

SYDE 556/750

Simulating Neurobiological Systems
Lecture 5: Feed-Forward Transformation

Andreas Stöckel

January 30, 2020

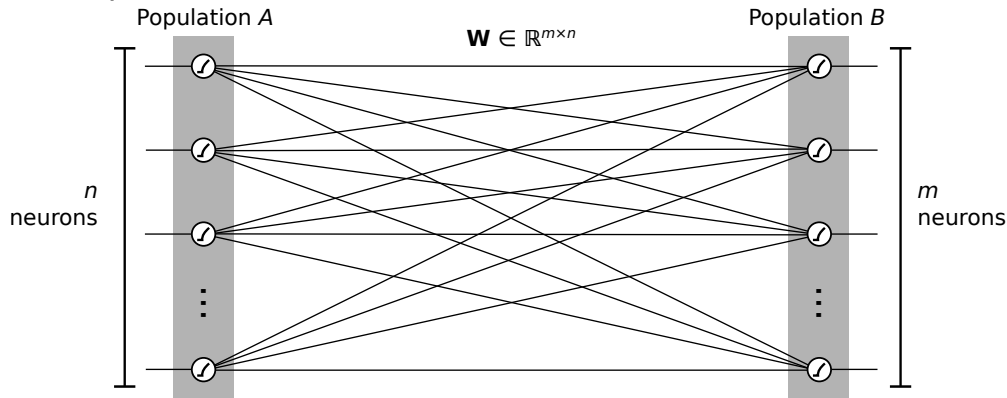


UNIVERSITY OF
WATERLOO

FACULTY OF
ENGINEERING



NEF Principle 2: Transformation

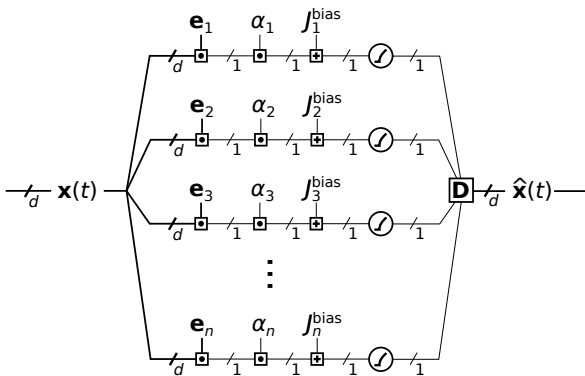


NEF Principle 2 – Transformation

Connections between populations describe *transformations* of neural representations. Transformations are functions of the variables represented by neural populations.

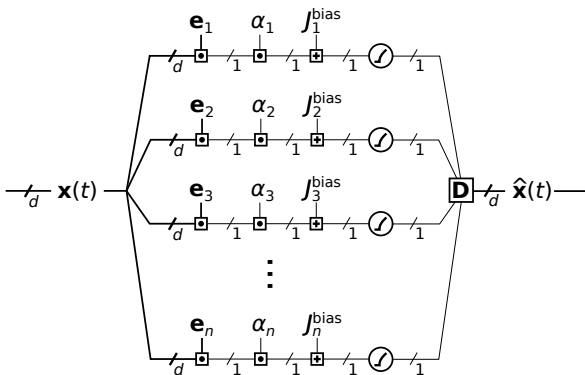
A Tale of Two Populations (I)

Population A

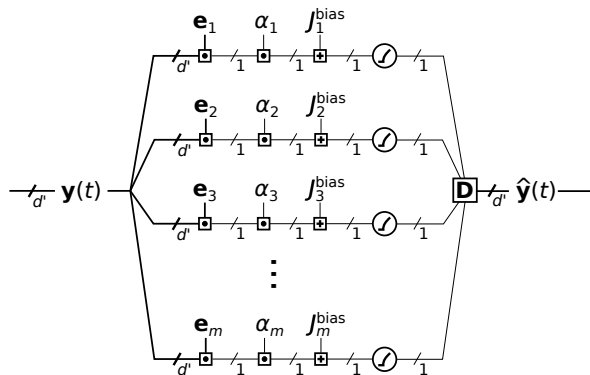


A Tale of Two Populations (I)

