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Abstract. It is believed that the living habits and living environment have a close relationship with a person's concentration. In this study, an experiment is designed to measure the degree of concentration for two subjects for 40 days. Living habits and environment data, as well as EEG (Electroencephalogram) data are collected and divided into six cases according to gender and concentration status, and then PCA (Principal Component Analysis) for each case is conducted. Furthermore, using the principal components identified by PCA, a regression model is constructed to analyze the relationship between lifestyle (living habits and environment) data and concentration indexes by EEG. The analysis results on all the data of the subjects suggested that the regression model has a certain degree of accuracy and there exists a significant relationship between concentration and the time and quality of sleep on the previous day, even if the concentration status on the following day is different.

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