

 $P^{2} \cdot Sgn\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5}\right) = P^{2} \cdot Sgn\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5}\right) = P^{2} \cdot Sgn\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac$ (1.3) $= P_{1}^{1} Sgn(\frac{1}{N}[-2]0-1)P_{1}^{2} + \frac{7}{N} \frac{7}{N}[-2]P_{1}^{2}P_{2}^{2}P_{3}^{2}P_$ 580-5 pi j: 3589 (10) 1/2 - 1 => Perior = P(2-)(+0)(-1) Z - N-1 (-9) x - (1-9)= 9-1) = $\frac{1}{\sqrt{q-1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{q-1}} = \frac{1$ (e) - fe chronal ar (120 Chronal oft july of act 1701 (1000 100) - fe o 1018 1878 160 6 0,000 6 0,000 6 0,000 6.20 VILL

Yuval_Friedmann_ex1_computation_and_cognition

November 11, 2019

```
[0]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import copy
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

Q1

```
[0]: def memory_patterns(n,p):
    patterns = np.random.choice([-1,1], (n,p))
    connections = np.zeros((n,n))
    for i in range(n):
        for j in range(i+1, n):
            connections[i,j] = np.dot(patterns[i,:], patterns[j,:])/n # loop of mu
            connections[j,i] = connections[i,j] # synapse matrix is symmetric

        np.fill_diagonal(connections,0)
        return patterns, connections
```

O2

```
[0]: # connections: j matrix, S: the network init vector which in {-1,+1} n def a_synchronic(connections, s, print_updates=False):
    j=0
    while True:
    j+=1
    s_t = copy.deepcopy(s)
    for i in range(connections.shape[0]):
        if s[i]*np.sign(np.dot(connections[i,:], s)) < 0: # update according to
    →the rule; sign(0)=1
        s[i] *= -1
    if print_updates:
        print(np.sum(s != s_t), "neurons updated on trail",j)
    if np.all(s == s_t):
        return s
```

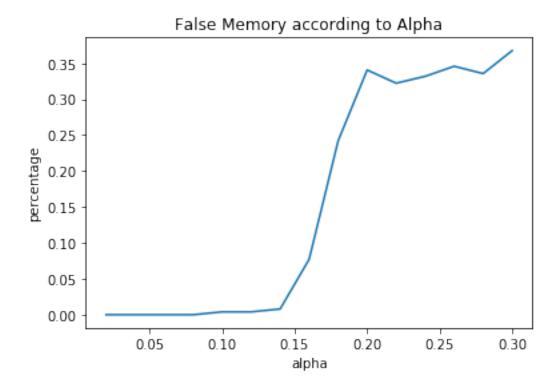
```
[0]: def stability(connections, s, z):
      n = connections.shape[0]
      noisier = np.random.choice([-1,1],n,p=[z,1-z])
      s_noisy = s*noisier # change sign of s[i] w.p of z
      s_convergance = a_synchronic(connections=connections,s=s_noisy)
      return (n - np.sum(s_convergance == s))/n
   O4
[0]: def simmulation(n,p,z):
      # pandas apply function convert ints to floats so we have to convert it back
      n = n.astype(np.int)
     p = p.astype(np.int)
      patt, conn = memory_patterns(n,p)
      return stability(conn,patt[:,0],z) # initialize with the first memory pattern
    alpha = np.repeat(np.arange(0.02,0.302,step=0.02),5)
    n = np.repeat(1000,len(alpha))
    z = 0.1
    p = np.ceil(n*alpha).astype(np.int)
    df_exp = pd.DataFrame({"N":n, "P":p, "alpha":alpha})
[6]: df_exp.head()
[6]:
              Ρ
                 alpha
    0 1000 20
                  0.02
    1 1000 20
                  0.02
    2 1000 20
                 0.02
    3 1000 20
                  0.02
    4 1000 20
                  0.02
[0]: # cell running is approx 105 sec.
    df_exp["false_memory"] = df_exp.apply(lambda row: simmulation(n=row["N"],_
     \rightarrow p=row["P"], z=z), axis=1)
[0]: df_mean_results = df_exp.groupby(by="alpha").mean()
   Q5 A glimpse of the area of the critical alpha value in the data frame results
[9]: df_mean_results.loc[0.1:0.23]
[9]:
              Ν
                      false_memory
    alpha
    0.10
           1000
                            0.0040
                100
    0.12
           1000
                121
                             0.0040
    0.14
           1000
                140
                            0.0080
    0.16
           1000
                 160
                            0.0772
    0.18
           1000
                 180
                            0.2420
    0.20
           1000
                 200
                            0.3406
```

0.3222

0.22

1000 220

```
[10]: plt.plot(df_mean_results.index, df_mean_results["false_memory"])
    plt.title("False Memory according to Alpha")
    plt.xlabel("alpha")
    plt.ylabel("percentage")
    plt.show()
```



This graph explains the principle of network capacity showed in class.

For alpha's below approx. 0.14 the network is stable and the error rate is low. From that value of alpha the error increasing exponentialy, and for larger alpha's the error rate converges to relatively high error rate.

Namely, For large alpha's the network is more likely to produce false memories. This is a consequence of the principle showed in class, which says the more natural real memories the network has(dimension of P), it is more likely to converge to false memories.