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Altri autori (Persone)	FisherDonald L SungKyongje
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Nota di contenuto	Preface; Contents; Chapter 1: Introduction to Techniques; Stretching Processes Rather Than Inserting Them; Chapter 2: Introduction to Process Schedules; Gantt Charts and Directed Acyclic Task Networks; Directed Acyclic Task Networks; Acyclic Task Networks in Human Factors; Systems Not Easily Represented in Acyclic Task Networks; Processing Trees; Systems Not Easily Represented As Processing Trees; Analyzing both reaction time and accuracy; Chapter 3: Selectively Influencing Processes in Task Networks; Effects of Selectively Influencing Processes in Task Networks; Slack; Selective influence Monotonic Response Time MeansA note on SOA in dual tasks; A note on OR networks; Monotonic Interaction Contrasts; Calculations and simulations; Interaction Contrasts: Concurrent Processes; Example 1: Exponential distributions; Example 2: Truncated normal distributions; OR networks; Statistical considerations; Interaction contrasts: Sequential processes; Sequential processes case 1: Not in a Wheatstone bridge; Example 3: Exponential distributions; Example 4: Truncated normal distributions; Sequential processes case 2: An incomplete Wheatstone bridge; Example 5: Exponential distributions

Example 6: Truncated normal distributions
Sequential processes case 3:
A complete Wheatstone bridge; Distinguishing Concurrent and Sequential Processes; Limiting Values of Interaction Contrasts; Concurrent processes; Sequential processes; Building Blocks: Superprocesses and Stages in Task Networks; Superprocesses; Additive Factors and Stages; Appendix; Limits of Interaction Contrasts; Chapter 4: Theoretical Basis for Properties of Means and Interaction Contrasts; Notation and Definitions; Probability spaces; Ordering random variables; Conditional expectation
Effects of Experimental Factors on Processes
Factors selectively influencing random variables; Factors ordering random vectors; Factors selectively influencing random vectors by increments; Monotonic reaction time means; Interaction contrasts; Concurrent processes; Sequential processes; OR networks; Chapter 5: Critical Path Models of Dual Tasks and Locus of Slack Analysis; Critical Path Network Models of Dual Tasks; Central limitations; Response limitations; Both central and response limitations; Selective Influence of Processes in Dual Tasks; Sensory and Central Processes
Central Processing in Task 1 and SOA (B1,SOA)
Later work on B1 and SOA; SOA and Task 2 Sensory Processing (SOA, A2); Locus of Slack Analysis; SOA and Task 2 Central Processing, ; Number of Task 2 alternatives; Degree of mental rotation; Stimulus 2 discriminability; Number of Task 2 alternatives again, with response modality; Sensory and central Task 2 processing, ; Central processing of Task 1, central processing of Task 2, ; PRP: Number of alternatives; PRP: Discriminability; PRP: Central Process Order; Stroop tasks; Number of alternatives and Stroop conflict
Post-Central and Response Processes

Sommario/riassunto

One of the most successful methods for discovering the way mental processes are organized is to observe the effects in experiments of selectively influencing the processes. Selective influence is crucial in techniques such as Sternberg's additive factor method for reaction times and Jacoby's process dissociation procedure for accuracy. The successful uses of selective influence have encouraged application extensions to complex architectures, to dependent variables such as evoked potentials, and to complex interpretations. But the common themes have become lost in the details of separate uses a
