

# Free energy in non-convex mean-field spin glass models

Hong-Bin Chen (IHES)  
2024 Greater Paris Area Mathematics Postdocs Day  
16.10.2024

# Outline

- The Sherrington—Kirkpatrick model
- Convex vs non-convex
- A PDE approach

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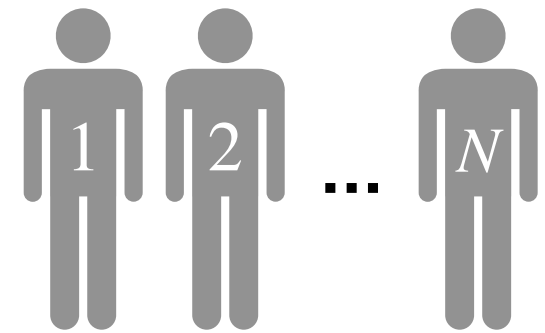
Dean's problem

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- Convex vs non-convex
- A PDE approach

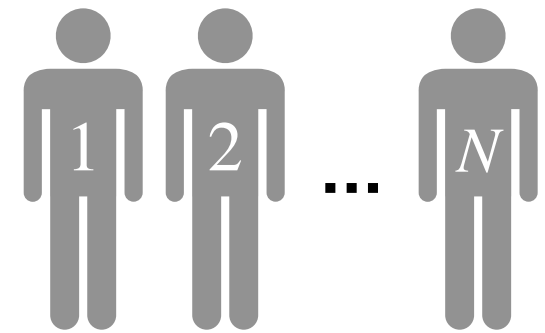
# Dean's problem

$N \in \mathbb{N}$  — number of students

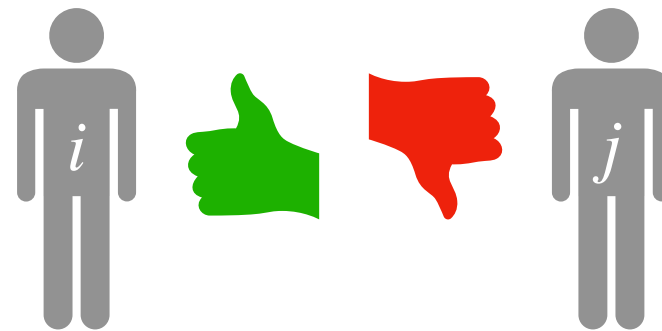


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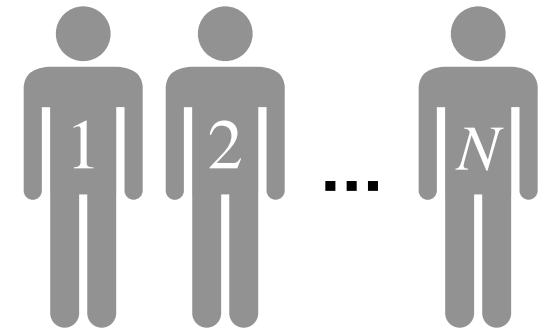


$g_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$  — how much

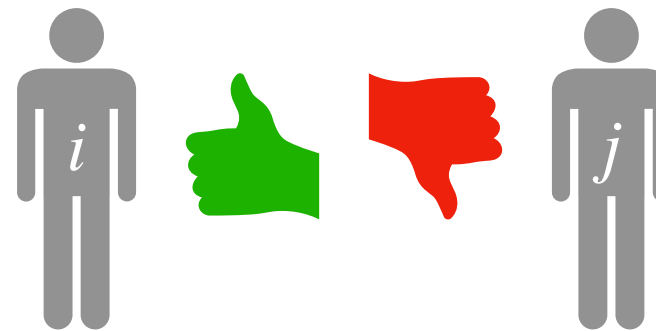


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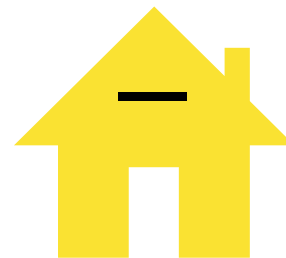
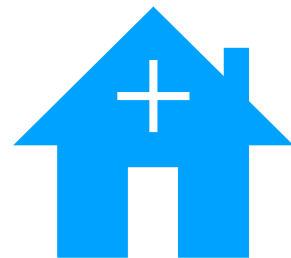
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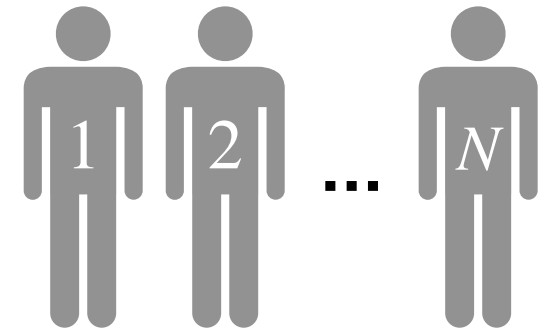
**Task:**



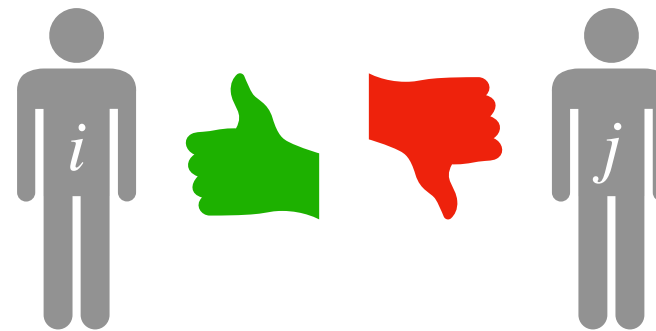


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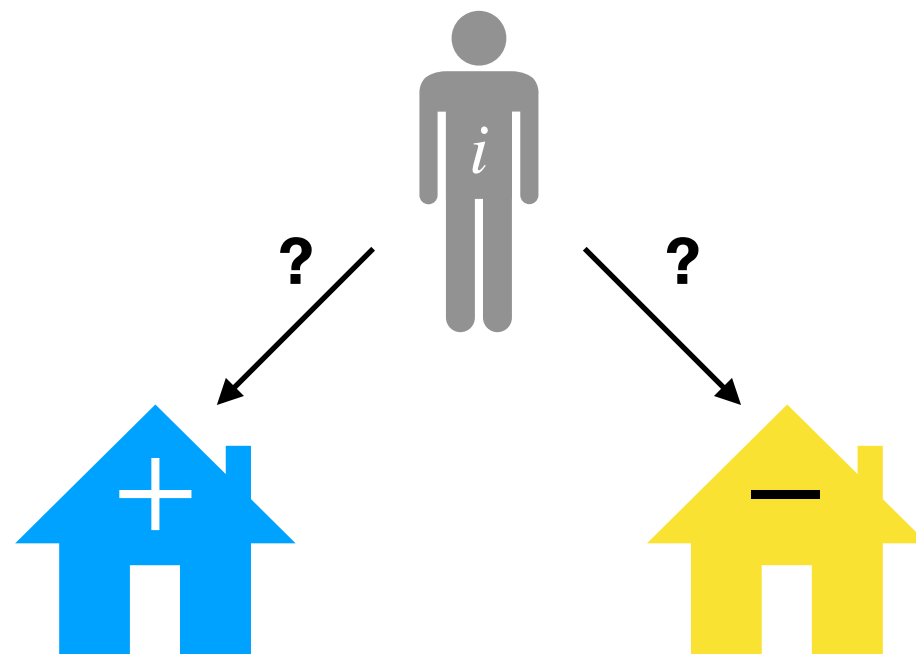
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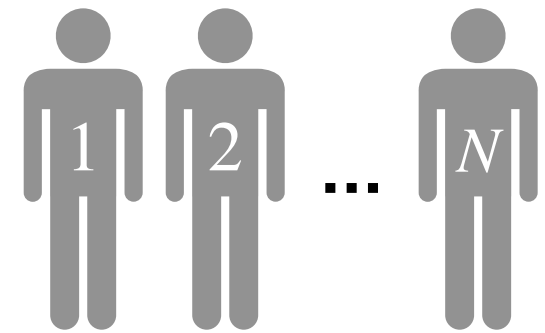


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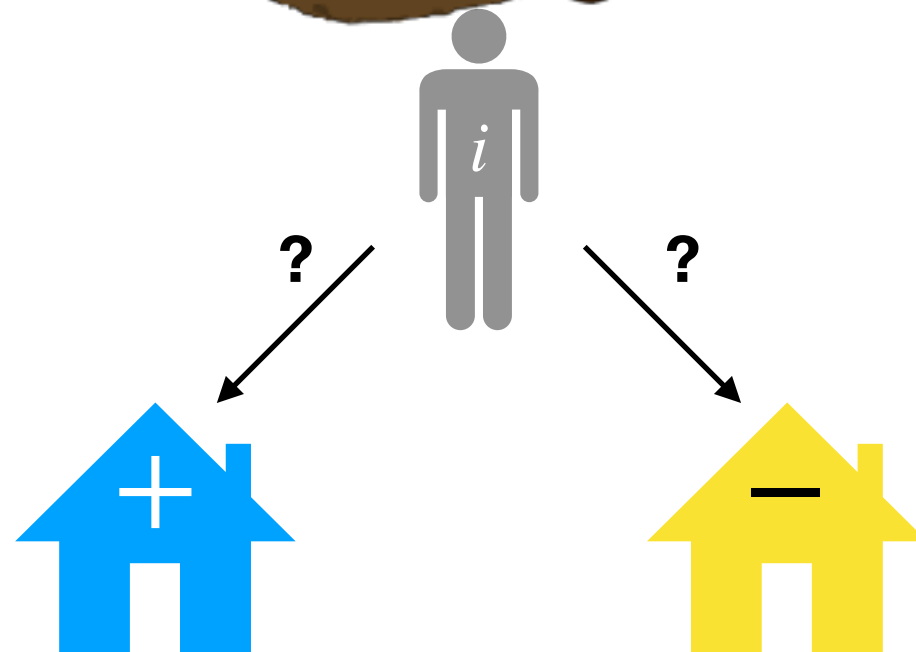
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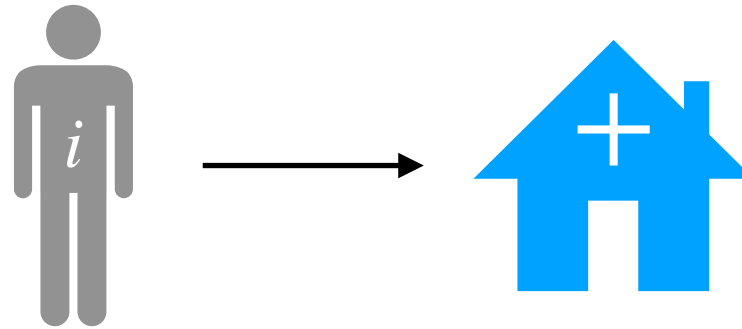


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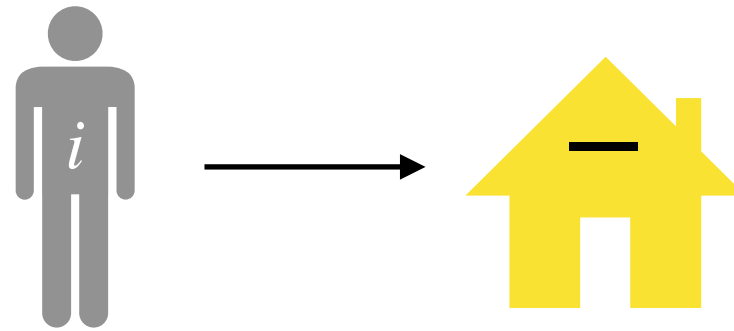


