Reverse Engineering Mind and Society

Xuechunzi Bai
Assistant Professor of Psychology
University of Chicago

Reverse Engineering Mind and Society



Tenenbaum, Kemp, Griffiths, Goodman, 2011, Science

tufas



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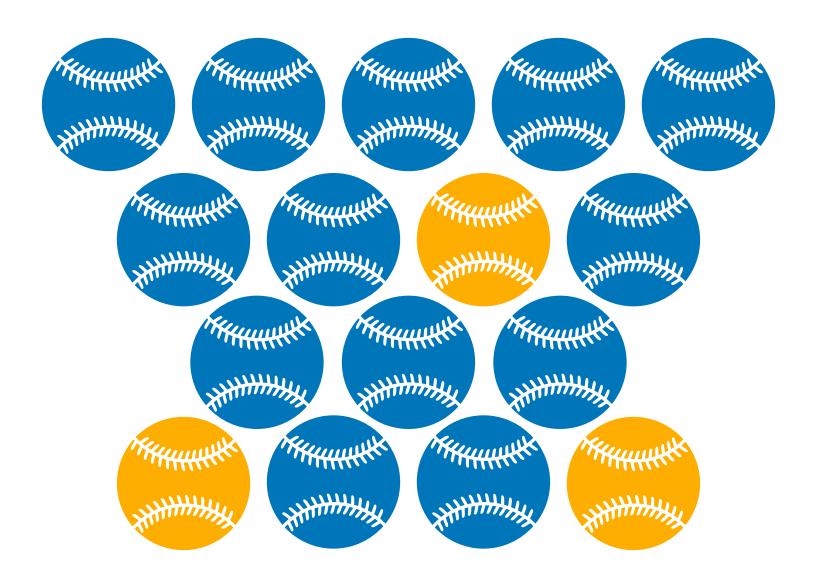


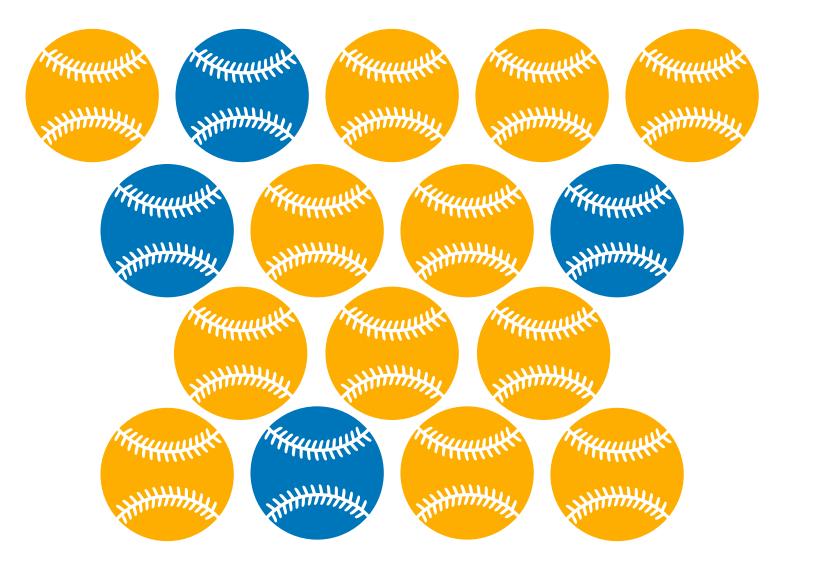






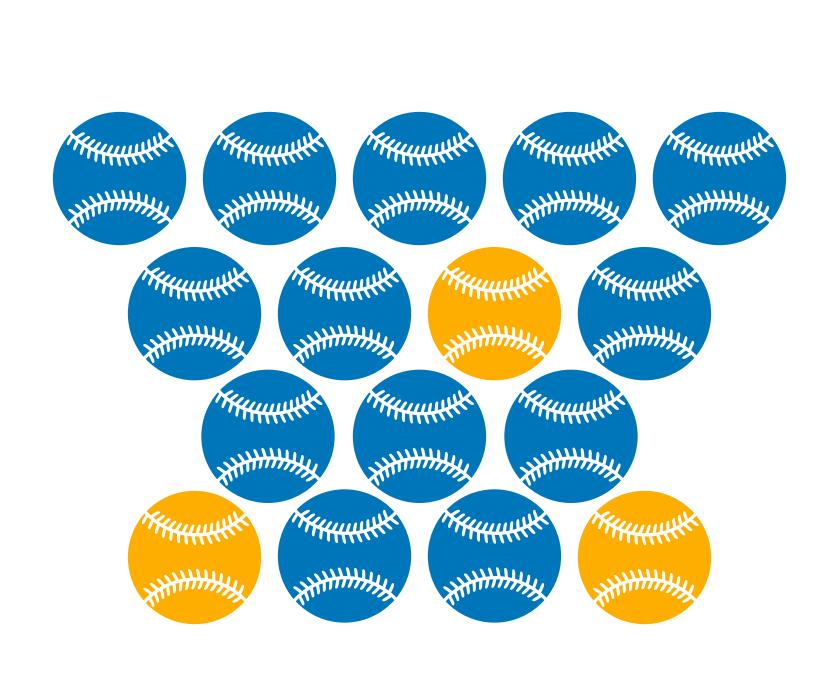
Does this ball squeak?

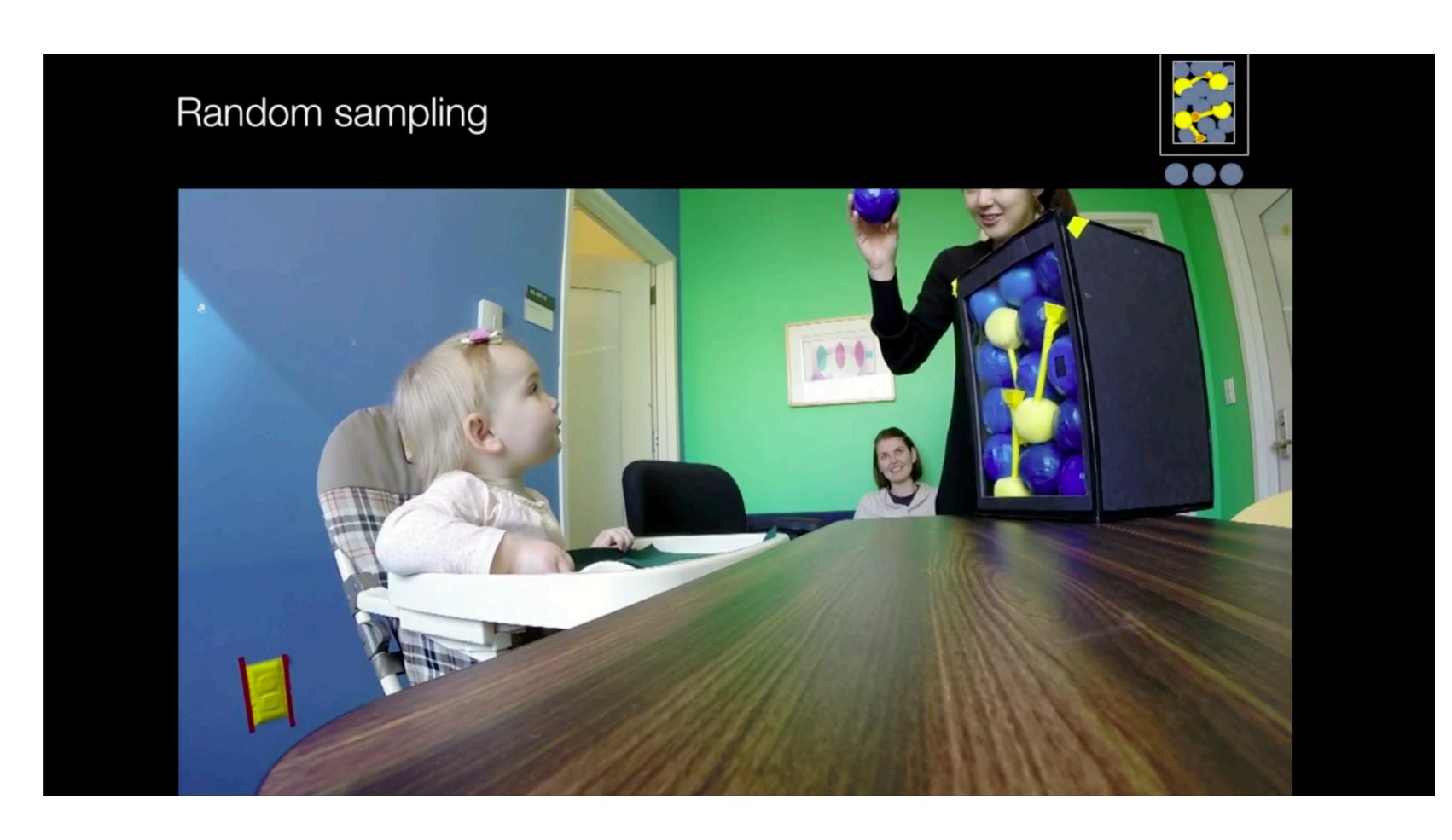


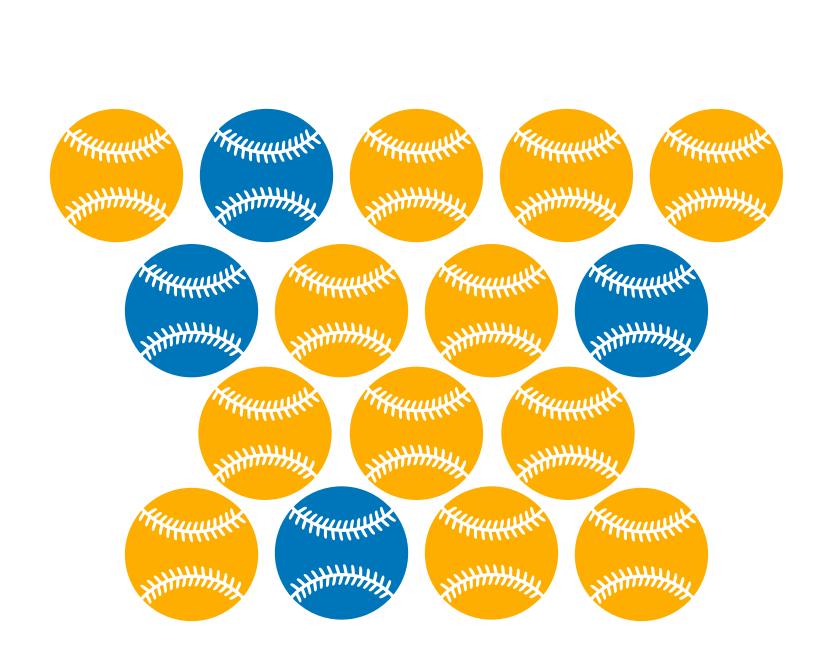


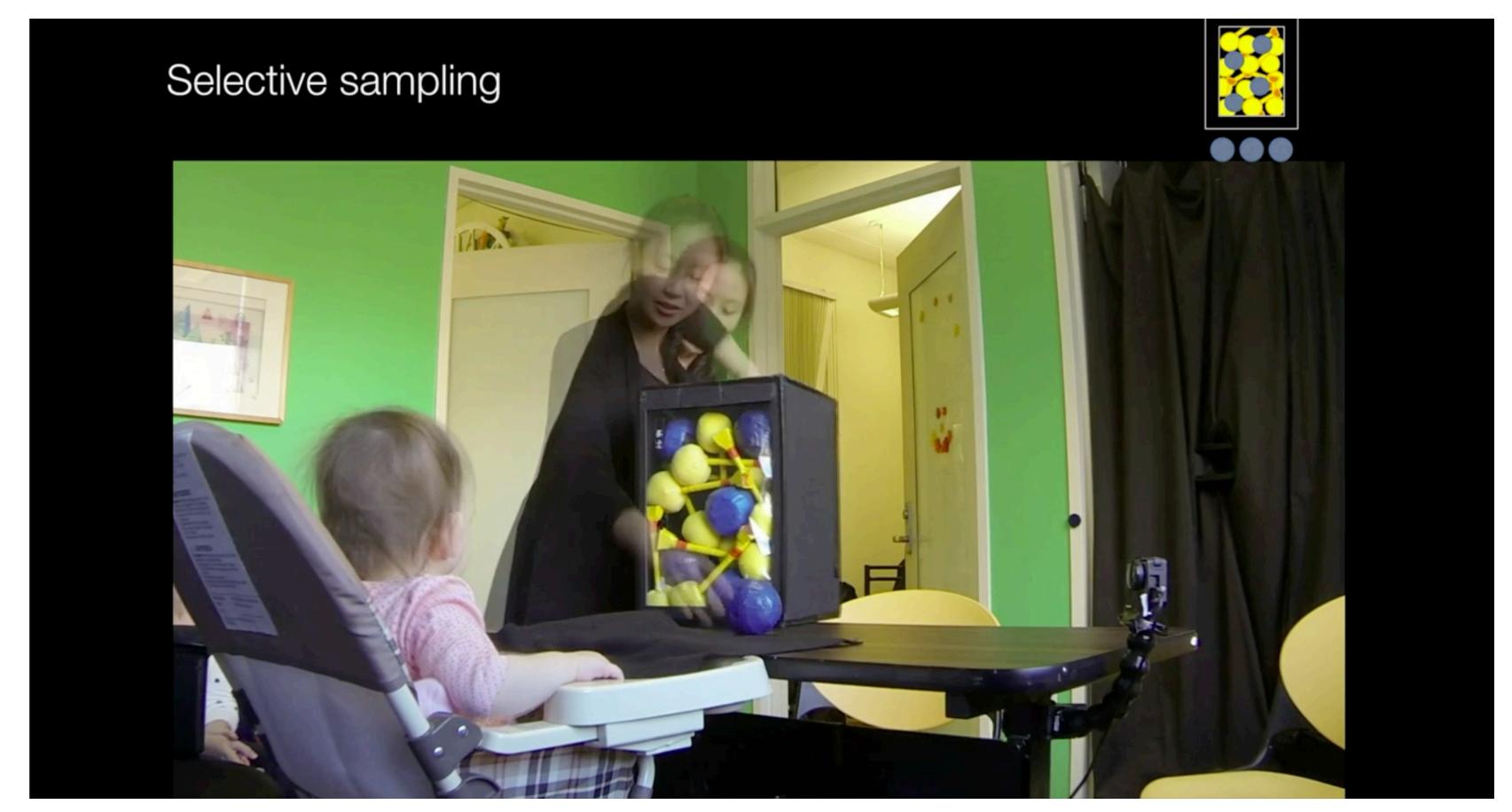
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Gweon, Tenenbaum, Schulz, 2010, PNAS







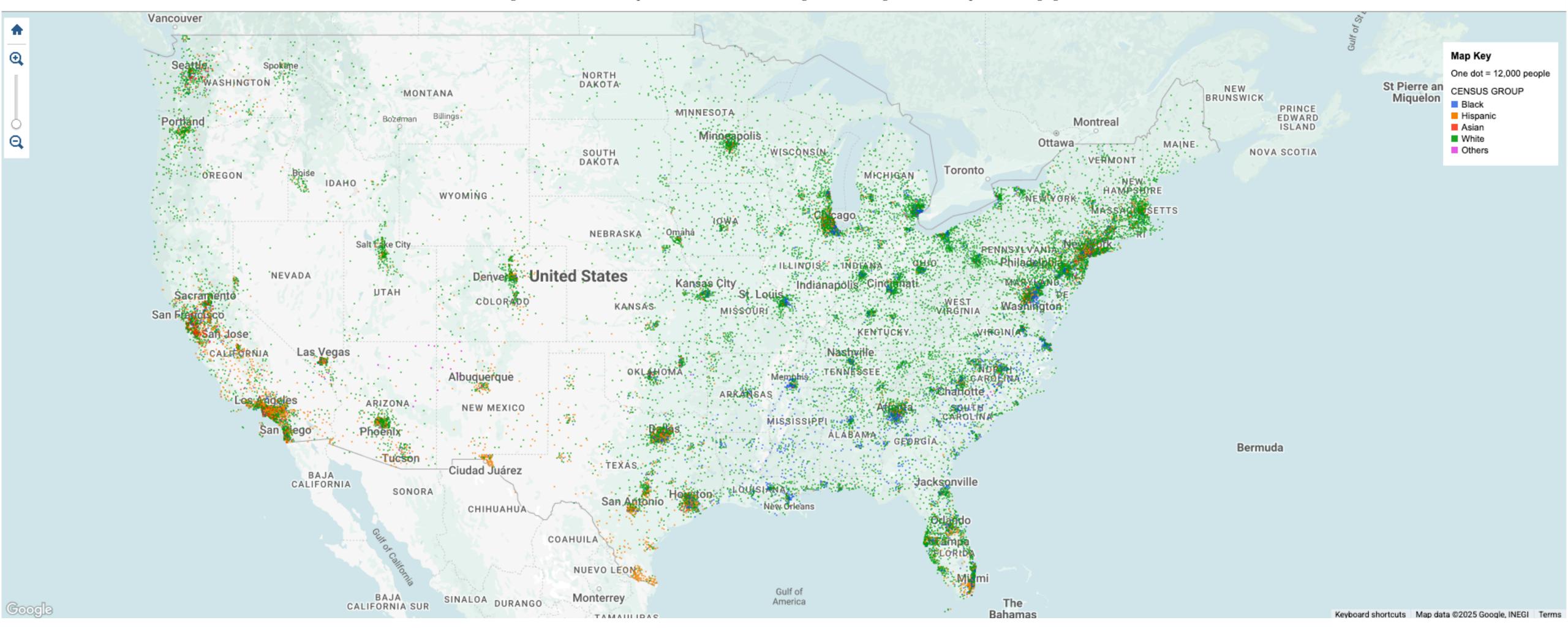


Reverse Engineering Mind and Society

Mapping Segregation

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New government rules will require all cities and towns receiving federal housing funds to assess patterns of segregation.

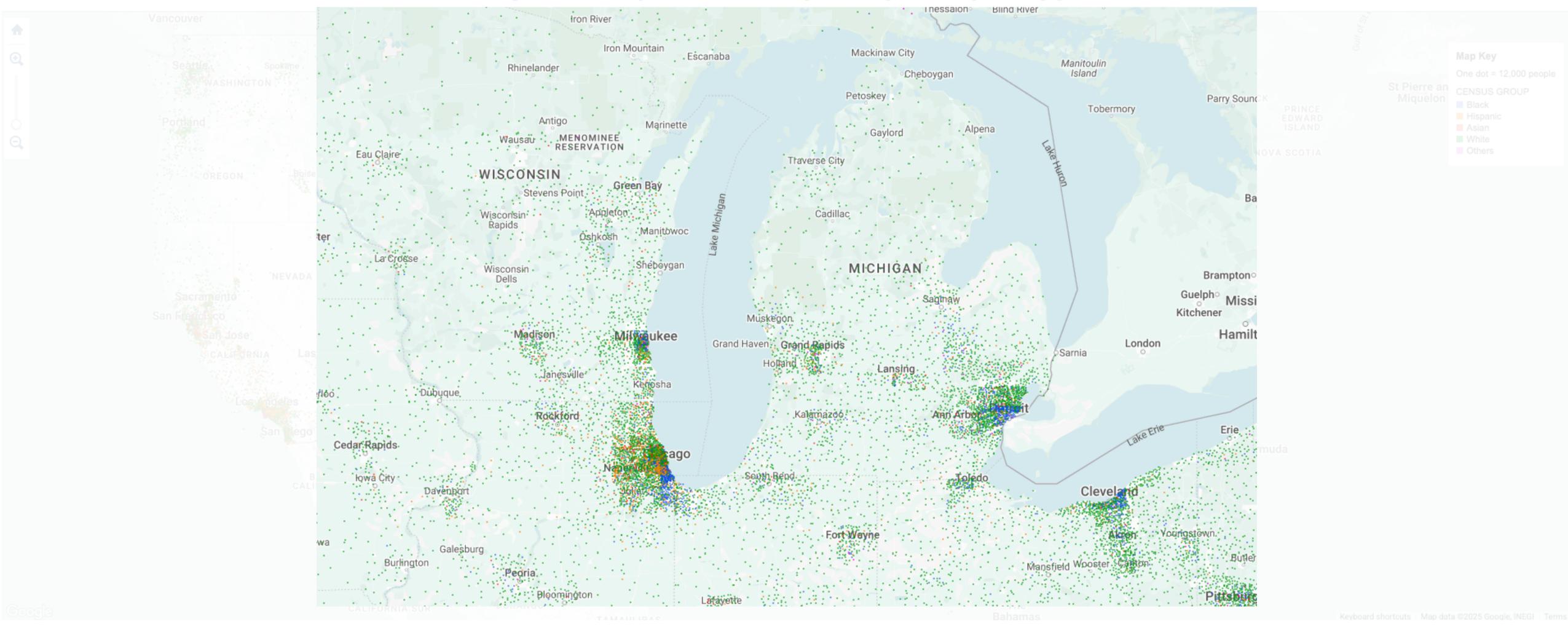


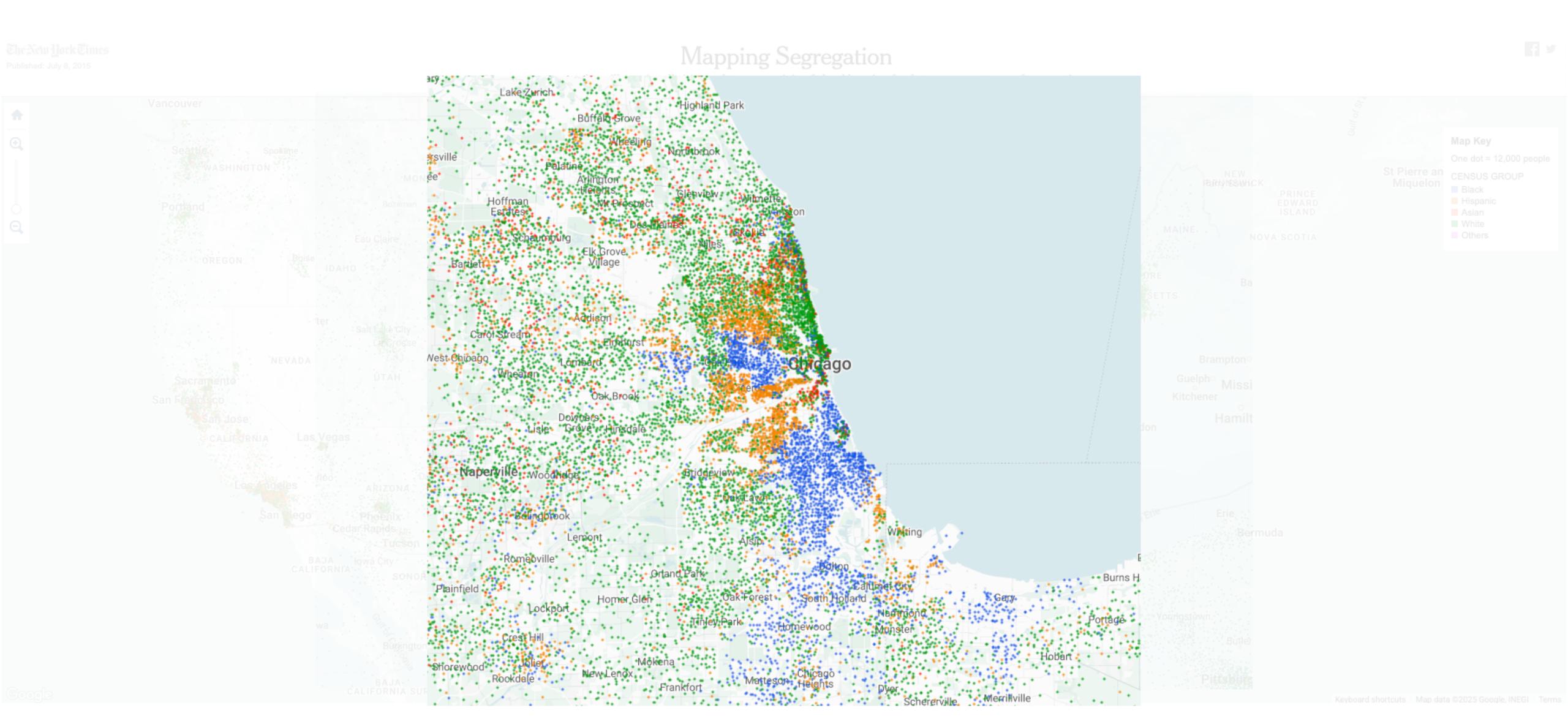
Ehe New Hork Eimes Published: July 8, 2015

Mapping Segregation

4.3

New government rules will require all cities and towns receiving federal housing funds to assess patterns of segregatio





Reverse Engineering Mind and Society



Richard Feynman, 1918 - 1988

"What I cannot create, I do not understand."

1913



John Watson 1878 - 1958



Psychology as the behaviorist views it is a purely objective natural science. Its theoretical goal is the prediction and control of behavior. Introspection forms no essential part of its method nor is the scientific value of its data dependent upon...



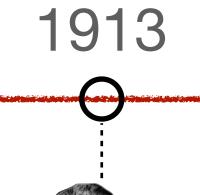
Alan Turing 1912 - 1954

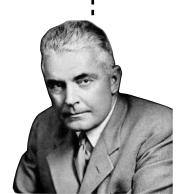


Turing Machine

1936







John Watson 1878 - 1958



B.F. Skinner 1904 - 1990

A Brief History



Copera di P

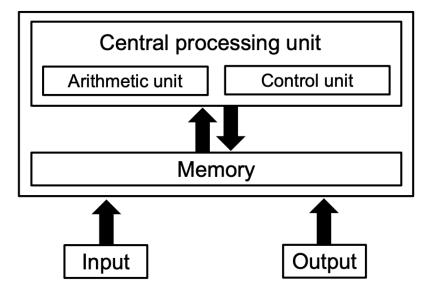
1936

1945

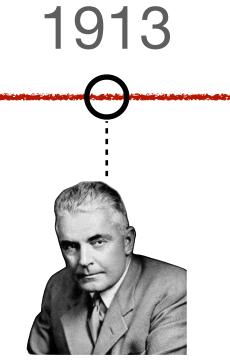
Turing Machine







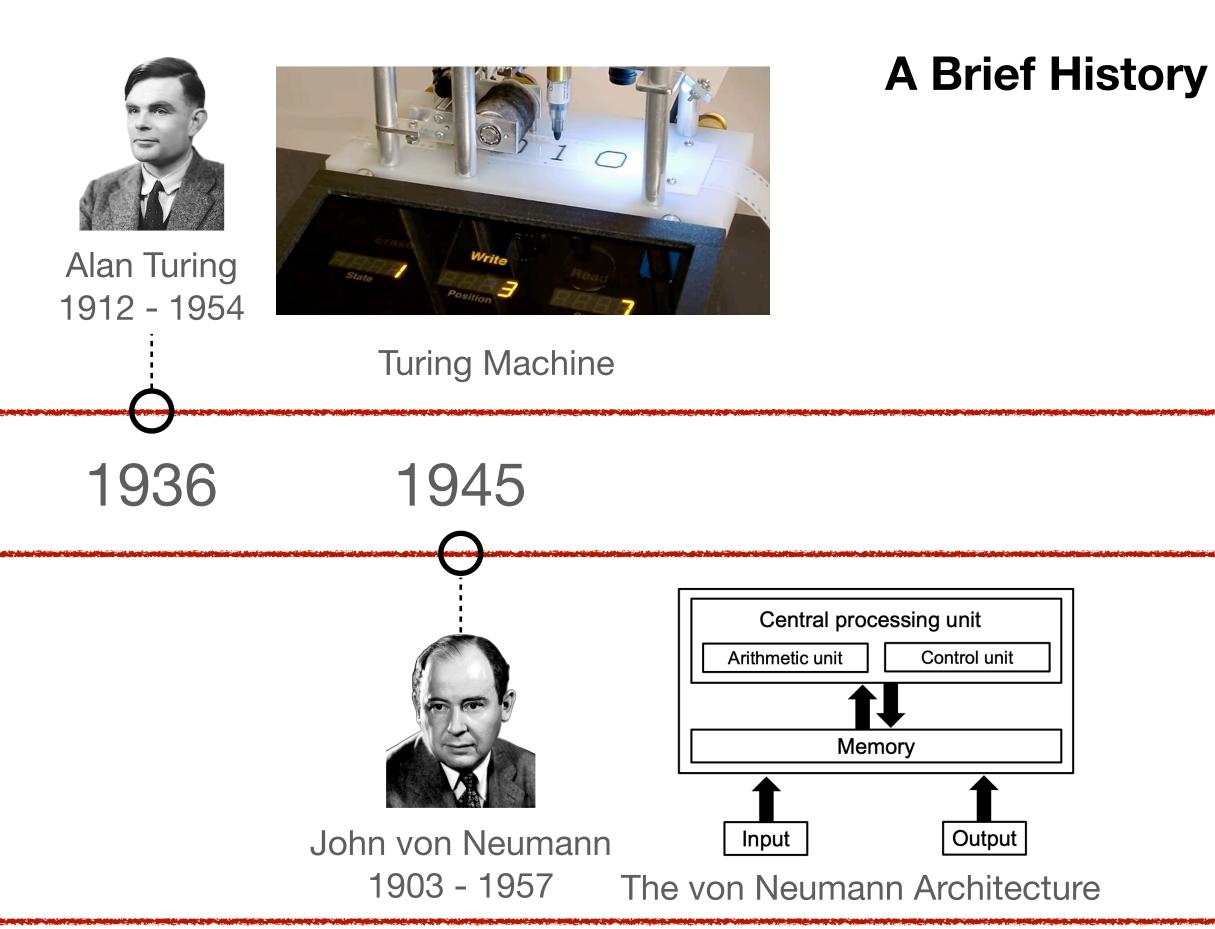
The von Neumann Architecture

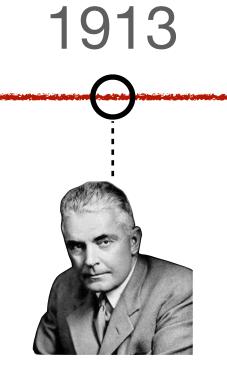


John Watson 1878 - 1958

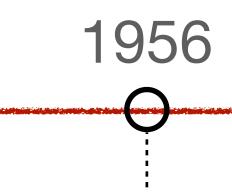


B.F. Skinner 1904 - 1990

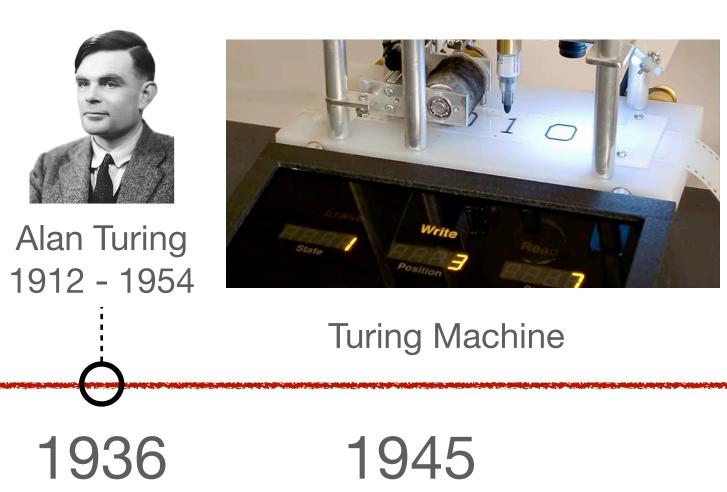


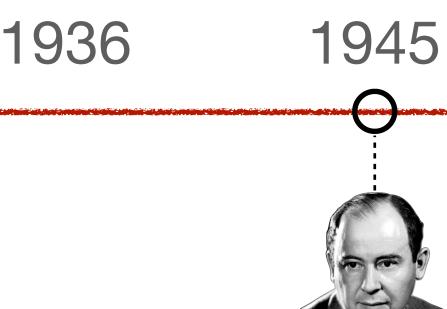




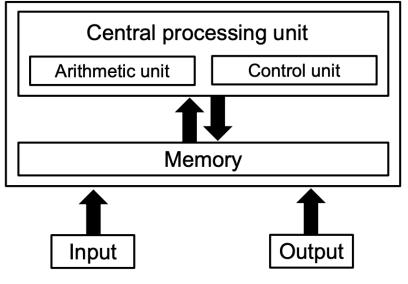


Symposium on Information Theory @ MIT (Birth of Cognitive Science)

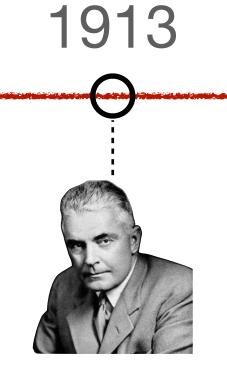








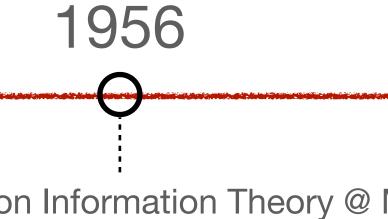
The von Neumann Architecture



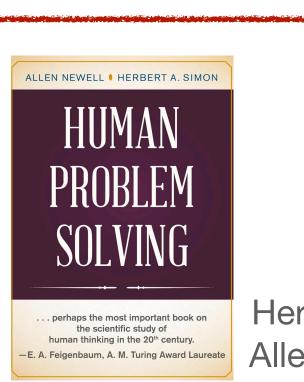
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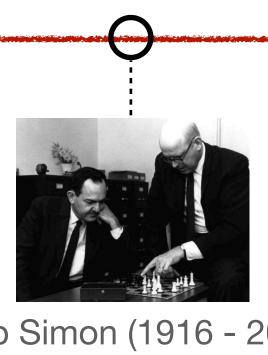


