



Inexact Search is "Good Enough"

Advanced Machine Learning for NLP Jordan Boyd-Graber MATHEMATICAL TREATMENT Structured perceptron maintains set of "wrong features"

$$\Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z) \equiv \vec{\Phi}(x, y) - \vec{\Phi}(x, z) \tag{1}$$

Structured perceptron updates weights with

$$\vec{w} \leftarrow \vec{w} + \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z) \tag{2}$$

• Dataset D is linearly separable under features Φ with margin δ if

$$\vec{u} \cdot \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z) \ge \delta \quad \forall x, y, z \in D$$
 (3)

given some oracle unit vector *u*.

- It may be difficult to find the highest scoring hypothesis
- It's okay as long as inference finds a violation

$$\vec{w} \cdot \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z) \le 0 \tag{4}$$

• This means that y might not be answer algorithm gives (i.e., wrong)

Limited number of mistakes

• Define diameter R as

$$R = \max_{(x,y,z)} ||\Delta \vec{\Phi}(x,y,z)|| \tag{5}$$

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- Weight vector \vec{w} grows with each error
- We can prove that $||\vec{w}||$ can't get too big
- And thus, algorithm can only run for limited number of iterations k where it updates weights
- Indeed, we'll bound it from two directions

$$k^{2}\delta^{2} \le ||w^{(k+1)}||^{2} \le kR^{2}$$
(6)

$k^2 \delta^2 \le ||w^{(k+1)}||^2$

(7)

$$k^2 \delta^2 \le ||w^{(k+1)}||^2$$

$$\vec{w}^{(k+1)} = w^{(k)} + \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)$$
 (7)
(8)

Update equation

$$k^2 \delta^2 \le ||w^{(k+1)}||^2$$

$$\vec{w}^{(k+1)} = w^{(k)} + \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)$$
 (7)

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}^{(k+1)} = \vec{u} \cdot w^{(k)} + \vec{u} \cdot \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)$$
(8)

Multiply both sides by \vec{u}

(9)

$$k^2 \delta^2 \le ||w^{(k+1)}||^2$$

$$\vec{w}^{(k+1)} = w^{(k)} + \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)$$
 (7)

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(8)

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}^{(k+1)} \ge \vec{u} \cdot w^{(k)} + \boldsymbol{\delta}$$
(9)

Definition of margin

$$k^2 \delta^2 \le ||w^{(k+1)}||^2$$

$$\vec{w}^{(k+1)} = w^{(k)} + \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)$$
 (7)

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}^{(k+1)} = \vec{u} \cdot w^{(k)} + \vec{u} \cdot \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)$$
(8)

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}^{(k+1)} \ge \vec{u} \cdot w^{(k)} + \delta \tag{9}$$

By induction, $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}^{(k+1)} \ge k\delta$ (Base case: $\vec{w}^0 = \vec{0}$)

Lower Bound

$$k^2 \delta^2 \leq ||w^{(k+1)}||^2$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}^{(k+1)} \ge \vec{u} \cdot w^{(k)} + \delta \tag{7}$$

By induction, $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}^{(k+1)} \ge k\delta$ (Base case: $\vec{w}^0 = \vec{0}$)

$$\|\vec{u}\| \|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\| \ge \vec{u} \cdot \vec{w} \ge k\delta \tag{8}$$

For any vectors, $||\vec{a}|| \, ||\vec{b}|| \ge a \cdot b$

Lower Bound

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By induction,
$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}^{(k+1)} \ge k\delta$$
 (Base case: $\vec{w}^0 = \vec{0}$)

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{u}|| \, ||\vec{w}^{(k+1)}|| &\geq \vec{u} \cdot \vec{w} \geq k\delta \\ &||\vec{w}^{(k+1)}|| \geq k\delta \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

 \vec{u} is a unit vector

Lower Bound

$$k^2 \delta^2 \le ||w^{(k+1)}||^2$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}^{(k+1)} \ge \vec{u} \cdot w^{(k)} + \delta \tag{7}$$

By induction,
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$$\|\vec{u}\| \|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\| \ge \vec{u} \cdot \vec{w} \ge k\delta \tag{8}$$

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\| \ge k\delta \tag{9}$$

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 \ge k^2 \delta^2 \tag{10}$$

Square both sides, and we're done!

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 \le kR^2 \tag{11}$$

(12)

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$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 = \|\vec{w}^{(k)} + \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)\|^2$$
(12)

Update rule

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 \le kR^2 \tag{11}$$

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 = \|\vec{w}^{(k)} + \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)\|^2$$
(12)

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^{2} = \|\vec{w}^{(k)}\|^{2} + \|\Delta\vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)\|^{2} + 2w^{(k)} \cdot \Delta\vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)$$
(13)

Law of cosines

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 \le kR^2 \tag{11}$$

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 = \|\vec{w}^{(k)} + \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)\|^2$$
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(13)

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^{2} \leq \|\vec{w}^{(k)}\|^{2} + R^{2} + 2w^{(k)} \cdot \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)$$
(14)

Definition of diameter

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 \le kR^2 \tag{11}$$

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 = \|\vec{w}^{(k)} + \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)\|^2$$
(12)

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 = \|\vec{w}^{(k)}\|^2 + \|\Delta\vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)\|^2 + 2w^{(k)} \cdot \Delta\vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)$$
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$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^{2} \leq \|\vec{w}^{(k)}\|^{2} + R^{2} + 2w^{(k)} \cdot \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)$$
(14)

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 \le \|\vec{w}^{(k)}\|^2 + R^2 + 0$$
(15)

If violation

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 \le kR^2 \tag{11}$$

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 = \|\vec{w}^{(k)} + \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)\|^2$$
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$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^{2} = \|\vec{w}^{(k)}\|^{2} + \|\Delta\vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)\|^{2} + 2w^{(k)} \cdot \Delta\vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)$$
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$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 \le \|\vec{w}^{(k)}\|^2 + R^2 + 2w^{(k)} \cdot \Delta \vec{\Phi}(x, y, z)$$
(14)

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 \le \|\vec{w}^{(k)}\|^2 + R^2 + 0 \tag{15}$$

$$\|\vec{w}^{(k+1)}\|^2 \le kR^2 \tag{16}$$

Induction!

• Sandwich:

$$k^{2}\delta^{2} \leq ||w^{(k+1)}||^{2} \leq kR^{2}$$
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• Solve for k:

$$k \le \frac{R^2}{\delta^2} \tag{18}$$

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• What does this mean?

• Sandwich:

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• Solve for k:

$$k \le \frac{R^2}{\delta^2} \tag{18}$$

- What does this mean?
- Limited number of errors (updates)
 - Larger diameter increases errors (worst possible mistake)
 - Larger margin decreases errors (bigger separation from wrong answer)
- Finding the largest violation wrong answer is best (but any violation okay)

Harder the search space, the more max violation helps

