CFS, 2AFC, Double Study

pss

December 14, 2015

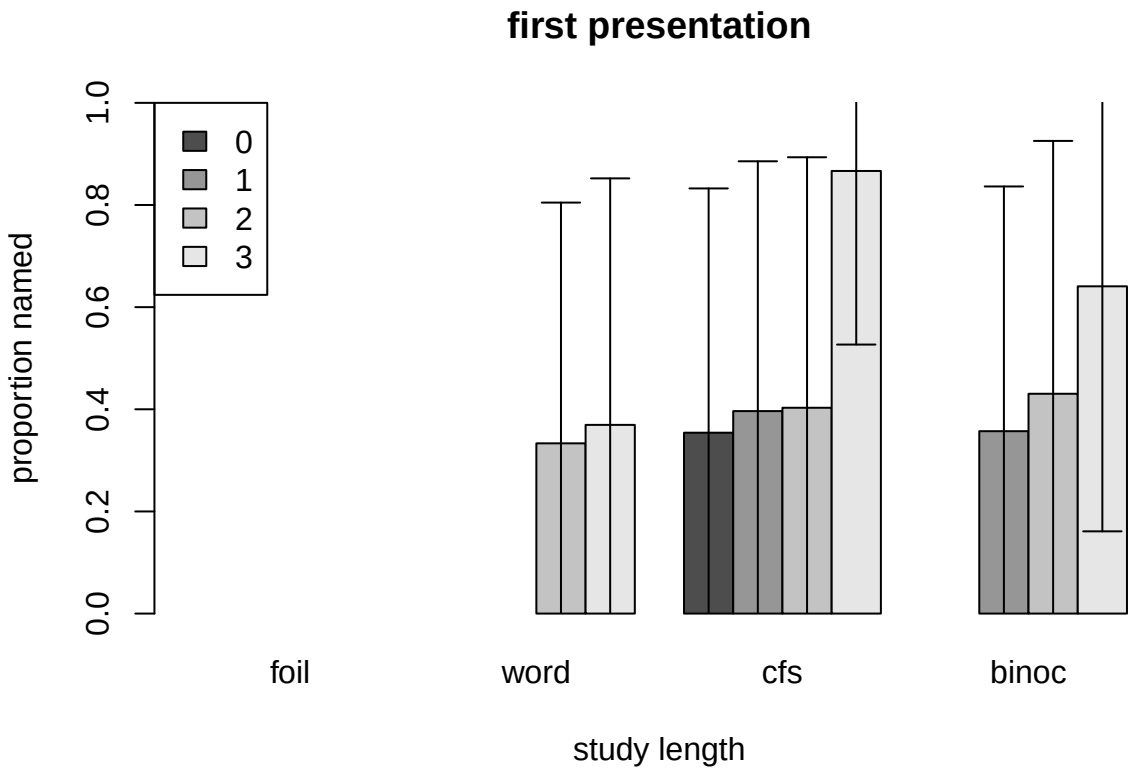
summary of results for cfs study

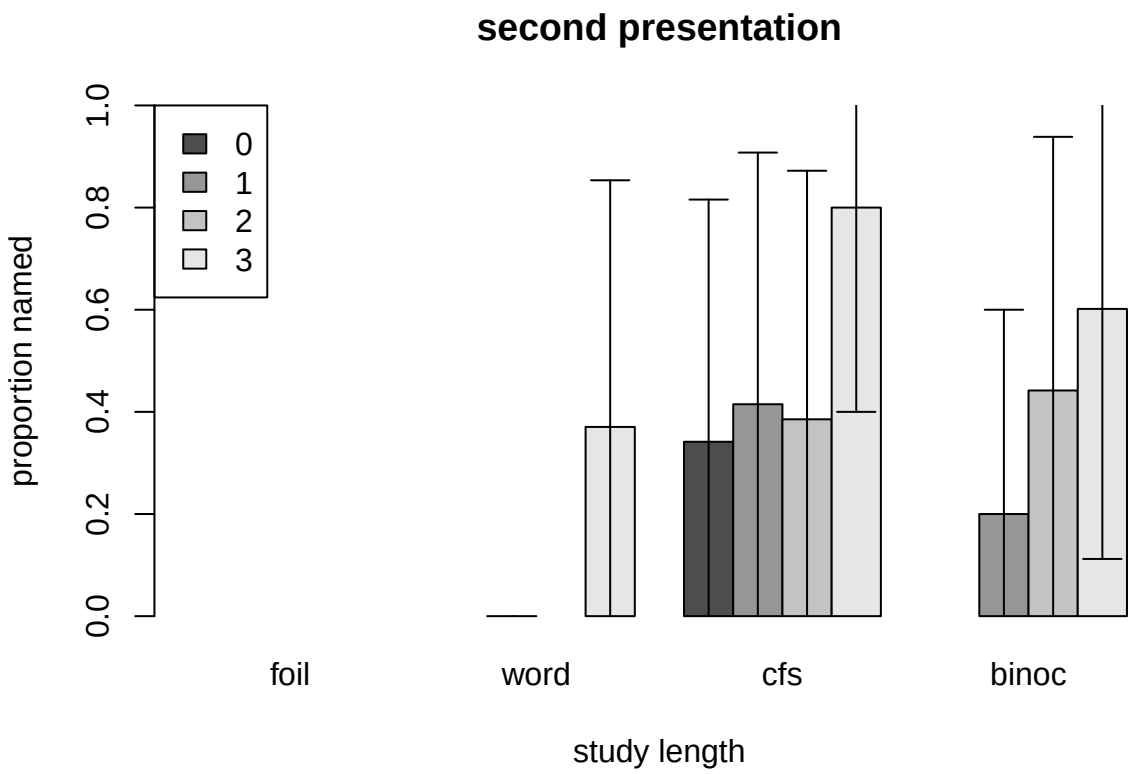
Version: double presentation of all 200 study items Note that second presentation was in the same order as first presentation