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# Newton update in $L_2$ -norm random tree approximation

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# Preliminaries

- ▶  $\mathcal{X}$  is an arbitrary input space,  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}$ .
- ▶  $\mathcal{Y}$  is an output space of a set of  $\ell$ -dimensional *multilabels*

$$\mathbf{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_\ell) \in \mathcal{Y}.$$

- ▶  $y_i$  is a *microlabel* and  $y_i \in \{1, \dots, r_i\}$ ,  $r_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ .
- ▶ For example, multilabel binary classification  $y_i \in \{-1, +1\}$ .
- ▶ Training examples are sampled from  $(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}$ .
- ▶ Each example  $(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$  is mapped into a joint feature space  $\phi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ .
- ▶  $\mathbf{w}$  is the weight vector in the joint feature space.
- ▶ Define a linear score function  $F(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \langle \mathbf{w}, \phi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \rangle$ .
- ▶ The prediction  $\mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{x})$  of an input  $\mathbf{x}$  is the multilabel  $\mathbf{y}$  that maximizes the score function

$$\mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{x}) = \underset{\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{Y}}{\operatorname{argmax}} \langle \mathbf{w}, \phi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \rangle. \quad (1)$$

- ▶ (1) is called *inference* problem which is  $\mathcal{NP}$ -hard for most output feature maps.

# Markov network

- ▶ We assume that the output feature map  $\phi$  is a potential function on a Markov network  $G = (E, V)$ .
- ▶  $G$  is a complete graph with  $|V| = \ell$  nodes and  $|E| = \frac{\ell(\ell-1)}{2}$  undirected edges.
- ▶  $\varphi(\mathbf{x})$  is the input feature map, e.g., bag-of-words feature of an example  $\mathbf{x}$ .
- ▶  $\psi(\mathbf{y})$  is the output feature map which is a collection of edges and labels

$$\varphi(\mathbf{y}) = (u_e)_{e \in E}, u_e \in \{-1, +1\}^2.$$

- ▶ The joint feature is the Kronecker product of  $\varphi(\mathbf{x})$  and  $\psi(\mathbf{y})$

$$\phi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = (\phi_e(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}))_{e \in E} = (\varphi(\mathbf{x}) \otimes \psi_e(\mathbf{y}_e))_{e \in E}.$$

- ▶ The score function is

$$F(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \langle \mathbf{w}, \phi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \rangle = \sum_{e \in E} \langle \mathbf{w}_e, \phi_e(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}_e) \rangle.$$

# Inference in terms of all spanning trees

- ▶ Solving the following inference problem on a complete graph is  $\mathcal{NP}$ -hard

$$\mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{x}) = \operatorname{argmax}_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{Y}} F(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \operatorname{argmax}_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{Y}} \sum_{e \in E} \langle \mathbf{w}_e, \phi_e(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}_e) \rangle.$$

- ▶ For a complete graph, there are  $\ell^{\ell-2}$  unique spanning trees.
- ▶ We can write  $F(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$  as a conic combination of all spanning trees

$$F(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \sum_{T \in U(G)} \mathbf{E} a_T \langle \mathbf{w}_T, \phi_T(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \rangle$$
$$\sum_{T \in U(G)} \mathbf{E} a_T^2 = 1, \quad \sum_{T \in U(G)} \mathbf{E} a_T < 1.$$

- ▶  $U(G)$  is the uniform distribution over  $\ell^{\ell-2}$  spanning trees.
- ▶ There is an exponential dependency on the number of spanning trees.

# A sample of $n$ spanning trees

- Instead of using all spanning trees, we can just use  $n$  spanning trees

$$F_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{T_i} \langle \mathbf{w}_{T_i}, \phi_{T_i}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \rangle$$
$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{T_i}^2 = 1, \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{T_i} < 1.$$

- When

$$n \geq \frac{\ell^2}{\epsilon^2} \left( \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{8\sqrt{n}}{\delta} \right),$$

with high probability, we have  $|F_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) - F(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})| \leq \epsilon$ .

- A sample of  $n \in \Theta(\ell^2/\delta^2)$  random spanning tree is sufficient to estimate the score function.
- Margin achieved by  $F(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$  is also preserved by the sample of  $n$  random spanning trees  $F_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ .

