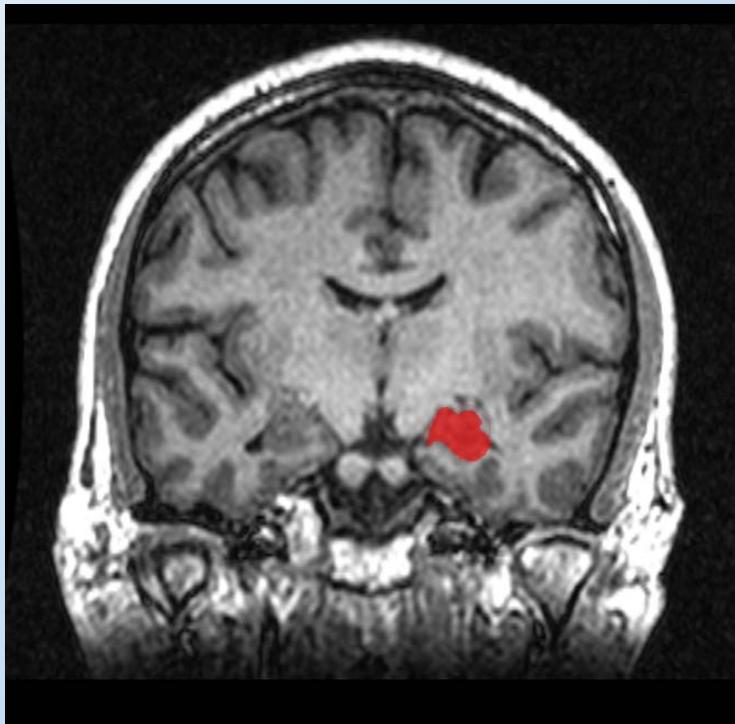
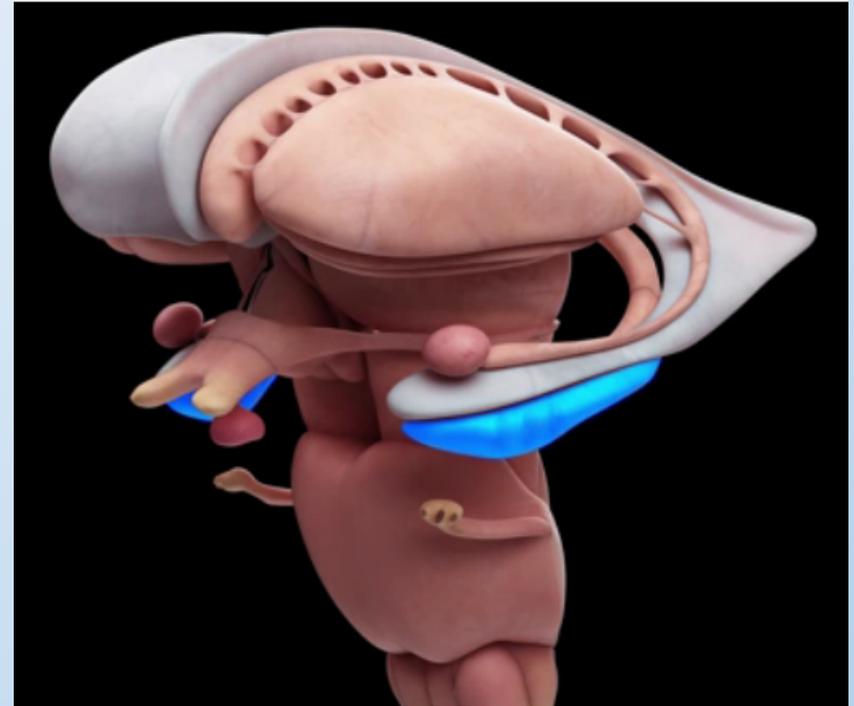


