

An introduction to statistical modelling semantics with higher-order measure theory

Ohad Kammar
University of Edinburgh

Scottish Programming Languages and Verification (SPLV'22)
Summer School
11–16 July, 2022
Heriot-Watt University



THE UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH
informatics

ifcs

Laboratory for Foundations
of Computer Science



supported by:

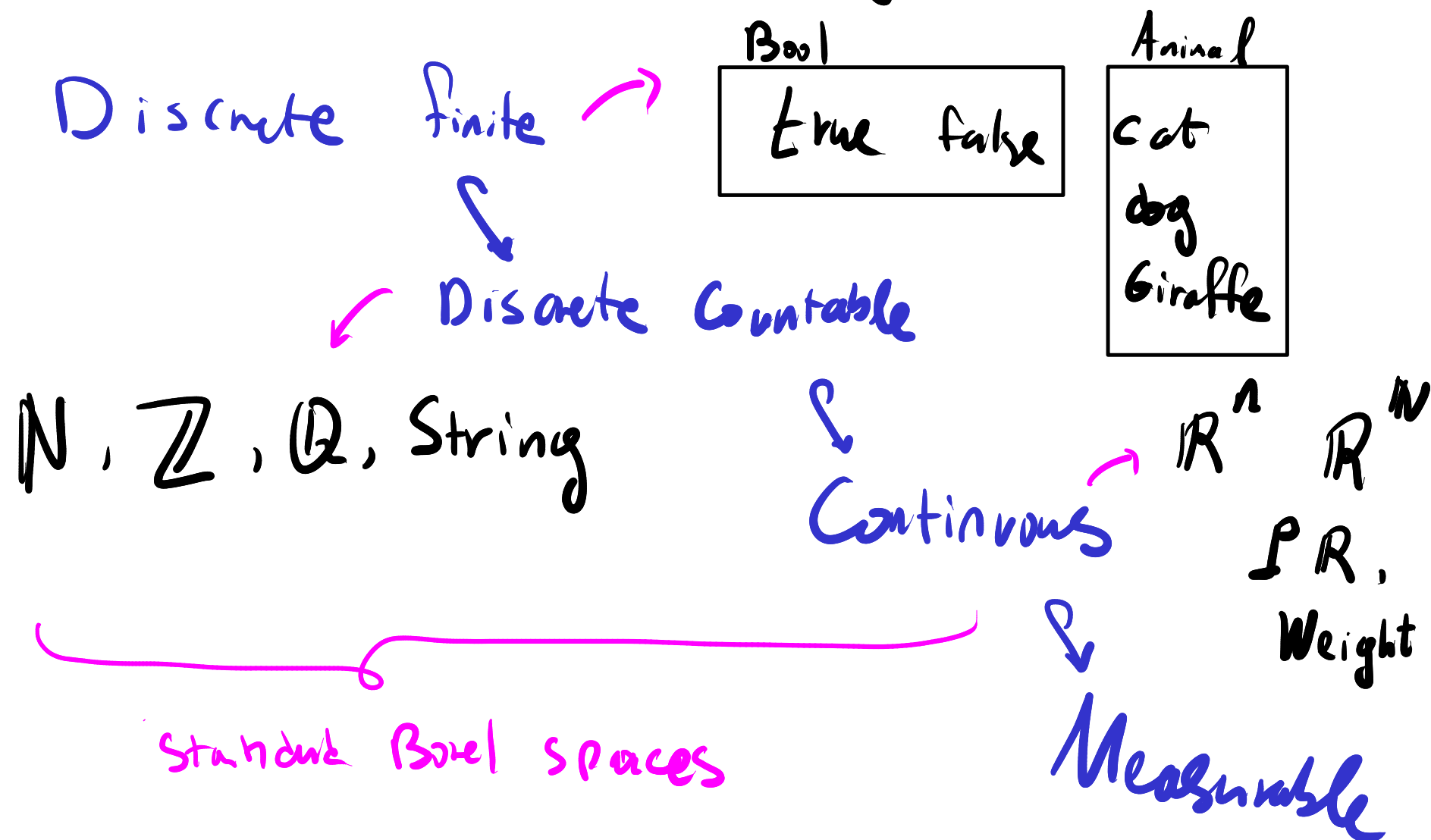


THE ROYAL
SOCIETY

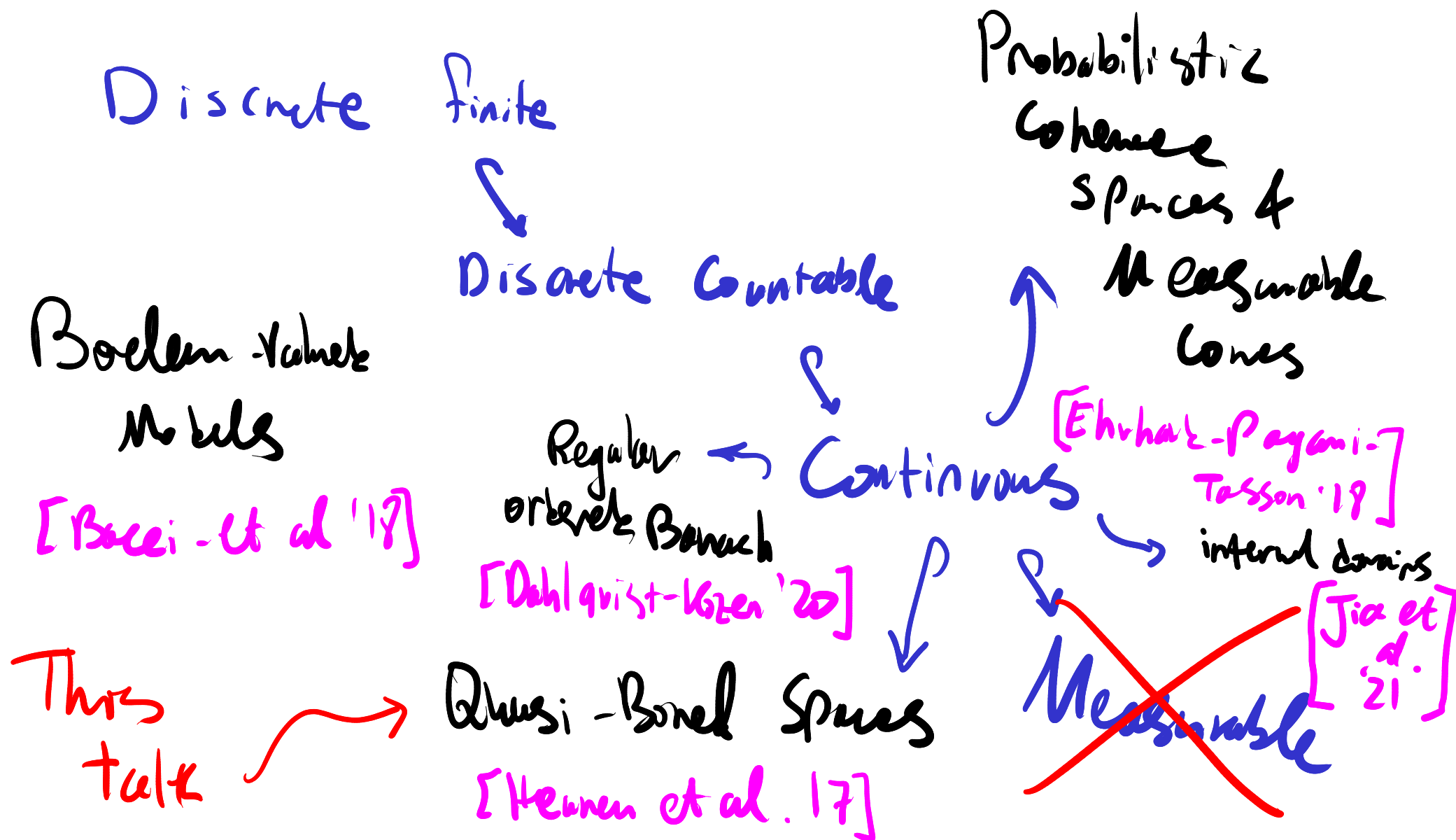
The
Alan Turing
Institute

Facebook Research NCSC

Spaces Statistical Modelling needs:



Recent developments



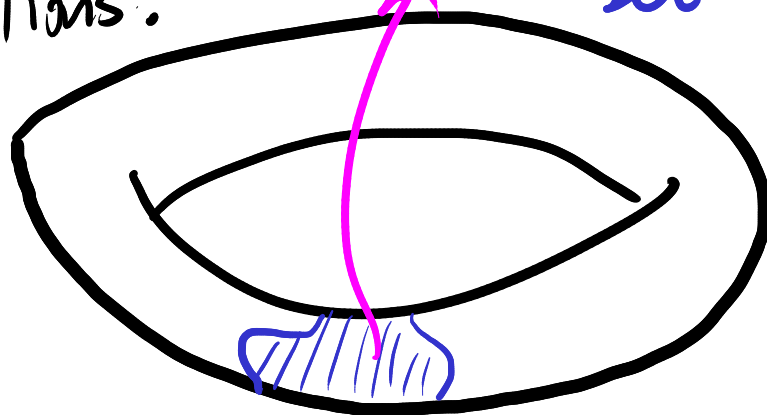
Cone idea

Measure Theory

sample space Ω Obs Theory

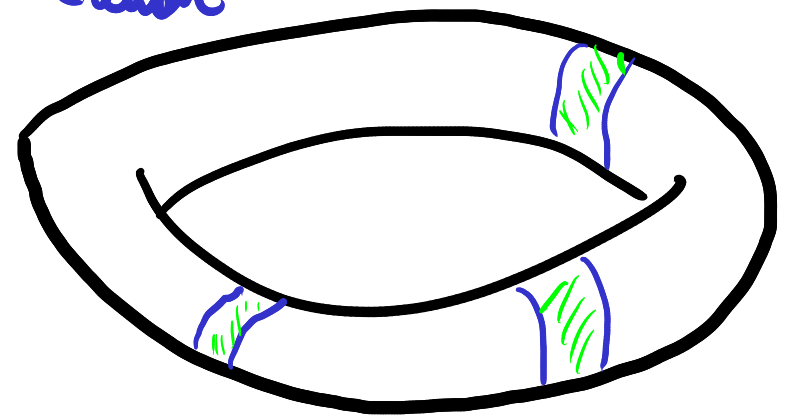
Primitive notions:

measurable Subset



random element

$\downarrow \alpha$



Derived

notions:

random

elements

$\alpha: \Omega \rightarrow \text{Space}$

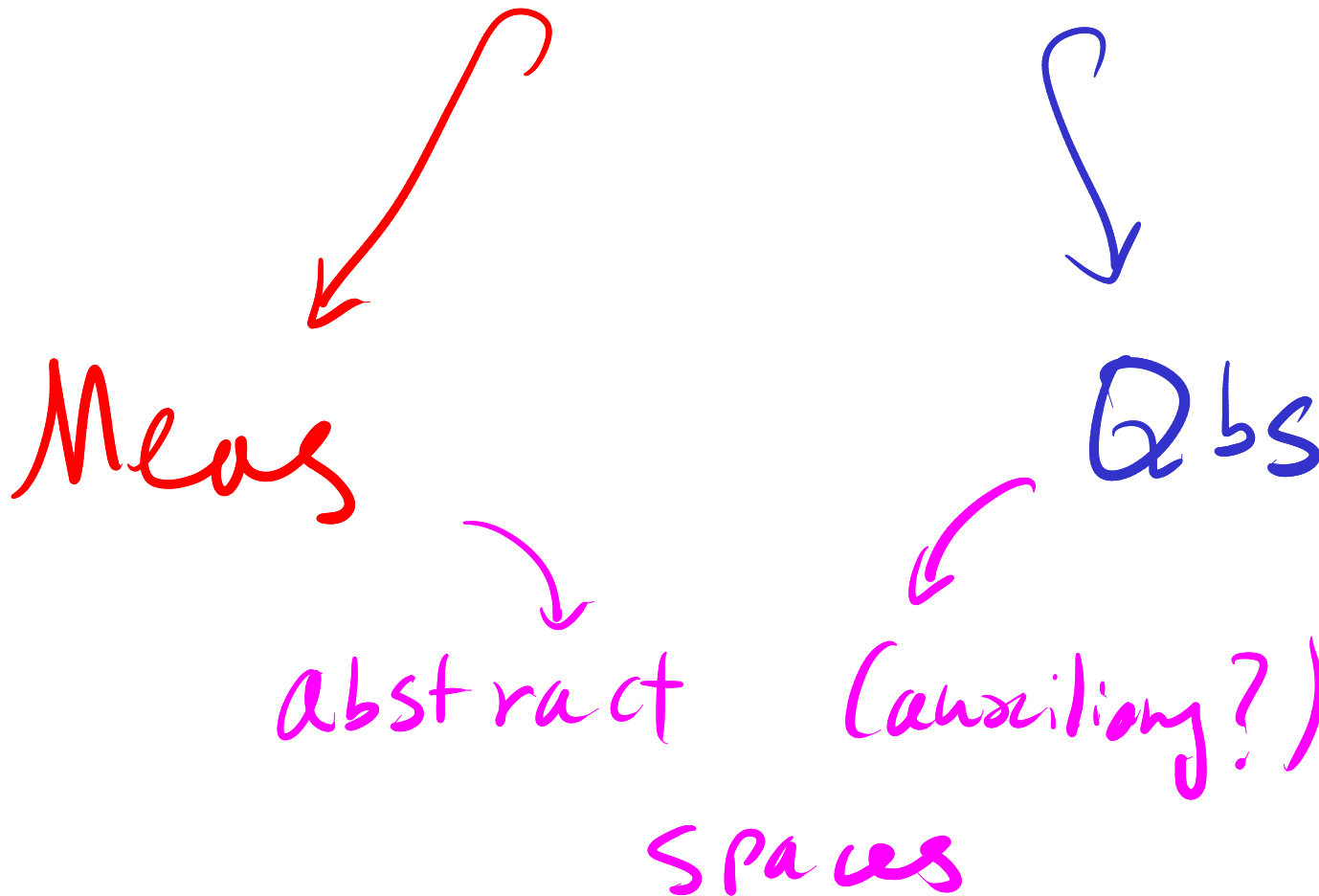
measure

measurable subsets

Conservative extensions:

Concrete spaces
we "observe"

Standard Borel spaces



Wike to pic:

Variations

Qbs, wQss,

QMS, QUS,

[Forré '21]

(w)Diff, wPop

[Vandor et al. 20-21]

[Lew et al. '22]

[Vàkàr et al. '19]

Applications

MC inference

design A

[Scibior et al. '18] verification

Network programming

[Vandenbroucke - Schrijvers '19]

Semantics

name generation

[Sabou et al. '21]

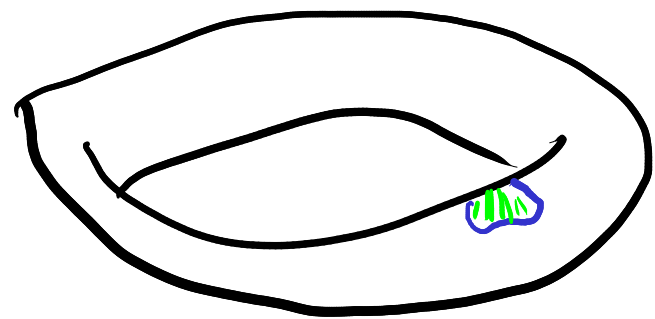
This Course:

- o Peek behind scenes

- o Gain Working knowledge

Theme: higher-order measure theory
demonstrated through

Kolmogorov's Conditional Expectation

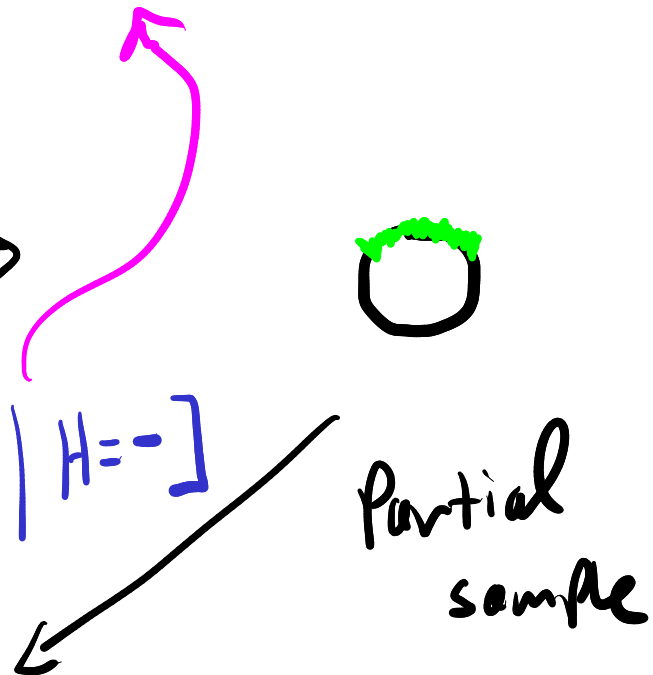


Perfect sample $\rightarrow \mathcal{F}$

H
Observation \rightarrow

$$\mathbb{E}[\varphi | H = -]$$

\mathbb{R}^n



Partial sample

Kolmogorov's Conditional Expectation

- o naturally higher order: $\mathbb{R}^\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\oplus \mathbb{H}}$
- o behind many modern Probability techniques:
 - existence of Radon-Nikodym derivatives & density
 - existence of disintegration
 - foundation of martingales & stochastic differential equations

Agenda

Slogan:

Measurable by Type

- I {
- Borel sets
 - Qbs:
def., constructions,
partiality, type structure

NB:

- II {
- Measures & integration
 - Rankin variable spaces
 - Conditional expectation

