Memory and dreaming in the Hopfield model.

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I will discuss dreaming in Hopfield like neural networks, as a very powerful tool to optimize memory retrieval. The Hebbian unlearning algorithm, i.e., an unsupervised local procedure used to improve the retrieval properties in Hopfield-like neural networks, is numerically compared to a supervised algorithm useful to train a linear symmetric perceptron. I discuss the stability of the stored memories, and notice basins of attraction obtained by the Hebbian unlearning technique are found to be comparable in size to those obtained in the symmetric perceptron, while the two algorithms are found to converge in the same region of Gardner's space of interactions, having followed similar learning paths. A geometric interpretation of Hebbian unlearning is proposed to explain its optimal performances. Since the Hopfield model is also a prototypical model of the class of disordered magnetic system, it might be possible to translate these results to other models of interest for memory storage in materials.

I will also try to investigate more general features of learning and dreaming, and possible approaches to improve dreaming and make it more effective.

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