
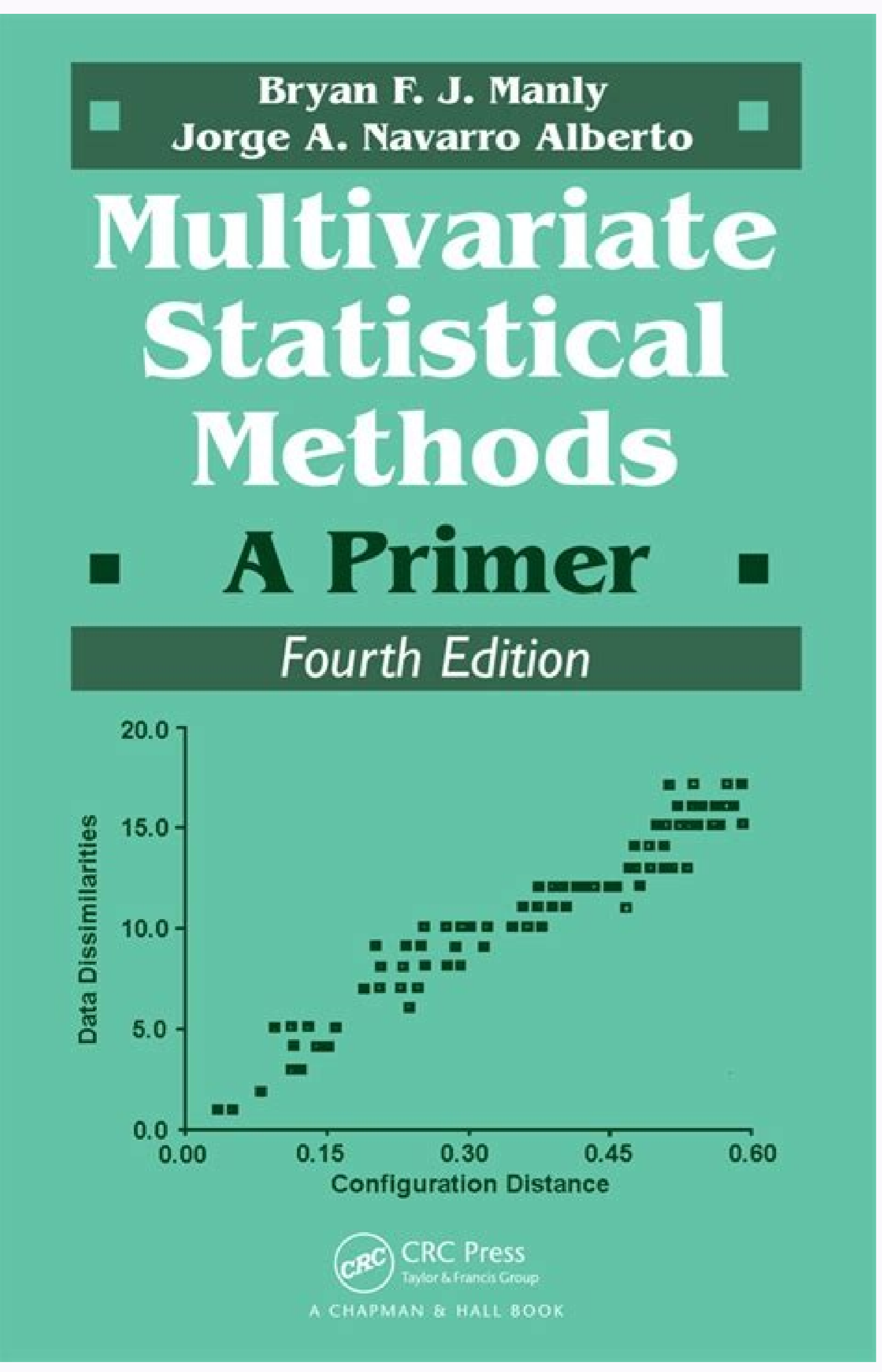
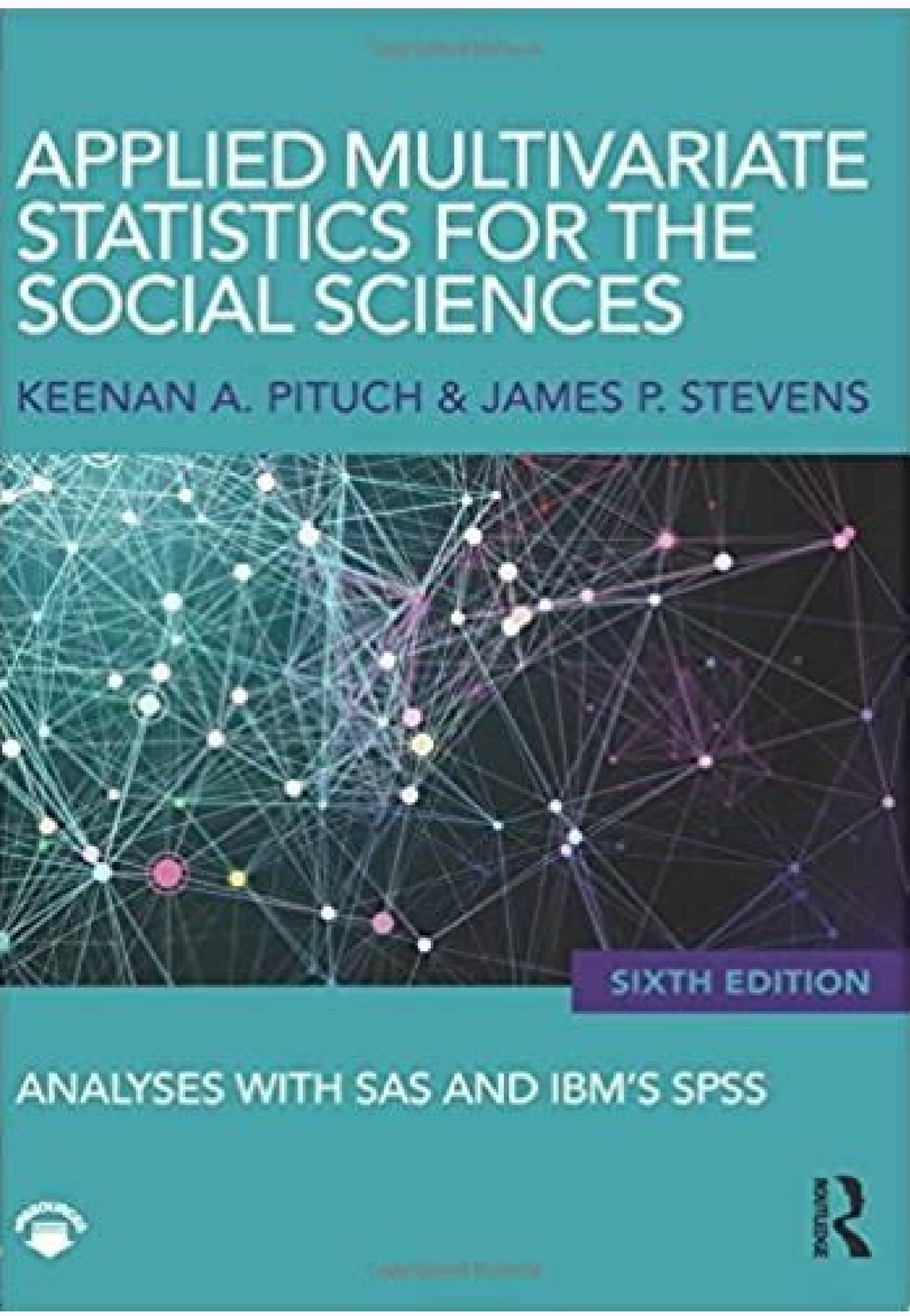


