

2. Variational Free Energy

2.1 生成モデル

LLM & DM or 2大巨頭
Today
ChatGPT系 対話型モデル

2大巨頭は生成モデルで成る

x : 画像テンソル ($x \in \mathbb{R}^{W \times H \times 3}$)

$p(x) : \mathbb{R}^{W \times H \times 3} \rightarrow \text{prob. dist.}$

2大巨頭は生成モデルで成る

$\Rightarrow p(x) \approx p_\theta(x)$ 近似

How?

$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N$: 画像 : $N \approx 10^3 \sim 10^4$

$\arg \max_{\theta} \prod_i p_\theta(x_i)$ ← 似!

潜变量 z 是什么?

z is a prob dist.

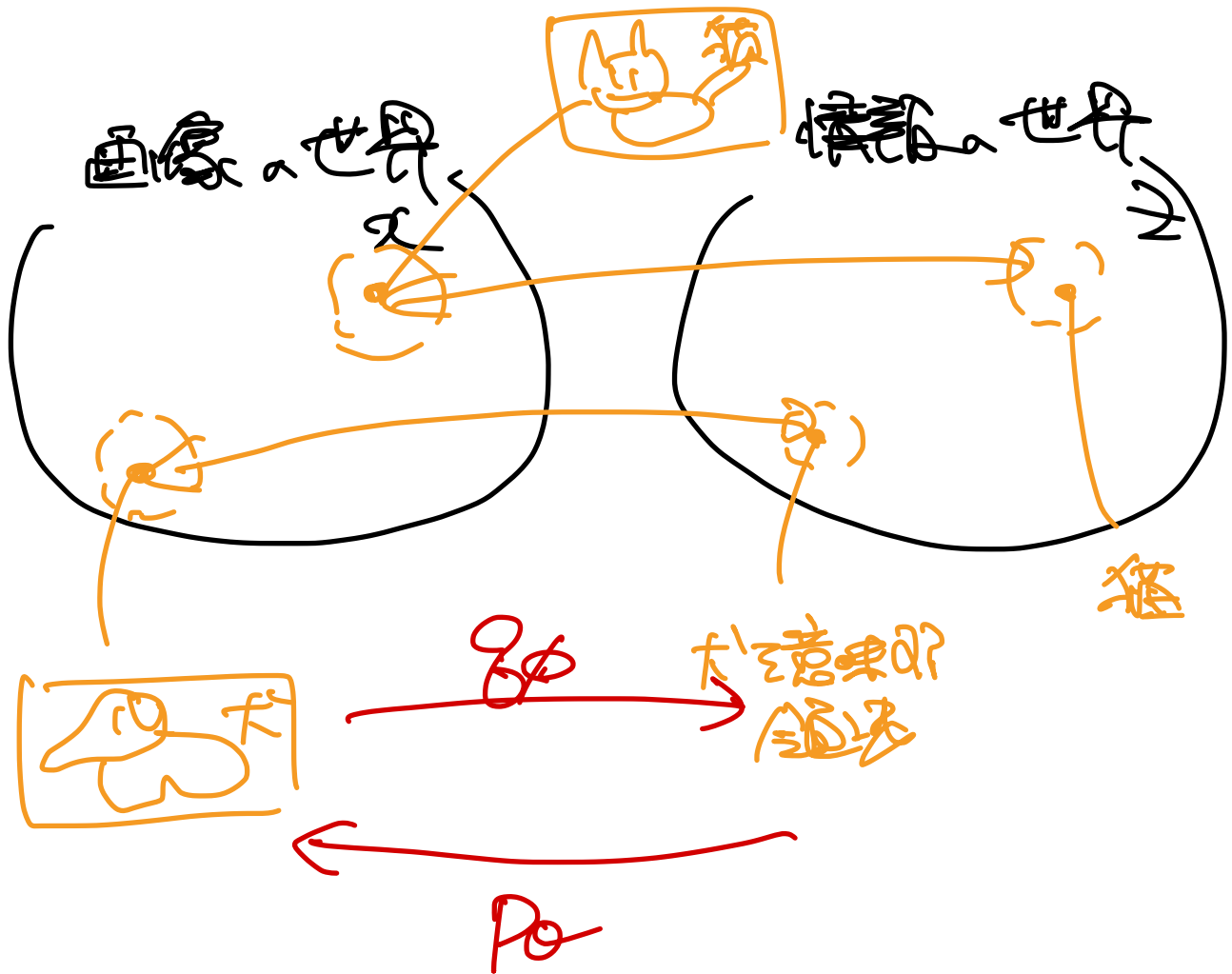
$z \sim p(z)$: latent var.

