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Computational Intelligence

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Plan for Today

- Radial Basis Function Nets (RBF Nets)
  - Model
  - Training
- Hopfield Networks
  - Model
  - Optimization

Radial Basis Function Nets (RBF Nets)

Definition:

A function $\phi : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is termed **radial basis function**

iff $\exists \varphi : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} : \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \phi(x; c) = \varphi(\,||x - c||\,)$. □

Definition:

RBF **local** iff

$\varphi(r) \to 0$ as $r \to \infty$ □

typically, || x || denotes Euclidean norm of vector x

examples:

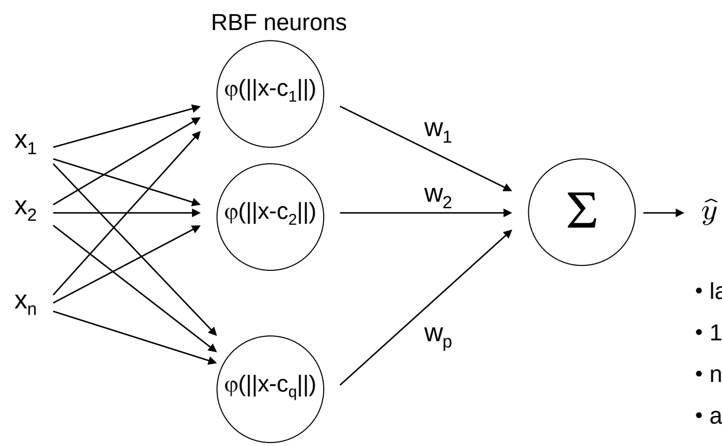
$\varphi(r) = \exp\left(-\frac{r^2}{\sigma^2}\right)$	Gaussian	unbounded	local
$\varphi(r) = \frac{3}{4}(1 - r^2) \cdot 1_{\{r \le 1\}}$	Epanechnikov	bounded	local
$\varphi(r) = \frac{\pi}{4} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} r\right) \cdot 1_{\{r \le 1\}}$	Cosine	bounded	local

Radial Basis Function Nets (RBF Nets)

Definition:

A function f: $\mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is termed **radial basis function net (RBF net)**

iff $f(x) = w_1 \varphi(||x - c_1||) + w_2 \varphi(||x - c_2||) + \ldots + w_p \varphi(||x - c_q||)$ □



- layered net
- 1st layer fully connected
- no weights in 1st layer
- activation functions differ

given : N training patterns (x_i, y_i) and q RBF neurons

find : weights $w_1, \dots, w_q$ with minimal error

solution:

we know that $f(x_i) = y_i$ for i = 1, ..., N and therefore we insist that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{q} \underbrace{w_k}_{\text{unknown}} \cdot \underbrace{\varphi(\|x_i - c_k\|)}_{p_{ik} \text{ (known value)}} = \underbrace{y_i}_{\text{known value}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{q} w_k \cdot p_{ik} = y_i$$

⇒ N linear equations with q unknowns

in matrix form: P w = y with P = (p_{ik}) and P: N x q, y: N x 1, w: q x 1,

case N = q: w = P^{-1} y if P has full rank

case N < q: many solutions but of no practical relevance

case N > q: w = P^+ y where P^+ is Moore-Penrose pseudo inverse

P w = y | · P' from left hand side (P' is transpose of P)

P'P w = P' y | · $(P'P)^{-1}$ from left hand side

$\underbrace{(P'P)^{-1} P'P}_{\text{unit matrix}}$ w = $\underbrace{(P'P)^{-1} P'}_{P^+}$ y | simplify

- existence of $(P'P)^{-1}$?
- numerical stability ?

Tikhonov Regularization (1963)

idea:
choose $(P'P + h\,I_q)^{-1}$ instead of $(P'P)^{-1}$ ($h > 0$, I_q is q-dim. unit matrix)

excursion to linear algebra:

Def : matrix A positive semidefinite (p.s.d) iff $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n : x'Ax \geq 0$
Def : matrix A positive definite (p.d.) iff $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} : x'Ax > 0$
Thm : matrix $A : n \times n$ regular $\Leftrightarrow$ rank$(A) = n \Leftrightarrow A^{-1}$ exists $\Leftarrow A$ is p.d.

Lemma : $a, b > 0$, $A, B : n \times n$, A p.d. and B p.s.d. $\Rightarrow a \cdot A + b \cdot B$ p.d.

