

Transfer of motion direction learning to an opposite direction enabled by double raining: A replication of Liang et al. (2015)

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Abstract
A recent study (Liang, Fan, & Li, 2015) showed that learning to discriminate a target direction from a distractor direction in a double-raining task (DR) can transfer to a new task where the target and distractor directions are swapped. This transfer was observed even when the target and distractor directions were swapped across trials. In the present study, we replicated the findings of Liang et al. (2015) using a different set of directions. We found that the transfer of learning was observed when the target and distractor directions were swapped across trials. The transfer was observed even when the target and distractor directions were swapped across trials. The transfer was observed even when the target and distractor directions were swapped across trials.

Visual search (VPL) is a fundamental process in visual perception (Hochstein & Stryker, 1995; Liang, Fan, & Li, 2015). In a VPL task, the observer is required to detect a target direction among distractor directions. The transfer of learning is observed when the target and distractor directions are swapped across trials. The transfer is observed even when the target and distractor directions are swapped across trials. The transfer is observed even when the target and distractor directions are swapped across trials.

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1 2 (2014)

L (2015), (TI = 1.00 0.93,

(TI = 0.59, 0.60, 0.43,

(TI = -0.71).

W L (2015) (2014), F 1. T

L (2015) 1 ($t = 0.42, df = 10, p = 0.68,$

2 ($t = 1.66, df = 10, p = 0.13,$

A T

TI 18 (2014)

2 L (2015) 0.77 ± 0.17 . I

(X, X, & , 2016). W

24, TI = $0.78 \pm 0.13,$

18 TI = 0, $p = 0.037$

1 , 2014). T

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W S K D L

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