Analisis-control-limpio

Joaquin Cervino

2023-10-06

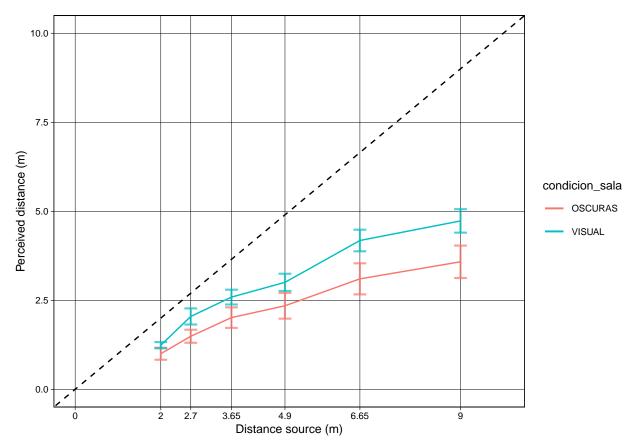
Intro

Este es un control sobre si hay ajuste o no entre modalidad oscuras y visual para la pad. (escribir mas)

Analisis de datos

Figuras

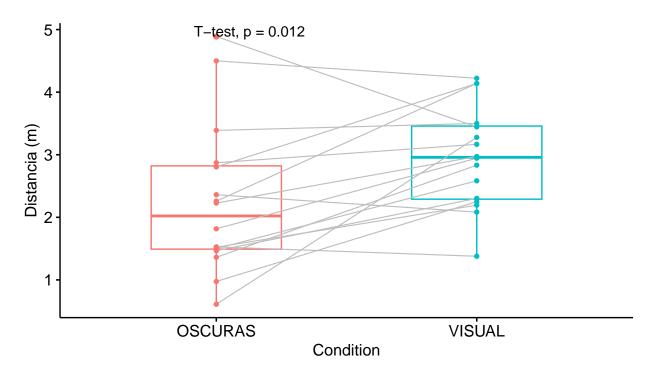
Tabla pob



Sesgo

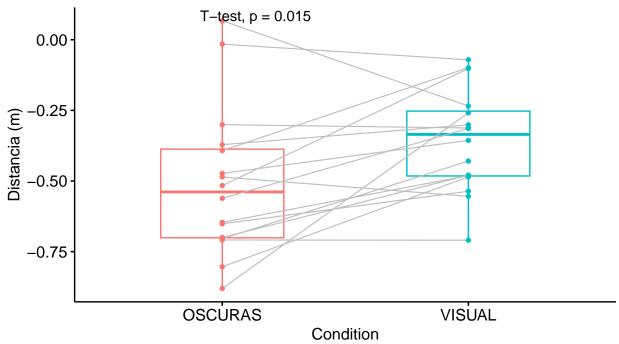
Media de distancia percibida



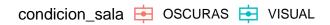


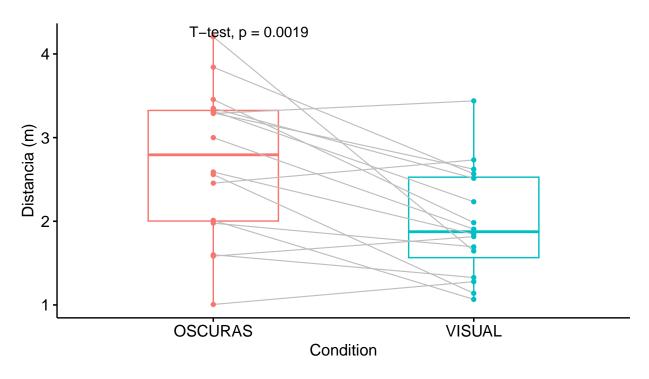
Sesgo relativo





Sesgo absoluto



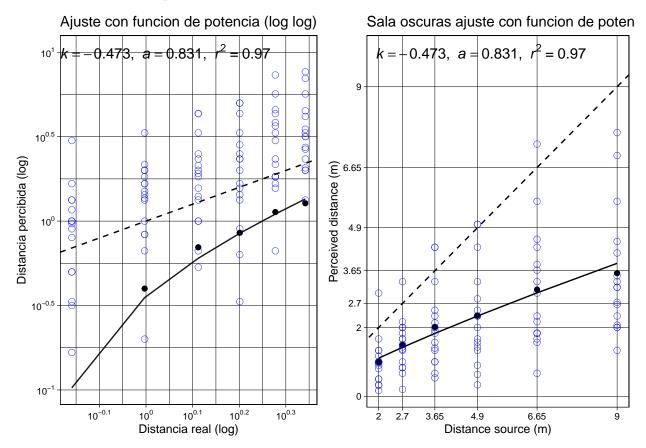


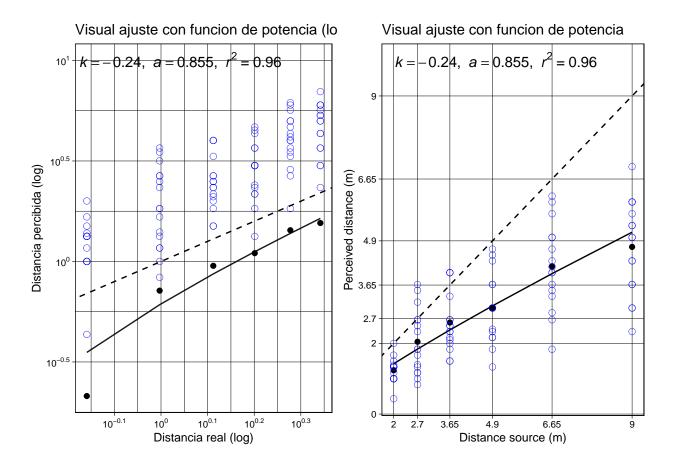
Estadistica

Modelo de efectos mixtos y anova.

```
## Linear mixed model fit by REML. t-tests use Satterthwaite's method [
## lmerModLmerTest]
## Formula: log(respuesta[, "mean"]) ~ condicion sala * log(distancia) +
##
       (1 | nsub)
##
     Data: tabla.ind
##
## REML criterion at convergence: 201.7
##
## Scaled residuals:
      Min 1Q Median
##
                               3Q
                                      Max
## -3.6475 -0.5398 -0.0116 0.6009 2.6675
##
## Random effects:
## Groups
                        Variance Std.Dev.
            Name
## nsub
             (Intercept) 0.1371
                                0.3703
## Residual
                        0.1277
                                 0.3574
## Number of obs: 192, groups: nsub, 16
## Fixed effects:
##
                                        Estimate Std. Error