记忆



Hippocampus

- Campus

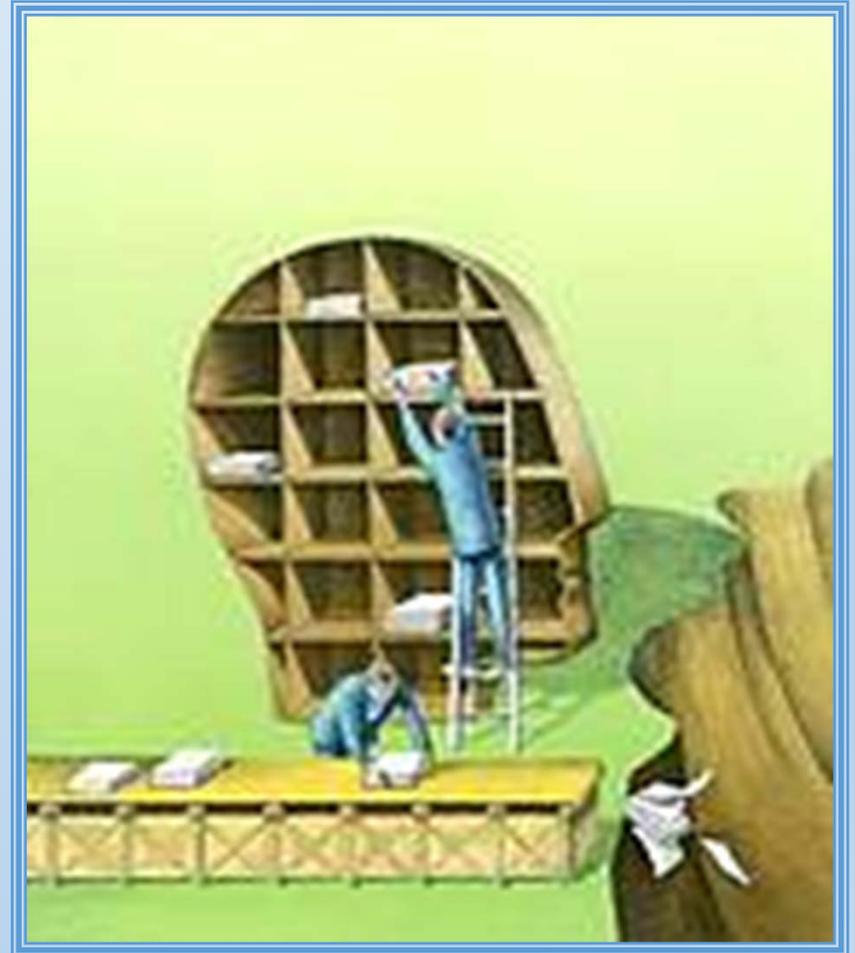


Hippocampus



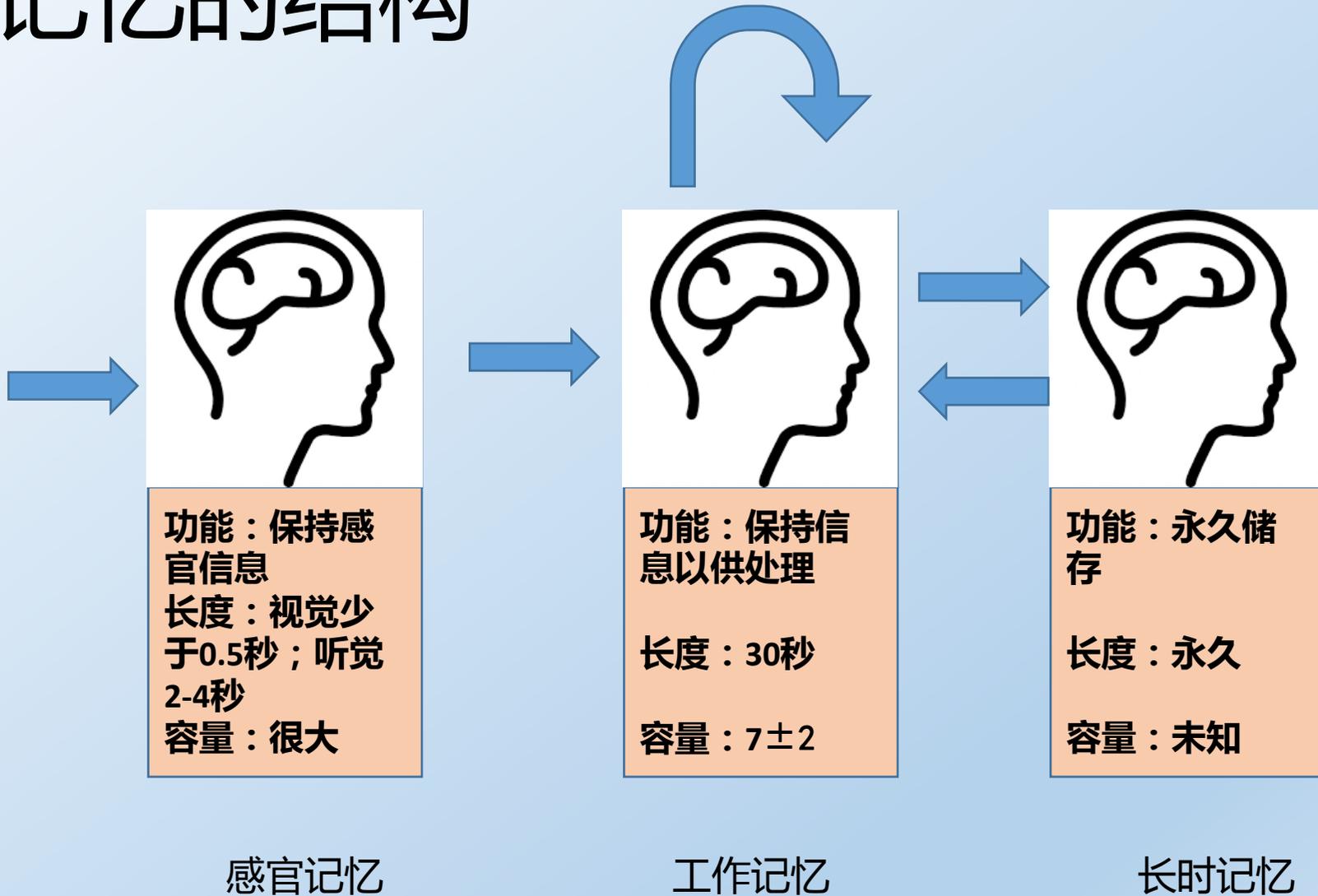
记忆

- 定义与特点
 - 具体的，形式多样的
 - 抽象的
- 记忆的结构
