

On optimal decision-making in brains and social insect colonies

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Presented by
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Overview

- ❖ Goals
- ❖ Decision making
- ❖ Ants and Bees house hunting
- ❖ Models
- ❖ Discussion

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Goals

- ❖ Compare a model of primate decision-making to 3 different models of house hunting by social insect colonies.
- ❖ Determine whether such models can implement or approximate the statistically optimal strategy given for primates.
- ❖ Make steps towards a common theoretical framework for the study of decision-making in biological systems.

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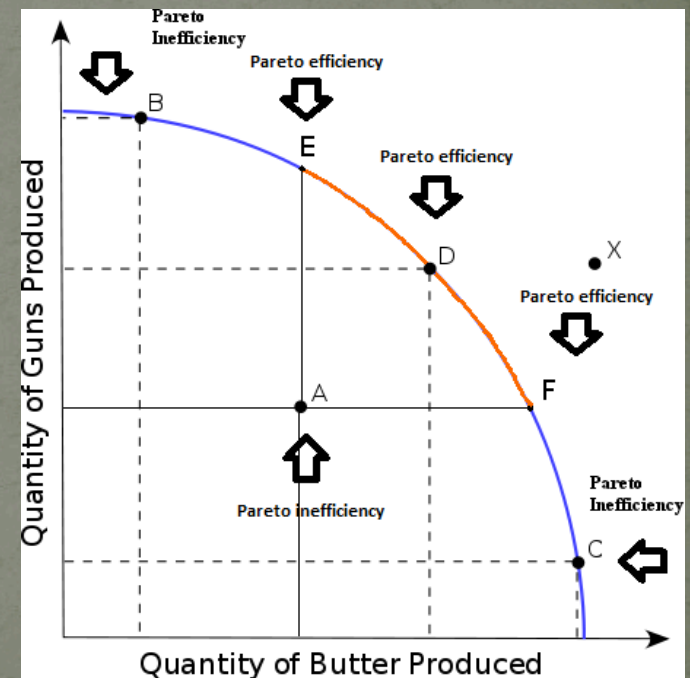
Decision-making

❖ Decision-making

A process where uncertain information must be processed to make a choice between two or more alternatives.

❖ Optimal decision-making

Source: http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/bd/Production_Possibilities_Pareto_Curve.png



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Diffusion Model

- ❖ SPRT (sequential probability ratio test)
- ❖ Can be represented abstractly as Brownian motion