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Short Book Reviews

Editor: Simo Puntanen

Survival and Event History Analysis: A Process Point of View

Odd O. Aalen, Ømulf Borgan, Håkon K. Gjessing

Springer, 2008, xviii + 539 pages, € 64.95 / £ 58.99 / US\$ 84.95, hardcover

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Readership: Practicing statisticians as well as theoreticians interested in survival analysis. Also suitable for a graduate course. Very well written.

A thesis written in 1975 at Berkeley changed the way we think of survival analysis. Point processes and martingales became fundamental parts of this area. It led to deep theoretical treatise by Andersen et al. (1993, Springer); it became part of even excellent applied texts like Klein and Moeschberger (2003, Springer) and the equally good text by Fleming and Harrington (1991, Wiley) which blended theory and application. The thesis was written by Odd O. Aalen.

Aalen, Borgan and Gjessing have written a new book which is also likely to have a profound influence on the subject, possibly both from the classical and Bayesian point of view, though Aalen et al. only discuss the (philosophically) classical approach.

The book is based on point processes but, as mentioned earlier, written for both practitioners and theoreticians. Deep facts about these processes as well as martingales and stochastic integrals are introduced and used throughout with clarity and intuitive insight. Most readers who are seeing these topics for the first time will not miss a more theoretical approach or lack of proofs, but will still need to work hard. A rigorous theory is too technical for the intended large readership and must be learnt separately by those who are interested. Fleming and Harrington (1991), mentioned above, would be a good source.

The book then covers all the standard things like Kaplan–Meier, Cox regression model and partial likelihood, frailty models etc., taking throughout a point process based approach to survival.

Some novelties in the first seven chapters include a deep and novel treatment of additive regression models for the hazard function. Additive models have not been as popular as the

