# Dynamic Choice in Concurrent Random Interval - Random Ratio Schedules 

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## Background

udes of performanee under concurrent $\mathrm{VR}-\mathrm{V}$ schedules of reinfore ment have been a testbed to evaluate different choice models, providi contradictory data so far (Baum and Aparicio, 1999). The present ex periment provides data about the dynamics of performance under these schedules, in particular its adjustment to frequently uncertain change in the value of the VR and VI schedules (Baum, 2010). These data will
 (Cowie, Davison and Elliffe, 2016).

## Method

The key pecking of six pigeons was reinforced by ten different pairs of a Findley concurrent random interval - random ratio schedule. Pairs were separated by blackouts of 30 seconds, and each one ended after ten deliveries of reinforcement (Baum, 2010). For five of the pairs, the value of the random interval was fixed, while the value of the random ratio was fixed for the other five pairs. Which of the two conditions started a session, as well as the order of pair presentation within a condition, was randomly determined. The experiment was run for 110 daily sessions; we present data from the last 60

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## References

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variable interval, variable ratio? Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavion 31 maximization


## Conclusions



Globally, contrary to previously reported results (e.g, Herrnstein \& Heyman, 1979), we found strong deviations from matching of response and time ratios to reinforcement ratios. There was also evidence of a strong preference for the RR schedules in responses and time measures. Looking at choice measures from reinforcer to reinforcer within a component, we found that after just a couple of reinforcers, the sensitivity parameter of the matching equation was very close to its asymptotic value, with a value no different from zero before the first reimforcer. in the component.
We explored the effects on response and time ratios of a sequence of five reinforcers on the same key and some discontinuities. The first reinforce explored the effects on response and time ratios of a sequence of five reinforcers on the same key and some discontinuities. The first reinfour on either of the sequences had an effect over the preference under both the random ratio and random interval keys. However, subsequen
reinforcers on the RR key had no further effect on preference for that key, while subsequent reinforcers in the RI key showed a small and


