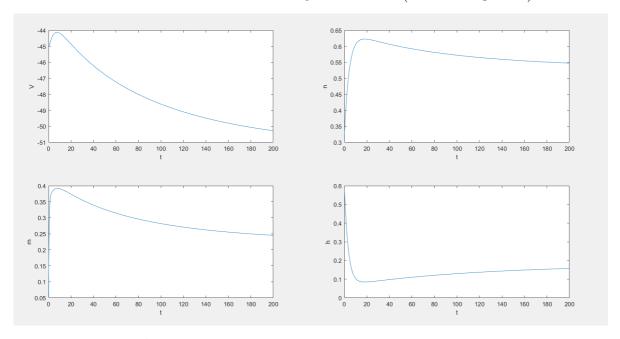
HW2

PB18061243 张潇蓉

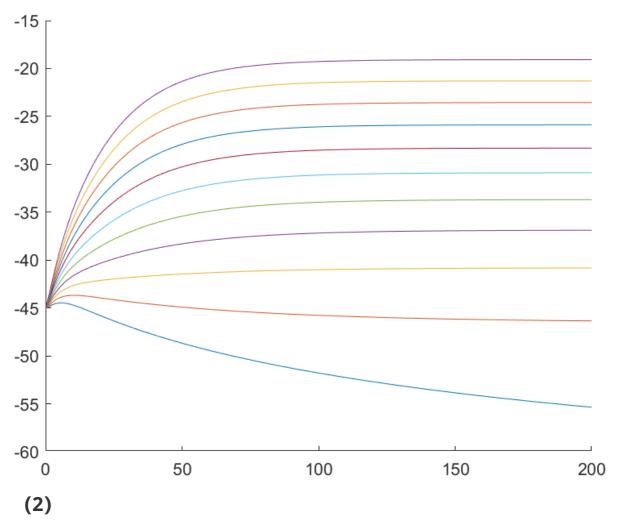
prob1

(1)

首先利用所给方程求解神经元的静息状态,令所有变化率为0,且令 $I_e=0$,求解非齐次方程,将方程存入 <code>init_solve.m</code>。相应不带单位的数值为: V=-64.9964, n=0.3177, m=0.0530, h=0.5960 初始时,给V一个偏离稳态的扰动,并设置合适的 I_e 值,即可得到, $(V=-44,\ I_e=0.5)$



如果设置其他值会有可能得到发散的结果,例如当i较大时就会发散,如下图,曲线由下到上代表i逐渐增大



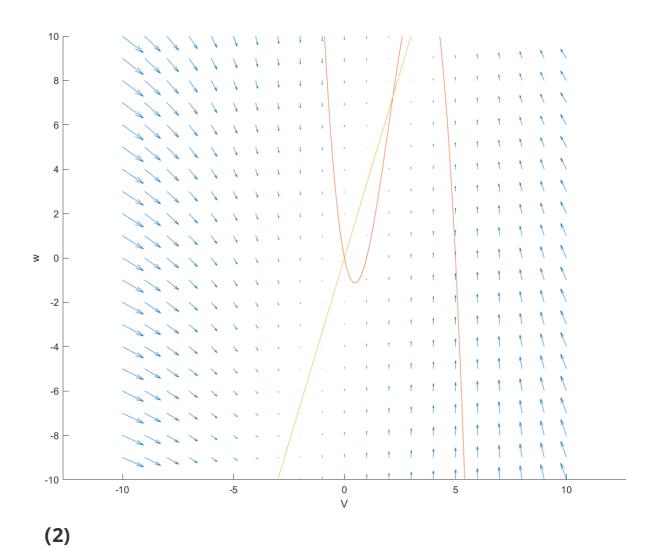
如果设置稳恒电流,V的图像与上图相同,不会有周期性的行为,若能设置方波电流,应该可以使得V有周期性行为(没赶在ddl前完成,之后补上orz)

prob2

(1)

