# 题目

考虑具有连续权重的布尔型感知机的泛化误差在大 $\alpha$ 极限下的渐进形式 $^1$ 

# 设定

考虑如下感知机模型

$$y = \operatorname{sign}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x}\right) \tag{1}$$

其中权重  $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^N$  满足球面约束  $\|\mathbf{w}\|^2 = N$ ,输入数据  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ 。训练集  $\mathcal{D} = \left\{ (\mathbf{x}^\mu, y_\star^\mu) \right\}_{u=1}^P$ ,标签

$$y_{\star}^{\mu} = \operatorname{sign}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}\mathbf{w}_{\star} \cdot \mathbf{x}^{\mu}\right) \tag{2}$$

其中真实权重  $\mathbf{w}_\star \in \mathbb{R}^N$  满足球面约束  $\|\mathbf{w}_\star\|^2 = N$ ,数据  $\mathbf{x}$  满足高斯分布  $\mathbf{x} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}_N)$ 。损失函数

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{\mu} \Theta\left(-y^{\mu}y_{\star}^{\mu}\right) \tag{3}$$

其中 Θ 为 Heaviside 阶跃函数。泛化误差

$$\varepsilon_{\mathbf{g}} = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{W}_{\star}, \mathbf{x}} \Theta \left( -y y_{\star} \right) \tag{4}$$

# 结论

定义数据量密度  $\alpha = P/N$ ,泛化误差可以表示为

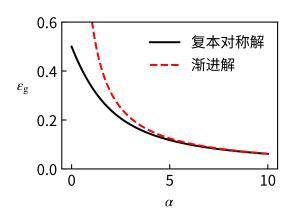
$$\varepsilon_{\rm g} = \frac{1}{\pi} \arccos r \tag{5}$$

其中 r 是如下方程的不动点

$$\frac{r}{\sqrt{1-r}} = \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \int \mathcal{D}x \, \frac{e^{-rx^2/2}}{\int_{\sqrt{r}x}^{\infty} \mathcal{D}z} \tag{6}$$

在  $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$  时,泛化误差的渐进形式为

$$\varepsilon_{\rm g} \simeq \frac{0.625}{\alpha} \tag{7}$$



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>这个问题最早由 G. Györgyi 和 N. Tishby 在 1990 年得到复本对称解 [1],H. S. Seung、H. Sompolinsky、N. Tishby 在 1992 年关于感知机的工作 [2] 和 H. Nishimori 在 2001 年的书 [3] 第八章对这个问题进行了介绍,有很高的参考价值

### 分析

### 1. 统计力学形式

配分函数

$$Z = \int d\mathbf{w} \, \delta(N - ||\mathbf{w}||^2) \exp\left[-\beta \sum_{\mu} \Theta\left(-y^{\mu} y_{\star}^{\mu}\right)\right]$$
 (8)

注意到  $\lim_{\beta \to \infty} e^{-\beta \, \Theta(-x)} = \Theta(x)$ ,取零温极限,采用如下配分函数

$$Z = \int d\mathbf{w} \, \delta(N - ||\mathbf{w}||^2) \prod_{\mu} \Theta\left(y^{\mu} y_{\star}^{\mu}\right) \tag{9}$$

这对应于不考虑输出噪声的情况

自由能  $Nf = -\log Z$ ,复本技巧  $\mathbb{E} \log Z = \lim_{n\to 0} \frac{1}{n} \log \mathbb{E} Z^n$ ,自由能密度写为

$$f = -\lim_{n \to 0} \frac{1}{nN} \log \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{w}_{\star}, \{\mathbf{x}^{\mu}\}} Z^n$$
 (10)

注意到  $\Theta\left[\operatorname{sign}(x_1)\operatorname{sign}(x_2)\right] = \Theta\left(x_1x_2\right)$ ,引入两个辅助场

$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \mathbf{w}_{\star} \cdot \mathbf{x} \qquad v^a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \mathbf{w}^a \cdot \mathbf{x}$$
 (11)

