

2019-12-31

Part 1

$\sqrt{m, k} \rightarrow \text{indep't}$

$$\theta = \text{vec}(\theta_j)_{j=1}^m$$

$$\theta(t=0) =: \theta_0$$

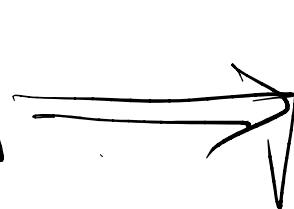
$$G(\theta_0) = \theta(t=\infty)$$

$$\parallel$$

$$\text{vec}(\theta_j(t=\infty))_{j=1}^m$$

$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m \int \theta_j(t=\infty) \in \mathbb{R}^{d+2}$$

Thm 1



μ

$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m \int \theta_j^k(t=\infty) \in \mathbb{R}^{d+2}$$



μ^k

Thm 2

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mu^k \rightarrow \mu^\infty$$

$$\nabla \left[\frac{1}{2} (f_0 - 1f)^2 \right]$$

Part 2, Let $\rightarrow \boxed{k = m^r}$

$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m \tilde{f}_{g_j}(t \rightarrow \infty) \in S^d$$

$$\boxed{\text{Thm 3}} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} (m \rightarrow \infty) \\ \downarrow \\ \mu \end{array}$$

$\boxed{\text{Thm 4}}$ if $r > 1$

let μ be the
distribution in Thm 3

? $\text{supp}(\mu) \neq \cancel{\mathbb{R}^{d+2}}_{S^d}$

$$\mathbb{E}_{\Theta(\omega)} Q_j(m)$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{\Theta(\omega)} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m \left\| \frac{d}{dt} Q_j(t) \right\| dt$$

$$\mathbb{E} \Theta_j(m)$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{\Theta(\omega)} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \left\| \frac{d}{dt} \Theta(t) \right\| dt$$

FNL dyn.
(GD & DRN)



NKT dyn
(GD & DRN)

$k = k(\omega)$

$\| \Theta(t) \|$



$\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \left\| \frac{d}{dt} \Theta(t) \right\| < \epsilon$

$Q_z(m)$

$$= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \left\| \frac{d}{dt} g_j \right\| dt$$

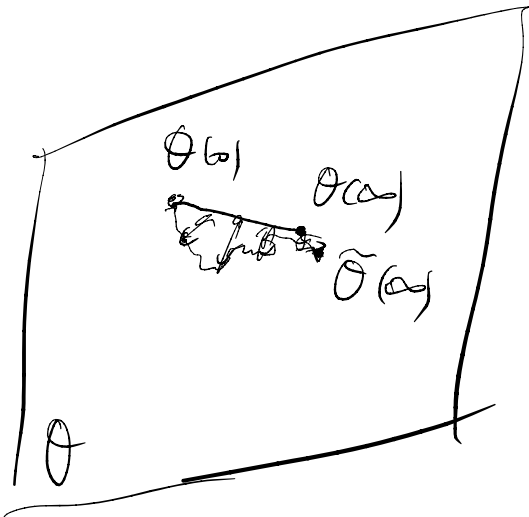
$$Q_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\text{lin}}(u)$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left\| \frac{d}{dt} E_j \right\| dt$$

$$\|e_j^{\text{lin}}(t)\| \leq e^{-\lambda t} e_j^{\text{var}}(0)$$

$$- \mathbb{E}_{j \sim \pi} \|\mathbf{g}_j\| \leq e^{-\lambda t} \|\mathbf{g}_j\|_{\text{LMM}(\mathbf{g})}$$

$$-g \ln(\infty)$$



Step 1/ $O(t) \Rightarrow c_2 \theta^{\ln(c_1 t)} N_2$

$$t \in [0, T]$$

$$\boxed{\gamma > 1}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m \left\| \frac{d}{dt} \varepsilon_j \right\| dt$$

$$\boxed{\gamma > 1}$$

$$> \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m \left\| \varepsilon_j(t=\infty) - \varepsilon_j(t=0) \right\|$$

$$\approx +\infty$$

$$\boxed{\gamma < 1}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m \left\| \frac{d}{dt} \varepsilon_j^{(t)} \right\| dt$$

$$\leq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m \left\| \frac{d}{dt} \varepsilon_j^{\text{lin}(ct)} \right\| dt$$

$$+ \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m \left\| \frac{d}{dt} (\varepsilon_j^{\text{bn}(ct)} - \varepsilon_j(t)) \right\| dt$$

$$\leq 0 + 0$$

$$f(x, \theta(\infty)).$$

$$\theta(\infty) = (\underline{a}_j, \underline{w}_j, \underline{c}_j)_{j=1}^m$$

$$= \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_j a_j \sigma(w_j x + c_j).$$

if $\delta \geq 1$

$$\theta(\infty)_j \in \mathcal{O}(1).$$

$$|f(x, \theta(\infty)) - f^*| > \mathcal{O}(1) \Rightarrow \exists w_2 \geq C_0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\mathcal{O}(1)$$

$$m \rightarrow \infty$$

$$f^* \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$$

$$\text{Ass } \|a_j, w_j\| < C_0$$

$$\|f_{\theta}\|_2^2 \leq \frac{1}{m^2} \sum \|a_j\|_2^2 \|\sigma(w_j x + c_j)\|_2^2$$

$m \mathcal{O}(1)$

$$\leq \frac{1}{m^2} m \mathcal{O}(1)$$

$$\frac{1}{m^{2r-1}} \mathcal{O}(1) C_0$$

$$\underline{0}$$

$$\sup_{\theta \in B(\theta_0, r)} \|f_{\theta}(x)\|_2 \leq g(r),$$

$$r = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sum_{j=1}^m \| \theta_j - \theta_0 \|_2 \int_0^{\infty} dt$$

已知 n :

W_0	δ	$f(x_i, \theta_{\infty}) = f(x_i)$
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$$Q(r) \int_0^{\infty}$$

At for