



DEPARTAMENTO DE
MATEMÁTICA

RG Flow of Preactivations

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11 de junho de 2025

Recap

Deeper Layers: Accumulation of Non-Gaussianity

- Recursion

- Action

- Large-width expansion

Marginalization Rules

- Marginalization over samples

- Marginalization over neurons

- Running couplings with partial marginalizations

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- Cálculo da distribuição condicional

$$p\left(z^{(2)}, z^{(1)} \middle| \mathcal{D}\right) = p\left(z^{(2)} \middle| z^{(1)}\right) p\left(z^{(1)} \middle| \mathcal{D}\right) \quad (4.32)$$

$$p\left(z^{(2)} \middle| z^{(1)}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left|2\pi\hat{G}^{(2)}\right|^{n_2}}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathcal{D}} \hat{G}_{(2)}^{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} z_{\alpha_1}^{(2)} \cdot z_{\alpha_2}^{(2)}\right) \quad (4.35)$$

- Métrica estocástica da 2ª camada

$$\widehat{G}_{\alpha_1\alpha_2}^{(2)} := C_b^{(2)} + C_W^{(2)} \frac{1}{n_1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_1} \sigma_{j;\alpha_1}^{(1)} \sigma_{j;\alpha_2}^{(1)} \quad (4.36)$$

- Média da métrica da 2ª camada

$$\begin{aligned} G_{\alpha_1\alpha_2}^{(2)} &:= \mathbb{E} \left[\widehat{G}_{\alpha_1\alpha_2}^{(2)} \right] = C_b^{(2)} + C_W^{(2)} \frac{1}{n_1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_1} \mathbb{E} \left[\sigma_{j;\alpha_1}^{(1)} \sigma_{j;\alpha_2}^{(1)} \right] \\ &= C_b^{(2)} + C_W^{(2)} \langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \rangle_{G^{(1)}} \end{aligned} \quad (4.37)$$

- Flutuação da 2^a camada: desvio da média

$$\widehat{\Delta G}_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}^{(2)} := \widehat{G}_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}^{(2)} - G_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}^{(2)} \quad (4.38)$$

- Vértice de 4 pontos: tamanho médio da flutuação

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[\widehat{G}_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}^{(2)} \widehat{G}_{\alpha_3 \alpha_4}^{(2)} \right] &= \\ \frac{1}{n_1} (C_W^{(2)})^2 & \left(\langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \sigma_{\alpha_3} \sigma_{\alpha_4} \rangle_{G^{(1)}} - \langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \rangle_{G^{(1)}} \langle \sigma_{\alpha_3} \sigma_{\alpha_4} \rangle_{G^{(1)}} \right) \\ &=: V_{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2)(\alpha_3 \alpha_4)}^{(2)} \quad (4.40) \end{aligned}$$

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- Pré-ativação na camada $\ell + 1$ é dada por

$$z_{i;\alpha}^{(\ell+1)} = b_i^{(\ell+1)} + \sum_{j=1}^{n_\ell} W_{ij}^{(\ell+1)} \sigma_{j;\alpha}^{(\ell)}$$

com

$$\sigma_{j;\alpha}^{(\ell)} := \sigma \left(z_{j;\alpha}^{(\ell)} \right)$$

$$p\left(z^{(\ell+1)}, z^{(\ell)} \middle| \mathcal{D}\right) = p\left(z^{(\ell+1)} \middle| z^{(\ell)}\right) p\left(z^{(\ell)} \middle| \mathcal{D}\right) \quad (4.67)$$

Distribuição condicional camada $\ell + 1$

$$p\left(z^{(\ell+1)} \middle| z^{(\ell)}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|2\pi\hat{G}^{(\ell+1)}|^{n_{\ell+1}}}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathcal{D}} \hat{G}_{(\ell+1)}^{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} z_{\alpha_1}^{(\ell+1)} \cdot z_{\alpha_2}^{(\ell+1)}\right) \quad (4.69)$$

Métrica estocástica da camada $\ell + 1$

$$\hat{G}_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}^{(\ell+1)} := C_b^{(\ell+1)} + C_W^{(\ell+1)} \frac{1}{n_1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_1} \sigma_{j; \alpha_1}^{(\ell)} \sigma_{j; \alpha_2}^{(\ell)} \quad (4.70)$$

Média da métrica estocástica da camada $\ell + 1$

$$G_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}^{(\ell+1)} := \mathbb{E} \left[\widehat{G}_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}^{(\ell+1)} \right] = C_b^{(\ell+1)} + C_W^{(\ell+1)} \frac{1}{n_1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_\ell} \mathbb{E} \left[\sigma_{j; \alpha_1}^{(\ell)} \sigma_{j; \alpha_2}^{(\ell)} \right] \quad (4.72)$$

Essa média governa o correlator de dois pontos

$$\mathbb{E} \left[z_{i_1; \alpha_1}^{(\ell+1)} z_{i_2; \alpha_2}^{(\ell+1)} \right] = \delta_{i_1 i_2} G_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}^{(\ell+1)} \quad (4.73)$$

Flutuação da métrica

$$\widehat{\Delta G}_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}^{(\ell+1)} := \widehat{G}_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}^{(\ell+1)} - G_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}^{(\ell+1)} \quad (4.74)$$

