

The Representational Structure of Social Relationship Knowledge

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Introduction

The ability to track the relationships between individuals has allowed humans to live in and benefit from large social groups (Dunbar & Shultz, 2007). Previous work has shown that knowledge about social relationships is multi-dimensional in nature (Wish et. al, 1976; Foa & Foa 2012; Fiske, 1992). *It is* unclear which of the numerous dimensions from the *literature are most important.*

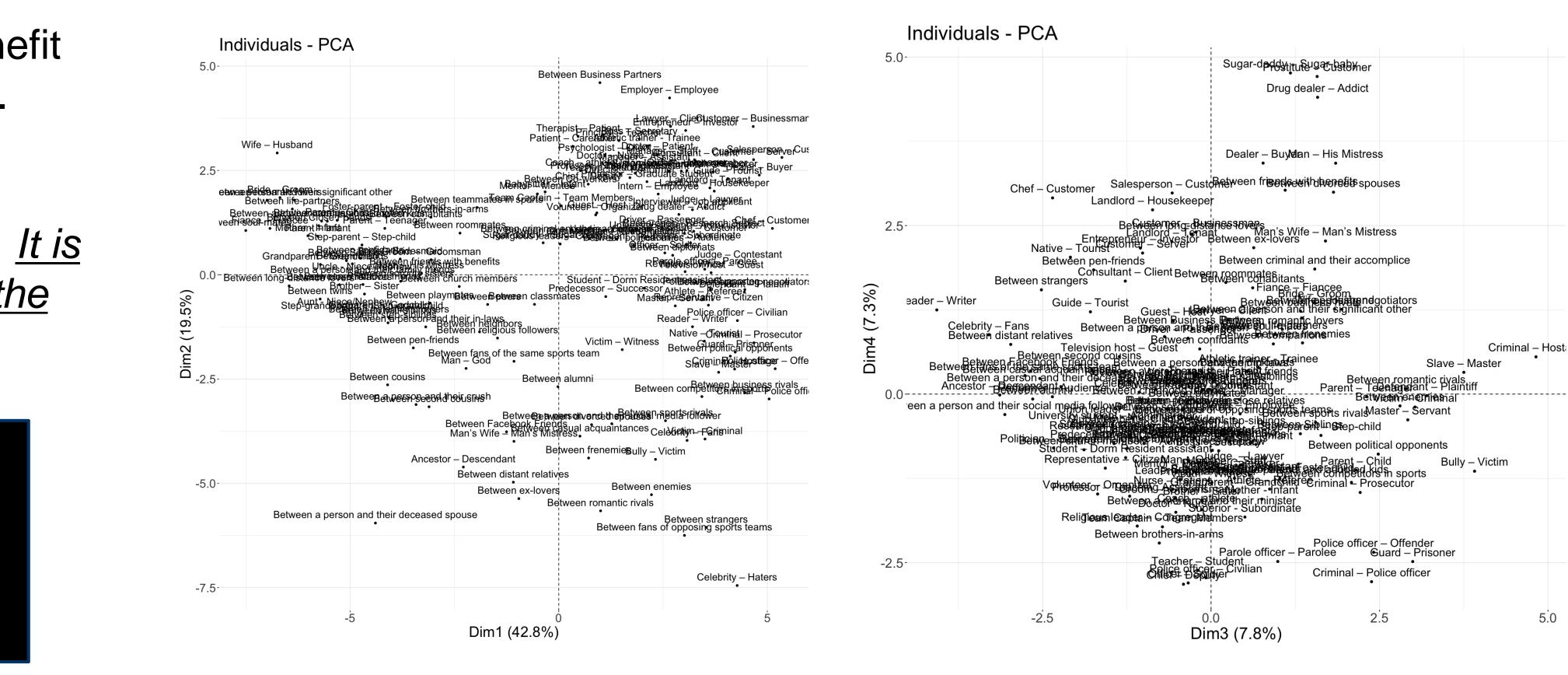
To study whether knowledge about social relationships can be captured by principal components, and whether these components are represented in the brain

