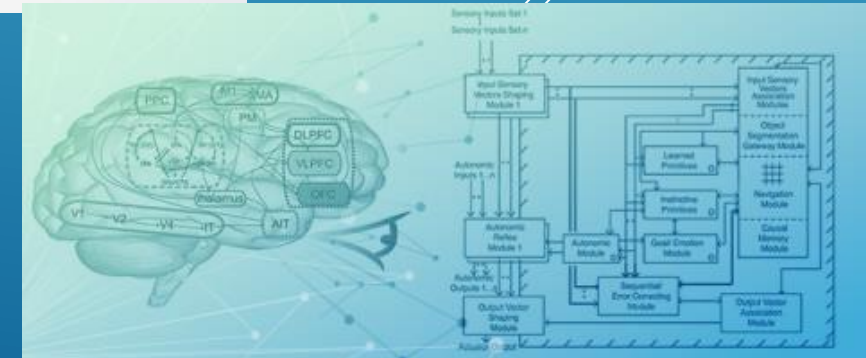


FROM PLAY-DOH TO:

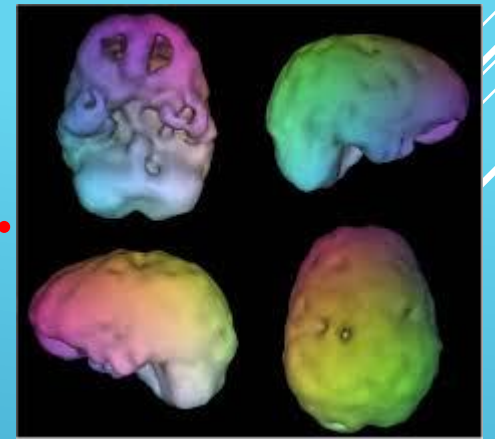
- HOW THE HUMAN BRAIN EVOLVED
- HOW THE HUMAN BRAIN WORKS
- BUILDING AN AGI BASED ON THE BRAIN

Howard Schneider

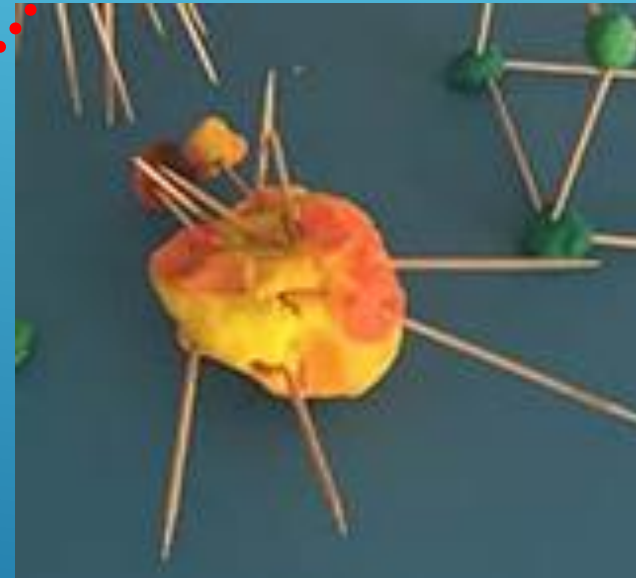
ISAN MEETING MAY 16/24



PLAY-DOH WHILE WAITING FOR MONTHLY SPECT SCAN READINGS AT MOUNT SINAI



What I wanted to make....



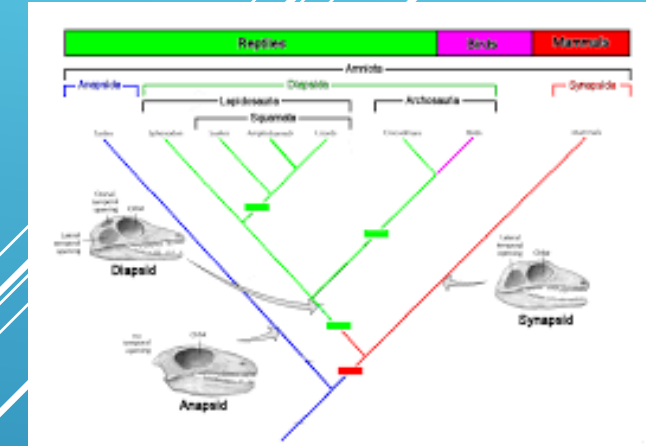
What I actually created.....

PLAY-DOH AXIOMS

Cambrian explosion – full ‘thinking’ and moving animals at 540Myrs – **HAVE SOME NAVIGATION SYSTEMS**



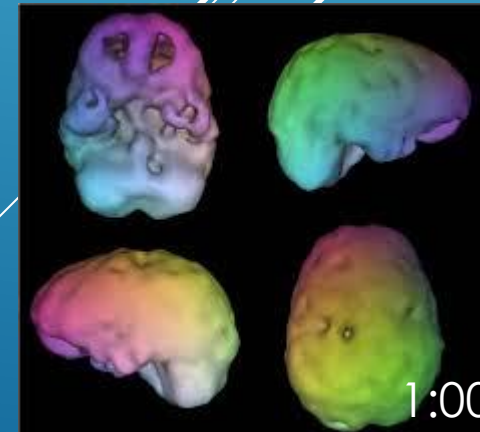
Carboniferous – amniotes 310 Myrs – soon divergence into synapsids (eventually become mammals) and diapsids (dinosaurs, modern reptiles, birds) – **HAVE NAVIGATION SYSTEMS**



Triassic – mammals 225 Myrs – CORTEX NYD

Primates – Paleocene 58 Myrs – NO COMPOSITIONALITY, NO CAUSALITY, NO PSYCHOSIS **but good pre-causal**

Chimpanzee-Human Last Common Ancestor – 5 Myrs (end of gene flow date) – **CAUSALITY, COMPOSITIONAL LANGUAGE, PSYCHOSIS (BUT OTHER PSYCHIATRIC ILLNESSES THE SAME)**



Brief Note:

-DOES NOT PROVE OR DISPROVE
ANYTHING ABOUT THEOLOGY
(WHY WE ARE HERE)

- Divine creation?
- Evolution from the beginning?
- Super-advanced civilization alien high school experiment or simulation?

....

....



→ Regardless,
need
mechanisms

We will be talking about “AI” later, so a small primer:

AI Primer

AI = “Artificial Intelligence”
-- before 2012:

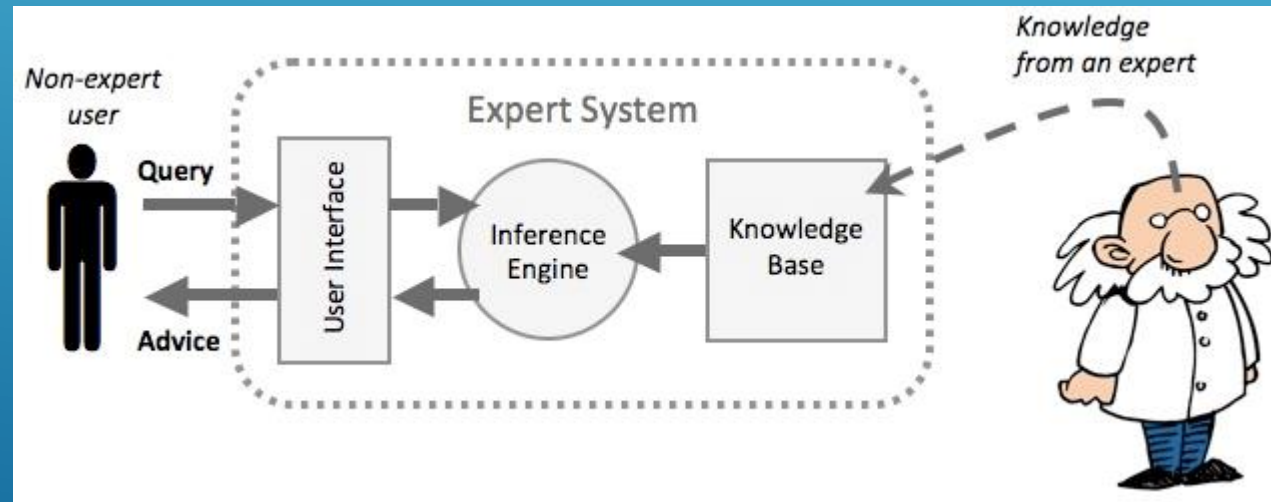


If... then...

If... then...

If... then...

If... then...



AI Primer

AI = “Artificial Intelligence”

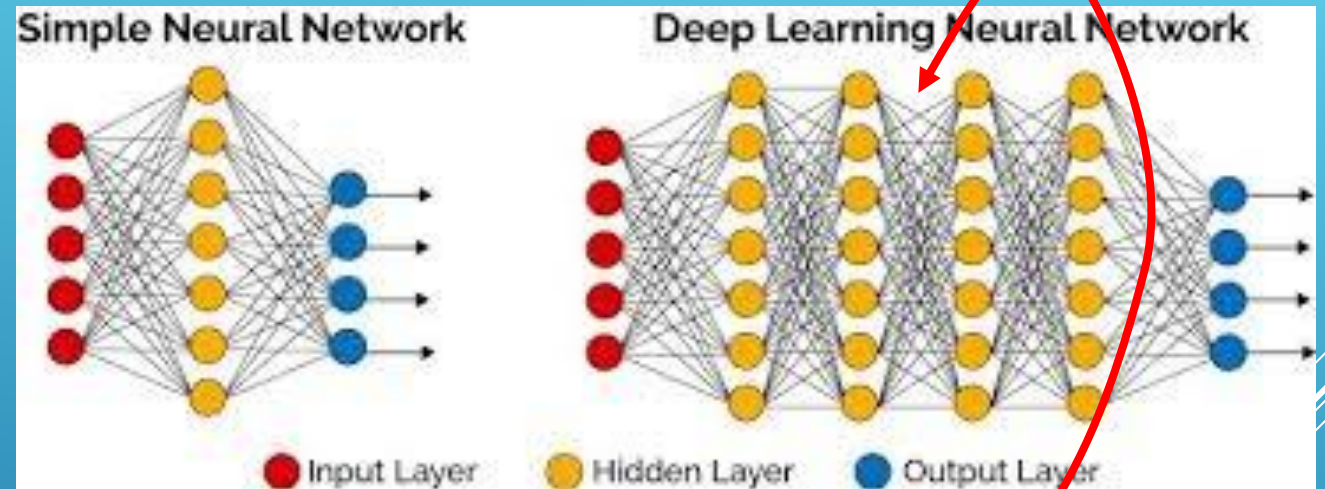
-- after 2012:

“Neural Networks”

“Deep Learning”

-Pattern recognition

-Quasi-automatic feedback
to allow automatic
machine learning



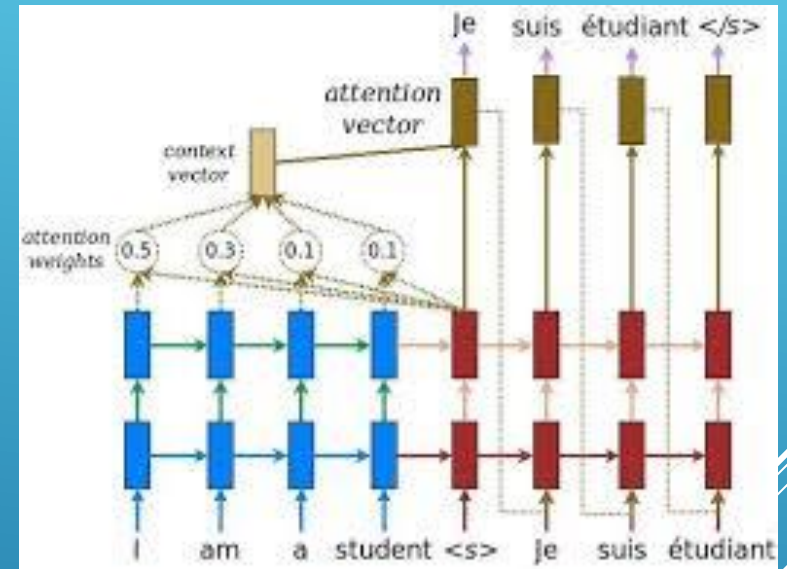
AI Primer

AI = “Artificial Intelligence” -- after 2017:

“Transformers”

“Generative AI”

-Predict the next word
e.g., ChatGPT



AI Primer

AI = “Artificial Intelligence” -- after 2023:

“Generative AI” + “Logic”

e.g., “Chain/Tree/etc of Thought”, etc.

e.g., GPT4

Standard Prompting

Input

Q: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?

A: The answer is 11.

Q: The cafeteria had 23 apples. If they used 20 to make lunch and bought 6 more, how many apples do they have?

Model Output

A: The answer is 27. ❌

Chain of Thought Prompting

Input

Q: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?

A: Roger started with 5 balls. 2 cans of 3 tennis balls each is 6 tennis balls. $5 + 6 = 11$. The answer is 11.

Q: The cafeteria had 23 apples. If they used 20 to make lunch and bought 6 more, how many apples do they have?

