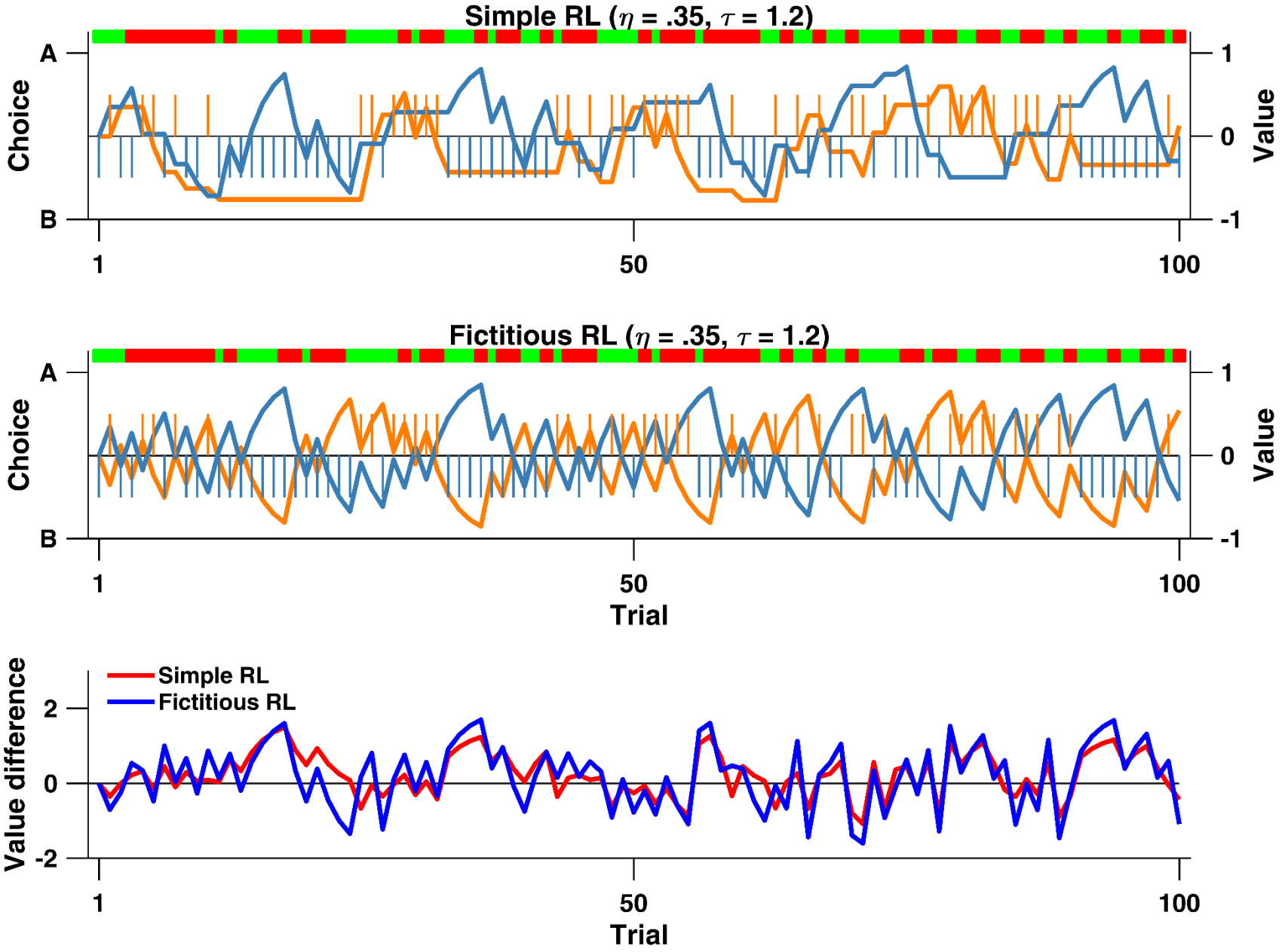
statistics
computing



Exercise XIII

cognitive model
statistics
computing

`…/08.compare_models/_scripts/compare_models_main.R`

TASK: (1) complete the fictitious RL model (model2, `loglik`)

(2) fit and compare the 2 models

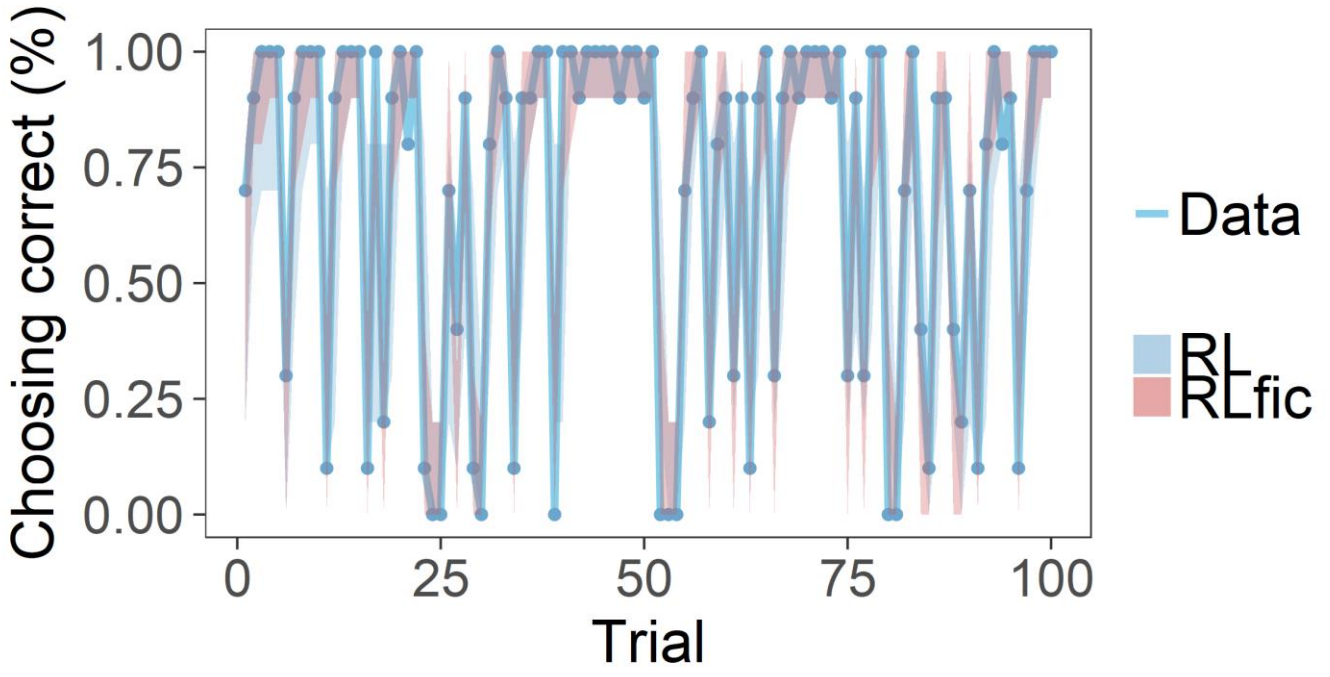
Exercise XIII – output

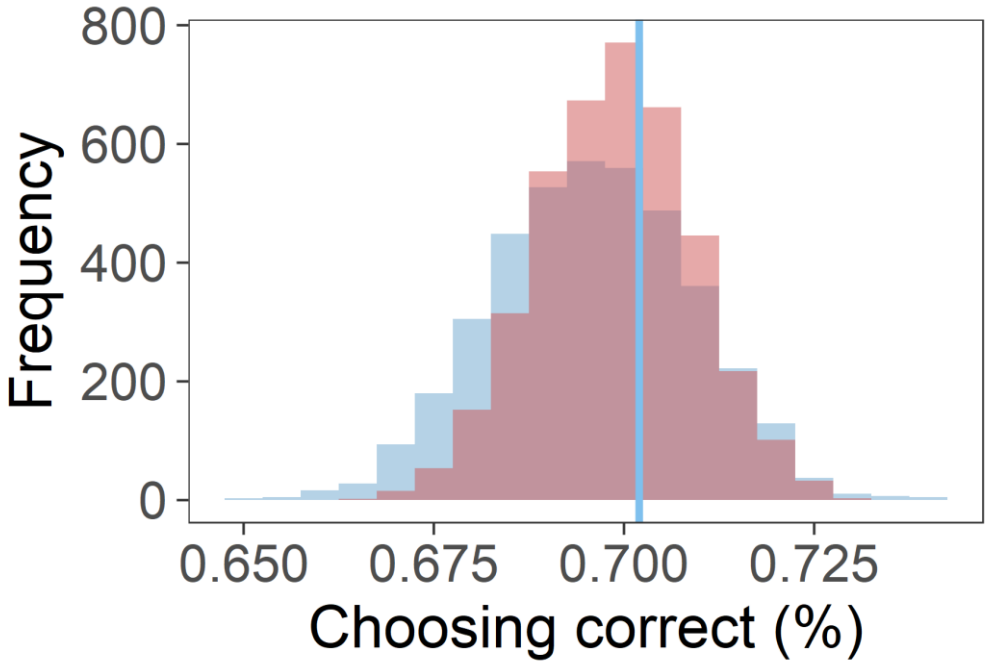
cognitive model
statistics
computing

```
> LL1 <- extract_log_lik(fit_rl1)
> ( loo1 <- loo(LL1) )
Computed from 4000 by 10 log-likelihood matrix

          Estimate   SE
elpd_loo   -389.8 15.4
p_loo         3.8  0.8
looic       779.5 30.9

> ( loo2 <- loo(LL2) )
Computed from 4000 by 10 log-likelihood matrix

          Estimate   SE
elpd_loo   -281.3 17.5
p_loo         3.4  0.5
looic       562.6 35.0
```

Posterior Predictive Check

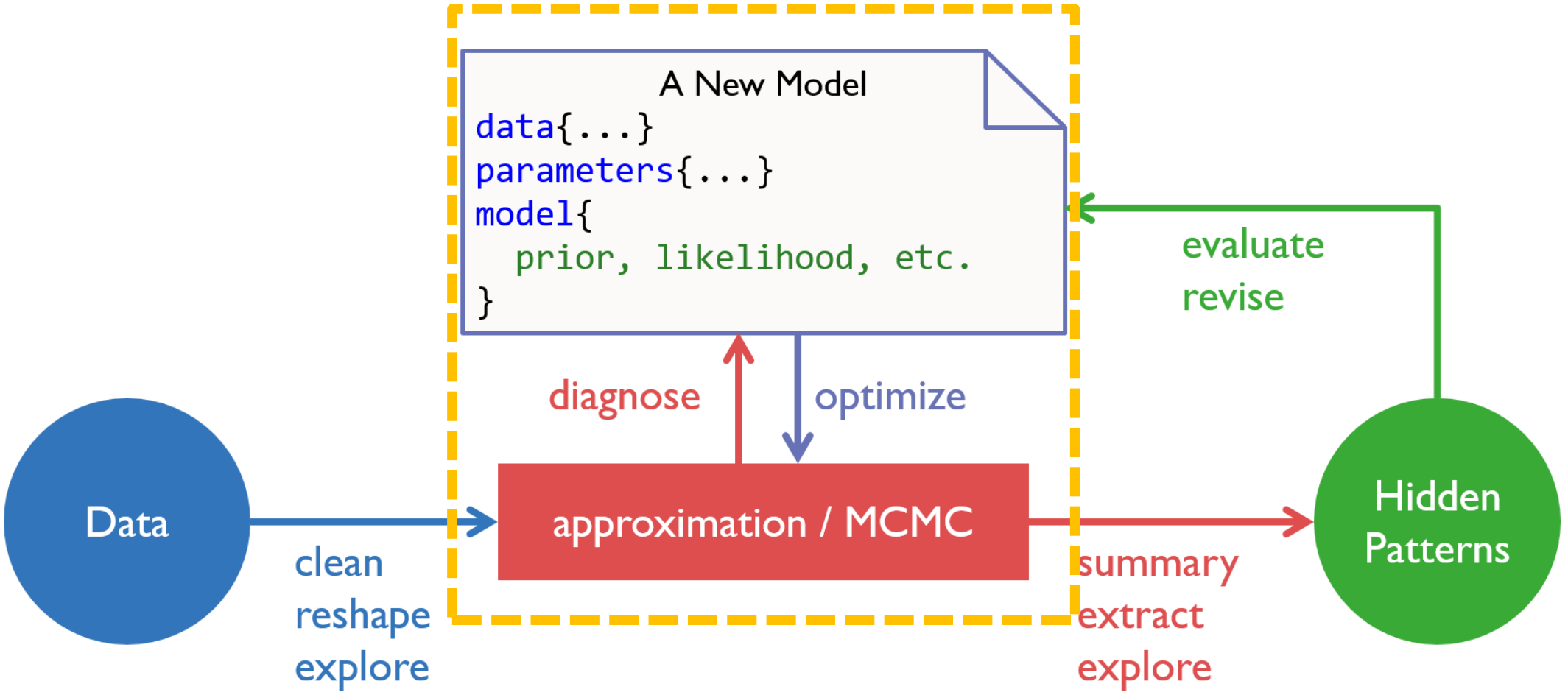
cognitive model
statistics
computing





STAN DEBUGGING

cognitive model
statistics
computing



Stan Style Tips

cognitive model
statistics
computing

Make it Reproducible

- Scripts are good documentations!
- Save your seed (not cross platform*)

Make it Readable

- Choose a consistent style
- Give meaningful variable names

Start with Simulated Data

Design Top-Down, Code Bottom-Up

Write Comments

- Code never lies!

