



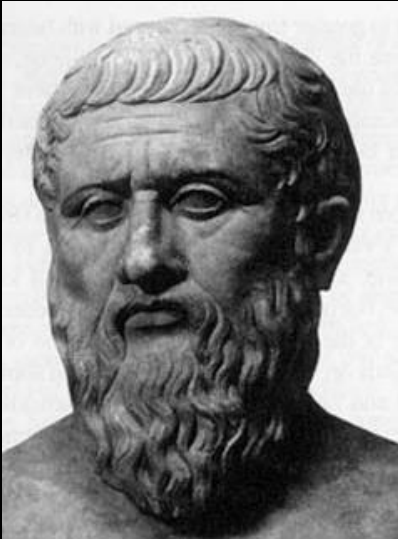




O que é conhecimento?

Qual a origem do conhecimento?

INATISMO



Platão



Descartes

EMPIRISMO



Locke



Hume

unidade de análise

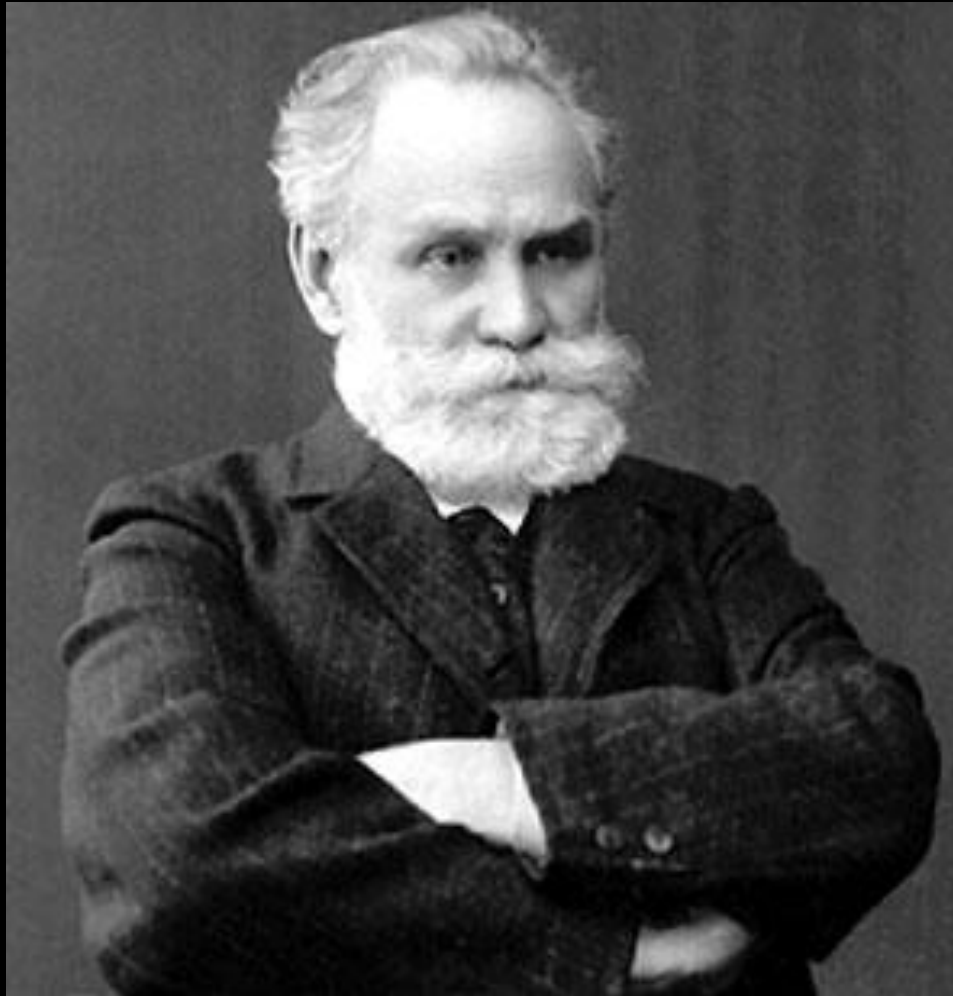


TEORIAS DA APRENDIZAGEM

1. Do behaviorismo às neurociências
2. Piaget, construtivismo e mudança conceitual
3. Vigotski e a psicologia histórico-cultural

behaviorismo

Ivan Pavlov (1849-1936)



CONDICIONAMENTO CLÁSSICO

O organismo é capaz de aprender a relação entre dois estímulos, um **estímulo condicionado** e um **estímulo incondicionado**.



