GROUP2505 - Log-likelihood analysis for Restricted Boltzmann Machines

Elias Maria Bonasera, Alberto Casellato, Nicola Garbin, and Francesco Pazzocco (781238?) (Dated: March 23, 2025)

RULES

- Compile the latex file (found in the google folder from moodle) with the format of this template, without changing the parameters (page size etc.).
- The text, figures, and references should be of about four pages.
- There is a deadline for submission is written in moodle.
- Write a statement in which the contribution of each member of the group is specified.

INTRODUCTION

The main goal of this assignment is to explore how the performance of an RBM changes as the hyperparameters of the model changes using the MNIST database.

Restricted Boltzmann Machines (RBM) are a powerful kind of generative models designed to accomplish training processes relatively fast. In RBMs, a set of binary visible units i of state v_i is symmetrically connected to a set of binary hidden units j of state h_j ; the continuos weight w_{ij} quantifies the strength between units i and j. RBMs use an energy function to define the probability distribution over the input data. In the training process the energy of the configuration is minimized by adjusting the parameters θ . The most common trainint algorithm is contrastive divergence which allows to approximate the gradient of the likelihood to update the parameters. During the process a cyclic Gibbs sampling is performed setting the visible units given the hidden ones and vice versa, according to the following probabilities:

$$p(h_j = 1 \mid \mathbf{v}) = \sigma(b_j + \sum_i v_i w_{ij})$$
 (1)

$$p(v_i = 1 \mid \mathbf{h}) = \sigma(a_i + \sum_j h_j w_{ij})$$
 (2)



FIG. 1. A Restricted Boltzmann Machine (RBM) is made up of visible units, denoted as v_i , and hidden units, represented as h_{μ} . These units engage with one another through interactions characterized by the expression $W_{i\mu}v_ih_{\mu}$. Notably, there are no direct interactions among the visible units or among the hidden units themselves.

where $\sigma(x) = 1/(1+e^{-x})$ is the logistic sigmoid function, a_i is the bias of the *i*-th visible unit and b_j is the bias of the *j*-th hidden unit; they act shifting the sigmoid function $\sigma(x)$. The absence of links among units of the same type simplifies the training process. Moreover, the number of iterations of (1a) and (1b) can be setted to 1 if real data is used to fix \mathbf{v} in the first place.

The goodness of the models is evaluated by computing the log-likelihood of the data.

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^{M} l_{\theta}(x^{(m)})$$
 (3)

$$l_{\theta}(x^{(m)}) = \log \sum_{z} e^{-E(x,z)} - \log Z$$
 (4)

The topic of your assignment is specified at the lesson. It requires you to describe your findings in one of the exercises.

In this introduction, you should describe the main topic in general terms, introducing what you want to discover, why, and which methods you use do perform this study. There could also be citations like this [1] to papers, websites, etc. forming the list of references that

other people could be interested in consulting for a better understanding your points.

Tips

- In English use sentences shorter than what you might normally be using in Italian, German, etc...
- Possibly, Explain concepts at a level which is accessible to everybody.
- Do not use colloquial forms in scientific writing, thus avoid it's, aren't, don't, etc.
- Do not change the time of verbs; it is simpler to speak in simple present, however also writing always in past tense is fine.
- In figures, use fonts that match the <u>size</u> of the main text fonts (tiny fonts should be avoided). Use lines with different dashing, color, and symbol as appropriate for better distinguishing the curves. Use log scale when it is better for highlighting smaller scales or flattening larger scales.
- Remember the grid explained in the intro video of the course, which will be used for evaluations. It contains suggestions for improving the text.

Latex — A modern online tool to handle and share latex files is *Overleaf*. The other option is a standard latex installation on the computer. Locally, this text is compiled with the command pdflatex and is based on revtex. Packages (of which, maybe not all are needed) in Arch Linux may be installed via

sudo pacman -S texlive-core texlive-bibtexextra texlive-fontsextra texlive-formatsextra texlive-latexextra texlive-pictures texlive-pstricks texlive-publishers texlive-science

In Ubuntu there is a similar installation with sudo apt install, maybe sudo apt install texlive-full if you want to lose less time to pick the right packages. Similar tools should be available in Windows and via e.g. macports on Mac OS.

METHODS

Here describe which tools you decided to use for solving the problem, with equations

$$A = B \tag{5}$$

or systems of equations

$$\dot{v}(t) = -U'(x)
\dot{x}(t) = v(t)$$
(6)

and eventually with pieces of code (Jupyter allows saving

in latex, it might produce a better output than including a figure with the code as done here).

As already mentioned, the rest of the text is filled with "zzz" to show the typical length of the corresponding sections.

RESULTS

Describe what you found.

Cite Figure 2(a), etc. to add information. Later also cite Figure 3 and Figure 4. Of course the number and size of figures may vary from project to project.

Cite Table I to collect useful data in a clear way.

| quantity | symbol | dimensionless |
|----------|--------|---------------|
| time | t | t' |
| momentum | p | v |

TABLE I. Description of the table.

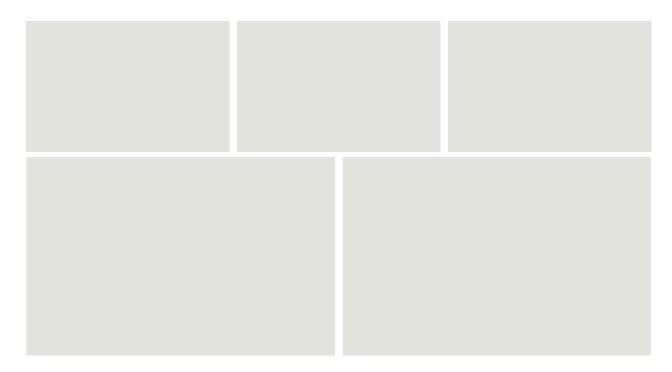


FIG. 2. Description of the panels: (a)..... (b)... etc. This caption should give enough info on the content of figures to make them mostly readable without consulting the main text. However, repetitions with the main text should e avoided if possible. If this format is difficult to frame in the page you want, just break it into multiple single figures.

import random
import math
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

ZZZZZZZZZZZ ZZZZ ZZZZZZZZZ.

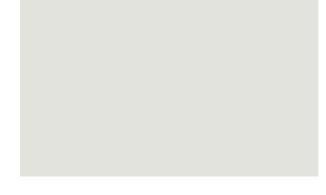


FIG. 3. Description...



FIG. 4. Description...

CONCLUSIONS

Discuss the key aspects that we can take home from this work.

Check if your text is light, swift, and correct in exposing its passages.

 ZZZZZZZZZZZ ZZZZ ZZZZZZZZZZ.

- [1] B. Franklin, J. Here There **10**, 20–40 (1800).
- [2] A. Einstein, Int. J. There Here **20**, 125–133 (1910).

Assignment score grid

| Structure: the exposition follow a logic order | 8 |
|--|---|
| Clarity: the text is brief enough, avoids complicated sentences and specifies all concepts and links | 8 |
| Depth: the text is not a shallow repetition of notions, there emerges a good understanding | 8 |
| Rigor: the analysis of the results is precise, quantitatively, and convincing | 8 |
| Innovation: new methods/ideas are introduced; conclusions beyond what introduced in the class | 4 |