Forecast and Simulation **Summer Term 2023**
`http://ml3.leuphana.de/lectures/summer23/FS/`
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Exercise 4

Due: Thursday, May 11, 2023

Task 1: Altun et al. features

This is a continuation of Exercise 3, Task 2.

Please show, why we have

$$\langle \Phi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}), \Phi(\bar{\mathbf{x}}, \bar{\mathbf{y}}) \rangle = \sum_{s,t} [\![y^{s-1} = \bar{y}^{t-1} \wedge y^s = \bar{y}]\!] + \sum_{s,t} [\![y^s = \bar{y}^t]\!] k(x^s, \bar{x}^t)$$

in Equation (7) in [Altun et al., 2003]. Note: while more general features are discussed in Section 2 of the paper, Altun et al. restrict the features to "non-overlapping" label-observation features, meaning features of the form $\phi^{tt}_{r\sigma}$. They further state that they restrict themselves to first-order label-label features, i.e. to features of the form $\bar{\phi}^{t(t+1)}_{\sigma\tau}$.

Task 2: Dual perceptron parameters

This is a continuation of Exercise 3, Task 2.

Please explain the shape of dual parameters $\alpha_i(\bar{\mathbf{y}})$ in [Altun et al., 2003]. How would you store them? Compare the notation to the one used in Section 3 of [Collins and Duffy, 2001].

Task 3: Dual perceptron: a toy example

The notation used in this exercise is inspired by the notation in [Altun et al., 2003].

In this Task, we will look at the relation of primal and dual parameters of the dual perceptron for a toy example, where hidden variables are sequences of decisions of eating or not eating at the Mensa. Consider a single input sequence $\mathbf{x} = (x^1, x^2, x^3)$ comprising the set of ingredients available at Mensa on each day during three consecutive days, such that: $x^1 = \{\texttt{Rice}, \texttt{Pork}\}$, $x^2 = \{\texttt{Potato}, \texttt{Carrot}\}$, $x^3 = \{\texttt{Potato}, \texttt{Beef}, \texttt{Carrot}\}$. For this input sequence, the correct output sequence is $\mathbf{y} = (y^1, y^2, y^3) = (\texttt{Y}, \texttt{N}, \texttt{Y})$, where $y^t \in \Sigma = \{\texttt{Y}, \texttt{N}\}$, $y^t = \texttt{Y}$ denotes eating at the Mensa on the t-th day, and $\texttt{N}$ denotes not eating at the Mensa on the t-th day.

Observation Features

We define only the following five observation features to compose $\Psi(x^t) = (\psi_1(x^t), \dots, \psi_5(x^t))$ for the t-th element x^t in $\mathbf{x}$:

- $\psi_1(x^t) = [[\texttt{Pork} \in x^t]]$
- $\psi_2(x^t) = [[\texttt{Rice} \in x^t]]$
- $\psi_3(x^t) = [[\texttt{Potato} \in x^t]]$
- $\psi_4(x^t) = [[\texttt{Carrot} \in x^t]]$
- $\psi_5(x^t) = [[\texttt{Beef} \in x^t]]$

where $[[\cdot]]$ denotes an Iverson bracket.

Following Altun et al., given an input-output pair $(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$, we define a set of combined label-observation features for each time-step $t = 1, \dots, T$, label $\sigma \in \Sigma$ and observation feature $\psi_r(x^t)$:

$$\phi^t_{r\sigma}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = [[y^t = \sigma]] \cdot \psi_r(x^t).^1$$

We can also sum the observation features over time-steps $t = 1, \dots, T$ to compute the global observation features:

$$\phi_{r\sigma}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \sum_{t=1}^{T} \phi^t_{r\sigma}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}),$$

for $\sigma \in \Sigma$ and $r = 1, \dots, d$, where d is the number of observation features.

Transition Features

In the same way as suggested in Altun et al., we here use transition features of the form:

$$\bar{\phi}^t_{\sigma\tau}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = [[y^t = \sigma \wedge y^{t+1} = \tau]].^2$$

Again, we can sum the transition features over time-steps $t = 1, \dots, T$ to compute the global transition features for $\sigma, \tau \in \Sigma$:

$$\bar{\phi}_{\sigma\tau}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \sum_{t=1}^{T} \bar{\phi}^t_{\sigma\tau}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}).$$

Finally, if we concatenate all these observation and transition features, we obtain the global feature vector $\Phi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = ((\phi_{r\sigma}), (\bar{\phi}_{\sigma\tau}))$ for $r = 1, \dots, d$ and $\sigma, \tau \in \Sigma$.[3]

[1] Observe that Altun et al. define a more general feature $\phi^{st}_{r\sigma}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ but, shortly after that, they mention that, in fact, they will be restricted to $s = t$, that is $\phi^{tt}_{r\sigma}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$. Here, $\phi^t_{r\sigma}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ is equivalent to $\phi^{tt}_{r\sigma}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ in the paper.

[2] Similarly to the observation features, we have that $\bar{\phi}^t_{\sigma\tau}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ is equivalent to $\phi^{t(t+1)}_{\sigma\tau}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ in the paper.

