CFS, 2AFC, Short Study Lists

pss

February 10, 2016

summary of results for cfs study

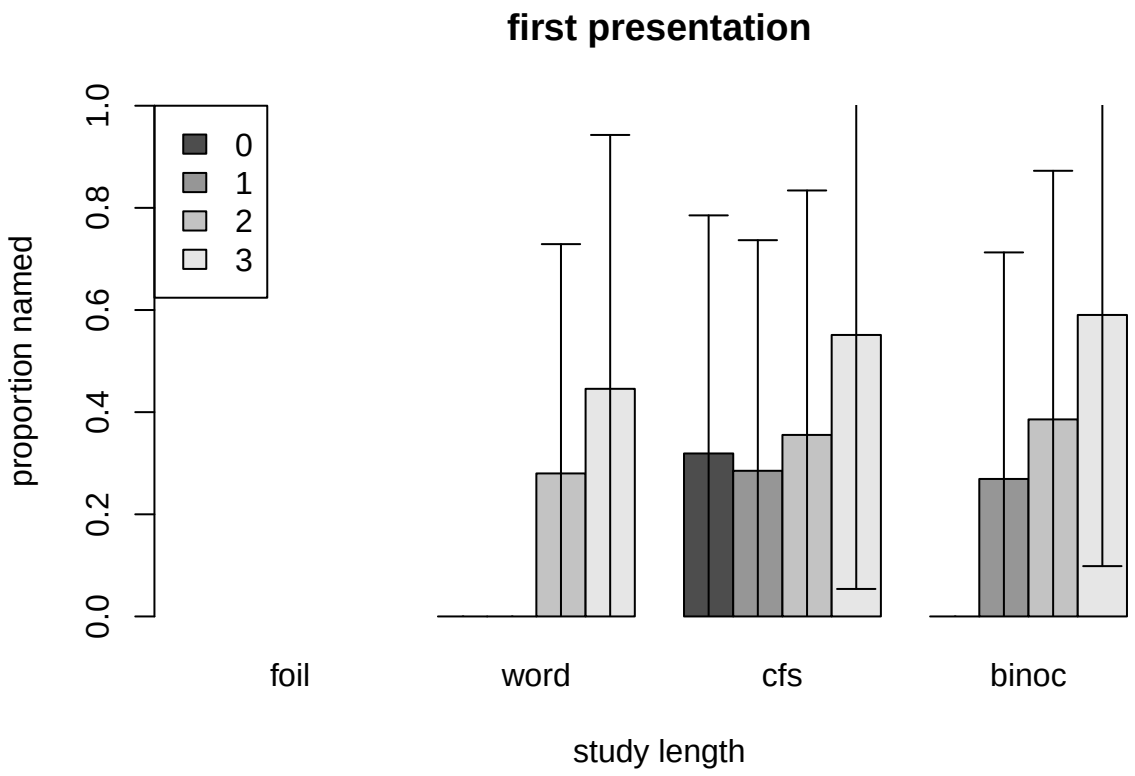
Version: presentation in lists of 16. Items studied x3 times Note that second/third presentation was in the same order as first presentations all items studied for total of .5 seconds (including ramping up and down)

```
cutoff = 3 # only look at CFS with PAS 2 or 1
nPresent = 3 # presented 3 times
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.

Additionally, it is somewhat misleading to include error bars across a within-subjects factor. They could be higher than depicted, and do not accurately reflect whatever statistics will eventually be performed.



