

Cognitive Science 102A  
 Distributed Cognition  
 Professor Edwin Hutchins  
<http://hci.ucsd.edu/102a>

What the course is about

- The BIG questions of Cognitive Science
- How shall we explain or understand processes like thinking, reasoning, speaking, decision making, planning, and so on?
- How did cognitive science get where it is?
- Where can cognitive science go from here?

Cognitive science as a slice of scientific cake

**COGNITIVE SCIENCE**

Anthropology  
 Linguistics  
 Psychology  
 Neuroscience  
 Biology  
 Chemistry  
 Physics  
 Sub-atomic Physics

Linguistic Anthropology  
 Cultural Psychology  
 Psycholinguistics  
 Neuropsychology  
 Neurobiology

Mathematics

An interesting analogy

Anthropology : Psychology  
 as  
 Epidemiology : Pathology

(Dan Sperber, 1985; "Anthropology and Psychology: towards an epidemiology of representations.")

Cholera Outbreak in London 1854

What is mind?

- What is special about minds (even your cat's mind) as opposed to inanimate objects?
- And what is special about human minds compared to other animal minds?
- Mindfulness is just matter... nicely orchestrated



## Mind in the interaction of the brain and body with a culturally constructed world

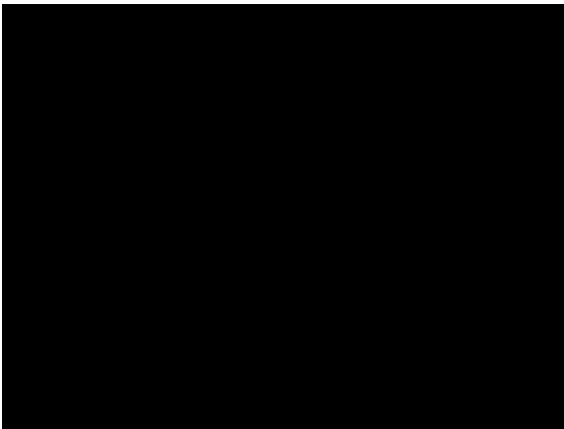
- Human life is lived in complex social environments that are filled with cultural artifacts.
- Our cognition and our mindfulness emerge from the interactions of our brains and bodies with this socio-cultural world.



Photo: Edwin Hutchins, 2003

## The ingredients of a new kind of scientific investigation of cognition

- Theory:
  - Distributed Cognition
- Method:
  - Cognitive Ethnography (COGS 102B)
- Human activity systems:
  - Ship Navigation (CitW)
  - Science Laboratories
  - Commercial Aviation
  - ... any other activity you can think of



## Distributed Cognition

- Fundamental premise: Cognition, in all its forms, emerges from the interactions among the elements of complex systems.
- Cognitive Systems (units of analysis):
  - a neural circuit composed of interacting neurons
  - an area of the brain (e.g. V1 in visual cortex) composed of interacting neural circuits
  - a whole brain composed of interacting areas (multimodality)
  - a whole brain and a whole body in interaction
  - brain-body-world in interaction

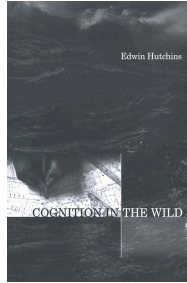
## A hypothesis about human cognition

- High-level human cognition depends on interactions with culturally organized material and social structures.
  - Weak Dcog: Cognition is affected by or shaped by interactions with the material and social world.
    - Action *reveals* underlying cognitive processes
  - Strong Dcog: Some forms of human cognition are **constituted** in interactions of brain and body with material and social world.
    - Action *is* a form of cognition

## Checking our progress

- The preferred unit of analysis for distributed cognition:
  - A. is the human brain
  - B. is the brain-body-world interaction system
  - C. is the brain-body-culturally-organized-world interaction system
  - D. depends on the question we want to answer

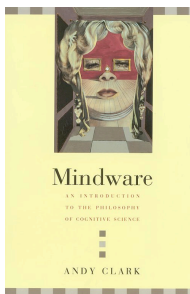
### *Cognition in the Wild (1995)*



### An extended case study of distributed cognition

- Examples from ship navigation
- How institutions think
- Where is computation/cognition/mind?
- Embodied cognition in cultural context
- Cognitive properties of groups
- Individual and institutional learning
- The costs of ignoring culture when studying cognition

