

Probabilistic & Unsupervised Learning

Belief Propagation

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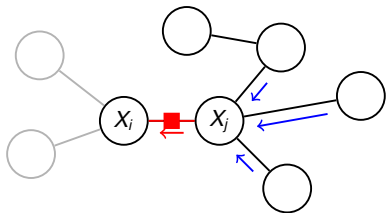
**Gatsby Computational Neuroscience Unit, and
MSc ML/CSML, Dept Computer Science
University College London**

Term 1, Autumn 2018

Recall: Belief Propagation on undirected trees

Joint distribution of undirected tree:

$$p(\mathcal{X}) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{\text{nodes } i} f_i(X_i) \prod_{\text{edges } (ij)} f_{ij}(X_i, X_j)$$



Messages computed recursively:

$$M_{j \rightarrow i}(X_i) := \sum_{X_j} f_{ij}(X_i, X_j) f_j(X_j) \prod_{l \in \text{ne}(j) \setminus i} M_{l \rightarrow j}(X_j)$$

Marginal distributions:

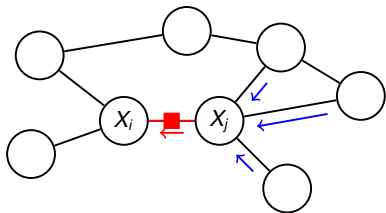
$$p(X_i) \propto f_i(X_i) \prod_{k \in \text{ne}(i)} M_{k \rightarrow i}(X_i)$$

$$p(X_i, X_j) \propto f_{ij}(X_i, X_j) f_i(X_i) f_j(X_j) \prod_{k \in \text{ne}(i) \setminus j} M_{k \rightarrow i}(X_i) \prod_{l \in \text{ne}(j) \setminus i} M_{l \rightarrow j}(X_j)$$

Loopy Belief Propagation

Joint distribution of undirected graph:

$$p(\mathcal{X}) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{\text{nodes } i} f_i(X_i) \prod_{\text{edges } (ij)} f_{ij}(X_i, X_j)$$



Messages computed recursively (with few guarantees of convergence):

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Marginal distributions are approximate in general:

$$p(X_i) \approx b_i(X_i) \propto f_i(X_i) \prod_{k \in \text{ne}(i)} M_{k \rightarrow i}(X_i)$$

$$p(X_i, X_j) \approx b_{ij}(X_i, X_j) \propto f_{ij}(X_i, X_j) f_i(X_i) f_j(X_j) \prod_{k \in \text{ne}(i) \setminus j} M_{k \rightarrow i}(X_i) \prod_{l \in \text{ne}(j) \setminus i} M_{l \rightarrow j}(X_j)$$

Dealing with loops

- ▶ **Accuracy:** BP posterior marginals are **approximate** on all non-trees because evidence is **over counted**, but converged approximations are frequently found to be good (particularly in their means).

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 - ▶ **Trees.**
 - ▶ Graphs with a **single loop**.
 - ▶ Distributions with sufficiently **weak** interactions.
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- ▶ **Damping:** Common approach to encourage convergence (cf EP)

$$M_{i \rightarrow j}^{\text{new}}(X_j) := (1 - \alpha)M_{i \rightarrow j}^{\text{old}}(X_j) + \alpha \sum_{X_i} f_{ij}(X_i, X_j) f_i(X_i) \prod_{k \in \text{ne}(i) \setminus j} M_{k \rightarrow i}(X_i)$$

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- ▶ **Grouping variables:** Variables can be grouped into cliques to improve accuracy.
 - ▶ Region graph approximations.
 - ▶ Cluster variational method.
 - ▶ Junction graph.

