

1)

$$1.1) \quad \vec{x} \sim \mathcal{N}(\vec{\mu}, \Sigma) \Rightarrow M_{\vec{x}}(\vec{t}) = \mathbb{E}_{\vec{x}}(e^{t^T \vec{x}}) = \exp(t^T \vec{\mu} + \frac{1}{2} t^T \Sigma t)$$

$$\vec{Y} = A\vec{x} + \vec{b} \sim A \Rightarrow M_{\vec{Y}}(\vec{t}) = \mathbb{E}_{\vec{x}}(\exp(t^T A\vec{x} + t^T \vec{b})) \quad t \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$= e^{t^T \vec{b}} \mathbb{E}_{\vec{x}}(e^{t^T A\vec{x}})$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{\vec{x}}(e^{t^T A\vec{x}}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{t^T A\vec{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^d |\Sigma|}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2} (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu})) d\vec{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^d |\Sigma|}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \vec{x}^T \Sigma^{-1} \vec{x} - \frac{1}{2} \vec{\mu}^T \Sigma^{-1} \vec{\mu} + \vec{\mu}^T \Sigma^{-1} \vec{x} + t^T A\vec{x}\right) d\vec{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^d |\Sigma|}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \vec{x}^T \Sigma^{-1} \vec{x} - \frac{1}{2} \vec{\mu}^T \Sigma^{-1} \vec{\mu} + \underbrace{(\vec{\mu} + \Sigma A^T t)^T \Sigma^{-1} \vec{x}}_q\right) d\vec{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^d |\Sigma|}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \vec{x}^T \Sigma^{-1} \vec{x} - \frac{1}{2} \vec{\eta}^T \Sigma^{-1} \vec{\eta} + \vec{\eta}^T \Sigma^{-1} \vec{x} + \frac{1}{2} t^T A \Sigma^{-1} A^T t + \vec{\mu}^T \Sigma^{-1} \Sigma A^T t\right) d\vec{x}$$

$$= \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} t^T A \Sigma A^T t + \vec{\mu}^T A^T t\right) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \mathcal{N}(\vec{\eta}, \Sigma) d\vec{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_Y(t) = \exp(t^T (A\vec{\mu} + \vec{b}) + \frac{1}{2} t^T A \Sigma A^T t)$$

$$\Rightarrow Y \sim \mathcal{N}(A\vec{\mu} + \vec{b}, A \Sigma A^T) \quad \square$$

1.2)

$$\vec{x} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_x, \Sigma_x)$$

$$\vec{z} = a\vec{x} + b\vec{y}$$

$$\vec{y} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_y, \Sigma_y)$$

$$M_z(t) = \mathbb{E}_z (\exp(t^T z)) = \mathbb{E}_{x,y} (\exp(a^T x) \exp(b^T y))$$

$$t_1 = at, t_2 = bt$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_x (\exp(t_1^T x)) \mathbb{E}_y (\exp(t_2^T y))$$

$$= M_x(t_1) M_y(t_2)$$

$$= \exp(t_1^T \mu_x + \frac{1}{2} t_1^T \Sigma_x t_1 + t_2^T \mu_y + \frac{1}{2} t_2^T \Sigma_y t_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow M_z(t) = \exp(t^T (a\mu_x + b\mu_y) + \frac{1}{2} t^T (a^2 \Sigma_x + b^2 \Sigma_y) t)$$

$$\Rightarrow z \sim \mathcal{N}(a\mu_x + b\mu_y, a^2 \Sigma_x + b^2 \Sigma_y) \quad \square$$