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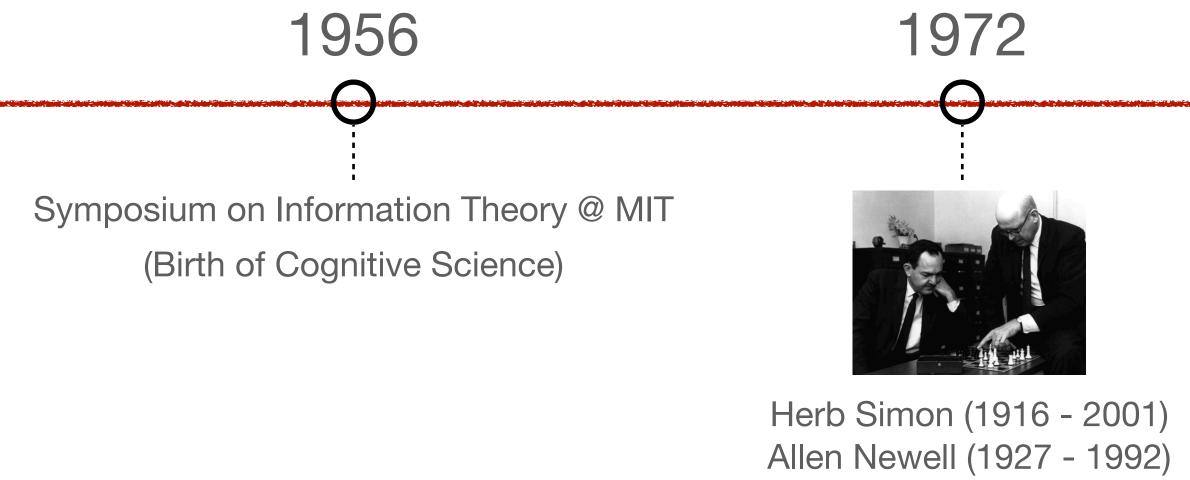
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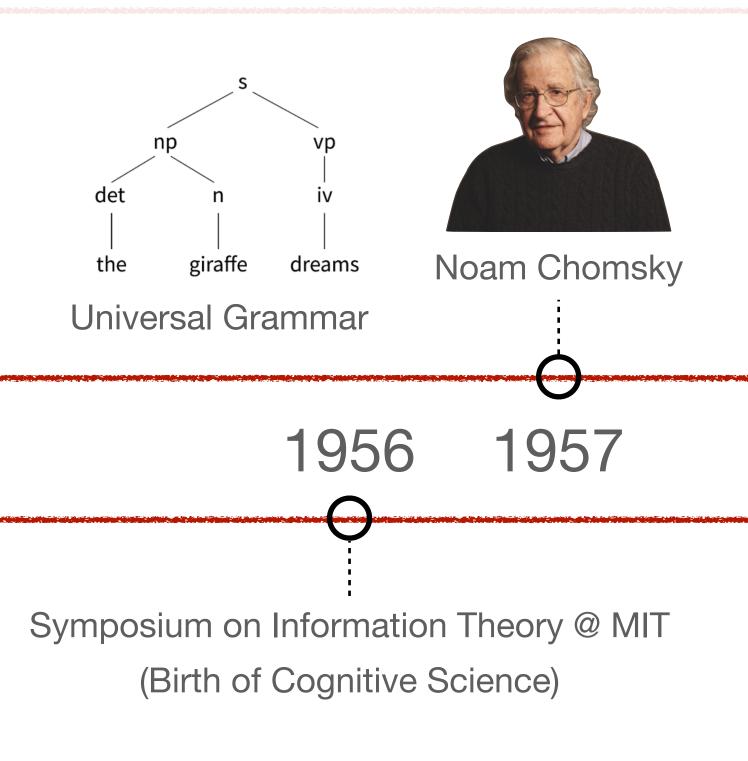


1972

Herb Simon (1916 - 2001) Allen Newell (1927 - 1992)



Symbolic

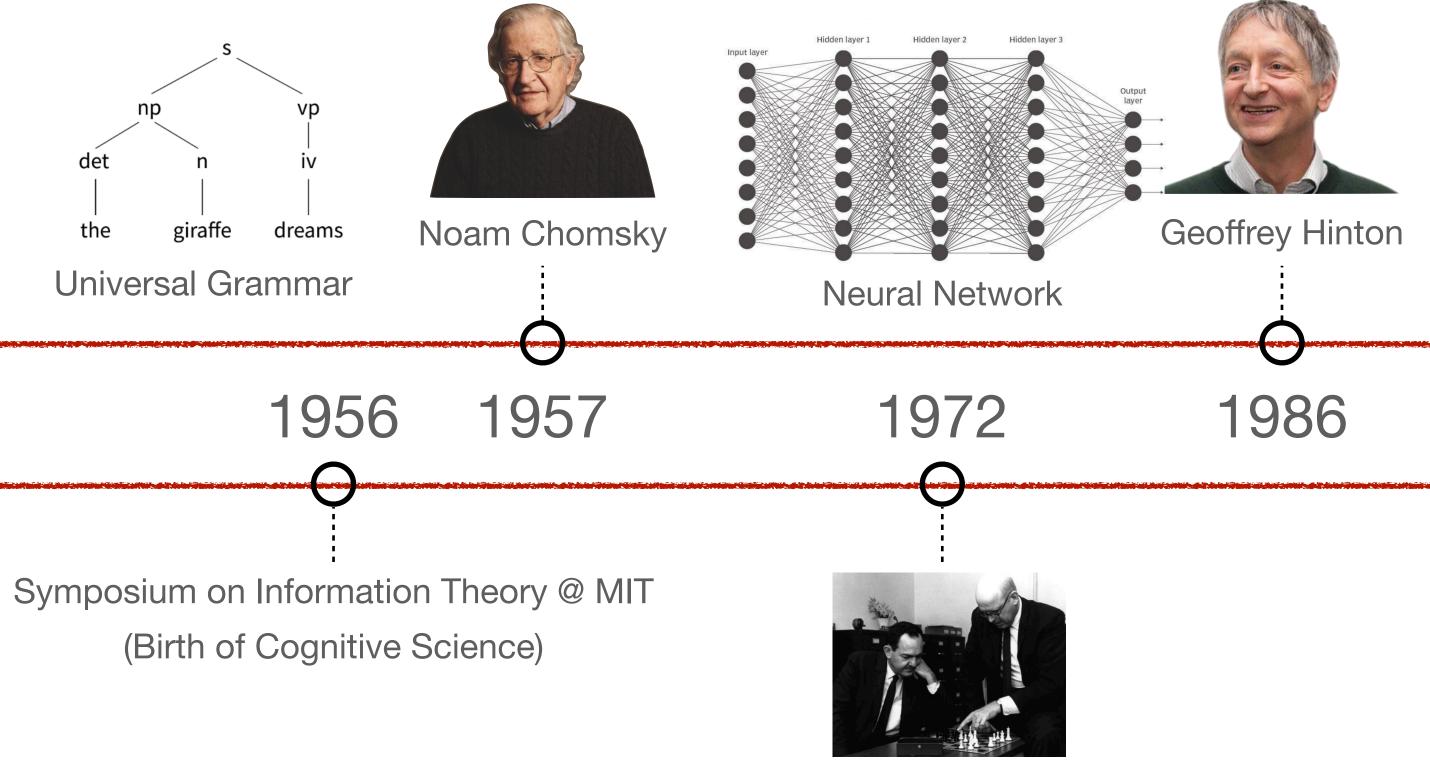




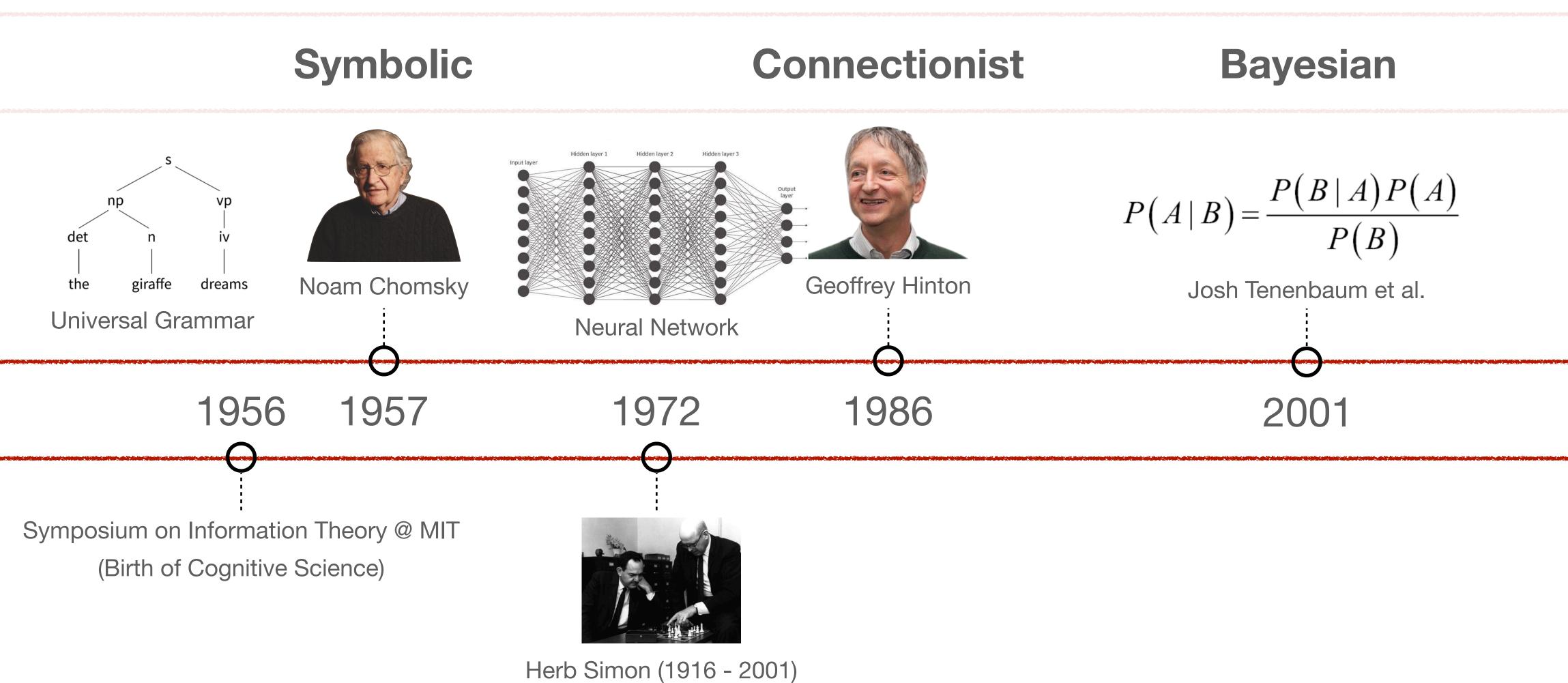
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Symbolic

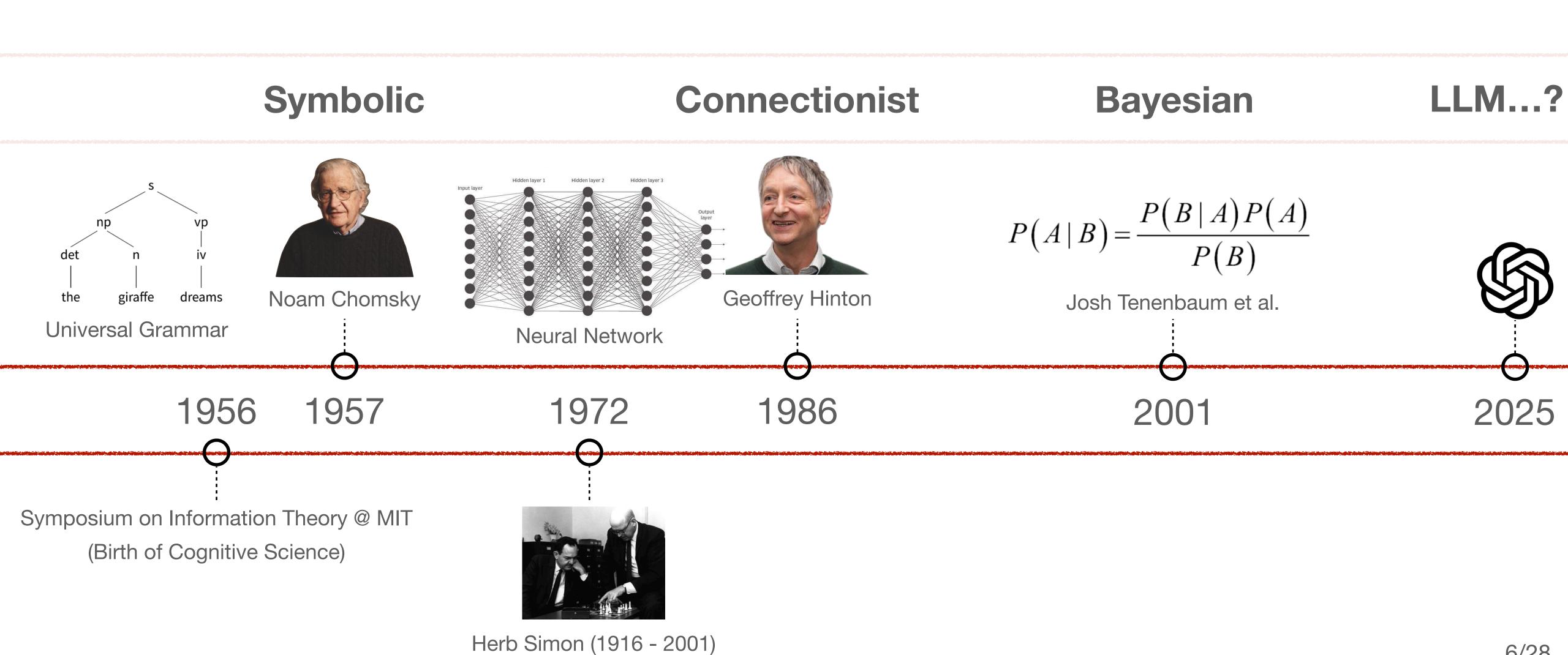
Connectionist



Herb Simon (1916 - 2001) Allen Newell (1927 - 1992)



Allen Newell (1927 - 1992)



Allen Newell (1927 - 1992)

A How-to Guide





David Marr

Shimon Ullman

AFTERWORD BY
Tomaso Poggio



Shimon Ullman

Tomaso Poggio

Computation

Representation and algorithm

Implementation





David Marr

Shimon Ullman

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Tomaso Poggio

Computation

What is the goal of the computation, why is it appropriate, and what is the logic of the strategy by which it can be carried out?

Representation and algorithm

Implementation

VISION



David Marr

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Representation and algorithm

What is the representation for the input and output, and the algorithm for the transformation?

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How can the representation and algorithm be realized physically in human brain and body?

VISION



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Representation and algorithm

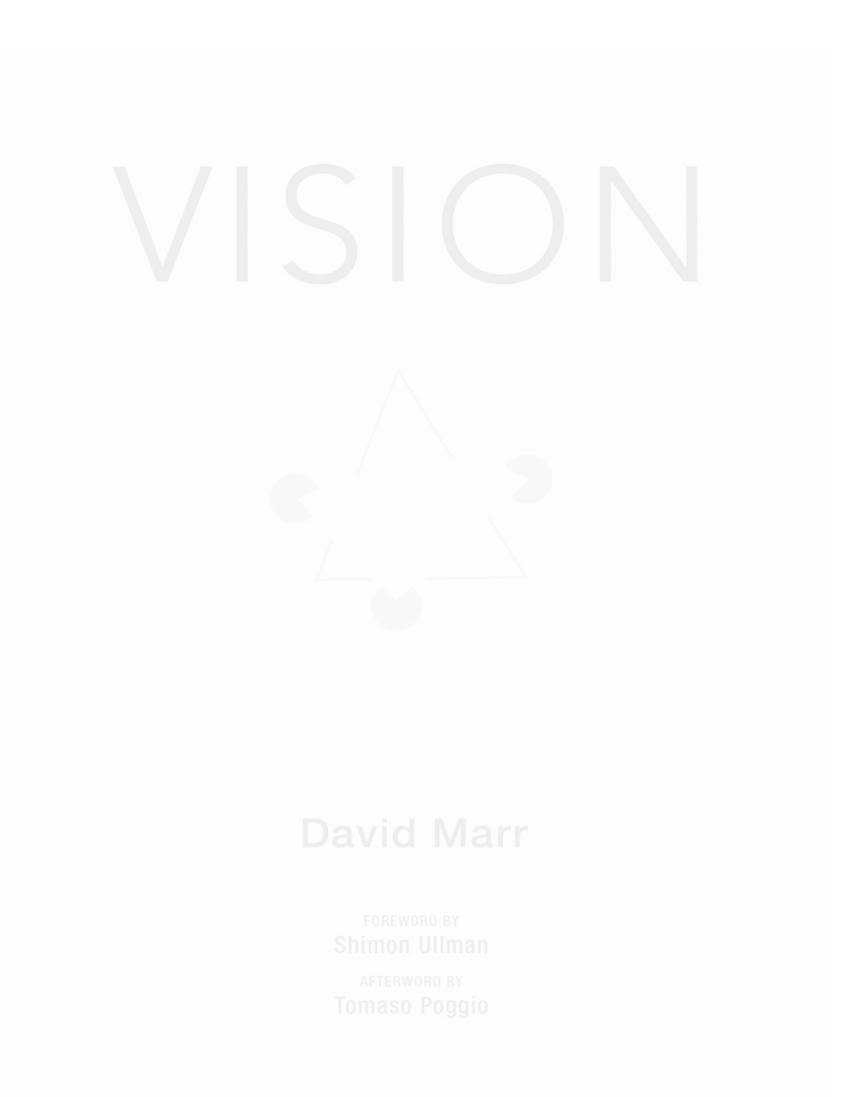
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Implementation

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MIND II: Neuroscience

MIND I: Cognitive Psychology



Computation

What is the goal of the computation, why is it appropriate, and what is the logic of the strategy by which it can be carried out?

Five Easy Steps

Step 1: Find an interesting aspect of cognition

Step 2: Identify the underlying computational problem, the environment constraints

Step 3: Work out the optimal solution to that problem

Step 4: See how well that solution corresponds to human behavior (read as: do some experiments!)

Step 5: Refine steps 2-4.

Five Easy Steps

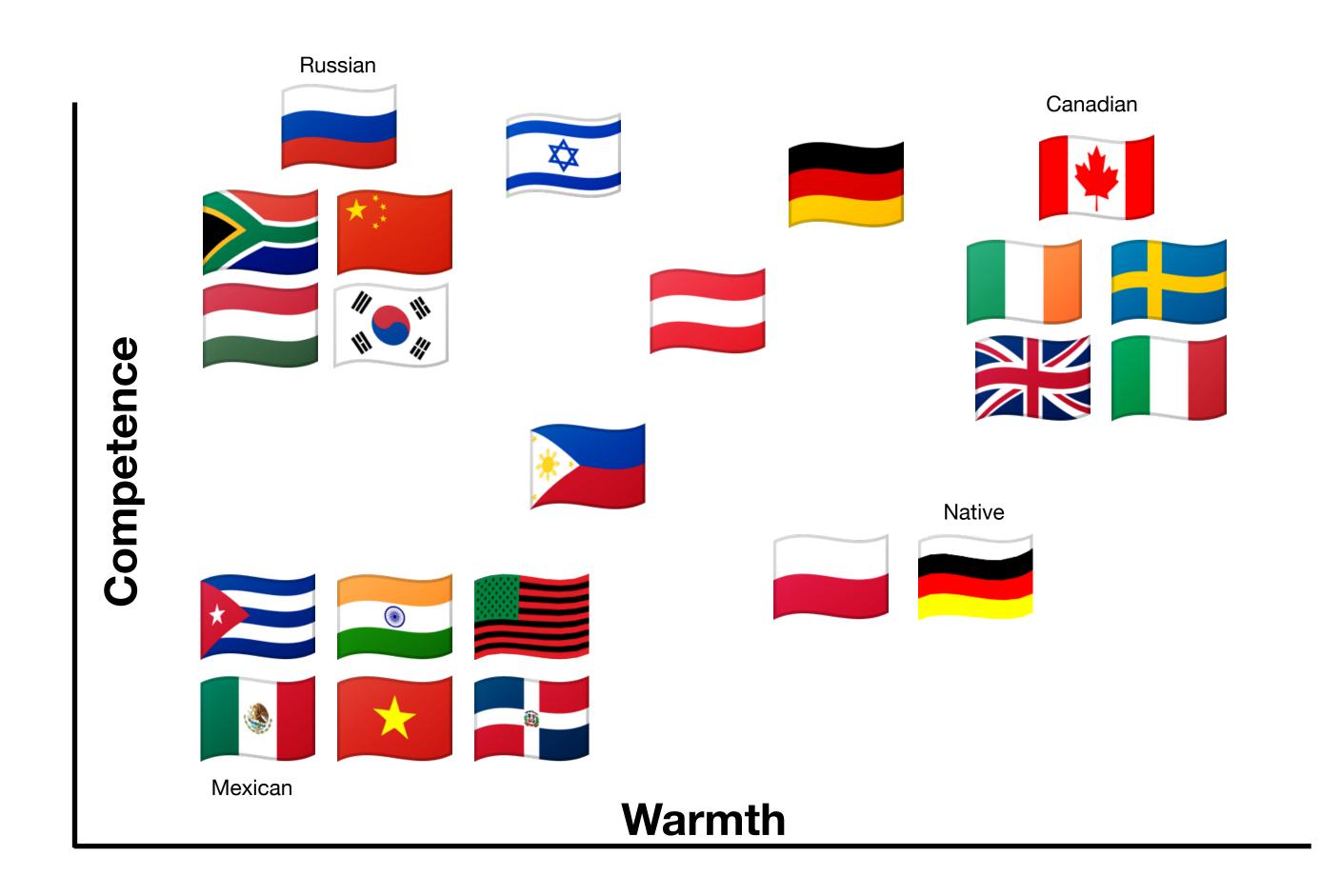
MIND III: Contextual Influence

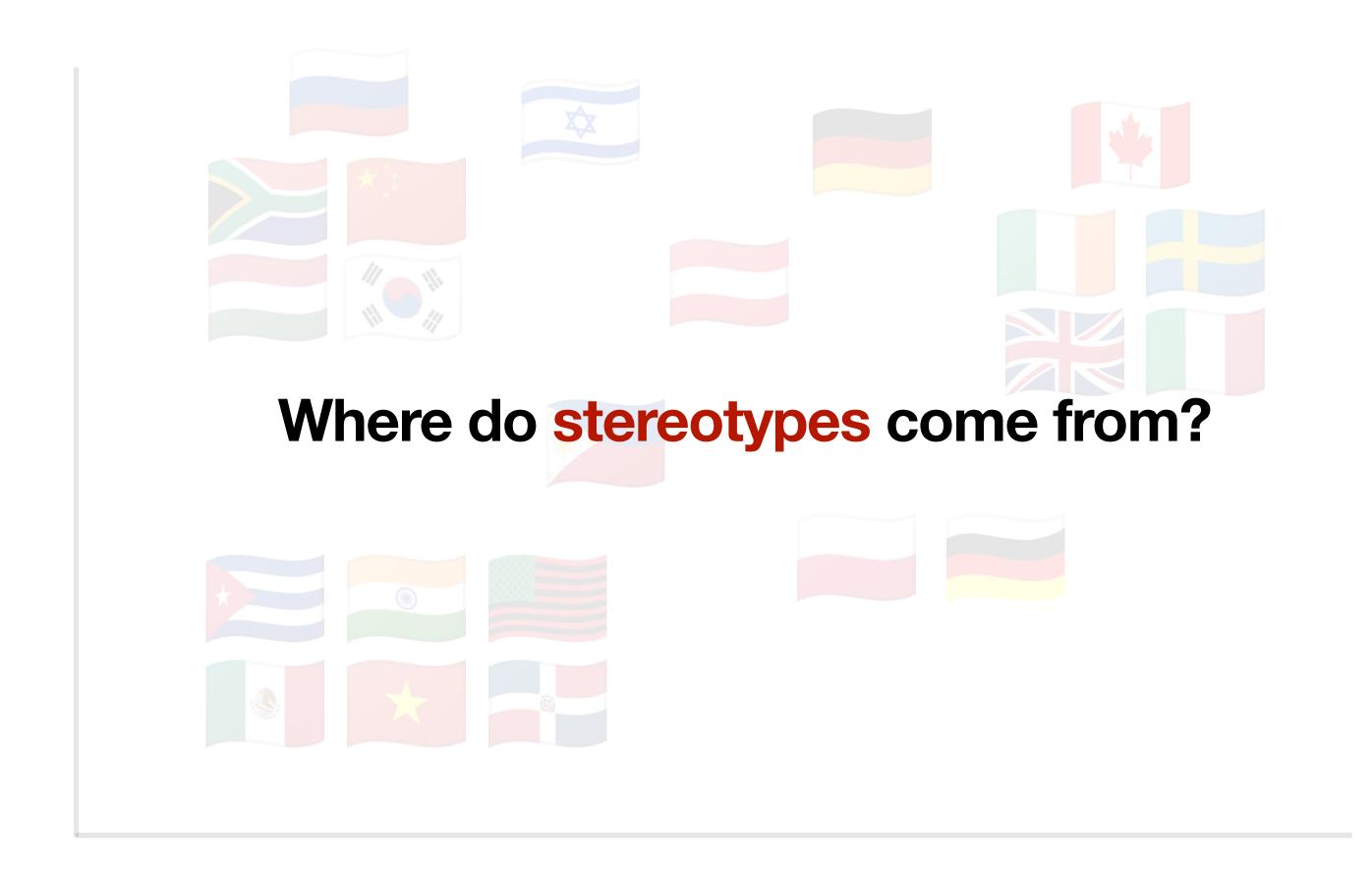
Step 2: Identify the underlying computational problem, the environment constraints

Step 3: Work out the optimal solution to that problem

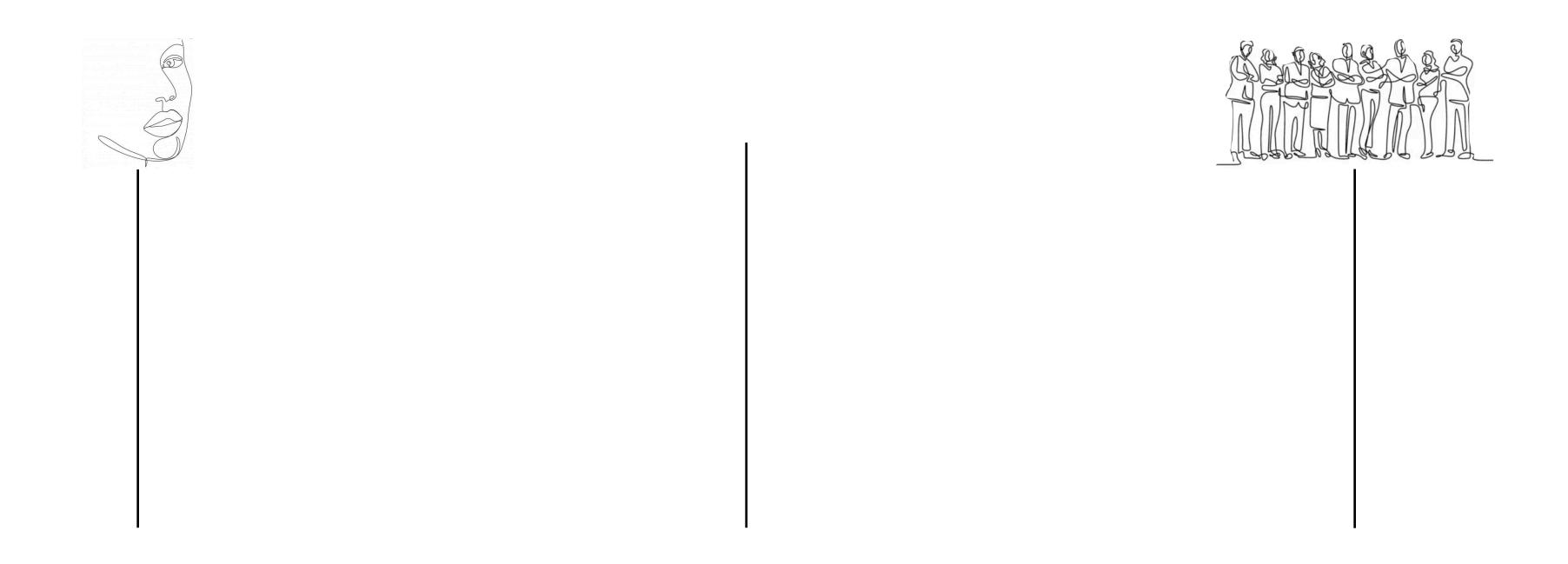
An Illustration: Stereotype and Exploration







Existing explanations:

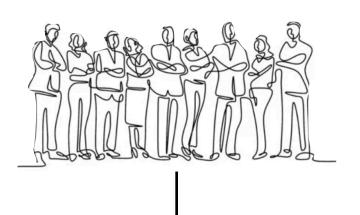


Existing explanations:



Motivational biases

- Identity
- Dominance



Existing explanations:



Motivational biases

- Identity
- Dominance

Cognitive biases

- Limited memory
- Selective attention



Existing explanations:



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Sample biases

Unequal group size

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Motivational biases

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Sample biases

Unequal group size

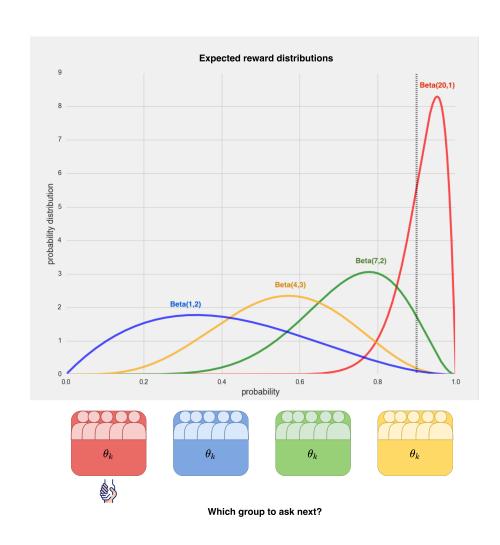
Group differences

Gender



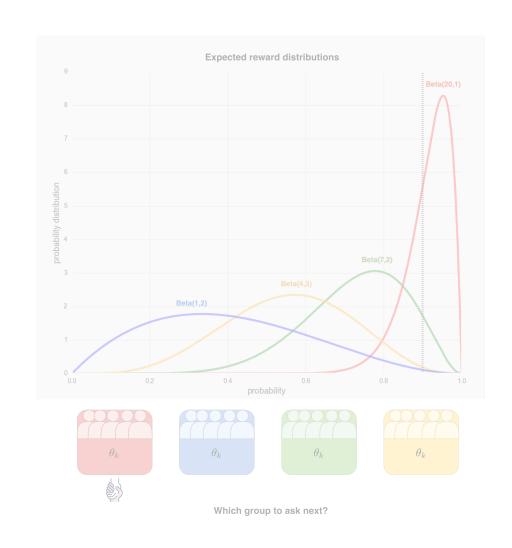
A 5th Mechanism: Exploration

A 5th Mechanism: Exploration

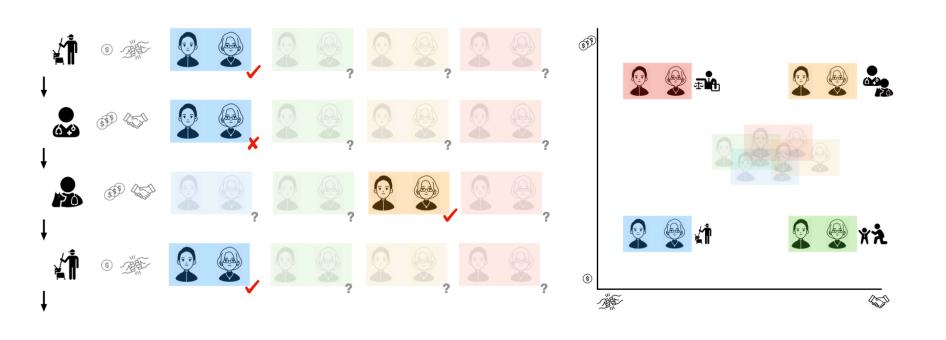


Sketching the Mechanism

A 5th Mechanism: Exploration



Sketching the Mechanism



Enriching the Context

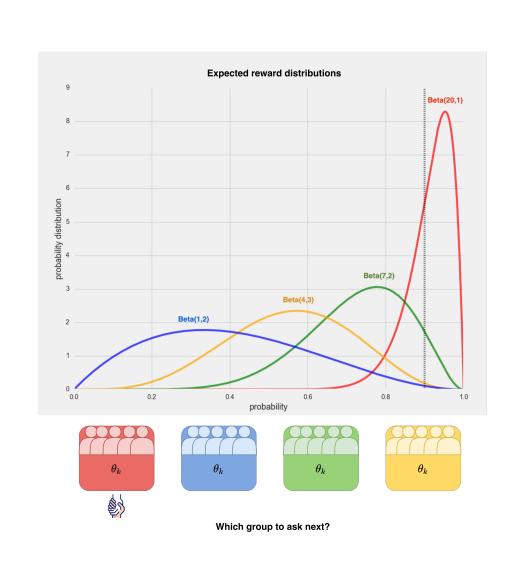
Sketching the Mechanism



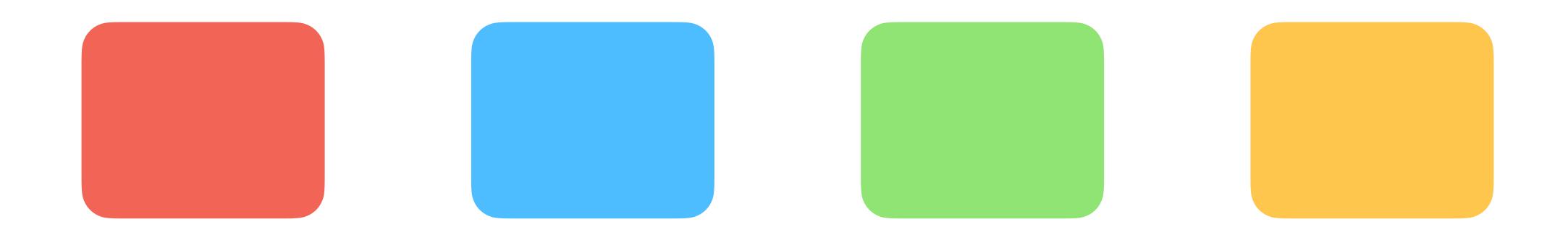


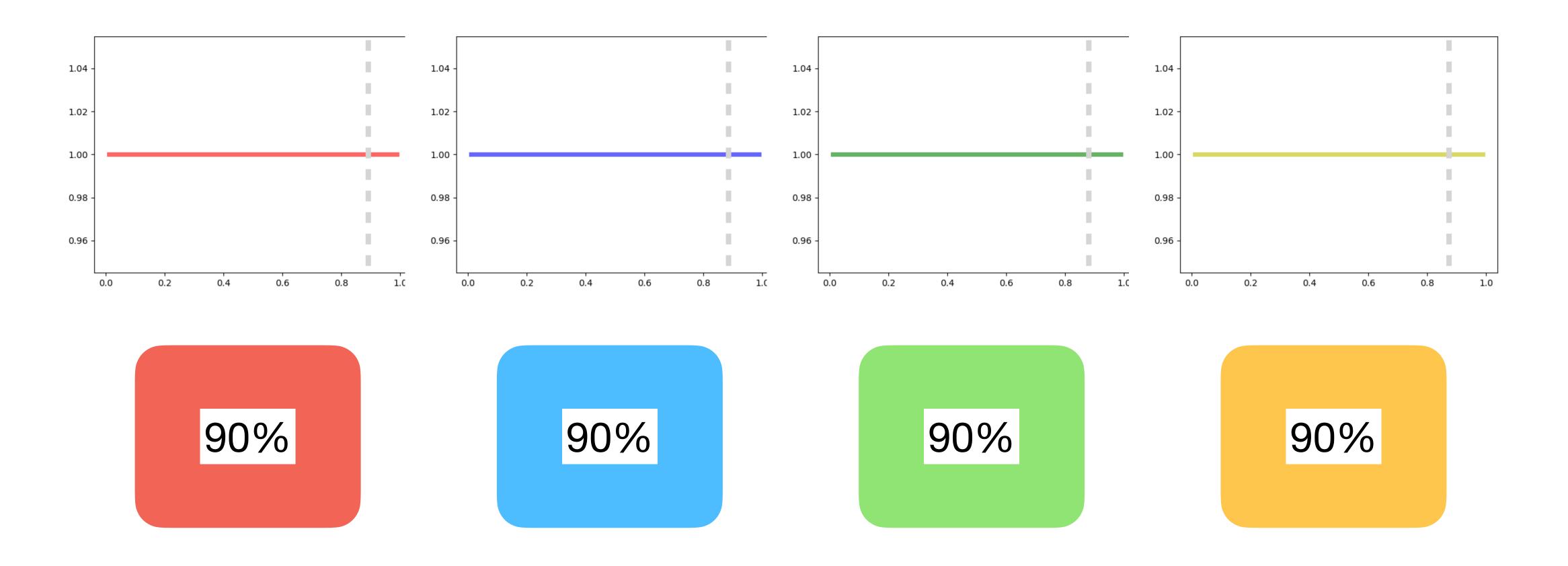
Tom Griffiths

Susan Fiske

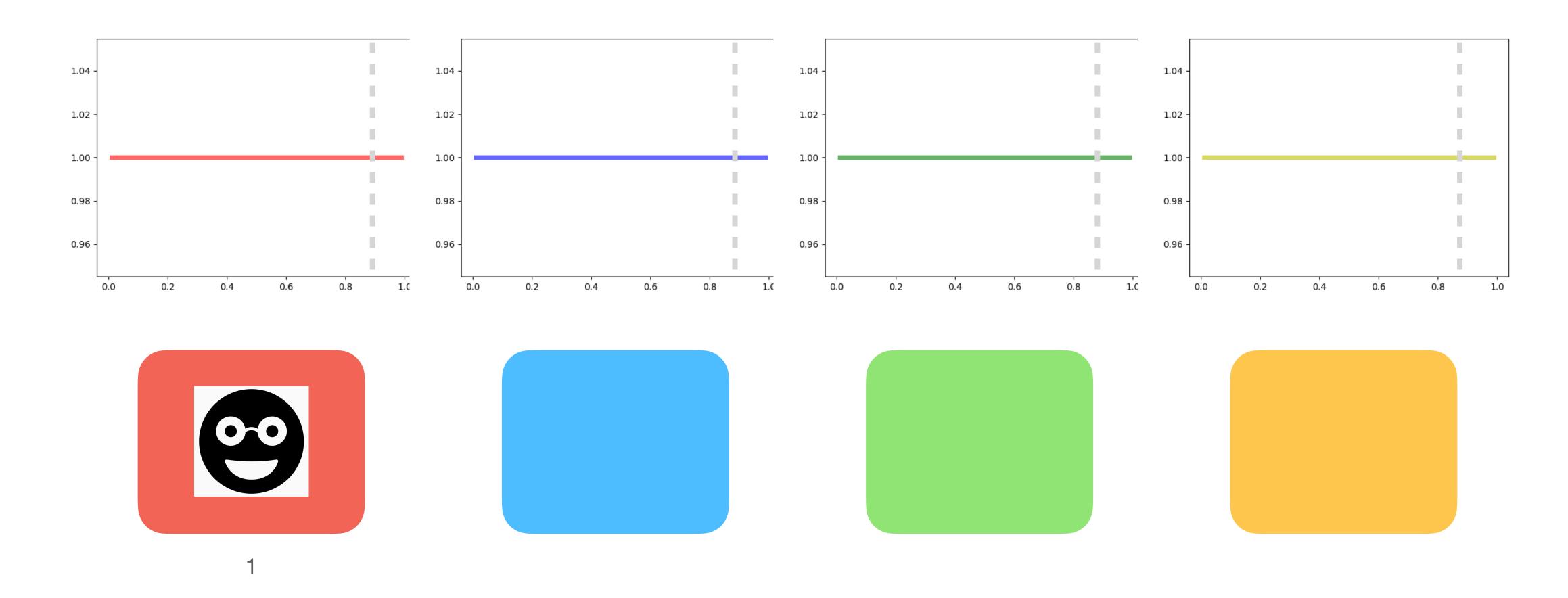


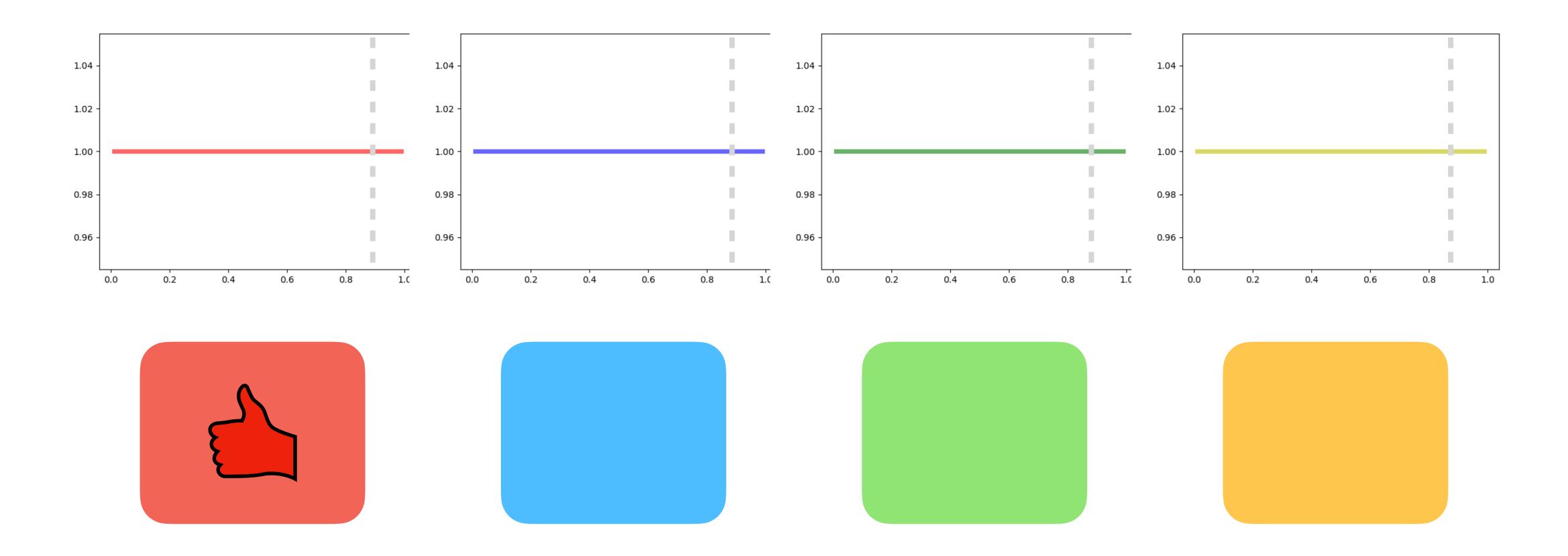
People believe that groups differ from each other even when they do not. Why?