Model Output

A: The cafeteria had 23 apples originally. They used 20 to make lunch. So they had $23 - 20 = 3$. They bought 6 more apples, so they have $3 + 6 = 9$. The answer is 9. ✅

AI Primer

essentially this is "narrow AI"

AI = Artificial Intelligence = some tasks that would normally take human-like intelligence

HLAI > AI

broader concept; HLAI subset of AGI

HLAI = Human-Level AI \leq **AGI = Artificial General Intelligence** = AI can perform any intellectual task a human can

Superintelligence > AGI

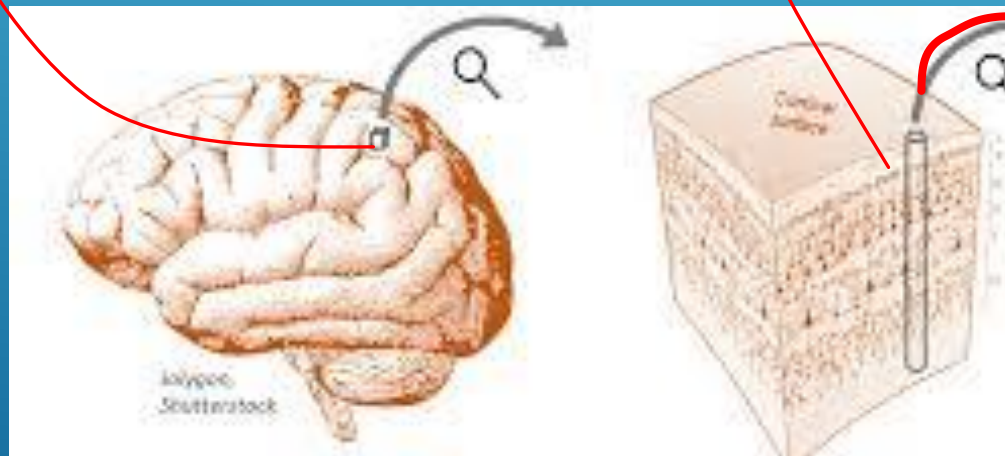
Superintelligence = AI that can outperform the best human brains in every field

POSTULATION:

Amniotic ancestor of mammals – navigation circuits duplicated many times to eventually form the neocortex

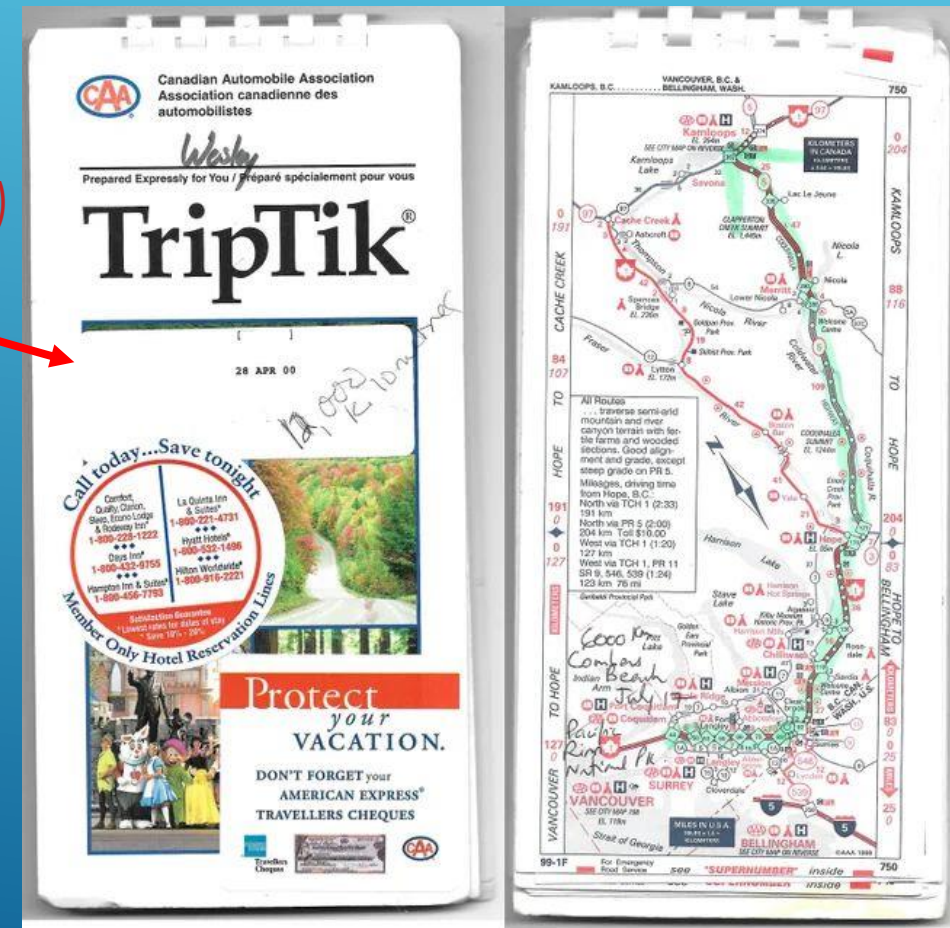
THEREFORE IMPLIES:

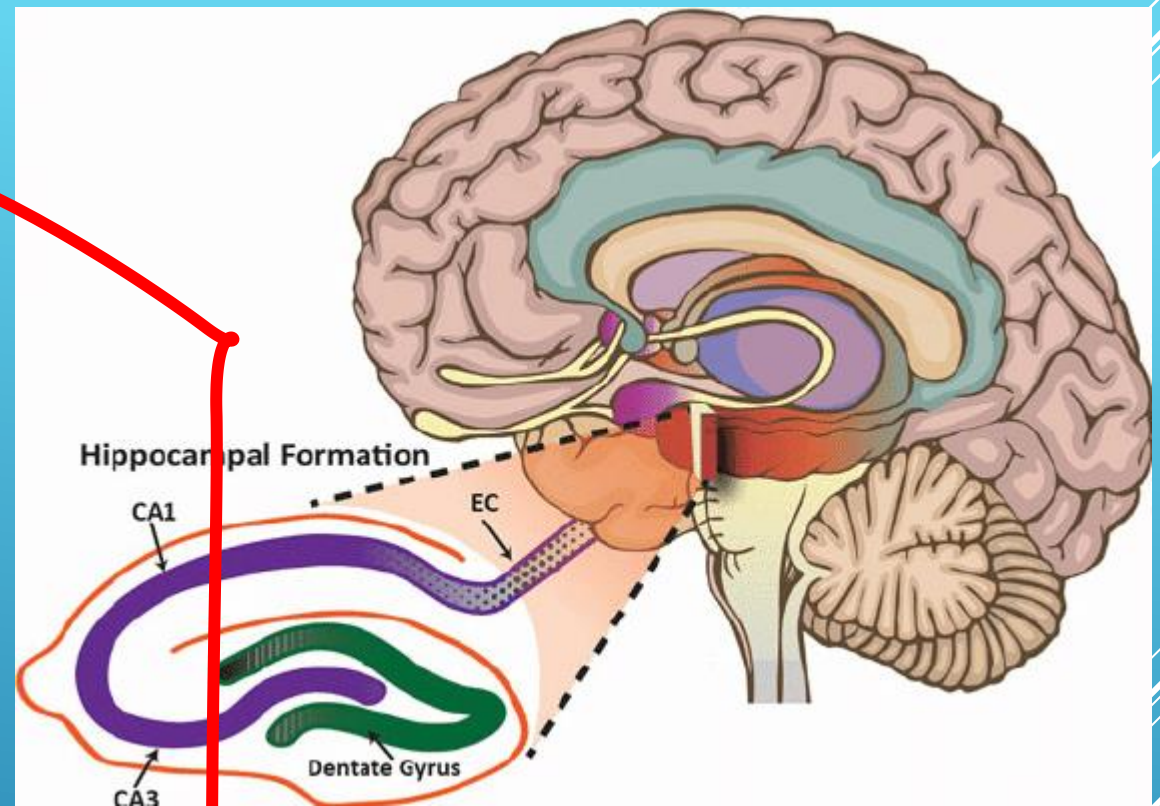
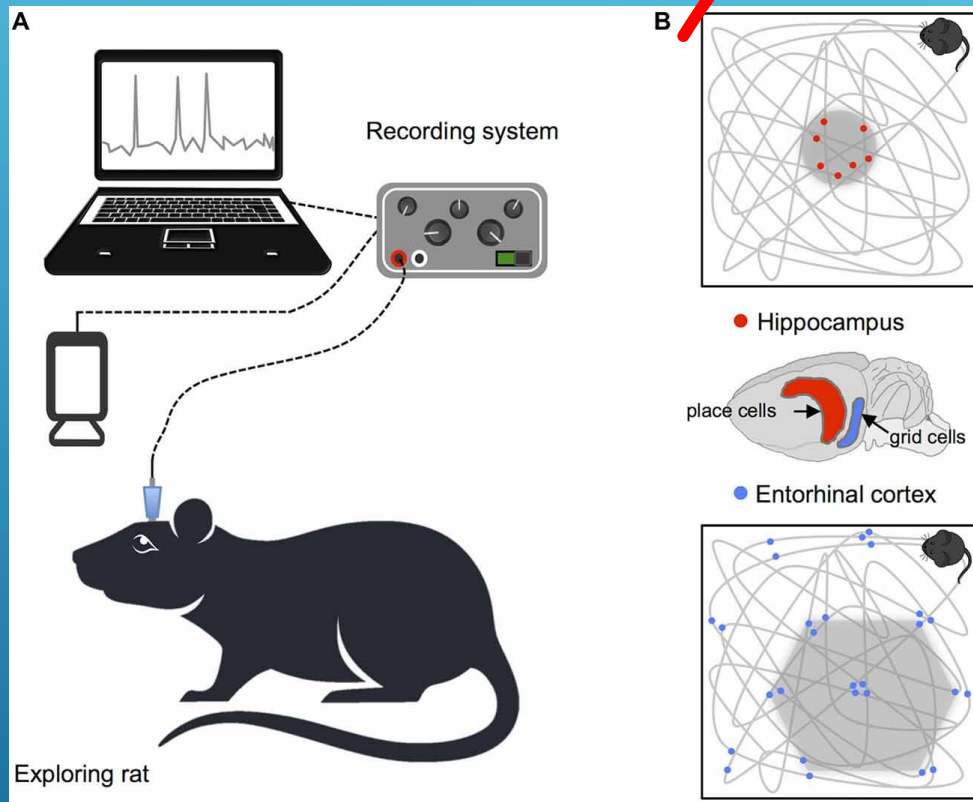
Millions of neocortical minicolumns are essentially millions of “navigation maps”



16 billion neurons in neocortex; 69 billion in cerebellum; 1 billion other structures = ~ 86 billion neurons in human brain (chimpanzee neocortex 6B (~75M minicol), brain 28B; dog neocortex 0.5B (~7M minicol), brain 2.2B; mouse neocortex 14M (~1M minicols), brain 71M)

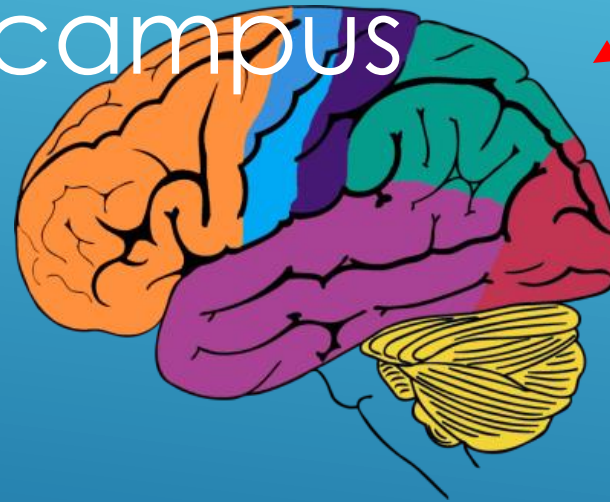
- L1- molecular layer (horiz dend, axons);
- L2 – external granular layer (small pyramidal) (cortical region inputs);
- L3 – external pyramidal layer (transmit btwn cortical areas);
- L4 – internal granular layer (small stellate) (sensory inputs);
- L5 – internal pyramidal layer (large pyramidal) (transmit to subcortical, outputs);
- L6 – multiform layer (assoc with feedback connections)



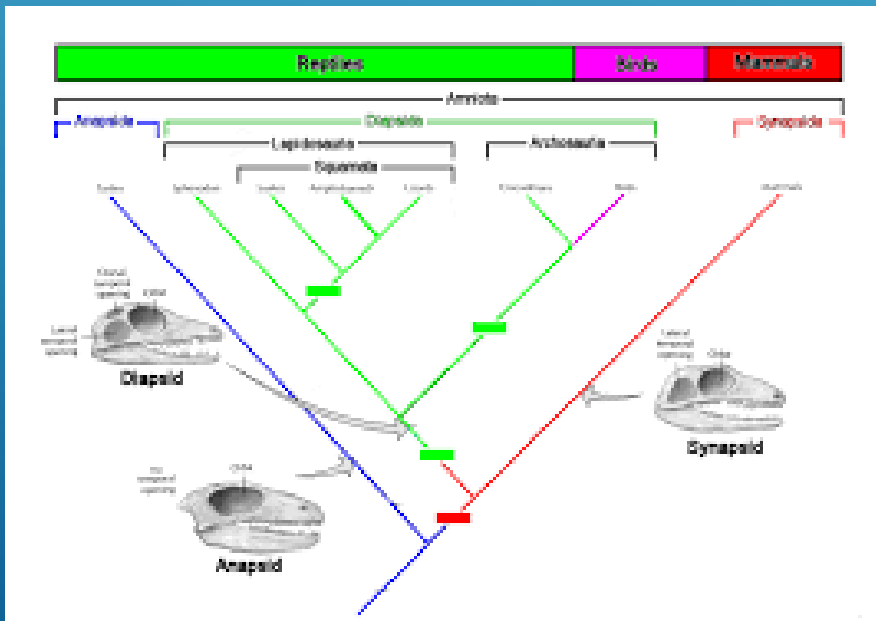


Spatial Navigation Maps

► From postulation: Hundreds of millions of years of mutations/adaptations → Will not be identical to hippocampus



Duplication of navigation circuits



```
self.total_labels = TOTAL_ASSOCIATION_LABELS #default 4  
self.gb = np.empty((self.total_maps, 6, 6, 6, self.total_seg  
# self.gb = np.empty((1000,6,6,6,16,4), dtype=object) (at ti  
# gb[n,x,y,z,s,a]  
# 1000 maps each 6x6x6 cube with up to 9 mapped objects -- a
```

Navigation Map

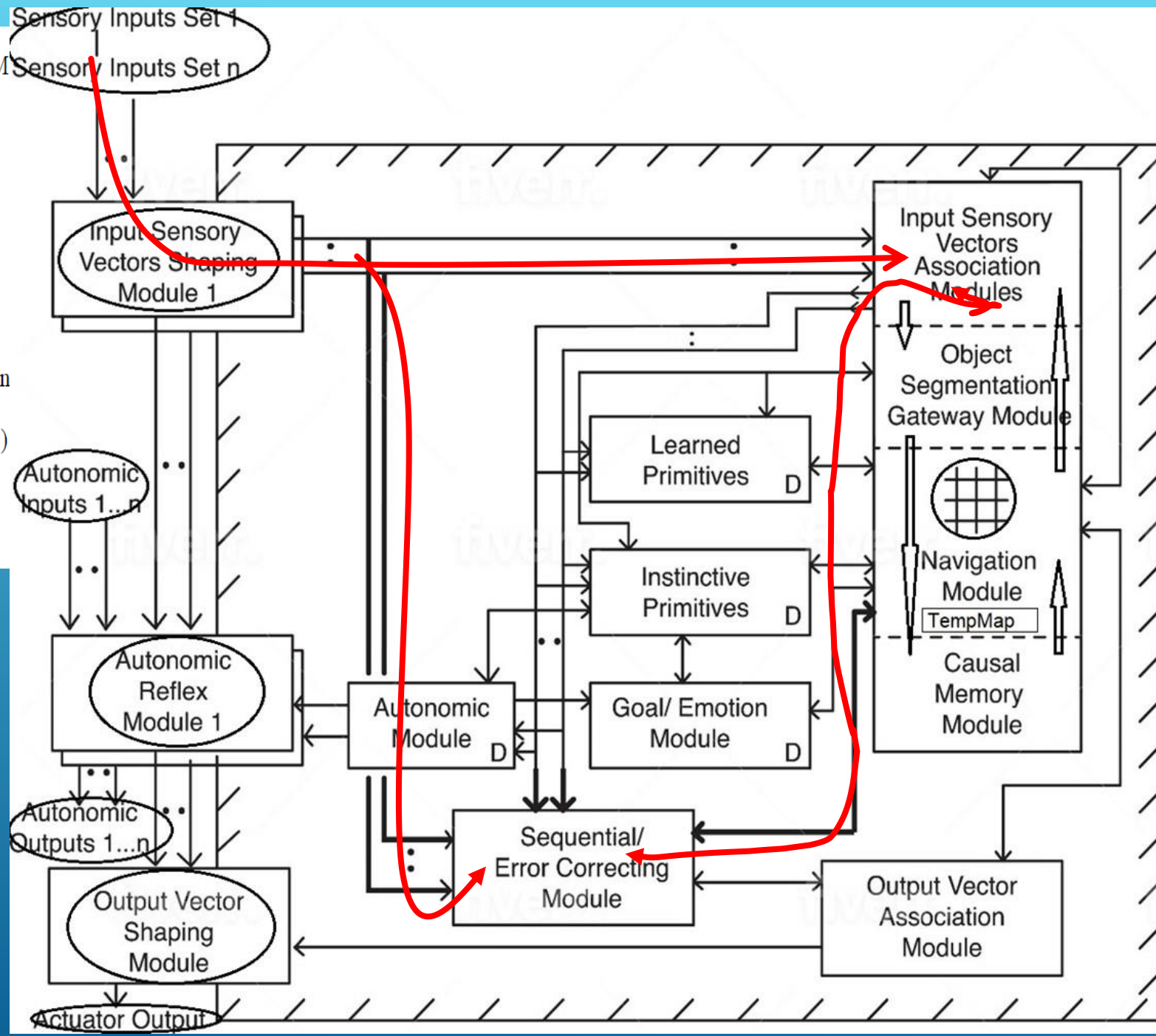
Python version

Play-doh to Python transition....