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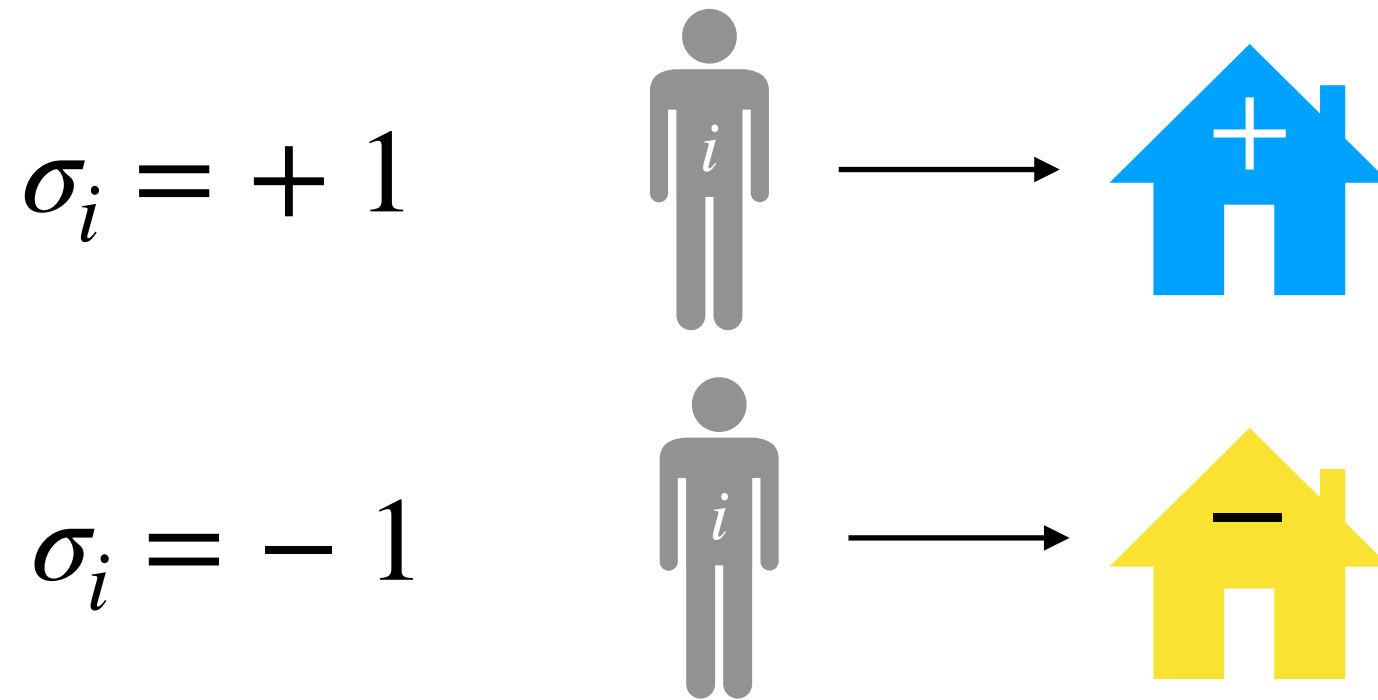
$$\sigma_i = +1$$



$$\sigma_i = -1$$

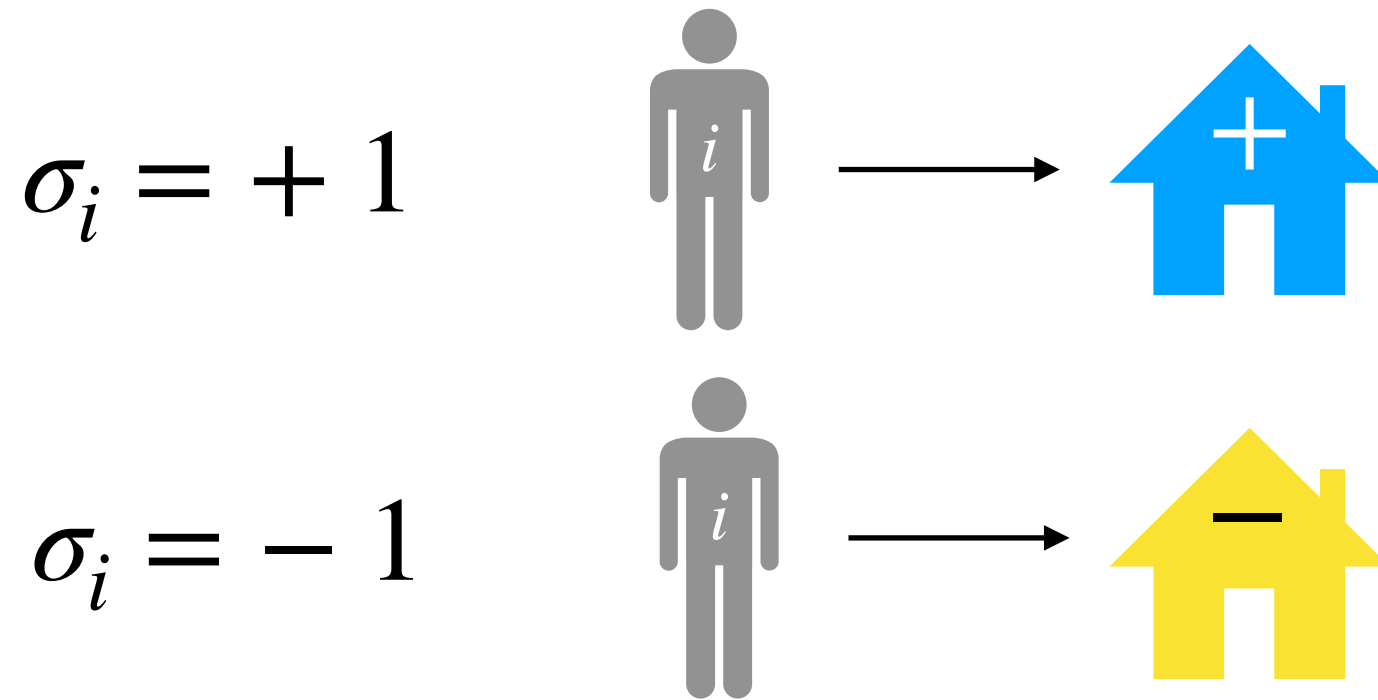


# Dean's problem



**Assignment**  $\sigma = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_N) \in \{-1, +1\}^N$

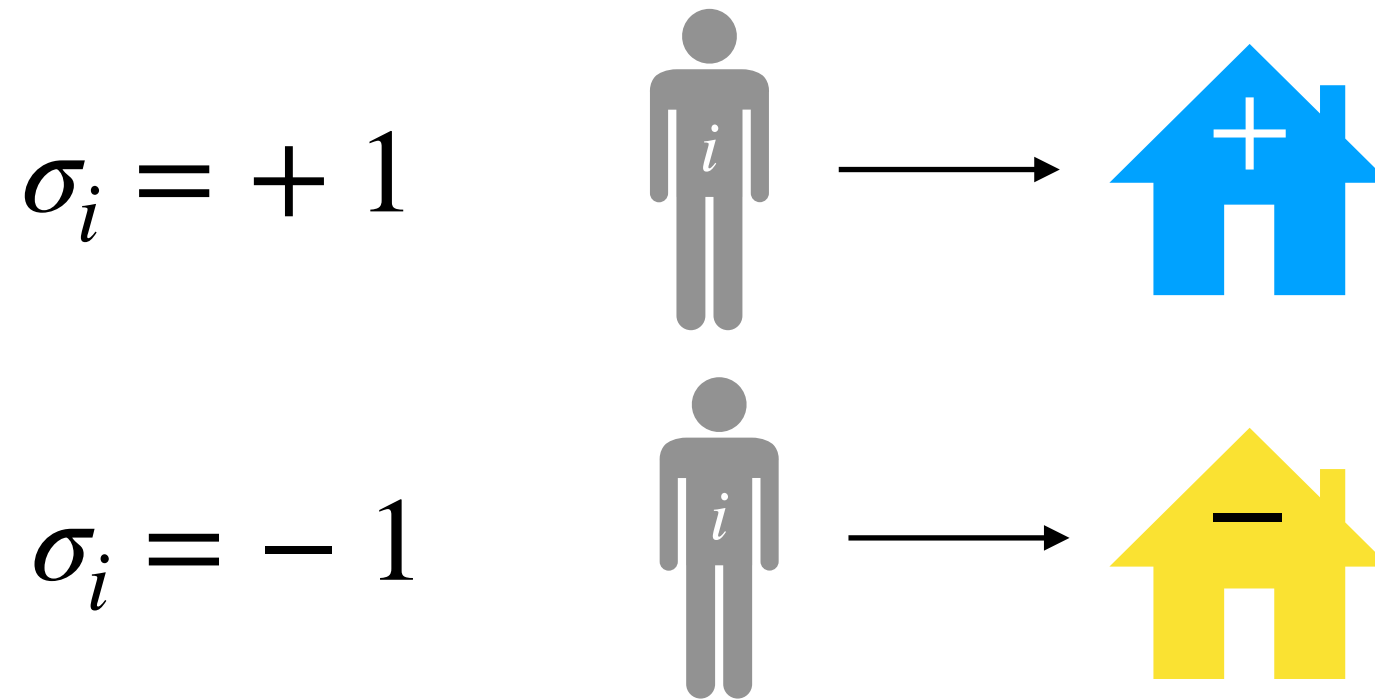
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**Happiness** 
$$H_N(\sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i < j} g_{ij} \sigma_i \sigma_j$$

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**Happiness**  $H_N(\sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i < j} g_{ij} \sigma_i \sigma_j$

**Goal:** find  $\sigma$  to maximise  $H_N(\sigma)$

# Dean's problem

$$N = 2 \text{ To maximize } H_2(\sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} g_{12} \sigma_1 \sigma_2$$

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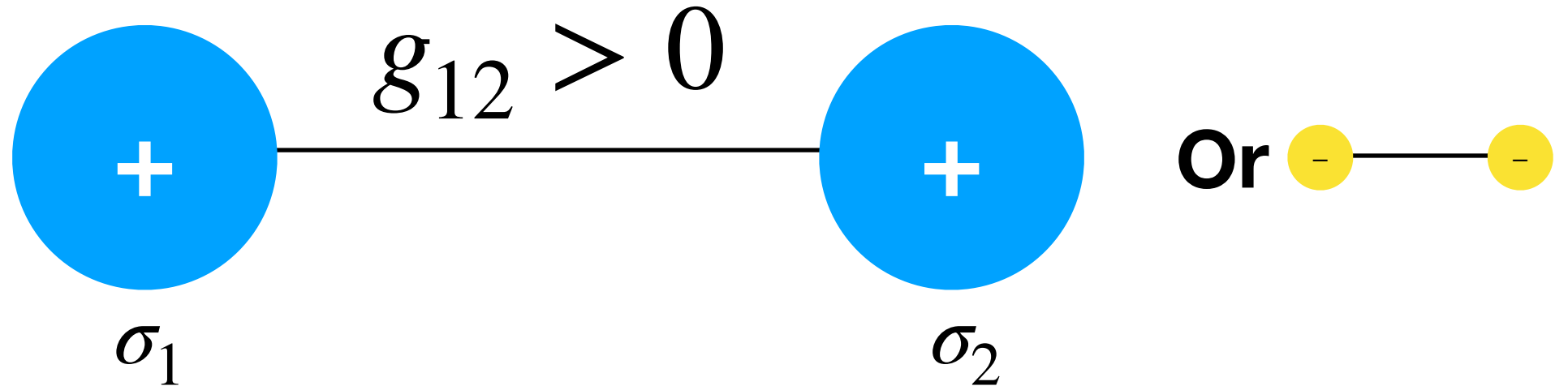
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$$g_{12} > 0$$



