



# 注 意

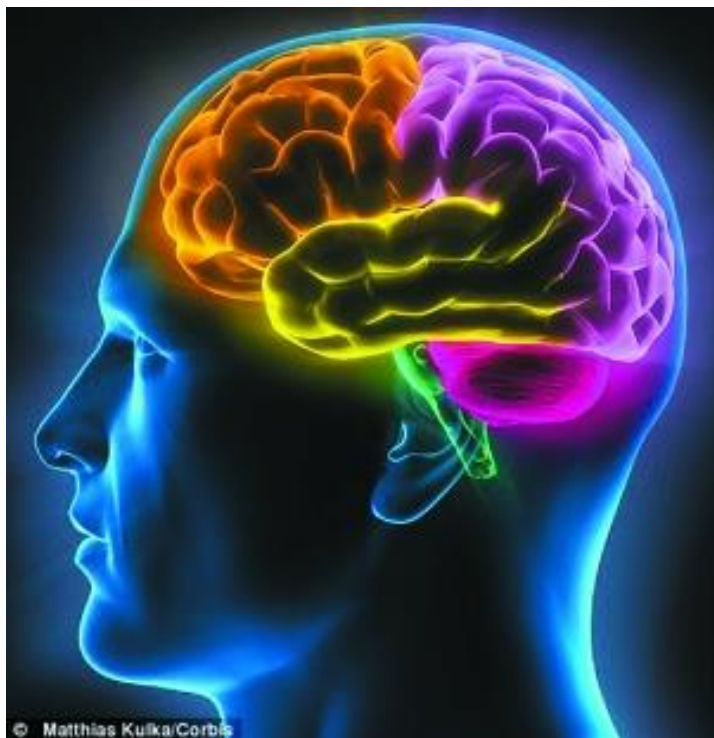
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# 每天都接受大量的感觉信息



# 实时处理巨量视觉图像信息



人脑 (20W)



电脑 (水电站)

# 什么是注意

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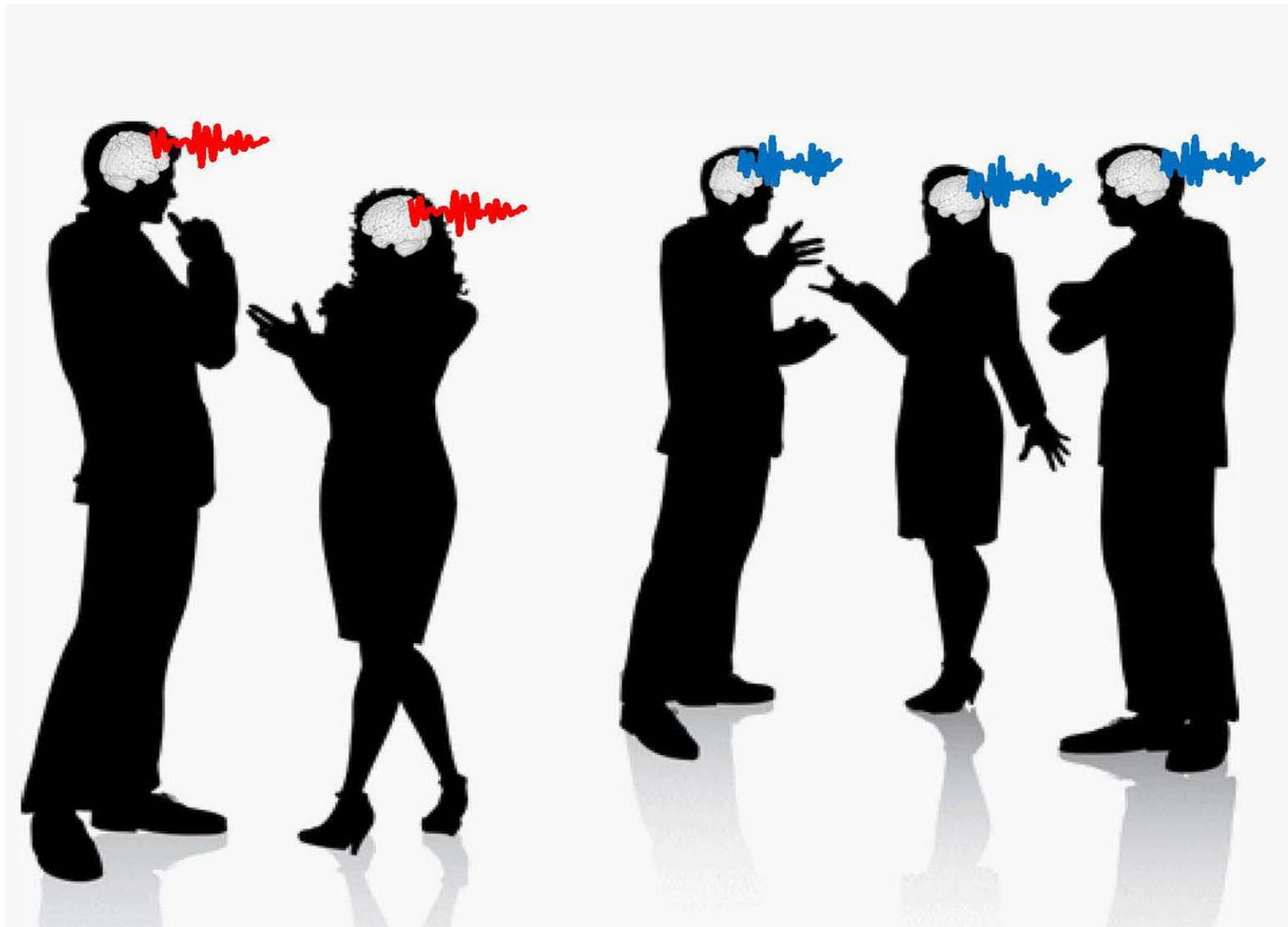


- \* Cognitive process
  - \* Concentrate on one aspect of the environment
  - \* Ignore other things

# 鸡尾酒会效应



# 鸡尾酒会效应

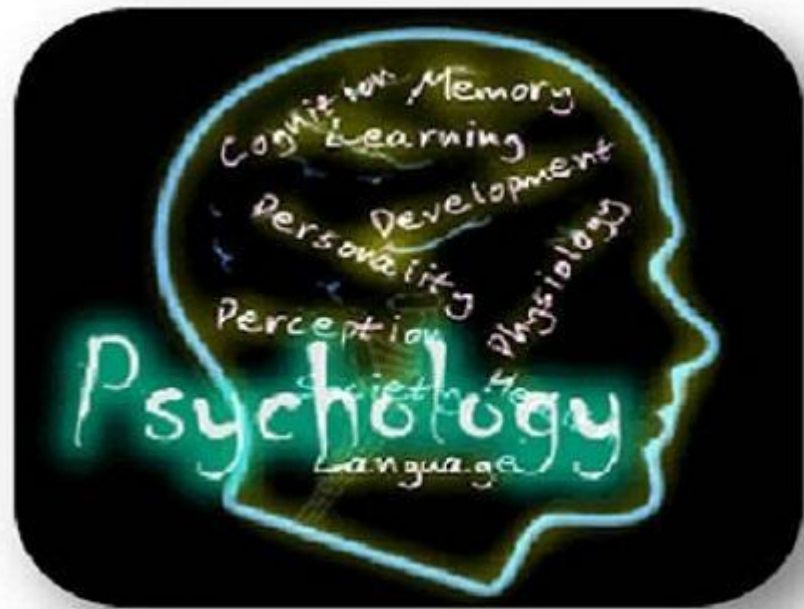


# 鸡尾酒会效应

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Cocktail Party Effect

# 心理学的注意





# 注意的分类

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- 警觉 ( Vigilance )
- 持续性注意 ( Sustained Attention )
- 选择性注意 ( Selective Attention )
- 分配性注意 ( Divided Attention )
- 注意转换 ( Attention Switch )

# 注意的种类

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## ➤ 警觉 ( Vigilance )

对危险或情况变化的敏锐的感觉



# 注意的种类

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## ➤ 持续性注意 ( Sustained Attention )

指注意在一定时间内保持在某个认识客体或活动上，也叫注意的稳定性



# 注意的种类

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## ➤ 选择性注意 ( Selective Attention )

是个体在同时呈现的两种或两种以上的刺激中选择一种进行注意，而忽略另外的刺激。



# 注意的种类

## ➤ 分配性注意 ( Divided Attention )

个体在同一时间内对两种或两种以上的刺激进行注意，或将注意分配到不同的活动中。



**Multitasking requires divided attention.**

# 注意的种类

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## ➤ 注意转换 ( Attention Switch )

