

$$C_m \frac{dV}{dt} = -i_m + \frac{I_e}{A} \quad C_m = 10 \text{ nF/mm}^2 \quad (1)$$

$$i_m = \bar{g}_L (V - E_L) + \bar{g}_K n^4 (V - E_K) + \bar{g}_{Na} m^3 h (V - E_{Na}).$$

The maximal conductances and reversal potentials used in the model are $\bar{g}_L = 0.003 \text{ mS/mm}^2$, $\bar{g}_K = 0.36 \text{ mS/mm}^2$, $\bar{g}_{Na} = 1.2 \text{ mS/mm}^2$, $E_L = -54.387 \text{ mV}$, $E_K = -77 \text{ mV}$ and $E_{Na} = 50 \text{ mV}$. The full model consists of equation 5.6

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = \alpha_n(V)(1-n) - \beta_n(V)n$$

,

$$\tau_n(V) \frac{dn}{dt} = n_\infty(V) - n,$$

$$\tau_n(V) = \frac{1}{\alpha_n(V) + \beta_n(V)}$$

$$n_\infty(V) = \frac{\alpha_n(V)}{\alpha_n(V) + \beta_n(V)}.$$

$$\alpha_n(V) = A_\alpha \exp(-qB_\alpha V/k_B T) = A_\alpha \exp(-B_\alpha V/V_T)$$

$$n_\infty(V) = \frac{1}{1 + (A_\beta/A_\alpha) \exp((B_\alpha - B_\beta)V/V_T)}.$$

②

↙ shape

$$\alpha_n = \frac{.01(V + 55)}{1 - \exp(-.1(V + 55))} \quad \text{and} \quad \beta_n = 0.125 \exp(-0.0125(V + 65)),$$

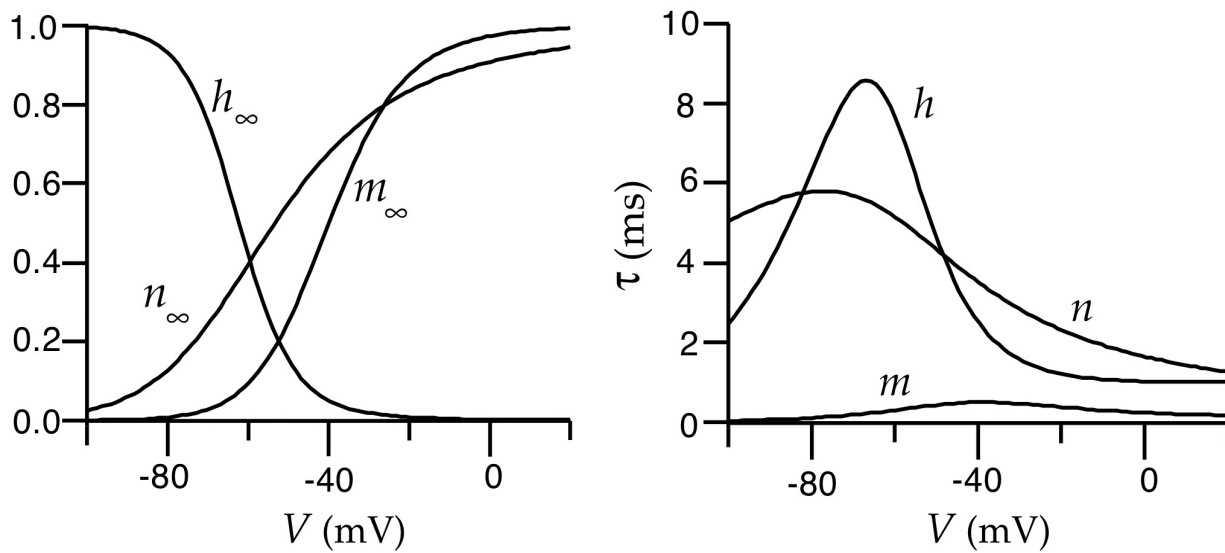
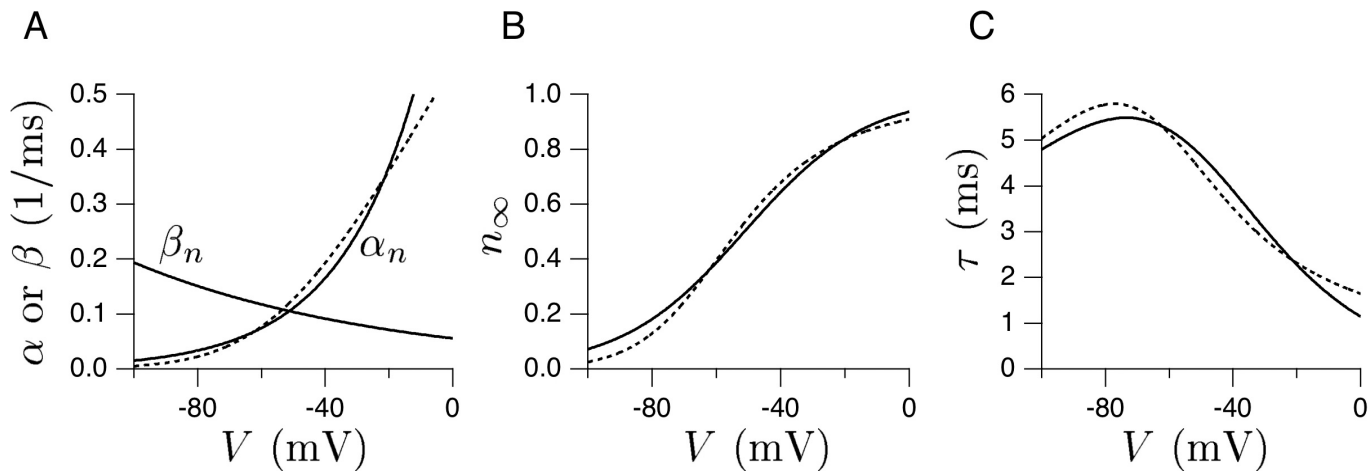
(5.22)