Magnitude da flutuação

$$\frac{1}{n_\ell} V_{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2)(\alpha_3 \alpha_4)}^{(\ell+1)} := \mathbb{E} \left[\widehat{\Delta G}_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}^{(\ell+1)} \widehat{\Delta G}_{\alpha_3 \alpha_4}^{(\ell+1)} \right] \quad (4.76)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E} \left[z_{i_1; \alpha_1}^{(\ell+1)} z_{i_2; \alpha_2}^{(\ell+1)} z_{i_3; \alpha_3}^{(\ell+1)} z_{i_4; \alpha_4}^{(\ell+1)} \right] \Big|_C &= \\
&= \frac{1}{n_\ell} \left(\delta_{i_1 i_2} \delta_{i_3 i_4} V_{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2)(\alpha_3 \alpha_4)}^{(\ell+1)} + \delta_{i_1 i_3} \delta_{i_2 i_4} V_{(\alpha_1 \alpha_3)(\alpha_2 \alpha_4)}^{(\ell+1)} + \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \delta_{i_1 i_4} \delta_{i_2 i_3} V_{(\alpha_1 \alpha_4)(\alpha_2 \alpha_3)}^{(\ell+1)} \right) \quad (4.77)
\end{aligned}$$

Podemos definir a distribuição na camada ℓ através da ação

$$p\left(z^{(\ell)}\middle|\mathcal{D}\right)=\frac{e^{-S(z^{(\ell)})}}{Z_{\ell}} \quad (4.78)$$

com

$$Z_{\ell}:=\int\left[\prod_{i,\alpha}dz_{i;\alpha}^{(\ell)}\right]e^{-S(z^{(\ell)})} \quad (4.79)$$

sendo o termo de normalização.

Nosso modelo para a ação S será

$$S(z^{(\ell)}) := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2} g_{(\ell)}^{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} z_{\alpha_1} \cdot z_{\alpha_2} - \frac{1}{8} \sum_{\alpha_i \in \mathcal{D}}^{1 \leq i \leq 4} v_{(\ell)}^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2)(\alpha_3 \alpha_4)} z_{\alpha_1} \cdot z_{\alpha_2} z_{\alpha_3} \cdot z_{\alpha_4} + \dots \quad (4.80)$$

- ▶ Esse modelo funciona para a camada 1 com

$$g_{(1)}^{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} = G_{(1)}^{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}, \quad v_{(1)}^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2)(\alpha_3 \alpha_4)} = 0.$$

- ▶ Funciona para a camada 2 com

$$g_{(2)}^{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} = G_{(2)}^{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} + O(1/n_1), \quad v_{(2)}^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2)(\alpha_3 \alpha_4)} = \frac{1}{n_1} V_{(2)}^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2)(\alpha_3 \alpha_4)} + O(1/n_1^2)$$

Por analogia, temos

$$g_{(\ell)}^{\alpha_1\alpha_2} = G_{(\ell)}^{\alpha_1\alpha_2} + \mathcal{O}(v) \quad (4.81)$$

e

$$v_{(\ell)}^{(\alpha_1\alpha_2)(\alpha_3\alpha_4)} = \frac{1}{n_{\ell-1}} V_{(\ell)}^{(\alpha_1\alpha_2)(\alpha_3\alpha_4)} + \mathcal{O}(v^2) \quad (4.82)$$

no qual o vértice invertido é dado por

$$V_{(\ell)}^{(\alpha_1\alpha_2)(\alpha_3\alpha_4)} := \sum_{\beta_i \in \mathcal{D}}^{1 \leq i \leq 4} G_{(\ell)}^{\alpha_1\beta_1} G_{(\ell)}^{\alpha_2\beta_2} G_{(\ell)}^{\alpha_3\beta_3} G_{(\ell)}^{\alpha_4\beta_4} V_{(\ell)}^{(\alpha_1\alpha_2)(\alpha_3\alpha_4)} \quad (4.83)$$

- Simplificamos os cálculos fazendo

$$n_1, n_2, \dots, n_L \sim n \gg 1 \quad (4.84)$$

Teorema

Se as métricas $G^{(\ell)}$ e $V^{(\ell)}$ são de ordem de grandeza constante $O(1)$, então $G^{(\ell+1)}$ e $V^{(\ell+1)}$ também são de ordem de grandeza constante.


Pela equação (4.72), temos que a métrica G da camada $\ell + 1$ é dada por

$$G_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}^{(\ell+1)} = C_b^{(\ell+1)} + C_W^{(\ell+1)} \frac{1}{n_\ell} \sum_{j=1}^{n_\ell} \mathbb{E} \left[\sigma_{j; \alpha_1}^{(\ell)} \sigma_{j; \alpha_2}^{(\ell)} \right]$$

Na sessão anterior, vimos a expressão para a esperança dentro do somatório.

A equação (4.61) calculada na sessão anterior nos dá a terrível fórmula

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E} \left[\sigma_{j;\alpha_1}^{(\ell)} \sigma_{j;\alpha_2}^{(\ell)} \right] &= \langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} + \frac{1}{8} \sum_{\beta_i \in \mathcal{D}}^{1 \leq i \leq 4} v_{(\ell)}^{(\beta_1 \beta_2)(\beta_3 \beta_4)} \left(\text{hieroglyph} \right) + O(v^2) = \\ &= \langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} + \frac{1}{8} \sum_{\beta_i \in \mathcal{D}}^{1 \leq i \leq 4} \frac{1}{n_\ell} V_{(\ell)}^{(\beta_1 \beta_2)(\beta_3 \beta_4)} \left(\text{hieroglyph} \right) + O(1/n_\ell^2) =\end{aligned}$$

em que o hieróglifo  representa a exata sensação ao ver essa expressão.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{hieroglyph} &= \langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} (z_{\beta_1} z_{\beta_2} - g_{\beta_1 \beta_2}) (z_{\beta_3} z_{\beta_4} - g_{\beta_3 \beta_4}) \rangle_g \\ &\quad + 2n \langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} (z_{\beta_1} z_{\beta_2} - g_{\beta_1 \beta_2}) \rangle_g g_{\beta_3 \beta_4} - 2 \langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \rangle_g g_{\beta_1 \beta_3} g_{\beta_2 \beta_4}\end{aligned}$$

- ▶ \mathbb{Y} tem um termo de ordem n_ℓ , que se torna de ordem constante quando dividimos por n_ℓ .
- ▶ Esse termo de ordem constante vamos chamar de \mathfrak{D} .

