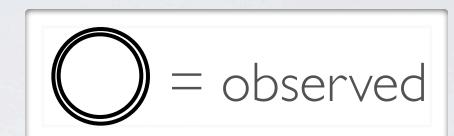
Neural networks

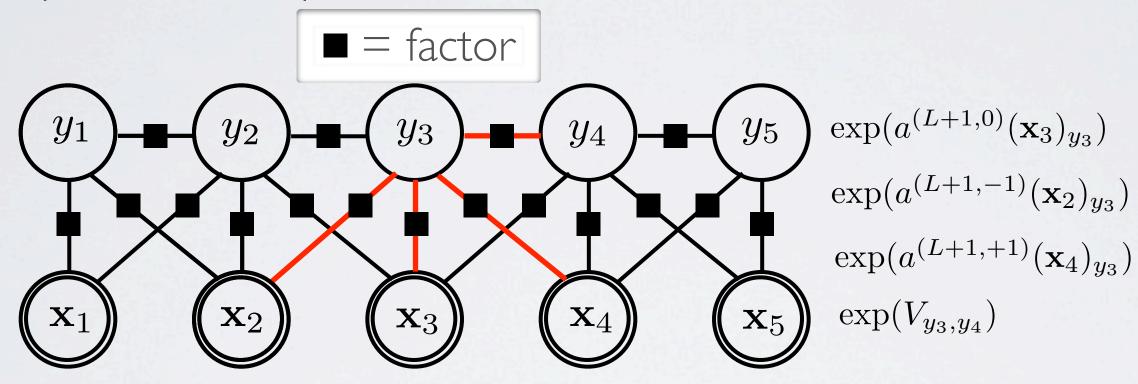
Conditional random fields - belief propagation

FACTOR GRAPH VISUALIZATION

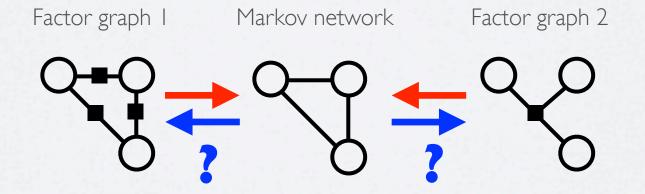
Topics: factor graph

• Factor graphs better represent factors





• This is less ambiguous:



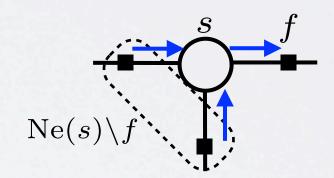
Topics: belief propagation, message passing

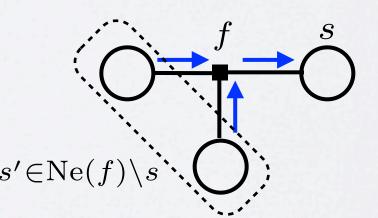
- Factor graphs better represent the computations needed to do inference
 - we can write the forward-backward algorithm seen before into a general message passing form
 - there are two types of message:
 - from a variable node (○) to its neighbor factor nodes (■):

$$\mu_{s \to f}(i) = \prod_{f' \in \text{Ne}(s) \setminus f} \mu_{f' \to s}(i)$$

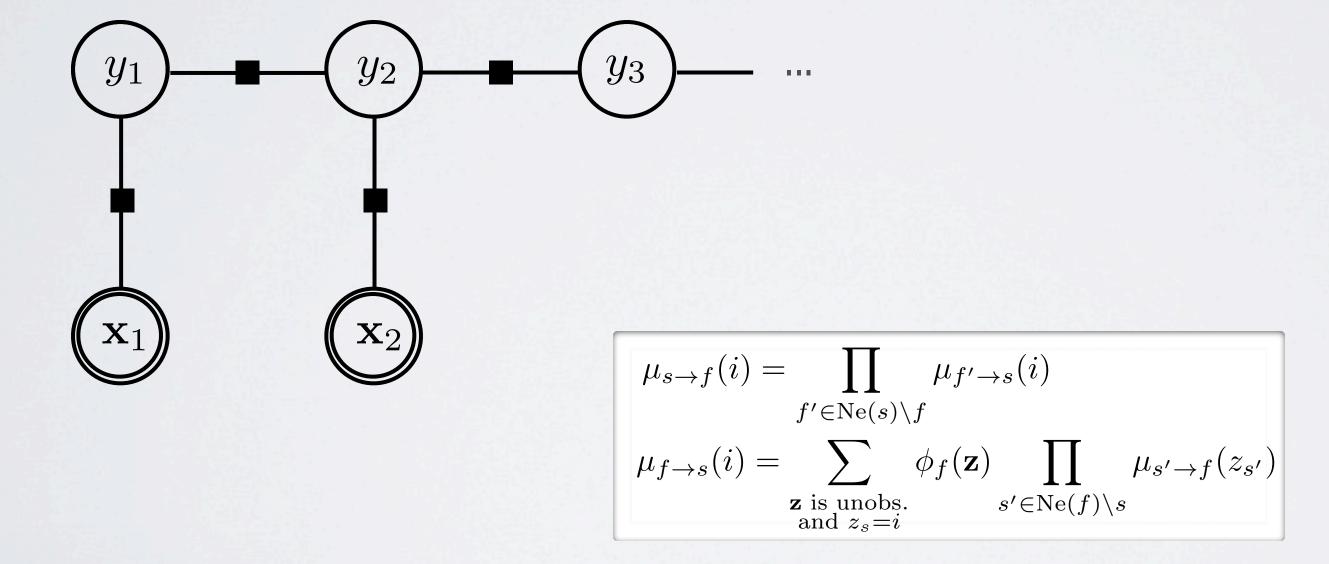
- from a factor node (■) to its neighbor variable nodes (○):

