

认知科学与类脑计算

实验报告一

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一.需求分析：

Hopfield 神经网络模型是一种循环神经网络，从输出到输入有反馈连接。Hopfield 网络有离散型和连续型两种。反馈神经网络由于其输出端有反馈到其输入端；所以，Hopfield 网络在输入的激励下，会产生不断的状态变化。当有输入之后，可以求取出 Hopfield 的输出，这个输出反馈到输入从而产生新的输出，这个反馈过程一直进行下去。如果 Hopfield 网络是一个能收敛的稳定网络，则这个反馈与迭代的计算过程所产生的变化越来越小，一旦到达了稳定平衡状态；那么 Hopfield 网络就会输出一个稳定的恒值。对于一个 Hopfield 网络来说，关键在于确定它在稳定条件下的权系数。本次实验的目的是加深对 Hopfield 模型的理解，能够使用 Hopfield 模型解决实际问题。根据 Hopfield 神经网络的相关知识，设计一个具有联想记忆功能的离散型 Hopfield 神经网络。要求该网络可以正确识别 0-9 这 10 个数字，当数字被一定的噪声干扰后，仍具有较好的识别效果。

二.概要设计：

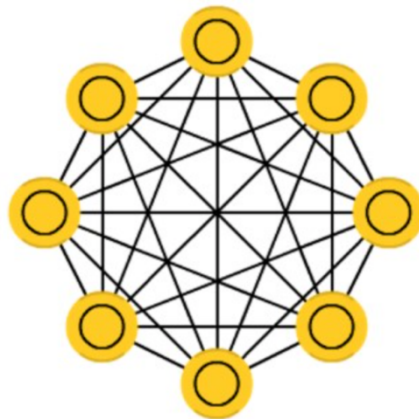
输入为手工设计的数字点阵，大小为 6*5。对于有像素的地方数值为 1，无像素的地方数值为 0。创建 Hopfield 网络，进行训练。

之后对输入数字点阵加入噪声，采用固定噪声和随机噪声两种方法。然后将数字点阵输入进创建并训练好的网络中进行测试。

三.详细设计：

1. 离散 Hopfield 网络设计

离散型的 Hopfield 神经网络，每个神经元节点是二值化 0、1 取值。



神经元节点之间连接的边有权重矩阵 W ，且 W 矩阵是对角线为 0 的对称矩阵，神经元有当前状态和输出状态，我们分别用符号 u 和 v 表示，时刻 t ， u 的更新公式如下：

$$u_j(t+1) = \sum_{i=1}^n W_{ij} v_j(t) - \theta_j$$

θ 为阈值， v 的更新为

$$v_j(t+1) = \text{sgn}(u_j(t+1)) = \begin{cases} 1, & u_j \geq 0 \\ 0, & u_j < 0 \end{cases}$$

当下一次更新时 v 不再改变，即为网络的输出状态，表示如下

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} v(t) = v$$

对于权重，我们定义权重如下

$$W = X^T X - mI$$

其中 X 为样本矩阵， m 为样本个数， I 为各个样本的对角线的元素（保证对角线为 0），对于单个样本的更新，定义如下

$$W = x^T x - I$$

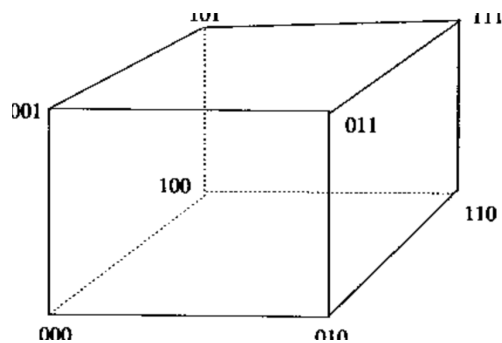
$$x = [x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

最终得到的矩阵为

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & x_1 x_2 & \dots & x_1 x_n \\ x_2 x_1 & 0 & & \\ \dots & & \dots & \dots \\ x_n x_1 & & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

多个矩阵的计算可由单个矩阵的叠加计算

神经网络中，每个节点存在 0、1 两个输出状态，故 n 个节点有 2^n 种状态，最终稳定的状态我们称为吸引子，即不断迭代后状态转移到该状态后稳定不变，在三维情况下可视化如下



