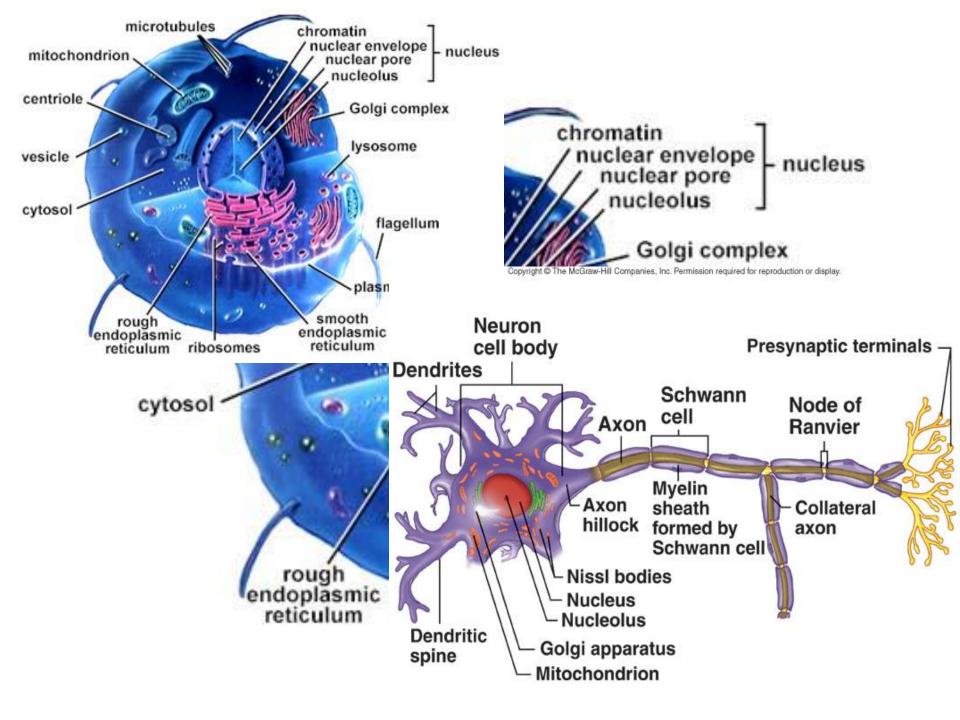
# MP模型、Hebb学习律以及它们的生物学基础

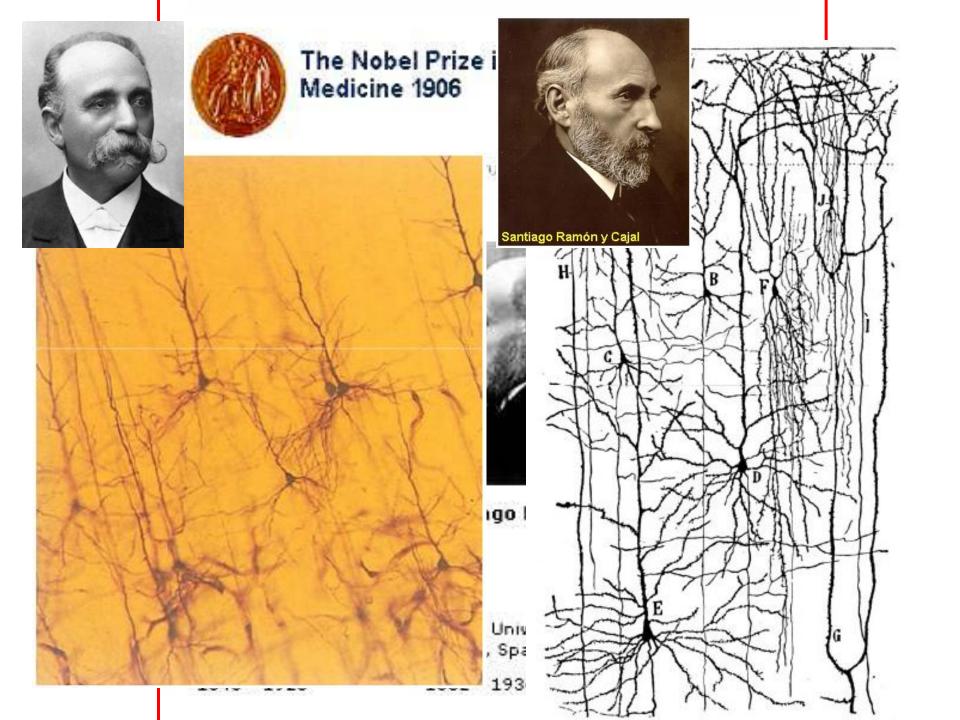
L.Q.

