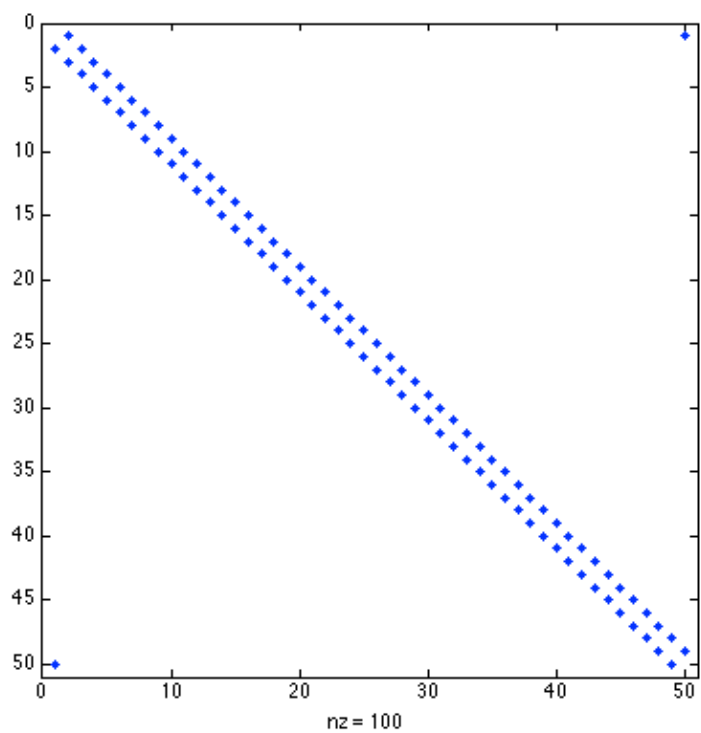
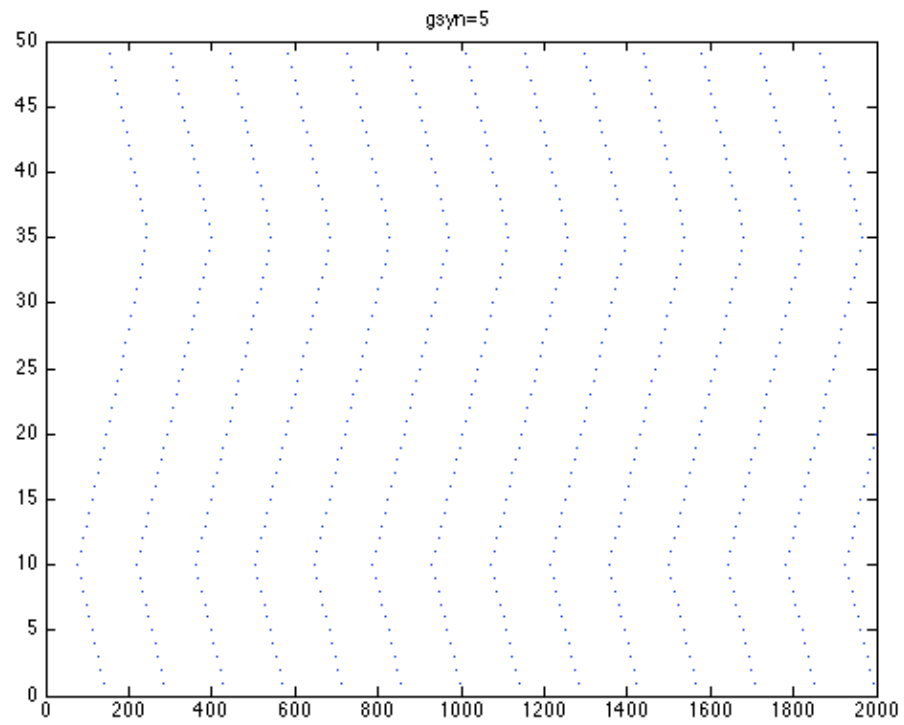


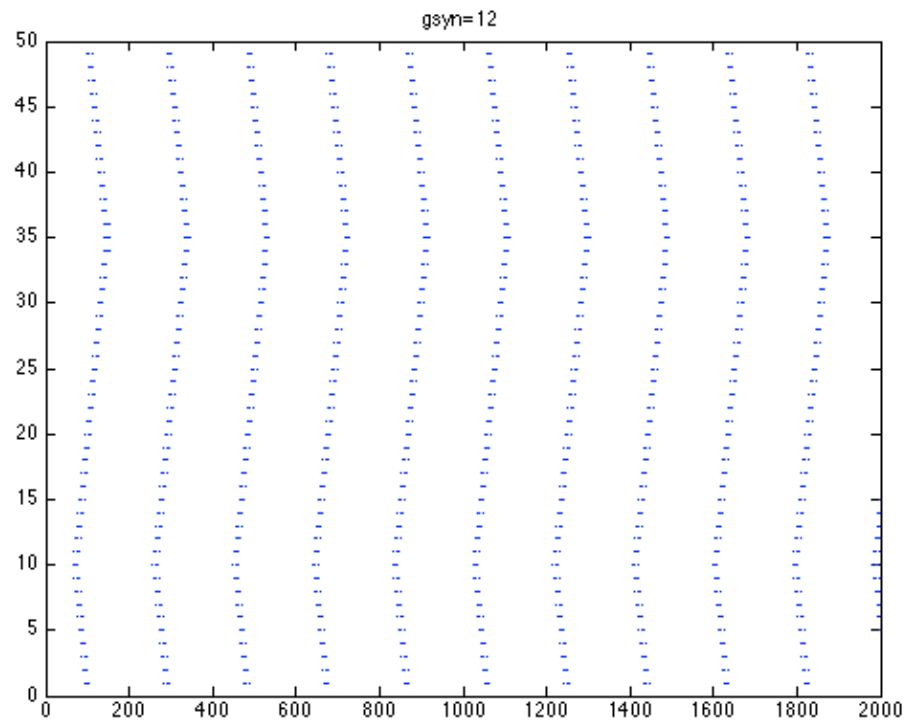
q1a.

```
% gsyn=5, Neighbor time diff (ms):7.3385
% gsyn=6, Neighbor time diff (ms):5.9643
% gsyn=7, Neighbor time diff (ms):4.9786
% gsyn=8, Neighbor time diff (ms):4.2
% gsyn=9, Neighbor time diff (ms):3.8083
% gsyn=10, Neighbor time diff (ms):3.6
% gsyn=11, Neighbor time diff (ms):3.3
% gsyn=12, Neighbor time diff (ms):3.0967
```

