

Cognitive flexibility in adolescence: Neural and behavioral mechanisms of reward prediction error processing in adaptive decision making during development

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Supplementary Material
Supplementary Figures S1-3

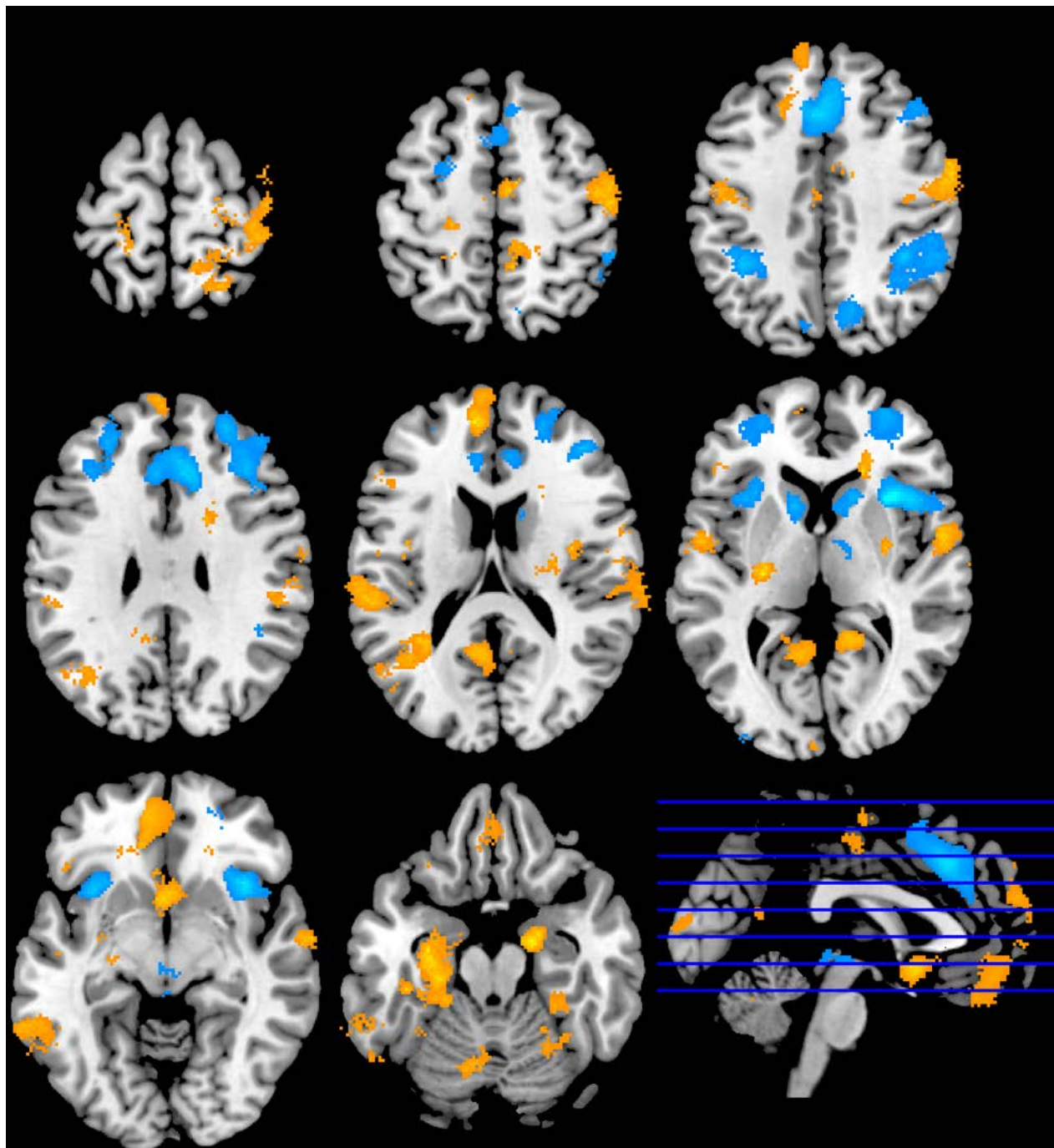


Figure S1. RPE effects in adolescents. Whole-brain analysis of RPE effects in the adolescent group displayed at $p < .001$, uncorrected (cluster extent $k=50$). Warm colors (yellow) indicate increasing activity with increasing RPEs. Cold colors (blue) indicate increasing activity with decreasing RPEs.

