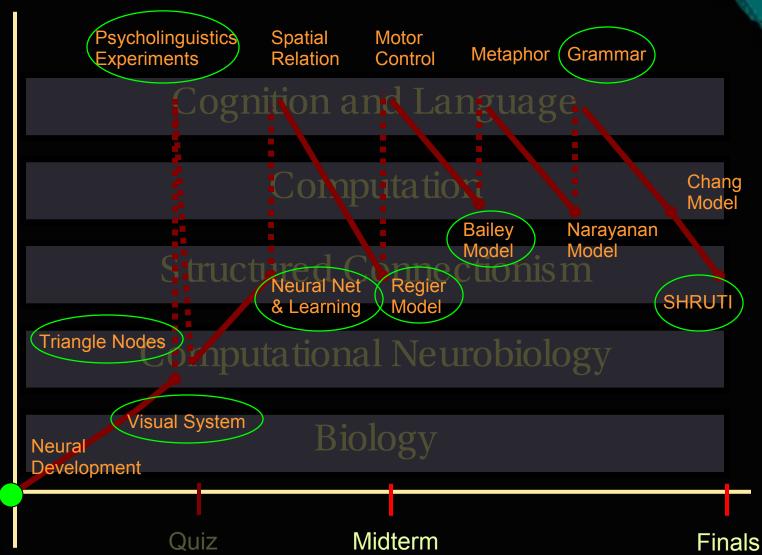
#### Announcements

- a3 is out, due 2/13 and 2/22 11:59pm
- Computational: part 1 isn't too hard; part 2 is harder

quiz will be graded in about a week.

#### Where we stand

- Last Week
  - Psych experiments
  - Imaging studies
  - Connectionist representation
- This Week
  - Learning
  - Backprop
- Coming up
  - Neurophysiology of color

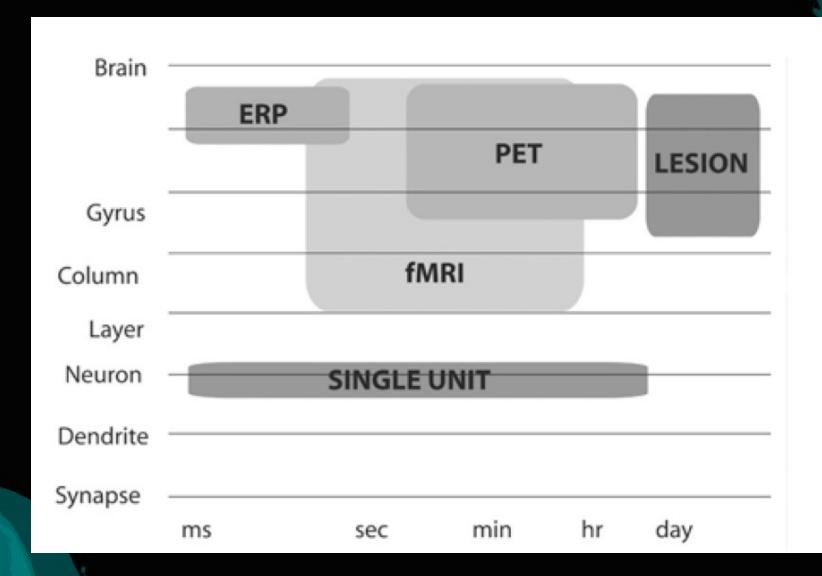


abstraction

# Brain study techniques

- What is it, and how is it used?
  - lesion studies
  - PET
  - fMRI
  - single-unit recordings
  - EEG and MEG
  - EcoG
  - TMS

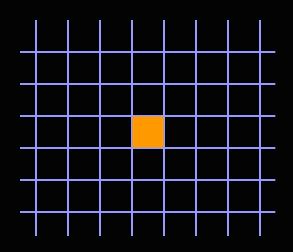
# Spatial and Temporal Resolution

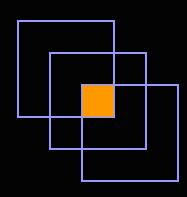


#### Representations

- What is a localist representation?
- What is a distributed representation?
- How many things can you represent with 4 neurons, in each representation?
- How many conjunctions of things can each represent?
- What is coarse coding?
- What is coarse-fine coding?