John Watson (1878-1958)



“Psychology as the behaviorist views it” (1913)

Análise do comportamento: ESTÍMULO-RESPOSTA

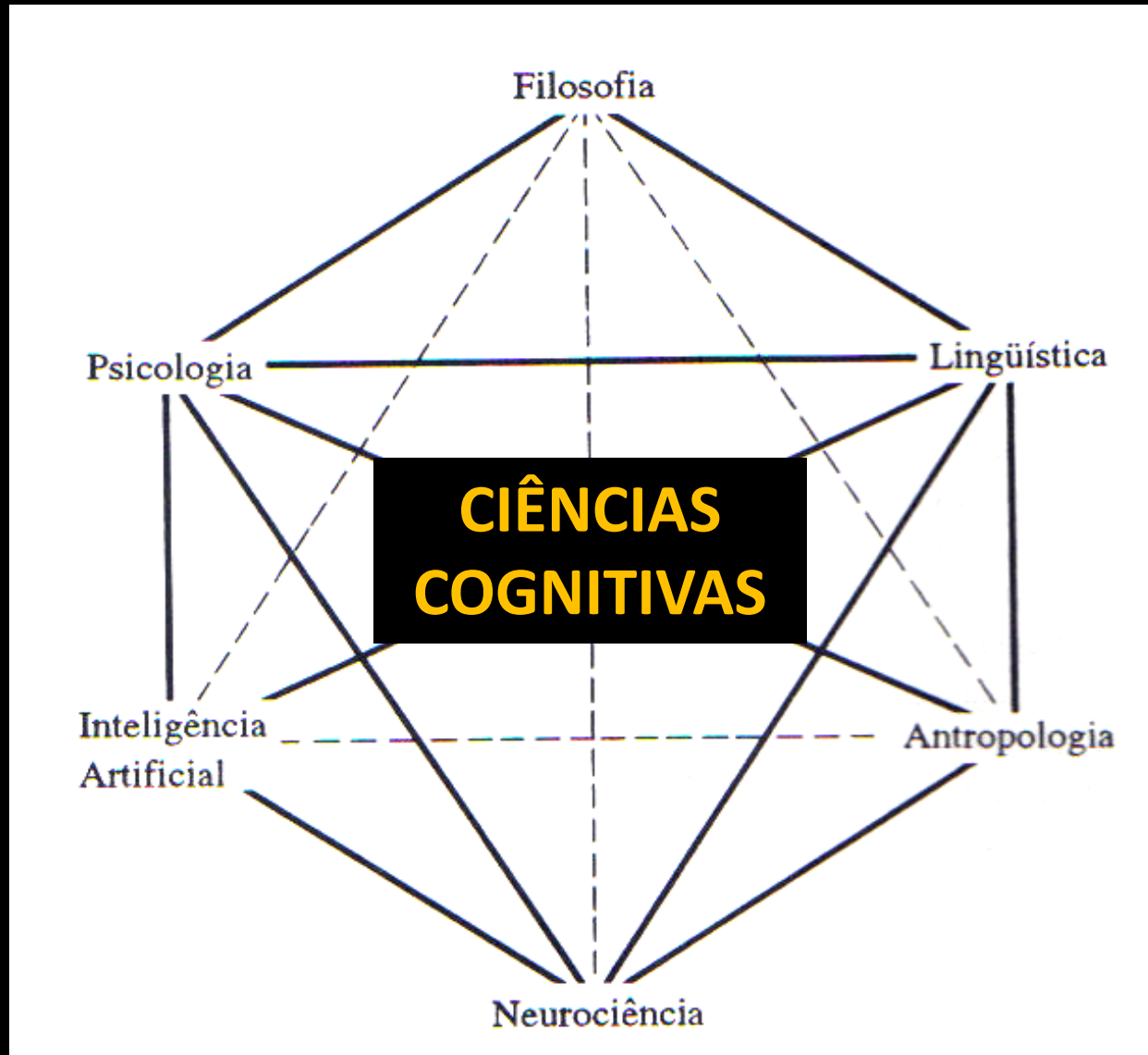
B. F. Skinner (1904-1990)



CONDICIONAMENTO OPERANTE

O organismo aprende a associar uma resposta (um ato motor) com um estímulo significativo (recompensa ou punição).

