Probabilistic Graphical Models (PGM)

PA154 Jazykové modelování (8.1)

Pavel Rychlý

pary@fi.muni.cz

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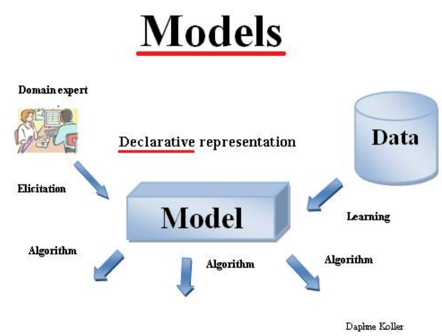
Source: Probabilistic Graphical Models
Daphne Koller
http://www.coursera.org/learn/probabilistic-graphical-models

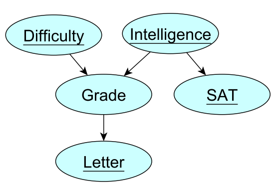
Models



Graphical models

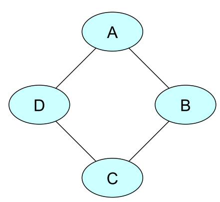
Bayesian networks

$X_1, \ldots, X_n$ - nodes
directed graph



Markov networks

undirected graph



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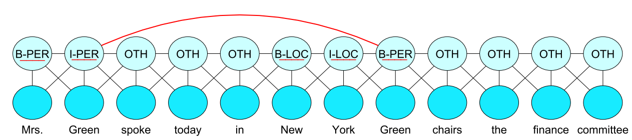
Textual Information Extraction

Mrs. Green spoke today in New York. Green chairs the finance committee.
Person Location Person Organization



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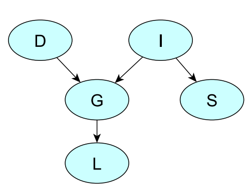
Graphical models

Bayesian networks

- **G**rade
- Course **D**ifficulty
- Student **I**ntelligence
- Student **S**AT
- Reference **L**etter

P(G,D,I,S,L)



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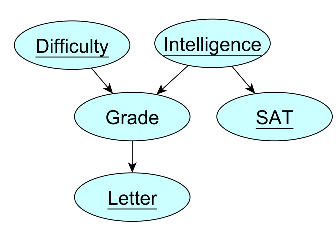
Graphical models



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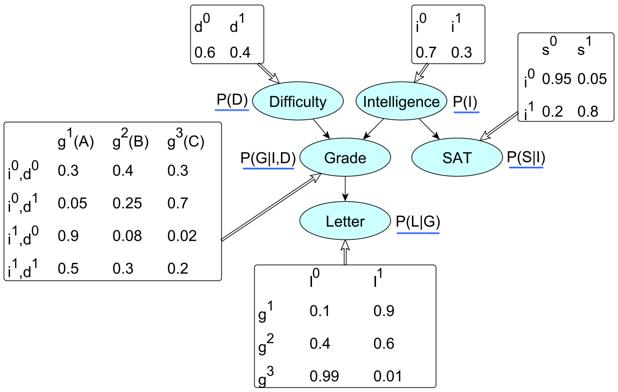
Graphical models



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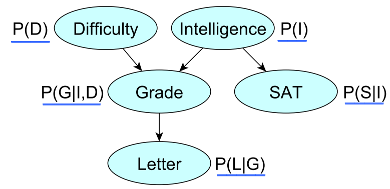
Chain Rule for Bayesian Networks



P(D,I,G,S,L) $= P(D)P(I)P(G|I,D)P(S|I)P(L|G)$

Distribution defined as a product of factors!

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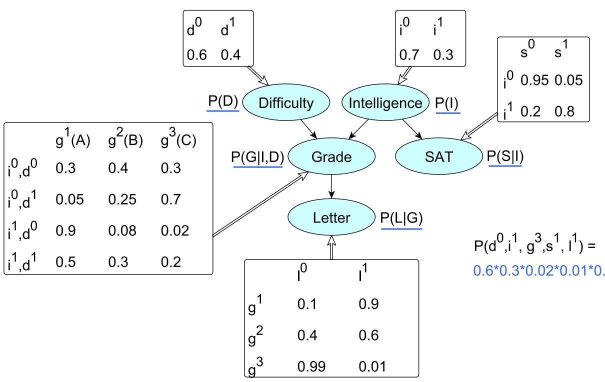
Chain Rule for Bayesian Networks



$P(d^0, i^1, g^3, s^1, l^1) =$
0.6*0.3*0.02*0.01*0.8

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Bayesian network

- A Bayesian network is:
  - A directed acyclic graph (DAG) G whose nodes represent random variables $X_1, \ldots, X_n$
  - For each node X_i a CPD $P(X_i | Par_G(X_i))$
- The BN represents a joint distribution via the chain rule for Bayesian networks

$$P(X_1, \ldots, X_n) = \prod_i P(X_i | Par_G(X_i))$$

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BN Is a Legal Distribution: $P \geq 0$

