

s g's ave g w's g'at e ass e -
a s st d a et det as e e e e. te
(2004, 2005) test d s g's ave g e te
e s d e e d g t e q te e -
e ea ea as e a s s g t g f e e v e v s
e v e e s g, s a a g, a
u s e et a g r e t d t e t a t a s g a
t e es g t g, a t e e v a t t e
t e e e t d u es s g t g e v e a
e (.6). t e e v e s e v e e s a -
a g t s u t t e a t a g e e a t e e e
, e t a e e t s a a d e a t d e
d s g t t e . a t u a e t e s t d e -
a e es, u e a e s a d e a e a e
a t e t e u g, e a e d, g a e a t d d e a
e a e e e t e u g f e a g r e s t a t s e s u t s
t e a s e e e t a e e t . s a t e e t s a e v
s u e s g e t u e s a t e e a s s t a u e -
e t e d g a e a t d s e v e u e t e u e e
e a e es.
t u e s u s g e a e es, s u a s a e a (a -
u) a a a a (a a), a s v e a s a , a v e

ee use t u ete a ate g a e a e s a. -
d e s e t e a t e g e s g t s u g t e s t t
e e a e ; e v e , d a u e t g e s -

a et a e det e et te sas a u -
t t et e te sea e s et . d g a e
a ta es/ts a e u e de e a-
t s et ,t et e d a a u e s u
t e essa ate . A ate d ve a u tt d ve
se stst ate a ta t ete sa u e
e et es/ts a e u t te ee e d e
t a a ease t ea t t s de.
e e e et e te ee a est ese -
t s u s gt e u g midazolam, a e a e et d
u est a set ate g a ea es a. t sa as -at g
a t u se u t e e a e u es, u -
g eta a e d su ge es. a ue - e a tas ,
det a s s u e t u g et s -
a e v t e a e a s s u e t a -
et sa e. e e e et u ses a u e - ,
v t -s u ets es g (s u ets g sa e e a a
a a a t e). u ets s u a s, a t e
ue - e a a u a a de et es ses s
eas u e . at u a te es s e a e t e
te a s t e s g ve t t e et (s l)
a s a u t u g t .
e a s t e t et . t st e
s et t ed ett d e et d est e . e-

f A A

; A A A , N N

A , A ?

ug t a a t e as sg at [F(1,30) =
 9.0, p < .05]. ese es/ts e et e ve t at e d-
 g a e a tã te s ea e t a et
 a a sg ea es t sete st d u t e-
 s es/ e s e t e e e e.

DISCUSSION

e a/ set s utt a u de ge ea te e-
 e e, a d su es ave te et us se
 te e e e, cue overload. e v e e a et a u de
 ge ea te e e e vt ut t u g u s e-
 s/ t g a ut, see, t e a, ea. d
 as et u su as a e d t e e sea
 t d e a e t e e ets ge ea te e e e as
 us ga ugt d u est a set ate, g a e a es a.
 d s e u su a at st e att d e a e t e
 d g a e a tã u e t e a s e e ge-
 e a te e e e vt t e a tã u e t e a-
 se e t s e a ge ea te e e e t d s, u
 s e te e e e t as ta e t e s a e
 ge ea tet/ra te e e e t e t t .
 e u sg at e d g a e a tã
 t e t tã u e t s e te e e e a
 ge ea te e e e t a t e t t ,
 su e e ge ea tet/ra te e e e . a -
 tã as asse s e a g e t ate su g
 u e a a ve s/ s u e sa, e. e a s v e e
 su e u e sa e, e a e vas se t e s e-

Figure 3. Mean time to correctly respond on the final test as a function of pair, list, and drug condition.

at u a s t u d s t d a s A t a e s e , e e t h l s t e a e t e u g (A e t e a . , 1999).
 u a t a e e t s a t e s t a s . 4 e a s e e s g u e 4 e e s e t t s e s t d a e
 g u e 4 v e s a s e d u s d t e e - a e e u e a a . A s a s o u r e , t e e
 e e s e t d t e s a e a a a t s e e e s t e e e e t a t e t e (a e -
 t t e e e e a s s l (e e t e e s u t g e e a t e e e) , a s e a s e e s
 s e t e e e e) a s 2 . v a s e e s e t e t s t e u e v s t e t e e e e a s e a e s l
 s u a s s t e e e e t a t e t , a t e e s e t e a a t t a t e s a e t . d
 t d a s s d e s a s u s t t s e s s e v s a a - e a s t a t e e s u e e s s e t e e e e
 t u a s t s e e t . e e s e g t e t e e e e a s t e a a t , s e t e -
 a s e e s e t e e e s e e s e v e a t v d t e t a e g a s s d s e e e a e .
 a t e s e g t e g t e s t e a t t t e s e a s s u t s , e e e e a e t t t
 t e e t d s t e . a t e a a s e e d e t e t e a u a d a (e t s u e s e g u e 2) u t
 e a t s s a e s e g e e , e a g s e g a s t e d a (t s g u e 3) a t e s - u s
 t t e a s s a g e t e s e t e e s e t d . e s a a u a (g u e s A l a A 2 t e A e) .
 e s u d e t e s u e t s e e e e d e d e g s e e e e s d e t t a t a a a d e s
 g v e t e u e a s u e a t v d g t e - u s g t e a t v d v a u e t e e e v a t e s e e
 e s g e a e a s e a a s a t v d - u s e t t a u a d a .
 g t e g e e a e e e t a t e t e t a v e a s s u e s u a , u e v e a e e e t t t e s e
 t d a s u e t s t a t a t v d t e e e e t . A t v d d a t u t a s s u g a e s d . u e -
 s e a s t e s e t e s u e s t a s s d e e s a d e g a e a t d t e a a , -
 t t t e e d v e s e g . e e s s e t e t s a s e e e e g s e g e t d u
 e e a e t e a t v d e v e t e e t e - t e s e s a e t e a t v d t d s e a s t e u e
 s e e a s s e t e s . s (s u e s a t v d) . e g e d e a t d u e
 t e a a t , e a s s u e t d t e a a a a s t e s e t e e e e t
 a e s a s a r s e t e a t t e d e e g s t a a s t e t t t s e a e a v -
 (e , 2004 ; a , u a , t , & e e , 2004 ; g e s s e t t s u e s t e s u u s t e
 e e e a . , 2006) . e a s s u e t d a t e t e e t a t e g e e a e e e t a t e t ; t e t t e s
 a a , s u e t s a v e a e e a s e a t t s . a v e s s e t t t e g e e a t e t .
 e e e t t e u g s a s s u e t e a e e t a , e a g t a t e a t g a e s

