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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 ℓ -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 ϕ 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 τ is given by the exact line search.

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

κ -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 τ is given by the exact line search.

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

Update with multiple directions

- ▶ The algorithm iterates over all training example until convergence.
- ▶ $\mu : \mu(j)$, and $g : g(j)$.
- ▶ For the k th iteration:
 1. Obtain the solutions of the j th example over all trees $(\mu_{T_i}^k)_{i=1}^n$.
 2. Compute the gradients over all trees $(g_{T_i}^k)_{i=1}^n$.
 3. Compute local update direction from each spanning tree

$$\mu_{T_i}^{k,*} = \underset{\mu \in \mathcal{M}}{\operatorname{argmax}} \mu^\top g_{T_i}^k, \forall i.$$

4. Project local directions into global directions

$$\mu_{T_i}^{G,k,*} \leftarrow \mu_{T_i}^{k,*}, \forall i.$$

5. Define a conic combination of update directions

$$\Delta \mu^{G,k} = \sum_{i=1}^n \tau_i \left(\mu^{G,k} - \mu_{T_i}^{G,k,*} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \tau_i \Delta \mu_{T_i}^{G,k,*}$$

6. Perform the update $\mu^{G,k+1} = \mu^{G,k} + \Delta \mu^{G,k+1}$.
7. Project the global solution on spanning trees $(\mu_{T_i}^{k+1})_{i=1}^n \leftarrow \mu^{G,k+1}$.

Newton method to compute τ

- We want to find τ that maximize the objective function given the update

$$f(\mu^{G,k} + \Delta\mu^{G,k+1}) = (\mu^{G,k} + \Delta\mu^{G,k+1})^\top \ell_G - \frac{1}{2}(\mu^{G,k} + \Delta\mu^{G,k+1})^\top K_G(\mu^{G,k} + \Delta\mu^{G,k+1})$$

$$\max_{\tau} \quad \text{s.t.} \quad 0 \leq \tau_i \leq 1.$$

- We use Newton method to solve the maximization problem and project the solution into feasible region.

Compute duality gap



Conclusions