令时间变化率为0,画图,易得nullclines,下图参数

```
a = 5;
b = 100;
c = 30;
I = 0;
```



如果 (0, 0) 为不动点, 1为0。

$$\dot{V} = V(\alpha - V)(V - 1) - w = \int (w - V)$$

$$\dot{w} = bV - cw = g(w, V)$$

$$f(w, V) \approx f(0, 0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} \Big|_{w > 0, V > 0}$$

$$= -w - aV$$

$$g(w, V) \approx g(0, 0) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial w} \Big|_{w > 0, V > 0}$$

$$= -cw + bV$$

$$\ddot{\xi} = (V, w)$$

$$I: \triangle CO \Rightarrow actb < O \qquad ac-\frac{b}{c}$$

$$I: \triangle CO \Rightarrow actb < O \qquad ac-\frac{b}{c}$$

$$I: \triangle CO \Rightarrow actb < O \qquad ac-\frac{b}{c}$$

$$I(a-c)^2 - 4b > O \Rightarrow a > c+2\sqrt{b}$$

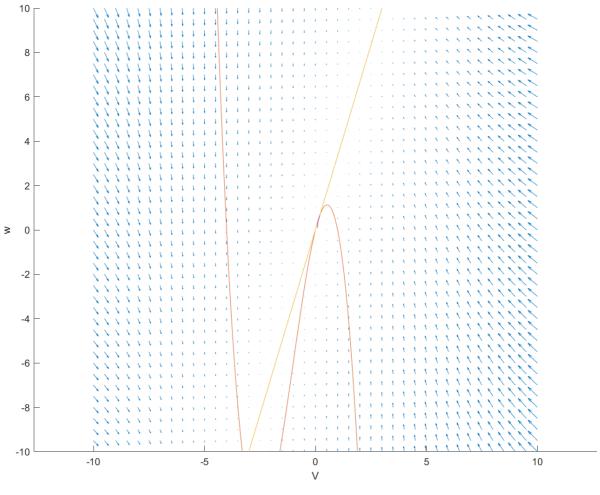
$$ac-c < O > A < a < c+2\sqrt{b}$$

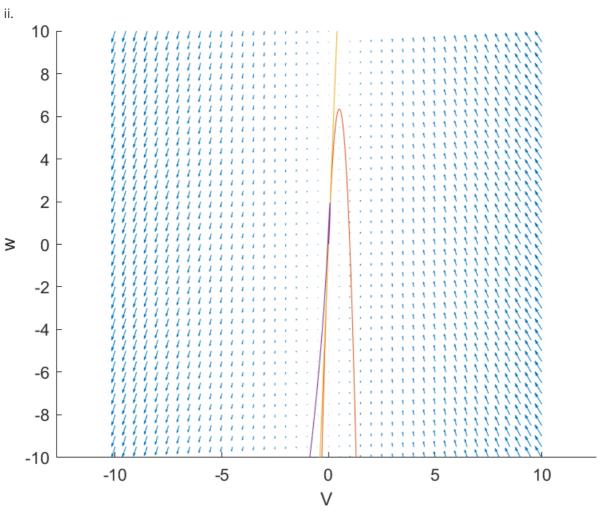
$$ac-c < a > -\frac{b}{c}$$

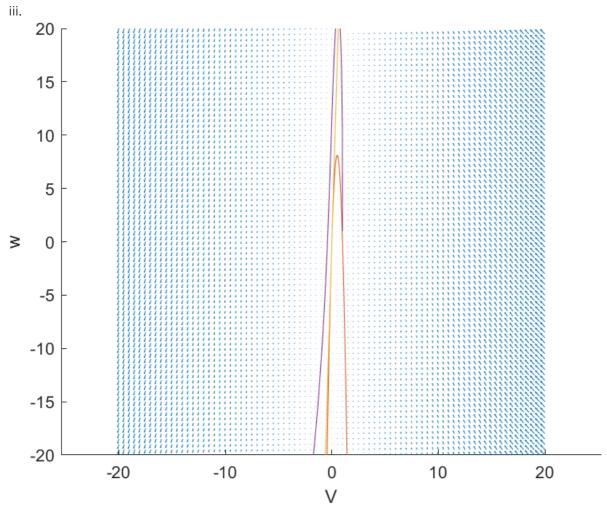
$$ac-c < a$$

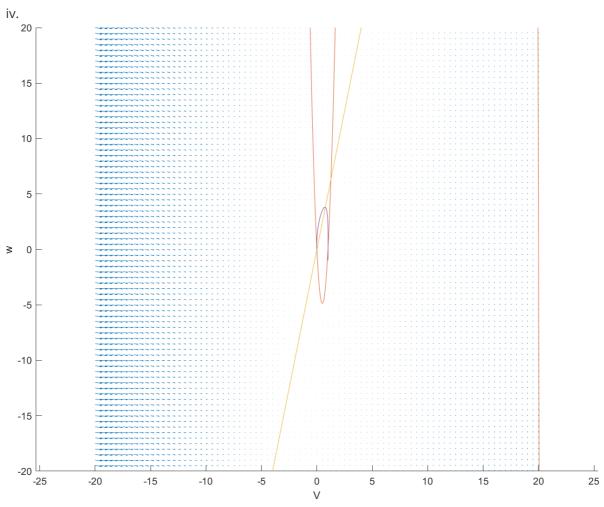
可分别取位于五个区域中的点画出其在V-w相图上的轨迹

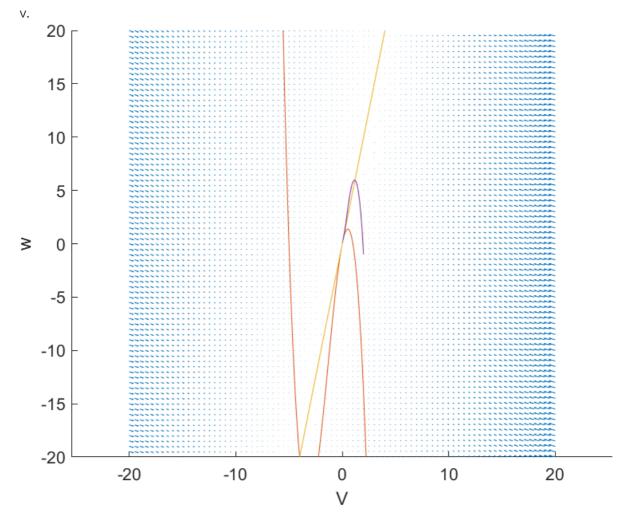
