


$$: E \rightarrow y$$

$\bar{S} = H \cup \dots \cup H$, $E \cap N = \emptyset$,
 $D \cap L \cap N = \emptyset$

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(E) \rightarrow W

W x W y (-)

W W y (-)

- W A ≥ 1

N² / N² / N²

- W N² .

- W /

y . 2001 E § B. . A .

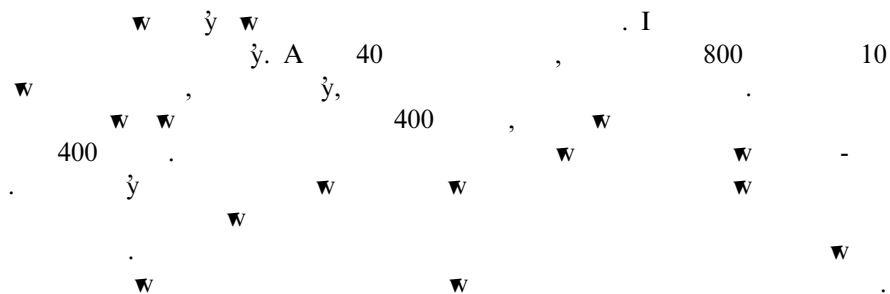
Keywords: A ; E - (E \rightarrow); G ; H ; \rightarrow -

E-mail address: @ (S. H.).

1. Introduction

. F \bar{x} ,
 \dot{y} \bar{w} ,
 , \dot{y} () \dot{y} ,
 \bar{w}
 (N , 1977). H \bar{w} , \dot{y} \bar{w}
 (K \bar{N} , 1979), \dot{y} (M , 1979),
 (\bar{z} , 1983),
 (B , 1990; H , 1990; L \bar{N} ,
 1993, 1996), (H H \dot{y} , 1999; H
 , 1999)
 S \bar{w} - \dot{y}
 H z M_ (1993) E \bar{z} (E \bar{z}). F \bar{N} - \dot{y} ,
 ()
 \dot{y} / \bar{N}^2 \bar{x} \bar{w} \bar{w}
 . H . (1997) \dot{y}). B
 \bar{w} - \bar{w} \dot{y} . E \bar{z} \bar{w} .
 \bar{z}^1 \bar{N}^2 / \dot{y} \bar{N}^2 \bar{w}
 \bar{z}^3 \bar{w} , \dot{y} \bar{w}
 \bar{w} \dot{y} \bar{z}^1 \bar{N}^2
 \dot{y} S (H C , 1996; H , 1999)
 L - \dot{y} (H (H , 2000).
 (\bar{z}^3) \dot{y}
 \bar{z}^3 \dot{y} (D , 1977; M C \dot{y} D \bar{z}^1 , 1981).
 - \dot{y} E \bar{z} (. . \bar{z}^1)
 \dot{y} \bar{w} \dot{y} (\bar{z} E)
 \dot{y} (F , 1996; H z , 1998), \bar{w} \bar{w}
 \bar{w} (CBF)
 . H \bar{w} , / \bar{N}^2
 . (H H \dot{y} , 1999; H , 1999)
 () \dot{y}
 . \dot{y}

(. . .) \mathbf{w}
 $\dot{\mathbf{y}}$ (. . . $\dot{\mathbf{y}}$
). ,
 $\dot{\mathbf{y}}$ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x}
 \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{N}^2
 .
 E \rightarrow
 L . (L ., 1993; L H $\dot{\mathbf{y}}$, 1994 , ; G L , 1997)
 , , .
 - - . H \mathbf{w} ,
 \mathbf{w} \mathbf{w} -
 . L .
 - \mathbf{w} .
 - . A \mathbf{w}
 (. . \mathbf{N}^2 - $\dot{\mathbf{y}}$ \mathbf{w} -)
 \mathbf{x} , \mathbf{w} \mathbf{N}^2 $\dot{\mathbf{y}}$ \mathbf{x}
 . H \mathbf{w} , \mathbf{N}^2 \mathbf{w} . I , \mathbf{N}^2
 \mathbf{w} \mathbf{w} \mathbf{w} \mathbf{w} $\dot{\mathbf{y}}$.
 $\dot{\mathbf{y}}$ \mathbf{w} $\dot{\mathbf{y}}$. L . / \mathbf{N}^2
 $\dot{\mathbf{y}}$. E (1996) \mathbf{x} $\dot{\mathbf{y}}$ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{N}^2 ,
 \mathbf{N}^2 $\dot{\mathbf{y}}$
 .
 E \rightarrow
 \mathbf{w} \mathbf{w} \mathbf{w} - $\dot{\mathbf{y}}$. H \mathbf{w} ,
 \mathbf{w} \mathbf{w} $\dot{\mathbf{y}}$. I \mathbf{w}
 $\dot{\mathbf{y}}$. \mathbf{N}^2 - $\dot{\mathbf{y}}$
 $\dot{\mathbf{y}}$ $\dot{\mathbf{y}}$
 . S
 .
 (H H $\dot{\mathbf{y}}$, 1999; H ., 1999) ,
 .
 \mathbf{w}
 \mathbf{w} \mathbf{N} \mathbf{w}
 (. . \mathbf{w} ,



2.4. ERP recording and analysis

EEG 10/20 system (F4, F7, F8, C3, C4, 5, 6, 3, 4, 1, 2, Fz, Cz, 10, C3/4, A) was recorded using a 10/20 system. The waveforms were averaged for each electrode site and condition. The waveforms were then analyzed using a 2 (Condition) × 2 (Electrode Site) × 2 (Time) ANOVA. The results showed significant differences between conditions and electrode sites. The waveforms were also analyzed using a 2 (Condition) × 2 (Electrode Site) × 2 (Time) ANOVA. The results showed significant differences between conditions and electrode sites. The waveforms were also analyzed using a 2 (Condition) × 2 (Electrode Site) × 2 (Time) ANOVA. The results showed significant differences between conditions and electrode sites.

1		\bar{w}		\bar{w}	
E	\bar{z}	\bar{y}		M	
		\bar{w}	$\bar{w} ()$	\bar{w}	$\bar{w} ()$
$\bar{z}1$		80	140	90	130
$\bar{N}1$		130	210	150	200
$\bar{z}2$		160	220	170	210
F	/	220	360	240	340
$\bar{N}2$	/				
H	$\bar{N}2$	200	350	250	320
$\bar{z} -$		200	350	230	300
$\bar{z}3$					C3, C4, $\bar{z}3$, $\bar{z}4$, 5, 6, 1, 2
<i>Homogeneous stimuli</i>					
G		300	700	310	430
L		300	700	380	500
<i>Pop-out stimuli</i>					
G		300	700	310	430
L		300	700	370	490

2		()		(%)	
		G		L	
		C	I	C	I
<i>Homogeneous stimuli (n = 14)</i>					
		377	379	425	459
E		6.5	6.3	8.9	16.8
<i>Pop-out stimuli (n = 20)</i>					
		375	384	440	465
E		1.2	1.8	1.5	2.6

3. Results

3.1. Behavioral performance

$F(1,32) = 123.7, P < 0.0005$. $F(1,32) = 140.9, P < 0.0005$, $F(1,32) = 32.0, P < 0.0005$.
 $F < 1$. H $F(1,32) = 3.93, P < 0.05$, $F(1,13) = 70.4, P < 0.0005$
 $F(1,13) = 1.25, P > 0.2$. $F(1,19) = 5.73, P < 0.0005$,
 $(F(1,19) = 3.72, P < 0.002, (6.5\%) (3.5\%)$
 $F(1,32) = 141.0, P < 0.0005$, $F(1,32) = 35.2, P < 0.0005$.
 $F(1,32) = 126.7, P < 0.0005$. G $F(1,32) = 12.3, P < 0.002$,
 $F(1,32) = 13.6, P < 0.001$,
 $F(1,32) = 8.96, P < 0.005$. $F(1,13) = 20.4, P < 0.0005$. $F < 1$.

