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Close Enough

How Humans Develop
a Simplified Model of
Objects & Their Physics

OF



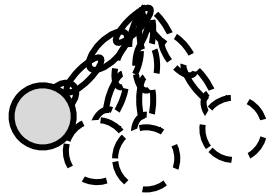
Tomer Ullman, Harvard University

Collège de France, 2024

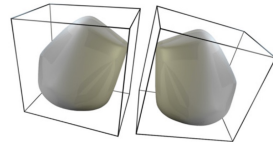
Overview



“What’s Your Deal?”



Intuitive Physics, from Babies to Adults



Approximate Bodies

Partial Simulation

Imagery & Imagination



Non-Commitment



Visual Pretense

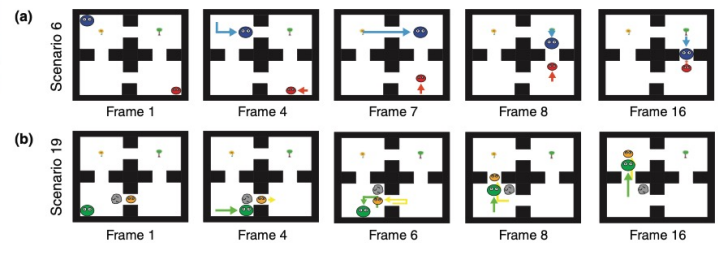
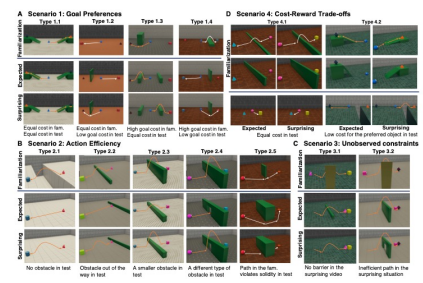
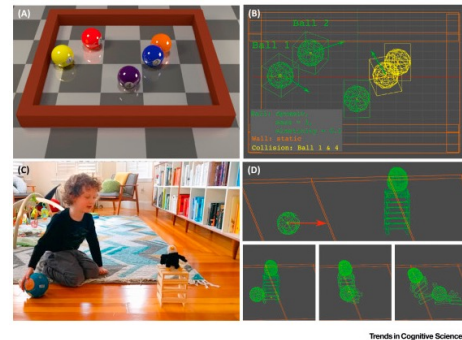
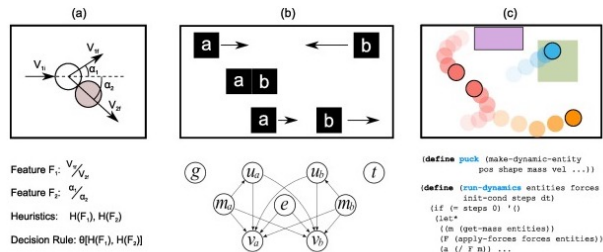
My Background



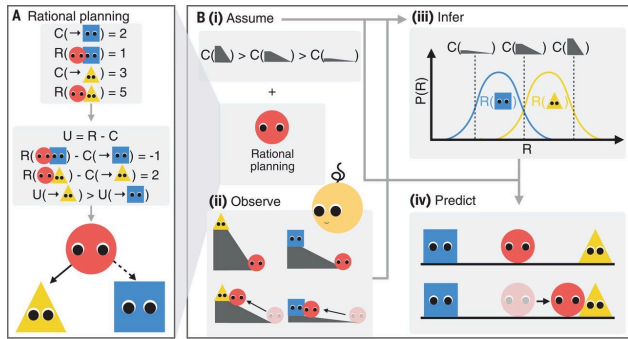
Commonsense Reasoning / Intuitive Theories

Intuitive Psychology

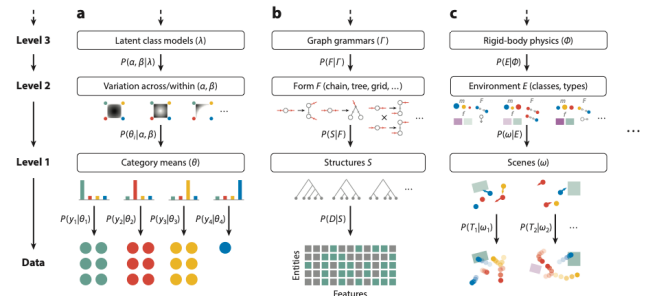
Intuitive Physics



Adults and Children



Computational Models and AI

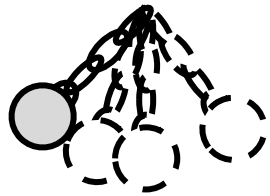


Ullman, T. D., & Tenenbaum, J. B. (2020). Bayesian models of conceptual development: Learning as building models of the world. *Annual Review of Developmental Psychology*, 2, 533-558

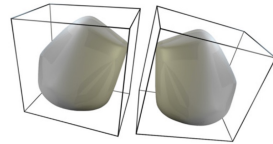
Overview



“What’s Your Deal?”



Intuitive Physics, from Babies to Adults



Approximate Bodies

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Non-Commitment



Visual Pretense

Core knowledge

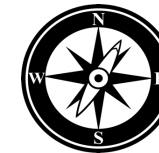
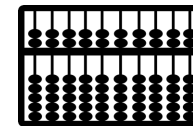
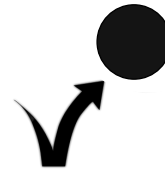
Early developing or innate



Shared with other animals



Few domains



General principles, limited domains

Core Physics Knowledge

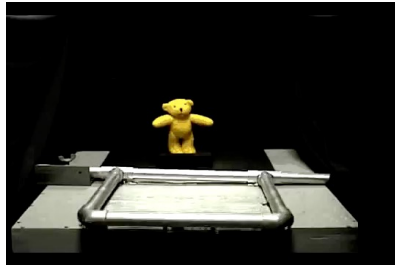
Infants have expectations about objects

Permanence



Cohesive

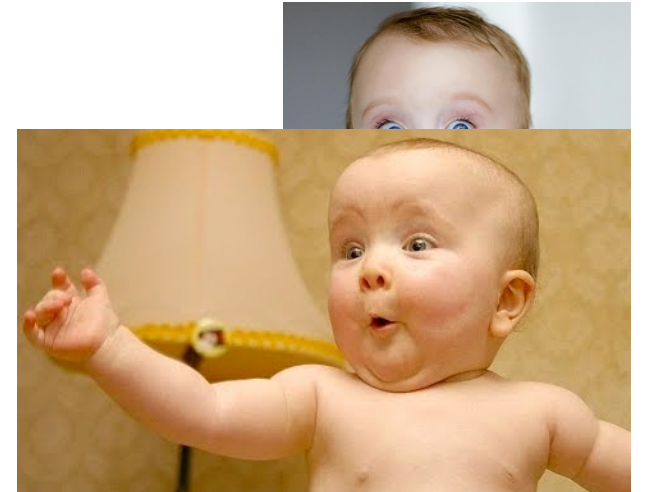
Solid



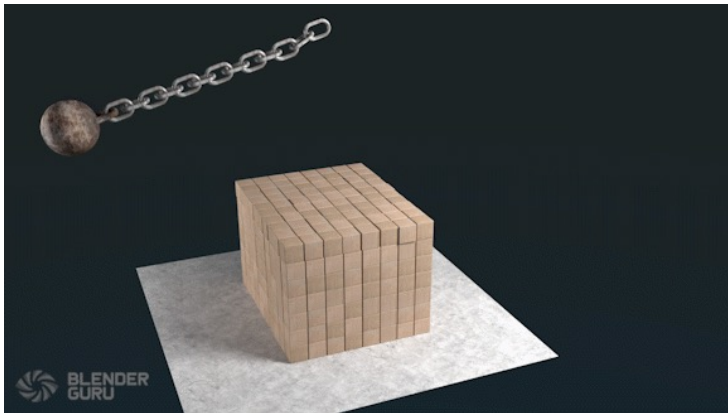
Video by Kristina Pattison
University of Kentucky

Smooth paths

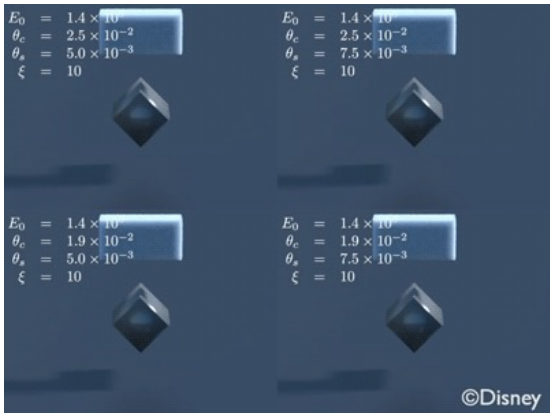
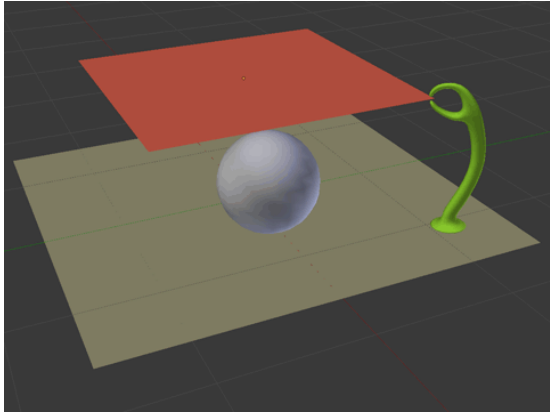
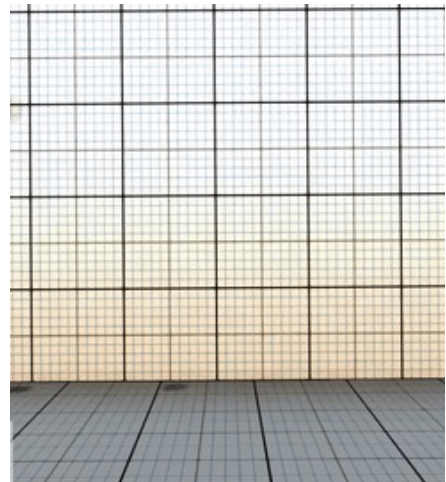
Contact causality



Adults and Intuitive Physics



Game Engine Programs



Game Engines

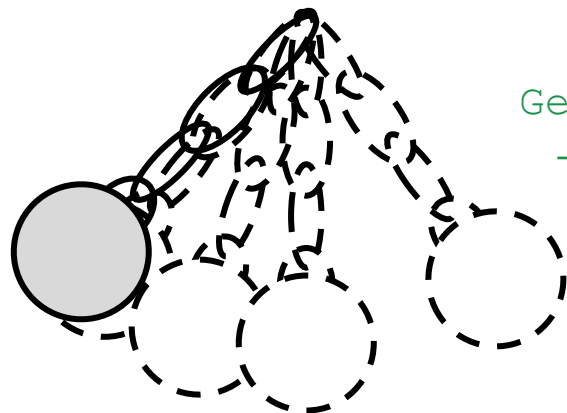
Game Engine Program

Objects
Properties
Dynamics

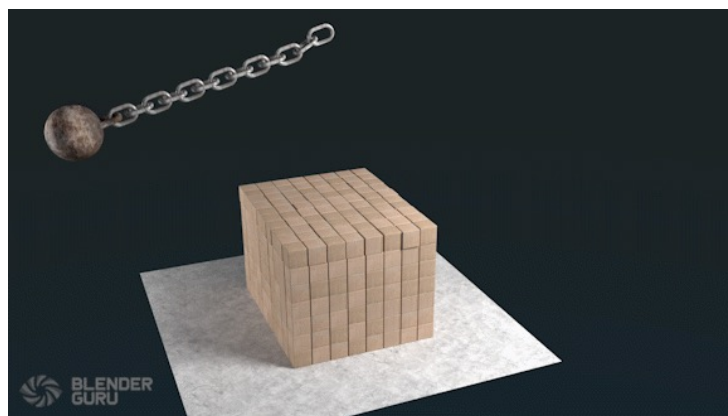
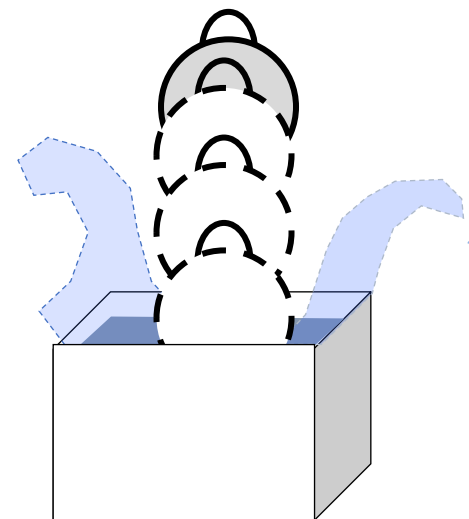
↓ Simulate ↑ Infer
Observation