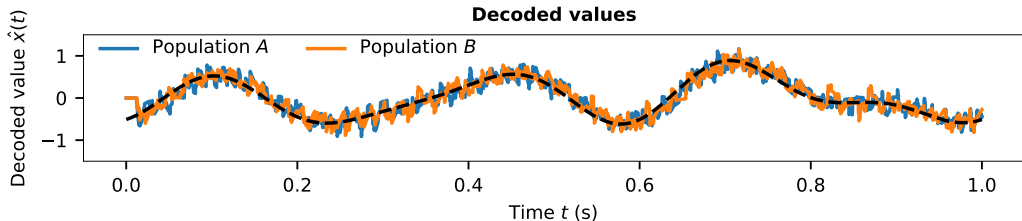
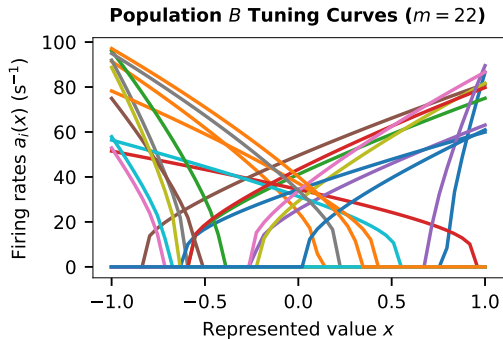
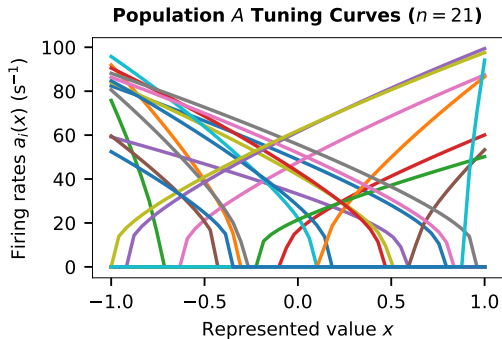
Population A



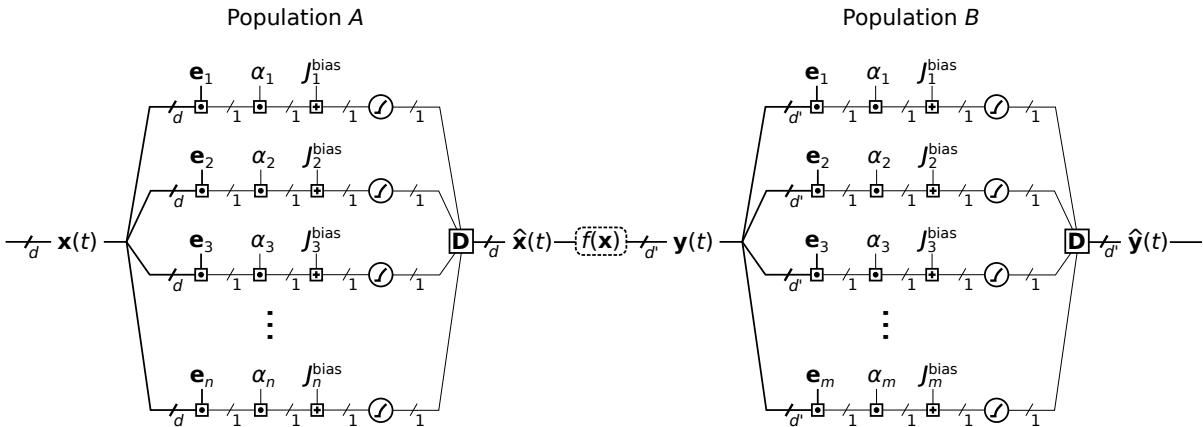
Population B



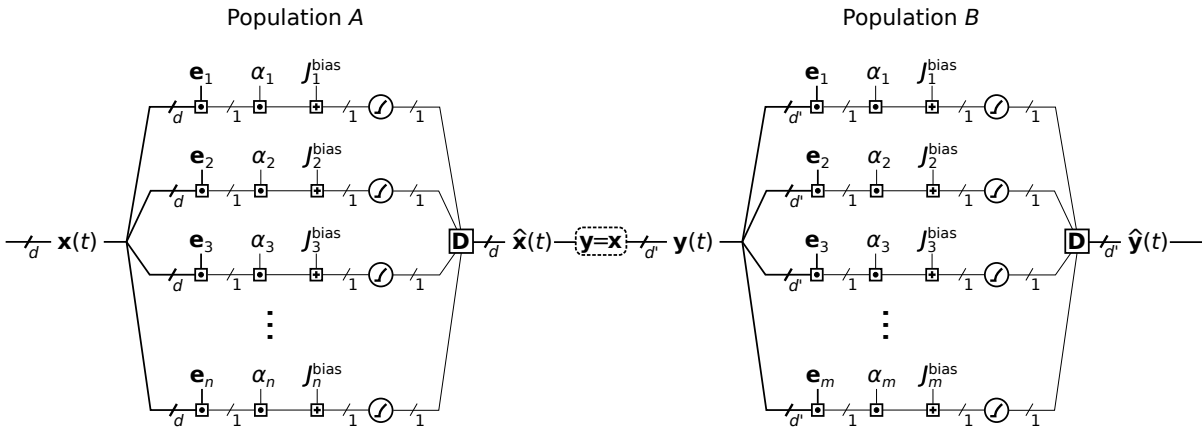
Communication Channel Experiment: Same input signal



