Gatsby Computational Neuroscience Unit
Neuroscience Candidacy 2007

Written Examination
12 Jan 2007

Part I

This part has 20 short questions. Answer all of them, to the best of your ability. Each is worth 4 marks. No reference materials are allowed.

This part should take 1 hour. You may continue to work for another 30 minutes once that time is up, but indicate clearly which answers (or parts of answers) were written afterward.

1. Consider an infinitely long passive cable. Suppose you inject current at a single point, wait until the system reaches steady state, and then turn off the current. What is the subsequent time-evolution of the voltage? To answer, sketch voltage versus distance along the cable at a few well-chosen time points.

2. A cell has a membrane resistance of 100 MΩ and a time constant of 20 ms. What is its capacitance?

3. Consider a facilitating synapse with failures whose weight, W, evolves according to

$$\frac{dW}{dt} = -W + \sum_i \xi_i \delta(t - t_i)$$

where t_i is the time of the i^{th} spike, the spikes arrive at rate ν, and ξ_i is 1 with probability p and 0 with probability $1 - p$. What is the mean value of W after the system has evolved for a long time? Assume that the ξ_i are uncorrelated with the spike times.

4. What are the approximate concentrations of Na^+, Cl^- and K^+ inside a neuron? What are the approximate concentrations outside it (in the extracellular medium)?

5. Under what conditions on a channel does histogram equalisation maximise the transmitted information?

6. The Venn diagram representation of entropy and information is correct for 2 variables but fails for 3. Give an example of an inequality implied by the Venn diagram that is incorrect. Give an example of a putative neural code which violates it.

7. Two receptor neurons with inhomogeneous Poisson firing statistics step their firing rates from 0 to λ in response to an external stimulus. Cell 1 does so at the time of the stimulus ($t = 0$) and cell 2 follows at a delay Δ which depends on a stimulus parameter θ. Show that the probability that the *first* post-stimulus spike from cell 2 comes precisely τ after the first spike from cell 1 is

$$p(\tau) = \frac{\lambda}{2} e^{-\lambda|\tau - \Delta(\theta)|}$$

(Note the absolute value in the exponent.)

8. For the interval probability given above, calculate the Fisher information $J(\theta)$. [Hint: it's easiest to use the gradient definition and ignore the discontinuity in the derivative.]

9. The neurons in a Hopfield network update according to

$$x_i(t+1) = \text{sign}\left[\sum_{j=1}^{N} J_{ij} x_j(t)\right] .$$

Assume that sign(0)=1. The matrix J is given by (assume that N is even)

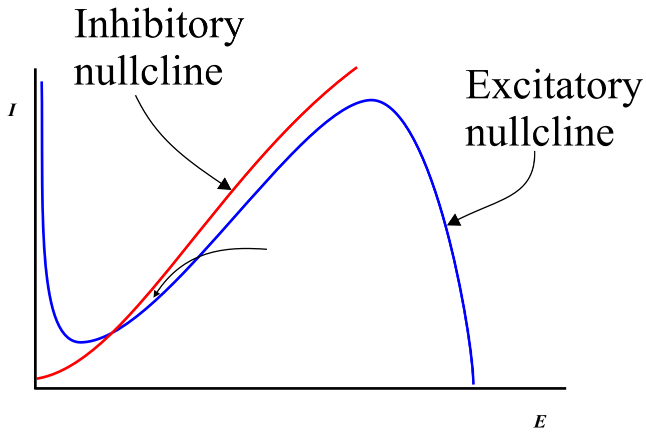
$$J = \text{sign}[(N+1)/2 - i]\,\text{sign}[(N+1)/2 - j]$$

(in other words, $J = 1$ if either both i and j are less than or equal to $N/2$ or both are greater than $N/2$, and -1 otherwise).

   (a) What are the possible equilibrium configurations?

   (b) Assuming synchronous update (all neurons are updated at once), how many iterations does it take to reach equilibrium if you start from an arbitrary initial condition?

