



Maybe 640k is not enough
anymore:
How to take ACT-R to the next
level?

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Artificial Intelligence





Computer architecture vs. Cognitive Architecture

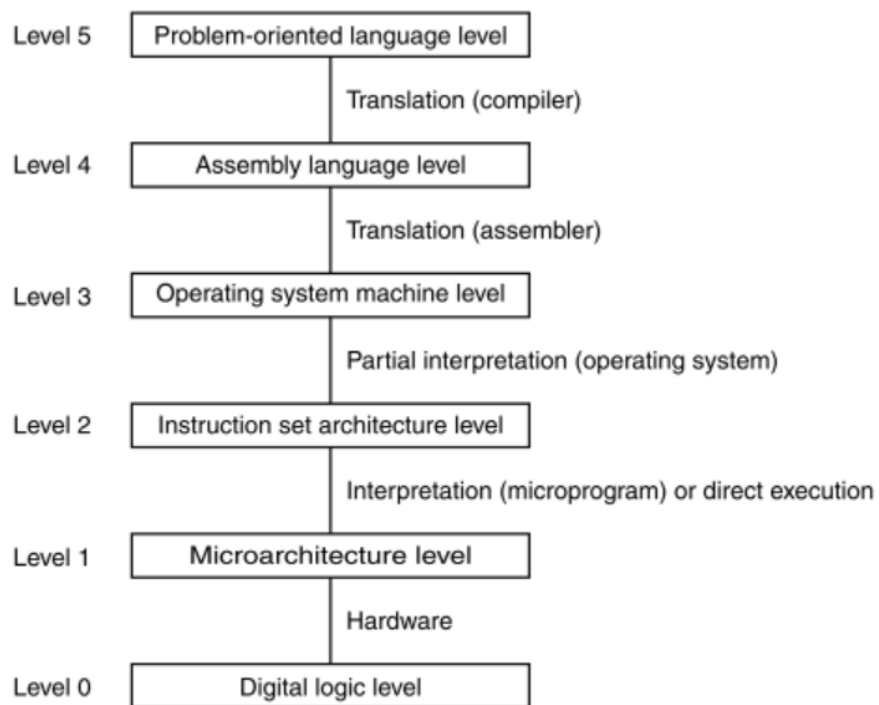
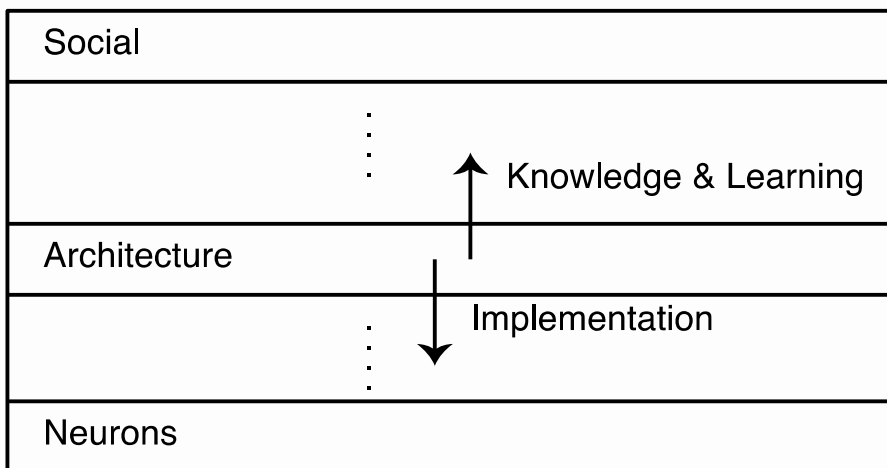


Figure 1-2. A six-level computer. The support method for each level is indicated below it (along with the name of the supporting program).