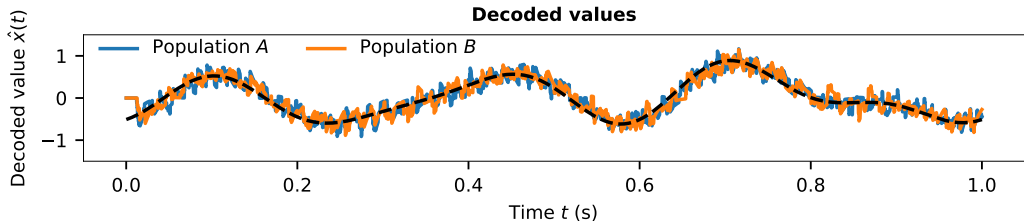
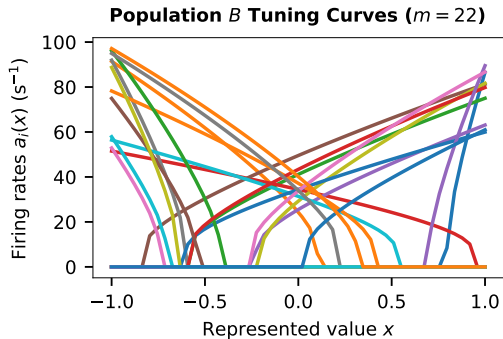
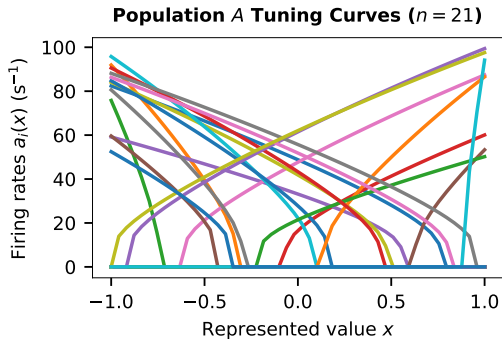
A Tale of Two Populations (II)



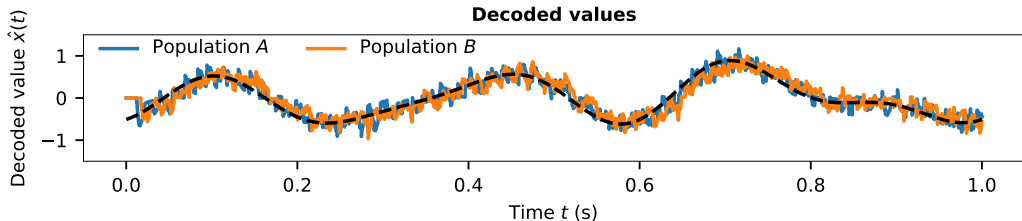
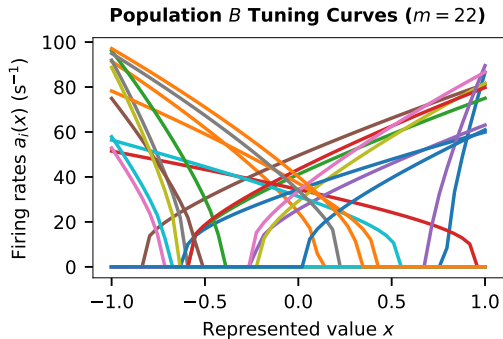
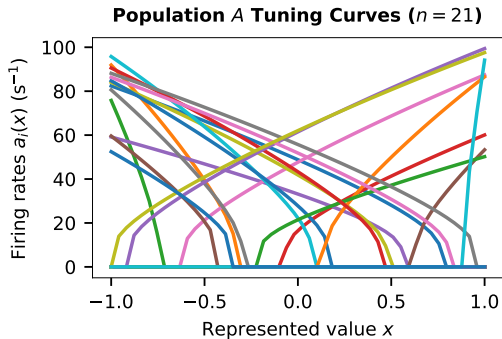
A Tale of Two Populations (II)