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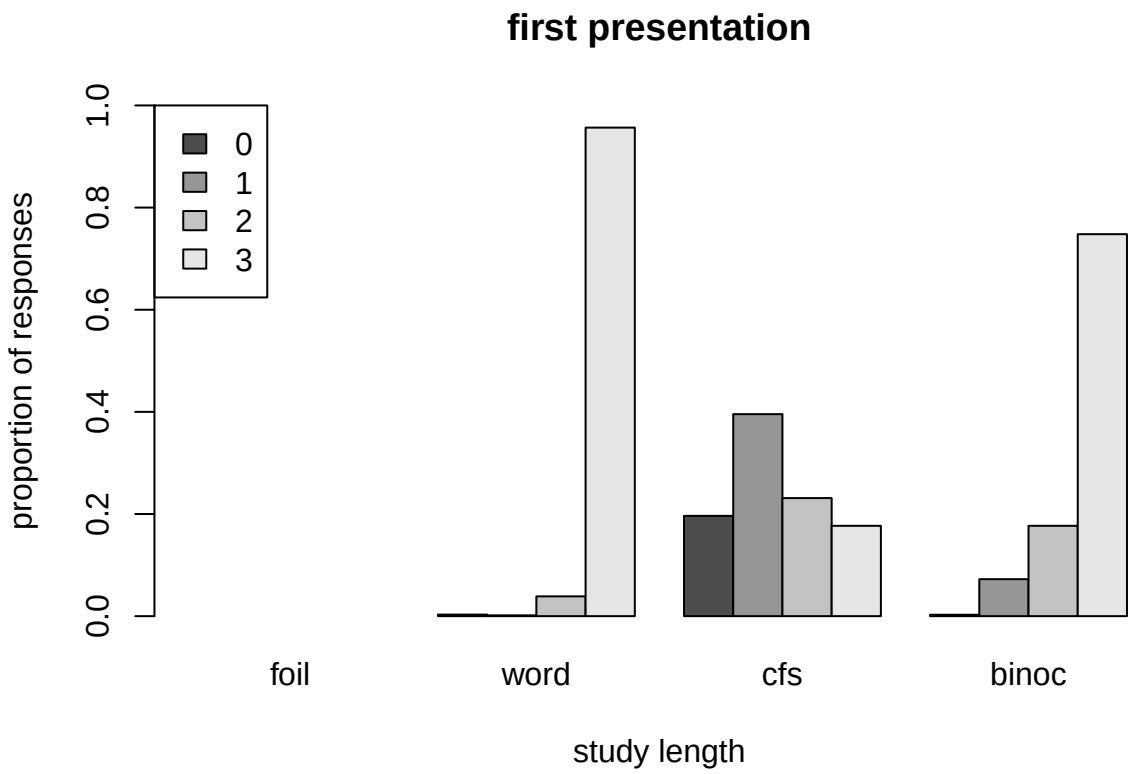
Next up is a plot of the proportion of times that an item was given a particular PAS rating



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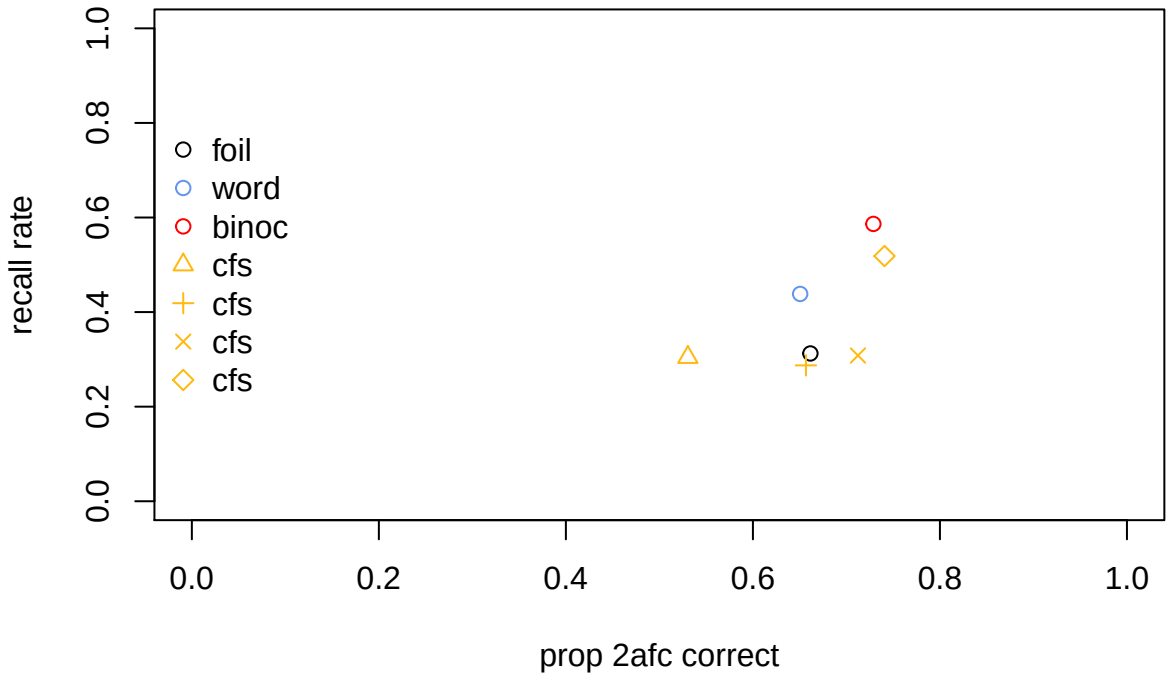