A REVOLUÇÃO COGNITIVA



A nova ciência da mente, Howard Gardner, 1996

Noam Chomsky (1928-)



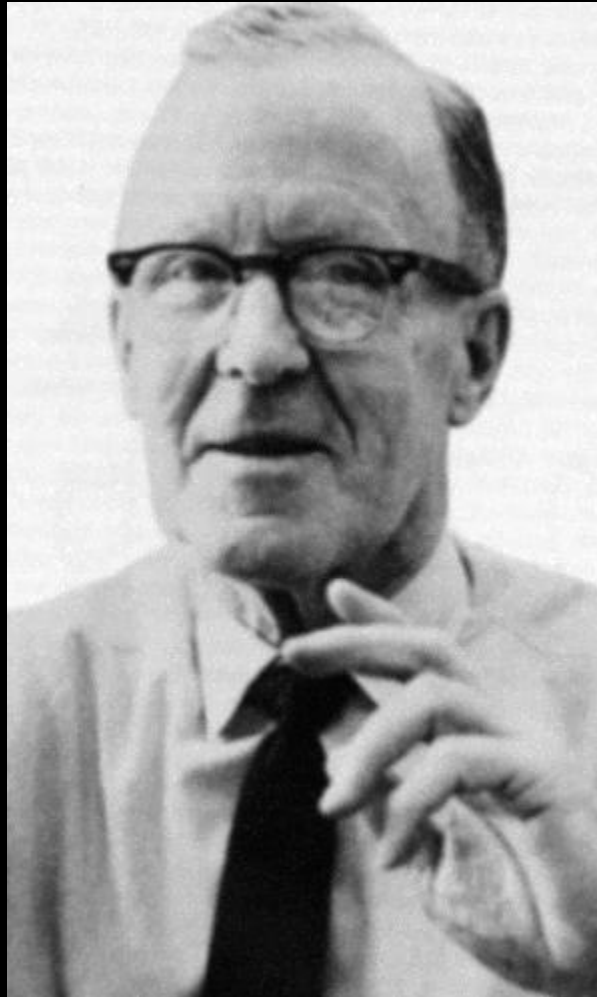
GRAMÁTICA UNIVERSAL

O órgão da linguagem

neurociências



Donald Hebb (1904-1985)

