

Robert Agemian - Guest Lecture

> Is backpropagation (Neural Networks) biologically plausible? <

- Invented in 1974 (for an economics thesis in Harvard)
(Fun fact)

Major Features (Good things about it)

- 1) graceful decay (no catastrophic failure if one or two nodes die)
- 2) noise tolerance
- 3) generalization - perform well on unseen data

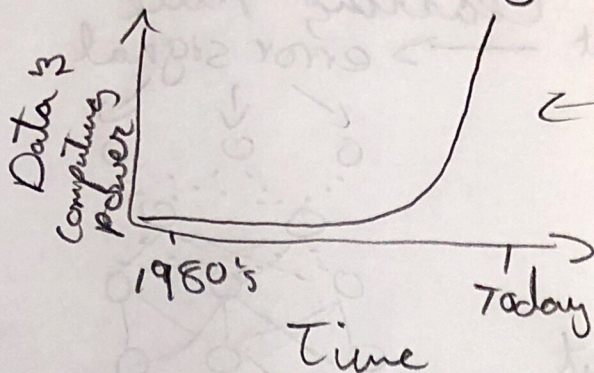
Major differences (comparison)

	Brain (neuron)	Computers (chips)
processing speed	10^3 (spikes/sec)	10^9 Hz (refresh rate)
Signal Transmission Speed	10^2	10^8 m/s (speed of light)
Signal/Noise	~ 1 (order of magnitude)	10^6 (barely any noise)

Brain

stats, so

- So what changed?



Moore's law &
Big data *

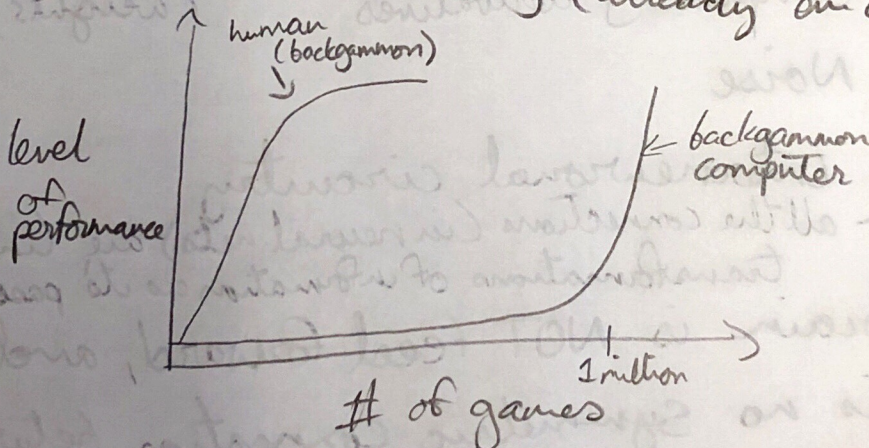
the large increases
in computing power
& data enabled ALL of
Machine Learning

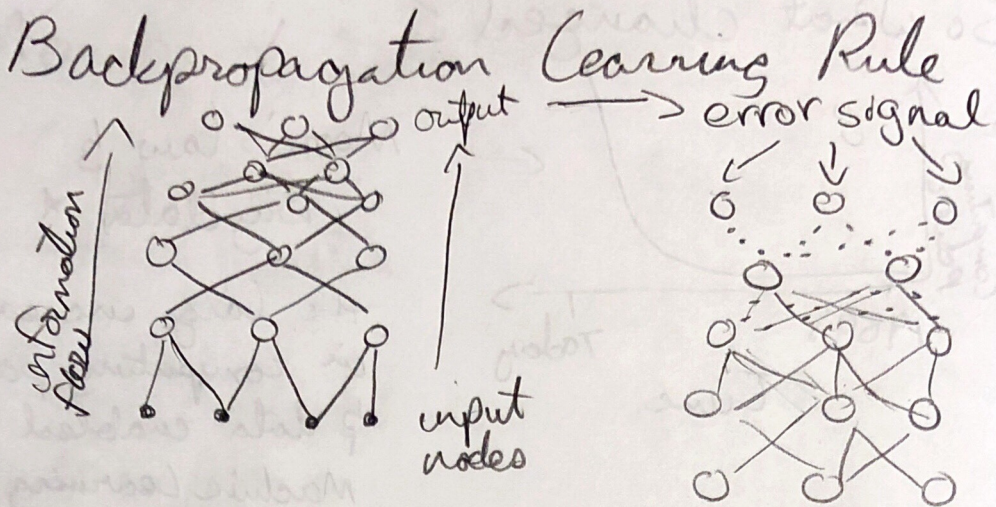
→ The brain doesn't operate
this way *

Learning:

TD Backgammon & AlphaGo

- Essence: Self-Play
- reinforcement learning (already an old idea)

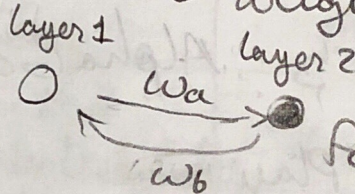




→ this requires:

- 1) a clock to sync forward-prop.
a clock to sync back-prop.

- 2) Symmetric weights



for learning in backprop.

$$w_a = w_b \quad (\text{weights})$$

- 3) Computing derivatives
- 4) Noise

- 5) Interneuronal circuitry

- all the connections (in neural nets) are linear transformations of information as it's passed forward

* The brain is NOT feed forward, and there is no symmetric connection between neurons

Brain is:

- ✓ Hebbian learning (correlation-learning; pattern-based learning)
- ✓ redundant (not feed-forward)
- ✓ highly locally interconnected
- ✓ most connections are regulatory (not learning)