

The Poisson Gamma Belief Network

Mingyuan Zhou[#], Yulai Cong^{*}, and Bo Chen^{*}

IROM Department, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, USA School of Electronic Engineering, Xidian University, Xi'an, Shaanxi, China



Introduction

The Poisson gamma belief network (PGBN) is proposed to infer a multilayer representation of high-dimensional count vectors.

- > The PGBN factorizes each of its layers into the product of a connection weight matrix and the nonnegative real hidden units of the next layer.
- The PGBN's hidden layers are jointly trained with an upward-downward Gibbs sampler.
- The gamma-negative binomial process combined with a layer-wise training strategy allows the PGBN to infer the width of each layer given a fixed budget on the width of the first layer.
- Example results illustrate interesting relationships between the width of the first layer and the inferred network structure, and demonstrate that the PGBN can add more layers to increase its performance gains over Poisson factor analysis.

Hierarchical Model and Properties

Poisson Gamma Belief Network (PGBN)

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{j}^{(T)} \sim & \operatorname{Gam}\left(\boldsymbol{r}, 1/c_{j}^{(T+1)}\right), \\ & \cdots \\ \boldsymbol{\theta}_{j}^{(t)} \sim & \operatorname{Gam}\left(\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(t+1)}\boldsymbol{\theta}_{j}^{(t+1)}, 1/c_{j}^{(t+1)}\right), \\ & \cdots \\ \boldsymbol{x}_{j}^{(1)} \sim & \operatorname{Pois}\left(\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(1)}\boldsymbol{\theta}_{j}^{(1)}\right), \ \boldsymbol{\theta}_{j}^{(1)} \sim & \operatorname{Gam}\left(\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(2)}\boldsymbol{\theta}_{j}^{(2)}, p_{j}^{(2)}/(1-p_{j}^{(2)})\right). \end{split}$$

PGBN vs Sigmoid belief network (SBN)

$$P\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{j}^{(1)}, \{\boldsymbol{\theta}_{j}^{(t)}\}_{t} \,\middle|\, \{\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(t)}\}_{t}\right) = P\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{j}^{(1)} \,\middle|\, \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(1)}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_{j}^{(1)}\right) \left[\prod_{t=1}^{T-1} P\left(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{j}^{(t)} \,\middle|\, \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(t+1)}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_{j}^{(t+1)}\right)\right] P\left(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{j}^{(T)}\right)$$

$$\textbf{PGBN:} \ P\left(\theta_{vj}^{(t)} \,\middle|\, \phi_{v:}^{(t+1)}, \theta_{j}^{(t+1)}, c_{j+1}^{(t+1)}\right) = \frac{\left(c_{j+1}^{(t+1)}\right)^{\phi_{v:}^{(t+1)}} \theta_{j}^{(t+1)}}{\Gamma\left(\phi_{v:}^{(t+1)} \theta_{j}^{(t+1)}\right)} \left(\theta_{vj}^{(t)}\right)^{\phi_{v:}^{(t+1)}} \theta_{j}^{(t+1)} - 1 \\ e^{-c_{j+1}^{(t+1)} \theta_{vj}^{(t)}}$$

SBN:
$$P\left(\theta_{vj}^{(t)} = 1 \mid \phi_{v:}^{(t+1)}, \theta_{j}^{(t+1)}, b_{v}^{(t+1)}\right) = \sigma\left(b_{v}^{(t+1)} + \phi_{v:}^{(t+1)}\theta_{j}^{(t+1)}\right)$$

Properties of PGBN:

Lemma 1 (Augment-and-conquer the PGBN). With $p_i^{(1)} := 1 - e^{-1}$ and

$$p_j^{(t+1)} := -\ln(1-p_j^{(t)}) \Big/ \left[c_j^{(t+1)} - \ln(1-p_j^{(t)})
ight]$$

for $t=1,\ldots,T$, one may connect the observed (if t=1) or some latent (if $t\geq 2$) counts ${m x}_i^{(t)}\in$ $\mathbb{Z}^{K_{t-1}}$ to the product $\mathbf{\Phi}^{(t)}\boldsymbol{\theta}_i^{(t)}$ at layer t under the Poisson likelihood as

$$oldsymbol{x}_{j}^{(t)} \sim \operatorname{Pois}\left[-oldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{(t)} \ln\left(1-p_{j}^{(t)}
ight)
ight].$$