Different Interpretations of Loopy Belief Propagation

Loopy BP can be interpreted as a fixed point algorithm from a few different perspectives:

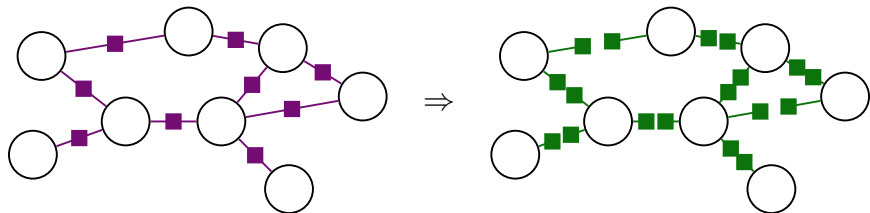
- ▶ Expectation propagation.
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Loopy BP as message-based Expectation Propagation



Approximate pairwise factors f_{ij} by product of messages:

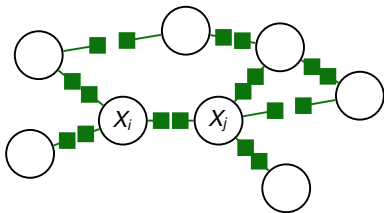
$$f_{ij}(X_i, X_j) \approx \tilde{f}_{ij}(X_i, X_j) = M_{i \rightarrow j}(X_j) M_{j \rightarrow i}(X_i)$$

Thus, the full joint is approximated by a factorised distribution:

$$\rho(\mathcal{X}) \approx \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{\text{nodes } i} f_i(X_i) \prod_{\text{edges } (ij)} \tilde{f}_{ij}(X_i, X_j) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{\text{nodes } i} \left(f_i(X_i) \prod_{j \in \text{ne}(i)} M_{j \rightarrow i}(X_i) \right) = \prod_{\text{nodes } i} b_i(X_i)$$

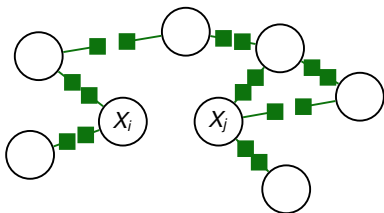
but with **multiple factors** for most X_i .

Loopy BP as message-based EP



Then the EP updates to the messages are:

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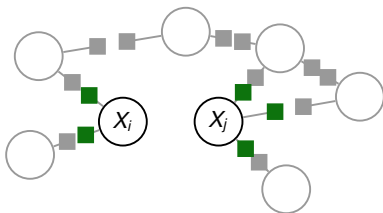


Then the EP updates to the messages are:

► Deletion:

$$q_{-ij}(\mathcal{X}) = f_i(X_i) f_j(X_j) \prod_{k \in \text{ne}(i) \setminus j} M_{k \rightarrow i}(X_i) \prod_{l \in \text{ne}(j) \setminus i} M_{l \rightarrow j}(X_j) \prod_{s \neq i, j} f_s(X_s) \prod_{t \in \text{ne}(s)} M_{t \rightarrow s}(X_s)$$

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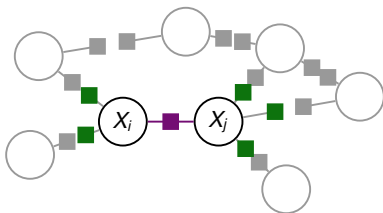


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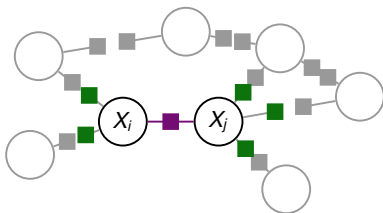
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- **Projection:**

$$\{M_{i \rightarrow j}^{\text{new}}, M_{j \rightarrow i}^{\text{new}}\} = \text{argmin}_{M_{i \rightarrow j}, M_{j \rightarrow i}} \text{KL}[f_{ij}(X_i, X_j)q_{-ij}(X_i, X_j) \| M_{j \rightarrow i}(X_i)M_{i \rightarrow j}(X_j)q_{-ij}(X_i, X_j)]$$

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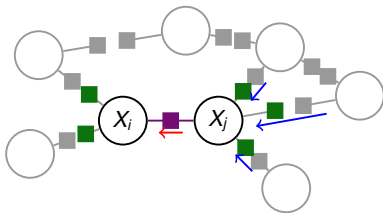
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$$\Rightarrow M_{j \rightarrow i}^{\text{new}}(X_i) = \sum_{X_j} \left(f_{ij}(X_i, X_j) f_j(X_j) \prod_{l \in \text{ne}(j) \setminus i} M_{l \rightarrow j}(X_j) \right) \underbrace{q_{-ij}(X_i)}$$

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 - ▶ Would not be true of fully-factored variational approximation.
- ▶ Factorisation view remains valid even when original sites lie in the appropriate ExpFam already – so loopy BP in (eg) discrete graphs can be seen as a form of EP.
- ▶ However, this view does not help us understand the convergence properties of BP.

