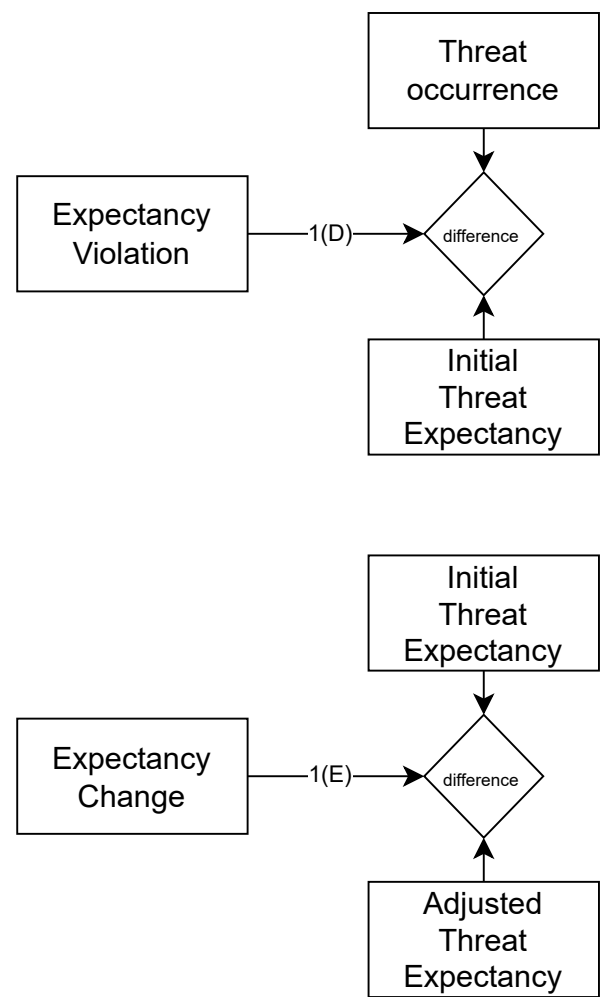
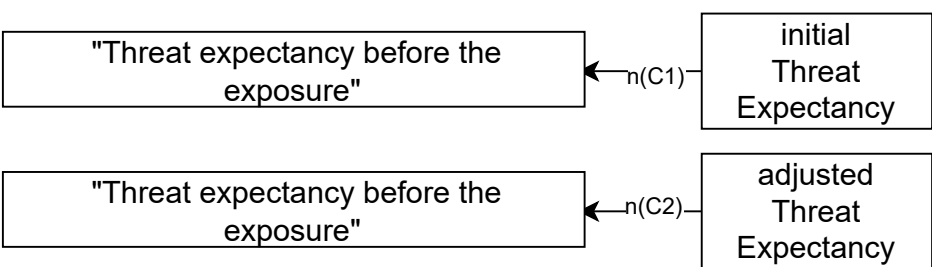


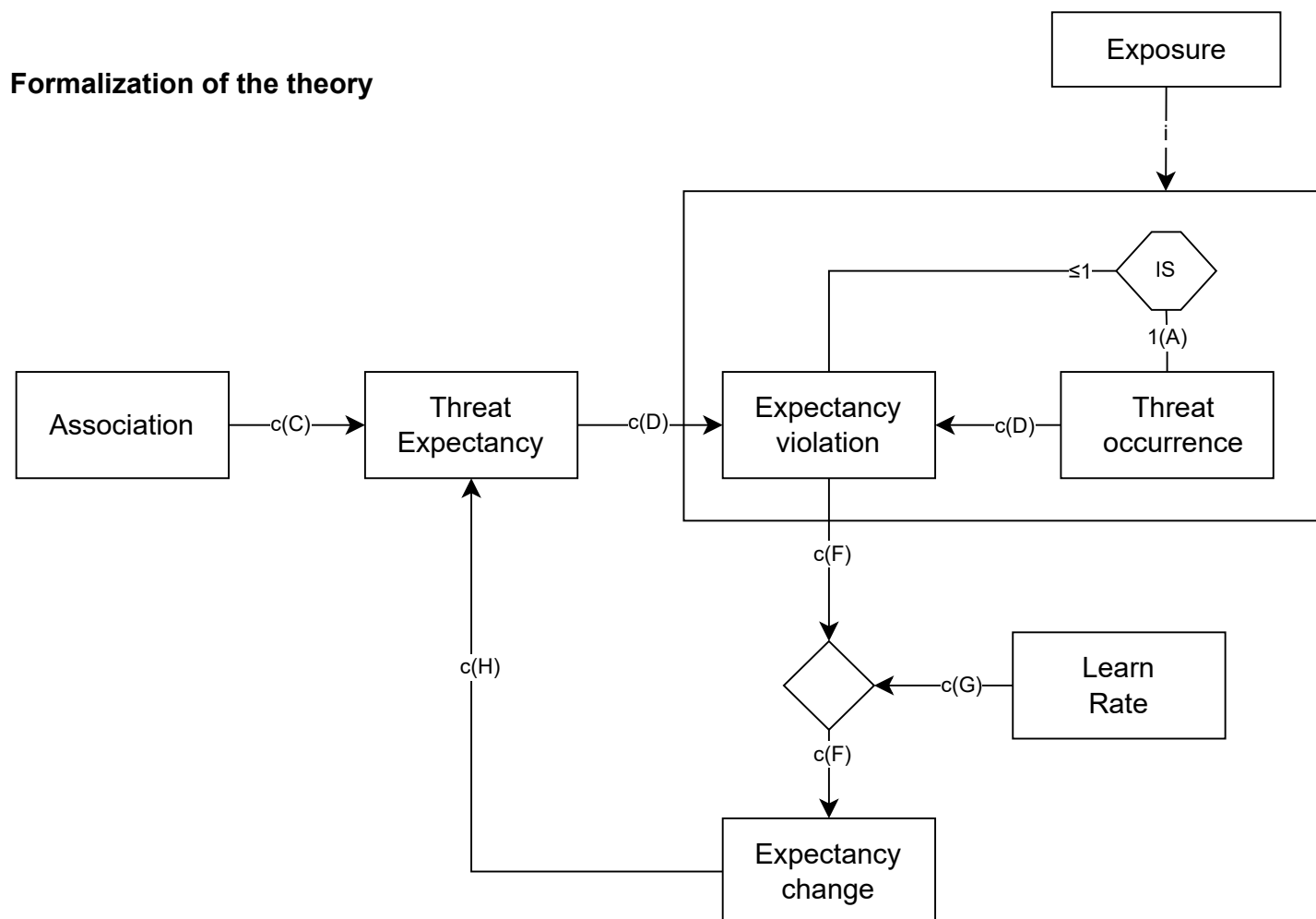
```
graph LR; A[Exposure] -- n(A) --> B["Repeated confrontation with feared stimuli or contexts (e.g., objects, situations, interoceptive stimuli, or fear memories) that are associated with an anticipated threat"]; C[Threat occurrence] -- n(A1) --> D["Presence of the feared threat"]; E[Association] -- n(C0) --> F["Link between feared stimulus and threat, that entails expectancies about the occurrence of threat"]; G[Threat Expectancy] -- n(C) --> H["anticipation of threat, induced by the anxiety-provoking associated stimuli"]; I[Expectancy Violation] -- n(D) --> J["Mismatch between the initial threat expectancy and the actual occurrence of threat"]; K[Expectancy Change] -- n(E) --> L["Difference between initial and adjusted expectancy after exposure"]; M[Learning rate] -- n(G) --> N["The individual extent to which EV is transferred into EC"];
```

