Short Communication

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Computational Modeling, Neuroscience, and Visual Algorithm

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Abstract
Computational Modeling and Visual Algorithm allows for the creation of a Visual cognitive diagram that explains areas of the brain they represent to spatial abstraction and mental calculation. For example, the temporal lobe is associated with memory and the occipital lobe is associated with vision. The cerebral cortex is where decision-making, thinking, and information process takes place. Moreover, in the frontal lobe is where decision making, takes place and the parietal lobe influences areas of the brain that correlate to spatial calculation and mind mapping. This is created in a diagram that expresses each area like a visual algorithm. A visual algorithm is created in different scales that are associated with numerical numbers and the frontal lobe sub division [1].

The creation of this visual algorithm explains the nodes and the functioning of the levels of the brain and neuroscience. The connection and the functions of the brain control our learning, motor content, and mayor nerve connections. The visual algorithm present an abstract and perception pattern to look at thinks. It connects with the nodes that affect our cognitive human perception factor. The lobes of the brain resemble this area and provide an in-depth understanding to what a cognitive hierarchy is. The lobes are important factor to the perception of thinking, learning, and memory. Each one with a significant function to learning and neuroscience [2].

What is a Visual Algorithm?

An Algorithm defines human intelligence and is recreated through visual creative spaces and patterns. Through scientific knowledge we defined that as a connection between numbers and mathematical nodes. The mind mapping tradition and visual pattern is able to elaborate that into a complex substance that goes deep in visual learning and statistical equations. So perhaps, by understanding the profound meaning of machines intelligence or deep learning, we are able to associate the right brain with the left side of the brain. A visual algorithm is statistical learning and deep knowledge that creates a cognitive visual hierarchy. An algorithm defines our methods to view an equation in advance statistical model.

Art, allows us to understand the perception to thinking and memory. When we study the human brain we identify areas in the lobes that make intelligence and creativity possible. Each of the lobes has a function and this creates spatial abstraction, mathematical calculations, internal thinking, and optical mind mapping and visualization. Each area provides a profound effect in intelligence, learning, and creativity. Creativity is resembled in this visual algorithm, through the connection of visualization nodes. Neuroscience is perhaps the way and pattern to understand visual perception, mind mapping, and creativity.

The visual algorithm helps to interpret and understand the composition of the brain. The color nodes and each with a symbolic mean that studies that neurons electricity between each of the synapses and transmission. The further we study the brain, the more we understand the brain region that allows us to focus and most important creates intelligence. Each area of the brain creates a cognitive response and recreates our mind mapping and way to thinking. The recreation of neuroscience and human behavior changes to how we think and abstract things. The visual algorithm connects in the pathway of the fibers that represents a connectome. It shows the inner structure of the brain and the inner functions.

Materials

Computational Modeling helps recreated a recognition visual algorithm that is displayed as a memory web, with each of the nodes. This in Neuroscience helps recreate a visual cognitive hierarchy that resembles areas of the visual cortex and the way we are able to learned and created principles that study memory and human cognition. Computational Modeling is an area of Neuroscience that studies mathematics variables and applications, which allows recognition and a main central execution. Memory process is also view as a recalling visual algorithm that enhances distributed variables that are put together as a hippocampus activity.

Results

The Visual Algorithm that Affects our Sensing and Visual Relation. In the visual algorithm we are able to embed equations that reflect on our visual abstraction and perception. This affects our spatial

abstraction and our sensorial visual perception. Recognition starts when the visual algorithm embeds the equation and this creates a cognitive hierarchy that affects learning, creativity, and intelligence. This affects our recognition perception and the way it affects visual perception and visual awareness. The visual pathway activates and this affects the where and what pathway. It reinforces our spatial memory and the navigation spatial abstraction. The visual pathways activate the emotional recognition but also areas of the brain that reflect into creativity. For example, cognition illusion, memory, attention, minds mapping association, and our relationship to the world. Other areas that are affected are the visual connections of the human brain are the color depth perception and the motion integration perception [3].

References

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