中国科学院大学计算机与控制学院硕士专业核心课《模式识别》,2017年1月4日,怀柔

第18章: 概率图模型 Probabilistic Graphical Model

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上次内容简要回顾

- 特征提取
 - PCA
 - ICA
 - LDA
- 特征选择
 - Filter
 - Wrapper

提纲

- 概述
- 有向概率图模型
- 无向概率图模型
- 模型的推理

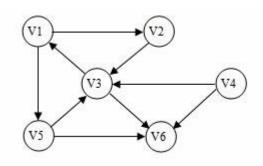
参考资料:

- 1. Bishop, C., Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning, Chapter 8
- 2. Murphy, K., An introduction to graphical models
- 3. Jordan M.I., An introduction to probabilistic graphical models

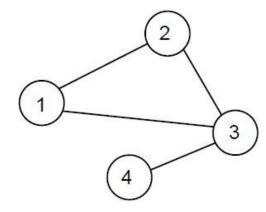
概述

图 (graph)

- A graph comprises nodes (also called vertices) connected by links (also known as edges or arcs)
- Mathematically, a graph is denoted by G = (V, E) where V is the set of nodes, and $E \in V \times V$ denotes the set of edges
- 图一般分为有向图和无向图



 $V = \{V1, ... V6\}, E = \{\{1,2\}, \{1,5\}, ..., \{5,6\}\}\$



 $V = \{1,2,3,4\}, E = \{\{1,2\},\{1,3\},...,\{3,4\}\}$

概述

概率图(Probabilistic Graph)

- 概率图=概率+图
- 提供了处理两类问题的合适手段:不确定性+复杂性(uncertainty and complexity)
 - 图提供了模块: 简单模块可以组合成复杂模型
 - 概率则保证各部分可以协调一致工作
 - 提供了一个方便直观的手段来描述随机变量间的 dependency关系
- 很多模型可以看成是通用概率图模型的一个特例,包括Mixture Model,Factor Analysis, Hidden Markov Model, Kalman Filter, Markov Random Fields

概述

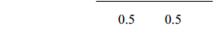
概率图(Probabilistic Graph)的表示(Representation)

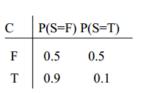
- 图的节点表示随机变量
- 图的边(或者说变量之间没有边)意味着变量间的条件独立
- 为变量间的联合概率分布(joint probability distribution)提供了 一个紧致(compact)的描述
 - 例如,表述N个二值变量的联合概率分布需要 $O(2^N)$ 个参数,如果利用概率图的条件独立性把这些变量分解(factorization),参数的数量将指数级减少
- 对应于图模型,概率图模型也分为有向概率图和无向概率图
 - 有向概率图(directed graphical models),又称为贝叶斯网(Bayesian Networks),belief networks, generative models等,利用贝叶斯规则推理,在机器学习和AI等领域较多使用
 - 无向概率图(undirected graphical models):马尔科夫随机场 (Markov random field),在计算机视觉领域较多使用

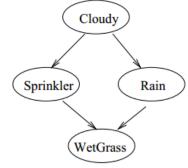
• 在变量(节点)A和B之间存在 $A \rightarrow B$ 的边,称 $A \rightarrow B$ 的父节点,B为A的子节点。可以近似理解为A"导致"了B,因此不能有存在"循环"路径

一个简单的例子

- 每个节点代表一个二值变量
- "grass is wet"这个事件和 "sprinkler"还有"rain"这两个 事情相关,最下方表格它们之间 c | P(S=F) P(S=T) 的强度联系,这个表格称为"条 件概率表格"(conditional probability table: CPT); 类似的 还有"sprinkler"和"rain"这两 个事件
- "cloudy"这个事件没有父节点, 因此它的CPT被称为先验概率 (prior probability)







C	P(R=F) P(R=T)	
F	0.8	0.2
T	0.2	0.8

S R	P(W=F)	P(W=T)
F F	1.0	0.0
T F	0.1	0.9
FT	0.1	0.9
T T	0.01	0.99

- 贝叶斯网中的条件独立关系可以描述如下:给定一个贝叶斯网,给定一个节点A的父(parent)节点集合(S(A)),A独立于除S(A)外其它的祖先(ancestor)节点
- 利用上述原理来简化前面的例子
 - 利用chain rule

$$P(C, S, R, W) = P(C)P(S|C)P(R|C, S)P(W|C, S, R)$$

- 利用上述条件独立关系

$$P(C, S, R, W) = P(C)P(S|C)P(R|C)P(W|S, R)$$

- 给定C, R独立于S, 记为 $R \perp S \mid C$ (有两竖), 同样, 有 $W \perp C \mid S$, R
- 一般来讲,利用条件独立关系可以更为紧致地描述联合概率分布, $O(2^N)$ v.s. $O(n2^k)$,这里k 表示图中所有节点具有的最多父节点数目
- Factorization:概率图最核心的性质!
 - 给定一个K个节点的有向概率图,它的联合概率分布可以表示为

$$p(x) = \prod_{k=1}^{K} p(x_k | pa_k)$$

 pa_k 表示 x_k 的父节点结合

条件独立(Conditional Independence)

• a is independent of b given c

$$p(a|b,c) = p(a|c)$$

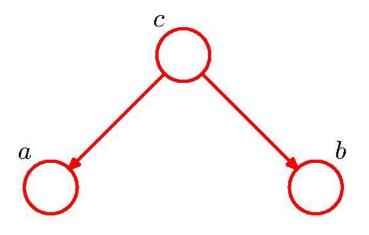
Equivalently

$$p(a, b|c) = p(a|b, c)p(b|c)$$
$$= p(a|c)p(b|c)$$

Notation

$$a \perp \!\!\!\perp b \mid c$$

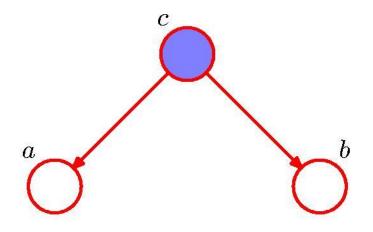
• 条件独立: 例子1



$$p(a, b, c) = p(a|c)p(b|c)p(c)$$

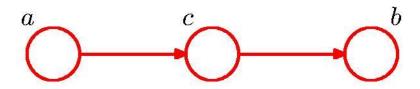
$$p(a,b) = \sum_{c} p(a|c)p(b|c)p(c)$$
$$a \not\perp \!\!\! \perp b \mid \emptyset$$

• 条件独立: 例子1



$$p(a, b|c) = \frac{p(a, b, c)}{p(c)}$$
$$= p(a|c)p(b|c)$$
$$a \perp \!\!\!\perp b \mid c$$