我们的输入为一个顶角，根据输入状态，最终会趋于一个稳定的顶角，该顶角的状态我们称为吸引子

对于吸引子 x 满足的条件如下

$$x = f(Wx - \theta)$$

满足了该条件我们称为吸引子，我们引入能量函数，证明如下

由动力学定义能量函数为

$$E(t) = -\frac{1}{2} X^T(t) W X(t) + X^T(t) X$$

令时刻 t 到时刻 t+1 网络的能量变化为 ΔE ，状态的变化量为 Δx ，则

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta E(t) &= E(t+1) - E(t) \\ \Delta x(t) &= x(t+1) - x(t) \end{aligned}$$

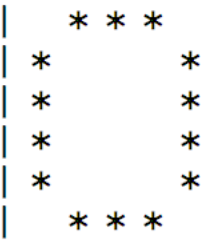
代入得

$$\Delta E(t) = -\Delta x^T(x) [Wx(t) - T] - \frac{1}{2} \Delta x^T(t) W \Delta x(t)$$

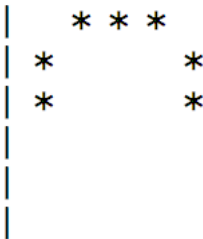
W 为对称矩阵，且对角线元素为 0，故可证，当 x 由 1 到 0 或由 0 到 1 时， ΔE 小于等于 0，当 Δx 为 0 时， ΔE 也为 0。收敛性可证。

2. 固定噪声

我们将图像截去上半部分或者下半部分，例如图像 0



截去下半部为



图像 2

```

| * * *
|
|   *
|   *
|  * *
| *
| * * * * *

```

截去下半部分为

```

|
|
|
|   * *
| *
| * * * * *

```

3. 随机噪声

我们设置概率为 10%，该概率表示，图像该点有 10%的概率变为另一数值。

例如数字 1 为

```

| * *
|
|   *
|   *
|   *
|   *
|   *
|   *

```

加入随机噪声后的 1 为

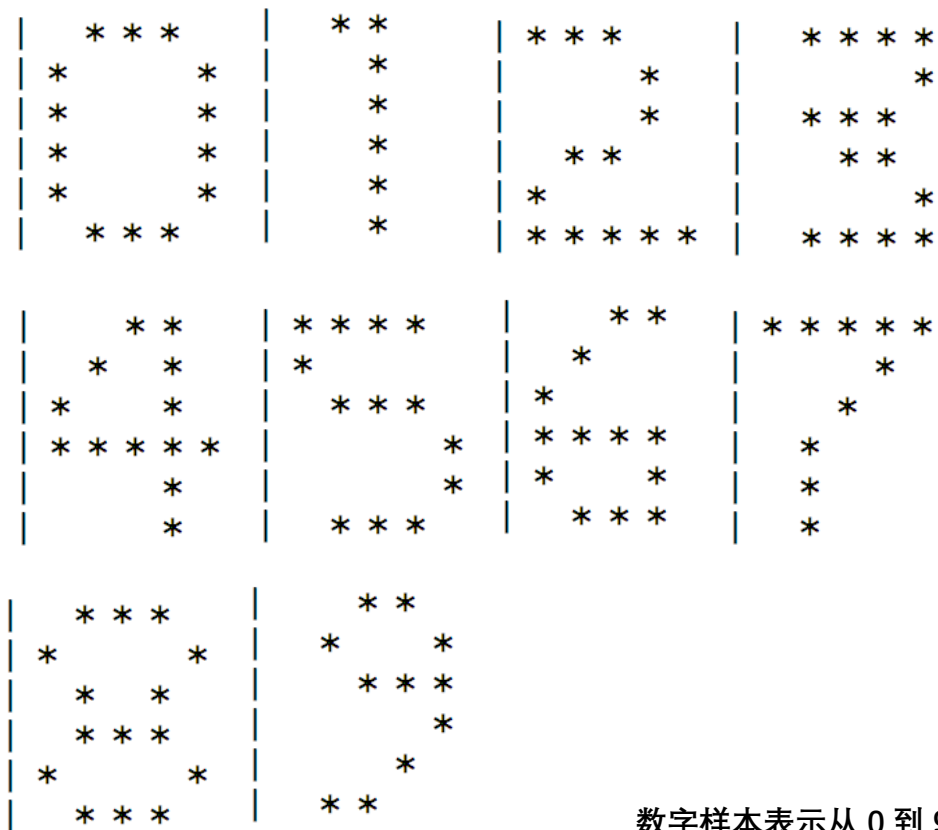
```

| * *
| * * * *
|   *
|   *
|   *
|   *

