Chaos in the Hodgkin-Huxley Model*

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Biomathematics Journal Club – Spring 2014 Joe McKenna 2. Evidence for chaos in the Hodgkin–Huxley system. A stringent definition of chaos in a discrete dynamical system is that there is an invariant subset on which the transformation is hyperbolic and topologically equivalent to a subshift of finite type [10, 20]. Continuous time dynamical systems are reduced to discrete time maps through the introduction of cross-sections and Poincaré return maps [10].

Poincare Return Maps

IVP:
$$\begin{cases} \dot{\vec{x}} = f(x) \text{ where } \vec{x} = (x_1, ..., x_N)^T \\ \vec{x}(0) = (x_1(0), ..., x_N(0))^T \end{cases}$$
$$t_0 = \min_{x_i(t) = c} t > 0, \quad i, c \text{ fixed}$$
$$t_{n+1} = \min\{t > t_n | x_i(t) = c\}$$

$$a_n = (x_1(t_n), \dots, x_N(t_n))^T$$
 where $x_i(t_n) = c$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$

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$$a_1 = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x_0 \in (0, \frac{1}{2}) \\ 1 & \text{if } x_0 \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1) \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) := 2x \mod 1$$

$$a_{n+1} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } f^n(x_0) \in (0, \frac{1}{2}) \\ 1 & \text{if } f^n(x_0) \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1) \end{cases}$$

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 $\omega \leftrightarrow a$ if and only if $\omega_n = a_n$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$



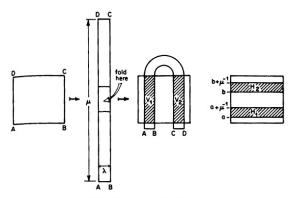


Figure 5.1.1. The Smale horseshoe.

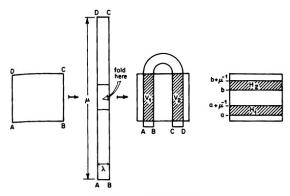


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Goal: Find a set invariant under Smale horseshoe mapping.

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\begin{split} &f:=\mathsf{horseshoe}\ \mathsf{mapping}\\ &f:S\to\mathbb{R}^2\ \mathsf{where}\ S=[0,1]\times[0,1]\\ &\Lambda\subset S\quad \mathsf{s.t.}\quad f(\Lambda)=\Lambda \end{split}
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$$\Lambda = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} f^n(S) = \text{Cantor set} \times \text{Cantor set}$$

Random Events and Trajectories Identitical Experiments

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Applying f "shifts" information

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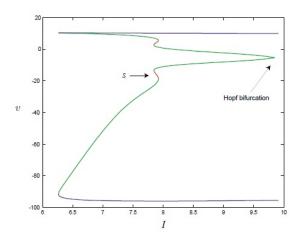
That is,

$$\phi(f(x)) = S(\phi(x))$$
 where $S :=$ shift operator $\phi \circ f = S \circ \phi$
$$f = \phi^{-1} \circ S \circ \phi$$

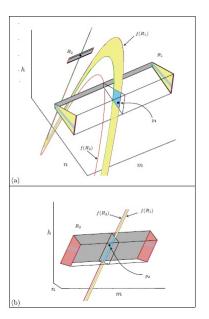
"f is topologically equivalent to a subshift of finite type"



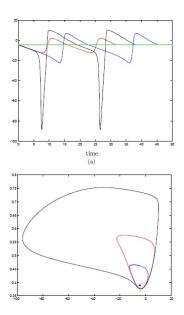
Bif. diagram of HH Model



HH Horsehoe



HH Chaos



Biological Significance

Threshold function should depend on system variables i.e. $v = v_t(m, n, h)$ is a threshold function if initial states with $v > v_t(m, n, h)$ produce action potentials, but initial states with $v < v_t(m, n, h)$ don't

Such a function may be discontinuous due to presence of invariant Chaotic set