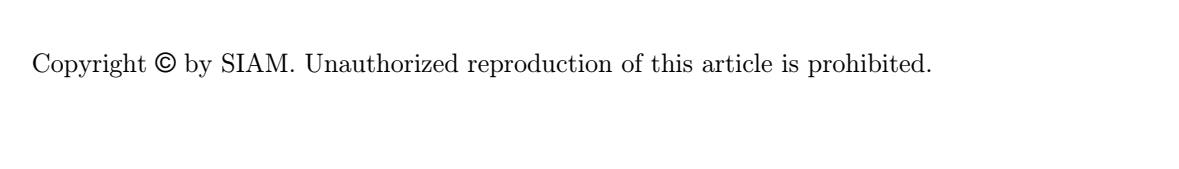
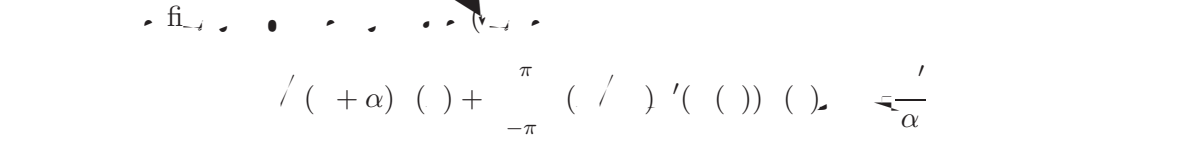
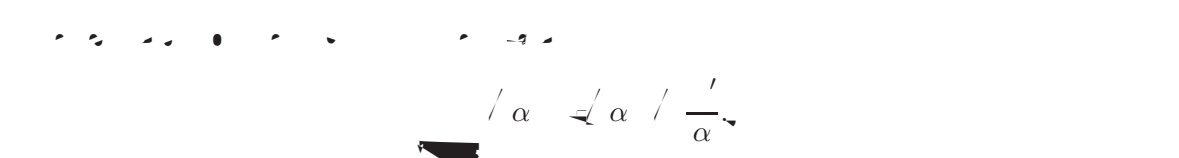




Figure 1. (A) $i \quad i \quad i \quad b \quad c \quad b \quad i \quad i \quad a \quad . \quad b \quad n$
 $b \quad c \quad i \quad b \quad (\quad) \quad , \quad i \quad i \quad i \quad b \quad c \quad i \quad i \quad b \quad (\quad) \quad i \quad c \quad i \quad i \quad c \quad i$
 $b \quad i \quad c \quad i \quad i \quad \text{pitch} \cdot B \quad i \quad i \quad i \quad i \quad i \quad b \quad i \quad c \quad i \quad (\quad SN) \cdot N \quad i \quad c \quad i \quad b \quad i \quad c \quad i$
 $cc \quad i \quad i = 0.5 \quad c \quad i \quad i \quad b \quad b \quad c \quad i \quad i \quad SN, \quad i \quad i \quad i \quad i \quad i \quad i \quad b \quad b \quad c \quad .$
 (B) $i \quad i \quad i \quad b \quad i \quad b \quad i \quad i \quad i \quad (\quad i \quad c \quad i) \quad b \quad i \quad c \quad i \quad i \quad i \quad i \quad i \quad i \quad i$
 $B = 2 \quad = 0.25$

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(v) $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) + \alpha \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x-t) dt = \frac{f''(x)}{\alpha}$$

(vi) $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \Psi(x) \zeta^* dx = \delta \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \zeta^* dx = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f''(x) \zeta^* dx = 0$$

(vii) $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f''(x) \zeta^* dx = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f''(x) \zeta^* dx = 0$$

(viii) $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) + \alpha \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x-t) dt = \frac{f''(x)}{\alpha}$$

(ix) $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f''(x) \zeta^* dx = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f''(x) \zeta^* dx = 0$$

(x) $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f''(x) \zeta^* dx = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f''(x) \zeta^* dx = 0$$

(xi) $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f''(x) \zeta^* dx = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f''(x) \zeta^* dx = 0$$

(xii) $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f''(x) \zeta^* dx = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f''(x) \zeta^* dx = 0$$

¹N. A. ... (1.2), ... = ... , ||f''|| = |f''| ... ± = ±√α(-α). A ... 3.1, ...