$$P(\text{encoding}) = 1 - C \cdot 2^{-\frac{f_{\text{injection}}}{f_{\text{hl}}}}$$

General Contextual Interference and Cue Overload Revisited
 t e s (2004) e e t Annual Review at e a s a v
 a t e t t t e t a e g e e a t e e e e a s a r s e

gdt ga g gte t e eg eet I e age ee e d ee u/g t s ge ea -
 esea es ave g e ts t ut s f e as get te ee e, tee ee ue st v ea a -
 a gre t at e e ue ve a asa e a s es - t a s gs ue at v d ; d s, t e ee e
 s e gdt g s ve de . As e ts ut, u t ea ut dt t ege ea tet e
 d s ea e s gte , ve e se tee - u a a age e a ee- ea a ag .
 e e as e gdt g. N e ess, t s tat ue ea te ee esa tats ue g d -
 t tet d te (2004) s g ag eest d e a e t g, ut s eat d se te ee esa te , a
 U e sa e e se a t t t s u es t dt s u es te ee eae e s ut vet a
 te ee et a a t t e. ee e, e. At u/g a e a d d gae a td
 u gsae t s set vt s st . vt e a e est d s ase ess s ut
 e ee e d ee te u/g t s ge ea te s d ess s a/s e, t e es/ ts u
 te ee e vas a e u s u ae t te e e et det d s u a a ut s u e esa .⁵
 est d te (2004) es e. s a ue
 e a/ se u e e et use ue ea d et a ee
 ea , a ate u e u e t. A stst d
 vt ue ea te esa a t a s ue at v d
 t a et ee s e ea ess e, t ee g
 t e e tege ea e e eta tet. u s u a -
 t s ve ave s a a v at age a a
 t ege ea tet t , ut A u e ta

AUTHOR NOTE

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APPENDIX

The Appendix contains a list of model parameters, their units, and the equations used in the SAC model. The parameters are listed in Table A1 and Table A2. The units are given in the right column of the tables. The equations are given in the left column of the tables.

Table A1
SAC Model Parameter Descriptions, Fixed Constants and Model Equations

Parameter	Description	Units	Value
A_s	Initial action value	None	40
d_n	Decay constant for action values	None	0.175
d_l	Decay constant for learning rates	None	0.12
c_n	Constant for action values	None	25
B_0	Initial bias for action values	None	100
F_0	Initial bias for learning rates	None	90
$\sigma_{e,s}$	Standard deviation of action values	None	0.357*
$\tau_{e,s}$	Time constant of action values	None	4.517*
C_m	Constant for action values	None	1*
T_{hl}	Time constant for learning rates	None	31
P_s	Probability of action values	None	0.499*
A_a	Initial action value	None	89.3*

* Values in parentheses are standard deviations.

The SAC model is a reinforcement learning model that learns to select actions based on their expected future rewards. The model consists of several components: a value function, a policy function, and a learning rate. The value function is used to estimate the expected future rewards of actions, and the policy function is used to select actions based on these estimates. The learning rate is used to update the value function and policy function based on the difference between the actual rewards and the expected rewards. The model is trained on a set of tasks, and its performance is evaluated based on the number of actions it takes to reach a goal state.

Table A2
SAC Model Parameter Descriptions, Fixed Constants, and Model Equations

Equation	Description	Units
(1) $B = B_0 + c_n \cdot e^{-d_n t}$	Initial bias for action values	None
(2) $S = e^{-d_l t}$	Decay constant for learning rates	None
(3) $A_{ue} = B + A_s$	Constant for action values	None
(4) $A_{input} = \sum_{cue} \left(A_{cue} \cdot \frac{S_{cue,episode}}{\sum S_{cue}} \right)$	Initial bias for action values	None
(5) $A_{episode} = \ln(B + A_{input})$	Initial bias for action values	None
(6) $P(\text{episode}) = N(A_{episode} \delta_{episode}, \tau_{episode})$	Probability of action values	None
(7) $P(\text{encoding}) = 1 - C \cdot 2^{-\frac{t_{injection}}{t_{hl}}}$	Probability of action values	None

The SAC model is trained on a set of tasks, and its performance is evaluated based on the number of actions it takes to reach a goal state. The model is trained on a set of tasks, and its performance is evaluated based on the number of actions it takes to reach a goal state. The model is trained on a set of tasks, and its performance is evaluated based on the number of actions it takes to reach a goal state.

Figure