个体在同一时间内对两种或两种以上的刺激进行注意，选择一种进行注意，并且不断转换。



# 注意的功能

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- 保持功能
- 选择功能
- 调节和监控功能

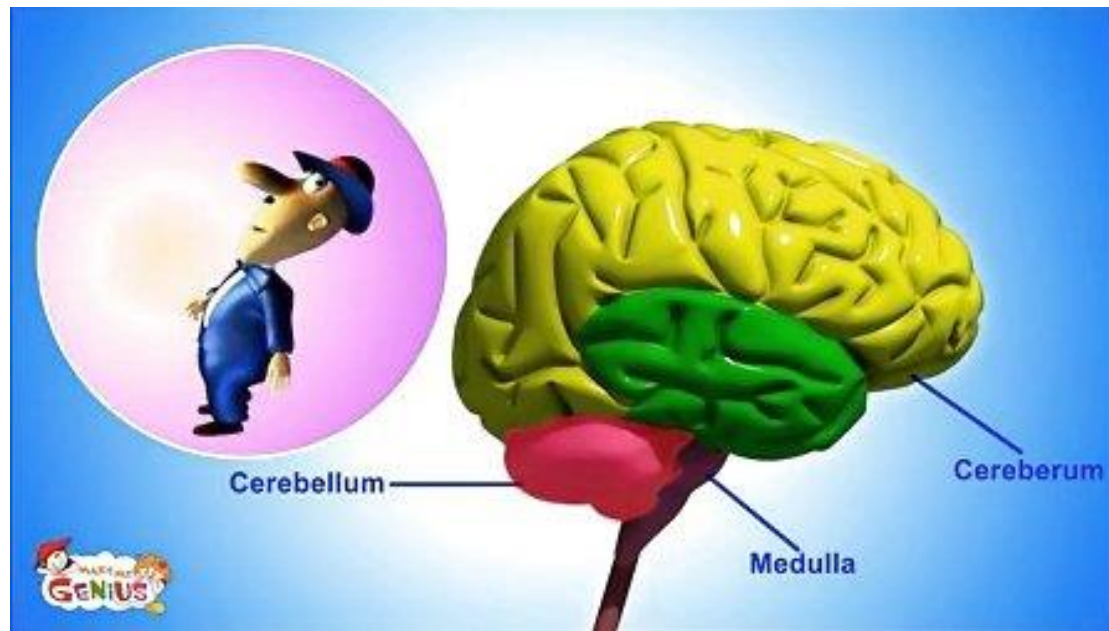
# 注意的心理学模型

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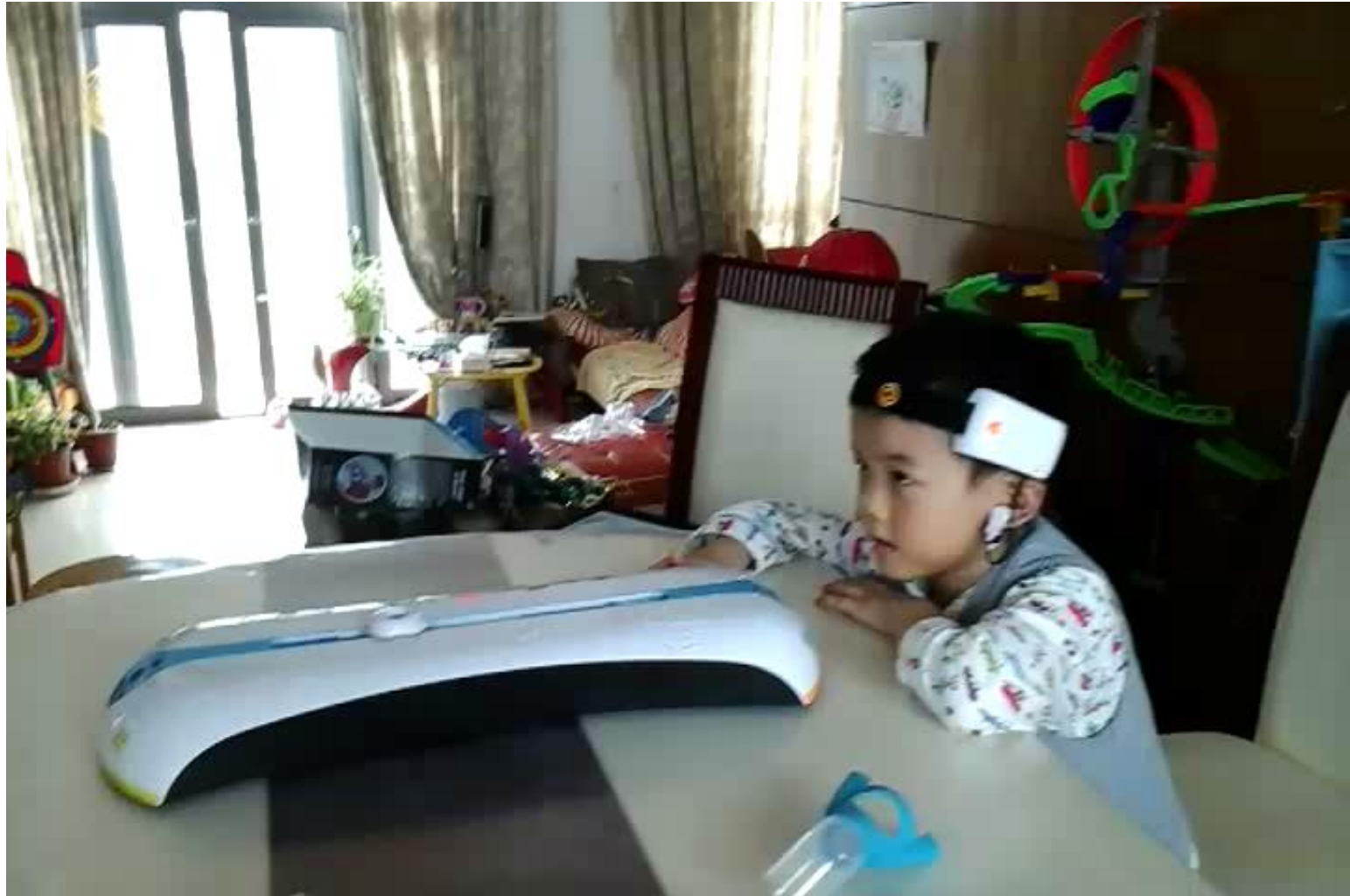
- 过滤器模型
- 衰减模型
- 容量分配模型



# 神经科学的注意



# 注意是大脑活动的结果



# 注意的四大调节功能

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- 增强反应 ( Enhance response )
- 增加灵敏度和分辨能力  
( Increase sensitivity and discriminability )
- 抑制其它刺激的输入  
( Suppress other stimuli )
- 时相上的同步化  
( Temporal synchrony )

# 注意的四大成分

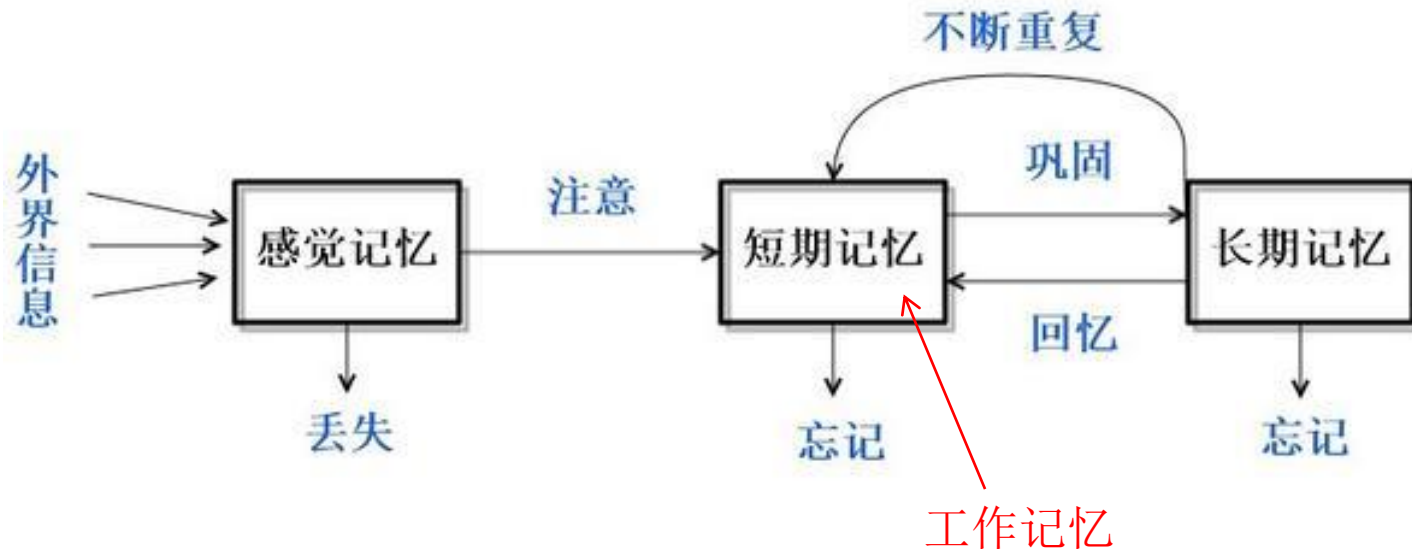
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- 工作记忆 ( Working Memory )
- 自下向上的过滤 ( Bottom-Up Filter )
- 自上而下的调节 ( Top-down Bias )
- 竞争性选择 ( Competitive Selection )

