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```
function [rel_probability,next_display] =  
NextDisplay(seq_numeric,increase_S_d,decrease_Ef_d)
```

## Purpose: This function takes in the numeric equivalent of display name,

calculates the absolute probability of transitioning from that display to all other displays, and normalizes it to a relative probability, and determines the next display the operator will fixate on. Inputs: A number representing the current display 'seq\_numeric', whether this simulation is being run before or after we increase the salience of display D 'increase\_S\_d' (either true or false), and whether this simulation is being run before or after we decrease the effort of transitioning to display D 'decrease\_Ef\_d'(either true or false) Outputs: Vector of RELATIVE probabilities 'rel\_probability' in the form [p(A) p(B) p(C) p(D)]./sum([p(A) p(B) p(C) p(D)]) and a number representing the next display 'next\_display'

## Fixed Values

```
% 4 AOIs  
% Each AOI has a salience, expectancy, and value  
% A (primary display)  
S_A = 2;  
Ex_A = 4;  
V_A = 2;  
  
% B (monitor for water levels)  
S_B = 3;  
Ex_B = 2;  
V_B = 1;  
  
% C (communications display)  
S_C = 1;  
Ex_C = 3;  
V_C = 1;  
  
% D (emergency notification)  
if increase_S_d  
    S_D = 5;  
else  
    S_D = 2;  
end
```

---

```

    Ex_D = 1;
    V_D = 5;

% All the combinations of transition effort:
Ef_AB = 1;
Ef_AC = 1;
Ef_BC = 3;
Ef_BD = 6;
Ef_CD = 4.5;
Ef_AD = 5;
if decrease_Ef_d
    Ef_AD = Ef_AD - 3;
    Ef_BD = Ef_BD - 3;
    Ef_CD = Ef_CD - 3;
end

% Combining into vectors
S_vec = [S_A S_B S_C S_D];
Ex_vec = [Ex_A Ex_B Ex_C Ex_D];
V_vec = [V_A V_B V_C V_D];
Ef_A = [0 Ef_AB Ef_AC Ef_AD]; % effort to transition to A from B, C, and D
Ef_B = [Ef_AB 0 Ef_BC Ef_BD]; % effort to transition to B from A, C, and D
Ef_C = [Ef_AC Ef_BC 0 Ef_CD]; % effort to transition to C from A, B, and D
Ef_D = [Ef_AD Ef_BD Ef_CD 0]; % effort to transition to D from A, B, and C

% Combining into a matrix
Ef_mat = [Ef_A; Ef_B; Ef_C; Ef_D];

Not enough input arguments.

Error in NextDisplay (line 35)
    if increase_S_d

```

## Calculating absolute probabilities

```

% pre-allocating
abs_probability = zeros(1,4);

% Looping over each display
for i = 1:4
    if i == seq_numeric
        abs_probability(i) = 0;
    else
        abs_probability(i) = S_vec(i) - Ef_mat(seq_numeric,i) ...
            + Ex_vec(i) + V_vec(i);
    end
end
end

```

## Calculating relative probabilities

```

rel_probability = abs_probability./sum(abs_probability);

```

---

# Next display

Cumulative probability

```
cuml_probability = zeros(1,length(rel_probability)+1);
for j=1:length(rel_probability)
    cuml_probability(j+1) = sum(rel_probability(1:j));
end

% fitting a uniform distribution
next_fix = unifrnd(0,cuml_probability(end));

% check in which interval of the cuml_probability is this element
for j=1:length(rel_probability)
    if next_fix >= cuml_probability(j) && next_fix < cuml_probability(j+1)
        break
    end
end

% determine next display
next_display = j;

end
```

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