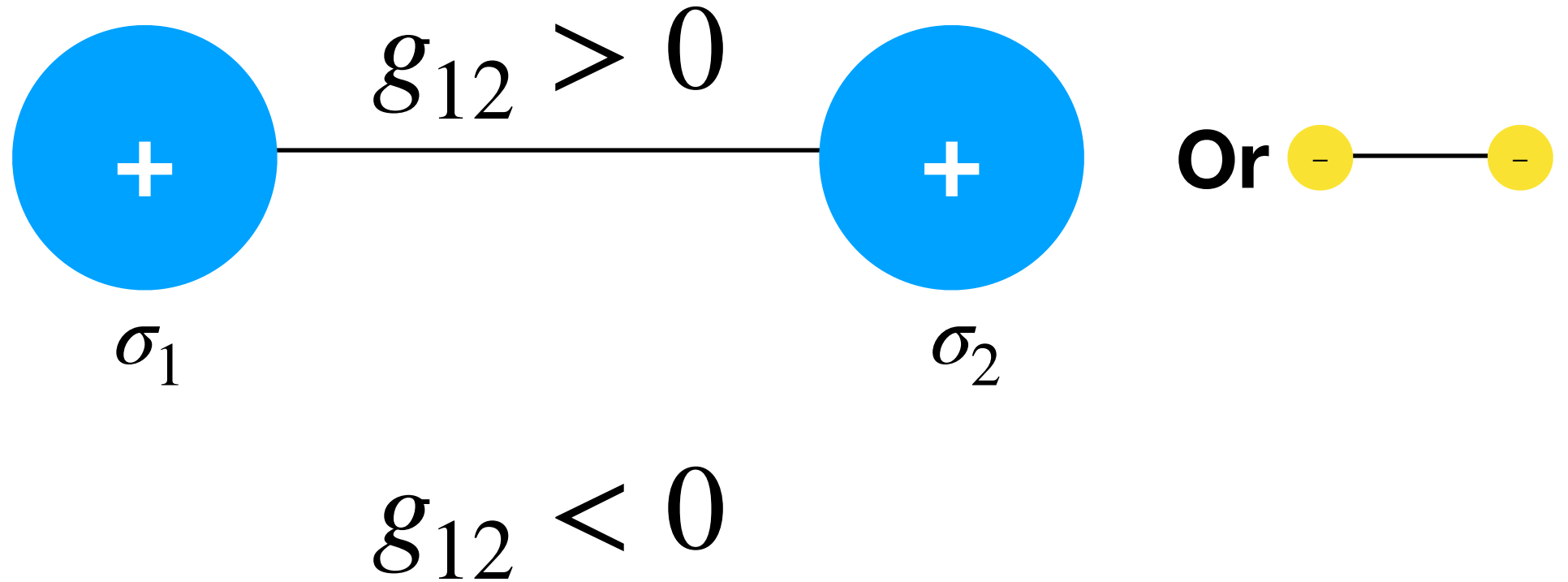
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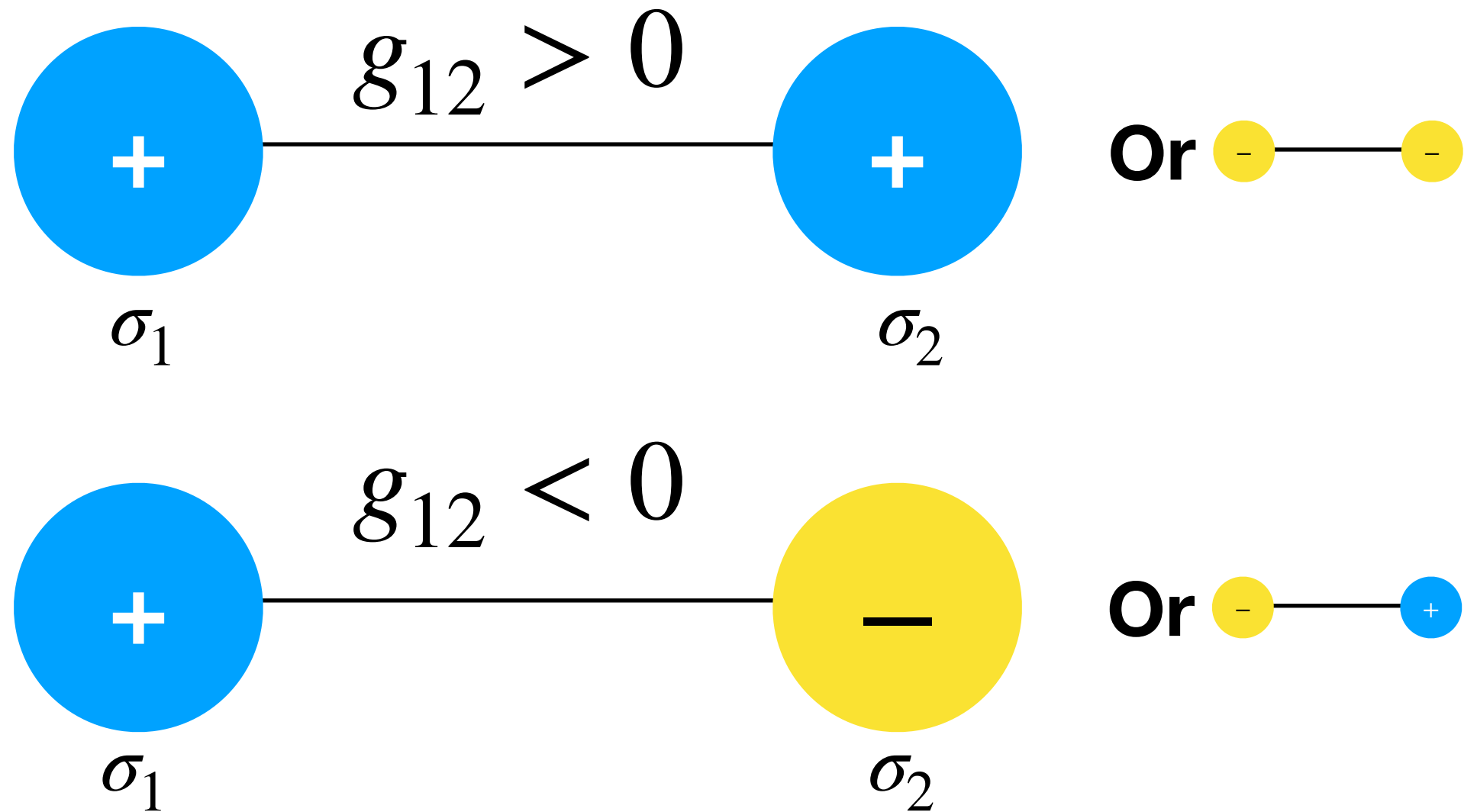
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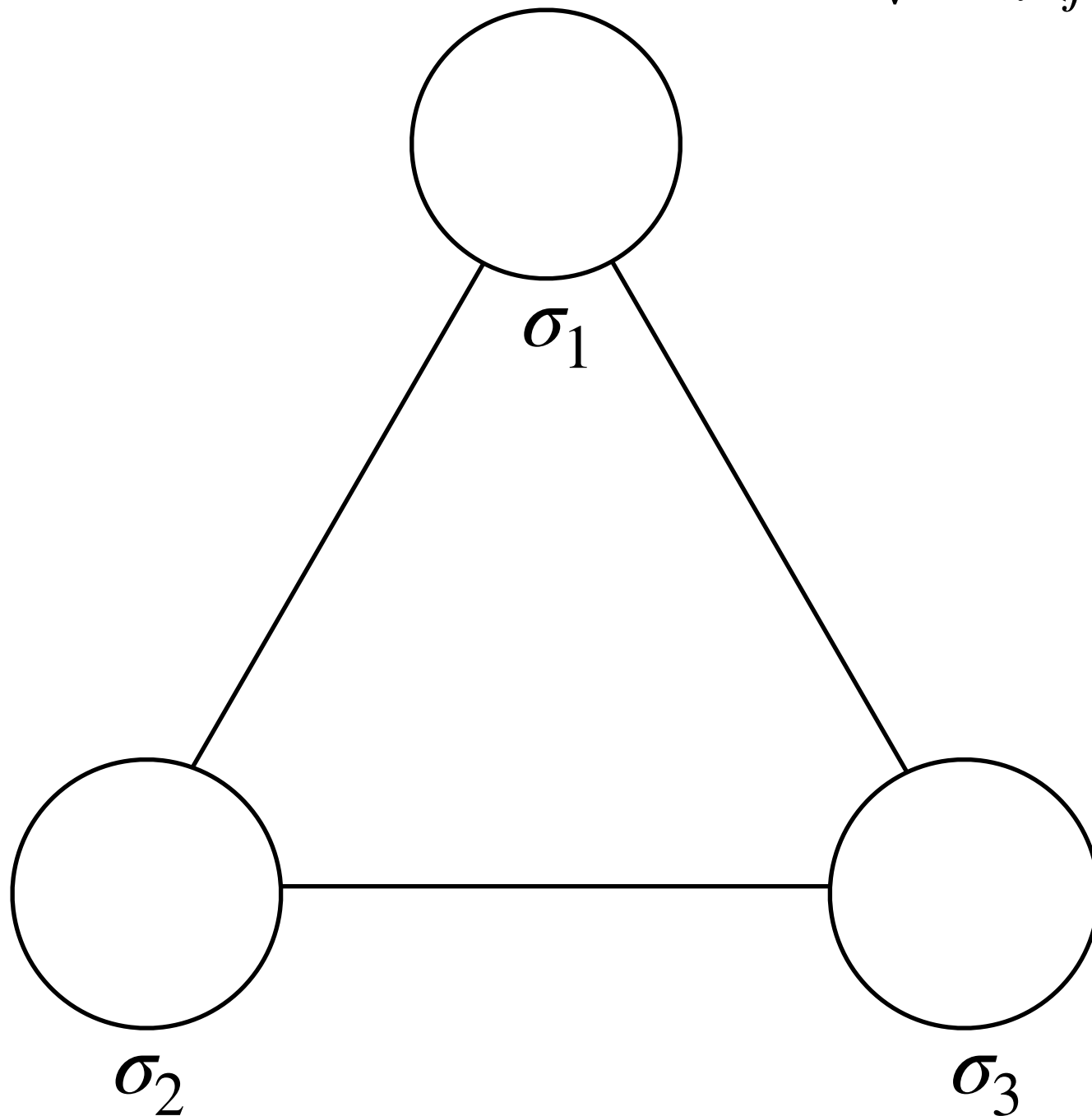