Network (q1a-q1c)







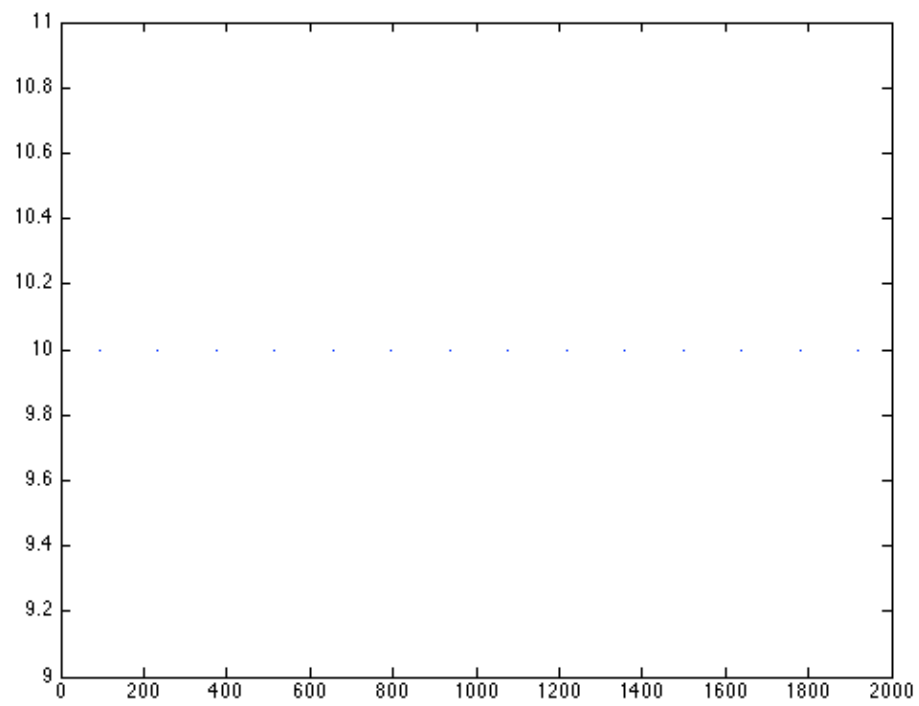
```
%function modified to accept gsyn
for gsyn=5:12
    [spiketimes]=ILIF_ExcNetwork(n,W,gsyn);
    spikes1 = extractSpikes(spiketimes,1,0);
    spikes2 = extractSpikes(spiketimes,2,0);
    spikesDiff = mean(spikes1-spikes2);

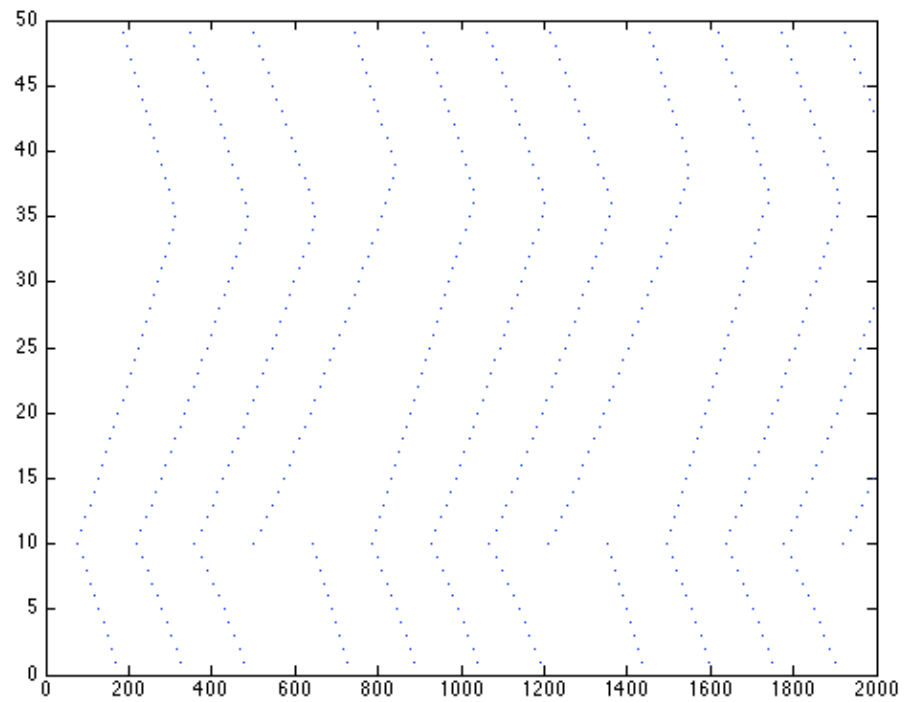
    disp(['gsyn=',num2str(gsyn),', Neighbor time diff
(ms):',num2str(spikesDiff)]);

    title(['gsyn=',num2str(gsyn)]);
end
```

q1b.

```
% gsyn=1, Neighbor time diff (ms):NaN  
% gsyn=2, Neighbor time diff (ms):NaN  
% gsyn=3, Neighbor time diff (ms):NaN  
% gsyn=4, Neighbor time diff (ms):10.8455  
% gsyn=5, Neighbor time diff (ms):7.4571
```