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sigma_{j;\alpha_1}^{(\ell)} \sigma_{j;\alpha_2}^{(\ell)} \right] = \langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} + \mathfrak{D} + O(1/n_\ell) + O(1/n_\ell^2)$$

Assim, a métrica da camada $\ell + 1$ é dada por¹

$$\begin{aligned} G_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}^{(\ell+1)} &= C_b^{(\ell+1)} + C_W^{(\ell+1)} \frac{1}{n_\ell} \sum_{j=1}^{n_\ell} \left[\langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} + O(1/n) \right] \\ &= C_b^{(\ell+1)} + C_W^{(\ell+1)} \langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} + O(1/n) \end{aligned}$$

Pela hipótese de indução, essa expectativa em vermelho é de ordem constante. Segue que a métrica da camada $\ell + 1$ é de ordem constante.

¹Isso segundo os cara, eu acho que falta uma sujeirinha \otimes aqui.

Para o vértice de quatro pontos, temos

$$\frac{1}{n_\ell} V_{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2)(\alpha_3 \alpha_4)}^{(\ell+1)} = \left(\frac{C_W^{(\ell+1)}}{n_\ell} \right)^2 \sum_{j,k=1}^{n_\ell} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left[\sigma_{j;\alpha_1}^{(\ell)} \sigma_{j;\alpha_2}^{(\ell)} \sigma_{k;\alpha_3}^{(\ell)} \sigma_{k;\alpha_4}^{(\ell)} \right] \right. \\ \left. - \mathbb{E} \left[\sigma_{j;\alpha_1}^{(\ell)} \sigma_{j;\alpha_2}^{(\ell)} \right] \mathbb{E} \left[\sigma_{k;\alpha_3}^{(\ell)} \sigma_{k;\alpha_4}^{(\ell)} \right] \right\}$$

- Vamos dar um nome para a expressão entre chaves: $\Xi_{j;k}^{(\ell)}$

Para índices iguais, a equação (4.62) nos dá o seguinte resultado:

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sigma_{j;\alpha_1}^{(\ell)} \sigma_{j;\alpha_2}^{(\ell)} \sigma_{j;\alpha_3}^{(\ell)} \sigma_{j;\alpha_4}^{(\ell)} \right] - \mathbb{E} \left[\sigma_{j;\alpha_1}^{(\ell)} \sigma_{j;\alpha_2}^{(\ell)} \right] \mathbb{E} \left[\sigma_{j;\alpha_3}^{(\ell)} \sigma_{j;\alpha_4}^{(\ell)} \right] = \\ \langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \sigma_{\alpha_3} \sigma_{\alpha_4} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} - \langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} \langle \sigma_{\alpha_3} \sigma_{\alpha_4} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} + O(1/n)$$

Para índices diferentes, a equação (4.63) nos dá o seguinte resultado:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbb{E} \left[\sigma_{j;\alpha_1}^{(\ell)} \sigma_{j;\alpha_2}^{(\ell)} \sigma_{k;\alpha_3}^{(\ell)} \sigma_{k;\alpha_4}^{(\ell)} \right] - \mathbb{E} \left[\sigma_{j;\alpha_1}^{(\ell)} \sigma_{j;\alpha_2}^{(\ell)} \right] \mathbb{E} \left[\sigma_{k;\alpha_3}^{(\ell)} \sigma_{k;\alpha_4}^{(\ell)} \right] &= \\
 = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\beta_i \in \mathcal{D}}^{1 \leq i \leq 4} v_{(\ell)}^{(\beta_1 \beta_2)(\beta_3 \beta_4)} \left(\mathbb{A} \right) + O(v^2) &= \\
 = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\beta_i \in \mathcal{D}}^{1 \leq i \leq 4} \frac{1}{n_\ell} V_{(\ell)}^{(\beta_1 \beta_2)(\beta_3 \beta_4)} \left(\mathbb{A} \right) + O(1/n_\ell^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{A} = \langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} (z_{mj1} z_{\beta_2} - g_{\beta_1 \beta_2}) \rangle_g \langle \sigma_{\alpha_3} \sigma_{\alpha_4} (z_{mj3} z_{\beta_4} - g_{\beta_3 \beta_4}) \rangle_g$$

- O termo \mathbb{A} é de ordem constante, pois só contém integrais gaussianas dependentes de $G^{(\ell)}$.