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$\pm(\cdot) \approx (\xi)_{\pm} \pm(\cdot) \approx (\xi/\pm\alpha)_{\pm} \xi \approx \pm$

2.3. Perturbed amplitude equation at the drift bifurcation.

$(\cdot, 0)$
 (\cdot)
 $\in (\cdot)$
 $\in -\mu$
 $\mu \rightarrow 0$
 $(\cdot) \sim \bar{\mu}(\mu)$
 $\mu \rightarrow 0$
 $(\cdot, 0)$

$(\cdot, 0), \Delta(\cdot) \sim \bar{\mu}$
 $\bar{\mu}$
 μ
 (\cdot)

$$(\cdot) \quad \bar{\mu}(\cdot) \approx (\cdot) / \beta(\cdot) + \frac{\pi}{2} (\cdot) ((\cdot))$$

$$(\cdot) \quad \bar{\mu}(\cdot) \approx \alpha((\cdot) / (\cdot)) + \mu^{\frac{3}{2}} (\cdot)$$

$(\cdot) \approx \bar{\mu}(\cdot)$
 $(\cdot)_{t \geq} \approx (\mu^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\cdot))_{t \geq}$
 (\cdot)

$$(\cdot) \quad (\cdot) \approx (\cdot / \Delta(\cdot)) + \mu (x / \Delta(\cdot)) + \mu^{\frac{3}{2}} (\cdot / \Delta(\cdot)) + (\mu)$$

$$(\cdot) \quad (\cdot) \approx (\cdot / \Delta(\cdot)) / \bar{\mu}(\cdot)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\dots) & \dots (\dots) \dots \\
 (\dots) & \dots (\dots) \dots + \mu^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 & (\mu^{\frac{3}{2}}) \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\dots) & \dots (\dots) + \frac{(\dots)}{\alpha} \dots \\
 & \dots (\dots) \dots + \alpha (\dots) \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\dots) & \dots (\dots) \dots \\
 & \dots (\dots) \dots + \frac{(\dots)}{\alpha} \dots \\
 & \dots (\dots) \dots + \frac{(\dots)}{\alpha} \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \dots (\dots) \dots \\
 & \dots (\dots) \dots + \dots (\dots) \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \Delta \dots (\dots), \dots \\
 & \Delta \dots (\dots) \sim \bar{\mu}(\mu) \dots \text{ff} \dots (\dots), \dots \\
 & \dots (\dots) = (\beta / \alpha) (\dots) + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

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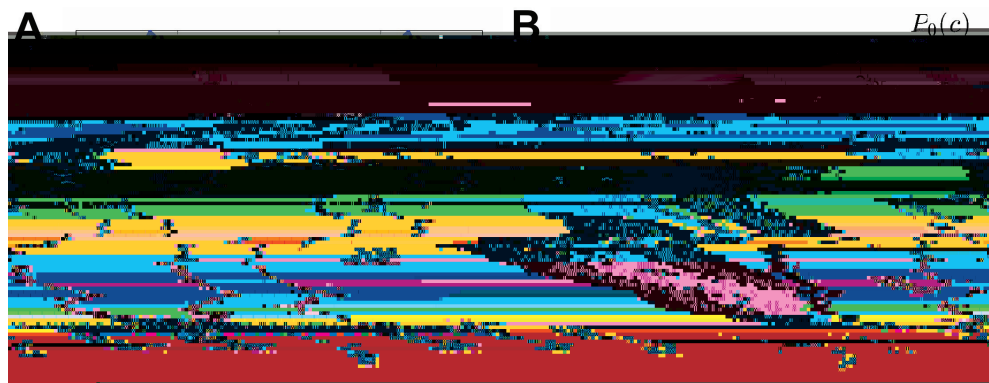
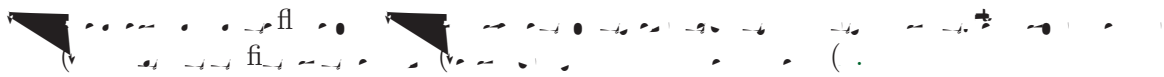