1.3)

$$M_Y(t) = \mathbb{E}_y (\exp(t^T Y)) = \mathbb{E}_x (\mathbb{E}_{Y|X} (\exp(t^T Y) | X))$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_x (\exp(t^T (Ax + b) + \frac{1}{2} t^T \Sigma_{Y|X} t))$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_x (\exp(t^T Ax + t^T b + \frac{1}{2} t^T \Sigma_{Y|X} t))$$

$$= \exp(t^T b + \frac{1}{2} t^T \Sigma_{Y|X} t) M_X(A^T t)$$

$$= \exp(t^T b + \frac{1}{2} t^T \Sigma_{Y|X} t) \exp(t^T A\mu_x + \frac{1}{2} t^T A \Sigma_{XX} A^T t)$$

$$\Rightarrow M_Y(t) = \exp(t^T (A\mu_x + b) + \frac{1}{2} t^T (\Sigma_{Y|X} + A \Sigma_{XX} A^T) t)$$

$$\Rightarrow Y \sim \mathcal{N}(A\mu_x + b, A \Sigma_{XX} A^T)$$

□

$$1.4) \quad M_X(t) = \mathbb{E}_X(\exp(t^T X)) \xrightarrow{\text{marginalize out } Y} \mathbb{E}_Y[\mathbb{E}_X(\exp(t^T X))] = \mathbb{E}_{X,Y}(\exp(t^T X))$$

$$M_Z(\begin{pmatrix} t^T X \\ t^T Y \end{pmatrix}) = \mathbb{E}_{X,Y}(\exp(t^T X + t^T Y))$$

$$\Rightarrow M_X(t) = M_Z(\begin{pmatrix} t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}) = \exp\left(\begin{pmatrix} t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} \mu_X \\ \mu_Y \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}^T \Sigma \begin{pmatrix} t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$= \exp(t^T \mu_X + \frac{1}{2} t^T \Sigma_{XX} t)$$

$$\Rightarrow X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_X, \Sigma_{XX})$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{Y|X}(Y|X) = \frac{f_{XY}(X,Y)}{f_X(X)} = \frac{\sqrt{(2\pi)^{d_X} |\Sigma_{XX}|}}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^{d_X+d_Y} |\Sigma|}} \frac{\exp(-\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} X - \mu_X \\ Y - \mu_Y \end{pmatrix}^T \Sigma^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} X - \mu_X \\ Y - \mu_Y \end{pmatrix})}{\exp(-\frac{1}{2} (X - \mu_X)^T \Sigma_{XX}^{-1} (X - \mu_X))}$$

$$\Sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \Lambda_{XX} & \Lambda_{XY} \\ \Lambda_{YX} & \Lambda_{YY} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Lambda_{XX} = \Sigma_{XX}^{-1} + \Sigma_{XX} \Sigma_{XY} M^{-1} \Sigma_{YX} \Sigma_{XX}^{-1}$$

$$\Lambda_{XY} = -\Sigma_{XX}^{-1} \Sigma_{XY} M^{-1}$$

$$\Lambda_{YX} = -M^{-1} \Sigma_{YX} \Sigma_{XX}^{-1}$$

$$\Lambda_{YY} = M^{-1}$$

$$M = \Sigma_{YY} - \Sigma_{YX} \Sigma_{XX}^{-1} \Sigma_{XY}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} X - \mu_X \\ Y - \mu_Y \end{pmatrix}^T \Sigma^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} X - \mu_X \\ Y - \mu_Y \end{pmatrix} &= (X - \mu_X)^T \Lambda_{XX} (X - \mu_X) + (Y - \mu_Y)^T \Lambda_{YY} (Y - \mu_Y) \\ &\quad + (X - \mu_X)^T \Lambda_{XY} (Y - \mu_Y) + (Y - \mu_Y)^T \Lambda_{YX} (X - \mu_X) \\ &= (X - \mu_X)^T \Sigma_{XX}^{-1} (X - \mu_X) + (X - \mu_X)^T \Sigma_{XX}^{-1} \Sigma_{XY} M^{-1} \Sigma_{YX} \Sigma_{XX}^{-1} (X - \mu_X) \\ &\quad + (Y - \mu_Y)^T M^{-1} (Y - \mu_Y) - (X - \mu_X)^T \Sigma_{XX}^{-1} \Sigma_{XY} M^{-1} (Y - \mu_Y) - (Y - \mu_Y)^T M^{-1} \Sigma_{YX} \Sigma_{XX}^{-1} (X - \mu_X) \\ &= (X - \mu_X)^T \Sigma_{XX}^{-1} (X - \mu_X) + (Y - \mu_Y)^T M^{-1} \underbrace{(Y - \mu_Y - \Sigma_{YX} \Sigma_{XX}^{-1} (X - \mu_X))}_q + \end{aligned}$$

