

Computer E Cervello

Alto Malcantone

alpine pastures to the east slopes of the mountains of Santa Maria and Cervello. On Monte Torri, in the 19th century, an iron ore (hematite) mine opened

Alto Malcantone is a municipality in the district of Lugano in the canton of Ticino in Switzerland. It was formed on 13 March 2005 from the earlier municipalities of Arosio, Breno, Fescoggia, Mugena and Vezio.

== History ==

Arosio is first mentioned in 1335 as Aroxio. Breno is first mentioned in 1140 as Breno. Fescoggia is first mentioned in 1296 as Fescozia. Mugena is first mentioned in 1214 as Megiadina. In 1270 it was mentioned as Migena. Vezio is first mentioned in 1355 as Vecio.

Paul Steenhuisen

tape, soprano Exegesis (1990) string orchestra Ensemble Intaglio sulla cervello (2010) piano trio Copralite Culture and Analysis Results #1-20 (2008-09)

Paul Steenhuisen (born 1965 in Vancouver, British Columbia) is a Canadian composer working with a broad range of acoustic and digital media. His concert music consists of orchestral, chamber, solo, and vocal music, and often includes live electronics and soundfiles. He creates electroacoustic, radio, and installation pieces. Steenhuisen's music is regularly performed and broadcast in Europe, Asia, Australia, and North America. He contributes all audio content and programming to the Hyposurface installation project, based in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

== Education ==

Steenhuisen obtained his Doctor of Musical Arts degree in composition from the University of British Columbia, where he studied with Keith Hamel. Between academic degrees, he studied with Louis Andriessen and Gilius van Bergeijk at the Royal Conservatory of The Hague. While living in Amsterdam, he worked with Michael Finnissy in Hove, England. He was one of ten composers selected to take part in the Cursus de Composition et Informatiques at IRCAM (Paris, 1996/97), where he had lessons with Tristan Murail. He attended master classes and individual lessons with Mauricio Kagel, Helmut Lachenmann, Jean-Claude Risset, Luciano...

Neuralink

Loris (February 26, 2024). "Elon Musk e Neuralink, cos'è in realtà il chip impiantato nel cervello di un paziente e a cosa serve: la spiegazione". Mr. Informatico

Neuralink Corp. is an American neurotechnology company that is developing implantable brain-computer interfaces (BCIs). It was founded by Elon Musk and a team of eight scientists and engineers. Neuralink was launched in 2016 and first publicly reported in March 2017. The company is based in Fremont, California, with plans to build a three-story building with office and manufacturing space in Del Valle, about 10 miles east of Gigafactory Texas, Tesla's headquarters and manufacturing plant.

Since its founding, the company has hired several high-profile neuroscientists from various universities. By 2019, it had received \$158 million in funding (\$100 million was from Musk) and had 90 employees. At that time, Neuralink announced that it was working on a "sewing machine-like" device capable of implanting very thin (4 to 6 µm in width) threads into the brain, and demonstrated a system that reads information from a lab rat via 1,500 electrodes. It anticipated starting experiments with humans in 2020, but later moved that to 2023. As of May 2023, it has been approved for human trials in the United States. On January 29, 2024, Musk announced that Neuralink had successfully implanted a Neuralink...

Piergiorgio Odifreddi

da Piergiorgio Odifreddi in un articolo su «La Repubblica», vorrebbe il cervello femminile con un Qi superiore a quello maschile ma privo di “punte” di

Piergiorgio Odifreddi (born 13 July 1950, in Cuneo) is an Italian mathematician, logician, scholar of the history of science, and popular science writer and essayist, especially on philosophical atheism as a member of the Italian Union of Rationalist Atheists and Agnostics. He is philosophically and politically near to Bertrand Russell and Noam Chomsky.

== Early life and education ==

Born in Cuneo in the Piedmont region, he received his Laurea cum laude in mathematics in Turin in 1973. He then specialized in the United States at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and UCLA from 1978 and 1980, and in the Soviet Union at Novosibirsk State University in 1982 and 1983.

John Searle

Humanities Medals; . NEH.gov. Retrieved April 21, 2017. "2006 Edition | Mente e Cervello". www.mentecervello.it. Retrieved September 30, 2025. "APS Member History"

John Rogers Searle (; July 31, 1932 – September 17, 2025) was an American philosopher widely noted for contributions to the philosophy of language, philosophy of mind, and social philosophy. He was the Willis S. and Marion Slusser Professor of the Philosophy of Mind and Language at the University of California, Berkeley.

Searle's early work on speech acts, influenced by J. L. Austin and Ludwig Wittgenstein, helped establish his reputation. His most famous philosophical contribution is the "Chinese room" argument, which attempts to refute the possibility of "strong" artificial intelligence.

