Erratum

Macho, S. (2002). Cognitive modeling with spreadsheets. *Behavior Research Methods, Instruments, & Computers*, **34** (1), 19-36.

In Table 1, on p. 21, Equation T1 was written incorrectly. The table is printed below, with the equation corrected:

Table 1
Processing Algorithm of the Configural Model of Pearce (1994)

Step	Performed Computation
1	Initialization: Label all units of the configural layer as not active, and set all associative weights to zero.
2	Presentation of the next input pattern: Set the activation values of the input units to the values of the normalized input pattern.
3	Labeling of the configural unit that corresponds to the input pattern: Label the configural unit that corresponds to the presented input pattern as being active, if it has not already been activated.
4	Computation of the activation values of the configural units: Calculate the activation value a_j^{cfg} of configural unit j ($1 \le j \le J$) by computing the scalar product, raised to the power of σ: $$a_j^{\text{cfg}} = \begin{cases} \left(\boldsymbol{a}^{\text{in}^{\text{T}}} \cdot \boldsymbol{w}_j^{\text{cfg}}\right)^{\sigma} & \Leftrightarrow \text{unit } j \text{ has been labeled active} \\ 0 & \Leftrightarrow \text{unit } j \text{ has not been labeled active.} \end{cases} \quad \text{(T1)}$$ a_j^{cfg} denotes the activation of configural unit j: $0 \le a_j^{\text{cfg}} \le 1$, with the unit representing the input pattern being the sole unit with maximal activation: $a_j^{\text{cfg}} = \cos^{\sigma}(\varphi)$, where φ is the angle between the vectors $\boldsymbol{a}^{\text{in}}$ and $\boldsymbol{w}_j^{\text{cfg}}$. $\boldsymbol{a}^{\text{in}^{\text{T}}}$ denotes the transposed normalized input vector. $\boldsymbol{w}_j^{\text{cfg}}$ denotes the configural vector of configural unit j. σ is a specificity parameter controlling the decrease of activation with dissimilarity between the input pattern and the patterns represented by the configural units (values used for the present simulations: $\sigma = 2$, and $\sigma = 10$, respectively).
5	Computation of the activation values of the output unit: Calculate the activation value a^{out} of the output unit according to the formula: $$a^{\text{out}} = \sum_{j=1}^{J} w_j^{\text{out}} \cdot a_j^{\text{cfg}}. \quad \text{(T2)}$$ w_j^{out} denotes the weight of the associative connection from configural unit j ($1 \le j \le J$) to the output unit.
6	Modification of associative weights: Calculate the weight change Δw_j^{out} of the connection from the configural unit j representing the input pattern to the output node according to the Rescorla–Wagner rule: $$\Delta w_j^{\text{out}} = \alpha_j \cdot \beta_k \cdot (\lambda_k - a^{\text{out}}), \quad \text{(T3)}$$ and add it to the respective associative weight. α_j denotes a saliency parameter specific to the pattern represented by configural unit j [values used for the present simulations: $\alpha = 1$, ($1 \le j \le J$)]. β_k denotes the learning rate specific to the kth value of the unconditioned stimulus (US) (values used for the present simulations: $\beta_{\text{US}} = \beta_{\overline{\text{US}}} = 0.15$). λ_k denotes the kth value of the US (values used for the present simulations: $\lambda_{\text{US}} = 100$, $\lambda_{\overline{\text{US}}} = 0$).
7	Iteration: If there is another input pattern, go to Step 2, otherwise STOP.