732A96/TDDE15 Advanced Machine Learning

Graphical Models and Hidden Markov Models

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Lecture 3: Parameter Learning

Contents

Literature

- Main source
  - Bishop, C. M. *Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning*. Springer, 2006. Chapters 8 and 9.
- Additional source
  - Koski, T. J. T. and Noble, J. M. A Review of Bayesian Networks and Structure Learning. *Mathematica Applicanda* 40, 51-103, 2012.

Parameter Learning for BNs: Maximum Likelihood

- Given a sample $d_{1:N}$, the log likelihood function is

$$\log p(d_{1:N}|\theta_G, G) = \log[\prod_l p(d_l|\theta_G, G)] = \log[\prod_l \prod_i p(d_l[X_i]|d_l[pa_G(X_i)], \theta_G)]$$

$$= \log\,[\prod_l \prod_i \theta_{X_i = d_l[X_i] | pa_G(X_i) = d_l[pa_G(X_i)]}] = \log\,[\prod_i \prod_j \prod_k \theta^{N_{ijk}}_{X_i = k | pa_G(X_i) = j}]$$

$$= \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k N_{ijk} \log \theta_{X_i = k | pa_G(X_i) = j}$$

  where N_{ijk} is the number of instances in $d_{1:N}$ with $X_i = k$ and $pa_G(X_i) = j$.
- To maximize the log likelihood function subject to the constraint $\sum_k \theta_{X_i = k | pa_G(X_i) = j} = 1$ for all i and j, we maximize

$$\sum_i \sum_j \sum_k N_{ijk} \log \theta_{X_i = k | pa_G(X_i) = j} + \sum_i \sum_j \lambda_{ij} (\sum_k \theta_{X_i = k | pa_G(X_i) = j} - 1)$$

  where λ_{ij} are called Lagrange multipliers.[1]
- Setting to zero the derivative with respect to $\theta_{X_i = k | pa_G(X_i) = j}$ gives

$$\theta_{X_i = k | pa_G(X_i) = j} = -N_{ijk} / \lambda_{ij}$$

- Replacing in the constraint gives $\lambda_{ij} = -N_{ij}$ and $\theta^{ML}_{X_i = k | pa_G(X_i) = j} = N_{ijk} / N_{ij}$.

[1] Any stationary point of the Lagrangian function is a stationary point of the original function subject to the constraints. Moreover, the log likelihood function is concave.

Parameter Learning for BNs: Expectation Maximization Algorithm

- Let $d_{1:N}$ be an **incomplete sample**, i.e. $d_l[X_i] =?$ for some i and l. Let $o_{1:N}$ denote the observed part of $d_{1:N}$, and $u_{1:N}$ the unobserved part.
- The log likelihood function over $o_{1:N}$ is

$$\log p(o_{1:N}|\theta_G, G) = \log \prod_l \sum_{u_l} p(o_l, u_l|\theta_G, G) = \sum_l \log \sum_{u_l} p(o_l, u_l|\theta_G, G)$$

- To maximize it subject to the constraint $\sum_k \theta_{X_i=k|pa_G(X_i)=j} = 1$ for all i and j, we maximize

$$\sum_l \log \sum_{u_l} p(o_l, u_l|\theta_G, G) + \sum_i \sum_j \lambda_{ij}(\sum_k \theta_{X_i=k|pa_G(X_i)=j} - 1)$$