生成

$x \sim p_\theta(x|z)$: generative model

判别

$z \sim q_\phi(z|x)$: discriminative model



How to learn?

計算 $\int p(x|z)p(z) dz$ 不可

$$p^\theta(x) = \int p_\theta(x|z)p(z) dz$$

$$\operatorname{argmax}_{\theta} \prod_i p^\theta(x_i) \left(= \prod_i \int p_\theta(x_i|z)p(z) dz \right)$$

$$\operatorname{argmin}_{\phi} \sum_i \text{KL}[q_\phi(z|x_i) \parallel \underline{p_\theta(z|x_i)}]$$

impossible!

$$\frac{p_\theta(x_i|z)}{\int p_\theta(x_i|z) dz} = \frac{p_\theta(x|z)p(z)}{\int p(z) dz}$$

2.2. Variational Free Energy

Def

$$\begin{aligned} F &= F(\theta, \phi, \{x_i\}) \\ &= \sum_i E_{\phi}(z(x_i)) \left[\log \frac{p_{\theta}(x_i, z)}{\phi(z(x_i))} \right] \\ &= \sum_i \int \log \frac{p_{\theta}(x_i, z)}{\phi(z(x_i))} \phi(z(x_i)) dz \\ &\quad : \text{Variational Free Energy} \end{aligned}$$

Fact

$$\begin{aligned} &\arg\max_{\theta, \phi} F \text{ なる } \theta \text{ と } \phi \text{ がある} \\ &\text{Stat. Phys (2001) 25:1-11} \\ &\quad \text{by Hinton} \end{aligned}$$

Thm

$$F = \sum_i E_{q_\theta(z|x_i)} \left[\log \frac{p_\theta(x_i, z)}{q_\theta(z|x_i)} \right] \quad \text{① def.}$$

$$= \sum_i \left(\underbrace{\log p_\theta^*(x_i)}_{\in \log \prod_i p_\theta^*(x_i)} - \underbrace{KL[q_\theta(z|x_i) \| p_\theta^*(z|x_i)]}_{\text{KL divergence}} \right) \quad \text{②}$$

$$= \sum_i \left(\underbrace{-KL[q_\theta(z|x_i) \| p(z)]}_{\text{KL divergence}} + \underbrace{E_{q_\theta(z|x_i)} [\log p_\theta(x_i, z)]}_{q \sim p \text{ 条件下}} \right) \quad \text{③}$$

$$= \sum_i \left(E_{q_\theta(z|x_i)} [\log p_\theta(x_i, z)] + E_{q_\theta(z|x_i)} [-\log q_\theta(z|x_i)] \right) \quad \text{④}$$

KL divergence

proof

$$p_{\theta}(x_i, z) = p_{\theta}(x_i | z) p(z) = p_{\theta}^x(z | x_i) p_{\theta}^x(x_i)$$

定義.

$$(N=1 \text{ として } x_i = x)$$

$$F = E_z \left[\log \frac{p_{\theta}(x, z)}{q_{\phi}(z | x)} \right] \quad ①$$

$$= E_z [\log p_{\theta}(x, z)] + E_z [-\log q_{\phi}(z | x)] \quad ④$$

$$= E_z \left[\log \frac{p_{\theta}(x | z) p(z)}{q_{\phi}(z | x)} \right]$$

$$= -E_z \left[\log \frac{q_{\phi}(z | x)}{p(z)} \right] + E_z [\log p_{\theta}(x | z)] \quad ③$$

$$= \text{KL}[q_{\phi}(z | x) || p(z)]$$

$$= E_z \left[\log \frac{p_{\theta}^x(z | x) p_{\theta}^x(x)}{q_{\phi}(z | x)} \right]$$

$$= p_{\theta}^x(x) - \text{KL}[q_{\phi}(z | x) || p_{\theta}^x(z | x)] \quad ②$$

3. Diffusion Models

3.1 Diffusion Models

作例

▷ $q_\theta \in \mathcal{P}_\theta \ni$ 多変量正規分布

▷ q は 1 次元正規分布 w/o param.