• Exercise sheets 

• #qbs on SPS
Zulip

Space: all possible states

Subset: all states of current interest

eg: $\{H, T\}$

HHHTTH

$\frac{1}{32}$

Measure: probability/weight/length assigned to

fine for discrete spaces

Continuous **Caveat:**

Thm: No $\lambda: \mathcal{P}\mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$:

$$\lambda(a, b) = b - a$$

(generalises length)

$$\lambda(r + A) = \lambda A$$

(translation invariant)

$$\lambda\left(\bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda A_n$$

σ -additive

Workaround: only measure well-behaved subsets

Df: The Borel subsets $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$:

- open intervals $(a, b) \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$

closure under σ -algebra operations:

$$\frac{}{\emptyset \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}}$$

↑
empty set

$$\frac{A \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}}{A^c := \mathbb{R} \setminus A \in \mathcal{B}}$$

↑
complements

$$\frac{\vec{A} \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}^{\mathbb{N}}}{\bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}}$$

↑
countable unions

Examples

discrete Countable: $\{r\} = \bigcap_{\varepsilon \in \mathbb{Q}^+} (r - \varepsilon, r + \varepsilon) \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$

I countable $\Rightarrow I = \bigcup_{r \in I} \{r\} \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$

closed intervals: $[a, b] = (a, b) \cup \{a, b\}$

Non-examples?

More complicated: analytic, Lebesgue

Def: Measurable space $V = (V, B_V)$

Set
(carrier) \checkmark
Family of
Subsets
 $B_V \subseteq P(V)$

closed under σ -algebra operations:

$$\frac{}{\emptyset \in B_V}$$

empty set

$$\frac{A \in B_V}{A^c := V \setminus A \in B_V}$$

complements

$$\frac{\vec{A} \in B_V^{\mathbb{N}}}{\bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \in B_V}$$

countable unions

Idea: Structure all spaces after the worst-case scenario

Examples

- Discrete spaces $X^{\text{meas}} = (X, \mathcal{P}X)$
- Euclidean spaces \mathbb{R}^n — replace intervals with
boxes $\prod_{i=1}^n (a_i, b_i)$
 $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}}$ similarly
 $\{C \cap A \mid C \in \mathcal{B}_V\}$
/
- Sub spaces: $A \in \mathcal{P}V$ $A := (A, [B_V] \cap A)$

Def: Borel measurable functions $f: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$

- functions $f: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$
- inverse image preserves measurability:

$$f^{-1}[A] \in \mathcal{B}_{V_1} \iff A \in \mathcal{B}_{V_2}$$

Examples

- $(+), (\cdot) : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
- $| \cdot |, \sin : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
- any continuous function $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$
- any function $f: X \rightarrow V$

Category Meas

Objects : Measurable spaces

Morphisms : Measurable functions

Identities:

$$\text{id} : V \rightarrow V$$

Composition:

$$\begin{array}{c} f : V_2 \rightarrow V_3 \quad g : V_1 \rightarrow V_2 \\ \hline f \circ g : V_1 \rightarrow V_3 \end{array}$$

Meas Category

Products, Coproducts/disjoint union, Subspaces
Categorical limits, colimits, but:

Thm [Aumann '61] No σ -algebras $B_R, B_{\mathbb{R}^R}$ for measurable

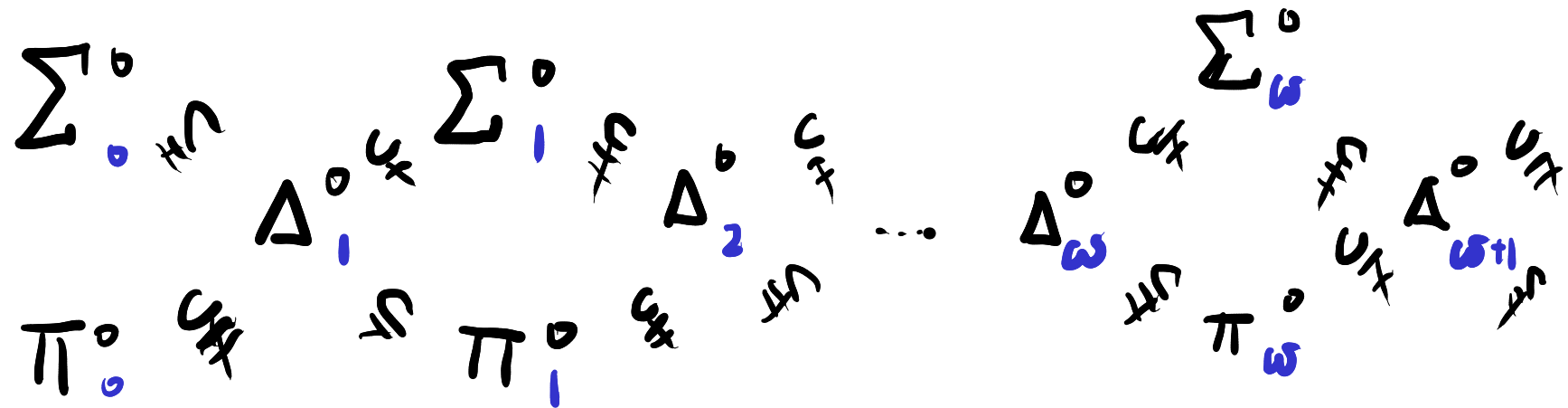
membership predicate $\leftarrow (\ni) : (B_R, B_{B_R}) \times \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \text{Bool}$
 $(U, r) \longmapsto [r \in U]$