2009-6-28

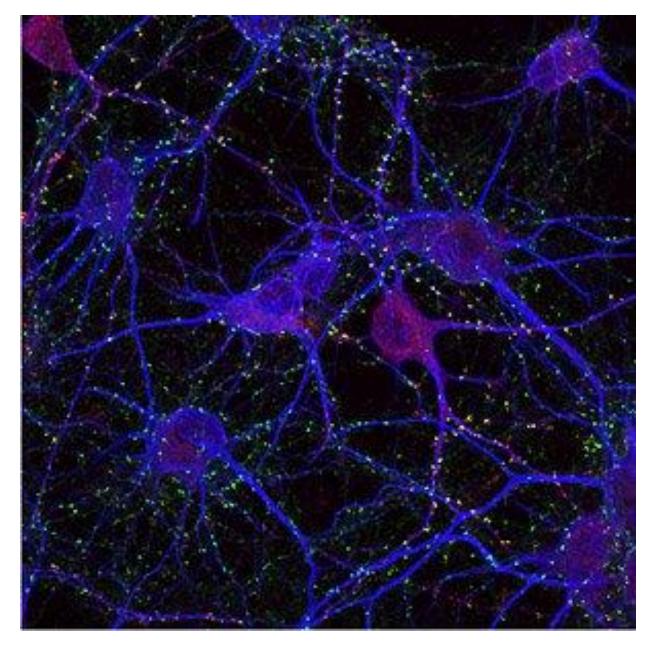
# 主要内容

- 神经元的基本结构和功能
- MP模型
- · Hebb假设以及突触可塑性
- · 基本Hebb律、协方差律、BCM律
- · STDP以及时间依赖的学习律





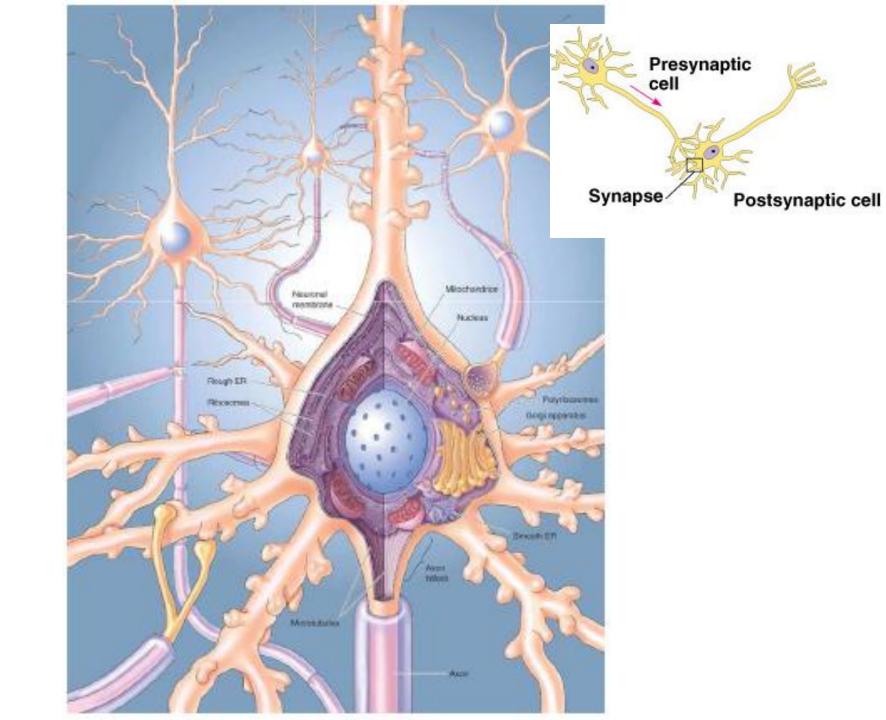




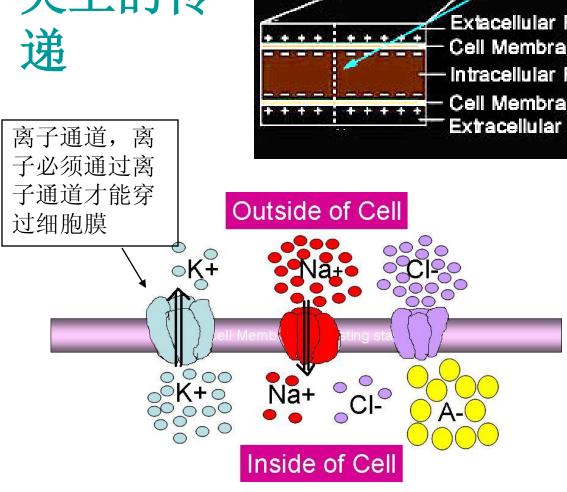
人脑神经元数 **3X10**<sup>11</sup>

人脑突触数 3X10<sup>11</sup>X10<sup>4</sup>

宇宙总粒子数 10<sup>78</sup>



# 1信号在神经元轴 神经元轴 突上的传 说



Cell Body Action Potential Axon

Resting Potential

+30

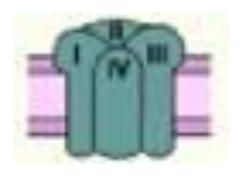
Cell Membrane
Intracellular Fluid
Cell Membrane -70
Extracellular Fluid
Time ->

离子跨膜运动驱动力的来源:

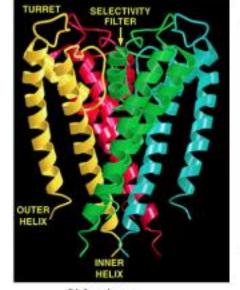
- 1浓度梯度
- 2 膜两侧电势差

# b a TM domain Cytoplasm KChIP **KChIPs** T1 docking loops d C TM domain KChIP

# 这些就是传说中的 钾离子通道



KcsA K+ channel: 4 identical subunits, 2 transmembrane \alpha-helix domains/subunit





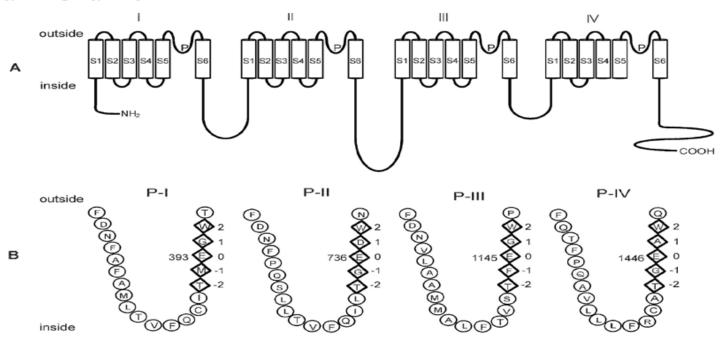
Doyle, et al. (1998) Science 280:09

Side view

# 

Domain IV

#### Ca2+ Channel



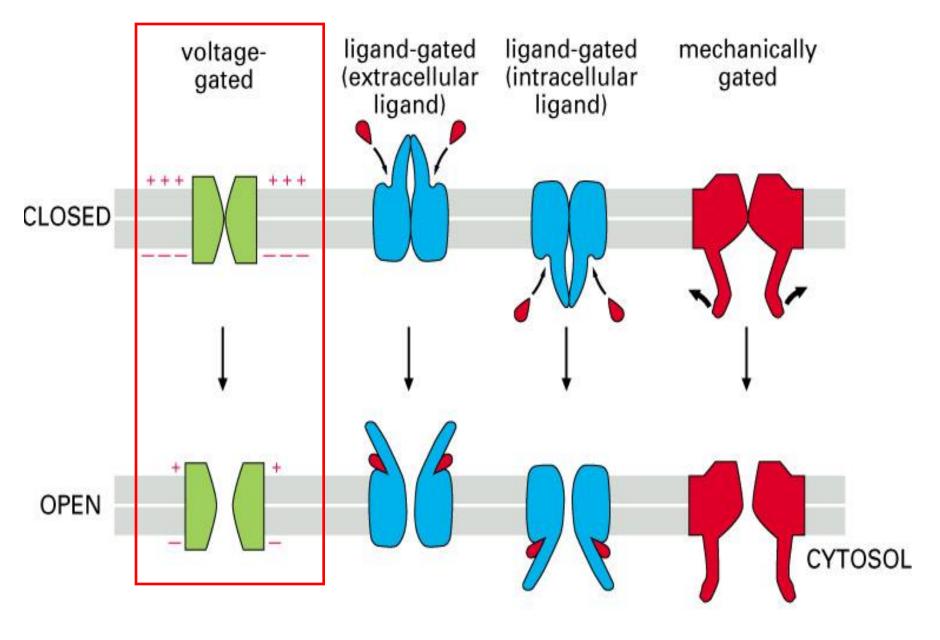
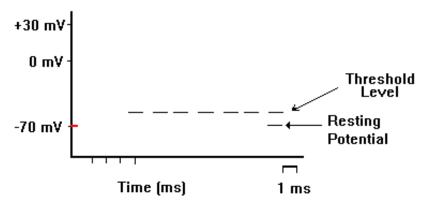
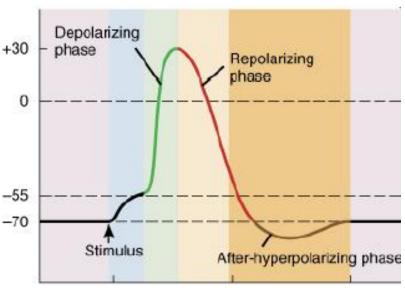


Figure 11–21. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

#### 动作电位

#### (Action Potential, AP)





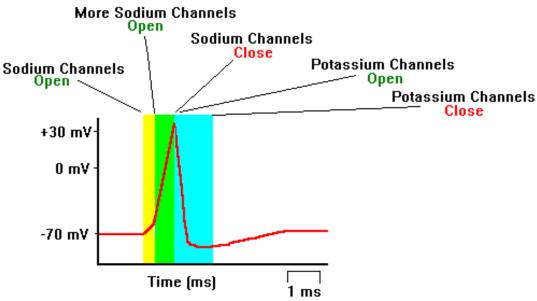
静息状态: K+外流,维持静息电位(-70mV)

