Computational Cognitive Neuroscience

Week 2 – Associative memories, Hopfield networks etc.

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University of Helsinki, 4th February 2021

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• But this doesn't really make them associative yet, how could this be achieved?

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 i.e. want multiple attractor eigenvectors, each dominant in some input neighborhood

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- But this may not always work perfectly as it "mixes up" the different matrices (HW Q1.; Rojas p.317–)

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• now, bidirectional associative memories

$$\mathbf{y}_{t} = \operatorname{sgn}(\mathbf{x}_{t}\mathbf{W})$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{T} = \operatorname{sgn}(\mathbf{W}\mathbf{y}_{t}^{T})$$

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$$\vdots$$

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notice that **W** is symmetric.

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BAM stable state

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{y}_0 &= \text{sgn}(\mathbf{x}_0 \mathbf{W}) \\ \mathbf{x}_0^T &= \text{sgn}(\mathbf{W} \mathbf{y}_0^T) \\ &= \text{sgn}(\mathbf{e}^T) \end{aligned}$$

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- each iteration that is not at local stable state / minimum, reduces energy (Rojas pp.343-)

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 Hopfield network is asynchronous BAM with with fully coupled units (nonzero weights between units) except each unit is disconnected from itself:

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- energy function $-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{W}\mathbf{x}^T + \lambda\mathbf{x}^T$