→ $\mathcal{P}_\theta$ 多次元正規分布

Diffusion Models

$x_i^{(0)}$: 画像データ

($x_i^{(T)}$: 雑音データ)

$q(x_i^{(t)} | x_i^{(t-1)})$: 平均 $\sqrt{\alpha_t} x_i^{(t-1)}$ 分散 $(1 - \alpha_t) \mathbf{I}$
(α は多変量正規分布)

$p_\theta(x_i^{(t-1)} | x_i^{(t)}, t)$: 平均 $\mu_\theta(x_i^{(t-1)}, t)$

分散 $C_t \mathbf{I}$
(α は多変量正規分布)

二つ設定にて

$$\hat{Q} = \underset{Q}{\operatorname{argmax}} F \text{ 計算 (数値) 可能 } \rightarrow \text{Possible}$$

$$F = \sum_i \left(-\underbrace{\text{KL}[q_\theta(z|x_i) \| p(z)]}_{\text{indep. of } Q} + \underbrace{E_{q_\theta}[\log p_\theta(x_i|z)]}_{\text{二つ最大 (CAN)}} \right)$$

↓ 打ち消し計算

$$F = (\text{大量の KL 和})$$

↓ 更には計算

$$A x_i^{(t)} + B x_i^{(t)} \downarrow$$

$$\underset{Q}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum \|\mu_\theta(x_i^{(t)}, t) - \boxed{\phantom{\mu_\theta(x_i^{(t)}, t)}}\|^2$$

on

$$\underset{Q}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum \|\varepsilon_\theta(\boxed{\phantom{\mu_\theta(x_i^{(t)}, t)}} t) - \varepsilon\|^2$$

↑

$$\sqrt{\alpha} x_i^{(t)} + \sqrt{1 - \alpha} \varepsilon$$

4. SDE と a 関係

4.1. SDE

"Def"

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} dx = f(x, t)dt + g(x, t)d\underline{w} \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad : \text{SDE} \end{array} \right.$$

ランダム運動



"Def"

$w(t)$: Brownian motion

"def"
 $\Leftrightarrow$

$$w(0) = 0$$

$$t_2 > t_1, a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$w(t_2) - w(t_1) : \text{平均0, 分散 } t_2 - t_1, \text{ 正規分布}$$

$$t_4 > t_3 \geq t_2 > t_1, a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$w(t_4) - w(t_3) \perp w(t_2) - w(t_1) \\ \text{独立}$$

Rem

SDEは、Likt a $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$ の極限

$$x(0) = x_0$$

$$x(\Delta t) \approx x(0) + f(x(0), 0) \Delta t + g(x(0), 0) (\underbrace{w(\Delta t) - w(0)}_{\Delta w})$$

$$x(2\Delta t) \approx x(\Delta t) + f(x(\Delta t), \Delta t) \Delta t + g(x(\Delta t), \Delta t) (w(2\Delta t) - w(\Delta t))$$

!

確変数

4.2 DM & SDE

拡散過程

$$x_i^{(t)} = \sqrt{\alpha_t} x_i^{(t-1)} + \sqrt{1 - \alpha_t} \epsilon_t$$

↓ 連続時間

$$f(t) = a t^3$$
$$x(t) = x_0 e^{-at}$$

$$dx = \underbrace{-f(t)x dt}_{\text{f}} + \underbrace{g(t)dw}_{\text{f}} \quad \text{f 1.2 あり。$$

DMでは、 $x_i^{(t)}$ 与 $x_i^{(t-1)}$ 連続時間
時間反転は！

A hand-drawn sketch of a vertical line. The line is slightly wavy and has a small horizontal tick mark at the bottom right end.

$$dx = -f(x)dx + g(x)dw$$

SDC ~~Re~~ A ~~Re~~ A
Za ~~re~~ A

↓ 時間反転

$$dx = (-f(t)x - \frac{1}{2}g(t)^2 \nabla_x \log(P_t(x))) dt + g(t) d\tilde{w}$$

DMZ-17. 2L Zing (2m8a2)

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