```

加入两种噪声以测试模型的稳定性

4. 手工设计数字样本 (0-9)



四.调试分析：

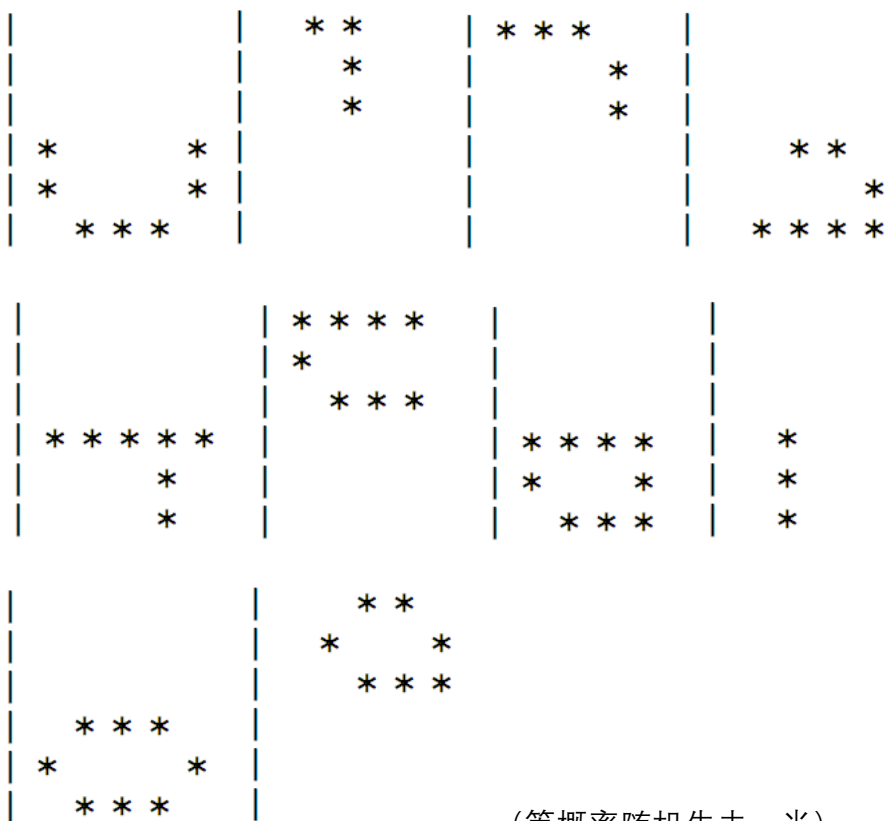
使用了两种方式实现模型，一种是利用 neupy 的 algorithm 模型，另一种方式是底层实现的方式，在实验中发现两种模型略有差异，但共同的问题是当样本增加时，难以保证效果，即吸引子的点与实际效果相比，较差。在样本数据只有三个的时候则还原效果较好。