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Loopy BP as tree-based reparametrisation

Tree-structured distributions can be parametrised in many ways:

$$p(\mathcal{X}) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{\text{nodes } i} f_i(X_i) \prod_{\text{edges } (ij)} f_{ij}(X_i, X_j) \quad \text{undirected tree} \quad (1)$$

$$= p(X_r) \prod_{i \neq r} p(X_i | X_{\text{pa}(i)}) \quad \text{directed (rooted) tree} \quad (2)$$

$$= \prod_{\text{nodes } i} p(X_i) \prod_{\text{edges } (ij)} \frac{p(X_i, X_j)}{p(X_i)p(X_j)} \quad \text{pairwise marginals} \quad (3)$$

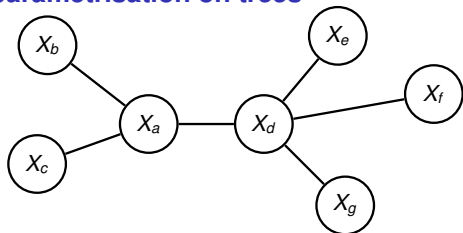
where (3) requires that $\sum_{X_j} p(X_i, X_j) = p(X_i)$.

The undirected tree representation is not unique—multiplying a factor $f_{ij}(X_i, X_j)$ by $g(X_i)$ and dividing $f_i(X_i)$ by the same $g(X_i)$ does not change the distribution.

BP can be seen as an iterative replacement of $f_i(X_i)$ by the local marginal of $p_{ij}(X_i, X_j)$, along with the corresponding reparametrisation of $f_{ij}(X_i, X_j)$. Cf. Hugin propagation.

Converged BP on a [tree](#) finds $p(X_i)$ and $p(X_i, X_j)$, allowing us to transform (1) to (3).

Reparametrisation on trees

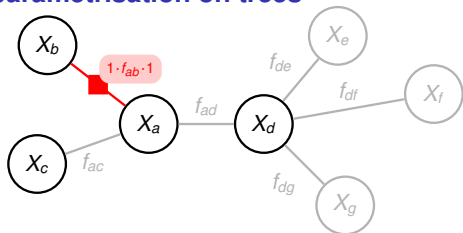


$$p(\mathcal{X}) \propto \prod_{(ij)} f_{ij}(X_i, X_j)$$

$$p(\mathcal{X}) = \prod_i p(X_i) \prod_{(ij)} \frac{p(X_i, X_j)}{p(X_i)p(X_j)}$$

Define $f_{ij}^0 = f_{ij}$ (absorbing singleton factors), and $f_i^0 = p_i^0 = 1$. Iterate over edges (ij) :

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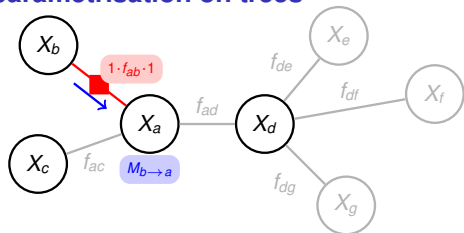
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Define $f_{ij}^0 = f_{ij}$ (absorbing singleton factors), and $f_i^0 = p_i^0 = 1$. Iterate over edges (ij) :

$$p^n(X_i, X_j) = \frac{1}{Z_{ij}^n} f_i^{n-1}(X_i) f_{ij}^{n-1}(X_i, X_j) f_j^{n-1}(X_j) \quad \text{[store } Z_{ij}^n \text{ s to obtain joint normaliser]}$$

