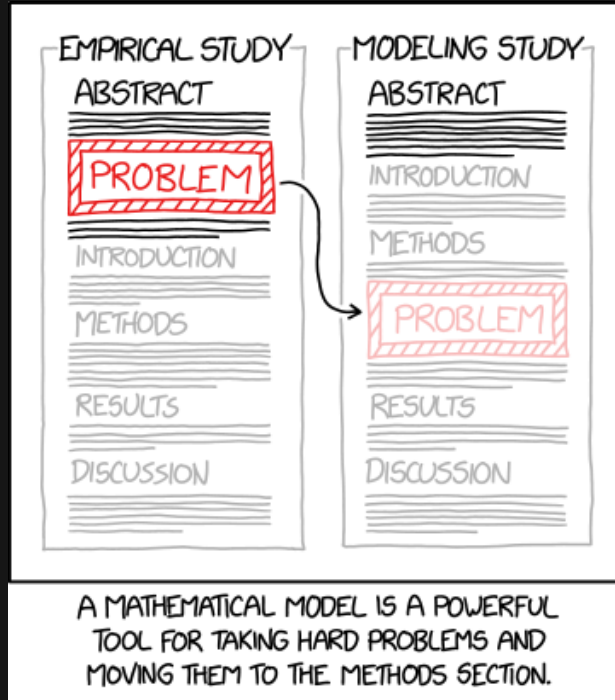


Comparing models of irrational behaviour against individual variance

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Apr 13, 2022

XKCD: 2323



Structure

1. The framework
2. The tools
3. The phenomenon
4. The method
5. The findings

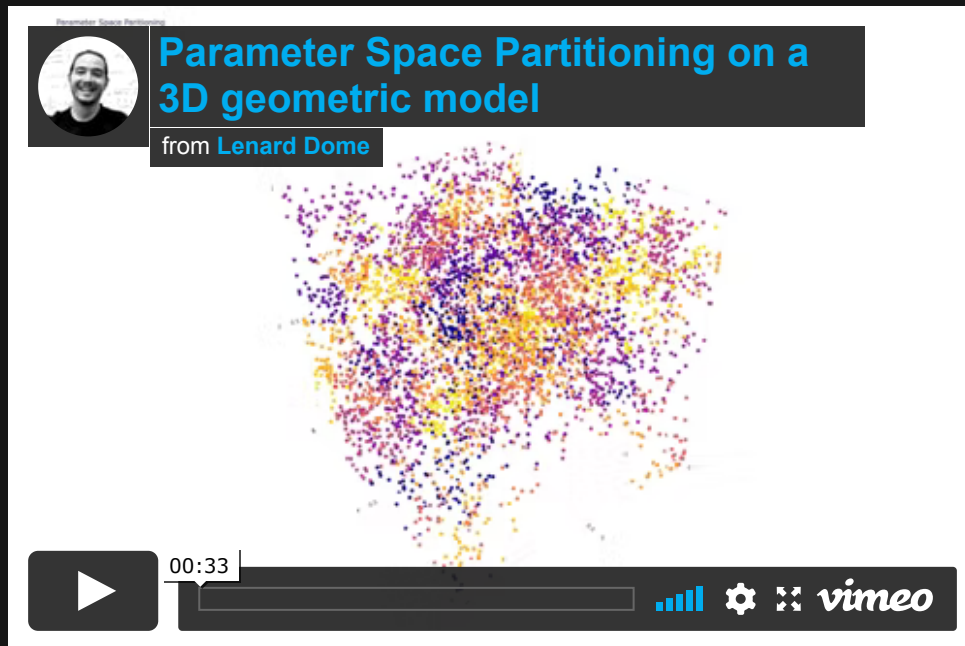
The framework: *global* model behaviour

Roberts and Pashler (2000) pointed out three distinct areas not covered by a goodness-of-fit:


1. *prediction* What does the model say will happen?
2. *heterogeneity* Between-subject variability is not explained by goodness-of-fit.
3. **a priori* likelihood* How likely that the model will be a good fit?


We evaluate models on these neglected areas of formal modelling.

