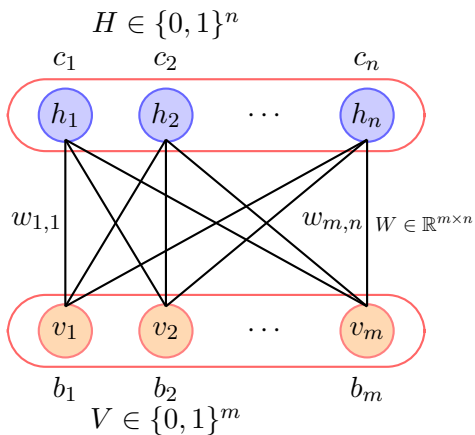
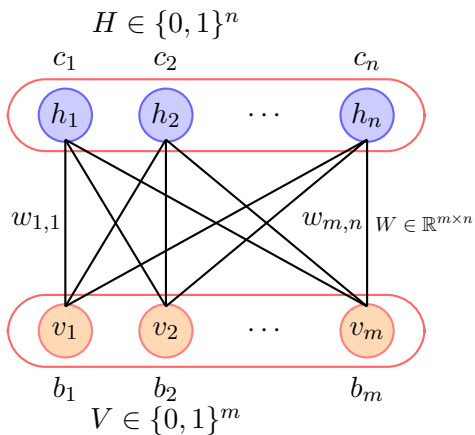


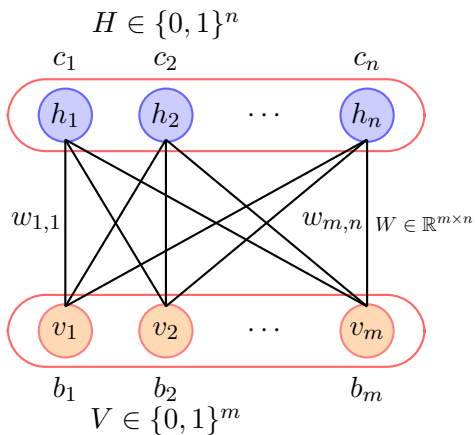
Module 19.5: Unsupervised Learning with RBMs

- So far, we have mainly dealt with supervised learning where we are given $\{x_i, y_i\}_{i=1}^n$ for training



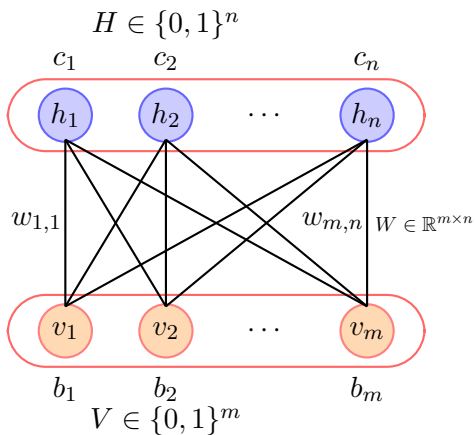


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- In other words, for every training example we are given a label (or class) associated with it

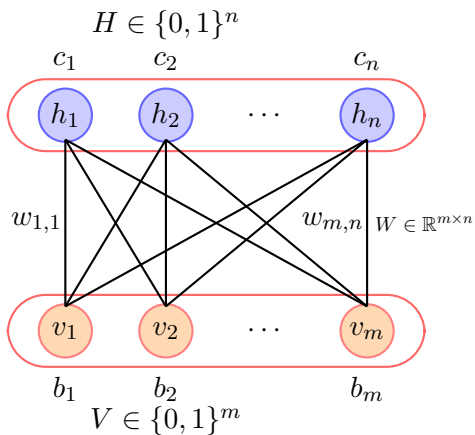


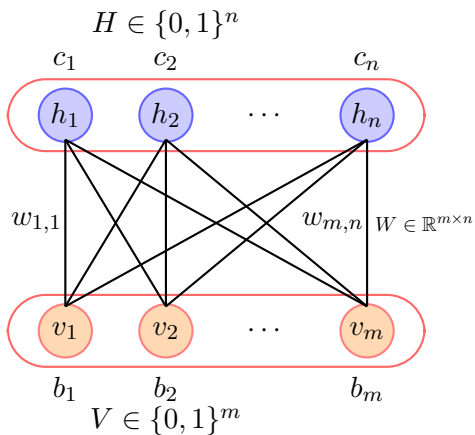
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- In other words, for every training example we are given a label (or class) associated with it
- Our job was then to learn a model which predicts \hat{y} such that the difference between y and \hat{y} is minimized

- But in the case of RBMs, our training data only contains x (for example, images)