all items studied for total of .5 seconds (including ramping up and down)

```
cutoff <- 3
nPresent = 2
nStudy = nTrials * nPresent
```

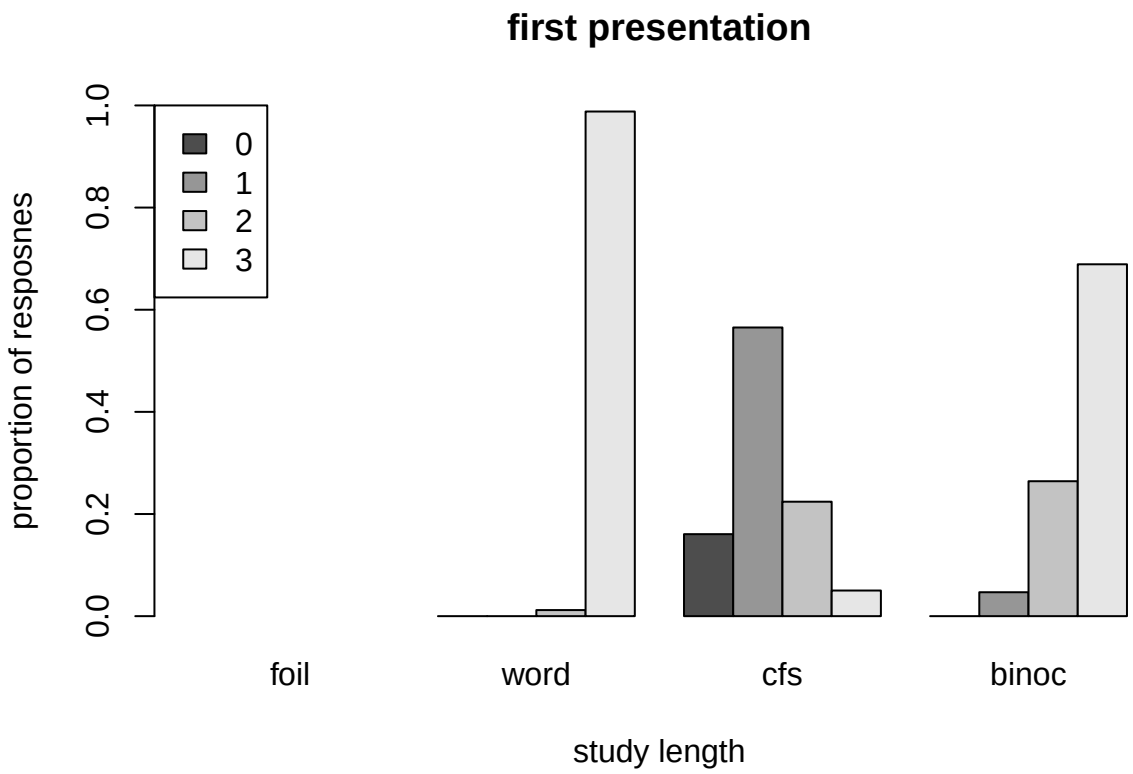
The following is a graph of the proportion of times that an item was named, conditioned on a given PAS response.