The tools: parameter space partitioning



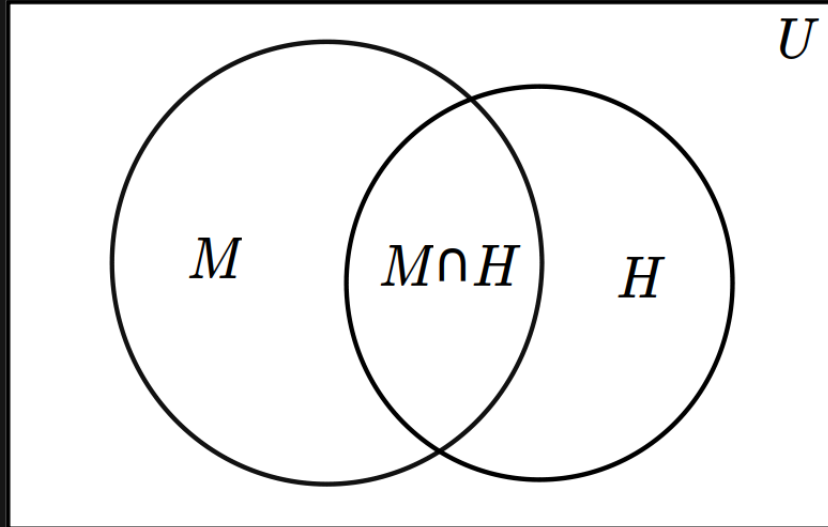
- *To model behavior, we need to know how models behave* (Pitt, Kim, MNavarro, Myung, 2006)
- MCMC method to define disjointed regions in the parameter space
- Tells us what unobserved results the model predicts

We implemented the technique in an  package: `psp`

 R-CMD-check passing downloads 3314 cran v0.1
license GPL (>= 3)

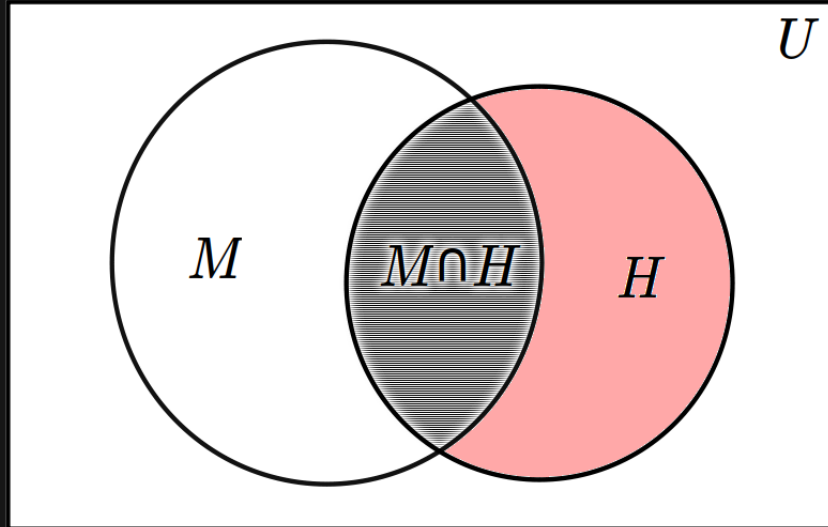


The tools: g-distance



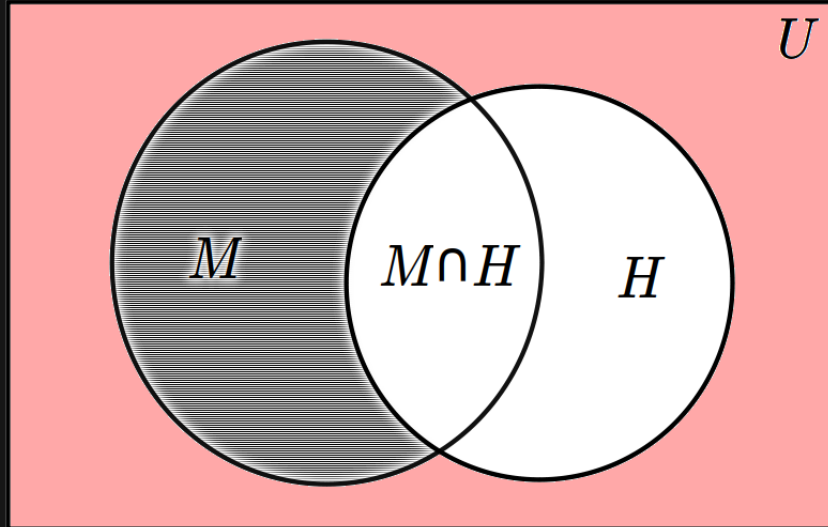
The relationship between these sets will be our measure

