



UNIVERSITÄT ZU LÜBECK  
INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS



German  
Research Center  
for Artificial  
Intelligence

# Lifting Factor Graphs with Some Unknown Factors

## ECSQARU 2023, Arras, France

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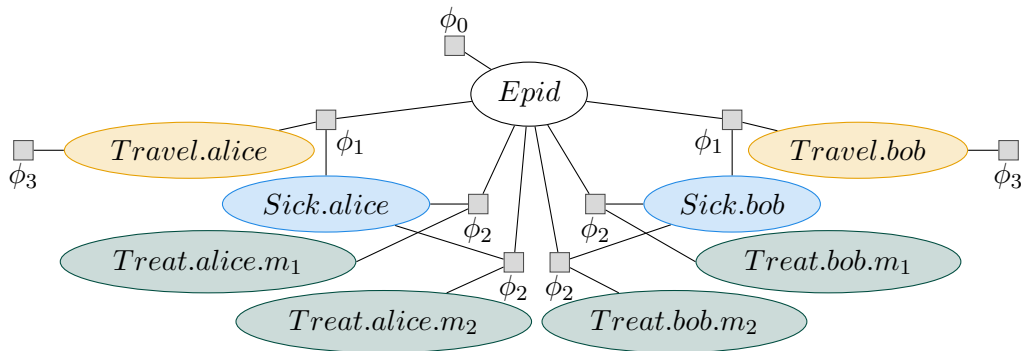
September 22, 2023

# Motivation

Factor Graphs (Kschischang, Frey, and Loeliger, 2001)

- ▶ Factor graph as a compact encoding of a full joint probability distribution
- ▶ Semantics of a factor graph  $G$  over a set of factors  $\Phi$ :

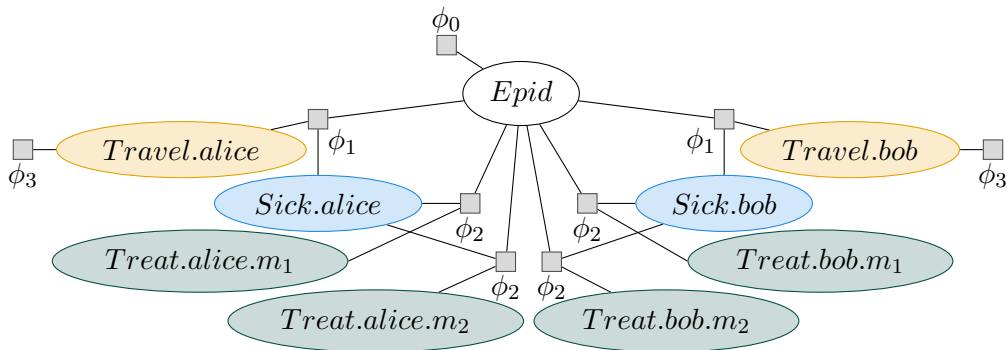
$$P_G = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{\phi \in \Phi} \phi$$



# Motivation

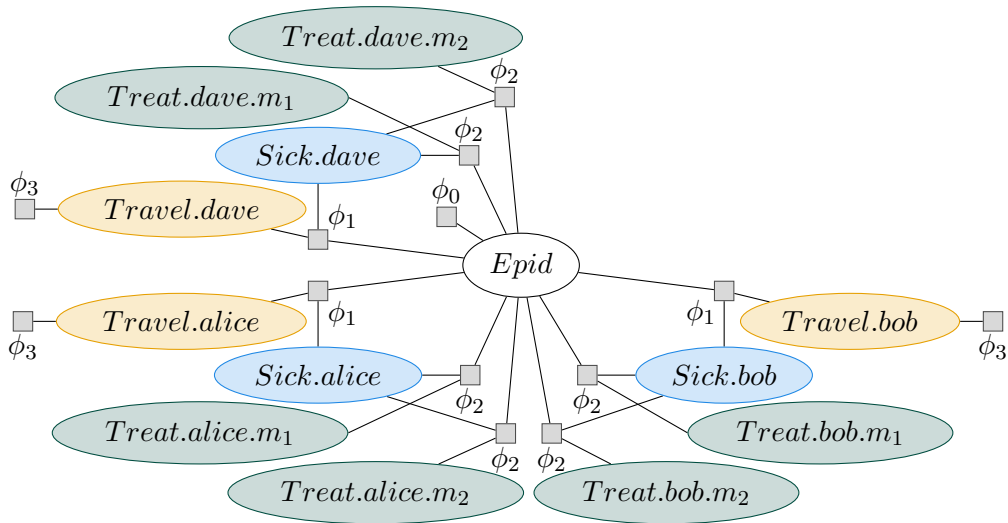
## The Problem with Propositional Factor Graphs

