1.         Cortes, C., and Vapnik, V. (1995). Support-Vector Networks. Machine Learning *20*, 273-297.

2.         Brody, D.L., and Holtzman, D.M. (2006). Morris water maze search strategy analysis in PDAPP mice before and after experimental traumatic brain injury. Experimental Neurology *197*, 330-340.

3.         Wolfer, D.P., Madani, R., Valenti, P., and Lipp, H.P. (2001). Extended analysis of path data from mutant mice using the public domain software Wintrack. Physiology & Behavior *73*, 745-753.

4.         Garthe, A., Behr, J., and Kempermann, G. (2009). Adult-Generated Hippocampal Neurons Allow the Flexible Use of Spatially Precise Learning Strategies. PLoS One *4*.

5.         Gallagher, M., Burwell, R.D., and Burchinal, M. (1993). Severity of Spatial-Learning Impairment in Aging - Development of a Learning Index for Performance in the Morris Water Maze. Behavioral Neuroscience *107*, 618-626.

6.         Bovet, P., and Benhamou, S. (1988). Spatial-Analysis of Animals Movements Using a Correlated Random-Walk Model. Journal of Theoretical Biology *131*, 419-433.

7.         Weston, J., and Watkins, C. (1998). Multi-class support vector machins. Technical Report CSD-TR-98-04. Egham, Surrey, UK: Department of Computer Science, Royal Holloway, University of London.