Probabilistic Circuits:
Marginal Maximum a Posteriori Queries

Markus Pawellek

January 21, 2022

Outline

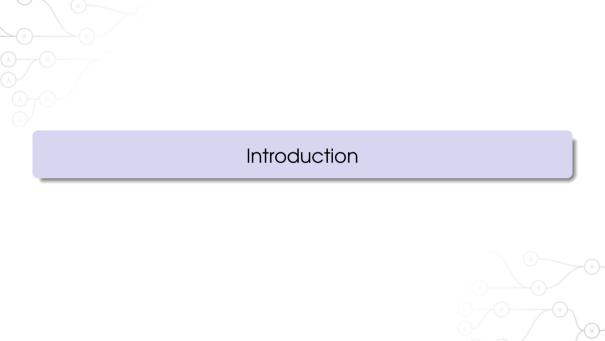# Introduction

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► Marginal maximum a posteriori (MMAP) queries combine marginal (MAR) and maximum a posteriori (MAP) inference

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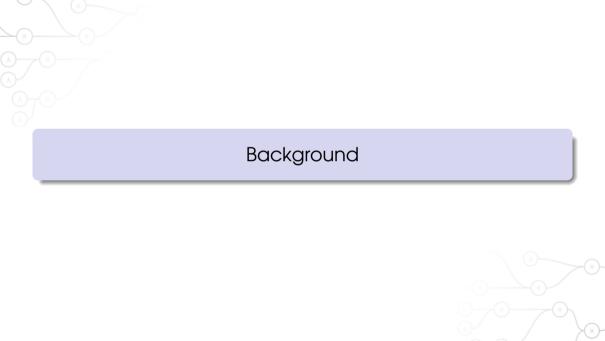
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- Here, notations varies a little bit: no boldface letters

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- Finite set X of random variables
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- Partition $\{Q, E, Z\}$ of X
- Partial state $e \in E$
- Generalized interval $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathrm{val}(Z)$

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$$\underset{q \in \mathrm{val}(Q)}{\arg\max} \; p\left(Q = q \mid E = e, Z \in \mathfrak{I}\right) = \underset{q \in \mathrm{val}(Q)}{\arg\max} \int_{\mathfrak{I}} p(q, e, z) \, \mathrm{d}Z$$

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$$\underset{q \in \text{val}(Q)}{\arg \max} \int_{\mathfrak{I}} p(q, e, z) \, \mathrm{d}Z$$

▶ **case** $Q = \emptyset$: MAR Query

$$\int_{\mathfrak{I}} p(e, z) \, \mathrm{d}Z$$

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$$\arg\max_{q\in\mathrm{val}(Q)} \int_{\mathcal{J}} p(q, e, z)\,\mathrm{d}Z$$

▶ **case $Q = \emptyset$:** MAR Query

$$\int_{\mathcal{J}} p(e, z)\,\mathrm{d}Z$$

▶ **case $Z = \emptyset$:** MAP Query

$$\arg\max_{q\in\mathrm{val}(Q)} p(q, e)$$

Background: Review

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$\quad\quad\quad$ decomposable $\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad$ consistent

$\mathcal{G}$ is decomposable $\implies$ $\mathcal{G}$ is consistent

$\quad\quad$ $\mathcal{C}$ is tractable for both MAR and MAP queries

$\quad\quad\quad$ $\iff$ $\mathcal{G}$ is decomposable, smooth, and deterministic

Marginal Determinism

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Simple generalization of determinism

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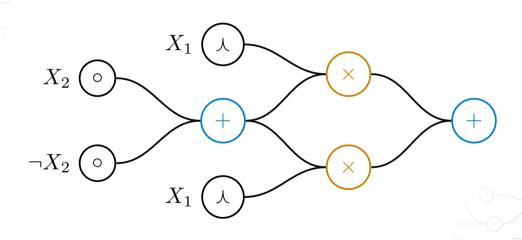
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> $\mathcal{G}$ is Q-marginal deterministic
>
> $:\iff$ for all sum units $n \in \mathcal{G}$ with $\varphi(n) \cap Q \neq \emptyset$,
>
> n is marginal deterministic with respect to Q
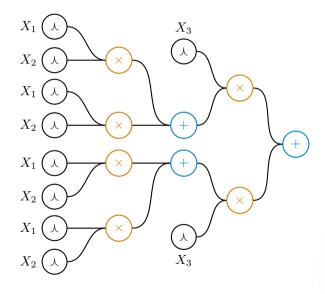
Tractable Computation

