Advanced Probabilistic Machine Learning and Applications

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Contents

1 Tutorial 6: Bethe approximation and BP

1.1 Exercise 1: graph coloring problem (part I)

Coloring is a classical problem of graph theory. Given a (unweighted, undirected) graph $G(V, E)$, a coloring $M \subseteq V$ is an assignment of labels, called colors, to the vertices of a graph such that no two adjacent vertices share the same color.

(i) Write a probability distribution for the coloring problem.

(ii) Consider a "soft" constraint instead which relaxes the "hard" one and write the corresponding interaction function of the factor node.
Hint: the soft constraint allows two neighboring nodes to have the same color, but penalized this a lot.

(iii) Draw a factor graph corresponding to it.

(i) Given graph $G(V, E)$, let's define its associated factor graph $\mathsf{FG}(\tilde{V}, \tilde{F}, \tilde{E})$, where:

- $\tilde{V} = V$ is the set of variable nodes in factor graph, the value is the color of the corresponding node.
- $\tilde{E} = \bigcup_{(ij) \in E} \{(i, ij), (j, ij)\}$ is the set of edges in factor graph.
- $\tilde{F}$ is the set of factor nodes in factor graph, which correspond to the constraint function:

$$\psi_{ij}(s_i, s_j) = \mathbb{I}(s_i \neq s_j) \quad . \tag{1}$$

The Boltzmann distribution of the factor graph is

$$P(\mathbf{s}) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{(ij) \in \tilde{F}} \psi_{ij}(s_i, s_j) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{(ij) \in E} \mathbb{I}(s_i \neq s_j) \quad ,$$

where $s_i \in \{1, 2, \dots, q\}$ and q is the number of colors.

(ii) Since the indicator constraint function is hard to deal with, usually we soften the constraint as:

$$\psi_{ij}(s_i, s_j) = \mathrm{e}^{-\beta\,\mathbb{I}(s_i = s_j)} \quad , \tag{2}$$

where we let $\beta \to \infty$.

The Boltzmann distribution of the factor graph is

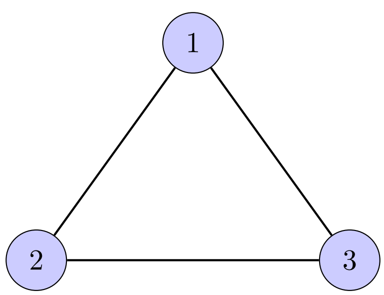
$$P(\mathbf{s}) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{(ij)\in\tilde{F}} \psi_{ij}(s_i, s_j) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{(ij)\in E} \mathrm{e}^{-\beta\,\mathbb{I}(s_i = s_j)} \quad .$$

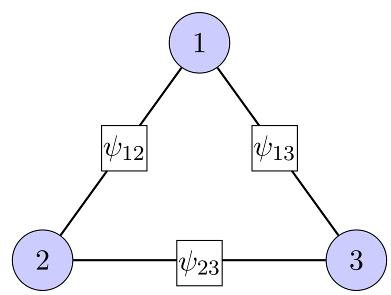
Notice that in this factor graph, every factor node has exactly degree 2, i.e. this type of model is an example of *pair-wise model*.

(iii) The factor graph is similar to that for the independent set problem below. Namely, each pair of connected nodes $i \sim j$ interacts via the compatibility function $\psi_{ij}(s_i, s_j)$. Let's take the example of a triangular graph with $q = 3$ colors (suppose $s_i \in \{\text{red, green, blue}\}$). The representation of the problem is the following.