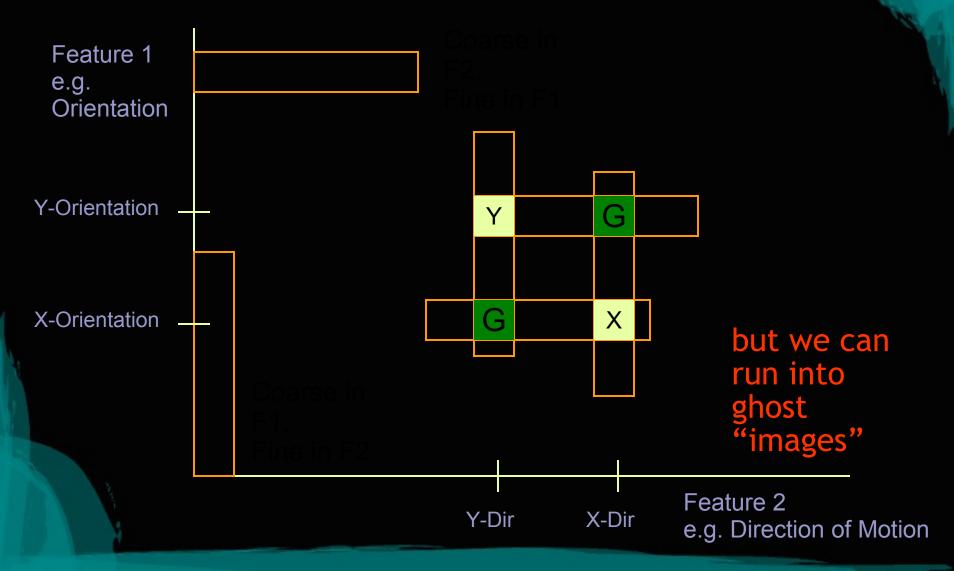
#### **Coarse Coding**





info you can encode with one fine resolution unit =
 info you can with a few coarse resolution units
Now as long as we need fewer coarse units total,
 we're good

