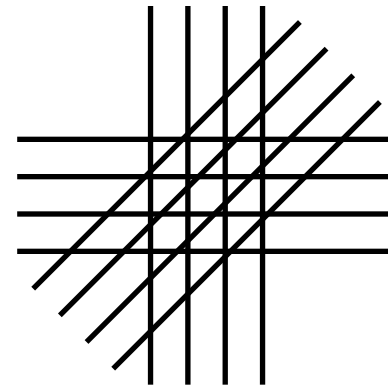


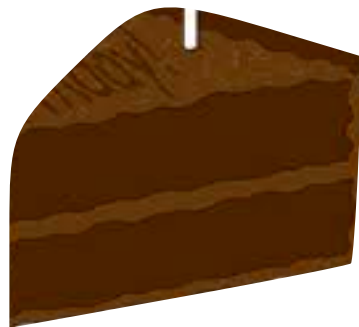
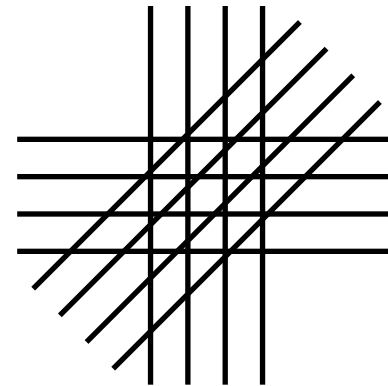
# Neural Networks for Demixing