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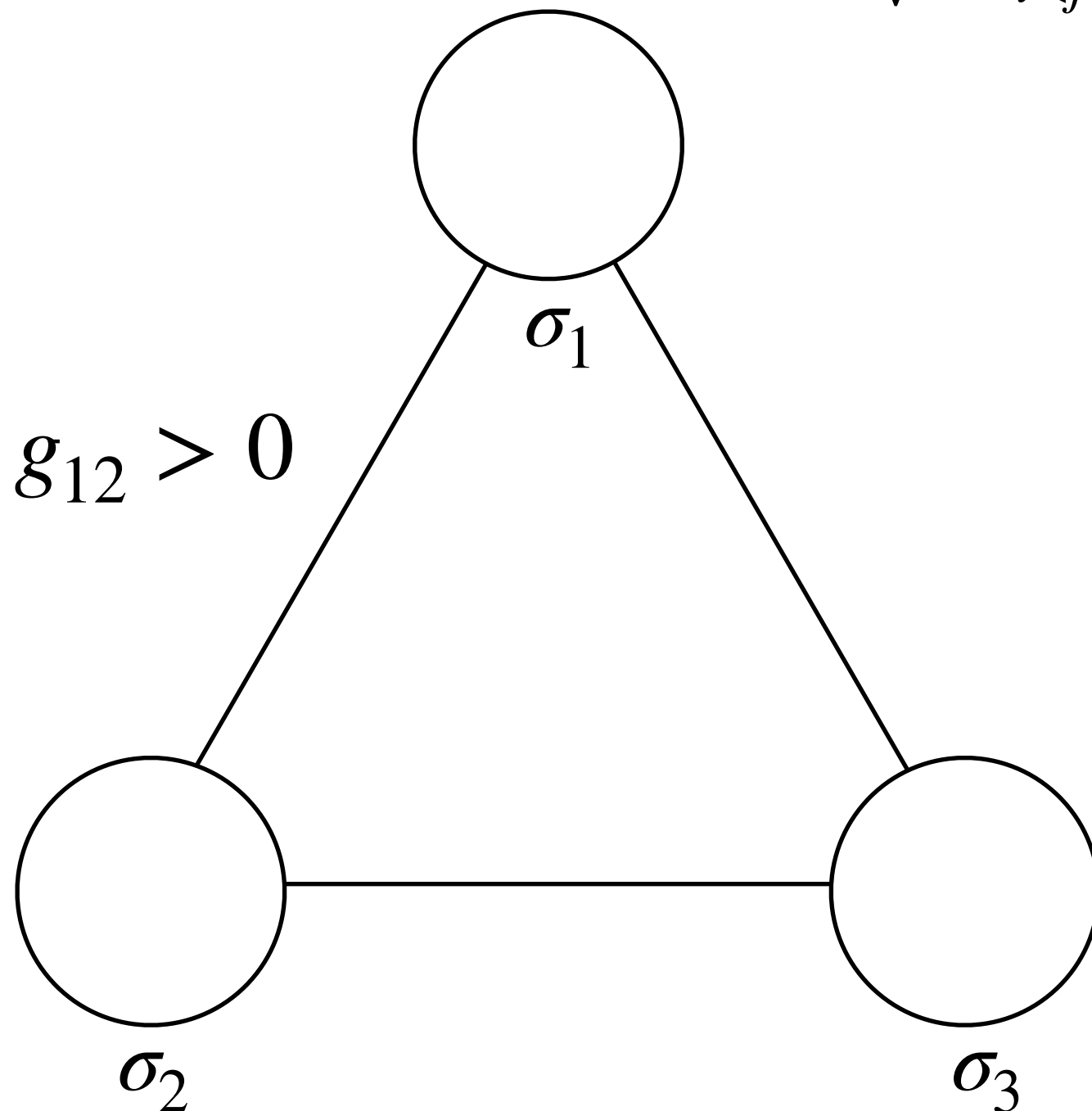
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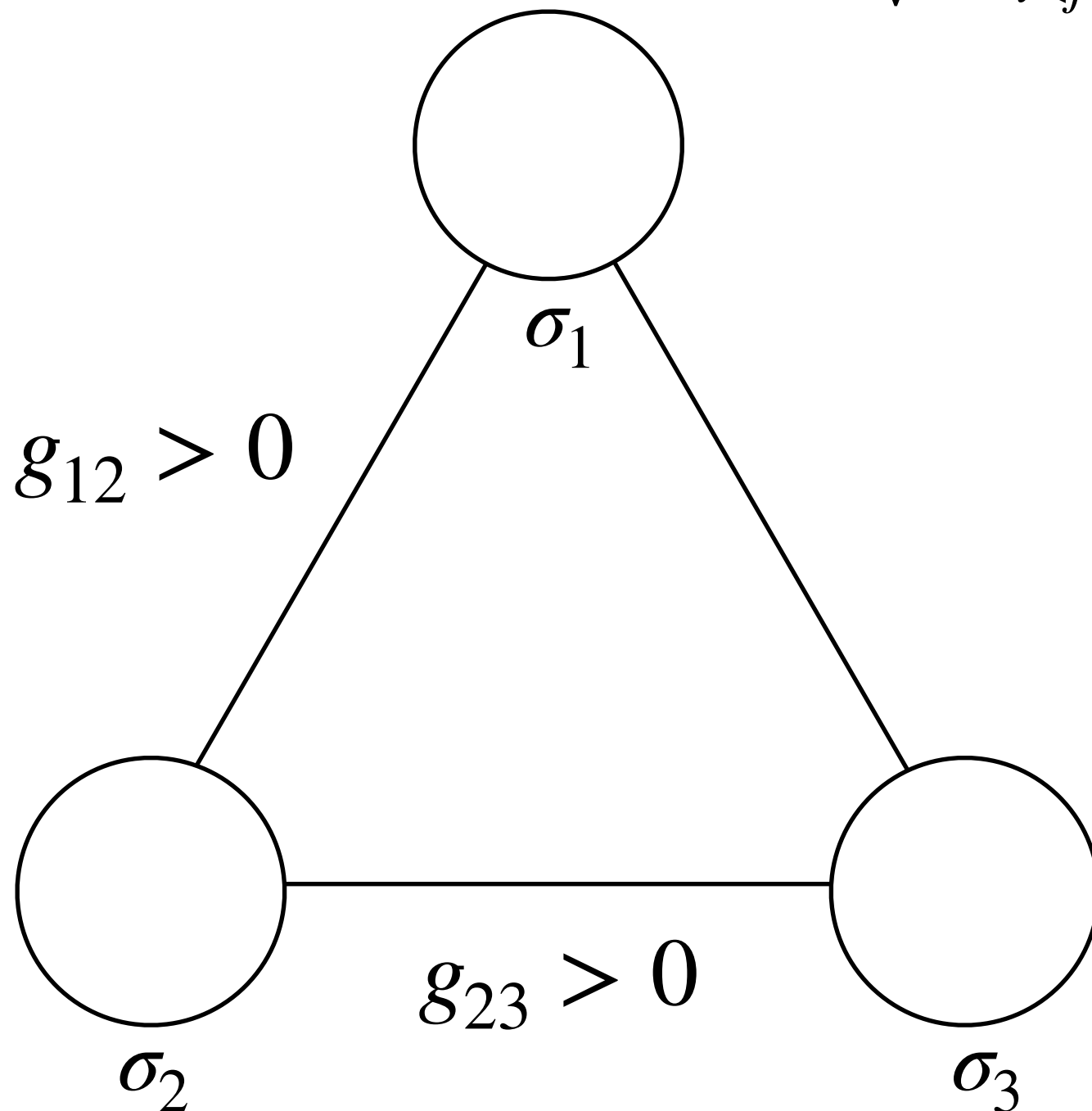
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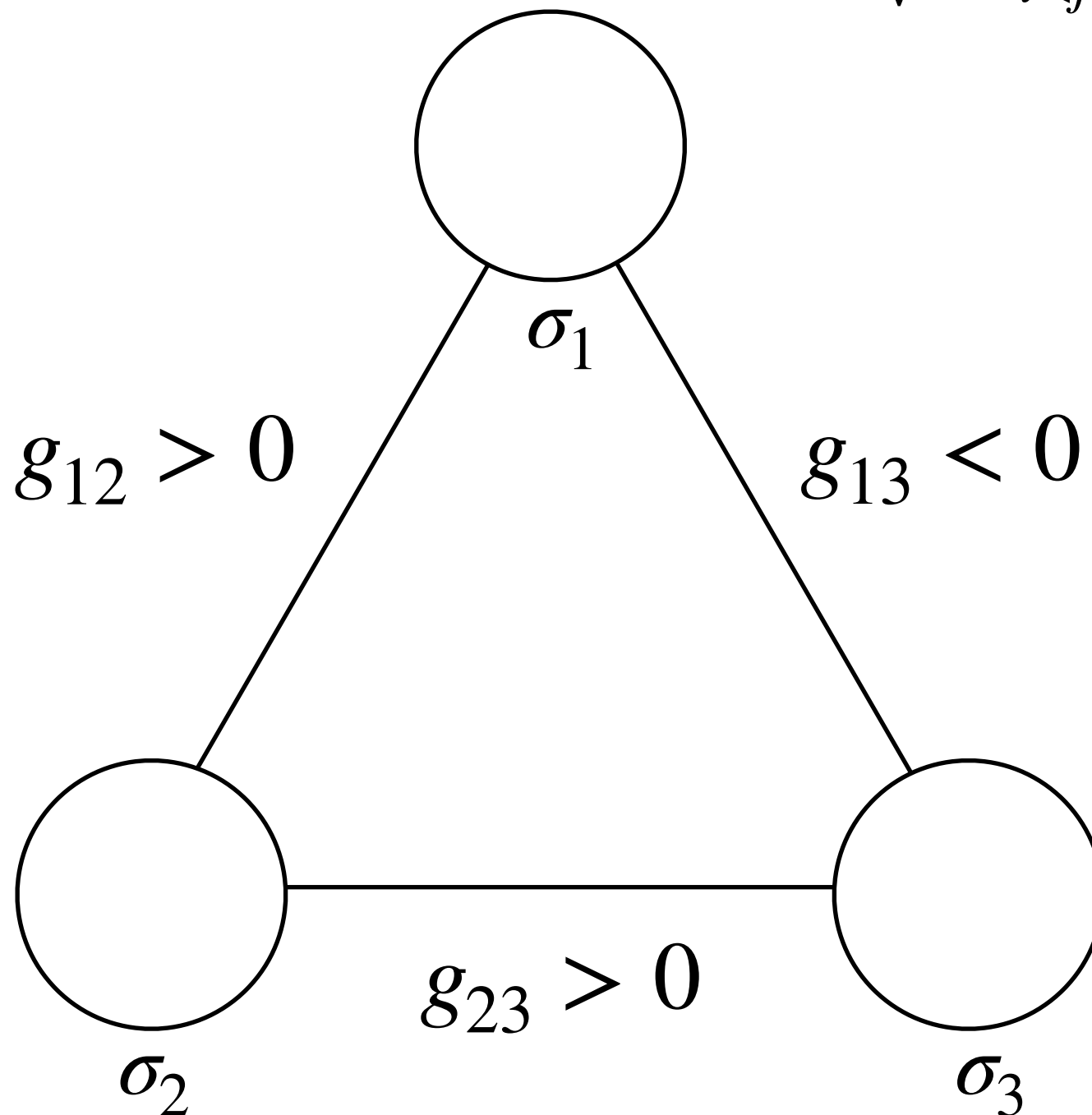
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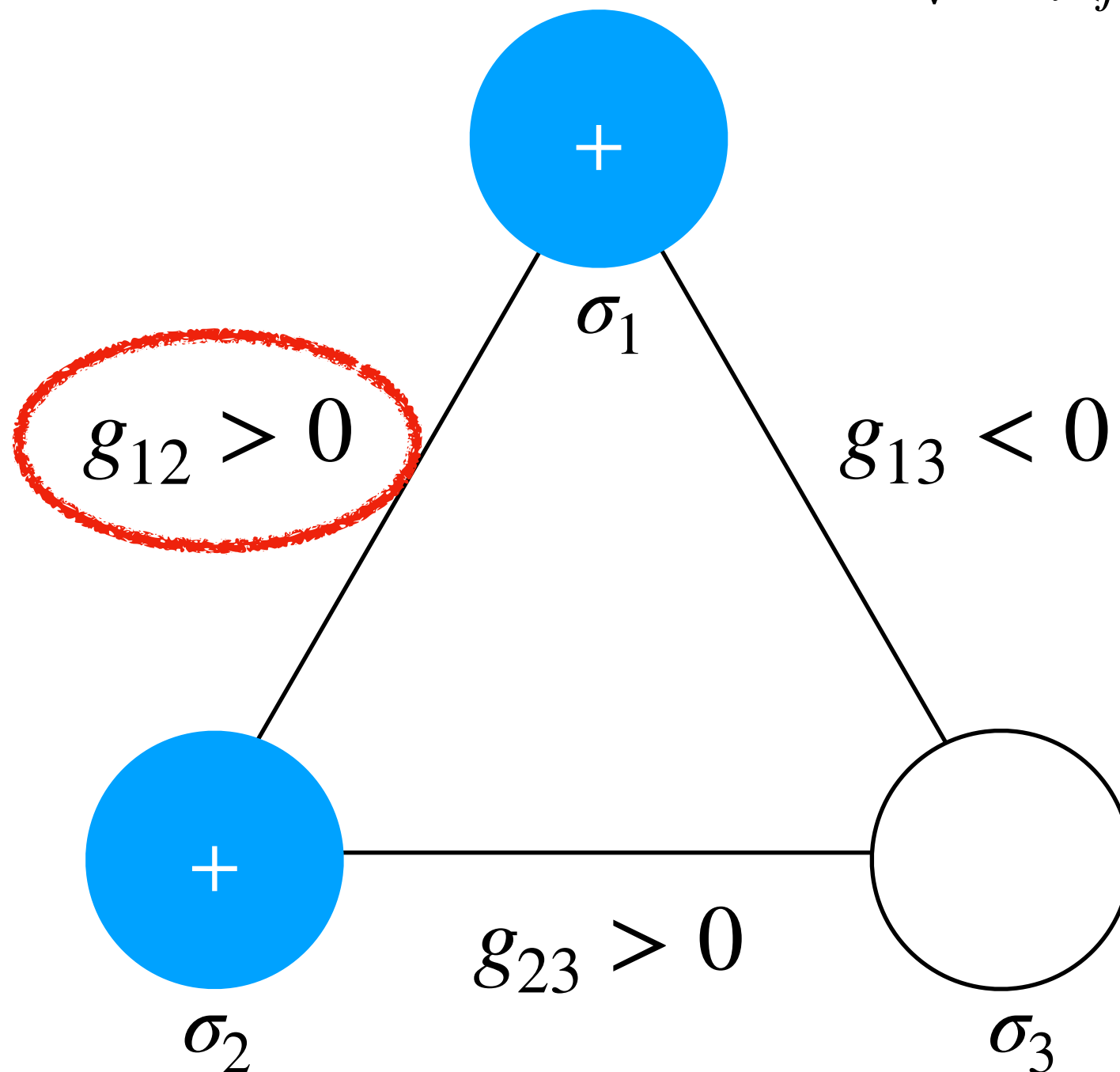
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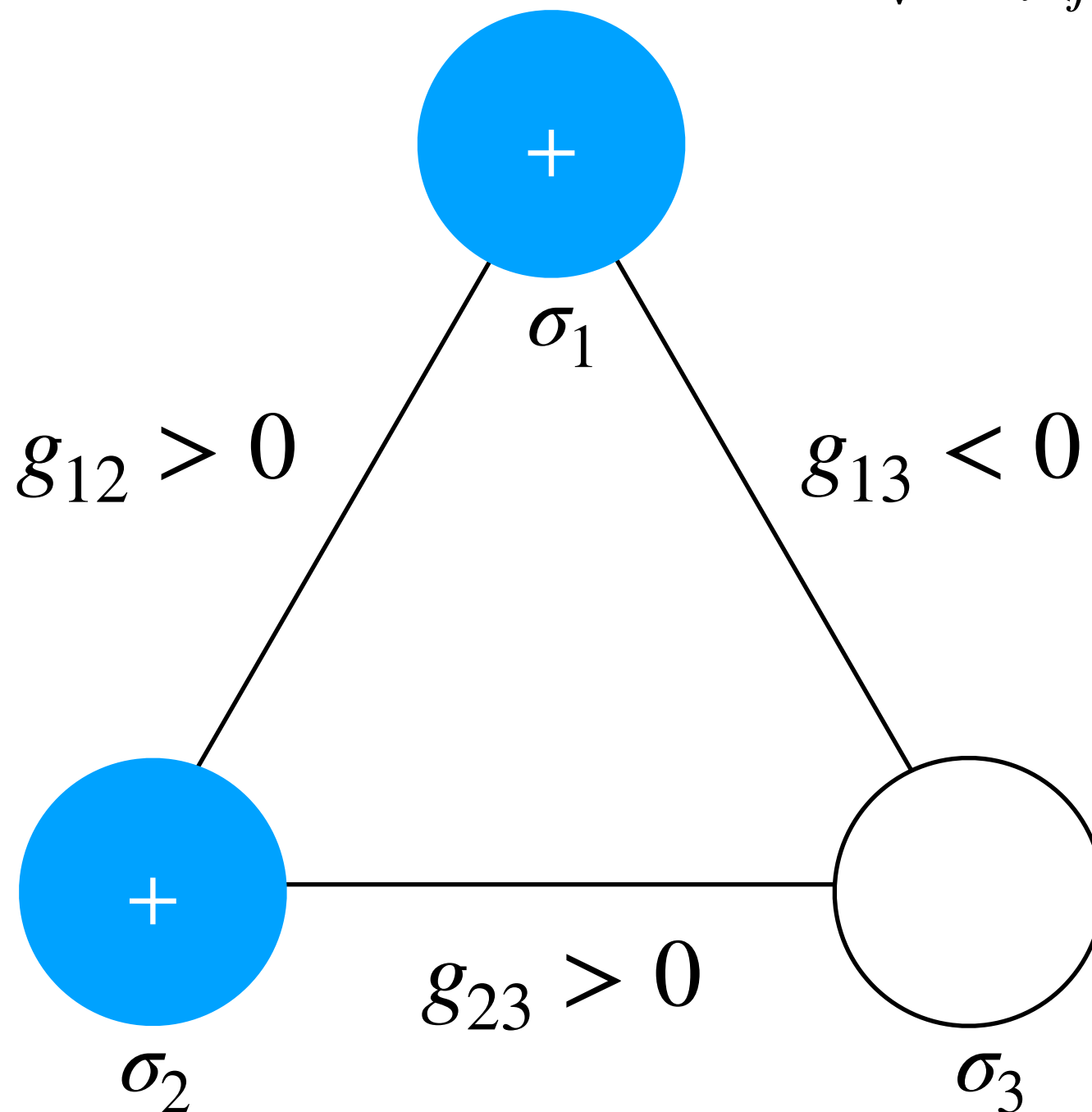
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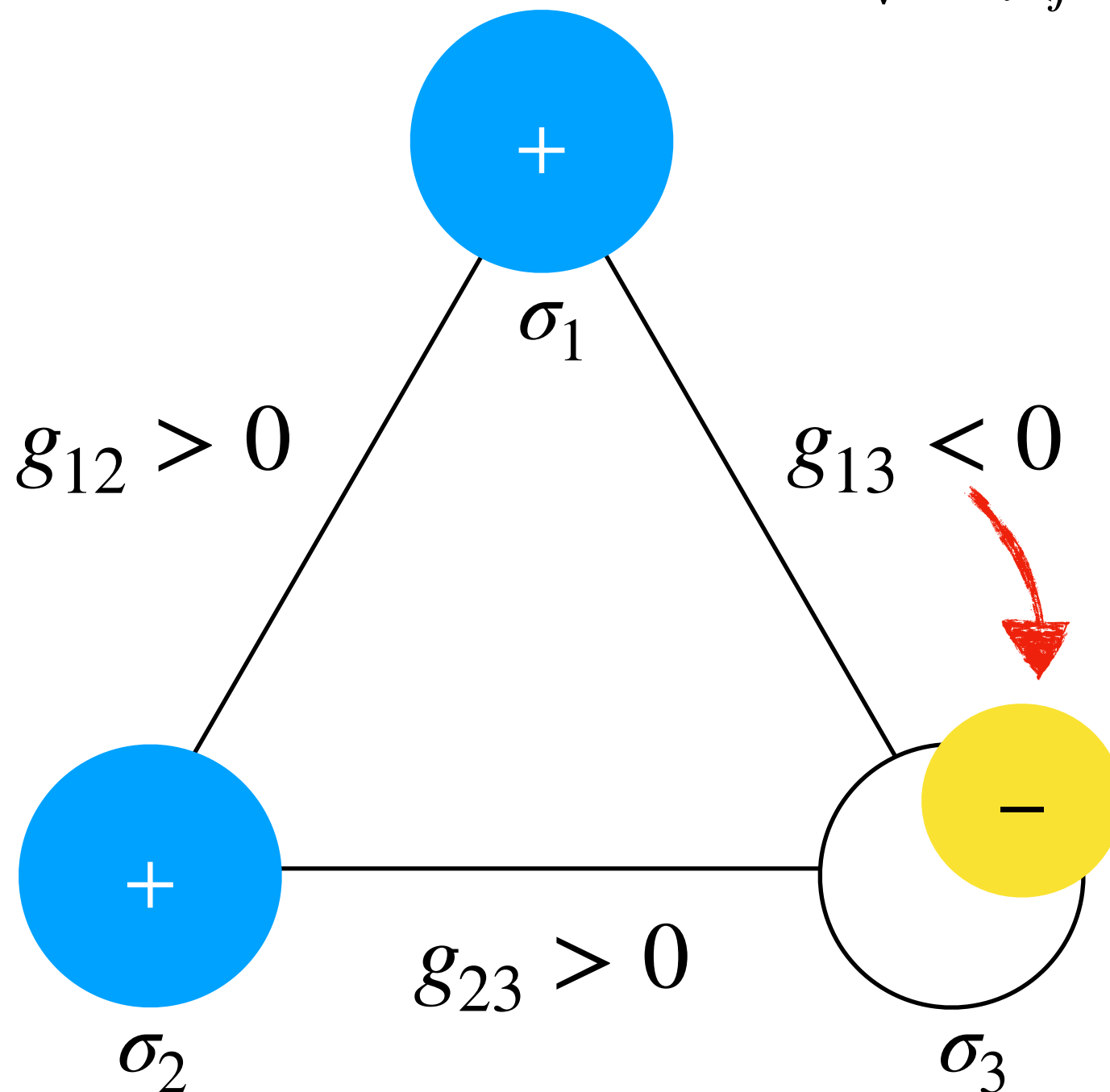
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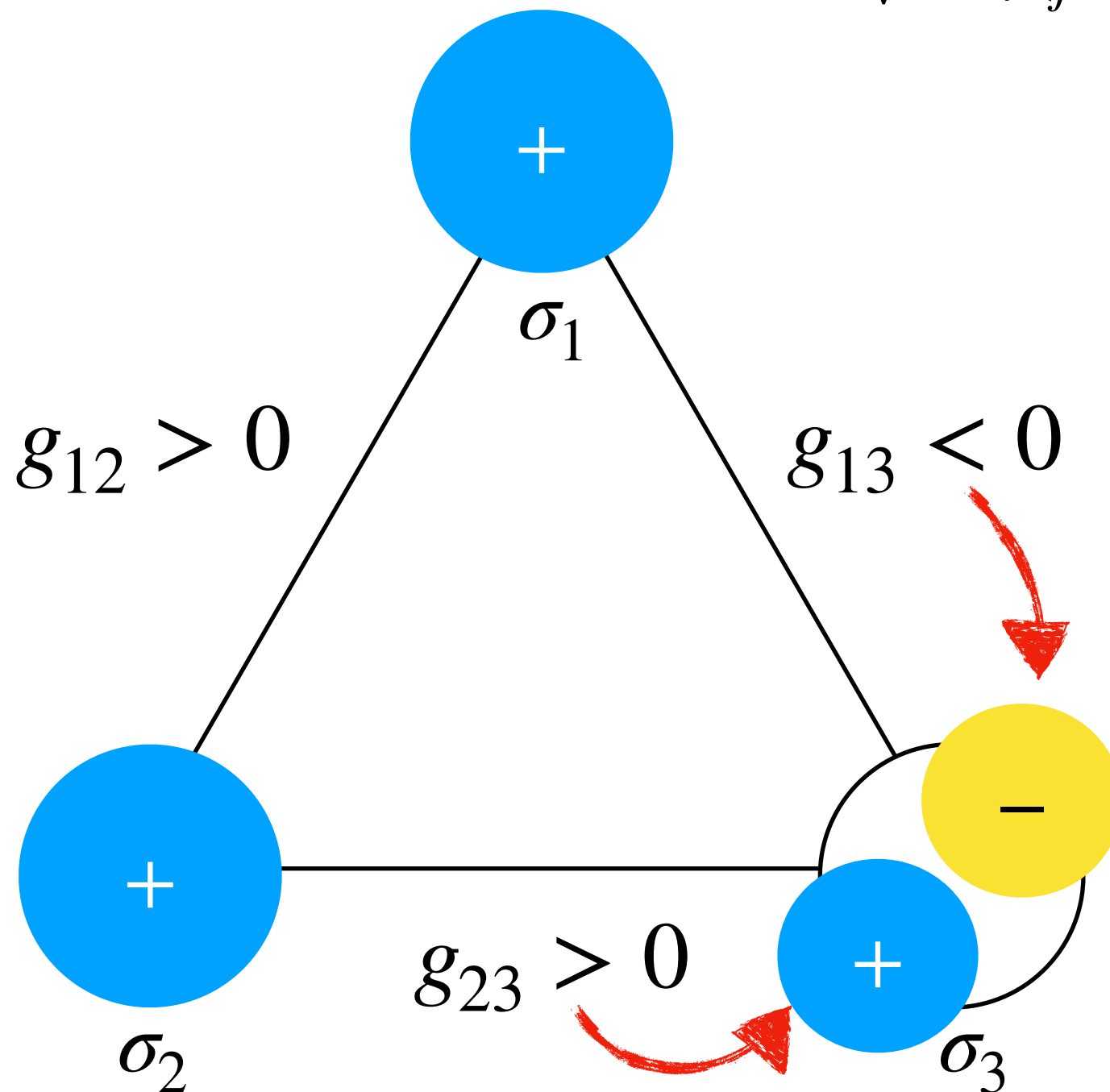
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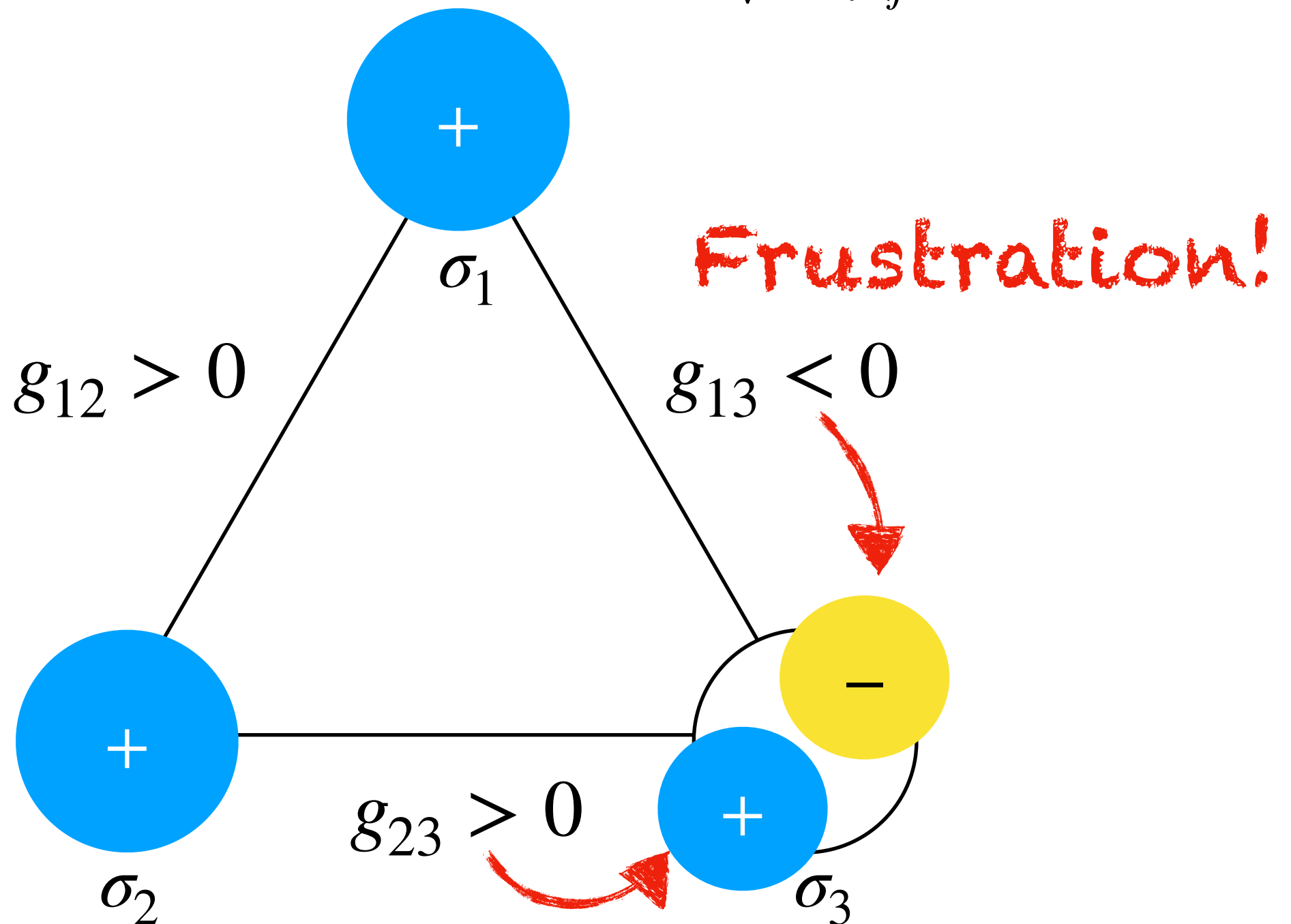
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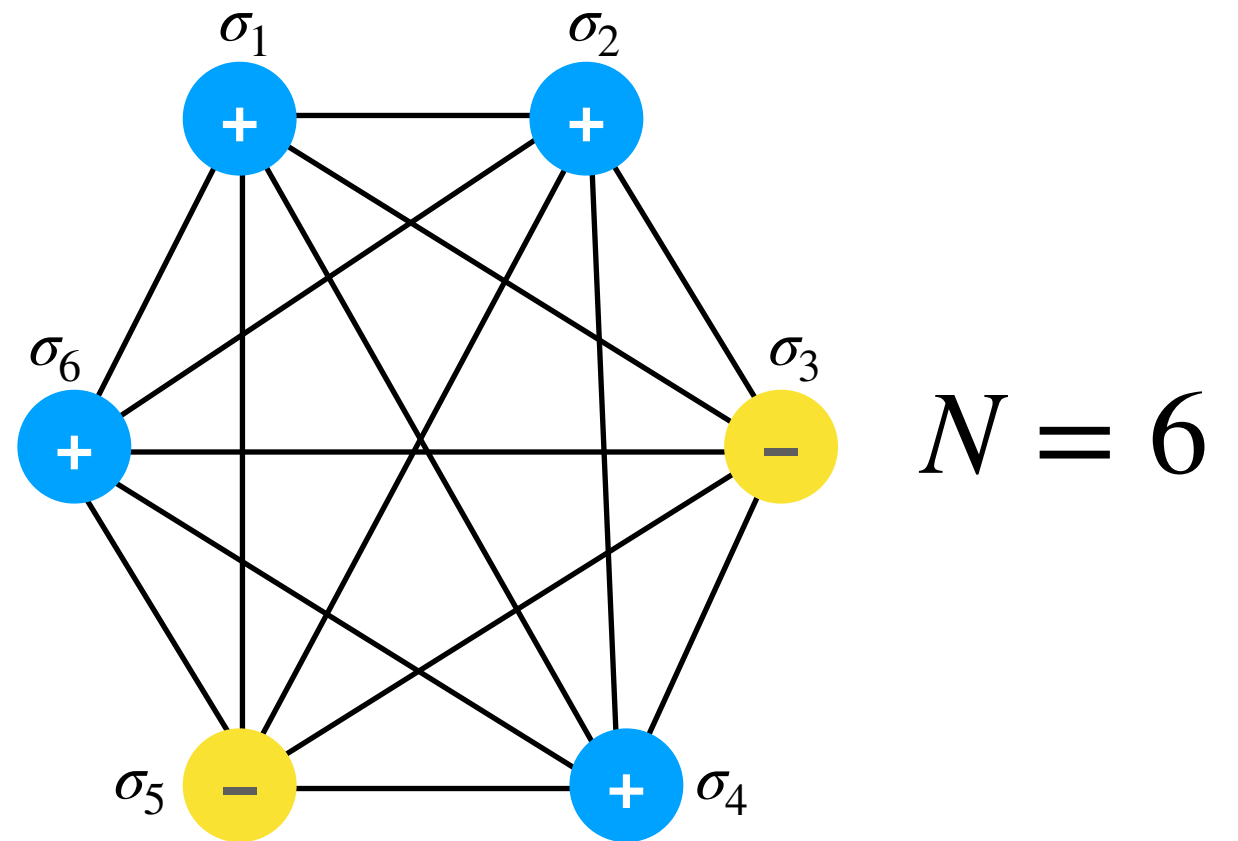
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# Sherrington – Kirkpatrick model ('75)

