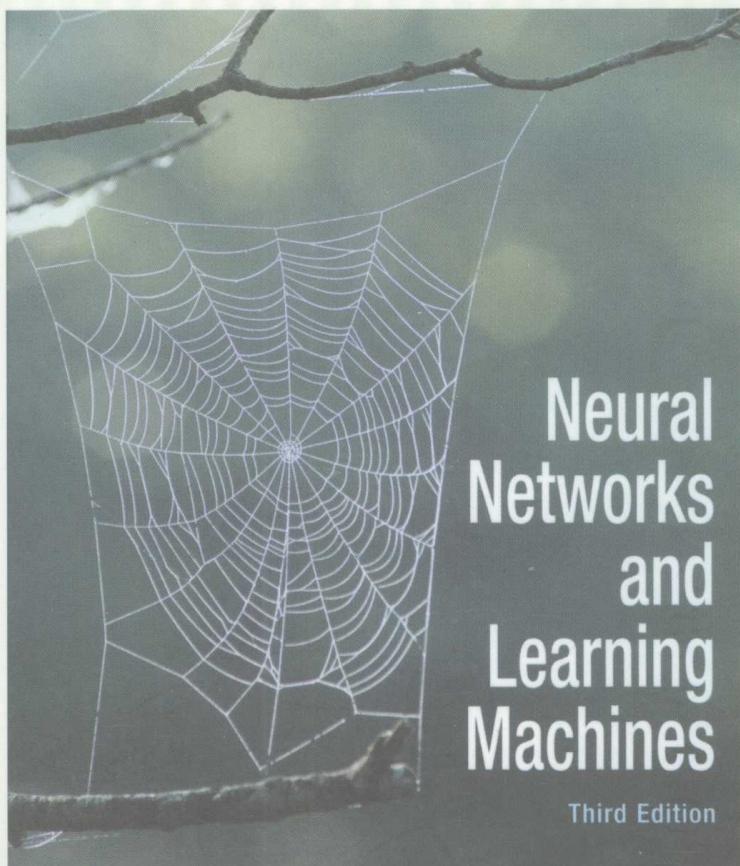


# 神经网络与机器学习

(英文版·第3版)



(加) Simon Haykin 著  
McMaster大学



机械工业出版社  
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# 神经网络与机器学习

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Neural Networks and  
Learning Machines

Third Edition

江苏工业学院图书馆  
藏书章

(加) Simon Haykin  
McMaster大学 著



机械工业出版社  
China Machine Press

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# 出版者的话

文艺复兴以降，源远流长的科学精神和逐步形成的学术规范，使西方国家在自然科学的各个领域中取得了垄断性的优势；也正是这样的传统，使美国在信息技术发展的六十多年间名家辈出、独领风骚。在商业化的进程中，美国的产业界与教育界越来越紧密地结合，计算机学科中的许多泰山北斗同时身处科研和教学的最前线，由此而产生的经典科学著作，不仅擘划了研究的范畴，还揭示了学术的源变，既遵循学术规范，又自有学者个性，其价值并不会因年月的流逝而减退。

近年，在全球信息化大潮的推动下，我国的计算机产业发展迅猛，对专业人才的需求日益迫切。这对计算机教育界和出版界都既是机遇，也是挑战；而专业教材的建设在教育战略上显得举足轻重。在我国信息技术发展时间较短的现状下，美国等发达国家在其计算机科学发展的几十年间积淀和发展的经典教材仍有许多值得借鉴之处。因此，引进一批国外优秀计算机教材将对我国计算机教育事业的发展起到积极的推动作用，也是与世界接轨、建设真正的世界一流大学的必由之路。

机械工业出版社华章分社较早意识到“出版要为教育服务”。自1998年开始，华章分社就将工作重点放在了遴选、移译国外优秀教材上。经过多年的不懈努力，我们与Pearson, McGraw-Hill, Elsevier, MIT, John Wiley & Sons, Cengage等世界著名出版公司建立了良好的合作关系，从他们现有的数百种教材中甄选出Andrew S. Tanenbaum, Bjarne Stroustrup, Brain W. Kernighan, Dennis Ritchie, Jim Gray, Afred V. Aho, John E. Hopcroft, Jeffrey D. Ullman, Abraham Silberschatz, William Stallings, Donald E. Knuth, John L. Hennessy, Larry L. Peterson等大师名家的一批经典作品，以“计算机科学丛书”为总称出版，供读者学习、研究及珍藏。大理石纹理的封面，也正体现了这套丛书的品位和格调。

