

Foundations for type-driven probabilistic modelling

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Australian National University
4–16 December, 2023
Canberra, ACT, Australia



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Computational golden era of:

logic type rich
computation

Statistical
computation

Computational golden era of:

logic type rich
computation

expressive type systems:

Haskell, OCaml, Idris

mechanised mathematics:

Agda, Coq, Isabelle/HOL, Lean

Verification:

SMT-powered, realistic
systems

Statistical
computation

generative modelling
+

efficient inference:

Monte-Carlo simulation
or gradient-based
optimisation

"AI"

Computational golden era of:

logic type rich
computation

Statistical
computation

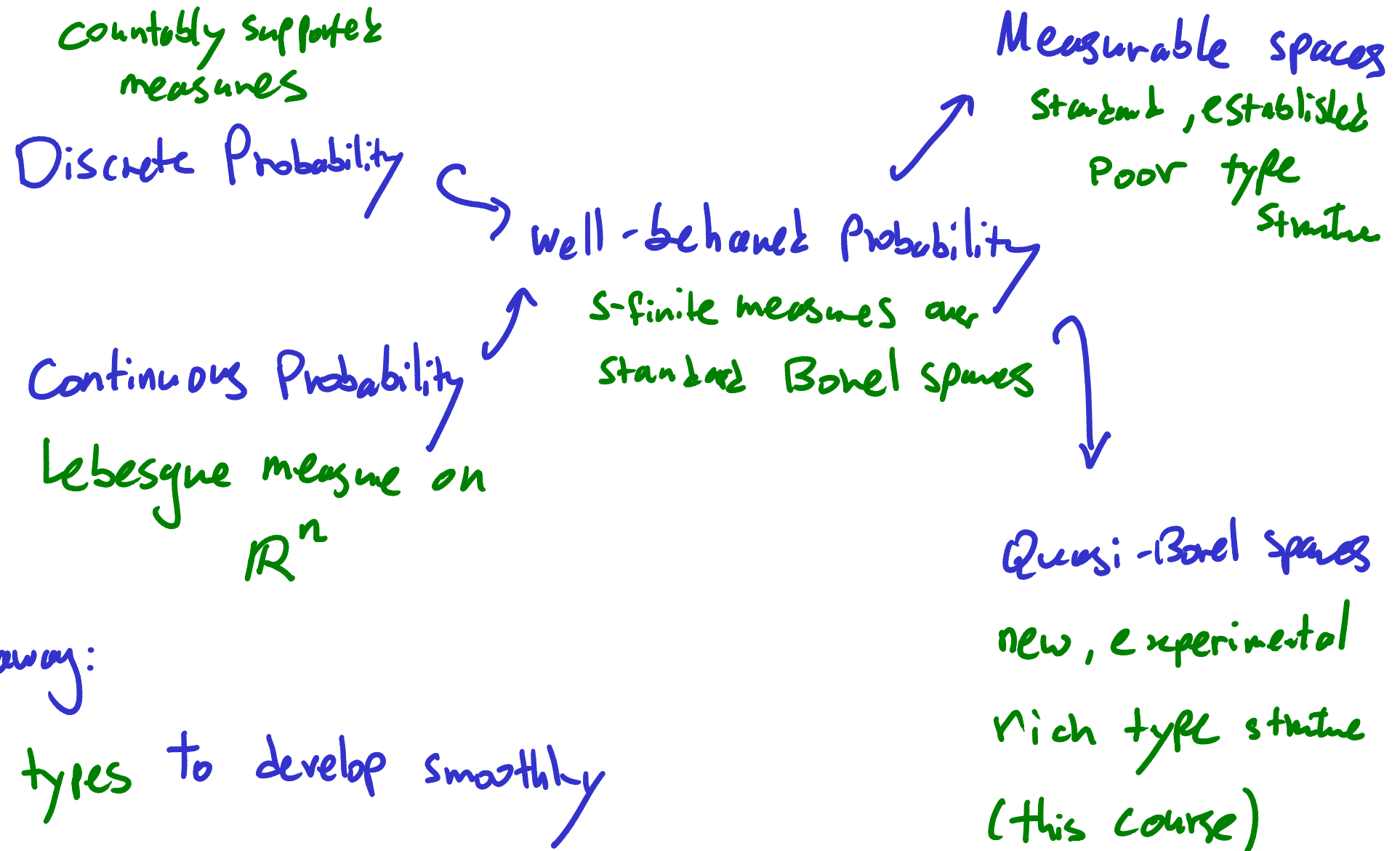
Clear connection to

Foundations:

- Reid's
- John's courses
- Michael's
- Dominik's

- this course

Why foundations?



