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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Dendritic neurons can perform linearly separable computations with low resolution synaptic weights [version 1; peer review: 3 approved with reservations]

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Abstract

In theory, neurons modelled as single layer perceptrons can implement all linearly separable computations. In practice, however, these computations may require arbitrarily precise synaptic weights. This is a strong constraint since both biological neurons and their artificial counterparts have to cope with limited precision. Here, we explore how non-linear processing in dendrites helps overcome this constraint. We start by finding a class of computations which requires increasing precision with the number of inputs in a Perceptron and show that it can be implemented without this constraint in a neuron with sub-linear dendritic subunits. Then, we complement this analytical study by a simulation of a biophysical neuron model with two passive dendrites and a soma, and show that it can implement this computation. This work demonstrates a new role of dendrites in neural computation: by distributing the computation across independent subunits, the same computation can be performed more efficiently with less precise tuning of the synaptic weights. This work not only offers new insight into the importance of dendrites for biological neurons, but also paves the way for new, more efficient architectures of artificial neuromorphic chips.

Keywords

Dendrites, computation, linearly separable, implementation

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Introduction

In theoretical studies, scientists typically represent neurons as linear threshold units (LTU; summing up the weighted inputs and comparing the sum to a threshold)¹. Multiple decades ago, theoreticians exactly delimited the computational capacities of LTU, also known as the Perceptron². LTU cannot implement computations like the exclusive (the XOR), but they can implement all possible linearly separable computations, and a sufficiently large network of LTUs can approximate all possible computations.

Research in computer science determined the synaptic weights resolution necessary and sufficient to compute all linearly separable computation^{3,4}, and they evolve exponentially with the number of inputs. Formally an LTU needs integer-valued weights so that $|w_i| \geq \frac{1}{2n} e^{-4n^\beta} 2^{\frac{n \log n}{2-n}}$, with β a constant, to be able to implement all linearly separable functions⁴. Consequently, an LTU with finite means cannot compute all linearly separable functions⁵.

This limitation poses multiple practical problems. In the nervous system, neurons need to maintain a large number of synapses or synapses with a large number of stable states. Neuromorphic chips illustrate the problem and synapses often occupy the majority of the space, up to ten times more than the space occupied by neurons themselves⁶. We demonstrate here that dendrites might be a way to cope with this challenge.

Dendrites are the receptive element of neurons where most of the synapses lay. They turn neurons into a multi-layer network^{7,8} because of their non-linear properties^{9,10}. They enable neurons to compute linearly inseparable computation like the XOR or the feature binding problem^{11,12}. We wonder here if dendrites can also decrease the synaptic resolution necessary to compute linearly separable computations.

First, we investigate the three input variable computations implementable by an LTU with positive synaptic weights. Second, we extend the definition of one of these computations to an arbitrarily high number of inputs. Third, we implement this computation at a smaller cost in a neuron with two passive dendrites.

This work not only shows the usefulness of dendrites in the nervous system, but also paves the way for a new generation of more cost-efficient artificial neural networks and neuromorphic chips composed of dendritic neurons.

Methods

Biophysical neuron model

We performed simulations in a spatially extended neuron model, consisting of a spherical soma (diameter 10 μm) and two cylindrical dendrites (length 400 μm and diameter 0.4 μm). The two dendrites are each divided into four compartments and connect to the soma at their extremity. In contrast to a point-neuron model, each compartment has a distinct membrane potential.

The membrane potential dynamics of the individual compartments follow the Hodgkin-Huxley formalism with:

$$C_m \frac{dV_{\text{soma}}}{dt} = g_L(V - E_L) + \bar{g}_K n^4(V - E_K) + \bar{g}_{Na} m^3 h(V - E_{Na}) + I_a + I_s \quad (1)$$

for the somatic compartment and

$$C_m \frac{dV_{\text{dend}}}{dt} = g_L(V - E_L) + I_a + I_s \quad (2)$$

for the dendritic compartments.

Here, V_{soma} and V_{dend} are the respective membrane potentials, $C_m = 1 \mu\text{Fcm}^{-2}$ is the membrane capacitance, g_L , $\bar{g}_K$, and $\bar{g}_{Na}$ stand for the leak, the maximum potassium and sodium conductances respectively, and E_L , E_K , and E_{Na} stand for the corresponding reversal potentials. The currents I_a represent the axial currents due to the membrane potential difference between connected compartments. The synaptic current I_s arises from a synapse placed at the respective compartment. It is described by

$$I_s = g_s(E_s - V) \quad (3)$$

with E_s being the synaptic reversal potential and g_s the synaptic conductance. This conductance jumps up instantaneously for each incoming spike and decays exponentially with time constant $\tau_s = 1$ ms otherwise:

$$\frac{dg_s}{dt} = -\frac{g_s}{\tau_s} \quad (4)$$

The dynamics of the gating variables n , m , and h are adapted from 13 and omitted here for brevity.

The parameter values are summarized in Table 1.

Note that due to the absence of sodium and potassium channels in the dendrites, the dendrites are passive and cannot generate action potentials.

All simulations were performed with Brian 2¹⁴. The code is available from: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4023943>¹⁵. It allows

Table 1. Parameter values used in the biophysical model.

Equilibrium potentials (in mV)		Conductances (in mS/cm ²)	
E_L	-65	g_L	10
E_{Na}	50	$\bar{g}_{Na}$	100
E_K	-90	$\bar{g}_K$	30
E_s	0		

for reproducing the results presented in Figure 4, Figure 5 and Figure 6. To demonstrate that the details of the neuron model do not matter for the results presented here, the code can also be run with a simpler leaky integrate-and-fire model.

Elementary neuron model and Boolean functions

We first define as a reminder Boolean functions:

Definition 1. A Boolean function of n variables is a function on $\{0, 1\}^n$ into $\{0, 1\}$, where n is a positive integer.

Note that a Boolean function can also be seen as a binary classification or a computation.

A special class of Boolean functions, which are of particular relevance for neurons, are linearly separable computations:

Definition 2. f is a linearly separable computation of n variables if and only if there exists at least a vector $w \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and a threshold $\Theta \in \mathbb{R}$ such that:

$$f(X) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } w \cdot X \geq \Theta \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases},$$

where $X \in \{0, 1\}^n$ is the vector notation for the Boolean input variables.

