### Optimal Probability Estimation and Classification

with

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UC San Diego

Domains

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  - Large alphabets

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  - Mixture models

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  - Continuous distributions

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  - Define doable problem

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Approach limits

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  - Identity testing
  - Classification
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  - Define doable problem
  - Approach limits
  - Approach the best possible

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Prediction

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- Prediction
- Conclusion

#### Motivation

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- For any given difference, need constant samples

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Topic modeling [Blei Ng Jordan '03]

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- $n = \Theta(k/\delta^2)$
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- KL divergence: similar,  $n = \Theta(k)$

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#### Combined-Probability Estimation

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- If symbols have appeared same # of times
  - Assign same probability

- ▶ Distribution over {*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*}
- ▶ x<sup>5</sup> = abbac
- ▶ *p*<sub>a</sub>, *p*<sub>b</sub>?
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- ► If symbols have appeared same # of times
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  - Similarly for unseen symbols

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$$x^4 = \frac{a}{a} d c d$$
  
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$$X^{4} = a d c d N_{0} = 1 (b) \quad N_{1} = 2 (a,c) \quad N_{2} = 1 (d) S_{0} = p_{b} \quad S_{1} = p_{a} + p_{c} \quad S_{2} = p_{d}$$

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- Unseen probability: S<sub>0</sub>
- ► Combined-probability estimation: estimate *S*<sub>0</sub>, *S*<sub>1</sub>,..., *S*<sub>n</sub>

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$$\widehat{S} = (\widehat{S}_0, \widehat{S}_1, \dots, \widehat{S}_n)$$
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Optimality criteria?

•  $\ell_1$  distance: consistency, classification

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#### **Distance Measures**

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 estimate of  $S = (S_0, S_1, \dots, S_n)$ 

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$$||S - \widehat{S}||_1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{\mu=0}^n |S_\mu - \widehat{S}_\mu|$$

► KL divergence: universal compression, prediction with log-loss

$$D(S||\widehat{S}) \stackrel{ ext{def}}{=} \sum_{\mu=0}^n S_\mu \log rac{S_\mu}{\widehat{S}_\mu}$$

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 $S_0 > 0.02$ 

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Probability of unseen mass

$$E_0 = 0 G_0 = \frac{N_1}{n}$$

Basic tool in NLP [Church Gale '81]

- $N_{\mu+1}$ : # symbols appearing  $\mu + 1$  times
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- Basic tool in NLP [Church Gale '81]
- Performance guarantee?

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- ► Fix?

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- Estimate within KL divergence  $\delta \approx (0.01)$

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- $P_E^*$  requires knowing p and q in advance
- Too much power, no real classifier knows that much!
- Limit to more real classifiers
- Every real classifier is label invariant (canonical)

- Output in both cases? Same!
- Label-invariant, canonical, classifiers
- We assume no prior knowledge, all natural classifiers canonical
- ▶ P<sup>\*\*</sup><sub>E</sub>(p,q) best error of any label-invariant classifier
- Also requires knowing p, q in advance
- Can we find a uniformly-competitive canonical estimator?

• Previous example: 
$$x^3 = a a b$$
  $y^3 = c b a$   $z = a$ 

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Empirical classifier not competitive with label-invariant class.

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- Lower bound: For any classifier C,  $\exists p, q$  such that

$$P_E^{\mathsf{C}}(p,q) \geq P_E^{**}(p,q) + \widetilde{\Omega}(rac{1}{n^{1/3}})$$

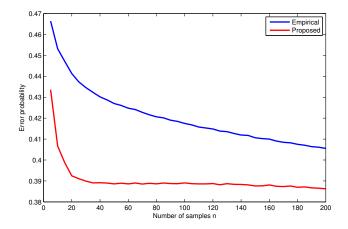
# Experiments

• Netflix challenge:  $10\% \rightarrow \$1M$ 

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- Zipf distributions  $p_i \propto i^{-s}$ , s = 1 and s = 1.5, k = 100

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 Prediction / Universal Compression

► X<sup>n</sup>: generated by unknown *i.i.d.* distribution

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Compress sequences: compress dictionary + pattern
 x<sup>5</sup> = a b b a c

