

Behavioral learning



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learning a relatively permanent change in an organism's behavior due to experience
 associative learning learning that certain events occur together
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90/PAGE Order Now conditioning the process of learning

associations stimulus the cause or modifier of a behavior behavior the reaction
 to a stimulus classical conditioning learning when a previously neutral
 stimulus becomes associated with the natural cause of a behavior and
 creates a similar or related response

stimulus --> behavior

behaviors stay the same, stimuli change operant conditioning associating a
 response and its consequence to repeat or stop behaviors unconditioned

stimulus any natural stimulus that causes a reflexive behavior unconditioned
 response the automatic behavior to a stimulus conditioned stimulus a

previously neutral stimulus that through acquisition, causes a learned
 response behavior conditioned response learned behavior developed in

association with a conditioned stimulus acquisition the stage in classical
 conditioning when a neutral stimulus begins to be associated with an

unconditioned stimulus so that it triggers a conditioned

response extinction gradual erosion of conditioned behaviors due to
 dissociating of the conditioned stimulus and the unconditioned

stimulus spontaneous recovery sudden reappearance of a previously
 extinguished conditioned response that is displayed after

extinction generalization conditioned responses that are triggered not only by
 the conditioned stimulus but also by stimuli that resemble the conditioned
 stimulus

white rat... crying

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cotton balls... crying discrimination behavioral changes that result from a between new stimuli that are otherwise similar to the conditioned stimulus superstition false and irrational associations of stimuli conditioned through coincidence taste aversion a learned (conditioned) avoidance of food; typically only require one acquisition to develop phobias irrational fears that often develop as a result of exaggerated conditioned learning; most are associative flooding method, systematic desensitization, counter conditioning types of phobia therapy flooding method exposure to overwhelming amounts of the fear provoking stimulus systematic desensitization gradual exposure to progressive increments of the fear provoking stimulus in conjunction with relaxing techniques counter-conditioning substituting the fearful stimulus with a more appealing conditioned stimulus so that the phobic response is neutralized, or counteracted

JOHN WATSON behavioral modifiers actions associated with behaviors to initiate or stop them reinforcement anything to make a behavior repeat punishment anything to stop a behavior positive anything added negative anything taken away Pavlov: classical :: Thorndike: operant _____: classical:: _____: operant Law of Effect learning by trial or error; created by Thorndike 1st: can you do it?

2nd: is there improvement?

3rd: is there a dramatic improvement? Learning Curve Premack

Principle incentive based learning to change undesirable behaviors; rewards only; most effective when rewards given after behavior change continuous reinforcement applying a reinforcement upon the completion of every display of conditioned behavior partial reinforcement behavior isn't reinforced every

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time, but is enforced regularly enough so that a conditioned behavior develops on a schedule based upon an amount of behavior intervals a schedule based upon the passage of time fixed a predictable schedule variable an unpredictable schedule shaping technique of instructing complex behaviors by breaking them down into smaller components and applying reinforcement after each step latent learning learned behaviors that develop with no direct reinforcement and only tend to appear out of necessity

not knowing you actually know something, because you weren't tested on it

insights sudden flash of understanding and solving

abilities modeling observational learning; mokey-see, monkey-dolvan

Pavlov classical conditioning

" Dog saliva " - conditioned response experiments John Watson Classical Conditioning

" Little Albert Einstein " - phobias, generalization, & extinction

first real american psychologist Edward Thorndike operant conditioning

" law of effect " & " learning curve " - ONLY rewards David Premack operant conditioning

" premack principle " - ONLY rewards BF Skinner operant conditioning

" skinner boxes " - reinforcements and punishments Edward Tolman social learning

cognitive mapping with " mouse mazes " - latent learning Wolfgang

Kohler social learning

" chimpanzee experiments " - insight Albert Bandura social learning

" Bobo Doll Experiment " - modeling