

Calculation of Inside and Outside Weights of Weighted Hypergraphs by Newton's Method

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Motivation

- ▶ Calculation of the corpus likelihood.
- ▶ Inside weight is needed in the E-step of the EM-algorithm
- ▶ Normalization, transformation of pCFGs [2]

Motivation

Task

Preliminaries

- Hypergraphs

- Inside and outside weights

Approximation

- Fixed-point iteration

- Newton's method

- Decomposed Newton's method

Performance

Task

- ▶ Calculation of **Inside and Outside weights** in weighted hypergraphs

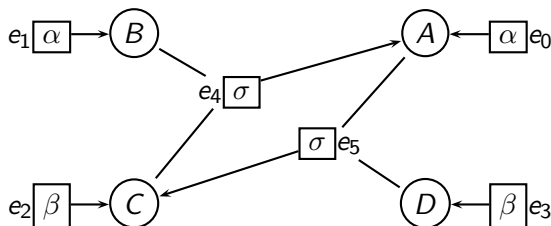
Task

- ▶ Calculation of **Inside and Outside weights** in weighted hypergraphs
- ▶ by **Newton's method**

Task

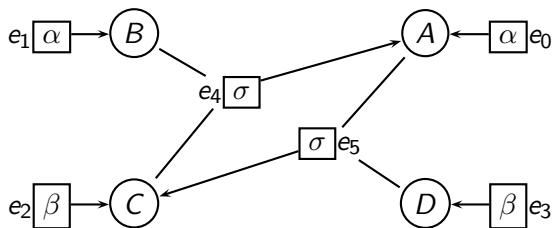
- ▶ Calculation of **Inside and Outside weights** in weighted hypergraphs
- ▶ by **Newton's method**
- ▶ embedded in **Vanda**

Hypergraphs



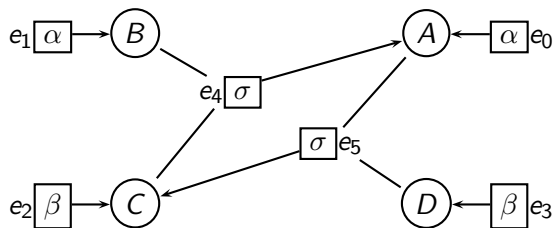
- ▶ weighted Σ -hypergraph $H = (V, E, \mu)$
- ▶ vertices V
- ▶ edges $E \subseteq V^* \times \Sigma \times V$
- ▶ weights $\mu: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$

Hypergraphs

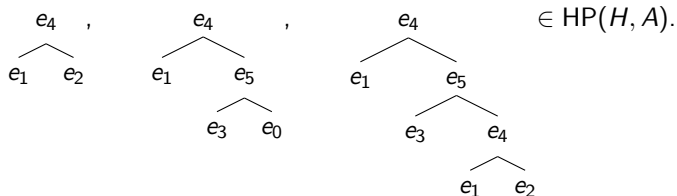


hyperpath **tree of edges**, connected according to the hypergraph, leaves have a *rank* of 0

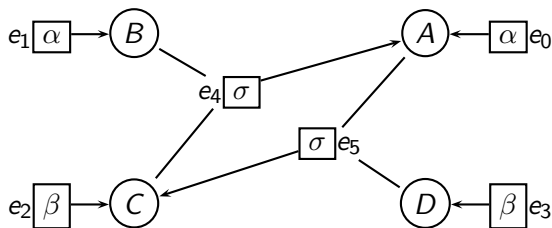
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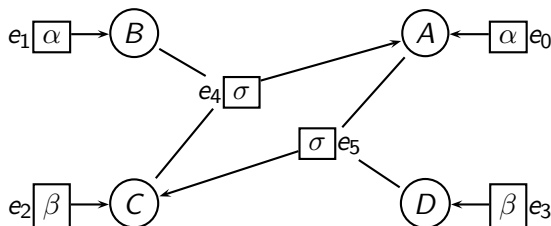


Hypergraphs



context **tree of edges and one vertex**, connected according to the hypergraph, leaves have a *rank* of 0, **exactly** one leaf is a vertex

Hypergraphs



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$$e_4 \in C^A(H, C), \quad e_4 \in C^A(H, A), \quad e_4 \in C^A(H, D).$$

Three tree diagrams illustrating the context of edge e_4 :

- Tree 1: Root e_4 , child C . (e_1 is also shown as a child of e_4)
- Tree 2: Root e_4 , children e_1 and e_5 . e_5 has child A .
- Tree 3: Root e_4 , children e_1 and e_5 . e_5 has children D and e_0 .

