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## Law of effect psychology example

The Act of Action is a principle of psychology that Edward Thorndike ruled out in 1898 on the issue of behavioural conditioning (not then formulated as such), which states that reactions that have a satisfactory effect in a particular situation become more likely in this situation, and reactions that cause an unpleasant effect become less likely in this situation. [1] This term is very similar to evolutionary theory, if a certain character trait provides the advantage of reproduction, then this characteristic will persist. [2] The concepts satisfying and dissatisfied in the definition of the Act on the Effect were eventually replaced by the terms strengthening and punishing when operative conditioning became known. Satisfying and dissatisfied conditions are determined behaviorally and cannot be accurately predicted, since each animal has a different idea of these two concepts than another animal. New concepts of empowerment and punishment are used differently in psychology than colloquially. Something that reinforces behavior makes it more likely that this behavior will occur again, and something that punishes behavior makes it less likely that behavior will occur again. [3] Thorndike's Act of Action refutes the ideas of George Romanes's book Animal Intelligence, which states that anecdotal evidence is weak and is usually not useful. The book states that animals, like humans, think about things when dealing with a new environment or situation. Instead, Thorndike assumed that animals, in order to understand their physical environment, must physically interact with it through trial and error until a successful outcome is achieved. This is depicted in his cat experiment, in which the cat is placed in a shuttle and eventually learns how to escape by interacting with the environment of the box. [4] History This principle, which was initially discussed by Lloyd Morgan, is usually linked to the connection of Edward Thorndike, who said that if the association is followed by a satisfying state of affairs, it will be strengthened and if it is followed by an unpleasant state of affairs, it will be weakened. [5] [6] The modern version of the Act on the Effect is mediated by the concept of strengthening as it is in operatic condition. The basic idea is that behavior can be modified by its consequences, as Thorndike found in his famous experiments with hungry cats in puzzle boxes. The cat was placed in a box that could open if the cat pressed the lever or pulled out a loop. Thorndike noted that it took the cat to free itself in subsequent trials in a box. He found that during the first attempts, the cat would react in many ineffective ways, such as scratching at the door or ceiling, eventually freeing himself with the press or pulling in an attempt and error. For each subsequent test took the cat, on average, less and less time to escape. Thus, in modern terminology, the correct reaction was reinforced by its consequence, by releasing it from the box. [7] Definition Initially, the cat's reactions were largely instinctive, but over time the reaction to the urgent lever was strengthened, while others were weakened The Act of Action is convinced that the pleasing effect strengthens the activity that produced it. [8] The Act of Effect was published by Edward Thorndike in 1905 and states that if the S-R association is established in instrumental condition between the instrumental response and the contextual stimuli present, the response is strengthened and S-R bears sole responsibility for the occurrence of this behaviour. Simply put, this means that once the stimuli and reaction are combined, the reaction is likely to occur without the presence of a stimulus. It is of the opinion that reactions that create a satisfactory or pleasant state of affairs in a particular situation are more likely to reappear in a similar situation. Conversely, reactions that cause an unpleasant, unpleasant or unpleasant effect are less likely to reappear in the situation. Psychologists are interested in factors that are important in changing and controlling behavior, because psychology has emerged as a discipline. One of the first principles of learning and behaviour was the Act of Effect, which states that behaviour that leads to satisfactory results is likely to be repeated, while behaviour that leads to an undesirable outcome is likely to recur. [9] Thorndike's puzzle-box. The graph shows a general downward trend in cat response times for each subsequent study. Thorndike stressed the importance of the situation in eliciting the reaction; the cat wouldn't be going to make leverage if it wasn't in the puzzle box, but it was only in a place where the answer was never reinforced. The situation involves not only the location of the cat, but also the stimuli that are exposed, for example, to