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Autonomous object modeling and exploiting: a new approach based on affordances from continual interaction with environment

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Abstract—We present an architecture for self-motivated agents to generate behaviors in an environment that is continuous, both in space and time, through a continual interaction process. The long-term goal is to design agents that construct their own knowledge of objects and space through experience of the environment, rather than exploiting pre-coded knowledge. The agent exploits this constructed knowledge to exhibit behaviors satisfying its self-motivated principles, based on valences attributed to interactions, that specify inborn behavioral preferences. Over time, the agent learns the relation between its perception of objects and the interactions that they afford, in the form of data structures, called signatures of interaction. The agent keeps track of enacted interactions in a spatial memory in which it can use signatures to recognize and localize distant possibilities of interactions, and exhibits behaviors that satisfy its motivation principles, accordingly to this approach. In this paper, we propose a continual decision cycle between an agent and its environment to cope with the constraints that an artificial agent would meet in a physical environment.

I. INTRODUCTION

In this paper, we address the problem of the construction, interpretation and exploitation of a short-term memory representation of an environment offering a continual interaction process between an artificial agent and this environment. Our work is based on a model described in Georgeon and Aha [4], called Radical Interactionism (RI), in which action-perception couples are considered as atomic and kept embedded within data structures called interactions, modeling Piaget’s notion of sensorimotor scheme [13]. This approach assumes that new agents come up with a predefined set of uninterpreted interactions associated with predefined valences, and seek to enact interactions with positive valence and to avoid interactions with negative valences. This motivation principle is called interaction motivation [4], and is related to the problem of intrinsic motivation [10]. The agent perceives and interprets its environment by identifying affordances rather than recognizing objects on the basis of predefined features. This approach addresses the knowledge grounding problem [7] by letting knowledge of objects arise from experience.

Our long term goal is to implement artificial agents in robots to make them able to interact with initially unknown environments. Such an agent must overcome severe constraints. Let’s take an example of a planetary exploration rover that must autonomously face environmental situations that can be partially or completely unknown, implying several constraints:

1) The agent cannot use a predefined set of object models. Instead, the agent must learn to recognize interactional opportunities (or affordances) offered by the environment.

2) The agent cannot rely on a predefined internal model, as the rover may move on unknown surfaces. Thus, the rover must construct an internal representation of space based on its possibilities of interactions.

Instead of trying to solve a specific class of problems, we try to make an agent able to learn to integrate its environment in order to generate behaviors satisfying its motivational principles. Point 1) is well studied in literature. For example, Pfeifer and Scheier [12], Ugur et al. [16] and Baleia [1] proposed approaches where an agent learns to define and classify objects of its environment through possibilities of interaction (such as “walkthroughable” or not). However, these approaches do not let the possibility to generate spatial behaviors. Pisokas and Nehmzow [11] and Ugur et al. [15] proposed models that learn relations between actions and affordances to generate plans to reach affordances, but rely on predefined goals and cannot be used to generate exploitable models of surrounding space. Point 2) implies that the agent can construct a peripersonal [8] and extrapersonal [14] representations of its environment.

II. DEVELOPMENTAL LEARNING AND RADICAL INTERACTIONISM

Developmental learning [17] makes the assumption that the agent is agnostic of its environment [5]. This assumption prohibits considering that the agent can identify states, both for its environment and for itself. The agent can only know its environment through its own interactional experience and uses its experience to construct cognitive structures that it can use to satisfy intrinsic motivational principles. This work proposes to consider interactions as atomic [4], rather than separated actions and perceptions. The interactional cycle thus reviews...
the traditional cycle as considered by literature to model agent-environment interactions. Experience is constructed from the emergence of regularities in interactional sequences. This framework is now questioned for studying how objects can emerge from interactions of an agnostic agent with its environment. The theoretical complexity of this question is potentially huge and classical approaches come up against this problem because of the combinational complexity of the environment.