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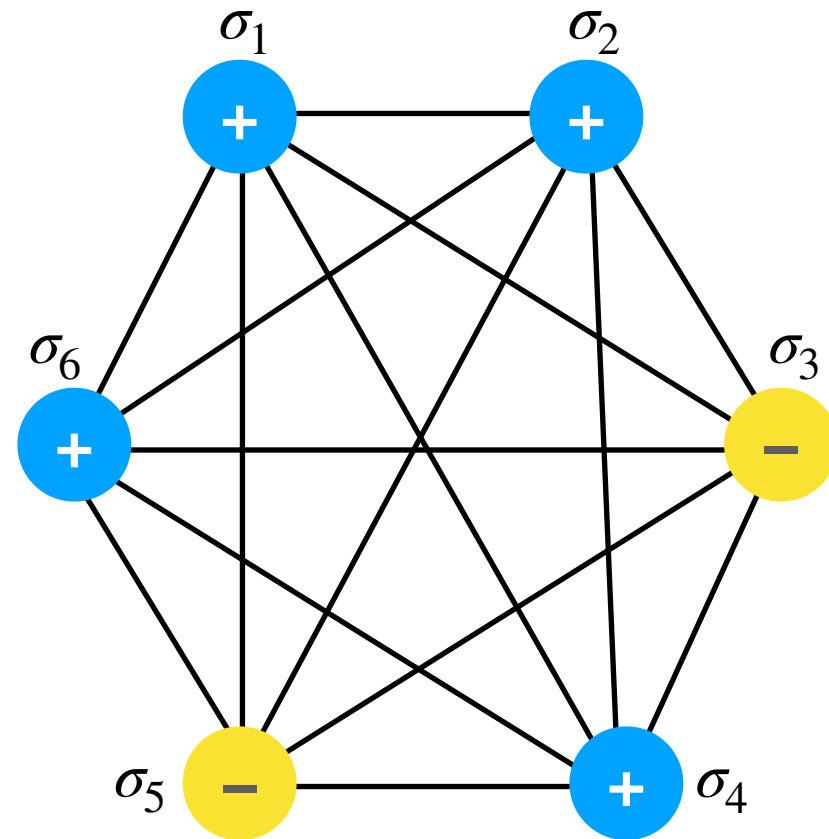
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**Energy/Hamiltonian**

