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10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by 1000 employees in a company.

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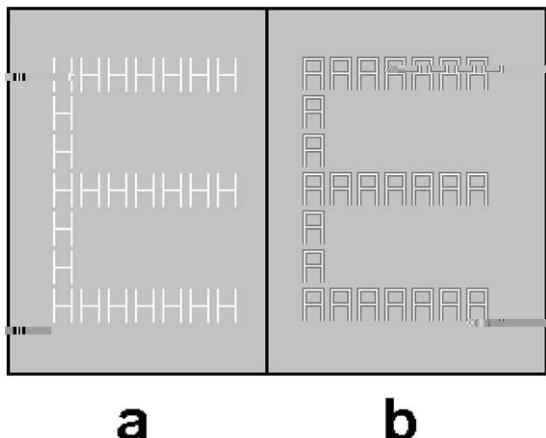
Abstract

Objective

Methods

Results

Results



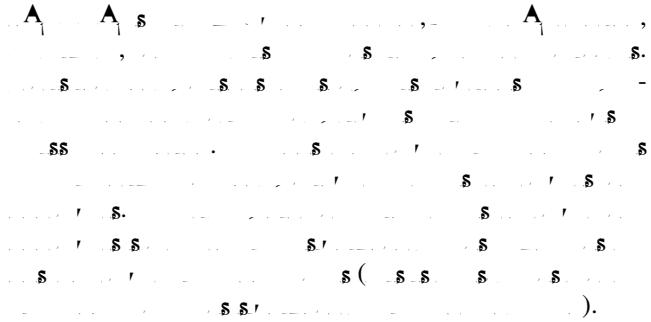
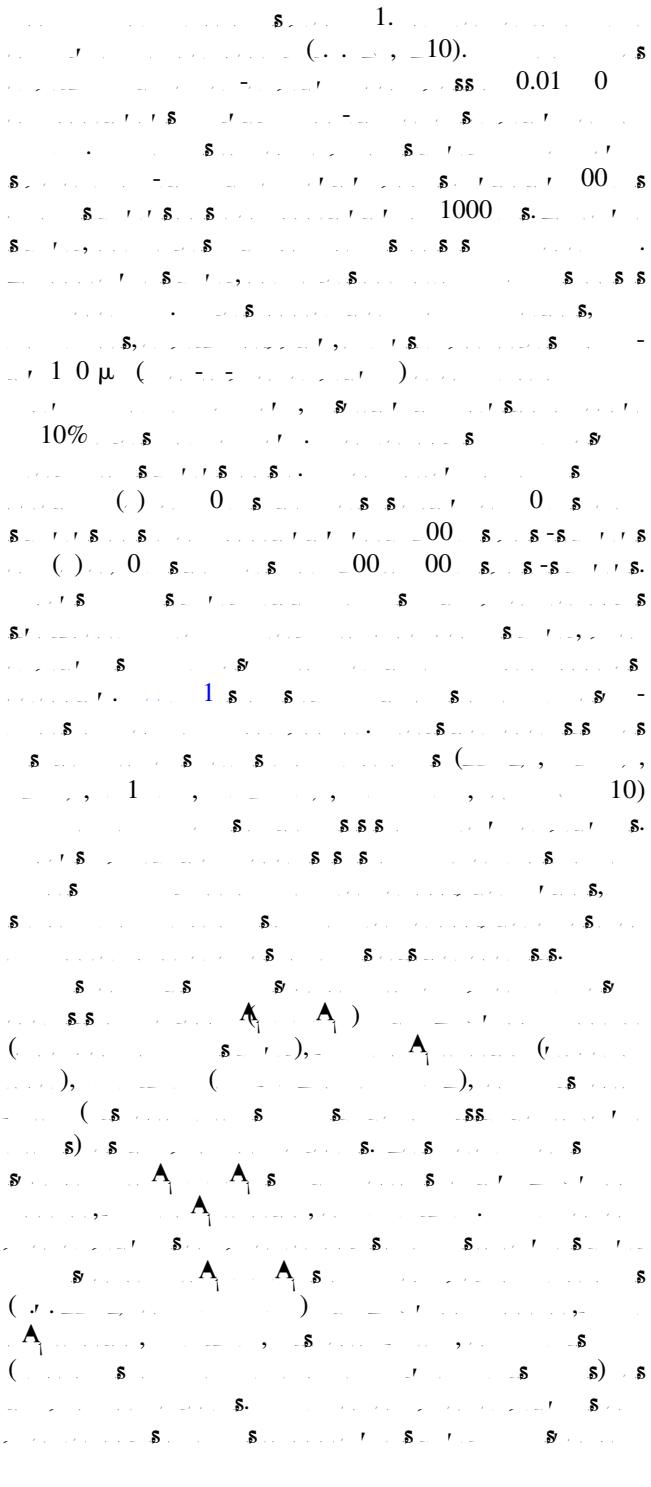
$\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n) = \mathbf{s}(1, \dots, 00' \dots, 1\dots)$.