$$\mu_{f \to s}(i) = \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{z} \text{ is unobs.} \\ \text{and } z_s = i}} \phi_f(\mathbf{z}) \prod_{\substack{s' \in \text{Ne}(f) \setminus s}} \mu_{s' \to f}(z_{s'})$$

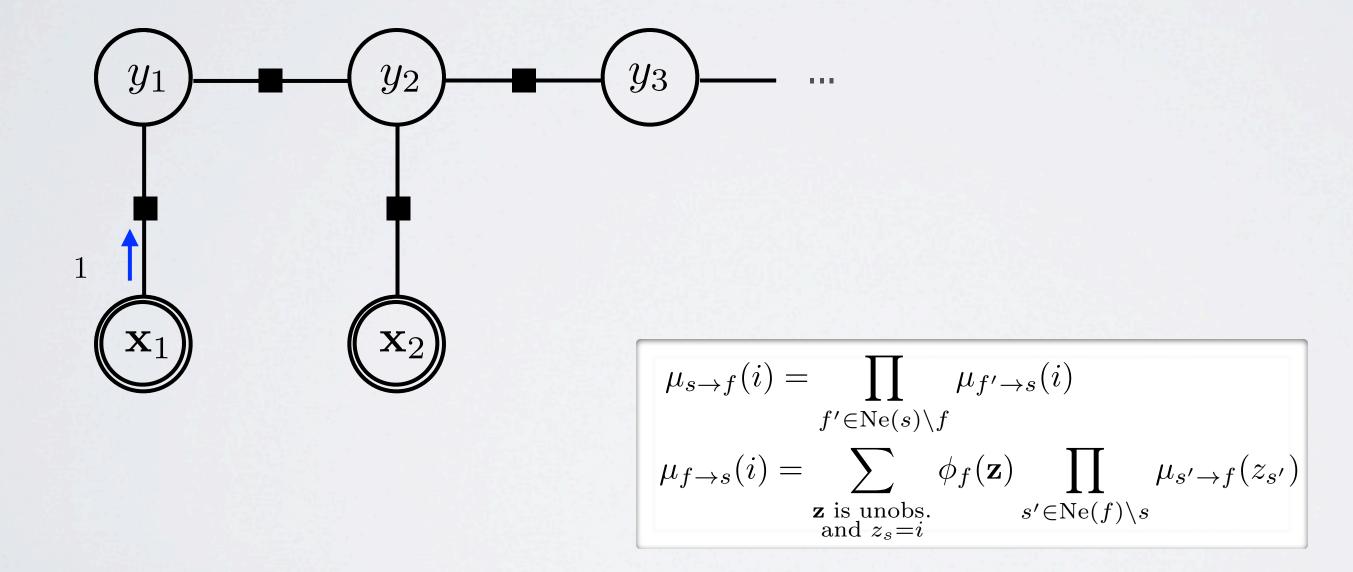




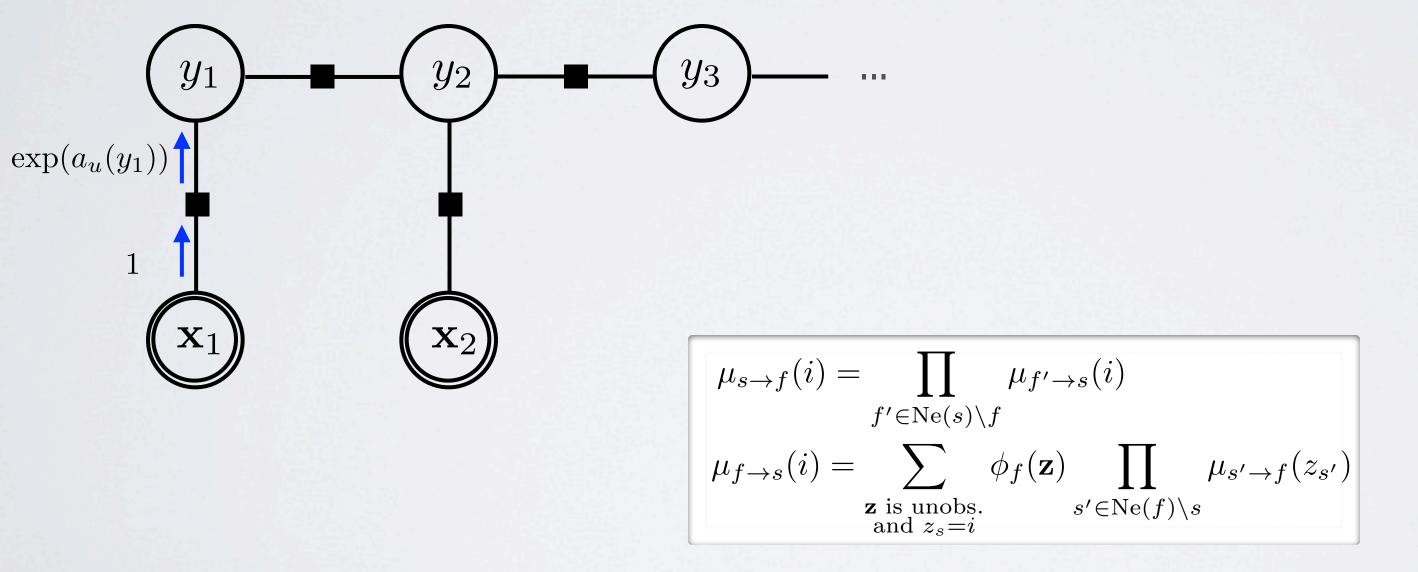
Topics: belief propagation, message passing



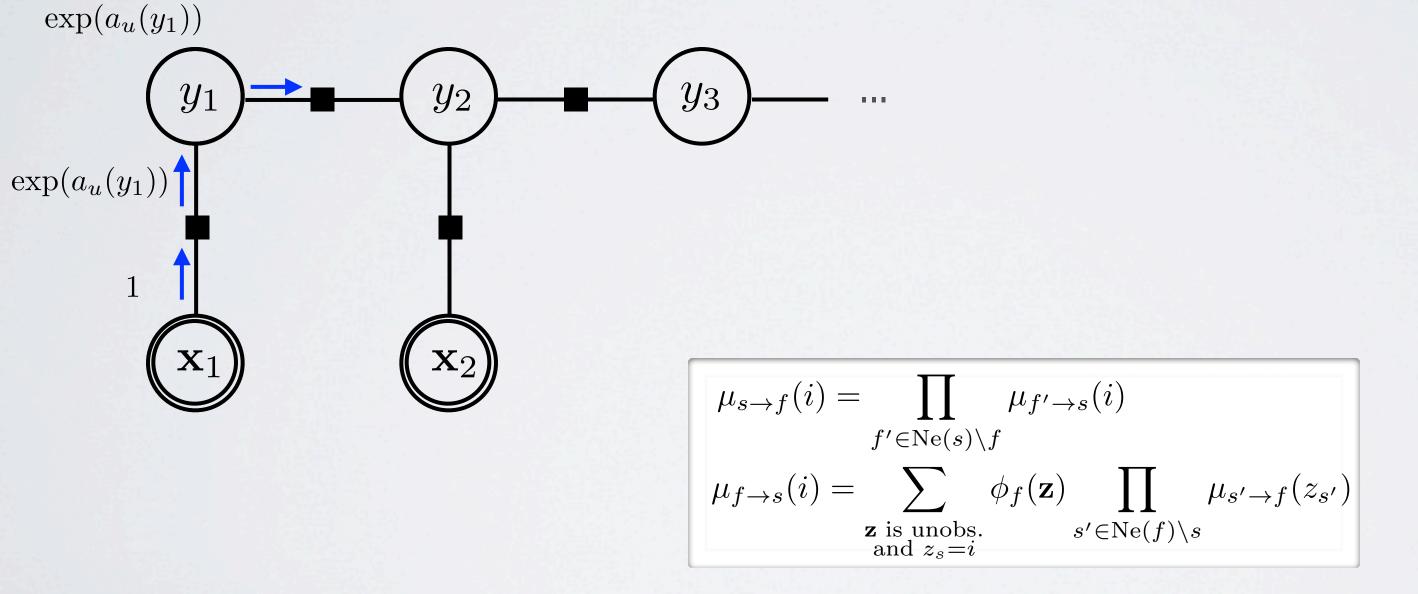
Topics: belief propagation, message passing