- ▶ Adding new people to the population increases the size of the factor graph
- ▶ Probabilistic inference requires time exponential in the number of random variables



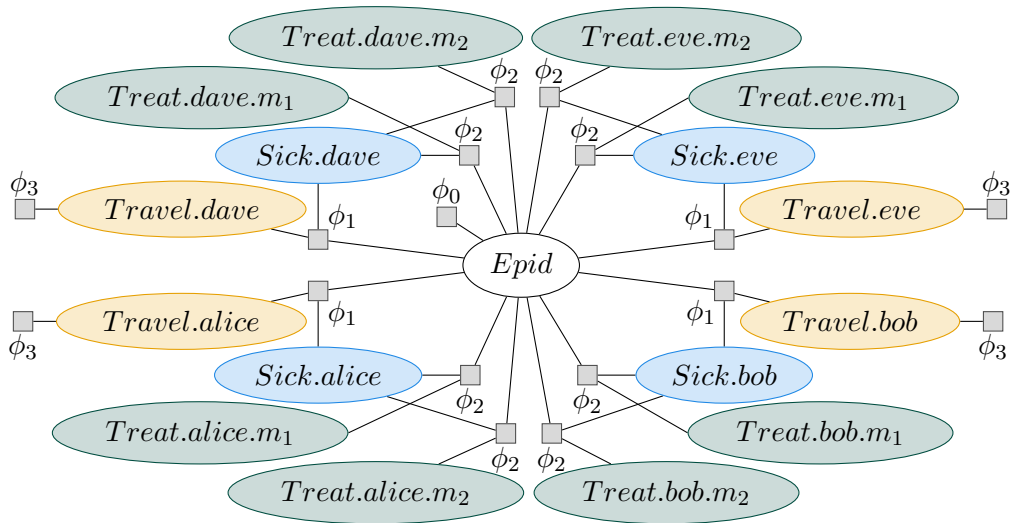
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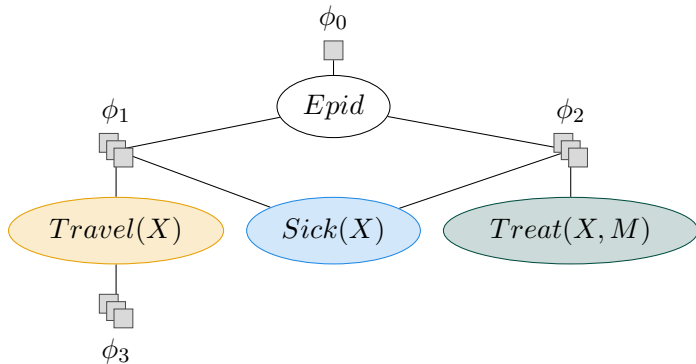
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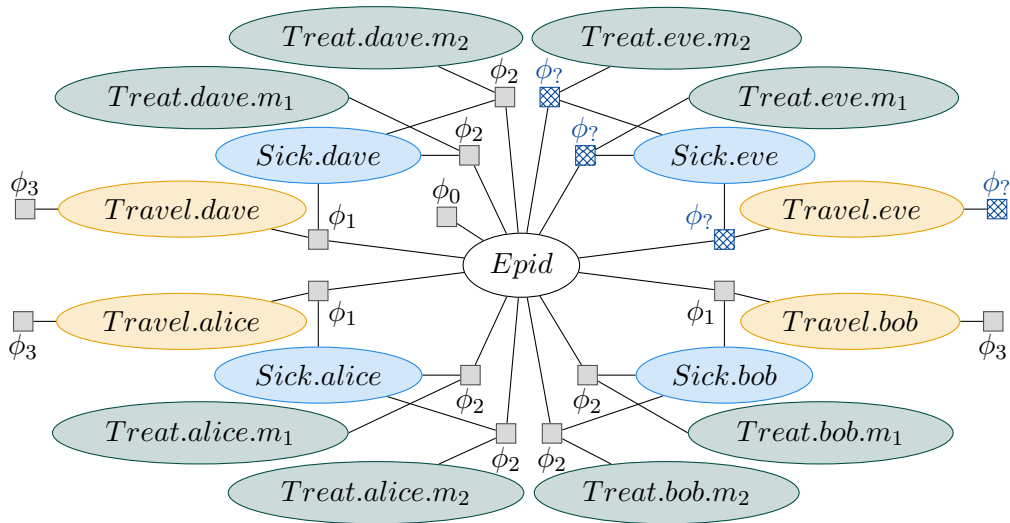
## Parametric Factor Graphs (Poole, 2003)

