

How computational modeling can force theory building in psychological science

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Overview

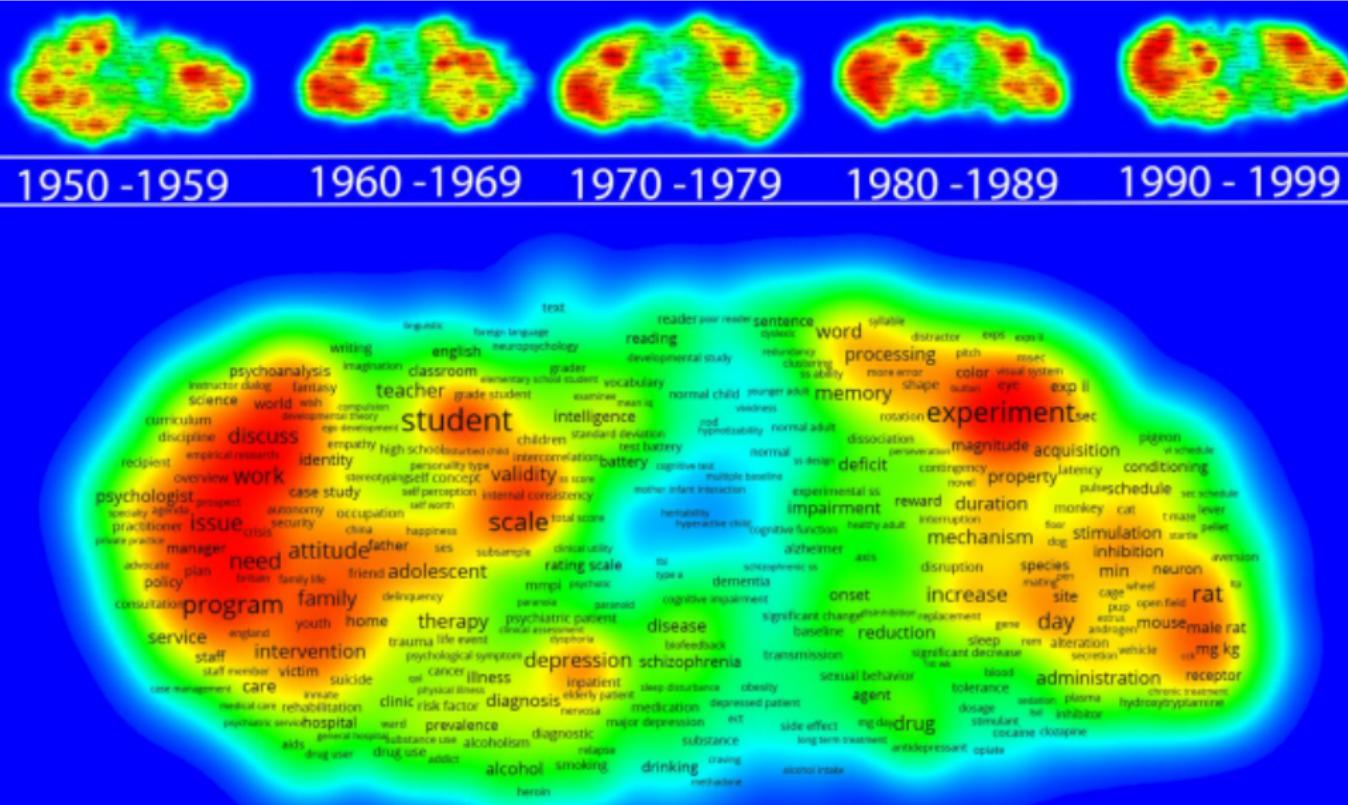
Why

Pizza problems

Path model of science

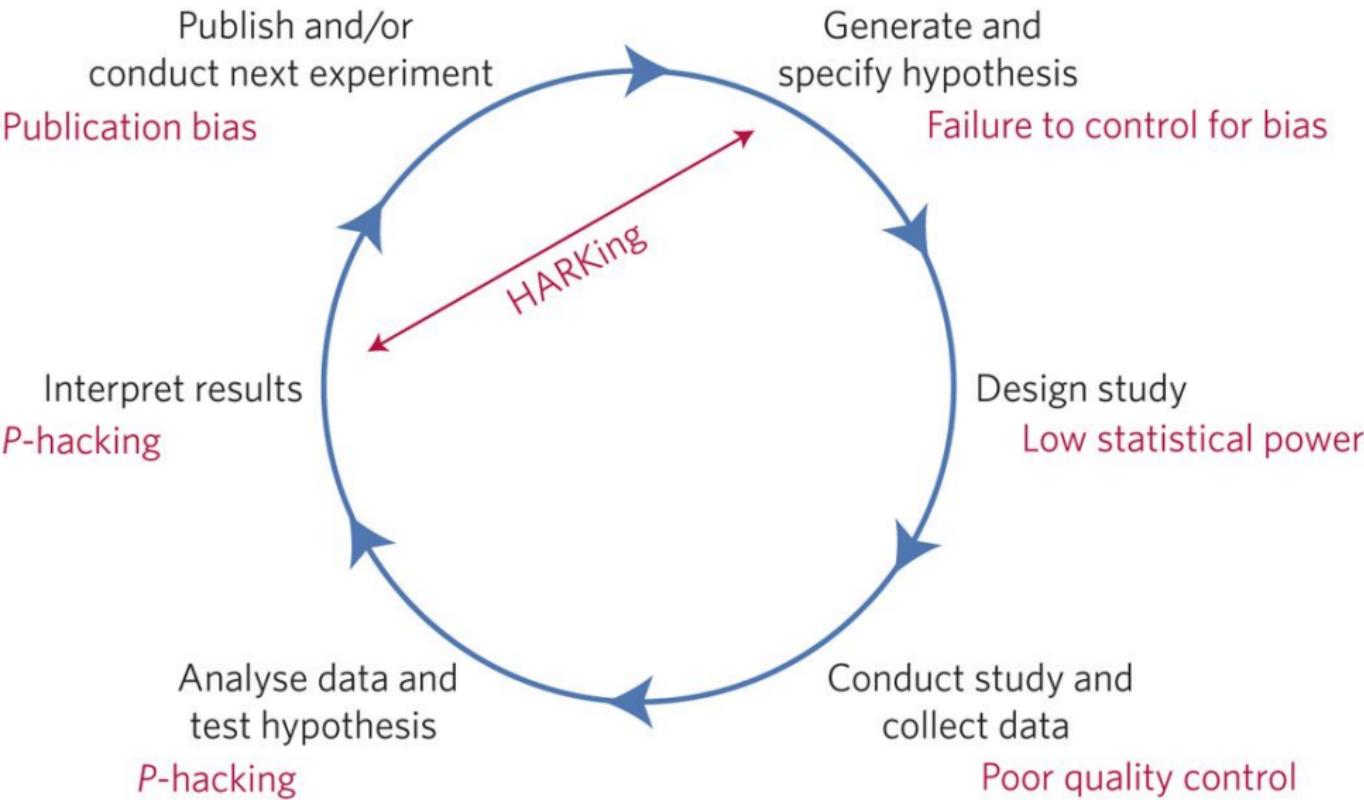
Future

Why?

