

COGNITIVE ERGONOMICS

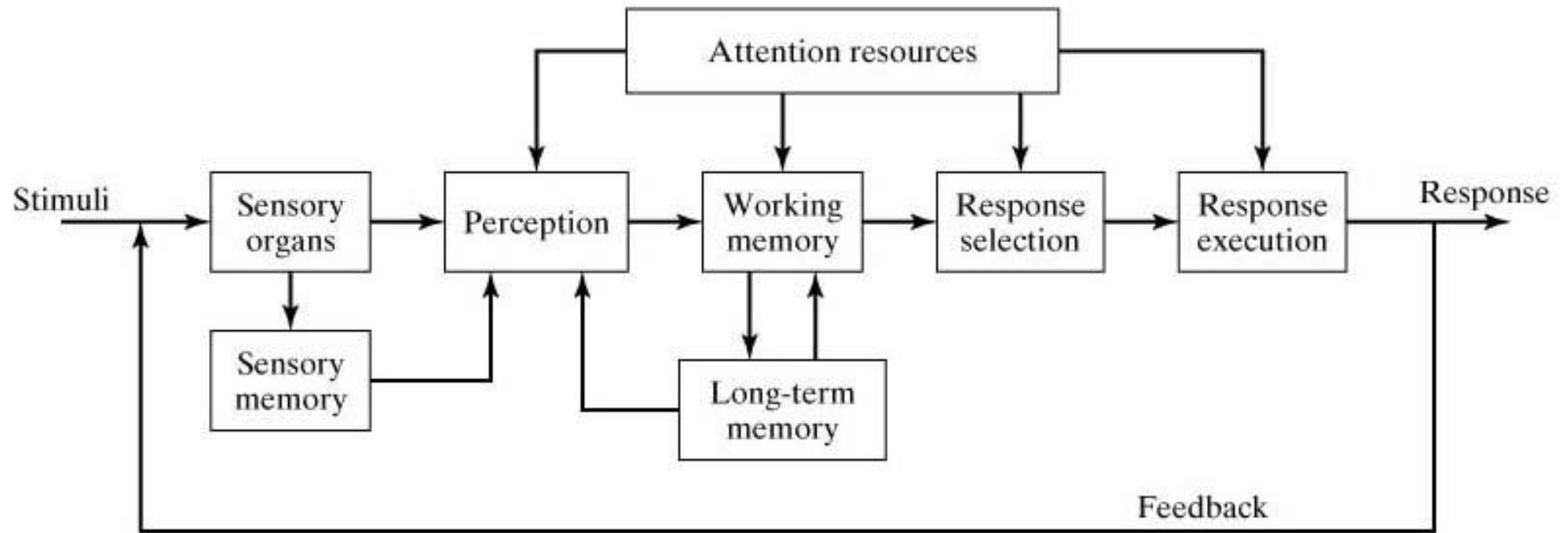
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SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS LECTURES

I. Memory

- **Working memory**
- **Capacity of working memory**

HUMAN INFORMATION PROCESSING MODEL



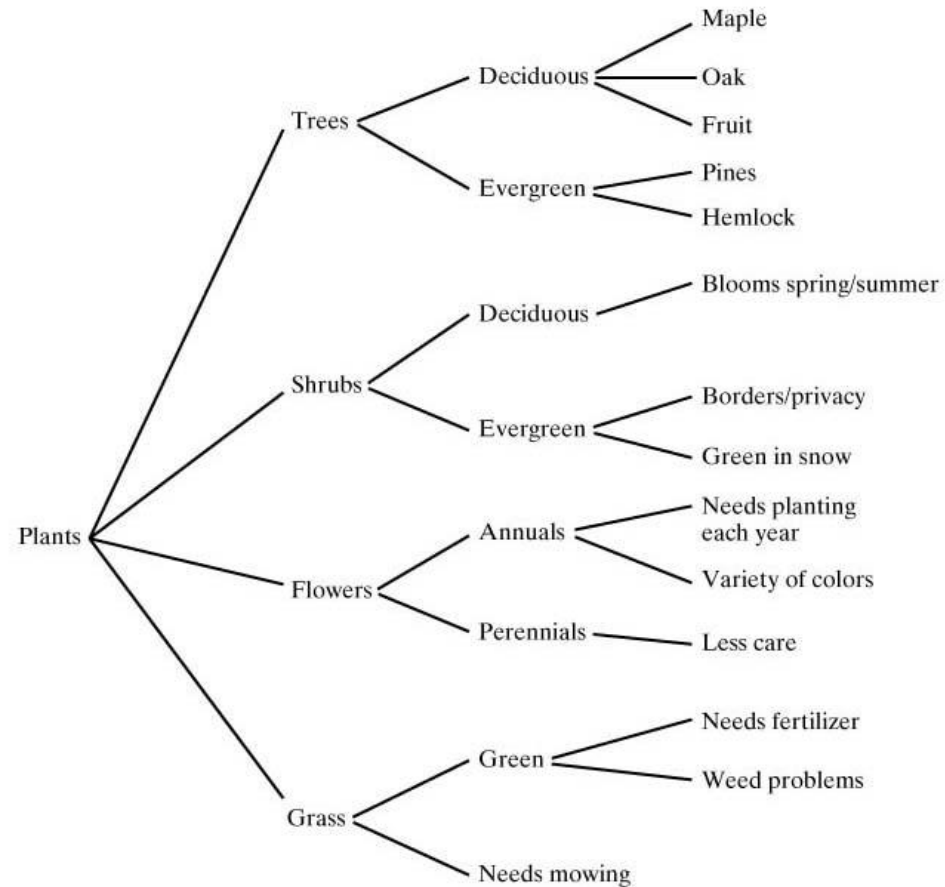
A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of two parallel, wavy lines. The inner line is a light blue color, and the outer line is white. They follow a similar undulating path from the top left towards the bottom left.