- ▶ Assumption: Symmetries in a graph
- ▶ Introduce logical variables to represent groups of random variables
  - ▶  $\mathcal{D}(X) = \{alice, bob, dave, eve\}$
  - ▶  $\mathcal{D}(M) = \{m_1, m_2\}$



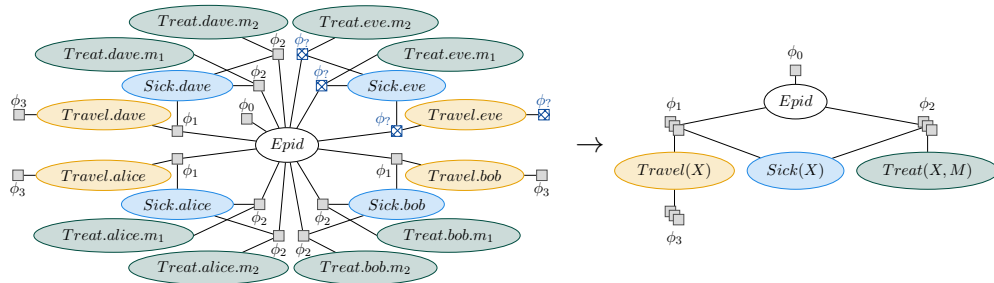
# Motivation

But What to Do if Some Factors Are Unknown?



# Problem Setup

- ▶ Input: A factor graph  $G$  possibly containing unknown factors
- ▶ Output: A lifted representation of  $G$

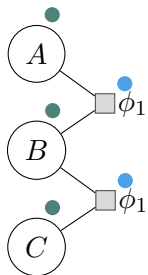




# Prerequisite: Colour Passing Algorithm

(Ahmadi et al., 2013)

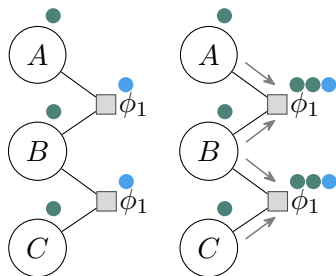
- ▶ Assign colours to random variables depending on their ranges and evidence
- ▶ Assign colour to factors depending on their potentials
- ▶ Pass colours around to detect symmetries in the graph



