

The modulating influence of category size on the classification of exception patterns

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Abstract. The present study examined the influence of category size on the classification of exception patterns. Participants were asked to classify a set of patterns (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20) as either 'normal' or 'exception'. The patterns were presented in two conditions: a small category (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20) and a large category (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30). The results showed that the classification of exception patterns was influenced by the size of the category. Specifically, the classification of exception patterns was more accurate in the small category condition than in the large category condition. This finding suggests that the size of the category modulates the classification of exception patterns.

A. Homa, M. J. Proulx, & M. Blair (2008). The modulating influence of category size on the classification of exception patterns. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 61(3), 425–443. doi:10.1080/17470210701238883

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Answer: $\frac{1}{2}$

1. The first part of the text discusses the importance of understanding the underlying structure of the data. This is particularly relevant in the context of high-dimensional data, where the number of variables is much larger than the number of observations. The goal is to identify the most important variables and to understand how they are related to each other.

$$= \gamma (-,) \quad 2$$

(,) (,) & (,), 2000).

A, B, C, A, C, B, C, C

Category 5, $\beta = .00$

Category 20, $\beta = .00$



Figure 2.

β

() () B

(B)

() B

() B

H

$C_1 = 5, \beta = .50, C_2 = 20, \beta = .00,$

D

Materials and apparatus

The experiments were conducted using a computerized system (see, Hirsch, 1978). The stimuli were presented on a screen that was 50 × 50 cm in size. The stimuli were presented in a random order. The stimuli were presented on a screen that was 50 × 50 cm in size. The stimuli were presented in a random order. The stimuli were presented on a screen that was 50 × 50 cm in size. The stimuli were presented in a random order.

A

(1 - β) = .00, $\beta = 1$

... ..

... .. A

... .. 5. A

... .. (5, 10, 20, 20%, 10%, 5%,). A

... .. A

... .. 10, 10%, 20%; 20, 5%, 10%, 20%, (20%).

Method

Participants

A total of 90 A

10, 2, 2, 6
 4, 4, 12

(1.0, 3.0, 5.0)

75, 25, 25, 15

(5, 6, 3)

84

28, 9

9

9

9

9

Results

C

One exception pattern per category: Learning

2, 1 (58% 66%)
 15 22%

Transfer

6 (1.0, 3.0, 5.0)
 ()
 ()
 (B)
 5,
 10,
 20 ()

Prototype-based classification: Old–new similarity transfer

A
 (1.0, 3.0, 5.0)
 (5, 10, 20).
 (2, 42) = 4.04, $\eta^2 = .161$, $p < .05$,
 (,) = 25.14, $\eta^2 = .374$, $p < .01$,
 (2, 84) = 2.07, $\eta^2 = .047$, $p > .10$.
 D. \times
 (2, 84) = 6.58, $\eta^2 = .135$, $p < .01$.

Table 2.

5(1)	.662	.222	14.53
10(1)	.576	.147	12.60
20(1)	.592	.213	12.60
10(2)	.618	.362	14.60
20(2)	.591	.233	14.13
20(4)	.601	.317	14.80

Prototype similarity

C. (1, 84) = 40.66, $\eta^2 = .492$, $p < .001$ (2, 84) = 3.63, $\eta^2 = .147$, $p < .05$, 20(2) = .825, 10(2) = .658, 20(4) = .748, A 20(2) = .956, 20(4) = .822, 10(2) = .708, (2, 42) = 2.82, $\eta^2 = .121$, $p = .067$.

Contrast among 1 vs. 2/4 errors/category conditions

. 20(1) = .780; 20(2) = .757; 10(1) = .705; 20(4) = .694; 10(2) = .617; 5(1) = .612. A (5, 84) = 4.20, $\eta^2 = .200$, $p < .01$ 7–8% = .05 20(1) = 20(2) > 10(1) = 20(4) > 10(2) = 5(1).

A (1.0) (5.0)

C 8 () ()

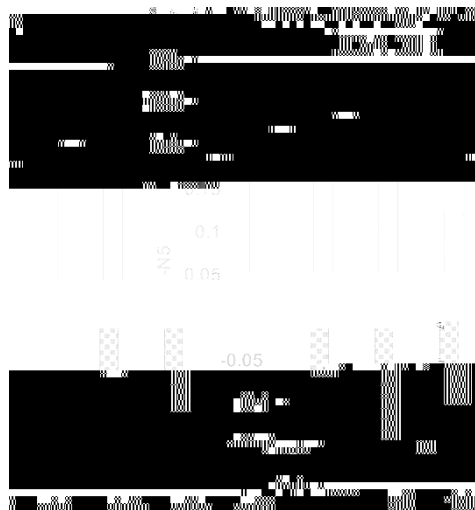


Figure 8.

. ()

Model fits

. 3.01 .03 β 2, 4 β A β 20 ($\beta = .479$). 9

Discussion

... (H₁, 1984).
5
45
10%
705
757 10 20,
20%,
10%
10 20, .617
.694.

...
/i
H₁

...
7
...
(2002).
A
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(.936).
H₁
(...),
(2002). H₁
8

⁷ ... (type ...), ... λ ... (2004).

⁸ ... (2004) ... (9- ...)
1- ...
... (...) ... (...)

... (1991; & , 1998).

A (2000),

10 ()

A

29 A 2006
 A 10 D 2006
 23 2007

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