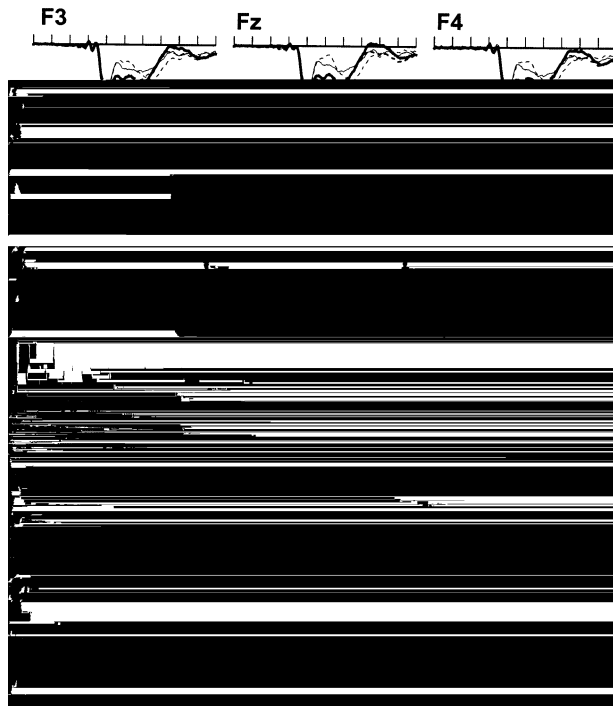
3.2. Electrophysiological data

E $F(1,32) = 123.7, P < 0.0005$. $F(1,32) = 140.9, P < 0.0005$.
 $F(1,32) = 32.0, P < 0.0005$.
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 $F(1,32) = 32.0, P < 0.0005$.

3.2.1. P1 and N1

$F(1,32) = 15.40, P < 0.0005$; $F(1,32) = 15.28, P < 0.0005$.

$P > 0.1$, w
 F3 F4: $F(1,19) = 27.92$, $P < 0.001$; FC1 FC2: $F(1,19) = 43.76$,
 $P < 0.001$; C3 C4: $F(1,19) = 41.12$, $P < 0.001$.
 $\dot{y} \times C$ \dot{y} F3 F4: $F(1,32) = 8.43$, $P < 0.007$; FC1 FC2: $F(1,32) =$
 10.75 , $P < 0.003$; C3 C4: $F(1,32) = 9.96$, $P < 0.004$.
 F3 F4: $F(1,32) = 8.15$,
 $P < 0.007$; FC1 FC2: $F(1,32) = 4.58$, $P < 0.04$; C3 C4: $F(1,32) = 7.69$, $P < 0.009$.
 G $\dot{y} \times C$ \dot{y} FC1 FC2: $F(1,32) = 4.19$, $P <$
 0.05 ; C3 C4: $F(1,32) = 4.70$, $P < 0.05$.
 S $S \times G$ \dot{y} F3 F4: $F(1,32) = 6.06$, $P < 0.02$.
 $F(1,32) = 7.24$, $P < 0.01$, F3 F4



F . 3. G E \rightarrow , LC, , LI, . GC,

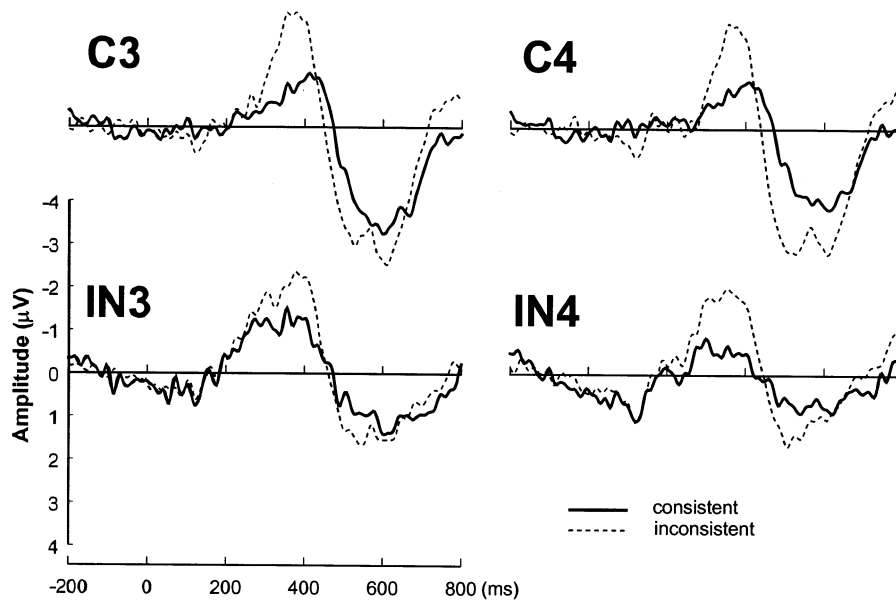


Fig. 4. D. W. \dot{y} E \dot{y} W W \dot{y} .

