
Memory Efficient EBM Training

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Abstract

1 To be completed...

2 1 Introduction

3 **Definition 1** (Top- k). For $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, denote \mathcal{S} as the size- k set of $i \in [d]$ with largest k magnitude
4 $|x_i|$. The **Top- k** compressor is defined as $\mathcal{C}(x)_i = x_i$, if $i \in \mathcal{S}$; $\mathcal{C}(x)_i = 0$ otherwise.

5 **Definition 2** (Block-Sign). For $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, define M blocks indexed by \mathcal{B}_i , $i = 1, \dots, M$, with $d_i :=$
6 $|\mathcal{B}_i|$. The **Block-Sign** compressor is defined as $\mathcal{C}(x) = [\text{sign}(x_{\mathcal{B}_1}) \frac{\|x_{\mathcal{B}_1}\|_1}{d_1}, \dots, \text{sign}(x_{\mathcal{B}_M}) \frac{\|x_{\mathcal{B}_M}\|_1}{d_M}]$.

Algorithm 1 EFF-EBM

1: **Input:** Total number of iterations T , number of MCMC transitions K and of samples M ,
sequence of global learning rate $\{\eta_t\}_{t>0}$, sequence of MCMC stepsizes $\gamma_{k>0}$, initial value
 θ_0 , MCMC initialization $\{z_0^m\}_{m=1}^M$ and observations $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^n$.

2: **for** $t = 1$ to T **do**

3: Draw M samples $\{z_t^m\}_{m=1}^M$ from the objective potential via Langevin diffusion:

4: **for** $k = 1$ to K **do**

5: Use black box compression operators:

$$\tilde{g}_{k-1}^m = \mathcal{C}(\nabla_z f_{\theta_t}(z_{k-1}^m))$$

6: Construct the Markov Chain as follows:

$$z_k^m = z_{k-1}^m + \gamma_k / 2 \tilde{g}_{k-1}^m + \sqrt{\gamma_k} B_k, \quad (1)$$

where B_t denotes the Brownian motion (Gaussian noise).

7: **end for**

8: Assign $\{z_t^m\}_{m=1}^M \leftarrow \{z_K^m\}_{m=1}^M$.

9: Sample m positive observations $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^m$ from the empirical data distribution.

10: Compute the gradient of the empirical log-EBM:

$$\nabla \log p(\theta_t) = \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{data}}} [\nabla_{\theta} f_{\theta_t}(x)] - \mathbb{E}_{p_{\theta}} [\nabla_{\theta_t} f_{\theta}(z_t)] \approx \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \nabla_{\theta} f_{\theta_t}(x_i) - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \nabla_{\theta} f_{\theta_t}(z_t^m).$$

11: Update the vector of global parameters of the EBM:

$$\theta_{t+1} = \theta_t + \eta_t \nabla \log p(\theta_t).$$

12: **end for**

13: **Output:** Vector of fitted parameters θ_{T+1} .

⁷ 2 Conclusion

