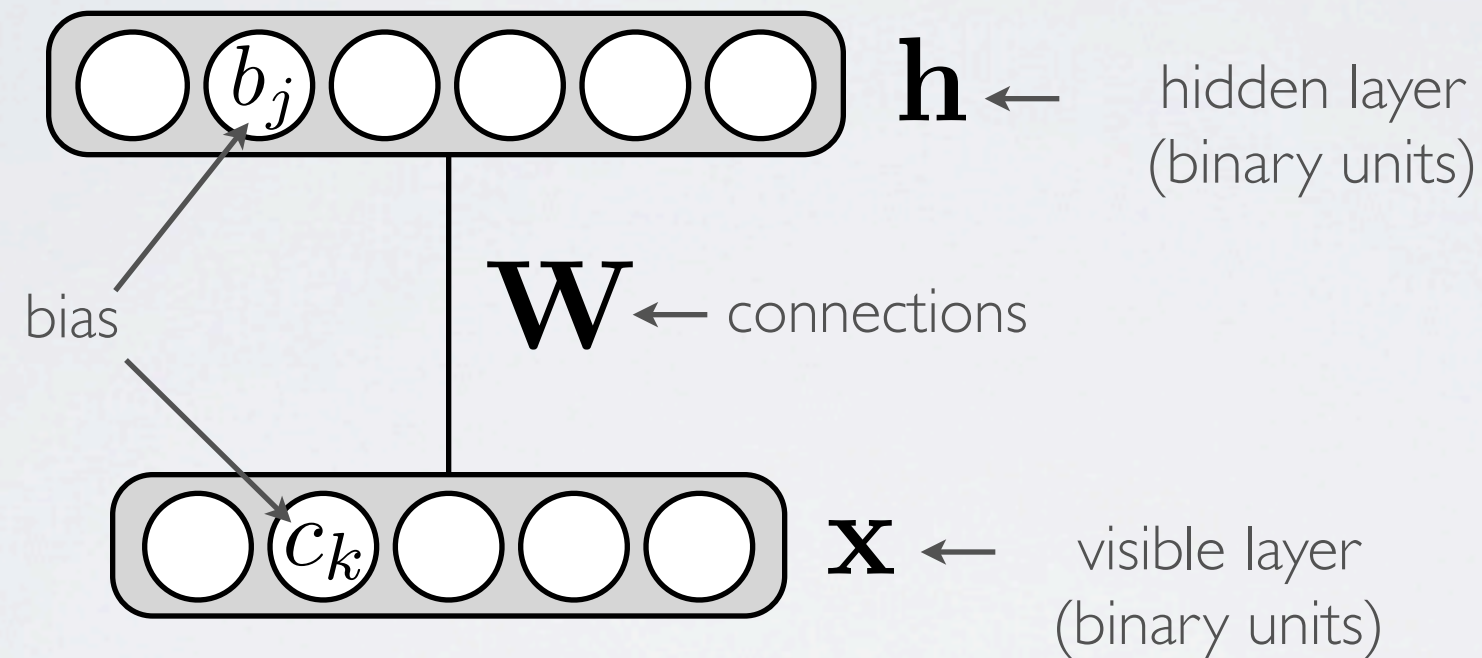


Neural networks

Restricted Boltzmann machine - extensions

RESTRICTED BOLTZMANN MACHINE

Topics: RBM, visible layer, hidden layer, energy function



Energy function:
$$E(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{h}) = -\mathbf{h}^\top \mathbf{W} \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{c}^\top \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{h}$$

$$= -\sum_j \sum_k W_{j,k} h_j x_k - \sum_k c_k x_k - \sum_j b_j h_j$$

Distribution: $p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{h}) = \exp(-E(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{h})) / Z$

← partition function
(intractable)

