

Index

- χ -squared, 369, 374
- absolute fit evaluation, 402
- absorptance, 10
- action policy, 170, 173
- activation-suppression race, 359–362, 364, 366–368, 370, 371, 374, 375, 377–380
 - graphical model, 364
- activity profile, 432, 435, 436, 442
- actor–critic model, 194
- alpha function, 197
- anticipated response inhibition, 349
- attribute, 386
- attribute joint distribution, 392
- autofocus, 7
- automaticity, 202–203
- backpropagation, 168, 181
- balloon model, 440
- basal ganglia, 193–199
- Bayes, 2, 23, 24, 26, 28, 31, 32, 34
 - likelihood, 24–26, 32–34
 - posterior, 24–26
 - prior, 24–26, 31–34
- Bayesian, 358, 362, 394
 - approximate methods, 359–364, 366, 367, 374, 378, 381
 - approximate posterior, 363
 - conjugate priors, 358
 - hierarchical, 357, 366, 367, 372, 374
 - model, 358
 - modeling, 357
 - population Monte Carlo, 364, 367, 372–375, 381
 - probability density approximation, 364, 367, 374, 376–378, 380, 381
 - rejection, 364, 367, 370–372, 374, 378, 381
- Bayesian learning models, 168, 176–180
- Bayesian methods, 434, 455, 463–465
- behaviorism, 219
- Boole's inequality, 56
- cancel time, 336
- Carathodory theorem, 129
- categorization task, 281–282, 286–289
 - identification–confusion matrix, 286
- Cauchy sequence, 119
- CDM types, 387
- cerebellum, 199–202
- chain, 94
 - length of, 96
 - minimizing vector, 130
- chain-on-net, 110
- channel response
 - compressive nonlinearity, 428
- channel tuning function, 425, 435, 436, 451, 452
- Cholesky factorization, 297
- classical conditioning, 164, 173–175
- coactivation models, 67
- cognitive diagnostic computerized adaptive testing, 410
- color matching, 3
 - functions, 13
- composite face effect, 284
- computational cognitive neuroscience, 169, 197, 424, 463
- computational model, 7, 9, 12, 17, 18, 22, 31, 357
- computational observer, 30
- cone
 - density, 20
 - fundamental, 11, 12
 - mosaic, 8
 - outer segment, 11
- configural perception, 284
- conflict task, 359–361
 - Eriksen flanker, 360
 - Simon, 360
 - Stroop, 360
 - sTROOP, 360
- confusion matrix, 148, 281–282, 293–300
- context independence, 319
- context invariance, 50, 56
- contiguity effect, 234

