Experimental design for

Interactive SPE

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April, 2021

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General idea for this study

How social placebo effect modulate real-life social interaction and its computational bases, implications? Trust—TG Cooperation — PD Interactive economic games Resource allocation and society stability — UG Competition — social bandit task **POMDP Computational bases** Theory of Mind model Exploration-exploitation model **Evolutional modeling (simulation)** Implication for society

Matching rules for participants

Dyads are matched in SVO-type, and gender

Within-subject design, N(dyads)=60

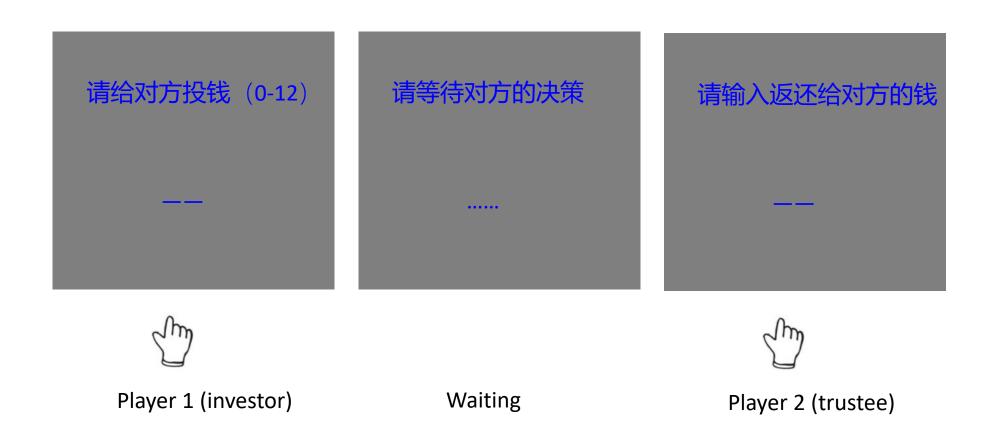
Each participant won't meet the same person twice

1st visit	2nd visit
spray+ ~ control	control ~ control
spray+ ~ spray+	control ~ spray+
control ~ control	spray+ ~ control
control ~ spray+	spray+ ~ spray+
spray+ ~ spray+	control ~ control
control ~ spray+	control ~ control

Interactive tasks

Sequential trust game (6 rounds)

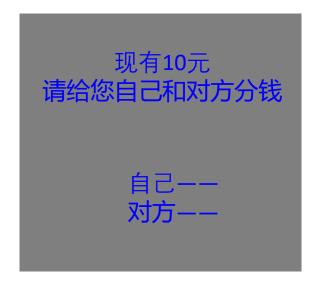
{N(investor) and N(trustee) should be matched in spray+ and control}



Interactive tasks

Sequential ultimate game (6 rounds)

{N(dictator) and N(reciever) should be matched in spray+ and control}









Player 1 (allocator)

Waiting



Player 2 (receiver)

Interactive tasks

Repeated Prisoner dilemma (6 rounds)



Waiting

Player 1

&

Player 2



Player 1

&

Player 2

Background



It's the most wonderful time of the year!

https://www.kaggle.com/c/santa-2020/overview/description

Designed details





10 arm-bandits task

Participants should to choose one bandit at each trial to maximize his/her total reward, each bandit has its own reward distribution which is hidden for participants

This task anchor the exploration-exploitation process with reinforced value learning.

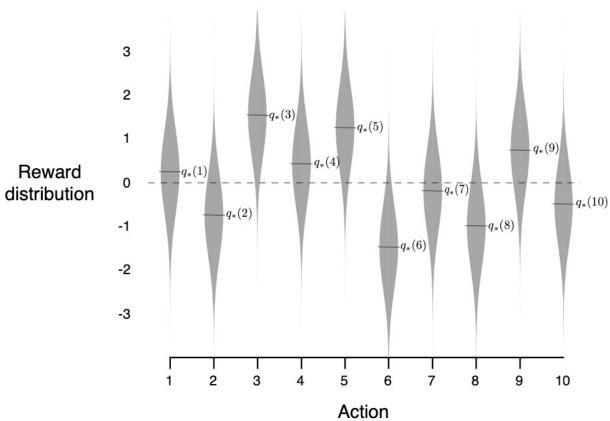




Player 1 Player 2

Designed details

Reward distribution for each bandit



Richard S. Sutton and Andrew G. Barto, 2018

Game configurations



1. Game length: 500 trials



- 2. Player1先玩,等player1学习到了每个bandit的概率分布之后,player2的电脑
- 上呈现同样的bandit(reward distribution完全一样)开始玩。
- 3. player2开始玩的同时,player1可以给player2 send signal,即player1可以告诉player2 选哪个bandit 会拿钱。
- 4. player1可以看得到player2的选择以及得到的钱数,player2看不到player1的选择以及钱数
- 5. 如果player1最后拿到的钱>player2, player1会得到额外的奖励, player2扣除自己在任务中拿到的钱的30%如果player2最后拿到的钱>player1, player2会得到额外的奖励, player1扣除自己在任务中拿到的钱的30%





涉及到的心理计算过程:

Theory of mind 对uncertainty的学习,uncertainty = environment + social uncertainty Competition Player2本身在探索环境中的exploration-exploitation 以及advice对此的影响

需要确定的实验参数:

总trial数(需要先用online实验确定被试需要多少trial能学会) 对于惩罚的部分,是否是扣除已获得奖励的30%(需要在10个左右的pilot数据上先 model,然后再simulate,simulate的时候调整这个参数看结果会如何)

Note

需要给被试强调:

在不同的游戏中,与之配对的人是不一样的。避免 被试彼此学习到对方的行为模式。且这几个游戏的顺序需要counter-balance