hunger and the desire for freedom. The cat recognizes the inside of the box, rod and lever and remembers what it has to do to produce the right answer. This proves that learning and the right of effect are context-specific. In an influential document, R. J. Herrnstein (1970)[10] proposed a quantitative relationship between response rate (B) and reinforcement rate (Rf):  $B = k Rf / (RfO + Rf)$ , where k and RfO are constants. Herrnstein suggested that this formula, which derived from the corresponding law he had addvocation in studying concurrent empowerment plans, should be considered a quantification of the current law. While the qualitative law of action may be tautology, this quantitative version is not. An example is often depicted in drug addiction. When a person uses first time and receives a positive result, they are likely to repeat the behaviour due to the strengthening consequences. Over time, the nervous system of a person also develops tolerance to the drug. Thus, only by increasing the dose of the drug will provide the same satisfaction, which is dangerous for the user. [11] Thorndike's Act of Action can be compared to Darwin's theory of natural selection, in which successful organisms are more likely to thrive and survive to pass on their genes to the next generation, while weaker, unsuccessful organisms are gradually replaced and shaped. It can be said that the environment selects the most capable behavior for the situation, knocks out any unsuccessful behavior, in the same way selects the most capable individuals of the species. In an experiment Thorndike conducted, he placed a hungry cat in a puzzle box where the animal could escape and get to eat only when it could control the door latch. First the cats scratched and clawed to find their way out, then by accident/accident, the cat would activate the latch to open the door. In subsequent tests, the behavior of the animal would become more common to such an extent that the animal would function without hesitation. The appearance of a favorable result that reaches the food source only strengthens the reaction it produces. Colwill and Rescorla, for example, forced all rats to complete the goal of getting food pellets and liquid sucrose in consistent sessions with the same schedules with variable intervals. [12] The impact of the labour law of psychologist B. F. Skinner almost half a century later on the principles of operant conditioning, the learning process by which the effect or consequence of the reaction affects the future rate of production of this reaction. [1] Skinner later used an updated version of Thorndike's puzzle box, called an operant chamber, or Skinner's box, which immensely contributed to our perception and understanding of the law of effect in modern society and how it relates to operant conditioning. It allowed the researcher to study the behavior of small organisms in a controlled environment. Refers to library resources about effect sources in the Resources library in other libraries ^ and b Gray, Peter. Psychology, Worth, NY, 6th p. 108 – 109 ^ Schacter, Gilbert, Wegner. (2011). Psychology second edition of New York: Worth the publishers. ^ Mazur, J.E. (2013) Basic principles of operant conditioning. Learning and behavior. (7. ed., p. 101-126). Pearson. ^ Mazur, J.E. (2013) Basic principles of operant conditioning. 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Retrieved from in: Pages with broken file links, Learning, Psychological Theories Edit Rating | Biopsychology | Comparison | Cognitive | Development | Language | Individual differences | Personality | Philosophy | Social | Methods of | Statistical | Clinical | Educational | Industrial | Professional subjects | World Psychology | Cognitive psychology: Attention · Decision-making · Learning · Judgment · Memory · Motivation · Perception · Recital · Thinking · Cognitive Processes Cognition - Outline the Effect Act index essentially states that reactions that produce a satisfactory effect in a particular situation become more likely in this situation, and reactions that cause an unpleasant effect become less likely in this situation. [1] History[edit source of adjustments] Early use of the law of action was used for nervous changes rather than behavioral changes: Strengthening | weakening of neural connections is caused by wonderful and unpleasant results. [2] The right of effect is an operant condition. This form of conditioning was first discovered by Edward L. Thorndike in the 1920s [3] Edward Thorndike first tested his theory of learning behaviour using a customized puzzle box in which a hungry cat was placed. The puzzle box consisted of a lever or loop that could open the door, freeing the hungry cat to freedom and to eat just behind the box. He noted that it was time before the cat pressed the lever and freed itself. Thorndike found that during the first few attempts, the cat