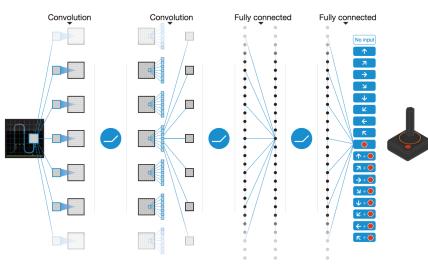
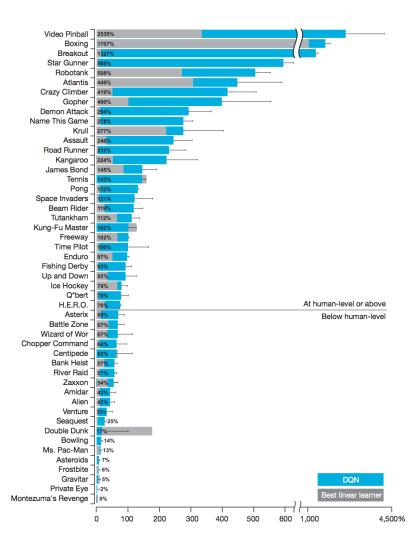
Reinforcement learning, fast and slow

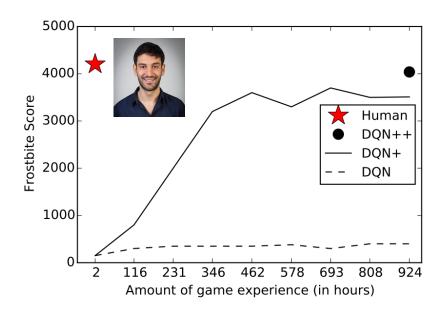








Mnih et al, Nature (2015)





- Immediately exploit new information
- Integrate across observations
- Rich inference, leveraging past experience
- Strategic exploration

Hippocampal Contributions to Control: The Third Way

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Abstract

Recent experimental studies have focused on the specialization of different neural structures for different types of instrumental behavior. Recent theoretical work has provided normative accounts for why there should be more than one control system, and how the output of different controllers can be integrated. Two particlar controllers have been identified, one associated with a forward model and the prefrontal cortex and a second associated with computationally simpler, habitual, actor-critic methods and part of the striatum. We argue here for the normative appropriateness of an additional, but so far marginalized control system, associated with episodic memory, and involving the hippocampus and medial temporal cortices. We analyze in depth a class of simple environments to show that episodic

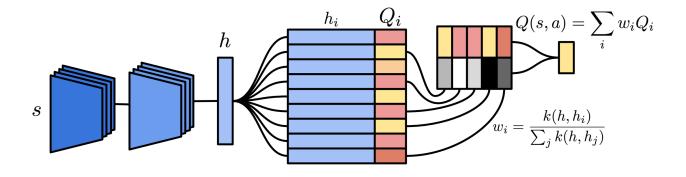
Learning to Learn Using Gradient Descent

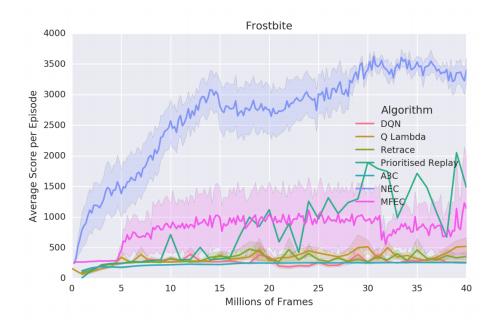
Sepp Hochreiter¹, A. Steven Younger¹, and Peter R. Conwell²

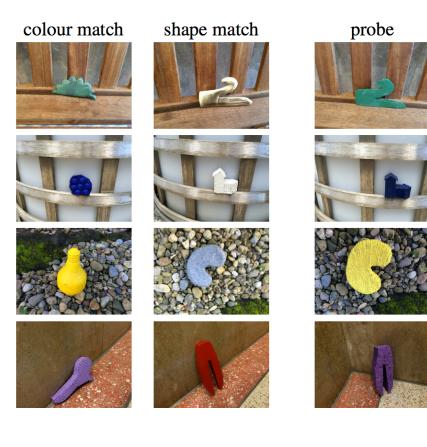
Department of Computer Science
 University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309-0430
 Physics Department
 Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah

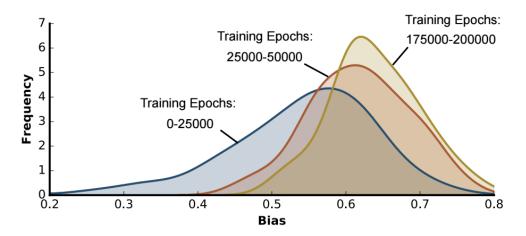
Abstract. This paper introduces the application of gradient descent methods to meta-learning. The concept of "meta-learning", i.e. of a system that improves or discovers a learning algorithm, has been of interest in machine learning for decades because of its appealing applications. Previous meta-learning approaches have been based on evolutionary methods and, therefore, have been restricted to small models with few free parameters. We make meta-learning in large systems feasible by using recurrent neural networks with their attendant learning routine as meta-learning systems. Our system derived complex well performing learning algorithms from scratch. In this paper we also show that our approach performs non-stationary time series prediction.