10. Consider the standard set of nullclines for a randomly connected network in the balanced regime (shown below). What happens to the stability of the fixed point as the angle between the nullclines (labeled θ) goes to zero?



11. Explain why fast inhibition has a stabilizing effect on a network of randomly connected neurons operating in the balanced regime (i.e., operating at the equilibrium shown in the figure above).

12. Explain (using nullcines if you would like) why spike-frequency adaptation can cause bursting.

13. Can we currently measure levels of dopamine using fMRI or PET? Explain your answer.

14. Describe the phenomenon of priming.

15. What effect does the refractory period have on the coefficient of variation of a neuron's spiking activity?

16. How is non-NMDA-dependent synaptic plasticity at mossy fibre synapses believed to work?

17. What is (are) the mode(s) of action of morphine?

18. Describe the hypothesis of signal-dependent noise in the motor system. What does it purport to explain?

19. What is the phenomenon of theta phase precession in place cells?

20. What is the pattern of firing of climbing fibres?

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Part II

This part contains 4 questions, of which you only need answer 3. You may consult your texts or notes, but **not** online resources.

This part should take 2 hours. You may continue to work for another 2 hours once this time is up, but indicate clearly which answers (or parts of answers) were written afterward.

1. **Biophysics.** Consider a simplified Hodgkin-Huxley type model,

$$\begin{aligned}
\tau \frac{dV}{dt} &= -(V - \mathcal{E}_L) - hm(V)V \\
\tau_h \frac{dh}{dt} &= h_\infty(V) - h \\
m(V) &= \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-(V - V_t)/\epsilon_m)} \\
h_\infty(V) &= \frac{1}{1 + \exp(+(V - V_h)/\epsilon_h)}
\end{aligned}$$

with parameters

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{E}_L &= -65 \text{ mV} \\
V_t &= -50 \text{ mV} \\
\epsilon_h &= 10 \text{ mV} \\
\epsilon_m &\ll 1 \text{ mV} .
\end{aligned}$$

The remaining parameter, V_h, will be specified as needed (it will take on a range of values).

(a) Sketch the nullclines in V-h space for $V_h = -60, -50$ and -40 mV. Put voltage on the x-axis and h on the y-axis. Which of these values of V_h, if any allow spike generation? (10 marks)

Spike generation consists of the following: the neuron is instantaneously moved above V_t, under single neuron dynamics it rapidly moves to a higher voltage, and then returns to rest at a value *below* V_t.

(b) Find the condition on V_h that guarantees spike generation. (5 marks)

(c) For a value of V_h that allows spike generation, sketch the trajectories starting at V slightly greater than V_t and $h = 1$. (5 marks)

(d) Show (graphically) that the amplitude of the spike is an increasing function of τ_h. (10 marks)

(e) As you probably noticed, this system cannot spike repetitively. Is it possible to fix this with a proper choice of ϵ_m, ϵ_h, V_h and τ_h? If so, how? (10 marks)

2. **Coding.** Consider two V1 cells whose responses to an instantaneous visual stimulus $s(\mathbf{x})$ are given by:

$$r_a(s) = \left(\int d\boldsymbol{\xi}\; D_1(\mathbf{x}_1 - \boldsymbol{\xi}) s(\boldsymbol{\xi}) \right) \left(\int d\boldsymbol{\xi}'\; D_2(\mathbf{x}_2 - \boldsymbol{\xi}') s(\boldsymbol{\xi}') \right) + \eta_a$$

$$r_b(s) = \int d\boldsymbol{\xi}\; D_3(\mathbf{x}_3 - \boldsymbol{\xi}) \left[s(\boldsymbol{\xi}) \left(1 + \int d\boldsymbol{\xi}'\; D_4(\boldsymbol{\xi}') s(\boldsymbol{\xi} - \boldsymbol{\xi}') \right) \right] + \eta_b$$

where $D_{\{1,2,3,4\}}(\mathbf{x})$ are zero-centered spatial filters contributing to the cell responses, $\mathbf{x}_{\{1,2,3\}}$ are constants, $\eta_{\{a,b\}}$ are Gaussian noise terms, and $r_a(s)$ and $r_b(s)$ are the **membrane potentials** for each cell in response to s, offset from rest. We will neglect all temporal filtering.