$NM_{mapno} \in R^{ms \times io}, IPM_{mapno} \in R^{ms \times io}, LPM_{mapno} \in R^{ms \times io}$ (23)
 $\Theta_NM := \text{total NM's} \in N, \Theta_IPM := \text{total IPM's} \in N, \Theta_LPM := \text{total LPM}$
 $all_LNMs_t := [all_maps_{1,t}, all_maps_{2,t}, all_maps_{3,t}, \dots, all_maps_{n_o,t}]$ (25)
 $all_NMs_t := [NM_{1,t}, NM_{2,t}, NM_{3,t}, \dots, NM_{\Theta_NM,t}]$ (26)
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 $modcode := \text{module identification code} \in N$ (30)
 $mapcode := [modcode, mapno]$ (31)
 $\chi := [mapcode, x, y, z]$ (32)
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 $linkaddresses_{\chi,t} := [\chi_{1,t}, \chi_{2,t}, \chi_{3,t}, \dots, \chi_{\Phi_x,t}]$ (37)
 $cubvalues_{\chi,t} := [cubefeatures_{\chi,t}, cubeactions_{\chi,t}, linkaddresses_{\chi,t}]$ (38)
 $cubvalues_{\chi,t} = all_navmaps_{\chi,t}$ (39)

Linear Equations 
 (via Python)

Cognitive 
 Architecture
 (via Python, Linear Equations)



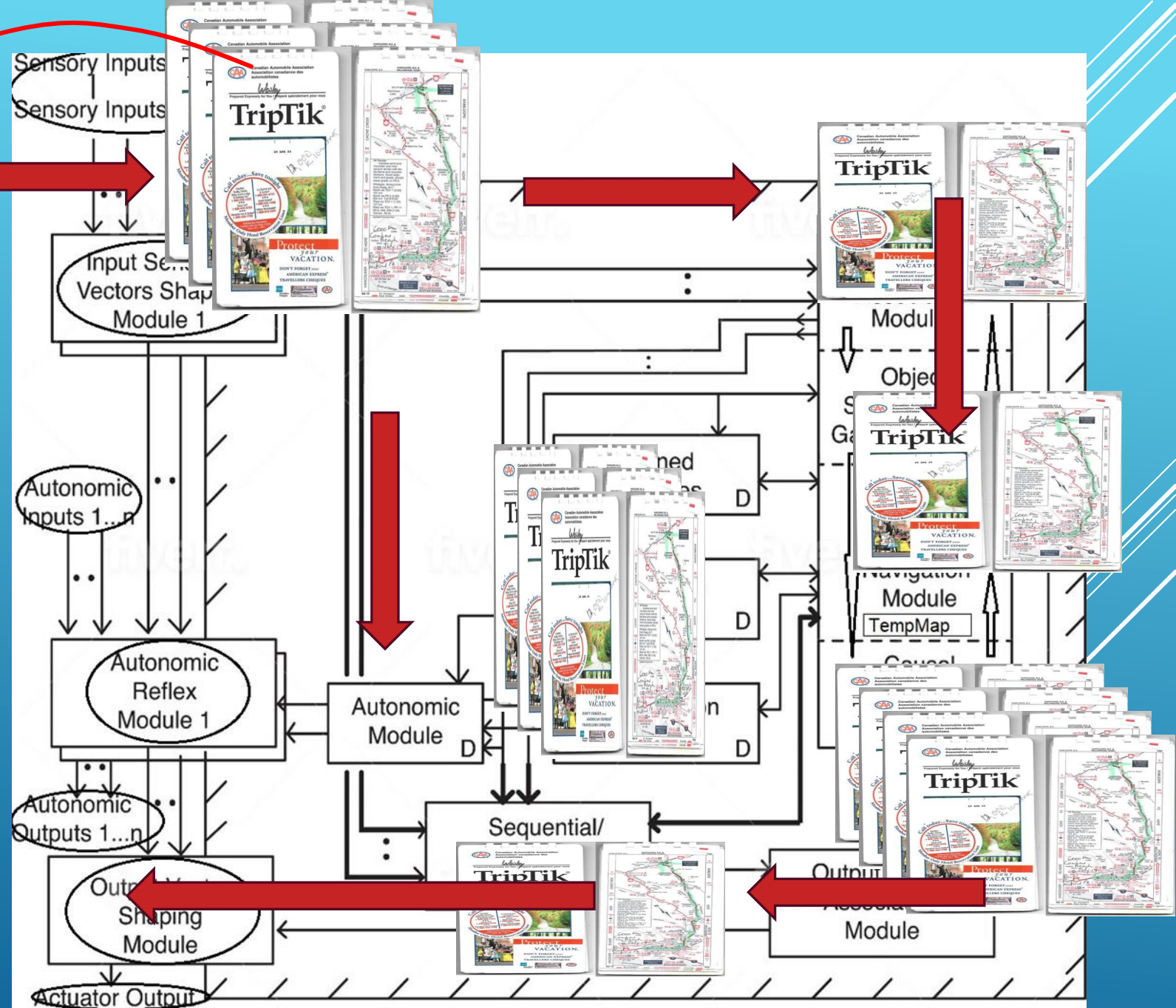
Very different
type of circuit
from typical
neuroscience
or typical AI
(pre-2012) or
typical AI
(post-2012)

NavMaps

Synapses

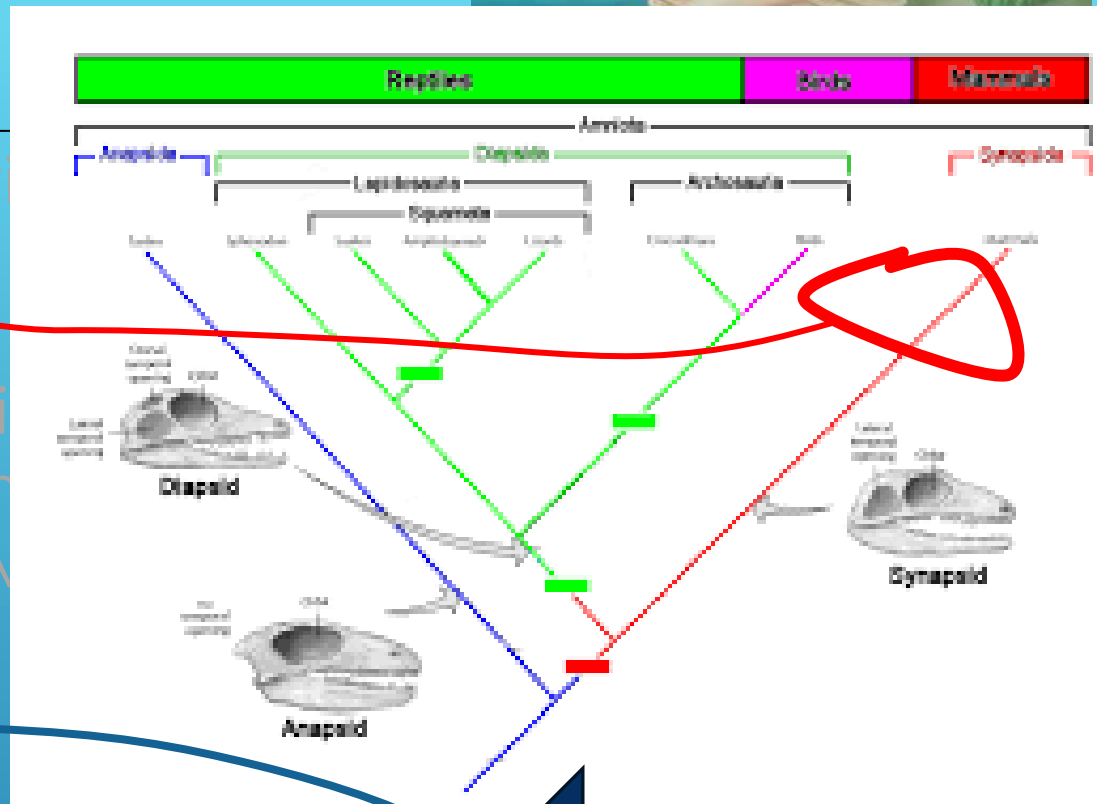
Bytes,
Symbols

Deep
Learning
ANN
Circuits



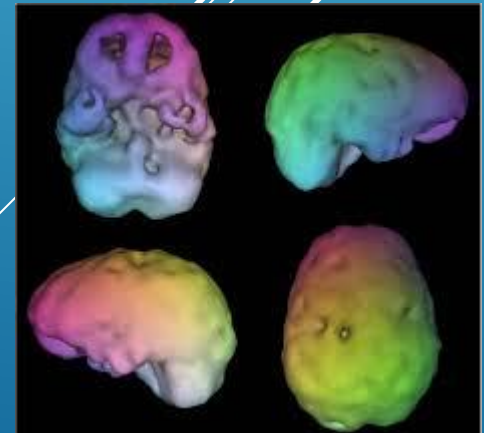
LET'S DEVELOP A BRAIN...

Carboniferous – amniotes 310 Myrs – soon di
synapsids (eventually become mammals) an
(dinosaurs, modern reptiles, birds) – HAVE NA
SYSTEMS



Triassic – mammals 225 Myrs – CORTEX NYD

Primates – Paleocene 58 Myrs – NO COMPOSITIONALITY, NO CAUSALITY, NO PSYCHOSIS but good pre-causal



PRIMATE ↔ NON-PRIMATE MAMMALIAN BRAIN

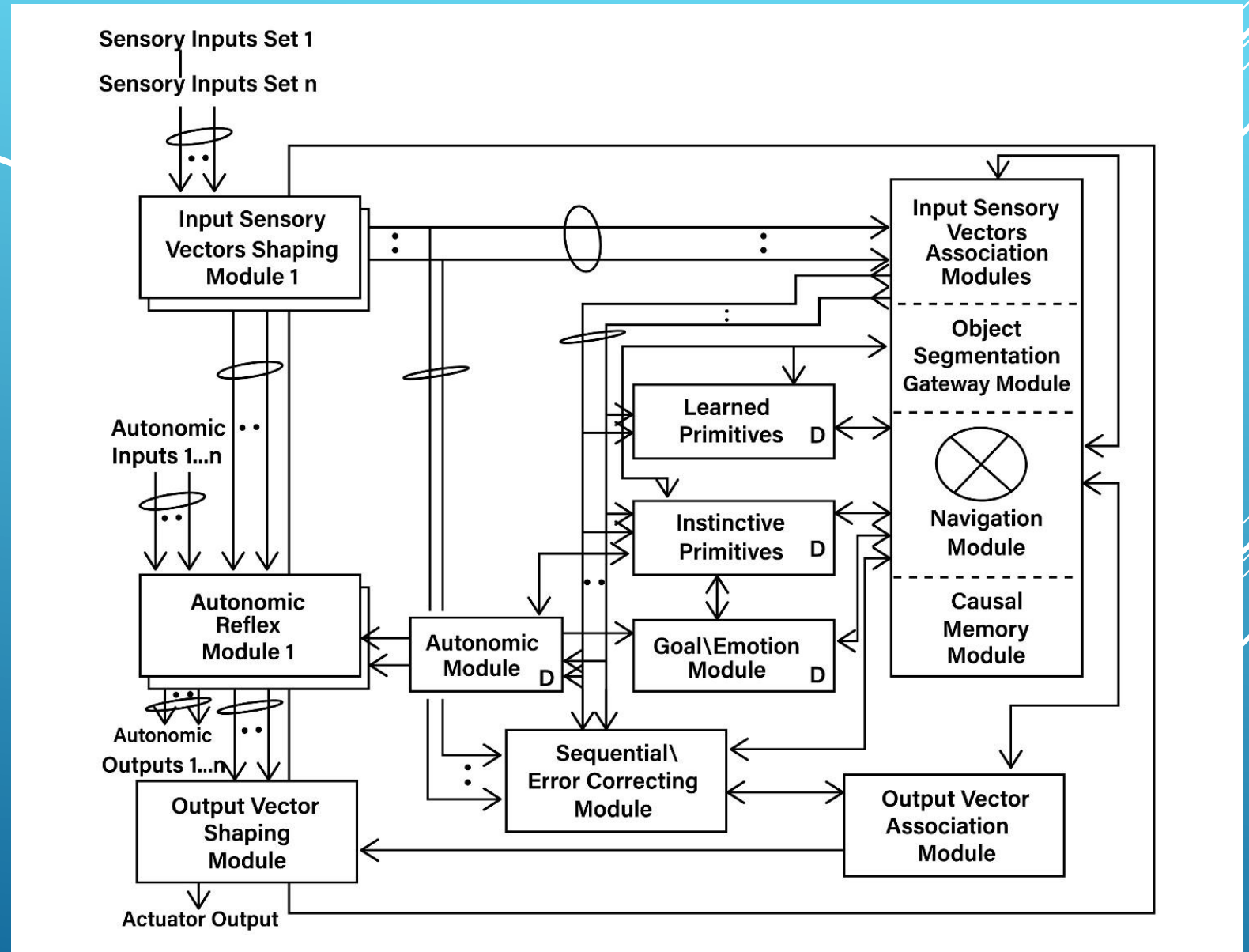
- Prefrontal Cortex more development
- More developed hippocampus
- Larger brain, more neocortex (gyrations)
- More development of visual processing

