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without.nact.pdf[Chronic imaging during stable performance of a virtual-  
navigation decision task.] **Chronic imaging during stable performance of a virtual-navigation decision task.** a, Sc

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seq.nact.pdf[Neuronal population dynamics and inactivation experiments] **Neuronal population dynamics and inactivation**

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seq.nact). These results were obtained days or weeks after the mouse achieved plateau behavioral performance, suggesting that F  
learning phase. These results were in agreement with earlier work that used pharmacological methods to inactivate the PPC and ot  
PPC activity could be involved in the transformation of the sensory information into a behavioral action plan or in some aspect of v  
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all.pdf[Reorganization of activity within a trial across days.] **Reorganization of activity within a trial across days.**

70 cm shift) on a subsequent day. Shading indicates mean  $\pm$  SEM ( $n = 5$  mice; some large interval data points had fewer than 5 mice, see Supplemental Figure S1A). The gray shaded area indicates 95% con-

$p < 10^{-8}$ , ANOVA. **c**, Fraction of cells that had a significant peak on the noted day. Fraction vs. time :

$p = 0.85$ , ANOVA. In panels C –  
D, error bars indicate mean  $\pm$  SEM,  $n =$

5, 5, 4 mice for the time intervals shown. **d**, Left :

For cells with a significant peak on day  $n$  and day  $n +$

$x$ , the fraction of peaks that shifted by greater than 35 cm, 50 cm and 1 m. Fraction moved 35 cm vs. time :

$p = 0.019$ , ANOVA. Center :  
For cells with a highly significant peak on day  $n$ , the fraction of cells that did not have a significant peak on day  $n +$

$x$ . Fraction lost vs. time :

$p < 10^{-9}$ , ANOVA. Right :

For cells without a significant peak of activity on day  $n$ , the fraction of cells that had a highly significant peak on day  $n +$

$x$ . Fraction gained vs. time :

$p = 0.96$  ANOVA.

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all.pdf[Reorganization of information about trial-  
type across days] **Reorganization of information about trial-type across days** a, Decoding accuracy for trial type based on

$p < 10^{-$

11, ANOVA. **e**, On a given day, the cells with the top 20 and bottom 20 of decoding accuracies were identified. The distribution of decod-  
ing accuracies for right turn trials. A model weight was determined at each spatial bin in the maze, and the mean weight was calculated for each cell. **g**, E

type information. Top :

mean fluorescence image of the cell body. Bottom :

mean activity of the cell on correct white cue –

left turn (blue) and black cue –

right turn (red) trials. **h**, On a given day, the cells with the top 20 largest weights for white cue –

left turn and black cue –

right turn trials were identified. The distribution of trial-  
type weights are shown in comparison to the distribution for all cells after interval of 1, 10, and 20 days.