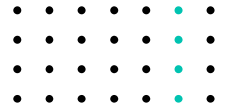


# An introduction to the 1<sup>st</sup> project

Poorya Omid



# 1<sup>st</sup> question



- 1- Write a function named `ode_euler` which will implement a method to solve the sample differential equation. The first argument of this function should be a function handle to a differential equation (see the following example for a sample example of  $f=X^2+1$ )

$$\frac{df}{dx} \approx \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \Rightarrow f(x + \Delta x) \approx f(x) + \Delta x * \frac{df}{dx}.$$



## 2<sup>nd</sup> question



- 2- Write a function `n_prime(t, V)` that calculates the derivative of `n` at the point `t` given that the membrane potential is `V`.

Hint: Note that you have to modify the first line of `ode_euler()` so that it takes an additional input argument, `V`, and line 24, so that `feval()` takes three arguments, a function handle such as `@n_prime` and two additional input arguments, `t` and `V`, to the function referred to by the function handle

$$\alpha_n = \frac{0.01(10 - v_m)}{\left[\exp\left(\frac{10 - v_m}{10}\right) - 1\right]}$$

$$\tau_n(V) = \frac{1}{\alpha_n(V) + \beta_n(V)}$$

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = \alpha_n(V)(1 - n) - \beta_n(V)n$$

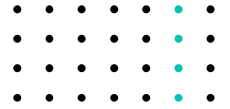
$$\beta_n = 0.125 \exp\left(\frac{-v_m}{80}\right)$$

$$n_\infty(V) = \frac{\alpha_n(V)}{\alpha_n(V) + \beta_n(V)}$$

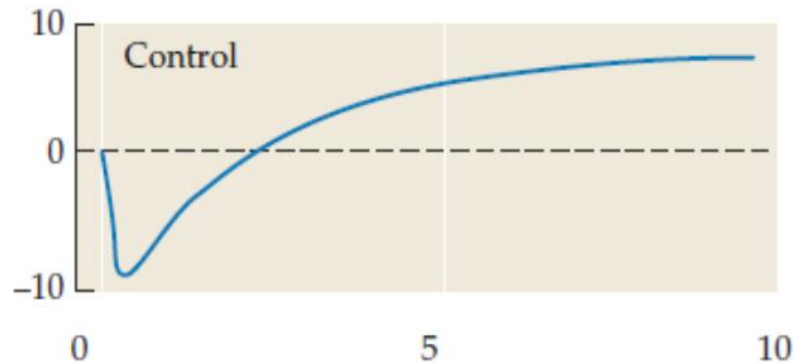
$$n(t) = n_\infty - (n_\infty - n_0)e^{-t/\tau_n}$$



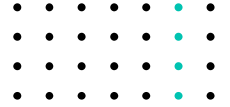
# 3<sup>rd</sup> question



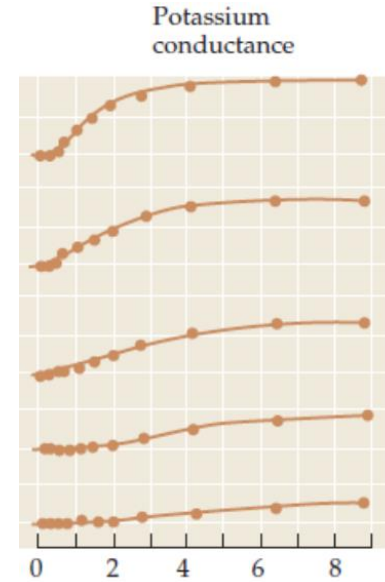
- 3- Write a function called  $K_v(t, V)$  that takes a time interval  $t$  and a holding potential  $V$  and returns the current response of a  $K^+$  channel over the time range specified by  $t$ .



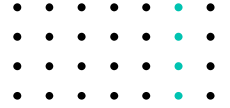
# 4<sup>th</sup> question



- 4- Use `K_v` to plot the current response of a  $K^+$  channel when the membrane potential is clamped to  $-30$  mV. Repeat this for holding potentials from  $-40$  mV to  $70$  mV in  $10$  mV increments, and plot the solutions on the same graph.



# 5<sup>th</sup> question



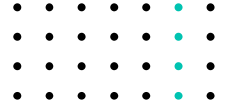
- 5- Write functions `m_prime(t, V)` and `h_prime(t, V)` that calculate the derivative of `m` and `h` at the point `t` given that the membrane potential is `V`. This will be completely analogous to the code for `n_prime`.

