Tree Distribution Approximators

1 Why

We approximate a distribution with a distribution that factors according to a given tree. Such a distribution requires tabulating fewer numbers to express the probability of outcome.

2 Definition

We will use the relative entropy as a criterion of approximation. Given a distribution over a product of finite sets and a tree, we want to find the optimal approximator among distributions which factor according to the tree. We call such a distribution a *tree distribution approximator* or *tree approximator* of the given distribution for the tree. We call the tree the *approximator tree*.

3 Result

Proposition 1. *Let $A_1, \dots, A_n$ be finite non-empty sets. Define $A = \prod_{i=1}^{n} A_i$. Let $q : A \to [0,1]$ a distribution and T a tree on $\{1, \dots, n\}$. The distribution $p_T^* : A \to [0,1]$ defined by*

$$p_T^* = q_1 \prod_{i \neq 1} q_{i|\mathsf{pa}_i}$$

minimizes the relative entropy with q among all distributions on A which factor according to T.

Proof. Let $p : A \to [0,1]$ be a distribution which factors according to T. First, express

$$p = p_1 \prod_{i \neq i} p_{i|\mathsf{pa}_i}$$

where pa_i is the parent of vertex i in T rooted at vertex 1 ($i = 2, \dots, n$).

Second, recall that the relative entropy of q with p is $H(q,p) - H(q)$. Since $H(q)$ does not depend on p, p is a minimizer of the relative of q with p if and only if p is a minimizer of $H(q,p)$.

Third, express

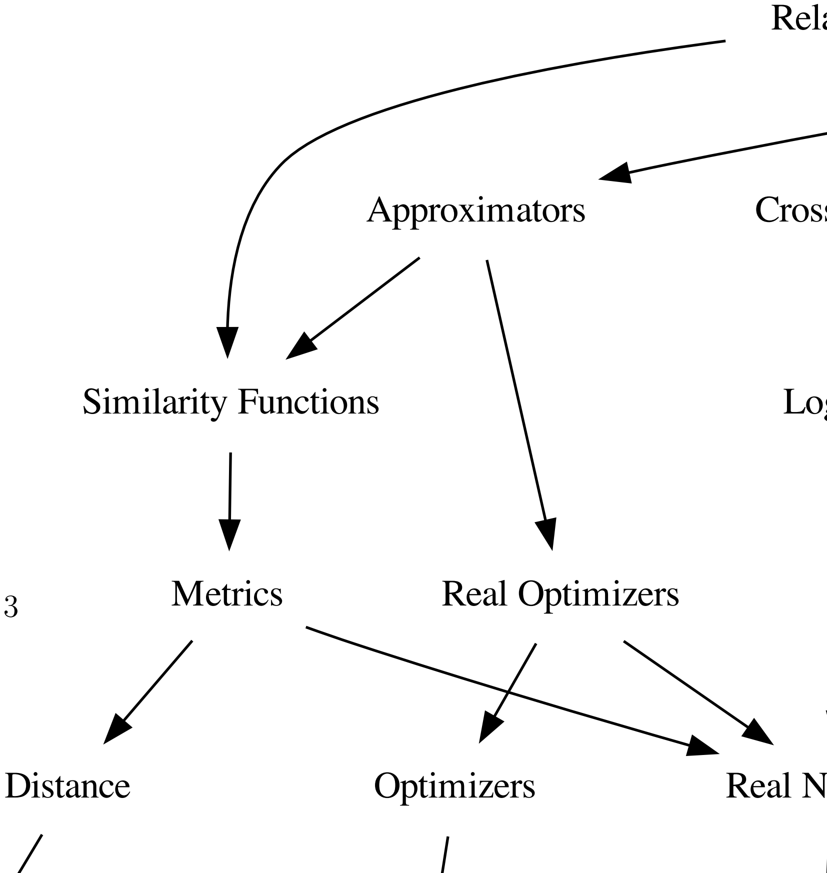
$$\begin{aligned} H(q,p) &= -\sum_{a \in A} q(a) \log p(a) \\ &= -\sum_{a \in A} q(a) \left(\log p_1(a_1) + \sum_{i \neq 1} \log p_{i|\mathsf{pa}_i}\big(a_i, a_{\mathsf{pa}_i}\big) \right) \\ &= H(q_1, p_1) + \sum_{i \neq 1} \sum_{a_{\mathsf{pa}_i} \in A_{\mathsf{pa}_i}} q_{\mathsf{pa}_i}(a_{\mathsf{pa}_i}) H\big(q_{i|\mathsf{pa}_i}(\cdot, a_{\mathsf{pa}_i}), p_{i|\mathsf{pa}_i}(\cdot, a_{\mathsf{pa}_i})\big) \end{aligned}$$

which separates across p_1 an $p_{i|\mathsf{pa}_i}(\cdot, a_{\mathsf{pa}_i})$ for $i = 2, \dots, n$ and $a_{pa_i} \in A_{\mathsf{pa}_i}$.

Fourth, recall $H(\cdot, \cdot) \geq 0$ and is zero on repeated pairs. By this, we mean, for example, $H(p_1, p_1) = 0$. So $p_1 = q_1$ and $p_{i|\mathsf{pa}_i} = q_{i|\mathsf{pa}_i}$ are solutions.

□

Proposition 1 states the form of an optimal approximator given a tree. A natural next question is to select the tree.



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