

# Effects of Architecture on the Formation of Cognitive Maps in Predictive Learning

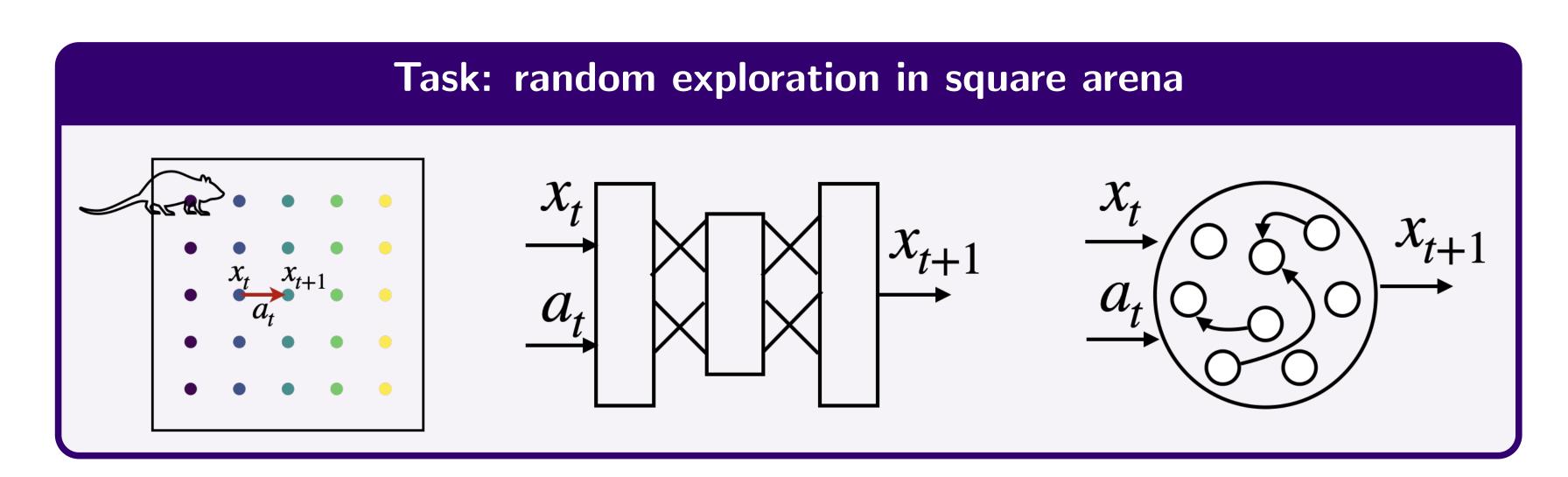
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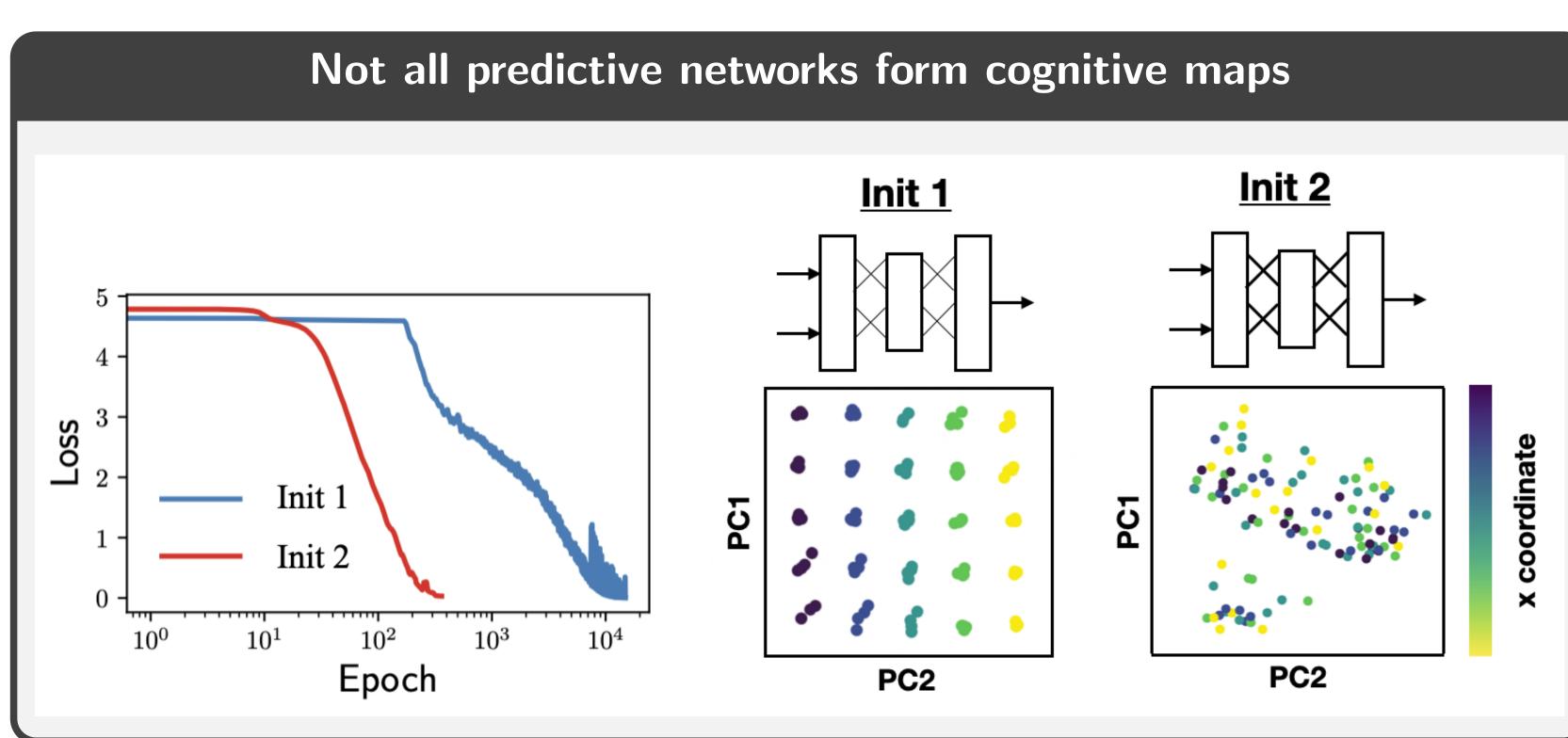
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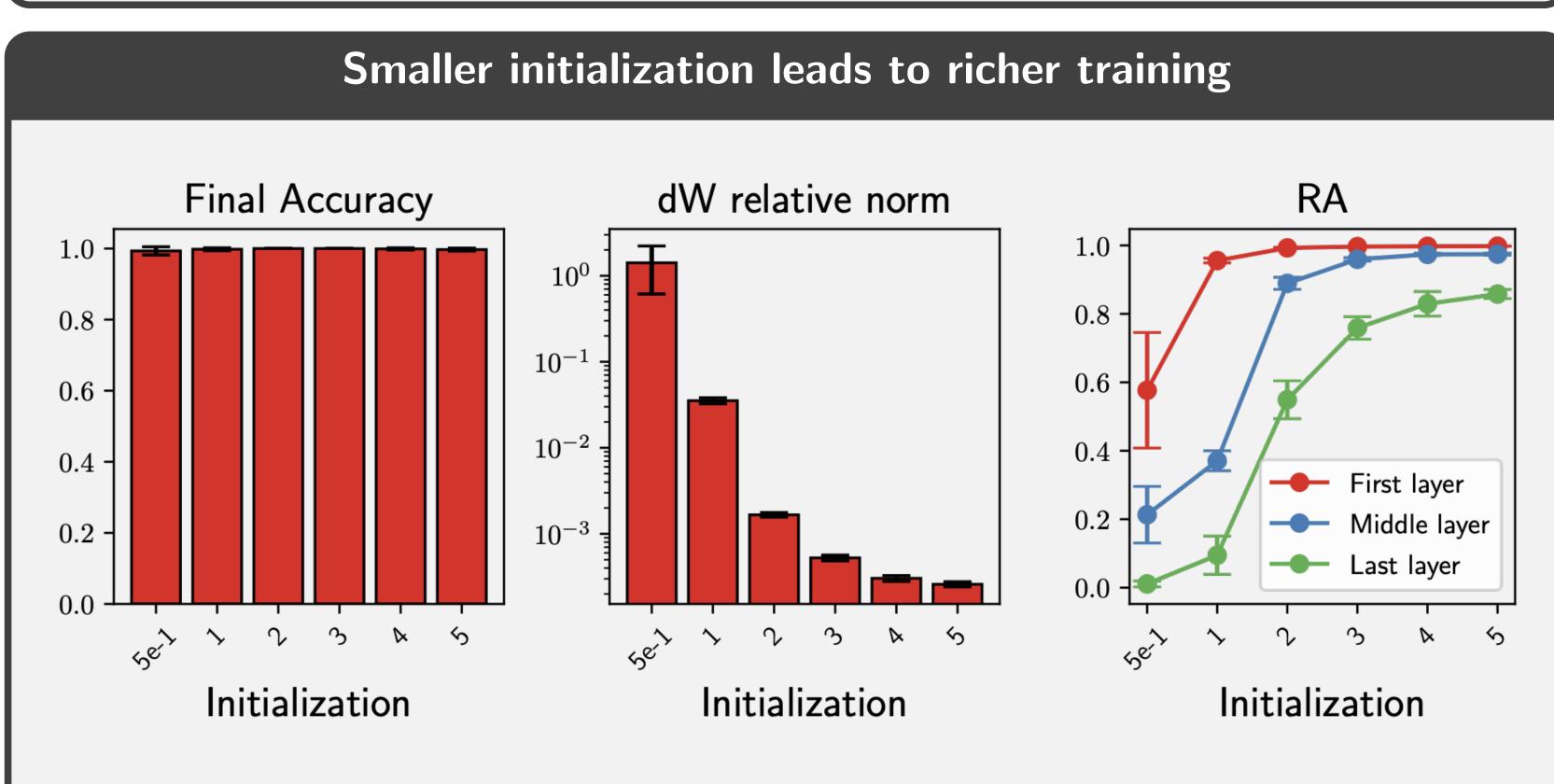