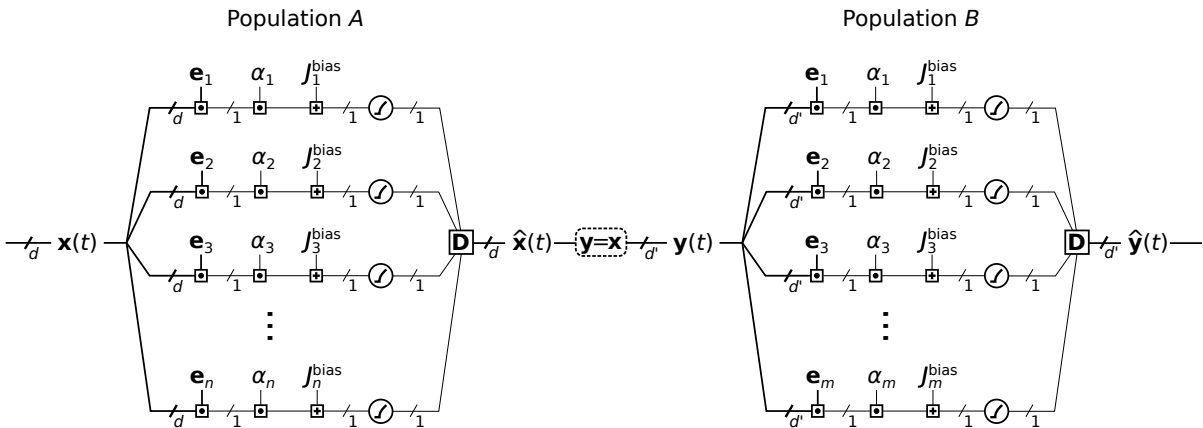
Communication Channel Experiment: Populations in series



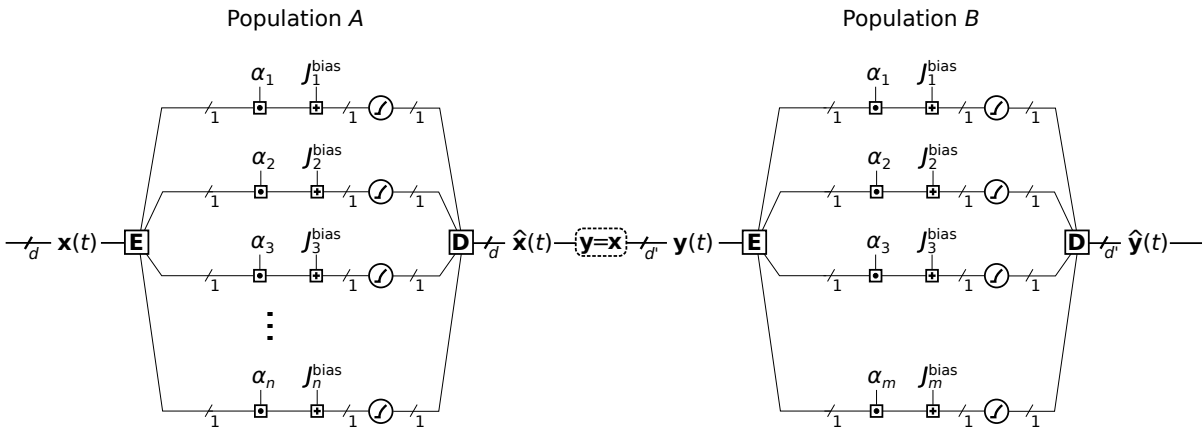
Communication Channel Experiment: Populations in series



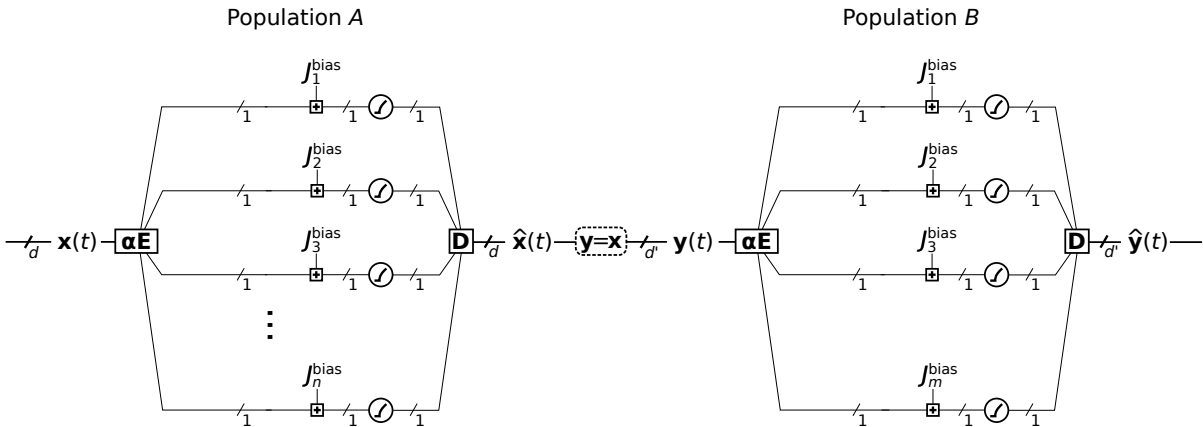
Computing Synaptic Weights: Step 1 – Encoding Matrix



