A Learning Algorithm for Feedforward Networks with Inhibitory Lateral Connections

A Thesis
Presented to
the Faculty of the Graduate Program
of the College of Computer Studies
De La Salle University

in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Science in Computer Science

by

Maria P. Alvarez

Dr. Arnulfo P. Azcarraga Thesis Adviser

December 1995



ABSTRACT

Artificial neural network models, particularly the perceptron and the backpropagation network, do not perform lateral inhibition, a function commonly performed by biological neural networks. This study provides an artificial neural network model that performs lateral inhibition. The model is called a feedforward network with inhibitory lateral connections. A supervised learning algorithm for the said model is developed where weight-update rules, both for the feedforward weights and the inhibitory lateral weights, are derived using the gradient descent method. The mathematical derivation of the said weight-update rules are presented. Simulations are conducted to validate the derived supervised learning algorithm. Results of the simulation provide solutions to the XOR problem, the 3-input palindrome problem and the T-C problem. For these problems, a single hidden layer with two nodes are used. The derived learning algorithm is also generalized for multilayered feedforward networks with inhibitory lateral connections. The generalized supervised learning algorithm is simulated using the XOR problem and the T-C problem and solutions with two hidden layers are obtained, each hidden layer with a variable number of nodes.



Contents

1	1 The Problem and Its Setting	1
	1.1 Introduction	ر 1
	1.2 Statement of the Problem	3
	1.3 Statement of Research Objectives	. 4
	1.3.1 General Objective	Δ
	1.3.2 Specific Objectives	Δ
	1.4 Delimitations	Δ
	1.5 Assumptions	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	1.6 Definition of Terms	5
	1.7 Importance of the Study	7
	1.8 Research Design	8
2	2 Review of Related Literature	10
	2.1 Biological Background	10
	2.2 The Perceptron	10
	2.3 The Backpropagation Network	
3	3. The Leaving Algorithm	
_	3.1 Mathematical Foundation	19
	3.1.1 Some Formalizations.	
	3.1.2 Gradient Descent	19
	3.1.3 Derivation of the Weight Update Rule	21
	3.2 The Learning Algorithm	22
4	4 Simulation Results	31
	4.1 The XOR Problem	34
	4.2 The Palindrome Problem	37
	4.3 The T-C Problem	40
5	The state of the s	47
	5.1 Extending the Error Signal	47
	5.2 The Generalized Learning Algorithm	49
	5.3 Simulation Results	51
	5.3.1 The XOR Problem	51
	5.3.2 The T-C Problem	54
5	Conclusion	61



APPENDIX A: Mathematica Package for Three-Layered Feedforward Networks with Inhibitory Lateral Connections APPENDIX B: Mathematica Package for Four-Layered Feedforward Networks with Inhibitory Lateral Connections		64
		69
Bibliography		75





List of Figures

2.1	A biological neuron	1
	A synapse 1	
2.3	The perceptron model	2
	AND perceptron 13	
2.5	OR perceptron	4
2.6	A three-layered backpropagation network	6
2.7	Graph of the sigmoid activation function	7
3.1	A three-layered feedforward network with inhibitory lateral connections 20	0
3.2	The feedforward network with inhibitory lateral connections with added	
	nodes for the biases	8
4.1	A 2-2-1 network that learns a solution to the XOR problem	5
	Squared-Error vs. Number of Training Cycles for the XOR network	
4.3	A 3-2-1 network that learns a solution to the palindrome problem	9
4.4	Squared-Error vs. Number of Training Cycles for the 3-input palindrome	
	network	
	The eight possible input patterns for the T-C problem 4.	
	Letter "C" with the corresponding input values	
	A 9-2-2 network that learns a solution to the T-C problem	
	Squared-Error vs. Number of Training Cycles for the T-C network 4	
	A 2-3-2-1 network that solves the XOR problem	2
5.2	Squared-Error vs. Number of Training Cycles for the 2-3-2-1 XOR	
	network	
	A 9-2-2-1 network that solves the T-C problem	
5.4	A 9-3-2-1 network that solves the T-C problem 50	6
5.5	Squared-Error vs. Number of Training Cycles for the 9-2-2-1 T-C	
	network	0
5.6	Squared-Error vs. Number of Training Cucles for the 9-3-2-1 T-C	
	network	0



List of Tables

4.1	Number of feed forward networks with inhibitory lateral connections	
	that learned a solution for the XOR problem for a given number of training cycles	. 36
4.2	Mean-squared error and Timing after 6,000 training cycles of	
	feedforward networks with inhibitory lateral connections that solved	•
		. 37
4.3	Mean-squared error and Timing after 6,000 training cycles of the	
	feedforward network with inhibitory lateral connections that solved the	
	3-input palindrome problem	. 40
4.4	Weights of the T-C network	
	Mean-squared error and Timing after 1,000 training cycles of feed-	
	forward networks with inhibitory lateral connections that solved the	
\$ \$	T-C problem	. 46
5.1	Weights of the 2-3-2-1 XOR network	
5.2	Weights of the 9-2-2-1 T-C network	
	Weights of the 9-3-2-1 T-C network	

