



Corrigendum

Note on a changed empirical inference in several Steingrimsson and Luce articles due to C.T. Ng's correction of an error in Luce (2004)

R. Duncan Luce^{a,*}, Ragnar Steingrimsson^b^a Department of Cognitive Sciences, University of California, Irvine, Social Science Plaza, Irvine, CA 92697-5100, USA^b Institute for Mathematical Behavioral Sciences, University of California, Irvine, Social Science Plaza, Irvine, CA 92697-5100, USA

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1. The error

We assumed that a person can always establish matches of three types to each stimulus,

$$(x, u) \sim (z_l, 0), \quad (x, u) \sim (0, z_r), \quad (x, u) \sim (z_s, z_s), \quad (1)$$

where \sim , in the present context, denotes loudness matches. Define the 3 operations \oplus_i , $i = l, r, s$, by $x \oplus_i u := z_i$. Luce (2004) claimed (Corollary 2, Theorem 1) to have proved that bisymmetry of the operation \oplus_i , $i = l, r$, implied that either $\delta = 0$ or $\gamma = 1$ in the representations

$$\Psi(x, u) = \Psi(x, 0) + \Psi(0, u) + \delta \Psi(x, 0) \Psi(0, u) \quad (2)$$

and

$$\Psi(x, 0) = \gamma \Psi(0, x). \quad (3)$$

Because Steingrimsson and Luce's (2005a) data rejected $\gamma = 1$, and because bisymmetry was sustained by 6 of 6 respondents, they (2005b) concluded that $\delta = 0$.

Ng (submitted for publication) has proved that Luce's (2004) claim is wrong and that the correct result is:

Corollary 2 to Theorem 1. Given the background assumptions and the resulting p -additive representation, (2), of Luce (2004), then the following are equivalent:

- (i) Bisymmetry holds for \oplus_i , $i = l, r$, or s .
- (ii) There exists a constant $\gamma > 0$ such that either

$$\Psi(x, 0) = \gamma \Psi(0, x) \quad \text{if } \delta = 0 \quad (4)$$

or

$$1 + \delta \Psi(x, 0) = [1 + \delta \Psi(0, x)]^\gamma \quad \text{if } \delta > 0. \quad (5)$$

As is pointed out in a correction in the Psychological Review (Luce, 2008), in the latter case for signals of the magnitude used, (5) can be replaced by the approximation

$$\Psi(x, 0) \simeq \delta^{\gamma-1} \Psi(0, x)^\gamma. \quad (6)$$

The happy conclusion is that with this correction, the data actually provide stronger support for the model than we had thought because, approximately, we have

$$\Psi(x, 0) \simeq \alpha_l x^{\beta_l} \quad \text{and} \quad \Psi(0, x) \simeq \alpha_r x^{\beta_r}$$

without forcing $\beta_l = \beta_r$.

2. Changes needed in the empirical papers

2.1. In Steingrimsson and Luce (2005b, doi:10.1016/j.jmp.2005.03.001)

Section 1.4.1: Bisymmetry and $\delta = 0$ need to be restated as above. It incorrectly says that $\delta = 0$ is needed for the proofs in Appendices B and C that use bisymmetry. So the results of this paper are unaffected by the error.

2.2. In Steingrimsson and Luce (2006, doi:10.1016/j.jmp.2005.11.005)

1. In several places we incorrectly claim that the empirical evidence in the (2005b) paper of bisymmetry holding means $\delta = 0$:
 - (a) Second sentence in paragraph below (7).
 - (b) Footnote 5, but the proposition to which it is attached is unaffected.
 - (c) Proof of Proposition 5 assumes $\delta = 0$, but one of the assumptions of the proposition is (32), which is a $\delta = 0$ case.
2. Section 2.5.5 needs to be revised because item (1) is now really well understood and the remarks after item (3) can be deleted.
3. Although the title and content of Section 3.3.2 contain the word "bisymmetry", the error plays no role.

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* Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: rdluce@uci.edu (R.D. Luce), ragnar@uci.edu (R. Steingrimsson).

4. Section 4, Summary

- (a) Paragraph 3 claimed that we had established $\delta = 0$, which is false, but the remarks about what is true when it holds stand.
 - (b) In paragraph 4, the last two sentences are no longer true given the approximation (6).
5. Independent of the error, the following typo exists: Proof of Proposition 5, 2nd display, line 3, change $\Psi(0, \lambda u)$ to $\Psi(0, \lambda^\sigma u)$.

2.3. In Steingrimsson and Luce (2007, doi:10.1016/j.jmp.2006.08.001)

1. On p. 30, first paragraph after (5) we say: “We lack a behavioral equivalent for $\delta = 1$ and $\Psi(x, 0)$ and $\Psi(0, u)$ are power functions, and so that case, which we suspect may hold, has not been evaluated. This is an important open problem”. This is simply no longer an open problem.
2. Fig. 2 on p. 39 reflects the error in what it says about bisymmetry. Delete the statement “ $\delta = 0$ in p -additive representation (3)”.

2.4. In Luce and Steingrimsson (2006)

Our chapter in this book summarizes the results of Luce (2002, 2004) and the four Steingrimsson and Luce articles (2005a; 2005b; 2006; 2007), and those errors are restated in it. In particular:

1. Section 3.3 makes a false claim about $\delta = 0$; mention should be made of Ng's theorem.
2. Section 5.8 suffers from our thinking that the data implied $\delta = 0$, whereas in fact we have good reason (44) should be approximately true.
3. Section 7.2 again incorrectly says bisymmetry implies $\delta = 0$.
4. Fig. 4 needs the same revision as No. 2 of Section 2.3.

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