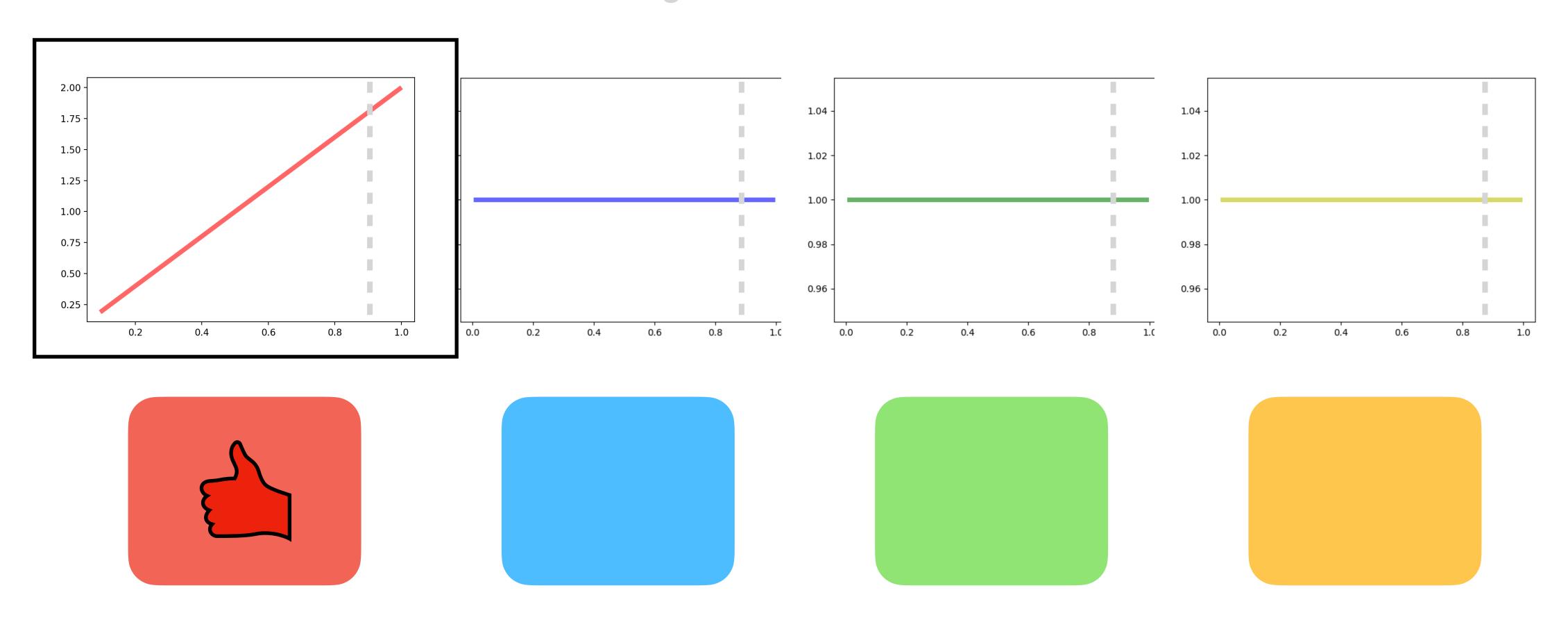


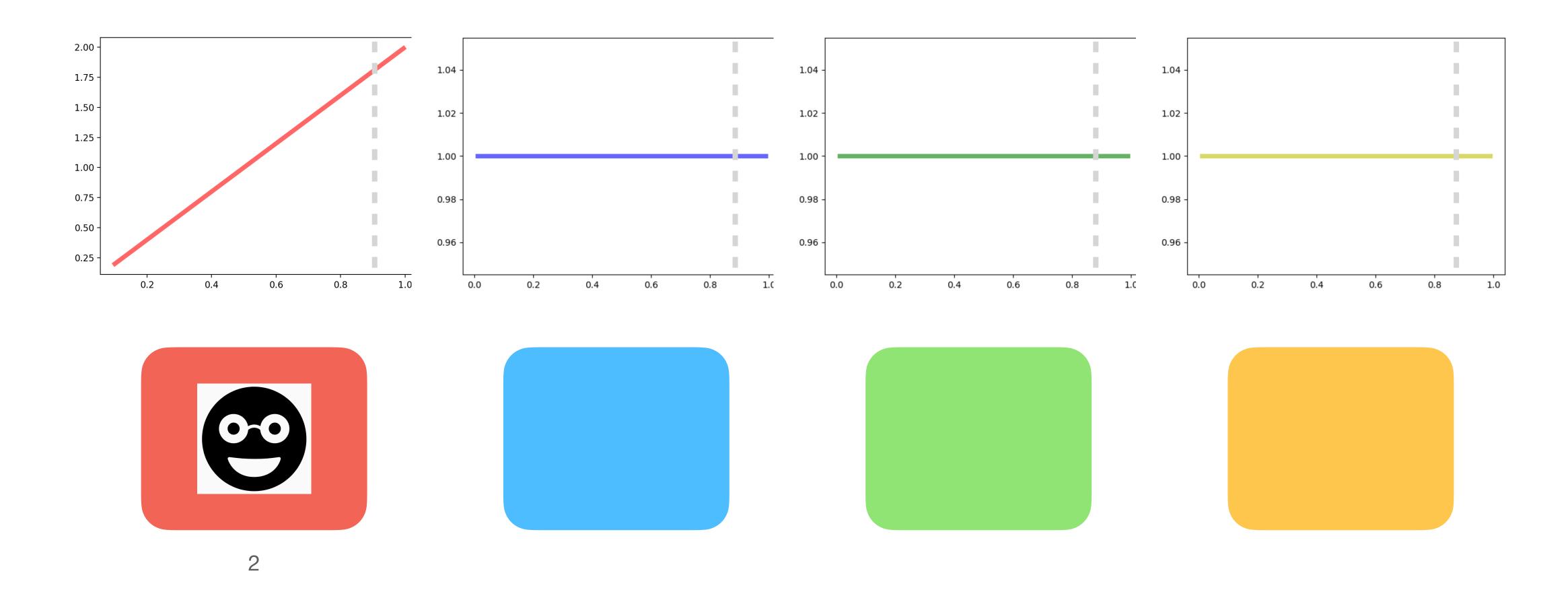


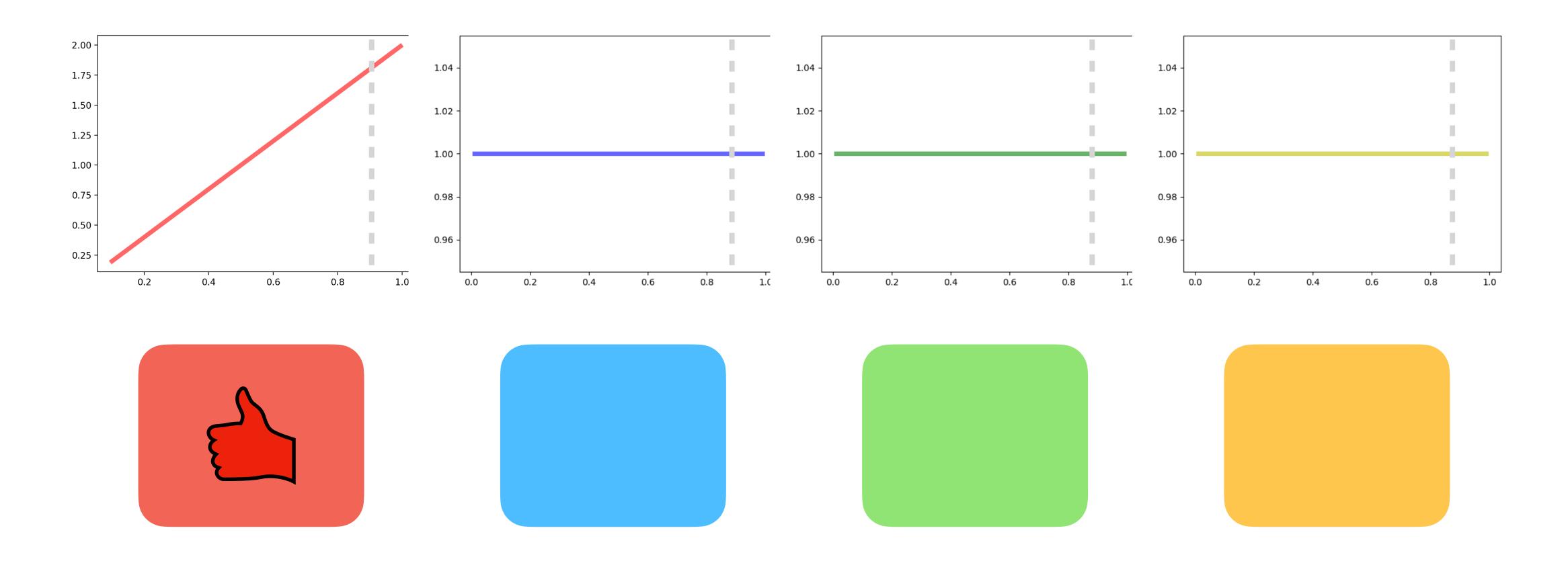


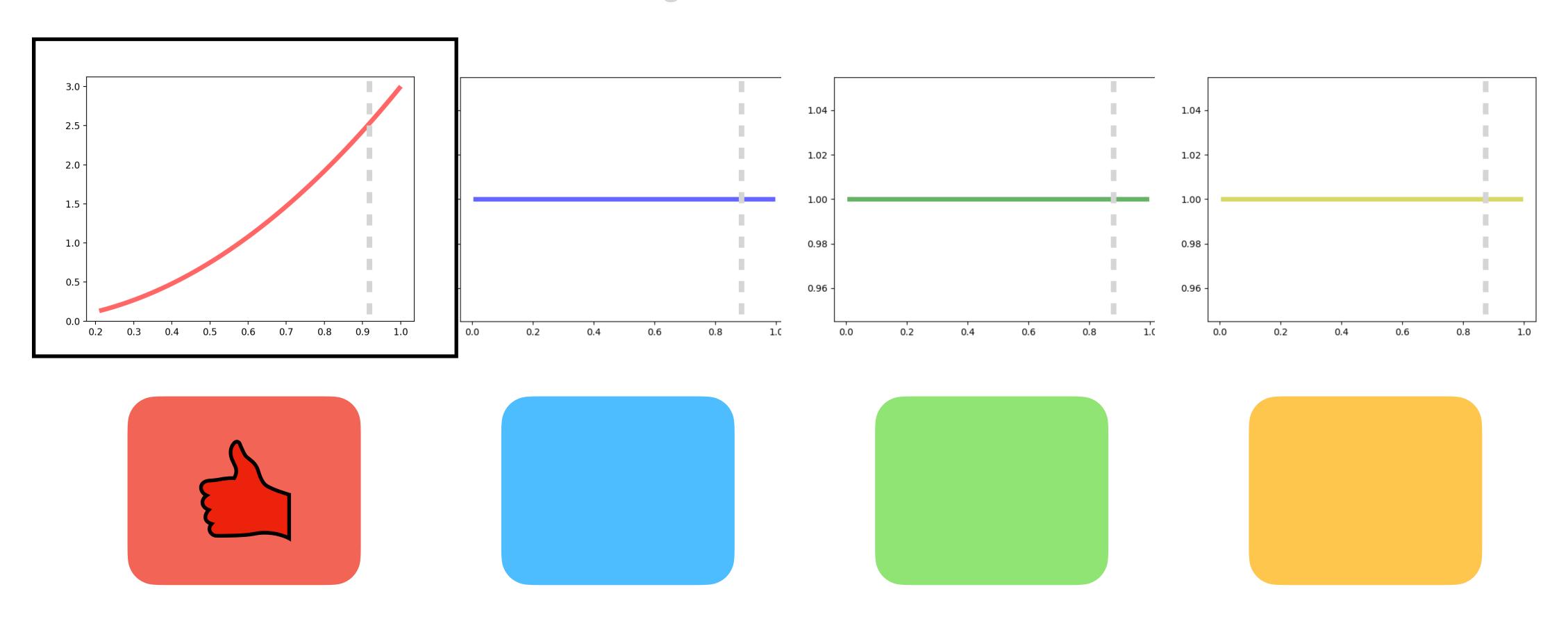


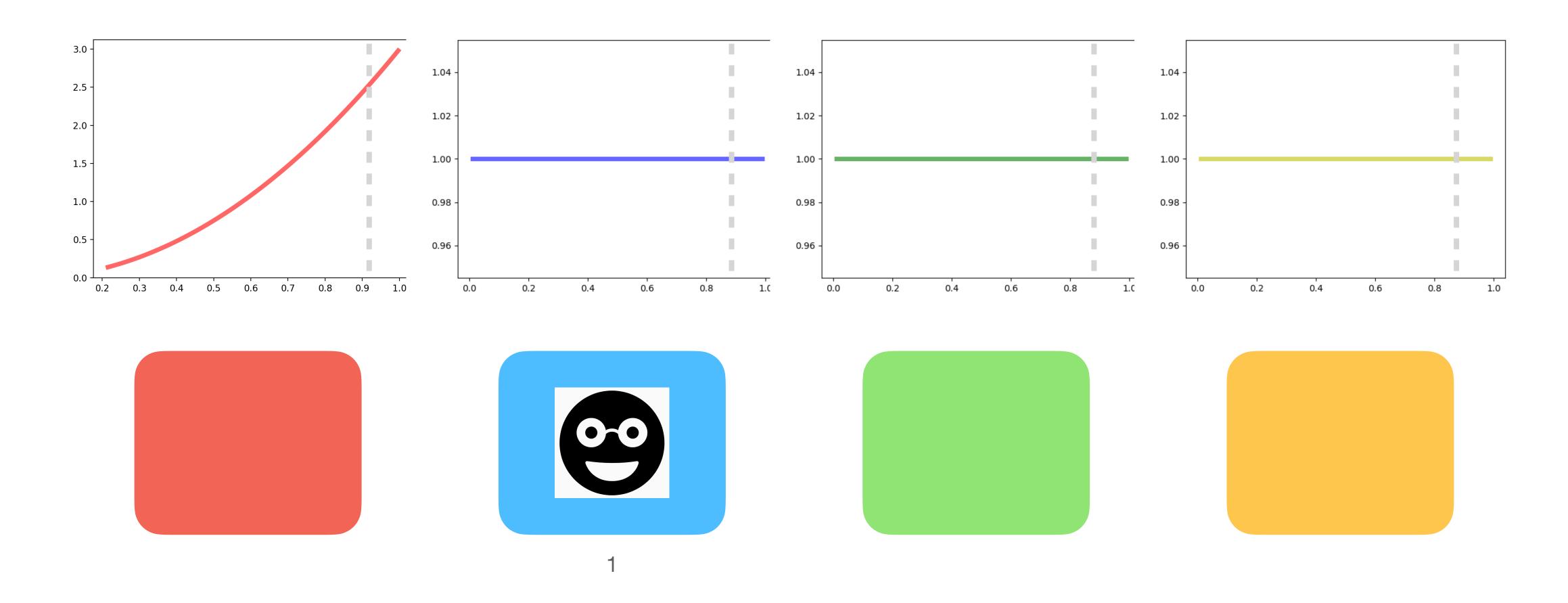


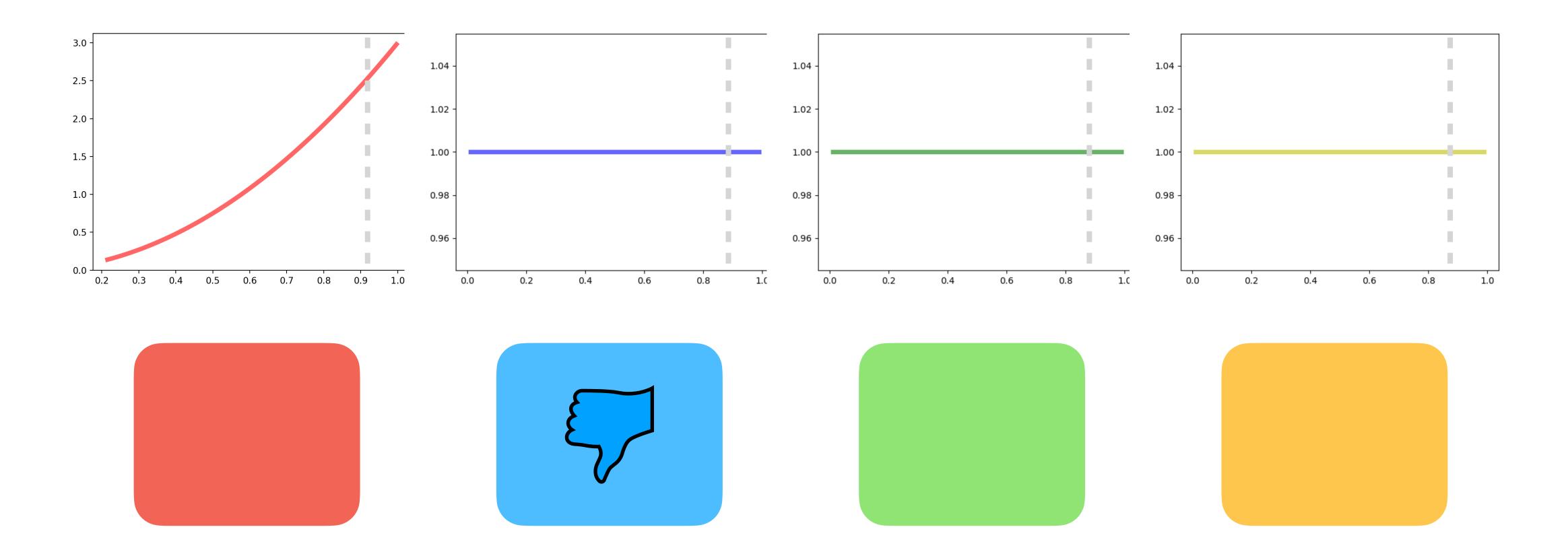


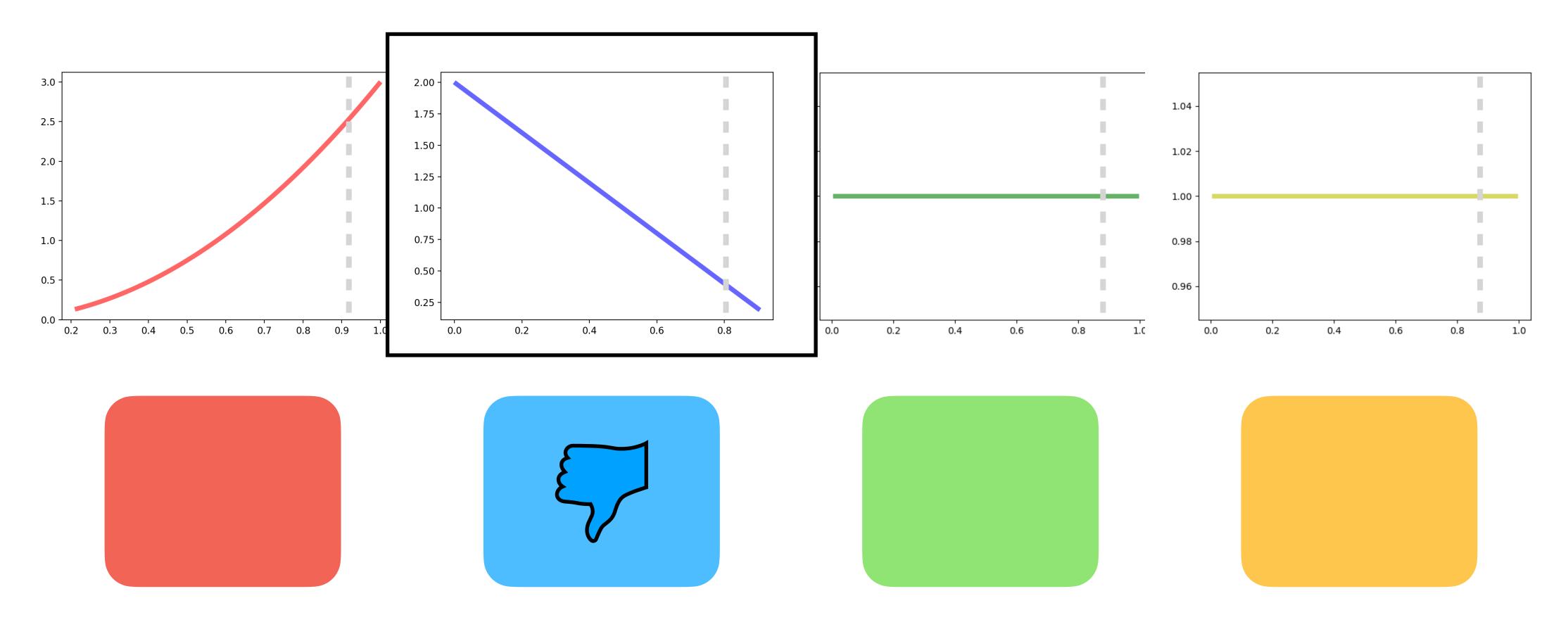


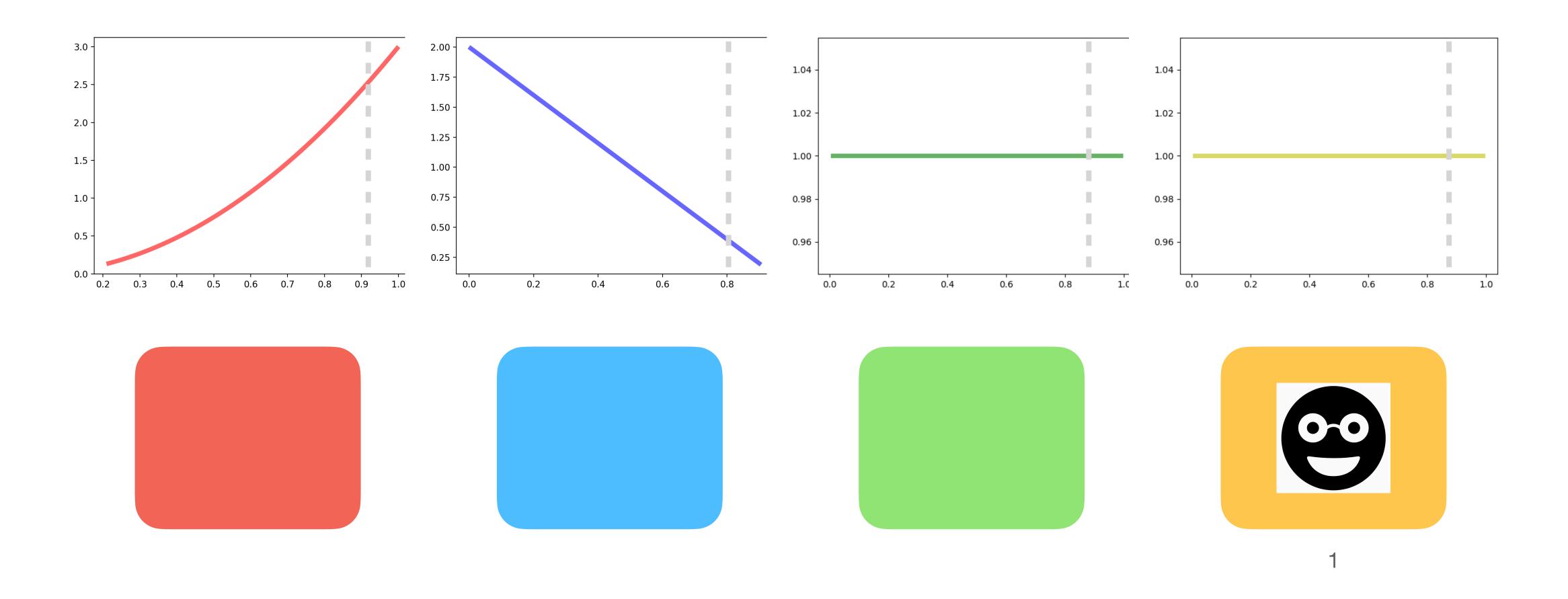


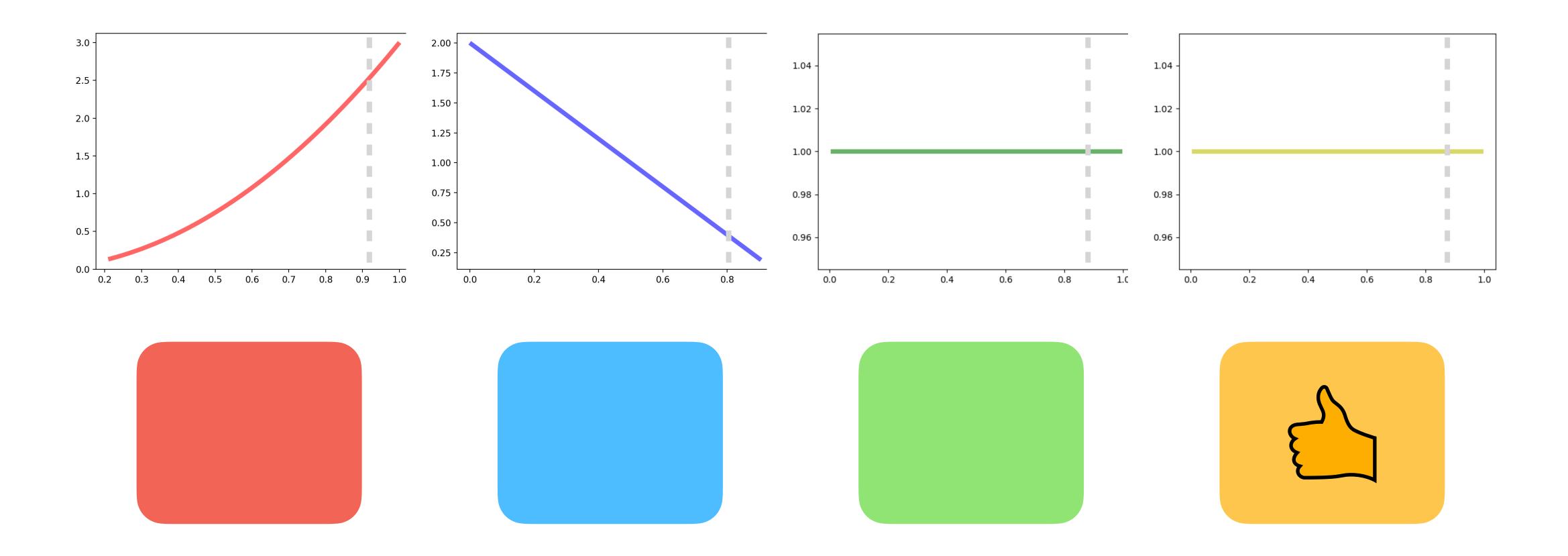


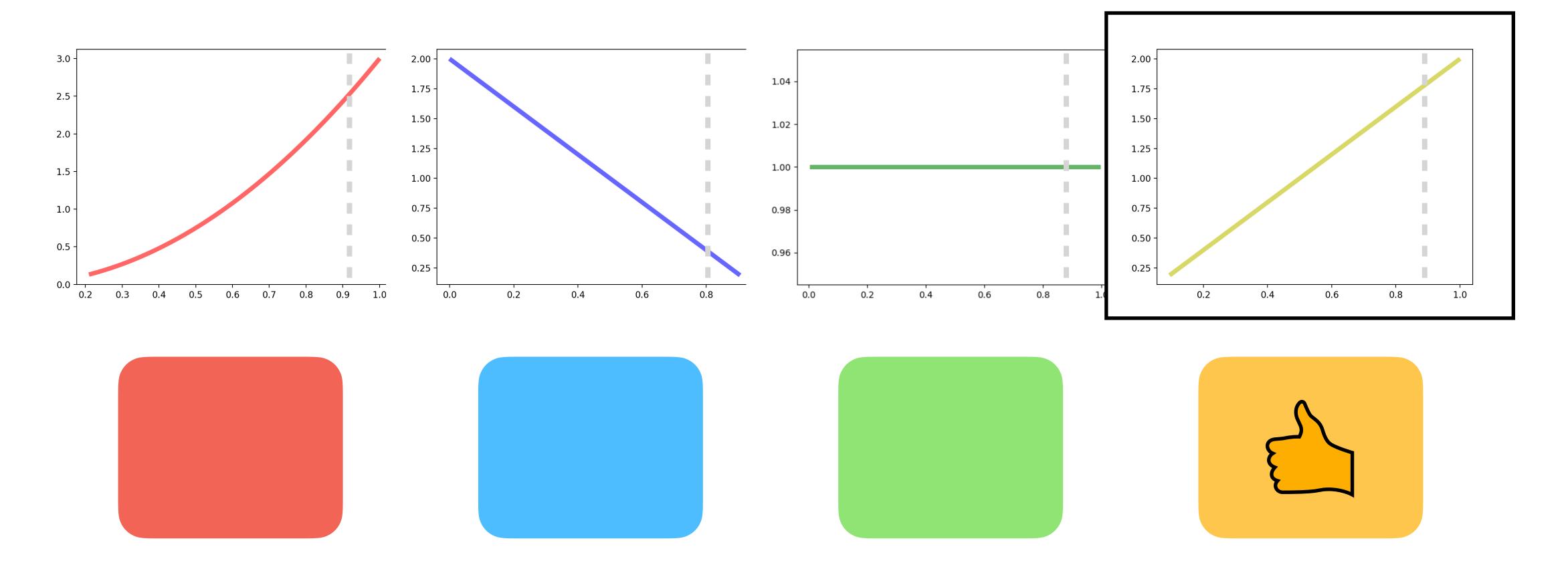


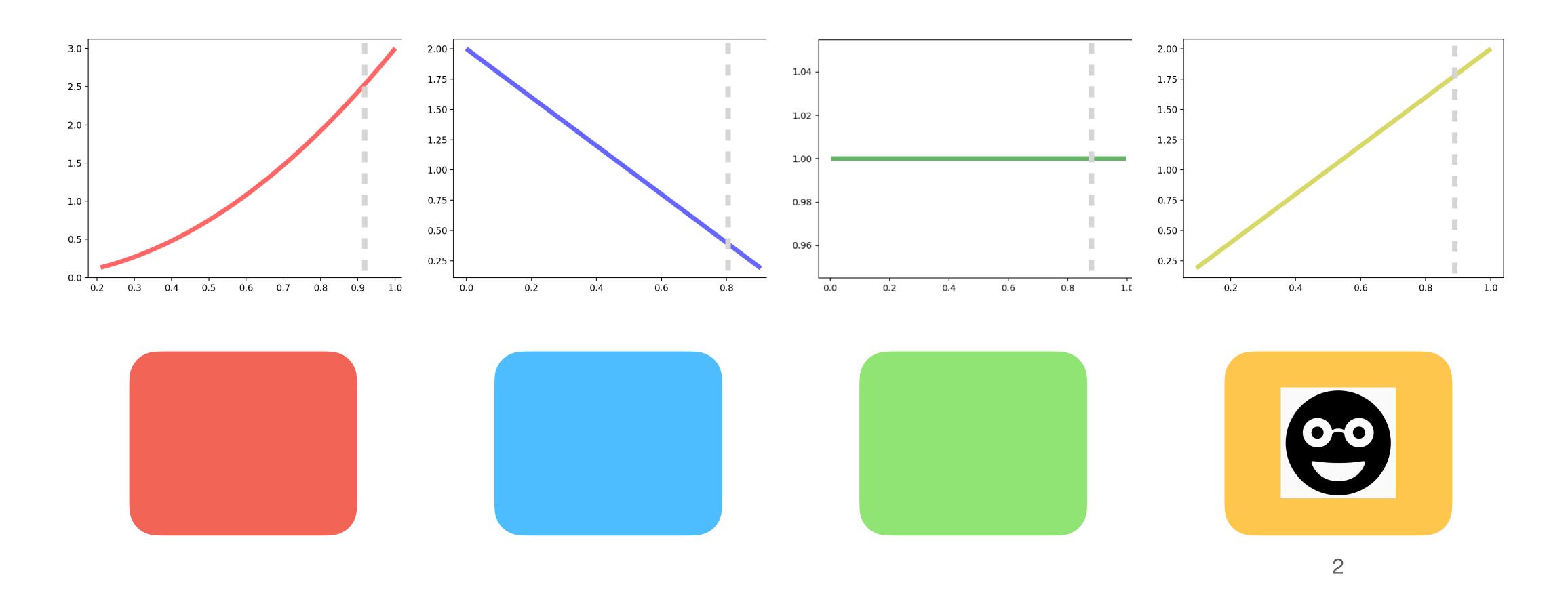


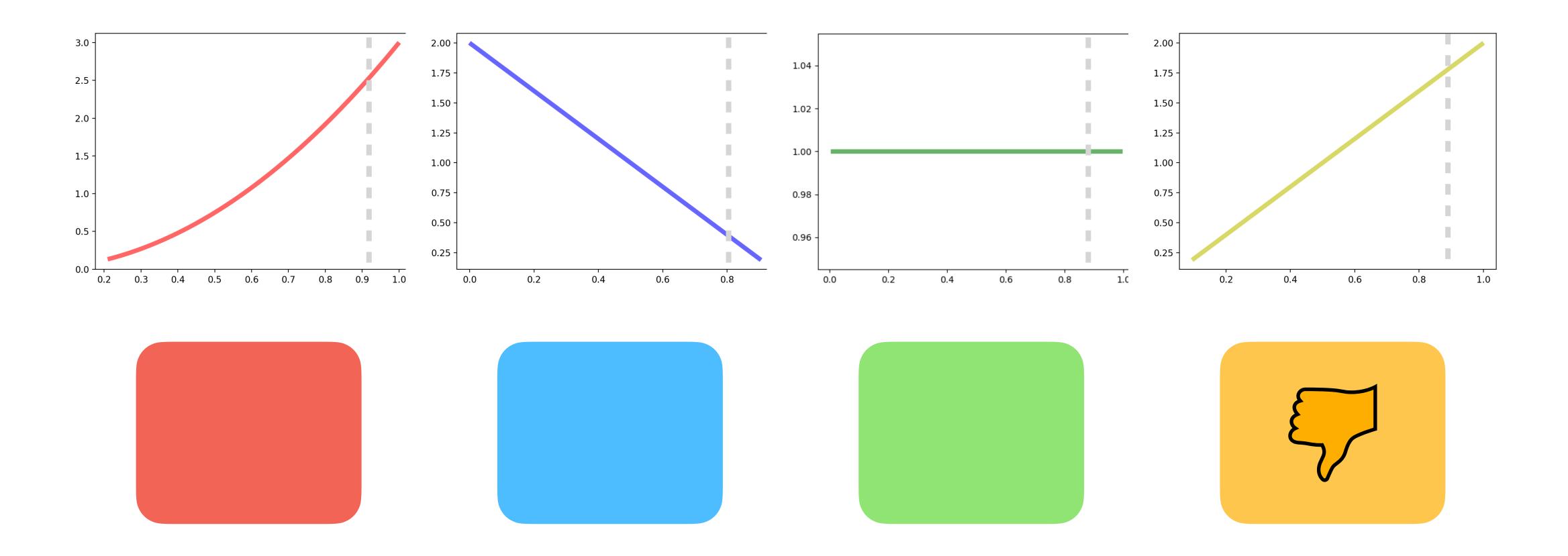


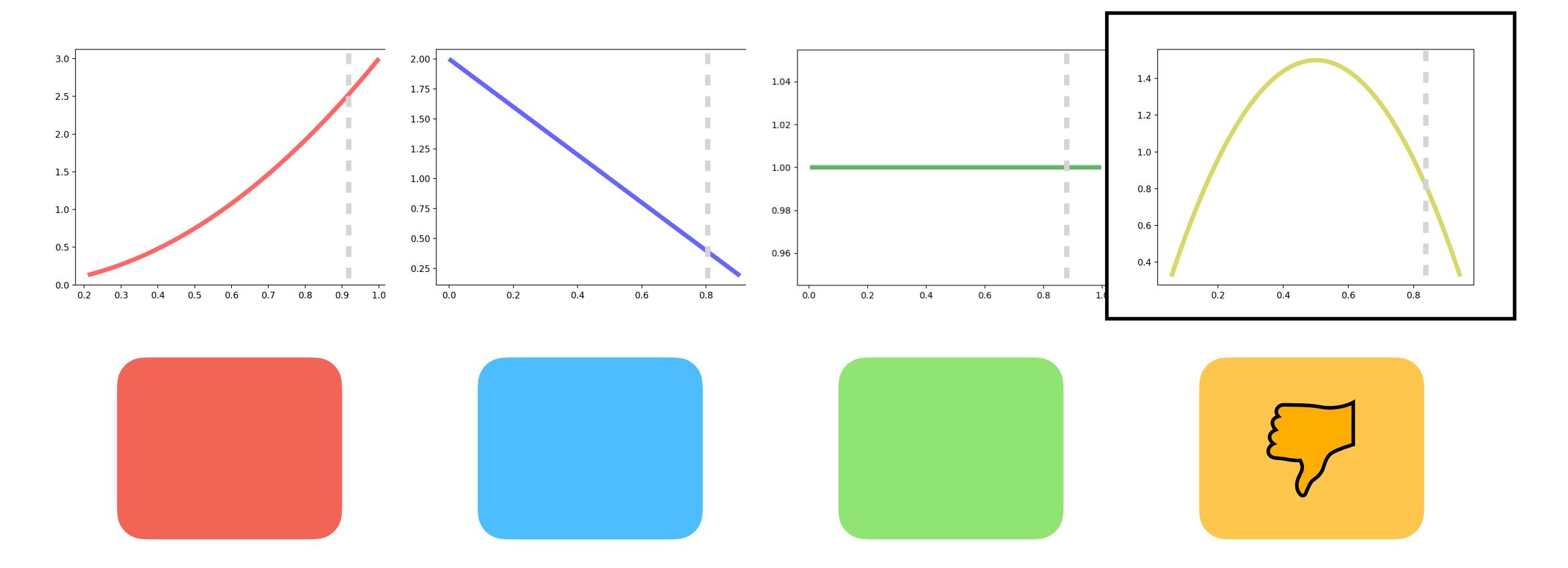


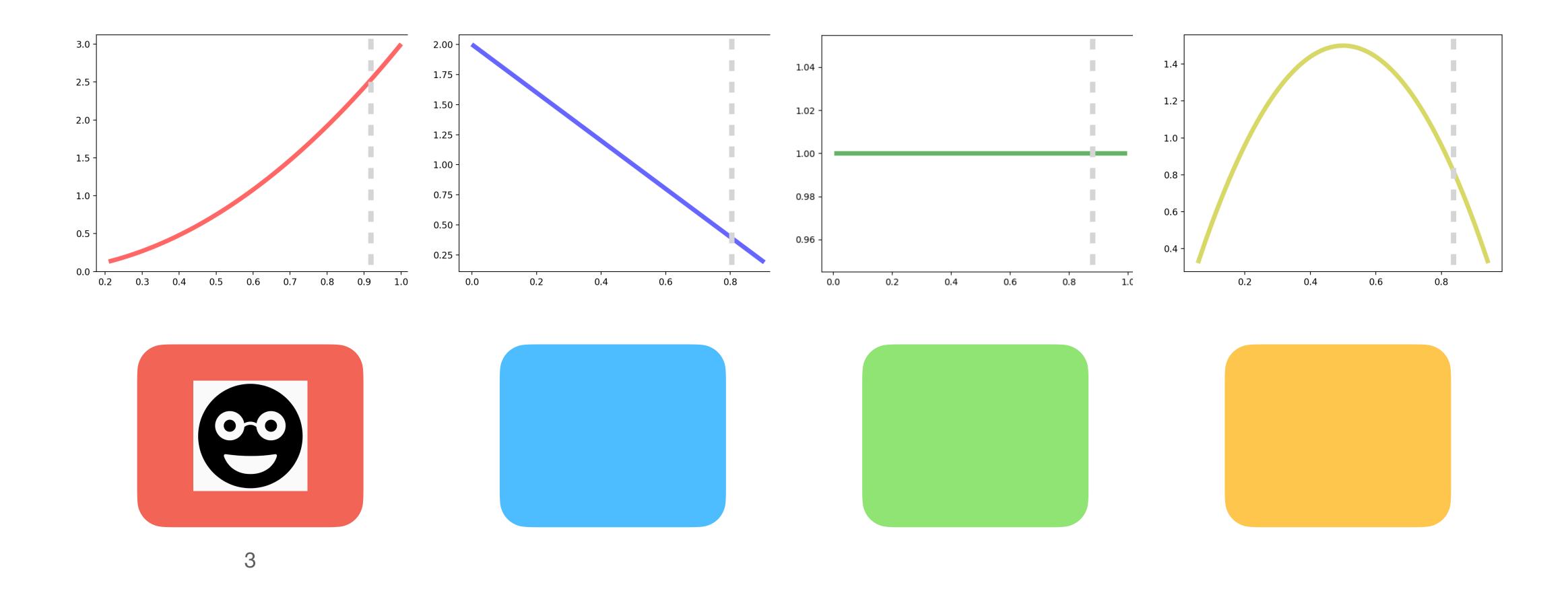


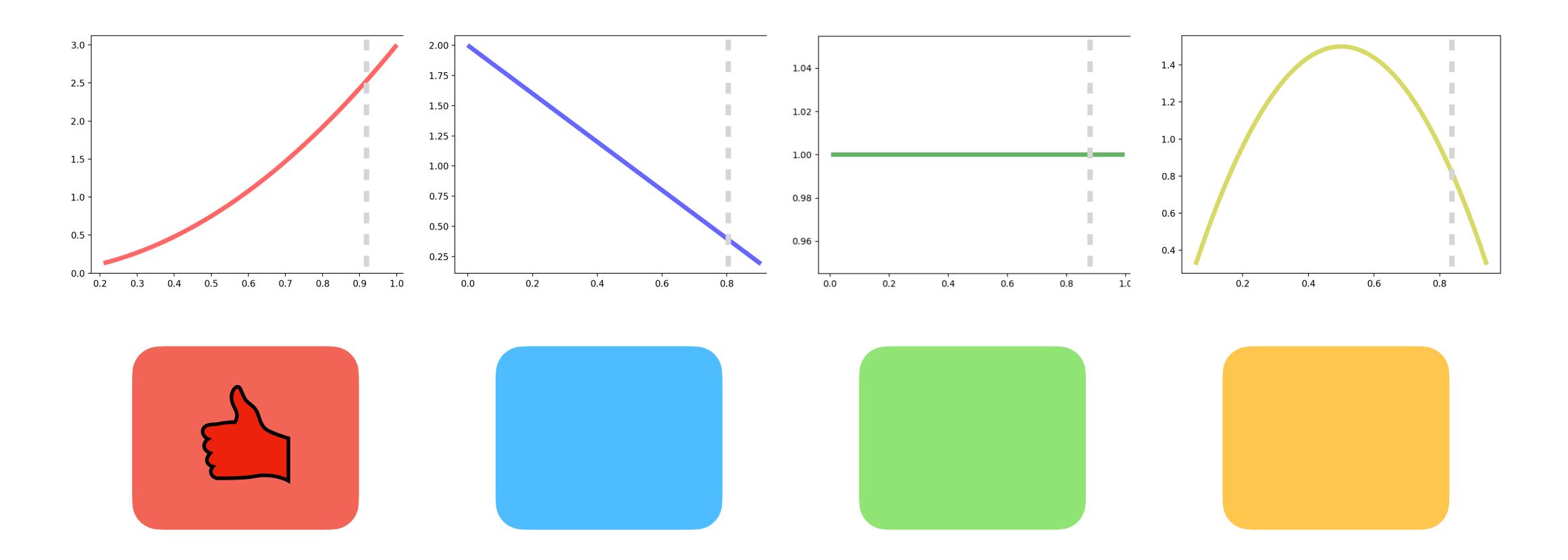


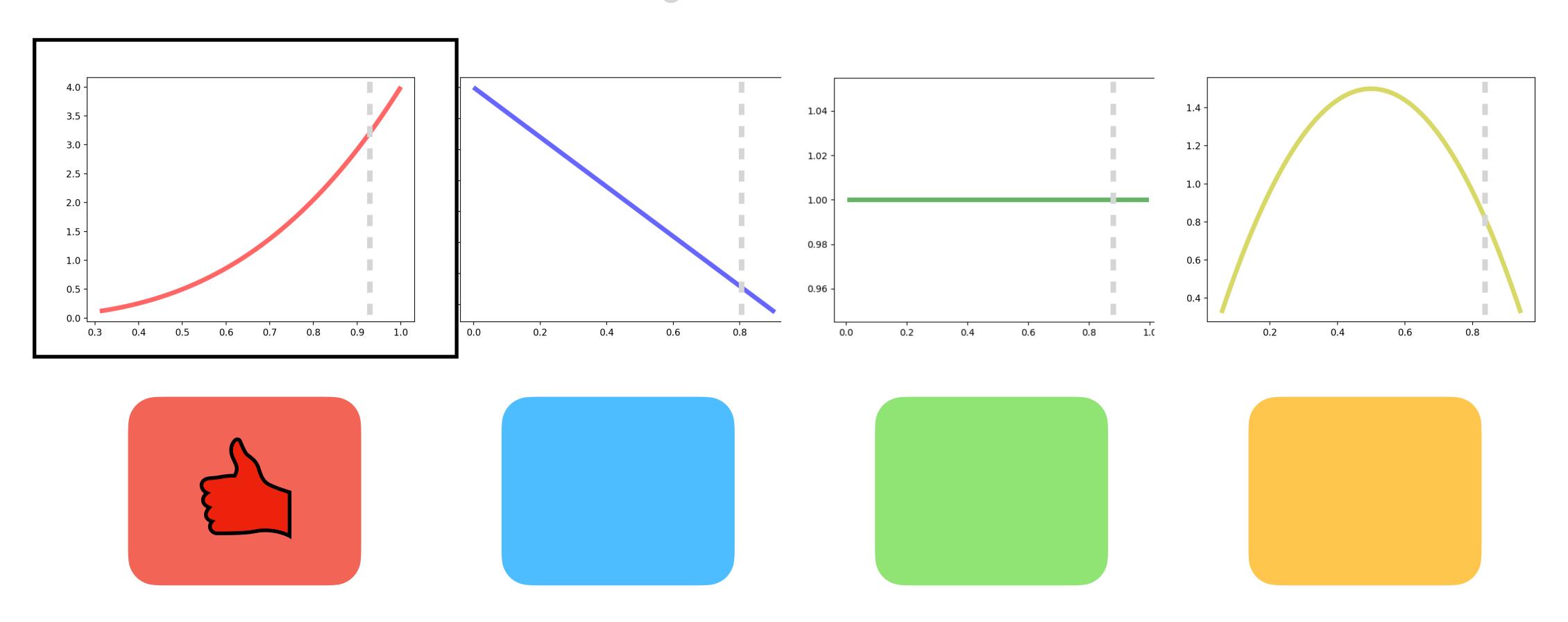


