
Statistical Mechanics of Deep Learning - Problem set 5

Winter Term 2023/24

Hand in: Friday, 17.11 at 09:00 am, you can upload your solutions to the course webpage on Moodle platform.

10. The Gardner Analysis

3+3+2 Points

- (a) Determine the asymptotic behaviour of the quantities describing Gibbs learning for large training set size α . To this end, start from

$$\frac{R}{\sqrt{1-R}} = \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \int \mathbf{D}t \frac{\exp(-Rt^2/2)}{H(-\sqrt{R}t)}$$

and show that

$$1 - R \sim \left[\frac{\alpha}{\pi} \int \mathbf{D}t \frac{\exp(-t^2/2)}{H(-t)} \right]^{-2} \sim \frac{1.926}{\alpha^2}$$

Hint : You may use numerical methods to compute the final result.

- (b) Use the result you obtain from part (a) to show that

$$\varepsilon \sim \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\int \mathbf{D}t [\exp(-t^2/2)]/H(t)} \frac{1}{\alpha} \sim \frac{0.625}{\alpha},$$

as follows from

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{\pi} \arccos(R)$$

- (c) Show also that the quenched entropy for large α is

$$S \sim \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 - R) \sim -\ln(\alpha).$$

11. Distribution of a product of Random Numbers

4+2 Points

Generate numerically M random numbers x , each being the product of N independent random numbers equally distributed between 1 and 2 with M between 10^3 and 10^6 and N between 5 and 50.

- (a) Approximate the distribution of x by a histogram and compare the evolution with N of the most probable value x_{mp} of x with its average $\langle\langle x \rangle\rangle$ and the typical x value defined as $x_{typ} := \exp(\langle\langle \ln x \rangle\rangle)$
- (b) Can you give an argument, why asymptotically (for $N \rightarrow \infty$), the most probable value and x_{typ} should coincide?