Methods

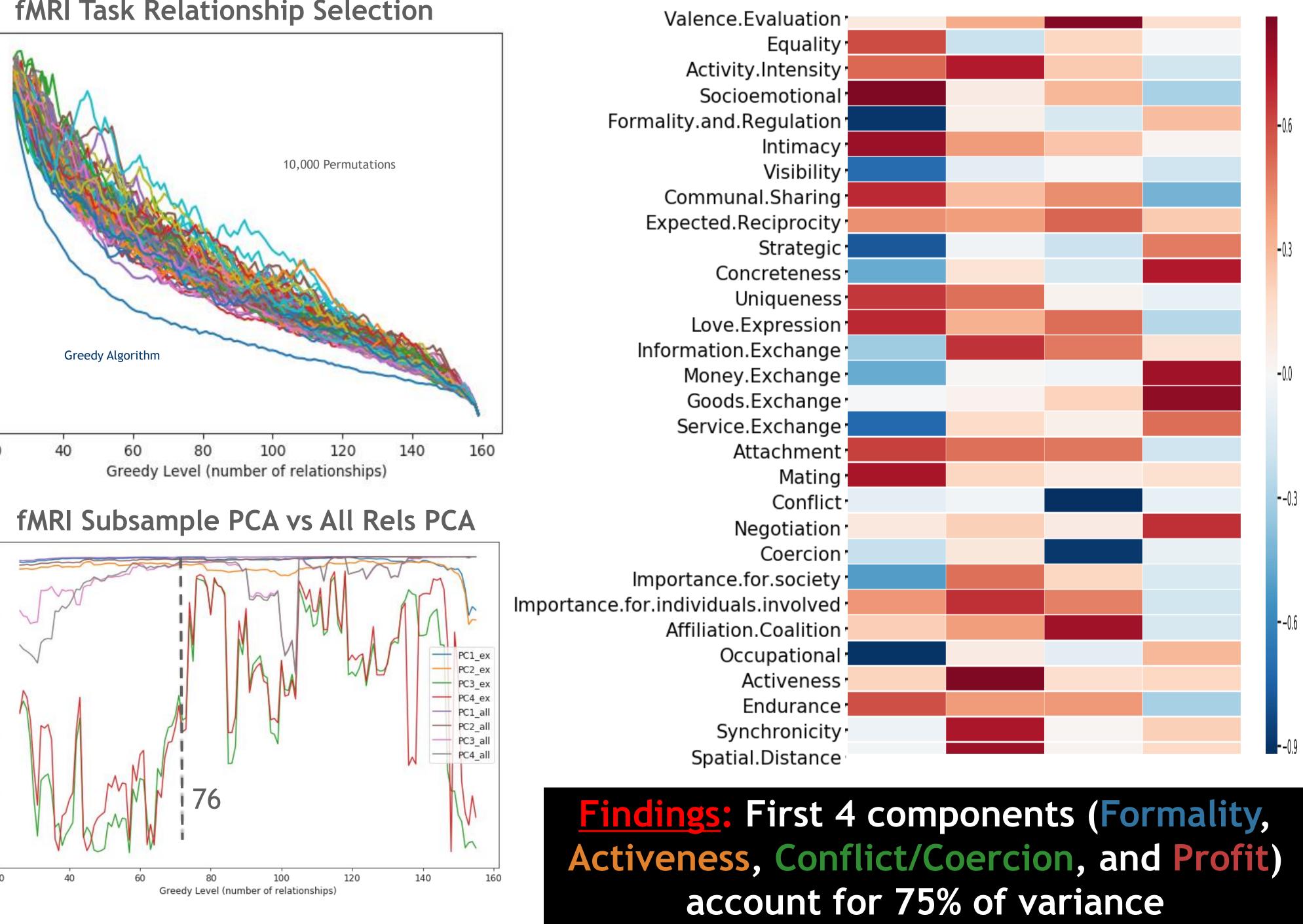
 Behavior: 817 Mturkers rated 159 social relationships on 30 			0.150 -
dimensions			0.125 -
 fMRI: 21 diverse young adults 		statistic	0.100 -
		Test 5	0.075 -
fMRI	Task	KS	0.050 -
Parent - Child			0.025 -
			0.000 -
			20
spoon feed	cry to be held		1.0 -
			0.8 -
Analysos			0.8
Analyses			- 6.0 (L)
 Principal Component Analysis (PCA) 			Correlation (r)
• Reliability analysis (Tarhan & Konkle, 2020)			
Representational similarity analysis (RSA)			