“计算机科学丛书”的出版工作得到了国内外学者的鼎力襄助，国内的专家不仅提供了中肯的选题指导，还不辞劳苦地担任了翻译和审校的工作。

作，而原书的作者也相当关注其作品在中国的传播，有的还专程为其书的中译本作序。迄今，“计算机科学丛书”已经出版了近两百个品种，这些书籍在读者中树立了良好的口碑，并被许多高校采用为正式教材和参考书籍。其影印版“经典原版书库”作为姊妹篇也被越来越多实施双语教学的学校所采用。

权威的作者、经典的教材、一流的译者、严格的审校、精细的编辑，这些因素使我们的图书有了质量的保证。随着计算机科学与技术专业学科建设的不断完善和教材改革的逐渐深化，教育界对国外计算机教材的需求和应用都将步入一个新的阶段，我们的目标是尽善尽美，而反馈的意见正是我们达到这一终极目标的重要帮助。华章分社欢迎老师和读者对我们的工作提出建议或给予指正，我们的联系方式如下：

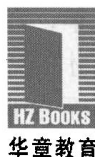
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# Preface

In writing this third edition of a classic book, I have been guided by the same underlying philosophy of the first edition of the book:

*Write an up-to-date treatment of neural networks in a comprehensive, thorough, and readable manner.*

The new edition has been retitled *Neural Networks and Learning Machines*, in order to reflect two realities:

1. The perceptron, the multilayer perceptron, self-organizing maps, and neurodynamics, to name a few topics, have always been considered integral parts of neural networks, rooted in ideas inspired by the human brain.
2. Kernel methods, exemplified by support-vector machines and kernel principal-components analysis, are rooted in statistical learning theory.

Although, indeed, they share many fundamental concepts and applications, there are some subtle differences between the operations of neural networks and learning machines. The underlying subject matter is therefore much richer when they are studied together, under one umbrella, particularly so when

- ideas drawn from neural networks and machine learning are hybridized to perform improved learning tasks beyond the capability of either one operating on its own, and
- ideas inspired by the human brain lead to new perspectives wherever they are of particular importance.

Moreover, the scope of the book has been broadened to provide detailed treatments of dynamic programming and sequential state estimation, both of which have affected the study of reinforcement learning and supervised learning, respectively, in significant ways.

## Organization of the Book

The book begins with an introductory chapter that is motivational, paving the way for the rest of the book which is organized into six parts as follows:

1. Chapters 1 through 4, constituting the first part of the book, follow the classical approach on supervised learning. Specifically,

- Chapter 1 describes Rosenblatt's perceptron, highlighting the perceptron convergence theorem, and the relationship between the perceptron and the Bayesian classifier operating in a Gaussian environment.
- Chapter 2 describes the method of least squares as a basis for model building. The relationship between this method and Bayesian inference for the special case of a Gaussian environment is established. This chapter also includes a discussion of the minimum description length (MDL) principle for model selection.
- Chapter 3 is devoted to the least-mean-square (LMS) algorithm and its convergence analysis. The theoretical framework of the analysis exploits two principles: Kushner's direct method and the Langevin equation (well known in nonequilibrium thermodynamics).

These three chapters, though different in conceptual terms, share a common feature: They are all based on a single computational unit. Most importantly, they provide a great deal of insight into the learning process in their own individual ways—a feature that is exploited in subsequent chapters.

Chapter 4, on the multilayer perceptron, is a generalization of Rosenblatt's perceptron. This rather long chapter covers the following topics:

- the back-propagation algorithm, its virtues and limitations, and its role as an optimum method for computing partial derivations;
  - optimal annealing and adaptive control of the learning rate;
  - cross-validation;
  - convolutional networks, inspired by the pioneering work of Hubel and Wiesel on visual systems;
  - supervised learning viewed as an optimization problem, with attention focused on conjugate-gradient methods, quasi-Newton methods, and the Marquardt-Levenberg algorithm;
  - nonlinear filtering;
  - last, but by no means least, a contrasting discussion of small-scale versus large-scale learning problems.
2. The next part of the book, consisting of Chapters 5 and 6, discusses kernel methods based on radial-basis function (RBF) networks.

