

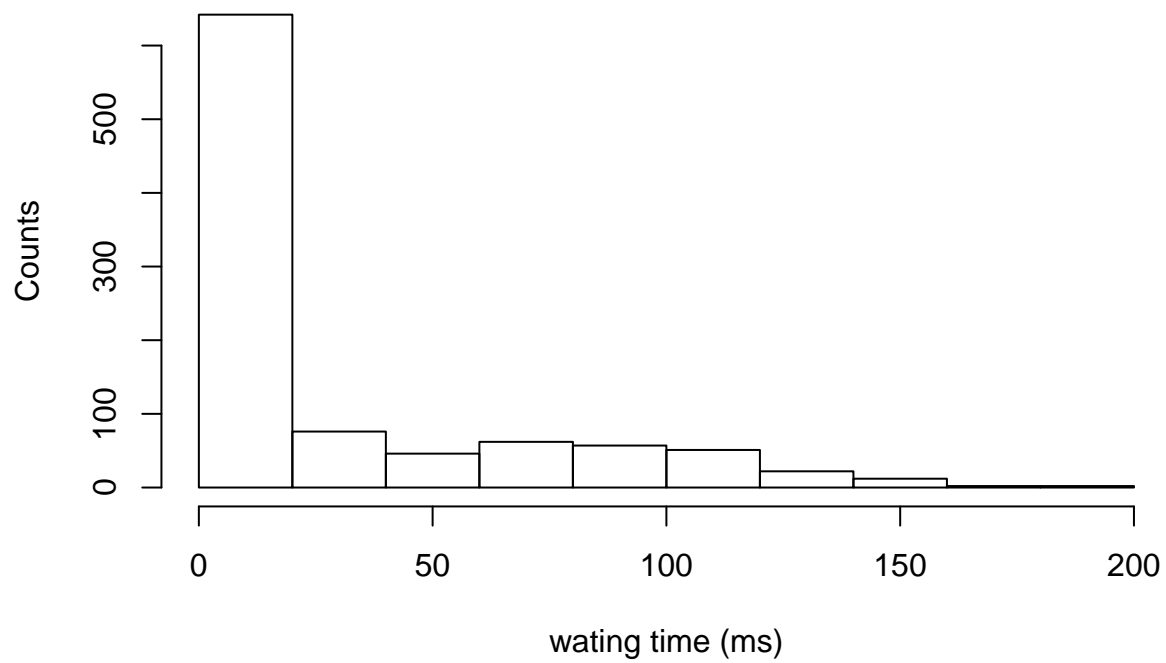
Prob1_MA568

Hengchang Hu

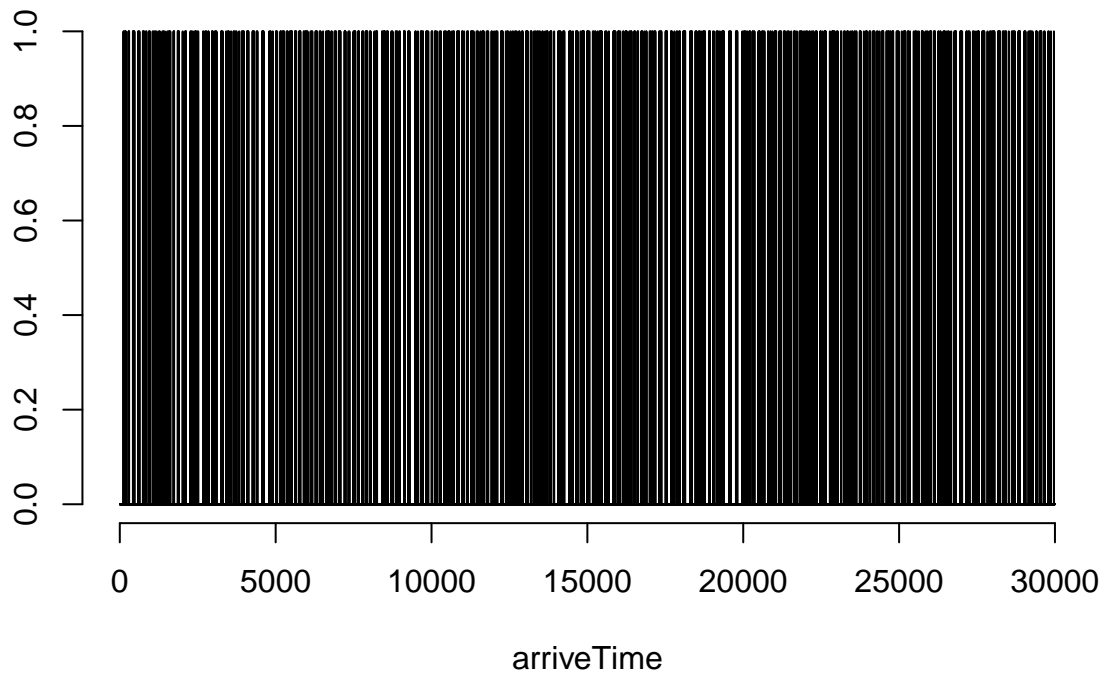
9/29/18

1. Download data file `Retinal_ISIs.txt` which contains waiting times in milliseconds & Plot spiking activity as a histogram of the distribution of the times and as a spike train time series & Describe the spiking properties .