$\text{Mass} = U(0, 100)$

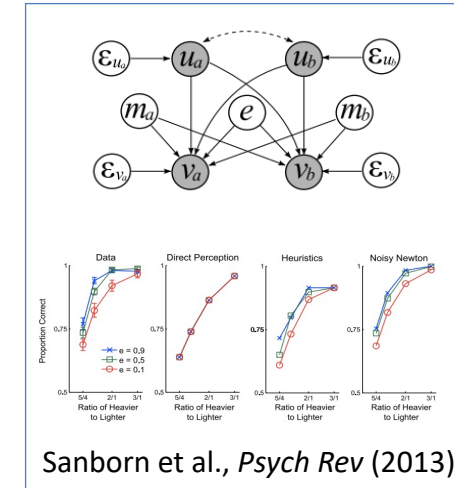
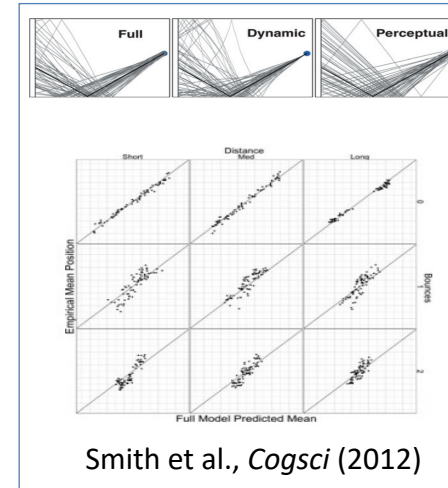
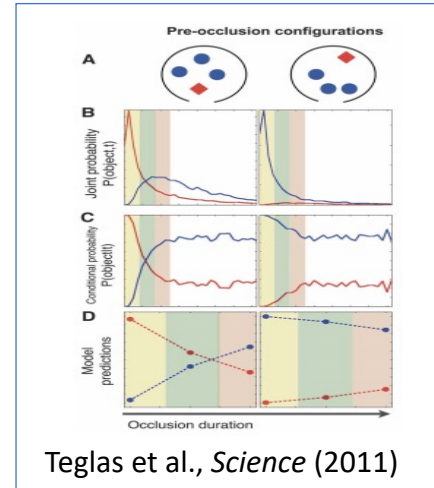
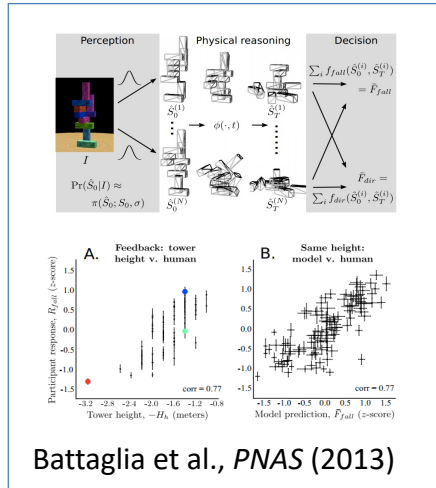
$\mathbf{F} = -10 \downarrow$



Generalize



Mental Game Engines



More examples (partial)

Collisions and noise e.g. Smith & Vul (2013)

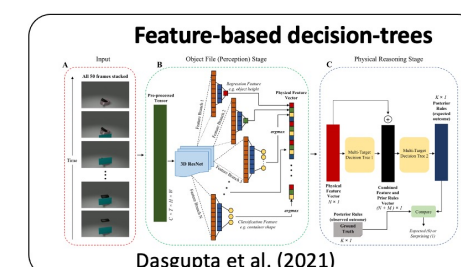
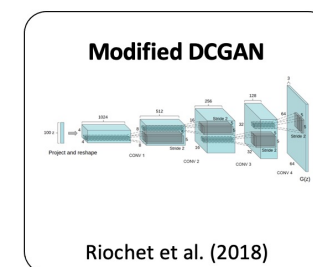
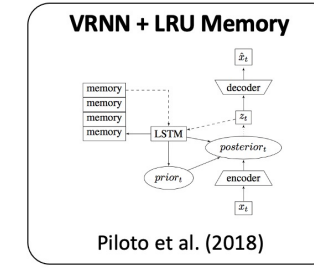
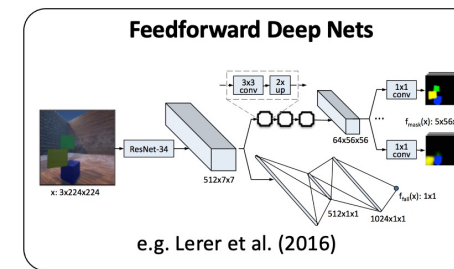
Liquids e.g. Bates et al. (2015)

Counterfactual / causal e.g. Gerstenberg et al. (2017)

Theory search e.g. Ullman et al. (2018)

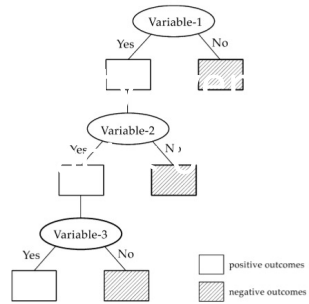
Active learning e.g. Bramley et al. (2018)

Alternatives in ML/AI (partial)



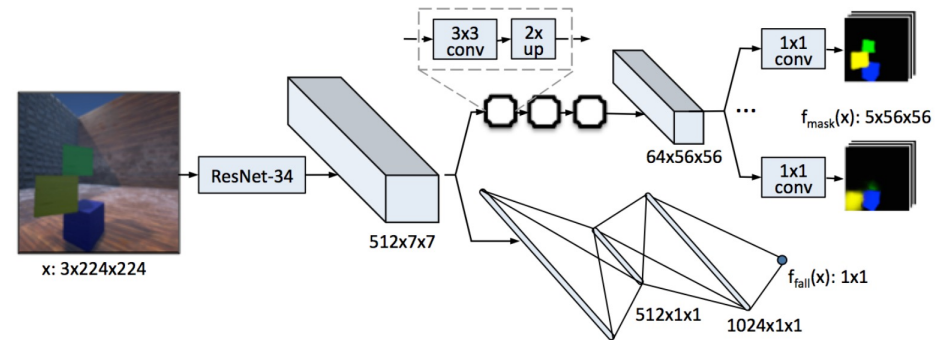
Alternative Models of Core Physics

Physical Reasoning System



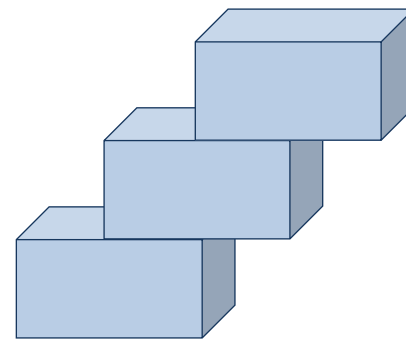
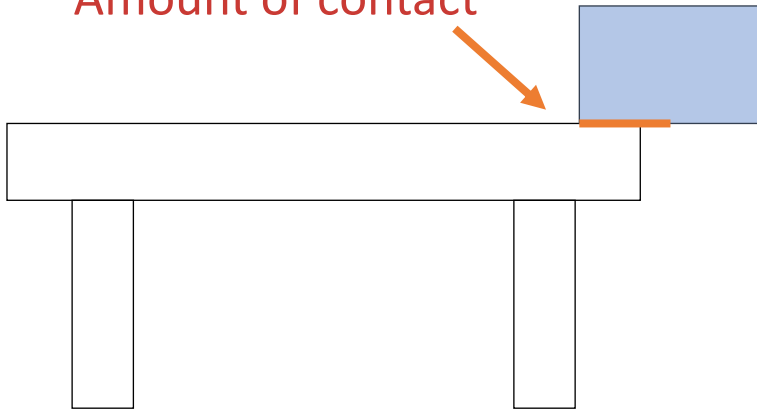
e.g. Luo & Baillargeon (2005)

Feedforward Deep Nets



e.g. Lerer et al. (2016)

Amount of contact

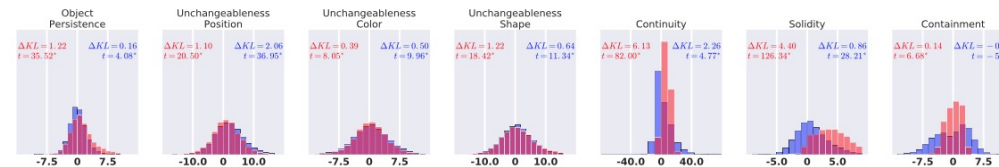
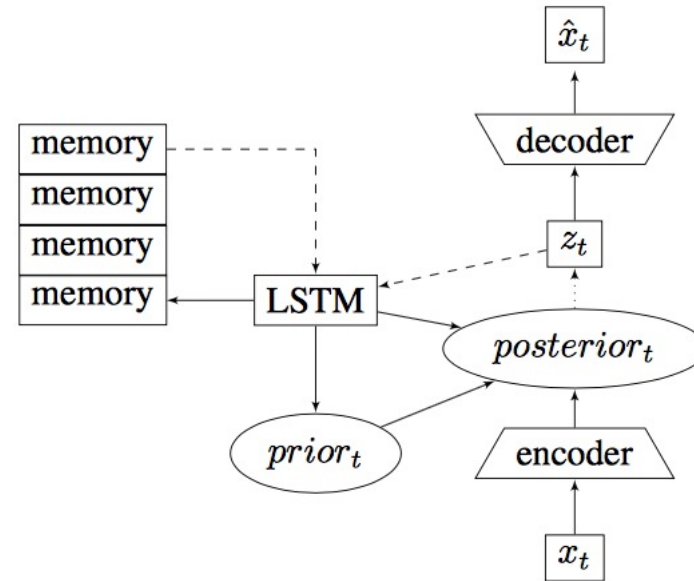
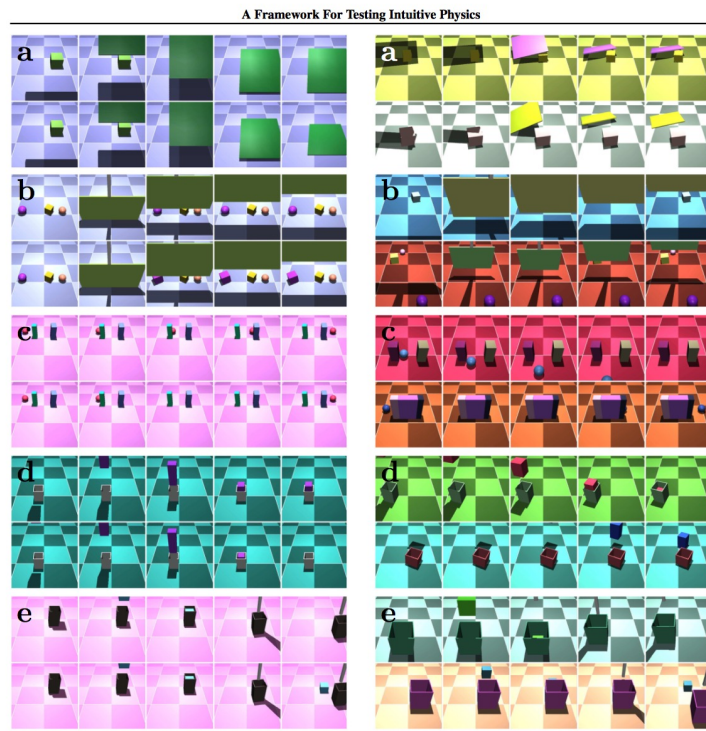


Width

Alternative Models of Core Physics II

Probing Physics Knowledge Using Tools from Developmental Psychology

Luis Piloto^{1,2*} Ari Weinstein^{1*} Dhruva T.B.¹ Arun Ahuja¹ Mehdi Mirza¹ Greg Wayne¹ David Amos¹
Chia-chun Hung¹ Matthew Botvinick¹