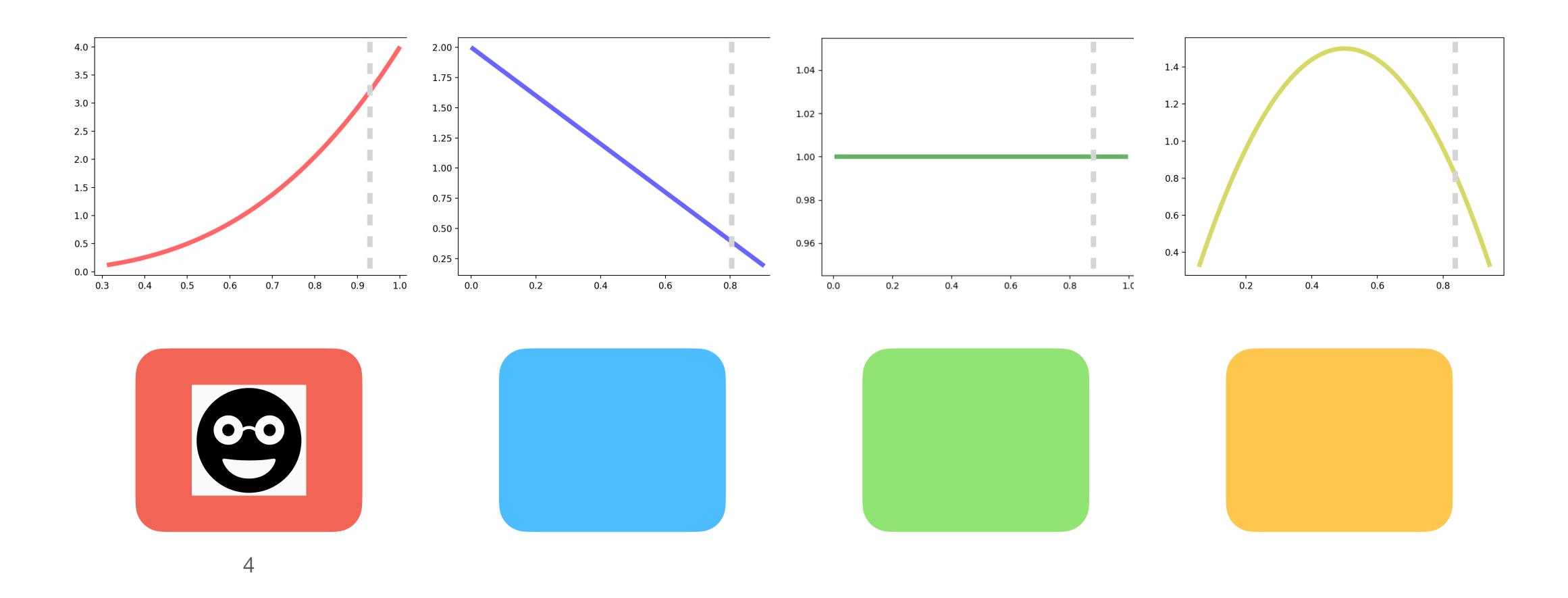


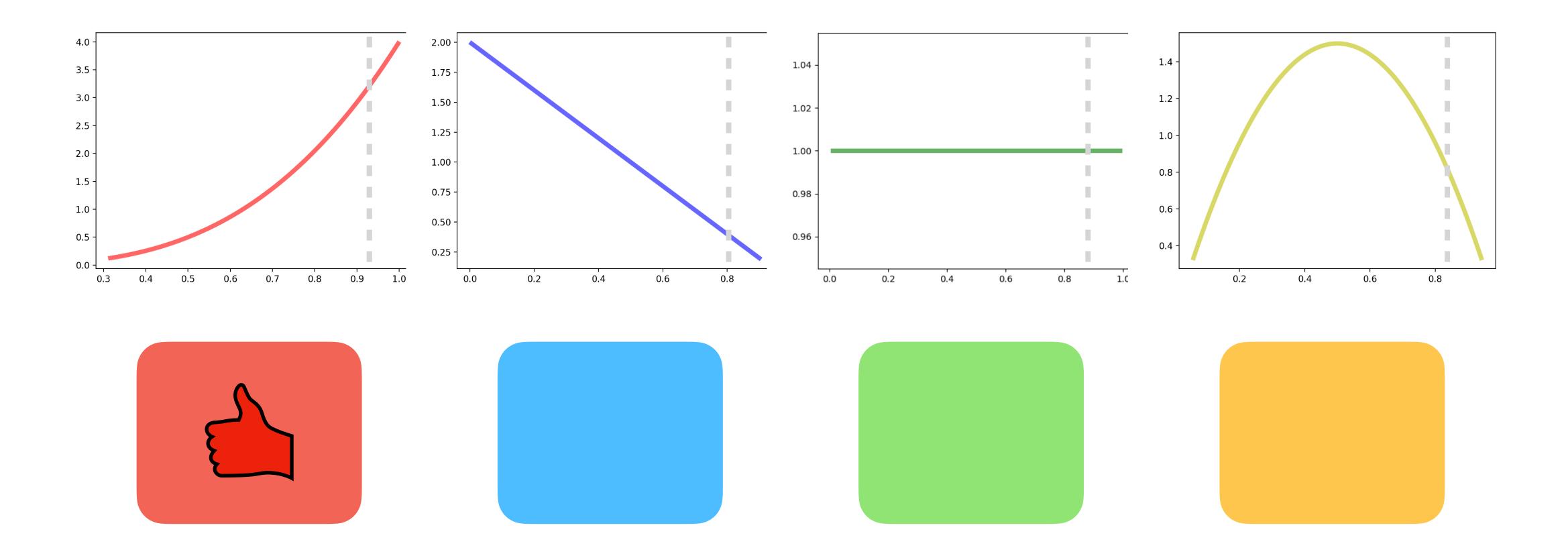


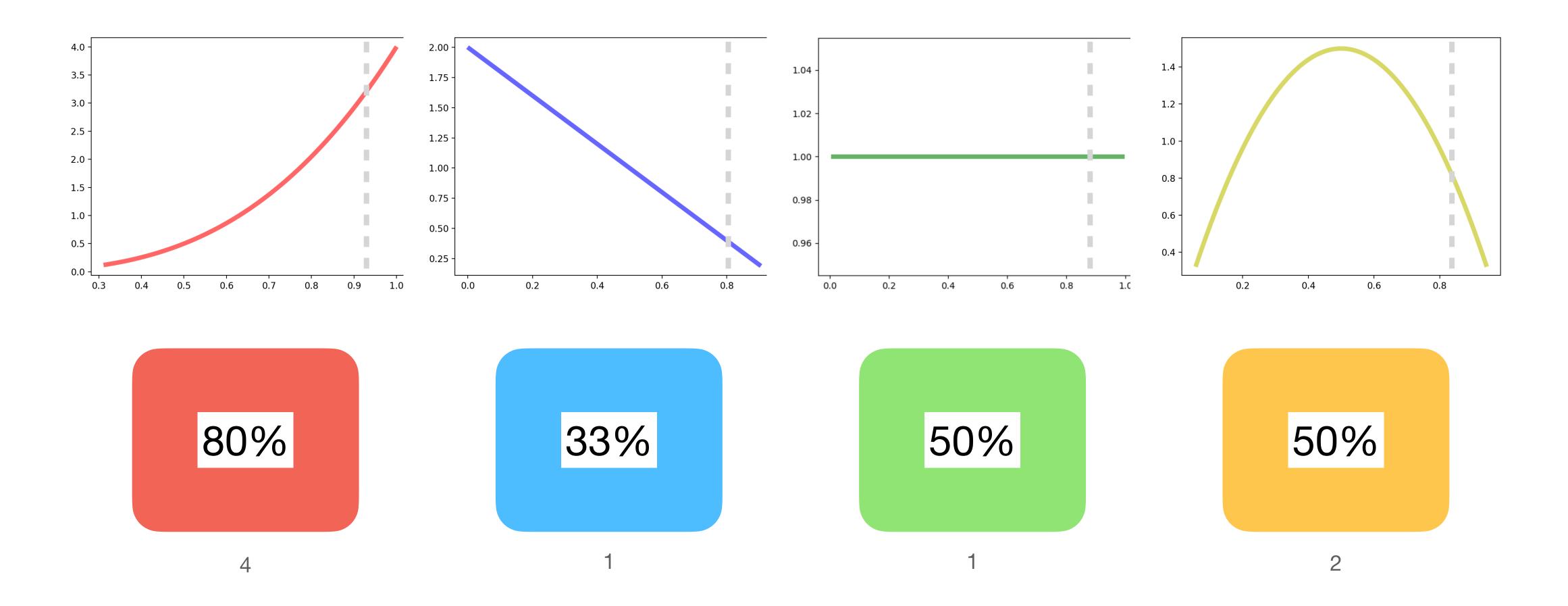


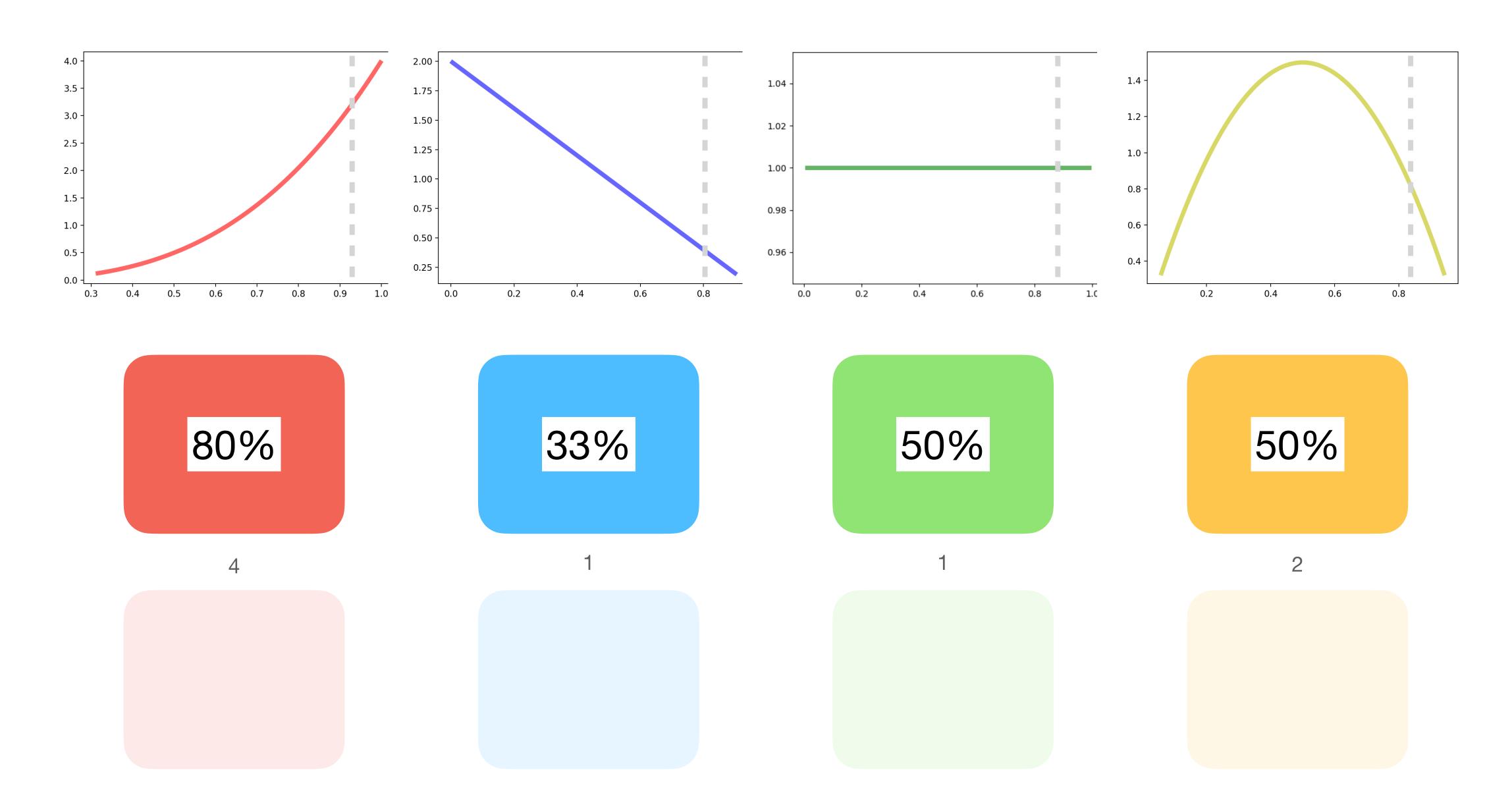


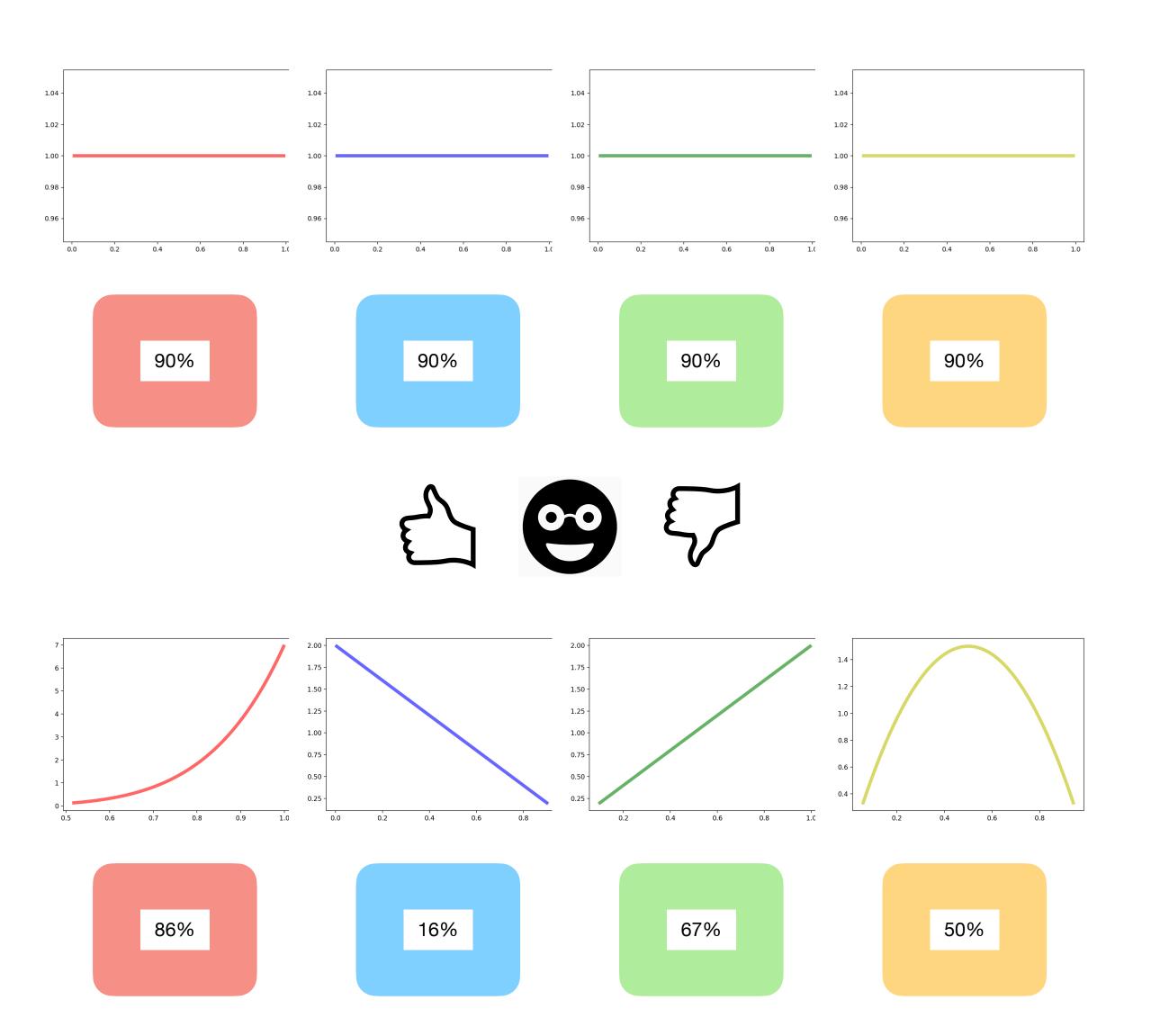




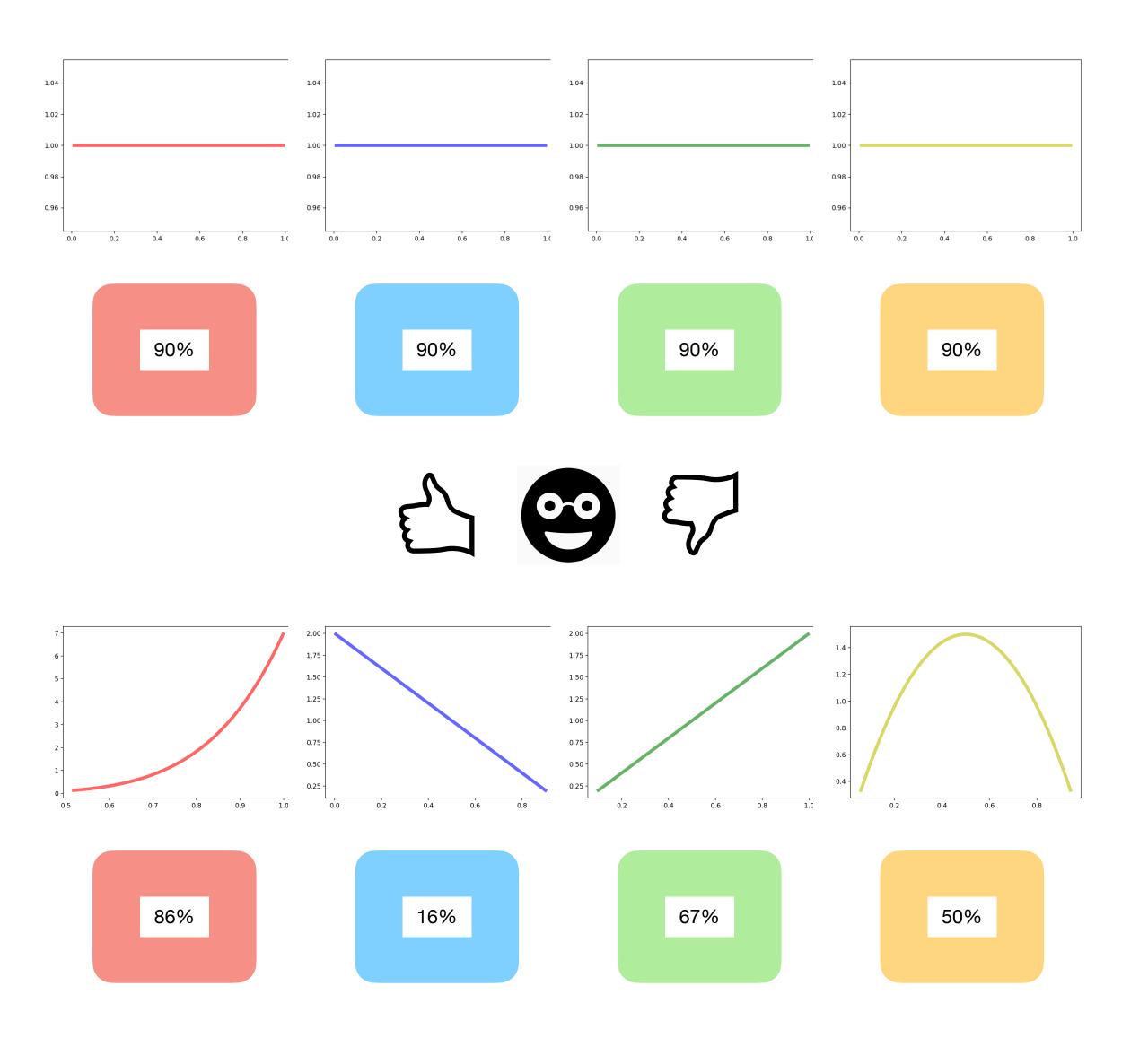




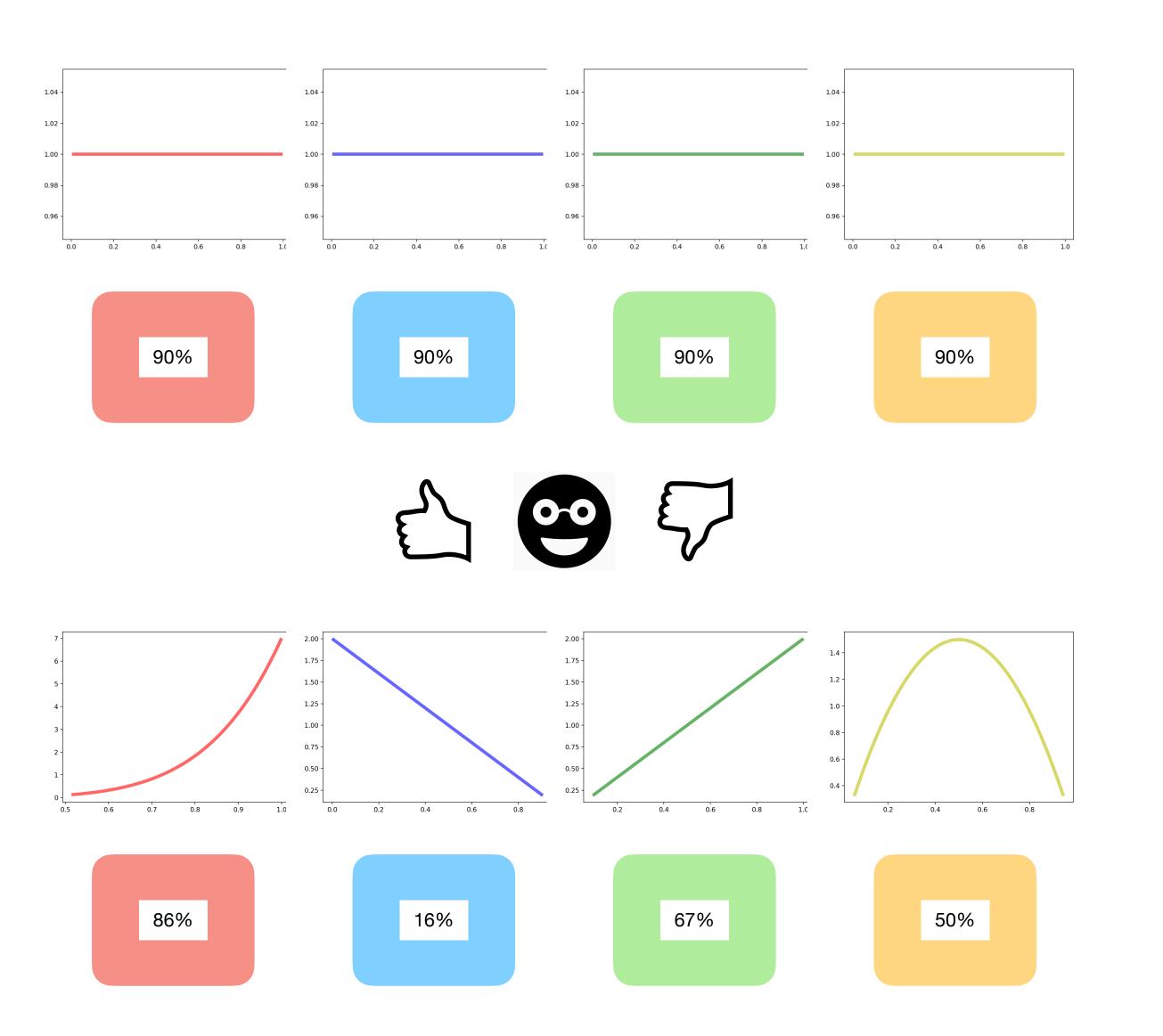




Multi-Armed Bandit Problem

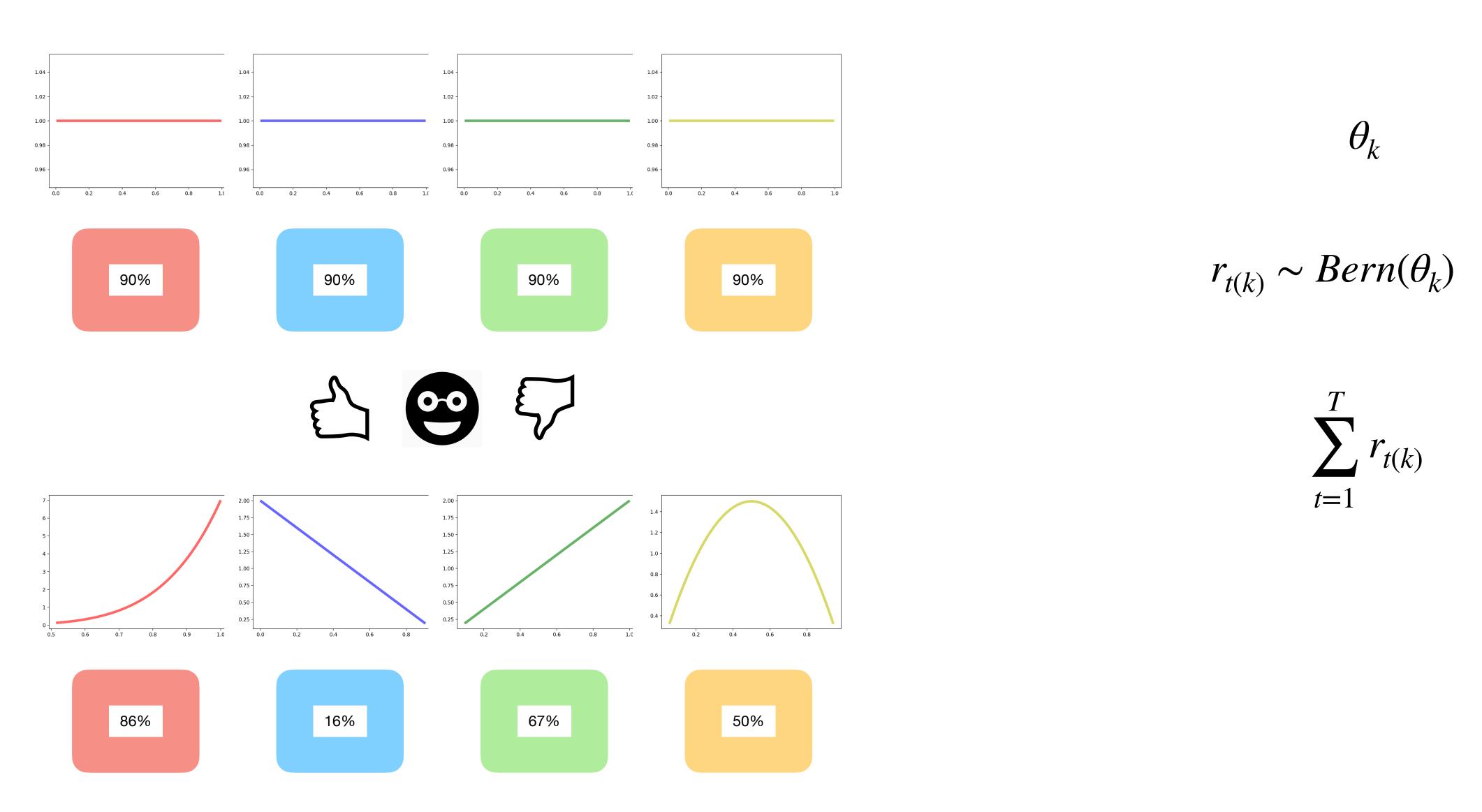


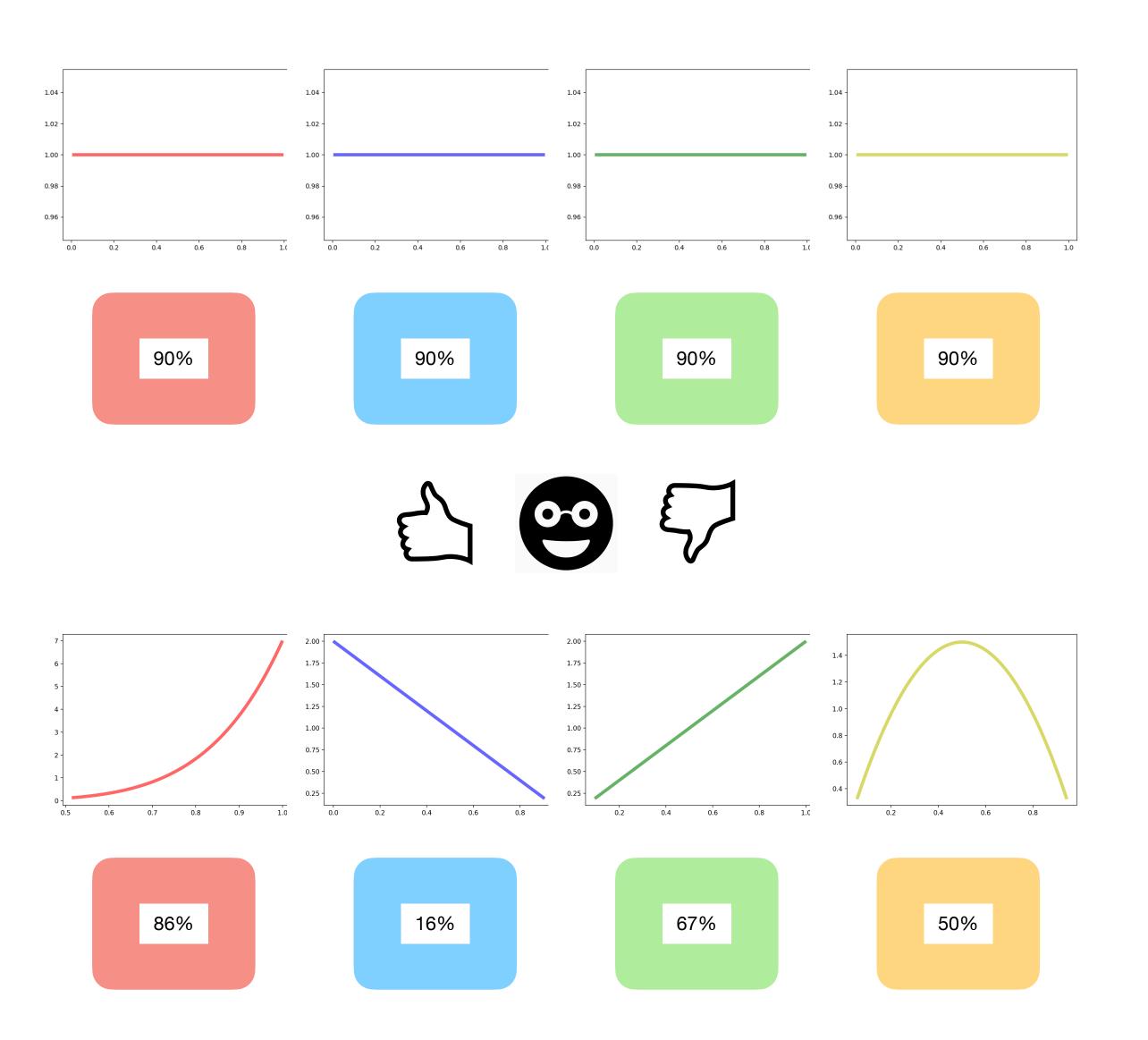
 θ_k



 θ_k

$$r_{t(k)} \sim Bern(\theta_k)$$



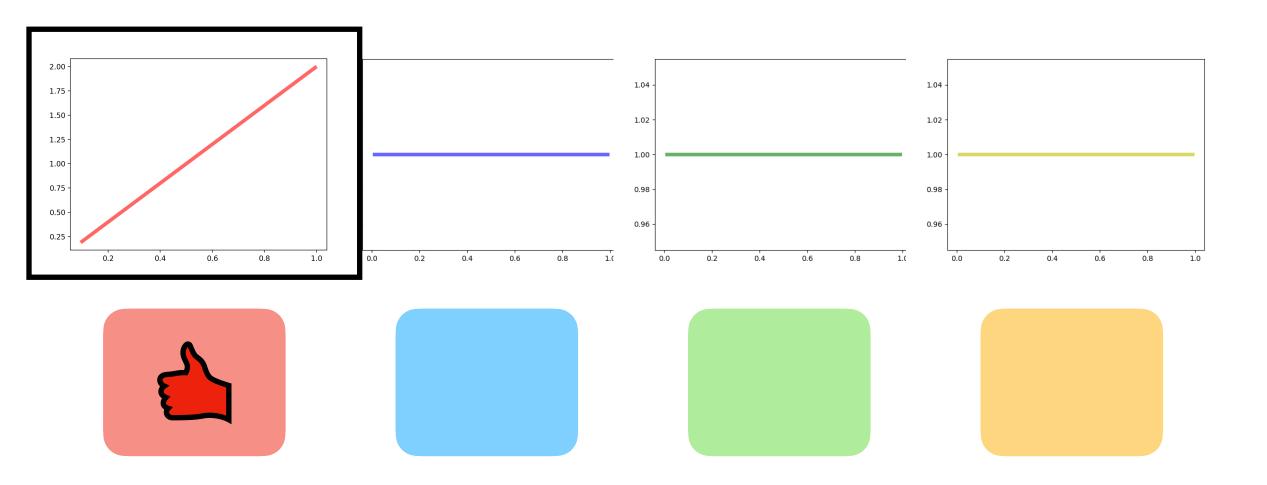


$$\theta_k$$

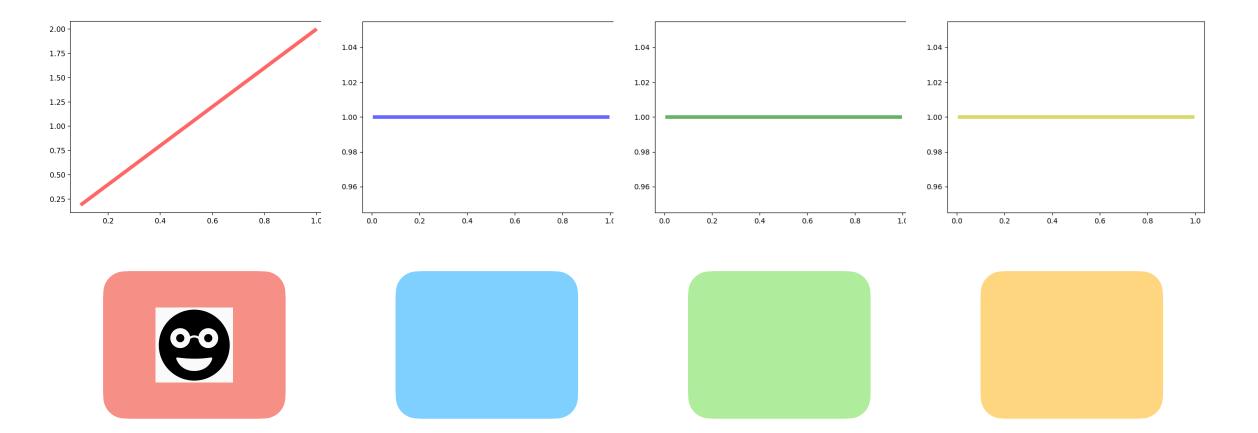
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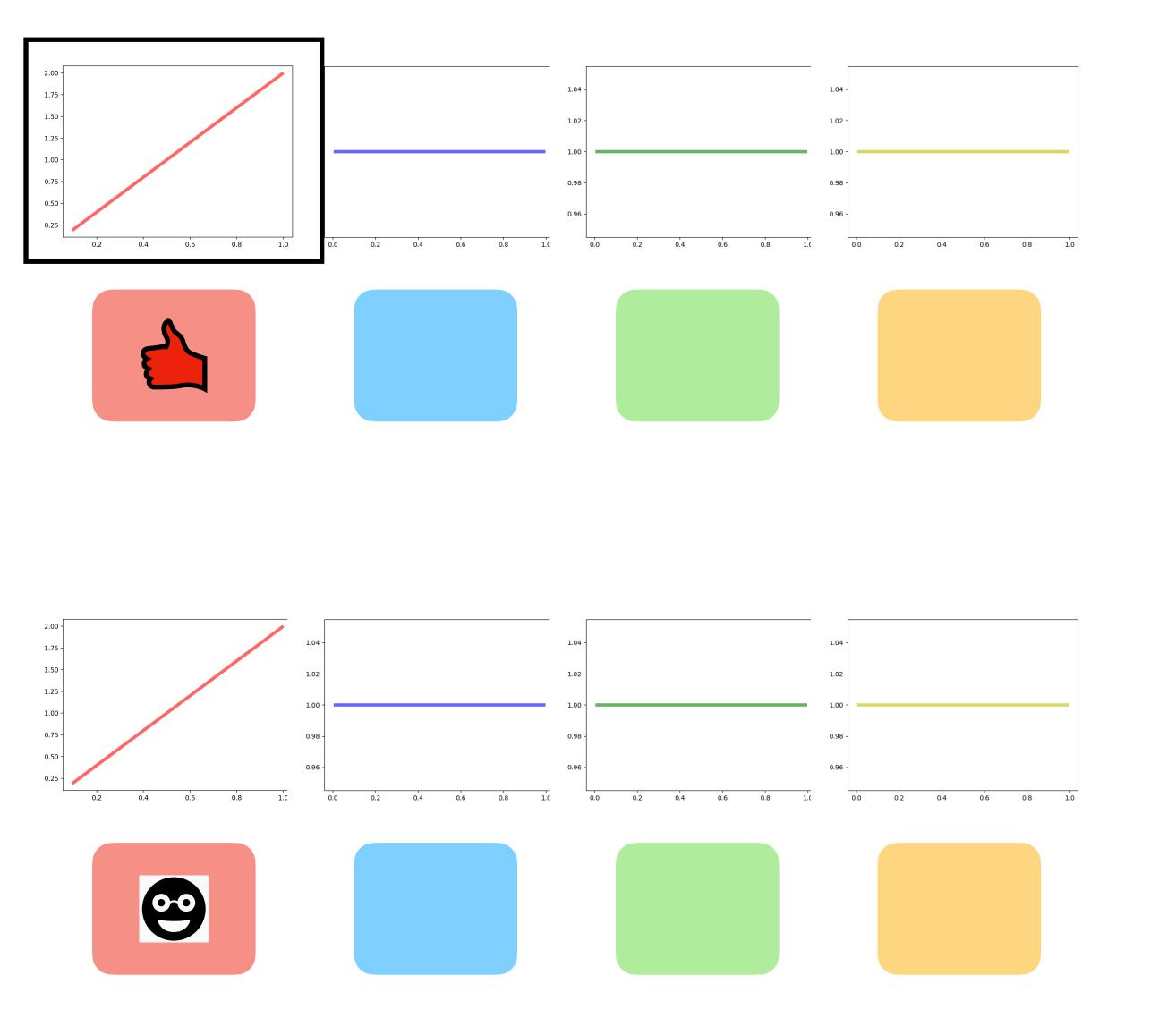
$$\sum_{t=1}^{T} r_{t(k)}$$