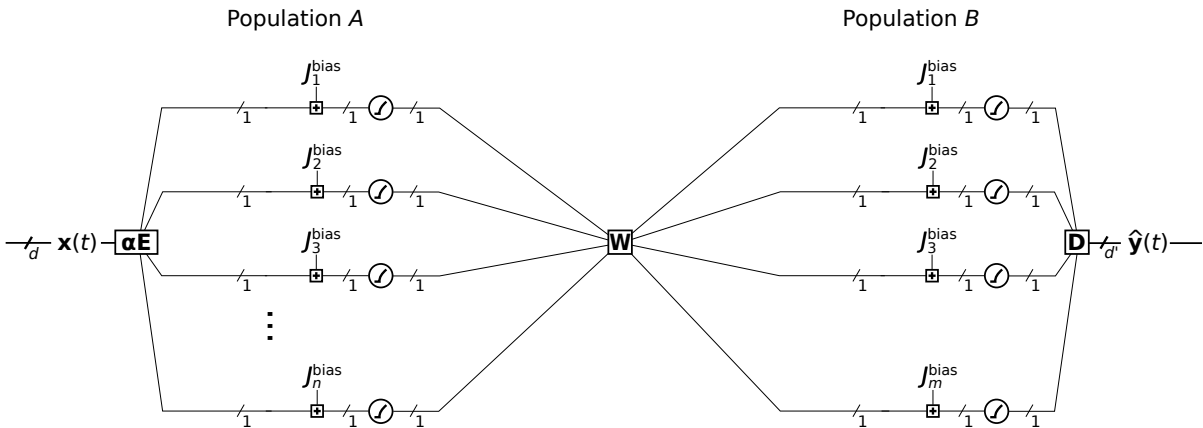
Computing Synaptic Weights: Step 1 – Encoding Matrix



Computing Synaptic Weights: Step 2 – Scaled Encoding Matrix

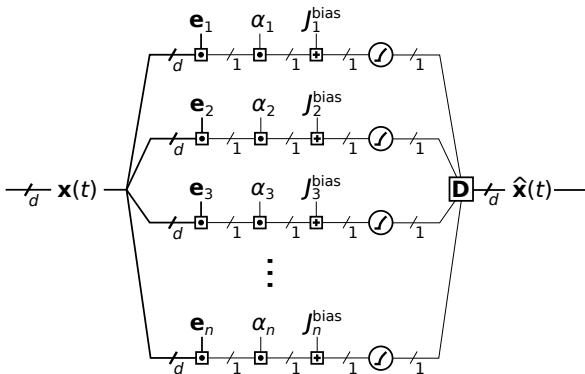


Computing Synaptic Weights: Step 3 – $\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{E}\mathbf{D}$

