

Bir Coklu Ikisel Dagilim (Multivar. Binary Distribution) ve Boltzmann Dagilimi

$$P(\mathbf{x}; W) = \frac{1}{Z(W)} \exp \left[\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T W \mathbf{x} \right]$$

Olurluk (likelihood)

$$\prod_{n=1}^N P(\mathbf{x}^{(n)}; W) = \frac{1}{Z(W)} \exp \left[\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^{(n)T} W \mathbf{x}^{(n)} \right]$$

Log olurluk

$$\ln \left(\prod_{n=1}^N P(\mathbf{x}^{(n)}; W) \right) = \sum_{n=1}^N \left[\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^{(n)T} W \mathbf{x}^{(n)} - \ln Z(W) \right] \quad (1)$$

Birazdan w_{ij} uzerinden turev alacagiz, $\ln Z(W)$ 'nin turevi ne olacak, daha dogrusu $Z(W)$ 'yi nasil turevi alinir hale getiririz?

$Z(W)$ normalizasyon sabiti olduguna gore, dagilimin geri kalaninin sonsuzlar uzerinden entegrali (ya da toplami) normalizasyon sabitine esittir,

$$Z(W) = \sum_{\mathbf{x}} \exp \left[\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T W \mathbf{x} \right]$$

$$\ln Z(W) = \ln \left[\sum_{\mathbf{x}} \exp \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T W \mathbf{x} \right) \right]$$

Log bazli turev alinca log icindeki hersey oldugu gibi bolume gider, ve log icindeki turevi alinirak bolume koyulur. Fakat log icine dikkatli bakarsak bu zaten $Z(W)$ 'nin tanimidir, boylece denklemi temizleme sansi dogdu, bolume hemen $Z(W)$ deriz, ve turevi log'un icine uygulariz,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w_{ij}} \ln Z(W) = \frac{1}{Z(W)} \left[\sum_{\mathbf{x}} \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{ij}} \exp \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T W \mathbf{x} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w_{ij}} \exp \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T W \mathbf{x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \exp \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T W \mathbf{x} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{ij}} \mathbf{x}^T W \mathbf{x} \quad (2)$$

(2)'in icindeki bolumu acalim,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w_{ij}} \mathbf{x}^T W \mathbf{x} = x_i x_j$$

Simdi (2)'ye geri koyalim,

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \exp \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{x} \right) x_i x_j \\
 \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{ij}} \ln Z(\mathbf{W}) &= \frac{1}{Z(\mathbf{W})} \left[\sum_{\mathbf{x}} \frac{1}{2} \exp \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{x} \right) x_i x_j \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{x}} \frac{1}{Z(\mathbf{W})} \exp \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{x} \right) x_i x_j \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{x}} P(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{W}) x_i x_j
 \end{aligned}$$

Artık $\ln Z(\mathbf{W})$ 'nin turevini biliyoruz. O zaman tüm log olurlugun turevi, (1) uzerinde uygularsak,

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\sum_{n=1}^N \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial w_{ij}} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^{(n)T} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{x}^{(n)} - \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{ij}} \ln Z(\mathbf{W}) \right] \\
 &\sum_{n=1}^N \left[\frac{1}{2} x_i^{(n)} x_j^{(n)} - \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{ij}} \ln Z(\mathbf{W}) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

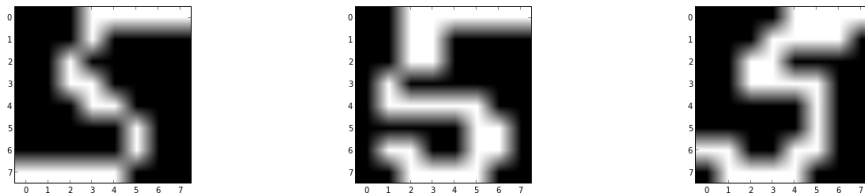
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Y = np.loadtxt('../..//stat/stat_mixbern/binarydigits.txt')
label = np.ravel(np.loadtxt('../..//stat/stat_mixbern/binarydigitlabels.txt'))
Y5 = Y[label==5]
plt.imshow(Y5[0,:].reshape((8,8),order='C'), cmap=plt.cm.gray)
plt.savefig('boltzmann_01.png')

plt.imshow(Y5[1,:].reshape((8,8),order='C'), cmap=plt.cm.gray)
plt.savefig('boltzmann_02.png')

plt.imshow(Y5[2,:].reshape((8,8),order='C'), cmap=plt.cm.gray)
plt.savefig('boltzmann_03.png')

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Information Theory, Inference and Learning Algorithms

<http://nbviewer.ipython.org/gist/aflaxman/7d946762ee99daf739f1>