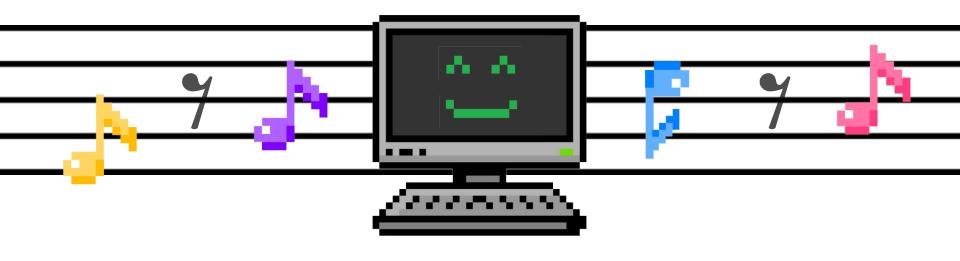
## CSCI 3725: Computational Creativity



## **Theoretical Foundations**

## Today's Outline

- Types of Creativity (Philosophy, CogSci, CS)
- Human Creativity (Neuroscience)
  - Our How do we measure it?
- Computational Creativity: Our First Definition
- More Practice with Markov

# **Types of Creativity**

#### Margaret Boden

"Often, people tried to avoid the philosophical problems by defining 'machine consciousness' in a non-committal way."

"Some researchers, such as **Igor Aleksander**, were even describing their laptops as **conscious**."

"However, when challenged he'd retreat into objectivity..."



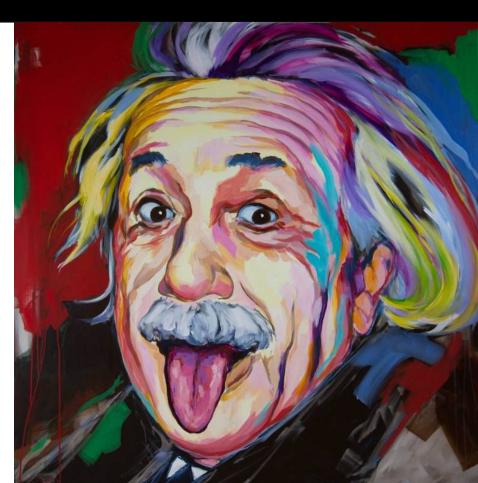


#### Approach #1: What do Creative Ideas Cause?

### **H-creative**:

historically creative for society

("new for the world")



### Approach #1: What do Creative Ideas Cause?

### P-creative:

personally creative for the individual producer

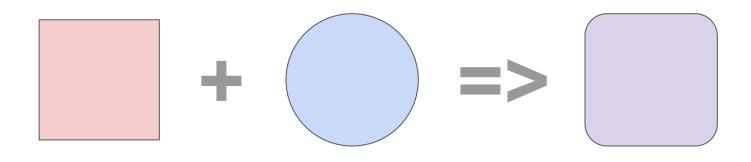
("new for you")





### Approach #2: How are Creative Ideas Made?

Combinatorial: new combinations of familiar ideas



#### Approach #2: How are Creative Ideas Made?

#### **Exploratory**:

generating new ideas by exploring a space of concepts

#### Approach #2: How are Creative Ideas Made?

#### **Transformational**:

involves a change in the search space so new kinds of ideas can be generated



# **Human Creativity**

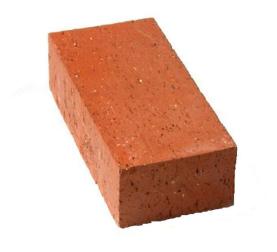
## Class Activity: Measuring Human Creativity

We're going to take **two minutes** to try one of these creativity measures to gain hands-on experience with it.

Get paper and a pencil ready!

#### Guilford's Alternate Uses Task (Wilson, Guilford, Christensen & Lewis, 1954)

## List all of the possible uses for a brick.



#### The Alternate Uses Task (Wilson, Guilford, Christensen & Lewis, 1954)

## Time's up!

List your possible use cases here:

https://bit.ly/2ZdEa1B

## The Alternate Uses Task (Wilson, Guilford, Christensen & Lewis, 1954)

- Fluency: Total up the number of uses you could name.
- Flexibility: Total the number of different categories of USeS (e.g. "throwing at X" and "hitting Y" are both weapons)
- Originality: How many of your responses are unusual or unique compared to everyone?
- Elaboration: amount of detail (roughly, +1 for each new detail) for example, "a doorstop" vs. "a doorstop to prevent a door from slamming shut in a strong wind"

## Measuring Human Creativity (Combinatorial)

Caveats (similar to intelligence...):

- There is no "one measure" or "one area" of creativity.
- Creativity isn't "coming up with wild ideas".
- Creativity isn't static.

(Disclaimer: we did not administer or score that task in a scientific way. The activity was just meant to give you an idea about how this kind of task works.)

## Measuring Human Creativity (Combinatorial)

- Divergent thinking: open-ended tasks that encourage multiple responses (originality, ideational fluency, cognitive flexibility, elaboration)
- Convergent thinking: tasks that have a single correct answer that require "insight"
- Vivid imagination: creating images with a high level of complexity and detail

Often these tests are combined with brain imaging, too!

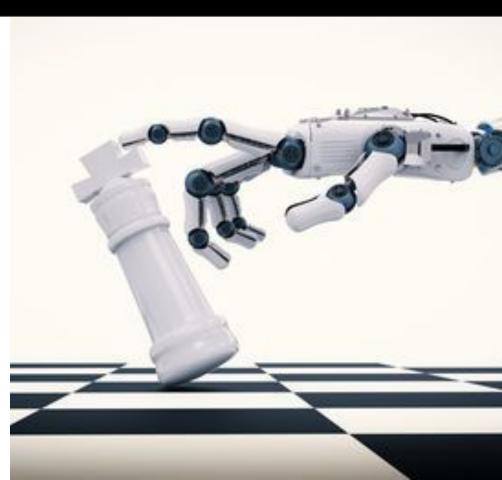
# Computational Creativity (Our First Definition)

#### We Keep Changing What it Means to be "Better"

The human brain is an expert at collecting, storing and processing information. No computer can store as much information as our brain. Our brains can think intelligently — computers can't. Figure 1.2 shows some storage capacities. (A character is a letter of the alphabet, a number from 0 to 9, any punctuation mark or a space.) Computers are much faster than our brains, but as you can see from Figure 1.2, their storage capacity is much smaller.

Storage type	Capacity (millions of characters)
Human brain	125 000 000
USA National Archives	112 500 000
Encyclopaedia Britannica	12 500
Magnetic (hard) disk	313
Floppy disk	2.5
Book	1.3

**Figure 1.2** Types of information storage and their capacities



1

2)

1) Novel

2)

1) Novel

2)



1) Novel

2) Valuable



1) Novel

2) Valuable



#### Remember: this is not a complete definition!

(We will be talking and reading about this more!)

## Looking Ahead

On Friday, the schedule and assignments on our course website will update!

- R: How to Build a CC System
- M3: A Markov Distinction