

Beta-Negative Binomial Process and Exchangeable Random Partitions for Mixed-Membership Modeling

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Introduction

The integer-valued beta-negative binomial process (BNBP) is employed to partition a count vector into a latent column-exchangeable random count matrix. The paper makes the following contributions:

➤ An exchangeable partition probability function (EPPF) for mixed-membership modeling is proposed.

➤ The prediction rule to simulate the exchangeable random partitions for grouped data governed by the BNBP is derived.

➤ A fully collapsed Gibbs sampler, with closed-form update equations for model parameters, is constructed.

➤ The BNBP topic model is shown to converge fast, mix well, and provide state-of-the-art prediction performance when a compact representation of the corpus is desired.

Model and Inference

Beta Negative Binomial Process

$$X_j|B \sim \text{NBP}(r_j, B), \quad B \sim \text{BP}(c, B_0)$$

Augmented representation:

$$X_j|\Theta_j \sim \text{PP}(\Theta_j), \quad \Theta_j|r_j, B \sim \Gamma\text{P}[r_j, B/(1-B)], \quad B \sim \text{BP}(c, B_0)$$

Group size dependent mixture model

$$z_{ji} \sim \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\theta_{jk}}{\Theta_j(\Omega)} \delta_k, \quad m_j \sim \text{Pois}(\Theta_j(\Omega)), \\ \Theta_j \sim \Gamma\text{P}[r_j, B/(1-B)], \quad B \sim \text{BP}(c, B_0)$$

Conditional Likelihood:

$$f(\mathbf{z}_j, m_j|r_j, B) = \frac{1}{m_j!} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(n_{jk}+r_j)}{\Gamma(r_j)} p_k^{n_{jk}} (1-p_k)^{r_j}$$

Exchangeable Cluster
Probability Function:

$$f(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{m}|\mathbf{r}, \gamma_0, c) = \frac{\gamma_0^{K_J} e^{-\gamma_0[\psi(c+r.) - \psi(c)]}}{\prod_{j=1}^J m_j!} \prod_{k=1}^{K_J} \left[\frac{\Gamma(n_{.k})\Gamma(c+r.)}{\Gamma(c+n_{.k}+r.)} \prod_{j=1}^J \frac{\Gamma(n_{jk}+r_j)}{\Gamma(r_j)} \right]$$

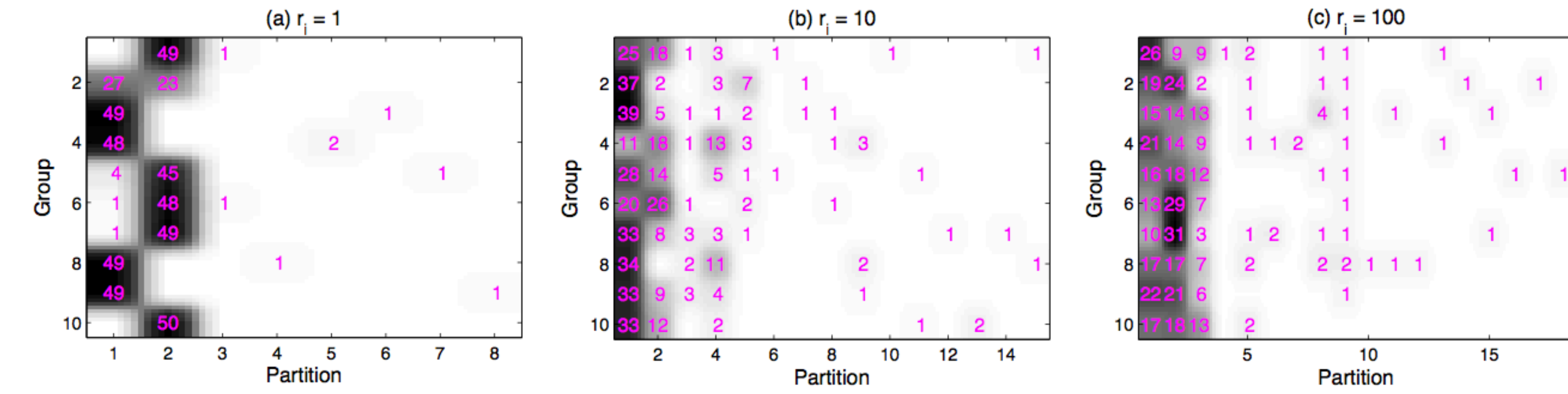
Exchangeable Partition
Probability Function:

$$f(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{r}, \gamma_0, c) = \frac{\frac{\gamma_0^{K_J}}{\prod_{j=1}^J m_j!} \prod_{k=1}^{K_J} \left[\frac{\Gamma(n_{.k})\Gamma(c+r.)}{\Gamma(c+n_{.k}+r.)} \prod_{j=1}^J \frac{\Gamma(n_{jk}+r_j)}{\Gamma(r_j)} \right]}{\sum_{K'=1}^{m_{.}} \frac{\gamma_0^{K'}}{K'!} \sum_{\sum_{k'=1}^{K'} n_{:k'}=\mathbf{m}} \prod_{k'=1}^{K'} \frac{\Gamma(n_{.k'})\Gamma(c+r.)}{\Gamma(c+n_{.k'}+r.)} \prod_{j=1}^J \frac{\Gamma(n_{jk'}+r_j)}{\Gamma(r_j)}}$$

Prediction Rule

$$P(z_{ji} = k | \mathbf{z}^{-ji}, \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{r}, \gamma_0, c) \propto \begin{cases} \frac{n_{.k}^{-ji}}{c+n_{.k}^{-ji}+r.} (n_{jk}^{-ji} + r_j), & \text{for } k = 1, \dots, K_J^{-ji}; \\ \frac{\gamma_0}{c+r.} r_j, & \text{if } k = K_J^{-ji} + 1. \end{cases}$$

Simulated Exchangeable Random Partitions



Mixed-Membership Modeling

BNBP Topic Model

$$x_{ji} \sim \text{Mult}(\phi_{z_{ji}}), \quad \phi_k \sim \text{Dir}(\eta, \dots, \eta), \quad z_{ji} \sim \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\theta_{jk}}{\Theta_j(\Omega)} \delta_k, \quad m_j \sim \text{Pois}(\Theta_j(\Omega)), \\ \Theta_j \sim \Gamma\text{P}(r_j, \frac{B}{1-B}), \quad r_j \sim \text{Gamma}(a_0, 1/b_0), \quad B \sim \text{BP}(c, B_0), \quad \gamma_0 \sim \text{Gamma}(e_0, 1/f_0)$$

Parameter Inference

$$(\gamma_0|-) \sim \text{Gamma}\left(e_0 + K_J, \frac{1}{f_0 + \psi(c+r.) - \psi(c)}\right), \\ (p_k|-) \sim \text{Beta}(n_{.k}, c+r.), \quad (Q(\Omega \setminus \mathcal{D}_J)|-) \sim \log\text{Beta}(\gamma_0, c+r.), \\ (l_{jk}|-) = \sum_{t=1}^{n_{jk}} u_t, \quad u_t \sim \text{Bernoulli}\left(\frac{r_j}{r_j + t - 1}\right), \\ (r_j|-) \sim \text{Gamma}\left(a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{K_J} l_{jk}, \frac{1}{b_0 + Q(\Omega \setminus \mathcal{D}_J) - \sum_{k=1}^{K_J} \ln(1-p_k)}\right)$$

HDP-LDA Collapsed Gibbs Sampler

$$P(z_{ji} = k | \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}^{-ji}, \mathbf{m}, \alpha, \tilde{\mathbf{r}}) \propto \begin{cases} \frac{\eta + n_{v_{ji} \cdot k}^{-ji}}{V\eta + n_{.k}^{-ji}} \cdot (n_{jk}^{-ji} + \alpha \tilde{r}_k), & \text{for } k = 1, \dots, K_J^{-ji}; \\ \frac{1}{V} \cdot (\alpha \tilde{r}_*), & \text{if } k = K_J^{-ji} + 1; \end{cases}$$

BNBP Collapsed Gibbs Sampler

$$P(z_{ji} = k | \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}^{-ji}, \gamma_0, \mathbf{m}, c, \mathbf{r}) \propto \begin{cases} \frac{\eta + n_{v_{ji} \cdot k}^{-ji}}{V\eta + n_{.k}^{-ji}} \cdot \frac{n_{.k}^{-ji}}{c+n_{.k}^{-ji}+r.} \cdot (n_{jk}^{-ji} + r_j), & \text{for } k = 1, \dots, K_J^{-ji}; \\ \frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{\gamma_0}{c+r.} \cdot r_j, & \text{if } k = K_J^{-ji} + 1. \end{cases}$$