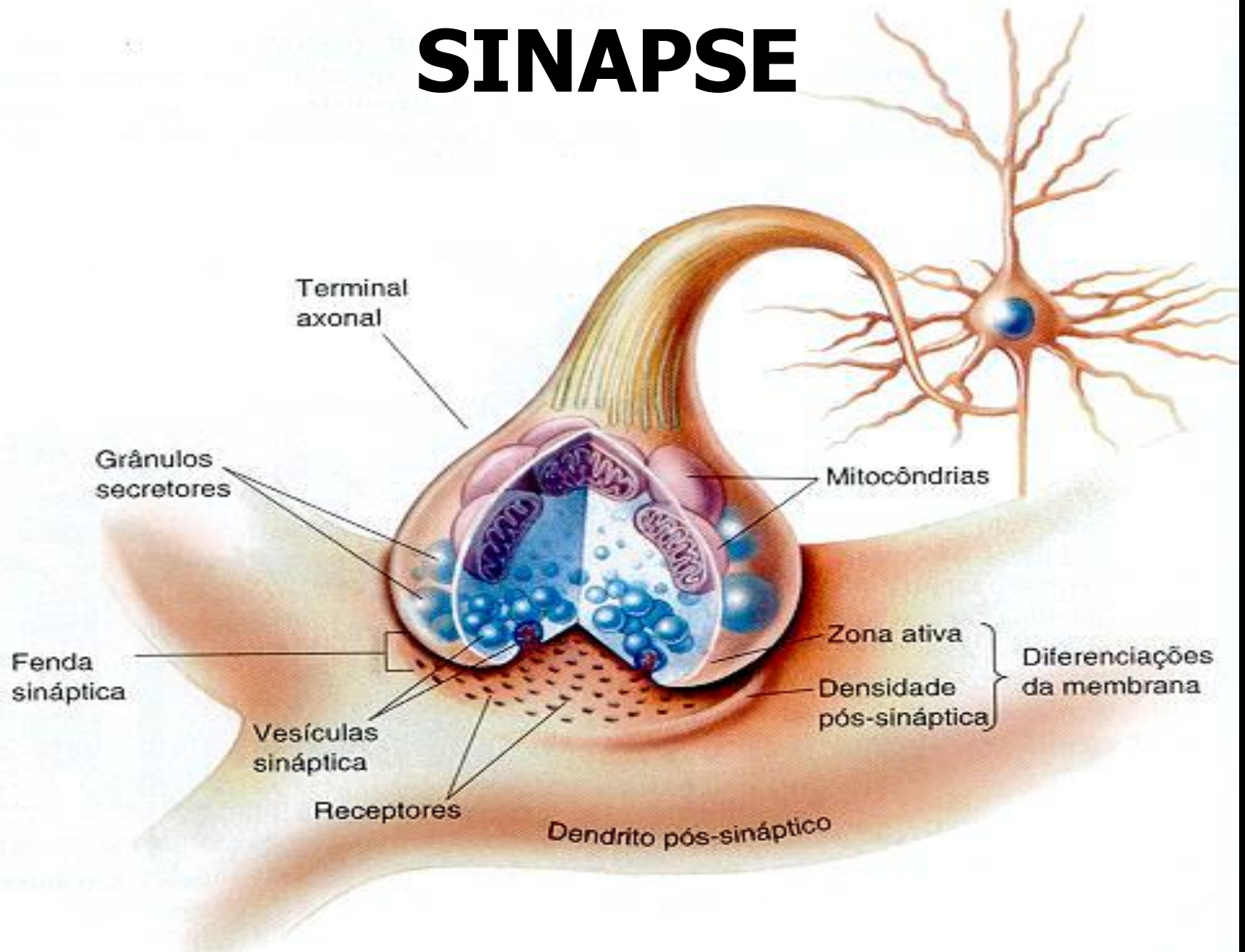


*“O tempo é
tudo!”*

APRENDIZADO HEBBIANO

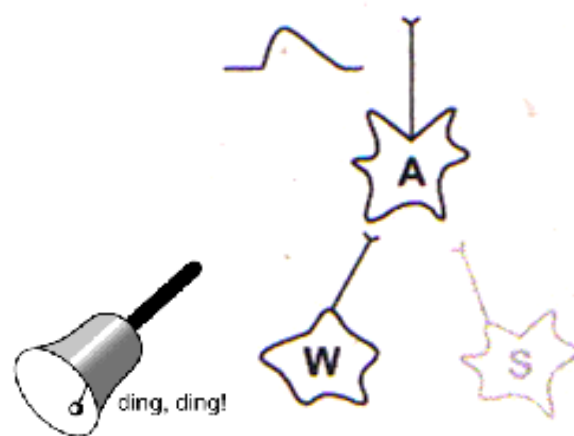
“Sinapses disparadas simultaneamente são reforçadas”