$$(x - \mu_x)^T \Sigma_{xx}^{-1} \Sigma_{xy} M^{-1} \underbrace{(\Sigma_{yx} \Sigma_{xx}^{-1} (x - \mu_x) - (y - \mu_y))}_{-\alpha}$$

$$= (x - \mu_x)^T \Sigma_{xx}^{-1} (x - \mu_x) +$$

$$(y - \mu_y - \Sigma_{xy}^T \Sigma_{xx}^{-1} (x - \mu_x))^T M^{-1} (\Sigma_{yx} \Sigma_{xx}^{-1} (x - \mu_x)) = g(x, y)$$

Σ is symmetric:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{xx} & \Sigma_{xy} \\ \Sigma_{yx} & \Sigma_{yy} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{xx}^T & \Sigma_{yx}^T \\ \Sigma_{xy}^T & \Sigma_{yy}^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma_{yx} = \Sigma_{xy}^T$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{\sqrt{(2\pi)^{d_x} |\Sigma_{xx}|}}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^{d_x+d_y} |\Sigma|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(g(x, y) - (x - \mu_x)^T \Sigma_{xx}^{-1} (x - \mu_x))\right)$$

$$g(x, y) - (x - \mu_x)^T \Sigma_{xx}^{-1} (x - \mu_x) =$$

$$(\Sigma_{yx} \Sigma_{xx}^{-1} (x - \mu_x))^T M^{-1} (\Sigma_{yx} \Sigma_{xx}^{-1} (x - \mu_x))$$

$$\mu_{Y|x} = \mu_y + \Sigma_{yx} \Sigma_{xx}^{-1} (x - \mu_x)$$

$$\Sigma_{Y|x} = M = \Sigma_{yy} - \Sigma_{yx} \Sigma_{xx}^{-1} \Sigma_{xy}$$

$$|\Sigma| = |\Sigma_{xx}| |M|$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^{d_y} |M|}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} (\Sigma_{yx} \Sigma_{xx}^{-1} (y - \mu_y))^T M^{-1} (\Sigma_{yx} \Sigma_{xx}^{-1} (y - \mu_y))\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow Y|X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_{Y|x}, \Sigma_{Y|x})$$

□

$$1.5) \quad D_{KL}(P_1 \parallel P_2) = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim N(\mu_0, \Sigma_0)} \left[\log \left(\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} \right) \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{P_1} \left[\log \left(\frac{|\Sigma_1|}{|\Sigma_0|} \right) + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \mu_1)^T \Sigma_1^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mu_1) - (\mathbf{x} - \mu_0)^T \Sigma_0^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mu_0) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{|\Sigma_1|}{|\Sigma_0|} \right) + \mathbb{E}_{P_1} (\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \mu_1)^T \Sigma_1^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mu_1)) - \mathbb{E}_{P_1} (\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \mu_0)^T \Sigma_0^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mu_0))$$

$$\mathbf{x} \sim N(m, \Sigma): \quad \mathbb{E}_x ((\mathbf{x} - m)^T A (\mathbf{x} - m)) = (m - m')^T A (m - m') + \text{tr}(A \Sigma)$$

proof: $\mathbb{E}_x ((\mathbf{x} - m)^T A (\mathbf{x} - m)) = m'^T A m' - 2 m^T A m' + \mathbb{E}_x (\underbrace{\mathbf{x}^T A \mathbf{x}}_{\text{tr}(\mathbf{x}^T A \mathbf{x}) = \text{tr}(A \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}^T)})$

$$= m'^T A m' - 2 m^T A m' + \text{tr}(A \mathbb{E}_x ((\mathbf{x} - m)(\mathbf{x} - m)^T - m m^T + \mathbf{x} m^T + m \mathbf{x}^T))$$

