

Diffusion Models = SDE = 平均完成!

Stochastic Diff. Eq.

Goal. DM 127~2/2001,

SDE, 平均完成, 2 關係 2 長子

1. 正則化

2. Variational Free Energy

3. DM

4. SDE 2 關係

1. 正規分布

1.1 2次関数

Prop. (平均の性質について)

$$x_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{N} \sum x_i : \text{平均}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\bar{x} = \underset{x}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum (x - x_i)^2$$

↑

右辺は x の関数である
最小にする x の値

proof

$$\text{"RHS"} = N x^2 - 2 \sum x_i x + \textcircled{14}$$

$$= N \left(x - \frac{\sum x_i}{N} \right)^2 + \textcircled{14}$$

Prop

$$x_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$w_i \in \mathbb{R} > 0$$

$$\bar{x}^w := \frac{1}{\sum w_i} \sum w_i x_i$$

then

$$\bar{x}^w = \arg \min_x \sum w_i (x - x_i)^2$$

prf

$$\text{"RHS"} = (\sum w_i) x^2 - 2(\sum w_i x_i) x + \text{const}$$

$$= \sum w_i \left(x - \frac{\sum w_i x_i}{\sum w_i} \right)^2 + \text{const}$$

1.2 正規分布

Def

$p(x) = \text{func.}$

is prob. density func.

$\stackrel{\text{def.}}{\iff} p(x) \geq 0, \int p(x) dx = 1$

$x \in \mathbb{R}$ or $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ or $x \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$

$[\omega, \omega'] \subset \mathbb{R}^n, \omega' > \omega$
Riemann 積分

Def

$\mu \in \mathbb{R}$, $\sigma^2 \in \mathbb{R} > 0$

$$P_{\mu, \sigma^2}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

σ^2 是 prob. dist. 的正規分布 (正規)

$$P_{\mu, \lambda}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\lambda(x-\mu)^2\right)$$

$\lambda = \frac{1}{\sigma^2}$: 精度

Rem

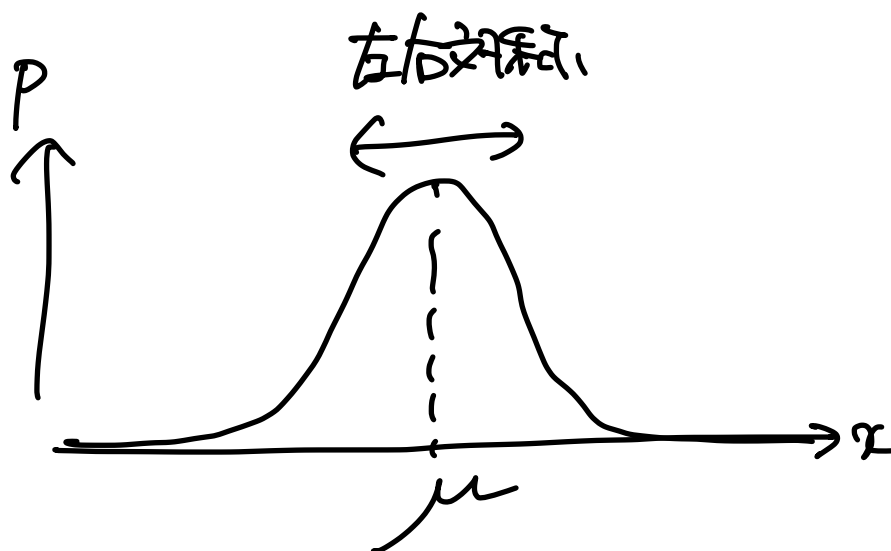
$$\triangleright \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_{\mu, \sigma^2}(x) dx = 1, \quad p \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

prob. meas.

~~随机变量~~

$$\triangleright X \sim p_{\mu, \sigma^2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$E[X] = \mu, \quad V[X] = \sigma^2$$



$(\Omega, \mu) : \text{meas. sp.}$

$$\mu(\Omega) = 1$$

$$X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n : \text{meas. } \Sigma \text{ (随机变量)}$$

Def

Σ : symm. pos. definite non mat.

$\mu \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $\Rightarrow \exists$ c,

$$P_{\mu, \Sigma}(x) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n \det \Sigma}}$$

$$\times \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} (x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu)\right)$$

non prob. dist. Σ ~~must be~~ Σ ~~is~~ Σ

Rem

$P_{\mu, \Sigma}$: prob. density func.