BUT:

- NO FULL CAUSAL REASONING
- NO ANALOGICAL REASONING
- NO COMPOSITIONALITY OR COMPOSITIONAL LANGUAGE
- NO PSYCHOSIS

cognitive architecture

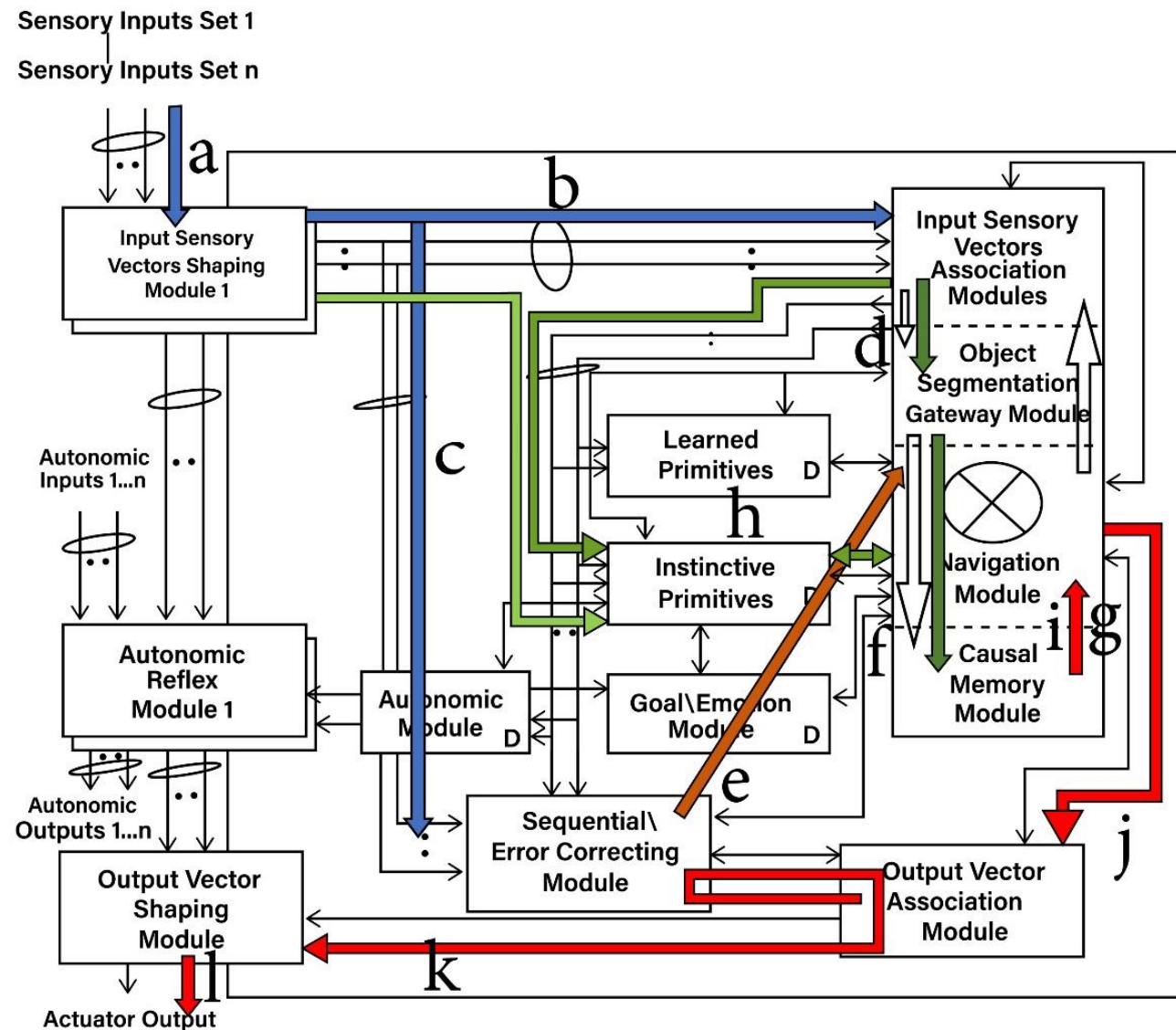
“Causal
Cognitive
Architecture”
(Schneider)

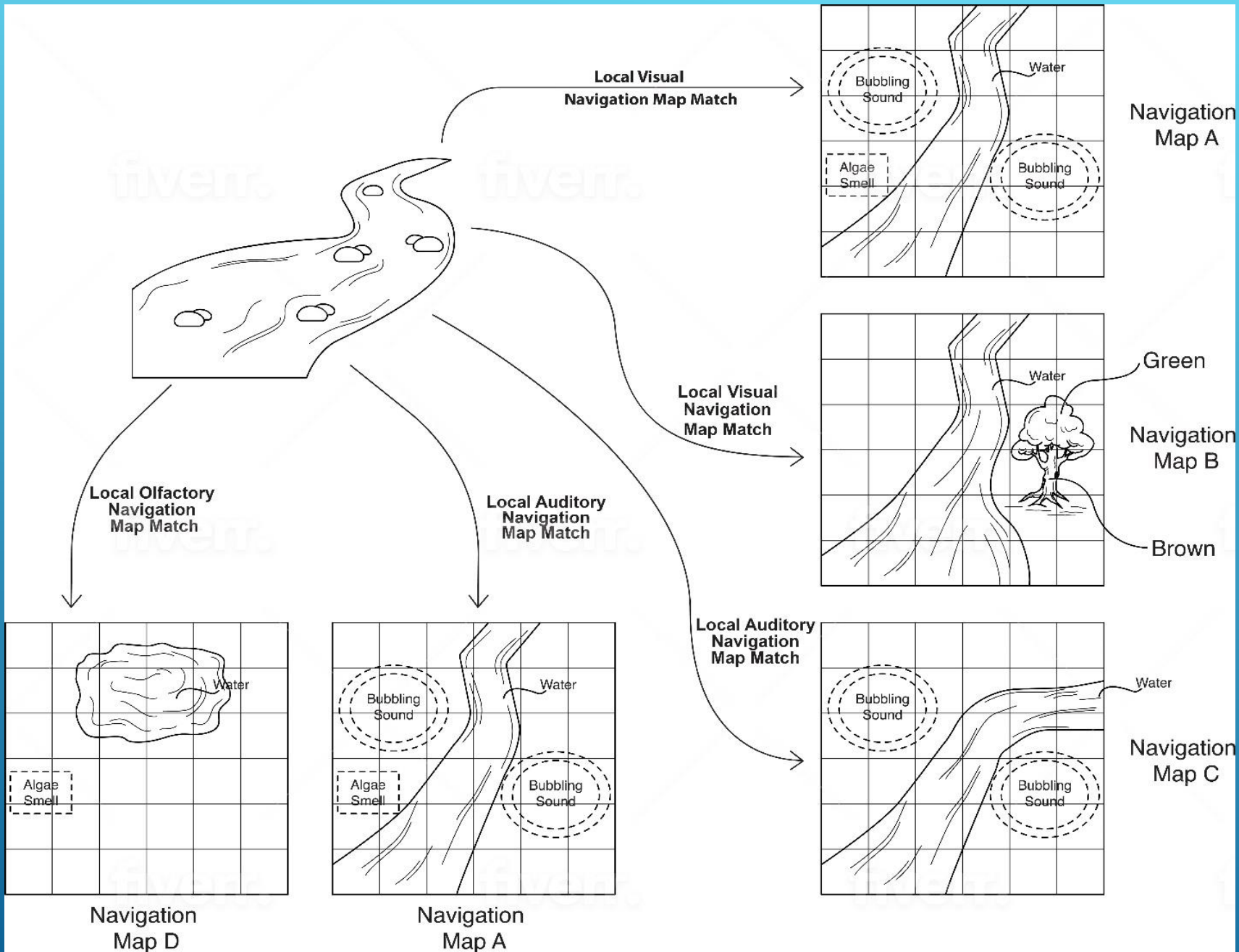


→ processing is very different from:

- normal symbolic (pre-2012) AI
- deep learning (post-2012 AI)
- gen AI (e.g., ChatGPT)
- typical neural circuits see in neurology

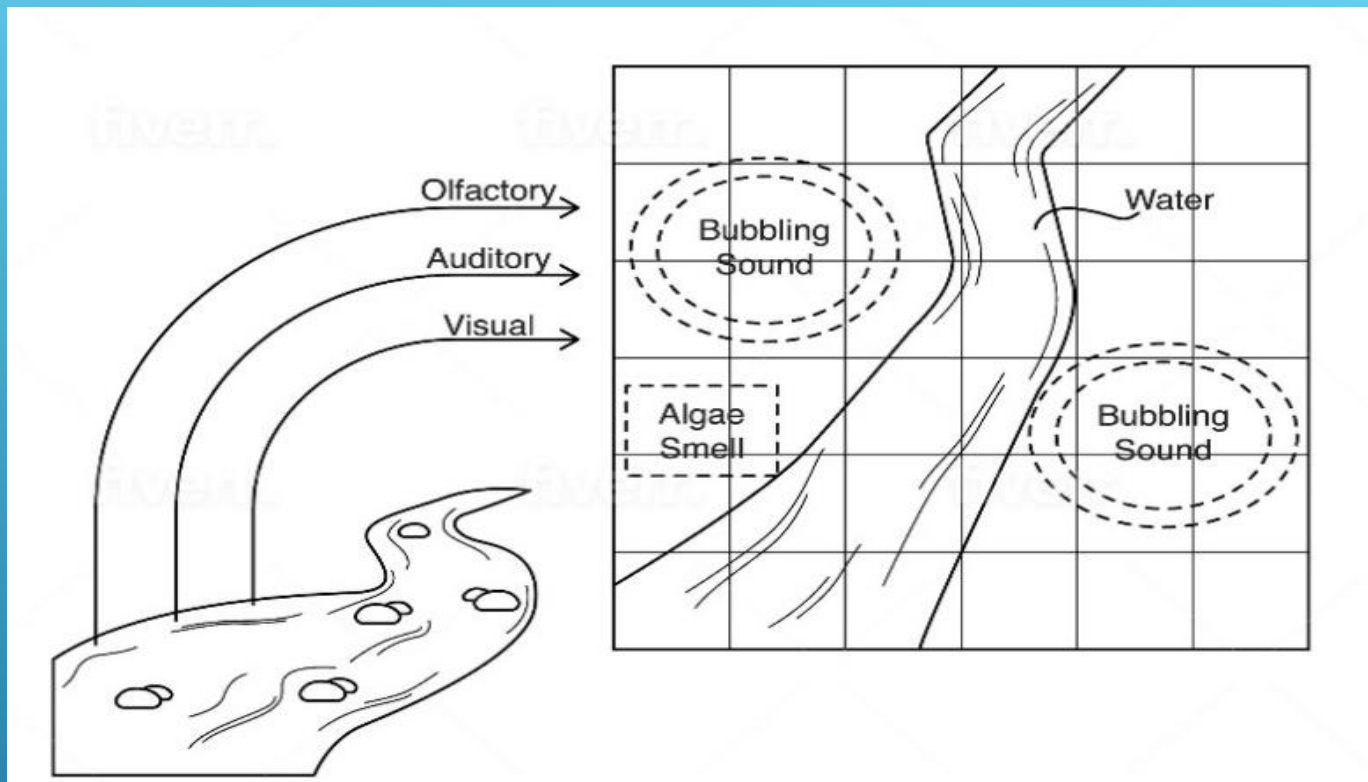
→ modified predictive coding – propagation of error signals (easiest to have emerged over the eons)





Spatial
binding of
navigation
maps

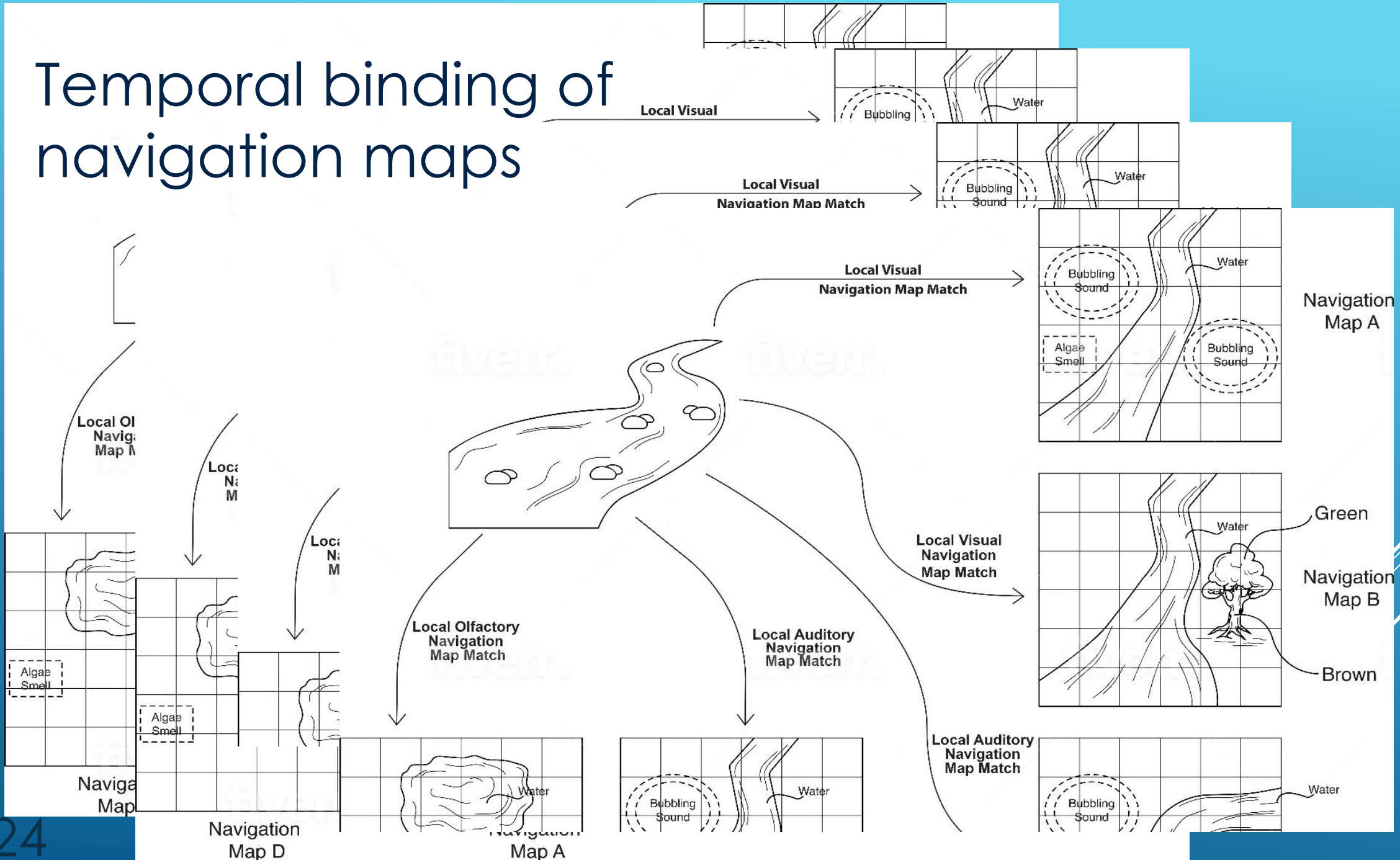
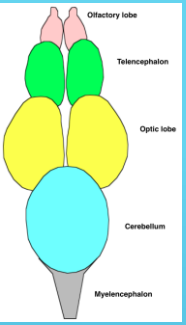
Not normal
“perception”
but match to
pre-existing
model of the
world