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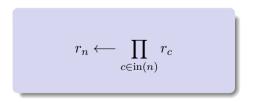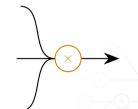
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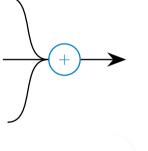- Assume, input units provide correct output

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- Product units are handled identically in MAR and MAP

$$r_n \longleftarrow \prod_{c \in \text{in}(n)} r_c$$

if $\quad \varphi(n) \cap Q \neq \emptyset \quad$ **then**

$$r_n \longleftarrow \max_{c \in \text{in}(n)} \vartheta_{nc} r_c$$

else

$$r_n \longleftarrow \sum_{c \in \text{in}(n)} \vartheta_{nc} r_c$$

Sufficient Conditions

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Theorem:

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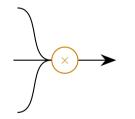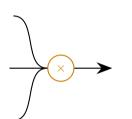
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$$\mathcal{Q}(e, \mathcal{I}) = \max_{q \in \text{val}(Q)} \int_{\mathcal{I}} \mathcal{C}(Z, q, e) \, \mathrm{d}Z$$

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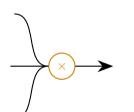
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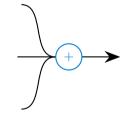
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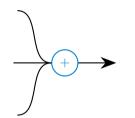&= \prod_{i=1}^{k} \mathcal{C}_i(e_i, \mathcal{I}_i)
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Sufficient Conditions: Sum Units

▶ Sum units with $\varphi(n) \cap Q = \emptyset$ reduce to MAR queries

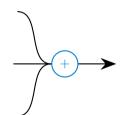# Sufficient Conditions: Sum Units

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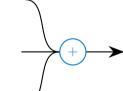
$$\mathbb{Q}(e, \mathbb{J}) = \max_{q \in \mathrm{val}(Q)} \int_{\mathbb{J}} \sum_{i \in \mathrm{in}(n)} \vartheta_i \mathcal{C}_i(Z, q, e) \, \mathrm{d}Z$$

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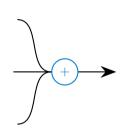
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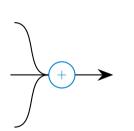
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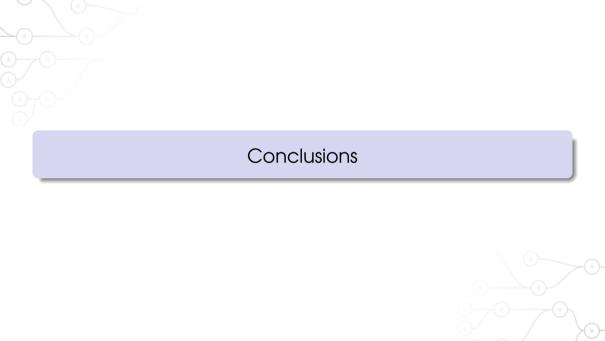
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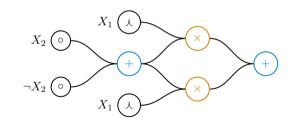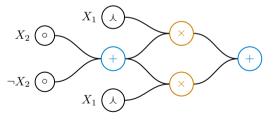- MMAP queries are typically be NP-hard

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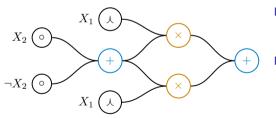
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▶ Sum units compute maxima if support contains query variables
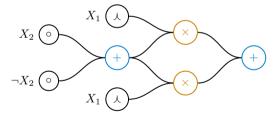
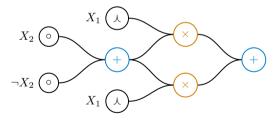- Marginal determinism for all sets of query variables

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Thank you for Your Attention!

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References

(1) YooJung Choi, Antonio Vergari, and Guy Van den Broeck. "Probabilistic Circuits: A Unifying Framework for Tractable Probabilistic Models". In: (October 2020). URL: http://starai.cs.ucla.edu/papers/ProbCirc20.pdf (visited on 01/19/2022).