Proof : $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} : x'(a \cdot A + b \cdot B)x = \underbrace{a}_{>0} \cdot \underbrace{x'Ax}_{>0} + \underbrace{b}_{>0} \cdot \underbrace{x'Bx}_{\geq 0} > 0$ q.e.d.

Lemma : $P : n \times q \Rightarrow P'P$ p.s.d.

Proof : $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n : x'(P'P)x = (x'P') \cdot (Px) = (Px)'(Px) = \|Px\|_2^2 \geq 0$ q.e.d.

Tikhonov Regularization (1963)

$\Rightarrow (P'P + h\,I_q)$ is p.d. $\Rightarrow (P'P + h\,I_q)^{-1}$ exists

question: how to justify this particular choice?

$$\|Pw - y\|^2 + h \cdot \|w\|^2 \quad \to \min_w!$$

interpretation: minimize TSSE and prefer solutions with small values!

avoid overfitting

$$\frac{d}{dw}[\,(Pw - y)'(Pw - y) + h \cdot w'w\,] =$$

$$\frac{d}{dw}[\,(w'P'Pw - w'P'y - y'Pw + y'y + h \cdot w'w\,] =$$

$$2\,P'Pw - 2\,P'y + 2h\,w = 2\,(P'P + h\,I_q)\,w - 2\,P'y \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow w^* = (P'P + h\,I_q)^{-1}P'y$$

$\frac{d}{dw}[\,2\,(P'P + h\,I_q)\,w - 2\,P'y\,] = 2\,(P'P + h\,I_q)$ is p.d. $\Rightarrow$ minimum

Tikhonov Regularization (1963)

question: how to find appropriate $h > 0$ in $(P'P + h\,I_q)$?

let $\text{PERF}(h;T)$ with $\text{PERF}: \mathbb{R}^+ \to \mathbb{R}^+$ measure the performance of RBF net for positive h and given training set T

find h^* such that $\text{PERF}(h^*;T) = \max\{\text{PERF}(h;T) : h \in \mathbb{R}^+\}$

→ several approaches in use
→ here: **grid search** and **crossvalidation**

(1) choose $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $h_1, \ldots, h_n \in (0, H] \subset \mathbb{R}^+$; set $p^* = 0$
(2) for $i = 1$ to n
(3) $\quad p_i = \text{PERF}(h_i;T)$
(4) $\quad$ if $p_i > p^*$
(5) $\quad\quad p^* = p_i; k = i;$
(6) $\quad$ endif
(7) endfor
(8) return h_k

} grid search

Crossvalidation

choose $k \in \mathbb{N}$ with $k < |T|$
let $T_1, \ldots, T_k$ be partition of training set T

$T_1 \cup \ldots \cup T_k = T$
$T_i \cap T_j = \emptyset$ for $i \neq j$

$\text{PERF}(h;T) =$
(1) set $err = 0$
(2) for $i = 1$ to k
(3) $\quad$ build matrix P and vector y from $T \setminus T_i$
(4) $\quad$ get weights $w = (P'P + h\,I)^{-1} P'y$
(5) $\quad$ build matrix P and vector y from T_i
(6) $\quad$ get error $e = (Pw - y)'(Pw - y)$
(7) $\quad err = err + e$
(8) endfor
(9) return $1/err$

complexity (naive)

$w = (P'P)^{-1} P' y$

$P'P$: $N^2 q$ inversion: q^3 $P'y$: qN multiplication: q^2

$O(N^2 q)$ elementary operations

remark: if N large then inaccuracies for P'P likely

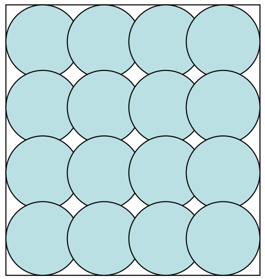
⇒ first analytic solution, then gradient descent starting from this solution

requires differentiable basis functions!

