



$$I = C_m \frac{dV}{dt} + I_i \quad (1)$$

$$I_i = I_{Na} + I_K + I_L \quad (2)$$

↳ leakage current

absolute of resting potential

$V, E - E_r \rightarrow$

$$I_{Na} = g_{Na} (V - E_{Na}) \quad (3)$$

$$; V_{Na} E_{Na} - E_r$$

$$I_K = g_K (V - E_K) \quad (4)$$

$$; V_K \cdot E_K - E_r$$

$$I_L = \bar{g}_L (V - E_L) \quad (5)$$

$$; V_L \cdot E_L - E_r$$

$$g_K = \bar{g}_K n^4 \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = \alpha_n (1 - n) - \beta_n n \quad (7)$$

vary with voltage (time)⁻¹

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rate of outside to inside

independent of n

if the particle has a \ominus charge α_n increases.

if the membrane is depolarized β_n decrease.

in resting state $\rightarrow V = 0$

$$n_0 = \frac{\alpha n_0}{\alpha n_0 + \beta n_0}$$

Solution for (7): $n = n_\infty - (n_\infty - n_0) \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau_n}\right) \quad (8)$

using:

if $t \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow n = n_0$

$$n_\infty = \frac{\alpha n}{\alpha n + \beta n} \quad (9)$$

$$\tau_n = \frac{1}{\alpha n + \beta n} \quad (10)$$

$$g_k = \left\{ (g_{k\infty}) - [(g_{k\infty}) - (g_{k0})] \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau_k}\right) \right\}^4 \quad (17)$$

$$\alpha_n \text{ is } \alpha_n = \frac{0.01 (V + 10)}{\exp\left(\frac{V + 10}{10}\right) - 1} \quad (12)$$

$$\beta_n = 0.125 \exp\left(\frac{V}{10}\right) \quad \alpha_n, \beta_n \left(\frac{1}{\text{msec}}\right) \quad V \rightarrow (mV) \quad (13)$$

Sodium conductance

$$g_{Na} = \bar{g}_{Na} m^3 h \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \alpha_m (1-m) - \beta_m m \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \alpha_h (1-h) - \beta_h h \quad (16)$$

$$m = m_{\infty} - (m_{\infty} - m_0) \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau_m}\right) \quad (17) \quad \begin{cases} m_{\infty} = \frac{\alpha_m}{\alpha_m + \beta_m} \\ \tau_m = \frac{1}{\alpha_m + \beta_m} \end{cases}$$

$$h = h_{\infty} - (h_{\infty} - h_0) \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau_h}\right) \quad (18) \quad \begin{cases} h_{\infty} = \frac{\alpha_h}{\alpha_h + \beta_h} \\ \tau_h = \frac{1}{\alpha_h + \beta_h} \end{cases}$$

in resting Na conductance is very small. So we neglect m_0 if the depolarization is greater than 30 mV and neglect h_{∞} if $V_K - 30 \text{ mV}$.

$$\rightarrow g_{Na} = \bar{g}_{Na} [1 - \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau_m}\right)]^3 \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau_h}\right) \quad (19) \quad ; \bar{g}_{Na} = \bar{g}_{Na} m_{\infty}^3 h_{\infty}$$

$$\alpha_m = \frac{0.1 (V + 22)}{\exp\left(\frac{V + 22}{10}\right) - 1} \quad (20)$$

$$\beta_m = 4 \exp\left(\frac{V}{18}\right) \quad (21)$$

$$\alpha_m, \beta_m \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\text{msec}}\right)$$

$$V \rightarrow mV$$

$$m_{\infty} = \frac{\alpha_m}{\alpha_m + \beta_m} \quad (22)$$

$$\alpha_h = 0/0V \exp\left(\frac{V}{20}\right) \quad (23)$$

$$\beta_h = \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{V+V_0}{10}\right) + 1} \quad (24)$$

$$h_{\infty} = \frac{\alpha_h}{\alpha_h + \beta_h} \quad (25)$$

Summary Q $I = C_m \frac{dV}{dt} + \bar{g}_K n^4 (V - V_K) + \bar{g}_{Na} m^3 h (V - V_{Na}) + \bar{g}_L (V - V_L) \quad (26)$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dn}{dt} = \alpha_n (1-n) - \beta_n n \\ \frac{dm}{dt} = \alpha_m (1-m) - \beta_m m \\ \frac{dh}{dt} = \alpha_h (1-h) - \beta_h h \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \alpha_n(V), \beta_n(V) \checkmark \\ \alpha_m(V), \beta_m(V) \checkmark \\ \alpha_h(V), \beta_h(V) \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_n = \frac{0/01 (V+10)}{\exp\left(\frac{V+10}{10}\right) - 1}$$

$$\beta_n = 0/112 \exp\left(\frac{V}{10}\right)$$

$$\alpha_m = \frac{0/1 (V+12)}{\exp\left(\frac{V+12}{10}\right) - 1}$$

$$\beta_m = 8 \exp\left(\frac{V}{10}\right)$$

$$\alpha_h = 0/0V \exp\left(\frac{V}{10}\right)$$

$$\beta_h = \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{V+V_0}{10}\right) + 1}$$