# 1、注意与工作记忆的关系

## ➤ 什么是工作记忆

工作记忆是一种对信息进行暂时加工和贮存的容量有限的记忆系统



# 1、注意与工作记忆的关系

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- 工作记忆与注意是紧密不可分的
- 当动物注意某一事物时，与该事物相关的信息将进入工作记忆
- 工作记忆的内容是与注意对象相关的信息

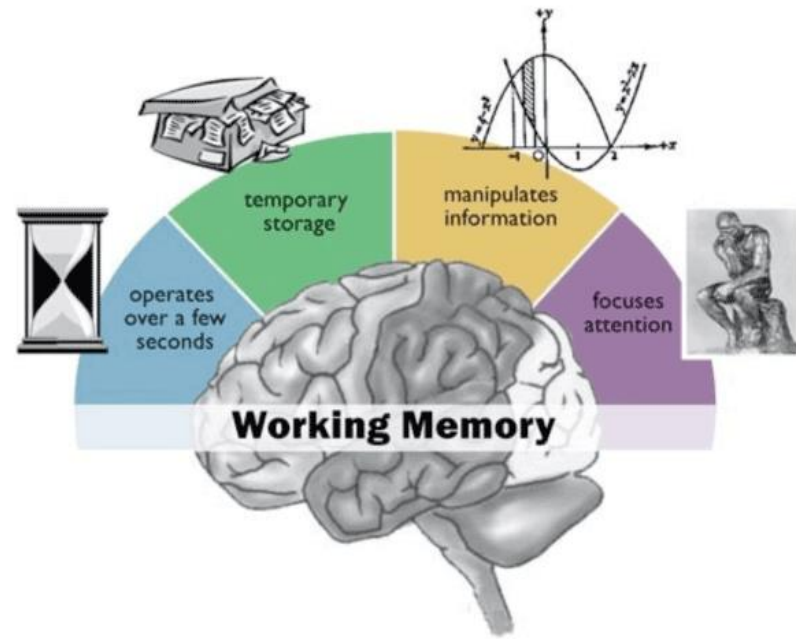


**结论：工作记忆表征了注意的对象**

# 1、注意与工作记忆的关系

## ➤ 工作记忆在哪里？

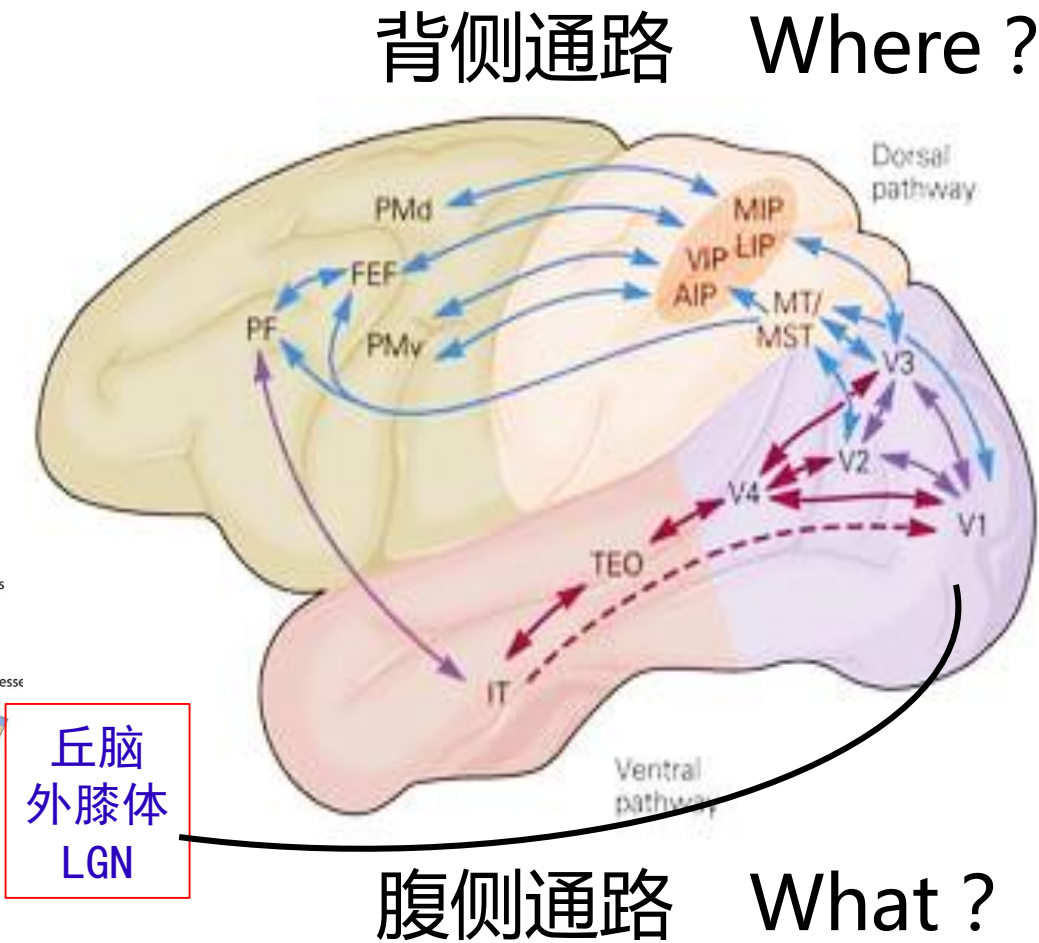
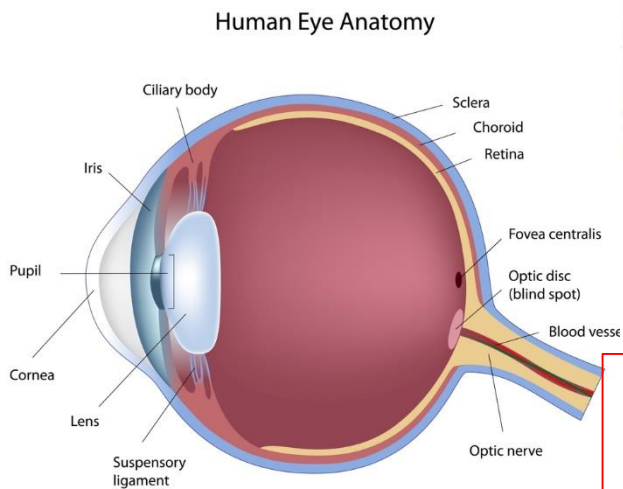
所有工作记忆任务  
均激活PFC(前额叶)



Working memory is a function that is usually distributed widely in the brain, with the PFC acting as an executive controller

# 2、自下而上的过滤 ( Bottom-up Filter )

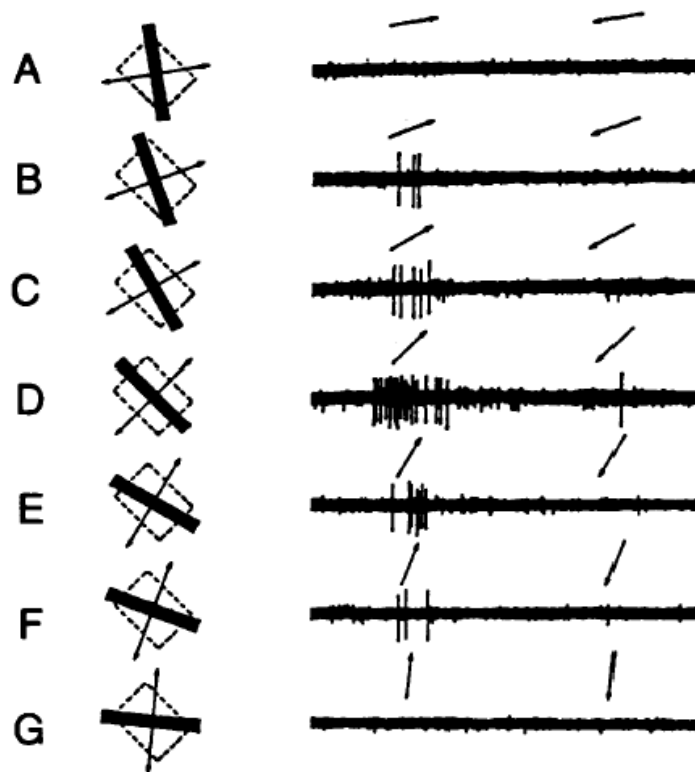
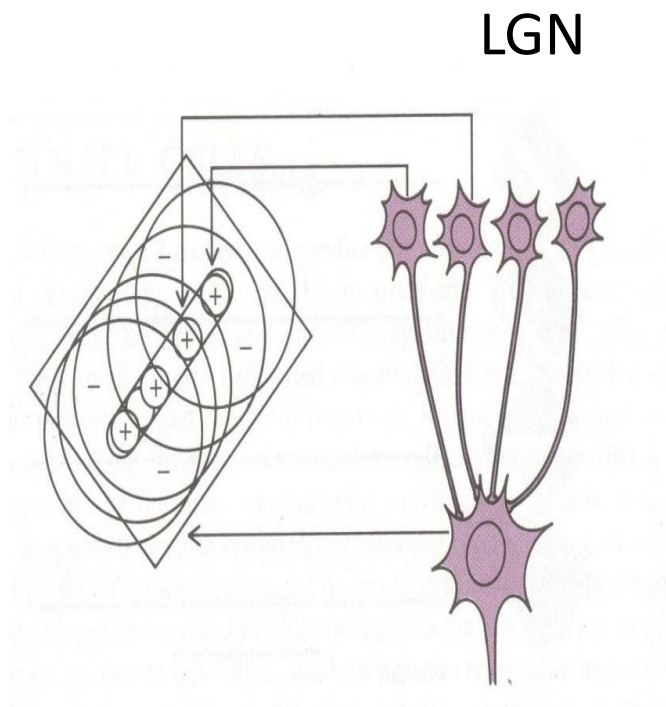
## 视觉通路