* Stan seed depends on hardware etc.

The Editor of your Choice

```
data {
  int<lower=0> w;
  int<lower=0> N;
}

parameters {
  real<lower=0,upper=1> p;
}

model {
  p ~ uniform(0,1);
  w ~ binomial(N, p);
}
```

```
data {
  int<lower=0> w;
  int<lower=0> N;
}

parameters {
  real<lower=0,upper=1> p;
}

model {
  p ~ uniform(0,1);
  w ~ binomial(N, p);
}
```

```
data {
  int<lower=0> w;
  int<lower=0> N;
}

parameters {
  real<lower=0,upper=1> p;
}

model {
  p ~ uniform(0,1);
  w ~ binomial(N, p);
}
```

```
data {
  int<lower=0> w;
  int<lower=0> N;
}

parameters {
  real<lower=0,upper=1> p;
}

model {
  p ~ uniform(0,1);
  w ~ binomial(N, p);
}
```

* Click on each logo to visit their homepage.
** Comparison

Common Error / Warning Types

cognitive model
statistics
computing

ERRORS

forget " ; "
mis-indexing: mismatch or constant
support mismatch
improper constrain
improper dimension declaration
vectorizing when not supported
wrong data type
wrong distribution names
forget priors
miss spelling

WARNINGS

forget last blank line
use earlier version of Stan
numerical problems
divergent transitions
hit max_treedepth
BFMI too low
improper prior

see also: Brief Guide to Stan's Warnings

Debugging in Stan

cognitive model
statistics
computing

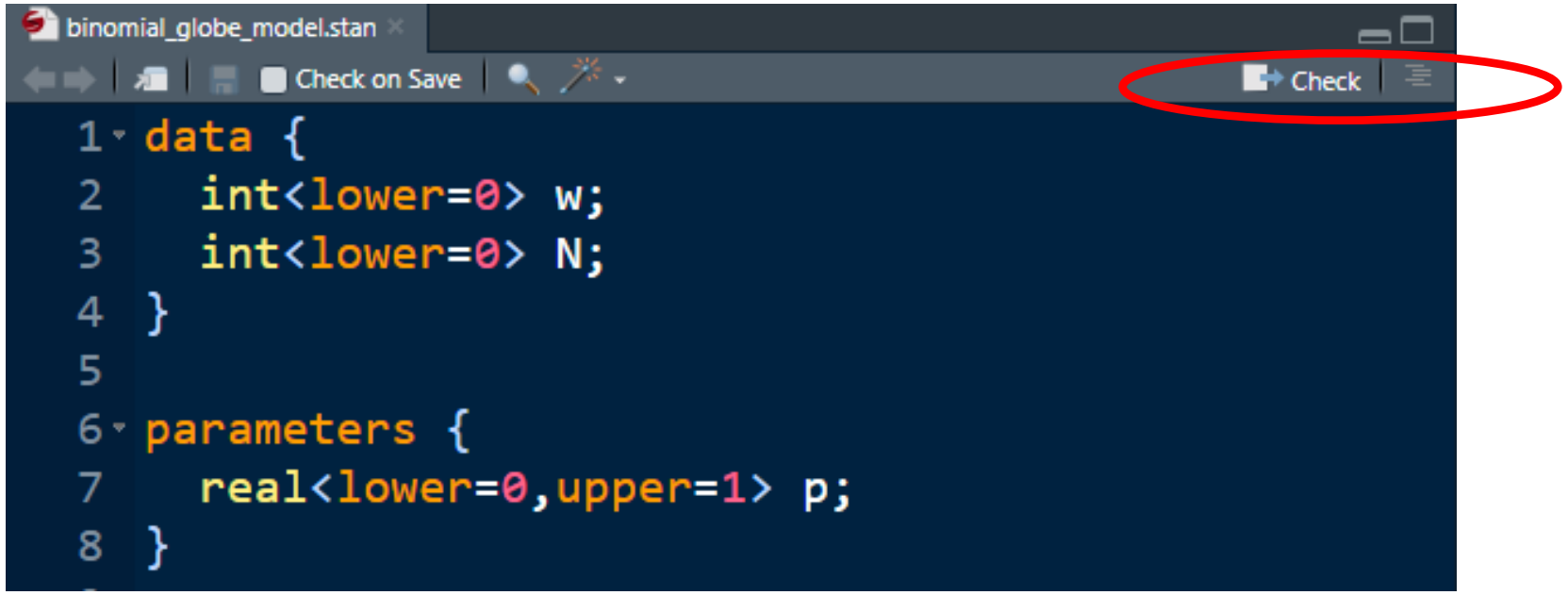
- always use a *.stan file
- press  in RStudio
- use `lookup()`
- start with simulated data
- be careful with copy/paste
- run 1 chain, 1 sample
- debugging by printing


```
for (s in 1:1) {
  vector[2] v;
  real pe;
  v <- initV;

  for (t in 1:nTrials) {
    choice[s,t] ~ categorical_logit( tau[s] * v );

    print("s = ", s, ", t = ", t, ", v = ", v);

    pe <- reward[s,t] - v[choice[s,t]];
    v[choice[s,t]] <- v[choice[s,t]] + lr[s] * pe;
  }
}
```

```
> lookup(dnorm)
    StanFunction                              Arguments ReturnType Page SamplingStatement
344       normal                (reals mu, reals sigma)       real  369              TRUE
348   normal_log (reals y, reals mu, reals sigma)       real  369             FALSE
```

Debugging Stan in RStudio

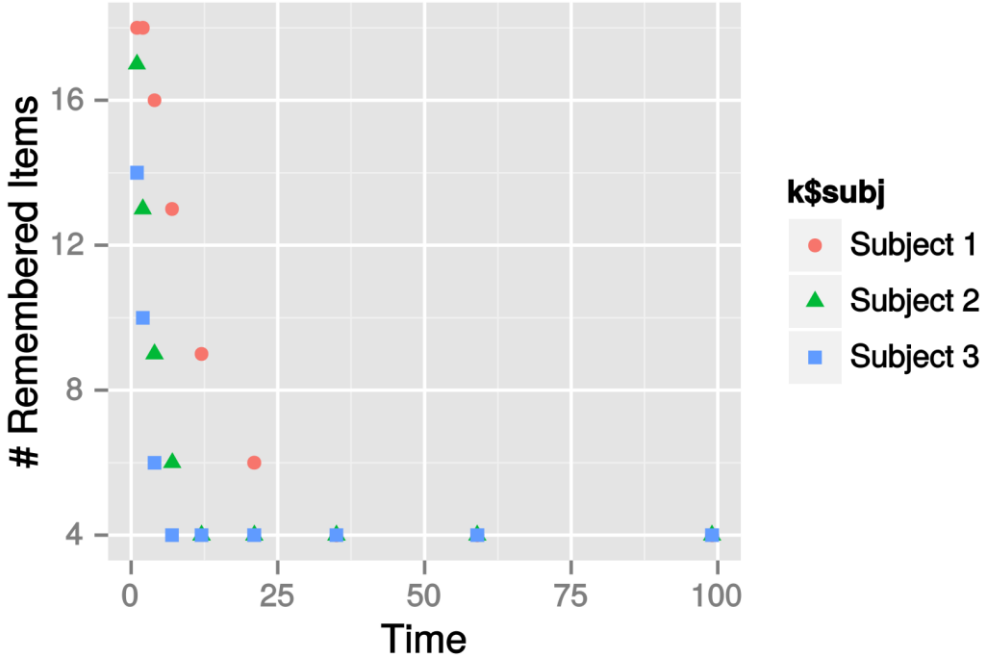
cognitive model
statistics
computing




```
rstan::rstudio_stanc("_scripts/binomial_globe_model.stan")
```

Example: Memory Retention

cognitive model
statistics
computing

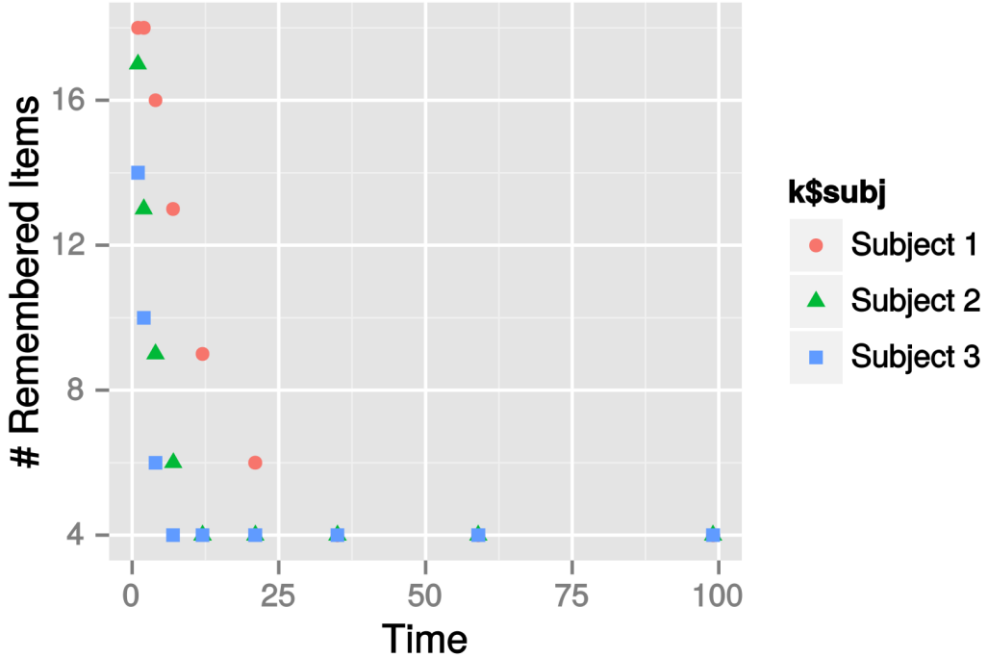


	Time Interval								
Subject	1	2	4	7	12	21	35	59	99
1	18	18	16	13	9	6	4	4	4
2	17	13	9	6	4	4	4	4	4
3	14	10	6	4	4	4	4	4	4

Lee & Wagenmakers (2013)

Simple Exponential Decay Model

cognitive model
statistics
computing



$$\theta_t = \min(1.0, \exp(-\alpha t) + \beta)$$

p(remember) decay rate baseline

Lee & Wagenmakers (2013)

Exercise XIV

cognitive model
statistics
computing

```
…/09.debugging/_scripts/exp_decay_main.R
```

TASK: Debugging the Memory retention model

>= 9 errors!