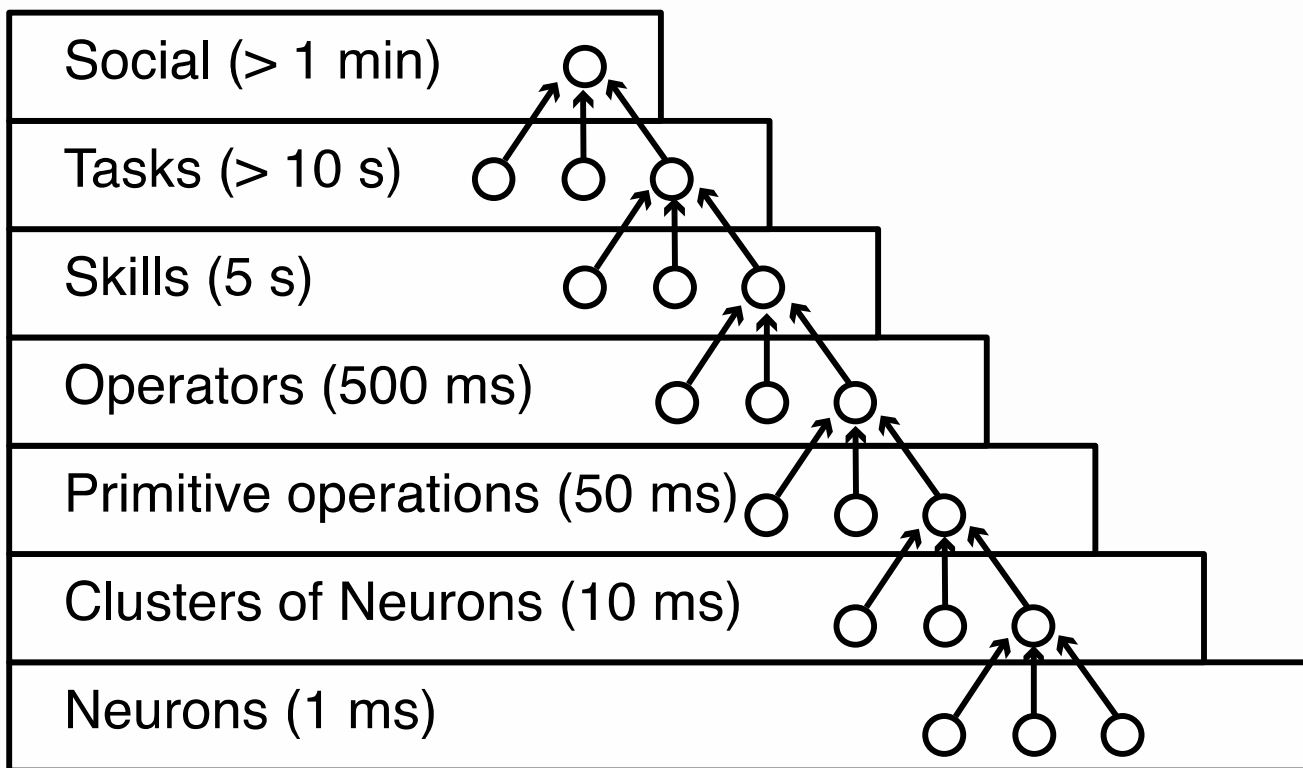
Horizontal architecture