Hisogram of the distribution of times

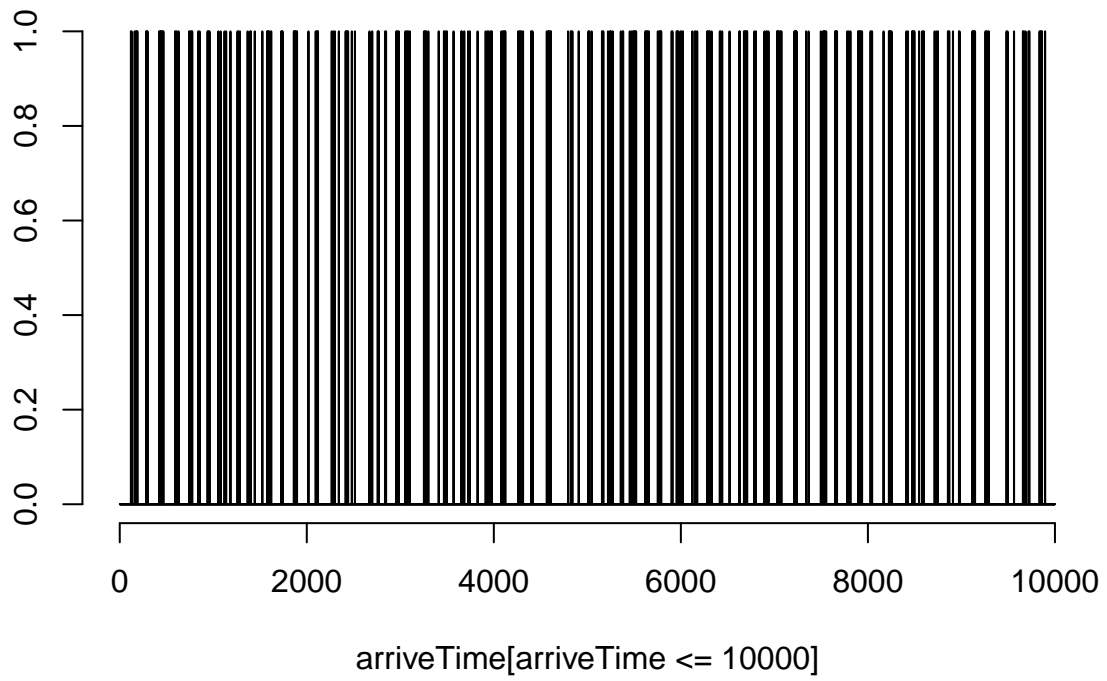


Spike train time series



Since the plot is too narrow, I split this dataset into 3 equal parts

First part of Spike train time series



Second part of Spike train time series



Third part of Spike train time series



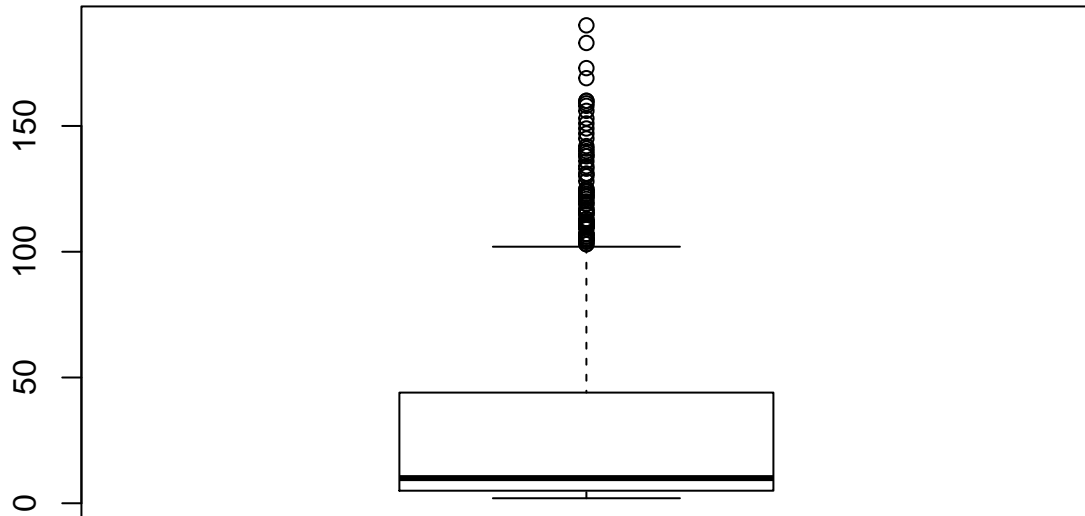
arriveTime[arriveTime <= 30000 & arriveTime > 20000]

My Point of View is that : This point process is well fitted in Homogeneous Poisson Point Process because of :

- 1.The histogram of distribution of times between spiking events looks like exponential distribution;
- 2.Through the pictures of spike train time series, we can tell that the arrive time are kind of evenly distributed in the whole period.