Voltando para nossa equação, separamos a soma de índices iguais e diferentes, e aplicamos $n_\ell = n$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{n} V_{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2)(\alpha_3 \alpha_4)}^{(\ell+1)} &= \left(\frac{C_W^{(\ell+1)}}{n} \right)^2 \left\{ \sum_{j=k}^n \Xi_{j;k}^{(\ell)} + \sum_{j \neq k}^n \Xi_{j;k}^{(\ell)} \right\} = \\
&= \frac{C_W^{(\ell+1)^2}}{n^2} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n \langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \sigma_{\alpha_3} \sigma_{\alpha_4} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} - \langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} \langle \sigma_{\alpha_3} \sigma_{\alpha_4} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} + O(1/n) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{j \neq k}^n \left(\frac{1}{4n} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq 4 \\ \beta_i \in \mathcal{D}}} V_{(\ell)}^{(\beta_1 \beta_2)(\beta_3 \beta_4)} \left(\mathbb{I} \right) + O(1/n^2) \right) \right\} =
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{C_W^{(\ell+1)^2}}{n^2} \left\{ n \left[\langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \sigma_{\alpha_3} \sigma_{\alpha_4} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} - \langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} \langle \sigma_{\alpha_3} \sigma_{\alpha_4} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} + O(1/n) \right] \right. \\
&\quad \left. + (n^2 - n) \left[\frac{1}{4n} \sum_{\beta_i \in \mathcal{D}}^{1 \leq i \leq 4} V_{(\ell)}^{(\beta_1 \beta_2)(\beta_3 \beta_4)} \left(\mathbb{I} \right) + O(1/n^2) \right] \right\} = \\
&= C_W^{(\ell+1)^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \left[\langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \sigma_{\alpha_3} \sigma_{\alpha_4} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} - \langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} \langle \sigma_{\alpha_3} \sigma_{\alpha_4} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} \right] + O(1/n^2) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{1}{4n} \left[\sum_{\beta_i \in \mathcal{D}}^{1 \leq i \leq 4} V_{(\ell)}^{(\beta_1 \beta_2)(\beta_3 \beta_4)} \left(\mathbb{I} \right) \right] + O(1/n^2) \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{C_W^{(\ell+1)^2}}{n^2} \left\{ n \left[\langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \sigma_{\alpha_3} \sigma_{\alpha_4} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} - \langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} \langle \sigma_{\alpha_3} \sigma_{\alpha_4} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} + O(1/n) \right] \right. \\
&\quad \left. + (n^2 - n) \left[\frac{1}{4n} \sum_{\beta_i \in \mathcal{D}}^{1 \leq i \leq 4} V_{(\ell)}^{(\beta_1 \beta_2)(\beta_3 \beta_4)} \left(\mathbb{I} \right) + O(1/n^2) \right] \right\} = \\
&= C_W^{(\ell+1)^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \left[\langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \sigma_{\alpha_3} \sigma_{\alpha_4} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} - \langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} \langle \sigma_{\alpha_3} \sigma_{\alpha_4} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} \right] + O(1/n^2) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{1}{4n} \left[\sum_{\beta_i \in \mathcal{D}}^{1 \leq i \leq 4} V_{(\ell)}^{(\beta_1 \beta_2)(\beta_3 \beta_4)} \left(\mathbb{I} \right) \right] + O(1/n^2) \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$C_W^{(\ell+1)^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \left[\langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \sigma_{\alpha_3} \sigma_{\alpha_4} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} - \langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} \langle \sigma_{\alpha_3} \sigma_{\alpha_4} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} \right] \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{4n} \left[\sum_{\beta_i \in \mathcal{D}}^{1 \leq i \leq 4} V_{(\ell)}^{(\beta_1 \beta_2)(\beta_3 \beta_4)} (\mathbb{I}) \right] \right\} + O(1/n^2)$$

Por hipótese de indução, temos que as partes em azul são de ordem constante.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n} V_{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2)(\alpha_3 \alpha_4)}^{(\ell+1)} &= \frac{C_W^{(\ell+1)^2}}{n} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \sigma_{\alpha_3} \sigma_{\alpha_4} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} \\ - \langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} \langle \sigma_{\alpha_3} \sigma_{\alpha_4} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}} \end{bmatrix} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{4} \left[\sum_{\beta_i \in \mathcal{D}}^{1 \leq i \leq 4} V_{(\ell)}^{(\beta_1 \beta_2)(\beta_3 \beta_4)} (\text{Diagram}) \right] \right\} + O(1/n^2) \end{aligned}$$

Logo, segue que

$$\frac{1}{n} V_{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2)(\alpha_3 \alpha_4)}^{(\ell+1)} = O(1/n) \quad (4.91)$$

o que completa a indução. ■

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- ▶ Queremos calcular o valor esperado de uma função $F(z_{\mathcal{I};\mathcal{A}})$, com $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{N} =: \{1, \dots, n_\ell\}$ e $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{D}$.
- ▶ Para conjuntos $X \subset Y$, vamos usar a notação \overline{X} para denotar o conjunto complementar de X em Y , notadamente $Y \setminus X$.
- ▶ Vamos separar as variáveis de integração em dois conjuntos: $\mathcal{I} \times \mathcal{A}$ que é de interesse e o seu complementar $\overline{\mathcal{I} \times \mathcal{A}}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[F(z_{\mathcal{I};\mathcal{A}})] &= \int \left[\prod_{(i,\alpha) \in \mathcal{N} \times \mathcal{D}} dz_{i;\alpha}^{(\ell)} \right] F(z_{\mathcal{I};\mathcal{A}}) p(z_{\mathcal{N};\mathcal{D}} \mid \mathcal{D}) = \\
&= \int \left[\prod_{(i,\alpha) \in \mathcal{I} \times \mathcal{A}} dz_{i;\alpha}^{(\ell)} \prod_{(j,\beta) \in \overline{\mathcal{I}} \times \overline{\mathcal{A}}} dz_{j;\beta}^{(\ell)} \right] F(z_{\mathcal{I};\mathcal{A}}) p(z_{\mathcal{N};\mathcal{D}} \mid \mathcal{D}) = \\
&= \int \left[\prod_{(i,\alpha) \in \mathcal{I} \times \mathcal{A}} dz_{i;\alpha}^{(\ell)} \right] F(z_{\mathcal{I};\mathcal{A}}) \int \left[\prod_{(j,\beta) \in \overline{\mathcal{I}} \times \overline{\mathcal{A}}} dz_{j;\beta}^{(\ell)} \right] p(z_{\mathcal{N};\mathcal{D}} \mid \mathcal{D}) = \\
&= \int \left[\prod_{(i,\alpha) \in \mathcal{I} \times \mathcal{A}} dz_{i;\alpha}^{(\ell)} \right] F(z_{\mathcal{I};\mathcal{A}}) p(z_{\mathcal{I};\mathcal{A}} \mid \mathcal{A}) \quad (4.92)
\end{aligned}$$