Binary neurons are one of the simplest possible neuron models and closely related to the functions described above: their inputs are binary variables, representing the activity of their input pathways, and their output is a single binary variable, representing whether the neuron is active or not. The standard model is a linear threshold unit (LTU), defined as follows:

Definition 3. An LTU has a set of n weights $w_i \in \mathcal{W}$ and a threshold $\Theta \in \mathcal{T}$ so that:

$$f(X) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \sum_{i=0}^m w_i X_i \geq \Theta \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases},$$

where $X = (X_1, \dots, X_m)$ are the binary inputs to the neuron, and $\mathcal{W}$ and $\mathcal{T}$ are the possible values for synaptic weights and the threshold, respectively.

This definition is virtually identical to Def. 2, however, w_i and Θ are no longer arbitrary real values, but chosen from a finite set of numbers depending on the implementation peculiarities and noise at which these value can be stabilised. It means that a neuron may not be able to implement all linearly separable functions. For instance, a neuron with non-negative weights can only compute positive linearly separable functions:

Definition 4. A threshold function f is positive if and only if $f(X) \geq f(Z) \forall (X, Z) \in \{0, 1\}^n$ such that $X \geq Z$ (meaning that $\forall i: x_i \geq z_i$).

To account for saturation occurring in dendrites, we introduce the sub-linear threshold unit (SLTU):

Definition 5. A SLTU with d dendrites and n inputs has a set of $d \times n$ weights $w_{i,j} \in \{0, 1\}$ with n w_i such that $\sum_j w_{i,j} = w_i$, d dendritic threshold $\theta \in \mathcal{T}$ and a threshold $\Theta \in \mathcal{T}$, such that:

$$f(X) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \sum_{i=0}^d E\left(\sum_{j=0}^n w_{i,j} X_{i,j}\right) \geq \Theta \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

with

$$E(X) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } Y \geq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Such a neuron model can compute all positive Boolean functions (see Def. 4) provided a sufficient number of dendrites and synapses¹¹.

We used integer-valued and non-negative parameters both for the LTU and the SLTU without loss of generality. It allows to exactly determine the number of similar synapses necessary to implement a given computation. The code necessary to perform all simulations is available from: <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4023943>¹⁵

Results

Function implementations for three input variables

In the following, we will look at computations that cannot be implemented in an LTU without using different strictly positive synaptic weights. The simplest case where this can occur is for three inputs. We list all such computations in Table 2. Of these computations, the first three (OR, AND/OR, and AND) do not require distinct synaptic weights; an LTU can implement these computations with the same weight for all synapses. This is not the case for the last two computations that we call the Dominant AND (D-AND) and the Dominant OR (D-OR): here, an LTU implementation needs to have one synaptic weight that is twice as big as the others (see Figure 1).

Table 2. The five computations for $n = 3$ inputs with their associated truth tables. We have assigned a name to each class for easier reference.

Inputs	OR	AND/OR	AND	D-OR	D-AND
000	0	0	0	0	0
001	1	0	0	0	0
010	1	0	0	0	0
011	1	1	0	1	0
100	1	0	0	1	0
101	1	1	0	1	1
110	1	1	0	1	1
111	1	1	1	1	1

Figure 1. Minimal implementation of the Dominant AND computation (D-AND) and its dual by a linear threshold unit (LTU). Implementations of the D-AND where X_0 is the dominant input. Squares represent synapses with their synaptic weight, and circles stand for transfer functions. Here, the transfer functions are threshold functions with the given value as their threshold. **A:** Implementation of the D-AND, note that X_0 has twice the synaptic weight compare to the others. **B:** Implementation of the D-OR, note that we keep the same synaptic architecture and we only change the threshold of the transfer function.

We have named the first new computation the D-AND because it requires the activation of a dominant (D) input AND the activation of another input. The D-OR is the Boolean dual of the D-AND, i.e. obtained by replacing AND operations by OR, and vice versa. In this function, an activation of the dominant input alone triggers an output. The other way to trigger an output is to activate both X_1 and X_2 at the same time. These functions have a “dominant input” – an input that is *sufficient* to make the output true (D-OR), respectively *necessary* to make the output true (D-AND).

In the present paper, we chose X_0 as the dominant input, but we could have picked X_1 or X_2 . There is nothing comparable in the other three computations which treat all inputs identically.

An LTU (Figure 1) implements the computation by using synaptic strength. We employed synaptic weights with integer values to reflect their finite precision. Even if synaptic weights can take real values, a finite precision means a finite number of values, where each integer represents the index of this value. The weight and threshold values to implement a function are obviously not unique. For example, we could multiply all the weights by 2 and set the threshold to 6 (D-AND), or 4 (D-OR) and obtain the same results. Here we always use the lowest possible integer values for synaptic weights, and the corresponding lowest possible threshold.

Then, we wanted to implement the D-AND and D-OR computation in threshold units with non-linear dendritic subunits, as an abstraction of neurons with dendrites⁷.

We consider two types of non-linearities: a threshold function to model supra-linear summation; and a saturating function to model sub-linear summation (SLTU; see Methods). Both types of summation have been observed in dendrites. Dendritic spikes are a well-known example of supra-linear summation¹², while sub-linear summation can be observed in completely passive dendrites due to the intrinsic saturation of synaptic conductance⁹.

Figure 2 shows a minimal implementation of D-AND in a dendritic neuron, with a supra-linear summation in Figure 2A and a sub-linear summation (SLTU) in Figure 2B. In both cases, all synapses are of identical strength. However, note that in the supra-linear implementation in Figure 2A, the X_0 input connects to both dendrites. Therefore, as we define an input's synaptic weight as the total effect it has in the final summation stage (analogous to depolarisation measured in the soma of a neuron), we have to consider the weight of X_0 as twice as high as the other inputs. Note that this makes this implementation similar to the implementation in an LTU (Figure 1A): the dominance of X_0 is expressed by a stronger weight. This is not the case for the sub-linear implementation in Figure 2B, where the synaptic weights are identical. Here, the dominance of X_0 is only expressed by its placement.

Since the D-OR is the dual of the D-AND, its implementation also follows the same structure as the D-AND, but with the sub- and supra-linear implementations reversed. In this case, the supra-linear implementation uses placement to implement the dominance of X_0 whereas the sub-linear implementation uses strength.