$$= m'^T A m' - 2 m^T A m' + \text{tr}(A \Sigma - A m m^T + 2 A m m^T)$$

$$= m'^T A m' - 2 m^T A m' + \text{tr}(A \Sigma + A m m^T)$$

$$= m'^T A m' - 2 m^T A m' + \text{tr}(A \Sigma) + m^T A m = (m - m')$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{KL}(P_1 \parallel P_2) = \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{|\Sigma_1|}{|\Sigma_0|} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\Sigma_1 \Sigma_0^{-1}) + \frac{1}{2} (\mu_0 - \mu_1)^T \Sigma_1^{-1} (\mu_0 - \mu_1) + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\Sigma_1 \Sigma_0^{-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{KL}(N(\mu_0, \Sigma_0) \parallel N(\mu_1, \Sigma_1)) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\log \left(\frac{|\Sigma_1|}{|\Sigma_0|} \right) + (\mu_0 - \mu_1)^T \Sigma_1^{-1} (\mu_0 - \mu_1) + \text{tr}(\Sigma_1 \Sigma_0^{-1}) - d \right]$$

□

2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 2.1) \quad L(y_1, \dots, y_n; \phi, \sigma^2) &= P(\varepsilon_1 = y_1) P(\varepsilon_2 = \frac{y_2 - \phi_1 y_1}{\sigma}) \cdots P(\varepsilon_n = \frac{y_n - \phi_{n-1} y_{n-1} - \cdots - \phi_{n-p} y_{n-p}}{\sigma}) \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \right)^n \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{y_1^2}{\sigma^2}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(y_2 - \phi_1 y_1)^2}{\sigma^2}\right) \cdots \\
 &\quad \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(y_n - (\phi_{n-1} y_{n-1} + \cdots + \phi_{n-p} y_{n-p}))^2}{\sigma^2}\right) \\
 \Rightarrow \log L(Y; \phi, \sigma^2) &= -\frac{n}{2} \log(2\pi\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{y_1^2}{\sigma^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(y_2 - \phi_1 y_1)^2}{\sigma^2} - \cdots \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(y_n - (\phi_{n-1} y_{n-1} + \cdots + \phi_{n-p} y_{n-p}))^2}{\sigma^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.2)

maximizing L w.r.t ϕ :

$$\min_{\phi} (Y - X\phi)^T (Y - X\phi) : \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & y_1 & y_2 & \cdots & y_n \\ 1 & y_1 & y_1 & \cdots & y_1 \\ 1 & y_2 & y_1 & \cdots & y_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & y_{n-1} & y_{n-2} & \cdots & y_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\min_{\phi} Y^T Y + \phi^T X^T X \phi - 2 Y^T X \phi$$

$$\min_{\phi} \phi^T X^T X \phi - 2 Y^T X \phi \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} [\phi^T X^T X \phi - 2 Y^T X \phi] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 X^T X \phi = 2 X^T Y \Rightarrow \phi^* = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y$$

maximizing L w.r.t σ :

$$\max_{\sigma} n \log(\sigma^2) + \frac{(Y - X\phi)^T (Y - X\phi)}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma^2} \left(n \log(\sigma^2) + \frac{(Y - X\phi)^T (Y - X\phi)}{\sigma^2} \right) &= 0 \Rightarrow \frac{n}{\sigma^2} - \frac{(Y - X\phi)^T (Y - X\phi)}{\sigma^4} = 0 \\
 \Rightarrow \sigma^2 &= \frac{1}{n} (Y - X\phi)^T (Y - X\phi)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} (Y - (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y)^T (Y - (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y)$$

