



HAL
open science

Learning a sequence of motor responses to attain reward: a speed-accuracy trade-off

Ignasi Cos, Pavel Rueda-Orozco, David Robbe, Benoît Girard

► To cite this version:

Ignasi Cos, Pavel Rueda-Orozco, David Robbe, Benoît Girard. Learning a sequence of motor responses to attain reward: a speed-accuracy trade-off. the Twenty Second Annual Computational Neuroscience Meeting: CNS*2013, Jul 2013, paris, France. pp.P143. inserm-00842300

HAL Id: inserm-00842300

<https://www.hal.inserm.fr/inserm-00842300>

Submitted on 8 Jul 2013

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

POSTER PRESENTATION

Open Access

Learning a sequence of motor responses to attain reward: a speed-accuracy trade-off

Ignasi Cos^{1,2*}, Pavel Rueda-Orozco³, David Robbe³, Benoît Girard^{1,2}

From Twenty Second Annual Computational Neuroscience Meeting: CNS*2013
Paris, France. 13-18 July 2013

The study of decision-making between goal directed actions with rodents has been often based on experimental tasks in which animals were trained to perform specific sequences of actions, such as lever presses or nose pokes [4], to attain reward. This supported the hypothesis of reinforcement learning as the underlying mechanism to acquire those behavioural sequences, putatively implemented by the basal-ganglia circuitry [1,3].

However, experimental evidence suggests that whenever we extend the complexity of the motor responses towards timely constrained behaviour, it starts reflecting an influence of costs related not only to reward, but rather a compromise between the motor factors relevant to the task, and the timely requirements to attain the goal [6]. To investigate this further, we took advantage of new behavioral protocol in which rats running on a treadmill need to estimate a fixed-temporal interval to obtain a reward [5]. Interestingly rats became proficient in this task by developing very stereotyped running trajectories. The establishment of these precise running kinematics occurred progressively in a trial-and-error process that lasted between 2 to 3 months. At this point if we shortened the treadmill length, animals persisted in reproducing the previously learned kinematics even if doing so they stopped receiving reward. This is consistent with that these stereotyped running kinematics are motor habit [8].

To provide a theoretical backend for these results, we developed a model-free reinforcement learning model [7]. We excluded model-based algorithms because of the inability of the rats to exploit the previously learned behavior to accelerate their learning rate when the task changes. The specificity of this model is to count reward

delivery as positive reward, but also efforts generated at each time step as negative rewards. The problem is thus a speed-accuracy trade-off process: the goal of the model is to generate the motor sequence that optimizes the ratio discounted reward/effort. The main result shows that, as long as the local time and speed are included into the characterization of the kinematic state, the model can replicate the same motor sequences. This suggests that these two pieces information are required to learn time-constrained motor sequences, and predicts that if a brain structure indeed learns these habitual sequences as the model does (our suggestion would be the sensorimotor circuits of the basal ganglia [2]), it should exhibit correlates with the same variables during the entire sequence.

Author details

¹ISIR, Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris, 75005, France. ²UMR-7222, CNRS, Paris, 75005, France. ³Institut de Neurobiologie de la Méditerranée (INMED), INSERM, Marseille, 13273, France.

Published: 8 July 2013

References

1. Houk JC, Adams JL, Barto AG: **A model of how the basal ganglia generate and use neural signals that predict reinforcement.** In *Models of information processing in the basal ganglia*. Cambridge (MA): The MIT Press; Houk JC, Davis JL, Beiser DG 1995:249-270.
2. Khamassi M, Humphries MD: **Integrating cortico-limbic-basal ganglia architectures for learning model-based and model-free navigation strategies.** *Front Behav Neurosci* 2012, **6**.
3. Khamassi M, Lachèze L, Girard B, Berthoz A, Guillot A: **Actor-Critic models of reinforcement learning in the basal ganglia: from natural to artificial rats.** *Adapt Behav* 2005, **13**(2):131-148.
4. Roesch MR, Calu DJ, Schoenbaum G: **Dopamine neurons encode the better option in rats deciding between differently delayed or sized rewards.** *Nature neuroscience* **10**(12):1615-1624.
5. Rueda-Orozco P, Robbe D: **Striatal ensembles continuously represent animals kinematics and limb movement dynamics during execution of a locomotor habit.** *submitted*.
6. Shadmehr R, Smith MA, Krakauer JW: **Error correction, sensory prediction, and adaptation in motor control.** *Ann Rev Neurosci* 2010, **33**:89-108.

* Correspondence: ignasi.cos@isir.upmc.fr

¹ISIR, Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris, 75005, France

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

7. Sutton RS, Barto AG: *Reinforcement learning: An introduction* Cambridge, MA: MIT press; 1998.
8. Yin HH, Knowlton BJ: **The role of the basal ganglia in habit formation.** *Nature Reviews Neuroscience* 2006, **7**(6):464-476.

doi:10.1186/1471-2202-14-S1-P143

Cite this article as: Cos *et al.*: Learning a sequence of motor responses to attain reward: a speed-accuracy trade-off. *BMC Neuroscience* 2013 **14** (Suppl 1):P143.

**Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central
and take full advantage of:**

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