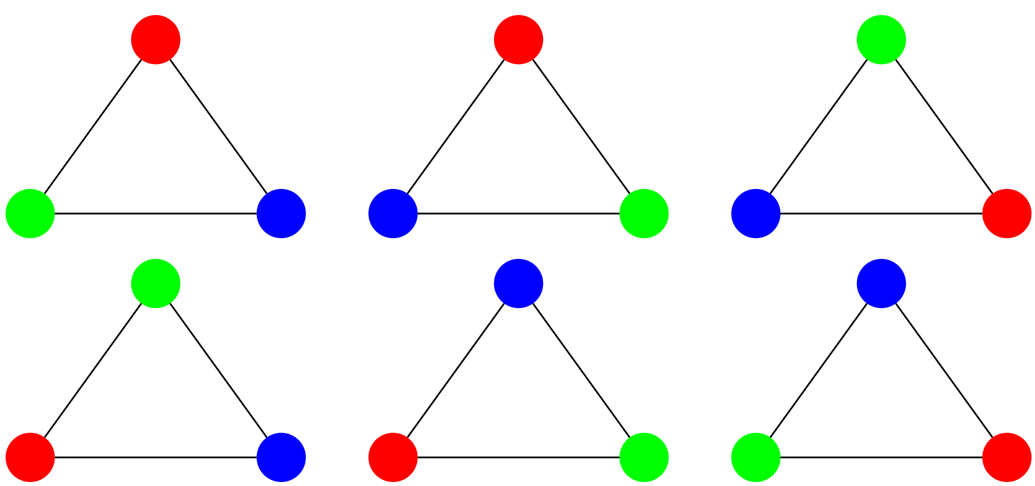
Graph: $G(V = \{1, 2, 3\}, E = \{(12), (13), (23)\})$

Factor graph: $\mathsf{FG}(\tilde{V} = \{1, 2, 3\}, \tilde{F} = \{12, 13, 23\}, \tilde{E} = \{(12), (13), (23)\})$





Admissible colorings are:



1.2 Exercise 2: representing models using factor graphs

Write **both** the following problems (i) in terms of a probability distribution and (ii) in terms of a graphical model by drawing an example of the corresponding factor graph.

(a) **p-spin model**

One model that is commonly studied in physics is the so-called Ising 3-spin model. The Hamiltonian of this model is written as

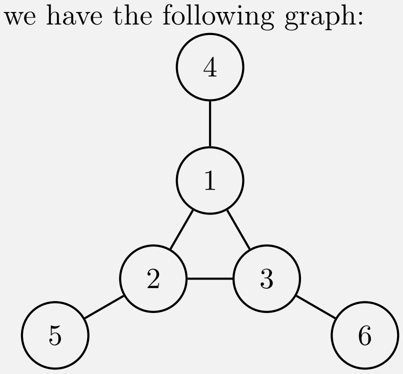
$$H(\mathbf{s}) = -\sum_{(ijk)\in E} J_{ijk} s_i s_j s_k - \sum_{i=1}^{N} h_i s_i \tag{3}$$

where E is a given set of (unordered) triplets $i \neq j \neq k$, J_{ijk} is the interaction strength for the triplet $(ijk) \in E$, and h_i is a magnetic field on spin i. The spins are Ising, which in physics means $s_i \in \{+1, -1\}$.

(b) **Independent set problem**

Independent set is a problem defined and studied in combinatorics and graph theory. Given a (unweighted, undirected) graph $G(V, E)$, an independent set $S \subseteq V$ is defined as a subset of nodes such that if $i \in S$ then for all $j \in \partial i$ we have $j \notin S$. In other words in for all $(ij) \in E$ only i or j can belong to the independent set.

For example, suppose we have the following graph:



Moreover, for problem (b):

(iii) Write a probability distribution that is uniform over all independent sets on a given graph.

(iv) Write a probability distribution that gives a larger weight to larger independent sets, where the size of an independent set is simply $|S|$.

(a,i) The Boltzmann distribution of the Ising p-spin model is:

$$\begin{aligned} P(\mathbf{s}) &= \frac{1}{Z(\beta)} \exp\left[-\beta H(\mathbf{s})\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{Z(\beta)} \prod_{(ijk)\in E} \mathrm{e}^{\beta J_{ijk} s_i s_j s_k} \prod_{i=1}^{N} \mathrm{e}^{\beta h_i s_i}, \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

