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Stellingen

Concurrent Multitasking

From neural activity to human cognition

van Menno Nijboer

1. If two tasks have a large overlap in brain activity, it is harder to carry out these tasks concurrently (chapter 2).

2. Our brains schedule the execution of tasks based on the availability of the required cognitive resources (chapter 2).

3. There is no brain region devoted specifically to multitasking (chapter 2).

4. Neuroimaging data can give new inspiration for cognitive models, as well as help constrain them further (chapter 3).

5. Multitasking research shows that working memory function is spread out in different regions across the brain (chapter 3).

6. Multitasking can improve driving performance when driving is boring or repetitive (chapter 4).

7. As a rule of thumb, do not expect people to choose activities that result in efficient multitasking when performed together (chapters 4 & 5).

8. However, when multitasking is done with an understanding of resource overlap, most of the negative consequences can be avoided.

9. Always have your radio on while driving; it is worth the risk of looking silly when you sing along.