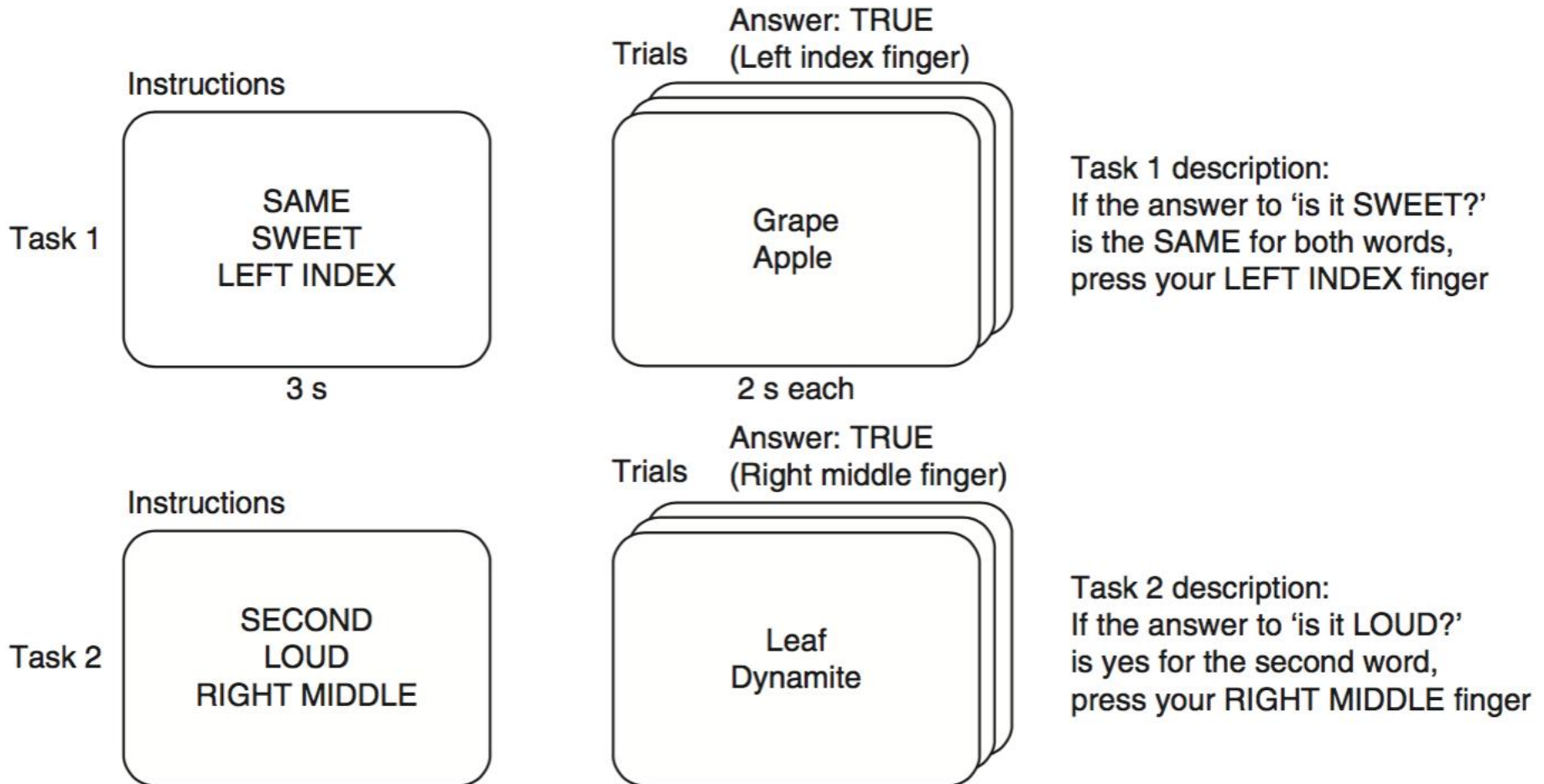
The cognitive architecture is different from a computer architecture