David Halpern  
NYU

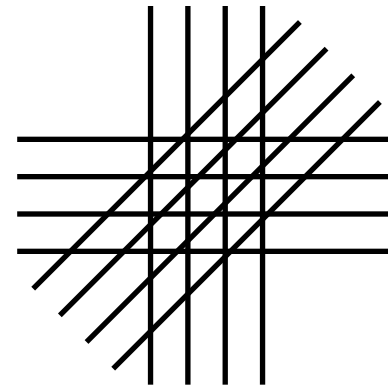
# Demixing Odors/ Orientations



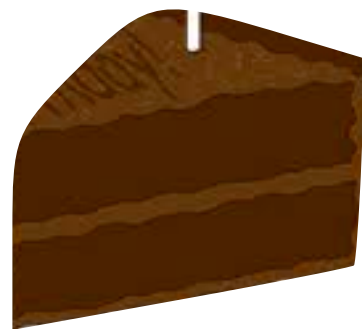
# Demixing Odors/ Orientations



# Demixing Odors/ Orientations



Strawberries



Cake

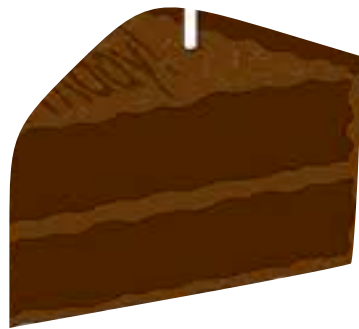


Coffee

# Demixing Odors/ Orientations



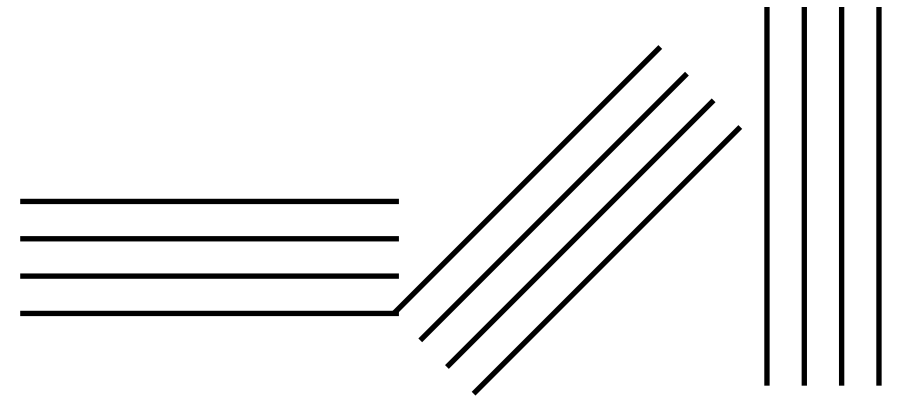
Strawberries



Cake



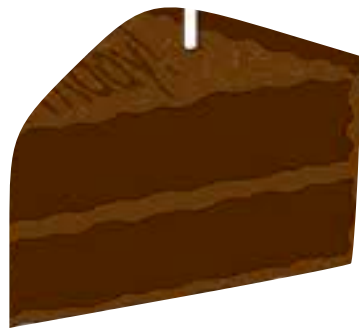
Coffee



# Demixing Odors/ Orientations



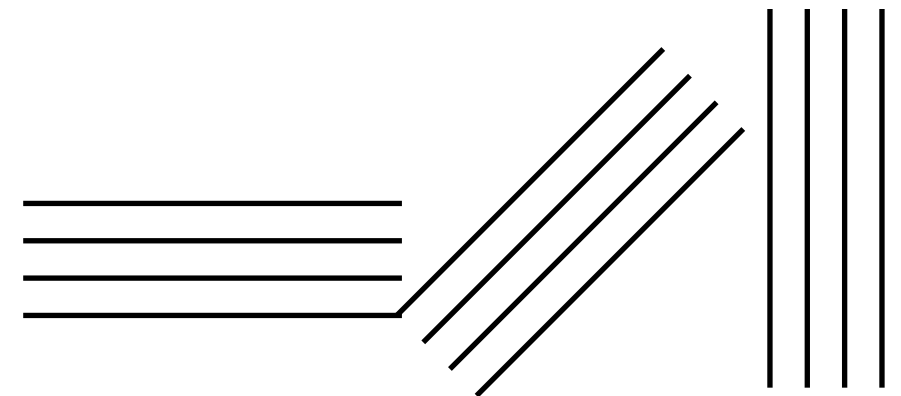
Strawberries



Cake



Coffee

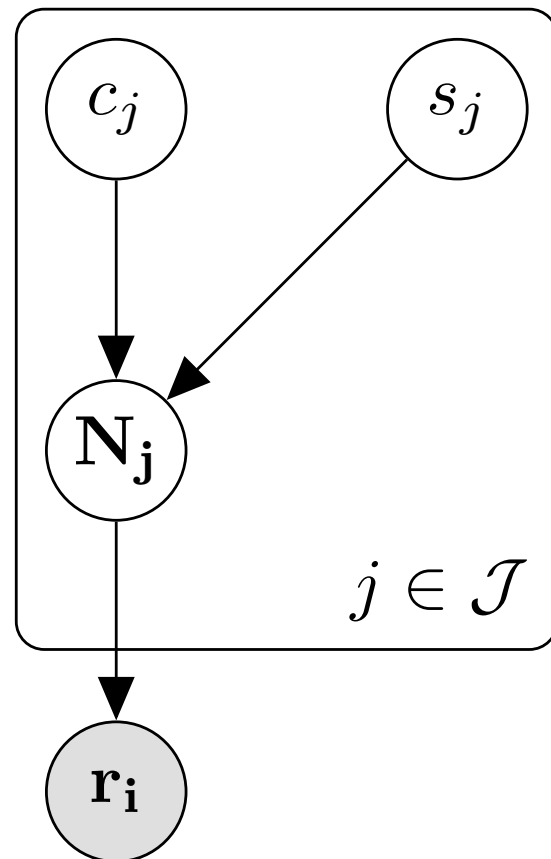


0

45

90

# Graphical Model



$s_j$  is stimulus  $j$

$c_j$  is contrast of grating  $j$

$r_i$  is response of neuron  $i$

$N_{ij}$  is the response of neuron  $i$  to grating  $j$

# Inference

Lots of evidence for multiplexing neurons in the brain (cite evidence...)

