

Probabilistic Circuits: Marginal Maximum a Posteriori Queries

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January 21, 2022

Outline



Introduction

Background


Marginal Determinism

Tractable Computation


Sufficient Conditions

Conclusions






Introduction




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

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 - ▶ Usage of MAR and MAP algorithms
 - ▶ Here, notations varies a little bit: no boldface letters
- 



Background



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- ▶ Partial state $e \in E$
- ▶ Generalized interval $\mathcal{I} \subset \text{val}(Z)$

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$$\arg \max_{q \in \text{val}(Q)} p(Q = q \mid E = e, Z \in \mathcal{J}) = \arg \max_{q \in \text{val}(Q)} \int_{\mathcal{J}} p(q, e, z) \, dZ$$

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Probabilistic Circuit \mathcal{C} with circuit structure \mathcal{G}

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

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



Marginal Determinism

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Simple generalization of determinism

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sum unit is Q -marginal deterministic

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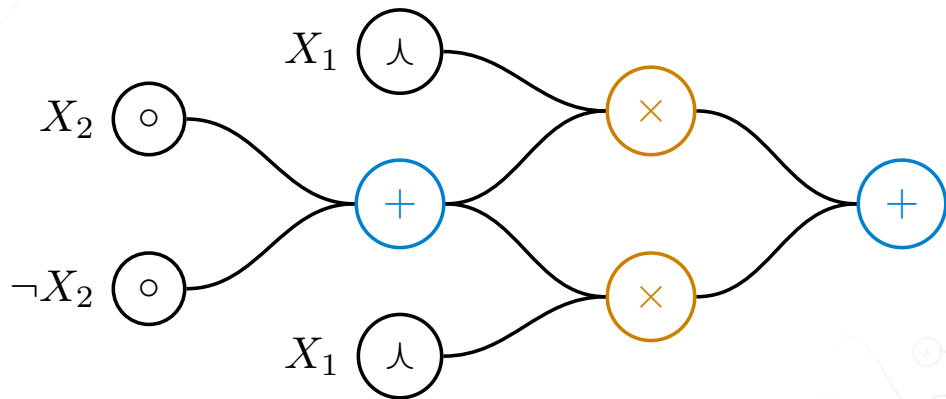
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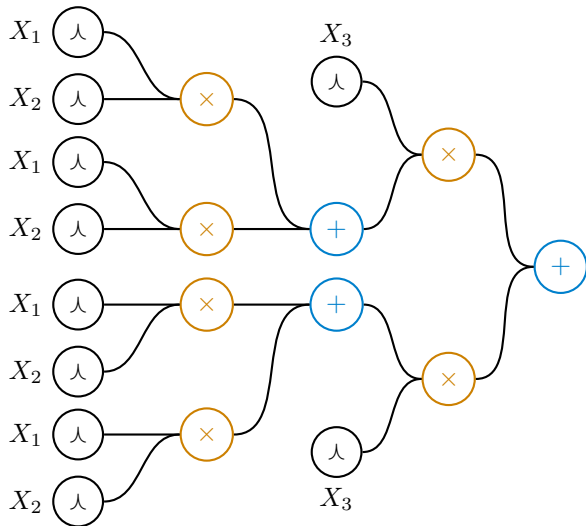
\mathcal{G} is Q -marginal deterministic

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

Marginal Determinism: Example



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Tractable Computation



Tractable Computation: General

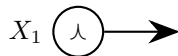
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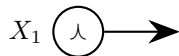
Tractable Computation: General

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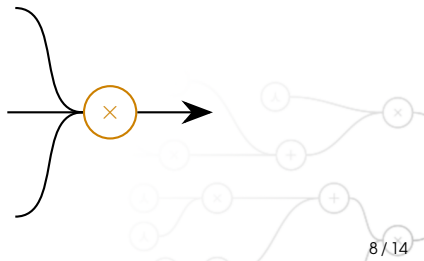
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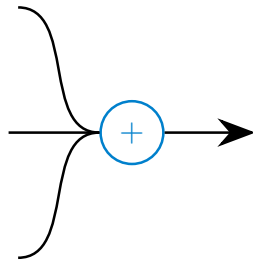


- ▶ Product units are handled identically in MAR and MAP

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



Tractable Computation: Sum Units



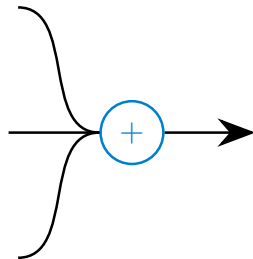
Tractable Computation: Sum Units

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

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

else

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





Sufficient Conditions

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Theorem:

\mathcal{G} be smooth, decomposable, and Q -marginal deterministic

\implies for any parameterization ϑ

the algorithm tractably computes MMAP queries of \mathcal{C} over Q

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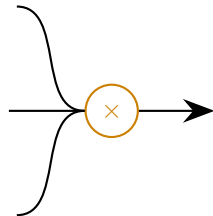
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$$\mathcal{Q}(e, \mathcal{J}) = \max_{q \in \text{val}(Q)} \int_{\mathcal{J}} \mathcal{C}(Z, q, e) dZ$$