Inside and outside weights

inside weight for a vertex v : sum of the weights of all hyperpaths in H leading to v

$$\text{inside}(v) = \sum_{t \in \text{HP}(H,v)} \text{wt}(t)$$

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outside weight for a vertex v' and a target vertex v : sum of the weights of all v -rooted v' -contexts in H

$$\text{outside}^v(v') = \sum_{c \in \text{C}^v(H,v')} \text{wt}(c)$$

Fixed-point iteration

- ▶ Recursive system

$$\text{inner}(v) = \sum_{\substack{e \in E \\ e=(w, \sigma, v)}} \mu(e) \cdot \prod_{i \in [|w|]} \text{inner}(w_i)$$

Fixed-point iteration

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$$\text{outer}^{v'}(v) = s(v) + \sum_{\substack{e \in E \\ e = (w, \sigma, \hat{v}) \\ i \in \mathbb{N}: w_i = v}} \text{outer}^{v'}(\hat{v}) \cdot \mu(e) \cdot \prod_{\substack{j \in [|w|] \\ j \neq i}} \text{inner}(w_j)$$

$$s(v) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } v = v' \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Newton's method

- ▶ inside and outside weights as root

$$0 = -i_v + \sum_{\substack{e \in E \\ e=(w,\sigma,v)}} \mu(e) \cdot \prod_{i \in [w]} i_{w_i}$$

- ▶ uses multivariate Newton's method

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Univariate Newton's method (1 unknown)

Input a function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, a starting value $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

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3. If $x_{n+1} = x_n$, output x_n .

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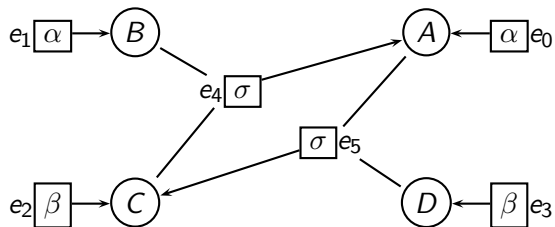
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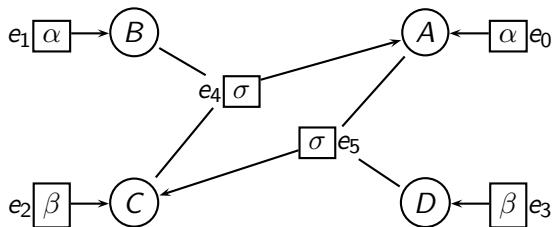
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$$x_{n+1} = x_n - (Jf(x_n))^{-1} \cdot f(x_n)$$

Inside weights as root of a function

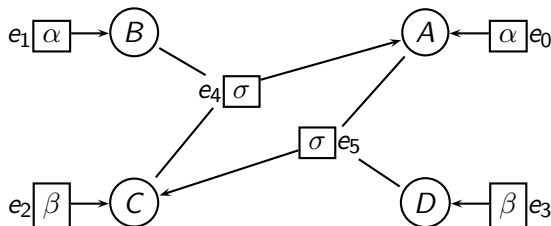


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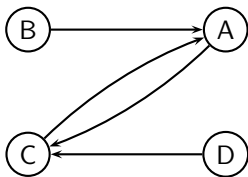
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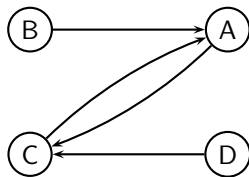
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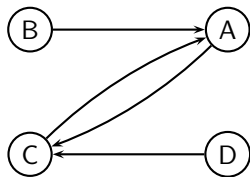


- ▶ Collapse the SCCs [3]

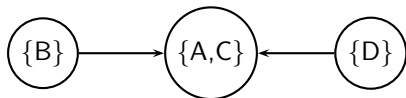
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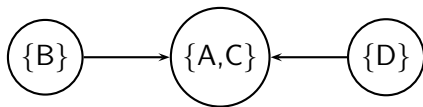


Decomposed Newton's method

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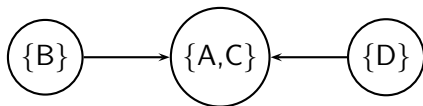
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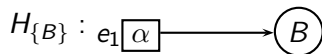
3. Intersect H with SCCs .

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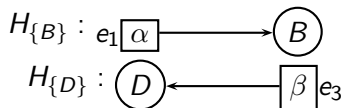


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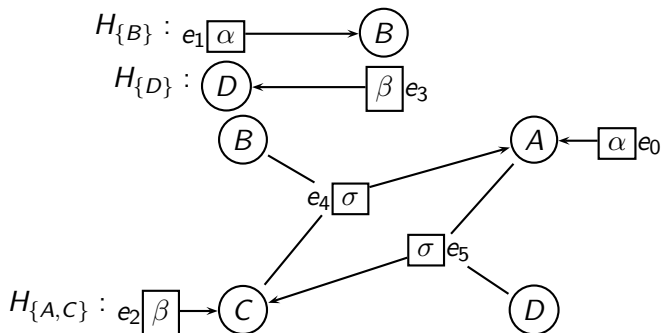


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Decomposed Newton's method

4. (Compute polynomials.)
5. Substitute known inside weights in the polynomials with values.
6. (Apply Newton's method.)

