1.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910984592303321
	Autore	Widrow Bernard
	Titolo	Cognitive Memory : Human Memory / Machine Memory / / by Bernard Widrow, Edward P. Katz
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer Nature Switzerland : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2025
	ISBN	9783031809392 9783031809385
	Edizione	[1st ed. 2025.]
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (206 pages)
	Collana	Springer Series on Bio- and Neurosystems, , 2520-8543 ; ; 17
	Altri autori (Persone)	KatzEdward P
	Disciplina	006.3
	Soggetti	Computational intelligence Artificial intelligence Neural networks (Computer science) Computational Intelligence Artificial Intelligence Mathematical Models of Cognitive Processes and Neural Networks
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Nota di contenuto	-- Part I The Cognitive Memory. -- 1 Overview. -- 2 Cognitive Memory. -- PART II Autoassociative Neural Networks and Cognitive Memory Design. -- 3 The LMS Algorithm. -- 4 ADALINE. -- 5 Sigmodal ADALINE. -- 6 Backpropagation for Multi-layer Neural Networks. -- 7 Autoassociative neural networks. -- 8 The design of a cognitive memory, etc.
	Sommario/riassunto	How does human memory work? How does human pattern recognition work? The book's motivation is twofold, to add to knowledge in the field of neuroscience, and to design a highly simplified cognitive memory constructed using software and existing electronic components. Readers are taken on an inspiring journey through the fundamentals of human memory, how it is constructed, and how it works in everyday life. The book goes more in-depth into the human side of cognitive memory — how seeing, hearing, walking and speaking works. Impairments in cognitive memory are also discussed. Lastly, the book sheds light on how meaning is extracted from sensory inputs and from stored data. This book is not without controversy. Neuroscientists

accept the engrams (or memory traces) model that long-term memory is stored in the brain's neural networks. The authors believe that long-term human memory is stored digitally, in the DNA of brain cells, and not in analog neural networks. Further, the authors believe that innate knowledge of humans and animals is inherited, transmitted from parents to offspring at the moment of conception. The single cell contains the innate knowledge in the DNA of its nucleus. Memory is stored in DNA. The brain's neural networks are for access and retrieval of memory and not for actual storage. This book offers a unique, inspiring reading to researchers and other readers interested in the science of memory.

2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910155121503321
	Autore	Schouenborg Laust
	Titolo	International institutions in world history : divorcing international relations theory from the state and stage models / / Laust Schouenborg
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	London : , : Routledge, , 2017
	ISBN	1-315-40989-5
		1-315-40988-7
		1-315-40987-9
	Edizione	[1st ed.]
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (196 pages) : illustrations
	Collana	Worlding beyond the West
	Disciplina	341.2
	Soggetti	International agencies
		International relations
		Social institutions
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
	Nota di contenuto	1. Introduction -- 2. The argument in the context of IR theory -- 3. The argument in the context of anthropology, archaeology and historical sociology -- 4. Principles of legitimacy and membership -- 5. Regulating conflicts -- 6. Trade -- 7. Governance -- 8. Conclusion.
	Sommario/riassunto	This book presents a case for a basic reorientation of International Relations away from the state and towards the study of social

institutions in the sense of patterned practices, ideas and norms/rules. IR has always suffered from a parochial occupation with the state and the Western system of state. Its main theories revolve around these phenomena, and have resulted in the reification of the state: it has been turned into an essential actor, with certain immutable and fundamental properties that remain constant throughout time. A list of these properties usually includes territorial limits, centralisation, monopolisation of violence and exclusive loyalties. International Institutions in World History shows how the state is an inherently modern phenomenon, a modern social institution, and that foundational concepts in IR should be based on a full appreciation of the wider record of human existence on earth, trans-historically and cross-culturally. Schouenborg argues that these social institutions may be captured via a universal functional typology consisting of four categories: legitimacy and membership; regulating conflicts; trade; and governance. The book will be of interest to scholars and students within IR (particularly IR theory), anthropology, archaeology and sociology, and those interested in general social theory.