The RI approach only considers the point of view of the agent, which theoretically simplifies this question as the limited ability to experience the environment reduces intrinsically the computational complexity. The issue of objects emergence within the agent’s interactional space is critical for proposing a new kind of agent’s adaptation process when its environment is largely unknown. This research work addresses the design of an agent architecture satisfying the RI principles, able to build spatial structures and dynamic structures taking into account emerging objects. Several RI models were developed with the long-term aim of implementing them in robots moving in a real environment [3][2]. However, these models used a discrete interaction cycle, which cannot be applied on a physical robot. In this paper, we present a main milestone of the RI model allowing a continual interaction cycle between an agent and its environment.

A. Formalization of Continual RI Model

An agent has a set of actions (A) and perceptions (O) characterized by its actuators and sensors. Theories of cognition suggest that perception cannot be separated from the action that generates it. Indeed, the same perception can have different meanings, depending on the action that produced it. Previous models of RI used interactions under the form of couple action-perceptions. Each interaction i is attributed an inborn valence νi characterizing the intrinsic satisfaction of experiencing i. The decision cycle starts with a decision of the agent, that intends to enact an intended interaction i, and experiences, at the end of the decision cycle, the enacted interaction ei that was effectively experienced. An RI agent tries to capture regularities offered by its environment to generate behaviors that allow to enact interactions with positive valences and avoid interactions with negative valences.

In order to make a continual interaction cycle, we propose to define an interaction i as a set i = { (εk, tκ) }k∈[0, s], where εk ∈ A∪O and tκ ∈ R+. The agent is equipped with a register Φ of length ΔtΦ consisting in a timeline that is continually updated through time and contains actions and perceptions experienced between t − ΔtΦ and t. The length of this register must be defined according to interactional possibilities and must be long enough to help the agent characterize its movement. As an example, an agent with motion sensors (such as a vestibular system) can characterize its movement with a few elements, while an agent with no vestibular system would need a longer record of past actions and perceptions. This doesn’t affect functioning of the model, but only affects efficiency and relevance of the generated internal model. At each t, it is thus possible to define ei, an enacted interaction as the set of couples (εk, tκ) in the register (ei ⊆ Φi). We note I the set of possible interactions.

We adapted the RI model for a continual decision cycle, using these continual interactions. We define, between two interactions i1 and i2, with t2 − t1 < ΔtΦ, a variation Δi containing the set of couple (εk, tκ) that must be added to i1 to obtain i2. We only consider elements that must be added, as couples that move out of Φ will have disappeared at t2. When the agent experiences consecutively i1 and i2, we consider that i1 is a predecessor of i2 and note i1 = Δi1,2 → i2, where Δi1,2 is the variation between i1 and i2. We can then consider that the agent is continually intending a variation of interaction di and continually experiences enacted interaction ei through enacted variations dei.

The Continual RI (CRI) is formalized as follows: the agent begins with a set I0 ⊆ I of interactions and a set Δ1 of possible variations di. At each interaction i of I is attributed an inborn valence νi characterizing the satisfaction of experiencing i. The agent continually tries to intend a variation di and experiences the enacted variation dei. The register Φ is updated to define the enacted interaction ei that the agent experienced at t. The intention of the agent is a success if di = dei and a failure otherwise. If di = dei then de is considered as an alternative of di. Figure 1 illustrates this formalism.

B. A Parallel CRI Model

Discovering spatial properties of the environment with a unique interaction at a time is unrealistic. The Parallel Radical Interactionism (PRI) model [3] was proposed to overcome this limitation. In PRI model, the agent experiences additional stimuli, in addition to the enacted interaction. However, these stimuli have to be considered with the movement produced by the enacted interaction. As an example, the optic flow on a retina can only carry a spatial information if it is considered with the movement that generates it. The PRI model defines secondary interactions as an association between an interaction and an additional stimulus. We can apply this principle to PRI model to define the Continual PRI (CPI), because we make the assumption that register Φ, and thus ei, can characterize the movement of the agent at time t. We call a primary interaction a set i = { (εk, tκ) }k and a secondary interaction an association between an interaction and an additional stimulus i = (εk, tκ), with i ∈ I the associated interaction of i, with i ∈ {p,s} the associated interaction of i, with i = (εk, tκ).

Fig. 1. Model of the Continuous Radical Interactionism. The agent continually tries to enact a variation of interaction di ∈ ΔI ⊆ P( (A∪O) × R+ ), and experiences the variation de ∈ Δt that is actually enacted. Experienced variations are stored on a timeline of length ΔtΦ, that is continually updated, defining the enacted interaction ei. In the parallel CRI model, the agent also experiences several additional stimuli, that are associated with ei to form secondary interactions.
Formally, the CPRI model differs from CRI in that, at time $t$, the agent experiences a set of enacted interactions $\{e_k\}$, containing a unique primary interaction and a set of enacted secondary interactions associated with this primary interaction. A secondary interaction $i_s$, like a primary interaction, succeeds when $i_s \in \{e_k\}$, and fails when its associated interaction $i_s$ is in $\{e_k\}$, but $i_s \notin \{e_k\}$. When the associated interaction is not enacted, the result of $i_s$ is ignored.

### III. A CONTINUAL SPACE MEMORY

Space memory is a set of mechanisms dedicated to the integration and exploitation of environmental properties observed through interaction with the environment. This section presents concepts and principles of the space memory in a continual interaction process.

#### A. Signatures of interactions

This mechanism is based on the assumption that the result of enacting an interaction depends on a limited context of elements in the environment. We expect such contexts to define objects with which the agent can interact. This definition of objects relates to the concept of affordances proposed by Gibson [6]. A RI agent can only perceive its environment through interactions, which predict the enaction result of $S_i$ successfully enacting $E_i$. The same input in context allows implicit relations between interactions, and thus, spatial properties of the environment, to be discovered.

We use the implementation of signatures proposed by Gay et al. [3], based on formal neurons. This implementation characterizes a signature $S_i$ with a vector of weights $W_\sigma=w_{i,1},...,w_{i,n}$ that is reinforced at each time $i$ is enacted as a success or a failure through delta rule. This implementation is interesting as the weight vector of a signature allows observing the average context affording an interaction, and thus, the objects as defined by the agent.

#### B. Object instances

A signature $S_i$ of an interaction $i$ characterizes a context, at a certain position relative to the agent, in the form of sets of couples $(j_k,t_k)\in S_i\setminus\{t_k\in[-\Delta t_{E},0].$ To detect such affordances in space, we exploit a property of signatures: each interaction $j_k$ may have its own signature $S_{j_k}$. It is thus possible to replace elements $j_k$ of $S_i$ that are related to the same primary interaction $j$ with their own signatures $S_{j_k}$, resulting contexts $S_j^{\Delta t_{j,i}}$ that, after enacting $j$ then $j+\Delta t_{j,i}\rightarrow i$ (with $\Delta t_{j,i}$ duration of $j$), are expected to afford $i$. The main difference with implementations on RI/PRI agents is that we need to consider delay between interactions. These contexts characterize objects affording $i$ that the agent can reach through enaction of $j$ and $\Delta t_{j,i}$. When such a context is present in the interactional context $E_t$ (i.e. $S_j^{\Delta t_{j,i}}\neq 0$), we consider that an instance of the object affording $i$ is present at position $(j,\Delta t_{j,i}),$ with a certainty of $s_j^{\Delta t_{j,i}}(E_t)$. Note that these contexts do not characterize reachability of the object instance, but only characterize the presence of the instance and the position relative to the agent.