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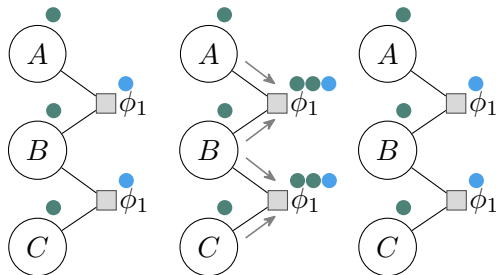
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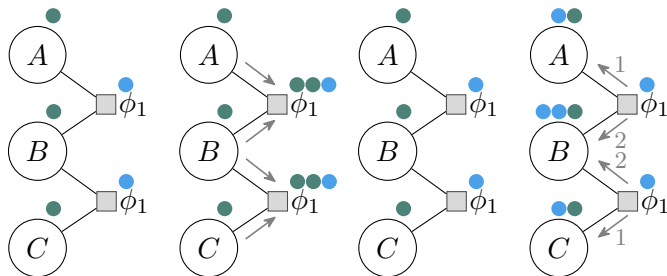
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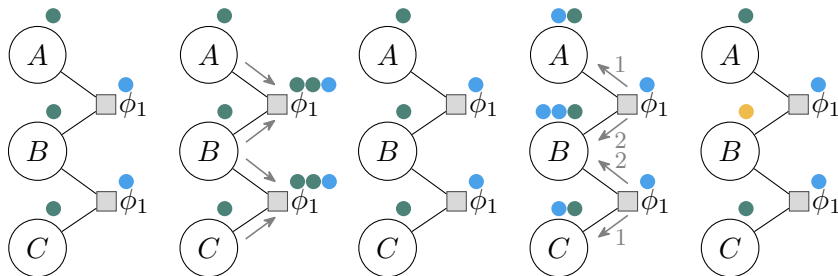
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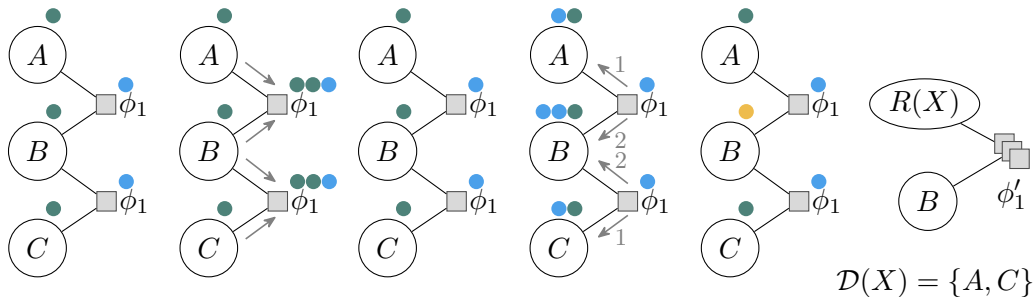
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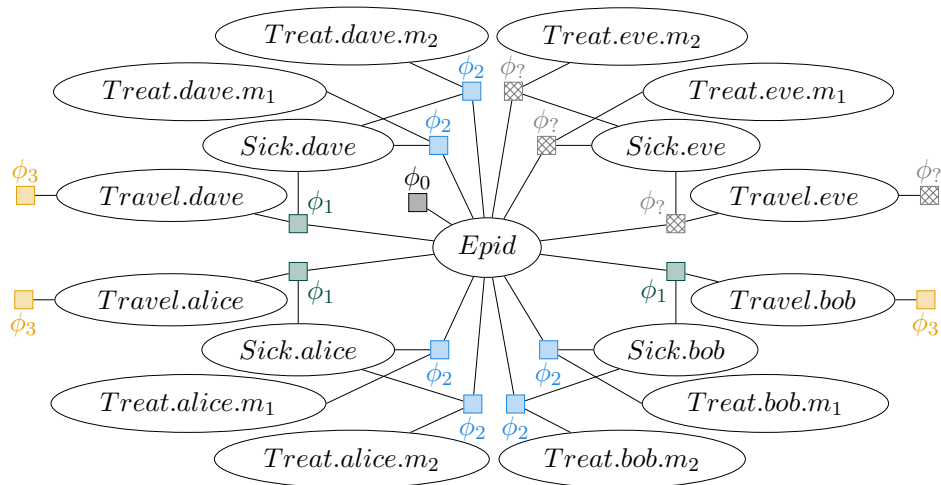


# Lifting Factor Graphs with Some Unknown Factors (LIFAGU) Algorithm

- ▶ What colour to assign to the unknown factors?
  - ▶ Potentials are missing
  - ▶ Only available information: Surrounding graph structure
- ▶ General idea:
  1. Known factors are coloured according to their potentials
  2. Unknown factors are coloured according to their 2-step neighbourhood
  3. Assign unknown factors and known factors the same colour if their 2-step neighbourhoods are symmetric
  4. Run the standard colour passing algorithm