Multilevel architecture



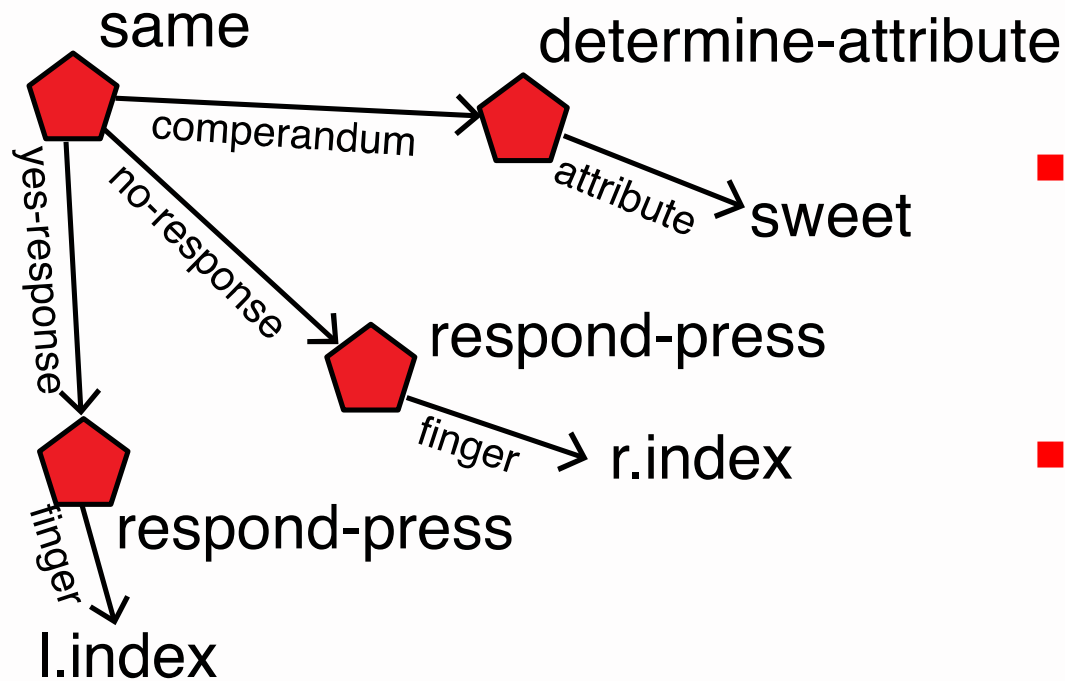


Example: RITL experiment





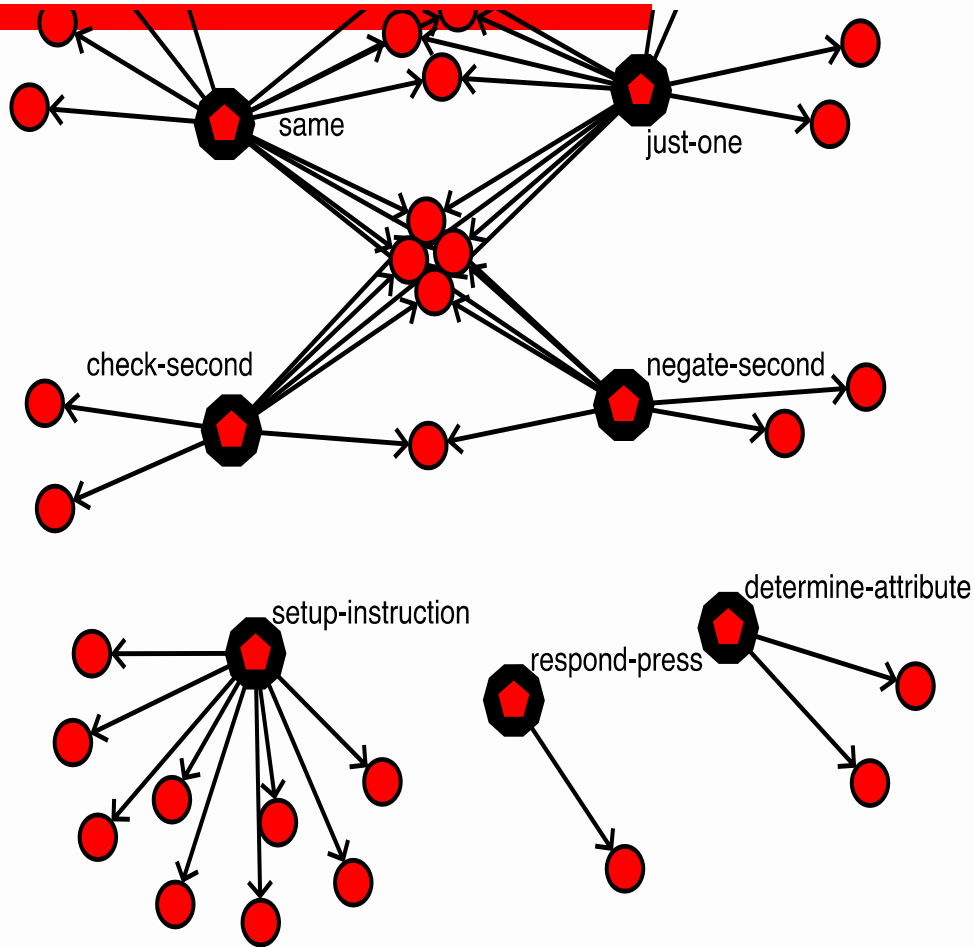
Task level model



- Primitives at the task level are skills
- Learning by a (linguistic) composition