This process can be recursively applied, allowing to backmove an interaction through an increasingly long sequence $\sigma = \{(j_k,\Delta t_k)\}_{k\in\mathbb{N}}$. An instance of the object affording $i$ is then considered as present at position $\sigma$, at a distance $d_{\sigma}+\Delta t_{\sigma}+\Delta t_{i},$ with a certainty of $S_j(\sigma)$. In an implementation based on formal neurons, predecessors are computed as follows: we note $W_{i,j}(\Delta t_{j,i})$ the subset of weights of signature $S_j$ limited to weights related to interaction $j$ and its associated secondary interactions $\{j_k\}$ at time $\Delta t_{j,i}$. The set of weights $W_{i,j}(\Delta t_{j,i})$ of $S_j^{\Delta t_{j,i}}(E_t)$ is computed using sets $W_{j_k}$ of $j$ and $\{j_k\}$:

$$W_{i,j}(\Delta t_{j,i}) = \sum_{w_k \in W_{i,j}(\Delta t_{j,i})} \max_{w_k \in W_{i,j}(\Delta t_{j,i})} (w_k) \times W_{j_k}$$

#### C. Spatial structure

This structure stores and tracks detected object instances, even when they escape from the agent’s sensory system. In a previous work[3], we proposed a structure that can characterize the surrounding context of the agent without preconception and without using the notion of space. This work showed that only two types of information are required to localize an object instance affording an interaction $i_m$; the interaction $i_m$ that allows to move closest to this instance, and an estimation of its distance as the number of interactions needed to reach
D. Decisional systems

We propose three decisional mechanisms to define the next variations to enact. The first mechanism is dedicated to sensomotor learning: at time \( t \), if there are variations \( d_i \) that were not tested before in the context of \( e_t \), the mechanism selects one of them, allowing to construct the set of possible interactions.

The exploration mechanism tests and improves signatures of interactions. This mechanism considers variations \( \Delta t_{\epsilon_t,i} = \Delta t \) considered as enactable, i.e. \( \forall \Delta t_i \in (0, \Delta t), \exists S_{\epsilon_t,i} (E_{t+\Delta t}) > 0 \) where \( E_{t+\Delta t} = \{(i_t, t)|/(i_t, t+\Delta t) E_t\} \). The maximum length of variations is thus limited by \( \Delta t_e \). Using possible variations, the mechanism defines a learning utility value \( l_{\Delta t_i} \) to each known variations \( d_i \):

\[
l_{\Delta t_{d_i}} = \frac{1}{\sigma / d_i} \max_{d_i, l_{\Delta t_{d_i}}} \left| S_{\epsilon_t,i} + \Delta t (E_{t+\Delta t}) \right| \times (n_{b_{\epsilon_t,i}} + 1) \tag{2}
\]

where \( n_{b_{\epsilon_t,i}} \) counts the number of enactions of variation \( d_i \) from \( e_t \) ensuring that learning utilities values will decrease through time. Then, if \( \max_{\Delta t_{d_i}} l_{\Delta t_{d_i}} > \tau_{\text{learn}} \), the agent selects and tries to enact the variation \( d_i \) that has the maximum \( l_{\Delta t_{d_i}} \). We note \( \tau_{\text{learn}} \in (0, 1] \) the learning threshold that defines the minimum influence value to consider an interaction as reliable. Otherwise, the agent uses the exploitation mechanism. Thus, the more accurate interactions signatures become, the less used the exploration mechanism is.

The exploitation mechanism helps generating behaviors that satisfy the agents motivational principles at short and medium terms. The principle is that this mechanism adds a positive utility value to interactions that enable moving closer to object instances affording interactions with high valence \( \nu \), and a negative value when the object instances afford interactions with negative valences. The utility value is weighted by the distance of object instances so that far object instances have a lower influence. The exploitation mechanism considers candidate variations. A variation \( d_i \) is candidate for enaction if \( \epsilon_t + d_i \rightarrow i \) is predicted as a success. A variation \( d_i \) can bring an object instance characterized by triplet \((i_{m}, t_{m}, \Delta t_{m}, d_{i})\), stored in spatial structure \( M \), closer by \( d_i \) if there exists a variation \( \Delta t_{\epsilon_t,i} \) considered as enactable and that begins with \( d_i \). The mechanism defines an exploitation utility value \( e_{d_{\epsilon_t,i}} \) to each candidate variations (3) and proposes a candidate with the greatest exploitation utility.

\[
e_{d_{\epsilon_t,i}} = \nu_t + \sum_{(i_{m}, t_{m}, \Delta t_{m}, d_{i}) \in M, / \exists \Delta t_{\epsilon_t,i} \text{ enactable} \land d_i \in \Delta t_{\epsilon_t,i}} \nu_i \times f(d_k) \tag{3}
\]

where \( f: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow [0; 1] \) is a function that characterizes object influence according to their relative distance. After tests [3], we chose the function \( f: x \rightarrow \beta e^{-\gamma x} \) (where \( \beta = 0.01 \) and \( \gamma = 0.05 \) are influence coefficients).