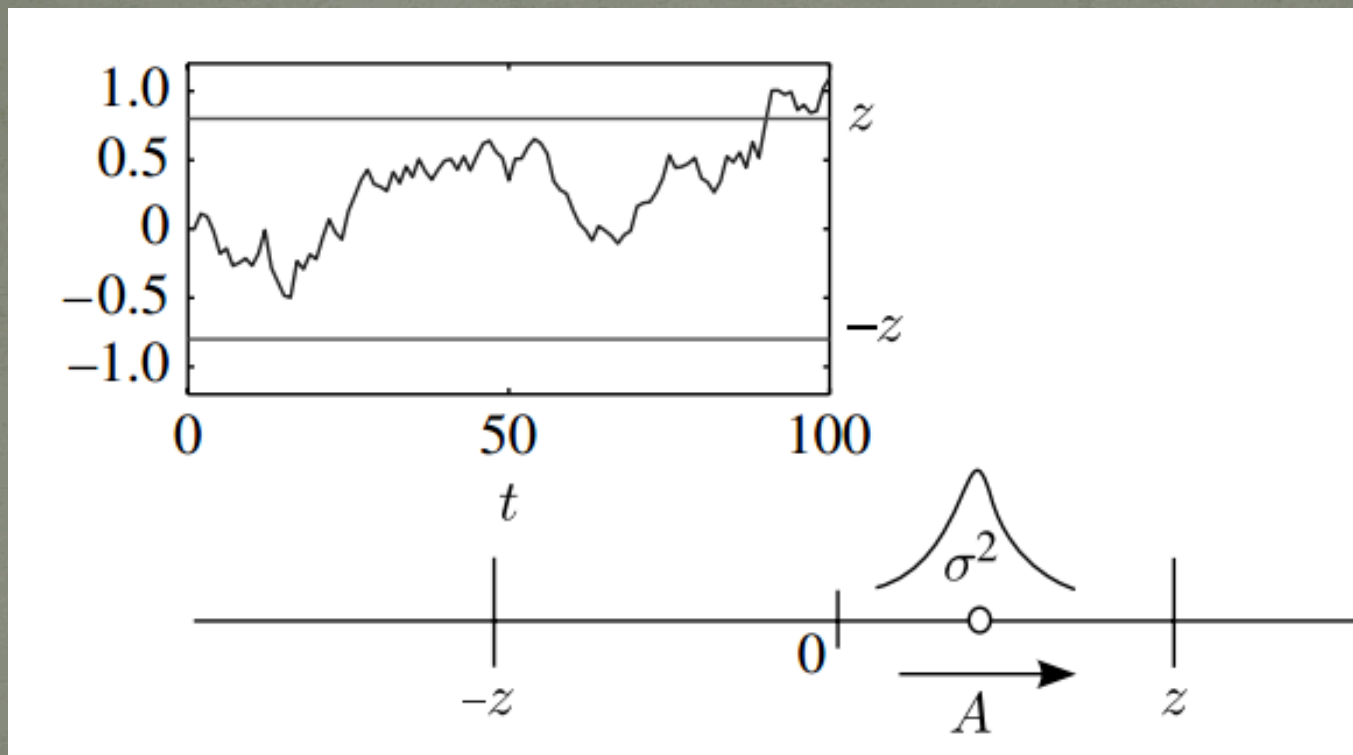
❖ 1-d Browning Motion Example

❖ Drunken walk

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Diffusion Model

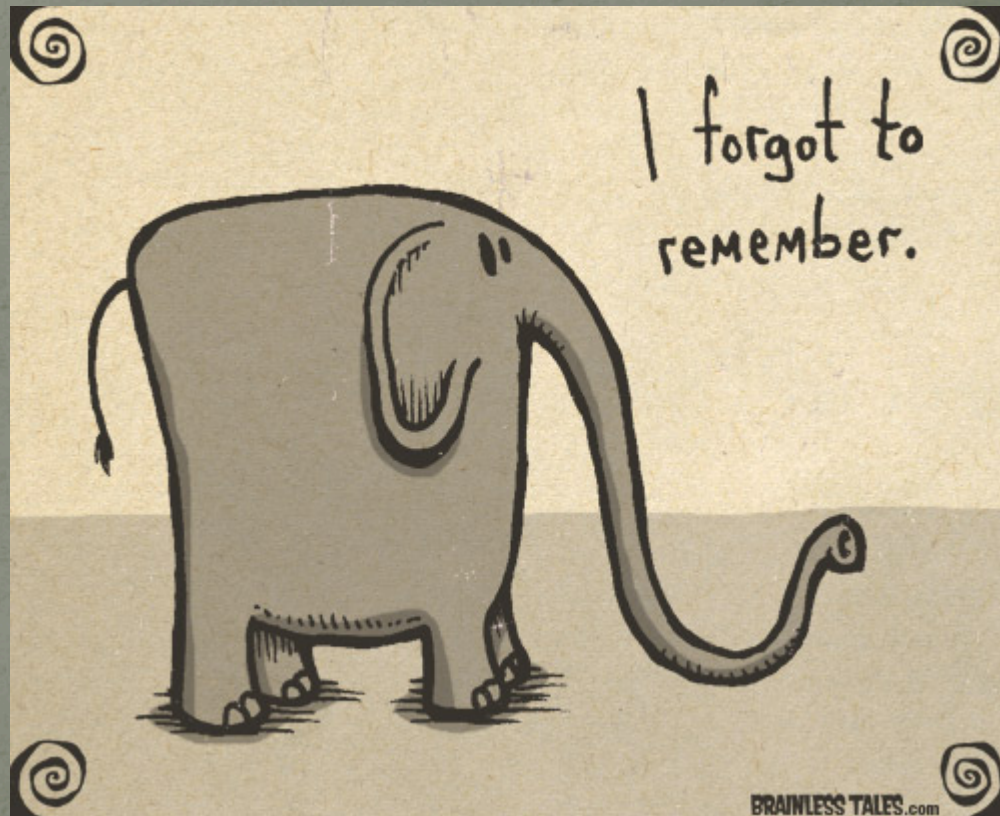
Binary Diffusion Model



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Usher-McClelland Model

- ❖ Represents decision making using neural populations.
- ❖ Leaky.



Source: <http://www.brainlesstales.com/images/2010/Mar/forgot-remember.jpg>

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Usher-McClelland Model

❖ Inhibitory.

