





1、Connectionism (联结主义)

□William James (Psychology: The Briefer Course [1892])

■ "when two elementary brain-processes have been active together or in immediate succession, one of them, on recurring, tends to propagate its excitement into the other."

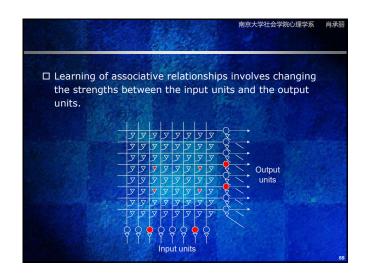
□ Connectionism: A theory of mind that posits a large set of simple units connected in a parallel distributed network (PDP).

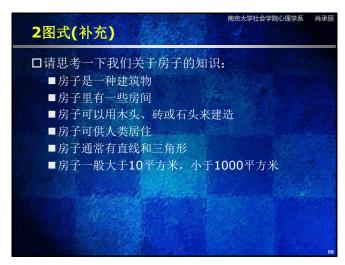
■ Mental operations, such as memory, perception, thinking, and so on, are considered to be distributed throughout a highly complex neural network, which operates in a parallel manner.

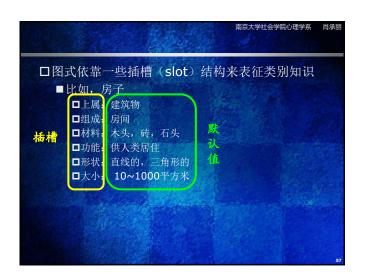
■ Based on the assumption: Units excite or inhibit each other throughout the system at the same time or in parallel.

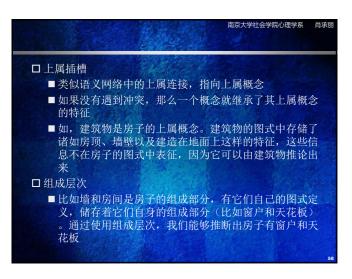
■ Not simply sequential

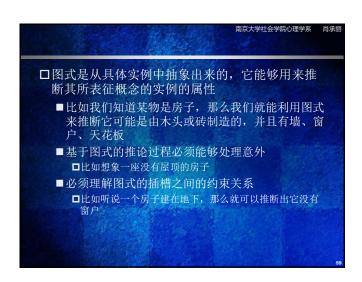
□ In connectionistic models the patterns
themselves are not stored; what is stored is
the connection strength between units,
which allows these patterns to be recreated.
□ Learning consists of the acquisition of
connection strengths that allow a net work of
simple units to act as if they knew the rules.
Rules are not learned; connections between
simple units are.
□ PDP model is neurally inspired. The metaphor
on which the model is based is the brain rather
than the computer (see especially Collins and
Quillian.)



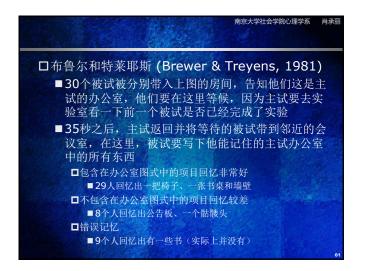


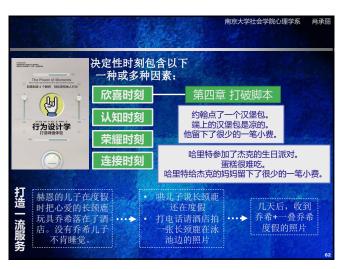




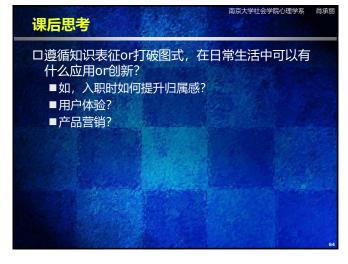


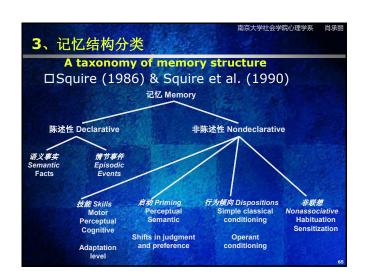


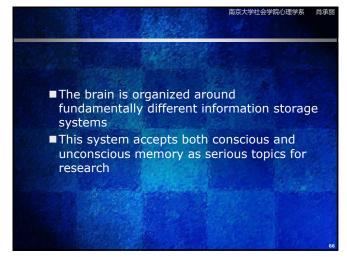


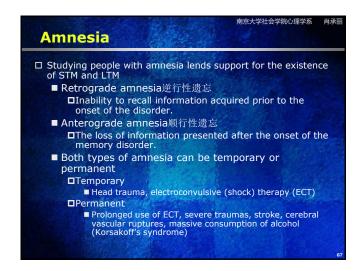


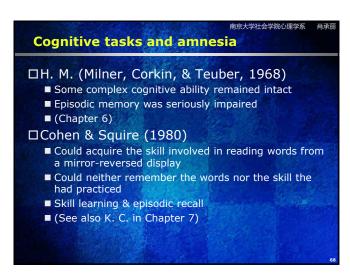






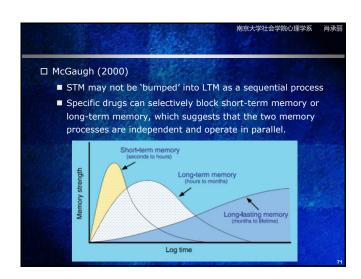


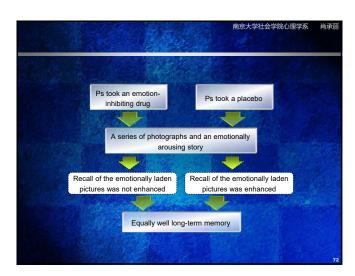












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