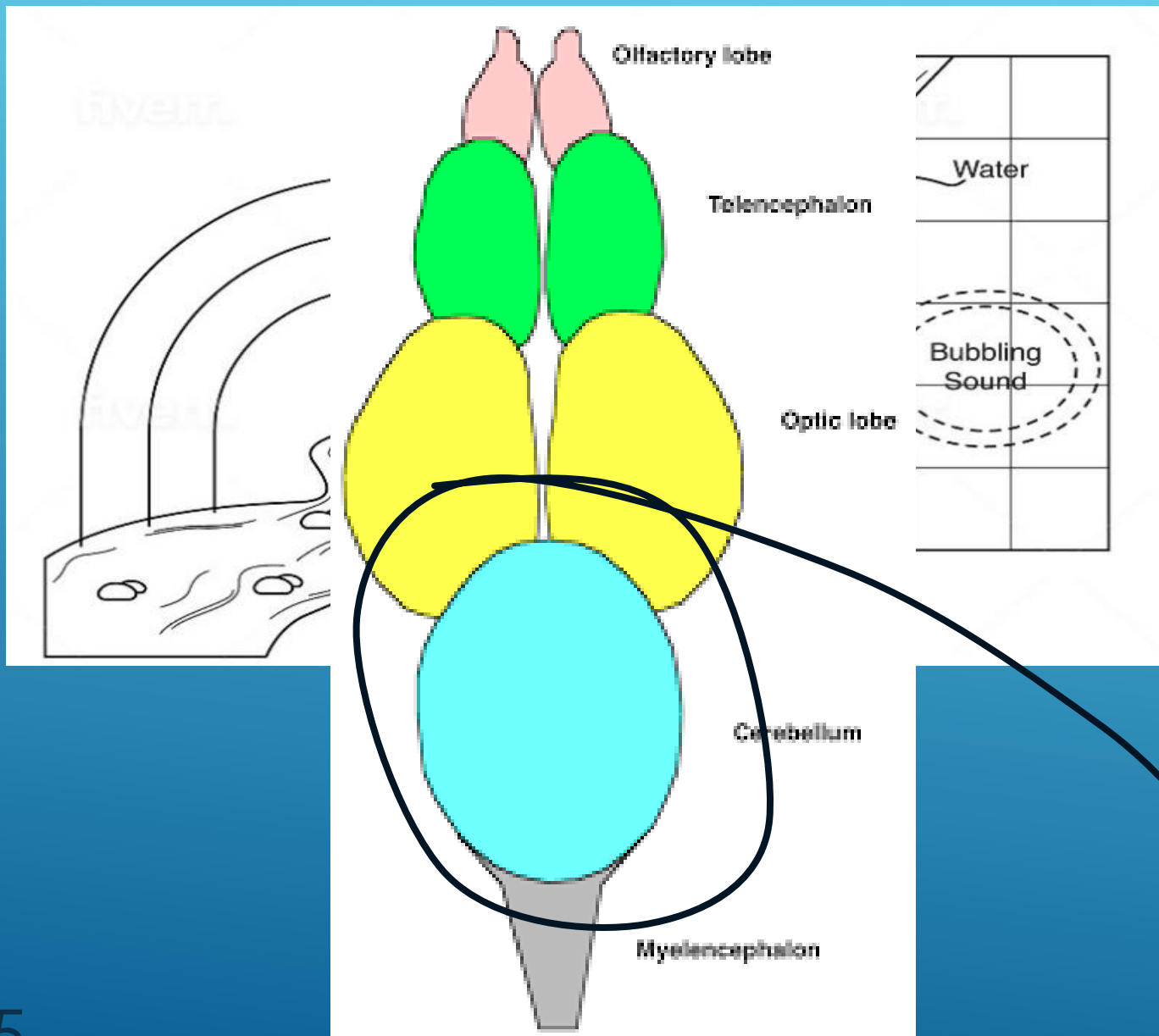


Spatial binding of navigation maps

(update the matched model)

Temporal binding of navigation maps



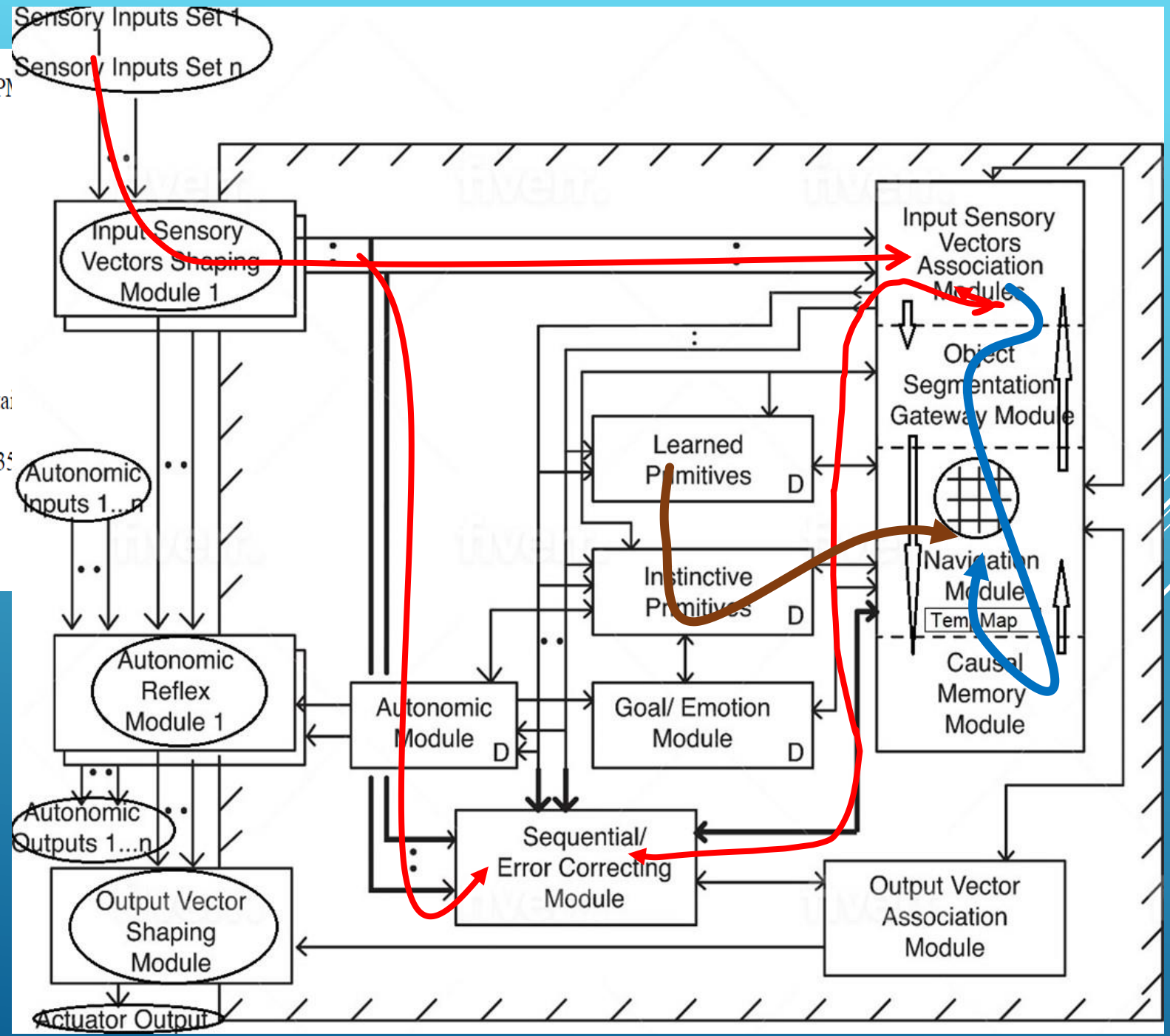


Temporal →
spatial binding
of navigation
maps

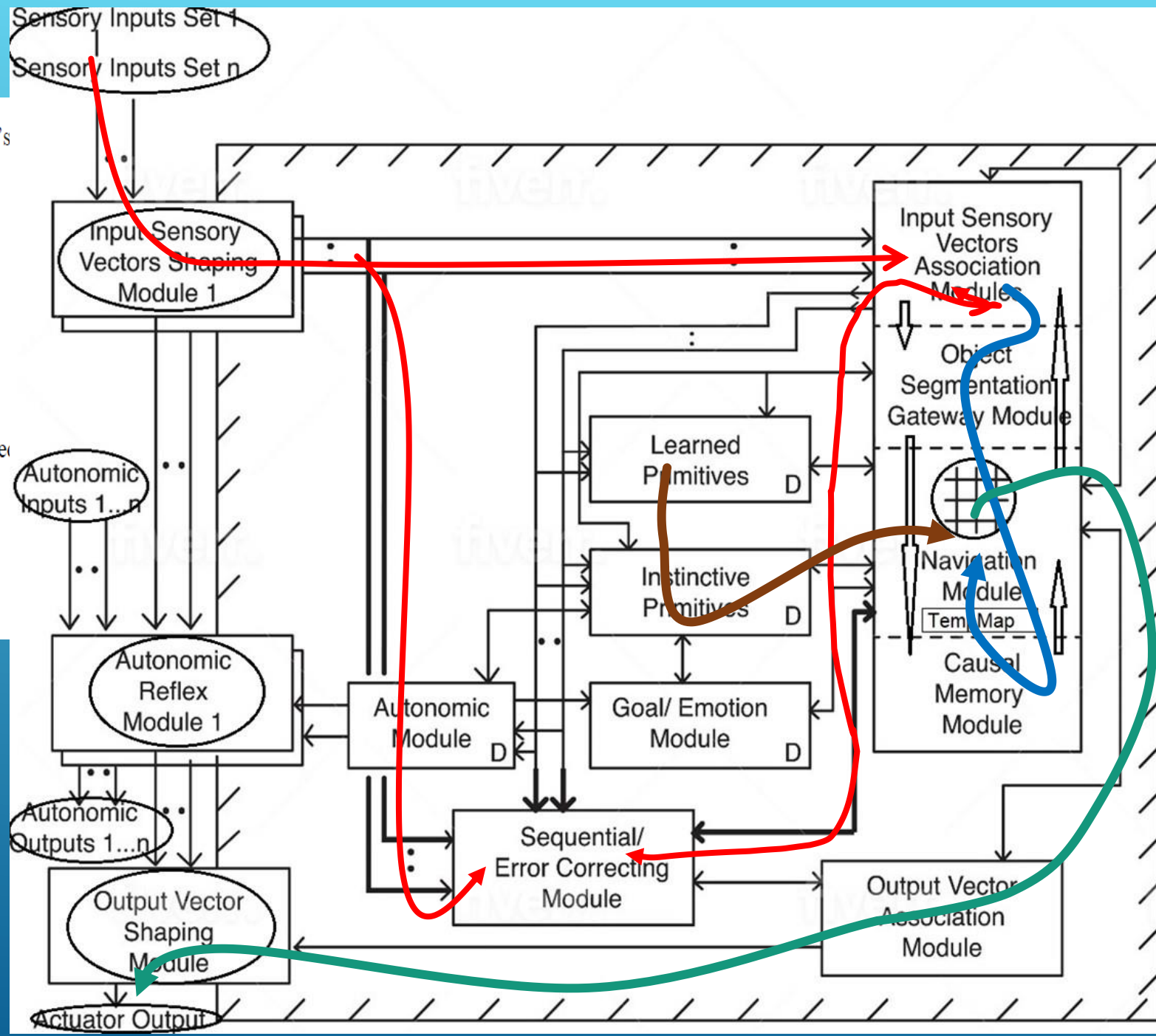
(update the matched
model)