- 记忆的过程
- 遗忘



记忆的结构

外界信息



感官记忆

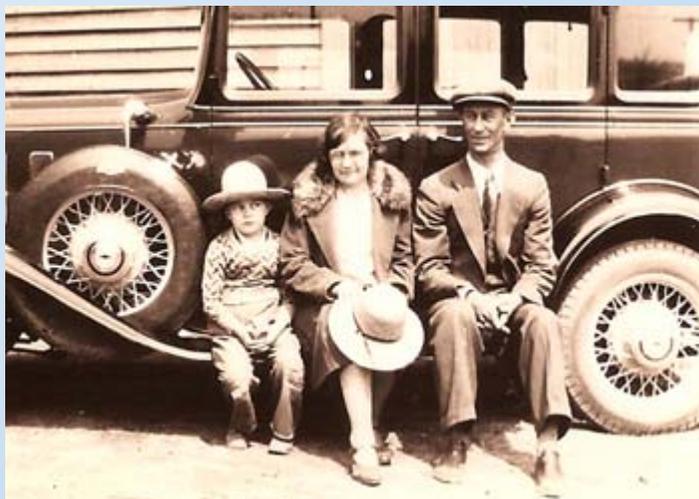
工作记忆

长时记忆

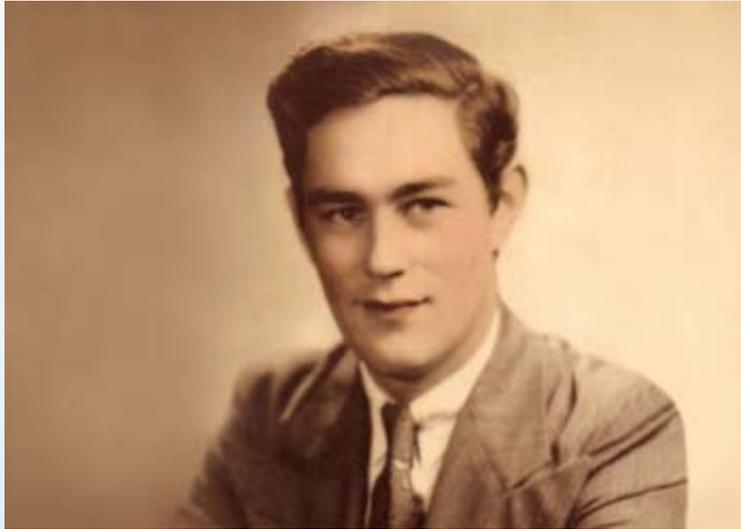


Patient H.M.
(Henry Molaison ,
1926-2008)

