

Lecture FYS4411,

April 5, 2024

Generative ML & Energy based
model (AKA Boltzmann
machines)

- Neural network

$$NN(x; \theta) = \psi(x; \theta) \Rightarrow$$

Probability

$$P(x; \theta) \propto (NN(x; \theta))^z$$

$$E[\epsilon(x; \theta)] ; D_G E[\epsilon(x; \theta)] = 0$$

$$\arg \min_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^P} \mathbb{E}[E(x; \theta)]$$

Software : NetKet (G. Carleo)
Science 2017

- NN with Boltzmann distribution

$$|\psi(x; \theta)|^2 = p(x; \theta) = \frac{e^{-\beta \tilde{E}(x; \theta)}}{Z}$$

Model : $\tilde{E}(x; \theta)$

$\tilde{E}(x; \theta)$ not the energy of
the system

$$\tilde{E}(x, h; \theta) =$$

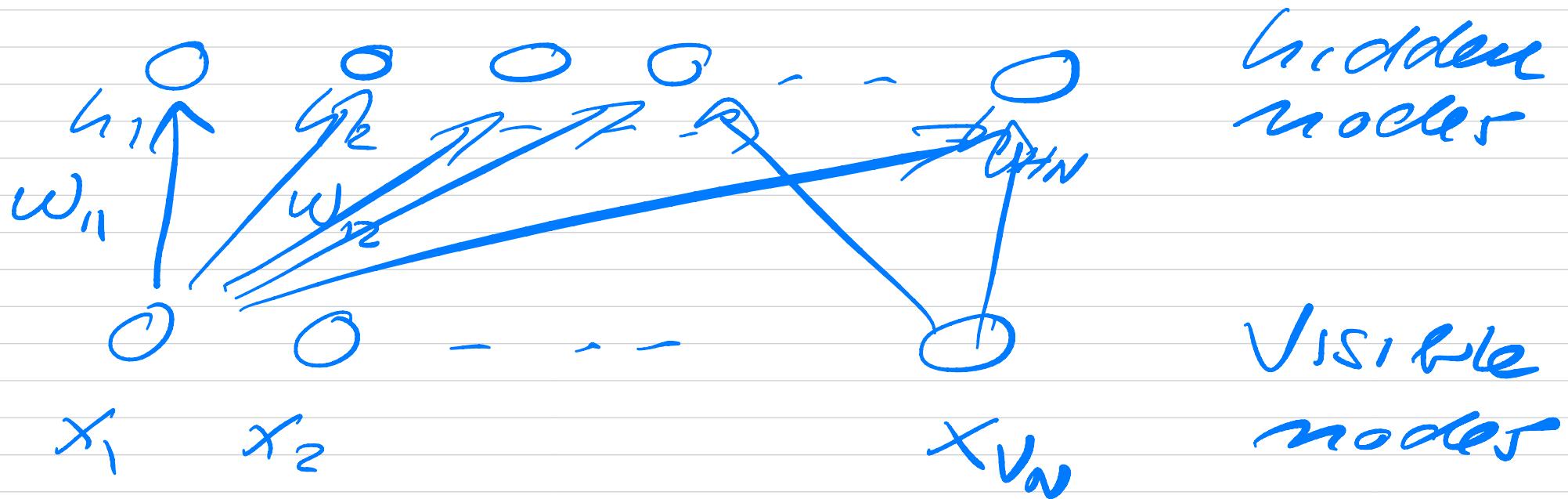
(1) Binary - Binary Boltzmann
machine \leftarrow visible nodes

$$\tilde{E}(x, h; \theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{V_N} a_i x_i + \sum_{j=1}^{H_N} f_j h_j$$

$$+ \sum_{ij}^{V_N H_N} w_{ij} x_i h_j$$

hidden
nodes

Neural Network (RBM)



$N=2$ particles in 2D \Rightarrow

$$V_N = 4$$

a_i, b_j = biases
 w_{ij} = weights } parameters Θ

$$x_i = \{-1, 1\} \quad h_j = \{-1, 1\}$$

(iii) Gaussian-Binary

$$\tilde{E}(x, h; \theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{V_N} \frac{(x_i - q_i)^2}{\sigma_i^2} + \sum_{j=1}^{H_N} b_j h_j' + \sum_{i,j}^{V_N H_N} w_{ij}' x_i h_j'$$

\nearrow

Binary

Technique 6

$$P(x, h; \theta) = \frac{e^{-\beta E(x, h; \theta)}}{Z}$$

$$Z = \left\{ \int dx \int dh e^{-\beta E(x, h; \theta)} - \sum_{x_i \in D} \sum_{h_j} e^{-\beta E(x_i, h_j; \theta)} \right\}$$

we want

$$|\psi_T(x; \theta)|^2 = P(x; \theta)$$

↓ distribution

Marginal

$$P(x_i; \theta) = \sum_{h_j} P(x_i, h_j; \theta)$$

From project 1

$$P(x, h; \theta) = \frac{e^{-\tilde{E}(x, h; \theta)}}{Z}$$

$$P(x, h; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{N_h} \prod_{j=1}^{n_h} P(x_i, h_j; \theta)$$

$$\arg \max_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^P} \log P(x, h; \theta)$$

Minimize $E[\mathbb{E}(x; \theta)]$

$$= \int dx p(x; \theta) \mathbb{E}_L(x; \theta)$$

$$\partial_{\theta} E[\mathbb{E}(x; \theta)] = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E[\mathbb{E}]}{\partial \theta_i} = 2 \left[\langle \mathbb{E}_L \frac{1}{\pi_L} \frac{\partial \pi_L}{\partial \theta_i} \rangle \right]$$

$$- \langle \mathbb{E}_L \rangle \left(\frac{1}{\pi_L} \frac{\partial \pi_L}{\partial \theta_i} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\psi_T} \frac{\partial \psi_T}{\partial \theta_i} = \frac{\partial \ln \psi_T}{\partial \theta_i}$$

Gaussian-binary

$$\tilde{E}(x, h; \theta) =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{Vn} \frac{(x_i - \theta_i)^2}{\sigma_i^2} + \sum_{j=1}^{HN} b_j h_j$$

parameter

$$+ \sum_{ij}^{VNHN} w_{ij} h_j x_i$$

Can assume

$$|\psi_T(x_j; \theta)|^2 = \frac{e^{-E(x_j; \theta)}}{Z} = p(x_j; \theta)$$

$$\psi_T(x_j; \theta) = \sqrt{p(x_j; \theta)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{Z}} \sqrt{\sum_{\{h_j\}} e^{-E(x_j; h_j; \theta)}}$$

$$h_j = \{-1, 1\} \text{ or } \{0, 1\}$$

$$\ln \mathcal{L}_T(x; \theta) =$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \ln Z - \sum_{i=1}^{V_N} (x_i - q_i)^2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{V_H} \ln (1 + e^{b_j + \sum_{i=1}^{V_N} x_i w_{ij}})$$

in the optimization we
need

$$\frac{\partial \ln \mathcal{L}_T}{\partial q_i};$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln \mathcal{L}_T}{\partial b_j};$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln \mathcal{L}_T}{\partial w_{ij}};$$

$$E_L = \frac{1}{4T} + \ln \chi_T$$

$$\bar{E}_L = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \left(- \left[\frac{\partial \ln \chi_T}{\partial x_i} \right]^2 \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} \ln \chi_T + w_i^{2z^2} \right)$$

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^m \left(-\frac{1}{2} D_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} w_i^{2z^2} \right)$$

$$+ \sum_{i < j} v(a_{ij})$$

$$+ \sum_{i < j} v(a_{ij})$$