Alternative Models of Core Physics III

IntPhys: A Benchmark for Visual Intuitive Physics Reasoning

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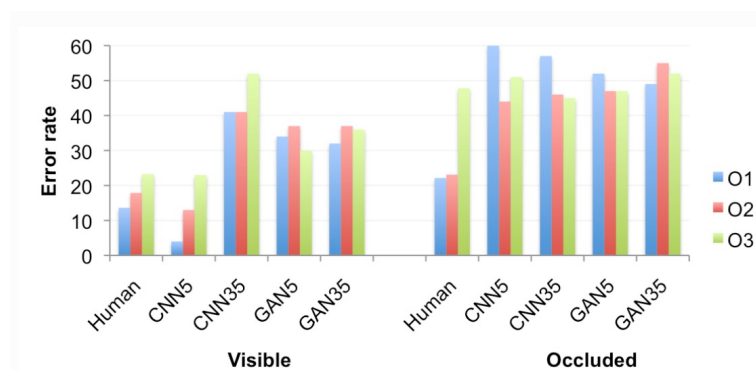
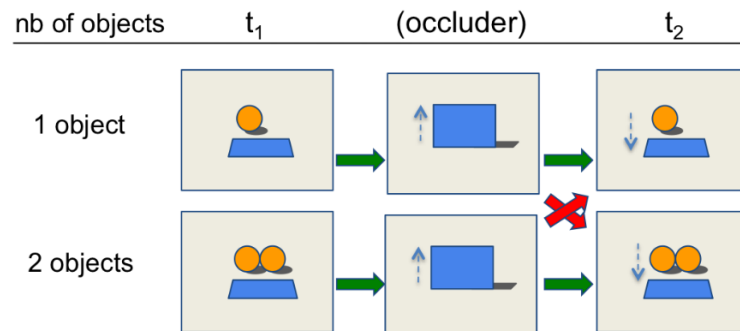
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CoML, ENS/CNRS/EHESS/INRIA/PSL Research University
emmanuel.dupoux@gmail.com



A Minimal Game Engine

Full mental game engine as adult state

Minimal game engine with:

Approximate Objects

Dynamics (+ noise + collision detection)

Priors and re-sampling

Memory/tracking

ADEPT

Approximate De-renderer, Extended Physics, and Tracking



Kevin Smith



Lingjie (Jerry) Mei



Shunyu Yao



Jiajun Wu



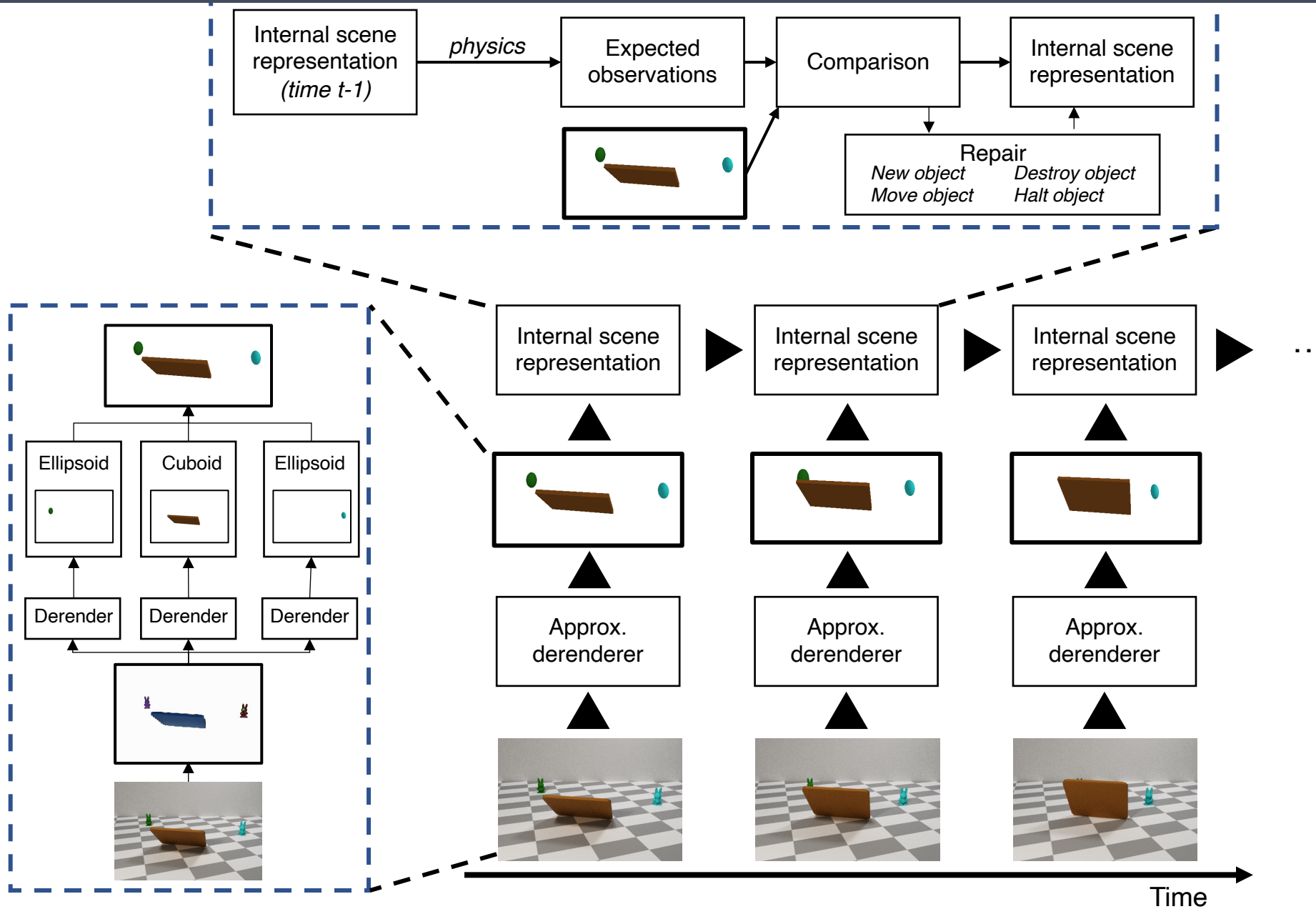
Liz Spelke

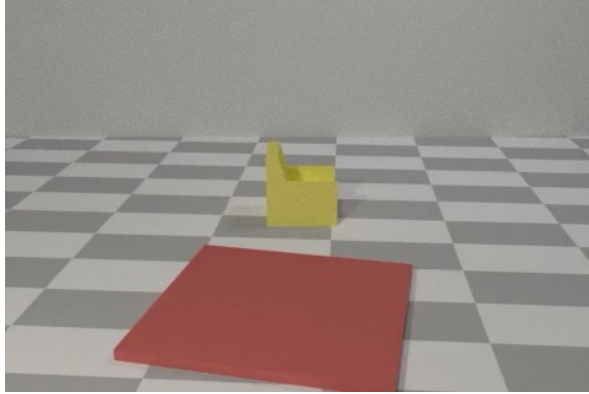


Josh Tenenbaum

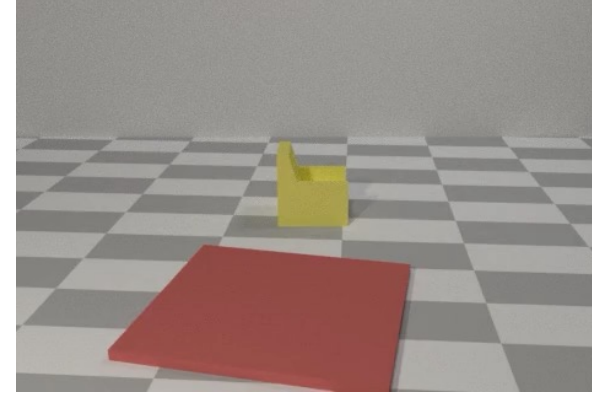
Smith, K.*, Mei, L.*, Yao, S., Wu, J., Spelke, E., Tenenbaum, J.B., Ullman, T.D., (2019),
Modeling Expectation Violation in Intuitive Physics with Coarse Probabilistic Object Representations,
Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems

ADEPT Overview





$x^{(1)}$ (surprising)



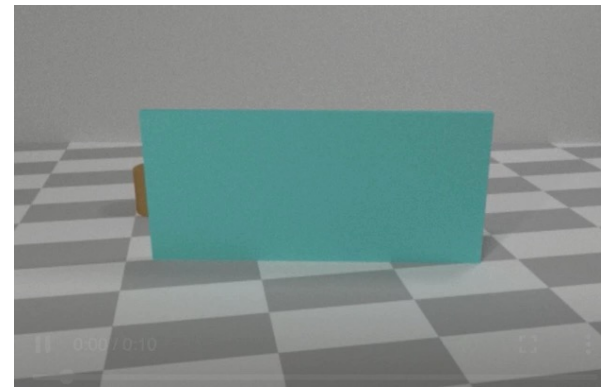
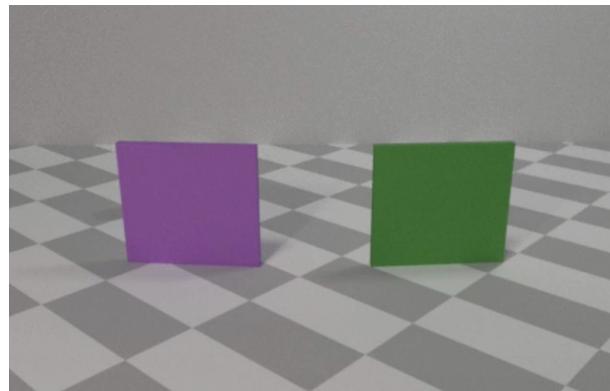
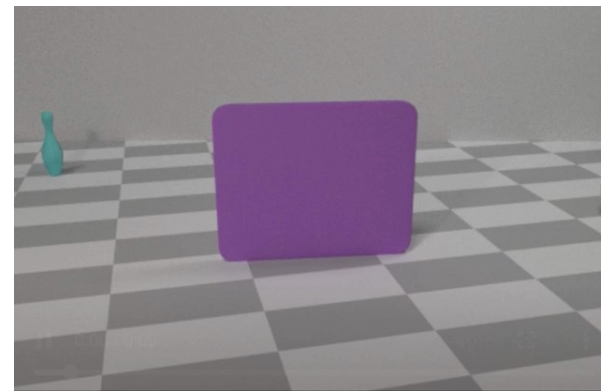
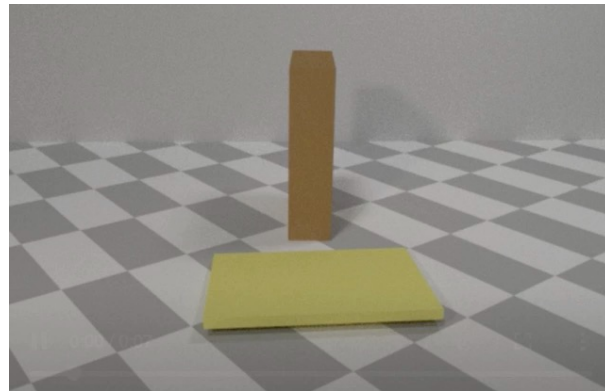
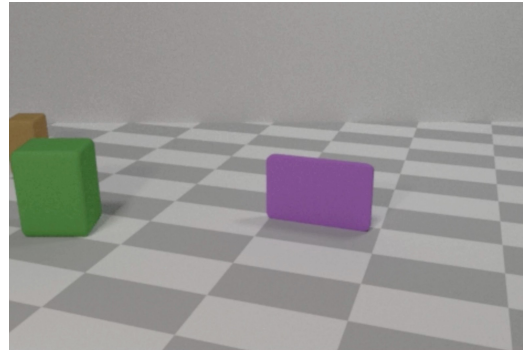
$x^{(2)}$ (not surprising)