The tools: g-distance

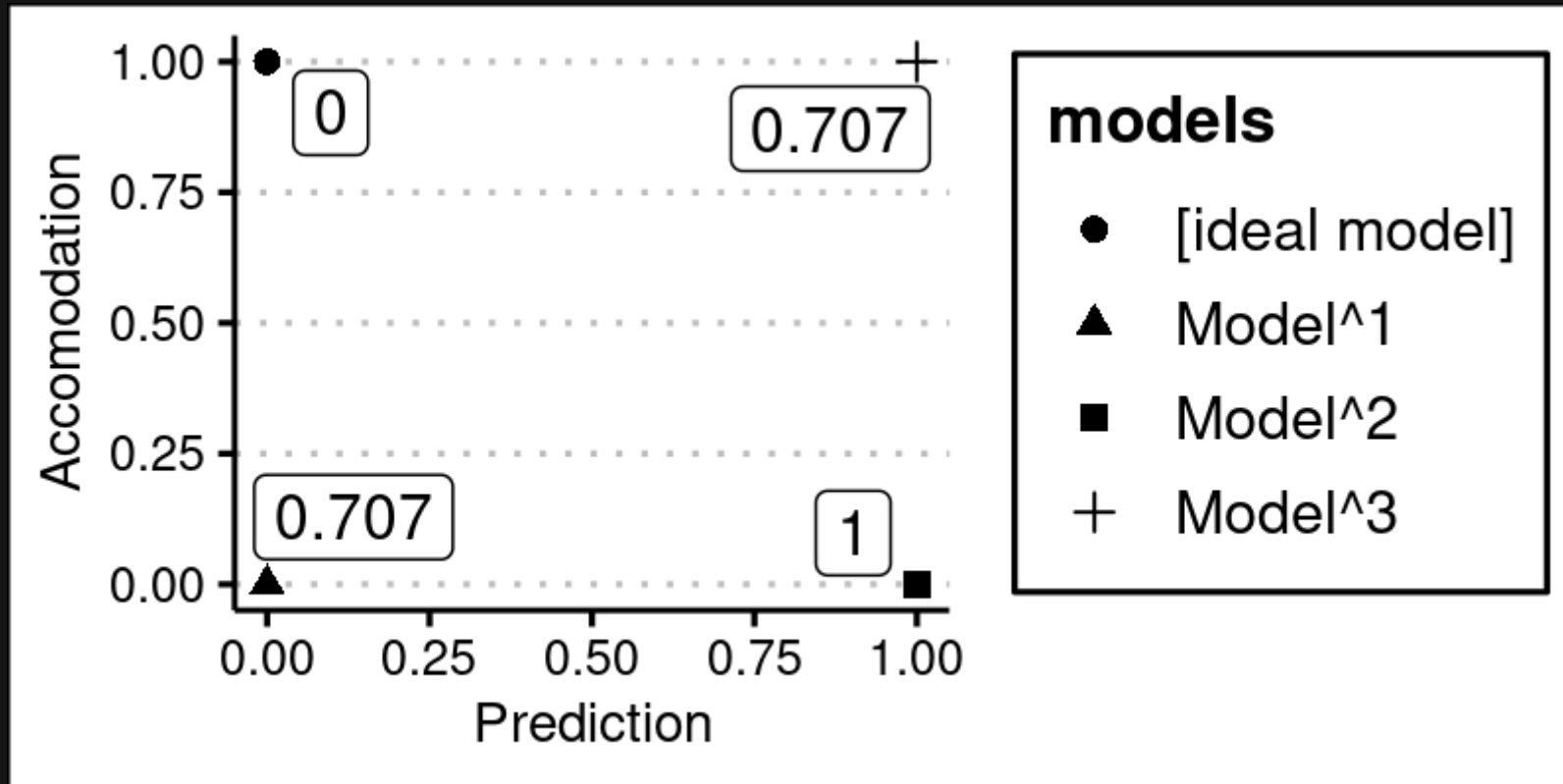


Sufficiency of accomodation $\alpha = \frac{|M \cap H|}{|H|}$

The tools: g-distance



Breadth of prediction $\beta = \frac{|M \cap H'|}{|H'|}$



g-distance is then the distance between our model and an [ideal model in an ideal scenario]

$$g = \sqrt{w_{\alpha}(1 - \alpha)^2 + (1 - w_{\alpha})(0 - \beta)^2},$$

The phenomenon: the inverse base-rate effect

Abstract Design

Training	Test
$AB \rightarrow \text{common}$ x3	A, B, C
$AC \rightarrow \text{rare}$ x1	BC