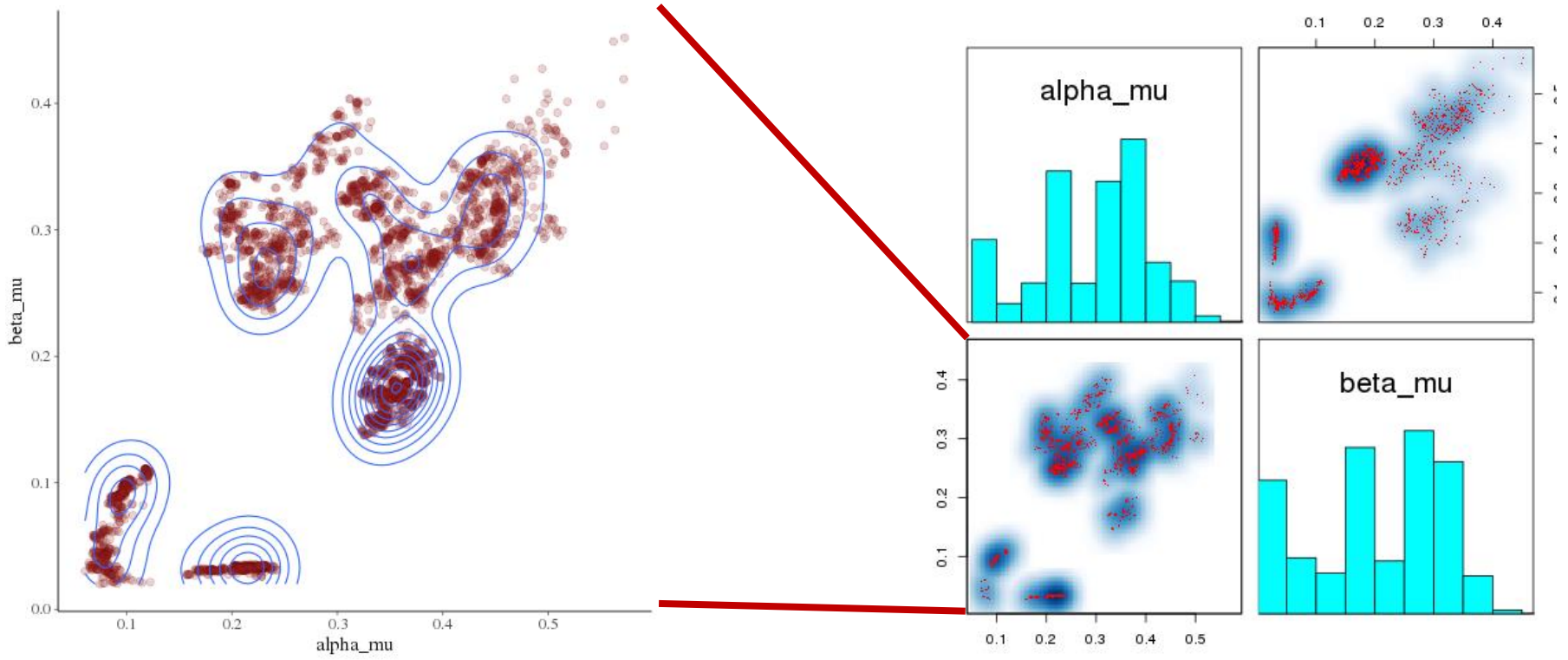
Viel Spaß!

```
> dataList
$`k`
     [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5] [,6] [,7] [,8] [,9]
[1,]   18   18   16   13    9    6    4    4    4
[2,]   17   13    9    6    4    4    4    4    4
[3,]   14   10    6    4    4    4    4    4    4

$nItem
[1] 18

$intervals
[1]  1  2  4  7 12 21 35 59 99

$ns
[1] 3

$nt
[1] 9
```

Satisfied with the results?

cognitive model
statistics
computing

```
Warning messages:
1: There were 3998 divergent transitions after warmup. Increasing adapt_delta above 0.8 may help. See
http://mc-stan.org/misc/warnings.html#divergent-transitions-after-warmup
2: Examine the pairs() plot to diagnose sampling problems
```

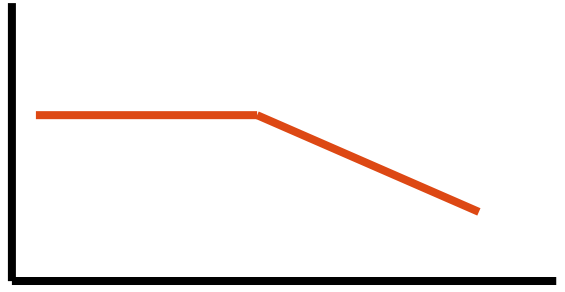


Why Stan Fails?

cognitive model
statistics
computing

```
for (s in 1:ns) {
  for (t in 1:nt) {
    theta[s,t] = fmin(1.0, exp(-alpha[s] * intervals[t]) + beta[s]);
    k[s,t] ~ binomial(nItem, theta[s,t]);
  }
}
```

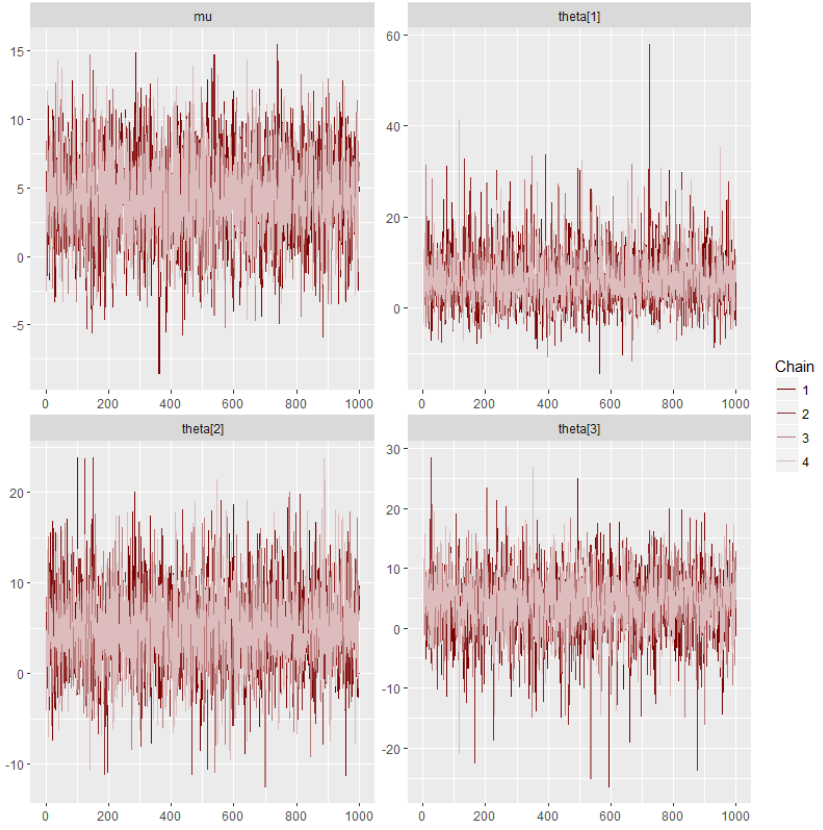
Non-differentiable link (likelihood) functions are bad news, particularly in Stan, which relies on derivatives.

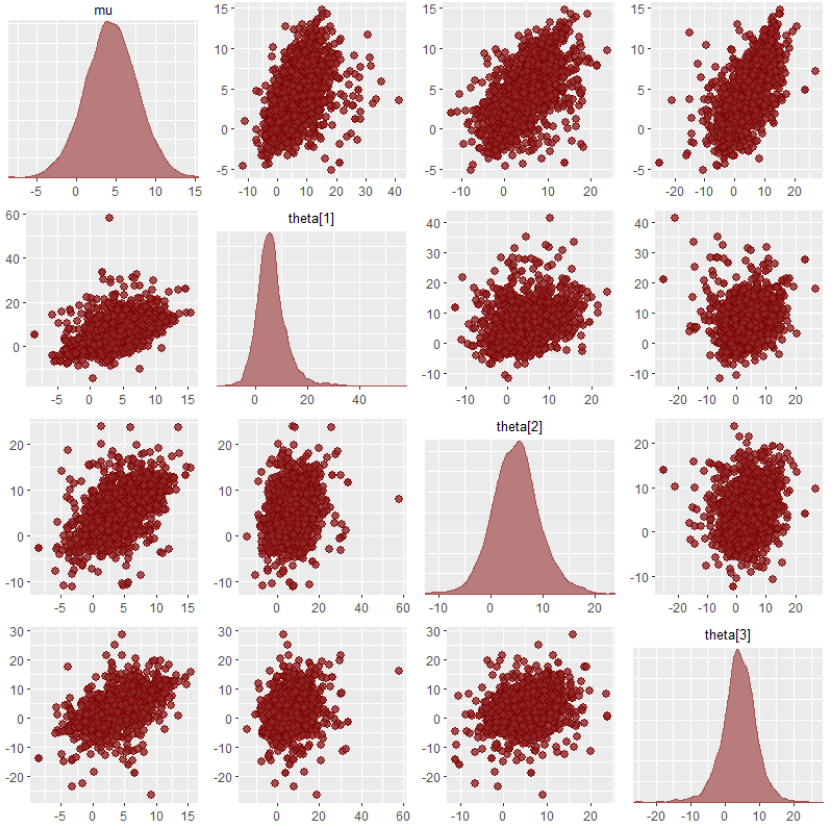


What to look for?

cognitive model
statistics
computing

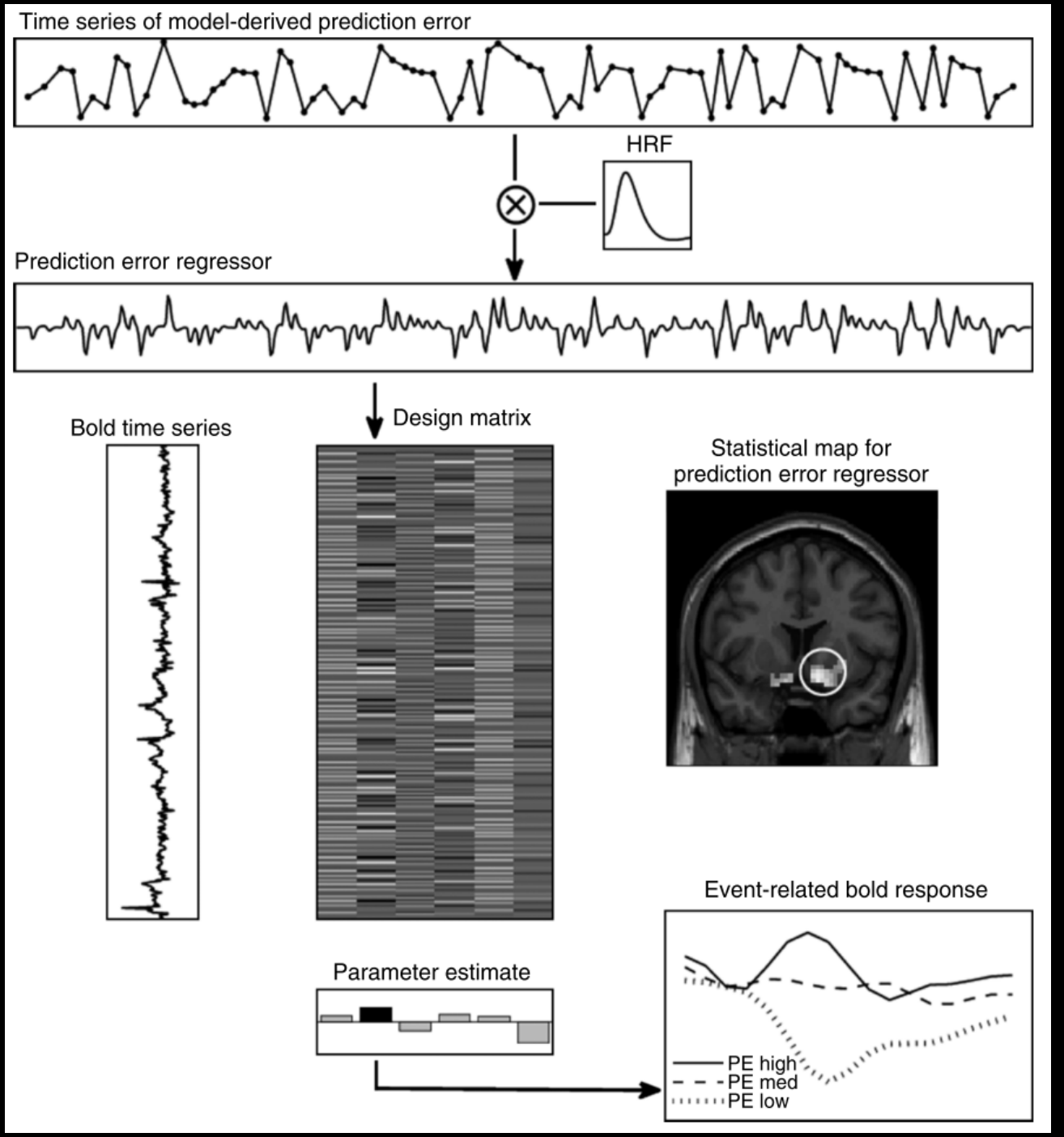
```
> source('stan_utility.R')
> check_all_diagnostics(fit)
[1] "n_eff / iter looks reasonable for all parameters"
[1] "Rhat looks reasonable for all parameters"
[1] "0 of 4000 iterations ended with a divergence (0%)"
[1] "0 of 4000 iterations saturated the maximum tree depth of 10 (0%)"
[1] "E-BFMI indicated no pathological behavior"
```