- One-shot-learning!



Skill level model

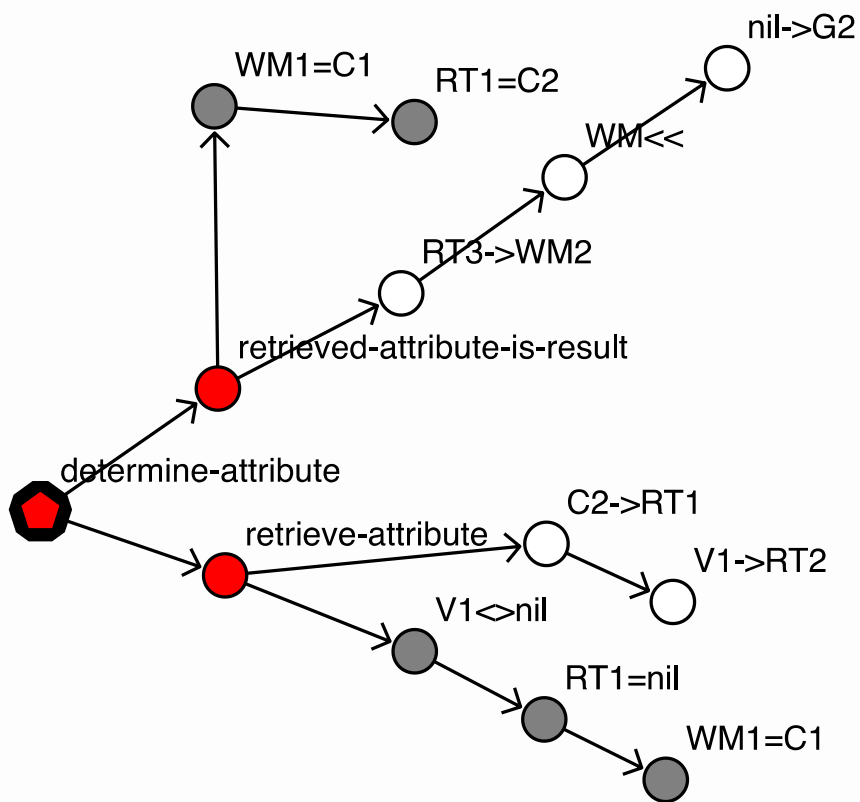


- Each skill requires a set of operators/producti ons
- Some operators may be useful for multiple skills
- Learning: reinforcement learning, imitation