GAUSSIAN-BERNOULLI RBM

Topics: Gaussian-Bernoulli RBM

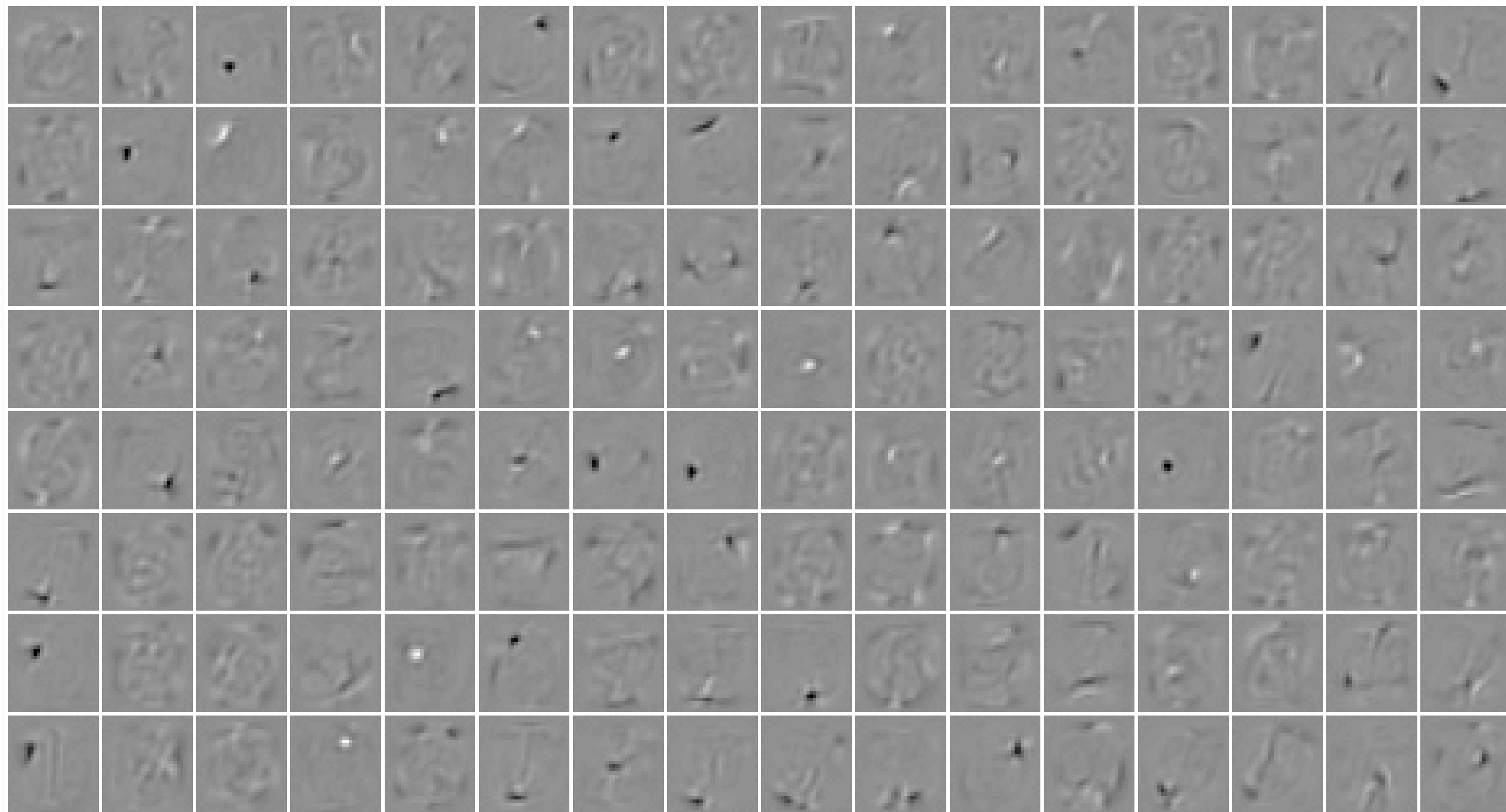
- Inputs \mathbf{x} are unbounded reals
 - add a quadratic term to the energy function

$$E(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{h}) = -\mathbf{h}^\top \mathbf{W} \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{c}^\top \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{h} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{x}$$

- only thing that changes is that $p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{h})$ is now a Gaussian distribution with mean $\boldsymbol{\mu} = \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{W}^\top \mathbf{h}$ and identity covariance matrix
- recommended to normalize the training set by
 - subtracting the mean of each input
 - dividing each input x_k by the training set standard deviation
- should use a smaller learning rate than in the regular RBM