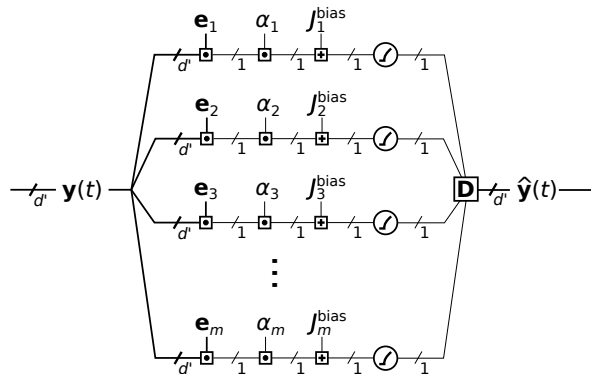


Computing Functions

Population A

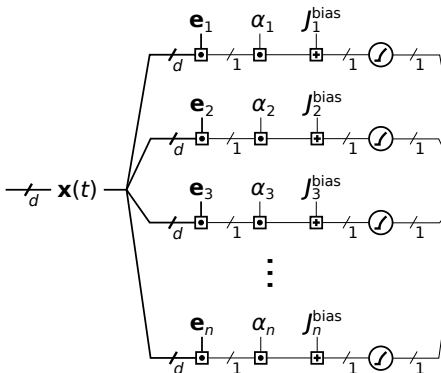


Population B

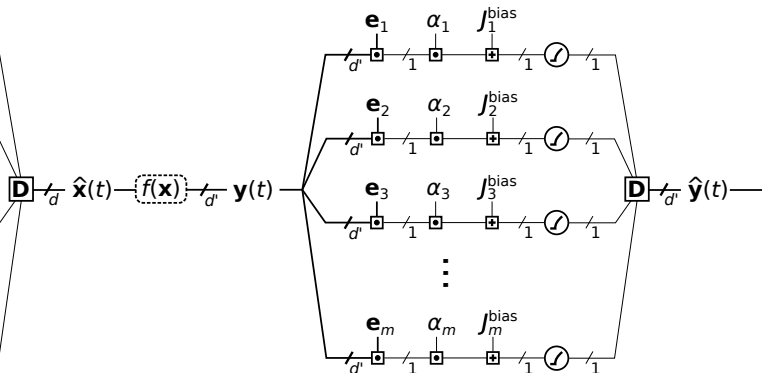


Computing Functions

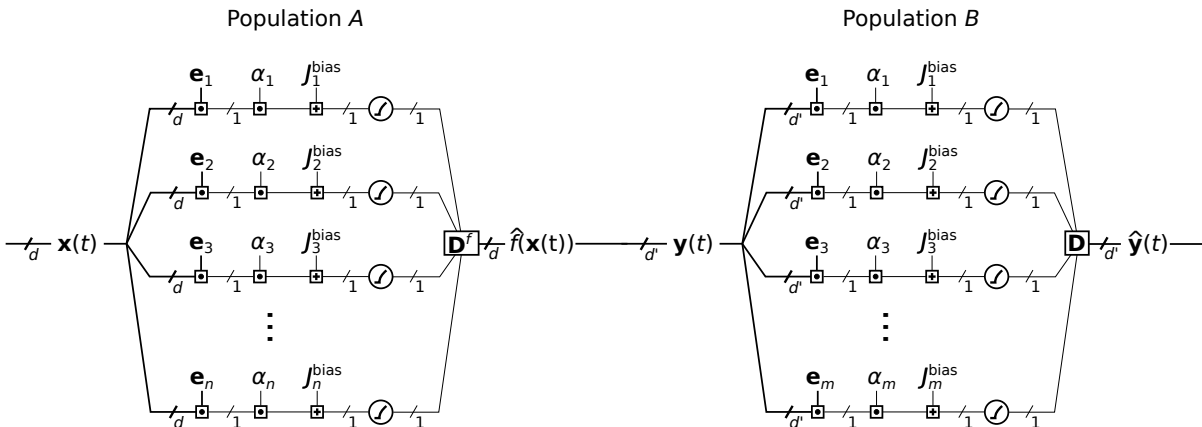
Population A



Population B



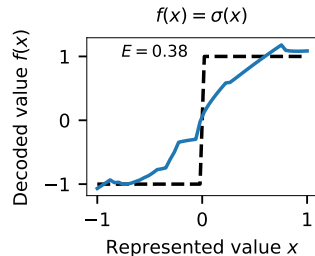
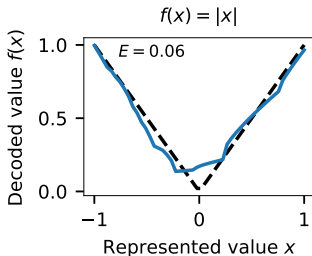
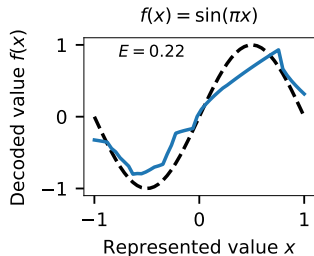
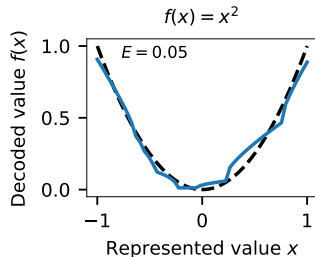
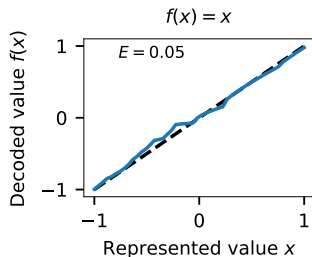
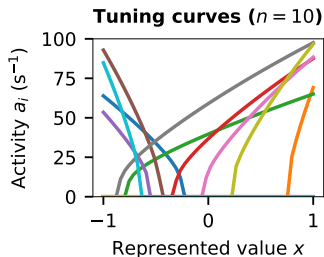
Computing Functions