For the hypergraph $H_{\{B\}}$ we get

$$\begin{aligned}in'_{\{B\}} &= (-i_B + \mu(\mathbf{e}_1)) \\ &= (1 - i_B) \\ (Jin'_{\{B\}})^{-1} &= (-1) .\end{aligned}$$

Then by Newton's method in:

$$i_B = 1.$$

Decomposed Newton's method

4. (Compute polynomials.)
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For the hypergraph $H_{\{D\}}$ we get

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Then by Newton's method:

$$i_D = 1.$$

Decomposed Newton's method

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- Substitute known inside weights in the polynomials with values.
- (Apply Newton's method.)

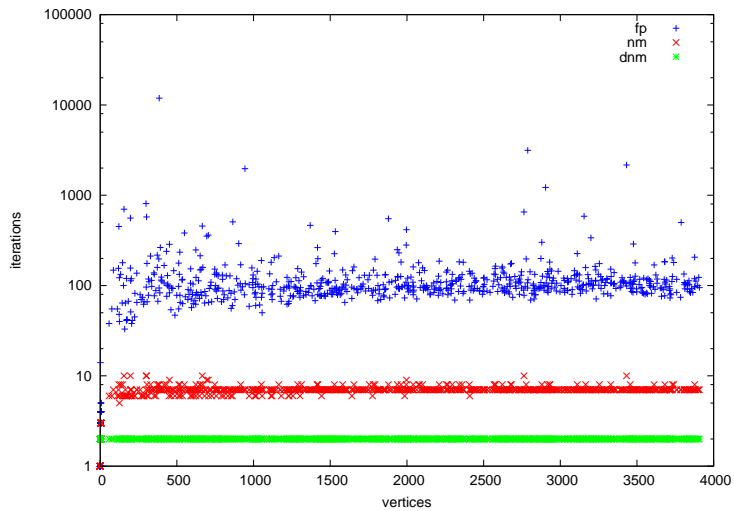
For the hypergraph $H_{\{A,C\}}$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} in'_{\{A,C\}} &= \begin{pmatrix} -i_A + \mu(e_0) + \mu(e_4) \cdot i_C \cdot i_B \\ -i_C + \mu(e_2) + \mu(e_5) \cdot i_D \cdot i_A \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -i_A + 0.25 + 0.25 \cdot i_C \\ -i_C + 0.25 + 0.25 \cdot i_A \end{pmatrix} \\ (Jin'_{\{B\}})^{-1} &= -\frac{4}{15} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

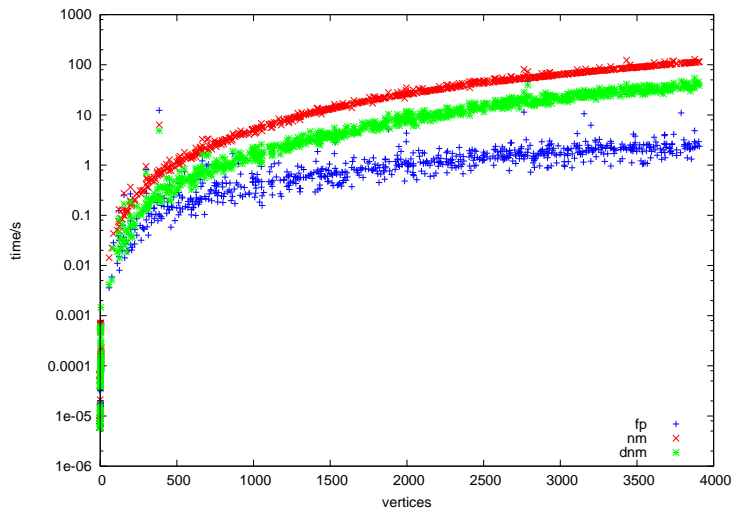
Then by Newton's method:

$$i_A = \frac{1}{3}, i_C = \frac{1}{3}.$$

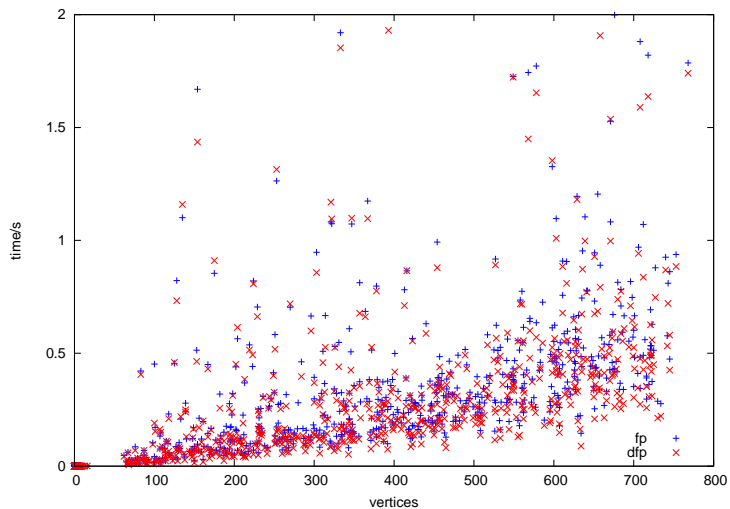
Performance



Performance



Decomposed fixed-point method



The End

Thank you for your attention!

References



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