Figure 2. Two implementations of the D-AND in threshold units with non-linear sub-units (“dendritic neurons”). Squares represent synapses and circles represent transfer functions and their respective threshold/saturation values. Note that the final transfer functions (“somatic integration”) are always threshold units, whereas the transfer functions of the sub-units (“dendrites”) are threshold functions as an example for supra-linear summation in A, and saturating functions as examples of sub-linear summation in B. **A:** D-AND Implementation using supra-linear summation. Note that X_0 has two synapses and therefore a synaptic weight of two. **B:** D-AND Implementation using sub-linear summation. Here, all inputs have identical synaptic weights.

In real neurons, spiking and saturating dendrites both integrate inputs sub-linearly in a given range^{9,12}. Therefore, we will focus on D-AND in the following section and further explore the potential of threshold units with SLTUs as an abstraction of dendritic integration in neurons.

Implementing the D-AND for an arbitrary number of input variables

In the previous section, we have limited our analysis to computations with three input variables. We will now extend the definition of the D-AND to an arbitrary number of input variables. As in the three-variable case, we will consider one input to be the dominant input (assumed to be X_0 , without loss of generality). This input has to be activated together with at least one of the non-dominant inputs. Formally, we therefore define $f_n(X)$ as follows:

$$f_n(X) = \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i \right) \wedge X_0, \quad (5)$$

where X is the n -dimensional input vector with elements $X_0, \dots, X_n$.

We can implement this function in an LTU (Figure 3A), as well as in a SLTU (Figure 3B)

In the LTU implementation (Figure 3A), the D-AND of n variables requires that an input has a synaptic weight at least $n - 1$ times bigger than the other inputs, and the threshold has to grow accordingly.

We can summarise these observations in a proposition.

Proposition 1. *To implement the D-AND, an LTU requires that an input has a synaptic weight $n - 1$ times bigger than the smallest synaptic weight.*

Figure 3. Extending the D-AND implementation to n inputs. Synaptic weights are in squares, and transfer functions are in circles. **A:** Minimal D-AND implementation in an LTU. Note that this implementation requires a synaptic weight that is $n - 1$ times bigger than the smallest weight. **B:** Implementation in an SLTU with sub-linear summation.

Figure 4. A biophysical model sensitive to synapses' spatial distribution. **A:** A biophysical model with two dendrites and a soma (lines: dendrites, circle: soma). Coloured squares depicts synapses. The model has three equivalent synapses. One comes from an input encoding the shape (black square), and two situated on the other dendrite encode the colour (blue or green). **B:** Membrane voltage traces responding to either clustered (the two synapses activate on the same dendrite; aquamarine) or dispersed (the two synapses activate on distinct dendrites; black) synaptic activation at five distinct locations (dendrite where two synapses cluster at 350 μm , 250 μm , 150 μm , 50 μm , and soma). Note that at the point where two synapses cluster the clustered activation is larger than the dispersed activation, whereas in the soma the opposite is true.

Figure 5. A biophysical model implementing the Dominant AND (rate interpretation) Top: activity of the three input synapses, the two first synapses impinge on the same dendrite while the black one impinges on another. Bottom: Eight somatic membrane responses depending on the active inputs. (gray: no synapse/only black/green/blue, green: black + green, blue: black + blue, aquamarine: green + blue, black: all inputs active). Note that this activity reproduces the truth table from Table 2.

Figure 6. A biophysical model implementing the Dominant AND (spike interpretation) Top: The biophysical model receives input from three sources, where activation happens at regular intervals of 25 ms, with a random jitter of ± 1 ms for each spike. We translate this activity into a binary pattern for each time bin of 25 ms. Bottom: The model's membrane potential as measured in the soma. The response spikes implement the output of the D-AND computation as described in Table 2.

Proof. The LTU must stay silent when X_0 is not active, even if $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{n-1}$ are active. Therefore $w_1 + w_2 + \dots + w_{n-1} < \Theta$, thus Θ must be greater or equal than $n \times w_{\min}$ with $w_{\min}$ the smallest synaptic weight.

Conversely, the output should be active as soon as X_0 is co-active with any other input X_j (for $j \geq 1$). So $w_0 + w_{\min} \geq \Theta$, this means $w_0 + w_{\min} \geq n \times w_{\min}$, thus $w_0 \geq w_{\min}(n - 1)$.

In contrast, Figure 3B provides a constructive proof that an SLTU can implement the D-AND with equal synaptic weights. In this implementation, the distinguishing feature of the dominant input is that it targets the second dendrite; the synaptic weights and the threshold do not have to change with the number of inputs. If one would only measure the response to single inputs at the “soma” (last stage of summation), the dominant input would be indistinguishable from the other inputs, despite its dramatically different importance.

We will see next how these insights transfer to a more realistic biophysical model.

Implementation of the D-AND in a biophysical model

To use an illustrative example, consider a predator of a certain shape (triggering input X_0) and either coloured green or blue (inputs X_1 and X_2). For an animal that is a potential prey, a stimulus should only trigger a fleeing response if the predator's shape is accompanied by one of the correct colours. Neither its shape alone nor either or both of the colours without the shape should trigger it.

Figure 4A presents a single neuron biophysical model implementing this function. One synapse comes from an input encoding for the shape of an object, and this synapse connects to the upper dendrite. The two others encode for two different colours, either green or blue, and they connect to the lower dendrite. All the synapses, taken individually, produce the exact same depolarisation at the soma because we place them at the same distance (350 μm) and give them the same maximal conductance (20 nS).

We first look at the sub-threshold behaviour by disabling the sodium channels ($g_{\text{Na}}^{\text{max}} = 0$). Figure 4B plots the voltage response at distinct locations on the lower dendrite, and finally in the soma. To probe the response we either activate a shape and one of the colours (black line Figure 4B), or both colours (aquamarine line). In both cases, we activate two synapses, but in the first case this activation is dispersed over the two dendrites whereas in the second case it is clustered on the lower dendrite. Despite activating the same number of synapses in both cases, and despite them all having the same strength, the depolarisation is markedly different. At the tip of the dendrite – where the synaptic stimulation takes place – a dispersed activation leads to a smaller depolarisation than the clustered activation. In the soma, we observe the opposite: the dispersed activation leads to a bigger depolarisation than the clustered activation. For the dispersed activation, we record a depolarisation of 9.3mV at the soma, whereas it is only 6.2mV for the clustered activation.