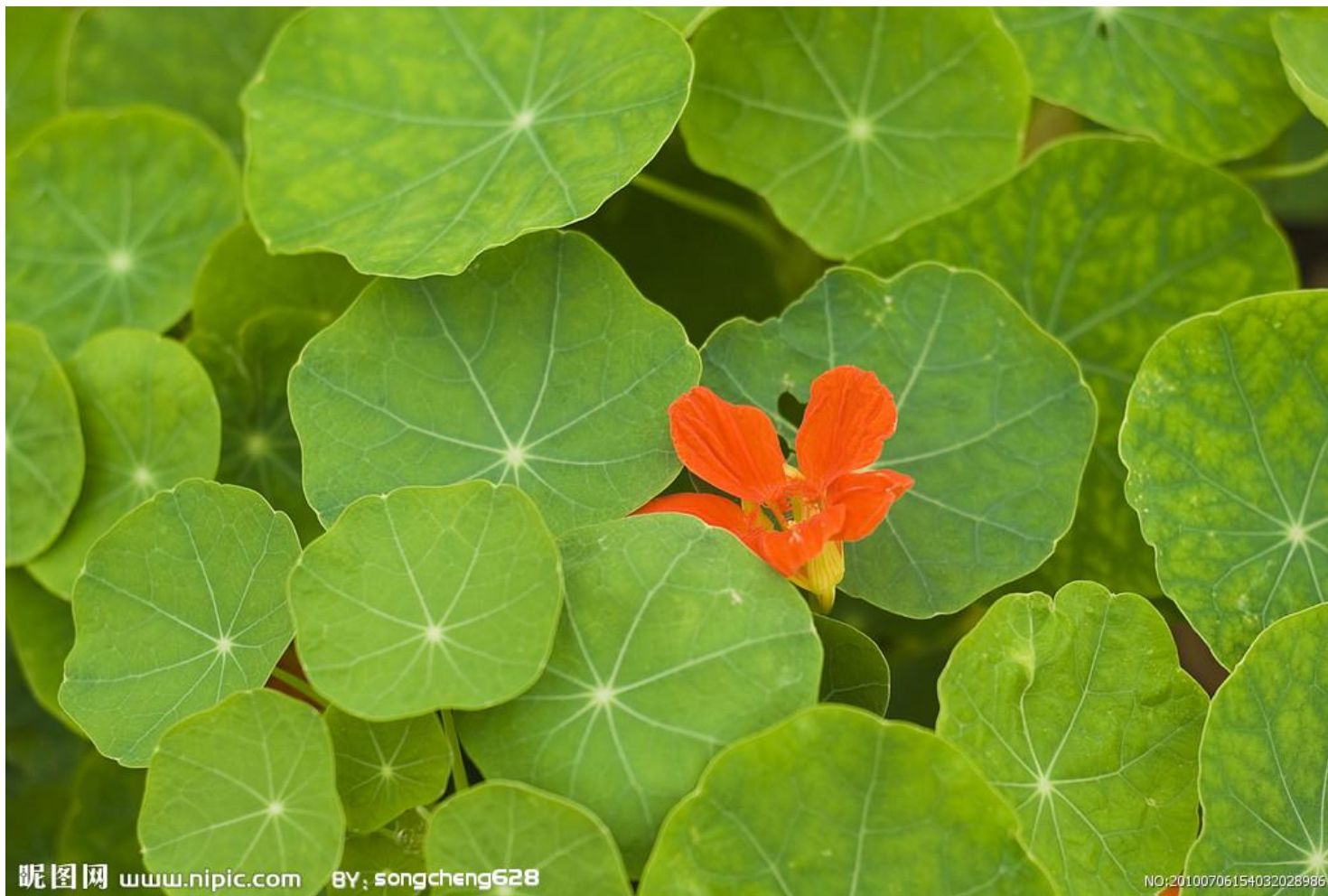
## 2、自下而上的过滤 ( Bottom-up Filter )

视觉通路越往上行，  
神经元选择性越高



朝向选择性神经元

## 2、自下而上的过滤 ( Bottom-up Filter )



无意注意

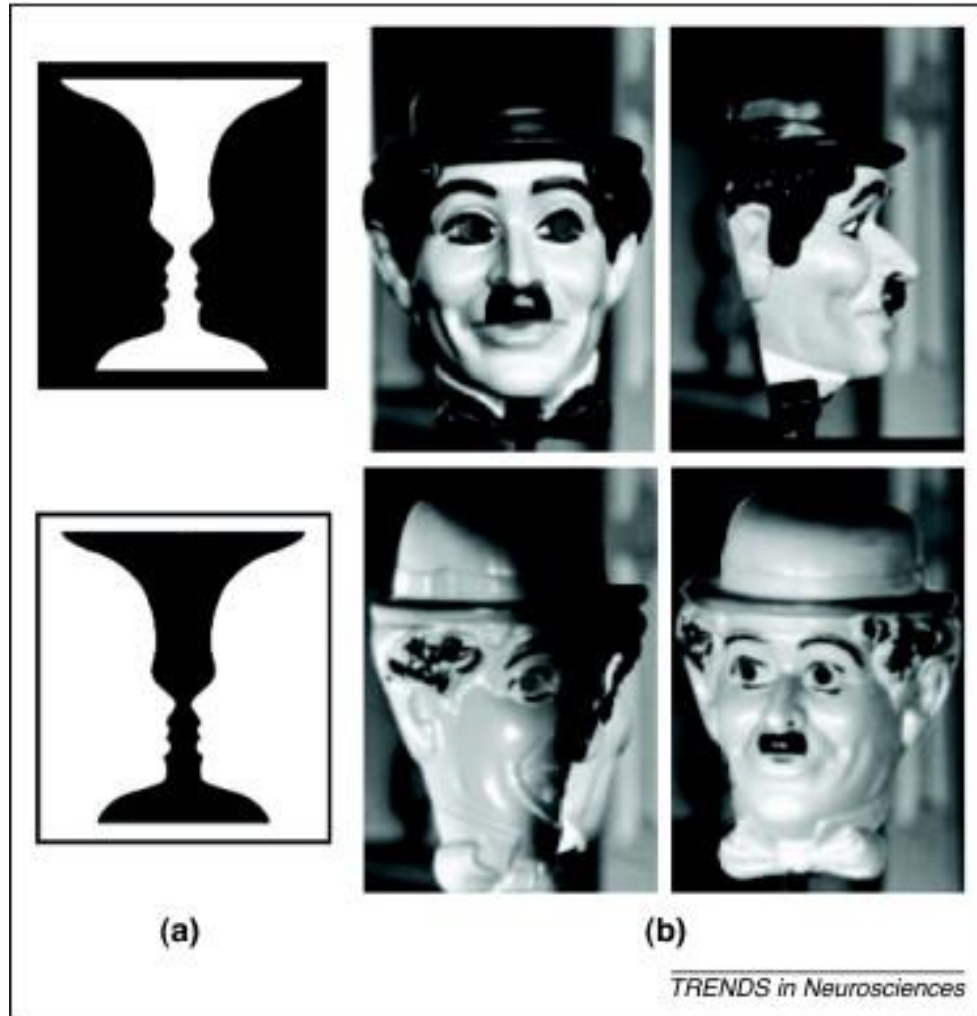
### 3、自上而下的调节 ( Top-Down Bias )