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### Introduction

- **Predicting future states** is fundamental to the formation of cognitive maps. Artificial neural networks (ANNs) trained with predictive objectives can develop spatially organized internal representations [1][2][3].
- The internal representations learned by ANNs can vary widely—even for the same predictive task—depending on **architecture**, **weight initialization**[4], learning rate, and optimization algorithm.
- This variability underscores the importance of identifying which condition best supports the emergence of cognitive map.

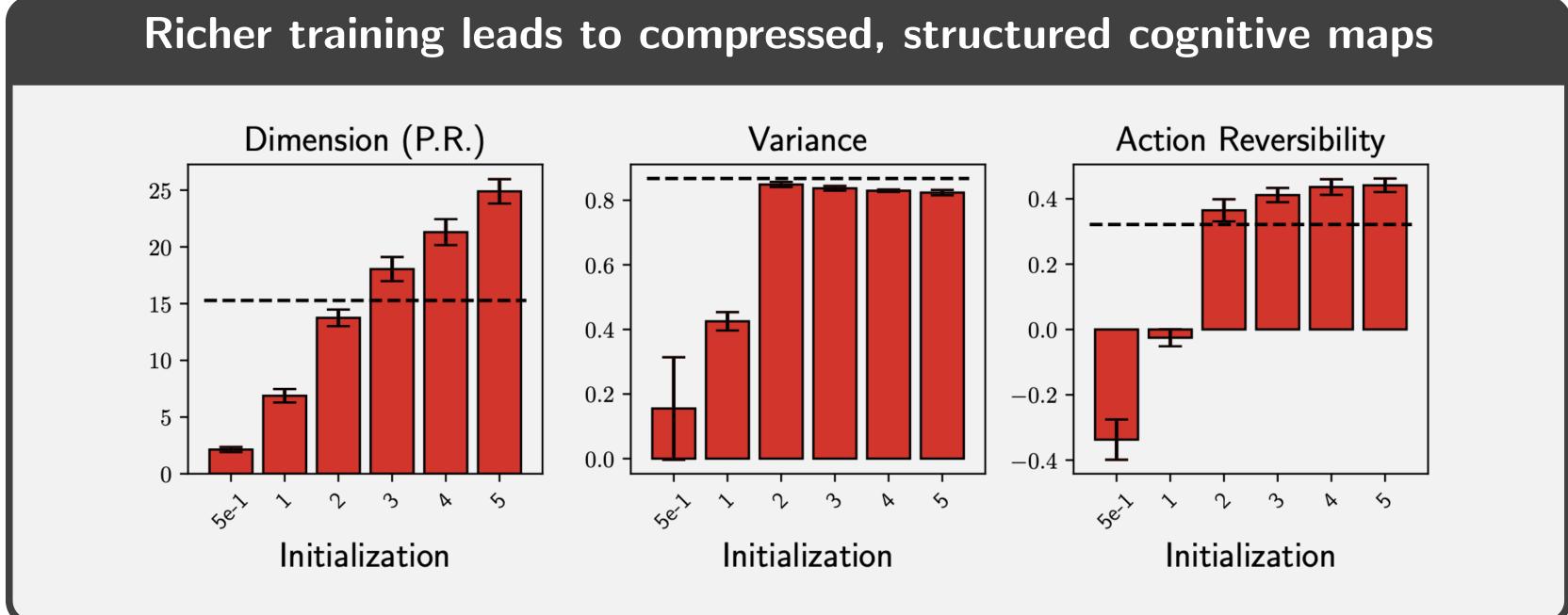


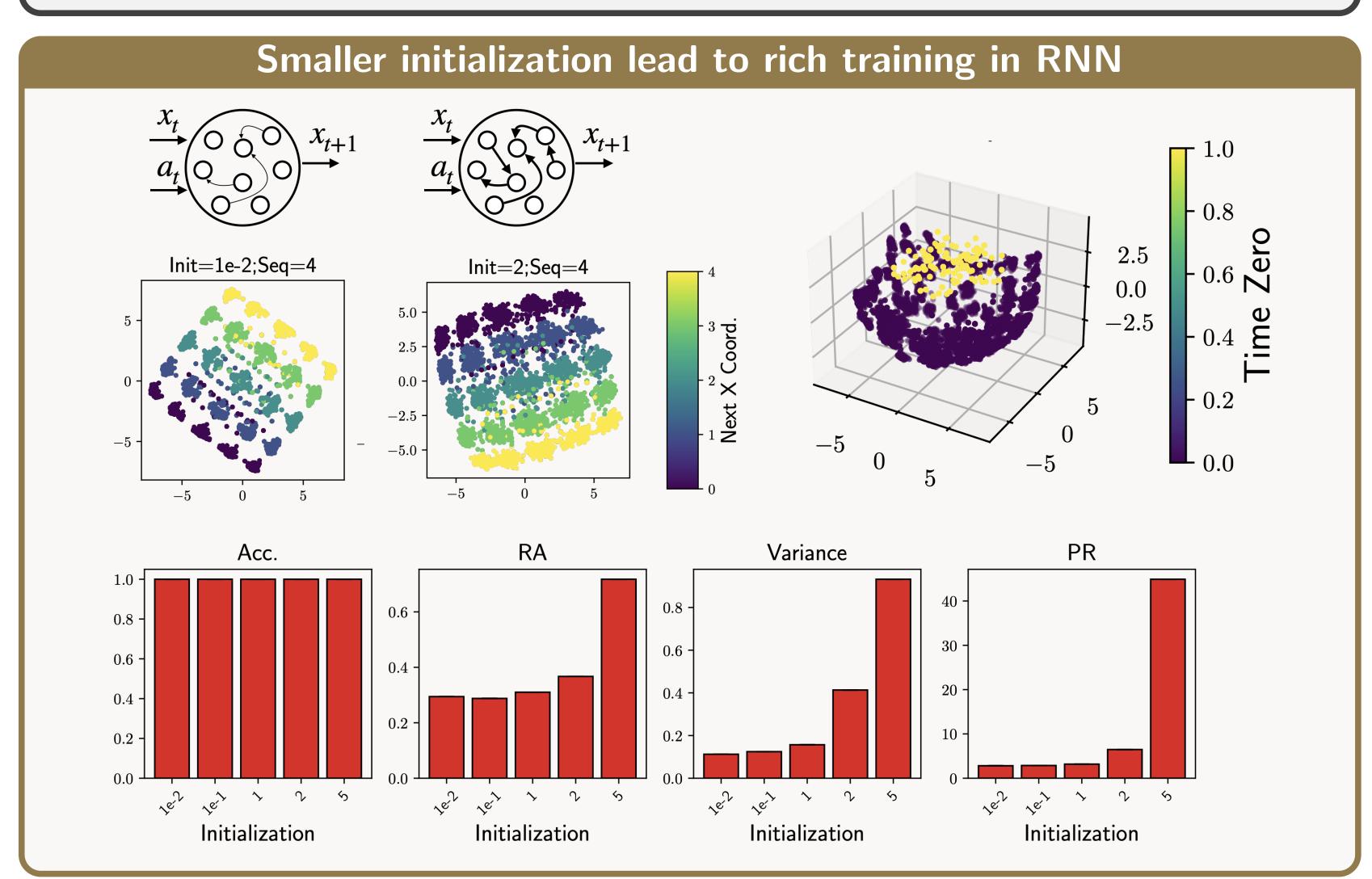


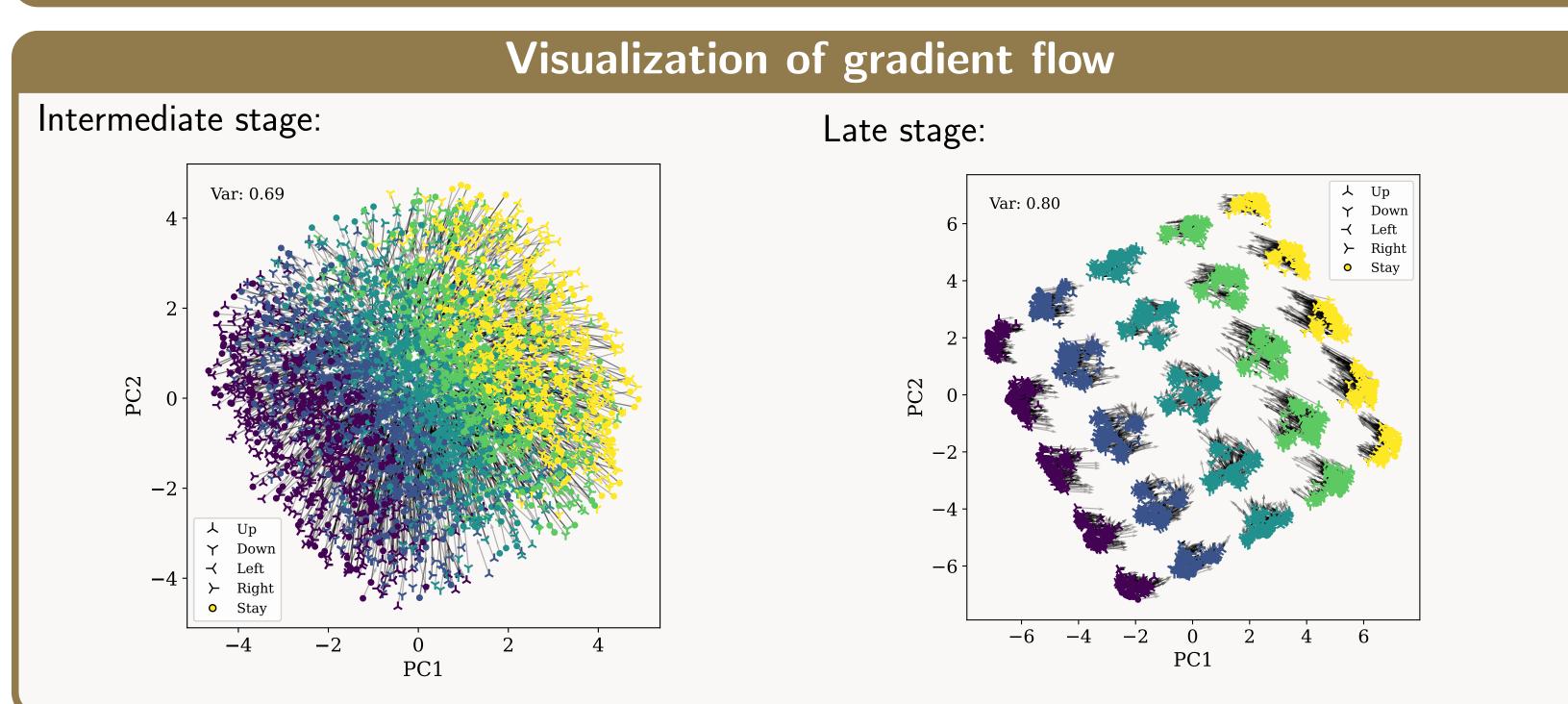


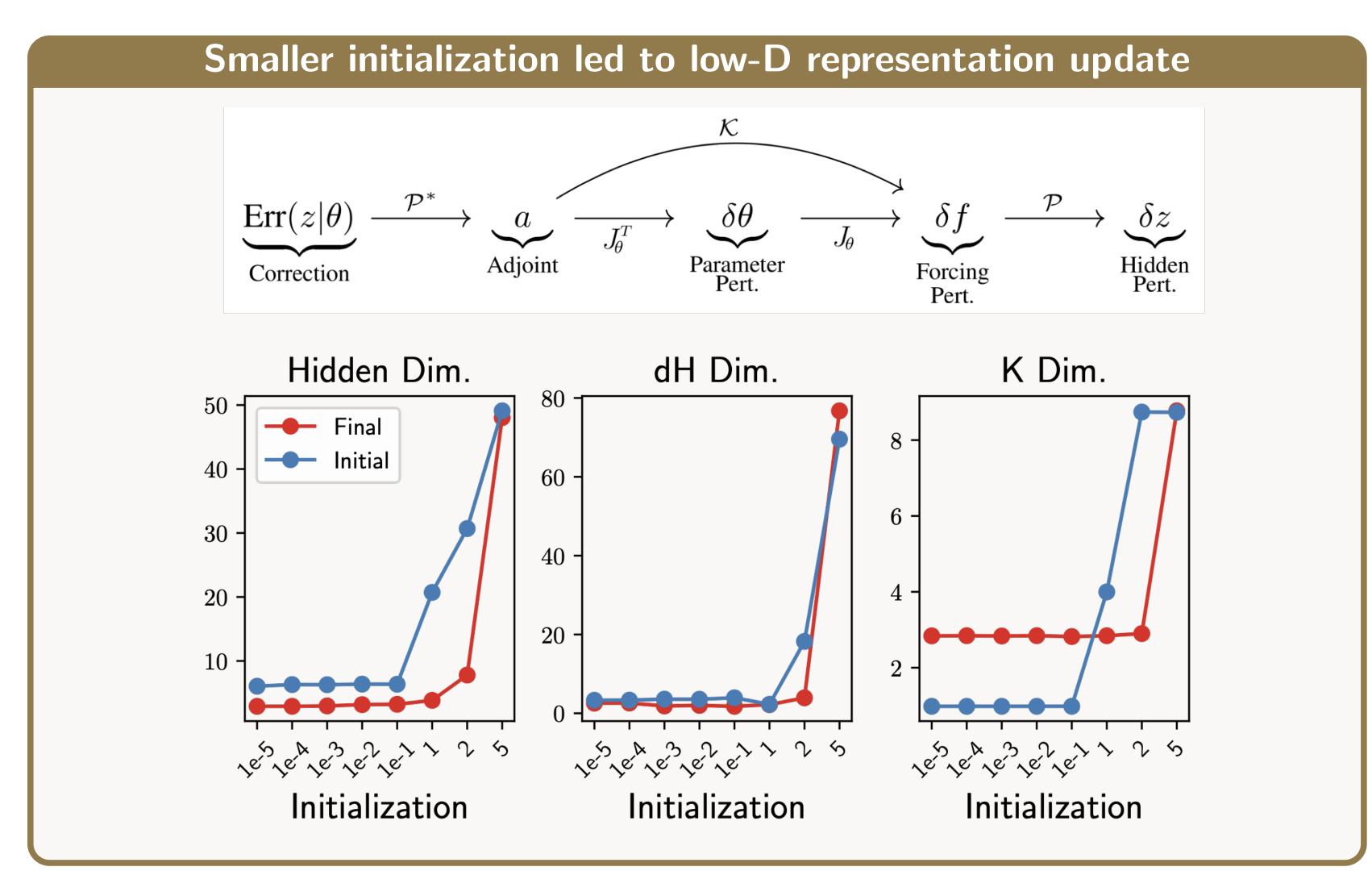
## Highlight

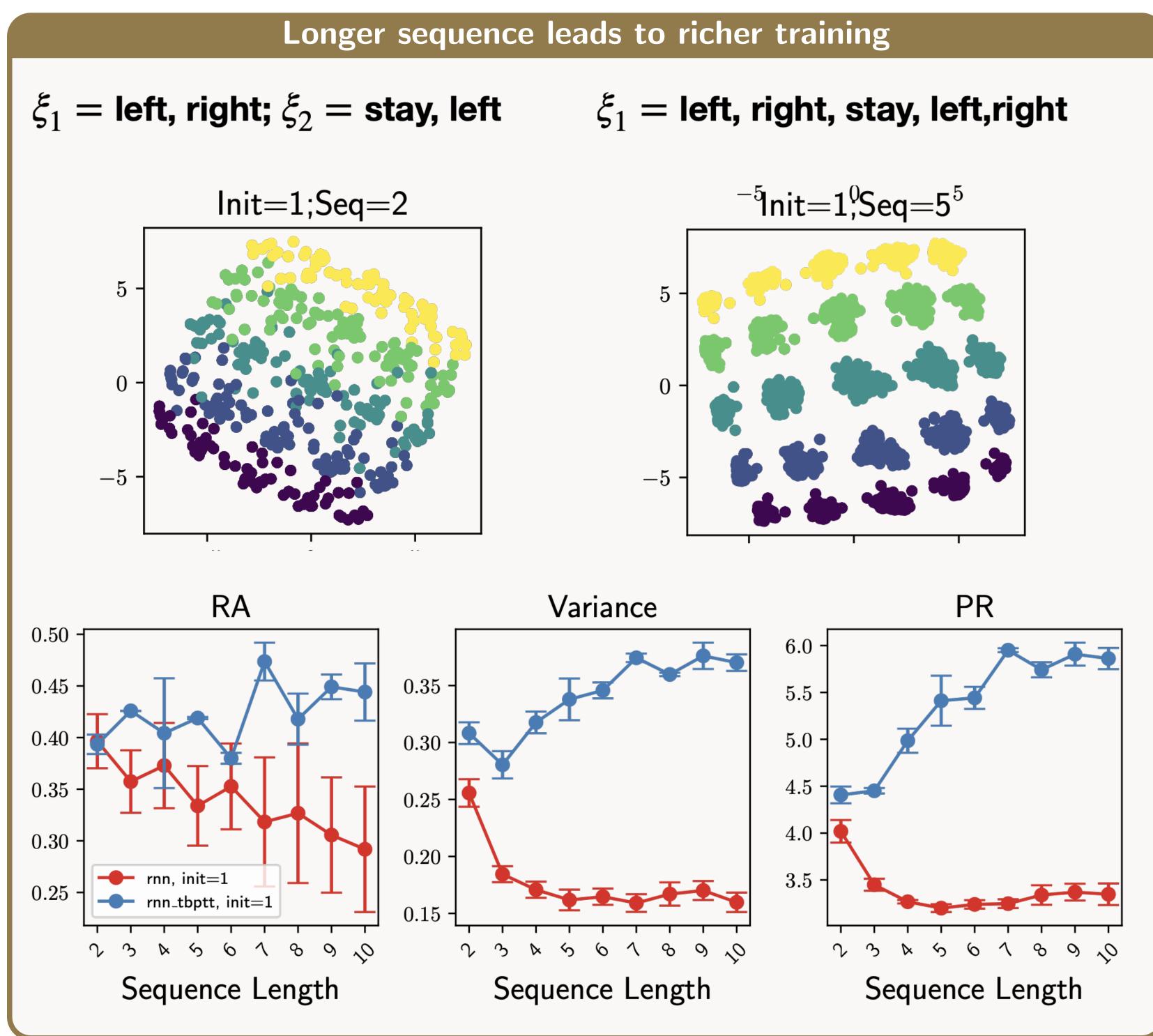
We found that cognitive map-like representations in predictive networks depend not just on task performance but on the learning trajectory, shaped by initialization and temporal contexts.











### References

- 1. Chen, Y. et al. Predictive sequence learning in the hippocampal formation. Neuron 112, 2645–2658 (2024).
- 2. Recanatesi, S. et al. Predictive learning as a network mechanism for extracting low-dimensional latent space representations. Nature communications 12, 1-13 (2021).
- 3. Whittington, J. C. et al. The Tolman-Eichenbaum machine: Unifying space and relational memory through generalization in the hippocampal formation. Cell 183, 1249–1263 (2020).
- 4. Flesch, T. et al. Orthogonal representations for robust context-dependent task performance in brains and neural networks. Neuron 110, 1258-1270 (2022).

#### Acknowledgements

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