Homework 2: Restricted Boltzmann machine

The goal of this exercise is to train a restricted Boltzmann machine to learn the XOR data set.

In the XOR data set, the three-bit patterns shown in the Figure to the right are assigned probability $\frac{1}{4}$, all other patterns are assigned probability zero. Here □ corresponds to -1, and ■ to +1. See Figure 4.5 in the lecture notes.

Train a restricted Boltzmann machine with three visible and *M*=1,2,4,8 hidden neurons (all +/-1 neurons) using the CD-k algorithm. Experiment with different values for *k* and for the learning rate η. Make sure that you use the correct algorithm for +/-1 neurons (Algorithm 3 in the course book).

Compute the Kullback-Leibler divergence as a function of the number of hidden neurons: iterate the dynamics of the restricted Boltzmann machine after training, and count the frequencies at which the different patterns occur. Determine for how long you must run the dynamics to get a precise estimate of the probabilities. Plot the Kullback-Leibler divergence vs. M. Also plot the theory [Equation (4.40)], compare, and discuss your results.

Parameters

```
clc
clear
x1 = [-1;-1;-1];
x2 = [1;-1;1];
x3 = [-1;1;1];
x4 = [1;1;-1];
x = [x1,x2,x3,x4];
x5 = [-1;-1;1];
x6 = [1;-1;-1];
x7 = [-1;1;-1];
x8 =[1;1;1];
x_all = [x1,x2,x3,x4,x5,x6,x7,x8];
P_data = 1/4;
counter = 5;
trials = 1000;
minibatch_n = 20;
k = 2000;
Nout = 3000;
Nin = 2000;
NN = Nout*Nin;
% M = 4;
M_list = [1,2,3,4,8];
N = 3;
% V = zeros([N,1]);
% H = zeros([M,1]);
% w = normrnd(0, 1/sqrt(N), [M,N]);
% theta_v = zeros([N,1]);
% theta_h = zeros([M,1]);
eta = 0.002;
```

```
D_KL_list=[];
```

```
for count = 1:counter  % convergence over D_KL
    for trial = 1:trials % convergence over w theta_v theta_h

    end
end
```