[3] I.e., with the set of labels $\Sigma = \{\texttt{N}, \texttt{Y}\}$, features $\Phi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ correspond to the vector $[\Phi_{\text{obs}}^\top, \Phi_{\text{trans}}^\top]^\top$ with $\Phi_{\text{obs}} = [\phi_{1\texttt{N}}, ..., \phi_{d\texttt{N}}, \phi_{1\texttt{Y}}, ..., \phi_{d\texttt{Y}}]^\top$ and $\bar{\Phi}_{\text{trans}} = [\bar{\phi}_{\texttt{NN}}, \bar{\phi}_{\texttt{NY}}, \bar{\phi}_{\texttt{YN}}, \bar{\phi}_{\texttt{YY}}]^\top$.

Primal Model Parameters

For each label $\sigma \in \Sigma$ and each observation feature $\psi_r(\cdot)$, we have an associated observation parameter $w_{r\sigma}$. And, for each pair of labels $\sigma, \tau \in \Sigma$, we have a transition parameter $\bar{w}_{\sigma\tau}$. We then define the complete set of *primal* parameters just as the concatenation of all these parameters, that is $\mathbf{w} = ((w_{r\sigma}), (\bar{w}_{\sigma\tau}))$, for $r = 1, \ldots, d$ and $\sigma, \tau \in \Sigma$.[4] Then we can define the linear discriminant function as:

$$F(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}; \mathbf{w}) = \langle \mathbf{w}, \Phi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \rangle.$$

Dual Model Parameters

The dual model representation consists of defining, for each training input-output pair $(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i)$, a set of dual variables $\alpha_i(\bar{\mathbf{y}}) \in \mathbb{R}$, where $\bar{\mathbf{y}} \in \mathcal{Y}(\mathbf{x}_i)$ and $\mathcal{Y}(\mathbf{x}_i)$ is the set of all possible output sequences for input $\mathbf{x}_i$. Then we can define the dual discriminant function as:

$$F(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \sum_i \sum_{\bar{\mathbf{y}}} \alpha_i(\bar{\mathbf{y}}) \langle \Phi(\mathbf{x}_i, \bar{\mathbf{y}}), \Phi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \rangle.$$

Obtaining Primal Parameters from Dual Parameters

Let us use the input-output pair given in the beginning of this exercise as a training instance $(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{y}_1)$, such that $\mathbf{x}_1 = (x_1^1, x_1^2, x_1^3)$ and:

$$\begin{aligned} x_1^1 &= \{\texttt{Rice}, \texttt{Pork}\} \\ x_1^2 &= \{\texttt{Potato}, \texttt{Carrot}\} \\ x_1^3 &= \{\texttt{Potato}, \texttt{Beef}, \texttt{Carrot}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Additionally, let the following three output sequences below, associated with $\mathbf{x}_1$, be the only ones with $\alpha_i(\cdot) \neq 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{y}_1 &= (\texttt{Y}, \texttt{N}, \texttt{Y}) & \alpha_1(\mathbf{y}_1) &= +2 \\ \mathbf{y}_{1.1} &= (\texttt{N}, \texttt{N}, \texttt{N}) & \alpha_1(\mathbf{y}_{1.1}) &= -1 \\ \mathbf{y}_{1.2} &= (\texttt{Y}, \texttt{Y}, \texttt{Y}) & \alpha_1(\mathbf{y}_{1.2}) &= -1. \end{aligned}$$

Show that the dual model corresponding to these parameters is equivalent to the primal model with the following observation parameters:

r	$w_{r\texttt{N}}$	$w_{r\texttt{Y}}$	$\psi_r(x^t)$
1	-1	+1	$[[\texttt{Pork} \in x^t]]$
2	-1	+1	$[[\texttt{Rice} \in x^t]]$
3	0	0	$[[\texttt{Potato} \in x^t]]$
4	0	0	$[[\texttt{Carrot} \in x^t]]$
5	-1	+1	$[[\texttt{Beef} \in x^t]]$

and the following transition parameters:

[4] I.e., with the set of labels $\Sigma = \{\texttt{N}, \texttt{Y}\}$ the weights $\mathbf{w}$ correspond to the vector $[\mathbf{w}_{\text{obs}}^\top, \mathbf{w}_{\text{trans}}^\top]^\top$ with $\mathbf{w}_{\text{obs}} = [w_{1\texttt{N}}, ..., w_{d\texttt{N}}, w_{1\texttt{Y}}, ..., w_{d\texttt{Y}}]^\top$ and $\mathbf{w}_{\text{trans}} = [\bar{w}_{\texttt{NN}}, \bar{w}_{\texttt{NY}}, \bar{w}_{\texttt{YN}}, \bar{w}_{\texttt{YY}}]^\top$.

$\bar{w}_{\mathtt{NN}} = -2$	$\bar{w}_{\mathtt{NY}} = +2$
$\bar{w}_{\mathtt{YN}} = +2$	$\bar{w}_{\mathtt{YY}} = -2$

Remember that:

$$\mathbf{w} = \sum_i \sum_{\bar{\mathbf{y}}} \alpha_i(\bar{\mathbf{y}}) \Phi(\mathbf{x}_i, \bar{\mathbf{y}}).$$

References

[Altun et al., 2003] Altun, Y., Tsochantaridis, I., and Hofmann, T. (2003). Hidden markov support vector machines. In *Proceedings of the 20th international conference on machine learning (ICML-03)*, pages 3–10.

[Collins and Duffy, 2001] Collins, M. and Duffy, N. (2001). Convolution kernels for natural language. *Advances in neural information processing systems*, 14.