Exponential Families And Generalized Linear Models

Machine Learning Course - CS-433

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Motivation

The LS estimator can be defined in two different ways

Geometric way:

Minimizing the sum of the squares of the residuals:

$$\hat{w} = \arg\min \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (y_n - x_n^\top w)^2$$

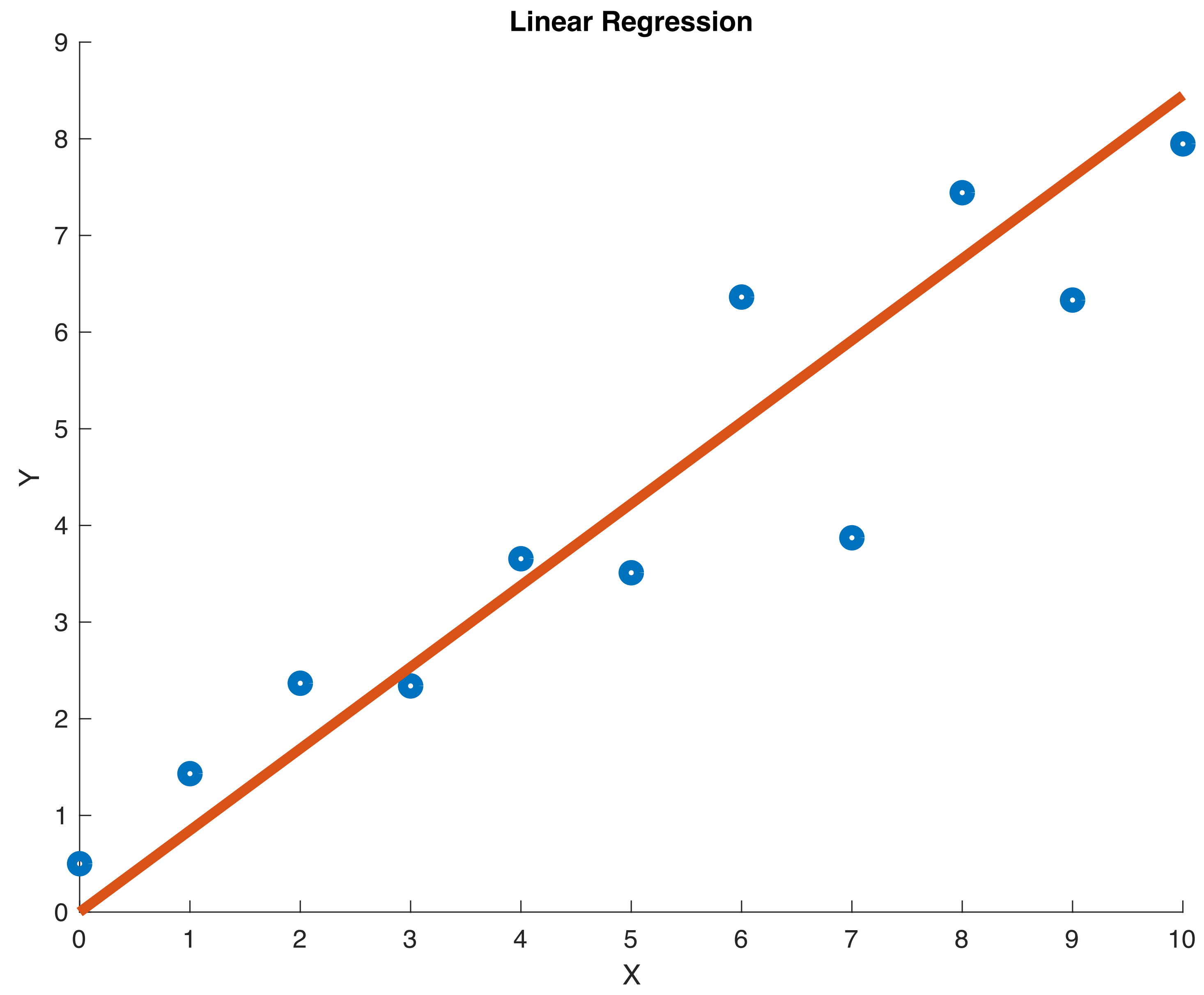
Probabilistic way:

Assume the data follow a linear Gaussian model:

$$Y = x^\top w + \varepsilon \text{ where } \varepsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0,\sigma^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \; Y \sim \mathcal{N}(x^\top w, \sigma^2)$$

Doing MLE recovers the LS estimator $\hat{w}$



How to get non-linear models?