2.3)

$$(a) P(Y_t | Y_{t-1}) = P_e(Y_t - \phi Y_{t-1}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(Y_t - \phi Y_{t-1})^2}{\sigma^2}\right)$$

$$(b) \sum_y \pi(y) P(y|y) = \pi(y)$$

$$\pi^{(n)}(y) = p(x_0) \prod_{t=1}^{n-1} P(Y_t | Y_{t-1}) \quad P(Y_t | Y_{t-1}) = p(x_0) \exp\left(-\frac{(Y_t - \phi Y_{t-1})^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

$$M_{Y_T}(t) = E_{Y_T}[\exp(tY_T)] = E_{Y_{T-1}, \varepsilon_T} [\exp(t + Y_{T-1} + \varepsilon_T)]$$

$$= E_{Y_{T-1}} [\exp(t + Y_{T-1})] E_{\varepsilon_T} [\exp(t + \varepsilon_T)]$$

$$= M_{Y_{T-1}}(t\phi) \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} t^2 \sigma^2\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow M_{Y_T}(t) = \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} t^2 \sigma^2\right) \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} (t\phi)^2 \sigma^2\right) \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} (t\phi^2)^2 \sigma^2\right) \dots$$

$$\exp\left(\frac{1}{2} (t\phi^i)^2 \sigma^2\right) \exp(t\phi^T y_0)$$

$$= \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 t^2 \sum_{j=1}^T (\phi^j)^2\right) \exp(t\phi^T y_0) = \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 t^2 \frac{1 - \phi^{2T}}{1 - \phi^2}\right) \exp(t\phi^T y_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow M_Y(t) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} M_{Y_T}(t) = \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{1 - \phi^2}\right) \Rightarrow Y \sim N(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{1 - \phi^2}) \quad \square$$

3)

$$3.1) L_\theta(x_{1:T}) = -\log(p_\theta(x_{1:T}; \theta, \sigma^2))$$

$$= -\log\left(\prod_{i=1}^T \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x_i - f_\theta(x_{i-1}, \dots, x_{i-p}))^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)\right)$$

$$= \frac{T}{2} \log(2\pi\sigma^2) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^T \frac{(x_i - f_\theta(x_{i-1}, \dots, x_{i-p}))^2}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial L_\theta}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^T (x_i - f_\theta(x_{i-1}, \dots, x_{i-p})) \frac{\partial f_\theta(x_{i-1}, \dots, x_{i-p})}{\partial \theta}$$

در مکانیکی دستورات را حساب کنید
 $(x_i - f_\theta(x_{i-1}, \dots, x_{i-p})) \frac{\partial f_\theta(x_{i-1}, \dots, x_{i-p})}{\partial \theta}$
 را جمع می‌نماییم.

اگر مقدار θ بسیار باشد مدل f_θ بینهایت بزرگ شود که یادگیریش را سخت تر می‌کند.

اگر σ زیاد باشد مقدار σ بزرگ شود، تأثیرات زیادی از این تغییرات بر f_θ داشته باشد (exploding gradient).

3.2)

با L : از Transformer خارج شوند. این مدل از این مکانیک را نشان می‌دهد.

اما بعدها بسیار زیاد بزرگ شوند. بنابراین فرمول می‌تواند مقدار θ را داشته باشد.

محبوبترین میان مدلها LSTM و GRU هستند.

و همچنان Vanishing gradient

و Small σ : مقدار σ از CNN، MLP

استفاده کرد. اما محدود است. روابط را بجهة ترا نتوانند به فواید دریافت نمود.

$$3.3) \quad x_1, \dots, x_t$$

$$\hat{x}_{t+1} \sim \mathcal{N}(f_\theta(x_t, \dots, x_{t-p+1}), \sigma^2)$$

$$\hat{x}_{t+k} \sim \mathcal{N}(f_\theta(\hat{x}_{t+k-1}, \dots, x_{t+k-p}), \sigma^2)$$

$$\hat{\epsilon}_{t+1} = x_{t+1} - \hat{x}_{t+1} \Rightarrow \bar{\epsilon}_{t+1} = \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_{t+1}] = x_{t+1} - f_g(x_t, \dots, x_{t-p+1})$$

$$\text{؟ خوارزمی } \Rightarrow E[\epsilon_{t+2}] = x_{t+2} - f_\theta(\hat{x}_{t+1}, x_t, \dots, x_{t-p+2})$$