Corollary 2. With $m_{kj}^{(t)(t+1)} := x_{\cdot jk}^{(t)} := \sum_{v=1}^{K_{t-1}} x_{vjk}^{(t)}$, we can propagate the latent counts $x_{vi}^{(t)}$ of layer t upward to layer t+1 as

$$\left\{ \left(x_{vj1}^{(t)}, \dots, x_{vjK_t}^{(t)} \right) \, \middle| \, x_{vj}^{(t)}, \boldsymbol{\phi}_{v:}^{(t)}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_{j}^{(t)} \right\} \sim \operatorname{Mult} \left(x_{vj}^{(t)}, \frac{\boldsymbol{\phi}_{v1}^{(t)} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{1j}^{(t)}}{\sum_{k=1}^{K_t} \boldsymbol{\phi}_{vk}^{(t)} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{kj}^{(t)}}, \dots, \frac{\boldsymbol{\phi}_{vK_t}^{(t)} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{K_tj}^{(t)}}{\sum_{k=1}^{K_t} \boldsymbol{\phi}_{vk}^{(t)} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{kj}^{(t)}} \right) \\
\left(x_{kj}^{(t+1)} \, \middle| \, m_{kj}^{(t)(t+1)}, \boldsymbol{\phi}_{k:}^{(t+1)}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_{j}^{(t+1)} \right) \sim \operatorname{CRT} \left(m_{kj}^{(t)(t+1)}, \boldsymbol{\phi}_{k:}^{(t+1)}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_{j}^{(t+1)} \right) \\$$

Projecting and ranking latent factors:

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\boldsymbol{x}_{j}^{(1)} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}_{j}^{(t)}, \{\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(\ell)}, c_{j}^{(\ell)}\}_{1,t}\right] = \begin{bmatrix} t \\ \prod_{\ell=1}^{t} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(\ell)} \end{bmatrix} \frac{\boldsymbol{\theta}_{j}^{(t)}}{\prod_{\ell=2}^{t} c_{j}^{(\ell)}} \begin{bmatrix} 3.5 \\ 4.5 \\ 5.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{E}ig[m{ heta}_{j}^{(t)}ig|\{m{\Phi}^{(\ell)},c_{j}^{(\ell)}\}_{t+1,T},m{r}ig] = igg[\prod_{\ell=t+1}^{T}m{\Phi}^{(\ell)}igg]rac{m{r}}{\prod_{\ell=t+1}^{T+1}c_{j}^{(\ell)}}$$

Projection of the factors of layer t:

$$\prod_{\ell=1}^t \mathbf{\Phi}^{(\ell)}$$

Weights of the factors of layer t:

$$oldsymbol{r}^{(t)} := \left[\prod_{\ell=t+1}^T oldsymbol{\Phi}^{(\ell)}
ight] oldsymbol{r}$$

1: for $T=1,2,\ldots,T_{\max}$ do Jointly train all the T layers of the network Set K_{T-1} , the inferred width of layer T-1, as $K_{T \max}$, the upper bound of layer T's width. for $iter = 1 : B_T + C_T$ do Upward-downward Gibbs sampling

Sample
$$\{z_{ji}\}_{j,i}$$
 using collapsed inference; Calculate $\{x_{vjk}^{(1)}\}_{v,k,j}$; Sample $\{x_{vj}^{(2)}\}_{v,j}$; for $t=2,3,\ldots,T$ do

Sample
$$\{x_{vjk}^{(t)}\}_{v,j,k}$$
; Sample $\{\phi_k^{(t)}\}_k$; Sample $\{x_{vj}^{(t+1)}\}_{v,j}$;

end for for
$$t = T, T - 1, \dots, 2$$
 do

Sample
$$c_j^{(t+1)}$$
 and calculate $p_j^{(t+1)}$; Sample r if $t=T$; Sample $\{\theta_j^{(t)}\}_j$;

end for Sample
$$p_i^{(2)}$$
 and Calculate $c_i^{(2)}$;

Sample
$$p_j$$
 and Calculate c_j ;

if
$$iter = B_T$$
 then

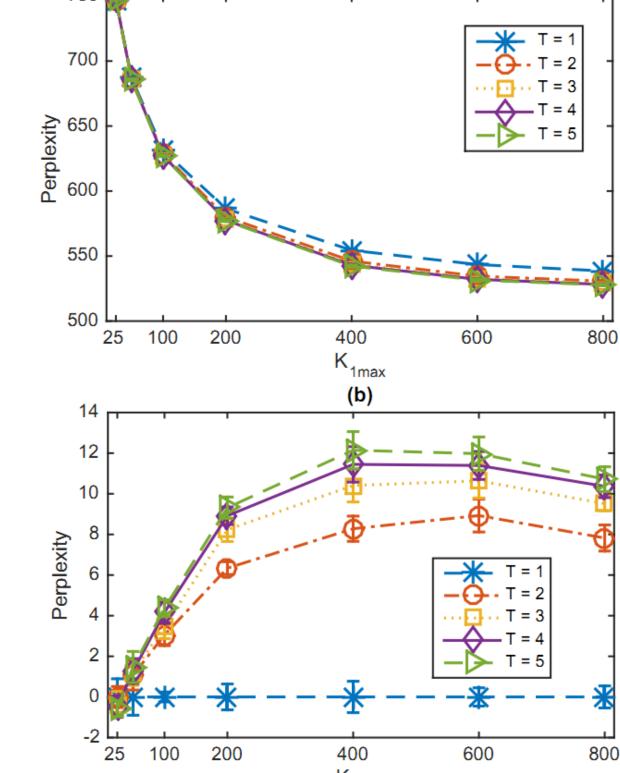
Prune layer T's inactive factors
$$\{\phi_k^{(T)}\}_{k:x_{\cdot\cdot\cdot k}^{(T)}=0}$$
, let $K_T = \sum_k \delta(x_{\cdot\cdot\cdot k}^{(T)} > 0)$, and update r ;