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无意注意搞不定

### 3、自上而下的调节 ( Top-Down Bias )



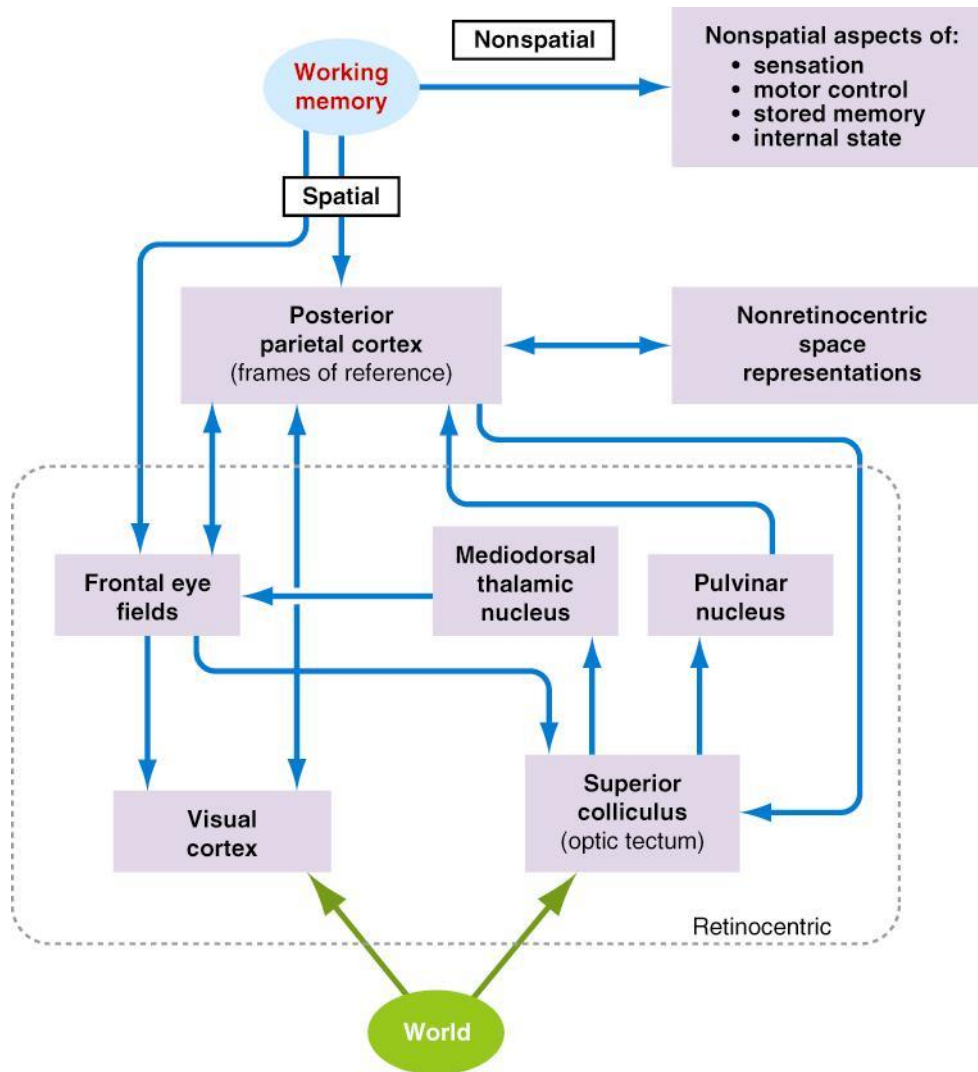
可控的和不可控的Top-down调节

### 3、自上而下的调节 ( Top-Down Bias )

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优酷

### 3、自上而下的调节 ( Top-Down Bias )

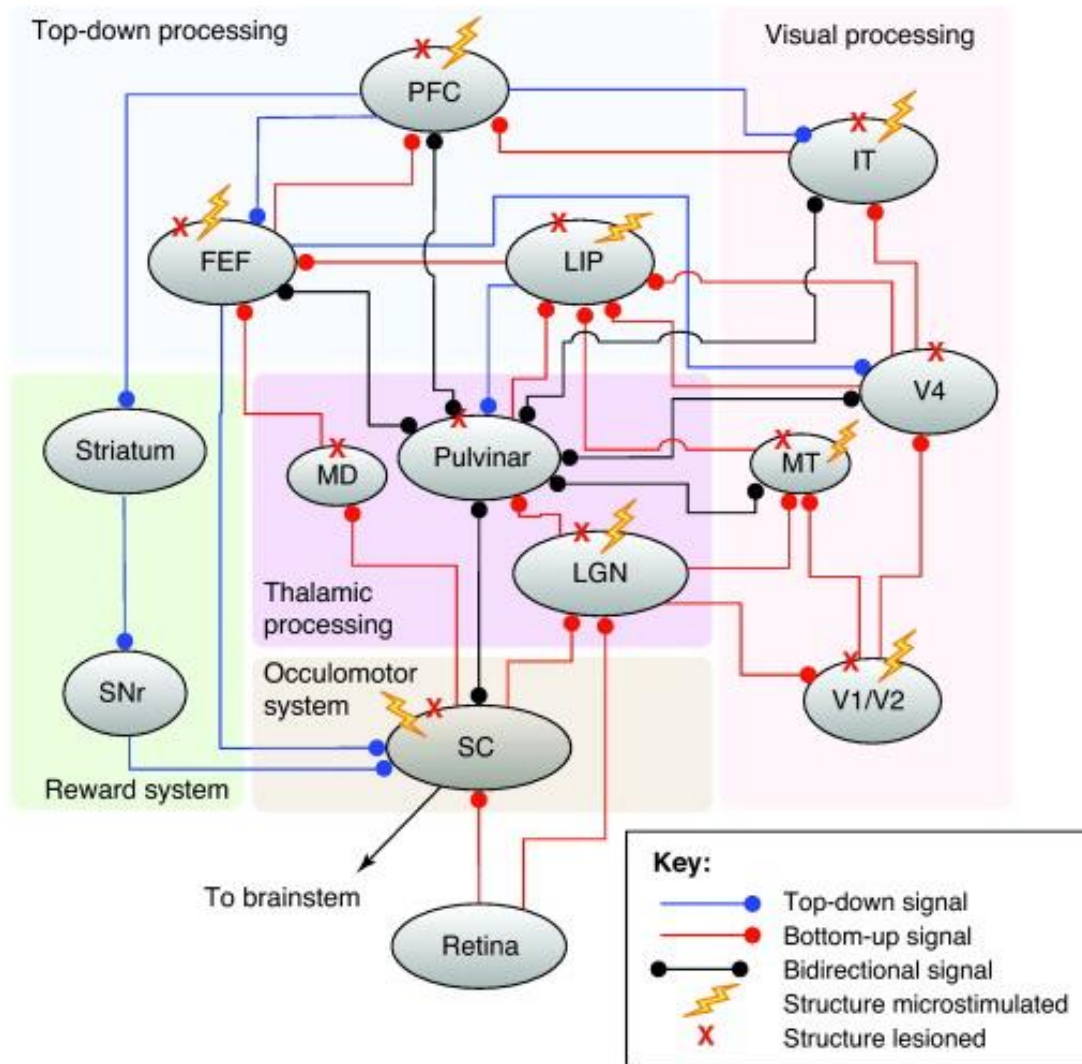


Top-down sensitivity control.

*Blue arrows:* Bias signals that regulate neural responsiveness.

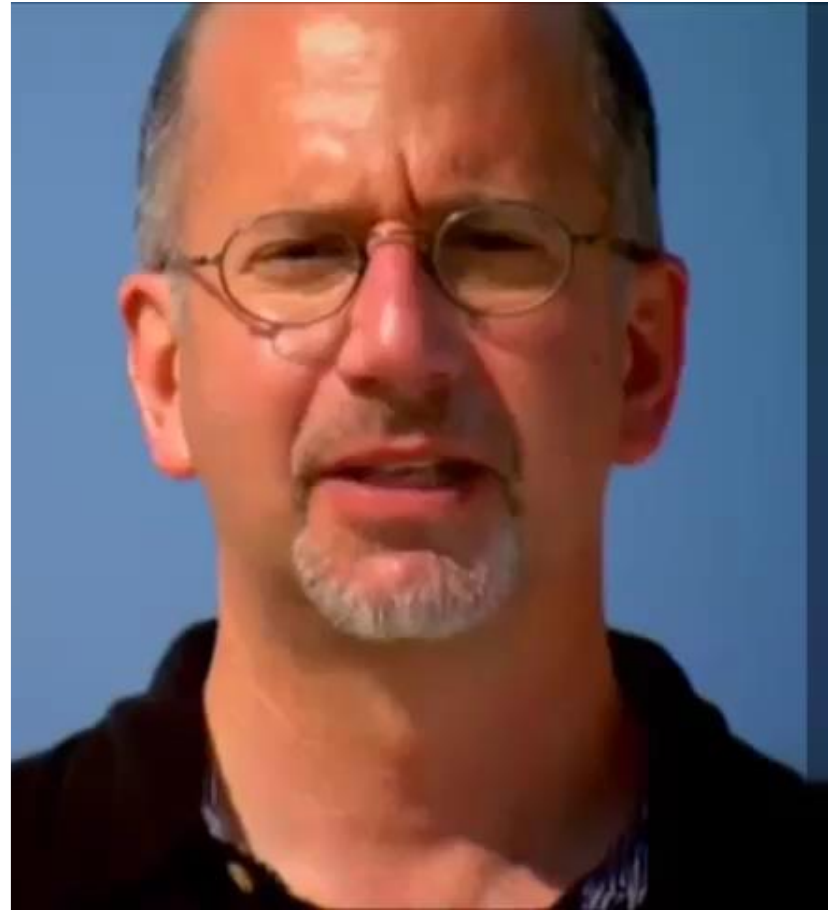
*Green arrows:* bottom-up information filtered for salience in the superior colliculus and in visual cortical areas.