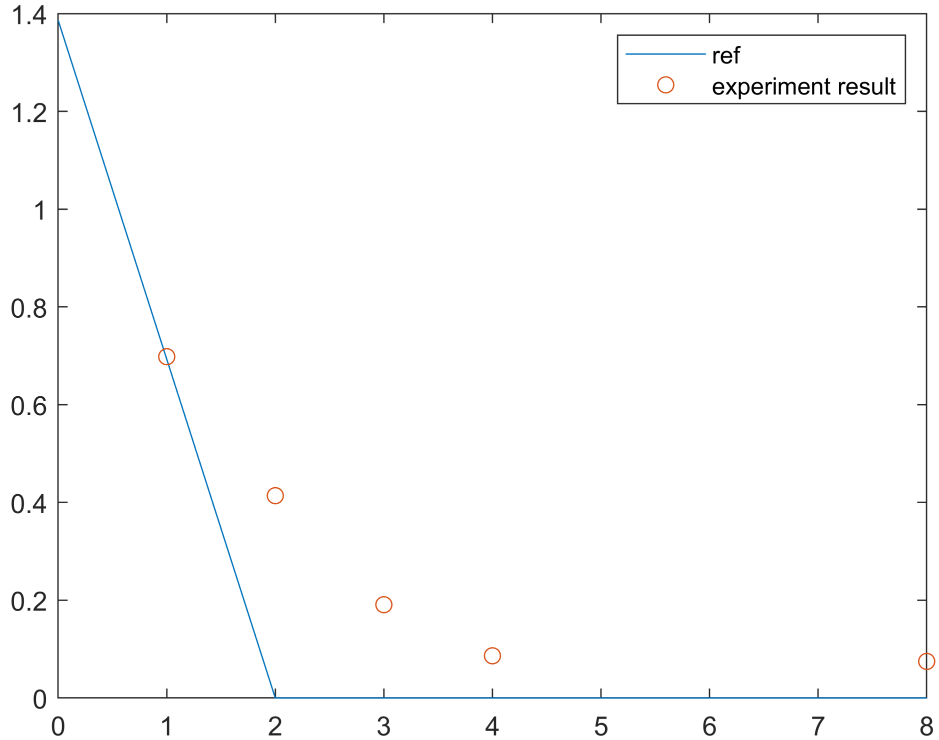
```
for iter = 1:length(M_list)  % convergence over D_KL
    M = M_list(iter);
    V = zeros([N,1]);
    H = zeros([M,1]);
    w = normrnd(0, 1/sqrt(N), [M,N]);
    theta_v = zeros([N,1]);
    theta_h = zeros([M,1]);
    for trial = 1:trials % convergence over w theta_v theta_h
        delta_w = zeros([M,N]);
        delta_theta_v = zeros([N,1]);
        delta_theta_h = zeros([M,1]);
    %     input_batch = [x(:,randi(4)),x(:,randi(4)),x(:,randi(4))]; % sample 3 patterns from t
        for p = 1:minibatch_n % feed all the patterns in the minibatch
            input_pattern = x_all(:,randi(4)); % [3x1]
            V_0 = input_pattern;
            V = input_pattern;
            b_h_0 = w*V_0 - theta_h;
            % update Hidden neurons
            b_h = w*V - theta_h; % [Mx1]
            for idx = 1:M
                r = rand(1);
                if r < P_Boltz(b_h(idx))
                    H(idx) = 1;
                else
                    H(idx) = -1;
                end
            end

            % loop over CD-k
            for t = 1:k
                % update all visible neurons
                b_v = w' * H - theta_v; % [3x1]
                for idx = 1:N
                    r = rand(1);
                    if r < P_Boltz(b_v(idx))
                        V(idx) = 1;
                    else
                        V(idx) = -1;
                    end
                end
                % update all hidden neurons
```

```
            b_h = w*V - theta_h; % [Mx1]
            for idx = 1:M
                r = rand(1);
                if r < P_Boltz(b_h(idx))
                    H(idx) = 1;
                else
                    H(idx) = -1;
                end
            end
        end % end of loop over k times

        % compute weight and threshold increments delta_w_mn
        for m = 1:M %1->M
%             bm_h_0 = w(m,:)*V_0 - theta_h(m);
            bm_h_k = w(m,:)*V - theta_h(m);
            for n = 1:length(V) % 1->3
                delta_w(m,n) =  delta_w(m,n) + eta * (tanh(b_h_0(m))*V_0(n)-tanh(bm_h_k)*V(
%                 delta_theta_v(n) = delta_theta_v(n) - eta * (V_0(n)-V(n));
            end
            delta_theta_h(m) = delta_theta_h(m) - eta * (tanh(b_h_0(m)) - tanh(bm_h_k));
        end % end of calculate delta's
        delta_theta_v = delta_theta_v - eta * (V_0-V);
    end % end of minibatches

    % update weights and threshold
    w = w + delta_w;
    theta_v = theta_v + delta_theta_v;
    theta_h = theta_h + delta_theta_h;
end % end of trials, trainings
% end

% Kullback-Leibler divergence.
P_B = zeros([1,8]);
% start the outer loop
for l = 1:Nout
    p_selected = x_all(:,randi(8));
    V = p_selected;

    % update Hidden neurons
    b_h = w*V - theta_h; % [Mx1]
    for idx = 1:M
        r = rand(1);
        if r < P_Boltz(b_h(idx))
            H(idx) = 1;
        else
            H(idx) = -1;
        end
    end

    % start the inner loop
```

```
        for t = 1:Nin
            % update all visible neurons
            b_v = w' * H - theta_v; % [3x1]
            for idx = 1:N
                r = rand(1);
                if r < P_Boltz(b_v(idx))
                    V(idx) = 1;
                else
                    V(idx) = -1;
                end
            end
            % update all hidden neurons
            b_h = w*V - theta_h; % [Mx1]
            for idx = 1:M
                r = rand(1);
                if r < P_Boltz(b_h(idx))
                    H(idx) = 1;
                else
                    H(idx) = -1;
                end
            end

            % check which pattern of dataset is V
            for idx = 1:8
                if isequal(x_all(:,idx), V)
                    P_B(idx) = P_B(idx) + 1;
                end
            end
        end % end of inner loop
    end % end of outer loop
    P_B = P_B/NN;
    D_KL = 0;
    for idx = 1:4
        D_KL = D_KL + P_data * log(P_data/P_B(idx));
    end
    D_KL_list(end+1) = D_KL;
end
```

```
D_KL_Blist = [];
M_list_rf =[0,1,2,3,4,8];
for iter = 1:length(M_list_rf)
    M = M_list_rf(iter);
    if M < 2^(N-1)-1
        D_KL_bound = log(2*(N-fix(log2(M+1))-(M+1)/(2^fix((log2(M+1))))));
    else
        D_KL_bound = 0;
    end
    D_KL_Blist(end+1) = D_KL_bound;
end
```

```
figure
plot(M_list_rf,D_KL_Blist)
hold on
scatter(M_list, D_KL_list)
legend("ref","experiment result")
```




```
function p = P_Boltz(b)
    p = 1/(1+exp(-2*b));
end

function p = PP_Boltz(b)
    p=[];
    for n = 1:length(b)
        p(end+1,:) = 1/(1+exp(-2*b(n)));
    end
end

function [V,H] = predict(V,H,w,theta_v,theta_h, k)
    for t = 1:k
        % update all visible neurons
        b_v = w' * H - theta_v; % [3x1]
        for idx = 1:length(H)
            r = rand(1);
```

```
            if r < P_Boltz(b_v(idx))
                V(idx) = 1;
            else
                V(idx) = -1;
            end
        end
        % update all hidden neurons
        b_h = w*V - theta_h; % [Mx1]
        for idx = 1:length(M)
            r = rand(1);
            if r < P_Boltz(b_h(idx))
                H(idx) = 1;
            else
                H(idx) = -1;
            end
        end
    end % end of loop over k times
end
```