$$R = E\left[\sum_{t=1}^{T} Q_{t(k^*)} - \sum_{t=1}^{T} r_{t(k)}\right]$$

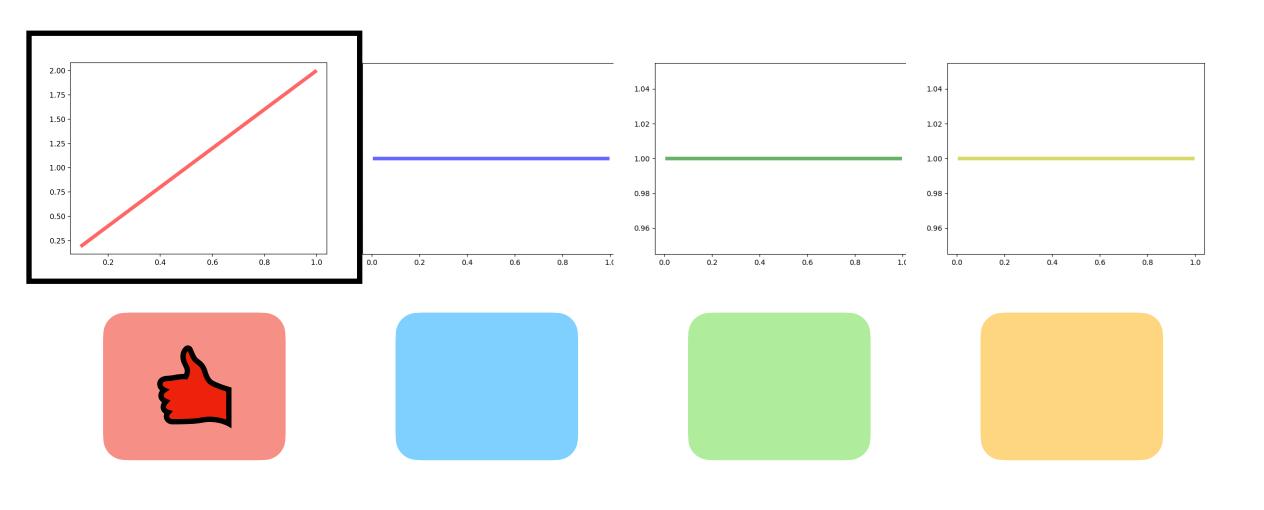


Thompson Sampling



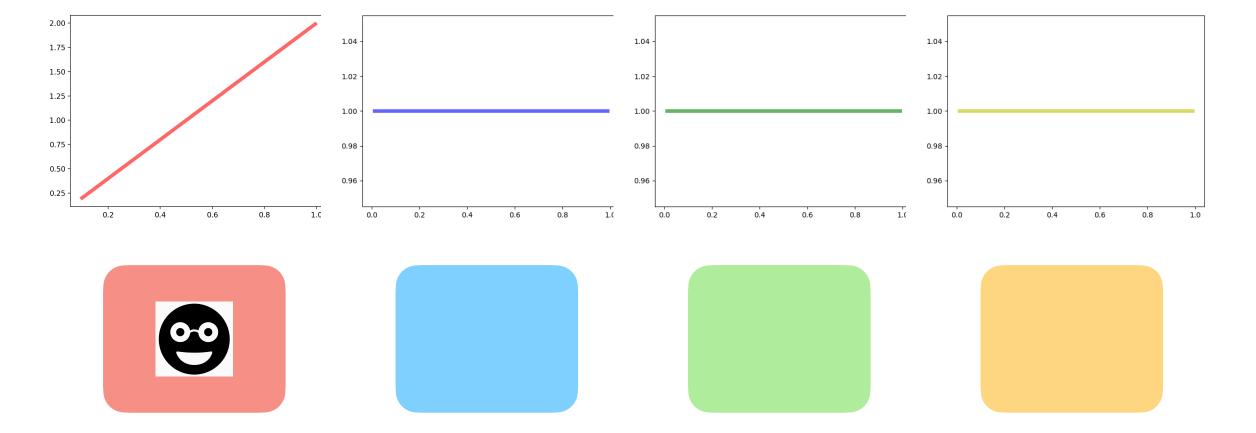


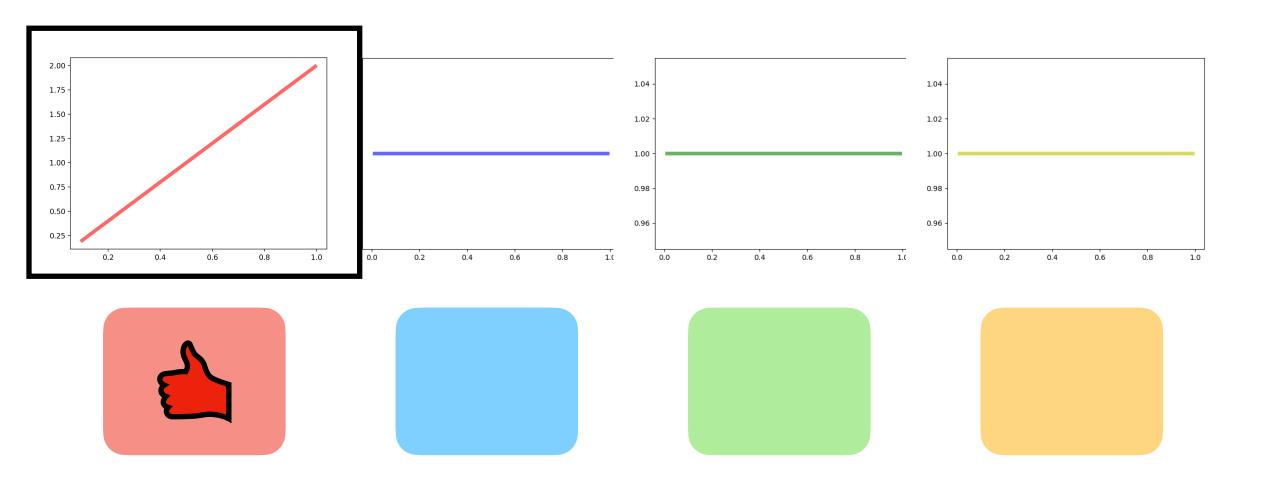
 $Beta(\alpha, \beta)$

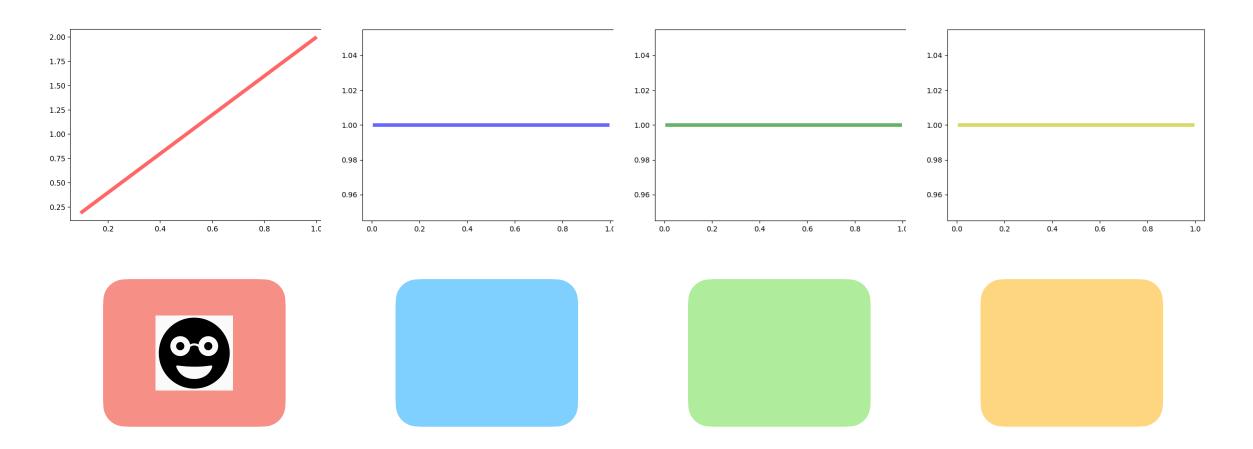








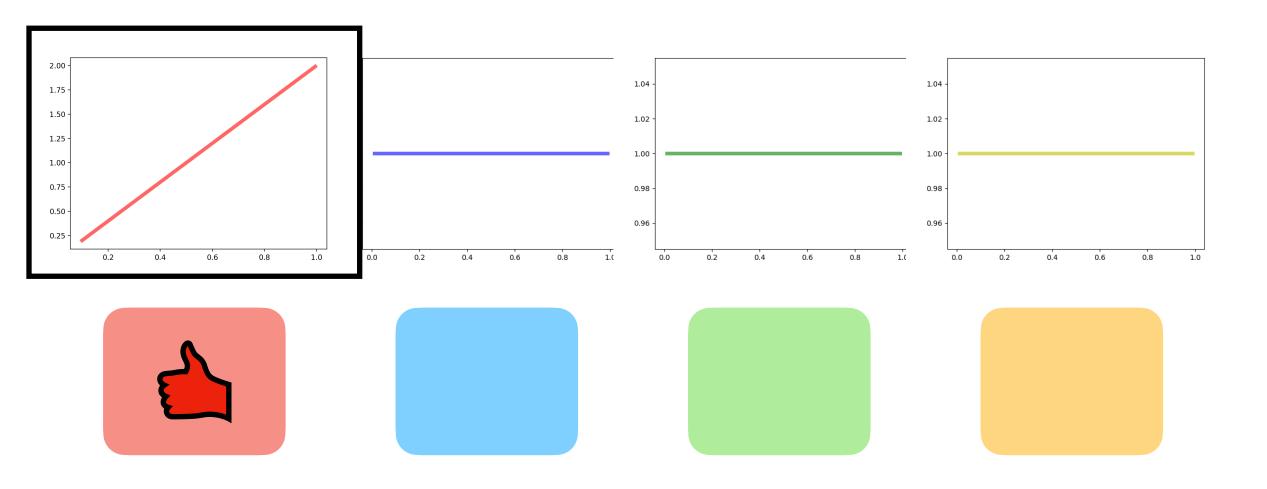


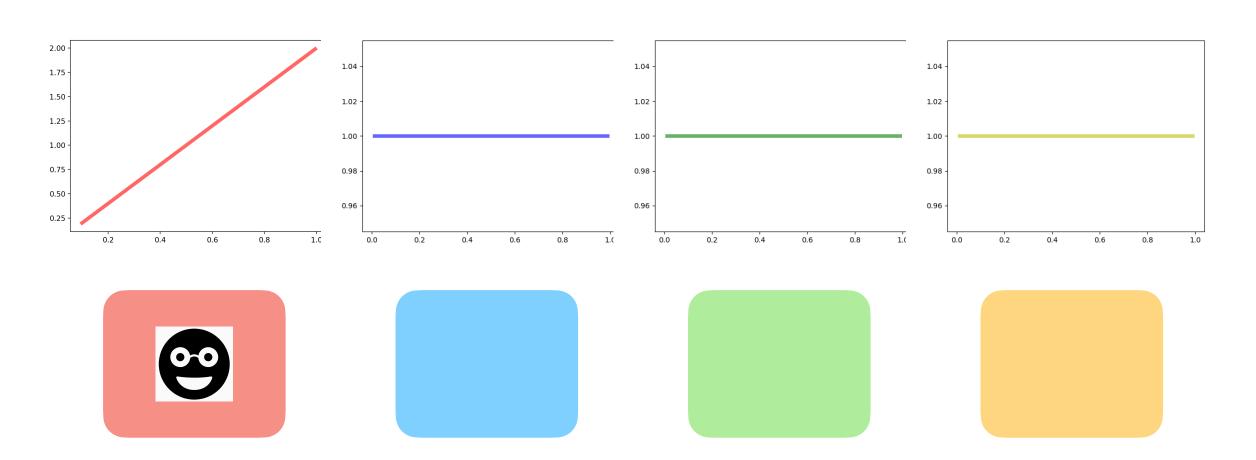


$$Beta(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$\hat{\theta}_k \sim Beta(\alpha_k, \beta_k)$$

$$x_{t(k)} \leftarrow argmax_k \hat{\theta}_k$$



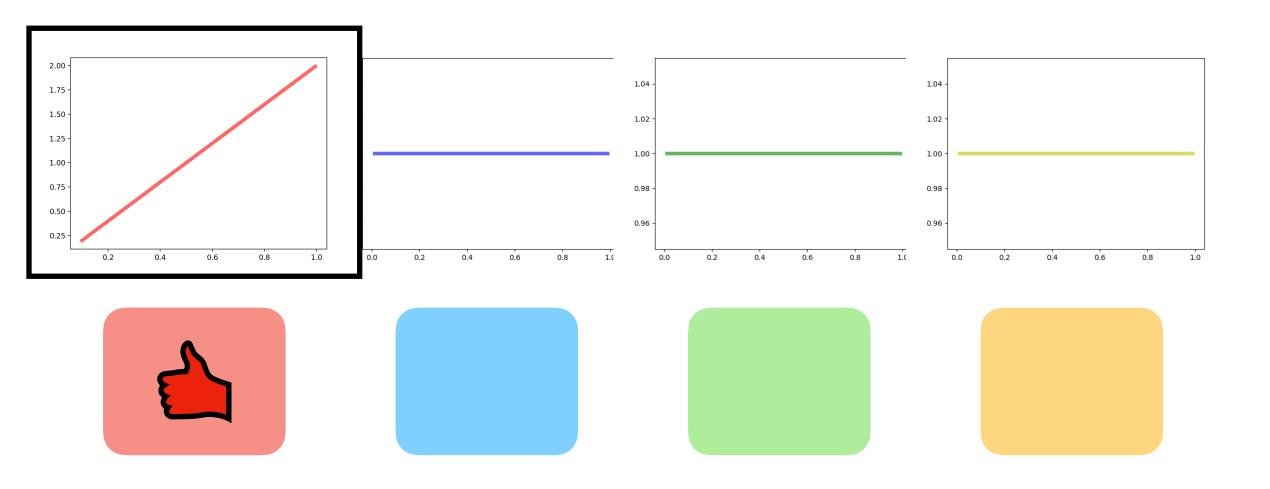


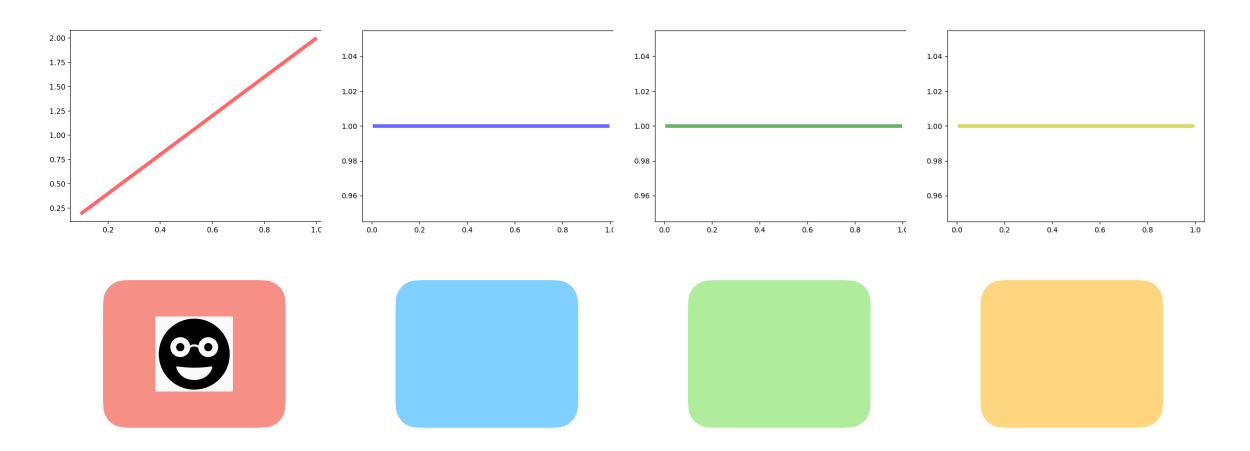
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$$x_{t(k)} \leftarrow argmax_k \hat{\theta}_k$$

Play with $x_{t(k)}$, observe $r_{t(k)}$





$$Beta(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$\hat{\theta}_k \sim Beta(\alpha_k, \beta_k)$$

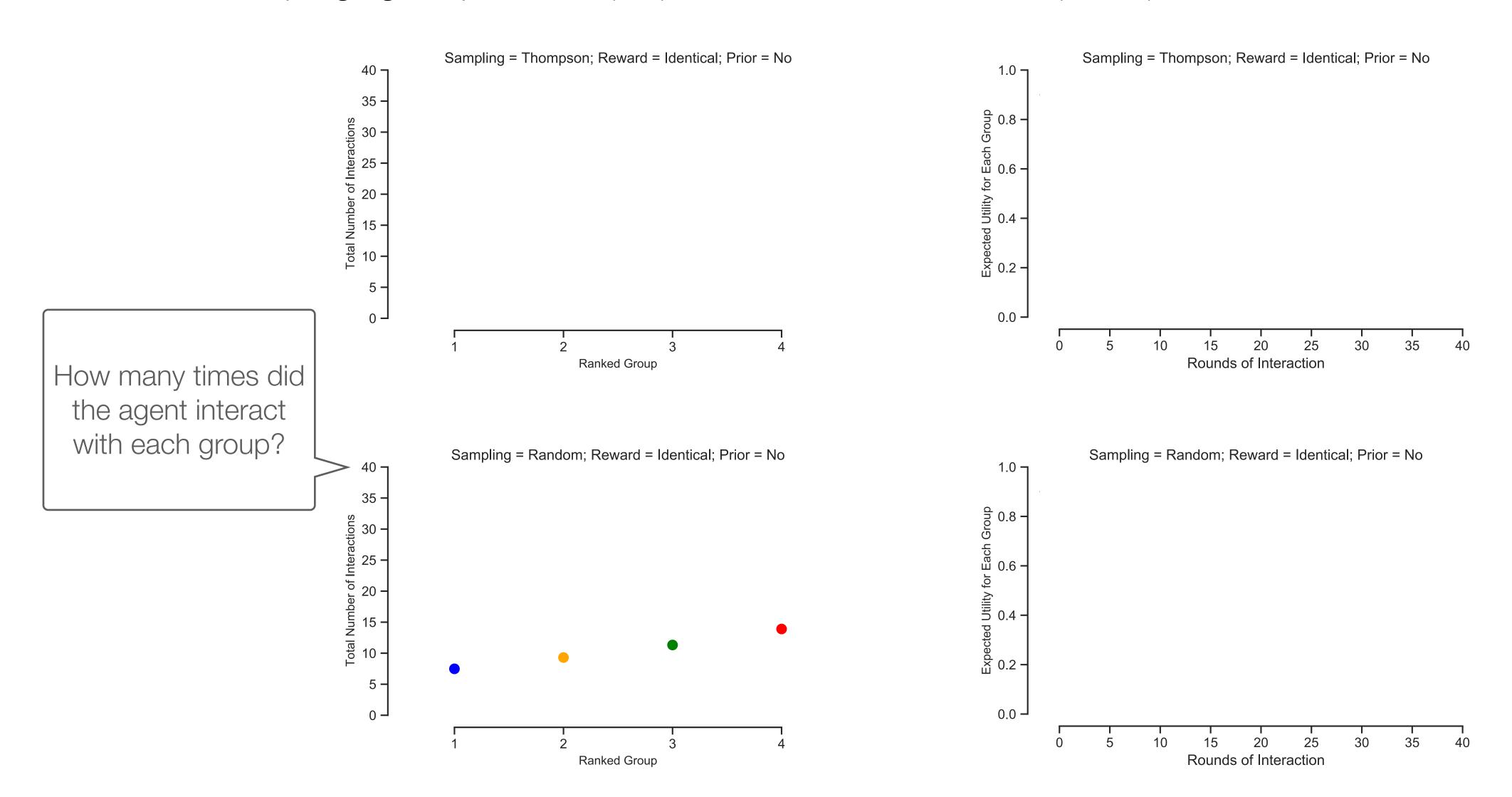
$$x_{t(k)} \leftarrow argmax_k \hat{\theta}_k$$

Play with $x_{t(k)}$, observe $r_{t(k)}$

$$(\alpha_{xt}, \beta_{xt}) \leftarrow (\alpha_{xt} + r_t, \beta_{xt} + 1 - r_t)$$

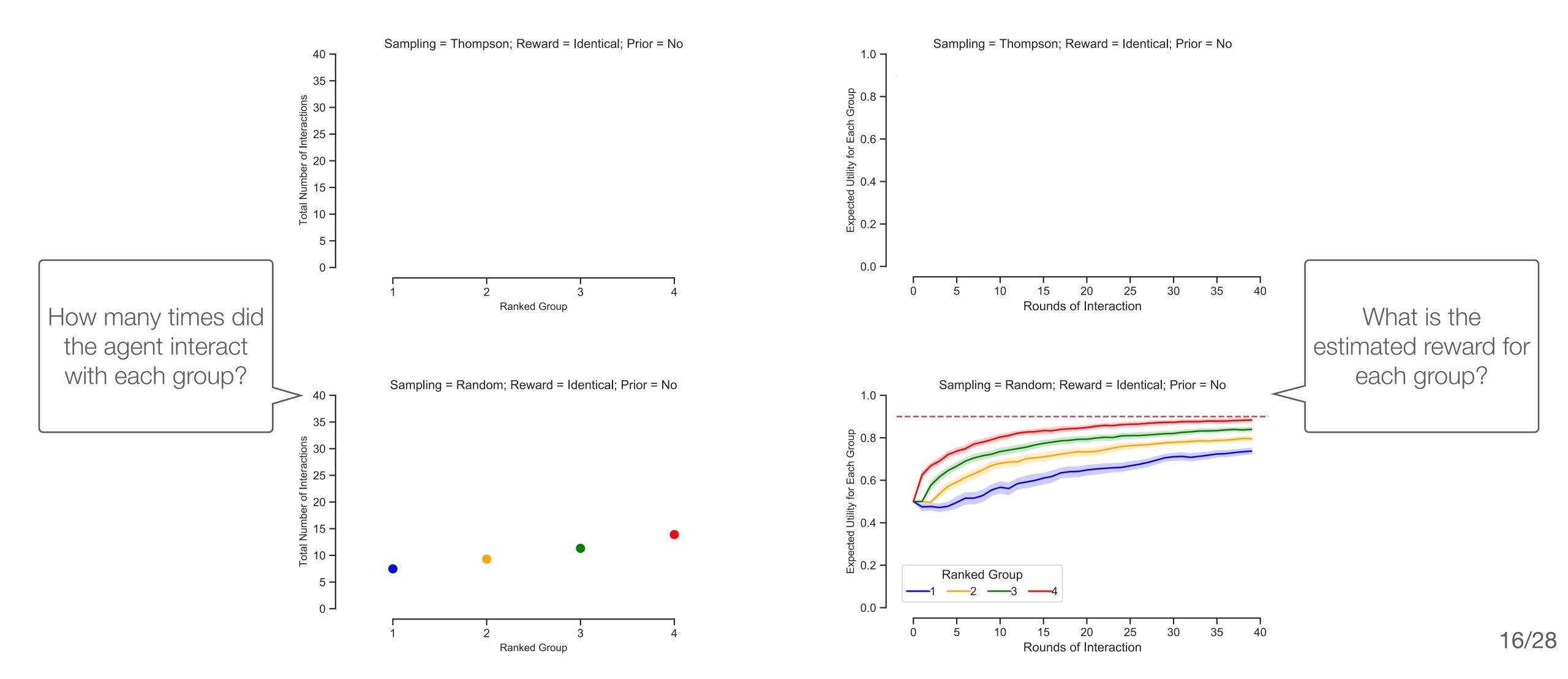
Control group: random sampling

- Random-sampling agent, prior beta (1,1), 4 arms, identical rewards (θ =0.9), 40 rounds, 100 seeds.



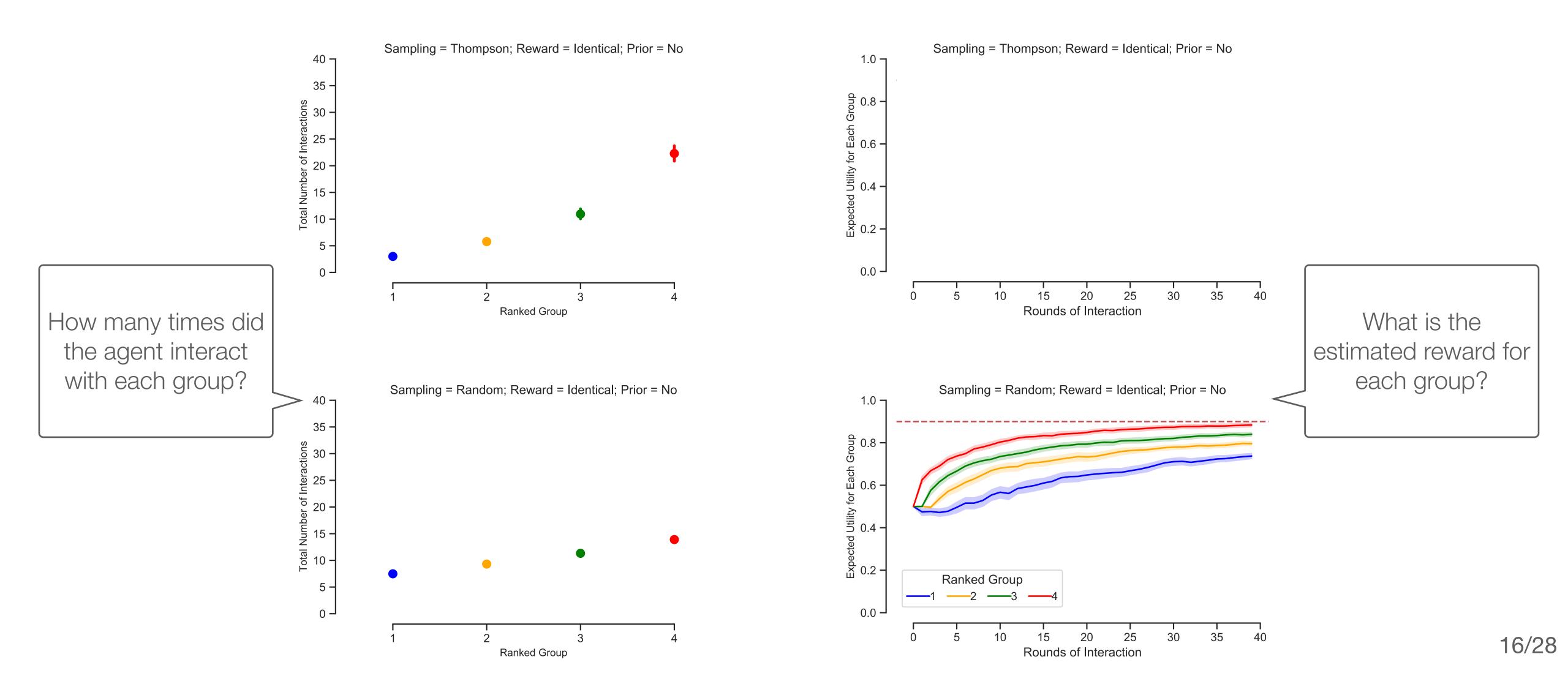
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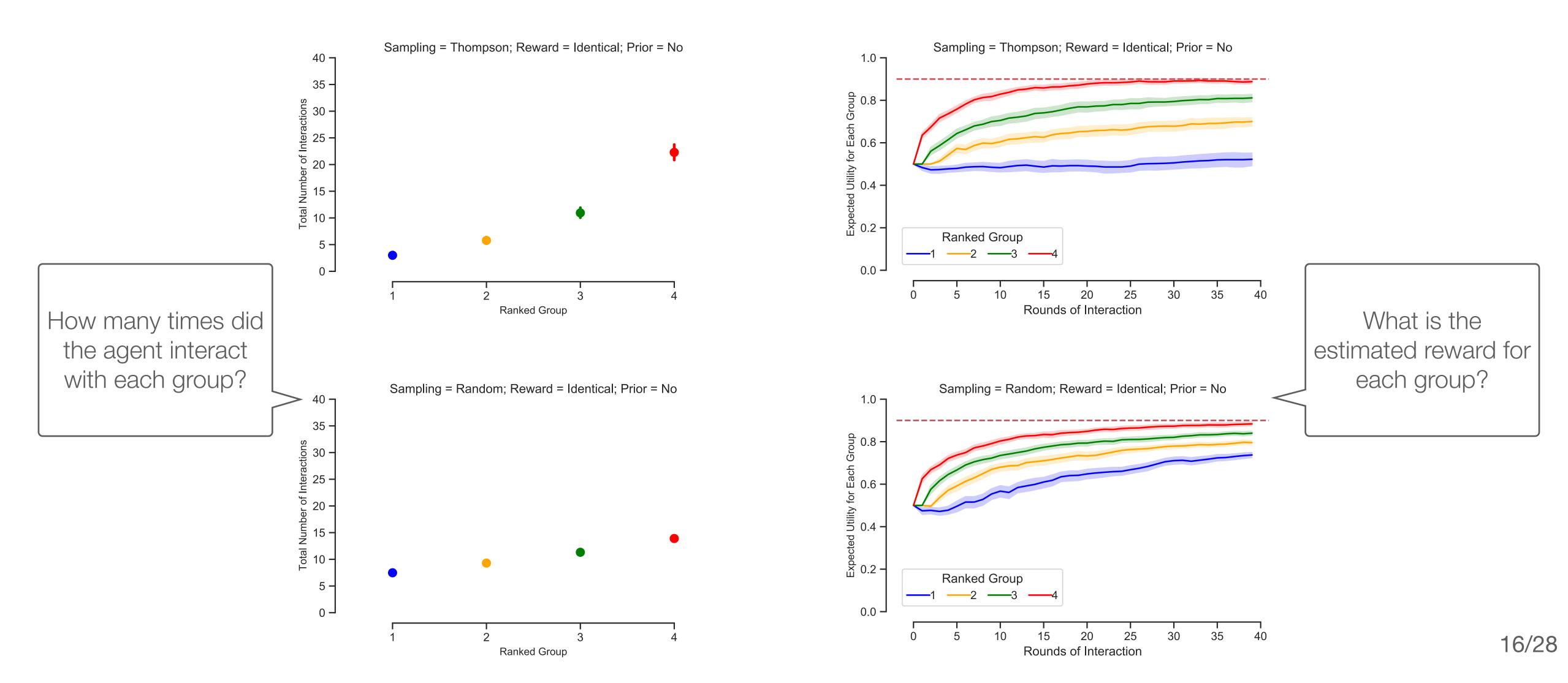
Treatment group: Thompson sampling

- Bayesian agent, prior beta (1,1), 4 arms, identical rewards (θ =0.9), 40 rounds, 100 seeds.

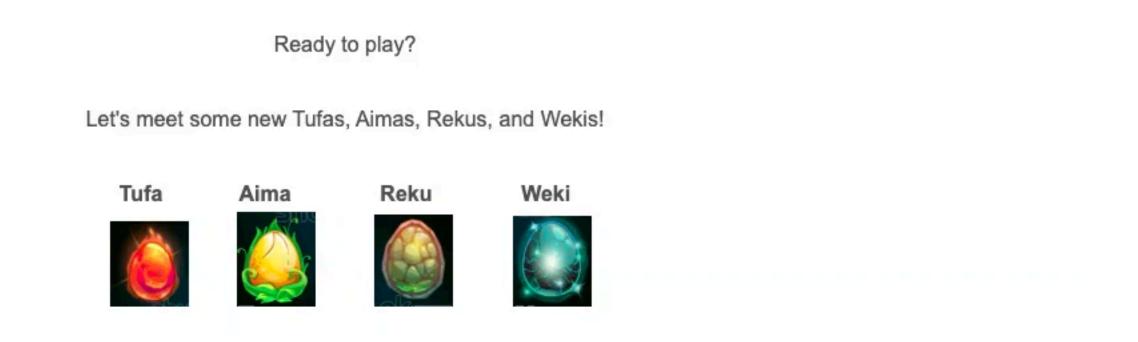


Treatment group: Thompson sampling

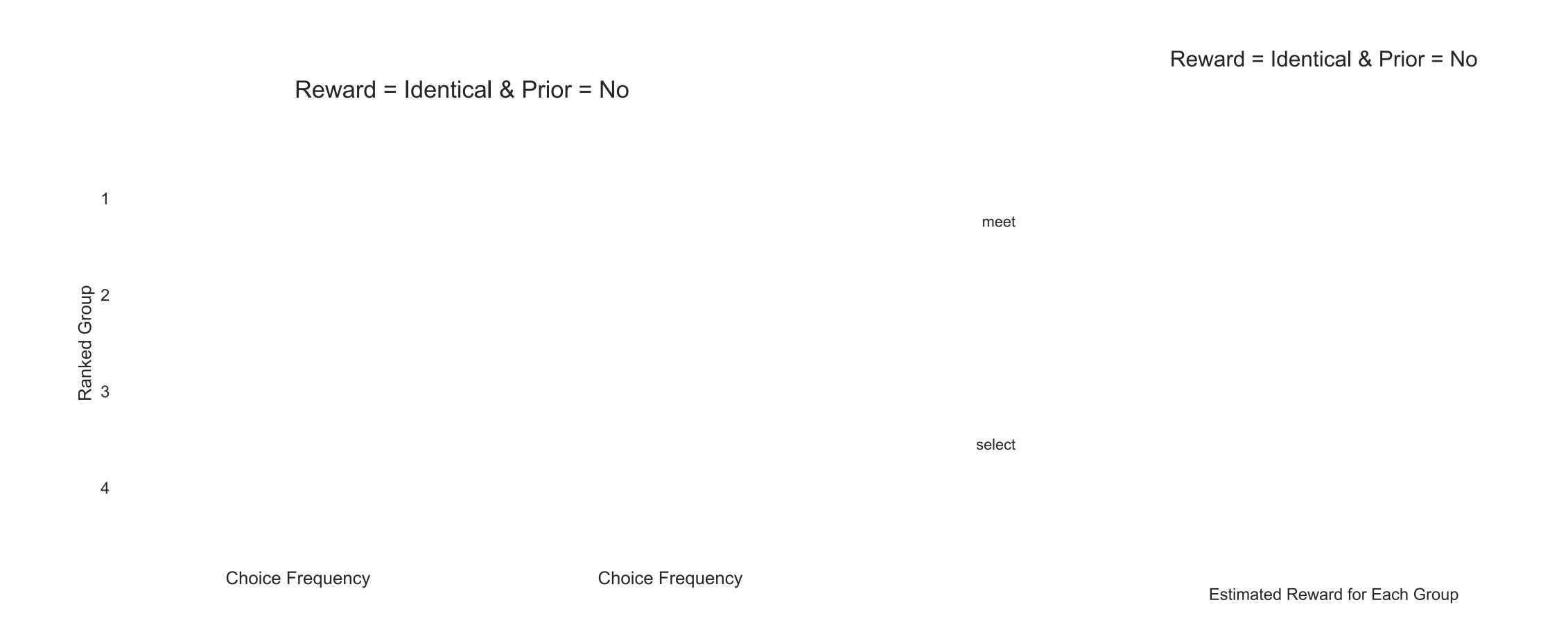
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Explore Toma City:

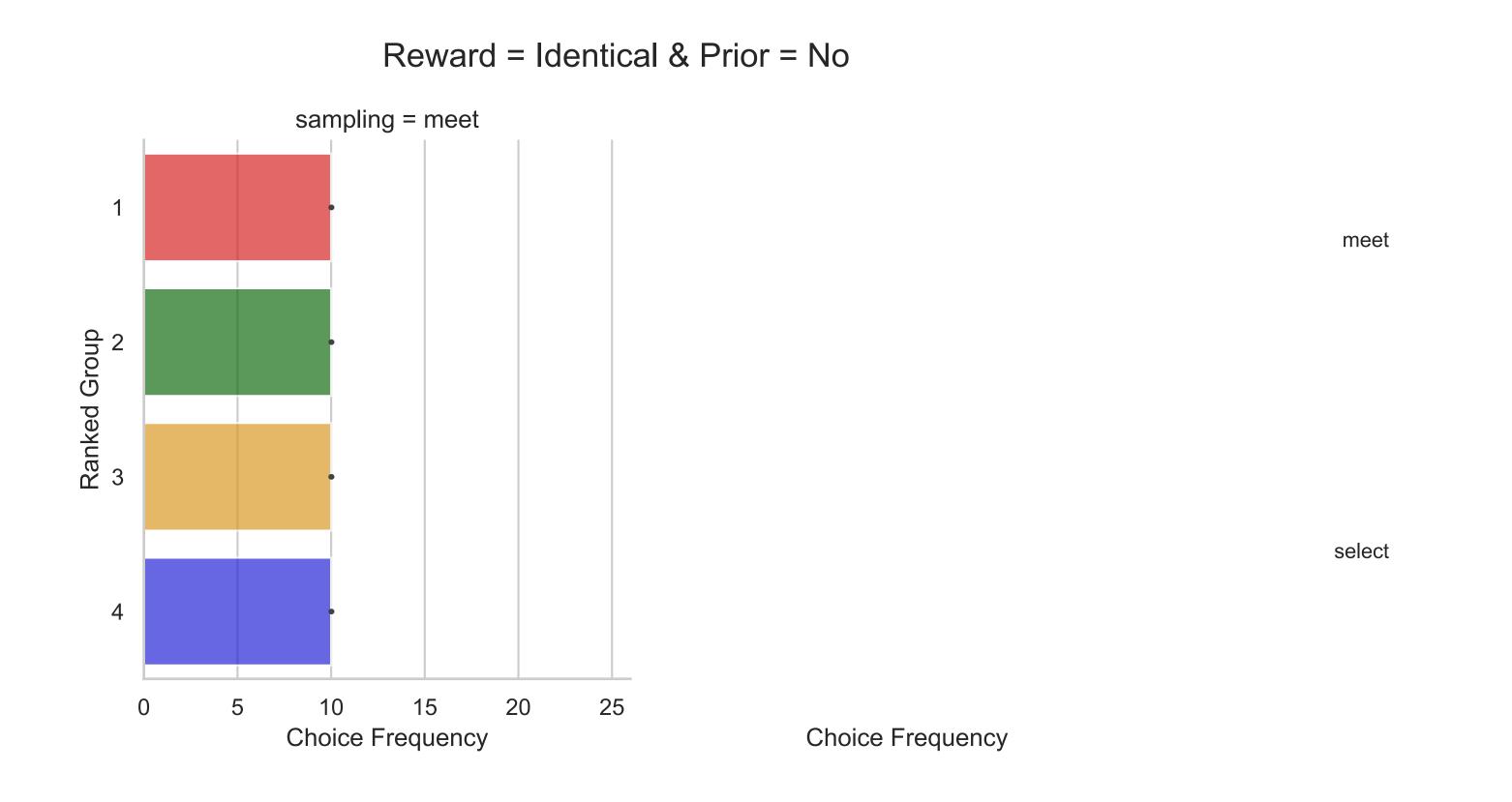


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Explore Toma City:

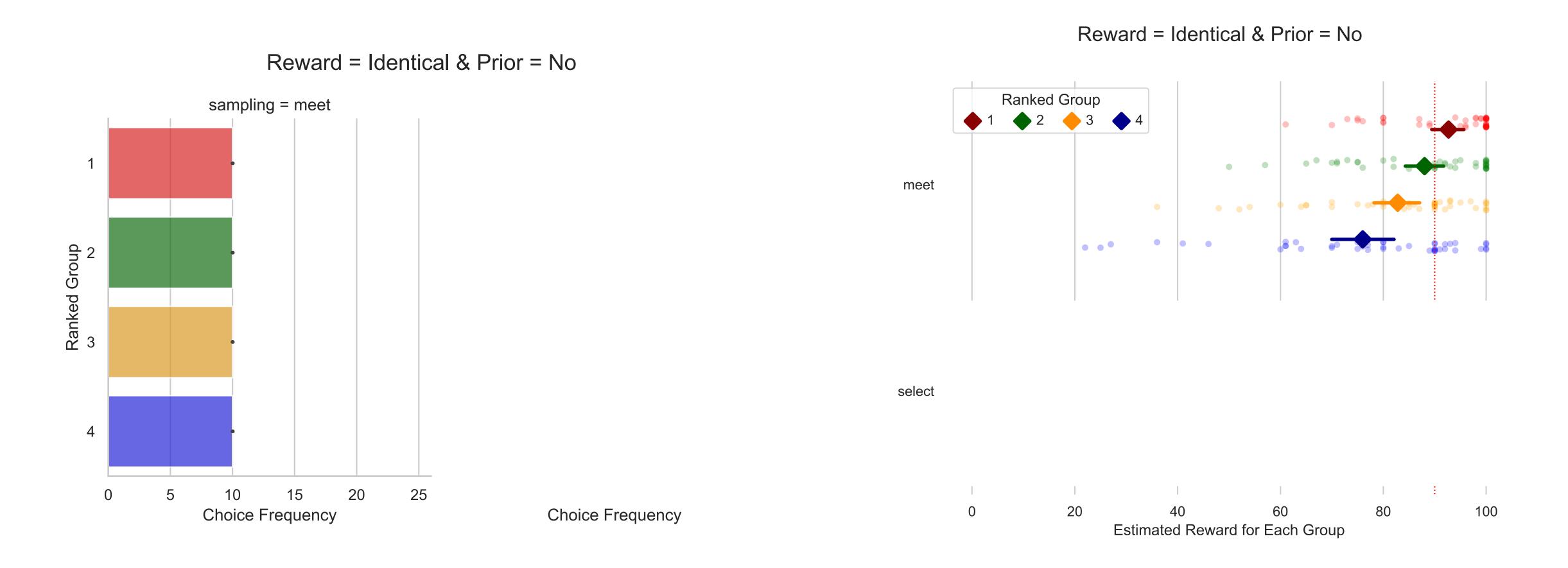
400 online participants in Study 1 (N = 2000 in Study 2)



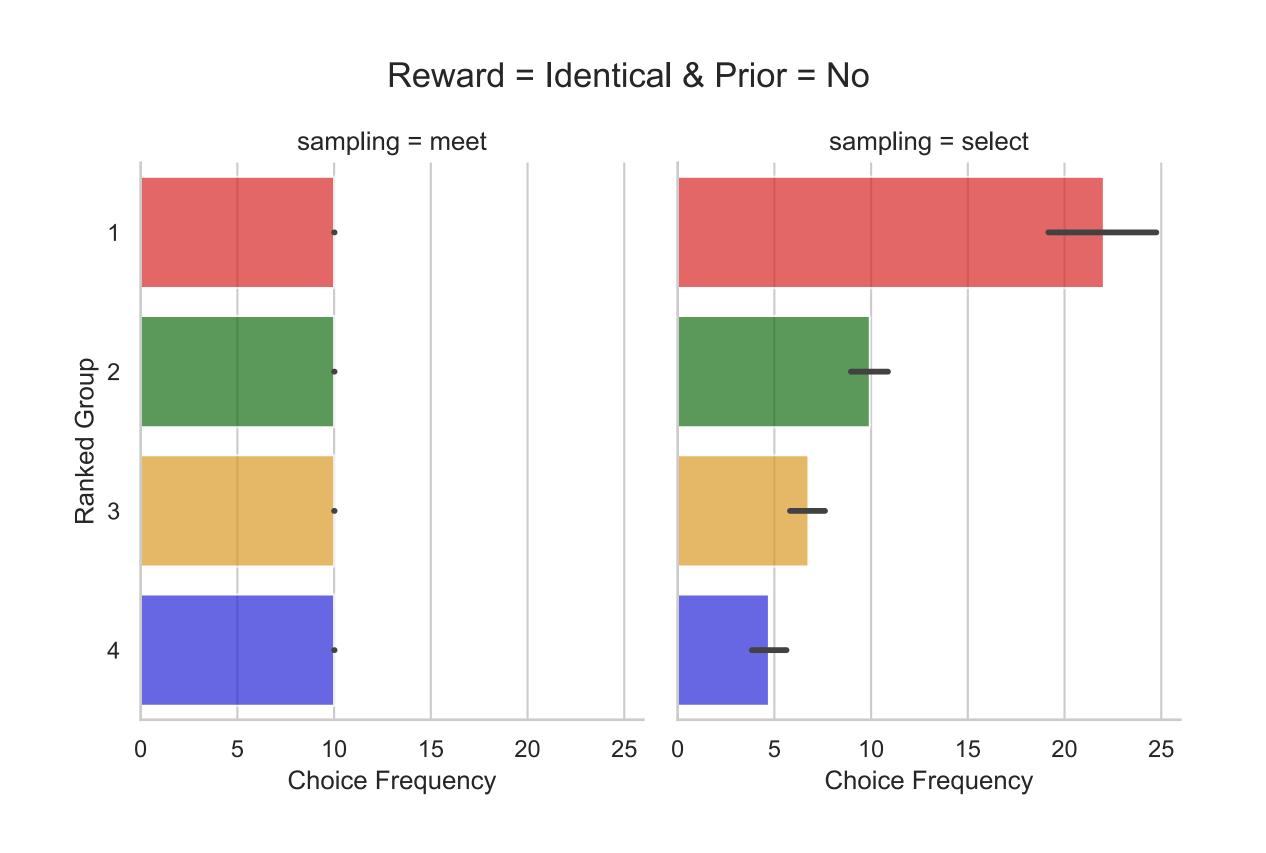
Reward = Identical & Prior = No

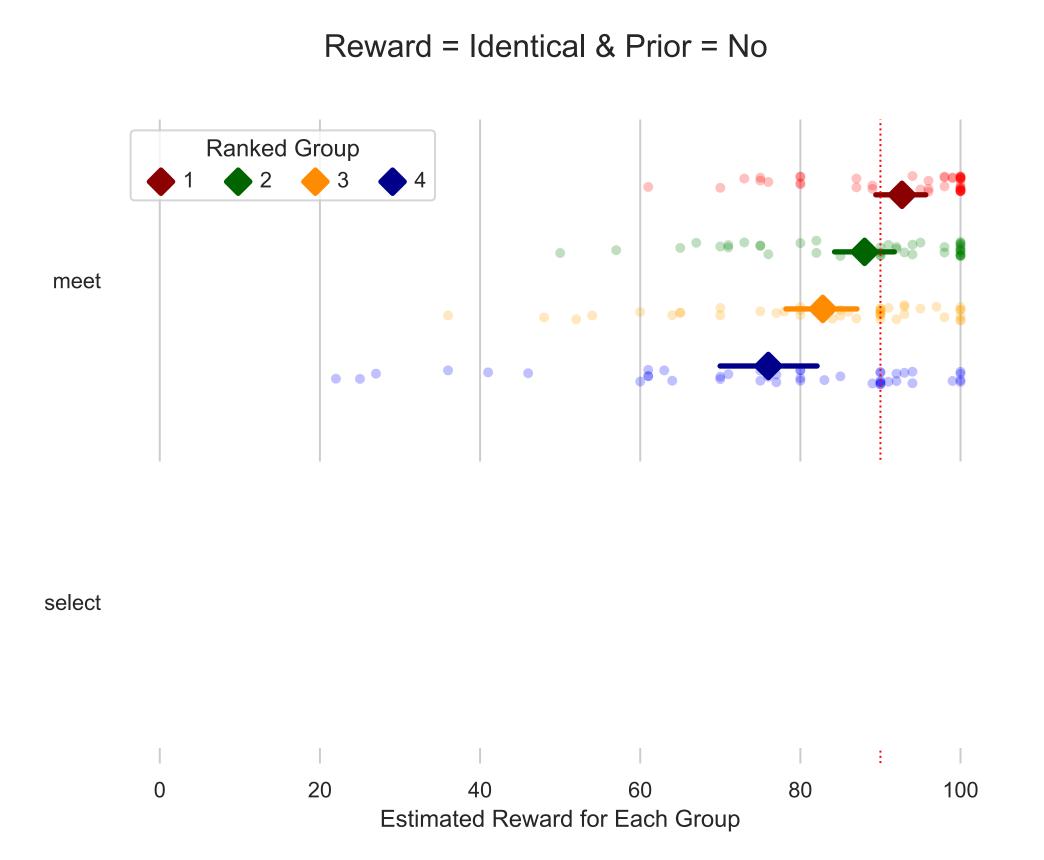
Estimated Reward for Each Group

Explore Toma City:

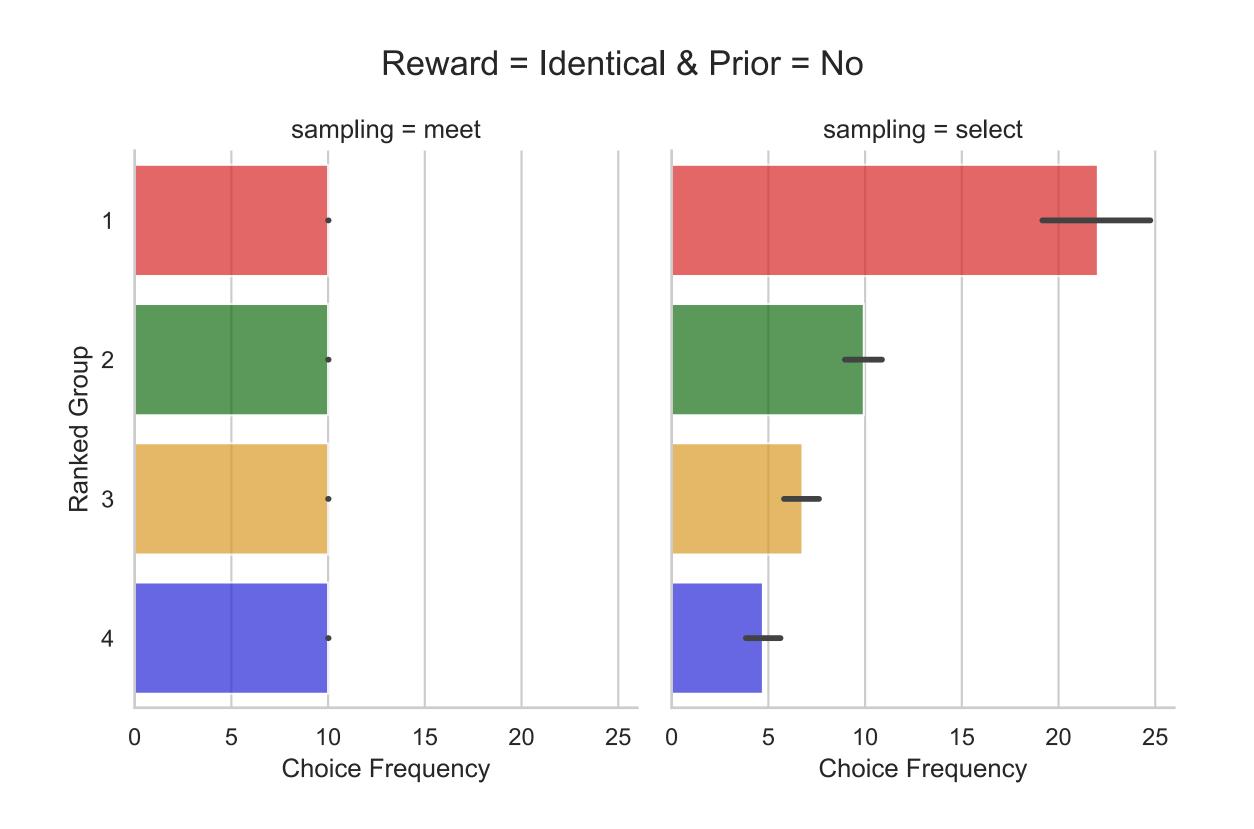


Explore Toma City:

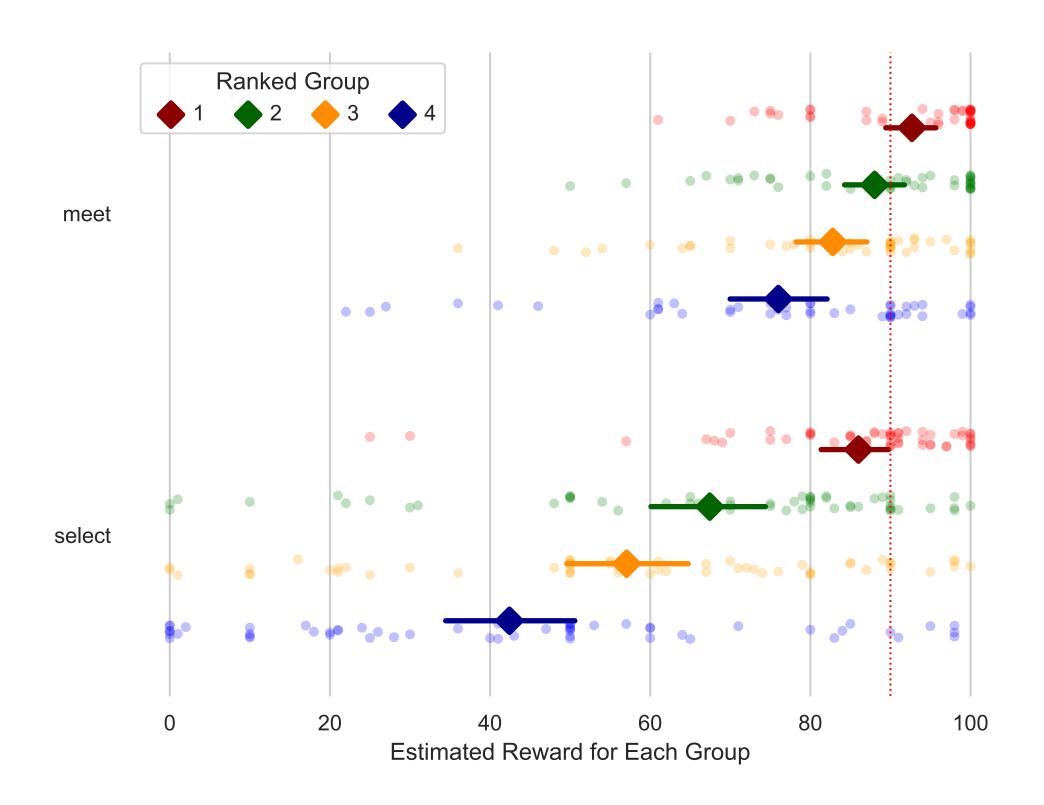




Explore Toma City:



Reward = Identical & Prior = No



Sketching the Mechanism: Implications

Interim summary:

Perceived group differences emerge from agents making adaptive exploration:

- How: Make new decisions based on past experiences.
- Why: Utility-maximizing
- Tradeoff: Early positive experiences discourage exploration.

Sketching the Mechanism: Implications

Interim summary:

Perceived group differences emerge from agents making adaptive exploration:

- How: Make new decisions based on past (selective) experiences.
- Why: Utility-maximizing but (not belief) maximizing.
- Tradeoff: Early positive experiences discourage (exhaustive) exploration.

Enriching the Context

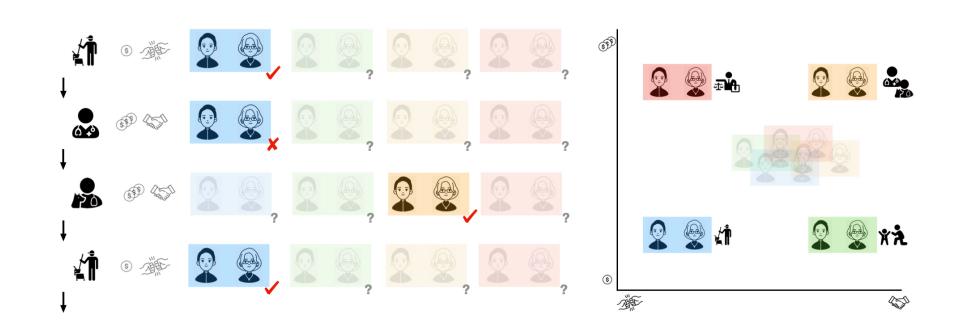




Tom Griffiths

Susan Fiske

Stereotypes entail multi-dimensional contents.



Is exploration per se the operating variable?

Enriching the Context: Intuition

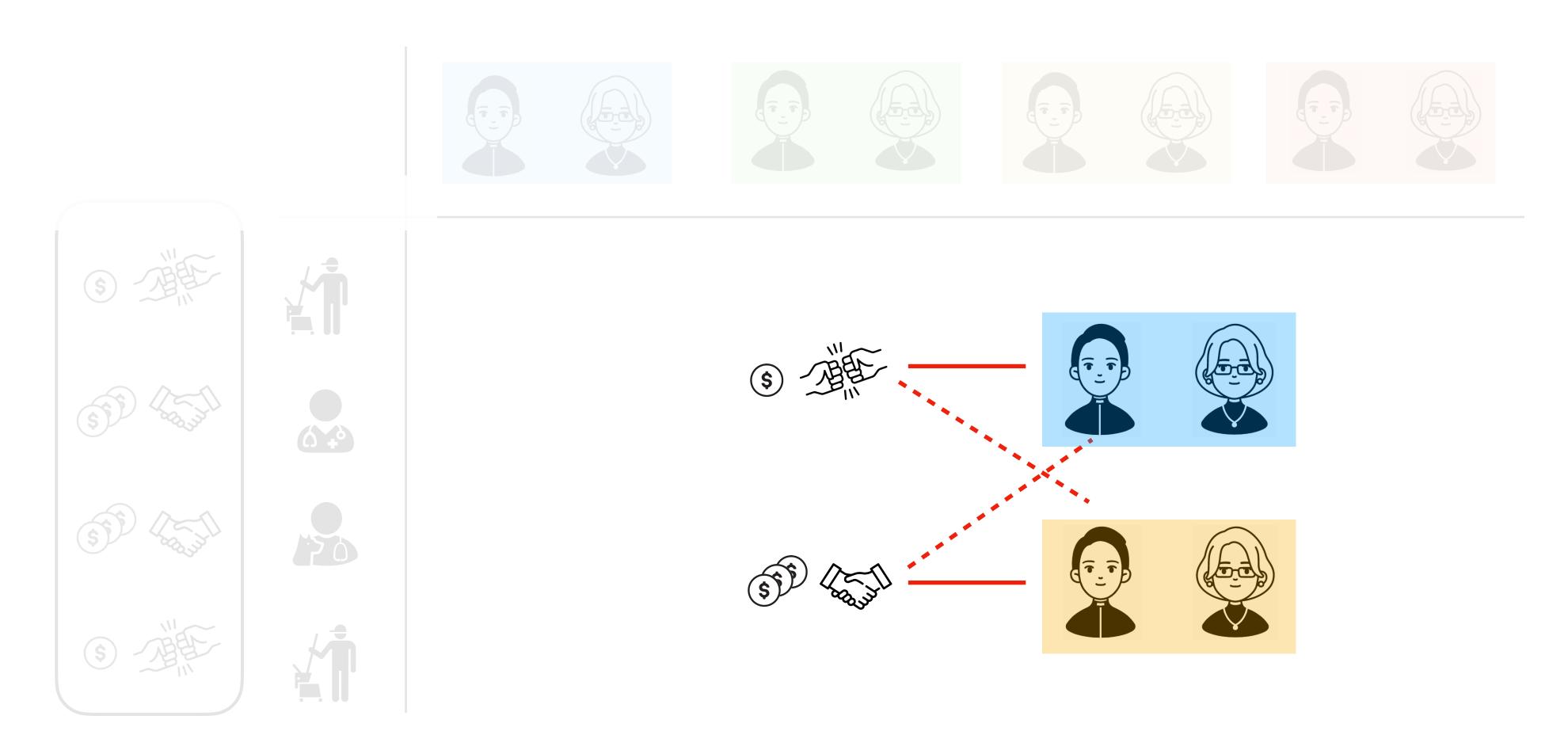
Hiring as Contextual Multi-Armed Bandit



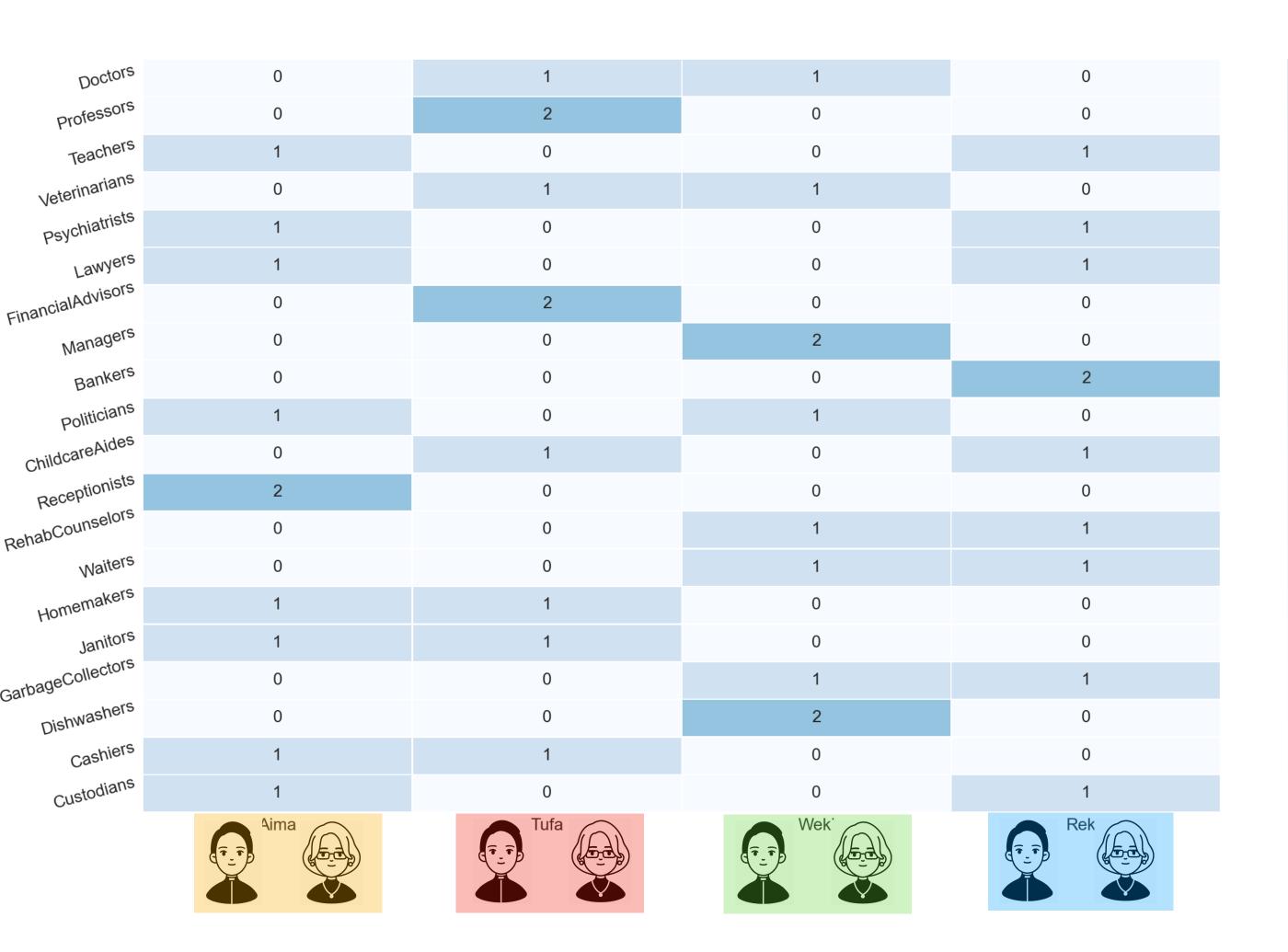
_	(§) AFF				

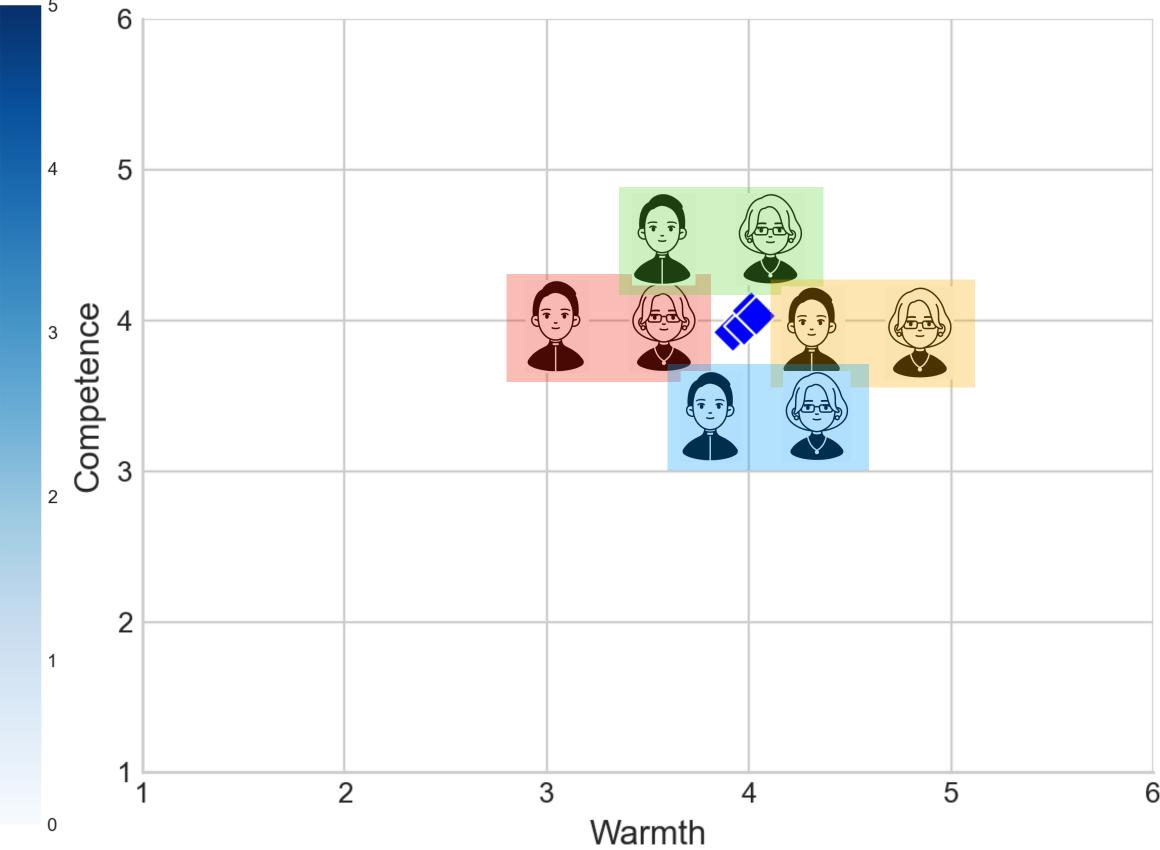
Enriching the Context: Formalism

Hiring as Contextual Multi-Armed Bandit

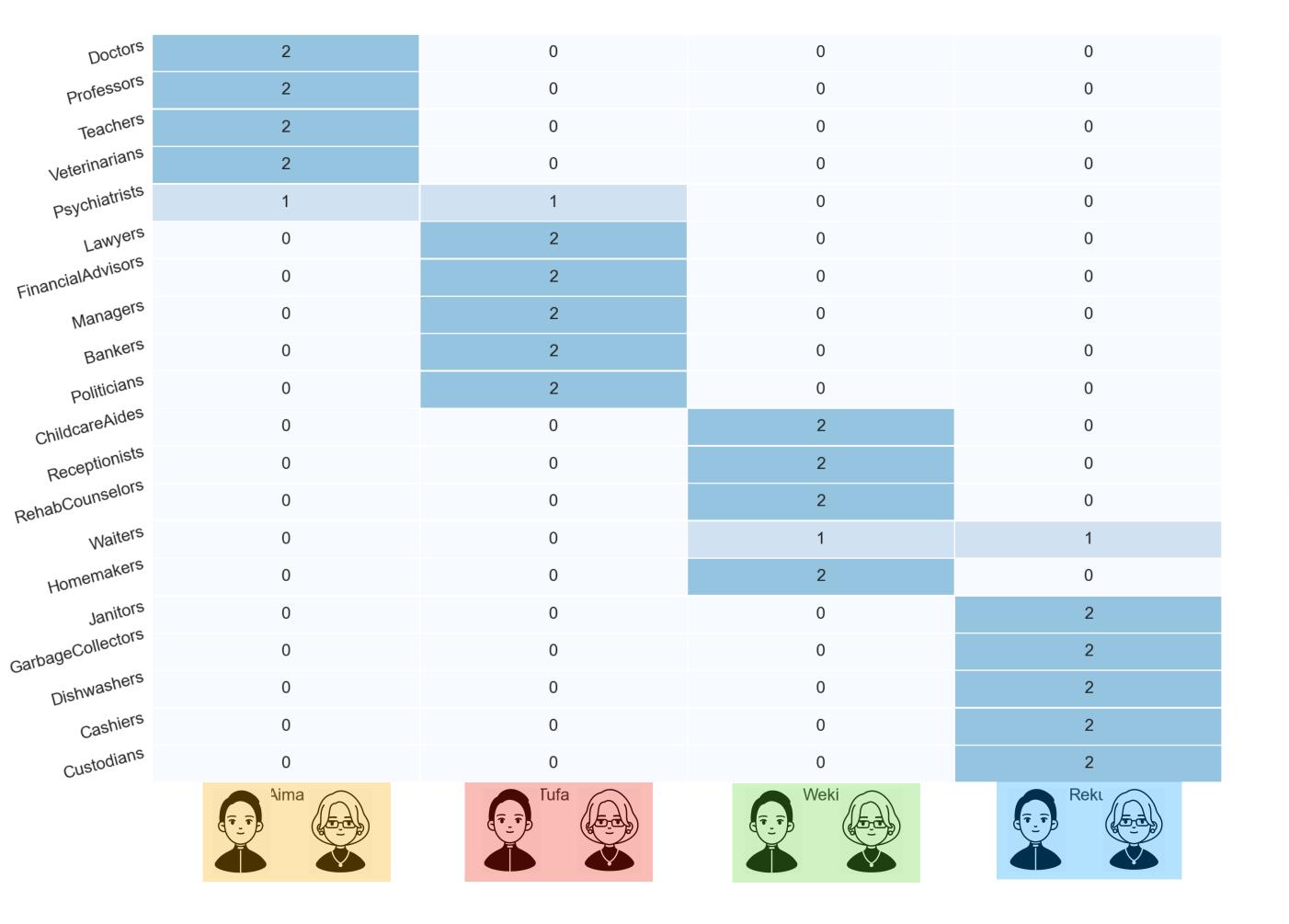


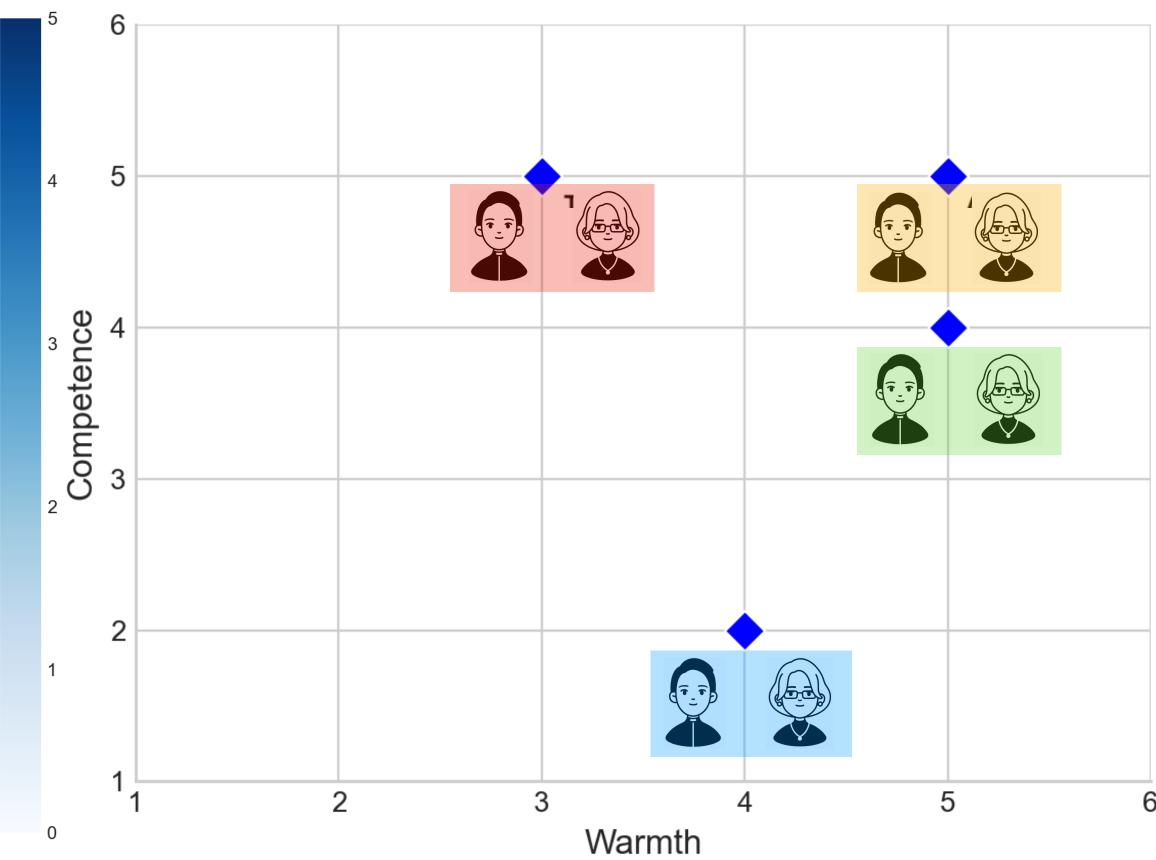
Control group: random hiring





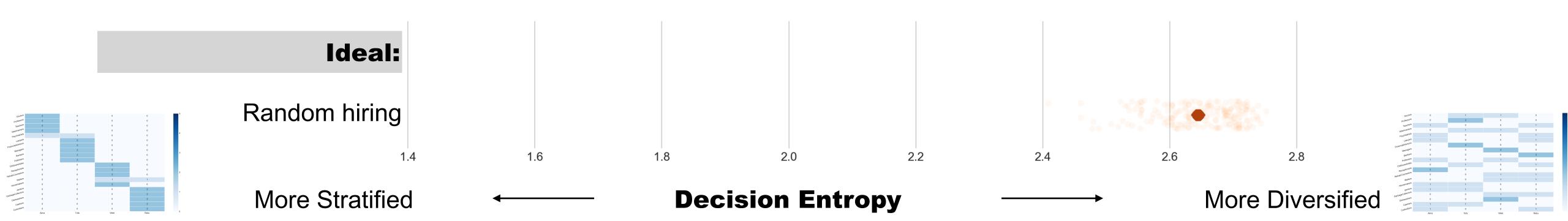
Treatment group: exploratory hiring





Average treatment effect between exploratory vs. random hiring (N = 1300)