Credit: Michael Betancourt

INTRODUCTION TO MODEL-BASED FMRI



Model-based Analysis

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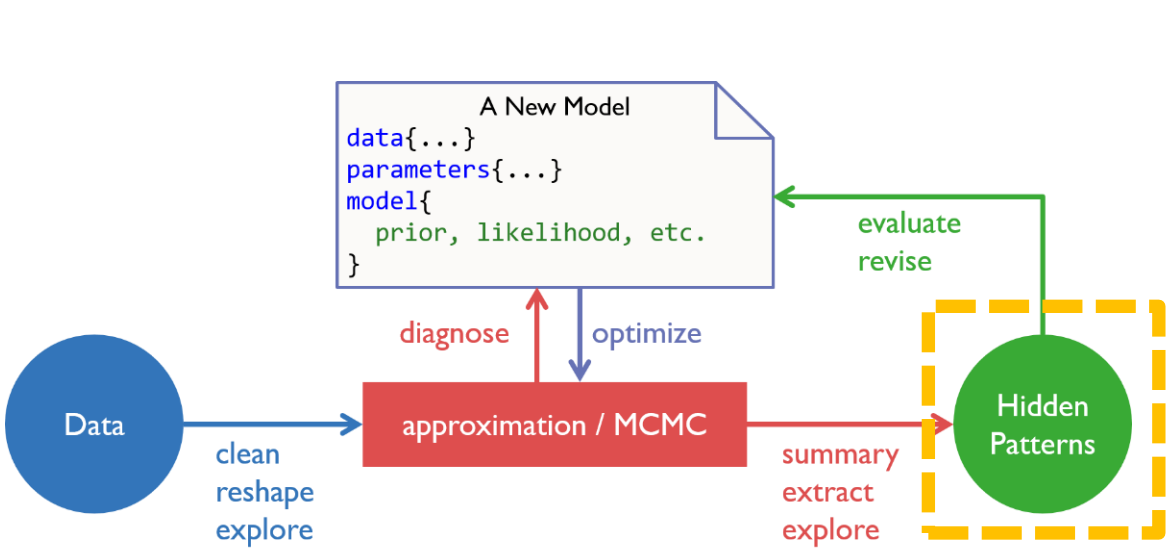
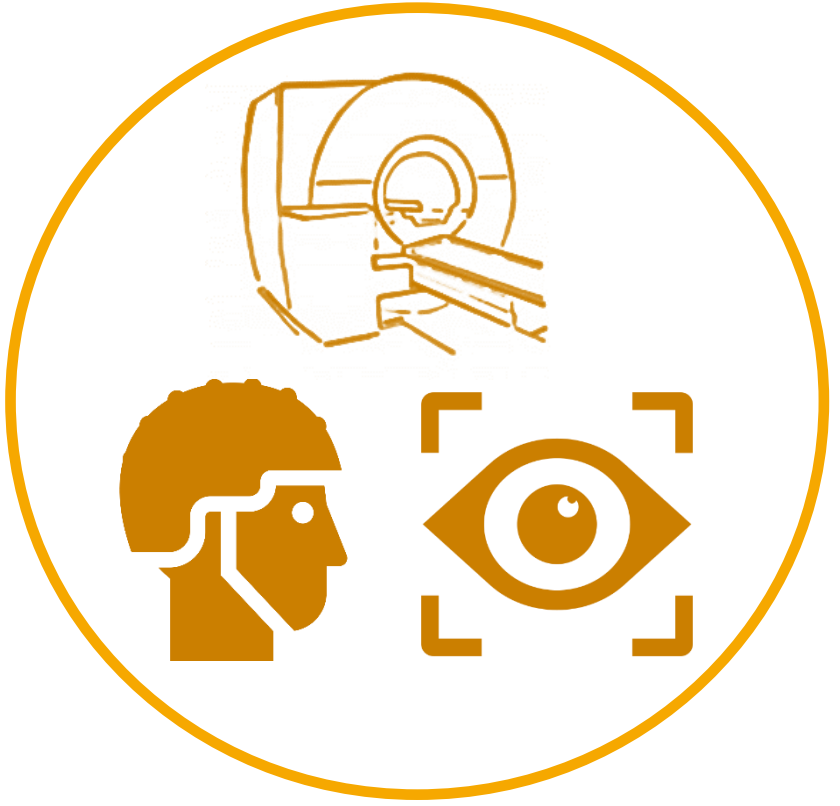
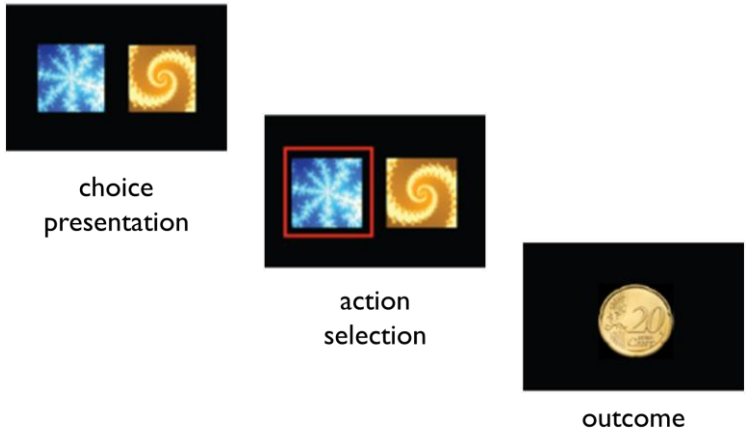
statistics
computing

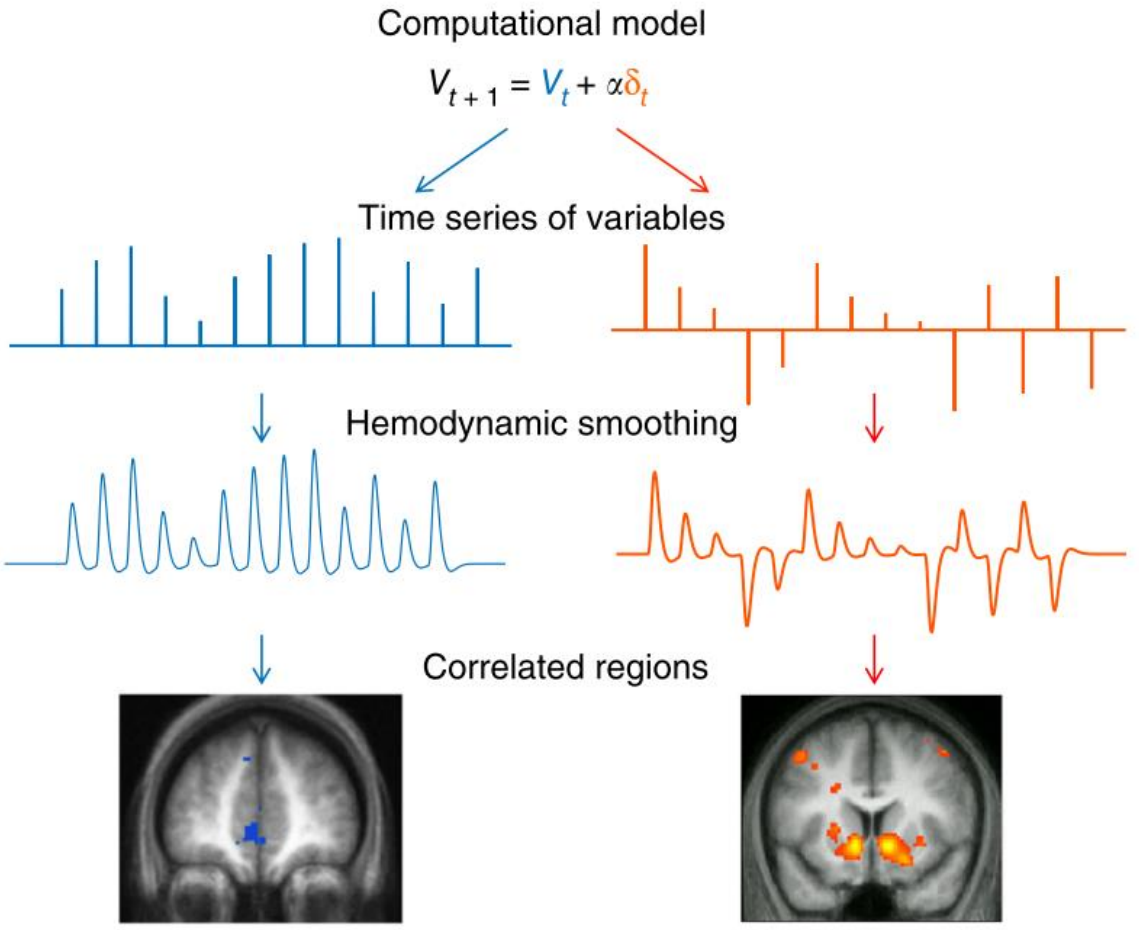




Perform Model-based fMRI

cognitive model
statistics
computing

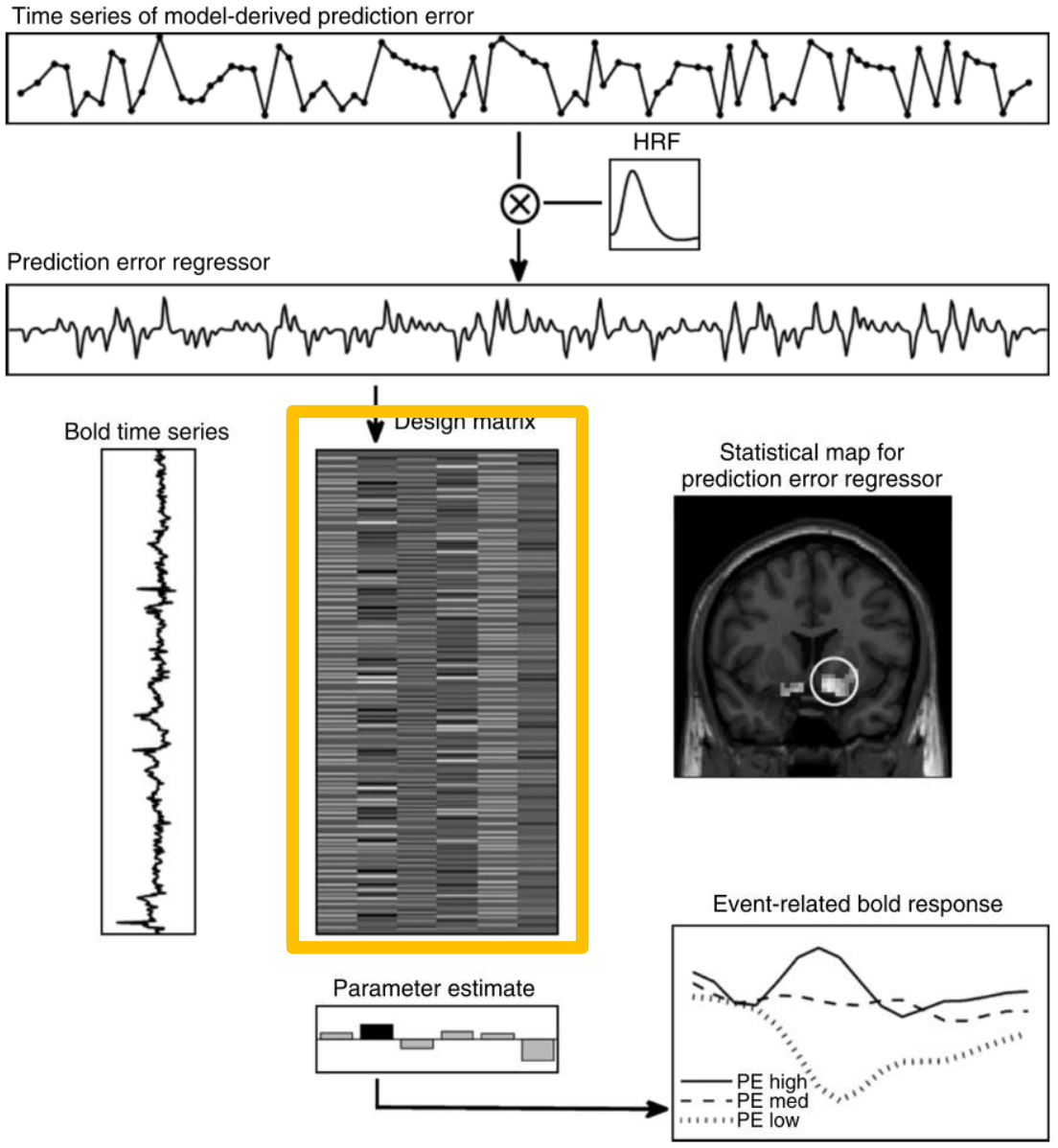




O'Doherty et al. (2007); Gläscher & O'Doherty (2010); Forstmann & Wagenmarkers (2015); Cohen et al. (2017)

Perform Model-based fMRI (cont.)

