

Neural Uncertainty

Max Cohen

September 23, 2020

Chapter 1

Model definition

1.1 Notations

We consider the prediction task of a hidden state (x^1, \dots, x^T) given a set of observations (y^1, \dots, y^T) .

1.2 Model

We define a L layer RNN followed by a fully connected layer. At time step t ,

$$\begin{cases} x_{t+1} = \tanh(W_x h_{t+1}^L + b_x) \\ h_{t+1}^l = \tanh(W_{hy}^l h_{t+1}^{l-1} + W_{hh}^l h_t^l + b_h^l) \quad \forall 1 \leq l \leq L \end{cases}$$

with $h_t^0 \equiv y_t \forall t$ and $h_0^l \equiv 0 \forall 1 \leq l \leq L$.

Let's consider the weights of the last RNN and fully connected layers as $\Theta \equiv (W_{hy}^L, W_{hh}^L, b_h^L, W_x, b_x)$. We can define a new matrix h_t at each time step corresponding to the concatenation of all RNN layers: $h_t \equiv (h_t^1 \dots h_t^L)$. We also introduce two sequences of random noises as i.i.d real valued random variables ϵ and η . We can now write our model in terms of two functions f and g as:

$$\begin{cases} x_{t+1} = f_{\Theta}(h_t) + \epsilon_t & \text{observation model} \\ h_{t+1} = g_{\Theta}(h_t, y_{t+1}) + \eta_t & \text{state model} \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Q(\hat{\Theta}_p, \Theta) &= \mathbb{E}_{\hat{\Theta}_p} [\log p_{\Theta}(X_{1:T}, h_{1:T}, y_{1:T}) | X_{1:T}] \\
&\simeq \frac{1}{T} \sum_{i=1}^T \log p_{\Theta}(X_{1:T}, h_{1:T}, y_{1:T}) \\
&= \frac{1}{T} \log \left(\prod_{k=1}^T p_{\Theta}(h_k | h_{k-1}, y_k) p_{\Theta}(x_k | h_k) \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=1}^T \log p_{\Theta}(h_k | h_{k-1}, y_k) + \log p_{\Theta}(x_k | h_k) \\
&= \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=1}^T \log \left[\det(2\pi \Sigma_h)^{-1/2} \exp(-\frac{1}{2}(h_k - g_{\Theta}(h_{k-1}, y_k))^T \Sigma_h (h_k - g_{\Theta}(h_{k-1}, y_k))) \right] \\
&\quad + \log \left[\det(2\pi \Sigma_x)^{-1/2} \exp(-\frac{1}{2}(x_k - f_{\Theta}(h_k))^T \Sigma_x (x_k - f_{\Theta}(h_k))) \right] \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \log |\Sigma_h| - \frac{1}{2} \log |\Sigma_x| \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2T} \sum_{k=1}^T (h_k - g_{\Theta}(h_{k-1}, y_k))^T \Sigma_h (h_k - g_{\Theta}(h_{k-1}, y_k)) \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2T} \sum_{k=1}^T (x_k - f_{\Theta}(h_k))^T \Sigma_x (x_k - f_{\Theta}(h_k))
\end{aligned}$$