LONG TERM MEMORY

LONG-TERM MEMORY

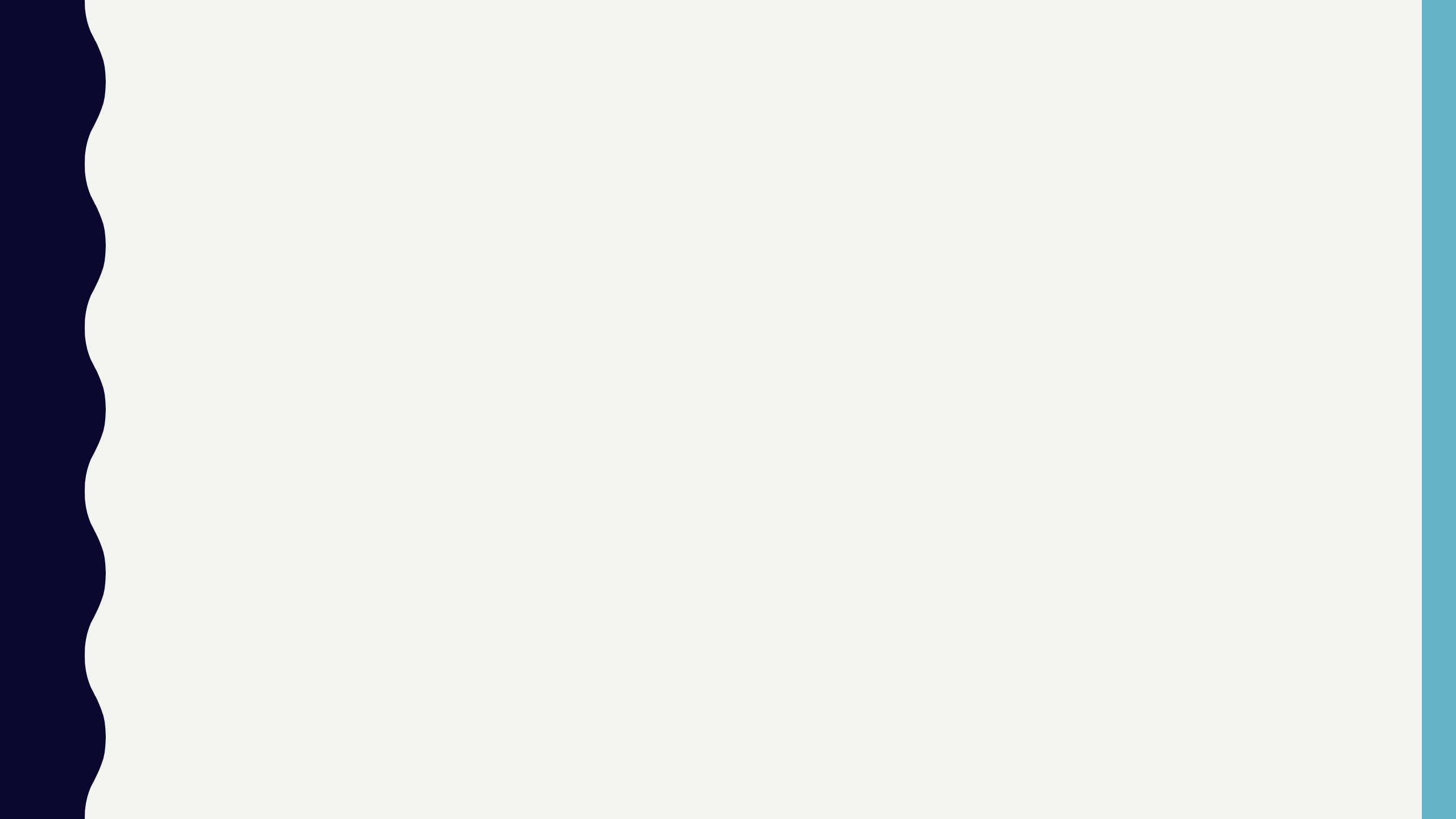
- Much of the information processed in working memory is transferred to and retrieved from long-term memory
- Information in long-term memory consists of semantic codes
 - Individual items are given meaning and are organized into symbolic structures and associations
 - The structures allow for new information to be added


MODEL OF LONG-TERM MEMORY



TYPES OF LONG-TERM MEMORY

- Semantic memory - used predominantly to store facts, figures, and other information related to
 - General knowledge about the world
 - Specific knowledge about one's work
- Episodic memory - refers to memory of important events and episodes in one's life
 - Example: memory of the death of a parent



The left side of the slide features a decorative graphic consisting of two parallel, wavy lines. The outer line is white, and the inner line is a light blue color. These lines create a stylized, organic shape that resembles a splash or a wave, set against a dark blue background.