== Life ==

Searle was born in Denver on July 31, 1932. His father, G. W. Searle, an electrical engineer, was employed by AT&T Corporation; his mother, Hester Beck Searle, was a physician.

Searle began his college education at the University of Wisconsin–Madison. In his junior year, he became a Rhodes Scholar at the University of Oxford, from which he received all his university degrees (BA, MA, and DPhil), and where he held his first faculty positions.

Searle began teaching at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1959 and remained a faculty member there for the rest of his career. He married...

Scientific American

(*"Brain & Mind"*), focusing on psychology and neuroscience. In Italy, *Mente & Cervello* (*"Mind & Brain"*) launched in 2003, complementing the older *Le Scienze*.

Scientific American, informally abbreviated SciAm or sometimes SA, is an American popular science magazine. Many scientists, including Albert Einstein and Nikola Tesla, have contributed articles to it, with more than 150 Nobel Prize-winners having been featured since its inception.

In print since 1845, it is the oldest continuously published magazine in the United States. Scientific American was owned by Springer Nature until June 2026, when it was sold to LabX Media Group.

== History ==

Premiata Forneria Marconi

– *La lezione/The Lesson Il Balletto di Bronzo Banco del Mutuo Soccorso Cervello Il Rovescio della Medaglia La Locanda delle Fate Le Orme Nova Osanna "Interview:*

Premiata Forneria Marconi (PFM; transl. 'Award-winning Marconi Bakery') is an Italian progressive rock band founded in 1970 that continues to the present day. They were the first Italian rock band to have success internationally. The group recorded five albums with English lyrics between 1973 and 1977. During this period they entered both the British and American charts. They also had several successful European and American tours, playing at the popular Reading Festival in England and on The Midnight Special, a popular national television program in the United States.

PFM introduced new sounds, such as the synthesizer, to the Italian musical world. They were also among the first to combine symphonic classical and traditional Italian musical influences in a rock music context. Such innovations and their longevity have earned PFM a place among the most important bands in the Progressive rock genre.

== History ==

Psychology of music

Proverbio, A.M. (2019). Neuroscienze Cognitive della Musica: Il cervello musicale tra Arte e Scienza, Zanichelli, Bologna. Sloboda, John A. (1985). The Musical

The psychology of music, or music psychology, is a branch of psychology, cognitive science, neuroscience, and/or musicology. It aims to explain and understand musical behaviour and experience, including the processes through which music is perceived, created, responded to, and incorporated into everyday life. Modern work in the psychology of music is primarily empirical; its knowledge tends to advance on the basis of interpretations of data collected by systematic observation of and interaction with human participants. In addition to its basic-science role in the cognitive sciences, the field has practical relevance for many areas, including music performance, composition, education, criticism, and therapy; investigations of human attitude, skill, performance, intelligence, creativity, and social behavior; and links between music and health.

The psychology of music can shed light on non-psychological aspects of musicology and musical practice. For example, it contributes to music theory through investigations of the perception and computational modelling of musical structures such as melody, harmony, tonality, rhythm, meter, and form. Research in music history can benefit from systematic...

Neuroesthetics

ISBN 978-1-4443-5947-3. Savino A, de Clemente O (2020). Neuroestetica. Bellezza, arte e cervello. Palermo (Italy): Nuova IPSA. ISBN 978-88-7676-752-4. Savino A, de Clemente

Neuroaesthetics (or neuroaesthetics) is a sub-discipline of applied aesthetics. Empirical aesthetics takes a scientific approach to the study of aesthetic experience of art, music, or any object that can give rise to aesthetic judgments. Neuroesthetics is a term coined by Semir Zeki in 1999 and received its formal definition in 2002 as the scientific study of the neural bases for the contemplation and creation of a work of art. Anthropologists and evolutionary biologists alike have accumulated evidence suggesting that human interest in, and creation of, art evolved as an evolutionarily necessary mechanism for survival across cultures and throughout history. Neuroesthetics uses neuroscience to explain and understand the aesthetic experiences at the neurological level. The topic attracts scholars from many disciplines including neuroscientists, art historians, artists, art therapists and psychologists.

== Overview ==

Neuroaesthetics is a field of experimental science that aims to combine Neuroscience (Neuro-Psychology) research with aesthetics by investigating the "perception, production, and response to art, as well as interactions with objects and scenes that evoke an intense feeling...

Deaths in September 2022

assisted suicide. Mišo Cebalo, 77, Croatian chess grandmaster. Jordi Cervelló, 86, Spanish composer, pneumonia. Joseph Cheng Tsai-fa, 90, Taiwanese Roman

The following is a list of notable deaths in September 2022.

Entries for each day are listed alphabetically by surname. A typical entry lists information in the following sequence:

Name, age, country of citizenship at birth, subsequent country of citizenship (if applicable), reason for notability, cause of death (if known), and reference.

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