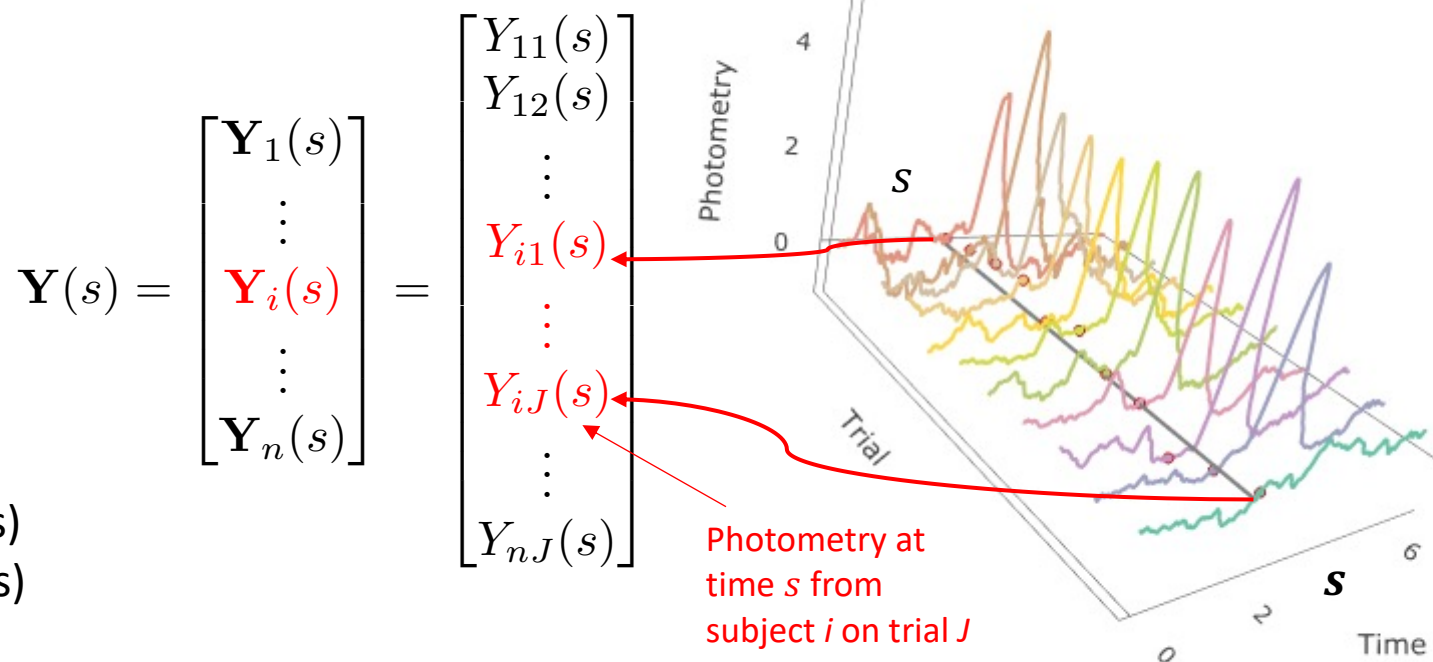


A

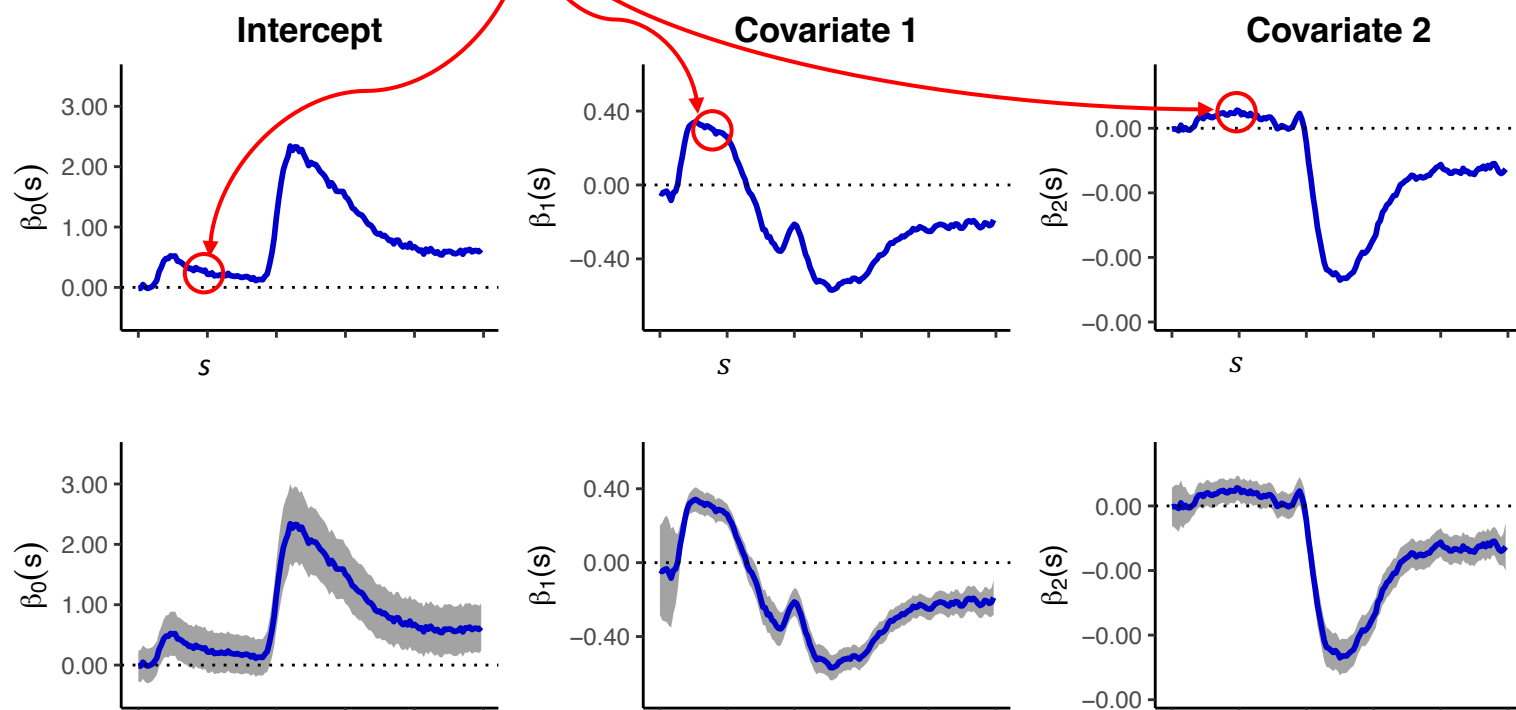
① For each time-point s in trial photometry traces:

- Collect photometry signal values, $Y_{ij}(s)$, at trial time-point s , of each trial j , for all animals $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ and concatenate into a single common vector: $\mathbf{Y}(s)$
- Determine covariates to include for:
 - \mathbb{X} – *fixed-effects* (common across animals)
 - \mathbb{Z} – *random-effects* (can vary b/w animals)
- Regress photometry signal $\mathbf{Y}(s)$ onto covariates \mathbf{X} in a LMM. Covariates take one value *per trial* but are free to affect the photometry signal at each time-point, s , differently



$$\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{Y}_i(s) | \mathbb{X}_i, \mathbb{Z}_i] = \mathbb{X}_i \boldsymbol{\beta}(s) + \mathbb{Z}_i \boldsymbol{\gamma}_i(s)$$

- Save regression coefficient estimates associated with each covariate k at time-point s : $\hat{\beta}_k(s)$