• 条件独立: 例子2

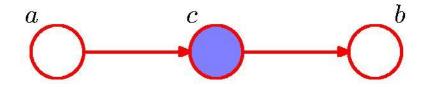


$$p(a, b, c) = p(a)p(c|a)p(b|c)$$

$$p(a,b) = p(a) \sum_{c} p(c|a)p(b|c) = p(a)p(b|a)$$

$$a \not\perp\!\!\!\perp b \mid \emptyset$$

• 条件独立: 例子2



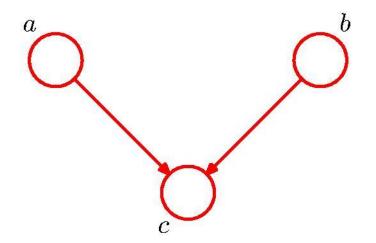
$$p(a,b|c) = \frac{p(a,b,c)}{p(c)}$$

$$= \frac{p(a)p(c|a)p(b|c)}{p(c)}$$

$$= p(a|c)p(b|c)$$

 $a \perp \!\!\!\perp b \mid c$

• 条件独立: 例子3

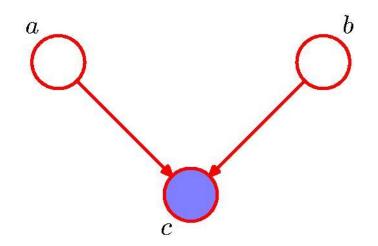


$$p(a, b, c) = p(a)p(b)p(c|a, b)$$

 $p(a, b) = p(a)p(b)$
 $a \perp \!\!\!\perp b \mid \emptyset$

Note: this is the opposite of Example 1, with C unobserved.

• 条件独立: 例子3



$$p(a,b|c) = \frac{p(a,b,c)}{p(c)}$$

$$= \frac{p(a)p(b)p(c|a,b)}{p(c)}$$

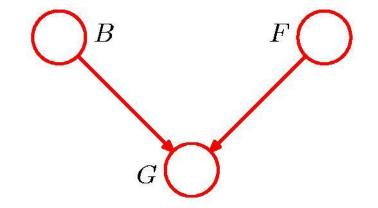
 $a \not\perp \!\!\!\perp b \mid c$

Note: this is the opposite of Example 1, with C observed.

例子3,一个具体的案例

$$p(G = 1|B = 1, F = 1) = 0.8$$

 $p(G = 1|B = 1, F = 0) = 0.2$
 $p(G = 1|B = 0, F = 1) = 0.2$
 $p(G = 1|B = 0, F = 0) = 0.1$



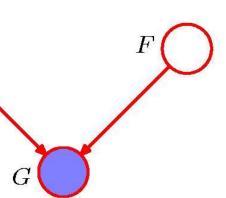
$$p(B=1) = 0.9$$

$$p(F=1) = 0.9$$
and hence
$$p(F=0) = 0.1$$

B = Battery (0=flat, 1=fully charged)

F = Fuel Tank (0=empty, 1=full)

G = Fuel Gauge Reading (0=empty, 1=full)



例子3,一个具体的案例

• 当观察到G = 0时

$$p(F = 0|G = 0) = \frac{p(G = 0|F = 0)p(F = 0)}{p(G = 0)}$$

$$p(G = 0) = \sum_{B=\{0,1\}} \sum_{F=\{0,1\}} p(G = 0,B,F)$$

$$= \sum_{B=\{0,1\}} \sum_{F=\{0,1\}} p(G = 0|B,F)p(B)p(F) = 0.315$$

$$p(G = 0|F = 0) = \sum_{B=\{0,1\}} p(G = 0|B,F = 0)p(B) = 0.81$$

$$p(F = 0|G = 0) = \frac{0.81 * 0.1}{0.315} \approx 0.257 > p(F = 0)!!$$

Probability of an empty tank increased by observing G = 0.

有向概率图 〇월



例子3,一个具体的案例

• 假如我们同时又观察到B=0

$$p(F = 0|G = 0, B = 0) = \frac{p(F = 0, G = 0, B = 0)}{p(G = 0|B = 0)p(B = 0)}$$

$$= \frac{p(G = 0|B = 0, F = 0)p(F = 0)p(B = 0)}{\sum_{F=\{0,1\}} p(G = 0|B = 0, F)p(F)p(B = 0)}$$

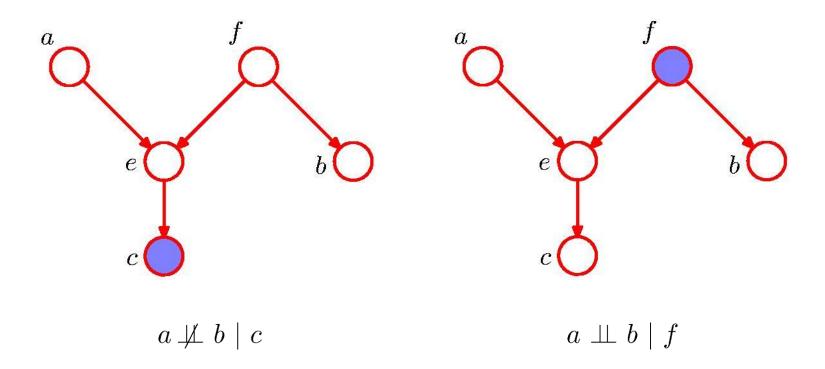
$$= \frac{0.9 * 0.1}{0.9 * 0.1 + 0.8 * 0.9} \approx 0.111 \begin{cases} > p(F = 0) \\ < p(F = 0) \\ < p(F = 0) \end{cases}$$

D-separation (D代表"directed", Pearl 1988)

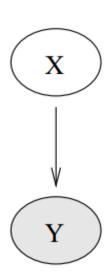
- A, B, and C are non-intersecting subsets of nodes in a directed graph.
- A path from A to B is blocked if it contains a node such that either
 - a) the arrows on the path meet either head-to-tail or tail-to-tail at the node, and the node is in the set C, or
 - b) the arrows meet head-to-head at the node, and neither the node, nor any of its descendants, are in the set C.
- If all paths from A to B are blocked, A is said to be d-separated from B by C.
- If A is d-separated from B by C, the joint distribution over all variables in the graph satisfies

$$A \perp \!\!\!\perp B \mid C$$

D-separation 例子



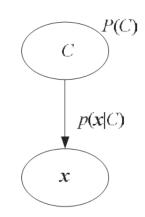
- 当节点中的变量是连续变量时,连续贝叶斯网,它的条件概率被称为条件概率分布 (conditional probability distribution: CPD)
 - 右边这个最简单的例子,它代表了P(X,Y) = P(X)P(Y|X),此时CPD一般为参数模型,例如常见的高斯分布等
 - Y是灰色表示Y是被观察到的变量,而X则是隐变量
- 概率图模型最常见的两类任务:
 - 推理(inference),给定观察变量数据(Y),如何推断出隐藏变量的状态?
 - <mark>学习(learning</mark>),如何学习模型中的参数(例如高斯 分布的参数)和结构(本课程不涉及)

