

Strategic Tradeoffs in Goal Reactivation

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Introduction



Bruno Mars

- ▶ *Tell the devil I said “Hey”
when you get back to where
you’re from (Grenade, 2nd
verse)*



Bruno Mars

- ▶ *Tell the devil I said “Hey” when you get back to where you’re from (Grenade, 2nd verse)*
- ▶ (Yes I listen to bad music)



Bruno Mars

- ▶ *Tell the devil I said “Hey” when you get back to where you’re from (Grenade, 2nd verse)*
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This talk: how do you remember to “tell the devil *hey*” when you see him?



Goal Reactivation in Everyday Life

- ▶ Passing on a message
- ▶ Buying milk after work
- ▶ Taking medication before bed

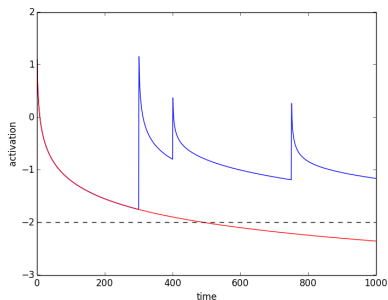
Goal Reactivation in Everyday Life

- ▶ Passing on a message
- ▶ Buying milk after work
- ▶ Taking medication before bed

Why is this a difficult?

Forgetting

- ▶ Forgetting keeps working memory to a manageable size
- ▶ Memory elements are forgotten if their *activation* falls below a threshold
- ▶ Activation increases with recency and frequency of access
- ▶ Forgotten items can be recovered from long-term memory



Research Question

Research question: How should an agent reactivate goals in different environments?

Formalizing Goals

A goal is made of:

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- ▶ an *action*: tell him I said “hey”

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Stages of completing a goal:

1. *Encoding*: Mr. Mars makes his request
2. *Retention*: I do other things
3. *Initiation*: I see the devil
4. *Execution*: I tell him Mr. Mars says “hey”
5. *Completion*: I forget about this goal

Research Question

Research question: How should an agent reactivate goals in different environments?

Strategies

- ▶ Procedural Strategy
- ▶ Preemptive Strategy
- ▶ Spontaneous Retrieval Strategy
- ▶ Noticing-Plus-Search Strategy

Research Question

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Strategies

- ▶ **Procedural Strategy**
- ▶ **Preemptive Strategy**
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Procedural Strategy

Learn a chunk that proposes the action if the target is present

Example: practice until the goal becomes a habit

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Encoding Learn a chunk

Retention N/A

Initiation chunk fires, proposing do-goal

Execution do-goal is selected and applied

Completion N/A

Preemptive Strategies

Periodically retrieve forgotten goals to see if they should be reactivated

Example: “Today I have to buy milk, talk to John, and if I see the devil, ...”

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Encoding store goal in SMem

Retention periodically retrieve and boost goal

Initiation rule matches target to percepts, proposing do-goal

Execution do-goal is selected and applied

Completion remove goal from SMem

Research Question

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- ▶ with different number of goals?
- ▶ with goals that never apply?
- ▶ different amounts of interference?

Experimental Domain

An abstract domain with
fixed-length stages:

- ▶ Encoding: 2,000 cycles
- ▶ Retention: 13,000 cycles
- ▶ Initiation/Execution: 2,500 cycles
- ▶ Completion: 2,500 cycles

Randomly generate goal
properties and interference
events

Experimental Domain

An abstract domain with fixed-length stages:

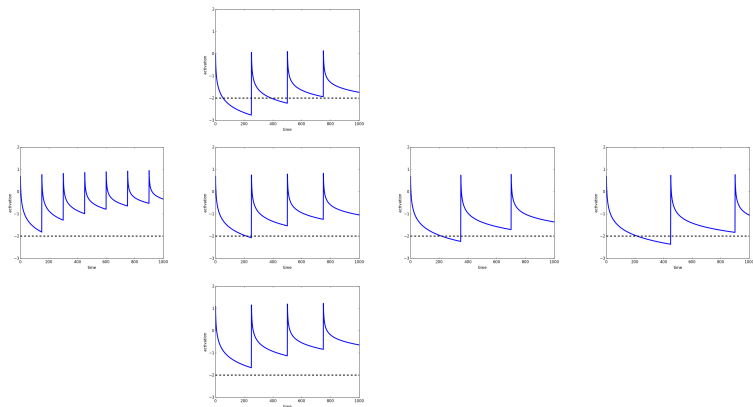
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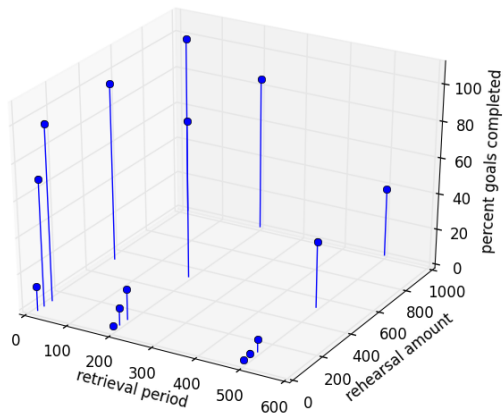
Metrics:

- ▶ goal completion percentage
- ▶ computation required after completion

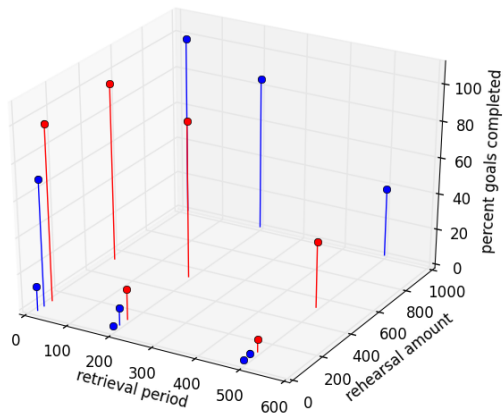
Results: Preemptive Strategy Parameters



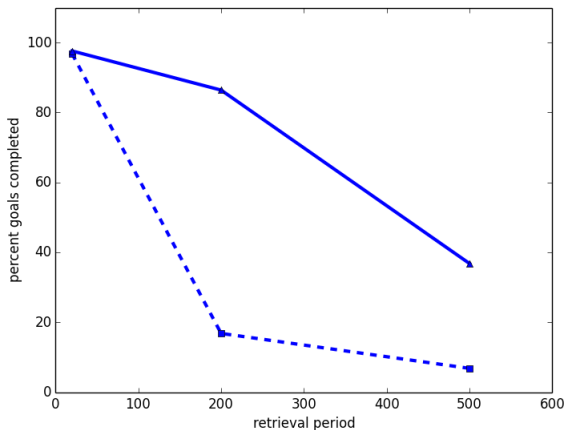
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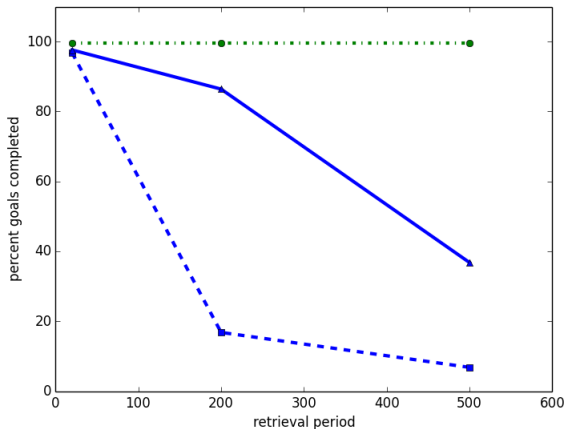
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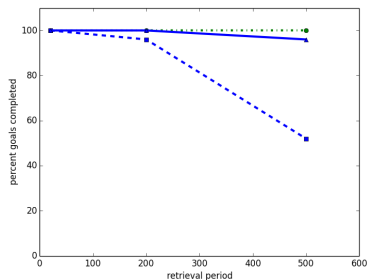
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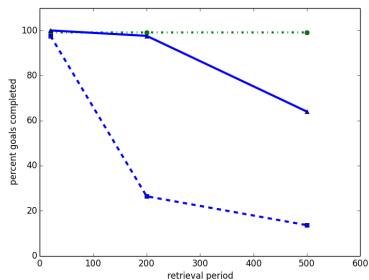
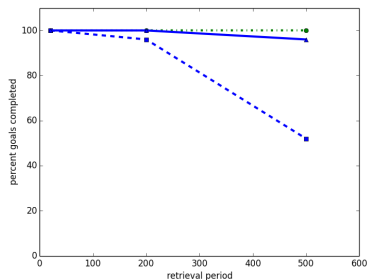
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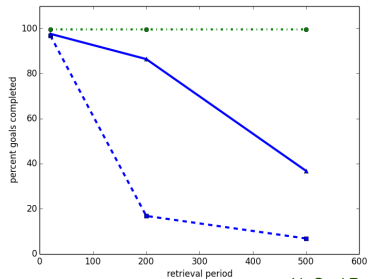
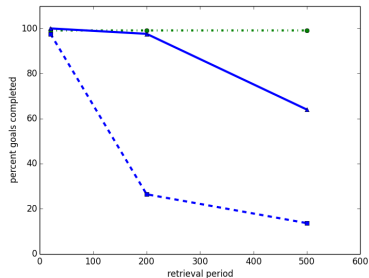
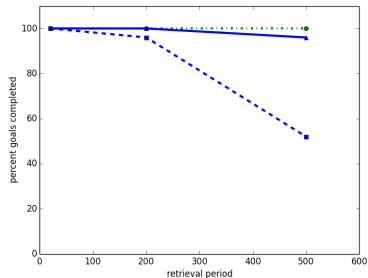
Results: Number of Goals



