

Conditional Probability Models

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Overview and Disclaimer

Linear Probabilistic Models vs GLMs

- Today we'll be talking about **linear probabilistic models**.
- Most books and software libraries related to this topic are actually about
 - **generalized linear models** (GLMs).
- GLMs are a special case of what we're talking about today.
- They're "special" because
 - they're a restriction of our setting, but more importantly
 - we can state theorems for GLMs, and
 - all GLMs can be implemented in essentially the same way.
- However, a full development of GLMs requires a fair bit of additional machinery.
- I don't believe the machinery is worth the payoff at this level.

Generalized Regression

Generalized Regression / Conditional Distribution Estimation

- Given x , predict *probability distribution* $p(y | x)$
- How do we represent the probability distribution?
- We'll consider *parametric families* of distributions.
 - distribution represented by parameter vector
- Examples:
 - 1 Logistic regression (Bernoulli distribution)
 - 2 Probit regression (Bernoulli distribution)
 - 3 Poisson regression (Poisson distribution)
 - 4 Linear regression (Normal distribution, fixed variance)
 - 5 Generalized Linear Models (GLM) (encompasses all of the above)
 - 6 Generalized Additive Models (GAM)
 - 7 Gradient Boosting Machines (GBM) / AnyBoost [in a few weeks]

Bernoulli Regression

Probabilistic Binary Classifiers

- Setting: $\mathcal{X} = \mathbf{R}^d$, $\mathcal{Y} = \{0, 1\}$
- For each x , need to predict a distribution on $\mathcal{Y} = \{0, 1\}$.
- How can we define a distribution supported on $\{0, 1\}$?
- Sufficient to specify the **Bernoulli parameter** $\theta = p(y = 1)$.
- We can refer to this distribution as $\text{Bernoulli}(\theta)$.

Linear Probabilistic Classifiers

- Setting: $\mathcal{X} = \mathbf{R}^d$, $\mathcal{Y} = \{0, 1\}$
- Want prediction function to map each $x \in \mathbf{R}^d$ to the right $\theta \in [0, 1]$.
- We first **extract information** from $x \in \mathbf{R}^d$ and summarize in a single number.
 - That number is analogous to the **score** in classification.
- For a **linear method**, this extraction is done with a linear function:

$$\underbrace{x}_{\in \mathbf{R}^d} \mapsto \underbrace{w^T x}_{\in \mathbf{R}}$$

- As usual, $x \mapsto w^T x$ will include affine functions if we include a constant feature in x .
- $w^T x$ is called the **linear predictor**.
- Still need to map this to $[0, 1]$.

The Transfer Function

- Need a function to map the linear predictor in \mathbf{R} to $[0, 1]$:

$$\underbrace{x}_{\in \mathbf{R}^d} \mapsto \underbrace{w^T x}_{\in \mathbf{R}} \mapsto \underbrace{f(w^T x)}_{\in [0,1]} = \theta,$$

where $f: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$. We'll call f the **transfer** function.

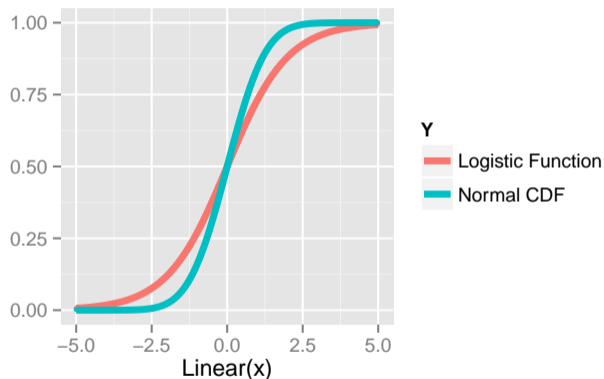
- So prediction function is $x \mapsto f(w^T x)$, which gives value for $\theta = p(y = 1 | x)$.

Terminology Alert

In generalized linear models (GLMs), if θ is the distribution mean, then f is called the **response function** or **inverse link function**. **Transfer function is not standard terminology**, but we're avoiding the heavy set of definitions needed for a full development of GLMs, which is actually more restrictive than our current framework.

Transfer Functions for Bernoulli

- Two commonly used transfer functions to map from $w^T x$ to θ :



- Logistic function: $f(\eta) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-\eta}} \implies$ Logistic Regression
- Normal CDF $f(\eta) = \int_{-\infty}^{\eta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2} \implies$ Probit Regression

- $\mathcal{X} = \mathbf{R}^d$
- $\mathcal{Y} = \{0, 1\}$
- $\mathcal{A} = [0, 1]$ (Representing Bernoulli(θ) distributions by $\theta \in [0, 1]$)
- $\mathcal{H} = \{x \mapsto f(w^T x) \mid w \in \mathbf{R}^d\}$ (Each prediction function represented by $w \in \mathbf{R}^d$.)
- We can choose w using maximum likelihood...