Representational similarity analysis (RSA) (Kriegeskorte et al., 2008)

PCA: Relationship-Space

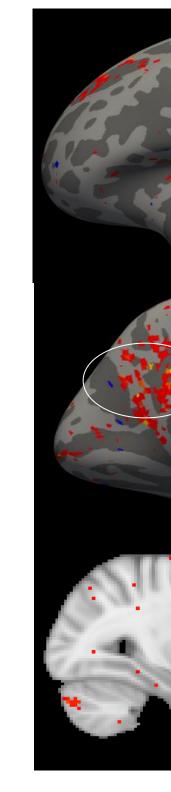






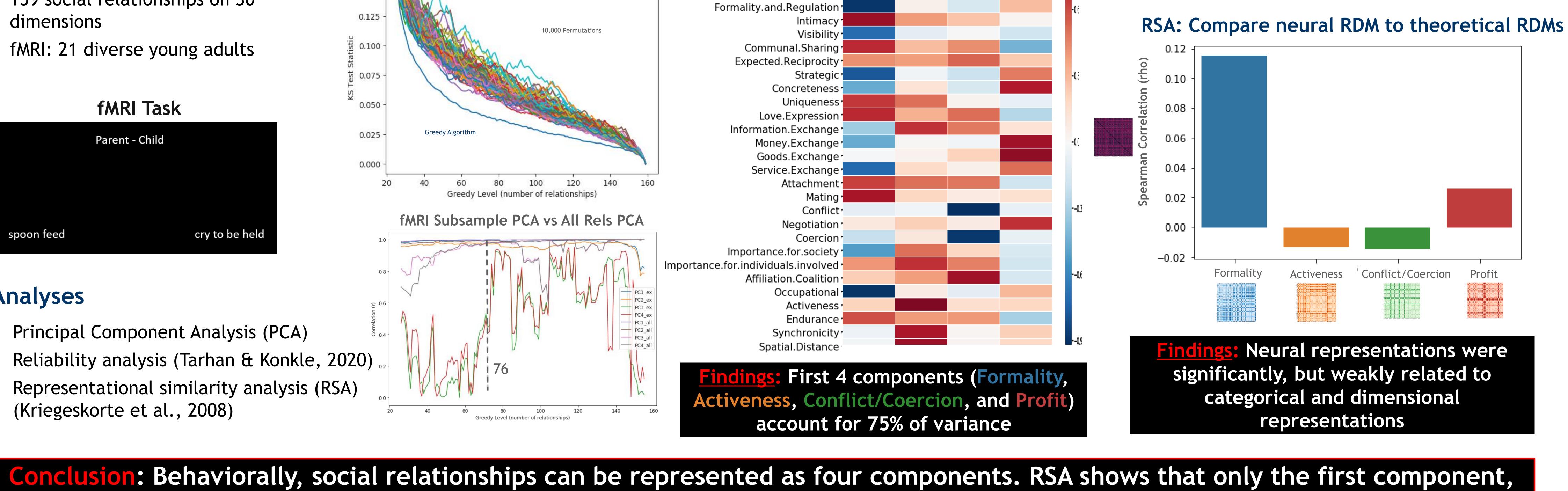
Formality, is represented in regions of the social network including the TPJ, PCC, vmPFC, MTG, and portions of the cerebellum.