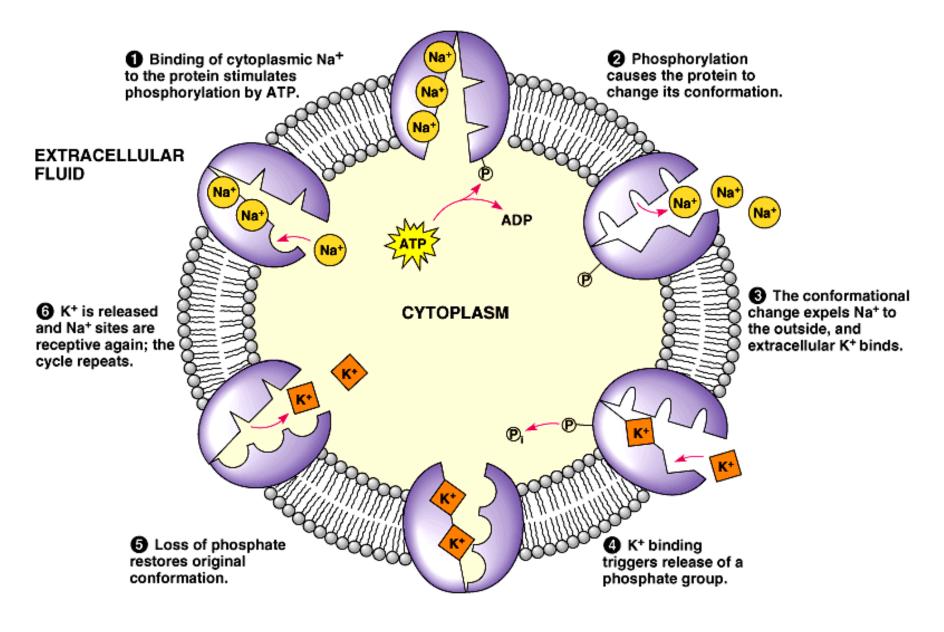
去极化: 受刺激了, Na+通道开, Na+内流, 膜电位升高(绝对值降低)

阈值: 当膜电位上升到-55mV时,内流的Na+数超过外流的K+数,则流入的净离子为正,Na+通道大量打开,快速去极化

约1ms后: Na+通道关,K+通道开,K+大量外流,复极化,甚至超极化

恢复静息状态: K+通道关,膜电位渐渐恢复 到静息状态

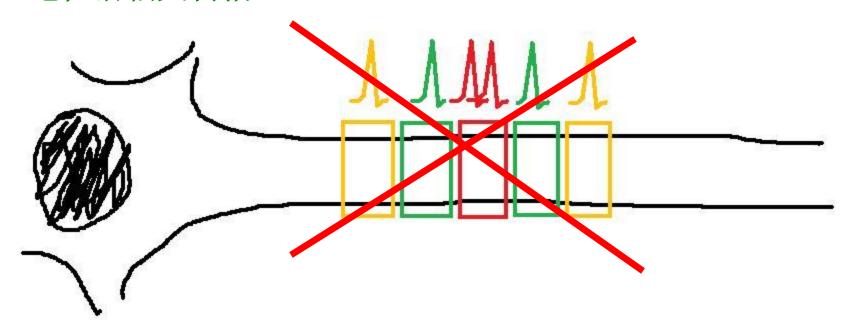




钠钾泵——维持膜两侧钠钾离子平衡

#### 动作电位的传播

细胞膜某一区域去极化,引起相邻区域的去极化,使动作电位沿轴突传播......



动作电位的传播是<mark>单向</mark>的,因为,神经元细胞膜 具有不应期

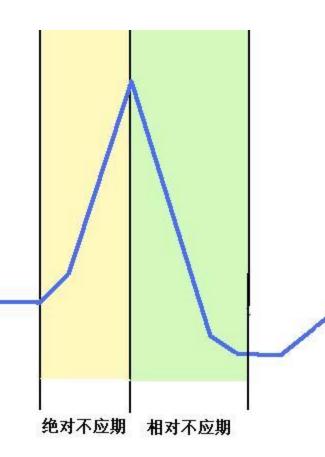
#### 不应期

#### 绝对不应期:

钠通道开启到关闭,约1ms

在此期间,无论 施加多么强的刺 激,都无法产生 新的动作电位

保证了动作电位 的单向传播

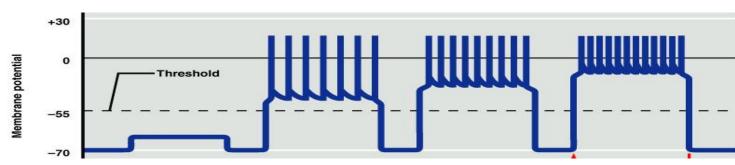


#### 相对不应期:

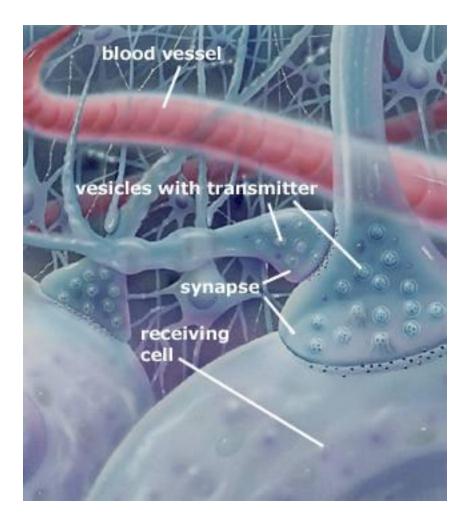
钠通到关闭,钾通 道开启,去极化发 生

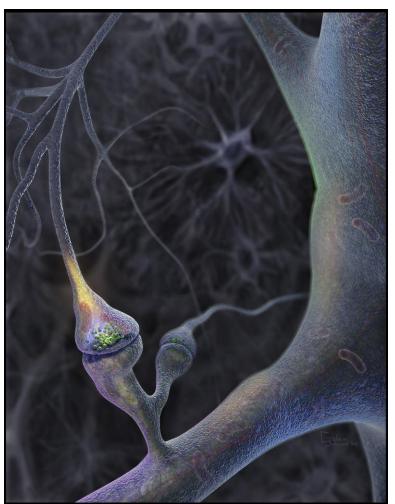
在此期间,只有更强烈的刺激才可以引起动作电位

因此,在刺激足够 强的时候,输出动 作电位的频率增大



# 2 信号在突触间的传递







囊泡中含有<mark>神经递质</mark>。神经递质与突触后膜的 相应受体结合,把信息传递给突触后神经元。

兴奋性神经递质引起兴奋性突触后电位 (EPSP),使突触后神经元兴奋(膜电位提高,即去极化)

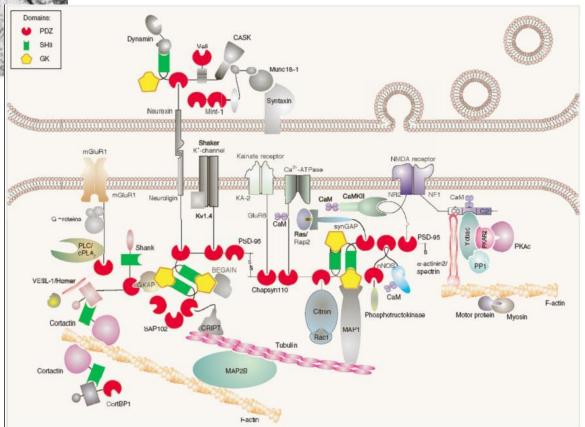
<mark>抑制性</mark>神经递质引起抑制性突触后电位 (IPSP),使突触后神经元抑制(膜电位降低, 即超极化)