(a) Describe the encoding models defined by these equations, and give plausible network connections that might underlie them [the placement of parentheses might help]. Qualitatively, what stimulus (with constrained power) would make each cell fire most strongly? (8 marks)

A colleague obtains experimental data giving measured responses of the cells to a family of images $\{s_i(\mathbf{x})\}$ drawn from a distribution $P(s)$, such that $\langle s_i(\mathbf{x}) s_i(\mathbf{x}') \rangle \propto \delta(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}')$. Assume that enough stimuli were presented so that all averages over presentations are equal to their expected values (both with respect to $P(s)$ and with respect to the Gaussian noise in the membrane potential).

(b) Write down (up to a constant of proportionality) expressions for the maximum likelihood estimators of **linear** spatial receptive fields for these cells, in terms of $D_{\{1,2,3,4\}}$ and the moments of $P(s)$. (8 marks)

To simplify calculations, suppose that the visual stimulus is a one-dimensional strip of pixels $x \in \{1, 2, 3, \ldots, N\}$, so that the integrals above can be replaced by finite sums. Your colleague used two classes of stimuli in the experiments:

- sparse noise, where each pixel $s_i(x_n)$ is chosen independently from some zero-mean distribution P_1.
- gratings, where $s_i(x_n) = \sin(\omega_i n \Delta x)$ and ω_i is chosen uniformly from $\{0, 2\pi/(N\Delta x), 4\pi/(N\Delta x), \ldots, 2N\pi/(N\Delta x)\}$

(c) Verify that both families satisfy the criterion $\langle s_i(x_n) s_i(x_{n'}) \rangle \propto \delta_{nn'}$. [Hint: for the gratings, it might help to think of $x_{n,n'}$ as frequency variables and ω_i as a time variable.] (4 marks)

Your colleague is excited, because when he carried out the linear analysis for each class of stimuli separately, he found different linear spatial filters in each case. He believes that this shows that V1 adapts to stimulus statistics in a sophisticated fashion.

(d) Do you agree? Explain. (4 marks)

(e) If each filter $D_{\{1,2,3,4\}}(x)$ is a local bump, describe qualitatively (or sketch) the forms of the linear receptive field you expect to see for each cell probed with each stimulus class. Explain. (12 marks)

(f) Finally, for which (if any) of these cells might you use spike-triggered covariance methods to obtain estimates of the actual filters $D_{()}$. (4 marks)

3. **Network dynamics.** Consider a network of quadratic integrate-and-fire neurons whose voltages, V_i, evolve according to

$$\begin{aligned}
\tau \frac{dV_i}{dt} &= \frac{(V_i - V_r)(V_i - V_t)}{V_t - V_r} + I_0 - I_i \\
I_i &= \sum_j W_{ij} g_j(t)(V_i - \mathcal{E}_j) \\
g_j(t) &= \sum_k f(t - t_j^k) \\
f(t) &= \Theta(t) \frac{\exp(-t/\gamma)}{\gamma}
\end{aligned}$$

where V_r, V_t, $\mathcal{E}_j$, W_{ij}, γ and I_0 are constants, t_j^k is the time of the k^{th} spike on neuron j, and Θ is the Heaviside step function: $\Theta(t) = \max(0, t)$. Note that all the W_{ij} are non-negative.

Assume that $V_t > V_r$. When $V_i(t)$ reaches ∞, a spike is emitted and V_i is reset to $-\infty$. In case you don't remember from the homework, V_i both goes to ∞ and returns from $-\infty$ in finite time.