Operator-level model

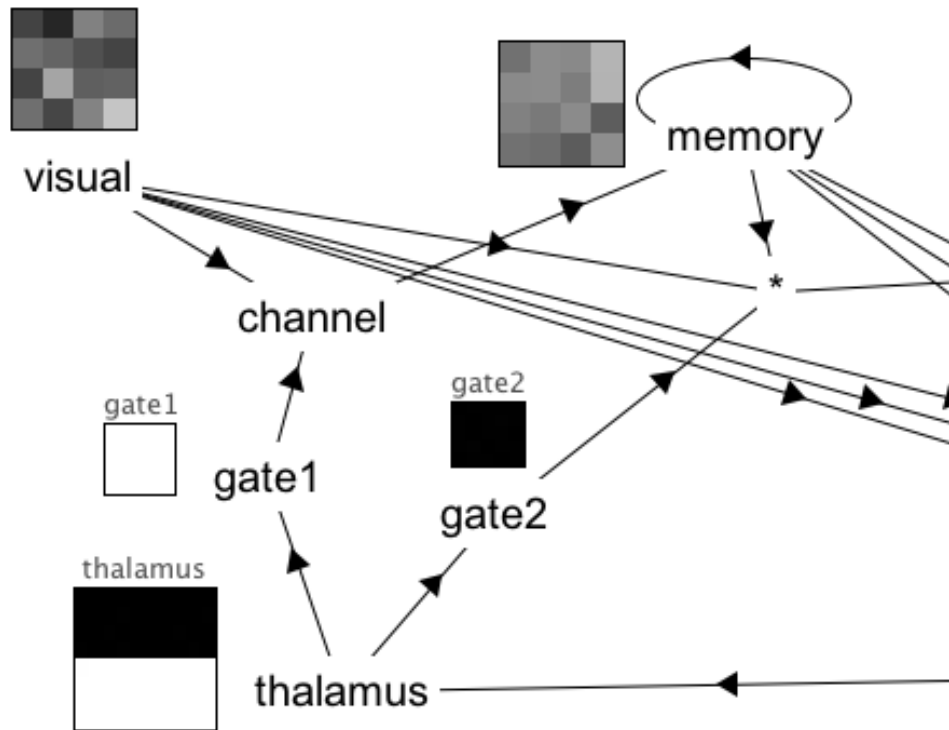


(p retrieve-attribute
 =goal>
 isa determine-attribute
 attribute =attr
 =visual>
 slot1 =object
 ?retrieval>
 buffer empty
 ==>
 +retrieval>
 attribute =attr
 object =object)





Primitive Operations level model of V1->RT2



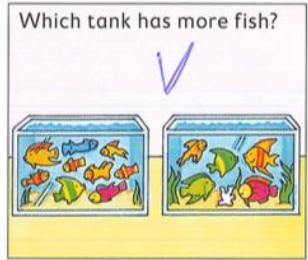
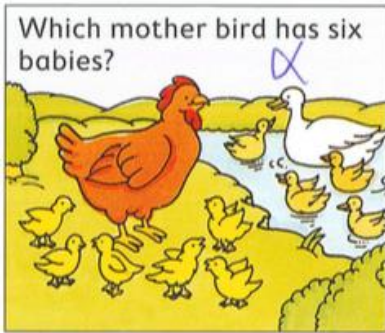
- A symbol in the visual buffer can have a different representation that in the retrieval buffer
- The mappings have to be learned