2.Compute a 5-number summary & box plot for ISI distribution

##	Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
##	2.00	5.00	10.00	30.83	44.00	190.00

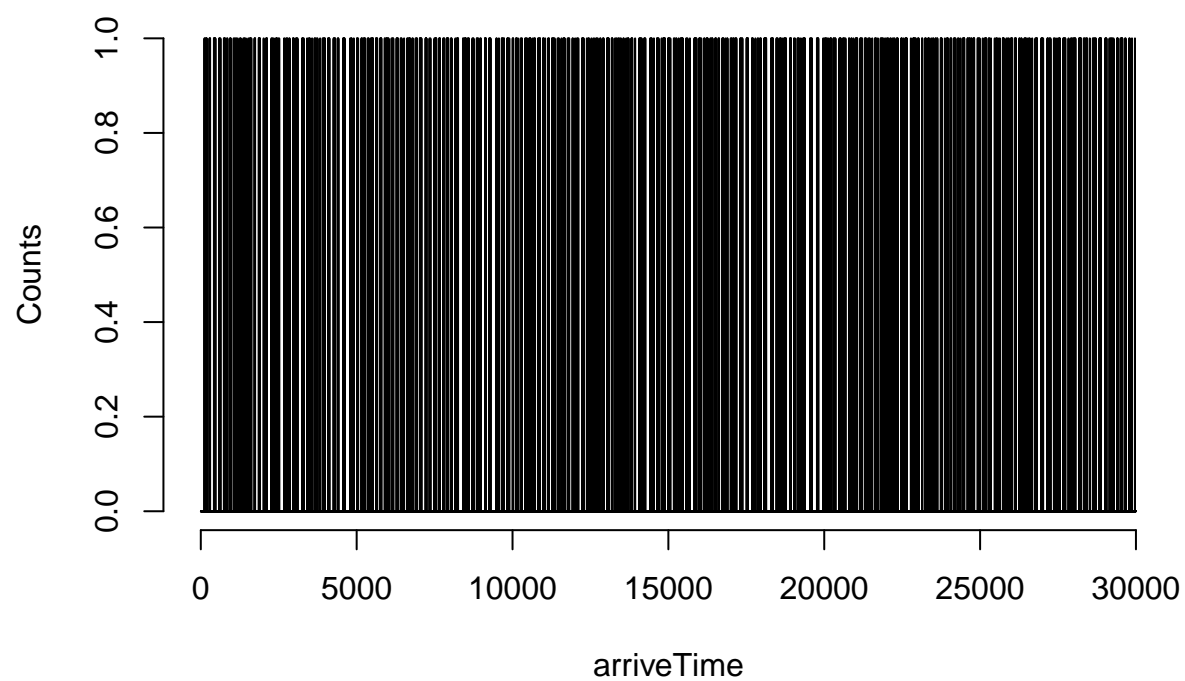


5-number summary of this data is (2, 5, 10, 44, 190) corresponding to (min, .25 quantile, median, .75 quantile, max).

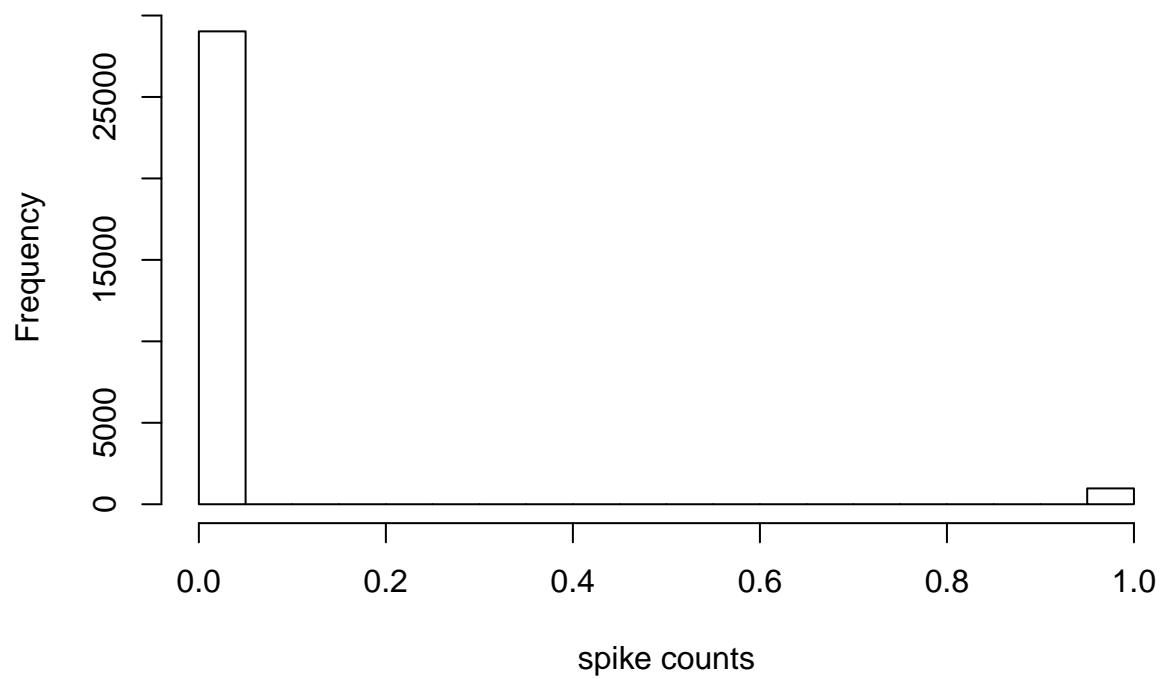
- 1.The speed going down from max value to .75 quantile value is much faster than speed going down from .75 quantile to median. That is also a feature of exponential function.
- 2.Box plot shows that many data goes beyond the Whisker upper bound ($.75 \text{ quantile} + 1.5(.75 \text{ quantile} - .25 \text{ quantile})$). This is very common in box plot of exponential function.