We can explain this observation by considering the synaptic driving force¹⁶. The synaptic current induced by the activation of the synapse depends on the distance between the membrane potential and the synapses' reversal potential; when several inputs drive the membrane potential closer to the reversal potential (here 0mV, this driving force diminishes). The combined effect of multiple synaptic inputs is therefore smaller than what is expected from summing the individual effects. In other words, the dendrite performs sub-linear summation.

Note that we could have expected a difference of up to 100% between the clustered and dispersed stimulation in the soma. In the actual simulation, the difference is closer to 50%, showing the non-trivial interaction taking place at the soma.

This means that even if all synapses have the same impact on the soma individually; even if we have a complete synaptic democracy¹⁷, the relative placement of the synapses strongly influences the somatic response.

Based on the sub-threshold behaviour presented above, we will now show that we can implement the D-AND in a spiking neuron model. It is crucial to look at the supra-threshold behaviour as it is how the neuron communicates with the rest of the network. Moreover, back propagated action potentials might undermine the dendritic non-linearity disrupting the implementation¹⁸.

We can interpret Boolean inputs and outputs in different ways when we apply them to a biophysical spiking neuron model. Here, we will consider two interpretations. Firstly, we can think of an

active input as corresponding to a continuous stimulation where the individual spikes arrive at random times, and of an active output as some spiking activity of the neuron (“rate interpretation”). Alternatively, we can think of active inputs as coincidentally arriving spikes within a certain time window, and accordingly of an active output as a single spike emitted in response (“spike interpretation”).

We present the model implementing the rate interpretation in [Figure 5](#). We introduced this model earlier ([Figure 4](#)), except that it has now active sodium channels ($g_{Na}^{max} = 650 \text{ mS cm}^{-2}$). Each of its inputs (colours corresponding to the colours in [Figure 4](#)) activates 25 times according to a Poisson process.

[Figure 5](#) displays, from top to bottom, the model’s responses in five different situations:

- A single input activates, in this case the neuron remains silent. We obtain the same outcome whatever the chosen input.
- Two dispersed inputs activate (black + green or black + blue), in these two scenarios the neuron fires.
- The two clustered inputs (green + blue) activate, in this case the neuron remains silent as expected from our observation in [Figure 4B](#).
- All inputs activate, in this last case the neuron does not overly fire notably because of the refractory period.

This figure thus presents the response of the neuron model to all non-trivial cases, we have only omitted the case without any input activation (and therefore without any output activity).

Finally, we show an implementation of the spike interpretation in [Figure 6](#). This model is identical to the model shown previously ([Figure 5](#)), except for a slightly lower activation threshold of the sodium channels ($V_T = -55 \text{ mV}$ instead of $V_T = -50 \text{ mV}$) to make it spike more easily. We discretize time into bins of 25 ms and decide randomly for each input whether it is active in each bin. If it is active, it activates at the beginning of the bin with a small temporal jitter (1 ms); inputs activating in the same bin therefore spike coincidentally. We can directly link these activations to Boolean variables that are either 0 (no spike) or 1 (spike). As [Figure 6](#) shows, the neuron implements the D-AND and only spikes whenever the “shape input” (black) is active together with at least one of the “colour inputs” (blue and green).

We have shown that a biophysical model can implement the D-AND computation using a different strategy than the LTU. Each input has the same synaptic weight producing the same depolarisation at the soma. To distinguish between the inputs, the biophysical model uses location instead of strength: the dominant input (black) targets its own dendrite, while the two other inputs cluster on the same dendrite. With this strategy, the model can implement the D-AND. This implementation also works for two interpretations of the Boolean inputs and outputs – as elevated

rates of spiking without temporal alignment, or as precisely timed coincident spikes.

Discussion

In the present work, we demonstrate a computation for which an LTU implementation requires a synaptic weight many times higher than the other. In an implementation using dendrites, however, all synaptic weights can remain equal.

Two observations support this conclusion: 1) We have proven that an LTU requires that an input has a synaptic weight $n - 1$ times larger than the smallest input to implement a computation slightly more complex than coincidence detection. 2) A biophysical model with two dendrites can implement the same computation with all synaptic weights being equal.

The first two Results sections look at a computation and one of its possible extension for an arbitrary number of uncorrelated inputs. Note that this extension of the D-AND from three to an arbitrary number of inputs is not the only possibility. We think that the extension we chose is a reasonable one and it allowed us to demonstrate an advantageous implementation in an SLTU compared to an LTU.

Note also that our denomination of one input as “dominant” and the others as “non-dominant” is very related to the distinction between “driver” and “modulator” inputs¹⁹. This concept, where driver inputs are necessary to activate a neuron, but this activity can be modulated by other inputs, is ubiquitous in the sensory system. For example, neurons in the primary visual cortex require a stimulus in their classical receptive field. Stimuli in the so-called extra-classical receptive field cannot activate the neuron by themselves, but strongly modulate the response if presented together with a stimulus in the classical receptive field²⁰. This distinction is not entirely applicable in our example, since the dominant input X_0 is not sufficient to activate the neuron by itself. Nevertheless, both computations rely on making a distinction between synaptic inputs, which can be implemented by placing inputs on different dendrites as we have shown in this study.

Our results also relate to a study²¹ where we made use of dendrites to implement another computation with relevance to biology, namely direction selectivity. In the earlier study, we demonstrated how dendrites make the implementation resilient to massive synaptic failure, and this past work shows that dendrites improve the computing robustness. The present work introduces another aspect of robustness. Thanks to the saturating dendrite, the weights of the “non-dominant” synapses do not have to be set precisely; the only requirement is that a single input is enough to saturate the dendrite.

Several of our model properties fit with experimental observations. At least in some neurons, synapses at different positions tend to create the same depolarisation at the soma¹⁷. Furthermore, other experimental studies demonstrate examples of sublinear summation in dendrites^{8,9}, notably in interneurons.

Our findings might also have implications beyond neuroscience, in particular for engineering applications. Studies in computer science assert that even problems solvable by an LTU might not have a solution when weights have a limited precision⁵. Being able to implement functions with equal synaptic weights, or with a small range of weights as we have demonstrated for the implementations in an SLTU, therefore may be advantageous for computations with limited resources.

