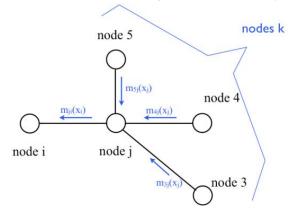
Belief Propagation Algorithm

效果: local computation => global inference

1. Acyclic

Essence: ordered 计算(global: hierarchical position => global inference)



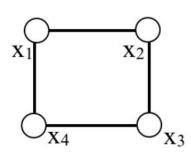


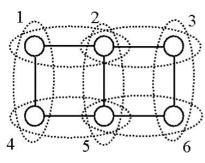
Figure 7.17: A loopy graph

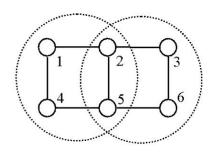
2. Cyclic

操作: 引入 belief 和 message 的概念,通过 pairwise 的计算和迭代,得到 marginal distribution <u>Essence</u>: 简化地认为局部(pairwise)的关系足以表示全局(Bethe approximation)

$$b(\{x\}) = \frac{\prod_{(ij)} b_{ij}(x_i, x_j)}{\prod_i b_i(x_i)^{q_i - 1}}$$

Key approximation:





Why works?

迭代更新的 converge 条件 <=> Bethe free energy 的最小值条件 (证明: normalization 的条件作为 Lagrange restriction terms)

Free Energy Principal

Origin: Physics => Neuroscience (Helmholtz)

Main idea: 两个 models (distributions),最小化 KL divergence

=> neuroscience: 脑内模型(ensemble density q(θ; λ)) vs 基于 sensory input/观察值的θ的

conditional distribution (p(θ|y(α)) θ: external causes 脑内世界模型的参数

λ: internal structures e.g.神经连接结构,神经激发情况

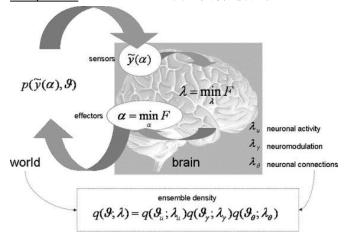
y: sensory input 感性 e.g. brain wave α: action

Free energy= KL divergence - model evidence = $D\{q(\theta; \lambda) \mid | p(\theta|y(\alpha))\}$ - $Inp(y(\alpha))$

$$D\left(b\{x\}||p(\{x\}) = \sum_{\{x\}} b(\{x\})E(\{x\}) + \sum_{\{x\}} b(\{x\}) \ln b(\{x\}) + \ln Z\right)$$

$$G(b(\{x\})) = \sum_{\{x\}} b(\{x\})E(\{x\}) + \sum_{\{x\}} b(\{x\}) \ln b(\{x\}) = U(b\{x\}) - S(b\{x\})$$

Comparison: Minimize 是双向、交替进行的



$$F = -\int q(artheta) \ln rac{p(ilde{y},artheta)}{q(artheta)} \mathrm{d}artheta = -\langle \ln p(ilde{y},artheta)
angle_q + \langle \ln q(artheta)
angle_q$$

t 时的脑内模型 q_t(θ; λ) & sensory input y_t(α_t-1) => 调整λ来 minimize F

$$F = - \ln p(ilde{y}) + D(q(artheta; \lambda) \| p(artheta | ilde{y}))$$

得到 t+1 时刻的脑内模型 q_t+1(θ ; λ)(本质是对 p_t(θ |y_t(α _t-1))的 approximation) => 根据模型 q_t+1(θ ; λ)指导下一步行动,即 α _t 来 minimize F(maximize p_t+1(y(α _t)| θ))

$$F = -\langle \ln p(\tilde{y}(lpha)|artheta)
angle_q + D(q(artheta)||p(artheta))$$

=>

不断根据行动结果调整脑内模型,根据模型进行"最优"行动

Ideas

Rough ideas:

BP 算法: 已知最终目标是实现 Free energy 最小化;不一定收敛(与 topology 的 loopy 程度有关, entropy term 的 convex or not)

- 1. Initialization: topology; 初始分布(equal or extreme) => 收敛? 收敛速度?
- 2. 过程: 是否有 patterns e.g.,

topology/network 边缘的 belief 和 message 更新快(是否也暗示了 global property)? 更新方向,extreme 的越 extreme,equal 越 equal?是否与 position 有关?

- 3. 过程(收敛前进行人为干涉)
- 1) 改变 message (e.g., 在调整认知过程中, 即收敛前, 受到新刺激, 获得 extra 信息)

- 2) 新 structure: topology (e.g., 敲掉/增加特定节点; 改变 overall 结构); 分布(e.g. extreme=>equal, 比如突然没理由地随机改变认知模型, 突变算法?)
- 4. 已知目标(某 marginal distribution),能设计一次收敛吗?(e.g., Initialization, topology,中途干涉步骤…)

Interest: 意识的运作, e.g., modular theory 模块之间如何 self-organize