$$p(z_{\mathcal{I};\mathcal{A}} \mid \mathcal{A}) := \int \left[\prod_{(j,\beta) \in \overline{\mathcal{I} \times \mathcal{A}}} dz_{j;\beta}^{(\ell)} \right] p(z_{\mathcal{N};\mathcal{D}} \mid \mathcal{D}) \quad (4.93)$$

- ▶ Ao invés de calcular $\langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}}$ como uma integral $N_{\mathcal{D}}$ -dimensional, podemos calcular como uma integral dupla.
- ▶ Da mesma forma, podemos calcular $\langle \sigma_{\alpha_1} \sigma_{\alpha_2} \sigma_{\alpha_3} \sigma_{\alpha_4} \rangle_{G^{(\ell)}}$ como uma integral em no máximo 4 variáveis.
- ▶ Para o cálculo de $V_{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2)(\alpha_3 \alpha_4)}^{(\ell+1)}$, podemos usar (4.90) e somar somente sobre os índices $\mathcal{A} = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4\}$, lembrando de ajustar a métrica inversa $V_{(\ell)}^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2)(\alpha_3 \alpha_4)}$

$$-\frac{1}{8} \sum_{i,j}^{n_\ell} \sum_{\alpha_i \in \mathcal{D}}^{1 \leq i \leq 4} v_{(\ell)}^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2)(\alpha_3 \alpha_4)} z_{i;\alpha_1}^{(\ell)} z_{i;\alpha_2}^{(\ell)} z_{j;\alpha_3}^{(\ell)} z_{j;\alpha_4}^{(\ell)} \sim O\left(\frac{n_\ell^2}{n_\ell}\right) = O(n) \quad (4.95)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_i^{n_\ell} \sum_{\alpha_i \in \mathcal{D}}^{1 \leq i \leq 2} g_{(\ell)}^{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} z_{i;\alpha_1}^{(\ell)} z_{i;\alpha_2}^{(\ell)} \sim O(n) \quad (4.96)$$

- ▶ Como utilizamos $m_\ell \ll n_\ell$, os somatórios reduzem drasticamente o número de termos.
- ▶ $(4.95) \sim O\left(\frac{m_\ell^2}{n_\ell}\right) = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$
- ▶ $(4.96) \sim O(m_\ell) = O(1)$

- ▶ Como estamos calculando apenas sobre um subconjunto de neurônios e amostras, temos que ajustar g e v de acordo.
- ▶ Para simplificar, vamos considerar apenas um input x e vamos derrubar os índices de amostra.

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(z_1^{(\ell)}, \dots, z_{m_\ell}^{(\ell)}) &\propto e^{-S(z_1^{(\ell)}, \dots, z_{m_\ell}^{(\ell)})} \\
 &= \exp \left(-\frac{g^{(\ell), m_\ell}}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m_\ell} z_i^{(\ell)} z_i^{(\ell)} + \frac{v^{(\ell), m_\ell}}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^{m_\ell} z_j^{(\ell)} z_j^{(\ell)} z_k^{(\ell)} z_k^{(\ell)} \right)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4.97}$$

- Vamos integrar sobre os últimos $n_\ell - m_\ell$ neurônios, ignorando as constantes de normalização.

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-S(z_1^{(\ell)}, \dots, z_{m_\ell}^{(\ell)})} &\propto p(z_1^{(\ell)}, \dots, z_{m_\ell}^{(\ell)}) = \int \left[\prod_{i=m_\ell+1}^{n_\ell} dz_i^{(\ell)} \right] p(z_1^{(\ell)}, \dots, z_{n_\ell}^{(\ell)}) \\ &\propto \int \left[\prod_{i=m_\ell+1}^{n_\ell} dz_i^{(\ell)} \right] \exp \left(-\frac{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n_\ell} z_i^{(\ell)} z_i^{(\ell)} + \frac{v^{(\ell)}}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^{n_\ell} z_j^{(\ell)} z_j^{(\ell)} z_k^{(\ell)} z_k^{(\ell)} \right) \end{aligned}$$