# 3、自上而下的调节 ( Top-Down Bias )



## 4、竞争性选择 ( Competitive Selection )

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Ba



## 4、竞争性选择 ( Competitive Selection )

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Fa

## 4、竞争性选择 ( Competitive Selection )

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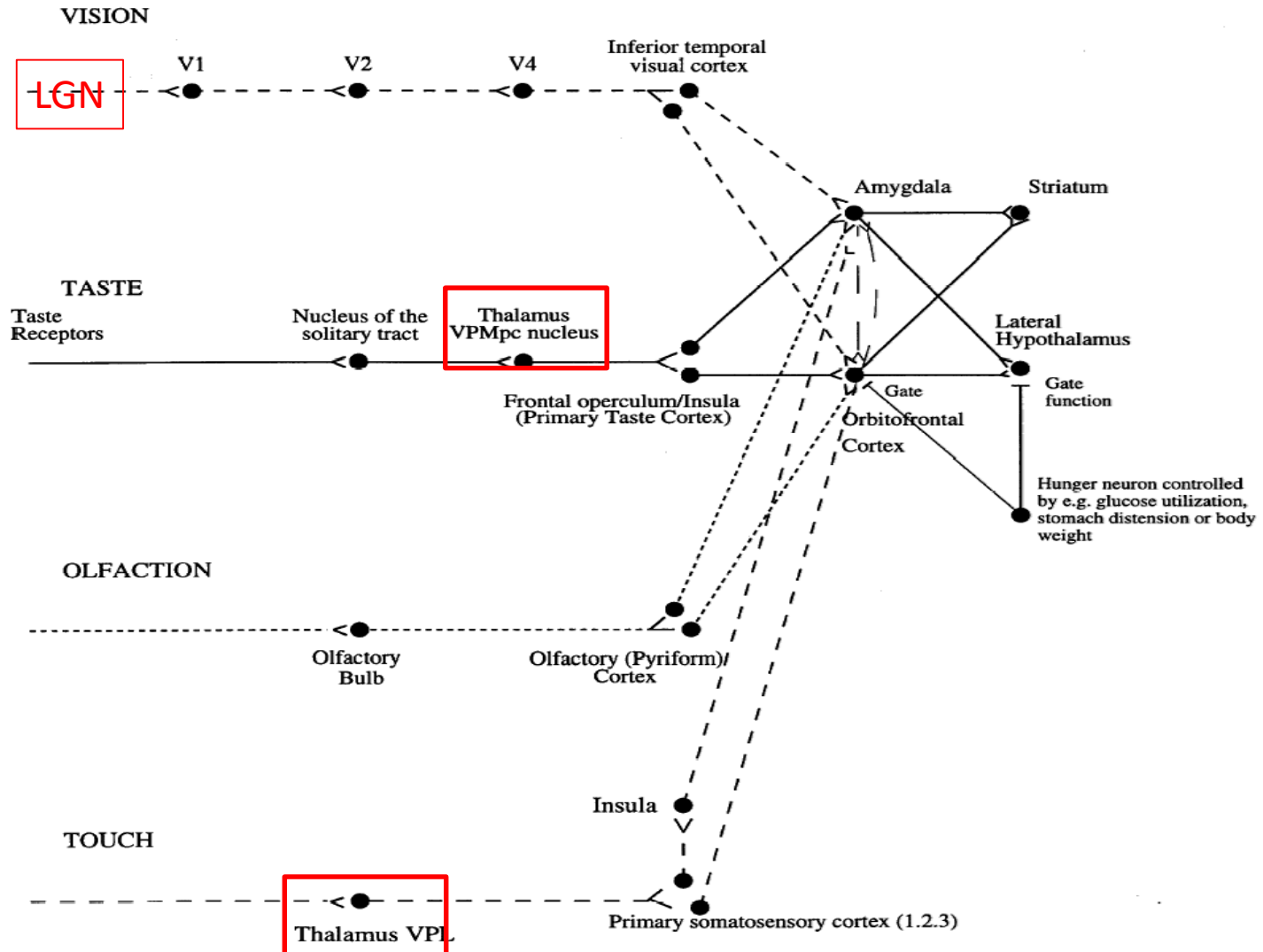


Fa

Ba

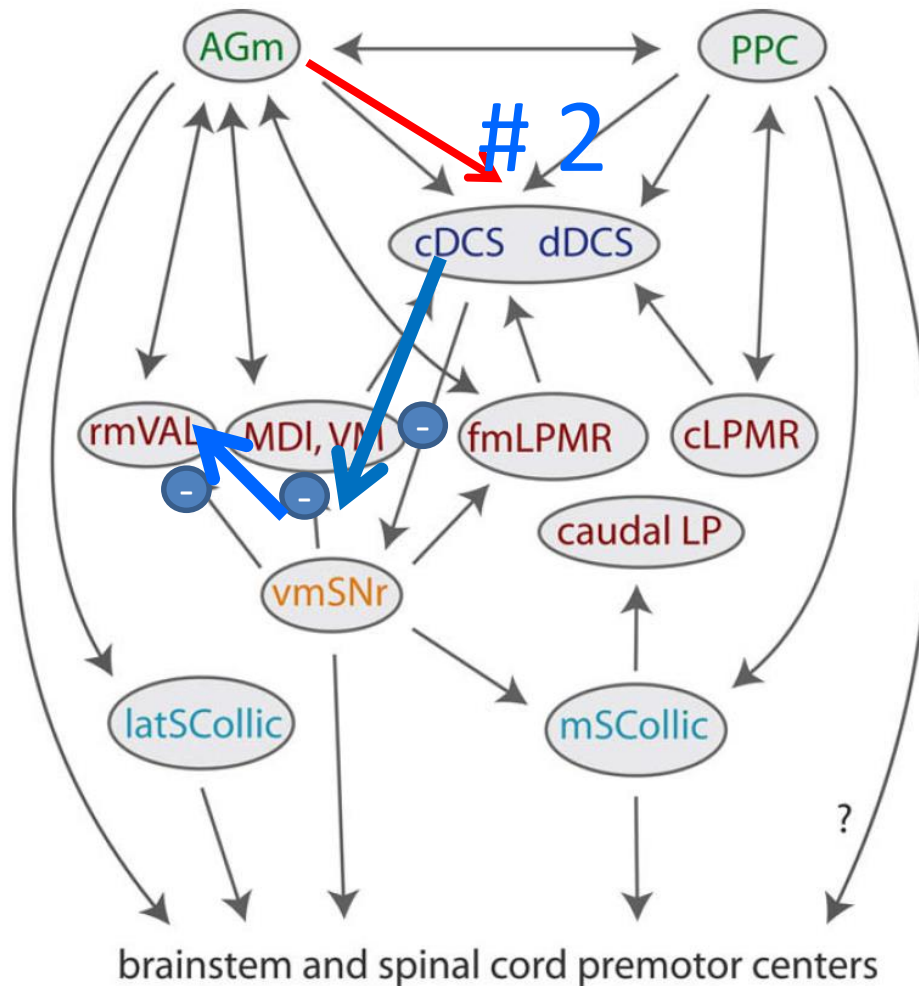
# 竞争性选择的途径(1)