3.Bin the spike train data from Retinal_ISIs.txt into time bins of width 1ms., 10ms., 100ms & Plot time series of spike counts and distribution of spike counts as histogram for each bin width

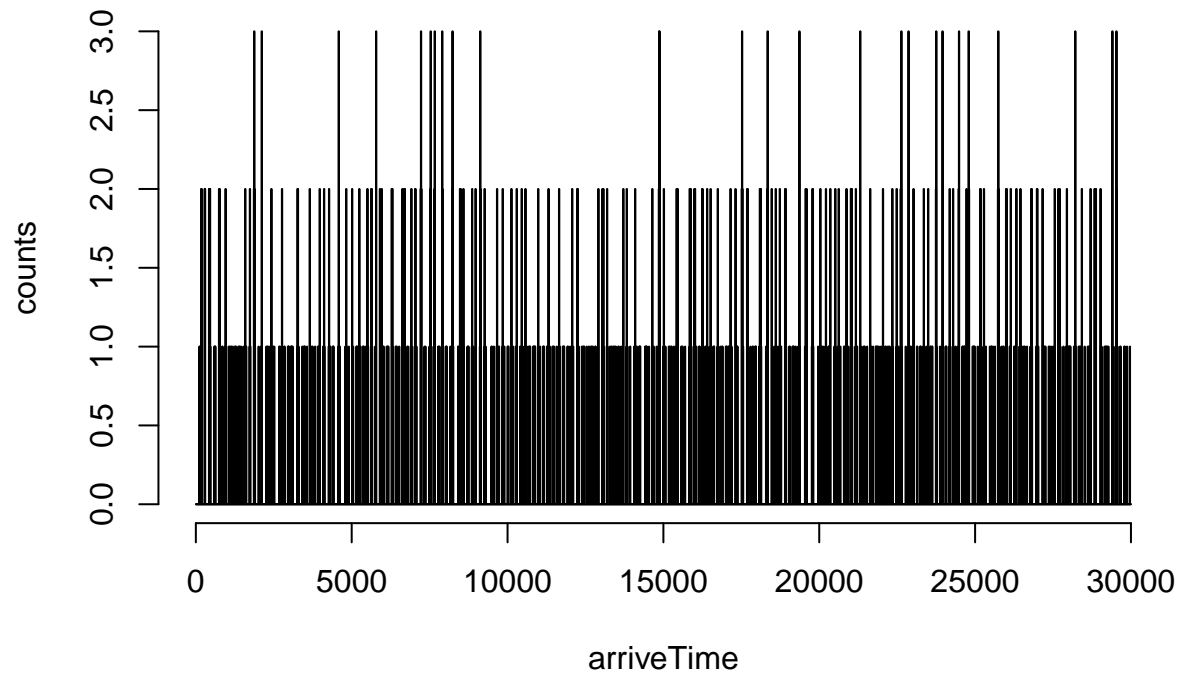
Time series of Spike counts for 1ms width time bins