Patient H.M. (Henry Molaison)

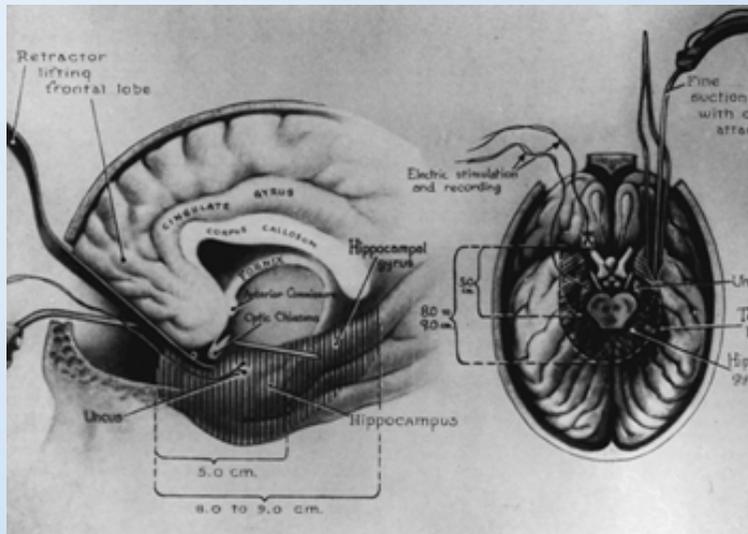


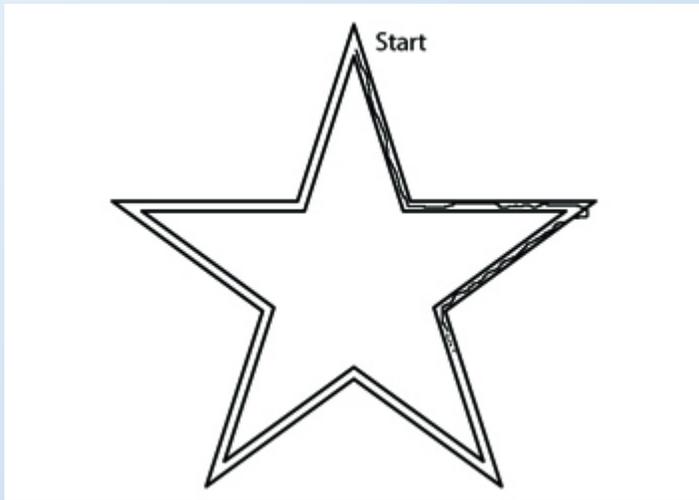
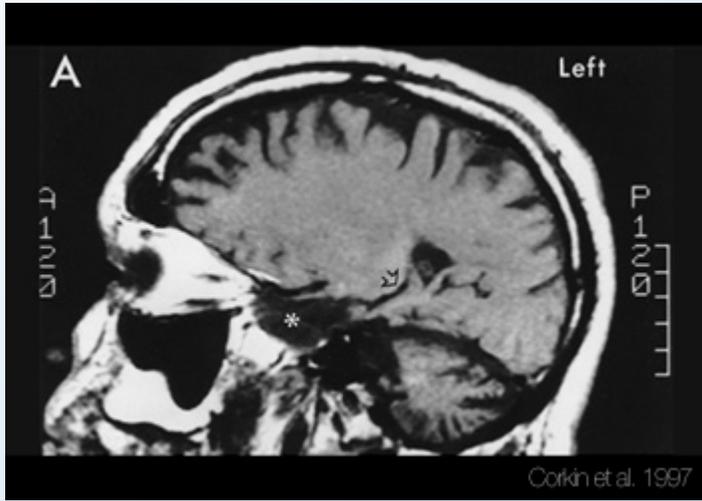
- 1933 7岁的时候, H.M. 被一个自行车撞倒, 失去意识了大概五分钟.
- 大约三年之后开始出现癫痫现象