FILTERS

(LAROCHELLE ET AL., JMLR2009)



OTHER TYPES OF OBSERVATIONS

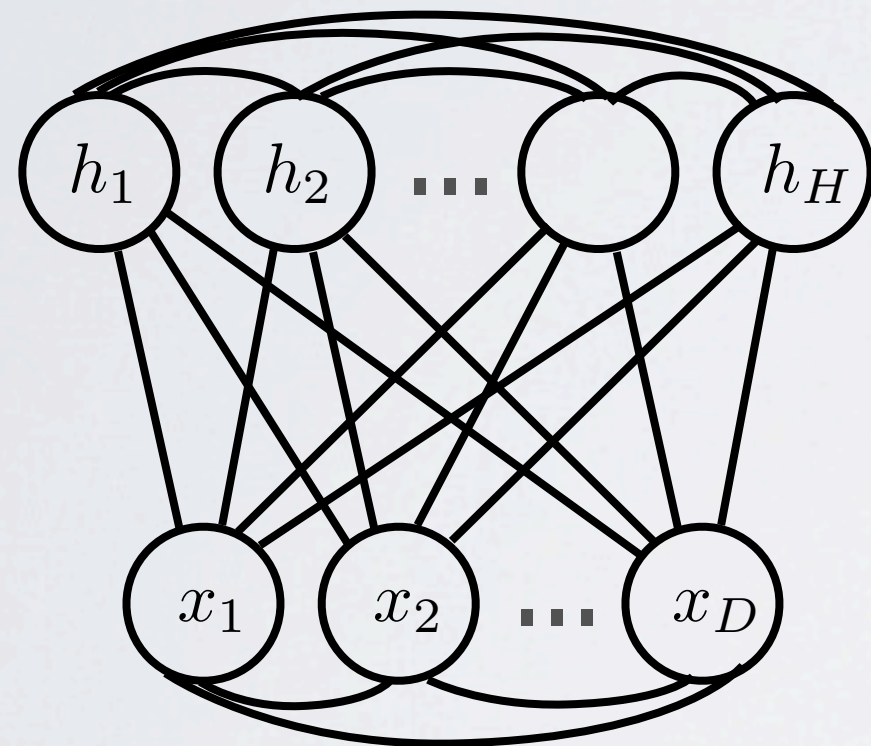
Topics: extensions to other observations

- Extensions support other types:
 - real-valued: Gaussian-Bernoulli RBM
 - Binomial observations:
 - Rate-coded Restricted Boltzmann Machines for Face Recognition.
Yee Whye Teh and Geoffrey Hinton, 2001
 - Multinomial observations:
 - Replicated Softmax: an Undirected Topic Model.
Ruslan Salakhutdinov and Geoffrey Hinton, 2009
 - Training Restricted Boltzmann Machines on Word Observations.
George Dahl, Ryan Adam and Hugo Larochelle, 2012
 - and more (see course website)

BOLTZMANN MACHINE

Topics: Boltzmann machine

- The original Boltzmann machine has lateral connections in each layer



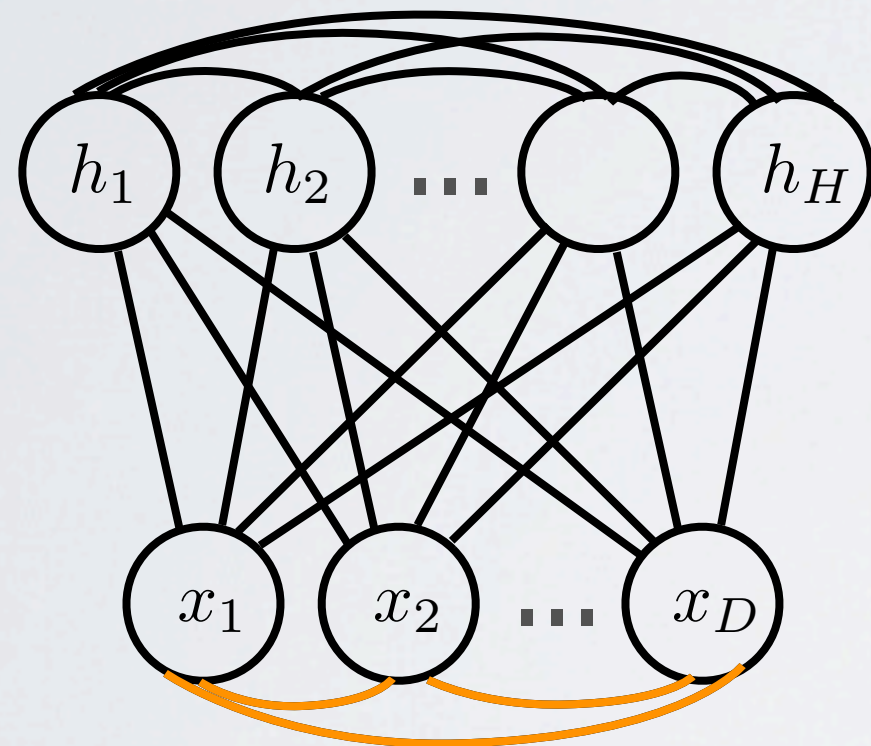
$$E(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{h}) = -\mathbf{h}^\top \mathbf{W} \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{c}^\top \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{h} - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x} - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}^\top \mathbf{U} \mathbf{h}$$

