Can Mental Images be Realistically Represented in Computer Arrays?

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Models of Mental Imagery

- historical
 - picturesque view
 - homunculus
 - from introspection
- structural description view (Z. Pylyshyn)
 - any information is of propositional form
 - so is thinking in form of images
 - mental images = epiphenomenal
- pictorial view (S. Kosslyn)
 - mental images connected to perception
 - 2D quasi-pictorial representations of real objects in a visual buffer





Experiments

Experiment 1 – Rotation

- subjects were asked to rotate objects in their mind
- rotation time \propto rotation angle
- supports pictorialism



Figure 1: Based on Shepard & Metzlar's 'Mental Rotation Task'

Figure: objects to be rotated, by Jennifer Oneske for Wikipedia

Experiment 2 – Scanning

- subjects were shown objects in different heights, looked from above
- asked to scan a mental image of the setup with a mental dot
- scanning time \propto height difference
- ► depth may not be ignored

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Marr's and Nishihara's 2.5D-Arrays

- visual perception per: edges, corners, pictorial properties
- procedure:
- 1. primal sketch: array of symbols for "surface patches"
 - take into account position of pictorial properties
- 2. 2.5D-sketch by computation of two pictures: depth and orientation
- 3. final 2.5D-sketch:
 - · array; cells contain symbols with surface patch properties
- 4. shape recognition via a connection to a hierarchical 3D model data structure



Marr's and Nishihara's 2.5D-Arrays

final 2.5D-sketch

array; cells contain symbols with surface patch properties



Figure: 2.5D-sketch, from "The Imagery Debate", Michael Tye



Tye's 2.5D-Arrays

- mental image represented by 2.5D-array with "caption" (interpretation)
- visual buffer:
 - · every cell in array represents surface patch
 - cells may be empty/only contain color information
- generation: reverse to visual process
 - gather information from hierarchical structured long-term memory
 - construct surface patches pattern/array
 - write it into visual buffer





Discussion & Consequences for AI

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Can mental images really be represented in the proposed arrays?

Do you think a "mental image device" can help AI thinking (i.e. adaptive problem solving)?

Do you think "mental imagery" in the sense of pictures is superior to other methods of imagination?