1 Introduction









Hippocampal Contributions to Control: The Third Way

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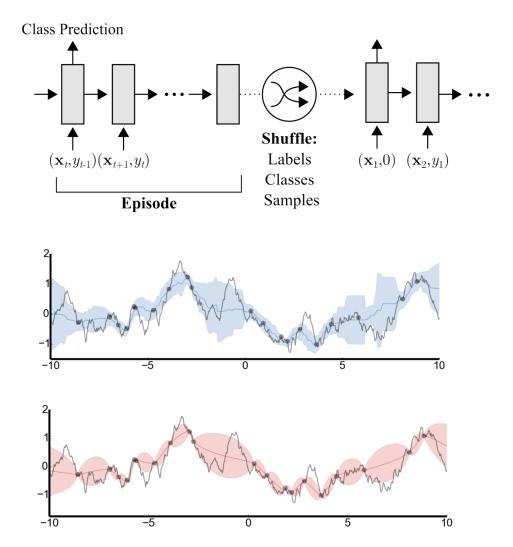
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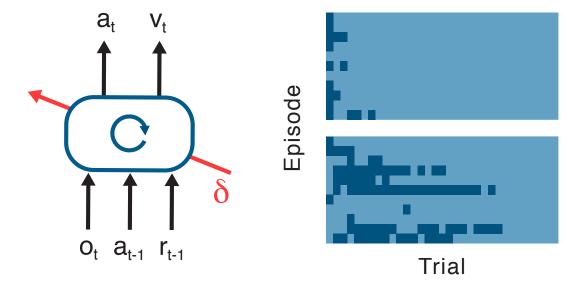
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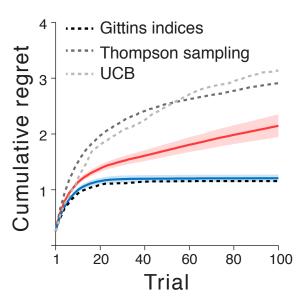
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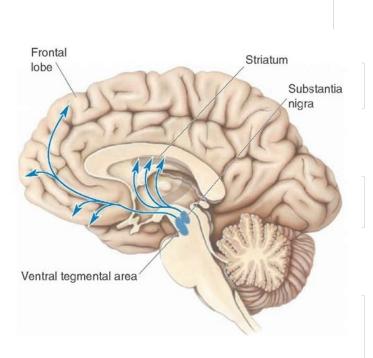
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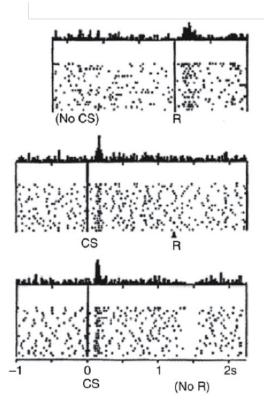
1 Introduction

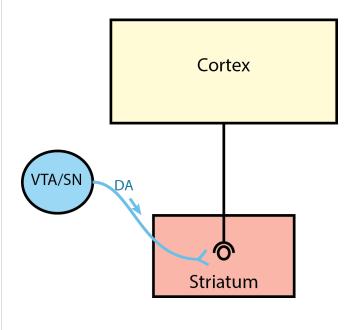




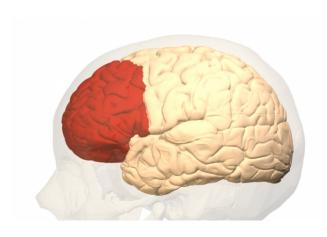




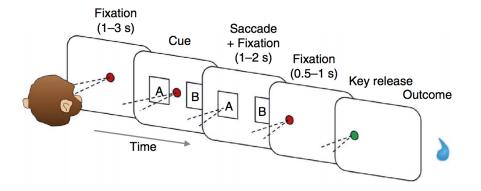


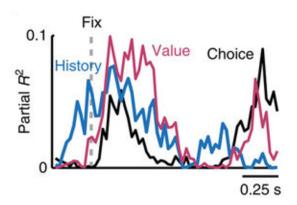


Schultz et al, Science (1997)