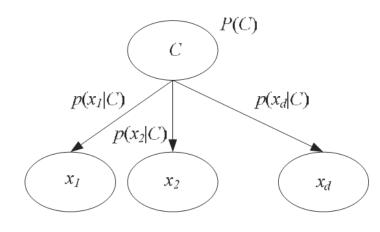


几个典型例子

- 朴素贝叶斯(Naïve Bayes)
 - 模型, x: 输入, C: 类别, 一般 为多项式分布
 - 分类: 求p(C|x),利用Bayes公式 $p(C|x) = \frac{p(x|C)p(C)}{p(x)}$
 - 如果x维数很高,那么p(x|C)难以估计(维数灾)
 - Naïve Bayes (NB)假设给定C, $x = \{x_1, x_2, ... x_d\}$ 之间相互独立

$$p(x|C) = \prod_{i=1}^{d} p(x_i|C)$$





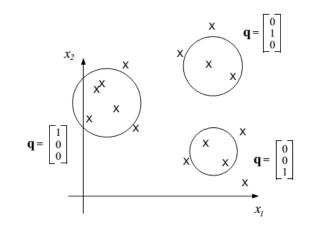
几个典型例子

- 混合高斯模型 (Mixture of Gaussian)
 - 隐藏变量 $q = [q_1, q_2, ..., q_k]^T$ 为多项式随机变量,先验概率为 $\pi_i = P(q_i = 1)$
 - 观察(输出)量x为高斯变量,类-条件(class-conditional)概率为高斯分布

$$p(x|q_i=1) = G(x|\Sigma_i, \mu_i)$$

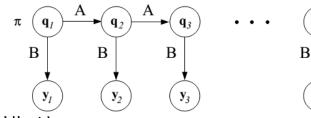
• 推理问题(聚类问题)为

$$p(q_i = 1|x) = \frac{\pi_i G(x|\Sigma_i, \mu_i)}{\sum_i \pi_i G(x|\Sigma_i, \mu_i)}$$





几个典型例子



- 隐马尔科夫模型(Hidden Markov Model)
 - 一类著名的时序模型,也可称为动态混合模型(mixture model with dynamics)
 - T为时间, q_t 是一个多项式变量(M个状态),状态之间的转移矩阵 $A=P(q_{t+1}|q_t)$,最初状态为 $\pi=P(q_1)$
 - A不随时间变化,则称为齐次马尔科夫链
 - Y可以为离散的(多项式变量),也可以是连续的,如高斯(混合高斯) $p(y_t = y | \mathbf{q}_t = i) = G(y | \Sigma_i, \mu_i)$
 - 马尔科夫性质如 $P(q_{t+1}|q_t,q_{t-1}) = P(q_{t+1}|q_t)$,它的联合概率分布为

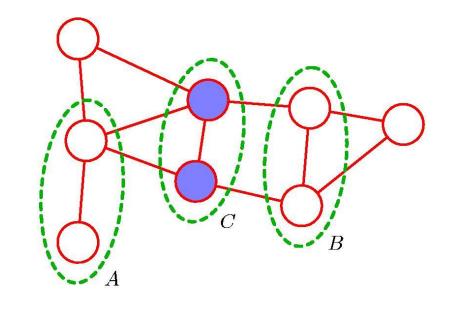
$$p(q, y) = p(q_1)p(y_1|q_1) \prod_{t=2}^{T} p(q_t|q_{t-1})p(y_t|q_t)$$

- 推理问题为给出观察数据 y_t ,如何计算隐藏节点(状态)的后验概率

- 也称为马尔科夫随机场(Markov random field: MRF)或者马尔科夫网(Markov networks),处理图像的有效工具!
- MRF的条件独立性相对容易判断

$A \perp \!\!\! \perp B | C$

- ✓ 将C以及和它相连的边去除,A,B之间不再存在通路
- \checkmark A,B的任何通路之间必须经过至少C中的一个节点

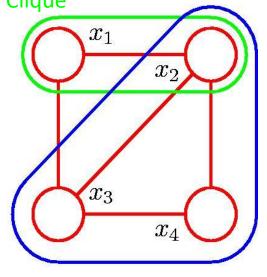


Factorization

• 不直接相连的两个节点 x_i, x_j 不应该出现在一起,因为

$$p(x_i, x_j | \boldsymbol{x} \setminus \{x_i, x_j\})$$

- $= p(x_i|\mathbf{x}\setminus\{x_i,x_j\})p(x_j|\mathbf{x}\setminus\{x_i,x_j\}) \text{ Clique}$
- 定义"簇" (clique)
 - 图的一个子集, 其中所有的节点都两两相连
 - 右图包含5个簇
 - 最大簇, "规则"图中只需要考 虑最大簇



Maximal Clique

Joint distribution

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{C} \psi_C(\mathbf{x}_C)$$

• where $\psi_C(\mathbf{x}_C)$ is the potential over clique **C** and

$$Z = \sum_{\mathbf{x}} \prod_{C} \psi_C(\mathbf{x}_C)$$

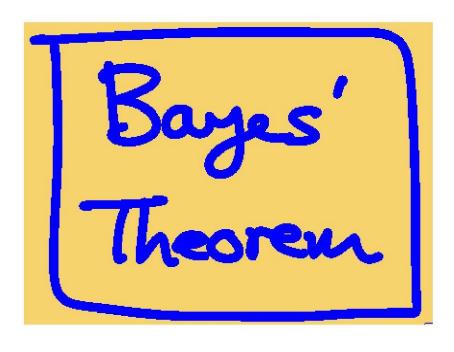
is the normalization coefficient; 相对于有向图则没有此项

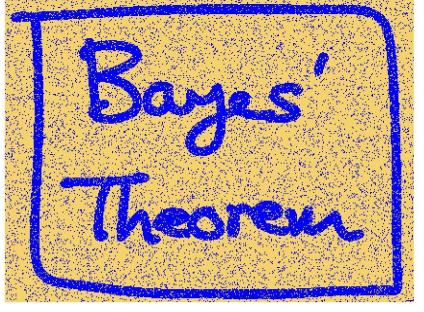
Energies and the Boltzmann distribution

$$\psi_C(\mathbf{x}_C) = \exp\left\{-E(\mathbf{x}_C)\right\}$$

- Distribution的相乘 = 能量的相加 ---- 计算机视觉中的能量最小化方法
- 如何设计*E*是一个关键问题!