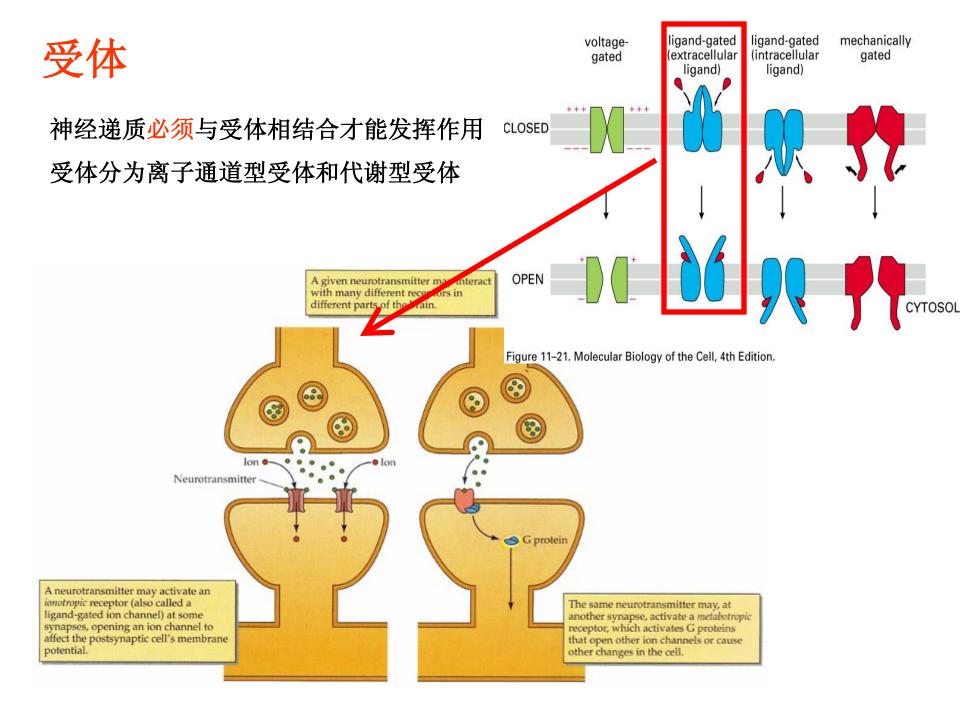
突触延搁: 0.5ms

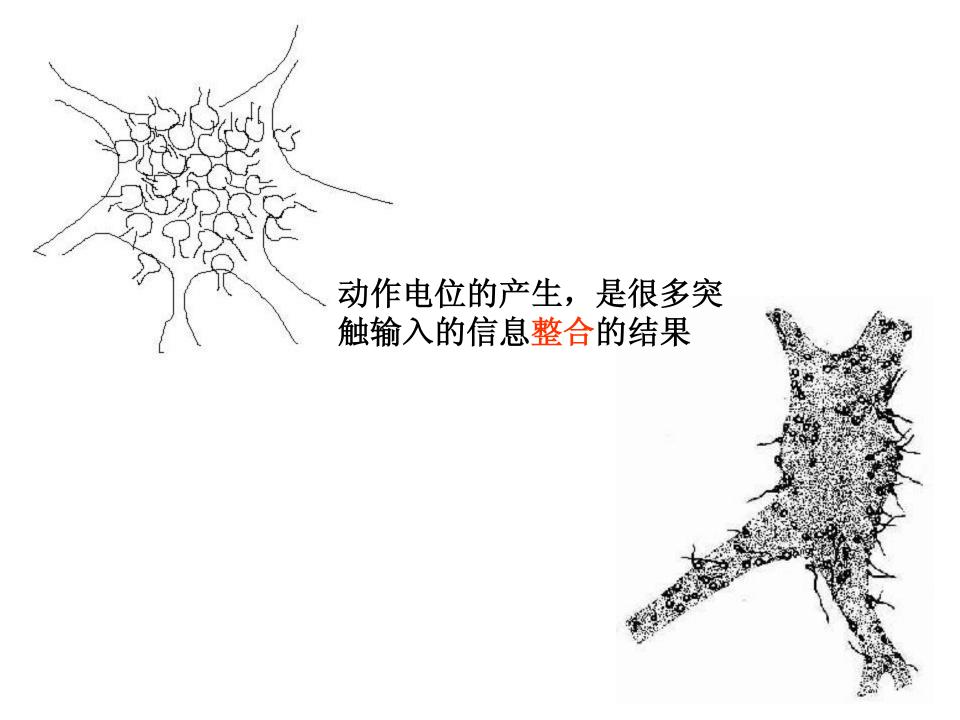
其中,囊泡释放: 300us

神经递质扩散: 50us

离子通道开启: 150us







其实细胞里是很拥挤的,各种大分子共同组成一部复杂而精妙的机器,能对大量的输入信号进行整合、运算,并做出适当的反应。

第六章 细胞质基质与细胞内膜系统

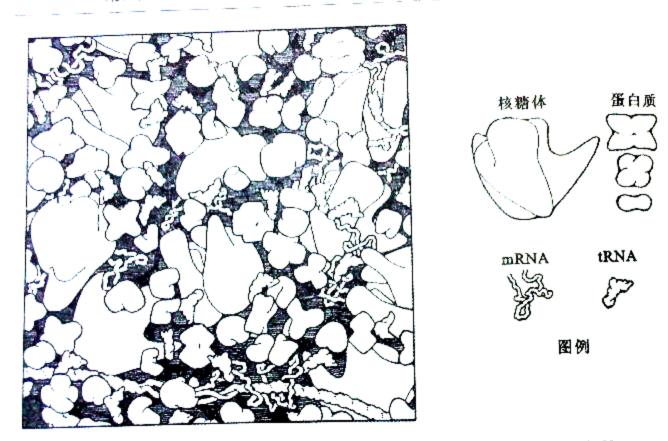


图 6-1 根据细胞质中各种生物大分子结构的实际数目与相对大小所 绘制的细胞质基质结构的示意图

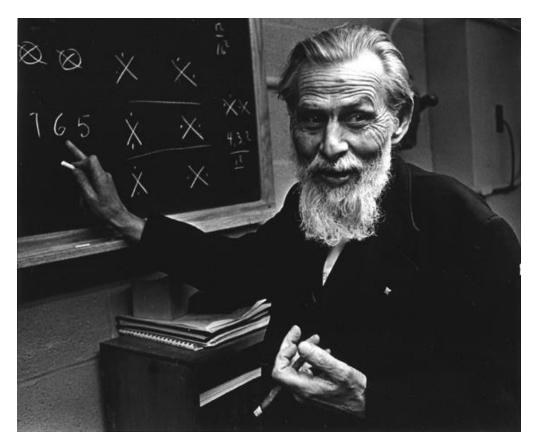
# 以上可看作是MP等模型的生物基础 下面简单总结一下

- 动作电位:全或无,单向传递,增大刺激强度不会改变波形和幅度,而会使其频率增加。
- 突触:单向传递信息,兴奋性/抑制性,成 千上万个突触作用于一个突触后神经元, 此神经元整合这些突触的输入信息,产生 动作电位。

# McCulloch – Pitts model (MP模型)

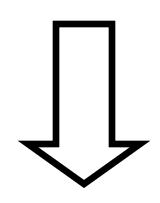
1943年提出。

是神经科学史上最早的一个数学模型。





设想: 任一神经元的响应事实上都等价于提出了一个使神经元受到充分刺激的命题

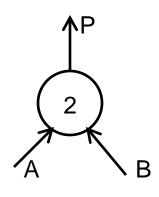


可否用命题的符号逻辑标记来记录 复杂神经网的行为?