- ▶ when only one layer has lateral connection, it's a semi-restricted Boltzmann machine

BOLTZMANN MACHINE

Topics: Boltzmann machine

- The original Boltzmann machine has lateral connections in each layer



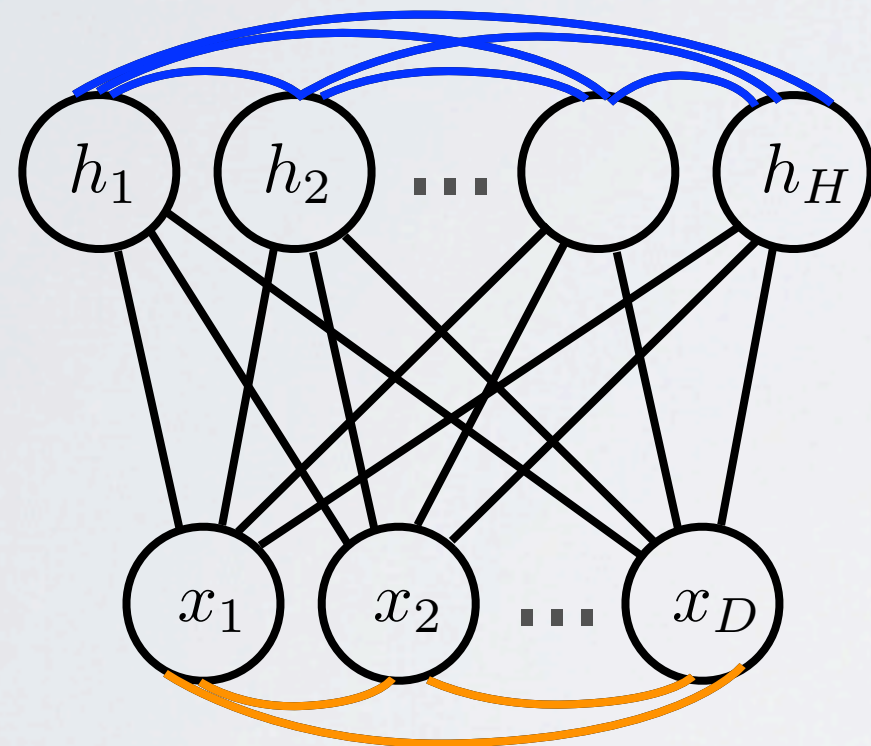
$$E(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{h}) = -\mathbf{h}^\top \mathbf{W} \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{c}^\top \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{h} - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x} - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}^\top \mathbf{U} \mathbf{h}$$

- when only one layer has lateral connection, it's a semi-restricted Boltzmann machine

BOLTZMANN MACHINE

Topics: Boltzmann machine

- The original Boltzmann machine has lateral connections in each layer



$$E(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{h}) = -\mathbf{h}^\top \mathbf{W} \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{c}^\top \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{h} \\ - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x} - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}^\top \mathbf{U} \mathbf{h}$$

- when only one layer has lateral connection, it's a semi-restricted Boltzmann machine