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

We tested our mechanisms on an artificial agent moving in a 2-dimensional continuous and static environment. The test environment is intentionally simple to make it easier to analyze. Indeed, with a 3D environment, or with more than three colors, it would not have been possible to display and analyze signatures as RGB images. However, the complexity of the environment does not affect spatial memory principles: an agent with 3D interactional possibilities would construct a structure reflecting a 3D environment. The sensomotor possibilities of the agent define a list of five actions and perceptions, listed below:

- \( \leftarrow \) forward impulsion,
- \( \cdot \) bump in a solid object,
- \( \odot \) left rotation impulsion,
- \( \odot \) eat something edible.
- \( \odot \) right rotation impulsion

Bump and eat perceptions can be observed while the agent gives an impulsion. The agent can intend 12 different \( d_i \): wait (\( d_i = 0 \)), forward impulsion, left impulsion, right impulsion, bump, eat, forward and bump, forward and eat, left and bump, left and eat, right and bump, right and eat. The simulation step of the environment defines the shortest period \( dt \) that the agent can experience. A forward impulsion sets the linear speed of the agent to 0.2 grid cell per step. Speed decreases at each simulation step to 0, simulating fluid friction. After a forward impulsion, the agent moves for nearly its length (1 grid cell) in 10 simulation steps. A rotation impulsion sets the angular speed of the agent to 180° per step, then decreases at each step to 0. After giving an impulsion, the agent rotates nearly 90° (left or right) in 10 simulation steps. Bump is enacted when the agent bumps in a solid element. Eat is enacted when the agent moves over an edible element.

The timeline \( \Phi \) and the length of interactional context \( E_t \) are limited to 10 simulation steps. To make easier the results analysis, we only defined interactions composed of at most two non-empty variations, and limited the number of non-empty variations on the timeline to three. When three non-empty variations are already present on the timeline, the agent can only wait. An interaction is thus under the form \( i=(\{\epsilon_{k}, t_{0}\}) \) or \( i=(\{\epsilon_{k}, t_{0}, \epsilon_{k}, t_{1}\}) \), \( t_{0}, t_{1} \in [-10, 0] \). Experiments use valences defined as follows: if \( t_{0} = 0 \), then valence of \( i \) is 50 when \( \{\epsilon_{k}\} \) contains eat, −10 when it contains bump, 2 when it contains forward and −2 when it contains turn. Otherwise, valence is 0. We thus arbitrarily decided that the newborn agent strongly likes eating, dislike bumping and slightly likes moving forward. We added a set of secondary stimuli provided by the agent visual system, that can detect colors among red, green, blue, and measures distances. Visual interactions consist in seeing a colored element while enacting a primary interaction, at a certain, but unknown, position of space. We discretize the visual field as a regular grid of 30×15 positions. These interactions have a predefined valence of 0. We thus define \( 30 \times 15 \times 3 = 1350 \) possible secondary interactions per primary interaction.

We also simplified the interactional context, using the simplification proposed in Section III-A to gather secondary interactions as the same inputs of the interactional context.
This simplified interactional context can contain at most $30 \times 15 + 1 = 451$ different elements. We implemented a hard-coded spatial structure similar to the structure proposed by Gay and Hassas [2], that implements properties observed in agnostic spatial structure [3].

The environment contains three types of elements characterized by a color that makes them recognizable with visual interactions: walls (green) affording bump, preys (blue) affording eat, and algae (red) that are walkthroughable. These three elements are opaque: the agent cannot detect an element that is behind another one.

V. EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS

We report on two experiments. The first focuses on the sensorimotor learning and exploration decisional systems and the analysis of properties emerging from signatures of interactions. The second tests the exploitation decisional mechanism and analyses emergent behaviors of the agent.

A. Emergence of signatures

We first let the agent move in its environment, driven by the sensorimotor learning and exploration mechanisms. In the first 10,000 simulation steps, the agent discovers most possible interactions, although new interactions are regularly discovered. Then, the agent’s behavior becomes more and more driven by the exploration mechanism. Figure 2 shows examples of signatures obtained after 400,000 simulation steps, displayed in an observer-friendly way. We observe that interactions containing move forward are afforded by the absence of green and blue element in front of the agent (mid-red blobs), those containing bump (green disc at $t = 0$) are related to a green element, and those containing eat event (blue disc) are related to a blue element. While the size of the object nearly correspond to the size of the agent, the exact position of the object depends on elements that compose interactions. The third line shows signatures of some secondary interactions consisting of seeing green, blue or red element at position designated by a red square. We observe that these interactions are related to the presence of an element of the same color at a position that characterizes the movement produced by primary interaction since the last event (orange arrow): some properties of the environment, such as inertia, are thus encoded in these signatures.

Changes in position indicate that properties of the environment, such as inertia of the agent, are encoded in signatures, and can help defining when to enact a variation.

We observe, on signatures of secondary interactions, that the result of seeing an element of color $c$ at a position $p$ while enacting a primary interaction $i$ is related to seeing an element of the same color $c$ at a position $p’$ that characterizes the movement produced by enaction of $i$. Thus, movement produced by a primary interaction, and thus spatial properties
of space, can be characterized by signatures of secondary interactions. We used these signatures to detect object instances around the agent. Figure 3 shows an example of environmental configuration. We can observe positions relative to the agent where objects are detected.

B. Navigation behavior emergence

This experiment tests the exploitation mechanism, using the hard-coded memory described in Section IV. The agent moves in its environment, driven by the three decisional mechanisms. Once most usual interactions are discovered, the exploration mechanism begins to influence the behavior of the agent. Then, through time, signatures become accurate, and the exploitation mechanism is more often used: at simulation step 100,000, the exploitation mechanism provides nearly 30% decisions, and 56% at step 300,000. Once signatures of interactions containing bump and eat becomes accurate enough, the agent begins to move toward preys and to avoid walls.

We then deactivate sensorimotor learning and exploration mechanisms to study exploitation mechanism and how the agent interprets elements of its environment. We observe that the agent is strongly attracted by preys, as they afford interactions with a high valences: the agent moves from a prey to another one. We use this property to observe how the agent interprets elements of the environment, by hiding a prey with an other element and observing how the agent behaves in front of the new element. Figure 4.b) shows the path used to catch a prey. We first add algae, then walls. We observe that with algae, the agent behaves like if they were not present: indeed, algae have the same interactional properties as empty space, and became interactionaly invisible. With walls, the agent uses another path avoiding the wall. As walls afford interactions with negative valence, they are considered as repulsive. This new path illustrates how the space memory works: as the agent comes closer to the wall, any interaction containing move forward gets a strong negative utility value. When the utility value becomes strong enough to overcome turn interactions, the agent rotates. After bypassing the wall, the agent moves again towards the prey.

VI. CONCLUSION

We proposed new RI models and mechanisms to enable an artificial agent to continually interact with its environment, integrating properties of its environment and its body such as inertia. We presented a formalization and an implementation of a continual RI model that considers continual agent-environment interaction process rather than a discrete cycle action-result, enabling implementation of RI agents in robots. It appeared that these changes do not impact importantly the spatial structure as it was proposed in Gay et al. [3], indicating that this structure can be directly used in a CRI implementation.

This work sheds some lights on how a physical agent can interact with its environment, learn properties of its environment and behave according to intrinsic motivational principles, without any preconceptions about its environment or its sensorimotor possibilities. In future works, we intend to implement our mechanisms in more complex systems, and in particular agents using a continuous set I of interactions.

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