

Fig. 2 Results of Experiment 1. (A) Proportion of accelerating responses (aged accelerating) as a function of FSD (ms) for the three conditions: BA (baseline), AD (decelerating), and AA (accelerating). Error bars represent standard error of the mean. (B) PSI (ms) for each condition. * $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.001$

Results of Experiment 1. (A) Proportion of accelerating responses (aged accelerating) as a function of FSD (ms) for the three conditions: BA (baseline), AD (decelerating), and AA (accelerating). Error bars represent standard error of the mean. (B) PSI (ms) for each condition. * $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.001$

0.881; 95% CI [-90.55, -26.83], $p = 0.021$) condition. However, the acceleration function did not differ between AA and BA conditions ($F(1, 26) = 1.000$, $Cohen's d = 0.091$; 95% CI [-24.42, 31.92], $p = 0.755$). Moreover, a repeated-measures ANOVA with the DT as the independent variable and acceleration condition as the dependent variable (see Fig. 1 for details) revealed a significant main effect of acceleration condition ($F(2, 26) = 1.835$, $p = 0.180$, $\eta^2 = 0.124$), which suggests that acceleration condition affected the acceleration function. Effect sizes for the acceleration condition were small to medium (see Table 1 for details). A significant interaction between acceleration condition and DT was also observed ($F(2, 26) = 1.835$, $p = 0.180$, $\eta^2 = 0.124$).

Experiment 2

The present experiment was designed to test the hypothesis that the acceleration function is affected by the acceleration condition (Scheidt & Koenig, 2008). In addition, the present experiment was designed to test the hypothesis that the acceleration function is affected by the acceleration condition (Scheidt & Koenig, 2008). In addition, the present experiment was designed to test the hypothesis that the acceleration function is affected by the acceleration condition (Scheidt & Koenig, 2008). In addition, the present experiment was designed to test the hypothesis that the acceleration function is affected by the acceleration condition (Scheidt & Koenig, 2008).

Method

Participants

Seventeen participants (10 females; average age: 18.4 ± 0.7 years) participated in Experiment 2. They were all students at the University of Applied Sciences in Applied Sciences. All participants gave their informed consent before participating in the experiment.

Apparatus, stimuli, and procedure

The apparatus used in the present experiment was the same as the apparatus used in Experiment 1. The stimuli used in the present experiment were the same as the stimuli used in Experiment 1. The procedure used in the present experiment was the same as the procedure used in Experiment 1.

Measurements

The present experiment was designed to test the hypothesis that the acceleration function is affected by the acceleration condition (Scheidt & Koenig, 2008). In addition, the present experiment was designed to test the hypothesis that the acceleration function is affected by the acceleration condition (Scheidt & Koenig, 2008). In addition, the present experiment was designed to test the hypothesis that the acceleration function is affected by the acceleration condition (Scheidt & Koenig, 2008).

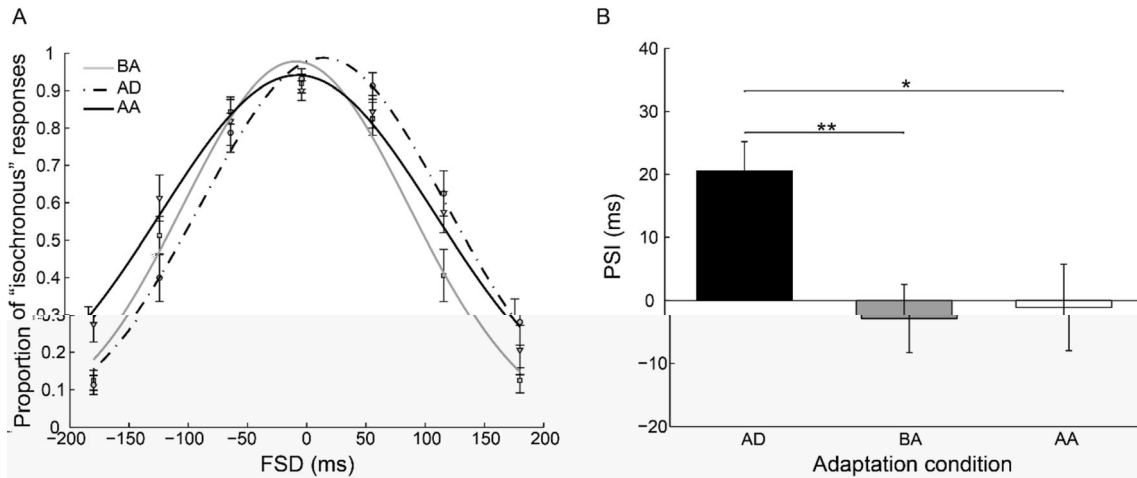


Fig. 3 Results of Experiment 2. (A) Proportion of "isochronous" responses (aged across 16 participants) as a function of FSD (ms) for the three adaptation conditions.

