

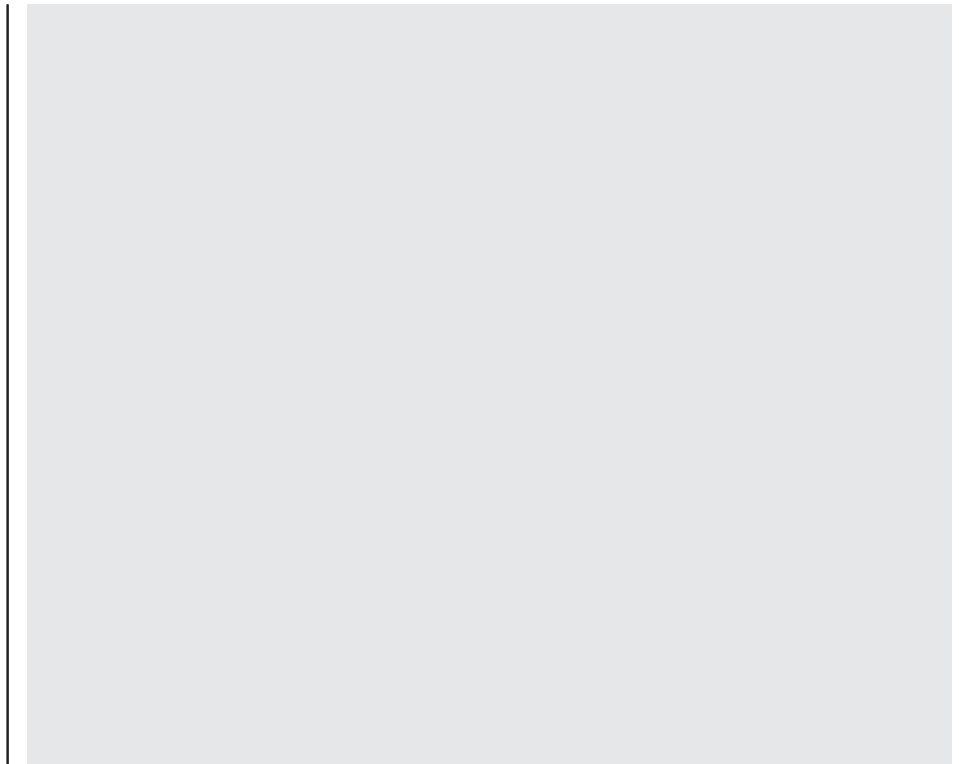
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# Differential brain mechanisms for processing distracting information in task-relevant and -irrelevant dimensions in visual search

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<sup>1</sup>B  
<sup>2</sup>B A  
<sup>3</sup> B 08 9 4 78 .8 661 ( )-269.3( )-61.7( 8 )-272.4(B )-264(G ) 5.24980014.82848.6(48527.8109(3) 6.999900)-271014