$c(x^{(1)}) > c(x^{(2)})$ is expected to hold, where $c()$ is level of surprise

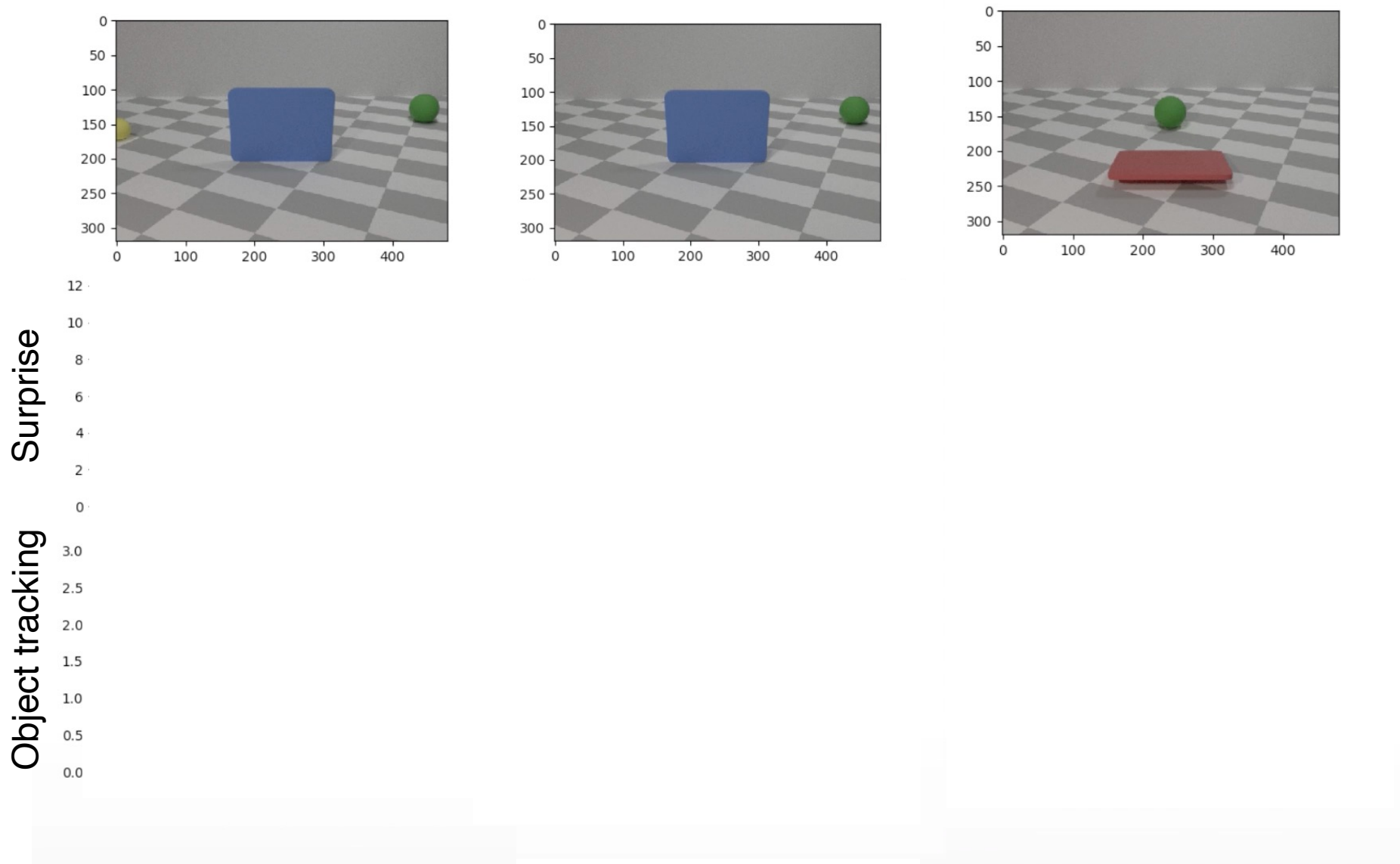
Violation types

1. Create
2. Vanish
3. Overturn (short)
4. Overturn (long)
5. Discontinuous (invisible)
6. Discontinuous (visible)
7. Delay
8. Block

ADEPT Train and Test



ADEPT Train and Test



ADEPT Comparisons

Relative accuracy $\frac{1}{n_+n_-} \sum_{i,j} 1[c(x_i^+) > c(x_j^-)]$

~1,500 videos (8 scenario)

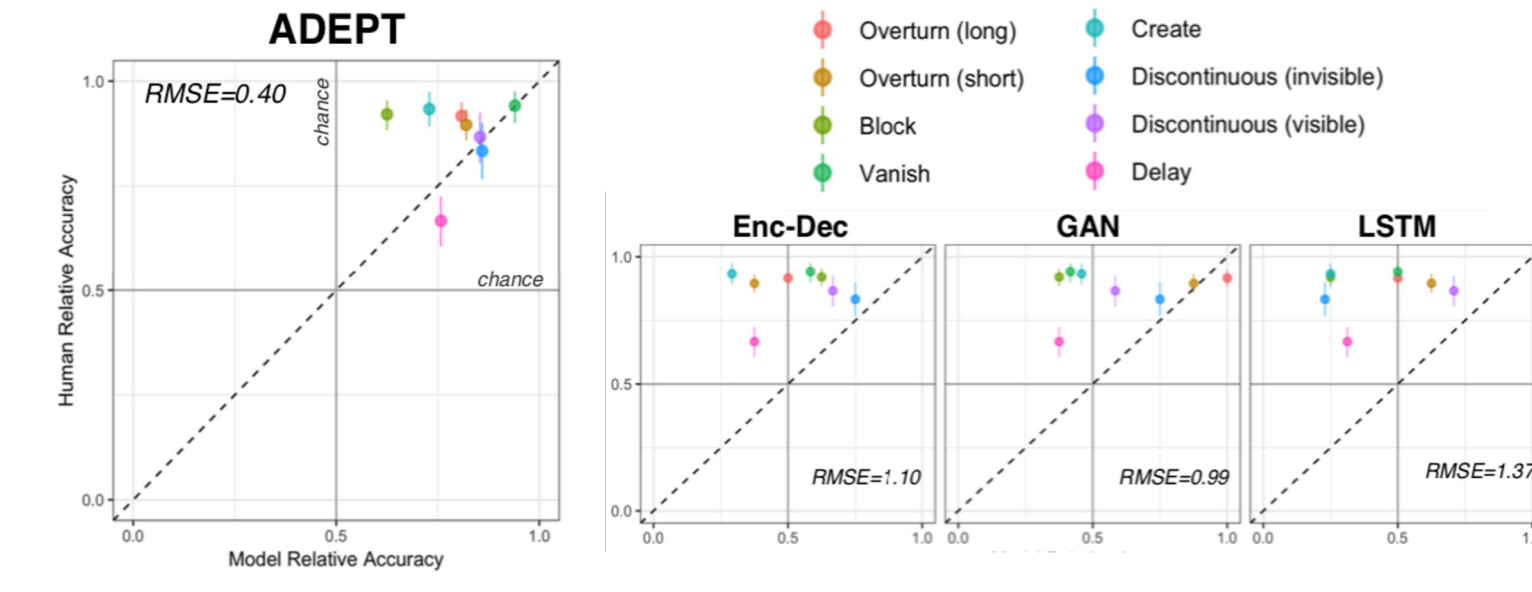
x shapes types)
Baselines

Encoder-decoder, GAN (Riochet 2018); LSTM

	Encoder-decoder	GAN	LSTM	ADEPT
<i>Average</i>				

Human Studies

Compare model & human by stimuli type



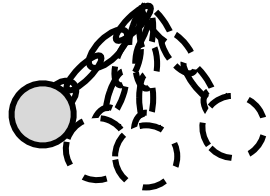
ADEPT closest by a factor of 2, above chance on all scenarios ✓

Other models \leq chance for half of scenarios ✗

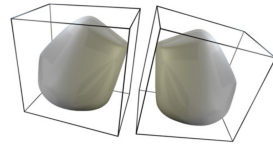
Overview



“What’s Your Deal?”



Mental Game Engines



Approximate Bodies

Partial Simulation



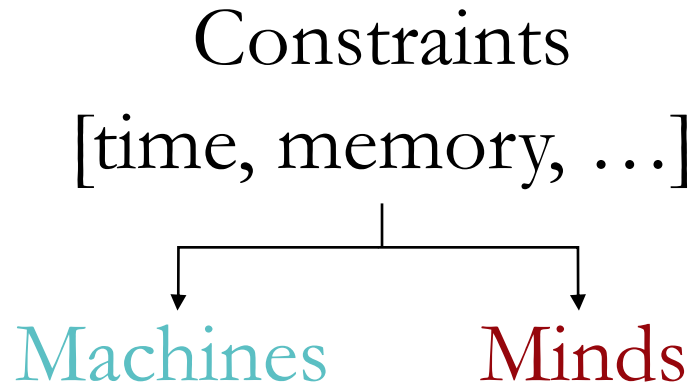
Imagery & Imagination

 **Non-Commitment**

 **Visual Pretense**

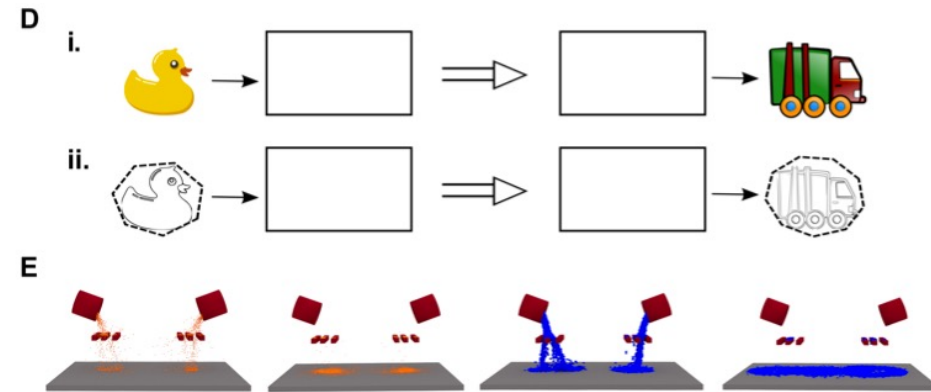
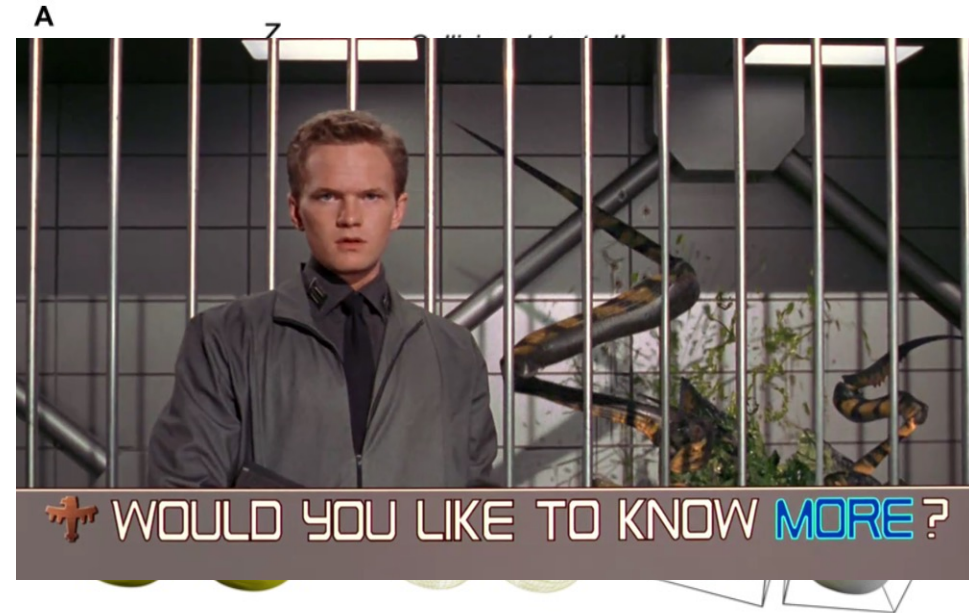
Approximations in Game Engines

Simulators use 'hacks'



approximations
in **simulators**

working
hypotheses for
intuitive physics



Ullman, T. D., Spelke, E.S., Battaglia, P. and Tenenbaum, J.B. (2017),
Mind Games: Game Engines as an Architecture for Intuitive Physics.
Trends in Cognitive Science