- Features augmentations: add non linear features (x, x^2, x^3)
- Different probabilistic models:
  - LS: $Y \sim \mathcal{N}(x^\top w, \sigma^2)$

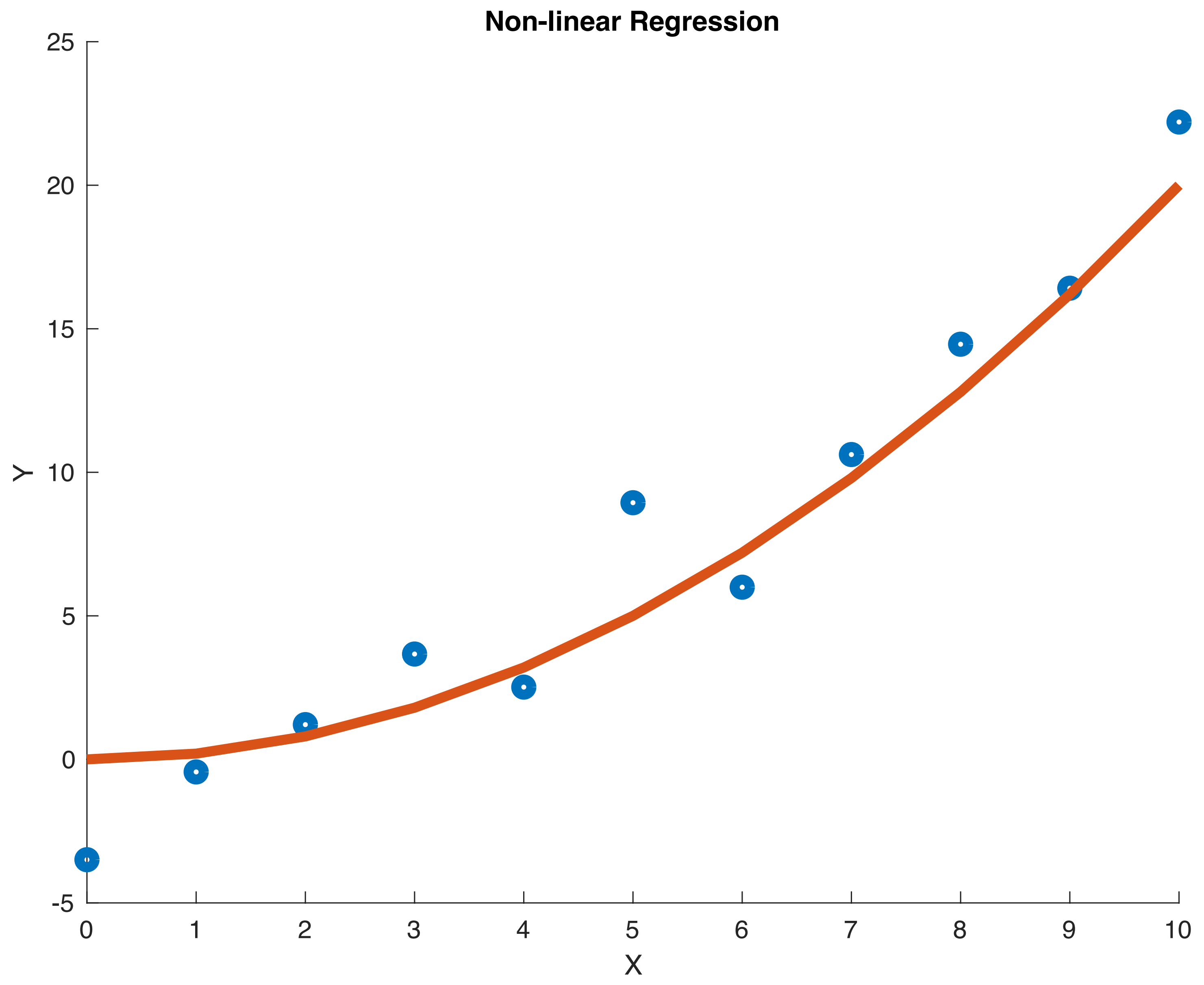
  The linear model predicts the mean of a distribution from which the data are sampled