- continual distractor free recall, 234
- contrast sensitivity, 23, 27–29
- convergence
 - to a path, 111, 117
- convex
 - combination, 127
 - hull, 129
 - subset, 129
- convolution, 16, 17
- copula, 345
 - countermonotonicity, 348
 - Farlie–Gumbel–Morgenstern (FGM), 346
- countermanding, 333
- coupling, stochastic, 49
- COVIS, 195–199, 302
- critical noise, 289
- crossmodal, 45
- crossmodal response enhancement (CRE), 45
 - detection accuracy, 58
 - diffusion model, 69
 - on distributions, 73
 - Poisson superposition model, 68
 - reaction times, 46, 54
 - signal detection, 59
 - spike numbers, 46, 50
 - TWIN model, 71
- da Vinci, 5
- decision bound models, 287
- decisional separability (DS), 282, 284, 289
 - testing for, 290
- decoding methods, 447–455
 - cross-decoding, 454
 - stimulus decoding, 453, 455
- deconvolution, 433
- deep neural network, 444, 455
- delta rule, 168, 181
- dependent censoring, 346
- derivative, 22, 23, 27, 34
- dichromatic, 20
- diffusion, 359, 362
- diffusion coefficient, 68
- diffusion model, 68
- DINA model, 388
- DINO model, 388
- display, 7, 8, 14, 17, 25, 32
- dissimilarity cumulation
 - in discrete spaces, 103
 - in Euclidean spaces, 120
 - in path-connected spaces, 110
- dissimilarity function, 81, 95, 98, 101, 106–108, 110, 113, 147, 148, 151, 152
 - corrected, 107
 - quasimetric, 96, 100
- distance, 362–365, 369, 370, 372–374, 378, 381
 - Kullback–Leibler, 374, 381
- distribution
 - ex-Gaussian, 322
 - exponential, 325
 - inverse Gaussian (Wald), 330
 - Weibull, 326
- divisive normalization, 429
- dopamine, 184–185, 190–199
- dopamine active transporter, 185
- drift rate, 68
- drift-diffusion model, 278–280, 300–301
 - parameter estimation, 279
- dual-controller model, 176
- dynamic causal modeling (DCM), 423, 437, 440
- dynamic encoding models, 436–440
- dynamical system, 180
- EEG, 303
- empirical applications, 397
- encoding independence, 303
- encoding separability, 303
- encoding/decoding observer models, 458–461
- enhancement
 - auditory, 60
 - visual, 60
- episodic memory, 234
- Euclidean space, 120
- Euler homogeneity, 123, 126, 153
- examinee classification, 405
- exploratory cognitive diagnosis models, 411
- facilitation, 44
- feature fallacy error, 445, 453
- feature space, 443–446
- Fechnerian distance, 97
- Fechnerian scaling, 64, 81, 82, 95, 97, 103, 148–150, 153
 - ultrametric, 151
- filtering task, 291
- Finsler geometry, 120, 152
- Fisher information, 459
- Floyd–Warshall algorithm, 106, 146
- fMRI, 303
- focused attention paradigm, 54
- Fourier, 2, 36
- fovea, 19, 20, 33, 34
- Fréchet inequalities, 51
- free energy, 178, 180
- function
 - radius-vector, 124
 - unit vector, 126
- functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), 422–466
 - BOLD response, 429, 432–440
 - encoding versus decoding, 422
 - multivoxel pattern analysis (MVPA), 422, 433

- rapid event-related design, 433
- TR (repetition time), 424
- voxel, 424, 432
- G-DINA model, 389
- G-DINA model extensions, 390
- Gabor, 2
- Gauss–Markov theorem, 434
- Gaussian, 14, 15, 25, 31–33
- general linear classifier, 287
- general linear model (GLM), 423, 430, 432–434, 440, 463
- general recognition theory, 265, 280–303
 - decision rule, 288
 - decisional separability, 291
 - Gaussian model, 293–300
 - hierarchical model fitting, 289
 - model identifiability, 289–291
 - neuroscience extensions, 302
 - response time models, 300–301
 - summary statistics approach, 289, 291–293
- Gibbs sampling, 328, 372, 394, 405
- global learning rule, 168
- go task, 312
- goal-directed learning, 176
- gradient-descent learning algorithms, 168, 181
- Grassmann, 3
- greedy action policy, 175
- GRT-wIND, 290, 298
- habit, 164, 176
- Hebbian learning, 166, 185–190, 202–203, 225–227
- Helmholtz, 4, 22, 23
- hemodynamic response function (hrf), 438
- hierarchical Gaussian filter, 178–180
- hippocampus, 188–190
- holistic perception, 284–285
- ideal observer, 26–30
- identification task, 281–282, 293–300
 - 2×2 factorial identification task, 281, 282, 295, 301
- i.i.d., 358, 363
- image reconstruction, 31, 34
- implementational models of learning, 169–170, 183–184
- importance weight, 364, 365, 372, 373
- independent components analysis, 2
- indicatrix, 124
- inequality
 - triangle, 96, 98, 100, 101, 106–109, 114, 115, 117, 118, 146, 148, 151
 - ultrametric, 151
- information theory, 2
- inhibition, 44
- inhibition function, 314
- instrumental conditioning, 164, 177
- integration efficiency (IE), 61
 - d -prime, 62
 - detection rate, 62
 - Fechnerian scaling, 65
- integration method, 323
- inverse effectiveness, 47, 61, 68
- irradiance, 3, 4, 7, 8, 14, 22, 23
- iso-sensitivity curve, see ROC curve, 271
- iterative sample mean, 171, 178
- Izhikevich spiking model, 196–197
- judgment of recency, 252
- kernel, 370, 374, 376
 - transition, 370, 372, 374, 376
- Laplace transform
 - approximate inverse via Post approximation, 247
 - memory for time of past events, 245
 - relationship to temporal context, 245
- latent classes, 387
- LATER model, 329
- law of effect, 164, 192
- leaky competing accumulator, 359
- leaky competing accumulator model, 334
- learning curve, 204
 - backward, 205
 - exponential, 204
 - forward, 204
 - incremental versus all-or-none, 205
- least squares, 358
- least squares – separate (LSS), 433
- light field, 5, 6
 - incident, 5–8
- light ray, 4, 6
- likelihood, 358–365, 367, 374, 376, 378, 380, 381, 394, 405
- linear method, 2, 4
- linear regression with basis functions, 424, 435, 436, 442, 446
- linear system, 9, 10, 14, 16
 - homogeneity, 9
 - superposition, 9, 10
- linear–nonlinear cascade, 2
- linear-operator model, 165
- linearized encoding model, 424, 430, 431, 442, 446, 464
- linking proposition, 337
- local learning rule, 168
- logarithmic temporal memory, 248
 - optimality, 249
- long-term recency effect, 234
- long-term depression (LTD), 165, 166, 185, 185