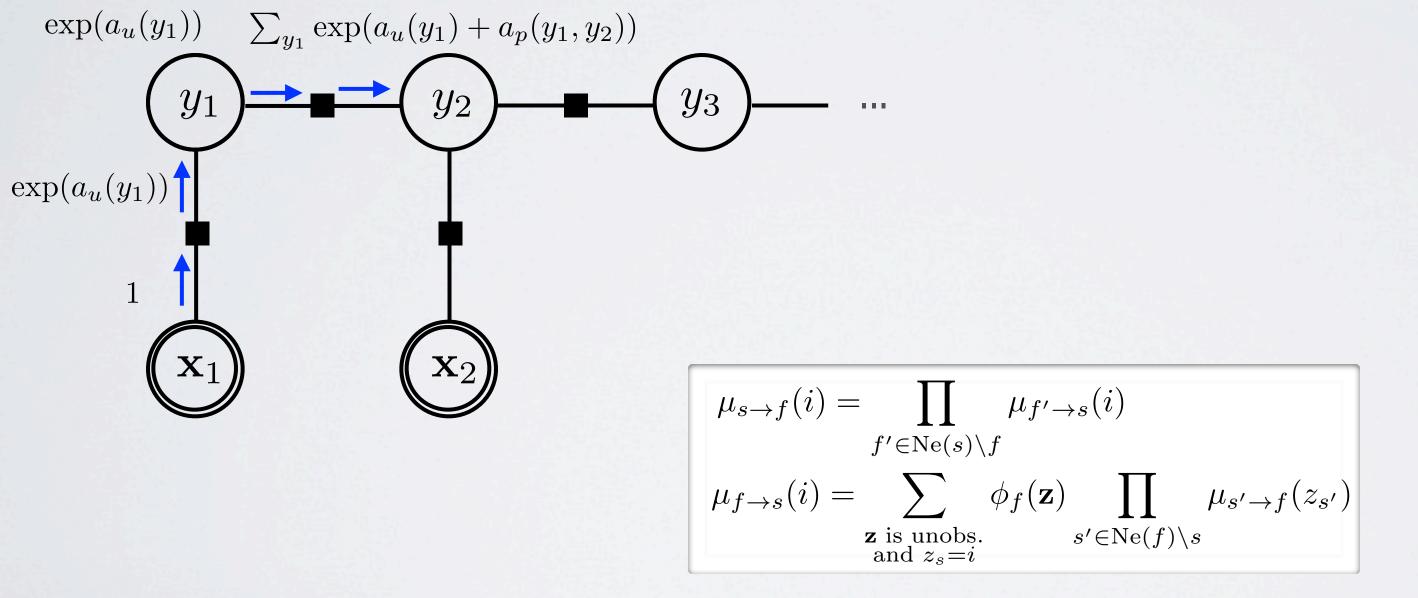
Topics: belief propagation, message passing



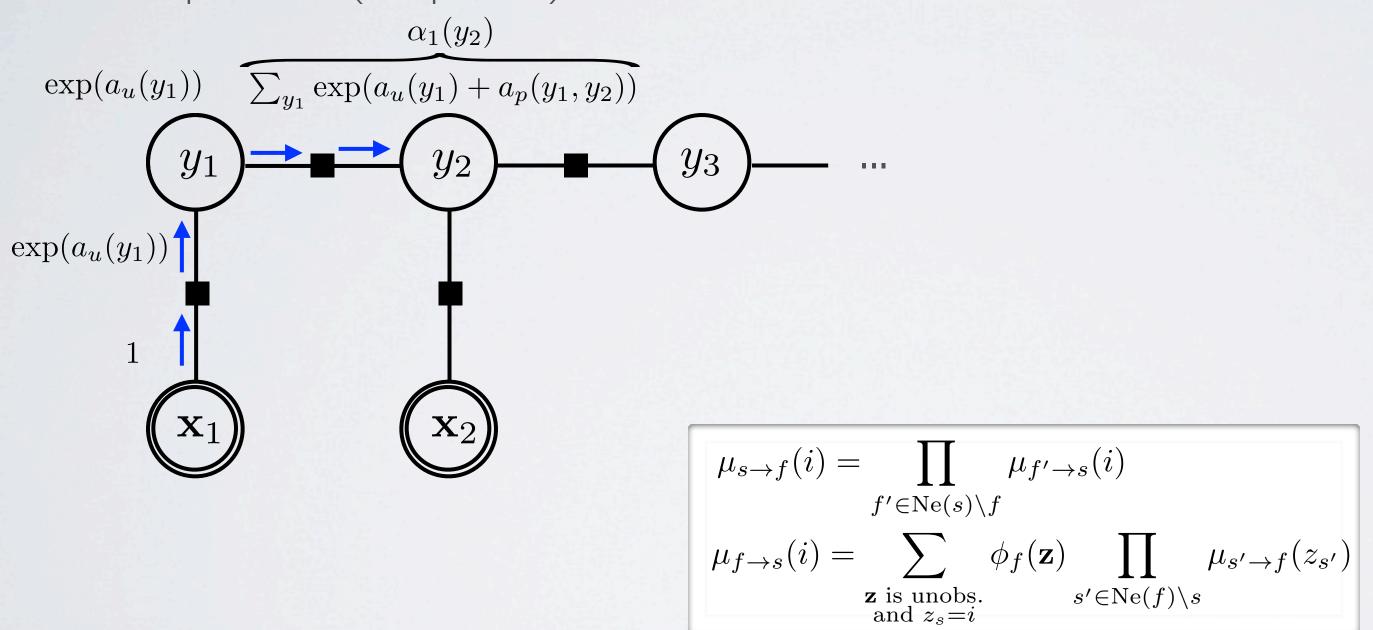
Topics: belief propagation, message passing