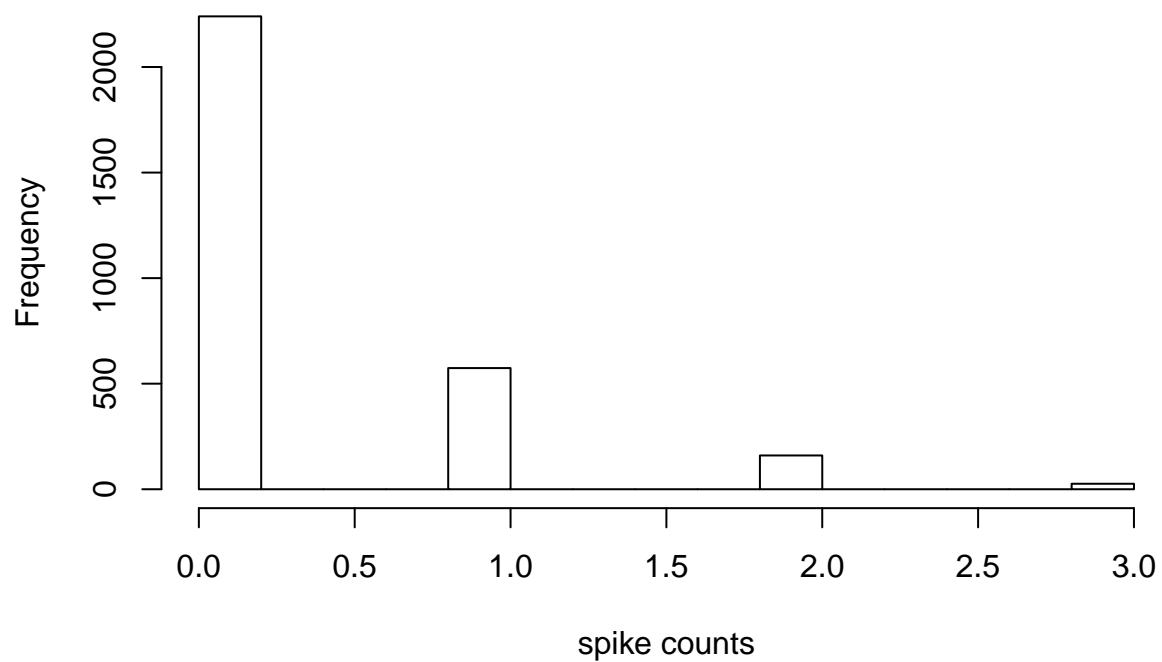
Histogram of distribution of spike counts for 1ms width time bins



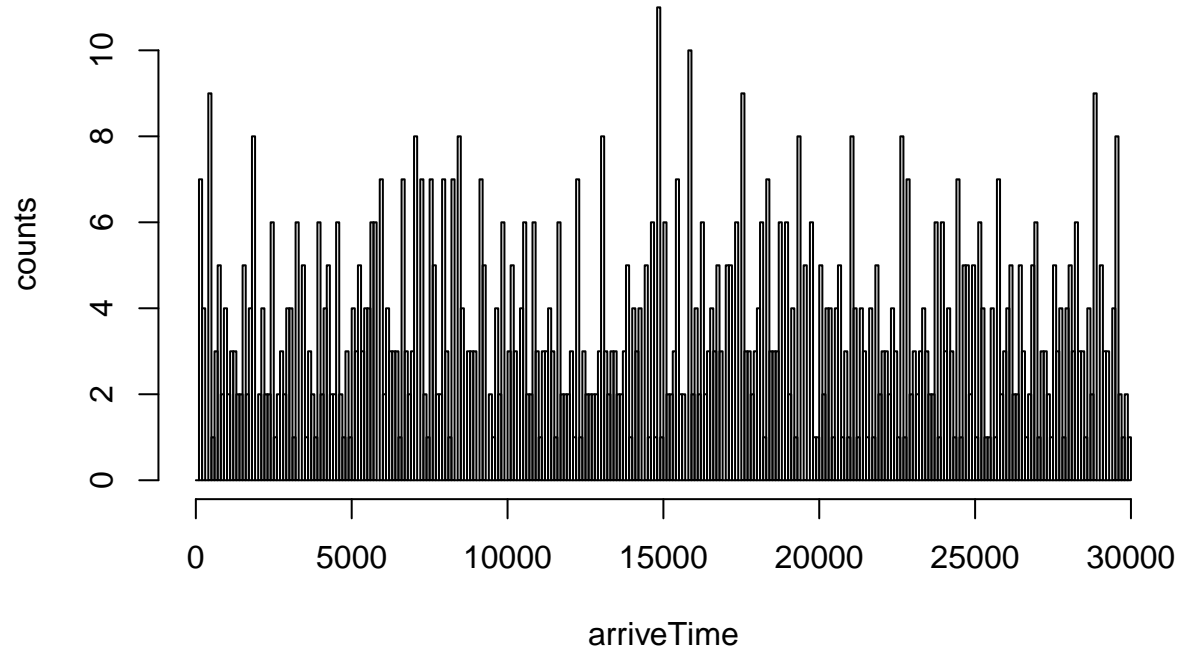
Time series of Spike counts for 10ms width time bins