In conclusion, dendrites enable computations to be implemented in more efficient and robust ways than without. This is not only of interest to neuroscientists, but might also inspire the design of future artificial neural networks and compact neuromorphic chips.

Data availability

Underlying data

All data underlying the results are available as part of the article and no additional source data are required.

Extended data

Code necessary to perform all simulations is available from: <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4023943>¹⁵.

License: MIT

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Alexandra Tzivilaki

Institute of Molecular Biology & Biotechnology, Foundation for Research & Technology - Hellas, Heraklion, Greece

Panayiota Poirazi

Institute of Molecular Biology & Biotechnology, Foundation for Research & Technology - Hellas, Heraklion, Greece

In this modelling work, Caze and Stimberg propose that dendrites can efficiently decrease the weight resolution required to perform linear separable functions, something that is difficult to achieve using an LTU. The code that generates the model/data shown in figures is available and can be executed smoothly. All in all, the paper is a good fit for the F1000 Research. The results have the potential to advance the implementation of ANNs and neuromorphic hardware. Thus, it applies both to neuroscientific and computer science community.

Suggestions:

1. The authors should test/report the robustness of their results by performing a sensitivity analysis for specific parameters of the model. For example, they could vary the number of dendrites, apply small changes in capacitance (Cm).
2. What would be effect of using negative synaptic weights in the LTU vs. the "dendritic neuron".
3. The term "dendritic neuron" is not ideal as it resembles dendritic cells, which are cells in the immune system. I would propose the use of a different term, e.g. "Neuronal dendrites" or "Neurons with dendrites".

Is the work clearly and accurately presented and does it cite the current literature?

Yes

Is the study design appropriate and is the work technically sound?

Yes

Are sufficient details of methods and analysis provided to allow replication by others?

Yes

If applicable, is the statistical analysis and its interpretation appropriate?

Not applicable

Are all the source data underlying the results available to ensure full reproducibility?

Yes

Are the conclusions drawn adequately supported by the results?

Yes

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: computational neuroscience, dendrites

We confirm that we have read this submission and believe that we have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however we have significant reservations, as outlined above.

Author Response 20 Jan 2021

Romain Cazé, CNRS UMR 8520, Villeneuve d'asq, France

The authors should test/report the robustness of their results by performing a sensitivity analysis for specific parameters of the model. For example, they could vary the number of dendrites, apply small changes in capacitance (Cm).

The results we present do not depend on model details, the only mandatory feature is the sub-linear summation in the dendrite. To further emphasize this point, we have added an exploration of the synaptic weight parameter in Fig.4 and discuss how it shows the robustness of the approach. Also note that the simulation code we provide can reproduce the basic results with a simple integrate-and-fire neuron model, further showing the robustness of the results.

What would be effect of using negative synaptic weights in the LTU vs. the "dendritic neuron".

In general, introducing negative weights will require the weights of other synapses to be higher in order to compensate. Be aware that the D-AND function cannot be implemented (neither in the LTU nor in the SLTU) if one of the inputs only connects with a single synapse that has a negative weight. This is because for each input, there is at least one configuration of the other inputs where switching that specific input from 0 to 1 needs to switch the output result from 0 to 1. If it only connects with a negative weight, this is not possible.

**The term "dendritic neuron" is not ideal as it resembles dendritic cells, which are cells in the immune system. I would propose the use of a different term, e.g. "Neuronal dendrites" or*

"Neurons with dendrites".*

We have changed the title to "Neurons with dendrites" to avoid any possible confusion.

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Report 23 October 2020

<https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.29243.r72167>

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Fleur Zeldenrust

Department of Neurophysiology, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour, Radboud University, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

This paper shows, by fundamental derivation and simulations, that a certain class of neural computations can be more efficiently and realistically be implemented by neurons with dendrites than without dendrites. This is relevant and timely, as there has recently been an increased interest in dendritic computation, both from neuroscience and from neuromorphic computing. It is also a logical follow-up of the first author's previous work, as mentioned in the discussion. I really appreciate the way of abstracting the neural computations to Boolean functions, as they also did in their previous work, which makes the work fundamental and generally applicable. The general setup of the paper is clear and appropriate, and the derivations and simulations are done correctly and clearly. My main comments are minor and concern the presentation, concerning the language, some further explanations and a few citations. I will add them in detail below. Overall, if these minor edits are addressed I wholeheartedly recommend this paper.

Detailed comments:

P. 3

- "a sufficiently large network of LTUs can approximate all possible computations" I think it depends a bit on the structure etc whether this is true (see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universal_approximation_theorem). Anyway, could there be a citation to how exactly this is meant?
- The formula you give for integer-valued weights does not give integer values? And n is not defined.
- The use of 'means' (in 'finite means') is a bit confusing: I think you mean something like 'resources', but you can also read it as 'averages'.
- "Neuromorphic chips illustrate the problem and synapses often occupy the majority of the

space, up to ten times more than the space occupied by neurons themselves” – I don’t really understand this sentence. How to these chips illustrate the problem? I also find the ‘and’ not logical, how does this belong together? I also miss a bit a conclusion, a ‘so.....’

- “Dendrites are the receptive elementS of neurons where most of the *receiving* synapses lay.”
- “They enable neurons to compute linearly inseparable computationS”
- “First, we investigate the three input variable computations implementable by an LTU”. I miss a sentence before this (something like: “We address this question by looking at...”). Also, what does ‘the three computations’ refer to? Which three computations? If there are only three, please include a reference or an explanation.
- “Third, we implement this computation at a smaller cost in..” Please define cost, otherwise it is meaningless.
- “This work not only shows the usefulness...” – better something like ‘a possible role’ or ‘a possible function’
- “and connect to the soma at their extremity” at ONE extremity.
- Merge paragraphs (i.e. delete white line) after eq. 2 (...compartments)
- Merge paragraphs (i.e. delete white line) after eq. 4 (... brevity)

P. 4

- “the code can also be run with a simpler leaky integrate-and-fire model.” Is that code included at the repository? If yes, say so explicitly, if not, delete this sentence.
- “peculiarities” replace with something like ‘the specific implementation’
- Definition 4: $X \geq Z$: what does this mean for vectors? The norm? Please specify.
- Definition 5: there are a few things unclear to me:
 - θ is defined but not used. Shouldn’t that be in the definition of E?
 - If the sum of w over j (w_i) and all weights are either 0 or 1, then as soon as one synapse X_j with a weight w_{ij} is 1, E is 1, is that correct?
 - Y is not defined
 - I don’t see the sublinear summation here, can it be explained how this is sublinear summation? Also, a figure explaining this would really help, as it is one of the core definitions of the paper
- “computations that cannot be implemented in an LTU without using different strictly positive synaptic weights” ‘different’ is a bit confusing here (different from what?). Maybe ‘heterogeneous’?
- “We list all such computations in Table 2.” “Table 2. The five computations for $n = 3$ inputs”. I

am a bit confused: do you mean all possible computations? How? I can fill in a random combination in that truth table, and then I have a computation you have not listed yet. So what do you mean? Could you explain this (or give a reference)?

