

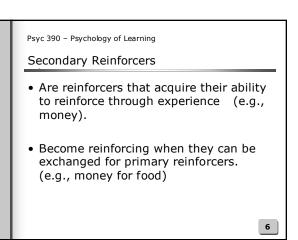
Psyc 390 - Psychology of Learning

classroom is not.

may occur.

• In a bar, loud talking may be

Examples



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Psyc 390 - Psychology of Learning Variables that Influence Secondary Reinforcers

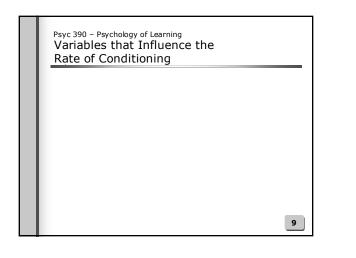
- 1. Amount of primary reinforcer that is given.
 - More primary reinforcement that is given, the stronger the secondary reinforcer becomes.
- 2. Number of pairings between the primary and secondary reinforcer.
 - More pairings, the stronger the secondary reinforcer becomes.

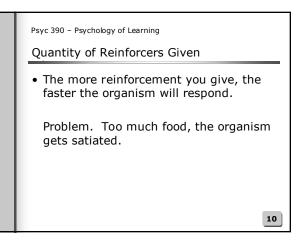
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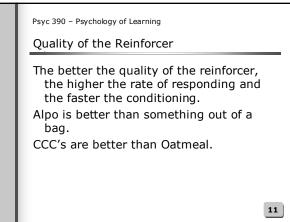
Psyc 390 - Psychology of Learning Variables that Influence Secondary Reinforcers 3. Time Between the Presentation of the Primary and Secondary Reinforcer

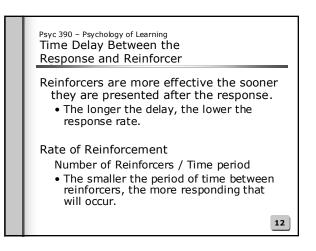
• The more time between the primary and secondary reinforcers, the poorer the secondary reinforcer.

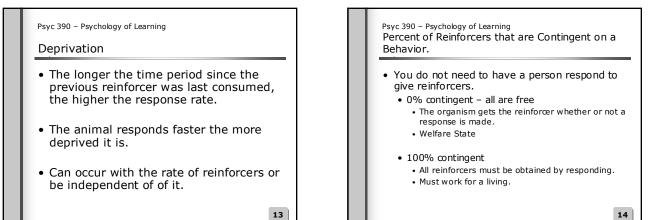
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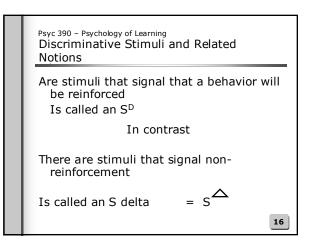


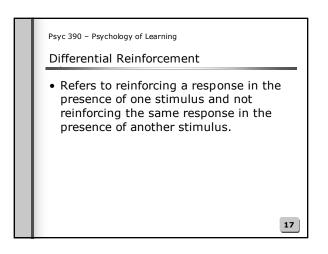


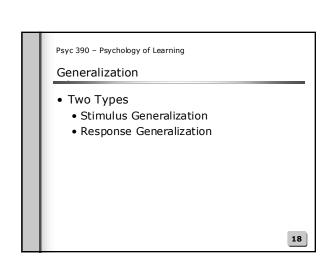




Psyc 390 - Psychology of Learning Context in Which the <u>Reinforcement Occurs</u>
The more reinforcers that are available, the less effective any particular <u>one</u> will be.
Food, money, love, etc. are all available.







Psyc 390 – Psychology of Learning

Stimulus Generalization

- Transfer of a response to a situation other than those where training takes place.
- Several stimuli can cause the same response.

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Psyc 390 - Psychology of Learning Response Generalization The reinforcement of one response increases the probability of other responses which are closely linked to the original response. Studying for Learning also increases studying for Cognition.

Psyc 390 – Psychology of Learning

Chaining

- Here the organism must emit a chain of behaviors before they get reinforced.
- Often uses reverse shaping to get started.

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