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

$$P(x;W) = \frac{1}{Z(W)} \exp\left[\frac{1}{2}x^{T}Wx\right]$$
 (3)

ki W simetrik ve caprazinda (diagonal) sifir iceren bir matristir.

Olurluk (likelihood)

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

Log olurluk

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

Birazdan $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial w_{ij}}$ turevini alacagiz, o sirada ln Z(W)'nin turevi lazim, 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,

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

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

Log bazli turev alinca log icindeki hersey oldugu gibi bolume gider, ve log icindekinin 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,

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

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

(2)'in icindeki bolumu acalim,

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

Simdi (2)'ye geri koyalim,

$$= \frac{1}{2} \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} x^{\mathsf{T}} W x\right) x_{i} x_{j}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x} \frac{1}{\mathsf{Z}(W)} \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} x^{\mathsf{T}} W x\right) x_{i} x_{j}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x} \mathsf{P}(x; W) x_{i} x_{j}$$

Ustteki son ifadede bir kisaltma kullanalim,

$$\sum_{x} P(x; W) x_i x_j = \langle x_i, x_j \rangle_{P(x; W)}$$

Artik $\ln Z(W)$ 'nin turevini biliyoruz. O zaman tum log olurlugun turevine (1) donebiliriz,

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial w_{ij}} &= \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial w_{ij}} \frac{1}{2} x^{(n)^{T}} W x^{(n)} - \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{ij}} \ln Z(W) \right] \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left[\frac{1}{2} x_{i}^{(n)^{T}} x_{j}^{(n)} - \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{ij}} \ln Z(W) \right] \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left[\frac{1}{2} x_{i}^{(n)^{T}} x_{j}^{(n)} - \frac{1}{2} < x_{i} x_{j} >_{P(x;W)} \right] \end{split}$$

1/2 sabitlerini atalim,

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left[x_i^{(n)^T} x_j^{(n)} - \langle x_i x_j \rangle_{P(x;W)} \right]$$

Eger

$$< x_i x_j >_{Data} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} x_i^{(n)^T} x_j^{(n)}$$

olarak alirsak, esitligin sag tarafi verisel kovaryansi (empirical covariance) temsil eder. Duzenleyince,

$$N \cdot < x_i x_j >_{Data} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} x_i^{(n)^T} x_j^{(n)}$$

simdi esitligin sag tarafi uc ustteki formule geri koyulabilir,

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial w_{ij}} = N \left[\langle x_i x_j \rangle_{Data} - \langle x_i x_j \rangle_{P(x;W)} \right]$$

Bu bir gradyan guncelleme formulu olarak gorulebilir, ve N yerine bir guncelleme sabiti alinabilir.

Ana dagilim fonksiyonu baz alinarak, yeni veri x uzerinde o x uzerinde biri haric tum ogelerin bilindigi durumda bilinmeyen tek hucre i icin 1 olma olasilik degeri,

$$P(x_{i} = 1 | x_{j}, j \neq i) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\alpha_{i}}}$$

ve,

$$a_i = \sum_j w_{ij} x_j$$

Bu kosulsal olasiligin ne kadar temiz oldugu onemli, ustteki gorulen bir sigmoid fonksiyonu. Bu fonksiyonlar hakkinda daha fazla bilgi *Lojistik Regresyon* yazisinda bulunabilir. Ana formul (3)'ten bu noktaya nasil eristik?

x vektoru icinde sadece x_i ogesinin b olmasini x^b olarak alalim. Once kosulsal dagilimda "verili" olan kismi elde etmek lazim. O zaman

$$P(x_{i}, j \neq i) = P(x^{0}) + P(x^{1})$$

Bu bir marjinalizasyon ifadesi, tum olasi i degerleri uzerinde bir toplam alinca geri kalan j degerlerinin dagilimini elde etmis oluruz.

$$P(x_i = 1 | x_j, j \neq i) = \frac{P(x^1)}{P(x^0) + P(x^1)}$$

cunku P(A|B) = P(A,B)/P(B) bilindigi gibi, ve $P(x^1)$ icinde $x_1 = 1$ setini iceren tum veriler uzerinden.

Esitligin sag tarafında $P(x^1)'$ i bolen olarak gormek daha iyi, ayrıca ulasmak istedigimiz $1/1+e^{-\alpha_i}$ ifadesinde +1'den kurtulmak iyi olur, boylece sadece $e^{-\alpha_i}$ olan esitligi ispatlariz. Bunun her iki denklemde ters cevirip 1 cikartabiliriz,

$$\begin{split} 1/P(x_{\mathfrak{i}} = 1 | x_{\mathfrak{j}}, \mathfrak{j} \neq \mathfrak{i}) &= \frac{P(x^{0}) + P(x^{1})}{P(x^{1})} \\ &= 1 + \frac{P(x^{0})}{P(x^{1})} \end{split}$$

Bir cikartirsak, $\frac{P(x^0)}{P(x^1)}$ kalir. Bu bize ulasmak istedigimiz denklemde $e^{-\alpha_i}$ ibaresini birakir. Artik sadece $\frac{P(x^0)}{P(x^1)}$ 'in $e^{-\alpha_i}$ 'e esit oldugunu gostermek yeterli.