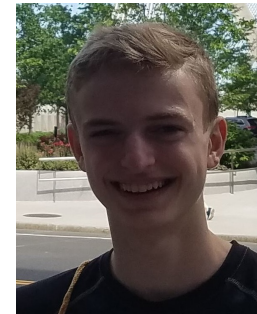
Approximate Bodies



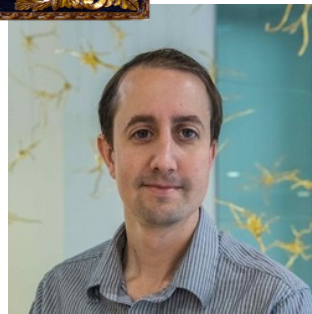
Yichen Li



YingQiao Wang



Tal Boger



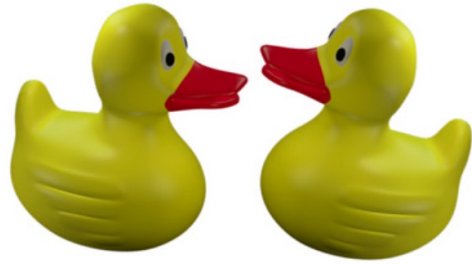
Kevin Smith



Sam Gershman

Approximate Bodies

Shape

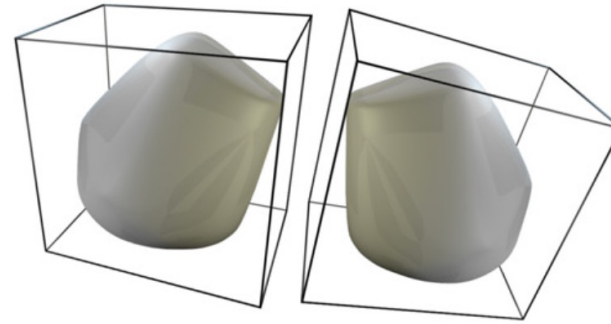


Rendered

Fine-grain form

Texture, color

Body



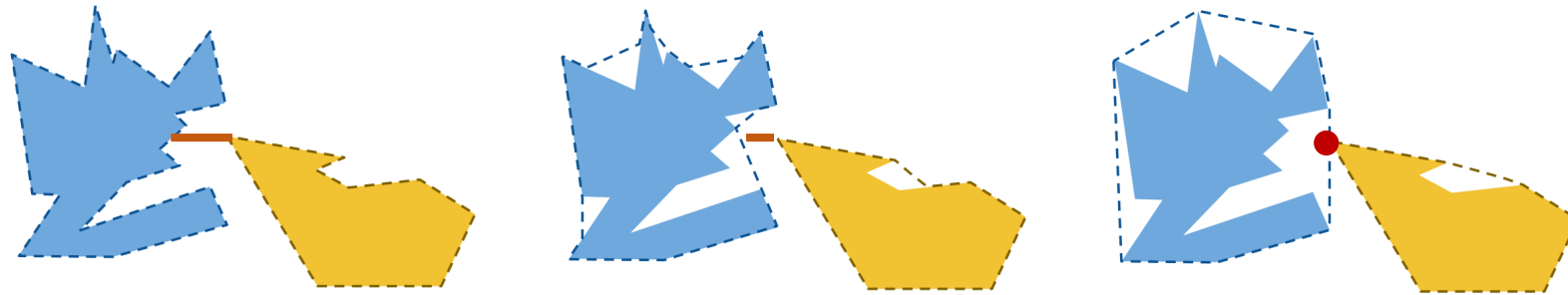
Tracking / collisions

Rough form

Elasticity, mass

Approximate Bodies

Tasks that dissociate body from shape

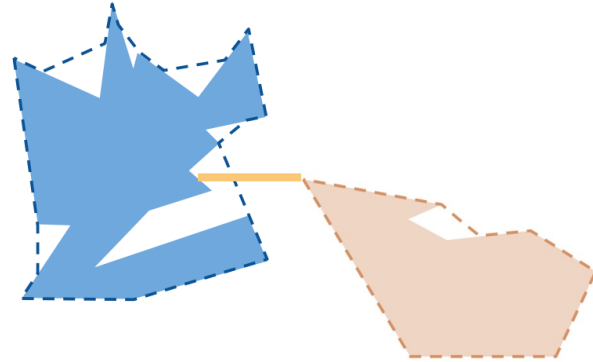


Greater body approximation →

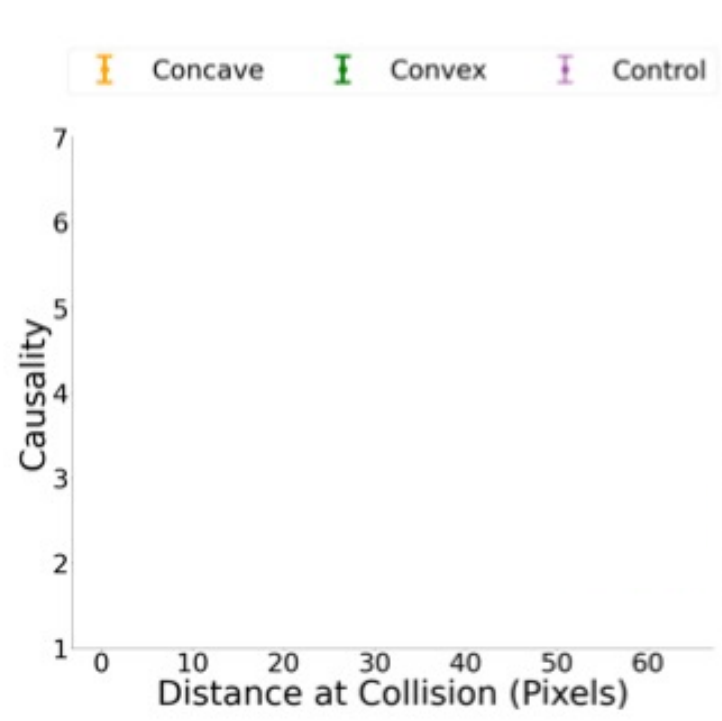
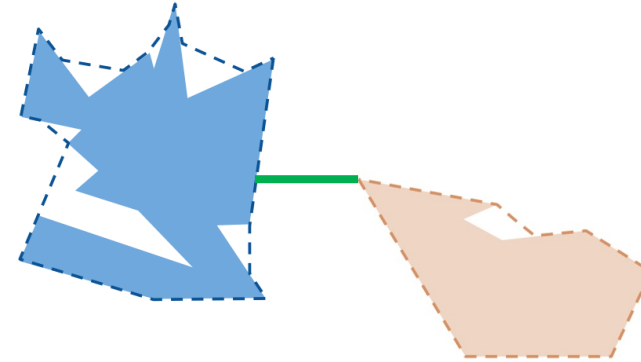


Causality & Approximate Bodies

Concave collision



Concave collision



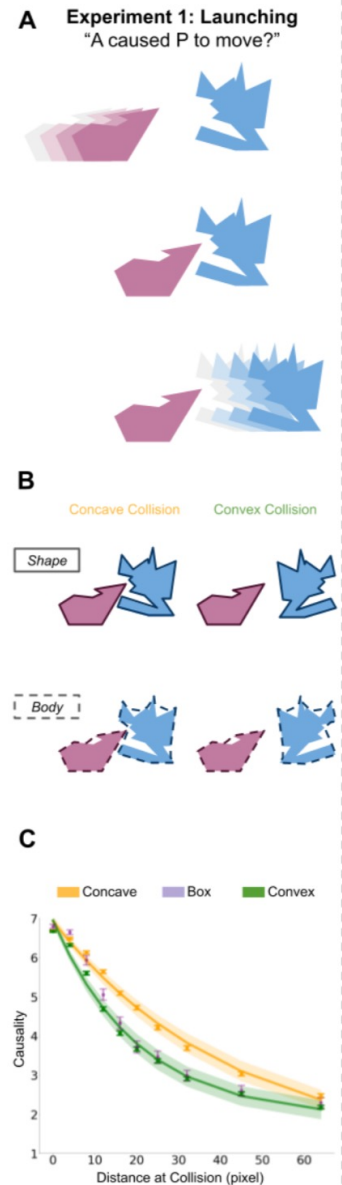
Approximate Bodies

Perception of Causality

Time-to-Collision

Change detection

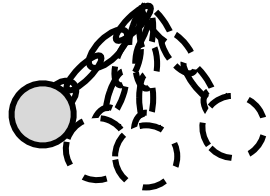
(approximation model)



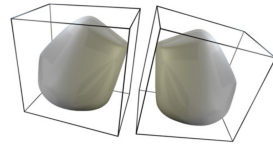
Overview



“What’s Your Deal?”



Mental Game Engines



Approximate Bodies

Partial Simulation



Imagery & Imagination

 **Magic**

 **Non-Commitment**

 **Visual Pretense**

Partial Simulation



Bass, I., Smith, K., Bonawitz, E., & Ullman, T. D. (2021).
Partial Simulation Explains Fallacies in Physical Reasoning.

The Problem

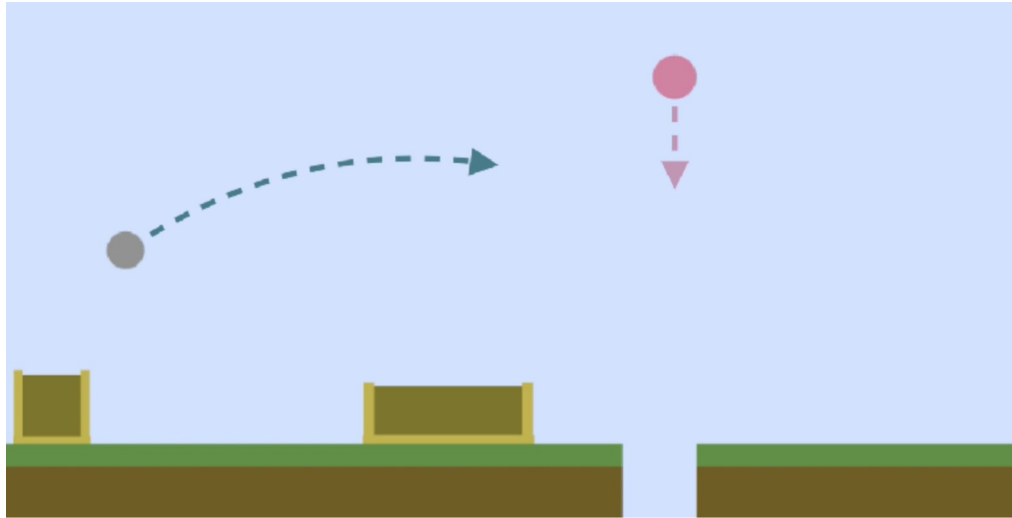
Physics Engines...

...Should obey probability

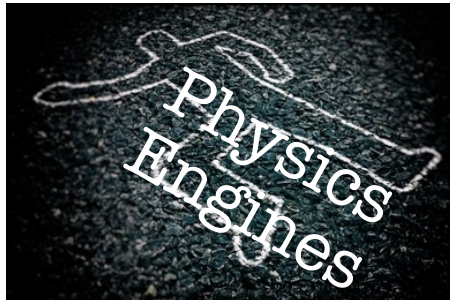
$$P(A) \geq P(A \& B)$$

Ludwin-Peery, E., Bramley, N. R., Davis, E., & Gureckis, T. M. (2020). Broken physics: A conjunction-fallacy effect in intuitive physical reasoning. *Psychological Science*, 31(12), 1602-1611.

The Physical Conjunction Fallacy



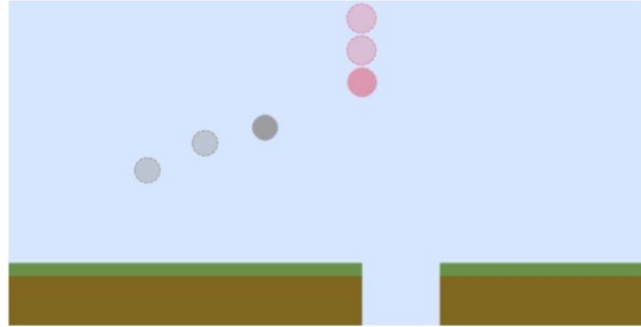
G: Sphere on Grass
H: Cannonball Hit



$$P(G) < P(H\&G)$$

Ludwin-Peery, E., Bramley, N. R., Davis, E., & Gureckis, T. M. (2020). Broken physics: A conjunction-fallacy effect in intuitive physical reasoning. *Psychological Science*, 31(12), 1602-1611.

Partial simulation model



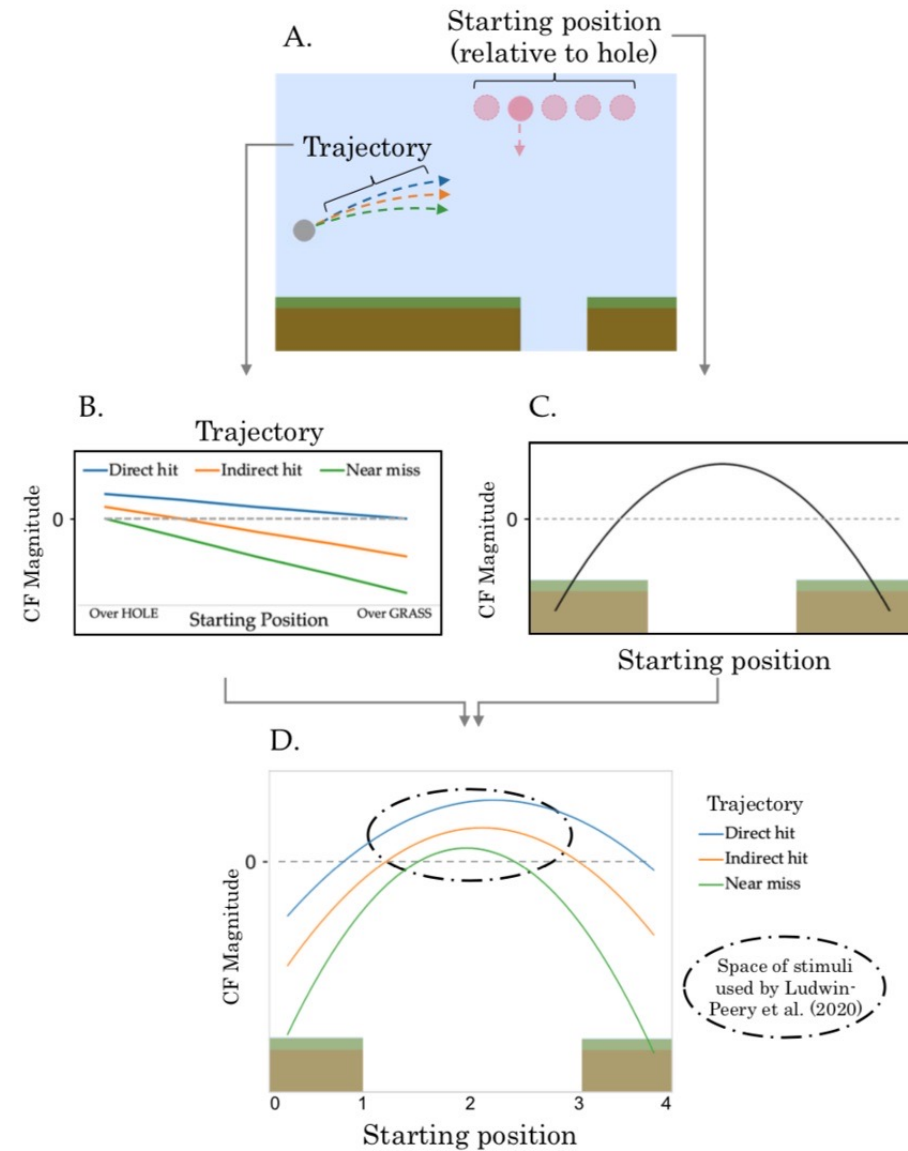
$p(G)$: "How likely is it that the pink sphere will end up on the grass?"