# 基本假设

- 三类不同的形式神经元:
  - 向心神经元(接收外界刺激); 中间神经元(不与环境直接联系); 效应神经元(输出到环境)
- 形式神经元只可能出于两种不同的状态之一: 兴奋(1)/抑制(0)
- 形式神经元之间有两类不同的突触联系: 兴奋性/抑制性
- 抑制性突触具有"否决权"
- 兴奋性突触超过一定值(阈值)时,形式神经元才兴奋
- 兴奋性通过突触时,有一个单位时间的延搁,是整个网络系统中唯一的耗时过程。它是形式网络系统中的节拍单元。

#### 基本运算

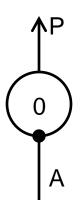


#### 逻辑"和"运算

P(t+1) = A(t) & B(t)

t时刻A和B同时兴奋

t+1时刻P才兴奋

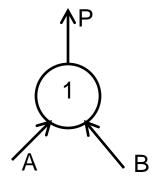


#### 逻辑"非"运算

 $P(t+1) = \overline{A}(t)$ 

t时刻A没有兴奋

t+1时刻P才兴奋

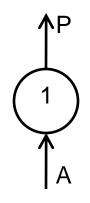


#### 逻辑"或"运 算

P(t+1) = A(t) or B(t)

t时刻A或B兴奋时

t+1时刻P才兴奋



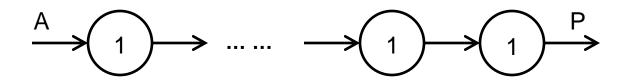
#### 时延运算

P(t+1) = A(t)

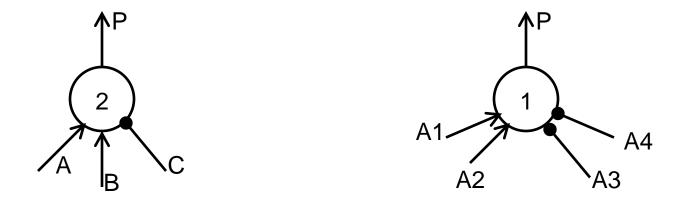
突触延搁

#### 简单事件的表达线路

多节拍时延线路



单层形式神经元网络举例



$$P(t+1) = A(t) \& B(t) \& \overline{C(t)}$$

 $P(t+1) = [A1(t) \text{ or } A2(t)] \& \overline{[A3(t) \& A4(t)]}$ 

#### 多层神经元网络举例

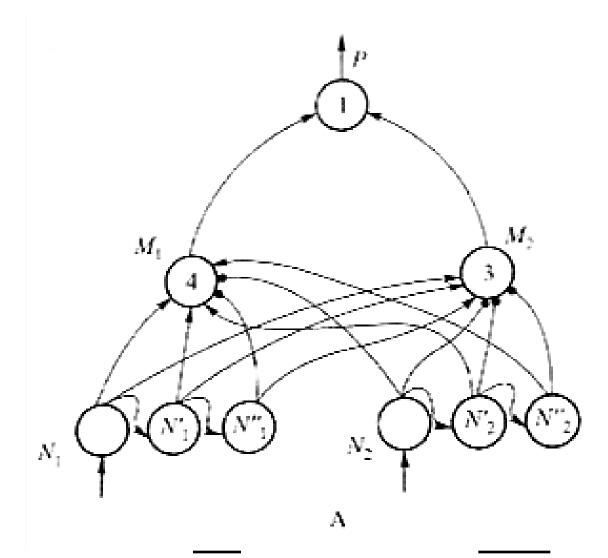
表 1 - 2 - 1			表 1 - 2 - 2		
	衣1-2-1	N	- <u>T</u>	$N_1$	$N_2$
T		0	-	1	0
t	1	0		1	0
t-1	1	1	t-1	1	0
1-2	0	1	t-2	1	0
			•	<b>S</b>	
					5.5

N1、N2分别表示神经元的两个输入,两个表各代表一个神经元的事件集则表1-2-1事件可表示为:

M1(t+1) = N1(t) &  $\overline{\text{N2(t)}}$  & N1(t-1) & N2(t-1) &  $\overline{\text{N1(t-2)}}$  & N2(t-2) 表1-2-2事件可表示为:

 $M2(t+1) = N1(t) \& \overline{N2(t)} \& N1(t-1) \& \overline{N2(t-1)} \& N1(t-2) \& \overline{N2(t-2)}$ 

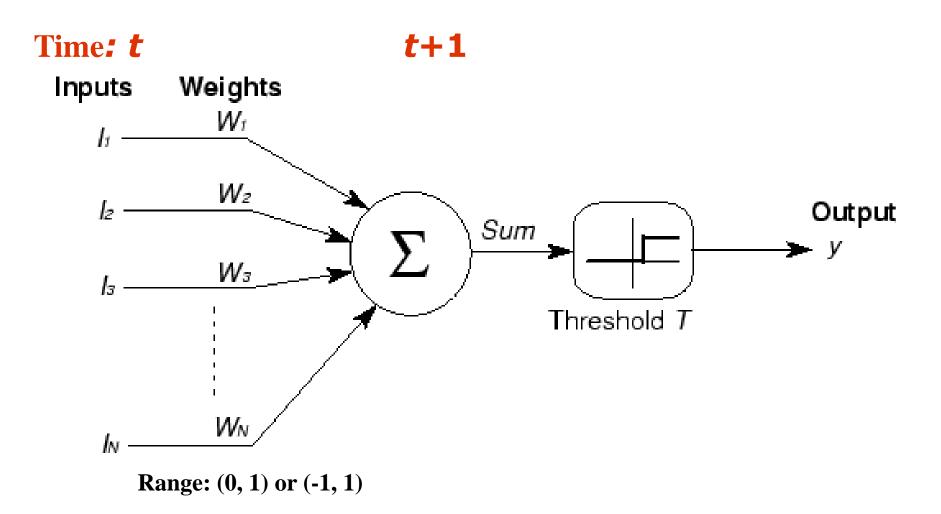
则事件P, P(t+2) = M1(t+1) or M2(t+1) 可表示为——



M1(t+1) = N1(t) & N2(t) & N1(t-1) & N2(t-1) & N1(t-2) & N2(t-2)

M2(t+1) = N1(t) & N2(t) & N1(t-1) & N2(t-1) & N1(t-2) & N2(t-2)

#### MP模型也可表示为这种形式



(Bulletin of Mathematical Biophysics 5:115-133)

#### MP模型小结

- 开创了用数学工具描述神经元活动的先例, 具有理论意义
- 基于逻辑
- 神经网络结构在运行中不会改变,不能模拟学习记忆
- 现在很少有应用

# MP模型之后

名称、年代	数学工具	特点和应用范围		
MP 模型(1943)	逻辑	第一个模型,描述事件的表达,有理论意义,现已 不常用		
Caianiello 模型(1961)	- 代数	可模拟较多的神经元性质,可作为细胞自动机的 模型		
Hopfield 模型(1982,1984)	线性微分方程及非 线性输出	膜电位的动态性质,计算量少,易于构成网络		
H – H 模型(1952) 广义 H – H 模型(1996)	非线性微分方程或 非线性偏微分方程	可刻画动作电位的特性,基于离子通道理论。参数很多,可反映许多非线性动态性质,适用于亚细胞水平研究,而不适合构建大规模神经网络		
FHN 模型(1961,1962)	非线性微分方程	比 H - H 模型计算量大为减少,可用于研究单个 动作电位性质		
RH 模型(1984)	非线性微分方程 (三阶)	一个唯象学模型,计算量和参数比 H-H模型大 为减少,可作为单个神经元动作电位发放特性的 研究,也可作为构成较大规模网络的基本单元		

# Hebb假设

#### Hebb's postulate

"When an axon of cell A is near enough to excite cell B or repeatedly or persistently takes part in firing it, some growth process or metabolic change takes place in one or both cells such that A's efficiency, as one of the cells firing B, is increased".