Bernoulli Regression: Likelihood Scoring

- Suppose we have data $\mathcal{D} = \{(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)\}$.
- Compute the model likelihood for \mathcal{D} :

$$\begin{aligned} p_w(\mathcal{D}) &= \prod_{i=1}^n p_w(y_i | x_i) \text{ [by independence]} \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n [f(w^T x_i)]^{y_i} [1 - f(w^T x_i)]^{1-y_i}. \end{aligned}$$

- Huh? Remember $y_i \in \{0, 1\}$.
- Easier to work with the log-likelihood:

$$\log p_w(\mathcal{D}) = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \log f(w^T x_i) + (1 - y_i) \log [1 - f(w^T x_i)]$$

Bernoulli Regression: MLE

- Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE) finds w maximizing $\log p_w(\mathcal{D})$.
- Equivalently, minimize the **negative log-likelihood** objective function

$$J(w) = - \left[\sum_{i=1}^n y_i \log f(w^T x_i) + (1 - y_i) \log [1 - f(w^T x_i)] \right]$$

- For differentiable f ,
 - $J(w)$ is differentiable, and we can use our standard tools.
- Homework: Derive the SGD step directions for logistic regression and [harder] probit regression.

Poisson Regression

Poisson Regression: Setup

- Input space $\mathcal{X} = \mathbf{R}^d$, Output space $\mathcal{Y} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$
- In Poisson regression, prediction functions produce a Poisson distribution.
 - Represent $\text{Poisson}(\lambda)$ distribution by the mean parameter $\lambda \in (0, \infty)$.
- Action space $\mathcal{A} = (0, \infty)$
- In Poisson regression, x enters **linearly**: $x \mapsto \underbrace{w^T x}_{\mathbf{R}} \mapsto \lambda = \underbrace{f(w^T x)}_{(0, \infty)}$.
- What can we use as the transfer function $f : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$?

Poisson Regression: Transfer Function

- In Poisson regression, x enters **linearly**:

$$x \mapsto \underbrace{w^T x}_{\mathbf{R}} \mapsto \lambda = \underbrace{f(w^T x)}_{(0, \infty)}.$$

- Standard approach is to take

$$f(w^T x) = \exp(w^T x).$$

- Note that range of $f(w^T x) \in (0, \infty)$, (appropriate for the Poisson parameter).

Poisson Regression: Likelihood Scoring

- Suppose we have data $\mathcal{D} = \{(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)\}$.
- Recall the log-likelihood for Poisson, allowing different λ_i for each i :

$$\log p(\mathcal{D}, \lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i \log \lambda_i - \lambda_i - \log(y_i!)]$$

- Plugging in $\lambda_i = f(w^T x_i) = \exp(w^T x_i)$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} \log p(\mathcal{D}; w) &= \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i \log [\exp(w^T x_i)] - \exp(w^T x_i) - \log(y_i!)] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i w^T x_i - \exp(w^T x_i) - \log(y_i!)] \end{aligned}$$

- Maximize this w.r.t. w to get our Poisson regression fit.
- No closed form for optimum, but it's concave, so easy to optimize.

Conditional Gaussian Regression

Gaussian Linear Regression

- Input space $\mathcal{X} = \mathbf{R}^d$, Output space $\mathcal{Y} = \mathbf{R}$
- In Gaussian regression, prediction functions produce a distribution $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$.
 - Assume σ^2 is known.
- Represent $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ by the mean parameter $\mu \in \mathbf{R}$.
- Action space $\mathcal{A} = \mathbf{R}$
- In Gaussian linear regression, x enters **linearly**: $x \mapsto \underbrace{w^T x}_{\mathbf{R}} \mapsto \mu = \underbrace{f(w^T x)}_{\mathbf{R}}$.
- Since $\mu \in \mathbf{R}$, we can take the identity link function: $f(w^T x) = w^T x$.

Gaussian Regression: Likelihood Scoring

- Suppose we have data $\mathcal{D} = \{(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)\}$.
- Compute the model likelihood for \mathcal{D} :

$$p_w(\mathcal{D}) = \prod_{i=1}^n p_w(y_i | x_i) \text{ [by independence]}$$

- Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE) finds w maximizing $p_w(\mathcal{D})$.
- Equivalently, maximize the data log-likelihood:

$$w^* = \arg \max_{w \in \mathbf{R}^d} \sum_{i=1}^n \log p_w(y_i | x_i)$$

- Let's start solving this!