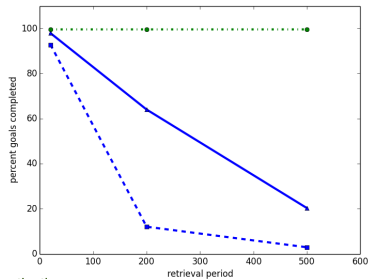
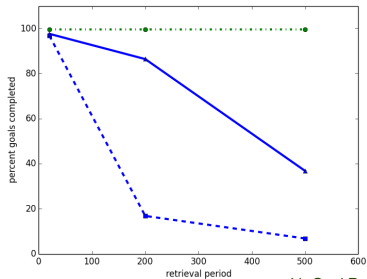
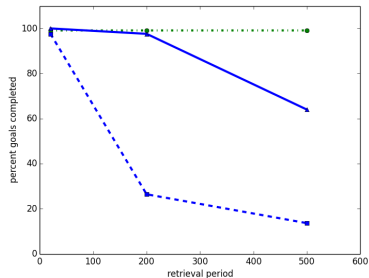
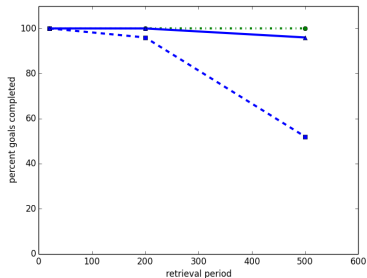
Results: Number of Goals