3.2.3. Temporal/occipital N2

5 6: $F(1,32) = 17.05$, $P < 0.001$; 1 2: $F(1,32) = 7.43$, $P < 0.01$; IN3 IN4: $F(1,32) = 5.08$, $P < 0.03$.

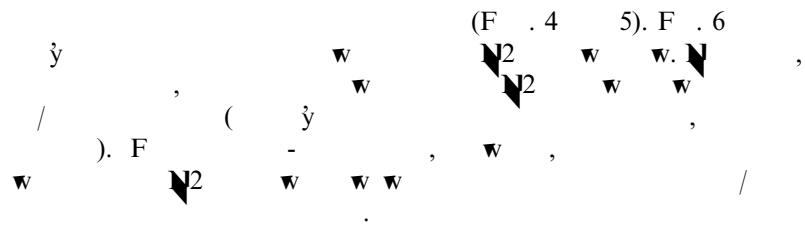
W 5 6: $F(1,32) = 12.63$, $P < 0.002$; 1 2: $F(1,32) = 4.64$, $P < 0.04$.

W 5 6: $F(1,32) = 26.63$, $P < 0.001$; 1 2: $F(1,32) = 28.45$, $P < 0.001$; 1 2: $F(1,32) = 31.46$, $P < 0.001$; IN3 IN4: $F(1,32) = 48.89$, $P < 0.001$.

W G $\dot{y} \times C$ \dot{y} 5 6: $F(1,32) = 4.94$, $P < 0.03$; 1 2: $F(1,32) = 5.07$, $P < 0.03$. I \dot{y} , W S S $\times G$ \dot{y} IN3 IN4 $F(1,32) = 4.39$, $P < 0.04$;

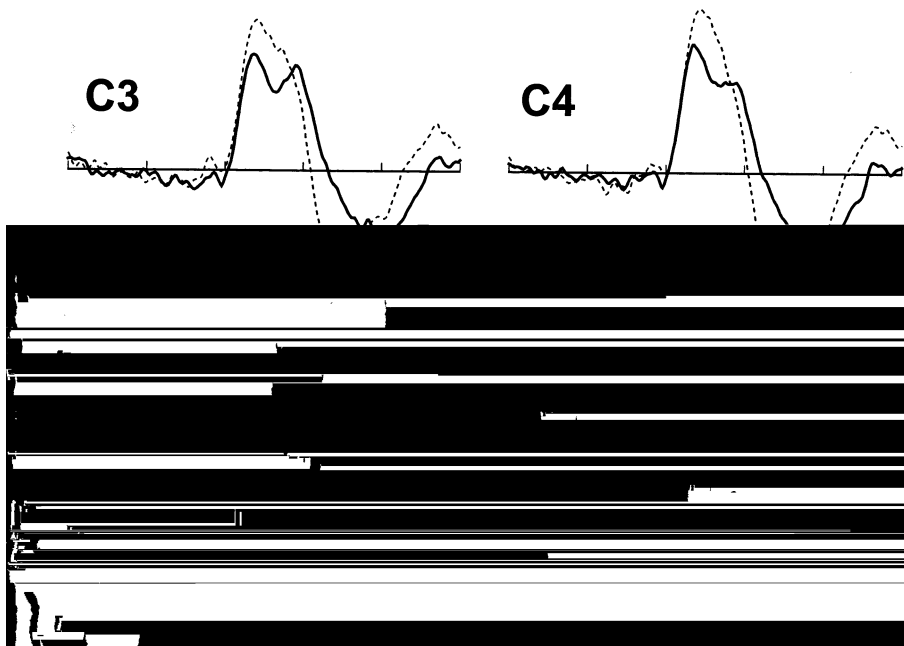
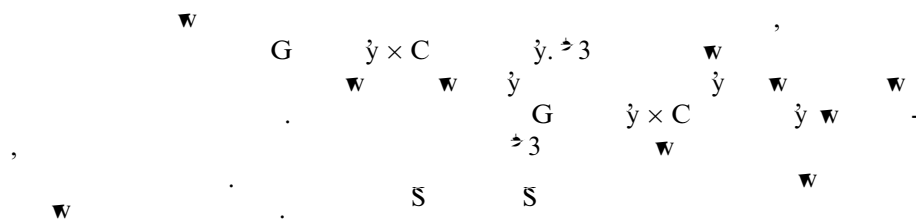
W - W 5 6: $F(1,32) = 11.64$, $P < 0.002$; IN3 IN4: $F(1,32) = 6.42$, $P < 0.02$.