一个简单的例子: 图像去噪



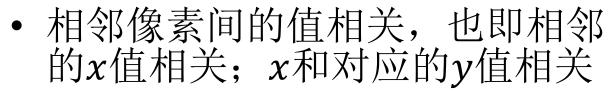


Original Image

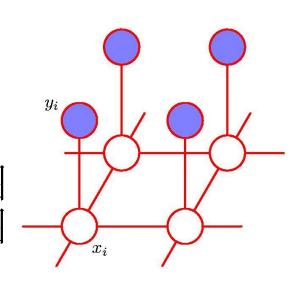
Noisy Image

一个简单的例子: 图像去噪

- Observed image $y_i = \{-1, 1\}, i = 1, 2, ... N, N$ 为总的像素数目
- y是被噪声污染观察到的变量(图像), x是隐藏变量(待复原的图像)



• 构建一个MRF,包含两类clique,即 $\{x_i, x_j\}$, $\{x_i, y_i\}$

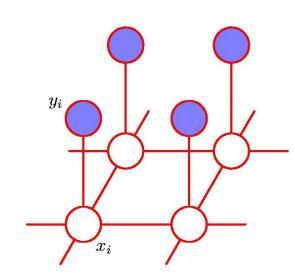


- 一个简单的例子: 图像去噪
- 针对两类clique设计能量函数
 - $\{x_i, x_j\}$: $V_{ij} = x_i x_j$,使得两者尽量相同,smooth先验
 - $\{x_i, y_i\}$: $d_i = x_i y_i$,使得两者尽量相同,likelihood

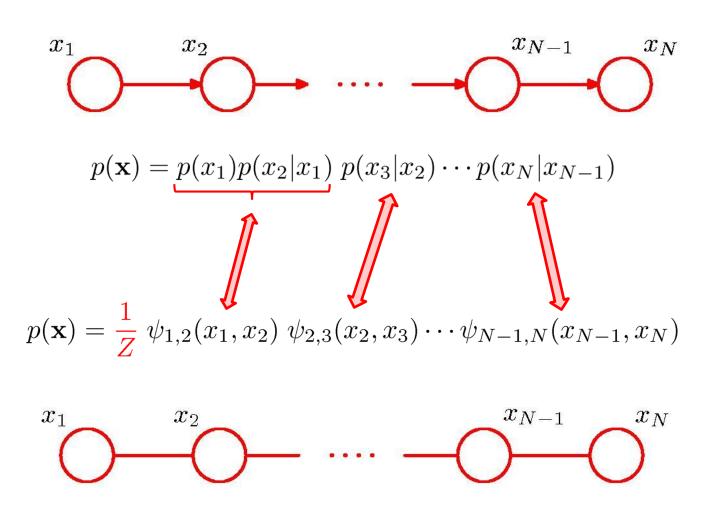
$$- E(X,Y) = \beta \sum_{\{i,j\}} V_{ij} + \eta \sum_{i} d_{i}$$

$$- p(X,Y) = \frac{1}{Z}e^{-E(X,Y)}$$

- Y为观察到的变量,p(X,Y)某种意义上反映了p(X|Y),因此,我们最大化p(X,Y),也就是最小化能量函数
- 计算机视觉中的能量最小化方法! [A Comparative Study of Energy Minimization Methods for Markov Random Fields with Smoothness-Based Priors, TPAMI2008]



有向 v.s. 无向

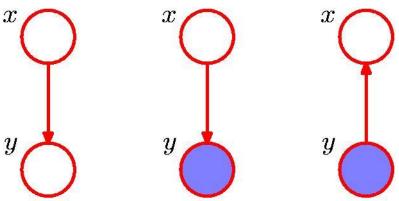


无向 v.s. 有向

有向图转换成无向图

- Chain (每个节点拥有至多一个父节点)
- 将无向图两两节点之间的potential设置成有向图的条件分布(没有父节点 $p(x_1)$ 放入第一个potential的),那么这两个图完全等价
- Implying Z=1
- 其它类型的有向图转换成无向图(略)
 - 不是所有的图都可以相互转换的

Inference: 基于某些观察节点(具有观察值), 计算剩下的某个或某些节点的后验概率



$$p(y) = \sum_{x'} p(y|x')p(x') \qquad p(x|y) = \frac{p(y|x)p(x)}{p(y)}$$

Inference on a chain

• 考虑一个无向链图(有向链图可以等价转换)



• 假如我们的任务要求得某个节点n的边际分布 $p(x_n)$

$$p(x_n) = \sum_{x_1} \cdots \sum_{x_{n-1}} \sum_{x_{n+1}} \cdots \sum_{x_N} p(\mathbf{x})$$

- 假如每个样本有K个状态,那么需要 K^N 存储和计算 复杂度(这是传统方法)

Inference on a chain

• 如果考虑条件独立性

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{Z}\psi_{1,2}(x_1, x_2)\psi_{2,3}(x_2, x_3)...\psi_{N-1,N}(x_{N-1}, x_N)$$

$$- p(x_n) =$$

$$\sum_{x_1} \dots \sum_{x_{n-1}} \sum_{x_{n+1}} \dots \sum_{x_N} \frac{1}{Z} \psi_{1,2}(x_1, x_2) \psi_{2,3}(x_2, x_3) \dots \psi_{N-1,N}(x_{N-1}, x_N) =$$

$$\frac{1}{Z} \sum_{x_1} \dots \sum_{x_{n-1}} \sum_{x_{n+1}} \dots \psi_{1,2}(x_1, x_2) \psi_{2,3}(x_2, x_3) \dots \sum_{x_N} \psi_{N-1,N}(x_{N-1}, x_N) = \dots$$

$$p(x_n) = \frac{1}{Z} \left[\sum_{x_{n-1}} \psi_{n-1,n}(x_{n-1}, x_n) \cdots \left[\sum_{x_1} \psi_{1,2}(x_1, x_2) \right] \cdots \right]$$

$$\mu_{\alpha}(x_n)$$

$$\left[\sum_{x_{n+1}} \psi_{n,n+1}(x_n,x_{n+1}) \cdots \left[\sum_{x_N} \psi_{N-1,N}(x_{N-1},x_N)\right] \cdots\right]$$

$$\mu_{\beta}(x_n)$$

Inference on a chain

- 如果考虑条件独立性
- 复杂度: O(NK²) -线性
- 形式: (big scale)sum > (small scale)sum + (small scale)product

$$p(x_n) = \frac{1}{Z} \left[\sum_{x_{n-1}} \psi_{n-1,n}(x_{n-1}, x_n) \cdots \left[\sum_{x_1} \psi_{1,2}(x_1, x_2) \right] \cdots \right]$$