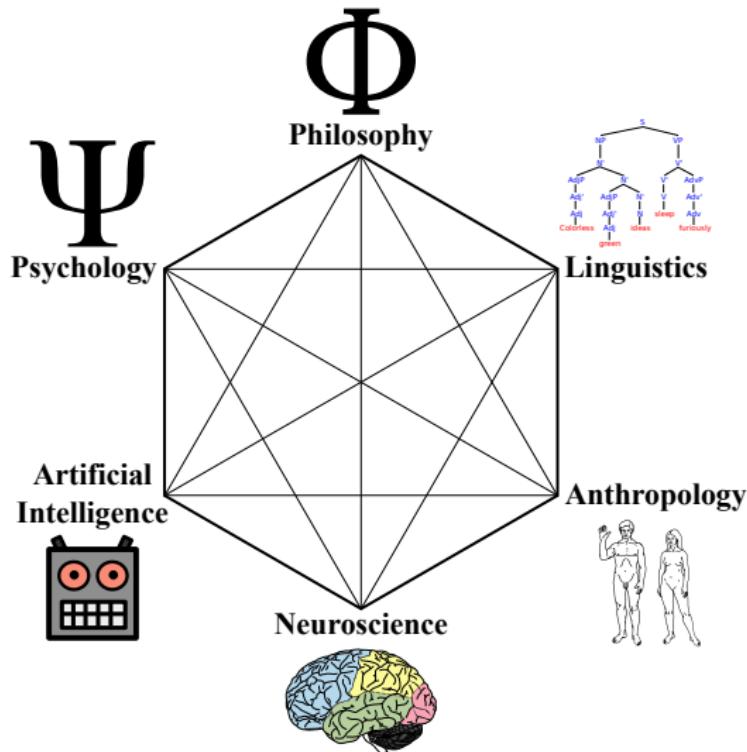


Flis, I., & van Eck, N. J. (2018). Framing psychology as a discipline (1950–1999). *History of Psychology*.

Figure 3. Density visualizations of VOSviewer maps

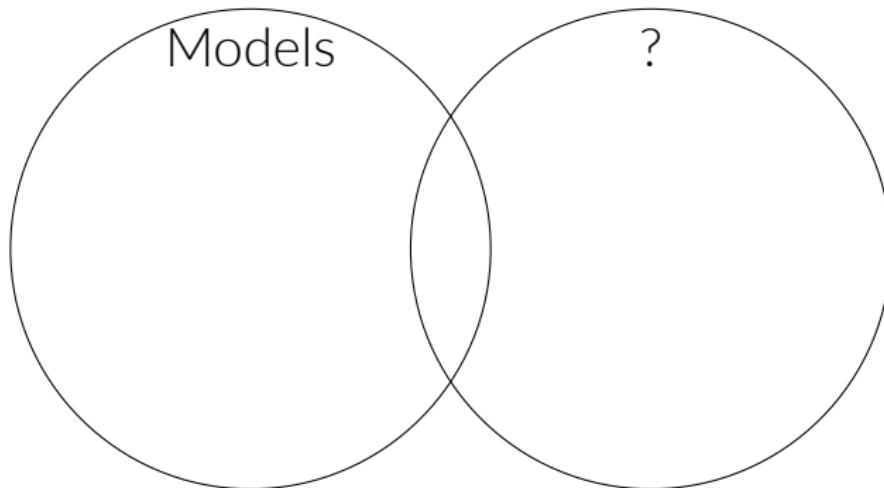


Cognitive Science



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cognitive_Science_Hexagon.svg

Non-overlapping magisteria?





Why we need computational modelling: even if everybody agrees what the area of a circle is defined as there are apparently people unwilling to execute the formal model itself and not only that but the results are counterintuitive. 😂



$$\text{Area} = \pi(18/2)^2 = 254 \text{ in}^2$$



$$\text{Area} = 2\pi(12/2)^2 = 226 \text{ in}^2$$

An 18-inch pizza has more pizza than two 12-inch pizzas, and people are losi...
Math is important, people!

♂ mashable.com

Specification

a

Two 12" pizzas



$$\text{Area} = 2 \times \pi 6^2 = 226 \text{ in}^2$$

b

One 18" pizza



$$\text{Area} = \pi 9^2 = 254 \text{ in}^2$$

Implementation

```
import numpy as np
import math

def food(ds):
    return (math.pi * (ds/2)**2).sum()

two_pizzas = np.array([12, 12])

one_pizza = np.array([18])

print(food(two_pizzas) > food(one_pizza))
```