W 2 W \dot{y} E \dot{y} - ,

E \rightarrow 

3.2.4. P2 and P3

$\rightarrow 2$
 F3 F4: $F(1,32) = 8.02$, $P < 0.008$; FC1 FC2: $F(1,32) = 4.57$,
 $P < 0.04$.
 3. $\rightarrow 3$



F . 5. D

w

y

E \rightarrow E \rightarrow

w

w

y.

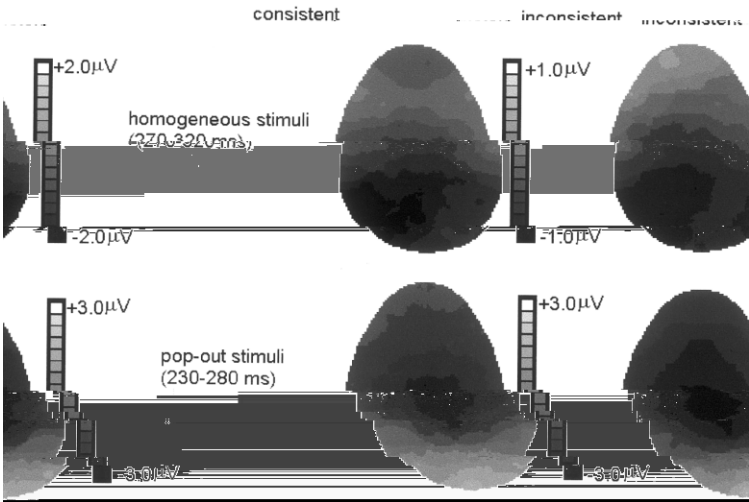


Fig. 6. ERP waveforms for consistent and inconsistent conditions. The top panel shows homogeneous stimuli (270–320 ms) and the bottom panel shows pop-out stimuli (230–280 ms). Voltage scales are provided for each condition.

4. Discussion

The present study examined the effects of stimulus onset asynchrony (SOA) on the P3 component of the ERP. The results showed that the P3 amplitude was significantly larger for the pop-out stimuli than for the homogeneous stimuli. This effect was observed for both the consistent and inconsistent conditions. The SOA effect was also significant, with the P3 amplitude being larger for the longer SOA condition (230–280 ms) than for the shorter SOA condition (270–320 ms). These findings suggest that the P3 component is sensitive to both the type of stimulus and the timing of its onset.

	G	C	G × C
<i>P3 amplitudes</i>			
C3–C4	0.002	..	0.003
3–4	0.001	..	0.003
5–6	0.001	..	0.017
1–2	0.001	..	0.002
<i>P3 latencies</i>			
C3–C4	0.001	0.001	0.001
3–4	0.001	0.002	0.001
5–6	0.001	0.001	0.001
1–2	0.001	0.001	0.001

G, G; C, C; G × C, G; C × C; G × C.

$$- \dot{y} - \dot{y} \frac{\dot{y}}{E} z \rightarrow 1 \quad \mathbf{N}^2$$

E

. F x ,

(B H , 1990; H , 1990; L , 1993, 1996 H , 1997). I

(S , 1987;

I , 1999). I

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$\chi^2 \geq 1$

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S

A. N

D

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S

F H (MH-41544),

(N-32893), A

² (H H , 2001) w - w

y,

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