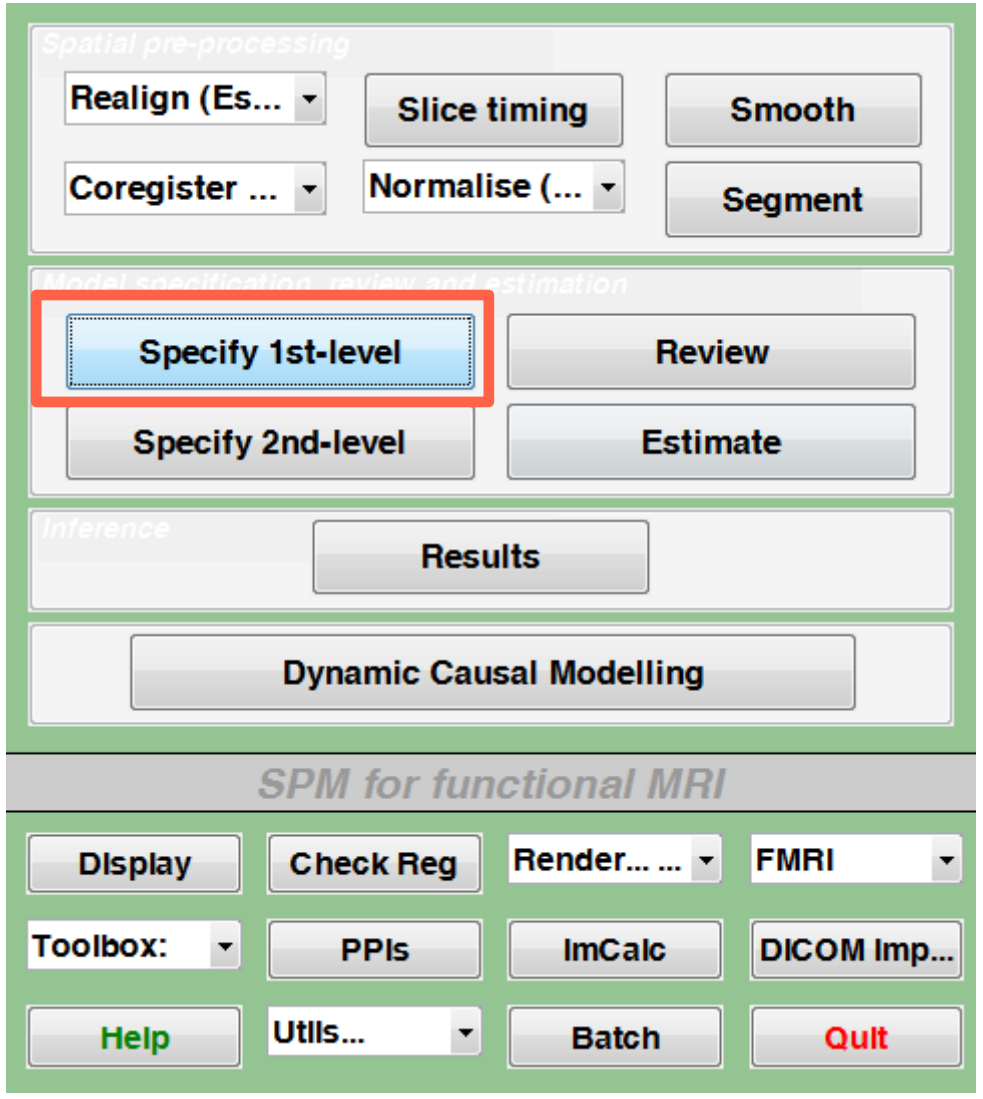
cognitive model
statistics
computing

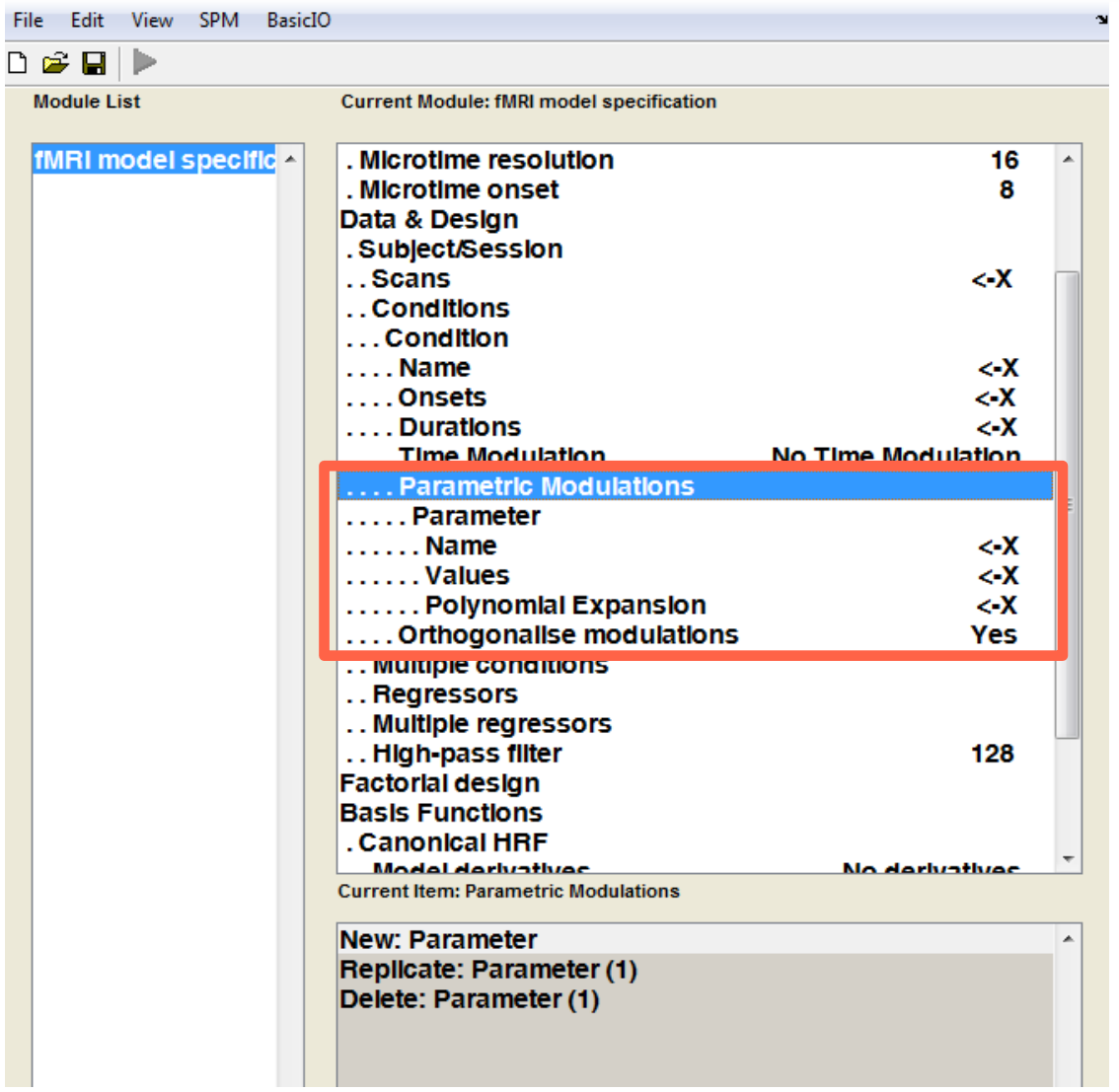


Gläscher & O'Doherty (2010)

Implementing in SPM12

cognitive model
statistics
computing





SPM12 – batch scripting

cognitive model
statistics
computing

```
matlabbatch{1}.spm.stats.fmri_spec.sess.cond(cnt).name = 'onsetPE';
matlabbatch{1}.spm.stats.fmri_spec.sess.cond(cnt).onset = onscat.sub(i_sub).cueoutcome;
matlabbatch{1}.spm.stats.fmri_spec.sess.cond(cnt).duration = 0;
matlabbatch{1}.spm.stats.fmri_spec.sess.cond(cnt).tmod = 0;
matlabbatch{1}.spm.stats.fmri_spec.sess.cond(cnt).pmod.name = 'PE';
matlabbatch{1}.spm.stats.fmri_spec.sess.cond(cnt).pmod.param = pe(i_sub);
matlabbatch{1}.spm.stats.fmri_spec.sess.cond(cnt).pmod.poly = 1;
matlabbatch{1}.spm.stats.fmri_spec.sess.cond(cnt).orth = 0;
```

make sure: length(onset) == length(PE)

A closer look at PE

cognitive model
statistics
computing

Prediction error:

$$PE = R_t - V_t$$

outcome

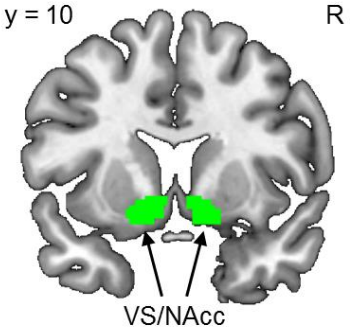
Q: how to justify the striatal activity is indeed associated with PE, rather than reward?