- 16岁的时候，病情已经很严重，几乎每天有癫痫，每周有一次大的。

- 1953年 27岁的时候，H.M.'s 已经无法正常工作和生活. 当年9月1号，手术切除了海马及一些附属脑组织

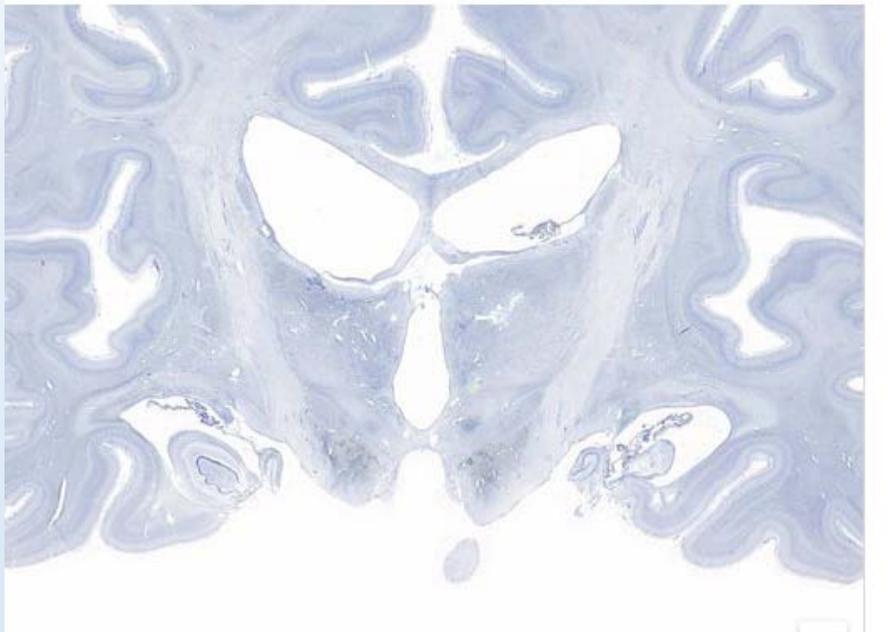