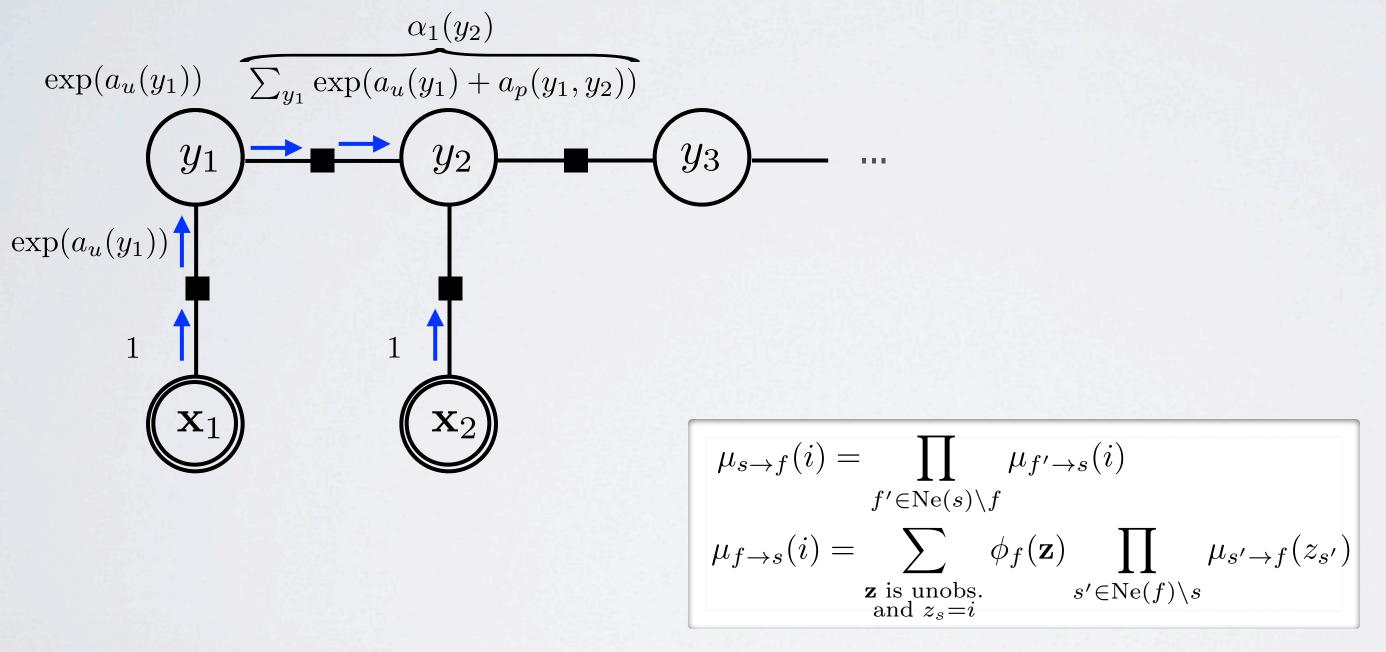
Topics: belief propagation, message passing