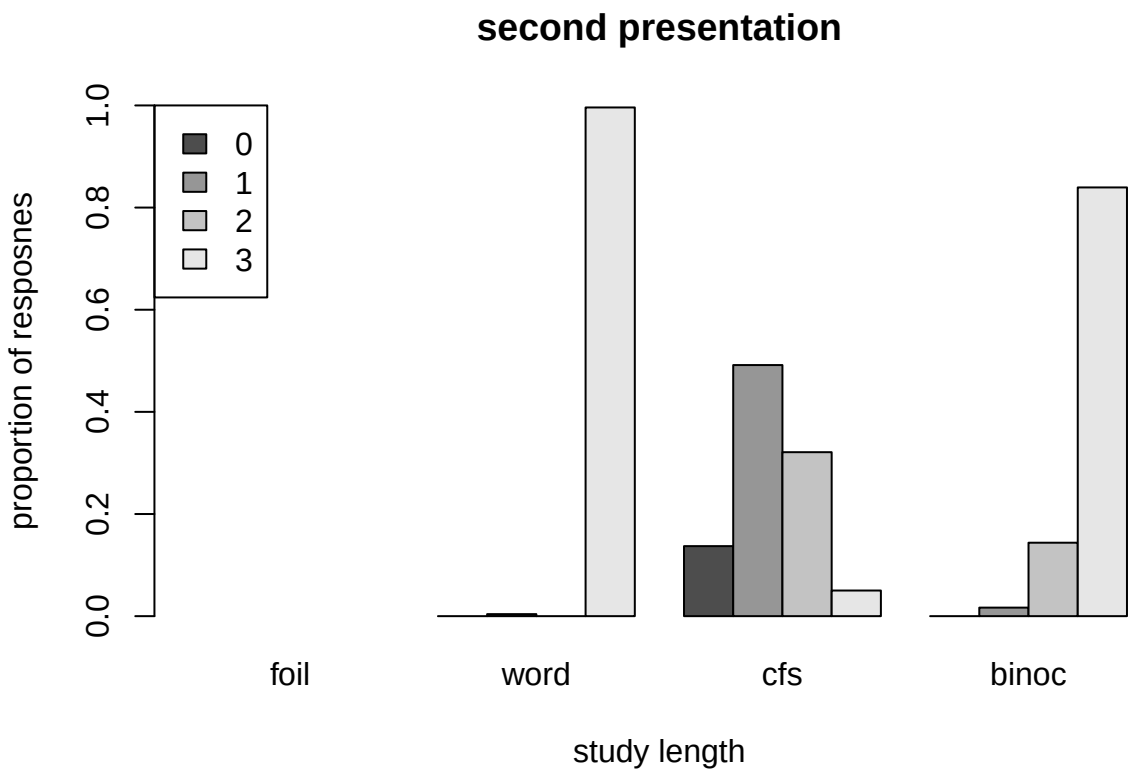
Note that eror bars are weird because they're just simple SEMs. Currently unclear about the best ways to make error bars for variables bounded between 1 and 0.



