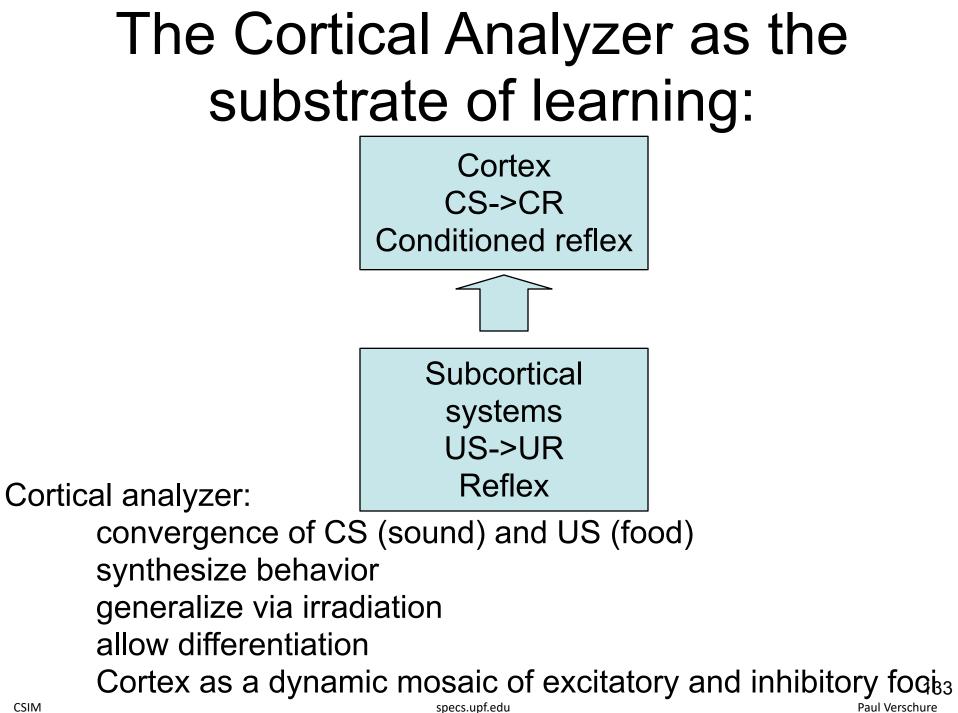
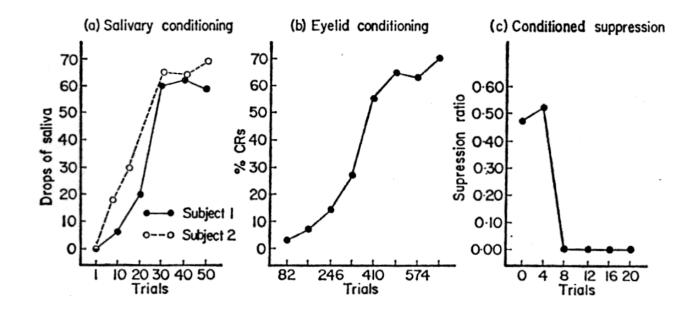
### 1, 2 or 3 learning systems?

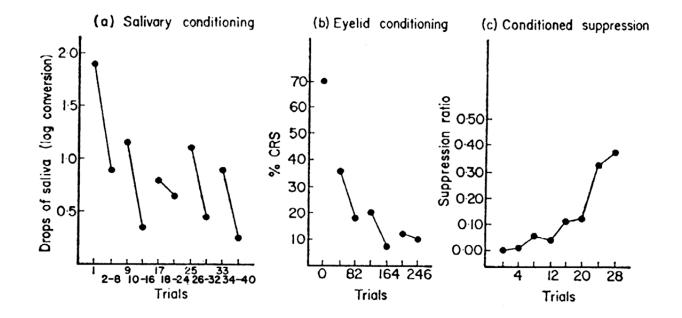


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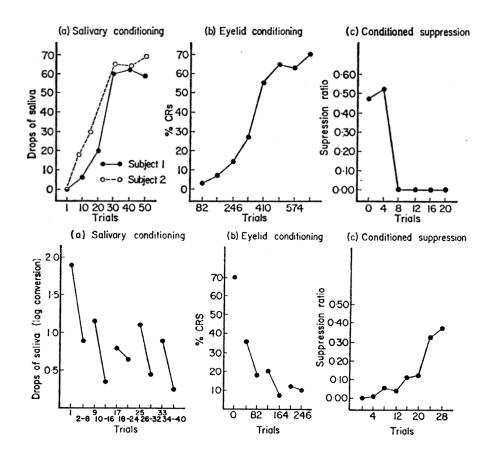
# Learning curves: Acquisition