- ▶ Para simplificar, vamos sumir com os índices ℓ .
- ▶ Vamos modificar a notação

$$\int \left[\prod_{i=a}^b dz_i \right] = \int_{i=a}^b dz_i$$

- ▶ Vamos lembrar que $\exp(a + b) = \exp(a) \exp(b)$.
- ▶ Vamos separar o somatório duplo

$$\sum_{j,k=1}^n = \sum_{j,k=1}^m + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=m+1}^n + \sum_{j=m+1}^n \sum_{k=1}^m + \sum_{j,k=m+1}^n$$

$$\begin{aligned}
p(z_1^{(\ell)}, \dots, z_{m_\ell}^{(\ell)}) &\propto \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 - \frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] =
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
p(z_1^{(\ell)}, \dots, z_{m_\ell}^{(\ell)}) &\propto \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 - \frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] =
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
p(z_1^{(\ell)}, \dots, z_{m_\ell}^{(\ell)}) &\propto \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 - \frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] =
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
p(z_1^{(\ell)}, \dots, z_{m_\ell}^{(\ell)}) &\propto \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 - \frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] =
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
p(z_1^{(\ell)}, \dots, z_{m_\ell}^{(\ell)}) &\propto \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 - \frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] =
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
p(z_1^{(\ell)}, \dots, z_{m_\ell}^{(\ell)}) &\propto \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 - \frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] =
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
p(z_1^{(\ell)}, \dots, z_{m_\ell}^{(\ell)}) &\propto \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 - \frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] =
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
p(z_1^{(\ell)}, \dots, z_{m_\ell}^{(\ell)}) &\propto \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 - \frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] =
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
p(z_1^{(\ell)}, \dots, z_{m_\ell}^{(\ell)}) &\propto \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 - \frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] =
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^m z_j^2 z_k^2 + \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j=m+1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^m z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] \times \\
&\times \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \left(2 \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 + \sum_{j,k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^m z_j^2 z_k^2 + \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j=m+1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^m z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] \times \\
&\times \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \left(2 \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 + \sum_{j,k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^m z_j^2 z_k^2 + \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j=m+1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^m z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] \times \\
&\times \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \left(2 \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 + \sum_{j,k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^m z_j^2 z_k^2 + \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j=m+1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^m z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] \times \\
&\times \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \left(2 \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 + \sum_{j,k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^m z_j^2 z_k^2 + \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j=m+1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] = \\
&= \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^m z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] \times \\
&\times \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \left(2 \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 + \sum_{j,k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

- Agora usamos $\exp(v\Sigma) \approx 1 + v\Sigma + O(v^2)$ para trocar a exponencial

$$\begin{aligned} \exp \left[\frac{v}{8} \left(2 \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 + \sum_{j,k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 \right) \right] &\approx \\ &\approx 1 + \frac{2v}{8} \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 + O(v^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$p(z_1^{(\ell)}, \dots, z_{m_\ell}^{(\ell)}) \propto \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^m z_j^2 z_k^2 + \right] \times$$

$$\times \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \left(1 + \underbrace{\frac{2v}{8} \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2}_{(II)} + \underbrace{\frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2}_{(III)} + O(v^2) \right)$$

Vamos aplicar a propriedade distributiva e resolver as integrais (II) e (III) separadamente.

$$\begin{aligned}
(II) &= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \frac{2v}{8} \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 = \\
&\frac{v}{4} \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \left[\sum_{j=1}^m z_j^2 \right] \left[\sum_{k=m+1}^n z_k^2 \right] \\
&\frac{v}{4} \left[\sum_{j=1}^m z_j^2 \right] \underbrace{\int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \left[\sum_{k=m+1}^n z_k^2 \right]}_{(ii)}
\end{aligned}$$

Para resolver (ii), vamos usar a linearidade da exponencial:

$$\begin{aligned}(ii) &= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \left[\sum_{k=m+1}^n z_k^2 \right] = \\ &\sum_{k=m+1}^n \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] z_k^2 =: \sum_{k=m+1}^n I_k\end{aligned}$$

Vamos usar a propriedade da exponencial e o teorema de Fubini para calcular I_k .

$$\begin{aligned}
I_k &= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] z_k^2 = \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \prod_{i=m+1}^n \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} z_i^2 \right] z_k^2 = \\
&= \int dz_k z_k^2 \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} z_k^2 \right] \prod_{\substack{i=m+1 \\ i \neq k}}^n \int dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} z_i^2 \right] = \\
&\quad \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2g^{3/2}} \cdot \text{Constante} = \frac{1}{g} \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{g}}
\end{aligned}$$

Voltando para (ii), temos que

$$(ii) = \sum_{k=m+1}^n I_k = (n-m)I_k = \frac{(n-m)}{g} \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{g}}$$

Voltando para (II), temos que

$$\begin{aligned}(II) &= \frac{v}{4} \left[\sum_{j=1}^m z_j^2 \right] \left[\sum_{k=m+1}^n I_k \right] = \frac{v}{4} \left[\sum_{j=1}^m z_j^2 \right] \left[\frac{(n-m)}{g} \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{g}} \right] = \\ &= \frac{(n-m)}{4} \frac{v}{h} \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{g}} \left[\sum_{j=1}^m z_j^2 \right]\end{aligned}$$

Vamos calcular (III) agora, separando o somatório de índices iguais e diferentes.

$$\begin{aligned}
(III) &= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 = \\
&= \frac{v}{8} \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \left[\sum_{\nu=m+1}^n z_\nu^4 + \sum_{\substack{\mu, \nu=m+1 \\ \mu \neq \nu}}^n z_\nu^2 z_\mu^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{v}{8} \left[\sum_{\nu=m+1}^n \underbrace{\int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right]}_{(iii.1)} z_\nu^4 + \right. \\
&\quad \left. \sum_{\substack{\mu, \nu=m+1 \\ \mu \neq \nu}}^n \underbrace{\int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right]}_{(iii.2)} z_\nu^2 z_\mu^2 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Para resolver (iii.1), vamos usar a propriedade da exponencial e o teorema de Fubini:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (iii.1) &= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] z_\nu^4 = \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \prod_{i=m+1}^n \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} z_i^2 \right] z_\nu^4 = \\
 &= \int dz_\nu z_\nu^4 \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} z_\nu^2 \right] \prod_{\substack{i=m+1 \\ i \neq \nu}}^n \int dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} z_i^2 \right] = \\
 &= \frac{3\sqrt{\pi}}{4g^{5/2}} \cdot \text{Constante} = \frac{1}{g^2} \frac{C_2}{\sqrt{g}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Vamos calcular (iii.2) agora.