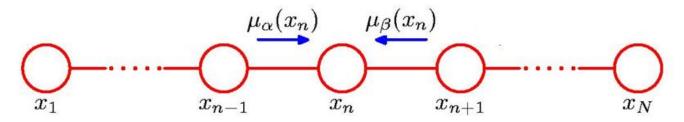
$$\mu_{\alpha}(x_n)$$

$$\left[\sum_{x_{n+1}} \psi_{n,n+1}(x_n, x_{n+1}) \cdots \left[\sum_{x_N} \psi_{N-1,N}(x_{N-1}, x_N) \right] \cdots \right]$$

$$\mu_{\beta}(x_n)$$

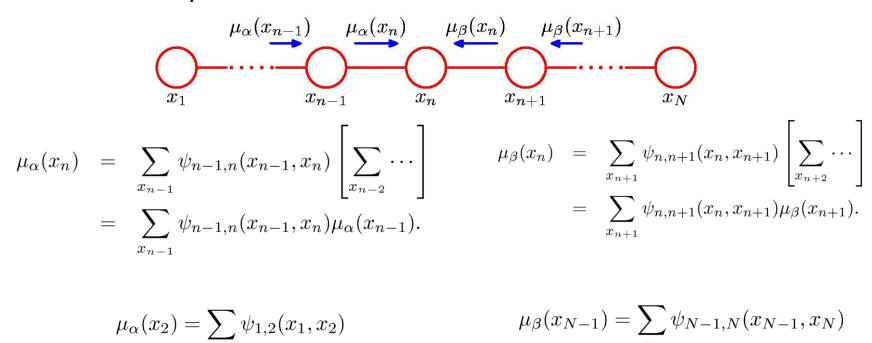
Inference on a chain

- 另一种解释:局部消息在图中的传递(local message passing around the graph)
 - $-p(x_n) = \mu_{\alpha}(x_n)\mu_{\beta}(x_n)$
 - 将 $\mu_{\alpha}(x_n)$ 解读为沿着链表从 x_{n-1} 向 x_n 正向传播的消息(forward message), $\mu_{\beta}(x_n)$ 解读为沿着链表从 x_{n+1} 向 x_n 反向传播的消息(backward message)



Inference on a chain

• $\mu_{\alpha}(x_n)$, $\mu_{\beta}(x_n)$ 可以迭代求解



Inference on a chain

- To compute all local marginals:
 - Compute and store all forward messages,
 - Compute and store all backward messages,
 - Compute Z at any node x_n
 - Compute

$$p(x_n) = \frac{1}{Z} \mu_{\alpha}(x_n) \mu_{\beta}(x_n)$$

for all variables required.

Inference on a chain

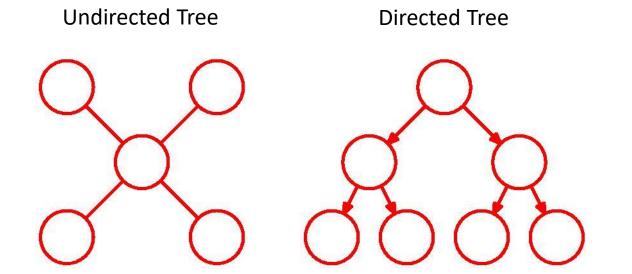
- 上述讨论的节点皆为不可见的,如果某个节点 n_j 是可见的(观察值),那么对于 n_j 则 无需求和
- 对于求邻域节点的联合概率分布也同样可以直接求取

$$p(x_{n-1}, x_n) = \frac{1}{Z} \mu_{\alpha}(x_{n-1}) \psi_{n-1,n}(x_{n-1}, x_n) \mu_{\beta}(x_n)$$

- 可直接用于potential或者参数化条件分布函数的参数估计(直接是EM算法中的E-step所需)

Inference on a tree

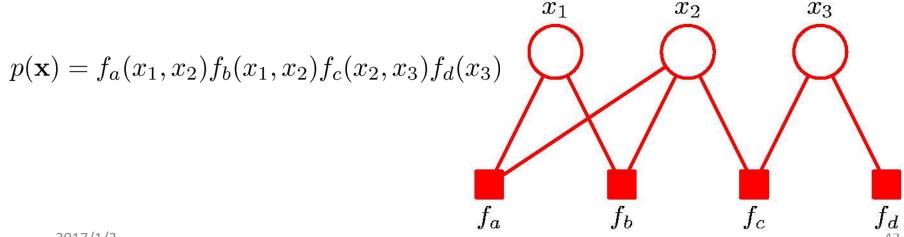
- 树(tree)的内涵:
 - 无向图: 树意味着任意两个节点之间仅有一条通路(path)
 - 有向图: 树意味着有且仅有一个节点没有父节点,剩余的节点有且仅有一个父节点
 - 没有loop
 - 有向树可以直接转换成无向树(拓扑结构不变), why?



Inference on a tree: factor graphs

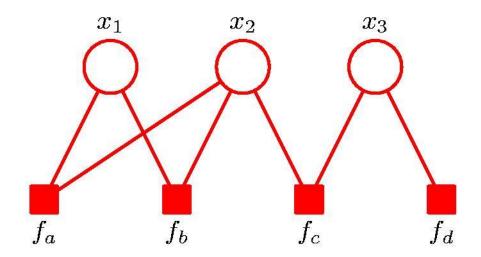
• Factor graphs:在已有节点的基础上,对potential(无向)或conditional probability(有向)引入新的节点,使得概率图的factorization过程更为清晰

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \prod_{s} f_s(\mathbf{x}_s)$$



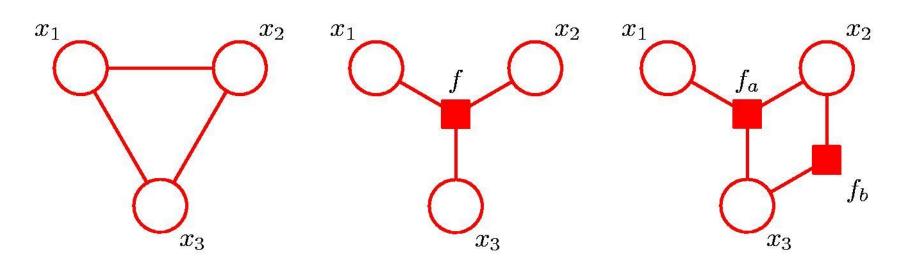
Inference on a tree: factor graphs

- Factor graph是一个二分图(bipartite)
- 原来的节点不再连接,而是通过新增的节点 f_s 来连接
- 有向树: 每个 f_s 可以是每个节点的条件概率
- 无向树: 每个 f_s 可以是每个clique的potential
- 树对应的factor graph还保持是树



Inference on a tree: factor graphs

- 无向图(分解不唯一)



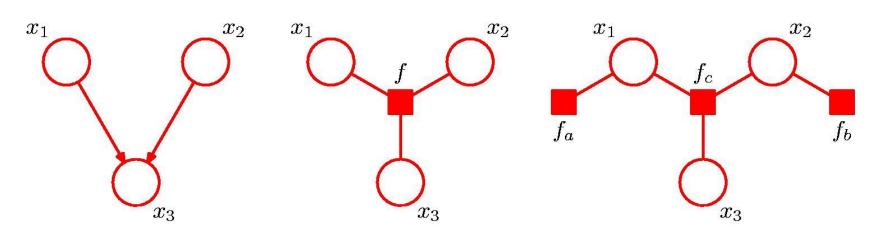
$$\psi(x_1,x_2,x_3)$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \psi(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$f_a(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$
 $f_a(x_1, x_2, x_3) f_b(x_2, x_3)$
= $\psi(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ = $\psi(x_1, x_2, x_3)$

