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Inter-University Research Institute Corporation /
Research Organization of Information and Systems
National Institute of Informatics



Machine Learning with Information Geometry

Mahito Sugiyama

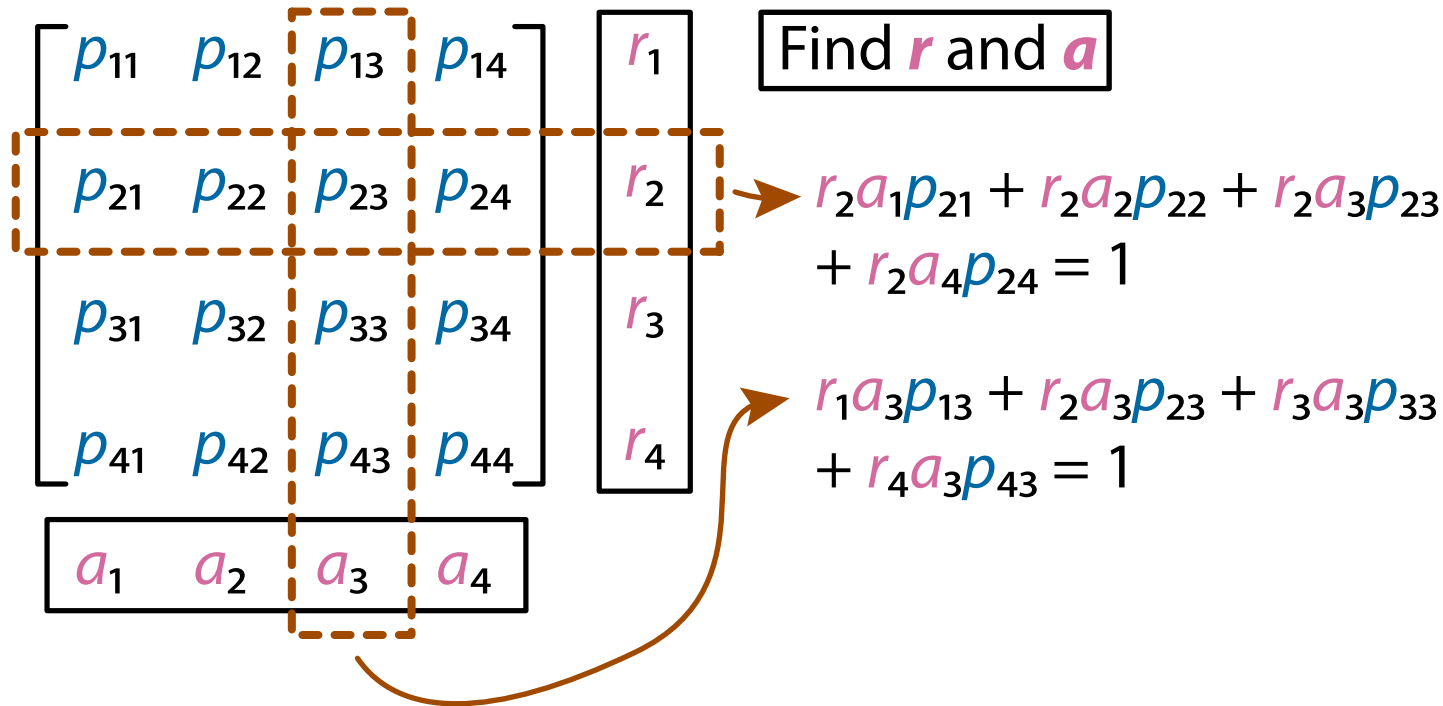
Summary

- We study **machine learning** with its applications
 - We focus on the relationship between computational processes, discrete structures, and machine learning models
- Ongoing topics
 - Machine Learning with **Information Geometry**
 - Machine Learning with **Discrete Structure**
 - **Significant Pattern Mining**
 - Machine Learning Applications

Tensor (Matrix) Balancing

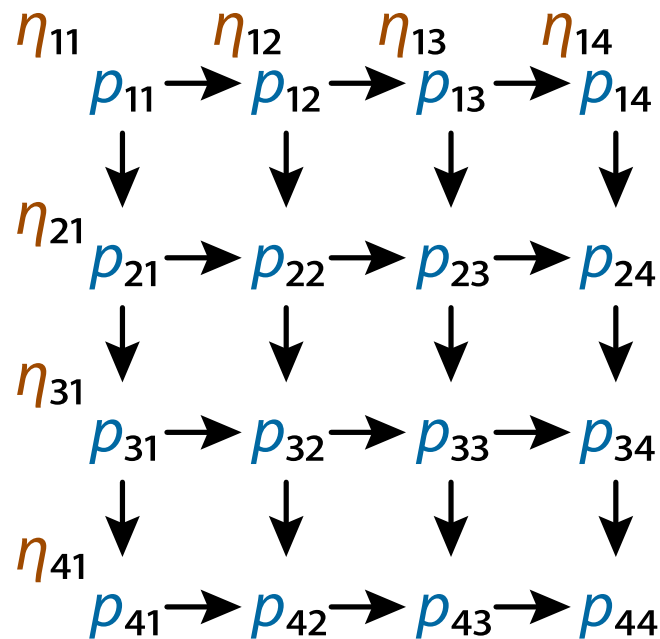
$$\begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} & p_{13} & p_{14} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} & p_{23} & p_{24} \\ p_{31} & p_{32} & p_{33} & p_{34} \\ p_{41} & p_{42} & p_{43} & p_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$

Tensor (Matrix) Balancing



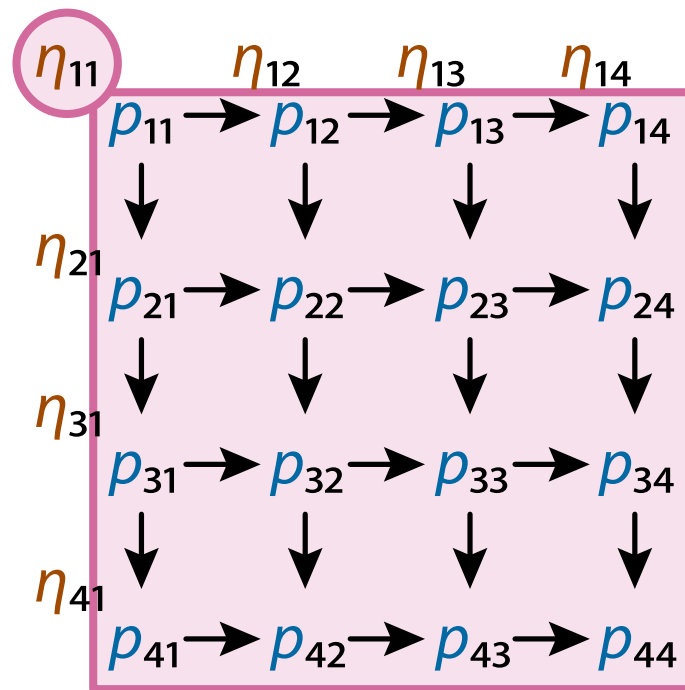
Introduce η

$$\begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} & p_{13} & p_{14} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} & p_{23} & p_{24} \\ p_{31} & p_{32} & p_{33} & p_{34} \\ p_{41} & p_{42} & p_{43} & p_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$