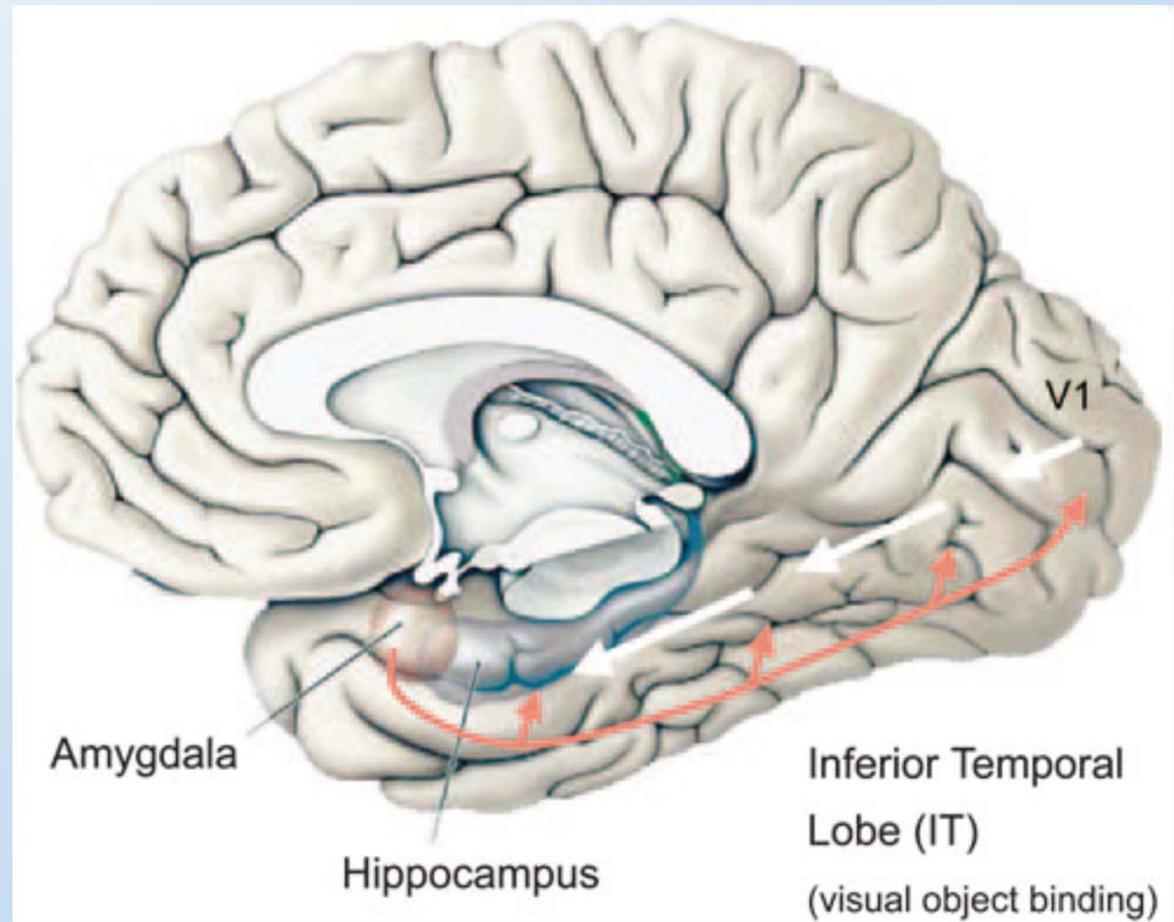
H.M. 死于2008年12月2日 82岁

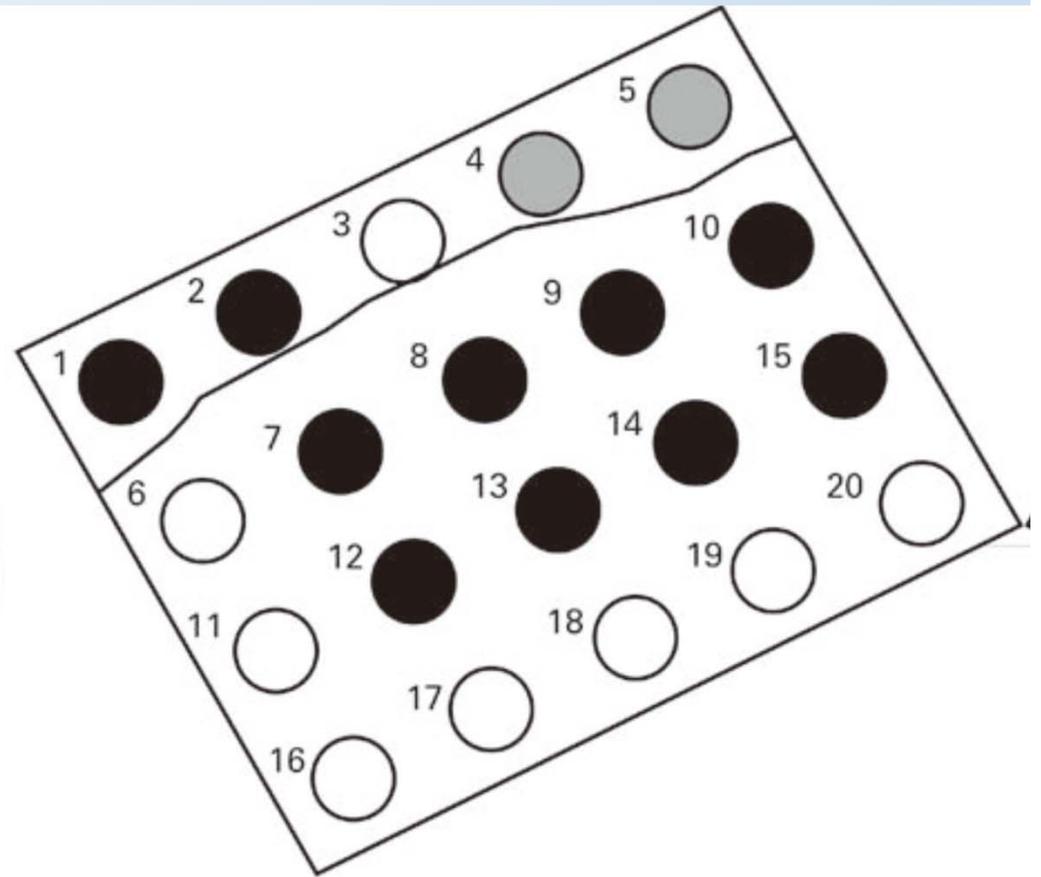
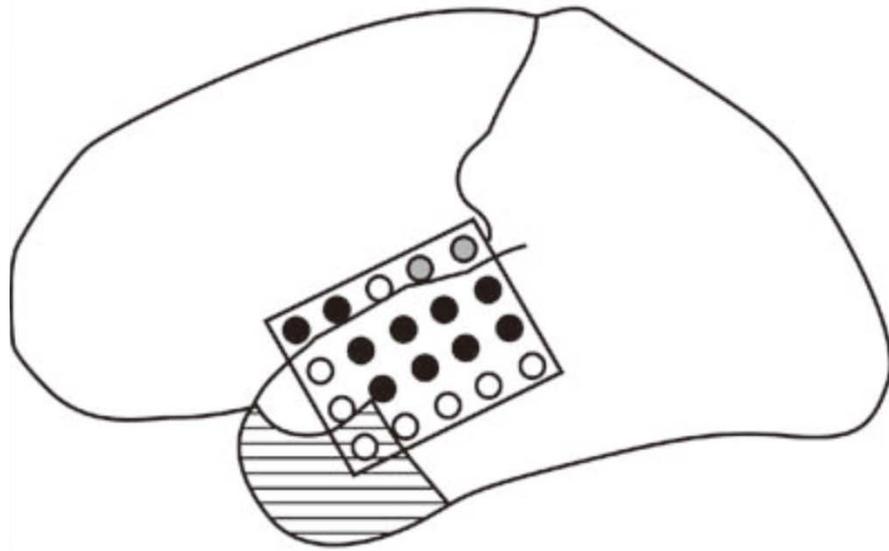