P. 5

- "An LTU (Figure 1) implements the computation" which computation does this refer to? Because you describe DOR and DAND before
- "Here we always use" add comma between here and we
- Do not start a paragraph with 'Then'. Also, 'Next' might be better
- "sub-linear summation can be observed in completely passive dendrites due to the intrinsic saturation of synaptic conductance" Isn't this just an effect of the driving force, as also mentioned later in the results?
- "Here, the dominance of X0 is only expressed by its placement." Please explain more
- Figure 2B: please refer to an equation or other explicit definition of the 'saturating functions'

P. 6

- "...dendrites both integrate inputs sub-linearly in a given range. Therefore, we will focus on D-AND in the following section..." I don't understand how the choice for D-AND follows from sublinear integration in dendrites.
- Figure 3B: please refer to an equation or other explicit definition of the 'saturating functions'
- Figure 4
 - These EPSPs are huge! I understand why this is needed here (to get to the saturation), but it is not very biologically realistic. Could this be addressed in the discussion?
 - "...Membrane voltage traces responding..." a voltage trace does not respond.
 - "...locations (dendrite ...) -> " locations (at the dendrite..."
 - The locations of the arrows does not seem to quite correspond with the locations of measurements? At least the leftmost one should at the same position as the synapses (according to the text), not more towards the end of the dendrite, and I think the rightmost should be in the middle of the soma?
 - It would be nice if an example could be included to show that dendrites are needed, i.e. that it does not work without (saturating) dendrites
- Figure 5
 - Legend: part explaining the top should not be bold.
 - Top (activity of the inputs): for what input it this? 111?
 - It would be nice if an example could be included to show that dendrites are needed, i.e. that it does not work without (saturating) dendrites

P. 7

- Proof: there are two different fonts for Theta
- I'm not wild about the predator-prey analogy. I understand that you want a 'real-world example', but I think this one does not really apply, as something could not possibly be green and blue at the same time (and one would actually require some kind of mutual inhibition because of that). So I think this analogy only gives unnecessary confusion.
- Merge paragraphs (i.e. delete white line) ending with '...sublinear summation.', '...at the soma.' and '...response.'
- Replace ; with , after individually.
- Add '-' with back propagation, or make one word.

P. 8

- Merge paragraphs (i.e. delete white line) ending with '...spike interpretation.'
- Explanation Figure 5: so how is a synapse activated? Also not clear from figure. Is it silent if it is not activated, and fires with 100 Hz if it is activated?
- Merge paragraphs (i.e. delete white line) ending with '...remain equal.'
- "The first two Results sections look at a computation and one of its possible extension"-> "In the first two sections in the Results we describe an example of a computation and one of its possible extensionS " (a section does not look)
- "We think that the extension we chose is a reasonable one" Why? Please explain
- "Note also that..." do not start a paragraph that way.
- "Our study also relateS..."
- The discussion reads at the moment a bit more like a collection of loose arguments than as a single section. Could it be rewritten a bit so it is a bit more of a fluent story?
- Another discussion point that needs to be addressed in the discussion is plasticity and learning: whereas synaptic plasticity mechanisms that increase or decrease the synaptic weights are well known, plasticity mechanisms that change the locations of synapses much less, to my knowledge. So what would learning in such a system look like?

Is the work clearly and accurately presented and does it cite the current literature?

Yes

Is the study design appropriate and is the work technically sound?

Yes

Are sufficient details of methods and analysis provided to allow replication by others?

Yes

If applicable, is the statistical analysis and its interpretation appropriate?

Not applicable

Are all the source data underlying the results available to ensure full reproducibility?

Yes

Are the conclusions drawn adequately supported by the results?

Yes

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: Computational neuroscience

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however I have significant reservations, as outlined above.

Author Response 20 Jan 2021

Romain Cazé, CNRS UMR 8520, Villeneuve d'asq, France

We thank the reviewer for the thorough review and the constructive comments. We think we have addressed all the issues that have been raised, please find a detailed point-by-point reply below (original reviewer comments in *italics*):

a sufficiently large network of LTUs can approximate all possible computations" I think it depends a bit on the structure etc whether this is true (see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universal_approximation_theorem). Anyway, could there be a citation to how exactly this is meant?

We decided not to go into details about the structure of such networks and therefore used "sufficiently large" to both encompass width and depth of the network. We now cite the study by G. Cybenko which (to our knowledge) is one of the first demonstrations of the finding.

The formula you give for integer-valued weights does not give integer values? And n is not defined.

We have decided to no longer give the full formula, since its details are not relevant to our study (the formula could indeed give non-integer values, but it only established a lower bound). We now only state that the Hastad et al. "studied a computation implementable by an LTU only if its synaptic weight resolution grows exponentially with the number of inputs."

The use of 'means' (in 'finite means') is a bit confusing: I think you mean something like 'resources', but you can also read it as 'averages'.

We have removed the confusing use of the word 'means' and replaced it by 'resources'.

Neuromorphic chips illustrate the problem and synapses often occupy the majority of the space, up to ten times more than the space occupied by neurons themselves” – I don’t really understand this sentence. How to these chips illustrate the problem? I also find the ‘and’ not logical, how does this belong together? I also miss a bit a conclusion, a ‘so....’

We rewrote the paragraph to clarify our point (a large number of resources in LTU-based neuromorphic chips have to be dedicated to synapses).

“First, we investigate the three input variable computations implementable by an LTU”. I miss a sentence before this (something like: “We address this question by looking at...”). Also, what does ‘the three computations’ refer to? Which three computations? If there are only three, please include a reference or an explanation.