  - Logistic regression: $Y \sim \mathcal{B}(\sigma(x^\top w))$

  The linear model predicts an other quantity

➡ Generalized linear model

➡ Exponential family



Logistic regression

Logistic regression models the probability of the two classes $\{0,1\}$ by

$$p(1\,|\,\eta) = \sigma(\eta) \text{ and } p(0\,|\,\eta) = 1 - \sigma(\eta),$$

where $\eta = x^\top w$. This can be compactly written as

$$p(y\,|\,\eta) = \frac{e^{\eta y}}{1 + e^{\eta}} = \exp\big(\eta y - \ln(1 + e^{\eta})\big)$$

- The linear model predicts η which is not the mean of the distribution of the observations
- Rather η is related to the mean μ through the non-linear relation $\eta = \ln \frac{\mu}{1-\mu}$ or $\mu = \sigma(\eta)$
- The relation between η, the parameter predicted by the linear model and μ, the distribution's mean, makes possible to use linear model in this context

➡ It is called the **link function**

Exponential family: definition

A distribution belongs to the exponential family if it can be written in the form

$$p(y|\eta) = \underbrace{h(y)}_{\geq 0} \exp[\eta^\top \phi(y) - A(\eta)]$$

- η: natural or canonical parameter
- $\phi(y)$: sufficient statistics contains all the relevant information
- $A(\eta)$: cumulant or log partition, here for normalization but still informative

$$\int p(y|\eta)dy = 1 \implies A(\eta) = \log[\int h(y)\exp(\eta^\top \phi(y))]$$

Degrees of freedom: h, ϕ and η

Exponential family: definition

A distribution belongs to the exponential family if it can be written in the form

$$p(y \mid \eta) = \underbrace{h(y)}_{\geq 0} \exp[\eta^\top \phi(y) - A(\eta)]$$

- η: natural or canonical parameter
- $\phi(y)$: sufficient statistics contains all the relevant information
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$$\int p(y \mid \eta) dy = 1 \implies A(\eta) = \log[\int h(y) \exp(\eta^\top \phi(y))]$$

Natural parameter space $M = \{\eta : \int h(y) \exp(\eta^\top \phi(y)) dy < \infty\}$

Why?

Bernoulli distributions belong to the exponential family

The Bernoulli distribution is the binary random variable such that for $\mu \in [0,1]$:

$$\mathbb{P}(Y=1)=\mu \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{P}(Y=0)=1-\mu$$

<u>Claim:</u> The Bernoulli distribution is a member of the exponential family:

$$\begin{aligned} p(y\,|\,\mu) &= \mu^y(1-\mu)^{1-y} \\ &= \exp\left(\ln\frac{\mu}{1-\mu}y + \ln(1-\mu)\right) \\ &= \exp\big(\eta\phi(y) - A(\eta)\big) \end{aligned}$$

We can identify:

$$\phi(y)=y, \qquad \eta = \ln\frac{\mu}{1-\mu}, \qquad h(y)=1, \qquad \text{and} \qquad A(y) = -\ln(1-\mu) = \ln(1+e^\eta)$$

We have a 1-1 correspondance between μ and η:

$$\eta = \underbrace{g}_{\text{link function}}(\mu) = \ln\frac{\mu}{1-\mu} \iff \mu = g^{-1}(\eta) = \frac{e^\eta}{1+e^\eta}$$

link function

(it links the mean of $\phi(y)$ to η)

Gaussian distributions belong to the exponential family

Claim: The Gaussian distribution with mean μ and variance σ^2 is also a member of the exponential family:

$$p(y \,|\, \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$= \exp\left[(\mu/\sigma^2, -1/(2\sigma^2))(y, y^2)^\top - \frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{1}{2}\ln(2\pi\sigma^2)\right]$$

$\phi(y) = (y, y^2)^\top, \quad \eta = (\mu/\sigma^2, -1/(2\sigma^2))^\top, \quad A(\eta) = \frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2}\ln(2\pi\sigma^2)$, and $\quad h(y) = 1$

$$= -\frac{\eta_1^2}{4\eta_2} - \frac{1}{2}\ln(-\eta_2/\pi)$$

Link function:

$$\eta_1 = \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2}, \;\; \eta_2 = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \iff \mu = -\frac{\eta_1}{2\eta_2}, \;\; \sigma^2 = -\frac{1}{2\eta_2}$$