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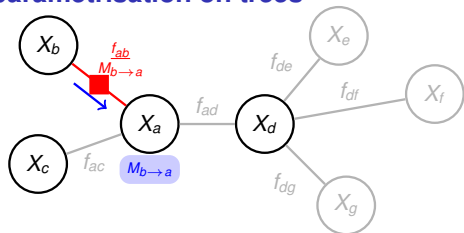
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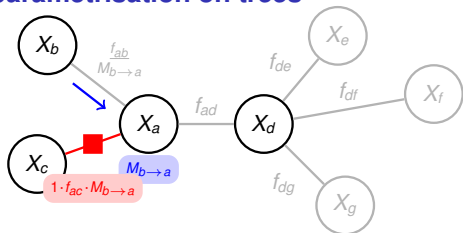
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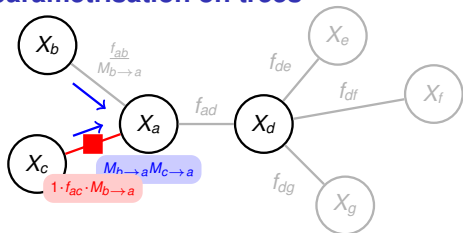
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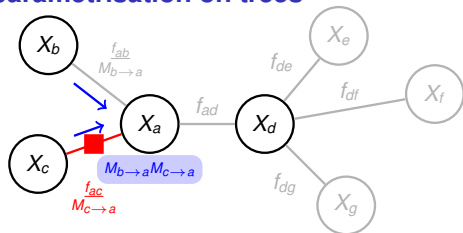
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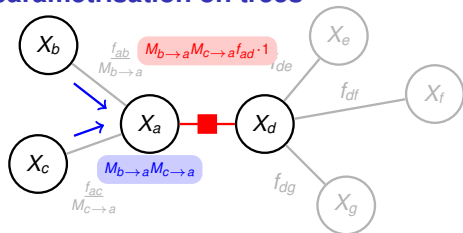
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Reparametrisation on trees



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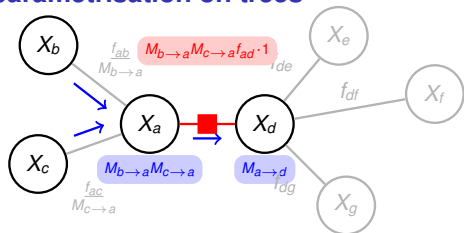
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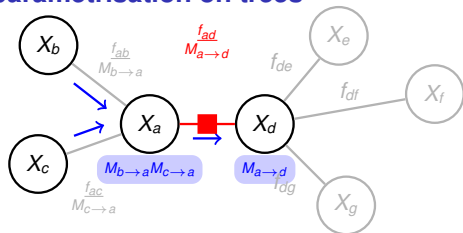
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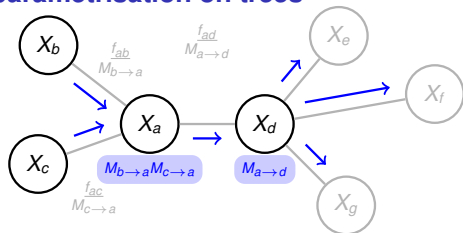
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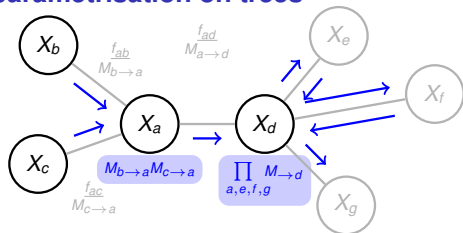
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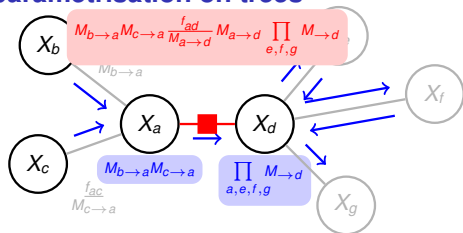
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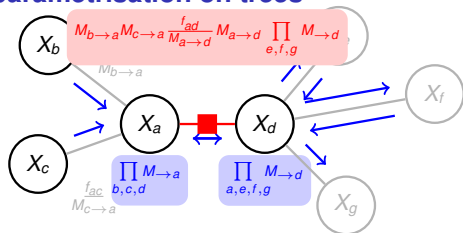
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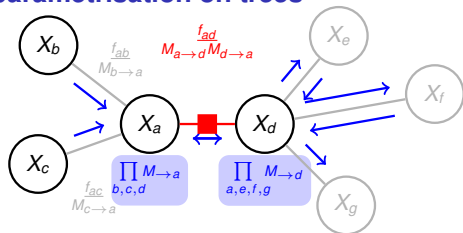
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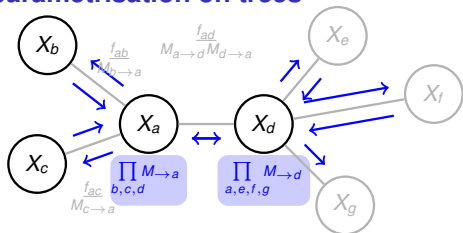
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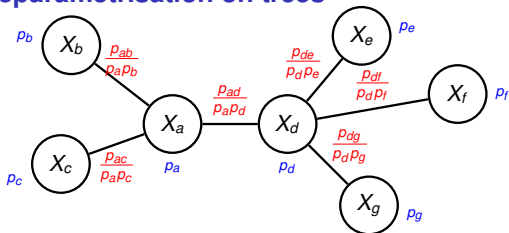
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$$\Downarrow$$