- long-term potentiation (LTP), 165, 166, 184–185
- long-term store, 232
- Luce–Shepard choice model, 299–300
- machine learning, 3, 27, 34
- marginal response invariance, 291
- marginal RT invariance, 292
- marginalized maximum likelihood estimation, 394
- Markov chain, 369
- Markov chain Monte Carlo, 328, 359, 360, 366, 368–372, 376, 378, 380, 381, 394
- Markov chain Monte Carlo estimation, 394
- Markov decision process, 170
- Markov process, 359
- maximal negative dependency, 52
- maximum likelihood, 357, 366
- maximum likelihood estimation, 296–297, 395
- maximum *a posteriori* probability, 405
- Maxwell, 13
- mean method, 323
- measurement of learning, 411
- Menger convexity, 119
- metric, 64, 81, 96, 106, 118, 148, 151
 - Euclidean, 120
 - Fechnerian, 97
 - intrinsic, 117, 137, 139
- Metropolis–Hastings, 366, 370, 376
- microlens, 7
- model
 - blocked-input, 338
 - diffusion-stop, 342
 - DINASAUR, 338
 - pause-then-cancel, 352
- model identifiability, 396
- model inversion, 447–455
- model mimicry, 421, 446, 452, 458, 465
- model-based fMRI, 422, 424, 458, 461–463
- multicollinearity, 445
- multidimensional scaling (MDS), 147
 - metric, 148
 - nonmetric, 148, 149
- multiple learning systems, 166–167
- multiple-look experiments, 277
- multisensory integration (MI), 42, 48
 - audiovisual speech identification, 59
 - definition, 43
 - in focused attention paradigm, 57
 - in redundant signals paradigm, 54
 - in single neurons, 49
 - measure based
 - on accuracy, 58
 - on modeling of RTs, 67
 - measure of, 44
 - rules of, 46
 - spatial rule, 46
 - temporal rule, 47
- multisensory neuron, 53
- multitrace models, 251
- net, 110
 - mesh of, 110
- neural channel, 424, 429, 444
- neural contiguity effect, 240
- neural network, 2, 34
- neural network models, 359
- neural recency effect, 240
- neurons, 220
- Newton, 3
- NMDA receptors, 184, 186, 190, 198
- noise, 2, 14, 15, 25, 30
- nonconstant self-dissimilarity, 143
- nonparametric methods, 397
- nonstationary, 359
- normative learning models, 167
- observation area, 87, 88, 92, 104, 106, 140, 153
- operant conditioning, 164
- optics, 2, 4, 8, 16, 17, 28, 31
 - cornea, 12, 14, 18, 19
 - lens, 2, 8, 14, 18, 19
- Ornstein–Uhlenbeck process (OUP), 69
- outer product association, 225
- overtraining, 177
- parameter-space partitioning, 204
- particle filtering, 372, 378, 381
- patch
 - near-smooth, 146
 - typical, 144
- path, 110
 - D-length of, 111
 - G-length of, 113
- path connectedness, 120
- perceptron, 199
- perceptual independence (PI), 282
- perceptual integrality, 284
- perceptual interactions, 282
- perceptual separability (PS), 282, 284
- phosphene, 5
- photocurrent, 10
- photodetector, 7
- photon, 6
- photopigment, 3, 4, 8, 10, 13
 - excitation, 10, 12, 20
- photoreceptor, 4, 7, 8, 17, 19
 - cone, 8
 - rod, 9
- pigment
 - inert, 3
 - macular, 8, 11
- pinhole camera, 5, 6
- plenoptic, 6

