



# Feature allocations, probability functions, and paintboxes

Tamara Broderick UC Berkeley (MIT starting 2015)

Document I

- Document 2
- Document 3
- Document 4
- Document 5
- Document 6
- Document 7

Document I Document 2 Document 3 **Document 4 Document 5** Document 6 Document 7



Document I Document 2 Document 3 Document 4 **Document 5** Document 6 Document 7



"clusters", "blocks (of a partition)"



Document I

Document 2

Document 3

Document 4

Document 5

Document 6

Document 7



"clusters", "blocks (of a partition)"

#### Latent feature allocation



#### Latent feature allocation



"features", "topics"

# Latent feature allocation $f_7 = \{\{1, 2, 3\}, \{3, 5\}, \{4\}, \{2, 3, 4, 6\}, \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}\}$



Document 2

Document 3

Document 4

Document 5

Document 6

Document 7

"features", "topics"



# Latent feature allocation $f_7 = \{\{1, 2, 3\}, \{3, 5\}, \{4\}, \{2, 3, 4, 6\}, \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}\}$ $p_{r} c_{r} c_{r$



Document 3

Document 4

Document 5

Document 6

Document 7



Question: Can we characterize exchangeable feature distributions?





[Pitman 1995]



Exchangeable partition probability function (EPPF)



Exchangeable partition probability function (EPPF)



"Exchangeable feature probability function" (EFPF)?



[Griffiths, Ghahramani 2006]

4





For n = 1, 2, ..., NI. Data point n has an existing feature k that has already occurred  $S_{n-1,k}$ times with probability  $\frac{S_{n-1,k}}{\theta + n - 1}$ 



For n = 1, 2, ..., NI. Data point n has an existing feature k that has already occurred  $S_{n-1,k}$ times with probability  $\frac{S_{n-1,k}}{\theta + n - 1}$ 2. Number of new features for data point n:  $K_n^+ = \text{Poisson}\left(\gamma \frac{\theta}{\theta + n - 1}\right)$ 



For n = 1, 2, ..., NI. Data point n has an existing feature k that has already occurred  $S_{n-1,k}$ times with probability  $\frac{S_{n-1,k}}{\theta + n - 1}$ 2. Number of new features for data point n:  $K_n^+ = \text{Poisson}\left(\gamma \frac{\theta}{\theta + n - 1}\right)$ 



For n = 1, 2, ..., NI. Data point n has an existing feature k that has already occurred  $S_{n-1,k}$ times with probability  $\frac{S_{n-1,k}}{\theta + n - 1}$ 2. Number of new features for data point n:  $K_n^+ = \text{Poisson}\left(\gamma \frac{\theta}{\theta + n - 1}\right)$ 



For n = 1, 2, ..., NI. Data point n has an existing feature k that has already occurred  $S_{n-1,k}$ times with probability  $\frac{S_{n-1,k}}{\theta + n - 1}$ 2. Number of new features for data point n:  $K_n^+ = \text{Poisson}\left(\gamma \frac{\theta}{\theta + n - 1}\right)$ 



For n = 1, 2, ..., NI. Data point n has an existing feature k that has already occurred  $S_{n-1,k}$ times with probability  $\frac{S_{n-1,k}}{\theta + n - 1}$ 2. Number of new features for data point n:  $K_n^+ = \text{Poisson}\left(\gamma \frac{\theta}{\theta + n - 1}\right)$ 



For n = 1, 2, ..., NI. Data point n has an existing feature k that has already occurred  $S_{n-1,k}$ times with probability  $\frac{S_{n-1,k}}{\theta + n - 1}$ 2. Number of new features for data point n:  $K_n^+ = \text{Poisson}\left(\gamma \frac{\theta}{\theta + n - 1}\right)$ 



For n = 1, 2, ..., NI. Data point n has an existing feature k that has already occurred  $S_{n-1,k}$ times with probability  $\frac{S_{n-1,k}}{\theta + n - 1}$ 2. Number of new features for data point n:  $K_n^+ = \text{Poisson}\left(\gamma \frac{\theta}{\theta + n - 1}\right)$ 



For n = 1, 2, ..., NI. Data point n has an existing feature k that has already occurred  $S_{n-1,k}$ times with probability  $\frac{S_{n-1,k}}{\theta + n - 1}$ 2. Number of new features for data point n:  $K_n^+ = \text{Poisson}\left(\gamma \frac{\theta}{\theta + n - 1}\right)$ 



For n = 1, 2, ..., NI. Data point n has an existing feature k that has already occurred  $S_{n-1,k}$ times with probability  $\frac{S_{n-1,k}}{\theta + n - 1}$ 2. Number of new features for data point n:  $K_n^+ = \text{Poisson}\left(\gamma \frac{\theta}{\theta + n - 1}\right)$ 

"Exchangeable feature probability function" (EFPF)?

"Exchangeable feature probability function" (EFPF)?

Example: Indian buffet process (IBP)



"Exchangeable feature probability function" (EFPF)?