SINAPSE



CONDICIONAMENTO CLÁSSICO/APRENDIZADO HEBBIANO

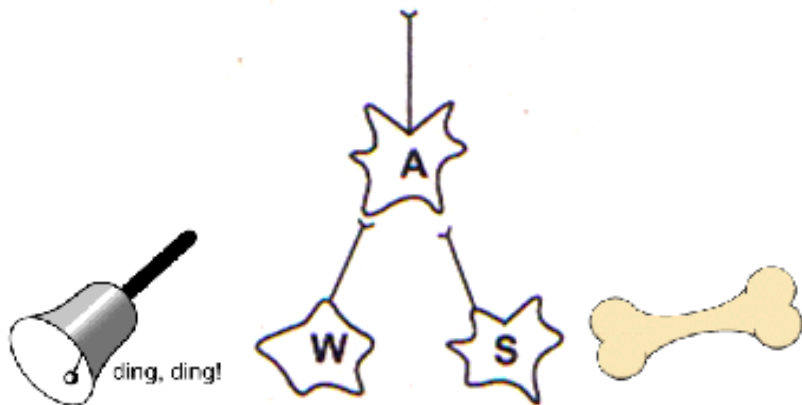


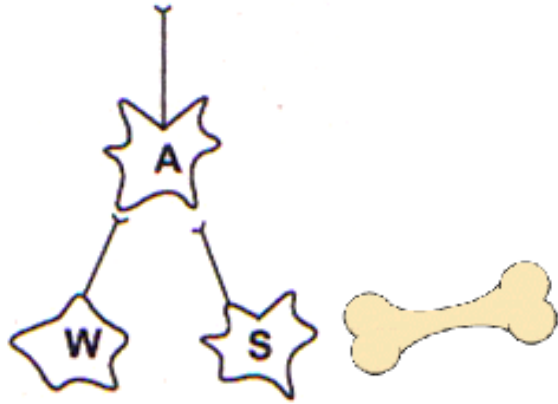




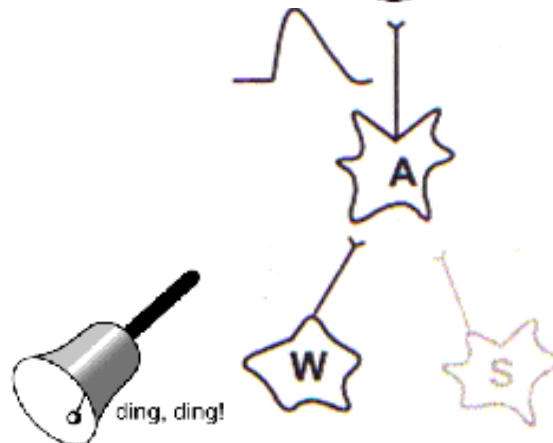
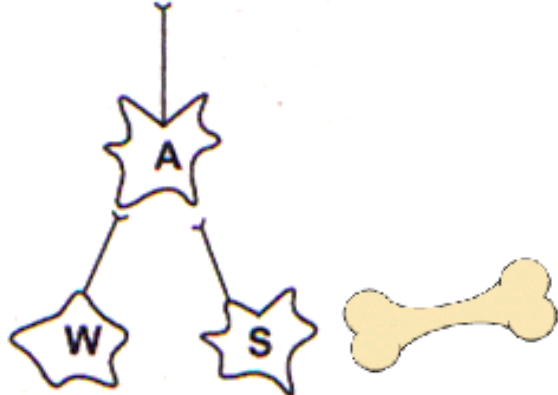