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There are five major types of psychological theories. These theories are strongly linked with Sigmund Freud and his followers. Grand theories of development include psychoanalytic theory, learning theory, and cognitive theory. H. The psychodynamic approach is seen in many Freudian claims—for instance, that our adult behaviors have their roots in our childhood experiences and that the personality is made up of three parts: the ID, the ego, and the superego. Each one helps contribute to our knowledge of the human mind and behavior. Advocated by famous psychologists such as John B. Cognitive theories of psychology are focused on internal states, such as motivation, problem-solving, decision-making, thinking, and attention. Psychodynamic theories examine the unconscious concepts that shape our emotions, attitudes, and personalities. The sociocultural theory proposed by Lev Vygotsky is a good example of an emergent theory of development. Biological theories are rooted in the ideas of Charles Darwin, who is famous for theorizing about the roles that evolution and genetics play in psychology. Some of the major humanist theorists included Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow. The id, according to Freud, is a primal component of personality. Other developmental theories focus on growth that happens throughout the lifespan, such as Erikson's theory of psychosocial development. VogelMathematics, Computer Science 2009The asymptotic distribution of a class of partial correlation matrix estimators is derived, which allows the population distribution to be elliptical instead of normal. They are often formed by systematically combining various mini-theories. This is when we begin to think in abstract terms, such as contemplating moral, philosophical, and political issues. Much of what we know about human thought and behavior has emerged thanks to various psychology theories. In his theory, Freud proposed that a human personality is made up of the id, the ego, and the superego. These theories seek to explain much of human behavior, but are often considered outdated and incomplete in the face of modern research. The superego is made up of what we internalize to be right and wrong based on what we've been taught (our conscience is part of the superego). As new evidence surfaces and more research is done, a theory may be refined, modified, or even rejected if it does not fit with the latest scientific findings. While debates continue to rage over hot topics, it is worthwhile to study science and the psychological theories that have emerged from such research, even when what is often revealed might come as a harsh or inconvenient truth. Infants and toddlers learn about the world around them through reflexes, their five senses, and motor responses.Preoperational stage: This stage occurs from two to seven years old. Developmental theories provide a set of guiding principles and concepts that describe and explain human development. Someone examining a psychological issue from a biological lens might investigate whether there are bodily injuries causing a specific type of behavior or whether the behavior was inherited. However, one must satisfy these needs from the bottom up, according to Maslow. As you age, your ego develops. The proposed class can be used to... The term "theory" is used with surprising frequency in everyday language. They also allow a deeper understanding of current theories. For example, behavioral theories demonstrated how conditioning can be used to promote learning. By learning more about these theories, you can gain a deeper and richer understanding of psychology's past, present, and future. Theories of development provide a framework for thinking about human growth, development, and learning. While earlier theories often focused on abnormal behavior and psychological problems, humanist theories about behavior instead emphasized the basic goodness of human beings. In order to get their needs met, they respond to hunger by crying. Behavioral psychology, also known as behaviorism, is a theory of learning based on the idea that all behaviors are acquired through conditioning. Some of the best-known psychological theories stem from the perspectives of various branches within psychology. Grand theories are those comprehensive ideas often proposed by major thinkers such as Sigmund Freud, Erik Erikson, and Jean Piaget. Humanistic psychology theories began to grow in popularity during the 1950s. Studying scientific theories can improve your understanding of how scientific explanations for behavior and other phenomena in the natural world are formed, investigated, and accepted by the scientific community. TimmMathematics 2002Introduction.- Vector and Matrix Algebra.- The Multivariate Normal Distribution, Multivariate Normality, and Covariance Structure.- One- and Two-Sample Tests.- Multivariate Analysis of Variance.