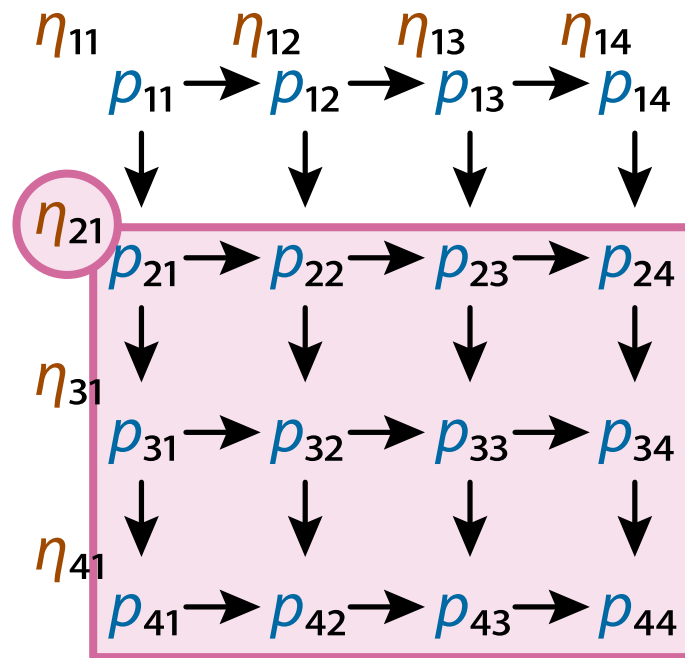
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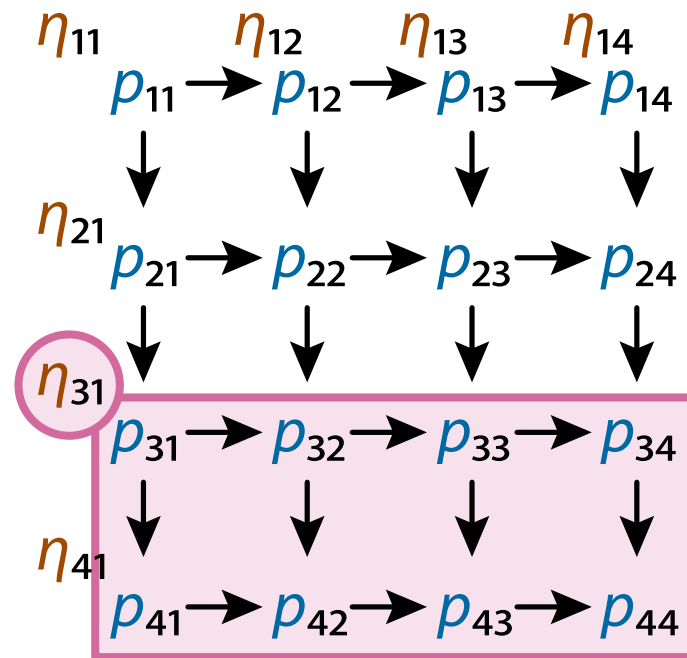
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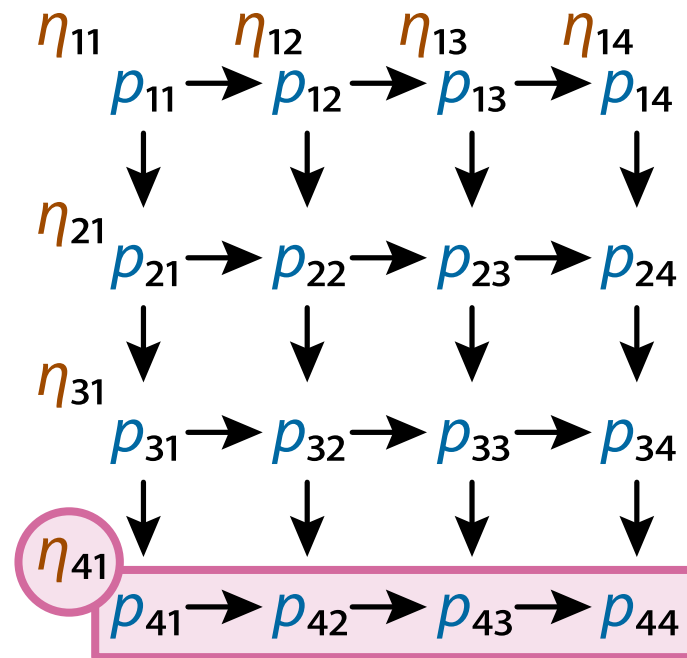
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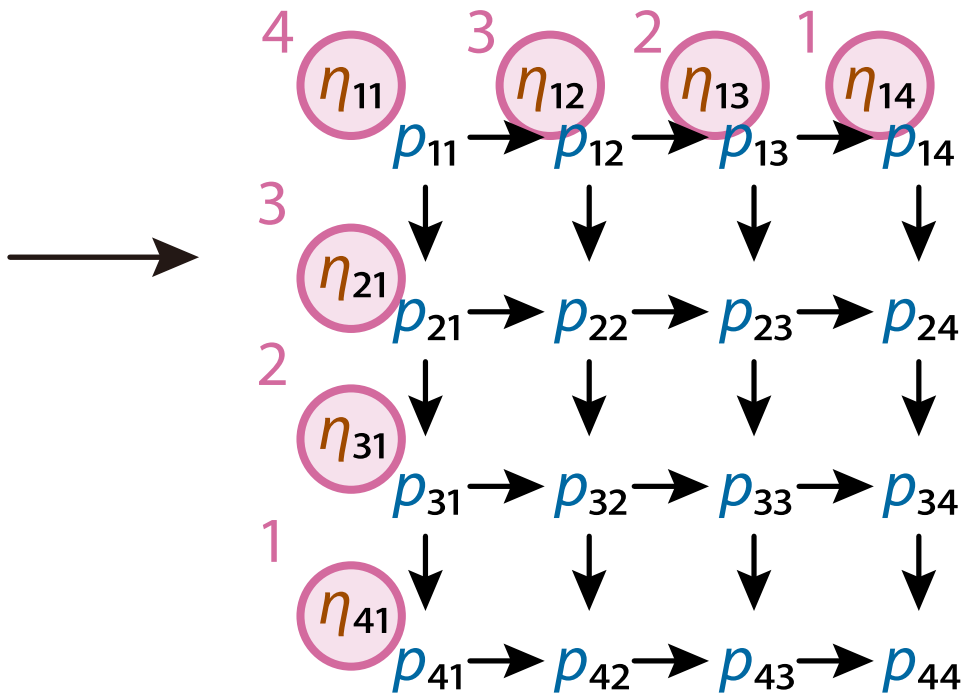
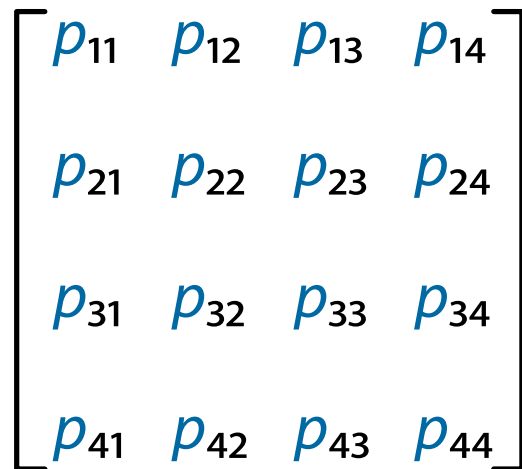