eval : $(\text{Meas}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}), B_{\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}}}) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $(f, r) \mapsto f(r)$

Questions! skip proof?

Proof (Sketch):

Borel hierarchy:



Stabilises at $\Delta_{\omega_1}^0 = B(\Sigma_0^0) = \Delta_{\omega_1+1}^0$

$$\text{rank } A := \min \{ \alpha < \omega_1 \mid A \in \Delta_\alpha^0 \}$$

even for $B_{B_R} = P(B_R)$

$$(\exists) : (B_R, B_{B_R}) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(U, r) \mapsto [r \in U]$$

$$B_{V \times U} = B([B_V] \times [B_U])$$

If measurable:

$$\alpha := \text{rank}((\exists)^{-1}[\text{true}]) < \omega,$$

Take $A \in B_{\mathbb{R}}$, $\text{rank } A > \alpha$

But:

$$\alpha < \text{rank } A = \text{rank}(A, \rightarrow)^{-1}[(\exists)^{-1}[\text{true}]] \leq \text{rank}((\exists)^{-1}[\text{true}]) \leq \alpha$$

✱

More details in Ex. B

Sequential Higher-order structure:

I Countable : $V^I = \prod_{i \in I} V$

\Rightarrow Some higher-order structure in Meas:

Cauchy $\in B_{[-\infty, \infty]}^N$

$$\text{Cauchy} := \bigcap_{\varepsilon \in \mathbb{Q}^+} \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \bigcap_{\substack{m, n \in \mathbb{N} \\ m, n \geq k}} \{ \vec{y} \in [-\infty, \infty]^N \mid |y_m - y_n| < \varepsilon \}$$

$\limsup : [-\infty, \infty]^N \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty]$ $\lim : \text{Cauchy} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Compose higher-order building blocks:

lim is measurable!
↗

$$\text{VanishingSeq}(\mathbb{R}) := \left\{ \vec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}} \mid \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r_n = 0 \right\} \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}}}$$

$$\text{approx}_- : \text{VanishingSeq}(\mathbb{R}^+) \times \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}^{\mathbb{N}}$$

$$\text{s.t.: } \left| (\text{approx}_{\vec{\Delta}} r)_n - r \right| < \Delta_n$$

Slogan: Measurable by Type !

Not all operations of interest fit:

$$\limsup : ([-\infty, \infty]^{\mathbb{R}})^{\mathbb{N}} \longrightarrow [-\infty, \infty]^{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$\limsup := \lambda \vec{f}. \lambda x. \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n x$$

Intrinsically higher-order !

Want

Slogan: Measurable by Type !

But

For higher-order building-blocks, must

defer measurability proofs until we're

1st order again \Rightarrow non-compositionality

Plan

Def: $V \in \text{Meas}$ is **Standard Borel** when

$$V \cong A \quad \text{for some } A \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$$

the "good part" of Meas — the subcategory

$$\text{Sbs} \hookrightarrow \text{Meas}$$

Sbs includes

- Discrete \mathbb{I} , \mathbb{I} countable
- Countable products of Sbs:

$$\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}}, \mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{N}}, \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$$

- ~ Borel subspaces of Sbs:

$$\mathbb{I} := [0, 1]$$

$$\mathbb{R}^+ := (0, \infty) \quad \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} := [0, \infty]$$

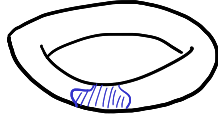
- Countable coproducts of Sbs:

$$\mathbb{W} := [0, \infty]$$

$$\overline{\mathbb{R}} := [-\infty, \infty]$$

Agenda

Slogan: Measurable by Type

- Borel sets 
- Qbs:
def., constructions,
partiality, type structure
- Measures & integration
- Random variable spaces
- Conditional expectation