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Compress sequences: compress dictionary + pattern

• Dict:  $a \rightarrow 1, b \rightarrow 2, c \rightarrow 3$  and pattern: 12213

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- ▶ New bound: Õ(n<sup>1/2</sup>)

#### **Proof Sketch**

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#### • $N_{\mu}$ : # of symbols appearing $\mu$ times

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- Multiply by a correction term  $c_{\mu}$  to improve the estimate

$$\widehat{S}_{\mu} = N_{\mu} rac{\mu}{n} c_{\mu}$$

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•  $c_{\mu}$ : a function of  $x^n$ 

Ignoring constants:

$$|S_{\mu} - \widehat{S}_{\mu}| pprox \,$$
 bias  $+ \, \sqrt{ ext{variance}}$ 

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Estimator  $c_{\mu}$  Bias Variance

$$\widehat{S}_{\mu} = N_{\mu} rac{\mu}{n} c_{\mu}$$

Estimator 
$$c_{\mu}$$
 Bias Variance Empirical

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$$egin{array}{ccc} {\sf Estimator} & c_{\mu} & {\sf Bias} & {\sf Variance} \ {\sf Empirical} & 1 \end{array}$$

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Estimator
$$c_{\mu}$$
BiasVarianceEmpirical1 $\mathbb{E}[N_{\mu}] \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{n}$  $\mathbb{E}[N_{\mu}] \frac{\mu}{n^2}$ 

$$\widehat{S}_{\mu} = N_{\mu} \frac{\mu}{n} c_{\mu}$$

•  $c_{\mu}$ : a function of  $x^n$ 

Estimator	$c_{\mu}$	Bias	Variance
Empirical	1	$\mathbb{E}[N_{\mu}]rac{\sqrt{\mu}}{n}$	$\mathbb{E}[N_{\mu}]rac{\mu}{n^2}$

Good-Turing

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NL.			

New

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Best of both estimators!

New estimator

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- Best of both estimators!
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- How to estimate  $\frac{\mathbb{E}[N_{\mu+1}]}{\mathbb{E}[N_{\mu}]}$ ?





• Given: sequence  $X^n$ , estimate  $\mathbb{E}[N_{\mu}]$ 

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- Good-Turing:  $\mathbb{E}[N_{\mu}] \sim N_{\mu}$ , high variance
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Improvement

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- Converse: show that estimation is hard for some distributions

### **Estimator Properties**

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#### **Estimator Properties**

• Linear estimator for  $\mathbb{E}[N_{\mu}]$ :  $\sum_{|i| \leq r} h_i N_{\mu+i}$ 

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After rescaling, contribution of symbol with probability p

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s.t.  $\max |h_i| \le \frac{c}{r+1}, \quad |h_i - h_{i-1}| = \frac{c}{(r+1)^2}$ 

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► Choose *r* to minimize bias-variance tradeoff

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 Good-Turing: √Nµμ/n
 Empirical: Nµ√µ/n
 New error: Nµ/√µ/n

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•  $\forall$  estimator there is a distribution with error  $\widetilde{\Omega}(n^{-1/4})$ 

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- Prediction/universal compression

- Probability estimation
  - Estimating  $p_x$  requires  $n = \Theta(k)$
  - Estimating  $S_{\mu}$  independent of k
  - $\ell_1$  distance as function of # samples
  - Good-Turing:  $\widetilde{\mathcal{O}}(n^{-1/6})$
  - Proposed estimator:  $\widetilde{\mathcal{O}}(n^{-1/4})$
  - Optimal
  - Linear-time complexity
- Classification
  - Can't compete with oracle classifier that knows p, q
  - Label-invariant classifiers, or oracle knows multisets
  - Proposed classifier: additional error  $\widetilde{\mathcal{O}}(n^{-1/5})$
  - Independent of alphabet size
  - Converse: additional error  $\widetilde{\Omega}(n^{-1/3})$
- Prediction/universal compression
  - Per-symbol redundancy  $\widetilde{\mathcal{O}}(n^{-1/2})$

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