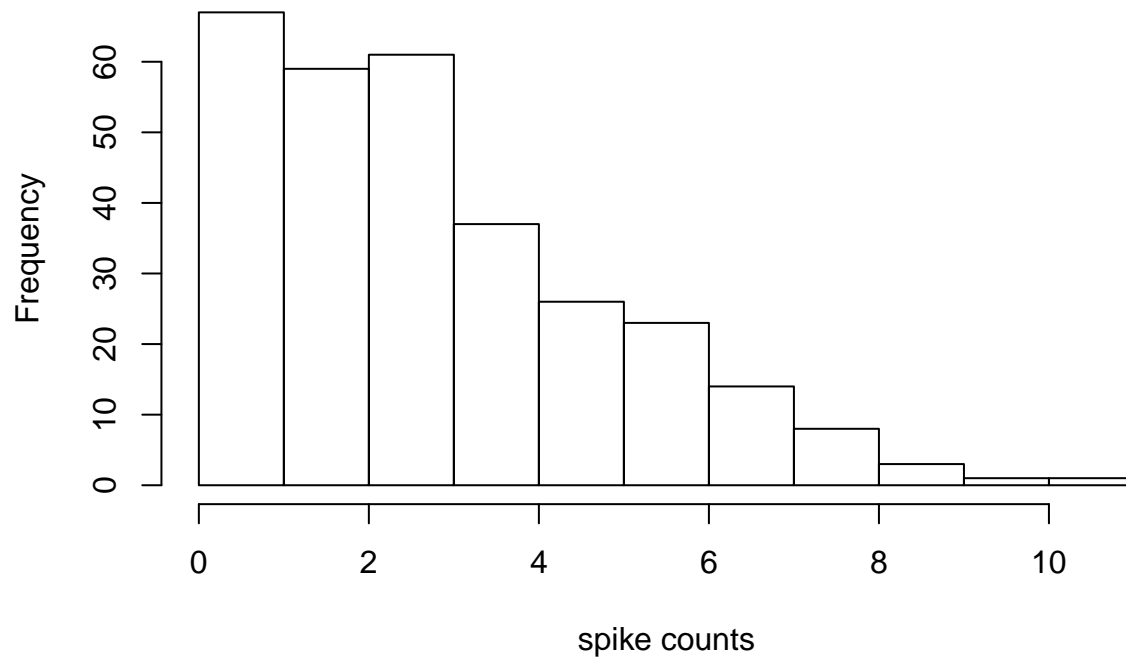
Histogram of distribution of spike counts for 10ms width time bins



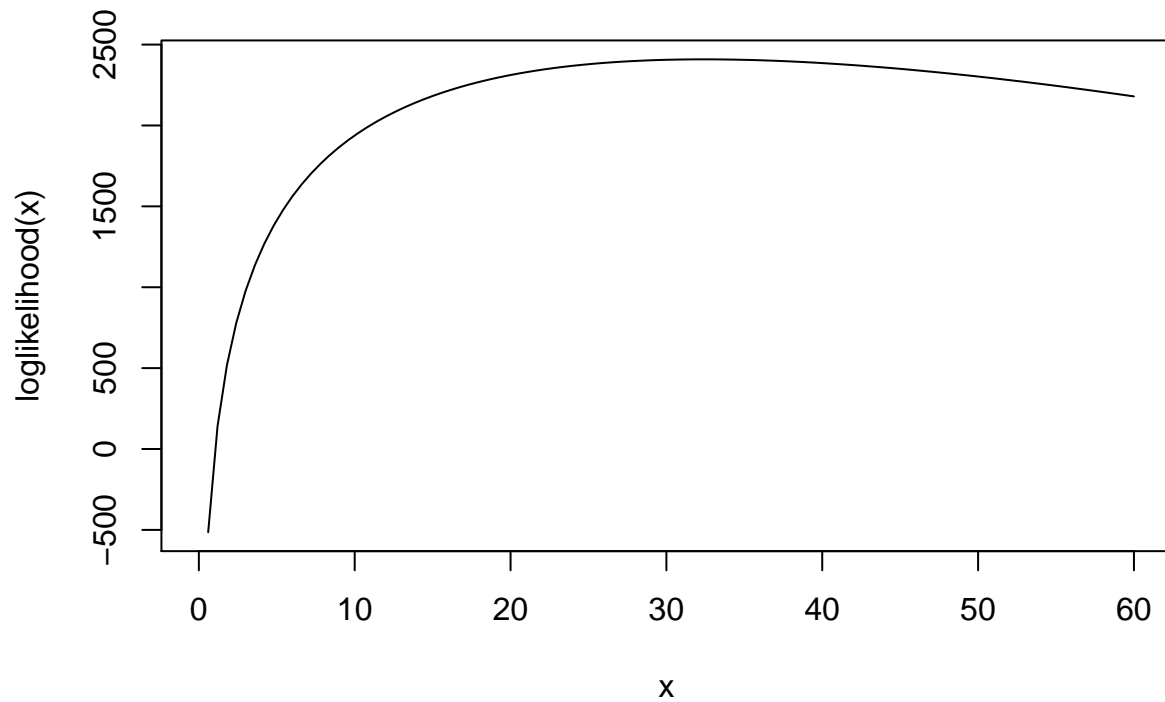
Time series of Spike counts for 100ms width time bins