Demixing is a very general problem for the brain

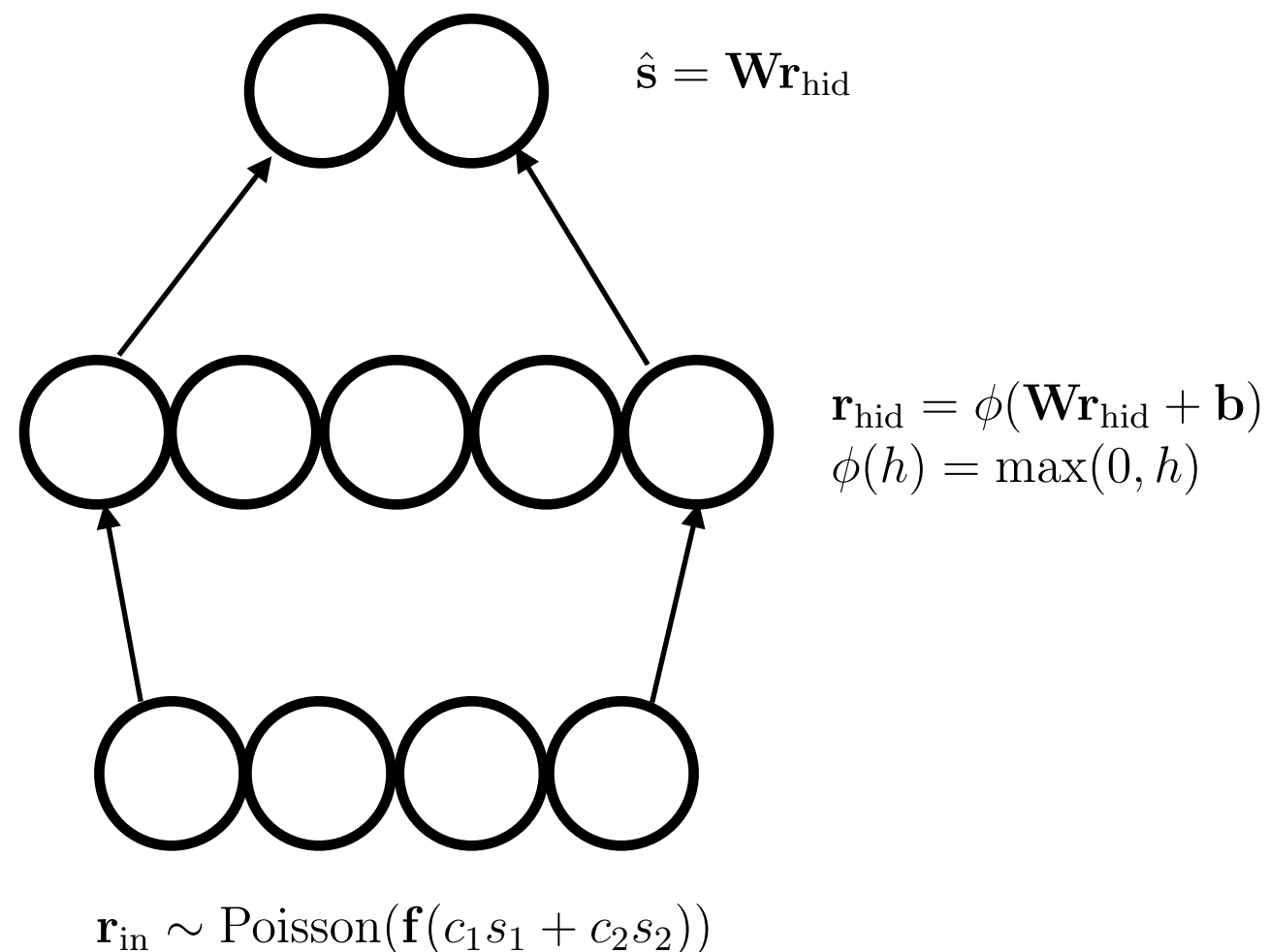
But optimal Bayesian inference is intractable

Inference in neural networks is easy

How close is neural network performance to optimal?

