1. In contrast to this approach, we study here how the overall network activity can control single cell parameters such as input resistance, as well as time and space constants, parameters that are crucial for excitability and spariotemporal (sic) integration.

The integrated architecture in this paper combines feed forward control and error feedback adaptive control using neural networks.

2. In other words, for our proof of convergence, we require the softassign algorithm to return a doubly stochastic matrix as *sinkhorn theorem guarantees that it will instead of a matrix which is merely close to being doubly stochastic based on some reasonable metric.

The aim is to construct a portfolio with a maximal expected return for a given risk level and time horizon while simultaneously obeying *institutional or *legally required constraints.

3. The left graph is the standard experiment the right from a training with # samples.

The graph G is called the *guest graph, and H is called the host graph.