Neuro-Symbolic Modeling

The Two Systems of Thinking



This lecture

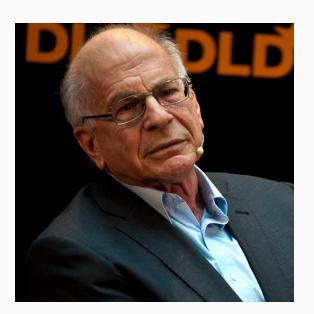
- The Two Systems of Thinking
- Learning & Reasoning
- History: Statistical relation learning
- Some examples of neural-symbolic integration
- Technical challenges for neural-symbolic integration
- A taxonomy of approaches

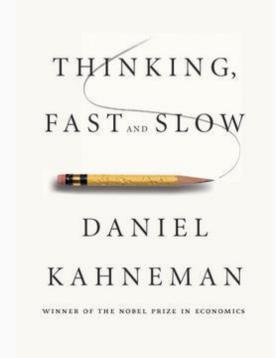
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Daniel Kahneman: We have two different *conceptual* mental systems that

shape our decisions

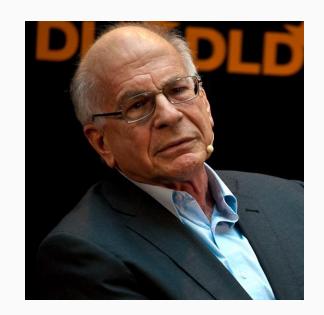


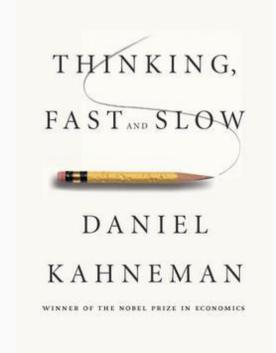


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System 1: Quick thinking that happens automatically and effortlessly



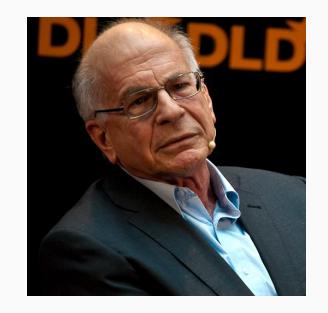


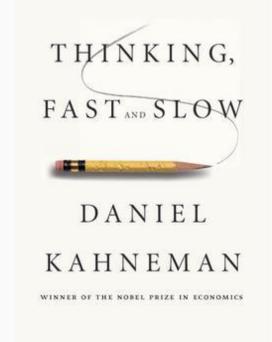
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System 1: Quick thinking that happens automatically and effortlessly

System 2: Deliberate thinking requiring attention and concentration



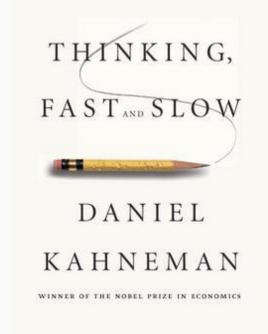


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The terms System 1 and System 2 were not coined by Kahneman. They have a long history in psychology research. But his book popularized them.

System 1: Fast, intuitive

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 Fast: Quick response, often no deliberate thought

System 2: Slow, logical

• Slow: Operates with controlled thought processes

System 1: Fast, intuitive

- Fast: Quick response, often no deliberate thought
- Automatic: Responsible for initial impressions, gut feelings, hunches

- Slow: Operates with controlled thought processes
- Reflective: Responsibe for conscious thoughts and deliberate decision-making

System 1: Fast, intuitive

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System 1: Fast, intuitive

- Fast: Quick response, often no deliberate thought
- Automatic: Responsible for initial impressions, gut feelings, hunches
- Less effort: Uses emotion, past experience and biases
- Heuristic-driven: Uses mental shortcuts & rules-of-thumb

- Slow: Operates with controlled thought processes
- Reflective: Responsibe for conscious thoughts and deliberate decision-making
- Effortful: Requires attention, effort and control
- Reasoning-driven: Uses reasoning and analysis to make decisions

Let us try to guesstimate which actions are controlled by systems 1 & 2

Recognize a familiar face in a crowd

System 1 System 2

Which system does this?

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Recognize a familiar face in a crowd

System 1

System 2

Let us try to guesstimate which actions are controlled by systems 1 & 2

Recognize a familiar face in a crowd

Double-check your math homework

System 1

System 2

System 1 System 2

Which system does this?

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Recognize a familiar face in a crowd

Double-check your math homework

Debugging your code

System 1 System 2

System 1

System 2

System 1

System 2

Which system does this?

Recognize a familiar face in a crowd	System 1	System 2
Double-check your math homework	System 1	System 2
Debugging your code	System 1	System 2

Let us try to guesstimate which actions are controlled by systems 1 & 2

Recognize a familiar face in a crowd

System 1

System 2

Double-check your math homework

System 1

System 2

Debugging your code

System 1

System 2

Planning the itinerary for your vacation

System 1

System 2

Which system does this?

Recognize a familiar face in a crowd	System 1	System 2
Double-check your math homework	System 1	System 2
Debugging your code	System 1	System 2
Planning the itinerary for your vacation	System 1	System 2

Recognize a familiar face in a crowd	System 1	System 2
Double-check your math homework	System 1	System 2
Debugging your code	System 1	System 2
Planning the itinerary for your vacation	System 1	System 2
Walking along a busy sidewalk	System 1	System 2
	Which syst	em does this :

Recognize a familiar face in a crowd	System 1 System 2
Double-check your math homework	System 1 System 2
Debugging your code	System 1 System 2
Planning the itinerary for your vacation	System 1 System 2
Walking along a busy sidewalk	System 1 System 2

Our decision making

An *interplay* between these two systems

System 1 generates initial impressions quickly

System 2 can modify them through conscious deliberation

Understanding how these two conceptual systems work with each other may help us gain a better understanding of human decision making processes

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... but can be prone to systematic biases, errors and irrational decisions

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Our decision making

An *interplay* between these two systems

System 1 generates initial impressions quickly

... but can be prone to systematic biases, errors and irrational decisions

System 2 can modify them through conscious deliberation

...but overuse can lead to mental exhaustion and decreased performance

Understanding how these two conceptual systems work with each other may help us gain a better understanding of human decision making processes