We have rewritten the paragraph to make it clearer. The “three input variable computations” did not refer to three computations, but to computations of three input variables. We have rephrased this as “computations of three input variables” to avoid confusion.

“Third, we implement this computation at a smaller cost in..” Please define cost, otherwise it is meaningless.

We have precise this point by stating that the implementation uses “fewer synapses”.

“This work not only shows the usefulness...” – better something like ‘a possible role’ or ‘a possible function’

We have changed this sentence to state that the work “proposes a new role”.

“and connect to the soma at their extremity” at ONE extremity.

We have change the sentence accordingly.

Merge paragraphs (i.e. delete white line) after eq. 2 (...compartments)

Merge paragraphs (i.e. delete white line) after eq. 4 (... brevity)

We have merged the paragraphs and slightly changed the text surrounding the equations.

P. 4

“the code can also be run with a simpler leaky integrate-and-fire model.” Is that code included at the repository? If yes, say so explicitly, if not, delete this sentence.

Yes, The code in the repo can run both models. We have changed the text to make this point clearer.

** "peculiarities" replace with something like 'the specific implementation'**

We have changed the text accordingly

** Definition 4: $X \geq Z$: what does this mean for vectors? The norm? Please specify.**

One vector is superior to another if all of its component are superior. This is specified as part of the definition ("meaning that for all i...")

**Definition 5: there are a few things unclear to me:*

*θ is defined but not used. Shouldn't that be in the definition of E ?**

Thank you for pointing this out. The θ was indeed meant to be the threshold in the function E , but for our purposes a fixed value of 1 is enough. We have therefore removed θ from the definition.

If the sum of w over j (w_i) and all weights are either 0 or 1, then as soon as one synapse X_j with a weight w_{ij} is 1, E is 1, is that correct?

This is correct and we now mention this in the text.

Y is not defined

This was a printing error, Y is the argument of the function E (instead of X). We have corrected this.

** I don't see the sublinear summation here, can it be explained how this is sublinear summation? Also, a figure explaining this would really help, as it is one of the core definitions of the paper**

The summation is sublinear due to the saturation of the function E , which is the simplest (and strongest) sublinear summation: $E(1) = 1$, but $E(1 + 1) = E(1 + 1 + \dots) = 1$ as well. The shape of the function is now more clearly depicted in Figures 2 and 3.

** "computations that cannot be implemented in an LTU without using different strictly positive synaptic weights" 'different' is a bit confusing here (different from what?). Maybe 'heterogeneous'?**

We have rewritten this paragraph to make it clearer and now use 'heterogeneous' instead of 'different'.

"We list all such computations in Table 2." "Table 2. The five computations for $n = 3$ inputs". I am a bit confused: do you mean all possible computations? How? I can fill in a random combination in that truth table, and then I have a computation you have not listed yet. So what do you mean? Could you explain this (or give a reference)?

The table only lists positive threshold functions (or, equivalently, functions implementable by an LTU with non-negative weights), not all random combinations have this property. We have explained this more clearly in the rewritten paragraph.

P. 5

"An LTU (Figure 1) implements the computation" which computation does this refer to? Because you describe DOR and DAND before

Our statement refers to both computations, we have rewritten the sentence to make this explicit.

"sub-linear summation can be observed in completely passive dendrites due to the intrinsic saturation of synaptic conductance" Isn't this just an effect of the driving force, as also mentioned later in the results?

Yes, we have changed the sentence to refer to the driving force here as well.

"Here, the dominance of X_0 is only expressed by its placement." Please explain more

We have expanded the explanation of the mechanisms used by the SLTU vs. the LTU.

Figure 2B: please refer to an equation or other explicit definition of the 'saturating functions'

We now refer to the definition of the function E in Def. 5.

*P. 6

*"...dendrites both integrate inputs sub-linearly in a given range. Therefore, we will focus on D-AND in the following section..." I don't understand how the choice for D-AND follows from sublinear integration in dendrites.**

We agree that this sentence was confusing and have removed it.

Figure 3B: please refer to an equation or other explicit definition of the 'saturating functions'

We now refer to Def. 5 in the caption.

*Figure 4

*These EPSPs are huge! I understand why this is needed here (to get to the saturation), but it is not very biologically realistic. Could this be addressed in the discussion?**

These EPSPs were measured in the dendrite. When they are measured in the soma they are around 10mV and therefore more biologically realistic. While our reorganized Figure 4 no longer shows the EPSP measured at the dendrite, we now mention this point in the discussion.

The locations of the arrows does not seem to quite correspond with the locations of measurements? At least the leftmost one should at the same position as the synapses (according to the text), not more towards the end of the dendrite, and I think the rightmost should be in the middle of the soma?

In our reorganized figure, the arrows are no longer needed.

It would be nice if an example could be included to show that dendrites are needed, i.e. that it does not work without (saturating) dendrites

The reorganized Figure 4 now shows linear summation (i.e., without saturation) as a gray dotted line.

Figure 5

Legend: part explaining the top should not be bold.

Top (activity of the inputs): for what input it this? 111?

It would be nice if an example could be included to show that dendrites are needed, i.e. that it does not work without (saturating) dendrites

We corrected the mistake in the caption and add a final sentence to explain what would happen in a point neuron: all the voltage responses (clustered or scattered) would be equal.

P. 7

Proof: there are two different fonts for Theta

Thank you for alerting us to this issue, we will watch out for it in the revision proof.

I'm not wild about the predator-prey analogy. I understand that you want a 'real-world example', but I think this one does not really apply, as something could not possibly be green and blue at the same time (and one would actually require some kind of mutual inhibition because of that). So I think this analogy only gives unnecessary confusion.

We agree and have removed the paragraph.

P. 8

Explanation Figure 5: so how is a synapse activated? Also not clear from figure. Is it silent if it is not activated, and fires with 100 Hz if it is activated?

Yes, an "active synapse" receives 25 spikes over 250ms (i.e. a 100Hz input) and "inactive synapses" do not receive any spikes. We now point this out in the Figure caption and

changed the text to make it clearer.

"We think that the extension we chose is a reasonable one" Why? Please explain

We have removed this sentence and instead now include a sentence describing the features of the function that are preserved by extending it in the way we did.