- P is a product of CPDs
- CPDs are non-negative

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BN Is a Legal Distribution: $\sum P = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{D,I,G,S,L} P(D,I,G,S,L) &= \sum_{D,I,G,S,L} P(D)P(I)P(G|I,D)P(S|I)P(L|G)\\ &= \sum_{D,I,G,S} P(D)P(I)P(G|I,D)P(S|I)\cancel{\sum_L P(L|G)}\\ &= \sum_{D,I,G,S} P(D)P(I)P(G|I,D)P(S|I)\\ &= \sum_{D,I,G} P(D)P(I)P(G|I,D)\cancel{\sum_S P(S|I)}\\ &= \sum_{D,I} P(D)P(I)\cancel{\sum_G P(G|I,D)}\end{aligned}$$

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P Factorizes over G

- Let G be a graph over $X_1, \ldots, X_n$.
- P factorizes over G if

$$P(X_1, \ldots, X_n) = \prod_i P(X_i | Par_G(X_i))$$

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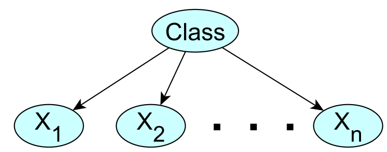
Naïve Bayes Model



$$P(C, X_1, ..., X_n) = P(C) \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(X_i | C)$$

features X_i, X_j independent

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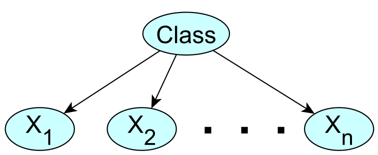
Naïve Bayes Classifier



$$\frac{P(C=c^1 | x_1, \ldots, x_n)}{P(C=c^2 | x_1, \ldots, x_n)} = \frac{P(C=c^1)}{P(C=c^2)} \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{P(x_i | C=c^1)}{P(x_i | C=c^2)}$$

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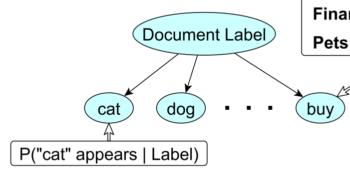
Bernoulli Naïve Bayes for Text



	cats	dogs	buy	sell	...
Financial	0.001	0.001	0.2	0.3	...
Pets	0.3	0.4	0.02	0.0001	...

$$\frac{P(C=c^1 | x_1, \ldots, x_n)}{P(C=c^2 | x_1, \ldots, x_n)} = \frac{P(C=c^1)}{P(C=c^2)} \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{P(x_i | C=c^1)}{P(x_i | C=c^2)}$$

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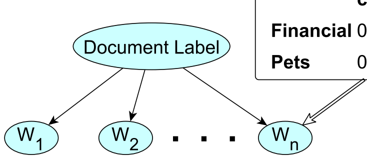
Multinomial Naïve Bayes for Text



	cats	dogs	buy	sell	...
Financial	0.001	0.001	0.02	0.02	...
Pets	0.02	0.03	0.003	0.001	...

$$\frac{P(C=c^1 | x_1, \ldots, x_n)}{P(C=c^2 | x_1, \ldots, x_n)} = \frac{P(C=c^1)}{P(C=c^2)} \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{P(x_i | C=c^1)}{P(x_i | C=c^2)}$$

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Summary

- Simple approach for classification
  - Computationally efficient
  - Easy to construct
- Surprisingly effective in domains with many weakly relevant features
- Strong independence assumptions reduce performance when many features are strongly correlated

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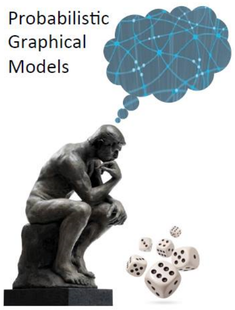
Application: Diagnosis



Representation Bayesian Networks

Application: Diagnosis

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Medical Diagnosis: Pathfinder (1992)

- Help pathologist diagnose lymph node pathologies (60 different diseases)
- Pathfinder I: Rule-based system
- Pathfinder II used naïve Bayes and got superior performance

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Medical Diagnosis: Pathfinder (1992)

- Pathfinder III: Naïve Bayes with better knowledge engineering
- No incorrect zero probabilities
- Better calibration of conditional probabilities
  - $P(finding|disease_1)$ to $P(finding|disease_2)$
  - Not $P(finding_1|disease)$ to $P(finding_2|disease)$

Heckerman et al.

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Medical Diagnosis: Pathfinder (1992)

- Pathfinder IV: Full Bayesian network
  - Removed incorrect independencies;
  - Additional parents led to more accurate estimation of probabilities
- BN model agreed with expert panel in 50/53 cases, vs 47/53 for naïve Bayes model
- Accuracy as high as expert that designed the model

Heckerman et al.

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