## Thalamus shutdown

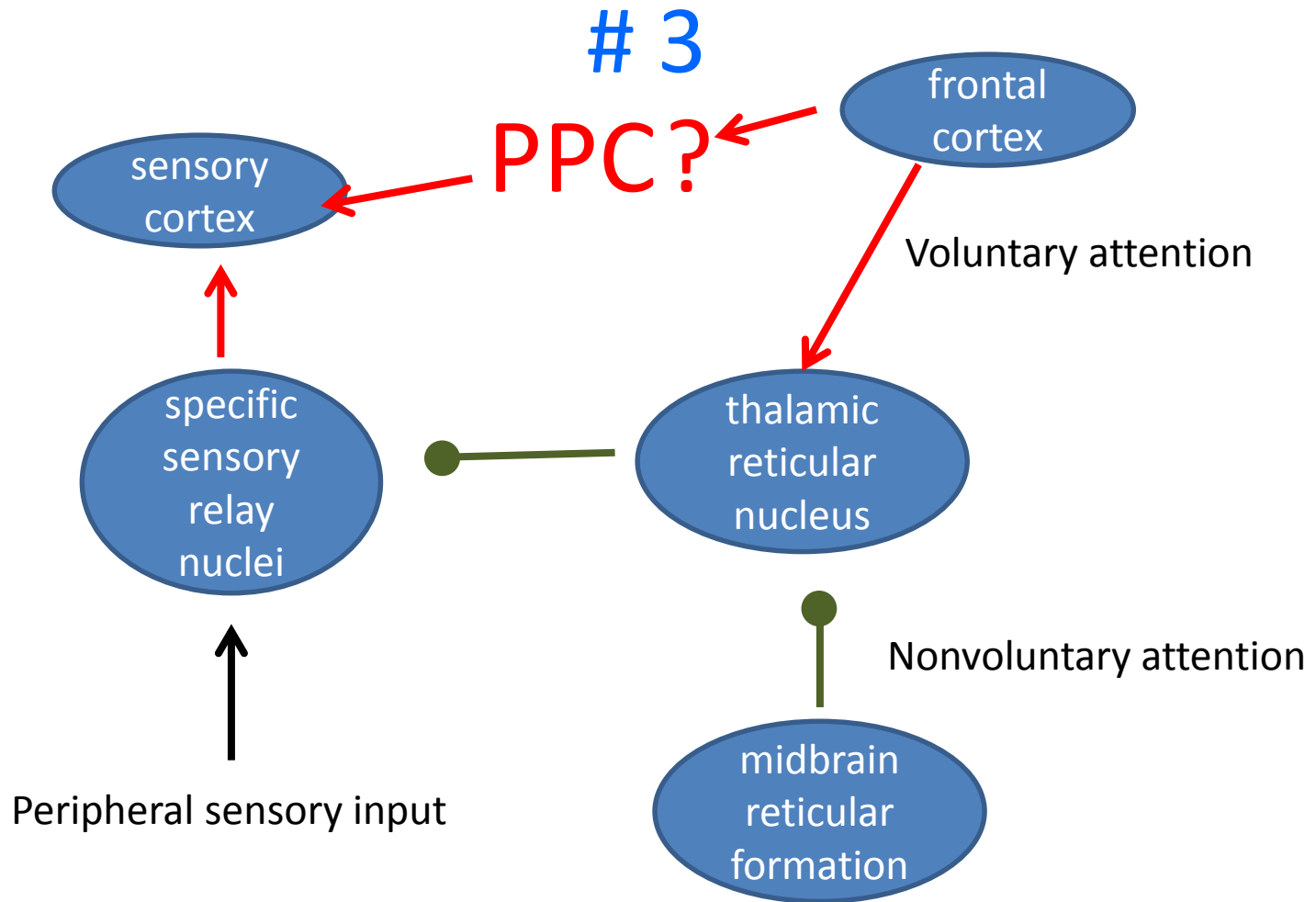


# 竞争性选择的途径(2)

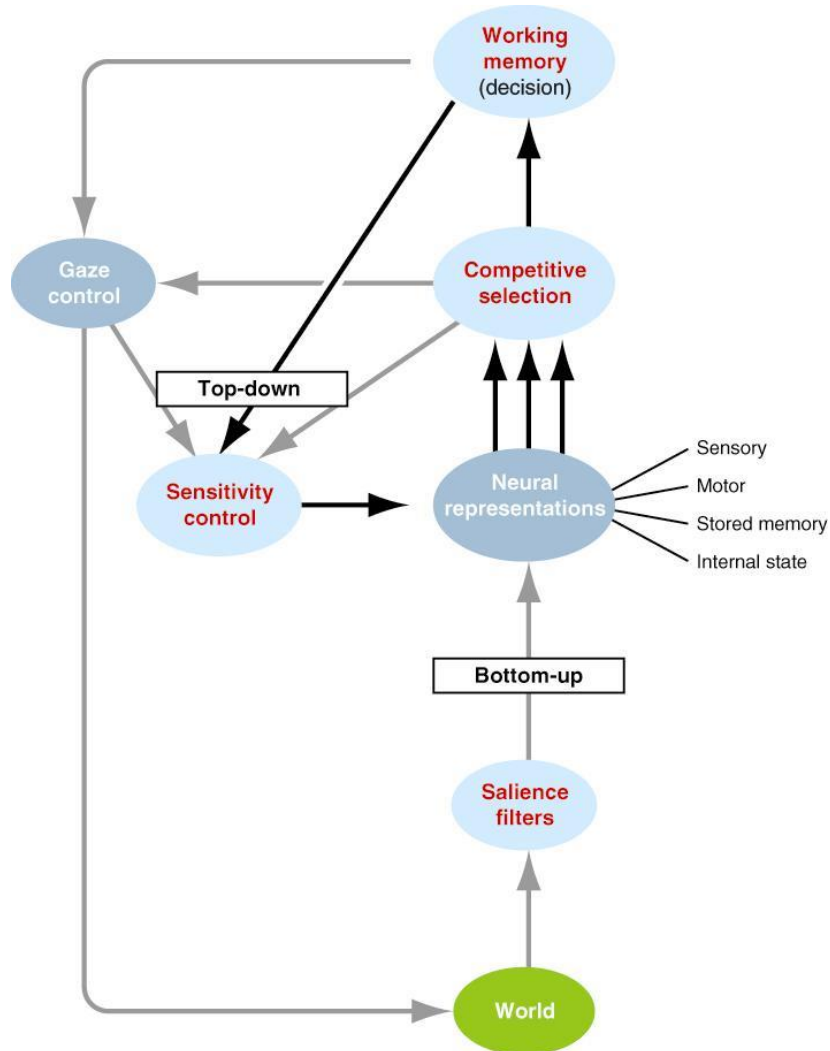
## Thalamo-Cortical-Basal Ganglia networks