Specification

$$\phi_i = \sum_{j=1}^N \pi R_j^2 \quad (1)$$

Specification

$$\phi_i = \sum_{j=1}^N \pi R_j^2 \quad (1)$$

$$\omega(\phi_i, \phi_j) = \begin{cases} i, & \text{if } \phi_i > \phi_j \\ j, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

data



data



hypothesis



data



hypothesis



implementation



data



hypothesis



implementation



specification



data



hypothesis



implementation



specification



theory



data



hypothesis



implementation



specification



theory



framework



framework



framework



theory



framework



theory



specification



framework



theory



specification



implementation



framework	
theory	
specification	
implementation	
hypothesis	

specification



implementation

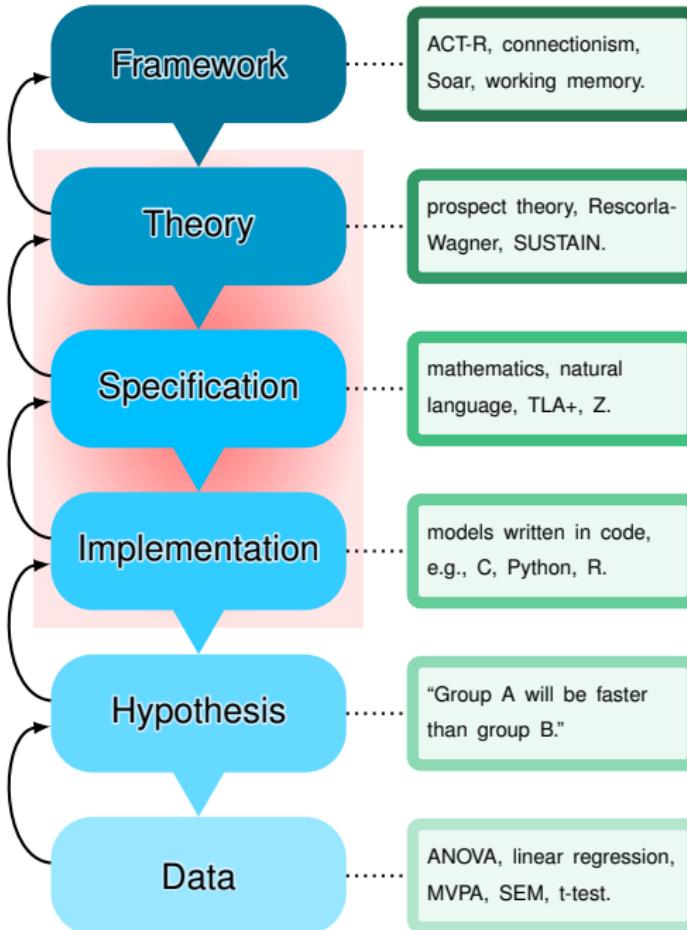


hypothesis



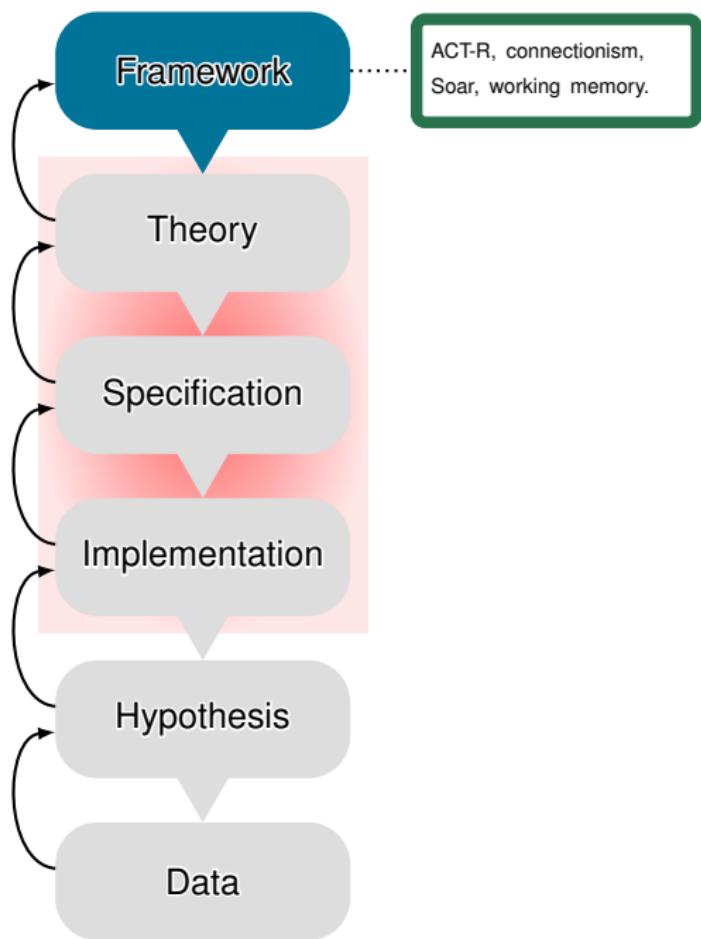
data

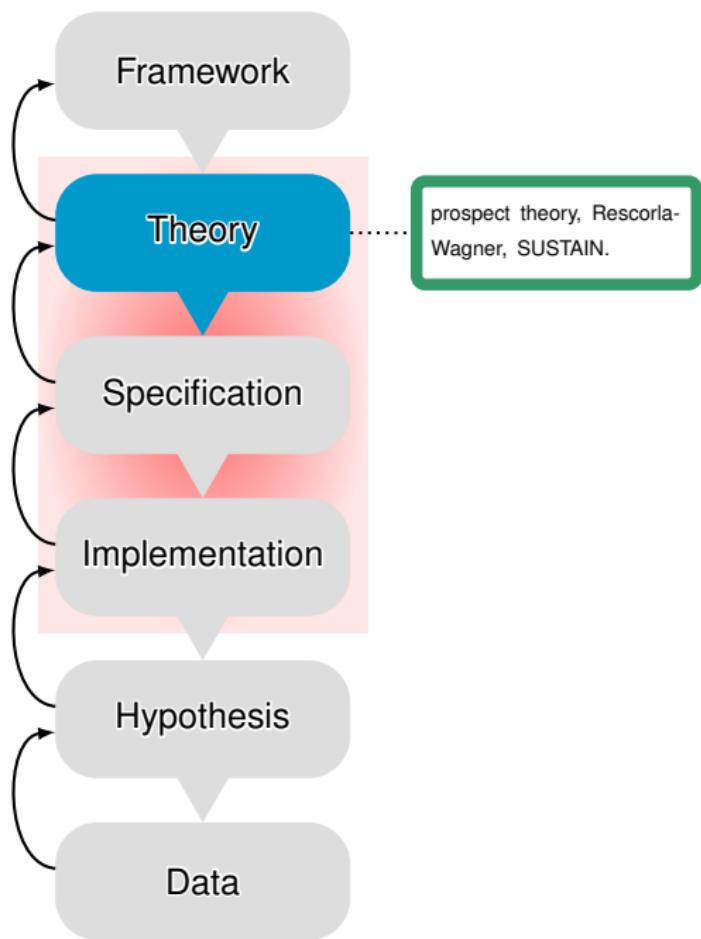