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \alpha_m(V)(1 - m) - \beta_m(V)m$$

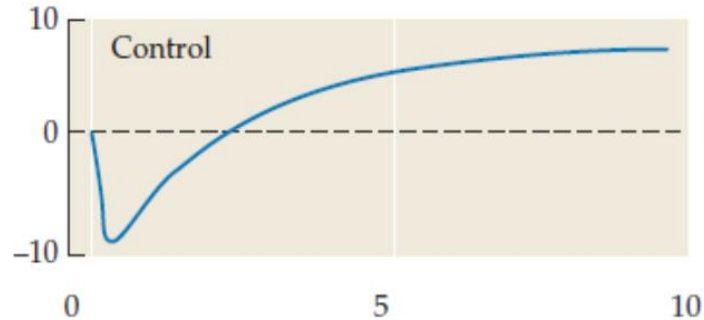
$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \alpha_h(V)(1 - h) - \beta_h(V)h$$



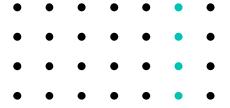
# 6<sup>th</sup> question



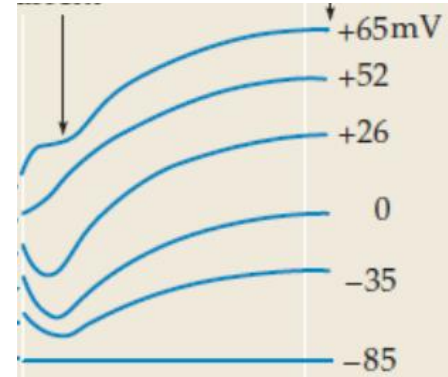
- 6- Write a function called `Na_v(t, V)` that takes a time interval `t` and a holding potential `V`, and returns the current response of a  $\text{Na}^+$  channel over the time range specified by `t`.  
Hint:  $\text{Na}^+$  should call `ode_euler` twice, once with the inputs `@m_prime`, `t`, `m_o`, and `V` and another with the inputs `@h_prime`, `t`, `h_o`, and `V`



# 7<sup>th</sup> question

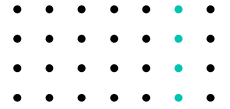


- 7- Use `Na_v` to plot the current response of an  $\text{Na}^+$  channel when the membrane potential is clamped to  $-30$  mV. Repeat this for holding potentials from  $-40$  mV to  $60$  mV in  $10$  mV increments, and plot the solutions on the same graph.

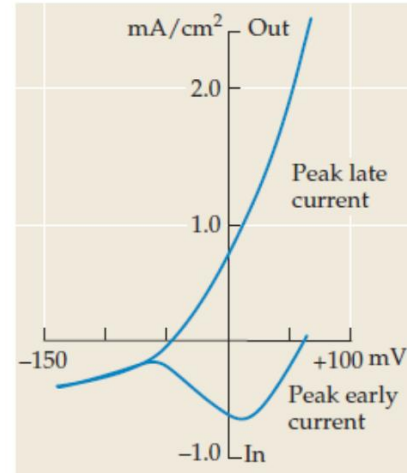




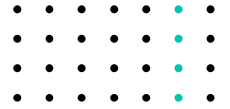
# 8<sup>th</sup> question



- 8- Plot peak current for different voltages and determine peak late current and peak early current.



# 9<sup>th</sup> question – part a



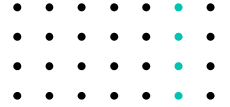
9-

- a) Write a function `hodgkin_huxley(t, I_inj)` that takes a time series `t` and a constant representing injected current and returns the value of `V` at every point in `t`.