$gsyn=1$ 

$g_{\text{syn}}=4$ 


```
%function modified to accept gsyn
for gsyn=1:5
    [spiketimes]=ILIF_ExcNetwork(n,W,gsyn);
    spikes1 = extractSpikes(spiketimes,1,0);
    spikes2 = extractSpikes(spiketimes,2,0);
    spikesDiff = mean(spikes1-spikes2);

    disp(['gsyn=',num2str(gsyn),', Neighbor time diff
(ms):',num2str(spikesDiff)]);

    title(['gsyn=',num2str(gsyn)]);
end
```

q1c. The data shows that as synaptic strength increases, so does the spike propagation through the network. Also, for $g_{\text{syn}} < 5$, the network is either unstable or

q2a.

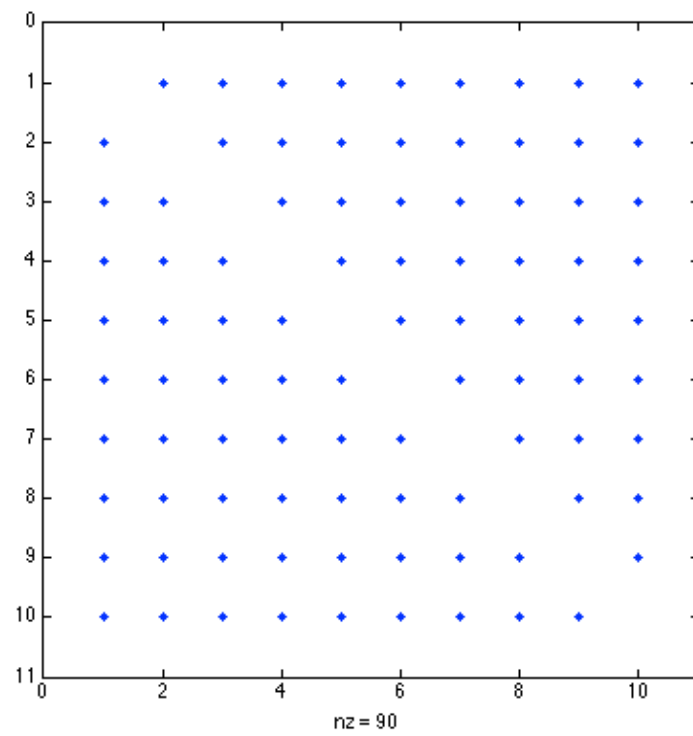
```

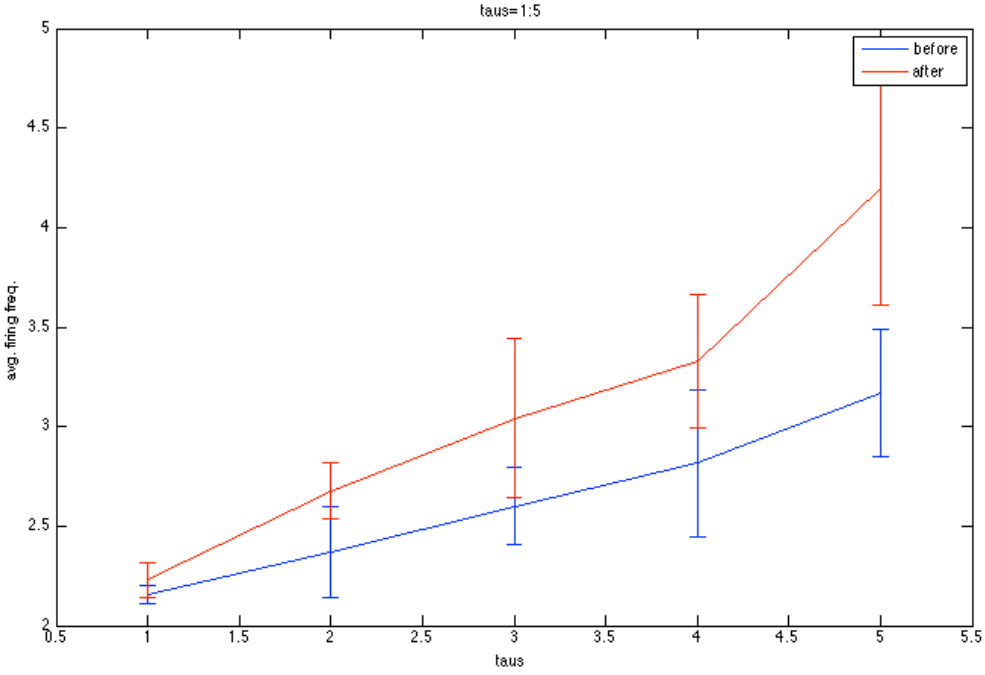
% taus=1
% Average cell frequency before current pulse is      2.166
% Average cell frequency after current pulse is       2.130
% Average cell frequency before current pulse is      2.198
% Average cell frequency after current pulse is       2.157
% Average cell frequency before current pulse is      2.164
% Average cell frequency after current pulse is       2.229
% Average cell frequency before current pulse is      2.168
% Average cell frequency after current pulse is       2.341
% Average cell frequency before current pulse is      2.075
% Average cell frequency after current pulse is       2.290
% taus=2
% Average cell frequency before current pulse is      2.445
% Average cell frequency after current pulse is       2.497
% Average cell frequency before current pulse is      2.062
% Average cell frequency after current pulse is       2.608
% Average cell frequency before current pulse is      2.354
% Average cell frequency after current pulse is       2.660
% Average cell frequency before current pulse is      2.687
% Average cell frequency after current pulse is       2.773
% Average cell frequency before current pulse is      2.292
% Average cell frequency after current pulse is       2.848
% taus=3
% Average cell frequency before current pulse is      2.483
% Average cell frequency after current pulse is       2.868
% Average cell frequency before current pulse is      2.706
% Average cell frequency after current pulse is       2.650
% Average cell frequency before current pulse is      2.412
% Average cell frequency after current pulse is       3.429
% Average cell frequency before current pulse is      2.511
% Average cell frequency after current pulse is       3.510
% Average cell frequency before current pulse is      2.886
% Average cell frequency after current pulse is       2.749
% taus=4
% Average cell frequency before current pulse is      2.776
% Average cell frequency after current pulse is       3.203
% Average cell frequency before current pulse is      2.259
% Average cell frequency after current pulse is       3.218
% Average cell frequency before current pulse is      3.305
% Average cell frequency after current pulse is       2.943
% Average cell frequency before current pulse is      2.865
% Average cell frequency after current pulse is       3.447
% Average cell frequency before current pulse is      2.869
% Average cell frequency after current pulse is       3.831
% taus=5
% Average cell frequency before current pulse is      3.506
% Average cell frequency after current pulse is       3.726
% Average cell frequency before current pulse is      2.705