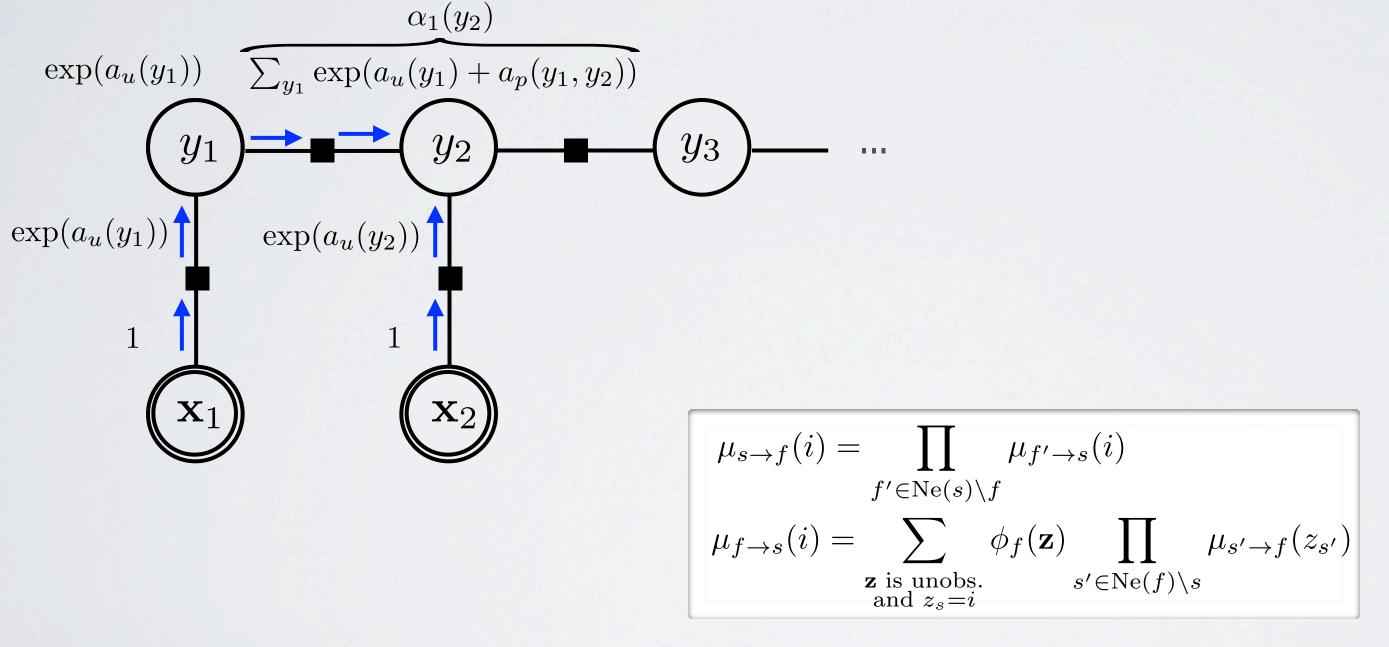
Topics: belief propagation, message passing



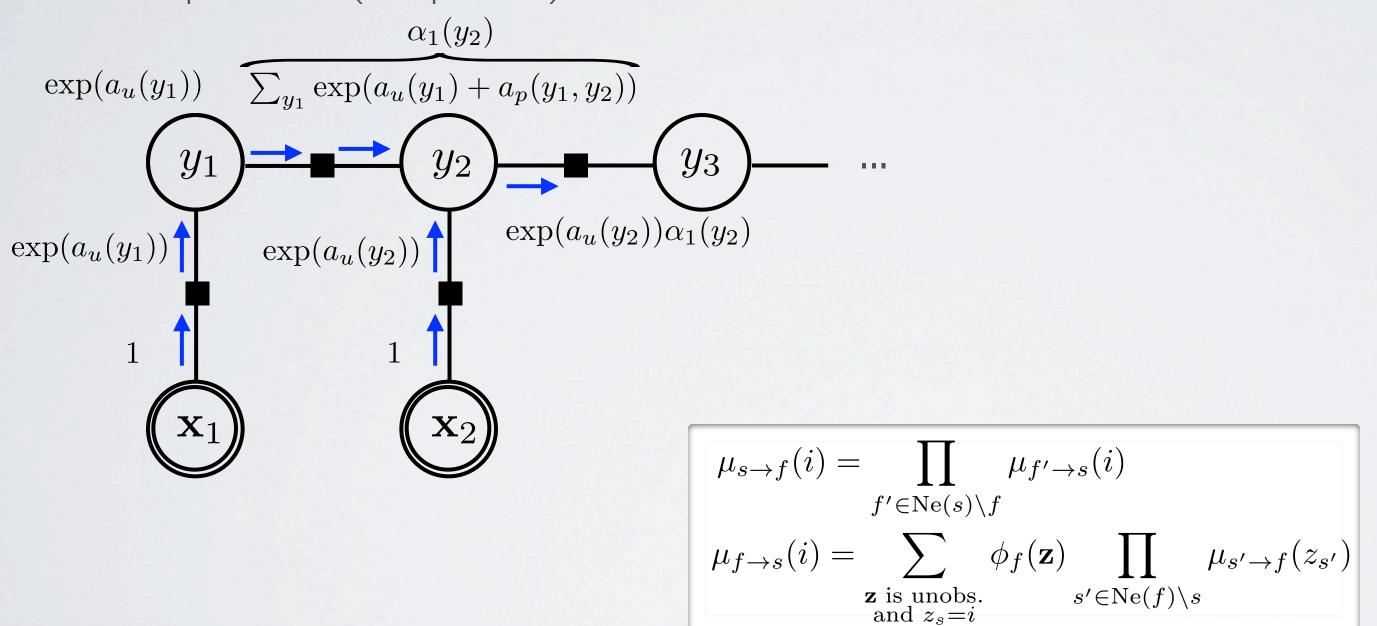
Topics: belief propagation, message passing



