## SYDE 556/750 Simulating Neurobiological Systems Lecture 9: Analysing Representation

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Based on lecture notes by Chris Eliasmith and Terrence C. Stewart

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Accompanying Readings: Chapter 7 of Neural Engineering

## Contents

## \_\_\_\_\_ UNDER CONSTRUCTION 🚧 \_\_\_\_\_\_

- **Observation:** Some functions are "harder" to decoder than others (larger error)
- Goal: Get a better understanding of the types of function that can be decoded
- Tuning curves are a set of basis functions; decoders combine these basis functions

$$\hat{x} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} d_i a_i(x) = \langle \mathbf{d}, \, \mathbf{a}(x) \rangle$$

- Tuning curves are highly similar
- Find basis transformation  ${\bf T}$  that maximises the information in the basis functions  $\Rightarrow$  PCA

$$\hat{x} = \langle \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{T} \mathbf{a} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{d} \mathbf{T}^{-1}, \mathbf{T} \mathbf{a} \rangle$$

The scale Eigenvalues corresponding to the individual Principal Compnents is inversely
proportional to the noise in the decoding ⇒ large Eigenvalue ⇒ this basis function can be
decoded well