自由能密度改写为

$$f = -\lim_{n \to 0} \frac{1}{nN} \log \mathbb{E}_{u,\{v^a\}} \int \prod_{a} \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{w}^a \mathrm{d}\hat{o}}{2\pi i} \exp\left(-\hat{o}N + \hat{o}\|\mathbf{w}^a\|^2\right) \left[\Theta\left(-uv^a\right)\right]^P \tag{12}$$

场变量满足联合分布  $(u, \{v^a\}) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \Sigma)$ ,其中

$$\Sigma_{uu} = \frac{\|\mathbf{w}_{\star}\|^2}{N} = 1 \qquad \Sigma_{uv^a} = \frac{\mathbf{w}_{\star} \cdot \mathbf{w}^a}{N} \equiv r_a \qquad \Sigma_{v^a v^b} = \frac{\mathbf{w}^a \cdot \mathbf{w}^b}{N} \equiv q_{ab}$$
 (13)

将序参量引入自由能中,得到

$$f = -\lim_{n \to 0} \frac{1}{nN} \log \left[ \mathcal{D}O\mathcal{D}\hat{O} \exp \left[ N \left( G_o + G_s + \alpha G_e \right) \right] \right]$$
 (14)

其中

$$\mathcal{D}O\mathcal{D}\hat{O} = \left(\prod_{a} \frac{\mathrm{d}r_a \mathrm{d}\hat{r}_a}{2\pi i/N}\right) \left(\prod_{a < b} \frac{\mathrm{d}q_{ab} \mathrm{d}\hat{q}_{ab}}{2\pi i/N}\right) \tag{15a}$$

$$G_o = -n\hat{o} - \sum_a \hat{r}_a r_a - \sum_{a < b} \hat{q}_{ab} q_{ab}$$

$$\tag{15b}$$

$$G_s = \frac{1}{N} \log \prod_{a} d\mathbf{w}^a \exp \left( n\hat{o} ||\mathbf{w}^a||^2 + \sum_{a} \hat{r}_a \mathbf{w}^a \cdot \mathbf{w}_{\star} + \sum_{a \le b} \hat{q}_{ab} \mathbf{w}^a \cdot \mathbf{w}^b \right)$$
(15c)

$$G_e = \log \mathbb{E}_{u,\{v^a\}} \prod_a \Theta(-uv^a)$$
 (15d)

在大N极限下,通过鞍点近似评估自由能密度

$$f = - \operatorname{extr}_{Q, \hat{Q}} \left\{ \mathcal{G}_o + \mathcal{G}_s + \alpha \mathcal{G}_e \right\}$$
 (16)

其中  $\mathcal{G} = \lim_{n \to 0} G/n$ 。

#### 2. 复本对称假设

### 引入复本对称假设

$$r_a = r$$
  $\hat{r}_a = \hat{r}$   $q_{ab} = q$   $\hat{q}_{ab} = \hat{q}$  for  $\forall a \neq b$  (17)

式 (15b) 计算为

$$G_o = -n\hat{o} - nr\hat{r} - \frac{1}{2}n(n-1)q\hat{q}$$
(18)

式 (15c) 利用重参数化计算为 2

$$G_s = \frac{1}{N} \log \int \mathcal{D} \mathbf{z} \left[ \int d\mathbf{w} \exp \left( \hat{r} \, \mathbf{w}_{\star} \cdot \mathbf{w} + \sqrt{\hat{q}} \, \mathbf{z} \cdot \mathbf{w} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \hat{q} - 2\hat{o} \right) \|\mathbf{w}\|^2 \right) \right]^n$$
(19a)

$$= \frac{n}{N} \int \mathcal{D}\mathbf{z} \log \left( \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\hat{q} - 2\hat{o}}} \right)^{N} \exp \left[ \frac{\left(\hat{r} \, \mathbf{w}_{\star} + \sqrt{\hat{q}} \, \mathbf{z}\right)^{2}}{2\left(\hat{q} - 2\hat{o}\right)} \right]$$
(19b)

$$= \frac{n}{2} \log \frac{2\pi}{\hat{q} - 2\hat{o}} + \frac{n}{2} \frac{\hat{q} + \hat{r}^2}{\hat{q} - 2\hat{o}}$$
 (19c)

