

# Introduction to learning and behavior powell



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concurrent schedule of reinforcement the simultaneous presentation of two or more independent schedules, each leading to a reinforcer

Matching law the proportion of responses emitted on a particular schedule matches the proportion of reinforcers obtained on that schedule

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Undermatching the proportion of responses is less different than expected. Occurs when there is little cost for switching between schedules

changeover delay the cost of switching between schedules

Overmatching the proportion of responses is more different than expected. Occurs when there is a high cost for switching between schedules.

Bias from matching One response alternative attracts a higher proportion of responses than expected, regardless of which is the richer and which is poorer.

Controlling response Physical restraint, depriving and satiating, doing something else, self-reinforcement and self-punishment

Commitment response an action carried out at an early point in time that serves either to eliminate or greatly reduce the value of an upcoming temptation

small-but-cumulative effects model each individual choice on a self-control task has only a small but cumulative effect on our likelihood of obtaining the desired long-term outcome