

6. Memory

6.1 Definition Our cognitive system for storing and retrieving information

6.2 Models/Views of human memory

→ The Atkinson and Shiffrin Model - Model Model / Stage Model

→ computer memory & human memory

→ 3 basic blocks: (i) Encoding (ii) Storage (iii) Retrieval

Short term memory  
 temporary storage of sensory information.  
 capacity: high (seconds/minutes)

Attention  
 Information that passes through an attentional gate is transferred to short term memory

Long term memory  
 long storage of information relatively long and capacity: limited  
 Retrieval: not direct

Retrieval rehearsal  
 Information subjected to long processing is transferred to long term memory

Long term memory  
 relatively permanent storage  
 Capacity: unlimited  
 Retrieval: long or permanent

→ Neural Network Models

- Parallel Processing

→ Models of memory that describe parallel processing of information by numerous neural modules in the brain; each of these processing units is dedicated to a specific task, and all are interconnected.

→ Neural network models suggest that it is the rich interconnectivity of our neural circuits that accounts for our ability to process information so quickly.

→ These models also propose that information on memory is not located in a specific place within the brain; rather it is represented by patterns of activation that spread over many processing units and by the strength of the activation across these various units.

6.3 Kind of Information Stored in Memory

(i) Working Memory: A memory system that holds information we are processing at the moment. In contrast to short term memory, working memory involves both storage capacity and the capacity to process information held in our memory system.

mrunal.org

DOWNLOAD: <https://tinurli.com/2ik9ne>

Download

---

Q: What is the vectorized operation to generate a unique ID based on a value? I have a list of elements, lets say I have the following list: list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40] When I say unique, I mean the following: I want to generate a unique number for each element in the list, but it must be unique, so the following two lists should be the same, but since they are different in position 3, element 3 is not the same: list1 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40] list2 = [1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 82157476af

Related links:

[Ism malayalam typing software free download full version-adds --](#)  
[future point kundli software hindi version free download](#)  
[tasleem arif islamic indian qawwali free download](#)