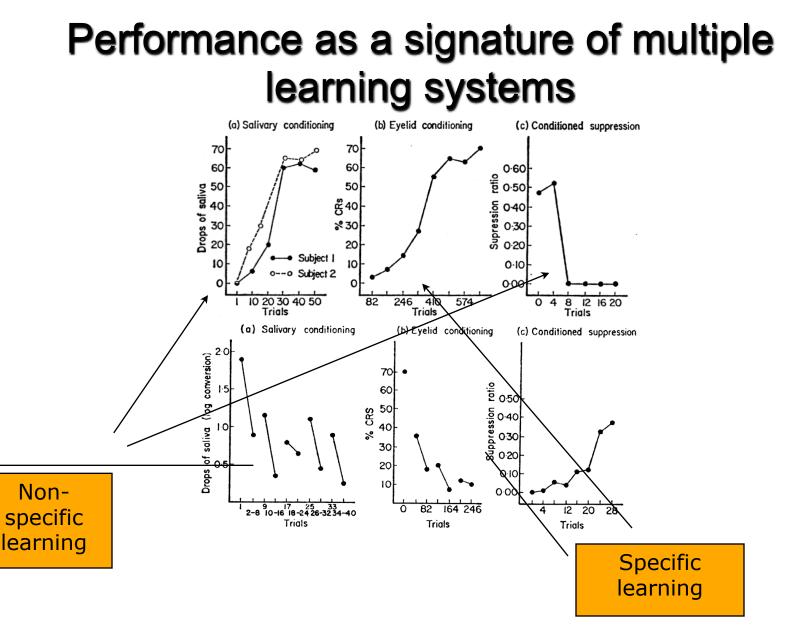
## Learning curves: Extinction



#### Performance as a signature of multiple learning systems



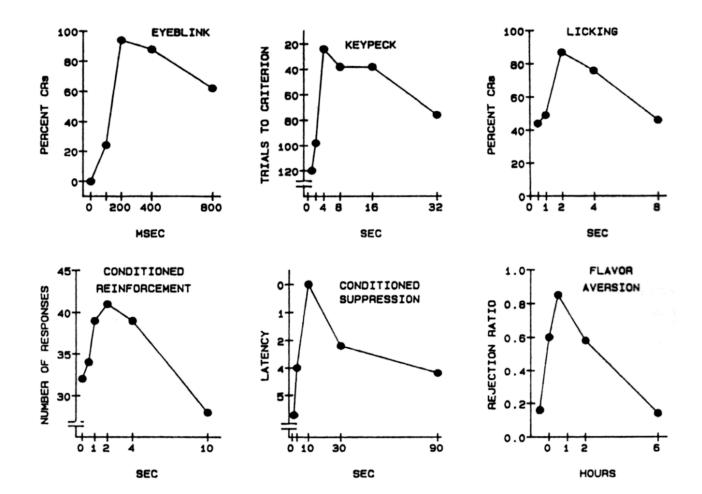
#### What does this mean?



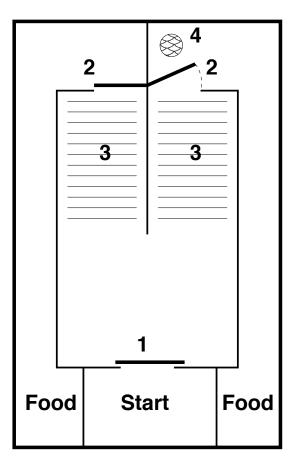
2 phase theory of classical conditioning (Konorski)

### More problems....

### Learning parameters: Interstimulus Interval (ISI)



#### Karl Lashley's experiments: Brain Mechanisms and Intelligence (1929)



- Rats are trained to negotiate a maze - receive lesion of varying size/location - performance correlates with SIZE of lesion only - 2 new principles: Mass action and Equipotentiality

Finish Start Dorsal view ateral view of left hemisphere right hemisphere 1000 1500 2000 Number o

Yerkes Discrimination Box

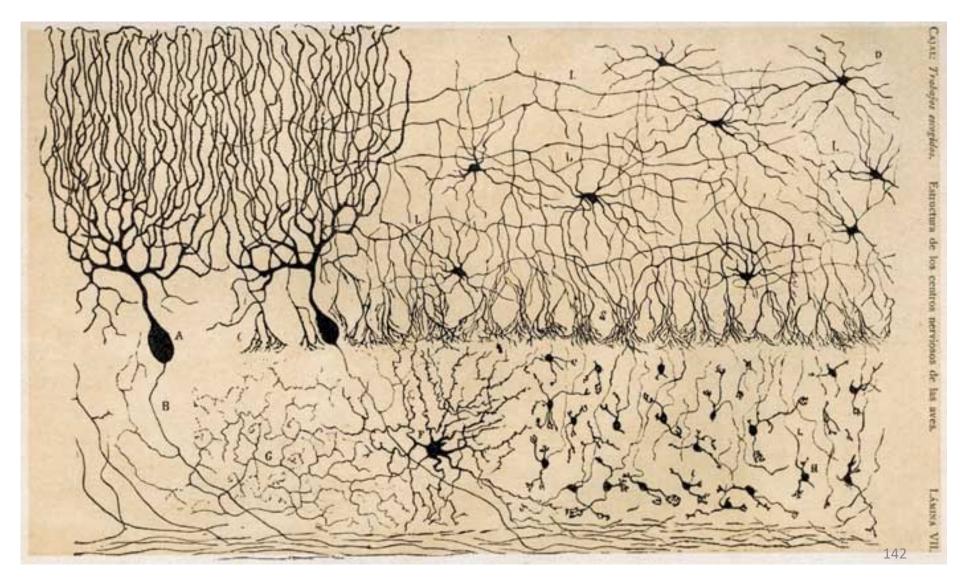
#### Karl Lashley's conclusion:

"I began life as an ardent advocate of muscle-twitch psychology. I became glip in formulating all problems of psychology in terms of stimulus-response and in explaining all things as conditioned reflexes. ... I embarked enthusiastically upon a program of experiments to prove the adequacy of the motor-chain theory of integration. And the result is as though I had maliciously planned an attack on the whole system"(Lashley 1930, p.14)

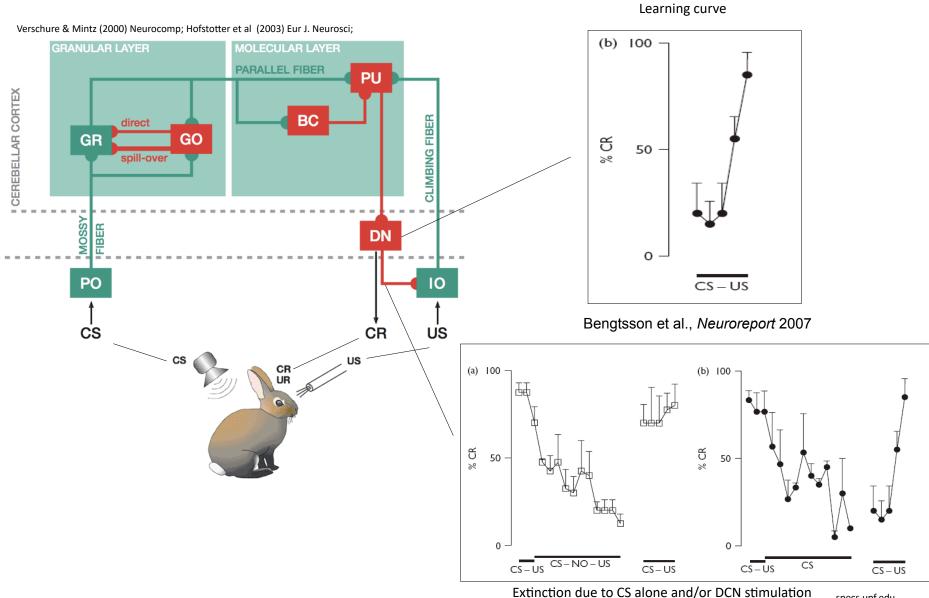


June 7, 1890 - August 7, 1958

### Learning in the cerebellum: the control theory view

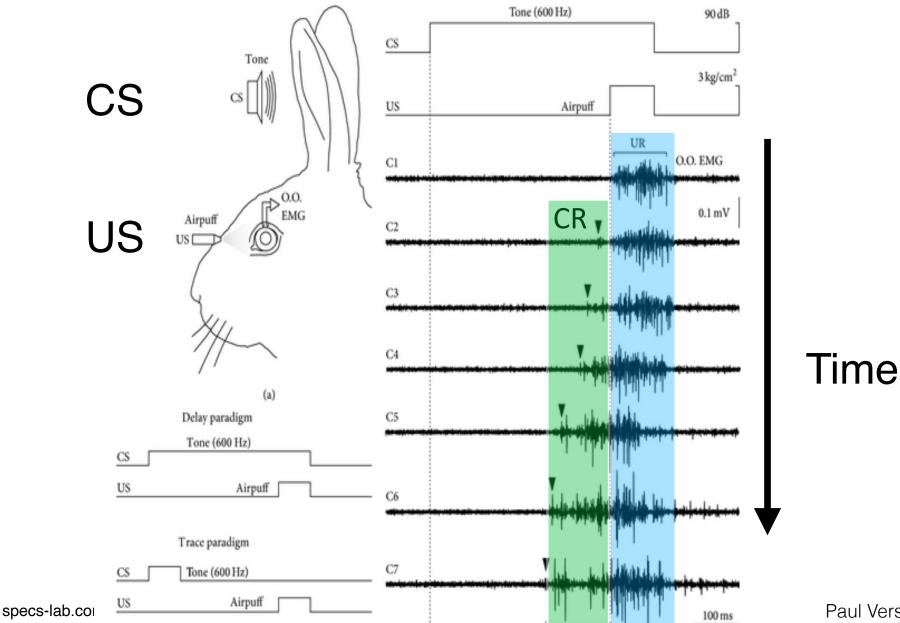


#### **Cerebellum: Key features**



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# **Classical Eyeblink Conditioning**



Paul Verschure

# The brain is build around priors