$\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{S}_1 + \dots + \mathbf{S}_n$ (10)

2. Methods

2.1. Subjects

2.2. *Stimuli*



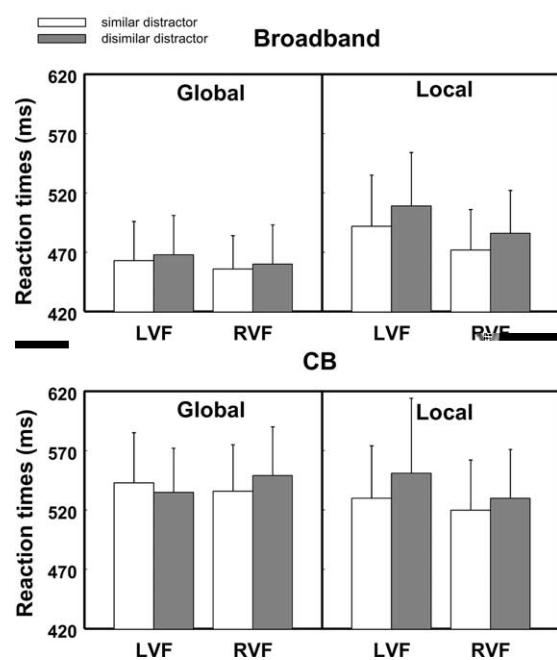
3. Results

3.1. Behavioral performance

3.1.1. RTs

Reaction times (ms) for the broadband condition were analyzed using a 2 (distractor type) \times 2 (visual field) \times 2 (global/local) ANOVA. There was a significant interaction between distractor type and visual field ($F(1,1) = 0.$, $p < 0.001$), and between distractor type and global/local ($F(1,1) = 1.$, $p < 0.001$), and between visual field and global/local ($F(1,1) = 1.$, $p < 0.001$).

For the narrowband condition, there was a significant interaction between distractor type and visual field ($F(1,1) = 0.$, $p < 0.001$), and between distractor type and global/local ($F(1,1) = 0.$, $p < 0.001$), and between visual field and global/local ($F(1,1) = 1.$, $p > 0.1$).



$\mathbf{s}_1, \dots, \mathbf{s}_k$ ($\mathbf{s}_1 = \mathbf{s}_k$) and t_1, \dots, t_k ($t_1 = t_k$).
 $\mathbf{s}_1, \dots, \mathbf{s}_k, t_1, \dots, t_k$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{s}' \times \mathbf{s}'' \quad (F(1,1) = 1, \quad p < 0.0)$$

$$A_1 \times (F(1,1) = 1, p < 0.05)$$

5 5 5 5

S **S** **S** **S**
ss **s** **s** **s**

($F(1,1) = \dots, 10.$, \$ \dots, p < 0.00\$).

§ 11. $F < 1$, § 12. $F = 1$, § 13. $F > 1$.

