Computing similarities

```
con <- c(-1.10, -0.09, -1.27, -0.93, -0.59)
neu <- c(-0.22, -1.42, -0.33, 0.55, -0.43)
(mat <- cbind(con, neu))
```

```
##        con   neu
## [1,] -1.10 -0.22
## [2,] -0.09 -1.42
## [3,] -1.27 -0.33
## [4,] -0.93  0.55
## [5,] -0.59 -0.43
```

```
(similarities <- mat %*% t(mat))
```

```
##        [,1]    [,2]   [,3]    [,4]   [,5]
## [1,] 1.2584  0.4114 1.4696  0.9020 0.7436
## [2,] 0.4114  2.0245 0.5829 -0.6973 0.6637
## [3,] 1.4696  0.5829 1.7218  0.9996 0.8912
## [4,] 0.9020 -0.6973 0.9996  1.1674 0.3122
## [5,] 0.7436  0.6637 0.8912  0.3122 0.5330
```

Observations 2 and 4 have the lowest similarity, they are most opposite. I.e., they are most strongly negatively correlated.

Observations 1 and 4 have the highest similarity, they are most similar. I.e., they are most strongly positively correlated.

Observations 1 and 2 have similarity closest to 0. This means they are very similar and probably quite average.

Observation 5 has the lowest value on the diagonal (and observation 4 the highest). This indicates they are the most (least) average observations.