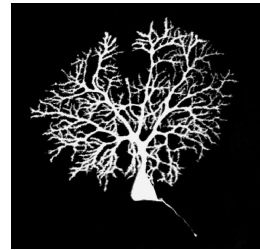


Computations neurons perform



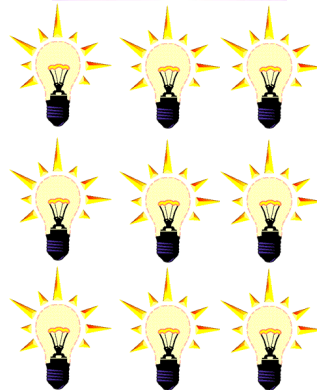
Differences between brains and computers

“Clock speed” ~1kHz



Processing rate limited by energy use

~4GHz



Neurons code information as transmembrane voltage changes

Outside cell
High Na^+
Low $[\text{K}^+]$

Inside cell
High $[\text{K}^+]$
Low $[\text{Na}^+]$

V

outside

lipid

channel conductance

electrochemical gradient

inside

$[\text{K}^+]$ gradient sets resting potential of -70mV
 Here I will measure voltages from the RP (denoted zero)

Analogue coding of information

Glu

GABA

Na^+

Cl^-

K^+ always open

outside

$I = G_1 V_1$

$I = G_2 V_2$

G_0

G_1

G_2

V_1

V_2

inside

$I = V/R = GV$

$V = IR = I/G$

$$V = \frac{G_1 V_1 + G_2 V_2}{G_0 + G_1 + G_2}$$

If $G_0 \gg G_1, G_2$ if V_1 and V_2 same

$$V = \frac{G_1 V_1 + G_2 V_2}{G_0} = \frac{(G_1 + G_2) V_1}{G_0}$$

This allows addition or subtraction of signals (coded $\propto G$)

If $G_2 \gg G_1, G_0$ and $V_2 = 0$ (shunting inhibition)

$$V = \frac{G_1 V_1}{G_2}$$
 This allows division of signals

Two divisions in a row gives multiplication
 E.g. if G_2 is proportional to $1/G_3$, then V is proportional to $G_1 G_3$