Takeaway:

use types to develop smoothly

Plan:

- 1) Type-driven probability: discrete case (Mon + Tue(?))
- 2) Borel sets & measurable spaces (Tue)
- 3) Quasi Borel spaces, simple type structure (Wed)
- 4) Dependent type structure & standard Borel spaces (Thu)
- 5) Integration & random variables (Fri)

please ask questions!

smile



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Language of Distribution & Probability

X type (=space) of values / outcomes

DX type of distributions / measures over X

$PX \subseteq DX$ Sub type of probability measures (total measure 1)

BX type of measurable events - subsets of X we wish to measure

W type of weights : $[0, \infty]$

$\mu : DX, E : BX \vdash c_{\mu}[E] : W$

\hookrightarrow measure μ assigns to E

\rightarrow type judgment

Axioms for measures

Empty event: $\emptyset : B_X$

Its measure is $0 : \mathbb{W}$:

$$\mu : D_X \vdash \underset{\mu}{C_e}[\emptyset] = 0 : \mathbb{W}$$

Axioms for measures

BX is a Boolean sub-algebra:

$$E : BX \vdash E^c : BX$$

$$E, F : BX \vdash E \cup F, E \cap F : BX$$

$$E, C : BX, \mu : DX \vdash \quad (\text{disjoint additivity})$$

$$C_\mu[E] = C_\mu[E \cap C] + C_\mu[E \cap C^c] : W$$

Axioms for measures

$\omega := (\mathbb{N}, \leq)$ (B, \subseteq) (W, \leq) posets

$$(BX, \subseteq)^\omega := \left\{ (E_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in (BX)^\mathbb{N} \mid E_0 \subseteq E_1 \subseteq E_2 \subseteq \dots \right\}$$

(BX, \subseteq) and (W, \leq) are ω -chain-closed:

$$E_- : (BX, \subseteq)^\omega \vdash \bigcup_n E_n : BX \qquad a_- : (W, \leq)^\omega \vdash \sup_n a_n : W$$

$$E_- : (BX, \subseteq)^\omega, \mu : DX \vdash \qquad \text{(Scott Continuity)}$$

$$C_e[\bigcup_n E_n] = \sup_n C_e[E_n] \quad : W$$

Axiom for Probability

$$\text{Cast} : PX \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} DX$$

$$1 : W$$

$$\mu : PX \vdash \underset{\text{Cast } \mu}{Ce}[X] = 1 : W$$

Avoid casting:

$$E : BX, \mu : PX \vdash \underset{\mu}{Pr}[E] := \underset{\text{Cast } \mu}{Ce}[E] : [0,1] \subseteq W$$

Axioms for measures

Integration:

$$\mu:DX, \varphi:W^X \vdash \int \mu \varphi : W \quad (\text{Lebesgue integral})$$

Again, avoid casting:

$$\mu:PX, \varphi:W^X \vdash \underset{\mu}{E}[\varphi] := \int (\text{cast } \mu) \varphi : W \quad (\text{Expectation})$$

More structure & notation later (...technical...)

Have: language + axioms

Want: model

today: discrete measures

rest of course: discrete + continuous

Discrete model

type X : set

$$DX := \{ \mu: X \rightarrow \mathbb{W} \mid \mu \text{ is countably supported} \}$$

(next slide)

Support

→ Powerset

$$\mu: W^X, S: \mathcal{P}X \vdash S \text{ supports } \mu :=$$

$$\forall x: X. \mu x > 0 \Rightarrow x \in S \quad : \text{Prop}$$

$$\mu: W^X \vdash \text{supp } \mu := \{x \in X \mid \mu x > 0\} : \mathcal{P}X$$

supp μ is the smallest set supporting μ

Discrete model

type X : set

$$DX := \{ \mu: X \rightarrow \mathbb{W} \mid \mu \text{ is countably supported} \}$$

$$:= \{ \mu: X \rightarrow \mathbb{W} \mid \text{supp } \mu \text{ is countable} \}$$

Ex. measures

- X ctbl, Counting measure $\#_X : DX$

$$\#_X := \lambda x : X. 1 \quad (\text{NB: } \text{Supp} \#_X = X \quad \checkmark \text{ ctbl})$$

- Dirac measure:

$$x : X \mapsto \delta_x := \lambda x'. \begin{cases} x = x' : 1 \\ \text{o.w.} : 0 \end{cases} : DX$$

$$\text{NB: } \text{Supp} \delta_x = \{x\} \quad \checkmark \text{ ctbl}$$

- Zero measure $\underline{0} := \lambda x. 0 : DX$

$$\text{NB: } \text{Supp} \underline{0} = \emptyset \quad \checkmark \text{ ctbl}$$

