

주의력의 신경심리학

Neuropsychology of Attention

김 창 윤¹ · 김 성 윤¹Chang-Yoon Kim¹ and Seong-Yoon Kim¹

■ ABSTRACT

“Attention” is not defined sufficiently. This term incorporates several dimensions or complex information processes such as alertness, spatial distribution, focused attention, sustained attention, divided attention and supervisory attentional control. In practice, however, various aspects of attention cannot be assessed separately with a single test. Moreover, a particular test is never assessing attention only, because the several intervening variables may influence the attentional component. Therefore, one can only assess a certain aspect of human behavior with special interest for its attentional component. This paper attempted to clarify various concepts of attention, reviewed signal detection theories with receiver operating characteristic(ROC) curves, and listed practical methods for assessment of attention. **Sleep Medicine and Psychophysiology 1999 ; 6(1) : 26-31**

Key words: Attention · Signal detection theory · Receiver operating characteristic curve.

서 론

(3).

가 .

가 .

(1 - 가 가 .

2).

가

(selection vector),

(3).

(intensive matrix, con-

(stimulus mode),

(stim -

centrating power)

(sustained att -

ulus type),

(complexity),

(sti -

ention)

가

mulus rate),

가

(signal probability),

가

가

(signal discriminability),

(response type),

(task duration),

가

(memory load)

1998 .

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Department of Psychiatry, Ulsan University College of Medicine,
Asan Medical Center, Seoul, Korea

Corresponding author: Chang-Yoon Kim, Department of Psychiatry,
Ulsan University College of Medicine, Asan Medical Center, 388-1
Pungnap-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul 138-736, Korea

Tel: 02) 2224-3416, Fax: 02) 485-8381

E-mail: cykim@www.amc.seoul.kr

가

(Signal Detection Theory) ROC(Recei -
ver Operating Characteristic)

signal) (nontarget, noise), hit rate $P(S/s)$, omission error $P(N/n)$, false alarm $P(S/n)$, commission error $P(S/n)$, correct rejection $P(N/n)$ (hit rate = 1 - omission error, false alarm rate = commission error) (1).

(Signal Detection Theory) (15 - 17). (sensitivity)

(response criterion)

가 (signal) (noise) 가 hit rate false alarm rate (1). (sensitivity index) d' hit rate false alarm rate

$$z(\text{hit rate}) - z(\text{false alarm rate}) = d' \quad (1)$$

가 (response criterion) hit rate omission error criterion cut off, c

False alarm rate가 c false alarm rate, commission error $z(\text{false alarm rate})$ (noise) c + $(-z(\text{false alarm rate}))$ c hit rate false alarm rate (ratio) (\log) 2 $f_{sn} (= y(\text{hit rate}))$ $f_n (= y(\text{false alarm rate}))$ likelihood ratio (16 - 17).

$$d' = \frac{z(\text{hit rate}) - z(\text{false alarm rate})}{c} \quad (3)$$

2) 수신자판단특성 곡선 ROC

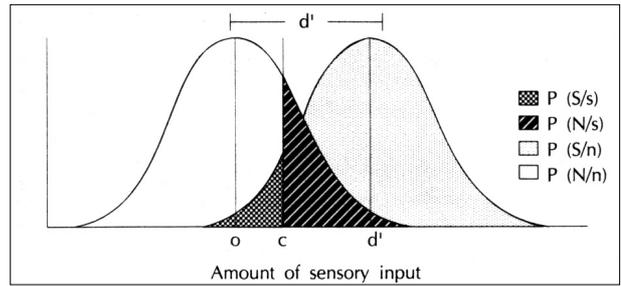


Fig. 1. The theoretical distributions of noise and signal plus noise for the theory of signal detection. An example of the placement of response criterion, c, and the associated probabilities of hits, misses, false alarms, and correct rejections are given.

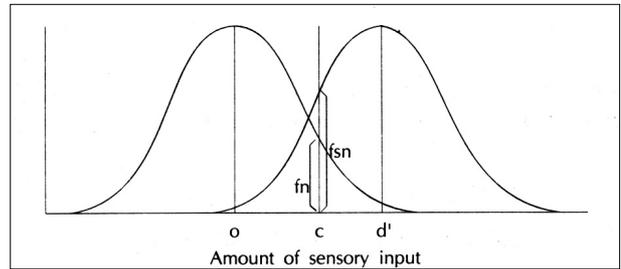


Fig. 2. An example of the ordinate of the noise curve (f_n) and the ordinate of the signal plus noise curve (f_{sn}) determined at c for calculation of response criterion in the theory of signal detection.

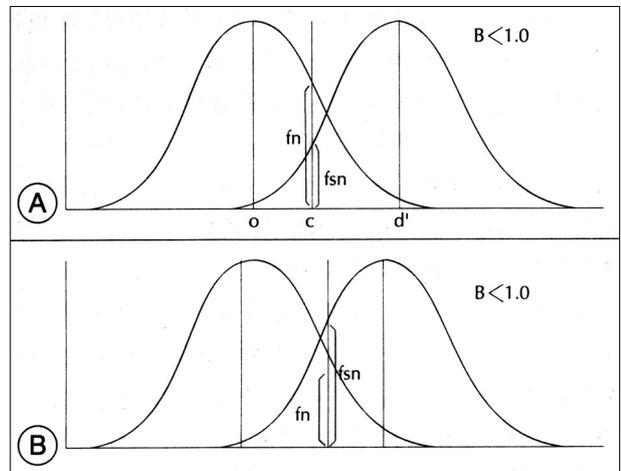


Fig. 3. An example how response criterion $B = f_{sn}/f_n$ can vary with d' even though response criterion c is constant. In this example, for a constant c, (A) a larger d' is associated with smaller B while (B) a smaller d' is associated with a larger B .

$$\frac{\text{hit rate}}{\text{false alarm rate}} = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{f_{sn}}{f_n} \quad (16 - 18)$$

가 false alarm rate(x) hit rates(y)

ROC (4). ROC curve

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