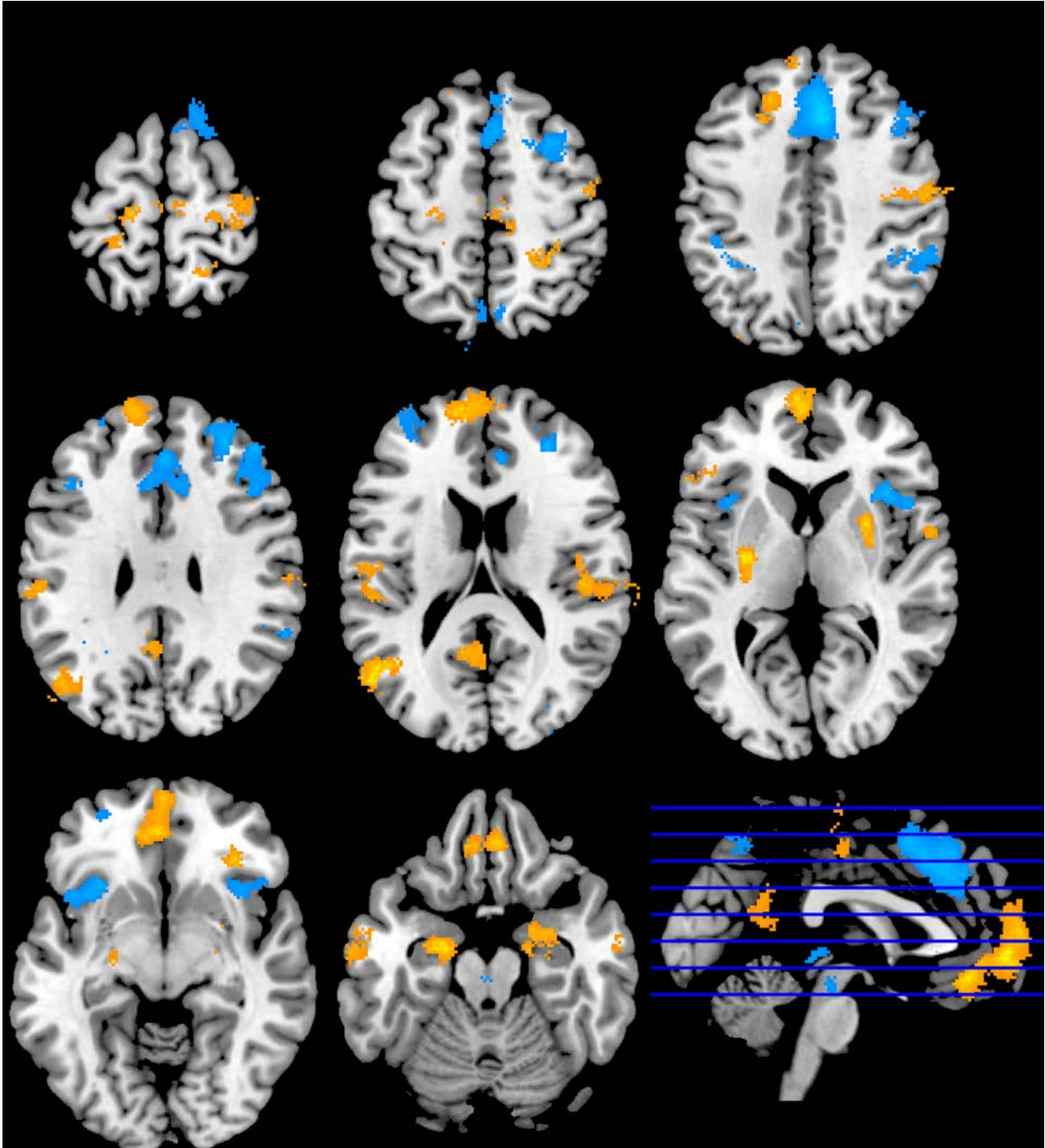


Figure S2. RPE effects in adults. Whole-brain analysis of RPE effects in the adult group displayed at $p < .001$, uncorrected (cluster extent $k=50$). Warm colors (yellow) indicate increasing activity with increasing RPEs. Cold colors (blue) indicate increasing activity with decreasing RPEs.