```

% Average cell frequency after current pulse is	4.821
% Average cell frequency before current pulse is	3.366
% Average cell frequency after current pulse is	3.645
% Average cell frequency before current pulse is	3.278
% Average cell frequency after current pulse is	3.952
% Average cell frequency before current pulse is	2.992
% Average cell frequency after current pulse is	4.828

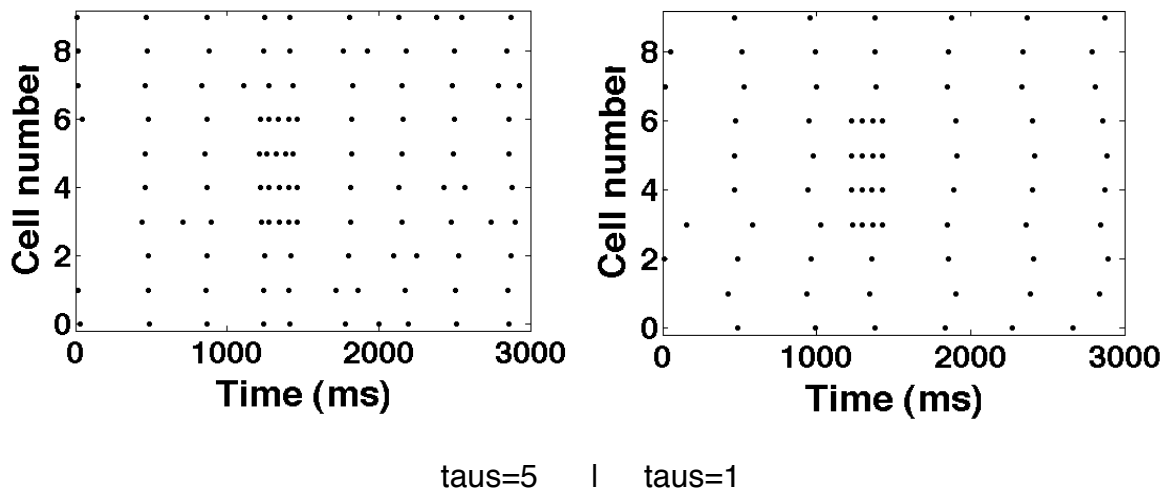
Network (q2a-q2b)





