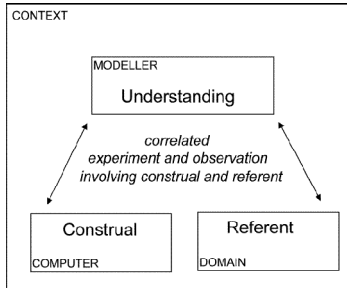


### Empirical Modelling as Construction



private experience / empirical / concrete

interaction with artefacts: identification of persistent features and contexts  
 practical knowledge: correlations between artefacts, acquisition of skills  
 identification of dependencies and postulation of independent agency  
 identification of generic patterns of interaction and stimulus-response mechanisms  
 non-verbal communication through interaction in a common environment  
 directly situated uses of language  
 identification of common experience and objective knowledge  
 symbolic representations and formal languages: public conventions for interpretation

public knowledge / theoretical / formal

**An Experiential Framework for Learning (EFL)**

"Formal specification from an observation-oriented perspective"

```

first = 4; last = 7; next=0;

proc heapmake : next {
    if (next && first>1 && is_heap) {
        first--;
        next=0;
    }
}

proc outsort : next {
    if (first==1 && last>0 && next==1 && is_heap) {
        last--;
        exc(1, last+1);
        next=0;
    }
}
    
```

**Automated version of heapsort: phases**

```

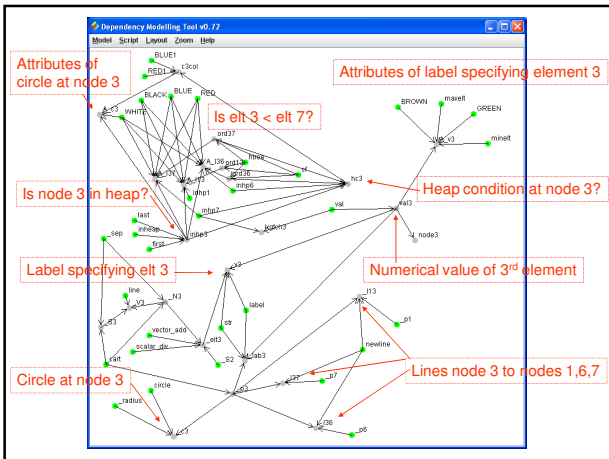
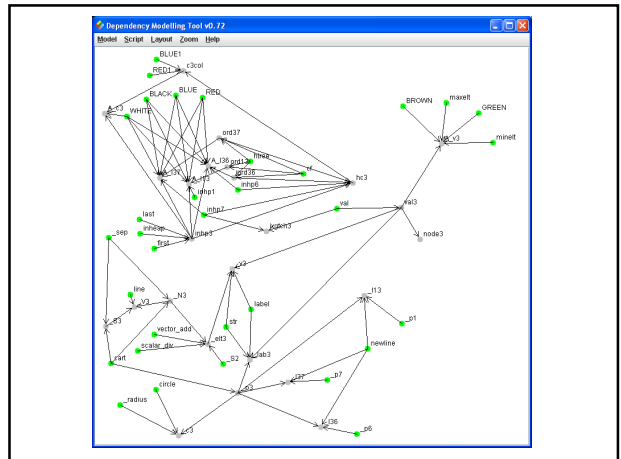
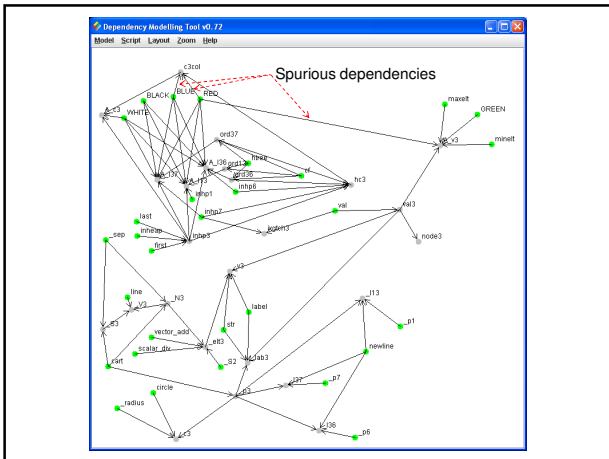
next = 0;

proc maintainheap1: hc1, next {
    if (!hc1 && next==1) {
        todo("exc(1, ixgtch1);");
        next = 0;
    }
}

proc nextstep : heapwin_mouse {
    if (heapwin_mouse[2]==4 && next==0) next++;
}
    
```

**Automated version of heapsort: agents**

Heap representation for the array in Figure 1



**The experimental paradox**

A key element in specialising from multi-agent Empirical Modelling to traditional programming is concerned with a reinterpretation of action associated with experiment:

- ... an action is at first carried out with uncertain expectations about the outcome ...
- ... the very same action is subsequently carried out with absolute conviction that the outcome will be as expected