

THEORY

The theory of the present study is based on the concept of the "learning curve" which states that the time required to complete a task decreases as the number of times the task is performed increases. This is because the worker becomes more familiar with the task and the process, and thus requires less time to complete it. The learning curve is typically represented by a graph showing the relationship between the number of repetitions and the time taken to complete each repetition. The curve starts at a high point and gradually slopes downwards, indicating that the time taken to complete the task decreases as the number of repetitions increases. The learning curve is a key concept in the study of human performance and is used to predict the time required to complete a task based on the number of repetitions performed.

EXPERIMENT

The experiment was conducted in a laboratory setting. The participants were 10 individuals who were asked to perform a task repeatedly. The time taken to complete each repetition was recorded. The results of the experiment showed that the time taken to complete the task decreased as the number of repetitions increased, which is consistent with the learning curve theory. The data was analyzed using statistical methods to determine the relationship between the number of repetitions and the time taken to complete the task. The results of the analysis showed a strong negative correlation between the number of repetitions and the time taken to complete the task, indicating that the learning curve theory is supported by the experimental data.

CONCLUSION

The results of the experiment support the learning curve theory, which states that the time required to complete a task decreases as the number of repetitions increases. This is because the worker becomes more familiar with the task and the process, and thus requires less time to complete it. The learning curve is a key concept in the study of human performance and is used to predict the time required to complete a task based on the number of repetitions performed. The experiment was conducted in a laboratory setting and the results showed a strong negative correlation between the number of repetitions and the time taken to complete the task, indicating that the learning curve theory is supported by the experimental data.