# Lifting Factor Graphs with Some Unknown Factors (LIFAGU) Algorithm

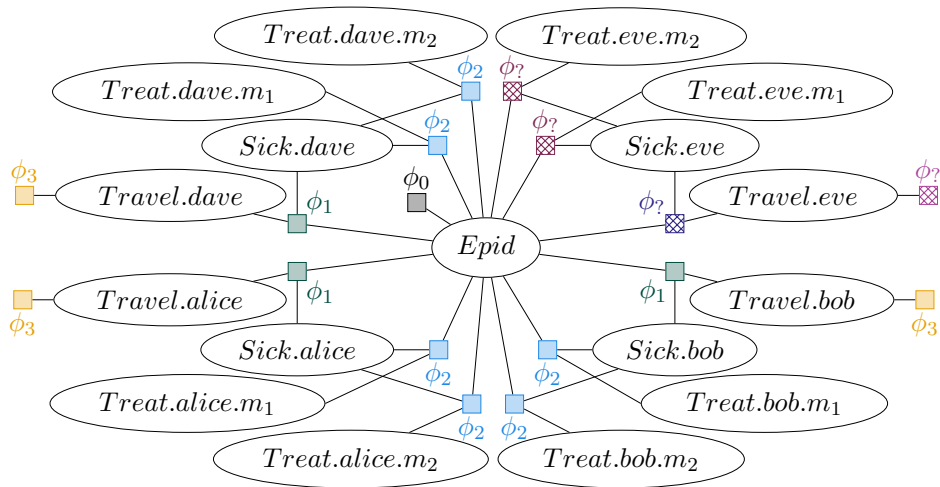
1. Known factors are coloured according to their potentials





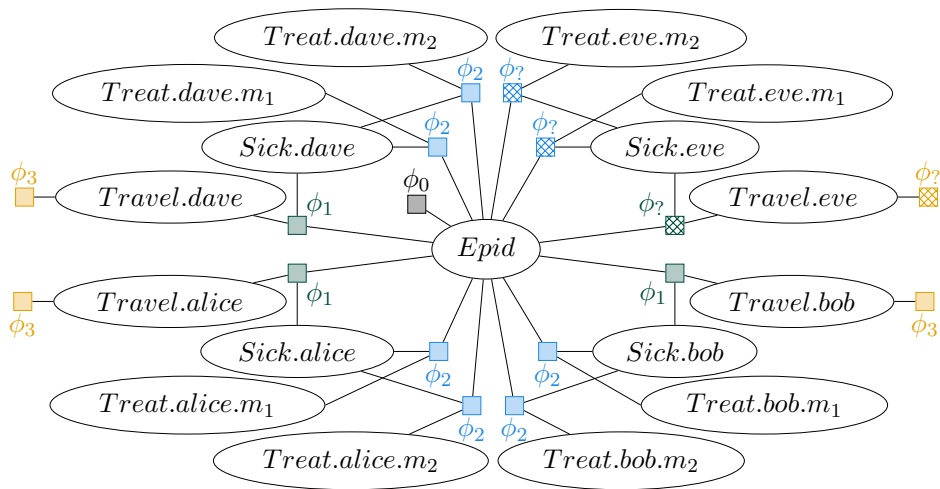
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2. Unknown factors are coloured according to their 2-step neighbourhood