Massive
cerebellum in
the fish brain

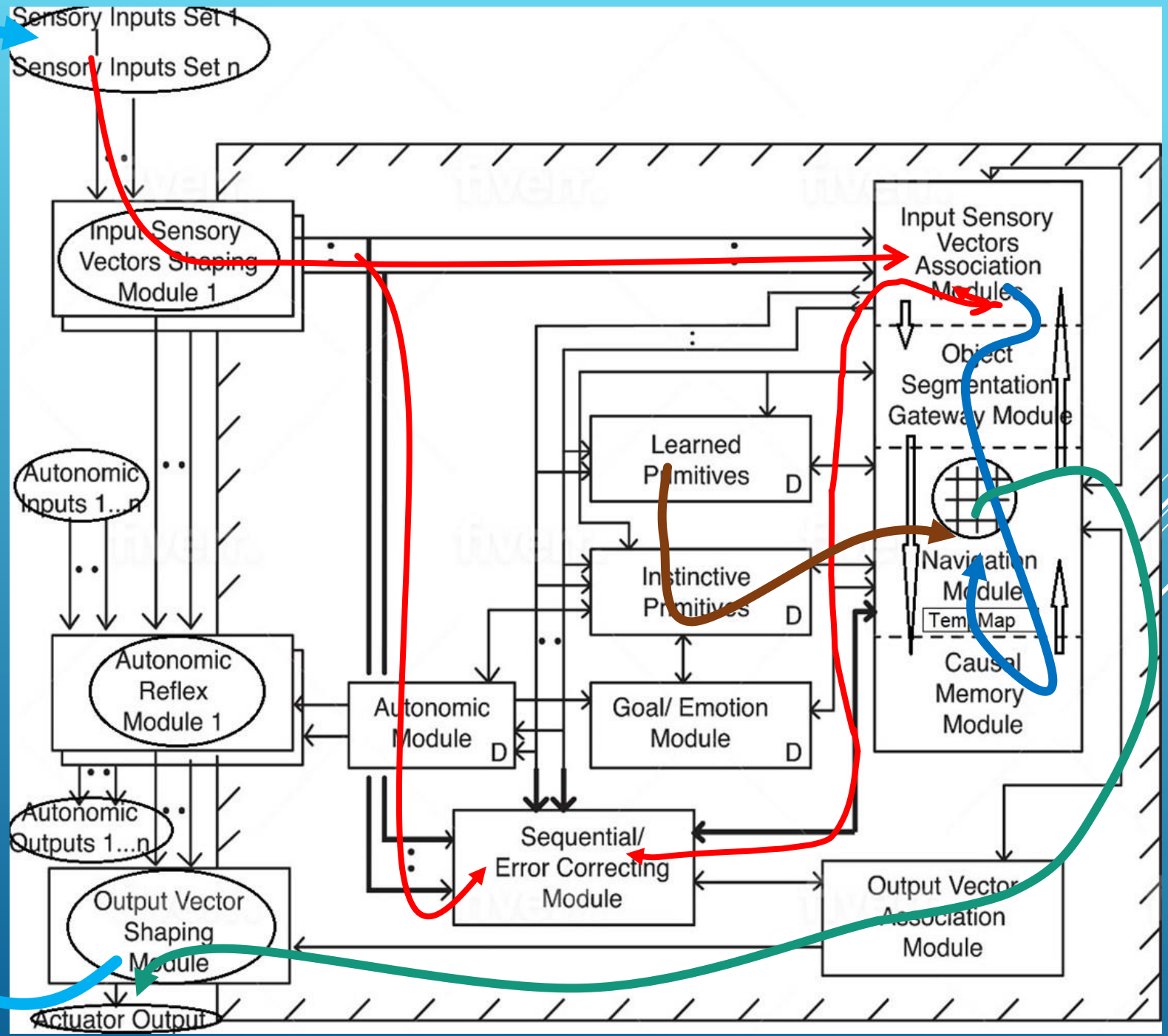
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“cognitive cycle”



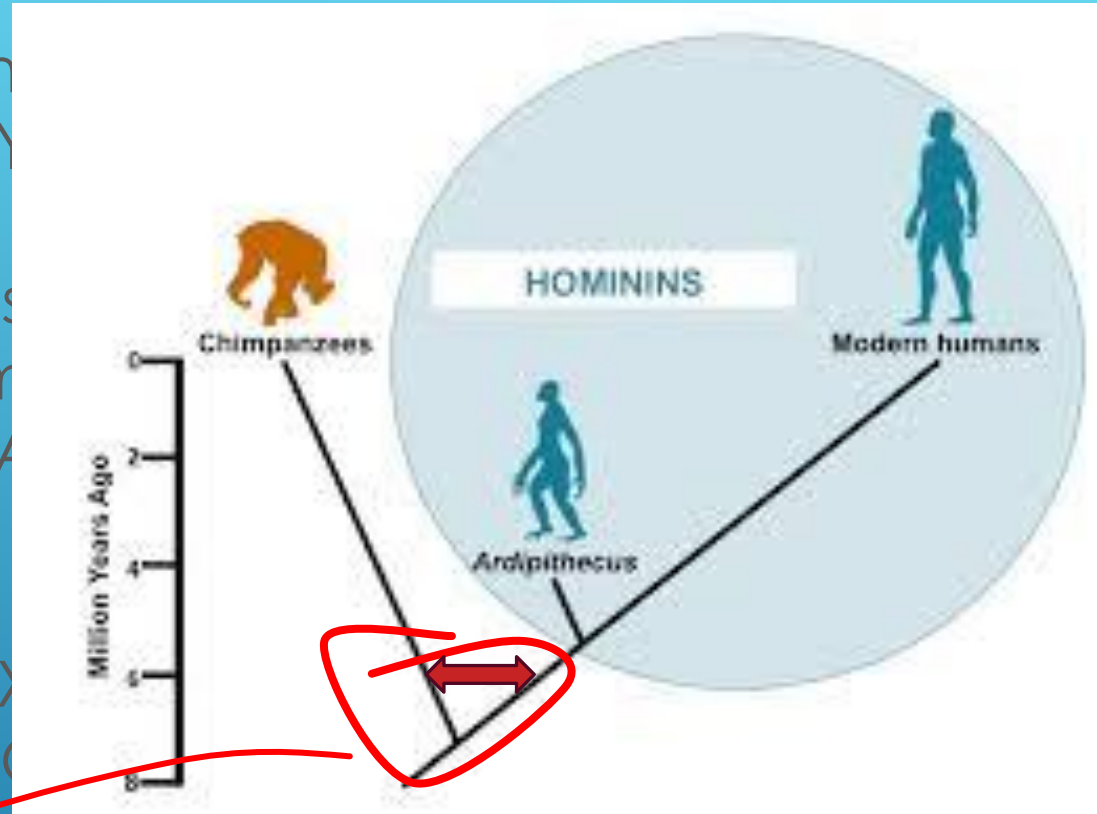
10:00

LET'S DEVELOP A BRAIN...

Cambrian explosion – full 'thinking' and
540Myrs – HAVE SOME NAVIGATION SYSTEMS

Carboniferous – amniotes 310 Myrs – synapsids (eventually become mammals) (dinosaurs, modern reptiles, birds) – HAVE NAVIGATION SYSTEMS

Triassic – mammals 225 Myrs – CORTEX
Primates – Paleocene 58 Myrs – NO CAUSALITY, NO PSYCHOSIS but good pre-causal

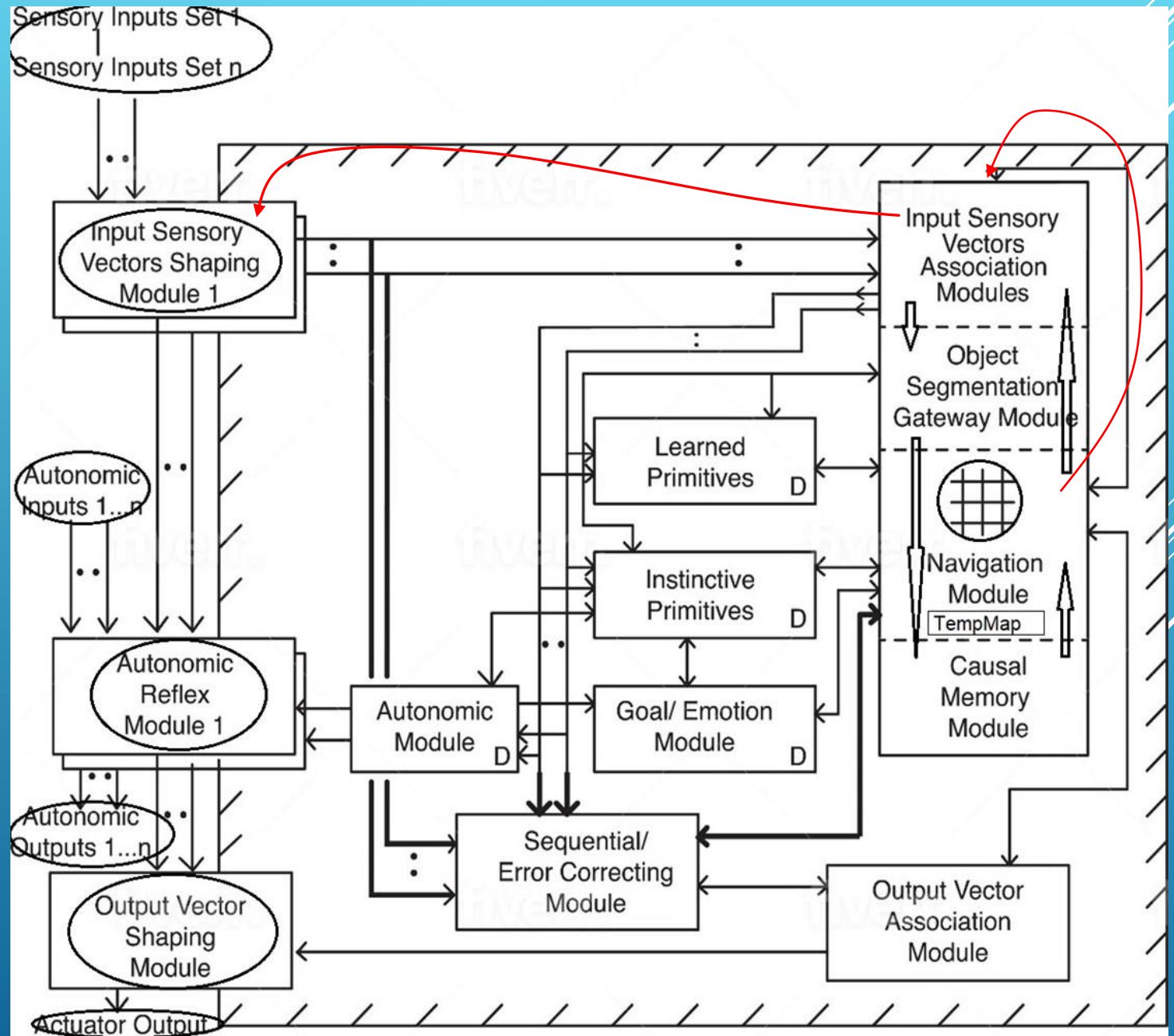


Chimpanzee-Human Last Common Ancestor – 5 Myrs (end of gene flow date) – CAUSALITY, COMPOSITIONAL LANGUAGE, PSYCHOSIS (BUT OTHER PSYCHIATRIC ILLNESSES THE SAME)

Ubiquitous
feedback
pathways
(mammalian
brain)

BECAUSE
modified
predictive
coding

30

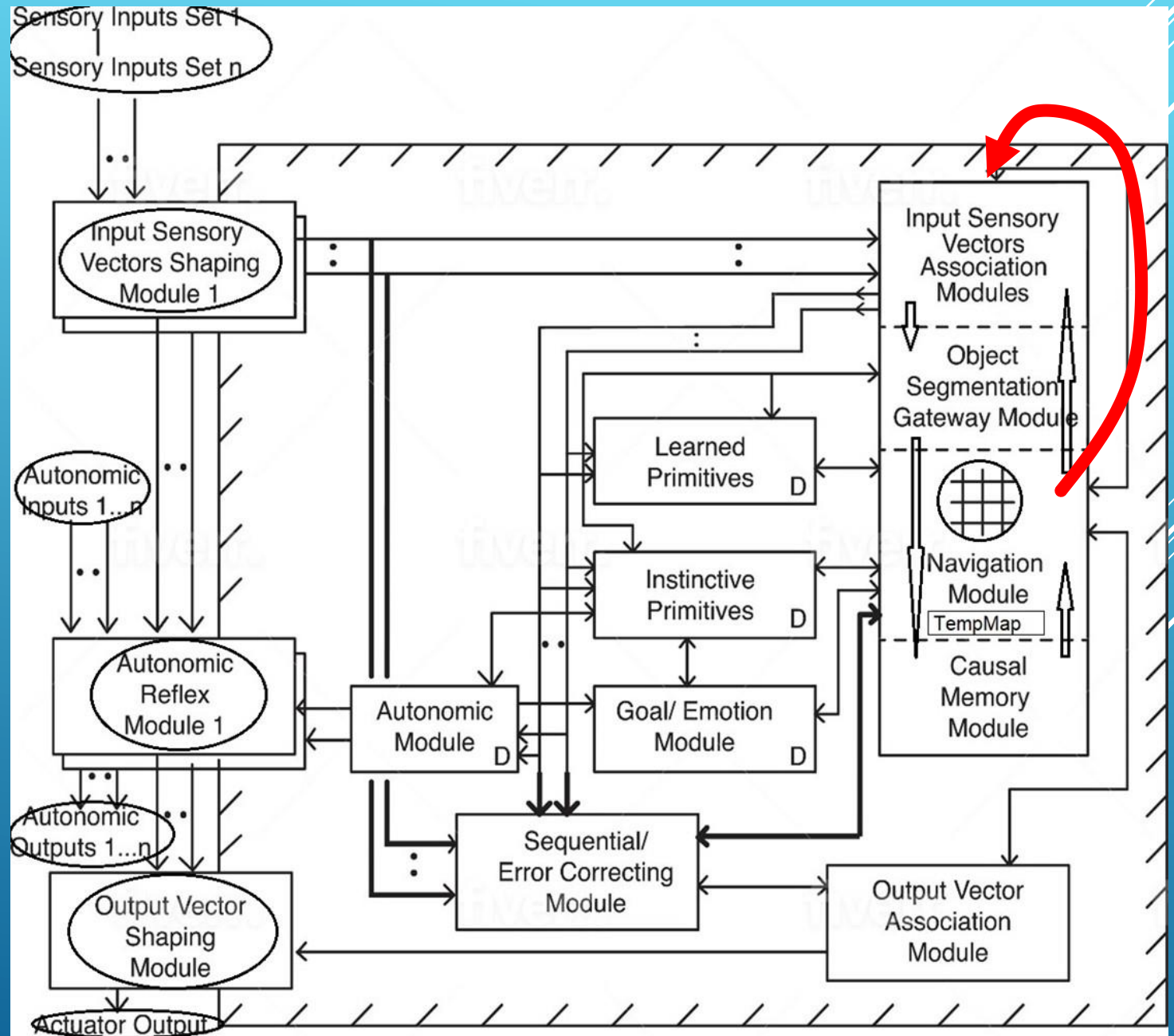


Increase in feedback pathway

→ full causal abilities

(chimpanzees – no)

31



FULL CAUSAL REASONING EMERGES!! (SYSTEM 2 VS SYSTEM 1)

- ▶ $(action_t \neq \text{"move*"} \text{ and } \mathbf{WPR}_t \neq [\text{"discard*"}]) \text{ or } \mathbf{WPR}_t = [\text{"feedback*"}],$
- ▶ $\Rightarrow \text{Nav_ModA.feedback_to_assocn_mod}(\mathbf{WNM}'_t) \text{ (88)}$
- ▶ $\Rightarrow \forall_{\sigma}: \mathbf{LNM}_{(\sigma, \gamma, t)} = \text{Input_Sens_Vectors_Assoc_Module}_{\sigma}.\text{extract}_{\sigma}(\mathbf{WNM}'_{t-1}) \text{ (89)}$

