# Spectral learning for structured partially observable environments

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#### Overview

- A Spectral Algorithm for PSRs
- 2 The Base System
- Second Second
- 4 Computing and Learning the Base System

#### **PSRs**

Predictive state representations (PSRs) are for computing a probability distribution over observations in a dynamical system [Littman et al.] Also known as Weighted Automata (motivation dependent) PSRs compute a function on finite strings of observations sequences f(abaab...).

Defined by three parameters:  $< \alpha, A_x, \beta > \alpha$ : Weighting on states E.g  $\alpha = [0.5, 0.5]$ 

 $A_x$ : Transition operator for symbol x

$$A_{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\beta$ : Normalizer on states E.g

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(abaaba) = \alpha * A_a * A_b * A_a * A_a * A_b * \beta$$



### **HMMs**

- HMMs are an example of PSRs
- $\bullet \ A_{X} = O_{X} * T_{X}$
- $\bullet$   $O_x$  being an observation matrix
- T<sub>x</sub> being a transition matrix
- So why bother the general framework of PSRs?

## Why PSRs?

- For global optimum can learn a PSR but not an HMM
- Computational Equivalence of PSRs

$$< \alpha, A_x, \beta > v.s < \alpha * M^-1, M * A_x * M^-1, M * \beta > f(x) = (\alpha * M_-1) * (M * A_x * M_-1) * (M * \beta)$$
  
=  $\alpha * (M_-1 * M) * A_x * (M_-1 * M) * \beta)$   
=  $\alpha * A_x * \beta$ 

#### Hankel Matrices

#### Block 1

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#### Block 2

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#### Block 3

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## Learning a PSR

#### Heading

- Statement
- 2 Explanation
- Second Example
  Second Example

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## Learning a PSR Cont.

#### Heading

- Statement
- 2 Explanation
- Example

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## The Base System

Number representations:

$$39 = 1*2^5 + 0*2^4 + 0*2^3 + 1*2^2 + 1*2^1 + 1*2^0$$

Timing Queries 
$$f(a^39) = \alpha * A_a^3 2 * A_a^4 * A_a^2 * A_a^1$$

Motivation: express longer transitions directly to avoid error compounding

## The Base System Cont.

```
When are compounding errors a threat -i. Truncating states Analogy to rounding Round(51.63*34.12) v.s Round(51.63) * Round(34.12) Using \pi as the projection operator onto less states (Borja's notation) f_B ase(x) = f_N aive(x) =
```

## Why would it help?

Treatments	Response 1	Response 2
Treatment 1	0.0003262	0.562
Treatment 2	0.0015681	0.910
Treatment 3	0.0009271	0.296

Table: Table caption

## Timing in Labyrinths

Treatments	Response 1	Response 2
Treatment 1	0.0003262	0.562
Treatment 2	0.0015681	0.910
Treatment 3	0.0009271	0.296

Table: Table caption

## Multiple Observations

Treatments	Response 1	Response 2
Treatment 1	0.0003262	0.562
Treatment 2	0.0015681	0.910
Treatment 3	0.0009271	0.296

Table: Table caption

## Picking the Base System

- For timing the GCD is of interest
- In general, one wants long and frequent sub-strings
- Want to make sure Base System is diverse
- Iterative greedy heuristic

## Computing with the Base System

- Goal of Heuristic: minimize matrices in query
- Solution: Dynamic programming + trips
- Example:

## Questions? Comments?

#### **Theorem**

## Theorem (Mass-energy equivalence)

$$E = mc^2$$

#### Verbatim

### Example (Theorem Slide Code)

```
\begin{frame}
\frametitle{Theorem}
\begin{theorem}[Mass--energy equivalence]
$E = mc^2$
\end{theorem}
\end{frame}
```

## **Figure**

Uncomment the code on this slide to include your own image from the same directory as the template .TeX file.

#### Citation

An example of the \cite command to cite within the presentation:

This statement requires citation [Smith, 2012].

### References



John Smith (2012)

Title of the publication

Journal Name 12(3), 45 - 678.

## The End