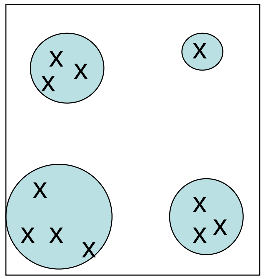
so far: tacitly assumed that RBF neurons are given

⇒ center c_k and radii σ considered given and known

how to choose c_k and σ ?



uniform covering



if training patterns inhomogenously distributed then first cluster analysis

choose center of basis function from each cluster, use cluster size for setting σ

advantages:

- additional training patterns → only local adjustment of weights
- optimal weights determinable in polynomial time
- regions not supported by RBF net can be identified by zero outputs

  (if output close to zero, verify that output of each basis function is close to zero)

disadvantages:

- number of neurons increases exponentially with input dimension
- unable to extrapolate (since there are no centers and RBFs are local)

Example: XOR via RBF

training data: (0,0), (1,1) with value –1
(0,1), (1,0) with value +1

$$\varphi(r) = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{\sigma^2} r^2\right)$$

choose Gaussian kernel; set σ = 1; set centers c_i to training points

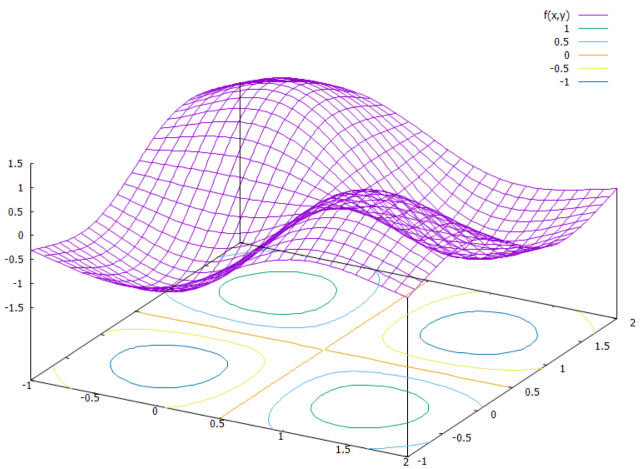
$$\hat{f}(x) = w_1\,\varphi(\|x - c_1\|) + w_2\,\varphi(\|x - c_2\|) + w_3\,\varphi(\|x - c_3\|) + w_4\,\varphi(\|x - c_4\|)$$

$$\begin{array}{lcccccccccl}
\hat{f}(0,0) & = & w_1 & + & e^{-1}\cdot w_2 & + & e^{-1}\cdot w_3 & + & e^{-2}\cdot w_4 & \stackrel{!}{=} & -1 \\
\hat{f}(0,1) & = & e^{-1}\cdot w_1 & + & w_2 & + & e^{-2}\cdot w_3 & + & e^{-1}\cdot w_4 & \stackrel{!}{=} & 1 \\
\hat{f}(1,0) & = & e^{-1}\cdot w_1 & + & e^{-2}\cdot w_2 & + & w_3 & + & e^{-1}\cdot w_4 & \stackrel{!}{=} & 1 \\
\hat{f}(1,1) & = & e^{-2}\cdot w_1 & + & e^{-1}\cdot w_2 & + & e^{-1}\cdot w_3 & + & w_4 & \stackrel{!}{=} & -1
\end{array}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & e^{-1} & e & e^{-2} \\ e^{-1} & 1 & e^{-2} & e^{-1} \\ e^{-1} & e^{-2} & 1 & e^{-1} \\ e^{-2} & e^{-1} & e^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad w^* = P^{-1} y = \frac{e^2}{(e-1)^2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Example: XOR via RBF

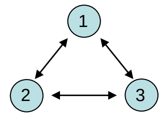
$$\hat{f}(x) = \frac{e^2}{(e-1)^2} \cdot \left[-e^{-x_1^2 - x_2^2} + e^{-x_1^2 - (x_2-1)^2} + e^{-(x_1-1)^2 - x_2^2} - e^{-(x_1-1)^2 - (x_2-1)^2} \right]$$

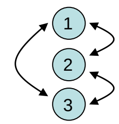


proposed 1982

characterization:

- neurons preserve state until selected at random for update
- bipolar states: x ∈ { -1, +1 }^{n}
- n neurons fully connected
- symmetric weight matrix
- no self-loops (→ zero main diagonal entries)
- thresholds θ , neuron i fires if excitations larger than θ_i





transition: select index k at random, new state is $\tilde{x} = \text{sgn}(\,x\,W - \theta\,)$

where $\tilde{x} = (x_1, \ldots, x_{k-1}, \tilde{x}_k, x_{k+1}, \ldots, x_n)$

energy of state x is $E(x) = -\frac{1}{2}\,x W x' + \theta\,x'$

Fixed Points

Definition

x is ***fixed point*** of a Hopfield network iff x = sgn(x‘ W - θ). □

<u>Example:</u>

Set W = x x‘ and choose θ with | θ_i | < n, where x ∈ {-1, +1}^{n}.