可知随着需要的吸引子增加，模型的效果变差。

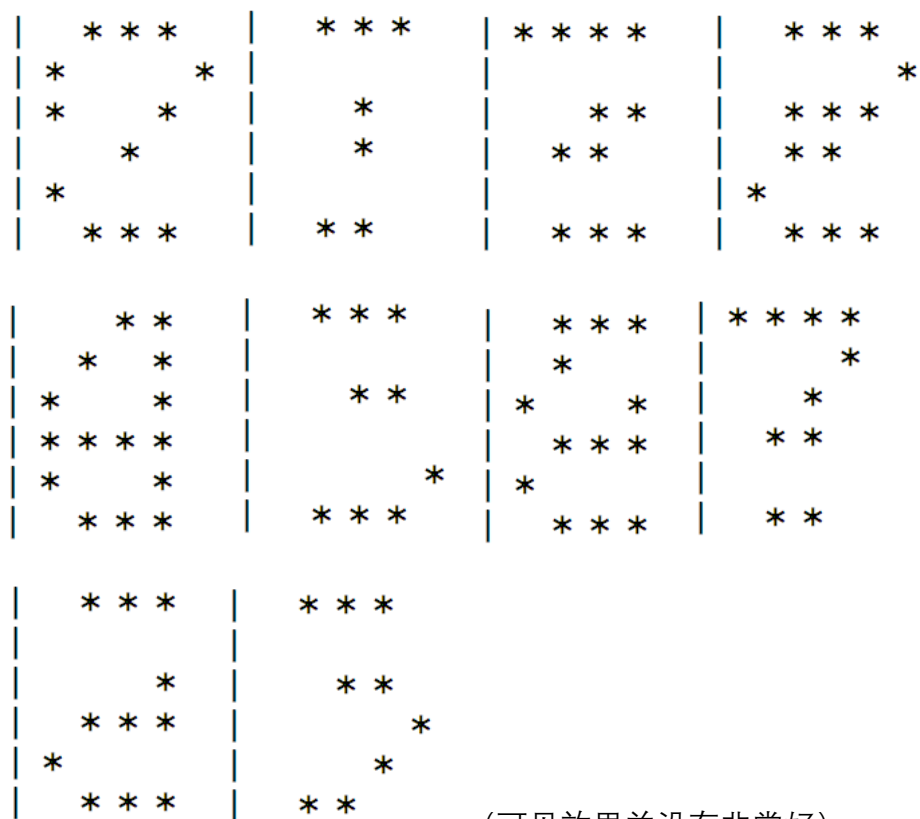
五.测试结果：

1.较大样本，0-9 手写数字

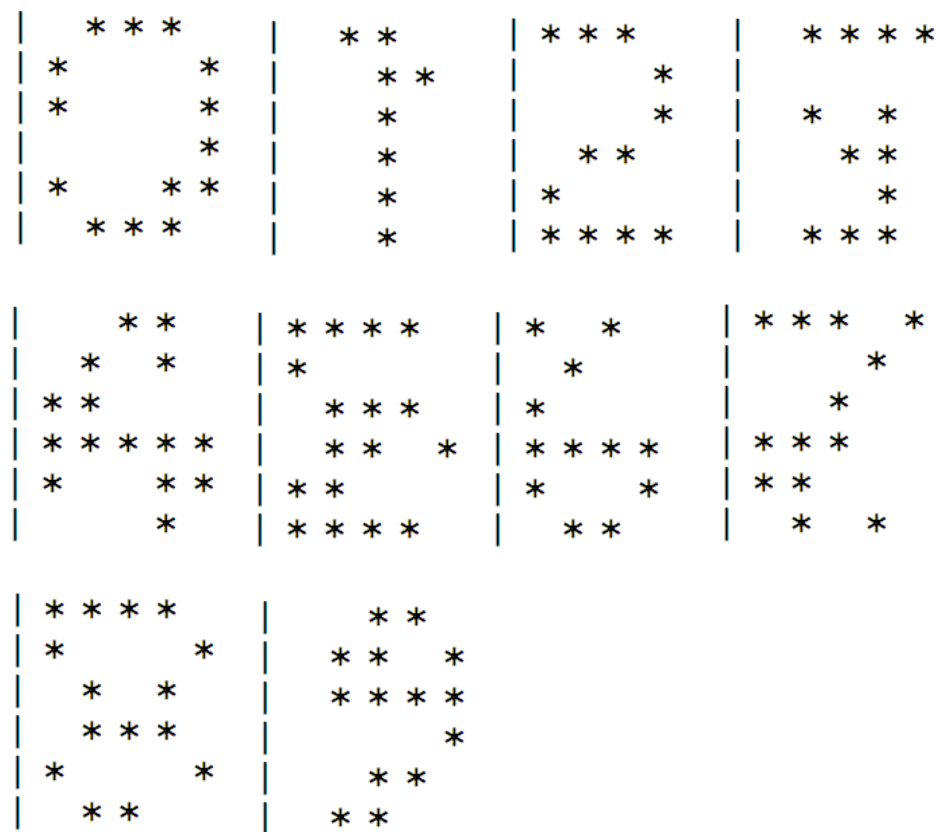
加入固定噪声后的数字如下



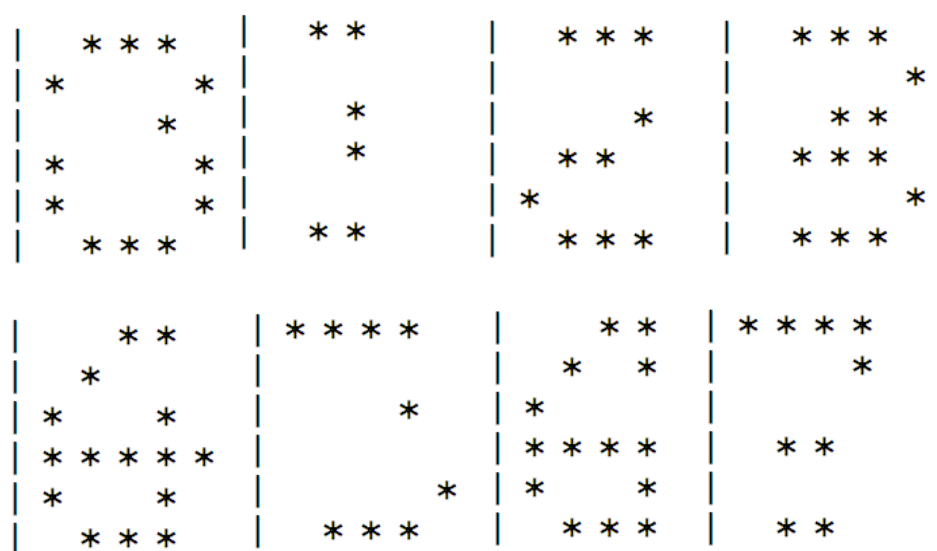
测试结果如下



加入 10%随机噪声后数字



测试结果如下

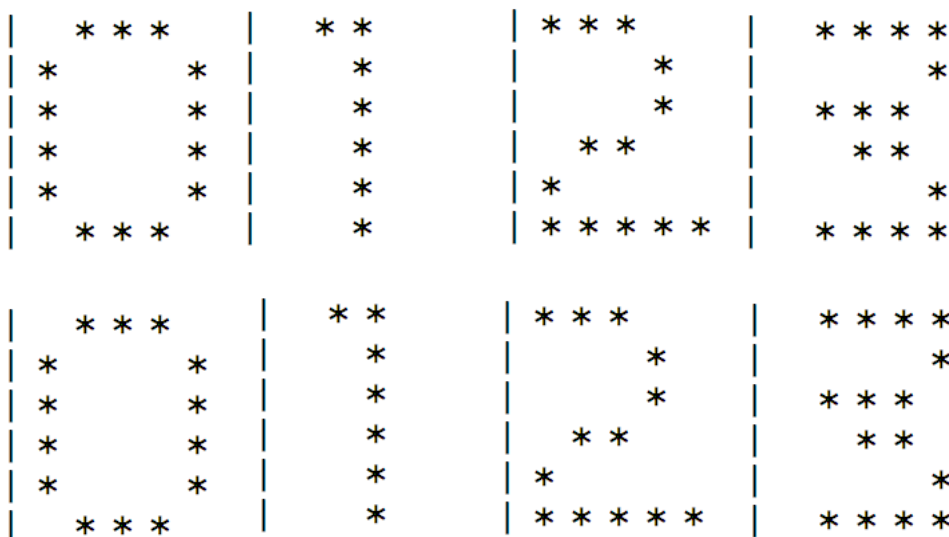




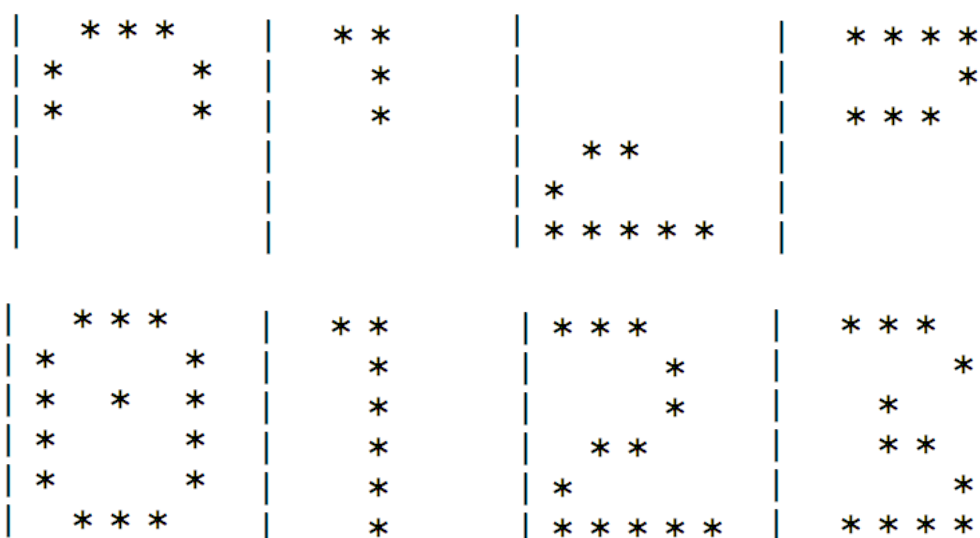
(效果好于固定噪声)

2.小样本测试，0-3 数字

正常还原



固定噪声



随机噪声

The image displays two rows of four 5x5 binary matrices each, separated by vertical dashed lines. Each matrix contains a pattern of asterisks (*) on a white background, representing noisy versions of handwritten digits. The top row shows noisy versions of the digit '4', and the bottom row shows noisy versions of the digit '3'.

可见小样本的情况下效果非常好

六.附录：

附录代码文件为 Hopfield.py 与 Hopfield1.py 两个文件

Hopfield.py

```
import numpy as np
from neupy import algorithms

def draw_bin_image(image_matrix):
    for row in image_matrix.tolist():
        print('| ' + ' '.join(' *'[val] for val in row))
    print('\n')

zero = np.matrix([
    0, 1, 1, 1, 0,
    1, 0, 0, 0, 1,
    1, 0, 0, 0, 1,
    1, 0, 0, 0, 1,
    1, 0, 0, 0, 1,
    0, 1, 1, 1, 0
])
```

```
one = np.matrix([
    0, 1, 1, 0, 0,
    0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
    0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
    0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
    0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
    0, 0, 1, 0, 0
])
```

```
two = np.matrix([
    1, 1, 1, 0, 0,
    0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
    0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
    0, 1, 1, 0, 0,