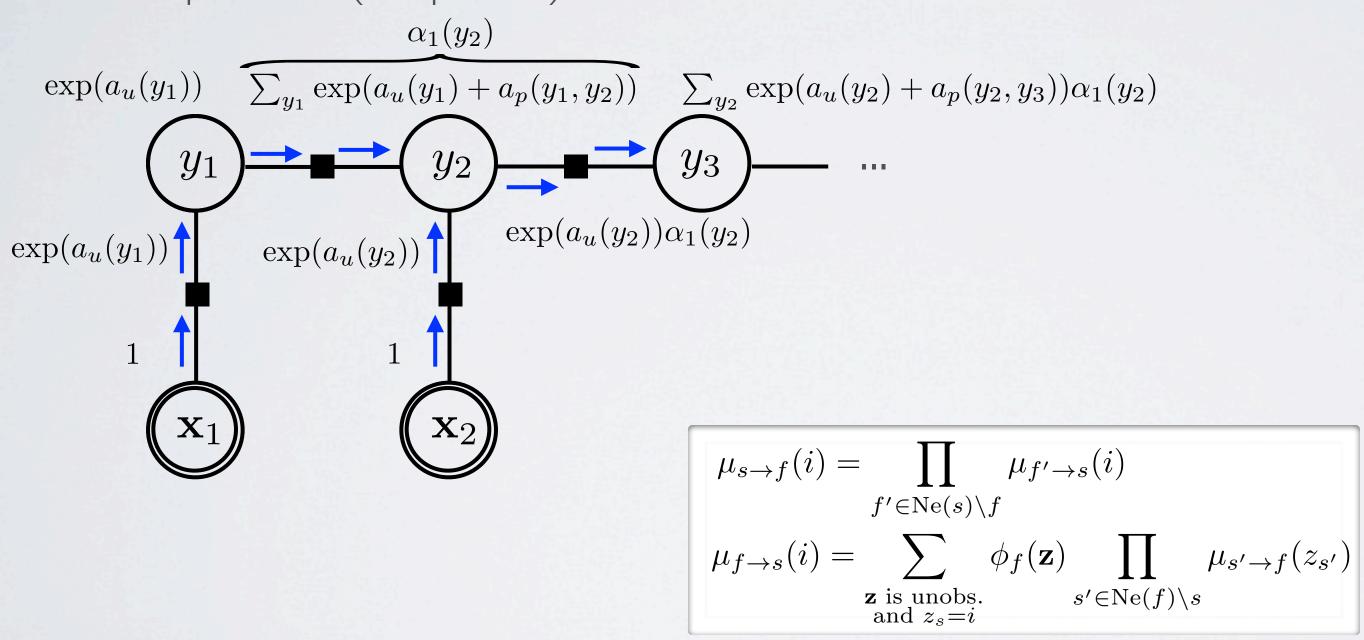
Topics: belief propagation, message passing



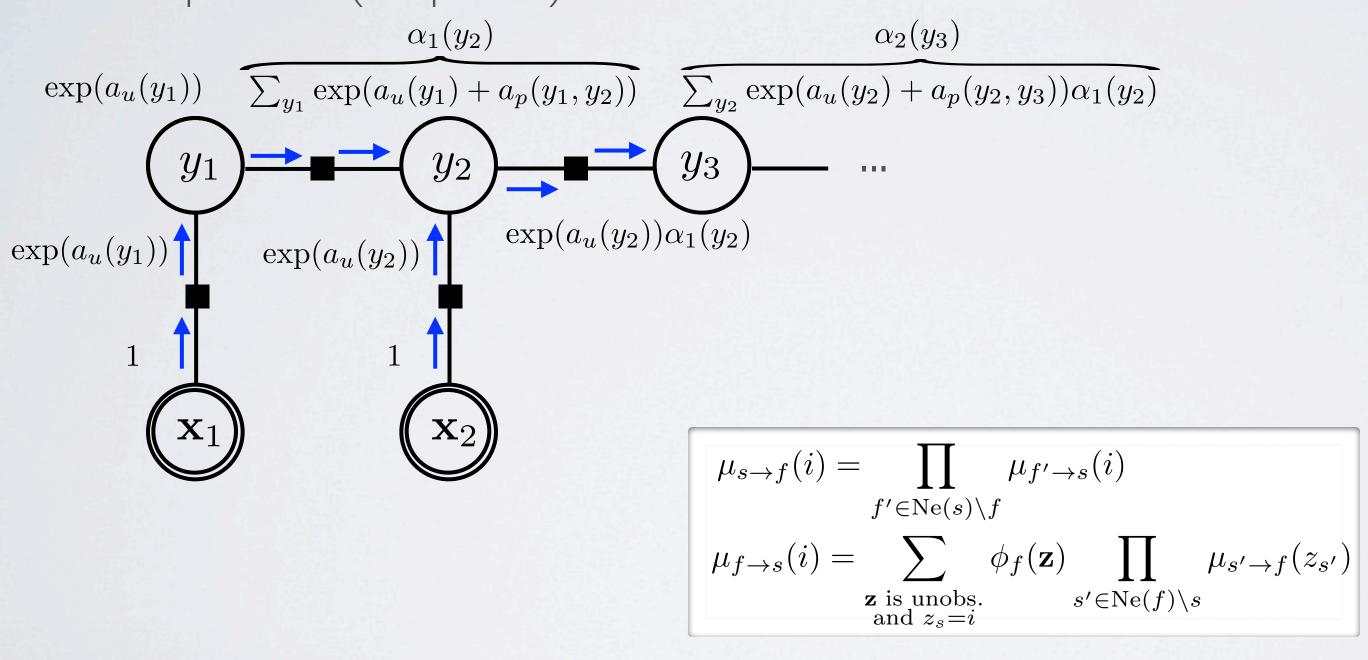
Topics: belief propagation, message passing