Para resolver (iii.2), vamos usar a propriedade da exponencial e o teorema de Fubini:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (iii.2) &= \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] z_\nu^2 z_\mu^2 = \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \prod_{i=m+1}^n \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} z_i^2 \right] z_\nu^2 z_\mu^2 \\
 &= \int dz_\nu z_\nu^2 \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} z_\nu^2 \right] \int dz_\mu z_\mu^2 \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} z_\mu^2 \right] \prod_{\substack{i=m+1 \\ i \neq \nu, \mu}}^n \int dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} z_i^2 \right] = \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2g^{3/2}} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2g^{3/2}} \cdot \text{Constante} = \frac{1}{g^3} C_3
 \end{aligned}$$

Vamos voltar para (III) agora.

Voltando para (III), temos que

$$\begin{aligned}
 (III) &= \frac{v}{8} \left[\sum_{\nu=m+1}^n (iii.1) \right] + \frac{v}{8} \left[\sum_{\substack{\mu, \nu=m+1 \\ \mu \neq \nu}}^n (iii.2) \right] = \\
 &= \frac{v}{8} \left[\sum_{\nu=m+1}^n \frac{1}{g^2} \frac{C_2}{\sqrt{g}} \right] + \frac{v}{8} \left[\sum_{\substack{\mu, \nu=m+1 \\ \mu \neq \nu}}^n \frac{1}{g^3} C_3 \right] = \\
 &= \frac{v}{8} \left[\frac{(n-m)}{g^2} \frac{C_2}{\sqrt{g}} + \frac{(n-m)^2 - (n-m)}{g^3} C_3 \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Agora, vamos juntar os resultados de (II) e (III).

$$\begin{aligned}
& \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^m z_j^2 z_k^2 + \right] \times \\
& \times \int_{i=m+1}^n dz_i \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n z_i^2 \right] \left(1 + \frac{2v}{8} \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=m+1}^n z_j^2 z_k^2 + O(v^2) \right) \\
& = \exp \left[-\frac{g}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 + \frac{v}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^m z_j^2 z_k^2 + \right] \times \\
& \times \left\{ 1 + \frac{(n-m)}{4} \frac{v}{h} \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{g}} \left[\sum_{j=1}^m z_j^2 \right] + \frac{v}{8} \left[\frac{(n-m)}{g^2} \frac{C_2}{\sqrt{g}} + \frac{(n-m)^2 - (n-m)}{g^3} C_3 \right] + O(v^2) \right\} \\
& \times \left\{ 1 + \frac{(n-m)}{4} \frac{v}{g} \left[\sum_{j=1}^m z_j^2 \right] + \frac{v}{8g^2} [(n-m)^2 + 2(n-m)] + O(v^2) \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

Utilizando umas aproximações bem aproximadas, podemos escrever

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \exp \left[-\frac{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 + \frac{v^{(\ell)}}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^m z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] \times \\
 & \times \left\{ 1 + \frac{(n_\ell - m_\ell)}{4} \frac{v^{(\ell)}}{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}} \left[\sum_{j=1}^m z_j^2 \right] + \frac{v^{(\ell)}}{8g_{(\ell), n_\ell}^2} [(n - m)^2 + 2(n - m)] + O(v^2) \right\} \\
 & \approx \exp \left[-\frac{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 + \dots \right] \times \left\{ 1 + \frac{(n_\ell - m_\ell)}{4} \frac{v^{(\ell)}}{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}} \left[\sum_{j=1}^m z_j^2 \right] + \dots \right\} \\
 & \approx \exp \left[-\frac{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \dots \right] \exp \left[\frac{(n_\ell - m_\ell)}{4} \frac{v^{(\ell)}}{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}} \left[\sum_{j=1}^m z_j^2 \right] \right] \\
 & = \exp \left[\left(-\frac{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}}{2} + \frac{(n_\ell - m_\ell)}{4} \frac{v^{(\ell)}}{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}} \right) \sum_{j=1}^m z_j^2 \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Utilizando umas aproximações bem aproximadas, podemos escrever

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \exp \left[-\frac{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 + \frac{v^{(\ell)}}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^m z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] \times \\
 & \times \left\{ 1 + \frac{(n_\ell - m_\ell)}{4} \frac{v^{(\ell)}}{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}} \left[\sum_{j=1}^m z_j^2 \right] + \frac{v^{(\ell)}}{8g_{(\ell), n_\ell}^2} [(n - m)^2 + 2(n - m)] + O(v^2) \right\} \\
 & \approx \exp \left[-\frac{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 + \dots \right] \times \left\{ 1 + \frac{(n_\ell - m_\ell)}{4} \frac{v^{(\ell)}}{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}} \left[\sum_{j=1}^m z_j^2 \right] + \dots \right\} \\
 & \approx \exp \left[-\frac{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \dots \right] \exp \left[\frac{(n_\ell - m_\ell)}{4} \frac{v^{(\ell)}}{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}} \left[\sum_{j=1}^m z_j^2 \right] \right] \\
 & = \exp \left[\left(-\frac{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}}{2} + \frac{(n_\ell - m_\ell)}{4} \frac{v^{(\ell)}}{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}} \right) \sum_{j=1}^m z_j^2 \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Utilizando umas aproximações bem aproximadas, podemos escrever