- Its derivative with respect to $\theta_{X_i=k|pa_G(X_i)=j}$ is

$$\sum_l \frac{\sum_{u_l:c_l[X_i]=k,c_l[pa_G(X_i)]=j} \prod_{i'} \theta_{X_{i'}=c_l[X_{i'}]|pa_G(X_{i'})=c_l[pa_G(X_{i'})]}}{\theta_{X_i=k|pa_G(X_i)=j} \sum_{u_l} p(o_l, u_l|\theta_G, G)} + \lambda_{ij}$$

$$= \sum_l \sum_{u_l:c_l[X_i]=k,c_l[pa_G(X_i)]=j} \frac{p(u_l|o_l, \theta_G, G)}{\theta_{X_i=k|pa_G(X_i)=j}} + \lambda_{ij} = M_{ijk}/\theta_{X_i=k|pa_G(X_i)=j} + \lambda_{ij}$$

  where $c_l = \{o_l, u_l\}$ and $M_{ijk} = \sum_l \sum_{u_l:c_l[X_i]=k,c_l[pa_G(X_i)]=j} p(u_l|o_l, \theta_G, G)$.
- Setting the derivative to zero gives

$$\theta_{X_i=k|pa_G(X_i)=j} = -M_{ijk}/\lambda_{ij}$$

- Replacing this into the constraint gives $\lambda_{ij} = -M_{ij}$ and, thus, $\theta^{ML}_{X_i=k|pa_G(X_i)=j} = M_{ijk}/M_{ij}$. **No closed form solution** but it suggests ...

Parameter Learning for BNs: Expectation Maximization Algorithm

EM algorithm

```
Set θ_G to some initial values
Repeat until θ_G does not change
      Compute p(U_l|o_l, θ_G, G) for all l     /* E step */
      Compute M_ijk
      Set θ_ijk = M_ijk/M_ij                    /* M step */
```

- The EM algorithm increases $\log p(o_{1:N}|\theta_G, G)$ in each iteration. So, it is locally but not necessarily globally optimal.
- Note that computing $p(U_l|o_l, \theta_G, G)$ requires inference.

Parameter Learning for BNs: Expectation Maximization Algorithm

- As shown before, maximizing the log likelihood function over O is inefficient as no closed form solution exists.
- Moreover, it is ineffective due to **multimodality**, i.e. each completion of the data defines a unimodal function but their sum may be multimodal.
- Consider instead maximizing its expectation

$$\mathrm{E}_{U_{1:N}}[\log p(o_{1:N}, U_{1:N}|\theta_G, G)] = \sum_l \sum_{u_l} p(u_l|o_l, \theta_G, G) \log p(o_l, u_l|\theta_G, G)$$

$$= \sum_l \sum_{u_l} p(u_l|o_l, \theta_G, G) \sum_i \log \theta_{X_i=c_l[X_i]|pa_G(X_i)=c_l[pa_G(X_i)]}$$

where $c_l = \{o_l, u_l\}$. Then

$$\mathrm{E}_{U_{1:N}}[\log p(o_{1:N}, U_{1:N}|\theta_G, G)] = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k M_{ijk} \log \theta_{X_i=k|pa_G(X_i)=j}$$

where $M_{ijk} = \sum_l \sum_{u_l:c_l[X_i]=k, c_l[pa_G(X_i)]=j} p(u_l|o_l, \theta_G, G)$.

- Then, $\theta^{ML}_{X_i=k|pa_G(X_i)=j} = M_{ijk}/M_{ij}$. No closed form solution but it suggests the EM algorithm too.

Parameter Learning for BNs: Expectation Maximization Algorithm

- Another way to motivate the EM algorithm is as follows:

$$\log p(o_{1:N}|\theta_G, G) = L(q, \theta_G) + KL(q||p)$$

  where
  - $L(q, \theta_G) = \sum_{u_{1:N}} q(u_{1:N}) \log \left[p(o_{1:N}, u_{1:N}|\theta_G, G)/q(u_{1:N}) \right]$
  - $KL(q||p) = -\sum_{u_{1:N}} q(u_{1:N}) \log \left[p(u_{1:N}|o_{1:N}, \theta_G, G)/q(u_{1:N}) \right]$
  - $q(U_{1:N})$ is a probability distribution.
- To see it, note that $L(q, \theta_G)$

$$= \sum_{u_{1:N}} q(u_{1:N}) [\log p(u_{1:N}|o_{1:N}, \theta_G, G) + \log p(o_{1:N}|\theta_G, G)] - \sum_{u_{1:N}} q(u_{1:N}) \log q(u_{1:N})$$