Model Predictions

Direct-hits CF goes up

Sphere starting further from hole center CF goes down

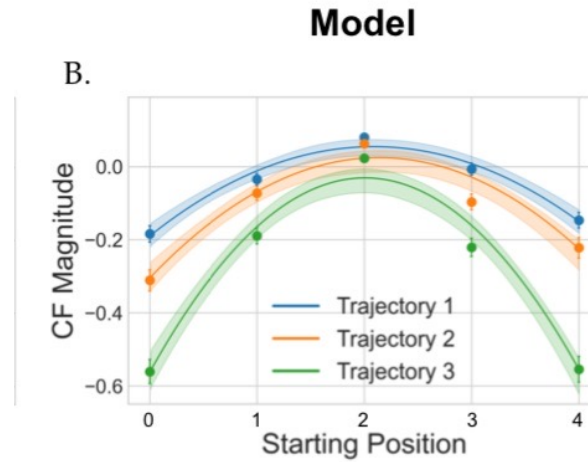
Together: Inverse-U with position of sphere
Moved up/down by P(collision)



Empirical Results

Conjunction
Fallacy
CF Magnitude

A



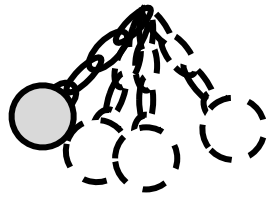
Does *not* negate Ludwin-Peery et al.

Partial simulation not fallacy per se; is useful

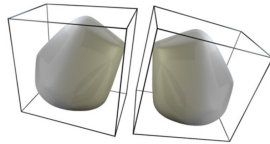
Overview



“What’s Your Deal?”



Mental Game Engines



Approximate Bodies

Partial Simulation

Imagery & Imagination



Non-Commitment



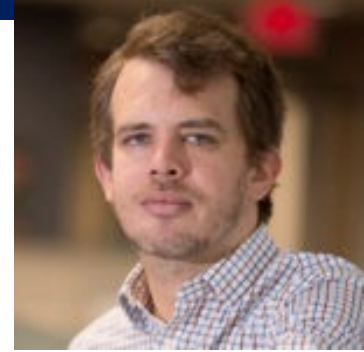
Visual Pretense



Non-Commitment in Imagery



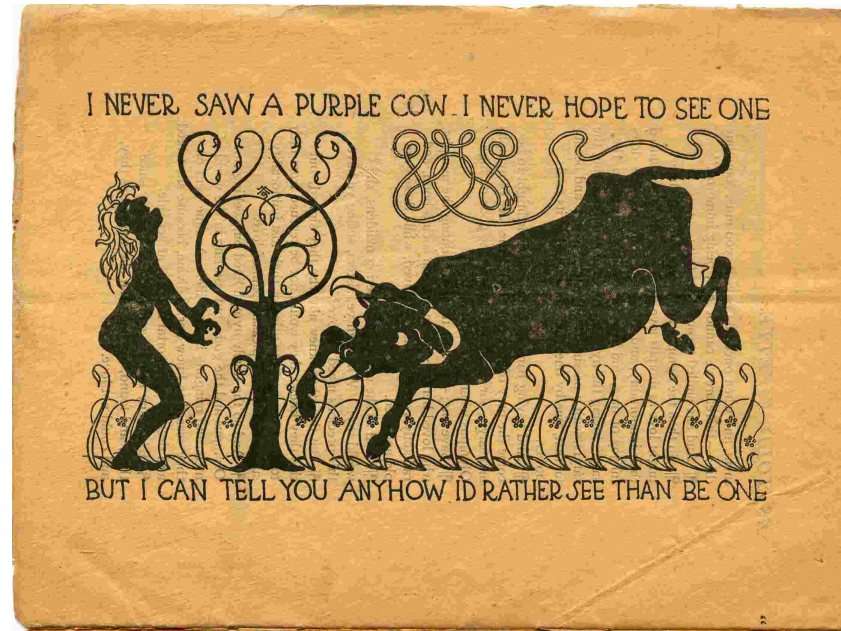
Eric Bigelow



John McCoy

*“A Person Walks into a Room
and Knocks a Ball off a Table”*

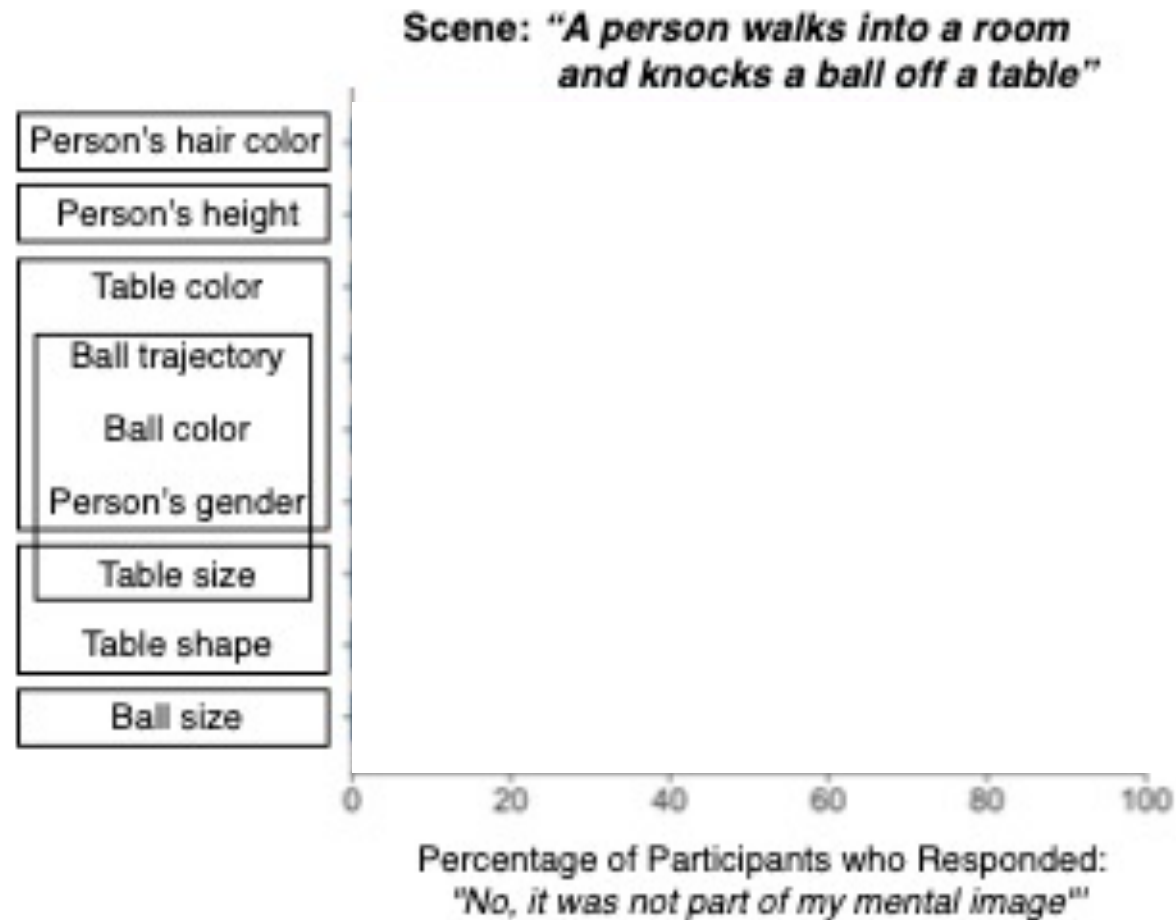
Non-Commitment in Imagery



Ayer (1940), Shorter (1952), Block (1983),
Dennett (1986, 1993), Pylyshyn (1978,
2002), Kosslyn et al. (2006)

Also see: Nanay (2015, 2016), Kind (2017)