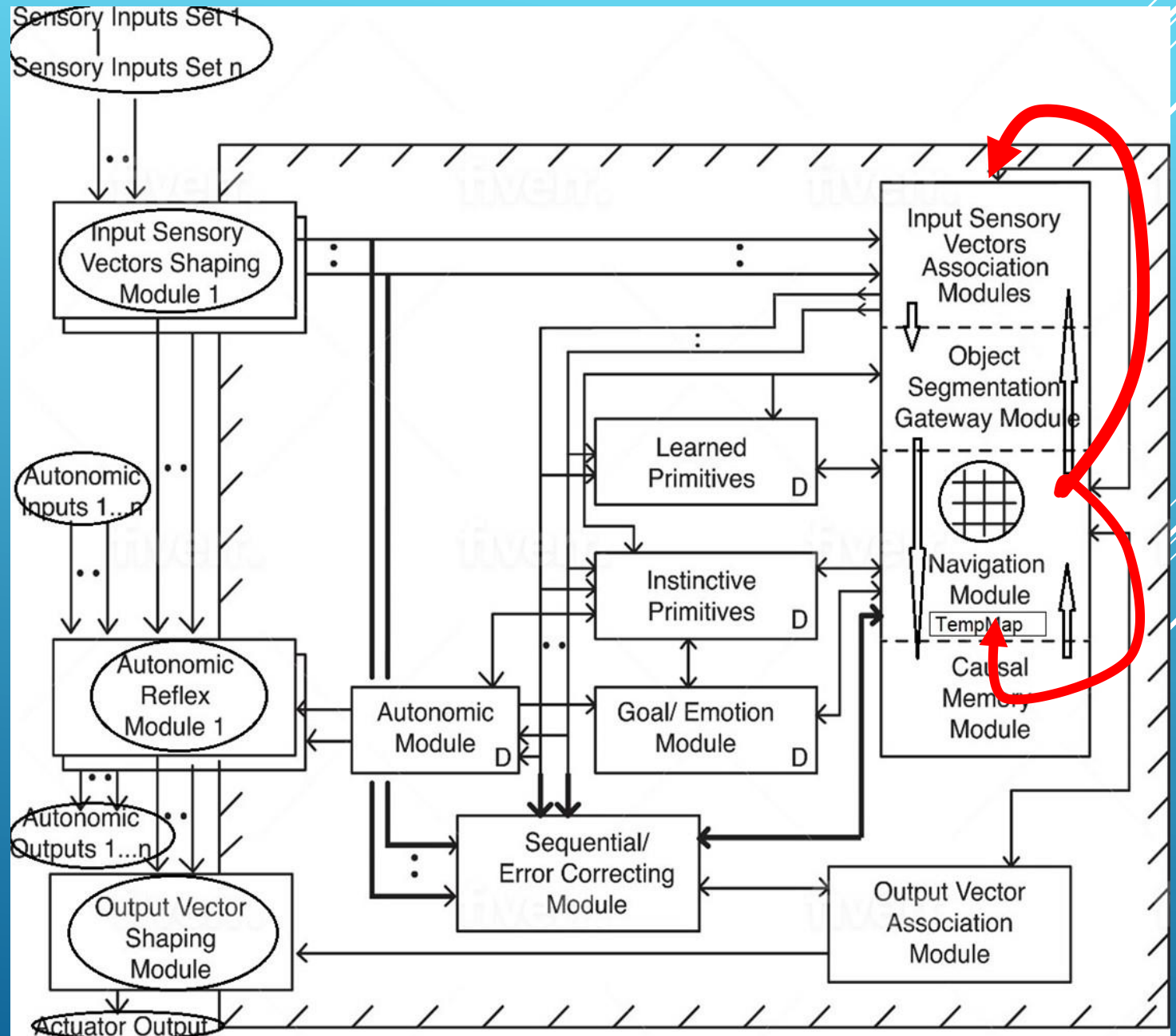
**Another
small
mutation**

→ full
analogical
reasoning

33

(chimpanzees – no)

11:00

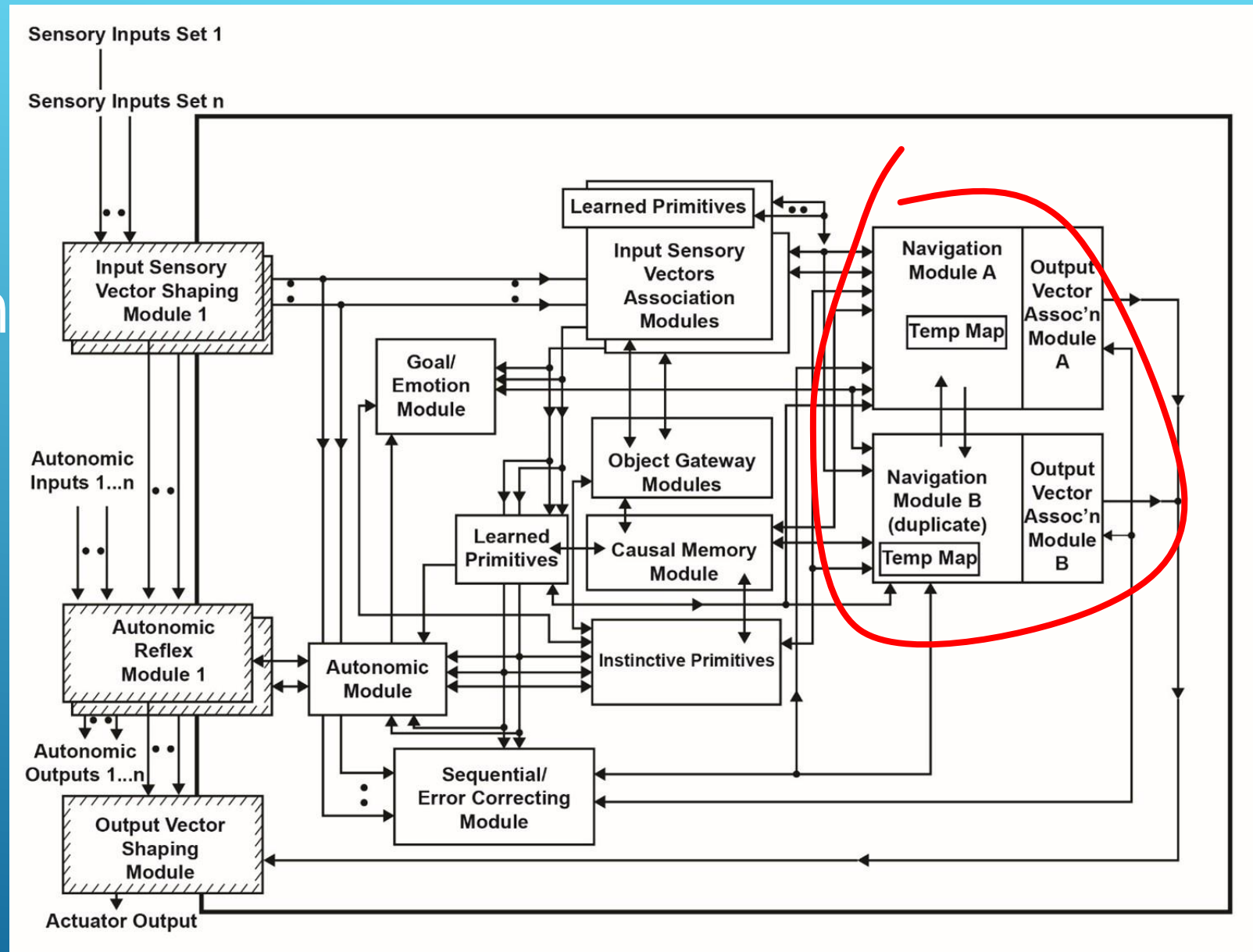


Full Analogical Reasoning Emerges!!

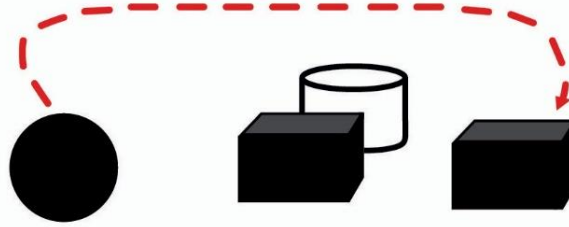
- ▶ $((action_t \neq \text{"move*"} \text{ or } \mathbf{WPR}_t = [\text{"analogical*"}]) \text{ and } \mathbf{WPR}_t \neq [\text{"discard*"}] \text{ and } \mathbf{WPR}_t \neq [\text{"feedback*"}])$,
- ▶ $\Rightarrow \text{Nav_ModA.feedback_to_assocn_mod}(\mathbf{WNM}'_t)$ (90)
- ▶ $\Rightarrow \mathbf{WNM}'_t = \text{Causal_Mem_Mod.match_best_map}(\mathbf{WNM}'_t)$ (91)
- ▶ $\Rightarrow \mathbf{TempMap}_t = \text{Nav_ModA.use_linkaddress1_map}(\mathbf{WNM}'_t)$ (92)
- ▶ $\Rightarrow \mathbf{WNM}'_t = \text{Nav_ModA.subtract}(\mathbf{WNM}'_t, \mathbf{TempMap})$ (93)
- ▶
- ▶ $((action_{t-1} \neq \text{"move*"} \text{ or } \mathbf{WPR}_{t-1} = [\text{"analogical*"}]) \text{ and } \mathbf{WPR}_{t-1} \neq [\text{"discard*"}] \text{ and } \mathbf{WPR}_{t-1} \neq [\text{"feedback*"}])$,
- ▶ $\Rightarrow \mathbf{WNM}'_t = \text{Nav_ModA.retrieve_and_add_vector_assocn}()$ (94)
 - ▶ $P_1\mathbf{x} \ \& \ P_2\mathbf{x} \ \& \ \dots \ P_n\mathbf{x}$ (100)
 - ▶ $P_1\mathbf{y} \ \& \ P_2\mathbf{y} \ \& \ \dots \ P_n\mathbf{y}$ (101)
 - ▶ $N\mathbf{y}$ (102)
 - ▶ $\therefore N\mathbf{x} \ \square$ (103)

► Duplication of the Navigation Modules → Compositional Language Emerges

► (chimpanzee no)



A



B

air	air	air	air	air
air	air	air	air	air
air	air	air	air	air
air	air	air	air	air
air	air	cylinder, white, link {0023,0,0,0}	air	air
sphere, black, link {0024,0,0,0}	air	block, black, link {0022,3,3,0}	air	black, block, link {0021,0,0,0}

C

"not", link {+}	"near", link {+}	"a", link {+}	"cylinder", link {+}		
"of", link {+}	"the", link {+}	"black", link {+}	"block", link {+}	"which", link {+}	"is", link {+}
"place", link {+}	"the", link {+}	"black", link {+}	"sphere", link {+}	"on", link {+}	"top", link {+}

NEAR-FULL COMPOSITIONAL LANGUAGE EMERGES!!

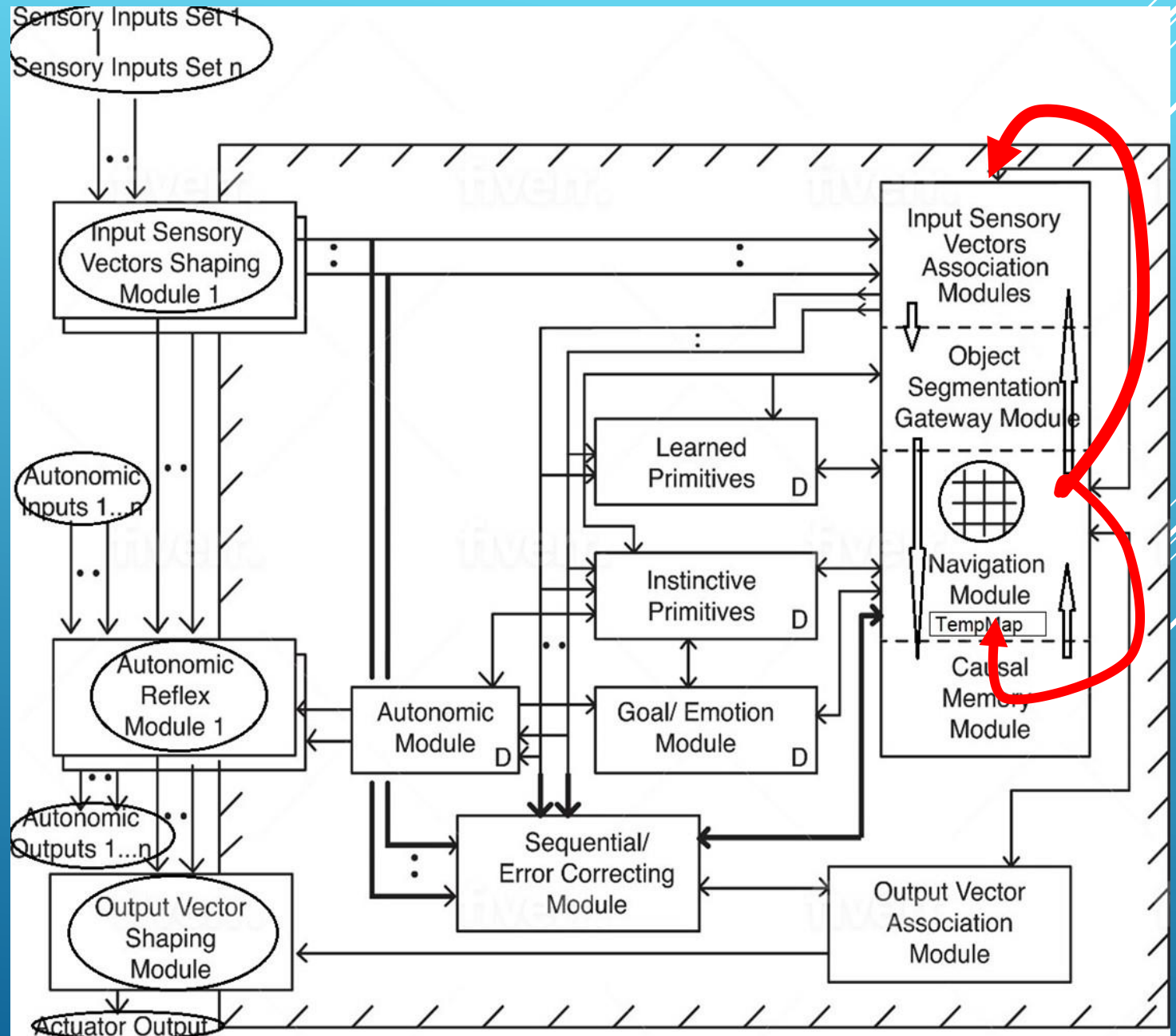
```

( instruction_sentence ),
    ⇒ WNMB't = Nav_ModB.parse_sentence.copy() (109)
⇒ Nav_ModB.parse_sentence.parse(WNMB't), (110)
    ⇒ Nav_ModB.parse_sentence.parse.match() (111)
⇒ near_trigger,
    ⇒ Nav_ModB.physics_near_object() (112)
⇒ end_of_communication,
    <place>,
    ⇒ Nav_ModA.place_object() (113)
    ⇒ Nav_ModA.move() (114)

```

→ psychosis

(chimpanzees – no)





perform on a modified trap-tube task

FOOD IN
PLEXIGLASS TUBE

GRAVITY TRAP

CHIMPANZEE WITH
STICK

youtube image modified by author
plus unsplash license chimpanzee
face



WHY PREVALENCE OF PSYCHOSIS IN HUMANS?