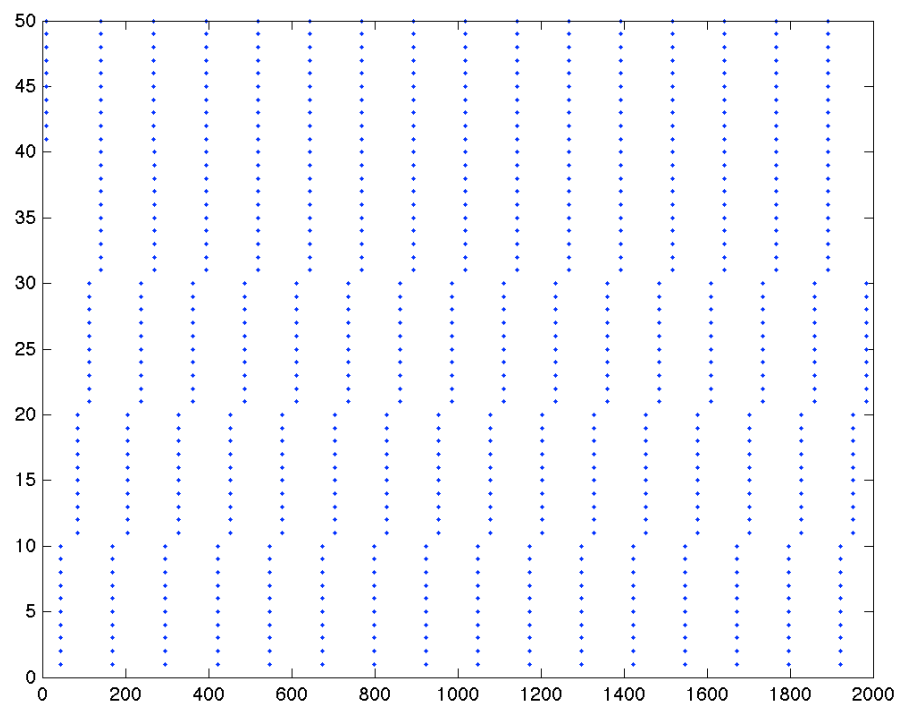
```
%function modified to accept taus
allAv1 = [];
allAv2 = [];
allStd1 = [];
allStd2 = [];
for taus=1:5
    disp(['taus=',num2str(taus)]);
    curAv1 = [];
    curAv2 = [];
    for i=1:5
        [spiketimes,avcfreq1,avcfreq2]=WBnetwork(n,W,taus);
        curAv1(i) = avcfreq1;
        curAv2(i) = avcfreq2;
    end
    allAv1(taus) = mean(curAv1);
    allAv2(taus) = mean(curAv2);
    allStd1(taus) = std(curAv1);
    allStd2(taus) = std(curAv2);
end
```

q2b. As τ increases, so does the reverberatory activity in the network. This is evidenced by the increase in firing frequency (both before, and after stimulation). Firing frequency also appears to be influenced by the relative burstiness of the network as τ increases.

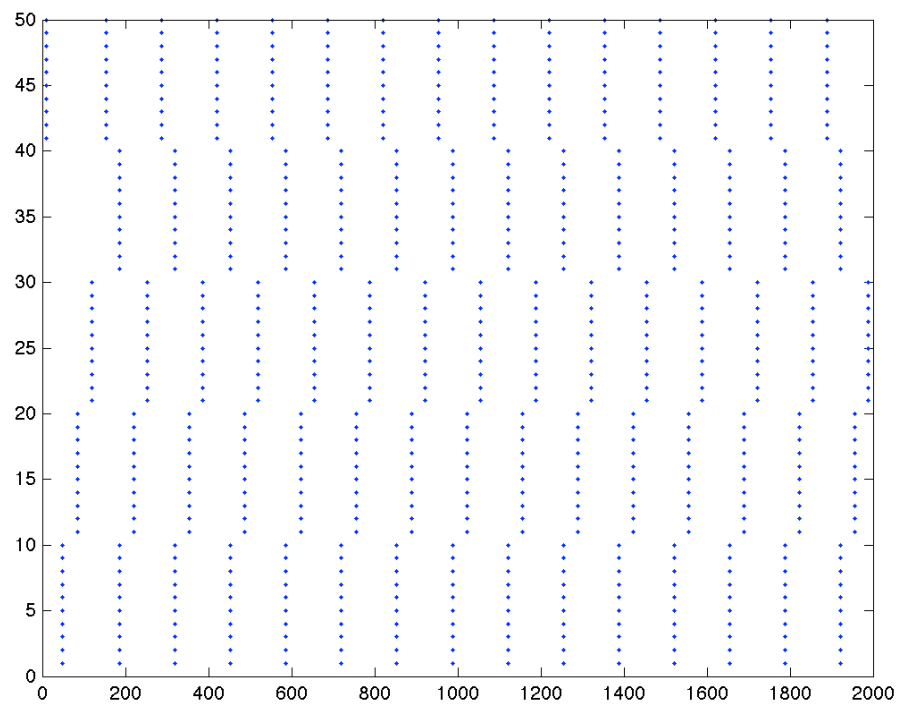


q3a. The following plots represent the taus epochs at which cluster quantity changes.