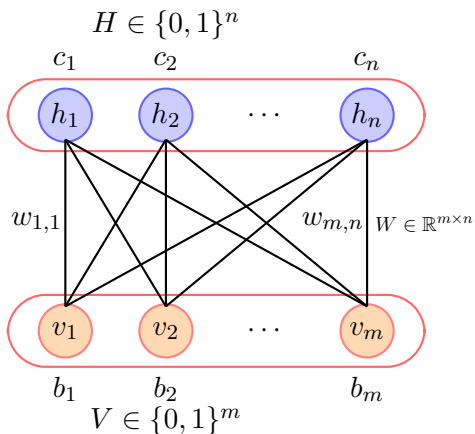


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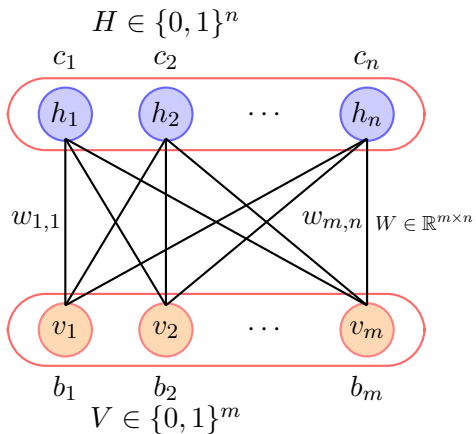
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- Of course, in addition to x we have the latent variable h but we don't know what these h 's are



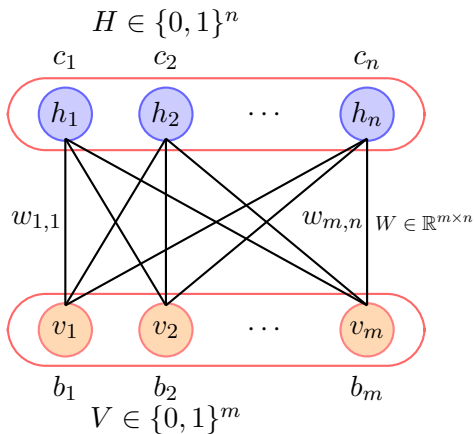
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- We are interested in learning $P(x, h)$ which we have parameterized as

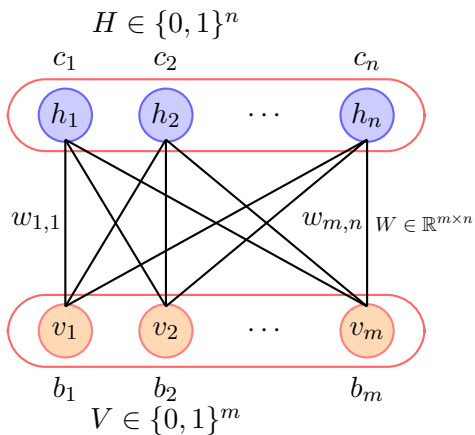
$$P(V, H) = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-(\sum_i \sum_j w_{ij} v_i h_j - \sum_i b_i v_i - \sum_j c_j h_j)}$$

- What is the objective function that we should use?

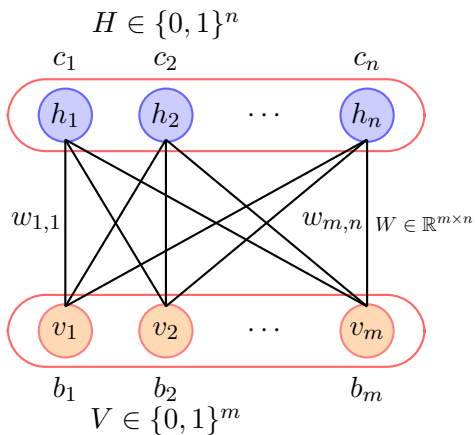


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- First note that if we have learnt $P(x, h)$ we can compute $P(x)$