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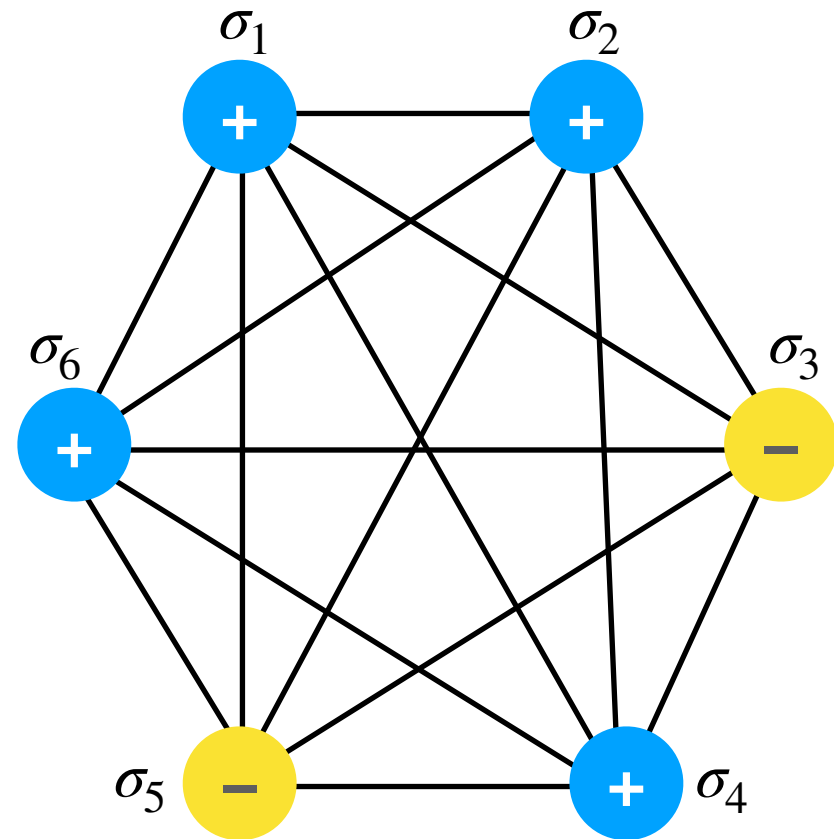
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**Average** ( $g_{ij}$ ) **i.i.d. Gaussian**