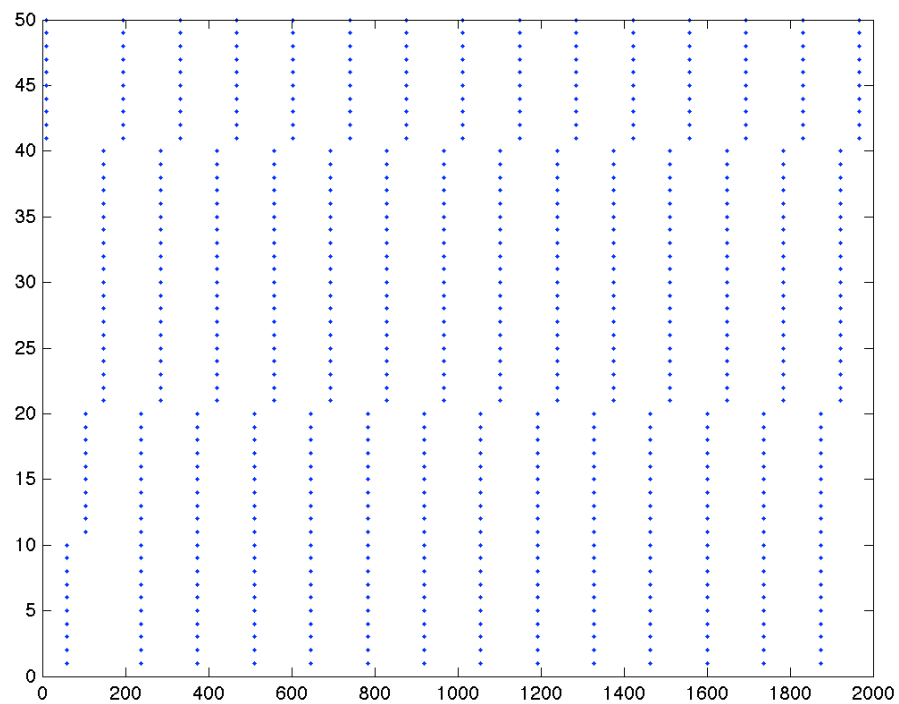
`taus=1`



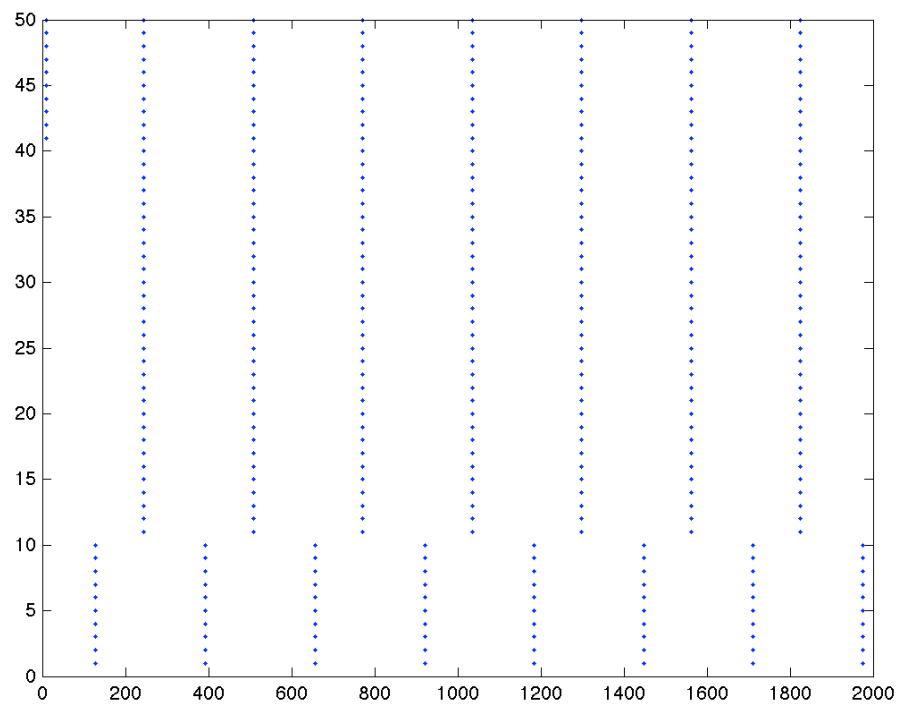
`taus=6, cluster=5`



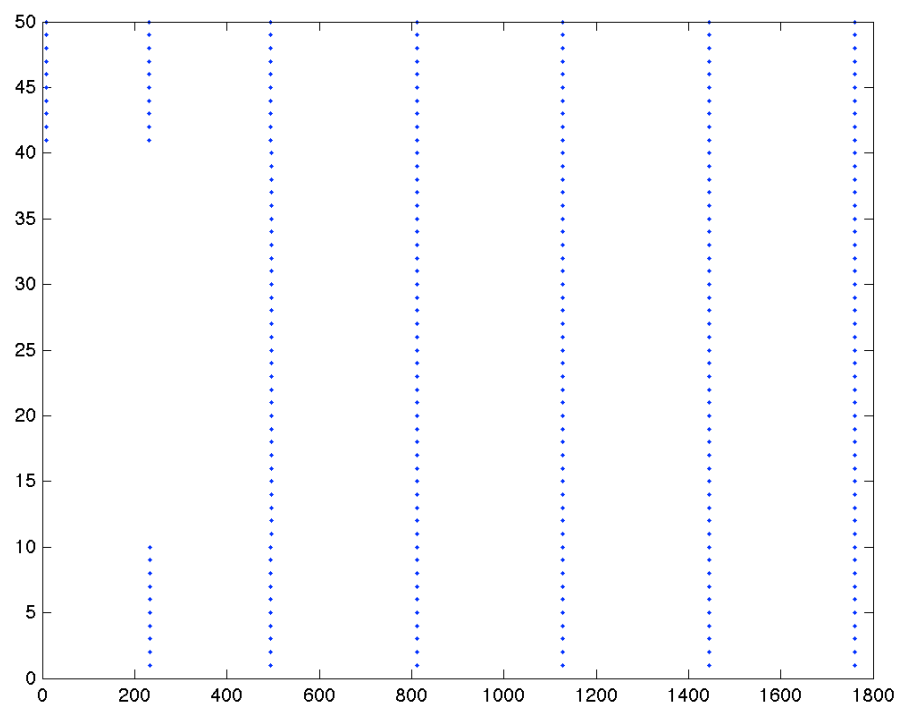
`taus=10, cluster=3`



`taus=35, cluster=2`



`taus=60, cluster=1`

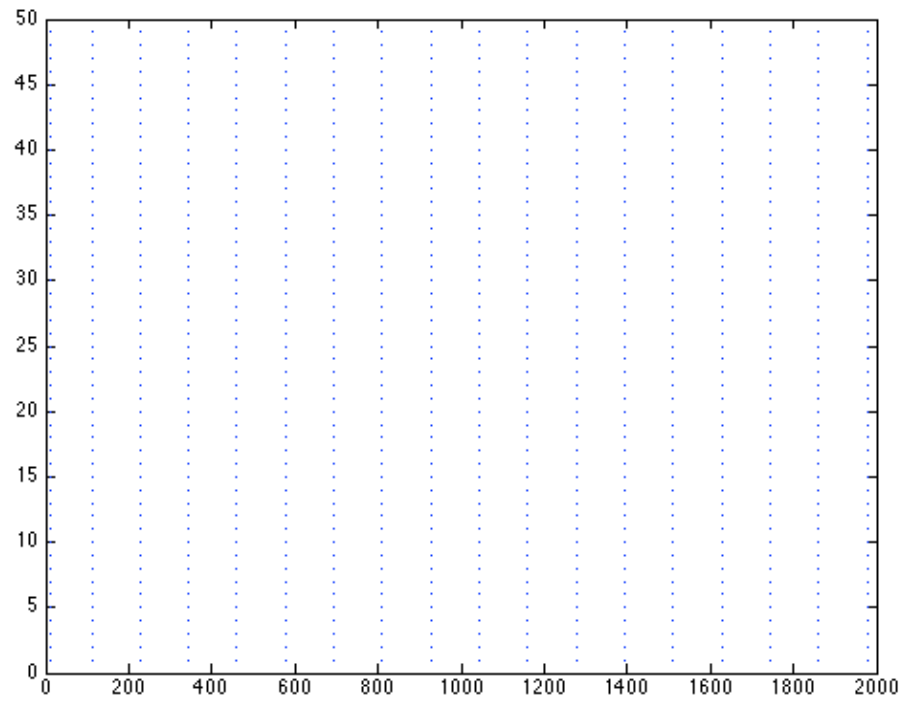


```