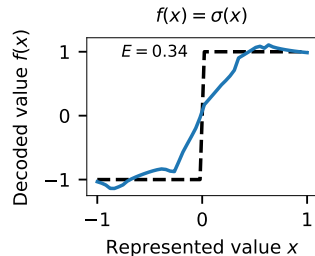
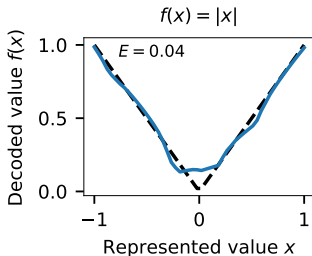
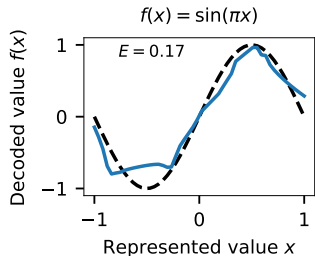
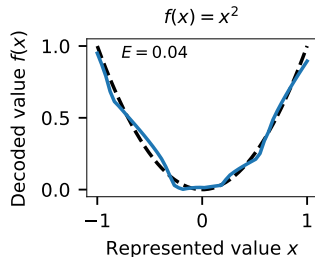
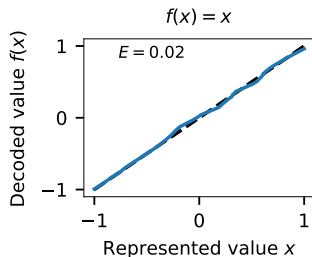
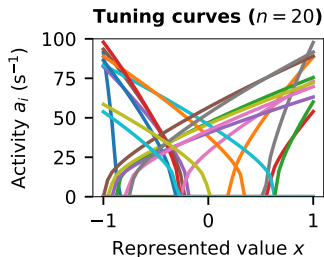
Function Decoder

$$\mathbf{D}^f = ((\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^\top + N\sigma^2\mathbf{I})\mathbf{A}\mathbf{Y}^\top)^\top, \quad \text{where } (\mathbf{Y})_{ik} = (f(\mathbf{x}_k))_i$$

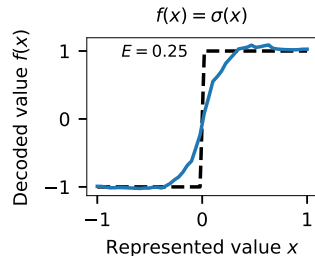
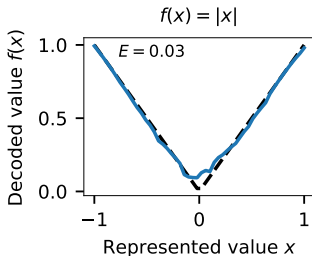
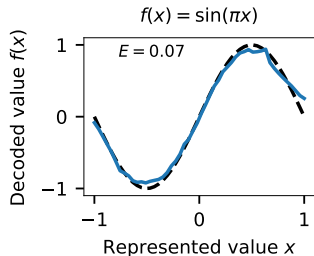
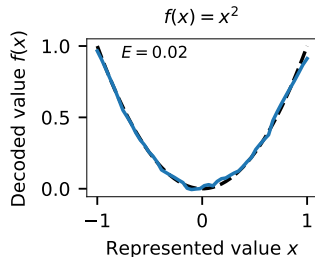
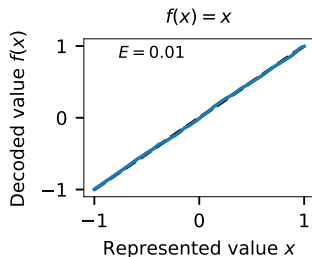
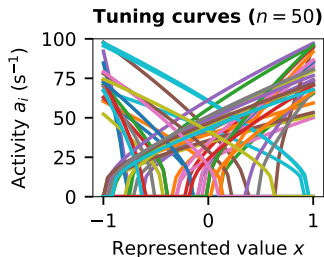
Decoding Functions – Using a Few Neurons



Decoding Functions – Using More Neurons

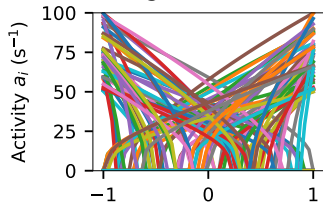


Decoding Functions – Using More Neurons



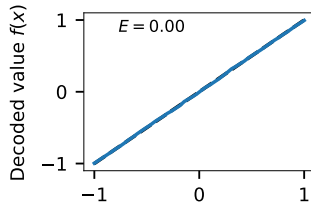
Decoding Functions – Using More Neurons

Tuning curves ($n = 100$)



