

# Emotion & Motivation



## Theories of Emotion

<b>Valence</b>	+ or - experience
<b>James-Lange Theory of Emotion</b>	Stimulus → arousal → emotion
<b>Cannon-Bard Theory of Emotion</b>	Stimulus → arousal & emotion
<b>Two Factor Theory of Emotion</b> (Stanley Schacter & Jerome Singer)	Physiological activity & cognitive interpretation → emotion
<b>Appraisal / Reappraisal</b>	Process of (re)assessing meaning of an event
<b>Misattribution of Arousal</b>	Misinterpret arousal → mislabel emotion state
<b>Klüver-Bucy Syndrome</b> (temporal lobe syndrome)	Indiscriminate eating & hypersexuality (limbic sys.)
<b>Nucleus accumbens</b> “Reward Area”	Dopamine pathways; motivation, addiction
<b>Amygdala</b> Latin: “almond”	Limbic system; emotion, esp. fear, threat, anger
<b>Low road vs. High road</b> (Joseph LeDoux)	Emotion processing pathways: fast (w/o cortex) & slow (frontal cortex)
<b>Leucotomy / Frontal Lobotomy</b> (Egas Moniz / Walter Freeman)	Sever frontal lobe connections to blunt emotional outbursts

## Emotional Expression

<b>Universality Hypothesis</b> (Charles Darwin)	Emotions expressed similarly for all people
<b>6 Basic Emotions</b> (later 7) (Paul Ekman)	Joy, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, disgust (contempt)
<b>Facial-feedback hypothesis</b>	Activation of facial muscles influences emotional state
<b>Display rules</b>	Cultural concepts of where, when, & how to express

## Motivation

<b>Hedonic principle</b>	Gain pleasure, avoid pain
<b>Instinct</b>	Inherited tendency motivates fixed behavior
<b>Drive</b>	Departure from optimal state motivates behavior
<b>Homeostasis</b> Greek “same state”	Drive to maintain particular state
<b>Primary vs. Secondary Drive</b>	Aid survival (get food) vs. associated (earn money)
<b>Drive Reduction Theory</b>	Drive motivates behavior to reduce drive (rewarding)
<b>Arousal Theory</b>	Optimal level of arousal for individual; seek experiences
<b>Yerkes-Dodson Law</b>	Arousal & performance: inverted-U shaped curve
<b>Flow</b> (Mihaly Csikszentmihaly)	Pleasurable state; optimal match of challenge & skill

## Hunger

<b>Orexigenic</b> - Greek “source of appetite”	“On” signal for hunger; <b>lateral hypothalamus</b>
<b>Anorexigenic</b> - Greek “without source of appetite”	Satiety; <b>ventromedial hypothalamus</b>
<b>Orexin</b>	Hunger signaling hormone
<b>Ghrelin</b>	Orexigenic hormone (stomach)

<b>Leptin</b>	Anorexigenic (fat cells)
<b>Bulimia Nervosa</b> Greek “ravenous hunger”	Disorder; cycle of bingeing & purging
<b>Anorexia Nervosa</b> Greek “without hunger”	Disorder; very low calorie intake & fear of being fat
<b>Set point theory</b>	Bodyweight point motivates # of calories to consume
<b>Basal metabolic rate / metabolism</b>	Rate of energy storage / expenditure

## Sexual Motivation

<b>Estrus</b> (females)	Period of fertility & sexual receptivity in some species
<b>Human Sexual Response Cycle</b> (William Masters & Virginia Johnson)	Excitement, <b>Plateau</b> , <b>Orgasm</b> , <b>Resolution</b> – similar for males/females
<b>Refractory Period</b> (males)	Rest period after orgasm
<b>Testosterone</b> (androgen)	“male” sex hormone
<b>Estrogen</b>	“female” sex hormone

## Other Motivations

<b>Hierarchy of Needs</b> (Abraham Maslow)	basic; security; belonging; esteem; <b>self-actualization</b>
<b>Intrinsic Motivation</b>	Driven by inner satisfaction
<b>Extrinsic Motivation</b>	External reward/punishment
<b>Overjustification Effect</b>	Rewards ↓ intrinsic motiv.
<b>Marshmallow Test</b> (Walter Mischel)	<b>Delay of gratification</b> ; delay reward for larger later
<b>Insufficient Justification</b>	Small reward/punishment suggests intrinsic factors
<b>Need for Achievement</b>	Desire to accomplish & win
<b>Approach vs. Avoidance Motivation</b>	Experience positive vs. avoid negative outcome