$X \sim P_{\mu, \Sigma}$ $\Rightarrow$

$$E[X] = \mu, \text{Cov}[X] = \Sigma$$

$\Rightarrow A$ is
diagonal
and

1.3 平方完成

Thm

$$a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}, \quad a \neq 0$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \frac{b^2}{4a} + c$$

Thm

$$A : \text{symm.} \quad \det A \neq 0$$

$$b \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^T A x + b^T x + c$$

$$= \left(x + \frac{1}{2} A^{-1} b\right)^T A \left(x + \frac{1}{2} A^{-1} b\right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{4} b^T A^{-1} b + c$$

pf

$$\text{RHS} = x^T A x + \frac{1}{2} x^T A A^T b$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} b^T \cancel{A} A x + \frac{1}{4} b^T \cancel{A} A A^T b$$

$$- \frac{1}{4} b^T A^T b + c$$

$$= x^T A x + b^T x + c$$

$$= \text{LHS}$$

1.4 積と条件付き分布

X, Y, Z : prob. var.

case 1

$$Z \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_x, \sigma_x^2)$$

$$p(Z=z|X=x) = \mathcal{N}(z; \mu_x, \sigma_x^2)$$

$\uparrow$
 Z は平均が x の正規分布
の正則化関数

$$Z = x + \varepsilon_x \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_x^2)$$

$$p(Z=z|Y=y) = \mathcal{N}(z; \mu_y, \sigma_y^2)$$

例1) Z : 物体の重さ

X, Y : 測定結果

x, y が与えられたとき Z の値 z

を z とするべきか?

$$\mu_y = \sigma_y^2$$

Ans. ~~Z is a bivariate normal~~

$$\odot p(Z=z | X=x, Y=y)$$

$$= \frac{p(z, x, y)}{\int p(z, x, y) dz}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\lambda_x}{2\pi}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2} \lambda_x (z-x)^2) \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_y}{2\pi}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2} \lambda_y (z-y)^2)}{\int \dots dz}$$

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$$= C \exp(-\frac{1}{2} \lambda_x (z-x)^2) \exp(-\frac{1}{2} \lambda_y (z-y)^2)$$

$$= C \exp(-\frac{1}{2} (\lambda_x (z-x)^2 + \lambda_y (z-y)^2))$$

$$= C \exp(-\frac{1}{2} ((\lambda_x + \lambda_y) z^2 - 2(\lambda_x x + \lambda_y y) z + \dots))$$

$$= D \exp(-\frac{1}{2} (\lambda_x + \lambda_y) (z - \frac{\lambda_x x + \lambda_y y}{\lambda_x + \lambda_y})^2)$$

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case 2

$$p(Y=y | X=x) = p_{x, \sigma_x^2}(y)$$

$$p(Z=z | Y=y) = p_{y, \sigma_y^2}(z)$$

∴ ~~not~~, $p(Z=z | X=x)$ (is?)

Ans. $p(Z=z | X=x) = p_{x, \sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2}(z)$

⊙ $y = x + \varepsilon_x$

$$z = y + \varepsilon_y$$

$$\Rightarrow z = x + \varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y$$

独立

$$E[z] = x + E[\varepsilon_x] + E[\varepsilon_y] = x$$

$$V[z] = V[\varepsilon_x] + V[\varepsilon_y]$$

$$= \sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2$$

1.5 KL-divergence

↳ Kullback-Leibler

Def

P, Q : prob. density func.

$$KL[P \parallel Q] = \int p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} dx$$

: KL-div.

Rem

$$KL[P \parallel Q] = E_{P(x)} \left[\log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} \right]$$

$$\log p(x) - \log q(x)$$

~~log確率は~~ 本質、 $\log$ -量 $\alpha = \log$ の
数値

Fact

- $KL[p||q] \geq 0$
- $KL[p||q] = 0 \Leftrightarrow p = q$
- $KL[p||q] \neq KL[q||p]$
- $KL[p||q]$ は $p \in \mathcal{P}$ と $q \in \mathcal{P}$ の 2 乗の
の平均値 = 2乗の平均値。

(KL の 2乗の平均値の計量は Fisher 計量)

Prop

$$\left[\begin{aligned} &KL[P_{\mu, \sigma^2} \| P_{\eta, \tau^2}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\log\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{\tau^2}\right) - 1 + \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{\tau^2}\right) \right) + \frac{(\eta - \mu)^2}{2\tau^2} \end{aligned} \right]$$

$$H[p] = \int -\log p(x) \quad p(x) dx$$