In a way, Chapter 5 may be viewed as an insightful introduction to kernel methods. Specifically, it does the following:

- presents Cover's theorem as theoretical justification for the architectural structure of RBF networks;
- describes a relatively simple two-stage hybrid procedure for supervised learning, with stage 1 based on the idea of clustering (namely, the  $K$ -means algorithm) for computing the hidden layer, and stage 2 using the LMS or the method of least squares for computing the linear output layer of the network;
- presents kernel regression and examines its relation to RBF networks.

Chapter 6 is devoted to support vector machines (SVMs), which are commonly recognized as a method of choice for supervised learning. Basically, the SVM is a binary classifier, in the context of which the chapter covers the following topics:

- the condition for defining the maximum margin of separation between a pair of linearly separable binary classes;
- quadratic optimization for finding the optimal hyperplane when the two classes are linearly separable and when they are not;
- the SVM viewed as a kernel machine, including discussions of the kernel trick and Mercer's theorem;
- the design philosophy of SVMs;
- the  $\epsilon$ -insensitive loss function and its role in the optimization of regression problems;
- the Representer Theorem, and the roles of Hilbert space and reproducing kernel Hilbert space (RKHS) in its formulation.

From this description, it is apparent that the underlying theory of support vector machines is built on a strong mathematical background—hence their computational strength as an elegant and powerful tool for supervised learning.

3. The third part of the book involves a single chapter, Chapter 7. This broadly based chapter is devoted to regularization theory, which is at the core of machine learning. The following topics are studied in detail:

- Tikhonov's classic regularization theory, which builds on the RKHS discussed in Chapter 6. This theory embodies some profound mathematical concepts: the Fréchet differential of the Tikhonov functional, the Riesz representation theorem, the Euler-Lagrange equation, Green's function, and multivariate Gaussian functions;
- generalized RBF networks and their modification for computational tractability;
- the regularized least-squares estimator, revisited in light of the Representer Theorem;
- estimation of the regularization parameter, using Wahba's concept of generalized cross-validation;
- semisupervised learning, using labeled as well as unlabeled examples;
- differentiable manifolds and their role in manifold regularization—a role that is basic to designing semisupervised learning machines;
- spectral graph theory for finding a Gaussian kernel in an RBF network used for semisupervised learning;
- a generalized Representer Theorem for dealing with semisupervised kernel machines;
- the Laplacian regularized least-squares (LapRLS) algorithm for computing the linear output layer of the RBF network; here, it should be noted that when the intrinsic regularization parameter (responsible for the unlabeled data) is reduced to zero, the algorithm is correspondingly reduced to the ordinary least-squares algorithm.

This highly theoretical chapter is of profound practical importance. First, it provides the basis for the regularization of supervised-learning machines. Second, it lays down the groundwork for designing regularized semisupervised learning machines.

4. Chapters 8 through 11 constitute the fourth part of the book, dealing with unsupervised learning. Beginning with Chapter 8, four principles of self-organization, intuitively motivated by neurobiological considerations, are presented:



- (i) Hebb's postulate of learning for self-amplification;
- (ii) Competition among the synapses of a single neuron or a group of neurons for limited resources;
- (iii) Cooperation among the winning neuron and its neighbors;
- (iv) Structural information (e.g., redundancy) contained in the input data.

The main theme of the chapter is threefold:

- Principles (i), (ii), and (iv) are applied to a single neuron, in the course of which Oja's rule for maximum eigenfiltering is derived; this is a remarkable result obtained through self-organization, which involves bottom-up as well as top-down learning. Next, the idea of maximum eigenfiltering is generalized to principal-components analysis (PCA) on the input data for the purpose of dimensionality reduction; the resulting algorithm is called the generalized Hebbian algorithm (GHA).
- Basically, PCA is a linear method, the computing power of which is therefore limited to second-order statistics. In order to deal with higher-order statistics, the kernel method is applied to PCA in a manner similar to that described in Chapter 6 on support vector machines, but with one basic difference: unlike SVM, kernel PCA is performed in an unsupervised manner.
- Unfortunately, in dealing with natural images, kernel PCA can become unmanageable in computational terms. To overcome this computational limitation, GHA and kernel PCA are hybridized into a new on-line unsupervised learning algorithm called the kernel Hebbian algorithm (KHA), which finds applications in image denoising.