Figure 2. \mathcal{G}_1 is a \mathbb{Z}^d -invariant random walk on \mathbb{Z}^d with transition probabilities $p_{ij} = \frac{1}{2d} \mathbb{1}_{\|i-j\|_1=1}$. Let $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ and $c \in (0, 1)$. Let $\mathcal{C}(c) = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}^d : \mathcal{G}_1(x) \leq c\}$. (A) $\mathcal{C}(c)$ for $c = 0.1$. (B) $\mathcal{C}(c)$ for $c = 0.5$. The label $E_0(c)$ is at the top right.



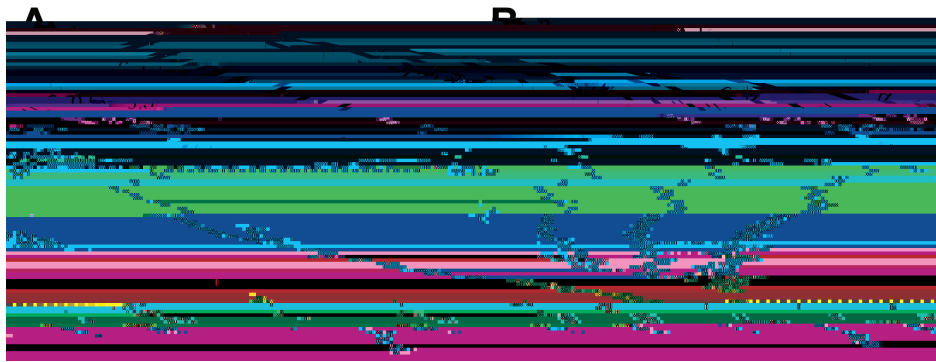
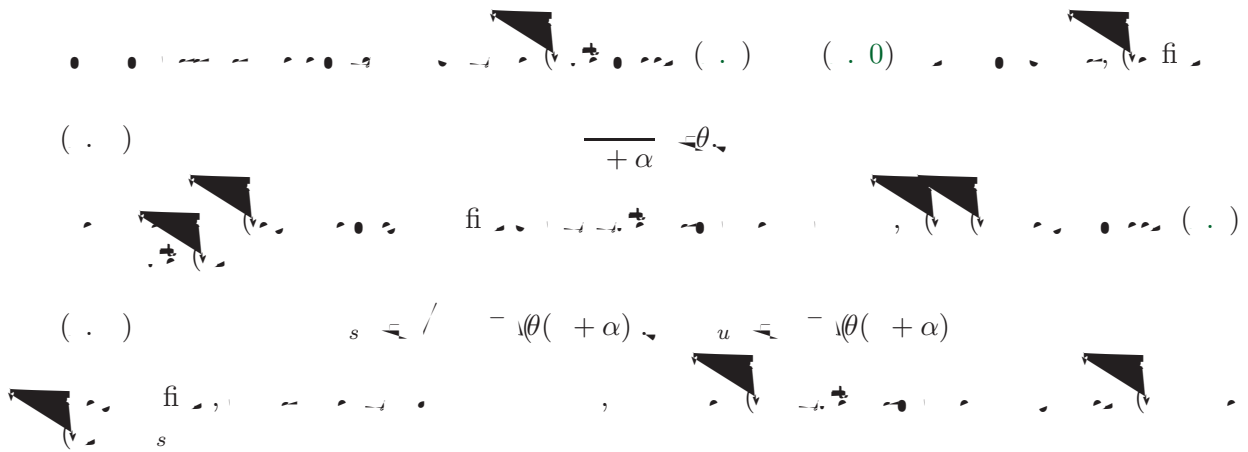


Figure 4. (A) \dots a \dots b \dots c \dots i \dots $pitch$ \dots (B) \dots b \dots (\dots) \dots (\dots) \dots α .



$\gamma_{\pm}(\xi)$

$$\gamma_{+} \mathbf{v} + \gamma_{-}$$

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