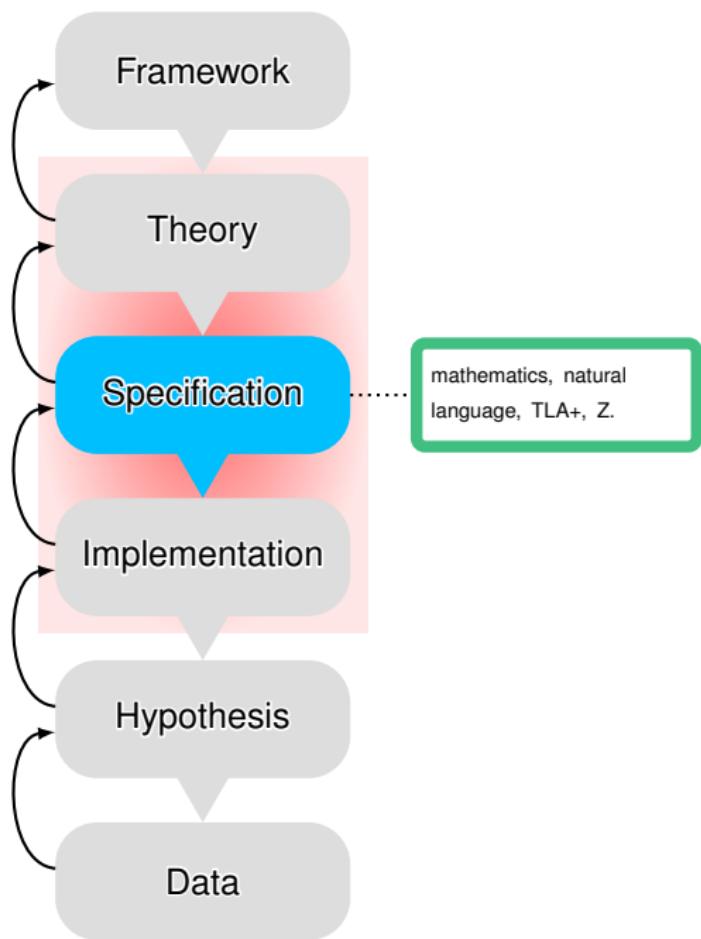


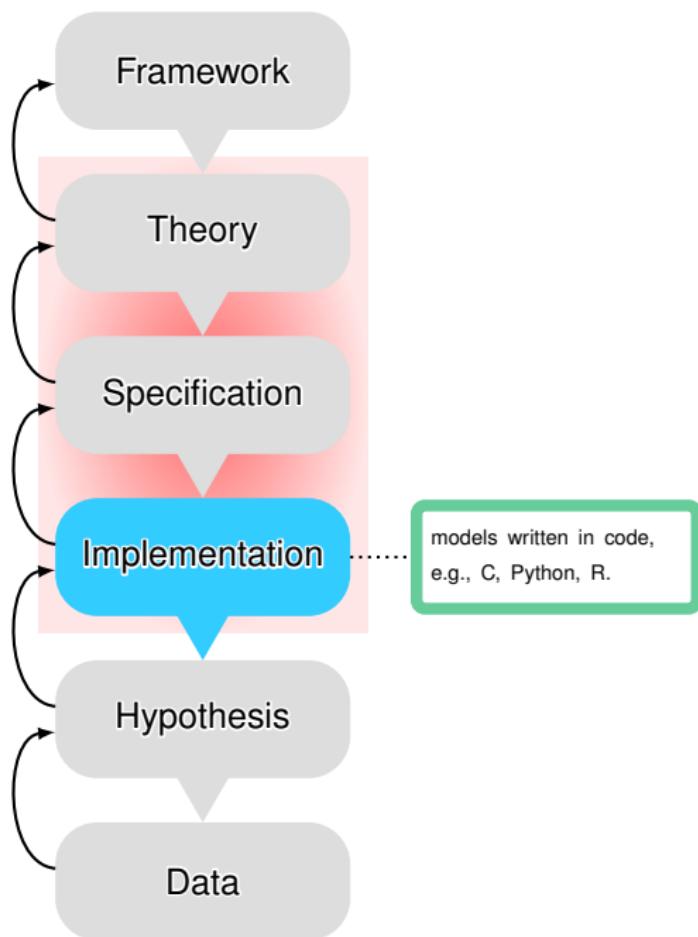
a) any point,
move up

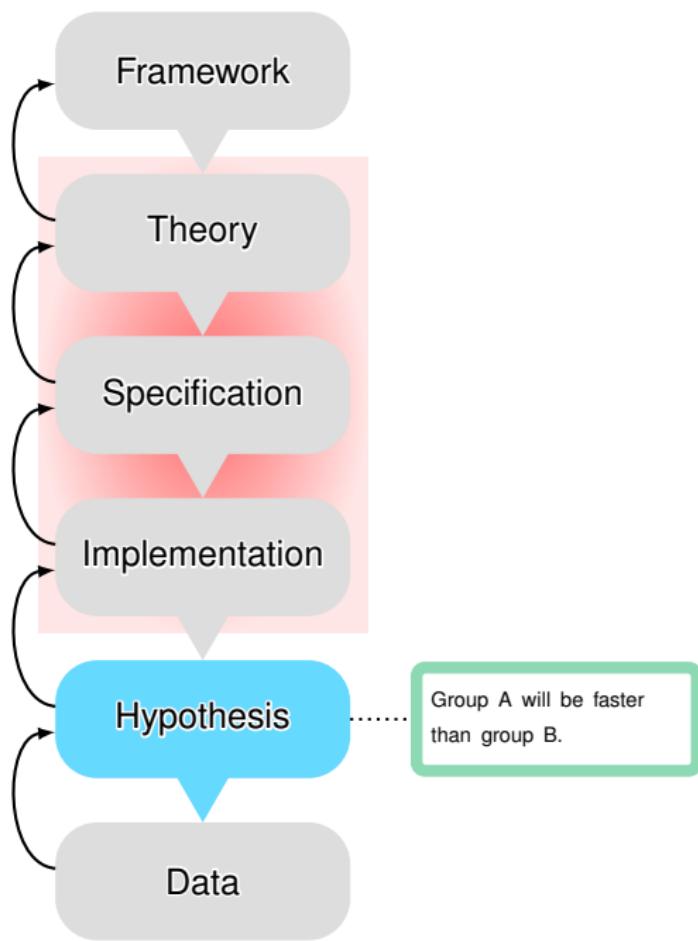
b) resolve
violation,
move down

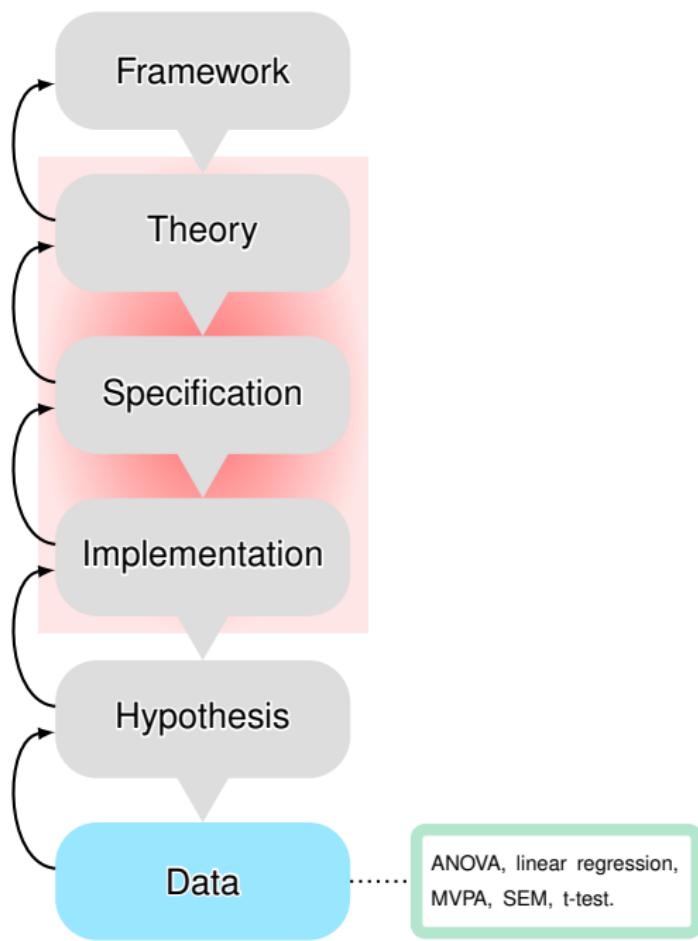




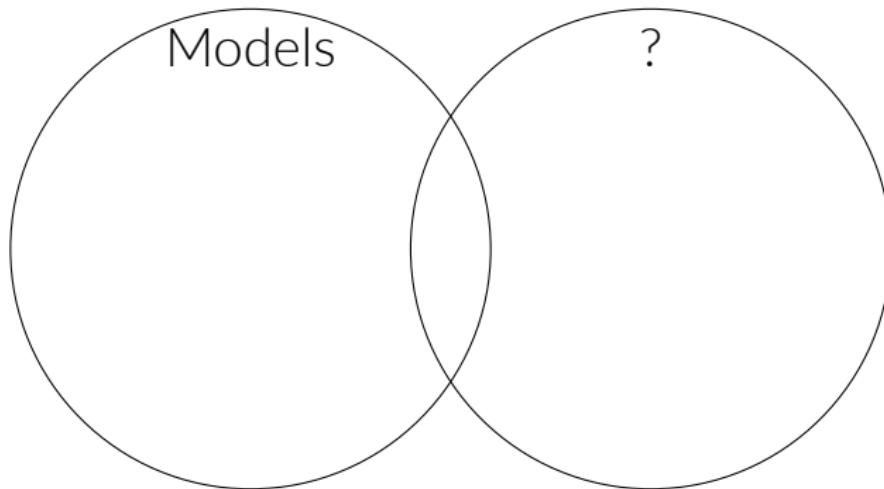


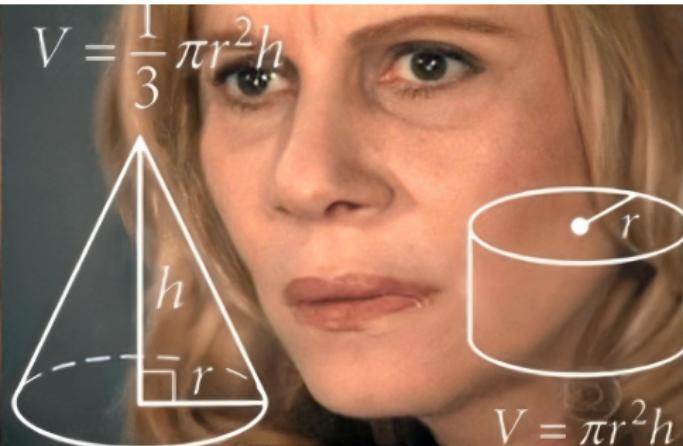






Non-overlapping magisteria?





	30°	45°	60°
\sin	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