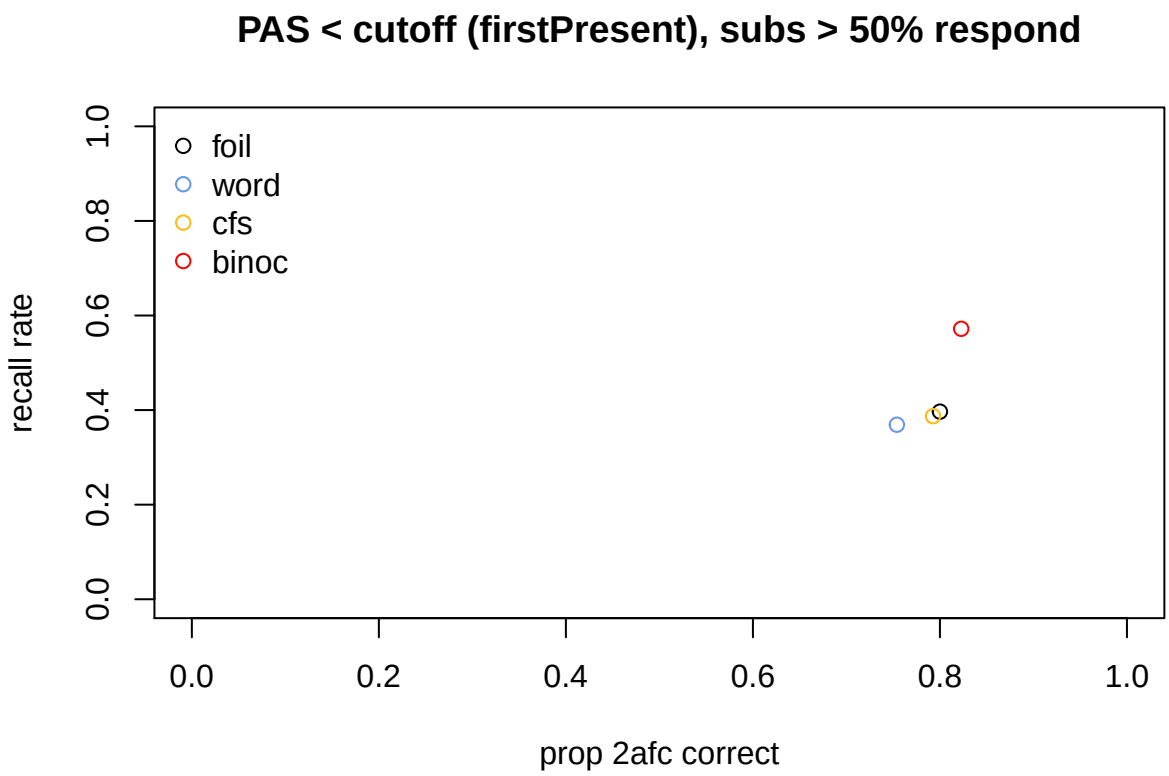


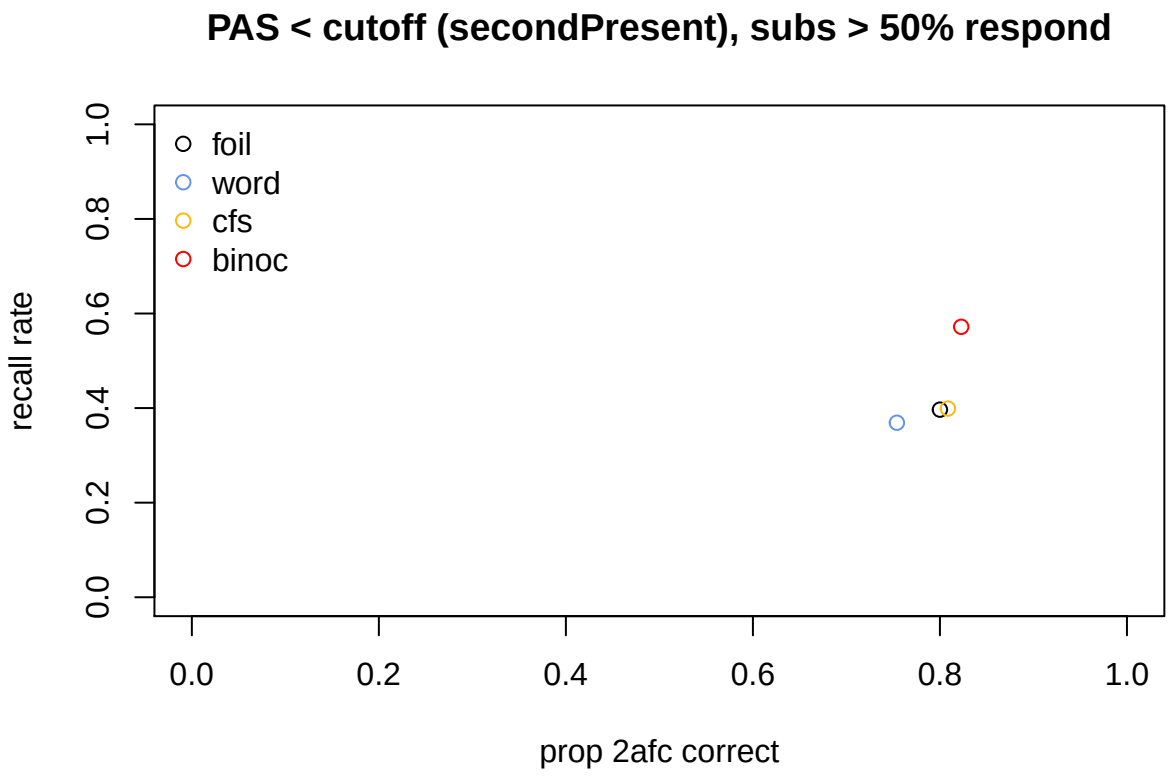
Next up is a plot of the proportion of times that an item was given a particular PAS rating


