

$$T(x) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x, \theta) dx = M \left(T(\xi) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(\xi, \theta) \right)$$

$$T(x) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(x, \theta) \right) \cdot f(x, \theta) dx = \int_{R_n} T(x) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(x, \theta) \right) \cdot f(x, \theta) dx$$

FMI

Friedrich Miescher Institute
for Biomedical Research

Computational Neuroscience Initiative Basel presents:

Robert Gütig | Charité-Universitätsmedizin Berlin

Workshop: Thursday May 2 | 11:30 Room 5.39

Free workshop, sandwiches will be provided, please register at www.fmi.ch/CNIB

Spike-timing based neuronal processing: Applications to vision and speech

Seminar: Friday, May 3 | 11:00 Room 5.30

Where and when is the next spike? Gradient learning in spiking-neurons

Thursday/Friday, May 2/3, 2019

Friedrich Miescher Institute
for Biomedical Research
Maulbeerstrasse 66, Basel



Robert Gütig is a professor for “Mathematical modeling of Neural Learning” at the Charité Berlin. His work focuses on the computational principles that underlie information processing and learning and their implementation in the brain. Specifically, he is interested in temporal coding and has developed a new model that uses supervised learning to read out spike-timing based representations (the “tempotron”, Gütig&Sompolinsky, 2006).

