Ego/exo perspective motor learning

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September 21, 2018

0.1 Abstract

0.2 Motivation

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0.3 them. verw. arbeiten

requirements: variablen zu untersuchen

0.4 Related Work

wie haben die anderen diese variablen untersucht wie wurden die variablen untersucht -¿ studiensetting

0.5 Study Setting

0.6 conclusion

0.7 Motor Learning

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- for simplifying discussion introducing classification of movements and motor tasks.
- 2 important classification schemes:
  - based on particular movements made: discrete, continuous, serial
  - based on perceptual attributes of the task: open/closed
- discrete movements: movements with recognisable beginning and end. discrete tasks: kicking a ball, shifting gears. end of movement: the time on which a observer ceased examining. dm can be very rapid like blinking or longer like making the signing.
- continuous movements: dont have recognisable start and end, with behavior continuing till the movement arbitrarily stopped. Continuous tasks: swimming, running, steering a car. Continuous tasks tend to be longer than discrete tasks.
- serial movements: neither discrete nor continuous compromised of a series of individual movements tied together in time to make some "whole". center of continuum. can be rather long but are not stopped arbitrarily. serial tasks: starting a car, prepareing and lighting a wood fireplace. Serial tasks can be seen as many discrete tasks strung together and the order (and sometimes timing) is important.
- open skills: enviropnment is constantly, unpredictively changing, so the performer connot plan his activity effectively in advance.

0.8 Zusammenfassungen von gelesenen papern