    1, 0, 0, 0, 0,
    1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
])
```

```
three = np.matrix([
    0, 1, 1, 1, 1,
    0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
    0, 1, 1, 1, 0,
    0, 0, 1, 1, 0,
    0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
    0, 1, 1, 1, 1,
])
```

```
four = np.matrix([
    0, 0, 1, 1, 0,
    0, 1, 0, 1, 0,
    1, 0, 0, 1, 0,
    1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
    0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
    0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
])
```

```
five = np.matrix([
    1, 1, 1, 1, 0,
    1, 0, 0, 0, 0,
    0, 1, 1, 1, 0,
    0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
    0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
    0, 1, 1, 1, 0,
])
```

```
])
```

```
six = np.matrix([
    0, 0, 1, 1, 0,
    0, 1, 0, 0, 0,
    1, 0, 0, 0, 0,
    1, 1, 1, 1, 0,
    1, 0, 0, 1, 0,
    0, 1, 1, 1, 0
])
```

```
])
```

```
seven = np.matrix([
    1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
    0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
    0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
    0, 1, 0, 0, 0,
    0, 1, 0, 0, 0,
    0, 1, 0, 0, 0
])
```

```
])
```

```
eight = np.matrix([
    0, 1, 1, 1, 0,
    1, 0, 0, 0, 1,
    0, 1, 0, 1, 0,
    0, 1, 1, 1, 0,
    1, 0, 0, 0, 1,
    0, 1, 1, 1, 0
])
```

```
])
```

```
nine = np.matrix([
    0, 0, 1, 1, 0,
    0, 1, 0, 0, 1,
    0, 0, 1, 1, 1,
    0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
    0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
