



Inexact Search is "Good Enough"

Advanced Machine Learning for NLP Jordan Boyd-Graber

MATHEMATICAL TREATMENT

Preliminaries: algorithm, separability

Structured perceptron maintains set of "wrong features"

$$\Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z) \equiv \vec{\Phi}(x, y) - \vec{\Phi}(x, z) \tag{1}$$

Structured perceptron updates weights with

$$\vec{w} \leftarrow \vec{w} + \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z) \tag{2}$$

• Dataset D is linearly separable under features Φ with margin δ if

$$\vec{u} \cdot \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z) \ge \delta \quad \forall x, y, z \in D$$
 (3)

given some oracle unit vector u.

Violations vs. Errors

- It may be difficult to find the highest scoring hypothesis
- It's okay as long as inference finds a violation

$$\vec{w} \cdot \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z) \le 0 \tag{4}$$

• This means that y might not be answer algorithm gives (i.e., wrong)

Limited number of mistakes

Define diameter R as

$$R = \max_{(x,y,z)} ||\Delta \vec{\Phi}(x,y,z)||$$
 (5)

Define diameter R as

$$R = \max_{(x,y,z)} ||\Delta \vec{\Phi}(x,y,z)|| \tag{5}$$

- Weight vector w grows with each error
- We can prove that $||\vec{w}||$ can't get too big
- And thus, algorithm can only run for limited number of iterations k where it updates weights
- · Indeed, we'll bound it from two directions

$$k^2 \delta^2 \le ||w^{(k+1)}||^2 \le kR^2$$
 (6)

Lower Bound

$$k^2 \delta^2 \le ||w^{(k+1)}||^2$$

7)

Lower Bound

$$k^2 \delta^2 \le ||w^{(k+1)}||^2$$

$$\vec{w}^{(k+1)} = w^{(k)} + \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)$$
 (7)

(8)

Update equation

Lower Bound

$$k^2 \delta^2 \le ||w^{(k+1)}||^2$$

$$\vec{w}^{(k+1)} = w^{(k)} + \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)$$
 (7)

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}^{(k+1)} = \vec{u} \cdot w^{(k)} + \vec{u} \cdot \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)$$
 (8)

(9)

Multiply both sides by \vec{u}

Lower Bound

$$k^2 \delta^2 \le ||w^{(k+1)}||^2$$

$$\vec{w}^{(k+1)} = w^{(k)} + \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)$$
 (7)

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}^{(k+1)} = \vec{u} \cdot w^{(k)} + \vec{u} \cdot \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)$$
 (8)

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}^{(k+1)} \ge \vec{u} \cdot w^{(k)} + \delta \tag{9}$$

Definition of margin

Lower Bound

$$k^2 \delta^2 \le ||w^{(k+1)}||^2$$

$$\vec{w}^{(k+1)} = w^{(k)} + \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z) \tag{7}$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}^{(k+1)} = \vec{u} \cdot w^{(k)} + \vec{u} \cdot \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)$$
 (8)

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}^{(k+1)} \ge \vec{u} \cdot w^{(k)} + \delta \tag{9}$$

By induction, $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}^{(k+1)} \ge k\delta$ (Base case: $\vec{w}^0 = \vec{0}$)

Lower Bound

$$k^2 \delta^2 \le ||w^{(k+1)}||^2$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}^{(k+1)} \ge \vec{u} \cdot w^{(k)} + \delta \tag{7}$$

By induction, $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}^{(k+1)} \ge k\delta$ (Base case: $\vec{w}^0 = \vec{0}$)

$$||\vec{u}|| ||\vec{w}^{(k+1)}|| \ge \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} \ge k\delta \tag{8}$$

For any vectors, $||\vec{a}|| ||\vec{b}|| \ge a \cdot b$

Lower Bound

$$k^2 \delta^2 \le ||w^{(k+1)}||^2$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}^{(k+1)} \ge \vec{u} \cdot w^{(k)} + \delta \tag{7}$$

