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PSY441: Psychology of Personality
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02/06/23

Introduction

1. What is a scientific theory? Describe the difference between deductive and inductive theories. Give some examples. Discuss the relationship between propositions and hypotheses

A scientific theory can be defined as a way to explain a fact or phenomenon. This differs from a theory because it goes through a structured process of experimentation. A deductive theory is utilized by taking an existing theory and applying it to a hypothetical situation, afterwards the researcher will collect data to analyze and test it against their hypothesis. An example of this would be taking a theory “ Low cost laptops have a higher chance to suffer from computer issues” a hypothesis would be “If customers purchase a low cost computer, then they will always have computer issues”. Afterwards you would test the hypothesis by collecting data of low cost computers and trends of computer related issues and repair. From there you will see if the data will support your hypothesis or not. An inductive theory creates a theory from empirical data, conducts observations then results in a conclusion. However this conclusion has a higher risk of being disproven. The relationship between propositions and hypotheses is that propositions aim to create a relationship between two variables but can't be tested. A hypothesis bases itself on a relationship that can be tested against.

2. What is personality? What are some of the limitations of current definitions of the term?

Personality is commonly known as a distinctive combination of characteristics that an individual possesses. It is believed that from a person's personality, you can predict and understand common behaviors and characteristics they can exhibit. Some limitations on this viewpoint include its social attractiveness. Individuals that display an unattractive personality or a devoid of personality are unjustifiably judged without taking into account other factors that can influence their personality such as background.

3. What does a correlation coefficient signify? Explain the difference between positive and negative correlations. Give examples of each kind of correlation.

A correlation coefficient is often used when describing the size and direction of a relationship between two variables. Positive correlation and negative correlation represent the direction of a relationship. A positive correlation indicates that an increase in one variable will also increase the other variable. An example of this would be “workers who receive raises will have higher retention rates”. So if you increase the percentage of raises, you will increase the retention rate. A negative correlation is the inverse relationship, where increasing one variable will lead to a decrease in the other variable. An example of this would be “increasing the time received in a timeout will lead to a decrease in unfavorable behaviors in a disruptive child.”