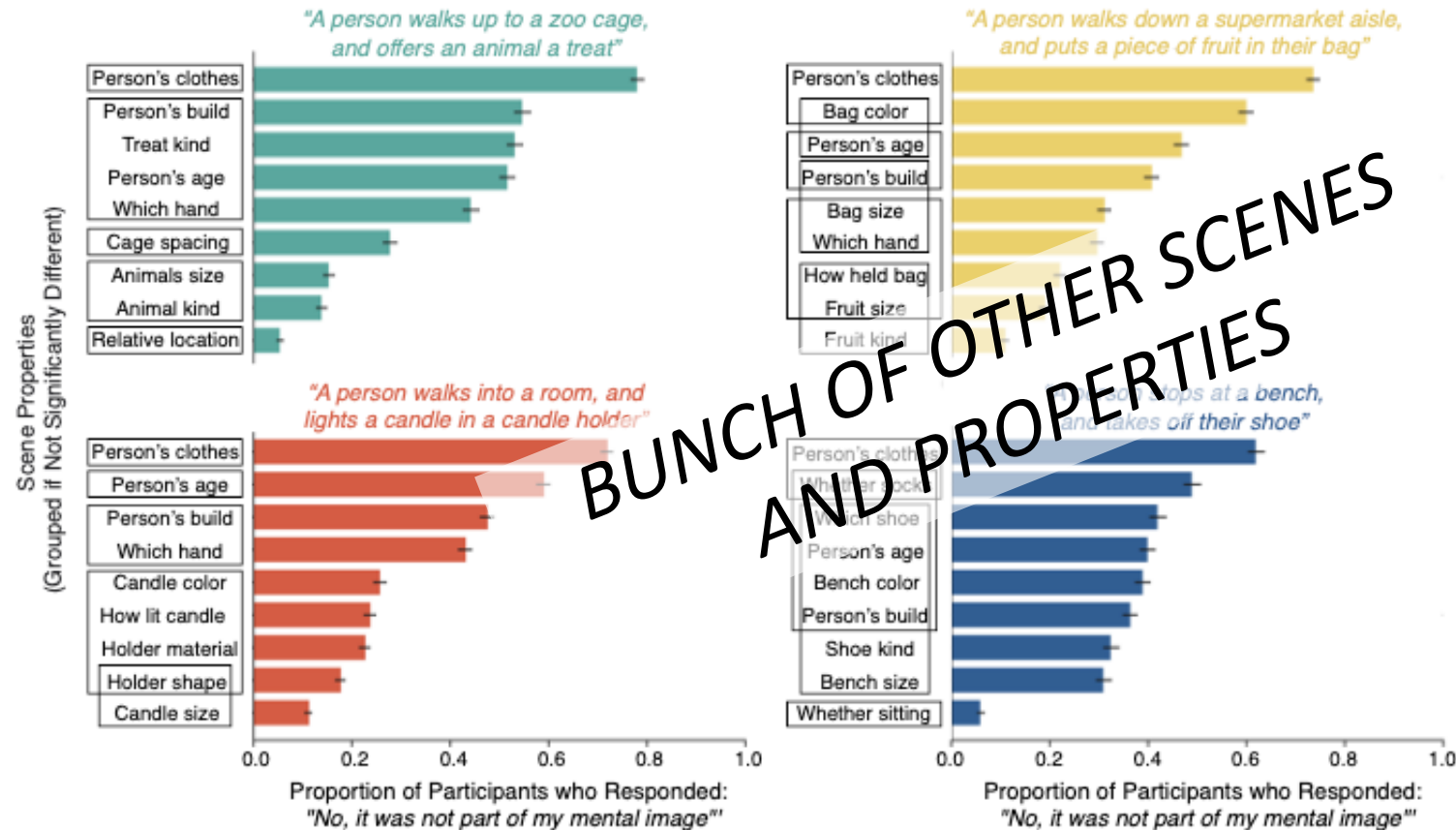
Non-Commitment in Imagery



For every property, some people didn't commit to it

Some properties more than others

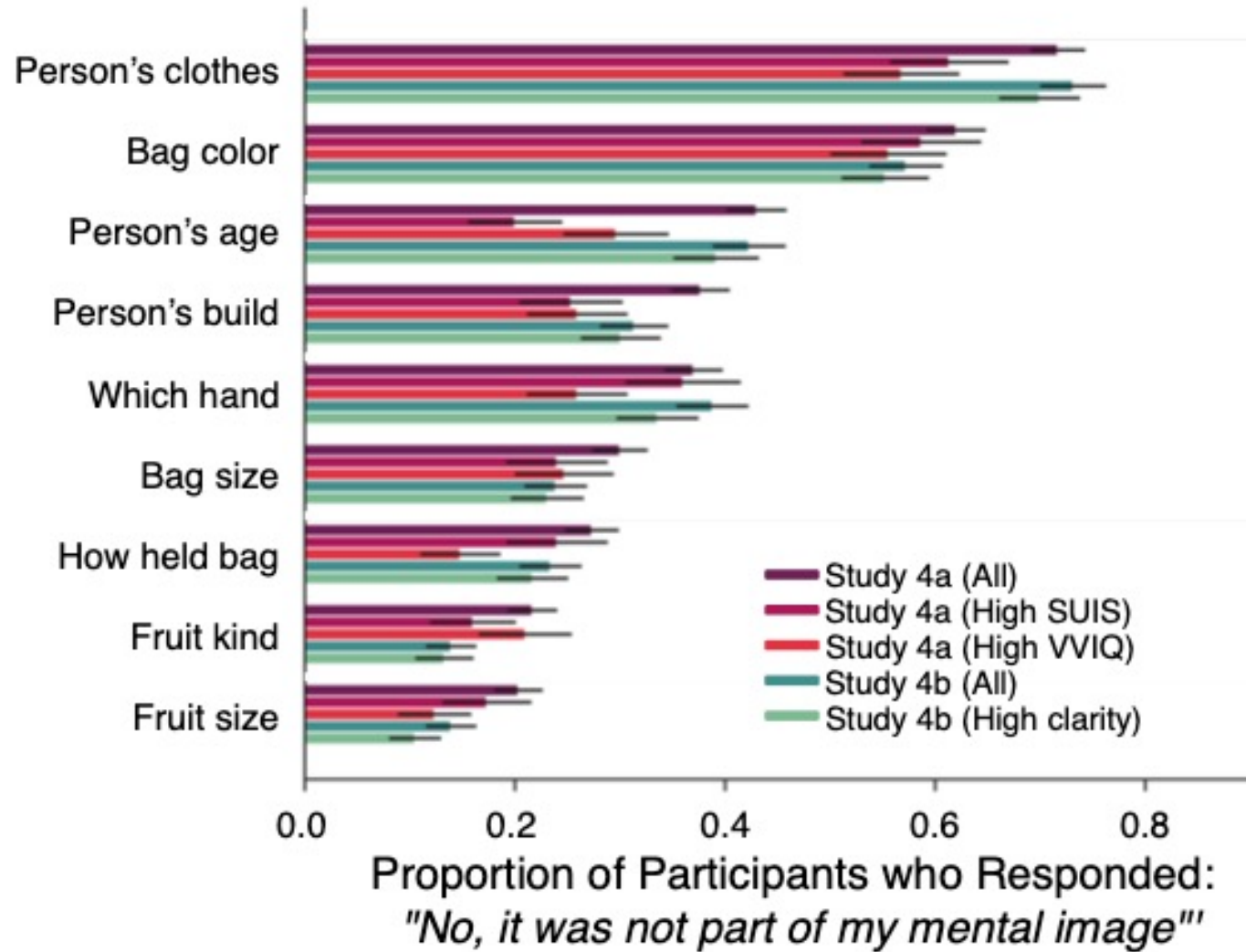
Non-Commitment in Imagery



For every property, some people didn't commit to it

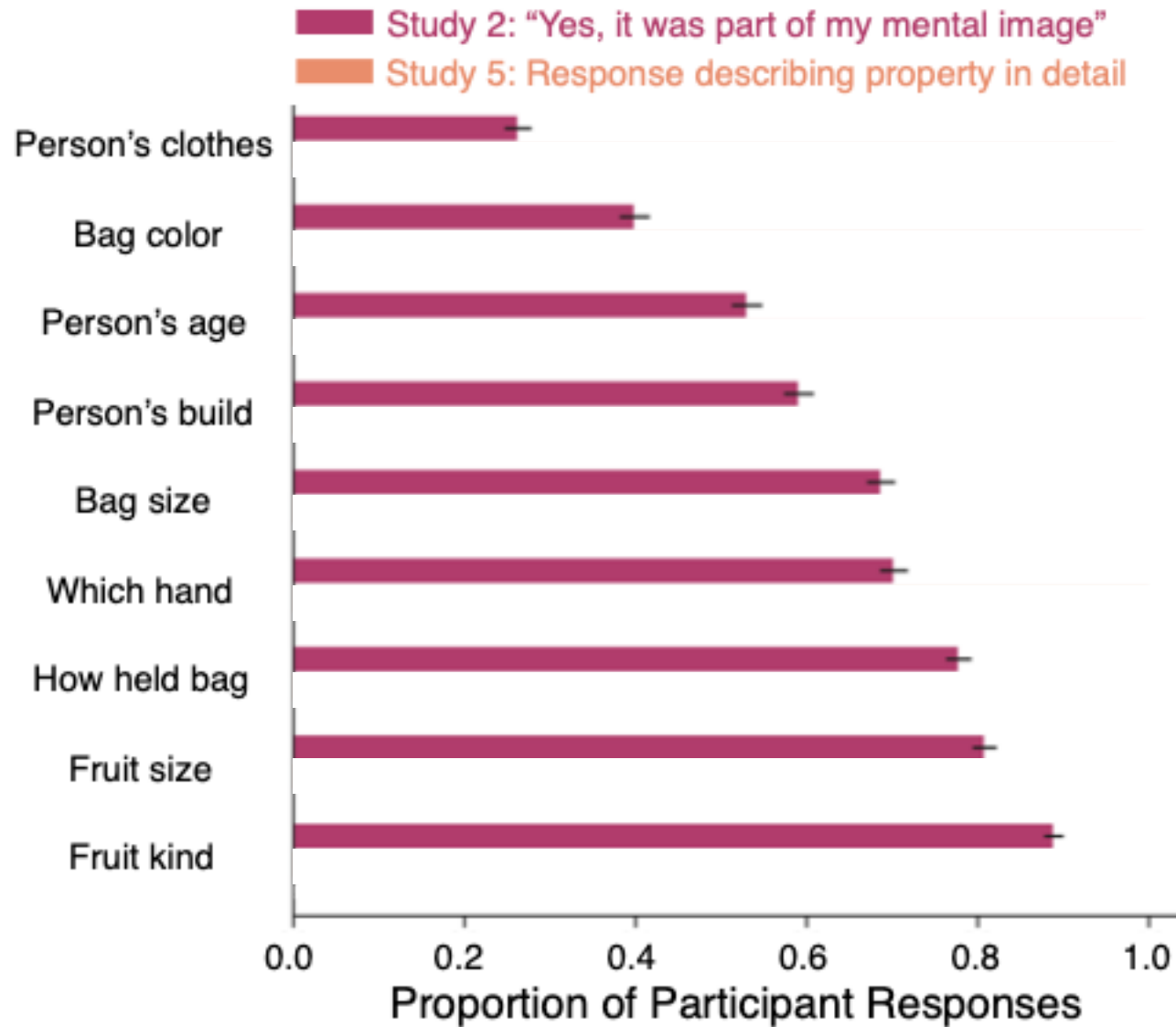
Some properties more than others

Non-Commitment and Vividness

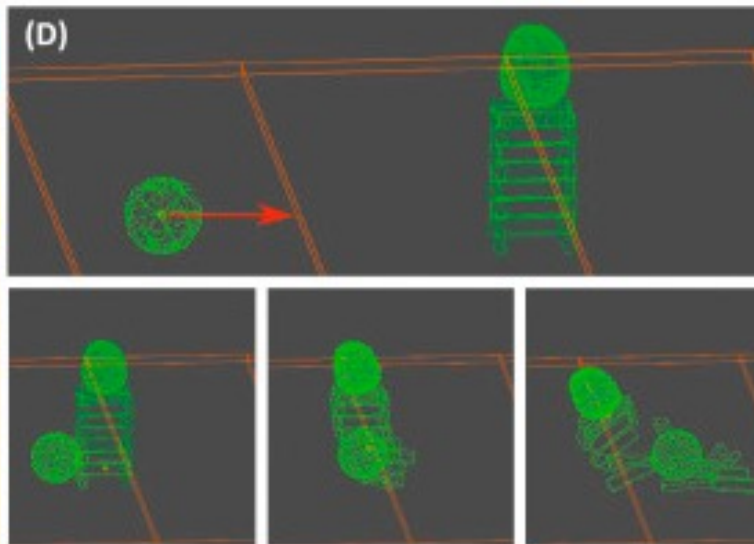
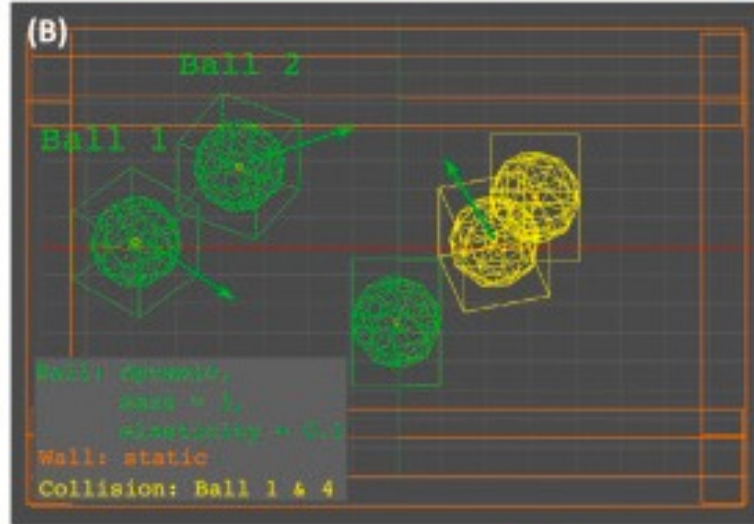
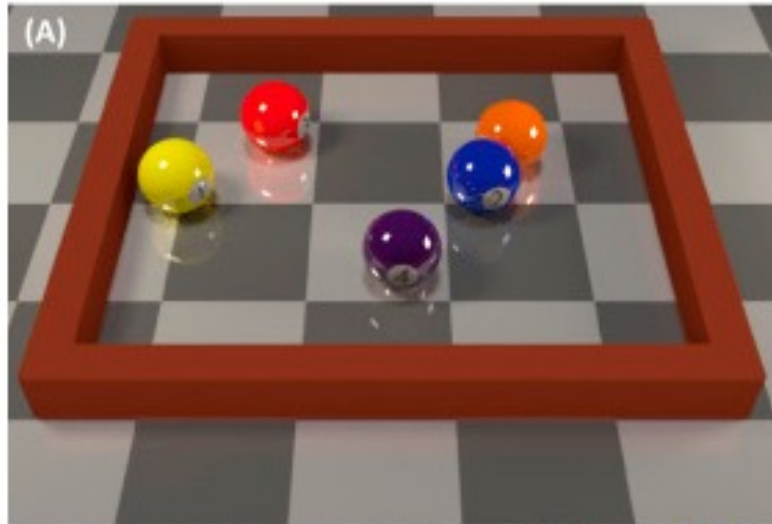


Non-commitment only weakly related to "vividness" (VVIQ)

Confabulation(?)