By induction, $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}^{(k+1)} \ge k\delta$ (Base case: $\vec{w}^0 = \vec{0}$)

$$||\vec{\boldsymbol{u}}|| \, ||\vec{\boldsymbol{w}}^{(k+1)}|| \ge \vec{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \vec{\boldsymbol{v}} \ge k\delta \tag{8}$$

$$||\vec{w}^{(k+1)}|| \ge k\delta \tag{9}$$

 \vec{u} is a unit vector

Lower Bound

$$k^2 \delta^2 \le ||w^{(k+1)}||^2$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}^{(k+1)} \ge \vec{u} \cdot w^{(k)} + \delta \tag{7}$$

By induction, $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}^{(k+1)} \ge k\delta$ (Base case: $\vec{w}^0 = \vec{0}$)

$$||\vec{u}|| \, ||\vec{w}^{(k+1)}|| \ge \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} \ge k\delta \tag{8}$$

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\| \ge k\delta \tag{9}$$

$$||\vec{w}^{(k+1)}||^2 \ge k^2 \delta^2 \tag{10}$$

Square both sides, and we're done!

Upper Bound

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 \le kR^2 \tag{11}$$

(12)

Upper Bound

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 \le kR^2 \tag{11}$$

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 = \|\vec{w}^{(k)} + \Delta\vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)\|^2$$
 (12)

Update rule

Upper Bound

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 \le kR^2 \tag{11}$$

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 = \|\vec{w}^{(k)} + \Delta\vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)\|^2$$
(12)

$$||\vec{w}^{(k+1)}||^2 = ||\vec{w}^{(k)}||^2 + ||\Delta\vec{\Phi}(x,y,z)||^2 + 2w^{(k)} \cdot \Delta\vec{\Phi}(x,y,z)$$
(13)

Law of cosines

Upper Bound

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 \le kR^2 \tag{11}$$

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 = \|\vec{w}^{(k)} + \Delta\vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)\|^2$$
(12)

$$||\vec{w}^{(k+1)}||^2 = ||\vec{w}^{(k)}||^2 + ||\Delta\vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)||^2 + 2w^{(k)} \cdot \Delta\vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)$$
(13)

$$||\vec{w}^{(k+1)}||^2 \le ||\vec{w}^{(k)}||^2 + R^2 + 2w^{(k)} \cdot \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)$$
(14)

Definition of diameter

Upper Bound

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 \le kR^2 \tag{11}$$

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 = \|\vec{w}^{(k)} + \Delta\vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)\|^2$$
(12)

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 = \|\vec{w}^{(k)}\|^2 + \|\Delta\vec{\Phi}(x,y,z)\|^2 + 2w^{(k)} \cdot \Delta\vec{\Phi}(x,y,z)$$
(13)

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 \le \|\vec{w}^{(k)}\|^2 + R^2 + 2w^{(k)} \cdot \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)$$
(14)

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 \le \|\vec{w}^{(k)}\|^2 + R^2 + 0 \tag{15}$$

If violation

Sandwich:

$$k^2 \delta^2 \le ||w^{(k+1)}||^2 \le kR^2$$
 (16)

• Sandwich:

$$k^2 \delta^2 \le ||w^{(k+1)}||^2 \le kR^2$$
 (16)

Solve for k:

$$k \le \frac{R^2}{\delta^2} \tag{17}$$

• Sandwich:

$$k^2 \delta^2 \le ||w^{(k+1)}||^2 \le kR^2$$
 (16)

Solve for k:

$$k \le \frac{R^2}{\delta^2} \tag{17}$$

• What does this mean?

Sandwich:

$$k^2 \delta^2 \le ||w^{(k+1)}||^2 \le kR^2$$
 (16)

Solve for k:

$$k \le \frac{R^2}{\delta^2} \tag{17}$$

- What does this mean?
- Limited number of errors (updates)
 - Larger diameter increases errors (worst possible mistake)
 - Larger margin decreases errors (bigger separation from wrong answer)
- Finding the largest violation wrong answer is best (but any violation okay)

Harder the search space, the more max violation helps