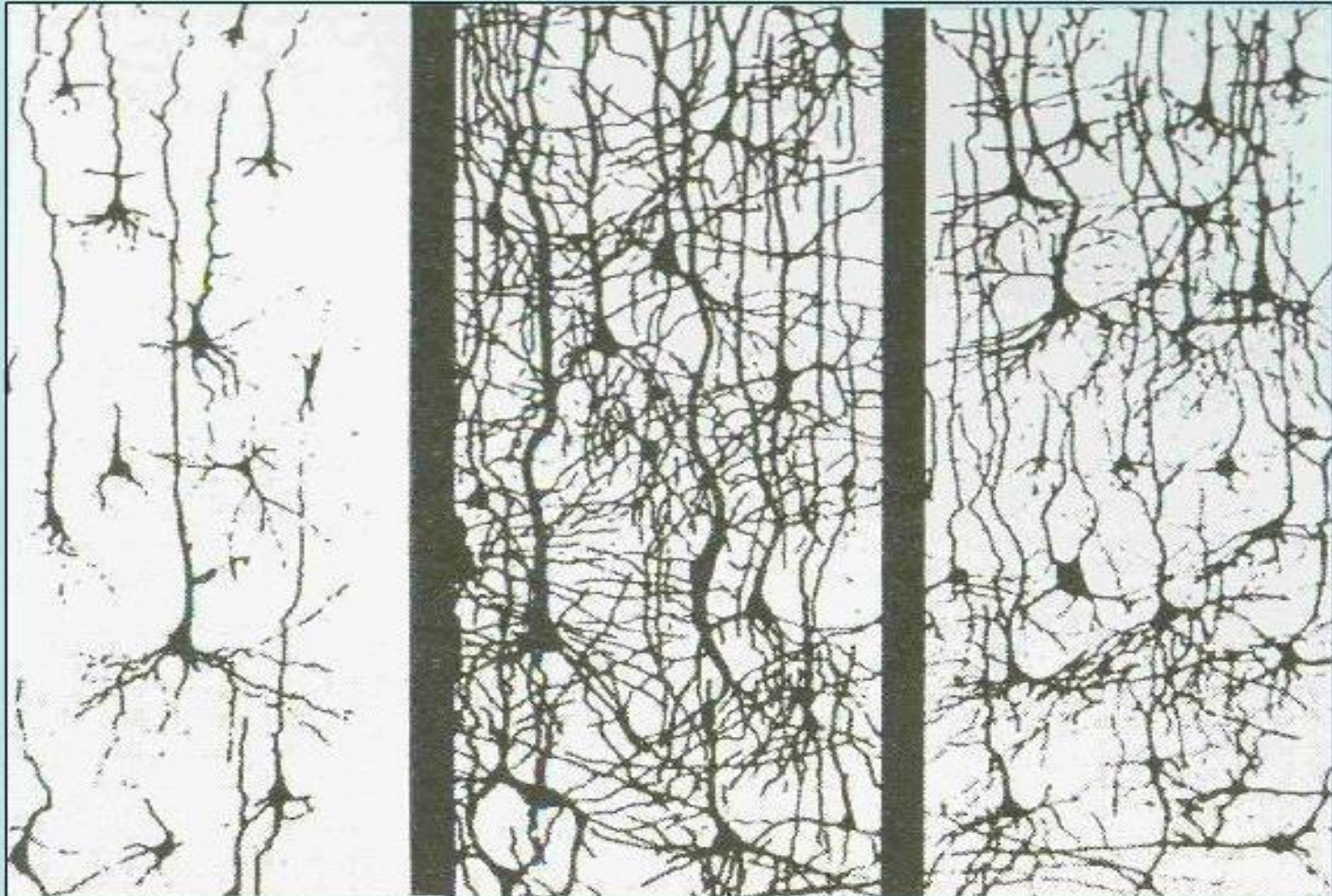


Synaptic Density

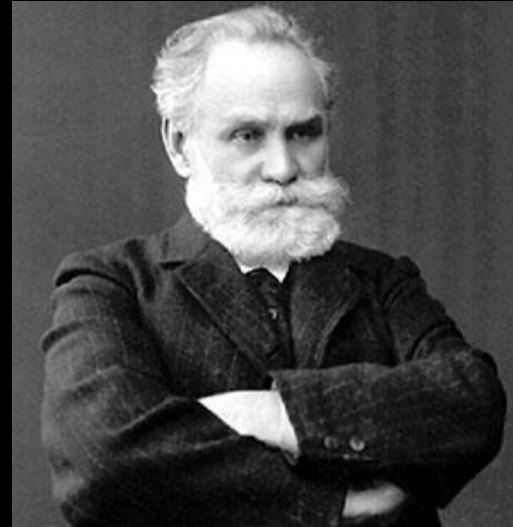
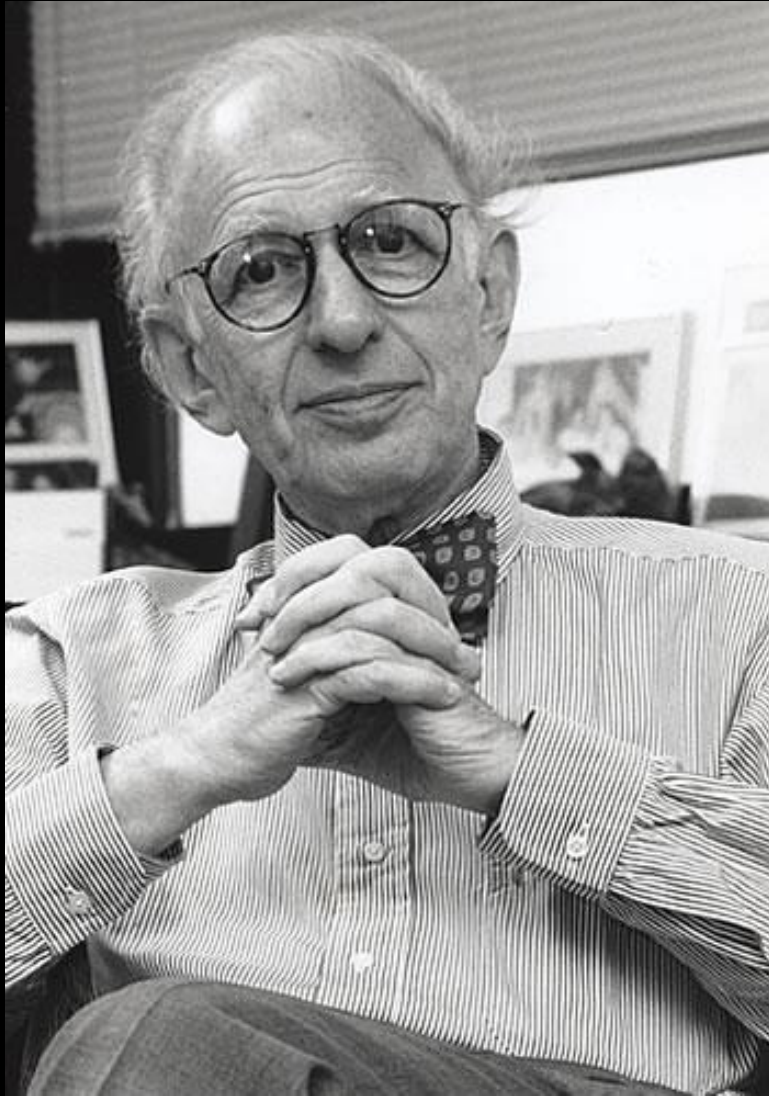
At birth