# Coarse-Fine Coding



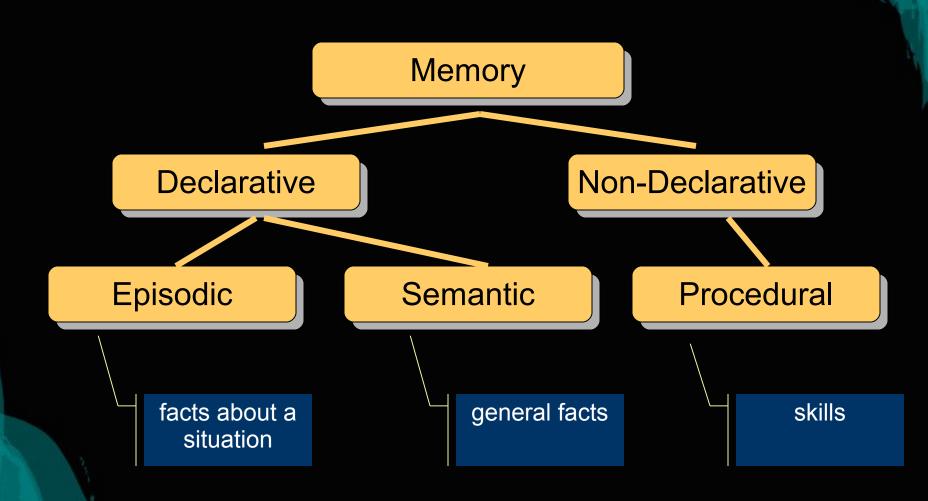
# Biological memory

1. Into what categories do people divide memory?

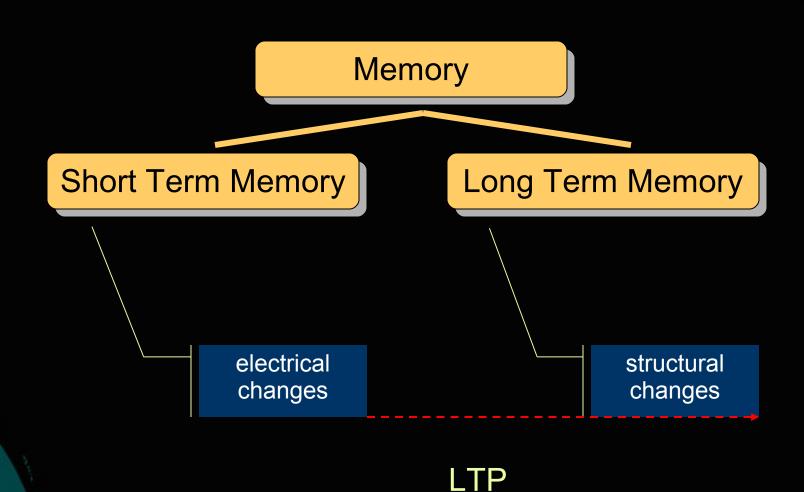
Long term versus short term versus working

Skill versus declarative (semantic and episodic)

### Two ways of looking at memory:



#### Two ways of looking at memory:

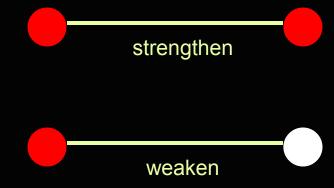


# Biological learning

- 1. What is retrograde messaging?
- 2. What is the biological mechanism for shortterm memory? Long-term memory?

#### LTP and Hebb's Rule

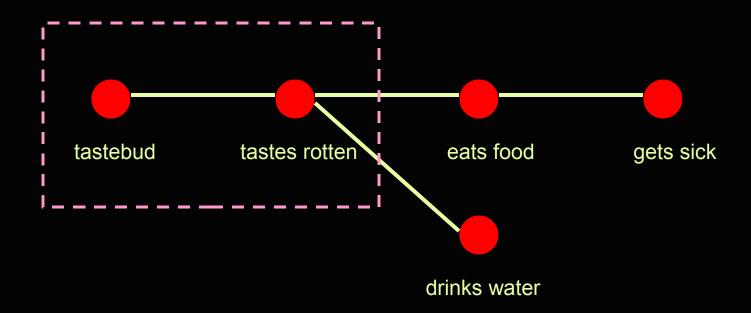
 Hebb's Rule: neurons that fire together wire together



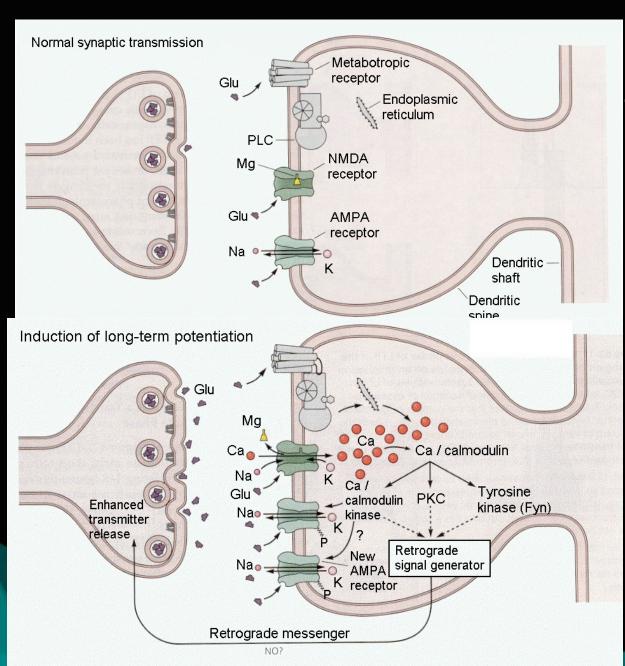
- Long Term Potentiation (LTP) is the biological basis of Hebb's Rule
- Calcium channels are the key mechanism

### Why is Hebb's rule incomplete?

here's a contrived example:



should you "punish" all the connections?



During normal low-frequency trans-mission, glutamate interacts with NMDA and non-NMDA (AMPA) and metabotropic receptors.

With highfrequency stimulation, Calcium comes in

#### Recruitment learning

- What is recruitment learning?
- Why do we need it in our story?
- How does it relate to triangle nodes?

### Models of Learning

- Hebbian ~ coincidence
- Recruitment ~ one trial
- Supervised ~ correction (backprop)
- Reinforcement ~ delayed reward
- Unsupervised ~ similarity