The development of KHA is an outstanding example of what can be accomplished when an idea from machine learning is combined with a complementary idea rooted in neural networks, producing a new algorithm that overcomes their respective practical limitations.

Chapter 9 is devoted to self-organizing maps (SOMs), the development of which follows the principles of self-organization described in Chapter 8. The SOM is a simple algorithm in computational terms, yet highly powerful in its built-in ability to construct organized topographic maps with several useful properties:

- spatially discrete approximation of the input space, responsible for data generation;
- topological ordering, in the sense that the spatial location of a neuron in the topographic map corresponds to a particular feature in the input (data) space;
- input-output density matching;
- input-data feature selection.

The SOM has been applied extensively in practice; the construction of contextual maps and hierarchical vector quantization are presented as two illustrative examples of the SOM's computing power. What is truly amazing is that the SOM exhibits several interesting properties and solves difficult computational tasks, yet it lacks an objective function that could be optimized. To fill this gap and thereby provide the possibility of improved topographic mapping, the self-organizing map is kernelized. This is done by introducing an entropic function as the objective

function to be maximized. Here again, we see the practical benefit of hybridizing ideas rooted in neural networks with complementary kernel-theoretic ones.

Chapter 10 exploits principles rooted in Shannon's information theory as tools for unsupervised learning. This rather long chapter begins by presenting a review of Shannon's information theory, with particular attention given to the concepts of entropy, mutual information, and the Kullback–Leibler divergence (KLD). The review also includes the concept of copulas, which, unfortunately, has been largely overlooked for several decades. Most importantly, the copula provides a measure of the statistical dependence between a pair of correlated random variables. In any event, focusing on mutual information as the objective function, the chapter establishes the following principles:

- The Infomax principle, which maximizes the mutual information between the input and output data of a neural system; Infomax is closely related to redundancy reduction.
- The Imax principle, which maximizes the mutual information between the single outputs of a pair of neural systems that are driven by correlated inputs.
- The Imin principle operates in a manner similar to the Imax principle, except that the mutual information between the pair of output random variables is minimized.
- The independent-components analysis (ICA) principle, which provides a powerful tool for the blind separation of a hidden set of statistically independent source signals. Provided that certain operating conditions are satisfied, the ICA principle affords the basis for deriving procedures for recovering the original source signals from a corresponding set of observables that are linearly mixed versions of the source signals. Two specific ICA algorithms are described:
  - (i) the natural-gradient learning algorithm, which, except for scaling and permutation, solves the ICA problem by minimizing the KLD between a parameterized probability density function and the corresponding factorial distribution;
  - (ii) the maximum-entropy learning algorithm, which maximizes the entropy of a nonlinearly transformed version of the demixer output; this algorithm, commonly known as the Infomax algorithm for ICA, also exhibits scaling and permutation properties.

Chapter 10 also describes another important ICA algorithm, known as FastICA, which, as the name implies, is computationally fast. This algorithm maximizes a contrast function based on the concept of negentropy, which provides a measure of the non-Gaussianity of a random variable. Continuing with ICA, the chapter goes on to describe a new algorithm known as coherent ICA, the development of which rests on fusion of the Infomax and Imax principles via the use of the copula; coherent ICA is useful for extracting the envelopes of a mixture of amplitude-modulated signals. Finally, Chapter 10 introduces another concept rooted in Shannon's information theory, namely, rate distortion theory, which is used to develop the last concept in the chapter: information bottleneck. Given the joint distribution of an input vector and a (relevant) output vector, the method is formulated as a constrained

optimization problem in such a way that a tradeoff is created between two amounts of information, one pertaining to information contained in the bottleneck vector about the input and the other pertaining to information contained in the bottleneck vector about the output. The chapter then goes on to find an optimal manifold for data representation, using the information bottleneck method.

