

## DISCRETE MODELLING OF NEURONS<sup>1</sup>

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Neural networks are constructed from a wide range of different views and this is reflected in a variety of results as well as mathematical techniques used in their derivation.

We consider the following system of  $k$  ( $k \geq 2$ ) difference equations in the form:

$$\begin{cases} x_{n+1}^1 = \beta x_n^1 - g(x_n^2), \\ x_{n+1}^2 = \beta x_n^2 - g(x_n^3), \\ \dots \\ x_{n+1}^{k-1} = \beta x_n^{k-1} - g(x_n^k), \\ x_{n+1}^k = \beta x_n^k - g(x_n^1), \end{cases} \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad \text{with } g(u) = \begin{cases} a, & u \geq \alpha, \\ 0, & -\alpha < u < \alpha, \\ -a, & u \leq -\alpha, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where  $\beta \in ]0, 1[$  is a constant and  $a > 0$ ,  $\alpha > 0$ .

System (1) can be viewed as a discrete version of the corresponding  $k$ -neuron network model of differential equations, where  $\alpha > 0$  represents an internal decay rate,  $\beta > 0$  measures the synaptic strength,  $x^i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ , denote the activations of the corresponding neurons and  $g$  is a signal function.

Similar three-neuron model (1) with another signal function was investigated in [3]. We have studied previously one-neuron model with similar signal function in [1] and with different signal function in [2].

In our presentation we explore the dynamics of system (1). Some interesting results are obtained about equilibrium solutions and periodic solutions of this system.

### REFERENCES

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