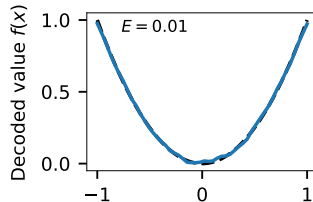
Represented value x

$$f(x) = x$$



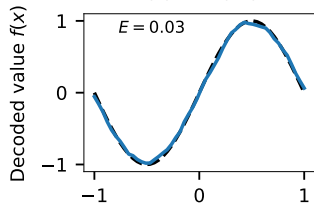
Represented value x

$$f(x) = x^2$$



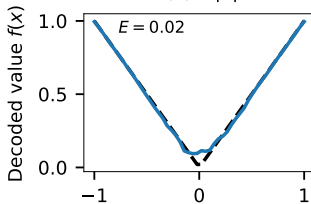
Represented value x

$$f(x) = \sin(\pi x)$$



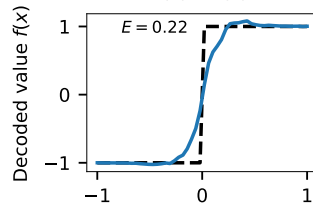
Represented value x

$$f(x) = |x|$$



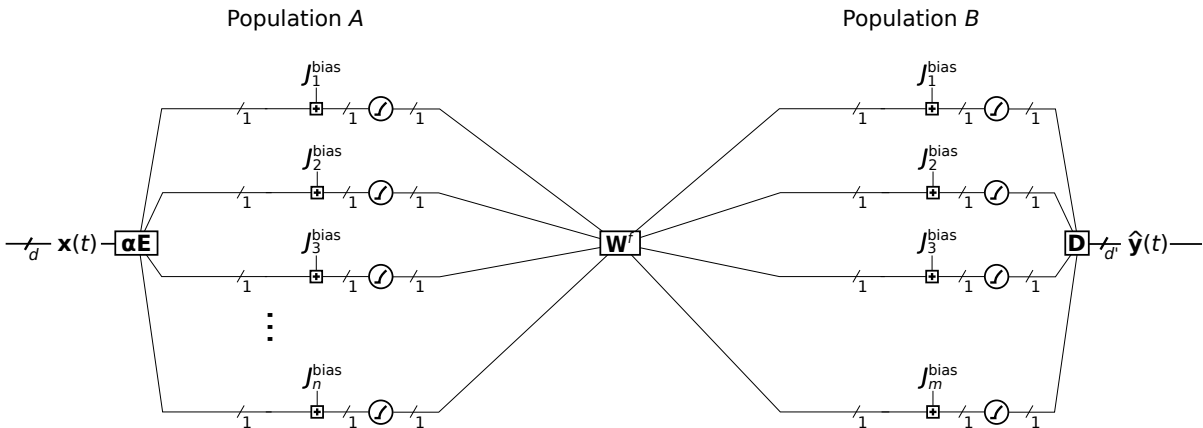
Represented value x

$$f(x) = \sigma(x)$$



Represented value x

Computing Functions – Weight Matrix



$$\mathbf{W}^f = \mathbf{E} \mathbf{D}^f$$

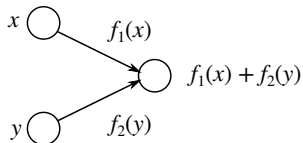
Computing Multivariate Functions

○ Homogenous population ⊗ Heterogenous population

→ Linear connection —| Inh. connection —● Exc. connection

Linear Superposition

$$W^{f_1} \mathbf{a}_1(\mathbf{x}) + W^{f_2} \mathbf{a}_2(\mathbf{x})$$



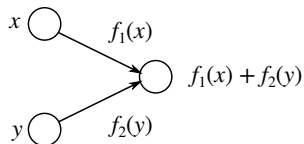
Computing Multivariate Functions

○ Homogenous population ⊗ Heterogenous population

→ Linear connection —| Inh. connection —● Exc. connection

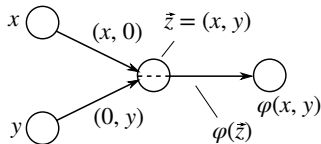
Linear Superposition

$$W^{f_1} \mathbf{a}_1(\mathbf{x}) + W^{f_2} \mathbf{a}_2(\mathbf{x})$$



Nonlinear Functions

Multi-dimensional \mathbf{z}



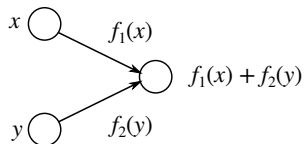
Computing Multivariate Functions

○ Homogenous population ⊗ Heterogenous population

→ Linear connection —| Inh. connection —● Exc. connection

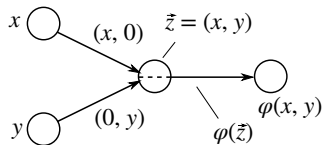
Linear Superposition

$$W^{f_1} \mathbf{a}_1(\mathbf{x}) + W^{f_2} \mathbf{a}_2(\mathbf{x})$$



Nonlinear Functions

Multi-dimensional \mathbf{z}



(Dendritic Computation)

Exploit dendritic nonlinearity

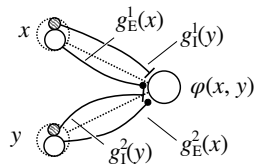


Image sources

Title slide

“Yellow Butterfly”

Author: Albert Bierstadt, circa 1890.

From Wikimedia.