for taus=50:5:75
    [spiketimes,freqs,nisis]=ILIFnetwork_clusters(n,W,taus);
    disp(['taus=',num2str(taus)]);

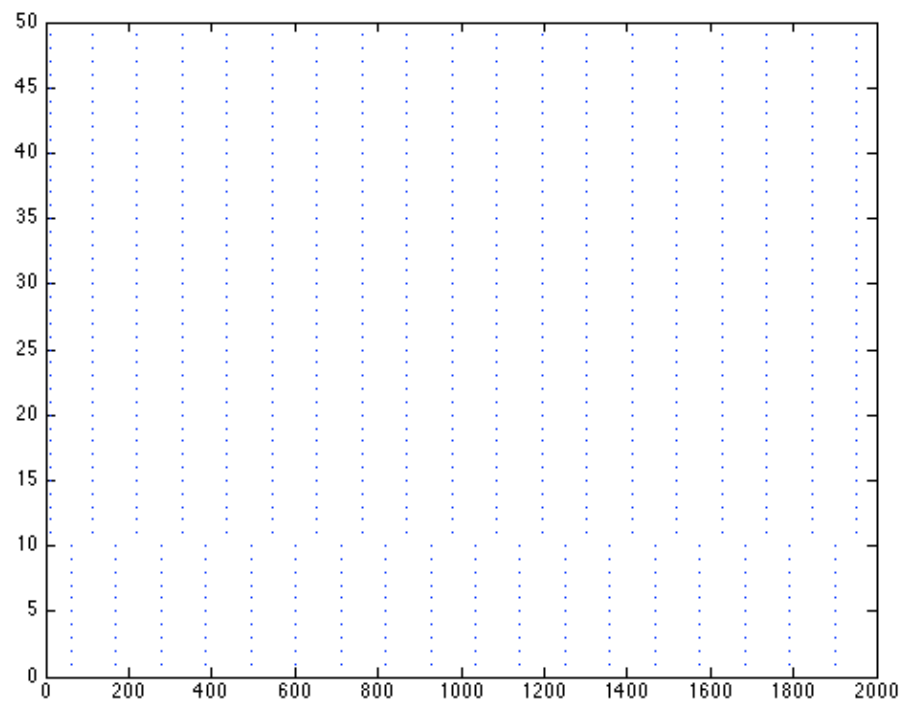
    saveas(1,['q3a_taus=',num2str(taus),'.png'],'png');
end
```

q3b. I found that $\tau=10$ relates to a maximum of 3 clusters.