                                                                    df t value
## (Intercept)
                                       -0.702517
                                                   0.142916 65.087835 -4.916
## condicion salaVISUAL
                                        0.384442
                                                   0.153982 173.000000
## log(distancia)
                                        0.873711
                                                   0.071061 173.000000 12.295
## condicion_salaVISUAL:log(distancia) -0.002567
                                                   0.100495 173.000000 -0.026
##
                                      Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)
                                       6.3e-06 ***
## condicion salaVISUAL
                                        0.0135 *
## log(distancia)
                                       < 2e-16 ***
## condicion_salaVISUAL:log(distancia)
                                       0.9797
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Correlation of Fixed Effects:
##
              (Intr) cn_VISUAL lg(ds)
## cndc_VISUAL -0.539
## log(distnc) -0.718 0.666
## c VISUAL:() 0.508 -0.942
                               -0.707
## Type III Analysis of Variance Table with Satterthwaite's method
##
                                Sum Sq Mean Sq NumDF DenDF F value Pr(>F)
## condicion_sala
                                 0.796
                                        0.796
                                                   1
                                                      173 6.2334 0.01347 *
## log(distancia)
                                38.501 38.501
                                                      173 301.4582 < 2e-16 ***
                                                   1
## condicion sala:log(distancia) 0.000
                                                      173 0.0007 0.97965
                                        0.000
                                                   1
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

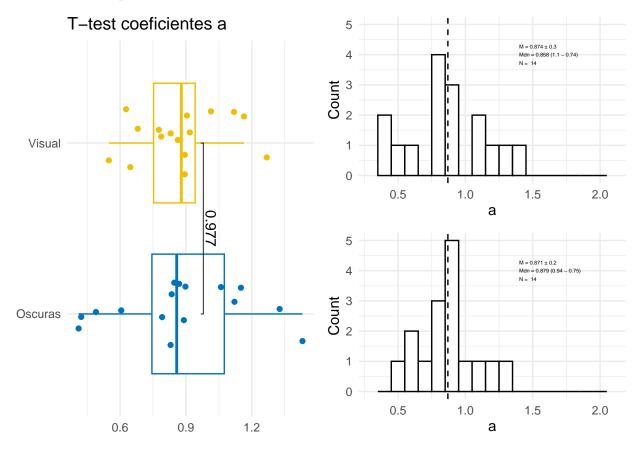
Analisis de funcion de potencia



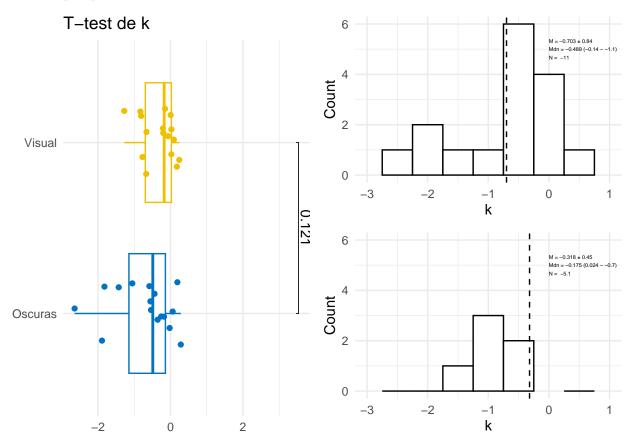


Obteniendo coeficiente por sujeto

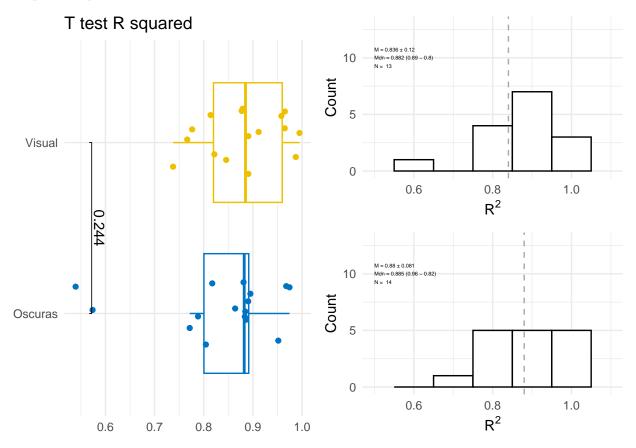
Coefciente a Este coeficiente representa el exponente del ajuste con funcion de potencias. Explica la parte no lineal de la compresion.



k intercept placeholder



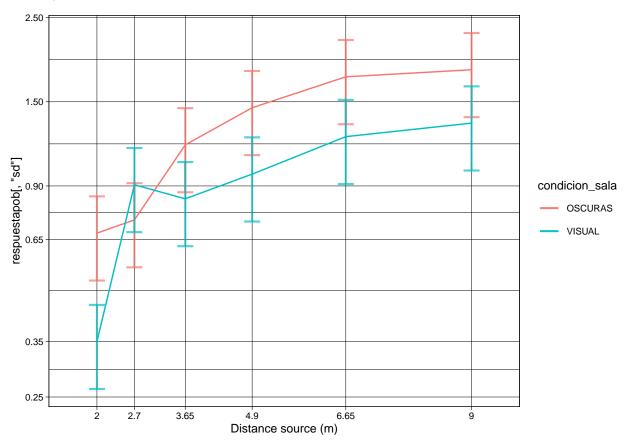
R squared placeholder



Residuos para entender la variabilidad

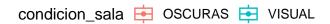
Variabilidad

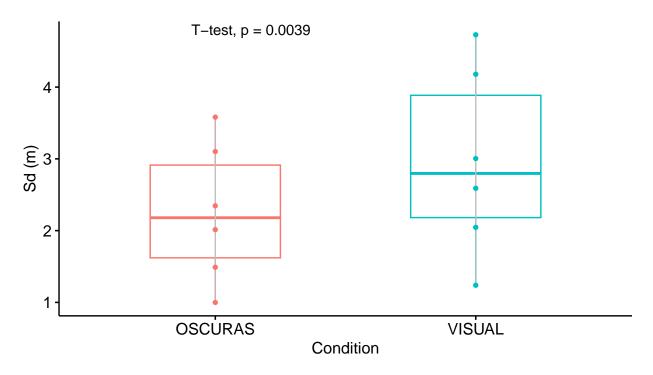
Intrasujeto En esta sección vamos a ver la variabilidad. Por un lado tenemos desviacion estandar intra



En esta sección vamos a ver la variabilidad. Por un lado tenemos desviacion estandar intra colapsada

Sd intra sujeto colapsado





Entre bloques SD colapsada

Comparacion sd entre sujetos