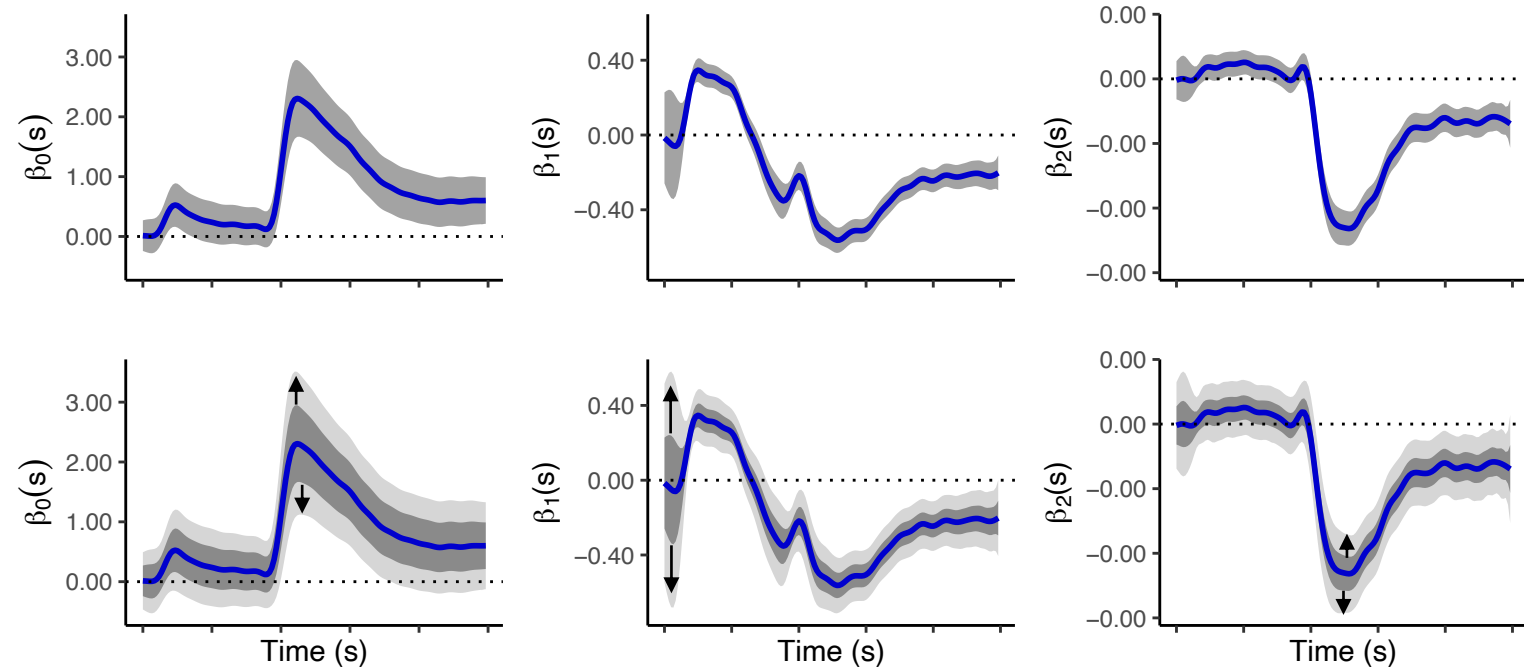


- Estimate covariance function and construct *pointwise* 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for coefficients at point s

This yields one vector (length S) of estimated $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_k$ for each covariate k

② Smooth estimates $\hat{\beta}(s)$ and their estimated covariance functions across time-points, s , and construct smoothed *pointwise* 95% CIs (dark gray)
 – Points where *pointwise* CI does not contain 0 are *pointwise* significant

③ Calculate *joint* 95% CIs for the entire curve.
 – Intervals for which *joint* 95% CI (light gray) does not contain 0 anywhere are *jointly* statistically significant.



B

Example: DA–Latency Association

Example time-point: 1.7 sec

Model includes fixed- and random-effects for *Latency* ($X_{i,j} = Z_{i,j} = \text{Lat}_{i,j}$):

$$Y_{i,j}(s) = \beta_0(s) + \gamma_{i,0}(s) + \text{Lat}_{i,j} [\beta_1(s) + \gamma_{i,1}(s)] + \varepsilon_{i,j}(s)$$