\cos	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
\tan	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$

$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$

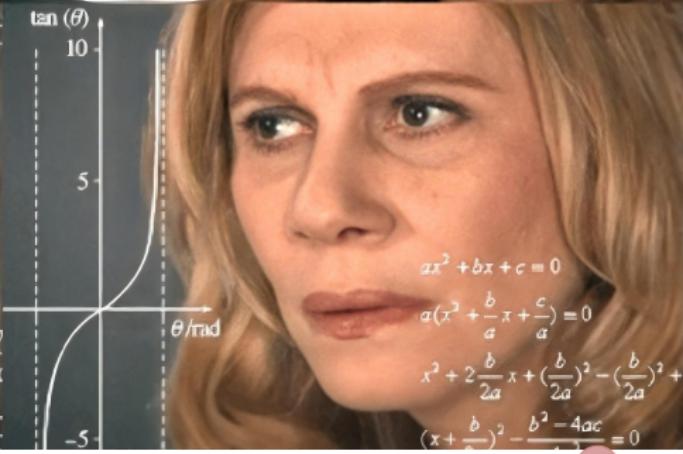
$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} x + C$

$\int \operatorname{tg} x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C$

$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \ln\left|\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}\right| + C$

$\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctg \frac{x}{a} + C$

$\int \frac{dx}{x - 1} = \frac{1}{a} \ln|x - 1| + C$



Radically recentre modelling



Radically recentre modelling



Radically recentre modelling

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MAKE A COMP MODEL PLZ

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Thank you!

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