# 竞争性选择的途径(3)



# 小结：神经科学的注意



工作记忆

自下向上的过滤

自上而下的调节

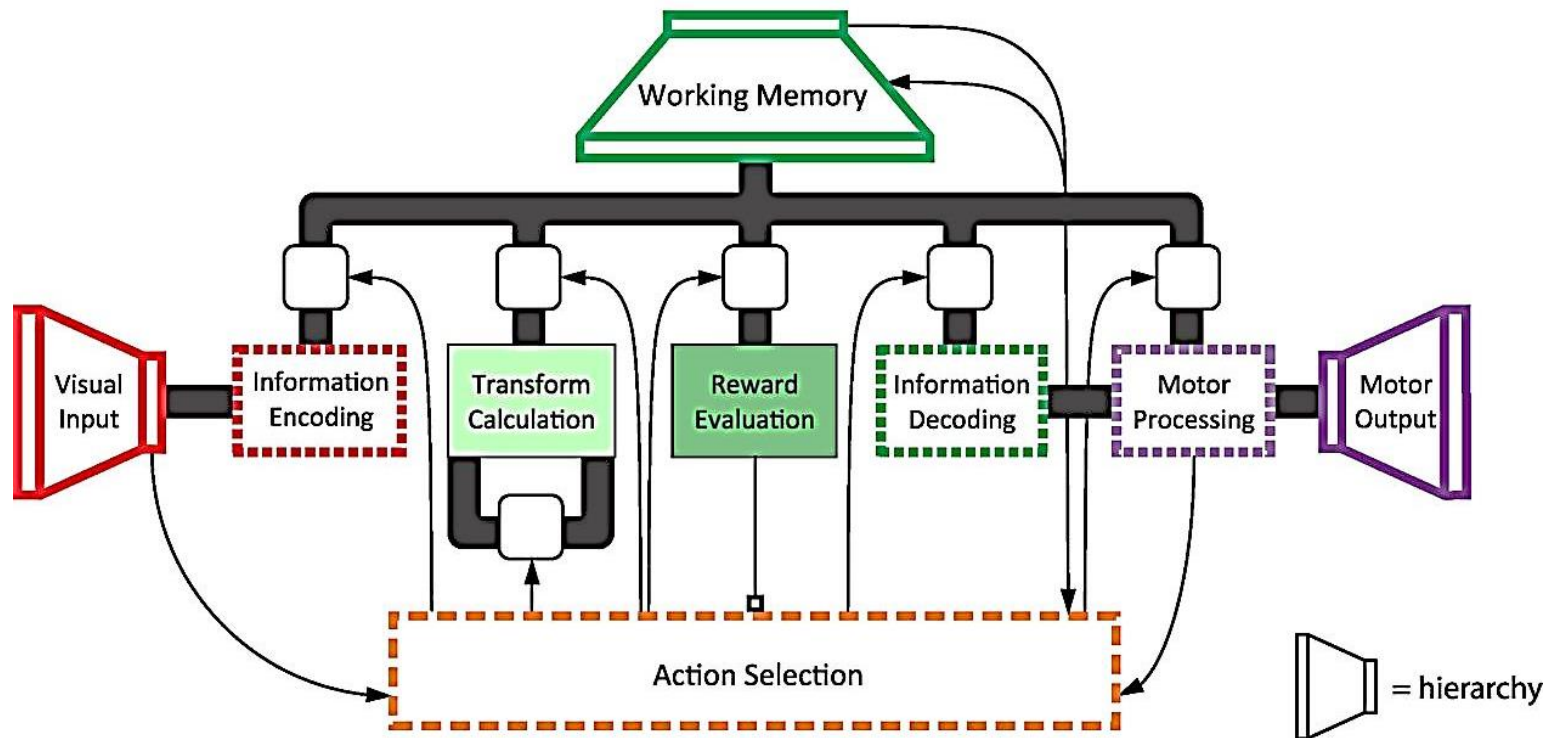
竞争性选择

# 计算机科学的注意



# SPAUN

## A Large-Scale Model of the Functioning Brain

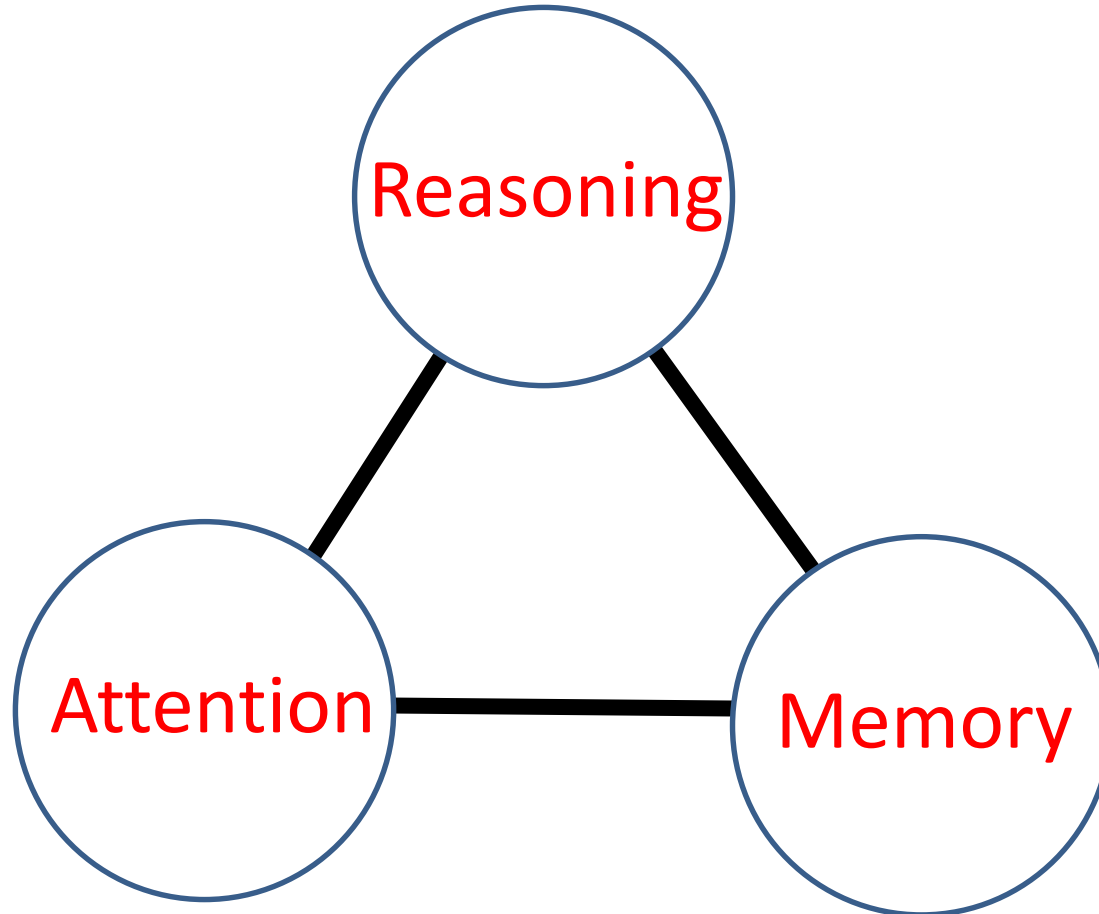


Eliasmith, et al Science 2012



# 推理、注意、记忆 ( RAM ) 模型

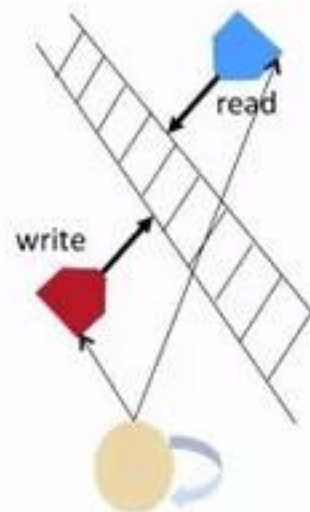
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# Bengio: Attention让深度学习取得巨大成功

## Attention Mechanisms for Memory Access

- Neural Turing Machines (Graves et al 2014)
- and Memory Networks (Weston et al 2014)
- Use a form of attention mechanism to control the read and write access into a memory
- The attention mechanism outputs a softmax over memory locations
- For efficiency, the softmax should be sparse (mostly 0's), e.g. maybe using a hash-table formulation.



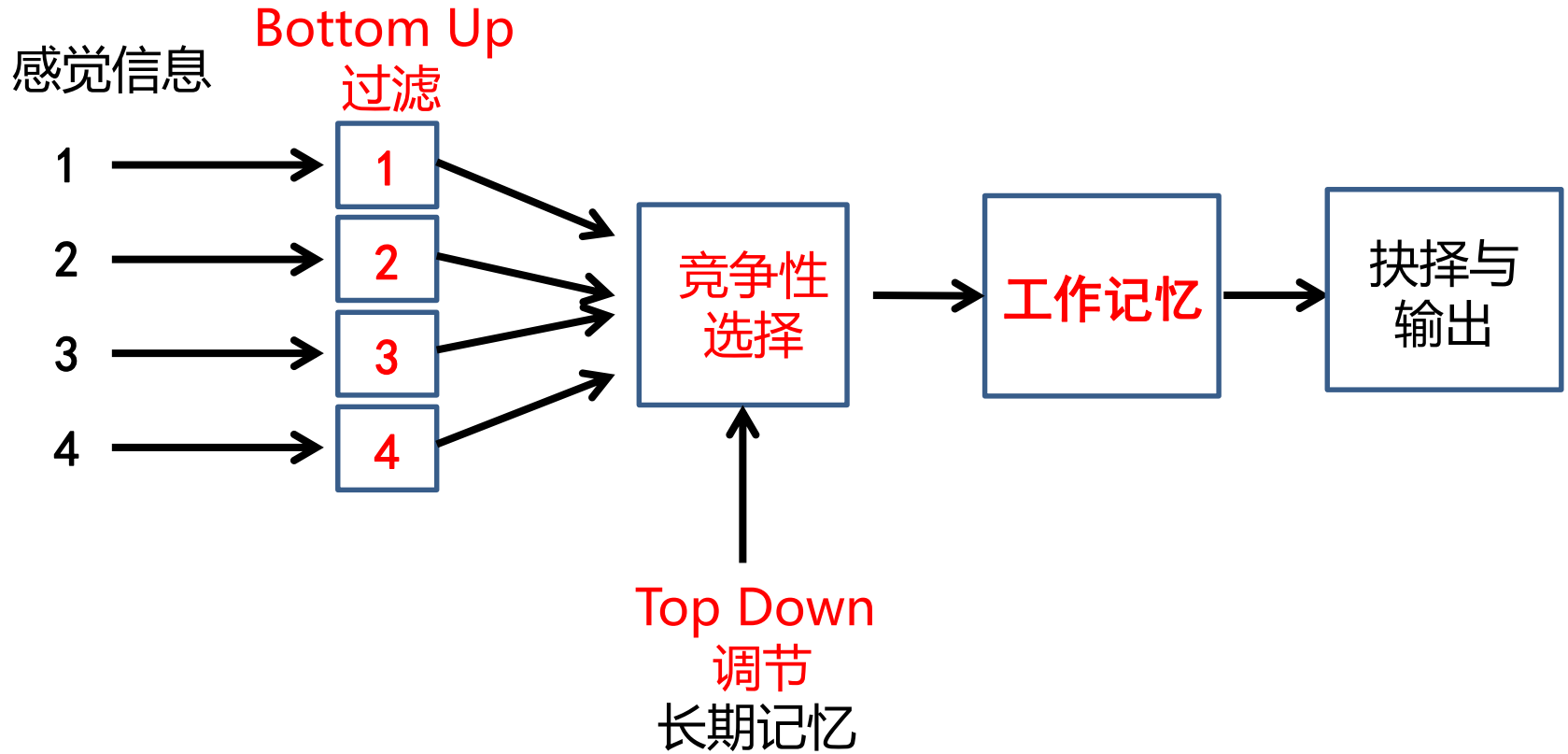
# Bengio: Attention让深度学习取得巨大成功

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## Conclusions

- Theory for deep learning has progressed substantially on several fronts: why it generalizes better, why local minima are not the issue people thought, and the probabilistic interpretation of deep unsupervised learning.
- Attention mechanisms allow the learner to make a selection, soft or hard
- They have been extremely successful for machine translation and caption generation
- They could be interesting for speech recognition and video, especially if we used them to capture multiple time scales
- They could be used to help deal with long-term dependencies, allowing some states to last for arbitrarily long

# 总结



改自 Donald Broadbent的选择性注意理轮模型

# The End

## Thanks For Your Attention