- point of subjective equality (PSE), 89
- point spread function, 16–21, 30
- Poisson, 6, 14, 15, 27, 31, 32
- Poisson superposition model, 67
- population encoding model, 425
- population receptive field, 440–443
- population response, 425–429, 431, 442, 448–453
- posterior distribution, 358, 359, 362–368, 370–372, 374, 376–381, 408
 - maximum *a posteriori* probability, 366, 370, 372
 - mode, 366
 - proper, 366
- prelabeling model of integration (PRE), 62
- principal components, 2
- principle of univariance, 10
- prior distribution, 358, 364–366, 370–374, 376–378, 394
 - diffuse, 367, 370
 - improper, 364, 366, 367, 376
- proactive inhibition, 342
- probability density function, 358
- probability summation (PS), 43, 49
 - in spike numbers, 49
 - hypothesis, 50
 - in reaction times, 55
 - in redundant signals paradigm, 55
 - maximal negative dependence, 52, 53
- process models of learning, 167
- proposal distribution, 364, 370, 374, 381
- psychological equality, 87
- psychometric function, 82, 89, 97
- pupil, 6, 8, 14, 19

- Q learning, 175–176, 194
- Q-matrix, 386
- Q-matrix construction, 398
- Q-matrix empirical validation, 399
- quasi-ultrametric, 151
- quasimetric, 96

- race assumption, 319
- race model, 55, 71
 - dependent, 332
 - diffusion, 330
 - ex-Gaussian, 326
 - exponential, 325
 - general, 318
 - Hanes–Carpenter, 329
 - independent, 56, 320
 - interactive, 334
 - nonparametric independent, 324
 - perfect negative dependency, 348
 - semi-parametric, 345, 346
- race-model inequality (RMI), 56
- radial basis function, 428
- radiance, 7, 22, 24–26
- recency effect, 231
- redundant signals paradigm, 54
- regular minimality, 93, 144, 148
- regularization, 434, 445, 446, 464
- reinforcement learning, 168, 170–177, 192, 193, 195, 202–203
 - model-based, 171, 176–177
 - model-free, 171–176
 - off-policy algorithms, 175
- relative fit evaluation, 404
- reliability assessment, 406
- report independence, 293
- representational drift in cortex, 230
- representational similarity analysis (RSA), 422, 455–458
 - crossnobis distance, 457
 - Mahalanobis distance, 457
 - one-minus-Pearson dissimilarity, 457
 - representational dissimilarity matrix (RDM), 456–457
- Rescorla–Wagner model, 165
- response bias, 279–280
- response inhibition, 312
- retinal image, 3, 4, 8, 16, 17, 20, 23
- reward devaluation, 177
- reward prediction error (RPE), 172, 174, 191, 193–194
- ROC curve, 271–276
 - area under the ROC (AUC), 276
 - concave, 273–276
 - confidence ratings, 272
 - guessing, 271
 - payoffs, 271
- RT-distance hypothesis, 292, 300
- Rushton, 10