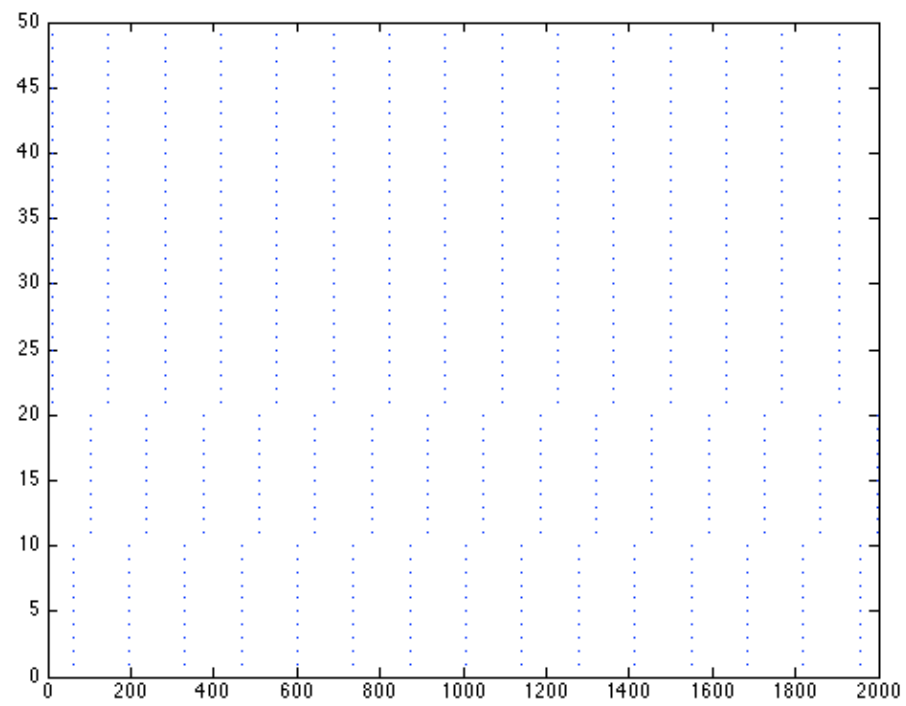
`taus=10, clusters=1`



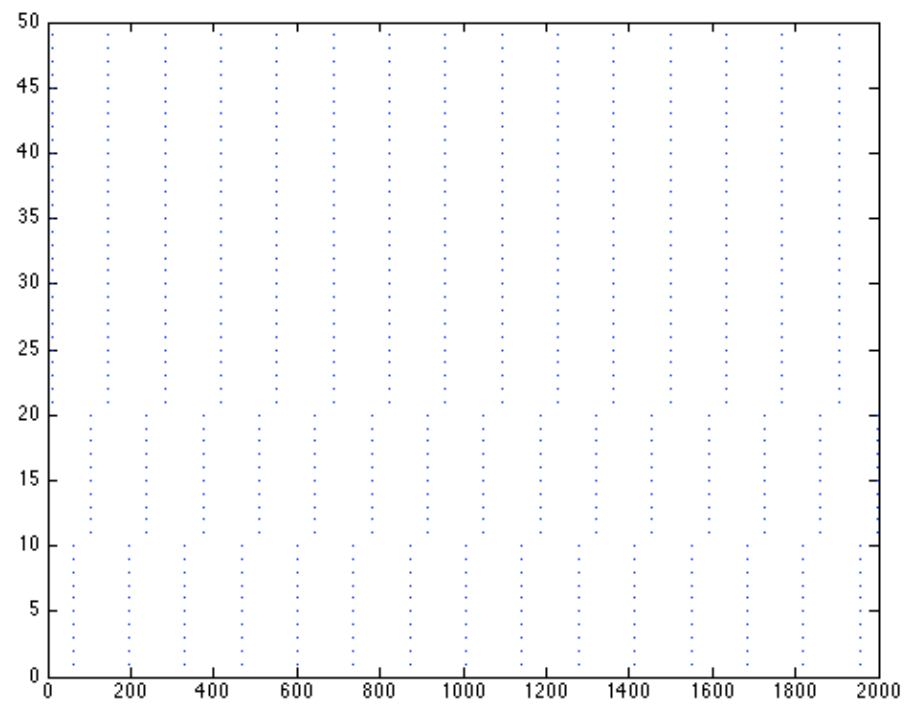
`taus=10, clusters=2`



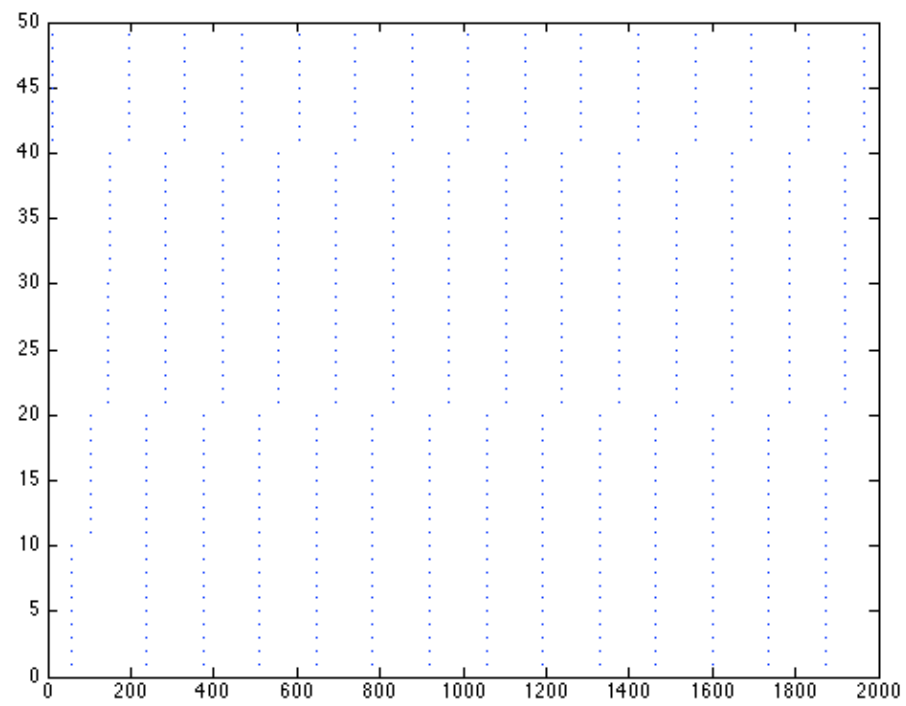
`taus=10, clusters=3`



`taus=10, clusters=3`



`taus=10, clusters=3`



q3c. As τ_{syn} increases in this inhibitory network (with g_{syn} constant), cell firing frequency and cluster number decreases. Also shown, is that for a given τ_{syn} , there is a maximum number of clusters in the cell firing pattern/network that can be achieved.