# Memory

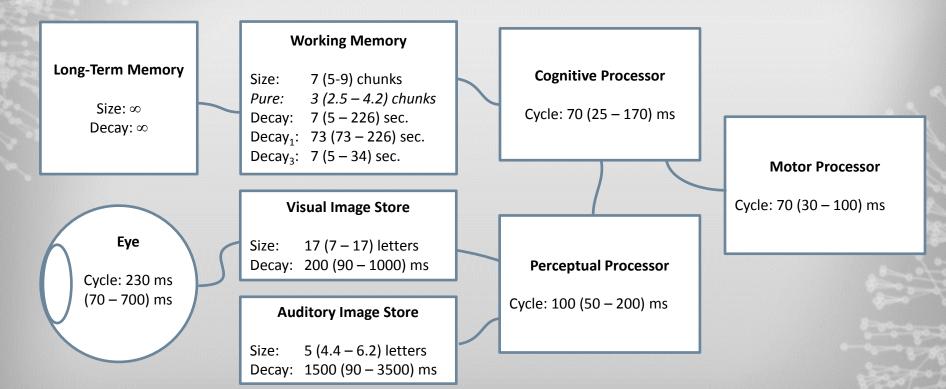
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## What Will We Learn

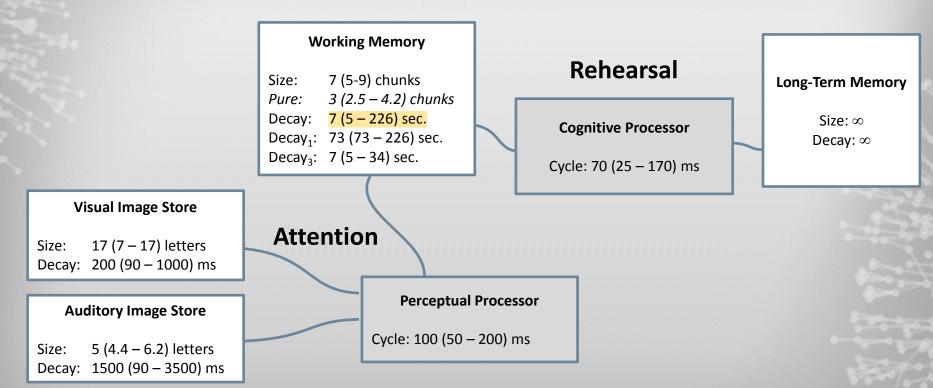
- What is the difference between short term and long term memory?
- How can I remember things better?
- How can I learn better?

## The Model Human Processor



Card, Stuart K. "The model human processor: A model for making engineering calculations of human performance." In *Proceedings of the Human Factors and Ergonomics Society Annual Meeting*, 25(1),1981. pp. 301-305

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## **Sensory Memory**

### Human Device Memory

- Iconic memory visual
  - Persistence of vision
  - .5 seconds
- Echoic memory aural
- Haptic memory touch
- Arousal level of interest or need

intensity of attention

## **Working Memory**

#### **Human DRAM**

- 70ms access time
- 200ms refresh time
- Size: 7 +/- 2 items (digits, chunks, words)
- Recency effect last is best

# Fun with Working Memory

Remembering chunks works better than remembering sequences

## Long Term Memory

#### The Human World-Wide Web

- Two types
  - episodic events, organized temporally songs. We know the lyrics when we hear the melody
  - semantic facts, organized associatively links between facts
- Representations
  - semantic nets
  - frames (database w/field, entries)
  - scripts (roles, scenes, props)

### How We Remember

How does information get from short term memory into long term memory?

- Total time hypothesis hit the books
- Distribution of practice effect don't cram
- Meaning concrete better than abstract
  - faith age cold tenet quiet logic idea value past
  - boat tree cat child rug plate gun flame head
- Structure, familiarity and concreteness

- 1 bun
- 2 shoe
- 3 tree
- 4 door
- 5 hive
- 6 sticks
- 7 heaven
- 8 gate
- 9 wine
- 10 hen

## How We Forget

### Decay

- Logarithmically forget most early
- Jost's Law if two equally strong memories at a given time, then the older is more durable.

#### Interference

- proactive inhibition can't teach an old dog new tricks
- retroactive interference mind blown
- emotion good old days, forget the mundane

### What Did We Learn

- Sensory memory decays very quickly, but supports sensory processing
- Working memory decays quickly, but supports cognitive processing
- Long term memories persist indefinitely, but the challenge is getting information stored
- We can learn and remember better if we vary learning styles