The final approach to unsupervised learning is described in Chapter 11, using stochastic methods that are rooted in statistical mechanics; the study of statistical mechanics is closely related to information theory. The chapter begins by reviewing the fundamental concepts of Helmholtz free energy and entropy (in a statistical mechanics sense), followed by the description of Markov chains. The stage is then set for describing the Metropolis algorithm for generating a Markov chain, the transition probabilities of which converge to a unique and stable distribution. The discussion of stochastic methods is completed by describing simulated annealing for global optimization, followed by Gibbs sampling, which can be used as a special form of the Metropolis algorithm. With all this background on statistical mechanics at hand, the stage is set for describing the Boltzmann machine, which, in a historical context, was the first multilayer learning machine discussed in the literature. Unfortunately, the learning process in the Boltzmann machine is very slow, particularly when the number of hidden neurons is large—hence the lack of interest in its practical use. Various methods have been proposed in the literature to overcome the limitations of the Boltzmann machine. The most successful innovation to date is the deep belief net, which distinguishes itself in the clever way in which the following two functions are combined into a powerful machine:

- generative modeling, resulting from bottom-up learning on a layer-by-layer basis and without supervision;
- inference, resulting from top-down learning.

Finally, Chapter 10 describes deterministic annealing to overcome the excessive computational requirements of simulated annealing; the only problem with deterministic annealing is that it could get trapped in a local minimum.

5. Up to this point, the focus of attention in the book has been the formulation of algorithms for supervised learning, semisupervised learning, and unsupervised learning. Chapter 12, constituting the next part of the book all by itself, addresses reinforcement learning, in which learning takes place in an on-line manner as the result of an agent (e.g., robot) interacting with its surrounding environment. In reality, however, dynamic programming lies at the core of reinforcement learning. Accordingly, the early part of Chapter 15 is devoted to an introductory treatment of Bellman's dynamic programming, which is then followed by showing that the two widely used methods of reinforcement learning: Temporal difference (TD) learning, and  $Q$ -learning can be derived as special cases of dynamic programming. Both TD-learning and  $Q$ -learning are relatively simple, on-line reinforcement learning algorithms that do not require knowledge of transition probabilities. However, their practical applications are limited to situations in which the dimensionality of the state space is of moderate size. In large-scale dynamic systems, the curse of dimensionality becomes a serious issue, making not only dynamic programming,

but also its approximate forms, TD-learning and  $Q$ -learning, computationally intractable. To overcome this serious limitation, two indirect methods of approximate dynamic programming are described:

- a linear method called the least-squares policy evaluation (LSPV) algorithm, and
  - a nonlinear method using a neural network (e.g., multilayer perceptron) as a universal approximator.
6. The last part of the book, consisting of Chapters 13, 14, and 15, is devoted to the study of nonlinear feedback systems, with an emphasis on recurrent neural networks:
- (i) Chapter 13 studies neurodynamics, with particular attention given to the stability problem. In this context, the direct method of Lyapunov is described. This method embodies two theorems, one dealing with stability of the system and the other dealing with asymptotic stability. At the heart of the method is a Lyapunov function, for which an energy function is usually found to be adequate. With this background theory at hand, two kinds of associative memory are described:
    - the Hopfield model, the operation of which demonstrates that a complex system is capable of generating simple emergent behavior;
    - the brain-state-in-a-box model, which provides a basis for clustering.
 The chapter also discusses properties of chaotic processes and a regularized procedure for their dynamic reconstruction.
  - (ii) Chapter 14 is devoted to the Bayesian filter, which provides a unifying basis for sequential state estimation algorithms, at least in a conceptual sense. The findings of the chapter are summarized as follows:
    - The classic Kalman filter for a linear Gaussian environment is derived with the use of the minimum mean-square-error criterion; in a problem at the end of the chapter, it is shown that the Kalman filter so derived is a special case of the Bayesian filter;
    - square-root filtering is used to overcome the divergence phenomenon that can arise in practical applications of the Kalman filter;
    - the extended Kalman filter (EKF) is used to deal with dynamic systems whose nonlinearity is of a mild sort; the Gaussian assumption is maintained;
    - the direct approximate form of the Bayesian filter is exemplified by a new filter called the cubature Kalman filter (CKF); here again, the Gaussian assumption is maintained;
    - indirect approximate forms of the Bayesian filter are exemplified by particle filters, the implementation of which can accommodate nonlinearity as well as non-Gaussianity.

With the essence of Kalman filtering being that of a predictor–corrector, Chapter 14 goes on to describe the possible role of “Kalman-like filtering” in certain parts of the human brain.