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$$\beta^{-1} N F_N(\beta) \xrightarrow{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E} \max_{\sigma} H_N(\sigma)$$

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**Dean's problem**

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Dean's problem

Interested in  $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} F_N(\beta)$

# Solving the SK model

$$H_N(\sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i,j=1}^N g_{ij} \sigma_i \sigma_j$$

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**Parisi ('80)**  $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} F_N(\beta) = \inf_{\mu} \mathcal{P}_{\beta}(\mu)$

Nobel 2021

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  $\mu$  Probability measures  $[0,1]$

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Math



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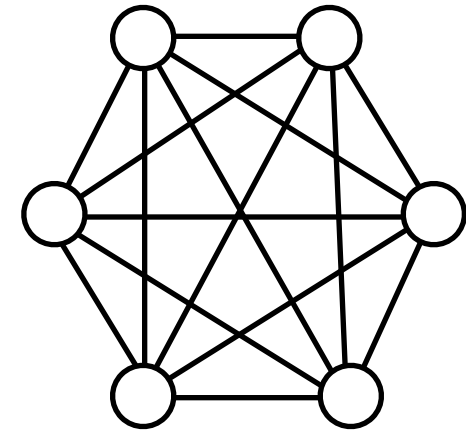
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**Panchenko ('13+)** gave a more insightful proof

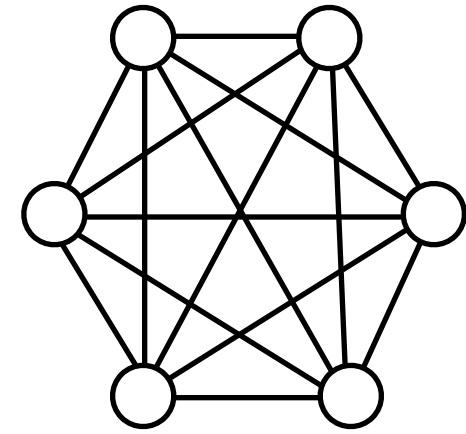
Math

# SK is convex

$$H_N(\sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i,j=1}^N g_{ij} \sigma_i \sigma_j$$



# SK is convex

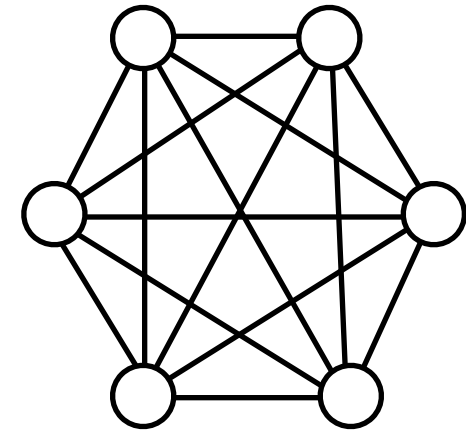


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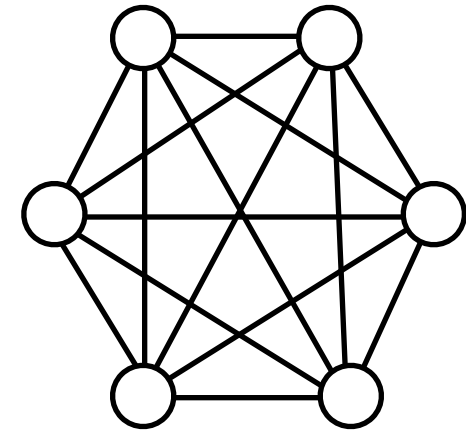


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$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} H_N(\sigma) H_N(\sigma') &= N^{-1} \sum_{i,j=1}^N \sigma_i \sigma_j \sigma'_i \sigma'_j \\ &= N \left( \frac{\sigma \cdot \sigma'}{N} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

# SK is convex



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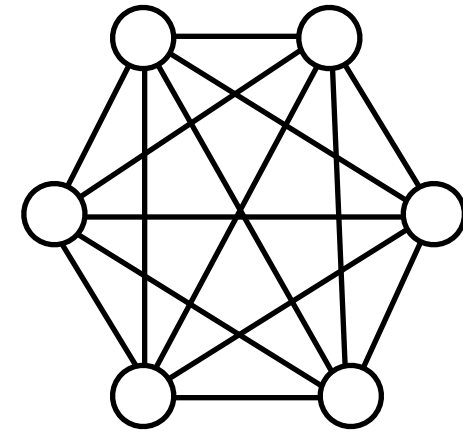
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$$= N \left( \frac{\sigma \cdot \sigma'}{N} \right)^2$$



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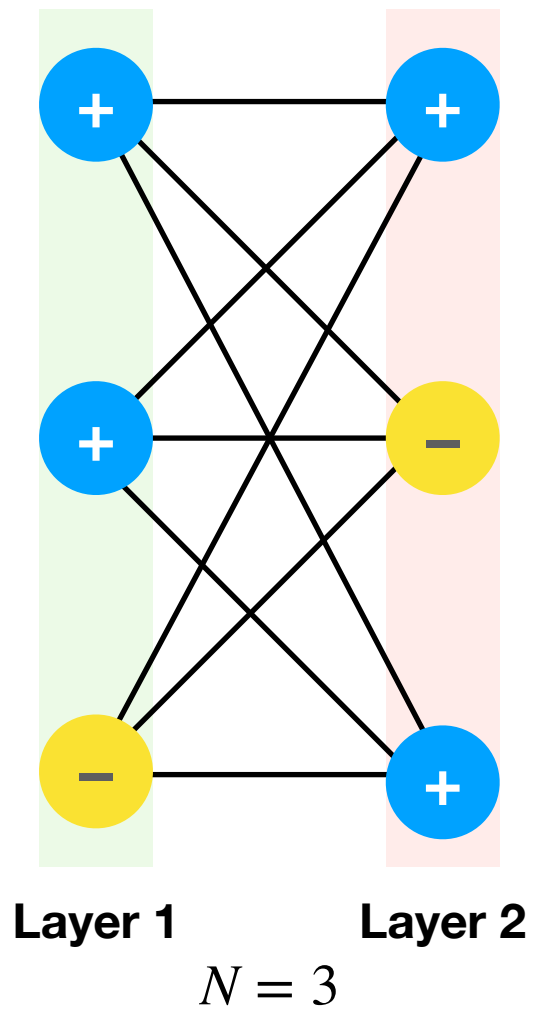
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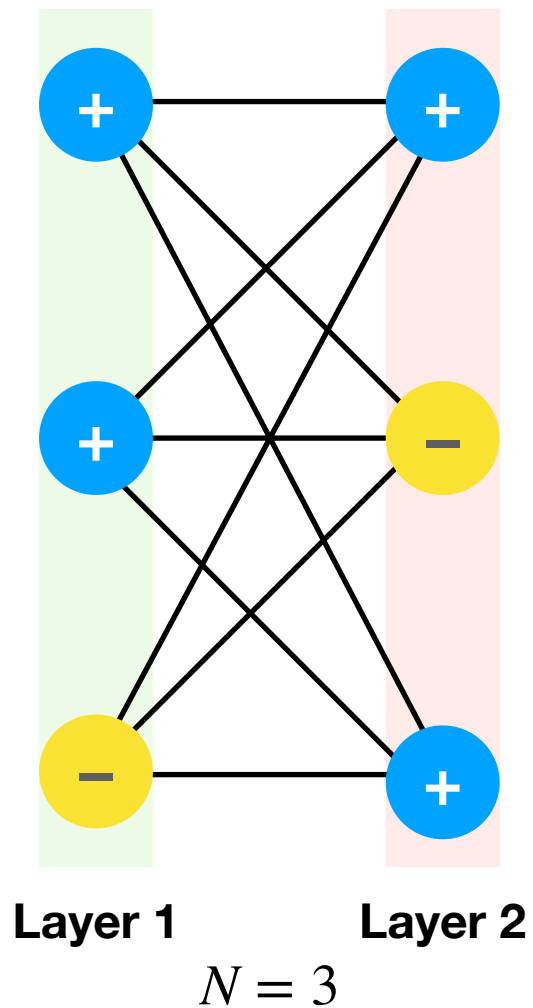