$$\approx x_{t+2} - f_\theta(x_{t+1}, x_t, \dots, x_{t-p+2})$$

$$+ \frac{\partial f_\theta(x_{t+1}, \dots, x_{t-p+2})}{\partial x_{t+1}} \tilde{e}_{t+1}$$

$$\text{برهان: } \mathbb{E}[\varepsilon_{t+k}] = x_{t+k} - f_\theta(x_{t+k-1}, \dots, x_{t+k-p})$$

$$+ \nabla_x f_0(x_{t+k-1}, \dots, x_{t+k-p}) \cdot \bar{\epsilon} \quad \bar{\epsilon} = \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{t+k-1} \\ \vdots \\ \epsilon_{t+k-p} \end{bmatrix}$$

اگر $\frac{\partial f_\alpha(x_{t+1}, \dots, x_{t-p+2})}{\partial x_{t+1}}$ زیاد باشد، فعالیت \hat{x}_t با ازاسن k به درست یکسر از این مرتبه باشد.

ا) - بعوارٍ مینم و باکرمه، اتوالله لكم.

2- ایجاد مجموعه ensemble برای هر کدام از داده های آنها و فلکا را با چشم اندازی می کنیم.

3. 4)

$$L_\theta(x_{1:T}) = \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi\sigma^2) + \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^T (x_i - f_\theta(x_{i-1}, \dots, x_{i-p}; c_{1:i}))^2$$

$$\text{رموخته بـ} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - f_\theta(x_{i-1}, \dots, x_{i-p}; c_{1:i}))^2$$

از این مدل صوتیان برای تولید متن انتهاه را دارند و نزدیک باشد متن انتهاه را.

$$\text{Factorization: } \text{Unconditional: } P(x_{1:T}) = \prod_{t=1}^T P(x_t | x_{\leq t})$$

$$\text{Conditional : } P(x_{1:T} | C_{1:T}) = \prod_{t=1}^T P(x_t | x_{\leq t}, c_{1:t})$$

تکمیلی Conditional جمله ای که در متن داده شده فقط به عکس Unconditional جمله

که در متن داده شده است.

- متنی که در متن داده شده عکس Unconditional جمله

- متنی که در متن داده شده عکس Conditional جمله

3.5)

$$D_{KL}(P_\theta || Q_\phi) = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim P_\theta} \left[\log \left(\frac{P_\theta(x)}{Q_\phi(x)} \right) \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{x \sim P_\theta} \left[\log \left(\prod_{t=1}^T \frac{P_\theta(x_t | x_{\leq t}, c_{1:t})}{Q_\phi(x_t | x_{\leq t}, c_{1:t})} \right) \right]$$

$$= \sum_{t=1}^T \mathbb{E}_{x_t \sim P_\theta} \left[\log \left(\frac{P_\theta(x_t | x_{\leq t}, c_{1:t})}{Q_\phi(x_t | x_{\leq t}, c_{1:t})} \right) \right]$$

$$= \sum_{t=1}^T \mathbb{E}_{x_t \sim P_\theta} \left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (x_t - f_\theta(x_{\leq t}, -x_{t-p}; c_{1:t}))^2 + \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (x_t - g_\phi(x_{\leq t}, -x_{t-p}; c_{1:t}))^2 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{KL}(P_\theta || Q_\phi) = \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{t=1}^T \mathbb{E}_{x_t \sim P_\theta} \left[(x_t - g_\phi(x_{\leq t}, -x_{t-p}; c_{1:t}))^2 - (x_t - f_\theta(x_{\leq t}, -x_{t-p}; c_{1:t}))^2 \right]$$

نایاب (شکل رسیده) از توزیع P_θ باشد (برای دلیل نیز مراجعه کنید) و معنود است $T \gg 1$ باشد، ممکن است P_θ محاسبه $E_{x_t \sim P_\theta}$ باشد.

و باید f_θ intractable باشد.