S, **S**, **A**, **X**

$$(E(1,1)) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & n \end{pmatrix}, \quad n \leq 0, 0.$$

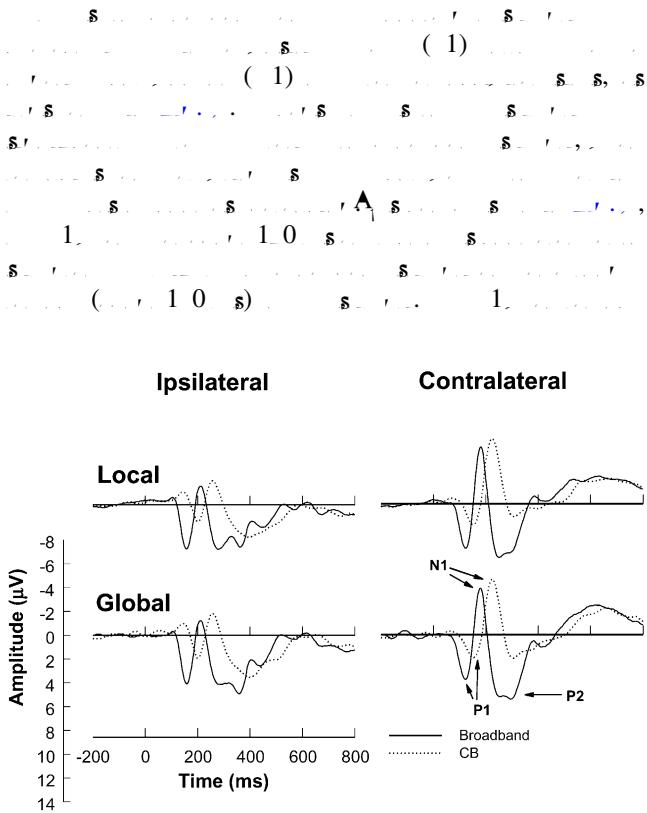
($F(1,1) = 10.$, $p < 0.00$)

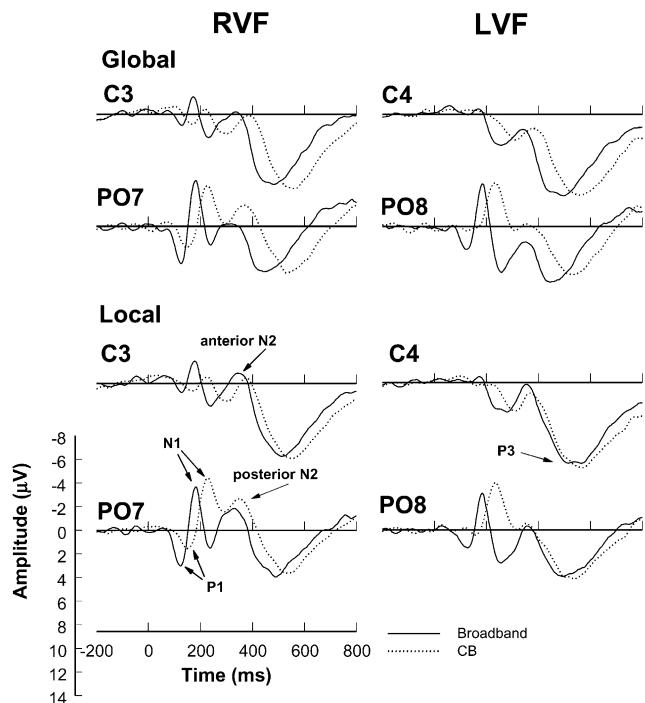
$$(F(1,1) = 1, \text{ } 0, p > 0, \text{ } F < 1).$$

$$A \times S \times (F < 1),$$

3.2. Electrophysiological activity

3.2.1. Effects of contrast balancing





$F(1,1) = 1.1$, $p > 0.05$ (Global, RVF), $F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p < 0.01$ (Local, RVF).

$F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p > 0.05$ (Global, LVF), $F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p < 0.01$ (Local, LVF).

$F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p > 0.05$ (Global, PO7), $F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p < 0.01$ (Local, PO7).

$F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p > 0.05$ (Global, PO8), $F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p < 0.01$ (Local, PO8).