<http://hm.brainandsociety.org/atlas/>



Memory area





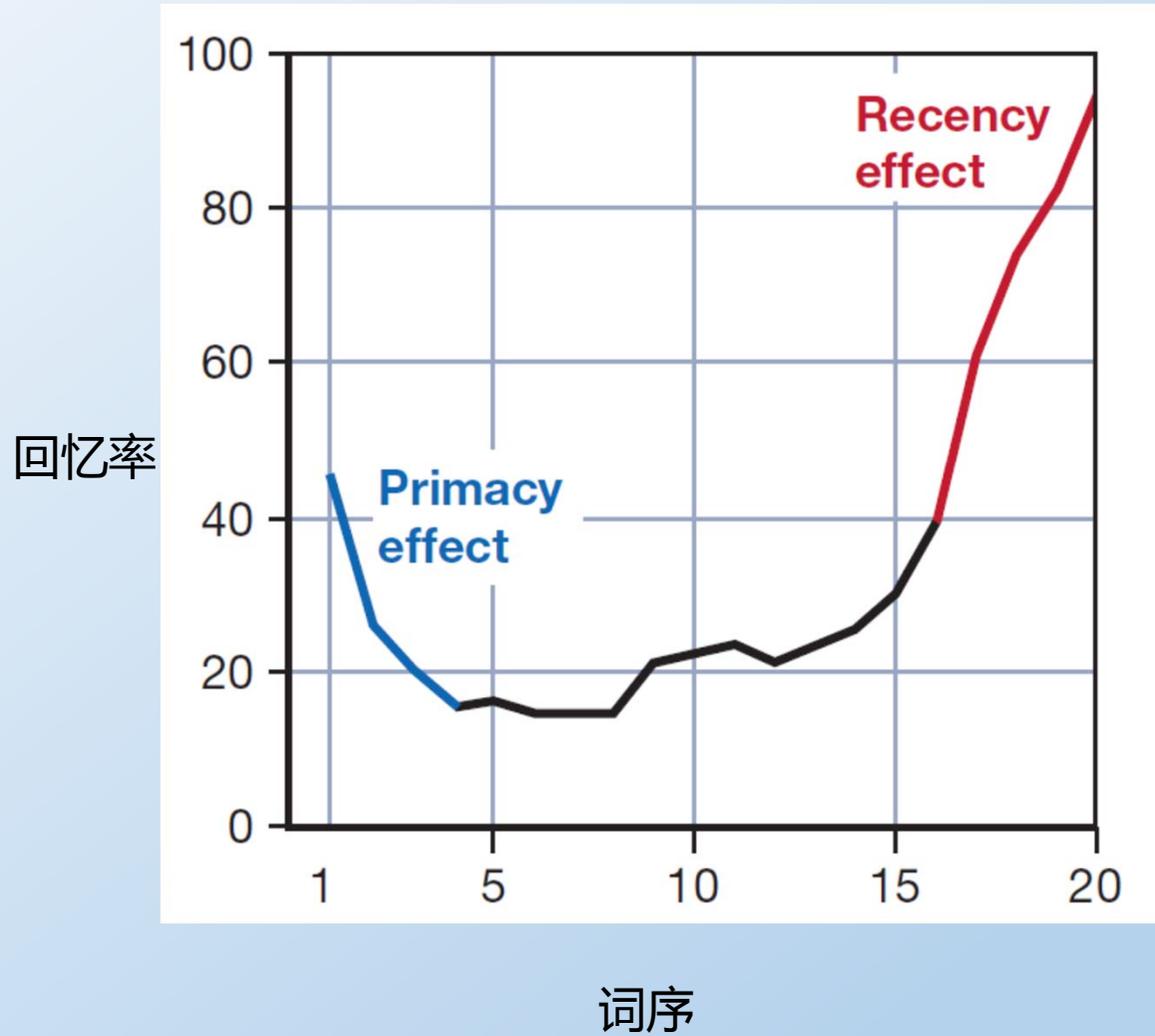
Response to stimulation

- None
- Focal motor activity
contralateral side of tongue
- Experiential phenomenon

Specific experiential response

- 1-2 Flintstones cartoon
- 9-10 Flintstones cartoon
- 10-15 Flintstones cartoon
- 13-14 Pink Floyd