Non-Commitment in the Imagination



Hierarchical scene construction

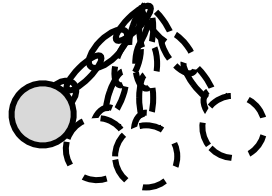
+ simulation != rendering

+ lazy evaluation

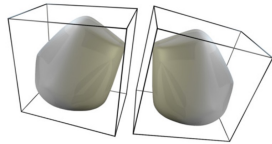
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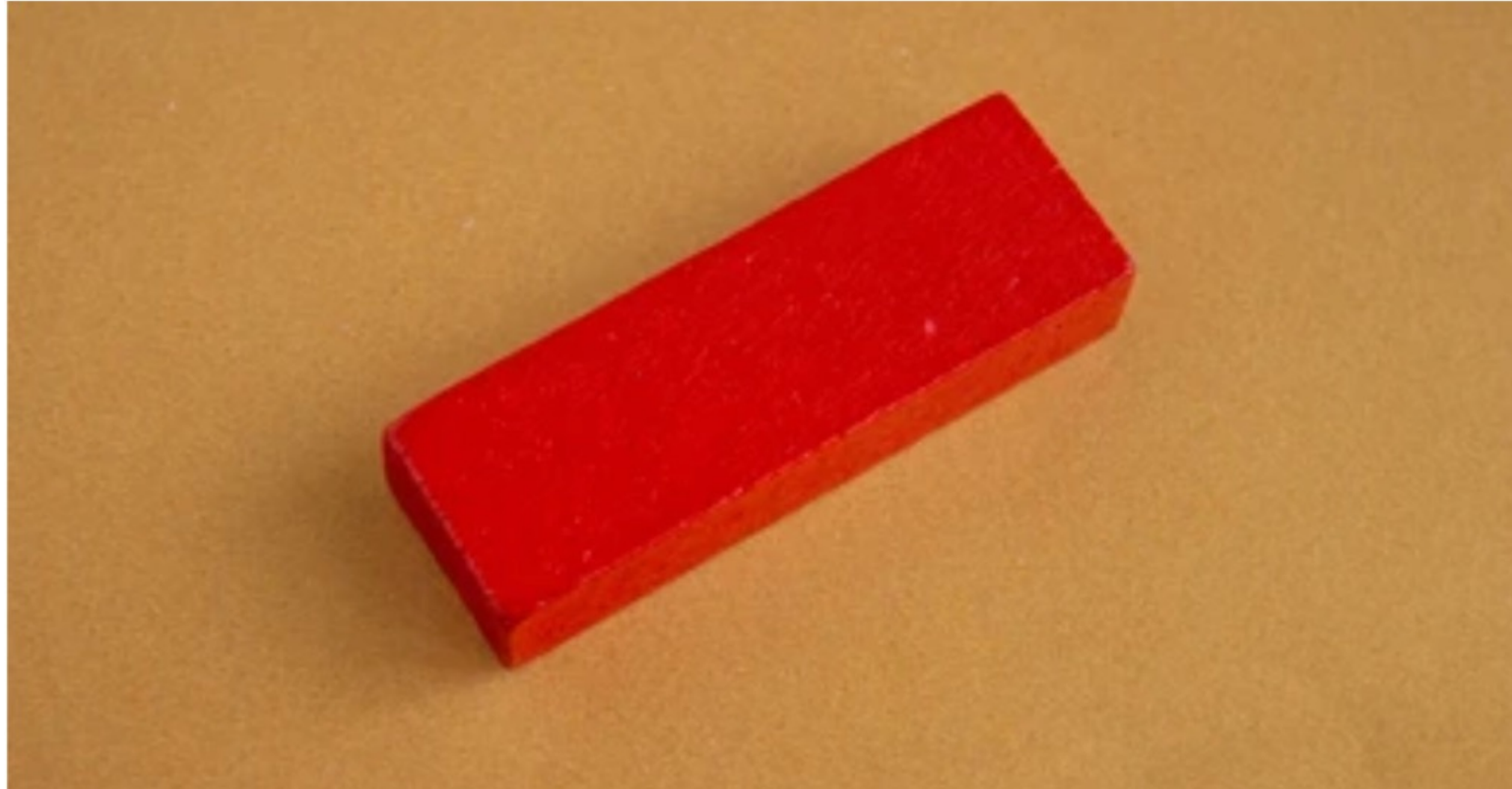
Visual Pretense and Physical Properties



Peng Qian



Building Intuition



Puzzles / Questions

Q1: Is there a preference in pretense?

Cf. Currie and Ravenscroft, 2002; Mollerup, 2019

Q2: What determines that preference?

e.g. Harris, 2000; Byrne, 2007; Nichols, 2006,
McCoy & Ullman, 2019

Hypotheses

H1: Some visual pretenses systematically preferred

H2: Pretense preferences determined by hierarchy of features

H3: In hierarchy \wedge , physical/spatial features $>$ surface features

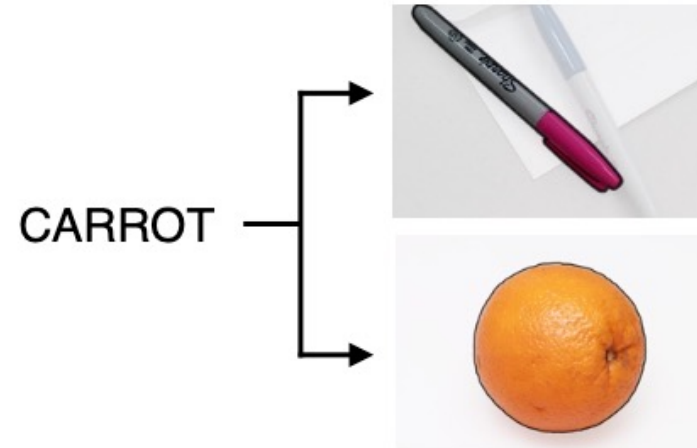
H4: Current ML models do not capture human hierarchy

Empirical Studies

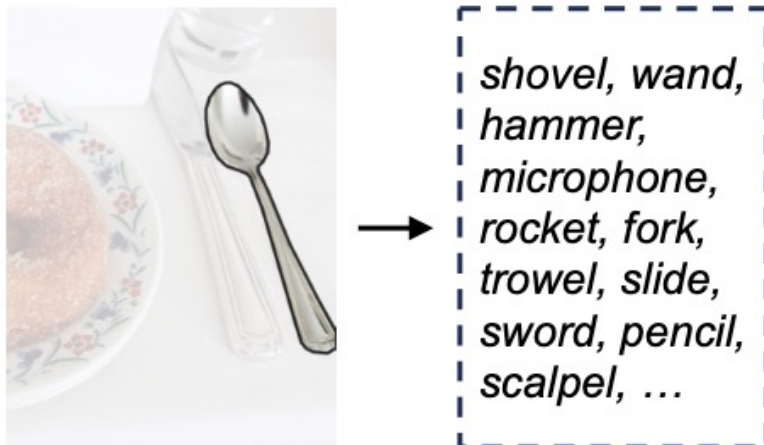
Study 1: Real → Pretend



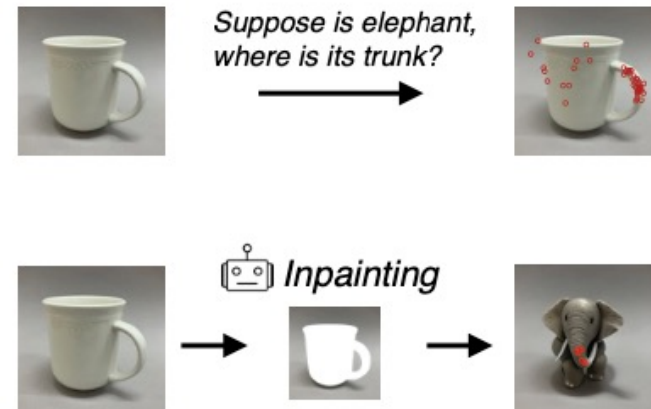
Study 2: Pretend → Real



Study 3: Freeform Pretense

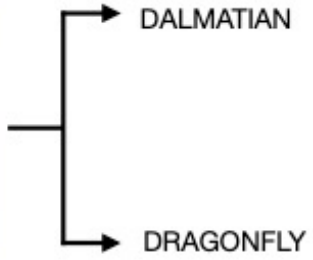


Study 4: Sub-part Alignment



Experiments – Study 1

A



 **PRETENSE**

It makes more sense to pretend the bowtie is [a *Dalmatian* / a *dragonfly*]

Study 3: “Freeform”

Suppose you pretend the **spoon** is something else.



What would it make sense to pretend the spoon is?

(I) PROMPT

Study 4: Alignment and Filling in

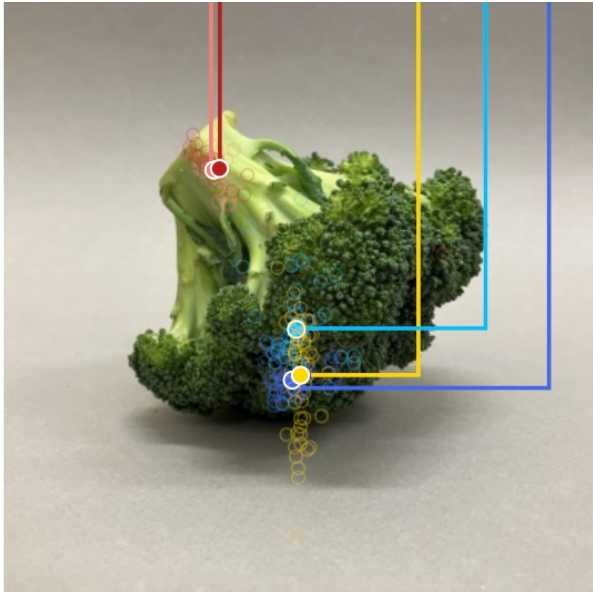
Suppose the mug is an elephant,
where is the elephant's **trunk**?



Alignment and Filling in



Alignment and Filling in



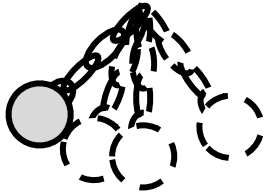
Alignment in Metamorphoses



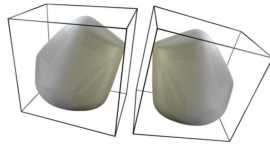
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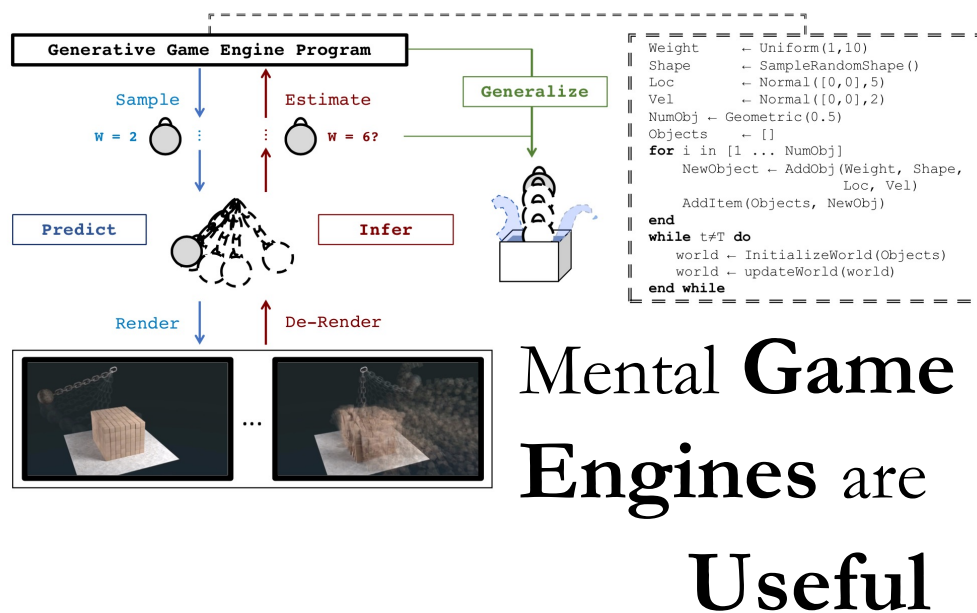
Non-Commitment



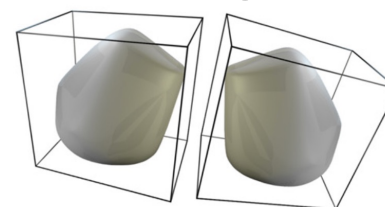
Visual Pretense



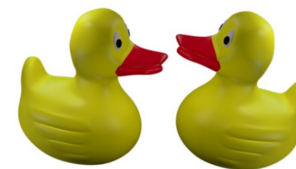
Summary



Approximations in Engineering & Cognition

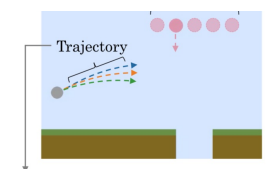
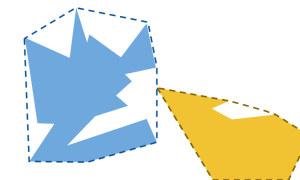


Constraints
[time, memory, ...]



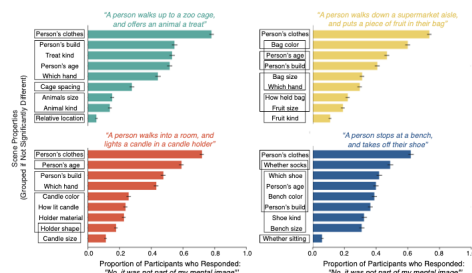
Machines Minds

Approximate bodies



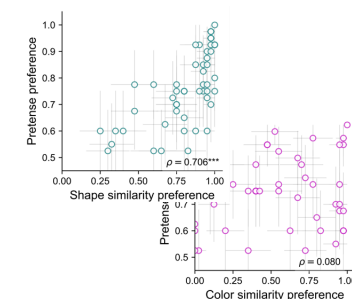
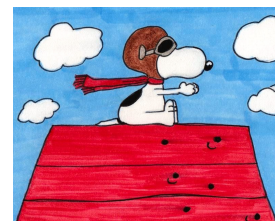
Partial Simulation

Non-Commitment



...Lazy evaluation in hierarchical scene construction?

Visual Pretense preferences



Guided by **physics**