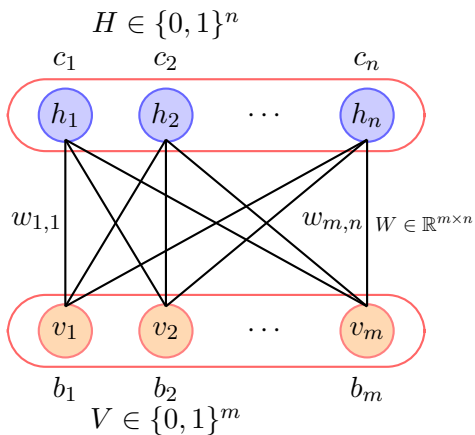




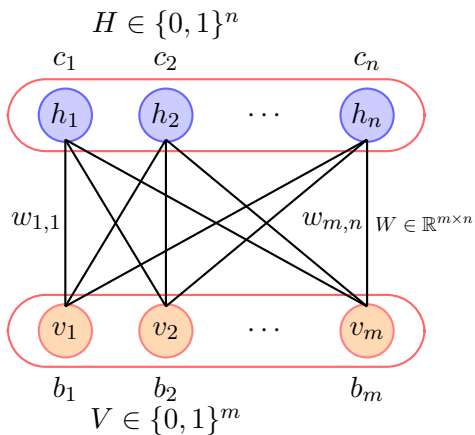
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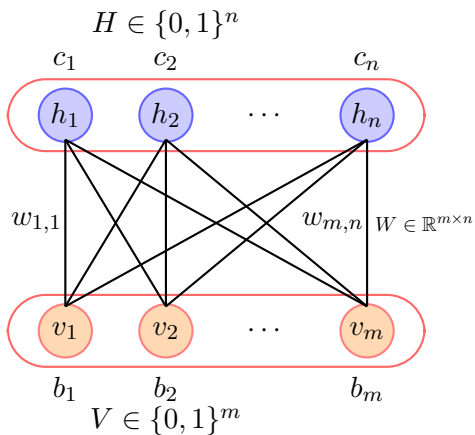


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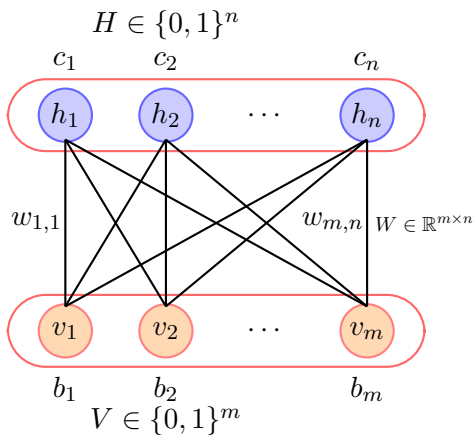


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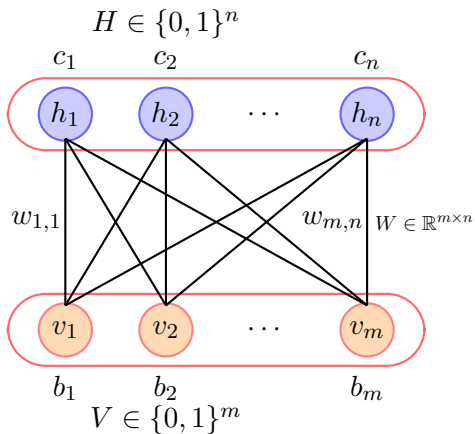
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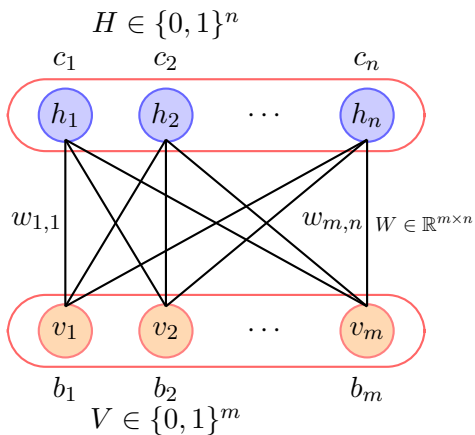
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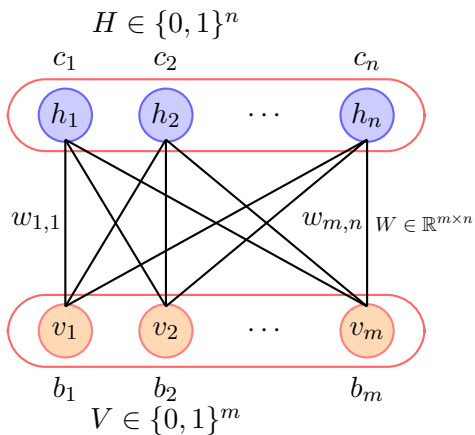
where θ are the parameters

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What next?

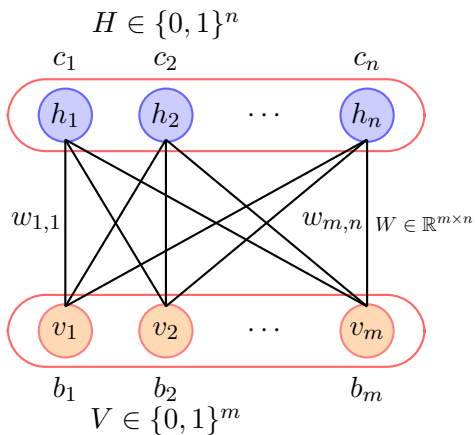


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- Let us see if we can do that