

Tsallis entropy と Wasserstein 幾何

確率測度空間 + 距離関数
(\neq Fisher 計量)

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(太田慎一氏との共同研究)

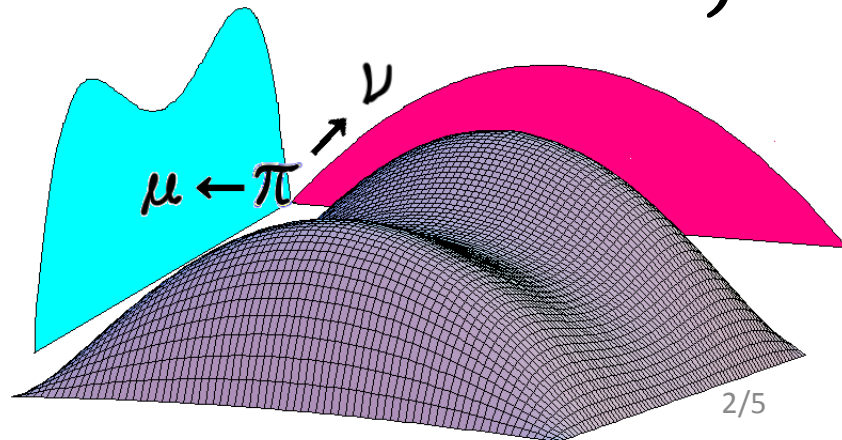
Wasserstein 空間 $(\mathcal{P}_2(X), W_2)$

$$\mathcal{P}_2(X) = \left\{ \mu : X \text{ 上の確率測度} \mid \int_X d(\exists x_0, x)^2 \mu(dx) < \infty \right\}$$

$$W_2(\mu, \nu) = \inf_{\pi \in \Pi_{\mu, \nu}} \left(\int_{X \times X} d(x, y)^2 \pi(dx, dy) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Pi_{\mu, \nu} = \left\{ \pi : X \times X \text{ 上の確率測度} \mid \begin{array}{l} \pi(A \times X) = \mu(A) \\ \pi(X \times A) = \nu(A) \end{array} \right\}$$

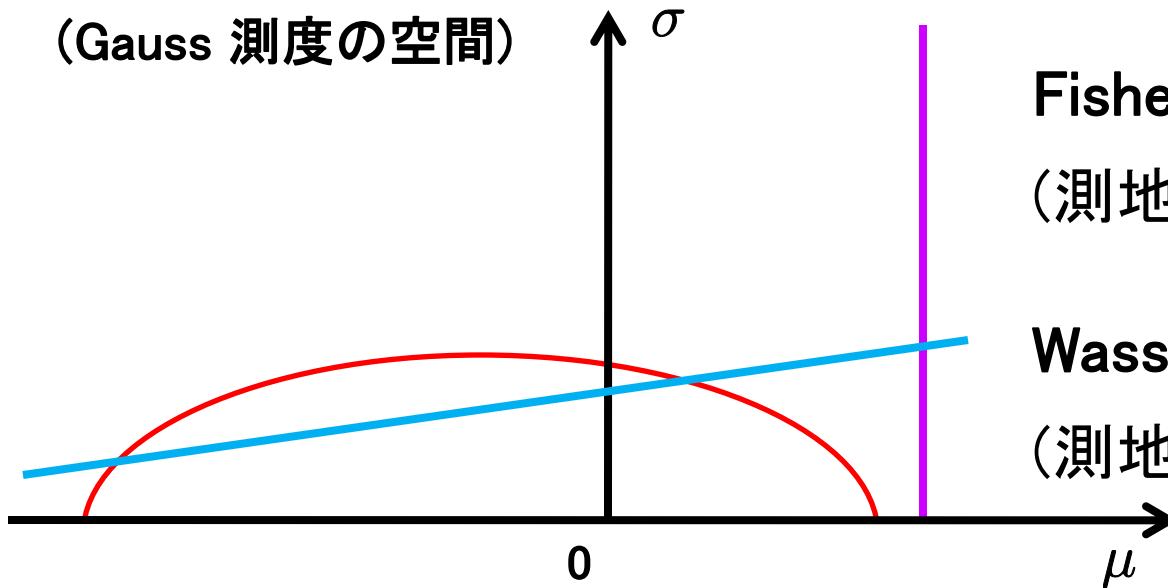
(ex. $\mu \otimes \nu$: 直積測度)



Fisher 計量との違い

$$\mathcal{N}^1 = \left\{ N(\mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) : \begin{array}{l} \text{平均 } \mu \in \mathbb{R} \\ \text{分散 } \sigma > 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

(Gauss 測度の空間)



Fisher ≡ 双曲空間 $\mathbb{H}^2 (1/\sqrt{2})$

(測地線: 楕円, $\mu = a$)

Wasserstein ≡ ユークリッド

(測地線: 直線, $\mu = a$)

$\mathcal{N}^d(q) \stackrel{W_2}{\equiv} \mathcal{N}^d$: 錐構造 (正曲率), 全測地的.

情報幾何との関連 ... Talagrand 不等式 (Otto-Villani)

$$\nu = \exp(-\Psi) \text{vol}, \quad \text{Ric} + \text{Hess}\Psi \geq \lambda > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow W_2(\mu, \nu) \leq \sqrt{\frac{2}{\lambda} H(\mu|\nu)} \quad \forall \mu \in \mathcal{P}_2^{\text{ac}}(M)$$

$$\Rightarrow \nu(A_r) \geq 1 - \exp(-cr^2) \quad \forall A \subset M \text{ s.t. } \nu(A) \geq \frac{1}{2}, \\ \forall r > 0 \quad (\text{測度の集中})$$

相対 entropy
“=” (距離)²

$$H(\mu|\nu) = \int_M (e(f) - e(g) - e'(f-g)) d \text{vol}$$

$$\mu = f \text{vol}, \quad \nu = g \text{vol}, \quad e(x) = x \ln x$$

q -analogy

$$\exp_q(t) = (1 + (1-q)t)^{\frac{1}{1-q}} \xrightarrow{q \nearrow 1} \exp(t)$$

$$\nu = \exp_q(-\Psi) \text{vol}, \quad \text{Ric} > 0, \quad \text{Hess}\Psi \geq \lambda > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow W_2(\mu, \nu) \leq \sqrt{\frac{2}{\lambda} H_m(\mu|\nu)} \quad \forall \mu \in \mathcal{P}_2^{\text{ac}}(M)$$

$$\Rightarrow \nu(A_r) \geq 1 - C \exp_q(-cr^2) \quad \forall r > 0 \quad (\text{測度の集中})$$

Bregman
divergence
“=” (距離)²

$$H_m(\mu|\nu) = \frac{1}{m} \int_M [e_m(f) - e_m(g) - e'_m(f-g)] d \text{vol}$$

$$e_m(x) = \frac{x^m - x}{m-1} \xrightarrow{m \nearrow 1} e(x) = x \ln x \quad (m + q = 2)$$