Donald O. Hebb (1949)

Donald O. Hebb

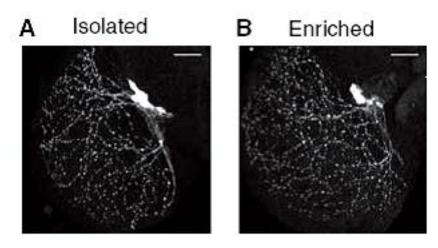
Psychobiology

The theory is often summarized as "cells that fire together, wire together".

#### 神经网络具有可塑性

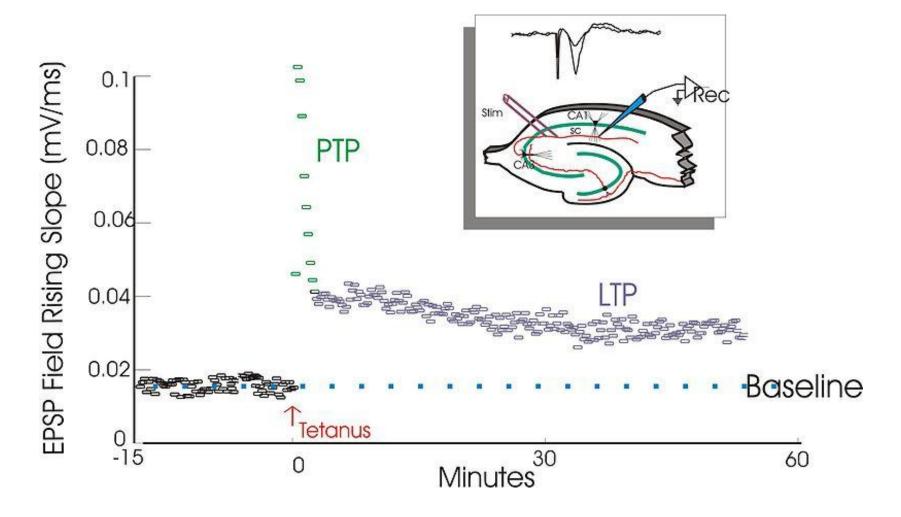
#### 表现:

- -突触性质改变
- ·甚至发生突触数量上的变化



Ventral lateral neurons of *Drosophila* (M. D. Jeffery et. al, 2009)

#### 学习与突触性质的改变—— LTP、LTD





Tim Bliss, Per Andersen and Terje Lømo at The Royal Society in London last May during the meeting "Long-term potentiation: enhancing neuroscience for 30 years". Bliss and Lømo discovered LTP while working in Andersen's laboratory in Oslo. Photo courtesy of J. Lisman.

## LTP特点:

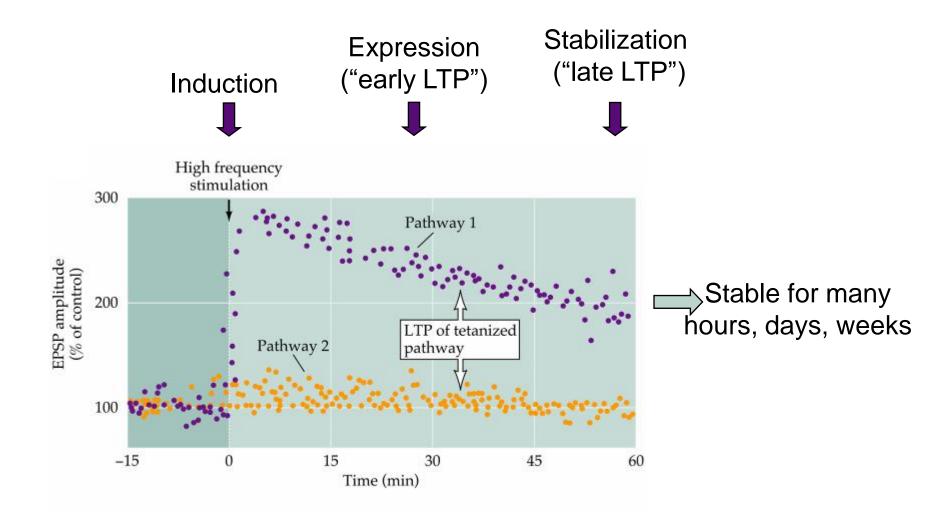
- **Temporal specificity**: the strengthening of synaptic efficacy requires the presynaptic cells to fire before the postsynaptic cells
- Cooperativity: many synapses are required to produce enough depolarization to induce LTP
- Associativity: the special scenario in which strong activation of one set of synapses can facilitate LTP induction at a set of recently and weekly activated adjacent synapses of the same postsynaptic cells
- Input-specificity: potentiation is only induced at the synapses receiving stimulation, and not at unstimulated synapses on the same cell

#### **Associativity:**



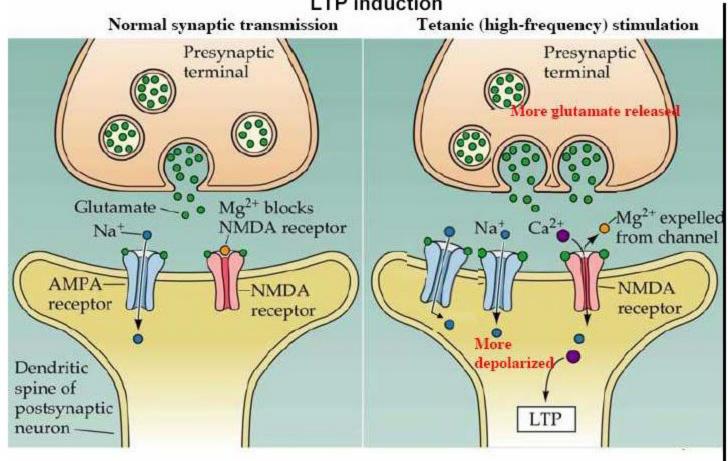
近年来成为研究热点。

Hebb假说的生物学证据("cells that fire together, wire together") 这里指的是2和3fire together wire together, 1为此提供了条件