式 (15d) 利用重参数化计算为 3

$$G_e = \log \mathbb{E}_{u,\{v^a\}} 2\Theta(u) \prod_a \Theta(v^a)$$
(21a)

$$= \log 2 \int \mathcal{D}z_1 \int \mathcal{D}z_2 \Theta \left( \frac{r}{\sqrt{q}} z_1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{r^2}{q}} z_2 \right) \left\{ \int \mathcal{D}z_3 \Theta \left( \sqrt{q} z_1 + \sqrt{1 - q} z_3 \right) \right\}^n$$
 (21b)

$$=2n\int \mathcal{D}z_1 \int_{-\frac{rz_1}{\sqrt{q-r^2}}} \mathcal{D}z_2 \log \int_{-\sqrt{\frac{q}{1-q}}z_1} \mathcal{D}z_3$$
 (21c)

$$=2n\int_{0}^{\infty}\mathcal{D}\xi\int\mathcal{D}\zeta\,\log H(u) \tag{21d}$$

<sup>2</sup>这个重参数化方案是利用 Hubbard-Stratonovich 变换得到的

$$\sum_{a < b} \hat{q}_{ab} \mathbf{w}^a \cdot \mathbf{w}^b = \frac{1}{2} \hat{q} \sum_{a \neq b} \mathbf{w}^a \cdot \mathbf{w}^b = \frac{1}{2} \hat{q} \left( \left( \sum_a \mathbf{w}^a \right)^2 - \sum_a ||\mathbf{w}^a||^2 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} n \hat{q} ||\mathbf{w}||^2 + \log \int \mathcal{D} \mathbf{z} \, e^{n\sqrt{\hat{q}} \, \mathbf{w}^a \cdot \mathbf{z}}$$

<sup>3</sup>式 (21a) 利用了 u > 0,  $v^a > 0$  和 u < 0,  $v^a < 0$  的对称性

式 (21b) 中使用了如下重参数化方案

$$u = \frac{r}{\sqrt{q}}z_1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{r^2}{q}}z_2$$
  $v^a = \sqrt{q}z_1 + \sqrt{1 - q}z_3^a$ 

式 (21d) 中使用了如下重参数化方案

$$\zeta = \frac{r}{\sqrt{q}} z_2 - \sqrt{\frac{q - r^2}{q}} z_1 \qquad \xi = \sqrt{\frac{q - r^2}{q}} z_2 + \frac{r}{\sqrt{q}} z_1$$

定义了  $H(s) = \int_{s}^{\infty} \mathcal{D}x$  以及

$$s = \frac{\sqrt{q - r^2} \zeta - r\xi}{\sqrt{1 - q}} \tag{20}$$

因此

$$\mathcal{G}_o = -\hat{o} - r\hat{r} + \frac{1}{2}q\hat{q} \tag{22a}$$

$$G_{s} = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{2\pi}{\hat{q} - 2\hat{o}} + \frac{\hat{q} + \hat{r}^{2}}{2(\hat{q} - 2\hat{o})}$$
 (22b)

$$\mathcal{G}_{e} = -2\int_{0}^{\infty} \mathcal{D}\xi \int \mathcal{D}\zeta \, \log H(u)$$
 (22c)

取无序平均后的自由能密度为

$$f = \operatorname{extr}\left\{\hat{o} + r\hat{r} - \frac{1}{2}q\hat{q} + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(\hat{q} - 2\hat{o}\right) - \frac{\hat{q} + \hat{r}^2}{2\left(\hat{q} - 2\hat{o}\right)} + 2\alpha \int_{0}^{\infty} \mathcal{D}\xi \int \mathcal{D}\zeta \log H(s)\right\}$$
(23)

# 3. 鞍点方程

令  $\partial_{\hat{\sigma}} f = \partial_{\hat{\tau}} f = \partial_{\hat{q}} f = 0$ ,得到

$$1 = \frac{\hat{r}^2 + 2\hat{q} - 2\hat{o}}{(q - 2\hat{o})^2} \qquad r = \frac{\hat{r}}{\hat{q} - 2\hat{o}} \qquad q = \frac{\hat{q} + \hat{r}^2}{(\hat{q} - 2\hat{o})^2}$$
(24)