i. 选择 I:a = -4,b = 100,c = 30;作图后发现,一共有三个不动点,虽然(0,0)为不稳定不动点,但是另一个与它位置很近的点是稳定的,相点没过多久就落到另一个不动点(0.2078,0.6928)上了。如下图那条很短的紫色的线条











(3)

设方程的根为 ω_0, V_0

$$Jaccobi = egin{pmatrix} -3V_0^2 + 2(a-1)V_0 - a & -1 \ b & -c \end{pmatrix}$$

若有两个稳定的不动点,则要求 $au < 0, \Delta > 0$

即
$$-3V_0^2 + 2(a-1)V_0 - a - c < 0$$

 $c(3V_0^2 - 2(a-1)V_0 + a) + b > 0$

方程有两个根满足该条件即可

prob3

(1)

(0,0) 始终为不动点

如果有其余的不动点存在,说明方程组 $\begin{cases} -x+ anh(Jx-Ky)=0 \\ -y+Gx=0 \end{cases}$ 有解,即x= anh(J-KG)x有解

记 $\alpha=J-KG$,有 $\alpha=rac{ anh^{-1}x}{x}$,容易求得其最小值为1,所以当J-KG>1时有3个不动点。

不动点的x坐标为交点的横坐标x, y = Gx。

eg.
$$J-KG=1.3$$
时,解得 $x\approx\pm0.752$,还有 $x=0$,

$$J-KG<1$$
或 $J-KG=1$ 时仅有一个不动点

(2)

对于此题

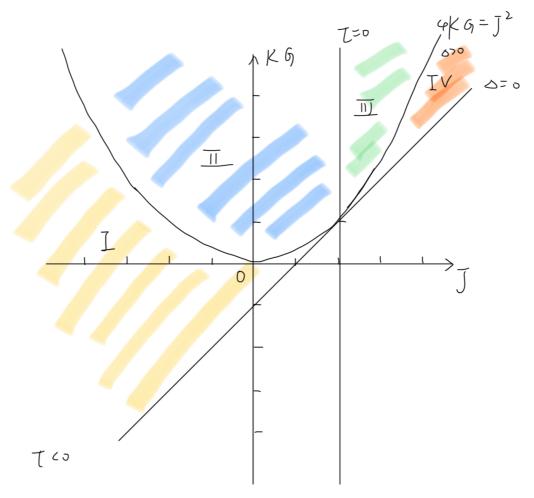
$$f(x) = -x + \tanh(Jx - Ky) = 0$$

$$g(x) = -y + Gx = 0$$

用上课所用方法展开,得到行列式

$$Jaccobi = \begin{pmatrix} -1 + J & -K \\ G & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{split} \tau &= J-2 \\ \Delta &= 1-J+GK \\ \tau^2 &- 4\Delta = J^2 - 4GK \end{split}$$