$$= \log p(o_{1:N}|\theta_G, G) + \sum_{u_{1:N}} q(u_{1:N}) \log p(u_{1:N}|o_{1:N}, \theta_G, G) - \sum_{u_{1:N}} q(u_{1:N}) \log q(u_{1:N})$$

$$= \log p(o_{1:N}|\theta_G, G) - KL(q||p)$$

- Note that $KL(q||p) \geq 0$ and, thus, $\log p(o_{1:N}|\theta_G, G) \geq L(q, \theta_G)$ for any $q(U_{1:N})$.
- E step: Maximize the lower bound $L(q, \theta_G)$ by setting $q(U_{1:N}) = p(U_{1:N}|o_{1:N}, \theta_G, G)$, since then $KL(q||p) = 0$.
- Note that now $L(q, \theta_G) = \mathrm{E}_{U_{1:N}}[\log p(o_{1:N}, U_{1:N}|\theta_G, G)] + \textit{constant}$.
- M step: Maximize the lower bound $L(q, \theta_G)$ with respect to θ_G.
- The last step may introduce a non-zero $KL(q||p)$, resulting in an iterative process: The EM algorithm.

Parameter Learning for MNs: Iterative Proportional Fitting Procedure

- Given a complete sample $d_{1:N}$, the log likelihood function is

$$\log p(d_{1:N}|\theta_G, G) = \sum_{K \in Cl(G)} \sum_{k} N_k \log \varphi(k) - N \log Z$$

where N_K is the number of instances in $d_{1:N}$ with $K = k$. Then

$$\log p(d_{1:N}|\theta_G, G)/N = \sum_{K \in Cl(G)} \sum_{k} p_e(k) \log \varphi(k) - \log Z$$

where $p_e(X)$ is the empirical probability distribution obtained from $d_{1:N}$.

- Let $Q \in Cl(G)$. The derivative with respect to $\varphi(q)$ is

$$\frac{\partial \log p(d_{1:N}|\theta_G, G)/N}{\partial \varphi(q)} = \frac{p_e(q)}{\varphi(q)} - \frac{1}{Z} \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \varphi(q)}$$

- Let $Y = X \setminus Q$. Then

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial \varphi(q)} = \sum_{y} \prod_{K \in Cl(G) \setminus Q} \varphi(k, \overline{k}) = \frac{Z}{\varphi(q)} \sum_{y} \prod_{K \in Cl(G) \setminus Q} \varphi(k, \overline{k}) \frac{\varphi(q)}{Z} = \frac{Z}{\varphi(q)} p(q|\theta_G, G)$$

where $\overline{k}$ denotes the elements of q corresponding to the elements of $K \cap Q$.

- Putting together the results above, we have that

$$\frac{\partial \log p(d_{1:N}|\theta_G, G)/N}{\partial \varphi(q)} = \frac{p_e(q)}{\varphi(q)} - \frac{p(q|\theta_G, G)}{\varphi(q)}$$

Parameter Learning for MNs: Iterative Proportional Fitting Procedure

- Setting the derivative to zero gives [2]

$$\varphi^{ML}(q) = \varphi(q)p_e(q)/p(q|\theta_G, G)$$

No closed form solution but ...

IPFP
Initialize $\varphi(K)$ for all $K \in Cl(G)$ Repeat until convergence   Set $\varphi(K) = \varphi(K)p_e(K)/p(K|\theta_G, G)$ for all $K \in Cl(G)$

- IPFP increases $\log p(d_{1:N}|\theta_G, G)$ in each iteration. So, it is globally optimal.
- Iterative coordinate ascend method.
- Note that computing $p(K|\theta_G, G)$ in the last line requires inference. Moreover, the multiplication and division are elementwise.
- Note also that Z needs to be computed in each iteration, which is computationally hard. This can be avoided by a careful initialization.

[2] The log likelihood function is concave.

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Thank you