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##### TRIAL INITIATION [time = 0] #####
observe(s0)           %binning firing rates from the rat's brain
calculate_max(Qk(s0)) % for all k - use eqn. 5

% impossible to train network because Qk(s1) does not exist

calculate(Qk(s0)) % for all k - use eqn. 5
select(a0)       % use eqn. 11 - robot will be moved using IKO
calculate(e0(s0)k) % for all k - use eqn. 9
#####

##### FIRST UPDATE [time = 1] #####
observe(s1)           % binning firing rates from the rat's brain
calculate_max(Qk(s1)) % for all k - use eqn. 5

% now the training signal can be calculated for time = 0 because Qk(s1) exists
for n = [x' y' z']
    calculate(d(n)1) % use eqn. 4a
end % this uses CURRENT robot position and static target position
calculate(dg) % use eqn. 4
calculate(r1) % use eqn. 3
calculate(delta0) % use eqn. 6

update(Qk(s0)) % for all k - use eqn. 12
% apply CURRENT reward to PRIOR state

% end of training

calculate(Qk(s1)) % for all k - use eqn. 5
select(a1)       % use eqn. 11 - robot will be moved using IKO
calculate(e1(s1)k) % for all k - use eqn. 9

update(e1(s0)k) % for all k - use eqn. 10
#####

##### SECOND UPDATE [time = 2] #####
observe(s2)           % binning firing rates from the rat's brain
calculate_max(Qk(s2)) % for all k - use eqn. 5

% now the training signal can be calculated for time = 1 because Qk(s2) exists
for n = [x' y' z']
    calculate(d(n)2) % use eqn. 4a
end % this uses CURRENT robot position and static target position
calculate(dg) % use eqn. 4
calculate(r2) % use eqn. 3
calculate(delta1) % use eqn. 6

update(Qk(s1)) % for all k - use eqn. 12
update(Qk(s0)) % for all k - use eqn. 12
% apply CURRENT reward to PRIOR states

% end of training

calculate(Qk(s2)) % for all k - use eqn. 5
select(a2)       % use eqn. 11 - robot will be moved using IKO
calculate(e2(s2)k) % for all k - use eqn. 9

update(e2(s1)k) % for all k - use eqn. 10
update(e2(s0)k) % for all k - use eqn. 10
#####

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$$r_t = -0.01 + \exp(-r_s \cdot (d_{thres} - dg)) \quad (3)$$

$$dg = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{d(x')^2}{0.001} + \frac{d(y')^2}{0.003} + \frac{d(z')^2}{0.0177}\right)\right) \quad (4)$$

$$d(n)_t = \sqrt{(\text{lever}(n) - \text{robot}(n)_t)^2} \quad (4a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_k(s_t) &= \sum_j \left(\tanh\left(\sum_i s_{i,t} w_{ij}\right) \right) w_{jk} \\ &= \sum_j \text{net}_j(s_t) \cdot w_{jk} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$$\delta_t = r_{t+1} + \gamma Q(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1}) - Q(s_t, a_t) \quad (6)$$

$$e_t(s_t)_k = \begin{cases} 1 & a_t = k \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

$$e_{t+n}(s_t)_k = \begin{cases} (\gamma\lambda)^n e(s_t)_k & a_{t-n-1} = \arg \max_k Q_k(s_{t-n-1}) \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

$$a_t = \begin{cases} \arg \max_k \{Q_k(s_t)\} & p(1-\varepsilon) \\ \text{rand} \neq \arg \max & p(\varepsilon) \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

$$\partial J(t) / \partial Q_k(s_t) = -\sum_{n=0}^T e_{t+n}(s_t)_k \cdot \delta_{t+n} \quad (12)$$