Figures for the Response to the Referee
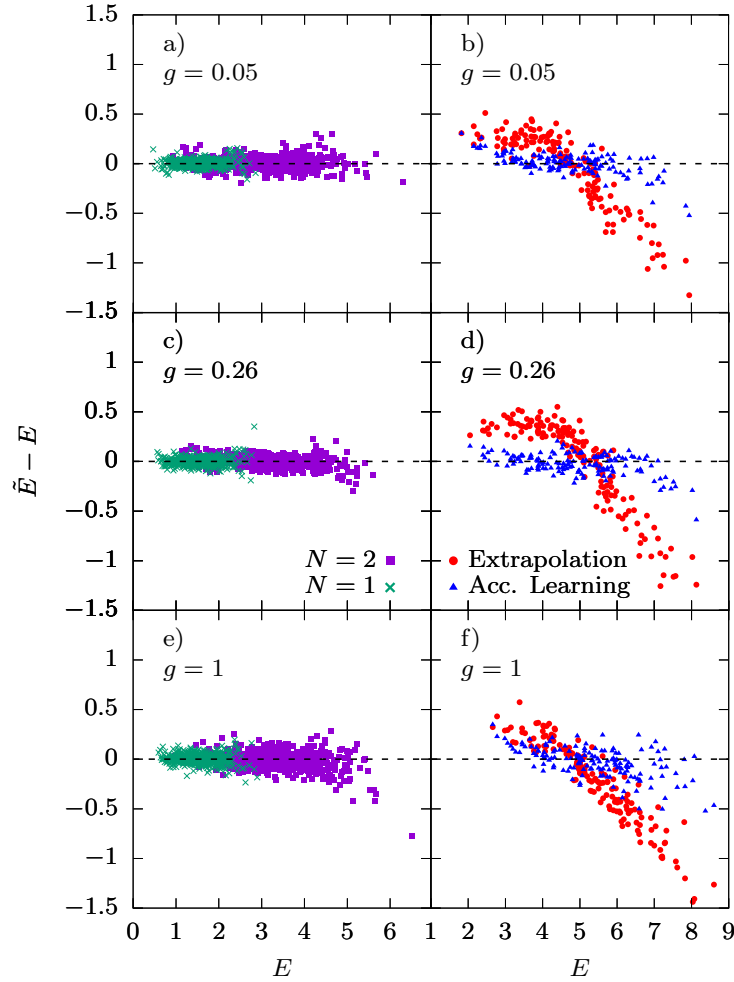
Figure A: Prediction error, $\tilde{E} - E$, as a function of exact ground-state energy E. $\tilde{E}$ is the prediction of a neural network trained on a heterogeneous dataset. The training sets include 1800 instances for $N = 1$ and as many for $N = 2$. Panels (a), (c), and (e) report results for the systems sizes included in the training set. Panels (b), (d), and (f) report the extrapolations to the $N = 3$ case, and the accelerated learning with 200 additional instances for $N = 3$. The three rows correspond to different interaction strengths g. The same data is displayed in the manuscript in the left panels of Fig. 3, where $\tilde{E}$ is shown as a function of E.
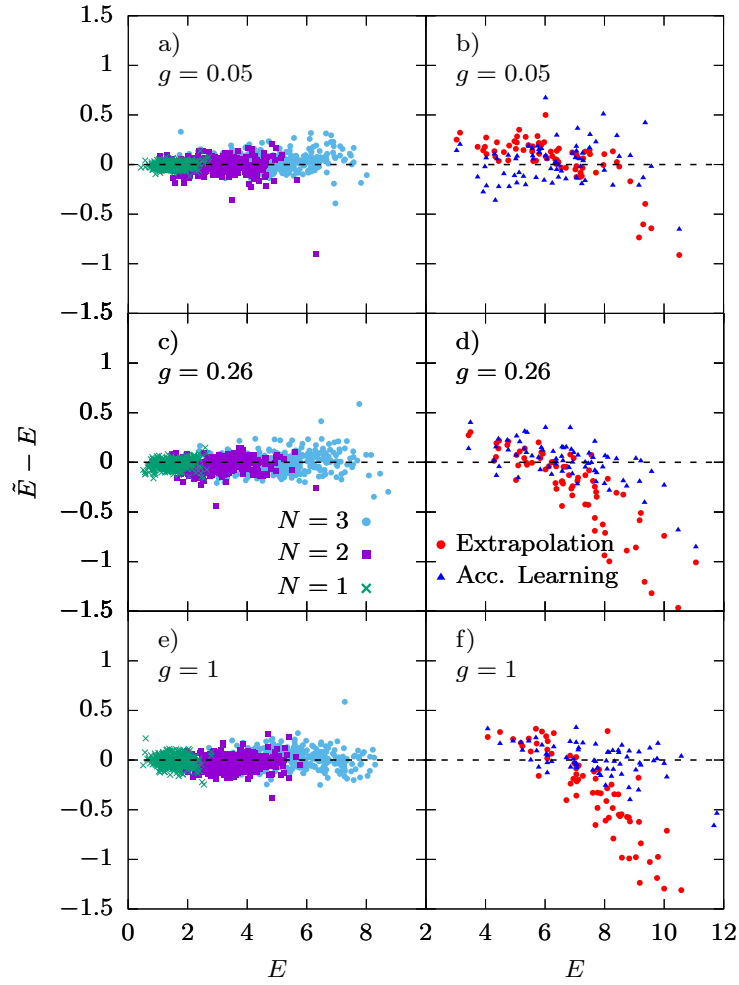
Figure B: Prediction error, $\tilde{E} - E$, as a function of exact ground-state energy E. $\tilde{E}$ is the prediction of a neural network trained on heterogeneous datasets. The training sets include 1200 instances for the particle numbers $N = 1, 2$, and 3, for a total of 3600 instances. Panels (a), (c), and (e) report results for the systems sizes included in the training set. Panels (b), (d), and (f) report the extrapolations to the $N = 4$ case, and the accelerated learning with 200 additional training instances for $N = 4$. The three rows correspond to different interaction strengths g. The same data is displayed in the manuscript in the left panels of Fig. 4, where $\tilde{E}$ is shown as a function of E.