

Impact of dendritic non-linearities on the computational capabilities of neurons

Speaker

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Abstract

Recent experiments in neurophysiology, in particular in pyramidal cells, have shown that dendrites have an active role in neuronal computational capabilities, contributing to non-linear synaptic input integration. In this seminar I will model the neuron as a two-layer neural network with non-overlapping synaptic weights endowed with a biologically plausible form of dendritic non-linearity. By studying the model analytically and numerically, I will highlight several key computational advantages of non-linear dendritic integration with respect to previously studied linear neuron models.

Firstly, the dendritic non-linearity enhances the number of possible learned input-output associations and learning speed.

Secondly and most importantly, I will show how synaptic weight sparsity naturally emerges as a consequence of non-linear dendritic integration, and how the model is able to reproduce the synaptic weight distribution recorded in experiments.

Non-linearly induced sparsity comes with a second central advantage for neuronal information processing, i.e. input and synaptic noise robustness and better generalization abilities.