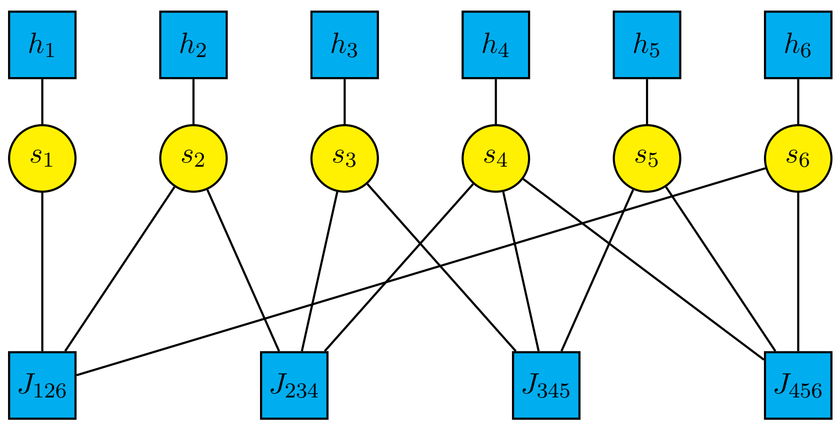
where β is the inverse temperature and:

$$Z(\beta) = \sum_{\mathbf{s}} \exp\left[-\beta H(\mathbf{s})\right],$$

is the partition function under inverse temperature β to guarantee that $P(\mathbf{s})$ sum to one for all possible configurations.

(a,ii) From eqn (4) we can see the probability distribution (without normalization) is the product of $|E|$ interaction terms and N local magnetic field terms.

For example, consider a 3-spin model with $N = 6$ spins and triplet set $E = \{(126), (234), (345), (456)\}$, the corresponding factor graph looks like:



(b,i,iii) First let's construct the factor graph for this problem. Denote $N = |V|$ as the number of nodes in the graph, we can use a length-N spin configuration σ^S to represent any set $S \subseteq V$ by:

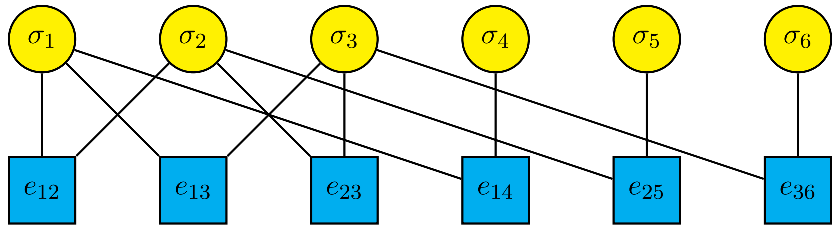
$$\sigma_i^S = \begin{cases} +1, & \text{if node } i \text{ is in } S \\ -1, & \text{if node } i \text{ is not in } S \end{cases}$$

Besides, for any edge $(ij) \in E$, we associated it with a function node e_{ij} whose compatibility function is $\psi_{ij}(\sigma_i, \sigma_j) = \mathbb{I}(\sigma_i + \sigma_j < 2)$, which equals to 0 whenever $i, j \in S$ and $(ij) \in E$.

A node set $S \subseteq V$ is an independent set if and only if $\psi_{ij}(\sigma_i^S, \sigma_j^S) = 0$ for all distinct $i, j \in S$. The probability distribution that is uniform over all independent sets

$$P(\sigma) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{(ij)\in E} \psi_{ij}(\sigma_i, \sigma_j) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{(ij)\in E} \mathbb{I}(\sigma_i + \sigma_j < 2). \tag{5}$$

(b,ii) The corresponding factor graph looks like:



(b,iv) Note that $|S| = (N + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sigma_i^S)/2$ (hint: write $N = n_- + n_+$, where $n_+ \equiv |S|$). If we want a probability distribution that gives a larger weight to larger independent sets, we can simply introduce a positive increasing function $g(\cdot)$ and multiply $g(|S|)$ to the probability distribution in part (a), i.e.

$$P(\sigma) = g\left(\frac{N + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sigma_i}{2}\right) \times \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{(ij)\in E} \mathbb{I}(\sigma_i + \sigma_j < 2). \tag{6}$$

For example, we can choose $g(x) = \exp(\mu x)$ for some $\mu > 0$. The last thing to notice is that the normalizing constant Z is different in eqn (5) and eqn (6).