

### TYPES OF LEARNING

perceptual learning aspects of our perception change bc of experience

implicit learning acquire information without intent that we cannot easily express

implicit memory

nonassociative learning

habituation

sensitization

classical conditioning

operant conditioning

latent learning

observational learning ex. Bandura

state-dependent learning

### MEMORY

#### sensory intake

sensory regulation takes less than 1 second to filter what's important

stm "working memory" 7+/-2 chunks

lrm can retain info for years

implicit

procedural

explicit

declarative

semantic

episodic

### UNCONDITIONED EFFECT

neutral stimulus no effect

unconditioned stimulus leads to an automatic response

unconditioned response

ex.

### CLASSICAL CONDITIONING

stimulus generalization	tendency for the conditioned stimulus to evoke similar responses	dog running to owner after hearing whistle
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higher order conditioning	neutral stimulus + conditioned stimulus = conditioned response	dog salivating when hearing a bell
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extinction and spontaneous recovery originally acquired response and learning of the spatial relationship

ex. Little Albert (Watson) → conditioned effect, stimulus, & response

emotional reactions could be classically conditioned in people

white rat paired with noise

### FORGETTING

decay

replacement

interference

amnesia

### CONDITIONED EFFECT

stimulus

conditioned stimulus

conditioned response

ex.

### OPERANT CONDITIONING

reinforcement (pos & neg)

punishment

reinforcement schedule

continuous reinforcement

fixed/variable ration

fixed/variable interval

fixed/variable time



By nanana00

[cheatography.com/nanana00/](https://cheatography.com/nanana00/)

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