$F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p > 0.05$ (Global, C3), $F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p < 0.01$ (Local, C3).

$F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p > 0.05$ (Global, C4), $F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p < 0.01$ (Local, C4).

$F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p > 0.05$ (Global, PO7), $F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p < 0.01$ (Local, PO7).

$F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p > 0.05$ (Global, PO8), $F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p < 0.01$ (Local, PO8).

$F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p > 0.05$ (Global, C3), $F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p < 0.01$ (Local, C3).

$F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p > 0.05$ (Global, C4), $F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p < 0.01$ (Local, C4).

$F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p > 0.05$ (Global, PO7), $F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p < 0.01$ (Local, PO7).

$F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p > 0.05$ (Global, PO8), $F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p < 0.01$ (Local, PO8).

$F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p > 0.05$ (Global, C3), $F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p < 0.01$ (Local, C3).

$F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p > 0.05$ (Global, C4), $F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p < 0.01$ (Local, C4).

$F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p > 0.05$ (Global, PO7), $F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p < 0.01$ (Local, PO7).

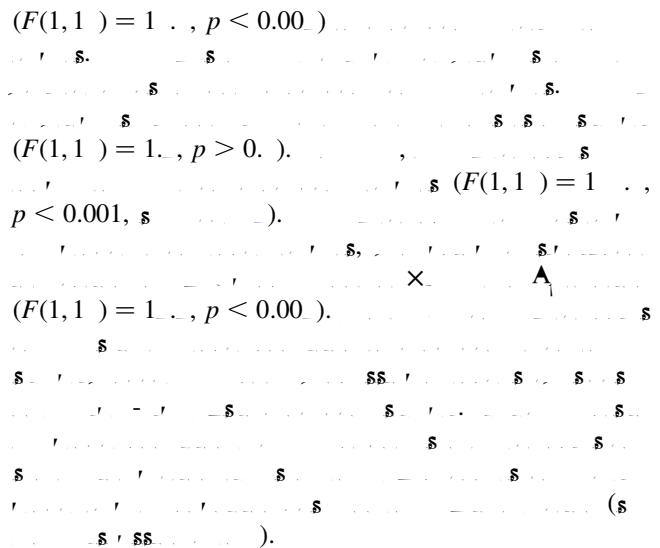
$F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p > 0.05$ (Global, PO8), $F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p < 0.01$ (Local, PO8).

$F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p > 0.05$ (Global, C3), $F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p < 0.01$ (Local, C3).

$F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p > 0.05$ (Global, C4), $F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p < 0.01$ (Local, C4).

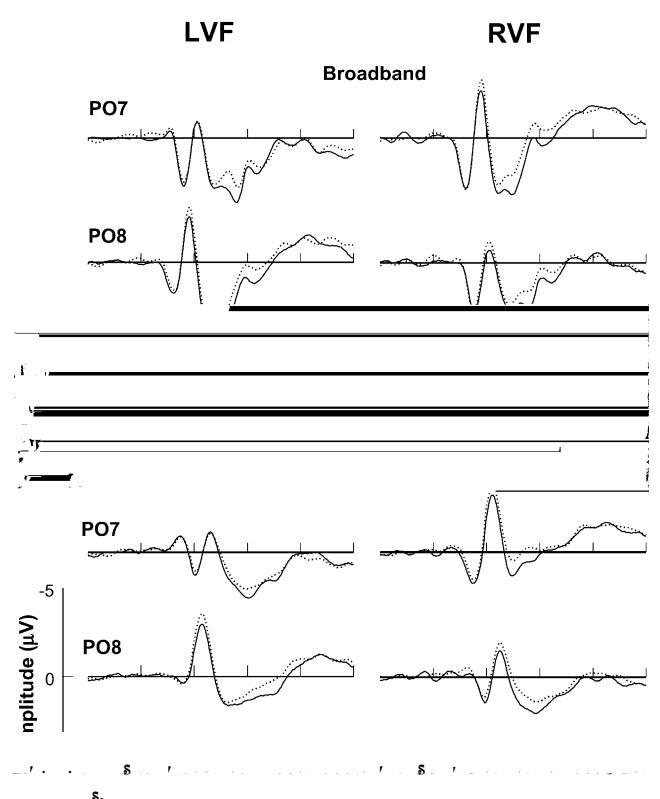
$F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p > 0.05$ (Global, PO7), $F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p < 0.01$ (Local, PO7).