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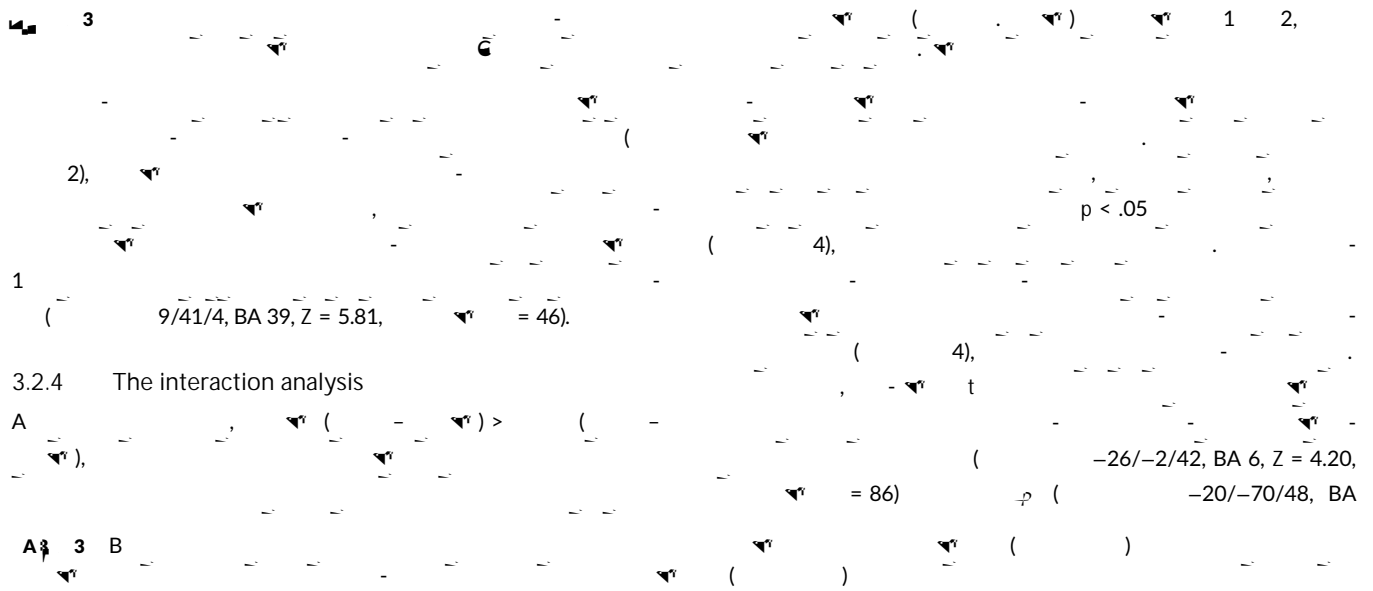
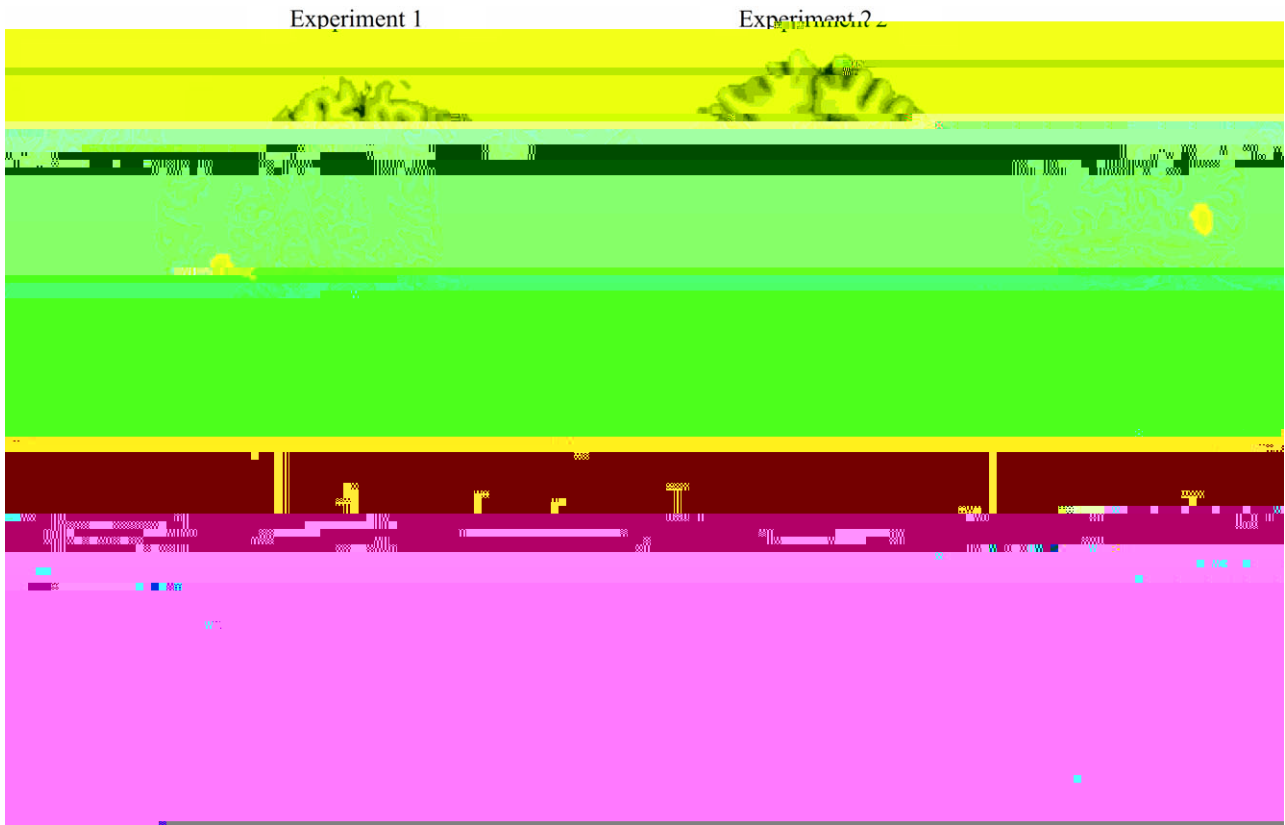
$F(1, 13) = 12.55, p < .005.$  A