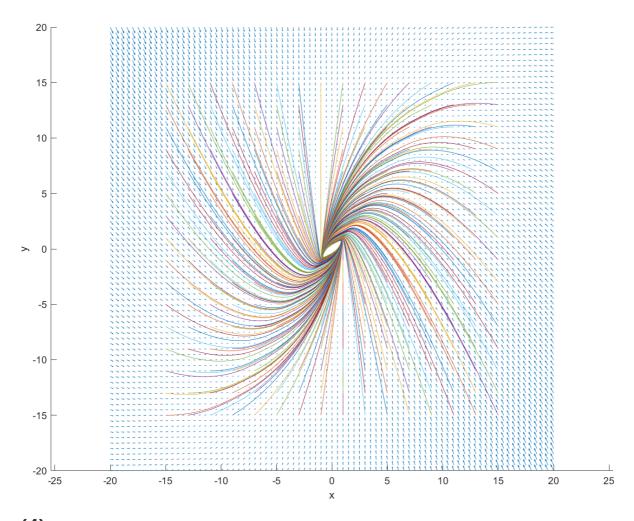


未涂色的另一侧也为不稳定点,即不会返回 (0,0)点

(3)

仅有一个不动点时, $\Delta = 1 - J + GK \ge 0$

取J=3, K=2, G=1,选择[-15,15]*[-15,15]的区域为R,取格子长度为2的格点分别为x,y的初始位置,考察其随时间的演化,用 prob3 文件夹中的 prob3_3.m 画图,可以看到,无论初始位置在哪里,最终都趋向于(0,0)点附近的一个椭圆形状的极限环(用了步进的方法,没有解微分方程orz)



(4)

由第二问的结果可以考察出只有一个不动点时的情形,以下手写部分考察除(0,0)点外其他两个不动点的 行为

$$\int_{a} (a \cos b) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 + \sqrt{\cosh^{2}(J_{x_{0}} - k_{0})} & -k/\cosh^{2}(J_{x_{0}} - k_{0}) \\ G & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\int_{0} = G \times_{0} + \exp h (J - k_{0}) \times_{0} = \chi_{0}$$

$$\cos h^{2}(J - k_{0}) \times_{0} = \frac{1}{J - \chi_{0}^{2}}$$

$$\tan h (J - k_{0}) \times_{0} = \frac{1}{J - \chi_{0}^{2}}$$

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$$\tan h (J - k_{0}) \times_{0$$

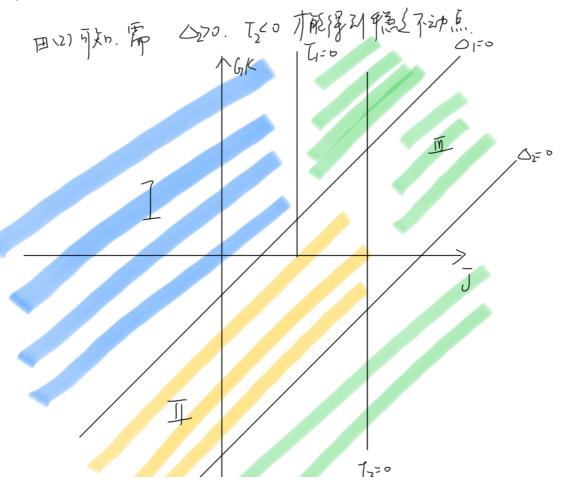
$$T_{2} = J(1 + x^{2}) - 2$$

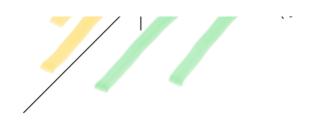
$$D_{2} = I - J(1 - x^{2}) + kG(1 + x^{2})$$