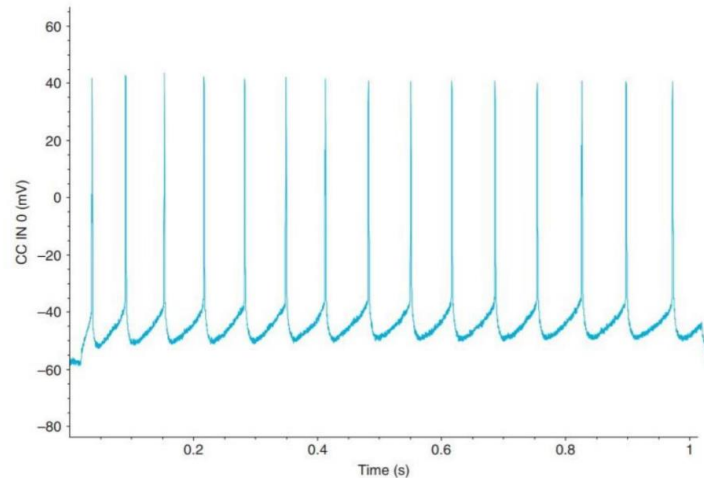
$$C_m \frac{dV_M}{dt} = -\bar{g}_{Na} m h (V_M - E_{Na}) - \bar{g}_K n (V_M - E_K) - g_L (V_M - E_L) + I_{inj}$$



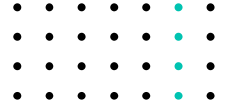
# 9<sup>th</sup> question – part b



b) Indicate how the action potential generated by this model compares to the following image.



# 10<sup>th</sup> question – part a

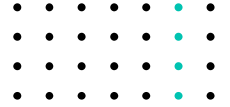


10-

- a) Plot  $V$  versus  $t$  for injected currents of 5, 10, and 15 A/cm<sup>2</sup>.



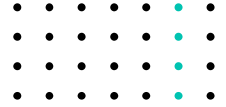
# 10<sup>th</sup> question – part b



- b) Determine what happens to the frequency of firing as the injected current increases.



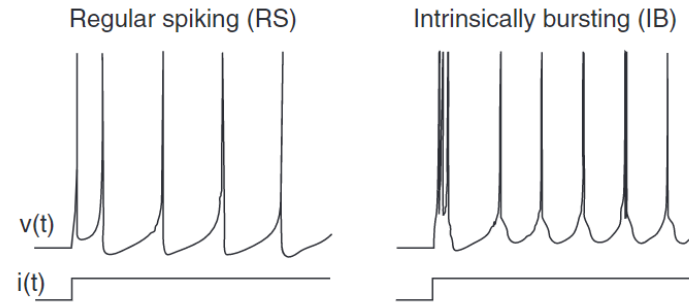
# 11<sup>th</sup> question



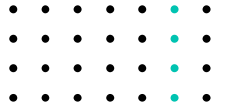
- 11- So far we have learned about regular spiking and in this question we want to simulate bursting type. model for this kind of spiking is a two-dimensional system of ordinary differential equations which is shown below. The parameter  $a$  controls the rate of recovery of  $u$ , and  $b$  controls the sensitivity of recovery to subthreshold fluctuations of the membrane potential. Plot voltage changes in time for injected current  $I$  that shows bursting behavior. (assume  $a=0.02$  and  $b=0.2$ )

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = 0.04v^2 + 5v + 140 - u + I$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = a(bv - u)$$



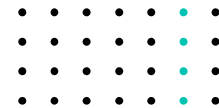
# 12<sup>th</sup> question



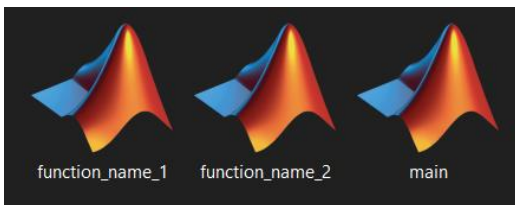
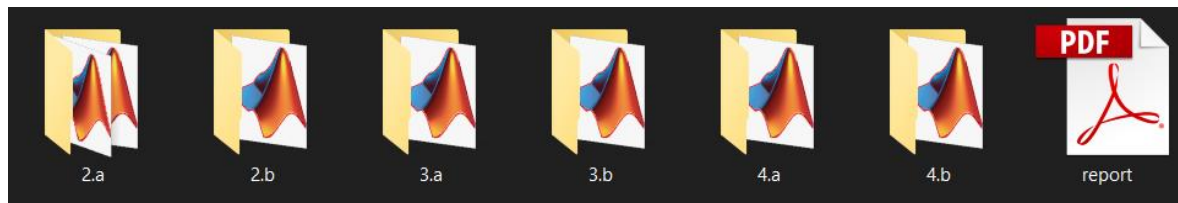
12- Show your great ideas.



# what you are supposed to send



Name.zip



Report: output figures, codes, explanation

Code: write comments







 pooryaomidi@gmail.com

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