

# Research Note

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## Exponential Averaging (Reweighting - 種)

$$F = -\bar{\beta}^T \ln Z = -\bar{\beta}^T \ln \int e^{-\beta U(x)} dx$$

$$F_{\text{target}} = -\bar{\beta}^T \ln Z_{\text{target}} = -\bar{\beta}^T \ln \int e^{-\beta U_{\text{target}}(x)} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta F &= F_{\text{target}} - F = -\bar{\beta}^T [\ln Z_{\text{target}} - \ln Z] = -\bar{\beta}^T \ln \frac{Z_{\text{target}}}{Z} \\ &= -\bar{\beta}^T \ln \frac{\int e^{-\beta U_{\text{target}}(x)} dx}{Z} = -\bar{\beta}^T \ln \frac{\int e^{-\beta U_{\text{target}}(x) + \beta U(x) - \beta U(x)} dx}{Z} \\ &= -\bar{\beta}^T \ln \langle e^{-\beta(U_{\text{target}}(x) - U(x))} \rangle = -\bar{\beta}^T \ln \langle e^{-\beta \Delta U(x)} \rangle\end{aligned}$$

$\leftarrow 3 = \epsilon 1$   $F_{\text{target}} \approx F \approx \text{精度} \rightarrow \epsilon_1 \times 2 \Delta F = F_{\text{target}} - F \leftarrow \epsilon_3$

$\leftarrow 3 = \epsilon 2$   $F_{\text{target}} \approx F \text{ の MSE } \Rightarrow U_{\text{target}} \text{ の } \rightarrow \text{X-1} \text{ を指定}$

$$\text{Loss}(\theta) = (\Delta F + \bar{\beta}^T \ln \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N e^{-\beta \Delta U(x_n)})^2$$

$$\Delta U(x) = U_\theta(x) - U(x) \quad \theta \in \text{最適化する} \subset \mathbb{R}^d \quad U_\theta(x) \approx U_{\text{target}}(x) \text{ である.}$$

# MBAR

1/2

$$F_1 = -\beta' \ln Z_1 = -\beta' \ln \int e^{-\beta U_1(x)} dx \approx -\beta \ln \sum_{n=1}^N e^{-\beta U_1(x_n)}$$

$$F_2 = -\beta' \ln Z_2 = -\beta' \ln \int e^{-\beta U_2(x)} dx \approx -\beta \ln \sum_{n=1}^N e^{-\beta U_2(x_n)}$$

$$F_3 = -\beta' \ln Z_3 = -\beta' \ln \int e^{-\beta U_3(x)} dx \approx -\beta \ln \sum_{n=1}^N e^{-\beta U_3(x_n)}$$

$\beta_3 = \infty$

$F_1, F_2, F_3$  を精度良く求めよ。 mbar() を使用する。

絶対値は求めないもので  $F_1 = 0$  として差分を求める

$\beta_3 = \infty$

$F_3$  が target である  $U_{\text{target}} = U_3$  のパラメータ  $\theta_{\text{target}}$  を指定する。

mbar-f() による実装は  $F_\theta = \text{mbar-f}(\text{unkl}, [F_1, F_2], u_\theta)$

となる。 $\text{Loss}_{\text{MABR}}$  は

$$\text{Loss}(\theta) = [F_3 - \text{mbar-f}(\text{unkl}, [F_1, F_2], u_\theta)]^2$$

mbar-f() の中身

$$F_\theta = -\ln \sum_{j=1}^2 \sum_{n=1}^{N_j} \frac{\exp[-u_\theta(x_{jn})]}{\sum_{k=1}^2 N_k \exp[\hat{F}_k - u_k(x_{jn})]} = -\ln \sum \sum w$$

$$\frac{\partial F_\theta}{\partial u_\theta(x_{j'n'})} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial u_\theta} \ln \sum \sum w = -\frac{1}{\sum \sum w} \times \frac{\partial}{\partial u_\theta(x_{j'n'})} \sum \sum w$$

$$= -\sum \sum w \times \frac{\partial}{\partial u_\theta(x_{j'n'})} \sum_{j=1}^2 \sum_{n=1}^{N_j} \frac{\exp[-u_\theta(x_{jn})]}{\sum_{k=1}^2 N_k \exp[\hat{F}_k - u_k(x_{jn})]}.$$

$$= + \sum \sum w \times \frac{\exp[-u_\theta(x_{j'n'})]}{\sum_{k=1}^2 N_k \exp[\hat{F}_k - u_k(x_{j'n'})]}$$

$$= \exp(-F_\theta) \times w_{j'n'}$$