$$2J_{3} = \frac{2}{1 - x^{2}} > 2$$

$$Q_{2} = 0 \approx kG = J - \frac{1}{1 - x^{2}} \cdot x^{2} \times h^{2}$$

又、田+cmh(J-GK)X=X得对Moretre到底对抗、对抗、从同考察一点和可、即两点利用同的Stable小生质



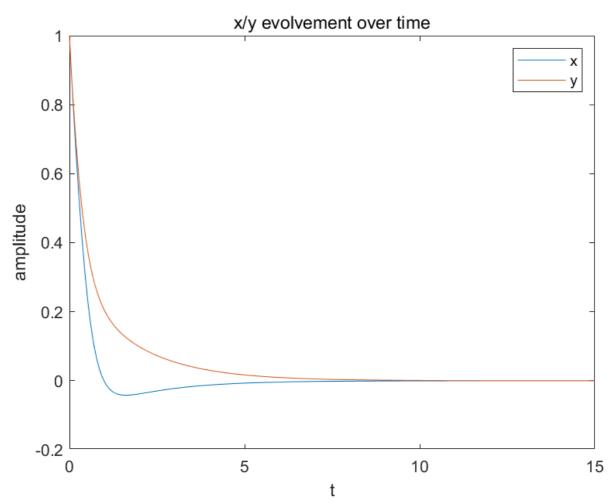


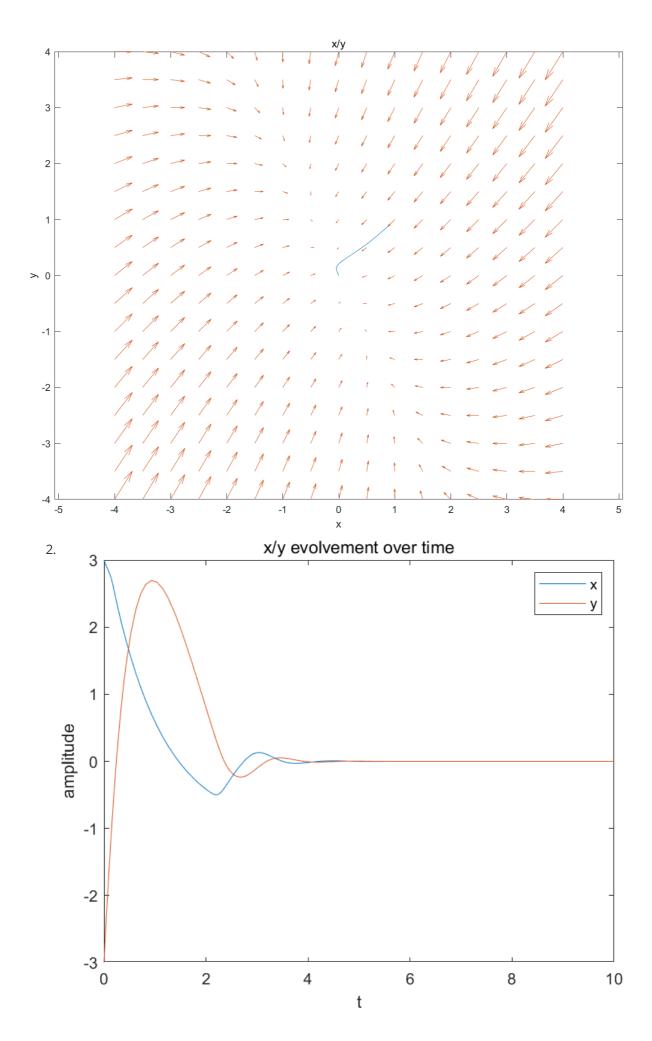
D: I stable point 五: 2 stable point 五: 其他位置 由环顶空弧,以有极限环存在

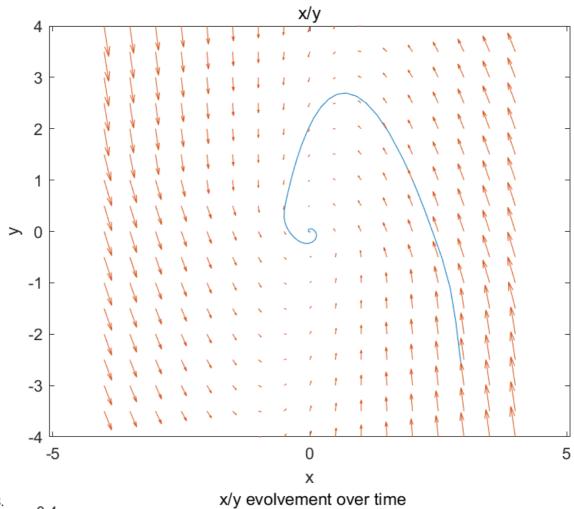
(5)