responded in many ineffective ways, such as scratching at the door, digging on the floor and pushing on the ceiling, before discovering the right solution (pulling out a loop or pushing levers) and being freed from its wooden prison. With each subsequent test, it took the cat on average less and less time to escape. The cat came to connect by pressing the lever (or pulling out the loop) with opening the door. This stimulus is with the incentive to be inside the box by pressing the response lever. [4] Definition[edit | source of editing] File:Lawofeffect.gif Initially, the cat's reactions were largely instinctive, but over time the pressing lever was strengthened, while others were weakened the Act of Action can be defined as the primary belief that when learning a pleasant act it directly strengthens the connection that produced it. [5] The Act of Effect was published by Edward Thorndike in 1905 and states that when an S-R is put together in instrumental shape between the instrumental response and the contextual stimuli present, the response will be strengthened and S-R bears sole responsibility for the occurrence of this behaviour. Simply put, this means that once the stimuli and reaction are combined, the reaction is likely to occur without the presence of a stimulus. 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The graph shows a general downward trend in cat response times for each subsequent study, Thorndike stressed the importance of the situation in eliciting the reaction; the cat wouldn't be going to make leverage if it wasn't in the puzzle box, but it was only in a place where the answer was never reinforced. The situation involves not only the location of the cat, but also the stimuli that are exposed, for example, to hunger and the desire for freedom. The cat recognizes the inside of the box, rod and lever and remembers what it has to do to produce the right answer. This proves that learning and the right of effect are context-specific. In an influential document, R. J. Herrnstein (1970)[7] proposed a quantitative relationship between response rate (B) and reinforcement rate (Rf):  $B = k Rf / (RfO + Rf)$ , where k and RfO are constants. Herrnstein suggested that this formula, which derived from the corresponding law he had advocacy in studying concurrent empowerment plans, should be considered a quantification of the current law. Although tautology may be a qualitative right of action, this quantitative version is not. Example[edit | edit source] Example often portrayed in drug addiction. If a person uses the substance for the first time and receives a positive result, it is likely that he will repeat the behavior as a result of the strengthening consequences. Over time, the nervous system of a person also develops tolerance to the drug. Thus, only by increasing the dose of the drug will provide the same satisfaction, which is dangerous for the user. 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The appearance of a favorable result that reaches the food source only strengthens the reaction it produces. Colwill and Rescorla, for example, forced all rats to complete the goal of getting food pellets and liquid sucrose in consistent sessions with the same schedules with variable intervals. [9] Impact[edit source] The Act of Action provided a framework for psychologist B. F. Skinner | almost half a century later on the principles of operant conditioning, the learning process, the effect or consequence of the reaction of which affects the future rate of production of this reaction. [1] Skinner will later use an updated version of Thorndike's puzzle box, which has made a huge contribution to our perception and understanding of the Law of Effect in Modern Society and how it relates to operant conditioning. See also [edit | edit source] Law on application Law on application Recency references[edit | edit source] ^ 1.0 1.1 Gray, Peter. "Psychology", Worth, NY, 6. p. 108 – 109 ^ A. Charles Catania. Thorndike's Legion: Choice of Learning and Law of Effect, p. 425-426. Mary Land Baltimore University ^ Carlson, Neil a. Psychology of Behaviour Science, p. 206. Pearson Canada, U.S. ISBN 978-0-205-64524-4. ^ Connection. Thorndike, Edward.Q Acquired Dec 10, 2010 ^ Boring, Edwin'. Science. 1. 77. New York: American Association for the Advancement of Science. 2005.307. Web. ^ Law of effect. eNotes.com. URL accessible in 2012-08-02. ^ Herrnstein, R. J. (1970). About the law Journal of Experimental BehaviorAI Analysis, 13, 243-266. ^ Neil a. col., Carlson (2007). Psychology Behavioral Science, New Jersey, USA: Pearson Education Canada, Inc., -- Nevin, John (1999). Analysis of the Thorndike Act on effect: The question of incentives - links to the answer, Journal of the Experiment Analysis of Behaviour. Community content is available under CC-BY-SA, unless otherwise stated. Noted.

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