


# MBIC13 - Decoding

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Cognitive Neuroscience - Maastricht University

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A banner for the MESOSCOPIC COMPUTATIONAL AUDITION LAB. The text is in a bold, sans-serif font, with "MESO" in black, "SCOPIC" in red, "COMPUTATIONAL" in black, "AUDITION" in red, and "LAB" in black. The text is set against a background of colorful, wavy, translucent shapes in shades of purple, blue, green, and orange. Two horizontal dotted lines run above and below the text.

MESOSCOPIC COMPUTATIONAL AUDITION LAB

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## 1 Introduction

## 2 Typical Machine Learning Pipeline

## 3 Case Study

- Decoding Hippocampus Activity in an Associative Learning Paradigm

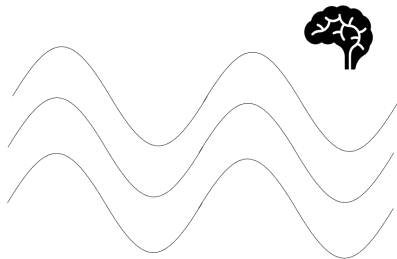
## 4 Logistic Regression (from a Bayesian Perspective)

- Bayesian Decision Theory
- Logistic Regression

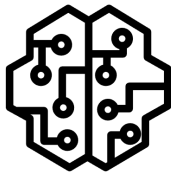
# Decoding Information in Neuroscience



$C \sim P(C)$  [conditions]



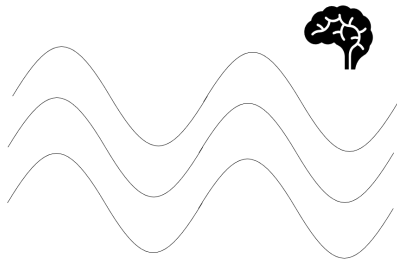
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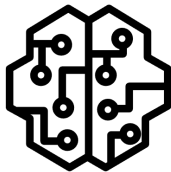
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*Decoding  $\equiv$  Supervised Machine Learning*

# Typical ML Pipeline

1. Data handling of missing values and outliers
2. Data normalization (*Standard Scaling*, *Min-Max Scaling*)
3. Feature selection or extraction (*ANOVA*, *PCA*, *Lasso*, *Clustering*, ...)
4. Model selection (*Logistic Regression*, *Support Vector Machine*, *Decision Trees*, ...)
5. Model training (a.k.a. fitting)
6. Model evaluation using cross validation (*K-Fold*, *Leave-One-Out*) and statistical testing

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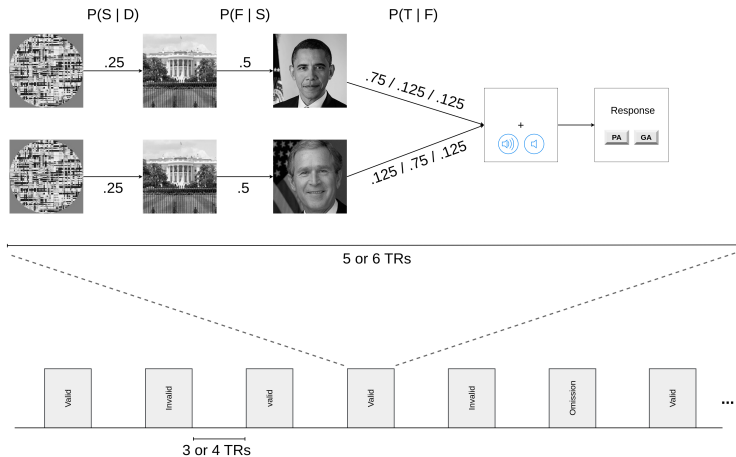
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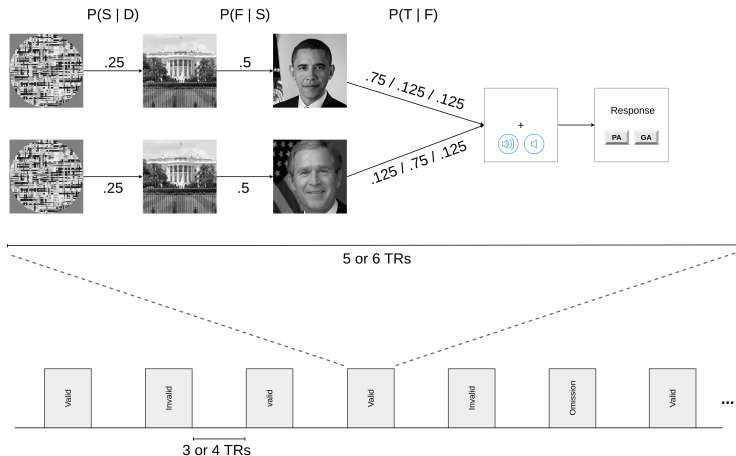
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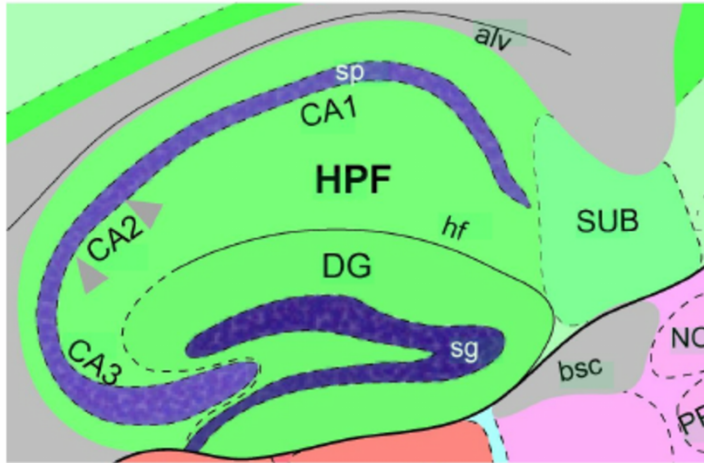
# Case Study



Our goal here is to decode / classify whether information in the brain code (as measured by BOLD changes) relates more to PA or GA, or whether the trial is congruent or incongruent. Thus we are interested in **binary** classification!



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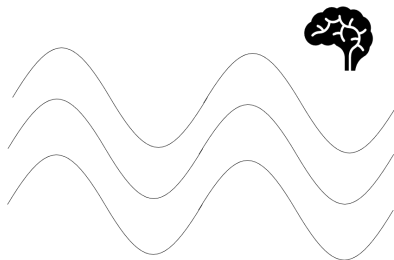
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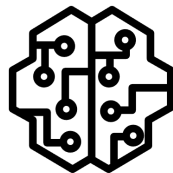
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$C \sim P(C)$  [conditions]



$X \sim P(X | C)$  [brain features]



$P(C | X) = ?$  [decoder]

How can we estimate the posterior  $P(C|X)$ ?

# Bayesian Decision Theory

Bayes Theorem

$$P(C|X) = \frac{P(X|C)P(C)}{P(X)}$$

Assign the data features  $X$  to the class  $C_1$  if

$$P(C_1|X) > P(C_2|X)$$

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This seems difficult, but we can approximate it with a generalized linear model!

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Define loss as the binary cross entropy between prediction and true classes, and fit weights using gradient descent over this loss.

BCE is the NLL of the Bernoulli dist.:

$$\mathcal{L}_{BCE}(y, \hat{y}) = y \log \hat{y} + (1 - y) \log(1 - \hat{y})$$

Let's do some decoding...

But first, are there any questions?