The discussion reads at the moment a bit more like a collection of loose arguments than as a single section. Could it be rewritten a bit so it is a bit more of a fluent story?

We have rewritten parts of the Discussion to make it more fluent.

Another discussion point that needs to be addressed in the discussion is plasticity and learning: whereas synaptic plasticity mechanisms that increase or decrease the synaptic weights are well known, plasticity mechanisms that change the locations of synapses much less, to my knowledge. So what would learning in such a system look like?

We have added a paragraph discussing the issue of plasticity to the discussion. We thank the reviewer for alerting us to a number of typos (missing 's' at the end of words, missing commas, etc.) and language issues which we have corrected in the revised manuscript.

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Report 19 October 2020

<https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.29243.r72166>

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Sacha van Albada

¹ Institute of Neuroscience and Medicine (INM-6), Research Centre Jülich, Germany

² Institute of Zoology, University of Cologne, Germany

This paper shows that having synaptic inputs onto separate dendrites can lower the resolution and spread of the synaptic weights necessary for performing computations. The authors illustrate this using both simple threshold units and biophysical neuron models, on the example of a particular function they call 'dominant AND'. The work appears to be novel and correct, and is presented in a well-organized, comprehensible manner. It may have an impact not only in neuroscience but also on the implementation of artificial neural networks.

Minor

The condition on the weights given in the second paragraph of the introduction was only derived

under certain conditions ($n \geq 8$ a power of 2) and it is still only a minimal lower bound – some threshold functions might still require larger weights. It should thus not be presented as a general condition.

The work of Ujfalussy *et al.* seems relevant but is not cited.

The English can be improved in places. For instance in the 2nd paragraph of the Introduction: “synaptic weights resolution” → “synaptic weight resolution”, “compute all ...computation” → “perform all...computations”, “they evolve...with” → “the weights depend...on”. Also in other places, reword “compute computations”.

In the same paragraph “an LTU needs integer-valued weights” is a bit misleading. Of course the weights do not need to be integer-valued, they can just be taken to be integer-valued without loss of generality. In the last sentence of that paragraph, please clarify what you mean by “means”.

“The dynamics of the gating variables...are adapted from...and omitted here for brevity”: Please clarify if the dynamics are taken to be identical to the dynamics in that reference (“adapted” suggests otherwise – in which case more details would be needed for completeness).

In Definition 2, I would write “at least one vector” instead of “at least a vector”.

In Definition 5, maybe instead of “n inputs” you want to write “n inputs onto each dendrite”, and in the sum over $w_{\{i,j\}}$ indicate the limits of j (presumably 1 to n). “d dendritic threshold” → “d dendritic thresholds”. In the first equation of Def. 5, you use limits 0 and d, and 0 and n, corresponding to $(d+1) * (n+1)$ weights, instead of $d * n$, so I suggest adjusting the limits. In the second equation of Def. 5, you use X on the left-hand side but Y on the right-hand side.

“provided a sufficient number of dendrites and synapses” → “given a sufficient number of dendrites and synapses”

“It allows to...” → “This allows one to...” or “This allows us to...”

In the same sentence, please clarify what you mean by “similar synapses”.

Fig. 1 caption “compare to the others” → “compared to the others”

“the other three computations which treat” → “the other three computations, which treat”

p. 6, top: The link between focusing on D-AND and the focus on sublinearity is unclear.

Fig. 4 caption: ‘coloured squares depicts’ → ‘coloured squares depict’

p. 7, top: ‘greater or equal than’ → ‘greater than or equal to’

p. 7: ‘If one would only measure’ → ‘If one only measured’

p. 8: ‘it has now active’ → ‘it now has active’

Please be clearer on the role of the active sodium channels in supporting the computation. The

abstract speaks of passive dendrites.

I would reword 'the neuron does not overly fire notably' to something like 'the output firing rate remains moderate'.

Discussion: 'many times higher than the other' → 'many times higher than the lowest of the other weights' or similar

'one of its possible extension' → 'one of its possible extensions'

The sentence 'In conclusion, dendrites...than without' is not grammatically correct.

Is the work clearly and accurately presented and does it cite the current literature?

Yes

Is the study design appropriate and is the work technically sound?

Yes

Are sufficient details of methods and analysis provided to allow replication by others?

Yes

If applicable, is the statistical analysis and its interpretation appropriate?

Not applicable

Are all the source data underlying the results available to ensure full reproducibility?

Yes

Are the conclusions drawn adequately supported by the results?

Yes

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: computational neuroscience

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however I have significant reservations, as outlined above.

Author Response 20 Jan 2021

Romain Cazé, CNRS UMR 8520, Villeneuve d'asq, France

The condition on the weights given in the second paragraph of the introduction was only derived under certain conditions ($n \geq 8$ a power of 2) and it is still only a minimal lower bound – some threshold functions might still require larger weights. It should thus not be presented as a general condition.

We rewrote this part of the introduction in less technical term while improving its accuracy.

The work of Ujfalussy et al. seems relevant but is not cited.

We now cite a work their work in the introduction

The dynamics of the gating variables...are adapted from...and omitted here for brevity": Please clarify if the dynamics are taken to be identical to the dynamics in that reference ("adapted" suggests otherwise – in which case more details would be needed for completeness).

We changed adapted to "identical, except for...", detailing the one difference to the parameters used in the reference.

In Definition 2, I would write "at least one vector" instead of "at least a vector". In Definition 5, maybe instead of "n inputs" you want to write "n inputs onto each dendrite", and in the sum over $w_{i,j}$ indicate the limits of j (presumably 1 to n). "d dendritic threshold" → "d dendritic thresholds". In the first equation of Def. 5, you use limits 0 and d, and 0 and n, corresponding to $(d+1) * (n+1)$ weights, instead of $d * n$, so I suggest adjusting the limits.

We implemented the changes and corrected our definition and kept these changes throughout the article.

In the second equation of Def. 5, you use X on the left-hand side but Y on the right-hand side.

These mistakes happened during the editorial process, we corrected them.

Pp. 6, top: The link between focusing on D-AND and the focus on sublinearity is unclear.

We upgraded figure two and three, and changed the text to make this link clearer.

Finally, we corrected all the English mistakes underlined by the reviewer, clarified it, reworded the article to avoid compute/computation and we clarified what we meant by "means".

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

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