    0, 1, 1, 0, 0
])
```

```
])
```

```
def draw_all():
    draw_bin_image(nine.reshape(6, 5))
    draw_bin_image(eight.reshape(6, 5))
    draw_bin_image(seven.reshape(6, 5))
    draw_bin_image(six.reshape(6, 5))
    draw_bin_image(five.reshape(6, 5))
```

```

draw_bin_image(four.reshape(6, 5))
draw_bin_image(three.reshape(6, 5))
draw_bin_image(two.reshape(6, 5))
draw_bin_image(one.reshape(6, 5))
draw_bin_image(zero.reshape(6, 5))

data1 = np.concatenate([zero, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven,
eight, nine], axis=0)
data2 = np.concatenate([zero, one, two, three], axis=0)
data = data2

dhnet = algorithms.DiscreteHopfieldNetwork(mode='sync', check_limit=False)
dhnet.train(data)

def half_pre(num):
    half_num = np.copy(num)
    prob = np.random.random(1)
    if prob>0.5:
        half_num[0][0:15] = 0
    else:
        half_num[0][15:30] = 0
    draw_bin_image(half_num.reshape(6, 5))
    result = dhnet.predict(half_num)
    draw_bin_image(result.reshape(6, 5))

def noise_pre(num):
    noise = np.random.random((1, 30))
    noise_num = np.copy(num)
    noise_num[noise <= 0.1] = - noise_num[noise <= 0.1] + 1
    draw_bin_image(noise_num.reshape(6, 5))
    result = dhnet.predict(noise_num)
    draw_bin_image(result.reshape(6, 5))

def normal_pre(num):
    draw_bin_image(num.reshape(6, 5))
    result = dhnet.predict(num)
    draw_bin_image(result.reshape(6, 5))

list1 = [zero, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine]
list2 = [zero, one, two, three]
list = list2

for num in list:
    normal_pre(num)