Inference on a tree: factor graphs

- 有向图(分解不唯一)



$$p(\mathbf{x}) = p(x_1)p(x_2)$$
 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = f_a$ $f(x_3|x_1, x_2)$ $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = f_a$

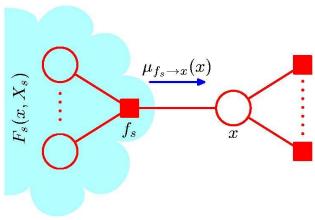
$$f_a(x_1) = p(x_1)$$
$$f_b(x_2) = p(x_2)$$

$$f_c(x_1, x_2, x_3) = p(x_3|x_1, x_2)$$

- Inference on a tree: sum-product algorithm
- Objective:
 - to obtain an efficient, exact inference algorithm for finding marginals;
 - ii. in situations where several marginals are required, to allow computations to be shared efficiently.
- 有向、无向图都转成了factor graph,因此只需 考虑factor graph的推理
- 还是以求某个节点x的边际分布p(x)为例

Inference on a tree: sum-product algorithm

- $p(x) = \sum_{x \setminus x} p(x)$
- $p(\mathbf{x}) = \prod_{S \in ne(\mathbf{x})} F_S(\mathbf{x}, X_S)$
 - -ne(x)表示与x相邻的factor节点,
 - $-X_s$ 表示和factor节点s相邻的所有变量(除了x)
 - $-F_s(x,X_s)$ 表示和factor 节点 f_s 相邻所有变量的potential(或者joint distribution)



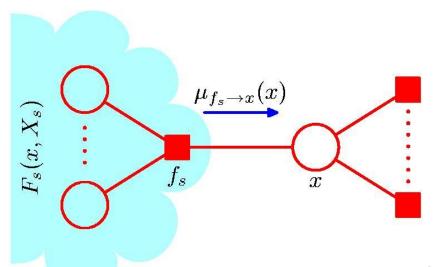
Inference on a tree: sum-product algorithm

• 进一步

 $p(x)=\sum_{x\setminus x}\prod_{s\in ne(x)}F_s(x,X_s)=\prod_{s\in ne(x)}\sum_{X_s}F_s(x,X_s)=\prod_{s\in ne(x)}\mu_{f_s\to x}(x)$, where we define

$$\mu_{f_S \to x}(x) \equiv \sum_{X_S} F_S(x, X_S)$$

• $\mu_{f_s \to x}(x)$ 可以看成是factor节点 f_s 向变量节点x传播的消息(message)



Inference on a tree: sum-product algorithm

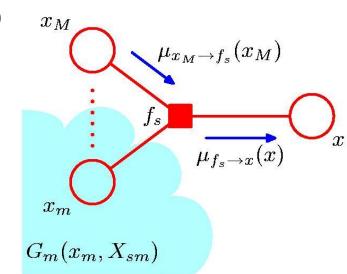
• $F_S(x, X_S) = f_S(x, X_S) \prod_{m \in ne(f_S) \setminus x} \hat{p}(x_m)$

$$\mu_{x_m \to f_S}(x_m) \equiv \hat{p}(x_m) = \sum_{X_{Sm}} G_m(x_m, X_{Sm})$$

- $\mu_{x_m \to f_s}(x_m)$ 可以看成是变量节点 x_m 向变量factor节点 f_s 传播的消息(message)
- $G_m(x_m, X_{sm})$ 内涵上等价于 $F_s(x, X_s)$ (除了 f_s 要排除)

$$G_m(x_m, X_{sm}) = \prod_{l \in ne(x_m) \setminus f_s} F_l(x_m, X_{ml})$$

$$\mu_{x_m \to f_S}(x_m) = \sum_{X_{Sm}} \prod_{l \in ne(x_m) \setminus f_S} F_l(x_m, X_{ml}) = \prod_{l \in ne(x_m) \setminus f_S} \sum_{X_{ml}} F_l(x_m, X_{ml}) = \prod_{l \in ne(x_m) \setminus f_S} \mu_{f_l \to x_m}(x_m)$$



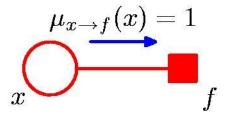
Inference on a tree: sum-product algorithm

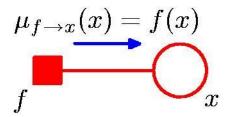
• 两条公式

$$-\mu_{f_S\to x}(x) = \sum_{X_S} f_S(x, X_S) \prod_{m\in ne(f_S)\setminus x} \mu_{x_m\to f_S}(x_m)$$

$$-\mu_{x_m\to f_S}(x_m)=\prod_{l\in ne(x_m)\setminus f_S}\mu_{f_l\to x_m}(x_m)$$

• 初始值





Inference on a tree: sum-product algorithm

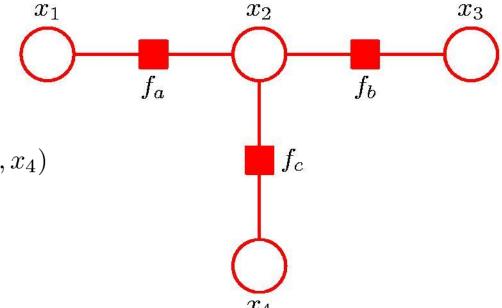
- 如果要计算很多的margins怎么办?
 - Pick an arbitrary node as root
 - Compute and propagate messages from the leaf nodes to the root, storing received messages at every node.
 - Compute and propagate messages from the root to the leaf nodes, storing received messages at every node.
 - Compute the product of received messages at each node for which the marginal is required, and normalize if necessary.

NOTE:

- SUM → Sum-Product, 充分利用条件独立"化整为块"
- The famous brief propagation is a special case of sum-product