### *Mindware (2001)*

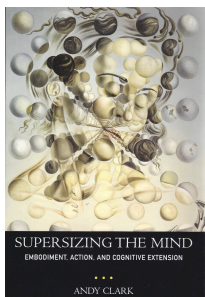


Andy Clark  
Philosopher  
of Cognitive Science

### The development of cognitive science

- Andy Clark's combination history and critical reflection.
- Mindfulness as (some sort of) computation.
- Recent wrinkles
  - Embodiment
  - Robotics
  - Dynamics
  - Interaction with the material world

### *Supersizing the Mind (2008)*



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## How to Succeed in this Course

<http://hci.ucsd.edu/102a/>

## TA Whitney Friedman



## Basis of your Grade

	%
■ Plagiarism Tutorial	5
■ 4 Written assignments @15 ea.	60
■ Midterm Exam	10
■ Final Exam	25
<i>Total</i>	100

## Essay writing exercise topics

1. Meaning and space
2. Relations in a cognitive ecosystem
3. Features of socially distributed cognition
4. The principle of ecological assembly

## The thinking/writing process

- Careful reading
- Additional research
- Note taking
- Drawing diagrams and sketches
- Outlining
- Writing/reflecting/re-writing
- Getting and giving constructive critical advice

## Evaluation and self-evaluation

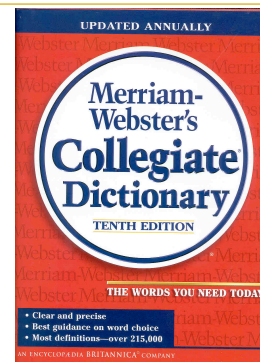
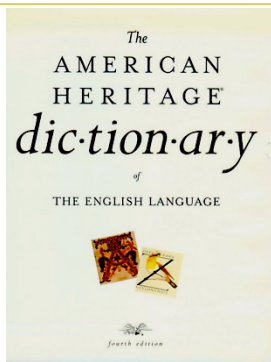
- Engage the ideas
- Stay on topic
- Successful expression
- Clarity
- Reflection on your own writing/thinking process

## Do the Readings

- Keep up with the reading schedule
  - <http://hci.ucsd.edu/102a/schedule.html>
- Read carefully and critically
- Use the guidance provided on the class website
- THINK ABOUT WHAT YOU ARE READING!

## Get a good Dictionary and use it

- Meanings
- Word choice
- Usage conventions
- Spelling
- Language is a social tool. Knowledge is power. Workout and get strong



## Spend some Time on the Course

- The registrar expects you to work 12 hours per week for a 4 unit course!

## Come to Lecture Sessions

- Clean, sober, and awake
- Do NOT sleep in class
- Cell phones OFF!
- Be here. No IM, texting, or web surfing in class
- If you don't understand something, ASK for clarification.
- You may take notes if you like. Remember, the lectures will be podcast, the slides will be posted on the course website, and AS lecture notes will be available.

### Go to Discussion Section

- Discuss the readings and lectures
- Clarify issues
- Work on your essays
- Prepare for the midterm and final exam

### Do the Assigned Work

- Start ahead of time
- Be sure you understand each assignment
- Make your essays easy to read and understand (consult the HowToEssay page of the course website).
- PROOFREAD! Check spelling and grammar
- Turn projects in ON TIME

### Visit Office Hours

- We are here to help you
- You (or your parents) are paying for our time
- Explore ideas
- Clarify assignments

### Do NOT attempt to CHEAT!

- Do your own work. You are encouraged to talk to other students about ideas, but do not “borrow” material from other students.
- Understand the concepts in the plagiarism tutorial.
- Do NOT look at your neighbor’s paper during the exams.

### Be Creative

- Learning can be fun.
- This course is about ideas, not the memorization of facts.
- Ideas never stand alone. They are always related to other ideas. Explore the world of ideas.

### Appreciate the Challenge of Cognitive Science

- Many of the central questions in this field are still unanswered.
- Most of them relate directly to your daily life in some way. Be alert for connections to your own experience.
- You can do it!

## For Tuesday

- Buy *Cognition in the Wild* and *Supersizing the Mind*  
(Both available at the bookstore)
- Review the material on the course web site: <http://hci.ucsd.edu/102a/>
- In particular, consult reading guidance for Tuesday's assignment on website schedule page
- Read these two papers (available on the website)
  - Mitch Resnick "Learning about life"
  - Edwin Hutchins, "Cognition, Distributed"

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