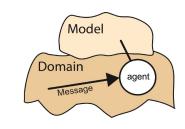
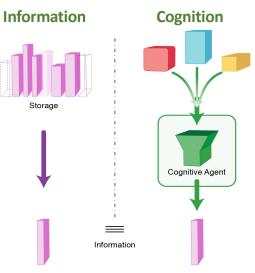


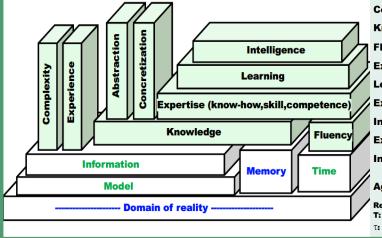
Cognition – Basic Modelling of Imaginary

- It is an understatement to say that imaginary has no limits or laws. In itself, the imaginary is not - the real is necessary to make this imaginary exist, or to underpin it, by spontaneous analogies (sensory traces, poetry, etc.) or systematic analogies (conventions, codes, etc.).
- The cognitive world belongs to the imaginary. In the cognitive world, a model is the (immaterial) description of a domain, imaginary or real.
- The model is created or updated on the basis of messages (frequent synonym: data); by definition, these messages convey information, and the information is characterised quantitatively by the probability of occurrence of these messages (p_i).
- Cognition allows a natural or machine-based cognitive agent to generate the relevant information.
- Beyond the terms relating to cognition in a more specific sense (knowledge, expertise, intelligence, etc.), it must be clearly understood that all other concepts, all words, also relate to cognition.
- The world of cognition is also that of logic, reasoning, processes, and, when a law is satisfied (that it is right, that the goal has been reached), beauty.









Information (average, per message): $n=\sum p_i \log_2(1/p_i)$ [bit]

Complexity (for example): $M=n_{out} 2^{n_{in}}$ [bit]

Knowledge: $K=\log_2(n_{out} 2^{n_{in}} +1)$ [lin]

Fluency (speed): F=1/\Delta t [s-1]

Expertise (cognitive speed): E=K·F [lin/s]

Learning: $\Delta E=E(t_1)-E(t_0)$; >0 [lin/s]

Experience i (observed information): $R_i = r(n_{in} + n_{out})$ [bit]

Intelligence: $I_i = \Delta E / \Delta R_i$ [lin/s/bit]

Experience_t (observation time): R_t =T [s]

Intelligence_t (cognitive acceleration): I_t = $\Delta E/\Delta R_t$ [lin/s²]

Agility (speed): A=1/T [s-1]

Relative agility : $A_r = \tau/T$

T: Reaction time of a control system, incl. possible transmission delays (agility 1, speed

τ: Reaction time of the target system, to be controlled

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