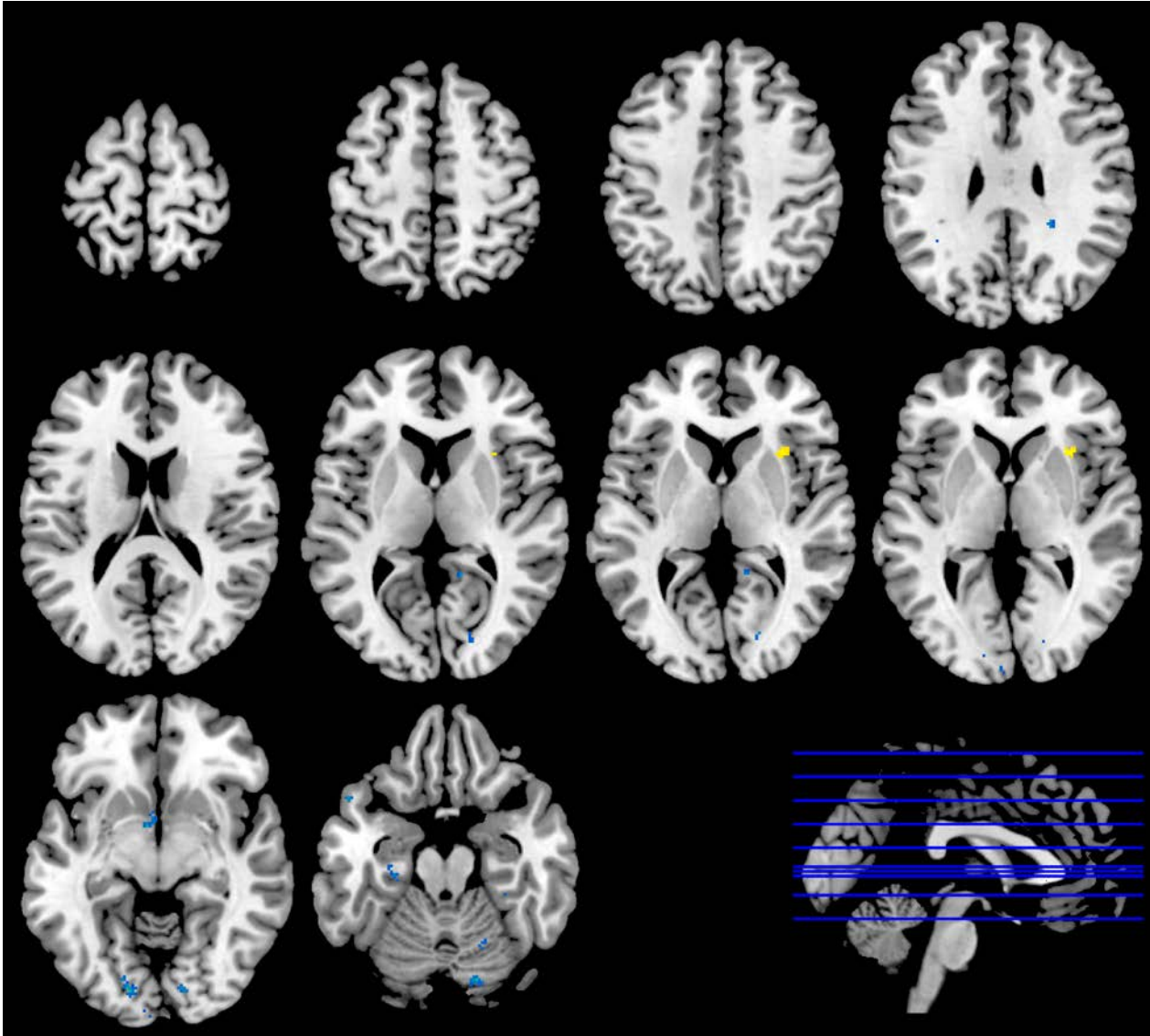


Figure S3. Whole-brain differences between adolescents and adults in RPE processing. Unrestricted whole-brain analysis of the 2-sample t-test between adolescents and adults, displayed at $p < .001$, uncorrected (cluster extent $k=10$). Warm colors (yellow) show increase activity in adolescents for negative RPEs (cf. Fig. 3B). Cold colors (blue) indicate increased activity for adolescents for positive prediction errors.