first presentation
proportion of resposnes
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
1
2
3
foil
word
cfs
binoc
study length



next, look at the scatter plots


PAS < cutoff (firstPresent), subs > 50% respond
foil
word
cfs
binoc
recall rate
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
prop 2afc correct




```
rRates.cond_sem
```

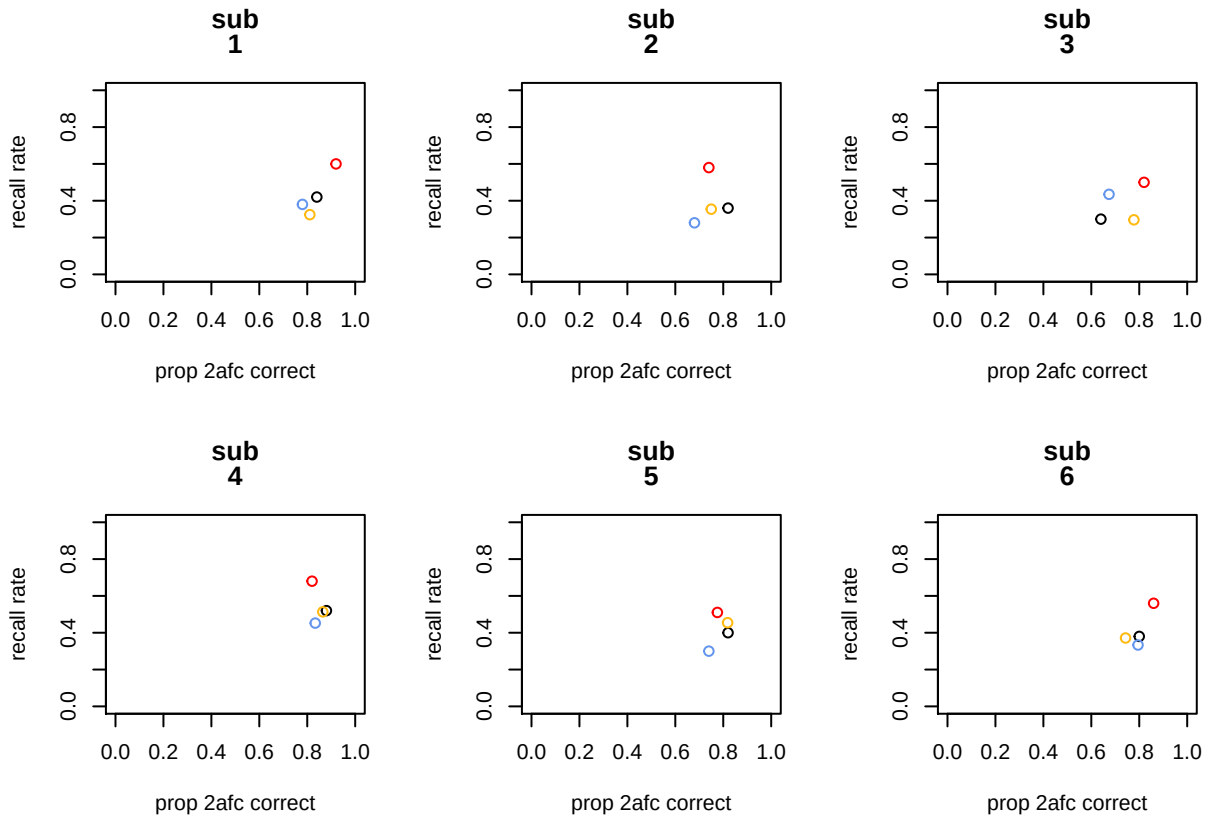
```
##           [,1]      [,2]
## [1,] 0.4892057 0.4892057
## [2,] 0.4825469 0.4825469
## [3,] 0.4870861 0.4896796
## [4,] 0.4948025 0.4948025
```

```
afcRates.cond_sem
```