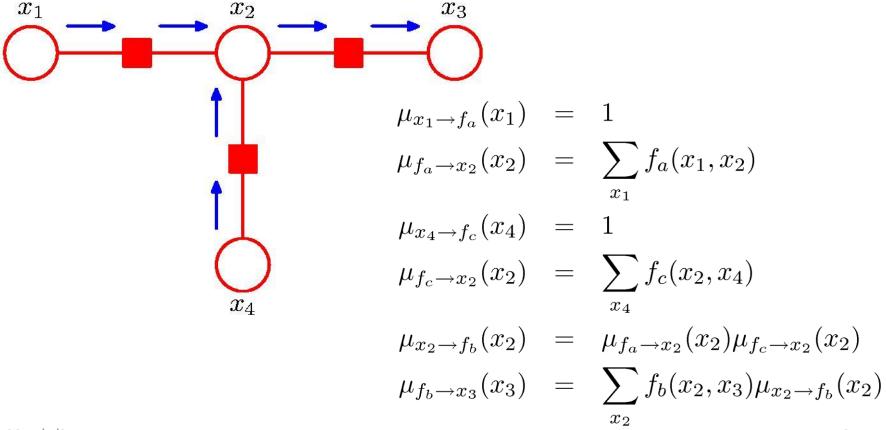
Inference on a tree: an example

• Calculate $p(x_3)$



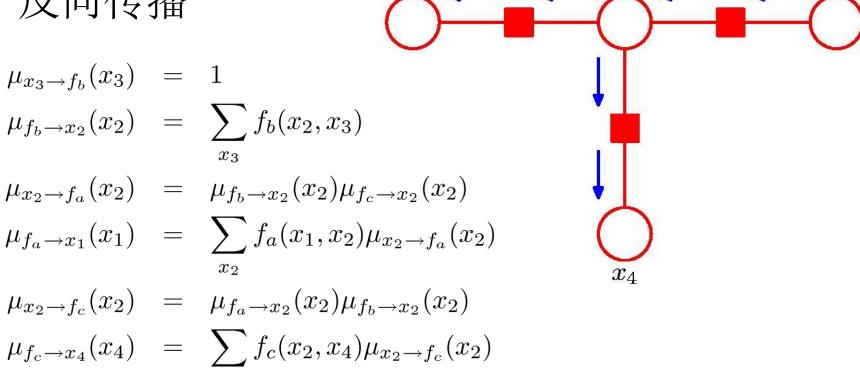
 $\widetilde{p}(\mathbf{x}) = f_a(x_1, x_2) f_b(x_2, x_3) f_c(x_2, x_4)$

Inference on a tree: an example



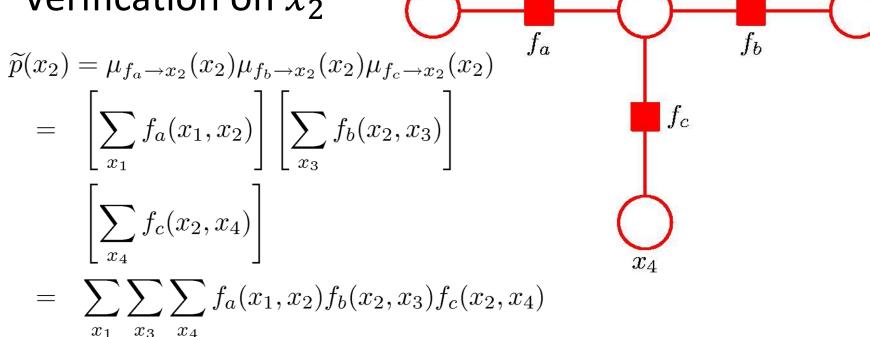
Inference on a tree: an example

• 反向传播



Inference on a tree: an example

• Verification on x_2



 x_2

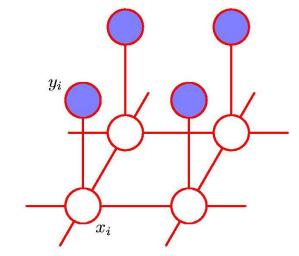
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 x_3

- Exact inference (on chain and tree)
 - Max-Sum algorithm: find the value x^{max} that maximises p(x); the value of $p(x^{max})$.
- Inference on general graph
 - Much more difficult than on Chain and Tree, (Inference on MRF as an example)
 - Loopy brief propagation
 - Variational Bayesian
 - MCMC(Markov Chain Monte Carlo)

Inference on graph: MRF

- 用于解决处理视觉中的pixel labeling问题,MRF的结构一般设置为为Ising模型,也即grid(网格结构),即一个clique对应于一条边,二阶能量函数
- x为隐藏变量,y为观察变量,inference为给定观察值y,x取什么值使得后验p(x|y)(用p(x,y))最大
- x的取值范围为标签集合l
 - Label需要指定
 - 前面的去噪模型标签为 $l = \{-1,1\}$
- 能量函数也即potential需要设计
 - label l尽可能和y吻合
 - 邻域间(clique)的label l平滑



Inference on graph: MRF

- 给定 $l = \{1,2,...k\}$,|V| = n,那么问题的复杂度为 $O(k^n)$
- 常用的方法
 - ICM(iterated conditional modes):梯度法的一种,结果较为粗糙
 - Graph cuts: 要求能量函数为submodular函数,两类问题可在P复杂度得到全局最优
 - Loopy brief propagation:有时候结果很差,理论上没有保障
 - Relaxation方法: 近几年得到发展,优势在于对能量函数形式没有任何要求

Inference on MRF: 另一个角度

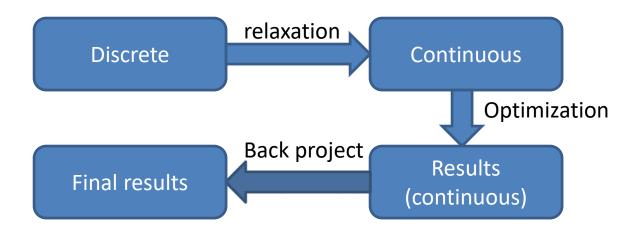
- $E = E_d + \lambda E_s = \sum_i d_i (l_i, y_i) + \beta \sum_{\{i,j\} \in C} V_{ij} (l_i, l_j)$
- $d_i(l_i,y_i)$ 称为数据项(似然),表示 x_i 取 l_i 时与 y_i 之间的误差,describing how well label l_i agrees with the data at site i
- $V_{ij}(l_i,l_j)$ 称为平滑项(先验),表示相邻的节点分别取 l_i,l_j 时的惩罚项,describing how well the vertex i with label l_i agrees with the vertex j with label l_j
- 可以改写为

$E(a) = d^T a + \lambda a^T V a$

- a是一个 $kn \times 1$ 的待求解向量,可以理解为由矩阵 $A \in R^{k \times n}$ "拉直"为一向量得到,且A的元素只能取值0或1,且每一列有且只有一个1,代表每个像素只能有一个label
- **d**是一个 $kn \times 1$ 数据误差的向量,与**a**类似,可以理解为矩阵**D** ∈ $R^{k\times n}$ "拉直"为一向量得到, D_{ia} 表示第i个节点取第a个label时的数据误差
- V是一个 $kn \times kn$ 对称的平滑惩罚矩阵, $V_{ia,ib}$ 表示第i个节点取第a个 label和第j个节点取第b个label之间的平滑惩罚

Inference on MRF: relaxation方法

- 一个典型的离散组合优化(combinatorial optimization)NP难问题
- 松弛法 (relaxation)
 - POINT: Continuous optimization is usually easier to be approximated than its discrete counterpart
 - A general procedure of relaxation approaches