راه حل: از نظر حساباتی f_θ, g_θ را با Monte-Carlo محاسبه کنیم.

$$x_{t:T}^{(i)} \sim P_\theta \quad i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{KL}(P_\theta || Q_\phi) \approx \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{i=1}^N \left(x_t^{(i)} - g_\phi(x_{t-1}^{(i)}, \dots, x_{t-p}^{(i)}; c_{1:t}) \right)^2 - \left(x_t^{(i)} - f_\theta(x_{t-1}^{(i)}, \dots, x_{t-p}^{(i)}; c_{1:t}) \right)^2$$

4)

اهمیت Gaussian چیزی است که می‌توانم با پارامترها (که) parametrize کنیم.

- می‌توانم این پارامترها را نیازی نداشتم =
که ترتیب

Gaussian (K) :

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_i^k &= w_{ki}^T h_i + b_{ki} \\ (\sigma_i^k)^2 &= \exp(w_{ki}^T h_i + d_{ki}) \end{aligned} \quad \left. \right\} \quad \text{که ترتیب}$$

Prior:

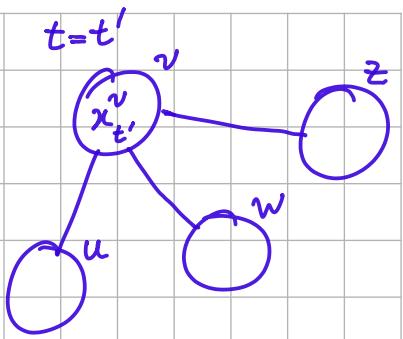
$$\begin{aligned} \pi_i &= (\pi_i^1, \dots, \pi_i^c)^T \Rightarrow \pi_i^k = \text{Softmax}(w_k^T h_i + c_k) \\ &= \frac{\exp(w_k^T h_i + c_k)}{\sum_{c'=1}^c \exp(w_{c'}^T h_i + c_{c'})} \end{aligned}$$

For a single $p(x_i | x_{\setminus i})$:

$$\underbrace{C \times d + C}_{\mu_i} + \underbrace{C \times d + C}_{\sigma^2_i} + \underbrace{C \times d + C}_{\pi_i} = 3C(d+1)$$

5)

$$1. P(x_{1:T}) = \prod_{t=1}^T P(x_t | x_{\leq t})$$



$$P(x_t | x_{\leq t}) = P(x_t^1, \dots, x_t^d | x_{\leq t})$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^d P(x_t^i | x_{\leq t}, x_{\leq t}^{N(i)})$$

$$= \prod_{v \in V} P(x_t^v | x_{\leq t}^v, x_{\leq t}^{N(v)})$$

$$\Rightarrow P(x_{1:T}) = \prod_{t=1}^T \prod_{v \in V} P(x_t^v | x_{\leq t}^v, x_{\leq t}^{N(v)})$$

2.

$$L_\theta(x_{1:T}) = \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{v \in O_t} \log P_\theta(x_t^v | x_{\leq t}^v, x_{\leq t}^{N(v)})$$

$$= \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{v \in V} m_t^v \log P_\theta(x_t^v | x_{\leq t}^v, x_{\leq t}^{N(v)})$$

أولاً نختار عقدة بيرل من مختلف العقد في كل itration ، ثم نحسب احتمالات العقد المتبقيه

ثانياً نحسب الـ likelihood من خلال راجعه معنويات العقد المختار

ثالثاً نستبدل العقد المختار بغيره من العقد المتبقيه .

$$P(x_t^{M_t} | x_t^{O_t}) = \frac{P(x_t^{M_t}, x_t^{O_t})}{P(x_t^{O_t})}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{x}_t^{M_t} = \underset{x_t^{M_t}}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(x_t^{M_t}, x_t^{O_t}) \Rightarrow \text{الخطوة الرابعة}$$

$$\forall v \in M_t : \hat{x}_t^v = GNN(x_{t-1}^v, \{x_{t-1}^u : u \in N(v)\})$$

جاءت هنا بـ iterative