$$\frac{aX}{1 - \exp(-bX)} = \frac{aX}{1 - (1 - bX)} = \frac{aX}{bX} = \frac{a}{b}$$

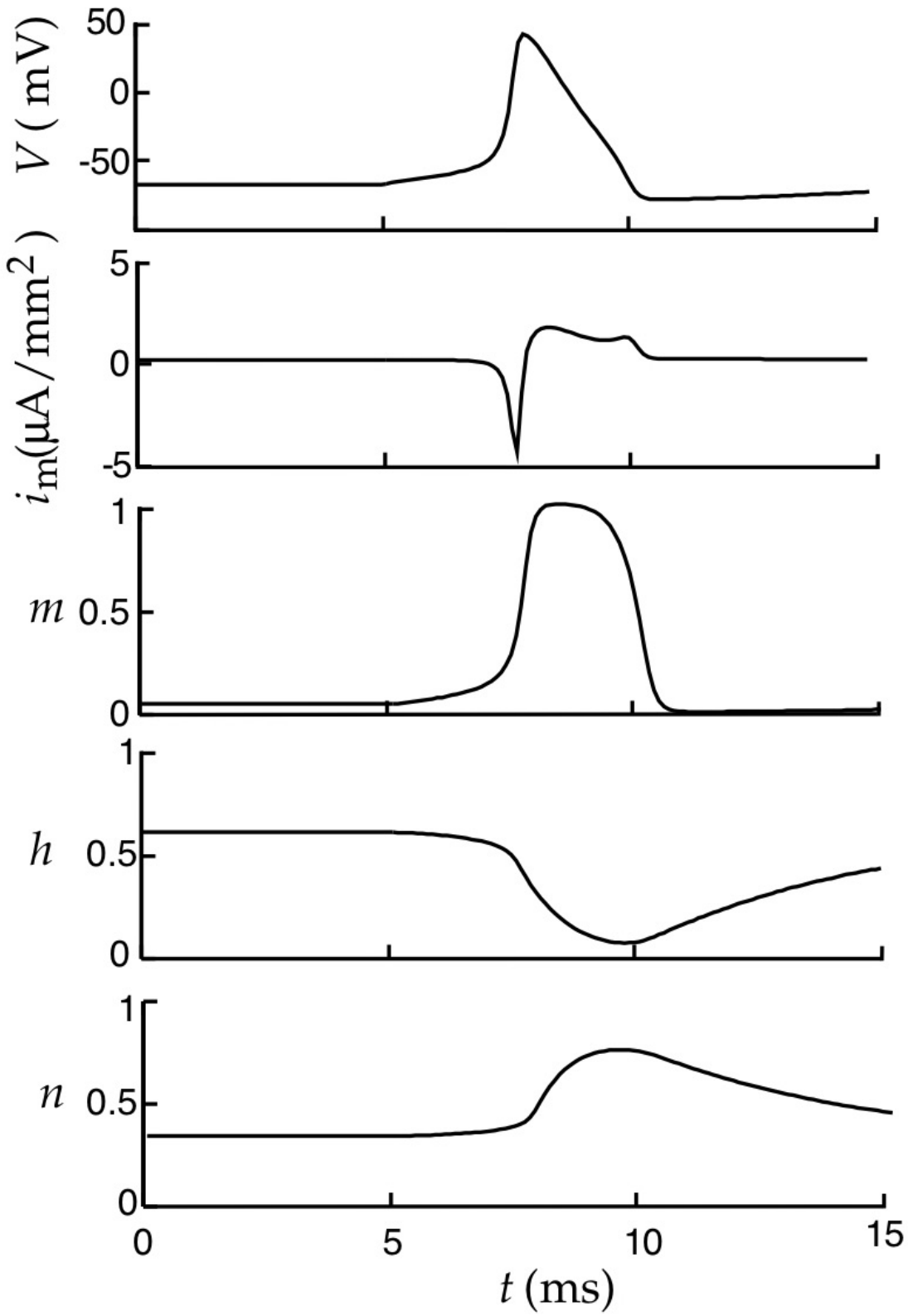
$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_m &= \frac{.1(V + 40)}{1 - \exp(-.1(V + 40))} & \beta_m &= 4 \exp(-.0556(V + 65)) \\ \alpha_h &= .07 \exp(-.05(V + 65)) & \beta_h &= 1 / (1 + \exp(-.1(V + 35))). \end{aligned}$$

