

Perspectives on Probabilistic Graphical Models

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Abstract

Sammanfattning

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Acronyms and Notations

Notations

X	random variable
Λ	
x	realization of the random variable X
\mathcal{X}	alphabet of the random variable X
X_i^k	random sequence (X_i, \ldots, X_k)
x_i^k	realization of the random sequence X_i^k
\mathcal{X}_i^k	alphabet of the random sequence X_i^k
X^k	random sequence (X_1, \ldots, X_k)
x^k	realization of the random sequence X^k
\mathcal{X}^k	alphabet of the random sequence X^k
$X_i^{k \setminus n}$	random sequence $(X_i, \ldots, X_{n-1}, X_{n+1}, \ldots, X_k)$
$x_i^{k \setminus n}$	realization of the random sequence $X_i^{k \backslash n}$
$\mathcal{X}_i^{k \setminus n}$	alphabet of the random sequence $X_i^{k\backslash n}$
$X^{k \setminus n}$	random sequence $(X_1, \ldots, X_{n-1}, X_{n+1}, \ldots, X_k)$
$x^{k \setminus n}$	realization of the random sequence $X^{k\backslash n}$
$\mathcal{X}^{k\setminus n}$	alphabet of the random sequence $X^{k \setminus n}$
$ \cdot $	set cardinality
f_X	p.d.f. of the continuous random variable X
p_X	p.m.f. of the discrete random variable X
$\mathcal{N}(\mu,\sigma^2)$	normal distribution with mean μ and variance σ^2

 $D(\cdot||\cdot)$ Kullback-Leibler divergence

 $D_{\tau}(\cdot||\cdot)$ τ -th order Rényi divergence

 $C(\cdot, \cdot)$ Chernoff information

 $E[\cdot]$ expectation

 $\partial \cdot$ boundary of a closed set

 $\hat{\partial} \cdot$ upper boundary of a two-dimensional closed set

 $\check{\partial} \cdot$ lower boundary of a two-dimensional closed set

 $\log(\cdot)$ natural logarithm

Introduction

Motivate the research in probabilistic models.

- 1.1 Motivations
- 1.2 Thesis Outline

[1]

Background

Background on probabilistic graphical models

2.1 Directed and Undirected graphs

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2.2 Dealing with latent variables

An alternative view of belief propagation

Content:

- 1. α Belief Propagation as Fully Factorized Approximation, GlobalSIP 2019.
- 2. α Belief Propagation for Approximate Bayesian Inference, under review.
- 3.1 α belief propagation
- 3.2 Convergence study
- 3.3 Experimental results

Region-based Energy Neural Network Model

work in Region-based Energy Neural Network for Approximate Inference, under, review

- 4.1 Region-based graph and energy
- 4.2 RENN model for Approximate Inference
- 4.3 RENN model for markov random field training
- 4.4 Experimental results

Powering the expectation maximization method by neural networks

content: Neural Network based Explicit Mixture Models and Expectation-maximization based Learning, under review

- 5.1 Normalizing flow
- 5.2 expectation maximization of neural network based mixture models
- 5.3 An alternative construction method
- 5.4 Experiments

Powering Hidden Markov Model by Neural Network based Generative Models

content:

- 1. Powering Hidden Markov Model by Neural Network based Generative Models, ECAI 2020 $\,$
- 2. Antoine Honore, Dong Liu, Hidden Markov Models for sepsis detection in preterm infants, ICASSP, 2020
- 6.1 Hidden Markov Model
- 6.2 GenHMM
- 6.3 Application to phone recognition
- 6.4 Application to sepsis detection in preterm infants

An implicit probabilistic generative model

content: Entropy-regularized Optimal Transport Generative Models, ICASSP 2019

- 7.1 Modeling data without explicit probabilistic distribution
- 7.2 Employing EOT for modeling
- 7.3 Experimental results

Conclusion and Discussions

Bibliography

[1] Dong Liu, Baptiste Cavarec, Lars K Rasmussen, and Jing Yue. On dominant interference in random networks and communication reliability. In *ICC 2019-2019 IEEE International Conference on Communications (ICC)*, pages 1–7. IEEE, 2019.