Introduce η

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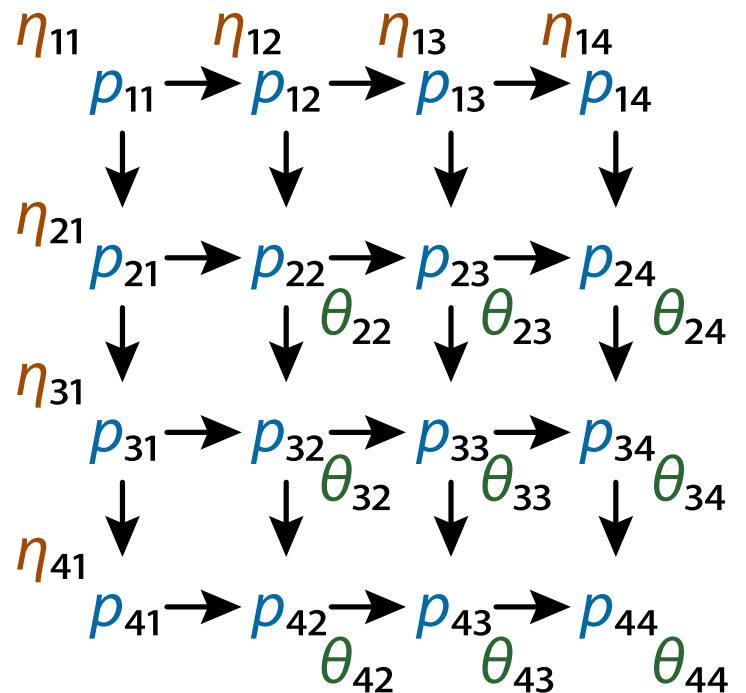


Constraints on η



Introduce θ

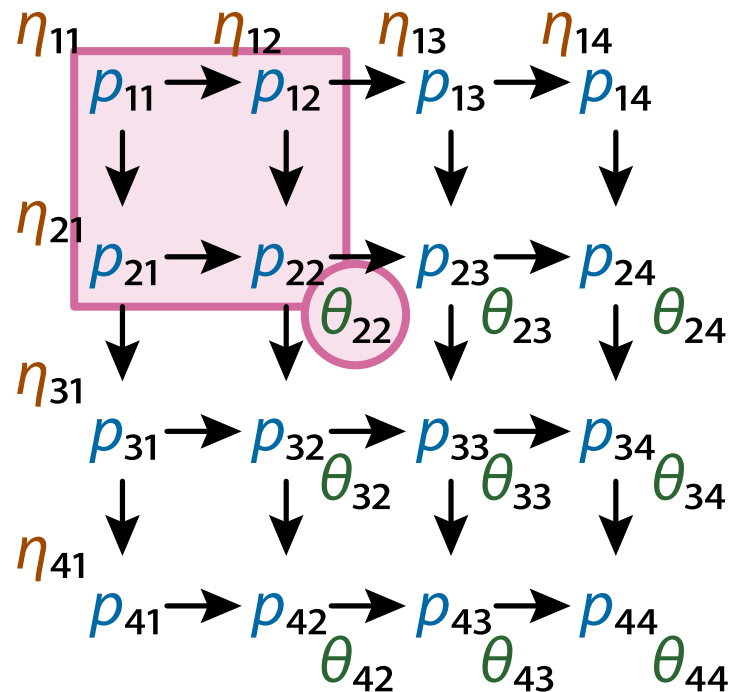
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$$\theta_{ij} = \log p_{ij} - \log p_{i-1,j} - \log p_{i,j-1} + \log p_{i-1,j-1}$$

Introduce θ

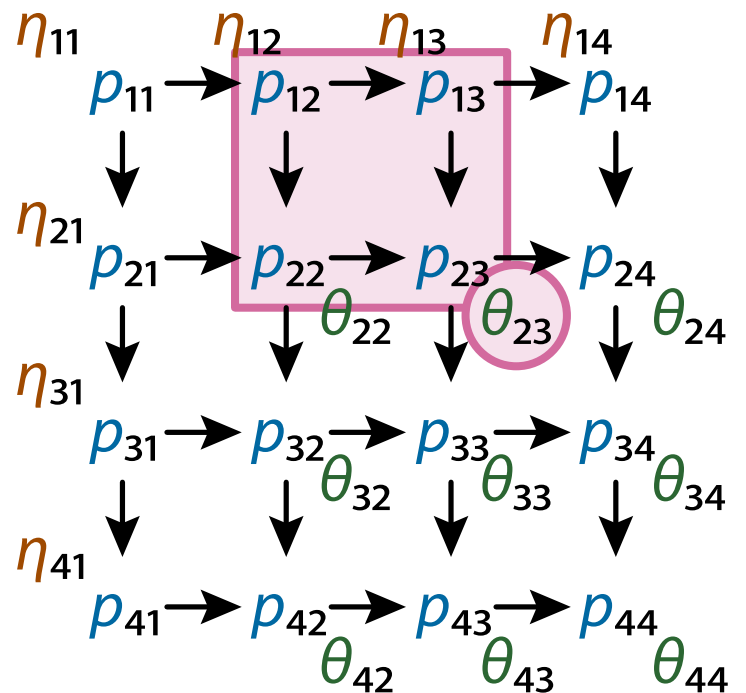
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$$\theta_{ij} = \log p_{ij} - \log p_{i-1j} - \log p_{ij-1} + \log p_{i-1j-1}$$

