

LEARNING

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LEARNING

What is LEARNING?

Learning is a relatively permanent change in behavior that is the result of experience

BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY

Two types of Conditioning:

1. Type S-Conditioning (Classical Conditioning)

2. Type R-Conditioning (Instrumental Conditioning / Operant Conditioning)

CLASSICAL CONDITIONING / RESPONDENT
CONDITIONING

Deal only Reflexes Behavior
(Involuntary)

Developed by

Ivan P. Pavlov (1849-1936)

Russian Physiologist

Got Noble Prize in 1904

Pavlovian Conditioning

Psychical Reflexes

Later called Conditioned Reflexes

Elicited

UCS-Unconditioned Stimulus

UCR-Unconditioned Response

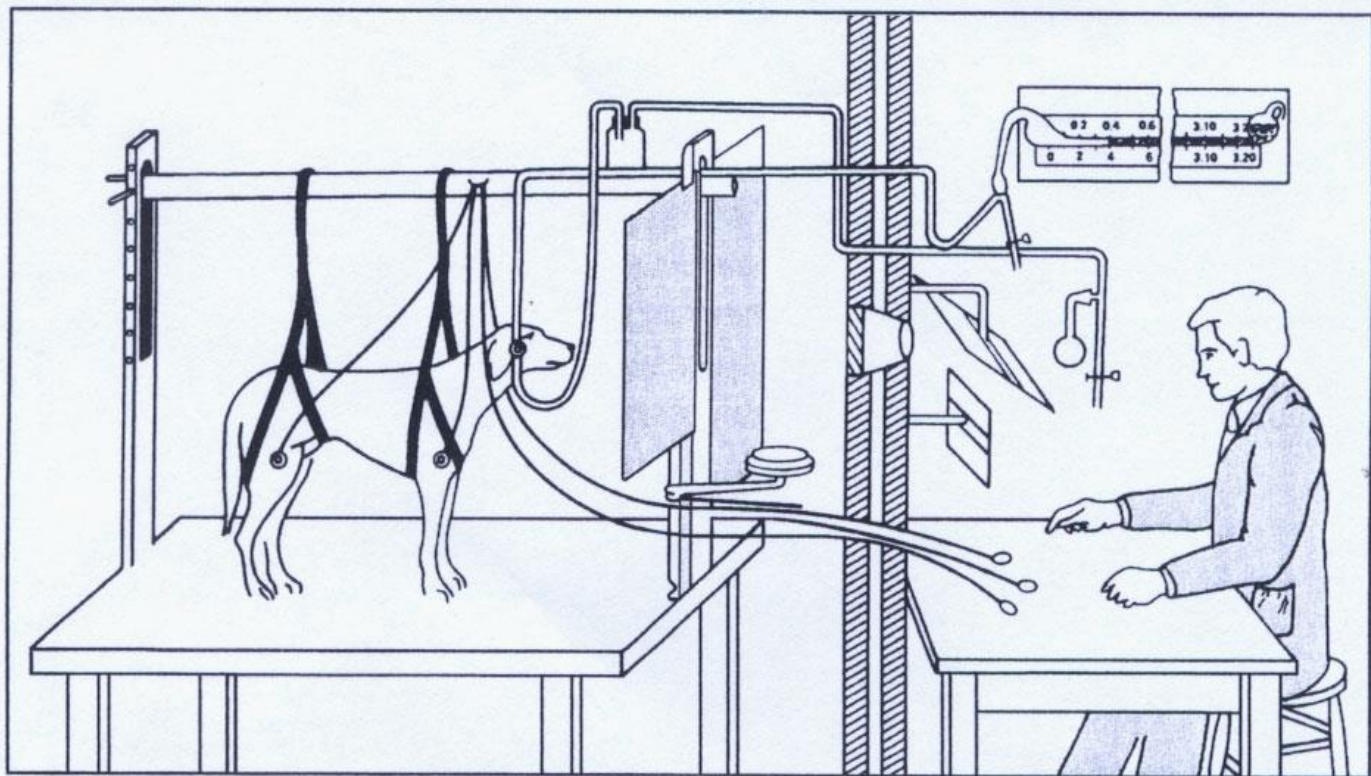


FIGURE 2-1 Diagram illustrating experimentation on the dog. (From Pavlov, 1928, p. 271.)

Neutral Stimulus

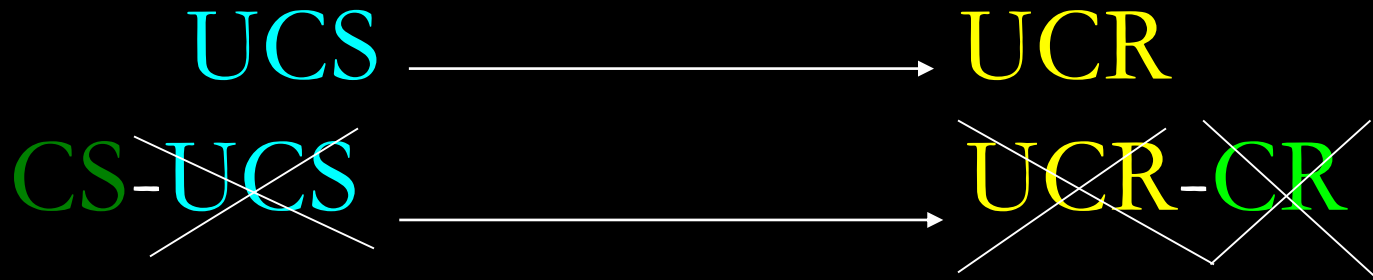
CS-Conditioned Stimulus

CR-Conditioned Response

CONDITIONED LEARNING



INHIBITION: EXTINCTION



Spontaneous Recovery

Second-Order Conditioning

CS can be used to replace UCS on the second-order

Generalization

Discrimination

Operant Conditioning

B. F. Skinner (1904-1990)

Regular Behavior

Emitted

Antecedents & Consequences

Reinforcement: Positive & Negative

Punishment

Extinction

OPERANT CONDITIONING

Schedules of Reinforcement

Continuous Reinforcement

Intermittence Reinforcement

Fixed Ratio (FR)

Variable Ratio (VR)

Fixed Interval (FI)

Variable Interval (VI)

OPERANT CONDITIONING

Escape and Avoidance Behaviors

Generalization

Discrimination

Complex Learning (Cognitive Perspective)

Worked of Kohler

Insight Learning: Ape

Canary Island during WWI

Edward Tolman (Purposive Behaviorism)

Latent Learning

Cognitive Map