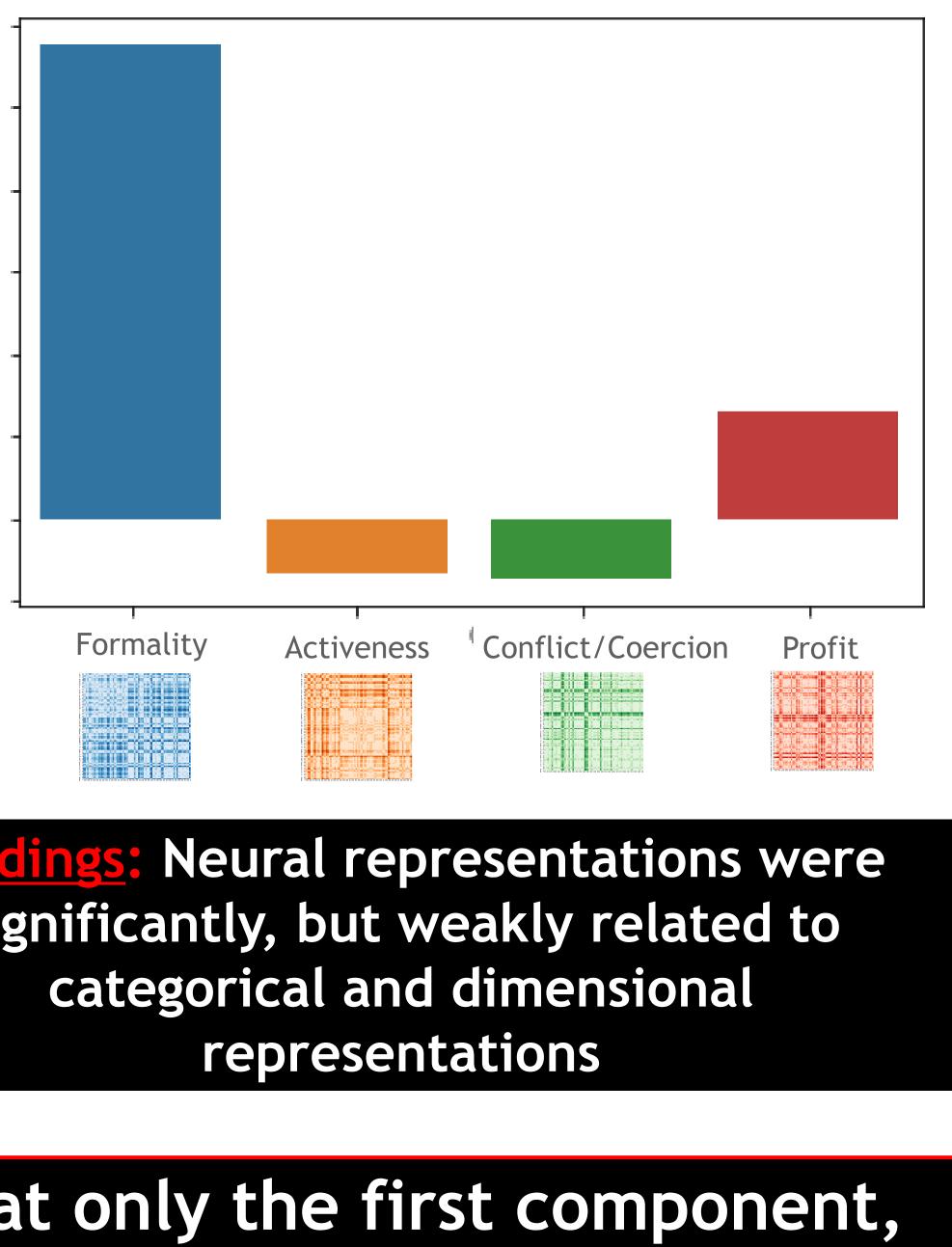
Neural Reliability Map: Regions of the brain that were reliably activated during the fMRI task