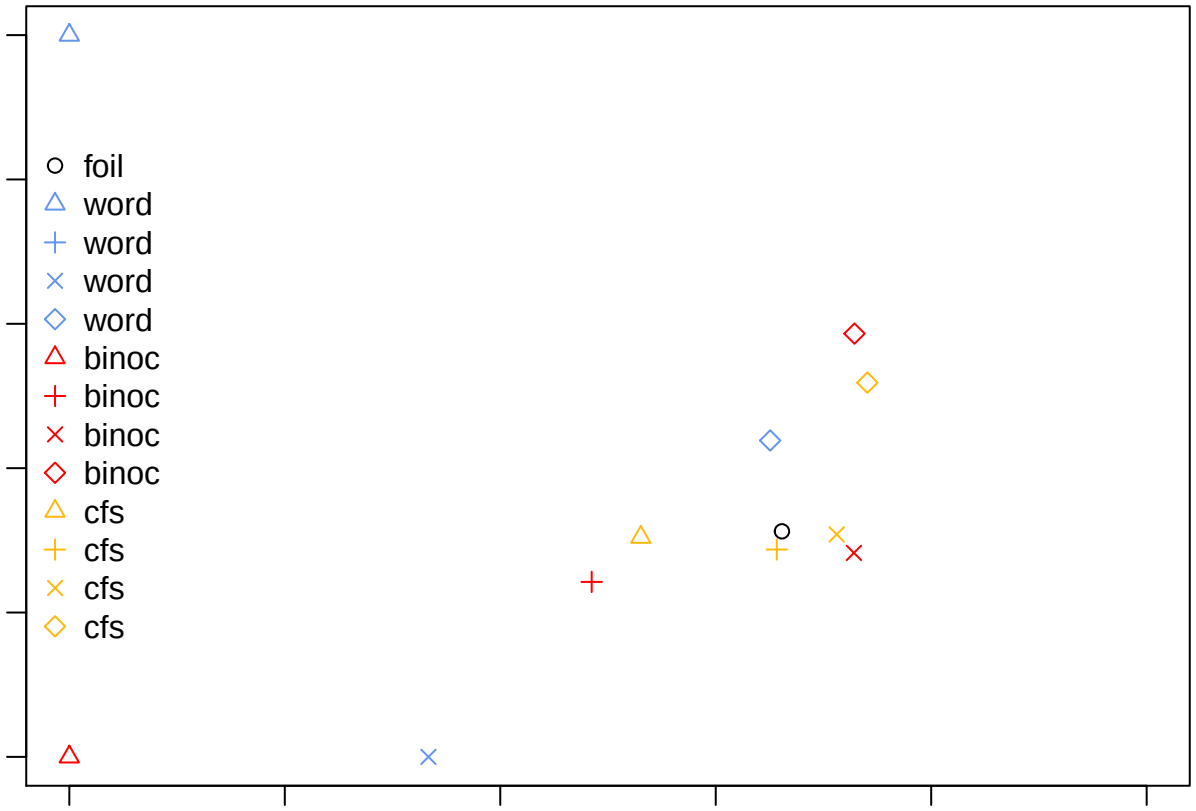
now, scatter plots

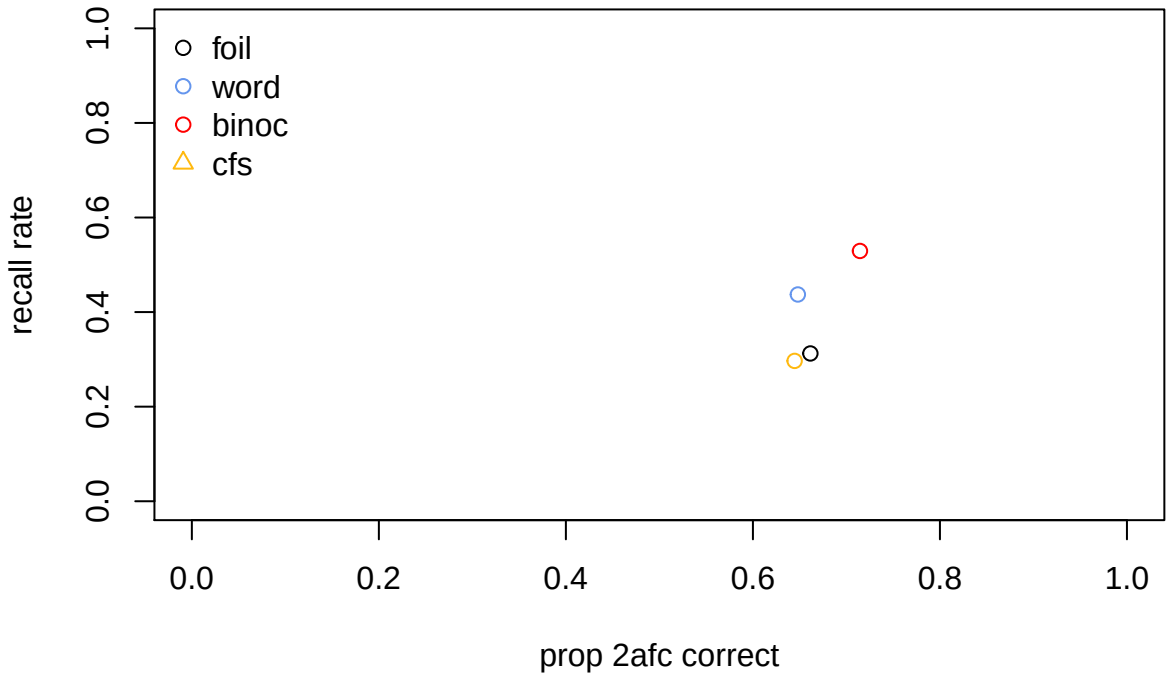
CFS performance is conditioned on having responded 0-2 at the third study opportunity. Binocular and Word is conditioned on having responded 3



