## Assignment3

April 5, 2025

## 0.1 Question1

```
[2]: import numpy as np
 def maxnet_network(input_vector, epsilon=-0.15):
     x = np.array(input_vector)
     n = len(x)
     # Construct the weight matrix: off-diagonals are epsilon, diagonals are 1_{\sqcup}
  → (compensating for epsilon)
     w = np.full((n, n), epsilon) + np.eye(n) * (1 - epsilon)
     iteration = 0
     stop = False
     while not stop:
         iteration += 1
         # Compute input for each node: u = x * w^T
         u = np.dot(x, w.T)
         # Apply ReLU activation function
         v = np.maximum(0, u)
         x = v.copy()
         # Count the number of active (non-zero) neurons
         active_neurons = np.count_nonzero(v > 0)
         # Stop if only one neuron is active
         if active neurons <= 1:</pre>
             stop = True
             winner_index = np.where(v > 0)[0]
     if winner_index.size > 0:
         print(f"MAXNET: The winning neuron is neuron {winner_index[0] + 1} with_
  \hookrightarrowa final activation of {v[winner_index[0]]:.4f}, after {iteration} iterations.
  ")
     else:
         print("MAXNET: No active neuron found.")
 # Test the MAXNET network
 input\_vector = [0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 0.9]
 maxnet_network(input_vector)
```

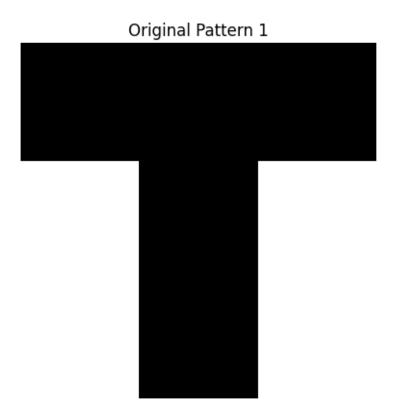
MAXNET: The winning neuron is neuron 5 with a final activation of 0.4541, after 6 iterations.

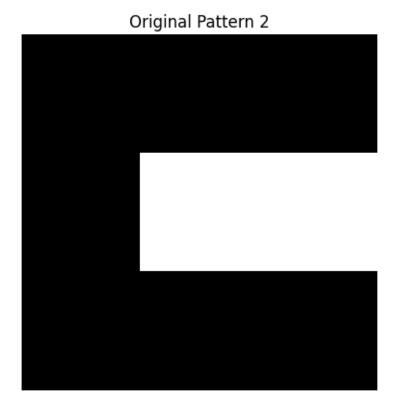
```
[3]: def kWTA_network(input_vector, k, deltaT=0.05):
    u = np.array(input_vector)
    n = len(u)
    v = 0.0
                   # Initialize state variable
    iteration = 0
    stop = False
    # Initialize output vector as zeros
    x = np.zeros(n)
    while not stop:
        iteration += 1
        y = y + deltaT * (np.sum(x) - k)
        # Update outputs using an infinite gain activation function:
        # if u[i] \ge y, output 1; otherwise 0.
        for i in range(n):
            if u[i] >= y:
                x[i] = 1
            else:
                x[i] = 0
        active_neurons = int(np.sum(x))
        \# Stop when the number of active neurons is exactly equal to k
        if active_neurons == k:
            stop = True
            winners = np.where(x == 1)[0]
    print(f"kWTA (k=\{k\}): Winning neurons are {winners + 1} with threshold y = \Box
  # Test the kWTA network for k=1 and k=2
print("For k = 1:")
kWTA_network(input_vector, 1)
print("\nFor k = 2:")
kWTA_network(input_vector, 2)
For k = 1:
kWTA (k=1): Winning neurons are [5] with threshold y = 0.7000, after 8
iterations.
For k = 2:
kWTA (k=2): Winning neurons are [4 5] with threshold y = 0.5500, after 9
iterations.
```

## 0.2 Question2

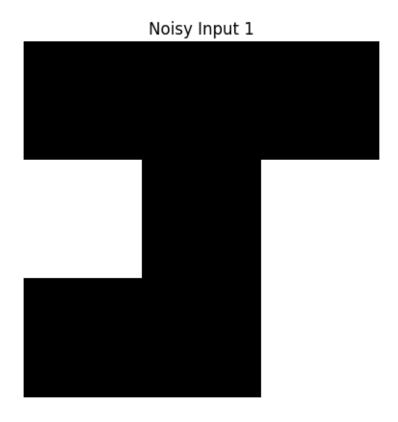
```
[6]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 # Hopfield
def hopfield_network(patterns, probes, iterations=5):
    patterns = np.array(patterns)
    n = patterns.shape[1]
    W = np.zeros((n, n))
    for p in patterns:
        W += np.outer(p, p)
    np.fill_diagonal(W, 0) # 0
    def plot_pattern(pattern, title):
        plt.imshow(pattern.reshape(3,3), cmap='gray')
        plt.title(title)
        plt.axis('off')
        plt.show()
    print("Original Stored Patterns:")
    for i, p in enumerate(patterns):
        plot_pattern(p, f'Original Pattern {i+1}')
     #
    for idx, probe in enumerate(probes):
        print(f"\nRetrieving from Noisy Pattern {idx+1}:")
        s = probe.copy()
        for it in range(iterations):
            s = np.sign(W @ s)
            s[s==0] = 1 # 0 1
        plot_pattern(probe, f'Noisy Input {idx+1}')
        plot_pattern(s, f'Retrieved Pattern {idx+1}')
        1 -1
pattern1 = np.array([-1, -1, -1,
                      1, -1, 1,
                      1, -1, 1]
pattern2 = np.array([-1, -1, -1,
                    -1, 1, 1,
                    -1, -1, -1
```

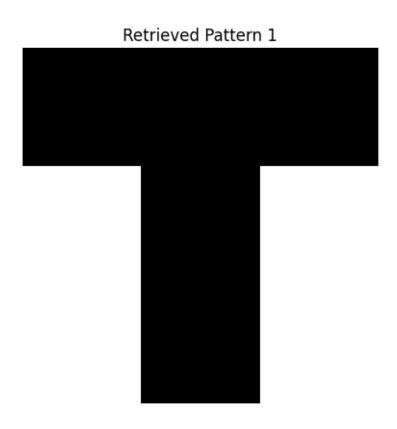
Original Stored Patterns:





Retrieving from Noisy Pattern 1:





## Retrieving from Noisy Pattern 2:

