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## Sonicthehedgehog2006pcdownload



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]), which was not possible to do for the widely-used “median filtering” approach to PCA, for example. We will focus on the case of two inputs, and three output neurons, a small-scale experimental context. The network uses a vectorized version of PCA. A pattern is broken into vectors by concatenating the values of each output neuron. For example, in order to calculate the PCA of a three-neuron pattern, we will take the vector of values of neurons \$1\$, \$2\$ and \$3\$ to be [guyon\_pca\_2009]. The data are “scaled” to have unit variance before computing the PCA. The resulting data matrix \$X\$ is shown in Table \[tab:sample\\_data\] below.

Neuron Value	\$1\$	\$1\$	\$2\$	\$2\$	\$3\$	\$2\$	\$4\$	\$1\$	\$5\$	\$3\$	\$6\$	\$4\$	\$7\$	\$3\$	\$8\$	\$3\$
\$9\$	\$4\$	\$10\$	\$3\$	\$11\$	\$4\$	\$12\$	\$1\$									

: Sample data \[tab:sample\\_data\] The network contains 12 input neurons and 12 output neurons. We chose the number of output neurons because it was a small number that could be trained to recognize a variety of visual patterns in a controlled environment. This is similar to the number of output neurons in several other published PCA algorithms [hussein2009non; song2009efficient; mitra2014independent]. Training ----- We wanted the output neuron to activate when it was shown an image of a particular pattern, and not activate when presented with an image of another pattern. We did this by implementing a simple memory-based learning method. For each neuron, we considered a memory vector containing 520fdb1ae7

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