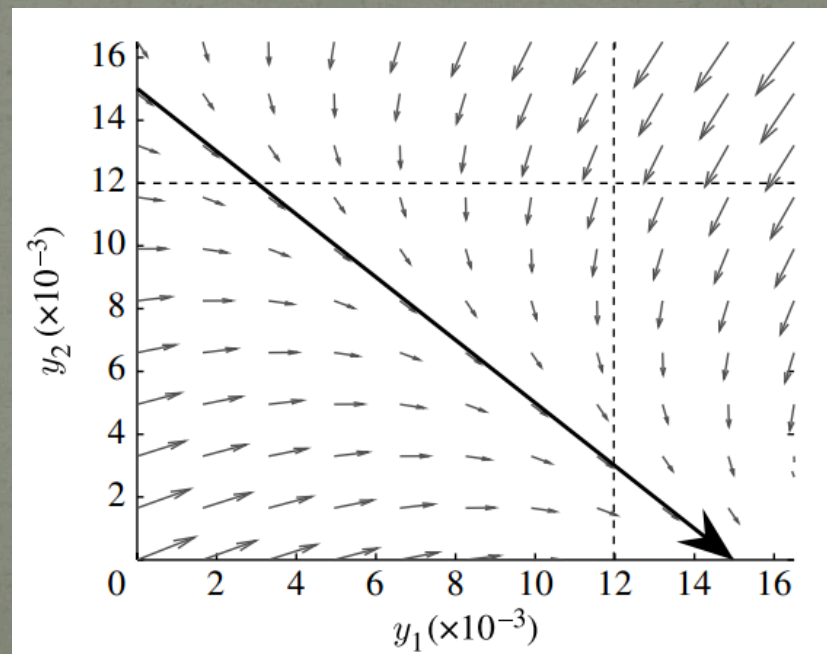


Source: http://2.bp.blogspot.com/_waYVfGeeg4/TEDpwipQ_tI/AAAAAAAAAIs/1iU84iqLcxg/s1600/Sumo+074.JPG

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Usher-McClelland Model

- ❖ When the leak rate and inhibitory rate are equal this model reduces to the diffusion model and is optimal.



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Temnothorax albipennis



- Colony size ~100
- Live in Rock crevices

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Apis mellifera



- Western honey bee
- <50000 workers
- Nest in tree cavities

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Emigration

- When nest degrades or is destroyed, the colony must emigrate
- Send out scouts
- Quality-dependent requirement
 - Leading to a collective decision

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Temnothorax albipennis

- Scouter recruit nest-mates
- Recruiters recruit others after approving of a site
- This leads to positive feedback
- When quorum is reached switch to carrying nest-mates
- Size of quorum affects quality of site

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Apis mellifera

- Scouts recruit using waggle dance
- Positive feedback happens when recruits become recruiters
- When a decision is made by quorum the whole swarm moves.

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Decision Making in House Hunting

- Individuals use only local information
- The best site can be selected even if information of it come late in the decision making process
- In bees the decision making is separated from the execution of the decision.

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Modeling *Temnothorax albipennis*

- Model only decision making up to quorum not execution
- Ants switch from uncommitted to committed

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Modeling *Temnothorax albipennis*

- Optimal decision making can only be achieved if individuals have global knowledge about alternatives.
- Therefore optimal parameterization of the model for house hunting is biologically unrealistic.

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Modeling House-Hunting with Indirect Switching in *A. Mellifera*

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y}_1 = (n - y_1 - y_2)(q_1 + c\eta_{q_1}) - y_1(k_1 + c\eta_{k_1}) \\ \quad + y_1(n - y_1 - y_2)(r'_1 + c\eta_{r'_1}), \\ \dot{y}_2 = (n - y_1 - y_2)(q_2 + c\eta_{q_2}) - y_2(k_2 + c\eta_{k_2}) \\ \quad + y_2(n - y_1 - y_2)(r'_2 + c\eta_{r'_2}). \end{cases} \quad (6.3)$$

- **y**: population of recruiters for the two sites.
- **q**: rate of spontaneous discovery of alternative sites by uncommitted scouts.
- **r**: recruitment rate.
- **k**: rate of scouts to become uncommitted.
- **cn**: noise that the rates are subject to.

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Indirect Switching in *A. Mellifera*

- This model cannot be made exactly or approximately equivalent to the diffusion model of decision-making.
- *A. Mellifera* house-hunting with indirect switching is not a statistically optimal decision-making strategy.