- The conditional log-likelihood is:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^n \log p_w(y_i | x_i) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \log \left[\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(y_i - w^T x_i)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \right] \\ &= \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n \log \left[\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]}_{\text{independent of } w} + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(-\frac{(y_i - w^T x_i)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

- MLE is the w where this is maximized.
- Note that σ^2 is irrelevant to finding the maximizing w .
- Can drop the negative sign and make it a minimization problem.

- The MLE is

$$w^* = \arg \min_{w \in \mathbf{R}^d} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - w^T x_i)^2$$

- This is exactly the objective function for least squares.
- From here, can use usual approaches to solve for w^* (SGD, linear algebra, calculus, etc.)

Multinomial Logistic Regression

Multinomial Logistic Regression

- Setting: $\mathcal{X} = \mathbf{R}^d$, $\mathcal{Y} = \{1, \dots, k\}$
- For each x , we want to produce a distribution on k classes.
- Such a distribution is called a “**multinoulli**” or “**categorical**” distribution.
- Represent categorical distribution by probability vector $\theta = (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k) \in \mathbf{R}^k$:
 - $\sum_{i=1}^k \theta_i = 1$ and $\theta_i \geq 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$ (i.e. θ represents a **distribution**) and
- So $\forall y \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, $p(y) = \theta_y$.

Multinomial Logistic Regression

- From each x , we compute a linear score function for each class:

$$x \mapsto (\langle w_1, x \rangle, \dots, \langle w_k, x \rangle) \in \mathbf{R}^k,$$

for parameter vectors $w_1, \dots, w_k \in \mathbf{R}^d$.

- We need to map this \mathbf{R}^k vector into a probability vector.
- Use the **softmax function**:

$$(\langle w_1, x \rangle, \dots, \langle w_k, x \rangle) \mapsto \theta = \left(\frac{\exp(w_1^T x)}{\sum_{i=1}^k \exp(w_i^T x)}, \dots, \frac{\exp(w_k^T x)}{\sum_{i=1}^k \exp(w_i^T x)} \right)$$

- Note that $\theta \in \mathbf{R}^k$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_i &> 0 & i = 1, \dots, k \\ \sum_{i=1}^k \theta_i &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Multinomial Logistic Regression

- Putting this together, we write multinomial logistic regression as

$$p(y | x) = \frac{\exp(w_y^T x)}{\sum_{i=1}^k \exp(w_i^T x)},$$

where we've introduced parameter vectors $w_1, \dots, w_k \in \mathbf{R}^d$.

- Do we still see score functions in here?
- Can view $x \mapsto w_y^T x$ as the score for class y , for $y \in \{1, \dots, k\}$.
- How do we do learning here? What parameters are we estimating?
- Our model is specified once we have $w_1, \dots, w_k \in \mathbf{R}^d$.
- Find parameter settings maximizing the log-likelihood of data \mathcal{D} .
- This objective function is concave in w 's and straightforward to optimize.

Maximum Likelihood as ERM

Conditional Probability Modeling as Statistical Learning

- Input space \mathcal{X}
- Outcome space \mathcal{Y}
- All pairs (x, y) are independent with distribution $P_{\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}}$.
- **Action space** $\mathcal{A} = \{p(y) \mid p \text{ is a probability density or mass function on } \mathcal{Y}\}$.
- Hypothesis space \mathcal{F} contains prediction functions $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$.
 - Given an $x \in \mathcal{X}$, predict a probability distribution $p(y)$ on \mathcal{Y} .
- Maximum likelihood estimation for dataset $\mathcal{D} = ((x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n))$ is

$$\hat{f}_{\text{MLE}} = \arg \max_{f \in \mathcal{H}} \sum_{i=1}^n \log [f(x_i)(y_i)]$$

Exercise

Write the MLE optimization as empirical risk minimization. What's the loss?

- Take loss $\ell : \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ for a predicted PDF or PMF $p(y)$ and outcome y to be

$$\ell(p, y) = -\log p(y)$$

- The risk of decision function $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is

$$R(f) = -\mathbb{E}_{x,y} \log [f(x)(y)],$$

where $f(x)$ is a PDF or PMF on \mathcal{Y} , and we're evaluating it on y .

- The empirical risk of f for a sample $\mathcal{D} = \{y_1, \dots, y_n\} \in \mathcal{Y}$ is

$$\hat{R}(f) = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \log [f(x_i)](y_i).$$

This is called the negative **conditional log-likelihood**.

- Thus for the negative log-likelihood loss, ERM and MLE are equivalent