Supplementary Information – Correlation results information processing speed

Table 6 | Correlation between information processing speed and whole brain relative spectral powers and peak frequency (before and after FDR-correction)

| Cognitive subdomain | Relative power measure | β | p-value | FDR |
|------------------------------|------------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| Information processing speed | Peak | 0.013 | 0.889 | 0.987 |
| | Delta (0.5-4Hz) | 0.055 | 0.555 | 0.634 |
| | Theta (4-8 Hz) | -0.133 | 0.154 | 0.246 |
| | Alpha 1 (8-10Hz) | -0.143 | 0.134 | 0.179 |
| | Alpha 2 (10-13Hz) | 0.163 | 0.090 | 0.72 |
| | Beta (13-30Hz) | 0.036 | 0.692 | 0.790 |
| | Gamma (30-48Hz) | 0.089 | 0.344 | 0.459 |

Table 6 | Standardized coefficients, corrected for age, gender and education. In bold the resultant p-values after FDR-correction, correcting for six frequency bands plus peak-frequency times eight cognitive domains.

Figure 5 | Correlation between global relative alpha1 and theta power (averaged over 78 cortical ROIs) and information processing speed

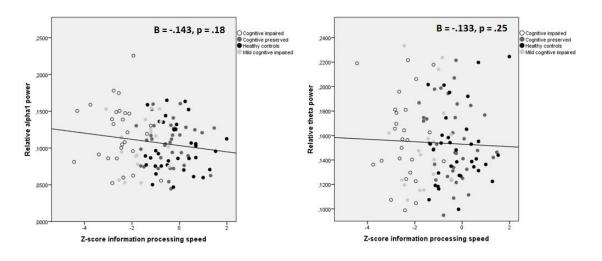


Figure 5 | β = standardized coefficient, corrected for age, gender and education. P-value is corrected for multiple comparisons, correcting for six frequency bands plus peak-frequency times eight cognitive domains.