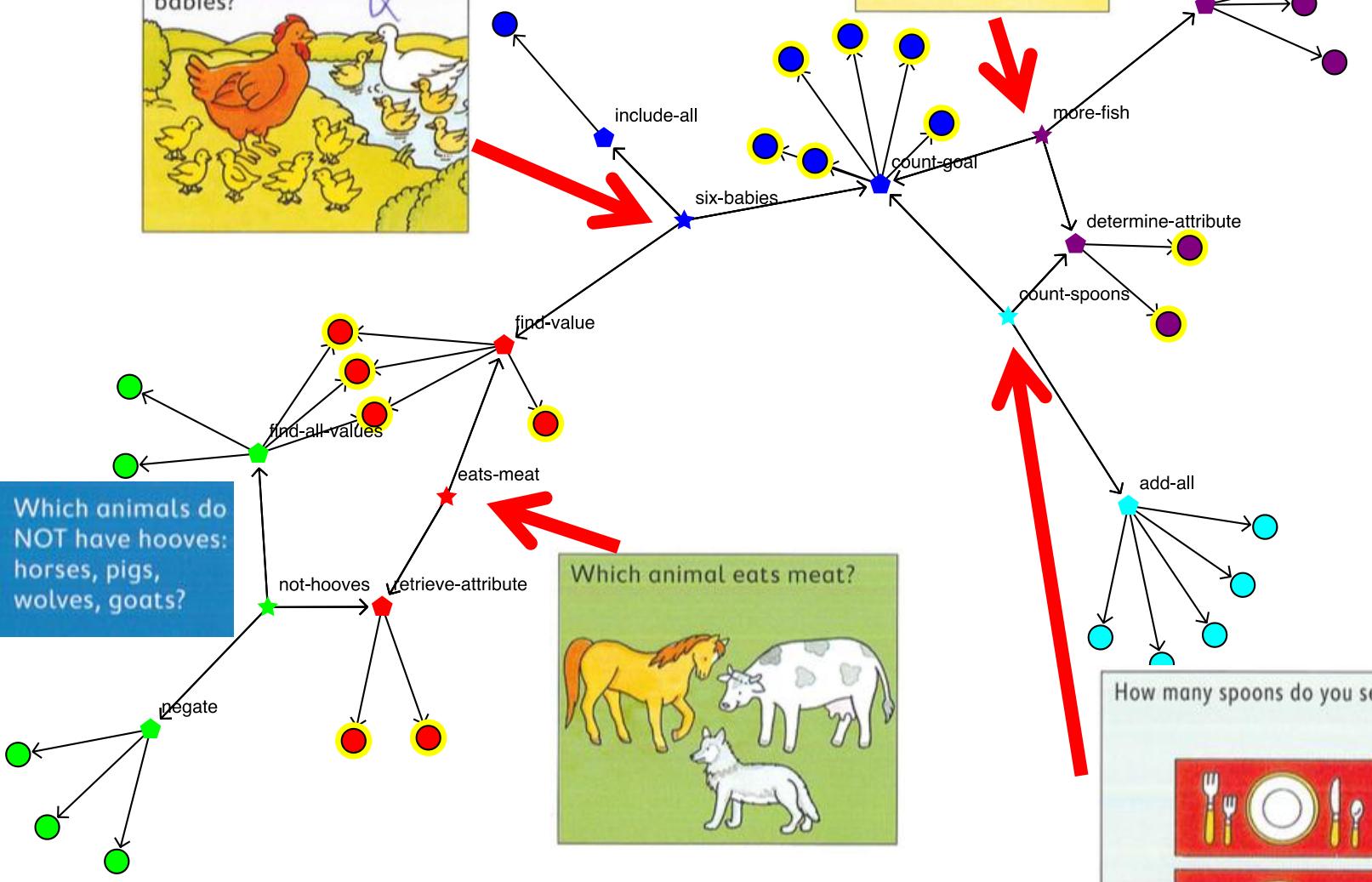
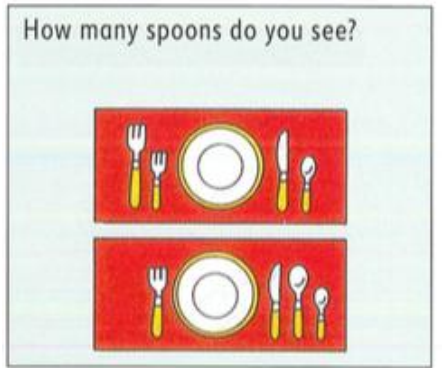
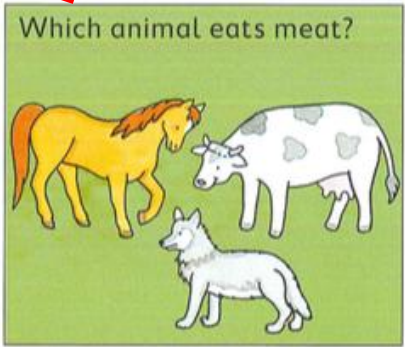
Do we always have to model from the bottom up?

- No!
- But we should aim for the appropriate level
- And fill in the gaps to make a complete “reductionist” account





SCIENCE
Which animals do NOT have hooves:
horses, pigs,
wolves, goats?