Overlap  $\sim$  # spins with the same sign

# Nonconvex: bipartite model



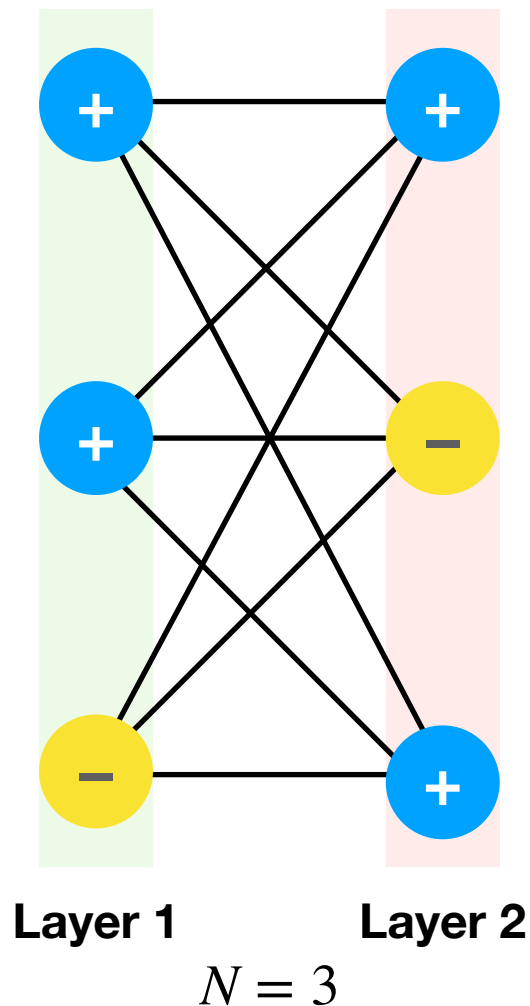
# Nonconvex: bipartite model



$$\sigma = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2) \in \{-1, +1\}^N \times \{-1, +1\}^N$$

$$H_N^{\text{bp}}(\sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i,j=1}^N g_{ij} \sigma_{1,i} \sigma_{2,j}$$

# Nonconvex: bipartite model



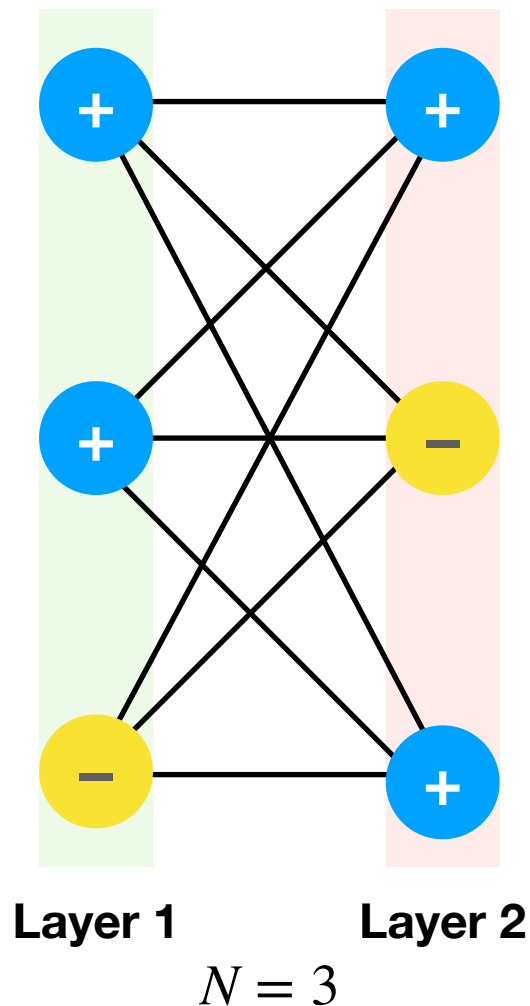
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$$\mathbb{E} H_N^{\text{bp}}(\sigma) H_N^{\text{bp}}(\sigma') = N \left( \frac{\sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_1'}{N} \right) \left( \frac{\sigma_2 \cdot \sigma_2'}{N} \right)$$

$(x_1, x_2) \mapsto x_1 x_2$  is not convex.

# Nonconvex: bipartite model



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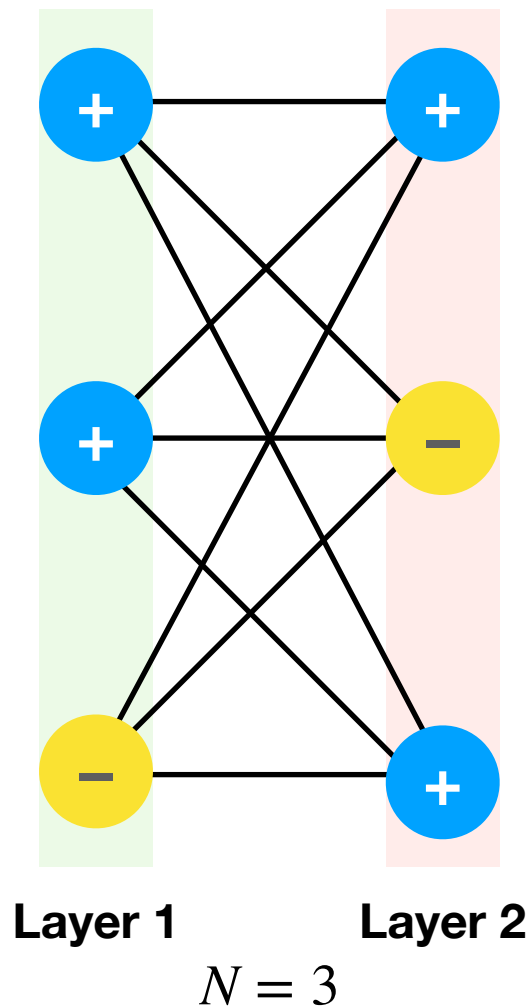
$$H_N^{\text{bp}}(\sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i,j=1}^N g_{ij} \sigma_{1,i} \sigma_{2,j}$$

$$\mathbb{E} H_N^{\text{bp}}(\sigma) H_N^{\text{bp}}(\sigma') = N \left( \frac{\sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_1'}{N} \right) \left( \frac{\sigma_2 \cdot \sigma_2'}{N} \right)$$

$(x_1, x_2) \mapsto x_1 x_2$  is not convex.

Problem: theory based on Parisi formula is not available!

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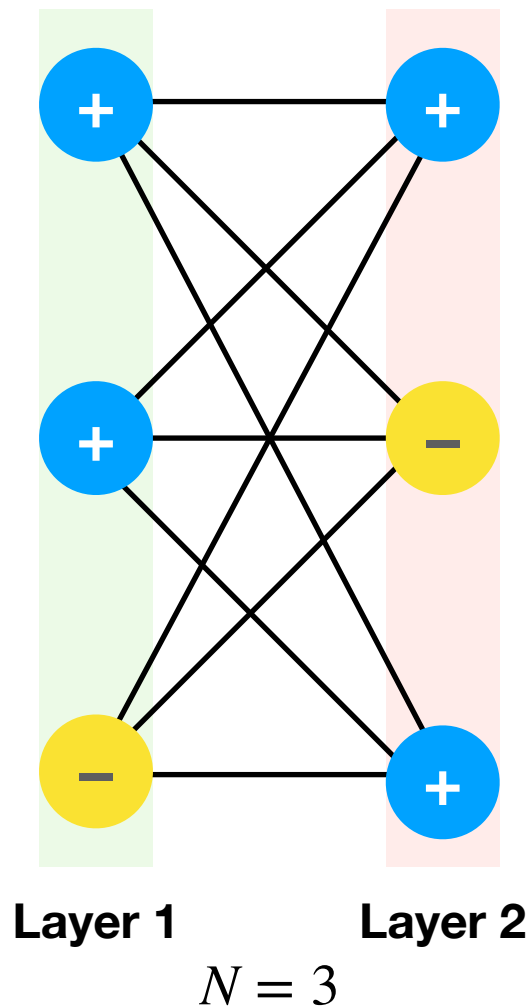
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**Guerra**  $\lim F_N(\beta) \leq \inf \mathcal{P}_\beta(\mu)$  **Breaks down**

**Talagrand/Panchenko**  $\lim F_N(\beta) \geq \inf \mathcal{P}_\beta(\mu)$  **Maybe not sharp**

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If  $\xi$  is convex, Parisi formula is correct ✓

If  $\xi$  is not convex, Parisi formula is not correct ✗  
No prediction for the limit

# A PDE perspective

**Physics: Agliari, Barra, Burioni, Di Biasio, Guerra, Tantari... (2010s)**

**Math: Mourrat (2019+)**

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**Gibbs measure**  $\langle \cdot \rangle = \langle \cdot \rangle_{t,h}$

$$\langle g(\sigma) \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{\sigma} g(\sigma) e^{\sqrt{2t}H_N(\sigma) + \sqrt{hz} \cdot \sigma}$$

**Where**  $Z = \sum_{\sigma} e^{\sqrt{2t}H_N(\sigma) + \sqrt{hz} \cdot \sigma}$

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**Conjecture** *In general case, even when  $\xi$  is non-convex,*

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} F_N = f$$

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 External field  $\sqrt{2\hbar z} \cdot \sigma$ , for  $h \geq 0$

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**Theorem [C. – Xia 20, 22a, 22b]**

*The Cauchy problem of (HJ) is well-posed.*

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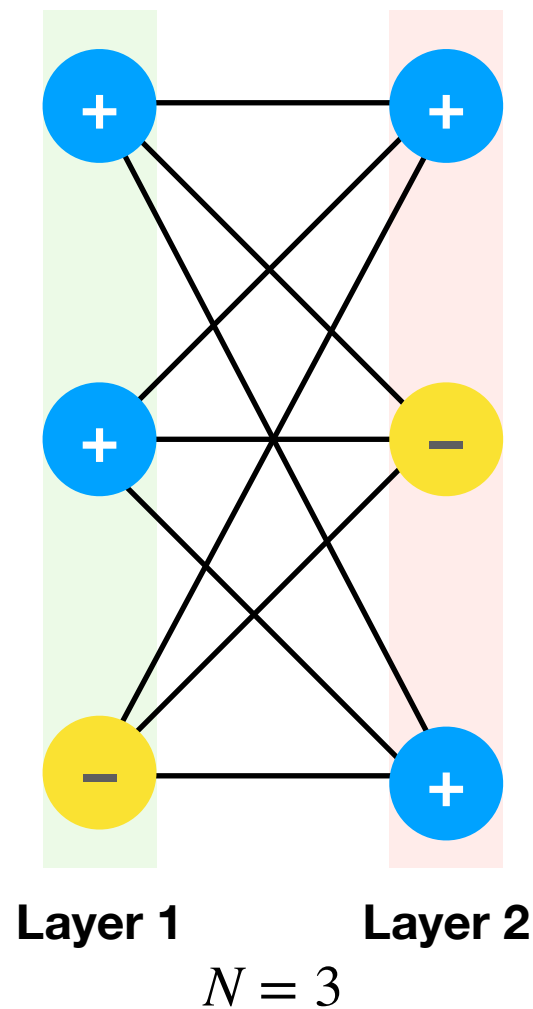
## **Theorem B [C.–Mourrat 23]**

*Let  $\xi$  be non-convex. Assume  $\lim F_N = f$  exists.*

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# Conclusions

$$\partial_t f + \xi(-\partial_h f) = 0 \quad \text{(HJ)}$$



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