Compression versus Accuracy:
A Hierarchy of Lifted Models

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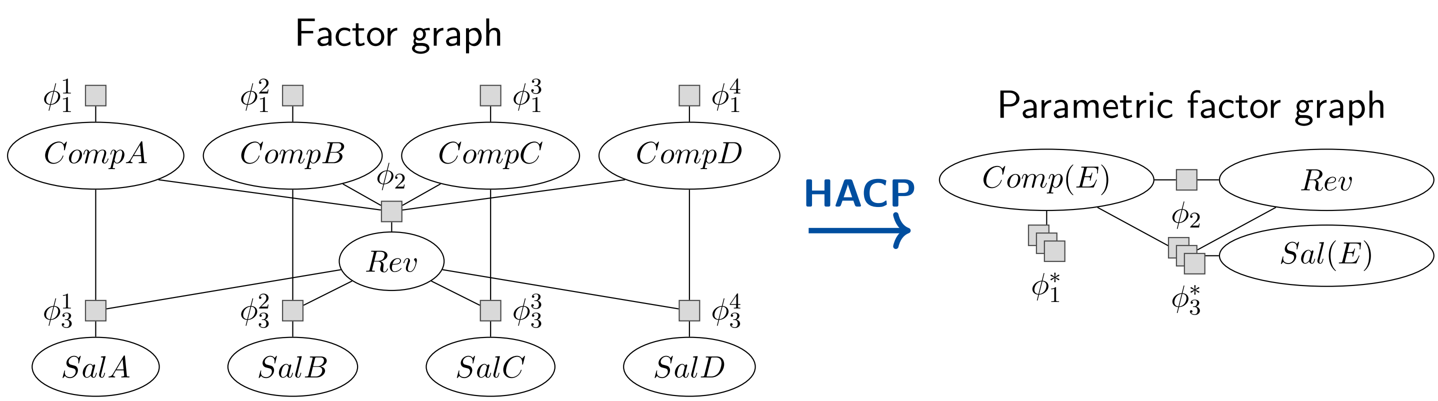

- Introduction of 1DEED as a practical tool for ε-equivalence $(\phi_3^1 =_\varepsilon \phi_3^2 \longrightarrow \phi_3^*)$
  - Consistency of ε-equivalent groupings
  - Hierarchical trade-off between compression ($\varepsilon \nearrow$) and accuracy ($\varepsilon \searrow$)
- Enables preanalysis of guaranteed theoretical error bounds ($p_{\max \Delta}$)
- Novel framework for hierarchical lifting

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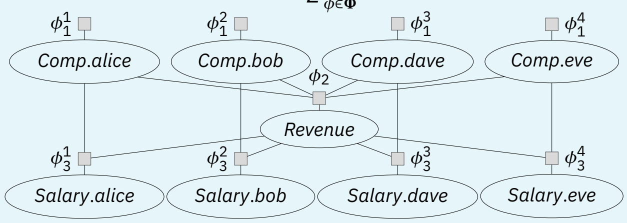
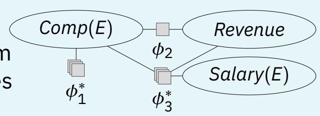
1. Motivation and Problem Setup

- Factor graphs compactly encode a probability distribution
- Semantics of a factor graph G over a set of factors $\boldsymbol{\Phi}$:

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



- Enable lifted inference
- Represent groups of random variables by logical variables



Problem Setup

Input: A factor graph G and level(s) of compression

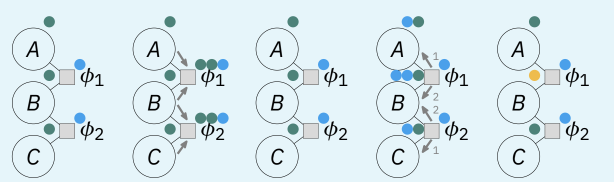
Output: A hierarchy of parametric factor graph(s) entailing approximately equivalent semantics to G
- With hierarchical grouping structure for different levels of compression
- With hierarchical order of error bounds
- With theoretical guarantees for query results

2. Previous Work: ε-Advanced Colour Passing (ε-ACP)

- Factors $\phi_1, \phi_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n_{>0}$ are ε-equivalent $:\Leftrightarrow$ for all potentials $\phi_1(k), \phi_2(k) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ in their potential tables it holds that

$$\phi_1(k) \in [\phi_2(k)\cdot(1-\varepsilon), \phi_2(k)\cdot(1+\varepsilon)] \text{ and}$$
$$\phi_2(k) \in [\phi_1(k)\cdot(1-\varepsilon), \phi_1(k)\cdot(1+\varepsilon)]$$

- Assign colours to random variables according to their ranges and evidence
- Assign colours to factors according to their potential tables
- Pass colours to detect ε-equivalent symmetries in the graph



- Limitations: No guaranteed consistency of ε-equivalent groupings for different ε values
  - No informed choice of ε
- Solution: Hierarchical groupings for increasing ε