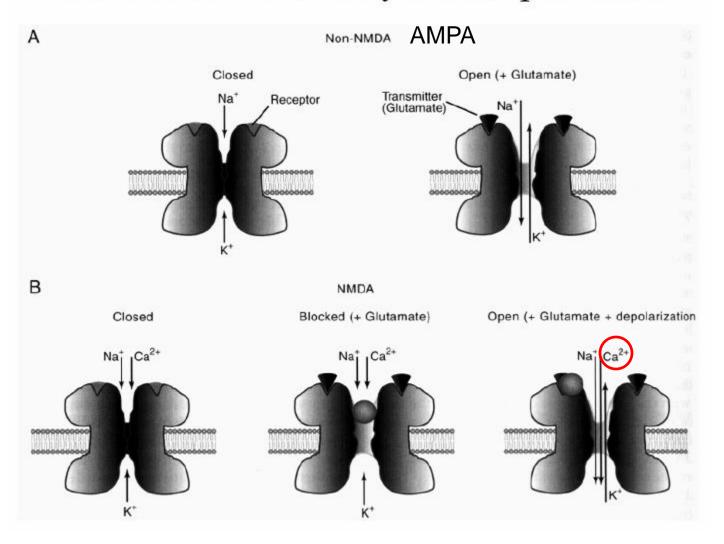


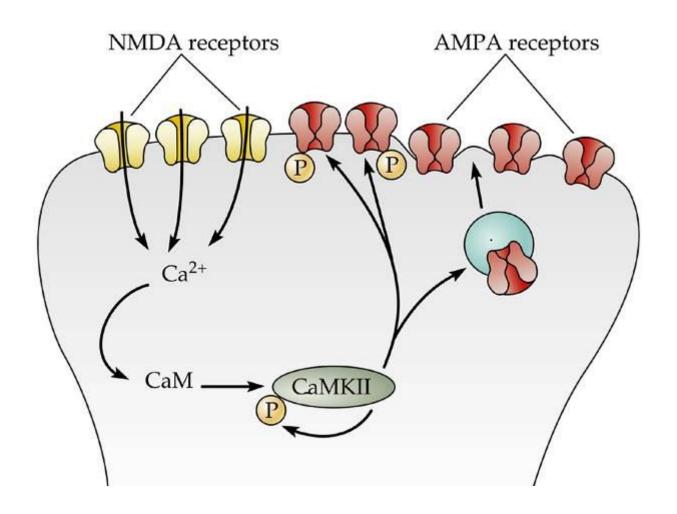
# LTP的分子基础

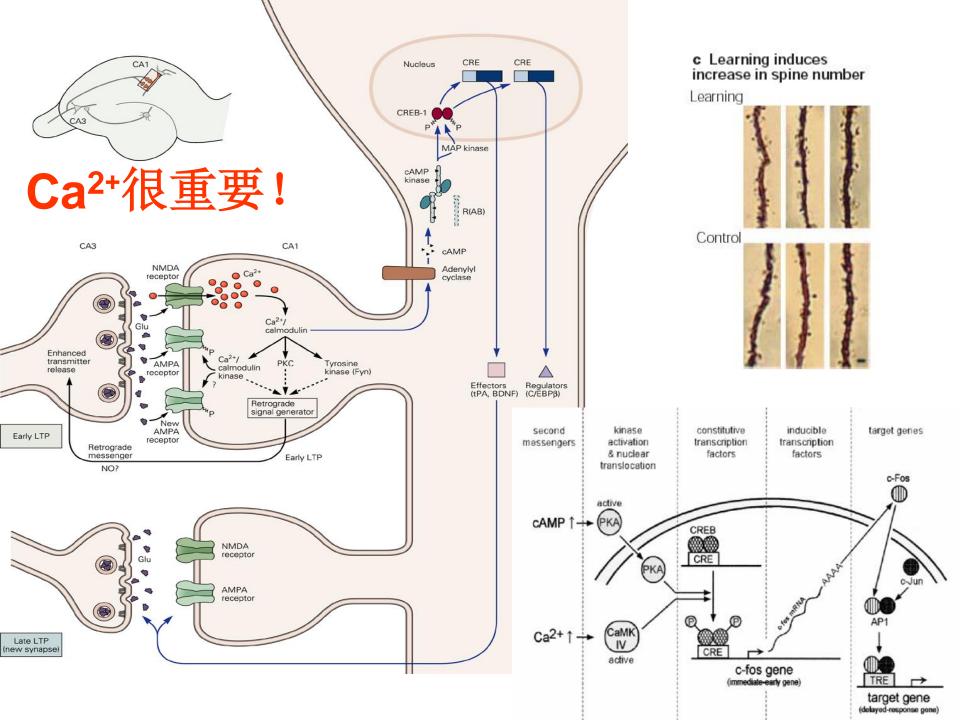
## NMDA receptor activation is necessary and sufficient for LTP induction



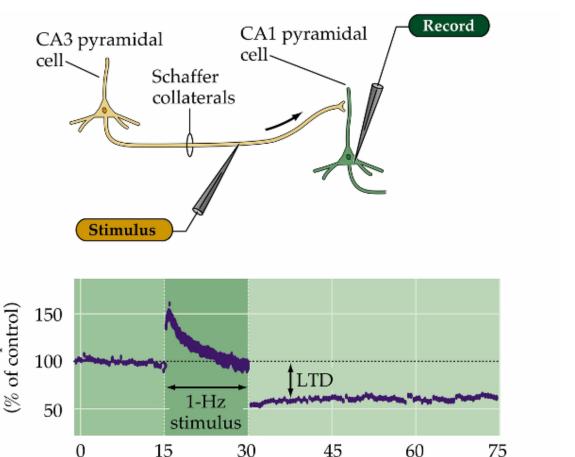
#### EPSPs are Mediated by Ionotropic GluRs







#### LTD



Time (min)

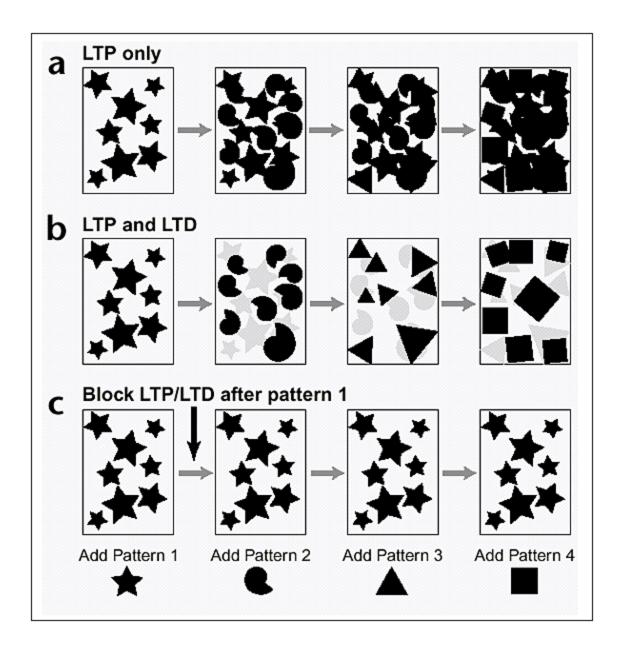
© 2001 Singuer Associates, Inc.