comparing PAS responses for words and binocular. Note, many possible points are missing. Those correspond to cases that never occurred, like a rating of 1 to the binocular condition

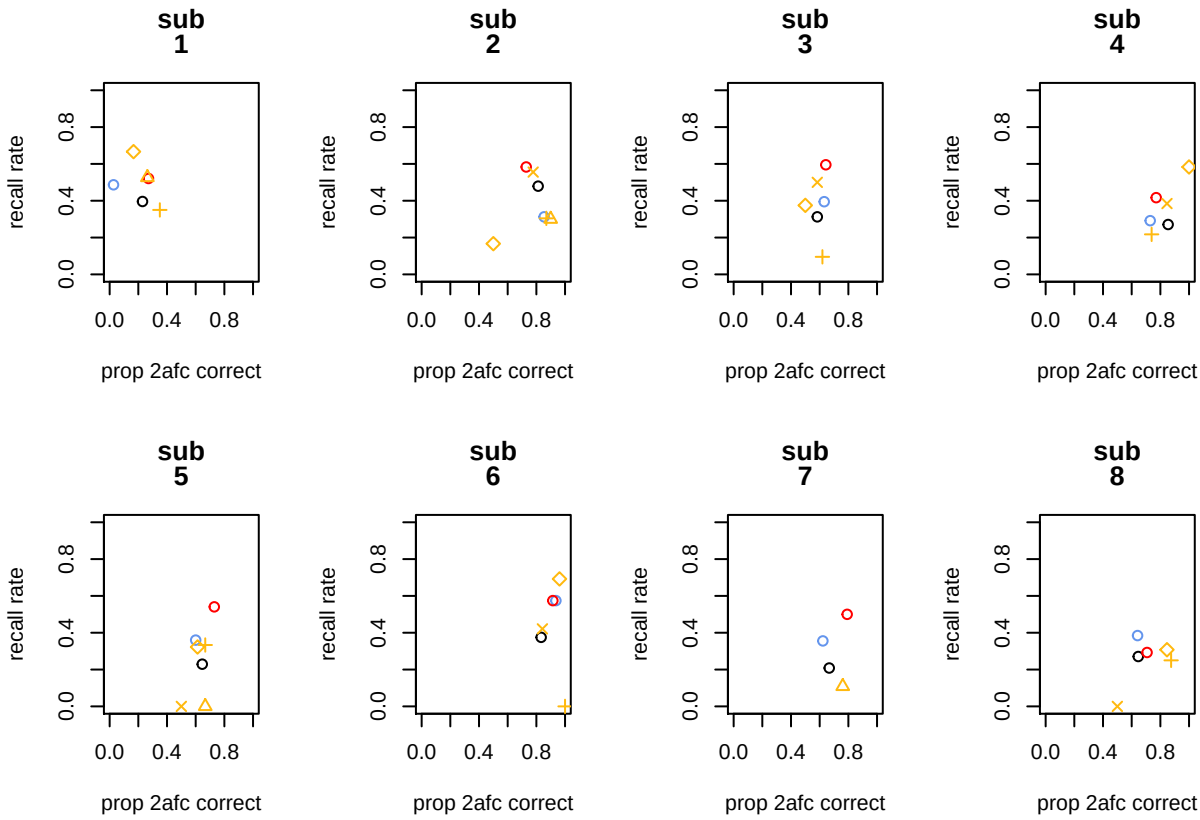


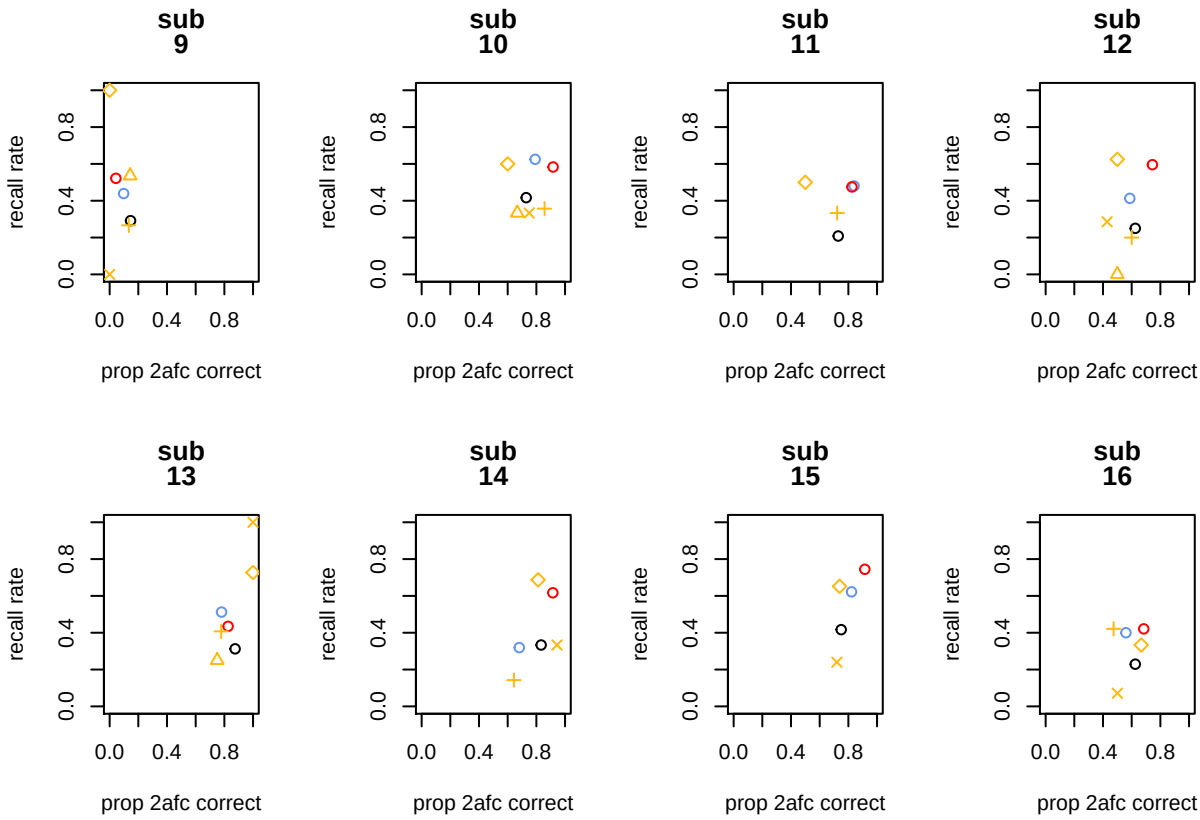
Plot just the average of CFS, given responses below 3