LECTURE CLOSING

DID YOU KNOW.....?????

- Dreams carry more weight and meaning than our conscious thoughts while awake. 70% of your dreams contain secret messages.



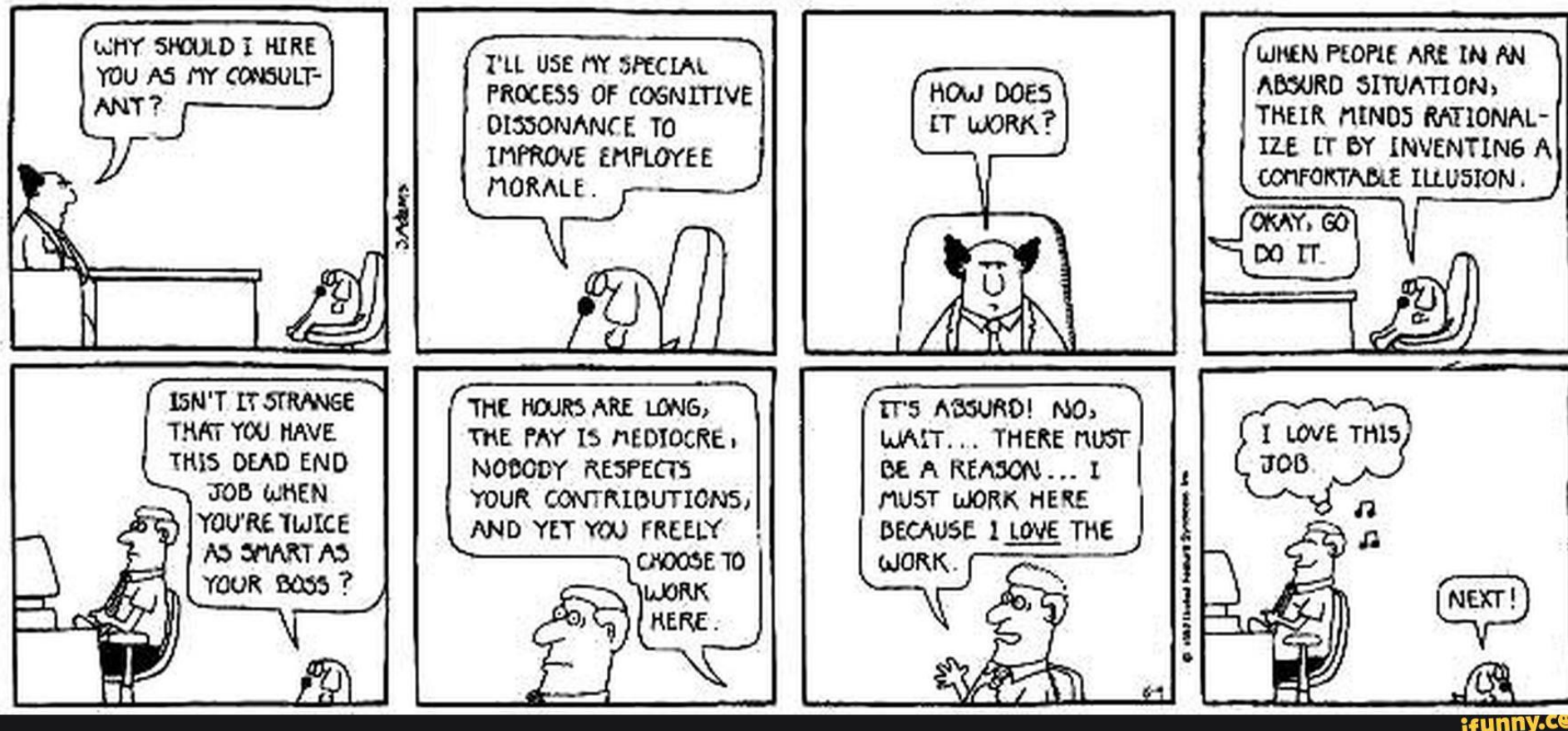
A BRIEF HISTORY OF COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY & ERGONOMICS

EARLY 20TH CENTURY

Wolfgang Kohler

- Wolfgang Kohler was known for his early criticism of the characterization of problem solving. His famous study involved “an ape in a cage”, Sultan, that was given two hollow bamboo sticks. A banana was placed outside the cage out of range for the sticks to reach it. For a certain amount of time the ape tried to reach the banana with the sticks, failing each time. At a certain point Sultan was observed to sit quietly for a time, after which he put the two sticks together. Kohler called the sudden solution that followed the quiet time "insight" and concluded that it was a typical property of problem solving.

GRAFFITI





THANK YOU