Introduce θ

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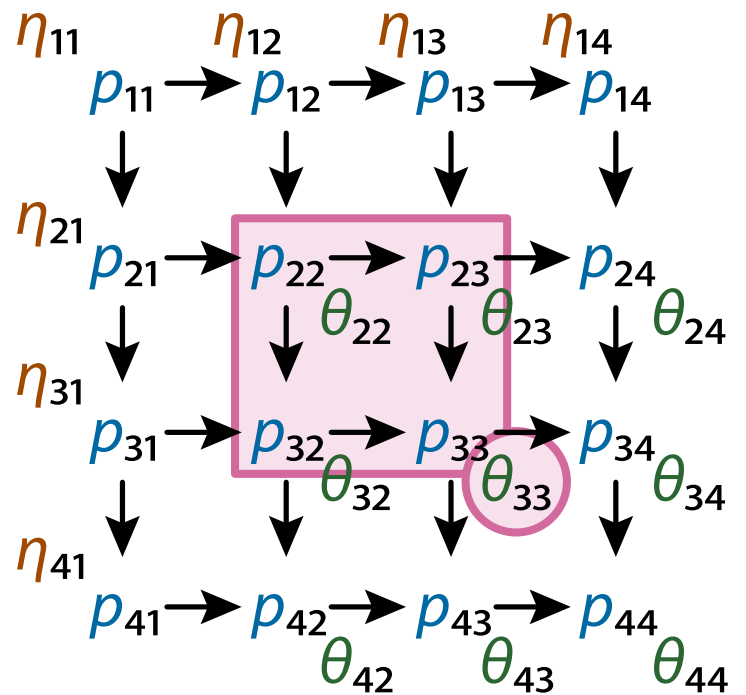
$$\theta_{ij} = \log p_{ij} - \log p_{i-1j} - \log p_{ij-1} + \log p_{i-1j-1}$$

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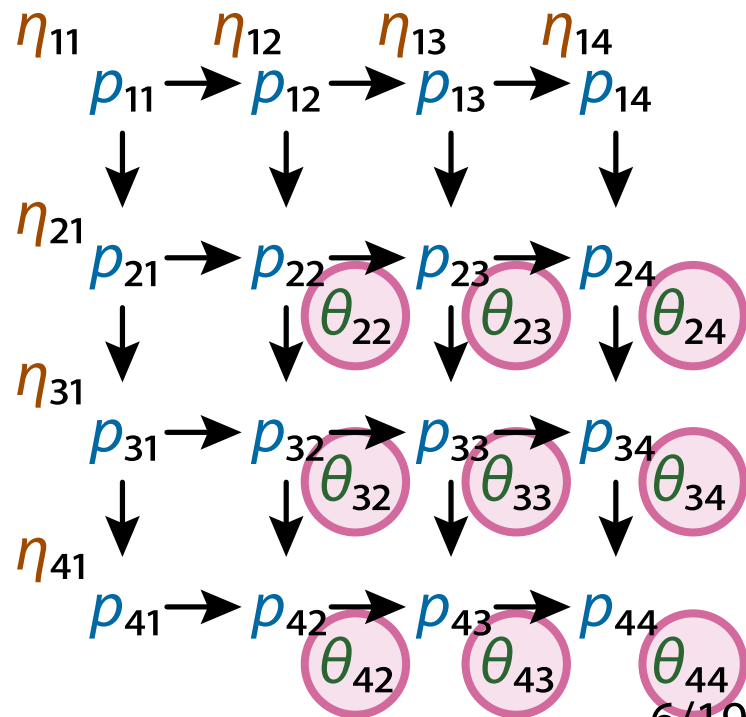


$$\theta_{ij} = \log p_{ij} - \log p_{i-1j} - \log p_{ij-1} + \log p_{i-1j-1}$$



Introduce θ

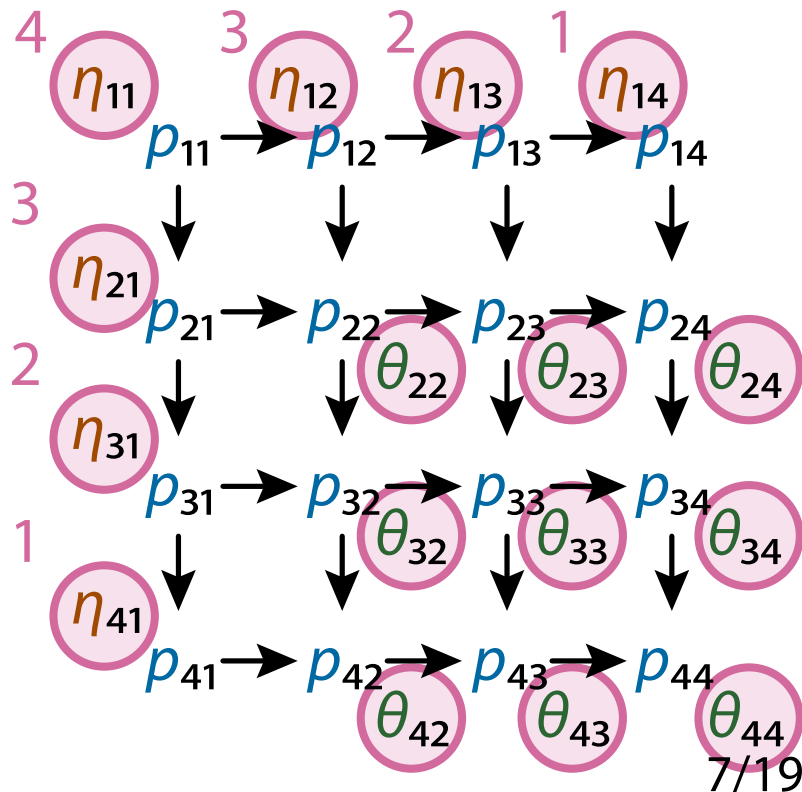
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$$\theta_{ij} = \log p_{ij} - \log p_{i-1,j} - \log p_{i,j-1} + \log p_{i-1,j-1}$$

Balancing as Constraints on η and θ

$$\begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} & p_{13} & p_{14} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} & p_{23} & p_{24} \\ p_{31} & p_{32} & p_{33} & p_{34} \\ p_{41} & p_{42} & p_{43} & p_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$