$$\frac{P(x^{0})}{P(x^{1})} = \exp(x^{0^{T}}Wx^{0} - x^{1^{T}}Wx^{1})$$

Simdi x^TWx gibi bir ifadeyi indisler bazinda acmak icin sunlari yapalim,

$$x^T W x = \sum_{k,j} x_k x_j w_{kj}$$

Ustteki cok iyi bilinen bir acilim. Eger

$$\sum_{k,j} \underbrace{x_k x_j w_{ij}}_{Y_{kj}} = \sum_{k,j} Y_{kj}$$

alirsak birazdan yapacagimiz islemler daha iyi gorulebilir. Mesela $\mathsf{k}=\mathsf{i}$ olan durumu dis toplamdan disari cekebiliriz

$$= \sum_{k \neq i} \sum_j Y_{kj} + \sum_j Y_{ij}$$

Daha sonra j = i olan durumu ic toplamdan disari cekebiliriz,

$$= \sum_{k \neq i} (\sum_{j \neq i} Y_{kj} + Y_{ki}) + \sum_j Y_{ij}$$

Ic dis toplamlari birlestirelim,

$$= \sum_{k \neq i, j \neq i} Y_{kj} + \sum_{k \neq i} Y_{ki} + \sum_{j} Y_{ij}$$

$$= \sum_{k \neq i, j \neq i} Y_{kj} + \sum_k Y_{ki} + \sum_j Y_{ij} + Y_{ii}$$

Ustteki ifadeyi $\exp(x^{0^{\mathsf{T}}}Wx^0 - x^{1^{\mathsf{T}}}Wx^1)$ icin kullanirsak,

$$exp\left(\sum_{k}Y_{k\mathfrak{i}}^{0}+\sum_{i}Y_{i\mathfrak{j}}^{0}+Y_{i\mathfrak{i}}^{0}-(\sum_{k}Y_{k\mathfrak{i}}^{1}+\sum_{i}Y_{i\mathfrak{j}}^{1}+Y_{i\mathfrak{i}}^{1})\right)$$

 $\sum_{k \neq i, j \neq i} Y_{kj}$ teriminin nereye gittigi merak edilirse, bu ifade i'ye dayanmadigi icin bir eksi bir arti olarak iki defa dahil edilip iptal olacakti.

$$= exp \left(0 - \left(\sum_{k} Y_{ki}^{1} + \sum_{i} Y_{ij}^{1} + Y_{ii}^{1}\right)\right)$$

W'nin simetrik matris oldugunu dusunursek, $\sum_k Y_{ki}^1$ ile $\sum_j Y_{ij}^1$ ayni ifadedir,

$$= \exp\left(-\left(2\sum_{i}Y_{ij}^{1} + Y_{ii}^{1}\right)\right)$$

W sifir caprazli bir matristir, o zaman $Y_{ii}^1 = 0$,

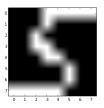
$$=exp\left(2\sum_{i}Y_{i\,j}^{1}\right)=exp(-2\alpha_{i})$$

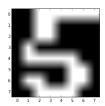
Orijinal dagilim denkleminde 1/2 ifadesi vardi, onu basta islemlere dahil etmemistik, edilseydi sonuc $exp(-a_i)$ olacakti.

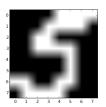
class Boltzmann:

```
def __init__(self,n_iter=100,eta=0.01,sample_size=100,init_sample_size=10):
    self.n_iter = n_iter
    self.eta = eta
    self.sample_size = sample_size
    self.init_sample_size = init_sample_size
def sigmoid(self, u):
    return 1./(1.+np.exp(-u));
def draw(self, Sin,T):
    draw - perform single Gibbs sweep to draw a sample from distribution
    N=Sin.shape[0]
    S=Sin.copy()
    rand = np.random.rand(N, 1)
    for i in xrange(N):
        h=np.dot(T[i,:],S)
        S[i]=rand[i]<self.sigmoid(h);
    return S
def sample(self, T):
    N=T.shape[0]
    s=np.random.rand(N) < self.sigmoid(0)</pre>
    for k in xrange(self.init_sample_size):
        s=self.draw(s,T)
```

```
S=np.zeros((N,self.sample_size))
        S[:,0]=s
        for i in xrange(1, self.sample_size):
            S[:,i] = self.draw(S[:,i-1],T)
        return S.T
    def fit(self, X):
        W_data=np.dot(X.T,X)/X.shape[1];
        print W_data.shape
        W_init = np.random.uniform(size=W_data.shape)
        W_init = np.tril(W_init) + np.tril(W_init, -1).T
        np.fill_diagonal(W_init, 0)
        print W_init
        W = W_init.copy()
        for i in range(self.n_iter):
            print 'Iteration', i
            S = self.sample(W)
            W_guess=np.dot(S.T,S)/S.shape[1];
            W += self.eta * (W_data - W_guess)
            np.fill_diagonal(W, 0)
        return W
import numpy as np
clf = Boltzmann()
A = np.array([\
[0.,1.,1.,0],
[1.,1.,0,0],
[1.,1.,1.,0],
[0, 1.,1.,1.],
[0, 0, 1.,0]
print clf.fit(A)
Y = np.loadtxt('../../stat/stat_mixbern/binarydigits.txt')
label = np.ravel(np.loadtxt('../../stat/stat_mixbern/bindigitlabels.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')
```







Information Theory, Inference and Learning Algorithms, D. MacKay

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

 $\label{lem:math.stackexchange.com/questions/1095491/from-pxw-frac1zw-exp-bigl-frac12-xt-w-x-bigr-to-sigmoid/$