3. One-dimensional-ε-equivalence-distance (1DEED)

One-dimensional ε-equivalence distance (1DEED) is defined as:

$$d_\infty\colon \mathbb{R}^n_{>0}\times\mathbb{R}^n_{>0}\to\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \quad d_\infty(\phi_1,\phi_2) := \max_{k=1,\ldots,n}\left\{\frac{|\phi_1(k)-\phi_2(k)|}{\min\{|\phi_1(k)|,|\phi_2(k)|\}}\right\}$$

Properties:
- d_∞ is non-negative and symmetric
- $d_\infty(\phi_1,\phi_2)=0 \Leftrightarrow |\phi_1(k)-\phi_2(k)|=0$ for $k=1,\ldots,n \Leftrightarrow \phi_1=\phi_2$
- Triangle inequality does *not* hold in general
- Theorem: Two vectors $\phi_1,\phi_2\in\mathbb{R}^n_{>0}$ are *ε-equivalent* if and only if $d_\infty(\phi_1,\phi_2)\leq\varepsilon$ holds.

4. Hierarchical Advanced Colour Passing (HACP)

Algorithm 1: Determine ordered ε-vector and nested list of factors
- (i) Compute pairwise 1DEED for factors (upper triangular matrix)
- (ii) Run agglomerative clustering algorithm based on 1DEED with complete linkage within maximal deviation
- Choose level(s) of compression within ε-vector ($\varepsilon_i < \varepsilon_{i+1}$)

HACP: Use ε-ACP (generalisation of ACP) proceeding as follows:
- (i) Pass groups of pairwise ε-equivalent factors based on nested list
- (ii) Assign colours to factors according to the provided groups and run the colour passing procedure from ε-ACP
  - Ensures identical potentials in resulting groups of factors
  - Goal: Apply smallest possible change to potential tables
  - Minimise sum of squared deviations between potentials:

$$\boldsymbol{G} = \{\phi_1,\ldots,\phi_m\} \xrightarrow{\text{replaced by}} \boldsymbol{G}^* = \{\phi^*,\ldots,\phi^*\}$$

pairwise ε-equivalent

$$\phi^*(r_1,\ldots,r_n) = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\phi_i(r_1,\ldots,r_n)$$

- Corollary: If $\varepsilon=0$, HACP is equivalent to ACP and ε-ACP.
- HACP preserves structural consistency and comparability

5. Compression versus Accuracy

Guaranteed bounds of change in query results
- Theorem: The maximal absolute deviation between any initial probability $p=P_M(r\mid\boldsymbol{e})$ of r given $\boldsymbol{e}$ in model M and the probability $p'=P_{M'}(r\mid\boldsymbol{e})$ in the modified model M' resulting from running HACP can be bounded by

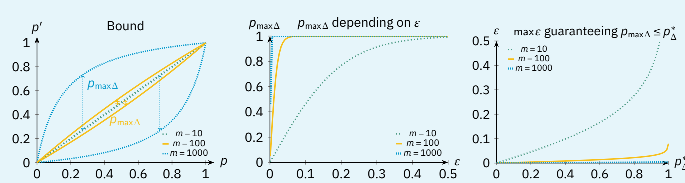
$$p_{\max\Delta} := \max_{\text{for any } r\mid\boldsymbol{e}} |p-p'| \leq \frac{\sqrt{e^d}-1}{\sqrt{e^d}+1} \text{ with } d=\ln\left(\frac{(1+\frac{m-1}{m}\varepsilon)(1+\varepsilon)}{1+\frac{1}{m}\varepsilon}\right)^m$$

- Theorem: For any given $p^*_\Delta\in(0,\frac{1}{2}]$, the output of HACP guarantees for any $\varepsilon\in(0,1)$, which is smaller or equal to

$$\varepsilon_1 = -\frac{1+\frac{m-1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}\sqrt[m]{e^d}}{2\frac{m-1}{m}} + \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1+\frac{m-1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}\sqrt[m]{e^d}}{2\frac{m-1}{m}}\right)^2 - \frac{1-\sqrt[m]{e^d}}{\frac{m-1}{m}}}$$

with $d=\ln\left(\frac{p^*_\Delta+1}{1-p^*_\Delta}\right)^2$ the bound $p_{\max\Delta}\leq p^*_\Delta$.

- Graphical illustration of theorems controlling the bound



- Left: $\varepsilon=0.001$; All: Dashed (blue) line: $m=1000$, solid (yellow) line: $m=100$, loosely dashed (green) line: $m=10$
- Monotonic dependency of $p_{\max\Delta}$, ε, and m
- Bounds apply to arbitrary queries and factor graphs
- Pre-specification of maximal permissible ε or $p_{\max\Delta}$ values

6. Summary

- Novel framework for hierarchical lifting and model reconciliation
- Introduction of 1DEED as a practical tool for ε-equivalence
- Hierarchical trade-off between compression and accuracy
- Enables preanalysis of theoretical error bounds