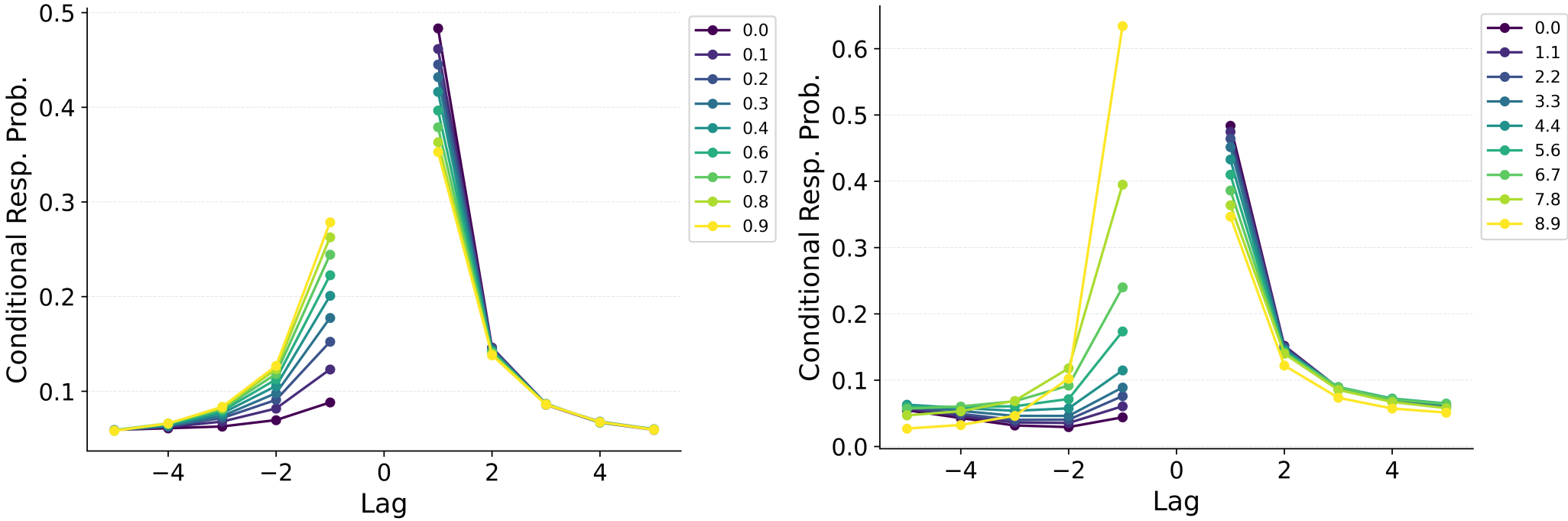

Figure 5: Simulation of the impact of shifting CMR's γ (**Left**) and δ (**Right**) parameters on the conditional response probability as a function of lag for CMR. Using parameters fit to Healey and Kahana (2014), the learning rate parameter γ is shifted from 0 to 1 in increments of 0.1, and the item support parameter δ is shifted from 0 to 10 in increments of 1, with the color of the lines indicating the value of the parameter.

Alt Text. Two side-by-side line plots show how changing two CMR parameters alters the lag-conditional response probability (lag-CRP). The left plot varies the learning-rate parameter γ from 0.0 (dark purple) to 0.9 (yellow) in 0.1 steps: larger γ sharply boosts the probability of a +1 backward transition (lag –1) while slightly reducing the –3 to –5 lags. The right plot varies the self-support parameter δ from 0.0 (dark purple) to 8.9 (yellow) in unit steps: higher δ steepens both the forward +1 and backward –1 peaks while depressing longer-lag transitions. Each coloured line therefore traces how strengthening either parameter concentrates recall transitions around neighbouring items, with the legend listing the parameter values.