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After all messages have propagated:

$$f_i^\infty(X_i) = \prod_{j \in \text{ne}(i)} M_{j \rightarrow i}(X_i) = p(X_i)$$

$$f_{ij}^\infty(X_i, X_j) = \frac{f_{ij}(X_i, X_j)}{M_{j \rightarrow i}(X_i) M_{i \rightarrow j}(X_j)} = \frac{\prod_{k \in \text{ne}(i) \setminus j} M_{k \rightarrow i}(X_i) f_{ij}(X_i, X_j) \prod_{l \in \text{ne}(j) \setminus i} M_{l \rightarrow j}(X_j)}{\prod_{k \in \text{ne}(i) \setminus j} M_{k \rightarrow i}(X_i) M_{j \rightarrow i}(X_i) M_{i \rightarrow j}(X_j) \prod_{l \in \text{ne}(j) \setminus i} M_{l \rightarrow j}(X_j)} = \frac{p(X_i, X_j)}{p(X_i)p(X_j)}$$

Reparametrisation on non-trees

- ▶ If BP converges on a non-tree, it will have successfully reparametrised the distribution to have **locally consistent** beliefs:

$$p(\mathcal{X}) \propto \prod_i b(X_i) \prod_{(ij)} \frac{b(X_i, X_j)}{b(X_i)b(X_j)} \quad \text{with} \quad \sum_{X_j} b(X_i, X_j) = b(X_i) \text{ etc.}$$

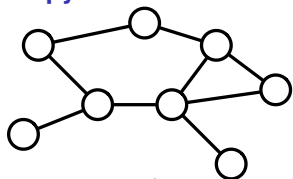
- ▶ However, the marginals will not usually be correct or **globally consistent**. That is

$$\sum_{\mathcal{X}_{-i}} \left(\prod_i b(X_i) \prod_{(ij)} \frac{b(X_i, X_j)}{b(X_i)b(X_j)} \right) \neq b(X_i)$$

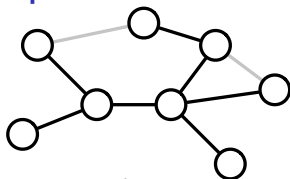
and the product will not generally be normalised.

- ▶ What can be said about these **pseudomarginals**?
- ▶ Consider the following (theoretical) message scheduling scheme:
 - ▶ Identify all the **spanning trees** of the graph.
 - ▶ Pass messages along edges of each spanning tree in turn.
 - ▶ Iterate over spanning trees to convergence

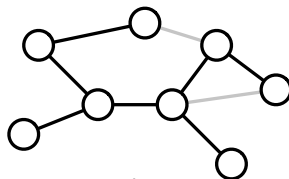
Loopy BP as tree-based reparametrisation



graph



spanning tree 1



spanning tree 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(\mathcal{X}) &= \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{\text{nodes } i} f_i^0(\mathcal{X}_i) \prod_{\text{edges } (ij)} f_{ij}^0(\mathcal{X}_i, \mathcal{X}_j) \\
 &= \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{\text{nodes } i \in T_1} f_i^0(\mathcal{X}_i) \prod_{\text{edges } (ij) \in T_1} f_{ij}^0(\mathcal{X}_i, \mathcal{X}_j) \prod_{\text{edges } (ij) \notin T_1} f_{ij}^0(\mathcal{X}_i, \mathcal{X}_j) \\
 &= \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{\text{nodes } i \in T_1} f_i^1(\mathcal{X}_i) \prod_{\text{edges } (ij) \in T_1} f_{ij}^1(\mathcal{X}_i, \mathcal{X}_j) \prod_{\text{edges } (ij) \notin T_1} f_{ij}^1(\mathcal{X}_i, \mathcal{X}_j)
 \end{aligned}$$

