**d' interpretation**

The response criterion $d'$ is the normalized distance from the midpoint between the two distribution means. After normalization, the distributions means correspond to $d'/2$ and $-d'/2$ respectively.

\[ d' = \frac{\mu_{SN} - \mu_N}{\sigma} = \frac{\mu_{SN} - \mu_N}{\sigma} \]

and the response criteria $c$ is separated by $-z_H$ and $-z_{FA}$ from these means. Therefore

\[ c = \frac{-d'/2 - z_{FA}}{2} = \frac{-d'/2 - z_{FA}}{2} \]

\[ c = \frac{d'/2 - z_H}{2} = \frac{d'/2 - z_H}{2} \]

\[ c = \frac{d'/2 - z_{FA}}{2} = \frac{d'/2 - z_{FA}}{2} \]

**c interpretation**

The response criterion $c$ is the normalized distance from the midpoint between the two distribution means.

\[ c = \frac{-z_H + z_{FA}}{2} = \frac{-z_H + z_{FA}}{2} \]

After normalization, the distributions means correspond to $d'/2$ and $-d'/2$ respectively.

\[ c = \frac{\mu_{SN} + \mu_N}{2} = \frac{\mu_{SN} + \mu_N}{2} \]

and the response criteria $c$ is separated by $-z_H$ and $-z_{FA}$ from these means. Therefore

\[ c = \frac{-d'/2 - z_{FA}}{2} = \frac{-d'/2 - z_{FA}}{2} \]

\[ c = \frac{d'/2 - z_H}{2} = \frac{d'/2 - z_H}{2} \]