→ sgn(x‘ W - θ) = sgn(x‘ (x x‘)) = sgn((x‘x) x‘ - θ) = sgn(|| x ||^2 x‘ - θ)

Note that || x ||^2 = n for all x ∈ {-1, +1}^{n}.

→ x_i = +1: sgn(n · (+1) - θ_i) = +1 iff +n - θ_i ≥ 0 ⇔ θ_i ≤ +n

→ x_i = –1: sgn(n · (–1) - θ_i) = –1 iff –n - θ_i < 0 ⇔ θ_i > –n

Theorem:

If W = x x‘ and | θ_i | < n then x is fixed point of a Hopfield network. □

Concept of Energy Function

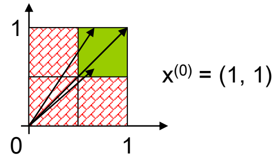
<u>given:</u> HN with W = x x‘ ⇒ x is stable state of HN

starting point $x^{(0)}$ ⇒ $x^{(1)}$ = sgn($x^{(0)}$‘ W - θ)

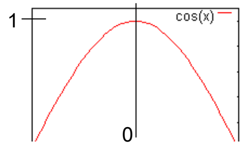
⇒ excitation e = W $x^{(1)}$ - θ

⇒ if sign(e) = $x^{(0)}$ then $x^{(0)}$ stable state

small angle between e‘ and $x^{(0)}$ ⇐ true if e‘ *close* to $x^{(0)}$



recall: $\frac{ab'}{||a|| \cdot ||b||} = \cos \angle(a, b)$



small angle α ⇒ large cos(α)

Concept of Energy Function

<u>required:</u>

small angle between e = W $x^{(0)}$ - θ and $x^{(0)}$

⇒ larger cosine of angle indicates greater similarity of vectors

⇒ ∀e‘ of equal size: try to maximize $x^{(0)}$ e‘ = $\underbrace{|| x^{(0)} ||}_{\text{fixed}}$ · $\underbrace{|| e ||}_{\text{fixed}}$ · $\underbrace{\cos \angle (x^{(0)}, e)}_{\to \text{max!}}$

⇒ maximize $x^{(0)}$‘ e = $x^{(0)}$‘ (W $x^{(0)}$ - θ) = $x^{(0)}$‘ W $x^{(0)}$ - θ‘ $x^{(0)}$

⇒ identical to minimize -$x^{(0)}$‘ W $x^{(0)}$ + θ‘ $x^{(0)}$

Definition

Energy function of HN at iteration t is E($x^{(t)}$) = $-\frac{1}{2}$ $x^{(t)}$‘ W $x^{(t)}$ + θ‘ $x^{(0)}$ □

Theorem:

Hopfield network converges to local minimum of energy function after a finite number of updates. □

Proof: assume that x_k has been updated $\tilde{x}_k = -x_k$ and $\tilde{x}_i = x_i$ for $i \neq k$

$$E(x) - E(\tilde{x}) = -\frac{1}{2} x W x' + \theta\, x' + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{x} W \tilde{x}' - \theta\, \tilde{x}'$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} w_{ij}\, x_i\, x_j + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \theta_i\, x_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} w_{ij}\, \tilde{x}_i\, \tilde{x}_j - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \theta_i\, \tilde{x}_i$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} w_{ij}\, (x_i\, x_j - \tilde{x}_i\, \tilde{x}_j) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \theta_i\, \underbrace{(x_i - \tilde{x}_i)}_{= 0 \text{ if } i \neq k}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq k}}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} w_{ij}\, (x_i\, x_j - \underset{\substack{|| \\ x_i}}{\tilde{x}_i}\, \tilde{x}_j) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \underset{\substack{|| \\ 0 \text{ if } j = k}}{w_{kj}}\, (x_k\, x_j - \tilde{x}_k\, \underset{\substack{|| \\ x_j \text{ if } j \neq k}}{\tilde{x}_j}) + \theta_k\, (x_k - \tilde{x}_k)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\sum_{\substack{i=1\\ i\neq k}}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} w_{ij}\, x_i\, \underbrace{(x_j - \tilde{x}_j)}_{= 0 \text{ if } j \neq k} - \frac{1}{2}\sum_{\substack{j=1\\ j\neq k}}^{n} w_{kj}\, x_j\, (x_k - \tilde{x}_k) + \theta_k\, (x_k - \tilde{x}_k)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\sum_{\substack{i=1\\ i\neq k}}^{n} w_{ik}\, x_i\, (x_k - \tilde{x}_k) - \frac{1}{2}\sum_{\substack{j=1\\ j\neq k}}^{n} w_{kj}\, x_j\, (x_k - \tilde{x}_k) + \theta_k\, (x_k - \tilde{x}_k)$$

