

# 20180110 COGS 101b Lecture Notes

Cabinet COGS101b Lecture Notes

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Ebbinghaus (1885)

Wilhelm Wundt & Introspection

Problems

John Watson & Behaviorism

Classical Conditioning

Operant Conditioning

B.F. Skinner

Cognitive Revolution (1940s & 1950s)

Behavior is often best explained by positing rich internal states

Tolman's Maze (1948)

Noam Chomsky's vs. B.F. Skinner

Digital Computer

Donald Boradbent (1958)

The birthday of Cognitive Science (1956)

New methods of studying the mind

Shepard and Metzler (1971)

Transcendental Method

Cognitive Models

Structural Models

Processes Models

Early studies -> Behaviorism -> Cognitive Psychology

## Ebbinghaus (1885)

Studied time-course of forgetting...on himself.

This demonstrated that memory can be quantified.

# Wilhelm Wundt & Introspection

Observing your own thoughts.

Focus on conscious mental events

Meticulous training on how to describe and record mental experiences.

## Problems

Some thoughts are unconscious

No way to objectively test claims.

# John Watson & Behaviorism

Early to Mid 1900s

Replace the study of the mind (which is unobservable) with study of behavior (which is observable).

## Classical Conditioning

**Definition** A neutral stimulus with a stimulus that elicits a response causes the neutral stimulus to elicit a response.

## Operant Conditioning

**Definition** Focuses on how behavior is strengthened by presentation of positive reinforcement, or withdrawal of negative reinforcements. Essentially, how behavior is shaped by reward and punishment of that behavior.

**Thorndike's Puzzle Box:** Cat learns to press a lever through reward of fish.

## B.F. Skinner

Prominent behaviorist

[Pigeon Bombs](#)

# Cognitive Revolution (1940s & 1950s)

1. Behavior is often best explained by positing rich internal states
2. The digital computer
3. New methods for studying the mind.

## Behavior is often best explained by positing rich internal states

### Tolman's Maze (1948)

1. Let Rat explore maze
2. Place Rat in the same spot
3. Place food in the maze
4. Condition rat to find the food
5. Place Rat in different spot
6. Observe where the rat goes

**Operant Conditioning Prediction:** Rat will be conditioned to turn right regardless of where the Rat starts

**Reality:** Rat correctly finds food, regardless of starting position

### Noam Chomsky's vs. B.F. Skinner

Language demonstrates why behaviorism isn't the whole picture.

Kids learn to say things they weren't rewarded/punished for.

## Digital Computer

### Donald Boradbent (1958)

Proposed flow diagrams for the mind to represent attention, inspired by the digital computer model.

Input -> Filter -> Detector -> Memory

### The birthday of Cognitive Science (1956)

Summer research project on artificial intelligence

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Symposium on Information Processing

**Could we program a computer to mimic the operations of the human mind??**

## New methods of studying the mind

### Shepard and Metzler (1971)

1. Show shapes that may or may not be rotations of each other
2. Ask people if they are the same shape

**Results:** More rotation = more time to determine.

### Transcendental Method

Immanuel Kant

“Inference to the best Explanation”

Start with observable facts and work backwards

Observable effects from an unobservable cause.

### Cognitive Models

**Definition** Representations of structures or processes that help us visualize or explain the structure or process.

#### Structural Models

A plastic model of the brain

Flowchart of the visual system

Pain matrix

#### Processes Models

Represent the processes that are involved in cognitive mechanisms, with boxes usually representing specific processes and arrows indicating connections between the processes

