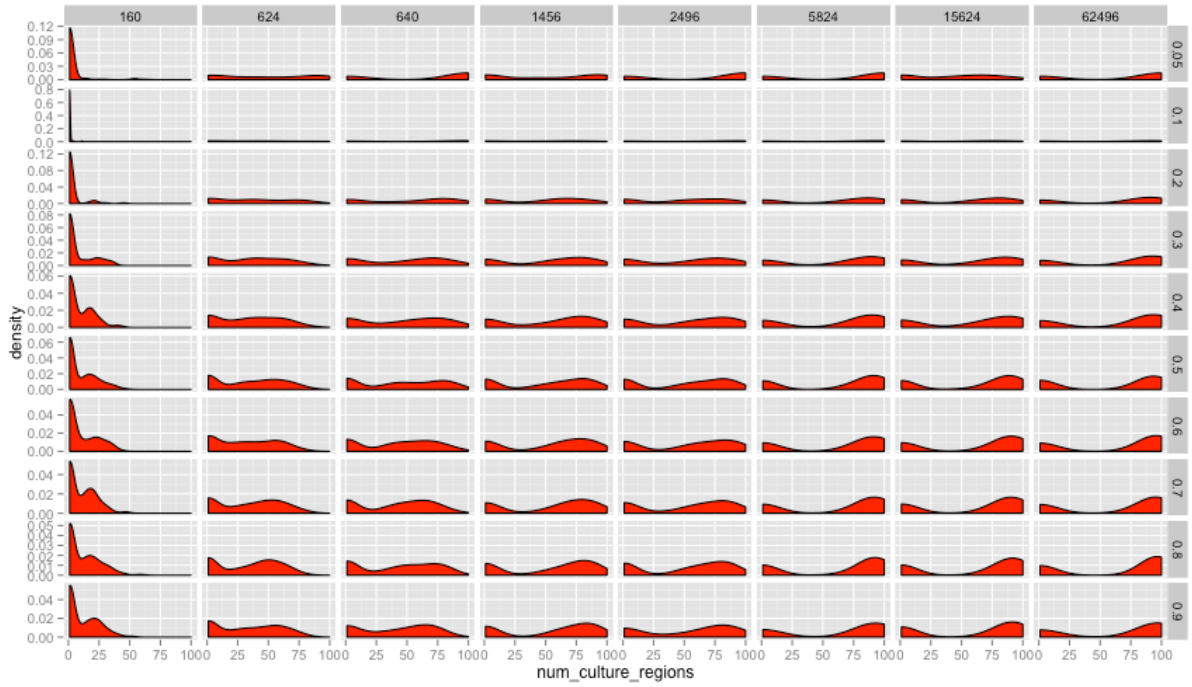
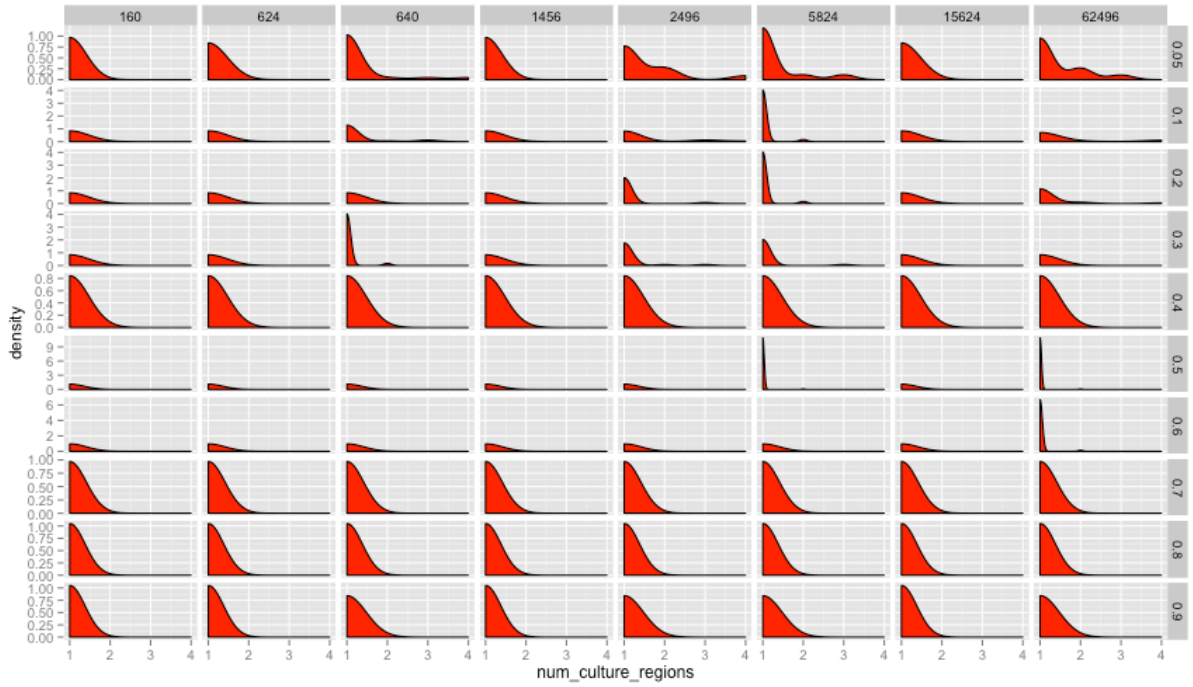
Is there a systematic relationship between the number of culture regions in a sample and the learning rate, at a given size design space?

```
p <- ggplot(full_region_count, aes(x =
num_culture_regions)) + geom_density(fill = "red")
p + facet_grid(learning_rate ~ size_trait_space, scale
= "free_y")
```