Results and discussion

As in Experiment 1, a repeated-measures ANOVA revealed a significant effect of adaptation condition on the PSI (Fig. 3B and S2B). The main effect of adaptation condition was significant ($F(2, 30) = 8.063, p = 0.002, \eta^2 = 0.350$). Specifically, the PSI for the AD condition was significantly larger than the PSI for the AA condition ($t = 0.031, CIs = 0.732; 95\% CI [7.27, 35.14], p = 0.018$) and the BA condition ($t = 0.004, CIs = 0.980; 95\% CI [12.66, 34.57], p = 0.003$) compared to the AA condition. However, the difference between the PSI for the BA and AA conditions ($t = 1.000, CIs = 0.074; 95\% CI [-9.78, 12.99], p = 0.771$) was not significant. We also found a significant effect of adaptation condition on the DT as a function of FSD ($F(2, 30) = 8.356, p = 0.001, \eta^2 = 0.358$). That is, the DT for the AA condition was significantly larger than the DT for the BA condition ($t = 0.004, CIs = 0.985; 95\% CI [10.27, 31.67], p = 0.002$). However, the difference between the DT for the AA and AD conditions ($t = 0.130, CIs = 0.552; 95\% CI [1.55, 20.63], p = 0.059$) and between the AD and BA conditions ($t = 0.195, CIs = 0.498; 95\% CI [0.36, 23.37], p = 0.100$) was not significant. Therefore, the overall pattern of results is consistent with the findings of Experiment 1.

Experiment 3

Previous studies have suggested that the effect of adaptation condition on the PSI is affected by the age of the participants (Becerra & Rauscher, 2007; Healy et al., 2012). Therefore, the present experiment was designed to test the effect of adaptation condition on the PSI in a younger sample of participants.

The present experiment was designed to test the effect of adaptation condition on the PSI in a younger sample of participants. The results of this experiment are presented in Figure 3.

Method

Participants

Participants were 16 young adults (10 females; age range: 19.1–20.9 years) who were recruited from a psychology course at the University of California, San Diego. All participants were naive to the purpose of the experiment and had not participated in any other experiments.

Apparatus, stimuli, and procedure

The apparatus used in this experiment was the same as that used in Experiment 1. The stimuli were generated using the same software as in Experiment 1. The procedure was the same as in Experiment 1. The results of this experiment are presented in Figure 3.

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... fe ... ada, ed ... da, ... gge ... e ... da, ... ec fc ... f, e ... afe effec.

Measurements

A E e, 1, f eac a c ... e ... f "acce a g" e ... f eac c d ... a ... ed a a f, c, f, e FSD (0, 80, 160, 240) d f, ed ... e g ... c f, c, (Fig. 4A). T e da a f ... a c ... E e, 3 e e e c d e d f ... e a e d ... e e f a c e a c c d g ... e f, g c e f f c, (R² < 0.6). T e P S I a d D T a ... e e c a c a, e d f ... e e a g 14 a c ... f eac c d ...

Results and discussion

T e e ... f, e e e a e d - e a e ANOVA ... e d, a ... e e e c ... g, f c, a f e f f e c, f a d a, a ... e P S I (F(2, 26) = 0.304, = 0.740, ² = 0.023; Fig. 4B a d S2C) a d D T (F(2, 26) = 0.991, = 0.385, ² = 0.071). T ... e e e e a c f, e a d a, a ... e f f e c, a d ... e ... e e c e ... e f, e e g a e d, e ... a f e e f f e c, ... e ... d a, a ... a c ... e e, (e e, e G ... e S ... e a M a e, a (O S M) f d e a). T e e ... e d, a d a, a ... e ... d - a e d ... e ... e c e ... (Fig. S1, O S M). M e e, a c ... a ... a c ... e e ... e d, a ... e ... a f e e f f e c, ... e ... d a, a (c ... e e ...). a c ... a a b e ... a ... e a d ... d a, a (E e, 1). T ... e ... e ... b ... a, e a c f ... e ... a f e e f f e c, E e, 3 a d ... e ... e ... e c e ... e f. T e e ... d e ... a e d, a ... e a d a, a ... e f f e c, ... b e ... e c e ... c ... d ...

