

Research Report

T e a a d a a c a e d d e f c a

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Abstract

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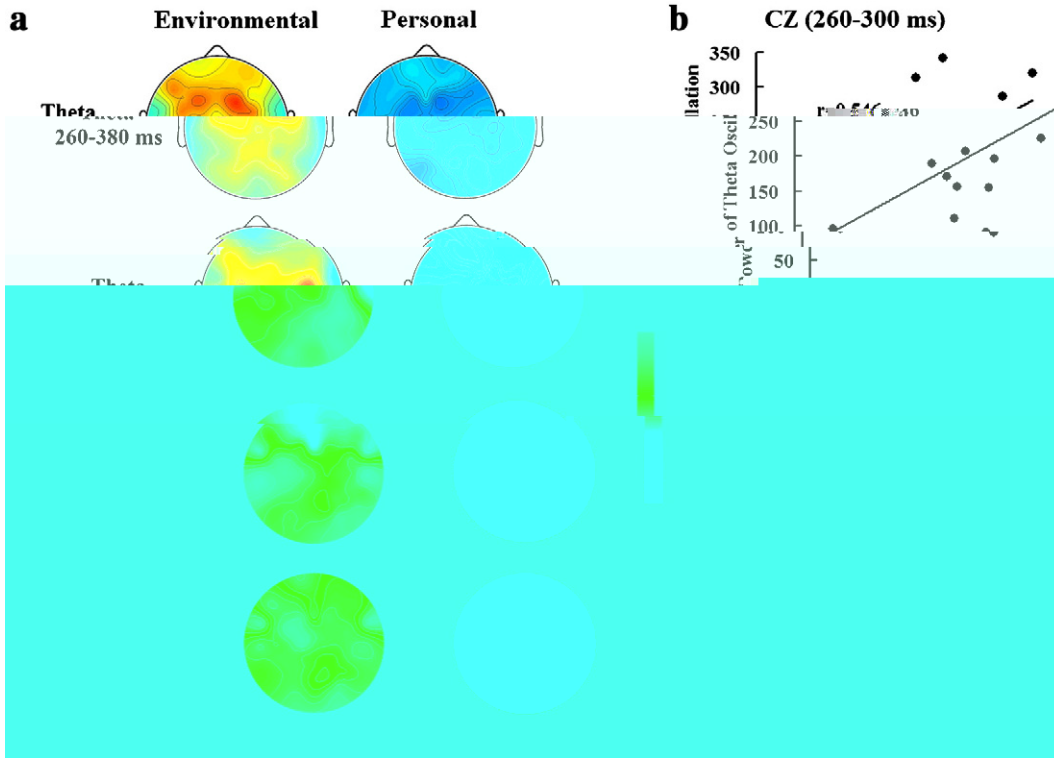


Fig. 3. (a) Topographic maps of theta power (260–380 ms) for Environmental and Personal conditions. (b) Scatter plot of theta oscillation power vs. theta oscillation power for CZ (260–300 ms) with a correlation coefficient $r = 0.54$.

$F(1,13) = 10.1, p = 0.01$; $F(1,13) = 10.13, p = 0.01$; $F(1,13) = 5.2, p = 0.05$.

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2.2.4. EEG activity in the theta band

$F(1,13) = 10.1, p = 0.01$; $F(1,13) = 10.13, p = 0.01$; $F(1,13) = 5.2, p = 0.05$.

2.2.5. Directional activity in the theta band

$F(1,13) = 10.1, p = 0.01$; $F(1,13) = 10.13, p = 0.01$; $F(1,13) = 5.2, p = 0.05$.

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2.2.6. Hemispheric activity in the theta band

$F(1,13) = 10.1, p = 0.01$; $F(1,13) = 10.13, p = 0.01$; $F(1,13) = 5.2, p = 0.05$.

2.2.6. Hemispheric activity in the theta band

$F(1,13) = 10.1, p = 0.01$; $F(1,13) = 10.13, p = 0.01$; $F(1,13) = 5.2, p = 0.05$.

