Lecture 1

What is cognitive neuroscience?

A new(ish) area of science that aims to understand how thought (cognition) emerges from the brain (neuroscience).

This is a hard problem.

What questions do we ask in CN?

- How does brain activity lead to behavior?
- How should the brain be divided **anatomically**?
- How should the brain be divided **functionally**?
- How does the brain compute?
- How does the brain represent information?
- How does your brain function as a **dynamical system**?
- How does your brain change during attention and learning?
- How does your brain function change during injury or disease?
- How can we decode the brain, or insert new information?

The brain is difficult to access

It is hard to measure brain activity

Principles of brain function are mysterious

Historial questions about brain function

- Is the brain somehow special or different from all other organs in the body?
- Is intellect, memory and sensation located in the heart, the ventricles of the brain? or in the brain matter itself?
- What are the functional differences between the gross anatomical divisions of the brain?
- Is cortex divided into separate component parts or is it just one huge bowl of murky soup?

Origins of CN

- Babylonian and Egyptian physicians made detailed observations of various neurological and psychiatric conditions.
- Babylonians distinguished between various types of epilepsy
- However, they thought epilepsy was caused by demonic possession
- Egyptians understood that brain injury could cause loss of function far from site of injury or on the opposite site of the body
- They understood contre-coup injuries

• However, they thought that the heart was the seat of intellect

Check: Geoff Hinton: Back propagation learning rule

Current controversies in CN

- Which cognitive functions are localized versus distributed?
- Does each brain area carry out only a single function, or can one area perform multiple functions?
- Can cognitive functions be decomposed into constituent subunits, or do the subunits interact?
- What do large-scale brain correlations tell us about function?
- How does attention and learning change brain organization and function
- How misleading are current