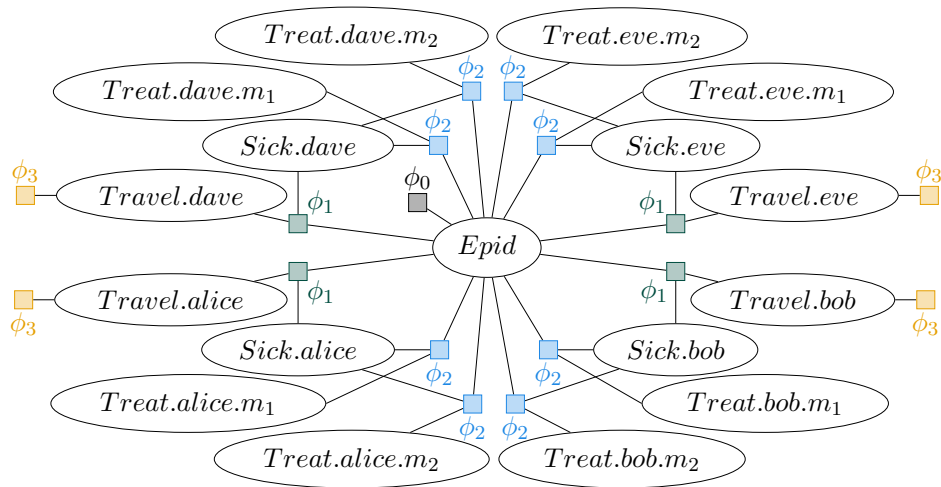
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3. Assign unknown factors and known factors the same colour if their 2-step neighbourhoods are symmetric



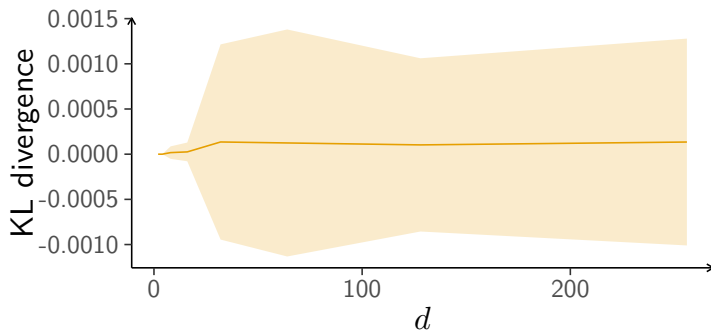
# Lifting Factor Graphs with Some Unknown Factors (LIFAGU) Algorithm

## 4. Run the standard colour passing algorithm



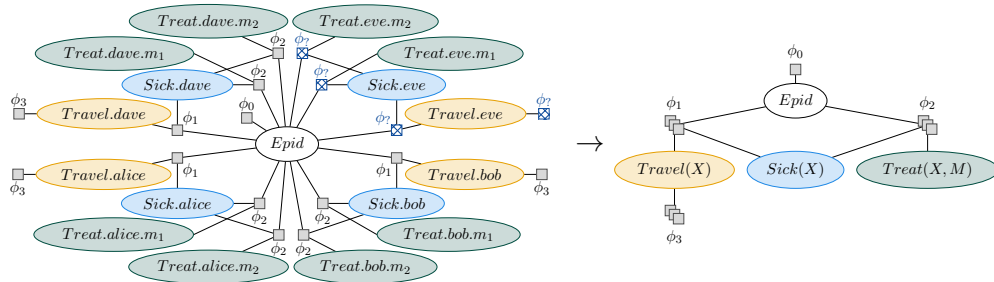
## Empirical Evaluation

- ▶ Generate factor graphs where all factors are known
- ▶ Randomly remove potentials of 5-10 percent of the factors
- ▶ Run LIFAGU to obtain a lifted representation
- ▶ Perform probabilistic inference on the ground truth and the lifted representation






# Conclusion

- ▶ Construct a lifted representation for factor graphs with unknown factors
- ▶ Transfer known potentials to unknown factors
- ▶ Ensure a well-defined semantics and allow for lifted inference



## References

-  Ahmadi, Babak et al. (2013). »Exploiting Symmetries for Scaling Loopy Belief Propagation and Relational Training«. In: *Machine Learning* 92, pp. 91–132.
-  Kschischang, Frank R., Brendan J. Frey, and Hans-Andrea Loeliger (2001). »Factor Graphs and the Sum-Product Algorithm«. In: *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory* 47, pp. 498–519.
-  Poole, David (2003). »First-Order Probabilistic Inference«. In: *Proceedings of the Eighteenth International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence (IJCAI-03)*. Morgan Kaufmann Publishers Inc., pp. 985–991.