Histogram of distribution of spike counts for 100ms width time bins



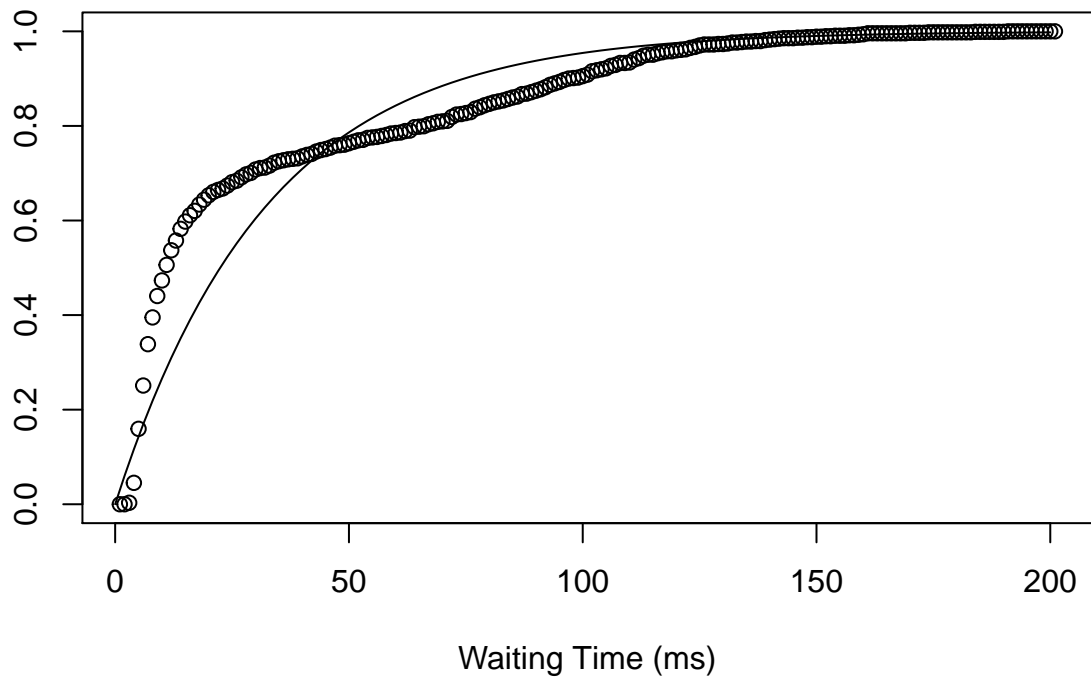
4. Plot the likelihood as a function of λ for values of λ between 0 Hz to 60 Hz & Find value $\hat{\lambda}_{ML}$ that maximize the likelihood & Provide an approximate 95% confidence interval for $\hat{\lambda}_{ML}$.



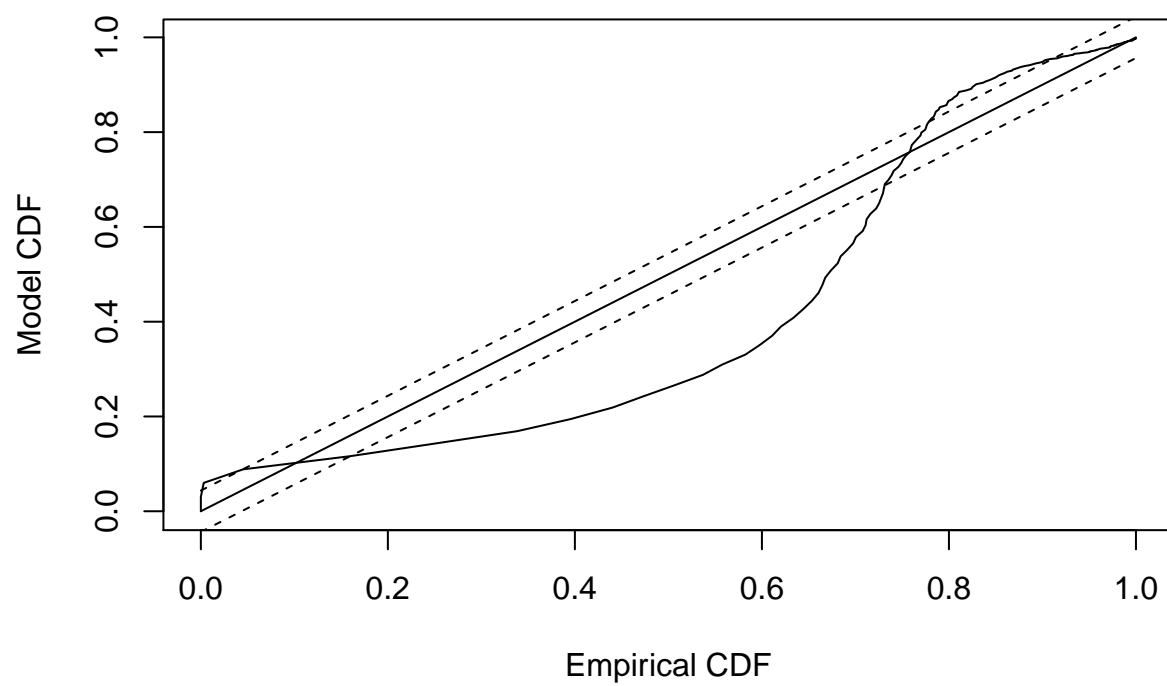
```
## $maximum
## [1] 32.4
##
## $objective
## [1] 2408.77
```