(a) Assume $W_{ij} = 0 \;\forall i, j$ and $I_0 = 0$. What is the resting membrane potential? What is the threshold for the generation of an action potential? (3 marks)

(b) Assume $W_{ij} = 0 \;\forall i, j$. At what value of I_0 does the neuron start to fire repetitively? (4 marks)

(c) The synaptic current, I_i, can be written $G_i(t)V_i - H_i(t)$ where

$$\begin{aligned}
G_i(t) &= \sum_j W_{ij} g_j(t) \\
H_i(t) &= \sum_j W_{ij} g_j(t) \mathcal{E}_j \,.
\end{aligned}$$

Assume that the i^{th} neuron fires at constant rate ν_i. Write down expressions for $\langle G_i \rangle$ and $\langle H_i \rangle$, the time averages of $G_i(t)$ and $H_i(t)$, respectively, in terms of the W_{ij}, $\mathcal{E}_j$ and ν_j. Hint: $f(t)$ integrates to 1. (8 marks)

(d) Assume that W_{ij} is drawn *i.i.d.* from a distribution that is independent of the number of neurons, N, and that V_i is independent of G_i. Show that as $N \to \infty$, there is no equilibrium in which all neurons fire at constant (and nonzero) rate. (10 marks)

(e) Let us go back to the finite N limit, so that all the neurons can fire steadily, at rate ν_i for neuron i. Derive an expression for the temporal fluctuations of H_i, denoted $C_{ij}^H(t - t')$. This quantity is defined to be

$$C_{ij}^H(t - t') = \Big\langle \Big(H_i(t) - \langle H_i \rangle\Big)\Big(H_j(t') - \langle H_j \rangle\Big)\Big\rangle$$

where, as above, the angle brackets denote a time average. Assume that

$$\Big\langle \Big(g_i(t) - \langle g_i \rangle\Big)\Big(g_j(t') - \langle g_j \rangle\Big)\Big\rangle = \nu_i c(t - t')\delta_{ij} \,,$$

the W_{ij} are drawn *i.i.d.* from a distribution with mean W_0 and variance σ^2, W_{ij} and ν_j are uncorrelated, and there are N neurons. (15 marks)

4. **Acquisition and Extinction (Koerding).** Consider the use of a Kalman filter to model a prediction learning experiment.

(a) if the animal's prior model for the evolution of a weight is:

$$w_{t+1} = (1-\alpha)w_t + \alpha\epsilon_t$$

where $w_0 = 0$, $0 < \alpha < 1$; and $\epsilon \sim G(0,1)$ is a standard normal random variable, then to what distribution (if any) does w_t converge as $t \to \infty$? What's the difference between this case and $w_{t+1} = w_t + \alpha\epsilon_t$? (8 marks)

(b) if the animal makes an observation r_t on timestep t

$$r_t = w_t + \eta_t$$

where $\eta_t \sim G(0, \nu^2)$ is another normal random variable, write down the update rule for the distribution of w_{t+1} given that $w_{t-1} \sim G(\bar{w}_{t-1}, \sigma^2_{t-1})$ is Gaussian. (4 marks)

(c) if $r_t = 1\ \forall t$, write down an equation that σ^2_∞ satisfies, and solve it for the case that $\alpha = 0.5, \nu^2 = 1$. (8 marks)

(d) If there is another CS on each trial, with

$$z_{t+1} = (1-\beta)z_t + \beta\epsilon'(t)$$

where $z_0 = 0, \epsilon'(t) \sim G(0,1)$ and $1 > \beta \gg \alpha$ and

$$r_t = w_t + z_t + \eta_t$$

then if $r_t = 1\ \forall t < 100, r_t = 0\ \forall t \geq 100$, sketch the evolution of the mean values of the posterior distribution over $\{w_t, z_t\}$ paying special attention around $t < 10$ and $100 \leq t < 110$. Explain your reasoning. (20 marks)