

# 《生物数学-第1卷-第3版》

## 图书基本信息

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# 《生物数学-第1卷-第3版》

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章节摘录

版权页：插图：(Volatile, Validating and Avoiding), and for the two unstable marriages (Hostile and Hostile-Detached). For heuristic purposes we used the two-slope model of the influence function. We now discuss this figure. The top three graphs represent the influence functions for the three regulated marriages. The Validators have an influence function that creates an influence toward negativity in a spouse if the partner's behaviour is negative and an influence toward positivity if the partner's behaviour is positive. Volatile and Conflict-Avoider influence functions appear to be, respectively, one half of the validators, with volatiles having the right half of the curve with a slope close to zero, and Conflict-Avoiders having the left half with a slope near zero. This observation of influence functions is summarised in the third column, labelled theoretical influence function. Now examine the influence functions for the Hostile and the Hostile-Detached couple. It looks as if these data would support a mismatch hypothesis. Hostile couples appear to have mixed a Validator husband influence function with a Conflict-Avoider wife influence function, and Hostile-Detached couples appear to have mixed a Validator influence function with a Volatile wife influence function. From examining the data, we can propose that validating couples were able to influence their spouses with both positive or negative behaviour; positive behaviour had a positive sloping influence while negative behaviour also had a positive sloping influence. This means that the negative horizontal axis values had a negative influence while the positive horizontal axis values had a positive influence. For validators, across the whole range of RCISS point values, the slope of the influence function was a constant upwardly sloping straight line. The data might have been generated by the process in validating low risk marriages there is a uniform slope of the influence function both positive and negative values: Overall negative behaviour has a negative influence while positive behaviour has a positive influence in low risk marriages. Here we see a full range of emotional balance is possible in the interaction. However, avoiders at volatile couples were nearly opposite in the shape of their influence functions. Avoiders influenced one another only with positivity (the slope was flat in the negative RCIS point ranges), while volatile couples influenced one another primarily with negativity (the slope was flat in the positive RCISS point ranges). The influence function of an avoiding couple is nearly the reverse of that of the volatile couple. Mismatch Theory: The Possibility that Unstable Marriages Are the Results of Failed Attempts at Creating a Pure Type. The shape of the influence curves leads us to propose that the data on marital stability and instability can be organized by the rather simple hypothesis that Hostile or Hostile-detached couples are simply failures to create a stable adaptation to that is either Volatile, Validating, or Avoiding. In other words, the hypothesis is that longitudinal marital stability results are an artifact of the prior inability of the couple to accommodate to one another and have one of the three types of marriage. For example, in the unstable marriage, a person who is more suited to a Volatile or a Conflict-Avoiding marriage may have married one who wishes a validating marriage. Their influence functions are simply mismatched.

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