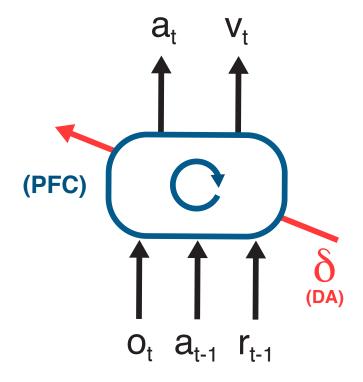


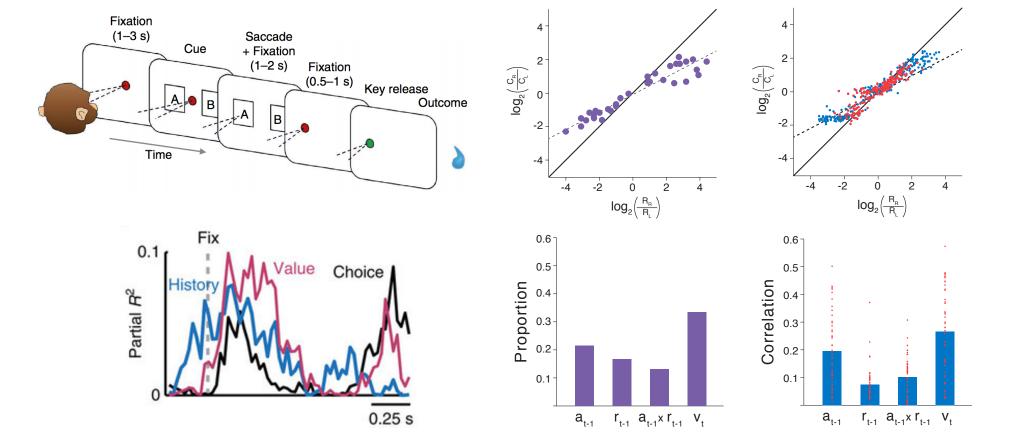
See also: Barraclough et al., Nat. Neuro. 2004 Seo & Lee, J. Neurosci 2007 Shima & Tanji, Science 1998 Matsumoto et al., Nat. Neuro. 2007





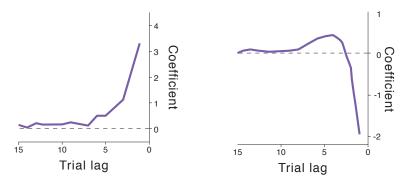
Tsutsui et al., Nat. Comm., 2016





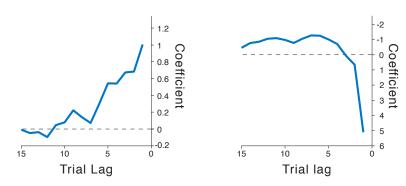
Wang et al. (under review)

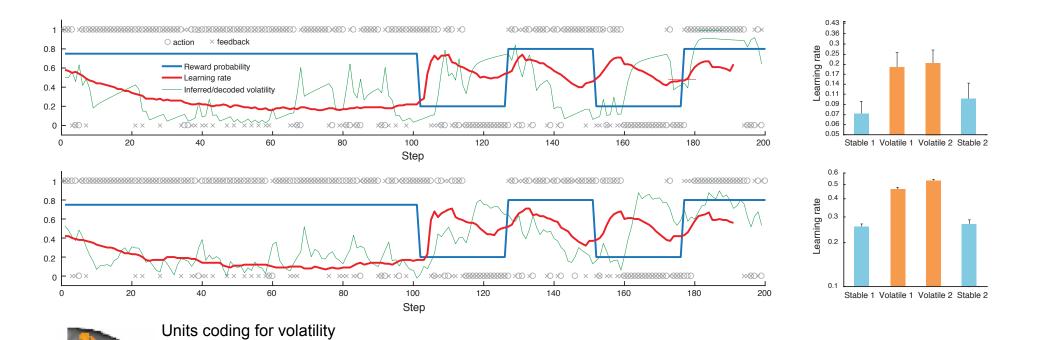
Effects of past outcome and choice on next choice



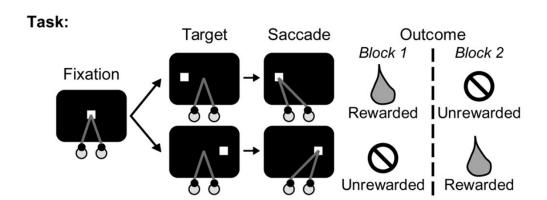
Lau and Glimcher, J. Exp. Analysis Behavior 2005