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \exp \left[-\frac{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 + \frac{v^{(\ell)}}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^m z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] \times \\
 & \times \left\{ 1 + \frac{(n_\ell - m_\ell)}{4} \frac{v^{(\ell)}}{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}} \left[\sum_{j=1}^m z_j^2 \right] + \frac{v^{(\ell)}}{8g_{(\ell), n_\ell}^2} [(n - m)^2 + 2(n - m)] + O(v^2) \right\} \\
 & \approx \exp \left[-\frac{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 + \dots \right] \times \left\{ 1 + \frac{(n_\ell - m_\ell)}{4} \frac{v^{(\ell)}}{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}} \left[\sum_{j=1}^m z_j^2 \right] + \dots \right\} \\
 & \approx \exp \left[-\frac{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \dots \right] \exp \left[\frac{(n_\ell - m_\ell)}{4} \frac{v^{(\ell)}}{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}} \left[\sum_{j=1}^m z_j^2 \right] \right] \\
 & = \exp \left[\left(-\frac{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}}{2} + \frac{(n_\ell - m_\ell)}{4} \frac{v^{(\ell)}}{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}} \right) \sum_{j=1}^m z_j^2 \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Utilizando umas aproximações bem aproximadas, podemos escrever

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \exp \left[-\frac{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 + \frac{v^{(\ell)}}{8} \sum_{j,k=1}^m z_j^2 z_k^2 \right] \times \\
 & \times \left\{ 1 + \frac{(n_\ell - m_\ell)}{4} \frac{v^{(\ell)}}{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}} \left[\sum_{j=1}^m z_j^2 \right] + \frac{v^{(\ell)}}{8g_{(\ell), n_\ell}^2} [(n - m)^2 + 2(n - m)] + O(v^2) \right\} \\
 & \approx \exp \left[-\frac{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 + \dots \right] \times \left\{ 1 + \frac{(n_\ell - m_\ell)}{4} \frac{v^{(\ell)}}{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}} \left[\sum_{j=1}^m z_j^2 \right] + \dots \right\} \\
 & \approx \exp \left[-\frac{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m z_i^2 \dots \right] \exp \left[\frac{(n_\ell - m_\ell)}{4} \frac{v^{(\ell)}}{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}} \left[\sum_{j=1}^m z_j^2 \right] \right] \\
 & = \exp \left[\left(-\frac{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}}{2} + \frac{(n_\ell - m_\ell)}{4} \frac{v^{(\ell)}}{g^{(\ell), n_\ell}} \right) \sum_{j=1}^m z_j^2 \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Comparando o termo da expressão acima que multiplica $\sum_{j=1}^m z_j^2$ com o mesmo termo equação (4.97), temos que

$$-\frac{g(\ell),n_\ell}{2} + \frac{(n_\ell - m_\ell)}{4} \frac{v(\ell)}{g(\ell),n_\ell} = -\frac{g(\ell),m_\ell}{2}$$

o que nos leva a

$$g(\ell),m_\ell = g(\ell),n_\ell - \frac{(n_\ell - m_\ell)}{4} \frac{v(\ell)}{g(\ell),n_\ell} + O(v^2) \quad (4.100)$$

Outra maneira de obter essa relação é utilizando a equação (4.47).

Especializando a equação (4.47) para $i_1 = i_2$ e somando sobre m_ℓ índices, temos que

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[z_{i_1;\alpha_1} z_{i_2;\alpha_2}] &= \delta_{i_1 i_2} \times \\ &\times \left[g_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\beta_i \in \mathcal{D}}^{1 \leq i \leq 4} v^{(\beta_1 \beta_2)(\beta_3 \beta_4)} (n g_{\alpha_1 \beta_1} g_{\alpha_2 \beta_2} g_{\beta_3 \beta_4} + 2 g_{\alpha_1 \beta_1} g_{\alpha_2 \beta_3} g_{\beta_2 \beta_4}) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (4.47)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[z_i z_i] &= g^{(\ell), m_\ell} + \frac{1}{2} v^{(\ell)} (m_\ell + 2) (g^{(\ell), m_\ell})^3 = \delta_{ii} G^{(\ell)} \Leftrightarrow \\ G^{(\ell)} &= \frac{1}{g^{(\ell), m_\ell}} + \frac{v^{(\ell)} (m_\ell + 2)}{2 (g^{(\ell), m_\ell})^3} + O(v^2) \end{aligned} \quad (4.101)$$

Isolando $g_{(\ell),m_\ell}$ temos a equação (4.102):

$$\frac{1}{g_{(\ell),m_\ell}} = G^{(\ell)} - \frac{(m_\ell + 2)}{2} \frac{V^{(\ell)}}{n_{\ell-1}(G^{(\ell)})^4} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \quad (4.102)$$

na qual utilizamos relação

$$v_{(\ell)} = \frac{V^{(\ell)}}{n_{\ell-1}(G^{(\ell)})^4} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \quad (4.103)$$

obtida de

$$g_{(\ell)} = G_{(\ell)} + O(v) \quad (4.82) \quad V_{(\ell)} = V_{(\ell)}/n_{\ell-1} + O(v^2) \quad (4.83)$$



That's all Folks!