Def: Quasi-Borel space $X = (\iota_X, R_X)$

$R_X \subseteq \iota_X^{\mathbb{R}} \times \iota_X^{\mathbb{R}}$ Closed under:

Set
"carrier"

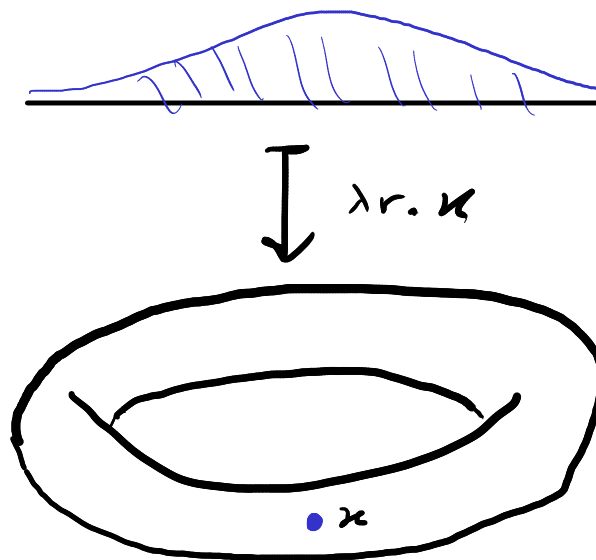
Set of
functions $\alpha: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \iota_X$
"random elements"

- Constant S:

$$\frac{x \in \iota_X}{(\lambda r. x) \in R_X}$$

- Precomposition:

- recombination



Def: Quasi-Borel space

$$X = (X, R_X)$$

Set
"carrier"

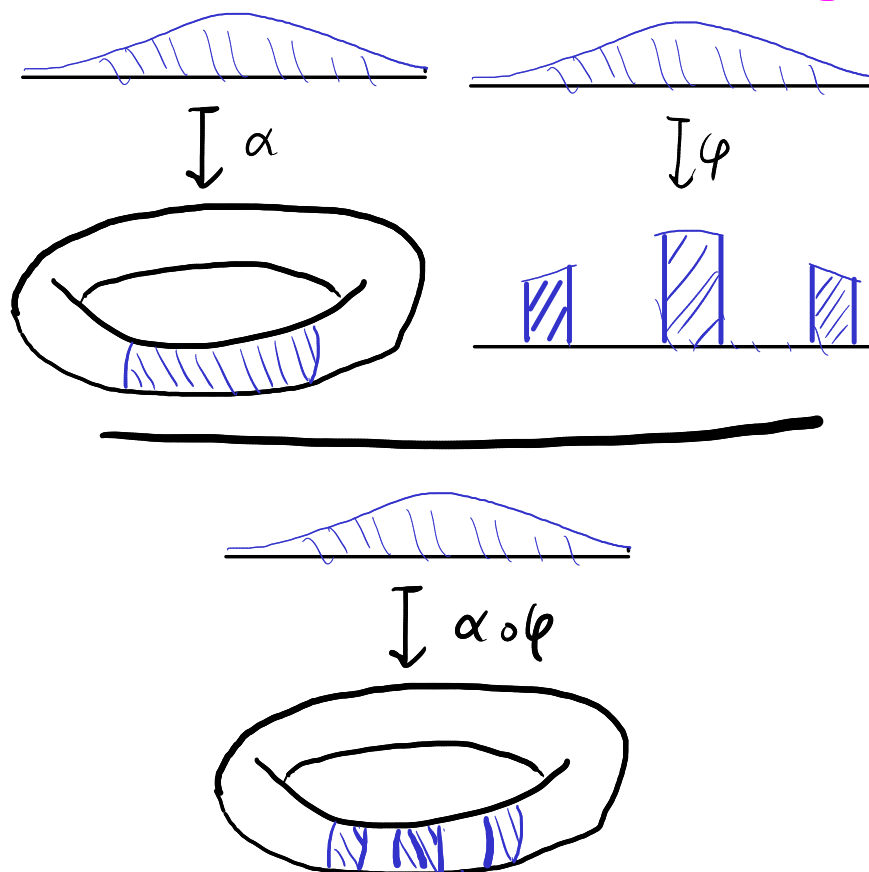
Set of
functions $\alpha: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow X$
"random elements"

$R_X \subseteq L^{\mathbb{R}} X$ Closed under:

- precomposition:

$$\alpha \in R_X \quad \varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ in Sbs}$$

$$\varphi \circ \alpha: \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{\alpha} X \in R_X$$



Def: Quasi-Borel space

$$X = (X, R_X)$$

Set
"carrier"

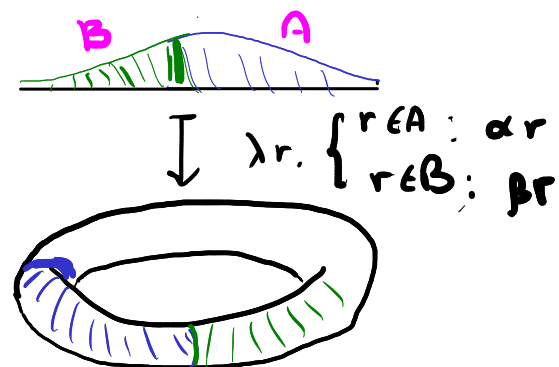
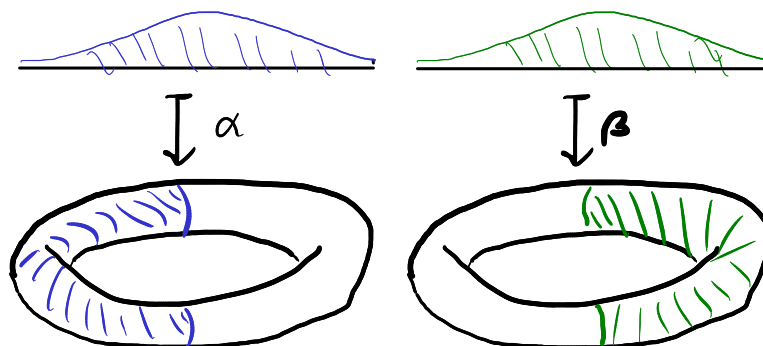
Set of
functions $\alpha: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow X$
"random elements"

$$R_X \subseteq L^{L\mathbb{R}} X \quad \text{Closed under:}$$

- recombination

$$\vec{\alpha} \in R_X^{\mathbb{N}} \quad \mathbb{R} = \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \quad \in B_{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$\lambda r. \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ r \in A_n: \alpha_n r \\ \vdots \end{array} \right.$$



Def: Quasi-Borel space $X = (X, R_X)$

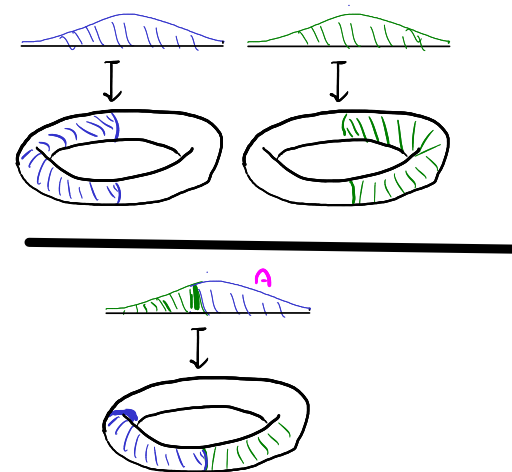
$R_X \subseteq L^{R_X} X$ Closed under:

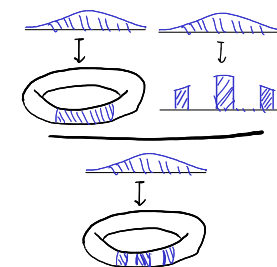
Set
"carrier"

Set of
functions $\alpha: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow X$
"random elements"

- Constant S: 

- recombination



- precomposition: 

Examples

recombination of constants

$$- \mathbb{R} = (\mathbb{R}_1, \text{Meas}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}))$$

qbs underlying \mathbb{R}

$$- X \in \text{Set}, \quad \ulcorner X \urcorner^{\text{qbs}} := (X, \sigma\text{-simple}(\mathbb{R}, X))$$

$\lambda r. \begin{cases} \vdots \\ r \in A_n: x_n \\ \vdots \end{cases}$

discrete qbs on X

$$- \quad \ulcorner X \urcorner_{\text{qbs}} := (X, X^{\mathbb{R}_1})$$

all functions

Indiscrete qbs on X

Qbs morphism $f: X \rightarrow Y$

- function $f: X_1 \rightarrow Y_1$

- $\alpha \downarrow \in R_X$

$\alpha \downarrow \in R_Y$
 $f \downarrow$

Example

- Constant functions

are qbs
morphisms

- σ -simple functions

are qbs morphisms

Category Qbs

\Leftarrow

- identity, composition