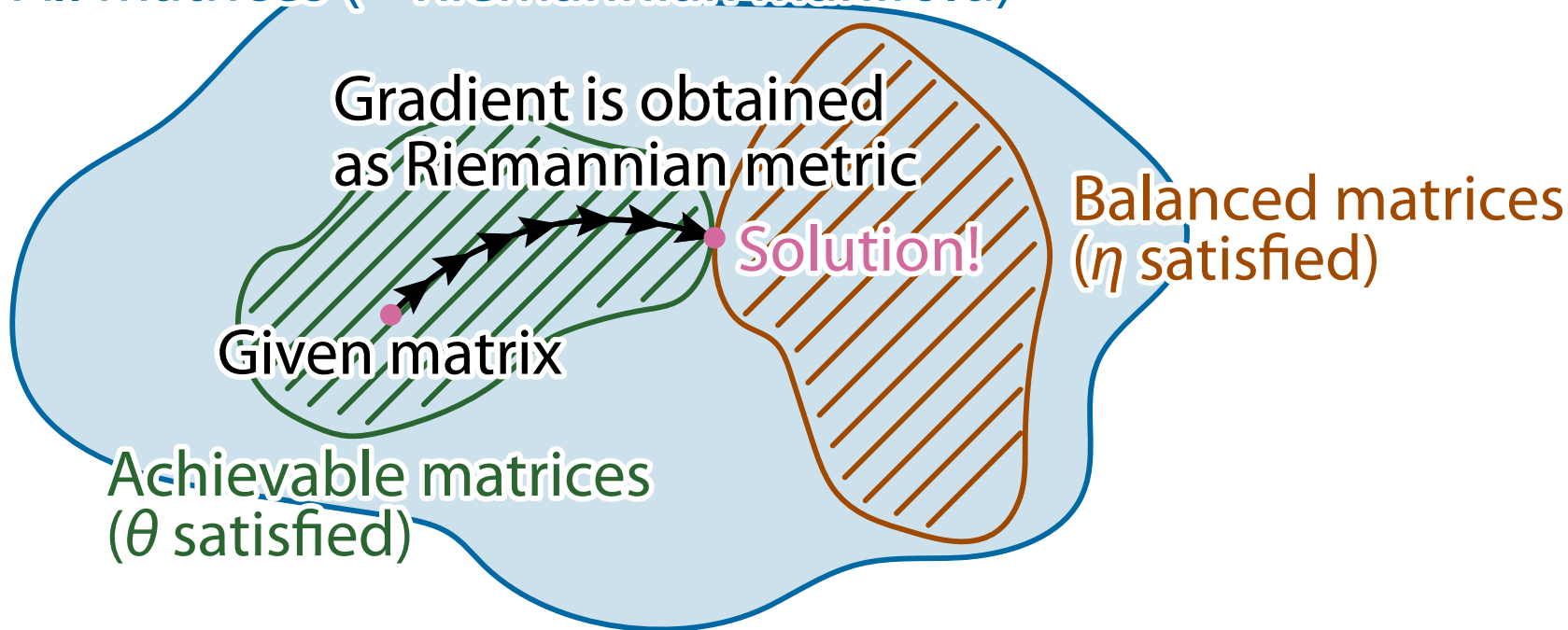
Matrix balancing is achieved iff:

$$\eta_{11} = 4, \eta_{21} = 3, \dots, \eta_{41} = 1$$

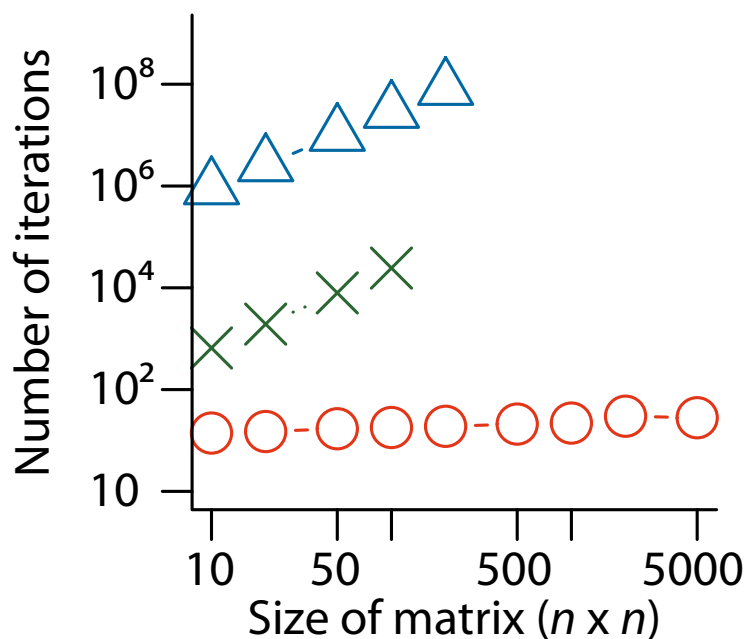
without changing any θ_{ij}

Information Geometric View

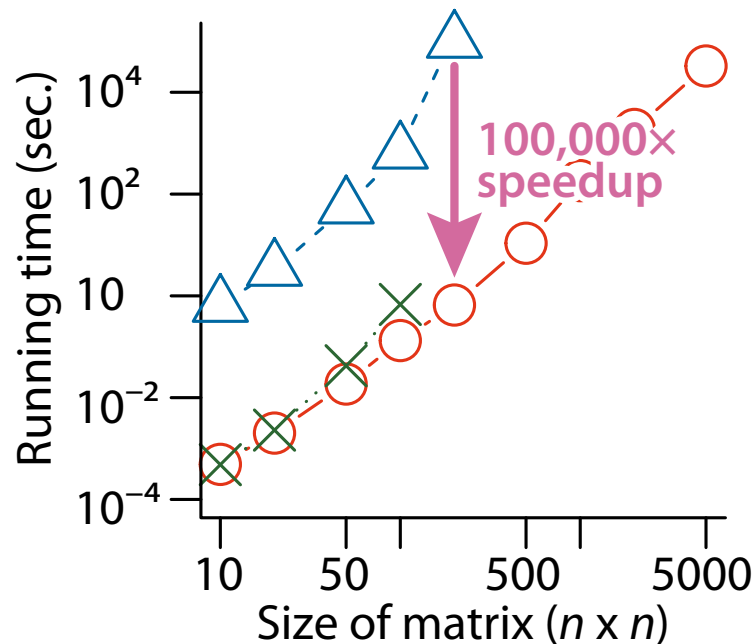
All matrices (\equiv Riemannian manifold)