$F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p > 0.05$ (Global, PO8), $F(1,1) = 1.0$, $p < 0.01$ (Local, PO8).



3.2.2. Effect of global/local attention

For the Global condition, the amplitude differences between the Broadband and CB conditions were significant at all electrode sites (C3, PO7, PO8, C4) and time points (N1, P1, anterior N2, posterior N2, P3). The amplitude differences between the Broadband and CB conditions were significant at all electrode sites (C3, PO7, PO8, C4) and time points (N1, P1, anterior N2, posterior N2, P3) for the Local condition.



$\mathbf{A}_1 \times \mathbf{A}_1$
 $\times \mathbf{s} \quad (F(1,1) = 1., p < 0.0).$

$\mathbf{s} \times \mathbf{s} \quad (F(1,1) = 11.1., p < 0.00).$

$\mathbf{s} \times \mathbf{s} \quad (F(1,1) = 10., p < 0.0).$

$\mathbf{s} \times \mathbf{s} \quad (F(1,1) = 1., p < 0.0).$

$\mathbf{s} \times \mathbf{s} \quad (F(1,1) = 100., p < 0.00).$

$\mathbf{s} \times \mathbf{s} \quad (F(1,1) = 1., p < 0.0).$

$\mathbf{A}_1 \times \mathbf{A}_1$
 $\times \mathbf{s} \quad (F(1,1) = 100., p < 0.0).$

$\mathbf{s} \times \mathbf{s} \quad (F(1,1) = 1., p < 0.0).$

$\mathbf{s} \times \mathbf{s} \quad (F(1,1) = 100., p < 0.0).$

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$\mathbf{s} \times \mathbf{s} \quad (F(1,1) = 100., p < 0.0).$

3.2.3. Target specific difference waves

$F(1,1) = 0.2$: 1:

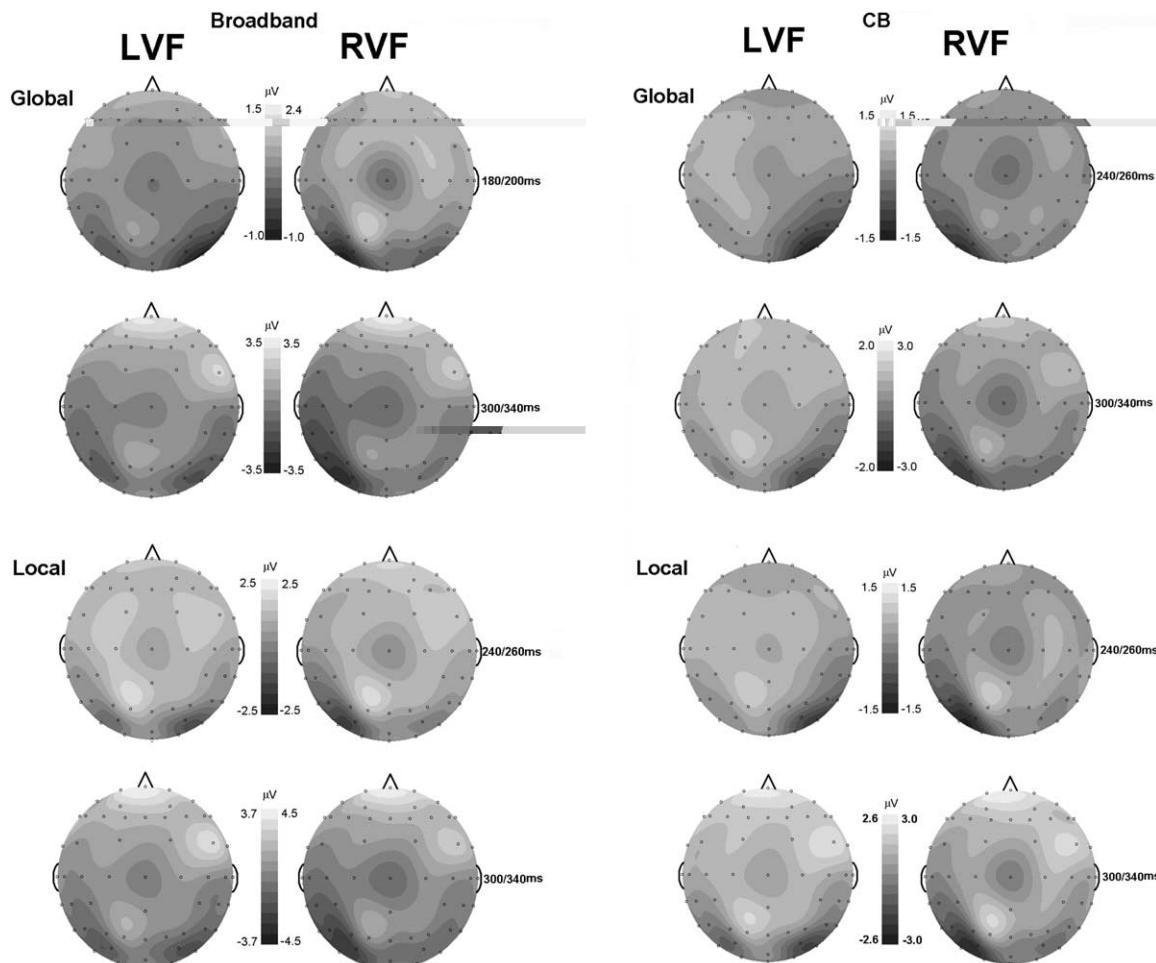


Fig. 10. Topographic maps of LVF and RVF for Global and Local conditions. The figure is organized into two main sections: 'Broadband' and 'CB'. Each section contains two rows for 'LVF' and 'RVF'. The top row is labeled 'Global' and the bottom row is labeled 'Local'. Each row has two circular topographic maps. The left map is for LVF and the right map is for RVF. Each map shows electrode positions with triangles indicating electrode locations. Color scales indicate amplitude in microvolts (µV). The 'Broadband' section shows a color scale from -1.0 to 2.4 µV for LVF and -3.5 to 3.5 µV for RVF. The 'CB' section shows a color scale from -1.5 to 1.5 µV for LVF and -2.0 to 3.0 µV for RVF. Time markers (180/200ms, 240/260ms, 300/340ms) are indicated at the bottom right of each map.

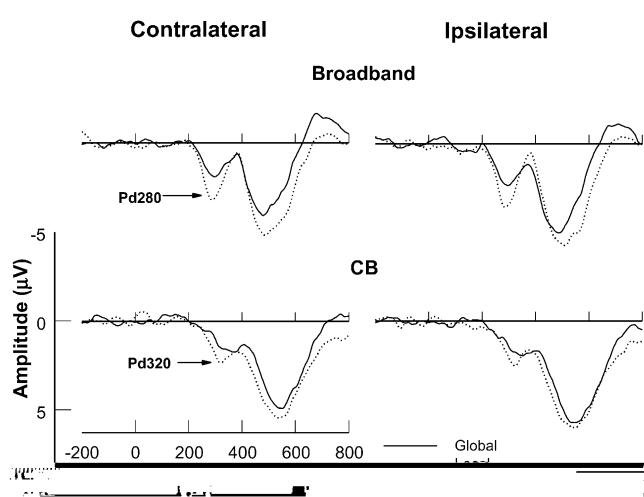


Fig. 11. Time-varying amplitude plots for Contralateral and Ipsilateral conditions.

the global condition, the amplitude was significantly smaller than that in the local condition ($F(1,1) = 1.1$, $p > 0.05$). At the same time, the amplitude in the local condition was significantly larger than that in the global condition ($F(1,1) = 1.1$, $p > 0.05$), which indicated that the amplitude was significantly larger in the local condition than in the global condition. In addition, the amplitude in the ipsilateral condition was significantly larger than that in the contralateral condition ($F(1,1) = 1.1$, $p > 0.05$).