Discrete model

type X : set

$DX := \{ \mu: X \rightarrow \mathbb{W} \mid \mu \text{ is countably supported} \}$

$$\mu: DX, E: BX \vdash \underbrace{Ce[E]}_{\mu} := \sum_{x \in E} \mu x$$

$$:= \sum_{x \in E \cap \text{Supp } \mu} \mu x$$

Lemma: $\mu: DX, S \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{ctbl}} X, S \text{ supports } \mu, E: BX \vdash$

$$\underbrace{Ce[E]}_{\mu} = \sum_{x \in E \cap S} \mu x$$

Ex:

- $E: B X \vdash \quad C_e[E] = |E| := \begin{cases} E \text{ has } n \text{ elements:} & n \\ E \text{ infinite:} & \infty \end{cases}$
 $\#_x$
- $E: B X, n: X \vdash \quad C_e[E] = \begin{cases} x \in E: & 1 \\ x \notin E: & 0 \end{cases} =: [x \in E] : W$
 δ_n

NB: $E: B X \vdash [- \in E] : X \rightarrow W$

indicator
function

- $E: B X \vdash \quad C_e[E] = 0$
0

Validate axioms

$$\mu : DX \vdash C_{\mu}[\emptyset] = 0 \quad : W$$

$$E, C : BX, \mu : DX \vdash$$

$$C_{\mu}[E] = C_{\mu}[E \cap C] + C_{\mu}[E \cap C^c] \quad : W$$

$$E_- : (BX, \subseteq)^W, \mu : DX \vdash$$

$$C_{\mu}[\bigcup_n E_n] = \sup_n C_{\mu}[E_n] \quad : W$$

Kernels

κ from Γ to X :

$$\kappa : (DX)^\Gamma$$

kernels are "open/parameterised" measures

Ex: Dirac kernel. $\delta_- : (DX)^X$

Kock Integral

$$\mu : D\Gamma, \kappa : DX^\Gamma \vdash \oint \mu \kappa : DX$$

In discrete model:

$$\oint \mu \kappa := \lambda x : X. \sum_{r \in \Gamma} \mu r \cdot \overbrace{k(r; x)}^{:= k r x}$$

(Weak) disintegration problem:

Input: $\mu: D\Gamma$ $V: DX$

Output: a kernel $k: (DX)^\Gamma$ s.t.

$$\oint \mu k = V$$

Call such k a (weak) disintegration of V

w.r.t. μ .

(non-standard terminology)

Ex disintegration:

$$\underline{n} := \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$$

disintegrate $\#_{\underline{z}^{n+1}}$ w.r.t. $\#_{\underline{z}}$

$$k: (D(\underline{z}^{n+1}))^{\underline{z}} \quad k(x; f) := \begin{cases} f(n) = x: & 1 \\ \text{o.w.} & : 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(\oint \#_{\underline{z}} k) f = \sum_{x \in \underline{z}} \overset{1}{\#_{\underline{z}} x} \cdot k(x; f)$$

NB: $\text{Supp}(kx)$
 $\sqrt{c+b}$

$$= k(0; f) + k(1; f) = k(fn; f) = 1 = \#_{\underline{z}^{n+1}}(f)$$

Probability measures

$$PX := \{ \mu : DX \mid C_{\mu}[X] = 1 \} \xhookrightarrow{\subseteq} DX$$

Lemma: $\delta_- : X \rightarrow DX$ and $\wp : D\Gamma \times (DX)^{\Gamma} \rightarrow DX$

lift along the inclusion $\text{cast} : P \xhookrightarrow{\subseteq} D :$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X & \xrightarrow{\delta_-} & PX \\
 & \text{ii} & \downarrow \text{cast} \\
 & & DX \\
 & \searrow \delta_- & \\
 & &
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 D\Gamma \times (PX)^{\Gamma} & \xrightarrow{\wp} & PX \\
 \text{cast} \times \text{cast} \downarrow & \text{ii} & \downarrow \text{cast} \\
 D\Gamma \times (DX)^{\Gamma} & \xrightarrow{\wp} & DX
 \end{array}$$

Prop (discrete Giry):

(Michèle Giry '82)

(D, δ_-, \oint) is a monad i.e.

$$\nu: \Gamma, \kappa: (DX)^\Gamma \vdash \oint \delta_{\nu} \kappa = \kappa \nu$$

$$\mu: DX \vdash \oint \mu(\lambda x) \delta_x = \mu \quad : DX$$

$$\mu: D\Gamma, \kappa: (DX)^\Gamma, t: (DY)^X \vdash$$

$$\oint \mu(\lambda x) \left(\oint (\kappa x) t \right) = \oint \left(\oint \mu \kappa \right) (\lambda x) t(x)$$

Corollary: (P, δ_-, \oint) is a monad.

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