

Additional file 4: Intra-participant $R_{AT/MT}$ variability $CV R_{AT/MT}$.

The intra-participant coefficient of variation for the ratio acceleration time – movement time revealed a significant main effect of *Task* ($F(1,12)=58.306, p<.0001, \eta^2=.829$), which showed that the $CV R_{AT/MT}$ was higher in the discrete task (mean $\pm$ SD = 0.20 $\pm$.01) than in the rhythmic one (mean $\pm$ SD = 0.15 $\pm$.01). Further, it was significantly larger in the distance conditions (mean $\pm$ SD = 0.20 $\pm$ 0.01) than in the width conditions (mean $\pm$ SD = 0.20 $\pm$ 0.01; $F(1,12)=147.628, p<.0001, \eta^2=.925$). The main effect of ID_e did not reach significance ($p>.1$). The significant interactions between *Task* and *Manipulation* $F(1,12)=8.503, p<.05, \eta^2=.415$, *Task* and *ID* $F(3.974,47.690)=6.721, p<.0001, \eta^2=.359$, and *Manipulation* and ID_e $F(3,792)=96.253, p<.0001, \eta^2=.889$) are shown in the Figure below (panel A, B, and C, respectively).

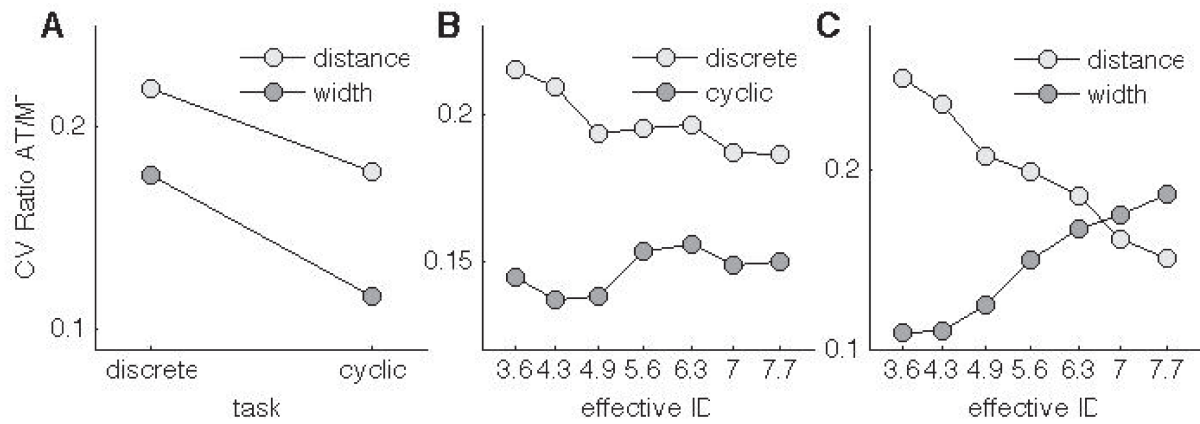


Figure: $CV R_{AT/MT}$. (A) The decrease in $CV R_{AT/MT}$ the discrete versus cyclic condition is greater in the width than in the distance conditions. (B) In the discrete condition $CV R_{AT/MT}$ decreases with increasing ID_e while in the cyclic conditions it changes hardly. (C) In the width condition $CV R_{AT/MT}$ almost doubled with increasing ID_e while in the distance conditions it reduces to about half its value at low ID_e .