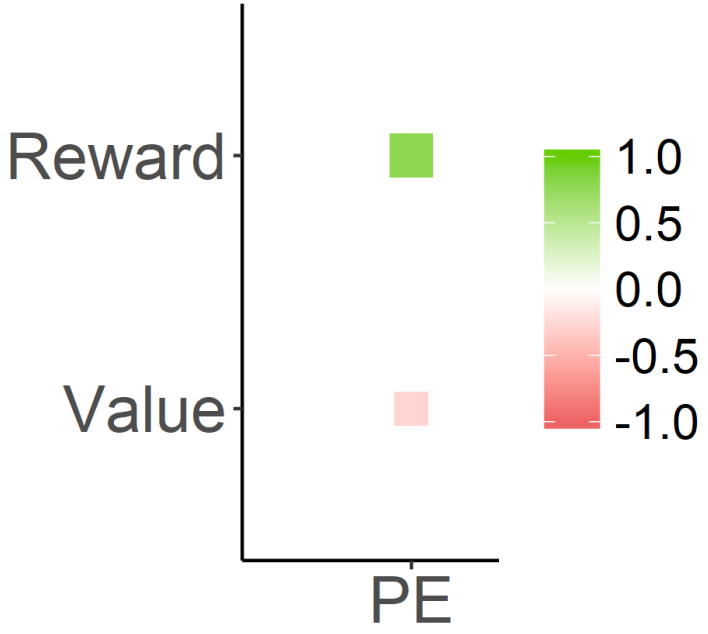
A closer look at PE

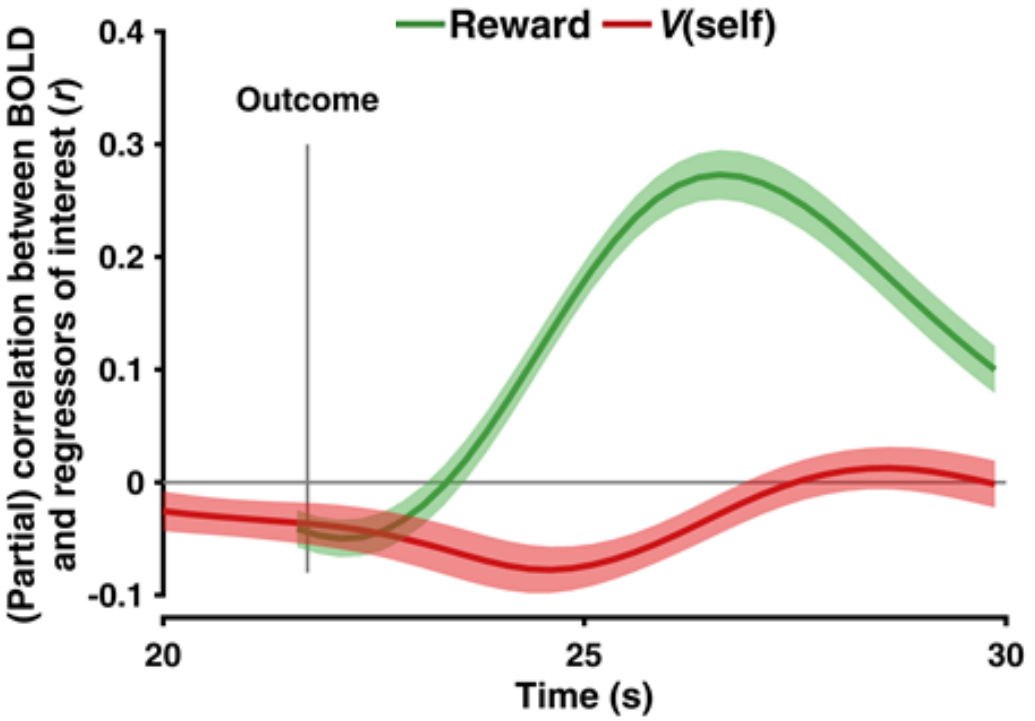
cognitive model
statistics
computing

Prediction error:

$$PE = R_t - V_t$$

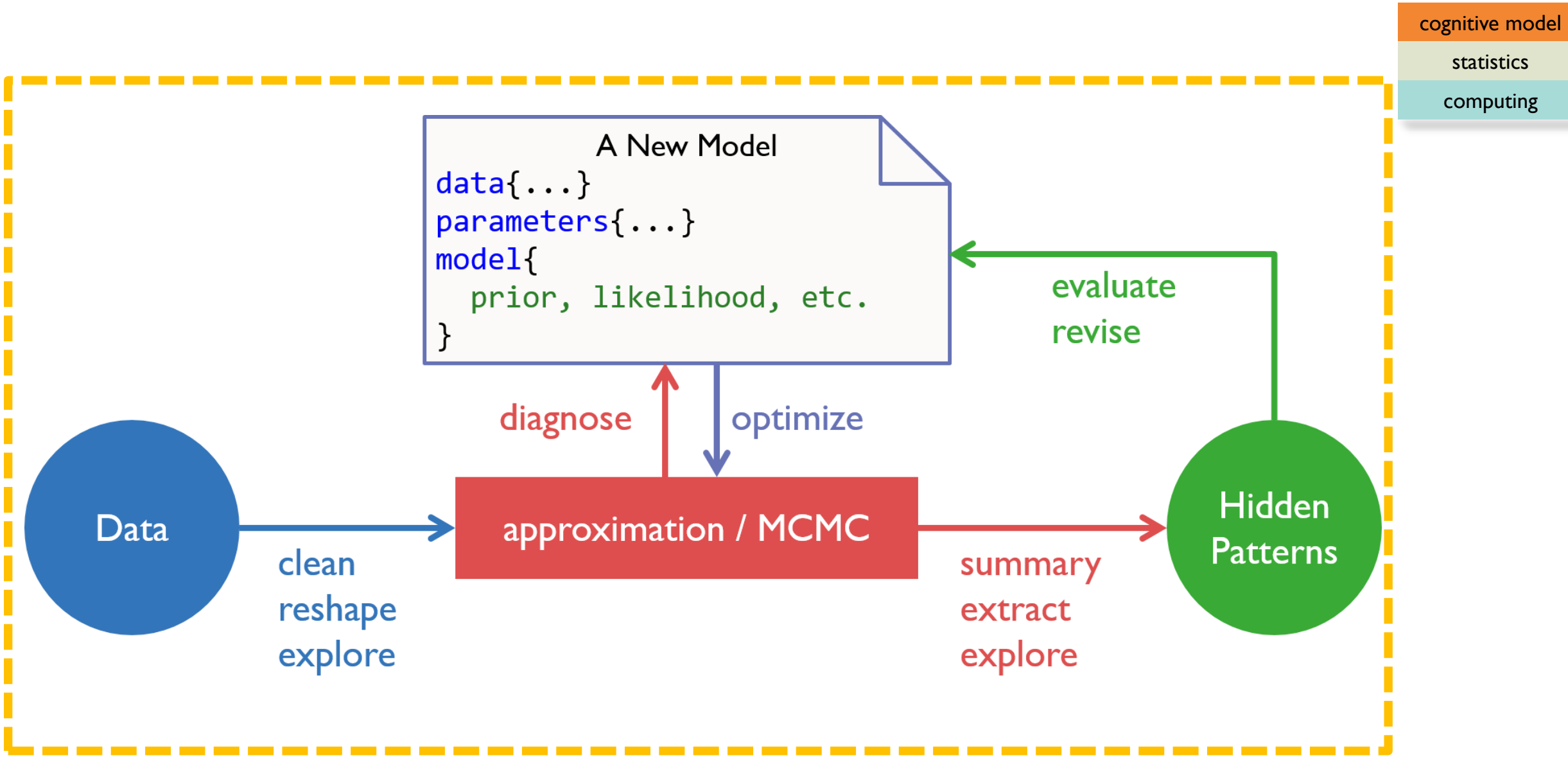






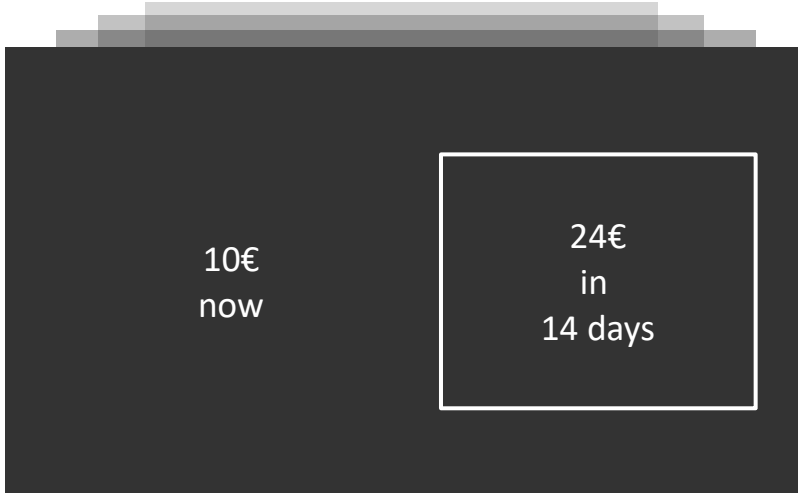
Behrens et al. (2008); Zhang & Gläscher (2019)

DELAY DISCOUNTING


cognitive model
statistics
computing
A New Model
data{...}
parameters{...}
model{
prior, likelihood, etc.
}
evaluate
revise
diagnose
optimize
Data
clean
reshape
explore
approximation / MCMC
summary
extract
explore
Hidden
Patterns

Delay Discounting Task and Models

cognitive model
statistics
computing



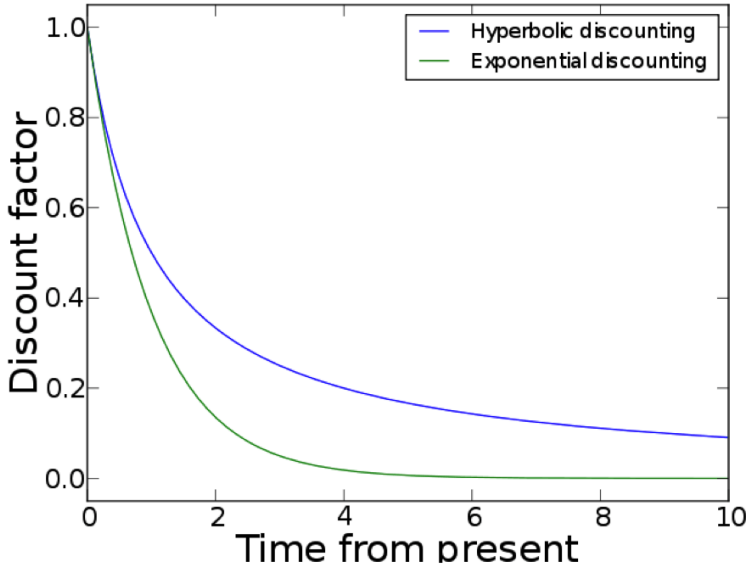
Hyperbolic Discounting Model

$$SV = \frac{A}{1 + k * delay}$$

Exponential Discounting Model

$$SV = A * \exp(-r * delay)$$

$$p(LL) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{temp(v(SS) - v(LL))}}$$