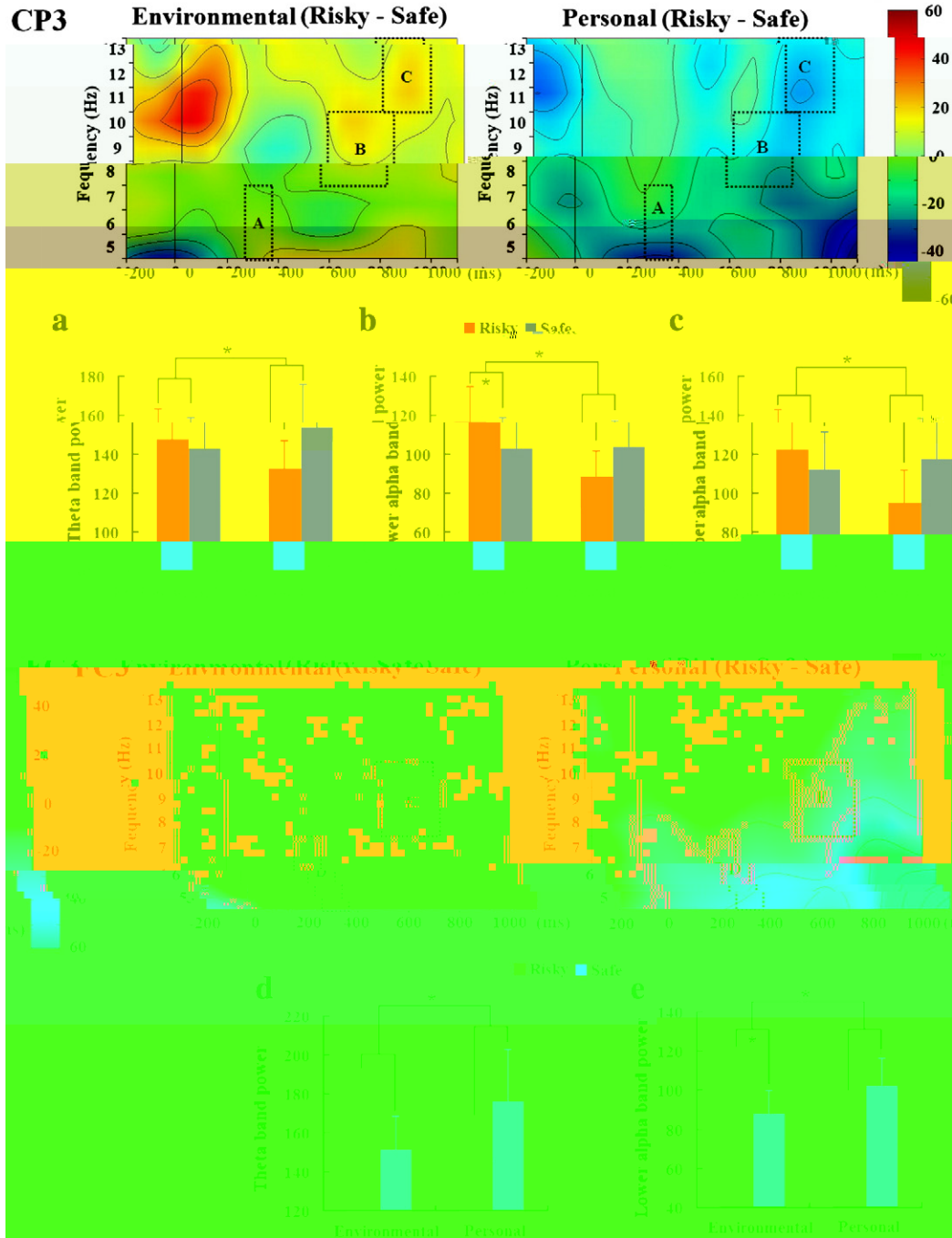
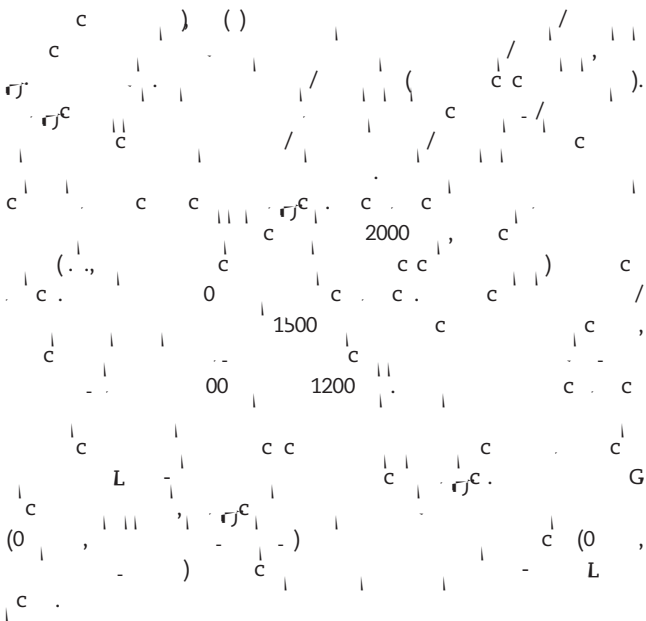


Fig. 4-I. Effects of CP3 and FC3 on theta and alpha power. CP3 significantly affected theta and alpha power in both environmental and personal conditions, while FC3 did not. Error bars represent standard error. Asterisks indicate significant differences between risky and safe conditions.

0-0 -c - (P3-P) c
 F(1,13) 5.03, 0.05 - F(1,13) .01, 0.05 - F(1,13) .2, 0.05 - F(1,13) 5.2, 0.05 P1-P2
 .0, 0.05), c - F(1,13) 1.55, 0.01).
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 5-20 (P3-P) F(1,13) 5.2, 0.05 P3-P F(1,13) 2.2.7. He i he i a e r i e a l c i l l a i e a l a e d r
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00 ($\hat{\mu} - \hat{\mu}$ $F(1,13) \leq 2.5$, 0.05 $\hat{\mu} - \hat{\mu}$
 $F(1,13) \leq 0$,





5.3. Data recording and analysis

Figure 5.3 shows the data recording and analysis. The top plot displays a signal trace with a scale bar of 2000. Below it are two plots showing frequency spectra with peaks at 1500 and 1200. The bottom plot shows a signal trace with a scale bar of 50 μ V and a frequency spectrum with a peak at 1100. The x-axis for the spectra is labeled (f_0) .

$$G(f_0) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{f_0^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \exp(i2\pi f_0 t)$$

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma}$$

$$(\sigma\sqrt{\pi})^{-1/2}$$

$$\sim b(G(f_0/\sigma))$$

$$E(f_0) = \int |G(f_0)|^2 df_0$$

The figure shows a series of plots. The top plot is a signal trace with a scale bar of 2000. Below it are two plots showing frequency spectra with peaks at 1500 and 1200. The bottom plot shows a signal trace with a scale bar of 50 μ V and a frequency spectrum with a peak at 1100. The x-axis for the spectra is labeled (f_0) . The text below the plots discusses the analysis of the data, including the calculation of the power spectrum $E(f_0)$ and the comparison of the results with theoretical models.

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