3.2.4. Interference effects

The results of the ANOVA showed that the amplitude in the global condition was significantly smaller than that in the local condition ($F(1,1) = 1.1$, $p > 0.05$), which indicated that the amplitude was significantly smaller in the global condition than in the local condition. In addition, the amplitude in the ipsilateral condition was significantly larger than that in the contralateral condition ($F(1,1) = 1.1$, $p > 0.05$).

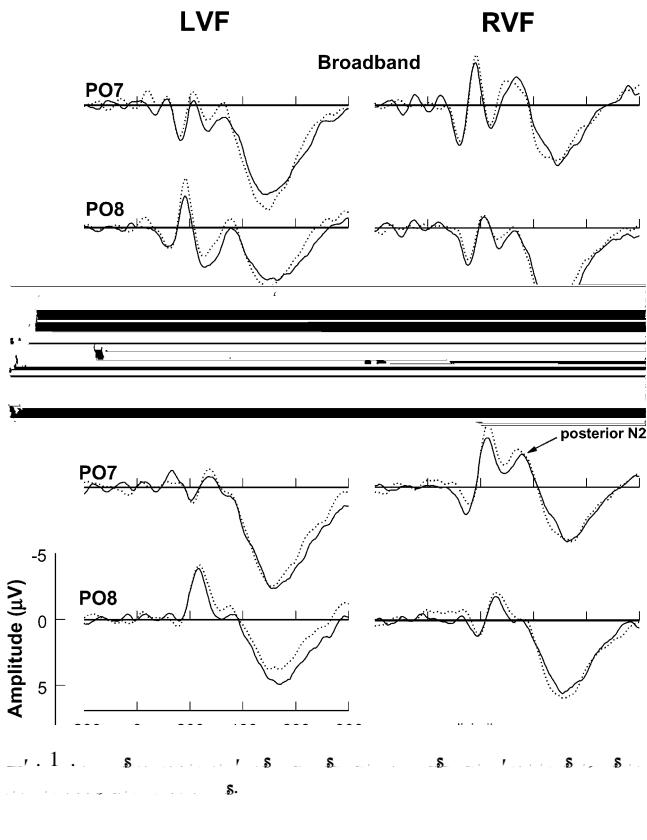
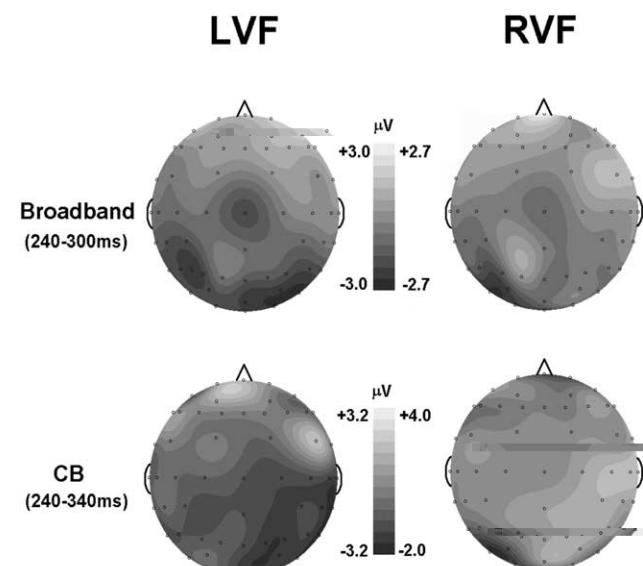


Table 1. The results of the analysis of variance of the data obtained from the experiments on the effect of the concentration of the solution of the organic acid on the yield of the product.

4. Discussion

4.1. The role of low SFs in the global precedence effect



4.2. Mechanisms of global-to-local interference effect

4.3. Hemispheric organization of global/local processing

Acknowledgements

References