- 8-9 Pink Floyd
- 9-10 Baseball announcer
- 7-8 Female voice singing
- 12-13 Female voice singing

首位效应与近因效应



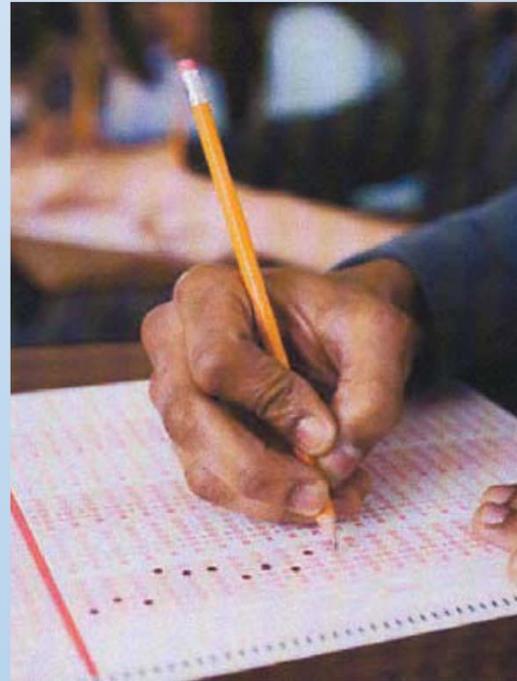
记忆的储存

- 记忆里储存的不是事物或场景的备份，
 - 储存的不是感官信息
 - 同一事件的不同属性，如场景，情绪储存在不同地点
 - 而是你对该事件的理解

- 记忆需要时间

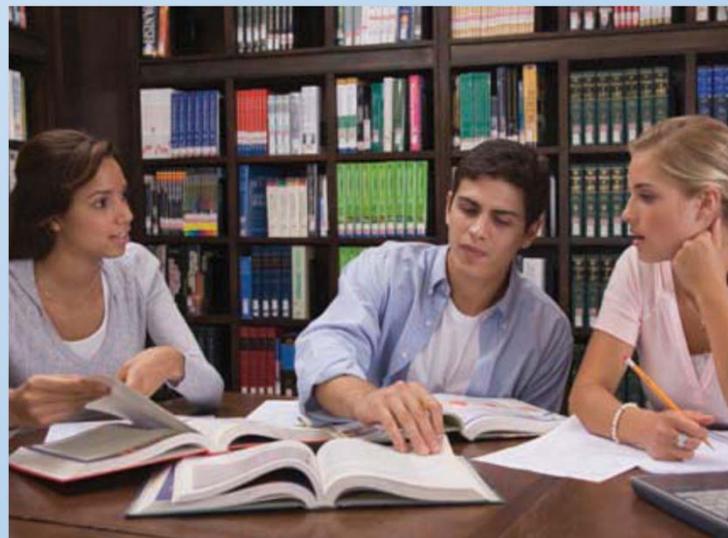
记忆的提取

舌尖效应



提取的关键

- 连接
- 理解



遗忘和错误

- 原因
 - 时间
 - 新的学习



错误和遗忘

