Introduction: human contingency learning means of acquisition of explicit or implicit knowledge of correlation, between response and stimuli, and from other things, exposure and pairing stimulus, could influence speed of responding, accuracy of responding, affective evaluation and also casual attribution.

It is important in learning instrumental conditions as the reinforcing event only reinforce the instrumental response, if it is contingent on that response, contingency usually depends on response and reinforce.

Method : open experiment sheet, now add fixation (cross), layout should be kept 10,10 which is as default, now add another fixation which should be named as line 1 where the position should be -150 and 0 , and here it should be position means it should be variable not the number, and orientation should be 90, now fixation 2 should also be rectangle but with diff position which is -50 and orientation 90, third fixation should also be rectangle with positive variable which is 50 and orientation should be 90. And fourth fixation should be positive variable with 150 position and 90 orientation, now add a probe which will be a short triangle, and in position there should be (pos, 60), here orientation should be 0 and not 90 and last should be key response where we have to click in add correct response, no after opening excel add position and key pressing letter which are

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| pos | corr\_resp |
| -50 | x |
| 150 | v |
| 50 | c |
| -150 | z |

And so after running experiment we have to press the keys in sequential manner as it comes on their respective area (on the rectangle).

Results :

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| key\_resp.corr | key\_resp.rt | |
| 1 | 0.664164 |  |
| 1 | 0.326519 |  |
| 1 | 0.476336 |  |
| 1 | 0.463525 |  |
| 0 | 0.56688 |  |
| 0 | 0.45788 |  |
| 0 | 1.342751 |  |
| 0 | 0.78838 |  |
| 0.5 | 0.635804 | mean |

Discussion: evaluation of 4 sequential sampling model of 2 choice decision, OU, diffusion accumulator and poison counter models of fitting them to RT distribution and data accuracy from 3 experiments, here each of the model were argument, with assumption, of variability, across each trials in the rate of accumulation of evidence from stimuli, value of response criteria, and with value of base RT across the trials, thought there were substantial model mimicry, conditions were rectified under which model makes discriminable different predictions, the best accounts of the data were provided by the wiener diffusion model , the OU model with small – to – moderate decay , and the accumulate model which is with long tailed distribution of criteria, with last was unable to produce errors RT shorter than correct, Rt’s , relationships between these models and recent neutrally inspired models were also been explained.

Counterbalancing adds more weight to the end of the club instead of leaving it in the head, where it would have been located, since the balance point of club is so high and so head of the club will feel lighter, some players will feel as through this helps them to swing the club faster.

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