

Hierarchical Stick-breaking Feature Paintbox

M. F. Pradier¹, W. Pan¹, M. Yau², R. Singh¹, F. Doshi-Velez¹

¹Harvard University

²University of California, Berkeley

We present a *latent feature model* with a *flexible nonparametric prior* allowing for *arbitrary correlations* amongst features and tractable inference.

Feature Model

$$\begin{array}{c} N \times D \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \color{yellow}{\square} & \color{green}{\square} & \color{blue}{\square} & \color{red}{\square} \\ \hline \color{yellow}{\square} & \color{green}{\square} & \color{blue}{\square} & \color{red}{\square} \\ \hline \color{yellow}{\square} & \color{green}{\square} & \color{blue}{\square} & \color{red}{\square} \\ \hline \color{yellow}{\square} & \color{green}{\square} & \color{blue}{\square} & \color{red}{\square} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ X \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} N \times K \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \color{black}{\square} & \color{black}{\square} & \color{black}{\square} & \color{black}{\square} \\ \hline \color{black}{\square} & \color{black}{\square} & \color{black}{\square} & \color{black}{\square} \\ \hline \color{black}{\square} & \color{black}{\square} & \color{black}{\square} & \color{black}{\square} \\ \hline \color{black}{\square} & \color{black}{\square} & \color{black}{\square} & \color{black}{\square} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ Z \end{array} \cdot \begin{array}{c} K \times D \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \color{yellow}{\square} & \color{green}{\square} & \color{blue}{\square} & \color{red}{\square} \\ \hline \color{yellow}{\square} & \color{green}{\square} & \color{blue}{\square} & \color{red}{\square} \\ \hline \color{yellow}{\square} & \color{green}{\square} & \color{blue}{\square} & \color{red}{\square} \\ \hline \color{yellow}{\square} & \color{green}{\square} & \color{blue}{\square} & \color{red}{\square} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ A \end{array} + \epsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nu &\sim \text{HSBP}(\alpha, p) & \mathbf{z}_n &\sim \text{Mult}(1, \{\pi_\epsilon\}_{\epsilon \in \mathcal{S}_K}) \\
 \mathbf{A} &\sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_0^2 \mathbf{I}) & \mathbf{X} | \mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{A} &\sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{Z}\mathbf{A}, \sigma_x^2 \mathbf{I}), \\
 p(\mathbf{z}_n) &= \prod_{k=1}^K p(z_{nk} | \mathbf{z}_{n,1:(k-1)}) = \prod_{k=1}^K \text{Bernoulli}(\nu_{\epsilon_k})
 \end{aligned}$$

Construction of the Prior

- $\pi_\emptyset = 1, \nu_\emptyset \sim \text{Beta}(\frac{\alpha}{K^p}, 1)$
- $\forall k = 1, \dots, K, \text{ and } j = 1, \dots, 2^{k-1}, \text{ draw } \nu_{\epsilon_j} \sim \text{Beta}(\frac{\alpha}{K^p}, 1), \text{ such that:}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi_1 &= \nu_\emptyset \\
 \pi_0 &= (1 - \nu_\emptyset) \\
 \pi_{01} &= (1 - \nu_\emptyset)\nu_1 \\
 \pi_{111} &= \nu_\emptyset\nu_1\nu_{11} \\
 \pi_{010} &= (1 - \nu_\emptyset)\nu_1(1 - \nu_{01}) \\
 &\dots
 \end{aligned}$$

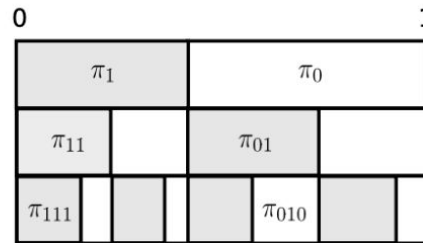


Figure 1: Example of canonical paintbox.

Inference

- collapsed Gibbs sampler

$$p(z_{nk} | \mathbf{Z}_{-(nk)}) \propto$$

$$\prod_{\epsilon \in \mathcal{S}_n} \frac{\left(\frac{\alpha}{K^p} + \phi_{\epsilon 1}^{-n}\right)^{z_{nk}} (1 + \phi_{\epsilon 0}^{-n})^{(1-z_{nk})}}{\left(\frac{\alpha}{K^p} + 1 + \phi_{\epsilon}^{-n}\right)}$$

Model Properties

1. Non-degeneracy

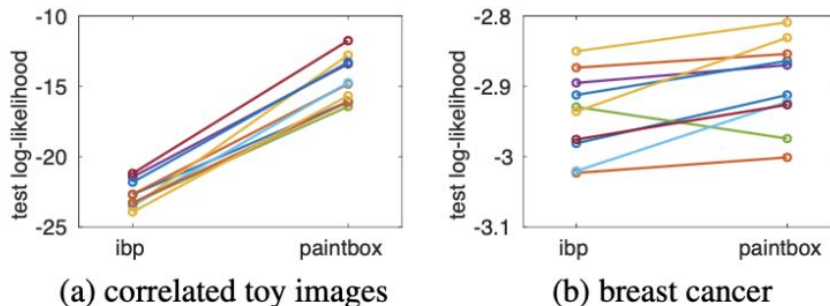
$$\lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}[\pi_K] = 0$$

2. Exchangeability

$$p(\mathbf{z}_2, \mathbf{z}_3 | \mathbf{z}_1) \stackrel{d}{=} p(\mathbf{z}_3, \mathbf{z}_2 | \mathbf{z}_1)$$

Results

1. Improved Performance on Held-out Data



2. Improved Recovery of Latent Features