```

```

for num in list:
    half_pre(num)

for num in list:
    noise_pre(num)

```

Hopfield1.py

```

import numpy as np
import random

# Data Type
uintType = np.uint8
floatType = np.float32

# Hopfield Class
class HOP(object):
    def __init__(self, N):
        self.N = N
        self.W = np.zeros((N, N), dtype = floatType)

    def kroneckerSquareProduct(self, factor):
        ksProduct = np.zeros((self.N, self.N), dtype = floatType)
        for i in range(0, self.N):
            ksProduct[i] = factor[i] * factor
        return ksProduct

    def trainOnce(self, inputArray):
        mean = float(inputArray.sum()) / inputArray.shape[0]
        self.W = self.W + self.kroneckerSquareProduct(inputArray - mean) /
        (self.N * self.N) / mean / (1 - mean)
        index = range(0, self.N)
        self.W[index, index] = 0.

    def hopTrain(self, stableStateList):
        stableState = np.asarray(stableStateList, dtype = uintType)
        if np.amin(stableState) < 0 or np.amax(stableState) > 1:
            print ('Vector Range ERROR!')
            return

# Train
if len(stableState.shape) == 1 and stableState.shape[0] == self.N:
    print ('stableState count: 1')

```

```

        self.trainOnce(stableState)
    elif len(stableState.shape) == 2 and stableState.shape[1] == self.N:
        print ('stableState count: ' + str(stableState.shape[0]) )
        for i in range(0, stableState.shape[0]):
            self.trainOnce(stableState[i])
    else:
        print ('SS Dimension ERROR! Training Aborted.')
        return
    print ('Hopfield Training Complete.')

# Run HOP to output
def hopRun(self, inputList):
    inputArray = np.asarray(inputList, dtype = floatType)

    if len(inputArray.shape) != 1 or inputArray.shape[0] != self.N:
        print ('Input Dimension ERROR! Runing Aborted.')
        return

    # Run
    matrix = np.tile(inputArray, (self.N, 1))
    matrix = self.W * matrix
    ouputArray = matrix.sum(1)

    # Normalize
    m = float(np.amin(ouputArray))
    M = float(np.amax(ouputArray))
    ouputArray = (ouputArray - m) / (M - m)

    # Binary
    ouputArray[ouputArray < 0.5] = 0.
    ouputArray[ouputArray > 0] = 1.

    return np.asarray(ouputArray, dtype = uintType)

# Reset HOP to initialized state
def hopReset(self):
    self.W = np.zeros((self.N, self.N), dtype = floatType)

def printFormat(vector, NperGroup):
    string = ''
    for index in range(len(vector)):
        if index % NperGroup == 0:
            string += '\n'
        # ''' # \END/