By Subjects

Still looking at test performance as judged by third PAS response


sub 1
sub 2
sub 3
sub 4
sub 5
sub 6
sub 7
sub 8
recall rate
prop 2afc correct
0.0
0.4
0.8




```
# rRates.cond_sem
# afcRates.cond_sem
```

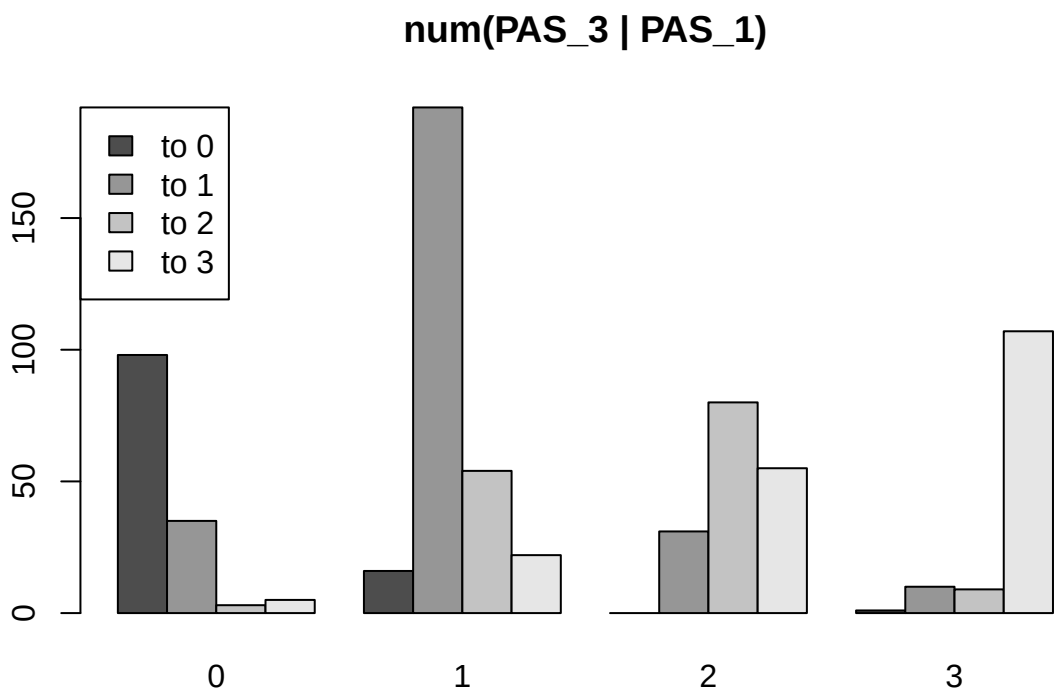