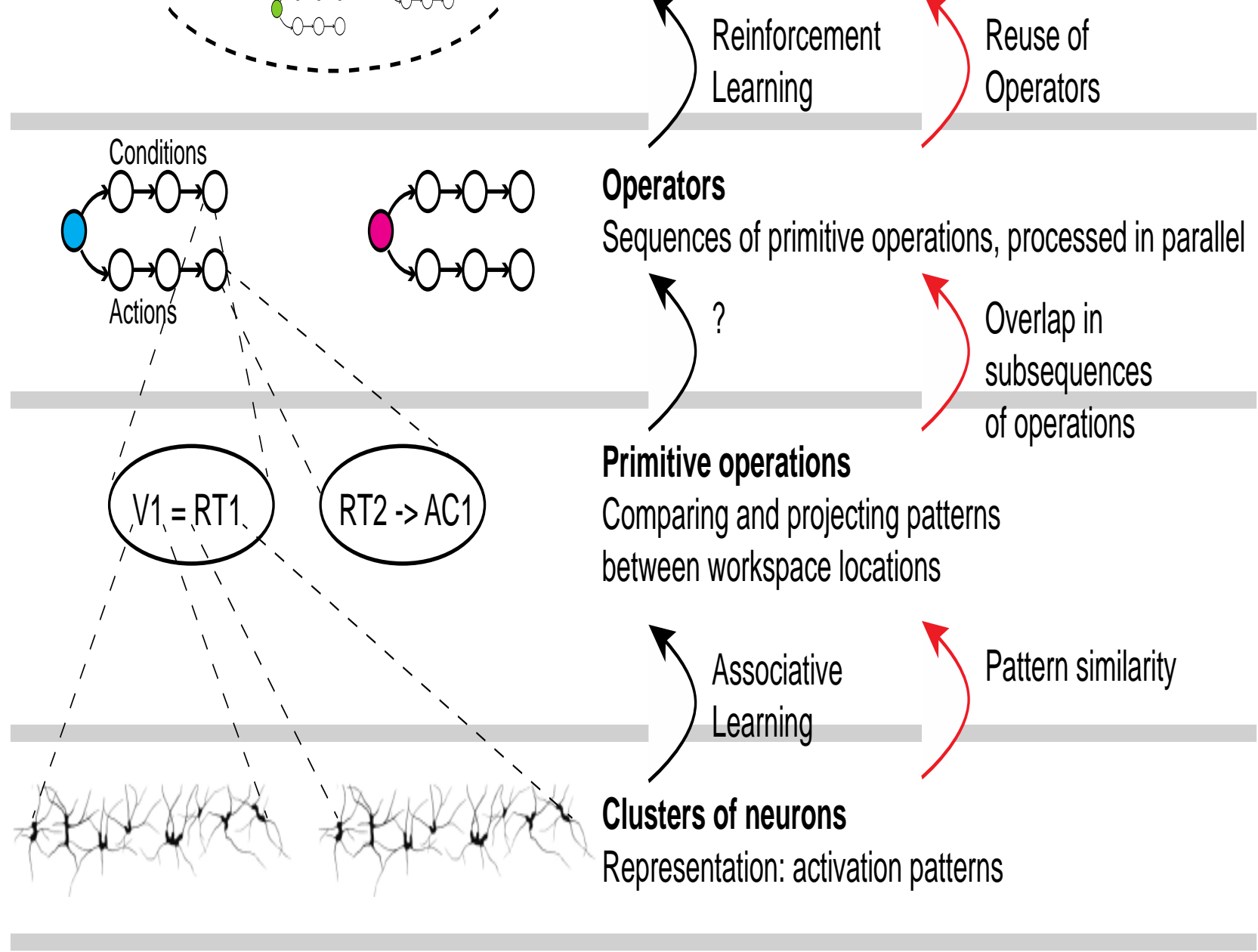




The new challenges

- Develop the architecture to allow modeling at different levels of abstraction
- Develop mechanisms for learning and transfer for each of these levels
- Mitigate the parameter-fitting accusation
- Build knowledge-rich models by sharing resources





Lower-level neuronal representations`