**Lifted Inference**

Many AI problems in fields such as machine learning, network communication, computer vision, and robotics can be solved using graphical probability models. Although these inference solutions are quite elegant, they do not take advantage of the symmetries or redundancies which exist implicitly in the graph structure. This is referred to as “Grounded Inference”. If we do, however, acknowledge and utilize these symmetries or redundancies, we can speed up the solving process and figuratively lift it to a higher level (-> lifted).

Initially, lifted inference was proposed (by David Poole) as an improvement on high-level reasoning, but the focus quickly shifted towards machine learning purposes. Numerous papers were published around this topic, showing that the technique is actually viable and speeds up traditional learning and reasoning tasks. Now that it has become more mainstream, we can return to Poole’s original idea.

We will now discuss one of the latest additions to the lifted inference resume. It is a field of study which is often used as a benchmark to test the cognitive and logical problem-solving skills in humans; combinatorics.

**Combinatorics**

Combinatorics is the mathematical field that concerns with counting all possible arrangements of a group of objects, given certain constraints. For example: “In how many possible ways can a deck of cards be shuffled?”. To which the answer is 52!. One could add the constraint “… if the first card is an ace of spades.”, after which the answer changes to 51!. These counting problems are closely related to probability, but have discrete solutions, rather than percentages.

Humans are quite good at solving combinatorics problems as they recognize commonly reoccurring structures in these problems for which there exist enclosed formulas.

**Twelvefold Way**

Before continuing, let’s discuss a general framework for characterizing the 12 most common enumerative problems between 2 finite sets, known as “The Twelvefold Way”. Each problem can be calculated using a mathematical formula. Between the mentioned sets exists a function f: X -> Y, which can be injective, surjective or neither. To understand this intuitively, let’s think of the domain as a bag of balls and the image as a collection of boxes. Then, a function is equivalent with putting every ball in one of the boxes. If every box must contain at least 1 ball, the function is surjective. If each box may only have at most 1 ball , the function is injective. When none of these criteria is met, the function is neither.

Next, we can also categorize the problems of The Twelvefold Way by distinguishability. The sets X and Y can be both distinguishable (**≠)**, only X can be distinguishable (and X indistinguishable ? ) (**=X**), only Y can be distinguishable(**=Y**), or they can be both indistinguishable (**=**). This grouping can again be explained using the balls & boxes example. If a set is said to be distinguishable, then the balls (X) or the boxes (Y) have properties that make them different from the rest. An easy way is to visualize this is to imagine the balls or boxes to have different colours. This way, putting a red ball in a box is a different case than putting a blue ball in set box. If a set is indistinguishable, however, then each ball (X) or box (Y) has the same monotone colour and putting ball A in box B is the same case as putting ball A in box C.

**CoLa**

In order to model combinatorics problems, we can use the declarative language CoLa (Combinatorics Language). CoLa defines a number of object and constraint types which, when combined, can be used to describe any counting problem. Elements are atomic objects which can be counted. Domains are sets of elements. They group elements together, according to some common property. A domain of ‘student’ elements could be ‘French students’ for example. The domain which contains all possible elements in the scope of a given problem is called the universe set. Finally, structures are pairs (D, F) where D is the distinguishability and F is the function type.

Constraints include: domain formulas, choice constraints and counting constraints. Domain formulas describe any set operation performed on a domain or another domain formula. Choice constraints fix the position one or more elements, given a combinatorical structure. For example: the first student in a sequence must be French. Lastly, counting constraints limit the number of elements that can be included for a given case by boolean comparision operators (>, >=, <, <=, =).

The CoLa language can only be interpreted using the CoSo solver. This solver supports lifted reasoning and is faster in solving time than any other combinatorics solver, both grounded and lifted.

**The Solver**

The efficacy of the new lifted inference concepts for #CSP’s can be verified with the implementation of CoSo, a solver for combinatorial problems that’s based on exchangeability and constraint shattering.

-Exchangeability

-Constraint Shattering

**Visualization**

…

**Glossary**

**Reasoning Algorithm:** generates conclusions from known facts by logical techniques (induction, deduction, …).

**Lifted Reasoning = Lifted Inference:** exploiting symmetries (redundancies) to speed up reasoning algorithms.

**Graphical Probability Model:** a model for a problem consisting of a graph, where the nodes are random variables and the edges represent conditional dependencies. Often used in machine learning.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combinatorics

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twelvefold\_way