where $f_i^1(\mathcal{X}_i) = p^{T_1}(\mathcal{X}_i)$, $f_{ij}^1(\mathcal{X}_i, \mathcal{X}_j) = \frac{p^{T_1}(\mathcal{X}_i, \mathcal{X}_j)}{p^{T_1}(\mathcal{X}_i)p^{T_1}(\mathcal{X}_j)}$, $f_{ij}^1 = f_{ij}^0$.

$$= \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{\text{nodes } i \in T_2} f_i^1(\mathcal{X}_i) \prod_{\text{edges } (ij) \in T_2} f_{ij}^1(\mathcal{X}_i, \mathcal{X}_j) \prod_{\text{edges } (ij) \notin T_2} f_{ij}^1(\mathcal{X}_i, \mathcal{X}_j)$$

...

Loopy BP as tree-based reparametrisation

At convergence, loopy BP has reparametrised the joint distribution as:

$$p(\mathcal{X}) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{\text{nodes } i} f_i^\infty(\mathcal{X}_i) \prod_{\text{edges } (ij)} f_{ij}^\infty(\mathcal{X}_i, \mathcal{X}_j)$$

where for **any** tree T embedded in the graph,

$$f_i^\infty(\mathcal{X}_i) = p^T(\mathcal{X}_i)$$

$$f_{ij}^\infty(\mathcal{X}_i, \mathcal{X}_j) = \frac{p^T(\mathcal{X}_i, \mathcal{X}_j)}{p^T(\mathcal{X}_i)p^T(\mathcal{X}_j)}$$

Thus, **the local marginals of all subtrees are locally consistent with each other**, and the pseudomarginals represent valid beliefs for any of the subtrees.

$$p(\mathcal{X}) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{\text{nodes } i} b_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \prod_{\text{edges } (ij)} \frac{b_{ij}(\mathcal{X}_i, \mathcal{X}_j)}{b_i(\mathcal{X}_i)b_j(\mathcal{X}_j)}$$

Different Interpretations of Loopy Belief Propagation

Loopy BP can be interpreted as a fixed point algorithm from a few different perspectives:

- ▶ Expectation propagation.
- ▶ Tree-based reparametrization.
- ▶ **Bethe free energy.**

Loopy BP and Bethe free energy

In the reparametrisation view, BP solves for marginal beliefs $b_{ij}(X_i, X_j)$ and $b_i(X_i) = \sum_{X_j} b_{ij}(X_i, X_j)$ such that

$$p(\mathcal{X}) \propto \prod_i f_i(X_i) \prod_{(ij)} f_{ij}(X_i, X_j) \propto \prod_i b_i(X_i) \prod_{(ij)} \frac{b_{ij}(X_i, X_j)}{b_i(X_i)b_j(X_j)}$$

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Another view of loopy BP is as a set of fixed point equations for finding stationary points of an objective function called the **Bethe free energy**, which is defined in terms of the locally consistent beliefs (or **pseudomarginals**) $b_i \geq 0$ and $b_{ij} \geq 0$:

$$\sum_{x_i} b_i(x_i) = 1 \quad \forall i$$

$$\sum_{x_j} b_{ij}(x_i, x_j) = b_i(x_i) \quad \forall i, j \in \text{ne}(i), x_i$$

Loopy BP and Bethe free energy

Recall that the variational free energy is: $\mathcal{F}(q) = \langle \log P(\mathcal{X}) \rangle_q + \mathbf{H}[q]$

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$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{bethe}}(\mathbf{b}) = \sum_i \sum_{x_i} b_i(x_i) \log f_i(x_i) + \sum_{(ij)} \sum_{x_i, x_j} b_{ij}(x_i, x_j) \log f_{ij}(x_i, x_j)$$