- saccadic inhibition, 338
- same–different judgments, 92, 143
- scree plot, 150
- selective stop paradigm, 349
- semicontinuity
 - lower, 117
- sequential effects, 350
- serial position effects, 358
- Shepard symmetrization (SS), 148
- shift-invariance, 16, 17
- short-term store, 231–234
- signal detection theory, 265–280, 460–461
 - β , 273
 - d' , 270, 276, 278
 - applications, 276–278
 - assumptions, 266
 - confusion matrix, 270
 - decision rule, 269, 272, 273

- signal detection theory (Cont.)
 - false alarm, 270
 - history, 266–267
 - hit, 270
 - identification vs. categorization, 281
 - impact, 267
 - likelihood ratio, 276
 - multidimensional generalization, 280
 - normal, equal-variance model, 269–278
 - normal, unequal-variance model, 274, 274
 - optimality, 272
 - payoffs, 273
 - receiver operating characteristic, 271
 - relations to Type I and Type II errors, 266
 - response criterion (X_C), 270, 278
 - response time models, 278–280
 - technological precedents, 266
 - two-stimulus identification, 268
 - YES–NO detection task, 269
- signal detection theory (SDT), 58
- signal-respond RT, 316, 319
- software, 393
- sorites paradox, 140
- soritical sequence, 141
- spike numbers, 46
- spike-timing-dependent plasticity, 187, 188
- SSD invariance, 319
- statistical decision theory, 265–304
- statistical facilitation effect, 71
- stimulus onset asynchrony (SOA), 54
- stimulus space, 81, 82, 87, 91, 95, 98, 106, 143
 - D-complete, 119
 - discrete, 103
 - in canonical form, 91, 97, 98, 106
 - well-matched, 142
 - with intermediate points, 118
- stimulus-sampling theory, 164, 229
- stochastic independence, 320
- stop-change paradigm, 348
- stop-signal
 - delay, 312
 - paradigm, 312
- stopping time, 68
- stress measure, 148
- submetric function, 81, 122–124, 133, 136, 155
 - convex, 134
 - minimal, 130, 132, 133, 135, 155
- sufficiency principle, 363
- summary statistic, 363–365
 - sufficient, 363, 369, 370, 372, 381
- superadditivity, 61, 65
- supervised learning, 168, 180–183, 199–202
- symmetry in the small, 99
- synapses, 220
- tangent
 - bundle, 121
 - space, 121
- temporal context cells, 255
- temporal context model, 235
 - contextual drift, 236
 - contiguity effect, 238
 - item-to-context matrix, 237
 - neuropsychological evidence, 239
 - recency effect, 237
- temporal discounting, 171
- temporal order judgment (TOJ), 72
- temporal-difference learning, 173–175, 194
- three-factor learning, 185, 190–199, 202–203
- threshold, 26, 28, 31
- Thurstonian model, 143
 - well-behaved, 145
- time cells, 254
- time-window-of-integration (TWIN) model, 69
- timed marginal response invariance, 292
- timed report independence, 293
- Toeplitz matrix, 439
- tolerance, 369, 370, 372–374, 378, 381
- transfinite induction, 147
- trichromatic, 8, 20
- trigger failures, 349
- two-alternative forced-choice task, 266, 267, 276
- two-factor learning, 185–190, 202–203
- uniform continuity, 99
- unisensory imbalance, 47
- unsupervised learning, 168
- validity assessment, 408
- value function, 170, 171
- vector
 - affinely dependent, 128
 - maximal production, 130
 - space, 127
- visuomotor adaptation, 180–183
- volatility, 180
- von Kries, 2, 22
- voxel-based encoding model, 424–446
 - measurement model, 424, 429–440, 443, 445, 454, 464
- Weber–Fechner law, 249
- Wiener process, 68
- YES–NO detection task, 269, 271, 276
- Young, 3, 12