1

CISC 3250 Systems Neuroscience

Matlab, part 4: Projection/Correlation Analyses

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Matrices in matlab

A= [1 2; 3 4]; b= [4; 5];

What is A*b?

```
Transpose: [4; 5] == [4 5]'
a' flips rows and columns
```









Can compare 2 vectors

- by correlating corr(a,b)
 - between -1 and 1
 - high |correlation| = high connection between vectors
 - +1 significant mutual rise/mutual fall
 - -1 significant complementary rise-vs-fall
 - In bio-signal recording, |r|>0.2 can be considered big!

10

- by multiplying a*b'
 - high product = high similarity

Building the voxel response General Linear Model Design matrix M • On/off information O • Constant offset C • Linear drift L Measured voxel output $v [v_{t=1} \ v_{t=2} \dots \ v_{t=93}]^T$ $M = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & | \\ 0 & C & L \\ | & | & | \end{bmatrix} M \begin{bmatrix} \beta_o \\ \beta_c \\ \beta_L \end{bmatrix} = v \quad B = M^{-1}v$





Numeric comparison

```
Single voxel response:
```

```
voxResp1=squeeze(neuroData2(24,26,4,:));
```

Compare with picture appearance times:

```
corr(voxResp1, timesAnyStim');
```

Consider correlations at multiple locations :

```
for x=1:32,
```

for y=1:32

for z=1:16,



14

```
voxVec=squeeze(neuroData2(x,y,z));
```

```
corrMat(x,y,z)=corr(voxVec,timesAnyStim');
end
```

end



Numeric comparison

Single voxel response:

voxResp1=squeeze(neuroData2(24,26,4,:));

corr(voxResp1, objNotNoise');

Consider correlations at multiple locations : ???



15

