

# Helmholtz machine

## Learning Helmholtz Machines by Incremental Data Selection

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: Helmholtz machine

estimation

density

$\mathbf{D}$

$d^{(t)}$ 가

$\Theta$

$$\log(\mathbf{D} | \Theta) = \sum_{t=1}^T \log \left[ \sum_{\alpha^{(t)}} P(d^{(t)}, \alpha^{(t)} | \Theta) \right] \quad (1)$$

$\alpha^{(t)}$

$\alpha$

$d^{(t)}$

$P$

가

가

가

가

Jensen

(supervised learning)

가

(active learning)

(query learning)

[1, 3].

가

$$\begin{aligned} \log(D | \Theta) &= \sum_{t=1}^T \log \left[ \sum_{\alpha^{(t)}} P(d^{(t)}, \alpha^{(t)} | \Theta) \right] \\ &= \sum_{t=1}^T \log \left[ \sum_{\alpha^{(t)}} Q(\alpha^{(t)}) \frac{P(d^{(t)}, \alpha^{(t)} | \Theta)}{Q(\alpha^{(t)})} \right] \\ &\geq \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{\alpha^{(t)}} Q(\alpha^{(t)}) \log \frac{P(d^{(t)}, \alpha^{(t)} | \Theta)}{Q(\alpha^{(t)})}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

(unsupervised learning),

generalized EM

가

$Q$

가

가

[5].

:

(pool)

가

가

Helmholtz machine

가

가

가

가

[5].

**Helmholtz machine** : Helmholtz machine [2]

machine

Helmholtz

(generative network)

(recognition network)

Helmholtz machine

hamming distance

Helmholtz machine

(self-supervised)

Helmholtz machine

wake-sleep

$$\mathbf{D} = \{d^{(1)}, d^{(2)}, \dots, d^{(n)}\}$$

stochastic algorithm

(likelihood)가

$T$

$d$ 가

$C$   
가

c

1

$T$  : data set included for training a model

$C$  : candidate data set for data sampling

- estimate parameters of the model using initial training set  $T$ .
- loop while adding data
  1. Calculate likelihoods for each data in  $C$ .
  2. For appropriate number of data with lower likelihoods, select a sample  $d$  with highest data density and add this data to  $T$ .  
 $T = T \cup \{d\}, C = C - \{d\}$
  3. Estimate the parameter of the model with new data set  $T$ .

1. Helmholtz machine

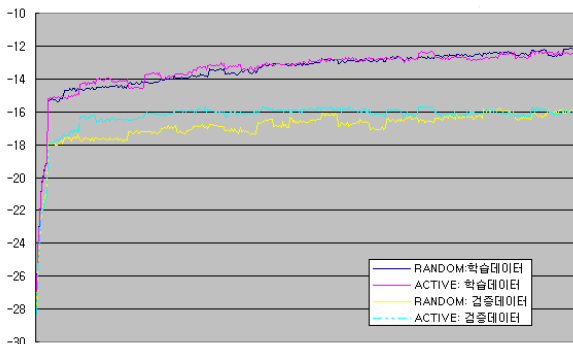
: UCI hand-written digits

0 9  
, Helmholtz machine  
0 1

1

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1.

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