6 years old

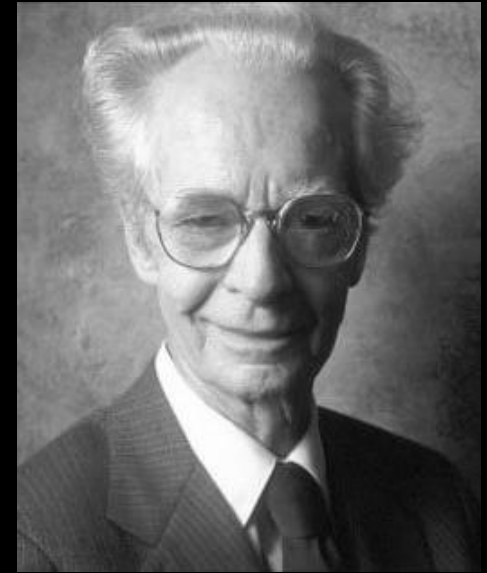
14 years old



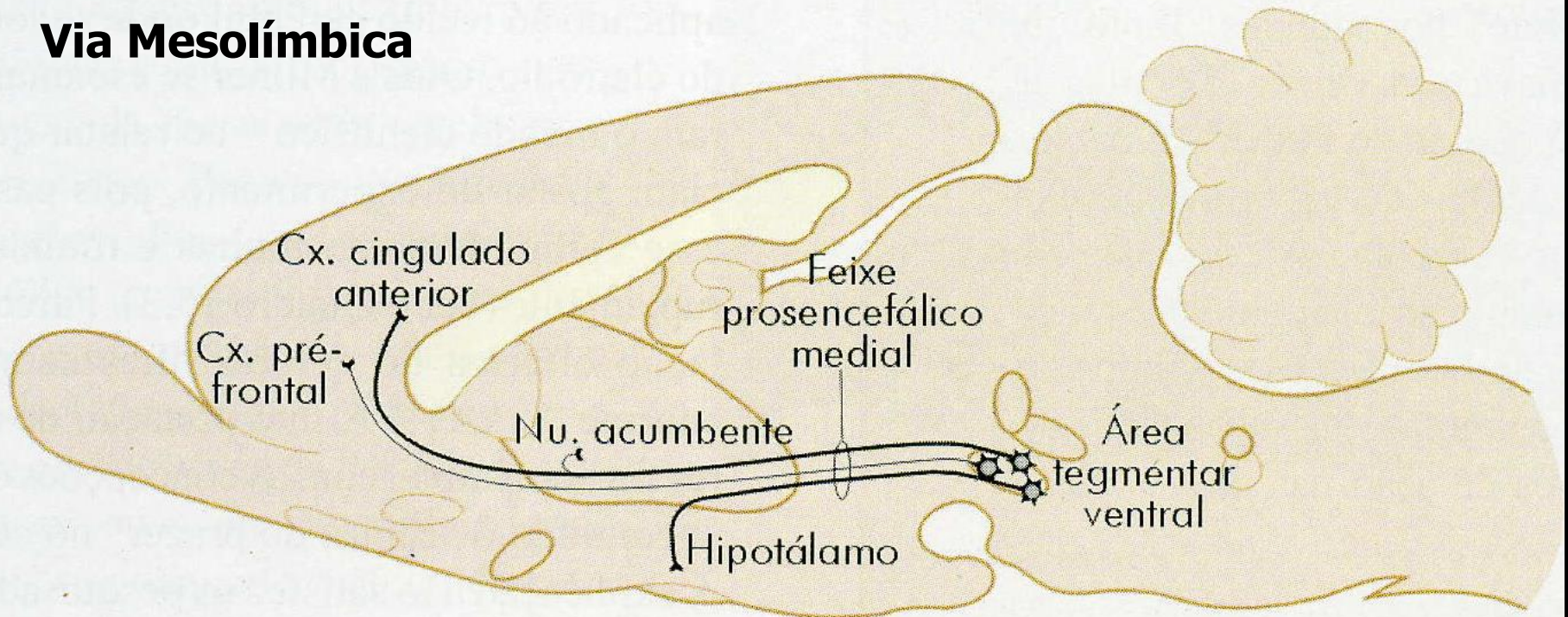
Eric Kandel (1929-)