The final chapter of the book, Chapter 15, studies dynamically driven recurrent neural networks. The early part of the chapter discusses different structures (models) for recurrent networks and their computing power, followed by two algorithms for the training of recurrent networks:

- back propagation through time, and
- real-time recurrent learning.

Unfortunately both of these procedures, being gradient based, are likely to suffer from the so-called vanishing-gradients problem. To mitigate the problem, the use of nonlinear sequential state estimators is described at some length for the supervised training of recurrent networks in a rather novel manner. In this context, the advantages and disadvantages of the extended Kalman filter (simple, but derivative dependent) and the cubature Kalman filter (derivative free, but more complicated mathematically) as sequential state estimator for supervised learning are discussed. The emergence of adaptive behavior, unique to recurrent networks, and the potential benefit of using an adaptive critic to further enhance the capability of recurrent networks are also discussed in the chapter.

An important topic featuring prominently in different parts of the book is supervised learning and semisupervised learning applied to large-scale problems. The concluding remarks of the book assert that this topic is in its early stages of development; most importantly, a four-stage procedure is described for its future development.

### Distinct Features of the Book

Over and above the broad scope and thorough treatment of the topics summarized under the organization of the book, distinctive features of the text include the following:

1. Chapters 1 through 7 and Chapter 10 include computer experiments involving the double-moon configuration for generating data for the purpose of binary classification. The experiments range from the simple case of linearly separable patterns to difficult cases of nonseparable patterns. The double-moon configuration, as a running example, is used all the way from Chapter 1 to Chapter 7, followed by Chapter 10, thereby providing an experimental means for studying and comparing the learning algorithms described in those eight chapters.
2. Computer experiments are also included in Chapter 8 on PCA, Chapter 9 on SOM and kernel SOM, and Chapter 14 on dynamic reconstruction of the Mackay–Glass attractor using the EKF and CKF algorithms.
3. Several case studies, using real-life data, are presented:
  - Chapter 7 discusses the United States Postal Service (USPS) data for semisupervised learning using the Laplacian RLS algorithm;
  - Chapter 8 examines how PCA is applied to handwritten digital data and describes the coding and denoising of images;
  - Chapter 10 treats the analysis of natural images by using sparse-sensory coding and ICA;
  - Chapter 13 presents dynamic reconstruction applied to the Lorenz attractor by using a regularized RBF network.

Chapter 15 also includes a section on the model reference adaptive control system as a case study.

4. Each chapter ends with notes and references for further study, followed by end-of-chapter problems that are designed to challenge, and therefore expand, the reader's expertise.

The glossary at the front of the book has been expanded to include explanatory notes on the methodology used on matters dealing with matrix analysis and probability theory.

5. PowerPoint files of all the figures and tables in the book will be available to Instructors and can be found at [www.prenhall.com/haykin](http://www.prenhall.com/haykin).
6. The book is accompanied by a manual that includes the following features:
  - Matlab codes for all the computer experiments on “toy” problems carried out in the book.
  - Solutions to all the end-of-chapter problems in the book.

The manual is available from the publisher, Prentice Hall, only to instructors who use the book as the recommended volume for a course, based on the material covered in the book.

Last, but by no means least, every effort has been expended to make the book error free and, most importantly, readable.

*Simon Haykin*  
*Ancaster, Ontario*

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*Simon Haykin*



# Abbreviations and Symbols

## ABBREVIATIONS

AR	autoregressive
BBTT	back propagation through time
BM	Boltzmann machine
BP	back propagation
b/s	bits per second
BSB	brain-state-in-a-box
BSS	Blind source (signal) separation
cmm	correlation matrix memory
CV	cross-validation
DFA	deterministic finite-state automata
EKF	extended Kalman filter
EM	expectation-maximization
FIR	finite-duration impulse response
FM	frequency-modulated (signal)
GCV	generalized cross-validation
GHA	generalized Hebbian algorithm
GSLC	generalized sidelobe canceler
Hz	hertz
ICA	independent-components analysis
Infomax	maximum mutual information
Imax	variant of Infomax
Imin	another variant of Infomax
KSOM	kernel self-organizing map
KHA	kernel Hebbian algorithm
LMS	least-mean-square
LR	likelihood ratio