Empirical Performance

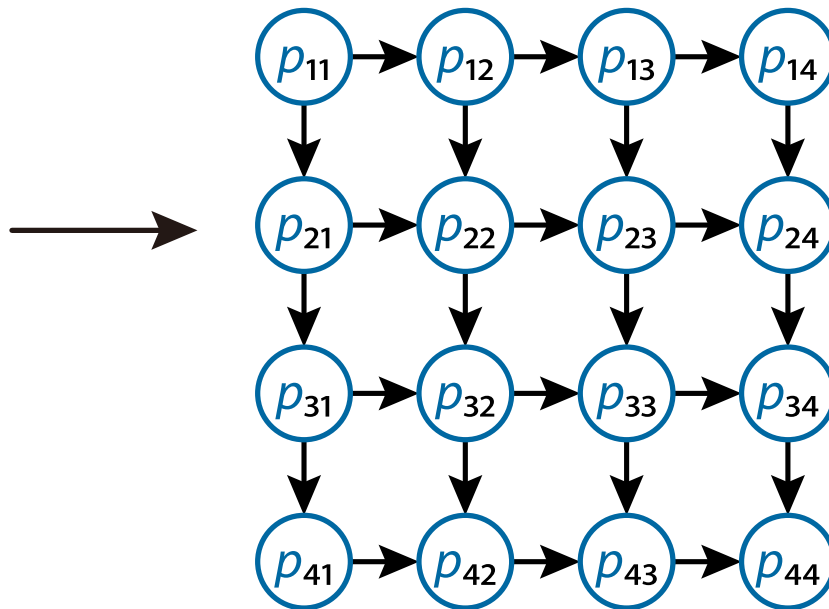


—○— Newton (proposed) - -△- - Sinkhorn ...×... BNEWT

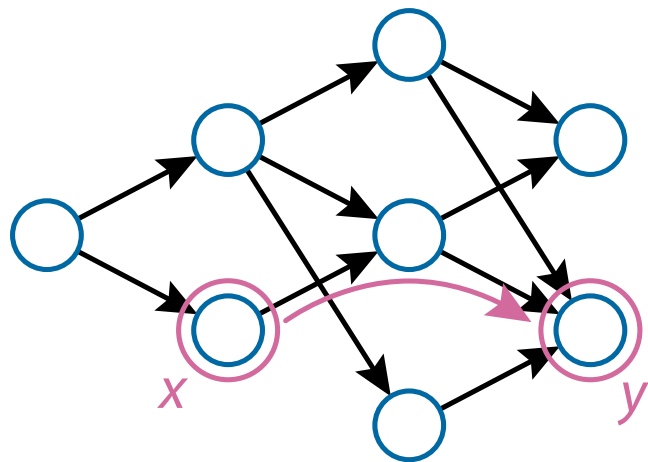


From Matrix to Poset (DAG)

$$\begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} & p_{13} & p_{14} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} & p_{23} & p_{24} \\ p_{31} & p_{32} & p_{33} & p_{34} \\ p_{41} & p_{42} & p_{43} & p_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$



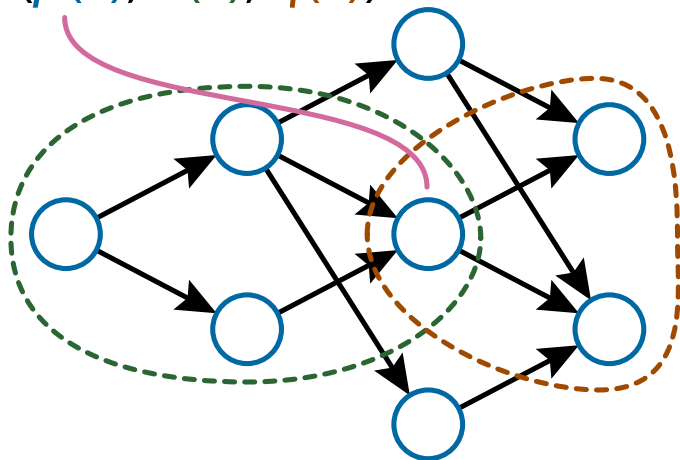
Partially Ordered Set



- Partially ordered set (**poset**) (S, \leq)
 - (i) $x \leq x$ (reflexivity)
 - (ii) $x \leq y, y \leq x \Rightarrow x = y$ (antisymmetry)
 - (iii) $x \leq y, y \leq z \Rightarrow x \leq z$ (transitivity)
 - We assume that S is finite and includes the least element (bottom) $\perp \in S$
- Equivalent to a DAG
 - Each $x \in S$ is a node
 - $x \leq y \iff y$ is reachable from x

Log-Linear Model on Poset

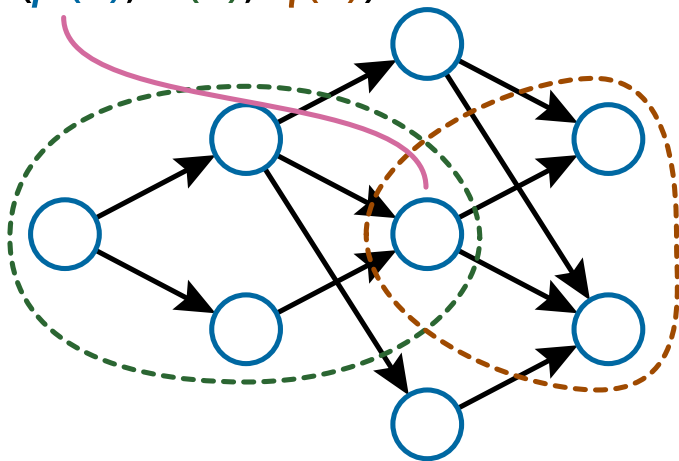
Each $x \in S$ has a triple:
 $(p(x), \theta(x), \eta(x))$



- A probability vector $p:S \rightarrow (0,1)$
s.t. $\sum_{x \in S} p(x) = 1$
 - (Normalized) weight for each node
- We introduce $\theta:S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $\eta:S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as
$$\log p(x) = \sum_{s \leq x} \theta(s),$$
$$\eta(x) = \sum_{s \geq x} p(s)$$

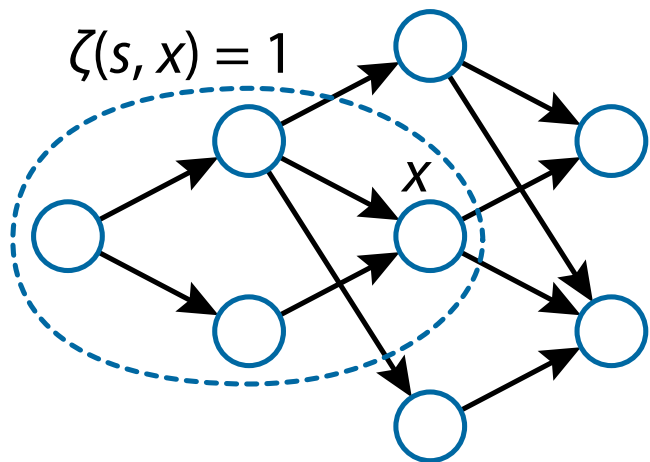
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 - (Normalized) weight for each node
- We introduce $\theta:S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $\eta:S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as
$$\log p(x) = \sum_{s \leq x} \theta(s), \quad \theta(x) = \sum_{s \in S} \mu(s, x) \log p(s)$$
$$\eta(x) = \sum_{s \geq x} p(s), \quad p(x) = \sum_{s \in S} \mu(x, s) \eta(s)$$

Möbius Function



- **Zeta function** $\zeta: S \times S \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

$$\zeta(s, x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } s \leq x, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- **Möbius function** $\mu: S \times S \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

$$\mu(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = y, \\ -\sum_{x \leq s < y} \mu(x, s) & \text{if } x < y, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- We have $\zeta\mu = I$, that is;

$$\sum_{s \in S} \zeta(s, y) \mu(x, s) = \sum_{x \leq s \leq y} \mu(x, s) = \delta_{xy}$$