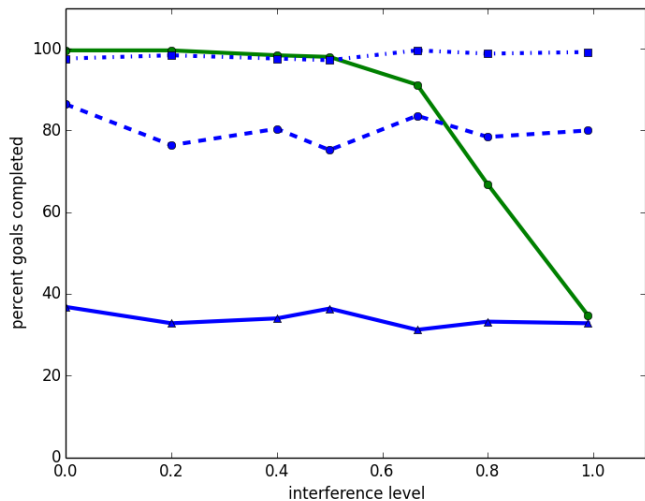
Results: Number of Goals



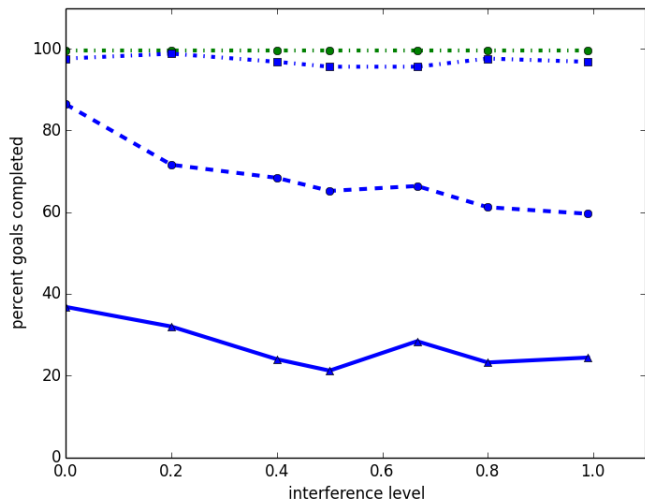
Results: Number of Goals



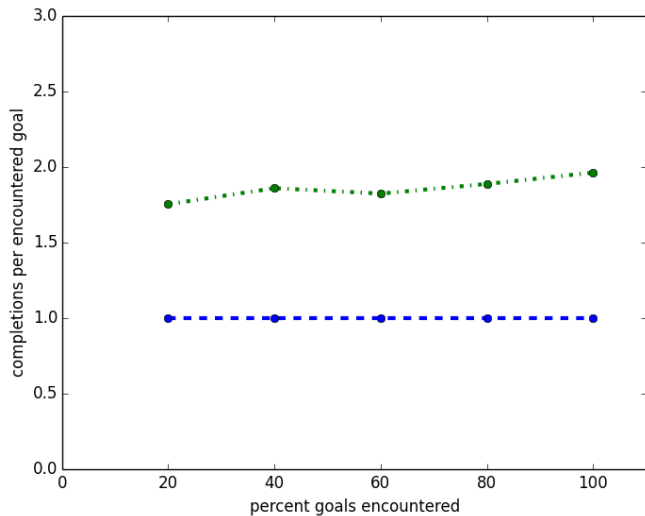
Results: Effects of Interference (at encoding)



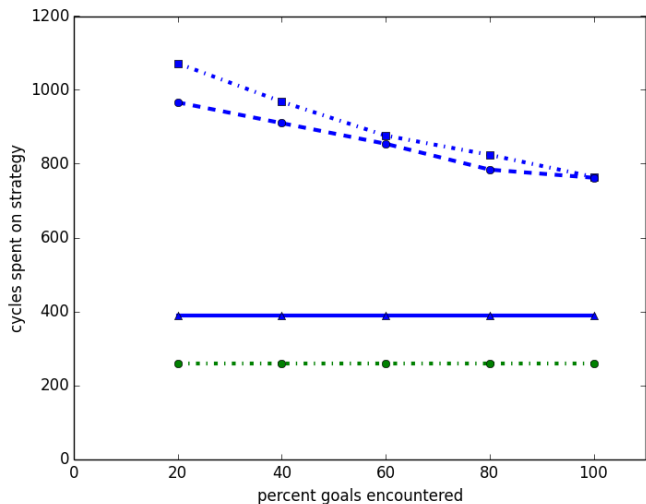
Results: Effects of Interference (at retention)



Results: Post-Completion Costs



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Nuggets and Coal

Nuggets

- ▶ Flexible domain for testing goal-reactivation strategies
- ▶ Appropriate metrics for differentiating between strategies

Coal

- ▶ Sparse data (ongoing work)
- ▶ Both tested strategies have ongoing costs

Questions?