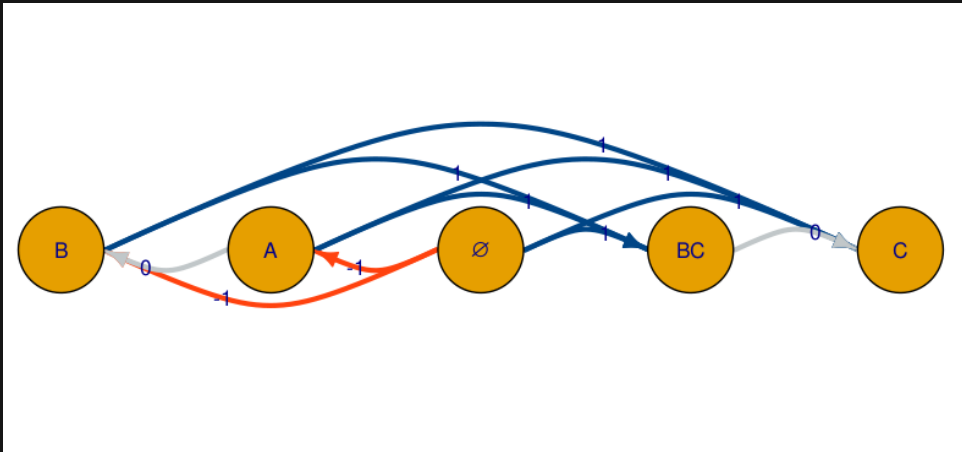
- Participants overwhelmingly prefer $BC \rightarrow \text{rare}$
- $BC \rightarrow \text{rare}$ is observed even when:
 - participants have high accuracy
 - participants have low accuracy
 - stimuli are pictures, colours, symptoms, person characteristics

See Don, Worthy and Livesey (2021)'s excellent paper for a more thorough review.

Method: ordinal patterns

Ordinal patterns are a qualitative description of a relationship between an independent variable as defined by at least one of the dependent variables.

Directed Graph



Inequality Matrices



	\emptyset	A	B	BC	C
\emptyset		1	1	1	-1
A			0	-1	0
B				-1	0
BC					0
C					

Method: procedure

Empirical

- We implemented IBRE in the simplest way possible
- Stopped data collection at 117 participants
- Long test phase
- Confirmed group-level results fo $BC \rightarrow rare > BC \rightarrow common$

Computational

- All models were implemented in `catlearn`  
- Ran PSP for each participant on different ordinal complexities (sampled almost a billion parameter sets)
- Models we tested: EXIT (best), NNCAG (simplified EXIT), DGCM

The findings: results

The computer was on figurative
🔥

- There are 3 possible patterns.
- Hmans showed all three.

```
## [[1]]
##      ∅ BC
## ∅ NA -1
## BC NA NA
##
## [[2]]
##      ∅ BC
## ∅ NA 1
## BC NA NA
##
## [[3]]
##      ∅ BC
## ∅ NA 0
## BC NA NA
```

		<i>g-</i>		
		pattern	distance	accomodation prediction
EXIT	BC	0.47	1.00	0.67
NNCAG	BC	0.43	0.91	0.55
DGCM	BC	0.47	1.00	0.67

The findings: results (increasing complexity)

- There are 19 possible patterns
- Humans showed 17 of them.

```
## [[1]]
##      ∅   A BC
## ∅   NA  1  1
## A   NA NA -1
## BC  NA NA NA
```

		<i>g-</i>		
		pattern	distance	accomodation prediction
EXIT	BC, A	0.67	0.20	0.41
NNCAG	BC, A	0.61	0.18	0.19
DGCM	BC, A	0.53	0.38	0.42

The findings: results (increasing complexity more)

- There are 171 possible patterns
- Humans showed 41 of them.
- EXIT showed 70 of them (41%) - independent of trial order.

```
## [[1]]
##      ∅  B BC  C
## ∅  NA  1  1  0
## B  NA NA  0 -1
## BC NA NA NA -1
## C  NA NA NA NA
```

	pattern	<i>g-</i> <i>distance</i>	accomodation	prediction
EXIT	BC, B, C	0.67	0.08	0.14
NNCAG	BC, B, C	0.65	0.09	0.07
DGCM	BC, B, C	0.57	0.20	0.12

The findings: conclusion

Methodological

- Developed a novel method to evaluate aspects of computational models often neglected

Theoretical

- Provided evidence against EXIT, the best model of IBRE
 - *EXIT has an issue of flexibility when trial-order is not accounted for*
- The most adequate model is a non-associative learning model, DGCM
 - *but it suffers from a metatheoretical issue*




The End



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