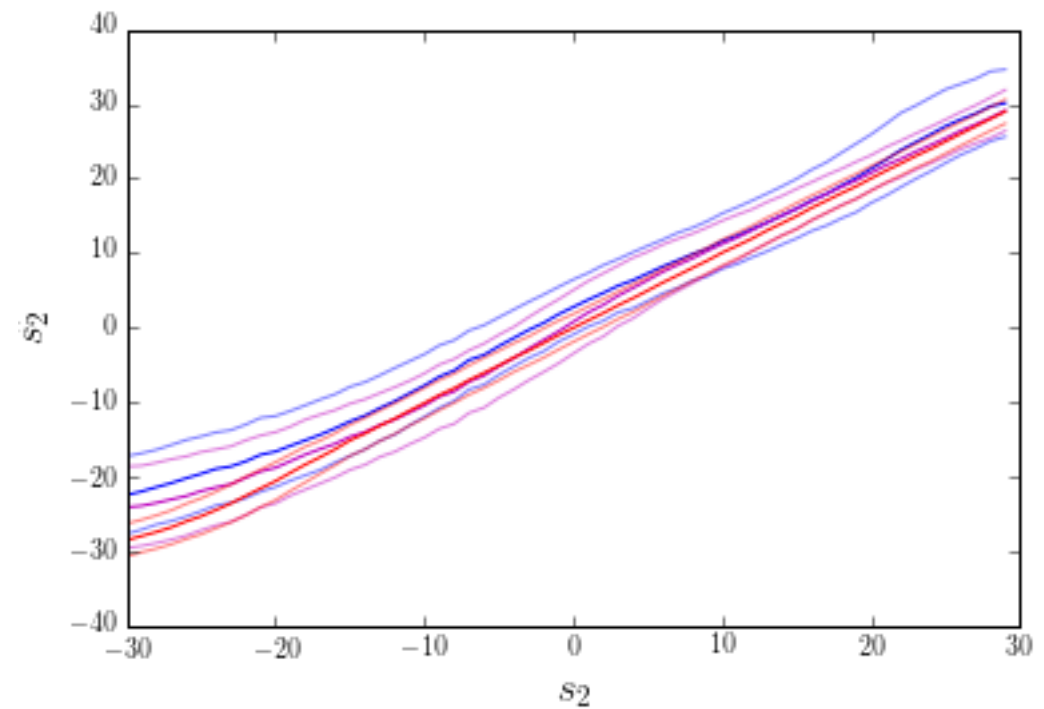
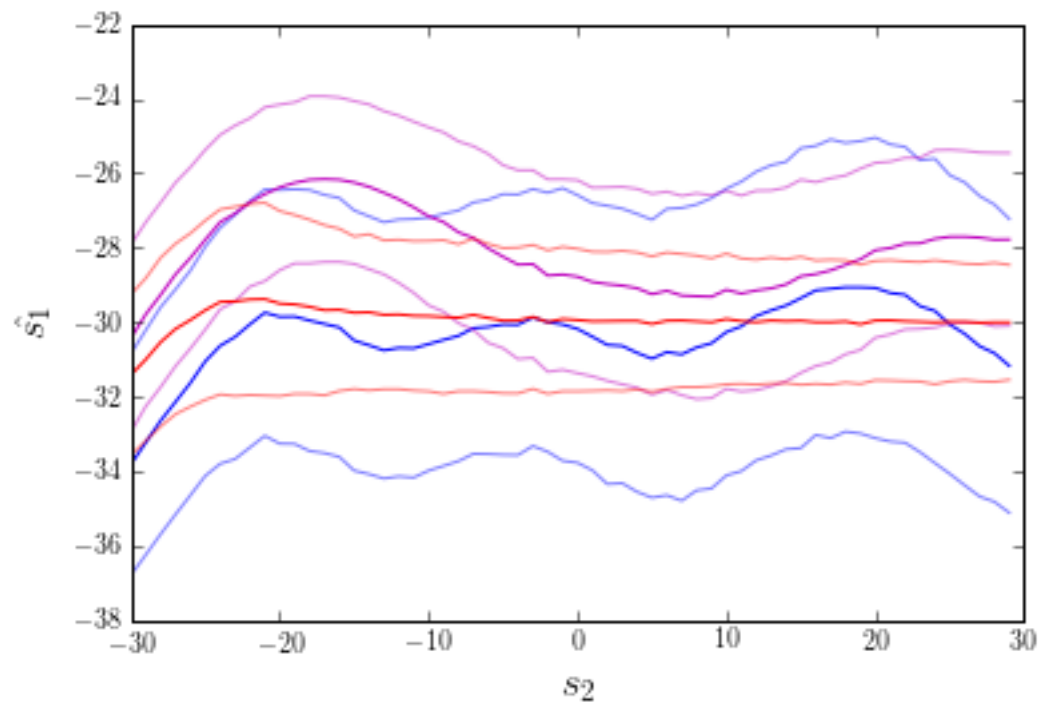