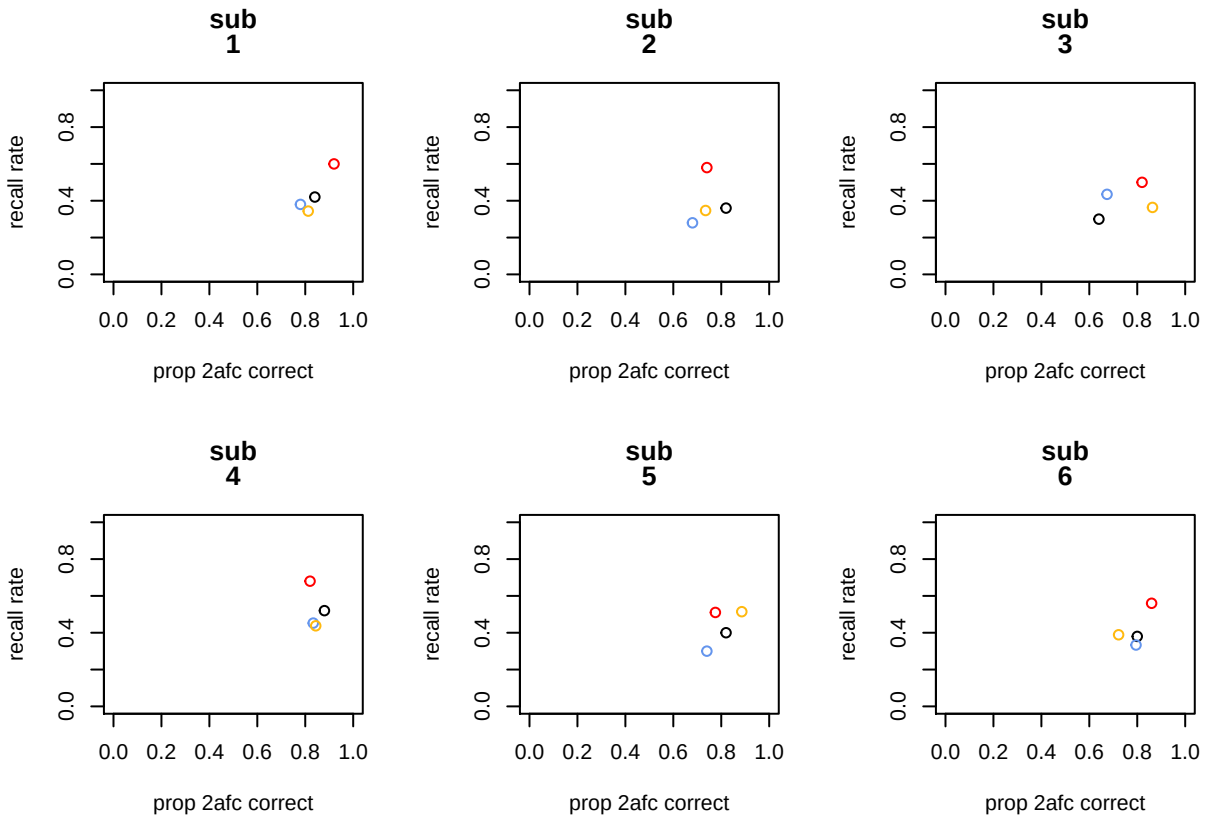
```
##           [,1]      [,2]
## [1,] 0.6947422 0.6947422
## [2,] 0.6897232 0.6897232
## [3,] 0.6969960 0.6971130
## [4,] 0.5934735 0.5934735
```