17% some other psychosis
or psychosis-like (van Os et
al 2001)
(albeit, 1% schizophrenia)

FROM PLAY-DOH TO:

- HOW THE HUMAN BRAIN EVOLVED ✓
- HOW THE HUMAN BRAIN WORKS ✓
- BUILDING AN AGI BASED ON THE BRAIN

Howard Schneider

ISAN MEETING MAY 16/24

FROM PLAY-DOH TO:

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frontiers

Frontiers in Computational Neuroscience

TYPE Hypothesis and Theory

PUBLISHED 07 May 2024

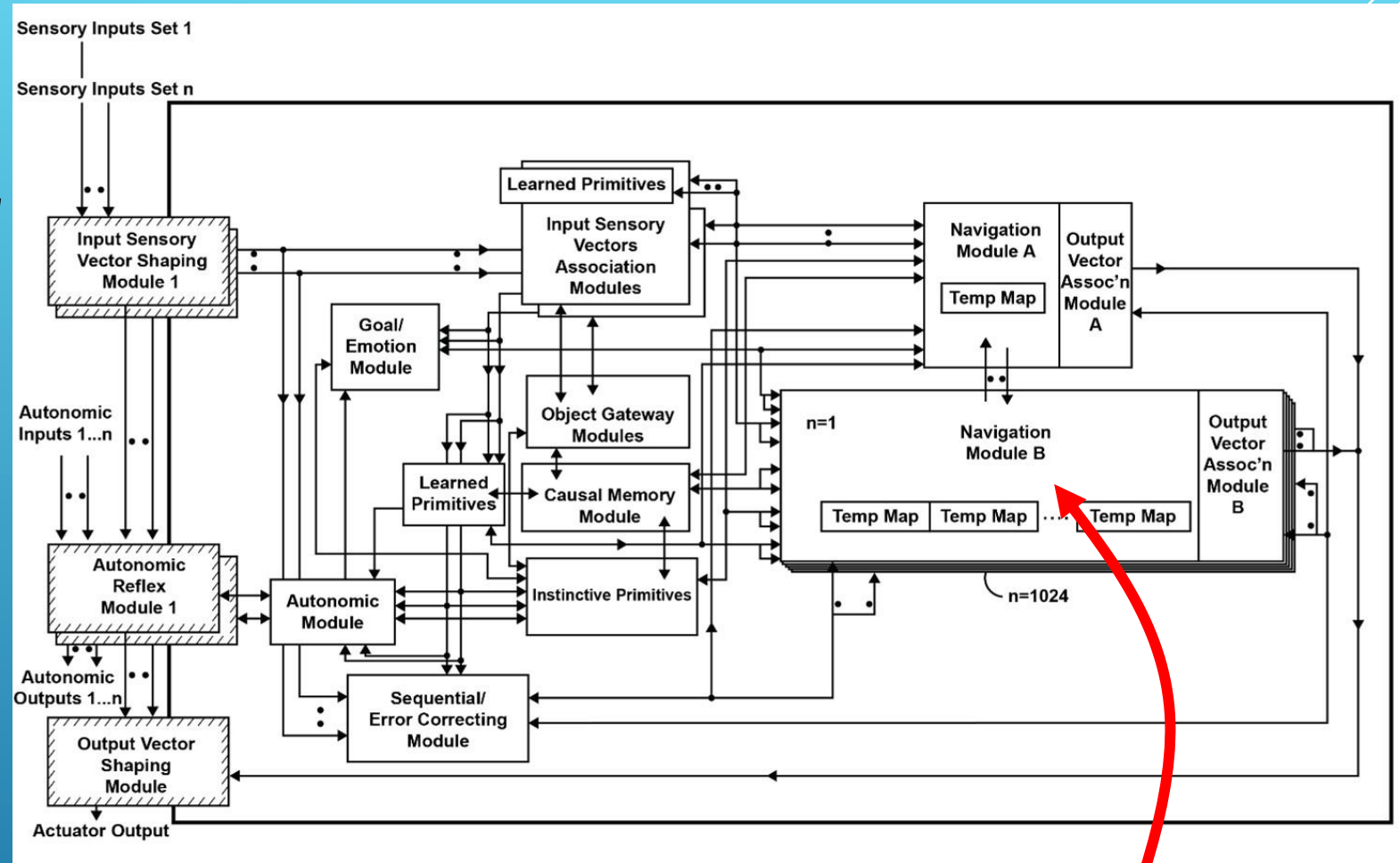
DOI 10.3389/fncom.2024.1367712

The emergence of enhanced intelligence in a brain-inspired cognitive architecture

Howard Schneider*

I am claiming elements of superintelligence

Another route to AGI (CCA7) (super- human)



Duplication of Navigation
Module B

Traveling Salesperson Problem

THE TRAVELLING SALESMAN PROBLEM

WHAT'S THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO VISIT ALL LOCATIONS AND RETURN?

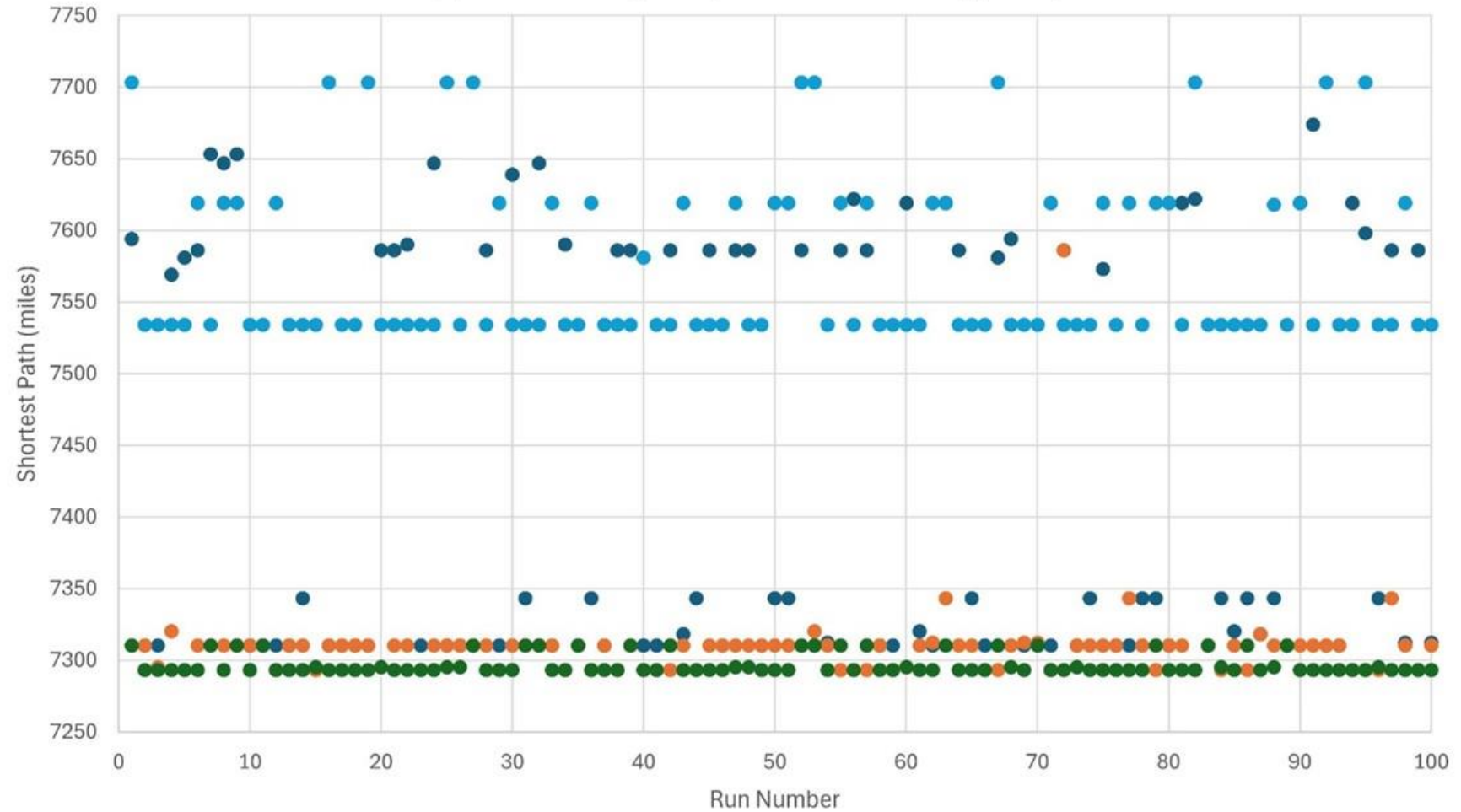


ADDING MORE STOPS TAKES
LONGER AND LONGER AND LONGER TO FIGURE IT OUT

Traveling Salesperson Problem

City#0: [0, 2451, 713, 1018, 1631, 1374, 2408, 213, 2571, 875, 1420, 2145, 1972],
City#1: [2451, 0, 1745, 1524, 831, 1240, 959, 2596, 403, 1589, 1374, 357, 579],
City#2: [713, 1745, 0, 355, 920, 803, 1737, 851, 1858, 262, 940, 1453, 1260],
City#3: [1018, 1524, 355, 0, 700, 862, 1395, 1123, 1584, 466, 1056, 1280, 987],
City#4: [1631, 831, 920, 700, 0, 663, 1021, 1769, 949, 796, 879, 586, 371],
City#5: [1374, 1240, 803, 862, 663, 0, 1681, 1551, 1765, 547, 225, 887, 999],
City#6: [2408, 959, 1737, 1395, 1021, 1681, 0, 2493, 678, 1724, 1891, 1114, 701],
City#7: [213, 2596, 851, 1123, 1769, 1551, 2493, 0, 2699, 1038, 1605, 2300, 2099],
City#8: [2571, 403, 1858, 1584, 949, 1765, 678, 2699, 0, 1744, 1645, 653, 600],
City#9: [875, 1589, 262, 466, 796, 547, 1724, 1038, 1744, 0, 679, 1272, 1162],
City#10: [1420, 1374, 940, 1056, 879, 225, 1891, 1605, 1645, 679, 0, 1017, 1200],
City#11: [2145, 357, 1453, 1280, 586, 887, 1114, 2300, 653, 1272, 1017, 0, 504],
City#12: [1972, 579, 1260, 987, 371, 999, 701, 2099, 600, 1162, 1200, 504, 0]

100 runs, position-weighted, 1K NavModB's (dark blue)
100 runs, valued-weighted, 1K NavModB's (light blue)
100 runs, position-weighted, 4K NavModB's (orange)
100 runs, position-weighted, 16K NavModB's (green)



Simulated Animal/Tech Group Selected	Traveling Salesperson Problem			Compositionality Problem		
	n (trials)	ave distance	p (vs super-human)	n (trials)	successful trials	p (vs super-human)
Fish-like brain/AI	20	20,000.0 (n/c)	$p < 0.001$	20	0%	$p < 0.001$
Reptilian-like brain/AI	20	20,000.0 (n/c)	$p < 0.001$	20	0%	$p < 0.001$
Mammalian-like (non-primate) brain/AI	20	20,000.0 (n/c)	$p < 0.001$	20	0%	$p < 0.001$
Human-like brain/HLAI	20	8131.0	$p < 0.001$	20	100%	$p < 0.001$
Superhuman-like brain/AGI	20	7430.2	--	20	100%	--
Alien AGI (ChatGPT 3.5)	20	10221.3	$p < 0.001$	20	3%	$p < 0.001$
Alien AGI (ChatGPT4)	20	7899.6	$p < 0.001$	20	55%	$p < 0.001$

Table 3. Results of attempts to solve the traveling salesperson problem and the compositionality problem (described in the text) by the different selections of the simulation. A distance of “20,000.0 (n/c)” means the agent was unable to complete the traveling salesperson problem.

“Navigation Map” Model of the brain seems to work....



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- HOW THE HUMAN BRAIN WORKS ✓
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MORE DETAILS

Cognitive Architecture with Navigation Maps and Emergence of Causal Reasoning

Schneider, H. (2021). Causal Cognitive Architecture 1: Integration of connectionist elements into a navigation-based framework. *Cognitive Systems Research* **66**:67-81 doi: 10.1016/j.cogsys.2020.10.021

Schneider, H. (2022b). Navigation Map-Based Artificial Intelligence. *AI*, **3**(2) 434-464 doi:10.3390/ai3020026

Spatial and temporal binding onto Navigation Maps

Schneider, H. (2022a). Causal cognitive architecture 3: A Solution to the binding problem. *Cognitive Systems Research* **72**:88-115 doi: 10.1016/j.cogsys.2021.10.004



MORE DETAILS

Grounding

Lifetime Learning

Emergence of Analogical Reasoning

Schneider, H. (2023). An Inductive Analogical Solution to the Grounding Problem. *Cognitive Systems Research*, 77:74-216 doi: 10.1016/j.cogsys.2022.10.005

Emergence of Compositionality and Compositional Language

Schneider, H. (2024). The emergence of compositionality in a brain-inspired cognitive architecture. *Cognitive Systems Research*, 86, 101215. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cogsys.2024.101215>



MORE DETAILS

Emergence of Psychotic Disorder in Humans
(earlier architecture but very similar)

Schneider, H. (2020). The Meaningful-Based Cognitive Architecture Model of Schizophrenia. *Cognitive Systems Research* **59** 73-90 doi: 10.1016/j.cogsys.2019.09.01

Emergence of AGI and Superintelligence from the Model

Schneider, H., & Božić, P. (2023, May). Alien Versus Natural-Like Artificial General Intelligences. In *International Conference on Artificial General Intelligence* (pp. 233-243). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.

Schneider, H. (2024). The Emergence of an Enhanced Intelligence in a Brain-Inspired Cognitive Architecture, *Frontiers in Computational Neuroscience*, 18: 1367712.
<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fncom.2024.1367712/abstract>