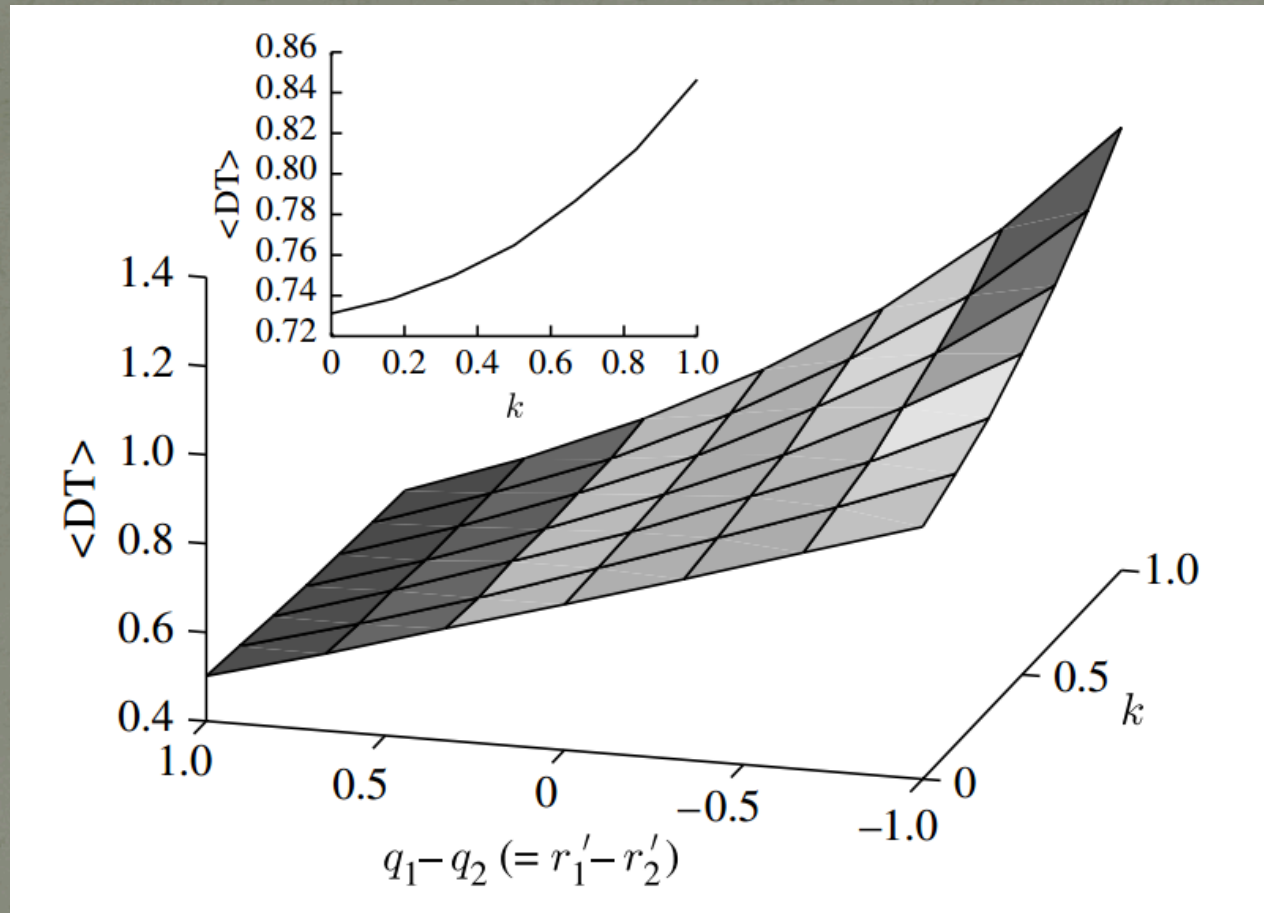
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Modeling House-Hunting with Direct Switching in *A. Mellifera*

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y}_1 = (n - y_1 - y_2)(q_1 + c\eta_{q1}) + y_1(n - y_1 - y_2) \\ \quad \times (r'_1 + c\eta_{r'_1}) - y_1 k + y_1 y_2 (r_1 - r_2 + c\eta_{r1} - c\eta_{r2}), \\ \dot{y}_2 = (n - y_1 - y_2)(q_2 + c\eta_{q2}) + y_2(n - y_1 - y_2) \\ \quad \times (r'_2 + c\eta_{r'_2}) - y_2 k - y_1 y_2 (r_1 - r_2 + c\eta_{r1} - c\eta_{r2}). \end{cases}$$

- Similarly, this model cannot be reduced to two independent random processes.
- However x_1 's behavior can be analyzed in the limit when x_2 converges.

House-Hunting with Direct Switching Numerical Simulation



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Discussion

- ❖ Do you think a standard model of decision making for all biological systems is possible?
- ❖ Thoughts on the primate study, confidence?

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