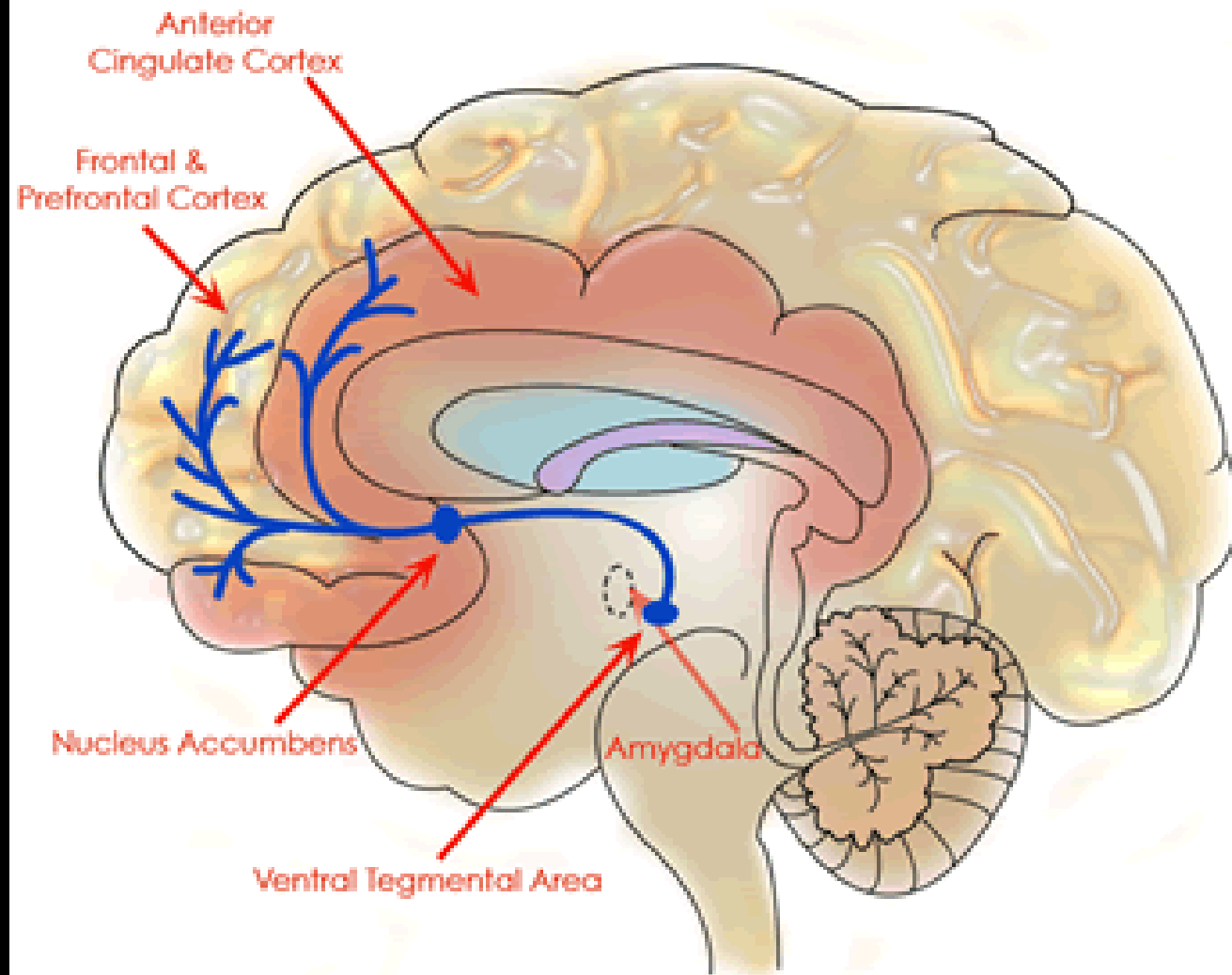


CIRCUITOS DE RECOMPENSA E PRAZER (DOPAMINÉRGICOS)



Via Mesolímbica





Abrindo a caixa preta...