2,

,  $F(1, 13) < 1,$   
 $F(1, 13) = 27.21, p < .001.$

(759 . 744 ),  
 $t(13) = 1.93, p > .05;$





Anatomical regions	BA	x	y	z	Z-value	Voxel no.
Conjunction analysis						
↗	7	-28	-48	44	3.87	68
↗	7	-20	-70	40	3.63	139
	6	-24	0	48	3.75	115
	6	28	0	46	3.61	22
Conjunction analysis for target-absent trials						
↗	7	-30	-42	44	5.21	46
↗	7	-22	-70	38	5.26	64
	6	-28	-2	52	4.80	4
	6	30	0	48	4.95	11

Note. ↗ (x, y, z) ( )



$7, Z = 4.33, \quad \bar{r} = 88) \quad \bar{r}$   
 $( \quad -30/-6/48, \text{ BA } 6, Z = 4.65,$   
 $\bar{r} = 161), \quad \bar{r} ( \quad -22/-68/50, \text{ BA } 7, Z = 4.40,$   
 $\bar{r} = 205), \quad \bar{r} ( \quad 26/-68/50, \text{ BA}$   
 $7, Z = 4.37, \quad \bar{r} = 109),$

### 3.2.5 Region-of-interest (ROI) analysis

$\bar{r}, \quad \bar{r}$   
 $\bar{r}$



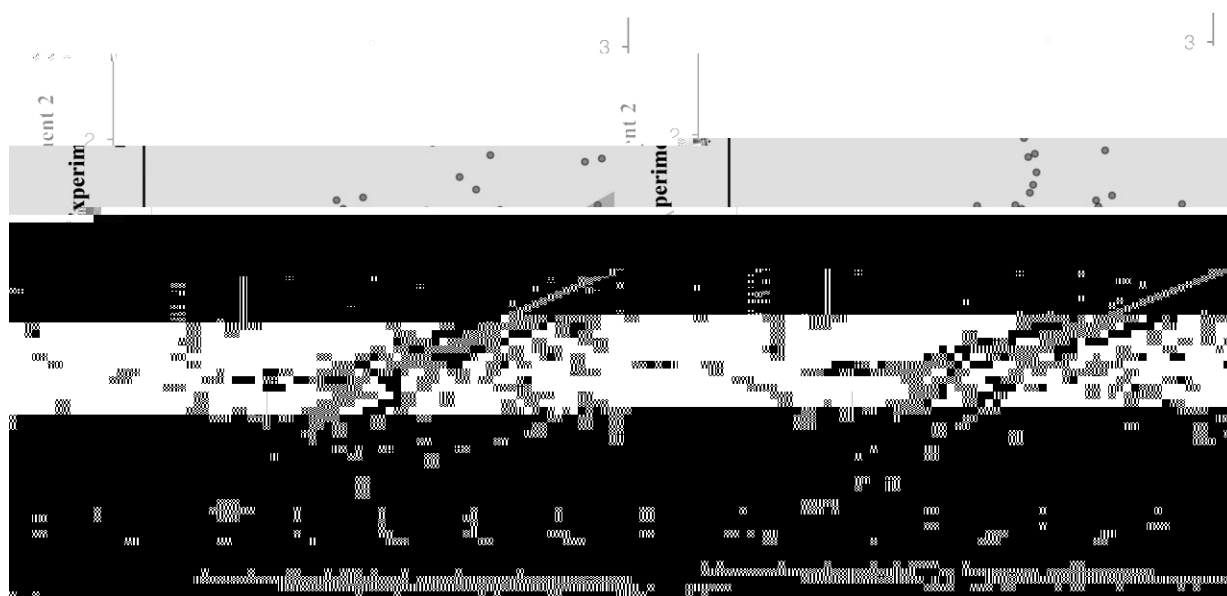
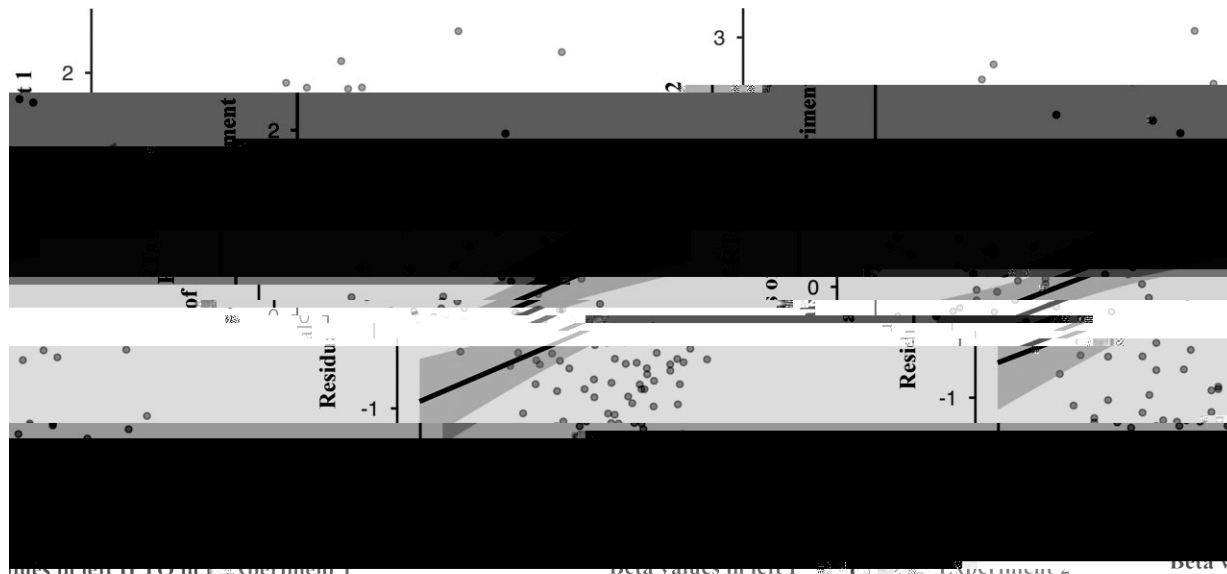


Figure 1. Beta values in Experiment 1 (A) and Experiment 2 (B). The top part of each panel shows the distribution of beta values. The middle part shows the beta values for each subject. The bottom part shows the residuals for each subject.

Figure 2. Beta values in Experiment 1 (A) and Experiment 2 (B). The top part of each panel shows the distribution of beta values. The middle part shows the beta values for each subject. The bottom part shows the residuals for each subject.

#### 4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Processing the task-irrelevant dimension

As shown in Figure 1, the beta values for the task-irrelevant dimension were significantly different from zero in both experiments. This indicates that the task-irrelevant dimension was processed during the task. This is consistent with the findings of (A & B, 2006), who found that the task-irrelevant dimension was processed during the task. The results of the present study suggest that the task-irrelevant dimension is processed during the task, even when the task is difficult. This is consistent with the findings of (A & B, 2000), who found that the task-irrelevant dimension is processed during the task, even when the task is difficult.

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4.2 Processing the task-relevant dimension

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## REFERENCES

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