(5.24)

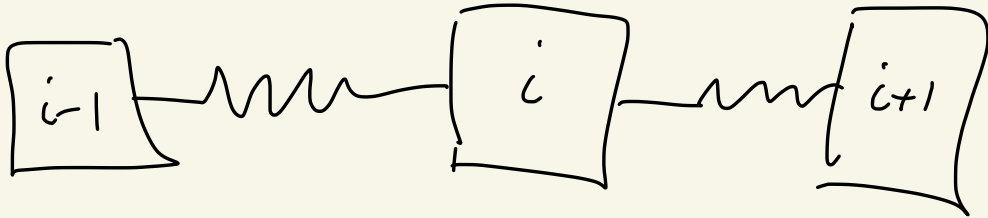
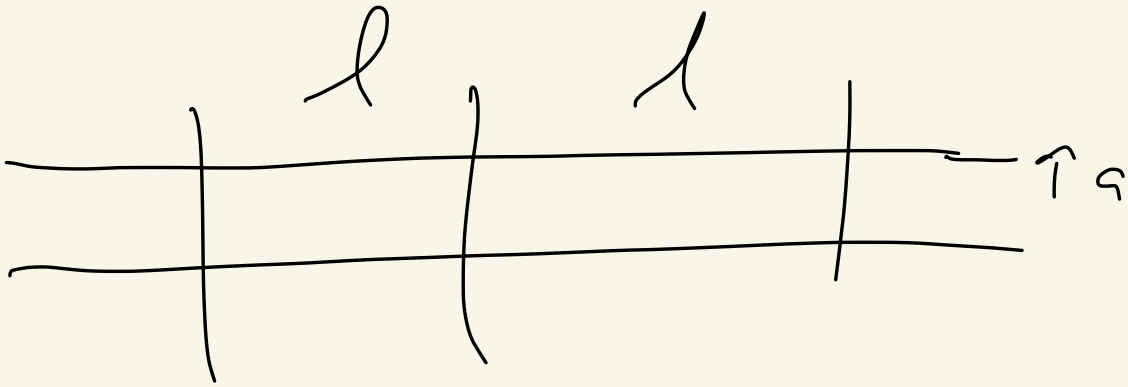
3



(4)



(5)



$$C_m \frac{dV_i}{dt} = i_m + \frac{I_c}{A} + g_c (V_{i-1} - V_i) + g_c (V_{i+1} - V_i)$$

$$g_c = \frac{1}{R_c} \frac{1}{2\pi a l}$$

$$R_c = \frac{r_L l}{\pi a^2}$$

$$g_c = \frac{\pi a^2}{r_L l} \frac{1}{2\pi a l} = \boxed{\frac{a}{2r_L l^2}}$$