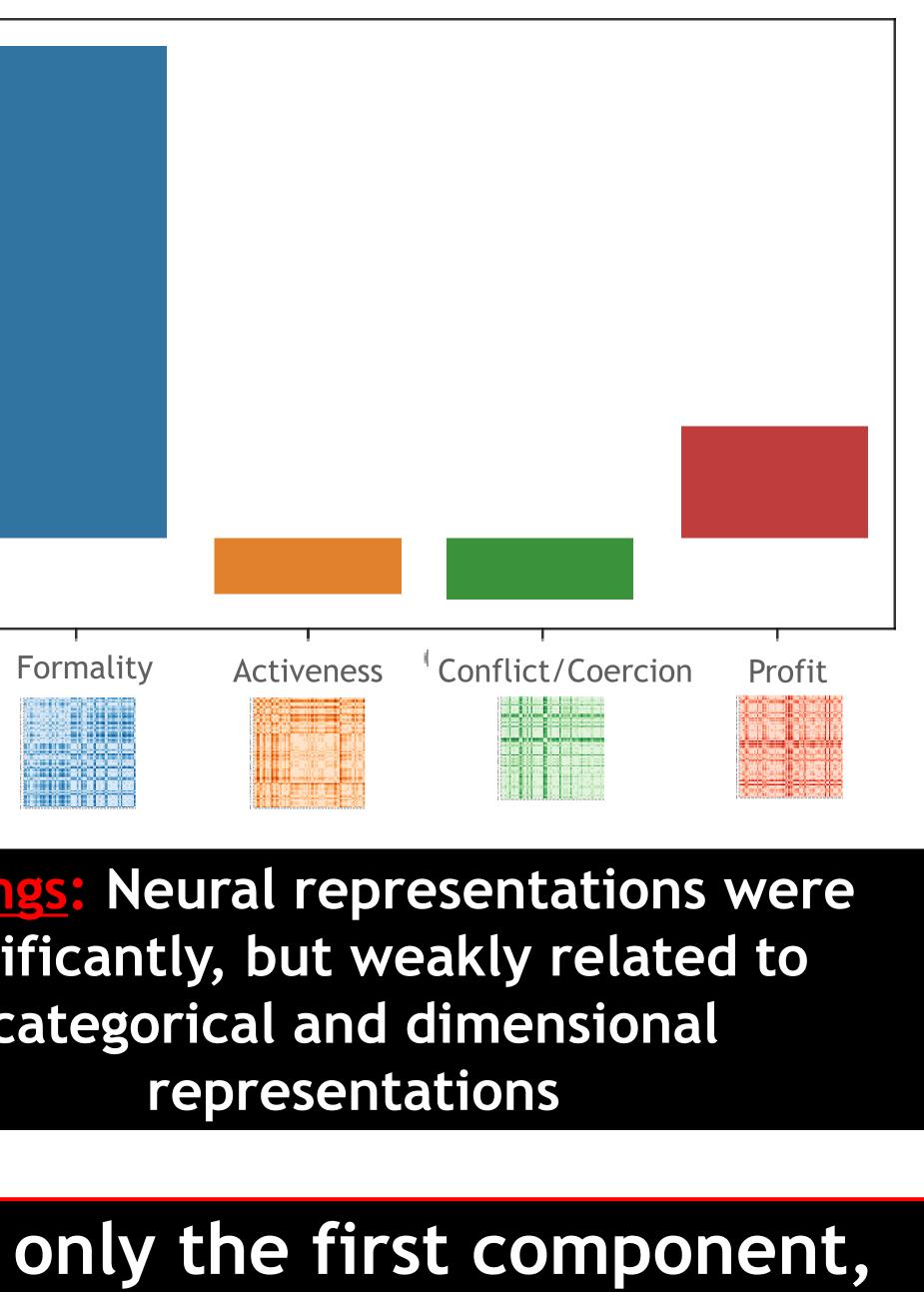


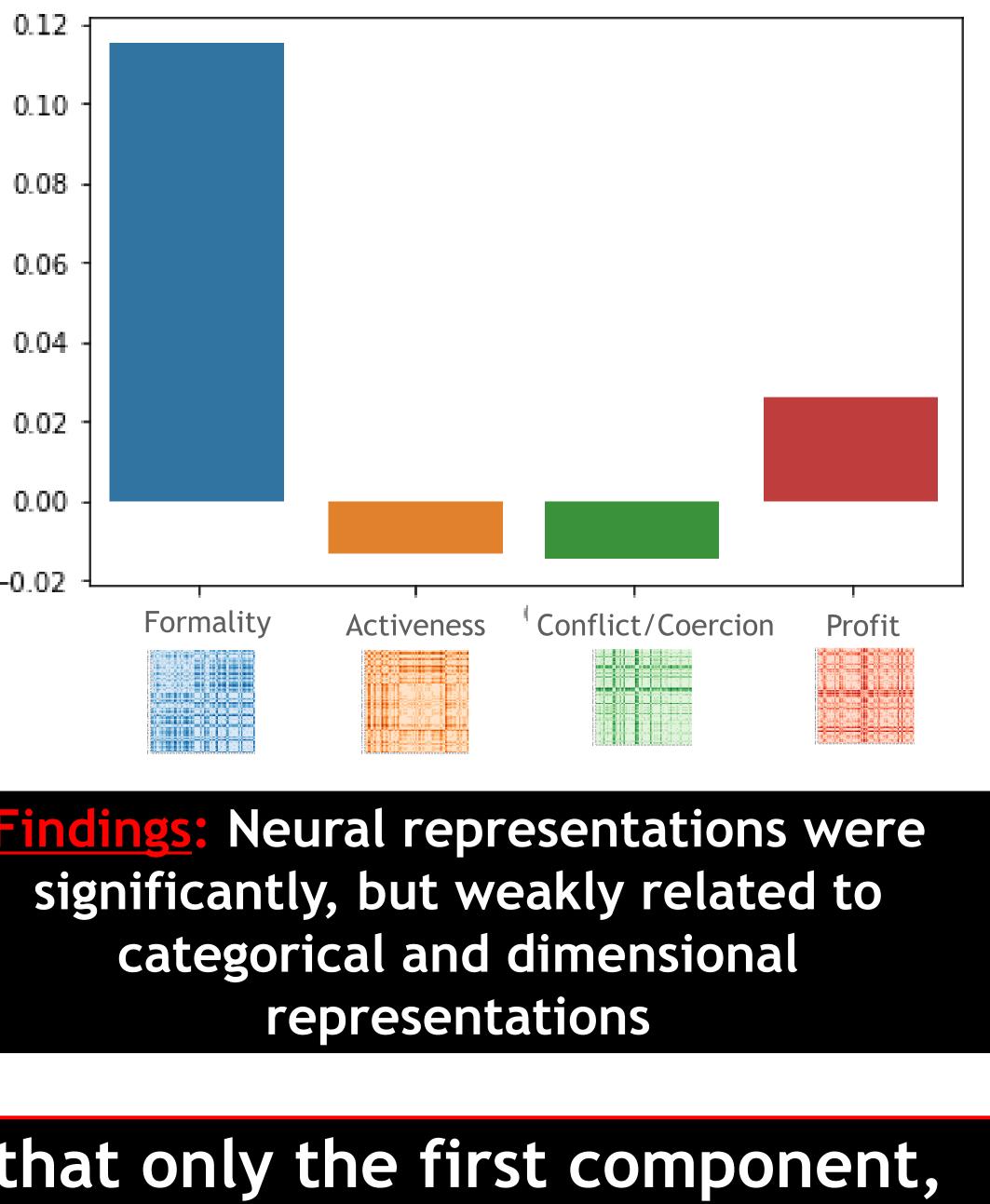
PCA Loadings



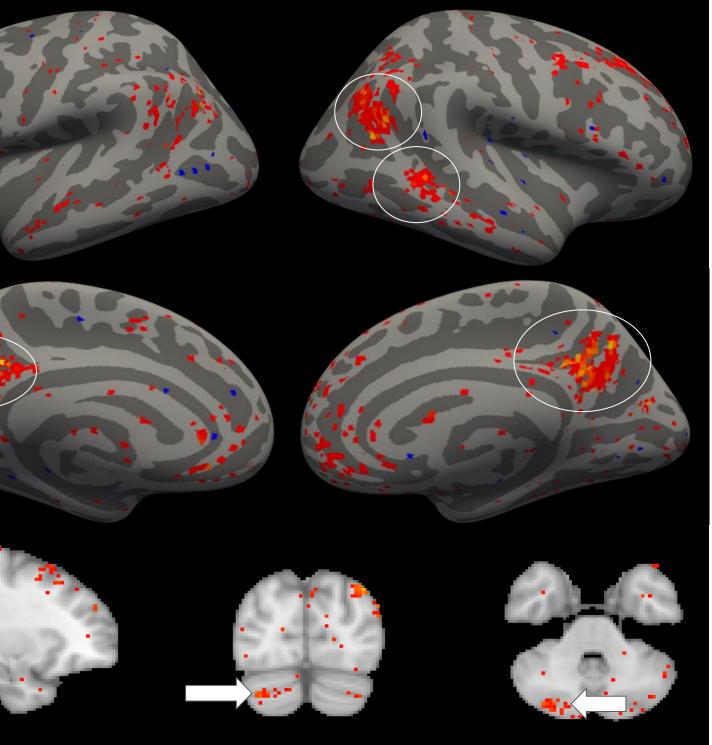












The "social brain" network were reliably activated, including the TPJ, PCC, vmPFC, MTG (circled) cerebellum (arrows)