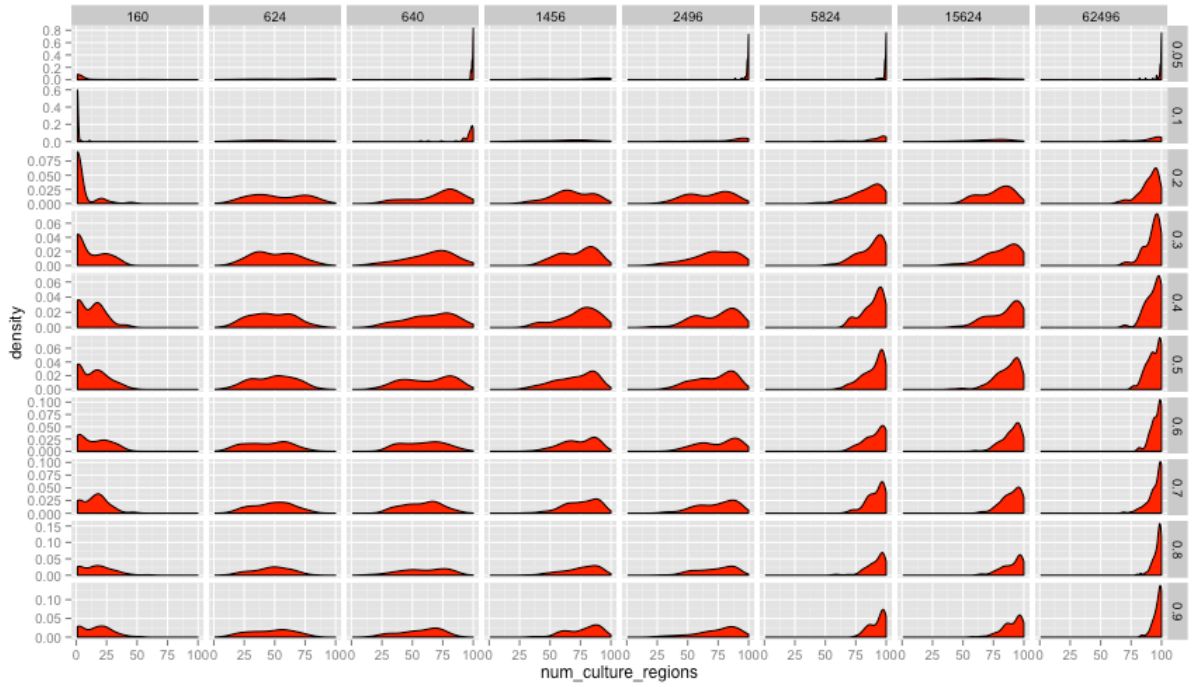
How does the mutation or innovation rate affect this? First, without innovation:

```
p <- ggplot(rc_noinnov, aes(x = num_culture_regions))
+ geom_density(fill = "red")
p + facet_grid(learning_rate ~ size_trait_space, scale
= "free_y")
```



And, with innovation:

```
p <- ggplot(rc_innov, aes(x = num_culture_regions)) +
geom_density(fill = "red")
p + facet_grid(learning_rate ~ size_trait_space, scale
= "free_y")
```


160
624
640
1456
2496
5824
15624
62496
0.05
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.8
0.9
density
num_culture_regions