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Example of fixed ratio schedule in psychology

What is fixed ratio schedule in psychology. What is an example of a fixed ratio schedule of reinforcement. What is an example of fixed ratio in psychology. What is an example of fixed ratio schedule.

There are several options in terms of reinforcement plans that can be used to change behavior. In this text we will provide a rapid description of each of the different simple programs and a couple of examples for each (a human example and an example of animal training). I also offer a couple of considerations for people who discuss the idea of which program to use for a given situation. At the beginning of my career, I was told that a good way to go to form animals would be to use a continuous reinforcement program to teach new behavior and to maintain behavior using a "variable reinforcement program." This is a very wide statement and that seems to make sense to someone who is introduced to animal training. However, this is really the best option to go up when animals train? And what do people mean when talking about a $\bar{A} \rightarrow A$ reinforcement variable program? We begin by defining the most common types of simple reinforcement programs according to Paul Chance's book to learn and behavior (2003; Figure 1). Figure 1 is a $\bar{A} \rightarrow A$ reinforcement program. The simplest type of reinforcement program is a continuous reinforcement program. In this case every correct behavior that meets the established criteria is reinforced. For example, the dog gets a treatment every time he sits when asked to do so; the seller is paid every time he sells a book. The second type of reinforcement program is a variable ratio reinforcement program. In this case the seller is paid when four books are sold. The third type of reinforcement program is a variable interval reinforcement program. For example, the dog gets a treatment after sitting twice, after having sitting four times and after sitting six times. The average in this example is four, so this would be a VR4 reinforcement program. Using our human example, if the seller is paid after selling five, fifteen and ten books would be on a VR10 reinforcement program, given that ten is the average number around which his payments are offered. In a fixed interval reinforcement program, behavior is strengthened after a certain behavior happened, but only when this behavior occurs after a certain amount of time. For example, if a dog is in a reinforcement program it will get a treatment the first time sitting, but sitting does not produce care for the next 8 seconds. After the eighth second period, the first sits will produce a treatment again. The seller will be paid after selling a book, but not then receiving payment for each book sold for the next 3 hours. After the 3 hour period, the first book sells results in the seller who is paid again (FI 3). In a variable interval reinforcement program, the behavior is strengthened after a certain quantity of variable time. The quantity of time can vary around an average date. For example, instead of always strengthening the behavior of sit after 8 seconds, this behavior could be strengthened after 4, 8 or 12 seconds. In this case the average is 8, so it would be a 5 reinforcement program. The seller could be paid when selling a book after 1, 3 or 5 hours, a VI3 reinforcement program. The next question would be $\bar{A} \rightarrow A$ how comparing different reinforcement programs. The answer is that the more resistant to extinction the behavior is, the more resistant the behavior is to extinction. The more subtle is the reinforcement program for a certain behavior, the most resistant to behavior extinction is. In other words, the student has further answers for less reinforcements under partial programs with respect to a continuous reinforcement program. According to Figure 2 we can see that, in general, a variable ratio program produces more responses for a similar or lower number of reinforcements compared to other partial reinforcement programs. In many situations it also seems to produce those answers faster and with little latency from the individual. This information, along with my personal observations and communications with professionals in the field of animal training, make me believe that when trainers use the term at wide level $\bar{A} \rightarrow A$ "Variable reinforcement program", I usually mean a program Variable ratio. $\bar{A} \rightarrow A$.

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