```

```

    if str(vector[index]) == '0':
        string += ' '
    elif str(vector[index]) == '1':
        string += '*'
    else:
        string += str(vector[index])
string += '\n'
print (string)

```

DEMO of Hopfield Net

```

def HOP_demo():
    zero = [0, 1, 1, 1, 0,
            1, 0, 0, 0, 1,
            1, 0, 0, 0, 1,
            1, 0, 0, 0, 1,
            1, 0, 0, 0, 1,
            0, 1, 1, 1, 0]
    one = [0, 1, 1, 0, 0,
           0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
           0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
           0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
           0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
           0, 0, 1, 0, 0]
    two = [1, 1, 1, 0, 0,
           0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
           0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
           0, 1, 1, 0, 0,
           1, 0, 0, 0, 0,
           1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
    three = [0, 1, 1, 1, 1,
             0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
             0, 1, 1, 1, 0,
             0, 0, 1, 1, 0,
             0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
             0, 1, 1, 1, 1]
    four = [0, 0, 1, 1, 0,
            0, 1, 0, 1, 0,
            1, 0, 0, 1, 0,
            1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
            0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
            0, 0, 0, 1, 0]
    five = [1, 1, 1, 1, 0,
            1, 0, 0, 0, 0,
            0, 1, 1, 1, 0,

```



```

        0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
        0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
        1, 1, 1, 1, 0]
six = [0, 0, 1, 1, 0,
       0, 1, 0, 0, 0,
       1, 0, 0, 0, 0,
       1, 1, 1, 1, 0,
       1, 0, 0, 1, 0,
       0, 1, 1, 1, 0]
seven = [1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
         0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
         0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
         0, 1, 0, 0, 0,
         0, 1, 0, 0, 0,
         0, 1, 0, 0, 0]
eight = [0, 1, 1, 1, 0,
         1, 0, 0, 0, 1,
         0, 1, 1, 1, 0,
         0, 1, 1, 1, 0,
         1, 0, 0, 0, 1,
         0, 1, 1, 1, 0]
nine = [0, 0, 1, 1, 0,
        0, 1, 0, 0, 1,
        0, 0, 1, 1, 1,
        0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
        0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
        0, 1, 1, 0, 0]

hop = HOP(5 * 6)
hop.hopTrain([zero, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight,
nine])

half_zero = [0, 1, 1, 1, 0,
             1, 0, 0, 0, 1,
             1, 0, 0, 0, 1,
             0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
             0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
             0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
print ('Half-Zero:')
printFormat(half_zero, 5)
result = hop.hopRun(half_zero)
print ('Recovered:')
printFormat(result, 5)

```

```

half_two = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
            0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
            0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
            0, 1, 1, 0, 0,
            1, 0, 0, 0, 0,
            1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
print ('Half-Two:')
printFormat(half_two, 5)
result = hop.hopRun(half_two)
print ('Recovered:')
printFormat(result, 5)

```

```

half_two = [1, 1, 1, 0, 0,
            0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
            0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
            0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
            0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
            0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
print ('Another Half-Two:')
printFormat(half_two, 5)
result = hop.hopRun(half_two)
print ('Recovered:')
printFormat(result, 5)

```

```

half_eight = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
              0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
              0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
              0, 1, 1, 1, 0,
              1, 0, 0, 0, 1,
              0, 1, 1, 1, 0]
print('Another Half-Eight:')
printFormat(half_eight, 5)
result = hop.hopRun(half_eight)
print('Recovered:')
printFormat(result, 5)

```

```

half_seven = [1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
              0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
              0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
              0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
              0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
              0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
print('Another Half-Seven:')
printFormat(half_seven, 5)

```

```
result = hop.hopRun(half_seven)
print('Recovered:')
printFormat(result, 5)
```

```
#####
if __name__ == '__main__':
    HOP_demo()
```