High-dimensional local optimization in variational inference

Otte Heinävaara

Supervisor: Antti Honkela Probabilistic Inference and Computational Biology (PROBIC) Statistical Machine Learning and Bioinformatics HIIT

August 25, 2015

Variational inference

Bayes' rule
$$-P(Z|E) = \frac{P(Z)}{P(E)}P(E|Z)$$
 \Downarrow

Bayesian inference $-P(Z|E) = \frac{P(Z)}{\sum_i P(E|Z_i)P(Z_i)}P(E|Z)$
 \Downarrow

Variational inference $-P(Z|E) \approx Q(Z)$

Topic models

How does a machine discover a topic?

This study is about the science of food. Do you like pizza or pasta? Is there way to determine how tasty food is without tasting or smelling it?



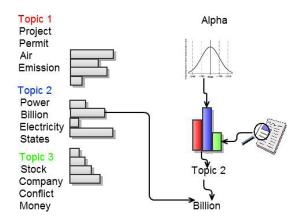
This study is about the science of food. Do you like pizza or pasta? Is there way to determine how tasty food is without tasting or smelling it?

Words related to

food science

LDA - Latent Dirichlet Allocation

D. M. Blei, A. Y. Ng, and M. I. Jordan. Latent Dirichlet allocation. *The Journal of Machine Learning Research*, 3:993-1022, 2003.

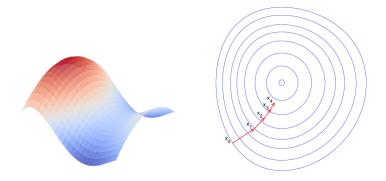


Picture: Amogh Mahapatra, Nisheeth Srivastava and Jaideep Srivastava. Contextual Anomaly Detection in Text Data, Algorithms 2012, pages 469-489, figure 3, 2012.

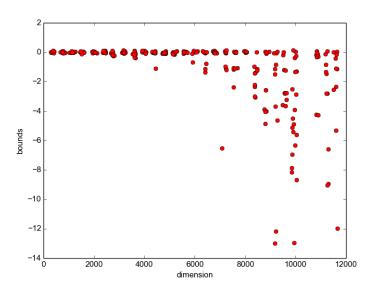
Underlying math (essentially)

- 1. Use LDA to interpret the topic assignment as a problem in Bayesian inference
- 2. Variational inference:
 - Using suitable family of approximations and metric, the problem is turned to optimization in a metric space
 - ▶ Doing suitable estimations and assumptions, problem is moved to Rⁿ and the target function (i.e. the metric) becomes tractable to compute

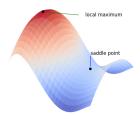
High-dimensional optimization



Effect of dimension



Where do we end up?

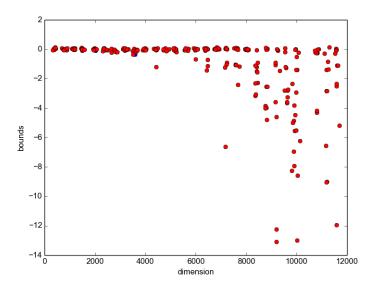


Curse of dimensionality

"...in high dimensions, the chance that all the directions around a critical point lead upward (positive curvature) is exponentially small..." (Dauphin et al. 2014¹)

¹Yann N Dauphin, Razvan Pascanu, Caglar Gulcehre, Kyunghyun Cho, Surya Ganguli, and Yoshua Bengio. Identifying and attacking the saddle point problem in high-dimensional non-convex optimization. *In Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, pages 2933-2941, 2014.

Effect of dimension, eigenvalues



What next?

- More info about the eigenvalues/local behaviour
- Improving methods

The main things

To sum up:

- Turning topic assignment to high-dimensional optimization via
 - 1. building a model
 - 2. using variational ideas to deal with Bayesian inference
- ▶ In high-dimensional spaces, many simple ideas lose their edges