# Neural Network Structure and Training



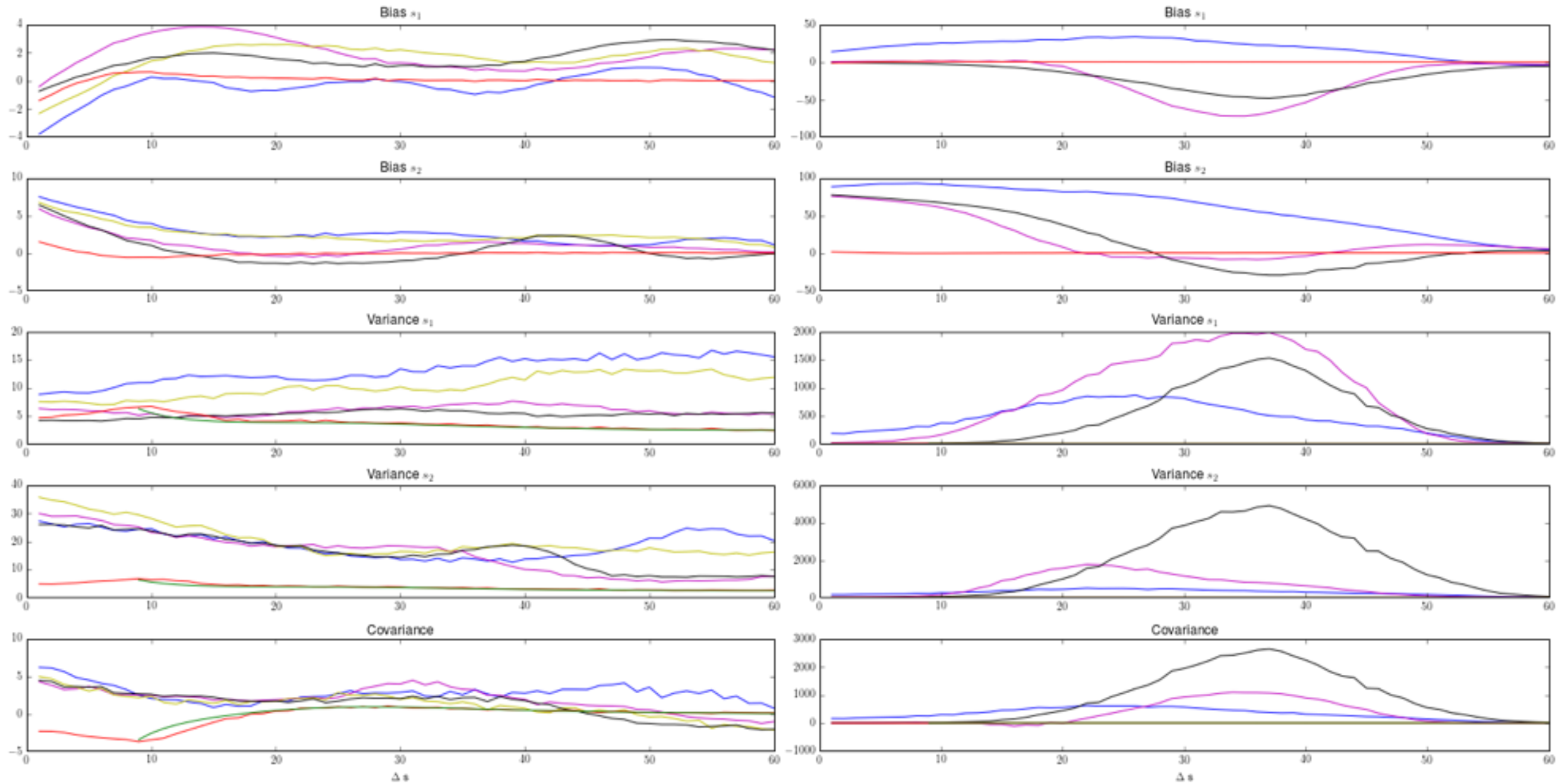
20,000 training trials  
100 epochs  
50 hidden units  
61 input units

# Performance Plots



These are all placeholders!

# Performance Plots



# Conclusions