next, look at the state traces by subject

first presentation

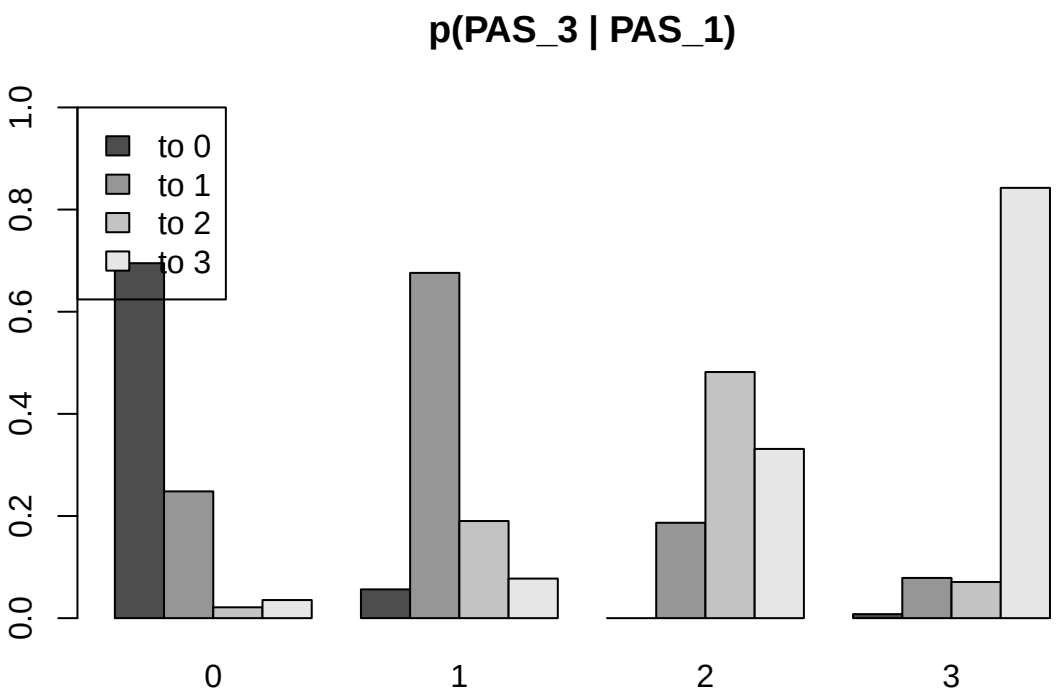
second presentation

third presentation

```
## [1] 5
```



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_3 | 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