Poisson distributions belong to the exponential family

<u>Claim:</u> The Poisson distribution with mean μ belongs to the family: for $y \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{aligned} p(y \mid \mu) &= \frac{\mu^y e^{-\mu}}{y!} \\ &= \frac{1}{y!} e^{y \ln(\mu) - \mu} \\ &= h(y) e^{\eta \phi(y) - A(\eta)} \end{aligned}$$

We can identify:

$$h(y) = 1/y!, \quad \phi(y) = y, \text{ and } \eta = \ln \mu$$

<u>Link function:</u>

$$\eta = g(\mu) = \ln \mu \iff \mu = g^{-1}(\eta) = e^{\eta}$$

Basic properties of the cumulant

<u>Claim:</u>

- $A(\eta)$ is convex
- $\nabla A(\eta) = \mathbb{E}[\phi(Y)]$
- $\nabla^2 A(\eta) = \mathbb{E}[\phi(Y)\phi(Y)^\top] - \mathbb{E}[\phi(Y)]\mathbb{E}[\phi(Y)]^\top$

Convexity of the cumulant

<u>Proof:</u> for η_1, η_2 two parameters we define $\eta = \lambda\eta_1 + (1-\lambda)\eta_2$. We want to show

$$A(\eta) \le \lambda A(\eta_1) + (1-\lambda)A(\eta_2)$$

We have first

$$\begin{aligned}
\exp A(\eta) &= \int h(y)\exp\left(\eta^\top \phi(y)\right)dy \\
&= \int h(y)\exp\left((\lambda\eta_1 + (1-\lambda)\eta_2^\top \phi(y)\right)dy \\
&= \int \underbrace{\left[h(y)^\lambda \exp\left(\lambda\eta_1^\top \phi(y)\right)\right]}_{f(y)} \cdot \underbrace{\left[h(y)^{1-\lambda}\exp\left((1-\lambda)\eta_2^\top \phi(y)\right)\right]}_{g(y)} dy \\
&= \int f(y)g(y)dy \\
&= \|fg\|_1
\end{aligned}$$

The proof uses Hoelder's inequality

We recall the **Hoelder's inequality**:

$$\|fg\|_1 \leq \|f\|_p \|g\|_q$$

for $p, q \in [1, +\infty]$ s.t. $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, and $\|f\|_p = (\int |f(y)|^p dy)^{1/p}$

We apply Hoelder's inequality to f and g for $p = 1/\lambda$ and $q = 1/(1-\lambda)$:

$$\|fg\|_1 \leq \|f\|_p \|g\|_q$$

We check that $1/p + 1/q = \lambda + (1-\lambda) = 1$

Proof

$$\|f\|_p = \left(\int f(y)^p dy\right)^{1/p}$$
$$= \left(\int \left(h(y)^\lambda \exp\left(\lambda \eta_1^\top \phi(y)\right)\right)^{1/\lambda} dy\right)^\lambda$$
$$= \left(\int h(y) \exp\left(\eta_1^\top \phi(y)\right) dy\right)^\lambda$$

$$\|g\|_q = \left(\int g(y)^q dy\right)^{1/q}$$
$$= \left(\int \left(h(y)^{1-\lambda} \exp\left((1-\lambda)\eta_2^\top \phi(y)\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{1-\lambda}} dy\right)^{1-\lambda}$$
$$= \left(\int h(y) \exp\left(\eta_2^\top \phi(y)\right) dy\right)^{1-\lambda}$$

Therefore we have

$$\|f\|_p \|g\|_q = \left(\int h(y) \exp\left(\eta_1^\top \phi(y)\right) dy\right)^\lambda \left(\int h(y) \exp\left(\eta_2^\top \phi(y)\right) dy\right)^{1-\lambda}$$
$$= \exp\left(\lambda A(\eta_1)\right) \exp\left((1-\lambda) A(\eta_2)\right)$$

Summary of the proof:

We have

$$
\begin{aligned}
\exp A(\eta) &= \int h(y) \exp\left(\eta^\top \phi(y)\right) dy \\
&= \int h(y) \exp\left((\lambda \eta_1 + (1-\lambda)\eta_2^\top \phi(y)\right) dy \\
&= \int \left[h(y)^\lambda \exp\left(\lambda \eta_1^\top \phi(y)\right)\right] \cdot \left[h(y)^{1-\lambda} \exp\left((1-\lambda)\eta_2^\top \phi(y)\right)\right] dy \\
&\leq \left[\int h(y) \exp\left(\eta_1^\top \phi(y)\right) dy\right]^\lambda \cdot \left[\int h(y) \exp\left(\eta_2^\top \phi(y)\right) dy\right]^{1-\lambda} \\
&= \exp\left(\lambda A(\eta_1)\right) \exp\left((1-\lambda) A(\eta_2)\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

Taking the log proves the claim:

$$
A(\eta) \leq \lambda A(\eta_1) + (1-\lambda) A(\eta_2)
$$

Derivative of $A(\eta)$ and moments: particular cases

Bernoulli distribution:

$$A'(\eta) = \frac{d}{d\eta}\ln(1+e^{\eta}) = \frac{e^{\eta}}{1+e^{\eta}} = \sigma(\eta) = \mu$$

$$A''(\eta) = \frac{d}{d\eta}\sigma(\eta) = \sigma(\eta)(1-\sigma(\eta)) = \mu(1-\mu)$$

Gaussian distribution:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial\eta_1}A(\eta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial\eta_1}\Big(-\frac{\eta_1^2}{4\eta_2} - \frac{1}{2}\ln(-\eta_2/\pi)\Big) = -\frac{\eta_1}{2\eta_2} = \mu$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial\eta_2}A(\eta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial\eta_2}\Big(-\frac{\eta_1^2}{4\eta_2} - \frac{1}{2}\ln(-\eta_2/\pi)\Big) = \frac{\eta_1^2}{4\eta_2^2} - \frac{1}{2\eta_2} = \mu^2 + \sigma^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\eta_1^2}A(\eta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial\eta_1}\Big(-\frac{\eta_1}{2\eta_2}\Big) = -\frac{1}{2\eta_2} = \sigma^2$$

Derivative of $A(\eta)$ and moments: general case

$$
\begin{aligned}
\nabla A(\eta) &= \nabla\left[\ln \int h(y)\exp\left(\eta^\top \phi(y)\right)dy\right] \\
&= \nabla\left[\int h(y)\exp\left(\eta^\top \phi(y)\right)dy\right] \cdot \left(\int h(y)\exp\left(\eta^\top \phi(y)\right)dy\right)^{-1} \\
&= \nabla\left[\int h(y)\exp\left(\eta^\top \phi(y)\right)dy\right] \cdot \exp\left(-A(\eta)\right) \\
&= \int \nabla\left[h(y)\exp\left(\eta^\top \phi(y)\right)dy\right] \cdot \exp\left(-A(\eta)\right) \\
&= \int h(y)\exp\left(\eta^\top \phi(y)\right)\phi(y)dy \cdot \exp\left(-A(\eta)\right) \\
&= \int h(y)\exp\left(\eta^\top \phi(y) - A(\eta)\right)\phi(y)dy \\
&= \int \phi(y)p(y\,|\,\eta)dy \\
&= \mathbb{E}[\phi(Y)]
\end{aligned}
$$

Link function

Def: It is the function g such that:

$$\eta = g\Big(\mathbb{E}[\phi(Y)]\Big)$$

Thus the mean parameter $\mu := \mathbb{E}[\phi(Y)]$ and the natural parameter η are linked through:

$$\eta = g(\mu) \iff \mu = g^{-1}(\eta)$$

Remark: $g^{-1}(\eta) = \nabla A(\eta)$

Moment parameterization and canonical parametrization

Applications in ML

Maximum likelihood estimation

Data $\{y_n\}_{n=1}^N$ coming from a member of the exponential family with given (h, ϕ)

<u>Goal:</u> Estimate the natural parameter η

<u>How:</u> MLE for $p(y \,|\, \eta) = h(y)\exp\big(\eta^\top \phi(y) - A(\eta)\big)$ amounts to minimize

$$
\begin{aligned}
L(\eta) &= -\frac{1}{N}\ln\big(p(\mathbf{y} \,|\, \eta)\big) \\
&= \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^N \big[-\ln(h(y_n)) - \eta^\top \phi(y_n) + A(\eta)\big] \\
&= -\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^N \ln(h(y_n)) - \eta^\top\Big(\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^N \phi(y_n)\Big) + A(\eta)
\end{aligned}
$$