Sufficient Conditions: Product Units

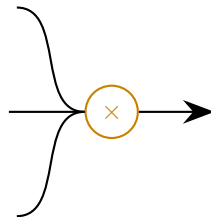
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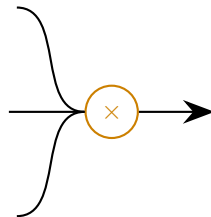
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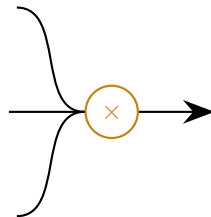
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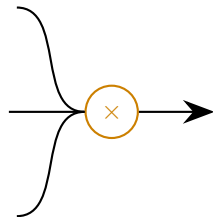
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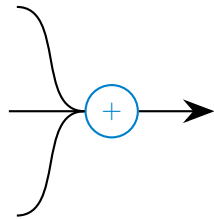
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Sufficient Conditions: Sum Units

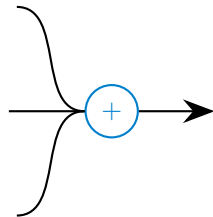
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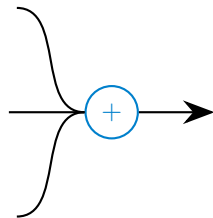
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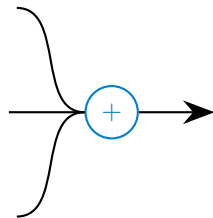
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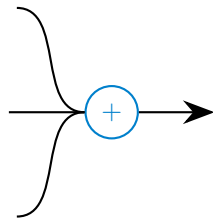
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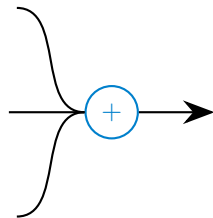
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A decorative diagram in the top-left corner of the slide. It features a network of nodes and connections. Some nodes are circles containing a plus sign (+), while others are circles containing a multiplication sign (x). The nodes are interconnected by lines, some of which are curved, suggesting a complex mathematical or computational structure.

Conclusions



A decorative diagram in the bottom-right corner of the slide, mirroring the one in the top-left. It consists of a network of nodes (circles with + or x) connected by lines, some straight and some curved, representing a mathematical or computational process.

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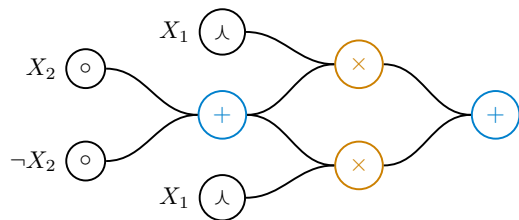
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- ▶ Marginal determinism, smoothness, and decomposability are sufficient but strong conditions for tractable computation

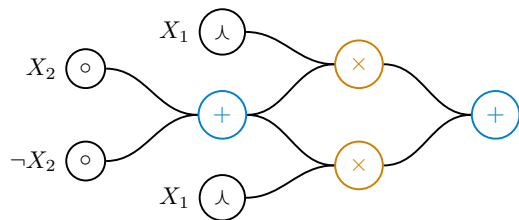
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Conclusions: Outlook

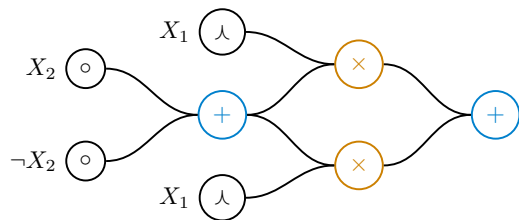


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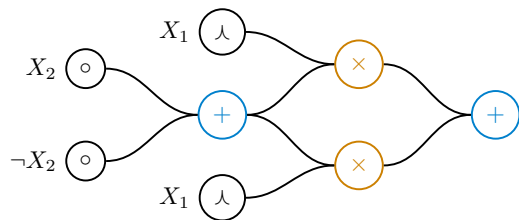
- Marginal determinism for all sets of query variables

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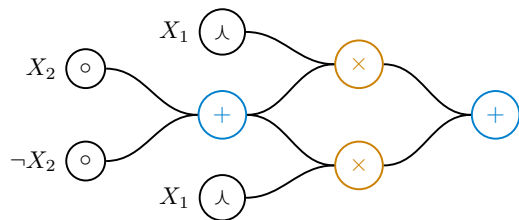
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Conclusions: Outlook



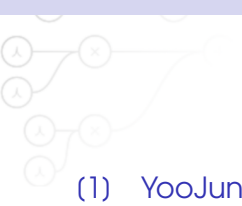
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Thank you for Your Attention!



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References

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- (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).
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