# Answer sheet Processing lab 1

Instructions: Fill out your answers below. Make a PDF of the complete file, and upload that **PDF** on Blackboard.

Student 1 (Full name & student number):

Koert Mollers & 5942446

Student 2 (Full name & student number):

## **Blackboard question 1**

1A: 180

1B: 340

1C: 880

1D (paste a picture or screenshot below):

Chart, scatter chart

Description automatically generated

## **Blackboard question 2:**

2A: Copy screenshots or pictures of 10 different plots below.

X = time in MS  
Y = Position away from start as result of drifts given the certain configuration

Notes which apply to 2B as well:

* These graphs are not in steps as per request of the exercise, so drifts are divided over 50ms, instead of notifying a drift per 50ms. This means that the average and max drifts are a little smaller to what the functions give back, as they are spread out over individual MS.
* Mean time we picked word per MS, we could have picked mean trialtime per sentence or per word, but in the end they all sketch the same trend, as the WPM variable changes per trial and the others do not. This means that if you take longer to conjure up a word, you will find yourself drifting longer as it takes longer to complete a word or sentence.

Chart, line chart

Description automatically generated

2B: Copy screenshots or pictures of 10 different plots below.

Chart, line chart

Description automatically generated

2C. Answer:

1. There is an obvious difference in the amount of distance that one drifts, and subsequently time of difference in overall trial time. This is not strange at all, as in the second set of plots we have completely eliminated the retrieval time of individual words, and this can rack up quite a lot when you have 17\*10 words to retrieve individually. Basically the first plot nearly always takes longer, and also nearly always makes more distance since it has to deal with extra individual drifts that the second sets of plots do not.
2. While the distance between the plots of the first can differ individually, they are all in the same direction. You can see that the WPM sampled from the distribution has seemingly a solid effect on what distance someone will drift to, if they are slower they will drift more, while if they are faster they tend to drift a little less. Still the frequent interleaving allows for a similar trend across all the plots, as downward deviation is eventually eradicated. In the bottom set of plots there is a lot more individuality than the top set plots. As drifts initially can go different way, but there is still a positive trend apparent. The reason is that there are less times that the driver spends drifting as interleaving occurs per sentence and not so much per word. Here we not that the most obvious interindividual differences are from drift sizes, as they are simply more infrequent, and as they cross a certain SD threshold they are more noticeable in either direction.

## **Blackboard question 3:**

3A: Copy screenshot or picture of your plot below.

3B. Answer:

3C. Answer:

### Bonus question:

If you complete a bonus question (optional), please answer the questions of the assignment below.