LL - late large option
SS - soon small option

Summary

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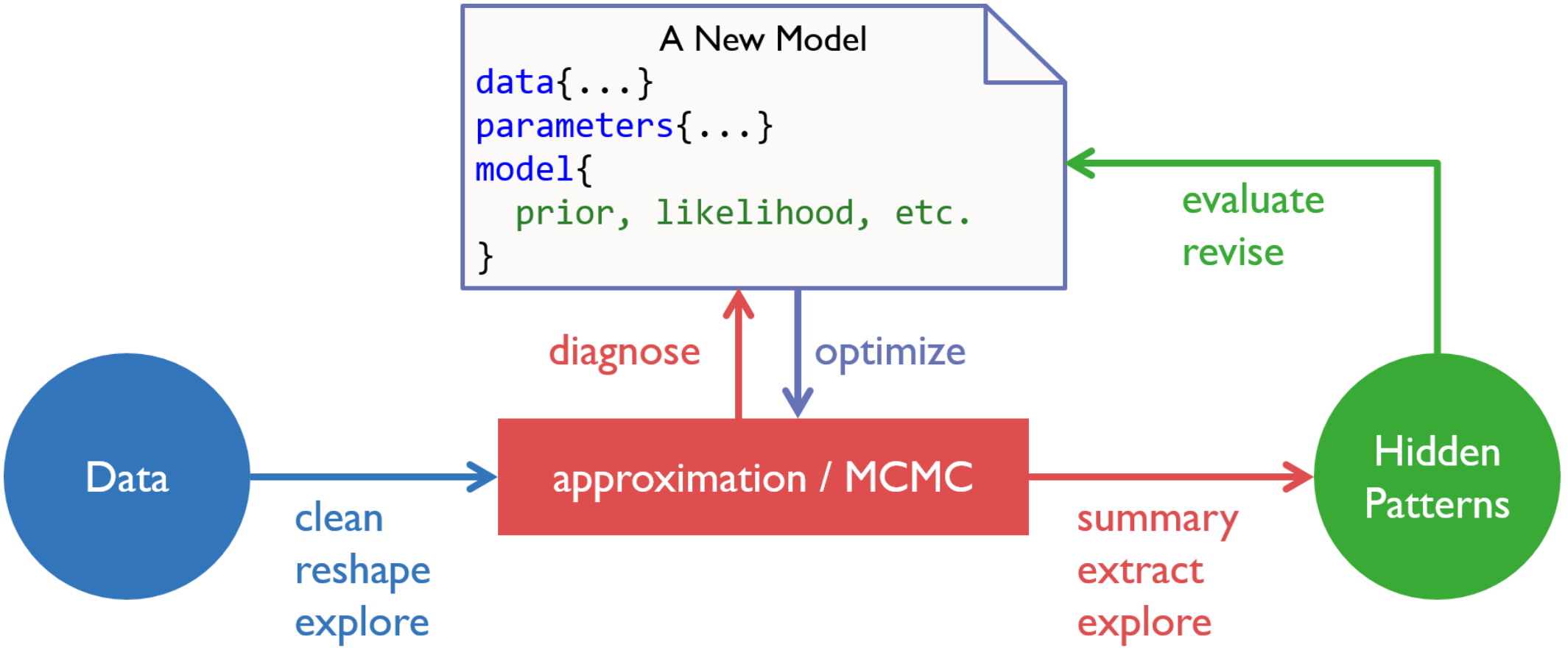
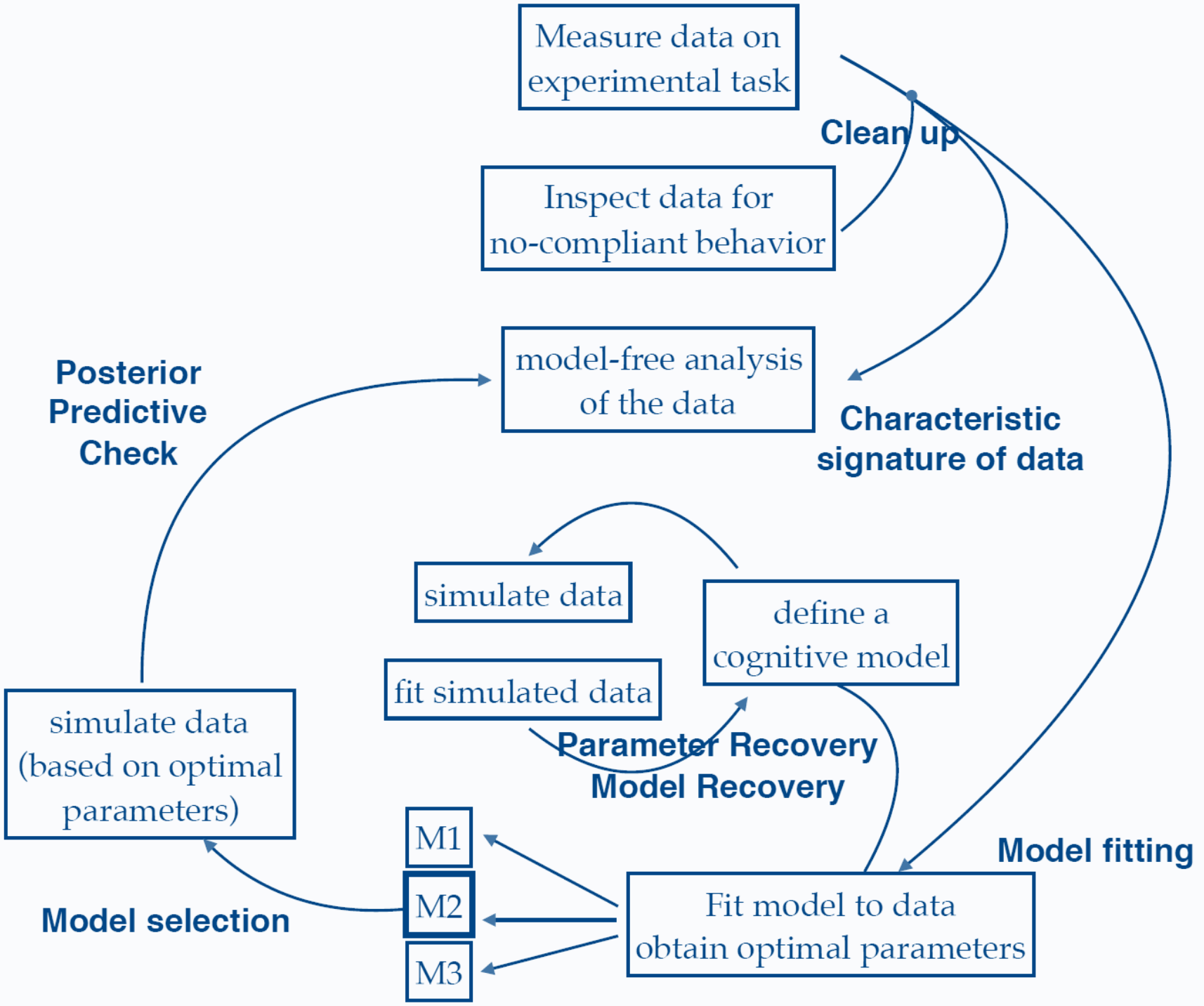
statistics
computing

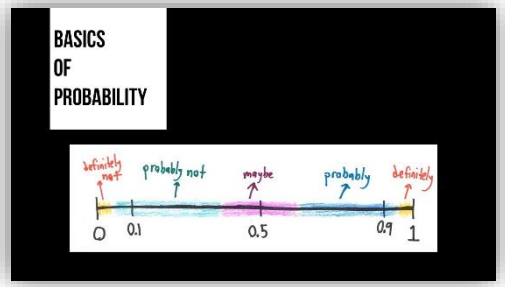


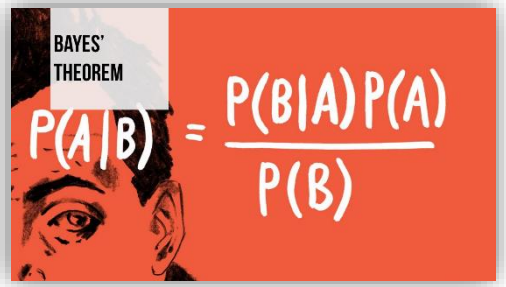


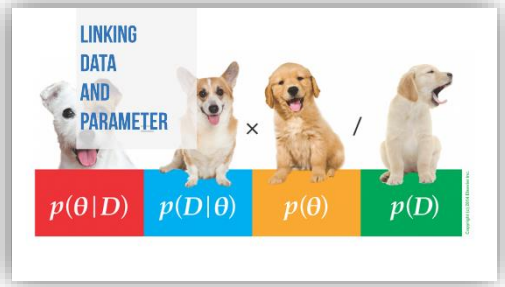
cognitive model
statistics
computing

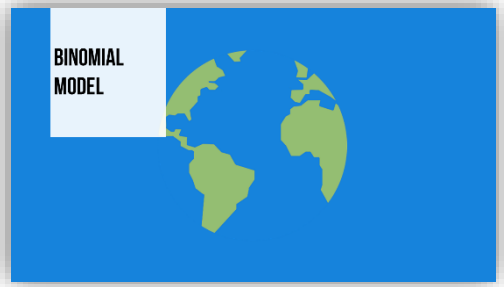
Adapted from Jan Gläscher's workshop

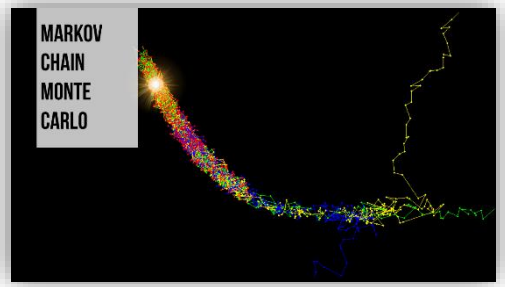
Summary of Topics

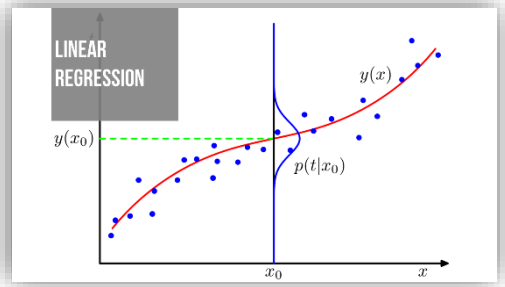


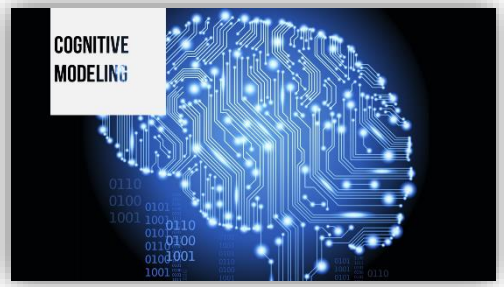


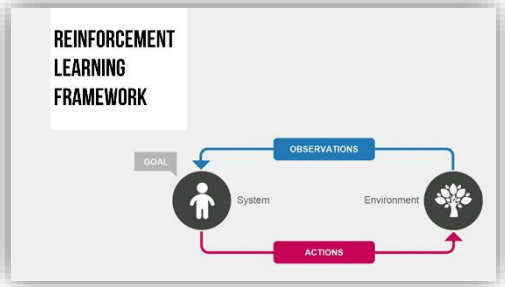


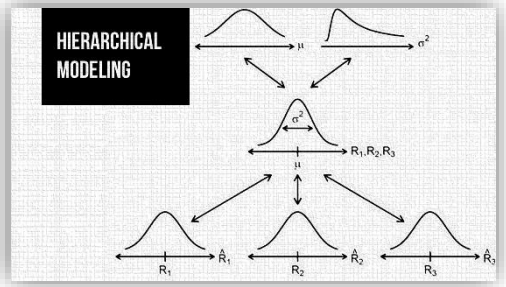


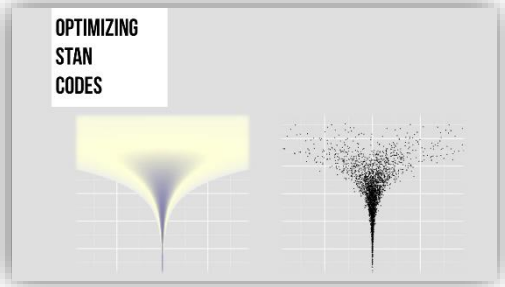


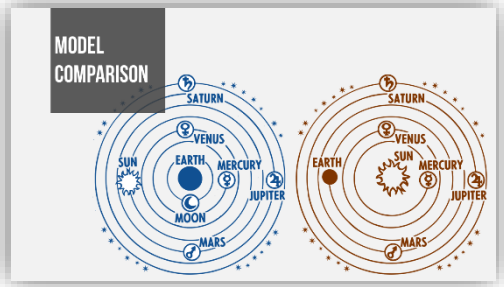


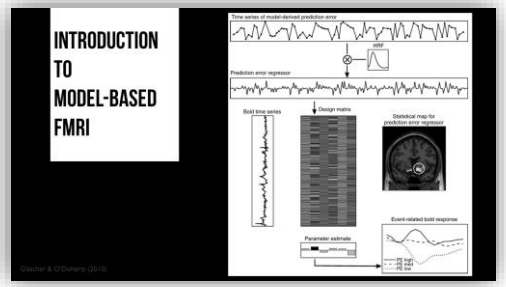


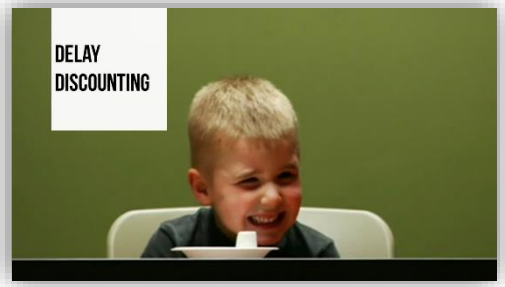












Summary of Examples/Exercises

FOLDER	TASK	MODEL
01.R_basics	NA	NA
02.binomial_globe	Globe toss	Binomial Model
03.bernoulli_coin	Coin flip	Bernoulli Model
04.regression_height	Observed weight and height	Linear regression model
05.regression_height_poly		
06.reinforcement_learning	2-armed bandit task	Simple reinforcement learning (RL) model
07.optm_rl		
08.compare_models	Probabilistic reversal learning task	Simple and fictitious RL models
09.debugging	Memory Retention	Exponential decay model
10.model_based	2-armed bandit task	Simple RL model
11.delay_discounting	Delay discounting task	Hyperbolic and exponential discounting model