5. Plot an empirical CDF of the interspike intervals for the data & Plot the exponential CDF on the same plot as your empirical CDF & Construct a KS plot of the empirical CDF on the x-axis against the model CDF on the y-axis

Empirical Distributions

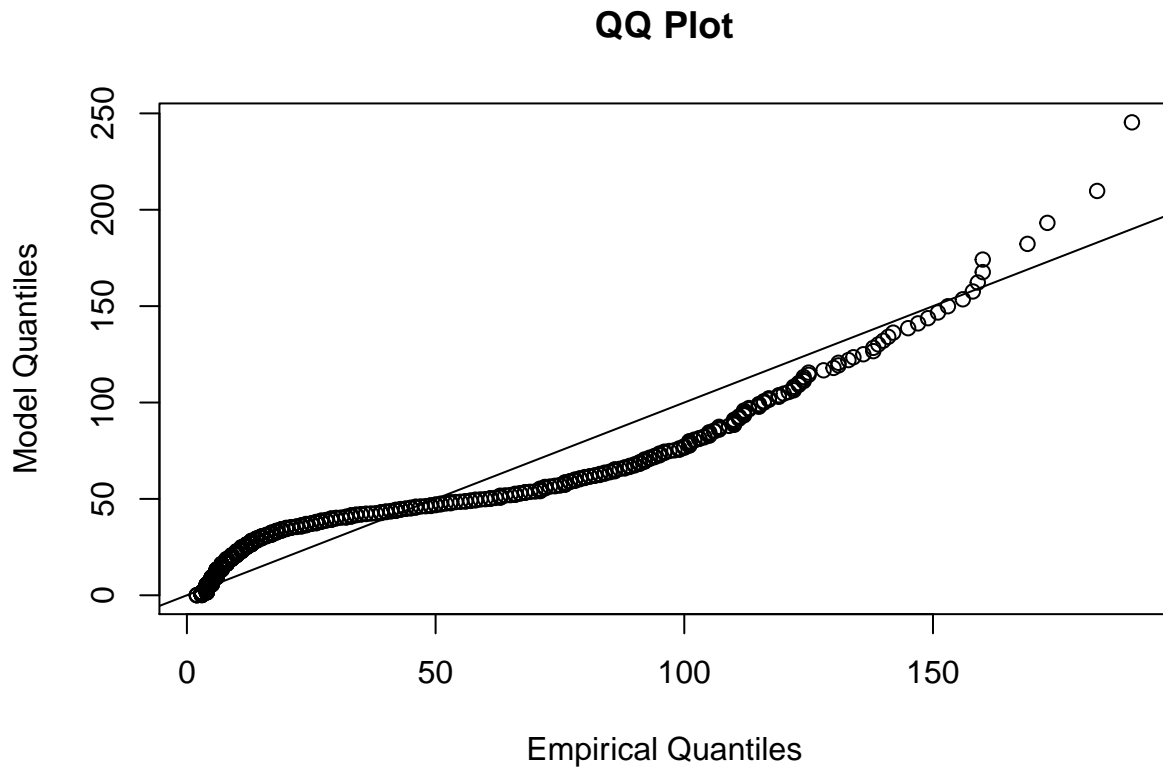


KS plot



```
## [1] "KS statistics is 0.251797527798863"
```

6. Construct a QQ plot of the empirical vs model quantiles



7. Compute the Fano Factor for increments process binned at 1ms, 10ms, 100ms

```
## [1] "The sample Fano Factor for the increments process binned at 1ms is 0.96763225440848"
## [1] "The 95% confidence interval of sample Fano Factor for a Poisson Process at 1ms bin length is [0.96763225440848, 0.96763225440848]"
## [1] "The sample Fano Factor for the increments process binned at 10ms is 1.16610063436783"
## [1] "The 95% confidence interval of sample Fano Factor for a Poisson Process at 10ms bin length is [1.16610063436783, 1.16610063436783]"
## [1] "The sample Fano Factor for the increments process binned at 100ms is 1.45827655972584"
## [1] "The 95% confidence interval of sample Fano Factor for a Poisson Process at 100ms bin length is [1.45827655972584, 1.45827655972584]"
```

8. Plot the autocorrelation function of the observed interspike intervals with 95% confidence bounds

Waiting Time Autocorreslation Functions

