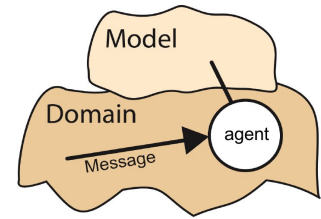


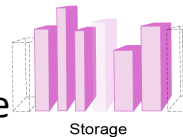


# Cognition – Basic Modelling of Imaginary

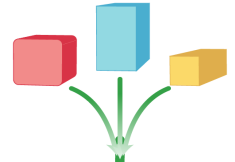
- It is an understatement to say that imaginary has no limits or laws. In itself, **the imaginary is not** - the real is necessary to make this imaginary exist, or to underpin it, by spontaneous analogies (sensory traces, poetry, etc.) or systematic analogies (conventions, codes, etc.).
- **The cognitive 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

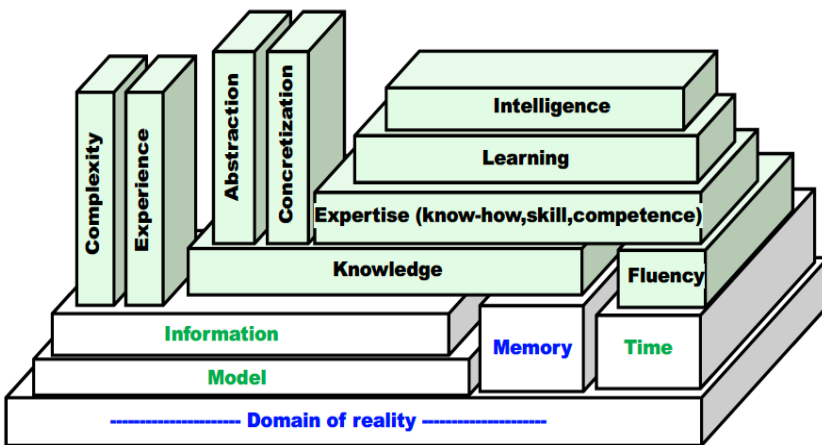


## Cognition



Cognitive Agent

Information



<b>Information</b> (average, per message):	$n = \sum p_i \log_2(1/p_i)$ [bit]
<b>Complexity</b> (for example):	$M = n_{out} 2^{n_{in}}$ [bit]
<b>Knowledge:</b>	$K = \log_2(n_{out} 2^{n_{in}} + 1)$ [lin]
<b>Fluency</b> (speed):	$F = 1/\Delta t$ [s <sup>-1</sup> ]
<b>Expertise</b> (cognitive speed):	$E = K \cdot F$ [lin/s]
<b>Learning:</b>	$\Delta E = E(t_1) - E(t_0); > 0$ [lin/s]
<b>Experience<sub>i</sub></b> (observed information):	$R_i = r(n_{in} + n_{out})$ [bit]
<b>Intelligence<sub>i</sub>:</b>	$I_i = \Delta E / \Delta R_i$ [lin/s/bit]
<b>Experience<sub>t</sub></b> (observation time):	$R_t = T$ [s]
<b>Intelligence<sub>t</sub></b> (cognitive acceleration):	$I_t = \Delta E / \Delta R_t$ [lin/s <sup>2</sup> ]
<b>Agility</b> (speed):	$A = 1/T$ [s <sup>-1</sup> ]
<b>Relative agility:</b>	$A_r = \tau/T$
<b>T:</b> Reaction time of a control system, incl. possible transmission delays (agility <sup>-1</sup> , speed <sup>-1</sup> )	
<b>τ:</b> Reaction time of the target system, to be controlled	

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