LTP: NMDAR → Ca2+ → CaMKII → AMPAR + P → Short Term/ Less Permanent

cAMP → CaMKIV + PKA → CREB + P → IEG → Long Term

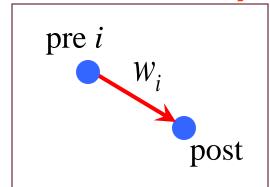
LTD: NMDAR → Ca2+ → PP1 → AMPAR - P

EPSP amplitude



# 基本Hebb学习率(The basic Hebb rule)

$$\tau_{w} \frac{dw_{i}(t)}{dt} = ax_{i}(t)y(t) \qquad (a > 0)$$
学习率



 $x_i$  and y: 突触前后神经元的发放率

#### 特点:

- 1. 局域性
- 2. 互动性
- 3. 时间依赖性

这种学习率是Hebb关于突触可塑性最简单最直接的表达。

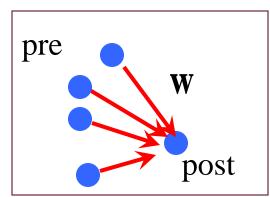
其中,wx均可用向量表示,即

$$\tau_{w} \frac{d\mathbf{w}}{dt} = \mathbf{x} \mathbf{y}$$

## 基本Hebb学习率不稳定

$$\tau_{w} \frac{d\mathbf{w}}{dt} = \mathbf{x}y$$

$$\tau_{w} \frac{d|\mathbf{w}|^{2}}{dt} = 2\tau_{w} \mathbf{w} \frac{d\mathbf{w}}{dt} = 2\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x}y = 2y^{2} > 0$$



随着学习时间增加,

权重W不断增加,

神经网络规模不断增加,

最终将崩溃

# 协方差率(The covariance rule)

$$\tau_{w} \frac{d\mathbf{w}}{dt} = \mathbf{x}(y - \theta_{y})$$
postsynaptic threshold, e.g. < y >

$$\tau_{w} \frac{d\mathbf{w}}{dt} = (\mathbf{x} - \theta_{\mathbf{x}}) y$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Psi & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{w}} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} \\ \hat{$$

平均值,即按多种

presynaptic threshold, e.g.  $\langle \mathbf{x} \rangle$ 

对基本Hebb率的改进

突触后/前神经元兴奋 性高于阈值,则权值 变化率为正数,相当 于LTP;反之,相当 于LTD

$$\tau_{w} \frac{d\mathbf{w}}{dt} = \langle (\mathbf{x} - \langle \mathbf{x} \rangle) \mathbf{y} \rangle$$

$$= \langle (\mathbf{x} - \langle \mathbf{x} \rangle) (\mathbf{x} - \langle \mathbf{x} \rangle) \rangle \mathbf{w}$$
the input covariance matrix,

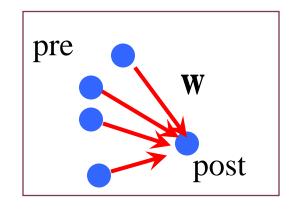
## 协方差率也不稳定

$$\tau_{w} \frac{d\mathbf{w}}{dt} = (\mathbf{x} - \langle \mathbf{x} \rangle) y$$

$$\tau_{w} \frac{d|\mathbf{w}|^{2}}{dt} = 2\mathbf{w} \,\tau_{w} \frac{d\mathbf{w}}{dt} = 2\mathbf{w} \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \langle \mathbf{x} \rangle) y$$
$$= 2(y - \mathbf{w} \cdot \langle \mathbf{x} \rangle) y$$

Average above equation over the training period:

$$\tau_{w} \frac{d|\mathbf{w}|^{2}}{dt} = 2(\langle y^{2} \rangle - \langle y \rangle \langle y \rangle) > 0$$



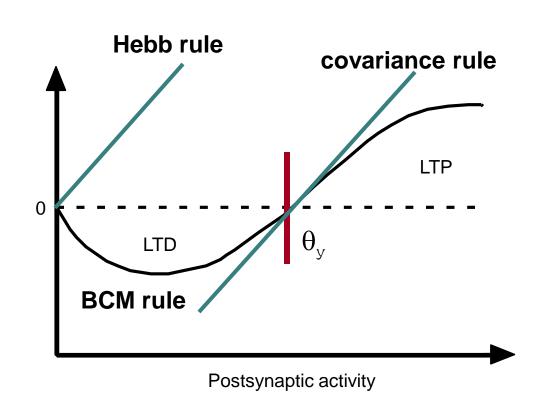
### BCM率(BCM Rule)

由 Bienenstock, Cooper and Munro (1982) 提出。

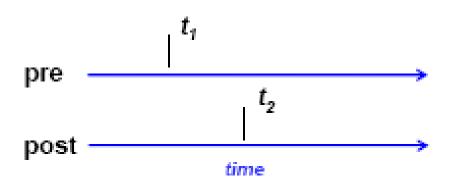
有实验证据表明,突触前和突触后活动都能影响权重的改变。

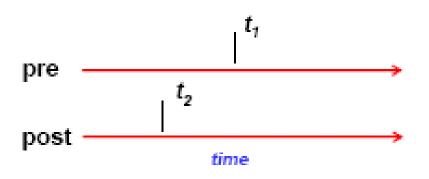
$$\tau_{w} \frac{d\mathbf{w}}{dt} = \mathbf{x} y (y - \underline{\theta_{y}})$$

BCM学习率中假定 阈值可变,而且变 化比输出值Y还快, 这样,BCM学习率 就是稳定的。



# 脉冲时间依赖的突触可塑性(spike-timing dependent plasticity, STDP)及数学描述





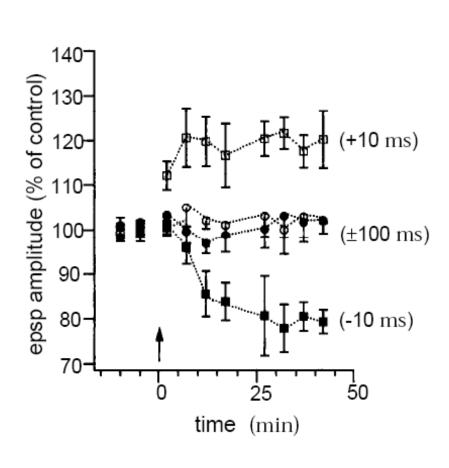
$$\Delta t = t_2 - t_1 > 0$$

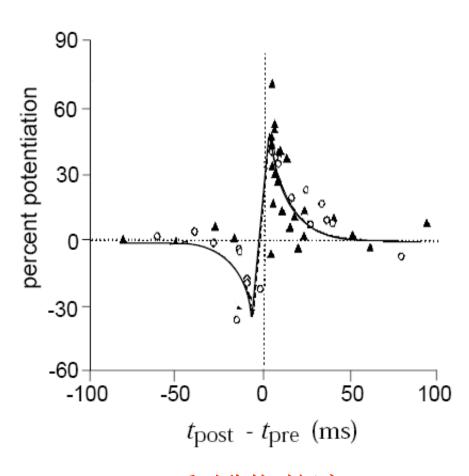
potentiation

$$\Delta t = t_2 - t_1 < 0$$

depression

#### 一些实验得到的结果





反对称的时间窗口

#### Dayan & Abbott 于2001年提出STDP规则指导下的学习率

#### 反对称窗口可表示为:

$$H(\Delta t) = \begin{cases} A^+ e^{-\Delta t/\tau^+}, & \text{if } \Delta t > 0 \\ A^- e^{\Delta t/\tau^-}, & \text{if } \Delta t < 0. \end{cases}$$

A+为突触前后脉冲发 放为正值时引起突触 修正的最大值

A-为突触前后脉冲发放为负值时引起突触修正的最小值(绝对值最大值)

$$\tau_{w} \frac{dw_{i}}{dt} = \int_{0}^{\infty} d\tau \left[ \underline{H(\tau)y(t)x_{i}(t-\tau) + \underline{H(-\tau)y(t-\tau)x_{i}(t)}} \right]$$
where
$$\text{LTP}$$

$$H(-\tau) = -H(\tau)$$

# 总结一下

- 神经元的基本结构和功能
- · MP模型
- · Hebb假设以及突触可塑性
- · 基本Hebb律、协方差律、BCM律
- · STDP以及时间依赖的学习律

