Journal Homepage: -www.journalijar.com

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED RESEARCH (IJAR)

Article DOI:10.21474/IJAR01/10852
DOI URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01/10852

RESEARCH ARTICLE

HUMAN MEMORY - THE ENGINEERING PERSPECTIVE

Amrinder Singh

Manuscript Info

Manuscript History
Received: 16 February 2020
Final Accepted: 18 March 2020
Published: April 2020

Abstract

This article is about human memory. It presents an engineering approach to working (or mechanism) of human memory. How some memory could be intense or weak, how our mind acts while remembering someone. Why we forget certain things and how something suddenly comes to our mind out of nowhere.

Introduction:-

Many a times we come across these instincts. We are doing something regular or routine work and out of nowhere suddenly we recall (or remember without intention) something.

What is this? how does this works? Why this happens? OR why this (recalling) did not happen even when earlier we tried to do it.

Let's take some example:
You worked with a colleague and know his credentials well. Then you moved to some other place or left that company i.e. you are no more in contact with that person. Someone asks you about him, you forgot his name or other details. Although you knew that earlier, you try to recall but fail at that time. And then few days later without any reason or unintentionally (even without trying), all those forgotten details comes in your mind by default (without any effort). Why?

I had worked out a phenomena / theory or an engineering theory to substantiate it. Let us say a certain person / event / incident (pie)or anything (or everything indeed) have a unique definite value in our mind.

OR

There is a memory spectrum in our brain, which have unique values of all the particular person / incident / event (PIE) etc. happened in our life so far.

Further:
These values are a resultant of a number of factors. These factors blend in such a manner that every person / event / incident (pie) attains a unique specific value. Once every such person / event / incident (pie) happens and subsequent value is attained, it gets permanently located/accommodated on Memory Spectrum (MS) of brain.

Now this theory has some more substantiations also.
At some instance, we feel that a new person (say Robin) reminds me of an old friend Peter (from my past). How we become able to quote this. Because as per theory of MS, that person Peter (of past) had located a particular value in MS of our brain and when we meet that new person Robin we suddenly remember Peter. Does Robinsay something

Corresponding Author:-Amrinder Singh

about Peter? NO. But Robin either have similar resemblance, habits, work profile (i.e. factors) or any other thing which is very similar or close to old friend Peter and meeting Robin suddenly triggers and attains a value (in MS of brain) very much near or close to the value owned by Peter.

The engineering perspective:
As we said, there are number of factors (or attributes) which when combines results in a specific value which attains a unique position / location in MS of Brain. The combined intensity or potential of these attributes is responsible for recalling a particular PIE and this intensity is termed as coefficients of corresponding attributes. Let us take an example, in a company there are two persons (of past (A) and present (B)) with following attributes:

1. A have these attributes: impressive personality (na) + moderate intelligence (mb) + good manager (lc).
2. B have these attributes: moderate looks (ma) + high level of intelligence (nb) + goodmanager (lc)

Note:
Here personality(a), intelligence(b) and manager(c) are the factors, whereas impressive(n), moderate(m) and good(l) are coefficients varying from strong to weak.

Third person C is the senior Boss. A resigns some years back and has marked a certain position on C's MS, with value = (na + mb +lc). Now after some years, C appointed B which also marked a position on C's MS with values = (ma+nb+ lc). As A and B are both managers(common factor), so they both acquires a close position on MS of C.Here attributes personality (a) and intelligence(b) may not be same (close)for A & B, but the same job attribute (manager) lc trigger the reaction and acquires close positions in MS of C.

From this theory we can conclude that:

1. Every PIE acquires a unique position in MS of brain.
2. Similar PIEs will acquire close positions in MS.
3. Value of these positions depends on combined attributes.
4. Coefficients of factors may vary from strong to weak depending upon one's association with that factor/attribute.