代入式 (23) 得到

$$f = \underset{r,q}{\text{extr}} \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \log \left( 1 - q \right) - \frac{1 - r^2}{2 \left( 1 - q \right)} + 2\alpha \int_{0}^{\infty} \mathcal{D}\xi \int \mathcal{D}\zeta \log H(s) \right\}$$
 (25)

令  $\partial_r f = \partial_a f = 0$ ,得到

$$\frac{r}{1-q} = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1-q}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \mathcal{D}\xi \int \mathcal{D}\zeta \, \frac{e^{-s^2/2}}{H(s)} \left( \frac{r\zeta}{\sqrt{q-r^2}} + \xi \right) \tag{26a}$$

$$-\frac{q+r^2}{2(1-q)^2} = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1-q}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \mathcal{D}\xi \int \mathcal{D}\zeta \, \frac{e^{-s^2/2}}{H(s)} \left( \frac{\zeta}{2\sqrt{q-r^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{q-r^2}\zeta - r\xi}{2(1-q)} \right) \tag{26b}$$

式 (26a) 和 (26b) 的解满足  $q = r^4$ ,将其重写为  $^5$ 

$$\frac{r}{\sqrt{1-r}} = \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \int \mathcal{D}x \, \frac{e^{-rx^2/2}}{\int_{\sqrt{r}x}^{\infty} \mathcal{D}z}$$
 (27)

迭代式 (27) 至不动点,可以得到 r 的解

$$\zeta \to x + \sqrt{\frac{r}{1-r}}y \qquad \xi \to y$$

 $<sup>^4</sup>$ 这其实不需要计算也能想到,因为  $\mathbf{w}/\sqrt{N}$  和  $\mathbf{w}_\star/\sqrt{N}$  都是从球面  $\mathbb{S}^{N-1}$  上随机均匀采样的,重叠序参量应该没有什么不同  $^5$ 利田亦景恭始

### 4. 泛化误差

泛化误差 (4) 重写为 6

$$\varepsilon_{g} = \mathbb{E}_{u,v} \Theta(-uv) = 1 - 2 \mathbb{E}_{u,v} \Theta(u) \Theta(v) = 1 - 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \mathcal{D}x \int_{-\frac{rx}{\sqrt{1-r^{2}}}} \mathcal{D}y = \frac{1}{\pi} \arccos r$$
 (28)

考虑  $\alpha \to \infty$ ,  $r \to 1$ , 令  $r = 1 - \delta$  ( $\delta \ll 1$ ), 代入式 (27) 得

$$\frac{1}{\delta} = \frac{\alpha^2}{\pi^2} \left( \int \mathcal{D}x \, \frac{e^{-x^2/2}}{\int_x^{\infty} \mathcal{D}z} \right)^2 = \frac{\alpha^2}{1.926} \tag{29}$$

代入式 (28) 得到 7

$$\varepsilon_{\rm g} = \frac{1}{\pi} \arccos\left(1 - \delta\right) \simeq \frac{0.625}{\alpha}$$
 (30)

#### References

- [1] G. Györgyi and N. Tishby. Statistical theory of learning a rule. In W. K. Theumann and R. Köberle, editors, *Neural Networks and Spin Glasses*. World Scientific, Singapore, 1990.
- [2] H. S. Seung, H. Sompolinsky, and N. Tishby. Statistical mechanics of learning from examples. *Physical review A*, 45(8):6056, 1992.
- [3] H. Nishimori. *Statistical physics of spin glasses and information processing: an introduction*. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 2001.

$$u = x \qquad v = rx + \sqrt{1 - r^2} y$$

第二个等号利用了

$$\Theta(-uv) = \Theta(u)\Theta(v) + \Theta(-u)\Theta(-v)$$
  $\Omega(-u) = 1 - \Theta(u)$ 

最后一步积分利用几何法得到

7利用了

$$\arccos(x) \approx \sqrt{2(1-x)}$$

<sup>6</sup>使用了如下重参数化方案