

1106-52-1038

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Associated to a collection of subsets  $\{U_i\}_{i=1}^n$  of Euclidean space is a combinatorial code  $\mathcal{C} \subset 2^{[n]}$ . Each codeword  $\sigma \in \mathcal{C}$  corresponds to a non-empty intersection of the subsets  $\{U(i) \mid i \in \sigma\}$  which lies the complement of the remainder  $\{U(j) \mid j \notin \sigma\}$ . Such codes arise in neuroscience when one describes the coding properties of neurons by their *receptive fields*, often modeled by convex regions in some Euclidean “stimulus space”. In this talk, we provide a partial characterization of convex codes along with a method for constructing convex covers for a broad class of convex codes. (Received September 15, 2014)