Möbius Function Is Generalization of Inclusion-Exclusion Principle

- For sets A, B, C ,

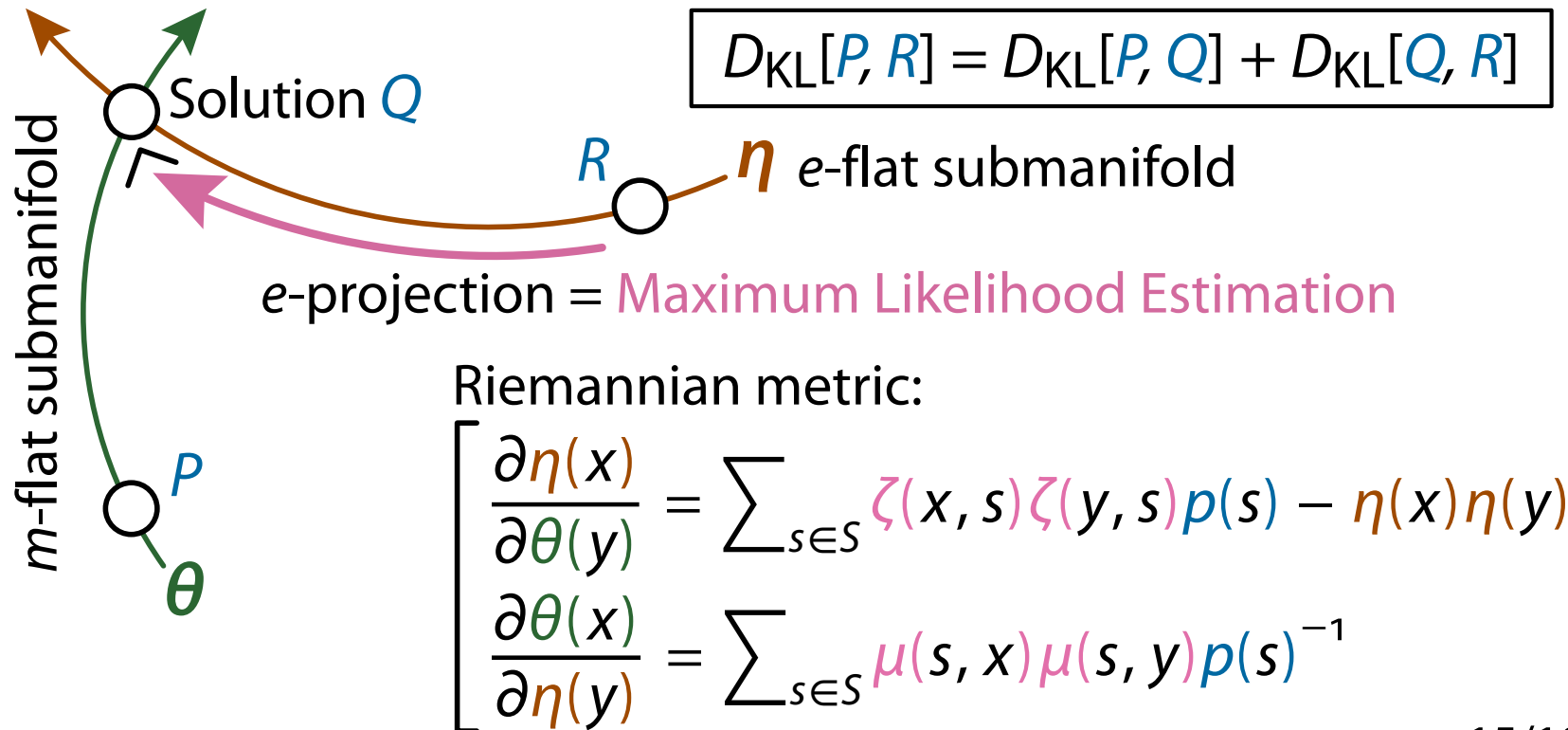
$$|A \cup B \cup C| = |A| + |B| + |C| - |A \cap B| - |B \cap C| - |A \cap C| + |A \cap B \cap C|$$

- In general, for A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n ,

$$\left| \bigcup_i A_i \right| = \sum_{J \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}, J \neq \emptyset} (-1)^{|J|-1} \left| \bigcap_{j \in J} A_j \right|$$

- The Möbius function μ is the generalization of “ $(-1)^{|J|-1}$ ”