After the Workshop, you…

cognitive model
statistics
computing

…are able to implement your own model

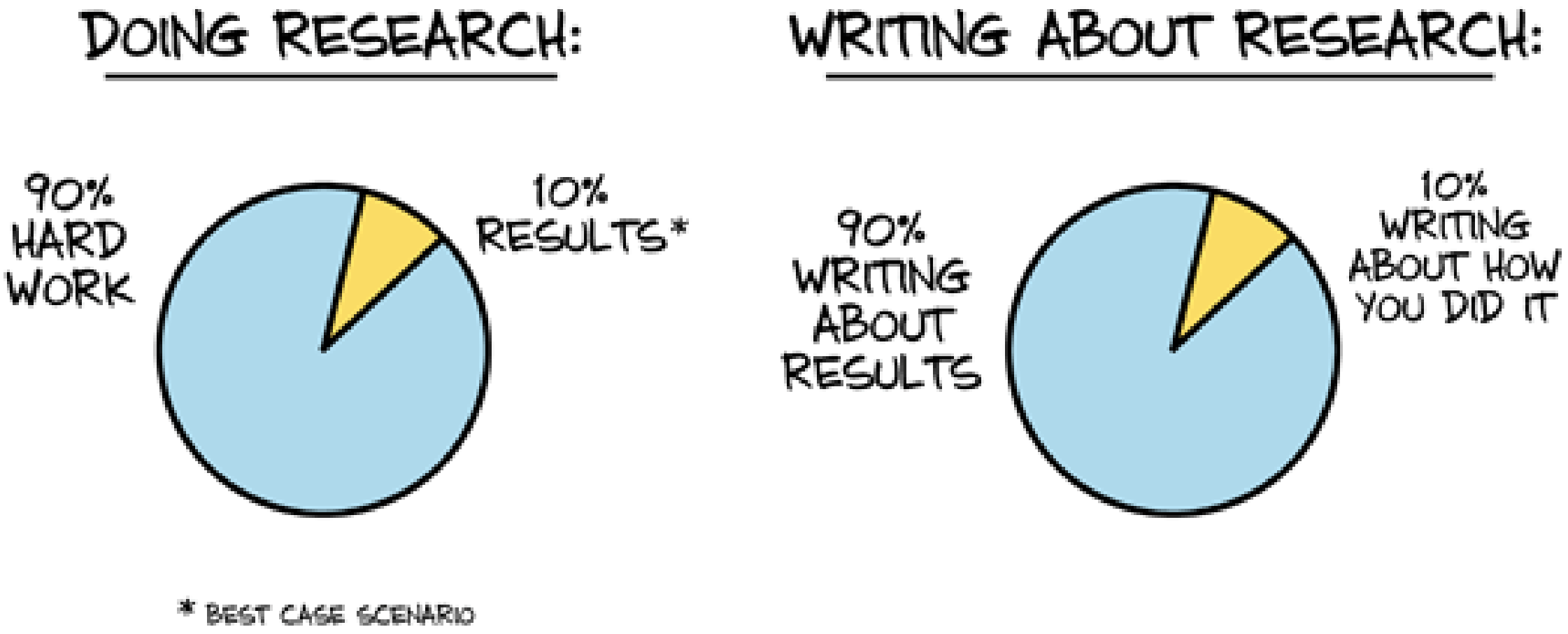
…feel comfortable with reading mathematical equations

…consider the implementation of the "computational modeling" section

…gain insightful understanding of Bayesian stats and modeling

…take it as a good start and work on it later

Remember: practice makes perfect!


DOING RESEARCH:
90% HARD WORK
10% RESULTS*
* BEST CASE SCENARIO
WRITING ABOUT RESEARCH:
90% WRITING ABOUT RESULTS
10% WRITING ABOUT HOW YOU DID IT
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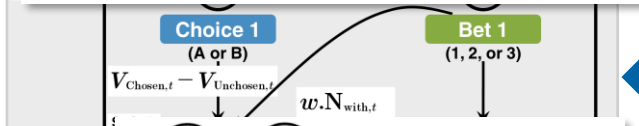
hBayesDM package

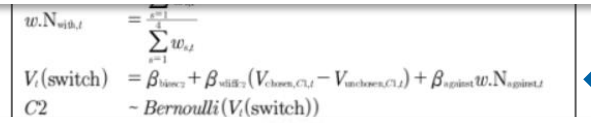
hBayesDM

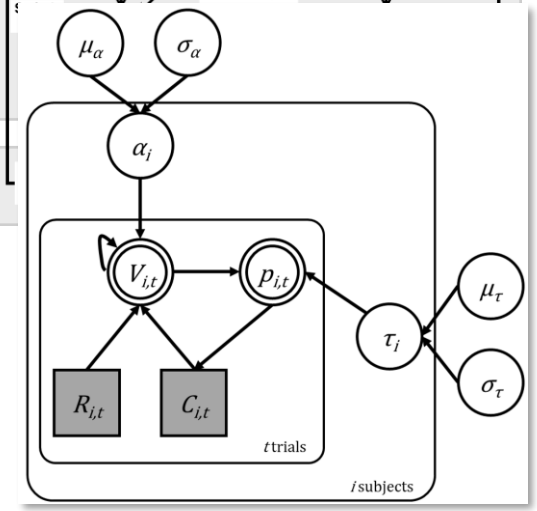
repo status Active | build passing | CRAN 1.0.2 – 2019-11-13 | downloads 33K

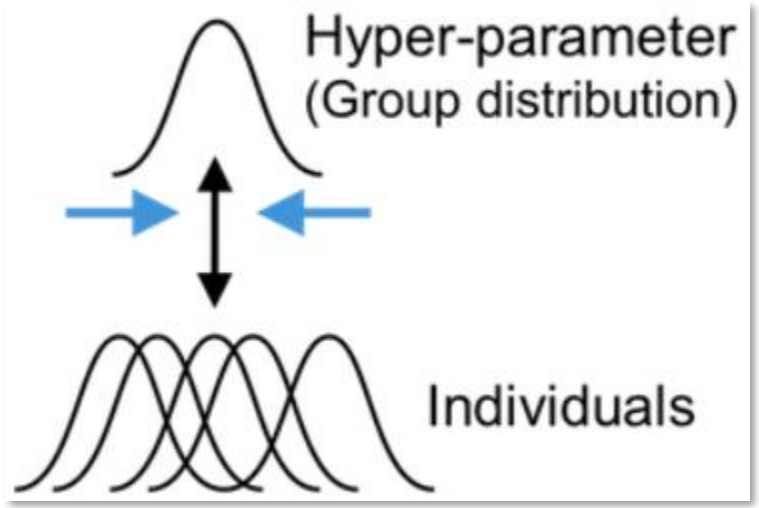
DOI 10.1162/CPSY_a_00002

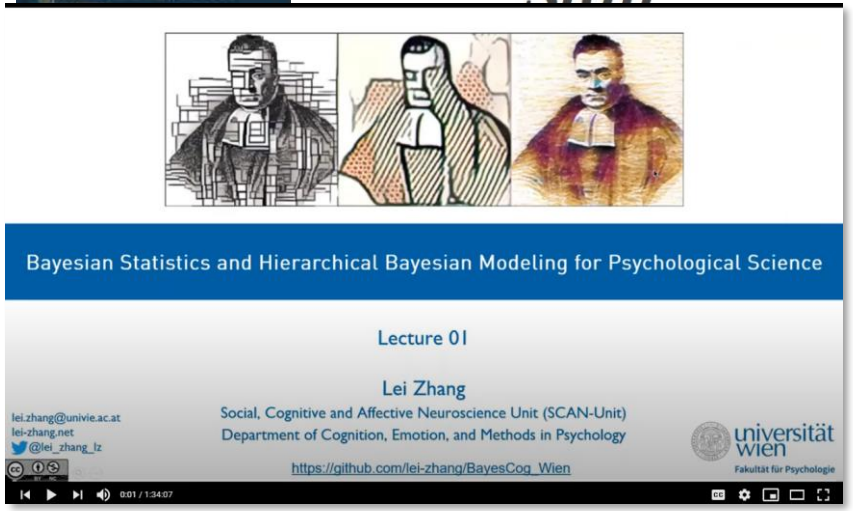
hBayesDM (hierarchical Bayesian modeling of Decision-Making tasks) is a user-friendly package that offers hierarchical Bayesian analysis of various computational models on an array of decision-making tasks. hBayesDM uses Stan for Bayesian inference.











Ahn, Haines, Zhang, *Computational Psychiatry*, (2017)

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RESEARCH

Revealing Neurocomputational Mechanisms of Reinforcement Learning and Decision-Making With the hBayesDM Package

Woo-Young Ahn[1], **Nathaniel Haines**[1], **and Lei Zhang**[2]

[1]Department of Psychology, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH

[2]Institute for Systems Neuroscience, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany

Keywords: Reinforcement learning; Decision-making, Hierarchical Bayesian modeling, Model-based fMRI

Task (alphabetical order)	Model name	hBayesDM function	References (see below for full citations)
Balloon Analogue Risk Task	4 parameter model	bart_4par	Wallsten et al. (2005)
Choice reaction time Task	Drift diffusion model Linear Ballistic Accumulator model	choiceRT_ddm choiceRT_lba	Ratcliff (1978) S. Brown & Heathcote (2008) Annis et al. (2017)
Choice under Risk and Ambiguity (CRA) Task	Linear model Exponential model	cra_linear cra_exp	Levy et al. (2009)
Delay Discounting Task	Constant-Sensitivity (CS) model Exponential model Hyperbolic model	dd_cs dd_exp dd_hyp	Ebert & Prelec (2007) Samuelson (1937) Mazur (1987)
Iowa Gambling Task (IGT)	Prospect Valence Learning-DecayRI Prospect Valence Learning-Delta Value-Plus-Perseverance (VPP) Outcome-Represent. Learning (ORL)	igt_pvl_decay igt_pvl_delta igt_vpp igt_orl	Ahn et al. (2011; 2014) Ahn et al. (2008) Worthy et al. (2013) Haines et al. (in press)
Orthogonalized Go/Nogo Task	RW+noise RW+noise+go bias RW+noise+go bias+Pav. bias M5 (see Table 1 of the reference)	gng_m1 gng_m2 gng_m3 gng_m4	Guitart-Masip et al. (2012) Guitart-Masip et al. (2012) Guitart-Masip et al. (2012) Cavanagh et al. (2013)
Peer influence task	Other-conferred utility (OCU)	peer_ocu	Chung et al. (2015)
Probabilistic Reversal Learning (PRL) Task	Experience-Weighted Attraction Fictitious update Reward-Punishment (Rew.-Pun.) Fictitious + Rew.-Pun. Fictitious + Rew.-Pun. w/o alpha Fictitious w/o alpha	prl_ewa prl_fictitious prl_rp prl_fictitious_rp prl_fictitious_rp_woa prl_fictitious_woa	Ouden et al. (2013) Gläscher et al. (2009) Ouden et al. (2013)
Probabilistic Selection Task	Q-learning with two learning rates	pst_gainloss_Q	M. J. Frank et al. (2007)
Risk-Aversion Task	Prospect Theory (PT) PT without loss aversion (LA) PT without risk aversion (RA)	ra_prospect ra_noLA ra_noRA	Sokol-Hessner et al. (2009) Tom et al. (2007)
Risky Decision Task	Happiness model	rdt_happiness	Rutledge et al. (2014)
Two-Armed Bandit (Experience-based) Task	Rescorla-Wagner (delta) model	bandit2arm_delta	Erev et al. (2010) Hertwig et al. (2004)
Two Step (TS) Task	7 parameter model 6 parameter model 4 parameter model	ts_7par ts_6par ts_4par	Daw et al. (2011) Wunderlich et al. (2012)
Four-Armed Bandit (Experience-based) Task	Fictive upd.+rew/pun sens. Fictive upd.+rew/pun sens.+lapse	bandit4arm_4par bandit4arm_lapse	Seymour et al. (2012) Seymour et al. (2012)
Ultimatum Game	Ideal Bayesian observer model Rescorla-Wagner (delta) model	ug_bayes ug_delta	Xiang et al. (2013) Gu et al. (2015)
Wisconsin Card Sorting Task	Sequential learning model	wcs_sql	A. J. Bishara et al. (2010)

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*hBayesDM

Workshops / Summer schools

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computing

- Cognitive Modeling Academy Hamburg (inaugural, 2021!)
- JAGS and WinBUGS Workshop @ Amsterdam, NL (annual)
- Model-based Neuroscience Summer School @ Amsterdam, NL (annual)
- European Summer School on Computational and Mathematical Modeling of Cognition @ multiple EU sites (biannual)
- Computational Psychiatry Course @ Zürich, CH (annual)
- London Computational Psychiatry Course @ London, UK (annual?)
- Methods in Neuroscience at Dartmouth Computational Summer School @ Dartmouth, USA (annual)
- Brains, Minds & Machines Summer Course @ MIT, USA (annual)
- Kavli Summer Institute in Cognitive Neuroscience @UCSB, USA (annual)
- Neuromatch Academy on Computational Neuroscience @online! (annual)

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Acknowledgement

Antonius Wiehler (MMB, Paris)

Jan Gläscher (UKE, Hamburg)

Woo Young Ahn (SNU, Seoul)

Nate Haines (OSU, OH)


ANY
QUESTIONS
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