end if end for

Output the posterior means (according to the last MCMC sample) of all remaining factors $\{\phi_k^{(t)}\}_{k,t}$ as the inferred network of T layers, and $\{r_k\}_{k=1}^{K_T}$ as the gamma shape parameters of layer T's hidden units.

17: **end for**

Multi-class Classification Perplexities on NIPS12 Corpus



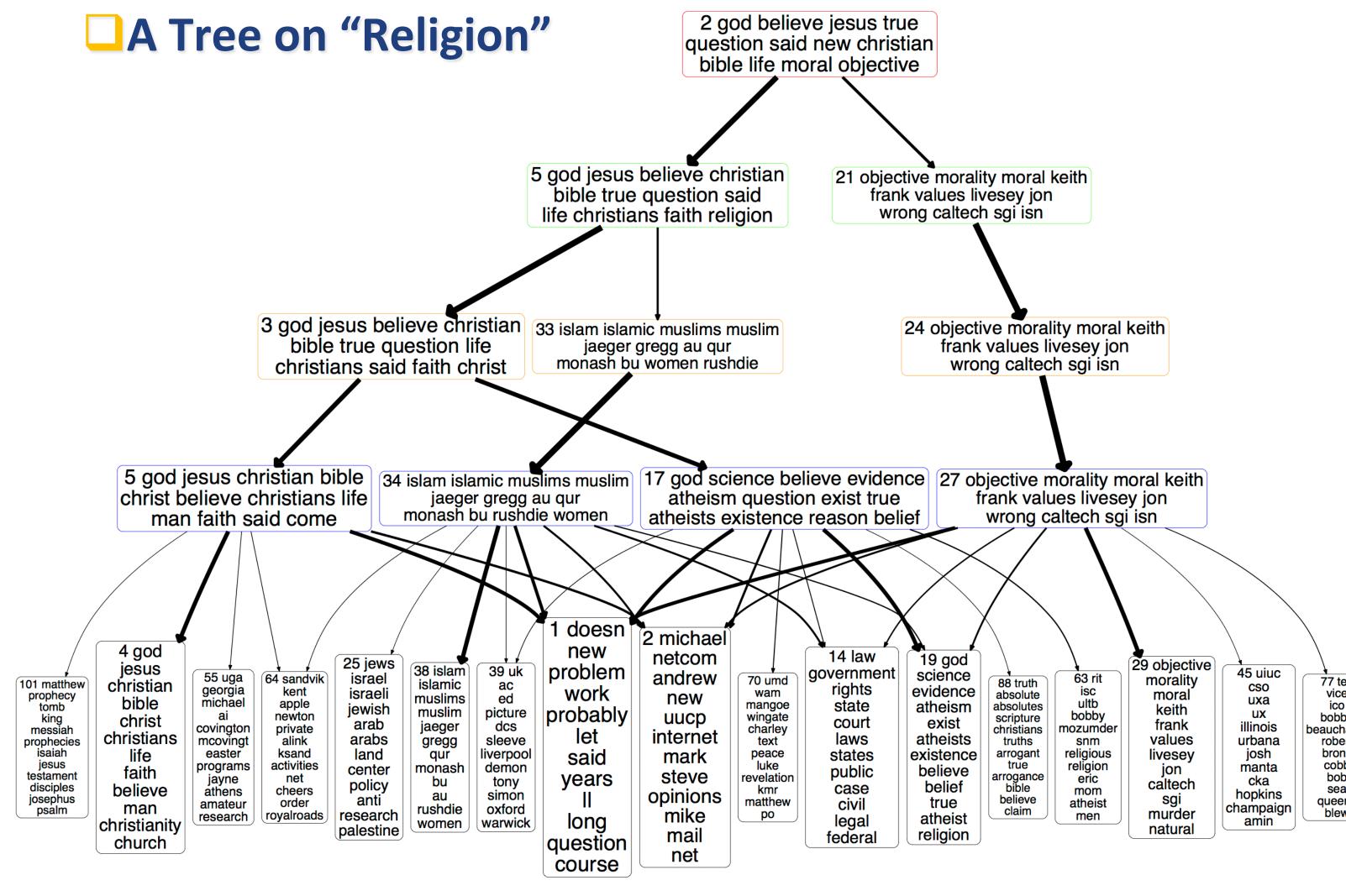
☐ Topics of Layer One on 20newsgroups

1 doesn new problem work probably let said years ll long question	11 team game hockey season games nhl year league teams players play cup	2 michael netcom andrew new uucp internet mark steve opinions mike mail	12 sale new shipping offer condition price asking sell cover cd interested best	3 thanks mail email help fax advance looking