Example: Indian buffet process (IBP)



$$= \frac{1}{K_N!} (\theta \gamma)^{K_N} \exp\left(-\theta \gamma \sum_{n=1}^N (\theta + n - 1)^{-1}\right) \prod_{k=1}^{K_N} \frac{\Gamma(S_{N,k}) \Gamma(N - S_{N,k} + \theta)}{\Gamma(N + \theta)}$$

"Exchangeable feature probability function" (EFPF)?

Example: Indian buffet process (IBP)



5

"Exchangeable feature probability function" (EFPF)?

Example: Indian buffet process (IBP)



"Exchangeable feature probability function" (EFPF)?

Example: Indian buffet process (IBP)



"Exchangeable feature probability function" (EFPF)?

Example: Indian buffet process (IBP)



[Broderick, Jordan, Pitman 2013]

"Exchangeable feature probability function" (EFPF)?

Example: Indian buffet process (IBP)



[Broderick, Jordan, Pitman 2013]
"Exchangeable feature probability function" (EFPF)?

Counterexample



"Exchangeable feature probability function" (EFPF)?

Counterexample



$$\mathbb{P}(\operatorname{row} = \blacksquare) = p_1$$
$$\mathbb{P}(\operatorname{row} = \blacksquare) = p_2$$
$$\mathbb{P}(\operatorname{row} = \blacksquare) = p_3$$
$$\mathbb{P}(\operatorname{row} = \blacksquare) = p_4$$

"Exchangeable feature probability function" (EFPF)?

Counterexample



$$\mathbb{P}(\operatorname{row} = \blacksquare) = p_1$$
$$\mathbb{P}(\operatorname{row} = \blacksquare) = p_2$$
$$\mathbb{P}(\operatorname{row} = \blacksquare) = p_3$$
$$\mathbb{P}(\operatorname{row} = \blacksquare) = p_4$$



"Exchangeable feature probability function" (EFPF)?

Counterexample



$$\mathbb{P}(\text{row} = \blacksquare) = p_1$$
$$\mathbb{P}(\text{row} = \blacksquare) = p_2$$
$$\mathbb{P}(\text{row} = \blacksquare) = p_3$$
$$\mathbb{P}(\text{row} = \blacksquare) = p_4$$



"Exchangeable feature probability function" (EFPF)?

Counterexample



$$\mathbb{P}(\text{row} = \blacksquare) = p_1$$
$$\mathbb{P}(\text{row} = \blacksquare) = p_2$$
$$\mathbb{P}(\text{row} = \blacksquare) = p_3$$
$$\mathbb{P}(\text{row} = \blacksquare) = p_4$$



"Exchangeable feature probability function" (EFPF)?

Counterexample



$$\mathbb{P}(\text{row} = \blacksquare) = p_1$$
$$\mathbb{P}(\text{row} = \blacksquare) = p_2$$
$$\mathbb{P}(\text{row} = \blacksquare) = p_3$$
$$\mathbb{P}(\text{row} = \blacksquare) = p_4$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\square) \neq \mathbb{P}(\square)$$

$$p_1 p_2 \neq p_3 p_4$$

7



Exchangeable partition: Kingman paintbox

[Kingman 1978]

Exchangeable partition: Kingman paintbox



#### Exchangeable partition: Kingman paintbox





### Exchangeable partition: Kingman paintbox





[Kingman 1978]

8

#### Exchangeable partition: Kingman paintbox





[Kingman 1978]

Exchangeable partition: Kingman paintbox





[Kingman 1978]

Exchangeable partition: Kingman paintbox





[Kingman 1978]

Exchangeable partition: Kingman paintbox





[Kingman 1978]

Exchangeable partition: Kingman paintbox





[Kingman 1978]

Exchangeable partition: Kingman paintbox





[Kingman 1978]

8

Exchangeable partition: Kingman paintbox





[Kingman 1978]

Exchangeable partition: Kingman paintbox




































## Conclusions

## • Feature paintbox: characterization of exchangeable feature models



## References

- T. Broderick, J. Pitman, and M. I. Jordan. Feature allocations, probability functions, and paintboxes. *Bayesian Analysis*, 8(4):801-836, 2013.
- T. Broderick, M. I. Jordan, and J. Pitman. Cluster and feature modeling from combinatorial stochastic processes. *Statistical Science*, 28(3):289-312, 2013.

## **Further References**

T. Griffiths and Z. Ghahramani. Infinite latent feature models and the Indian buffet process. In *Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2006.

N. L. Hjort. Nonparametric Bayes estimators based on beta processes in models for life history data. *Annals of Statistics*, 18(3):1259–1294, 1990.

J. F. C. Kingman. The representation of partition structures. *Journal of the London Mathematical Society*, 2(2):374, 1978.

J. Pitman. Exchangeable and partially exchangeable random partitions. *Probability Theory and Related Fields*, 102(2):145–158, 1995.

R. Thibaux and M. I. Jordan. Hierarchical beta processes and the Indian buffet process. In *International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Statistics*, 2007.