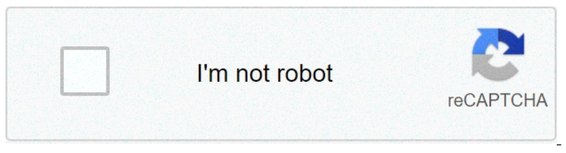

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Parallel processing psychology

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Next: Gradezza up: Motivation and cognitive previous phenomena: cognitive phenomena and motivate everyone knows the old joke is not able to walk and chew gum at the same time. This is a simple case of processing more things in parallel (doing more than one thing at the same time). In our everyday experience, there are many examples of a situation in which this type of parallel processing is obvious: having a conversation while driving or doing anything else (cooking, eating, watching TV, etc.). Listen to your name in a cocktail party while talking with someone else (the effect of "Cocktail Party appointed"); And talking about what they are reading (reading aloud), to name just a few. What could be a surprise for you it is that each of the individual processes of the examples above © is itself the product of a large number of processes working in parallel. A lower level of analysis, we know that the human brain contains something like 10 billion neurons and that each contributes to his little bit for overall human cognition. Therefore, biologically, cognition must emerge parallel operation of all these neurons. We refer to this as a parallel distributed processing (PDP) - the processing for any given cognitive function is distributed in parallel through a large number of individual processing elements. This parallelism occurs in many different levels, from the brain areas in small groups of neurons to the neurons themselves. Ã For example, when you look at a visual scene, a part of your brain processes visual information to identify what you are viewing, while another part identifies where things are. Although you are not aware that this information is processed separately, people who have injuries in one of these areas of the brain but not the other can only do one of these things! So, the seemingly seamless and effortless in which we see the world is really a product of a group of specialized brain areas, working "under the hood" in a closely coordinated way. When this cap is opened using neuroimaging techniques, the brain parallelism is becoming even more obvious, since © multiple brain areas are inevitably activated in most cognitive tasks. The parallel processing can succeed commit to understand the knowledge, to understand how all of these sub-processes are coordinated with each other to end up doing something significant as a whole. Conversely, if the knowledge was just a bunch of discrete sequential stages, the task would be much easier: just identify the steps and their sequence! Instead, the parallelism is more similar to the problem of the body in physics include any interaction in pairs of two things can be simple, but once you have a number of these things that operate simultaneously and mutually influence one 's other, it becomes very difficult to understand what is happening. A virtue approach to cognition presented in this book is that it is based from the beginning in the field of parallel distributed processing, providing powerful mathematical and intuitive tools for understanding the compression of the collective interactions between a large number of processing units (ie neurons) can lead to something useful (ie cognition). Next: Graduation on motivation of cognitive phenomena and previous: motivating cognitive phenomena and randall c. o'reilly Fri April 28 2000 14:15:16 MDT This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help you improve this item by adding quotes to reliable sources. The material can not be challenged and brought rimosso.Find Sources: Ã "parallel processing" It PsicologiaÃ "Ã ¢ â ¬ Ã Ã · News Ã · Ã · Books ScholarÃ ¢ Ã · JSTOR 2009) (Learn how and when to remove this message) In psychology, parallel processing is the capacity of the brain to simultaneously process the incoming stimuli of different quality. [1] Parallel processing is a part of the vision as the brain divides what sees in four components: color, movement, shape and depth. These are Analyzed and compared with stored memories, which helps the brain to identify what you are viewing. [2] The brain therefore combines all these in the visual field that can be seen and understand. [3] Parallel processing has been linked by some experimental psychologists for the stroop effect. This is a continuous and seamless operation. For example: if one is standing between two different groups of people who are at the same time they carry out two different conversations, you can only collect some information from both conversation at the same time. See also Series and parallel circuits References ^ Laberge, David; Samuels, S.jay (1974). "Towards a theory of automatic reading data". Cognitive psychology. Elsevier BV. 6 (2): 293Â ¢ 323. doi: 10,1016 / 0010-0285 (74) 90015-2. ISSN 0010-0285. ^ Hinton, Geoffrey (2014). Parallel memory models. New York: Psychology Press. IsbnÂ, 978-1-315-80799-7. ^ WÂfâughtle, Heinz (2004). "Parallel processing in the mammalian retina". Nature Reviews Neuroscience. 5 (10): 747a 757. doi: 10.1038 / nrn1497. IssnÃ, 1471-003x. PMIDA 15378035. In this relative psychology article is a hub tree. You can help Wikipedia near Expansion en.Vte extracted from " Go to the main content Go to the table of reference work content entrydoi: A stage processing theoretical characterization for operations that occur simultaneously, in which two phases take place independently and at the same time. Also some of the first information processing models, at a time when prevailed series processing models, including parallel processing as a component. Broadbent (1958) proposed that the sensory information was transformed into parallel, while cognitive processes were serial. The influence of organic models of the emerging mind over the past 20 years has expanded our understanding of the multiple redundant routes in the brain and the biological possibility of processing information in parallel to ever increasing levels of processing of information of complexity. This is best illustrated in the work of Van Essen and his colleagues (for example, Van Essen & Anderson, 1990), who have widely mapped the â €

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