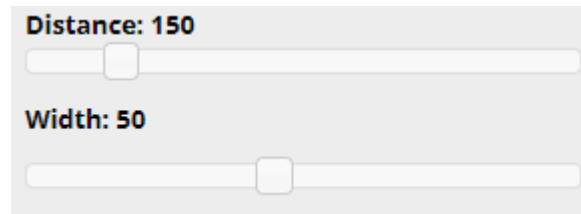


UT4_TA2

Teniendo en cuenta 3 data sets, los cuales se conforman mediante estas configuraciones:

Data set 1: Azul

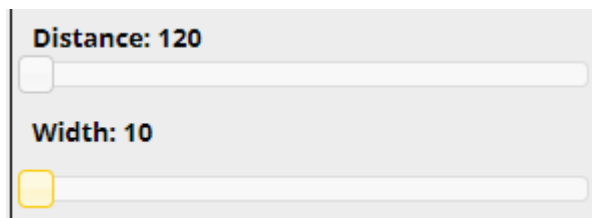


Distance: 150

Width: 50

The image shows a UI for Data set 1: Azul. It features two horizontal sliders. The top slider is labeled 'Distance: 150' and has a white square knob positioned at approximately one-third of the track. The bottom slider is labeled 'Width: 50' and has a white square knob positioned at approximately two-thirds of the track.

Data set 2: Naranja

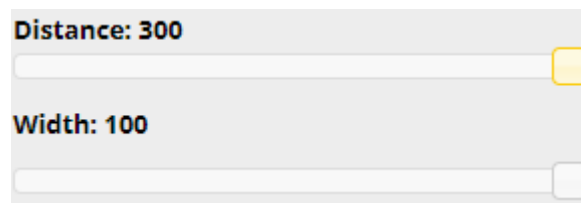


Distance: 120

Width: 10

The image shows a UI for Data set 2: Naranja. It features two horizontal sliders. The top slider is labeled 'Distance: 120' and has a white square knob positioned at approximately one-fifth of the track. The bottom slider is labeled 'Width: 10' and has a yellow square knob positioned at approximately one-fifth of the track.

Data set 3: Verde

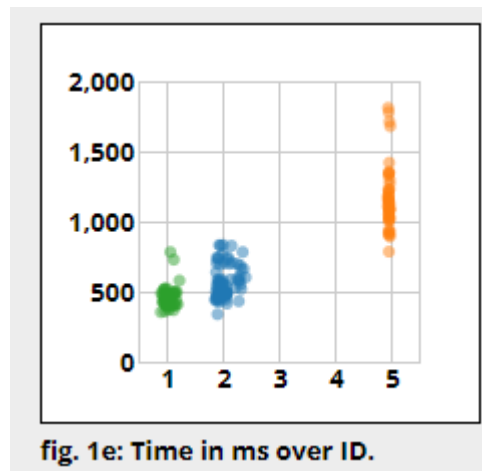


Distance: 300

Width: 100

The image shows a UI for Data set 3: Verde. It features two horizontal sliders. The top slider is labeled 'Distance: 300' and has a yellow square knob positioned at approximately four-fifths of the track. The bottom slider is labeled 'Width: 100' and has a white square knob positioned at approximately four-fifths of the track.

Los resultados obtenidos por estos data set es:



Mediante esta información, podemos concluir que las variables de distancia y tamaño influyen drásticamente en el tiempo que le tomará a un usuario en clickear distintos targets esparcidos por la página; como dicta la Ley de Fitts.