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- ▶ The Bethe entropy is **approximate**: it is the sum of the pseudomarginal entropies corrected for pairwise (pseudo)interactions, but neglecting higher-order dependence:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_{\text{bethe}}(b) &= \sum_i \mathbf{H}[b_i] - \sum_{(ij)} \mathbf{KL}[b_{ij} \| b_i b_j] \\ &= - \sum_i \sum_{x_i} b_i(x_i) \log b_i(x_i) - \sum_{(ij)} \sum_{x_i, x_j} b_{ij}(x_i, x_j) \log \frac{b_{ij}(x_i, x_j)}{b_i(x_i) b_j(x_j)} \end{aligned}$$

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- ▶ On a tree, both the beliefs and the Bethe entropy expression are correct, so $\mathcal{F}_{\text{bethe}} = \mathcal{F}$.

Loopy BP and Bethe free energy

Recall that the variational free energy is: $\mathcal{F}(q) = \langle \log P(\mathcal{X}) \rangle_q + \mathbf{H}[q]$

We define the (negative) Bethe free energy: $\mathcal{F}_{\text{bethe}}(b) = \mathcal{E}_{\text{bethe}}(b) + \mathcal{H}_{\text{bethe}}(b)$

- ▶ The Bethe average energy is the expected log-joint evaluated as though the pseudomarginals were correct:

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{bethe}}(b) = \sum_i \sum_{x_i} b_i(x_i) \log f_i(x_i) + \sum_{(ij)} \sum_{x_i, x_j} b_{ij}(x_i, x_j) \log f_{ij}(x_i, x_j)$$

- ▶ The Bethe entropy is **approximate**: it is the sum of the pseudomarginal entropies corrected for pairwise (pseudo)interactions, but neglecting higher-order dependence:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_{\text{bethe}}(b) &= \sum_i \mathbf{H}[b_i] - \sum_{(ij)} \mathbf{KL}[b_{ij} \| b_i b_j] \\ &= - \sum_i \sum_{x_i} b_i(x_i) \log b_i(x_i) - \sum_{(ij)} \sum_{x_i, x_j} b_{ij}(x_i, x_j) \log \frac{b_{ij}(x_i, x_j)}{b_i(x_i) b_j(x_j)} \end{aligned}$$

- ▶ On a tree, both the beliefs and the Bethe entropy expression are correct, so $\mathcal{F}_{\text{bethe}} = \mathcal{F}$.
- ▶ Message updates in loopy BP can now be derived by finding the stationary points of a Lagrangian with local consistency and normalisation constraints. The BP messages are related to the Lagrange multipliers.

Bethe fixed point equations

The Bethe free-energy Lagrangian is:

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_i \sum_{x_i} b_i(x_i) \log f_i(x_i) + \sum_{(ij)} \sum_{x_i, x_j} b_{ij}(x_i, x_j) \log f_{ij}(x_i, x_j) \quad [\mathcal{E}_{\text{bethe}}]$$

$$- \sum_i \sum_{x_i} b_i(x_i) \log b_i(x_i) - \sum_{(ij)} \sum_{x_i, x_j} b_{ij}(x_i, x_j) \log \frac{b_{ij}(x_i, x_j)}{b_i(x_i)b_j(x_j)} \quad [\mathcal{H}_{\text{bethe}}]$$

$$+ \sum_i \xi_i \left(\sum_{x_i} b_i(x_i) - 1 \right) \quad [\text{norm } \forall i]$$

$$+ \sum_{(ij)} \left[\sum_{x_i} \xi_{ij}(x_i) \left(\sum_{x_j} b_{ij}(x_i, x_j) - b_i(x_i) \right) + \sum_{x_j} \xi_{ji}(x_j) \left(\sum_{x_i} b_{ij}(x_i, x_j) - b_j(x_j) \right) \right] \quad [\text{marg } \forall i, j, x_i]$$