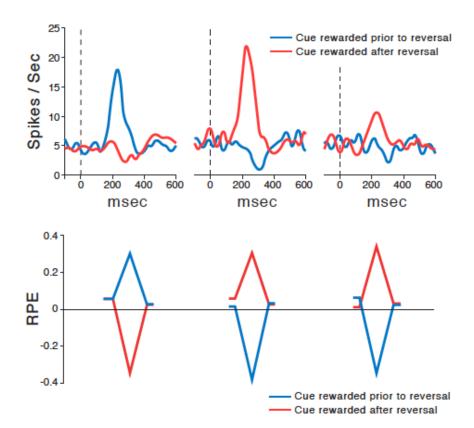


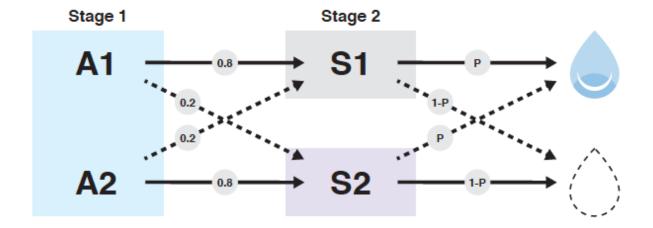


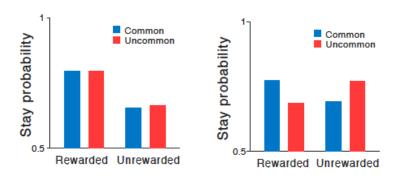
Behrens et al., Nature Neuroscience, 2007 Wang et al. (under review)

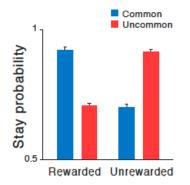


Bromberg-Martin et al, J Neurophys, 2010





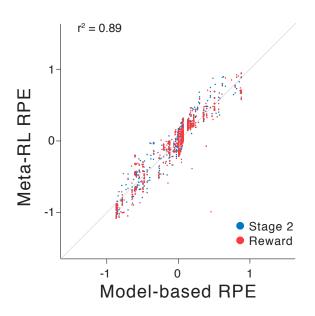




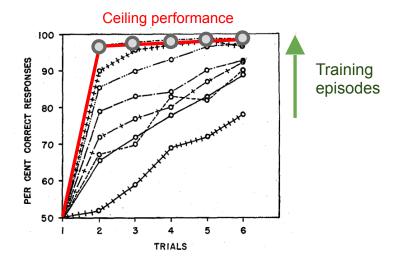


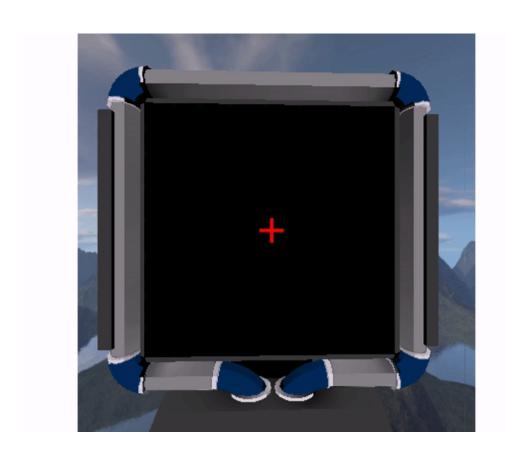
Miller, Botvinick & Brody (under review); Daw et al., Neuron, 2011

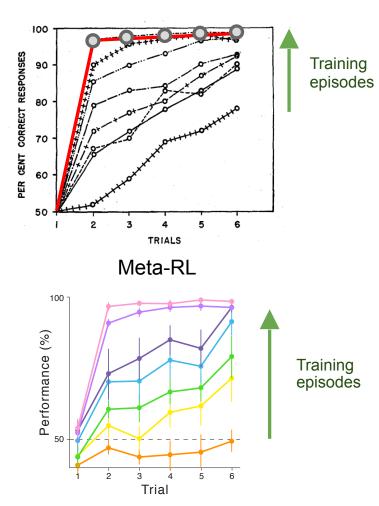




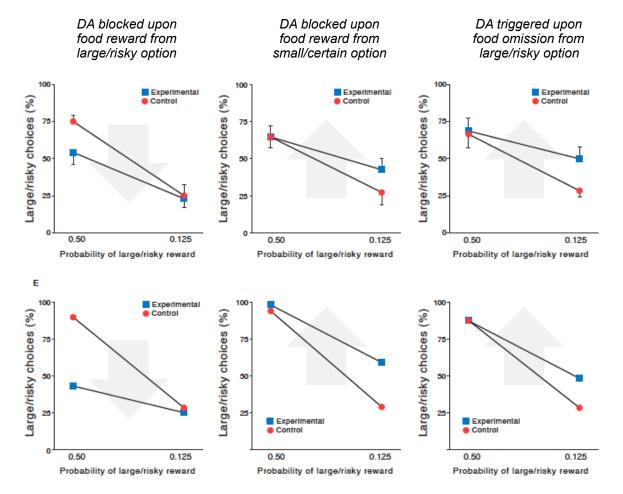








Harlow, Psychological Review, 1949



Stopper et al., Neuron, 2014

Thank you!

Jane Wang
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