General discussion

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W e b e e d, e ... a f e e f f e c, ... e d e c ... f, e e ... c a g e ... d g ... a, b ... a ... e ... c ... c ... d g ... a P e ... e e a c ... a ... g e e d, a c ... a a ... e d g ... e d ... b e a f ... c e d b ... d e c ... b a e, ... e e a ... e ... d g ... d ... (B r ... g ... b e, S ... e, & U ... c, 2014; S ... e d e & K ... , 2008; V a ... c c ... o, V e ... c ... o, & T ... a ... o, 2010). A c c ... d ... g ... e ... e ... g e ... e ... a f e e f f e c, ... f ... e c e ... g ... M e e ... e a c ... ' ... d c ... a ... e ... d (e., D T) a r ... g ... f ... d f f e ... b e ... e d e c e - a ... g ... a d a, a ... d ... - a d a, a ... c ... d ... I f ... e ... g e ... a ... e ... a f e e f f e c, c a ... e ... f ... e c ... g e ... e a d f f c ... a f e a d a, a ...

P e ... d e ... a e ... e g a e d, e ... c ... a ... a d a, a ... d f ... d a b - d e c ... a r ... e g a, e ... a f e e f f e c, (B e ... e & R a ... , 2007; L e ... a ... e, a., 2015; M ... a ... e, a., 2018). I ... a b e ... g e ... e d, a ... a ... a f e e f f e c, a ... e f ... e a d a, a ... f ... e d ... a ... - e d ... e ... : ... g e d ... e ... a f a, (...), a ... f b e a, (... e (... g e) ... e a b e ... e b e a) d ... e d, e e ... e f ... e ... e d ... e f a, (...) b e a, ... a ... e ... e a ... - f ... e b a ... f d ... a ... - e d ... e ... d b e ... f e d ... a d ... e ... (f a ...) d ... d ... f ... e ... c ... , g ... e

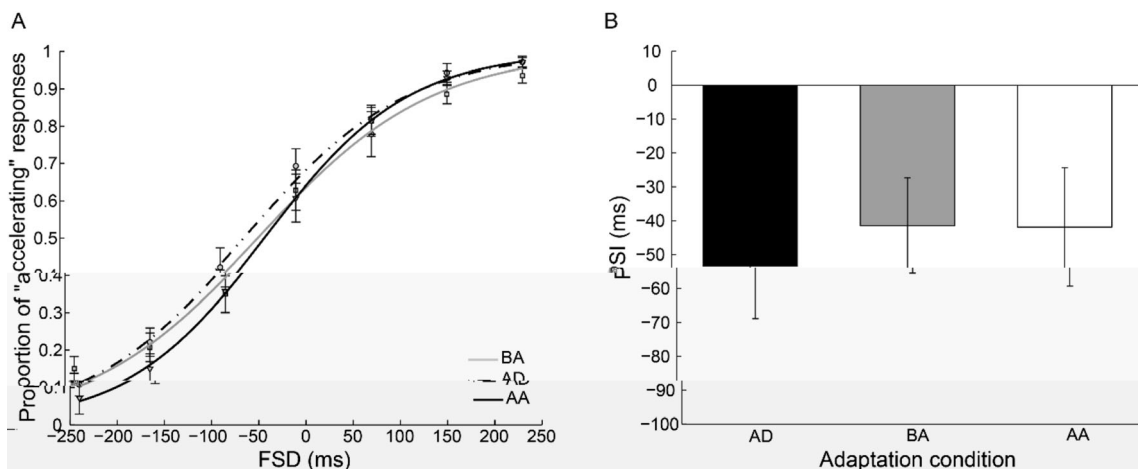


Fig. 4 Re ... f E e, 3. (A) P ... e, c f, c, (a e a g e d a c ... 14 a c ...) ... g ... e ... f "acce a g" e ... f e e ... e ... e ... c ... a f, e d ... e g ... c f, c, f, e d f f e c e b e ... e f, ... d e c ... e a (F S D) ...

eac c d ... (BA: b a ... e ... a d a, a ... AA: a d a ... a c c e a - a g ... ; AD: a d a ... d e c e a g ...). (B) P ... f ... e c, e ... c ... (P S I) ... e ... e c ... d ... E ... b a ... e ... d a d e ... e ... eac c d ...

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Supplementary Information T e a ... e e ... c ... a ... e ... a ...
 a e , a a a b e a ... ://d ... /g/10.3758/13423-021-02014-8.

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Declarations

Conflict of interest T e a ... d e c a ... c ... e ... g ... f ... c a
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Ethics approval and informed consent T e ... f ... a ... d ... e d ...
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