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On the interpretation of the exponent in the "near-miss-to-Weber's-Law"

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In the near-miss-to-Weber's Law, the exponent is usually regarded to be a constant. The experimental evidence for this constancy is slight. It is shown that if this exponent is allowed to vary as a function of the discrimination criterion c , then, under very general conditions, either it is indeed a constant function of c , or it takes an exponential form leading to an interesting invariance property.