Andy Yang
Dr. XiaoJun Bi
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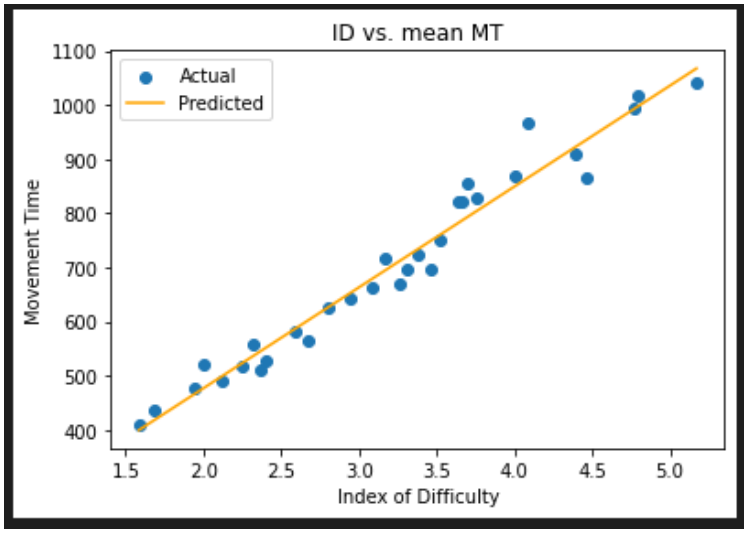
CSE 323

HW 1 Observations/Explanations

Section 1

Step C

The formula used to calculate ID is np.log2((distance/width) + 1), which means log_2((distance/width) + 1)



Step G

The estimated regression coefficients a and b are approximately 104.918 and 186.127, respectively. The coefficient of determination (r^2) is greater than .90 and very close to 1, which indicates that the fitted regression line explains nearly all the variability of MT around its mean. Also, the RSME is close to 0, which means the data points are highly concentrated around the regression line.

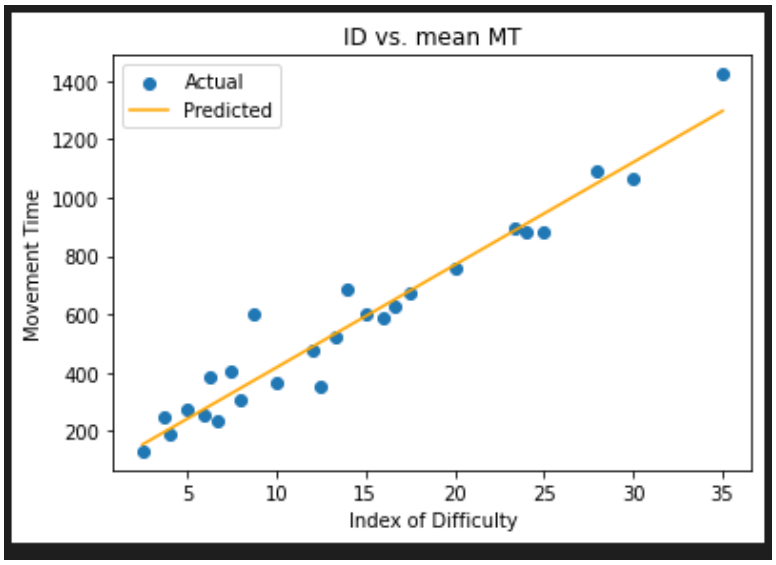
Step H

This Fitts' Law model is a very good fit for the data because of its high R^2 and low RSME values.

Section 2

Step C

The formula used to calculate ID is (amplitude / width)



Step G

The estimated regression coefficients a and b are approximately 64.937 and 35.222, respectively. The coefficient of determination (r^2) is greater than .90 and very close to 1, which indicates that the fitted regression line explains nearly all the variability of MT around its mean. Also, the RSME is close to 0, which means the data points are highly concentrated around the regression line.

Step H

This Steering Law model has a strong ability to predict and/or explain the outcome due to its high R^2 and low RSME values.