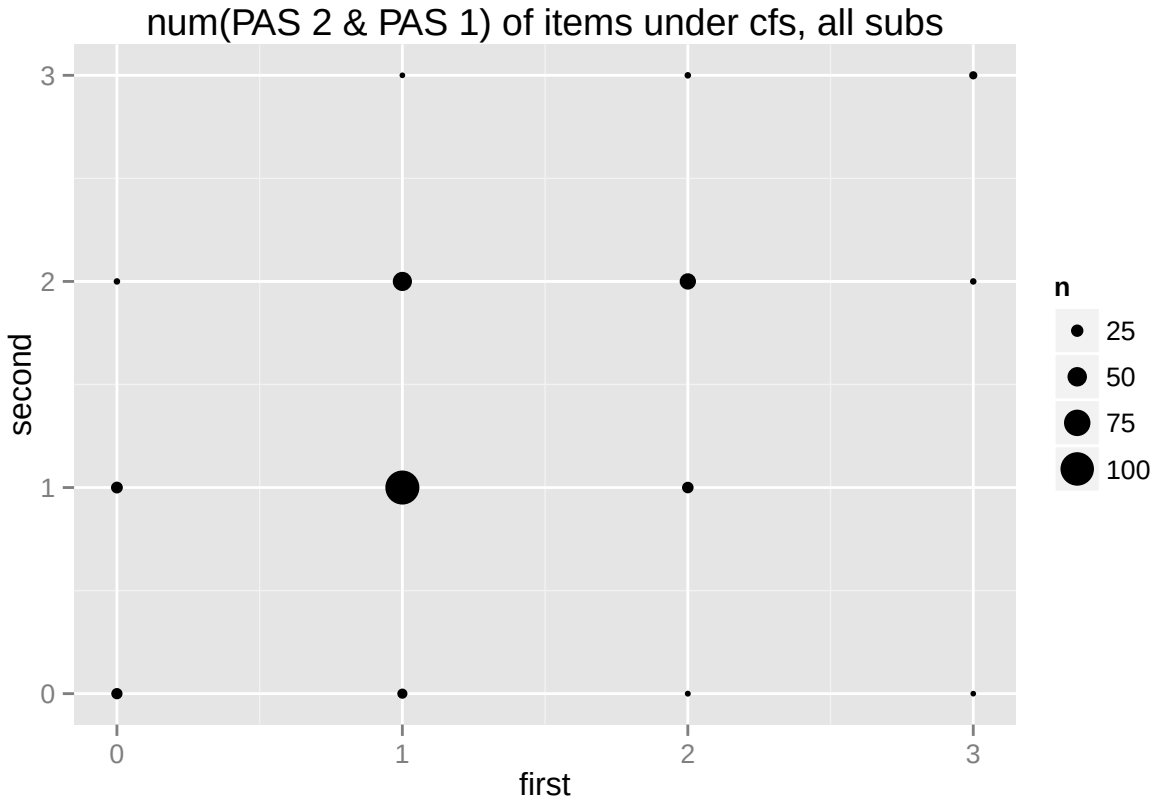
next, look at the state traces by subject