Topics: belief propagation, message passing



Topics: belief propagation, message passing



(LOOPY) BELIEF PROPAGATION

Topics: belief propagation, message passing

- On a linear chain graph, belief propagation is the same a forward-backward
 - forward pass of message passing computes the $\alpha_k(y_{k+1})$
 - lacktriangle backward pass of message passing computes the $eta_k(y_{k-1})$
- · For numerical stability, passing log-messages is preferred
- Can do inference on other types of structures
 - belief propagation is also exact on arbitrary trees
 - on a graph with loops, (loopy-)belief propagation can be used to do approximate inference (but can divergence, if not careful)
 - many general purpose libraries are publicly available

LINEAR CHAIN CRF

Topics: other variations on linear chain CRF

• We could add lateral connections between labels that are at 2 positions away $\phi_f(y_k, y_{k+2})$

• We could add lateral connections for triplets of labels $\phi_f(y_k, y_{k+1}, y_{k+2})$

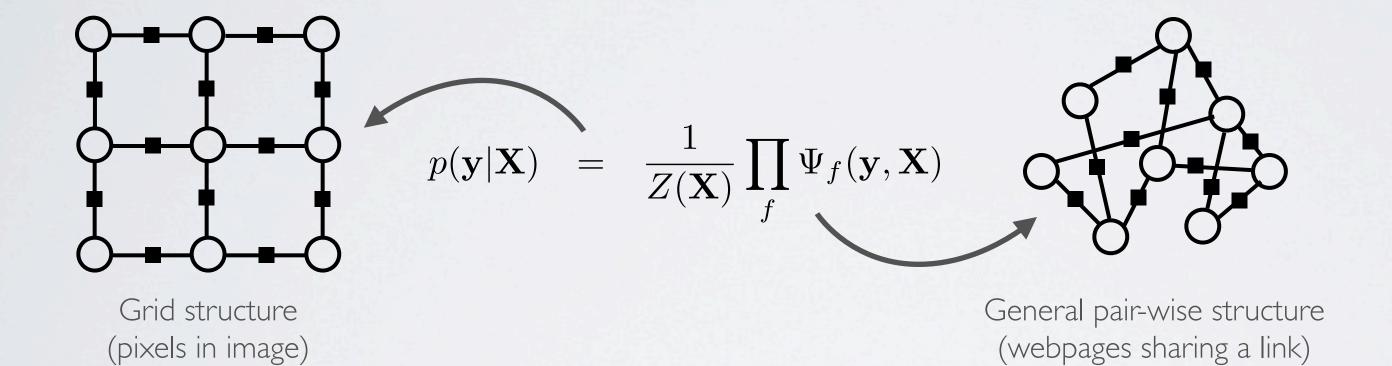
• The idea is to add connections between things to model their dependency more directly

· The connectivity can even change between examples

GENERAL CRF

Topics: CRFs in general

We don't have to restrict the CRF structure to linear chains



• We could also have n-ary factors, with n>2

(LOOPY) BELIEF PROPAGATION

Topics: CRFs in general

• Marginals can be approximated with:

$$p(y_k|\mathbf{X}) = \frac{\exp(\log \phi_f(y_k) + \sum_{f' \in \text{Ne}(k) \setminus f} \log \mu_{f' \to k}(y_k))}{\sum_{y'_k} \exp(\log \phi_f(y'_k) + \sum_{f' \in \text{Ne}(k) \setminus f} \log \mu_{f' \to k}(y'_k))}$$

- In general, an approximated marginal is computed by
 - I. summing all the log-factors that involve only the y_k variables of interest
 - 2. summing all the log-messages coming into the y_k variables from other factors
 - 3. exponentiating
 - 4. renormalizing