hi info information phone	13 power output input high signal low voltage chip radio battery circuit	4 god jesus christian bible christ christians life faith believe man christianity	14 law government rights state court laws states public case civil legal	5 mac apple mhz modem ram bit card speed port board simms	15 bike dod ride bikes riding motorcycle sun left road bnr ama	6 available software version ftp server file sun program unix mit information	
question course		mail net	interested best	phone send	circuit data	christianity church		simms memory		information code	netcom public
		_									

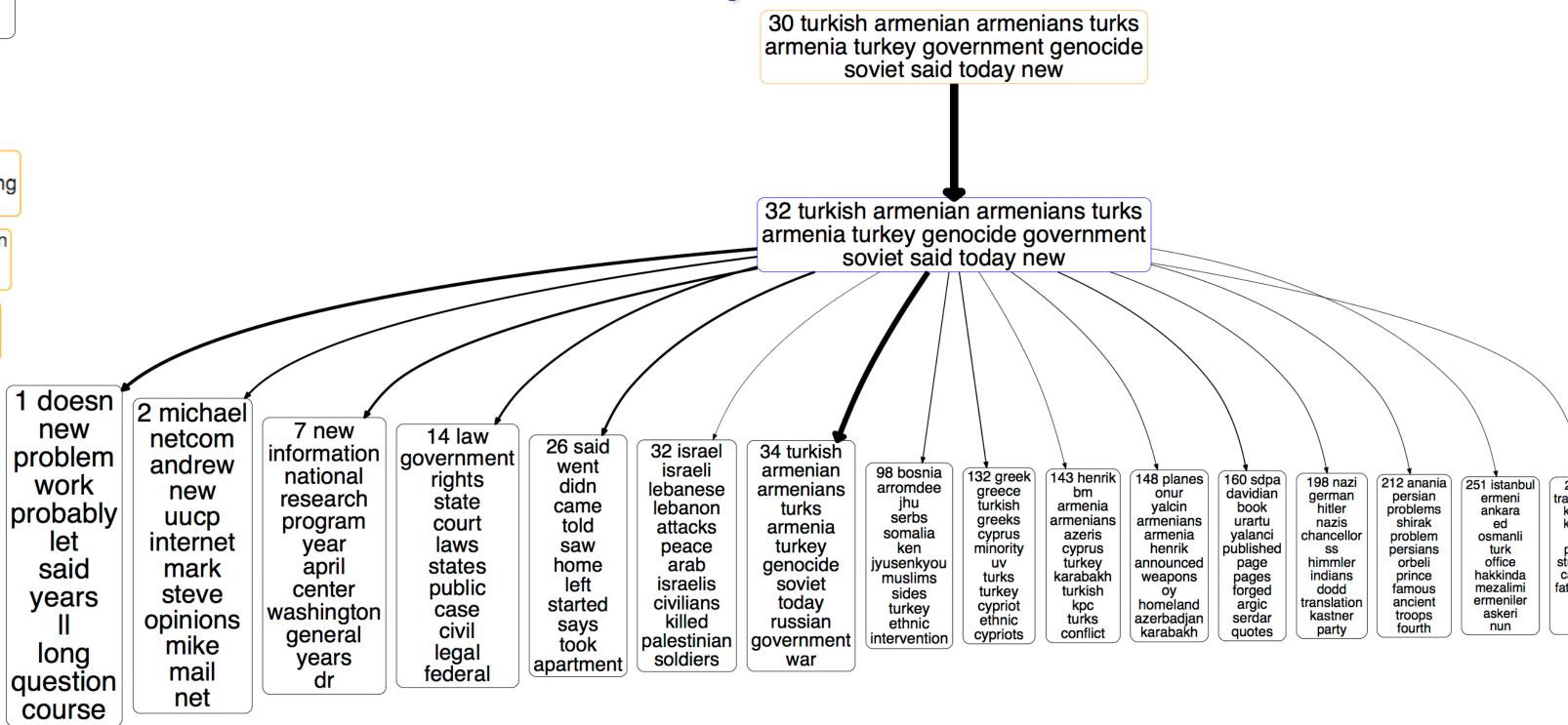
Topics of Layer Three

Topics of Layer Five

Example Results



■A Tree related to "Turkey"



NIPS 2015