first presentation

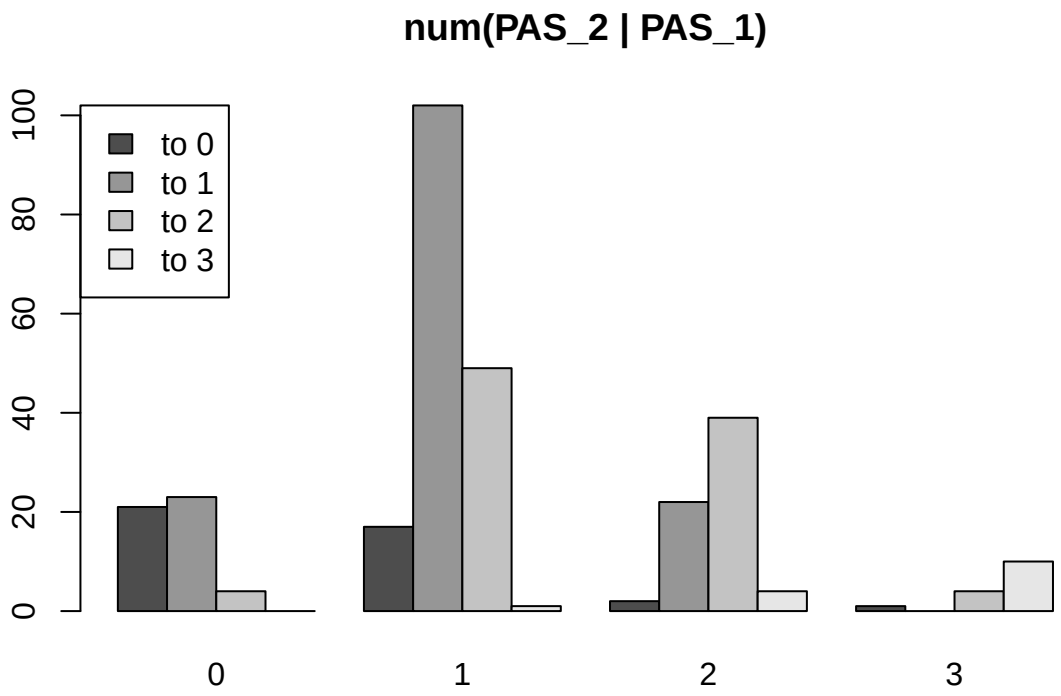


second presentation

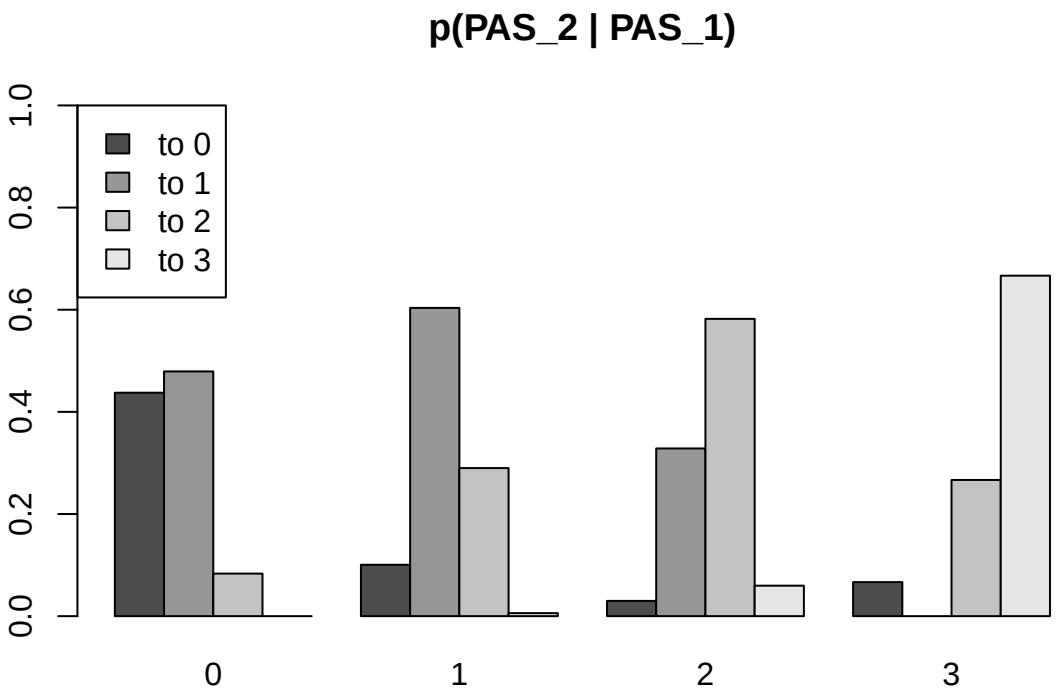

sub 1
sub 2
sub 3
sub 4
sub 5
sub 6
recall rate
prop 2afc correct
0.0
0.4
0.8
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0


num(PAS 2 & PAS 1) of items under cfs, all subs
second
first
0
1
2
3
n
25
50
75
100

```
## [1] 0
```



In the following graph, note that the highest of each group of bars shifts one bar to the right for each gropu (0-3). This says that, for a PAS of 3 on the first presentation, the most likely PAS on the second is 3. Similarly, for a PAS of 2 on the first presentation, the most likely is a 2 on the second (followed by a 1). For 1 on the first, mostly likely is a second 1 (followed by 2). For 0, the most likely is split between 0 and 1.


p(PAS_2 | PAS_1)
to 0
to 1
to 2
to 3
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
1
2
3