(rename j to i, recall W = W‘, $w_{kk} = 0$)

$$= -\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{ik}\, x_i\, (x_k - \tilde{x}_k) + \theta_k\, (x_k - \tilde{x}_k)$$

$$= \underbrace{-(x_k - \tilde{x}_k) \left[\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{ik}\, x_i}_{\text{excitation } e_k} - \theta_k \right]}_{> 0 \text{ if } x_k < 0 \text{ and vice versa}} > 0$$

since:

x_k	$x_k - \tilde{x}_k$	$e_k - \theta_k$	ΔE
$+1$	> 0	< 0	> 0
-1	< 0	> 0	> 0

⇒ every update (change of state) decreases energy function

⇒ since number of different bipolar vectors is finite
update stops after finite #updates

remark: dynamics of HN get stable in local minimum of energy function!

q.e.d.

⇒ Hopfield network can be used to optimize combinatorial optimization problems!

Application to Combinatorial Optimization

Idea:

- transform combinatorial optimization problem as objective function with $x \in \{-1,+1\}^n$
- rearrange objective function to look like a Hopfield energy function
- extract weights W and thresholds θ from this energy function
- initialize a Hopfield net with these parameters W and θ
- run the Hopfield net until reaching stable state (= local minimizer of energy function)
- stable state is local minimizer of combinatorial optimization problem

Example I: Linear Functions

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i\, x_i \quad \to \min! \qquad (\, x_i \in \{-1,+1\}\,)$$

Evidently: $E(x) = f(x)$ with $W = 0$ and $\theta = c$

$\Downarrow$

choose $x^{(0)} \in \{-1,+1\}^n$
set iteration counter $t = 0$
repeat
  choose index k at random
  $x_k^{(t+1)} = \text{sgn}(x^{(t)} \cdot W_{\cdot,k} - \theta_k) = \text{sgn}(x^{(t)} \cdot 0 - c_k) = -\text{sgn}(c_k) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{if } c_k > 0 \\ +1 & \text{if } c_k < 0 \end{cases}$
  increment t
until reaching fixed point

⇒ fixed point reached after Θ(n log n) iterations on average

[proof: → black board]

Example II: MAXCUT

given: graph with n nodes and symmetric weights $\omega_{ij} = \omega_{ji}$, $\omega_{ii} = 0$, on edges

task: find a partition $V = (V_0, V_1)$ of the nodes such that the weighted sum of edges with one endpoint in V_0 and one endpoint in V_1 becomes maximal

encoding: $\forall$ i=1,...,n: $y_i = 0$, node i in set V_0; $y_i = 1$, node i in set V_1

objective function: $f(y) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} \omega_{ij} \left[y_i (1-y_j) + y_j (1-y_i) \right] \rightarrow$ max!

preparations for applying Hopfield network

step 1: conversion to minimization problem

step 2: transformation of variables

step 3: transformation to “Hopfield normal form“

step 4: extract coefficients as weights and thresholds of Hopfield net

Example II: MAXCUT (continued)

step 1: conversion to minimization problem

$\Rightarrow$ multiply function with -1 $\Rightarrow$ E(y) = -f(y) $\rightarrow$ min!

step 2: transformation of variables

$\Rightarrow y_i = (x_i+1) / 2$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} \omega_{ij} \left[\frac{x_i+1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{x_j+1}{2}\right) + \frac{x_j+1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{x_i+1}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} \omega_{ij} \left[1 - x_i x_j \right]$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} \omega_{ij}}_{\text{constant value}} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} \omega_{ij} x_i x_j$$

constant value (does not affect location of optimal solution)

Example II: MAXCUT (continued)

step 3: transformation to “Hopfield normal form“

$$E(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} \omega_{ij} x_i x_j = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^{n} \underbrace{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\omega_{ij}\right)}_{w_{ij}} x_i x_j$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} x' W x + \underbrace{\theta'}_{0'} x$$

step 4: extract coefficients as weights and thresholds of Hopfield net

$w_{ij} = -\frac{\omega_{ij}}{2}$ for $i \neq j$, $w_{ii} = 0$, $\theta_i = 0$

remark: ω_{ij} : weights in graph — w_{ij} : weights in Hopfield net