# PERCEPTION, ATTENTION AND MEMORY: A CLOSE RELATIONSHIP

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Bio Sci 38: Mind, Memory, and the Brain

# OVERVIEW

• The brain actively constructs your sensory experience

- Innate rules, assumptions and shortcuts of perception
- Phantom limbs
- Unusual perception (e.g., synesthesia)

Specific perceptual functions in specific cortical areas

- Motion perception (area MT)
- Face perception (Inferotemporal cortex; IT)
- Can we really separate perception from memory?

Role of attention in perception and memory

 Our brain has evolved for a very different world than the one we live in now.





 Our ancestors lived in a very dangerous world, and had to make quick decisions to survive.

VS

 We evolved innate rules, assumptions and short-cuts to help us quickly decide in a hostile environment

#### **Demo of illusory contours**



Your brain creates the contours of objects

### **Demo of simultaneous contrasts**



### **Demo of simultaneous contrasts**



#### **Demo of simultaneous contrasts of color**



### **Demo of length perception**



Which table is longer? Which is wider?

### **Demo of relative size**





### Demo of "apparent motion": stock market ticker



Your brain creates the illusion of motion if each stationary stimulus lights up within 50 ms

### **Demo of "apparent motion": visual illusions**



Your brain creates the perception of motion using some other cues as well

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### **Demo of "apparent motion": visual illusions**



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THE BRAIN ACTIVELY CONSTRUCTS YOUR SENSORY EXPERIENCE SENSATION IN PHANTOM LIMBS

# Our brain can "construct" feeling in any body part, even if that part is amputated

The example of "phantom limbs"



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## SPECIFIC PERCEPTUAL FUNCTIONS IN SPECIFIC CORTICAL AREAS DISTINCT VISUAL PROCESSING STREAMS

The **dorsal** stream is important for **"where"** information (e.g., location, motion), while the **ventral** stream is important for **"what"** information (e.g., objects, faces)



## SPECIFIC PERCEPTUAL FUNCTIONS IN SPECIFIC CORTICAL AREAS DISTINCT VISUAL PROCESSING STREAMS

### Motion perception (area MT)



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### Face perception (Inferotemporal cortex, or IT)



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## CAN WE REALLY SEPARATE PERCEPTION FROM MEMORY? YOUR BRAIN <u>"FILLS IN"</u> A LOT OF YOUR PERCEPTIONS USING YOUR MEMORIES

## What do you see here?



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- We cannot possibly process all the sensory info that is coming in.
- Our brain makes decisions about where it will allocate its attention.
- This allocation will be driven by your previous knowledge of how the world works (i.e., your memories) and what you are thinking at the time.

### The example of "change blindness"



### The Art of Misdirection (too long for class - watch on your own)



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GZGY0wPAnus

"How many times do people in white shirts pass the ball?"

## Selective Attention Test

from Simons & Chabris (1999)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vJG698U2Mvo