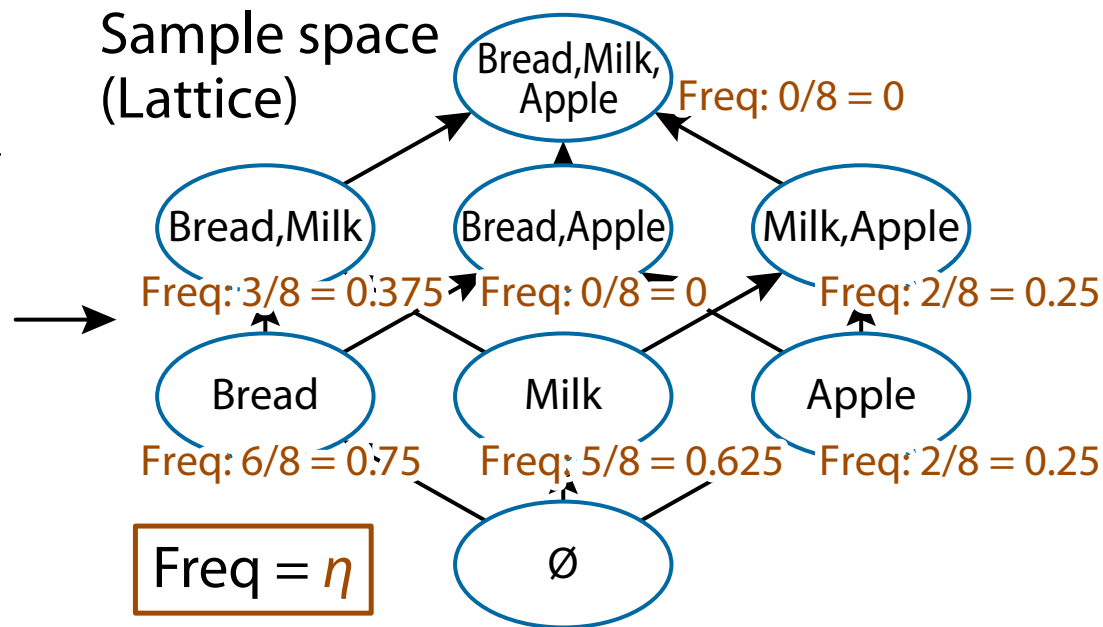
Riemannian Manifold with Info. Geometry



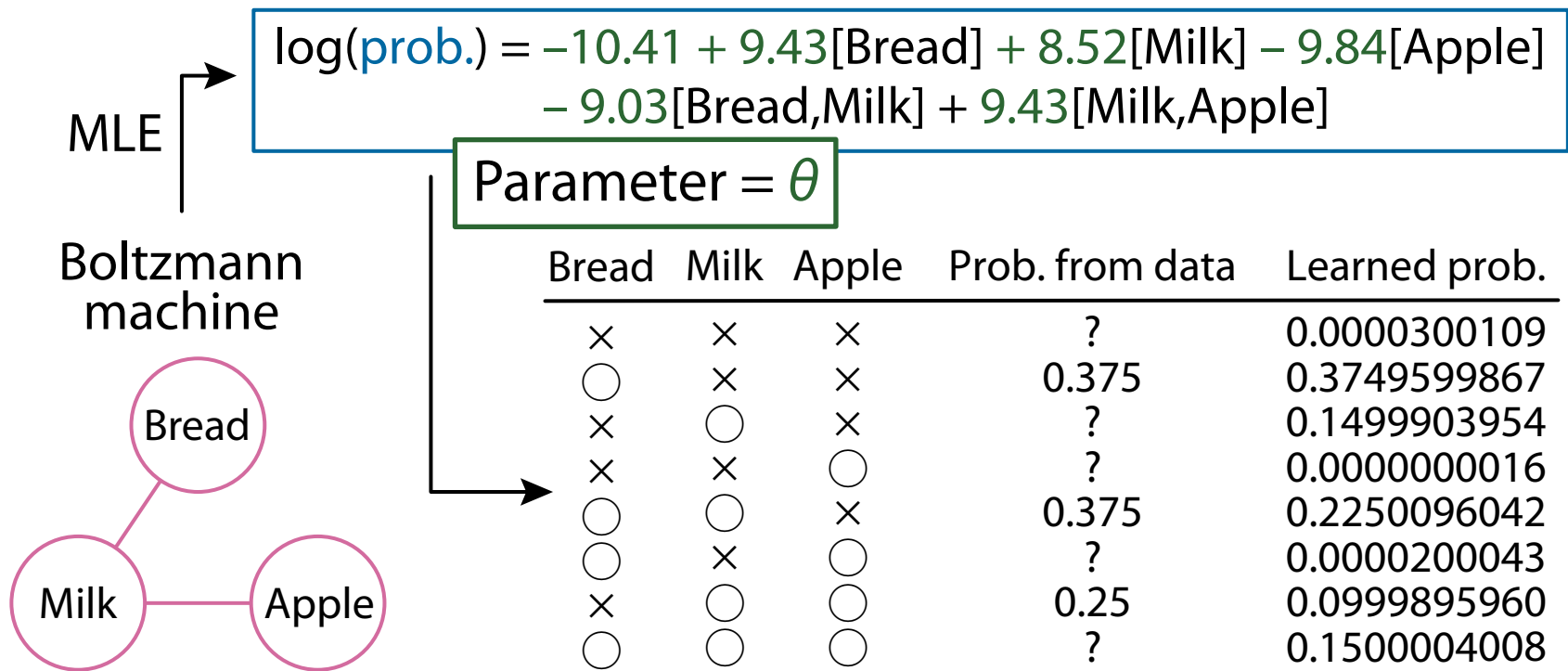
Example of Learning Prob. Dist. (1/2)

Dataset

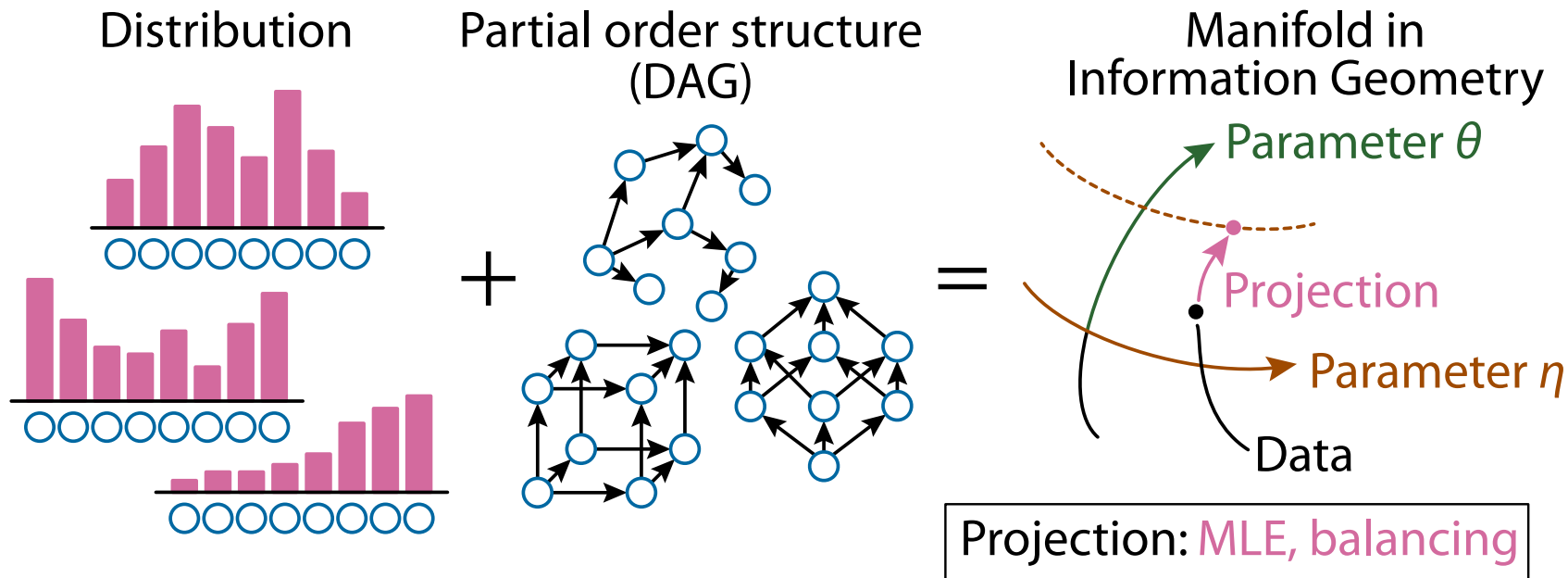
	Bread	Milk	Apple
ID 1	○	×	×
ID 2	○	○	×
ID 3	○	×	×
ID 4	×	○	○
ID 5	×	○	○
ID 6	○	○	×
ID 7	○	×	×
ID 8	○	○	×



Example of Learning Prob. Dist. (2/2)



Summary of Our Approach



Conclusion

- We have established **information geometric formulation** for **partial order structures**
 - Learning process can be achieved as a **projection** in the parameter space (dually flat manifold)
- We have studied several applications
 - Sugiyama, M., Nakahara, H., Tsuda, K.,
Tensor Balancing on Statistical Manifold, [ICML2017](#)
 - Sugiyama, M., Nakahara, H., Tsuda, K.,
Legendre Decomposition for Tensors, [NeurIPS2018](#)
 - **Truncated Boltzmann machines** (submitted)