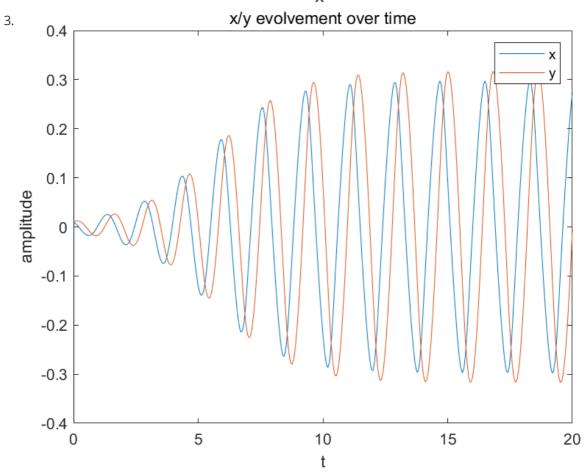
利用代码 prob3_5.m 进行模拟

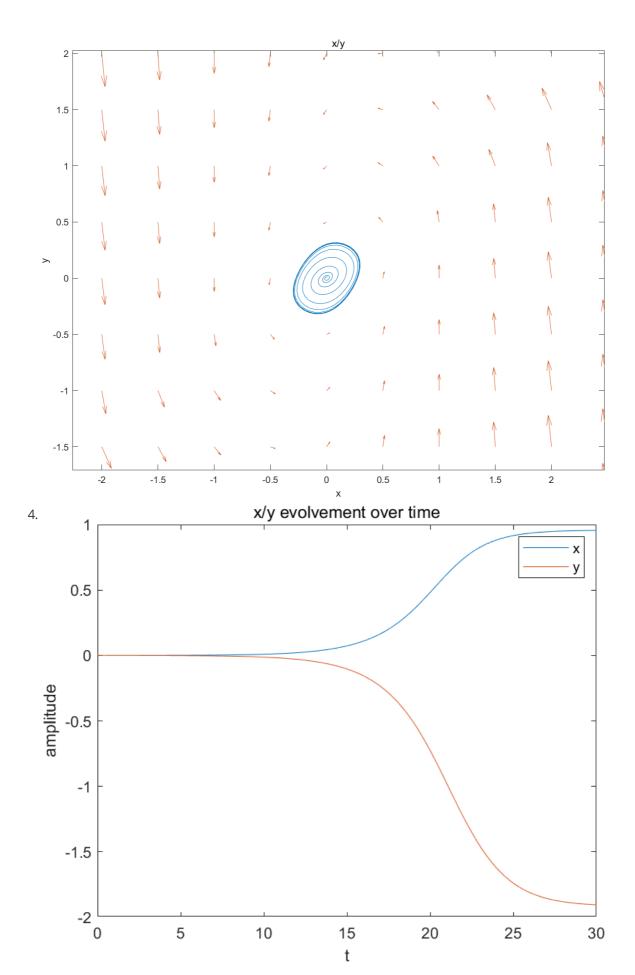
1.

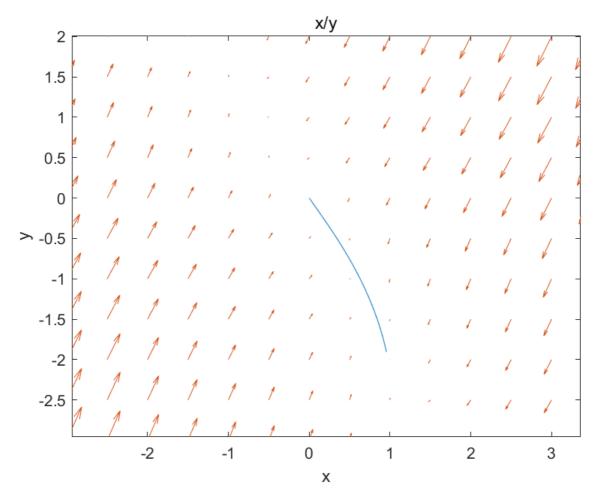












可见最后一张图,轨迹从(0,0)附近出发,没有恢复原状态,但由于有另一个不动点,所以最后落到了另一个不动点上