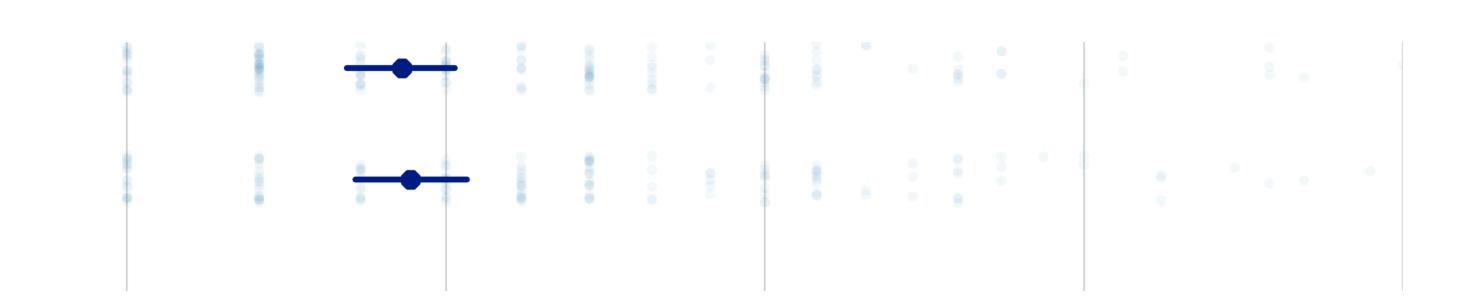


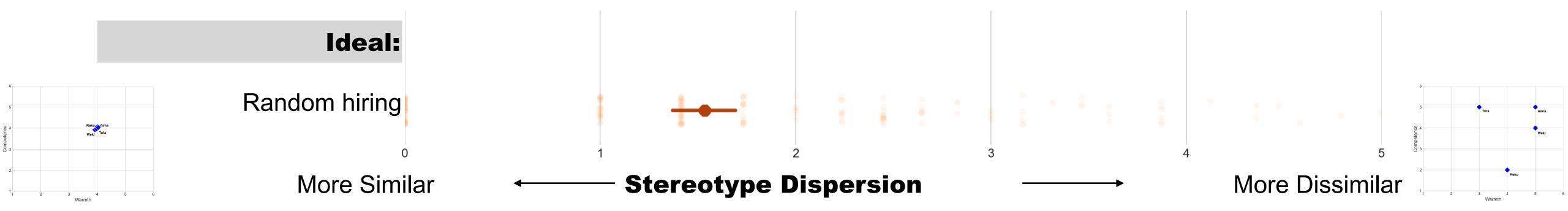
Average treatment effect between exploratory vs. random hiring (N = 1300)

Default:

Exploratory hiring

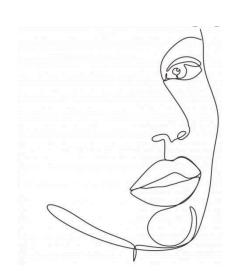
Exploratory hiring (replication)





Enriching the Context: Implications

In hiring practices:



Motivational biases

- Identity
- Dominance

Cognitive biases

- Limited memory
- Selective attention

e.g., de-bias training

Enriching the Context: Implications

In hiring practices:



Sample biases

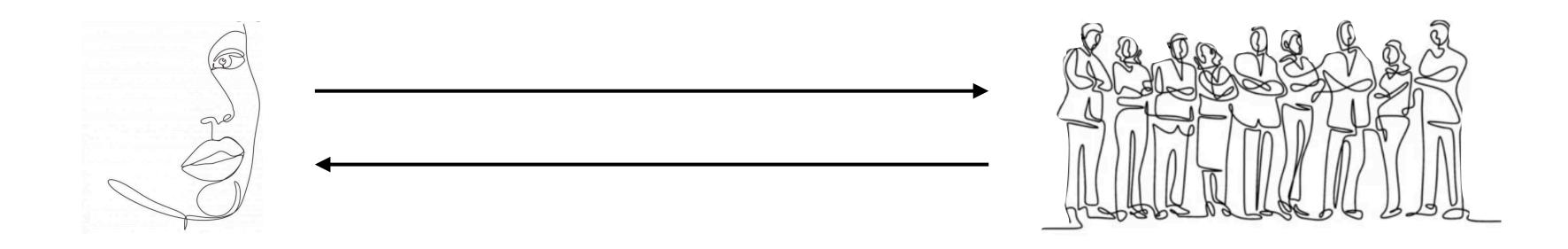
Unequal group size

Group differences

Gender

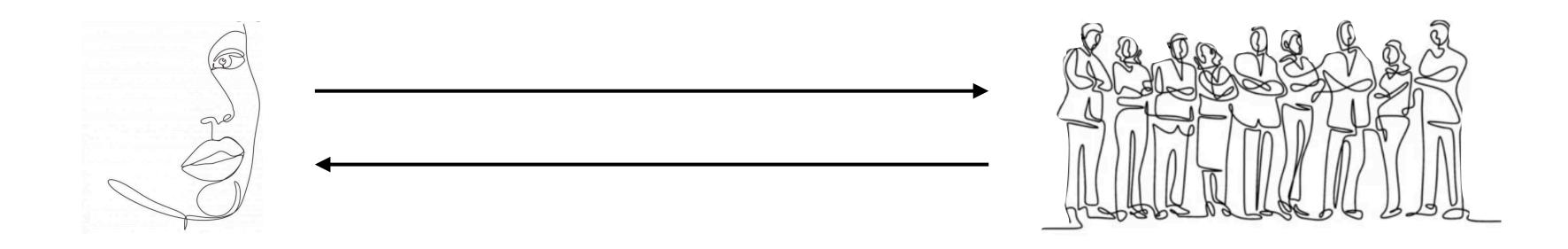
Enriching the Context: Implications

In hiring practices:



Enriching the Context: Implications

In hiring practices:

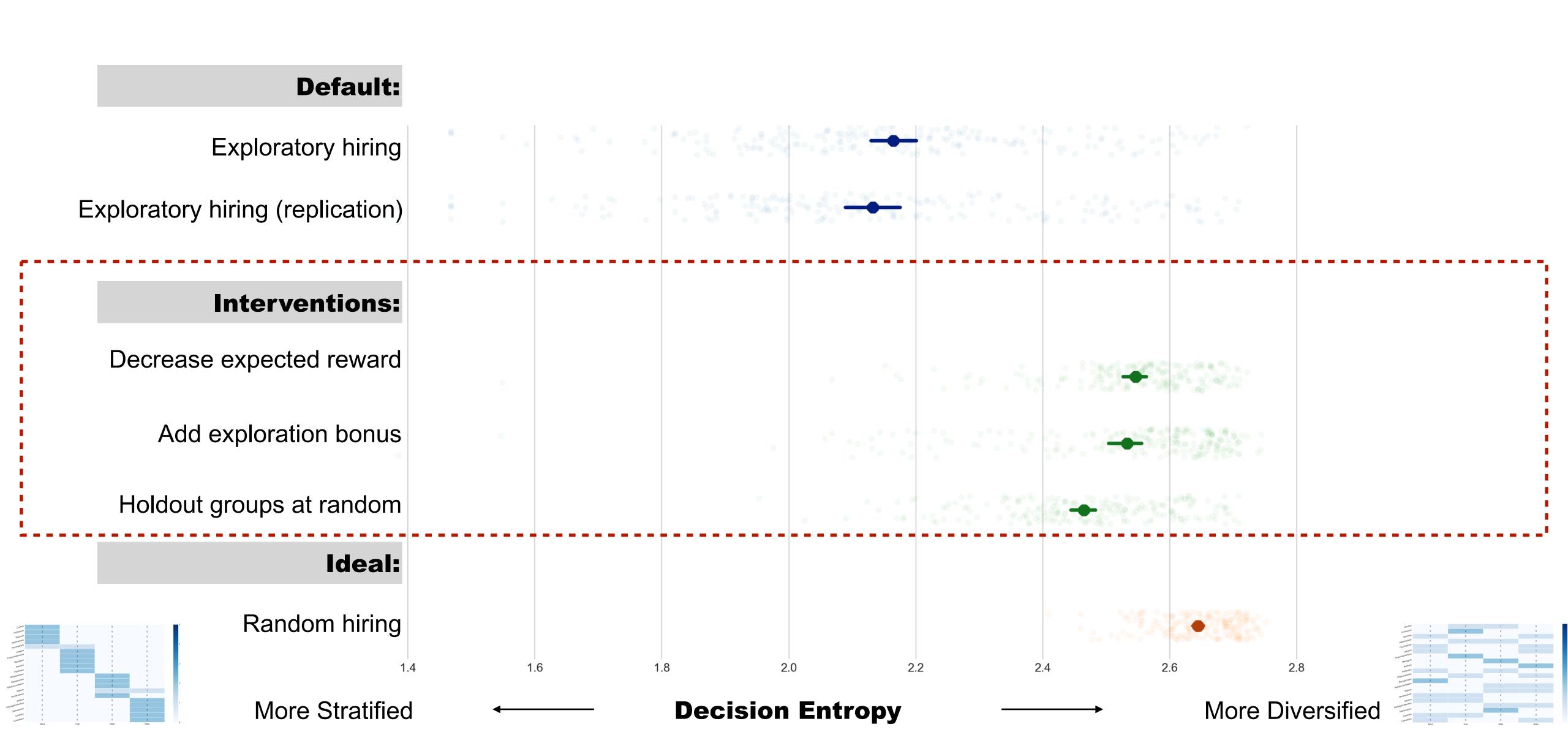


An alternative intervention:

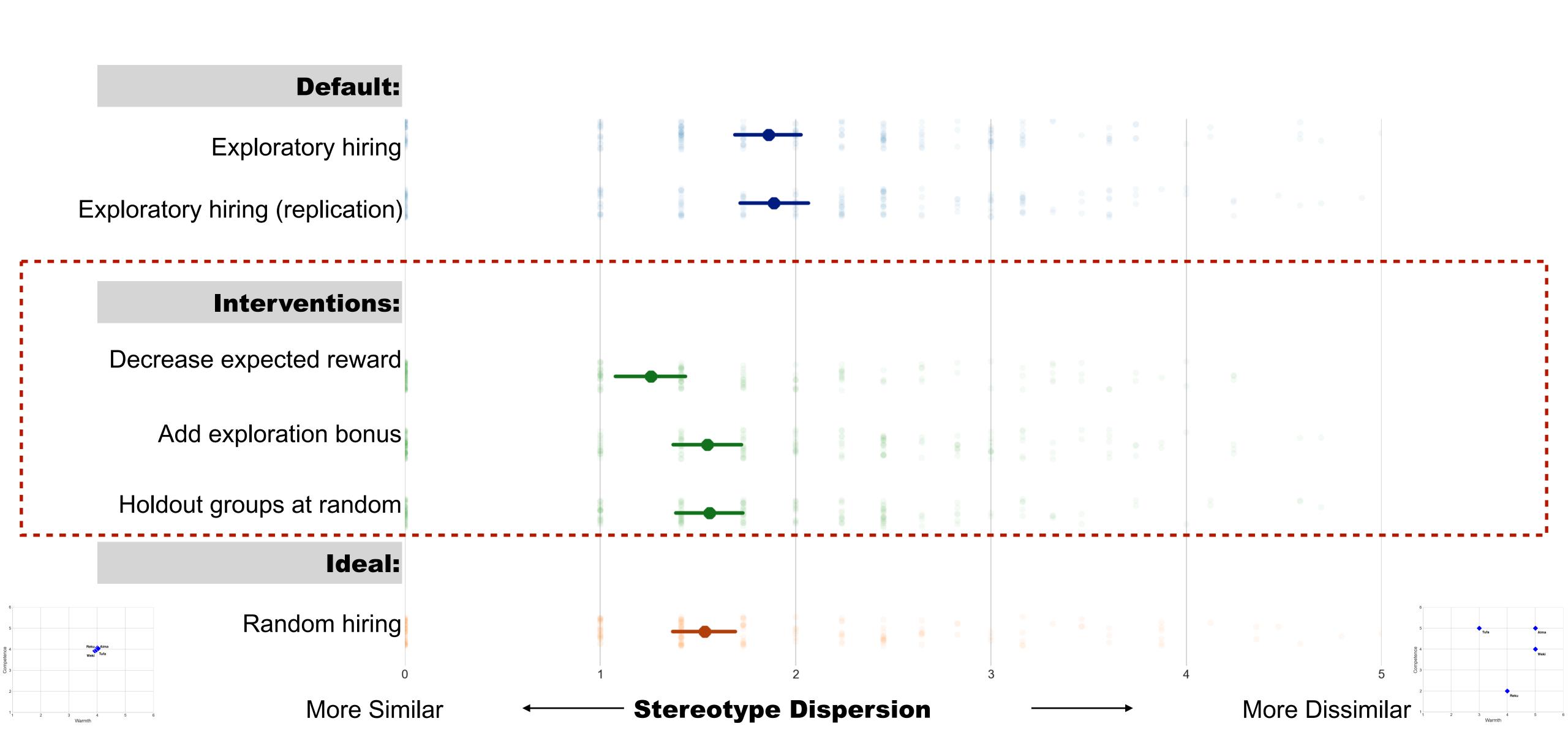
Design a system that encourages continuous exploration.

Enriching the Context: Intervention

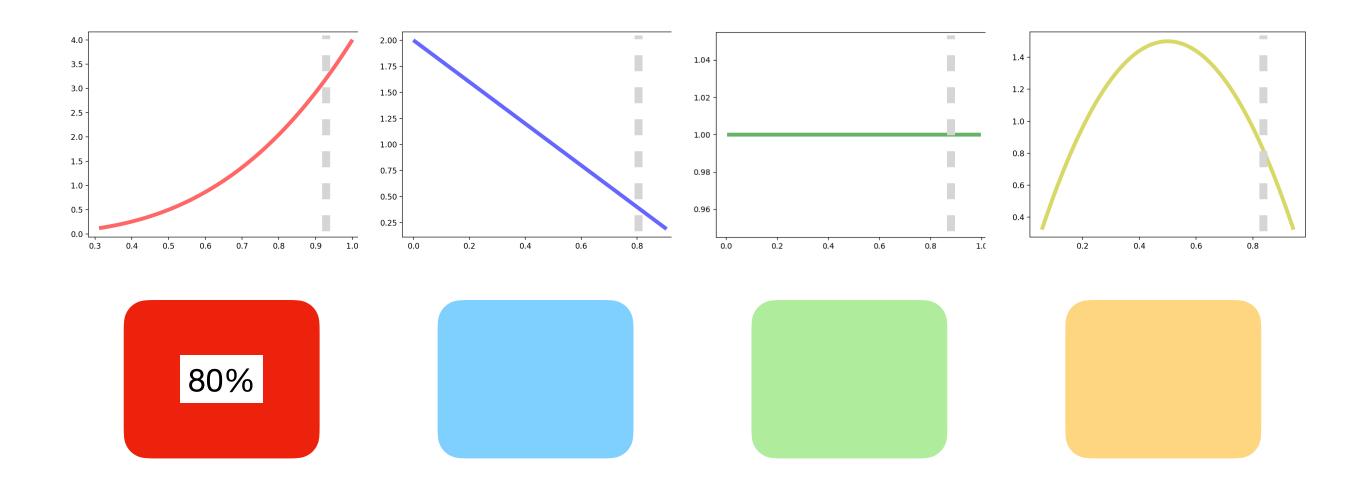
Average intervention effect between exploratory vs. random hiring (N = 1300)

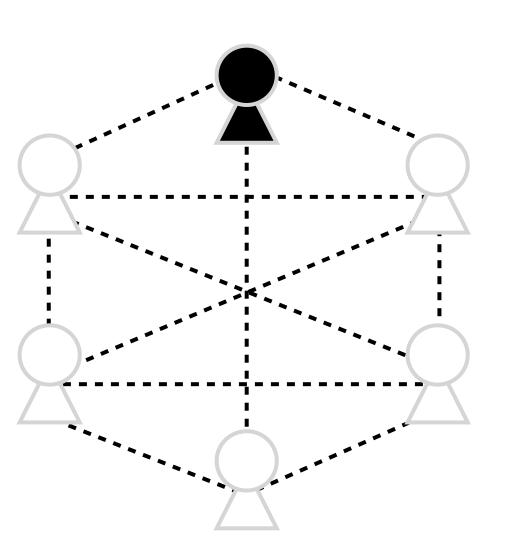


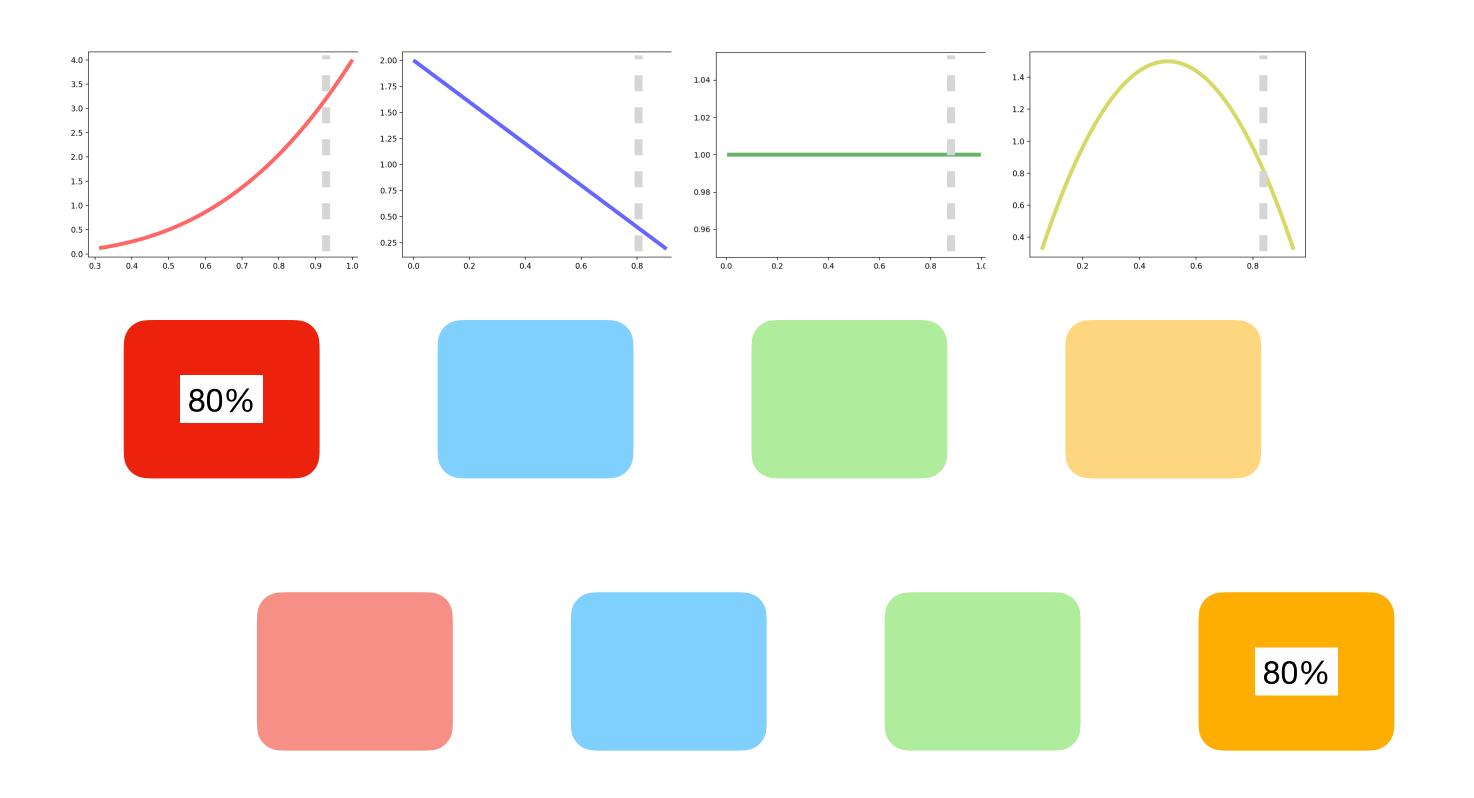
Average intervention effect between exploratory vs. random hiring (N = 1300)

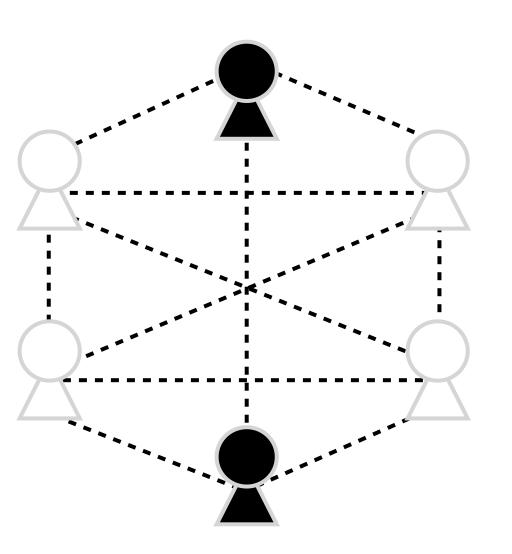


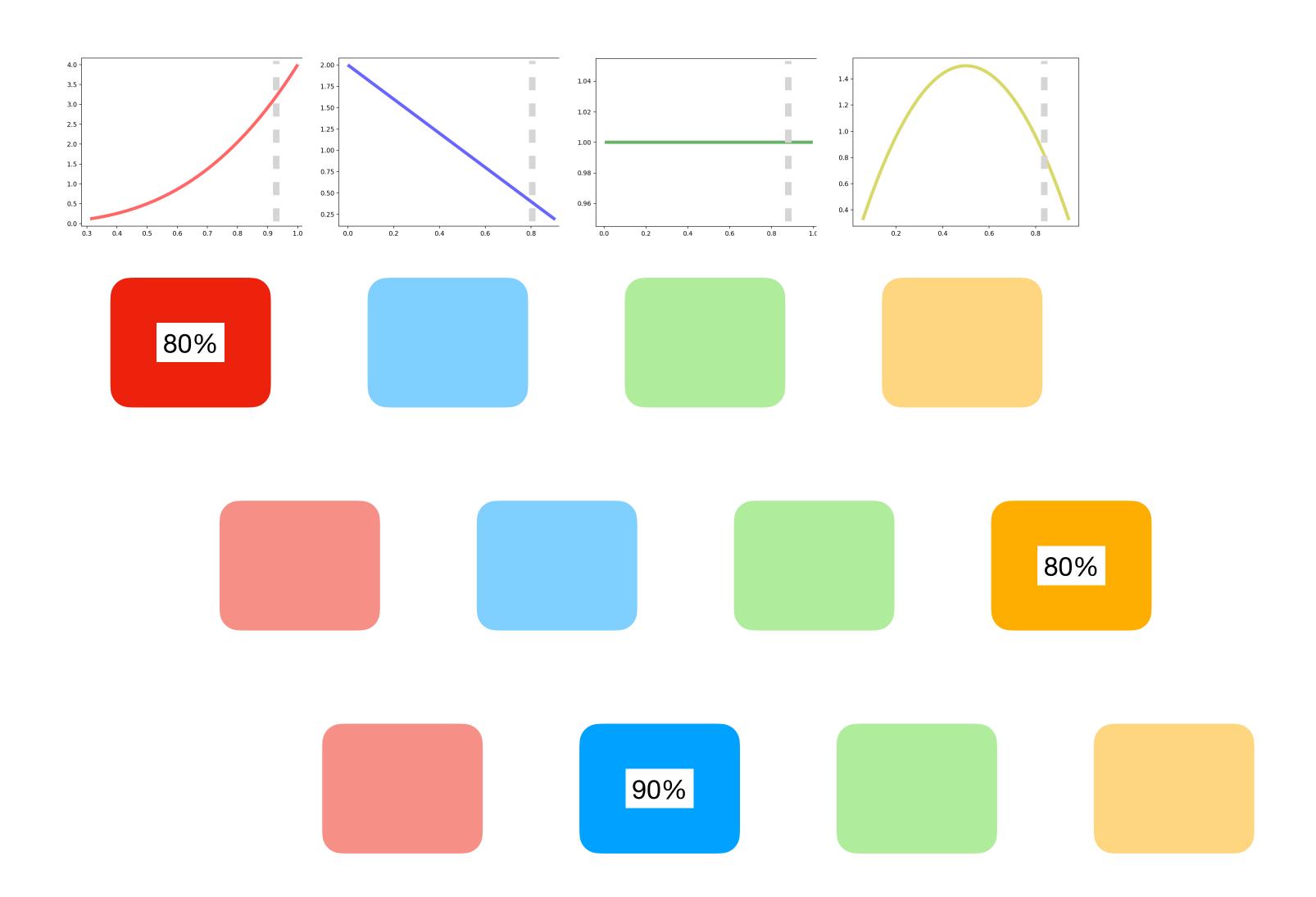


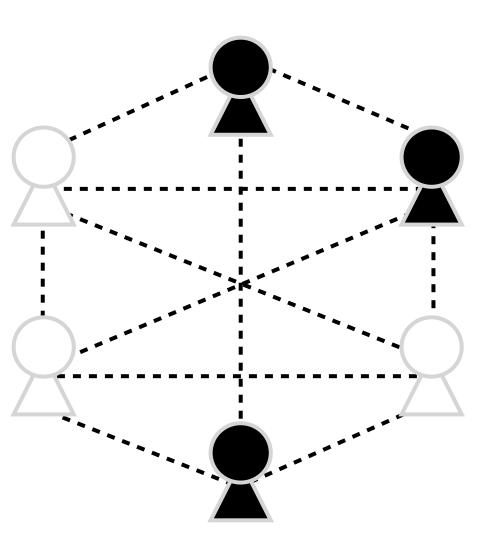




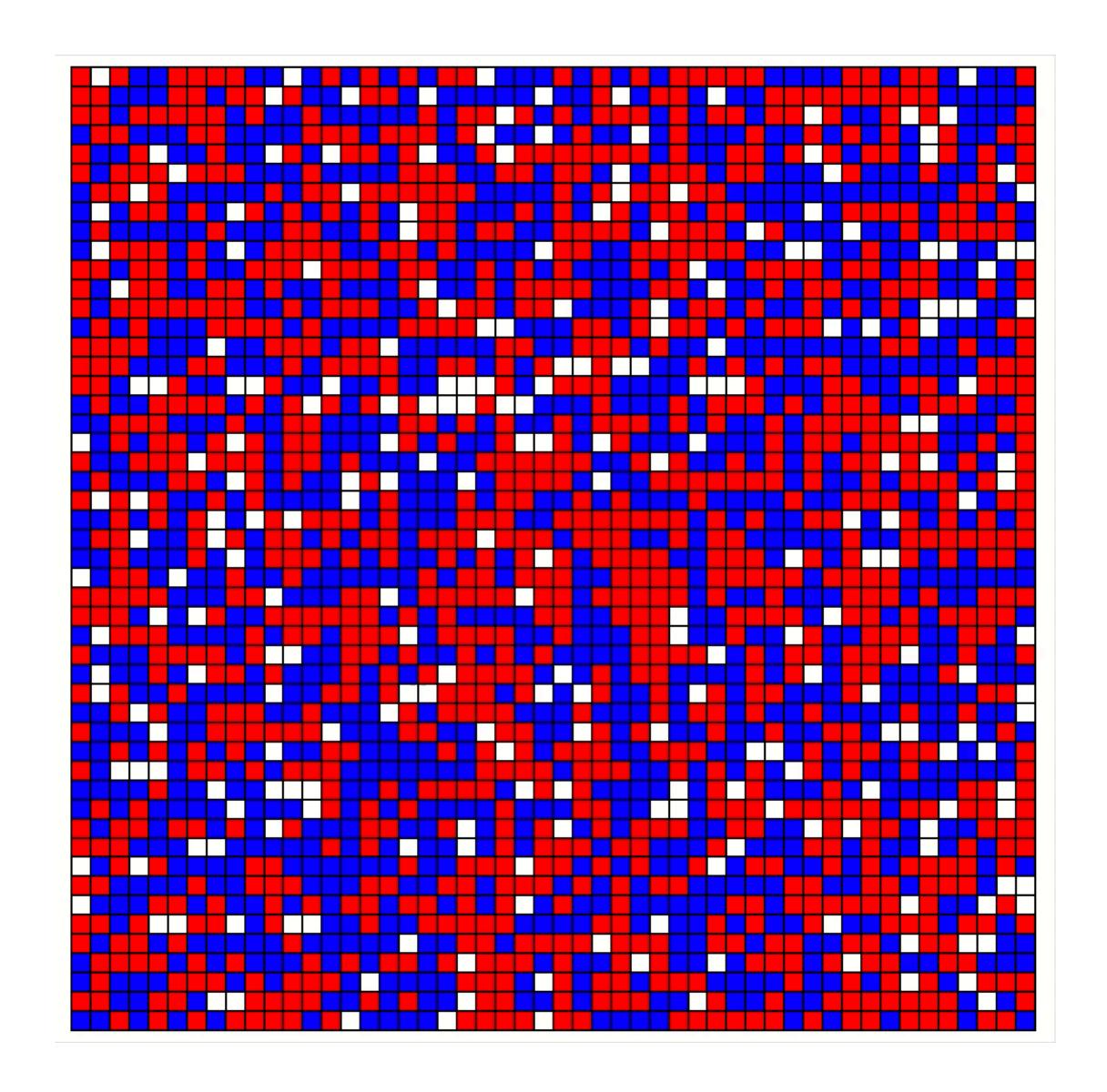








Reverse-engineering the Society: Multi-agent





Thomas Schelling 1921 - 2016



Reverse Engineering Mind and Society

Xuechunzi Bai
Assistant Professor of Psychology
University of Chicago