# Optimization problem

- The primal optimization problem is defined as

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\mathbf{w}_{T_i}, \xi_i} \quad & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|\mathbf{w}_{T_i}\|^2 + C \sum_{k=1}^m \xi_k \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \mathbf{w}_{T_i}, \phi_{T_i}(\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{y}_k) \rangle - \max_{\mathbf{y} \neq \mathbf{y}_k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \mathbf{w}_{T_i}, \phi_{T_i}(\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{y}) \rangle \geq 1 - \xi_k, \\ & \xi_k \geq 0, \forall k \in \{1, \dots, m\}. \end{aligned}$$

- The marginalized dual problem is defined as

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{\mu \in \mathcal{M}} \quad & \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \mu_{T_i} \ell_{T_i} - \frac{1}{2} \mu_{T_i} K_{T_i} \mu_{T_i} \right) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{u_e} \mu_{T_i, e}(u_e) \leq C. \end{aligned}$$

# Optimization algorithm for a single spanning tree

- ▶ We can solve the optimization problem efficiently for each individual spanning tree.
- ▶ The algorithm iterates over all training example until convergence.
- ▶ For the  $k$ th iteration:
  1. Obtain the solution of the  $j$ th example in  $k$ th iteration  $\mu_{T_i}^k(j)$ .
  2. Compute the gradient  $g_{T_i}^k(j) = \ell_{T_i}(j) - K_{T_i} \mu_{T_i}^k(j)$ .
  3. Compute the update direction

$$\hat{\mu}_{T_i}^{k+1}(j) = \underset{\mu \in \mathcal{M}}{\operatorname{argmax}} \mu^\top g_{T_i}^k(j).$$

4. Compute the difference  $\Delta \mu_{T_i}^{k+1}(j) = \hat{\mu}_{T_i}^{k+1}(j) - \mu_{T_i}^k(j)$ .
  5. Perform the update  $\mu_{T_i}^{k+1}(j) = \mu_{T_i}^k(j) + \tau \Delta \mu_{T_i}^{k+1}(j)$
- ▶ The step size along the update direction  $\tau$  is given by the exact line search.

$$\frac{\partial \left( f(\mu_{T_i}^{k+1}(j)) - f(\mu_{T_i}^k(j)) \right)}{\partial \tau} = 0, 0 \leq \tau \leq 1.$$

# $\kappa$ -best inference for a collection of $n$ spanning trees

- ▶ The algorithm iterates over all training example until convergence.
- ▶ For the  $k$ th iteration:
  1. Obtain the solutions of the  $j$ th example over all trees  $(\mu_{T_i}^k(j))_{i=1}^n$ .
  2. Compute the gradients over all trees  $(g_{T_i}^k(j))_{i=1}^n$ .
  3. Compute the update directions

$$\hat{\mu}_{T_i}^{k+1}(j) = \underset{\mu \in \mathcal{M}}{\operatorname{argmax}} \mu^\top g_{T_i}^k(j), \forall i.$$

4. Compute the best direction

$$\tilde{\mu}_{T_i}^{k+1}(j) = \underset{\mu \in (\hat{\mu}_{T_i}^{k+1}(j))_{i=1}^n}{\operatorname{argmax}} \sum_{i=1}^n \mu^\top g_{T_i}^k(j)$$

5. Compute the difference  $\Delta \mu_{T_i}^{k+1}(j) = \hat{\mu}_{T_i}^{k+1}(j) - \hat{\mu}_{T_i}^k(j), \forall i$ .
  6. Perform the update  $\mu_{T_i}^{k+1}(j) = \mu_{T_i}^k(j) + \tau \Delta \mu_{T_i}^{k+1}(j), \forall i$ .
- ▶ The step size along the update direction  $\tau$  is given by the exact line search.

$$\frac{\partial \left( \sum_{i=1}^n f(\mu_{T_i}^{k+1}(j)) - \sum_{i=1}^n f(\mu_{T_i}^k(j)) \right)}{\partial \tau} = 0, 0 \leq \tau \leq 1.$$





# Conclusions