- ... View 2 excerpts, cites methods and backgroundOn generalizing Gaussian graphical modelsD. It must make predictions about future behaviors. If you have ever wondered about what motivates human thought and behavior, understanding these theories can provide useful insight into individuals and society. Biological theories in psychology attribute human emotion and behavior to biological causes. Kids start to learn how to think symbolically, but they struggle to understand the perspectives of others.Concrete operational stage: This stage lasts from seven to 11 years old. For instance, an infant crying because they're hungry is an example of the id at work. A mini-theory might explain relatively narrow behaviors, such as how self-esteem is formed or early childhood socialization. Once those are met, you can focus on subsequent needs like relationships and self-esteem. As Carl Sagan once wrote, "It is far better to grasp the universe as it really is than to persist in delusion, however satisfying and reassuring." These are a few examples of psychological theories that have maintained relevance, even today. It is often used to mean a guess, hunch, or supposition. These theories are often rooted in the ideas established by grand theories, but they do not seek to describe and explain the whole of human behavior and growth. There are many psychology theories, but most can be categorized as one of four key types. Watson and B.F. Skinner, behavioral theories dominated psychology during the early half of the twentieth century. GenesMathematics 1987SUMMARY This paper examines the properties of a new class of bivariate distributions whose members are stochastically ordered and likelihood ratio dependent. For instance, as an adult, you know that crying doesn't get you the same type of attention and care that it did as an infant. Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory is commonly represented by a pyramid, with five different types of human needs listed. Such theories strive to explain different mental processes including how the mind processes information and how our thoughts lead to certain emotions and behaviors. A psychological theory is a fact-based idea that describes a phenomenon of human behavior. View 1 excerpt, cites methodsSHOWING 1-10 OF 241 REFERENCESORT BYRelevanceMost Influenced PapersRecencyFrank's family of bivariate distributionsC. Scientists can test a theory through empirical research and gather evidence that supports or refutes it. However, theories provide valuable information about the history of psychology and the progression of thought on a particular topic. For instance, in the nature versus nurture debate on human behavior, the biological perspective would side with nature. Today, behavioral techniques are still widely used by therapists to help clients learn new skills and behaviors. For instance, the most basic and most immediate needs are physiological. You may find yourself questioning how necessary it is to learn about different psychology theories, especially those that are considered inaccurate or outdated. A psychological theory has two key components: It must describe a behavior. By understanding how thinking has progressed, you can get a better idea not only of where psychology has been, but where it might be going in the future. Psychologists and researchers often use grand theories as a basis for exploration, but consider smaller theories and recent research as well. You may even hear people dismiss certain information because it is "only a theory." But in the realm of science, a theory is not merely a guess. Still widely discussed today is Freud's famous psychoanalytic theory. A theory is based on a hypothesis, which is backed by evidence. Piaget's theory of cognitive development focuses on how children learn and evolve in their understanding of the world around them. From bottom to top, these needs are: Physiological: Food, water, shelterSafety needs: Security, resourcesBelongingness and love: Intimate relationshipsEsteem needs: Feeling accomplishedSelf-actualization: Living your full potential creatively and spiritually According to Maslow, these needs represent what humans require to feel fulfilled and lead productive lives. The overall strength of a scientific theory hinges on its ability to explain diverse phenomena. Emergent theories are those that have been created relatively recently. These theories draw on research and ideas from different disciplines but are not yet as broad or far-reaching as grand theories. According to his theory, there are four stages children go through during cognitive development: Sensorimotor stage: This stage lasts from birth to age two. Applied Multivariate AnalysisN. A theory presents a concept or idea that is testable. The ego is responsible for managing the impulses of the id so they conform to the norms of the outside world. The superego works to make our behavior acceptable and it urges the ego to make decisions based on what's idealistic (not realistic). Psychodynamic approaches seek to understand the root causes of unconscious behavior. Some developmental theories focus on the formation of a particular quality, such as Kohlberg's theory of moral development. It is unconscious and desires pleasure and immediate gratification. Mini-theories describe a small, very particular aspect of development. Kids begin to think logically and are capable of reasoning from specific information to form a general principle.Formal operational stage: This stage starts at age 12 and continues from there. So the ego manages the id's primal impulses, while making sure your responses are appropriate for the time and place.

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