➡ The cost function L is convex since the cumulant A is convex

Maximum likelihood parameter estimation

<u>Gradient:</u>

$$\nabla L(\eta) = -\tfrac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N}\phi(y_n) + \nabla A(\eta)$$
$$= -\tfrac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N}\phi(y_n) + \mathbb{E}[\phi(Y)]$$

<u>Stationary point:</u>

$$\mu := \mathbb{E}[\phi(Y)] = \tfrac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N}\phi(y_n)$$

<u>Closed form:</u> assume we have determined the link function $g(\mu) = \eta$

$$\eta = g\big(\tfrac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N}\phi(y_n)\big)$$

<u>Ex:</u> what does it mean for today's examples (Bernoulli, Poisson and Gaussian)?

Generalized Linear Models (GLM)

Both linear and logistic regressions focus on the conditional relationship between X and Y

- LS: $Y \sim \mathcal{N}(x^\top w, \sigma^2)$
- Logistic regression: $Y \sim \mathcal{B}(\sigma(x^\top w))$

Common feature of linear and logistic regression:

1. Model the conditional expectation as $\mu = f(w^\top x)$
2. Endow Y with a particular probability distribution having μ as parameter

The GLM frameworks extends these ideas to the general exponential family.

Generalized Linear Models (GLM)

A GLM makes three assumptions regarding the form of $p(y \mid x)$:

- The observed input x enters into the model via a linear combination $\eta = x^\top w$
- The conditional mean μ is represented as a function $f(\eta)$ of the linear combination η
- The observed output y is assumed to be characterized by an exponential family distribution with conditional mean μ

The condition probability is thus modeled as:

$$p(y \mid w, x) = h(y)\exp\big(\eta\phi(y) - A(\eta)\big) \quad \text{for} \quad \eta = g \circ f(x^\top w)$$

Generalized Linear Models (GLM)

Two choice points in the specification of a GLM:

- The choice of the exponential family distribution

  ➡ Generally constrained by the nature of the data Y

- The choice of the response function f

  ➡ Real degree of freedom!

  ➡*Canonical response function:* $f = g^{-1}$, uniquely associated with the given exponential family distribution

If we decide to use the canonical response function, the choice of the exponential family density completely determines the GLM:

$$p(y \mid w, x) = h(y)\exp\big(\eta\phi(y) - A(\eta)\big) \quad \text{for} \quad \eta = x^\top w$$

Negative log-likelihood estimation

Data $\{x_n, y_n\}_{n=1}^N$

<u>Goal:</u> Estimate the parameter w of the GLM in the case of the canonical response function

<u>How:</u> MLE for $L(w) = -\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^N \ln p(y_n \,|\, x_n^\top w)$

$$= -\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^N \ln(h(y_n)) + x_n^\top w \phi(y_n) - A(x_n^\top w)$$

➡ L is convex

$$\nabla L(w) = -\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^N \phi(y_n)x_n - A'(x_n^\top w)x_n$$

$$= -\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^N \phi(y_n)x_n - \mathbb{E}[\phi(Y_n)]x_n$$

$$= -\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^N \phi(y_n)x_n - g^{-1}(x_n^\top w)x_n$$

$$\nabla L(w) = 0 \iff \mathbf{X}^\top[g^{-1}(\mathbf{X}w) - \phi(\mathbf{y})] = 0$$

Summary

- Linear model $y = x^\top w + \varepsilon$ —> LS estimator
- Logistic regression: $p(y=1 \mid x, w) = \sigma(x^\top w)$
- Exponential family $p(y \mid \eta) = h(y)\exp\left(\eta^\top \phi(y) - A(\eta)\right)$
  - h, ϕ degree of freedom
  - η natural parameter
  - A log-partition
    - $A(\eta)$ is convex
    - $\nabla_\eta A(\eta) = \mathbb{E}[\phi(y)]$
- GLM: $p(y \mid w, x) = h(y)\exp\left(w^\top x \phi(y) - A(w^\top x)\right)$

  —> With MLE find $\hat{w}$