Setting derivatives wrt beliefs to 0 gives

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial b_i(x_i)} = \log f_i(x_i) - \log b_i(x_i) + \sum_{j \in \text{ne}(i)} \underbrace{\sum_{x_j} \frac{b_{ij}(x_i, x_j)}{b_i(x_i)}}_{=1 \text{ by constraint}} + \xi_i - \sum_{j \in \text{ne}(i)} \xi_{ij}(x_i) + \text{const} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b_i(x_i) \propto f_i(x_i) \prod_{j \in \text{ne}(i)} e^{-\xi_{ij}(x_i)}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial b_{ij}(x_i, x_j)} = \log f_{ij}(x_i, x_j) - \log b_{ij}(x_i, x_j) + \log b_i(x_i)b_j(x_j) + \xi_{ij}(x_i) + \xi_{ji}(x_j) + \text{const} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b_{ij}(x_i, x_j) \propto f_{ij}(x_i, x_j) b_i(x_i) b_j(x_j) e^{\xi_{ij}(x_i)} e^{\xi_{ji}(x_j)}$$

Bethe fixed point messages

The Bethe Lagrangian fixed point equations are:

$$b_i(x_i) \propto f_i(x_i) \prod_{j \in \text{ne}(i)} e^{-\xi_{ij}(x_i)}$$

$$b_{ij}(x_i, x_j) \propto f_{ij}(x_i, x_j) b_i(x_i) b_j(x_j) e^{\xi_{ij}(x_i)} e^{\xi_{ji}(x_j)}$$

Comparison with BP suggests that messages should have the form $M_{j \rightarrow i}(x_i) = e^{-\xi_{ij}(x_i)}$.

Indeed, solving for $\xi_{ij}(x_i)$ by enforcing the constraint $\sum_{x_j} b_{ij}(x_i, x_j) = b_i(x_i)$ we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{x_j} b_{ij}(x_i, x_j) &\propto \sum_{x_j} f_{ij}(x_i, x_j) b_i(x_i) b_j(x_j) e^{\xi_{ij}(x_i)} e^{\xi_{ji}(x_j)} \\ &\Rightarrow b_i(x_i) \propto b_i(x_i) e^{\xi_{ij}(x_i)} \sum_{x_j} f_{ij}(x_i, x_j) b_j(x_j) e^{\xi_{ji}(x_j)} \\ &\Rightarrow e^{-\xi_{ij}(x_i)} \propto \sum_{x_j} f_{ij}(x_i, x_j) b_j(x_j) e^{\xi_{ji}(x_j)} \\ &= \sum_{x_j} f_{ij}(x_i, x_j) f_j(x_j) \prod_{l \in \text{ne}(j) \setminus i} e^{-\xi_{jl}(x_j)} \end{aligned}$$

thus recovering the BP message passing rules.

Loopy BP and Bethe free energy

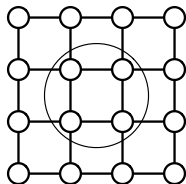
- ▶ Fixed points of loopy BP are exactly the stationary points of the Bethe free energy.
- ▶ **Stable** fixed points of loopy BP are local maxima of Bethe free energy (note the negative definition of free energy for consistency with the variational free energy).
- ▶ For binary attractive networks, Bethe free energy at fixed points of loopy BP provides an upper bound on the log partition function $\log Z$ —this is useful for learning undirected graphical models as it leads to a lower bound on the log likelihood.

Loopy BP vs mean-field approximation

- ▶ Beliefs b_i and b_{ij} in loopy BP are only locally consistent pseudomarginals, not necessarily consistent marginals of the implied joint distribution.
- ▶ Bethe free energy accounts for interactions between different sites, while variational free energy assumes independence.
- ▶ The loop series or Plefka expansion of the log partition function Z : the variational free energy forms the first order terms, while Bethe free energy contains higher order terms (involving generalized loops).
- ▶ Loopy BP tends to be significantly more accurate whenever it converges.

Extensions and variations

- ▶ Generalized BP: group variables together to treat their interactions exactly.
- ▶ Convergent alternatives: Fixed points of loopy BP are stationary points of the Bethe free energy. We can also derive algorithms that **increase** the Bethe free energy at every step, and are thus guaranteed to converge.
- ▶ Convex alternatives: We can derive convex cousins of the negative of the Bethe free energy. These give rise to algorithms that will converge to a unique global maximum.
- ▶ We have considered sum-product loopy BP to compute marginals. The treatment of loopy Viterbi or max-product algorithms is different.



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