The diagram illustrates the Rescorla-Wagner model of learning. It consists of several interconnected components:

- Exposure** (n(A)) leads to **"Repeated confrontation with feared stimuli or contexts (e.g., objects, situations, interoceptive stimuli, or fear memories) that are associated with an anticipated threat"**.
- Threat occurrence** (n(A1)) leads to **"Presence of the feared threat"**.
- Association** (n(C0)) leads to **"Link between feared stimulus and threat, that entails expectancies about the occurrence of threat"**.
- Threat Expectancy** (n(C)) leads to **"anticipation of threat, induced by the anxiety-provoking associated stimuli"**.
- Expectancy Violation** (n(D)) leads to **"Mismatch between the initial threat expectancy and the actual occurrence of threat"**.
- Expectancy Change** (n(E)) leads to **"Difference between initial and adjusted expectancy after exposure"**.
- Learning rate** (n(G)) leads to **"The individual extent to which EV is transferred into EC"**.

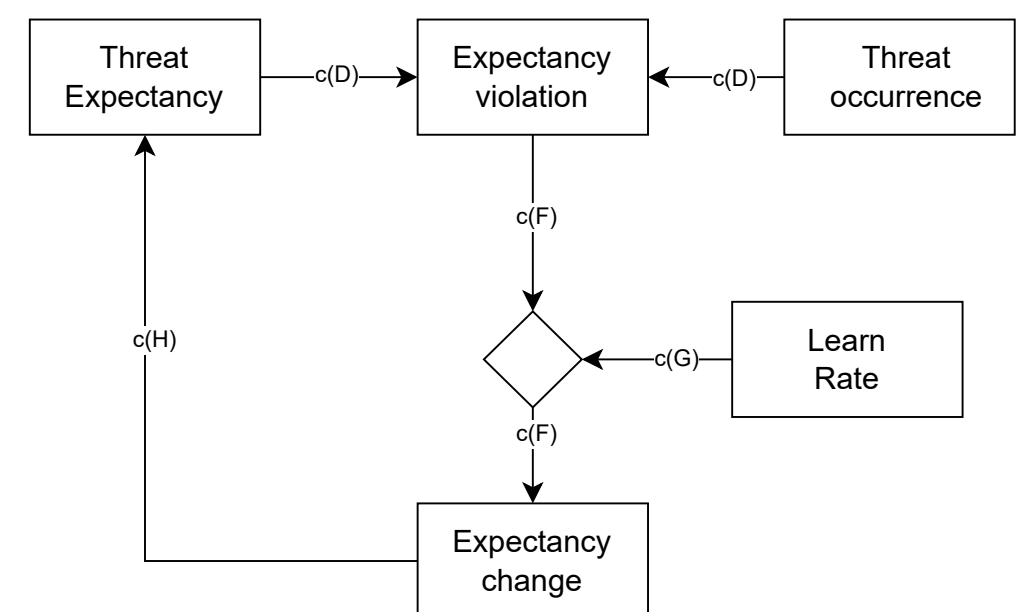


## Formalization of the theory



**implemented model**

reduced by Association and Exposure



assumptions/ simplifications:

- the model in this form focuses on the process of expectancy being changed by its violation, under the influence of learn rate
- thus, the extent, to which the formalized process influences therapy outcome, is not displayed (although being investigated by Pittting et al.)