



## Inexact Search is “Good Enough”

Advanced Machine Learning for NLP

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MATHEMATICAL TREATMENT

## Preliminaries: algorithm, separability

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- Structured perceptron maintains set of “wrong features”

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

- Structured perceptron updates weights with

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

- Dataset  $D$  is linearly separable under features  $\Phi$  with margin  $\delta$  if

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

given some oracle unit vector  $u$ .

## Violations vs. Errors

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

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

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

## Limited number of mistakes

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- Define diameter  $R$  as

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

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- Weight vector  $\vec{w}$  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

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

## Lower Bound

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(7)

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

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

(8)

Update equation

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

$$(9)$$

Multiply both sides by  $\vec{u}$



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

Definition of margin

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

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$$\|\vec{u}\| \|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\| \geq \vec{u} \cdot \vec{w} \geq k\delta \quad (8)$$

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

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$\vec{u}$  is a unit vector

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$$\|\vec{u}\| \|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\| \geq \vec{u} \cdot \vec{w} \geq k\delta \quad (8)$$

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\| \geq k\delta \quad (9)$$

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

Square both sides, and we're done!

## Upper Bound

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

(12)

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

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

Update rule

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Law of cosines



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

Definition of diameter

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

If violation

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$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 \leq kR^2 \quad (16)$$

Induction!

## Putting it together

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- Sandwich:

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$$k \leq \frac{R^2}{\delta^2} \quad (18)$$

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- What does this mean?

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- 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)

## In Practice

Harder the search space, the more max violation helps