Inference on MRF: relaxation方法

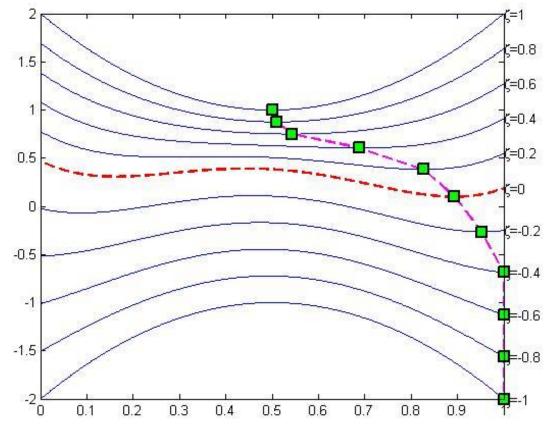
- Relaxation:
 - 将问题的离散可行域放松为连续可行域,转换成一个 连续优化问题
 - 一般为找到问题的凸松弛函数(困难!)
- Optimization
 - 不同的松弛方式需要不同的优化框架,如求特征向量、 条件优化等
- Back-projection
 - 将连续解映射回离散解,利用直接投影、Graduated Assignment等确定性退火等方法(困难!)

Inference on MRF: relaxation方法

- 渐非凸渐凹化过程 GNCCP(Graduated NonConvexity and Concavity Procedure)[Liu et al. PAMI 2014]
 - 一给定一个组合图优化问题,凸、凹松弛函数都可以自主构建,完全彻底解决了凸凹松弛过程的难题

$$F_{\zeta}(\mathbf{X}) = \begin{cases} (1 - \zeta)F(\mathbf{X}) + \zeta \operatorname{tr} \mathbf{X}^{\top} \mathbf{X} & \text{if } 1 \geq \zeta \geq 0, \\ & , \mathbf{X} \in \Omega. \\ (1 + \zeta)F(\mathbf{X}) + \zeta \operatorname{tr} \mathbf{X}^{\top} \mathbf{X} & \text{if } 0 > \zeta \geq -1, \end{cases}$$

• GNCCP收敛示意图: 凸凹松弛函数隐性自动 实现



GNCCP based MRF MAP algorithm

Algorithm 3.1: GNCCP MAP ALGORITHM()

```
 \begin{aligned} & \zeta \leftarrow -1, \mathbf{x} \leftarrow \mathbf{1}/m \\ & \mathbf{repeat} \\ & \mathbf{y} = \arg\max_{\mathbf{y}} \nabla F_{\zeta}(\mathbf{x})^{\top} \mathbf{y}, \text{s.t. } \mathbf{y} \in \Omega \\ & \alpha = \arg\max_{\alpha} F_{\zeta}(\mathbf{x} + \alpha(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x})), \text{s.t. } 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1 \\ & \mathbf{x} \leftarrow \mathbf{x} + \alpha(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}) \\ & \mathbf{until} \quad \text{converged} \\ & \zeta \leftarrow \zeta + d\zeta \\ & \mathbf{until} \quad \zeta > 1 \lor \mathbf{x} \in \Pi \\ & \mathbf{return} \quad (\mathbf{x}) \end{aligned}
```

GNCCP算法解释

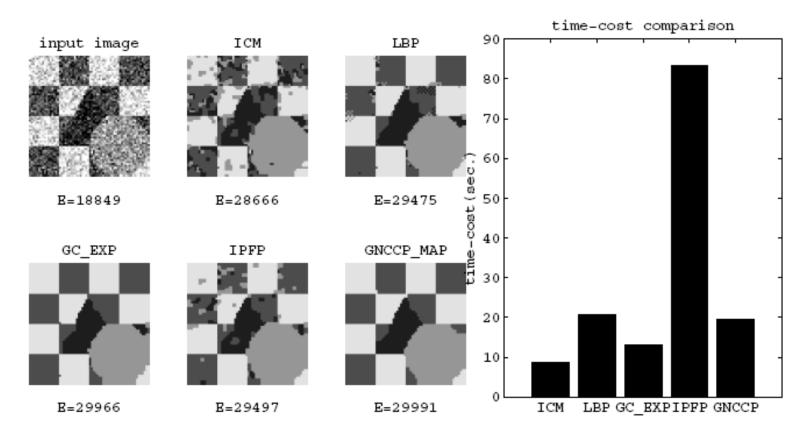
- 内循环采用Frank-Wolfe算法
- 线性指派步骤由匈牙利算法实现(一对一情况)或者直接计算每一列的最大值实现(一对多情况)
- 线性搜索可以解析实现或者利用backtracking算法实现
- 算法中的梯度为 $\nabla F_{\zeta}(X) = \begin{cases} (1-\zeta)\nabla F(X) + \zeta X & \text{if } 1 \geq \zeta \geq 0, \\ (1+\zeta)\nabla F(X) + \zeta X & \text{if } 0 > \zeta \geq -1. \end{cases}$
- 算法唯一要求的就是求原函数的梯度!!

GNCCP特点

- 模型特点:
 - 一种确定性的退火过程(deterministic annealing)
 - 简单来说,它的搜索方向是确定的
 - 更快的收敛性(相对随机退火)
 - 由于引入凹松弛函数,CCRP从定义上和原问题完全等价
 - 求凹松弛函数的极小点等价于求原离散问题的极小点
 - 可能是文献中首个和原离散问题完全等价的松弛法框架
- 性能特点
 - 简单易用: 只需要求导数
 - -复杂度低: $\mathcal{O}(|E|k^2)$
 - 精度高: 在图割和LBP适用的前提下精度相当
 - 适用范围广: 适用于任意的势场函数和任意的图结构

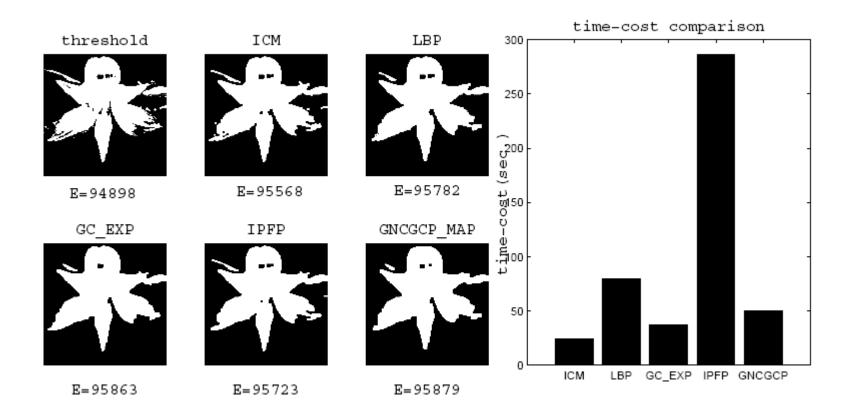
实验对比-GNCCP-EM

• 图像分割



实验对比-GNCCP-EM

• 图像分割



The END, Thanks!