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Keywords:

1. Introduction

E-mail addresses:

Object shape similarity " "

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Object motor information similarity

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2.1.4. fMRI experimental procedure

2. Experiment 1

2.1. Materials and methods

2.1.1. Participants





2.1.3. Behavioral representational similarity matrix (RSM) construction



2.1.5. Definition of regions of interest (ROI)



2.1.6. Data acquisition and preprocessing

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2.2. Results

2.2.1. Relationship between behavioral rating information dimensions

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shape	grasping ma	inner	=	
P < -	manipulation manner	=		
P < -		manner o	of manipulating	5
manner of grasping		=	F)
$<$ $- \times 0$	Еу			_

2.2.2. The RSA results in the LOTC

overall	tool	shape
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P < grasping m

2.1.7. Representational similarity analysis (RSA)

2.1.8. Commonality analysis

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3. Experiment 2

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3.1. Materials and methods

3.1.1. Participants

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1. 000.\$.



overall tool

shape





Fig. 3.	(A)		(B)			(C)
				P <	P <	P <
t	P <	(D) (E)				
		P <	≥ (F)			
		t				
			P <			\geq

4.1.6. Support vector machine (SVM) analysis

4.1.3. Potential confounding variates measurement

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4.1.4. fMRI experimental procedure

4.1.5. Data acquisition and preprocessing



LOTC decoding: Shape information within different types of tool parts.

LOTC decoding: The grasping-role-in-tool \cdot information "

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t

Whole-brain searchlight: Decoding the shape information within different types of tool parts

P <

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t =



4.1.7. RSA

4.2. Results

4.2.1. The part-shape decoding results in the LOTC



4.2.2. The grasping-role-in-tool information decoding results in the LOTC

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		t
		=
<i>P</i> <		

5. Discussion

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